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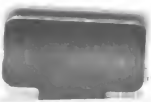

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THE

CENTURY DICTIONARY

AND

CYCLOPEDIA

A WORK OF UNIVERSAL REFERENCE
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE
WITH A NEW ATLAS OF THE WORLD

IN TEN VOLUMES
VOLUME I

PUBLISHED BY
The Century Co.
NEW YORK

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE ON THE COMPLETED WORK

With the publication of the Atlas which is incorporated in the present edition The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia was brought to completion. As the Cyclopedia of Names grew out of the Dictionary and supplemented it on its encyclopedic side, so the Atlas grew out of the Cyclopedia, and serves as an extension of its geographical material. Each of these works deals with a different part of the great field of words,—common words and names,—while the three, in their unity, constitute a work of reference which practically covers the whole of that field. The total number of words and names defined or otherwise described in the completed work is about 450,000.

The special features of each of these several parts of the book are described in the Prefaces which will be found in the first, ninth, and tenth volumes. It need only be said that the definitions of the common words of the language are for the most part stated encyclopedically, with a vast amount of technical, historical, and practical information in addition to an unrivaled wealth of purely philological material; that the same encyclopedic method is applied to proper names — names of persons, places, characters in fiction, books — in short, of everything to which a name is given; and that in the Atlas geographical names, and much besides, are exhibited with a completeness and serviceableness seldom equaled. Of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as a whole, therefore, it may be said that it is in its own field the most complete presentation of human knowledge — scientific, historical, and practical — that exists.

Moreover, the method of distributing this encyclopedic material under a large number of headings, which has been followed throughout, makes each item of this great store of information far more accessible than in works in which a different system is adopted.

The first edition of The Century Dictionary was completed in 1891, that of The Century Cyclopedia of Names in 1894, and that of the Atlas in 1897. During the years that have elapsed since those dates each of these works has been subjected to repeated careful revisions, in order to include the latest information, and the results of this scrutiny are comprised in this edition.

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THE
CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

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PUBLISHED BY
The Century Co.
NEW YORK

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PREFACE.

THE plan of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference. The attempt to accomplish these ends, and at the same time to produce a harmonious whole, has determined both the general character of the work and its details. This design originated early in 1882 in a proposal to adapt *The Imperial Dictionary* to American needs, made by Mr. Roswell Smith, President of The Century Co., who has supported with unfailing faith and the largest liberality the plans of the editors as they have gradually extended far beyond the original limits.

The most obvious result of this plan is a very large addition to the vocabulary of preceding dictionaries, about two hundred thousand words being here defined. The first duty of a comprehensive dictionary is collection, not selection. When a full account of the language is sought, every omission of a genuine English form, even when practically necessary, is so far a defect; and it is therefore better to err on the side of broad inclusiveness than of narrow exclusiveness. This is the attitude of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY. It is designed to be a practically complete record of the main body of English speech, from the time of the mingling of the Old French and Anglo-Saxon to the present day, with such of its offshoots as possess historical, etymological, literary, scientific, or practical value. The execution of this design demands that more space be given to obsolete words and forms than has hitherto been the rule in dictionaries. This is especially true of Middle English words (and particularly of the vocabulary of Chaucer), which represent a stage of the language that is not only of high interest in itself, but is also intimately connected, etymologically and otherwise, with living speech. Only a few of these words are contained in existing dictionaries. This is the case also, to a great degree, with the language of much later times. The literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the formative period of modern English, abounds in words and idioms hitherto unrecorded by lexicographers. Not to include all of these terms which from their etymological connections, intrinsic literary value, or availability for modern use, are worthy of record, is to make, not a dictionary of English, but merely a dictionary of modern and selected English. A similar reason has led to the admission of an unusually large number of dialectal and provincial words. Until about the time of the Reformation the language existed chiefly in the form of dialects; and while the common literary tongue was establishing itself, and after it became established, its relations with dialectal and provincial forms were most intimate. Many "literary" words sank to the position of provincialisms, and on the other hand provincialisms rose to literary rank — a process which has been continuous to the present day. Thus both historically and with regard to present usage it is impossible to draw a hard and fast

The vocabulary.

Obsolete words.

Dialectal and provincial words.

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line between these two sides of the language, either with respect to words or to their individual senses. This dictionary, therefore, includes words of dialectal form or provincial use which appear to be an important part of the history of the language. Within the sphere of mere colloquialism, slang, and cant, a much narrower rule of inclusion has, of course, been followed; but colloquialism and slang must be noticed by the lexicographer who desires to portray the language in its natural and full outlines, and these phases of English have therefore been treated with liberality. Americanisms, especially, have received the recognition naturally to be expected from an American dictionary, many being recorded for the first time; on the other hand, many words and uses heretofore regarded as peculiar to this country have been found to be survivals of older or provincial English, or to have gained a foothold in broader English use. Another notable increase in the vocabulary is that due to the admission of the many terms which have come into existence during the present century — especially during the last twenty years — in connection with the advance in all departments of knowledge and labor, scientific, artistic, professional, mechanical, and practical. This increase is nowhere more conspicuous than in the language of the physical sciences, and of those departments of study, such as archæology, which are concerned with the life and customs of the past. Not only have English words been coined in astonishing numbers, but many words of foreign origin or form, especially New Latin and French, have been imported for real or imaginary needs. To consign these terms to special glossaries is unduly to restrict the dictionary at the point at which it comes into the closest contact with what is vital and interesting in contemporary thought and life; it is also practically impossible, for this technical language is, in numberless instances, too closely interwoven with common speech to be dissevered from it. A similar increase is noticeable in the language of the mechanical arts and trades. The progress of invention has brought nearly as great a flood of new words and senses as has the progress of science. To exclude this language of the shop and the market from a general English dictionary is as undesirable as to exclude that of science, and for similar reasons. Both these lines of development have therefore been recorded with great fullness. There is also a considerable number of foreign words — Latin, French, and other — not in technical use, which have been admitted because they either have become established in English literature or stand for noteworthy things that have no English names. Lastly, the individual words have been supplemented by the insertion of idiomatical phrases that are not fully explained by the definitions of their component parts alone, and have in use the force of single words; and of the numerous phrase-names used in the arts and sciences. The number of these phrases here defined is very large.

Colloquialism and slang; Americanisms.

Scientific and technical terms.

No English dictionary, however, can well include every word or every form of a word that has been used by any English writer or speaker. There is a very large number of words and forms discoverable in the literature of all periods of the language, in the various dialects, and in colloquial use, which have no practical claim upon the notice of the lexicographer. A large group not meriting inclusion consists of words used only for the nonce by writers of all periods and of all degrees of authority, and especially by recent writers in newspapers and other ephemeral publications; of words intended by their inventors for wider use in popular or technical speech, but which have not been accepted; and of many special names of things, as of many chemical compounds, of many inventions, of patented commercial articles, and the like. Yet another group is composed of many substantive uses of adjectives, adjective uses of substantives (as of nouns of material), participial adjectives, verbal nouns ending in *-ing*, abstract nouns ending in *-ness*, adverbs ending in *-ly* from adjectives, adjectives ending in *-ish*, regular compounds, etc., which can be used at will in accordance with the established principles of the language, but which are too obvious, both in meaning and formation, and often too occasional in use, to need separate definition. So also dialectal, provincial, or colloquial words must be excluded, so far as they stand out of vital relation to the main body of the language which it is the object of a general dictionary to explain. The special limitations of the technical and scientific vocabulary will be mentioned later.

Words that must be excluded.

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None of these considerations is of the nature of a definite rule that can be used with precision in all cases. On the contrary, the question whether a word shall be included, even in a dictionary so comprehensive as this, must often be decided by the special circumstances of the case.

The sources of the English vocabulary thus presented are extremely various. No other tongue, ancient or modern, has appeared in so many and so different phases; and no other people of high civilization has so completely disregarded the barriers of race and circumstance and adopted into its speech so great a number of unnative words and notions. The making of the English language began, it may be said, with the introduction of Roman rule and Roman speech among the barbarous Celts of Britain. The Latin language, as the vehicle of civilization, affected strongly the Celtic, and also the speech of the Teutonic peoples, Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, who in the fifth century obtained a footing on the island. This Teutonic tongue, while assimilating something both of the native Celtic idiom, and of Latin in a Celtic guise, in time became the dominant language. The speech thus formed (called *Anglo-Saxon* or, as some now prefer, *Old English*) was raised almost to classic rank by the labors of Alfred and of the numerous priests and scholars who sought to convey to their countrymen in their native language the treasures of Latin learning and the precepts of the Latin Church. Though uniting in the ninth century with an influx of Scandinavian speech, and in the eleventh century, through the Norman conquest, with the stream which flowed through France from Rome, it remained the chief fountain of English. From these two elements, the Teutonic and the Latin (the latter both in its original form and as modified in the Romance tongues), our language has been constructed; though materials more or less important have been borrowed from almost every known speech. Etymologies.

The details of this history are exhibited in the etymologies. They have been written anew, on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. The best works in English etymology, as well as in etymology and philology in general, have been regularly consulted, the most helpful being those of Prof. Skeat and Eduard Müller, and the "New English Dictionary on Historical Principles," edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray (which, however, could be consulted in revising the proofs of A and of part of B only); but the conclusions reached are independent. It has been possible, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up in many cases doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Noteworthy features of the etymologies will be found to be the method followed in stating the ascertained facts of the history of each word, and the extensive collation of cognate or allied words. Beginning with the current accepted form or spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. Middle English forms are given, in important cases in numerous variants for the four centuries included in that period, and are traced to the Anglo-Saxon (in which are given the typical forms, with the important variants and the oldest glosses) or, as the case may be, to the Old French, including in special instances the Old French as developed in England, or Anglo-French. The derivation of the Anglo-Saxon or French form is then given. When an Anglo-Saxon or other Teutonic form is mentioned, the cognate forms are given from the Old Saxon, the Old Friesic, the Dutch, Low German, High German, and Icelandic in their several periods, the Swedish (and often the Norwegian), the Danish, and the Gothic. The same form of statement is used with the Romance and other groups of forms — the Old French and modern French, the Provençal, the Spanish, the Portuguese, the Italian, and sometimes in special instances the Wallachian and other Romance forms, being given in a regular order, and derived together from their Latin or other source. With the Latin are mentioned the Greek cognates, if any such existed, the Slavic forms, if concerned, and the Sanskrit, Persian, etc. If the Arabic or Hebrew is reached, other Semitic forms are sometimes Method of etymological statement.

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stated. The rule has been to deduce from a comparison of all the principal forms the primitive sense or form, and also to make the process of inference clear to the consulter of the dictionary. Of course, in a search through so vast a field, in which the paths of words have been in many instances effectually obliterated or confused, many points of uncertainty remain; but from the evidence at hand various degrees of approximation to certainty can be established, and these it has been sought clearly to indicate by terms of qualification. The various prefixes and suffixes used in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

There are thus two distinct groups of forms in the etymologies: those in the line of derivation or direct descent, and those in the lines of cognation or collateral descent. A Greek word, for example, may occur not only in Anglo-Saxon (and English), but also in other Teutonic and in Romance and other tongues, and the full account of the English form requires the mention of the most important of these other forms as "parallel with" or "equal to" the Anglo-Saxon and English. To separate these groups more plainly to thought and to the eye, and to save the space which would be taken up by the frequent repetition of the words "from," "parallel with," and "whence," distinctive symbols are used. For "from" is used the sign <, denoting that the form without the angle is derived from the form within it; for "whence," the sign >, with a similar significance; for "parallel with" or "equal to" or "cognate with," the familiar sign of equality, =; for the word "root," the ordinary algebraic symbol √. An asterisk * is prefixed uniformly to all forms which are cited either as probable or as theoretical, or as merely alleged; it indicates in all cases that the form so marked has not been found by the etymologist in the records of the language concerned, or in its dictionaries. But in some cases words are marked with the asterisk which are found in certain dictionaries, but have not been verified in the actual literature. Special care has been taken with the Anglo-Saxon words, unverified forms of which exist in the current dictionaries, some of them probably genuine, though not found in any of the accessible texts, and others due to early errors of editors and dictionary-makers.

The symbols used.

Words of various origin and meaning, but of the same spelling (homonyms), have been distinguished by small superior figures (¹, ², ³, etc.). Such words abound in English. They are mostly common monosyllables, and much confusion exists not only in the explanation of them but also in their use, words of diverse origin having been, in many cases, regarded as one, with consequent entanglement or complete merging of meanings. In numbering these homonyms, the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs; hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the dictionary. Thus verbs and nouns of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form, and of the same radical origin, now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

Homonyms.

The etymologies have been written by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, with the assistance, in the later parts of the work, of contributions from Prof. James A. Harrison, Prof. William M. Baskervill, Prof. Francis A. March, Jr., and others. In ascertaining the particular facts with regard to the origin of technical terms, much aid has been given by the specialists in charge of the various departments.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, and however much of sympathy and well-willing may be due to the efforts now making to introduce a reform, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed, and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities.

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either in this country or in Great Britain, or in both. Familiar examples are words ending in *-or* or *-our* (as *labor*, *labour*), in *-er* or *-re* (as *center*, *centre*), in *-ize* or *-ise* (as *civilize*, *civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler*, *traveller*; *worshiped*, *worshipped*), or spelt with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage*, *diarrhea*; *hæmorrhage*, *diarrhœa*); and so on. In such cases, both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one, or the one more accordant with native analogies. The language is struggling toward a more consistent and phonetic spelling, and it is proper, in disputed and doubtful cases, to cast the influence of the dictionary in favor of this movement, both by its own usage in the body of the text, and at the head of articles by the order of forms, or the selection of the form under which the word shall be treated. Technical words not in general use, and words introduced from other languages, have also their varieties of orthographic form: the former, in part, because of the ignorance or carelessness of those who have made adaptations from Latin or Greek; the latter, because of the different styles of transliteration or imitation adopted. In such cases, slight variants are here sometimes disregarded, the more correct form being given alone, or with mere mention of others; in other cases, the different forms are given, with cross references to the preferred one, under which the word is treated. Finally, the obsolete words which have no accepted spelling, but occur only in the variety of forms characteristic of the periods from which they come, are treated regularly under that form which is nearest to, or most analogous with, present English, and the quotations, of whatever form, are as a rule presented there; side-forms are entered as liberally as seemed in any measure desirable, with references to the one preferred. All citations, however, are given in the orthography (though not always with the punctuation) of the texts from which they are taken.

The orthography.

Still greater than the variation in the orthography, even the accepted orthography, of English words, is the variation in the pronunciation. And here the same general principles must govern the usage of the dictionary. No attempt is made to record all the varieties of popular, or even of educated, utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary, rather, to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. A large number of scientific names and terms—words that are written rather than uttered, even by those who use them most—are here entered and have a pronunciation noted for the first time. For such words no prescriptive usage can be claimed to exist; the pronunciation must be determined by the analogies of words more properly English, or by those governing kindred and more common words from the same sources. With respect to many foreign words, more or less used as English, it is often questionable how far usage has given them an English pronunciation, or has modified in the direction of English the sound belonging to them where they are vernacular. In not a few instances a twofold pronunciation is indicated for them, one Anglicized and the other original. Words of present provincial use are for the most part pronounced according to literary analogies, without regard to the varieties of their local utterance. The principal exceptions are Scotch words having a certain literary standing (owing to their use especially by Scott and Burns); these are more carefully marked for their provincial pronunciation. Wholly obsolete words are left unmarked.

The pronunciation.

There are certain difficult points in varying English utterance, the treatment of which by the dictionary calls for special explanation. One is the so-called "long *u*" (as in *use*, *muse*, *cure*), represented here, as almost everywhere, by *ū*. In its full pronunciation, this is as precisely *yoo* (*yo͞o*) as if written with the two characters. But there has long existed a tendency to lessen or remove the *y*-element of the combination in certain situations unfavorable to its production. After an *r*, this tendency has worked itself fully out; the pronunciation *oo* (*o͞o*) has taken the place of *ū* in that situation so generally as to be alone accepted by all recent authorities (although some speakers still show

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plain traces of the older utterance). The same has happened, in a less degree, after *l*, and some of the latest authorities (even in England) prescribe always *loo* (*lō*) instead of *lū*; so radical a change has not been ventured upon in this work, in which *ō* is written only after an *l* that is preceded by another consonant: cultivated pronunciation is much less uniform here than in the preceding case. But further, after the other so-called dental consonants *t*, *d*, *n*, *s*, *z*, except in syllables immediately following an accent, the usage of the majority of good speakers tends to reduce the *y*-element to a lighter and less noticeable form, while many omit it altogether, pronouncing *oo* (*ō*). Of this class of discordances no account is taken in the re-spellings for pronunciation; usage is in too fluid and vacillating a condition to be successfully represented. After the sounds *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*, however, only *ŏ* is acknowledged. Another case is that of the *r*. Besides local differences in regard to the point of production in the mouth, and to the presence, or degree, of trilling in its utterance, a very large number, including some of the sections of most authoritative usage, on both sides of the Atlantic, do not really utter the *r*-sound at all unless it be immediately followed by a vowel (in the same or a succeeding word), but either silence it altogether or convert it into a neutral-vowel sound (that of *hut* or *hurt*). The mutilation thus described is not acknowledged in this dictionary, but *r* is everywhere written where it has till recently been pronounced by all; and it is left for the future to determine which party of the speakers of the language shall win the upper hand. The distinction of the two shades of neutral-vowel sound in *hut* and *hurt*, which many authorities, especially in England, ignore or neglect, is, as a matter of course, made in this work. The latter, or *hurt*-sound, is found in English words only before *r* in the same syllable; but it is also a better correspondent to the French *eu* and "mute *e*" sounds than is the former, or *hut*-sound. In like manner, the *air*-sound is distinguished (as *ā*) from the ordinary *e*- or *a*-sounds. Further, the two sounds written with *o* in *sot* and *song* are held apart throughout, the latter (marked with *ô*) being admitted not only before *r* (as in *nor*), but in many other situations, where common good usage puts it. But as there is a growing tendency in the language to turn *o* into *ô*, the line between the two sounds is a variable one, and the *ô* (on this account distinguished from *ā*, with which from a phonetic point of view it is practically identical) must be taken as marking an *o*-sound which in a part of good usage is simple *o*. A similar character belongs to the so-called "intermediate *a*" of *ask*, *can't*, *command*, and their like, which with many good speakers has the full *ä*-sound (of *far*, etc.), and also by many is flattened quite to the "short *a*" of *fat*, etc. This is signified by *ȧ*, which, as applied to English words, should be regarded rather as pointing out the varying utterance here described than as imperatively prescribing any shade of it.

General variations of usage: pronunciation of certain vowels.

On the side of consonant utterance, there is a very large class of cases where it can be made a question whether a pure *t* or *d* or *s* or *z* is pronounced with an *i*- or *y*-sound after it before another vowel, or whether the consonant is fused together with the *i* or *y* into the sounds *ch*, *j*, *sh*, or *zh* respectively—for example, whether we say *natūre* or *nachur*, *gradūal* or *grajōal*, *sūre* or *shōr*, *vizūal* or *vizhōal*. There are many such words in which accepted usage has fully ranged itself on the side of the fused pronunciation: for example, *vizhon*, not *vizion*, for *vision*; *azhur*, not *azūre*, for *azure*; but with regard to the great majority usage is less decided, or else the one pronunciation is given in ordinary easy utterance and the other when speaking with deliberation or labored plainness, or else the fused pronunciation is used without the fact being acknowledged. For such cases is introduced here a special mark under the consonant—thus, *t̬*, *d̬*, *s̬*, *z̬*—which is intended to signify that in elaborate or strained utterance the consonant has its own proper value, but in ordinary styles of speaking combines with the following *i*-element into the fused sound. The mark is not used unless the fused sound is admissible in good common speech.

The pronunciation of certain consonants.

This same device, of a mark added beneath to indicate a familiar utterance different from an elaborate or forced one, is introduced by this dictionary on a very large scale in marking the sounds of the vowels. One of the most peculiar characteristics of English pronunciation is the way in which it slights the vowels of most unaccented syllables, not merely lightening them in point of quantity and stress, but changing their quality of sound. To write (as systems of re-spelling for pronunciation, and

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even systems of phonetic spelling, generally do) the vowels of unaccented syllables as if they were accented, is a distortion, and to pronounce them as so written would be a caricature of English speech. There are two degrees of this transformation. In the first, the general vowel quality of a long vowel remains, but is modified toward or to the corresponding (natural) short: thus, *ā* and *ō* lose their usual vanish (of *ę̄* and *ō̤* respectively), and become, the one *e* (even, in some final syllables, the yet thinner *i*), the other the true short *o* (which, in accented syllables, occurs only provincially, as in the New England pronunciation of *home, whole*, etc.); *ē* and *ō* (of *food*) become *i* and *u̇* (of *good*); *a*̇ or *ȯ* become (more rarely) *o*. This first degree of change is marked by a single dot under the vowel: thus, *ạ, ẹ, ọ, ụ, o̤, ọ́*. In the second degree, the vowel loses its specific quality altogether, and is reduced to a neutral sound, the slightly uttered *u* (of *hut*) or *ẹ* (of *hurt*). This change occurs mainly in short vowels (especially *a, o*, less often *e*, but *i* chiefly in the ending *-ity*); but also sometimes in long vowels (especially *ū* and *ā*). This second degree of alteration is marked by a double dot under the vowel: thus, *a̤, e̤, o̤, i̤, ṳ̄, ā̤*. Accordingly, the dots show that while in very elaborate utterance the vowel is sounded as marked without them, in the various degrees of inferior elaborateness it ranges down to the shortened or to the neutralized vowel respectively; and it is intended that the dots shall mark, not a careless and slovenly, but only an ordinary and idiomatic utterance — not that of hasty conversation, but that of plain speaking, or of reading aloud with distinctness. In careless talk there is a yet wider reduction to the neutral sound. It must be clearly understood and borne in mind that these changes are the accompaniment and effect of a lightening and slighting of utterance; to pronounce with any stress the syllables thus marked would be just as great a caricature as to pronounce them with stress as marked above the letter.

Vowels in unaccented syllables.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any that has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. From this source much fresh lexicographical matter has been obtained, which appears not only in hitherto unrecorded words and senses, but also, it is believed, in the greater conformity of the definitions as a whole to the facts of the language. In general, the attempt has been made to portray the language as it actually is, separating more or less sharply those senses of each word which are really distinct, but avoiding that over-refinement of analysis which tends rather to confusion than to clearness. Special scientific and technical uses of words have, however, often been separately numbered, for practical reasons, even when they do not constitute logically distinct definitions. The various senses of words have also been classified with reference to the limitations of their use, those not found in current literary English being described as obsolete, local, provincial, colloquial, or technical (legal, botanical, etc.). The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, is the most desirable one, and it has been adopted whenever, from the etymological and other data accessible, the historical order could be inferred with a considerable degree of certainty; it has not, however, been possible to employ it in every case. The general definitions have also been supplemented by discussions of synonyms treating of about 7000 words, contributed by Prof. Henry M. Whitney, which will be found convenient as bringing together statements made in the definitions in various parts of the dictionary, and also as touching in a free way upon many literary aspects of words.

Definitions of common words.

Many of the extracts mentioned above, together with some contained in the *Imperial Dictionary* and in other earlier or special works, have been employed to illustrate the meanings of words, or merely to establish the fact of use. They form a large collection (about 200,000) representing all periods and branches of English literature. In many cases they will be found useful from a historical point of view, though, as was intimated above, they do not furnish a complete historical

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record. All have been verified from the works from which they have been taken, and are furnished with exact references, except a few obtained from the *Imperial Dictionary*, which could not readily be traced to their sources, but were of sufficient value to justify their insertion on the authority of that work. Their dates can be ascertained approximately from the list of authors and works (and editions) cited, which will be published with the concluding part of the dictionary. These quotations have been used freely wherever they have seemed to be helpful; but it has not been possible thus to illustrate every word or every meaning of each word without an undue increase in the bulk of the book. The omissions affect chiefly technical and obvious senses.

The quotations.

In defining this common English vocabulary, important aid has been received from Mr. Benjamin E. Smith, who has also had, under the editor-in-chief, the special direction and revision of the work on all parts of the dictionary, with the charge of putting the book through the press; from Mr. Francis A. Teall, who has also aided in criticizing the proofs; from Mr. Robert Lilley, in the preliminary working-up of the literary material as well as in the final revision of it; from Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, who has also had special charge of the older English, and of provincial English; from Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, who has contributed to the dictionary the results of a systematic reading of Chaucer; from Dr. John W. Palmer, who has aided in revising the manuscript prepared for the press, and has also contributed much special literary matter; from Prof. Henry M. Whitney, who has given assistance in preparing the definitions of common words in certain later divisions of the work and has also examined the proofs; from Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow; from Mr. Franklin H. Hooper; from Mr. Leighton Hoskins, who has also contributed material for the definitions of most of the terms in prosody; from Miss Katharine B. Wood, who has superintended the collecting of new words and the selection and verification of the quotations; from Miss Mary L. Avery; and from many others who have helped at special points, or by criticisms and suggestions, particularly Prof. Charles S. Peirce and Prof. Josiah D. Whitney.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of technical literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. Their definitions are intended to be so precise as to be of service to the specialist, and, also, to be simple and "popular" enough to be intelligible to the layman. It is obvious, however, that the attempt to reconcile these aims must impose certain limitations upon each. On the one hand, strictly technical forms of statement must in many cases be simplified to suit the capacity and requirements of those who are not technically trained; and, on the other, whenever (as often, for example, in mathematics, biology, and anatomy) a true definition is possible only in technical language, or the definition concerned is of interest only to a specialist, the question of immediate intelligibility to a layman cannot be regarded as of prime importance. In general, however, whenever purely technical interests and the demands of popular use obviously clash, preference has been given to the latter so far as has been possible without sacrifice of accuracy. In many instances, to a technical definition has been added a popular explanation or amplification. It is also clear that the completeness with which the lexicographic material of interest to the specialist can be given must vary greatly with the different subjects. Those (as metaphysics, theology, law, the fine arts, etc.) the vocabulary of which consists mainly of abstract terms which are distinctly English in form, of common English words used in special senses, or of fully naturalized foreign words, may be presented much more fully than those (as zoölogy, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, etc.) which employ great numbers of artificial names, many of them Latin.

Definitions of technical terms.

The technical material has been contributed by the gentlemen whose names are given in the list of collaborators, with the assistance at special points of many others; and all their work, after editorial revision, has been submitted to them in one or more proofs for correction. This method of obtaining

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both accuracy and homogeneity has, perhaps, never before been so fully adopted and faithfully applied in a dictionary. A few special explanations are necessary with regard to the work in several of the technical departments.

To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. During the last quarter of a century there has been an extensive reorganization and variation of the former systems of classification, from which have come thousands of new names of genera, families, etc.; and also a profound modification of biological conceptions, which has led both to new definitions of old words and to the coinage of many new words. All these terms that are English in form, and for any reason worthy of record, have been included, and also as many of the New Latin names of classificatory groups as are essential to a serviceable presentation of zoölogy and botany. The selection of the New Latin names in zoölogy has been liberal as regards the higher groups, as families, orders, etc., whether now current or merely forming a part of the history of the science; but of generic names only a relatively small number have been entered. Probably about 100,000 names of zoölogical genera exist, 60,000 at least having a definite scientific standing; but the whole of them cannot, of course, be admitted into any dictionary. The general rule adopted for the inclusion of such names is to admit those on which are founded the names of higher groups, especially of families, or which are important for some other special reason, as popular use, an established position in works of reference, the existence of species which have popular English names, etc. A similar rule has been adopted with regard to botanical names. The common or vernacular names of animals and plants have been freely admitted; many naturalized and unnaturalized foreign names, also, which have no English equivalents and are noteworthy for special literary, commercial, or other reasons, have been included. The definitions that have a purely scientific interest have been written from a technical point of view, the more popular information being given under those technical names that are in familiar use or under common names. In the zoölogical department is properly included anatomy in its widest sense (embracing embryology and morphology), as the science of animal structure, external and internal, normal and abnormal. Its vocabulary necessarily includes many Latin, or New Latin, words and phrases which have no English technical equivalents.

The biological sciences.

The definitions of that part of general biological science which in any way relates to animal life or structure, including systematic zoölogy, have been written by Dr. Elliott Coues, who has been assisted in ichthyology and conchology by Prof. Theodore N. Gill, in entomology by Mr. Leland O. Howard and Mr. Herbert L. Smith, and in human anatomy by Prof. James K. Thacher. Special aid has also been received from other naturalists, particularly from Prof. Charles V. Riley, who has furnished a number of definitions accompanying a valuable series of entomological cuts obtained from him. Prof. Thacher has also defined all terms relating to medicine and surgery. The botanical work was undertaken by Dr. Sereno Watson, with assistance, in cryptogamic botany, from Mr. Arthur B. Seymour, and has been conducted by him through the letter G; at that point, on account of practical considerations connected with his official duties, he transferred it to Dr. Lester F. Ward. Mr. Seymour also withdrew, his work passing, under Dr. Ward's editorship, to Prof. Frank H. Knowlton. All the definitions of the terms of fossil botany have been written by Prof. J. D. Whitney.

In the treatment of the physical and mathematical sciences an equally broad method has been adopted. While their growth has, perhaps, not been so great, from a lexicographical point of view, as has that of biology, it is certainly almost as remarkable. The remodeling and readjustment of former ideas, and the consequent modification of the senses of old terms and the coinage of new, have been hardly less marked; while one department, at least — that of chemistry — has kept pace in the invention of names (of chemical compounds) with zoölogy and botany. To this must be added the almost numberless practical applications of the principles and results of physical science. The department of electrotechnics is a marked example of the formation within a comparatively few years of a large technical vocabulary, both scientific and mechanical. The adequate definition of all the lexicographical matter thus furnished involves a very complete presentation of the present status of human knowledge of these sciences. The definitions in physics have been

The physical and mathematical sciences.

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written by Prof. Edward S. Dana, with the collaboration, in electrotechnics, of Prof. Thomas C. Mendenhall, and in many special points, particularly those touching upon mathematical theory, of Prof. Charles S. Peirce. Professor Dana has also contributed the definitions of mineralogical terms, including the names of all distinct species and also of all important varieties. He has been assisted in defining the names of gems and the special terms employed in lapidary work by Mr. George F. Kunz. The lithological definitions, as also all those relating to geology, mining, metallurgy, and physical geography, have been contributed by Prof. J. D. Whitney. Professor Peirce has written the definitions of terms in mechanics, mathematics, astronomy, and astrology, of weights and measures, and of the various names of colors. In the mathematical work the aim has been to define all the older English terms, and all the modern ones that can be considered to be in general use, or are really used by a number of English mathematical writers, but not all the numerous terms that may be found only in special memoirs. All English names of weights and measures, as well as many foreign names, have been entered, but, as a rule, those of the latter that are at once obsolete and not of considerable importance have been omitted. As regards chemistry, it has of course been impossible to include names of compounds other than those that have a special technical and practical importance. The chemical definitions have been written by Dr. Edward H. Jenkins, with assistance from Dr. Isaac W. Drummond in defining the coal-tar colors, the various pigments, dyes, etc., and the mechanical processes of painting and dyeing.

The definitions comprehended under the head of general technology (including all branches of the mechanical arts) have been contributed by Prof. Robert H. Thurston, with the collaboration, in defining the names of many tools and machines, of Mr. Charles Barnard, and, in various mechanical matters which are closely related to the special sciences, of the gentlemen who have been named above — as of Prof. Mendenhall in describing electrical machines and appliances, of Prof. Dana and Prof. Peirce in describing physical and mathematical apparatus, of Prof. J. D. Whitney in describing mining-tools and processes, etc. The terms used in printing and proof-reading have been explained by Mr. F. A. Teall, with the aid of valuable contributions of material from Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne. Special assistance in collecting technological material has been received from Mr. F. T. Thurston, and, at particular points, from many others.

The mechanical arts and trades.

The terms of the philosophical sciences have been exhibited very completely, with special reference to their history from the time of Plato and Aristotle, through the period of scholasticism, to the present day, though it has not been possible to state all the conflicting definitions of different philosophers and schools. The philosophical wealth of the English language has, it is believed, never been so fully presented in any dictionary. Both the oldest philosophical uses of English words and the most recent additions to the vocabulary of psychology, psycho-physics, sociology, etc., have been given. The definitions of many common words, also, have been prepared with a distinct reference to their possible philosophical or theological applications. The logical and metaphysical, and many psychological definitions have been written by Prof. Peirce. The same method of treatment has also been applied to ethical terms, and to those peculiar to the various sociological sciences. In political economy special assistance has been received from Prof. Albert S. Bolles, Mr. Austin Abbott, and others. Prof. Bolles has also contributed material relating to financial and commercial matters.

The philosophical sciences.

In the department of doctrinal theology considerable difficulty has naturally been experienced in giving definitions of the opinions held by the various denominations which shall be free from partisanship. The aim of the dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. To this end the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, to whom this branch of the work has been intrusted, has consulted at critical points learned divines of the various churches; though, of course, the ultimate responsibility for the statements made in the dictionary on these and other theological matters rests with him and with the editor-in-chief. Aid has been obtained in this manner from the Right Rev. Thomas S. Preston, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, Prof. V. L. Conrad, and others. Besides the

Theological and ecclesiastical terms.

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purely theological definitions, others, very numerous and elaborate, have been given of terms designating vestments, ornaments, rites, and ceremonies, of words relating to church architecture, church music, etc., etc. Systems of religion other than the Christian, as Mohammedanism, Confucianism, etc., are treated with considerable detail, as are also the more simple and barbarous forms of religious thought, and the many related topics of anthropology. Church history is given under the names of the various sects, etc. Assistance in matters relating to liturgics, and particularly to the ritual of the Greek Church, has been received from Mr. Leighton Hoskins.

In defining legal terms, the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving, in a concise form, all the important technical words and meanings. Professional terms now in common use have been defined in their general and accepted sense as used to-day in the highest courts and legislative bodies, not excluding, however, the different senses or modes of use prevalent at an earlier day. Particular attention has also been given to the definitions of common words which are not technically used in law, but upon the definition of which as given in the dictionaries matters of practical importance often depend. Statutory definitions, as for example of crimes, are not as a rule given, since they vary greatly in detail in the statutes of the different States, and are full of inconsistencies. Definitions are also given of all established technical phrases which cannot be completely understood from the definitions of their separate words, and of words and phrases from the Latin and from modern foreign languages (especially of Mexican and French-Canadian law) which have become established as parts of our technical speech, or are frequently used without explanation in English books. The definitions have been written by Mr. Austin Abbott.

The definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, and engraving, and of various other art-processes, were prepared by Mr. Charles C. Perkins some time before his death. They have been supplemented by the work of Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, who has also had special charge of architecture, sculpture, and Greek and Roman archæology; and of Mr. Russell Sturgis, who has furnished the material relating to decorative art in general, ceramics, medieval archæology, heraldry, armor, costumes, furniture, etc., etc. Special aid has also been received from many architects, artists, and others. The musical terms have been defined by Prof. Waldo S. Pratt, who has had the use of a large collection of such definitions made by Mr. W. M. Ferriss. Many definitions of names of coins have been contributed by Mr. Warwick Wroth, F. S. A., of the Department of Coins of the British Museum.

The fine arts.

A very full list of nautical terms and definitions has been contributed by Commander Francis M. Green, and of military terms by Captain David A. Lyle.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary. Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that THE CENTURY DICTIONARY covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference — that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference; while the inevitable discontinuity of treatment which such a method entails has been reduced to a minimum by a somewhat extended explanation of central words

Encyclopedic features.

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(as, for example, *electricity*), and by cross references. Such an encyclopedic method, though unusual in dictionaries, needs no defense in a work which has been constructed throughout from the point of view of practical utility. In the compilation of the historical matter given, assistance has been received from the gentlemen mentioned above whenever their special departments have been concerned, from Prof. J. Franklin Jameson in the history of the United States, from Mr. F. A. Teall, and from others. Special aid in verifying dates and other historical matters has been rendered by Mr. Edmund K. Alden.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. Cuts of a distinctly explanatory kind have been freely given as valuable aids to the definitions, often of large groups of words, and have been made available for this use by cross references; many familiar objects, also, and many unfamiliar and rare ones, have been pictured. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The work presented is very largely original, cuts having been obtained by purchase only when no better ones could be made at first hand. The general direction of this artistic work has been intrusted to Mr. W. Lewis Fraser, manager of the Art Department of The Century Co. Special help in procuring necessary material has been given by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, by Prof. William R. Ware, by the Smithsonian Institution, by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

Illustrations.

In the choice of the typographical style the desire has been to provide a page in which the matter should be at once condensed and legible, and it is believed that this aim has been attained in an unusual degree. In the proof-reading nearly all persons engaged upon the dictionary have assisted, particularly those in charge of technical matters (to nearly all of whom the entire proof has been sent); most efficient help has also been given by special proof-readers, both by those who have worked in the office of The Century Co., and by those connected with The De Vinne Press.

Finally, acknowledgment is due to the many friends of the dictionary in this and other lands who have contributed material, often most valuable, for the use of its editors. The list of authorities used, and other acknowledgments and explanations that may be needed, will be given on the completion of the work. It should be stated here, however, that by arrangement with its publishers, considerable use has also been made of Knight's *American Mechanical Dictionary*.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY.

NEW HAVEN, May 1st, 1889.

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Bras. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Frisic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
hord. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
nautt. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Port. ..... Portuguese.
pharm. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prov. ..... Provençal.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans. ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoology.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.

e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.

i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.

o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ŏ as in move, spoon, room.
ȯ as in nor, song, off.

u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.

oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ȧ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ė as in ablegate, episcopal.
o̤ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
u̇ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in errant, republican.
ẹ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
ọ as in valor, actor, idiot.

ḛ as in Persian, peninsula.
ṭ as in the book.
ṯ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in pressure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŧh as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
ˊ denotes a primary, ˏ a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
\+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with *suffix*.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.

√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter	iii. 10.
Part and chapter	iii. 10.
Book and line	iii. 10.
Book and page	iii. 10.
Act and scene	iii. 10.
Chapter and verse	iii. 10.
No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. lv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. lv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. lv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoölogical and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

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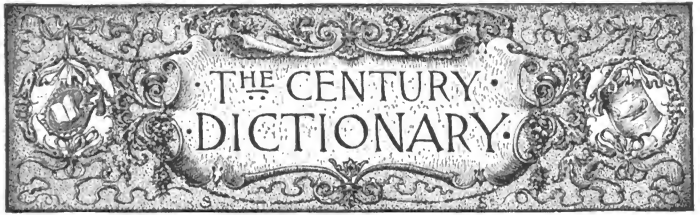
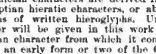


1. The first letter in the English alphabet, as also generally in the other alphabets which, like the English, come ultimately from the Phenician. Our letters are the same as those used by the Romans; the Roman or Latin alphabet is one of several

Italian alphabets derived from the Greek; and the Greek alphabet is, with a few adaptations and additions, formed from the Phenician. As to the origin of the Phenician alphabet, opinions are by no means agreed; but the view now most widely current is that put forth and supported a few years ago by the French scholar De Rougé: namely, that the Phenician characters are derived from early Egyptian hieratic characters, or abbreviated forms of written hieroglyphs. Under each letter will be given in this work the Phenician character from which it comes, along with an early form or two of the Greek and Latin derived characters (especially intended to show the change of direction of the letter consequent upon the change of direction of writing, since the Phenician was always written from right to left); and to these will be added the hieratic and hieroglyphic characters from which the Phenician is held to originate, according to De Rougé's theory. It is to be noticed that our ordinary capitals are the original forms of our letters; the lower-case, Italic, and written letters are all derived from the capitals. Our A corresponds to the Phenician letter called *aleph;* and this name, signifying "ox," is also the original of the Greek name of the same letter, *alpha.* The comparative scheme for A is as follows:



The Phenician *aleph* was not a proper vowel-sign, but rather a quasi-consonantal one, to which an initial vowel-sound, of whatever kind, attached itself; since the fundamental plan of that alphabet assumed that every syllable should begin with a consonant. But the Greeks, in adapting the borrowed alphabet to their own use, made the sign represent a single vowel-sound; that, namely, which we usually call the "Italian" or "Continental" (*ä*), as heard in *far, father.* This was its value in the Latin also, and in the various alphabets founded on the Latin, including that of our own ancestors, the speakers and writers of earliest English or Anglo-Saxon; and it is mainly retained to the present time in the languages of continental Europe. The consequence, however, of the gradual and pervading change of utterance of English words, without corresponding change in the mode of writing them, it has come to have in our use a variety of values. The sound of *a* in *far* is the purest and most fundamental of vowel-sounds, being that which is naturally sent forth by the human organs of utterance when the mouth and throat are widely opened, and the tone from the larynx suffered to come out with least modifying interference by the parts of the mouth. On the other hand, in the production of the *e*-sound of *machine* or *pique* and the *u*-sound of *rule* (or double *o* of *pool*), the organs are brought quite nearly together; in the case of *e*, the flat of the tongue and the roof of the mouth; in the case of *u*, the rounded lips. Hence these vowels approach a consonantal character, and pass with little or no alteration into *y* and *w* respectively. Then *e* and *o* (as in *they* and *note*) are intermediate respectively between *a* (*ä*) and *i* and *u* (*ü*) and *y*, and the sounds in *fat* and *fall* are still less removed in either direction from *a* (*ä*). The pure or original sound of *a* (*far*) is more prevalent in earlier stages of language, and is constantly being weakened or closened into the other vowel-sounds, which are to a great extent derived from it; and this process has gone on in English on a larger scale than in almost any other known language. Hence the *a*-sound (as in *far*) is very rare with us (less than half of one per cent. of our whole utterance, or not a tenth part as frequent as the sound of *i* in *pit* or as that of *u* in *but*); its short sound has been so generally flattened into that in *fat*, and its long sound into that in *fate*, that we now call these sounds respectively "short *a*" and "long *a*"; and, on the other hand, it has in many words been broadened or rounded into the sound heard in *all* and *fall*. Thus the most usual sounds of English written *a* are now, in the order of their frequency, those in *fat, fate, fall, far;* there are also a few cases of its use in which, as in *care* after a *u*-sound, nearly a corresponding short to the *a* of *all*, *away* (a "short *e*"), and others yet more subtle. In addition to the short, stress and distinctness, too, as in the first and third syllables of *abundant* and *abundance*, it is universally uttered with the "short *a*" sound of *but.* The "long *a*" of *fate* is not strictly one sound, but ends with a vanishing sound of "long *e*"; *i. e.*, it is a slide from the *e*-sound of *they* down to the sound of *pique.* From this vanish the *a* of *fare* and *layer* and their like is free, while it has also an opener sound, and is even, in the mouths of many speakers, indistinguishable in quality from the "short *a*" of *fat;* hence the *a*-sound of *fare* is in the respellings of this work written with ă, to distinguish it from the sound in *fate.* There is also a class of words, as *lady, last, ask,* in which some pronounce the vowel simply as "short *a*," while some give it the full open sound of *a* in *far*, and yet others give it something intermediate between the two: such an *a* is represented in this work by ȧ. *A* occurs as final only in a very few proper English words; and it is never doubled in such words.—**2.** As a *symbol*, *a* denotes the first of an actual or possible series. Specifically,—(*a*) In *music*, the name of the sixth note of the natural diatonic scale of C, or the first note of the relative minor scale; the *la* of Italian, French, and Spanish musicians. It is the note sounded by the open second string of the violin, and to it as given by a fixed tuned instrument (as the oboe or organ) all the instruments of an orchestra are tuned. (*b*) In the mnemonic words of *logic*, the universal affirmative proposition, as, all men are mortal. Similarly, *I* stands for the particular affirmative, as, some men are mortal; *E* for the universal negative, as, no men are mortal; *O* for the particular negative, as, some men are not mortal. The use of these symbols dates from the thirteenth century; they appear to be arbitrary applications of the vowels *a, e, i, o,* but are usually supposed to have been taken from the Latin *affirmo,* I affirm, and *nEgO,* I deny. But some authorities maintain that their use in Greek is much older. (*c*) In *math.:* In *algebra, a, b, c,* etc., the first letters of the alphabet, stand for known quantities, while *x, y, z,* the last letters, stand for unknown quantities; in *geometry, A, B, C,* etc., are used to name points, lines, and figures. (*d*) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., *A, B, C,* etc., denote each a particular person or thing in relation to the others of a series or group. (*e*) In *writing* and *printing, a, b, c,* etc., are used instead of or in addition to the Arabic figures in marking paragraphs or other divisions, or in making references. (*f*) In *naut. lang., A* 1, *A* 2, etc., are symbols used in the Record of American and Foreign Shipping, and in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, to denote the relative rating of merchant vessels. In the former, the character assigned to vessels by the surveyors is expressed by the numbers from 1 to 3, A1 standing for the highest and A3 for the lowest grade. The numbers 1½, 2, 2½ express intermediate degrees of seaworthiness. Vessels classed as A1 or A1½ are regarded as fit for the carriage of all kinds of cargoes at all times of the voyage for a specified term of years; those classed as A1½ or A2, for all cargoes on Atlantic voyages, and in exceptional cases on long voyages, and for such cargoes as oil, sugar, molasses, etc., on any voyages; those classed as A2½ or A3, for coasting voyages only, with wood or coal. In Lloyd's Register, the letters A, A (in red), E, and E are used to denote various degrees of excellence in the hulls of ships, the figure 1 being added to express excellence of equipment, such as masts and rigging in sailing vessels, or boilers and engines in steamers. The brand A in the British Lloyd's indicates a ship built of iron. In the American Register, the unnexed figures do not refer to the equipment.—Hence, in commerce, A1 is used to denote the highest mercantile credit, and colloquially, in the United States, *first-class, A*1 is an adjective of commendation, like *first-class, first-rate:* as, an A1 speaker.

> "He must be a first-rater," said Sam. "A 1," replied Mr. Boker. *Dickens,* Pickwick Papers.

An *A number one* cook, and no mistake. *Mrs. Stowe,* Dred.

3. As an *abbreviation*, a stands, according to context, for *acre, acting, adjective, answer, are* (in the modern system), *argent* (in heraldry), *anal* (anal fin, in *ichth.*), *anschwoplacid* (in echinoderms), etc.; in *coin.*, for *approved, for accepted,* and for Latin *ad* (commonly written @), "at"@ "to": as, 500 shares L. preferred @ 67½; 25 @ 30 cents per yard.—**4.** *Attrib.*, having the form of the capital A, as a tent.

The common or A tent, for the use of enlisted men. *Wilhelm,* Mil. Inst.

a[2] (a or ā), *indef. art.* [<ME. *a* (before consonants), earlier *an*, orig. with long vowel, <AS. *ān*, one, an: see *one*, 1.] The form of *an* used before consonants and words beginning with a consonant-sound: as, *a* man, *a* woman, *a* year, *a* union, *a* eulogy, *a* oneness, *a* hope, *A* Jew. It was formerly used also before the sounds of *h* and initial long *u* and *eu* even in accented syllables (as, *an* hospital, *an* union), and is still retained before some of those sounds in unaccented syllables (as, *an* historian, *an* united whole, *an* euphonious sound). The form *a* first appeared about the beginning of the thirteenth century. It is placed before the singular number, and also before plural nouns when few or *great* masses is interposed. (*For* was originally singular as well as plural, and the article was singular (ME. *a*) or plural (ME. *ane*) to agree with it. In the phrase *a great many* nouns, the article agrees with *many*, which is properly a noun (AS. *manigu, sex manyi, a,*); the following plural

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noun, as in the phrase *a great many books*, is really a partitive genitive.]

a3 (a or ā), *prep.* [< ME. and late AS. *a*, reduced form of *an, on*, on, in: see *on*.] A reduced form of the preposition *on*, formerly common in all the uses of *on*, but now restricted to certain constructions in which the preposition is more or less disguised, being usually written as one word with the following noun. (*a*) Of place: On, in, upon, unto, into; the preposition and the following noun being usually written as one word, sometimes with, but commonly without, a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or a predicate adjective, but best treated as a prepositional phrase. In such phrases *a* denotes — (1) Position: as, to lie *abed*; to be *afoot*; to ride *a* horseback; to stand *a-tiptoe*. (2) Motion: as, to go *ashore*; "how jocund did they drive their team *a-field*." *Gray*. (3) Direction: as, to go *ahead*; to turn *aside*; to draw *aback* (modern, to draw *back*). (4) Partition: as, to take *apart*; to burst *asunder*. Similarly — (*b*) Of state: On, in, etc.: as, to be *alive* [AS. *on life*]; to be *asleep* [AS. *on slǣpe*]; to set *afire*; to be *afloat*; to set *adrift*. In this use now applicable to any verb (but chiefly to monosyllables and dissyllables) taken as a noun: as, to be *aglow* with excitement; to be *a-swim*; to be all *a-tremble*. (*c*) Of time: On, in, at, by, etc., remaining in some colloquial expressions: as, to stay out *a* nights (often written *o' nights*); to go fishing *a* Sunday; now *a* days (generally written *nowadays*). Common with adverbs of repetition: as, twice a day [< ME. *twies a dai*, < AS. *twiwa on dæg*], once a week [< ME. *anes a wike*, < AS. *æne on wucan*], three times a year [cf. ME. *thre sithes a yer*, < AS. *thrim sithum on geare*], etc.: *a day* being a reduced form of *on day* (cf. *to-day*), equivalent to F. *par jour*, L. *per diem*; *a year*, of *on year*, equivalent to F. *par an*, L. *per annum*, etc. But in this construction the preposition *a* is now usually regarded as the indefinite article (varying to *an* before a vowel), "four miles *an* hour," "ten cents *a* yard," etc., being explained as elliptical for "four miles *in* an hour," "ten cents *for* a yard," etc. (*d*) Of process: In course of, with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken passively: as, the house is *a* building; "while the ark was *a* preparing" (1 Pet. iii. 20); while these things were *a* doing. The prepositional use is clearly seen in the alternative construction with *in*: as, "Forty and six years was this temple *in* building," John ii. 20. In modern use the preposition is omitted, and the verbal noun is treated as a present participle taken passively: as, the house *is building*. But none of these forms of expression has become thoroughly popular, the popular instinct being shown in the recent development of the desired "progressive passive participle": as, the house *is being built*, the work *is being done*, etc. This construction, though condemned by logicians and purists, is well established in popular speech, and will probably pass into correct literary usage. (*e*) Of action: In, to, into; with a verbal noun in *-ing*, taken actively. (1) With *be*: as, to be *a* coming; to be *a* doing; to be *a* fighting. Now only colloquial or provincial, literary usage omitting the preposition, and treating the verbal noun as a present participle: as, to be coming; to be doing. (2) With verbs of motion: as, to go *a* fishing; to go *a* wooing; to go *a* begging; to fall *a* crying; to set *a* going. The preposition is often joined to the noun by a hyphen, as, to go *a*-fishing, or sometimes omitted, as, to go fishing, to set going, etc. For other examples of the uses of *a*3, *prep.*, see the prepositional phrases *abed, aboard, ahead*, etc., or the simple nouns.

a4. [Another spelling of *o*, now written *o'*, a reduced form of *of*, the *f* being dropped before a consonant, and the vowel obscured. Cf. *a*7, *a*-3, *a*-4.] A reduced form of *of*, now generally written *o'*, as in man-*o'*-war, six *o'*clock, etc.

> The name of John *a* Gaunt. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 2.
>
> It's sixe *a* clocke.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humor, i. 4.

a5 (a), *pron.* [E. dial., corruption of *I*, being the first element, obscured, of the diphthong äi.] A modern provincial corruption of the pronoun *I*.

a6 (a), *pron.* [E. dial., < ME. dial. *a*, corruptly for *he*, he, *heo*, she, *he*, it, *heo*, *hi*, they.] An old (and modern provincial) corruption of all genders and both numbers of the third personal pronoun, he, she, it, they. So *quotha*, that is, *quoth he*.

> *A* babbled of green fields. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

a7 (a), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *a*, *ha*, reduced form of *have*, the *v* being dropped as in *a*4 or *o'* for *of* (ov).] An old (and modern provincial) corruption of *have* as an auxiliary verb, unaccented, and formerly also as a principal verb.

> I had not thought my body could *a* yielded. *Beau. and Fl.*

a8 (â). [Sc., usually written *a'*, = E. *all*, like Sc. *ca'* = E. *call*, *fa'* = *fall*, *ha'* = *hall*, etc.] All.

> For *a'* that, an' *a'* that,
> His ribaud, star, an' *a'* that,
> The man o' independent mind,
> He looks an' laughs at *a'* that.
> *Burns*, For A' That.

a9 (a or â), *interj.* [See *ah* and *O*.] The early form of *ah*, preserved, archaically, before a leader's or chieftain's name, as a war-cry (but now treated and pronounced as the indefinite article).

> The Border slogan rent the sky,
> *A* Home! *a* Gordon! was the cry.
> *Scott*, Marmion.

a10. [L. *ā*, the usual form of *ab*, from, of, before consonants: see *ab-*.] A Latin preposition, meaning of, off, away from, etc. It occurs in certain phrases: as, *a priori, a posteriori, a mensa et thoro*, etc.; also in certain personal names of medieval or modern origin: as, Thomas *à* Kempis, that is, Thomas of Kempen, the school-name given to Thomas Hammerken, born at Kempen near Düsseldorf; Abraham *a* Sancta Clara, that is, Abraham of St. Clare, the name assumed by Ulrich Megerle. The true name of Thomas *a* Becket (written also *A'* Becket, and, in un-English fashion, *à* Becket, *À* Becket) was simply Thomas Becket or Beket; the *a* appears to be a later insertion, though supported by such late Middle English names as Wydo del Beck't, John de Beckote, William atte Beck, etc., that is, of or at the brook (**becket*, not found as a common noun, being appar. a dim. of *beck*, a brook, or perhaps < OF. *becquet, bequet*, a pike (fish), dim. of *bec*, beak).

a-. A prefix or an initial and generally inseparable particle. It is a relic of various Teutonic and classical particles, as follows:

a-1. [< ME. *a-*, < AS. *ā-* (= OS. *a-* = OHG. *ar-, ir-, ur-*, MHG. *ir-, er-*, G. *er-* = Goth. *us-*, before a vowel *uz-*, before *r ur-*), a common unaccented prefix of verbs, meaning 'away, out, up, on,' often merely intensive, in mod. E. usually without assignable force. It appears as an independent prep. in OHG. *ur*, Goth. *us*, out, and as an accented prefix of nouns and adjectives in OHG. MHG. G. *ur-*, D. *oor-*, AS. *or-*, E. *or-* in *ordeal* and *ort*, q. v. In nouns from verbs in AS. *ā-* the accent fell upon the prefix, which then retained its length, and has in one word, namely, E. *oakum*, < AS. *ā-cumba*, entered mod. E. with the reg. change of AS. *ā-* under accent, losing all semblance of a prefix.] An unaccented inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns and adjectives thence derived, originally implying motion away, but in earlier English merely intensive, or, as in modern English, without assignable force, as in *abide, abode, arise, awake, ago* = *agone*, etc. The difference between *abide, arise, awake*, etc., and the simple verbs *bide, rise, wake*, etc., is chiefly syllabic or rhythmic. In a few verbs this prefix has taken in spelling a Latin semblance, as in *accurse, affright, allay*, for *a-curse, a-fright, a-lay*.

a-2. [< ME. *a-*, usually and prop. written separately, *a*, < late AS. *a*, a reduced form of ME. and AS. *an*, *on*: see *a*3, *prep.*, and *on*.] An apparent prefix, properly a preposition, the same as *a*3, *prep.* When used before a substantive it forms what is really a prepositional phrase, which is now generally written as one word, with or without a hyphen, and regarded as an adverb or as a predicate adjective: as, to lie *abed*, to be *asleep*, to be all *a-tremble*, etc. With verbal nouns in *-ing* it forms what is regarded as a present participle, either active, as, they are *a-coming* (colloq.), or passive, as, the house was *a-building*. In the latter uses the *a* is usually, and in all it would be properly, written separately, as a preposition. See *a*3, *prep.*, where the uses are explained.

a-3. [< ME. *a-*, or separately, *a*, < AS. *ā* (only in *ādūn, ādūne*, a reduced form of *of dūne*), a reduced form of *of*, E. *of, off*: see *of, off*, and cf. *a-*4.] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of*, prep., English *off*, from, as in *adown* (which see), or of later English *of*, as in *anew, afresh, akin*, etc. (which see).

a-4. [< ME. *a-*, a reduced form of *of-*, < AS. *of-*, an intensive prefix, orig. the same as *of*, prep.: see *a-*3 and *of*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of Anglo-Saxon *of-*, an intensive prefix, as in *athirst, ahungered* (which see).

a-5. [< ME. *a-*, a reduced form of *and-*, q. v.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *and-* (which see), as in *along*1 (which see).

a-6. [< ME. *a-*, var. of *i-, y-, e-*, reduced forms of *ge*, AS. *ge-*: see *i-*.] A prefix, being one of the reduced forms of the Anglo-Saxon prefix *ge-* (see *i-*), as in *along*2 [< AS. *gelang*], *aware* [< AS. *ge-wær*], *aford*, now spelled *afford*, simulating the Latin prefix *af-* [< AS. *ge-forthian*], *among* [< AS. *ge-mang*, mixed with *on-ge-mang* and *on-mang*], etc. The same prefix is otherwise spelled in *enough, iwis, yclept*, etc.

a-7. [< ME. *a-*, reduced form of *at-*, < AS. *æt-* in *æt-foran*, mixed in later E. with *on-foran*, afore: see *afore*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *at-*, mixed with *a-* for *on-*, in *afore* (which see).

a-8. [< ME. *a-*, a reduced form of *at* in north. E., after Icel. *at*, to, as a sign of the infin., like E. *to*: see *at*.] A prefix, in *ado*, originally *at do*, northern English infinitive, equivalent to English *to do*. See *ado*.

a-9. [A mere syllable.] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in the interjections *aha, ahoy*. In *aha*, and as well in *ahoy*, it may be considered as *ah*.

a-10. [A reduced form of D. *houd*. Cf. *a-*9.] A quasi-prefix, a mere opening syllable, in *avast*, where *a-*, however, represents historically Dutch *houd* in the original Dutch expression *houd vast* = English *hold fast*.

a-11. [< ME. *a-*, OF. *a-*, < L. *ad-*, or assimilated *ab-, ac-, af-*, etc.: see *ad-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form of the Latin prefix *ad-*. In Old French and Middle English regularly *a-*, and so properly in modern French and English, as in *avouch* [ult. < L. *advocare*], *amount* [ult. < L. *ad montem*], *avalanche* [ult. < L. *ad vallem*], *abet, ameliorate*, etc.; but in later Old French and Middle English *a-* took in spelling a Latin semblance, *ad-, ac-, af-*, etc., and so in modern English, as in *address, account, affect, aggrieve*, etc., where the doubled consonant is unetymological. See *ad-*.

a-12. [< L. *a-*, a later and parallel form of *ad-* before *sc-, sp-, st-*, and *gn-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ad-* before *sc-, sp-, st-*, and *gn-*, as in *ascend, aspire, aspect, astringent, agnate*, etc.

a-13. [< ME. *a-*, < OF. *a-*, < L. *ab-*: see *ab-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Middle English, etc.) of Latin *ab-*, as in *abate* (which see). In a few verbs this *a-* has taken a Latin semblance, as in *abs-tain* (treated as *ab-stain*), *as-soil*. See these words.

a-14. [< L. *a-* for *ab-* before *v*: see *ab-*.] A prefix, being a reduced form (in Latin, and so in English, etc.) of the Latin prefix *ab-*, from, as in *avert* (which see).

a-15. [< ME. *a-*, < OF. *a-* for reg. OF. *e-, es-*, < L. *ex-*, out: see *e-* and *ex-*.] A prefix, being an altered form of *e-*, reduced form of Latin *ex-*, as in *amend, abash*, etc., *aforce, afray* (now *afforce, affray*), etc. (which see).

a-16. [< ME. *a-*, reduced form of *an-* for *en-*, < OF. *en-*: see *en-*1.] A prefix, being a reduced form of *an-* for *en-*, in some words now obsolete or spelled in semblance of the Latin, or restored, as in *acloy, acumber, apair*, etc., later *accloy, accumber*, modern *encumber, impair*, etc.

a-17. [Ult. < L. *ah*, interj.] A quasi-prefix, representing original Latin *ah*, interj., in *alas* (which see).

a-18. [< Gr. *ἀ-*, before a vowel *ἀν-*, inseparable negative prefix, known as alpha privative (Gr. *ἀ- στερητικόν*), = L. *in-* = Goth. AS. E., etc., *un-*: see *un-*1.] A prefix of Greek origin, called alpha privative, the same as English *un-*, meaning not, without, -less, used not only in words taken directly or through Latin from the Greek, as *abyss, adamant, acatalectic*, etc., but also as a naturalized English prefix in new formations, as *achromatic, asexual*, etc., especially in scientific terms, English or New Latin, as *Apteryx, Asiphonata*, etc.

a-19. [< Gr. *ἀ-* copulative (*ἀ- ἀθροιστικόν*), commonly without, but sometimes and prop. with, the aspirate, *ἁ-*, orig. **sa-* = Skt. *sa-, sam-*. Cf. Gr. *ἅμα*, together, = E. *same*, q. v.] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in English *acolyte, adelphous*, etc.

a-20. [< Gr. *ἀ-* intensive (*ἀ- ἐπιτατικόν*), prob. orig. the same as *ἀ-* copulative: see *a-*19.] A prefix of Greek origin, occurring unfelt in *atlas, amaurosis*, etc.

a-21. [Ult. < Ar. *al*, the.] A prefix of Arabic origin, occurring unfelt in *apricot, azimuth, hazard* (for **azard*), etc., commonly in the full form *al-*. See *al-*2.

-a1. [L. *-a* (pl. *-æ*), It. *-a* (pl. *-e*), Sp. Pg. *-a* (pl. *-as*), Gr. *-α, -η* (pl. *-αι*, L. spelling *-æ*), = AS. *-u, -e*, or lost; in E. lost, or represented unfelt by silent final *e*.] A suffix characteristic of feminine nouns and adjectives of Greek or Latin origin or semblance, many of which have been adopted in English without change. Examples are: (*a*) Greek (first declension — in Latin spelling), *idea, coma, basilica, mania*, etc.; (*b*) Latin (first declension), *area, arena, formula, copula, nebula, vertebra*, etc., whence (*c*), in Italian, *opera, piazza, stanza*, etc.; (*d*) Spanish, *armada, flotilla, mantilla*, etc.; (*e*) Portuguese, *madeira*; (*f*) New Latin, chiefly in scientific terms, *alumina, soda, silica*, etc.; *dahlia, fuchsia, camellia, wistaria*, etc., *amœba, Branta*, etc.; common in geographical names derived from or formed according to Latin or Greek, as *Asia, Africa, America, Polynesia, Arabia, Florida*, etc. In English this suffix marks sex only in personal names, as in *Cornelia, Julia, Maria, Anna*, etc. (some having a corresponding masculine, as *Cornelius, Julius*, etc.), and in a few feminine terms from the Italian, Spanish, etc., having a corresponding masculine, as *donna, doña, duenna, signora, señora, sultana, inamorata*, etc., corresponding to masculine *don, signor, señor, sultan, inamorato*, etc.

-a2. [L. *-a*, pl. to *-um*, = Gr. *-α*, pl. to *-ον*, 2d declension; L. *-a, -i-a*, pl. to *-um, -e*, = Gr. *-α*,

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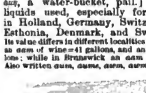
-a, suf. pl., 2d declension; lost in AS. and E., as in *kind, deer, sheep*, etc., pl., without suffix.] A suffix, the nominative neuter plural ending of nouns and adjectives of the second and third declensions in Greek or Latin, some of which have been adopted in English without change of ending. Examples are: (*a*) in Greek, *phenomena*, plural of *phenomenon*, *mesenteria*, plural of *mesenteri(-on)*, etc.; (*b*) in Latin, *strata*, plural of *stratum*, *data*, plural of *datum*, *genera*, plural of *genus*, etc. Some of these words have also an English plural in *-ums*, as *antonymums*, *cerions*, *dogmas*, *memorandums*, *medians*, besides the Greek or Latin plurals, *antonyms*, *criteria*, *dogmata*, *memoranda*, *media*, etc. This suffix is common in New Latin names of classes of animals, as in *Mammalia*, *Amphibia*, *Crustacea*, *Protozoa*, etc., these being properly adjectives, agreeing with *animalia* understood.

-a². [Sometimes written, and treated in dictionaries, as a separate syllable, but prop. written as a suffix, being prob. a relic of the ME. inflexive *-e*, which in poetry was pronounced (*e.*, ME. *ə*): *Quoted by Skeat*.] whenever the meter required it, long after it had ceased to be pronounced in prose.] An unmeaning syllable, used in old ballads and songs to fill out a line.

Jog on, jog on, the footpath way,
And merrily hent the stile-a;
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a.
Quoted by Skeat, W. T., iv. 2.

aam (ām), *n.* [< D. *aam*, a liquid measure, = G. *ahm*, also *ohm* (see *ohm*),= Icel. *ámi*, < MLG. *ame*, a tub, tierce, < L. *hama*, *ama*, < Gr. ἄμη, a water-bucket, pail.] A measure of liquids used, especially for wine and oil, in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Livonia, Esthonia, Denmark, and Sweden; a tierce. Its value differs in different localities: thus, in Amsterdam as *aam* of wine = 41 gallons, and an *aam* of oil = 37½ gallons; while in Brunswick an *aam* of oil = 30½ gallons. Also written *ame*, *ame*, *aume*, *aume*.



Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*).

aardvark (ärd'värk), *n.* [D., < *aarde*, = E. *earth*, + *vark*, used only in dim. form *varken*, a pig, = E. *farrow*¹ and E. *pork*, q. v.] The ground-hog or earth-pig of South Africa. See *Orycteropus*.

Aardwolf (*Proteles lalandii*).

aardwolf (ärd'wólf), *n.* [D., < *aarde*, = E. *earth*, + *wolf* = E. *wolf*.] The earth-wolf of South Africa. See *Proteles*.

aaron (ar'on or ā'ron), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *aron* (ār, *Arum*), a form of *Arum*, in simulation of *Aaron*, a proper name.] The plant *Arum maculatum*. See *Arum*.

Aaronic (a-ron'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Aaronicus*, < Gr. Ἀαρώνειος, < Heb. *Aharón*, perhaps, says Gesenius, the same with *háron*, a mountaineer, < *harar*, be high.] 1. Pertaining to Aaron, the brother of Moses, or to the Jewish priestly order, of which he was the first high priest: as, the *Aaronic* priesthood; *Aaronic* vestments.—2. In the Mormon hierarchy, of or pertaining to the second or lesser order of priests. See *priesthood* and *Mormon*.

Aaronical (a-ron'i-kal), *a.* [< *Aaronic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling the Aaronic priesthood.

Aaronite (ar'on-īt or ā'ron-īt), *n.* [< *Aaron* + *-ite*².] A descendant of Aaron, the brother of Moses. The Aaronites were hereditary priests in the Jewish church, and next to the high priest in dignity.

Aaronitic (ar-on-it'ik), *a.* [< *Aaronite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Aaronites.

The assumption that the representations in regard to the origin of the *Aaronitic* priesthood are essentially false cannot well be sustained, unless it can be proved that Hebrew literature did not arise until about the eighth century B. C., as the critics claim.
Schaf-Herzog, Encyc., p. 1923.

Aaron's-beard (ar'onz- or ā'ron-bērd'), *n.* [See Ps. cxxxiii. 2.] 1. A dwarf evergreen shrub, *Hypericum calycinum*, with large flowers (the largest of the genus) and numerous stamens, a native of southeastern Europe, and sometimes found naturalized in the United States.—2. A species of saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) found in cultivation: Chinese saxifrage.

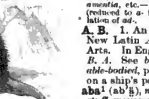
Aaron's-rod (ar'onz- or ā'ron-rod), *n.* [See Ex. vii. 10; Num. xvii. 8.] 1. In *arch.*, an ornament consisting of a straight rod from which pointed leaves project on either side. The term is also applied to an ornament consisting of a rod with one serpent entwined about it, as distinguished from a *caduceus*, which has two serpents.
2. A popular name of several plants with tall flowering stems, as the goldenrod, the hag-taper, etc.

Ab (ab), *n.* [Heb. Cf. Heb. *eb*, verdure.] The eleventh month of the Jewish civil year, and the fifth of the ecclesiastical year, answering to a part of July and a part of August. In the Syriac calendar Ab is the last summer month.

ab-, [L. *ab-*, prep., *ab*, older form *ap* = Etrur. *ar* = Gr. ἀπό = Skt. *apa* = Goth. *af* = OHG. *ab*, MHG. G. *ab* = AS. *of* (rarely, as a prefix, *af-*), *E. off*, *of*; see *of*, *off*, *apo*, and *a-*⁶, *a-*¹⁴.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning away, disjunction, separation, or departure, off, from, away, etc., as in *abduct*, *abjure*, etc. Before *c* and *t*, *ab* becomes (in fashion, and as in English, *as*, as in *abscond*, *abstain*, etc.; before *r* and *m*, it becomes *a*, as in *averr*, *amentia*, etc.—In *abbreviate* and *abbreviate*, the prefix (reduced to *a-* in *abridge*, which see) is rather an assimilation of *ad-*.

A. B. 1. An abbreviation of the Middle and New Latin *Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts. In England it is more commonly written *B. A.* See *bachelor*.—2. An abbreviation of *able-bodied*, placed after the name of a seaman on a ship's papers.

aba¹ (ab'ä), *n.* [< Ar. *'abā'*.] 1. A coarse woolen stuff, woven of goats' or camels' or other hair or wool in Syria, Arabia, and neighboring countries. It is generally striped, sometimes in plain bars of black and white or blue and white, sometimes in more elaborate patterns.
2. (*a*) An outer garment made of the above, very simple in form, worn by the Arabs of the desert. The illustration shows such an aba, made of two breadths of stuff sewed together to make an oblong about four by nine feet. This is then folded at the lines *a b*, *a b*, the top edges are sewed together at *a c*, *a c*, and armholes are cut at *e*, *f*, *e*, *f*. A little simple embroidery in



Aba.

colored wool on the two sides of the breast completes the garment. (*b*) As the name between the two breadths of stuff, and this is covered by a piece of colored material. (*b*) A garment of similar shape worn in the towns, made of finer material.

Over the Kamis is thrown a long skirted and short-sleeved cloak of camel's hair, called an *Aba*. It is made in many patterns, and of all materials, from pure silk to coarse sheep's wool. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 150.

Also spelled *abba*.

aba² (ab'ä), *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] An altazimuth instrument, designed by Antoine d'Abbadie, for determining latitude on land without the use of an artificial horizon. *N. E. D.*

abaca (ab'a-kä), *n.* The native Philippine name of the plant *Musa textilis*, which yields manila hemp. Also spelled *abaka*.

abacay (ab'a-kā), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of white paper; a calangay.

abacinate, **abacination**. See *abbacinate*, *abbacination*.

abacinus (ab-a-sī'nus), *n.*; pl. *abacini* (-ī). [ML., < Gr. ἀβάκινος, a small stone for inlaying, dim. of *ἄβαξ*: see *abacus*.] In *arch.*, a diminutive of *abacus* in its various senses. Also called *abaculus*.

abacist (ab'a-sist), *n.* [= It. *abachista*, an arithmetician, < ML. *abacista*, < L. *abacus*: see *abacus*, 2.] One who uses an abacus in casting accounts; a calculator.

aback¹ (a-bak'), *adv.* [< ME. *abak*, *a bak*, *on bak*, < AS. *on bæc*, on or to the back, backward, = Icel. *á bak*, aback: see *a*³ and *back*¹.] 1. Toward the back or rear; backward; rearward; regressively.

They drewe *aback*, as halfe with shame confound.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. (June).

2. On or at the back; behind; from behind.

His gallie . . . being set upon *aback* by the Rhodians.
Knolles, Hist. of Turks, fol. 979 A.

3. Away; aloof. [Scotch.]

Oh, would they stay *aback* frae courts,
And please themsel's wi' country sports.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

4. Ago: as, "eight days *aback*," *Ross*. [Prov. Eng.] — **Taken aback** (*naut.*), said of sails (or of vessels) when they are placed in the same position as when taken aback, in order to effect an immediate retreat, or to give the vessel sternway, so as to avoid some danger discovered before her.—**Taken aback** (*a*) *Naut.*, said of a vessel's sails when caught by the wind in such a way as to press them aft against the mast. Hence—(*b*) Figuratively, suddenly or unexpectedly checked, confounded, or disconcerted: as, he was quite *taken aback* when his offer was refused admittance.—**To brace aback** (*naut.*), to swing (the yards) round to the stern of the vessel: so that the sails may be aback, in order to check a ship's progress or give her sternway.

aback²† (ab'ak), *n.* [< L. *abacus*: see *abacus*.] An abacus, or something resembling one, as a flat, square stone, or a square compartment.

abacot (ab'a-kot), *n.* [Also *abacott*, etc., an erroneous book-form of *bycocket* (which see).] **abactinal** (ab-ak'ti-nal), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + E. *actinal*.] In *zoöl.*, remote from the actinal or oral area; hence, devoid of rays: a storm. The abactinal surface may be either the upper or lower surface, according to the position of the mouth.

abactinally (ab-ak'ti-nal-i), *adv.* In an abactinal direction or position.

The ambulacral plates have the pores directly superposed abactinally. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 182.

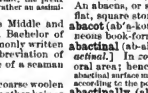
abactio (ab-ak'shi-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *abigere*, drive away: see *abactor*.] In *med.*, an abortion produced by art.

abaction (ab-ak'shon), *n.* [< NL. *abactio(n-)*: see *abactio*.] In *law*, the stealing of a number of cattle at one time.

abactor (ab-ak'tor), *n.* [L., < *abactus*, pp. of *abigere*, drive off, < *ab*, off, + *agere*, drive.] In *law*, one who feloniously drives away or steals a herd or numbers of cattle at once, in distinction from one who steals a single beast or a few.

abaculus (ab-ak'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *abaculi* (-lī). [L., dim. of *abacus*.] Literally, a small abacus. Specifically, one of the little cubes or slabs of colored glass, enamel, stone, or other material employed in mosaic work or in marquetry. Also called *abacinus*.

abacus (ab'a-kus), *n.*; pl. *abaci* (-sī). [L., a sideboard, counting-table, etc., < L. *abax*, < Gr. ἄβαξ, a reckoning-board, sideboard, etc.; said to be from Phen. *abak*, sand strewn on a surface for writing, because the ancients used tables covered with sand on which to make figures and diagrams.] 1. A tray strewn with dust or sand, used in ancient times for calculating.—2. A contrivance for calculating, consisting of beads or balls strung on wires or rods set in a frame. The abacus was used, with some variations in form,



Chinese Abacus, for calculating.

by the Greeks and Romans, and is still in every day use in many eastern countries, from Russia to Japan, for every kind of reckoning. The sand-covered tray is supposed to have been introduced from Babylon into Greece by Pythagoras, who taught both arithmetic and geometry upon it; hence this form is sometimes called *abacus Pythagoricus*. In the form with movable balls, these are used simply as counters to record the successive stages of a mental operation. The sum shown in the annexed engraving of a Chinese abacus (called *suanpan*, or "reckoning-board") is 5,196,301.

3. In *arch.*: (*a*) The slab or plinth which forms the upper member of the capital of a column or pillar, and upon which rests, in

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classic styles, the lower surface of the architrave. In the Greek Doric it is thick and square, without sculptured decoration; in the Ionic order it is thinner, and ornamented with mouldings on the sides; in the Corinthian also it is ornamented, and has concave sides and truncated corners. In medieval architecture the echinus was abandoned and the arch placed directly on the column or pillar: the abacus, however, was continued until the decline of the style. In Byzantine work it is often a deep block affixed with classic examples. In western styles every variety of size, shape, and ornamentation occurs. The general use of a polygonal or round abacus, as more consonant with neighboring forms than the square, is one of the distinctive features of perfected Pointed architecture. (b) Any rectangular slab or piece; especially, a stone or marble tablet serving as a sideboard, shelf, or credence.—4. In *Rom. antiq.*, a board divided into compartments, for use in a game of the nature of draughts or chess.—5. A mystic staff carried by the grand master of the Templars.—**Abacus harmonicus**. (a) In *anc. music*, a diagram of the notes with their names. (b) The structure and arrangement of the keys or pedals of a musical instrument.—**Abacus major**, a trough in which gold is washed. *E. D.*—**Abacus Pythagoricus**. See *Pythagoricus*.

Capital of the Parthenon. A, abacus.

Abaddon (a-bad'on), *n.* [L. *Abaddon*, < Gr. *Ἀβαδδών*, < Heb. *abaddôn*, destruction, < *abad*, be lost or destroyed.] 1. The destroyer or angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon (which see). Rev. ix. 11.—2. The place of destruction; the depth of hell.

In all her gates *Abaddon* rues
Thy bold attempt. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 624.

abadevine, *n.* Same as *aberdevine*.

abadir (ab'a-dir), *n.* Among the Phenicians, a meteoric stone worshiped as divine. See *baetylus*.

abaft (a-bäft'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. **abaft*, *obaft*, *on baft*: see *a*[3] and *baft*.] *Naut.*, behind; aft; in or at the back or hind part of a ship, or the parts which lie toward the stern: opposed to *forward*; relatively, further aft, or toward the stern: as, *abaft* the mainmast (astern).

The crew stood *abaft* the window and handed the fib down. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 7.

Abaft the beam (*naut.*), behind a line drawn through the middle of a ship at right angles to the keel.

abaissance (a-bā'sans), *n.* [< OF. *abaissance*, abasement, humility (see *abase*); in E. use confused with *obeisance*.] Same as *obeisance*: as, "to make a low *abaissance*," *Skinner*, Etymol. Ling.

abaiser (a-bā'sėr), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] Ivory-black or animal charcoal. *Weale*; *Simmonds*.

abaisse (a-bā̆s'), *p. a.* [F., pp. of *abaisser*, depress, lower: see *abase*.] In *her.*, depressed. Applied to fesse or any other ordinary when placed lower in the shield when it is depressed, or situated below its usual place: also applied to the wings of a bird when represented as open, but lower than when *displayed* (which see). Also *abaissé*.

abaissé (a-bā̆s'), *p. a.* Same as *abaisse*.

abaist, *pp.* [ME.; one of numerous forms of the pp. of *abasen*: see *abash*.] Abashed. *Chaucer*.

abaka, *n.* See *abaca*.

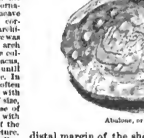
abalienate (ab-ā'lyen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abalienated*, ppr. *abalienating*. [< L. *abalienatus*, pp. of *abalienare*, separate, transfer the ownership of, estrange, < *ab*, from, away, + *alienare*, alienate: see *alienate*.] 1. In *civil law*, to transfer the title of from one to another; make over to another, as goods.—2t. To estrange or wholly withdraw.

So to bewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, Fol. 1678.

abalienated (ab-ā'lyen-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *abalienate*.] 1. Estranged; transferred, as property.—2. In *med.*: (*a*) So deceased or injured as to require extirpation, as a part of the body. (*b*) Deranged, as the mind. (*c*) Corrupted; mortified.

abalienation (ab-a-lyen-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *abalienatio(n-)*, transfer of property: see *abalienate*.] 1. The act of transferring or making over the title to property to another; the state of being abalienated; transfer; estrangement.—2. In *med.*, derangement; corruption.

abalone (ab-a-lō'nē), *n.* [A Sp. form, of unknown origin. Cf. Sp. *abalorios*, bugles, glass beads.] A general name on the Pacific coast of the United States for marine shells of the family *Haliotidæ* (which see), having an oval form with a very wide aperture, a narrow, flattened ledge or columella, and a subspiral row of perforations extending from the apex to the



Abalone, or Ear-shell.

distal margin of the shell. They are used for ornamental purposes, such as inlaying, and for the manufacture of buttons and other articles. Also called *ear-shell*, and by the Japanese *awabi* (which see).—**Abalone-meat**, the dried animal of the abalone. It is exported from California in large quantities.

abamurus (ab-a-mū'rus), *n.* [ML., < *aba*- (Of. *a ba*, down, below) + L. *murus*, wall.] A buttress, or a second wall added to strengthen another. *Weale*.

aban (a-ban'), *v. t.* [< *a*-[1] + *ban*[1], *v.*, after *abanne(n)*, < AS. *ānnan*, *ānnian*, *ānnigan*, by proclamation.] To ban; anathematize. See *ban*[1], *v.*

How durst the Bishops in this present counsel of Trident so solemnly to *aban* and accurse all them that dare to find fault with the same! *Bp. Jewell*, Works, II. 697.

aband (a-band'), *v. t.* [Short for *abandon*.] 1. To abandon (which see).

And Vortiger enforst the kingdome to *aband*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 85.

2. To exile; expel.

Tis better far the enemies to *aband*
Quite from thy borders. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 119.

abandon (a-ban'don), *v. t.* [ME. *abandonen*, *abandounen*, < OF. *abandoner*, *abandoner* (F. *abandonner* = It. *abandonare*), abandon, equiv. to *mettre a bandon*, put under any one's jurisdiction, leave to any one's discretion or mercy, etc., < *a bandon*, in ME. as adv., *abandon*, *abandoun*, under one's jurisdiction, in one's discretion or power: *a* (< L. *ad*), at, to; *bandon*, in present sense, power, jurisdiction, = Pr. *bandon*, < ML. **bando(n-)*, extended form of *bandum*, more correctly *bannum*, a proclamation, decree, ban: see *ban*[1], *n.*] 1. To detach or withdraw entirely; forsake.—2. (*a*) To desert; forsake utterly: as, to *abandon* one's home; to *abandon* duty.

Abandon fear; to strength and counsel join'd
Think nothing hard, which less to be despair'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 494.

(*b*) To give up; cease to occupy one's self with; cease to use, follow, etc.: as, to *abandon* an enterprise; this custom was long ago *abandoned*. (*c*) To resign, forego, or renounce; relinquish all concern in: as, to *abandon* the news of public affairs.

To understand him, and to be charitable to him, we should remember that he *abandons* the vantage-ground of authorship, and when he reasons to one him without any decorous disguise or show of dignity.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 167.

(*d*) To relinquish the control of; yield up without restraint: as, he *abandoned* the city to the conqueror.

2t. To outlaw; banish; drive out or away.

Before all this, from *abandoned* troops your bed.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 2.

3t. To reject or renounce.

Blessed shall ye be when men shall hate you and *abandon* your name as evil. *Rheims N. T.*, Luke vi. 22.

4. In *com.*, to relinquish to the underwriters all claim to, as to ships or goods insured, as a preliminary toward recovering for a total loss. See *abandonment*.—**To abandon one's self**, to yield one's self up without attempt at control or self-restraint: as, one *abandons himself* to grief. = Syn. 1. *Forsake*, *Desert*, *Abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*), forego, surrender, leave, evacuate, quit, depart from, forswear, divest one's self of, throw away. (See list under *abdicate*.)

abandon[†] (a-ban'don), *n.* [< *abandon*, *v.*] The act of giving up or relinquishing; abandonment.

These heavy exactions have occasioned an *abandon* of all minor but vital arts of life. *Lord Bacon*.

abandon (a-ban-dōn'), *n.*[2] [F., < *abandonner*, give up: see *abandon*, *v.*] Abandonment to naturalness of action or manner; freedom from constraint or conventionality; dash.

I love *abandon* only when natures are capable of the extreme reverse.
Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 228.

abandoned (a-ban'dond), *p. a.* [Pp. of *abandon*, *v.*; in imitation of F. *abandonné* in same senses, pp. of *abandonner*.] 1. Deserted; utterly forsaken; *left* to destruction: as, an *abandoned* ship.

If . . . we had no hopes of a better state after this, . . . we Christians should be the most *abandoned* and wretched creatures. *Atterbury*, On 1 Cor. xv. 19.

2. Given up, as to vice, especially to the indulgence of vicious appetites or passions; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate.

Where our abounded youth abe sees
Shipwrecked in luxury and lost in ease. *Prior*, Oda.

=Syn. 1. Forsaken, deserted, given up, relinquished, discarded, rejected, destitute, forlorn. 2. *Profligate*, *Abandoned*, *Reprobate*, depraved, corrupt, vicious, wicked, unprincipled, hardened, dead to honor, incorrigible, irreclaimable. *Profligate*, *abandoned*, *reprobate* express extreme wickedness that has cast off moral restraints. *Profligate* is applied to one who throws away means and character in the pursuit of vice, and especially implies habitual and often shameless immorality and extremity in conduct; hence it may be used to characterize political conduct; as, a profligate administration. *Abandoned* is applied to one who has given himself wholly up to the gratification of vicious propensities; it is stronger than *profligate* and weaker than *reprobate*. *Reprobate* is applied to one who has become insensible to reproof and is past hope; from its use in the Bible it has become the theological term for hopeless alienation from virtue or piety. (For comparison with *depraved*, etc., see *criminal*, *a.*)

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we. *Bowdler*.

To be neglected of what any one thinks of you, does not only show you arrogant but *abandoned*. *J. Hughes*.

In works they deny him, being abominable, and disobedient, and unto every good work *reprobate*.

abandonedly (a-ban'dond-li), *adv.* In an abandoned manner; without moral restraint.

abandonee (a-ban-do-nē'), *n.* [*abandon*, *v.*, + *-ee*[1].] Same as *abandonor*: see *abandonment*. In *law*, one to whom anything is abandoned.

abandoner (a-ban'dōn-ėr), *n.* [*abandon*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who abandons.

Abandoner of revells, mute, contemplative.
Beau. and Fl., Two Noble Kinsmen.

abandonment (a-ban'dōn-ment), *n.* [< F. *abandonnement*, < *abandonner*, give up (see *abandon*, *v.*), + *-ment*.] 1. The act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned; absolute relinquishment; total desertion.

The ablest men in the Christian community vied with one another in inculcating as the highest form of duty the *abandonment* of social ties and the mortification of domestic affections. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 140.

2. Abandon; enthusiasm; freedom from constraint.

There can be no greatness without *abandonment*.
Emerson, Works and Days.

In eloquence the great triumphs of the art are won, the orator is lifted above himself. . . . Hence the term *abandonment*, to describe the self-surrender of the orator.
Emerson, Art.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The relinquishment of a possession, privilege, or claim. (*b*) The voluntary leaving of a person to whom one is bound by a relationship of obligation, as a wife, husband, or child; desertion.—4. In *maritime law*, the surrender of a ship or freight by the owner or owners to one who has become their creditor through contracts made by the latter with the master of the ship. In effect such an abandonment may relieve the owners from further responsibility.—5. In *marine insurance*, the relinquishing to underwriters of all the property saved from loss by a wreck, capture, or other peril provided against in the policy, in order that the insured may be entitled to indemnification for a total loss.—6. In the *customs*, the giving up of an article by the importer to avoid payment of the duty.—**Abandonment for wrongs**, in *civil law*, the relinquishment of a slave or an animal that had committed a trespass to the person injured, in discharge of the owner's liability for the trespass.—**Abandonment of railway**, in *Scots law*, the title of a statute under which any scheme for making a railway may be abandoned and the company dissolved at the option of the board of Trade and consent of three fifths of the stock.—**Abandonment of an action**, in *Scots law*, the act by which the pursuer abandons the cause of action, and is thereby found liable in all the expenses of process.—**Abandonment of an offender** by the church to the civil authorities for punishment such as could not be administered by the ecclesiastical tribunals.

abandum[†] (a-ban'dum), *n.* [ML., also *abandonum* and *abandonium*, formed in imitation of F. *abandon*: see *abandon*.] In *old law*, anything forfeited or confiscated.

abanet (ab'a-net), *n.* See *abaet*.

abanga (a-ban'gä), *n.* [Native name.] The fruit of a species of palm found in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, which is said to be useful in pulmonary diseases.

abannition, **abannation** (ab-a-nish'on, -nā'shon), *n.* [ML. *abannitio(n-)*, *abannatio(n-)*, < **abannire*, -*are*, after E. *abanne* or *ban*, F. *ban-*

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abannition *sbr.* banish: see *aban.*] In *old law*, banishment for a year, as a penalty for manslaughter.

abaptiston (a-bap-tis'ton), *n. pl.* [Gr. *abaptistos*, neut. of *abaptistos*, that will not sink, < *a-* priv. + *baptizein*, dip, sink: see *baptize.*] In *surg.*, an old form of trepan, the crown of which was made conical, or provided with a ring, collar, or other contrivance, to prevent it from penetrating the organ under it.

abarthrosis (ab-ar-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *ab*, away, from, + NL. *arthrosis*, q. v.] Same as *diarthrosis.*

abarticulation (ab-ar-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *articulatio(n-)*, a jointing.] In *anat.*, a term sometimes used for diarthrosis, and also for *synarthrosis.* Also called *dearticulation.*

abas, *n.* See *abbas*, 1.

à bas (à bà'), [F., down: *à* (< L. *ad*), to; *bas*, low: see *base*1.] A French phrase, down! down with! as, *à bas les aristocrates!* down with the aristocrats: opposed to *vive*, live, in *vive le roi!* long live the king, and similar phrases.

abase (a-bās'), *v.* t. [pret. and pp. *abased*, ppr. *abasing.* [< ME. *abesse* (lower), < OF. *abaissier*, etc. (F. *abaisser*), < ML. *abassare*, < L. *ad* + ML. *bassare*, lower, < L. *bassus*, low: see *base*1 and *base*2. The ME. *abesse*, *abaissen*, with its many variants, appears always to have the sense of *abash*, q. v.] **1.** To lower or depress, as a thing; bring down. [Rare.]

When suddenly that wind began to rise
His threatened spears. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 28.
And will she yet *abase* her eyes on me?
Milton, Comus, l. 743.

2. To reduce or lower, as in rank, estimation, office, and the like; depress; humble; degrade.

= **Syn. 2.** *Abase*, *Debase*, *Degrade*, *Humble*, *Humiliate*, *Disconcert*, *depress*, bring low, dishonor, cast down. *Abase*, to bring down in feelings or condition; it is less often used than *humiliate* or *humble*. *Debase*, to lower morally or in quality; as, *a debased nature*; *debased coinage*. *Degrade*, literally, to bring down a step or two in rank, etc., often used as an official or military term, but figuratively used of lowering morally; as, *degraded by drunkenness*. *Humble*, to reduce in the estimation of one's self or of others; to lower the estimate of feeling or loss of self-respect. *Humble*, to abase, generally without ignominy; indicates humility in; reflexively, to become humble, regarding one's pride, and the like. *Disgrace*, literally, to put out of favor, but always with ignominy; being shame upon.

Those that walk in pride he is able to *abase*. Dan. iv. 37.

It is a kind of talking of God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous allegations. *Hooker.*

Every one is *degraded*, whether aware of it or not, when other people, without consulting him, take upon themselves unlimited power to regulate his destiny.
J. S. Mill, Rep. Govt., viii.

Me they *abased* me they tortured, me they bade'd and *humiliated*.
He that *humbleth* himself shall be exalted. Luke xiv. 11.
To not *disgrace* the throne of thy glory. Jer. xiv. 21.

abased (a-bāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, the same as *abassed.*

abasement (a-bās'ment), *n.* [*abase* + *-ment*, after F. *abaissement*, lowering, depression, humiliation.] The act of abasing, humbling, or bringing low; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

abash (a-bash'), *v.* [< ME. *abashen*, *abassen*, *abaisen*, *abaisshen*, etc., < AF. *abaiss-*, OF. *ebah(i)ss-*, extended stem of *ebah(i)r*, *ebah(i)r*, earlier *esbahir* (> F. *s'ébahir*), be astonished (= Walloon *esbaret* as It. *sbalire*, be astonished), < ex- (< L. *ex*, out: see *ex-*) + *bahir*, *bair*, express astonishment, prob. *\bah*, interjection expressing astonishment. The *b* *verbaxen*, astonish, may be a derivative of OF. *esbahir.*] **1.** *trans.* To confuse or confound, as by suddenly exciting a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, etc.; destroy the self-possession of; make ashamed or dispirited; put to confusion. = **Syn.** *Abash*, *Confuse*, *Confound*, discompose, disconcert, put out of countenance, daunt, overawe. (See list under *awe*.) *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*. We are *abashed* in the presence of superiors or when detected in vice or misconduct. When we are *confused* we lose in some degree the control of our faculties, the speech falters, and the thoughts lose their coherence. When we are *confounded* the reason is overpowered—a condition produced by the force of argument, testimony, or detection, or by disastrous or awe-inspiring events.

Asaphel the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 846.
Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An earthly lover lurking at her heart.
Amazed, *confused*, he found his power expired.
Pope, R. of L., iii. 145.
Confounded, that her Maker's eyes
Should look so near upon her foul deformities.
Milton, Nativity, ii. 43.

II. † *reflex.* and *intrans.* To stand or be confounded; lose self-confidence.

Abashe you not for thys derkenesse.
Caxton, Paris and Vienne, p. 62.
For she . . . never *abashed*.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 1098.

abashment (a-bash'ment), *n.* [< ME. *abashement*, after OF. *abaissement*: see *abash*.] The act of abashing, or the state of being abashed; confusion from shame; consternation; fear.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not ill.
Sheldon, Focus.

And all her senses with *abashment* quite were quayld.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 34.

abassel, *v. i.* Obsolete form of *abash*. *Chaucer.*

abassi, abassis (a-bas'i, -is), *n.* See *abbasi*.

abastardize (a-bas'tär-dīz), *v. t.* [< OF. *abastardir* (> F. *abâtardir*), < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *bastard*: see *bastard* and *-ize*.] To bastardize; render illegitimate or base.

Being ourselves
Corrupted and *abastardized* thus.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia.

Abastor (a-bas'tor), *n.* [NL. (Gray, 1840).] A North American genus of ordinary harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. *A. erythrogrammus* is the hoop-snake, an abundant species in damp marshy places in the southern United States.

abatable (a-bā'ta-bl), *a.* [*abate* + *-able*.] Capable of being abated: as, an *abatable* writ or nuisance.

abatacmentum (ab'a-ta-men'tum), *n.* [ML., after *abatement*, q. v.] In *old Eng. law*, the ouster or disseizin of an heir, effected by the wrongful entry of a stranger after the ancestor's death and before the heir had taken possession.

abatæ (a-bā'tē), *n.*; pret. and pp. *abated*, ppr. *abating.* [< ME. *abatre*, < OF. *abatre* (F. *abattre*), < ML. *abbatere*, < L. *ab* + *batere*, popular form of *battuere*, beat. In the legal sense, *abate* had orig. a diff. prefix, *en-*, OF. *embatre*, thrust (one's self) into, < *en*, in, + *batre*, beat. See *batter*1, *v.*, and *bate*1.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To beat down; pull or batter down.

The king of Navarre . . . *abated* the walls [of the castle of Norham]. *Hall*, Chronicles, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

2. To deduct; subtract; withdraw from consideration.

Nine thousand parishes, *abating* the odd hundreds.
Fuller.

3. To lessen; diminish; moderate: as, to *abate* a demand.

Tully was the first who observed that friendship improves happiness and *abates* misery, by the doubling of our joy and dividing of our grief.
Addison, Spectator, No. 68.

4. To defeat; depress.

For miserie doth bravest mindes *abate*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 256.

5. To deprive; curtail.

She hath *abated* me of half my train. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

6. To deprive of; take away from.

I would *abate* her of that trick. *Tyrwhitt*, Symbeline, i. 5.

7. In *law*: (*a*) To cause to fail; extinguish; as, a cause of action for damages for a personal tort is *abated* by the death of either party. (*b*) To suspend or stop the progress of: as, where the cause of action survives the death of a party, the action may be *abated* until an executor or administrator can be appointed and substituted. (*c*) To terminate: a legacy is *abated* if the assets, after satisfying the debts, are not sufficient to pay it in full. (*d*) To destroy or remove; put an end to (a nuisance). A nuisance may be abated either by a public officer pursuant to the judgment of a court, or by an aggrieved person exercising his common-law right.

8. In *metal.*, to reduce to a lower temper.—**9.** To steep in an alkaline solution: usually shortened to *bate*1, *v.* t., 3. To make round arms, weapons whose edge or point is blunted for the tournament.—**Abating process**, a process by which skins are rendered soft and pliable by putting them into a weak solution of ammoniacal salt.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To decrease or become less in strength or violence: as, pain *abates*; the storm has *abated*.

The very mind which admits your evidence to be unanswerable will look back to its old position the instant that the pressure of evidence *abates*.
H. Lear, Pulse of Life and Mind, I. 6.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To fail; come to a premature end; stop progress or diminish: as, an action or cause of action may *abate* by the death or marriage of a party. (*b*) To enter into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession. *Blackstone.*—**3.** In the *manège*, to perform well a downward motion. A horse is said to *abate*, or take down his curvets, when, working upon curvets, he puts both his hind feet to the ground at once, and observes the same exactness of time in all the motions.

4. In *falconry*, to flutter; beat with the wings. See *bate*1.—**Syn. 1.** To *Abate*, *Subside*, *Intermit*, decrease, decline, diminish, lessen, wane, ebb, fall away, moderate, calm. *Abate*, to diminish in force or intensity: as, the storm *abated*; "my wonder *abated*," *Addison*. *Subside*, to cease from agitation or commotion; become less in quantity; as, the waves *subside*; the excitement of the people *subsided*. *Abate* is not so complete in its effect as *subside*. *Intermit*, to abate, subside, or cease for a time.

Nor will the raging fever's fire *abate*
With golden cankers and beds of state.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, ii. 38.

A slight temporary fermentation allowed to *subside*, we should see crystallizations more pure and of more various beauty. *Mary. Fuller*, Woman in 16th Cent., p. 37.

A spring which *intermits* as often as every three minutes. *Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 11.

abate2 (a-bāt'), *n.* [*abate*, *v.*] Abatement or decrease.

The *abate* of scruples or dragmes. *Sir T. Browne.*

abate (a-lā'te), *n.* See *abbate*.

abated (a-bā'ted), *p. a.* [< *abate*, *v.*] In *decorative art*, lowered or beaten down, or cut away, as the background of an ornamental pattern in relief. Used specifically of stone-cutting: also of metal-work, when the pattern or inscription is sunk bright on dark, and the ground is therefore worked out with the graving-tool and left coarse or hatched in lines.

abatement (a-bāt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *abatement*, < *abatre*, beat down: see *abate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of abating, or the state of being abated; diminution, decrease, reduction, or mitigation: as, *abatement of grief* or pain.

The spirit of accumulation . . . requires *abatement* rather than increase. *A. Hill*, Nat. Wealth, I. xiii. § 5.

Such sad *abatement* in the goat attained.
Lowell, Vegape to Vinland.

2. The amount, quantity, or sum by which anything is abated or reduced; diminution; decrease. Specifically, a discount allowed for the prompt payment of a debt, for damage, for overcharge, or for any similar reason; a rebate.

Would the Council of Regency consent to an *abatement* of three thousand pounds?
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxii.

3. In *her.*, a mark annexed to coat-armor, in order to denote some dishonorable act of the person that bears it, or blot of arms, as illegitimate descent. Nine marks for the former purpose are mentioned by heralds, but no instance of their actual use is known. The heraldic exclusion stands on the sea, a mark of illegitimacy, is of the nature of an abatement; but the bordure, which is sometimes joined with the lion sinister, would generally be the most honorable bearing within reach of the illegitimate son. Abatements generally mark a departure in the heraldry, and are very modern in their origin. The word is also used to denote the barring upon the shield of the whole, which was common in the degrading of a knight. Also called *rebate-ment*.

Throwing down the stars [the nobles and senators] to the ground; putting dishonourable *abatements* into the fairest coats of arms. *J. Spencer*, Humphrey Duke, 1.

4. In *law*: (*a*) Removal or destruction, as of a nuisance. (*b*) Failure; premature end; suspension or diminution, as of an action or of a legacy. See *abate*, *v.*, 2. The act of intruding on a freehold vacated by the death of its former owner, and not yet entered on by the heir or devisee. (*d*) In *revenue law*: (1) A deduction from or refunding of duties on goods damaged during importation or in store. (2) A deduction from the amount of a tax. The mode of abatement is prescribed by statute.—**5.** In *carp.*, the waste of a piece of stuff caused by working it into shape.—**Plea in abatement**, in *law*, a defense on some ground that serves to suspend or defeat the particular action, and thus distinguished from a *plea in bar*, which goes to the merits of the claim. Thus, a plea to the jurisdiction of the tribunal would be only a *plea in abatement*, because, if sustained, it would not bar the plaintiff's claim, but would be reasonably continued; but a plea that he was insane at the time of the transaction alleged would be a *plea in bar*, as showing that he never incurred any liability whatever.—**Syn. 1.** Decrease, decline, diminution, subsidence, intermission, waning, ebb.—**2.** Rebate, allowance, deduction, discount, mitigation.

abater (a-bā'ter), *n.* [See *abator*.] One who or that which abates. See *abator*.

abatis1 (a-bā'tis, *n.*, [ML.; lit., of the measures: L. *ā*, *ab*, from, of; LL. *batus*, Gr. *βατος*, Heb. *bath*, a liquid measure: see *bath*2.] In the middle ages, an officer of the stables who had the care of measuring out the provender; an avener.

abatis2, **abattis** (a-ba-tē' or ab'a-tis), *n.* [< F. *abatis*, demolition, felling, < OF. *abateis*, < ML. *\abbateicus*, < *abbatere*, beat down, fell: see *abate*, *v.*] **1.** In *fort.*, a barricade made of felled trees denuded of their smaller branches, with the butt-ends of the trunks embedded

in the earth or secured by pickets, and the sharpened ends of the branches directed upward and outward toward an advancing enemy, for the purpose of obstructing his progress. In field-fortifications the abatis is usually constructed in front of the ditch. See *fortification*.—2. In *coal-mining*, walls of cord-wood piled up crosswise to keep the underground roads open so as to secure ventilation. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

Abatis.

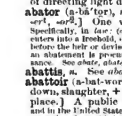
abatised, abatisted (ab'a-tist), *p. a.* Provided with an abatis.

abat-jour (a-bä'zhör), *n.* [F., any contrivance or apparatus to admit light, or to throw it in a desired direction, as a lamp-shade; *cabattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *jour*, day, daylight: see *journal*.] 1. A skylight, or any beveled aperture made in the wall of an apartment or in a roof, for the better admission of light from above.—2. A sloping, box-like structure, facing upward and open at the top, attached to a window on the outside, to prevent those within from seeing objects below, or for the purpose of directing light downward into the window.

abator (a-bā'tor), *n.* [Also *abater*; *cabate* + *-or*1, *-or*2.] One who or that which abates. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A person who without right enters into a freehold, on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee. (*b*) An agent or cause by which an abatement is procured. (*c*) One who removes a nuisance. See *abate*, *abatement*.

abatis, *n.* See *abatis*.

abattoir (a-bat-wor'), *n.* [F., *cabatt-re*, knock down, slaughter, + *-oir* (L. *-orium*), indicating place.] A public slaughter-house. In Europe and in the United States abattoirs of great size have been erected and provided with elaborate machinery for the humane and rapid slaughter of large numbers of animals, and for the proper commercial and sanitary disposal of the waste material.


Abat-vent, 19th century.

a battuta (ä bät-tö'tä). [It.: see *bate*1, *batter*1.] With the beat. In *music*, a direction to resume strict time after the free declamation of a singer: chiefly used in recitatives. It is equivalent to a *tempo*. *Grove*.

abature (ab'a-tür), *n.* [*cOF. abaiture*, a throwing down, pl. *abattures*, underbrush trampled down, < *abatre*, beat down: see *abate*, *v.*] The mark or track of a beast of the chase on the grass; foiling.

abat-vent (a-bä'von), *n.* [F., < *abattre*, throw down (see *abate*), + *vent*, wind: see *vent*.] 1. A vertical series of sloping roofs or broad slats, inclined outward and downward, forming the filling of a belfry-light, and designed to admit ventilation to the timber frame while protecting the interior from rain and wind, and to direct downward the sound of the bells.—2. A sloping roof, as that of a penthouse: so named because the slope neutralizes the force of the wind.—3. Any contrivance designed to act as a shelter or protection from the wind. Specifically, a revolving metallic cap carrying a vane, attached to the top of a chimney to keep the wind from blowing directly down its throat.

Abat-voix, pulpit of Trinity Church, New York.

abat-voix (a-bä'vwo). *n.* [F., < *abattre* (see *abate*, *v.*) + *voix*, voice: see *voice*.] A sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum, designed to reflect the speaker's voice downward toward the audience, or in any desired direction.

abawet, *v. t.* [< ME. *abawen*, *abauen*, < OF. *abaubir*, astonish, < *a-* + *baubir*, *baubeir*, stammer, < *baubatre*, stammer, < *baubus* (OF. *baube*), stammering: see *booby* and *babutice*. The ME. form and sense seem to have been affected by OF. *abahir*, *ebahir*, *esbahir*, be astonished. for which see *abash*.] To bush; daunt; astonish.

I was *abawed* for marvelle. *Rom. of Rose*, l. 3646.

abaxial (ab-ak'si-al), *a.* Same as *abaxile*.

abaxile (ab-ak'sil), *a.* [< L. *ab*, away from, + *axis*, axis: see *axile*.] Not in the axis. Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to an embryo-plant cut off at the axis of the seed. Another form is *abaxial*.

abb (ab), *n.* [ME. *abbe*, < AS. *ab*, short for *āweb*, woof, < *āwefan* (= OHG. *arweban*, G. *erweben*), weave, < *a-* + *wefan*, weave: see *a-*3 and *weave*, *web*. From another form of *āweb*, namely, *āweb*, *āwef*, comes E. *woof*, q. v.] 1. Yarn for the warp in weaving.—2. In *wool-sorting*, one of two qualities of wool known as *coarse abb* and *fine abb* respectively.

abba1 (ab'ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀββᾶς, < Syriac *abbā* and *abbō* = Chal. *abbā* = Heb. *ab*, father. See *abbot*.] Father. It is used in the New Testament three times, Mark xiv. 36, Rom. viii. 15, Gal. iv. 6, in each instance accompanied by its translation, "Abba, Father," or an invocation of the Deity combining these filial relation. Either through its liturgical use in the Judeo-Christian church or through its employment by the Syriac monks, it has passed into general ecclesiastical language in the modified form of *abbat* or *abbot* (which see).

abba2, *n.* See *abbaye*.

abbacinate (a-bas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abbacinated*, ppr. *abbacinating*. [< ML. *abbacinatus*, pp. of *abbacinare*, < L. *ab*, away, + *baccinare*, < *baccinum*, a basin: see *basin*.] To deprive of sight by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes: a mode of punishment practised in the middle ages. Also spelled *abacinate*.

abbacination (a-bas-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*abbacinate* + *-ion*.] The act of blinding a person by placing a red-hot copper basin close to the eyes. Also spelled *abacination*.

abbacy (ab'a-si), *n.*; pl. *abbacies* (-siz). [Earlier *abbatie*, < L. *abbatia*: see *abbot*.] 1. The office of an abbot; an abbot's dignity, rights, privileges, and jurisdiction.

According to Pelinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since abbot is a term or word of dignity, not of office. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Owing to the vast wealth of the church, the chief offices in it, and especially the bishoprics and the great *abbacies*, had become positions of great worldly power and dignity. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., p. 266.

2. An abbatial establishment; an abbey with all that pertains to it.

The abbot was elected by the monks of the monastery, at least in the greater part of the *abbacies*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.

Also called *abbotcy*.

abbandonamente (ab-bän-dō-nä-tā-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *abbandonata*, fem. pp. of *abbandonare* (see *abandon*), + adv. suffix *-mente*, orig. L. *mente*, abl. of *mens*, mind: see *mental*.] In *music*, with abandonment; so as to make the time subordinate to the expression.

abbasi, *n.* [Pers.] 1. An Eastern weight for pearls, said to be about a grain troy. Also spelled *abbas*.—2. Same as *abbasi*, 1.

abbasi (a-bas'i), *n.* [Said to be named from the Persian ruler Shah *Abbas* II.] 1. The name of a silver coin formerly current in Persia. It is not certain to what particular coin the term was applied, according to Marsden, various pieces coined in 1084, 1590, and 1701, and weighing about 4 dwt. 17 gr., are abbasis, and are worth about 79 cents.

2. The 20-copeck silver piece circulating in Russia, weighing about 61 grains, .500 fine, and worth about 84 cents.

Also written *abassi*, *abassis*.

abbat (ab'at), *n.* Same as *abbot*.

abbate (ab-bä'te), *n.*; pl. *abbati* (-ti). [It., also *abate*, < L. *abbatem*, acc. of *abbas*: see *abbot*.] A title given by some ecclesiastics in Italy not otherwise designated, but formerly applied to all in any way connected with clerical affairs, tribunals, etc., and wearing the ecclesiastical dress. Also spelled *abatе*.

An old *Abate* meek and mild,
My friend and teacher when a child.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, 3d Inter.

abbatesser, *n.* See *abbatess*.

abbatial (a-bā'shial), *a.* [< ML. *abbatialis*, < L. *abbatia*: see *abbacy*.] Pertaining to an abbot or abbey; as, an *abbatial* benediction; *abbatial* lands.

abbatical (a-bat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *abbatial*.

abbay1, **abbaye**, *n.* Middle English forms of *abbey*1.

They carried him into the next *abbay*.
Chaucer, Prior's Tale.

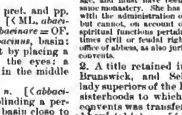
They would rend this *abbaye* of many acre.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 14.

abbé (a-bā'), *n.* [F., < L. *abbatem*, acc. of *abbas*: see *abbot*.] In France, a title given to abbots, (*a*) More generally, and especially before the French revolution: (*b*) Any secular person, whether ecclesiastic or layman, holding an abbey in commendam, that is, enjoying a portion, generally about one third, of its revenues, with certain honors, but, except by privilege from the pope, having no jurisdiction over the monks, and not bound to residence. Such persons were styled *abbés commendataires*, and were required to be in orders, though a dispensation from this requirement was not uncommonly obtained. (2) A title assumed, either in the hope of obtaining an abbey or for the sake of distinction, by a numerous class of men who had studied theology, practised colleges, and lived a peculiar dress, but who had only a formal connection with the church, and were for the most part employed as tutors in the families of the nobility, or engaged in literary pursuits. (*b*) In recent usage, a title assumed, like the Italian *abate*, without (which see), by a class of unbeneficed secular clerks.

abbess (ab'es), *n.* [< ME. *abbesse*, *abbas*, < OF. *abbesse*, *abbaesse* = Pr. *abadessa*, < L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas*: see *abbot*, and cf. *abbotess*.] 1. A female superior of a convent of nuns, regularly in the same religious orders in which the monks are governed by an abbot; also, a superior of canonesses. An abbess is, in general, elected by the nuns, and is subject to the bishop of the diocese, by whom she is invested according to a special rite called the *benediction of an abbess*. She must be at least forty years of age, and must have been for eight years a nun in the same monastery. She has the government of the convent, with the administration of the goods of the community, but cannot, on account of her sex, exercise any of the spiritual functions pertaining to the priesthood. Sometimes civil or feudal rights have been attached to the office of abbess, as also jurisdiction over other subordinate convents.

2. A title retained in Hanover, Würtemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the lady superiors of the Protestant seminaries or sisterhoods to which the property of certain convents was transferred at the Reformation.

abbey1 (ab'e), *n.* [< ME. *abbeye*, *abbeye*, etc., < OF. *abeie*, *abaie*, *abbatia*, *abbaia*, < L. *abbas*, an abbot: see *abbot*.] 1. A monastery or convent of persons of either sex devoted to religion and celibacy, and governed by an abbot or abbess (which see). *Royal* and *imperial abbeys* were dependent on the supreme civil authority in their temporal administration, others were *episcopal*, etc. In *exempt* abbeys, the abbot or abbess is subject not to the bishop of the diocese, but directly to the pope.

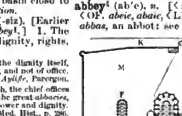

Plan of the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Près, Paris, in the 13th century.

A, church; B, cloister; C, city gate; D, tower; E, refectory; F, kitchen; G, hall; H, tower with staircase above; I, chapel of the Virgin; L, refectory; R, cellars and granaries; M, various buildings; K, stables; L, gardens; M, various dependencies.

2. The buildings of a monastery or convent; sometimes, in particular, the church, the set apart for the residence of the abbot or abbess. After the suppression of the English monasteries by Henry VIII. many of the abbatial buildings were converted into private dwellings, to which the name *abbey* is still applied, as, for example, Newstead *Abbey*, the residence of Lord Byron.

3. A church now or formerly attached to a monastery or convent; as, Westminster *Abbey*.—4. In Scotland, the sanctuary formerly afforded by the abbey of Holyrood Palace, as having been a royal residence.

abbey2 (ab'e), *n.* [Prob. a modification of *abele*, q. v., in simulation of *abbey*1.] A name sometimes given to the white poplar, *Populus alba*. [Eng.]


Cloisters. Reverse.
Abbey-counters, in the British Museum.

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abbey-counter (ab'e-koun'ter), *n.* [*abbey* + *counter*.] A kind of medal, stamped with sacred emblems, the arms of an abbey, or other device, given to a pilgrim as a token of his having visited the shrine; a kind of pilgrim's sign (which see, under *pilgrim*).

abbey-laird (ab'e-lārd), *n.* [*abbey*[1] (in ref. to the abbey of Holyrood) + *laird*, proprietor.] In Scotland, a name humorously applied to an insolvent debtor who escaped his creditors by taking refuge within the legal sanctuary formerly constituted by the precincts of Holyrood Abbey.

abbey-land (ab'e-land), *n.* [*abbey*[1] + *land*.] An estate in land annexed to an abbey.

abbey-lubber (ab'e-lub'èr), *n.* [*abbey*[1] + *lubber*.] An old term of contempt for an able-bodied idler who grew sleek and fat upon the charity of religious houses: sometimes applied to monks.

This is no huge, overgrown *abbey-lubber*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 2.

abbot (ab'ot), [< ME. *abbot*, *abbod*, < AS. *abbot*, usually *abbod*, *abbud*, < L. *abbātem*, acc. of *abbas*, an abbot, < L. *abba*, father: see *abbas*.] 1. Literally, father: a title originally given to any monk, but afterward limited to the head or superior of a monastery. It was formerly especially used in the order of St. Benedict, *mutatis mutandis*, to designate the superiors of the Franciscan, *prior* by the Dominican, and *archimandrite* or *hegumenos* by the Greek and Oriental churches. In the Church of England the abbot's title in the House of Lords. Until the sixth century abbots were chosen from the monks by the bishop; since that time they have been generally elected by the monks themselves, ordinarily for life. In some instances, where the administration of the revenues of an abbey is joined to the civil authority, the conferring of the benefice, and therefore the nomination of the abbot, rests with the head of the temporal sovereign, a practice variously regulated by concordats with the different countries. The right of confirmation vests in the ordinary, the collation of an abbot ordinarily belongs to the bishop of the diocese, occasionally to the local abbot, or to a chapter of canons of the abbot elect. In some instances of exempt abbeys fit has been conferred by the pope in person.

2. In later usage, loosely applied to the holder of one of certain non-monastic offices. (*a*) The principal of a body of parochial clergy; a rural dean or rector. (*b*) A cathedral officer at Toledo, Spain. (*c*) In the middle ages, the head of various guilds, associations, and popular assemblages; as, *abbot* of bell-ringers; the *abbot* of misrule.

3. A title retained in Hanover, Würtemberg, Brunswick, and Schleswig-Holstein by the heads of certain Protestant institutions to which the property of various abbeys was transferred at the Reformation. See *abbess*, 2.—**Abbot of abbots**, a title formerly conferred upon the abbot of the original Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino.—**Abbot of misrule** (in *English*), abbot of unreason (in Scotland), the personage who took the principal part in the Christmas revels of the populace before the Reformation.—**Abbot of the people** (abbas populi), (*a*) From 1750 to 1830, the nominal chief magistrate of the republic of Genoa. (*b*) The chief magistrate of the Genoese in Galata.—**Abbot of yallow-beans**, or **Bohemian**, a mock title at the University of Paris.—**Cardinal abbot**, a title borne by the abbots of Cluny and Vendôme, who were *ex officio* cardinals.—**Tinternal abbot**, an abbot who has the privilege of using the insignia and exercising certain of the functions of a bishop.—**Regular abbot**, an abbot duly elected and confirmed, and exercising the functions of the office.—**Secular abbot**, a person who is not a monk, but holds an abbacy as an ecclesiastical benefice with the title and some of the revenues and honors of the office. See def. 3, above.—**Titular abbot**, a person possessing the title but not exercising the functions of an abbot, as when an abbey had been confiscated or given in *commendam*. See *abbé*.—**Triennial abbot**, an abbot appointed for three years instead of, as ordinarily, for life.—**Syn.** *Abbot*, *Prior*. See *prior*.

abbotcy (ab'ot-si), *n.* [*abbot* + *-cy*.] Same as *abbacy*. [Rare.]

abbotessi, *n.* [< ME. *abbatesse*, *-isse*, < AS. *abbodesse*, *-isse*, *abbatisse*, *abbudisse*, < ML. *abbadissa*, prop. *abbatissa* (> mlt. *abbessa*, q. v.), *Cabbas* (*abbat-*) + fem. *-issa*.] An abbess. Also written *abbatesse*.

Abbots, *Abbotessis*, Presbyters, and Deacons.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 58.

And at length became *abbatesse* there.
Holinshed, Chron.

abbot-general (ab'ot-jen'e-ral), *n.* The head of a congregation of monasteries.

abbotship (ab'ot-ship), *n.* [*abbot* + *-ship*.] The state or office of an abbot.

abbozo (ab-bot'sō), *n.* [It., also *abbozzato*, sketch, outline, < *abbozzare*, to sketch, delineate, also *bozzare*, < *bozza*, blotch, rough draft, < Fr. *bosse* (> E. *boss*), swelling, COHG. *bōzo*, a bundle: see *boss*[1] and *beat*.] The dead or first coloring laid on a picture after the sketch has been blocked in. *Mrs. Merrifield*, Ancient Practice of Painting (1849), I. cee.

abbr. A common abbreviation of *abbreviated* and *abbreviation*.

abbreuvoir, *n.* See *abreuvoir*.

abbreviate (ą-brē'vi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abbreviated*, ppr. *abbreviating*. [< L.L. *abbreviatus*, pp. of *abbreviare*, shorten, < *ad-*, to, + *brevis*, short. The same L. verb, through the F., has become E. *abridge*: see *abridge* and *brief*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make briefer; abridge; make shorter by contraction or omission of a part; as, to *abbreviate* a writing or a word.—2. To *math.*, to reduce to the lowest terms, as fractions.—**Syn.** 1. To shorten, curtail, abridge, epitomize, reduce, compress, condense, cut down.

II. *intrans.* To practise the use abbreviation.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon*, Essays, xxvi.

abbreviate (ą-brē'vi-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L.L. *abbreviatus*: see *abbreviate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Abbreviated.

II. *n.* An abridgment; an abstract.

The Speaker, taking the Bill in his hand, reads the *Abbreviate* or Abstract of the said bill.
Chamberlayne, State of Great Britain.

abbreviately (ą-brē'vi-āt-li), *adv.* Briefly. [Rare.]

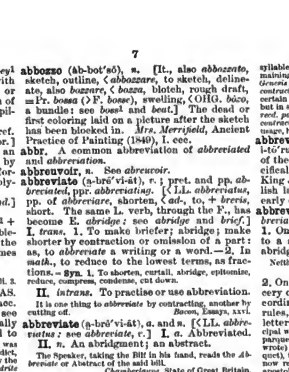
The sweete smacke that Yarmouth findes in it *abbreviately* and sweetely according to my old Sarum plainsong I have harpt upon.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Marl. Misc., VI. 169).

abbreviation (ą-brē-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *abréviation*, < L.L. *abbreviatio(n-)*, < *abbreviare*: see *abbreviate*, *v.*] 1. The act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting; the state of being abbreviated; abridgment.

This book, as graver authors say, was called Liber Domus Dei, and, by *abbreviation*, Domesday Book.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. of Eng.

2. A shortened or contracted form; a part used for the whole. Specifically, a part of a word, phrase, or title so used: a syllable, generally the initial syllable, used for the whole word; a letter, or a series of letters, standing for a word or words: as, *Esq.* for *esquire*; *A. D.* for *Anno Domini*; *F. R. S.* for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

3. In *math.*, a reduction of fractions to the lowest terms.—4. In *music*, a method of notation by means of which certain repeated notes, chords, or passages are indicated without being written out in full. There are various forms of abbreviation, the most common of which are here shown:



—**Syn** 2. *Abbreviation*, *Contraction*. An abbreviation of a word is strictly a part of it, generally the first letter or syllable, taken for the whole, with no indication of the remaining portion: as, *A. D.* for *Anno Domini*; *Gen.* for *Genesis*; *math.* for *mathematics*; *Alex.* for *Alexander*. A *contraction*, on the other hand, is made by the elision of certain letters or syllables from the body of the word, but in such a manner as to indicate the whole word: as, *wed.* *payt.* or *rec'd* *pay't* for *received payment*; *contd.* for *contracted* or *contained*; Mr. for *Mistress*. In common usage, however, this distinction is not always observed.

abbreviatio placitorum (ą-brē'vi-ā'shi-ō plā-si-tō'rum), [ML.] Literally, an abridgment of the pleas; a brief report of law-cases; specifically, notes of cases decided in the reign of King John, which constitute the earliest English law-reports, and embody the germs and early developments of the common law.

abbreviator (ą-brē'vi-ā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *abbreviator*, < L.L. *abbreviare*: see *abbreviate*, *v.*] 1. One who abbreviates, abridges, or redraces to a smaller compass; specifically, one who abridges what has been written by another.

Neither the archbishop nor his *abbreviator*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic.

2. One of a number of secretaries in the chancery of the pope who abbreviate petitions according to certain established and technical rules, and draw up the minutes of the apostolic letters. They formerly numbered 72, of whom the 12 principal were called *scriptores* (literally, writers of the letter parquet, from the parquet in the chancery where they wrote) and the others *abbreviatores parvi* (of the lesser parquet), the remainder being of lower rank. The number is now reduced to 11, and are known as *scriptores* of the apostolic bulls in the name of the cardinal vice-chancellor. The *abbreviator of the curia* is a prelate not belonging to the above catalogue, but charged to the office of the apostolic datary (*see datary*); he expedites bulls relating to pontifical laws and constitutions, as for the canonization of saints, and the like.

abbreviatory (ą-brē'vi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *abbreviate* + *-ory*.] Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate; shortening; contracting.

abbreviature (ą-brē'vi-ā-tūr), *n.* [*abbreviate* + *-ure*.] A letter or character used as an abbreviation.

The hand of Providence writes often by *abbreviatures*, hieroglyphics, or short characters.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i 25.

2. An abridgment; a compendium.

This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian. *Taylor*, Holy Living, iii. § 2.

abbrochment (a-bröch'ment), *n.* [< ML. *abbrocamentum*, appar. formed from stem of E. *broach*, *broke*, etc.] The act of forestalling the market by purchasing goods. Erroneously spelled *abroachment*.

abb-wool (ab'wūl), *n.* 1. Wool for the abb or warp of a web.—2. A variety of wool of a certain grade.

a-b-c (ā-bē-sē'), [ME. *abc*; as a word, spelled variously *abce*, *apece*, *apecy*, *apse*, *apeir*, *abeer*, *abeie*, *abey*, *abcy*, etc., especially for a primer, or spelling-book; in comp., *abcy-book*, etc. Cf. *abecedarian* and *alphabet*.] 1. The first three letters of the alphabet; hence, the alphabet.—2. An a-b-c book; a primer.—**A-b-c book**, a primer for teaching the alphabet.

Abd (abd), [Ar. *'abd*, a slave, servant.] A common element in Arabic names of persons, meaning servant: as, *Abdallah*, servant of God; *Abd-al-Kader*, servant of the Mighty One; *Abd-al-Latif* (commonly written *Abdallatif*), servant of the Gracious One.

abdalavi, abdelavi (ab-da-, ab-de-lā'vē), *n.* [Ar.] The native name of the hairy melon of Egypt, a variety of the muskmelon, *Cucumis Melo*.

Abderian (ab-dē'ri-an), *a.* [L. *Abderus*, < Gr. Ἄβδηρος, a town in Thrace, birthplace of Democritus, called the laughing philosopher.] Pertaining to the town of Abdera or its inhabitants; resembling or recalling in some way the laughing philosopher Democritus of Abdera (see *Abderite*); hence, given to incessant or continued laughter.

Abderite (ab'de-rit), *n.* [L. *Abderita*, also *Abderites*, < Gr. Ἀβδηρίτης, < Ἄβδηρα, L. *Abdera*.] 1. An inhabitant of Abdera, an ancient maritime town in Thrace.—2. A stupid person, the inhabitants of Abdera having been proverbial for their stupidity.—The **Abderite**, Democritus of Abdera, born about 460 B. C., and the most learned of the Greek philosophers prior to Aristotle. He was, with Leucippus, the founder of the atomic or atomistic philosophy (*see atomic*), the first attempt at a complete mechanical interpretation of physical and psychical phenomena. The tradition that Democritus always laughed at the follies of mankind gained for him the title of the laughing philosopher. Fragments of some of his numerous works have been preserved.

abdest (ab'dest), *n.* [Per. *abdast*, < *āb*, water, + *dast*, hand.] Purification or ablution before prayer: a Mohammedan rite.

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Abdevenham

Abdevenham (ab-dev'n-ham), *n.* In *astrol.*, the head of the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens.

abdicable (ab'di-ka-bl), *a.* [<L. as if **abdicabilis*, <*abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] Capable of being abdicated.

abdicant (ab'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [<L. *abdicans*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *abdicare*: see *abdicate*.] I. *a.* Abdicating; renouncing. [Rare.]

Monks *abdicant* of their orders.
Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 93.

II. *n.* One who abdicates.

abdicate (ab'di-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abdicated*, ppr. *abdicating*. [<L. *abdicatus*, pp. of *abdicare*, renounce, lit. proclaim as not belonging to one, <*ab*, from, + *dicare*, proclaim, declare, akin to *dicere*, say.] I. *trans.* 1. To give up, renounce, abandon, lay down, or withdraw from, as a right or claim, office, duty, dignity, authority, and the like, especially in a voluntary, public, or formal manner.

The cross-bearers *abdicated* their service.

He [Charles II.] was utterly without ambition. He detested business, and would sooner have *abdicated* his crown than have undergone the drudgery of directing the administration.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

2. To discard; cast away; take leave of: as, to *abdicate* one's mental faculties. [Rare.] In *civil law*, to disclaim and expel from a family, as a child; disinherit during lifetime: with a personal subject, as *father, parent*.

The father will disinherit or *abdicate* his child, while caabler him.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. (2d ed.), To the Reader, i. 86.

4t. To put away or expel; banish; renounce the authority of; dethrone; degrade.

Scaliger would needs turn down Homer and *abdicate* him after the possession of three thousand years.
Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man.
Dryden, Pref. to Third Misc.

=**Syn. 1.** To resign, renounce, give up, quit, vacate, relinquish, lay down, abandon, desert. (See list under *abandon*, *v.*)

II. *intrans.* To renounce or give up something; abandon some claim; relinquish a right, power, or trust.

He cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill framed for the purpose.
Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man.

Don John is represented . . . to have voluntarily restored the throne to his father, at the time of the king himself, but also of all his heirs, and rendered the throne absolutely and completely vacant.
Blackstone, Com., I. iii.

Each new mind we approach seems to require a new *abdication* of all our present and past possessions.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 331.

abdicative (ab'di-kā-tiv), *a.* [*<abdicate* + *-ive*; in form like L. *abdicativus*, negative, <*abdicare*.] Causing or implying abdication. [Rare.]

abdicator (ab'di-kā-tor), *n.* [<L. *abdicator*: see *abdicate*.] One who abdicates.

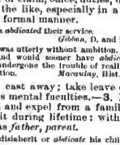
additive (ab'di-tiv), *a.* [<L. *abditivus*, removed or separated from, <*abditus*, pp. of *abdere*, put away, <*ab*, away, + *-dere* (in comp.), put.] Having the power or quality of hiding. [Rare.]

abditory (ab'di-tō-ri), *n.* [Mi. *abditorium*, <L. *abdere*: see *abditive*.] A concealed repository; a place for hiding or preserving valuables, as goods, money, relics, etc. [Rare.]

abdomen (ab-dō'men or ab'dō-men), *n.* [<L., of uncertain origin; perhaps irreg. <*abdere*, put away, hide, conceal: see *abditive*.] 1. The part of the body of a mammal which lies between the thorax and the pelvis. It is the peritoneal cavity containing most of the digestive and some of the urogenital organs and associated structures. It is bounded above by the diaphragm, which separates it from the thoracic cavity; below by the brim of the pelvic cavity, with which it is continuous; behind by the vertebral column and the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles; in front and laterally by several lower ribs, the iliac bones, and the abdominal muscles proper. The walls of the abdomen are lined with the serous membrane called *peritoneum*, and are externally invested with common integument. Its external surface is arbitrarily divided into certain definite regions, called *abdominal regions* (see *abdominal*). The principal contents of the abdomen, in man and other mammals, are the end of the esophagus, the stomach, the small and most of the large intestine, the liver, pancreas, and spleen, the kidneys, suprarenal capsules, ureters, bladder (in part), uterus (during pregnancy at least), and sometimes the testicles, with the associated nerves, vascular, and serous structures. The apertures in the abdominal walls are mainly several through the diaphragm, for the passage of the esophagus, nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics; in the groin, for the passage of the femoral vessels and nerves and the spermatic cord, or the round ligament of the uterus; and at the navel, in the fetus, for the passage of the umbilical vessels.

2. In vertebrates below mammals, in which there is no diaphragm, and the abdomen consequently is not separated from the thorax, a region of the body corresponding to but not coincident with the human abdomen, varying in extent according to the configuration of the body. Thus, the abdomen of a serpent is coextensive with the under side of the body from head to tail; and in descriptive ornithology it is restricted to the swelling anterior part of the gastreum, which we usually call the *abdomen* as soon as it begins to distinguish out and flatten.
Coues, N. A. Birds, p. 96.

3. In *Entoma*, the hind body, the posterior one of the three parts of a perfect insect, united with the thorax by a slender connecting portion, and containing the greater part of the digestive apparatus. It is divided into a number of rings or segments, typically eleven or ten, as in *Hymenoptera* and *Lepidoptera*, on the sides of which are small respiratory stigmata, or spiracles.



a, Abdomen of an Insect (*Lepisma saccharina*).

4. In *Arthropoda* other than insects, the corresponding hinder part of the body, however distinguished from the thorax, as the tail of a lobster or the apron of a crab. — **5.** In *Acalephæ* (*Tunicata*), a special posterior portion of the body, situated behind the great pharyngeal cavity, and containing most of the alimentary canal.

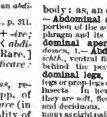
In . . . most of the compound Ascidians, the greater part of the alimentary canal lies altogether beyond the branchial sac, in a backward prolongation of the body which has been termed the *abdomen*, and is often longer than all the rest of the body.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 517.

abdominal (ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *abdominalis*, <L. *abdomen*: see *abdomen*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the abdomen or belly; situated in or on the abdomen: as, *abdominal* ventral fins. — **2.** In *Ichthyes*, having ventral fins under the abdomen and about the middle of the body: as, an *abdominal* fish. See *Abdominales*. — **abdominal aorta**, in man, that portion of the aorta between its passage through the diaphragm and its bifurcation on the iliac arteries. — **Abdominal apertures.** See *abdomen*, 1. — **Abdominal fins**, in *ichth.*, ventral fins when situated behind the pectoral fins. — **Abdominal legs**, in *entom.*, false legs or prop-legs of the abdomen of insects in larvæ/form when they are soft, fleshy, inarticulate, and unjointed. There may be as many as eight pairs, or only one pair, or none. The spinnerets of spiders, though of abdominal position, are regarded as homologous with the jointed legs of higher insects. — **Abdominal line**, in *human anat.*, (*a*) The white line (linea alba) or interval between the mid-line of union of the abdominal muscles along the front of the belly, and (*b*) one of several cross lines interseeting the course of the rectus muscle. The exaggeration of these lines by art gives the "checker board" appearance of the abdomen in statuary. (*b*) A certain imaginary line drawn to divide the surface of the abdomen into regions, as given below. — **Abdominal pore**, in some fishes, an aperture in the belly connected with the sexual function.

Torso Belvedere, showing "checker-board" appearance of abdomen.

This [the ovarium], in some few fishes, sheds its ova, as soon as they are ripened, into the peritoneal cavity, where they escape by *abdominal pores*, which place that cavity in direct communication with the exterior.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 95.

Abdominal reflex, a superficial reflex consisting of a contraction in the abdominal muscles when the skin over the abdomen in the mammary line is stimulated. — **Abdominal regions**, in *human anat.*, certain regions into which the abdomen is arbitrarily divided for the purpose of mapping its surface with reference to the viscera which lie beneath these regions respectively. Two horizontal parallel lines being drawn around the body, one (*a a*) crossing the cartilage of the ninth rib, the other (*b b*) crossing the highest point of the iliac bone, the abdominal surface is divided into three zones, an upper, a middle, and a lower, respectively called *epigastric*, *umbilical*, and *hypogastric*. Each of these is subdivided into three parts by two vertical lines (*c c*) made from the middle of Poupart's ligament. The central part of the epigastric zone is called the *epigastric region*, but sometimes the *pubic* region, while its lateral portions (*d d*) are called the *right* and *left hypochondriac* regions; the middle part of the umbilical (*2*) is called the *umbilical* region, while the lateral portions (*3 3*) are the *right* and *left lumbar* regions; the middle portion of the hypogastric zone (*3*) is called the *hypogastric* region, but sometimes the *pubic* region, while its lateral portions (*4 4*) are called the *right* and *left iliac* (or *inguinal*)



a a, horizontal lines through the cartilage of the ninth rib and the highest point of the iliac bone; *b b*, parts of the thoracic cavity; *c c*, vertical lines drawn from the middle of Poupart's ligament, on either side; *1*, epigastric region; *2*, umbilical region; *3 3*, lumbar regions; *4 4*, iliac regions; *d d*, hypochondriac regions.

regions. The adjoining region of the thigh, below the fold of the groin, is properly excluded. — **Abdominal respiration**, that type of respiration in which the action of the diaphragm, and consequently the movement of the abdomen, is most marked: contrasted with *thoracic* or *costal respiration*. — **Abdominal segment**, in *entom.*, a series of transverse conflictions in the wall of the abdomen of some reptiles, dividing the abdomen and corresponding to the series consists of seven on each side, lying superficial to the rectal muscles. They are quite distinct from the ribs, and considered by some to be dermal ossifications.

Abdominal dermal *ribs* are developed in some species [of Dinosauria], as in *Scelidosaurus*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 227.

Abdominal ring, in *anat.*: (*a*) *External*, an oval opening in the fascia of the external oblique abdominis (transverse muscle of the abdomen), about midway between the superior iliac spine and the pubic spine, and half an inch above Poupart's ligament. (*b*) *External*, the passage or opening in the fascia of the obliquus externus abdominis (external oblique muscle of the abdomen), further inward and nearer the mid-line of the body. These rings are respectively the inlet and outlet of the inguinal canal. Also called *inguinal rings*. — **Abdominal scutella**, in *herpet.*, the short, wide, imbricated scales which lie along the belly of a serpent from the chin to the anal shield. — **Abdominal segments**, in *entom.*, etc., the individual sonites or rings of which the abdomen of insects, crustaceans, etc., is or may be composed. — **Abdominal viscera**, in *zoöt.*, the viscera of the abdomen, or those which lodge in the visceral chamber, as distinguished from those which lodge in the pelvic cavity. — **Abdominal viscera**, those organs, collectively considered, which are contained in the abdomen, being especially those of the digestive system. See *abdomen*, 1.

II. *n.* One of the *Abdominales* (which see).

Abdominales (ab-dom-i-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *abdominalis*: see *abdominal*.] 1. A name introduced into the ichthyological system of Linnæus, and variously applied: (*a*) by Linnæus, as an ordinal name for all osseous fishes with abdominal ventrals; (*b*) by Lacépède as a similar name for all those malacopterygian osseous fishes which have abdominal ventrals; (*c*) by J. Müller, as a subordinal name for those malacopterygian fishes which have abdominal ventrals and also a pneumatic duct between the air-bladder and intestinal canal. The name has been also applied to other groups varying more or less from the preceding. The abdominal ventrals and the opening basally are typical representatives in all the above divisions.

2. A section of the cobeopterous family *Carabidæ*, proposed by Latreille for beetles with the abdomen enlarged in proportion to the thorax.

Abdominalia (ab-dom-i-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (see *cæcum*), animals), neut. pl. of *abdominalis*: see *abdominal*.] An order of cirriped crustaceans, having a segmented body, three pairs of abdominal feet, no thoracic limbs, a flask-shaped carapace, an extensive mouth, two eyes, and the sexes distinct. The members of the order are barnacles or shells. Two families are recognized, *Cryptophialidæ* and *Abrypidæ*.

The whole family of the *Abdominalia* a name proposed by Darwin, if I am not mistaken, includes the sessile cirripeds.
Bowdich, An. Parasites. (*N. E. Ec.*)

abdominally (ab-dom'i-nal-li), *adv.* On or in the abdomen; in the belly.

abdominoscopy (ab-dom-i-nos'kō-pi), *n.* [<L. *abdomen* (*-min-*) + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, <*σκοπεῖν*, look at, view.] In *med.*, examination of the abdomen for the detection of disease.

abdominous (ab-dom'i-nus), *a.* [*<abdomen* (*-min-*) + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the abdomen; abdominal. — **2.** Having a large belly; pot-bellied. [Rare.]

Gorgonius sits *abdominous* and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.
Cowper, Prog. of Err.

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abduce (ab-dūs'), *v.* [*t.* pret. and pp. *abduced*, ppr. *abducing*. [‹L. *abducere*, ‹ *ab*, away, + *ducere*, lead: see *ductile*.] 1†. To draw or lead away by persuasion or argument.—2. To lead away or carry off by improper means; abduct. [Rare.]—3. To draw away or aside, as by the action of an abductor muscle.

If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will not disappear. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., III. 20.

abducens (ab-dū'senz), *n.*; pl. *abducentes* (-sen'tēz). [L.: see *abducent*, *a.*] In *anat.*, one of the sixth pair of cranial nerves, also called because it is the motor nerve of the rectus externus (external straight) muscle of the eye, which turns the eyeball outward.

abducent (ab-dū'sent), *a.* and *n.* [L. *abducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abducere*, draw away: see *abduce*.] I. *a.* Drawing away; pulling aside. In *anat.*, specifically applied—(*a*) to those muscles which draw certain parts of the body away from the axial line of the trunk or of a limb, in contradistinction to the *adducent muscles or adductors*; (*b*) to nerves which effect this action.—**Abducent nerves**, the sixth pair of cranial nerves. See *abducens*.

II. *n.* That which abducts; an abducens.

abduct (ab-dukt'), *v. t.* [‹L. *abductus*, pp. of *abducere*, lead away: see *abduce*.] 1. To lead away or carry off surreptitiously or by force; kidnap.

The thing is self-evident, that his Majesty has been *abducted* or spirited away, "*enlevé*," by some person or persons unknown. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 4.

2. In *physiol.*, to move or draw away (a limb) from the axis of the body or (a digit) from the axis of the limb: opposed to *adduct*.

abduction (ab-duk'shon), *n.* [‹L. *abductio(n-)*, ‹ *abducere*: see *abduce*.] 1. The act of leading or abducting. (*a*) In *law*, the act of illegally leading away or carrying off a person; more especially, the taking or carrying away of a wife, child, ward, or a voter by fraud, persuasion, or open violence. (*b*) In *physiol.*, the action of the muscles which draw any other part of the body away from the axis of the body or of the limb, as when the arm is lifted from the side, or the thumb is bent away from the hand or the toe from the middle line of the hand. (*c*) In *surg.*, the receding from each other of the extremities of a fractured bone.

2. [‹NL. *abductio*, a word used by Giulio Pacio (1550–1635), in translating ἀπαγωγή in the 25th chapter of the second book of Aristotle's Prior Analytics, in place of *deductio* and *reductio*, previously employed.] In *logic*, a syllogism of which the major premise is evident or known, while the minor, though in reality as true, is probable as or more credible than the conclusion. The term is hardly used except in translations from the passage referred to.

After adverting to another variety of ratiocinative procedure, which he calls *Augmentative Abduction* (where the minor is hardly more evident than the conclusion, and might sometimes conveniently become a conclusion first to be proved), Aristotle goes on to state an objection generally. *Grote*, Aristotle, vi.

abductor (ab-duk'tor), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *abducere*: see *abduce*.] One who or that which abducts. Specifically, in *anat.* [pl. *abductores* (ab-duk-tō'rēz)], a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body or of a limb: as, the *abductor* pollicis, a muscle which pulls the thumb outward: opposed to *adductor*. The abductor muscles of the human hand are the abductor pollicis (abductor of the thumb) and abductor minimi digiti (abductor of the little finger) of the hand and foot respectively. The first dorsal interosseous muscle of the human hand is sometimes called the abductor indicis (abductor of the forefinger). The abductor tertii interossei secundi digiti (abductor of the third interrode of the second digit) is a peculiar muscle of the foot of the ape of the gibbous (*Hylobates*), arising from the second metacarpal or metatarsal bone, and inserted by a long tendon into the proximal side of the ungual interrode of the second digit. The abductor metacarpi pollicis of the fifth (the metacarpal) is a muscle of the hand in certain lizards. For the abductors in human anatomy, see cut under *muscle*, 4*b*.

abe (a-bē'), *v. i.* [For *abey*.] Same as *abey*, or as in *ado*.] Used in the same sense as *be*. Also spelled *abee*.—**To let abe**, to let be; let alone. Hence, *let-abe* is used in the substantive sense of forbearance or connivance, as in the phrase *let-abe for let-abe*, one act of forbearance in return for another. [Scotch.]

I am for *let-abe for let-abe*. *Scott*, Pirate, II. xvii.

Let abe, let alone; not to mention; far less: as, he couldna sit, *let abe* stand. [Scotch.]

abeam (a-bēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [‹ *a*3, *prep.*, on, + *beam*.] Near, in or on a direction at right angles to the keel of a ship; directly opposite the middle part of a ship's side, and in line with its main-beam: as, we had the wind *abeam*.

The wind was hauling round to the westward, and we could not take the sea *abeam*.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 257.

The sea went down toward night, and the wind hauled *abeam*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 367.

abear (a-bār'), *v. t.* [‹ ME. *aberen*, ‹ AS. *aberan*, ‹ *a-* + *beran*, bear: see *a*-1 and *bear*1.] 1†. To bear; behave.

So did the Faerie Knight himselfe *abeare*.
Spenser, F. Q., V., xii. 19.

2. To suffer or tolerate. [Provincial or vulgar.]

But if I man *dop* I man dop, for I conldn *abear* to see it.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer.

abearance (a-bār'ans), *n.* [‹ *abear* + *-ance*; substituted for *abearing*, ME. *abering*.] Behavior; demeanor.

abearing (a-bār'ing), *n.* [ME. *abering*, verbal *n.* of *aberen*, abear.] Behavior; demeanor.

abecedaria, *n.* Plural of *abecedarium*.

abecedarian (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *abécédaire*; ‹ LL. *abecedarius* (*psalmi abecedarii*, alphabetical psalms), *a* + *be* + *ce* + *de*, the first four letters of the alphabet (cf. *alphabet*), + *-arius*: see *-arian*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—2. Pertaining to the learning of the alphabet, or to one employed in learning it; hence, relating to the first steps in learning.

There is an *Abecedarian* ignorance that precedes knowledge, and a Doctoral ignorance that comes after it.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, I. 606.

Another form is *abecedary*.

abecedarium (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *abecedaria*. [As the 119th psalm, in which the verses of successive distinct portions are arranged in alphabetical order.

II. *n.* 1. One who teaches or learns the letters of the alphabet.—2. [*cap.*] A follower of Nicolas Storch, an Anabaptist of Germany, in the sixteenth century. The Abecedarians are said to have been so named because they held that study or even a knowledge of the letters was unnecessary, since the Holy Spirit would impart directly a sufficient understanding of the Scriptures.

abecedarium (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *abecedaria* (-ä). [Neut. of LL. *abecedarius*: see *abecedarian*.] An a-b-c book.

It appears therefore that all the Italic alphabets were developed on Italian soil from a characteristic type, of which the *abecedaria* exhibit a comparatively late survival.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 121.

Logical abecedarians, half-witted contemplations of any finite number of logical terms. *Jevons.*

abecedary (ā-bē-sē'dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [‹ LL. *abecedarius*: see *abecedarian*.] I. *a.* Same as *abecedarian*.

II. *n.* 1. An a-b-c book; a primer. Hence—2. A first principle or element; rudiment: as, "such rudiments or *abecedaries*," *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VIII. iii. 2.

abeche, *v. t.* [ME., ‹ OF. *abecher* (ML. *abbecare*), ‹ *a*, to, + *bec*, beak: see *beak*1.] To feed, as a parrot bird feeds its young.

Yet should I somdele ben *abeched*,
And for the time well refreshed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

abed (a-bed'), *adv.* ([ME. *a bedde*, ‹ AS. on *bedde*: prep. *on*, and dat. of *bedd*, bed: see *a*3 and *bed*.] In bed.

Not to be abed after midnight is to be up betimes.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

2. To bed.

Her mother dream'd before she was deliver'd
That she was brought *abed* of a buzzard.
Ben Jonson, Masque of Queens, iv. 3.

abee (a-bē'), *n.* [A native term.] A woven fabric of cotton and wool, made in Aleppo. *Simmonds.*

abegge, *v. t.* An old form of *abye*1.

There durste no wight hold upon him legge,
That he ne swore he shuld anon *abegge*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 18.

abeigh (a-bēēh'), *adv.* [A variant of ME. *abey*, *abei*, etc.: see *bay*§, *n.*] Aloof; at a shy distance. [Scotch.]—**To stand abeigh**, to keep aloof.

Maggie coost her head fu' high,
Look'd askiet an' unco sleigh,
Gart poor Duncan *stand abeigh*.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

abele (a-bēl'), *n.* [Formerly *abecle*, *abeal*, etc., ‹ D. *abeel*, in comp. *abeel-boom*, ‹ OF. *abel*, earlier *abiel*, ‹ LL. *albellus*, ‹ L. *albus*, white.] The white poplar, *Populus alba*: so called from the white color of its twigs and leaves. See *poplar*. Also called *abele-tree* and *abeltree*.

Six *abeles* i' the kirkyard grow, on the north side in a row.
Mrs. Browning, Duchess May.

Abelian1 (ā-bē'l-an), *n.* [‹ *Abel* + *-ian*; also *Abelite*, ‹ LL. *Abelita*, pl., ‹ *Abel*: see *-ite*1.] A member of a religious sect which arose in northern Africa in the fourth century. The Abelians married, but lived in continence, after the manner, as they maintained, of Adel, and attempted to keep up the sect by adopting the children of others. They are known only from the report of St. Augustine, written after they had become extinct. Also called *Abelite* and *Abelonian*.

Abelian2 (ā-bel'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802–1829).—**Abelian equation**, an irreducible algebraic equation, one of whose roots is expressible as a rational function of a second, and shown by Abel to be solvable by the solution of a second equation of a lower degree.—**Abelian function**, in *math.*, a hyperelliptic function; a symmetric function of inverses of Abelian integrals. Abelian functions were used in slightly different senses by different authors, but it is best applied to a ratio of double Abelian integrals.—**Abelian integral**, one of a class of ultraelliptic integrals first investigated by Abel; any integral of an algebraic function not reducible to elliptic functions.

Abelite, **Abelonian** (ā'bel-it, ā-bel-ō'ni-an), *n.* Same as *Abelian*1.

Abelmoschus (ā-bel-mos'kus), *n.* [ML., ‹ Ar. *abu'l-musk*, *-musk*, father (source) of musk: *abū*, father; *al*, the; *musk*, *misk*, musk: see *abba*1 and *musk*.] A genera name formerly applied to some species of plants now referred to *Hibiscus*, including *A. moschatus* or *H. Abelmoschus*, the abelmosk or muskmallow of India and Egypt, producing the muskseed used in perfumery, and *A.* or *H. esculentus*, the okra. See *Hibiscus*.

abelmosk (ā'bel-mosk), *n.* [‹ ML. *Abelmoschus*.] A plant of the former genus *Abelmoschus*. Also spelled *abelmusk*.

abel-tree (ā'bel-trē), *n.* Same as *abele*.

abelwhaplete, *n.* See *abbrhaplete*.

a bene placito (ä bā'ne plä'chē-tō). [It.: *a*, at; *bene* (‹ L. *bene*), well; *placito* (‹ L. *placitum*), pleasure: see *please* and *plea*.] In music, at pleasure; in the way the performer likes best.

Abeona (ab-ē-ō'nä), *n.* [LL. *Abeona*, the goddess of departing, ‹ L. *abire*, go away, also, I go away, ‹ *ab*, away, + *ire*, go, = E. *go*, *v.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who presided over departure, as of travelers.—2. [NL. (Chas. Gimpel, 1845).] In *ichth.*, a genus of viviparous embiotocoid fishes of the family *Holconotidæ*, represented by such surf-fishes as *A. trowbridgi*, of the Californian coast.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies (Hübner, 1816–1826).

aber (ab'ėr), *n.* [Gael. *abar* = W. *aber*, a confluence of waters, the mouth of a river. Cf. Gael. *inbhir*, with same sense, and *linn*, influx: see *tarer*-.] A Celtic word used as a prefix to many place-names in Great Britain, and signifying a confluence of waters, either of two rivers or of one river with the sea: as, *Aberdeen*, *Aberdovey*, *Abergavenny*, *Aberystwith*.

aberdavine, *n.* See *aberdevine*. *Latham.*

aberdeen (ab'ėr-dēn'), *n.* [Etym. uncertain. Cf. *aberdevine*.] In *ornith.*, a name of the knot (which see), *Tringa canutus*.

aberdevine (ab'ėr-de-vīn'), *n.* [Etym. unknown; see *siskin*.] The siskin, *Chrysomitris spinus*, a well-known European bird of the finch family (*Fringillidæ*), nearly related to the goldfinch, and somewhat resembling the green yearly of the canary-bird. See *siskin*. Also spelled *aberdavine*, *abadervine*. [Local, Eng.]

About London, the siskin is called the Aberdevine by bird-catchers. *Bewick*, ed. of Montagu's Dict., 1831, p. 2.

[The word (*aberdevine*) is not now in use. In the time of Bewick I believe it was first published by Aldin (1737), and that it was a bird-catchers' or bird-dealers' name about London; but I suspect it may have originated in a single bird-dealer, who coined it to give fictitious value to a common bird which he wanted to sell to good price. Book-writers have gone on repeating Aldin's statement without adding any new information, and I have never met with any one who called the siskin or any other bird by this name. No suggestion as to its etymology seems possible. *Prof. A. Newton*, letter.]

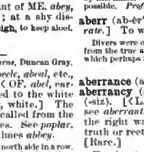
aberr (ab-ėr'), *v. i.* [‹ L. *aberrare*: see *aberrate*.] To wander; err. [Rare.]

Divers were ont in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compasse, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

aberrance (ab-er'sans), *n.* Same as *aberrancy*.

aberrancy (ab-er'an-si), *n.*; pl. *aberrancies* (-siz). [‹ L. as if **aberrantia*, ‹ *aberran(t-)s*: see *aberrant*.] 1. A wandering or deviating from the right way; specifically, a deviation from truth or rectitude. Another form is *aberrance*. [Rare.]

They do not only swarm with errours, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.


Aberrancy of Curvature, the angle a A c.

2. **Aberrancy of curvature**, in *math.*, the angle between the normal to a curve at any point and the line from that point to the middle point of the infinitesimal chord parallel to the tangent.

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aberrant (ab-er'ant), *a.* [< L. *aberran(t-)s*, ppr. of *aberrare*: see *aberrate*.] 1. Wandering; straying from the right or usual course.

An *aberrant* bery appears about three hundred miles west-south-west of Ireland, in latitude 51°, longitude 18° west. *Science*, III. 343.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, differing in some of its characters from the group in which it is placed: said of an individual, a species, a genus, etc.

In certain *aberrant* Rotalines the shell is commonly . . . of a rich crimson hue. *W. B. Carpenter*, Mammalia, § 456.

The more *aberrant* any form is, the greater must have been the number of connecting forms which have been exterminated or utterly lost. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 387.

Aberrant duct of the testis, in *anat.*, a slender tube or diverticulum from the upper end of the canal of the epididymis, or from the beginning of the excretory duct of the testis (vas deferens). It varies from 1 to 3 inches in length, is coiled up into a fusiform mass extending up the spermatic cord 2 or 3 inches, and terminates blindly. Two or more such tubes are occasionally found together, but they are sometimes entirely wanting. See *tubic.* Also called *vas aberrans*, *ramulus aberrans*.

aberrate (ab-er'at), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aberrated*, ppr. *aberrating*. [< L. *aberratus*, pp. of *aberrare*, stray from, < *ab*, from, + *errare*, to stray: see *err*.] To wander or deviate from the right way; diverge. [Rare.]

The product of their defective and *aberrating* vision.

De Quincey.

aberration (ab-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aberratio(n-)*, < *aberrare*: see *aberrate*.] 1. The act of wandering away; deviation; especially, in a figurative sense, the act of wandering from the right way or course; hence, deviation from truth or moral rectitude.

So then we *draw* near to God, when, repenting us of our former *aberrations* from him, we renew our covenants with him. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on James iv. 8.

The neighboring churches, built by petitions and mendicancy, took such happy pains with the church of Salem, as presently recovered that holy flock to a sense of his [Roger Williams's] *aberrations*.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vii. 1.

2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A wandering of the intellect; mental derangement. (*b*) Vicarious hemorrhage. (*c*) Dispedesis of blood-corpuscles. (*d*) Congenital malformation.—3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, deviation from the type; abnormal structure or development.

In whichever light, therefore, Insect *aberration* is viewed by us, . . . we affirm that it does . . . exist.

Wallaston, Var. of Species, p. 2.

4. In *optics*, a deviation in the rays of light when unequally refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror, so that they do not converge and meet in a point or focus, but separately, forming an indistinct image of the object, or an indistinct image with prismatically colored edges. It is called *spherical aberration* in the former case, the imperfection or blurring arises from the form of curvature of the lens or reflector, and *chromatic* when, as in the latter case, there is a prismatic coloring of the image arising from the different refrangibility of the rays composing white light, and the consequent fact that the focal for the different colors do not coincide. Thus, in fig. 1, the rays passing through the lens *L L* near its edge have a focus at *f*, while those which pass near the axis have a focus at *F*; hence, an image formed on a screen placed at *m n* would appear more or less distorted or indistinct.

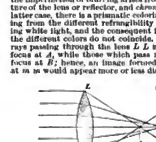

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1, diagram illustrating the spherical aberration of a lens. Fig. 2, diagram illustrating the chromatic aberration.

In fig. 2 the violet rays (*v v*) have a focus at *V*, while the less refrangible red rays (*r r*) come to a focus at *R*. A spot of light with a red border would be observed on a screen placed at *a a*, and one with a blue border on a screen at *b b*. In the eye the iris and crystalline lens partially eliminate these aberrations. Optical instruments corrected for chromatic aberration are called *achromatic*.

5. In *astron.*, the apparent displacement of a heavenly body due to the joint effect of the motion of the rays of light proceeding from it and the motion of the earth. Thus, when the light from a star that is not directly in the line of the earth's motion is made to fall centrally into a telescope, the telescope is in reality inclined slightly away from the true direction of the star toward that in which the earth is moving; just as one running under a vertically falling shower of rain, and holding in front a long-necked flask, must incline its mouth forward if he does not wish the sides of the neck to be wetted. This phenomenon, discovered by Bradley about 1728, is termed the *aberration of light*, and its effect in displacing a star is called the *aberration of the star*. The *annual aberration*, due to the motion of the earth in its orbit, amounts to 20″.4 in the case of the *diurnal aberration*, due to the rotation of the earth, it is only 0″.3 at most. See *planetary aberration*, below.—**Circle of aberration**, the circle of scattered light observed in experiments with convex lenses between the point where the violet rays meet and that where the red rays meet.—**Constant of aberration.** See *constant*.—**Crown of aberration**, a luminous circle surrounding the disk of the sun, depending on the aberration of its rays, by which its apparent diameter is enlarged.—**Planetary aberration** (see 5, above), better called *planetary parallax*, is an apparent displacement of a moving body, as a planet, owing to its not being in the same position when it intercepts the light reaches the earth that it was when the light left it.=Syn. 1. Deviation, divergence, departure.—2. (*a*) Derangement, hallucination, illusion, delusion, eccentricity, mania.

aberrational (ab-e-rā'shon-al), *a.* Characterized by aberration(s); erratic.

aberuncate (ab-ē-rung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aberuncated*, ppr. *aberuncating*. [An erroneous form of *averruncate*, as if (L. **aberuncare*), < *ab*, from, + *e* for *ex*, out, + *runcare*, uproot, weed; hence the unauthorized sense given by Bailey. See *averruncate*.] To pull up by the roots; extirpate utterly. *Johnson.*

Aberuncated, pulled up by the roots, weeded. *Bailey.*

aberuncation (ab-ē-rung-kā'shon), *n.* [< *aberuncate*.] Eradication; extirpation; removal.

aberuncator (ab-ē-rung'kā-tor), *n.* [< L. *aberuncator*, a weeder.] 1. An impiement for extirpating weeds; a weeder or weeding-machine.—2. An instrument for pruning trees, consisting of a hook at the end of a long handle, with the other forms one arm of a lever, to which a cord passing over a pulley is attached. Also written, more properly, *averruncator*.

abet (a-bet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abetted*, ppr. *abetting*. [< ME. *abetten*, *abetten*, *abeter*, instigate, deceive, < *a-* (< L. *ad-*), to, + *beter*, bait, as a bear, < Icel. *beita*, bait, cause to bite: see *bait*, *v.*; also *bet*, a shortened form of *abet*.] 1. To encourage by aid or approval: used with a personal object, and chiefly in a bad sense.

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.

Freeholder, No. 28.

Note, too, how for having *abetted* those who wronged the native Irish, England has to pay a penalty.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociology, p. 437.

2. To maintain; support; uphold.

"Then shall I scone," quoth he, "so God me grace, *Abet* that virgine cause discomelate."

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 64.

3. In *law*, to encourage, counsel, incite, or assist in a criminal act,—implying, in the case of felony, personal presence. Thus, in *military law*, it is a grave crime to aid or *abet* a mutiny or sedition, or excite resistance against lawful orders. In *Scots law*, a person is said to be *abetting* though he may only protect a criminal, conceal him from justice, or aid him in making his escape.

Hence—4. To lead to or encourage the commission of.

Would not the fool *abet* the stealth
Who rashly thus exposed his wealth?

Gay, Fables, ii. 12.

=Syn. To support, encourage, second, countenance, aid, assist, back, countive at, stand by, further.

abett (a-bet'), *n.* [Cf. *abet*, instigation, < OF. *abet*, instigation, deceit (ML. *abettum*), < *abeter*: see *abet*, *v.*] The act of aiding or encouraging, especially in a crime. *Chaucer.*

abettal (a-bet'al), *n.* [< *abet* + *-al*.] The act of abetting; aid. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

abetter, abettor (a-bet'ėr, -ėr, or -ôr), *n.* [Formerly *abetiour*; < *abet* + *-er*1, *-or*2.] 1. One who abets or incites; one who aids or encourages another to commit a crime; a supporter or encourager of something bad. *Abettor* is the form used in law.

But let th' *abettor* of the Panther's crime
Learn to make fairer wars another time.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1567.

In *law*, an *abettor*, as distinguished from an *accessory*, is more especially one who, being present, gives aid or encouragement.

2. One who aids, supports, or encourages: in a good sense.

It has been the occasion of making me friends and open *abettors* of several gentlemen of known sense and wit.

Pope, Letters, June 15, 1711.

=Syn. 1. *Abettor*, *Accessory*, *Accomplice*. See *accomplice*.

abevacuation (ab-ē-vak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *abevacuatio(n-)*, < L. *ab*, from, + *evacuatio*, an emptying.] In *med.*, variously used to signify a morbid evacuation, whether excessive or deficient.

ab extra (ab eks'trā). [L.] From without: opposed to *ab intra* (which see).

Those who are so fortunate as to occupy the philosophical position of spectators *ab extra* are very few in any generation. *Westminster Rev.*, lxii. xxx. p. 146.

abeyance (a-bā'ans), *n.* [< OF. *abeiance*, *abeyance*, < *a-* (< L. *ad-*), to, at, + *beance* (**beance*), expectation, desire, < *beant*, expecting, thinking, ppr. of *beer*, *baer* (F. *bayer*), gape at, expect anxiously, < ML. *badare*, gape.] 1. In *law*, a state of expectation or contemplation. Thus, the right or inheritance of lands and tenements is in abeyance when there is no person in being in whom it can vest, so that it is in a state of expectancy or waiting until a person shall appear. So also where one man holds land for life, with remainder to the heirs of another, and the latter is yet alive, the remainder is in abeyance, since no man can have an heir until his death. Titles of honor and dignities are said to be in abeyance when it is uncertain who shall enjoy them. Thus, in *Eng. law*, when a nobleman holding a dignity descendible to his heirs general dies leaving daughters, the king by his prerogative may grant the dignity to any one of the daughters, according to the caprice or whim of one of such daughters. While the title to the dignity is in abeyance it is said to be in the crown.

2. A state of suspended action or existence, or temporary inactivity.

Upon awaking from slumber, I could never gain, at once, thorough possession of my senses; . . . the mental faculties in general, but the memory in especial, being in a condition of *abeyance*. *Poe*, Tales, I. 333.

abeyancy (a-bā'an-si), *n.* The state or condition of being in abeyance. *Hawthorne.*

abeyant (a-bā'ant), *a.* [Inferred from *abeyance*: see *-ance* and *-ant*2.] In *law*, being in abeyance.

abgregate (ab'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abgregatus*, pp. of *abgregare*, lead away from the flock, < *ab*, from, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock. Cf. *congregate*, *segregate*.] To separate from a flock. *Cockeram*, 1612.

abgregation (ab-grē-gā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *abgregatio(n-)*, < L. *abgregare*: see *abgregate*.] The act of separating from a flock. *Bailey.*

abha (ä'bä), *n.* A name given by the East Indies to the *Juniperus communis*, also called *abhal* and *abhul*.

abhal, *n.* See *abha*.

abhominable (ab-hom'i-na-bl), *a.* An old mode of spelling *abominable*, on the supposition that it was derived from *ab homine*, from or repugnant to man, ridiculed as pedantic by Shakspere in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This is *abhominable* (which he would call *abominable*). *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

[*Abhominable* occurs in the Promptorium Parvulorum (c. 1440), and in Skelton; *abhominacyon* is in Wyclif's New Testament, *abhominacions* in Chaucer, and *abhominacioun* in Mandeville. The use has *abhominal*, a form made to suit the false etymology.]

abhor (ab-hôr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abhorred*, ppr. *abhorring*. [< L. *abhorrere*, shrink from, < *ab*, from, + *horrere*, bristle (with fear): see *horrid*.] I. *trans.* 1. Literally, to shrink back from with horror or dread; hence, to regard with repugnance; hate extremely or with loathing; loathe, detest, or abominate: as, to *abhor* evil; to *abhor* intrigue.

Thou didst not *abhor* the virgin's womb. *Te Deum.*

Nature *abhors* the old, and old age seems the only disease. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 280.

2†. To fill with horror and loathing; horrify.

He [Alexander] caused the women that were captive to sing before him such songs as *abhorred* the ears of the Macedons not accustomed to such things.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vi.

How *abhorred* my imagination is; my gorge rises at it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Hate*, *Abhor*, *Detest*, *etc.* See *hate*.

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abhor

II. *intrans.* **1.** To shrink back with disgust, or with fear and shuddering.

To *abhorre* from those vices.
Udall, Erasmus, St. James, iv.

2. To be antagonistic; be averse or of opposite character; with *from*.

Which is utterly *abhorring from* the end of all law.
Milton, Divorce, II. vii. 79.

abhorrence (ab-hor'ens), *n.* [*abhorrent*: see *-ence*.] **1.** The act of abhorring; a feeling of extreme aversion or detestation; strong hatred.

One man thinks justice consists in paying debts, and has no measure in his *abhorrence* of another who is very remiss in this duty. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

2†. An expression of abhorrence. Specifically, an address presented in 1680 to Charles II. of England, expressing abhorrence of the practices which new.

3. That which excites repugnance or loathing; as, servility is my *abhorrence*. **Syn. 1.** Horror, hatred, detestation, repugnance, disgust, loathing, shrinking, antipathy, aversion.

abhorrency (ab-hor'en-si), *n.* The quality of being abhorrent, or the state of regarding anything with horror or loathing.

The first tendency to any injustice . . . must be suppressed with a show of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents. *Locke*, Education, ¶ 110.

abhorrent (ab-hor'ent), *a.* [< *l. abhorrent(t-)s*, ppr. of *abhorrere*: see *abhor*.] **1.** Hating; detesting; struck with abhorrence.

The arts of pleasure in despotic courts
I spurn *abhorrent*. *Glover*, Leonidas, x.

2. Exciting horror or abhorrence; very repulsive; detestable: as, *abhorrent* words or ideas. *abhorrent* criminal or course of conduct.—**3.** Contrary; utterly repugnant; causing aversion: formerly with *from*, now usually with *to*.

And yet it is so *abhorrent from* the vulgar.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

Christianity turns from these scenes of horror, as *abhorrent* to her highest injunctions. *Sumner*, Aug., 27, 1846.

abhorrently (ab-hor'ent-li), *adv.* With abhorrence; in an abhorrent manner.

abhorrer (ab-hor'er), *n.* One who abhors. Specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II. of England, a member of the court party, afterward called Tories. They derived their name from their professed abhorrence of the principles of the Addressers, who endeavored to restrict the royal prerogative. See *addresser*.

Scarce a day passed but some *abhorrer* was dragged before them [Lords of Council] and committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, at the pleasure of the house. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 541.

abhorrible (ab-hor'i-bl), *a.* [< *abhor* + *-ible*, after *horrible*.] Worthy or deserving to be abhorred. [Rare.]

abhorring (ab-hor'ing), *n.* **1.** A feeling of abhorrence; loathing.

I find no *abhorring* in my appetite. *Donne*, Devotion.

2†. An object of abhorrence.

They shall be an *abhorring* unto all flesh. Isa. lxvi. 24.

abhnl, *n.* See *abhal*.

Abia (a-bī'ä), *n.* A genus of *Hymenoptera*. *Leach*.

Abib (ā'bib), *n.* [Heb. *Abîb*, an ear of corn, < *Ābab*, produce early fruit, < *Ab*, a swelling.] The name of newly ripe grain; the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, beginning with the new moon of March. *Abib* seems to have been the designation of a season rather than the name of a month. After the Babylonish captivity it was also called Nisan (Neh. ii. 1).

abidance (a-bī'dans), *n.* [*abide*[1] + *-ance*.] The act of abiding or continuing; abode; stay. *Fuller*. [Rare.]

And then, moreover, there is His personal *abidance* in our churches, raising earthly service into a foretaste of heaven. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 475.

abide[1] (a-bīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abode*, ppr. *abiding*. [< ME. *abiden* (pret. sing. *abod*, pl. *abiden*, pp. *abiden*), < AS. *ābīdan* (pret. sing. *ābād*, pl. *ābidon*, pp. *ābiden*) (with Goth. *usbeidan*, expect), < *ā-* + *bīdan*, bide: see *bide*. The ME. and AS. forms are trans. and intrans.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wait for; especially, to stand one's ground against.

Abide me if thou dar'st. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.
Howbeit we *abide* our day! *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

2. To await; be in store for.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. Acts xx. 23.

3. To endure or sustain; remain firm under.

Who may *abide* the day of his coming? Mal. iii. 2.
Greatness does not need plenty, and can very well *abide* its loss. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 292.

4. To put up with; tolerate. [In this colloquial sense approaching *abide*[2].]

I cannot *abide* the smell of hot meat. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

As for disappointing them, I shouldn't so much mind, but I can't *abide* to disappoint myself. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

5†. To encounter; undergo: in a jocular sense. [?]

I wil give hym the alder-beste
Gifte, that ever he *abode* hys lyve.
Chaucer, Bestie of Illaunche, l. 247.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have one's abode; dwell; reside.

In the noiseless air and light that flowed
Round your fair brows, eternal Peace *abode*.
Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. To remain; continue to stay.

Except these *abide* in the ship, ye cannot be saved.
Acts xxvii. 31.

Here no man can *abide*, except he be ready with all his heart to humble himself for the love of God.
Thomas à Kempis, Imit. of Christ, i. 17.

3. To continue in a certain condition; remain steadfast or faithful.

But she is happier if she so *abide* [in widowhood].
1 Cor. vii. 40.

4. To wait; stop; delay.

He hasteth wel that wysly kan *abyde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 940.

5. To inhere; belong as an attribute or quality; have its seat.

Though far more cause, yet much less spirit to curse
Abides in me. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

To abide by. (*a*) To remain at rest beside: as, "*abide* by thy crib," Job xxxix. 9. (*b*) To adhere to; maintain; defend; stand to: as, to *abide by* a friend. Specifically, in *Scots law*, to adhere to as true and genuine: said of the party who rejects a writing on which the other party desires to have reduced or declared null and void, on the ground of forgery or falsehood. (*c*) To await or accept the consequences of; rest satisfied with: as, to *abide by* the event of a battle. **Syn. 2.** *Abide*, *Sojourn*, *Continue*, *Dwell*, *Reside*, *Live*, remain, stay, stop, lodge, settle, settle down, tarry, linger. *Live* is the most general word: to live is to lead one's life, without indicating place, time, or manner. *Abide*, *sojourn*, to stay for a time—length of stay being ascertained in the mind with the former, and briefness or shortness of stay with the latter. *Continue*, to stay, with a suggestion of absence. *Dwell*, to be domiciled. *Reside*, to have one's home; dwell.

And if these pleasures may thee move,
Then live and dwell and *abide* with me!
Marlowe, Shepherd to his Love.

O Thou who changest not, *abide* with me! *Lyte.*

A certain man of Beth-lehem-judah went to *sojourn* in the country of Moab, he, and his wife, and his two sons. . . . And they came into the country of Moab, and *continued* there. Ruth i. 1, 2.

And Moses was content to *dwell* with the man.
Exod. ii. 21.

There, at the mouted grange, *resides* this dejected Matilda. *Tennyson*, Maud, xx. 1.

abide[2] (a-bīd'), *v. t.* [This word in the sense of 'suffer for' does not occur much earlier than Shakspere's time. It is a corruption of ME. *aboyen*, *eyen*, for *abie*, < AS. *ābycgan*, *ābicgan*, wait for (as if that sense were equivalent to 'endure'): see further under *abye*, and cf. *abide*[1], *v. t.*, 4.] To pay the price or penalty of; suffer for.

If it be found so, some will dear *abide* it.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boast so vain.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 137.

abident. Old perfect participle of *abide*[1].

abider (a-bī'der), *n.* [< *abide*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who dwells or continues; one who lives or resides.

abiding (a-bī'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *abide*[1].] Continuing; permanent; steadfast: as, an *abiding* faith.

Here thou hast no *abiding* city. *Thomas à Kempis*, Im. of Christ, ii. 1.

I do not think that Pope's verse anywhere sings, but it should seem that the *abiding* presence of fancy in his best work forbids his exclusion from the rank of poet.
Lowell, Among my Books, p. 432.

abidingly (a-bī'ding-li), *adv.* In an abiding manner; enduringly; lastingly; permanently.

abiding-place (a-bī'ding-plās), *n.* [*abiding*, verbal n. of *abide*[1], + *place*.] A place where one abides; a permanent dwelling-place; hence, a place of rest; a resting-place.

A very charming *abiding-place*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 41.

Many of these plants . . . found suitable *abiding-places* at the Cape. *Darwin*, Var., III. 359.

Abies (ab'i-ēz), *n.* [L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the silver fir; origin unknown.] A genus of trees, the firs, of the suborder *Abietineæ*, natural order *Coniferæ*, some of which are valuable for their timber. It differs from *Pinus* in its solitary leaves and in the thin scales of its cones, which ripen the first year. From the allied genera *Picea*, *Tsuga*, etc., with which it has sometimes been united, it is distinguished by its closely sessile leaves, by the bracts of the female aments being much larger than the scales, and by having erect cones with deciduous scales. It includes 16 or 18 species, confined to the northern hemisphere, and equally divided between the old and new worlds. To it belong the silver fir of central Europe (*A. pectinata*), the balsam-fir of eastern North America (*A. balsamea*), the red and white firs of western America (*A. grandis*, *concolor*, and *nobilis*), the sacred fir of Mexico (*A. religiosa*), etc. See *fir*.

abietene (ab'i-ē-tēn), *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon obtained by distillation from the resin of the nut-pine of California, *Pinus Sabiniana*. It consists almost wholly of normal heptane, C_7H_{16}, and is a nearly colorless mobile liquid, having a strong aromatic smell, highly inflammable, and burning with a white, smokeless flame.

abietic (ab-i-et'ik), *a.* [L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the genus *Abies*; derived from the fir.—**Abietic acid**, $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, an acid obtained from the resin of some species of pine, larch, and fir. These resins are hydrates of abietic acid or mixtures containing it.

abietin (ab'i-ē-tin), *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-in*[2].] A tasteless, inodorous resin, derived from the turpentine obtained from some species of the genus *Abies*.

Abietinæ (ab'i-ē-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-inæ*.] A suborder of the natural order *Coniferæ*, distinguished by bearing ovules (seeds or ovules) with two inverted ovules at the base of each scale, which become winged samaroid seeds. The leaves are linear or needle-shaped, and never two-ranked. It includes most of the most valuable kinds of timber-trees, viz., the pines (*Pinus*), true cedar (*Cedrus*), spruce (*Picea*), hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga*), Douglas's spruce (*Pseudotsuga*), fir (*Abies*), and larch (*Larix*).

1 2

1, Staminate and 2, pistillate scales of the pine (*Pinus*); 2, a pistillate scale, and 1 a staminate scale of the Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga*), showing the normal section of the ovules.

abietite (ab'i-ē-tīt). *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ite*[2].] A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained from the needles of the European silver fir, *Abies pectinata*.

Abietites (ab-i-ē-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., pl. of L. *abies*, pine: see *pinaite*].

abietite (ab'i-ē-tīt), *n.* [< L. *abies* (*abiet-*), the fir, + *-ite*[2].] A supposed fossil resin.

Abigail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* [*Abigail*, the "waiting gentlewoman" in Beaumont and Fletcher's play of "The Scornful Lady," so named, perhaps, in allusion to the expression "thine handmaid," applied to herself by Abigail, the wife of Nabal, when carrying provisions to David: see 1 Sam. xxv. 24–41.] A general name for a waiting-woman or lady's-maid. [Colloq.] Sometimes written as a common noun, without a capital.

The *Abigail*, by immemorial custom, being a deodand, and belonging to holy Church.
Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition, 1694
(Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

I myself have seen one of these male *Abigails* tripping about the room with a looking-glass in his hand, and combing his lady's hair a whole morning together.
Spectator.

abigeat (ab-ij'ē-at), *n.* [< OF. *abigeat*, < L. *abigeatus*, cattle-stealing, < *abigeus*, a cattle-stealer, < *abigere*, drive away: see *abactor*. For the second syllable, cf. L. *ambigere*, a plant which has the power of producing abortion, < *abigere*, as above.] In *law*: (*a*) The crime of stealing cattle or driving off cattle in droves. (*b*) A miscarriage procured by art.

abiliate[1] (a-bil'i-āt), *v. t.* [For *abilitate*; or irreg. formed from *able*, L. *habilis*, ML. (*h*)*abilis*.] To enable. [Rare.]

abilimenti (a-bil'i-ment), *n.* [Var. of *habiliment*, q. v.] Ability: as, "*abilimenti* to steer a kingdom," Lord Broken Heart, v. 2.

abilimments, *n. pl.* Same as *habiliments*.

abilitate (a-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [ML. *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare* (> OF. *habileter*, *habiliter*), render able, < *habilis*, able: see *able*[1].] To assist. *Nicholas Ferrar*.

ability (a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *ability* (four syllables), < OF. *habilité* (ME. also *ableté*, < OF. *ableté*), < L. *habilitat(i-)s*, ML. *abilita(t-)s*, aptness, < *habilis*, apt, able: see *able*[1].] **1.** The state or condition of being able; power or capacity to do or act in any relation; competence in any occupation or field of action, from the possession of capacity, skill, means, or other qualification.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure of the work. Ezra ii. 69.

Alas! what poor *Ability's* in me to do him good!
Shak., M. for M., i. 5.

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To the close of the Republic, the law was the sole field for all *ability* except the special talent of a capacity for generalship. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 280.

We must regard the colloidal compounds of which organisms are built as having, by their physical nature, the *ability* to separate colloids from crystalloids. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 7.

2. *pl.* In a concrete sense, talents; mental gifts or endowments.

Natural *abilities* are like natural plants, that need pruning by study. *Bacon*, Studies, Essay 50.

He had good *abilities*, a genial temper, and no vices. *Emerson*, Soc. and Sol.

3. The condition of being able to pay or to meet pecuniary obligations; possession of means: called distinctively *financial* or *pecuniary ability*.

Out of my lean and low *ability*
I'll lend you something. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

A draft upon my neighbour was to me the same as money; for I was sufficiently convinced of his *ability*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

4. That which is within one's power to do; best endeavor.

Be thou assur'd, good Casslo, I will do
All my *abilities* in thy behalf. *Shak.*, Oth., iii. 3.

=Syn. 1. *Ability*, *Capacity*, *power*, *strength*, *skill*, *dexterity*; faculty, capability, qualification, efficiency. *Ability* denotes active power or power to perform, and is used with regard to power of any kind. *Capacity* conveys the idea of receptiveness, of the possession of resources; it is potential rather than actual, and refers to power as yet undeveloped. *Ability* is manifested in action, while *capacity* does not imply action, as we speak of a *capacity* for virtue. *Capacity* is the gift of nature; *ability* is partly the result of education or opportunity.

What is power, but the *ability* or faculty of doing a thing? What is the *ability* to do a thing, but the power of employing the means necessary to its execution?
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 33.

Capacity is requisite to devise, and *ability* to execute, a great enterprise. *J. Taylor.*

2. *Abilities*, *Talents*, *Parts*, *etc.* (see *genius*), gifts, faculty, aptitude, accomplishments.

-ability. See *-able*, *-ability*, *-ibility*.

abilliaments (ə-bil'i-ə-ments), *n. pl.* [< OF. *habillement*, armor, war equipments (mod. F., clothing); the E. spelling *-lli-* imitates the sound of F. *ll*, as in *billiards*, q. v. See *habiliment*.] Same as *habiliments*, but applied more especially to armor and warlike stores.

And now the temple of Janus being shut, warlike *abilliaments* are ready. *Arch. Wilson*, Hist., James I.

abimer, abisme, n. [< OF. *abisme*, earlier *abisme*: see *abysm*.] An abysm.

Column and base upbearing from *abisme*.
Ballad in Cursor Mundi, ed. *Furnivall*, l. 129.

Feel such a care, as one whom some *Abisme*
In the deep Ocean kept hath all his Time.
Drummond of Hawthornden, Works, p. 50.

ab initio (ab i-nish'i-ō). [L.: *ab*, from; *initio*, abl. of *initium*, beginning: see *initial*.] From the beginning.

abintestate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *a.* [< LL. *abintestatus*, < L. *ab*, from, + *intestatus*: see *intestate*.] Inheriting or devolving from one who died intestate.

ab intra (ab in'trā). [L.: see *ab-* and *intra-*.] From within: opposed to *ab extra*.

abiogenesis (ab'ī-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (Huxley, 1870), < Gr. ἀ- priv. + βίος, life, + γένεσις, generation.] In *biol.*, the production of living things otherwise than through the growth and development of detached portions of a previous organism; spontaneous generation. Abiogenesis was formerly supposed to prevail quite widely even among comparatively complex forms of life, but it now proves that it occurs, if at all, only in the simplest microscopic organisms, and the weight of evidence is adverse to the claim that it has been directly demonstrated there. The tendency of recent biological discussion, however, is toward the assumption of a process of naturally conversion of non-living into living matter at the dawn of life on this earth. Also called *abiogeny*. See *biogenesis* and *heterogenesis*.

At the present moment there is not a shadow of trustworthy direct evidence that abiogenesis does take place, or has taken place within the period during which the existence of life on the globe is recorded.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 46.

abiogenesist (ab'ī-ō-jen'e-sist), *n.* [*abiogenesis* + *-ist*.] Same as *abiogenist*.

abiogenetic (ab'ī-ō-je-net'ik), *a.* [See *abiogenesis* and *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to abiogenesis.

abiogenetically (ab'ī-ō-je-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an abiogenetic manner; by spontaneous generation; as regards abiogenesis.

abiogenist (ab-ī-oj'e-nist), *n.* [*abiogeny* + *-ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of abiogenesis. Also called *abiogenesist*.

abiogenous (ab-ī-oj'e-nus), *a.* Produced by spontaneous generation.

abiogeny (ab-ī-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + βίος, life, + -γενεία, -born: see *abiogenesis* and *-gen.*] Same as *abiogenesis*.

abiological (ab'ī-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + E. *biological*.] Not biological; not pertaining to biology.

The biological sciences are sharply marked off from the *abiological*, or those which treat of the phenomena manifested by not-living matter. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 1.

abiologically (ab'ī-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* Not biologically; in an abiological manner.

abirritant (ab-ir'i-tant), *n.* and *a.* [L. *ab*, from, + E. *irritant*.] In *med.*, a soothing drug or application.

abirritate (ab-ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abirritated*, ppr. *abirritating*. [L. *ab*, from, + E. *irritate*.] In *med.*, to deaden or lessen irritation in; soothe by removing or diminishing irritability.

abirritation (ab-ir-i-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *ab*, away, from, + E. *irritation*.] In *pathol.*, the removal or diminution of irritation or irritability in the various tissues.

abirritative (ab-ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Tending to abirritate; due to abirritation.

abisme, *n.* See *abime*.

abit. Third person sing. pres. of *abide*[1].

abitt, *n.* Obsolete form of *habit*.

abitacle, *n.* Obsolete form of *habitacle*.

abite, *v.* [ME. *abiten*, < AS. *abītan*, bite, eat, devour, < *ā-* + *bītan*, bite.] To bite; eat; devour.

abition (ab-ish'on), *n.* [L. *abitio*(*n*-), < *abire*, go away, < *ab*, away, + *ire*, go.] The act of departing; death.

abject (ab'jekt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *abject*, < L. *abjectus*, downcast, low, mean, pp. of *abicere*, also spelled *abjicere*, cast away, < *ab*, away, from, or Gr. ἀπό, throw: see *iambic*.] I. *a.* **1.** Cast aside; cast away; abjected.

Abject and lost, lay these, covering the flood,
Under amazement of their hideous change.
Milton, P. L., i. 312.

2. Low in condition or in estimation; utterly humiliating or disheartening; so low as to be hopeless; as, *abject* poverty, misery, or servitude.—**3.** Low in kind or character; mean; despicable; servile; groveling.

Or in like abject posture have ye sworn
To adore the conqueror? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 332.

=Syn. 3. *Abject*, *Low*, *Mean*, *Groveling*, debased, despicable, degraded, degenerate, vicious, sensual, worthless, beggarly. (See list under *low*.) *Abject*, *low*, and *mean* may have essentially the same meaning, but *low* is more often used with reference to the character of a man; *mean*, to character or conduct; *abject*, to spirit. *Groveling* has the vividness of a figure drawn from the natural disposition toward what is low and base. *Low* is generally stronger than *mean*, conformably to the original senses of the two words.

Never debase yourself by treacherous ways,
Nor by mean deeds abject methods seek for pelf.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv. 976.

An abject man he [Wolsey] was, in spite of his pride; for being overtaken riding out of that place towards Esher by one of the King's chamberlains, who brought him a kind message and a ring, he alighted from his mule, took off his cap, and kneeled down in the dirt.
Dickens, Child's Hist. Eng., xxvii.

What in me is dark
Illumine, what is low raise and support.
Milton, P. L., i. 23.

There is hardly a spirit upon earth so mean and contracted as to centre all regards on its own interests.
Bp. Berkeley.

This vice of intemperance is the arch-abomination of our nation, . . . to drag down the nobler to the slavery of *groveling* lusts. *Everett*, Orations, I. 374.

II. *n.* A person who is abjectly base, servile, or dependent; a wretch; a mean slave.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me, and I knew it not. Ps. xxxv. 15.

We are the queen's *abjects*, and must obey.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

abject (ab-jekt'), *v. t.* [L. *abjectus*, pp.: see the adj.] **1.** To throw away; cast off or out.

For that offence only Almighty God *abjected* Saul, that he should no more reign over Israel.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i.

2. To make abject; humiliate; degrade.

It *abjected* his spirit to that degree that he fell dangerously sick. *Strype*, Memorials, I. 15.

What is it that can make this callous *so stoop* and *abject* himself so basely? *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 43.

abjectedness (ab-jek'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being abject; abjectness; humiliation.

Our Saviour sank himself to the bottom of *abjectedness* to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

abjection (ab-jek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *abjeccioun*, < OF. *abjection*, < L. *abjectio*(*n*-), act of casting away, < *abjicere*, *abjicere*: see *abject*, *a.*] **1.** The act of casting away or down; the act of humbling or abasing; abasement.

The audacitie and bolde speeche of Daniel signifyeth the *abjection* of the kynge and his realme.
Joye, Exp. of Daniel, ch. v.

2. The state of being cast down or away; hence, a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness; groveling humility; abjectness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible? *Booker*, Eccl. Pol., v. § 47.

Contempt for his *abjection* at the foul feet of the Church.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 80.

3. Rejection; expulsion.

Calvin understands by Christ's descending into hell, that he suffered in his soul . . . all the torments of hell, even to *abjection* from God's presence.
Heylin, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 350.

abjective (ab-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *abject* + *-ive*.] Tending to abase; demoralizing; as, *abjective* influence. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

abjectly (ab'jekt-li), *adv.* In an abject, mean, or servile manner.

See the statue which I create. It is *abjectly* servile to my will, and has no capacity whatever to gainsay it.
H. James, Subt. and Shad., p. 60.

abjectness (ab'jekt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abject, mean-spirited, or degraded; abasement; servility.

When a wild animal is reduced to *abjectness*, all its interest is gone. *Hopkinson*, Oldport Days, p. 87.

abjudge (ab-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abjudged*, ppr. *abjudging*. [< L. *ab*, away, + *judge*, after *adjudicate*, q. v.] To take away by judicial decision; rule out. [Rare.]

abjudicate (ab-jō'di-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *abjudicatus*, pp. of *abjudicare*, < *ab*, away, + *judicare*, judge: see *judge*.] **1.** To take away by judicial sentence. *Ash.*—**2.** To judge to be illegal or erroneous; reject as wrong: as, to *abjudicate* a contract.

abjudication (ab-jō-di-kā'shon), *n.* [< *abjudicate*.] Deprivation by judgment of a court; a divesting by judicial decree. Specifically, a legal decision by which the real estate of a debtor is judged to his creditor.

abjudicator (ab-jō'di-kā-tor), *v. t.* [< L. *abjugare*, pp. of *abjugare*, unyoke, < *ab*, from, + *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] To unyoke. *Bailey.*

abjunct (ab-junkt'), *v. t.* [< L. *abjunctus*, pp. of *abjungere*, unyoke, separate, < *ab*, from, + *jungere*, join. Cf. *conjuncture* and *subjunctive*.] Isolated; exceptional. [Rare.]

It is rare and *abjunct* to the rule. *Bacon.* [From the accidental and *abjunctive* to the universal. *Ir. Taylor*, Sat. Rev., xxxi. 64.]

abjuration (ab-jō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *abjuratio*(*n*-), < *abjurare*: see *abjure*.] The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath, with great solemnity or strong asseveration: as, to take an oath of *abjuration*; an *abjuration* of heresy. The oath of abjuration is an negative part of the oath of allegiance. In the United States, foreigners seeking naturalization must on oath renounce all allegiance to every sovereignty, as well as to every allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States. Certain United States public officers were required to take an oath of abjuration, in which they renounced allegiance to the house of Stuart and acknowledged the title of the house of Hanover.

abjuratory (ab-jō'ra-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or expressing abjuration.—**Abjuratory anathema.** See *anathema*.

abjure (ab-jōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abjured*, ppr. *abjuring*. [< ME. *abjuren*, < L. *abjurare*, deny on oath, < *ab*, from, + *jurare*, swear, < *jus* (*jur-*), law, right. Cf. *adjure*, *conjure*, *perjure*.] **1.** *trans.* To renounce upon oath; forswear; withdraw formally from: as, to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.—**2.** To renounce or repudiate; abandon; retract; especially, to renounce or retract with solemnity: as, to *abjure* one's errors or wrong practices.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Not a few impecunious zealots *abjured* the use of money (unless earned by other people), professing to live on the internal revenues of the spirit.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 194.

To abjure the realm, formerly, in England, to swear to leave the country and never return: an oath by which felons taking refuge in a church might in some cases save their lives. = **Syn.** To *forswear*, *recant*, *abjure*, *etc.* (see *renounce*), relinquish, abandon, disavow, take back, disclaim, repudiate, unsay.

II. *intrans.* To take an oath of abjuration.

One Thomas Harding, . . . who had *abjured* in the year 1566. *Bp. Barnet*, Hist. of Ref., i. 166.

abjurement (ab-jōr'ment), *n.* The act of abjuring; renunciation. *J. Hall.*

abjurer (ab-jō'rer), *n.* [< *abjure* + *-er*[1].] One who abjures or forswears.

ablaze (ab-blā′z), *adv.* and *pred. a.* [< A- 2 + BLAZE.] In a blaze; burning briskly: as, the bonfire is *ablaze*.—2. Figuratively, in a state of excitement or eager desire.

> The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijos. *Carlyle.*

able (ā′bl), *a.* [< ME. *able, abel, etc.*, < OF. *able, habile* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. habil, It. abile, (L. habilis, apt, habilem,* apt, suitable, < *habere,* have, hold: see *habit.*] 1. Having power or means sufficient; qualified; competent: as, a man *able* to perform military service; a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

> Every man shall give as he is *able.* Deut. xvi. 17.
>
> To be conscious of free-will must mean to be conscious, before I have decided, that I am *able* to decide either way. *J. S. Mill.*
>
> The memory may be disciplined to such a point as to be *able* to perform very extraordinary feats.
> *Macaulay,* Lord Bacon.

2. Legally entitled or authorized; having the requisite legal qualifications: as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.—3. In an absolute sense: (*a*) Vigorous; active.

> His lightness comes post from Marcellus, of as *able* body as when he mustered first in Italy. Well, it. 3.

(*b*) Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications: as, an *able* minister.

> Provide out of all the people *able* men. Ex. xviii. 21.
>
> With the assassination of Count Rossi, the *ablest* of the Roman patriots, there vanished a last hope of any other than a violent solution of the Papal question.
> *E. Dicey,* Victor Emmanuel, p. 97.

able for is now regarded as a Scotticism, though Shakspere has

> "Be *able* for thine enemy rather in power than use."
> *All's Well,* i. 1.

His soldiers, worn out with fatigue, were hardly *able* for such a march. *Principal Robertson.*

able seaman, a seaman who is competent to perform any work which may be required of him on board ship, such as fitting and plaeing rigging, making and mending sails, in addition to the ability to "hand, reef, and steer."

Syn. 1. and **3.** Capable, competent, qualified, fitted, adequate, efficient; strong, sturdy, powerful, vigorous; talented, accomplished, clever.

able[1] (ā′bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *ablen, abilen,* enable, < ME. *able, abil,* able.] 1. To enable.

> And life by this death *abled* shall control
> Death, whom Death slew. *Donne,* Resurrection.

2. To warrant or answer for.

> None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em.
> *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6.

[For some time the verb *able* was not uncommon. Bishop Bale uses it often; Bishop Latimer, Shakespeare, Dr. Donne, Chaymans, etc., have it too." *F. Hall.*]

able[2] (a′bl), *n.* [F.: see *able*.] Same as *abler*.

able-, -**ible.** [(a) ME. *-able,* < OF. *-able,* mod. F. *-able* = Sp. *-able* = Pg. *-avel* = It. *-abile,* < L. *-abilis,* neo. *-ibilem;* (b) ME. *-ible,* < OF. *-ible,* mod. F. *-ible* = Sp. *-ible* = Pg. *-ivel* = It. *-ibile,* < L. *-ibilis,* neo. *-ibilem;* (c) rarely *-able,* < L. *-abilis,* neo. *-ibilem,* etc.; being *-ble,* L. *-bilis,* suffixed in Latin to a verb-stem ending, or made to end, in a vowel, *a, i, e,* etc.: see *-ble.* Examples are: (*a*) *ami-able,* < ME. *ami-able,* < OF. *ami-able,* < L. *amicibilis,* friendly, (*amica*-re, make friendly; (*b*) *horr-ible,* < ME. *horrible, orrible,* < OF. *orrible,* < L. *horribilis,* < *horrē-re,* shudder; (*c*) *del-ible* (negative *indelible,* conformed to preceding), < L. *delebilis,* < *delē-re,* destroy. From adjectives in *-ble* are formed nouns in *-ness* (*-ble-ness*), or, from or after the L., in *-bility,* which in some cases in a restored form of ME. and OF. *-bleté,* < L. *-bilitas,* acc. *-bili-tat-em.* See *-ble, -bility, -ity, -ty.*] A common termination of English adjectives, especially of those based on verbs. To the base to which it is attached it generally adds the notion of capable of, worthy of, and sometimes full of, causing: as, *obtainable,* capable of being obtained; *tolerable,* capable of being borne; *laudable,* worthy of praise; *credible,* that may be believed, or worthy of belief; *formidable,* full of fear; *knowable, terrible,* full of or causing horror, terror. Many of these adjectives, such as *tolerable, creditable, laudable,* have been borrowed directly from the Latin or the French, and are in a somewhat different position from those formed by adding the Anglo-Saxon suffix to an already existing English word, as in the case of *obtainable.* Adjectives of this kind, with a passive significance, are the most numerous, and the base may be Anglo-Saxon or Latin: *eatable, tearable, rentable, believable, etc.*, are of the former kind. Of those in *-able* with an active signification we may mention *delectable, excitable, capable.* Of a neuter signification are *durable, equable, conformable.* All these are from verbal bases, but there are others derived from nouns, such as *comfortable, companionable, amicable, amiable, serviceable.* As to when *-able* and when *-ible* is to be used, Mr. Fitzedward Hall remarks: "Generally, the termination is *-ible,* if the base is the essentially uncorrupted stem of a Latin infinitive or supine of any conjugation but the first. . . . To the rule given above, however, there are many exceptions. . . . To all verbs, then, from the Anglo-Saxon, to all based on the unmodified original stems of Latin verbs of the first conjugation, and to all substantives, whencesoever sprung, we annex *-able* only." See his work "On English Adjectives in *-Able,* with Special Reference to *Reliable*," pp. 45–47.

able-bodied (ā′bl-bod′id), *a.* [< *able*[1] + *body* + *-ed*[2].] Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for physical work: as, a dozen *able-bodied* men; an *able-bodied* sailor. In a ship's papers abbreviated to *A. B.*

> Feeding high, and living soft,
> Grew plump and *able-bodied.*
> *Tennyson,* The Goose.

ablegate (ab′lē-gāt), *v. t.* [L. *ablegatus,* pp. of *ablegare,* send away, < *ab,* off, away, + *legare,* send as ambassador: see *legate.*] To send abroad.

ablegate (ab′lē-gāt), *n.* [L. *ablegatus,* pp.: see *ablegate, v.*] One who carries insignia or presents of honor to newly appointed cardinals or civil dignitaries. *Apostolic* ablegates are of higher rank than those designated *pontificii.*

ablegation (ab-lē-gā′shon), *n.* [< L. *ablegatio(n-),* < *ablegare:* see *ablegate, v.*] The act of ablegating, or sending abroad or away; the act of sending out.

> An arbitrarious *ablegation* of the spirits into this or that determinate part of the body.
> *T. H. Mere,* Auld. against Atheism, I. ii. 7.

ablen (ab′len), *n.* A dialectal form of *ablet.*

ableness (ā′bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *abulnesse, cabul, abel,* able, < *-ness,* -ness.] Ability; power.

> I wist well thine *ableness* my service to further.
> *Testament of Love.*

Ablephari (a-blef′a-ri), *n. pl.* A group of reptiles taking name from the genus *Ablepharus.*

Ablepharus (a-blef′a-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ-priv., without eyelids, < ἀ- priv., without, + βλέφαρον, eyelid, < βλέπειν, see. Cf. *ablepsia.*] A

Blepharus.

genus of harmless lizards, family *Scincidæ,* with five-toed feet and only rudimentary eyelids.

ablepsia (a-blep′si-ā), *n.* [LL., Gr. ἀ-βλεψία, blindness, < ἀ- priv., not, + βλέπειν, see.] Want of sight; blindness. [Rare.]

ablepsy (a-blep′si), *n.* Same as *ablepsia.*

ablepticall (a-blep′ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< *ablepsia* (*ablepti-*) + *-ce* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] Blindly; unobservingly; inadvertently.

ablet (ab′let), *n.* [< F. *ablette,* dim. of *able,* < ML. *abula,* for *abula,* a bleak, dim. of L. *alburnus,* white: see *alb.*] A local English (Westmoreland) name of the bleak. See *bleak*[2], *n.* Also called *ablen* and *able.*

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ablaqueate (ab-lak′wē-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *ablaqueatus,* pp. of *ablaqueare,* turn up the earth around a tree, prop. discantagle, loosen, < *ab,* from, + *laqueus,* a noose: see *lace.*] To lay bare in cultivation, as the roots of trees.

ablaqueation (ab-lak-wē-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *ablaqueation(n-),* < *ablaqueare:* see *ablaqueate.*] A laying bare of the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water. *Evelyn.*

ablastemic (a-blas-tem′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + E. *blastemic.*] Not blastemic; not germinal.

ablastous (a-blas′tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀβλαστος, not budding, barren, < ἀ- priv. + βλαστός, a bud, germ.] Without germ or bud.

ablate (ab-lāt′), *v. t.* [< L. *ablatus,* taken away: see *ablative.*] To take away; remove. *Boorde.*

ablation (ab-lā′shon), *n.* [< L. *ablation(n-),* a taking away, < *ablatus,* taken away: see *ablate* and *ablative, a.*] 1. A carrying or taking away; removal; suppression.

> Prohibition extends to all injustice, whether done by force or fraud: whether it be by violence or prevention or detaining of rights. *Jer. Taylor,* Great Exemplar, § 37.
>
> Complete *ablation* of the functions of the nervous system in death. *Jour. of Ment. Sci.,* XXII. 15.

2. In *med.*, the taking from the body by mechanical means of anything hurtful, as a diseased limb, a tumor, a foreign body, pus, or excrement.—3. In *chem.*, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.—4. In *geol.*, the wearing away or waste of a glacier by melting or evaporation.

ablatitious (ab-la-tish′us), *a.* [< L. *ablatus,* taken away, + *-itius, -icius,* E. *-itious,* as in *additicious, adventicious,* etc.] Taken away; capable of ablation.—**Ablatitious force,** in *astron.*, that force which diminishes the gravitation of a satellite toward its planet, and especially of the moon toward the earth. *N. E. D.*

ablatival (ab-la-tī′val), *a.* [< *ablative* + *-al.*] In *gram.*, pertaining or similar to the ablative case. See *ablative.*

> The *ablatival* uses of the genitive.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XV. 8.

ablative (ab′la-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ablativus,* the name of a case, orig. denoting that from which something is taken away, < *ablatus,* pp. associated with *auferre,* take away, < *ab,* from, + E. *ref,* + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], with which are associated the pp. *latus* and supine *latum,* OL. *tlatus, tlatum,* √ *tla* or *tlā,* = Gr. τλᾶ-ναι, bear, akin to OL. *tulere,* L. *tollere,* lift, and E. *thole*[2], q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Taking or tending to take away; tending to remove; pertaining to ablation. [Rare.]

> Where the heart is forestalled with mis-opinion, *ablative* directions are found needful to unteach error, ere we can learne truth. *Bp. Hall,* Sermons, Deceit of Appearance.

2. In *gram.*, noting removal or separation: applied to a case which forms part of the original declension of nouns and pronouns in the languages of the Indo-European family, and has been retained by some of them, as Latin, Sanskrit, and Zend, while in some it is lost, or merged in another case, as in the genitive in Greek. It is primarily the *from*-case. Pertaining to or of the nature of the ablative case: as, an *ablative* construction.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, short for *ablative case.* See *ablative, a.*, 2.—**Ablative absolute,** in *Latin gram.*, the name given to a noun with a participle or some other attributive or qualifying word, either expressed or understood, in the ablative case, which is not dependent upon any other word in the sentence.

ablaut (ab′lount; G. pron. äp′lount), *n.* [G., < *ab,* off, noting substitution, + *laut,* n., sound, < *lauten,* sound: see *loud.*] In *philol.*, a substitution of one vowel for another in the root, or in the root of a word, accompanying a modification of use or meaning: as, *bind, band, bound, bond,* German *band*; more especially, the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in strong verbs, instead of the addition of a syllable (*-ed*), as in weak verbs: as, *get, gat, got; sink, sank, sunk.*

ablaze (a-blā′z), *prep. phr.* or *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *prep.*, on + *blaze*[1], q. v.] 1. On fire; in a blaze; burning briskly: as, the bonfire is *ablaze.*—2. Figuratively, in a state of excitement or eager desire.

> The young Cambridge democrats were all *ablaze* to assist Torrijos. *Carlyle.*

> This was Emerson's method, . . . to write the perfect line, to set the imagination *ablaze* with a single verse.
> *The Century,* XXVII. 930.

able[1] (ā′bl), *a.* [< ME. *able, abel, etc.*, < OF. *able, habile* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. habil, It. abile, (L. habilis, apt, habilem,* apt, suitable, < *habere,* have, hold: see *habit.*] 1. Having power or means sufficient; qualified; competent: as, a man *able* to perform military service; a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

> Every man shall give as he is *able.* Deut. xvi. 17.
>
> To be conscious of free-will must mean to be conscious, before I have decided, that I am *able* to decide either way. *J. S. Mill.*
>
> The memory may be disciplined to such a point as to be *able* to perform very extraordinary feats.
> *Macaulay,* Lord Bacon.

2. Legally entitled or authorized; having the requisite legal qualifications: as, an illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.—3. In an absolute sense: (*a*) Vigorous; active.

> His lightness comes post from Marcellus, of as *able* body as when he mustered first in Italy. Well, iv. 3.

(*b*) Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications: as, an *able* minister.

> Provide out of all the people *able* men. Ex. xviii. 21.
>
> With the assassination of Count Rossi, the *ablest* of the Roman patriots, there vanished a last hope of any other than a violent solution of the Papal question.
> *E. Dicey,* Victor Emmanuel, p. 97.

able for is now regarded as a Scotticism, though Shakspere has

> "Be *able* for thine enemy rather in power than use."
> *All's Well,* i. 1.

His soldiers, worn out with fatigue, were hardly *able* for such a march. *Principal Robertson.*

able seaman, a seaman who is competent to perform any work which may be required of him on board ship, such as fitting and plaeing rigging, making and mending sails, in addition to the ability to "hand, reef, and steer."

Syn. 1. and **3.** Capable, competent, qualified, fitted, adequate, efficient; strong, sturdy, powerful, vigorous; talented, accomplished, clever.

able[1] (ā′bl), *v. t.* [< ME. *ablen, abilen,* enable, < ME. *able, abil,* able.] 1. To enable.

> And life by this death *abled* shall control
> Death, whom Death slew. *Donne,* Resurrection.

2. To warrant or answer for.

> None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em.
> *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6.

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> Grew plump and *able-bodied.*
> *Tennyson,* The Goose.

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Blepharus.

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ablepsy (a-blep′si), *n.* Same as *ablepsia.*

ablepticall (a-blep′ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< *ablepsia* (*ablepti-*) + *-ce* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] Blindly; unobservingly; inadvertently.

ablet (ab′let), *n.* [< F. *ablette,* dim. of *able,* < ML. *abula,* for *abula,* a bleak, dim. of L. *alburnus,* white: see *alb.*] A local English (Westmoreland) name of the bleak. See *bleak*[2], *n.* Also called *ablen* and *able.*

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ablewhackets (ā'bl-whak-ets), *n.* {*Able* (uncertain, perhaps alluding to *able seaman*) + *whack.*} A game of cards played by sailors, in which the loser receives a whack or blow with a knotted handkerchief for every game he loses. Also spelled *abelechekets.*

abligate (ab'li-gāt), *v. t.* [<L. *ab,* from, + *ligatus,* pp. of *ligare,* tie: see *ligament* and *obligate.*] To tie up so as to hinder. *Bailey.*

abligation (ab-li-gā'shŏn), *n.* The act of tying up so as to hinder. *Smart.*

abligurition (ab-lig-ū-rish'ŏn), *n.* [L. *abliguritio(n-),* also written *abligurritio(n-),* a consuming in feasting, < *abligurrire,* consume in feasting, lit. lick away, < *ab,* away, + *ligurrire,* lick, be dainty, also < *lingere,* lick, and *E. lick,* q. v.] Excess; prodigal expense for food. [Rare.]

ablins, *adv.* See *aiblins.*

ablocate (ab'lō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ablocated,* ppr. *ablocating.* [L. *ablocatus,* pp. of *ablocare,* let out on hire, < *ab,* from, + *locare,* let out, place: see *locate.*] To let out; lease.

ablocation (ab-lō-kā'shŏn), *n.* A letting for hire; lease.

ablom (a-blŏm'), *prep. phr. as adv.* or *a.* [<*a*[3], *prep.,* + *blom*[1].] In a blooming state; in blossom.

ablude (ab-lōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abluded,* ppr. *abluding.* [L. *abludere,* be different from, < *ab,* from, + *ludere,* play. Cf. Gr. ἀπάιδειν, sing out of tune, dissent, < ἀπό (= L. *ab*), from, + ᾄδειν, sing.] To be unlike; differ; be out of harmony. [Rare.]

The wise advice of our Seneca not much *abluding* from the counsel of that blessed apostle. *Bp. Hall.*

ablunt (ab'lŭnt), *a.* and *n.* [L. *ablunt(-)e,* ppr. of *ablurre,* wash off, cleanse, < *ab, off,* + *lurre* = Gr. λοίειν, wash.] I. *a.* Washing; cleansing; purifying.

II. *n.* In *med.*: (*a*) That which purifies the blood, or carries off impurities from the system, especially from the stomach and intestines; a purgative or detergent. (*b*) That which removes filth or viscid matter from ulcers or from the skin.

ablution (ab-lō'shŏn), *n.* [< ME. *ablution, ablucion,* < OF. *ablution,* L. *ablution-(n-),* < *ablutus,* wash off: see *ablunt,* and cf. *lute*, was off: see *ablunt,* and cf. *lute*, was with clay.] 1. In a general sense, the act of washing; a cleansing or purification by water.—2. Any ceremonial washing. (*a*) Among the Israelites, a washing of the person or of parts of it, as the hands and face, and among the Hebrews also of garments and vessels, as a religious duty on certain occasions, or in preparation for some religious act, as a sign of moral purification, and sometimes in token of innocence of, or absence of responsibility for, some particular crime or charge (whence the expression "to wash one's hands of anything"). The Mohammedan law requires ablution before each of the five daily prayers, and permits it to be performed with sand when water cannot be procured, as in the desert.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul. *Jer. Taylor,* Worthy Communicant.

(*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.:* (1) The washing of the feet of the poor (John xiii. 14) on Maundy or Holy Thursday, called *mandatum.* (2) The washing of the celebrant's hands before and after communion. (3) In the *Eastern Church,* the purification of the newly baptized on the eighth day after baptism.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* the wine and water which after communion are separately poured into the chalice over the thumb and index-finger of the officiating priest, who drinks this ablution before going on with the closing prayers.—4†. In *chem.,* the purification of bodies by the affusion of a proper liquor, as water to dissolve salts, etc., in order to the washing of the body externally, as by baths, or internally, by diluent fluids.—6. The water used in cleansing.

Wash'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleansed, and cast the *ablutions* in the main.
Pope, Iliad, I. 613.

ablutionary (ab-lū'shŏn-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to ablution.

abluvion (ab-lō'vi-ŏn), *n.* [< ML. *abluvio(n-),* a changed form of L. *ablutium,* a flood or deluge, < *abluere,* wash off: see *ablunt,* and cf. *flood.*—2. That which is washed off or away. *Dwight.* [Rare.]

ably (ā'bli), *adv.* [< ME. *abeliche,* < *abel,* able, + *-liche,* -ly[2].] In an able manner; with ability.

-ably. [< *-able* + *-ly*[2]. ME. *abel-liche:* so *-ably, -ibly.*] The termination of adverbs from adjectives in *-able.*

abnegate (ab'nē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abnegated,* ppr. *abnegating.* [L. *abnegatus,* pp. of *abnegare,* refuse, deny, < *ab, off,* + *negare,* deny: see *negation.*] To deny (anything) to one's self; renounce; give up or surrender.

The government which . . . could not, without *abnegating* its own very nature, take the lead in making rebellion an excuse for revolution. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 167.

abnegation (ab-nē-gā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *abnegatio(n-),* denial, < *abnegare,* deny: see *abnegate.*] The act of abnegating; a renunciation.

With *abnegation* of God, of his honour, and of religion, they may retain the friendship of the world.
Knox, Letter to Queen Reg. of Scot.

Judicious confirmation, judicious *abnegation.*
Carlyle, The Diamond Necklace.

abnegative (ab'nē-gā-tiv or ab-neg'ā-tiv), *a.* Denying; negative. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

abnegator (ab'nē-gā-tor), *n.* [L., a denier.] One who abnegates, denies, renounces, or opposes. *Sir E. Sandys.*

abnerval (ab-nėr'val), *a.* [< L. *ab,* from, + *nervus,* nerve.] From or away from the nerve. Applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber from the point of excitation of a nerve-fiber toward the extremities of the muscular fiber.

abnet (ab'net), *n.* [< Heb. *abnēt,* a belt.] 1. In *Jewish antiq.,* a girdle of fine linen worn by priests. Also called *abanet.*

A long array of priests, in their plain white garments overwrapped by *abnets* of many folds and gorgeous colors.
Dr. Kane, Arctic Explorations, Bet-Bar, p. 280.

2. In *surg.,* a bandage resembling a Jewish priest's girdle.

abnodate (ab'nō-dāt), *v. t.* [L. *abnodatus,* pp. of *abnodare,* cut off knots, < *ab* (= *E. off*) + *nodare,* fill with knots, < *nodus* = E. *knot:* see *node* and *knot.*] To cut knots from, as trees. *Blount.*

abnodation (ab-nō-dā'shŏn), *n.* The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

abnormal (ab-nôr'mal), *a.* [< L. *abnormis,* deviating from a fixed rule, irregular, < *ab,* from, + *norma,* a rule: see *norm* and *normal.* Earlier *anormal,* q. v.] Not conformed or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; contrary to system or law; irregular; unnatural.

An argument is, that the above-specified breeds, though spreading generally in constitution, habits, voice, colouring, and in most parts of their structure, with the wild rock pigeon, have certainly become *abnormal* in other parts of their structure. *Darwin,* Origin of Species, i.

Abnormal dispersion. See *dispersion.*

Abnormal locus. See *locus.*

abnormalities, *n.* Plural of *abnormality.*

abnormality (ab-nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [< *abnormal* + *-ity.*] 1. The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from a standard, rule, or type; irregularity; abnormity.

The recognition of the *abnormality* of his state was in this case, at any rate, assured. *Mind,* IX. 112.

2. That which is abnormal; that which is characterized by deviation from a standard, rule, or type; an abnormal feature.

The word [vice], in its true and original meaning, signifies a fault, an *abnormality.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVI. 784.

A single [human] body presented the extraordinary number of twenty-five distinct *abnormalities.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 443.

abnormally (ab-nôr'mal-i), *adv.* In an abnormal manner.

Impressions made on the retina *abnormally* from within, by the mind or imagination, are as sometimes projected outward, and become the delusive signs of external objects having no existence. *Le Conte,* Sight, p. 72.

abnormity (ab-nôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *abnormous* + *-ity,* on type of *enormity,* < *enormous.*] Irregularity; deformity; abnormality.

Blonde and whitish hair being, properly speaking, an *abnormity.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXII. 67.

The fardale current which cures some deep-seated abnormity of nutrition. *Lancet,* Phila., I. 302.

abnormous (ab-nôr'mus), *a.* [L. *abnormis,* with suffix *-ous,* like *enormous,* L. *enormis:* see *abnormal.*] Abnormal; misshapen.

The general structure of the comfit through the 17th century may be called *abnormous.*
Hallam, Lit. Hist., IV. 284.

aboard[1] (a-bôrd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *on borde,* < AS. *on borde* (dat.), *on bord* (acc.): prep. *on,* on; *bord,* plank, side of a ship: see *board.* Cf. F. *aller à bord,* go aboard; D. *aan boord gaan,* go aboard. The F. *à bord* has merged in the E. phrase. Cf. *aboard*[2].] 1. *adv.* On the deck or in the hold of a ship or vessel; into or upon a vessel. [In the U. S. used also of railroad-cars and other vehicles.]

He lowdly cald to such as were *aboard.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 4.

2. Alongside; by the side; on one side.

He was desirous of keeping the coast of America *aboard.*
Cook, Voyages.

Aboard main tack! (*naut.*), an order to haul one of the lower corners of the mainsail down to the chesstree, when the ship is close-hauled, or to the center, upon the starting of a vessel or (U. S.) railroad-train.—**To fall aboard** of, to run foul of or strike against; said of a ship which strikes against another broadside on or at an oblique angle. Such a collision is distinctively called an *aboardage.*—**To get aboard,** to get foul of, as a ship.—**To go aboard,** to enter a ship; embark.—**To haul aboard bunt** (*naut.*), to haul the bunt-line-cloths of the fore or main course by the tack to the bumkin or deck.—**To keep the land or coast aboard** (*naut.*), to keep within sight of land while sailing along it.

We sailed leisurely down the coast before a light fair wind, *keeping the land well aboard.*
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 124.

To lay aboard (*naut.*), to run alongside of, as an enemy's ship, for the purpose of fighting.

aboard[2] (a-bôrd'), *n.* [< F. *abord,* approach, < *aborder,* approach the shore, land, approach, accost: cf. *abord,* a board, < L. *ad,* to, + *bord,* edge, margin, shore, < D. *boord,* edge, brim, bank, board (of a ship): see *aboard*[1].] Approach. Also spelled *abord.*

He would, . . . at the first *aboard* of a stranger, . . . frame a right apprehension of him.
Sir R. Dyer, Nat. of Bodies, p. 253.

abocock, abocoock (a-bō'kok), *n.* Corrupt forms of *bycocket.* Compare *abacot.*

abodance† (a-bō'dąns), *n.* [*abode*[3] + *-ance.*] An omen.

Verbum valde omittendum, an ill *abodance.*
T. Jackson, Works, II. 635.

abode[1] (a-bōd'), *n.* [< ME. *abood, abod,* earlier *abod,* continuance, stay, delay, < ME. *abiden* (pret. *abod,* earlier *abood*), abide: see *abide*[1], 1. Stay; continuance in a place; residence for a time.

I was once in Italy myself, but I think God my *abode* there was only nine days.
Ascham, quoted by Lowell, Study Windows, p. 400.

2. A place of continuance; a dwelling; a habitation.

But I know thy *abode,* and thy going out, and the coming in. 2 Ki. xix. 27.

3†. Delay; as, "fled away without *abode,*" *Spenser.*—To make abode, to dwell or reside. = Syn. 2. Residence, dwelling, habitation, domicile, home, house, lodging, quarters, homestead.

abode[2] (a-bōd'), Preterit of *abide*[1].

abode[3] (a-bōd'), *n.* [< ME. *abode, < abeden* (pp. *aboden*), < AS. *abēodan* : see *a*-[1] and *bode*[2]. An omen; a prognostication; a foreboding.

Astrological and other like vaine predictions and *abodes.*
Lydgate.

High-thund'ring Juno's husband stirs my spirit with true *abode.* *Chapman,* Iliad, xiii. 146.

abode[4] (a-bōd'), *r.* [*abode*[3], *n.*] I. *trans.* To foreshow; prognosticate; forebode.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach on't. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be an omen; forebode: as, a "thin *abodes* sadly," Dr. *H. More,* Decay of Christian Piety.

abodement† (a-bōd'ment), *n.* [*abode*[3] + *-ment.*] Foreboding; prognostication; omen.

Tush, man! *abodements* must not now affright us.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

aboding† (a-bō'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *abode*[3].
Cf. *boding.*] Presentiment; prognostication; foreboding: as, "strange ominous *abodings* and fears," *Sir Walter Scott,* Works, II. 483.

abogado (ä-bō-gä'dō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *advocatus:* see *advocate.*] An advocate: a counselor: used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.

aboideau, aboiteau (a-boi-dō', -tō'), *n.* [Of uncertain F. origin.] A dam to prevent the tide from overflowing a marsh. [New Brunswick.]

aboil (a-boil'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [<*a*[3], *prep.,* + *boil*[2].] In or into a boiling state.

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abolete (ab'ō-lēt'), *a.* [< L. **abolitus*, pp. of *abolescere*, decay, < *abolere*, destroy: see *abolish*.] Old; obsolete.

abolish (a-bol'ish), *v. t.* [late ME. *abolysshen*, < OF. *abolisse-*, extended stem of *aboir*, < L. *abolere*, destroy, abolish, < *ab*, from, + *olere*, in comp., grow.] To do away with; put an end to; destroy; efface or obliterate; annihilate: as, to *abolish* customs or institutions; to *abolish* slavery; to *abolish* idols (Isa. ii. 18); to *abolish* death (2 Tim. i. 10).

Or wit thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake,
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?
Milton, P. L., iii. 163.

Congress can, by edict, . . . *abolish* slavery, and pay for such slaves as we ought to pay for.
Emerson, Misc., p. 285.

His quick, instinctive hand
Caught at the hilt, as to *abolish* him.
Thompson, Gerolam.

=Syn. To *abolish*, *Repeal*, *Rescind*, *Recall*, *Revoke*, *Abrogate*, *Annul*, *Cancel*, *end*, *destroy*, do away with, set aside, nullify, annihilate, quash, vacate, make void, extirpate, eradicate, suppress, uproot, erase, expunge. *Abolish* is a strong word, and signifies a complete removal or destruction, but not always by a summary act. It is the word specially used in connection with things that have long existed, established or deeply rooted, as an institution or a custom: as, to *abolish* slavery or polygamy. *Repeal* is generally used of the formal rescinding of a legislative act. To *abolish* is summarily, more often as the act of a ruler, but sometimes of a representative body. *Annul*, literally to bring to nothing, to deprive of all force or obligation, as a law or contract. *Rescind* (literally, to cut shortly) is extensive in meaning with both *repeal* and *annul*. *Recall*, *revoke* (see *renounce*), *Cancel* is not used of laws, but of deeds, bonds, contracts, etc., and specifically of writs or ever may be thought of as crossed out. [In legal parlance, *rescind* is used as applied to a statute, *vacate* in relation to a decision for the act of a party in justly repudiating a contract. *Repeal* is never applied to judicial acts.] *Revoke* is the common expression for the termination of the existence of a statute by a later statute. *Annul* is the common expression for the judicial act of a court terminating the existence of any obligation or conveyance. *Cancel* is used when the instrument is obliterated or destroyed, or in contemplation; the other words when the obligation is annihilated irrespective of whether the instrument is left intact or not.]

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to *abolish* slavery in the District of Columbia.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 184.

Leaving out amended acts and enumerating only acts entirely repealed, the result is 1,506 acts, terminating the sessions there have been *repealed* . . . 850 acts belonging to the present reign. *H. Spencer*, Study of Soc., p. 161.

The king also *rescinded* the order by which the Bishop of London had been suspended from the exercise of his functions.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

Whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, they cannot alter or *abrogate*.
Burke.

Your promises are sins of inconsideration at best; and you are bound to repent and *annul* them.
Swift.

I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

abolishable (a-bol'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *abolish* + *-able*. Cf. F. *abolissable*.] Capable of being abolished or annulled, as a law, rite, custom, etc.; that may be set aside or destroyed.

And yet . . . hope is but deferred: not abolished, not *abolishable*.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. ii. 8.

abolisher (a-bol'ish-ėr), *n.* [< *abolish* + *-er*.] One who or that which abolishes.

abolishment (a-bol'ish-ment), *n.* [< *abolish* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *abolissement*.] The act of abolishing or of putting an end to; abrogation; destruction; abolition. [Rare.]

He should think the *abolishment* of Episcopacy among us would prove a mighty scandal.
Swift, Sent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.

abolition (ab-ō-lish'on), *n.* [< F. *abolition*, < L. *abolitio(n-)*, < *abolere*, annul, abolish: see *abolish*.] **1.** The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished; annulment; destruction; utter destruction: as, the *abolition* of laws, decrees, ordinances, rites, customs, debts, etc.; the *abolition* of slavery. The most frequent use of the word in recent times has been in connection with the effort to put an end to the system of slavery, which was finally accomplished in the United States in 1865 by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution.

For the amalgamation of races, and for th. *abolition* of villeinage, she [Britain] is chiefly indebted to the influence which the priesthood in the middle ages exercised over the laity.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

2t. In *law*: (*a*) Permission to desist from further prosecution. (*b*) Remission of punishment; condonation. [In the civil, French, and German law, *abolition* is used nearly synonymously with *pardon*, *remission*, *grace*. *Grace* is the generic term; *pardon*, by those laws, is the clemency extended by the prince to a participant in crime who is not a principal or accomplice; *remission* is granted in cases of involuntary homicide and self-defense. *Abolition* is used when the crime cannot be remitted. The prince by letters of abolition may remit the punishment, but the infamy remains unless letters of abolition have been obtained before sentence has been rendered.—*Bouvier*.] = Syn. Overthrow, annulment, obliteration, extirpation, suppression.

abolitional (ab-ō-lish'on-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to abolition.

abolitionary (ab-ō-lish'on-ā-ri), *a.* Destructive; abolitional.

abolitionism (ab-ō-lish'on-izm), *n.* [*abolition* + *-ism*.] Belief in the principle of abolition, or of slavery; devotion to or advocacy of the opinions of abolitionists.

abolitionist (ab-ō-lish'on-ist), *n.* [*abolition* + *-ist*; = F. *abolitionniste*.] A person who favors the abolition of some law, institution, or custom. Specifically, one of those who favored and sought to effect the abolition of slavery in the United States. Before 1830 these persons generally advocated gradual and voluntary emancipation. After that time many began to insist on immediate abolition, without regard to the wishes of the slaveholders. A portion of the abolitionists formed the Liberty party, which afterward acted with the Free-soil and Republican parties, and finally became merged in the latter. See *abolition*, 1.

abolitionize (ab-ō-lish'on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abolitionized*, ppr. *abolitionizing*. To imbue with the doctrines or principles of abolitionists.

abolla (a-bol'ā), *n.*; pl. *abollæ* (-ē). [L., < Gr. *ἀμβολή*, contracted form of *ἀναβολή*, a cloak, < *ἀναβάλλειν*, throw back, < *ἀνά*, back, + *βάλλειν*, throw. The Gr. form *ἀβόλη* was in turn borrowed from the Latin.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a loose woolen cloak. Its precise form is not known: it differed from the *sagum*, and was especially by soldiers; perhaps on this account, it was adopted by Stoic philosophers, who also grew accustomed to wearing it. Horace Jove's a expressum *facunus majoris abollæ*, a crime of a deep philosopher.

aboma (a-bō'mā), *n.* [Fg. *aboma*.] The name in Guiana of some very large boa or anaconda of the family *Pythonidæ* or *Boidæ*, of the warmer parts of America, and the Indian archipelago, and the name is probably of general applicability to the huge tree-snakes of the American tropics. As a book-name, aboma is identified with *Eunectes murinus*, mainly misspelled *Epicrates cenchria*, after the Penny Cyc., 1836. This is a species of the thick-necked tree-boa. A Venezuelan species is known as the brown aboma, *Epicrates maurus*. See cut under *Eunectes*, and called the ringed boa, *Boa annulata*. In any case, the aboma is a near relative of the anaconda, *Eunectes murinus*, and of the common boa, *Boa constrictor*. Compare *anaconda*.

The tamacuella huilla or *aboma* appears to be the several worshiped by the ancient Peruvians. It is of gigantic size. *S. G. Goodrich*, Johnson's Nat. Hist., II. 406.

abomasum (ab-ō-mā'sum), *n.*; pl. *abomasa* (-sā). [NL., < L. *ab*, from, + *omasum*.] The fourth or true stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum or third stomach, and opening through the pylorus into the duodenum. See cut under *ruminant*.

abomasus (ab-ō-mā'sus), *n.*; pl. *abomasi* (-sī). Same as *abomasum*.

abominable (a-bom'i-na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *abominable*, *abhominable*, *abhominoble* = Pr. *abominable* = Sp. *abominable* = Pg. *abominavel* = It. *abominabile*, < L. *abominabilis*, deserving abhorrence, < *abominari*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen: see *abominate*. For the old spelling *abhominable*, see that form.] Deserving or liable to be abominated; detestable; loathsome; odious; utterly offensive to the senses. In colloquial language especially, *abominable* often means little more than excessive, extreme, very disagreeable: as, his self-conceit is *abominable*.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accursed, the house of woe.
Milton, P. L., x. 464.

The captain was convicted of the murder of a cabin-boy, after a long course of *abominable* cruelty.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 54.

=Syn. *Execrable*, *Horrible*, etc. (see *nefarious*), detestable, hateful, loathsome, shocking, horrid, revolting, intolerable. See list under *detestable*.

abominableness (a-bom'i-na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being abominable, detestable, or odious.

abominably (a-bom'i-na-bli), *adv.* In an abominable manner or degree; execrably; detestably; sinfully. Sometimes equivalent in colloquial speech to excessively or disagreeably: as, he is *abominably* vain.

abominate (a-bom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abominated*, ppr. *abominating*. [L. *abominatus*, pp. of *abominari*, abhor, deprecate as an ill omen, < *ab*, from, + *ominari*, regard as an omen, forebode, < *omen* (*omin-*), an omen: see *omen*.] To hate extremely; abhor; detest.

You will *abominate* the use of all unfair arts.
C. Mather, Essays to Do Good.

=Syn. *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. See *hate*.

abominate (a-bom'i-nāt), *a.* [L. *abominatus*, pp.: see above.] Detested; held in abomination.

abomination (a-bom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *abominacion*, *abhominacioun*, *abhominacyon*, < OF. *abominacion*, < L. *abominatio(n-)*, < *abominari*, abhor: see *abominate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of abominating or the state of being abominated; the highest degree of aversion; detestation.

Who have nothing in so great *abomination* as those they hold for heretics.
Swift.

2. That which is abominated or abominable; an object greatly disliked or abhorred; hence, hateful or shameful vice.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* unto the Egyptians.
Gen. xlvi. 34.

Ashtoreth, the *abomination* of the Zidonians.
2 Ki. xxiii. 13.

The adulterous Antony, most large
In his *abominations*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6.

3. In the Bible, often, that which is scrupulously impure; ceremonial impurity; defilement; that which defiles.=Syn. 1. Detestation, loathing, disgust, abhorrence, repugnance, horror, aversion.—2. Filthiness, foulness, impurity, grossness.

abominator (a-bom'i-nā-tor), *n.* One who abominates or detests.

abominer (a-bom'in), *v. t.* [< F. *abominer*, < L. *abominari* : see *abominate*, *v.*] To abominate: as, "*I abomine* 'em," *Swift*.

abon, a-bōn'), *prep.* and *adv.* [Se., also *abone*, < ME. *aboven* : see *above*.] Above. [North. English and Scotch.]

And thou shalt bathe thee in the stream
That rolls its whirling foam *abon*.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xxxii.

aborad (ab-ō'rad), *adv.* [*L. ab* + *orad*. Cf. *abdorad*.] Away from the mouth: the opposite of *orad*.

Thacher has employed *orad* both as adjective and adverb, with reference to ambulacra, which might have been expected, has not been observed by us in his papers.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 93.

aboral (ab-ō'ral), *a.* [L. *ab*, from, + *os* (*or-*), mouth: see *oral*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated at the opposite extremity from the mouth: opposed to *adoral*.

If we imagine the Amphitron with its mouth turned upward and its arms brought near together, and the *aboral* region furnished with a long, jointed, and flexible stem, we shall have a form not very unlike the extinct Silurian caput-medusæ of the West Indies.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 93.

aborally (ab-ō'ral-i), *adv.* In an aboral manner or place; at, near, or in the direction of the aboral end; aboral: as, situated *aborally*.

aborad[1] (a-bōr'ad), *adv.* [Same as *abord*, q. v.; see also *border*.] **1.** Arrival; approach.—**2.** Manner of accosting; address; salutation.

Your *aborad*, I must tell you, was too cold and uniform.
Chesterfield.

aborad[1] (a-bōrd'), *v. t.* [< F. *aborder*, approach; see *abourd*[2].] To approach; accost.

aborad[2] (a-bōrd'), *adv.* At a loss. [Rare.] Used in the following extract probably for *abroad*, in the sense of adrift.

That bee t' acquit themselves unto the Lord
They were in doubt, and flatly set *aborad*.
Spenser, Mother Hub., Tale, I. 894.

abordage (a-bōr'daj), *n.* [< F. *abordage*, boarding: see *abord*[2].] **1.** The act of boarding a vessel, as in a sea-fight.—**2.** A collision. See *fall aboard of*, under *aboard*[2].

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij'in-al, -jin), *n.* [Sing., from 1*a*. pl. *aborigines*.] Same as *aborigine*. [Rare.]

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. pl. *aborigines*, the first inhabitants; specifically, the primeval Romans: see *aborigines*. Cf. *original*, and L. *aboriginem*, aboriginal.] **1.** *a.* Existing from the beginning of the group. Existing before, first; original; primitive: as, *aboriginal* people are the first inhabitants of a country known to history.

It was soon made manifest . . . that a people inferior to none existing in the world had been formed by the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other, and with the *aboriginal* Britons.
Macaulay.

2. Pertaining to aborigines; hence, primitive; simple; unsophisticated: as, *aboriginal* customs; *aboriginal* apathy.

There are doubtless many *aboriginal* minds by which no other conclusion is conceivable.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

3. In *geol.* and *bot.*, native; indigenous; autochthonous.=Syn. *Indigenous*, etc. See *original*. See also *primary*.

II. *n.* **1.** An original inhabitant; one of the people living in a country at the period of the earliest historical knowledge of it; an autochthon.—**2.** A species of animals or plants which originated within a given area.

It may well be doubted whether this frog is an *aboriginal* of these islands.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, xvii.

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aboriginality (ab-ō-rij-i-nal'j-ti), *s.* The quality or state of being aboriginal. *N. E. D.*

aborginally (ab-ō-rij'i-nāl-i), *adv.* In an aboriginal manner; originally; from the very first.

> There are hardly any domestic races . . . which have not been ranked . . . as the descendants of *aboriginally* distinct species. *Darwin*, origin of Species, p. 16.

aboriginary (ab-ō-rij'i-nā-ri), *n.* An aboriginal inhabitant. *N. E. D.*

ab origine (ab ō-rij'i-nē). [Lat.; *ab*, from; *origine*, abl. of *origo*, origin.] From the origin, beginning, or start.

aborigine (ab-ō-rij'i-nē), *n.* [Sing. from L. pl. *aborigines*, as if the latter were an E. word.] One of the aborigines (which see); an aboriginal. Also called *aborigin*.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl., the first inhabitants, applied especially to the aboriginal inhabitants of Latium, the ancestors of the Roman people, < *ab*, from, + *origo* (*origin-*), origin, beginning.] 1. The primitive inhabitants of a country; the people living in a country at the earliest period of which anything is known.—2. The original fauna and flora of a given geographical area.

aborsement (a-bōrs'ment), *n.* [< L. *aborsus*, brought forth prematurely, + -*ment*.] Same as *abortus* : see *abort*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Abortion. *Sp. Hall.*

aborsive (a-bōr'siv), *a.* [< L. *aborsus*, collateral form of *abortus* (see *abort*, *v.*), + E. *-ive*.] Abortive; premature. *Fuller.*

abort (a-bōrt'), *v. i.* [< L. *aboriare*, miscarry, < *aborsus*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry, fail, < *ab*, from, away, + *oriri*, arise, grow.] 1. To miscarry in giving birth.—2. To become aborted or abortive; appear or develop in a rudimentary or undeveloped state: as, organs liable to *abort*.

> In the pelagic Phyllirhoe, the foot *aborts*, as well as the mandibles, and the body has the form of an elongated sac. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 438.

> The temperature now falls, and the disease [smallpox] in some cases will abort at this stage [the eighth or forty-eight hours]. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1442.

abort (a-bōrt'), *n.* [< L. *abortus*, an abortion, miscarriage, < *aboriri*, pp. of *aboriri* : see *abort*, *v.*] An abortion. *Burton.*

aborted (a-bōr'ted), *p. a.* 1. Brought forth before its time.—2. Imperfectly developed; incapable of discharging its functions; not having acquired its functions.

> Although the eyes of the Cirripeds are more or less *aborted* in their mature state, they possess the normal excitability of light to excite retraction of the cirri.
> *Owen*, Comp. Anat., xiii.

aborticide (a-bōr'ti-sid), *n.* [< L. *abortus* (see *abort*, *n.*), + *-cidium* (as in *homicidium*, homicide), < *cædere*, kill.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of a fetus in the womb to procure abortion.

abortient (a-bōr'shient), *a.* [< LL. *abortient-(t-)*, ppr. of *abortire*, miscarry, equiv. to *abortare* : see *abort*, *v.*] In *bot.*, sterile; barren.

abortifacient (a-bōr-ti-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abortus* (see *abort*, *n.*) + *facien(t-)*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] I. *a.* Producing abortion: said of drugs and operative procedures.

II. *n.* In *med.*, whatever is or may be used to produce abortion.

> The almost universal keeping of *abortifacients* by druggists, despite statutes to the contrary.
> *N. Y. Independent*, July 24, 1873.

abortion (a-bōr'shon), *n.* [< L. *abortio(n-)*, miscarriage, < *aboriri*, miscarry : see *abort*, *v.*] 1. Miscarriage; the expulsion of the fetus before it is viable — that is, in women, before about the 28th week of gestation. Expulsion of the fetus occurring later than this, but before the normal time, is called (when not procured by art, as by a surgical operation) *premature birth*. A second meaning of abortion has been sometimes drawn between *abortion* and *miscarriage*, by which the former is made to refer to the first four months of pregnancy and the latter to the following three months. *Criminal abortion* is premeditated or intentional destruction of the embryo or fetus of pregnancy, by artificial means, and solely for the purpose of preventing the birth of a living child: a suicide. At common law the criminality depended on the abortion being caused after quickening. Some modern statutes provide otherwise.

> In the penitential discipline of the Church, *abortion* was placed in the same category as infanticide, and the stern sentences to which the guilty person was subject imprinted on the minds of Christians, more deeply than any mere exhortations, a sense of the enormity of the crime.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 24.

2. The product of untimely birth; a fetus; a misshapen being; a monster.—3. Any fruit or product that does not come to maturity; hence, frequently, in a figurative sense, anything which fails in its progress before it is matured or perfected, as a design or project.—4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the arrested development of an organ at a more or less early stage.

> In the complete *abortion* of the rostellum [of *Cephalanthera grandiflora*] we have evidence of degradation.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 80.

His [Mr. Bates] claims for that family [the *Heliconidæ*] the highest position, chiefly because of the imperfect structure of the fore legs, which is there carried to an extreme degree of *abortion*.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 183.

abortional (a-bōr'shon-al), *a.* Of the nature of an abortion; characterized by failure.

> The treaty . . . proved a dead and never came to fulfilment. *Christie*, Frederick the Great, VI. xv. 22.

abortionist (a-bōr'shon-ist), *n.* [< *abortion* + *-ist*.] One who makes or aims to produce a criminal abortion; especially, one who makes a practice of so doing.

> He [Dr. Robb] urged the necessity of physicians using all their influence to discountenance the work of *abortionists*.
> *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 580.

abortive (a-bōr'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abortivus*, born prematurely, causing abortion, < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, miscarry : see *abort*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Brought forth in an imperfect condition; imperfectly formed or inadequately developed, as an animal or vegetable production; rudimentary.—2. Suppressed; kept imperfect; remaining rudimentary, or not advancing to perfection in form or function: a technical use of the term in zoölogy. Compare *restigial*.

> The sexual parts are completely united by strong webs, and the striated sacs are sometimes reduced in number, or even altogether *abortive*. *Owen*, Anat. Vert., p. 859.

The power of voluntarily uncovering the canine [tooth] on one side of the lip being thus either wholly lost, indicates that it is a rarely used and almost *abortive* action.
Darwin, Express. of Emot., p. 253.

Hence — 3. Not bringing to completion or to a successful issue; failing; miscarrying; coming to nought: as, an *abortive* scheme.

> *Abortive* as the first-born bloom of spring,
> Nipp'd in the bud by frosts. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1576.

He made a salutation, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, *abortive* attempt at courtesy.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

4. In *bot.*, defective; barren. *Gray.* — 5. Producing nothing; chaotic; ineffectual.

> The void profound
> Of unessential Night receives him next,
> Wide-gaping; and with utter loss of being
> Threatens him, plunged in that *abortive* gulf.
> *Milton*, II. 438.

6. In *med.*, producing or intended to produce abortion; abortifacient: as, *abortive* drugs.—7. Deformed; monstrous. [Rare.]

> Then drink-mark'd, deem'd *abortive* long!
> Thou that wast send'd in thy nativity
> The slave of nature and the sport of fell!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., I. 3.

abortive vellum, vellum made from the skin of a stillborn calf.

II. *n.* [< L. *abortivum*, an abortion, abortive medicine; neut. of *abortivus*, n.: see the adj.] 1. That which is produced prematurely; an abortion; a monstrous birth.

> *Abortives*, presages, and tongues of heaven.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

2. A drug causing abortion; an abortifacient.

abortivet (a-bōr'tiv), *v. t.* *trans.* To cause to fail or miscarry.

> He wrought to *abortive* the bill before it came to the birth. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 148.

II. *intrans.* To fail; perish; come to nought.

> Thus one of your bold thunders may *abortive*,
> And cause that birth miscarry.
> *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, I. 3.

When peace came so near to the birth, how it *abortived*, and by whose fault, can be no secret.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 147.

abortively (a-bōr'tiv-li), *adv.* In an abortive or untimely manner; prematurely; imperfectly; ineffectually; as an abortion.

> *If abortively* poor man must die,
> Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, vii.

The enterprise in Ireland, as else where, terminated *abortively*. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., IV. 94.

abortiveness (a-bōr'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being, or of tending to become, abortive; a failure to reach perfection or maturity; want of success or accomplishment.

abortment (a-bōrt'ment), *n.* [*abort*, *v.*, + *-ment*, = F. *avortement*, Sp. *abortamiento*, Pg. *abortamento*.] An untimely birth; an abortion.

> The earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*.
> *Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

abortus (a-bōr'tus), *n.*; pl. *abortus*. [L., an abortion: see *abort*, *n.*] In *med.*, the fruit of an abortion; a child born before the proper time; an abortion.

Abothrophera (a-both-rof'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **abothrophoræ*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + βόθρος, a pit, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] A group of old-world solenoglyph venomous serpents, corresponding to the family *Viperidæ*. So called because of the absence of a pit between the eyes and nose, contrasting in this respect with the *Bothrophera*.

abought, part. of *aby*. [See *aby*.] Endured; atoned for; paid dearly for.

> The vengeance of thilke tyre
> That Athon *aboughte* ofte and ofte.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1446.

aboulia, aboulomania, etc. Same as *abulia*, etc.

abound (a-bound'), *v. i.* [< ME. *abounden*, *abunden*, sometimes spelled *habounden*, < OF. *abonder*, *habonder*, F. *abonder* = Sp. Pg. *abundar* = It. *abbondare*, < L. *abundare*, overflow, < *ab*, from, away, + *undare*, rise in waves, overflow, < *unda*, a wave: see *undulate*. Cf. *redound*, *surround*.] 1. To be in great plenty; be very prevalent.

> Where sin *abounded*, grace did much more *abound*.
> Rom. v. 20.

In every political party, in the Cabinet itself, duplicity and perfidy *abounded*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. To be unstinted in possession or supply (of anything); be copiously provided or furnished (with anything). (*a*) To be rich or affluent (in), as that which a special property or characteristic, or constitutes an individual distinction: as, he *abounds* in wealth or in charity.

> Nature *abounds* in wits of every kind,
> And for each author can a talent find.
> *Dryden*, Epil. to Tyrannic Love.

(*b*) To teem or be replete (*with*), as that which is furnished or supplied, or is an intrinsic characteristic: as, the country *abounded* with game; the sea with fine oysters.

> The faithful man shall *abound with* blessings.
> Prov. xxviii. 20.

To abound in or with one's own sense1, to be at liberty to hold or follow one's own opinion or judgment.

> I meddle not with Mr. Rous, but leave him to *abound in his own sense*. *Burton*, Anat. Melancholy, II. 625.

Moreover, as every one is said to *abound with his own sense*, that kind among the race of man-kind, Hunters and Fancies are found to be as various as the several Faces and Tempers; so in each individual man there is a differing faculty of Observation, of Judgment, or Application. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, I.

abundance (a-bun'dans), *n.* An old form of *abundance*. *Time's Storehouse*, ii.

abounding (a-boun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *abound*.] The state of being abundant; abundance; increase. *South*, Sermons, II. xxiv.

abounding (a-boun'ding), *p. a.* Overflowing; plentiful; abundant: as, *abounding* wealth.

about (a-bout'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *about*, *abowte*, earlier *abuten*, *abute*, *abutes*, < AS. *abútan* (= OF'ries. *ábita*), about, around, < *á-* for *on* (the AS. form *anbútan* also occurs, with an equiv. Icel. form) + *bútan*, without, around, about, = G. *um* = Gr. ἀμφί: see *amphi-* + *butan*, outside, < *be*, by, + *útan*, outside, from without, < *út*, prep. and adv., out: see *out*, *by*, *be*2, and *-en*3.] I. *adv.* 1. Around; in circuit; circuitry; round and round; on every side; in every direction; all around.

> Prithee, do not turn me *about*: my stomach is not constant. *Shak.*, Tempest, II. 2.

Algiers . . . measures barely one league *about*.
J. Morgan, Hist. Algiers.

2. Circuitously; in a roundabout course.

> God led the people *about* through the way of the wilderness.
> Ex. xiii. 18.

To wheel three or four miles *about*. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 6.

3. Hither and thither; to and fro; up and down; here and there.

> He that goeth *about* as a tale-bearer. Prov. xx. 19.
> Wandering *about* from house to house. 1 Tim. v. 13.

We followed the guide *about* among the tombs for a while. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xii.

4. Near in time, number, quantity, quality, or degree; nearly; approximately; almost.

> He went out *about* the third hour. Mat. xx. 3.
> Light travels *about* 186,000 miles a second.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Elem. Astron.

The first two are *about* the nicest girls in all London.
Hawley Smart, Social Sinners, I. 182.

[In contracts made on the New York Stock Exchange, the term *about* means "not more than three days" when applied to time, and "not more than 10 per cent." when used with reference to a number.]

5. In readiness; intending; going: after the verb *to be*.

> The house which I am *about* to build. 2 Chron. ii. 9.
> As the shipmen were *about* to flee out of the ship.
> Acts xxvii. 30.

about

6. At work; astir; begin in earnest: used with the force of an imperative.

About, my brain! *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2.

To be about, to be astir; be on the move; be attending to one's usual duties.—**To bring about**, to cause or effect; as, *to bring about a reconciliation.*—**To come about**, to come to pass; happen.—**To go about**. (*a*) Literally, to take a circuitous route; hence, to devise roundabout or secret methods of accomplishing anything; contrive; prepare; seek the means.

Why *go ye about* to kill me? John vii. 19.

If we look into the eyes of the youngest person, we sometimes discover that here is one that knows already what you would go about with much pains to teach him. *Thoreau*, Old Age.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to take a different direction, as a vessel in tacking.—**Much about**, very nearly: as, his health is much *about* the same as yesterday.—**Put about**, annoyed; disturbed; provoked: as, he was much *put about* by the news.—**Ready about!** *Naut.* ship! orders to a crew to prepare for tacking.—**Right about!** **Left about!** (*naut.*), commands to face or turn round half a circle, by the right or left, as the case may be, so as to face in the opposite direction.—**Turn about, wee about**, etc., in relation or succession; alternately; one after another; each, week, etc.

A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men, . . . had charge of the remains, which they watched *turn about*. *Thackeray.*

II. *prep.* **1.** On the outside or outer surface of; surrounding; around; all around.

Bind them *about* thy neck. Prov. iii. 3.

About her coucheth all the world to begge. *Sir T. More*, To them that trust in Fortune.

Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch *About* him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. *Wordsworth*, Thanksgiving.

2. Near to in place; close to; at: as, *about* the door. See the adv., 4.—**3.** Over or upon different parts; here and there; backward and forward; in various directions.

Where lies thy pain? All *about* the breast? *Shak.*, Ii. I. L., iv. 3.

4. Near or on one's person; with; at hand.

You have not the "Book of Riddles" *about* you, have you? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., Ii. 1.

5. In relation to; respecting; in regard to; on account of.

He is very courageous mad *about* his throwing into the water. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The question is not *about* what is there, but *about* what I see. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 256.

It is not enough to be industrious; one must be industrious *about* what are you industrious *about?* *Thoreau*, Letters, p. 101.

6. Concerned in; engaged in: as, what is he *about?*

I must be *about* my Father's business. Luke ii. 49.

To go or set about, to become occupied with; engage in; undertake; begin: as, to go about your business; he *set about* the performance of his task.

about-sledge (a-bout'slej), *n.* [*about* (in reference to its being swung around) + *sledge*¹.] The largest hammer used by blacksmiths. It is grasped at the end of the handle with both hands and swung at arm's length.

above (a-buv'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *above*, *aboven*, *abuve*, *abuven*, *abufen* (> E. dial. and Sc. *aboon*, *abune*, *ayn*, *ayne*), < AS. *abufan*, *abufon*, < *a-* for *on* + *bufan* (full form *benfan* = OS. *biobhan* = D. *boven*), above, < *be*, by, + *ufan*, from above, above, = OS. *oban(a)*, from above, *oban*, above, = OHG. *opana*, *obana*, MHG. G. *oben*, = Icel. *ofan*; all from a base appearing in Goth. *ufa*, prep., under, OHG. *opa*, *obi*, MHG. *obe*, *ob*, adv. and prep., over, Icel. *of*, prep., over, for. A different form of the same base appears in *up*, q. v. See also *over*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In or to a higher place; overhead; often, in a special sense: (*a*) In or to the celestial regions; in heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the powers *above*.
Pope, Summer, l. 80.

(*b*) Upstairs.

My maid's *aunt* . . . has a gown *above*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 1.

2. On the upper side (opposed to *beneath*); toward the top (opposed to *below*): as, leaves green *above*, glaucous *beneath*; stems smooth *above*, hairy *below*.—**3.** Higher in rank or power: as, the courts *above*.—**4.** Before in rank or order, especially in a book or writing: as, from what has been said *above*.—**5.** Besides: in the expression *over and above*.

And stand indebted, *over and above*,
In love and service to you everlasting.
Shak., M. of V., Iv. 1.

[Shakspere has *more above* in the same sense.

This in obedience hath my daughter shewed me;
And *more above*, hath his solicitings . . .
All given to mine ear. Hamlet, II. 2.]

2

Above is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning: (*i*) Heaven: as, "Every good gift . . . is from above," Jas. I. 17. (*ii*) Preceding statement, remarks, or the like: as, from the above you will learn my object. It has the force of an adjective in such phrases as the above particulars, in which *stated* or *mentioned* is understood.

II. *prep.* **1.** In or to a higher place than.

And fowl that may fly *above* the earth. Gen. i. 20.

2. Superior to in any respect: often in the sense of too high for, as too high in dignity or fancied importance; too elevated in character: as, this man is *above* his business, *above* mean actions.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
Beside the senses, and *above* them far.
Sir W. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, ii.

Seneca wrote largely on natural philosophy . . . solely because it tended to raise the mind *above* low cares.
Macaulay, Lord Byron.

3. More in quantity or number than: as, the weight is *above* a ton.

He was seen of *above* five hundred brethren at once.
1 Cor. xv. 6.

4. More in degree than; in a greater degree than; beyond; in excess of.

Thou [the serpent] art cursed *above* all cattle. Gen. iii. 14.

God . . . will not suffer you to be tempted *above* that ye are able. 1 Cor. x. 13.

Above the bounds of reason. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7.

I heard a knocking for *above* an hour.
Swift, Gull. Trav., I. 1.

above all, above or before everything else; before every other consideration; in preference to all other things.—**Above the rest**, especially; particularly: as, one night *above the rest*.—**Above the wind**. (*a*) Above or considering what people say. (*b*) Holding a secure position in life; having one's fortune made.

With such an income as that he should be *above the world*, as the saying is. *A. Trollope.*

= **Syn.** *Over*, *Above*. See *over*.

aboveboard (a-buv'bōrd), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*above* + *board*. "A figurative expression, borrowed from gamesters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards." *Johnson.*] Without trick, deception, or disguise: as, an honest man deals *above-board*; his actions are open and *aboveboard*.

Lovers in this age have too much honour to do anything underhand; they do all *aboveboard*.
Vanbrugh, Relapse, II. 1.

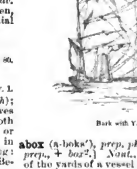
above-deck (a-buv'dek), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* **1.** Upon deck: as, *above-deck* cargo.—**2.** Figuratively, without artifice; aboveboard: as, his dealings are all *above-deck*. [Colloq.]

above-ground (a-buv'ground), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* Alive; not buried.

I'll have 'em, an they be *above-ground*.
Beau. and Fl., The Chances.

ab ovo (ab ō'vō). [L., from the egg: *ab*, from; *ovo*, abl. of *ovum*, egg, ovum: see *ovum*.] Literally, from the egg; hence, from the very beginning, generally with allusion to the Roman custom of beginning a meal with eggs. In this case it is the first part of the phrase *ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the egg to the apples, that is, from beginning to end; but sometimes the allusion is to the poet who began the history of the Trojan war with the story of the egg from which Helen was fabled to have been born.

By way of trading the whole theme [the Homeric controversy] *ab ovo*, suppose we begin by stating the chronological bearings of the principal objects . . . connected with the Iliad. *De Quincey*, Homer, I.



Bark with Yards Aboard.

abox (a-boks'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ?, *prep.*, + *box*²?] *Naut.*, in or into the position of the yards of a vessel when the head-sails are laid aback: applied to the head-yards only, the other sails being kept full.

abp. A contraction of *archbishop*.

abracadabra (ab'ra-ka-dab'ra), *n.* [L.; occurring first in a poem (*Praecepta ide Medicina*) by Q. Serenus Sammonicus, in the second century; mere jargon. Cf. *abracalam.*] **1.** A cabalistic word used in incantations. When written in a manner similar to that shown in the accompanying diagram, so as to be read in different directions, and worn as an amulet, it was supposed to cure certain ailments.

A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	A	
	A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	R	
		A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	B	
			A	B	R	A	C	A	D	A	
				A	B	R	A	C	A		
					A	B	R	A			
						A	B				
							A				

My, Banester saith that he healed 200 in one year of an ague by hanging *abracadabra* about their necks, and would staunch blood, or heal the toothake, although the partyes were 10 miles of. *MS. in Brit. Museum.*

Hence — 2. Any word-charm or empty jingle of words.

abracalam (a-brak'a-lam), *n.* [Cf. *abracadabra.*] A cabalistic word used as a charm among the Jews.

abrachia (a-brā'ki-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *brachium*, arm.] In *zoöl.*, absence of anterior limbs.

abrachius (a-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *abrachii* (-i). [NL.: see *abrachia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the anterior limbs are absent, while the posterior are well developed.

abradant (ab-rā'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *abradant*, serving to scrape, scraping, < L. *abraden(t-)s*, ppr. of *abradere*, scrape off: see *abrade*.] **I.** *a.* Abrading; having the property or quality of scraping.

II. *n.* A material used for grinding, such as emery, sand, powdered glass, etc.

abrade (ab-rād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abraded*, ppr. *abrading*. [< L. *abradere*, scrape or rub off, < *ab*, off, + *radere*, scrape: see *rase*.] To rub or wear away; rub or scrape off; detach particles from the surface of by friction: as, glaciers *abrade* the rocks over which they pass; to *abrade* the prominences of a surface.

Dusty red walls and *abraded* towers.
Lafcadio, Spanish Vistas, p. 132.

A termination in the *abraded* relic of an originally distinct qualifying word. *J. Fiske*, Cos. Phil., I. 86.

= **syn.** *Scratch*, *Chafe*, etc. See *scrape*, *v. t.*

Abraham, *a.* See *Abram*.

Abrahamic (ā-bra-ham'ik), *a.* [< L. *Abraham*, < Gr. Ἀβραάμ, < Heb. *'Abrāhām*, father of a multitude, orig. "*Abram*, lit. father of height.] Of or pertaining to the patriarch Abraham.

Abrahamidæ (ā-bra-ham'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Abraham* + *-idæ*.] The descendants of Abraham; the Hebrews.

This [Biblical] revelation of origins . . . was a whole system of religion and of civilization, attaching the *Abrahamidæ*, who for ages seem alone to have held to it, on a plane of spiritual vantage immeasurably above that of other nations. *Dawson*, Hist. of World, p. 71.

Abrahamite (ā'bra-ham-it or ā'bram-it), *n.* [< ML. *Abrahamita*, pl.; as *Abrahamus* + *-ite*.] **1.** One of a Christian sect named from its founder, Abraham of Antioch (ninth century), and charged with Pathician (Gnostic) errors.—**2.** One of a sect of Beists in Bohemia, who came into prominence about 1780, and were banished to Hungary by the Emperor Joseph II. for nonconformity. They seem to have professed the religion of Abraham before his circumcision, have believed in God, the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments, but to have rejected baptism and the doctrine of the Trinity, and to have acknowledged no scripture but the decalogue and the Lord's prayer.

Abrahamitical (ā'bra-ham-it'i-kal or ā-bram-it'i-kal), *a.* Relating to Abraham or to the Abrahamites.

Abraham-man (ā'bra-ham- or ā'bram-man), *n.* **1.** Originally, a mendicant lunatic from Bethlehem Hospital, London. The wards in the ancient Bedlam (Bethlehem) bore distinctive names, as of some saint or patriarch. That named after Abraham was devoted to a class of lunatics who on certain days were permitted to go about begging. They bore a badge, and were known as *Abraham men*. Many, however assumed the badge without really being afflicted with lunacy. Hence the more received meaning came to be— **2.** An impostor who wandered about the country seeking alms, under pretense of lunacy. Hence the phrase *to sham Abraham*, to feign sickness.

Matthew, sceptic and scoffer, had failed to subscribe a prompt belief in that pain about the heart; he had muttered some words in which the phrase "*shamming Abraham*," had been very distinctly audible.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

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Abraham's-balm (ā'brə-hamz- or ā'brəm-bām), *n.* An old name of an Italian willow supposed to be a charm for the preservation of chastity. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

Abraham's-eye (ā'brə-hamz- or ā'brəm-ī), *n.* A magical charm supposed to have power to deprive of eyesight a thief who refused to confess his guilt.

abradt (a-brād'), *v.* [< ME. *abraiden, abreiden*, start up, awake, move, reproach, < AS. *ābregdan*, contr. *ābrēdan* (a strong verb), move quickly; see *braid*1 and *upbraid*.] I. *trans.* To rouse; awake; upbraid.

How now, base brat! what! are thy wits thine own,
That thou dar'st thus *abraide* me in my land?
Greene, Alphonsus, ii.

II. *intrans.* To awake; start.

And if that he out of his sleepe *abraide*,
He might don us harme a while.
Chaucer, Reve's Tale, l. 270.

Abrami, Abrahami, *n.* Corrupted forms of *auburn*.

Abramidina (ab-ra-mi-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Abramis* (*Abramid-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the twelfth subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, having the anal fin elongate and the abdomen, or part of it, compressed. It includes the genus *Abramis* and similar freshwater fishes related to the bream.

Abramis (ab'ra-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀβραμίς (ἀβραμ-), the name of a fish found in the Nile and the Mediterranean, perhaps the bream, but not certain, related to *βράμα*, a kind of fishes of the family *Cyprinidæ*, typified by the common fresh-water bream of Europe, *A. brama*. The name has been adopted with various modifications by different ichthyologists, and is now by some to old-world forms closely allied to the bream and extended by others to include certain American fishes nearly related to it, such as the common American shiner, etc. *Cuvier*, 1817. See *breasil*.

Abranchia (a-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *abranchius*: see *abranchious*.] A name given to several different groups of animals, which have no gills: (*a*) To a group of vertebrates, comprising mammals, birds, and reptiles (or *Mammalia* and *Sauropsida*), whose young never possess gills. The group is thus contrasted with *Batrachia* and *Pisces* collectively. In this sense the term has no exact classificatory significance. (*b*) To a group of annelids, worked by Savigny, Cuvier, Lamarck, and others, but now broken up, and the body is provided with bristles (setæ). The mouth is rudimentary, not suctorial, as in the related order *Hirudinea* (leeches). The species have no gills, but breathe through the entire surface of the body. There are several earthworms (*Abranchus*, *Lumbricus*, etc.), to which the name earthworm belongs. They are mostly hermaphrodite, and undergo no metamorphosis. They have no heart, but the body is provided with bristles (setæ). The mouth is rudimentary, not suctorial, as in the related order *Hirudinea* (leeches). The species have no gills, but breathe through the entire surface of the body. There are several earthworms (*Abranchus serpens*) and the leeches; thus approximately corresponding to the two modern orders *Oligochæta* and *Hirudinea*. It included, however, some heterogeneous elements, as the gephyreans. Sometimes called *Abranchiata* and also *Abranchiæ*. (*d*) It is advisable to apply the term to any group of animals. It is probably to be retained in the second of the above senses. *Blainville*.

abranchian (a-brang'ki-an), *n.* One of the *Abranchia*.

Abranchiata (a-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *abranchiatus*: see *abranchiate*.] A term sometimes used as synonymous with *Abranchia*.

abranchiate (a-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *abranchiatus*: see *abranchious* and *-ate*1.] Devoid of gills: of or pertaining to the *Abranchia*.

abranchious (a-brang'ki-us), [< NL. *abranchius*, < Gr. *a-* priv. + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *abranchiate*. [Rare.]

The second family of the *abranchious* Annelides,—or, the Alranchia without bristles.
G. Cuvier, Regne Anim. (tr. of 1849), p. 506.

Abrasax (ab'ra-saks), *n.* Same as *Abraxas*, 1, 2.

abrase† (a-brāz'), *v. tr.* [< L. *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*, rub off: see *abrade*.] Same as *abrade*.

abrasel (ab-rāz'), *a.* [< L. *abrasus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made clean or clear of marks by rubbing.

A nymph as pure and simple as a sheet of abrasel table.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

abrasion (ab-rā'zhon), *n.* [< L. *abrasio(n-)*, < *abradere*: see *abrade*.] **1.** The act of abrading; the act of wearing or rubbing off or away by friction or attrition. Common examples of abrasion are: (*a*) The wearing or rubbing away of rocks by ice-bergs or glaciers, by currents of water laden with sand, shingle, etc., by blown sand, or by other means. (*b*) The natural wasting or wear and tear, to which coins are subjected in course of circulation, as opposed to intentional or accidental defacement.

It is one of the most curious phenomena of language, that words are as subject as coin to defacement and abrasion. *G. P. Marsh*, Lect. on Eng. Lang., first, p. 16.

2. The result of rubbing or abrading; an abraded spot or place; applied enefly to a fretting or excoriation of the skin by which the underlying tissues are exposed. —**3.** In *pathol.*, a superficial excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, accompanied by loss of substance in the form of small shreds. —**4.** That substance worn away by abrading or attrition. *Berkeley.*

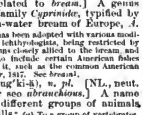
abrasive (ab-rā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **abrasivus*, < *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*: see *abrade*.] I. *a.* Tending to produce abrasion; having the property of abrading; abradant.

The . . . abrasive materials used in the treatment of metallic surfaces.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 108.

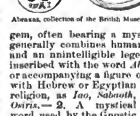
II. *n.* Any material having abrading qualities; an abradant.

The manner in most strenuously counselled to polish the tool upon the oil-stone, or other fine abrasive employed for setting the edge.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 17.

abraum (ab'raum; G. pron. äb'roum), *n.* [G.; lit., what has to be removed.] In mining, at somewhat valuable beneath; the worthless upper portion of a vein or ore-deposit; the earth covering the rock in a quarry; < *abräumen*, clear away, < *ab*, from (the notion of *off*) (= E. *off*), from, + *raum*, place, = E. *room*, q. v.] Red ocher, used by cabinet-makers to give a red color to new mahogany. —**Abraum salts** (G. *abraumsalz*), a mixture of salts of potash, magnesia, etc., overlying the rock-salt deposit at Stassfurt, Prussia, and vicinity, the value of which was originally not appreciated when these deposits were opened, but which is now the chief source of supply of potassic salts in the world.


Abraxas, collection of the British Museum.

Abraxas (ab-rak'sas), *n.* [Sec def. 2, a way of *abracadabra*.] **1.** In *antiq.*, a talismanic amulet consisting of an engraved gem, often bearing a mystical figure (which generally combines human and brute forms) and an unintelligible legend, but sometimes inscribed with the word *Abrasax*, either alone or accompanying a figure or a word connected with Hebrew or Egyptian religion, as *Iao*, *Sabaoth*, *Osiris*. —**2.** A mystical word used by the Gnostic followers of Basilides to denote the Supreme Being, or, perhaps, its 365 emanations collectively, and hence 365 orders of spirits occupying the 365 heavens. Later it was extended to apply to any symbolical representation of Gnostic ideas. It has also been


Abraxas. Both examples are second century, from the sum of the Basilidian system.

colored by Basilides in the sense of the letters of the word, expressing the number 365; thus: *a* = 1, *β* = 2, *ρ* = 100, *α* = 1, *ξ* = 60, *α* = 1, = 365. *Cudworth*, 365.

Also written *Abrasax*.

3. A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Geometridæ*, including the large magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*. The larvæ are very destructive to gooseberry and currant-bushes in Europe, occasionally to the same as they appear.

abray† (a-brā'), *v. i.* [A false pres. form, made from ME. pret. *abrayde*, *abraide*, taken for a weak verb, and compared with *affe* (= E. *aid*), whereas the verb is strong, with pret. *abrayde*, *abraide*, properly *abraid*, *abreid* (< AS. *ābræd*), similar in form to pres. *abrayde*, *abraide* < AS. *ābrede*, inf. *ābregdan*: see *abraid*.] To awake.

But, whenne I did out of sleep abray,
I found her not where I left her whylere.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 36.

abrazite (ab'ra-zit), *n.* [G. ä- priv., not, + *basis*, base, ferment, + *-ite*2.] A mineral found at Capo di Bove, near Rome, probably the same as that named zeagonite and later gismondine (which see).

abrazitic (ab-ra-zit'ik), *a.* Not effervescing, as in acids or when heated before the blowpipe: said of certain minerals. [Rare.]

abread, abreed (a-bred'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Sc., < ME. *abrede*, on *brede*, in breadth: *a*, *on*, prep.; *brede*, < AS. *brǽdu*, breadth, < *brād*, broad: see *a*3 and *breadth*, and ef. *abroad*.] Abroad. *Burns.* Also spelled *abraid*. [Scotch.]

abreast (a-brest'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*9, *prep.*, on, + *breast*.] **1.** Side by side, with breasts in a line: as, "the riders rode *abreast*," *Dryden*.

If the wall of Chester[has every where, however, a ragged outer parapet and a broad ledge for flagging, wide enough for two strollers *abreast*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Lying or moving side by side, with stems equally advanced. (*b*) When used to indicate the situation of a vessel in regard to another object, *abreast* is never applied to a ship so that the object is on a line with the beam; in this sense with *of*.

The Bellona . . . kept too close to the starboard shoal, and grounded *abreast* of the outer ship of the enemy.
Southey, Nelson, II. 121.

3. Figuratively, up to the same pitch or level; used with *of* or *with*: as, to keep *abreast of* the times in science, etc.—**4t.** At the same time; simultaneously.

Abreast herewith began a convocation. *Fuller.*

Line abreast, a formation of a squadron in which the ships are abreast of one another.

abredet, *pret.* of *abraid*. A Middle English form of *abroad*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

abregget, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *abridge*. *Chaucer.*

abrenounce (ab-rē-nouns'), *v. t.* [< L. *ab*, from (here intensive), + E. *renounce*, after LL. *abrenuntiare*, < L. *ab* + *renuntiare*, renounce: see *renounce*.] To renounce completely.

Under pain of the pope's curse . . . either to *abrenounce* their wives or their livings.
Bale, Apology, Book of Martyrs, Acts and Deeds, fol. 159.

abrenunciation† (ab-rē-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *abrenuntiatio(n-)*, < L. *abrenuntiare*: see *abrenounce*.] Renunciation; absolute denial.

An *abrenunciation* of that truth which he so long had professed.
Hart of Salvation, iii. 8.

abreption† (ab-rep'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **abreptio(n-)*, **abripere*, pp. *abreptus*, snatch away, < *ab*, away, + *rapere*, seize: see *rape* and *rapid*.] The state of being carried away or forcibly separated; separation.

abreuvoir (a-brē-vwor'), *n.* [F., a drinking-place, horse-trough, < *abreuver*, give to drink, earlier *abrever*, < OF. *abrever* = Sp. *abrevar* = It. *abbeverare*, < ad, to, + *bibere*, drink: see *imbibe*, *beverage*.] A watering-place for animals; a horse-trough.—**2.** In *masonry*, a joint or interstice between stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement. *Gwilt.*

Also spelled *abbreuvoir*.

abricock, **abricot**, *n.* Same as *apricot*.

abrid (a-brid'), *a.* [Uncertain; perhaps due to confusion of the prep. *abreste*, pp. of *abrir*, open, unlock, < L. *aperire*, open.] A bushing-plate around a hole in which a pintle moves. *E. H.*

abridge (a-brij'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abridged*, ppr. *abridging*. [< ME. *abreggen*, *abreggen*, *abrigen*, etc., < OF. *abrigier*, *abridgier*, *abbregier*, *abrevier* = Sp. *abreviar*, < L. *abbreviare*, shorten, < *ad*, to, + *brevis*, short: see *abbreviate* and *brief*.] **1.** To make shorter; curtail: as, "*abridged* cloaks," *Swift*. Specifically, (*a*) To shorten by condensation or omission, or both; rewrite or reconstruct on a smaller scale; put the main or essential parts of into less space: used of writings: as, Justin *abridged* the history of Trogus Pompeius.

The antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, *abridged* from the Latin of Mr. Archdeacon Battely.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 143.

3. To lessen; diminish: as, to *abridge* labor.

Power controlled or *abridged* is almost always the rival and enemy of that power by which it is controlled or *abridged*.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, lix.

4. To deprive; cut off: followed by *of*, and formerly also by *from*: as, to *abridge one of* rights or enjoyments.

Nor do I now make moan to be *abridged*
From such a noble rate.
Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

5. In *alg.*, to reduce, as a compound quantity or equation, to a more simple form. —**Syn. 2.** To cut down, prune. See *abbreviate*.—**4.** To dispossess, divest, strip, despoil.

abridgedly (a-brij'ed-li), *adv.* In a concise or shortened form.

abridger (a-brij'er), *n.* One who or that which abridges, by curtailing, shortening, or condensing.

Criticks have been represented as the great *abridgers* of the native liberty of writers. *H. Blair*, Lectures, III.

Abridgers are a kind of literary men to whom the indolence of modern readers . . . give(s) ample employment.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., II. 67.

abridgment (ə-brij'ment), *n.* [< late ME. *abreggement*, < OF. *abregement*, *abregement*: see *abridge* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of abridging, or the state of being abridged; diminution; contraction; reduction; curtailment; restriction: as, an *abridgment* of expenses; "*abridgment* of liberty," *Locke*.

Persons employed in the mechanic arts are those whose the *abridgment* of commerce would immediately affect. *A. Hamilton*, Works, II. 15.

It was his sin and folly which brought him under that *abridgment*. *South*.

2. A condensation, as of a book; a reduction within a smaller space; a reproduction of anything in reduced or condensed form.

A genuine *abridgment* is a reproduction of the matter or substance of a larger work in a condensed form, and in language which is not a mere transcript of that of the original. *Drone*, Copyright, p. 156.

Here lies David Garrick, describ'e him who can,
An *abridgment* of all that was pleasant in man.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

3. That which abridges or cuts short. [Rare.]

Look, where my *abridgment* come (namely, the players who cut me short in my speech. Compare, however, meaning 4). *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. That which shortens anything, or makes it appear short; hence, a pastime. [Rare.]

Say, what *abridgment* have you for this evening?
What mask, what music? *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

Also spelled *abridgement*.

= Syn. 2. *Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Epitome*, *Abstract*, *Conspectus*, *Synopsis*, *Summary*, *Brief*, *Digest*. An *abridgment* is a work shortened by condensation of statement, or by omitting the less important parts. A *compendium*, or *compend*, is a concise but comprehensive view of a subject; in general it does not imply, as *abridgment* does, the existence of a larger or previous work. An *epitome* contains only the most important points of a work or subject, expressed in the smallest compass. An *abstract* is a bare statement or outline of facts, heads, or leading features in a book, lecture, subject, etc. *Conspectus* and *synopsis* are, literally, condensed views—the substance of any matter so arranged as to be taken in at a glance; *synopsis* implies orderly arrangement of heads and also particulars. A *summary* is a brief statement of the main points in a work or treatise, in much less than an *abstract* or a *synopsis*; it may be a recapitulation. A *syllabus* is commonly a synopsis printed for the convenience of those hearing lectures; but the term is also applied to certain papal documents. (See *syllabus*.) A *digest* is commonly confined to the technical legal meanings. (See *brief*.) A *digest* is a methodical arrangement of the material of a subject, as under heads or titles. It simply includes the whole of the matter concerned: as, a *digest* of laws. There may be an *abridgment* or *digest* of a *compendium* or *compendium* of literature, an *epitome* of a political situation, an *abstract* of a work or a speech, a *synopsis* of a book, a *summary* of the arguments in a debate, a *digest* of opinions on some moot point.

abrigget, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *abridge*. *Chaucer*.

abrin (ā'brin), *n.* [*Abrus* + *-in*².] A name given to a poisonous principle obtained from *Abrus precatorius*.

abroach (ə-brōch'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *abroche*, in the phrase *sette* (*o*) *abroche*, set abroach, (*d*) *to on* = French *mettre en broche*, put, pin: see *broach* and *broach*.] Broached; letting out or yielding liquor, or in a position for letting out: as, the cask is *abroach*.

If the full tun of vengeance be *abroach*,
Fill out and swill mutli you burst asuin.
Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, I. 2.

To set abroach. (*a*) To set running; cause to flow or let out liquor, as a cask or barrel.

Barrels of ale or *abroach* in different places of the road had kept the populace in perfect love and loyalty towards the Queen and her favourite. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xi.

(*b*) Figuratively, to give rise to; spread abroad; disseminate; propagate.

What mischiefs he might *set abroach*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

abroachi (ə-brōch'), *v. t.* [< ME. *abrochen*, broach, tap, < OF. *brocher*, *brochier*, broach, with prefix *a-* due to Lat. *a*, *ab*: see *broach*, *approach*, *prep. phr.*, and *broach*.] To open, as a cask, for the purpose of letting out liquor; tap; broach.

Thilke tonne that I schal *abroche*.
Chaucer, The Pardoner's Prol., l. 177.

abroad (ə-brâd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *abroad*, *abrod*, *a-brod*, *on-brod*, *on-* + *brood*, *brod*, broad: see *broad*.] 1. Broadly; widely; expansively; outward on all or on both sides.

The love of God is shed *abroad* in our hearts. Rom. v. 5.

Her winges bothe *abrod* she spradde. *Gower*.
Look now *abroad*—another race has filled
These populous borders. Bryant, The Ages, st. 32.

2. Out of or beyond certain limits. (*a*) Beyond the walls of a house or the bounds of any inclosure: as, to walk *abroad*.

Where as he lay
So sick alway.
He mygnte not come *abrode*.
Sir T. More, A Merry Jest.

We are for the most part more lonely when we go *abroad* among men than when we stay in our chambers.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 147.

(*b*) Beyond the bounds of one's own country; in foreign countries: as, he lived *abroad* for many years. [In the United States used most commonly with reference to Europe.]

At home the soldier learned how to value his rights, *abroad* how to defend them. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Others, still, are introduced from *abroad* by fashion, or are borrowed thence for their usefulness.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

3. Absent; gone away, especially to a considerable distance: as, the head of the firm is *abroad*.

4. In a wide state or extent; in circulation: as, there are thieves *abroad*; rumors of disaster are *abroad*.

There's villainy *abroad*: this letter will tell you more.
Shak., I. L. L., i. 1.

To be all abroad. (*a*) To be wide of the mark, in a figurative sense; be far wrong in one's guess or estimate. (*b*) To be at a loss; be puzzled, perplexed, bewildered, nonplussed; be all or quite at sea. = The schoolmaster is *abroad*, education is diffused among the people: often used ironically or punningly, implying that the schoolmaster is absent. See *schoolmaster*.

Abrocoma (ab-rok'ō-mā), *n.* Same as *Habrocoma*.

abrocome (ab'rō-kōm), *n.* Same as *habrocome*.

abrogable (ab'rō-gą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **abrogabilis*, < *abrogare*, abrogate: see *abrogate*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being abrogated.

abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abrogated*, ppr. *abrogating*. [< L. *abrogatus*, pp. of *abrogare*, annul, repeal, < *ab*, from, + *rogare*, ask, propose a question.] 1. To abolish summarily; annul by an authoritative act; repeal. Applied specifically to the repeal of laws, customs, and usages, or by establishing something inconsistent therewith. See *abrogation*.

The supremacy of mind *abrogated* ceremonies.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 146.

Since I revoke, annul, and *abrogate*
All his decrees in all kinds: they are void!
Ford, King and Book, II. 170.

2†. To keep clear of; avoid.

Peep, good master Holofernes, *peep*; so it shall please you to *abrogate* scurrility. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

= Syn. 1. *Abolish*, *Repeal*, *Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*), cancel, invalidate, dissolve, countermand.

abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *a.* [< L. *abrogatus*, annulled, pp. of *abrogare*: see *abrogate*, *v.*] Annulled; abolished.

abrogation (ab-rō-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *abrogatio* (-*n*-), a repeal, < *abrogare*, repeal: see *abrogate*, *v.*] The act of abrogating. Specifically, the annulling of a law by legislative action or by usage. See *derogation*. "The proposal whose pronounced by the new law in general or particular terms; it is implied when the new law contains provisions positively contrary to the former law.

There are no such institutions here;—no law that can abide one moment when a positive statute demands its *abrogation*. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 47.

abrogative (ab'rō-gā-tiv), *a.* Abrogating or annulling: as, an *abrogative* law.

abrogator (ab'rō-gā-tor), *n.* One who abrogates or repeals.

abronia (a-brō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. **Habronia*, < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, elegant, delicate: see *Abrus*.] A genus of low and mostly trailing herbs, natural order *Nyctaginaceæ*, of the western United States. The showy and sometimes fragrant flowers are borne in umbels, much resembling the garden verbena in appearance, but very different in structure. Two or three species are found in cultivation.

abrood (ə-brōd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *abrode*, < *a*³, *prep.*, on, + *brode*, E. *brood*.] In or as if in the act of brooding.

The Spirit of God sat *abrood* upon the whole rude mass. *Asp*, *Sawyer*, Sermons, p. 135.

abrook† (ə-brūk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *abrouken*, < OF. *abrouker*, *abrooker* (= Sp. *abrocar*), < *a*- (< L. *ad*-) + *brouk*², *brook*².] To brook; endure. See *brook*².

Ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people, gazing on thy face,
With envious looks still laughing at thy shame.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

abrotanoid (ab-rot'ą-noid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀβρότονον*, an aromatic plant, prob. southernwood (ML. *abrotanum*), + *εἶδος*, form: see *idol*.] A species of sclerodermatous East Indian reef-coral, *Madreppora abrotanoides*.

abrotanum (ab-rot'ą-num), *n.* [< ML. *abrotanum* and *aprotanum*, prop. L. *abrotonum* (also *abrotonus*), < Gr. *ἀβρότονον* (also *ἀβρότονος*), an aromatic plant, prob. southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*), = Skt. *vrātana*, a plant, *Cyperus rotundus*; less prob. for **ἀβρόσυνον*, < *ἁβρός*, delicate, + *σύνος*, a cord, taken in the sense of filament or fiber. The L. form gave rise to AS. *aprotane*, *ambrotena*, *prutene*, and other corrupt forms, and to It. Sp. Pg. *abrotano*, OF. *abrone*, *avrone*, F. *aurone*.] A European species of *Artemisia*, *A. Abrotanum*, frequent in cultivation under the name of southernwood.

Abrothrix (ab'rō-thriks), *n.* Same as *Habrothrix*.

abrupt (ą-brupt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abruptus*, steep, disconnected, abrupt, pp. of *abrumpere*, break off, < *ab*, off, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*.] I. *a.* 1. Steep or appearing as if broken away or off; marked by or showing a sudden breach or change of continuity; wanting continuation or completion: as, the path or the discourse came to an *abrupt* termination: an *abrupt* turn in a road. Hence—2. Steep; precipitous: as, an *abrupt* cliff; an *abrupt* descent.

The *abrupt* mountains break,
And seems with its accumulated crags
To overhang the world. *Shelley*, Alastor.

3. Figuratively, sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event; unceremonious: as, an *abrupt* entrance or address.

Abrupt death
A period puts, and stops his impious breath.
Oldham, Satires on Jesuits.

4. Lacking in continuity; having sudden transitions from one subject to another: as, an *abrupt* style. —5. In *bot.*, terminating suddenly: as, an *abrupt* point: sometimes used in the sense of truncate: as, an *abrupt* leaf.—*Abrupt pinnate*. Same as *impari-pinnate*. See *impari-*. = Syn. 2. Precipitous, perpendicular, sheer, steep.—3. Sudden, unexpected, hasty, hurried, rude, rough, blunt, curt, precipitate, short, summary, vehement.—4. Broken, disconnected.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, an *abruptum*, a steep ascent or descent, prop. neut. of *abruptus*, broken off: see the adj.] An abrupt place; a precipice or chasm. [Rare and poetical.]

Or spread his airy flight,
Upborne with indefatigable wings,
Over the vast *abrupt*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 409.

abrupt† (ą-brupt'), *v. t.* To break off; interrupt; disturb.

Insecurity . . . *abrupteth* our tranquillities.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, sect. iii. 212.

abrupted (ą-brup'ted), *p. a.* Broken off suddenly: interrupted.

abruptedly (ą-brup'ted-li), *adv.* Abruptly.

abruption (ab-rup'shon), *n.* [< *abruptus*(-*n*-), a breaking off, < *abrumpere*: see *abrupt*, *a.*] A sudden breaking off; a sudden termination; a violent separation of bodies.

By this *abruption* posterity lost more instruction than delight. *Johnson*, Life of Cowley.

abruptly (ą-brupt'li), *adv.* 1. Brokenly; by breaking or being cut off suddenly: as, the path or the discourse ended *abruptly*.—2. Precipitously, or with a very steep slope: as, the rocks rise *abruptly* from the water's edge.—3. Suddenly, without giving notice; without the usual forms: as, the minister left France *abruptly*.—4. With an abrupt termination.—**Abruptly pinnate**, terminating without an odd leaflet or tendril: said of a pinnate leaf.

Abruptly Pinnate Leaf.

abruptness (ą-brupt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abrupt. (*a*) The state or quality of being broken off, steep, or craggy; sudden breach of continuity; precipitousness. (*b*) Suddenness; unceremonious manner or vehemence. (*c*) Any want of continuity or smoothness.

Some other languages, for their soft and melting fluency, as having no *abruptness* of consonants, have a contrast advantage of the English. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 155.

Abrus (ā'brus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Habrus*, < Gr. *ἁβρός*, graceful, elegant, delicate.] A small genus of leguminous plants, natives of *precatorius*, or Indian licorice, is a woody twiner, indigenous to India, but now found in all tropical countries, where its root is often used as a substitute for licorice. Its polished, partycolored seeds, of the size of a small pea, called *crabs'-eyes*, *jumble-beads*, and *paternoster* or *Jequirity bean*, are employed for rosaries, necklaces, etc., and as a remedy in diseases of the conjunctiva. They are also given their native name of *retti* (Hind. *ratti*, *rutti*) to a weight (2.185 grains) used by Hindu jewelers and druggists. See *retti-seeds*.

abs-. A prefix of Latin origin; a form of *ab*, used (as in Latin) before *c*, *q*, *t*, as in *abscond*, *abstain*, *abstergе*, *abstract*, etc.

abscess (ab'ses), *n.* [< L. *abcessus*, a going away, in medical language an abscess, < *abscedere*, go away, < *abs*, lengthened form of *ab*, away, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] In *med.*, a collection of pus in the tissues of any part of the body.

abscessed (ab'sest), *p. a.* Diseased with an abscess or with abscesses.

abscession (ab-sesh'on), *n.* [< L. *abcessio*(*n*-), < *abscedere*, go away: see *abscess*.] 1. Departure.

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Neither justly excommunicated out of that particular church to which he was orderly joyned, nor excommunicating himself by voluntary Schisme, declared *abscission*, separation, or apostasie.

Sp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 37.

2. In *med.*, an abscess.

abscess-root (ab'ses-rōt), *n.* A popular name of the plant *Polemonium reptans*.

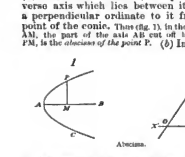
abscind (ab-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *abscindere*, cut off, tear off, < *ab*, off, + *scindere*, cut, = Gr. *σχίζειν*, cut, separate: see *scission* and *schism*.] To cut off. [Rare.]

Two syllables *abscinded* from the rest.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 90.

abscise (ab-siz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abscised*, ppr. *abscising*. [< L. *abscisus*, pp. of *abscidere*, cut off, < *abs* for *ab*, off, away, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *excise*, *incise*, *v.*, and *precise*, *a.*] To cut off or away.

abscissa (ab-sis'ä), *n.*; pl. *abscissæ* or *abscissas* (-ē, -äz). [L. (tr. of Gr. *ἀποτομὴ γραμμῆς*), abbreviation of *recta ex diametro abscissa*, line cut off from the diameter; fem. of *abscisens*, cut off, pp. of *abscindere*: see *abscind*.] In *math.*: (*a*) In the conic sections, that part of a transverse axis which lies between the vertex and a perpendicular ordinate to it from a given point of the conic. Thus (fig. 1) in the parabola PAC, AM, the part of the axis AM cut off by the ordinate PM, is the *abscissa of the* point P. (*b*) In system



Abscissa.

of Cartesian coördinates, a certain line used in determining the position of a point in a plane. Thus (fig. 2), let two fixed intersecting lines (axes) OY and OX be taken, and certain directions on them (as from O toward X and from O toward Y) be assumed as positive. From any point, as P, let a line be drawn parallel to OY and cutting OX in M. Then all the two quantities OM and MP, with the proper algebraic sign, determine the position of the point P. OM, or its value, is called the *abscissa of the point*, and the fixed line *XX* is called the *axis of abscissas*. See *coördinate*, 2.

abscissio infiniti (ab-sish'i-ō in-fi-ni'ti). [L.; lit., a cutting off of an infinite (number): see *abscission* and *infinite*.] In *logic*, a series of arguments which exclude, one after another, various assertions which might be made with regard to the subject under discussion, thus gradually diminishing the number of possible assumptions.

abscission (ab-sizh'ọn), *n.* [L. *abscissio(n-)*, < *abscindere*, cut off: see *abscind*.] 1. The act of cutting off; severance; removal.

Not to be cured without the *abscission* of a member.

Jer. Taylor.

2†. The act of putting an end to; the act of annulling or abolishing. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 4. Retrenchment. [Rare.]—4. The sudden termination of a disease by death. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.—5. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in a sudden retiecency, as if the words already spoken made sufficiently clear what the speaker would say if he were to finish the sentence: as, "He is a man of so much honor and candor, and such generosity — but I need say no more."—6. In *astrol.*, the cutting off or preventing of anything shown by one aspect by means of another.—**Abscission of the cornea**, in *surg.*, a specific cutting operation performed upon the eye for the removal of a staphyloma of the cornea.

absconce (ab-skons'), *n.* [< ML. *abscensa*, a dark lantern, fem. of L. *abscensus*, pp. of *absconditus*, pp. of *abscondere*, hide: see *abscond* and *sconce*1.] *Eccles.*, a dark lantern holding a waxlight, used in the choir in reading the absolution and benediction at matins, and the chapters and prayers at lauds.

abscond (ab-skond'), *v. t.* [< L. *abscondere*, hide, put away, < *abs*, away, + *condere*, put, lay up, < *con-*, for *cum*, together, + *-dere*, in comp., a weakened form of **dere*, put, = E. *do*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To retire from public view, or from the place in which one resides or is ordinarily to be found; depart in a sudden and secret manner; take one's self off; decamp; especially, to go out of the way in order to avoid a legal process.

He must, for reasons which nobody could divine, have *absconded*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 150.

2. To hide, withdraw, or lie concealed: as, the marmot *absconds* in winter," *Ray*, Works of Creation.

A fish that flashes his freckled side in the sun and as suddenly *absconds* in the dark and dreamy waters again.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 377.

= **Syn.** Escape, retreat, flee, run away, make off.

II. † *trans.* To conceal.

Nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists but such as rise from our own globe.

Bentley, Sermons, viii.

absconded† (ab-skon'ded), *p. a.* Hidden; secret; recondite. In *her.*, said of a bearing which is completely covered by a superimposed charge. Thus, if a shield has three mullets in pale, the middle one of the three would be completely hidden or *absconded* by a shield of pretense or inescutcheon.

I am now obliged to go far in the pursuit of beauty which lies very *absconded* and deep.

Shaftesbury, Moralists, p. 3.

abscondedly (ab-skon'ded-li), *adv.* In concealment or hiding.

An old Roman priest that then lived *abscondedly* in Otoen. *Fuller*, Athenæ Oxon., I. 631.

abscondence (ab-skon'dens), *n.* Concealment; seclusion.

absconder (ab-skon'dèr), *n.* One who absconds.

absconsio (ab-skon'shi-ō), *n.*; pl. *absconsiones* (ab-skon-si-ō'nēz). [NL., < L. *abscondere*, hide: see *abscond*.] In *anat.* and *surg.*, a cavity or sinus.

absence (ab'sens), *n.* [< ME. *absence*, < OF. *absence*, *asence*, F. *absence* = Sp. Pg. *ausencia* = It. *assenza*, < L. *absentia*, absence, < *absent(-)s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] 1. The state of being absent; the state of being away or not present: as, speak no ill of one in his *absence*.

Say, is not *absence* death to those who love?

Pope, Autumn.

We saw on the lip of our companion the presence or *absence* of the great masters of English and poetry to his mind. *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

2. The period of being away or absent: as, an *absence* of a year or two. *Addison*.—**3.** The state of being wanting; non-existence at the place and time spoken of; want; lack: as, the *absence* of evidence.

Sir, it is the *absence* of personal law. *Chancellor Kent.*

4. Absent-mindedness; inattention to things present: a shortened form of *absence of mind*.

To conquer that abstraction which is called *absence*.

Lander.

For two or three days I continued subject to frequent inadvertent fits of *absence*, or absent-mindedness, for the time, to all that was passing around me.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaphysics, p. 147.

Absence of mind, habitual or temporary forgetfulness of, or inattention to, one's immediate surroundings. **Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defendant who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause. **Leave of absence**, permission from a superior to be absent. In the United States army an officer is entitled to 30 days' leave in each year on full pay. He may permit this leave to accumulate for a period not exceeding four years. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

absent (ab'sent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *absent*, < OF. *absent*, *ausent*, F. *absent* = Sp. Pg. *ausente* = It. *assente*, < L. *absent(-)s*, being away (ppr. of *absens*, be away), < *abs*, away, + *sen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sir*, *se* (*ser-*), be, exist, = Gr. *ἐτός*, = E. *sooth*, true: see *sooth*), < *inf. esse*, be: see *essence*, *ens*, *is*, and cf. *present*.] I. *a.* 1. Not in a certain place at a given time; not in conspicuousness or thought at a certain time; away: opposed to *present*.

With this she fell distract,
And, her attendants *absent*, swallow'd fire.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

The picture or visual image in your mind when the orange is present to the senses is almost exactly reproduced when it is *absent*. *Coleridge*, Table Talk, p. 146.

2. Not existing; wanting; not forming a part or attribute of: as, among them refinement is *absent*; revenge is entirely *absent* from his mind.—**3.** Absent-minded (which see).

From this passage we may observe not only that Chaucer was . . . small of stature and slender, but that he was accustomed to be *absent* in company, like the instructed or *absent* book which so often tempts children of the world to offer its wearer a penny for his thoughts.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaphysics, III.

Absent with leave (*milit.*), said of officers permitted to absent themselves from their posts, and of enlisted men on furlough. — **Absent without leave** (*milit.*), said of officers and soldiers (sometimes of deserters) who have absented themselves from their posts without permission; they are so reported in order to bring their offense under the cognizance of a court-martial. In the United States army, an officer absent without leave for three months may be dropped from the rolls of the army by the President, and is not eligible to reappointment. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict. — **Syn. 3.** *Absent*, *Inattentive*, *Abstracted*, *Preoccupied*, *Diverted*, *Distracted*. An *absent* man is one whose mind wanders unconsciously from his immediate surroundings, or from the topic which demands his attention; he may be thinking of little or nothing. An *abstracted* man is kept from what is present by thoughts and feelings so weighty or interesting that they engross his attention. He may have been so *preoccupied* by them as to be unable to begin to attend to other things, or his thoughts may be *diverted* to them upon some chance suggestion. In all these cases he is or becomes *inattentive*. *Distracted* (literally, dragged apart) is sometimes used for *diverted*, but denotes more properly a state of perplexity or mental unquietness scarcely appropriate here.

II. † *n.* One who is not present; an absentee.

Let us enjoy the right of Christian *absents*, to pray for one another. *Bp. Martyn*, To Bp. Usher.

absent (ab-sent'), *v. t.* [< F. *absenter* = Sp. Pg. *ausentar* = It. *assentare*, < L. *absentare*, cause to be away, be away, < *absent(-)s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] To make absent; keep or stay away; now used only reflexively, but formerly sometimes otherwise, as by Milton: as, to *absent* one's self from home; he *absented* himself from the meeting.

If thou didst ever hold me to thy heart,
Absent thee from felicity awhile.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

What change
Absents thee, or what chance detains?
Milton, P. L., x. 108.

absentaneous (ab-sen-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< ML. *absentaneus*, < L. *absent(-)s*, absent: see *absent*, *a.*] Relating to absence; absent. *Bailey*.

absentation (ab-sen-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *absentatio(n-)*, < L. *absentare*, make absent: see *absent*, *v.*] The habit of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent. [Rare.]

His *absentation* at that juncture becomes significant.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 238.

absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* 1. One who is absent; more narrowly, one who withdraws from his country, office, estate, post, duty, or the like, specifically applied, formerly, by way of reproach, to landlords and capitalists who derive their income from one country, but spend it in another to which they reside.

2. In *law*, one who is without the jurisdiction of a particular court or judge.

absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* The practice or habit of being an absentee; the practice of absenting one's self from one's country, station, estate, etc. *Absenteeism* in France, under the old régime, was the greatest evil, and a prominent cause of the first revolution; and in Ireland it has been a cause of much popular discontent.

Partly from the prevailing *absenteeism* among the landlords, . . . these peasants of the north [of Russia] are more energetic, more intelligent, more independent, and consequently less docile and pliable, than those of the more central provinces. *W. Wallace*, Russia, p. 159.

absenteeship (ab-sen-tē'ship), *n.* Same as *absenteeism*.

absenter (ab-sen'tèr), *n.* One who absents himself.

absentee (ab-sen'tē), *n.* [< *absent*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of absenting one's self, or the state of being absent. *Bp. Hall*, Remains.

absent-minded (ab'sent-min'ded), *a.* Characterized by absence of mind (see *absence*); inattentive to or forgetful of one's immediate surroundings.

absent-mindedness (ab'sent-min'ded-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or habit of being absent-minded.

absentness (ab'sent-nes), *n.* The quality of being absent, inattentive, or absent-minded; absent-mindedness.

absey-book (ab'sē-bůk), *n.* [That is, *a-b-c book*: see *a-b-c*.] A primer, which sometimes included a catechism.

And then comes answer like an *Absey-book*.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

absidiole (ab-sid'i-ōl), *n.* Same as *apsidiole*.

absinth (ab'sinth), *n.* [< F. *absinthe*, < L. *absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] 1. Wormwood. See *absinthium*.—2. Absinthe (which see).

absinthate (ab-sin'thāt), *n.* A salt formed by a combination of absinthic acid with a base.

absinthe (ab'sinth; F. pron. ab-sant'), *n.* [F., < L. *absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] The common name of a highly aromatic liqueur of an opaline-green color and bitter taste, an elaboration of *extrait d'absinthe*, extract of absinthium. It is prepared by steeping in alcohol or strong spirit bitter herbs, the chief of which are *Artemisia Absinthium*, *A. maritima*, *A. spicata*; besides which some recipes mention plants that are not of this genus, and

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absinthe

can be intended only to modify the bitter of the wormwoods; the liquor so flavored is then redistilled. It is considered tonic and stomachic. Its excessive use produces a morbid condition differing somewhat from ordinary alcoholism. Vertigo and epileptiform convulsions are marked symptoms, and hallucinations occur without other symptoms of delirium tremens. The use of it prevailed at one time among the French soldiers in Algiers, but it is now forbidden throughout the French army. The most common way of preparing it for drinking is by pouring it into water drop by drop from a lump of sugar through a funnel with a minute opening; so prepared, it is called *la fontaine*, and is common in the cafés of France, Italy, and Switzerland.

absinthial (ab-sin'thi-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to absinthin; bitter; herbaceous. [< *Ar.*]

absinthian (ab-sin'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of wormwood.

Tempering *absinthian* bitterness with sweets.
Randolph, Anatomy (1652) p. 60.

absinthiate (ab-sin'thi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absinthiated*, ppr. *absinthiating*. [< *L. absinthiatus*, pp. adj., containing wormwood, < *absinthium*: see *absinthium*.] 1. To impregnate with wormwood.—2. To saturate with absinthe.

Latinised English and *absinthiated* barrack-room mediocrity.
The Academy, No. 2046, p. 115.

absinthic (ab-sin'thik), *a.* Of or pertaining to absinthium or wormwood.—**Absinthic acid**, an acid derived from wormwood, probably identical with succinic acid.

absinthin (ab-sin'thin), *n.* The crystalline bitter principle $C_{30}H_{38}O_{14}$ of wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*.

absinthine (ab-sin'thin), *a.* Having the qualities of absinth or wormwood; absinthic. *Carlyle.*

absinthium (ab-sin'thium), *n.* The cachectic state produced by the use of absinthe (which see).

absinthium (ab-sin'thi-um), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* ἀψίνθιον, and ἀψίνθιον, wormwood, < Pers. origin.] The common wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*, a species, much cultivated for its bitter qualities. It contains a volatile oil which is the principal ingredient in the liquor known as absinthe.

Artemisia Absinthium.
Leaf and flowering branch.

absinthol (ab-sin'thol), *n.* The chief constituent of oil of wormwood, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.

absis (ab'sis), *n.* Same as *apsis*.

absist (ab-sist'), *v. i.* [*L. absistere*, withdraw, < *ab*, off, + *sistere*, stand, causative of *stare*, to stand: see *state*, *stand*.] To desist.

absistence (ab-sis'tens), *n.* A standing off; a refraining or holding back.

absit (ab'sit), *v.* [*L.*; third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away.] In colleges, a leave of absence from commons.

absit omen (ab'sit ō'men). [L.; lit., may the omen be away: *absit*, third pers. pres. subj. of *abesse*, be away; *omen*, an omen: see *absent* and *omen*.] May it not be ominous! May the omen fail!

absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *absolut*, < OF. *absolut*, < *L. absolutus*, complete, unrestricted, absolute, pp. of *absolvere*, loosen from: see *absolve*.] *I. a.* 1. Free from every restriction; unconditional: as, the only *absolute* necessity is logical necessity; *absolute* skepticism; *absolute* proof.—2. Perfect; complete; entire; possessed as a quality in the highest degree, or possessing the essential characteristics of the attribute named in the highest degree: as, *absolute* purity; *absolute* liberty.

What philosophical inquiry aims at is, to discover a proof, by subjective analysis, of a greater certainty in the law, of an invariable uniformity in nature, of what may properly be called an *absolute* uniformity, if only the word *absolute* is used as opposed to inexactness or partial, and not as opposed to relative or phenomenal.
S. Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. iv. § 1.

Hence—3. Perfect; free from imperfection: sometimes applied to persons.

May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as *absolute*
As Angelo.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

So *absolute* she seems,
And in herself complete. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 547.

4. Fixed; determined; not merely provisional; irrevocable.

O, pass not, Lord, an *absolute* decree,
Nor bind thy sentence unconditional.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

5. Viewed independently of other similar things; not considered with reference to other similar things as standards; not comparative merely; opposed to *relative*: as, *absolute* position; *absolute* velocity (see below). [Careful writers, without an explanation, or unless the context makes the meaning clear, do not use the word in this sense; so that, though it has always belonged to the word, it is considered as secondary.]

Such a code is that here called *Absolute* Ethics as distinguished from Relative Ethics—a code the injunctions of which are alone to be strictly described as right, in contrast with those that are relatively right or least wrong; and which, as a system of ideal conduct, is to serve as a standard for our guidance in solving, as well as we can, the problems of actual conduct.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

6. Unlimited in certain essential respects; arbitrary; despotic: applied especially to a person or a government in which the will of the sovereign is comparatively unhampered by laws or usage: as, an *absolute* monarchy.

As Lord Chamberlain, I know, you are *absolute* by your office, in all that concerns the decency and good manners of the stage. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of satire.

All *absolute* governments, of whatever form, concentrate power in one uncontrolled and irresponsible individual or body, whose will is regarded as the sense of the community. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 37.

7. Certain; infallible.

The colour of my hair—he cannot tell.
Or answer, but with oaths, and those terrible, he swore,
He's *absolute* on the figure, five or ten,
Of my last subscription.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, III.

8. Domineering; peremptory; exacting strict obedience.

Tapped on her head
With *absolute* forefinger. *Mrs. Browning.*

9. Ultimate; not derived from anything else; as an *absolute* principle.—10. Incomprehensible; not definable by measurement; not led up to by insensible gradations; as, the distinction between right and wrong is *absolute*.

The opposition is no longer of the rigid or *absolute* nature which it was before. *A. Seth.*

11. In *gram.*, standing out of the usual syntactical relation or construction: applied to the case of a noun and an adjective, the former of dependence upon the rest of the sentence, and defining the time or circumstances of an action: as, the *genitive absolute* in Greek, the *ablative absolute* in Latin, the *locative absolute* in Sanskrit, and the *nominative absolute* in English.—**Absolute alcohol**. See *alcohol*.—**Absolute atmosphere**, an atmosphere unit of pressure, equal to one million grams per centimeter-second square; that is, one million times the pressure per square cm. which would give to a force of one gram accelerated every second by a velocity of one centimeter per second. [Rare.]—**Absolute beam**, the non-individual, pure ego, neither subject nor object, which, according to Fichte, is the foundation of the G. Fichte, posits the world.—**Absolute electrometer**. See *electrometer*.—**Absolute equation**, in *astron.*, the sum of the optical equation and the equation of time.—**Absolute equivalent**, position in which sense the *absolute* will be what is out of relation. *Absolutes* are finished, perfected, complete. . . . In this acceptation—and it is that in which for myself I exclusively use it—the *absolute* is diametrically opposed to, is contradictory of, the infinite.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions (ed. sd.), p. 13, foot-note.

Whatever can be conceived and expressed as finished, that is to say, without any correlative being necessarily known or conceived along with it, is an *absolute*.
Ferrier, Institutes of Metaph., prop. xx.

2. In *math.*, a locus whose projective relation to any two elements may be considered as constituting the whole relation of those elements to one another. All measurement is made by successive superpositions of a unit upon parts of the quantity to be measured. In the beginnings of the standard of measurement, if this be supposed to be rigidly connected with an unlimited number of points, and can move so as to fit into the measured quantity, there will be a certain locus which will always continue unmoved, and to which, therefore, the whole of the operation can very easily be referred: this is the absolute. In order to establish a system of measurement along a line, we first put a series of numbers on the line in such a manner that to every point of the line corresponds one number, and to every number one point. If then we take any second scale of numbers related in this manner to the points of the line, to any number, x, of the first scale, will correspond a last one number, x', of the second. If this correspondence extends to imaginary points, and if x' is related to x by an equation of the form $axx' + bx + cx' + d = 0$, where a, b, c, d are constants, and x and x' linear in y, which may be written, thus: $ayx + bx + cy + d = 0$. The scale will then be shifted from $x = 0$ to $x = 0$ or $x = -c/a$. In this shifting, two points of the scale remain unmoved, namely, those which satisfy the equation $ax^2 + (a + b)x + c = 0$. This pair of points, which may be really distinct, coincident, or imaginary, constitute the absolute. For a plane, the absolute is a curve of the second order and second class. For three dimensional space it is a quadric surface. The above definition of the measurement in space, producing the Euclidean geometry, the absolute consists of two coincident planes joined along an imaginary circle, which circle is itself usually termed the *absolute*. See *distance* and *anharmonic ratio*.—**Philosophies of the absolute**, certain systems of metaphysics founded on Kant's critique of Reason—most prominently those of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel—which, departing from the principles of Kant, maintain that the absolute is cognizable.

absolutely (ab'sō-lūt-li), *adv.* Completely; wholly; independently; without restriction,

absolute temperature, (*a*) In *physics*, a general class-name, as *scale*, as opposed to a relative or conventional term. (*b*) In *alg.*, that term of an equation or quantic in which the unknown quantity does not appear, or, if it appears, has the exponent 0. Thus, in the equation $x^3 + 12x - 24 = 0$, the term -24 in the first form and $-24x^0$ in the second form is called the *absolute term*.—**Absolute time**, time regarded as a quasi-substantive entity, independent of the events it brings into relationship, that is, which occur in it.

Absolute, true, and mathematical *time*, in itself and its own nature, flows equably, without relation to anything external, flows equably, and is otherwise called duration: relative, apparent, and vulgar time is some sensible and external measure of duration by motion (whether accurate or inequable), which is commonly used instead of true time, as an hour, a day, a month, a year.
Sir I. Newton, Principia (trans.), Def. 8, Scholium.

Absolute velocity, the velocity of a body with reference not to other moving bodies, but to something immovable.

We know nothing about *absolute velocities* in space, for we have no standard of comparison.
Maxwell, Prin. of Physics, p. 18.

Absolute zero of temperature, the lowest possible temperature which the nature of heat admits; the temperature at which the particles of matter whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest; that temperature at which, if it were maintained in the refrigerator of a perfect thermodynamic engine, the engines would convert all the heat it could receive from the source into work. This temperature has been proved to be 273.7 degrees below the zero of the centigrade scale. See *absolute temperature*.—Syn. 1. Unconditional, independent.—2. Finished, perfect, rounded, consummate, complete.—6. Arbitrary, autocratic, despotic, tyrannical, tyrannous, unlimited, uncontrolled, certain, sure.—8. Peremptory, imperative, dictatorial, overbearing, dictatorious, imperious, self-assured.

II. *n.* 1. In *metaph.*: (*a*) That which is free from any restriction, or is unconditioned; hence, the ultimate ground of all things; God: as, it is absurd to place a limit to the power of the *Absolute*.

Being itself, and the types which follow, as well as those of logic in general, may be looked upon as definitions of the *Absolute*, or successive definitions of God: at least the first and third typical form in every triad may.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, Lect. x. § 85.

The contention of those who declare the *Absolute* to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is a sphere of Actual, wholly apparent in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way manifested to us.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 430.

(*b*) That which is perfect or complete: as, its beauty approaches the *absolute*. (*c*) That which is independent of some or all relations; the non-relative.

The term *absolute* is of a twofold . . . ambiguity, corresponding to the double signification of the word in Latin. *Absolutum* means what is freed or loosed: in which sense the word would be what is actual, or fact, or position, comparison, limitation, condition, dependence, etc. In this meaning, the *absolute* is not opposed to the infinite. *Absolutum* means finished, perfected, complete: in which sense the *absolute* will be what is out of relation, etc., as limited, perfect, finished, etc. . . . In this acceptation—and it is that in which for myself I exclusively use it—the *absolute* is diametrically opposed to, is contradictory of, the infinite.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions (ed. sd.), p. 13, foot-note.

Whatever can be conceived and expressed as finished, that is to say, without any correlative being necessarily known or conceived along with it, is an *absolute*.
Ferrier, Institutes of Metaph., prop. xx.

2. In *math.*, a locus whose projective relation to any two elements may be considered as constituting the whole relation of those elements to one another. All measurement is made by successive superpositions of a unit upon parts of the quantity to be measured. In the beginnings of the standard of measurement, if this be supposed to be rigidly connected with an unlimited number of points, and can move so as to fit into the measured quantity, there will be a certain locus which will always continue unmoved, and to which, therefore, the whole of the operation can very easily be referred: this is the absolute. In order to establish a system of measurement along a line, we first put a series of numbers on the line in such a manner that to every point of the line corresponds one number, and to every number one point. If then we take any second scale of numbers related in this manner to the points of the line, to any number, x, of the first scale, will correspond a last one number, x', of the second. If this correspondence extends to imaginary points, and if x' is related to x by an equation of the form $axx' + bx + cx' + d = 0$, where a, b, c, d are constants, and x and x' linear in y, which may be written, thus: $ayx + bx + cy + d = 0$. The scale will then be shifted from $x = 0$ to $x = 0$ or $x = -c/a$. In this shifting, two points of the scale remain unmoved, namely, those which satisfy the equation $ax^2 + (a + b)x + c = 0$. This pair of points, which may be really distinct, coincident, or imaginary, constitute the absolute. For a plane, the absolute is a curve of the second order and second class. For three dimensional space it is a quadric surface. The above definition of the measurement in space, producing the Euclidean geometry, the absolute consists of two coincident planes joined along an imaginary circle, which circle is itself usually termed the *absolute*. See *distance* and *anharmonic ratio*.—**Philosophies of the absolute**, certain systems of metaphysics founded on Kant's critique of Reason—most prominently those of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel—which, departing from the principles of Kant, maintain that the absolute is cognizable.

absolutely (ab'sō-lūt-li), *adv.* Completely; wholly; independently; without restriction,

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limitation, or qualification; unconditionally; positively; peremptorily.

Command me *absolutely* not to go.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1156.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol., v.

As a matter of fact, *absolutely* pure water is never found in the economy of nature. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 115.

absoluteness (ab'sø-lût-nes), *n.* The state of being absolute; independence; completeness; the state of being subject to no extraneous restriction or control; positiveness; perfection.

If you have lived about, as the phrase is, you have lost that sense of the *absoluteness* and the sanctity of the habits of your particular patriots which once made you happy in the midst of them.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 75.

absolution (ab-sø-lû'shon), *n.* [< ME *absolucioun*, *-cion*, *-ciouu*, < L. *absolutio(n-)*, < *absolvere*, loosen from: see *absolve*.] 1. The act of absolving, or the state of being absolved or released from consequences, obligations, or penalties; specifically, release from the penal consequences of sin.

God's *absolution* of men is his releasing of them from the bands of sin with which they were tied and bound.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 240.

(*a*) According to *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a remission of sin, which the priest, on the ground of authority received from Christ, makes in the case of penitents who confess (which see). "It is not a mere announcement of the gospel, or a bare declaration that God will pardon the sins of those who repent, but, as the Council of Trent defines it, is a judicial act by which a priest as judge passes a sentence on the penitent." *Cath. Dict.* (*b*) According to *Protestant*, a sacerdotal declaration asserting the penitent of divine forgiveness on the ground of his repentance and faith. In the Roman Catholic Church the priest pronounces the absolution in his own name: "I absolve thee." In Protestant communions that use a form of absolution, and in the Greek Church, it is pronounced in the name of God and as a prayer: "God (or Christ) absolve thee."

By *absolution* (in the Augsburg Confession) is meant the official declaration of the clergyman to the penitent that all his sins are forgiven him upon finding or believing that he is exercising a godly sorrow, and is trusting in the blood of Christ.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. 384.

2†. Abolition; abolishment.

But grant it true (that the Liturgy ordered too many ceremonies), not a total abolition of the ceremonies thereof, may hence be inferred. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 8.

3. In *civil law*, a sentence declaring an accused person to be innocent of the charge preferred or charge.—**Absolution from censures** (*eccles.*), the removal of penalties imposed by the church.—**Absolution for the dead** (*eccles.*), a short form of prayer for the repose of the soul, said after a funeral mass.—**Absolutions in the breviary** (*eccles.*), certain short prayers said before the lessons in matins, before the chapter at the and of prime.= Syn. 1. *Remission, etc.* See *pardon*, n.

absolutism (ab'sø-lû-tizm), *n.* [< *absolute* + *-ism*, after F. *absolutisme* = Pg. *absolutismo*.] 1. The state of being absolute. Specifically, in *political science*, that practice or system of government in which the power of the sovereign is unrestricted; a state so governed; despotism.

The picture of *absolutism* is not to dispose of the national life, but to maintain it without those checks on the exercise of power which exist elsewhere.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 99.

From the time of its first conversion Germany has never taken kindly to the claims of *absolutism*, either of authority or of belief, so strongly put forward by the Church.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 816.

2. The principle of absolute individual power in government; belief in the unrestricted right of determination or disposal in a sovereign.—3. The theological doctrine of absolute predestination or absolute decrees.—4. The metaphysical doctrines of the absolutists.= Syn. 1. *Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism*, etc. See *despotism*.

absolutist (ab'sø-lû-tist), *n.* and *a.* [*absolute* + *-ist*, after F. *absolutiste*.] I. *n.* 1. An advocate of despotism, or of absolute government.—2. In *metaph.*, one who asserts that there is an absolute or non-relative existence, and that it is possible to know or conceive it.

Hence the necessity which compelled Schelling and the *absolutists* to place the Absolute in the indifference of subject and object, of knowledge and existence.
Sir W. Hamilton.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to absolutism; despotic; absolutistic.

Socialism would introduce, indeed, the most vexatious and all-encompassing *absolutist* government ever yet invented.
Roe, Cent. Socialism, p. 366.

All these things were odious to the old governing classes of France; their spirit was *absolutist*, ecclesiastical, and military.
John Morley.

absolutistic (ab'sø-lû-tis'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by absolutism; characteristic of absolutists or absolutism.

But the spirit of the Roman empire was too *absolutistic* to abandon the prerogative of a superintendence of public worship.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, III. 384.

absolutory (ab-sol'ø-tô-ri), *a.* [< ML. *absolutorius*, < L. *absolutus*: see *absolute*.] Giving absolution; capable of absolving: as, "an *absolutory* sentence," *Aylife*, Parergon.

absolvable (ab-sol've-bl), *a.* Capable of being absolved; deserving of or entitled to absolution.

absolvatory (ab-sol've-tô-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *absolve* + *-atory*; prop. *absolutory*, q. v.] Conferring absolution, pardon, or release; having power to absolve.

absolve (ab-solv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absolved*, ppr. *absolving*. [< L. *absolvere*, loosen from, < *ab*, from, + *solvere*, free: see *solve*, and cf. *assoil*.] 1. To set free or release, as from some duty, obligation, or responsibility.

No amount of erudition or technical skill or critical power can absolve the mind from the necessity of reasoning. If it would grow.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 104.

2. To free from the consequences or penalties attaching to actions; acquit; specifically, in *eccles. language*, to forgive or grant remission of sins; pronounce forgiveness of sins to.

The felon's latest breath
Absolves the innocent man who bears his crime.
Bryant, Hymn to Death.

I am just *absolved*,
Purged of the past, the future in me, washed fair.
Browning, King and Book, II. 18.

3†. To accomplish; finish.

The work begun, how soon
Absolved!
Milton, P. L., vii. 94.

4†. To solve; resolve; explain.

We shall not *absolve* the doubt.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

= Syn. 1. To free, release, excuse, liberate, exempt.—2. To acquit, excuse, clear, pardon, forgive, justify. See *acquit*.

absolver (ab-sol'vėr), *n.* One who absolves; one who remits sin, or pronounces it to be remitted.

absolvitor (ab-sol'vi-tọr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *absolvere*: see *absolve*.] In *law*, a decree of absolution.—**Decree of absvitor**, in *Scots law*, a decree by which the defender, either on the merits or in favor of the pursuer or plaintiff is called a *decree condemnator*.

absolvitory (ab-sol'vi-tô-ri), *a.* [See *absolvatory*.] Absolutory; absolvatory.

absonant (ab'sø-nant), *a.* [< L. *absonan(t-)s*: see *sonant*, and cf. *absonous*.] Wide from the purpose; contrary; discordant: opposed to *consonant*: as, "*absonant* to nature," *Quarles*, The Mourner. [Nonce-word.]

absonate (ab'sø-nāt), *v. t.* [For "*absonate*, < ML. *absonatus*, pp. of *absonare*, avoid, lit. be discordant: see *absonous*.] To avoid; detest. *Ash*.

absonous (ab'sø-nus), *a.* [< L. *absonus*, discordant, < *ab*, from, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*².] 1. Unmusical; harsh; discordant; opposed; contrary: as, "*absonous* to our reason," *Glanville*, Seep. Sci., iv.

absorb (ab-sôrb'), *v. t.* [< L. *absorbere*, swallow down, < *ab*, from, away, + *sorbere*, suck up, = Gr. *ἀορεῖν*, sup up, < *ἀορός*, a pit.] To drink in; suck up; imbibe, as a sponge: take in by absorption, as the rays of the body; hence, to take up or receive in, as by chemical or molecular action, as when charcoal *absorbs* gases.

It is manifest, too, that there cannot be great self-mobility unless the *absorbed* materials are efficiently distributed to the organs which transform insensible motion into sensible motion.
Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 2.

Every gas and every vapor *absorbs* exactly those kinds of rays which it emits when in the glowing condition, whilst it permits all other kinds of rays to traverse it with undiminished intensity.
Lommel, Nature of Light, p. 164.

2†. To swallow up; engulf; overwhelm: as, the sea *absorbed* the wreck.

And dark oblivion soon *absorbs* them all.
Cowper, On Names in Blog. Brit.

3. To swallow up the identity or individuality of; draw in as a constituent part; incorporate: as, the empire *absorbed* the small states.

A clear stream flowing with a muddy one.
Till in its onward current it *absorbs* . . .
The vexed eddies of its wayward brother.
Tennyson, Isabel.

4. To engross or engage wholly.

When a tremendous sound or an astounding spectacle *absorbs* the attention, it is next to impossible to think of anything else.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

The confirmed invalid is in danger of becoming absorbed in self.
Whately, On Bacon's Ess. of Adversity.

5†. In *med.*, to counteract or neutralize: as, magnesia *absorbs* acidity in the stomach.—**Absorbing-well**, a vertical excavation or shaft sunk in the earth to enable the surface water to reach a permeable bed which is not saturated with water, and therefore to take up or absorb and carry off the water which has access to it from above. Such wells are sometimes called *negative wells*, *waste-wells*, and *drain-wells*; also, in the south of England, *dead wells*. The geological conditions favoring their use are rare; but they have occasionally been found practicable and convenient in connection with manufacturing establishments.—Syn. 4. To *absorb*, *Engross*, *Swallow up*, *Engulf*, engage, arrest, rivet, fix. (See *engross*.) *Absorb* and *engross* denote the engagement of one's whole attention and energies by some object or occupation; but *absorb* commonly has connected with it the idea of mental passivity, *engross* that of mental activity: thus, one is *absorbed* in a novel, but *engrossed* in business. The words, however, are sometimes used interchangeably. *Swallow up* and *engulf* have a much stronger figurative sense; *engulf* generally expresses misfortune.

absorbability (ab-sôr-ba-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being absorbable.

absorbable (ab-sôr'ba-bl), *a.* Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.

absorbed (ab-sôrbd'), *p. a.* 1. Drawn in or sucked up. Specifically applied to the coloring in painting when the oil has sunk into the canvas, leaving the color flat and the touches dead or indistinct: nearly synonymous with *mat*, 15.

2. Engrossed: as, an *absorbed* look.

absorbedly (ab-sôr'bed-li), *adv.* In an absorbed manner.

absorbedness (ab-sôr'bed-nes), *n.* The state of being absorbed, or of having the attention fully occupied.

absorbefacient (ab-sôr-bę-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *absorbere*, absorb, + *faciens*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] I. *a.* Causing absorption.

II. *n.* Any substance causing absorption, as of a swelling. *W. Wood*, Hydrops.

absorbency (ab-sôr'ben-si), *n.* Absorptiveness.

absorbent (ab-sôr'bent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *absorbens*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *absorbere*: see *absorb*.] I. *a.* Absorptive; capable of absorbing; imbibing; swallowing; performing the function of absorption: as, *absorbent* vessels; the *absorbent* system.

"Absorption-bands" (in the spectrum) . . . indicate what kind of light has been stopped and extinguished by the *absorbent* body. *J. Ward*, Prin. of Physiog., p. 466.

Absorbent cotton. See *cotton*.—**Absorbent gland.** See *gland*.—**Absorbent ground**, in *painting*, pictures painted on canvas, either on board or on canvas, so as to have the power of absorbing the redundant oil from the colors, for the sake of freshness in drying, and to increase the brilliancy of the colors.—**Absorbent-strata water-power**, a hydraulic device for utilizing the power of water passing through an absorbing well. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

II. *n.* Anything which absorbs. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a vessel which imbibes or takes nutritive matters into the system; specifically, in the vertebrates, a lymphatic vessel (which see). (*b*) In *therapeutics*. (1) any substance used to absorb a morbid secretion or discharge. (2) An alkali used to neutralize acids in the stomach. (*c*) In *chem.*: (1) anything that takes up into itself a gas or liquid, as a substance which withdraws moisture from the air; (2) a substance, such as magnesia, lime, etc., which neutralizes acids. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (*d*) In *bot.*, one who or that which absorbs.

Let us study the effect of using sodium vapour as the medium—not as a source—of light, but as an *absorber*.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 39.

Schlösing has investigated the action of the ocean water as an *absorbent* and regulator of the composition of gas in the atmosphere. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 206.

absorbing (ab-sôr'bing), *p. a.* 1. Soaking up; imbibing; taking up.

It either reflects or radiant heat be absorbed, the *absorbing* body is warmed. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 76.

2. Engrossing; enchanting: as, the spectacle was most *absorbing*.

The *absorbing* interest of the place, its sepulchral stillness, its *absorbing* perfume of evanescence and decay and mortality, confounds the distinctions and blurs the details.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 334

absorbingly (ab-sôr'bing-li), *adv.* In an absorbing manner; engrossingly.

absorbition (ab-sôr-bish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < *absorb* + *-ition*.] Absorption.

absorpti (ab-sôrpt'), *a.* [< L. *absorptus*, pp. of *absorbere*: see *absorb*.] Absorbed.

Circe in vain invites the feast to share,
Absent I wander and *absorpt* in care.
Pope, Odyssey, x.

absorptiometer (ab-sôrp-shi-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *absorptio*, absorption, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure; see *meter*².] An instrument invented by Professor Bunsen to determine the amount of gas absorbed by a unit-volume of a liquid. It is a graduated tube in which a certain quantity of the gas and liquid is agitated over mercury. The amount of absorption is measured on the scale by the height to which the mercury presses up the liquid in the tube.

absorption (ab-sôrp'shon), *n.* [< L. *absorptio*(*n-*), a drinking, < *absorbere*: see *absorb*.] The act or process of absorbing, or the state of being absorbed, in all the senses of the verb: as—(*a*) The act or process of imbibing, swallowing, or ingesting mechanically. (*b*) The condition of having one's atten-

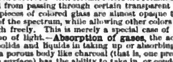
tion entirely occupied with something. (*c*) In *chem.* and *phys.*, a taking in or reception by molecular or chemical action: as, *absorption* of gases, light, heat. See below.

We know the redness of the sun at evening arises, not from *absorption* by the ether, but from *absorption* by a great thickness of our atmosphere.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 30.

(*d*) In *physiol.*, the process of taking up into the vascular system (venous or lymphatic) either food from the alimentary canal or inflammatory products and other substances from the various tissues. Plants absorb moisture and nutritive juices principally by their roots, but sometimes by their general surfaces, as in seaweeds, and carbonic acid by their leaves. Absorption of organic matter by leaves takes place in several insectivorous plants.—**Absorption-bands**, in *spectrum analysis*, dark bands in the spectrum more or less broad and in general not sharply defined. They are seen when the light has passed through a body not necessarily incandescent, and which may be a solid (as a salt of didymium), a liquid (as a solution of blood), or a vapor (as the rain-band caused by the aqueous vapor in the terrestrial atmosphere). See *absorption-lines* and *spectrum*.—**Absorption of color**, the phenomenon observed when certain colors are retained or prevented from passing through certain transparent bodies. Thus, pieces of colored glass are almost opaque to some parts of the spectrum, while allowing other colors to pass through freely. This is merely a special case of the absorption of light.—**Absorption of gases**, the action of some solids and liquids in taking up or absorbing gases. Thus, a porous body like charcoal (that is, one presenting a large surface) has the ability to take in, or condense on its surface, a large quantity of some gases through the molecular attraction exerted between its surface and the molecules of the gas, boxwood charcoal, for example, being able to absorb 90 times its volume of ammonia-gas. On account of this property, charcoal is used as a disinfectant to absorb noxious gases. (See *occlusion*.) Liquids also have the power to absorb or dissolve gases, the quantity absorbed varying with the nature of the liquid and the gas; it is also proportional to the pressure, and increases as the temperature is lowered. For example, at the ordinary temperature and pressure water absorbs its own volume of carbon dioxid; at a pressure of two atmospheres, two volumes are absorbed, and so on. If this additional pressure is relieved, the excess over one volume is liberated with effervescence, as in soda-water.—**Absorption of heat**, the action performed in varying degrees in different bodies—solids, liquids, and gases—of stopping radiant heat, as a result of which their own temperature is more or less raised. For example, rock-salt and carbon disulphid absorb but little radiant heat, that is, are nearly diathermanous. On the other hand, alum and water arrest a large portion of it, that is, are comparatively athermanous.

The waves of ether once generated may so strike against the molecules of a body exposed to their action as to yield up their motion to the latter; and in this transfer of the motion from the ether to the molecules consists the *absorption of* radiant *heat*. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

Absorption of light, that action of an imperfectly transparent or opaque body by which some portion of an incident pencil of light is stopped within the body, while the rest is either transmitted through it or reflected from it. It is owing to this action that, for example, a certain thickness of pure water shows a greenish color, of glass a bluish-green color, etc.—**Absorption-lines**, in *spectrum analysis*, dark lines produced in an otherwise continuous



Part of Solar Spectrum, showing Absorption-lines.

spectrum by the absorption of relatively cool vapors through which the light has passed. The absorption takes place in accordance with the principle that a body, when exposed to radiation from a source hotter than itself, absorbs the same rays which it emits when incandescent. Thus the radiation from a lime light passed through an alcohol flame colored with sodium vapor yields a continuous spectrum, interrupted, however, by a dark line in the place of the bright line afforded by the sodium vapor alone. The solar spectrum shows a multitude of dark lines, due to the absorption of the solar atmosphere, and in part also to that of the earth.—**Absorption-spectrum**, a spectrum with absorption-lines or -bands.—**Cutaneous** or **external absorption**, in *med.*, the process by which certain substances, when placed in contact with a living surface, produce the same effects upon the system as when taken into the stomach or injected into the veins, only in a less degree. Thus, arsenic, when applied to an external wound, will sometimes affect the system as rapidly as when introduced into the stomach; and mercury, applied externally, excites salivation.—**Interstitial absorption.** See *interstitial*.

absorptive (ab-sôrp'tiv), *a.* [< F. *absorptif*, < L. as if *absorptivus, < *absorbēre*: see *absorb*.] Having power to absorb or imbibe; causing absorption; absorbent.

The *absorptive* power of a substance may not be so extensive as to enable it to absorb and extinguish light-rays or heat-rays of all kinds; it may arrest some only.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 449.

absorptiveness (ab-sôrp'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being absorptive; absorptivity.

absorptivity (ab-sôrp-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power or capacity of absorption. [Rare.]

The *absorptivity* inherent in organic beings. *J. D. Dana.*

absquatulate (ab-skwot'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *absquatulated*, ppr. *absquatulating*. [A feigned word, of American origin, simulating a L. derivation. Cf. *abscond*, *ambulate*.] To run away; abscond; make off. [Slang.]

absque hoc (abz'kwē hok). [L., without this (or that): *absque*, without, < *abs*, off, from, with generalizing suffix *-que*; *hoc*, abl. of *hic*, this, that.] Without this or that: specifically used, in *law*, in traversing what has been alleged and is repeated.

absque tali causa (abz'kwē tā'lī kâ'zā). [L.: *absque*, without; *tali*, abl. of *talis*, such; *causa*, abl. of *causa*, cause.] Without such cause: a phrase used in law.

abs. re. In *law*, an abbreviation of Latin *absente reo* (which see), the defendant being absent.

abstain (ab-stān'), *v.* [< ME. *abstainen*, *absteinen*, *abstenen*, < OF. *abstener*, *abstenir*, *astenir*, F. *abstenir*, refl., < L. *abstinēre*, abstain, < *abs*, off, + *tenēre*, hold: see *tenable*. Cf. *contain*, *attain*, *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*.] **I.** *intrans.* To forbear or refrain voluntarily, especially from what gratifies the passions or appetites: used with *from*: as, to *abstain from* the use of ardent spirits; to *abstain from* luxuries.

Abstain from meats offered to idols. Acts xv. 29.

To walk well, it is not enough that a man *abstains from* dancing. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

II.† *trans.* To hinder; obstruct; debar; cause to keep away from: as, "*abstain* men from marrying," *Milton*.

abstainer (ab-stā'nėr), *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors; a teetotaler.

abstainment (ab-stān'ment), *n.* The act of abstaining; abstention.

abstemious (ab-stē'mi-us), *a.* [< L. *abstemius*, < *abs*, from, + a supposed **temum*, strong drink, > *temetum*, strong drink, and *temulentus*, drunken.] **1.** Sparing in diet; moderate in the use of food and drink; temperate; abstinent.

Under his special eye
Abstemious I grew up, and thriv'd amain.
Milton, S. A., l. 637.

Instances of longevity are chiefly among the *abstemious*.
Arbuthnot, Nat. and Choice of Aliments.

Abstemious, refusing luxuries, not sourly and reproachfully, but simply as unfit for his habit.
Emerson, Misc., p. 261.

2. Restricted; very moderate and plain; very sparing; spare: opposed to *luxurious* or *rich*: as, an *abstemious* diet.—**3.** Devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence: as, an *abstemious* life.

Till yonder sun descend, O let me pay
To grief and anguish one *abstemious* day.
Pope, Iliad, xix. 328.

4. Promoting or favoring abstemiousness; associated with temperance. [Rare.]

Such is the virtue of th' *abstemious* well.
Dryden, Fables.

abstemiously (ab-stē'mi-us-li), *adv.* In an abstemious manner; temperately; with a sparing use of meat or drink.

abstemiousness (ab-stē'mi-us-nes), *n.* The quality or habit of being temperate, especially in the use of food and drink.—**Syn.** *Abstemiousness*, *Abstinence*, *Temperance*, *Sobriety*, soberness, moderation, temperateness. (See *sobriety*.) The italicized words denote voluntary abstention from objects of desire, most commonly abstention from food or drink, regarded either as an act or as an element in character. *Abstemiousness*, by derivation and earlier use, suggests abstinence from wine; but it has lost this special sense, and now generally signifies habitual moderation in the gratification of the appetites and desires; *abstinence* is simply the refraining from gratification, and may be applied to a single act. They both suggest self-denial, while *temperance* and *sobriety* suggest wisdom, balance of mind, and propriety. *Temperance* suggests self-control, the measure of abstention being proportioned to the individual's idea of what is best in that respect. Hence, *abstinence* and *temperance* often stand in popular use for total abstinence from intoxicating drink.

Knowing the *abstemiousness* of Italians everywhere, and seeing the hungry fashion in which the islanders clutched our gifts and devoured them, it was our doubt whether any of them had ever experienced perfect repletion. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xii.

If twenty came and sat in my house, there was nothing said about dinner, . . . but we naturally practised *abstinence*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 154.

The rule of "not too much," by *temperance* taught.
Milton, P. L., xi. 531.

abstention (ab-sten'shon), *n.* [< L. *abstentio(n-)*, < *abstinēre*: see *abstain*.] A holding off or refraining; abstinence from action; neglect or refusal to do something.

As may well be supposed, this *abstention* of our light cavalry was observed by the Russians with surprise and thankfulness. *Kinglake.*

Thus the act [of nursing] is one that is to both exclusively pleasurable, while *abstention* entails pain on both.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

abstentionist (ab-sten'shon-ist), *n.* One who practises or is in favor of abstention, as from the act of voting, from eating flesh, etc.

abstentious (ab-sten'shus), *a.* [< *abstention* + *-ous*. Cf. *contentious*, etc.] Characterized by abstention. *Farrar.*

abster† (ab-stėr'), *v. t.* [< L. *absterrēre*, frighten from, < *abs*, from, + *terrēre*, frighten: see *terrible*.] To frighten off; deter; hinder.

So this in like manner should *abster* and fear me and mine from doing evil. *Becon*, Christmas Banquet.

absterge (ab-stėrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *absterged*, ppr. *absterging*. [< L. *abstergēre*, wipe off, < *abs*, off, + *tergēre*, wipe: see *terse*.] **1.** To wipe, or make clean by wiping; wash away.

Baths are used to *absterge*, belike, that fulsomeness of sweat to which they are there subject.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 290.

2. In *med.*: (*a*) To cleanse by lotions, as a wound or ulcer. (*b*) To purge. See *deterge*.

abstergent (ab-stėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abstergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abstergēre*: see *absterge*.] **I.** *a.* Having cleansing or purgative properties.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything that aids in scouring or cleansing, as soap or fuller's earth.—**2.** In *med.*, a lotion or other application for cleansing a sore: in this sense nearly superseded by *detergent*.

abstergify†, *v. t.* or *i.* [Improp. < L. *abstergēre* (see *absterge*) + E. *-fy*.] To cleanse; perform one's ablutions.

Specially when wee would *abstergifie*.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

absterse (ab-stėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abstersed*, ppr. *abstersing*. [< L. *abstersus*, pp. of *abstergēre*: see *absterge*.] To absterge; cleanse; purify. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

abstersion (ab-stėr'shon), *n.* [< L. **abstersio(n-)*, < *abstergēre*, pp. *abstersus*: see *absterge*.] **1.** The act of wiping clean: as, "ablution and *abstersion*," *Scott*, Waverley, xx.—**2.** In *med.*, a cleansing by substances which remove foulness from about sores, or humors or obstructions from the system.

Abstersion is plainly a scouring off or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid; and cutting between them and the part.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 42.

abstersive (ab-stėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *abstersif*, < L. **abstersivus*, < *abstergēre*, pp. *abstersus*: see *absterge*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; having the quality of removing foulness. See *detersive*.

The seats with purple clothe in order due,
And let the *abstersive* sponge the board renew.
Pope, Odyssey, xx. 189.

A tablet stood of that *abstersive* tree
Where Æthiop's swarthy bird did build her nest.
Sir J. Denham, Chess.

II. *n.* That which effects abstersion; that which purifies.

Abstersives are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall. *Petty*, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 295.

abstersiveness (ab-stėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abstersive or abstergent.

A caustick or a healing faculty, *abstersiveness*, and the like. *Boyle*, Works, II. 117.

abstinence (ab'sti-nens), *n.* [< ME. *abstinence*, < OF. *abstinence*, *astinence*, *astenance*, < L. *abstinentia*, < *abstinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abstinēre*: see *abstinent*.] **1.** In general, the act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of something or from some action; abnegation.

Since materials are destroyed as such by being once used, the whole of the labour required for their production, as well as the *abstinence* of the persons who supplied the means for carrying it on, must be remunerated.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ.

More specifically—**2.** The refraining from indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or from customary gratifications of the senses or the intellect, either partially or wholly.

Against diseases here the strongest fence
Is the defensive virtue *abstinence*. *Herrick.*

Men flew to frivolous amusements and to criminal pleasures with the greediness which long and enforced *abstinence* naturally produces. *Macaulay.*

3. In a still narrower sense—(*a*) Forbearance from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage: in this sense usually preceded by the adjective *total*. (*b*) *Eccles.*, the refraining from certain kinds of food or drink on certain days, as from flesh on Fridays.—**Day of abstinence**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a day on which it is forbidden to eat flesh-meat. A *fasting-day* limits to one full meal, and commonly includes abstinence.=**Syn.** *Abstemiousness*, *Abstinence*, *Temperance*, etc. See *abstemiousness*.

abstinency (ab'sti-nen-si), *n.* The habit or practice of abstaining or refraining, especially from food. [Rare.]

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abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [<ME. *abstinent*, < OF. *abstinent*, *astinent*, *astenant*, < L. *abstinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *abstinēre*, abstain: see *abstain*.] **I.** *a.* Refraining from undue indulgence, especially in the use of food and drink; characterized by moderation; abstemious.

II. *n.* 1. One who abstains or is abstinent; an abstainer.

Very few publick men, for instance, care to order a bottle of wine at a public table. It is not because they are total *abstinents*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 653.

2. [*cap.*] One of a sect which appeared in France and Spain in the third century. The abstinents opposed marriage, condemned the eating of flesh, and placed the Holy Spirit in the class of created beings.

abstinently (ab'sti-nent-li), *adv.* In an abstinent manner; with abstinence.

abstorted (ab-stôr'ted), *p. a.* [< L. *abs*, away, + *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *torsel* and *torture*.] Forced away. *Phillips*, 1662.

abstract (ab-strakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*, draw away, < *abs*, away, + *trahere*, draw: see *trach*, *tract*.] 1. *trans.* To draw away; take away; withdraw or remove, whether to hold or to get rid of the object withdrawn: as, to *abstract* one's attention; to *abstract* a watch from a person's pocket, or money from a bank. [In the latter use, a euphemism for *steal* or *purloin*.]

Thy luminous nature of radiant dye
Abstracts and ravishes the curious eye.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 4, Antidote, l. 257.

Abstract what others feel, what others think,
All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 449.

In truth the object and the sensation are the same thing, and cannot therefore be *abstracted* from each other.
Berkeley, Prin. of Human Knowl. (1710), § 10.

2. To consider as a form apart from matter; attend to as a general object, to the neglect of special circumstances; regard as a general idea from the contemplation of particular instances; separate and hold in thought, as a part of a complex idea, while letting the rest go. This was one of the Latin schoolmen's terms corresponding meaning of *abstractio*, first appears toward the end of the great dispute between the nominalists and realists in the twelfth century. The invention of these terms may be said to embody the object of all controversy. They are unquestionably translations of the Greek ἀφαίρεσις and ἀφαιρεῖν, though we cannot say how these Greek terms became known to the Latin world. The earliest passage is the following: "We say those thoughts (*intellectus*) are by *abstraction* [*per abstractionem*] formed, that either contemplate the nature of any form in itself without regard to the subject, matter, or nature in which it differently (*indifferenter*), apart, that is, from the difference of its individuals. . . . On the other hand, we may speak of *abstraction*, when any one contents to consider simply the nature of any subject essence apart from all form. Either thought, however, the *abstractor* says no other than *abstraction*, seems to conceive the thing otherwise than it exists." "Abstraction means eternally to consider simply" (Migne, [94 el.], p. 481. This old literature having been long forgotten, an erroneous idea of the origin of the term arose. "Abstraction means etymologically the withdrawal [sic] of attention from one thing in order to fix it on another thing." *Sully*, This plainly is a modern notion drawn rise to the phrase *to abstract* (attrans.) *from*. See below.]

And thus from diverse of our acquaintance and such
Which do within her observation fall
The goddesses and poetry drive *abstracts*,
As Nature, Fortune, and the Virtues all.
Sir J. Davies.

4. To select or separate the substance of, as a book or writing; epitomize or reduce to a summary.

The great world in a little world of fancy
Is here *abstracted*.
Ford, Fancies Chaste and Noble, ii. 2.

Let us *abstract* them into brief compends.
Watts, Imp. of Mind.

5†. To extract: as, to *abstract* spirit. *Boyle*, = **Syn. 2.** To disengage, isolate, detach.—4. See *abridge*.

II. *intrans.* To form abstractions; separate ideas; distinguish between the attribute and the subject in which it exists: as, "brutes *abstract* not," *Locke*.

Thus the common consciousness lives in abstraction, though it has never *abstracted*. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 150.

To abstract from, to withdraw the attention from, as part of a complex idea, in order to concentrate it upon the rest.

I noticed the improper use of the term abstraction by many philosophers, in applying it to that on which the attention is converged. This we may indeed be said to prescind, but not to abstract. Thus, let A, B, C be three qualities of an object. We prescind A, in *abstracting from* B and C, but we cannot without impropriety say that we abstract A. *Hamilton*, Lectures on Metaph., xxxv. [This is all founded on a false notion of the origin of the term. See above.]

abstract (ab'strakt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *abstractus*, pp. of *abstrahere*: see *abstract*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Conceived apart from matter and from special cases; as, an *abstract* number, a number as conceived in arithmetic, not a number of things of any kind. Originally applied to geometrical forms (the metaphor being that of a statue born from a stone), and down to the twelfth century restricted exclusively to mathematical terms and quantities. (Isidorus, *Origines*, A. p. 600, defines *abstract number*.) It is now applied to anything of a general nature which is considered apart from special circumstances: thus, *abstract right* is what ought to be done independently of instituted law. [The phrase *in the abstract* is preferable to the adjective in this sense.]

Abstract natures are as the alphabet or simple letters whereof the variety of things consisteth; or the colours mingled in the painter's shell, wherewith he is able to make infinite variety of faces and shapes.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Valerius Maximus, xiii.

Abstract calculations, in questions of finance, are not to be relied on. *Sydney Smith*, Works, I. 129.

Consider the positive science of Crystallography, and presently it appears that the mineralogist is studying the *abstract* crystal, the geometrical solid. *H. Spencer*, Psychol., § 393.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 6.

2. In *gram.* (since the thirteenth century), applied specially to that class of nouns which are formed from adjectives and denote character, as distinguished from more generally to all nouns that do not name concrete things. *Abstract* in this sense is a prominent term in the logic of Occam and the rest of the nominalists.

Of the name of the thing itself, by a little change or wresting, we make a name for that accident which we consider; as of "white" "whiteness," of "hot" "heat," of "moved," "motion"; for "hot," "heat"; for "long," "length"; and the like; and these names are the names of the accidents and properties by which one matter and body is distinguished from another. These are called "names abstract," because severed, and more matter, but from the account of matter. *Hobbes*, Leviathan, I. 4.

A mark is noted in the grammatical accidents is dropped. A slight mark put upon the connotative term answers the purpose; and shews when it is not meant that anything should be understood. Thus, for the word black, for example, we merely annex to it the syllable ness; and in black-ness, the name of the attribute only is dropped: so in sweetness, hardness, dryness, lightness. The new words thus formed, in which have been denominated *abstract*; as the connotative terms from which they are formed have been denominated concrete; and as these terms are to each other, it is necessary that the meaning of them should be well remembered. It is now also usual to call the former *names of abstract terms*; a subject which has in general proceeded such an appearance of mystery, as to render the concrete terms with the connotation dropped.
James Mill, Analysis of the Human Mind, ii.

Why not say at once that the *abstract* name is the name of the attribute?
J. S. Mill, System of Logic, I. ii. § 5.

3†. Having the mind drawn away from present objects; inattentive; absent and trance; abstracted; as, "*abstract* as in a trance," *Milton*, P. L., viii. 462.—4. Produced by the mental process of abstraction; as, an *abstract* idea. Under this head belong two meanings of *abstract* which can hardly be considered as English, though they are sometimes used by writers influenced by German modes of terminology.

(a) Resulting from analytical thought; severed from its connections; falsified by the neglect of important considerations. This is the German *abstract*, the word, carrying with it a tacit condemnation of the method of analytical mechanics and of all application of mathematics.

5. Demanding a high degree of mental abstraction; difficult; profound; abstruse; as, highly *abstract* questions in the higher mathematical inquiries.—6. Applied to a science which deals with its object in the abstract: as, *abstract* logic; *abstract* mathematics: opposed to *applied* logic and mathematics. Also separated from material elements; ethereal; ideal.

Love's not so pure and *abstract* as they use
To say, which shall receive most part of their muse.
Donne, Poems, p. 27.

Abstract arithmetic. See *arithmetic*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. That which concentrates in itself the essential qualities of anything more extensive or more general, or of several things; the essence; epitome; abridgment; a separate containing the substance, a general view, or the principal heads of a writing, discourse, series of events, or the like.

You shall find there
A man who is the *abstract* of all faults
That all men follow.
Shak., A. and C., I. 4.

This is but a faint *abstract* of the things which have happened since. *B. Webster*, Bunker Hill Monument.

2. That portion of a bill of quantities, an estimate, or an account which contains the summary of the various detailed articles.—3. In *phar.*, a dry powder prepared from a drug by digesting it with suitable solvents, and evaporating the solution so obtained to complete dryness at a low temperature (122° F.). It is twice as strong as the drug or the fluid extract, and about ten times as strong as the tincture.

4. A catalogue; an inventory. [Rare.]

abstraction

He hath an *abstract* for the remembrance of such places, and goes to them by his note. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

5. In *gram.*, an abstract term or noun.

The concrete "like" has its *abstract* "likeness"; the concretes "father" and "son" have, or might have, the *abstracts* "paternity" and "filiety" or "filiation."
J. S. Mill.

Abstract of title, in *law*, an epitome or a short statement of the successive title-deeds or other evidences of ownership of an estate, or of the circumstances of encumbrance. In the **abstract** [L. *in abstracto*], conceived apart from any consideration of special circumstances, without reference to particular applications; in its general principles or meanings.

Were all things red, the conception of colour in the *abstract* could not exist. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 46.

Be the system of absolute religions equality good or bad, pious or profane, *in the abstract*, neither churchmen nor statesmen can afford to ignore the question. How will it work? *The Nation* (Boston), March 16, 1865, p. 349.

= **Syn. 1.** *Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Epitome*, *Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

abstracted (ab-strak'ted), *p. a.* 1. Refined; exalted: as, "*abstracted* spiritual love," *Donne*.—2. Difficult; abstruse; *abstract*. *Johnson*.—3. Absent in mind; absorbed; inattentive to immediate surroundings.

And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends
The water's murmuring lapse.
Warton, Melancholy, v. 179.

The dull vague eyes, and soft *abstracted* air.
M. Arnold, Scholar-Gipsy.

= **Syn. 3.** *Absent*, *Inattentive*, *Abstracted*, etc. See *absent*.

abstractedly (ab-strak'ted-li), *adv.* 1. In an abstracted or absent manner.—2. In the abstract; in a separated state, or in contemplation only.

It may indeed be difficult for those who have but little faith in the truth of revelation to give up their ears to judging what seems best, from the belief that that only is best which is *abstractedly* right.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 57.

abstractedness (ab-strak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being abstracted; abstractness: as, "the *abstractedness* of these speculations," *Hume*, Human Understanding, § 1.

Advance in representativeness of thought makes possible advance in conceptual power: particular things and particular relations become thinkable apart from the things displaying them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 393.

abstracter (ab-strak'tėr), *n.* 1. One who abstracts or takes away.—2. One who makes an abstract or abridgment.

The London Chemical Society, a few years ago, issued to the *abstracters* for its Journal a series of instructions on abstracting, which contained the following notable rules:

abstraction (ab-strak'shon), *n.* [< L. *abstractio(n-)*, < L. *abstrahere*: see *abstract*, *v.*] 1. The act of taking away or separating; the act of withdrawing; the state of being withdrawn; withdrawal, as of a part from a whole, or of one thing from another. Rarely applied to the physical act or state of withdrawing, in the primary sense: as, the *abstraction* (dishonest removal, larceny) of goods from a warehouse.

Abstraction is the one praised for his *abstraction* [that is, his withdrawal from society].
Pope, Letters.

The sensation of cold is really due to an *abstraction* of heat from our own bodies.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 41.

Wordsworth's better utterances have the pure sincerity, the absolute abstraction from time and place, the immunity from decay, that belong to the grand simplicities of the Bible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 246.

2. The act of abstracting or concentrating the attention on a part of a complex idea and neglecting the rest; prescission; analysis; especially, that variety of this process by which we pass from a more to a less determinate concept, from the particular to the general; the act or process of refining or sublimating.

The mind makes the particular ideas, received from particular objects, to become general; which is done by considering them as they are in the mind such appearances, separate from all other existences, and the circumstances of real existence, as of time and place, or any other concomitant ideas. This is called *abstraction*, whereby ideas, taken from particular things, become general representatives of all of the same kind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xi. § 9.

To be plain, I own myself able to abstract in one sense, as when I consider some particular parts or qualities separated from others, with which, though they are united in the same object, yet it is possible they may really exist without them. But I deny that I can abstract one from another, or conceive separately, those qualities which it is impossible should exist so separated; or that I can frame a general notion by abstracting from particulars in the manner aforesaid. Which two last are the proper acceptations of *abstraction*.
Berkeley, Prin. of Human Knowl., Intr., ¶ 16.

The active mental process by which concepts are formed is commonly said to fall into three stages, comparison, *abstraction*, and generalization. . . . When things are widely unlike one another, as for example different fruits, as a strawberry, a peach, and so on, we must, in order to note the resemblance, turn the mind away from the differ-

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ences of form, colour, etc. This is the difficult part of the operation. Great differences are apt to impress the mind, and it requires a special effort to turn aside from them and to keep the mind directed to the underlying similarity. This effort is known as *abstraction*.

Sully, Outlines of Psychology, ix.

This was an age of vision and mystery; and every work was believed to contain a double or secondary meaning. Nothing escaped this eccentric spirit of refinement and *abstraction*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

3. A concept which is the product of an abstracting process; a metaphysical entity (so-called); hence, often, an idea which cannot lead to any practical result; a theoretical, impracticable notion; a formality; a fiction of metaphysics.

Ariel, acting as an *abstraction*, sets many sinners' souls at sunlight, flies around the shipwrecked men to comfort them. *A. H. Wiedi*, Eng. Lit., I. 388.

Tangents, sines, and cosines are not things formally isolated in Nature, but, because they are *abstractions* from realities, they are applicable to Nature.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1. 1. § 71.

The arid *abstractions* of the schoolmen were succeeded by the fanciful visions of the ancient philosophers.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 283.

4. Inattention to present objects; the state of being engrossed with any matter to the exclusion of everything else; absence of mind; as, a fit of *abstraction*.

Keep your hoods about the face;
They do so that affect *abstraction*.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

The task was nearly five feet deep, and on several occasions I narrowly escaped an interment, as I entered my room in moments of *abstraction*.

O'Donovan, Merv, xi

5. In *distillation*, the separation of volatile parts from those which are fixed. It is chiefly used with reference to a fluid that is carried over upon any substance in a retort and distilled off, to change its state or the nature of its composition.—**Abstraction from singulars but not from universals**, in *scholastic logic*, the degree of abstraction required to form such a concept as that of a white object, in order to allow to the thought of the individual man, but yet continue to attend to the color, which is a universal, not individual, *abstraction*. Same as *partial abstraction*.—**Divisive abstraction**, Same as *negative abstraction*.—**Formal abstraction**, mental act of attending to a form distinguished from the resulting concept.—**Intentional abstraction**, mental abstraction by separation in thought.—**Logical abstraction**, that process of abstractive thought which produces a general concept.—**Metaphysical abstraction**, the act of thinking away color, etc., so as to gain pure geometrical conceptions.—**Metaphysical abstraction**, a process of abstraction carried further than mathematical.—**Minor abstraction**, a kind of abstraction involved in sense-use perception, according to Hamilton.—**Negative abstraction**, separation of one concept from another in the sense of denying one of them.—**Objective abstraction**, the concept produced by the act of abstracting.—**Partial abstraction**, the imagining of some sensible thing deprived of some of its former parts, as a man without a head.—**Physical abstraction**, abstraction from singulars; that grade of abstraction required in physics.—**Precisive abstraction**, the thinking of a part of a complex idea to the neglect of the rest, but without denying in thought those predicates not thought of.—**Real abstraction**, the real separation of one thing from another, as the (supposed) abstraction of the soul from the body in ecstasy.

abstractional (ab-strak'shon-gl), *a.* Pertaining to abstraction. *H. Bushnell.*

abstractionist (ab-strak'shon-ist), *n.* One who occupies himself with abstractions; an idealist; a dreamer.

The studious class are their own victims; . . . they are *abstractionists*, and spend their days and nights in dreaming some dream. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

abstractitious† (ab-strak-tish'us), *a.* [< L. as if **abstractivus*: see *abstract*, *v.*] Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation. *Bailey.*

abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *abstractif* < L. as if **abstractivus*, < *abstractus*, pp.: see *abstract*, *v.*] **1.** Pertaining to abstraction; having the power or quality of abstracting.—**2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an abstract, epitome, or summary.—**3.** Abstractitious.—**Abstractive cognition**, cognition of an object not as present.

The names given in the schools to the immediate and mediate cognitions were intuitive and *abstractive*, meaning by the latter term, not merely what we with them call abstract knowledge, but also the representation of concrete objects in the imagination and memory.

Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaph., xviii.

abstractively (ab-strak'tiv-li), *adv.* In an abstractive manner; in or by itself; abstractly. [Rare or obsolete.]

That life which *abstractively* is good, by accidents and adherences may become unfortunate.

Feltham, Resolves, ii. 186.

abstractiveness (ab-strak'tiv-nes), *n.* The property or quality of being abstractive. [Rare.]

abstractly (ab'strakt-li), *adv.* In an abstract manner or state; absolutely; in a state or manner unconnected with anything else; in or by itself: as, matter *abstractly* considered.

abstractness (ab'strakt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstract; a state of being in contemplation only, or not connected with any object: as, "the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves," *Locke*, Human Understanding.

abstractor (ab'strak-tor), *n.* [< L. *abstractor*, < *abstrahere*, draw away: see *abstract*, *v.*] Abstract, as concepts; abstracting from unessential elements.

abstrich (ab'strich; G. pron. hp'strich), *n.* [G., < *abstreichen*, wipe off: see *off* and *strike*.] Literally, that which is cleaned or scraped off. Technically, in *metal.*, the impure material which appears on the surface of lead in a cupeling furnace, and becomes pure litharge as the process goes on. *Abzug* is a nearly equivalent term.

abstricted† (ab-strik'ted), *a.* [< L. as if **abstrictus*, pp. of **abstringere*: see *abstringe* and *strict*.] Unbound; loosened. *Bailey.*

abstriction (ab-strik'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **abstrictio(n-)*, < **abstrictus*, pp.: see *abstricted*.] **1.** The act of unbinding. [Obsolete and rare.]—**2.** In *bot.*, a method of cellformation in some of the lower cryptogams, differing from ordinary cell-division in the occurrence of a wall-constriction of the walls at the place of division.

abstringe† (ab-strinj'), *v. t.* [< L. as if **abstringere*, < *abs-*, from, + *stringere*, bind: see *stringent*.] To unbind.

abstrude (ab-strōd'), *v. t.* ; pret. and pp. *abstruded*, ppr. *abstruding*. [< L. *abstrudere*, throw away, conceal, < *abs-*, away, + *trudere*, thrust, push (= E. *threaten*, q. v.), remotely akin to E. *thrust*, q. v.: see also *abstruse*.] To thrust away. *Bailey.*

abstruse (ab-strōs'), *a.* [< L. *abstrusus*, hidden, concealed, pp. of *abstrudere*, conceal, thrust away: see *abstrude*.] **1.** Withdrawn from view; out of sight; concealed.

Hidden in the most *abstruse* dungeons of Barbary.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 15.

2. Remote from comprehension; difficult to be apprehended or understood; profound; occult; esoteric: opposed to *obvious*.

It must be still confessed that there are some mysteries in religion, both natural and revealed, as well as some *abstruse* points in philosophy, wherein the wise as well as the unwise must be content with obscure ideas.

Locke, Human Understanding, Epis. Ded. to Bk. 4.

The higher heathen religions, like the Egyptian religion, Brahmanism, and Buddhism, were of an *abstruse*, and only capable of being intelligently apprehended by speculative intellects. *Faiths of the World*, p. 349.

abstrusely (ab-strōs'li), *adv.* In an abstruse or recondite manner; in a manner not to be easily understood.

abstruseness (ab-strōs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being abstruse, or difficult to be understood; difficulty of apprehension.

abstrusion (ab-strō'zhon), *n.* [< L. *abstrusio(n-)*, a removing, concealing, < *abstrudere*: see *abstrude*.] The act of thrusting away. [Rare.]

abstrusity (ab-strō'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *abstrusities* (-tiz). [< *abstruse* + *-ity*.] Abstruseness; that which is abstruse.

Matters of difficulty and much which were not without *abstrusities*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

absume (ab-sūm'), *v. t.* [< L. *absumere*, take away, diminish, consume, < *abs-*, away, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; consume; destroy; cause to disappear.

absumption (ab-sump'shon), *n.* [< L. *absumptio(n-)*, a consuming, < *absumere*, pp. *absumptus*, consume: see *absume*.] Decline; disappearance; destruction.

The total defect or *absumption* of religion.
Bp. Gauden, Eccl. Ang. Susp.

absurd (ab-sėrd'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *absurde* = Sp. Pg. *absurdo* = It. *assurdo*, < L. *absurdus*, harsh-sounding, inharmonious, absurd; a word of disputed origin: either (1) 'out of tune,' < *ab*, away, from, + *surdus*, sounding, from a root found in Skt. √*svar*, sound, and in E. (gr.) *siren*, q. v.; or (2) < *ab-* (intensive) + *surdus*, indistinct, dull, deaf, > E. *surd*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being or acting contrary to common sense or sound judgment; inconsistent with common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical: as, an *absurd* statement; *absurd* conduct; an *absurd* fellow.

There was created in the minds of many of these enthusiasts a pernicious and *absurd* association between intellectual power and moral depravity.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic* or *philos.*, inconsistent with reason; logically contradictory; impossible; as, that the whole is less than the sum of its parts is an *absurd* proposition; an *absurd* hypothesis.

It would be *absurd* to measure with a variable standard. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 44.

—**Syn.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, *Stupid*, *Irrational*, *Unreasonable*, *Preposterous*, *Infatuated*, ridiculous, nonsensical, senseless, absurdness, unwise, ill-judged, illadvised. (See *foolish*.) *Foolish*, *absurd*, and *preposterous* imply a contradiction of common sense. *Stupid* is disgrace from *foolish*, which is commonly applied where the contradiction is small or trivial. That which is *foolish* is characterized by weakness of mind, and provokes our contempt. That which is *silly* is still weaker, and more contemptible in its lack of sense; *silly* is the extreme in that direction. That which is *absurd* does not directly suggest weakness of mind, but it is glaringly opposed to common sense and reason: as, that a thing should be unjust to both is absurd. That which is *preposterous* is the height of absurdity, an absurdity as conspicuous as getting a thing wrong side before; it excites amazement that any one should be capable of such an extreme of foolishness. That which is *irrational* is contrary to reason, but not especially to common sense. *Unreasonable* is more often used of the relation of men to each other; it implies less discredit to the understanding, but more to the will, indicating an unwillingness to conform to reason. *Irrational* ideas, conclusions; *unreasonable* demands, assumptions, people. An *infatuated* person is so possessed by misleading idea or passion that his thoughts and conduct are controlled by it and turned into folly. He who is *stupid* appears to have little intelligence; that which is *stupid* in him would be natural in a person whose powers of reasoning are defective or suspended.

'Tis a fault to heaven,
A fault against the dead, a fault to nature,
To reason most *absurd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 2.

From most *silly* novels we can at least extract a laugh; but those of modern days are school-boy's tales, a ponderous, a leaden kind of inanity, under which we groan.

George Eliot, Silly Novels.

How wayward is this *foolish* love! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., I. 2.

A man who cannot write with wit on a proper subject is dull and *stupid*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
For that were *stupid* and *irrational*.
Jean Baillie, Basil.

She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth.
Addison.

Though the error be easily fallen into, it is manifestly *preposterous*. *Jer. Taylor.*

The people are so *infatuated* that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is chuck up in prison for't.
Addison, Tatler, No. 244.

II. *n.* An unreasonable person or thing; one who or that which is characterized by unreasonableness, folly, or absurdity. [Rare.]

This arch *absurd*, that will and folly settles.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 221.

absurdity (ab-sėr'di-ti), *n.*; pl. *absurdities* (-tiz). [= F. *absurdité* = Sp. *absurdidad* = Pg. *absurdidade* = It. *assurdità*, < L. *absurdita(t-)s*, absurdity, < *absurdus*: see *absurd*.] **1.** The state or quality of being absurd or unreasonable; with obvious truth, reason, or sound judgment; want of rationality or common sense: as, the *absurdity* of using arguments to a madman.

The *absurdity* involved in exacting an inexorable concealment from those who had nothing to reveal.
De Quincey, Essenes, II.

2. That which is absurd; an absurd action, statement, argument, custom, etc.: as, the *absurdities* of men; your explanation involves a gross *absurdity*.

And this *absurdity*—for such it really is—we see every day—people attending to the difficult science of matters which they presume to know by spite but not by art.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, xii.

—**Syn. 1.** Absurdness, silliness, unreasonableness, self-contradiction, preposterousness, inconsistency. See *folly*.

absurdly (ab-sėrd'li), *adv.* In an absurd manner; in a manner inconsistent with reason or obvious propriety.

absurdness (ab-sėrd'nes), *n.* Same as *absurdity*.

abtermin (ab-tėr'min), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *terminus*, end.] From the terminus or end; applied to electric currents which pass in a muscular fiber from its extremities toward its center.

abthain, abthane (ab'thān), *n.* [Sc.; formerly also spelled *abthein*, *abthen*, *abthan*, *abbathein*, *etc.*; < Mlt. *abbathanus*, an abbacy, < Gael. *abthaine*, an abbacy. The origin of Mlt. *abbathania* not being known, it came to be regarded as the office or dignity of an imaginary *abthanus*, a word invented by Fordun, and explained as 'superior thane,' as if < L. *abbas*, father (see *abbot*), + Mlt. *thanus*, E. *thane*.] **1.** An abbacy (in the early Scottish church).—**2.** Erroneously, a superior thane.

abthainry, abthanrie (ab'thān-ri), *n.* [Sc., < *abthain, abthane*, + *-ry*.] **1.** The territory and jurisdiction of an abbot; an abbacy.—**2.** Erroneously, the jurisdiction of the supposed abthain. See *abthain*, **2**.

abthanage (ab'thā-nāj), *n.* Same as *abthainry*.

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abucco (a-bŭk'kō), *n.* [A native term.] A weight nearly equal to half a pound avoirdupois, used in Burma.

abulia (a-bū'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀβουλία*, ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness, < *ἀβούλος*, ill-advised, thoughtless, < *a-* priv. + *βουλή*, advice, counsel.] A form of mental derangement in which volition is impaired or lost. Also written *aboulia*.

abulomania (a-bū-lō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀβουλος*, ill-advised, thoughtless, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as *abulia*. Also written *aboulomania*.

abumbral (ab-um'bral), *a.* Same as *abumbrellar*.

abumbrellar (ab-um-brel'lär), *a.* [< L. *ab*, from, + NL. *umbrella*, the disk of acalephæ.] Turned away from the umbrella or disk; applied to the surface of the velum or marginal ridge of medusæ or sea-blubbers, and opposed to *adumbrellar* (which see).

abuna (a-bū'nä), *n.* [Ethiopic and Ar. *abû-na*, our father. Cf. *abba*.] The head of the Christian church in Abyssinia. See *Abyssinian*.

abundance (a-bun'dans), *n.* [< ME. *abundance*, *habundance*, *aboundance* (see *aboundance*), < OF. *abundance*, < L. *abundantia*, abundance, < *abundare*, abound; see *abound*.] 1. A copious supply or quantity; overflowing plenteousness; unrestricted sufficiency: strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used in number; as, an *abundance* of corn, or of people; to have money in great *abundance*.

By reason of the *abundance* of his horses their dust shall cover thee. Ezek. xxvi. 10.

2. Overflowing fullness or affluence; repletion; amplitude of means or resources.

Out of the *abundance* of the heart the mouth speaketh. Mat. xii. 34.

The *abundance* [of Chaucer] is a continual fulness within the fixed limits of good taste; that of Ariosto is superabundance in overflow. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 260.

= Syn. *Exuberance*, *Profusion*, etc. (see *plenty*); plenteousness, plentifulness, plenty, sufficiency, copiousness, ampleness, luxuriance, supply. See *affluence*.

abundancy (a-bun'dan-si), *n.* The state or quality of being abundant.

abundant (a-bun'dant), *a.* [< ME. *abundant*, *habundant*, *aboundant*, < OF. *abondant*, *habondant*, < L. *abundant*(-)*s*, ppr. of *abundare*, overflow: see *abound*.] 1. Plentiful; present in great quantity; fully sufficient: as, an *abundant* supply.

Thy *abundant* goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot in thy digressing son.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

The history of our species is a history of the evils that have flowed from a source as tainted as it is *abundant*.
Burke.

2. Possessing in great quantity; copiously supplied; having great plenty; abounding: followed by *in*.

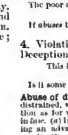
The Lord . . . *abundant* in goodness and truth.
Ex. xxxiv. 6.

Abundant definition. See *definition*.—**Abundant number**, in *arith.*, a number the sum of whose aliquot parts exceeds the number itself. Thus, 12 is an abundant number, for the sum of its aliquot parts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6) is 16. It is thus distinguished from a *perfect* number, which is equal to the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 6 = 1 + 2 + 3; and from a *deficient* number, which is greater than the sum of all its aliquot parts, as 14, which is greater than 1 + 2 + 7. = **Syn.** Plentiful, plenteous, copious, ample, exuberant, lavish, overflowing, rich, large, great, bountiful, teeming. See *ample*.

abundantly (a-bun'dant-li), *adv.* In a plentiful or sufficient degree; fully; amply; plentifully.

abune (a-bün'; Scotch pron. a-bin'), *adv.*, and *prep.* [Contr. < ME. *aburen*, *aboven* (pron. a-bō'ven), < AS. *abufan*: see *above*.] Above; beyond; in a greater or higher degree. Also written *aboon*. [Scotch.]

ab urbe condita (ab ėr'bē kon'di-tä). [L.; lit., from the city founded: *ab*, from; *urbe*, abl. of *urbs*, city; *condita*, fem. pp. of *condere*, put together, establish.] From the founding of the city, that is, of Rome, B. C. 753, the beginning of the Roman era. Usually abbreviated to *A. U. C.* (which see).



Aburria carunculata.

Aburria (a-bur'i-ä), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin.] A genus of guans, of which the type is the wattled guan, *Penelope aburri* or *Aburria carunculata*, of South America. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

aburton (a-bėr'tọn), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *burton*: see *burton*.] *Naut.*, placed athwartships in the hold: said of casks.

abusable (a-bū'za-bl), *a.* [< *abuse* + *-able*.] Capable of being abused.

abusage (a-bū'zāj), *n.* Same as *abuse*.

abuse (a-būz'), *v.* I. pret. and pp. *abused*, ppr. *abusing*. [< ME. *abusen*, < OF. *abuser* (F. *abuser*), < ML. *abusare*, freq. of L. *abuti*, pp. *abusus*, use up, consume, misuse, abuse, < *ab*, from, mis-, + *uti*, use: see *use*, *v.*] 1. To use ill; misuse; put to a wrong or bad use; divert from the proper use; misapply: as, to *abuse* rights or privileges; to *abuse* words.

They that use this world as not *abusing* it. 1 Cor. vii. 31.

The highest proof of virtue is to possess boundless power without *abusing* it. *Macaulay*, Addison.

2. To do wrong to; err injuriously toward; injure; disgrace; dishonor.

I swear, 'tis better to be much *abused*
Than lost to know't a little. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

Poor soul, thy face is much *abused* with tears. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1.

3. To violate; ravish; defile. Obs. To attack with contumelious language; revile.—5. To deceive; impose on; mislead.

You are a great deal *abused* in too bold a persuasion. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5.

Not be with all these tempting words *abused*.
Pope, tr. of Ovid, Sappho to Phaon, l. 67.

It concerns all wise men that would not be to be earnest with their immortal souls not to *abuse* themselves with a false confidence, a thing so easily taken up, and so hardly laid down. *South.*

= **Syn.** 1. To *abuse*, *misuse*, misapply, misemploy, pervert, profane, misemploy, misapprehend, misconstrue, misinterpret. *Misuse* conveys more particularly the idea of using inappropriately, *abuse* that of treating injuriously. In general, *abuse* is stronger than *misuse*.

So a fool is one that hath lost his wisdom, . . . not one that wants reason, but *abuses* his reason.
Charnock, Attributes.

From out the purple grape
Crushed the sweet poison of misused wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

2. To maltreat, ill-use, injure. 4. To revile, reproach, vilify, rate, berate, scold, rail at.

abuse (a-būs'), *n.* [= F. *abus* = Sp. Pg. It. *abuso*, < L. *abusus*, a using up, < *abuti*, pp. *abusus*, use up, misuse: see *abuse*, *v.*] I. Ill use; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose; improper use or application; as, an *abuse* of words; an *abuse* of civil rights, or of religious privileges; *abuse* of advantages; *abuse* of words.

Perverts lest things
To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use.
Milton, P. L., iv. 394.

And thus he bore without *abuse*
The grand old name of gentleman.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

A daring *abuse* of the liberty of conscience.
Irving, Knickerbocker.

2. Ill treatment of a person; injury; insult; dishonor; especially, ill treatment in words; contumelious language.

I, dark in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.
Milton, S. A., l. 76.

3. A corrupt practice or custom; an offense; a crime; a fault: as, the *abuses* of government.

The poor *abuse* of the time want countenance.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

If *abuses* be not remedied, they will certainly increase.
Swift, Adv. of Bridge.

4. Violation; defilement: as, self-*abuse*.—5†. Deception.

This is a strange *abuse*.—Let's see thy face.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

Is it some *abuse*, or no such thing? *Shak.*, Hum., iv. 7.

Abuse of distress, in *law*, use of an animal or chattel distrained, which makes the distrainer liable to prosecution or for wrongful appropriation.—**Abuse of process**, in *law*, (a) intentional irregularity for the purpose of gaining an advantage over one's opponent. More commonly, the use of legal process (it may be in a manner formally regular) for an illegal purpose; perversion of the forms of law, as making a criminal complaint merely to coerce payment of a debt, or wantonly selling very valuable property on execution in order to collect a trifling sum. = **Syn.** 1. Misuse, perversion, profanation, prostitution.—2. *Abuse*, *Invective*, maltreatment, outrage; vituperation, contumely, scolding, reviling, aspersion, slander, obloquy. (See *invective*.) "*Abuse* as compared with *invective* is more personal and coarse, being conveyed in harsh and unseemly terms, and effected by angry feeling and bitter temper. *Invective* is more commonly aimed at character or conduct, and may be conveyed in writing and in refined language, and dictated by indignation against what is in itself blameworthy. It often, however, means simply abuse under such restraints as are imposed by position and education." *J. Smith.*

abuseful (a-būs'fụl), *a.* Using or practising abuse; abusive. [Rare or obsolete.]

The *abuseful* names of heretics and schismatics.
Up. Barlow, Remains, p. 397.

abuser (a-bū'zėr), *n.* 1. One who abuses, in speech or behavior; one who deceives.

Next thou, th' *abuser* of thy prince's ear.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

2. A ravisher.

That vile *abuser* of young maidens.
Fletcher, Faithful Shep., v. 1.

abusion (a-bū'zhọn), *n.* [< ME. *abusion*, < OF. *abusion* = Pr. *abuzio* = Sp. *abusion* = Pg. *abusão* = It. *abusione*, < L. *abusio*(*n*-), misuse, in rhet. catachresis, < *abuti*, pp. *abusus*, misuse: see *abuse*, *v.*] 1. Misuse; evil or corrupt usage; violation of right or propriety.

Redress the *abusions* and exactions
Act of Parl. No. xxxiii. (23 Hen. VIII.).

Shame light on him, that through so false illusion,
Doth turne the name of Neighbors to *abusion*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 220.

2. Reproachful or contumelious language; insult.—3. Deceit; illusion.

They spoken of magic and *abusion*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 116.

abusive (a-bū'siv), *a.* [= F. *abusif* = Sp. Pg. It. *abusivo*, < L. *abusivus*, misapplied, improper, < *abuti*, pp. *abusus*, misuse: see *abuse*, *v.*] 1. Practising abuse; using harsh words or ill treatment; as, an *abusive* author; an *abusive* fellow.—2. Characterized by or containing abuse; marked by contumely or ill use; harsh; ill-natured; injurious.

An *abusive*, scurrilous style passes for satire, and a dull scheme of party invention is called fine writing.
Addison, Spectator, No. 125.

One from all Grub-street will my fame defend,
And, more *abusive*, calls himself my friend.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 112.

3. Marked by or full of abuses; corrupt: as, an *abusive* exercise of power.

A very extensive and zealous party was formed (in France), which acquired the appellation of the Patriotic party, who, accused of the *abusive* government under which they lived, sighed for occasions of reforming it.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 56.

4†. Misleading, or tending to mislead; employed by misuse; improper.

In describing these battles, I am, for distinction sake, accustomed to use the word Parliamentary properly, according to the *abusive* acception thereof for these latter years. *Fuller*, Worthies, i. xviii.

= **Syn.** 1 and 2. Insolent, insulting, offensive, scurrilous, rabid, reproachful, opprobrious, reviling.

abusively (a-bū'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In an abusive manner; rudely; reproachfully.—2†. Improperly; by misuse.

Words being carelessly and *abusively* admitted, and as licentiously misplaced.
Glanville, Van of Darkness, xviii.

abusiveness (a-bū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language, or violence to the person; ill usage.

abut (a-but'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *abutted*, ppr. *abutting*. [< ME. *abutten*, *aboten*, < OF. *aboter*, *abuter*, about (F. *aboutir*, join end to end), < *a*, to, + *bout*, *but*, end, stuff, cf. OD. *boten*, F. *butter*, thrust, push, butt; see *butt*[1]. The mod. F. *aboutir*, arrive at, tend to, end in, depends in most of its senses upon *bout*, an end, though strictly it represents the OD. *boten*, in the sense of 'thrust toward.'] I. *intrans.* 1. To touch at the end; be contiguous; join at a border or boundary: followed by *upon*, *on*, *upon*, or *against* before the object: as, his land *abuts upon* mine; the building *abuts on* the highway; the bridge *abuts against* the solid rock.

Whose high deserved and *abutting* fronts
The perilous, narrow ocean parts asunder.
Shak., Hen. V., i. (chor.).

Steam is constantly issuing in jets from the bottom of a small ravine-like hollow, which has no exit, and which *abuts against* a range of basaltic mountains.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 2.

In the last resort all these questions of physical speculation *abut* upon a metaphysical question.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 243.

The lustrous splendour of the walls *abutting* upon the Grand Canal. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, p. 2.

2. In *ship-building*, same as *butt*, 3.—**Abutting owner**, an owner of land which abuts or joins. Thus, the owner of land bounded by a highway or river, or by a tract of land belonging to another person, is said in reference to the latter to be an *abutting owner*. The term usually implies that the relative parts actually adjoin, but in some cases loosely used without implying more than close proximity.—**Abutting power** (in an active sense), the ability of an abutment to resist the thrust or strain of the arch, as, find, etc., *abutting power* of resisting against it.—**Abutting joint**. See *abutment*, 2 (b) (2).

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II. *trans.* To cause to terminate against or in contiguity with; project, or cause to impinge upon.

Sometimes shortened to *but*.

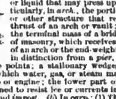
Abutilon (a-bū'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *abutilūn*, a name given by Avicenna to this or an allied genus.] A genus of polypetalous plants, natural order *Malvaceæ*, including over 70 species distributed through the warmer regions of the globe. They are often very ornamental, and several species (*A. striatum*, *venosum*, *insigne*, etc.) are frequent in gardens and greenhouses. Some Indian species furnish fiber for ropes, and in Brazil the flowers of *A. sericiflorum* are used as a vegetable.

abutment (a-but'ment), *n.* [< *abut* + *-ment*.] **1.** The state or condition of abutting.—**2.** That which abuts or borders on something else; the part or thing or abutted upon or against. Specifically — (*a*) Any body or surface designed to resist the thrust or reaction of any material structure, vapor, gas, or liquid that may press upon it; particularly, in *arch.*, the portion of a pier or other structure that receives the thrust of an arch or vault; in engin., the terminal mass of a bridge, usually of masonry, which receives the thrust of an arch or the end-weight of a truss: in distinction from a pier, which carries intermediate points; a stationary wedge, block, or surface against which water, gas, or steam may react, as in a rotary engine or engine-valve; the lower part of a dock or bridge-pier designed to resist ice or currents in a stream, etc. See *bridge* and *impost*. (*b*) In carp., (1) The shoulder of a joiner's plane between which and the plane-bit the wedge is driven. *R. H. Knight.* (2) Any piece of wood placed together with the grain of each at a right angle with the other. Their meeting forms an *abutting joint*.

Abutment. *A*, *A*, arch abutments. *B*, *B*, counterfort or ex-abutments.

Sometimes shortened to *butment*.

abutment-crane (a-but'ment-krān), *n.* [< *abutment* + *crane*, 2.] A hoisting-crane or derrick used in building piers, towers, chimneys, etc. It stands at the edge of a platform resting on the top of the work, and may be laterally raised as the work proceeds.



Abutment-crane. *A*, lattice post of building; *B*, rolled beam; *C*, wooden arm pivoted to *B*; *D*, step-bolt holding *C*, *c* to beam *B*.

abuttal (a-but'al), *n.* That part of a piece of land which abuts on or is contiguous to another: a boundary: line of contact: used mostly in the plural.

abutter (a-but'ėr), *n.* One whose property abuts: used as, the *abutters* on the street.

abutua (a-bū'tū-ä), *n.* The native Brazilian name of the root of a tall woody menispermaceous climber, *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, known in commerce under the Portuguese name of *pareira brava* (which see). Also called *buta*.

abuy (a-bī'), *v. t.* [A more consistent spelling of *obey*, which is composed of *a-*1 and *buy*.] To pay the penalty of.

> When a holy man should so dearly avoid such a slight frailty of a credulous mistaking, what shall become of our hollows and presumptuous sins?
>
> *Sp. Hall*, Sedcated Prophet (Ord. MS.).

abuzz, abuz (a-buz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.*, or *a.* [< *a*3, *prep.*, on, + *buzz*, *n.*] Buzzing; filled with buzzing sounds.

> The court was all astir and abuzz.
>
> *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii.

abvacuation (ab-vak-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ab*, from, + *vacuatio*(*n*-).: see *abevacuation*.] Same as *abevacuation*.

abvolation (ab-vō-lā'shon), *n.* [See *avolation*.] The act of flying from or away. [Rare.]

abȳ1 (a-bī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *abought* or *abyed*, ppr. *abying*. [< *a-*1 + *buy*, *abye*, *abyegan*, etc.] To buy for, buy off, < *a-* + *byegan*, buy: see *a*-1 and *buy*.] To give or pay an equivalent for; pay the penalty of; atone for; suffer for. Also spelled *abye* and *aby*.

> Ye shul it deere *abyen*. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 100.
>
> My Lord has most justly sent me to *abye* the consequences of a fault, of which he is as innocent as a sleeping babe is dreams can be of a waking man's actions.
>
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. xv.

abȳ2 (a-bī'), *v. i.* [A corrupt form of *abidel*, through influence of *aby*1. (*L. abide*2, suffer for, a corrupt form of *aby*1, through influence of *abide*1, continue.] To hold out; endure.

> But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*.
>
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 5.

Abyla (ab'i-lä), *n.* [NL.; prob. after *Abyla* (Gr. Ἄβυλα), a promontory in Africa opposite the Rock of Gibraltar.] A genus of calycophoran oceanic hydrozoans of the family *Diphyidæ*. *Quoy and Gaimard*. Also called *Abyles*. See cut under *diphyzooid*.

abymet, *n.* Same as *abysm*.

abysm (a-bizm'), *n.* [< OF. *abisme* (later *abîme*, F. *abîme*) = Pr. *abisme* = Sp. Pg. *abismo*, < ML. **abissimus*, a superl. form of ML. *abissus*, < L. *abyssus*, an abyss: see *abyss*. The spelling *abysm* (with *y* instead of *i*) is sophisticated, to bring it nearer the Greek.] A gulf; an abyss: as, "the *abysm* of hell," *Shak.*, A. and C., III. xi. 11.

abysmal (a-biz'mal), *a.* [< *abysm* + *-al*; = Sp. Pg. *abismal*.] **1.** Pertaining to an abyss; bottomless; profound; fathomless; immeasurable.

> Let me hear thy voice through this deep and black *Abysmal* night. *Whittier*, My Soul and I.
>
> The . . . Jews were struck dumb with *abysmal* terror.
>
> *Merivale*, Hist. Rome, v. 4th.

Specifically — **2.** Pertaining to great depths in the ocean: thus, species of plants found only at great depths are called *abysmal* species, and also *abyssal* (*pelagial*; fathomless; immeasurable.

abysmally (a-biz'mal-i), *adv.* Unfathomably. *George Eliot.*

abyss (a-bis'), *n.* [< L. *abyssus*, ML. *abissus*, < Gr. Ἄβυσσος, a bottomless gulf, < Ἀ- *privative* + *βυσσός*, depth, akin to *βάθος* and *βάθυς*, depth, < √*βαθ*, deep: see *bathos*.] **1.** A bottomless gulf; any deep, immeasurable space; anything profound and unfathomable, whether literally or figuratively; specifically, hell; the bottomless pit.

> Some laboured to fathom the *abysses* of metaphysical theology. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. In *her.*, the center of an escutcheon; the fesse-point.

abyss (a-bis'), *v. t.* [< *abyss*, *n.*] To engulf.

> The drooping sea-weed hears, in night *abyssed*,
> Far and more far the wave's receding shocks.
>
> *Lowell*, Sea-weed.

abyssal (a-bis'al), *a.* **1.** Relating to or like an abyss; abysmal.—**2.** Inhabiting or belonging to the depths of the ocean: as, an *abyssal* mollusk.

Both classes of animals, the pelagic and the *abyssal*, . . . possess the feature of phosphorescence.

The American, V. 258.

Abyssal zone, in *phys. geog.*, the lowest of eight biological zones into which Professor E. Forbes divided the floors of the sea, according to their bounding fix plants and animals; the zone furthest from the shore, and more than 100 fathoms deep.

Abyssinei, *a.* and *n.* Also *Abiasine*, *Abassine*; as a noun, usually in pl. *Abyssines*, etc., = F. *Abyssins* = Sp. *Abisinios* = Pg. *Abexins*; ML. *Abassini*, *Abassei*, *Abissini*, *Abissinia*, *Abassinia*, *Abassinie*, Abyssinia), < *Abusna*, < Ar. *Habaska*, Abyssinia, *Habash*, an Abyssinian, said to have reference to the mixed descent of the people, < *habash*, mixture. The natives call themselves *Itiopyaran*, their country *Itiopa*, i. e., Ethiopia.] Same as *Abyssinian*.

Abyssinian (ab-i-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Abyssinia* (*Abyssinia*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia, a country of eastern Africa, lying to the south of Nubia, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Abyssinia. Specifically — **2.** A member of the Abyssinian Church. This church was organized about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius, a missionary from Alexandria. In doctrine it is Monophysite (which see). It observes the Levitical Sabbath together with the Christian Sunday, forbids eating the flesh of unclean beasts, retains as an object of worship the model of a sacred ark called the ark of Zion, practises a form of circumcision, and celebrates a yearly feast of initiation, at which all the people are baptized. Abyssinian priests honor saints and pictures, but not images; crosses, but not crucifixes. Pontius Pilate is recounted by them a saint because he washed his hands of innocent blood. The priests may be married men, but may not marry after ordination. The shekue, or head of the Abyssinian Church, is appointed by the patriarch of Alexandria.

abzug (ab'zōg; G. pron. äp'tsōch), *n.* [G., < *abziehen*, draw off, < *ab*, < *ap*, off, + *ziehen*, related to E. *tug* and *tow*1.] In *metal.*, the first scum appearing on the surface of lead in the cupel. Nearly equivalent to *abstrich* (which see).

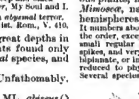
ac, *n.* [Early ME. *ac*, < AS. *āc*, oak: see *oak*.] The early form of *oak*, preserved (through the shortening of the vowel before two consonants) in certain place-names (whence surnames): as, *Acton* (< AS. *Actūn*), literally, oak-town, or dwelling among the oaks; *Ackley* or *Ackley*, also *Oakley* (< AS. *Ācleāh*), literally, oak-lea.

ac-. A prefix, assimilated form of *ad-* before *c* and *q*, as in *accede*, *acquire*, etc.; also an accommodated form of other prefixes, as in *accurse*, *acology*, *accumber*, etc. See these words.

-ac. [< F. *-aque*, < L. *-acus*, Gr. *-ακος*: see *-ic*.] An adjective-suffix of Greek or Latin origin, as in *cardiac*, *maniac*, *illiac*, etc. It is always preceded by *a*, and, like *-ic*, may take the additional suffix *-al*.

A. C. An abbreviation of (1) Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ, used in chronology in the same sense as B. C.; (2) *arma corporis*.

acacia (a-kā'shiā), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. D. *acacia* = G. *acacie*, < L. *acacia*, < Gr. *ἀκακία*, a thorny Egyptian tree, the acacia, appar. reduplicated from **ἀγ-κα*, seen in *ἄκις*, a point, thorn, *ἀκή*, a point, L. *acutus*, sharp, *acus*, needle, etc.: see *acute*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A genus of shrubby or arborescent plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Mimoseæ*, natives of the warm regions of both hemispheres, especially of Australia and Africa. It numbers about 460 species, and is the largest genus of the order, excepting *Astragalus*. It is distinguished by small regular flowers in globose heads or cylindrical spikes, and very numerous free stamens. The leaves are bipinnate, or in very many of the Australian species are reduced to phyllodia, with their edges also vertical. Several species are valuable for the gum which they



Acacia Arabica.

exude. The bark and pods are frequently used in tanning, and the aqueous extract of the wood of some Indian species forms the catechu of commerce. Many species furnish excellent timber, and many others are cultivated for ornament.—**2.** *Farnesiana* both for ornament and for the perfume of its flowers.

2. A plant of the genus *Acacia*.—**3.** The popular name of several plants of other genera. The *green-barked acacia* of Arizona is *Parkinsonia Torreyana*. *False* and *bastard acacia* are names sometimes applied to the locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*. The rose or *prickly acacia* is *Robinia hispida*. The name *three-thorned acacia* is sometimes given to the honey-locust, *Gleditschia triacanthos*.

4. In *med.*, the inspissated juice of several species of *Acacia*, popularly known as *gum arabic* (which see, under *gum*2).—**5.** A name given by antiquaries to an object resembling a roll of cloth, seen in the hands of consuls and emperors of the Lower Empire as represented on medals. It is supposed to have been unfurled by them at festivals as a signal for the games to begin.

Acacian (a-kā'shian), *n.* [The proper name *Acacius*, Gr. *Ἀκάκιος*, is equiv. to *Innocent*, < Gr. *ἀκακος*, innocent, guileless: see *acacy*.] In *eccles. hist.*, a member of a sect or school of moderate Arians of the fourth century, named Acacians from their leader, Acacius, bishop of Cæsarea. Some of the new sect maintained that the Son, though similar to the Father, was not the same; others, that he was both distinct and dissimilar. As a body they finally accepted the Nicene doctrine.

acacia-tree (a-kā'shiā-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to the false acacia or locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*.

acacin, acacine (ak'a-sin), *n.* [< *acacia* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] Gum arabic. *Watts.*

acacio (a-kā'shiō), *n.* [A form of *acajou*, spar, a simulation of *acacia*, with which it has no connection.] Same as *acajou*, 3.

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acacy (ak'ă-si), *n.* [< L. as if **acacia*, < Gr. ἀκακία, guilelessness, < ἄκακος, innocent, < ἀ- priv. + κακός, bad.] Freedom from malice. *Bailey.*

Academe (ak'ă-dēm), *n.* [< L. *academia*: see *academy*.] 1. The grove and gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught; the Academy; figuratively, any place of similar character.

The softer Adams of your *Academe*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hence—2. [*l. c.*] An academy; a place for philosophic and literary intercourse or instruction.

Nor hath fair Europe her vast tenants throughout
An *academe* of note I boast not about.
Howell.

academial (ak-ą-dē'mi-al), *a.* Pertaining to an academy; academical. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

academian (ak-ą-dē'mi-an), *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

That new discarded *academian*.
Marston, Scourge of Vill., ii. 6.

academic (ak-ą-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *académique* = Sp. Pg. *académico* = It. *accademico*, < L. *academicus*, < Gr. *Ἀκαδημικός*, pertaining to the *Ἀκαδήμεια*: see *academy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Academy of Athens, or to Plato and his followers, from his having taught there: as, the *Academic* groves; the *Academic* school or philosophy.—2. Pertaining to an advanced institution of learning, as a college, a university, or an academy; relating to or connected with higher education: in this and the following senses often, and in the third generally, written *academical*: as, *academic* studies; an *academical* degree.

Those products of dreaming indolence . . . no more constituted a literature than a boy's theme or college studies from the pupils of a royal institution can constitute a school of fine arts. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

3. Relating to that department of a university or university which is concerned with classical, mathematical, and general literary studies, as distinguished from the professional and scientific departments; designed for culture as opposed to special instruction. [U. S.]—4. Of or pertaining to an academy or association of adepts; marked by or worthy of the high character or methods of such an academy; hence, conforming to set rules and traditions; speculative; formal; conventional: as, *academical* proceedings; an *academical* controversy; an *academic* figure (in art).

The tone of Lord Chesterfield has always been the tone of our old aristocracy: a tone of ease and propriety, above all things free from the stiffness of pedantry or *academic* rigor. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

For the question is no longer the *academic* one: "Is it wise to give every man the ballot?" but rather the practical one: "Is it prudent to deprive any man of it any longer?" *Lowell*, Democracy.

Figure of academic proportions, in *painting*, a figure of a little less than half the natural size, drawn by the custom for pupils to draw from the antique and from life; also, a figure in an attitude studied from the nude by instructors in studios from life, for the purpose of displaying muscular action, from which the best are taken; hence, an *academic figure, composition*, etc., is one which appears conventional or unspontaneous, and smacks of prudence with or adherence to fixed rules and traditions.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] One who professed to adhere to the philosophy of Plato.—2. A student in a college or university: as, "a young *academic*," *Watts*, Imp. of Mind.

academical (ak-ą-dem'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Same as *academic*, but very rarely in sense 1.

II. *n.* 1. A member of an academy.—2. pl. In Great Britain, the cap and gown worn by the officers and students of a school or college.

At first he snatch up his cap and gown, as though he were going out. . . . On second thoughts, however, he threw his *academicals* back on to the sofa.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, vii.

academically (ak-ą-dem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an academical manner; as an academic.

academician (ak-kad-e-mish'an), *n.* [< F. *académicien*, < NL. **academicianus*, < L. *academicus*: see *academic*.] A member of an academy or a society for promoting arts and sciences. Particularly—(*a*) A member of the British Royal Academy of Arts: commonly called *Royal Academician*, and abbreviated *R. A.* (*b*) A member of the French Academy. (*c*) A full member of the National Academy of Design of New York. (*d*) A member of the National Academy of Sciences. [U. S.] See *associate*, 4, and *academy*, 3.

academicism (ak-ą-dem'i-sizm), *n.* The mode of teaching or of procedure in an academy; an academical mannerism, as of painting.

Academics (ak-ą-dem'iks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *academic*.] The Platonic philosophy; Platonism.

Academism (a-kad'e-mizm), *n.* The doctrines of the Academic philosophers; Platonism.

academist (a-kad'e-mist), *n.* [*academy* + *-ist*; = F. *académiste*, academician, < It. *accademista* = Sp. *academista*, a pupil in a riding-school.] 1. [*cap.*] An Academic philosopher.—2. A member or of a student in an academy.

academy (a-kad'e-mi), *n.*; pl. *academies* (-miz). [< F. *académie* = Sp. Pg. *academia* = It. *accademia*, < L. *academia*, sometimes *academius*, < Gr. *Ἀκαδήμεια*, less properly *Ἀκάδημος*, a plot of ground in the suburbs of Athens, < *Ἀκάδημος*, L. *Academus*, a reputed hero (θεός).] 1. [*cap.*] Originally, a public pleasure-ground of Athens, consecrated to Athena and other divinities, containing a grove and gymnasium, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conversations; hence, Plato and his followers collectively; the members of the school of Plato. The *Academy*, which lasted from Plato to Cicero, consisted of several distinct schools. Their number is variously given. Cicero recognized only two, the *old* and the *new Academies*, and this division has been generally adopted; others, however, distinguish as many as five Academies.

Had the poor vulgar rout only been abused into such libidinous superstition, as to adore a mantle or a sandal, it might not so much be wondered at; but for the *Academy* to own such a paradox,—this was without excuse. *Sanderson*, Sermons, II. 240.

2. A superior school or institution of learning. Specifically—(*a*) A school for instruction in a particular art or science: as, a military or naval *academy*. (*b*) In the United States, a school or seminary holding a rank between a university or college and an elementary school.

3. An association of adepts for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals. The members (academicians), who are usually divided into ordinary, honorary, and corresponding members, either select their own departments or follow those prescribed by the constitution of the society, and regularly meet to communicate the results of their labors in papers, of which the more important are afterward printed. Among the most noted institutions of this name are the five bodies composing the National Institute of France (the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and the Academy of Sciences), the Royal Academy of Arts in London, the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, etc. The chief object of the French Academy, an also of the celebrated Italian Academy della Crusca, and of the Spanish Academy, is to regulate and purify the vernacular tongue.—**Academy board**, a paper board, the surface of which is prepared for drawing or painting. **Academy figure, academy study**, an academic study; a drawing or painting of the human figure, especially of the nude, made for practice only. See *figure of academic proportions*, under *academic*.

acadialite (a-kā'di-si-līt), *n.* [*Acadia* (see *Acadian*) + *-ite*; for *-lith*, < Gr. λίθος, stone.] In *mineral.*, a variety of calcite from Nova Scotia, usually of a reddish color, found in Nova Scotia.

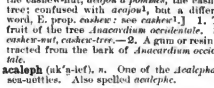
Acadian (a-kā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Acadia*, Latinized form of *Arcadia*, the name of Nova Scotia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Acadia or Nova Scotia.—**Acadian fauna**, in *zoögeog.*, the assemblage of animals—specifically, animal life of the coast-waters of North America from Labrador to Cape Cod.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Acadia or Nova Scotia; specifically, one of the original French settlers of Acadia, or of the descendants of those who were expelled in a body by the English in 1755, many of whom formed communities in Louisiana as French colony, and have retained the name.

acajou[1] (ak'a-zhō), *n.* [< F. *acajou*, It. *acagiu*, Pg. *acaju*, Sp. *acaxu*, also *caobu*, *caobana*, mahogany; prob. S. Amer.] A kind of mahogany, the wood of *Cedrela fissilis*; also applied to the true mahogany and other similar woods. See *mahogany*.

acajou[2] (ak'a-zhō), *n.* [Cf. F. *noix d'acajou*, the cashew-nut, *acajou à pommes*, the cashew-tree; confused with *acajou*[1], but a different word, E. prop. *cashew*: see *cashew*[1].] 1. The fruit of the tree *Anacardium occidentale*. See *cashew-nut*, *cashew-tree*.—2. A gum or resin extracted from the bark of *Anacardium occidentale*.

acaleph (ak'a-lef), *n.* One of the *Acalephæ* or sea-nettles. Also spelled *acalephe*.



Acalephs.
1, *Rhizostoma cuvieri*. 2, *Medusa pelagica*.

Acalepha (ak-a-lē'fa), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **acalephus*, adj.: < Gr. ἀκαλήφη, sea-nettle, a sea-nettle: Cf. *Acalephæ*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the third class of *Radiata*, a heterogeneous group now broken up or retained in a much modified and restricted sense. See *Acalephæ*. The leading genera of Cuvierian *acalephs* were *Medusa*, *Cyanea*, *Rhizostoma*, *Astonia*, *Beroe*, and *Cestum*, comprising the *Acalephæ simplices*, with *Physalia*, *Diphyes*, and *Diphyes*, constituting the *Acalephæ hydrostatica*.

Acalephæ (ak-a-lē'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sing. *acalepha*), < Gr. ἀκαλήφη, a nettle, also a mollusk (*Urtica marina*) which stings like a nettle.] A name given to a large number of marine animals included in the subkingdom *Calenterata*, and represented chiefly by the *Medusidæ* and their allies, in popular language known as sea-nettles, sea-blubbers, jelly-fish, etc.; later forms once included under it are the *Ctenophora* and *Lucernariada* both in class *Hydrozoa*, and the *Ctenophora* (in class *Actinozoa*). Also spelled *Acalephæ*. *Acalephæ*, the *Medusidæ*, are gelatinous, free-swimming animals, consisting of an umbrella-shaped disk containing canals which radiate from the center, whence hangs the digestive cavity. All have thread-cells for activating organs (*nematophores*) which discharge minute barbed structures, irritating the skin like the sting of a nettle; hence the name of the group.

acalephan (ak-a-lē'fan), *a.* and *n.* = F. pertaining to the *Acalephæ*.

II. *n.* An acaleph.

acalephe (ak'a-lef), *n.* See *acaleph*.

acalephoid (ak-a-lē'foid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀκαλήφη, a sea-nettle, + εἶδος, form.] Like an acaleph or sea-nettle; of the nature of or resembling an acaleph.

acalycal (a-kal'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κᾶλυξ, calyx, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, inserted on the receptacle without adhesion to the calyx: said of stamens.

acalycine (a-kal'i-sin), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κᾶλυξ, L. *calyx*, a cup, + *-ine*[1]: see *calyx*.] In *bot.*, same as *acalycal*.

acalycinous (ak-a-lis'i-nus), *a.* Same as *acalycine*.

acalyculate (ak-a-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- priv. + NL. *calyculus* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having no calyculus or accessory calyx. *N. E. D.*

Acalyptratæ (ak'a-lip-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + *Calyptratæ*, q. v.] A section of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, which, with the exception of the *Anthomyidæ*, are characterized by the absence of the membranous lobes above the halteres or poising-wings, whence the name: contrasted with *Calyptratæ*.

acampsia (a-kamp'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκαμψία, inflexibility, < ἄκαμπτος, unbent, rigid, < ἀ- priv. + κάμπτειν, bent.] Inflexibility of a joint. See *ankylosis*.

acampsy (a-kamp'si), *n.* Same as *acampsia*.

acanaceous (ak-a-nā'shius), *a.* [L. *acus-us*, Gr. ἀκουή, a needle, + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, of, *a*k*in*, or pertaining to the spinach (*Spinacia oleracea*).

acanaphid (a-kan'a-fid), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀκανής, a kind of wild pear, + *-aphid*.] In *bot.*, armed with prickles: said of some rigid prickly plants, as the pineapple.

acandelabrous (ak-an-del'a-brus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *candelabrous*.] In *bot.*, not branching like a candlestick: said of arbescuses of symmetrical form, having an upright central stem or shaft.

Acanonia (ak-a-nō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL.; a fuller form *Acanaonia* occurs; formation uncertain.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Acanonieæ*.

Acanoniidæ (ak-ą-nō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanonia* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, one of the thirteen subfamilies into which the family *Palpicornes* (which see) has been divided. [The regular form of the word as a subfamily-name would be *Acanoniinæ*.]

acanth (a-kanth'), *n.*: pl. *acanthæ* (-thē). [NL., < Gr. ἄκανθα, a prickle, thorn, spine, a prickly plant, a thorny tree, the spine (of fish, serpents), one of the bony processes of the vertebræ, < ἄκη, a point. Cf. *Acanthus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a prickle.—2. In *zoöl.*, a spine or prickly fin.—3. In *anat.*: (*a*) One of the spinous processes of the vertebræ. (*b*) The vertebral column as a whole.—4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

acanthabolus (ak-an-thab'ō-lus), *n.* [Gr. ἄκανθα, spine, + βόλος, a throw.] In *bot.*, same as *acanthobolus*.

Acanthaceæ (ak-an-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthus* + *-aceæ*.] A large natural order of gamopetalous plants, allied to the *Scrophulariaceæ*. They are herbaceous or shrubby, with opposite leaves, irregular flowers, and two or four stamens, and are of little economic value. Several genera (*Justicia*, *Ruellia*, *Thunbergia*, etc.) are very ornamental and are frequent in cultivation.

acanthaceous (ak-an-thā'shius), *a.* [NL. *acanthaceæ*: see *acantha* and *-aceous*.] 1. Armed with prickles, as a plant.—2. Belonging to the order *Acanthaceæ*; of the type of the acanthus.

acanthæ, *n.* Plural of *acantha*.

Acantharia (ak-an-thâ'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, spine.] An order of radiolarians. See *Radiolaria*.

acantharian (ak-an-thâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acantharia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acantharia*.

Acanthia (a-kan'thi-ă), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, thorn.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects. *Fabricius.* The name is used by some as synonymous with *Notonecta* or with *Cimex*.

acanthias (a-kan'thi-as), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a kind of shark, prob. *Squalus acanthias*, ⟨*ἄκανθα*, a thorn, prickle.] A genus of sharks, containing such as the dogfish, *A. vulgaris*, type of the family *Acanthiidæ*.

acanthichthyosis (ak-an-thik-thi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, spinous fish-skin disease. See *ichthyosis*.

Acanthiidæ (ak-an-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthia* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of heteropterous insects, taking name from the genus *Acanthia*. Also written *Acanthiidæ*.

Acanthiidæ2 (ak-an-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthus* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of teleostean fishes, taking name from the genus *Acanthias*. Also written *Acanthidæ*, *Acanthiadæ*.

acanthine (a-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* [⟨L. *acanthinus*, ⟨Gr. *ἀκάνθινος*, thorny, ⟨*ἄκανθος*, the thorn-wood, ⟨*ἄκανθα*, prickle, thorn, ⟨*ἄκη*, a point.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Acanthus*.—2. In *arch.*, ornamented with acanthus-leaves.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, a fillet or other molding ornamented with the acanthus-leaf. *Buchanan*, Dict. Sci. See cut under *Acanthus*.

Acanthis (a-kan'this), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, ⟨*ἄκανθα*, a thorn, a thistle.] 1. A genus of fringilline birds, containing the linnets or siskins, the goldfinches, and also the redpolls. *Bechstein*, 1803. Now little used.—2. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Serres*, 1816.

Acanthisittidæ (a-kan-thi-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthisitta*, the typical genus (⟨Gr. *ἀκανθίς*, the goldfinch or the linnet, + *σίττη*, the nuthatch, *Sitta europæa*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Xenicidæ*.

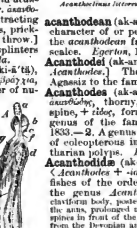
acanthite (a-kan'thīt), *n.* [⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *-ite*2.] A mineral, a sulphid of silver having the same composition as argentite, but differing in crystalline form: found at Freiberg, Saxony.

acantho-. The combining form of Greek *ἄκανθα*, thorn, meaning "thorn" or "thorny."

acanthoblus (ak-an-thob'li-us), *n.*; pl. *acanthobli* (-lī). [NL., less correctly *acanthobotus*, contr. *acanthulus*; also in E. and F. form *acanthobole*, less correctly *acanthobole*; ⟨Gr. *ἀκανθο-βόλος*, a surgical instrument for extracting bones, also lit., as adj., shooting thorns, prickling, ⟨*ἄκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] An instrument used for extracting splinters from a wound. Formerly called *rotella*.

Acanthobranchiata (a-kan'thō-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *βράγχια*, L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *-ata*.] A suborder of dibranchiate gastropods with spines in the bases of the branchial tentacles. It includes the families *Dorididæ* and *Polyceridæ* (which see). *M. Sars.*

acanthocarpous (a-kan'thō-kär'pus), *a.* [⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit covered with spines.


Echinorhynchus of the Flounder, Illustrating *Acanthocephali*.

A, dorsal aspect; *B*, profile view; *C*, anterior enlargement of the body; *D*, neck, or constriction between the foregoing and the rest of the body; *a*, posterior funnel; *b*, tentacles; *c*, ligaments; *d*, superior or dorsal tubular muscle; *e*, inferior muscles of proboscis; *f*, ganglion; *g*, penis or male organ; *h*, fleshy extremity of stem of the proboscis; *i*, ganglion; *k*, vascular space; *l*, outer wall; *m*, outer coat; *n*, tubular band, with the nerve; *o*, *o*, muscular bands; *p*, suspensorium of genitals.

acanthocephalan (a-kan-thō-sef'a-lan), *n.* One of the *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephali (a-kan-thō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* Same as *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephalina (a-kan-thō-sef-a-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthocephalus* + *-ina*.] A division of hemipterous insects, of the superfamily *Coreoidea*.

acanthocephalous (a-kan-thō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [⟨NL. *acanthocephalus*, ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having spines on the head.—2. Pertaining to the *Acanthocephala*.

Acanthocephalus (a-kan-thō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL.; see *acanthocephalous*.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the *Acanthocephalina* (which see). *A. cimicis* is a large bug of the extreme southern United States; *A. arcuatus* is another example of this genus.

acanthocladous (ak-an-thok'la-dus), *a.* [⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, + *κλάδος*, a shoot, branch.] In *bot.*, having spiny branches.

acanthoclinid (ak-an-thok'li-nid), *n.* [*Acanthoclinidæ*.] One of the *Acanthoclinidæ*.

Acanthoclinidæ (ak-an-thō-klin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthoclinus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of blennioform acanthopterygian fishes, having numerous anal spines. Only one genus, *Acanthoclinus*, is known; it is peculiar to the Pacific ocean, the typical species, *A. littoreus*, being found in New Zealand.

Acanthoclinus (a-kan-thō-klī'nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a spine, + NL. *clinus*, a blennioid fish: see *Clinus*.] A genus of fishes representing the family *Acanthoclinidæ* (which see). *Jenyns*, 1842.

Acanthoclinus littoreus. (From "Zoölogy of the Beagle.")

acanthodean (ak-an-thō'dē-an), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to *Acanthodes*: as, the *acanthodean* family of fishes; *acanthodean* scales. *Egerton*, 1861.

Acanthodei (ak-an-thō'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Acanthodes*.] The name originally given by Agassiz to the family *Acanthodidæ* (which see).

acanthodelphous (ak-an-thō'del-fus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκανθόδελφος*, thorny, spinous, ⟨*ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *ἀδελφός*, form.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Acanthodidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of crustaceans.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects.—4. A genus of zoantharian polyps. *Dybowski*, 1873.

Acanthodidæ (ak-an-thod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct fishes of the order *Acanthodoidea*, typified by the genus *Acanthodes*. They had a compressed elvifera body, posterior dorsal fin nearly opposite to the anus, prolonged upper tail-lobe, and well-developed spines in front of the fins. The only species known are from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. Also used by Huxley as a subordinal name for the *Acanthodoidea*.

Acanthodini (a-kan-thō-dī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthodes* + *-ini*.] The fossil ganoids of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, connecting the ganoids and selachians, having a cartilaginous skeleton, heterocercal tail, small rhomboidal scales, and a fulcrum before each fin. It includes such genera as *Acanthodes*, *Chiracanthus*, *Diplacanthus*, etc.

Acanthodoidea (a-kan-thō-doi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthodes* + *-oidea*.] An order of extinct fishes of the ganoid series, with a cartilaginous skeleton, heterocercal caudal fin, shagreen-like scales, no opercular bones, and the external rays of the pectoral and ventral fins developed as spines. The chief family is *Acanthodidæ*.

Acanthoganoidei (a-kan'thō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *γανοειδής*, luster, + *εἶδος*, form: see *ganoid*.] A superorder of extinct paleozoic fishes, consisting only of the order *Acanthodoidea*.

Acanthoglossata (a-kan-thō-glos'tā), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.] A genus of aculeated monotremous ant-eaters of the family *Tachyglossidæ*. It differs from *Tachyglossus* in the vertebral formula (cervical 7, dorsal 17, lumbar 4, sacral 3, caudal 12), in having manual phalanges of claws short, in the simple middle digit of each foot, in the much-lengthened and decurved snout, and in the spatulate tongue with three rows of recurved spines. The type and only species is *A. bruijnii*, lately discovered in New Guinea. The generic name is antedated by *Zaglossus* of Gill, *Geology*, 1872.

acanthoid (ak-an'thoid), *a.* [⟨*acantha*, spine, + *-oid*. ⟨Gr. *ἀκανθώδης*.] Spiny; spinous.

Acanthoidea (ak-an-thoi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acanthoid* and *Acanthodes*.] In *conch.*, regular *Chitonidæ*, with insertion-plates sharp and grooved externally, eaves furrowed beneath, and mucro posteriorly extended. *Dall.*

acanthological (a-kan-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [⟨*acanthology*, ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *λόγος*, see *-ology*.] Of or pertaining to the study of spines.

acantholysis (ak-an-thol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *λύσις*, dissolution, ⟨*λύειν*, loose.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the stratum spinosum (prickle-cells) of the epidermis.

Acanthoma (a-kan-thō'mä), *n.*; pl. *acanthomata* (-ma-tē). [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine, + *-oma*. Cf. *acanthosis*.] In *pathol.*, a neoplasm or tumor of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, which includes the corium; a skin-cancer.

Acanthometra (a-kan-thō-met'rā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *acanthometrus*: see *acanthometrous*.] 1. The typical genus of the *Acanthometridæ*. *Müller*, 1858.—2. A genus of dipterous insects.

Acanthometræ (a-kan-thō-met'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Acanthometra*.] A suborder of acantharian radiolarians having the skeleton composed merely of radial spicules, and does not form a fenestrated shell. *Haeckel.*

Acanthometridæ (a-kan-thō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthometra* + *-idæ*.] In Mivart's system of classification, a division of radiolarians having a well-developed radial skeleton, the rays meeting in the center of the capsule, and no test or shell-covering.

Acanthometridæ (a-kan-thō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨*Acanthometra* + *-idæ*.] A family of acantharian having the skeleton composed of 20 radial spicules, regularly arranged according to J. Müller's law in 5 zones, each containing 4 spicules. It consists of a group of genera of deep-sea forms. *Haeckel.*

acanthometrous (a-kan-thō-met'rus), *a.* [NL. *acanthometrus*, ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, spine, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Pertaining to the *Acanthometræ*.

Acanthomys (a-kan'thō-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of African murine rodents, having the fur mixed with spines. *R. P. Lesson.*

Acanthophis (a-kan'thō-fis), *n.* [NL., ⟨Gr. *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, + *ὄφις*, a serpent: see *ophidian*.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. They are of small size, live on dry land, and feed upon frogs, lizards, and other small animals. The

Death-adder of Australia (*Acanthophis antarctica*).

tail is furnished with a horny spur at the end, whence the generic name. *A. antarctica*, the death-adder of Australia, has long immovable fangs, and is considered the most venomous reptile of that country.

acanthophorous (ak-an-thof'o-rus), *a.* [⟨Gr. *ἀκανθοφόρος*, bearing spines or prickles, ⟨*ἄκανθα*, a spine or prickle, + *φόρος*, ⟨*φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] Having or producing spines or prickles. Also spelled *acanthophorous*.

Acanthopharcta (a-kan-thō-fŕak'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, + *pharax*, inclosed, verbal adj. of *phrassein*, fence in, inclose.] A suborder of acantharian radiolarians, having a skeleton of 20 radial spicules regularly grouped according to J. Müller's law, and a fenestrated or solid shell around the central capsule formed by connected transverse processes.

acanthopod (a-kan'thō-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< *Acanthopoda*.] **I.** *a.* Having spiny feet.

II. *n.* An animal with spiny feet; one of the *Acanthopoda*.

Acanthopoda (ak-an-thop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *akantha*, a spine, + *pous* (*pod-*) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of clavicorn beetles, the last tribe of the second section of *Clavicornes*, with broad flattened feet beset outside with spines, short 4-jointed tarsi, depressed body, dilated prosternum, and curved 11-jointed antennæ longer than the head. The group corresponds to the genus *Heteroceros* of Bosc. These insects burrow in the ground near water.

acanthoptere (ak-an-thop'tėr), *n.* [See *Acanthopteri*.] One of the *Acanthopteri*.

Acanthopteri (ak-an-thop'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *tæniopterus*: see *acanthopterous*.] Same as *Acanthopterygii* (*b*).

acanthopterous (ak-an-thop'te-rus), *a.* [NL. *acanthopterus*, < Gr. *akantha*, a spine, + *pteron*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] 1. Spiny-winged, as the cassowary.—2. Having spiny fins; of the nature of the *Acanthopteri* or *Acanthopterygii*; acanthopterygian.—3. Having spines: as, an *acanthopterous* fin.

acanthopterygian (ak-kan'thop-te-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* = E. Of or pertaining to the *Acanthopterygii*; having the characters of the *Acanthopterygii*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acanthopterygii*: a fish with spiny fins.

Acanthopterygii (a-kan'thop-te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acanthopterygius*: see *acanthopterygious*.] A large group of fishes, the limits of various limits and values have been assigned. The name was introduced into systematic ichthyology by Willughby and Ray, adopted by Artedi, and thus used by subsequent naturalists. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first order of fishes, characterized, as he says in the dorsal fins, as the common perch, bass, and mackerel; the spiny-finned fishes. (*b*) In Günther's system of classification, an order of fishes, having the fin rays of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins spiny, and the lower pharyngeals separate. The last two characters distinguish labrids and several other families retained by Cuvier, but by Günther referred to a separate order (*Pharyngognathi*). (*c*) In Gill's system of classification, a suborder of *Teleocephali* with ventrals thoracic or jugular (sometimes suppressed), spines generally in the anterior part of the dorsal and anal fins and to the outer edges of the ventrals, normal symmetrical head, and pharyngeal bones either separate or united. The pedicellate, hemibranchiate, and opisthomous fishes are excluded as different orders, and the *Percesoces*, *Rheomyzeti*, *Discocephali*, *Taniosomi*, and *Xenopterygii* as special suborders. Even thus limited, it comprises more species than any other natural order of fishes. The perch, bass, porgy, mackerel, and swordfish are examples.

acanthopterygious (a-kan'thop-te-rij'i-us), *a.* [< NL. *acanthopterygius*, < Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, a spine, + *pterygion*, the fin of a fish, dim. of *pteryx*, a wing, a fin, < *pteron*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] Having the characters of the *Acanthopterygii* or spiny-finned fishes; belonging to the *Acanthopterygii*; acanthopterygian.

Acanthorhini (a-kan-thō-rī'ni), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *akantha*, a spine, + *ῥίς, ῥιν-*, nose.] An ordinal name assigned by Duméril to 3 genera, as a substitute for *Holocephala* (which see).

Acanthorhynchus (a-kan-thō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] 1. A genus of Australian birds, the type of the family *Melithagidæ* and subfamily *Myzomelinæ*; so called from their slender acute bill. The species are *A. tenuirostris* and *A. superciliosus*. *J. Gould*, 1837.—2. A genus of helminths. *Diesing*, 1850.

acanthosis (ak-an-thō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκανθ-ωσις*, < *ἀκανθ-ίζειν*, to become prickly, < *ἄκανθα*, a thorn, a prickle.] A name applied to any disease affecting primarily the stratum spinosum (prickle-cells) of the epidermis.

Acanthostethia (a-kan-thō-ste'thi-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, + *στῆθος*, a chest.] A genus of fossil cephalopods, of the family *Belemnitidæ*, characterized by the almost rudimentary condition of the rostrum and the large pen-like form of the proöstracum. It occurs in the Triassic rocks, and is notable as the oldest known cephalopod of the dibranchiate or acetabuliferous order.

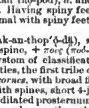
Acanthotheca (a-kan-thō-thē'kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *akantha*, a thorn, + *θήκη*, a case.] Same as *Pentastomidea*. Also written *Acanthotheci*.

acanthous (a-kan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκανθ-ωδης*, a spine: see *acanthi* and *-ous*.] Spinous.

acanthurid (ak-an-thū'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Acanthuridæ*.

Acanthuridæ (ak-an-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acanthurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes typified by the genus *Acanthurus*, to which various limits have been ascribed. See *Teuthididæ*.

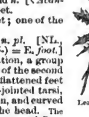
Acanthurus (ak-an-thū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *akantha*, spine, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. The representative genus of the family *Acanthuridæ*, characterized by spines on the sides of the tail, whence the name. The species are subtropical in the tropical seas, and are popularly known as doctors, surgeons, surgeon-fishes, barbers, etc. Synonymous with *Teuthis*.



Leaf of Acanthus spinosus.

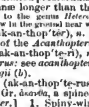
2. A genus of reptiles. *Swainson*, 1839.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1827.

Acanthus (a-kan'thus), *n.* [< L. *acanthus*, < Gr. *ἄκανθος*, brankursine, also a thorny Egyptian tree, *Cæsalpinia*, a thorn: see *acanth-*.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of tall herbaceous plants of southern Europe and Africa, natural order *Acanthaceæ*. They have large spinously toothed leaves, and are sometimes cultivated for the sake of their beautiful foliage.



Acanthus, inflorescence.

2. [*l. c.*] The common name of plants of this genus.—3. In *zool.*, a genus of crustaceans.—



Acanthus in Roman Architecture.

4. [*l. c.*] In *arch.*, a characteristic ornament derived from or resembling the conventionalized foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and in Roman, Byzantine, medieval, and Renaissance architecture generally, as upon friezes, cornices, modillions, etc.

Acanthyllis (ak-an-thil'is), *n.* [< L. *acanthyllis*, < Gr. *ἀκανθύλλις*, the pendulous tiftmouse, dim. of *ἄκανθος*, the goldfinch or linnet, *Cænsdus*, a thorn: see *acantha*.] A genus of American, Indian, and Australian birds of the swift family *Cypselidæ*; the spine-tailed swifts, now usually referred to the genus *Chætura*. Usually written *Acanthylis*. *Boie*, 1826.

acanticone, acanticon (a-kan'ti-kōn, -kon), *n.* [Gr. *ἄκανθ-η*, a spine, + *κῶνος*, a cone.] A variety of epidote; arendalite (which see).

a cappella, alla cappella (ä or ä'lä kä-pel'lä), *a.* [< *a* (*la*, *ad*), to, according to; *alla* (= *a la*), to the; *cappella*, church, chapel, church musicians: see *chapel*.] In the style of church or chapel music; noting a composition sung without instrumental accompaniment, or with an accompaniment in unison with the vocal part: as, a mass *a cappella*.

acapsular (a-kap'sū-lėr), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *capsular*.] Without a capsule.

acardia (a-kär'di-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *acardius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of a heart.

acardiac (a-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< NL. *acardiacus*, adj., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *καρδία*, < *καρδία*, the heart: see *a-*[18] and *cardiac*.] Without a heart.

acardiacus (ak-kär-dī'a-kus), *n.*; pl. *acardiaci* (-sī). [NL.: see *acardius*.] In *teratol.*, that parasitic part of a double monster in which the heart is absent or rudimentary. *Acardiacus amorphus* is a shapeless mass of tissue; *Acardiacus acormus* has a head, while the thorax and abdomen are rudimentary; in *acardiacus acephalus* the head is lacking, the thorax rudimentary, and the pelvis and posterior limbs well developed. *Acardiacus anceps* has a well-developed trunk and rudimentary head, limbs, and heart.

acardius (a-kär'di-us), *n.*: pl. *acardii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκαρδίος*, without a heart, < *ἀ-* priv. + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Same as *acardiacus*.

acarian (a-kā'ri-an), *a.* [*Acarus*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the order *Acarida*; belonging to or resembling the genus *Acarus*.

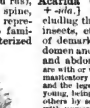
In some cases of acne, an *acarian* parasite called by Owen the Demodex folliculorum, is present in the affected follicle. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 361.

acariasis (ak-a-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-iasis*.] A skin-disease caused by an acarian parasite.

acaricide (a-kar'i-sīd), *n.* [*Acarus* + L. *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*, *parricide*, *matricide*.] A substance that destroys mites.

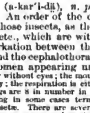
acarid (ak'a-rid), *n.* [< *Acarida*.] One of the *Acarida*; a mite.

Acarida (a-kar'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-ida*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, including those insects, as the mites, ticks, itch-insects, etc., which are without a definite line of demarkation between the unsegmented abdomen and the cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen appearing united in one. They are with or without eyes; the mouth is either mouthed or masticatory; the respiration is either tracheal or dermal; and the legs are 4 in number in the adult and 6 in the young, being in some cases terminated in suckers, in others by setæ. There are several families of *Acarida*, with numerous genera and species, mostly cryptozoan and generally parasitic, but many are found in excrementitious or decaying animal matter, or on plants, while some are marine and others live in fresh water. Those which live on plants are often very injurious to vegetation, and frequently form a kind of gall, sometimes resembling a fungus or a bird's nest, as the "witch-knot" of the birch, caused by members of the genus *Phytoptus*. The gardenmites (*Trombidiidæ*), including the harvest-bek (*Leptus autumnalis*), the spider-mites (*Gamasidæ*), and the woodmites (*Oribatidæ*) live mostly upon vegetables. The true ticks (*Ixodidæ*) attach themselves to the bodies of various animals; the water-mites (*Hydrarachnidæ*) are, at least in part, parasitic upon animals, such as aquatic insects, mollusks, and even mammals. The cheese-mite, *Acarus domesticus*, is typical of the family *Acaridæ* and of the whole order. The human



Acarus, human itch-insect, female, dorsal view.

itch-insect, *Acarus hominis*, is typical of the family *Demodicidæ*, is found in the sebaceous follicles of man, as well as in the dog. The itch mite, *Acarus scabiei*, burrows into the skin, is the *Sarcoptes scabiei*, type of the family *Sarcoptidæ*.



A Tick (*Ixodes ricinus*, female), B, lateral view; C, ventral surface of prothoracic segment, with the tracheal openings of the palpi; *l*, base of the sectional protocrite; *f*, stigma; *h*, genital aperture; *i*, anal valves.

Acaridæ (a-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Acarida* (which see), including the true mites, as the cheese-mite, *Acarus domesticus*. See *Acarus* and *cheese-mite*.

acaridan (a-kar'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Acaroidea* or *Acaridæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acaridæ*.

Acaridea (ak-a-rid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-idea*.] Same as *Acaroidea*.

Acarina (ak-a-rī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acarus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Acaridea*.

acarine (ak'a-rīn), *a.* [NL., < *Acarina* + *-ine*.] A disease, as scabies, produced by the presence of a parasite belonging to the *Acarina*.

acaroid (ak'a-roid), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Acarus*, q. v., + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acarida*; resembling the mites; mite-like.—**acaroid gum**, a resinous exudation from the trunks of the Australian grass-tree, *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, and other species. Also called *Botany Bay resin*.—**Acaroid resin**. Same as *acaroid gum*.

II. *n.* One of the *Acarida*; a mite.

acarpous (a-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκαρπος*, without fruit, < *ἀ-* priv. + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, not producing fruit; sterile; barren.

Acarus (ak'a-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκαρι*, a kind of mite (*Acarus siro*), < *ἀκαρής*, small, tiny: prop. of hair, too short to be cut, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κείρειν*, cut, orig. **σκείρειν* = E. *shear*, q. v.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Acaridæ*, or true mites.—2. [*l. c.*] A tick or mite, without regard to its genus. [In this sense it may have a plural form, *acari* (ak'a-rī).]

The *acarus* (Myobia) coarctata of the mouse. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

acast (a-kast'), *v. t.* [< ME. *acasten*, *akasten*, pp. *acast*, *akast*, throw away, cast down, < *a-*[1] + *casten*, cast: see *cast*.] To cast down; cast off; cast away.

acatalectic (a-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *acatalectus*, also *acatalectus*, < Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*, not stopping, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κατάληκτος*, *καταληκτός*, leaving off, stopping; see *catalectic*.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, not halting short; complete; having

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the complete number of syllables in the last foot: as, an *acatalectic* verse.

II. *n.* A verse which has the complete number of syllables in the last foot.

acatalepsy (a-kat'a-lep-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκαταλήψία, incomprehensibility, < ἀκατάληπτος, incomprehensible, < ἀ- priv. + κατάληπτος, comprehensible, comprehended, seized: see *catalepsy*.] Incomprehensibility.

A word much used (in its Greek form) by the later Academics and Skeptics (Carneades, Arcesilas, etc.), who held that human knowledge never amounts to certainty, but only to probability, and who advocated a suspension of judgment upon all questions, even upon the doctrine of acatalepsy itself.

acatalepsy, *n.* Incomprehensible: see *acatalepsy*.

acatalectic (a-kat-a-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀκαταλεκτος, incomprehensible: see *acatalepsy*.] I. *a.* Incomprehensible; not to be known with certainty.

II. *n.* One who believes that we can know nothing with certainty. See *acatalepsy*.

All Skeptics and Pyrrhonians were called *Acatalectics*. *Fleming.*

acataphasia (a-kat-a-fā'zi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κατάφασις, any yes, < κατά, down, intensive, + φάναι = L. *fa-ri*, say, speak.] In *pathol.*, faultiness of syntax resulting from disease, as contrasted with the faulty use of individual words. See *aphasia*.

acataposis (a-ka-tap'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κατάποσις, a gulping down, deglutition, < κατάπωσις, gulp down, < κατά, down, + πίνειν, drink, πόσις, a drink.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of swallowing: dysphagia.

acate (a-kāt'), *n.* [< ME. *acate*, *acat*, *achate*, *achat*, < OF. *acat*, assibilated *achat*, purchase, mod. F. *achat* (MLG. *acaptum*, **acceptum*), < OF. *acater*, *achater*, mod. F. *acheter*, buy, purchase, < ML. *accaptare*, buy, acquire, < L. *ad*, to, + *captare*, take, seize. Cf. *accept*, of the same origin. Later shortened to *cate*, *cates*.] 1. A buying, purchasing, or purchase. *Chaucer.*—2. [Usually in pl.] Victuals or provisions, especially, purchased victuals or provisions, as opposed to those of home production; hence, especially, delicacies, delicate fare. Later, *cates*.

Tout estat et viande aux ners, all states and conditions under. *Cotgrave* (under *Ver*).

Serving before him variety of acates, and those excellently dressed. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 23.

acater† (a-kā'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *acatour*, *achatour*, *-or*, *-ur*, *acateur*, later *achateur*, mod. F. *acheteur*, buyer, < *acater*, buy: see *acate*.] A purveyor; a caterer: as, "Robin Hood's bailiff or *acater*." *Percy*, Reliques of Ancient Engl. Poetry, iii. 1. Also written *acator*, *acatour*, *achator*, *achatour*, etc.

A manciple there was of the temple.
Of which *achatours* might take ensample. *Chaucer.*

[The keeper] dressed for him [a prisoner in the Tower of London], from time to time, such diet as pleased him or the cat provided. *H. Dixon*, Her Majesty's Tower, v.

acaterȳ, acatry† (a-kā'tėr-i, -tri), *n.* [< ME. **acatry*, *achatry*; < *acater* + *-y*; later, *catery*.] 1. Acates in general; provisions purchased. —2. The room or place allotted to the keeping of all such provision as the purveyors purchased for the king.

acathartic (ak-a-thär'tik), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκάθαρσις, uncleanness, < ἀκάθαρτος, uncleansed, unpurged, < ἀ- priv. + *καθαρτός, cleansed, < καθαίρειν, fit for cleansing: see *cathartic*.] In *med.*: (*a*) The filth or sordes proceeding from a wound; impurity of blood. (*b*) Failure to use a purgative: lack of purging.

acatharsy (ak'a-thär-si), *n.* Same as *acathariasis*.

acathistus (ak-a-this'tus), *n.* [ML., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + καθίστος, sit down, < κατά, down, + ἵστος = E. *sit*.] In the Gr. Ch., an office in honor of the Virgin, consisting in a long canon or hymn sung by all standing (whence the name) on the Saturday of the fifth week in Lent, in commemoration of the repulse of the Avars and other barbarians who attacked Constantinople under Heraclius, A. D. 625.

acatory, *n.* See *acater*.

acaudal (a-kâ'dal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv., a-18, + *caudal*.] Tailless; anurous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

acaudate (a-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv., a-18, + *caudate*.] Tailless; acaudal; ecaudate.

acaules (a-kâ'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *caulis*, a stem: see *caulis*.] Plants which have either a very indistinct stalk or none at all, as lichens, fungi, algæ, etc.

acaulescence (ak-a-les'ens), *n.* [< *acaulescent*.] In *bot.*, an arrested growth of the main axis, the internodes being so slightly developed that the leaves are crowded into a radial taft or rosette, as in the dandelion. Also called *acaulosis*.

acaulescent (ak-a-les'ent), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv., a-18, + *caulescent*.] In *bot.*, stemless. Applied to a plant in which the stem is apparently absent. Other forms are *acaulous*, *acaulose*, and *acaulous*.

acaline (a-kā'lin), *a.* [< NL. *acaulis* (see *acaules*) + *-ine*1.] Same as *acaulescent*.

acaulosis (ak-a-lō'si-s), *n.* [NL., < *acaulose* + *-osis*.] Same as *acaulescence*.

acaulous, acaulose (a-kâ'lus, -lōs), *a.* [NL., *acaulis* (< Gr. ἀκαυλος, without stalk, < ἀ- priv. + καυλός = L. *caulis*: see *caulis*, and cf. *acaules*) + *-ous*, *-ose*.] Same as *acaulescent*.

acc. An abbreviation (*a*) of *according* and *according to*; (*b*) of *accusative*.

Acca Larentia (ak'ā lā-ren'ti-ā). [From *Alba* (Acre) in Syria, as the seaport whence it was obtained.] A rich figured silk stuff, decorated with gold, used in the fourteenth century.

accabler (a-kā'blėr), *v. t.* [< F. *accabler*, overwhelm, crush; earlier, in pass. sense, be crushed; < OF. *a-*, *ac-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *cable*, *chable*, a rope, < ML. *capulum*, < L. *capere*, seize, *capulō*, a throwing down, < *carə*, *cadere*, throw down, < *carā*, down, + *jallere*, to throw: see *coblish* and *catapult*.] To overwhelm; oppress; overburden.

Honours have no burden but thankfulness, which doth rather raise men's spirits than *accable* them or press them down. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (*Latham*.)

Accad (ak'ad), *n.* 1. A member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia. The Accads are believed to have been of Semitic origin, and to have been the dominant race at the earliest time of which there are contemporaneous records.

The Accadai, or *Accads*, were "the Highlanders," who had descended from the mountainous region of Elam on the east, and it was at first in that land that *Assyrians* ascribed the origin of Chaldean civilization and writing.

H. H. Sayce.

2. The language of this race; Accadian.

Also spelled *Akkad*.

Accadian (a-kā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Belonging to the Accads, the primitive inhabitants of Babylonia.

II. *n.* 1. An Accad.—2. The language of the Accads, a non-Semitic and Turanian Ural-Altaic language spoken in ancient Babylonia previously to the later and better-known Semitic dialect of the cuneiform inscriptions. A kindred dialect, the Sumerian, is believed to have been in use at the same time in Babylonia.

Also spelled *Akkadian*.

accaptium (a-kap'i-tum), *n.* [ML., < L. *ad*, to, + *captus*, head.] In *feudal law*, money paid by a vassal upon his admission to a fend; the relief due to the chief lord.

accator†, *n.* See *acater*.

accedas ad curiam (ak-sē'das ad kū'ri-am). [L., 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *accedere*, *curia*.] In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff for the purpose of removing a cause from a lower to a higher court.

accede (ak-sēd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *acceded*, ppr. *acceding*. [= F. *accéder* = Sp. Pg. *acceder* = It. *accedere*, < L. *accedere*, earlier *adcēdere*, move toward, < *ad*, to, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] 1. To come, as into union or possession; become adjoined or entitled; attain by approach or succession: now used chiefly of attainment to a position, office, or dignity: as, he *acceded* to the estate on his majority; the house of Hanover *acceded* to the English throne in 1714.

And vain were courage, learning; all,
Till power accede. *Shenstone*, Elegies, Abbey.

2. To come by assent or agreement; give adhesion; yield; give in: as, to *accede* to one's terms or request.

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover, in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*.

Chesterfield, Letters, 102.

There are many who would *accede* without the faintest reluctance to a barbarous custom, but would be quite incapable of an equally barbarous act which custom had not consecrated. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 305.

—Syn. 1. To succeed, come (to), attain.—2. To agree, assent, yield, consent, comply.

accedence (ak-sē'dens), *n.* [< F. *accedence*, *accéder*: see *accede* and *-ence*.] The act or action of acceding; the act of assenting or agreeing. [Rare.]

accedence†, *n.* An error for *accidence*1. *Milton.*

acceder (ak-sē'dėr), *n.* One who accedes; one who attains to a possession, an office, or a dignity; one who yields or assents.

accelerando (at-chā-le-rän'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *accelerare*, < L. *accelerare*, hasten: see *accelerate*.] With gradual increase of speed: a direction in music, indicating that a passage is to be played with increasing rapidity.

accelerate (ak-sel'e-rāt), *v.* [pret. and pp. *accelerated*, ppr. *accelerating*. [< L. *acceleratus*, pp. of *accelerare*, hasten, make haste, < *ad*, to, + *celerare*, hasten, < *celer*, quick.] I. *trans.* 1. To make quicker; cause to move or advance faster; hasten; add to the velocity of; give a higher rate of progress to: as, to *accelerate* motion or the rate of motion; to *accelerate* the transmission of intelligence; to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

Leave to the diamond its ages to grow, nor expect to *accelerate* the births of the eternal.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.

2. To bring nearer in time; bring about, or help to bring about, more speedily than would otherwise have been the case: as, to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* death.

—**Accelerated motion**, in *mech.*, that motion which continually receives fresh accessions of velocity. See *motion*.—**Accelerating force**, the force which produces an accelerated motion, as that of gravity.—**Accelerating gun**, a cannon having supplementary powder-chambers, designed to be fired in turn, immediately after the main explosion, to accelerate the speed of the shot; an accelerator.

—Syn. See list under *quicken*, 3.

II. *intrans.* To become faster; increase in speed.

accelerately (ak-sel'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In an accelerated or accelerating manner; with acceleration or gradual increase of speed.

acceleration (ak-sel-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *acceleratio*-), a hastening, < *accelerare*, hasten: see *accelerate*.] 1. The act of accelerating, or state of being accelerated: as—(*a*) A gradual increase of velocity.

At the present time, and for several thousand years in the future, the variation in the moon's motion has been and will be an *acceleration*.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. ¶ 830.

(*b*) In *mech.*, the rate of change of the velocity of a moving body; that is, the increment of velocity in any direction) in the unit of time which would result were the rate of change to continue uniform for that interval of time. The acceleration is said to be *uniform* if the body gains the same velocity in any constant direction in equal successive portions of time, however low or small these portions may be taken. A constant force produces uniform acceleration in all cases. The term acceleration is sometimes substituted for some of the forces fictitious "constraints." Thus, gravity (which must be exerted on earth's surface to maintain that force) gives a falling body *uniformly accelerated* motion when the effect of the atmospheric resistance is eliminated; in this case the increment of velocity in each second, which is a little more than 32 feet, is called the *acceleration of gravity*, and in inertial formulas is denoted by the letter *g*. When the velocity of a moving body continually diminishes, the acceleration is called *minus* or *negative*, and the motion is said to be *retarded*; this is illustrated by the case of a ball thrown upward, the upward component of the velocity of which diminishes at the rate of 32 feet a second. Similarly, the force of friction which resists the motion of a sliding body is said to give it *minus* or *negative acceleration*.

Acceleration of the position and velocity, is a relative term, and cannot be interpreted of absolutely.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xxiv.

(*c*) The shortening of the time between each interval and the happening of any future event; specifically, in *law*, the shortening of the time before the vesting of a person with the possession of property, and between (*d*) *physiol.* and *pathol.*, increased activity of the functions of the body, particularly the circulation of the blood. (*e*) *Astronomy.* (1) The *acceleration of the moon*, the increase of the moon's mean angular velocity about the earth. The moon now moves rather faster than in ancient times. This phenomenon has not been fully explained, but is known to be partly owing to the slow diminution of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, from which there results a slight diminution of the sun's influence on the moon's motion.—**Acceleration and retardation of the tides**, certain deviations between the time of the actual occurrence of high water at any place and what its time would be if it occurred after the lapse of a uniform interval after the last preceding transit of the sun's action does not alter the time of high water, as in the former case the solar and lunar tides are synchronous, while in the latter the time of actual occurrence of water and that of solar high water are the same. But in the first quarters (new moon to full moon) there is accordingly a retarding of high water, as the solar wave is to the west of the lunar; and in the second and third quarters there is *retardation* or lagging, for an analogous reason.—**Diurnal acceleration of the fixed stars**, the excess of the apparent diurnal motion of the stars over that of the sun, arising from the fact that the sun's apparent yearly motion takes place in a direction contrary to that of the apparent daily motion. The stars thus seem each day to anticipate the sun by nearly 4 minutes and 56 seconds of mean time.

accelerative (ak-sel'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *accelerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to accelerate; adding to velocity; quickening progression.

accelerator (ak-sel'e-rā-tor), *n.* [NL., etc., < *accelerate*.] One who or that which accelerates; a hastener. Hence—(*a*) In *England*, a postoffice van. (*b*) In *anat.*, a muscle, the *accelerator urinæ*, which expedites the discharge of urine. (*c*) In *photog.*: (1) Any substance or device which shortens the time of exposure of a sensitized plate or paper to the light, in either the camera or the printing-frame. (2) Any chemical which may be added to the developing solution to shorten the time necessary for development, or, by increas-

ing the normal efficiency of the developer, to lessen the requisite time of exposure. (d) An accelerating gas. See *accelerate*.

accelerator (ak-sel'ę-rā-tŏr), *n.* Accelerating or tending to accelerate; quickening motion.

accendī (ak-send'), *v. t.* [C.L. *accendere*, set on fire, burn, C.nd, to, + **candere*, burn, found only in comp. (see *incense*, *v.*), allied to *candere*, glow: see *candid*.] To set on fire; kindle; inflame.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would burn up innumerable books of this sort.

Jer. H. Mor., Decay of Christ. Piety.

accendent (ak-sen'dent), *n.* [C.L. *accendent(t-)s*, ppr. of *accendere*: see *accend*.] Same as *accensor*.

accendibility (ak-sen-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *accendible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being accendible; inflammability.

accendible (ak-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< *accend* + *-ible*. Cf. L. *accensibilis*, flint may be burned, burning.] Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

accendite (ak-sen'di-tē), *n.* [L. *accendite*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *accendere*, light, kindle: see *accend*.] A short antiphon formerly chanted in the Roman Catholic Church on lighting the tapers for any special service.

accension (ak-sen'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *accension* = It. *accensione*, < L. as if **accensio(n-)*, < *accensus*, pp. of *accendere*: see *accend*.] The act of kindling or setting on fire; the state of being kindled; inflammation; heat. [Rare.]

Comets, . . . besides the light that they may have from the sun, seem to shine with a light that is nothing else but an *accension*, which they receive from the sun.

Locke, Elem. of Nat. Phil., ii.

accensor (ak-sen'sėr), *n.* [OL. *accensor*, a lamplighter, C.L. *accendere*, pp. *accensus*, set on fire: see *accend*.] One who sets on fire or kindles. [Rare.]

accent (ak'sent), *n.* [F. *accent* = Sp. *acento* = It. *accento*, C.L. *accentus*, a tone, < *accinere*, sing to (see *accentor*), < L. *ad*, to, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2] and *chant*.] **1.** A special effort of utterance by which, in a word of two or more syllables, one syllable is made more prominent than the rest. This prominence is given in part by a raised pitch, in part by increased force or stress of voice, and in part (as a consequence of these) by a fuller pronunciation of the contained in the syllable. These elements are variously combined in different languages. In English, elevation of pitch is consequent upon a word is spoken or read by itself or in a word, without any reference to a sentence of which it forms or should form a part; but the connection between the tone and modulation of the sentence dominate those of the individual words composing it, and the accent of a word may be absent, or even reversed, the other elements giving without its aid the required prominence. By the native grammarians of the classical languages of the family (Greek, Latin, and Sanskrit), change of pitch was the recognized constituent of accent. They called a syllable accented if its tone was sharpened or raised, grave if it remained at the general level of utterance, and circumflex if it began at acute pitch and ended at grave. A word of three or more syllables often has in our language, besides its principal accent, another and lighter or secondary one, or even also a third; such secondary accents are denoted in this work by a double mark: thus, *nal'ra-di-na'ran*, an"ie-pe-tal'li-nate. The vowels of wholly unaccented syllables in English are much modified, being either made briefer and lighter, or else reduced even to the sound of the so-called neutral vowel, the "short *u*" of *but*. These two effects are not marked in this work by writing respectively a single or a double dot under the vowel, in the respelling of pronunciation, as Webster differs from *accent* in being expended upon a word which is to be made prominent in the sentence.

2. A mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation, or to make a particular tone, length of vowel-sound, or the like. There is commonly only one such sign (') used to mark the stress or accent in English, except in works on elocution, in which are employed the three Greek accents, namely, the acute (') the grave (`), and the circumflex (^ or ˜). In elocution the first shows when the voice is to be raised, and is called the rising inflection; the second, when it is to be depressed, and is called the falling inflection; and the third, when the word is to be uttered with an undulating sound, and is called the compound or waving inflection. The grave accent (`) in use is sometimes used in English poetry to denote that it is to be pronounced as distinct syllables, as *loved* or *loved*.

3. In *printing*, an accented or marked letter; a type bearing an accentual or diacritical mark. The accents most generally used in modern type (chiefly for foreign words), and regularly furnished in a full font, are the vowels bearing the acute (´), grave (`), and circumflex (^) accents, and the cedilla (¸) and the Spanish n (ñ). Accents for occasional use are the vowels marked long (¯) and short (˘), and other marked letters required for technical works or peculiar to certain languages.

4. Manner of utterance; peculiarity of pronunciation, emphasis, or expression. Specifically, a peculiar modulation of the tone or manner of pronunciation, marked by subtle differences of elocution, characteristic of the spoken language of a given district or a particular rank in society, and especially of each distinct nationality.

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Milid was his *accent*, and his action free.

Dryden, Tales from Chaucer, Good Parson, l. 16.

5. Words, or tones and modulations of the voice, expressive of some emotion or passion: as, the *accents* of prayer; the *accent* of reproof.

Short-winded *accents* of new broils.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The tender *accents* of a woman's cry. *Prior.*

6. *pl.* Words, language, or expressions in general.

Thou shouldst pour wings to heaven her *accents* bear, Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear.

Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues, iii.

Deep on their souls the mighty *accents* fell,
Like loud that pierces through the walls of clay.

Keble, Christian Year, Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity, st. 7.

7. In *eccles. chanting*, one of the seven forms of modulation used in parts sung by the officiating priest or his assistants, viz., the *immutable*, *medium*, *grave*, *acute*, *moderate*, *interrogative*, *final*.—**8.** In *music*: (*a*) A stress or emphasis given to certain notes or parts of bars in a composition. It is divided into two kinds, *grammatical* and *rhetorical* or *oratorical*. The first is perfectly regular in its occurrence, always falling on the first part of a bar; the other accent is irregular, and depends on taste and feeling. (*b*) A mark placed after the letter representing a note to indicate the octave in which it is found. Thus, if C is in the great octave (see *octave*), C is an octave above, C an octave above that, C in the next, and so on.

9. In *math.* and *mech.*: (*a*) In all *literal notation*, a mark like an acute accent placed after a letter in order that it may, without confusion, be used to represent different quantities. In this way *a'b'c'* & *a''b''c''*, etc., may stand for quantities as different in value as those which, but for the use of the accent, must be represented by different letters. Letters so marked are read thus: a prime or first (′), a second (″), a third (‴), a fourth (⁗), a *quint*, and *trojem*, a mark at the right hand of a number indicating minutes of a degree, two such marks indicating seconds: as, 20°10′50″=20 degrees, 10 minutes, 50 seconds. (*b*) In *notation*, and *engin.*, a mark at the right hand of a number used to denote feet, inches, and lines: thus, 3′ 6″ 7‴ = 3 feet, 6 inches, 7 lines. (*d*) In *plane* and *spherical trigonometry*, a mark at the repeated letters or figures, to indicate related or corresponding parts, and read as in algebra. See above, (*a*). See *suprascript* and *inflection*.

accent (ak-sent'), *v. t.* [F. *accenter* = It. *accentare*; from the noun. Cf. *accentuate*.] **1.** To express the accent of; pronounce or utter with a particular stress or modulation of the voice: as, to *accent* a word properly.—**2.** To give expression to; utter.

Compell'd with grief, can scarce lugubre
Strength to accent. Here my Albertus lies. *W. Cotton.*

3. To mark with a written accent or accents: as, to *accent* a word in order to indicate its pronunciation.—**4.** To emphasize (with upon): accentuate (which see).—**Accented letter**, in *printing*, a letter marked with an accent. See *accent*, n., 3.—**Accented parts of a bar**, in *music*, those parts of the bar on which the stress falls, as the first and third parts of the bar in common time.

accentor (ak-sen'tor), *n.* [LL., one who sings with another, **accinere*, sing to or with, < L.

Hedge-sparrow (*Accentor modularis*).

ad, to, + *canere*, sing.] **1.** In *music*, one who sings the leading part.—**2.** (*F. accenteur.*) In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of passerine birds, family *Sylviidæ*, subfamily *Accentorinæ*. A. *modularis* is the European hedge-warbler, hedge-warbler, shuffle-wing, or dunnock. *Accentor*, [*obs.*] See *hedge-sparrow*. (*b*) A name sometimes applied to the golden-crowned thrush or oven-bird, *Sturnus aurocapillus*, a well-known passerine bird of the United States, of the family *Sylviidæ*. *Cones.*

accentorine (ak-sen-tō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Accentor* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the order *Passeres* and family *Sylviidæ*, including the genus *Accentor* (which see). *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

accentual (ak-sen'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *accentuale*, < L. as if **accentualis*, < *accentus*, accent.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to accent; rhythmical.

Diderot's choice of prose was dictated and justified by the *accentual* poverty of his mother-language.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 312.

The term figurate which we now employ to distinguish fleet from simple metre is a relic of the time when which was simply rhythmical or *accentual*.

W. Sharp, Essay on Church Music, p. 28.

Accentual feet, meters, etc., those in which the rhythm is based or lotus coincides with the syllable accent or stress, as in modern poetry, as opposed to quantitative feet, meters, etc., in which the lotus falls upon syllables literally long or prolonged in time, as in ancient Greek and Latin poetry. See *quantity*.

II. *n.* An accent-mark.

accentuality (ak-sen-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being accentual.

accentually (ak-sen'tū-al-i), *adv.* In an accentual manner; with regard to accent.

accentuate (ak-sen'tū-āt), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *accentuated*, ppr. *accentuating*. [< LL. *accentuatus*, pp. of *accentuare* (> F. *accentuer* = Sp. *acentuar* = Pg. *accentuar* = It. *accentuare*), < L. *accentus*, accent: see *accent*.] **1.** To utter or pronounce with an accent or with accents; place an accent or accents on.—**2.** To lay stress upon; emphasize; give prominence to; mark as of importance: as, he *accentuated* the views of the party on this question.

Still more to *accentuate* this effusive welcome to a Turkish official in Turkish dress.

Fortnightly Rev., Oct. 13, 1883, p. 69.

accentuated (ak-sen'tū-ā-ted), *p. a.* Strongly marked; emphatic; prominent; distinct: as, *accentuated* features; an *accentuated* fault of manner.

The diagnostic value of an *accentuated* cardiac second sound. *Med. Jour., Phila.*, 1903.

accentuation (ak-sen-tū-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *accentuatio(n-)*, < *accentuare*: see *accentuate*.] **1.** The act of accentuating or of marking accent or stress in music, writing, or print; the act of being accented or accentuated.—**2.** The mode of indicating accent; accentual notation.—**3.** The act of emphasizing or laying stress; a bringing into prominence.

A perpetual straining after the abstract idea or law of change, the constant *accentuation*, as it is called, of principle in historical writing, characterizes the modern view of truth, a want of mastery over details, and a bias towards foregone conclusions. *Studies, Class. Hist.* iii. 348.

There is no *accentuation* of the distinctively feminine charms [of Athena in the Parthenon frieze]; nay, from one aspect the head is almost boyish in character.

The Century, XXVII. 179.

accentus (ak-sen'tus), *n.* [ML.: see *accent*.] In *ancient church music*, that part of the service which is sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar, in contradistinction to *concentus*, the part sung by the whole choir.

accept (ak-sept'), *v. t.* [< ME. *accepten*, < OF. *accepter*, *accepter*, F. *accepter* = Pr. *acceptar* = Sp. *aceptar* = Pg. *aceitar* = It. *accettare*, < L. *acceptare*, receive, a freq. of *accipere*, pp. *acceptus*, receive: see *accept*, *n.*, *accipient*, *reception*.] **1.** To take or receive (something offered); receive with approbation or favor: as, he made him offer and then *accepted*.

Bless, Lord, his substance, and *accept* the work of his hands. Deut. xxxiii. 11.

If you *accept* them, their worth is great.
Shak., Tam. of Shr., ii. 1.

2. To take (what presents itself or what befalls one); accommodate one's self to: as, to *accept* the situation.

They carry it off well, those fair moving mountains, and like all French women *accept* frankly their natural functions.

Fraser's Mag.

3. To listen favorably to; grant.

Sweet prince, *accept* their suit. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

4. To receive or admit and agree to; accede or assent to: as, to *accept* a treaty, a proposal; an amendment, an excuse: often followed by *of*: as, I *accept of* the terms.

He [Wordsworth] *accepted* the code of freedom and brotherhood as he would have *accepted* the proclamation of a new and noble king . . . whose reign was to bring in the golden age.

Mrs. Oliphant, Lit. Hist. of 19th Cent., i. vi.

5. To receive in a particular sense; understand: as, how is this phrase to be *accepted*?—**6.** In *com.*, to acknowledge, by signature, an obligation for payment, and thus to promise to pay: as,

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to accept a bill of exchange, that is, to acknowledge the obligation to pay it when due. See *acceptance*.—7. In a *deliberative body*, to receive as a sufficient performance of the duty with which an officer or a committee has been charged; receive for further action: as, the report of the committee was *accepted*.—Syn. 1. *Take, etc.* See *receive*.

accept (ak-sept'), *p. a.* [< ME. *accept*, < L. *acceptus*, pp. of *accipere*, accept: see *accept*, *v.*] Accepted.

In time *accept*, or wel pleasynge, I have hard thee. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. vi. 2.

We will suddenly
Pass our *accept* and peremptory answer.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

[In the latter passage the word has been taken to mean acceptance.]

acceptability (ak-sep-ta-bil'-ti), *n.* [*acceptable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being acceptable or agreeable; acceptableness.

acceptable (ak-sep'ta-bl), formerly ak'sep-ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *acceptable*, < L. *acceptabilis*, worthy of acceptance, < *acceptare*, receive: see *accept*.] Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to the receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome: as, an *acceptable* present.

What *acceptable* audit canst thou leave?
Shak., Sonnets, lv.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help, . . .
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine. *Milton*, P. L., x. 139.

acceptableness (ak-sep'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *acceptability*.

acceptably (ak-sep'ta-bli), *adv.* In an acceptable manner; in a manner to please or give satisfaction.

Let us have grace, whereby we may serve God *acceptably*. *Heb.* xii. 28.

acceptance (ak-sep'tans), *n.* [< OF. *acceptance*: see *accept*, *v.*] 1. The act of accepting, or the fact of being accepted. (*a*) The act of taking or receiving anything offered; a receiving with approbation or satisfaction; favorable reception.

They shall come up with *acceptance* on mine altar.
Isa. lx. 7.

Such with him finds no *acceptance*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 408.

(*b*) The act of receiving and assenting to something stated or propounded, as a theory, etc. (*c*) The act of agreeing to terms or to a proposal, and thereby becoming bound legally—(1) In law, an agreeing to the offer or contract of another by some act which binds the person in law. Thus, if a person by writing an estate in remainder takes upon a lease made by his predecessor, this is an *acceptance* of the terms of the lease, and binds the party receiving it to abide by the terms of the lease. (2) In com., an engagement, by the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay the bill: usually made by the person writing the word "Accepted" across the bill and signing his name, or simply writing his name across or at the end of the bill. Such *acceptances* are of three principal kinds: *general* or *unqualified*, when no limitation or qualification is made added; *special*, when expressed as payable at some particular bank, and *qualified*, when expressed to be for a less sum than that for which the bill was originally drawn, or when some variation in the time or mode of payment is introduced. *Acceptance supra protest*, or *for honor*, is acceptance by some third person, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawee, with the view of saving the honor of the drawer or of some particular indorser.

2. A bill of exchange that has been accepted, or the sum contained in it.—3†. The sense in which a word or expression is understood; signification; meaning; acceptation.

In assertion . . . under the common *acceptance* of it not only false but idiotic. *South.*

Acceptance with God, in *theol.*, forgiveness of sins and reception into God's favor.—Syn. 1. *Acceptance, Acceptancy, Acceptation.* See *acceptation*.

acceptancy (ak-sep'tan-si), *n.* The act of accepting; acceptance; willingness to receive or accept.

Here's a proof of gift,
But here's no proof, alas, of acceptancy.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii. 1057.

—Syn. *Acceptance, Acceptance, Acceptation.* See *acceptation*.

acceptant (ak-sep'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *acceptant*, < L. *acceptant(-t-)s*, ppr. of *acceptare*: see *accept*.] I. *a.* Receptive; favorable.

II. *n.* 1. One who accepts; an acceptor. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of the French bishops and clergy who accepted the bull Unigenitus, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against the Jansenists.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *acepcion* = Pg. *acceitação* = It. *accettazione*, < L. as if **acceptation(n-)*, < *acceptare*, receive: see *accept*.] 1†. The act of accepting or receiving; reception; acceptance: as, the *acceptation* of a bribe.

All are rewarded with like coldness of *acceptation*.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. The state of being accepted or acceptable; favorable regard; hence, credence; belief.

This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all *acceptation*, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.
1 Tim. i. 15.

Some things . . . are notwithstanding of so great dignity and *acceptation* with God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., iii.
[Richard Cromwell] spake also with general *acceptation* and applause when he made his speech before the Parliament, even far beyond his own hopes.
Quoted by Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 261.

3. The meaning or sense in which a word or statement is taken or understood; as, this term is to be understood in its usual *acceptation*.

Genius is a word which, in common *acceptation*, extends much further than to the objects of taste. *H. Blair*, Lect. on Rhet., *Acceptancy, Acceptation.* These words have been used interchangeably, but there is a tendency to restrict *acceptance* and *acceptancy* to the act of accepting, and *acceptation* for the state of being accepted, *acceptancy* having become rare, or being restricted to poetic use.

It is in vain to stand out against the full *acceptance* of a word which is supported by so much and so respectable authority. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 41.

To reanimate this drooping but Divine truth of human regeneration, by lifting it out of its almost wholly lapsed and lifeless —lectional *acceptation*, to its active *acceptation*, and giving it a grander public application.
J. Martineau, Types of Ethical Theory, ii. 154.

accepted (ak-sep'ted), *p. a.* 1. Acceptable; chosen; appointed.

Behold, now is the *accepted* time; behold, now is the day of salvation. 2 Cor. vi. 2.

2. In *com.*, received or acknowledged as binding: often abbreviated to *a.* or *A.* See *acceptance*, 1 (*c*) (2).

accepter (ak-sep'tėr), *n.* 1. A person who accepts. Specifically, in *com.*, the person who accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay the sum specified in it. [In this sense the more frequent word is *acceptor* (which see).]

2†. One who favors unduly; a respecter.

God is no *acceptor* of persons; neither riches nor poverty are a means to procure his favour.
Bp. Wordsworth, Sermons, iii. § 33.

acceptilate (ak-sep'ti-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acceptilated*, ppr. *acceptilating*. [< *acceptilation*.] To discharge (a debt) by acceptilation.

acceptilation (ak-sep-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *acceptilatio(n-)*, also written separately *accepti latio(n-)*, a formal discharging from a debt, lit. a receiving by way of a gift, < *acceptus*, pp. of *accipere*, receive, pp. neut. *acceptum*, a receipt, pp. neut. of *accipere*, receive (see *accept*, *v.*); *latio(n-)*, a bearing, < *latus*, pp., irregularly < *ferre* = E. *bear*1, v.: see *elation*, and cf. *legislation*.] 1. In *civil* and *Scots law*, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract, with a declaration that the debt has been paid when it has not, or the acceptance of something merely imaginary in satisfaction of a verbal contract. *Wharton*.—Hence—2†. In *theol.*, the free forgiveness of sins by God, for Christ's sake. The word occurs in this sense in Rom. Scotus, in whose writings it first appears as a theological term, to signify that the merits of Christ are accepted by God in lieu of Christ as a satisfaction to justice, though in strictness they are not so, as opposed to the notion that Christ's sufferings were literally, and in full, a just and actual satisfaction for the sins of mankind.

One justification which consists in Christ is by imputation and *acceptilation*, by grace and favour.
Jer. Taylor, Ans. to Bp. of Rochester.

acception† (ak-sep'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *acepcion* = Pg. *acepção*, < L. *acceptio(n-)*, < *accipere*, receive: see *accept*, 1. Acceptation.

The diverse *acceptions* of words which the schoolmen call suppositions effect no homonymy.
Burgersdicius, trans. by a Gentleman, I. xxvi. 12.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I shall testify.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

2. The act of favoring unequally; preference.

For *acceptcions* of persons, that is, to putte oon bifore another withoute deseet, is not amonth God.
Wyclif, Rom. ii. 11.

acceptive† (ak-sep'tiv), *a.* Ready to accept.

The people generally are very *acceptive* and apt to applaud any meritable work.
R. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 7.

acceptor (ak-sep'tôr or -tėr), *n.* [After L. *acceptor*, one who receives, < *acceptare*, receive: see *accept*, *v.*] Same as *accepter*, but more frequent in commercial and legal use.—**Acceptor supra protest**, a person, not a party to a bill of exchange which has been protested, who accepts it for the honor of the drawer or of an indorser, thereby agreeing to pay it if the drawee does not.

acceptress (ak-sep'tres), *n.* A female acceptor. [Rare.]

accerse† (ak-sėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *accersere*, commonly *arcessere* (prefix *ar-*, < *ad-*, to), summon, cause to come, < *accedere*, come: see *accede*.] To call out or forth; summon, as an army. *Hall.* [Rare.]

access (ak'ses, formerly ak-ses'), *n.* [< ME. *acces*, *akins*, *axes* (nearly always in sense 5), < OF. *acces* (also spelled *aces*, *accs*, *aches*, *axes*), approach, attack, F. *accès* = Sp. *acceso* = Pg. It. *accesso*, < L. *accessus*, approach, passage, increase, < *accedere*, go to: see *accede*.] 1. A coming to; near approach; approach; admittance; admission: as, to gain *access* to a prince.

We are denied *access* unto his person.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Means of approach or admission; way of entrance or passage to anything: as, the *access* is through a massive door or a low corridor, or by a neck of land.

All *access* was throng'd. *Milton*, P. L., i. 761.
Then closed her *access* to the wealthier farms.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. Admission to sexual intercourse.

During overture *access* of the husband shall be presumed, unless the contrary be shown. *Blackstone.*

4. Addition; increase; accession.

[From the increase of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 310.

5. The attack or return of a fit or paroxysm of disease, as of a fever; accession.

Every night gan waxen for *access*
A leche anon. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1578.

The first *access* looked for as an apoplexy.
Sir Bernard Burke, Hist. of Own Times.

The most efficient and certain means for stimulating the cerebral cortex, in order to produce epileptic *access*, is electrization. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 8.

6. The approach of the priest to the altar for the purpose of celebrating the eucharist.—7. In *canon law*, a coming to a certain benefice at some future time, now in abeyance through lack of required age or some other conditions: if in abeyance through actual possession of another, it is equivalent to the *right of succession*. See *coadjutor*. *Ingress* is a right, in virtue of some previous relation to, to a benefice required before entered upon; *regress*, to a benefice actually renounced. The Council of Trent and succeeding popes abolished such titles, as tending to benefice hereditary; since then they have existed in Roman Catholic countries only in particular instances and by a special conciliar privilege.—**Prayer of humble access**, a prayer said by the celebrant in his own behalf in that of the people before communicating. In the Roman Catholic and Greek liturgies it is used shortly before the communion of the priest. In the present Book of Common Prayer it precedes the Consecration.

accessarily, **accessariness**, etc. See *accessorily*, *accessoriness*, etc.

accessary (ak-ses'a-ri or ak'ses-a-ri), *n.* [< L. as if **accessarius*, < *accessus*, access: see *access*. Now usually written *accessory*, q. and merely the noun (a person) should be *accessary*, the adj. (and noun, a thing) *accessory*; but the distinction is too fine to be maintained. See *-ary*, *-ory*.] Same as *accessory*.

accessibility (ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *accessibilité* = It. *accessibilità*, < LL. *accessibilit(i-)s*, < *accessibilis*, accessible: see *accessible*.] The condition or quality of being accessible, or of admitting approach.

accessible (ak-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *accessible* = Sp. *accesible* = Pg. *accessivel* = It. *accessibile*, < LL. *accessibilis*, accessible, < L. *accessus*, pp. of *accedere*, go to, approach: see *accede*.] Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable: as, an *accessible* town or mountain; the place is *accessible* by a mountain-path.

Most frankly *accessible*, most affable, . . . most sociable.
Prods accessible to all the world. *Barrow*, Works, I. 260.
Burckle, Hist. Civilization, I. i.

accessibly (ak-ses'i-bli), *adv.* In an accessible manner; so as to be accessible.

accession (ak-sesh'qn), *n.* [= F. *accession*, < OF. *accession* = Sp. *accesion* = Pg. *accessão* = It. *accessione*, < L. *accessio(n-)*, a going to, an approach, attack, increase, < *accessus*, pp. of *accedere*, go to: see *accede*.] 1. A coming, as into the possession of a right or station; attainment; entrance; induction: as, the *accession* of the people to political power, or to the ballot; *accession* to an estate, or to the throne.

The king, at his *accession*, takes an oath to maintain all the rights, liberties, franchises, and customs, written or unwritten. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 376.

2. The act of acceding, as by assent or agreement; consent; junction; adhesion: as, *accession* to a demand or proposal; their *accession* to the party or confederacy was a great gain.

Declaring their acquiescence in and *accession* to the determination made by Congress.
S. Williams, Hist. Vermont, p. 283. (*N. E. D.*)

3. In *law*, a mode of acquiring property, by which the owner of a corporeal substance which receives an addition by growth or by the application of labor has a right to the thing added or to the improvement, as an addition to a house made by a tenant under an ordinary lease.—**5.** In *med.*, the sick, appearance or commencement of a disease; access.—**6.** In the election of a pope, the transference of votes from one candidate to another when the scrutiny has not resulted in a choice. The opportunity of doing this is called an *accessit* (which see).—**Deed of accession**, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by the creditors of a bankrupt, by which they approve of a trust given by their debtor for the general behoof, and bind themselves to concur in the plans proposed for extricating his affairs.—**Syn. 2.** Consent, compliance, assent, acquiescence.—**3.** Increase, addition, increment, extension, augmentation.

accessional (ak-sesh'qn-al), *a.* [= Pg. *accessional*, < L. as if **accessionalis*, < *accessio*, accession.] Consisting in or due to accession; giving increase or enlargement; additional.

The specific and *occasional* perfections which the human understanding derives from it.

I. Taylor, Elements of Thought, Address, p. 622.

accessit (ak-ses'it), *n.* [L., he has come near, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *accedere*, to come to or near: see *accede*.] **1.** In the English and other colleges, a certificate or prize awarded to a student of second (or lower) merit: as, second *accessit*, third, fourth, etc., *accessit*.—**2.** In the election of a pope, an equal number given the members of the conclave, after each ballot, to revise their votes.

Every morning a ballot is cast, followed in the evening by an "*accessit*"; that is, if the morning ballot has led to no result, any of the electors is allowed to transfer his vote to that one of the candidates for whom votes are thereby to get elected. *Schaff-Herzog*, Encyc., I. 521.

accessive (ak-ses'iv), *a.* [< ML. *accessivus* (rare, and special sense), but lit. 'that adds' (additional'), < L. *accessus*, addition: see *access*.] Additional; contributory.

God "opened the eyes of one that was born blind" and had increased this exactly by his own *accessive* and excessive wickedness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 279.

accessorial (ak-se-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to an accessory: as, *accessorial* agency.

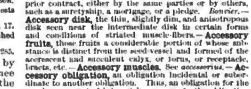
Mere *accessorial* guilt was not enough to convict him *H. Choate*, Addresses, p. 80.

accessorily (ak-ses'o-ri-li or ak-se-sō'ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an accessory; not as principal, but as a subordinate agent. Also written *accessarily*.

accessoriness (ak-ses'ō-ri-nes or ak'se-sō-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being accessory, or of being or acting as an accessory. Also written *accessariness*.

accessorius (ak-se-sō'ri-us), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *accessorii* (-i). [ML.: see *accessory*.] In *anat.*, accessory, or an accessory. Applied—(*a*) To several muscles: as, musculus accessorius ad flexorem digitalem, the accessory muscle of the sacro-lumbalis, passing, in man, by successive slips, from the six lower or the six upper ribs; accessorii orbicularis superiores, accessorii orbicularis inferiores, certain superior and inferior additional or accessory muscular fibers of the orbicularis palpebrarum; musculus accessorius, the accessory flexor of the sole of the foot of man, a muscle which arises from the os calcis or heel-bone, and inserted into the tendon of the long flexor of the toes (the deep flexor longus digitorum). (*b*) To the eleventh pair of cranial nerves, also called the spinal accessory nerves. (*c*) To the nerves which go to the vagus, and innervate the sterno-mastoid and trapezius muscles.

accessory (ak-ses'o-ri or ak'se-sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *accessoire* = Sp. *accesorio* = Pg. *It. accessorio*, < ML. *accessorius*, < L. *accessus*, pp. of *accedere*: see *access*, and cf. *accessary*.] I. *a.* **1.** (*Of* persons.) Acceding; contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent; usually in a bad sense: as, *accessory* to a felony. Technically, in *law*, it implies aiding without being present at the act.—**2.** (*Of* things.) (*a*) Contributing to a general effect; aiding in certain acts or effects in a secondary manner; belonging to something else as principal; accompanying: as, *accessory* sounds in music; *accessory* muscles. (*b*) Additional, or of the nature of an appendage: as, *accessory* bonds are developed by the side or above the normal axillary bud. — **Accessory action**, in *Scots law*, an action in some degree subservient or ancillary to another action.—**Accessory contract**, one made for the purpose of assuring the performance of a prior contract, either by the same parties or by others, such as a suretyship, a mortgage, or a pledge. *Bouvier*.—**Accessory disk**, the thin, slightly dim, and anisotropous disk seen near the intermediate disk in certain forms and conditions of striated muscle-fibers.—**Accessory fruits**, those fruits a considerable portion of whose substance is distinct from the ovary, and consist of the accrescent and succulent calyx, or torus, or receptacle, bracts, etc.—**Accessory muscles**, see above.—**Accessory obligation**, an obligation incidental or subordinate to another obligation, thus, an obligation for the regular payment of interest is *accessory* to the obligation to pay the principal; a mortgage to secure payment of a bond is *accessory* to the bond.—**Accessory valves**, in



Phelas chilensis, showing Accessory Valves (*a a*).

zool., small additional valves, as those placed near the umbones of the genus *Phelas* among mollusks.—**Spinal accessory nerves**, in *anat.*, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves. See *accessorius*.

II. *n.*; pl. *accessories* (-riz). **1.** In *law*, one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as a principal, nor by being present at its commission, but by being in some other way concerned therein, as by advising or inciting the principal to commit the crime, or by concealing the offender or in any way helping him to escape punishment. An *accessory before the fact* is one who counsels or incites another to commit a felony, and who is not present when the act is done; *after the fact*, one who receives and conceals, or in any way assists, the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony. In high treason and misdemeanor, by statute, there are no accessories, all implicated being treated as principals. See *abettor*.

An accessory is one who participates in a felony too remotely to be deemed a principal. *Bishop*.

In that state [Massachusetts], too, the elder and abetter, who at common law would have been but a mere *accessory*, may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony, without any regard to the indictment or conviction of the principal. *Am. Cyc.*, I. 561.

The prevailing rule of the criminal law, that there may be principals and accessories to a crime, has no application whatever to treason. *Am. Cyc.*, XV. 851.

2. That which accedes or belongs to something else as its principal; a subordinate part or object; an adjunct or appendage.

The wealth of both Indies seems in great part but an *accessory* to the command of the sea. *Bacon*, Essays, xxix.

The aspect and *accessories* of the landslip. *Curtis*.

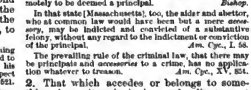
3. In the *fine arts*, an object represented which is not a main motive or center of interest, but is introduced to balance the composition or in some way enhance its artistic effectiveness. In a portrait, for example, everything but the figure is an *accessory*.

In painting the picture of an Oriental, the pipe and the coffee-cup are indispensable *accessories*.

T. Taylor, Life of Sir Sarscen, p. 178.

[In all uses interchangeable with *accessary*, but *accessory* is more common.] = **Syn. 1.** Abetter, accomplice. See the definitions of these words.

accinctura (ak-chiik-kā-tō'ra), *n.* [It.; lit., the effect of crushing, < *accaccare*, bruise, crush, < *cacare*, mince, hash, < *acca*, an ax, < L. *accia*, an ax: see *ax*².] In music, (*a*) a grace-note one half step below a principal note, struck at the same time with the principal note and immediately after, while the latter is held. Before a single note it is indicated in the same manner as the short appoggiatura; before a note of a chord it is indicated by



a stroke drawn through the chord under the note to which it belongs. It is now used only in organ-music. (*b*) More frequently, a short appoggiatura. See *appoggiatura*.

accidence¹ (ak'si-dens), *n.* [A misspelling of *accidents*, pl., or an accom. of L. *accidentia*, neut. pl., as *accidence*² of L. *accidentia*, fem. sing.: see *accident*, 6.] **1.** That part of grammar which treats of the accidents or inflection of words; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar.

I . . . never yet did learn mine *accidence*.
John Taylor (the Water-Poet).

accidental

We carried an *accidence*, or a grammar, for form.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

Hence—**2.** The rudiments of any subject.

The poets who were just then learning the *accidence* of their art. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 163.

accidence² (ak'si-dens), *n.* [< ME. *accidence*, < OF., *accidence*, < L. *accidentia*, a chance, a casual event, < *accidens*(*t*-)s, ppr. of *accidere*, happen: see *accident*.] A fortuitous circumstance; an accident.

Accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* [< ME. *accident*, < OF. *accident*, F. *accident* = Sp. Pg. It. *accidente*, < L. *accident*(*t*-)s, an accident, chance, misfortune, prop. ppr. of *accidere*, fall upon, befall, happen, chance, < *ad*, to, upon, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*¹, *chance*.] **1.** In general, anything that happens or begins to be without design, or as an unforeseen effect; that which falls out by chance; a fortuitous event or circumstance.

The story of my life.
And the particular *accidents* gone by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Whenever words tumble out under the blindest *accidents* of the moment, those are the words retained.
De Quincey, Style, I.

2. Specifically, an undesirable or unfortunate happening; an undesigned harm or injury; a casualty or mishap. In *legal use*, an accident is: (*a*) An event happening without the contrivance of the will of the person by whose agency it was caused. It differs from *mistake*, in that the latter always supposes the operation of the will or agent in producing the event, although that will is caused by erroneous impressions or lack of knowledge. (*b*) Any event which, under circumstances, in a loose sense, any event that takes place without one's foresight or expectation. (*c*) In specific legal practice, an event which is not the result of personal negligence or misconduct.

3. The operation of chance; an undesigned contingency; a happening without intentional causation; chance; fortune: as, it was the result of *accident*; it was there by *accident*.

Prince of *accident* and sport. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

All of them, in his opinion, owe their being to fate, *accident*, or the blind action of stupid matter. *Dwight*.

4. That which exists or occurs abnormally; something unusual or phenomenal; an uncommon occurrence or circumstance.

Noon *accident* for noon adverse.
Was seyn in her. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 607.
The *accident* was loud, and here before you.
With rueful cry. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1552.

5. Irregularity; unevenness; abruptness. (*a*) Any chance, unexpected, or unusual quality or circumstance.

The happy *accidents* of old English houses.
H. James, jr., Portraits of Places, p. 362.

(*b*) An irregularity of *surface*; an undulation; as, the enemy was favored by the *accidents* of the ground.

6. A non-essential. In *logic* (translation of Gr. *συμβεβηκός*): (*a*) Any predicate, mark, character, or whatever is in a subject or inheres in a substance: in this sense opposed to *substance*. (*b*) A character which may be present in or absent from a member of a natural class: in this sense it is one of the predicables, the others are, difference, species, property, accident. Accidents are divided into *separable* and *inseparable*. The distinction between an *inseparable accident* and a *property* is not clear.

If two or three hundred men are to be found who cannot see or smell, Malebra, that inability would still be an *accident* and a peculiarity of each of them.
J. H. Newman, Grmm. of Assent, p. 33.

7. In *gram.*, a variation or inflection of a word, not essential to its primary signification, but marking a modification of its relation, as gender, number, and case. See *accidental*, 5.

[In Malay] the noun has no *accidents*.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 134.

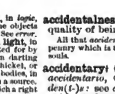
Chapter of accidents. See *chapter*.—**Convention by accident**. See *convention*.—**Efficient cause by accident**. See *cause*.—**Liability of accident**. See *liability*.—**Syn. 1.** Chance, mischance, hap, mishap, fortune, misfortune, luck, bad luck, casualty, calamity, disaster.—**6.** *Property, peculiarity*, etc. See *quality*.

accidental (ak-si-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *accidentel* = Sp. Pg. *accidental* = It. *accidentale*, < ML. *accidentalis*, < L. *accidens*(*t*-)s, *accident*: see *accident*.] I. *a.* **1.** Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly; taking place not according to the usual course of things; casual; fortuitous: unintentional: as, an *accidental* meeting.—**2.** Non-essential; not necessarily belonging to the subject; adventitious; not properly or essential to a play.

Of your philosophy you make no use,
If you give place to *accidental* evils.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

Accidental being. See *being*.—**Accidental colors**, in *optics*, primastic complementary colors seen when the eye is turned suddenly to a white or light-colored surface, after it has been fixed for a time on a bright-colored object. If the object is blue, the accidental color is yellow; if red, green, etc. Thus, if we look freely at a red wafer on a piece of white paper, and then turn the eye to another part of the paper, a green spot is seen.—**Accidental defi-**

tion, a description.—**Accidental distinction**, in *logic*, one which does not concern the definitions of the objects distinguished.—**Accidental error**, in *physics*. See *error*.—**Accidental form**. See *form*.—**Accidental light**, in *painting*, a secondary light which is not accounted for by the prevalent effect, such as the rays of the sun darting through a cloud, or between the leaves of a thicket, or the effects of moonlight, candle-light, or burning bodies, in a scene which does not owe its chief light to such a source.—**Accidental point**, in *perp.*, that point in which a supposed line drawn from the eye parallel to another given right line cuts the picture or plane. Thus, the point A B to be the line given in perspective, C P E the perspective plane, D the eye, DC the line parallel to AB; then is C the accidental point.—**Syn. 1.** *Accidental, Chance, Casual, Fortuitous, Incidental, Contingent.* The first four are the words most commonly used to express occurrence without expectation or design. *Accidental* is the most common, and implies that which happens outside of the regular course of events. *Chance* has about the same force *accidental*, but is less used predicatively. There is a tendency to desynonymize *accidental* and *casual*, so as to make the former apply to events that are of more consequence; as, an accidental (all: a *casual* remark. As to actual connection with the main course of events, *casual* is the word most opposed to *accidental*; the connection of what is *incidental* is real and necessary, but secondary; as, an accidental benefit or evil, an *incidental* remark is a real part of a discussion; a *casual* remark is not. *Fortuitous* is rather a learned word, not applicable in many cases where *accidental* is in use. *Casual* could be used; perhaps through its resemblance to *fortuitous*, it is rarely if ever used when speaking of that which is unfavorable or undesired; thus, it would not be proper to speak of a *fortuitous* defeat in battle. It is chiefly used with the more abstract words: as, *fortuitous* events; a *fortuitous* resemblance. That which is *contingent* is dependent upon something else for its happening. Thus, a battle is *contingent* upon the continuance of mild weather. See *occasional*.



Accidental Point.

Thy sin's not *accidental*, but a trade.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

But let it not be such as that
You set before *chance*-comers.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

No *casual* mistress, but a wife.
Tennyson, In Memoriam.

Fortuitous coincidences of sound, . . . in words of wholly independent derivation.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 387.

By some persons religious duties appear to be regarded as an *incidental* business.
J. Rogers.

With an infinite being nothing can be *contingent*.
Paley.

II. *n.* 1. Anything happening, occurring, or appearing accidentally, or as if accidentally; a casualty. Specifically—(*a*) In *music*, a sign occurring in the course of a piece of music and affecting the pitch of the note before which it is placed from the pitch indicated by the signature, or requiring it to be taken at a pitch undergone such alteration. There are five such signs: the sharp (♯), the double sharp (×), the double flat, and the natural (♮). The sharp raises the pitch a half step, the double sharp a whole step; the lower the pitch a half step, the double flat a whole step; the natural annuls the effect of a previous sharp or flat occurring either in the signature or as an accidental. The effect of an accidental is usually limited to the bar in which it occurs. (*b*) In *med.*, tissue resulting from morbid action; a morbid growth in this sense by French writers, but adopted by some English authors. (*c*) In *painting*, a fortuitous effect resulting from the incidence of luminous rays or accidental lights upon certain objects, whereby the latter are brought into greater emphasis of light and shade. See *light*, 2. An unessential property; a mere adjunct or circumstance.

He conceived it just that *accidentals* . . . should sink with the substance of the accusation. *Fuller.*

Conceive as much as you can of the essentials of any subject, before you consider the *accidentals* of it. *Locke.*

accidentalism (ak-si-den'tal-izm), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being accidental; accidental character.—2. That which is accidental; accidental effect; specifically, in painting, the effect produced by accidental rays of light. *Ruskin.* See *accidental*, *n.*, 1 (*c*), and *accidental light*, under *accidental*, *a.*—3. In *med.*, the hypothesis by which disease is supposed to be an accidental modification of health. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

accidentalist (ak-si-den'tal-ist), *n.* In *med.*, one who favors accidentalism. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

accidentality (ak'si-den-tal'i-ti), *n.* The state or quality of being accidental; accidental character.

I wish in short to connect by a moral copula natural history with political history, or, in other words, to make history scientific, and science human, by drawing from history its *accidentality*, and from science its fatalism.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

accidentally (ak-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In an accidental manner; by chance; casually; fortuitously; not essentially or intrinsically.

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey*, Consumption.

Despite the comparatively lukewarm piety of the age, the Meccan pilgrimage is religious essentially, *accidentally* an affair of commerce. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 408.

accidentalness (ak-si-den'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being accidental or fortuitous.

All that *accidentalness* and mixture of extravagance and poetry which is the natural atmosphere of such reckless souls. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 5.

accidentary (ak-si-den'ta-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *accidentario*, < L. as if **accidentarius*, < *accidens*(-*t*-): see *accident*, *I.*] Accidental. *Holland.*

accidented (ak'si-den-ted), *p. a.* Characterized by accidents or irregularities of surface; undulating.

I can only compare our progress to a headlong steeplechase over a violently *accidented* ploughed field.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, Mery, i.

The Brazilian plateau consists in great part of table-lands, which, from the deep excavation of the innumerable river-valleys, have become very much *accidented*, so as to present a mountainous aspect. *Science*, V. 274.

accidental (ak-si-den'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *accidentia* (see *accidence*) + *-al*.] Same as *accidental*, *a.* and *n.*

The subordinate use of them might remain, when their *accidential* abuse was removed.
Fuller, Injured Innocence, i. 60.

accidentiary (ak-si-den'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *accidentia*, the accidence (see *accidence*), + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or learning the accidence. [Rare.]

You know the word "sacerdotes" to signify priests, and not the less because it is also a *accidentiary* word in schools knoweth as well as you.
Sp. Morton, Discharge of Input., p. 186.

accidie, *n.* [ME., = OF. *accide* = Sp. Pg. *acidia* = It. *accidia*, < Ml. *accidia*, sicthfulness, indolence; also, and better, spelled *acedia*, *q. v.*] Sloth; negligence; indolence. *Chaucer.*

Accipenser, etc. See *Acipenser*, etc.

accipiter (ak-sip'i-tėr), *n.* [pl. *accipitres* (-trēz). [L., a general name for birds of prey, especially the common hawk (*Falco palumbarius*) and the sparrow-hawk (*F. nisus*), an appar. (irreg.) deriv. of *acupere*, take (hence the rare form *accepitor*, if *taker*, were); but prob. for **acipiter*, (**aci-*, **acu-* (= Gr. *ωκύς*), swift, + **petrum* (= Gr. *πτερόν* = E. *feather*), wing. (Cf. Gr. *ωκύπτερος*, swift-winged.) Also in Hawk (Homer, Il., xiii. 62).] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the order *Accipitres* or *Raptores*; an accipitrine or raptorial bird. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of birds of the family *Falconidæ*, embracing short-winged, long-tailed hawks, such as the sparrow-hawk of Europe, *Accipiter nisus*, and the sharp-shinned hawk of North America, *A. fuscus*, with many other congeneric species. *Brisson*, 1760. See *Raptores*.—2. In *surg.*, a bandage applied over the nose: so called from its resemblance to the bird's beak.

accipital (ak-sip'i-tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Accipitres* or birds of prey; having the characters of birds of prey; hawk-like.

Of temper most *accipital*, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 346.

That they [Hawthorne's eyes] were sometimes *accipital* we can positively believe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXII. 871.

accipitrary (ak-sip'i-trā-ri), *n.* [< Ml. *accipitrarius*, a falconer, < L. *accipiter* : see *accipiter*.] A falconer. *Nathan Bailey.*

accipitrine (ak-sip'i-trin), *a.* [L., pl. of *accipiter*.] Birds of prey; the accipitrine or raptorial birds regarded as an order, now more frequently named *Raptores* (which see). *Linnæus*, 1758.

Accipitrine (ak-sip-i-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [< L. *Accipiter* + *-inæ*: see *accipiter*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, including hawks of such genera as *Accipiter* and *Astur*. (*b*) In Nitzsch's classification of birds, same as *Accipitres* or *Raptores* of authors in general. Other forms are *Accipitrina*, *Accipitres*.

accipitrine (ak-sip'i-trin), *a.* [< NL. *Accipitrinæ*, < L. *accipiter* : see *accipiter*.] Of or pertaining to (*a*) the *Accipitres* or raptorial birds, or (*b*) the hawks proper, of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ*; hawk-like; rapacious : as, the *accipitrine* order of birds.

accismus (ak-siz'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκκισμός*, affectation of indifference, coyness, < *ἀκκίζεσθαι*, affect indifference, < *ἄκκα*, a bugbear.] In *rhet.*, a feigned refusal; an ironical dissimulation. *Bailey.*

accite (ak-sīt'), *v. t.* [< L. *accitus*, pp. of *accire*, summon, < *ad*, to, + *cire*, orig. go (= Gr. *κίειν*, go), but mixed with its causative *cière*, cause to go, summon: see *cite* and *excite*.] 1. To call; cite; summon.

He by the senate is *accited* home.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

2. To excite; prompt; move.

What *accites* your most worshipful thought to think so?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

acclaim (a-klām'), *v.* [In imitation of *claim*, < L. *acclamare*, cry out at shout, at either in a hostile or a friendly manner, < *ad*, to, + *clamare*, shout: see *claim*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To applaud; treat with words or sounds of joy or approval. [Rare.]

How gladly did they spend their breath in *acclaiming* thee! *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 23.

2. To declare or salute by acclamation.

While the shouting crowd
Acclaim thee king of traitors. *Swollett*, Regicide, v. 8.

II. *intrans.* To make acclamation; shout applause.

acclaim (a-klām'), *n.* [*acclaim*, *v.*] A shout of joy; acclamation.

The herald cries : the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims* and vast applause is rent.
Dryden, Fal. and Arc., l. 1801.

And the reels were starred with banners,
And the steeples rang *acclaim*. *Whittier*, Sycamores.

acclamator (ak'lā-mā't), *v. t.* [< L. *acclamatus*, pp. of *acclamare* : see *acclaim*, *v.*] To applaud. *Waterhouse* [Rare.]

acclamation (ak-lā-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *acclamatio*(*n*-), a shouting, either in approval or in disapproval, < *acclamare* : see *acclaim*, *v.*] A shout or other demonstration of applause, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good will. Acclamation may be expressed by hurrahs, clapping of hands, and often by repeating such cries as *Long live the queen! Vive l'empereur! Es lebe Kaiser!* etc.

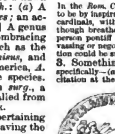
The hands
Of a great multitude are upward flung
In restless acclamation. *Byron*, Age of the Sea.

2. In *deliberative assemblies*, the spontaneous approval or adoption of a resolution or measure by a unanimous *viva voce* vote, in distinction from a formal division or ballot.

When they [the Anglo-Saxons] consented to anything, it was rather in the way of *acclamation* than by the exercise of a deliberate vote. *Stubbs*, Abridg. Eng. Hist., ii.

In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a method of papal election, said to be by inspiration (*per inspirationem*), because "all the cardinals, with a sudden and harmonious consent, as though breathed on by the Divine Spirit, proclaim some person present with one voice, without any previous canvassing or negotiation whence fraud or insidious suggestion could be surmised." *Ecclesiastes.*

3. Something expressing praise or joy. Applied specifically—(*a*) To forms of praise, thanksgiving, or felicitation at the close of ecclesiastical psalms. (*b*) To certain short inscriptions in the form of a wish or injunction, found mostly on tombs. (*c*) To the responses of the congregation in antiphonal singing. (*d*) In *Rom. antiq.*, to expressions of applause, as of several figures (standing for the whole people, or a class, or a military division, etc.) greeting an official or benefactor.



Acclamation.
Bronze Coin in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

acclamator (ak'lā-mā-tor), *n.* [L. as if **acclamator*, < *acclamare* : see *acclaim*.] One who expresses joy or applause by acclamation. [Rare.]

Acclamators who had fill'd . . . the aire with "Vive le Roy!" *Bulwer*, Man of Destiny, p. 7, 1651.

acclamatory (a-klam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [L. as if **acclamatorius*.] Expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclarmness (a-klär'ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *ac-* + *clear* + *-ment*: see *clear*.] A clearing; a showing; a plea in exculpation. [Rare.]

The *acclarment* is fair, and the proof nothing.
Bp. Hacket, life of Abp. Williams, I. 148.

acclimatation (a-kli-mā-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *acclimatation*, < *acclimater*, acclimate: see *acclimate*.] Acclimatization: chiefly used in transcription from the French : as, the *Acclimatation* Society of Nantes.

acclimate (a-kli'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acclimated*, ppr. *acclimating*. [< F. *acclimater*, acclimate, < *ac-* (L. *ad*, to) + *climat*, climate; cf. Pg. *aclimar*, acclimate, < *ac-* + *clima*, climate; see *climate*.] To habituate to a foreign climate; acclimatize: more especially (of persons), to adapt to new climates: as, to *acclimate* settlers; to *acclimate* one's self.

The native inhabitants and *acclimated* Europeans.
J. Crawfurd, Committee of Races.

acclimatement (a-kli'māt-ment), *n.* [< F. *acclimatement*, acclimation, < *acclimater* : see *acclimate*.] Acclimation. [Rare.]

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acclimation (ak-li-mā'shon), *n.* [< *acclimate* + *-ion*. Cf. Fr. *acclimação*, < *acclimar*, acclimate.] The process of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated; acclimatization.

acclimatisation, acclimatise, etc. See *acclimatization, etc.*

acclimatizable (a-klī'mā-ti-za-bl), *a.* Capable of being acclimatized; suitable for acclimatizing: as, *acclimatizable* animals. Also spelled *acclimatizable*.

acclimatization (a-klī'mā-ti-zā'shon), *n.* The act or process of acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized; the modification of physical constitution which enables a race or an individual to live in health in a foreign climate. Some writers use this word with regard to brute animals and plants only, using *acclimation* when speaking of man. Also spelled *acclimatisation*.

Acclimatization is the process of adaptation by which animals and plants are gradually rendered capable of surviving and flourishing in countries remote from their original habitats, or under meteorological conditions different from those which they have usually to endure, and which are at first injurious to them.

A. R. Wallace, Encyc. Brit., I. 84.

acclimatize (a-klī'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acclimatized*, ppr. *acclimatizing*. [< *ac-* (< *L. ad*, to) + *climate* + *-ize*: after *acclimate* from F.] To accustom or habituate to a foreign climate; adapt for existence in a foreign climate: especially used of adapting a race or stock for permanent existence and propagation: as, to *acclimatize* plants or animals. Also spelled *acclimatise*.

Young soldiers, not yet *acclimatized*, die rapidly here.
London Times.

A domesticated animal or a cultivated plant need not necessarily be *acclimatized*; that is, it need not be capable of enduring the severity of the seasons without protection. The canary-bird is domesticated but not *acclimatized*, and many of our most extensively cultivated plants in the same category.
A. R. Wallace, Encyc. Brit., I. 84.

acclimatizer (a-klī'ma-ti-zėr), *n.* One who introduces and acclimatizes foreign species. Also spelled *acclimatiser*.

Some of these [birds] . . . cannot fail to become permanent settlers equally with those for the introduction of which the would-be *acclimatizers* might find themselves excused.
Encyc. Brit., III. 786.

acclimature (a-klī'mā-tūr), *n.* The act of acclimating, or the state of being acclimated. [Rare.]

acclinal (a-klī'nal), *a.* [L. *acclinis*, leaning on or against; cf. *declinare*, lean on or against, < *ad*, to, upon, + **clinare* = E. *lean*1: see *incline*.] In *geol.*, leaning against, as one stratum of rock against another, both being turned up at an angle: nearly equivalent to *overlying*. [Rare.]

acclinate (ak'li-nāt), *a.* [< L. *acclinatus*, pp. of *acclinare* (see *acclinal*); on the model of *declinate*: see *decline*.] In *zoöl.*, bending or sloping upward: the opposite of *declinate*.

acclivet (a-klī'vet), *n.* [< L. *acclivis*, also less frequently *acclivus*, steep, < *ad*, to, + *clivus*, a hill, prop. sloping, from same root as **clinare* = E. *lean*1: see *acclinal*.] Rising; steep. [Rare.]

The way easily ascending, hardly so *acclivet* as desired.
Aubrey, Letters, II. 321.

acclivitous (a-klīv'i-tus), *a.* Rising with a slope; acclivous. *Js. Taylor.*

acclivity (a-klīv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *acclivities* (-tiz). [< L. *acclivita(t-)s*, an acclivity, < *acclivis*, sloping: see *acclivis*.] 1. An upward slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill: opposed to *declivity*, or a slope considered as descending.

Far up the green *acclivity* I met a man and two young women making their way slowly down.
The Century, XXVIII. 429.

2. Specifically, in *fort.*, the talus of a rampart.

acclivous (a-klī'vus), *a.* [< L. *acclivus*, less frequent form of *acclivis*, sloping: see *acclivis*.] Rising as the slope of a hill: the opposite of *declivous*.

accloy† (a-kloi'), *v. t.* [< ME. *acloien*, *acloyen*, var. of *encloyen*, < OF. *enclouer*, earlier *enclaver* (F. *enclouer*), < ML. *inclavare*, drive in a nail, < L. *in*, in, + *clavare*, nail, < *clavus*, a nail: see *clou*1 and *clavel*.] 1. To prick with a nail in shoeing; used by farriers. *Skeat.*—2. To injure; harm; impair.

And whoso doth, full foule hymself *accloyeth*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 517.

3. To cloy; encumber; embarrass with superfluity; obstruct.

[Filth] with uncomely weedes the gentle wave *accloyes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 15.

accoast† (a-kōst'), *v. i.* [A dif. spelling of *accost* in its orig. sense 'come alongside of'; OF. *acoster*, touch, graze: see *accost* and *coast*.] To fly near the earth. [Rare.]

So as there hawke which mantleth her on pearch,
Whether high towring or *accoasting* low.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 32.

accoil† (a-koil'), *v. t.* [< OF. *acoillir*, gather, assemble (F. *accueillir*, receive), < ML. *accolligere*, < L. *ad*, to, + *colligere*, gather: see *coil*3, *cull*1, and *collect*.] To gather together; crowd.

About the cauldron many *Cookes accoyld*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 30.

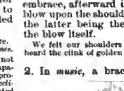
accoil (a-koil'), *n.* [< OF. *acoil*, F. *accueil*; from the verb.] Welcome; reception. *Southey*, (N. E. D.)

accoil† (a-koil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *acoilen*, < OF. *acoiler* (Fr *accoiler*), embrace, = Sp. *acolar*, arrange two coats of arms under the same crown, shield, etc., = It. *accollare*, embrace, mod. join, yoke, < ML. **accollare*, embrace, < L. *ad*, to, + *collum* (> OF. *col*, F. *cou* = Sp. *collo*, Sp. *cuello*, It. *collo*), neck: see *collar*.] To embrace round the neck. *Surrey.*

accolade (ak-ō-lād' or -lad'), *n.* [< F. *accolade*, an embrace, a kiss (after It. *accollata*, prop. fem. pp. of *accollare*, embrace), < *accoler*, OF. *acoler*: see *accoil*.] 1. A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in an embrace, afterward in giving the candidate a blow upon the shoulder with the flat of a sword, the latter being the present method; hence, the blow itself.

We felt our shoulders tingle with the *accolade*, and heard the clink of golden spurs at our heels.
Irving, Tour on Prairies, p. 58.

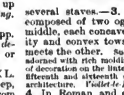
2. In *music*, a brace or couplet connecting



Accolade, early 16th century (France).

several staves.—3. In *arch.*, an ornament composed of two ogee curves meeting in the middle, each curve to touch the upright next a final word written below the line to which it belonged, in order to avoid carrying it on to the next.

accolated (ak'ō-lā-ted), *p. a.* [< ML. *accollatus*, pp. of *accoli(are*, embrace: see *accoil*.] In *numis.*, containing two or more profile heads so arranged that one partially overlaps the next: as, an *accolated* shilling.



Accolated Shilling of William III. and Mary. (Size of the original.)

accolé (ak-ol-ā'), *p. a.* [< AF. *accollé*, F. *accolé*, pp. of *accoler* = It. *accollare*, < *accollata*, > F. and E. *accolade*: see *accolade* and *accoil*.] In *her.*; (*a*) Encircled; collared: applied to animals with collars, etc., about their necks. (*b*) Touching by their corners, as lozenges or fusils on a shield, or Place side by side, as two shields. (*d*) Surrounded by the collar of an order, as the shield of a knight of that order. Also spelled *acollé*. Tètes accolées, or accolé heads, in *decorative art*, profile heads shown in relief, one behind and partly concealed by another, as often in cameos and on medallions or coins where a sovereign and his wife are shown together. See cut under *medaled*.

accombination (a-kom-bi-nā'shon), *n.* The act of combining together. *Quarterly Rev.*

accommodable (a-kom'ō-da-bl), *a.* [< F. *accommodable* = Sp. *acomodable* = Pg. *accommodavel* = It. *accomodabile*, < L. as if **accommodabilis*, < *accommodare*, accommodate: see *accommodate*, v.] Capable of being accommodated, or made suitable; adaptable. [Rare.]

Rules *accommodable* to all this variety.
Watts, Logic, v. § 64.

accommodableness (a-kom'ō-da-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being accommodable. *Todd*. [Rare.]

accommodate (a-kom'ō-dāt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *accommodated*, ppr. *accommodating*. [< L. *accommodatus*, pp. of *accommodare*, < *ad*, to, + *commodare*, fit, < *commodus*, fit: see *commodious* and *mode*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent; fit; adapt: as, to *accommodate* ourselves to circumstances; to *accommodate* the choice of subjects to the occasion; to *accommodate* a Latin word, in form or use, to English analogies.

Texas has endeavored to light upon an hypothesis that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things and human affairs.
Locke.

Part knew how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers.
Norris.

3. To adjust; settle: as, to *accommodate* differences.

Sir Lucius shall explain himself—and I dare say matters may be *accommodated*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

4. To supply or furnish; provide with certain conveniences; give a accommodation to: as, my house can *accommodate* a large number of guests: followed by *with* when what is supplied is expressed: as, he will be glad to *accommodate* a man *with* apartments; to *accommodate* a friend *with* money.

Better *accommodated* [= fit is good; yes, indeed, is it: good phrases are surely, and ever were, very commendable. *Accommodated!* It comes of *accommodo*: very good; a burly phrase.
Shak., Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1. 12.

5. To suit; serve; convenience; oblige; do a kindness or favor to: as, he is always delighted to *accommodate* a friend.

The Indians were soon given to long talks, and the Dutch to long silence—in this particular, therefore, they *accommodated* each other completely.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 101.

=Syn. 1. To suit, adapt, fit, conform, adjust, reconcile.—**4.** To furnish, provide for.—**5.** To serve, oblige, assist, aid.

II. *intrans.* To be conformable; specifically, in *physiol.*, to be in or come to adjustment. See *accommodation*, 4 (*b*).

Their motor seem regulated by their retinal functions, so that, according to Listing, if the retinæ are exercised, the eyes often cease to rotate, then to *accommodate*, then to converge.
Bain, Mind, IX. 38.

accommodate (a-kom'ō-dāt), *a.* [< L. *accommodatus*, pp., adapted: see *accommodate*, v.] Suitable; fit; adapted; accommodated.

Rules *accommodate* to the end. *Sir K. L'Estrange.*

Accommodate distribution, in *logic*, the acceptation of a term to include everything it naturally denotes except the subject of the sentence: as, Sunday is stronger than any man (that is, than any other man).

accommodated (a-kom'ō-dā-ted), *p. a.* Made fit; made suitable; adapted; modified.

We sometimes use the term (religion) in an *accommodated* sense, i. e., to express the spiritual results with which religion is associated, rather than the mere religion itself.
H. B. Smith, Syst. Theology, Subs. and Shad., p. 5.

accommodately (a-kom'ō-dāt-li), *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

Of all these [names] Moses . . . hold fit to give an account *accommodatelie* to the capacity of the people.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, p. 3.

accommodateness† (a-kom'ō-dāt-nes), *n.* Fitness.

Aptness and *accommodateness* to the great purpose of men's salvation.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 80.

accommodating (a-kom'ō-dā-ting), *p. a.* Obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply and to oblige another: as, an *accommodating* man; an *accommodating* disposition.

accommodatingly (a-kom'ō-dā-ting-li), *adv.* In an accommodating manner; obligingly.

accommodation (a-kom-ō-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *accommodatio(n-)*, < *accommodare*, adapt: see *accommodate*, v.] 1. The act of accommodating; as—(*a*) Adjustment; adaptation; especially, the adaptation or application of one thing to another by analogy, as the words of a prophecy to a subsequent event.

The law of adaptation which we thus discern and trace alike in every instance of organic development and func-

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tion, we discern and trace also in the *accommodation* of the individual to his social surroundings and in the consequent modification of his character. — *Maudsley, Body and Will*, p. 96.

Many of these quotations were probably intended as nothing more than *accommodations*. — *Paley.*

(o) Adjustment of differences; reconciliation, as of parties in dispute.

The conformity and analogy of which I speak . . . has a strong tendency to facilitate *accommodation*, and to produce a generous oblivion of the causes of variance. — *Burke, On a Regicide Peace*, i.

To come to terms of *accommodation*. — *Macaulay.*

(*p*) Convenience; the supplying of a want; aid.

St. James's Church had recently been opened for the *accommodation* of the inhabitants of this new quarter. — *Macaulay, Hist. England*, iii.

2. The state of being accommodated; fitness; state of adaptation: followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.

The organization of the body with *accommodation* to its functions. — *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind*, p. 53.

Serious main design . . . was to bring all the mysteries of Christianity to a full *accommodation with* the general notions of man's reason. — *South*, Works, V. iii.

3. Anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like; anything furnished for use; a convenience: chiefly applied to lodgings: as, *accommodation* for man and beast: often used in the plural.

They probably thought of the coach with some contempt, as an *accommodation* for people who had not their own guts. — *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, I.

Outside of the larger cities on the Continent you can get as wretched *accommodations* as you could desire for an enemy. — *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 65.

Specifically — (*a*) In *com.*, pecuniary aid in an emergency; a loan of money, either directly or by becoming security for the repayment of a sum advanced by another, as by a banker. (*b*) In *physiol.*, the automatic adjustment of the eye, or its power of adjusting itself to distinct vision at different distances, or of the ear to higher or lower tones. In the eye accommodation is effected by alteration of the convexity of the crystalline lens (which see), and in the ear by an increased tension of the tympanic membrane for higher tones. — **Accommodation bill** or **note, paper, indorsement**, a bill of exchange or note, etc., drawn, accepted, or indorsed by one or more parties to enable another or others to obtain credit by or raise money on it, and not given like business paper in payment of a debt, but merely intended to accommodate the drawer: originally called in Scotland a wind-bill, and in England a *kite*. — **Accommodation cramp.** See *cramp*. — **Accommodation ladder**, a stairway fixed on

Accommodation Ladder.

the outside of a ship at the gangway, to facilitate ascending from or descending to boats. — **Accommodation lands** or **land.** (*a*) Lands bought by a builder or speculator, who erects houses upon them and then leases portions of them upon an improved ground-rent. [Eng.] (*b*) Land acquired for the purpose of being added to other land for its improvement. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* — **Accommodation road**, a road constructed to give access to a particular piece of land. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* [Eng.] — **Accommodation train**, a railway-train which stops at all or nearly all the stations on the road; called in Great Britain a *parliamentary train*: opposed to *express-train*. — **Accommodation works**, works which an English railway company is required by 8 and 9 Vict. cx. to make for the convenience and accommodation of the owners and occupiers of land adjoining the railway, as gates, bridges, culverts, fences, etc.

accommodative (a-kom'ō-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *accommodate* + *-ive*; = It. *accomodativo*.] Disposed or tending to accommodate, or to be accommodating; adaptive.

The strength of the infective qualities of these organisms may be greatly increased by an *accommodative* culture. — *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 625.

accommodativeness (a-kom'ō-dā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being accommodative.

accommodator (a-kom'ō-dā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *acomodador*, < L. as if **accommodator* : see *accommodate*, *v.*] One who or that which accommodates or adjusts.

accommodet (ak-o-mōd'), *v. t.* [< F. *accommoder* = It. *accomodare*, < L. *accommodare* : see *accommodate*.] To accommodate. [Rare.]

accompanable (a-kum'pa-na-bl), *a.* [Also *accompanyable*; < *accompany* + *-able*.] Sociable, easie to be conversed with" (Cotgrave), < *accompanier* + *-able*: see *accompany*.] Sociable. *Sir T. Elyot.*

accompanier (a-kum'pa-ni-ėr), *n.* One who or that which accompanies. [Rare.]

Dear, cracked spinnet of dearer Louisa! Without mention of mine, be dumb, thou thin *accompanier* of her thinner warble! — *Lamb*, Elia.

accompaniment (a-kum'pa-ni-ment), *n.* [< *accompany*, *q. v.*, + *-ment*; after F. *accompagnement*, Gf. *accompagnamento* = Sp. *acompañamiento* = Pg. *acompanhamento* = It. *accompagnamento*.] Something that attends another as a circumstance, something incidental or added to the principal thing as a concomitant, by way of ornament, for the sake of symmetry, or the like.

Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary *accompaniment* of Degeneration in all the others. — *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 22.

Specifically — (*a*) In *music*, the subordinate part or parts added to a solo or concerted composition to enhance the effect, and also, if it be a vocal composition, to sustain the voices and keep them true to the pitch. The accompaniment may be given to one or more instruments, or to a chorus of voices. Instead of writing accompaniments in full, as is now done, the older composers were accustomed merely to indicate the harmonies to be employed by means of a figured bass, which could be performed in a great variety of ways, more or less elaborate, according to the musical knowledge, taste, and skill of the executant. (*b*) In *printing*, an object accessory to the principal object, and serving for its ornament or illustration: generally termed an *accessory* (which see). (*c*) In *her.*, anything added to a shield by way of ornament, as the bell, mantling, supporters, etc. — **Accompaniment of the bass**, in music, the harmonies to be added to the notes forming the diatonic scale, ascending and descending. — **Additional accompaniments**, parts of a musical composition not written by the original composer, but added by another: as, Mozart's *additional accompaniments* to Handel's "Messiah." Such parts are justified in most cases on the ground that some instruments have become obsolete, others have been invented, and the constitution of the orchestra has been much changed since the time of the original composer.

accompanist (a-kum'pa-nist), *n.* In *music*, one who plays an accompaniment.

accompany (a-kum'pa-ni), *v.*; pret. and pp. *accompanied*, ppr. *accompanying*. [< OF. *acompaignier*, *acompaigner* (F. *accompagner* = Sp. *acompañar* = Pg. *acompanhar* = It. *accompagnare*), associate with, < a- (L. *ad*), with, + *compaignier*, *compaigner*, *compagner*, associate, *compagnie*, *compagne*, company: see *company*.] I. *trans.* 1. To be or exist in company with; be joined in association or combination; constitute an adjunct or concomitant to: as, thunder *accompanies* lightning; an insult *accompanied* by or with a blow; the President's message and *accompanying* documents.

The still night . . . with black air *Accompanied*, with damps and dreadful gloom.

Milton, P. L., x. 845.

There is reason to believe that different diseases can so *accompany* each other as to be united in the same individual. — *Buckle*, Hist. Civilization, II. 569.

2. To keep company with; be associated in intimacy or companionship; act as companion to. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Harry, I do not only marvel where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art *accompanied*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Although alone,
Best with thyself *accompanied*.

Milton, P. L., viii. 428.

3. To go along or in company with; attend or join in movement or action: as, to *accompany* a friend on a walk or journey; men-of-war formerly *accompanied* fleets of merchant ships; he was everywhere *accompanied* by (not with) his dog.

They *accompanied* him unto the ship. Acts xx. 38.

4. To put in company (with); cause to be or go along (with); combine; associate: as, to *accompany* a remark with (not by) a bow; he *accompanied* his speech with rapid gestures. — 5. In *music*, to play or sing an accompaniment to or for: as, he *accompanied* her on the piano. — 6t. To cohabit with.

The phansie . . . *accompanies* her, as least as she imagines. — *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 274.

= Syn. To attend, escort, wait on, go with, convoy, be associated with, coexist.

accompanyable, *a.* See *accompanable*.

accomplice (a-kom'plis), *n.* [An extension (due perhaps to a supposed connection with *accomplish* or *accomplishment*), by prefixing *a-*, of the older form *complice*, in same sense, < F. *complice*, an associate, particularly in crime, < L. *complicem*, acc. of *complex*, adj., confederate, participant, < *complicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold: see *complex* and *complicate*.] 1. A partner or coöperator: not in a bad sense.

Success unto our valiant general,
And happiness to his *accomplices*!

Beau. and *Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 1, vi. 2.

One fellow standing at the beginning of a century, and stretching out his hand as an *accomplice* towards another fellow standing at the end of it, without either having known of the other's existence. — *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

More commonly — 2. An associate in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt. Technically, in *law*, any participant in an offense, whether as principal or as accessory: sometimes used of accessories only, in contradistinction to principals. It is followed by *of* or *to* before a person, and by *to* or *of* before the crime: as, *A* was an *accomplice with B* in the murder of *C*.

Thou, the cursed *accomplice* of his treason.

Johnson, Irene, v. 1.

He is . . . an *accomplice* if he is intimately bound up in the project and responsibility of it, and takes a prime mover. — *C. J. Smith*, Synonyms, p. 7.

Sometimes used with *to* before a thing.

We free ourselves from any *accomplice* to the guilt [of slavery, are] ever in the power of the grand offender. — *Emerson*, Misc., p. 245.

= Syn. Abetter, accessory (see the definitions of these words), confederate, assistant, ally, confederate, associate.

accomplicehood (a-kom'plis-hud), *n.* Accomplicity. *Sir H. Taylor.* [Rare.]

accomplicity (ak-om-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< *accomplice* + *-ity*, after *complicity*.] The state of being an accomplice; criminal assistance. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

accomplish (a-kom'plish), *v. t.* [< ME. *accomplisen*, < OF. *acomplisc*, stem of certain parts of *acomplir*, F. *accomplir*, complete, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *complir*, < L. *complere*, complete: see *complete*, *r.*] 1. To complete; finish; reach the end of; bring to pass; actually do: as, he works hard, but *accomplishes* nothing.

And while she [Nature] does *accomplish* all the spring,
Birds to her secret operations sing. *Sir W. Davenant.*

To *accomplish* anything excellent, the will must work for catholic and universal ends. — *Emerson*, Civilization.

2. To bring about by performance or realization; execute; carry out; fulfil: as, to *accomplish* a vow, promise, purpose, or prophecy.

Thus will I *accomplish* my fury upon them. Ezek. vi. 12.

This that is written must yet be *accomplished* in me. Luke xxii. 37.

Hence — 3t. To gain; obtain as the result of exertion.

To *accomplish* twenty golden crowns.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

4. To make complete by furnishing what is wanting: as — (*a*) To equip or provide with material things.

The armourers, *accomplishing* the knights.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

It [the moon] is fully *accomplished* for all those ends to which Providence did appoint it. — *Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Works, I.

(*b*) To equip or furnish mentally; fit by education or training.

His lady is open, chatty, fond of her children, and anxious to *accomplish* them. — *Mrs. Webber*, Diary, II. 302.

I can still less pause . . . even to enumerate the succession of influences . . . which had . . . *accomplished* them for their great work there and here. — *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 82.

= Syn. 1 and 2. *Execute*, *achieve*, etc. (see *perform*), complete, finish, consummate, succeed in, work out, fulfil, realize, bring to pass, end.

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accomplishable (ə-kom'plish-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being accomplished.

accomplished (ə-kom'plisht), *p. a.* 1. Completed; effected: as, an *accomplished* fact.—2. Perfected; finished; consummate: used in either a good or a bad sense: as, an *accomplished* scholar; an *accomplished* villain.

Know you not the Egyptian Zabdas?—the mirror of *accomplished* knighthood—the pillar of the state—the Aurelian of the East? *W. Ware, Zenobia,* I. 69.

3. Possessing accomplishments; having the attainments and graces of cultivated or fashionable society.

An *accomplished* and beautiful young lady. *Thackeray,* Newcomes.

accomplisher (ə-kom'plish-ėr), *n.* One who accomplishes or fulfils.

The Fates, after all, are the *accomplishers* of our hopes. *Thoreau,* Letters, p. 36.

accomplishing (ə-kom'plish-ing), *n.* That which is accomplished or completed. [Rare.]

I shall simply enumerate, as ends, all that a university should accomplish, although these *accomplishings* may, strictly considered, often partake more of the character of means. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

accomplishment (ə-kom'plish-ment), *n.* [< *accomplish* + *-ment*, after F. *accomplissement.*] 1. The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfilment; achievement: as, the *accomplishment* of a prophecy; the *accomplishment* of our desires or ends.

I once had faith and force enough to form generous hopes of the world's destiny . . . but the last in me lay for their *accomplishment.* *Hawthorne,* Blithedale Romance, ii.

2. An acquirement; an attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society: generally in the plural.

Was then young enough, and silly enough, to think gaming was one of their *accomplishments.* *Chesterfield,* Letters.

Yet wanting the *accomplishment* of verse. *Wordsworth.*

=Syn. 1. Completion, fulfilment, perfection, performance, execution, achievement.—2. *Accomplishment, Acquirement, Attainments,* etc. (see *acquirement*), qualifications, skill, graces.

accompt, accomptable, accomptant. See *account, etc.*

accord (ə-kôrd'), *v.* [< ME. *acorden* (less frequently *accorden*), agree, be in harmony, transbring into agreement, < OF. *acorder*, agree (F. *accorder* = Sp. Pr. Pg. *acordar* = It. *accordare*), < L. *accordare*, agree, < L. *ad*, to, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart.* Cf. *concord* and *discord.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To agree; be in correspondence or harmony.

My heart *accorded* with my tongue. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music as before,
Tennyson, In Memoriam (Int.).

Their minds *accorded* into one strain, and made delightful music. *Hawthorne,* Snow Image, p. 58.

2. To make an agreement; come to an understanding.

We *accorded* before dinner. *Scott,* Waverley, II. xix.

II. *trans.* 1. To make to agree or correspond; adapt, as one thing to another. [Rare.]

Her hands *accorded* the lute's music to the voice.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

2. To bring to an agreement or a settlement; settle, adjust, or compose; reconcile: as, to *accord* controversies.

Having made a shoe to *accord* differing Writers, and to pick trueth out of partiality. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

It there no way left open to *accord* this difference,
But you must make one with your swords?
Longfellow, Spanish Student, II. 6.

3. To grant; give; concede: as, to *accord* due praise to any one.

His hands were thrust into his pockets; he was whistling thoughtfully, and walking to and fro, a small space having been *accorded* him by the crowd, in deference to his temporary importance. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 53.

accord (ə-kôrd'), *n.* [< ME. *accord* (less frequently *acord*), < OF. *acorde*, usually *acort*, agreement (F. *accord* = Sp. *acorde* = Pg. *acordo*, *accordo*), verbal n. of *acorder*, *acorer*: see *accord*, *v.*] 1. Agreement; harmony of minds; consent or concurrence of opinions or wills; assent.

These all continued with one *accord* in prayer and supplication. Acts i. 14.

You must buy that peace
With full *accord* to all our just demands.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

2. A union of different sounds which is agreeable to the ear; concord; harmony.

Those sweet *accords* are even the angels' lays.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 1.

3. Agreement; just correspondence of things; harmony of relation: as, the *accord* of light and shade in painting.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. *Dryden,* tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

4. Will; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act; unaided action or operation: preceded by *own.*

Being more forward, of his *own accord* he went unto you. 2 Cor. viii. 17.

Now of my *own accord* such other trial
I mean to show you of my strength.
Milton, S. A., l. 1643.

5. Adjustment of a difference; reconciliation: as, the mediator of an *accord.*

If both are satisfied with this *accord*,
Swear by the law of knighthood on my sword.
Dryden, Fables.

Specifically, in *law*, an agreement which is made between parties for the settlement of a liability or controversy, and which, when executed, that is, carried into effect, is termed an *accord and satisfaction*, and bars or terminates a suit; a private extra-judicial agreement or arrangement.

6. In *music*, same as *chord*.—7. *Milit.*, the conditions under which a fortress or command of troops in surrendered.—**To be at accord,** to be in agreement. *Chaucer.*—**To fall of accord,** to come into agreement. *Chaucer.*

accordable (ə-kôr'da-bl), *a.* [< ME. *acordable*, < OF. "*acordable*, F. *accordable*, < OF. *acorder*: see *accord.* Cf. Sp. *acordablemente*, adv.] Capable of being harmonized or reconciled; consonant; agreeable.

accordably (ə-kôr'da-bli), *n.* [< ME. *accordance*, *acordaunce*, < OF. *acordance*, later *accordance* (= Pr. *acordansa*), < *acordant*, etc.: see *accordant.*] 1. The state of being in agreement with a person; conformity to a thing; harmony.

Their voices are in admirable *accordance* with the tranquil solitude of a mountain-valley.
Hawthorne, Old Manse.

There is a remarkable *accordance* in the course of digestion between the gastric juice of animals with its pepsin and hydrochloric acid, and the secretion of *Drosera* with its ferment and acid belonging to the sundew series.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, vi.

2. The act of according, granting, or giving.
=Syn. 1. Harmony, unison, agreement, concord.

accordancy (ə-kôr'dan-si), *n.* Same as *accordance*, but less used.

according (ə-kôr'ding), *a.* [< ME. *accordant*, *acordaunt*, < OF. *acordant*, F. *accordant*, agreeing with, < ML. *accordan(t)s*, ppr. of *accordare*, agree: see *accord*, *v.*] Corresponding; conformable; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind; harmonious: sometimes followed by *to*, but more commonly by *with*: as, this was not *according* to his tastes, or with his principles.

It be found her *accordant*. *Shak.,* Much Ado, i. 2.

Music and meaning floated together, *accordant* as swan and shadow. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 235.

In the neighboring hall a strain of music, proceeding From the *accordant* strings of Mickael's melodious fiddle.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

accordantly (ə-kôr'dant-li), *adv.* In an accordant manner; in accordance or agreement.

accorder (ə-kôr'dėr), *n.* One who accords or agrees; one who gives or bestows. [Rare.]

according (ə-kôr'ding), *p. a.* 1. Agreeing; harmonious.

Th' *according* music of a well-mixed state.
Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 224.

2. Suitable; agreeable; in accordance; in proportion: followed by *to*.

Our zeal should be *according* to knowledge. *Bp. Sprat.*

according (ə-kôr'ding), *adv.* In accordance (with); agreeably (to): used with *to*: as, he acted *according* to his judgment: often applied to persons, but referring elliptically to their statements or opinions. Often abbreviated to *acc.*

According to him, every person was to be bought.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

For no delicious meed passed her throat;
According to her cloth she cut her coat.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 93.

according as, agreeably, conformably, or proportionately as.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according as* he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

accordingly (ə-kôr'ding-li), *adv.* 1. Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable: as, those who live in faith and good works will be rewarded *accordingly.*

Whenever you are to do a thing, though it can never be known but to yourself, ask yourself how you would act were all the world looking at you, and act *accordingly.*
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 286.

2. In assent or compliance; acquiescently.

Upon this the Sultan was directed to place himself by a chair; which he did *accordingly.*
Addison, Spectator, No. 94.

=Syn. 2. *Therefore, Wherefore, Accordingly,* etc. See *therefore.*

accordion (ə-kôr'di-ọn), *n.* [Also spelled *accordeon*, *C. accordeon*, < *accord*, be in harmony, accord.] A small keyed wind-instrument, opening and shutting like a bellows, and having its tones generated by the play of wind thus produced upon metallic reeds. It is constructed on the same principle as the concertina and the harmonium, but is much inferior to them.

accordionist (ə-kôr'di-ọn-ist), *n.* A player on the accordion.

accorporate (ə-kôr'pọ-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *accorporatus*, pp. of *accorporare*, < *ad*, to, + *corpus*, *corpore*, form into a body: see *corporate.*] To incorporate; unite.

Custom, being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in her unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *accorporate* herself with errour.
Milton, Prel. to Bocl. of Divorce.

accorporation (ə-kôr'pọ-rā'shọn), *n.* Incorporation.

accost (ə-kôst'), *v.* [< F. *accoster*, < OF. *acoster*, come alongside of, approach, touch, = Sp. Pg. *acostar* = It. *accostare*, < ML. *accostare*, set one's self alongside of, < L. *ad*, to, + *costa*, a rib, a side: see *coast*, *coast*, *costal*.] I. *trans.* 1. To come side by side or face to face with; draw near; approach; make up to.

Accost her, my Andrew, *accost*.—What's that?—*Accost* is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her.
Shak., T. N., i. 3.

2. To speak to; address.

With taunts the distant giant I *accost*.
Pope, Odyssey, x.

Being shown into the common room, I was *accosted* by a very well-dressed gentleman. *Goldsmith,* Vicar, xviii.

3†. To border on; adjoin.

Accost the sea, which was often surrounded (so much as *accosts* the sea) by the English.
Fuller, Worthies, Derbyshire.

II.† *intrans.* To adjoin; be adjacent.

The shores which to the sea *accoste*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 42.

accost (ə-kôst'), *n.* The act of accosting; address; salutation.

He revealed himself in his *accost*.
Jeaffreson, Novels and Novelists, p. 101.

accostable (ə-kôs'ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *accostable*, < *accoster*, approach: see *accost*, *v.*] Capable of being accosted; easy of access; affable.

The French are a free, debonnair, *accostable* people.
Howell, Letters, II. 12.

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A Bend Accosted by Bendlets.

accouche (ə-kösh'), *v. i.* [< F. *accoucher*, tr. deliver, intr. be delivered, give birth, < OF. *acoucher*, lay one's self down in bed, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *coucher*, < L. *collocare*, lay: see *collocate*.] To act as an accoucheur or a midwife. *N. Y. Herald.*

accouchement (ə-kösh'mọn), *n.* [F., < *accoucher*: see *accouche*.] Delivery in childbed; parturition.

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The opinion of more worlds than one has in ancient times been *accounted* a heresy.
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The opinion of more worlds than one has in ancient times been *accounted* a heresy.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick, i.

> I have been *accounted* a good stick in a country-dance.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

> He fails obtain what he *accounts* his right.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 189.

2†. To reckon or compute; count.

> The motion of the sun whereby years are *accounted*.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

3. To assign or impute; give the credit of; reckon as belonging or attributable. [Rare.]

> Even as Abraham believed God, and it was *accounted* to him for righteousness. Gal. iii. 6.

> You have all sorts of graces *accounted* to you.
> *Jerrold*, Works, IV. 408.

4†. To give an account, reason, or explanation of; explain.

> A way of *accounting* the solidity of ice. *Glanville*.

5†. To take into consideration. *Chaucer*.—6†. To recount; relate. *Chaucer*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To render an account or relation of particulars; answer in a responsible character: followed by *with* or *to* before a person, and by *for* before a thing: as, an officer must *account with* or *to* the treasurer *for* money received.

> They must *account to* me *for* these things, which I miss so greatly. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

2. To furnish or assign a reason or reasons; give an explanation: with *for*: as, idleness *accounts for* poverty.

> You'll not let me speak—I say the lady can *account for* this much better than I can. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

3†. To reckon; count.

> Calendar months, . . . by which months we still *account*.
> *Holder*, On Time.

To account of†, to make account of; esteem.

> It [silver] was nothing *accounted of* in the days of Solomon. 1 Ki. x. 21.

> I *account of* her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1.

account (a-kount'), *n.* [< ME. *acount*, *acunt*, *acont*, < OF. *acunt*, *acont* (< *a-* + *cont*, < L. *computum*, a calculation), *acunte*, *aconte* (later OF. and ME. *acompt*, *acompte*: see *accompt*), < OF. *acunter*, *aconter*: see *account*, *v.*] 1. A reckoning, an enumeration, or a computation; method of computing: as, the Julian *account* of time.

> That . . .
> I might in virtues, beauties, livings, friends,
> Exceed *account*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

2. A reckoning of money or business; a statement or record of financial or pecuniary transactions, with their debits and credits, or of money received and paid and the balance on hand or due: as, to keep *accounts*; to make out an *account*.—3. A course of business dealings or relations requiring the keeping of records: as, to have an *account* with the bank.—4. On the *stock exchange*, that part of the transactions between buyer and seller to be settled on the fortnightly or monthly settling-day: as, I have sold A. B. 500 shares for the *account*.—5. Narrative; relation; statement of facts; a recital, verbal or written, of particular transactions and events: as, an *account* of the revolution in France.

> The *account* which Thucydides has given of the retreat from Syracuse is among narratives what Vandyke's Lord Strafford is among paintings. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

6. A statement of reasons, causes, grounds, etc., explanatory of some event: as, no satisfactory *account* has yet been given of these phenomena.—7. An explanatory statement or vindication of one's conduct, such as is given to a superior.

> Give an *account* of thy stewardship. Luke xvi. 2.

8. Reason or consideration; ground: used with *on*: as, *on* all *accounts*; *on* every *account*; *on account* of.

> He [Bacon] valued geometry chiefly, if not solely, *on account* of those uses, which to Plato appeared so base.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

9. Estimation; esteem; distinction; dignity; consequence or importance.

> There never was a time when men wrote so much and so well, and that without being of any great *account* themselves. *P. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 208.

10. Profit; advantage: as, to find one's *account* in a pursuit; to turn anything to *account*.

> Why deprive us of a malady by which such numbers find their *account*? *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

11. Regard; behalf; sake: as, all this trouble I have incurred on your *account*.

Sometimes spelled *accompt*.

Account current, open account, a course of business dealings still continuing between two parties, or an account not stated.—**Account rendered**, a statement presented by a creditor to his debtor, showing the charges of the former against the latter.—**Account sales** (an abbreviation of *account of the sales*), a separate account rendered to his principal by a factor or broker, showing the goods sold, the prices obtained, and the net result after deduction of expenses, etc.—**Account stated**, an account or statement showing the result of a course of transactions, for adjustment between the parties. Sometimes called a *state*.—**Action of account, or writ of account**, in *law*, an action or writ which the plaintiff brings, demanding that the defendant shall render his just account, or show good cause to the contrary.—**For account of**, on behalf of: as, sold *for account of* A. B., that is, disposed of by sale, and to be accounted for to A. B.—**For the account**, for settlement on the regular settling-day, and not for cash or ready money: used on the stock exchange. See above, 4.—**In account with**, having business dealings with (some one), requiring the keeping of an account.—**Money of account**, a denomination of money used in reckoning, but not current as coins: thus, in China, the tael or ounce-weight of silver is a *money of account*.—**On or to account**, as an instalment or interim payment.—**On one's own account**, for one's self; for one's own interest and at one's own risk: as, he has gone into business *on his own account*.—**To go on the account†**, to join a piratical expedition; turn pirate: probably from the parties sharing as in a commercial venture.

> I hope it is no new thing for gentlemen of fortune who are *going on the account*, to change a captain now and then. *Scott*.

To make account†, to form an expectation; judge; reckon.

> This other part . . . *makes account* to find no slender arguments for this assertion out of those very Scriptures which are commonly urged against it. *Milton*.

> They *made no account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.
> *Bacon*, Consid. of War with Spain.

To make account of, to hold in estimation or esteem; value: generally with an adjective of quantity, as *much*, *little*, *no*, etc.: as, he *makes* no *account of* difficulties.

> What is . . . the son of man, that thou *makest account of* him! Ps. cxliv. 3.

> We never *make* much *account of* objections [to war] which merely respect the actual state of the world at this moment, but which admit the general expediency and permanent excellence of the project.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 189.

To open an account with, to begin a course of dealings with, requiring the keeping of an account.—**To take into account**, to take into consideration; make a part of the reckoning or estimate. = **Syn.** 5. *Account, Relation, Narration, Narrative, Recital, Description, Story*, statement, rehearsal, chronicle, history, tale, report. These words agree in denoting the rehearsal of an event or of a series of events. *Account* directs attention to the facts related rather than to the relater; it is the most general term. *Relation* is also general in its meaning, but implies more directly a relater; it is less used in this sense than the corresponding verb *relate*. It holds a middle place between *account* and *narrative*. *Narration* is the act of narrating; the meaning "the thing narrated" has by desynonymization been given up to *narrative*. A *narrative* sets forth a series of incidents dependent upon each other for meaning and value, and generally drawn from the personal knowledge of the narrator. A *recital* is a narrative, usually of events that peculiarly affect the interests or the feelings of the reciter; hence it is generally more detailed: as, the *recital* of one's wrongs, griefs, troubles. A *description* is an account addressed to the imagination, a picture in words. A *story* is by derivation a short history, and by development a narrative designed to interest and please. There may be an *account* of a battle or a burglary; a *relation* of an adventure; a man of extraordinary powers of *narration*, so that his *narrative* is exact and vivid; a *recital* of one's personal sufferings; a *description* of a scene or an incident; a *story* of a life.

account† (a-kount'), *pp.* [Reduced from *accounted*.] Accounted; reckoned.

> Was with long use *account* no sin.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i., Gower.

[In older editions this is printed *account'd*.]

accountability (a-koun-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being accountable or answerable; responsibility for the fulfilment of obligations; liability to account for conduct, meet or suffer consequences, etc.: as, to hold a trustee to his *accountability*; the *accountability* of parents toward their children, or of men toward God.

> The awful idea of *accountability*. *R. Hall*.

accountable (a-koun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *account* + *-able*. Cf. F. *comptable*, accountable, responsible.] 1. Liable to be called to account; responsible, as for a trust or obligation; answerable, as for conduct: as, every man is *accountable* to God for his conduct; a sheriff is *accountable* as bailiff and receiver of goods.

> Subjects therefore are *accountable* to superiors.
> *Dryden*, Post. to Hist. of League.

2. Of which an account can be given; that can be accounted for: in this use opposed to *unaccountable*. [Rare.]

> We can never frame any *accountable* relation to it [our country], nor consequently assign any natural or proper affection toward it. *Shaftesbury*, Misc., 3.

Accountable receipt, a written acknowledgment of the receipt of money or goods to be accounted for by the receiver. It differs from an ordinary receipt or acquittance in that the latter imports merely that money has been paid. = **Syn.** 1. Amenable, answerable, responsible.

accountableness (a-koun'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being accountable; accountability.

> Tied to no creed and confessing no intellectual *accountableness* to any power less than the Eternal Reason.
> *Bellows*, Introd. to Martineau's Materialism, p. 7.

accountably (a-koun'ta-bli), *adv.* In an accountable manner.

accountancy (a-koun'tan-si), *n.* The art or practice of an accountant. *N. E. D.*

accountant (a-koun'tant), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *accomptant*, < F. *accomptant* (OF. *acuntant*), ppr. of *accompter*: see *account* and *-ant*[1].] **I.** *n.* One who is skilled in or who keeps accounts; one who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. Also spelled *accomptant*.

II.† *a.* Giving account; accountable; responsible.

> His offence is so, as it appears,
> *Accountant* to the law upon that pain.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

accountant-general (a-koun'tant-jen'e-ral), *n.* The principal or responsible accountant in a public office or in a mercantile or banking house or company; in England, formerly also an officer in chancery who received all moneys lodged in court and deposited the same in the Bank of England.

accountantship (a-koun'tant-ship), *n.* The office or employment of an accountant.

account-book (a-kount'bůk), *n.* A book containing accounts, especially one containing a record of sales, purchases, and payments; a ruled book for entering details of receipts and expenditures.

account-day (a-kount'dā), *n.* A day set apart once in each half month for the adjustment of differences between brokers on the English stock exchange. A similar practice prevails in the Continental bourses.

accouple† (a-kup'l), *v. t.* [< F. *accoupler*, join, < OF. *acupler*, also *acoubler* = Sp. *acoplar* = It. *accoppiare*, < ML. *accopulare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *copulare*, couple: see *couple*, *v.*] To join or link together; unite; couple.

> The Englishmen *accoupled* themselves with the Frenchmen. *Hall*, Chronicles, Hen. VIII., an. 9.

accouplement (a-kup'l-ment), *n.* [< F. *accouplement* = It. *accoppiamento*: see *accouple*.] 1. The act of accoupling or connecting in pairs; union in couples; marriage. [Rare.]

> The son born of such an *accouplement* shall be most untoward. *Trial of Men's Wits*, p. 308.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) A tie or brace. (*b*) The entire piece of work formed by a brace and the timbers which it joins.

accourage† (a-kur'āj), *v. t.* [< OF. *accourager*, earlier *acorager*, *acoragier*, inspire with courage, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *corage*, *coraige*, courage. Cf. *encourage*.] To encourage.

> But he endevored with speaches milde
> Her to recomfort, and *accourage* bold.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

accourt† (a-kōrt'), *v. t.* [< *ac-* + *court*. Cf. OF. *accort*, civil, polite, *accortement*, *accortise*, politeness, courtesy, as if from a verb **accorter*.] To entertain with courtesy.

> *Accourting* each her friend with lavish fest.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

accoutre, accouter (a-kö'tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accoutred* or *accoutered*, ppr. *accoutring* or *accoutering*. [< F. *accoutrer*, earlier *accoustrer*, *acoustrer*, *acoutrer*, clothe, dress, equip, arrange, = Pr. *acotrar*, *acoutrar*; of uncertain origin; perhaps < OF. *a-* (L. *ad*) + *cousteur*, *coustre*, *coutre*, the sexton of a church, one of whose duties was to take care of the sacred vestments, both of the priest and of the image of the Virgin; prob. < L. **custorem* for *custodem*, nom. *custos*, a guardian, keeper: see *custodian*.] To dress, equip, or furnish; specifically, array in a military dress; put on or furnish with accoutrements.

> Upon the word,
> *Accoutred* as I was, I plunged in.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

> He ungirds his horse, claps the whole equipage on his own back, and, thus *accoutred*, marches on the next inn.
> *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

> Our globe, . . . *accoutred* with so noble a furniture of air, light, and gravity. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., i. 5.

accoutrement, accouterment (a-kö'tėr-ment), *n.* 1. Personal vestment or clothing; equipment or furnishing in general; array; apparel. [Rare in the singular.]

> And not alone in habit and device,
> Exterior form, outward *accoutrement*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

> I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only, Mistress Ford, in the simple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

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accoutrement

2. *pl.* Dress in relation to its component parts; equipage; trappings; specifically, the equipments of a soldier except arms and clothing; equipage for military service. See *equipage*.

In robes of peace, *accoutrements* of rest,
He was advanc'd a counsellor.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Among piled arms and rough *accoutrements*.
Tennyson, The Princess, v.

accoy (a-koi'), *v. t.* [< ME. *acoyen*, < OF. *acoier*, quiet, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *coi*, quiet: see *coy*.] **1.** To render quiet; soothe.

And with kind words *accoyd*, vowing great love to mee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. (Feb.).

accrase, *v. t.* See *acraze*.

accrease (a-krēs'), *v. i.* [Formerly also *accrease*, *accress*, < ME. *acreasen*, increase, < OF. *accreistre*, later *accroistre*, *accroître*, = Pr. *acrezer* = Sp. *acrecer* = It. *accrescere*, < L. *accrescere*, grow, become larger by growth, increase: see *accrease* (a later form, after the L.), *increase*, *decrease*, etc., and *dcr. accrease*.] To increase.

Accrearre, to increase, to *accrease*, to add vnto, . . . to accrew, to eeke. *Florio.*

Such as ask, why the sea doth never debord nor *accrease* a whit. *D. Person*, Varieties, 1 § 6, 24. (*N. E. D.*)

accredit (a-kred'it), *v. t.* [< F. *accréditer*, earlier *acreditter*, *accredit*, *cac-* (L. *ad*), to, + *créditer*, *crediter*, credit (see *credit*, *n.*), = Sp. *acreditar* = It. *accreditare*, *accredit*, similarly formed.] **1.** To give credit or credence to; repose confidence in; trust; esteem.

Such were the principal terms of the surrender of Granada, as authenticated by the most *accredited* Castilian and Arabic authorities. *Irving*, Mod. Eng., p. 284.

His party will . . . protect and *accredit* him, in spite of conduct the most contradictory to their own principles.
Scott.

2. To confer credit or authority on; stamp with authority.

With the best writers of our age, *accredit* is "invest with credit or authority," to which may be added in diplomatic sense, "send with letters credential."
Wedgwood, Dict. Eng. Etym.

I am better pleased indeed that he censures some things than I should have been with unmitted commendation; for his censure will . . . *accredit* his praise.
Cowper, Letters, xiii.

Hence, specifically, **3.** To send with credentials, as an envoy.—

According to their rank, some agents of foreign governments are directly *accredited* to a sovereign, and others to his minister of foreign affairs.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 91.

4. To believe; accept as true.

He *accredited* and repeated stories of apparitions, and witchcraft, and possession, so silly, as well as monstrous, that they might have nauseated the coarsest appetite for wonder. *Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 134.

5. To ascribe or attribute to; invest with the credit of: followed by *with*.

Mr. Bright himself was *accredited with* having said that his own effort to arouse a reforming spirit . . . was like flogging a dead horse. *McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xl.

accreditate (a-kred'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accreditated*, ppr. *accreditating*. [An *accredit* + *-ate*2.] Same as *accredit*.

She bowed, kissing the Thracian's hands, who would not resist it, to *accreditate* the beginnings of his love to be of estimation.
Sir A. Cokaine, tr. of Loredano, Dianea, IV. 82. (*N. E. D.*)

accreditation (a-kred-i-tā'shon), *n.* The act of accrediting, or the state of being accredited.

Having received my instructions and letters of *accreditation* from the Earl of Hillsborough on the 17th day of April, 1780. *Mem. of R. Chinnock*, I. 417. (*N. E. D.*)

accremential (ak'ri-men-tish'al), *a.* [< L. as if **accrementum* (found once, but a false reading), addition (*ccccrescere*, increase: see *accrease*, and cf. *excrement*, *increment*), + E. *-ial*.] In *physiol.*, of or pertaining to the process of accremention.

accremention (ak'ri-men-tish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **accrementum*, on analogy of *accremential*, *q. v.* The regular form would be **accrementation*.] In *physiol.*, the production or development of a new individual by the separation of a part of the parent; gemmation.

accrescé (a-krēs'), *v. i.* [Later form of *accrease*, *q. v.*, after orig. L. *accrescere*, increase, < *ad*, to, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, and cf. *accrue*.] **1.** To increase; grow. [Rare.]—**2.** To accrue. See *accrue*, *v.*, 2.

accrescence (a-krēs'ens), *n.* [*ccccrescent* + *-ce*. Sp. *accrecencia* = It. *accrescenza*, increase.] **1.** The act of increasing; gradual growth or increase; accretion.

The silent *accrescence* of belief from the unwatched depositions of a general, never contradicted, hearsay.
Coleridge, Statesman's Manual (1839), App. B, p. 296.

2. That by which anything is increased; an increment.

accrescent (a-krēs'ent), *a.* [< L. *accrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *accrescere*, grow: see *accrease*.] Increasing; growing. Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to parts connected with the flower which increase in size after flowering, as the persistent calyx in calyx, involucre, etc.

accrescimento (ăk-kresh-i-men'tō), *n.* [It.: see *accrease*.] In *music*, the increase of the duration of a sound by one half, indicated by a dot after the note.

accreta (a-krē'tä), *n.* pl. [< pret. and pp. of *accrescere*: see *accrease*.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow by accretion; gather additions from without. [Rare.]

We see every where sand-hills and denuded shores, or *accreted* shingle-banks and sand-hills.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 65.

2. To be added; adhere; become attached by a process of accretion.

Centres about which thoughts has *accreted*, instead of crystallising into its own forms.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 161.

II. *trans.* To cause to grow or unite.

accrete (a-krēt'), *a.* [< L. *accretus*, pp. of *accrescere*: see *accrease*.] Grown together; formed by accretion; accreted.

accretion (a-krē'shon), *n.* [< L. *accretio(n-)*, < *accretus*, pp. of *accrescere*, grow: see *accrease* and *accrete*.] **1.** The act of accreting or accreasing; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an addition; specifically, an increase by an accession of matter from without.

The phrase "living language," used with reference to facts, must import perpetual excretion and *accretion* of substance, involving or producing assimilation, development, and renewal. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

A mineral or unorganized body can undergo no change save by the operation of mechanical or chemical forces; and any increase of its bulk is due to the addition of like particles to its exterior: it augments by growth, but not by *accretion*. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., I.

2. In *pathol.*, the growing together of parts normally separate, as fingers and toes.—**3.** The thing added; an extraneous addition; an accession: commonly used in the plural, and restricted to accessions made slowly and gradually by natural forces.

He strove to pare away the *accretions* of age.
Aytoun, Bothwell, Introd. Romance, V. 150.

4. In *law*: (*a*) The increase or growth of property by external accessions, as by alluvium naturally added to land situated on the bank of a river, or on the seashore. When the accretion takes place by sudden and perceptible degrees it belongs to the owner of the land immediately behind, but if it is sudden and considerable it may belong to the state. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the completion of an originally defective or imperfect right by some subsequent act on the part of the person from whom the right was derived.

accretive (a-krē'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to accretion; increasing or adding by growing; accreting; accretionary: as, "the *accretive* motion of plants," *Glanville*, Seep. Sci., ix. 60.

accrew, *v. t.* and *i.* Obsolete spellings of *accrue*. The spelling is retained in the clipped form *crew*[1] (which see).

accriminate (a-krim'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< *ac-* + *criminate* (cf. Sp. *acriminar*, aggravate a crime, accuse): see *criminate*.] To charge with a crime.

accrochi (a-krōch'), *v. t.* [< ME. *acrochen*, < OF. *accrocher*, fix on a hook, hook up, < *a-* (L. *ad*), to, + *croc*, a hook, a crook: see *crook* and *crochet*. Cf. *encroach*.] **1.** To hook, or draw to one's self as with a hook.—**2.** In *civil law*, to usurp: as, to *accroach* royal power to one's self.

accroachment (a-krōch'ment), *n.* The act of accroaching; encroachment; usurpation, as of sovereign power.

accrual (a-krö'al), *n.* The act or process of accruing; accretion.

accrue (a-krö'), *n.* [Also written *accrew* (now obs.), < late ME. **accrue*, found only in the clipped form *crew*[1] (E. *crew*), and in the verb *accrue*, < OF. *accreu*, *accreut*, that which grows up, to the profit of the owner, on the earth or in a wood, later "*accreue*, a growth, increase, eeking, augmentation" (Cotgrave), orig. fem. of *acreu*, "*accreu*, growne, increased" (Cotgrave), (AF. *acru*), pp. of *acreistre* (AF. *acrestre*), later *accroistre*, mod. F. *accroître*, < L. *accrescere*, grow: see *accrease*, *accrescent*, *increase*.] **1.** To grow by accretion; gather additions from without. [Rare.]

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accumbent

accrue, *crew*: see *crew*[1], and cf. *recruit*.] **1†.** An accession; addition; reinforcement.

The towne of Calis and the forts thereabouts were not supplied with aide nor *accrewe* of soldiers.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 1135/1.

Should he aide, . . . to oppose the French by the *accrue* of Scotland. *M. Godwyn*, Annals Eng., III. 285. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A loop or stitch forming an extra mesh in network.

There are also *accrues*, false meshes, or quarterings, which are loops inserted in any given row, by which the number of meshes is increased. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 290.

accrue (a-krö'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *accrued*, ppr. *accruing*. [Also written *accrew* (now obs.), < ME. *accrue*, v., < **accrue*, n.: see *accrue*, n.] **1†.** To grow; increase; augment.

And, though power failed, her courage did accrue.
Spenser, Faerie Q., V. v. 7.

2. To happen or result as a natural growth; come or fall as an addition or increment, as of profit or loss, advantage or damage; arise in due course: as, a profit *accrues* to government from the coinage of copper; the natural increase *accrues* to the common benefit.

To no one can any benefit *accrue* from such aerial speculations . . . as crowd almost every book in our language that we turn to. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

That pleasure which *accrues* from good actions.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Relig., II. 5.

3. In *law*, to become a present and enforcible right or demand. Thus, the right to set up the statute of limitations against a claim *accrues* by lapse of time: a cause of action on a note does not accrue till the note becomes payable.

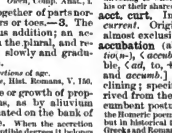
accrued (a-krö'ed), *p. a.* In *her.*, full-grown: an epithet applied to trees.

accruement (a-krö'ment), *n.* **1.** Accrual.—**2.** That which accrues; an addition; increment.

accruer (a-krö'er), *n.* [*accrue* + *-er*[1], as in *user*, *truer*, *waiver*, and other law terms, where *-er* represents the F. inf. suffix.] In *law*, the act of causing or becoming accrual.—**Cause of accruer**, a clause in a deed or bequest to several persons, directing to whom, in case of the death of one or more, his or their share shall go or accrue.

acct, curt. In *com.*, a contraction of *account current*. Originally written *a/c*, a symbol now almost exclusively used for *account*.

accubation (ak-ū-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *accubation(n-)*, < *accubare*, lie near, esp. recline at table, < *ad*, to, + *cubare*, lie down. See *cubate* and *accumb.*] **1.** The act of lying down or reclining; specifically, the ancient practice, derived from the Orient, of eating meals in a recumbent posture. Among the Greeks at the time of the Homeric poems this practice had not yet been adopted; but in historical times it obtained in general among both Greeks and Romans, and it is illustrated in early tasc-paintings. It was customary to eat reclining diagonally toward



Accubation.—An ancient dinner.

the table, resting on couches, either flat on the breast or supported on the left elbow in a semi-sitting position. Children were permitted to observe the custom from the elbow and the back. The table was usually a little lower than the couches, for convenience in reaching the food. See *triclinium*.

Which gesture . . . cannot be avoided in the laws of *accubation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

2. In *med.*, lying-in; confinement; accouchement. *Sqd. Soc. Lex.*

accumb (a-kumb'), *v. i.* [< L. *accumbere*, lie near, esp. recline at table, < *ad*, to, + *cumbere* (in comp.), a nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down. See *accubation.*] To recline, according to the ancient fashion at table. See *accubation*. *Bailey.*

accumbency (a-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*accumbent* + *-cy*.] The state of being accumbent or of reclining.

accumbent (a-kum'bent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *accumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *accumbere*: see *accumb.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Leaning or reclining, in the manner of the ancients at their meals. See *accubation*.

Accumbent Ovule (*Thlaspi arvense*).

The Roman recumbent (or more properly *accumbent*) posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Archæology*, Anc. Coins, p. 134.

2. In *bot.*, lying against: applied to the cotyle-

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dons of an embryo when their edges lie against or are opposed to the radicle.

II. † **s.** One who reclines, as at meals; one at table, whether reclining or sitting.

A penance must be done by every accumbent in sitting out the passage through all these dishes.
Sp. Hall, Occas. Med., No. 81.

accumbery (a-kum'ber), *v. t.* [< ME. *acumbren, acombren*, for earlier *encumbren, encombren*: see *cumber*, and *a-*[16] and *en-*[1].] To encumber; clog.

And lette his sheep *acumbred* in the mire.
Chaucer, Prol. Parson's Tale.

Accumbred with carriage of women and children.
Campion, Hist. Ireland, p. 28.

accumulate (a-kū'mū-lāt), *v.*: pret. and pp. *accumulated*, ppr. *accumulating*. [< L. *accumulatus*, pp. of *accumulare*, heap, < *ad*, to, + *cumulare*, heap, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulate* and *cumulus*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To heap up; collect or bring together; make a pile, mass, or aggregation of; as, to *accumulate* earth or stones; to *accumulate* money or sorrows.

Never pray more: abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors *accumulate*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 2.

2. To form by heaping up or collecting the parts or elements of; make by gathering in; amass: as, to *accumulate* wealth. [Rare in the physical sense, as in the first extract.]

Soon the young captive pines shall roll in fire,
And all his race *accumulate* the pyre.
J. Barlow, Columbiad, iii. 362. (*N. E. D.*)

In the seventeenth century a statesman . . . was at the head of affairs might easily, and without giving scandal, *accumulate* in long time an estate sufficient to support a dukedom.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

A weak mind does not *accumulate* force enough to hurt itself.
Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow in size, number, or quantity; go on increasing by successive additions: as, pebble evils *accumulate*.

If there be land, to hasteness it falls a prey,
Where wealth *accumulates*, and men decay.
Goldsmith, The Deserted Village, l. 51.

We are the heirs to an inheritance of truth, grandly *accumulating* from generation to generation.
Whittier, Writings, I. 51.

2. To take degrees by accumulation, as in some English universities. See *accumulation*, 3.

accumulate† (a-kū'mū-lāt), *p. a.* [< L. *accumulatus*, pp.: see *accumulate*.] Collected into a mass or quantity; increased; intensified.

A more *accumulate* degree of felicity.
Jackson, Sermons, viii. 147.

Haply made sweeter by the *accumulate* thrill.
Lowell, Cathedral.

accumulation (a-kū-mū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *accumulatio(n-)*, *Accumulatrice*: see *accumulate*.] **1.** The act of accumulating, or state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together.

It is essential to the idea of wealth that it consist of *accumulation*; things which cannot, after being produced, be kept for some time before being used are never, I think, regarded as wealth.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 1.

2. Growth by continuous additions, as the addition of interest to principal. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) The adding of the interest or rents in a fund to the principal, pursuant to the provisions of a will or deed preventing its being expended. The law imposes restrictions on the power of a testator or creator of a trust to prohibit thus the present beneficial enjoyment of a fund in order to increase it for a future generation. (*b*) The concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof: more commonly, *accumulation of title*.

3. That which is accumulated; a heap, mass, or aggregation: as, a great *accumulation* of sand at the mouth of a river.

Our days become considerable, like petty sums by minute *accumulations*.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

Accumulation of degrees, in some of the English universities, the taking of a higher and a lower degree together, or at shorter intervals than is usual or is generally allowed by the rules. **Accumulative power**, that amount of force or capacity for motion which some machines possess at the end of periods of time during which the velocity of the moving body has been constantly accelerated.

accumulative (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *accumulate* + *-ive*; = Sp. *acumulativo* (in adv. *acumulativamente*) = Pg. *accumulativo*.] Tending to or arising from accumulation; cumulative. — **Accumulative judgment**, in *law*, a second judgment against a person, the effect of which is to begin after the first has expired.

accumulatively (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an accumulative manner; by heaping; in heaps.

accumulativeness (a-kū'mū-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being accumulative; tendency to accumulate.

accumulator (a-kū'mū-lā-tor), *n.* [< L. *accumulator*, < *accumulare*, accumulate.] **1.** One who or that which gathers, accumulates, or amasses. — **2.** One who takes university degrees by accumulation (which see). — **3.** Anything used for collecting and storing energy, etc. Specifically, in *mech.*: (*a*) An india-rubber spring serving for the storage of energy to be utilized for lifting and other purposes. (*b*) An elastic section of a dredge-line, so placed as to prevent a sudden break-ing strain. (*c*) An apparatus used principally in connection with hydraulic machines as an equalizer of pressure, or for the accumulation of energy to be expended intermittently, as in hydraulic cranes, elevators, riveters, etc. It consists of a cylinder fitted with a plunger, having at its upper end a cross-head or cap, to which are secured the weights necessary for the desired pressure. The water forced into the cylinder raises the plunger, whose weight, resisting upon the water, transmits this pressure to the operating machinery. The total force, less friction, which can be expended is measured by the product of the weight of the plunger and its load into the distance traversed by it. The joint capacity of the cylinder which supply the cylinder is such as will, for continuous working, accumulate in the cylinder during the time of no work an amount equal to that expended during a maximum effort. In an hydraulic elevator, called the *hydropneumatic accumulator*, the

Hydraulic Accumulator.

a, cylinder; *b*, plunger; *c*, gland; *d*, accumulator; *e*, cross-head; *f*, bolt; *g*, framework; *h*, pipe.

water within the cylinder is compressed by air which rests upon it, thus serving as a substitute for the weights.

By availing ourselves of the hydrostatic pressure of water derived at high elevations, a large or small pressure artificially produced by means of an *accumulator*, we can utilize sources of power which without storage would be quite insufficient for a given purpose.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 313.

(*d*) In *elect.*: (1) A combination of cells. (2) A storage-battery (which see, under *battery*). — **Hydro-pneumatic accumulator**, an apparatus intended to be used with hydraulic lifts and presses, and consisting of compressed air as the source of power. See above, 3 (*c*).

accuracy (ak'ū-ra-si), *n.* [< *accurate*(*ic*) + *-cy*, as if < L. **accuratia*. The sense is that of the rare L. *accuratio*.] The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; correctness: as, the value of testimony depends on its *accuracy*; copies of legal instruments should be taken with *accuracy*.

The schoolmen tried to reason mathematically about things which had not been, and perhaps could not be, defined with mathematical *accuracy*.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

= Syn. Accurateness, exactness, exactitude, precision, carefulness, severity, nicety.

accurate (ak'ū-rāt), *a.* [= Pg. *accurado* = It. *accurato*, < L. *accuratus*, prepared with care, exact, pp. of *accurare*, prepare with care, < *ad*, to, + *curare*, take care, < *cura*, care, pains: see *cure*.] **1.** Characterized by extreme care; hence, in exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from error or defect; exact: as, an *accurate* account; *accurate* measure; an *accurate* expression; an *accurate* calculator or observer.

Our American character is marked by a more than average delight in *accurate* perception, which is shown by the currency of the byword, "No mistake."
The Nation, 29 Jan., 1880, p. 76.

2. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below.
Bacon.

= Syn. 1. *Accurate, Correct, Exact, Precise, Nice*, careful, particular, true, faithful, strict, painstaking, unerring. Of these words *correct* is the widest; it is barely more than not faulty, as tested by some standard or rule. *Accurate* implies careful and successful endeavor to be correct, as an *accurate* accountant. By extension of the meaning, *accurate* approaches an *accurate* likeness. *Exact* is stronger, implying a desire to come to minute details: as, an *exact* likeness. It is more commonly used of things, while *precise* is used of persons: as, the *exact* truth; he is very *precise* in his ways. *Precise* may represent an excess of nicety, but *exact* and *accurate* rarely do so; as, she is a good person, but rather more specifically to the processes and results of thought and investigation, *exact* implies *accurate*, and *accurate*, up to a limited standard of truth; *precise*, as closely true as the utmost care will secure. Thus, the *exact* ratio of the circumference to the diameter cannot be stated, but the value 3.1415926 is *accurate* to eight places of decimals, which is sufficiently *precise* for the most refined measurements. *Nice* emphasizes the attention paid to minute and delicate points, often in a disparaging sense: as, he is more nice than wise.

What is told in the fullest and most *accurate* annals was seen as infinitely small proportion to that which is suppressed.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

But we all know that speech, *correct* speech, is not thus easily and readily acquired.
R. G. White, Every-day English, p. 130.

If (the map) presents no scene to the imagination; but it gives an *exact* information as to the bearings of the various points.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A winning wave, deserving note,
In the tempestuous petticoat,—
A curious shoe-string, in whose tie
I see a wild civility,—
Do more bewitch me, than when art
Is more precise in every part.
Herrick.

He is fastidiously nice in his choice of language, and a fondness for elaborate finish of style often gives offence to his style an appearance of prettiness.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 82.

accurately (ak'ū-rāt-li), *adv.* In an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; exactly: as, a writing *accurately* copied.

Nature lays the ground-plan of each creature *accurately* —literally to all his fancied specifications yields Emerson, Success.

Now no two seconds together does any possible ellipse *accurately* represent the orbit [of a planet].
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 74.

accurateness (ak'ū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being accurate; accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

accurse (a-kėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accursed*, ppr. *accursing*. [A wrong spelling, in imitation of L. words with prefix *ac*, *ad-* assimilated, *accursus*, *accursum*, < *ad-* (< *ad*) + *cursum*, *cursus*, < *cas.* of *curs*, curse: see *curse*, *v.*] To imprecate misery or evil upon; call down curses on; curse. [Now hardly used except in the past participle as an adjective: see below.]

Blindfold *accursed* and cast down from his throne
Henry IV.
Longfellow, Kéramos, Elegy, Essays.

accursed, accurst (a-kėrst' or a-kėr'sed, a-kėrst'), *p. a.* [< ME. *acursed, akursed, acorsed*, pp.: see *accurse*.] **1.** Subject to a curse; doomed to harm or misfortune; blasted; ruined.

The city shall be *accursed*.
Josh. vi. 17.

Thro' you my life will be *accurst*.
Tennyson, The Letters, v.

2. Worthy of curses or execrations; detestable; execrable; cursed: as, "deeds *accursed*," *Collins*, Ode to Fear.

Thus cursed and more *accursed* gold,
Unto mischief birth, and made that mischief bold.
Sandys, Ovid's Metamorph., i. 178.

accursedly (a-kėr'sed-li), *adv.* In an accursed manner.

accursedness (a-kėr'sed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being accursed.

accusable (a-kū'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *accusable* = Sp. *acusable* = Pg. *accusavel* = It. *accusabile* (in E. sense), < L. *accusabilis* (found once in Cicero), blameworthy, < *accusare*, accuse, blame: see *accuse*.] Liable to be accused or censured; chargeable; blamable: as, *accusable* of a crime.

Nature's improvision were justly *accusable*, if animals, so subject unto diseases from billous causes, should want a proper conveyance for them.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 2.

accusal (a-kū'zal), *n.* Accusation. *N. E. D.*

accusant (a-kū'zant), *n.* [= Pg. It. *accusante*, an accuser, < L. *accusan(t-)s*, ppr. of *accusare*, accuse: see *accuse*.] One who accuses; an accuser.

The *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge.
Sp. Hall, Remains, Life, p. 551.

accusation (ak-ū-zā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *accusacion, -cioun*, < OF. *acusation*, F. *accusation* = Sp. *acusacion* = Pg. *accusação* = It. *accusazione*, < L. *accusatio(n-)*, an accusation, < *accusare*, accuse: see *accuse*.] **1.** A charge of wrong-doing; a declaration of the commission of crime or error; imputation of guilt or blame.

Wrote they unto him an *accusation* against the inhabitants of Judah and Jerusalem.
Ezra iv. 6.

The breath
Of *accusation* kills an innocent name.
Shirley, The Traitor, iii. 2.

2. That which is imputed as a crime or wrong; the specific guilt or error charged, as in a statement or indictment: as, what is the *accusation* against me? the *accusation* is murder.

And set up over his head his *accusation*. Mat. xxvii. 37.

3. The act of accusing or charging; crimination.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent
The fruitless hours.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1187.

= Syn. Charge, impeachment, arraignment, indictment, crimination, imputation.

accusatival (a-kū-za-tī'val), *a.* Pertaining to the accusative case. *Jour. of Philology*.

accusative (a-kū'za-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *accusatif* = Sp. *acusativo* = Pg. It. *accusativo*, all in sense of accusative case, Pg. also in sense of censuring, CL. *accusativus*, prop. belonging to an accusation, but used only in the grammatical sense (with or without *casus*, case),

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accusative

being a translation of Gr. *αἰτιατική* (*sc. πτῶσις, causa*), regarded as 'the case of accusing,' fem. of *αἰτιατικός*, usually translated 'of or for accusation,' but rather '(the case) of the effect,' or terminal cause of the action of the verb, *αἰτιᾶται, effect, work, αἰτιατός*, effected, *ἀ αἰτιᾶσθαι*, allege as the cause, charge, accuse, *αἰτία*, a cause, occasion, charge.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Producing accusations; accusatory.

This hath been a very *accusative* age. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 112.

2. In *gram.*, noting especially the direct object of a verb, and to a considerable extent (and probably primarily) destination or goal of motion: applied to a case forming part of the original Indo-European system (and of the case-systems of other languages), and retained as a distinct form by the older languages of the family, and by some of the modern. In English grammar it is usually called the objective case. Abbreviation *acc.*

II. *n.* Short for *accusative case*. See I., 2.

accusatively (ə-kūˊza-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In an accusative manner; by way of accusation.—**2.** In *gram.*, in the position or relation of the accusative case.

accusatorial (ə-kū-za-tōˊri-əl), *a.* [< L. *accusatorius*, < *accusator*, accuser: see *accusatory*.] Of or pertaining to an accuser or prosecutor: as, *accusatorial* functions. [Rare.]

accusatorially (ə-kū-za-tōˊri-əl-i), *adv.* In an accusatorial manner.

accusatory (ə-kūˊza-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *accusatorius*, < *accusator*, accuser, < *accusare*: see *accuse*.] Containing an accusation: as, an *accusatory* libel.

I would as a word now on two portions of his public life, one of which has been the subject of *accusatory*, the other of disparaging, criticism. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 284.

accuse (ə-kūzˊ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *accused*, ppr. *accusing*. [< ME. *accusen*, *acusen*, < OF. *acuser*, F. *accuser* = Pr. *acusar* = Sp. *acusar* = It. *accusare* = Pg. *accusar* = It. *accusare*, call one to account, *cad*, to, + *causa*, a cause, reason, account, suit at law: see *cause*, *n.*] To make an imputation against, as of a crime, fault, or error; charge with guilt or blame; affect with specific censure; used either absolutely or with *of* before the charge specified, and sometimes with *for* before the subject of censure: as, to *accuse one of* high crimes, or as an accomplice in crime; to *accuse* nature *for* one misfortunes.

Accuse not nature; she hath done her part. *Milton*, P. L., v. 541.

The *accusing* spirit, which flew up to heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 7.

The professors are *accused of* the ill practices. *Addison.*

The Romanists *accuse* the Protestants *for* their indifference. *Southey*, Quarterly Rev., I. 193.

2. To indicate; evince; show; manifest; show signs of. [A Gallicism, now rare.]

Amphisius answered . . . with such excusing himself that more and more *accused* his love to Philoclea.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Accuse*, *Charge*, *Indict*, *Arraign*, *Impeach*, *incriminate*, *criminate*, inculpate, tax with, taunt with, impugn, etc. Of these words *charge* is the most general, and may be the weakest, being used of any sort of imputation, large or small, against persons or things formally or informally, publicly or privately. *Accuse* commonly, though not invariably, expresses something more formal and grave than *charge*. *Indict* is a purely legal term, restricted to the action of a grand jury when it makes a bill against anything supposed criminal, to the effect that he may be brought to trial. *Arraign* has primarily the same meaning with *indict*, but in present usage is to *arraign* a political party at the bar of public sentiment. *Impeach* is to bring to answer before some legislative body for wrong-doing in a public office, and has been so long associated with the peculiar dignity, solemnity, and responsiveness of such trials that it has acquired into corresponding importance in its figurative uses. *Incriminate* is obsolescent except in the special sense of involving another with one's self: as, in his confession he *incriminated* several persons hitherto unsuspected. To *charge* with a fault; to *accuse* of dishonesty; to *indict* for felony and *arraign* before the court; to *impeach* a magistrate or one's motives or veracity; to *incriminate* others with one's self in a confession of guilt.

And from rebellion shall derive his name,
Though of rebellion others he *accuse*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 37.

Charging the Scripture with obscurity and imperfection. *Stillingfleet.*

It is held that the power of impeachment extends only to such offenders as may afterward be *indicted* and punished according to law; that is, that the house can only *impeach*, the senate *convict*, for indictable offences.
Cyc. Pol. Sci., II. 481.

Day by day the men who guide public affairs are *arraigned* before the judgment-seat of the press.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 5.

accuser (ə-kūˊzėr), *n.* [= It. *accusa*, charge; from the verb.] Accusation.

York . . .
By false *accuse* doth level at my life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

accusement† (ə-kūzˊment), *n.* [< ME. *acusement*, < OF. **acusement*, *accusement*, < *acuser*, *accuse*.] Accusation.

By forged *accusements* . . . were condemned. *Holinshed.*

accuser (ə-kūˊzėr), *n.* [< ME. *accuser*, *acusour*, CAF. *accusour*, OF. *acuseur*, *accuseur*, F. *accusateur*, < L. *accusator*, accuser, < *accusare*: see *accuse*, *v.*] One who accuses or blames; specifically, a person who formally accuses another of an offense before a magistrate or a tribunal of any kind.

accusingly (ə-kūˊzing-li), *adv.* In an accusing manner.

accustom (ə-kusˊtom), *v.* [< late ME. *accustome*, *acustume*, < OF. *acoustumer*, *acostumer* (F. *accoutumer* = Sp. *acostumbrar* = Pg. *acostumar* = It. *accostumare*), C. a (L. *ad*), to, + *coustume* (F. *coutume*), custom: see *custom*.] **I.** *trans.* To familiarize by custom or use; habituate or inure: to *accustom one's* self to a spare diet; time may *accustom* one to almost anything; to be *accustomed* to hard work.

So accustomed to his freaks and follies, that she viewed them all as matters of course.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

We are not *accustomed* to express our thoughts or emotions by symbolical actions. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

=**Syn.** To habituate, familiarize, inure, harden, train.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be wont or habituated to do anything.

A boat, over freighted, sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, in the hinder passage by sands, which most living things *accustom*, got hold of the boat. *Carew.*

2. To consort or cohabit.

Much better do we Britons fulfil the work of nature than you Romans . . . with the best men, *accustom* openly! you, with the basest, commit private adultery.
Milton, Hist. Eng., III.

accustom† (ə-kusˊtom), *n.* [*accustom*, *v.*] Custom: as, "individual *accustom* of life," *Milton*, Tetrachordon (ed. 1851), p. 171.

accustomable† (ə-kusˊtom-ą-bl), *a.* [*accustom* + *-able*.] Of long custom; habitual; customary; as, "*accustomable* residence," *Sir M. Hale*, Jur. of Mankind, vi.

accustomably† (ə-kusˊtom-ą-bli), *adv.* According to custom or habit; habitually.

Kings' tines *accustomably* paid. *Bacon*, Alienations.

accustomancer† (ə-kusˊtom-ans), *n.* [< ME. *accustumancer*, *accustomancour*, < OF. *acoustumancere* (F. *accoutumance*: cf. Pr. *It. costumanza*), < *acoustumer*, *accustumer*, accustom: see *accustom*, *v.*, Cf. *custom*.] Custom; habit; use or practice.

Through *accustomance* and negligence. *Bayle.*

accustomarily† (ə-kusˊtom-ą-ri-li), *adv.* According to custom or common practice; customarily.

accustomary† (ə-kusˊtom-ą-ri), *a.* [*accustom* + *-ary*. Cf. *customary*.] Usual; customary.

Usual and *accustomary* swearing. *Dr. Favour*, Dippers Dipt, p. 160.

accustomate† (ə-kusˊtom-āt), *a.* [= OF. *accoustumé* = It. *accostumato* = Pg. *acostumado* = Sp. *acostumado* (in adv. *acostumadamente*), < *accustom* + *-ate*1. Cf. *accustomed*.] Customary. *Card. Bainbridge.*

accustomed (ə-kusˊtomd), *p. a.* [< ME. *accustomed*; < *accustom*, *v.*, + *-ed*2.] **1.** Often practised or used; customary; habitual; made familiar through use; usual; wonted: as, in their *accustomed* manner.

It is an *accustomed* action with her. *Shak.*, Much, v. 1.

My old *accustomed* corner here is,
Close to the left hand side of the door.
Ah! vanished many a busy year is
This well known chair since last I took.
Thackeray, Ballads of Bouillabaisse.

2. Having custom or patronage; frequented.

A well-*accustom'd* house, a handsome barkeeper, with clean obliging drawers, are the life of a tavern-estate.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, I. 1.

accustomedness (ə-kusˊtom-ed-nes), *n.* Familiarity; wontedness; the quality of being accustomed (to). [Rare.]

Accustomedness to sin hardens the heart.
Bp. Pearce, Sermons, p. 230.

Freedom from that bad *accustomedness* to evil and wrong. *The Assertion*, VII. 164.

ace (ās), *n.* [< ME. *as*, *aas*, < OF. *as*, an ace, F. *as* = Sp. *as* = Pg. *az* = It. *asso* = D. *aas* = G. *ass*, < L. *as*, ace, *assum*], a unit, a pound, a foot, usually but prob. erroneously derived from *ās*, said to be the Tarentine form of Gr. *εἷς* (acc. *ἕν*), one, a unit; akin to L. *semel* and E. *same*: see *same*.] **1.** A unit; specifically, a single pip on a card or die, or a card or die marked with a single pip.

2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle: as, the creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand.

I'll not wag an *ace* farther. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

-ace. [< F. *-ace*, < It. *-azzo*, *-accio*, m., *-azza*, *-accia*, f., an augmentative or depreciative suffix.] A noun-suffix occurring in *populace*, *pinnace*, etc. (which see). It is not used as an English formative. In *menace*, *grimace*, and other words, the suffix is of different origin.

-acea. [L., neut. pl. of *-aceus*: see *-aceous*.] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of classes or orders of animals, as *Crustacea*, *Cirripedia*, etc., these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *animalia* (animals) understood.

-aceæ. [L., fem. pl. of *-aceus*: see *-aceous*.] A suffix used in New Latin to form names of orders or families of plants, as *Liliaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, etc., these names being properly adjectives, agreeing with Latin *plantæ* (plants) understood.

-aceæ. [< L. *-ace-us* + *-an*.] A suffix of adjectives, equivalent to *-aceous* (which see); also of nouns to signify a member of orders, used in the plural in *-acea*, as *cetacean*, *crustacean*, etc.

acedia (ə-sēˊdi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκηδία*, collateral form of *ἀκηδίη*, indifference, heedlessness, < *ἀκηδής*, careless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κῆδος*, care, distress, *κήδεσθαι*, be troubled or distressed; in ML. corrupted to *accidia*, CME. *accidie*, q. v.] An abnormal mental condition, characterized by carelessness, listlessness, fatigue, and want of interest in affairs.

A melancholy leading to desperation, and known to theologians under the name of *acedia*, is not uncommon in monasteries, and most of the recorded instances of medieval suicides in Catholic countries belong to it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 55.

acedy (asˊē-di), *n.* Same as *acedia*.

Achaldma (a-sel'dā-mą), *n.* [ME. (Wyclif) *Achildemah*, *Acheldemak*; < L. *Aceldama*, < Gr. *Ἀκελδαμά*, representing Syr. *ḥăḳēl dəmā*, the field of blood.] **1.** A field said to have been situated south of Zion, the potter's field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the "field of blood," and also appropriated to the interment of strangers. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, any place stained by slaughter.

The system of warfare . . . which had already converted Immense tracts into universal *Aceldama*. *De Quincey.*

Acemetæ, Acemeti, *n. pl.* See *Acœmetæ*, *Acœmeti*.

Acemetic (as-ē-metˊik), *a.* [< *Acemeti*: see *Acœmetæ*.] Belonging to or resembling the Acœmetæ or Acœmeti; hence, sleepless.

That proposition [that one of the Trinity was made flesh] . . . was impugned by the *Acemetic* monks alone. *Mallock*, tr. of Lucret., p. 173.

acensuada (sp. pron. ą-then-sō-ąˊdą), *n.* [Sp., pp. of *acensuar*, put out for a certain rent, < *ás* (< L. *ad*, to) + *censo*, rent: see *censo*.] In *Mexican law*, property subject to the lien of a censo (which see).

acentric (ą-senˊtrik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv., not central, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κέντρον*, center: see *center*.] Not centric; having no center.

-aceous. [L. *-aceus*, < *-ax*, *-ac-*, *-um*, a compound ad), termination, as in *herb-aceus*, *rosaceus*, *gallin-aceous*, *cret-aceous*, *test-aceus*, etc., see the corresponding E. forms.] An adjective-suffix, as in *herbaceous*, *cretaceous*, used especially in botany and zoölogy, forming English adjectives to accord with New Latin nouns in *-acea*, *-aceæ* (which see), as *rosaceous*, *lilaceous*, *cetaceous*, *crustaceous*, etc.

acephal (asˊe-fal), *n.* One of the *Acephala*.

Acephala (a-sefˊą-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλα*, neut. pl. of *ἀκέφαλος*, headless: see *acephalous*.] **1.** A term introduced by Cuvier into systematic zoölogy, and applied by him as a class name to a combination of the conchiferous lamellibranchiate mollusks and the Tunicata. Cuvier restricted by the lamellibranchiate mollusks alone, which constitute a natural class, distinguished by Lamarck as the *Conchifera*. All the ordinary bivalves belong to this class. The *Acephala* or *Acephala ostracea* Cuvier were at first (1795) the third order of *Mollusca*, and included cirripeds, tunicates, and bivalves with ordinary bivalve mollusks, being thus equivalent to *Cirripedia*, *Tunicata*, and *Conchifera* of Lamarck. In 1801 Cuvier excluded the cirripeds and tunicates, and made *Acephala* a class of *Mollusca*. In the "Règne Animal" (1817; 1829) *Acephala* are Cuvier's fourth class of *Mollusca*, with two orders, *Acephala testacea* or shelled acephala, the ordinary bivalve mollusks, and *Acephala nuda*, or shell-less acephala, the tunicates.

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Acephala

2. Same as *Aerania*.—3. In Latreille's system of classification (1795), one of seven orders of the Linnean *Aptera*, containing the spiders, etc., corresponding to the *Arachnides palpistes* of Lamarck, and synonymous with *Arachnida*.—4. In Haeckel's classification, a group of *Mollusca* composed of the *Spirobranchia*, or *Brachiopoda*, and the *Lamellibranchia*.

Acephalina (a-sef-a-lī'a), n. pl. [NL., a modification of *Acephala*, after Gr. *κεφάλαιος* (neut. pl. *κεφάλαια*), belonging to the head, (*κεφαλή*, head: see *Acephala*.] A modification by Lamarck of the name *Acephala*, given at first to that group as an ordinal name, and later to the bivalve shells as a class name. In Lamarck's system of classification of 1801 the *Acephalina* were the second order of *Mollusca*, the *Acephala* of Cuvier, 1798, including cirrhipeds, tunicates, and lamellibranchs with animal bivalve mollusks. In 1809 Lamarck excluded the cirripeds, and in 1817 he excluded the tunicates, making *Acephalina* a class of *Evertebrata*, with two orders, *Monomyaria* and *Dimyaria*. See *Conchifera*.

acephalan (a-sef'a-lan), a. and n. [< *Acephala*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acephala* or to an acephal.

II. *n.* One of the *Acephala*; an acephal.

Acephali (a-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *acephalus*: see *acephalous*.] **I.** Literally, those who have no head or chief. In *ecclesiast.* (*a*) Those members of the Council of Ephesus (431) refused to follow either St. Cyril or John of Antioch. (*b*) An Egyptian Monophysite sect of the fifth and sixth centuries, composed of those who refused to follow the patriarch of Alexandria in subscribing the edict of union issued by the Emperor Zeno. (*c*) Those who took part in the sessions of the General Council of Basle that were not presided over by the papal legates. (*d*) A name given to the Flagellanta, because of their separation from the authority of the Roman Church. (*e*) Believers in the Council of Trent, but independent as to no diocese.

2. A class of levelers, mentioned in the laws of Henry I. of England, who would acknowledge no head or superior.—3. A fabulous nation in Africa, reported by ancient writers to have no heads; identified by some with the Blemmyes, a historical race.

acephalia (as-e-fā'li-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, headless: see *acephalous*.] In *teratol.*, the absence of the head.

acephalist (a-sef'a-list), n. [As *Acephali* + *-ist*.] One who acknowledges no head or superior; specifically, in *eccles. hist.*, one of the Acephali.

These *acephalists*, who will endure no head but that upon their own shoulders.
By. Gauden, Tears of the Church (1659), p. 464.

acephalite (a-sef'a-līt), n. [As *Acephali* + *-ite*².] One of the Acephali, in any of the senses of that word.

acephalobrachia (a-sef'a-lō-brā'ki-ā), n. [NL.: see *acephalobrachius*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and arms.

acephalobrachius (a-sef'a-lō-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *acephalobrachii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head, + *βραχίων*, L. *brachium*, arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head and arms.

acephalocardia (a-sef'a-lō-kär'di-ā), n. [NL.: see *acephalocardiac*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and heart.

acephalocardiac (a-sef'a-lō-kär'di-ak), *n.*; pl. *acephalocardii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head and heart.

acephalochiria (a-sef'a-lō-ki'ri-ā), n. [NL.: see *acephalochirus*.] In *teratol.*, absence of both head and hands. Also spelled *acephalocheiria*.

acephalochirus (a-sef'a-lō-ki'rus), *n.*; pl. *acephalochiri* (-ri). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head and hands. Also spelled *acephalocheirus*.

acephalocyst (a-sef'a-lō-sist), n. [< NL. *acephalocystis*, < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, headless (see *acephalous*), + *κύστις*, a bag: see *cyst*.] A hydatid: a member of a supposed genus *Acephalocystis*, instituted by Hunter for the hydatid or encysted stages of *Taenia echinococcus*. See *Taenia*.

acephalocystic (a-sef'a-lō-sis'tik), n. Pertaining to acephalocysts; having the character of an acephalocyst.

acephalogaster (a-sef'a-lō-gas-tėr), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In *teratol.*, a monster destitute of head, chest, and superior parts of the belly.

acephalogasteria (a-sef'a-lō-gas-tē'ri-ā), n. [NL., < *acephalogaster*.] In *teratol.*, absence of the head and superior parts of the trunk.

acephalophanous (a-sef'a-lof'a-nus), a. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-φανος*, -bearing, < *φαίνειν* = E. *bear*.] A name proposed by Jle Blainville, 1814, for the acephalous mollusks of Cuvier, including the lamellibranchiates and tunicates together with the brachiopods. In de Blainville's system of classification, the *Acephalophora* were the third class of *Malacozoa*, divided into the orders *Palliobranchiata*, *Rudista*, *Lamellibranchiata*, and *Heterobranchiata*; thus corresponding inexactly to Cuvier's *Acephala*, and exactly to Lamarck's *Acephalina* of 1809, or Lamarck's later *Conchifera* and *Tunicata* together.

acephalophoran (a-sef-a-lof'ō-ran), n. One of the *Acephalophora*.

acephalopodia (a-sef'a-lō-pō'di-ā), n. [NL.: see *acephalopodous*.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and feet.

acephalopodite (a-sef'a-lō-pō'dīt), n.; pl. *acephalopodii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or feet.

acephalorachia (a-sef'a-lō-rā'ki-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head, + *ῥάχις*, spine.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and vertebral column.

acephalostomia (a-sef'a-lō-stō'mi-ā), n. [NL.: see *acephalostomous*.] In *teratol.*, the absence of the head with the presence of a mouth-like opening.

acephalostomus (a-sef-a-los'tō-mus), *n.*; pl. *acephalostomi* (-mi). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *teratol.*, a monster without a head, but having in its superior parts an aperture resembling a mouth.

acephalothoracia (a-sef'a-lō-thō-rā'si-ā), n. [NL.: see *acephalothorax*.] In *teratol.*, absence of head and chest.

acephalothorax (a-sef'a-lō-thō'raks), n.; pl. *acephalothoraces* (-ē). [NL., short for **acephalothoracius* (see above), < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head, + *θώραξ*, a breast-plate, the chest: see *thorax*.] In *teratol.*, a monster without head or chest.

acephalous (a-sef'a-lus), *a.* [LL. *acephalus*, < Gr. *ἀκέφαλος*, without a head, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κεφαλή*, a head: see *cephalic*.] 1. Without a head; headless: applied, in zoölogy, particularly to the members of the class *Acephala* (which see): opposed to *encephalous* and *cephalous*. (*b*) In *bot.*, to an ovary the style of which springs from the base instead of its apex. (*c*) In *teratol.*, to a fetus having no head. (*d*) In *prov.* to a verse whose scale differs from the regular scale of the same meter by lacking the first syllable of the latter.

2. Without a leader or chief.

The tendency to division and disintegration of the *acephalous* condition of the Courts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., II. 267.

3. Wanting a distinct beginning; indefinite in subject.

A false or *acephalous* structure of sentence.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

acephalus (a-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *acephali* (-lī). [LL. (see *Acephali* and *acephalous*) and NL.] 1. An obsolete name of the taenia or tapeworm.—2. In *teratol.*, a monster without a head.—3. In *prov.*, a verse defective at the beginning.

ace-point (ās'point), *n.* The single spot on a card or die; also, the side of a die that has but one spot.

acequia (Sp. pron. ä-sā'kē-ä), n. [Sp.] A canal for irrigation.

Irrigating canals or *acequias* conduct the water of the Gila over all this cultivated district.
Mowry, Arizona and Sonora, p. 188.

Acer (ā'sėr), *n.* [L., a maple-tree, prob. so called from its pointed leaves, < √ **ac*, be sharp or pointed, appearing in *acerb*, *acerate*, *acid*, *acute*,

Sugar-Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). *a*, flowering branch; *b*, sterile flower; *c*, stamen; *d*, fruit with one carpel cut open to show the seed. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the U. S.")

etc.] A genus of dicsiflcral polypetalous trees and shrubs, commonly known as maples, of the natural order *Sapindaceæ*, subfamily *Acerineæ*, having opposite simple leaves and the fruit a double-winged samara. It includes about 50 species, of northern temperate regions, many of them valuable timber trees or widely cultivated for shade and ornament. Sugar is obtained in America from the sap of *A. saccharinum*, the sugar-maple. See *maple*.

Acera (as'e-rā), n. [NL. form, sing. or neut. pl. of *Aceras*, < Gr. *ἄκερος*, without horns: see *Aceras* and *acerous*².] 1. A genus of mollusks, of the family *Bullidæ* or *Tectibullidæ*, belonging to the tectibranchiate division of opisthobranchiate gastropods. Those bubble-shells have a thin, white shell, flattened and almost inclosed, with a slit at the suture as in the olive-shells; the head is long and without eyes. The genus was instituted in this form by Lamarck, 1816, *A. bullata* is an example. The species spelled *Atera*. *O. F. Müller*, 1776.

Acera bullata.

2. Used as a pl., a group of apterous insects without antennæ. In *ic.*, one of the *Bullidæ*.

acerable (as'e-ra-bl), *a.* [< *acer* + *-able*.] Same as *acerous*.

Aceras (as'e-ras), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.: see *Acera*.] Same as *Acera*, 2 and 3.

aceras (as'e-ras), *n.* One of the *Acera*, in any sense of that word.

acerate (as'e-rāt), n. [< L. *acer*, maple, + *-ate*¹.] A salt of aceric acid.

acerathorous (as'e-ra-thor'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄ-* priv. + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Not bearing horns; hornless: as, an *acerathorous* ruminant. [Little used.]

acerb (a-sėrb'), *a.* [< L. *acerbus*: see Fig. 1]. *acerbo*, < L. *acerbus*, bitter, sour, < *acer*, sharp, bitter: see *acrid*.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; hence, figuratively, harsh; severe.

We have a fable for Ritson with his oddities of spelling, his acerb humor, . . . and his obstinate disbelief in Doctor Percy's old-fashioned integrity.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 360.

The dark, *acerb*, and caustic Emily Brontë, Villette, xix.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xix.

acerbate (a-sėr'bāt or as'ėr-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acerbated*, ppr. *acerbating*. [< *acerbus*, pp. of *acerbare*, make bitter or sour, < *acerbus*, bitter, sour: see *acerb*, and cf. *exacerbate*.] To make sour, bitter, or harsh to the taste; hence, to embitter or exasperate. [Rare.]

acerbate (a-sėr'bāt or as'ėr-bāt), *a.* [< L. *acerbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Embittered; exasperated. *E. D.*

acerbic (a-sėr'bik), *a.* Of a harsh character. *N. E. D.*

acerbitude (a-sėr'bi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *acerbitudo* (rare), < *acerbus*, bitter: see *acerbate*.] Sourness; acerbity. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

acerbity (a-sėr'bi-ti), *n.*; pl. *acerbities* (-tiz). [Earlier *acerbitie*, < F. *acerbité* = Sp. *acerbidad* = It. *acerbità*, < L. *acerbitat(-)s*, sharpness, sourness, harshness, < *acerbus*, sharp: see *acerb*.] 1. Sourness, with roughness or astringency of taste.—2. Poignancy of severity.

It is ever a rule, that any over-great penalty, besides the *acerbity* of it, deadens the execution of the law.
Bacon, Works, II. 542.

We may imagine what *acerbity* of pain must be endured by our Lord.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 10.

3. Harshness or severity, as of temper or expression.

The lectures of Hazlitt display more than his usual strength, acrimony, and eloquence, when from the usual *acerbities* of his temper.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 10.

acerdese (as'ėr-dēs), n. [F.] Gray oxid of manganese: a name given by Beudant to the mineral manganite.

acere (as'ėr), n. A mollusk of the genus *Acera*.

aceric (a-sėr'ik), *a.* [< L. *acer* (see *Acer*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple.—**Aceric acid**, an acid found in the juice of *Acer saccharinum*, the sugar-maple. *Watts*.

Acerina (as'ė-rī-nā), n. [NL., as *Aceras*, q. v., + *-ina*.] 1. A genus of crustaceans. *Rafinesque*, 1814.—2. A genus of percoid fishes, the popes. *Cuvier*, 1817.

Acerineæ (as-e-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Acer* + *-ineæ*.] A suborder of the *Sapindaceæ*, distinguished from the rest of the order by its opposite leaves and exalbuminous seeds. It includes the maple (*Acer*), the box-elder (*Negundo*), and a third genus, *Dobinea*, of a single species, native of the Himalayas.

Acerinine (as'ė-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Acerina*, 2, + *-ine*².] A name proposed as a subfamily designation for the genus *Acerina*, including the ruffe and related percoid fishes having a cavernous head and a single dorsal fin.

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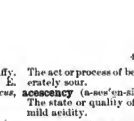
acerose (as'ē-rōs). *a.* [< L. *acerosus*, chaffy, < *acus* (*acer-*) = Gr. ἄχυρον, chaff; akin to L. *acus*, q. v., and also to L. *acer*, sharp, and *acus*, a needle; from a root **ac*, be sharp. The second sense seems to rest upon L. *acus* (*acus-*), a needle; but the latter is derived only from *acus* (*acer-*) chaff.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Chaffy; resembling chaff. [Very rare.] (*b*) Straight, slender, rigid, and sharp-pointed, as the leaves of the pine; needle-shaped.



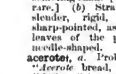
Acerose Leaves (Pine).

acerotet, *a.* Probably a misprint for *acerose*. "*Acerote* bread, brownpese bread," *Cotgrave* (1612). "*Acerote*, browne bread, not ranged, chaffebread, hungrie bread," *Minsheu* (1625).

acerous† (as'ē-rus), *a.* Same as *acerose*.

acervus† (as'ē-rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκερος, collateral form of *ἀσίγηλος*, *ἀσίφηλος*, without horns, < ἀ- priv. + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Acera*. — 2. Having minute or undeveloped antennæ, as an insect. — 3. Having no horns, aceratophorous.

acerra (a-ser'ä), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A box or casket used to hold the incense which was thrown upon the altar during sacrifices. (*b*) A small portable altar on which incense was burned, especially at funeral ceremonies.



Ancient Acerræ.

acertain, *v. t.* An occasional and more correct form of *ascertain* (which see).

Acerus (as'ē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκερος, without horns: see *acerous*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of hornbills, family *Bucerotidæ*, having no casque. *A. nepalensis* is the only species. *B. H. Hodgson*, 1832. Also spelled *Aceros*. — 2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1833.

aceval (a-sē'väl), *a.* [< L. *acervalis*, < *acervus*, a heap, akin to *acer*, sharp, pointed, and perhaps to *acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to a heap. [Rare.]

acervate (a-sēr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acervated*, ppr. *acervating*. [< L. *acervatus*, pp. of *acervare*, to heap up, < *acervus*, a heap: see *aceval*.] To heap up. [Rare.]

acervate (a-sēr'vāt), *a.* [L. *acervatus*, pp. see the verb.] In *bot.*, heaped; growing in heaps, or in closely compacted clusters.

acervately (a-sēr'vāt-li), *adv.* In an acervate manner; in heaps. [Rare.]

acervation (as-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* [< L. *acervatio*(*n*-), < *acervare*, heap up: see *acervate*, *v.*] The act of heaping together. *Bullokar*, 1676.

acervative (a-sēr'vä-tiv), *a.* Heaped up; forming a heap. [Rare.]

Piled together irregularly, or in an acervative manner. *W. B. Carpenter.*

acervose (a-sēr'vōs), *a.* [L. as if **acervosus*, < *acervus*, a heap.] Same as *aceval*. *Bailey.*

Acervulina (a-sēr-vi-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *acervulus*, q. v., + *-inæ*.] A group of foraminifers, the rhizopodous protozoans, in which the spiral form of the shell is so obscured or effaced by the late irregular addition of new chambers that the whole appears as if heaped together.

acervuline (a-sēr'vū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *acervulus*, q. v., + *-ine*.] 1. Having the form or appearance of little heaps; heaped up. [Rare.]

The latter . . . are often piled up in irregular *acervuline* manner. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 483.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Acervulinæ*.

acervulus (a-sēr'vu-lus), *n.*; pl. *acervuli* (-lī). [NL., a little heap, dim. of L. *acervus*, a heap: see *aceval*.] In *anat.*, a mass of calcareous gritty particles, consisting principally of earthy salts, found within and sometimes on the outside of the conarium or pineal body of the brain; brain-sand. Commonly called *acervulus cerebri* (acervulus of the brain).

accescence (a-ses'ens), *n.* [< F. *accescence* = It. *accescenza*, < L. as if **accescentia*, < *accescent*(*-t*)*s*, ppr. of *accescere*, become sour: see *accescent*.] The act or process of becoming acescent or moderately sour.

accescency (a-ses'en-si), *n.* [See *accescence*.] The state or quality of being moderately sour; mild acidity.

Nurses should never give sack after fasting; the milk having an *accescency* very prejudicial to the . . . recipient. *W. James*, Libr. of Hus. Dr. in Rome, p. 358.

accescent (a-ses'ent), *a.* [< F. *accescent* = Sp. *accescente*, < L. *accescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *accescere*, become sour, < *acere*, be sour: see *acid*.] Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition, as vegetable or animal juices or infusions; hence, slightly sour; acidulous; subacid.

The vinegar which is most esteemed for culinary purposes is that which, properly speaking, is the *accescent* varieties of which it is extensively manufactured in France. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., ii. 1277.

Accetæ (a-sē'tē), *n.* [NL., < (*l*)*t*. *ācētum*, feem. of *ācētus*, acetic, easily revived, < *ācies*, edge, + *-ētum*.] A notable genus of spatangoid sea-urchins. *A. bellidifera* is species having most of the upper surface occupied by the deeply sunken, oval, anterior ambulacrum, with a narrow lanceole, and large flattened spines incurved over the holes, in which are a number of great discoidal suckers.

Accete may be regarded as a permanent form of the young of *Maretia*. *Nat. Hist.*, I. 176.

acetabler (as'e-ta-bl), *n.* [< OF. *acetable*, < L. *acetabulum*: see *acetabulum*.] 1. An acetabulum; a measure of about one eighth of a pint. *Holland.* — 2. In *anat.*, same as *acetabulum*, 2 (*a*).

acetabula, *n.* Plural of *acetabulum*.

acetabula (as-e-tab'ū-lär), *a.* Belonging to the acetabulum; of the nature of an acetabulum; cotyloid; cup-like.

Acetabularia (as-e-tab-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *acetabulum*, a cup: see *acetabuliferous*.] A name introduced by D'Orbigny, 1834, as an ordinal term for the cephalopods with suckers on the inner faces of the arms, that is, the octiferinides, squids, and all other living cephalopods except the *Nautilidæ*. Same as *Cryptobranchiata* and *Dibranchiata* (which see).

acetabulariform (as-e-tab-ū-lā'ri-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *acetabularia*, < L. *acetabulum*, a sucker, + *ferre* = E. *bear*†.] 1. Having or bearing acetabula. — 2. Pertaining to the *Acetabularia*; having rows of suckers, as the arms of cephalopods.

acetabuliform (as-e-tab'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [L. *acetabulum*, a cup-shaped vessel, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, cup-shaped; shallow-cup or bowl.—2. Having the form of an acetabulum; sucker-shaped; cup-like; cotyloid.

acetabulum (as-e-tab'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *acetabula* (-lä). [L., < *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetic*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A vinegar-cup; a small wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or metal, sometimes placed on the larger food-dishes, in which vinegar or other condiment was served. (*b*) A dry or liquid measure of about a liter. *Daremberg et Saglio.* (*c*) A similar cup or vessel used by jugglers in their feats. — 2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The cup-like or sucker-like, sessile or pedunculate, suckerlike organ on the ventral surface of certain entozoa. — 3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The cup- or sucker-like fruit-bearer of many lichens. (*b*) The receptacle of certain fungi. — 4. In *zoöl.*, an ancient instrument, made either of earthenware or of metal, used like a kettledrum or struck against another acetabulum after the manner of cymbals.

acetal (as'e-tal), *n.* [*Acet-ic* + *al*(*cohol*).] A colorless mobile liquid, $C_6H_{14}O_2$, with an ether-like odor, produced by the imperfect oxidation of alcohol, under the influence of platinum black.

acetamid, **acetamide** (a-set'a-mid or -mid, or as'e-ta-mid or -mid), *n.* [< *acetate* + *amid*.] A white crystalline solid, $CH_3CO.NH_2$, produced by distilling ammonium acetate, or by heating ethyl acetate with strong aqueous ammonia. It combines with both acids and metals to form unstable compounds.

acetamidin (a-set-an'i-din), *n.* [*Acetyl* + *amidin*.] A substance, $C_8H_{10}N_2(CH_3)_2O$, formed by heating aniline and glacial acetic acid for several hours, or by the action of acetyl chloid or acetic anhydrid on aniline. *Fownes.*

acetary (as'e-tā'ri), *n.* [L. *acetaria*: see *acetary*.] A dish of raw herbs with vinegar; a salad.

acetarious (as-ē-tā'ri-us), *a.* [L. **acetarius*, adj., found only as noun, pl. *acetaria*, as noun: see *acetary*.] 1. Containing acetary, as certain fruits. — 2. Used in salads, as lettuce, mustard, cress, endive, etc.

acetary (as'e-tā-ri), *n.* [L. *acetaria* (sc. *holera*, herbs), herbs prepared with vinegar and oil, salad, neut. pl. of **acetarius*, **acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*. Cf. L. *acetarius*, a salad.] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, inclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies toward the base of the fruit. *Craig.*

acetate (as'e-tāt), *n.* [< F. *acétate* = Sp. Pg. *acetato*, < NL. *acetatum*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum* and *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.

acetated (as'e-tā-ted), *p. a.* [< *ated* (pp. of **acetate*, v.) Combined with acetic acid.

acetation (as-e-tā'shon), *n.* [As if < **acetate*, v.] Same as *acetification*.

acetic (a-set'ik or a-sē'tik), *a.* [= F. *acétique* = Sp. Pg. *acético*, < NL. *aceticus*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*.] Having the properties of vinegar; sour. **Acetic acid** ($CH_3CO.OH$), a colorless liquid with a strongly acid and pungent smell and taste. In the arts it is largely prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (see fermentation) and by the dry distillation of wood. It is present in vinegar in a dilute and impure form. In its pure state, at temperatures below 0° F., it is a brittle solid, and is known as *glacial* or *crystalline acetic acid*. — **Acetic anhydrid**, $(CH_3CO)_2O$, a colorless liquid with an odor like that of acetic acid, but more irritating. On standing in contact with water it is gradually converted into acetic acid. Also called *acetic acid*. — **Acetic ethers**, compounds consisting of acetates of alcohol radicles. Common acetic ether is a liquid mobile liquid having a penetrating, refreshing smell, and a pleasant burning taste. It is used in medicine, and as a flavoring ingredient in the poorer classes of wines. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol, oil of vitriol, and potassium acetate. — **Acetic ferment**, a microscopic fungus (*Mycoderma aceti*, of Pasteur) belonging to the family of saccharomycetes, which is the agent in the production of vinegar in wine, cider, etc., by the oxidation of alcohol.

acetidin (a-set'i-din), *n.* [*Acet-ic* + *-id* + *-in*.] Same as *diacetin*.

acetification (a-set'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*Acetify* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of acetifying or becoming acetous; conversion into vinegar. — **Chemical acetification**, the conversion of wine, beer, cider, and other alcoholic fluids into vinegar, which has been shown to depend upon the presence of a minute fungus (*Mycoderma aceti* of Pasteur), which grows in the fluid as the albuminous and mineral matter present in the liquor; it is very rapidly developed, and, absorbing the oxygen of the atmosphere, it so deoxidizes the alcohol that it is transformed into vinegar. See *fermentation*.

acetifier (a-set'i-fī-er), *n.* An apparatus for hastening the acetification of fermented liquors by the exposure of large surfaces to the air. The liquor runs down by means of a cask or vat containing layers of shavings or brushwood, by which it is divided and distributed, and, as it trickles downward, comes into intimate contact with air which is admitted through perforations in the sides of the vat.

acetify (a-set'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acetified*, ppr. *acetifying*. [< L. *acetum*, vinegar, + E. *-fy*, make.] I. *trans.* To convert into vinegar; make acetous.

II. *intrans.* To become acetous; be converted into vinegar.

acetimeter, **acetometer** (as-e-tim'e-tėr, -tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *acetum*, vinegar, + *meter*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetimetrical (a-set-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *acetimetric* (*acetimeter*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to acetimetry.

acetimetry (as-e-tim'e-tri), *n.* The art or process of ascertaining the specific gravity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetin (as'e-tin), *n.* [< *acet-ic* + *-in*.] A compound obtained by the union of one molecule of glycerin with one, two, or three molecules of acetic acid. The acetins may also be regarded as glycerin in which one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acetyl. They include monoacetin ($C_3H_5(OH)_2.C_2H_3O$), diacetin or acetidin ($C_3H_5(OH).(C_2H_3O)_2$), and triacetin ($C_3H_5(C_2H_3O)_3$). *Watts.*

aceto-. A prefix to names of chemical compounds, signifying the presence of acetic acid or acetyl radical.

aceto-gelatin (as'e-tō-jel'a-tin), *a.* Containing acetic acid and gelatin. — **Aceto-gelatin emulsion**, an emulsion formed of pyroxilic acetic acid, alcohol, and gelatin; used for coating certain photographic plates.

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acetometer

acetometer, *n.* See *acetimeter*.

acetone (as'e-tōn), *n.* [*acet-ic* + *-one*.] 1. A limpid mobile liquid, $(CH_3)_2CO$, with an agreeable odor and burning taste, produced by the destructive distillation of acetates, and procured on a large scale from the aqueous liquid obtained in the dry distillation of wood. 2. The general name of a class of compounds which may be regarded as consisting of two alcoholic radicals united by the group CO, or as aldehydes in which hydrogen of the group COH has been replaced by an alcoholic radical.

acetonemia (as'e-tō-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < E. *acetone* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a diseased condition characterized by the presence of acetone in the blood. It results from various causes, and may be a symptom of various diseases. Also spelled *acetonæmia*.

acetonic (as-e-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from acetone.

acetone (as'e-tōn), *a.* Same as *acetose*, 1.

acetosity (as-e-tos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *acétosité* = Sp. *acetosidad* = It. *acetosità*, < NL. as if *acetositas*, < *acetosus*: see *acetose* and *-ity*.] The state or quality of being acetous or sour; acidity; sourness; tartness.

The juice or pulpe of Tamarinds hath a great *acetosity*.
Woodall, Surgeon's Mate, p. 115.

acetous (as'e-tus or a-sē'tus), *a.* [= F. *acéteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *aceteux*, < NL. *aceteux*, < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *acetum*.] 1. Having a sour taste; vinegary. *Boyle.* Also written *acetose*.—2. Of or pertaining to vinegar; chemically connected with acetification.—**Acetous acid**, a term formerly applied to impure and dilute acetic acid, under the notion that it was composed of acetic acid and water in the same proportions as in acetic acid, but with less oxygen. It is now known that no such acid exists, and that term has fallen into disuse.—**Acetous fermentation**, the process by which alcoholic liquors, as beer or wine, yield acetic acid by oxidation. See *fermentation*.

acetum (a-sē'tum), *n.* [L., vinegar, in form pp. neut., < *acere*, sour, sharp, sourred wine: see *acid* and *acrid*. Hence (from *acetum*, not from neut. adj. *acetum*) Goth. *ahti* = AS. *eced*, *eced* = OS. *ezid* = OD. *edick*, *eedt*, D. *edik* = MLG. *ēdik* = LG. *ēdik* = OHG. *ezzih*, MHG. *ezzich*, G. *essig* = Dan. *eddike* (> Icel. *edik*) = Sw. *ättika*, vinegar.] Vinegar (which see).

acetyl (as'e-til), *n.* [*acet-ic* + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter, substance.] A univalent radical supposed to exist in acetic acid and its derivatives. Although not regarded as free, it is often spoken of as the hydrate of acetyl.

acetylene (a-set'i-lēn or as'e-ti-lēn), *n.* [*acetyl* + *-ene*.] A colorless endothermic gas, C_2H_2, having a characteristic disagreeable odor, and burning with a luminous smoky flame. Illuminating gas contains a small amount of it, and it is probably formed from other gaseous compounds during the combustion of illuminating gas. It is also formed from its elements, carbon and hydrogen, when the electric arc is passed between carbon-points in an atmosphere of hydrogen, and by the imperfect combustion of the illuminating gas and other hydrocarbons. It is prepared on a commercial scale by the decomposition of water with certain metallic carbides, calcium carbide being chiefly used for the purpose. At pressures less than two atmospheres it is not explosive except by the action of fulminates. Under greater pressure it explodes at low red heat with a violence nearly equal to that of gunpowder. With certain metals and metallic salts it forms explosive compounds. The acetylene series of hydrocarbons has the general formula C_nH_{2n-2}; it includes acetyl or ethine (C_2H_2), propine (C_3H_4), butine (C_4H_6), and amylene (C_5H_8).

acetylic (as-e-til'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to acetyl.

acetylization (as'e-til-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*acetyl* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] In *chem.*, the process of combining or causing to combine with the radical acetyl or with acetic acid.

ach†, *n.* Same as *ache*, 2.

ach2 (ach), *n.* [Cf. Hind. *āk*, gigantic swallow-wort, a sprout of sugar-cane.] An East Indian name of several species of plants of the rubiaceous genus *Morinda*.

Achæan, *a.* and *n.* See *Achæan*.

Achæmenian (ak-ē-mē'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Achæmenius*, < *Achæmenes*, < Gr. Ἀχαιμένης, a Persian king, ancestor of the *Achæmenidæ*, Gr. Ἀχαιμενίδαι.] Pertaining or relating to the Achæmenidæ, an ancient royal family of Persia, historically beginning with Cyrus, about 558 B. C., and ending with the conquest of the Persian empire by Alexander the Great, 330 B. C.

achæmium, *n.* See *achænocarp*.

achænocarp (a-kē'nō-kärp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χαίνειν*, gape, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, any dry indehiscent fruit.

Achænodon (a-kē'nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χαίνειν*, gape, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals of North America, having a milline type of dentition, considered by Cope as referable to the family *Arctocyonidæ*. There are several species: *A. insolens*, the type-species, was as large as a large bear. *E. D. Cope*, 1873.

Achæta (a-kē'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *achætus*: see *achetous*.] An ordinal name for geophyrans without cone, with a terminal mouth, dorsal anus, and the anterior region of the body retractile. It includes the families *Sipunculidæ* and *Priapulidæ*.

achætous (a-kē'tus), *a.* [< NL. *achætus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *χαίτη*, hair.] Having no setæ; not chætiferous; specifically, pertaining to the *Achæta* (which see).

achage (ä'käj), *n.* [*achel* + *-age*.] The state or condition of having aches. [Rare.]

The Pope could dispense with his Cardinalate, and his *achage*, and his headache, if like one of
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

Achaian (a-kā'yan), *a.* and *n.* See *Achæan*.

achaine (a-kā'nē), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀχαίνη*.] An ancient Persian measure for grain.

Acharinina (ak'a-ri-ni'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., for *acharinus* (?), < *Acharinus*, a genus of fishes, < Gr. *ἀχαρινός*, *ἀχάριστος*, *ἀχάριτος*, a sea-fish.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third subfamily group of his family *Naudidæ*, having lidlike pseudobranchiæ, free gills, five ventral rays, and teeth on the palate. It is constituted for fresh-water fishes from tropical America which properly belong to the genus *Ochlesis*, the family *Ochlesidæ*.

acharnement (a-shärn'ment), *n.* [F., *acharner*, give a taste of flesh (to dogs, etc.), refl. *s'acharner*, thirst for blood, < L. as if **adcarnare*, **carnare*, to, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] Bloodthirstiness, as of beasts; [rare] inflamed men; ferocity; eagerness for slaughter. [Rare.]

achates† (a-kā'tēz), *n.* [< L. *achates*: see *agate*.] An agate.

The chirtstall, jacinth, *achate*, ruby cleer.
John Taylor.

achate2, *n.* [Assibilated form of *acate*, q. v.] See *acate*.

Achatina (ak-a-ti'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *achates*, agate: see *agate*.] A genus of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ*, inhabiting the large scale shells of Africa, and is distinguished by its elongate and abruptly truncate columella. The species of this genus, which comprises some of the largest terrestrial mollusks, are almost all found trees; they are mostly African. The small species formerly referred to *Achatina* are now placed in the genus *Leptachatina*, 1890. Also *Achatinus* (*Link*, 1807) and *Agathina* (*Lamarck*, 1799).

Agate-Shell (*Achatina variegata*).

Achatinella (a-kat-i-nel'ē), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Achatina*.] A name used with various limits for a genus of *Helicidæ*, with shells of moderately globose-whorly, elevated spire. The group includes the largest known pulmonates, some being 10 inches long. Most of the species are African; those of the genus *Achatina* are known as *agate-shells*. See cut under *Achatina*.

achatour†, *n.* [Assibilated form of *acatour*, *acater*: see *acater*, *n.*] Same as *acater*.

ache†, **ake** (āk), *n.* [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake*, < ME. *ake* (rare), formerly two pronunciations existed, āk and ech (āk and ech), the latter, prop. indicated by the spelling *ache*, representing ME. *ache*, also spelled *eche*, < AS. *ece*, *n.*, *ache* (*cæcus*, *v.*) the former representing ME. *ake*, directly < *acan*, < AS. *acan*, ache, a strong verb: see *ache*, *v.* Cf. *stark* and *starch*, both < AS. *stearc*.] The pernalone modern spelling *ache*, with *ch* pron. *k*, has been supposed to rest upon the notion that the word is derived from the Gr. *ἄχος*, pain, distress; but there is no connection between the two words, nor is there any with the interj. *ah* = L. *ah* = G. *ach* = Dan. *ah*, *ak*.] Pain of some duration, in opposition to sudden twinges or spasmodic pain; a continued dull or heavy pain, as in toothache or earache.

Myself was lost,
Gone from me like an *ache*.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

achenium

[The old pronunciation of the noun (*ach*, formerly *ak*) led to a similar pronunciation of the verb. In the following couplet *ache*, *v.*, is made to rime with *patch*:

Ye Cliffia were a velvet mantle patch
Upon her temples when no tooth did *ache*.
Sir Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

Thus pronounced, the plural of the noun and the third person singular of the verb were disyllabic:

A coming shower your shooting corns presage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.
Swift, City Shower.

This pronunciation has been used, on the stage at least, even in the present century, being required by the meter in such passages as the following:

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*; make thee roar.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.]

-ache. See *pain*, *n.*, and *agony*.

ache†, **ake** (āk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ached*, *ake*d, ppr. *aching*, *aking*. [In this pronunciation prop. spelled *ake*, the spelling *ache* prop. representing a different pronunciation (ach, formerly ak) in imitation of the noun: see *ache*, *n.*; < ME. *aken*, *eken* (never **achen*), < AS. *acan* (strong verb, pret. *óc*, pp. *acen*; like *scacan*, E. *shake*, and *sacan*, E. *take*), ache, pain, vegetate, notwithstanding the wide divergence of meaning, with Icel. *aka* (strong verb, pret. *ók*, pp. *ekinn*), drive, move, = L. *agere* = Gr. *ἄγειν*, drive: see *act*, *agent*.] To suffer pain; to be in pain, or in continued pain; be distressed physically: as, his whole body *ached*.

The same arrow ... *ached* Achab, Othello, iv. 2.

Those inmost and soul-piercing wounds, which are ever *aching* while uncured. *Ruskin*, Mist. World, Pref., p. 1.

achel†, **akel** (ā'kel), *n.* [< ME. *achel*, *achele*, the herb smallage: *ache des jardins*, parsley" (Cotgrave), F. *ache* = Sp. It. *apio*, parsley, < L. *apium*, parsley (usually referred to *apis*, a bee, from locality or fondness of bees), < Gr. *ἄπιον*, a species of *Euphorbia*, perhaps the sun-spurge (or parsley ?). Cf. *smallage*, i. e., *smallache*.] A name of garden-parsley, *Petroselinum sativum*.

Achean, **Achæan** (a-kē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Achæus*, < Gr. Ἀχαιός, belonging to Ἀχαία, Achaia, L. *Achaia*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Achæa (Achaia) in the Peloponnesus, to the Acheans (Achæans, Achæi, or Achaioi), or to the confederacy called the Achean League.—**The Achean League**, a confederation for mutual protection of several cities of Achæa on the abolition of monarchical government and the establishment of democracy. The league was gradually broken up by the Macedonians, but was renewed by the Achæans as a purely political basis about 280 B. C., when they threw off the Macedonian yoke, constituted an enlightened and purely democratic federal law, and for over a century made a sufficient bulwark to the declining liberties of Greece.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Achæa (Achaia), or one of the ancient Greek people (Achaioi) from whom that country took its name. The name Achaioi in Homer evidently meant a general term for all the Greeks, but was later applied to the most important tribes of eastern Peloponnesus, and was finally restricted, after the Dorian conquest, to the inhabitants of the region on the gulf of Corinth in the northwestern part of the Peloponnesus.

Also spelled *Achæan*, in closer imitation of the Greek.

acheat, *n.* In *Egypt. antiq.*, a fabulous animal, half lion, half bird, like the Grecian griffin.

acheck†, *v. t.* [ME. *achecken* (only in pp. *achecked*, in passage quoted below), < *a-* (< AS. *æ*-) + *check*: see *check*, *v.*] To check; stop; hinder.

When they metten in that place,
They were *achecked* bothe two.
Chaucer, Rime of Sire, l. 2093.

Acheenese (ach-ē-nēz' or -nēs'), *a.* and *n.* See *Achinese*.

acheilary, *etc.* See *achilary*, *etc.*

acheiria, *etc.* See *achiria*, *etc.*

acheker, *n.* See *acheker*.

acheleous (ak-ē'lē-us), *a.* [< *achel* + *-eous*.] Without ache or throb.

achelor†. A corrupt spelling of *ashler*.

achene (a-kēn'), *n.* English form of *achenium*. Also spelled *akene*.

achenia, *n.* Plural of *achenium*.

achenial (a-kē'ni-al), *a.* Pertaining to an achenium.

achenium (a-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *achenia* (-ä). [NL., also written *achænium*, irreg. (cf. Gr. *ἀ-* priv. not gaping) < Gr. priv. + *χαίνειν*, gape, skin (> E. *yawn*), q. v.] 1. In *bot.*, a small, dry and hard, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit; strictly, a single and free carpel of this character, as in the buttercup, avens, etc., but extended to all similar fruits resulting from a compound ovary, even when invested with an adnate calyx, as in the order *Compositæ*. Also written

Achenium.
Lettuce and Kansas-thistle.

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acheniun, **achene**, and **akenium**.—2. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles. *W. E. Leach.*

achenodium (ak-ē-nō'di-um), *n.*; pl. **achenodia** (-ă). [NL., < *achenium* + *-odes*, < Gr. *-ώδης*, -*oeidēs*: see *-oid*.] In *bot.*, a double achenium, such as is found in the order *Umbelliferæ*.

Acheron (ak'e-ron), *n.* [L. *Acheron* (*-ont-*), also *Acheruns* (*-untis*), < Gr. Ἀχέρων (*-ερ-*), in earliest use, one of the three rivers of Hades (popularly connected with ἄχος, pain, distress, = E. *awe*, q. v.), later the name of several rivers of Greece and Italy, which, from their dismal or savage surroundings, or from the fact that a portion of their course is beneath the ground, were believed to be entrances to the infernal regions.] 1. In *Gr. and Rom. myth.*, the name of a river in Hades, over which the souls of the dead were ferried by Charon; hence, a general name for the lower world.

Get you gone,
And at the pit of *Acheron*
Meet me i' the morning. *Shak.*, Mach., iii. 5.

2. [NL.] A genus of noctuid moths.

Acherontia (ak-e-ron'shi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀχερούσιος, pertaining to Acheron: see *Acheron*.] A genus of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, of the family *Sphingidæ*. *A. atropos* is the death's-head moth, or death's-head hawk-moth. See *death's-head*.

Acherontic (ak-e-ron'tik), *a.* [< L. *Acherontieus*, < *Acheron*: see *Acheron*.] Of or pertaining to Acheron or the infernal regions; dark; gloomy: as, *Acherontic* mists.

achersett, *n.* An error for *a chereet*. See *cheret*.

achesoun†, *n.* Same as *encheson*.

Acheta (ak'e-tă), *n.* [NL., < L. *achetu*, the malo cicada, < Doric Gr. ἀχέτα, ἀχέτας, Gr. ἠχέτης, the cicada, prop. adj., chirping, < Gr. ἠχεῖν, sound, chirp, < ἠχή, a sound, akin to E. *yell*, *yelp*, and *echo*: see *echo*.] The typical genus of the family *Achetidæ*: equivalent to *Gryllus* (which see).

Achetidæ (a-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acheta* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects, embracing the crickets, etc., named from the leading genus, *Acheta*. The name is now little used, the family being generally called *Gryllidæ* (which see).

Achetina (ak-e-ti'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acheta* + *-ina*.] A group of orthopterous insects, including the crickets, as distinguished from the grasshoppers, etc.

achevet, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *achieve*.

achewed (ak'wēd), *n.* [< *ache* + *-wed*.] An old name of the goutweed, *Ægopodium podagraria*.

achia, **achiar** (ach'i̇ă, ach'i̇ăr), *n.* [Pg. *achia*, the confected Indian cane, *achar*, any sort of pickled roots, herbs, or fruits, < Hind. *achār*, pickles.] An East Indian name for the pickled shoots of the young bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea*, used as a condiment.

achievable (a-chēv'va-bl), *a.* [< *achieve* + *-able*.] Capable of being achieved or performed.

To raise a land into life and fruit involve much cultivation, and is therefore, at least, *achievable* by Omnipotence. *Barrow*, Sermons, xxix.

achievance† (a-chēv'vans), *n.* [< OF. *achevance*, < *achever*: see *achieve* and *-ance*.] Performance; achievement: as, "his noble acts and *achievances*." *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

achieve (a-chēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *achieved*, ppr. *achieving*. [Formerly also *achiève*, < ME. *acheven*, < OF. *achever*, *achiever*, *achevir*, *achever* (F. *achever*), finish, < the phrase *venir a chef* (F. *venir à chef*), come to an end; OF. *chief* (F. *chef*), an end, a head: see *chief*. Cf. *chieve*.] *trans.* 1. To perform or execute; accomplish, as some great enterprise; finish; carry on to a prosperous close.

And now great deeds
Had been achieved. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 728.

Enabled him at length to *achieve* his great enterprise, in the face of every obstacle which man and nature had opposed to it. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 16.

2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion; bring about, as by effort.

Show us the spoils by valiant wings *achieved*. *Prior*.
He will *achieve* his greatness. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.
It is not self-indulgence allowed, but victory *achieved*, that can make a fit happiness for man.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 214.

=Syn. 1. *Effect*, *Accomplish*, etc. (see *perform*), bring about, work out.—2. To acquire, win, obtain, get.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come to an end. *Chaucer*.—2. To accomplish some enterprise; bring about a result intended.

Fights dragon-like, and does *achieve* as soon
As draw his sword. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7.

Still *achieving*, still pursuing.
Learn to labor and to wait. *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

achievement (a-chēv'ment), *n.* [< F. *achèvement*, completion, < *achever*: see *achieve* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of achieving or performing; an obtaining by exertion; accomplishment: as, the *achievement* of one's object.

Capable of high *achievement* as a writer of romance.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 172.

2. That which is *achieved*; a great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, boldness, or superior ability.

How my *achievements* mock me!
Shak., 3d and C., iv. 2.

Illustrious judges have declared that Galileo's conception of the laws of vibration is his greatest *achievement*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1. i. § 48.

3. In *her.*, an escutcheon or armorial shield. The proper expression is "achievement of arms," and signifies a complete heraldic composition, whether the shield alone or the shield with crest, motto, and supporters, if any. The term *achievement* is applied, especially to the escutcheon of a deceased person displayed at his obsequies, over his tomb, etc., distinctively called a *funeral achievement*, or more commonly a *hatchment* (which see). = Syn. 2. *Deed*, *Feat*, *Exploit*, etc. See *feat*.

achiever (a-chēv'vėr), *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

We are well accustomed to the sight of a fresh young girl, a close student, a successful *achiever*, sinking . . . into an aching, ailing, moping creature.
E. S. Phelps, quoted in her and Education, p. 133.

achilary (a-kil'ā-ri), *a.* [As *achil-ous* + *-ary*.] Without a lip; specifically, in *bot.*, noting the absence of the labellum or lip in monstrous flowers of the order *Orchidaceæ*. Also spelled *acheilary*.

Achillida (a-kil'i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Achilles* + *-ida*.] A division of the great family of homopterous insects called Fulgoroidea, one of 13 so-called subfamilies, taking name from the genus *Achilus*.

Achilus (ak-i-lē'ă), *n.* [L., a plant supposed to be the same as that called in Latin *achillea*, milfoil or yarrow, < Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς, of Achilles, from a belief that Achilles used this plant in curing his wounds.] A genus of perennial herbaceous plants, natural order *Compositæ*, of the northern hemisphere and mostly of the old world. Two species are common, the milfoil or yarrow, *A. Millefolium*, found in both hemispheres and of repute as a bitter tonic, and the sneezewort, *A. Ptarmica*.

Achillean (ak-i-lē'an), *a.* [< L. *Achilleus*, < Gr. Ἀχίλλειος, < Ἀχιλλεύς, L. *Achilles*.] Of, resembling, or belonging to Achilles, the hero in the war against Troy, noted for his valor, swiftness of foot, and especially for his unrelenting wrath; hence, valiant, swift, unrelenting, etc.

I dined with Mr. Landor. . . . I had inferred from his books, or magnified from some anecdotes, an impression of *Achillean* wrath — an untamable petulance.
Emerson, Lord Works, II. 161.

achilleic (ak-i-lē'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from *Achillea Millefolium*.—**Achilleic acid**, an acid found in the milfoil or yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*: probably identical with aconitic acid.

achillein (ak-i-lē'in), *n.* [< *Achillea* + *-in*².] An amorphous, brownish-red, and very bitter substance, $C_{20}H_{28}N_2O_{13}$, derived from the milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*. When used in medicine it is found to produce marked irregularity of the pulse.

Achillis tendo (a-kil'is ten'dō). [L.: *Achillis*, gen. of *Achilles*; *tendo*, tendon.] See *tendon of Achilles*, under *tendon*.

achilous (a-kī'lus), *a.* [Less prop. *acheilous*, < NL. *achilus*, Gr. ἀ- priv. + χείλος, lip.] Without lips.

Achilus (a-kī'lus), *n.* [NL.: see *achilous*.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cicadæ*, or giving name to a group *Achilida* (which see). *Kirby*, 1818.

Achimenes (a-kim'e-nēz), *n.* [Perhaps from L. *achemenis*, Gr. Ἀχαιμενίς, an amber-colored plant in India used in magical arts. Cf. *Achæmenian*.] A genus of ornamental herbs, natural order *Gesneraceæ*, belonging to tropical America, with showy gamopetalous flowers and the number of varieties has been largely increased by cultivation.

Achinese (ach-i-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to Achin (also written *Achem*, *Atchin*, and *Atcheen*), a territory in the northwestern part of the island of Sumatra.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Achin, or the people of Achin.—2. The language used by the Achinese, which belongs to the Malayan family, and is written with Arabic characters.

Also written *Achenese* and *Atchinese*.

aching (ā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *ache*.] Enduring or causing pain; painful.

What peaceful hours I once enjoy'd!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an *aching* void
The world can never fill.
Cowper, Olney Hymns.

achingly (ā'king-li), *adv.* With aching; painfully.

achiote (sp. pron. ä-chē-ō'tā), *n.* [Sp., also *achiotl*, *achiotli*, < *achiotl*, the native American name of the plant.] The vernacular name in Central America of the arnotto-tree, *Bixa Orellana*. See *arnotto*.

achira (a-chē'rä), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] The name on the western coast of South America of the *Canna edulis*, whose large tuberous roots are used for food, and yield *tous-les-mois*, a superior large-grained kind of arrowroot.

achiria (a-kī'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., less prop. *acheiria*, < Gr. ἀχειρία, < ἄχειρος or ἄχερ, without hands; see *achirous*.] In *teratol.*, absence of hands.

achirite (ak'i-rit), *n.* [< *Achir* Mahmed, name of a Dukhanan merchant who furnished the specimens that were taken in 1785 to St. Petersburg, + *-ite*².] Emerald copper or dioptase.

achirous (a-kī'rus), *a.* [Less prop. *acheirous*, < NL. *achirus*, < Gr. ἄχειρος or ἄχερ, handless, < ἀ- priv. + χείρ, hand.] In *teratol.*, handless; without hands.

achirus (a-kī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄχειρος, without hands: see *achirous*.] 1. In *teratol.*, a monster characterized by the absence of hands. Also spelled *acheirus*.—2. [cap.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of heterosomatous fishes, of the family *Soleidæ*, having no pectoral fins, whence the name. *A. lineatus* is an American sole, commonly called *hog-chocker*. *Lacépède*, 1802. See cut under *Soleidæ*.

achlamydate (a-klam'i-dāt), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*18) + *chlamydate*, q. v.] Not chlamydate; having no pallium or mantle: said of mollusks.

In the *achlamydate* forms [of branchiogastropods] true gills are usually wanting. *Woodward*, Mollusca, Introd., p. 417.

Achlamydeæ (ak-la-mid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *achlamydeus*: see *achlamydeous*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Lindley for a group of dicotyledonous plants in which both calyx and corolla are wanting, at least in the pistillate flowers, as in willows and birches.

achlamydeous (ak-la-mid'ē-us), *a.* [< NL. *achlamydeus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + χλαμύς (*-υδ-*), a mantle: see *a-*18 and *chlamydeous*.] In *bot.*, without a floral envelop: an epithet applied to plants which have neither calyx nor corolla, and whose flowers are consequently naked, or destitute of a covering. It has also been applied to an ovule which consists of the nucleus only, without proper seed-coats, as in the willow.

achlorophyllous (a-klō-rō-fil'us or ak-lō-rof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + χλωρός, green, + φύλλον, leaf: see *a-*18, *chlorophyl*, and *-ous*.] In *bot.*, destitute of chlorophyl.

achlys (ak'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀχλύς, a mist.] Same as *ague*.

achmite (ak'mit), *n.* Incorrect spelling of *acmite*.

achoke†, *v. t.* [ME. *achoken*, *achoken*, < AS. *ācocian*, *acocian*, choke, < ā- + *cocian*; see *choke*¹.] To choke; suffocate. Also written *achoke*.

What than Theseus seeth
The beste *achoked*. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2508.

Gif thou will *achoken* the fulfilling of nature with superfluities. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 3.

acholia (a-kō'li-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀχολία, < ἀχόλος, without bile: see *acholous*.] In *pathol.*, deficiency or want of bile.

acholic (a-kol'ik), *a.* [< *acholia* + *-ic*.] Same as *acholous*.

acholous (ak'ō-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀχόλος, without bile, < ἀ- priv. + χολή, bile, gall: see *choler*.] Wanting or deficient in bile.

achor (ak'ôr or ā'kor), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀχωρ, scurf, dandruff.] 1. A name formerly given to certain scaly or scurfy cutaneous affections of the head and face in infants, particularly to certain forms of eczema.—2. An individual acuminate pustule.

Achordata (ak-ôr-dā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + χορδή, chord: see *a-*18 and *Chordata*.] A collective name of those animals which have no notochord: opposed to *Chordata*.

achorion (a-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *achoria* (-ă). [NL., < *achor*.] The name given to one of the three principal dermatophytes, or epiphytes of the skin.

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it is the constituent of the crusts of favus (achor), and belongs to the group of fungoid plants denominated *Oidium*. It consists of spores, sporidia or tubes filled with spores, and empty branched tubes or mycelium. *Erasmus Wilson.*

Achras (ak'ras), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀχράς, a kind of wild pear-tree.] A genus of plants consisting of a single species, *A. Sapota*, of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*. It is an evergreen tree, with thick shining leaves and milky juice, a native of tropical America, and is often cultivated for its edible fruit, the sapodilla or sapodilla plum. Its bark (Jamaica bark) is astringent and is used as a febrifuge; the seeds are aperient and diuretic.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Waterhouse*, 1879.

achrocythemia, achriocythæmia (a-kroi'-ō-si-thē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., prop. *achrocythæmia*, < Gr. ἀχροής, same as ἀχρόος, colorless (see *achroous*), + κύτος, a cavity (< κύειν, contain), + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, diminution of the normal amount of hemoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles. Also called *oligochromemia*.

achroite (ak'rō-īt), *n.* < Gr. ἀχροής, colorless, + -*ite*2.] A colorless variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba.

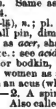
achroma (a-krō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + χρώμα, color: see *achromatic*.] In *pathol.*, lack of pigment in the skin; achromasia.

achromasia (ak-rō-mā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀχρωμασία, without color: see *achromatic*.] In *pathol.*, lack of pigment in the skin.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἀχρώματος, without color (< ἀ- priv., without, + χρῶμα(τ-), color), + -*ic*: see *achromatic*.] Without color; free from coloration; transmitting light without decomposing it into its constituent colors: as, an *achromatic* microscope.

The human eye is not *achromatic*. It suffers from chromatic aberration as well as from spherical aberration. *Tyndall*, Fragments of Science, II. Elect., p. 72.

Achromatic condenser, an achromatic lens placed between the mirror and the stage of a microscope to concentrate the light upon the object when that light from the concave mirror is not sufficiently intense. — **Achromatic lens**, a lens sensibly free from chromatic aberration. It is usually composed of two lenses made of glass having different refractive and dispersive powers (for example, a double convex lens of crown-glass *a* and a concave-convex lens of flint-glass *b*), the forms of which are so adjusted that one lens very nearly corrects the dispersion of the other without, however, destroying its refraction. — **Achromatic telescope or microscope**, a telescope or microscope in which the chromatic aberration is prevented, usually by means of an achromatic objective.



Achromatic lenses.

achromatically (ak-rō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an achromatic manner.

achromaticity (a-krō-ma-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *achromatic* + -*ity*.] The state or quality of being achromatic; achromatism. See *equation*.

achromatin (a-krō'ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. ἀχρώματος, not colored, + -*in*2.] In *biol.*, that portion of the basic substance of the nucleus of a vegetable cell which, under the action of staining agents, becomes less highly colored than the rest.

achromatism, achromatism, etc. See *achromatization, achromative*, etc.

achromatism (a-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< *achromat-* + -*ism*. Cf. *P. achromatisme.*] The state or quality of being achromatic; the absence of coloration: as, to secure perfect *achromatism* in a telescope.

achromatization (a-krō'ma-ti-zā'shon), *n.* The act of achromatizing or depriving of color. Also spelled *achromatisation*.

achromatize (a-krō'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *achromatized*, ppr. *achromatizing*. [< *achromat-* + -*ize*. Cf. *P. achromatiser.*] To render achromatic; deprive of color, or of the power of transmitting colored light. Also spelled *achromatise*.

For two kinds of light a flint-glass prism may be *achromatized* by a second prism of crown-glass. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 480.

achromatopsia (a-krō-ma-top'si-ā), *n.* [Gr. ἀ- priv. + χρῶμα(τ-), color, + ὄψις, sight, < ὄψ, the eye, face: see *optic*.] Color-blindness, or inability to see or distinguish colors. Also called *dyschromatopsy*.

achromatopsy (a-krō'ma-top-si), *n.* Same as *achromatopsia*.

achromatosis (a-krō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀχρωματος, without color, + -*osis*.] A name applied to diseases characterized by a lack of pigment in integumental structures, as albinism, vitiligo, or canities.

achromatous (a-krō'ma-tus), *a.* [Gr. ἀχρώματος, without color: see *achromatic*.] Without color; of a lighter color than normal: as, *achromatous* spots.

achromophilous (a-krō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (< NL.) + *chromophilous*.] In *embryol.*, not chromophilous (which see). See extract.

The substance of the ovum [of *Ascaris*] is also remarkable for its differentiation,—that of the "polar disk" alone exhibiting a vertical striation, and *differentiating* into two layers, superficial and subjacent (termed *achromophilous* and *achromophilous* respectively). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 417.

achromous (a-krō'mus), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- priv. + χρῶμα, color.] Colorless; without coloring matter.

achroöcyte, achronical (a-kron'ik, -i-kal), *a.* An erroneous spelling of *acronych, acronychal*.

achroödextrine (ak'rō-ō-deks'trin), *n.* [Gr. ἀχροος, colorless (see *achroous*), + E. *dextrine*.] A dextrine which is not colored by iodine: contrasted with *erythrodextrine*.

ach-root (ach'rōt), *n.* [< *achæ*2 + *root*.] The root of *Morinda tinctoria*, used in India as a dye. See *æch*2.

achroous (ak'rō-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἀχροος, also ἀχρωος, colorless, < ἀ- priv. + χρόος, χρώς, color. Cf. *achromatic*.] Colorless; achromatic.

achylous (a-ki'lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ-priv. + χυλός, chyle.] Without chyle. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Achyrodon (a-ki'rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀχυρον, pl. ἄχυρα, chaff, bran, husks, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), a tooth.] A genus of fossil mammals from the Purbeck beds of England, having teeth of the insectivorous type, and more than eight molars and premolars. *Owen*, 1877.

acicle (as'i-kl), *n.* Same as *acicula*, 2. *Dana*, Crustacea, I. 434.

acicula (a-sik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *aciculæ* (-lē). [L., a needle, a small pin, dim. of *acus*, a needle, used by Roman women as a hair-pin, < *acuere*, *acuere*, sharp, etc.: see *acid*, *acute*, *acerb*.] **1.** A needle, pin, or bodkin, of wood or bone, used by Roman women as a hair-pin. It was not smaller than an acus (which see), but of inferior material.—**2.** A spine or prickle of an animal or plant. Also called *aciculum*.—**3.** [cap.] A name applied to several genera of gastropods, and retained for the representative genus of the family *Aciculidæ*, inhabiting Europe. *A. fusca* is the best-known form.—**4.** [cap.] A genus of worms.

acicula, *n.* Plural of *aciculum*.

Aciculacea (a-sik-ū-lā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acicula* + -*acea*.] A synonym of *Aciculidæ* (which see).

acicular (a-sik'ū-lär), *a.* [NL. *acicularis*, < L. *acicula*, a needle: see *acicula*.] Having the shape of a slender needle or stout bristle; having a sharp point like a needle: as, an *acicular* prism, like those of stibnite; an *acicular* bill, as that of a humming-bird. Other forms are *aciculate*, *aciculated*, *aciculiform*, and *aciculine*.

Acicular Crystals, Bohmite.

acicular bismuth. See *eikinite*.

acicularly (a-sik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In an acicular manner; in the manner of needles or prickles.

aciculate, aciculated (a-sik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *p. a.* [< NL. *aciculatus*, < L. *acicula*: see *acicula*.] Needle-shaped; aciculiform.

aciculi, *n.* Plural of *aciculus*.

aciculid (a-sik'ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aciculidæ*.

Aciculidæ (as-i-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acicula*, 3, + -*idæ*.] A family of operculate pulmoniferous mollusks, represented by the European genus *Acicula* (which see) and the West Indian *Leucochroa*. They are very small, inverted shells with few whorls and a thin operculum, the outer lip plain or produced into a tongue, and the eyes on the back of the head.

aciculiform (a-sik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acicula*, needle, + *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Same as *acicular*.

aciculine (a-sik'ū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *aciculinus*, < L. *acicula*: see *acicula*.] Same as *acicular*.

aciculum (a-sik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *aciculæ* (-lē). [NL., a neut. form to *acicula*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, one of the slender sharp styliets which are embedded in the parapodia of some annelids, as the *Nereidæ*. The notopodial and the neuropodial divisions of the parapodia each carry one of these acicula.

aciculus (a-sik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *aciculi* (-li). [NL., a nasc. form of *aciecula*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a strong bristle.

acid (as'id), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *acide* = Sp. Pg. It. *acido*, < L. *acidus*, sour, < *acêre*, be sour (> *acetum*, q. v.), akin to *oxos*, sharp, *acies*, edge, Gr. ἀκμή, E. *acme*, *edge*, etc., all from √*ak*, be sharp, pierce.] **I.** *a.* Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tasting like vinegar: as, *acid* fruits or liquors. — **Acid rain**, acid snow.

II. *n.* [NL. *acidum*, neut. of L. *acidus*, *a.*] Originally, a substance possessing a sour taste like that of vinegar; in modern chemical use, a name given to a large number of compounds which do not necessarily possess this property. It does not appear that very great importance was at any time attached to sourness as a characteristic of acids from a chemical point of view. The following properties are common to most acids: 1st, solubility in water; 2d, a sour taste (in some acids, on account of their corrosiveness, this property can be perceived only after dilution with a large quantity of water); 3d, the power of turning vegetable blues to red; 4th, the power of decomposing most carbonates, and displacing like carbonic acid with effervescence; 5th, the power of destroying more or less completely the characteristic properties of alkalis, at the same time losing their own distinguishing characters, forming salts. The most important acids are acid may be formed a salt of hydrogen, or it may be defined as a compound containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which become displaced by a metal, or by a radical possessing to a certain extent metallic functions. An acid containing one such atom of hydrogen is said to be monobasic; one containing two such atoms *bibasic*, etc. Acids of a greater basicity than unity are commonly termed polybasic acids. When an acid contains oxygen, its name is generally formed by adding the termination *-ic* to the name of the element with which the oxygen is united or to an abbreviation of that name. Thus, sulphur forms with oxygen sulphuric acid; nitrogen, nitric acid; and phosphorus, phosphoric acid. But it frequently happens that the same element forms two acids with oxygen; and in this case the acid that contains the larger amount of oxygen receives the termination *-ic*, while that containing less oxygen is made to end in *-ous*. Thus, we have sulphurous, nitrous, and phosphorous acids; and, when we have a smaller proportion of oxygen than that necessary to form respectively sulphuric, nitric, and phosphoric acid. In some instances, however, the same element forms more than two acids with oxygen, in which case the two direst words are (*hyper*-, over, and *hypo*-, under) are prefixed to the name of the acid. Thus, an acid of sulphur containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid is called hyposulphurous acid; and another acid of the same element containing, in proportion to sulphur, more oxygen than sulphuric acid is called hypersulphuric acid. The prefixes are sometimes substituted for *hyper*-. — **Acetic acid, fatty acid, nitric acid**, etc. See these adjectives. — **Kordian acid**, brown fuming sulphuric acid, a solution of sulphur in acid in sulphuric acid, used as a solvent of indigo, and at present in the manufacture of artificial alizarin. It is named from the place where it was first manufactured.

acid-green (as'id-grēn'), *n.* A coloring matter, a sulphonic acid of various sorts of benzal-dehyde-greens. It is one of the coal-tar colors. It dyes a brilliant green in the acid bath, and is also called *Helvetia green*, and *light green S*. *Benedikt and Knecht*, Chem. of Coal-tar Colors, p. 84.

acidic (a-sid'ik), *a.* Acid: in the chem., applied to the acid element, as silicon, in certain salts: opposed to *basic*. — 2. Containing a large amount of the acid element: as, the *acidic* feldspars, which contain 60 per cent. or more of silica.—**Acidic (or acid) rock**, a crystalline rock which contains a relatively large amount of silica, through the presence of an acidic feldspar, and sometimes also of free quartz, as a prominent constituent. For example, trachyte is an *acid* or *acidic rock*; basalt, a *basic* rock.

acidiferous (as-i-dif'e-rus), *a.* [NL. *acidum*, acid, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1, + -*ous*.] Producing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid.—**Acidiferous mineral**, a mineral which consists of an earth combined with an acid: as, a calcium carbonate, dolomite, etc.

acidifiable (a-sid'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *acidify* + -*able*; = F. *acidifiable*.] Capable of being acidified, or of being converted into an acid.

acidific (as-i-dif'ik), *a.* Producing acidity or an acid; acidifying. Said of the element oxygen, sulphur, etc.) which in a ternary compound is considered as uniting the basic and acidic elements. Thus, in calcium silicate, calcium is called the basic, silicon the acidic, and oxygen the *acidific* element. *Dana.*

acidification (a-sid'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *acidify* + F. *acidification* = Sp. *acidificacion* = Pg. *acidificação*.] The act or process of acidifying, or of changing into an acid.

Acidification . . . is intended to break up, corrode, or carbonize the albuminiferous matters.

F. L. Carpenter, Soap, etc., p. 264.

acidifier (a-sid'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which acidifies; specifically, in *chem.*, that which has the property of imparting an acid quality.

acidify (a-sid'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *acidified*, ppr. *acidifying*. [< *acid* + -*fy*; = F. *acidifier* = Pg. *acidificar*.] **I.** *trans.* To make acid; con-

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vert into an acid; render sour; sour, literally or figuratively.

Such are the plaints of Lovret, his thin existence all *acidified* with rage and preternatural insight of suspicion. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 181.

II. *intrans.* To become acid or sour.

acidimeter (as-i-dim'e-tėr), *n.* [= Fr. *acidimetre*, < NL. *acidum*, acid, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the purity or strength of acids. See *acidimetry*.

acidimetrical (as'i-di-met'ri-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to acidimetry.

The *acidimetrical* process is in every way similar to that practised in alkalimetry. *Ure*, Dict., I. 19.

acidimetry (as-i-dim'e-tri), *n.* [= Fr. *acidimetrie*; as *acidimeter* + *-y*.] The act or process of measuring the strength of acids. Specifically, the process of estimating the amount of acid in a liquid by finding exactly how much of a standard alkaline solution is required to neutralize a measured quantity of the given solution.

acidity (a-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *acidité* = It. *acidità*, < L. *acidita(t-)s*, sourness, < *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] The quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness; sharpness to the taste.

acid-magenta (as'id-ma-jen'tą), *n.* A coal-tar color, a green metallic-looking crystalline powder, a red color when dissolved in water. It is a mixture of the mono- and disulphonic acids of rosanilin. Also called *magenta S*, and *rubrol*. See *magenta*, and for staining and for coloring wines. *Benedikt and Knecht*, Chem. of Coal-tar Colors, p. 96.

acidness (as'id-nes), *n.* Sourness; acidity.

acidometer (as-i-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [Cf. *acidimeter*.] A form of hydrometer used to measure the strength of an acid.

acid-pump (as'id-pump), *n.* A glass pump used for drawing corrosive liquids from carboys and other vessels. It has valves of platinum, and may be into a siphon. A vacuum is created in it by means of an elastic rubber bulb, which controls its action without coming in contact with the acid.

acidula (a-sid'ū-lą), *n. pl.* [L., fem. pl. (se. *aquæ*, waters) of *acidulus*: see *acidulous*.] A name formerly given to certain of cold mineral waters, from their sharp and pungent taste. *N. E. D.*

acidulate (a-sid'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acidulated*, ppr. *acidulating*. [< L. as if **acidulatus*, pp. of **acidulare*, < *acidulus*, somewhat sour: see *acidulous*.] 1. To tincture with an acid; render somewhat sour; sour, literally or figuratively.

This latter flask is filled partly with mercury, and partly with water *acidulated* with a tenth part of sulphuric acid. *Science*, III. 380.

2. Figuratively, to sour, as the mind; embitter; make cross or captious.

Persons . . . were especially liable to diabolical possession when their faculties were impaired by disease and their tempers *acidulated* by suffering. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 106.

acidulated (as-i-dul'ā-ted), *a.* [< *acidulate* + *-ed*2. Cf. *acidulous*.] Containing acid; sour, acid, + *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.] Both sour and sweet.

acidulent (a-sid'ū-lent), *a.* [< F. *acidulant*, ppr. of *acidulare*, sour slightly: see *acidulate*.] Sour. [< L. *acidulus*: see *acidulous*.] Somewhat acid or sour; tart; hence, peevish: as, "anxious *acidulent* face," *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 4.

acidulous (a-sid'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *acidulus*, slightly sour, dim. of *acidus*, sour: see *acid*.] 1. Slightly sour; subacid, as cream of tartar, oranges, gooseberries, etc.—**2.** Figuratively, sour in feeling or expression; sharp; caustic; harsh.

Acidulous enough to produce effervescence with alkalies. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

It is beautiful, therefore, . . . to find a woman, George Eliot, departing utterly out of that mood of hate or even of acidulous satire in which Thackeray so often wrote. *S. Lanier*, The Eng. Novel, p. 207.

acid-yellow (as'id-yel'ō), *n.* A coal-tar color, consisting of the sodium salts of the sulphonic acids of amido-azobenzene or aniline yellow. It is a yellow powder, easily soluble in water, and is used for dyeing silver, moss green, and wool. Also sometimes called *fast yellow*. *Benedikt and Knecht*, Chem. of Coal-tar Colors, p. 182.

aciarage (as'i-e-rāj), *n.* [< F. *aciérage*, < *acier* = Pr. *acier* = Sp. *acero*, steel, < ML. *aciare*, *aciarium*, steel, < L. *acies*, edge, sword-edge.] The process of depositing a layer of iron on another metal, by means of electrical action. Stereotype and copper plates are sometimes faced in this way, thus increasing their durability without injury to their artistic character. When thus coated with iron they are said to be "steel-faced."

aciarate (as'i-e-rāt), *v. t.* To convert into steel.

aciération (as'i-e-rā'shōn), *n.* [< F. *acier*, steel, + *-ation*.] Conversion into steel: a word occasionally used by writers on the metallurgy of iron and steel.

Withdrawing trial pieces from time to time and breaking them so as to ascertain to what depth the *aciération* has proceeded. *Engr. Intl.*, 1851, p. 141.

aciform (as'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acus*, a needle, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a needle.

aciliate, aciliated (a-sil'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*α-*18) + *ciliated*: see *cilia*.] Not ciliated; having no cilia.

Acilius (a-sil'i-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Acilius*, a Roman name.] A genus of water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*, containing species of moderate size, rounded behind, and first and second tarsal disks in the male. *A. sulcatus* is a European species. *A. fraternus* is a common New England insect, about ½ of an inch long, having the black portions of the elytra closely punctured upon a yellow surface.

acinaceous (as-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *acinus*, a berry, esp. a grape, + *-aceous*.] Consisting of or full of kernels.

acinaces (a-sin'a-sēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκινάκης*, a short, straight sword, < Pers. *akenek* (*akinak*), a short sword, < *âken*, *ahan*, a sword, lit. iron, + dim. term. *-ek*, *-ak*, now applied only to rational objects (*-che* to irrational objects).] A short, straight dagger, peculiar to the Medes and Persians. It seems to have been worn on the right side, but perhaps only when a longer weapon was worn on the left. Modern writers have incorrectly used the acinaces in a dagger shown in sculptures at Persepolis, also in the dagger of the Wilkinson sword.

acinacifolious (a-sin'a-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *acinaces*, a short sword, + *folium*, leaf.] Having acinaciform leaves. *Gray*.

acinaciform (a-sin'a-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *acinaces*, a short, straight sword, taken to mean a simitar, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling a simitar in shape: as, an *acinaciform* leaf, one which has one or both edges very thin, the other straighter and thick, as in species of *Mesembryanthemum*; an *acinaciform* pod, as of some beans.

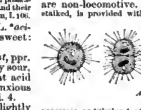
Acinaciform Leaf.

acinarious (as'i-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *acinarius*, pertaining to the grape, < *acinus*, the grape: see *acinus*.] In *bot.*, covered with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape-seeds, as in some algæ.

acinesia (as-i-nē'si-ą), *n.* Same as *akinesia*.

Acineta (as-i-nē'tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκίνητος*, motionless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κινητός*, moving.] 1. A genus of noble epiphytal orchids, from Central America, much prized as hothouse plants.—**2.** A genus of suctorial infusorial protozoans. See *Acineta* and *Actinetina*. *Ehrenberg*.

Acinetæ (as-i-nē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Acineta*.] An order of the class *Infusoria* (the *Infusoria tentaculifera* or *suctoria*), the adult members of which have no cilia and no proper mouth, and are non-locomotive. The body, which is fixed and stalked, is provided with radiating retractile suctorial



Acinetæ.

processes, or tubular tentacles, having at their extremities a knob or disk-like sucker, through which nutrient matter is imbibed.

The *Acinetæ* multiply by several methods. One of these . . . consists in the development of ciliated embryos in the interior of the body. These embryos result from a separation of a portion of the endoplast, and its conversion into a globular or oval germ, which in some species is wholly covered with cilia, while in others the cilia are confined to a zone around the middle of the embryo. The germ undergoes change by bursting through the body-wall of its parent. After a short existence (sometimes limited to a few hours) in the condition of a free-swimming animalcule, provided with an endoplast and a contractile vesicle, but devoid of a mouth, the characteristic knobbed radiating processes make their appearance, the cilia vanish, and the animal passes into the fixed condition. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 94.

acinetan (as-i-nē'tan), *a.* One of the *Acinetæ*; a suctorial tentaculiferous infusorian.

Acinetida (as-i-net'i-dė), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acineta* + *-ida*.] A family constituting the order *Acinetæ*. The leading genus is *Acineta*.

acinetiform (as-i-net'i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Acineta* + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] I. *a.* Having the form of *Acineta*; resembling an acinetan in form.

Bablaud . . . asserts that the *acinetiform* embryos observed not only in Paramœcium, but in . . . many other ciliated Infusoria, are not embryos at all, but parasitic Acinetæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 100.

II. *n.* An infusorian animalcule resembling an acinetan, whether an embryonic stage of some ciliate infusorian or a member of the order *Acinetæ*. Also written *acinetæ-form*.

Acinetina (as'i-nē-tī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acineta* + *-ina*.] A group of infusorians with a single aperture, and elongate, non-vibratile cilia, originally established by Ehrenberg in 1838 as a division of his *Polygastrica*: equivalent to *Acinetæ* (which see).

acini, *n.* Plural of *acinus*.

aciniform (as'i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *aciniformis*, < L. *acinus*, a berry, + *-formis*, < *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form of grapes, or being in clusters like grapes: acinose.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, of a dark purplish tint; resembling a grape in color: applied to one of the pigmentary layers of the iris, technically called the tunica aciniformis. See *uvea*.

acinose (as'i-nōs), *a.* Same as *acinous*, like grapes, < *acinus*, a grape, + *-ose*.] 1. Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes; consisting of granular concretions.—**2.** Specifically, in *anat.*, consisting of acini. Applied to glands in which the duct enlarges at the distinctly glandular portion into a little spherical vesicle (acinus), or into a little saccule (lobulus), beset with small, round epithelial cysts (acini), or in which the duct branches and ends in more or less numerous lobuli, formed of acini. *Acinose* glands are distinguished from *tubular* glands.

acinous (as'i-nus), *a.* Same as *acinose*.

acinus (as'i-nus), *n.*; pl. *acini* (-ni). [L., a berry, sep. a grape, also a grape-stone, kernel.] 1. One of the small grains or granular berries of an aggregate baccate fruit, as the blackberry, *etc.*, or the contained stone or seed. See cut under *Rubus*. (*b*) A grape-stone.—**2.** In *anat.*, a gland-vesicle; the smallest lobule of a gland. (*b*) Now, generally, the smallest saccular subdivision of an acinose gland, several of which make up a lobule or lobe. Also called *alveolus*. (*c*) A lobule of the liver.

acious. [L. *-ōsi-* (nom. *-ax*, acc. *-acem*, > It. *-ace*, Sp. Pg. *-az*, F. *-ace*), a suffix added to verbs to form adjectives denoting a tendency or quality of physical or mental action, as *aud-ax*, daring, *cap-ax*, holding much, *fall-ax*, deceitful, *loqu-ax*, talking much, *pug-ax*, inclined to fight, *rap-ax*, inclined to seize, *vor-ax*, devouring, *etc.*, + *-ous*. Cf. *-acy*, 3.] A compound adjective termination of Latin origin, forming, from Latin verb-stems, adjectives expressing intensity of physical or mental action, as in *audacious*, daring, very bold, *capacious*, holding much, *fallacious*, deceitful, *loquacious*, talking much, *pugnacious*, inclined to fight, *sagacious*, ready at tying, *vivacious*, very lively, *voracious*, eating much, etc. Such adjectives are accompanied by nouns in *-acity*, and the nouns rarely by verbs in *-act-ate*: as, *capacious*, *capacity*, *capacitate*, etc.

Acipenser (as-i-pen'sėr), *n.* [L., also spelled *aquipenser* and *acipensar* (> Gr. *ἀκιπήνσερ*), the sturgeon; perhaps < **aci-* (= Gr. *ἀκύς*), swift, + a form of *penna* (OL. *pesna*), a wing, same as *pinna*, a wing, a fin. Cf. *accipiter* and the etymology there suggested.] The typical genus of the family *Acipenseridæ*, including all the

Shell of Sturgeon (*Acipenser*), top and side views.
Above, the cartilaginous cranium, shaded, is supposed to be seen through the membranous integument.

Upper figure: *a*, ridge formed by spinous processes of vertebræ; *b*, lateral ridge; *c*, ridge formed by ventral plates. Lower figure: *a*, anterior ridge; *b*, ridge of nasal sack; *Or*, of orbit. The membrane bones of the upper surface are: *F*, anchorage of supraoccipital; *E*, *E*, of the supraorbitals; *E*, of ethmoid; *G*, *G*, of the postfrontals; *H*, *H*, of the parietals; *C*, *C*, of the coronals; *P*, *P*, of the frontals; and *S*, *P*, the squamosals; *A*, anterior dermal ossicle; *I*, *I*, *I*, *I*, dermal ossifications between the branchial arch and the skull. Lower figure: *a*, anterior vertebra; *b*, nasal chamber; *c*, auditory region; *d*, coalesced anterior vertebræ; *e*, notochord; *f*, ventral plates; *g*, ventral ridge; *h*, supraoccipital; *Or*, orbit; *Ot*, otic region.

ordinary sturgeons and with the shovel-nosed sturgeons, *Scaphirhynchus*, the only other genus, composing the family, characterized by the flattened tapering snout, a spiracle over each eye, and 5 distinct rows of bony plates. The common sturgeon, *A. sturio*, is found both in Europe and North America; it sometimes attains a length of 18 feet. The green sturgeon of California is *A. medirostris*. The European sterlet is *A. ruthenus*. The largest known species is the Russian sturgeon, the beluga, huso, or hausen, *A. huso*, sometimes attaining a length of 25 feet and a weight of 3000 pounds. *A. oxyrhynchus* is a fourth example, known as the oxsetter. Also often spelled *Accipenser*.

Acipenseres (as-i-pen'-se-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Acipenser.*] An ordinal term suggested by Bonaparte, 1837, as a substitute for *Sturiones* or *Chondrostei* (which see).

acipenserid (as-i-pen'se-rid), *n.* One of the *Acipenseridæ*; a sturgeon.

Acipenseridæ (as'i-pen-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-idæ.*] The sturgeons, a family of chondrosteous ganoid fishes, sometimes including only the genus *Acipenser*, sometimes also the genus *Scaphyrhynchus*. The body is elongate subcylindric, with a rows of bony bucklers, the head produced, subspatulate or conical, with the mouth on its lower surface, small transverse mandible, and toothless; there are 4 barbels in a transverse series on the lower side of the snout; the ventral fin has above a single series of fulcra in front, and the dorsal and anal fins approximate to the caudal, which is heterocercal. See *Acipenser*.

Acipenserina (as-i-pen-se-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acipenser* + *-ina.*] A subfamily of *Acipenseridæ*, typified by the genus *Acipenser*. By older ichthyologists it was made coequal with the family. Lately it has been restricted to *Acipenserida* with spiracles, suboval snout, and thick tail, and thus made to include only the true sturgeons.

acipenserine (as-i-pen'se-rin), *a.* One of the *Acipenseridæ*.

acipenseroid (as-i-pen'se-roid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Acipenseridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Acipenseridæ*; an acipenserid.

Acipenseroidei (as-i-pen-se-roi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Acipenseridæ*.

Acipenseroidei (as-i-pen-se-roi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [< *Acipenser* + *-oid-ei.*] A name used by some ichthyologists as a subordinal name in place of *Chondrostei*.

acirgy (a-sir'ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκίς, a point, + ἔργον (< *-εργία*), in comp., working, < ἐργεῖν = E. *work*: see *demiurgy* and *surgery*.] Operative surgery.

acker[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *acre* (Middle English *aker*, etc.).

acker[2] (ak'ėr), *n.* [E. dial. (So. *aiker* in senses 2), < ME. *aker*, flood-tide, a bore, an eager; prob. a var. of *eager*[2], q. v.] 1†. Flood-tide; a bore; an eager.

Aker [var. *akre*] of the sea flowing, *impetus maris*.
Prompt. Parv.

2. A ripple or furrow on the surface of water. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

ackeront, *n.* See *acton*.

ackman (ak'man), *n.* [< ME. *ackmen* (-men), [< *ack-*, of unknown origin, + *man.*] A sailors' name for a fresh-water thief, or one who steals on navigable rivers. Also called *ack-pirate*.

Sailors' Word-book.

acknow† (ak-nō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *aknowen*, know, acknowledge, < AS. *oncnāwan*, perceive, know, < *on-* for *and-* (< *and*), against, back, + *cnāwan*, know: see *a-*[5] and *know*.] To recognize; acknowledge; confess.

You will not be acknow'n, sir, why, tis wise:
Thus do all gamesters at all games dissemble.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 6.

acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acknowledged*, ppr. *acknowledging*. [< ME. *knowlechen*, *knowlechien*, *knowlechin*, acknowledge, < *knowleche*, *knouleche*, *cnawleche*, knowledge: see *knowledge*. The prefix *ac-*, for *a-*, is due to the frequent ME. verb *aknowen*, see *acknow*.] 1. To admit or profess a knowledge of; avow to be within one's knowledge or apprehension; own to be real or true; recognize the existence, truth, or fact of: as, to *acknowledge* God, or the existence of or belief in a God; to *acknowledge* the rights of a claimant.

He that *acknowledgeth* the Son hath the Father also.
1 John ii. 23.

The Romans that erected a temple to Fortune, *acknowledged* therein, though in a blinder way, somewhat of divinity. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 13.

The influence attributed to Cecrops . . . indicates that Athens was *acknowledged* as the head of this confederacy.
Thirlwall, Hist. Greece, vi.

2. To express or manifest perception or appreciation of; give evidence of recognizing or realizing: as, to *acknowledge* an acquaintance by bowing; to *acknowledge* a favor or one's faults.

I *acknowledged* my sin unto thee. . . . I said, I will confess my transgressions.
Ps. xxxii. 5.

They his gifts *acknowledged* none.
Milton, P. L., xi. 612.

These were written with such submissions and professions of his patronage, as I had never seen any more *acknowledging*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 18, 1673.

With what queenly dignity . . . did the great Zenobia *acknowledge* the greetings of her people!
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 37.

So great a soldier as the old French Marshal Montluc *acknowledges* that he has often trembled with fear, and recovered courage when he had said a prayer for the occasion.
Emerson, Courage.

3. To own the genuineness of; own, as belonging to or of legal force: as, to *acknowledge* a deed.—4. To admit or certify the receipt of; give information of the arrival of: as, to *acknowledge* a letter or a remittance.—**To acknowledge a deed** (or other instrument), in law, to make before a proper officer or court that one has executed it, for the purpose of having a certificate thereof appended which will entitle the instrument to be admitted in evidence or to record, or both, without further proof of genuineness. As often used, this word implies not only the avowal of the party, but also the procuring of the official certificate. Thus a deed is said to be acknowledged when it actually bears the certificate. = **Syn.** *Acknowledge*, *Admit*, *Confess*, *Own*, *Avow*, grant, concede, allow, assent to, profess, take cognizance of. To *acknowledge* is to state one's knowledge of; it may be either unwillingly or willingly: as, he *acknowledged* his sin to his wife; as applied to acts, it often implies confession under external pressure. *Admit* has a similar reference to solicited or forced assent: as, he *admitted* the charge; he *admitted* that his opponent was a good man. *Confess* implies the admission of that which is not creditable, as wrong conduct, and belongs rather to specified things or particular transactions. *Own* implies a free, the authorship of the book; he *admitted* the truth of the proposition; he *confessed* that he was guilty of the theft. *Confess* is the strongest of these, and is limited to actions of more moment than *acknowledge*, *admit*, or *own*. To *own* is a less formal act; there is a tendency, on account of its brevity, to apply the word to anything that a man takes home to himself. *Avow* is to *own* openly, generally performed in spite of adverse influences, and does not necessarily imply that the action or sentiment avowed is blameworthy. To *avow* one's error, admit a fact, *confess* a fault, own one's folly, *avow* a belief.

You must not only *acknowledge* the fact that you are a sinner, but must particularly enumerate the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty.
Watts.

I *admit*, however, the impropriety of giving a bounty to genius and learning.
Macaulay, Speech on Copyright.

Quotation *confessus* in open court.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims.

Owning her weakness and evil behavior.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King.

The tempest of passion with which he [Othello] commits his enormous crime, and the remorse with which he *avows* them, give an extraordinary interest to his character.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the Christian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip.
Hooker.

5. An expression or manifestation of perception or appreciation; a recognition, avowal, or confession: as, an *acknowledgment* of kindness or of one's wrong-doing.

That God fought for us.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8.

3. Something given or done in return for a favor. *Newdigate*. [Law.] The certificate of a public officer that an instrument has acknowledged before him by the person who executed it. *(b)* The act of so acknowledging execution.—6. In *Scots law*, a confession.

Also spelled *acknowledgement*.

Acknowledgment money, in England, money paid annually to the lords of certain manors by copyhold tenants on the death of the lord of the manor. = **Syn.** 1. Admission, recognition, acceptance, indorsement, thanks.

ack-pirate (ak'pī-rāt), *n.* [< *ack-*, of unknown origin, + *pirate.*] Same as *ackman*.

aclastic (a-klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀκλαστος, unbroken (< ἀ- priv. + κλαστός, verbal adj. of κλᾶν, break), + *-ic.*] In *nat. philos.*, not refracting: applied to substances which do not refract the rays of light passing through them. *N. E. D.*

acleidian (a-klī'di-an), *a.* See *aclidian*.

aclid (ak'lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aclidæ*.

Aclidæ, **Aclididæ** (ak'li-dē, ak-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aclis* (*Aclid-*) + *-idæ*: see *aclis*, 2.] A family of pteroglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods typified by the genus *Aclis*, with a muchcurved minute odontophore, densely hirsute, with simple uncinate teeth and a rimate turreted shell. Two genera, *Aclis* and *Heminella*, are represented by fossil species in Norway.

aclide (ak'lid), *n.* [< L. *aclis* (*aclid-*), also spelled *aclys*: see *aclis*.] Same as *aclis*, 1.

aclides, *n.* Plural of *aclis*.

aclidian (a-klī'di-an), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + κλείς (κλειδ-), a key, the clavicle.] In *zoöl.*, deficient in or characterized by the absence of clavicles. Also spelled *acleidian*.

aclinic (a-klin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκλινής, not bending to either side, < ἀ- priv. + κλίνειν, incline, lean, = E. *lean*[1].] Having no inclination.—**aclinic line**, the name given by Professor August to an irregular curve located upon the surface of the earth in the neighborhood of the equator, where the magnetic needle assumes itself horizontally, having no dip. It has been also termed the *magnetic equator*.

aclis (ak'lis), *n.*; pl. *aclides* (-lī-dēz). [< L. *aclis*, also *aclys*, a small javelin, said to be a corruption of Gr. ἀγκύλη, a hook, barb, taken in the sense of ἀγκύλη, a thong, twist, thong of a javelin, the javelin itself, fem. of ἀγκύλος, crooked, bent, = L. *angulus*, angle: see *angle*[3].] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a heavy missile weapon; an *aclide*. —2. [cap.] [NL.] The representative genus of the family *Aclidæ* (which see). *Lovén*, 1846.

aclys (ak'lis), *n.* Same as *aclis*, 1.

acme (ak'mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκμή, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous, < ἄκρος, a point, the highest point: see *acme*.] A genus of limpets, of the family *Patellidæ*, or giving name to a family *Acmeidæ*. *Acmea* is the common limpet of the northern coast of the United States, of large size and variegated color, being usually mottled with brown and white. *Eschscholtz*, 1833.

acmeid (ak-mē'id), *n.* A limpet of the family *Acmeidæ*; a false limpet.

Acmeidæ (ak-mē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acmea* + *-idæ.*] A family of false or single-gilled limpets, or zygobranchiate gastropods having a single convexi-pectinate gill, leading genera are *Acmæa*, *Lottia*, and *Scurria*.

Acmeodera (ak-mē-od'e-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ακμαιος*, at the height or prime, in full bloom, vigorous (< ἀκμή, a point), + δέρη, neck, skin; allusion not clear.] A genus of buprestid beetles related to *Agrilus*, but less elongate and with an indistinct pubescent vestiture. *A. ænea*, a common species of eastern North America, is of a golden-bronze color, with yellow spots on the elytra.

acme (ak'mē), *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή, edge, point, the highest point, the prime, crisis; akin to ἀκή, point, ἀκίς, point, L. *acus*, needle, *acer*, sharp, etc.: see *acid*.] 1. The top or highest point; the furthest point attained; the utmost reach.

For beauty's *acme* hath a term as brief
As the wave's poise before it break in pearls.
Lowell, Cathedral.

The independence of the individual, the power to stand alone as regards men and the gods, is the *acme* of stoical attainment. *E. Zeller*, Hist. of Greek Philosophy, p. 178.

2. The maturity or perfection of an animal.—3. In *med.*: (*a*) The height or crisis of a disease. (*b*) Another, and probably the correct, form of *acne*, *q. v.*—4. In *zoöl.*, a genus of landshells. *Hartmann*, 1821.

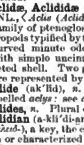
acmite, akmite (ak'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκμή, a point, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a brown black or reddish-brown color, isomorphous with augite, consisting of bisilicate of iron, sesquioxid of iron, soda, and alumina: so called from the form of its crystals. It is found in Norway, and also in Transylvania. Also spelled *achmite*.

acne (ak'nē), *n.* [NL., prob. orig. a misprint (being a book-word) for *acme*, < Gr. ἀκμή, a point: see *acme*.] An eruption occurring most frequently on the face, and on the shoulders and chest, about the period of puberty. It is a follicular or papular inflammation of the sebaceous glands, resulting in the formation of comedo-bearing papules, which often pass into pustules. The so-called *acne rosacea* is a hypertrophy of the face combined with more or less acne.

acnestis (ak-nes'tis), *n.*; pl. *acnestides* (-ti-dēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀκνηστις, the spine or backbone of quadrupeds, < ἀ- priv. + κνηστός, scratched, < κνάειν, scratch, scrape.] That part of the spine in quadrupeds which extends from between the shoulder-blades to the loins, and which the animal cannot reach to scratch.

acnodal (ak-nō'dal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an acnode. *Salmon*.

acnode (ak'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *acus*, a needle, + *nodus*, a node.] In *math.*, a double point belonging to a curve, but separated from other real points of the curve.



Acnodal Cubic. *A*, acnode.

Acocephalus (ak-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *acus*, needle, + Gr. κεφαλή, head.] A genus of homopterous hemipteroid insects, of the family *Jassidæ* or *Tettigoniidæ*, having a bottle-shaped form, a coarse surface, shovel-shaped vertex with a thick, smooth margin, and thick wing-covers with strong veins. *A. nervosus* is a pale-yellowish species, 1 of an inch long, freckled with brown, and with angular whitish lines, inhabiting Europe and North America.

Acochlides (a-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Acochlides*), < Gr. ἀ- priv. + κοχλίς (κοχλιδ-), dim.

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of *κόχλος*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell, the shell itself; akin to *κύχη*, a shell: see *conch.*]

In Latreille's system of classification, 1825, a family of acetabuliferous cephalopods, without a shell. It included most of the octopods.

acock (a-kok'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [<*a*[3], on, + *cock*[2].] In a cocked manner: as, he set his hat *acock*.

a-cockbill (a-kok'bil), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [<*a*[3], on, + *cock*[2] (condition of being cocked or turned upward: see *cock*[2] + *bill*[2], point or end: see *bill*[2], 5.] Naut., with the ends pointing upward. Applied (*a*) to an anchor when it hangs down by its ring from the cathead, and (*b*) to the yards of a ship when they are tipped up at an angle with the deck.

Man-of-war with Yards a-cock-bill.

It was now the close of Lent, and on Good Friday she had all her yards *a-cock-bill*, which is customary among Catholic vessels. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 147.

acocotl (ak'ō-kot-l), *n.* [Mexican.] An instrument used by the aborigines in Mexico: now usually called *clarin*. It consists of a thin tube from 4 to 10 feet in length, made of the stalk of a plant of the same name. The performer inhales the air through it. *S. K. Hallock*, Mus. Inst., p. 99.

Acœla (a-sē'lā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acœlous*.] An order of worms destitute of an alimentary canal. The group consists of the family *Convolutidæ*, which is usually placed in the order *Turbellaria*.

Acœlomata (as-ē-lom'a-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow: see *cœloma*.] A division of *Protozoömata*, or sponges, containing the *Ascones*: so called in allusion to its pores and the absence of cœlomata.

acœlomate (a-sē'lō-māt), *a.* Same as *acœlomatous*.

acœlomatous (as-ē-lom'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *κοίλωμα*, a hollow: see *a-*[18], *cœloma*, and *cœlomatous*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, having no body-cavity or perivisceral space; not cœlomatous.

Although these *acœlomatous* worms have no body-cavity, no blood, no vascular system, they have a highly developed nervous system. *Huxley*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 404.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Acœlomata*; cestoid.

Equivalent forms are *acœlomate* and *acœlomatose*.

Acœlomi (as-ē-lō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + *κοίλωμα*, a cavity.] Those worms which have no proper body-cavity and no intestinal cavity, and which are also devoid of a blood-vascular system; the cestoids or flat-worms, such as tapeworms. See cuts under *Cestoidea* and *Taenia*. The name is nearly synonymous with *Platodes*, but comprehends not only the actual or existing platheliminths, in a zoological sense, but also the hypothetical primitive worms, *Archelminthes*, supposed to have possessed the same or a similar type of structure. In Haeckel's classification the *Acœlomi* form one of the three great divisions of the animal kingdom. See *Cœlomi*.

acœlomous (a-sē'lō-mus), *a.* Same as *acœlomatous*.

acœlous (a-sē'lus), *a.* [NL. *acelus*, < Gr. *ἀκοίλος*, not hollow, < *a-* priv. + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, having no intestinal cavity; anenterous.

Acœmeti, Acœmetæ (a-sem'ē-ti, -tē), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *ἀκοιμῆται*, masc., *ἀκοίμητοι*, fem., pl. of *ἀκοίμητος*, -*τος*, sleepless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κοιμᾶν*, bring to sleep: see *cemetery*.] An order of monks and nuns in Constantinople under the Eastern Empire, so named because they divided their communities into relays for keeping up perpetual worship. In the 5th century the monks embraced Nestorianism and the order became extinct. The order of nuns, however, existed till the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in the fifteenth century. Also spelled *Acoemeti*, *Acoemetæ*.

acoiet, *v. t.* and *i.* A Middle English form of *accoy*.

acoild (a-koil'), *a.* [< ME. *acoild*, *acoled* (< AS. *ācolod*), cold, lit. cooled, pp. of *ācolen*, < AS. *ācōlian*, become cool or cold, < *ā-* + *cōlian*, become cool or cold, < *cōl*, cool, cold: see *cool*. The ME. form *acoid*, *acoled*, would regularly become *E.* **acooled* (*akōld*); the present *a* sound is due to confusion with *E. cold*, < AS. *ceald*, which is akin to *cōl*, and so, remotely, to *acold*.] Cold.

Poor Tom's *a-cold*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

acolid, *p. a.* See *accolid*.

acology (a-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκος*, remedy, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of remedies, surgical and medical.

Acoloithus (ak-ō-loi'thus), *n.* [NL. prop. *acolythus*, < Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*, a follower: see *acolyth*, *acolyte*.] A genus of moths belonging to the family *Zygaenidæ*, founded by Clemens in 1862.

Acoloithus americanus.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, cocoon; *d*, moth; *e*, moth with outstretched wings.

They are small and delicate and of somber colors. The larvæ are somewhat hairy and feed gregariously, undergoing transformation in some crevice, within tough oval cocoons. They have a habit of following one another in "Indian file." *A. americanus* (now placed in *Harrisina*) destroys grape-leaves.

acoluthitet, *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*, acolyth, + *-ite*[2]: see *acolyte*.] Same as *acolyte*.

acolytin (ak-ō-lī'tin), *n.* [< NL. *Aconitum* (*lycoctonum*), the plant from which it is derived (see *Aconitum*), + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid derived from *Aconitum lycoctonum*, and identical with napellin.

acolyte (ak'ō-līt), *n.* [< ME. *acolit*, *acolyt*, < OF. *acolyte* = Sp. *acolito* = Pg. *acolyto* = It. *accolito*, < LL. *acolythus*, *acolytus*, prop. *acoluthus*, an acolyte, < Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*, a follower, an attendant, < *ἀ-* copulative + *κέλευθος*, a way, a journey, from the same root as *κέλλειν*, set in motion, urge on, and *κέλευσις*, command.] **1.** One who waits on a person; an attendant; an assistant.

With such chiefs, and with James and John as *acolytes*.
Motley.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one ordained to the fourth and highest of the minor orders, ranking immediately below the subdeacon. See *orders*. His office is to serve those of higher orders in the ministry of the altar, light the candles, prepare the wine and water, etc. He is now commonly extended to the boys who exercise these offices without ordination.

3. In *ustron.*, an attendant or accompanying star or other body; a satellite.

But she [the moon] is the earth's nearest neighbor, and therefore conspicuous; her constant *acolyte*, whose obsequious and rapid motions demand our most prompt attention.
New Princeton Rev., I. 47.

Sometimes written *acolyth*, and formerly also *acholithite*, *acholythite*, *acolythite*.

acolyth, acolythe (ak'ō-lith, -lith), *n.* [< ME. *acolythus*, for *acoluthus*, the correct form of *acolyte*: see *acolyte*.] See *acolyte*.

acolythat (a-kol'i-that), *n.* [*acolyth* + *-ate*[3].] The state, office, or orders of an acolyte.

acolythical (ak-ō-lith'i-kal), *a.* [< *acolythic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an acolyte.

acolythist (a-kol'i-thist), *n.* Same as *acolyte*.

acombert, *v. t.* See *accumber*.

Acomys (ak'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κόμη*, hair, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of rodents, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, having sharp flattened spines in the fur. The skull and teeth are as in the genus *Mus*.

acon (a'kon), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *ἄκων*, a dart.] A boat used for traveling over mud-beds. See extract.

The *acon* is a kind of canoe, the poorer people use a kind of boat which is still in use. The *acon* is composed of a plank of hard wood, which constitutes the bottom, and in each of the sides. This plank is bent by the part in such a manner as to form a sort of prow. Three light planks, which are nailed together at the sides and back, complete this simple boat. *E. F. Knight*, Amin. Life, p. 358.

acondylous, acondylose (a-kon'di-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκόνδυλος*, without knuckles or joints, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόνδυλος*, the knuckle, a joint: see *condyle*, and *-ous*, *-ose*.] In *bot.*, jointless.

aconella (ak-ō-nel'ā), *n.* [NL., < *aconi(tum)* + dim. *-ella*.] In *chem.*, an organic base obtained from the root of *Aconitum Napellus*, closely resembling if not identical with narcotin.

aconellin (ak-ō-nel'in), *n.* [*aconella* + *-in*[2].] Same as *aconellin*.

aconin, aconine (ak'ō-nin), *n.* [*Aconi(tum)* + *-in*[2].] An organic base derived from aconitin, and probably identical with napellin.

aconitate (a-kon'i-tāt), *n.* [*aconite* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of aconitic acid with a base.

aconite (ak'ō-nit), *n.* [= F. *aconit* = Sp. Pg. It. *aconito*, < L. *aconitum*: see *Aconitum*.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. It is used in medicine, especially in cases of fever and neuralgia. See *Aconitum*. *Napel aconite* consists of the rootstock of *A. ferox* and probably other species indigenous to the Himalayas; it is also called *bikh*, *bish*, and *nish*. *Winter aconite* is a ranunculaceous plant, *Eranthis hiemalis*, a native of Italy, and one of the earliest spring flowers.

aconitia (a-ko-nish'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *aconitum*.] Same as *aconitin*.

aconitic (ak-ō-nit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aconite or aconitin: as, aconitic nitrous, trinitrous, or tetranitrous nasc.; is bitter, acrid, and very soluble in alcohol. It is an important remedy in neuralgia, especially of the fifth cranial nerve. Also called *aconitic acid* and *aconitine*.

Aconitum (ak-ō-nī'tum), *n.* [L. *aconitum*, a poisonous plant, monk's-hood, < Gr. *ἀκόνιτον*, also *ἀκόντιον*, a poisonous plant, of uncertain etym.; said by Pliny to be so called because it grew *ἐν ἀκόναις*, on sharp, steep rocks (Gr. *ἀκών*, a whetstone, < √ **ak*, be sharp, pierce). This is improbable. The Greek is the same as the neut. of Gr. *ἀκόντιος*, without dust, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κονία*, dust, but there seems to be no connection between the two words.] A genus of poisonous herbs, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, including 30 species, natives of the mountains of the north-

Aconitum (*A. Napellus*).
a, flower; *b*, *c*, calyx removed.

ern hemisphere. They have very irregular, showy flowers, and are often found in cultivation, as the common monk's-hood (*A. Napellus*) and wolf's-bane (*A. lycoctonum*). The roots and leaves, chiefly of *A. Napellus*, are used medicinally. See *aconite*. The roots of Napal, used in poisoning arrows and also as a source of aconitin, is derived mainly from *A. ferox*.

aconitia, *n.* Plural of *aconitium*.

Acontias (a-kon'ti-as), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκοντίας*, a quick-darting serpent, a meteor, < *ἄκων*, a javelin, dart, < *ἀκή*, a point.] The leading genus of the family *Acontiidæ* (which see).

acontiid (a-kon'ti-id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Acontiidæ*.

Acontiidæ, Acontiadæ (ak-on-tī'i-dē, -a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acontias* + *-idæ*, or *-adæ*.] A family of saurian or lacertilian reptiles of the scincoid group, related to the *Anguidæ*, the family to which the well-known slow-worm of Europe belongs. They are weak, timid, and perfectly harmless lizards, resembling snakes in consequence of the apparent absence of limbs. *Acontias* is the leading genus, giving name to the family; there are numerous species, inhabiting chiefly the warmer or dryer parts of the old world. *Acontias meleagris* is sometimes called the dart-snake, from its manner of darting upon its prey.

acontium (a-kon'shium), *n.*; pl. *acontia* (-shiā). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκόντιον*, a small dart, dim. of *ἄκων*

Figure with Acontium. (From "Revue Archéologique.")

(*ἀκοντ-*), a javelin.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A dart or javelin smaller and lighter than the long spear, and thrown by means of a thong or amentum. Hence— (*b*) The game of hurling the javelin, one of the five exercises of the famous pentathlon (which see) at the Olympian,

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acontium (a-kŏn'shĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκόντιον*, a dart, < *ἀκή*, a point.] A genus of fishes, the sting-rays, having a long, slender, whiplike tail armed with a spine. *Müller and Henle*, 1837.

acopic (a-kop'ik), *a.* [< *acopia* + *-ic*.] Relating to acopia.

acopia (a-kō'pĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κόπος*, weariness, labor.] Absence of fatigue.

acopon (a-kō'pon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκοπος*, not wearying, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόπος*, weariness, toil.] A tonic which relieves fatigue.

acopous (a-kō'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκοπος*, not wearying, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόπος*, weariness, toil.] Relieving fatigue.

acopsia (a-kop'sĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκοπος*, not wearying, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόπος*, weariness, toil.] Same as *acopia*.

acoptic (a-kop'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκοπτος*, not cut off, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κοπτός*, verbal adj. of *κόπτειν*, cut off.] Not cut off; not interrupted.

acor (ā'kôr), *n.* [L., a sour taste, < *acere*, be sour: see *acid*.] Acidity, as of the stomach.

acorn (ā'kôrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *acorn*, *akorn*, *ayckorn*, *aycorn*, *acquorn*, *akecorne*, *aokorn*, *akecorn*, *akehorne*, *akhorn*, *ake*, *aik*, *acorn*, *akorn*, *aecorne*, *acorn*, *acorn*, *acorn*, *akecorne*, *akcrne*, *akhern*, *hakern*, assibilated *achorne*, *atchorne*, *atchurne*, etc. The reg. form would be **akern*, in ME. *akern* (assibilated *atcherne*, improp. aspirated *hakern*), the other forms being due to the erroneous notion that the word is a derivative of *oak*, or a compound of *oak* (ME. *ook*, *ok*, *oc*, earlier *ac*, < AS. *āc*) and *corn* (ME. and AS. *corn*), or *horn* (ME. and AS. *horn*). A similar error has affected the spelling of the word in other languages. ME. *akery*, < AS. *æcern*, *æcirn*, an acorn, orig. any fruit of the field, being prop. an adj. formed (like *æcern* from *æcer*) < *æcer*, a field, acre (see *acre*), + *-n* (see *-en*²); = D. *aker*, an acorn, < *akker*, a field (but now usually *eikel*, an acorn, < *eik*, an oak); = Icel. *akr*, an acorn, < *akr*, a field (also *ek*, an acorn, < *ek*, an oak); = G. *ecker* (after LG.), an acorn, < *acker*, a field (also *eichel*, an acorn, < *eiche*, an oak); < Icel. *akurn*, an acorn, < *akr*, a field (not from *eik*, an oak); = Norw. *aakorn* (also *aakonn*, *aakods*, and *akall*), *åaker*, a field (not from *eik*, an oak); cf. Sw. *ekollon*, an acorn, < *ek*, oak, + *ollon*, an acorn: Goth. *akran*, an acorn, < *ager*, a field (not from *ag*, an oak); = Goth. *akran*, fruit in general, < *akrs*, a field. Thus *acorn* has nothing to do with either *oak* or *corn*.] 1. The fruit of the oak; a one-seeded, coriaceous, rounded or elongated nut, the base of which is surrounded by an indurated scaly cup. Acorns have been used for food, and are still eaten in various countries. The sweet acorn is the fruit of the species *Balota* of northwestern Africa, and is quite palatable, as are also several American species. All are excellent food for swine.

Thel weren wont lyghtly to aloken hir hunger at ewene with *acornes* of oken. *Chaucer*, Boethius, bk. iii. prose 8.

Besides the gall which is his proper fruite, hee shootes out oft-times *acornes*, *acornes*, and *akornes* and apples and polypody and moss.

Sir T. Browne, Works, I. 323 (ed. Bohn).

2. *Naut.*, a small ornamental piece of wood, of a conical or globular shape, sometimes fixed on the point of the spindle above the vane, on a masthead, to keep the vane from being blown off.—3. Any similar ornamental tip.—4. Same as *acorn-shell*, 2.

Acorn-mouth (*Holconoya glandulella*, Riley).

a, larva within acorn; *b*, acorn infested with the larva; *c*, head and thoracic segments of larva; *d*, one of the abdominal segments of larva, lateral view; *e*, one of the abdominal segments of larva, dorsal view; *f*, moth; the cross shows natural size; *g*, head point of antenna in the male moth.

acorn-cup (ā'kôrn-kup), *n.* The hardened involucre covering the base of an acorn. The acorn-cups of the *Quercus Ægilops*, under the name *valonia*, have become an important article of commerce, large quantities being used in tanning. See *valonia*.

acorned (ā'kôrnd), *a.* 1. Furnished or loaded with acorns. Specifically, in *her.*, said of an oak represented on a coat of arms as loaded with acorns.—2. Fed with acorns. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 5.

acorn-moth (ā'kôrn-moth), *n.* A guest-moth, described as *Holocerea glandulella*, but subsequently referred to the genus *Blastobasis*, belonging to the *Tineidæ*. Its color is ash-gray, with two distinct spots near the middle of the fore wings and a transverse pale stripe across the basal third. Its larva is grayish-white, with a black-brown head and cervical and caudal shields, and is commonly met with in mast, feeding chiefly on those mosts that have been occupied by the acorn-weevil. See cut in preceding column.

acorn-oil (ā'kôrn-oil), *n.* A volatile oil, of buttery consistence and pungent odor, obtained from the acorns of *Quercus robur*.

acorn-shell (ā'kôrn-shel), *n.* 1. The shell of the acorn.—2. One of the cirripeds of the genus *Balanus*; a barnacle: called by this name from a supposed resemblance of some of the species to acorns. See *Balanus* and *Cirripedia*.

acorn-weevil (ā'kôrn-wē'vil), *n.* The popular name for certain species of the curculionid genus *Balaninus*, as *B. uniformis* (Le Conte), *B. rectus* (Say), and *B. quercus* (Horn), which live in the larval state in acorns. The female passes extremely long and slender beaks, by means of which they pierce the shell of the acorn and push an egg into the interior. The larva is a legless grub of elongate curved shape, not differing essentially from other curculionid larvæ. The affected acorn drops prematurely, and the full-grown larva cuts its way out to change to a pupa in the ground. See cut under *Balaninus*.

acorn-worm (ā'kôrn-wėrm), *n.* A name given to the *Balanoglossus*, the type and sole member of the order *Enteropneusta*. It is named from the acorn-like shape of the anterior end of its body. See *Balanoglossus*, *Enteropneusta*.

Acorus (ak'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκορος*, the sweet-flag, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόρη*, pupil of the eye.] A genus of aromatic flag-like plants, natural order *Araceæ*, of two species. *A. Calamus*, the *Calamus aromaticus* of druggists, is native or widely naturalized in northern temperate regions, and is known as *sweet-flag* or *sweet-rush*. See *sweet-flag*.

acosmia (a-kos'mĭ-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκοσμία*, disorder, < *ἄκοσμος*, without order, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κόσμος*, order: see *cosmos*.] 1. Irregularity in disease, particularly in crises.—2. Ill health, with loss of order in the body.

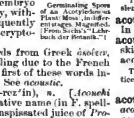
acosmism (a-kos'mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κόσμος*, world, + *-ism*. Cf. *agnosmia*.] The denial of the existence of an external world. *Dean Mansel.*

acosmist (a-kos'mist), *n.* [As *acosm-ism* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of acosmism.

acosmistic (ak-os-mis'tik), *a.* [< *acosmist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the doctrine of acosmism.

acotyledon (a-kot-i-lē'don), *n.*; pl. *acotyledones*, *acotyledons* (a-kot-i-lē'dō-nēz, -donz). [= F. *acotylédone*, < NL. *acotyledo(n-)* (sc. *planta*), a plant without seed-lobes, Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *κοτυληδών*, a cup-shaped hollow: see *cotyledon*.] A plant destitute of a cotyledonous embryo. The name *Acotyledones* was introduced by the younger Jussieu for the class of plants which have no proper seed or cotyledon, now usually and more properly designated as *Cryptogamia* or *cryptogams*.

acotyledonous (a-kot-i-lē'dō-nus), *a.* [As *acotyledon* + *-ous*.] Without cotyledons, or seed-lobes, as the embryo of *Cuscuta*; more usually, without cotyledons (and consequently without cotyledons), as cryptogams.



Germinating Spores of *Acrostichum* (a, *Acrostichum Plumieri*; b, *Acrostichum Skinneri*; c, *Acrostichum Wagneri*). Magnified. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

acoun (a-koun'), *n.* [< *acou-*, in words from Greek *ἀκούειν*, hear: an irregular spelling due to the French spelling of *acoustic*, the first of these words introduced into English. See *acoustic*.

acouchi-resin (a-kö'shi-rez'in), *n.* [*Acouchi* (*akouchi*, *akuchi*, etc.), native name (in F. spelling) in Guiana.] The inspissated juice of *Protium Aracouchini* (*Icica Aracouchini* of Guiana, and other species of tropical South America. It resembles the elemi-resin of the old world, and is applicable to the same purposes. Also called *akouchi*, *akuchi*, or *aracouchini-resin*.

acouchy (a-kö'shi), *n.* [< F. *acouchi*, *agouchi*, said to be from the native Guiana name.] An animal belonging to the genus *Dasyprocta*, family *Dasyproctidæ*, of the hystricine series of the order *Rodentia*; the olive agouti or Surinam rat, *Dasyprocta acouchy*, inhabiting Guiana and some of the West Indian islands. It is related to the cavies, or guinea-pig family. See *agouti* and *Dasyproctidæ*. Also spelled *acouchi* and *acuchi*.

Acouchy (*Dasyprocta acouchy*).

acoumeter (a-kö'- or a-kou'me-tėr), *n.* [Also *acoumometer*, irreg. (Gr. *ἀκουσία*, hear, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the power of the sense of hearing. Also called *acoumimeter*.

acoumetry (a-kö'- or a-kou'me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. (Gr. *ἀκούειν*, hear, + *-μετρία*, *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measuring of the power of hearing.

acoumimeter (a-kö- or a-kou-mim'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκουεῖν*, a hearing (< *ἀκούειν*, hear), + *μίτρον*, a measure.] Same as *acoumeter*.

acoumatic (a-kös- or a-kous-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀκουσματικός*, willing to hear (*οἱ ἀκουσματικοί*, the probationers of Pythagoras), < *ἀκουσμα(τ-)*, a thing heard, < *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *acoustic*.] I. *a.* Hearing; listening: as, *acoumatic* disciples.

II. *n.* A name given to each of the disciples of the Greek philosopher Pythagoras as had not completed their years of probation; hence, a professed hearer; a probationer.

An equivalent form is *acoustic*.

acoustic (a-kös'- or a-kous'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *acoustick*, *acoustique*, < F. *acoustique* = Sp. Pg. It. *acustico*, < NL. *acusticus*, < Gr. *ἀκουστικός*, relating to hearing, < *ἀκουστός*, heard, audible, < *ἀκούειν*, hear; cf. *ἀκοή*, hearing, *ἀκοτ*, perceiving hearing, < *ἀκούειν*, hear, *ἀκουτής*, a listener, heedl, *ἐυήκοος*, heedful (see *caution*), = Goth. *usskuujan*, take heed, = AS. *æscian*, *ācsian*, look at, E. *ask*, q. v. The regular E. form would be **acoustic*: see *-ic*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the science of sound.—2. Same as *acoumatic*.—**Acoustic color**, the timbre or quality of a musical note. See *timbre*.—**Acoustic duct**, in *anat.*, the meatus auditorius externus, or external passage of the ear. See *auditory*, and cut under *ear*!.—**Acoustic nerve**, the auditory nerve.—**Acoustic spot**, macula acustica: same as *auricula*.—**Acoustic telegraph**, an electric or mechanical apparatus for transmitting signals of sounds at a distance.—**Acoustic tubercle** (translation of *tuberculum acusticum*), in *anat.*, a rounded elevation on either side of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, over which certain white lines, the *striæ acusticæ*, pass.—**Acoustic vessel**, **acoustic vase**, a bell-shaped vessel of bronze or pottery, of which a number, according to Vitruvius, were built beneath the seats, or placed in chambers prepared especially to receive them, in the auditorium of ancient theaters, for their sonorousness to the voices of the players. No such vessels have been recognized among the ruins of either Greek or Roman theaters; but it is said that similar vases were introduced for a like purpose in the vault of the choir of the medieval church of the Dominicans at Strasburg.

II. *n.* 1†. In *med.*, a remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing. Same as *acoumatic*.—2. pl. **acoustical** (a-kös'- or a-kous'ti-kal), *a.* Of or belonging to the science of acoustics; acoustic.

The acuteness of the blind in drawing conclusions from slender *acoustical* premises. *Science*, VI. 186.

acoustically (a-kös'- or a-kous'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In relation to acoustics or hearing.

acoustician (a-kös- or a-kous-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in the science of sound; a student of acoustics.

The transverse vibrations . . . were the only ones noticed by the earlier *acousticians*.

Wundt, Hist. Inductive Sciences, viii. 6.

acoustics (a-kös'- or a-kous'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *acoustic* (see *-ics*); = F. *acoustique* = Sp. Pg. It. *acustica*.] The science of sound; the study of the cause, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing. The manner in which sound is affected, its transmission through air and other media (sometimes called *diatonistics*), the theory of reflected sound, or echoes (sometimes called *catoptrics*), the properties and peculiarities of different sounds, including musical sounds or notes, and the structure and action of the organ of hearing, are all included in acoustics. See *sound*.

acquaint (a-kwānt'), *a.* [Sc. *acquaint*, *acquaint*, < ME. *aquainte*, *aqueynte*, *aqueynt*, *aquainte*, < OF. *acointé*, later *acointé*, "acquainted or familiar-

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iar with; also neat, compt, fine, spruce in apparel, or otherwise † Cotgrave), *L. accomptus*, pp. of *accoquere*, know or recognize perfectly, *< ad*, to, + *cognoscere*, know, *< co-*, *com-*, together, + **gno-scere*, *no-scere* as E. *know*: see *know*, and *cognition*, *cognize*. Cf. *quaint*. *Acquaint* is now regarded as a clipped form of *acquainted*, pp.] Acquainted; personally or mutually known; as, we are not *acquaint*. [Scotch and north. Eng.]

When we were first *acquaint*.
Burns, John Anderson.

acquaint (a-kwānt'), *v.* [< ME. *aquenten*, *aquaynten*, earlier *acointen*, *akointen*, < OF. *acointer*, *acointier*, *acointer*, *acointier*, *acoentier*, *aquointer*, later *acointer*, = Pr. *acointar*, < ML. *accognitare*, make known, < L. *accognitus*, pp. of *accognoscere*, know or recognize perfectly: see *acquaint*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to be or become acquainted; be more or less familiar; make conversant: used with *with*: as, to *acquaint* one's self, or make one's self *acquainted*, *with* a subject; to make persons (to be) *acquainted* with each other.

A man of sorrows, and *acquainted with* grief. Isa. liii. 3.
Misery *acquaints* a man *with* strange bedfellows.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2.

We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* every zone.
Sir J. Davies, Ist. to Immortal. of Soul.

Persons themselves *acquaint* or are *acquainted*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 252.

2. To furnish with knowledge or information (about); make conversant by notice or communication: with *with* the subject of knowledge or information, and formerly sometimes with *of*: as, to *acquaint* a friend *with* one's proceedings.

But, for some other reasons, my grave sir,
Which 'tis not fit you hear, I not *acquaint*
My father *of* this business. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

Thoroughly am we to answer to my *acquaintance* the Truths *with* your passion for Maria. I'm sure she's not your enemy in the affair. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** To acquaint (*with*), familiarize (*with*), familiarize (*to*).—**2.** To inform (*of*), communicate (*to*), apprise (*of*), mention (*to*), advise (*of*), intimate (*to*), disclose (*to*), reveal (*to*), tell (*to*). See *announce* and *inform*.

II. *intrans.* To become acquainted.

The masers
How they *aquaynteden* in here.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 950.

acquaintable (a-kwān'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *acointable*, later *accointable*, "acquaintable, easie to be acquainted or familiar with" (Cotgrave), < *acointer*, make known: see *acquaint*, *v.*] Easy to be acquainted with; affable. *Rom. of Rose.*

acquaintance (a-kwān'tans), *n.* [< ME. *aquayntance*, *aquayntaunce*, intimacy, personal knowledge, friendship (not used for the concrete sense of a person known), < OF. *acointance*, later *accointance*, "acquaintance, conversation or company with" (Cotgrave), < *acointer*, make known: see *acquaint*, *v.*] **1.** The state of being acquainted, or of being more or less intimately conversant (used with reference to both persons and things); knowledge of a person or thing in: used with *with*, and formerly sometimes with *of*.

Good Master Brook, I desire more *acquaintance of* you.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

That general *acquaintance with* the mechanism and working of the living system which all possess, even moderately educated, should possess.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 368.

I have a very general *acquaintance* here in New England. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, i.

2. A person known to one, especially a person with whom one is not on terms of greater intimacy: as, he is not a friend, only an *acquaintance*. [This is the only sense which admits of a plural form.]

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*.
C. Bogle, Bentley on Phalaris.

More *acquaintance* you have now; you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and I have been conversing with you, are for ever after lavishably yours.
Sanders, Virtz and Flirtz, Prog. of Satire.

3. The whole body of those with whom one is acquainted: used as a plural, as if for *acquaintances*. See *acquaintant*.

Mine *acquaintance* are verily estranged from me.
Job xix. 13.

To cultivate one's acquaintance, to endeavor to become intimate with one. = **Syn. 1.** *Acquaintance*, *Friendship*, *Intimacy*. *Acquaintance*, knowledge arising from occasional intercourse; *familiarity*, knowledge arising from frequent or daily intercourse; *intimacy*, unreserved intercourse, intercourse of the closest possible kind.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblemen and ladies. *Dryden.*

The honour of Sheridan's *familiarity* — or supposed *familiarity* — was better to my godfather than money.
Lamb, My First Play.

The *intimacy* between the father of Engenio and Agnes first produced a tender friendship between his sister and Amelia. *Hawkesworth*, Adventurer, No. 64.

acquaintanceship (a-kwān'tans-ship), *n.* The state of having acquaintance.

acquaintant (a-kwān'tant), *n.* [< *acquaint* + *-ant*, after OF. *acointant*, ppr. of *acointer*, acquaint; prob. developed from *acquaintance*, with which, in sense 3, the *acquaintants* would nearly coincide in pronunciation.] A person with whom one is acquainted. See *acquaintance*, 2.

An *acquaintant* and a friend of Edmund Spenser.
I. Walton.

He and his readers are become old *acquaintants*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub.

acquainted (a-kwān'ted), *p. a.* [< *acquaint* + *-ed*². Cf. *acquaint*, *a.*] **1.** Having acquaintance; informed; having personal knowledge.

Faulk. What, is he much *acquainted* in the family?
Abs. O, very intimate. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2†. Known; familiarly known; not new.

Things *acquainted* and familiar to us.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

acquaintedness (a-kwān'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being acquainted. [Rare.]

acquereur (a-ke-rer'), *n.* [Acquirer, < *accquerir*, *acquerre*: see *acquire*.] In *French* and *Canadian law*, one who acquires title, particularly to immovable property, by purchase.

acquest (a-kwest'), *n.* [< OF. *acquest*, *F. acquêt* = It. *acquisto* (ML. *acquistum*), an acquisition, purchase, < L. *acquisitum*, usually *acquisitus*, a thing acquired, < *acquirere*, pp. *acquisitus*, acquire: see *acquire*. *Cf. conquest.*] **1†.** The act of acquiring; acquirement: as, "countries of great *acquest*." — **2.** A thing gained; an acquisition; a thing acquired by force: as, "new *acquests* and encroachments." *Woodward*, Nat. Hist. — **3.** In *civil law*: (*a*) Property acquired in any manner except by descent. (*b*) Property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property. [In this sense usually in the plural and spelled, as French, *acquêts*.] See *conquêt*.

acquestor†, *n.* See *actor*.

acquiesce (ak-wi-es'), *v. i.* ; pret. and pp. *acquiesced*, ppr. *acquiescing*. [< F. *acquiescer*, "to yield or agree unto, come to agreement, be at quiet, strive or stir no more" (Cotgrave), = It. *acquiescere*, < L. *acquiescere*, rest, repose, find rest in, < *ad*, to, + *quiescere*, rest, < *quies*, rest: see *quiesce* and *quiet*.] **1†.** To come to rest, or remain at rest.

Which atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some pores proportionable and cognate to their figures, where they *acquiesce*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 30.

2. To agree; consent; tacitly assent; quietly comply or submit: as, to *acquiesce* in an opinion, argument, or arrangement.

Neander sent his man with a letter to Theomachus, who *acquiesced* to the proposal.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 123.

Presuming on the unshaken submission of Hippolita, he flattered himself that she would . . . *acquiesce* with pleasure in a divorce. *Walpole*, Castle of Otranto, i.

Take the place and attitude which belong to you, and all men *acquiesce*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 136.

In modern usage, *acquiesce* is generally followed by the preposition *in*, formerly *to*, *with*, and *from* were in use.] *acquiescence* (ak-wi-es'ens), *n.* [= Sp. *aquiescencia* = It. *acquiescenza*, < L. as if **acquiescentia*, < *acquiescen(t-)s*, acquiescent: see *acquiescent*.] **1.** The act of acquiescing or giving tacit assent; a silent submission, or submission with apparent consent. It is distinguished from avowed consent on the one hand, and from opposition or open discontent on the other: as, an *acquiescence* in the decisions of a court, or in the opinions of a leader.

With the inevitable *acquiescence* of all public servants, [he] resumes his composure and goes on.
Hawthorne, Snow Image.

There is a certain grave *acquiescence* in ignorance, a recognition of our impotence to solve momentous and urgent questions, which has a satisfaction of its own.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 106.

2. In *law*, such neglect to take legal proceedings in opposition to a matter as implies consent thereto. = **Syn.** *Assent*, *Consent*, *Concurrence*, etc. (see *assent*), compliance, resignation.

acquiescence (ak-wi-es'en-si), *n.* [Sec *acquiescence* and *-cy*.] The state of being acquiescent; a condition of silent submission or assent.

acquiescent (ak-wi-es'ent), *a.* [< L. *acquiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *acquiescere*: see *acquiesce*.] Disposed to acquiesce or yield; submissive; easy; unresisting.

A man nearly sixty, of *acquiescent* temper, miscellaneous opinions, and uncertain vote.
George Eliot. Middlemarch, I. 11.

acquiescently (ak-wi-es'ent-li), *adv.* In an acquiescent manner.

acquiescingly (ak-wi-es'ing-li), *adv.* In an acquiescing manner; acquiescently.

acquire (a-kwīr'), *v.* [< ME. *acquiere*, < OF. *acquerre*, later *aquerir*, F. *acquérir*, acquire, get, = Sp. Pg. *adquirir*, < L. *acquærere*, a collateral form of *acquirere*, acquire, get, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *quærere*, seek: see *query*. The E. word is now spelled with *i* instead of *e*, to bring it nearer to the Latin. *Cf. require*.] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent, or which becomes vested or inherent in the subject; as, to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, etc.; to *acquire* a stammer; sugar *acquires* a brown color by being burned. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *obtain*, *procure*, etc.: as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan.

Descent is the title whereby a man, on the death of his ancestor, *acquires* the estate by right of representation, as his heir at law. *Blackstone*.

Those who are first in a greater degree than others to manage their own affairs, the English people have become self-helping, and have *acquired* great practical ability.
Spencer, Study of Sociology, p. 279.

Men *acquire* faculties by practice.
Locke, Clifford, Lectures, I. 94.

The young demand thoughts that find an echo in their real and not their *acquired* nature, and care very little about the dates they are put to.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 406.

Acquired logic. See *logic*. = **Syn.** To get, obtain, gain, attain, procure, win, earn, secure, gather, master, learn. See *attain*.

acquirement (a-kwīr'ment), *n.* **1.** The act of acquiring; especially, the gaining of knowledge or mental attributes.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of such a taste. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 409.

2. That which is acquired; attainment: commonly in the plural.

His *acquirements* by industry were enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature.
W. J. Thoms, Longevity, Introd. Legend of Edward VI.

=**Syn. 1.** Gathering, gaining.—**2.** *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, *Attainments*, *Accomplishments*, *Endowments*, *Endowment*. See *gift*, *faculty*, and *talent*. *Acquirements* in the most general term, but it is gradually being restricted to mental gains. *Attainments* and *acquisitions* are exclusively intellectual or moral acquisitions: as, a man of great *attainments*; his spiritual *attainments* were high. *Acquirements* has nearly the same meaning as *attainments*, though it is sometimes loosely used as equivalent to *acquisitions*; it has more distinctive reference to particular things acquired: as, skill in boxing was among his *acquirements*. *Accomplishments* are attainments or acquirements, particularly such as fit the possessor for society: as, French, dancing, and music are the sum of her *accomplishments*. *Endowments* are the gifts of nature, as genius or aptitude. *Endowment* are endowments, particularly of attainments in the field of moral and spiritual life, but they are opposed to *attainments* in being regarded as gifts from heaven rather than as the result of personal endeavor. See *endued*.

When men are disposed to be vain of your mental *acquirements*, look up to those who are more accomplished than yourself. *Dr. J. Moore*.

The *acquirements* have been sanctioned, . . . either in the purely domestic concerns of a nation, or with respect to its foreign relations and territorial aggrandizement.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 192.

It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects than to take stock of our *acquirements*. *Carlyle*, Essays.

I danced the polka and cellarius,
Spun glass, stuffed birds, and modelled flowers in wax,
Because she liked *accomplishments* in girls.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i. 1.

He ought to think no man valuable but for his public spirit, justice, and integrity; and all other *endowments* to be esteemed only as they contribute to the exerting those virtues. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 346.

acquirer (a-kwīr'ėr), *n.* One who acquires.

acquiry† (a-kwīr'i), *n.* [*acquire* + *-y*, after *inquiry*.] Acquirement.

No art requireth more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it than contentment. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. 62.

acquisible (ə-kwiz'-i-bl), *a.* [< L. *acquis-ita*, pp. of *acquirere*, acquire (see *acquire*), + E. *-ible.*] Capable of being acquired. [Rare.]

acquisitor (ak'-wi-zit), *a.* [< L. *acquisitus*, gained, pp. of *acquirere*, gain: see *acquire*. Cf. *exquisite*, *requisite*.] Acquired; gained.

A humour is a liquid or fluent part of the body, comprehended in it, for the preservation of it; and is either innate or born with us, or else adventitious and *acquisite*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 96.

acquisition (ak-wi-zish'-on), *n.* [< L. *acquisitio(n-)*, acquisition, < *acquirere*: see *acquire*.] 1. The act of acquiring or gaining possession: as, the *acquisition* of property.

Any European trade may be established from pursuing plans of *acquisition*, or making preparations looking toward future acquisitions, which are judged to be hazardous to the independence . . . of those States.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 43.

2. That which is acquired or gained; especially, a material possession obtained by any means, but sometimes used in the plural of mental gains.

The Cromwellians were induced to relinquish one third of their *acquisitions*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

They learn so fast and convey the result so fast as to outrun the logic of their slow brother and make his questions poor. *Emerson*, Woman.

=Syn. 2. *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, etc. See *acquirement*.

acquisitive (ə-kwiz'-i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **acquisitivus*, < *acquisitus*, pp.: see *acquisite*.] 1. Acquired.

He died not in his *acquisitive*, but in his native soil.
Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 106.

2. Making or tending to make acquisitions; having a propensity to acquire: as, an *acquisitive* disposition.

The first condition then of mental development is that the attitude of the mind should be receptive rather than *acquisitive*. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

Acquisitive faculty, in *psychol.*, perception; the presentative faculty.

acquisitively (ə-kwiz'-i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an acquisitive manner; by way of acquisition.

acquisitiveness (ə-kwiz'-i-tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being acquisitive; a propensity to acquire property.—2. In *phren.*, the organ to which is attributed the function of producing the general desire to acquire property, apart from the uses of the objects. Sometimes called *covetiveness*. See cut under *phrenology*.

acquist (a-kwist'), *n.* [A form of *acquest*, after L. *acquisto*, Mil. *acquistum*, Lo. *acquisitum*.] Acquest; acquirement.

New *acquist*
Of true experience. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1755.

acquit (a-kwit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acquitted*, ppr. *acquitting*. [< ME. *aquiten*, *acwiten*, < OF. *aquiter*, *acuiter*, later *acquiter*, "to quit, acquit, free, clear, discharge, rid, of, from" (Cotgrave), F. *acquitter* = Pr. *aquitar* = It. *acquitare*, appease, quiet, < Mil. **acquitare*, *acquietare*, settle a claim, appease, quiet, < *ad*, to, + *quietare*, quiet, < *quietus*, discharged, free, at rest, quiet: see *acquiet*, *quiet*, and *quit*.] 1. To release or discharge, as from an obligation, accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or whatever is laid against or upon a person as a charge or duty; specifically, in *law*, to pronounce not guilty: as, we *acquit* a man of evil intentions; the jury *acquitted* the prisoner. It is followed by *of* before the thing of which one is acquitted; to *acquit from* is obsolete.

His poverty, can you *acquit* him of that?
Shakspere, The Dæmna, II. 3.

If he [Bacon] was convicted, it was because it was impossible to *acquit* him without offering the grossest outrage to justice and common sense. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. To atone for. [Rare.]

Till life to death *acquit* my forced offence.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1071.

3. To settle, as a debt; requite; pay; discharge; fulfil.

Acquyte hym wel for goddes love, quod he.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1200.

Midst foes (as champion of the faith) he went
That paisme or cypress should his palmes *acquite*.
Carew, Tasso.

I admit it to be not so much the duty as the privilege of an American citizen to *acquit* this obligation to the memory of his fathers with discretion and generosity.
Everett, tributes, I. 382.

"I've young men who owe us a new world, so readily and lavishly they promise, but they never *acquit* the debt.
Emerson, Experience.

4. With a reflexive pronoun: (*a*) To clear one's self.

Pray God he may *acquit* him [himself] of suspicion!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

(*b*) To behave; bear or conduct one's self: as, the soldier *acquitted himself* well in battle; the orator *acquitted himself* indifferently.

Though this was one of the first mercantile transactions of my life, yet I had no doubt about *acquitting myself* with reputation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

5†. To release; set free; rescue.

Till I have *acquit* your captive Knight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 52.

=Syn. 1. To exonerate, exculpate, discharge, set free. See *absolve*.—4. (*b*) To behave, act, bear, conduct, demean, deport, or quit (one's self).

acquit, Past participle of *acquit*.

I am glad I am so *acquit* of this tinder-box.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 3.

acquite (a-kwit'), *v. t.* Same as *acquit*. [Compare *requite*.]

acquitment (a-kwit'-ment), *n.* The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted; acquittal. [Rare.]

acquittal (a-kwit'-al), *n.* [< ME. *acquitalle*, *-ayle*; < *acquit* + *-al*.] 1. The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A judicial setting free or deliverance from the charge of an offence by pronouncing a verdict of not guilty. (*b*) In England, freedom from entries and molestations by a superior lord for services issuing out of land. *Cowell.*

2. Performance, as of a duty; discharge of an obligation or a debt.

I have been long in arrears to you, but I trust you will take this huge letter as an *acquittal*.
Walpole, Letter to H. Mann.

acquittance (a-kwit'-ans), *n.* [< ME. *aquitance*, *-anz*, *acquitance*, *-auncs*, < OF. *aquitance*, *aquiter*, discharge: see *acquit* and *-ance*.] 1. The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the state of being so discharged.

Now must your conscience my *acquittance* seal.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. A writing in evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand.

You can produce *acquittances*
For such a sum from special officers. L. L. L., ii. 1.

3†. The act of clearing one's self.

Being suspected and put for their *acquittance* to take the sacrament of the altar. *Jer. Taylor.*

acquittance (a-kwit'-ans), *v. t.* To acquit.

Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

acquittance-roll (a-kwit'-ans-rōl), *n.* In the British army, the pay-roll of a company, troop, or battery.

Acræa (a-krē'-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀκραίος, equity, to ἄκρος, at the top or extremity.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Acræinæ*. *A. serena* is an example.

Acræinæ (ak-rē-ī'-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acræa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*, taking name from the leading genus *Acræa* of Fabricius, containing African species of small or moderate size, with semi-transparent wings, reddish-brown marked with black. *Westwood*, Hist. Sketch, p. 83.

Acramphirya (ak-ram-fi'-ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + ἀμφί, on both sides, + *ἴρίον*, a flower, blossom, < *ἴβρίειν*, swell, be full to bursting.] In *bot.*, a term used by Endlicher as a class name for exogenous plants, which he described as plants growing both at the apex and at the sides.

acrania (a-krā'-ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + *κρανίον*, L. *cranium*, the skull.] 1. [NL., fem. sing.] In *teratol.*, a malformation consisting in an entire absence of the bones and integuments forming the vault of the skull. Also written *acrany*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL., neut. pl.] A name proposed by Haeckel as a class designation for *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*; a synonym of *Myelozoa* or *Leptocardia* (which see). Also called *Acephala*. See *Amphioxus* and *Branchiostoma*.

acranial (a-krā'-ni-al), *a.* [See *acrania*.] Having no skull.

acrany (ak'-rā-ni), *n.* Same as *acrania*, 1.

acraseı, *v. t.* See *acraze*.

acrasiat, *n.* See *acrasy*.

Acraspeda, **Acraspedota** (a-kras'-pē-dä, a-kras-pe-dō'-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + *κράσπεδον*, a hem or border.] The name given by Gegenbaur to the scalephs proper; that is, to those jelly-fishes and sea-nettles the lobate border of whose disk is not provided with few exceptions, as in *Aurelia*) nearly synonymous with *Discophora* (which see); opposed to *Craspedota*. See cut under *scalepha*.

acraspedote (a-kras'-pe-dōt), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *craspedote*, or as *Acraspeda* + *-ote*.] Having no velum, as a discophore; of or pertaining to the *Acraspeda*.

The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are craspedote; the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a velum, and are therefore *acraspedote*. *Owen*, Nat. *Hist.*, I. 94.

acrasy†, **acrasiat** (ak'-rā-si, a-krā'-si-ä), *n.* [< Mil. *acrasia*, which appears to combine the notions of (1) Gr. κρᾶσις, later form of κράσις, intemperance, want of self-control (< ἀκράτης, wanting in self-control, intemperate, unbridled, < ἀ- priv. + κράτος, strength, power, akin to E. *hard*, q. v.); and (2) Gr. κρᾶσις, bad mixture, ill temperature, ἄκρατος, unmixed, untempered, intemperate, excessive, < ἀ- priv. + *κρατός*, mixed: see *crater* and *crasis*.] Excess; surfeit; intemperance; incontinence.

Acrasies, whether of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness. *Cornish*, Life of Firmin, p. 84.

acratia (a-krā'-shiā), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκράτεια, want of power: see *acrasy*.] In *pathol.*, failure of strength; weakness; debility.

acrazet, **acraseı** (a-krāz'), *v. t.* [< F. *acraser*, "*accraser*, breake, burst, crush, bruise, crush (Cotgrave), same as *écraser*, *escraser*, "to squash down, beat flat," etc. (Cotgrave): see *a-*11, *a-*18, and *craze*.] To weaken, impair, or enfeeble in mind, body, or estate.

I *acrazed* was. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 138.
My substance impaired, my credit *acrazed*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, Letter in Arber's Tale. p. 21.
Cold in the night which *acrazeth* the bodie.
Holinshed, Chronicles, III. 1049.

acre (ā'-kėr), *n.* [< Mil. *aker*, *akir*, *akir*, a land, an acre, < AS. *æcer*, a field, later also an acre, = OS. *akkar* = OFries. *ekker* = D. *akker* = OHG. *achar*, *achar*, *ancar*, MHG. G. *acker* = Icel. *akr* = Sw. *åker* = Dan. *ager* = Goth. *akrs* = Gr. ἀγρός, Cret. ἄγυρος = Skt. *ajra*, all in the sense of field, orig. a pasture or a chase, hunting-ground; < √ *ag*, Skt. √ *aj* = Gr. ἄγειν = L. *agere* = Icel. *aka*, drive: see *act*, *agent*, *agile*, *agitate*, *ajutage*, *act*, etc. Hence *acorn*, q. v. The spelling *acre* instead of the reg. *aker* (cf. *baker*, AS. *bæcere*) is due to the influence of the plural of OF. *acre*, < ML. (Law L.) *acra*, *acrum*, from Teut.] 1. Originally, an open plowed or sowed field. This signification was gradually lost after the acre was made a definite measure of surface. Still used in the plural to denote fields or land in general.

My beaky *acres*, and my unshrubb'd down,
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Over whose *acres* walked those blessed feet.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 184.

2. A superficial measure of land, usually stated to be 40 poles in length by 4 in breadth; but 160 perches (= 4840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet) make an acre, however shaped. An acre, as a specific quantity of land, was reckoned in England as much as a yoke of oxen could plow in a day till the establishment of a definite measure by law of the thirteenth century and later. This is known in Great Britain and the United States as the statute acre, to distinguish it from the customary acres still in use to some extent in Ireland, Ireland, and Wales. Scotch acres are larger than the statute acre, as it contains 6166.4 square yards, 48 Scotch acres being equal to 49 statute acres. The 1761 acre is 7056 square yards. Old Irish acres being nearly equivalent to 162 statute acres. In Wales different measures, the Welsh, the *pedant*, are called *acres*. The true erw is 4320 square yards; the stang is 3240. There is also the Cornish acre, of 6760 square yards. Among the customary English acres are found measures of the following number of perches: 160, 240, 320, 480, 640, 107, 100, 120 (shut acre), 130, 132, 134, 141, 180 (forest acre), 200 (or copyhold land in Lincolnshire), 252, 256 (of wood). The Leicestershire acre has 2304 square yards, the Westmoreland acre 6760 square yards, the Cheshire one 10,240 square yards. Often abbreviated *ac.* or *a.*

The *acre* was in many cases a small field simply, *i. e.*, an *acre*; and a hundred and twenty small fields were called a hide. A standard *acre* was hardly established until the thirteenth century.
Sir F. Pollock, Genium Land-holding, Notes, p. 121.

3†. A lineal measure equal to a furrow's length, or 40 poles; more frequently, an acre's breadth, 4 poles, equal to 22 or 25 yards.—**Burgh acres.** See *burgh*.—**God's acre.** See *God's-acre*.

acreable (ā'-kėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *acre* + *-able*.] According to the acre; measured or estimated in acres or by the acre.

The *acreable* produce of the two methods was nearly the same. *Complete Farmer*, Art. Potatoe (Ord. MS.).

acreage (ā'-kėr-āj), *n.* [< *acre* + *-age*.] The number of acres in a piece or tract of land; acres taken collectively; extent in acres: as, the *acreage* of farm-land in a country; the *acreage* of wheat sown.

No coarse and blockish God of *acreage*
Stands at thy gate for thee to grovel to.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The interests of a nation of *acreage* and population are a serious load to be conducted safely.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 231.

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acrebolic (ak-rē-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the top, + *ἐβολίς*, q. v.] Eversible by protrusion of the apex; protruded by a forward movement of the tip: applied to the introverted proboscis of certain animals, as rhabdocœlous planarians and sundry gastropods: the opposite of *acrembolic*, and correlated with *pleurembolic*: as, "*acrebolic* tubes or introverts," *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 662.

acrecencia (Sp. pron. ä-krē-then'thē-ä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *accrescence*, q. v.] Increase; augmentation; growth; accretion. More specifically, the enhancement of the portion of one or more of several heirs, legatees, etc., resulting when the others do not accept or are incapable of sharing the inheritance: used in the law of parts of the United States originally settled by Spaniards.

acrecimiento (Sp. pron. ä-krē-thē-mē-en'tō), *n.* [Sp., < *acrecer* = E. *accrescere*, q. v.] Same as *acrecencia*.

acred (ā'kērd), *a.* Possessing acres or landed property: used chiefly in composition: as, "many-*acred* men," *Sir W. Jones*, Speech on Rel. of Parl.

He was not unfrequently a son of a noble, or at least of an *acred*, house. *The Nation*, July 26, 1877, p. 58.

acre-dale (ā'kėr-dāl), *n.* [< *acre* + *dale*2 = *dell*1, a share.] Land in a common field, different parts of which are held by different proprietors. [Prov. Eng.]

Acredula (a-kred'ū-lä), *n.* [L., an unknown bird, variously guessed to be the titmouse, owl, nightingale, or lark.] A genus of titmice, family *Paridæ*, founded by Koch in 1816, characterized by the great length of the tail. *Acredula caudata*, the type of the genus, is the common long-tailed titmouse or European bottle-tit (which see). *A. rosea* is another species.

acreman† (ā'kėr-man), *n.* [< ME. *akerman*, < AS. *æcerman*; < *acer*, a field, + *man*.] A farmer; one who cultivates the field.

acrembolic (ak-rem-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the top, + *ἐμβολίς*, q. v.] Introversible by introsion of the apex; withdrawn by a sinking in of the tip: applied to the proboscis of certain animals, as rhabdocœlous planarians and sundry gastropods: opposed to *acrebolic*.

The *acrembolic* proboscis or frontal introvert of the Nemertine worms has a complex structure.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 652.

acre-shot (ā'kėr-shot), *n.* [< *acre*, a field, + *shot*, projection, rocksbank, and *shot*,1] A local land-tax or charge. *Dugdale*.

acre-staff (ā'kėr-staf), *n.* [< *acre*, a field, + *staff*.] A plow-staff, used to clear the colter or cutter of the plow when clogged with earth. Also spelled *acer-staff*.

Where the Husbandman's *Acre-staff* and the Shepherd's hook are, in this County, in better repute than Scepters all to themselves. *Fuller*, Worthies, 1. 564.

acrid (ak'rid), *a.* and *n.* [First in 18th century; < L. *acer*, rarely *acris*, *acrus* (> F. *âcre* = Sp. Pg. It. *acre*), sharp, pungent; with intuition due to the kindred L. *acidus*, sharp, sour: see *acid*.] *L. a.* 1. Sharp or biting to the tongue or integuments; bitterly pungent; irritating: as, *acrid* salts. Acrid substances are those which excite in the organs of taste a sensation of pungency and heat, and when applied to the skin irritate and inflame it. Acrid poisons, including those also called corrosive and escharotic, are those which irritate, corrode, or burn the parts to which they are applied, producing an intense burning sensation, and acute pain in the alimentary canal. They include concentrated acids and alkalis, compounds of mercury, arsenic, copper, etc.

The *acrid* little jets of smoke which escaped from the joints of his stove from time to time annoyed him.
Howells, A Modern Instance, II.

2. Figuratively, severe; virulent; violent; stinging: as, "*acrid* temper," *Courtney*, Obituary.

II. *n.* 1. An acrid poison: as, "a powerful *acrid*," *Pereira*, Mat. Med.—2. One of a class of morbific substances supposed by the humoral pathologists to exist in the human body.

acridia (a-krid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Acridium*.] Members of the grasshopper family, or the family itself, considered without special reference to its rank in classification. Also called *acridii*. See *Acridiidæ*.

acridian (a-krid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Belonging to the *Acridiidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the acridids.

Acridiidæ, **Acrididæ** (a-krid'i-i-dē, ak-ri-did'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acridium*, *Acrida*, + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial orthopterous insects, including the locusts or short-horned grasshoppers, having the hind legs fitted by enlargement of the femora for leaping; related to the crickets (*Gryllidæ*) and to the long-horned grasshoppers and katydids (*Locustidæ*).

In Gryllidæ and Locustidæ the antennæ are long and setaceous, . . . In *Acrididæ* they are short and stout, rarely clavate. The ovipositor in the two former families is often very large; in *Acrididæ* there is no ovipositor.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., 1880, p. 115.

acridii (a-krid'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl.] Same as *acridia*.

acridity (a-krid'i-ti), *n.* [< *acrid* + *-ity*, after *acidity*.] The quality of being acrid; pungency conjoined with bitterness and corrosive irritation; acridness.

Acridium (a-krid'i-um), *n.* [NL.; also written improp. *Acrydium*; < Gr. *ἀκρίδιον*, dim. of *ἀκρις*, a locust: see *Acris*.] A genus of grasshoppers, giving name to the family *Acrididæ*.

acridly (ak'rid-li), *adv.* With sharp or irritating bitterness.

acridness (ak'rid-nes), *n.* The quality of being acrid or pungent.

acridophagus (ak-ri-dof'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *acridophagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρίς*, a locust, + *φαγεῖν*, to eat.] A locust-eater.

They are still *acridophagi*, and even the citizens that prefer a dish of locusts to the "faith," which act as medicines, sardines, and herrings in Egypt.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 240.

Acridotheres (ak'ri-dō-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκριδ-*), a locust, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt or chase, < *θήρα*, a hunting, the chase.] A notable genus of old-world starnoid passerine birds, found in India, Malaysia, etc., like mines or mina-birds, several species of which are among the commonest and most characteristic birds of many parts of the tropical Asiatic countries. They resemble and are allied to starlings. *A. tristis* is a leading example. The species have often been referred to the genus *Gracula* (Linnæus, 1766). *Crideotheres* is an erroneous form of *Acridotheres*, apparently originating with Bonaparte.

acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *acrimonieux* = Pg. *acrimonioso*, < ML. *acrimoniosus*, < L. *acrimonia*, acrimony.] 1. Abounding in acrimony or acrimony; acrid; corrosive. [Now rare.]

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious* and bitter or hurtful. *Coxe*, Medicine, Consumption.

2. Figuratively, severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging: applied to language, temper, etc.

The factions have the cunning to say, that the bitterness of their spirit is owing to the harsh and *acrimonious* treatment they receive. *Burke*, Speech, II. 113.

If we knew the man, we should see that to return an *acrimonious* answer would be the most ridiculous of all things. *Sydney Smith*, Sermons, xxxiii.

acrimoniously (ak-ri-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; sharply; bitterly; pungently.

acrimoniousness (ak-ri-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being acrimonious.

acrimony (ak'ri-mō-ni), *n.* [= F. *acrimonie* = Sp. Pg. *acrimonia*, < L. *acrimonia*, sharpness, pungency, austerity, < *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, pungent: see *acrid* and *acid*.] 1. Acridity; harshness or extreme bitterness of taste; pungency; corrosiveness.

Those milks [in certain plants] have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be lenitive.
Ray, Creation, Works, Nat. Hist., § 639.

2. Figuratively, sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression proceeding from anger, ill humor, or partisanship; virulence.

Acrimony of voice and gesture.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams.

In his official letters he was charged with *acrimony* his contempt for the king's character and understanding.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Acrimony of the humors, an imperfect acrid change of the blood, lymph, etc., which by the humorists was conceived to cause various diseases. *Dunglison*.—**Syn. 2.** *Acrimony*, *Asperity*, *Harshness*, *Severity*, *Tartness*, *Sourness*, *Bitterness*, *Virulence*, *Rancor*, *Acerbity*, crabbedness, irascibility. See *harshness*. These words express different degrees of severe feeling, language, or conduct, their significance being variously derived from a kindred derivation and primary use. *Tartness* is the mildest term, applying generally to language; *asperity* to a keen quickness of mind, and perhaps a willingness to display it. As *tartness* is the subacid quality of mind, so *acrimony* is its acridity; it is a biting sharpness of temper, which may proceed from a nature permanently soured. *Sourness* is the Anglo-Saxon for *acrimony*, with more emotion of personal quality — *sourness* of look or language proceeding from a sour nature. *Bitterness*, which is founded on a kindred figure, *bitterness* with a touch of *rancor*; it is more positive and aggressive. *Sourness* and *bitterness* contain less malignity than *acrimony*. *Virulence* rises to a high degree of malignity, and *rancor* to such a height as almost to break down selfcontrol; the whole nature is envenomed, rancid. These words are almost never applied to conduct: *asperity* and *harshness*, being founded upon a different figure, are naturally and often so applied; they convey the idea of roughness to the touch. *Asperity* is the lighter of the two; it is often a roughness of manner, and may be the result of anger; it has a sharper edge than *harshness*. *Harshness* is the most applicable to conduct, because, of all the list, it may proceed from insensibility to others' feelings or rights. *Severity* has a wide range of meaning, expressing often that which is justified or necessary, and often that which is harsh or hard; as applied to language or conduct it is a weighty word. We may speak of *acrimony* in debate or of feeling; *asperity* of manner; *harshness* of conduct, language, requirements, terms, treatment; *severity* of censure, punishments, manner; *tartness* of reply; *sourness* of aspect; *bitterness* of spirit, feeling, retort; *virulence* and *rancor* of feeling and language.

It is well known in what terms of *acrimony* and personal hatred Swift attacked Dryden.
Godwin, The Enquirer, p. 379.

The orators of the opposition declared against him with great *acrimony*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

He that by *harshness* of nature offends, deserves our commands unes his children like servants is what they mean by a tyrant. *Sir W. Temple*.

Severity, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift.
Macaulay, Addison.

The Dean [Swift], the author of all the mirth, preserves an invincible gravity and even *sourness* of aspect.
Macaulay, Addison.

To express themselves with smartness against the errors of men, without *bitterness* against their persons.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of *rancour* and *virulence* with which some of this nature abound.
Addison.

They hate to mingle in the filthy fray,
Where the soul sours, and gradual *rancour* grows,
Converting what was once a cordial day.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 17.

Acris (ak'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρις* (*ἀκριδ-*), a locust (L. *gryllus*).] A genus of tree-frogs of the family *Hylidæ*. *Acris gryllus*, a characteristic example, is common in the United States, its loud rattling pipe being familiar to everyone in the spring. *Daudin* and *Bibron*.

acrisia (a-kris'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρισία*, want of judgment, the undecided character of a disease, < *ἄκριτος*, undecided, undiscernible, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κρίνειν*, separated, distinguished, < *κρίνειν*, separate, distinguish, judge: see *crisis* and *critic*.] A condition of disease such as to render prognosis impossible or unfavorable; absence of determinate or favorable symptoms.

acrisy (ak'ri-si), *n.* [< *acrisia*.] 1. Same as *acrisia*.—2. Injudiciousness. [Rare.]

Acrita (ak'ri-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκριτος*, neut. pl. of *ἄκριτος*, undiscriminate: see *acrisia*.] A name originally proposed for that group of animals in which no distinct nervous system could be discovered. It thus included, besides all of the *Protozoa*, such as the sponges, some of the *Polyzoöa*, certain *Entozoa*, the *Polyzoötica*, etc. The name has been adopted by different writers with varying latitude of signification, but is now disused, except as a loose synonym of *Protozoa* and other low forms of the Cuvierian *Radiata*, since it has been shown to apply to no natural group of animals. See *Cryptozoa*. Also incorrectly written *acrites*, after the French.

acritan (ak'ri-tan), *a.* [See *acrita*.] Of or belonging to the *Acrita*.

acrite (ak'rit), *a.* Same as *acritan*.

acritical (a-krit'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *critical*; Fg. *acritico*, not critical. Cf. Gr. *ἄκριτος*, under *acrisia*.] In pathol.: (*a*) Having no crisis; as, an *acritical* abscess. (*b*) Giving no indications of a crisis: as, *acritical* symptoms.

acritochromacy (a-krit-ō-krō'mä-si), *n.* [< *acritochromatic*: see *-acy*.] Inability to distinguish between colors; color-blindness; achromatopsia.

From imperfect observation and the difficulty experienced in communicating intelligently with the Eskimo, I am inclined to believe that neither *acritochromacy* existed among them to any great extent.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 24.

acritochromatic (a-krit-ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄκριτος*, not distinguishing (see *acrisia*), + *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color.] Characterized by or affected with acritochromacy; unable to distinguish between colors.

acritude (ak'ri-tūd), *n.* [< L. *acritudo*, sharpness, < *acer*, sharp: see *acrid*.] An acrid quality; bitterness; pungency. [Rare.]

acrity† (ak'ri-ti), *n.* [After F. *âcreté*, < L. *acritas*(*t-*), < *acris*, sharp: see *acrid*.] Sharpness; keen severity; strictness.

The *acrity* of prudence, and severity of judgment.
J. Gorges, tr. of Bacon, De Sap. Vet., xviii.

acro-. [L., etc., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, combining form of *ἄκρος*, at the furthest point or end, terminal, extreme, highest, topmost, outermost; neut. *ἄκρον*, the highest or furthest point, top, peak, summit, headland, end, extremity; fem. *ἄκρα*, equity, to *ἄκρον*. Cf. *ac*1, a point, edge, and see *acid*, etc.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an element of many compounds of Greek origin, referring to the top, tip, point, apex, summit, or edge of anything. In a few compounds *acro-* (*acr-*) improperly represents Latin *acer*, *acris*, sharp, pungent: as, *acroanarcotic*, *acrolein*.

acroama (ak-rō-ā'mă), *n.*; pl. *acroamata* (-am'a-tă). [< Gr. *ακρόαμα*, anything heard, recitation, < *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, hear, prob. akin to *κίκλησκειν*, hear: see *cleant*.] 1. Rhetorical declamation, as opposed to argument.

Facciolati expanded the argument of Paciius . . . into a special *Acroasma*; but his eloquence was not more effective than the reasoning of his predecessors.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 133. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Oral instruction designed for initiated disciples only; esoteric doctrine. See *acroamatic*.

acroamatic (ak-rō-a-mat'ik), *a.* [L. *acroamaticus*, < Gr. *ακροαματικός*, designed for hearing only, < *ἀκούειν* (√), anything heard: see *acroama*.] Abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; opposed to *exoteric*. Applied particularly to those writings of Aristotle (also termed *esoteric*) which possessed a strictly scientific content and form, as opposed to his exoteric writings or dialogues, which were of a more popular character. The former were addressed to "hearers," that is, were intended to be read to his disciples or were notes written down after his lectures; hence the epithet *acroamatic*. All the works of Aristotle which we possess, except a few fragments of his dialogues, belong to this class. See *esoteric*. An equivalent form is *acroatic*.

We read no *acroamatic* lectures.

Hales, Golden Remains.

Acroamatic proof or **method**, a scientific and strictly demonstrative proof or method.

acroamatical (ak'rō-a-mat'i-kal), *a.* Of an acroamatic or abstruse character; acroamatic.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and exoterical. *Hales*, Golden Remains.

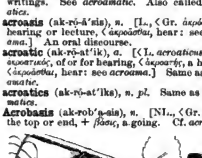
acroamatics (ak'rō-a-mat'iks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *acroamatic*: see *-ics*.] Aristotle's acroamatic writings. See *acroamatic*. Also called *acroatics*.

acroasis (ak-rō-ā'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀκρόασις*, a hearing, < *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, hear: see *acroama*.] An oral discourse.

acroatic (ak-rō-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *acroaticus*, < Gr. *ἀκροατικός*, of or for hearing, < *ἀκροατής*, a hearer, < *ἀκροᾶσθαι*, hear: see *acroama*.] Same as *acroamatic*.

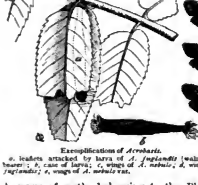
acroatics (ak-rō-at'iks), *n. pl.* Same as *acroamatics*.

Acrobasis (ak-rob'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, the top or end, + *βάσις*, a going. Cf. *Acrobata*.]



Exemplifications of *Acrobasis*.
a, leaflets attacked by larva of *A. juglandella* (walnut case-bearer); *b*, case of larva; *c*, wings of *A. nebulo*; *d*, wings of *A. juglandella*; *e*, wings of *A. nebulo* var.

A genus of moths belonging to the *Phycidæ*, a family founded by Zeller in 1839. The larvæ skeletonize leaves, forming for themselves silken tubes, either straight or crumpled. *A. juglandella* (Le Baron), the

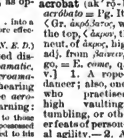


Apple-leaf Crumpler (*Acrobasis indigenella*).
a, case, containing caterpillar; *b*, cases in winter; *c*, head and thoracic joints of larva, enlarged; *d*, moth (the cross shows natural size).

walnut case-bearer, feeds upon walnut and hickory, fastening the leaves together and skeletonizing them from base to tip. *A. indigenella* (Zeller), a common pest on apple-trees, and is known as the apple-leaf crumpler.

acrobat (ak'rō-bat), *n.* [< F. *acrobate* = Sp. *acróbata* = Pg. It. *acrobata* (cf. NL. *Acrobatæ*), < Gr. *ἀκροβατεῖν*, walking on tiptoe, also going to the top, < *ἄκρον*, the highest point, top, summit, neut. of *ἄκρος*, highest, topmost, + *βατεῖν*, verbal adj. from *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. A rope-dancer; also, one who practises high vaulting, tumbling, or other feats of personal agility.—2. A species of the genus *Acrobates*.

Acrobates (ak-rob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *ἀκροβάτης*, equiv. to *ἀκρόβατος*: see *acrobat*.] A genus or subgenus of marsupial quadrupeds of the family *Phalangistidæ*, peculiar to Australia. It is related to *Petaurus*, and includes such pygmy marsupials as the opossum-mouse, *Acrobates pygmæus*, one of the most diminutive of marsupials, being hardly larger than a mouse. Like various other so-called flying quadrupeds, the opossum-mouse is provided with a parachute. The genus was founded by Desmarest in 1820. Also written *Acrobata*.



Opossum-mouse of New South Wales (*Acrobates pygmæus*).

acrobatic (ak-rō-bat'ik), *a.* [= F. *acrobatique*, < Gr. *ἀκροβατικός*, fit for climbing, < *ἀκροβατεῖν*: see *acrobat*.] Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performances; as, *acrobatic* feats; *acrobatic* entertainments.

Made his *acrobatic* manipulate . . . the whole extraordinary catalogue of an American young lady's school curriculum, with *acrobatic* skill.

R. H. Clarke, Sea in Education, p. 71.

acrobatical (ak-rō-bat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *acrobatic*. [Rare.]

acrobatically (ak-rō-bat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an acrobat; with acrobatic skill or dexterity.

acrobatism (ak'rō-bat-izm), *n.* [< *acrobat* + *-ism*.] The performance of acrobatic feats; the profession of an acrobat.

Acrobrya (ak-rob'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *acrobryus*: see *acrobryous*. Cf. *Acrobryæ*.] A term used by Endlicher as a class name for plants growing at the apex only; the higher cryptogams: equivalent to *acrogens*.

acrobryous (ak-rob'ri-us), *a.* [NL. *acrobryus*, < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the end, + *βρύον*, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing at the apex only; of the nature of *Acrobrya*.

Acrocarpi (ak-rō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *acrocarpus*: see *acrocarpous*.] In *bot.*, a division of the mosses, containing the genera in which the capsule terminates the growth of a primary axis.

acrocarpous (ak-rō-kär'pus), *a.* [NL. *acrocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀκρος*, at the end, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit at the end or top of the primary axis: applied to mosses.

The flower of *Sphagnum* rather terminates the growth of a primary axis (*Acrocarpous* Mosses), or the . . . flower is placed at the end of an axis of the second or third order (Pleurocarpous Mosses). *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 819.

acrocephalic (ak'rō-se-fal'ik or ak-rō-sef'a-lik), *a.* In *ethnol.*, pertaining to or characterized by acrocephaly; high-skulled: as, *acrocephalic* men or tribes.

acrocephaline (ak-rō-sef'a-lin), *a.* [*Acrocephalus* + *-ine*.] Pertaining, resembling a bird of the genus *Acrocephalus* in the character of the bill: said of certain warblers. *Henry Seebohm.*

Acrocephalus (ak-rō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, here used in the mere sense of point, in ref. to the bill of these birds, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ornith.*, a genus of birds founded by Naumann in 1811 to embrace old-world warblers of the subfamily *Sylvinæ*; the reed-warblers. It is a well-marked group of 12 or 15 species, distinguished by a comparatively large bill, depressed at base and acute at tip, with moderately developed rictal bristles, a very small spurious first primary, a rounded tail, and more or less uniform brownish plumage. It is related to *Philomusica*, *Locustella*, *Hypolais*, etc. A typical species is the aquatic reed-warbler, *A. aquaticus*. Most of the species of this genus are migratory, and their nest is double. See *Calamodyta* and *reed-warbler*.

acrocephaly (ak-rō-sef'a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρον*, the highest point, peak, + *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] A form of the human skull in which the vault is lofty or pyramidal.

Acrocera (ak-ros'e-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top or end, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of flies, founded by Meigen, having the antennæ on the summit of the forehead, the type of the family *Acroceridæ* (which see).

Acroceraunian (ak'rō-sē-rā'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Acroceraunius*, < Gr. *Ἀκροκεραύνιος*, n. pl., < *ἄκρος*, peak, summit, or *κράτος*, thunder-shower, < *κεραυνός*, thunder and lightning.] An epithet applied to certain mountains in the north of Epirus in Greece, projecting into the strait of Otranto.

The thunder-hills of fear,
The *Acroceraunian* mountains of old name. *Byron.*

Acroceridæ (ak-rō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acrocera* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, belonging to the section or suborder *Brachycera*, having antennæ with few joints, and to the *Tetrachæta*, the division of the *Brachycera* in which the number of pieces composing the haustellum is four. It was established by Leach in 1819, and is typified by the genus *Acrocera* (which see).

acrochirisms (ak-rō-ki-ris'mus), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκροχειρισμός*, wrestling with the hands, < *ἀκροχειρίζειν*, wrestle with the hands, seize with the hands, < *ἀκρόχειρ*, later form for *ἄκρα χείρ*, the (terminal) hand: *ἄκρα*, fem. of *ἄκρος*, at the end, terminal, + *χείρ*, hand.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a kind of wrestling in which the antagonists held each other by the wrists. Also spelled *acrochirism*.

acrochord (ak'rō-kōrd), *n.* [< *Acrochordus*, q. v.] A snake of the genus *Acrochordus*.

acrochordid (ak-rō-kōr'did), *n.* A snake of the family *Acrochordidæ*; a wart-snake.

Acrochordidæ (ak-rō-kōr'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Acrochordus* + *-idæ*.] A family of viviparous ophidian snakes of the Malayan region or colubrine division, which contains ordinary innocuous serpents. The typical genus is *Acrochordus*, containing *A. javanicus*, a large, stout-bodied, and very short-tailed serpent of Java, about 6 feet long, the entire body of which is covered with small granular or tubercular scales, not imbricated, as is usual in the order. With its sullen eyes and swollen jaws, it presents a very savage appearance. The family contains two other genera of wart-snakes, *Chersydrus* and *Xenodermus*.

acrochordon (ak-rō-kōr'don), *n.*; pl. *acrochordones* (-dō-nēz). [L., < Gr. *ἀκροχόρδων*, a wart with a thin neck, < *ἄκρος*, top, end, + *χορδή*, a string: see *chord*.] A small filiform fibromatous outgrowth of the skin, often becoming bulbous at the end; a hanging wart.

Acrochordus (ak-rō-kōr'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, end, + *χορδή*, a string: see *acrochordon*.] A genus of wart-snakes typifying the family *Acrochordidæ* (which see). *Hornstedt.* Also written *Acrocordus*. *Shaw.*

Acrocinus (ak-rō-sī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρον*, end, extremity, + *κινεῖν*, move.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*: so called by Illiger from having a movable spine on each side of the thorax. *A. longimanus*, the harlequin-beetle of South America, is the type. It is 2½ inches long, with antennæ 6 and fore legs alone 4 inches in length.

Acroclinium (ak-rō-klin'i-um), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to the acuteness of the involucral receptacle), < Gr. *ἄκρον*, top, peak, + *κλίνη*, couch.] A generic name retained by florists for a composite plant from the Cape of Good Hope, more properly classed as *Helichrysum roseum*. It has immortelle-like flowers, with scarious colored bracts.

Acrocomia (ak-rō-kō'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκρόκομος*, with leaves at the top, tufted with leaves, < *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *κόμη*, a tuft, hair: see *coma*².] A genus of tropical American palms, allied to the cocoa-palm, with a tall prickly trunk, sometimes swollen in the middle, bearing a tuft of very large pinnate leaves. *A. sclerocarpa* is widely distributed through South America, and yields a small round fruit with thin, sweetish pulp on an oily kernel. The young leaves are eaten as a vegetable, and a sweet, fragrant oil is extracted from the nuts, which is used as an emollient and in the manufacture of toilet-soaps. See *marmor-tree*.

acrocyst (ak'rō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *κύστις*, bladder, bag, pouch: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*, an external sac which in some hydroids is formed upon the summit of the gonangium, where it constitutes a receptacle in which the ova pass through some of the earlier stages of their development. *Allman.*

acrodactylum (ak-rō-dak'til-um), *n.*; pl. *acrodactyla* (-la). [NL., < Gr. *ἄκρος*, at the top, + *δάκτυλος*, a digit: see *dactyl*.] In *ornith.*, the upper surface of a bird's toe. [Little used.]

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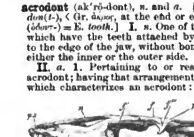
acrodont (ak'rō-dont), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *acrodon(t-)*, < Gr. ἄκρος, at the end or edge, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *n.* One of those lizards which have the teeth attached by their bases to the edge of the jaw, without bony alveoli on either the inner or the outer side.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an acrodont; having that arrangement of the teeth which characterizes an acrodont: as, an *acrodont* lizard; *acrodont* dentition.—2. Having the characters of the *Acrodonta*, or *Acrodontoid* fishes.



Skull of a Lizard (*Varanus*) with Acrodont Dentition.
a, articular bone of mandible; *c*, coronoid bone of do.; *d*, dentary bone of do.; *f*, frontal; *f'*, prefrontal; *fr*, postfrontal; *ju*, jugal; *m*, malar; *mx*, maxilla; *n*, nasal; *o*, orbit; *p*, parietal; *pf*, prefrontal; *pm*, premaxilla; *po*, squamosal; *pt*, pterygoid; *q*, quadrate; *sq*, squamosal; *t*, temporal; *tr*, transverse bone; *pt*, pterygoid.

acrodontoid (ak-rō-don'toid), *a.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*, + εἶδος, form.] Having the teeth ankylosed to the summit of the jaw, as in the *Agamidæ*.

acrodonta (ak-rō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *acrodont*.] A name proposed for a group or suborder including the heterodontoid and related sharks, which have the palato-quadrate apparatus disarticulated from the cranium, the dentigerous portions enlarged, and the mouth inferior. The only living representatives are the heterodontids (Port Jackson shark, etc.), but the extinct forms are numerous.

acrodynia (ak-rō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the extremity, + ὀδύνη, pain.] An epidemic disease characterized by disturbances in the alimentary canal (vomiting, colic, diarrhœa), by nervous symptoms (especially pain in the extremities), sometimes by cramp or anæsthesia, and by a dermatitis affecting the hands and feet.

acrogen (ak'rō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + -γενής, -born, produced: see *-gen* and *genus*.] An acrogenous plant. The acrogens form a division of the *Cryptogamia*, distinguished from the thallogens by their habits of growth and mode of impregnation. They have stems with leafy appendages (the typical forms are cauliculate), and the embryonic sac is impregnated by the spermatozoids. They are divided into two groups: (*a*) those composed wholly of cellular tissue, the charas, liverworts, and mosses; and (*b*) those in which vascular tissue is present, the ferns, horsetails, pollworts, and club-mosses.—**The age of acrogens**, in *geol.*, the Carboniferous era, when acrogens were the characteristic vegetable forms.

acrogenic (ak-rō-jen'ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the acrogens.

That, under fit conditions, an analogous mode of growth will occur in fronds of the acrogenous type, . . . is shown by the case of *Jungermannia furcata*.
Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 194.

acrogenous (a-kroj'e-nus), *a.* [As *acrogen* + *-ous*.] Increasing by growth at the summit or by terminal buds only, as the ferns and mosses; of the nature of or pertaining to acrogens.

acrography (a-krog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write: see *graphic*.] A process for producing designs in relief on metal or stone through a ground of finely powdered chalk, solidified by hydraulic pressure into a compact mass. A design is drawn on the slightly shining white surface with a finely pointed tool, leaving a glutinous ink, which, wherever it is applied, unites the particles of chalk so firmly that they remain standing in black relief after the intervening white spaces have been rubbed away with a piece of velvet or a light brush. If the plate, which has then the appearance of an engraved wood block, is dipped in a solution of silica, a stereotype cast or an electrotype copy can be taken from it to be used for printing with type.

acrokel, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *overcok*.

acrolein (a-krō'lē-in), *n.* [< L. *acris*, sharp, pungent (see *acrid*), + *olere*, smell, + *-in*.] A colorless limpid liquid, $CH_2{:}CH.COH$, having a disagreeable and intensely irritating odor, such as that noticeable after the flame of a candle has been extinguished and while the wick still glows. It is the aldehyde of allyl alcohol, and is obtained by distilling glycerin to which acid potassium sulphate or strong phosphoric acid has been added, also by the dry distillation of fatty bodies. It burns with a clear, luminous flame.

acrolith (ak'rō-lith), *n.* [< L. *acrolithus*, < Gr. ἀκρόλιθος, with the ends made of stone, < ἄκρος, extreme, at the end, + λίθος, a stone.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a sculptured figure of which only the head and extremities were carved in stone, the rest being generally of wood, and covered with either textile drapery or thin plates of metal. The name was also applied to figures of ordinary stone of which the heads and extremities were formed of marble, as in some of the well-known metopes of Selinus. Sicily.

acrolithan (a-krol'i-than), *a.* Same as *acrolithic*.

acrolithic (ak-rō-lith'ik), *a.* Of the nature of an acrolith; formed like an acrolith: as, an *acrolithic* statue.

acrologic (ak-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *acrology* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to acrology; founded on or using initials; having a sign pertinently representing a word to denote its initial letter or sound: as, *acrologic* notation; *acrologic* names.

The twenty-two names [of the Semitic letters] are *acrologic*; that is, the name of each letter begins with that letter. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 167.

acrological (ak-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *acrologic*.

acrologically (ak-rō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an acrologic manner; by means of acrology. *Isaac Taylor*.

acrology (a-krol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The use of a picture of some object to represent alphabetically the first part (letter or syllable) of the name of that object. *Isaac Taylor*.

A polysyllabic language did not lend itself so readily as the Chinese to this solution. According to Halévy, the difficulty (of obtaining a sufficient number of monograms to whosograms) was overcome by the adoption of the powerful principle of *Acrology*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 43.

acrometer (a-krom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the specific gravity of oil. See *oleometer*.

acromia, *n.* Plural of *acromion*.

acromial (a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< *acromion*.] In *anat.*, relating to the acromion.—**Acromial process.** See *acromion*.—**Acromial thoracic artery.** See *acromio-thoracic*.

acromioclavicular (a-krō"mi-ō-kla-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *acromion* + *clavicula*, clavicle.] Pertaining to the acromion and the clavicle.—**Acromioclavicular articulation**, the joint between the clavicular bone and the shoulder-blade.—**Acromioclavicular ligaments**, several ligaments of connection which join the acromion and the clavicle.

acromiodeltoid (a-krō"mi-ō-del'toid), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *acromion* + Gr. δελτοειδής, deltoid.] A muscle of some animals, extending from the acromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus, corresponding to an acromial part of the human deltoid muscle.

acromion (a-krō'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *acromia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀκρώμιον, a by-form of ἀκμώμιον, the point of the shoulder, < ἄκρος, at the top or end, + ὦμος, the shoulder with the upper arm, akin to L. *umerus*: see *humerus*.] In *anat.*, the distal end of the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade. In man it is an enlarged process, which, originating by an independent center of ossification, articulates by one distal facet of the clavicle, and gives attachment to part of the deltoid and trapezius muscles; commonly called the acromial process, or *acromion process*. Its relations are the same in other mammals which have perfect clavicles. See cut under *scapula*.

The *acromion process* . . . forms the summit of the shoulder. *Quain, Anatomy*, I. 87.

acromiothoracic (a-krō"mi-ō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκρώμιον, shoulder, + θώραξ (θωρακ-), thorax.] Pertaining to the shoulder and thorax.—**Acromiothoracic artery**, a branch of the axillary artery, supplying parts about the shoulder and breast.

acromiotrapezius (a-krō"mi-ō-tra-pē'zi-us), *n.*; pl. *acromiotrapezii* (-i). [NL., < *acromion* + *trapezius*.] An intermediate cervical portion of the trapezius muscle, in special relation with the spine of the scapula and the acromion, forming a nearly distinct muscle in some animals.

acromonogrammatic (ak"rō-mon"ō-gra-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + μονόγραμμα, consisting of one letter: see *monogrammatic*.] A term applied to a poetical composition in which every verse begins with the same letter as that with which the preceding verse ends.

Acromyodi (ak"rō-mī-ō-dī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + μῦς, muscle, + ᾠδή, song.] A suborder or superfamily of passerine birds, embracing the *Oscines*, or singing birds proper, and characterized by having the several intrinsic syringeal muscles attached to the ends of the upper bronchial half-rings: opposed to *Mesomyodi*. The great majority of the *Passeres* are *Acromyodi*. [The word is also used as an adjective in the expression *Passeres acromyodi*, equivalent to *acromyodian Passeres*.]

acromyodian (ak"rō-mī-ō'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Acromyodi*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Acromyodi*; having that arrangement of the muscles of the syrinx which characterizes the *Acromyodi*: as, an *acromyodian* bird.

II. *n.* One of the *Acromyodi*.

acromyodic (ak"rō-mī-od'ik), *a.* [< *Acromyodi*.] Same as *acromyodian*.

acromyodous (ak-rō-mī'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *acromyodian*.

acronarcotic (ak"rō-när-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *acris*, sharp, pungent (see *acrid*), + *narcotic*.] *a.* Acting as an irritant and a narcotic.

II. *n.* One of a class of poisons, chiefly of vegetable origin, which irritate and disturb the parts to which they are applied, and act on the brain and spinal cord, producing stupor, coma, paralysis, and convulsions. Also called *narcotico-acrid* or *narcotico-irritant*.

acronic, **acronical**, *a.* See *acronychal*.

acronotine (ak-rō-nō'tin), *a.* [< *Acronotus*.] In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the subgenus *Acronotus*.

Acronotus (ak-rō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, the highest point, + νῶτος, back.] 1. A subgenus of ruminating animals found in Africa. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.—2. A genus of beetles.

Acronuridæ (ak-rō-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Acronurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiny-finned fishes, referred by Günther to his *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, having one dorsal with several spongy spines anteriorly, one or more bony spines on each side of the tail, and the teeth compressed, truncate or lobate, and closely set in a single series. The species are known as *barber-fish* and *surgeon-fish*, and the typical genus is called *Acanthurus* or *Teuthididæ*. See these words.

Acronurus (ak-rō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. ἄκρος, extremity, + οὐρά, tail.] A former generic name of small fishes now known to be the young of species of *Acanthurus* (which see).

acronych (a-kron'ik), *a.* [Also written *acronyc*, *acronic*, and *achronic*, by confusion with adjectives in *-ic* and with *chronic* and Gr. χρόνος, time: < Gr. ἀκρονύχιος, at nightfall, < ἄκρος, at the end, + νύξ (νυκτ-) = E. *night*.] Same as *acronychal*.

acronychal (a-kron'i-kal), *a.* [Also written *acronyal*, *acronical*, etc., as *acronych*: < *acronych* + *-al*.] Rising at sunset, as a star; or, rising at the *acronychal* rising or setting of a star: opposed to *cosmical*.—**Acronychal place or observation**, the place or observation of a star at its opposition: so called because in an early state of astronomy the opposition of a planet was known by its acronychal rising.

acronychally (a-kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an acronychal manner; at sunset. A star is said to rise and set *acronychally* when it rises or sets as the sun sets.

acronycholy (ak"rō-nik'ō-li), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκρονυχία, < ἄκρος, at the end, + νύξ, night.] Same as *acronychal*.

acrook (a-krūk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.*, or *a.* [< ME. *ayrokē*, *a-crok*, *a-croke*, *crook*.] Awry; crookedly. [Now rare.]

Humbre renneth fyrst *a crook* out of the south side of York. *Curtou*, Descr. Britain, p. 12.

This gear goth *acrook*. *Udall*, Roister Doister, iv. 3.

Libertie ys thing that women loke,
And truly els the matter is *acrook*.
Chaucer, Legend of Good Women, Prol. to Love, l. 278.

acropetal (ak-rop'e-tal), *a.* [Gr. ἄκρον, the top, + L. *petere*, seek. Cf. *centripetal*.] In *bot.*, developing from below upward, or from the base toward the apex: exogenous.

acropetally (ak-rop'e-tal-i), *adv.* In an acropetal manner.

The lateral shoots which normally arise below the growing apex of a normal shoot are all more or less *acropetally*, like the leaves. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 152.

acrophonetic (ak"rō-fō-net'ik), *a.* [< *acrophony* + *phonetic*.] Pertaining to acrophony (which see).

acrophony (a-krof'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + φωνή, sound.] In the development of alphabetic writing, the use of a symbolic picture of an object or idea to represent phonetically the initial syllable, or the initial sound, of the name of that object or idea; as in giving to the Egyptian hieroglyph for *water*, *coud*, the phonetic value of *n*, its first syllable, or of *n*, its first letter. See *acrology*.

acropodium (ak-rō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *acropodia* (-ä). [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + πόδιον, dim. of πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *zoöl.*, the upper surface of the whole foot. *Brandt*.—2. In *arch.*, sometimes used as synonymous with *ac-*

rodactylum. [Little used in either of these two senses.] —**3.** In *art*, an elevated pedestal bearing a statue, particularly if raised from the substructure on supports or feet; the plinth of a statue or other work of art, if resting on feet. *Ed. Guillaume.*

acropolis (a-krop'ō-lis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀκρόπολις, the upper city, < ἄκρος, highest, upper, + πόλις, a city: see *police*.] The citadel of a Grecian city, usually the site of the original settlement, and situated on an eminence commanding the

The Acropolis of Athens, from the southeast.

surrounding country. When the city spread beyond its earlier limits, the acropolis was generally cleared of its inhabitants and held sacred to the divinities of the state, whose temples were upon it. The acropolis of Athens contained the most splendid productions of Greek art, the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, and the Propylæa.

acrosarcum (ak-rō-sär'kum), *n.*; pl. *acrosarca* (-kä). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] A name given by Desvaux to a berry resulting from an ovary with adnate calyx, as in the currant and cranberry.

acrosaurus (ak-rō-sâ'rus), *n.*; pl. *acrosauri* (-ri). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, extreme, + σαῦρος, a lizard: see *Sauria*.] An extraordinary fossil reptile, with 30 or 40 teeth and a broad cheek-bone process, occurring in the Triassic sandstones of southern Africa.

acrosoma (ak-rō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄκρον, top, peak, extremity, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of orbitelarian spiders of the family *Epeiridæ* (or *Cantracanthidæ*), having the sides of the abdomen prolonged into immense horns, whence the name. It is a tropical genus with many species.

acrospire (ak'rō-spīr), *n.* [Formerly *akerackerspire*; < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, > L. *spira*, > E. *spire*, q. v.] The first leaf which rises above the ground in the germination of grain; also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain; the developed plumule of the seed.

acrospire (ak'rō-spīr), *v. t.* and *pp.* *acrospired*, ppr. *acrospiring*. [Formerly *aker-*, *acker-*, *acrospire*; from the noun.] To throw out the first leaf; sprout.

acrospired (ak'rō-spīrd), *p. a.* Having or exhibiting the acrospire: especially, in *malt-making*, applied to the grains of barley which have sprouted so far as to exhibit the blade or plumule-end, together with the root or radicle.

acrospore (ak'rō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄκρος, at the end, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, a form of fruit in *Peronosporæ*, a genus of microscopic fungi, borne at the ends of erect simple or branching filaments of the mycellium. The term is also applied generally to the gonidium or genus of fungi when they are developed at the apex of the mother cell or spore-sphore.

acrosporous (a-kros'pō-rus), *a.* Having spores naked and produced at the tips of cells: applied to one of the two modes in which fruit is formed in fungi. For the other method see *sacrigerous*.

across (a-krôs'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< late ME. *across* (also *in cross*, and in *manner of a cros*); < *a*3 + *cross*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** From side to side; in a crossing or crossed manner; crosswise.

Who calls me villain? breaks my pate *across*?
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

With arms *across*,
He stood reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*

[In the exclamation, "Good faith, *across*!" *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1, the allusion is to striking an adversary crosswise with the spear in tilting instead of by thrusting, the former being considered disgraceful.]

2. From one side to another; transversely; in a transverse line: as, what is the distance *across*? I came *across* in a steamer.

At a descent into it [cavern of Vaucluse] of thirty or forty feet from the brink, where we stood was a pool of water, perhaps thirty feet *across*.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, ii.

3. Adversely; contrarily: as, "things go *across*," *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 344.—**To break across**, in *tilting*, to allow one's spear by awkwardness to be broken across the body of one's adversary, instead of by the push of the point.

One said he *brake across*.
Sir P. Sidney.

II. *prep.* **1.** From side to side of, as opposed to *along*, which is in the direction of the length; athwart; quite over: as, a bridge is laid *across* a river.

[The boys] will go down on one side of the yacht . . . and bob up on the other, almost before you have time to run *across* the deck. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

2. Transverse to the length of; so as to intersect at any angle: as, a line passing *across* another.—**3.** Beyond; on the other side of.

O love, we two shall go no longer
To lands of summer *across* the sea.
Tennyson, Dalay.

Across lots, by the shortest way; by a short cut. [Colloq.] —**To come across**, to meet or fall in with.

If I *come across* a real thinker, . . . I enjoy the luxury of sitting still for a while as much as another.
O. W. Holmes, The Professor, I.

acrostic1 (a-kros'tik), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *acrostiche* = Sp. Pg. It. *acrostico*, < Gr. ἀκροστιχίς, ἀκροστιχίς, an acrostic, < ἄκρος, at the end, + στίχος, row, order, line, < στείχειν (√ *στιγ*), go, walk, march, go in line or order, = AS. *stīgan*, E. *stye*2, go up. The second element would prop. be *-stich*, as in *distich*; it has been assimilated to the common suffix *-ic*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, the order of the alphabet, etc.—**2.** A Hebrew poem in which the initial letters of the lines or stanzas were made to run over the letters of the alphabet in their order. Twelve of the Psalms are of this character, of which Psalm cxix. is the best example.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing an acrostic: as, *acrostic* lines.

acrostic2 (a-kros'tik), *a.* [< *across* (*crossed*, *cross*), confused with *acrostic*1.] Crossed; folded across; crossing. [Rare.]

But what melancholy sir, with *acrostic* arms, now comes? *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

acrostical (a-kros'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *acrostic*1. [Rare or unusual.]

acrostically (a-kros'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

acrosticism (a-kros'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *acrostic*1 + *-ism*.] Acrostic arrangement or character.

acrostolium (ak-rō-stō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *acrostolia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀκροστόλιον, defined as the same as ἀφλαστόν, *aphastre*, which, however, referred to the stern of a ship (see *aphastre*); also the gunwale of a ship, prop. the extremity of the ship's beak; < ἄκρος, at the end, + στόλος, a ship's beak, an appendage, prop. armament, equipment, < στέλλειν, arrange, equip.] An ornament, often gracefully curved and elaborately

Acrostolium.

carved, surmounting the bows of ancient ships. These ornaments frequently figured among trophies, as it was customary for *Victor* in a naval combat to take them from the captured ships.

acrotarsial (ak-rō-tär'si-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the acrotarsium.

acrotarsium (ak-rō-tär'si-um), *n.*; pl. *acrotarsia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + ταρσός, the sole of the foot: see *tarsus*.] In *ornith.*, the upper surface of the tarsus: the instep of the foot.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the front of the tarsometatarsus, this segment of the limb being called *tarsus* in ordinary descriptive ornithology. [The terms *acropodium*, *acrotarsium*, and *acrodactylum* have varying senses with different writers, or as applied to different animals; properly, the first of these covers the other two, as a whole includes the parts of which it consists. They are little used in any sense. See *tarsus*.]

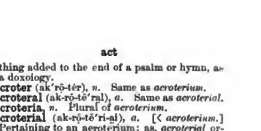
acrotelestic (ak'rō-te-lis'tik), *n.* [< Gr. ἀκροτελεύτιον, the fag-end, esp. of a verse or poem, < ἄκρος, extreme, + τελευτή, end.] *Eccles.*, any thing added to the end of a psalm or hymn, as a doxology.

acroter (ak'rō-tėr), *n.* Same as *acroterium*.

acroteral (ak-rō-tē'ral), *a.* Same as *acroterial*.

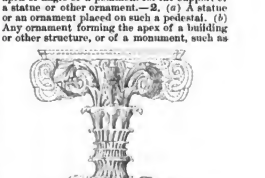
acroteria, *n.* Plural of *acroterium*.

acroterial (ak-rō-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *acroterium*.] Pertaining to an acroterium: as, *acroterial* ornaments. An equivalent form is *acroteral*.



Acroteria.
Hypothetical restoration of the gate of the Agora of Athens
Archegetis et Athenæ.

acroterium (ak-rō-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *acroteria* (-ä). [L., < Gr. ἀκρωτήριον, pl. ἀκρωτήρια, any topmost or prominent part, the end or extremity, in pl. the extremities of the body, the angles of a pediment, < ἄκρος, extreme.] **1.** In *classic arch.*, a small pedestal placed on the apex or angle of a pediment for the support of a statue or other ornamental feature.—**2.** (*a*) A statue or an ornament placed on such a pedestal. (*b*) Any ornament forming the apex of a building or other structure, or of a monument, such as



Acroterium.—Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

the anthemia of Greek tombstones or the decorations of some modern architectural balustrades. Compare *antefix*. Also called *acroter*.

acrothymion, **acrothymium** (ak-rō-thim'i-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *acrothymia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἄκρος, at the top, + θύμος, thyme: see *thyme*.] In *pathol.*, a rugose wart, with a narrow basis and broad top, compared by Celsus to the flower of thyme. Also called *thymus*.

acrotic (a-krot'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀκρότης, an extremity, < ἄκρος, extreme, at the top, on the surface.] In *pathol.*, belonging to or affecting external surfaces: as, *acrotic* diseases.

acrotism (ak'rō-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + κρότος, sound of beating, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, absence or weakness of the pulse.

acrotomous (a-krot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀκρότομος, cut off, sharp, abrupt, < ἄκρος, extreme, at the top, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, cut.] In *mineral.*, having a cleavage parallel to the top or base.

acryl (ak'ril), *n.* [(*acrolein*) + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical (CH2:CH.CO) of which acrylic acid is the hydrate.

acrylic (a-kril'ik), *a.* [(*acryl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to acryl: **acrylic acid**, $CH_2:CH.CO_2OH$, a pungent, agreeably smelling liquid, produced by the oxidation of acrolein. This acid is monobasic, and its salts are very soluble in water.

Acryllium (a-kril'i-um), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἄκρος, extremity (with ref. to the pointed tail), + dim. term. *-yllium*.] A notable genus of guinea-fowls, family *Numididæ*. The only species is *A. vulturinum* of Africa, having the head and upper part of the neck naked, the lower part of the body covered with elongated lanceolate feathers, and the tail pointed with long acute central rectrices. The genus was founded by G. R. Gray in 1840.

act (akt), *n.* [< ME. *act* = F. *acte* = Sp. Pg. *auto* and *acto* = It. *atto*; partly (*a*) < L. *actum* (pl. *acta*), a thing done, esp. a public transaction, prop. neut. of *actus*, pp. of *agere*, do; and partly (*b*) < L. *actus* (pl. *actus*), n., the doing of a thing, performance, action, division of a play, < *agere*, lead, drive, impel, move, cause, make, perform, do, = Gr. ἄγειν, lead, drive, do, = E. *ac*-

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aka, drive, m Skt. √ *aj*, drive. Hence (from L. *agere*), *react*, *redact*, *transact*, *cogent*, *exigent*, *agile*, *agitate*, *cogitate*, etc.; see also *ake* *ache*!, *acre*, *acorn*, *agrarian*, *agriculture*, etc.] **1.** An exertion of energy or force, physical or mental; anything that is done or performed; a doing or deed; an operation or performance.

Illustrious *acts* high rapsures do influe. *Waller.*

Nor deem that *acts* hereof will cease with me. *Chaucer.*

Lowell, Three Mem. Poems.

2. A state of real existence, as opposed to a possibility, power, or being in germ merely; actuality; actualization; entelechy. [A translation of the Greek *ἐνέργεια* and *ἐντελέχεια*.] The *act*, according to the *Aristotelians*, is the act, that is, the effective power of development of the germ. So that is said to be pure act, for Aristotle says, "There must be a principle whose essence is to be actual [i. e. to be a complete *act*]," and this is by many writers understood to mean "whose essence is to be *act*." In the plan of things therefore, *act*, though properly meaning actuality, is often used to mean activity.

The body of plants are not at first in *act*, but in possibility, what they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

3. A part or division of a play performed consecutively or without a fall of the curtain, by which a definite and coherent portion of the plot is represented: generally subdivided into smaller portions, called *scenes*. **4.** Any process of public deliberation, or the decision of a prince, legislative body, council, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, statute, judgment, resolve, or the like; as, an *act* of Parliament or of Congress; also, in plural, proceedings; the formal record of legislative resolves or of the doings of a society. *Acts* are of two kinds: (1) *general* or *public*, which are of general application; and (2) *private*, which relate to particular persons or concerns. A new *act* is commonly made in a legislative body, then called a *bill*, becomes an *act* after having been passed by both branches and signed by the chief executive officer; but in a few of the United States the governor's signature is not necessary. *Acts* are also occasionally referred to by mentioning them simply by the regnal year and number of chapter: as, *act* 1 and 8 vict. c. 32. Anciently *acts*, particularly those of Parliament, were often referred to simply by date: as, *act* of May 6, 1882.

5. In universities, a public performance or exercise required of a candidate for a degree of master. The performer is said to "keep the *act*." Hence, at Cambridge, the forms and examination for the degree of master; at Oxford, the occasion of the completion of degrees. So, *act keeping*, *act feast*. The ceremony of the *act* in Oxford is also himself called the *act*. In medieval and sometimes in modern scholastic use, any public defense of a thesis by way of disputation by a candidate.

Such that expect to proceed Masters of Arts to exhibit their synopsis of *acts* required by the statutes of the College.

Orders of Overseers of Harvard College, 1650.

[Such a synopsis (*tabula*), stating the time of studies, the acts to be made, and the degrees to be taken by each student, had duly sworn to, had usually been required in universities since the middle ages.]

I pass therefore to the statute which ordains a public *act* to be kept *year* thus. This is now in a manner quite worn out, for of late there has not been any *act* kept but once in ten or twelve years; . . . the last one we had was upon the glorious peace of 1713. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius (1723), No. xlvii.

6. In *law*, an instrument or deed in writing, serving to prove the fact of bargain or other transaction: as, I deliver this as my *act* and deed. The term is used to show the connection between the instrument and the party who has given it validity by his signature or by his legal assent; when thus perfected, the instrument becomes that of the party who has thus signed it or assented to it in a form required by law. *Edw. Livingston.*

Acts having a legal validity are everywhere reduced to certain forms; a certain number of witnesses is required to prove them, a certain magistrate action of notarial form. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 75.

7. In *theol.*, something done at once and once for all, as distinguished from a *work*. Thus, justification is said to be an *act* of God, and sanctification is a *work* carried on through life.— **In the act**, in the actual performance or commission: said usually of persons who are caught when engaged in some misdeed.

This woman was taken in adultery, *in the very act*.

John viii. 4.

In act to, prepared or ready to: on the very point: implying a certain bodily disposition or posture: as, to *act to* strike.

Gathering his flowing robe, he seemed to stand
In act to speak, and graceful action lend. *Pope.*

Shot sidelong glances at us, a tiger-cat *in act to spring*. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

Act of bankruptcy. See *bankruptcy*, 1.— **Act of faith**, auto de fé (which see).— **Act of God**, in *law*, a direct, violent, sudden, and overwhelming action of natural forces, such as could not by human ability have been foreseen, or, if foreseen, could not by human care and skill have been resisted. It is a good defense to an action for non-performance of a contract; and, in general, no man is held legally responsible for injuries of which such *act* of God was directly the cause, except by special agreement.— **Act of grace**, a term sometimes applied to a general pardon, or the granting or extension of some privilege, at the beginning of a new reign, the coming of age or the marriage of the sovereign, etc.— **Act of honor**, an instrument drawn by a notary public after protest of a bill of exchange, whereby a third party agrees to pay or accept the bill for the honor of any party thereto.— **Act of indemnity.** See *indemnity*.— **Act in pais**, a judicial act performed out of court and not recorded. See *pais*.— **Act's breakfast**, an entertainment which from early times has been given by a candidate for a university degree on the day of his making his act. The fee for master or doctor of theology frequently impoverished the candidate for life.— **Acts of the Apostles**, the title of the fifth book of the New Testament. See *acts*.— **Acts of faith, hope, charity**, and **contrition**, forms of prayer in ordinary use among Roman Catholic Church, expressive of the internal exercise of the virtues named.— **Acts of the Martyrs**. See *martyr*.— **Acts of Parliament**, three acts for the regulation of public worship passed in England in 1549, 1552, and 1662, obliging all clergy, in the conduct of religious worship, to use the book of Common Prayer.— **Act term**, the last term of the university year.— **Balnot's act**, in English *patent* rights, investing accessories before the fact in felonies like principals, and permitting prosecution for conviction of accessories after the fact. (3) An English statute of 1849, relating to appeals to the quarter sessions.— **Bank Charter Act**. See *bank Act*, under *bank*.— **Berkeley's act**, an English statute of 1885 prohibiting the sale of beer, wine, and liquor on Sundays and holidays from 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 11 o'clock at night to 4 o'clock the next morning.— **Bill of Rights**, an English *act* of 1722 (2 Geo. I. c. 2), so called because designed originally to suppress associations of the Jacobites "calling themselves "blacks." It made felonies certain crimes against the game laws, sending anonymous letters, demanding money, and maiming cattle.— **Black Acts**, the *acts* of the Scottish Parliament during the reigns of the first five Stewarts, James I., James II., James III., James V. 1567. They were so called from the circumstance of their being written in the old Scottish character called black letter.— **Bovill's act.** (a) An English statute of 1860 simplifying proceedings in petitions of right. Also known as *Petition of Right Act*. (b) An English statute of 1861, *Bovill's Act*, 1860. (c) An English statute of 1865, also known as *Chief Justice Bovill's Act*, for the relief of ship's crews by which creditors could hold liable as a partner any one who had participated in the profits of a ship, whether owner or not, irrespective of the intent of the parties.— **Burke's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1782 abolishing certain offices and others in the collecting of the revenue.— **Burke's Act**, an English statute of 1713, known also as one of the corn laws: it was one of the first of the series.— **Canada Jesuits' Act**, a statute of 1800, directed against the transmarine action of Canadian Jesuits. It was in force for a year, but one year only, and authorized the arrest and punishment of all persons found in Canada exercising or enlisting soldiers, etc., within the State of Ohio to disturb the peace of the United States.— **Chinese Act**, or **Chinese Restriction Act**, an *act* of the United States Congress of 1882, amended in 1884, suspending for ten years the immigration of Chinese into the United States. In 1892 its main provisions were continued for ten years.— **Complete act**, in *logic*, an *act* which is the full and perfect effect of the nature of the thing b wanting, as the act of a substance in respect to possessing its attributes. *Aquinas.*— **Coventry Act**, an English statute of 1670, so called because, as called because passed on the occasion of an assault on Sir John Coventry.— **Crimping Act**, an English statute of 1664, to foster the shipping trade of the United States.— **Edmunds Act**, an *act* of the United States Congress of 1882, punishing polygamy.— **Elliott act**, an act of the will itself, as distinguished from an *imperate act*, which is some one event of the body or soul consequent upon the *elicit act* of the will. *Aquinas.*— **Essential act**, in *metaph.*, that act which is in the same time entirely with its agent. *Duns Scotus.*— **Fox-Pitt-Rose Palmer's act**, an English statute of 1785 abolishing the corporation which had been given rise to the payment of specially debts over simple contract debts, and settling the claims of the creditors.— **Gagging Act**, an *act* of 1795 which secured the property in meetings, prints, etc., to their designers or inventors, and to their heirs for a term of fourteen years next to his works.— **Immanent act**, one which remains within the agent, and is not directed to any effect produced on something else.— **Imperate act**. See *elicit act*.— **Informant act**, in *metaph.*, the perfection of passive and reflective power; that *act* by which matter receives a quality or form in the Aristotelian sense.— **Jekyll's Act**, an English statute of 1813 relieving persons from certain bonds on liquors.— **Lands' Clauses Act**, an English statute of 1845 (9 and 10 Vict. c. 19) relating to the taking of private property for public use by corporations, etc.— **Leeman's Act**, an English statute of 1851 for the discharge of contracts for sale of stocks void, unless the numbering of the shares or certificates, or the name of the registered owner, be specified in writing.— **Lord Aberdeen's Act**, an English statute of 1845 carrying into effect a treaty with Brazil for the regulation of the suppression of the slave-trade.— **Lord Campbell's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1846 altering the rule that all crimes merged in the higher on conviction.— **Lands' Clauses Act**, an English statute of 1845 (9 and 10 Vict. c. 19) relating to the taking of private property for public use by corporations, etc.— **Leeman's Act**, an English statute of 1851 for the discharge of contracts for sale of stocks void, unless the numbering of the shares or certificates, or the name of the registered owner, be specified in writing.— **Lord Aberdeen's Act**, an English statute of 1845 carrying into effect a treaty with Brazil for the regulation of the suppression of the slave-trade.— **Lord Campbell's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1846 altering the rule that all crimes merged in the higher on conviction.— **Lord Cranworth's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1860 for the relief of trustees and executors in certain general powers, such as are commonly provided in settlements, mortgages, and wills, in aid of their rights or duties. (b) An English statute of 1860 as to rights of schools.— **Lord Denman's Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict. c. 85) punishing child-stealing, and also preventing witnesses from testifying by reason of interest or crime.— **Lord Ellenborough's Act**, an English statute (43 Geo. III. c. 58) punishing offenses against the person.— **Lord Lyndhurst's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1835 (4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 92) for the relief of trustees in certain general powers, such as are commonly provided in settlements, mortgages, and wills, in aid of their rights or duties. (b) An English statute of 1835 as to rights of schools.— **Lord Denman's Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict. c. 85) punishing child-stealing, and also preventing witnesses from testifying by reason of interest or crime.— **Lord Ellenborough's Act**, an English statute (43 Geo. III. c. 58) punishing offenses against the person.— **Lord Lyndhurst's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1835 (4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 92) for the relief of trustees in certain general powers, such as are commonly provided in settlements, mortgages, and wills, in aid of their rights or duties. (b) An English statute of 1835 as to rights of schools.— **Lord Tenterden's Act.** (a) An English statute of 1828 by which new promises relied on to revive a debt which is statute-barred, or to ratify one contracted in infancy, were required to be in writing and signed. (b) An English statute of 1828 shortening the time prescribed by the statute of limitations in certain cases.— **McCulloch Act**, a statute of Virginia, March 28, 1850, designed to reduce the amount of interest payable by the State of Virginia on its public debt, by obtaining the consent of the bondholders to such reduction.— **Pure act**, in *metaph.*, an act joined with no potentiality nor antipotency: that act whose very essence or possibility involves its existence in all its attributes.— **Rose Act**, **Riddell's Act**, a Virginia statute of 1881 attempting to reduce the bonded debt and interest thereon of that State, on the ground that the State of Virginia, in 1861, had been one of the seven Virginias, ought to pay a certain proportion of the debt.— **Second act**, in *metaph.*, the **first act**. **Sharman Act**, an act of Congress of July 14, 1890, directing the secretary of the treasury to purchase monthly 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver bullion, or so much thereof as might be offered, at the market rate, not to exceed 4 for $1 grains of fine silver, standard weight.— **Sir Robert Peel's act**, or **Sir Robert Act**, under *bank*.— **Sir William Bovill's Act**. See *Bovill's Act*, above.— **Sidmouth Act**, a New York statute of 1831 abolishing imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, and in certain cases for punishment of fraudulent debtors.— **The Lords' Act**, an English statute of 1750 (22 Geo. II. c. 33) to relieve insolvent debtors from imprisonment.— **Tea Act**, an English statutes of 1819 restricting the rights of public assembly and military organization, and the freedom of the press.— **Tilden Act**, a New York statute of 1875, otherwise known as the "Metropolitan Police Act," creating under the State for maintenance by municipal or county officers as well as state officers.— **Transient act**, one which ceases with the production of its effect, as an object different from the subject.— **Yazoo Frauds Act**, the name given to a statute of Georgia, of 1795, for the sale of a vast tract of public lands, comprising the present State of Mississippi and one half of Alabama, to private persons. It was declared by a statute of the next year to be null and void, as having been fraudulently procured. See noted acts on particular subjects, such as the *Army Act*, *Bankruptcy Act*, etc., see the qualifying word or words. See also *article*, *bill*, *by-law*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *order*, *ordinance*, *patent*, *provision*, *statute*.]=**Syn. 1.** *Action*, *Act*, *Deed*. See *action*. **2.** *Act*, *deed*, *feat*, *exploit*. See *agency*. **3.** *Act*, *drive*, *impel*, *cause*, *make*, *perform*, do: see *act*, *v.*, I. *trans.* 1. To do, perform, or transact.

Then was not a spirit too delicate
To *act* her earthly and abhorred commands. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

2. To represent by action; perform on the stage; play, or play the part of; hence, feign or counterfeit: as, to *act* Macbeth; to *act* the lover, or the part of a lover.

With such a zeal to *act* this torment. *Dryden.*

3. To perform the office of; assume the character of: as, to *act* the hero.—**4.** To put in action; actuate.

Self-love, the spring of motion, *acts* the soul. *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 89.

What spirit *acted* the party that raised this persecution, one may guess. *Burke*, Rem. on Affairs, Wks. (ed. 1815), II. 118.

II. *intrans.* To do something; exert energy or force in any way; used of anything capable of moving, either in original or instrumental, or of producing effects. Specifically—**1.** To put forth effort or energy; exercise movement or agency; be employed or operative: as, to *act* vigorously or indolently; he is *acting* against his own interest; his mind *acts* sluggishly.

He hangs between; in doubt to *act*, or rest. *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

Act, *act* in the living Present! *Longfellow*, Psalm of Life.

You can distinguish between individual people to such an extent that you have a general idea of how a given person will *act* when placed in circumstances.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 76.

2. To exert influence or produce effects; perform functions; operate: sometimes operate as praise *acts* as a stimulant; mind *acts* upon mind; the medicine failed to *act*; the brake refused to *act*, or to *act* upon the wheels.

How body *acts* upon the immaterial spirit is unknown to us. *Garth*, Dispensary.

Man *acting* on man by weight of opinion. *Emerson*, Conversation, Civilization.

3. To be employed or operate in a particular way; perform specific duties or functions: as, to *act* as (that is, to take the place of and fulfil) he refused to *act on* or as a member of the committee. Often used with reference to the performance of duties by a temporary substitute for the regular incumbent of an office: as, the lieutenant-governor will *act* in the absence of the governor. See *acting*.

4. To play the part of; feign; represent a character; hence, to feign or assume a part: as, he *acts* well; he is only *acting*.—**To act on**, to act in accordance with; regulate one's action by: as, to *act on* the principle of the golden rule; to *act on* a false assumption.—**To act up to**, to equal in action; perform so action or a series of actions correspondent to; fulfil: as, he has *acted up to* his engagement.

He is a man of sentiment, and *acts up to* the sentiments he professes. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

=**Syn.** *Act*, *Work*, *Operate*. These words agree in denoting the successful exertion of power. In their intransitive use they are sometimes interchangeable: as,

a medicine *acts, works, or operates*; a plan *works or operates*. Where they differ, *act* may more often refer to a single action or to the simpler forms of action: as, a machine *works* well when all its parts *act*. *Act* may also be the most general, applying to persons or things, the others applying generically to things. *Operate* may express the more elaborate forms of action. *Work* may express the more powerful kinds of action: as, it *worked* upon his mind.

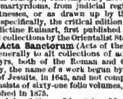
acta (ak'tă), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *actum*: see *act*, *n.*] 1. Acts. Specifically—2. Proceedings in a legal or an ecclesiastical court, or minutes of such proceedings.—**Acta** (or **Actus**) **Apostolorum** (*Acts of the Apostles*), the fifth book of the New Testament.—**Acta Martyrum** (*Acts of Martyrs*), contemporary or subsequent Christian martyrdoms, from judicial registers or reports of eye-witnesses, or drawn up by ecclesiastical notaries; specifically, the critical edition of such acts by the Benedictine Ruinart, first published in 1689, and the additional collection by the Bollandists, first published in 1748.—**Acta Sanctorum** (Acts of the Saints), a name applied generically to all collections of accounts of saints and martyrs, both of the Roman and Greek churches; specifically, the name of a work begun by the Bollandists, a society of Jesuits, in 1643, and not completed until 1750. It now consists of sixty-one folio volumes, including an index published in 1875.

actable (ak'tą-bl), *a.* [*act* + *-able*.] Practicably possible; performable; capable of being acted.

> Is naked truth *actable* in this age?
> *Tennyson*, Harold, iii. 1.

Mr. Browning set himself to the composition of another *actable* play. *Athenæum*, No. XXIII. 784.

Actæa (ak-tē'ą), *n.* [L., herb-christopher, from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the elder, Gr. *ἄκταια*, a name of *ἄκτέα*, contr. *ἄκτή*, the elder-tree.] A genus of herbs, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, with somewhat deleterious properties. The old-world species, *A. spicata*, the baneberry or herb-christopher, has poisonous berries. The common forms of North America and Asia are now considered varieties of the same species, but the white-berried *A. alba*, sometimes called *A. americana*, the baneberry or herb-christopher, has poisonous berries. The common forms of North America and Asia are now considered varieties of the same species, but the white-berried *A. alba*, sometimes called *A. americana*, the baneberry or herb-christopher, has poisonous berries.



Red Baneberry (*Actæa rubra*), showing flowering plant and fruiting raceme.

In Britain, in the Atlantic States these are known as red and white cohosh or *snakeroot*.

Actæon (ak-tē'on), *n.* [L., Gr. *Ἀκταίων*, in myth., a grandson of Cadmus, who, having come accidentally upon Diana bathing, was changed by her into a stag, and then killed by his own dogs. Cf. *ἀκταῖος*, on the coast, *ἀκτή*, a coast, headland, edge.] 1. The representative genus of the mollusks of the family *Actæonidæ*. Originally written *Acteon*. *Montfort*, 1810. Also *Tornatella*.—2. A genus of abranchiate gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Elysiidæ* (which see): a synonym of *Elysium*. *Risso*, 1826.

Actæonella (ak-tē-ō-nel'ą), *n.* [NL., < *Actæon* + *-ella*.] The typical genus of *Actæonellidæ*, containing numerous species in which the spire is or convoluted shell, short or concealed spire, long narrow aperture, and the columella with three regular spiral plaits in front. Originally written *Actæonella*. *D'Orbigny*, 1842.

Actæonellid (ak-tē-ō-nel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Actæonellidæ*.

Actæonellidæ (ak-tē-ō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actæonella* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Actæonella* (which see).

Actæonid (ak-tē'on-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Actæonidæ*.

Actæonidæ (ak-tē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actæon* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, variously limited, but typified by the genus *Actæon*. It is now chiefly restricted to animals retractile in their shells and having a wide frontal lobe terminating behind in broad triangular tentacles; muscular lingual teeth, which are numerous, nearly uniform, and arranged in series diverging from the middle; and a subcylindrical spiral shell having a columellar fold. The living species are of small size, marine, and chiefly tropical or subtropical, and have been distributed among several genera. Numerous fossil species have been found. The family is also known as under the name *Tornatellidæ* (which see).

act-drop (akt'drop), *n.* In a theater, a curtain which is lowered between acts.

Actenobranchii (ak-ten-ō-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στείχ* (*στεν-*), a comb, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Macleay's ichthyological system, one of five primary groups of fishes, characterized solely by the branchiæ not being pectinated like those of most fishes. It is a very artificial group, composed of the *Lophobranchii* and *Cyclostomi* or *Marsipobranchii*.

Actian (ak'shi-ăn), *a.* [< L. *Actius* (poet.), also *Actiacus*, a., < *Actium*, Gr. *Ἄκτιον*, lit. a headland, < *ἀκτή*, a headland. Cf. *Actæon*.] Relating to Actium, a town and promontory of Acarnania in Greece.—**Actian games**, games held from remote antiquity at Actium in honor of Apollo, and reorganized and developed by Augustus after the naval victory over Antony near that town, Sept. 2, 31 B. C. As remodeled by the Romans they were celebrated every four years, and became the third in importance of the great Greek festivals. Hence, *Actian years*, years reckoned from the era of the new Actian games. Games also called *Actian nazoa*. Also written *Actiadic*.

actinochrome (ak-tin'i-ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτῖν-*), ray, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A red pigment obtained by Moseley from some specimens of *Bunodes crassus*, one of the *Actiniæ*.

actinism (ak't-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-ism*.] 1†. The radiation of heat or light, or that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the radiation of heat and light.—2. That property of light which, as may be seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions. A pencil of rays, when decomposed by refraction through a prism, is found to possess three properties, viz., the heating, the luminous, and the chemical or actinic. It was formerly supposed that the actinic property belonged peculiarly to the more refrangible part of the spectrum, lying within the violet and extending far beyond the visible spectrum; it is now known, however, that the different rays differ essentially only in their wave-lengths, and that the phenomena of heat, light, or chemical action observed depend upon the surface on which the rays respectively fall. The violet end of the spectrum acts especially on the sensitive silver salts, but the chemical decomposition of the carbon dioxid (CO_2) in the atmosphere involved in the growth of vegetation takes place most actively under the action of the yellow rays; and under proper conditions a photograph of even the ultra-red rays at the opposite end of the spectrum may be obtained upon a plate made sensitive with silver bromid.

actinism (ak'tin-i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] A supposed chemical element found associated with zine. Its chemical and physical properties have not been fully investigated.

actino-, [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray: see *actinic*.] An element in scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning ray. In chemical compounds it represents specifically *actinism*.

actinocheiri, *n.* See *actinocheiri*.

actino-chemistry (ak'ti-nō-kem'is-tri), *n.* [*Actin-ism* + *chemistry*.] Chemistry in its relation to actinism. See *actinism*.

Actinochiri (ak'ti-nō-ki'ri), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *χείρ*, hand.] An order of fishes having unarticulated and one pair of basilar bones supporting the pectoral fin, and all articulating with the scapula. Its only known representatives form the extinct family *Pelecopteridæ*, of the Upper Cretaceous formation. Also, less properly, spelled *Actinochiri*.

actinocrinidæ (ak'ti-nō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of encrinites, or fossil crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Actinocrinus*.

actinocrinite (ak'ti-nō-krī'nit), *n.* [< *Actinocrinus* + *-ite*².] An encrinite, or fossil crinoid, of the genus *Actinocrinus*. [By error sometimes spelled *actinocrite*.]

Actinocrinus (ak'ti-nō-krī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of encrinites, or fossil crinoids, referred to the family *Encrinidæ*, or made type of the family *Actinocrinidæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1834.

actino-electricity (ak'ti-nō-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*Actin-ism* + *electricity*.] Electricity developed in a body (*e. g.*, rock-crystal) by direct heat-radiation. *Hankel*.

Actinogastra (ak'ti-nō-gas'trą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] In Haeckel's classification, a subclass of *Asteridea*, containing those starfishes or sea-stars which have the gastric cavity radiated, whence the name.

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actinoid (ak'ti-noid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτινοειδής*, < *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] Having the form of rays; resembling a starfish; conspicuously radiate: as, the *actinoid* type of echinoderms.

actinoid (ak-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Actiniidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

actiniform (ak-tin'i-fôrm or ak'tin-i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + L. *forma*, form.] Having a radiated form; resembling an actinia.

Actiniidæ, Actiniadæ (ak-ti-ni'i-dē, -n-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinia* + *-idæ*, *-adæ*.] The seaanemones or animal-flowers proper, regarded as a family, having as type the genus *Actinia*, and belonging to the order *Helianthoida* or *Malacodermata*, of the class *Actinozoa*. It contains numerous species. See *Actinia*.

actinoloba, also written *Actiniolæ*.

actinolobate (ak-tin'i-ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *λοβός*, lobe.] Having radiating lobes.

actinomere (ak'ti-nō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the radiating parts of a radiate animal.

actinometer (ak'ti-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the heating power of the sun's rays, or of any source of radiant heat. The name was originally given by Sir John Herschel to his instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's heat, but is now applied to many other instruments for the same purpose, which differ greatly in principle and construction. Also called *pyrheliometer*.

actinometric (ak'ti-nō-met'rik), *a.* [< *actinometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the actinometer or to actinometry.

actinometrical (ak'ti-nō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *actinometric* + *-al*.] Same as *actinometric*.

actinometry (ak-ti-nom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μετρία*, measure.] The measurement of the intensity of radiant heat, or of the heating power of the sun's rays.

actinomorphic (ak'ti-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μορφή*, form.] Same as *actinomorphous*.

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Actinoida (ak-ti-noi'dā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *actinoid.*] Same as *Actinozoa.*

actinolite (ak-tin'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *λίθος*, stone.] A radiated mineral, called by Werner *strahlstein* (ray-stone), consisting of silicates of calcium, magnesium, and iron. It is a variety of amphibole or hornblende, of a green color, and having a columnar to fibrous structure. Also called *actinote.* — **Actinolite schist,** a metamorphic rock consisting principally of actinolite, with an admixture of mica, quartz, or feldspar; its texture is slaty and foliated.

actinolitic (ak'tin-nō-lit'ik), *a.* Like, pertaining to, or consisting of actinolite.

actinology (ak-ti-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *-λογια*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of science which investigates the chemical action of light.

actinometer (ak-tin'ō-mē'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiation.

actinometric (ak'tin-nō-met'rik), *a.* Of or belonging to the actinometer, or to actinometry.

actinometrical (ak'ti-nō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *actinometric.*

actinometry (ak-ti-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *actinometer* + *-y.*] The measurement of the intensity of radiation.

Actinomma (ak-ti-nom'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *ὄμμα*, eye.] A notable genus of radiolarians, established by Haeckel in 1860. See extract.

As the lateral processes [of the rays of some radiolarians] . . . become more largely developed, a continuous circumferential skeleton is formed, which encloses the whole organism, as in *Actinomma*, in which there are sometimes three or more concentric shells. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 82.

Actinomonadidæ (ak"ti-nō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinomonas* (*-ad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of oval or spheroidal animalcules, fixed or freely motile. They are entirely naked, possess neither a hardened test nor a central nucleus, and have the tentacle pseudopodia projecting from all points of the surface, supplemented at one point by a flagellum. Also *Actinomonadina.*

Actinomonas (ak"ti-nō-mon'as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μονάς*, a unit: see *monad.*] The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Actinomonadidæ.*

actinomorphic (ak"ti-nō-mōr'fik), *a.* Same as *actinomorphous.*

actinomorphous (ak"ti-nō-mōr'fus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μορφή*, form.] Ray-shaped: in *bot.*, applied to flowers which may be divided vertically into similar halves through two or more planes: synonymous with *polysymmetrical. Sachs.*

actinomyces (ak"ti-nō-mī'sēz), *n.*; pl. *actinomycetes* (-mi-sē'tēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *μύκης* (pl. *μύκητες*), a mushroom, an excrescence.] The ray-fungus: so called from the rosette of club-shaped microscopic cells which it presents itself. The disease actinomycosis is caused by the presence of this fungus.

actinomycetic (ak"ti-nō-mi-set'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by actinomycetes; as, an *actinomycetic* tumor.

actinomycosis (ak"ti-nō-mi-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *actinomyces* + *-osis.*] A progressive inflammatory affection caused by the presence of actinomycetes, occurring in cattle and swine, and sometimes in man. It is most frequently found in the jaws of cattle, but may involve other parts. It is communicated by contact with a wound or an abrasion. Also called *lumpy jaw.*

actinophone (ak-tin'ō-fōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *φωνή*, sound.] An apparatus for the production of sound by actinic rays. *A. G. Bell.* See *radiophone.*

actinophonic (ak-tin-ō-fon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the actinophone, or to sounds produced by actinic rays.

actinophore (ak-tin'ō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτινοφόρος*, ray-bearing: see *actinophorous.*] One of the peripheral skeletal elements which directly afford support to the true fin-rays of *Lyrifera*, that is, typical fishes and selachians.

The *actinophores* of the paired fins may be distinguished from those of the unpaired fins by calling the latter the medial *actinophores.* *J. A. Ryder.*

actinophorous (ak-ti-nof'ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκτινοφόρος*, ray-bearing, < *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *φέρειν*, < *φέρος* = E. *bear*1.] Having ray-like spines.

actinophryan (ak-ti-nof'ri-an), *a.* [*Actinophrys.*] Of or pertaining to *Actinophrys.*

The amœban, like the *actinophryan* type, shows itself in the testaceous as well as in the naked form.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1866), p. 107.

Actinophrydæ (ak'ti-nō-frī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinophrys* + *-idæ.*] A family of endoplastic rhizopods, typified by the genus *Actinophrys* (which see), referred to the order *Heliozoa* or constituting an order *Piliophora* (Carus), and containing organisms known as heliozoans or sun-animalcules. Other genera than *Actinophrys* placed in this family are *Chlaphrys* and *Actinosphærium* (which see).

Actinophrys (ak'ti-nō-frī-i'nēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Actinophrys* + *-ina.*] A group of rhizopods, taking name from the genus *Actinophrys*, containing heliozoans or sun-animalcules. See *Actinophrydæ.*

Actinophrys (ak-ti-nof'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *ὀφρύς* = E. *brow.*] A genus of protozoans, belonging to a division of the class *Rhizopoda* known as *Heliozoa*, and the leading genus of a family *Actinophrydæ*. *Actinophrys sol*, a typical species, is the well-known sun-animalcule of microscopists.

Most species of the genus *Actinophrys*, or "sun-animalcule," which is common in ponds, are simply free-swimming myxopods with stiffish pseudopodia, which radiate from all sides of the globular body.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 82.

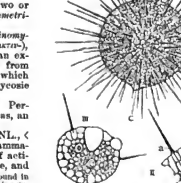
actinopteran (ak-ti-nop'te-ran), *n.* One of the *Actinopteri*; an actinopterous fish.

Actinopteri (ak-ti-nop'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *actinopterus*: see *actinopterous.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, a suborder of fishes embracing all the teleosts, most of the osseous ganoids, and the sturgeons. The technical characters of the group are peculiar bones well developed on a separate and complex suspensorium, a double cerebellum, no pelvic elements, primary radii of the fore limbs parallel with basilar elements and entering into the articulation with the scapular arch, and basilar elements reduced to a metapterygium and very rarely a mesopterygium.

actinopterous (ak-ti-nop'te-rus), *a.* [NL. *actinopterus*, < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Actinopteri.*

actinosoma (ak'ti-nō-sō'mą), *n.*; pl. *actinosomata* (-mą-tą). [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *σῶμα*, body.] The entire body of any actinozoan, whether simple, as in the sea-anemones, or compound of several zoöids, as in most corals.

Actinosphærium (ak"ti-nō-sfē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] 1. A genus of rhizopods, or endoplastic protozoans,



Sun-animalcule (*Actinosphærium eichhorni*), magnified.
1. The whole animal, with *c, c*, contractile vacuoles. II. Portion of periphery more magnified, with *a, a*, four stiff pseudopodia, and *n*, four nuclei or endoplasts. III. A young actinosphærium.

having a number of nuclei or endoplasts in the central parts of the protoplasm, and numerous stiff radiating pseudopodia.

Neither conjugation nor fusion has been observed among ordinary Radiolaria, but both these processes take place in *Actinosphærium.* *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 88.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

actinost (ak'ti-nost), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] In *ichth.*, one of the bones which in true fishes immediately support the rays of the pectoral and ventral fins. They are generally, in the pectoris, four in number, but sometimes, as in some pediculates, are reduced to two, and sometimes, as in ganoids, increased to more than four; they are rarely atrophied. *Gill.*

actinostome (ak-tin'ō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The oral orifice of an actinozoan.

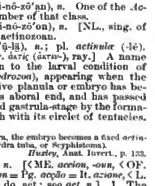
The ingrowth of the rim of the blastopore in Actinozoa to form an *actinostome* is therefore due to a fusion between the primitive stomodæum and the blastopore.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1866), p. 107.

actinote (ak'ti-nōt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκτινωτός*, furnished with rays, < *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] Same as *actinolite.*

actinotrichium (ak"ti-nō-trik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *actinotrichia* (-ą). [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1885), < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), a hair.] One of the homogeneous hair-like fibers which replace the dermal fin-rays in the fin-folds of embryos of fishes, and which subsequently fuse to form the membranous basis of the permenent rays of the adult fish.

Actinotrocha (ak-ti-not'rō-kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *τροχός*, a wheel, ring.] An embryonic form of a gephyrean worm of the genus *Phoronis* (which see), which was mistaken for a distinct animal and named *Actinotrocha branchiata.*

actinozoa (ak"ti-nō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray, + *ζῷον*, an animal: see *zoön.*] A class of *Cœlenterata*; radiated, marine zoöphytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, etc., in which the mouth is furnished with hollow retractile tentacles, simple in one subclass (*Zoantharia*) or fringed in the other (*Alcyonaria*). The digestive cavity is separated from the body-wall by an imperfect septate space, which is radially divided into a number of compartments by partitions called *mesenteries*, to which the reproductive organs are situated. The great majority are compound, living in a polypidom; some adhere to rocks, etc., and some are free. The calcareous skeleton is usually present in some genera, as *Astræa*, no remote resemblance to which is found in the compound tunicates. Reproduction is effected by eggs thrown out at the mouth, by gemmules or buds developed on the base of their disk, and by fission, each separated part becoming a complete animal. They present the phenomenon known as metagenesis or alternate generation. When reproduced by ordinary generation, the egg develops into a free locomotive planula, with vibratile cilia. The sexes are either united or distinct. The *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa* constitute the subkingdom *Cœlenterata.* Also called *Actinoida.* See *Hydrozoa.*



Vertical Section of an Actinozoan (a sea-anemone, *Actinia bellacula*), showing type of structure of *Actinozoa*. *a*, mouth; *oral aperture*; *b*, gastric cavity; *c*, annular cavity, common to *b* and *d*; *d*, perivisceral cavity; *e*, *e*, *e*, *e*, partitions or mesenteries, connecting the body together being the entocœle; *e*, free inclosed margin of a mesentery; *f*, *f*, containing nematocysts; *g*, reproductive organs; *h*, one of the circlet of tentacles around the mouth.

actinozoal (ak"ti-nō-zō'al), *a.* Relating to the *Actinozoa.*

actinozoan (ak"ti-nō-zō'an), *n.* One of the *Actinozoa*; any member of that class.

actinozoön (ak"ti-nō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Actinozoa.*] An actinozoan.

actinula (ak-tin'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *actinulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), ray.] A name given by Allman to the larval condition of *Hydrozoa* (*Hydrozoon*), appearing when the ciliated locomotive planula or embryo has become fixed by its aboral end, and has passed into the condition of hydra-stalk by the formation of the mouth with its circlet of tentacles. See *planula.*

In most Discophora, the embryo becomes a fixed *actinula* (the so-called Hydra tuba, or Scyphistoma).
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 333.

action (ak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *action, -oun*, < OF. *action* = Sp. *accion* = Pg. *acção* = It. *azione*, < L. *actio*(*n*-), < *agere*, do, act: see *act*, *n.*] 1. The process or state of acting or of being active, as opposed to *rest*; change of which the cause lies within the subject; activity; active exertion; energy manifested in outward acts, as contrasted with contemplation, speculation, speaking, or writing; as, a man of *action*. [In this sense not used in the plural.]

The basis of *Action*, as distinguished from motion, or movement, is the existence of desire residing in the animate organism. *L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 90.

2. An event considered as predicated of its cause; an act, usually in a complex or an inclusive sense; that which is done about or in relation to anything; a specific performance, proceeding, or course of conduct: as, a good or a bad *action*; *actions* speak louder than words; the *action* of a deliberative body.

The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him *actions* are weighed 1 Sam. ii. 3.

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What dangerous *action*, stood it next to death,
Would I not undergo for one calm look!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

An *action* is the perfection and publication of thought.
Emerson, *Nature*.

The word *action* is properly applied to those exertions which are consequent on volition, whether the exertion be made on external objects, or be confined to our mental operations. *D. Stewart*, *Philos. Essays*, VI. 121.

3. An exertion of power or force; the real relation of a cause to its effect; causality; influence; agency; operation; impulse: as, the *action* of wind upon a ship's sails.

The *action* which given electrical masses exert on the exterior and any closed surface is the same as that of a layer of the same spread on that surface according to a certain law. *Atkinson*, tr. of Maxcart and Joubert, I. 44.

4. Manner of moving; kind of motion or mechanical performance: as, this horse has fine *action*; the *action* of a machine.

Imitate the *action* of the tiger. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1.

5. In *rhet.*, gesture or gesticulation; the deportment of the speaker, or the accommodation of his attitude, voice, gestures, and countenance to the subject, or to the thoughts and feelings expressed.

Suit the *action* to the word, the word to the *action*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Whilst the true breed of actors, that knew
Keep nat'ral, unstrain'd *Action* in her throne,
Behold their benches bare. *Cowley*, To Davenant.

6. In *poetry* and the *drama*, the connected series of events on which the interest of the piece depends; the main subject or story, as distinguished from all episodical or incidental ones. Unity of action is one of the dramatic unities.

This *action* should have three qualifications: first, it should be one *action*; secondly, it should be an entire *action*; and thirdly, it should be a great *action*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 267.

7. In *physiol.*: (*a*) Any one of the active processes going on in an organized body; some manifestation of vital activity: in the performance of a function: as, the *action* of the stomach or the gastric juice on the food; a morbid *action* of the liver. (*b*) A more or less complex muscular effort. It may be voluntary, as the contractions of the voluntary muscles in response to the will; *involuntary*, as those of the heart; or *reflex*, as those of respiration, deglutition, etc.; or *reflex*, as most involuntary actions, and also those performed by voluntary muscles under the influence of stimulation of sensory nerves or sensory actions of volition.

8. In *law*: (*a*) A proceeding instituted in court by one or more parties against another or others to enforce a right, or punish or redress a wrong: distinguished from judicial proceedings which are not controversial in form, as the probate of a will. (*b*) Such a proceeding under the forms of the common law, as distinguished from a chancery *suit* and a criminal *prosecution*. It is now the merger of law and equity, the remedy formerly had by suit in chancery is had by an equitable action. In the strict sense an action is *civil* or *criminal*. It is criminal when instituted by the sovereign for the punishment of a crime (see *criminal*); civil when instituted by the sovereign power in its capacity as an owner or contracting party, or by a subject or citizen. A *criminal action* is frequently spoken of as an *indictment*, which, however, is only one kind of formal complaint by which such a proceeding may be commenced or prosecuted for trial. The common-law action is real, *personal*, or *mixed*: real when it claims title to real estate; *personal* when it demands a chattel, a debt, damages for an injury, or a statutory penalty; and mixed when it demands any of the above and damages for a wrong. Actions are in *personam* or in *rem*: in *personam* when the party defendant is a natural person or a corporation; in *rem* when it is a thing, the ownership of which it is sought to change or affect, as when it is sought to make damages for a collision a charge upon the guilty ship, or to confiscate smuggled property. Actions where the defendant lurks out of the reach of the court, a judgment against him will bind only his property previously attached, and actions merely to determine the title of land the parties, as for dilapidations, to recover property called actions in rem; for the property attached and the status, respectively, are the subject-matter and object of the action, and it is their presence which enables the court to exercise its jurisdiction in the manner above pointed out. See also *in personam*, *in rem*. (*c*) The right of bringing an action: as, the law gives an action for every claim. (The following French phrases are common in Canadian law:) *Action hypothécaire*, a *hypothèque*, action, by a creditor having a hypothec, against a third person in possession of the real property, to have it declared subject to the hypothec. *Action en interruption* (*de prescription*), an action by which a party interrupt the running of the time fixed in a statute of limitations as a bar to an action. *Action en revendication*, action in *replevin*: an action by the alleged owner of property to recover possession. *Action hypothécaire*, an action brought by the hypothecary creditor against a third person holding the property subject to the hypothec, the object being to have the property or its value applied to pay the debt. *Action négatoire*, an action by the owner of real property against any person exercising an alleged right of servitude or easement on the property, praying that such alleged right be declared unfounded and that such person be perpetually barred from its exercise. *Action possessoire* (qui tam action; an action in the interest of the public.)

9. In the *fine arts*: (*a*) The appearance of animation, movement, or passion given to figures by their attitude, position, or expression, either singly or concurrently. (*b*) The event or episode represented or illustrated by a work of art.

10. A military fight; a minor engagement between armed bodies of men, whether on land or water: of less importance than a battle. See *battle*.

How many gentlemen have you lost to this *action*?
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

A general *action* now ensued, which, after the loss of several killed and wounded, terminated in the retreat of the British party towards the centre of the island.
Everett, Orations, p. 90.

11. In *mach.*: (*a*) The mechanism of a breech-loading gun by which it is opened to receive the charge. (*b*) That part of the mechanism of a pianoforte, an organ, or other similar instrument by which the action of the fingers upon the keys is transmitted to the strings, reeds, etc. In a harp the *action* is a mechanism, controlled by pedals, by which the key is changed by a half or whole step.

12. [A French word.] In *finance*, one of the capital stock of a company; in the plural, stocks, or shares of stock.—**Abandonment of an action.** See *abandonment*.—**Accessory action.** See *accessory*.—**Action of account.** See *account*.—**Action of adherence.** See *adherence*.—**Action of assumpsit.** See *assumpsit*.—**Action of covenant.** See *covenant*.—**Action of debt.** See *debt*.—**Action of ejectment.** See *ejectment*.—**Action of forcible entry.** See *entry*.—**Action of foreclosure.** See *foreclosure*.—**Action of replevin.** See *replevin*.—**Action on the case.** See *case*.—**Amicable action.** See *amicable*.—**Angle of action.** See *angle*.—**Back action.** (*a*) In machine engines, action in which the cylinder is between the cross-head or cross-tail and the crank. In this arrangement, which is sometimes used where a moving of longitudinal space is desired, parallel side-bars connect the cross-head of the piston-rod with the cross-tail, and from this a connecting-rod extends to the shaft at the same end of the cylinder as the piston-rod. The opposite of *direct action* (which see). (*b*) In firearms, when the locks are bedded into the stock alone. *R. H. Knight.*—**Cause of action.** See *cause*.—**Chemical action.** See *attitude*.—**Chemical molecule**, or between molecules of matter, by which atoms are united, and chemical change effected. It is often attended with evolution of heat and light. See *chemical*.—**Chose in action.** See *chose*.—**Circuity of action.** See *circuity*.—**Concourse of actions.** See *concurrence*.—**Concurrence of actions.** See *concurrence*.—**Consolidation of actions.** See *consolidation*.—**Current of action.** See *current*.—**Declaratory action.** See *declaratory*.—**Direct action.** See *direct*.—**Dormant action** in which the piston-rod or cross-head is directly connected to a rod which the crank drives. In this sense, as in addition, as of a piston, in which work is done at every stroke or reciprocal movement.—**Dretural action.** See *dretural*.—**Equivocal action.** See *equivocal*.—**Factor's action.** See *factor*.—**Immanent action**, one whose effect is an object other than its cause.

In the *actus immanent* the agent and the patient are the same; in the *transeunt* different, in the thing itself.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, lect. 5.

In *law*, in a condition or state of activity; in active operation.—**Law of action and reaction.** Newton's third law of motion, that to every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or the mutual actions of two bodies upon each other are always equally directed. By *action* here is to be understood the force, or sometimes (according to Newton) the product of the coefficient of resistance into the square of its point of application. While the first two laws of motion define merely the forces of very small bodies and affect bodies, and what motions they produce, the third is more positive, in that it expresses the relations of the forces that are actually found in nature, by enunciating the proposition that the algebraic sum of all the forces that are called into play by any motion is zero. The following passage gives Newton's comments on this law, in the sentence of Thomson and Tait: "The force of the original word *action* is restored, in place of the word *activity* which those authors substituted, to the great practical confusion with the *action* of a moving system, as defined above: "*If* one body presses or draws another, it is pressed or drawn by it just as much as it presses or draws it in the direction. If any one presses a stone with his finger, his finger is pressed with the same force in the opposite direction by the stone. A horse towing a boat on a canal is dragged backwards by it just as much as it drags the boat forwards: the towing-rope forwards. By whatever amount, and in whatever direction, one body has its motion changed by the impact of another, that other body has its motion changed by the same amount in the opposite direction: for at each instant during the impact the force between them was equal and opposite on the two. When neither of the bodies has any motion impressed on it before the impact, the changes of velocity which they experience are proportional to their masses. When one body attracts another from a distance, this other attracts it with an equal and opposite force. If the action of an agent be measured by its amount and velocity conjointly, and if, similarly, the reaction of the resistance be measured by the velocities of its several parts and their several amounts conjointly, whether these arise from friction, cohesion, weight, or acceleration, *action and reaction*, in all combinations of machines, will be equal and opposite."—**Local action** (in a voltaic cell). See *amalgamate*, *e*.—**Perfunctio actionis**, the time which changes the thing acted upon without destroying it: **corrupting action**, that which destroys it.—**Principle of least action**, of Maupertuis, the principle that, of all the different sets of paths along which a conservative system may be guided from one configuration to another, with its total energy constant, that one for which the action is the least is such that the system will require only to be started with the proper velocities to move along it unguided.—**Single action.** (*a*) In *mach.*, action, as of a piston or plunger, in which work is performed on only one of two or more strokes: as, a *single-action* pump, one in which the water is delivered at every alternate stroke of the upward lift of the pump-rod.—**To take action**, to take steps in regard to anything; specifically, to institute legal proceedings.—**Univocal action**, that by which an agent produces an effect of the same species as itself: thus, the action of heat in heating a body by conduction is univocal.—**Wave-action**, in *geog.*, abnormally high pressure in a gun from a charge of powder. Syn. *Action*, *act*, *deed*. In many cases these words are synonymous, but *action* (in the singular) denotes rather habitually the *operation*, and *act* and *deed* the accomplished result. Only *action* may be used to signify the abstract method of doing. It is also the word for ordinary activity, *act* signifying that which is more notable or dignified. An *action* may include many *acts*, while *act* is generally individual. An example to this is in the use of the word *act* to indicate a section of a play, as in *Act* v. of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*; yet *action* is in this connection broader than *act*, covering the movement of the plot through all the scenes; as, in Macbeth the *action* is highly tragic. A course of *action*; his *action* was continued; repeated *acts* of humanity; his acts were unprecedented. *Deed* is an old usage had a very general signification, but in modern usage it is applied chiefly to acts which are for any reason worthy noteworthy; it is a more formal word than *action* or *act*. The *Acts* of the Apostles, the *actions* of a valet; the *acts* of a prince, the *deeds* of chivalry; an *act* of mercy; a *deed* of valor; a base *deed* or *act*. For comparison with *feat*, etc., see *feat*.

Fundamentally, there is no such thing as private *action*. All *actions* are public—in themselves or their consequences. *Jowett*, Dialogues of Plato, Introduction of Thought.

Our *acts* our angels are, or good or ill,
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.
Herbert, Memorial Man's Fortune, l. 37.

Who doth right *deeds* in twice-born, and who doth ill *deeds* alike.
Edwin Arnold, Light of Asia, vi. 78.

action (ak'shon), *v. t.* [*action*, *n.*] To bring a legal action against. [Rare.]

actionable (ak'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. *actionabilis*, < L. *actio*(*n*-), action: see *action*.] Furnishing sufficient ground for an action at law: as, to call a man a thief is *actionable*.

Many things which have been said in such papers . . . are equally *actionable*. *The American*, VIII. 5.

actionably (ak'shon-a-bli), *adv.* In an actionable manner; in a manner that may subject to legal process.

actional (ak'shon-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to action or activity.

actionary (ak'shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *actionaries* (-riz). [= F. *actionnaire*, < ML. *actionarius*, < L. *actio*(*n*-), action: see *action*.] A shareholder in a joint-stock company; one who has an interest (see *action*, 12) or shares of stock. Also called *actionist*. [Chiefly used of French subjects.]

actioner (ak'shon-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes or adapts the action of an instrument, as of a piano, etc.

actionist (ak'shon-ist), *n.* [*action* + *-ist*.] Same as *actionary*.

actionize (ak'shon-īz), *v. t.* [*action* + *-ize*.] To bring a legal action against. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

actionless (ak'shon-les), *a.* [*action* + *-less*.] Without action; inert.

action-sermon (ak'shon-sėr'mon), *n.* In the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, the sermon preached before the celebration of the communion.

action-taking (ak'shon-tā'king), *a.* Litigious; accustomed to seek redress by law: used of the sword: an epithet of contempt.

A lily-liver'd, *action-taking* . . . rogue.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

actious (ak'shus), *a.* [*action* + *-ous*. Cf. *factious*.] Active; full of activity; full of energy.

He knows you to be eager men, martial men, men of good stomachs, and *actious* minds, very *actious* men.
Dekker and Webster (?), Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 44.

actitation (ak-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **actitatio*(*n*-), < *actitare*, act or plead frequently, used only of lawsuits and drama; double freq. of *agere*, act, do.] Frequent action; specifically, the debating of lawsuits. [Rare.]

activate (ak'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [*active* + *-ate*2.] To make active; intensify.

Snow and ice, especially being heliped, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water to ice, and that in a few hours. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 83.

active (ak'tiv), *a.* [ME. *actif*, < OF. *actif*, F. *actif*, -*ive*, < L. *activus*, *cogere*, do, act: see *act*, *n.*] 1. Having the power or property of acting; tending to cause change or communicate action or motion; capable of exerting influence: opposed to *passive*: as, attraction is an *active* power.

When the mind has a passive sensibility, but no *active* strength. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, II. 88.

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I find I can excite ideas in my mind at pleasure, and vary and shift the scene as often as I think fit. This making and unmaking of ideas doth very properly denominate the mind *active*.
Berkeley, Principles of Human Knowledge, i. § 28.

Power, thus considered, is twofold—viz.: as able to make, or able to receive, any change; the one may be called *active* and the other passive power. *Locke.*
[This distinction is taken from Aristotle.]

Specifically—2. In *med.*, acting quickly; producing immediate effects: as, *active* remedies or treatment.—**3.** Having the power of quick motion, or disposition to move with speed; nimble; lively; brisk; agile: as, an *active* animal.—**4.** Busy; constantly engaged in action; acting with vigor and assiduity: opposed to *dull*, *slow*, or *indolent*: as, an *active* officer; also to *sedentary*: as, an *active* life.

Malaga possessed a brave and numerous garrison, and the common people were *active*, hardy, and resolute.
Irving, Granada, p. 348.

5. In a state of action; marked by movement or operation; in actual progress or motion; not quiescent, dormant, or suspended: as, to take *active* proceedings against an offender; to engage in *active* hostilities.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

Fanaticism, or, to call it by its milder name, enthusiasm, is only powerful and *active* so long as it is inactive.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.

Hence—6. In *com.*, marked by promptness or frequency; brisk; lively; coming or moving freely or abundantly: as, an *active* trade or demand for goods; *active* freights or exchanges.—**7.** Requiring action or exercise; practical; operative; producing real effects: opposed to *speculative*: as, the *active* duties of life; the *active* powers of the mind.

The division of the faculties of the human mind into understanding and will is very ancient, and has been generally adopted, the former comprehending all our speculative, the latter all our *active*, powers. *Reid.*
[This use of *active* for *practical*, in philosophy, is rightly condemned by Hamilton.]

8. In *gram.*, signifying the performance and not the endurance of an action: opposed to *passive*, and said of a verb or verb-form, and especially in the case of languages which, like Latin, have a nearly complete passive conjugation of the verb, or else, like Greek and Sanskrit, a partial one; but also, less properly, of those which, like English and French, have a system of verb-phrases with passive meaning, made with an auxiliary. Some grammarians (quite improperly) use also the term *active* to mean *intransitive*.—**Active apperception**, that apperception which chooses one among a number of ideas that present themselves.—**Active bomb**, bomb-shell or spar shell so constructed as to be fitted from the date of issue, as distinguished from *passive bombs*, on which no interest is paid, and which entitle the holder to some future benefit or claim.—**Active capital** or **wealth**, money, or property that may readily be converted into money, used in commerce or other employment.—**Active cause.** See *cause*.—**Active commerce**, the commerce in which a nation carries on with foreign commodities in its own ships, or which is prosecuted by its own citizens, as distinguished from *passive*, in which the productions of one country are transported by the people of another.—**Active duty.** See *duty*.—**Active or living force**, in *phys.*, same as *vis viva* (which see).—**Active fund.** See *fund*.—**Active instrument**, one which may be set into action; one which is fit for use.—**Active list**, the list of officers in the army or navy liable to be called upon for active service: distinguished from the *retired list*.—**Active power.** See quotation from Locke under *def.* 1. Reid uses the term to denote the will, appetites, affections, etc.; but that use has been generally condemned.—**Active service** (*milit.*), (*a*) The performance of duty against an enemy, or operations carried on in his presence.

It was evident, from the warlike character of El Zagal, that there would be abundance of *active service* and hard fighting.
Irving, Granada, p. 472.

(*b*) The state of having a place on the active list, under full pay: used in contradistinction to being on the retired list, under reduced pay.—**Active symptoms**, in *pathol.*, symptoms of excitement.—**Optically active substance**, in *physics*, one which has the power of rotating the plane of polarization of a ray of light transmitted through it.
= **Syn.** *Active*, *busy*, *officious*, lively, agile, stirring, vigorous, industrious, indefatigable. See *busy*, *n.*, for the regards either mind or body; there is no similar sense of the word. The active may be merely full of its own life. *Active* is opposed to *lazy*, *inert*, or *quiescent*: an *active* mind, life, person. *Busy* is active about something that is supposed to be useful. As applied to disposition, the word has acquired a bad sense, that of meddlesome: a *busybody*; he is too busy about others' affairs. An *officious* person is one whose efforts to be active or busy for others' benefit come, through his lack of judgment, to be regarded as annoying or intrusive. See *impertinent*.

Whose very language is a punishment
Heavier than active souls can feel or guess.
Aubrey de Vere, Song of Faith.

Best is not quitting the busy career
John Dwight, True Rest.

I will be hang'd if some eternal villain,
Some busy and insinuating rogue,
Some cogging, cozening slave, to get some office,
Have not devis'd this slander. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

actively (ak'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In an active manner; by action or movement; hence, briskly or energetically: as, to engage *actively* in business; to work *actively*.

To flanging youth let virtue be as wax. . . .
Since frost itself as *actively* doth burn.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. In an active sense; by active application or attention; in a way involving or implying action: opposed to *passively*: as, to employ a verb *actively*; to study *actively*.

The student is to read history *actively* and not passively; to esteem his own life the text, and books the commentary. *Emerson*, History.

activement (ak'tiv-ment), *n.* [Irreg. *c active* + *-ment*.] Business; employment. *Sp. Heywoods.*

activeness (ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being active; the faculty of acting; nimbleness; activity. [Rare.]

What strange agility and *activeness* do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to!
Glanvill, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

activity (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *activities* (-tiz). [< F. *activité* < Ml. *activita(t-)s*, < L. *activus*, active: see *active*.] **1.** The state of action; doing.

Ori. He is, simply, the most active gentleman of France.
Cas. Doing is *activity*, and he will still be doing.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. Activeness; the quality of acting promptly and energetically.

I then knew very few men of *activity* among them; they make them rulers over my cattle. Gen. xlvii. 6.

3. An exercise of energy or force; an active movement or operation; a mode or course of action.

The *activities* of sentient beings are perpetually directed to averting pain and attracting pleasure.
F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 681.

4. In *phys.*, a term introduced by Sir William Thomson as an equivalent of "rate of doing work," or the rate per unit of time at which energy is given out by a body or system.

The *activity*, or work per second, or horse-power of a dynamo can be measured electrically.
J. Thomson, Engineering, Electr. Mach., p. 90.

5†. A physical or gymnastic exercise; an agile performance.

I was admitted into the dancing and vaulting Schole, of which the chief activity one Stokes, the Master, both a pretty book. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1637.

actless (akt'les), *a.* [< *act* + *-less*.] Without action or spirit. [Rare.]

A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing.
Southern, Loyal Brother, I. 1.

acto (ak'tō), *n.* [Sp., also *auto*, < L. *actum*, *actus*: see *act*, *n.*] A proceeding. In judicial matters it is applied to any of the proceedings, orders, decrees, or sentences of a court, in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards. *H. W. Halleck.*

acton (ak'ton), *n.* [< ME. *acton*, *aktone*, *aketon*, *aqueton*, *acketon*, *-toun*, etc., later often with A, *haqueton*, *haketon*, *haqueton*, etc., also *hocton*, *hoqueton*, etc., < OF. *acoton*, *aqueton*, *auqueton*, etc., later *hocqueton*, *hoclon*, F. *hoqueton* = Pr. *alcoto*, cotton-wool, padding, a padded and quilted jacket, < Sp. *algodon*, *alcodon*, cotton, cotton-plant, < Ar. *al-qutun*, cotton, < *al*, the, + *qutun*, cotton: see *cotton*.] A kind of quilted vest or tunic, made of taffeta or leather, worn under the habergeon or coat of mail to save the body from bruises, and sometimes worn alone like a buffcoat; in later times, a corselet or cuirass of plate-armor. See *gambeson*.

His acton it was all of black. *Percy's Reliques.*

Yet was his helmet hack'd and hew'd,
His *acton* pierced and torn. *Scott*, Eve of St. John.

By an order in 1597 for the London City Gate guard the *haketon* and gambeson are to be both worn, or in default the *haketon* and corset or *haketon* and plates.
Archæologia, lvii. 2.

actor (ak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *actour*, agent, pleader, < L. *actor*, doer, plaintiff, advocate, agent, player, < *agere*, drive, do: see *act*, *n.*] **1.** One who acts or performs; the doer or performer of an action; specifically, one who represents a character or acts a part in a play; a stage-player.

He (Pitt) was an *actor* in the Closet, an *actor* at Council, . . . and even in private society he could not lay aside his theatrical tones and attitudes.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. In *law*: (*a*) An advocate or proctor in civil courts or causes. (*b*) A plaintiff. [In this sense properly a Latin word.] — **Character-actor**, an actor who portrays characters with strongly marked peculiarities.

actress (ak'tres), *n.* [< *actor* + *-ess*. Cf. F. *actrice*, an actress, < L. *actrix*, *acc. actricem*, a female plaintiff, a stewardess, fem. of *actor*: see *actor*.] A female actor or performer.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an *actress* in the Æneid. *Addison.*

Specifically, a woman who represents or acts a part in a play. Actresses were not introduced in England till after the Restoration, though they seem to have been employed in some parts before that time. Thomas Coryat, the traveler, mentions them in his "Crudities," published in 1611: "Here [Venice] I observed a custome, a thing that I never saw before; though I have heard that it hath been used in London. In Shakspere's time female parts were performed by boys, as is still the custom in China and some other countries. "The king, one night, was impatient to have a play begin. 'Sire,' said Devenant, 'they are shaving the queen.'" *Memoirs of Count de Grammont*. In the epilogue to "As you like it" Rosalind says: "If I were a woman, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleased me," etc. In 1662 the employment of actresses was sanctioned by Charles II. "Whereas the women's parts in plays have hitherto been acted by men, in the habits of women, at which some have taken great offence, we do permit and give leave, for the time to come, that all women's parts be acted by women." *Extract from license in 1662 to a London theater.*

actual (ak'tū-al), *a.* [ME. *actual*, *actuel*, active, < OF. *actuel*, F. *actuel* = Sp. *actual*, *actiual* = It. *attuale*, practical, < L. *actus* (*actu-*), act, action, performance: see *act*, *n.*] **1†.** Active; practical.

Besides her walking and other *actual* performances, what . . . have you heard her say? *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

Either in discourse of thought or *actual* deed.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

2. In full existence; real; denoting that which not merely can be, but is: opposed to *potential*, *apparent*, *constructive*, and *imaginary*.

Harmogenes, says Horace, was a singer even when an infant; he "—a strange instance of a bull's nose. So Athenæus was a cobbler, even when not at work; that is, he was a cobbler potentially, whereas, when busy in his trade, he was a cobbler *actual*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The smallest *actual* good is better than the most magnificent promises and possibilities. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

In sundry abnormal states, strong feelings of cold or heat are felt throughout the body, though its *actual* temperature has remained unaltered.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 47.

3. Now existing; present: opposed to *potential* and *future*: as, in the *actual* condition of affairs.—**Actual being.** See *being*.—**Actual cautery.** See *cautery*.—**Actual cognition**, opposed to *habitual* and to *habitual cognition*, lasts only while the attention is engaged upon the object.—**Actual difference.** See *difference*.—**Actual energy**, in *mech.*, energy in the form of motion; *vis viva*: opposed to *potential energy*, which is energy in the form of position. See *energy*.—**Actual entry.** See *entry*.—**Actual fraud.** See *fraud*.—**Actual relation**, one that is not merely an outward bond, and not upon a mere dentic or fancy.—**Actual sin**, in *theol.*, the sin of the individual, in contradistinction to that of the race, or original sin.—**Actual write**, in *logic*: (*a*) Any whole except a potential whole.

This whole is called potential, whereas the rest of the species are called *actual*. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 14.

(*b*) An individual as existing in it species, or a species as containing in it genera; a metaphysical or formal whole. So *actual parts*.—**The actual**, that which is real and existing, as opposed to what is ideal or merely possible; the activities and cares of life.

That distinction of the ideal element from *the actual* which the deepening twilight always brings in.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 54.

= **Syn.** *Actual*, *Positive*, etc. (see *real*), veritable, genuine, certain, absolute.

actualisation, actualise. See *actualization*, *actualize*.

actualism (ak'tū-al-izm), *n.* [*actual* + *-ism*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine that all existence is truly active or spiritual, and not dead or inert.

There is nothing so clear in his (Hinton's) earliest thought as the doctrine, embodied in the word *Actualism*, that the world is a spiritual one.
Mind, ix. 360.

actualist (ak'tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *actual* + *-ist*.] One who is interested in or deals with actualities; a realist: opposed to *idealist*. *Grote.*

actuality (ak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *actualities* (-tiz). [< F. *actualité*, < Ml. *actualita(t-)s* (Duns Scotus), < L. *actualis*, actual: see *actual*.] **1.** The state of being actual, as opposed to *potentiality*; existence, as opposed to *ideality*.

A man may deny *actuality* . . . to the Mahometan idea of God, and yet be no atheist.
Theodore Parker, Speculative Atheism.

George Sand says neatly, that "Art is not a study of positive reality" (*actuality* were the fitter word), "but a seeking after or spiritual truth." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 308.

2. That in which anything is realized.

Nature and religion are the bands of friendship; excellency and usefulness are its great endearments; society and neighborhood, that is, the possibility and the circumstances of converse, are the determinations and *actualities* of it. *Jer. Taylor*, Friendship.

actualization (ak'tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* A making real or actual; the reducing of an idea to a

state of actuality or existence; the state of being made actual. Also spelled *actualisation*.

It (the idea of peace) is expounded, illustrated, defined, with different degrees of clearness; and its *actualization*, or the measures it should inspire, predicted according to the light of each seer. *Emerson*, War.

actualize (ak'tū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *actualized*, ppr. *actualizing*. [*< actual + -ize; = F. actualiser.*] To make actual. Also spelled *actualise*.

His (Macaulay's) critical severity almost *actualizes* the idea of critical damnation. *Whipple*, Lit. and Rev., I. 30.

actually (ak'tū-al-i), *adv.* 1. As an actual or existing fact; really; in truth: often used as an expression of wonder or surprise: as, *he actually* accomplished what he undertook.

On one occasion Sheridan *actually* forced Burke down upon his seat in order to prevent a furious explosion of passion. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

The retraction of the atmosphere causes the sun to be seen before it *actually* rises, and after it *actually* sets. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 45.

2†. By action or active manifestation; in act or deed; practically.

Of all your sex, yet never did I know
Any that yet so *actually* did shew
Such rules for patience, such an easy way.
Drayton, Elegies.

actualness (ak'tū-al-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being actual; actuality. [Rare.]

actuarial (ak-tū-ā'ri-al), *a.* [*< actuary + -ial.*] Of or pertaining to an actuary or to actuaries, or to the business of an actuary: as, *actuarial* calculations; an *actuarial* society.

actuarially (ak-tū-ā'ri-al-i), *adv.* After the manner of an actuary; in an actuarial way.

The trade-unions of England are, *actuarially* speaking, bankrupt. *The Nation*, N. Y., LXIII. 183.

actuary (ak'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *actuaries* (-riz). [*L. actuarius*, a shorthand-writer, a clerk, *< actus (acta-)*, action, public employment: see *act*, *n.*] 1. A register or clerk: a term of the civil law, used originally in courts of civil-law jurisdiction. In England—(*a*) A clerk who registers the acts and resolutions of the lower house of Convocation. (*b*) An officer appointed to keep a savings-bank's accounts.

2. A person skilled in the application of the doctrine of chances to those matters of fact especially in regard to the insurance of lives. The term is generally applied to an officer of a life-insurance company whose main duties are to make calculations necessary to determine the valuation of contingent liabilities, computation of premiums, compilation of tables, etc.

actuate (ak'tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *actuated*, ppr. *actuating*. [*L. actus*, pp. of *agere*, perform, put in action, *< L. actus*: see *act*, *n.*] 1. To put into action; move or incite to action: as, men are *actuated* by motives or passions.

Those whom their superior talents had deified, were found to be still *actuated* by the most brutal passions of human nature. *Burke*, Appeal, Epistle of Poetry.

I succeeded in making a very good electro-magnet, . . . which . . . perfected the work of *actuating* the armature with perfect success. *E. Gray*, in G. B. Prescott's Elect. Invent., p. 185.

2†. To make actual or real; carry out; execute; perform.

Only to be thought worthy of your counsel,
Or *actuate* such you commanded to me,
Were a perpetual happiness.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 3.

=Syn. 1. *Actuate*, *impel*, *induce*, *incite*, *instigate*. (See *impel*.) To *actuate* is merely to call into action, without regard to the nature of the actuating force; but it is very commonly used of motives: as, the murderer was *actuated* by revenge. *Impel*, to drive toward, is expressive of more passion, haste, urgency, necessity; hence it is coupled with words of corresponding kind, and when used with quieter words it drives them into more vigorous action: *Induce*, to lead toward, is quieter by as much as leading is gentler than driving: it implies that we persuade by presenting motives, but is also used where the persuasion is only figurative: as, I was at last *induced* to go; he was *induced* by my *earnest prayer*. *Incite* is more or less used when motives irrespective of physical force are the actuating power. *Excite* is weaker than *impel* and stronger than *prompt*; it expresses more eagerness than *urge*; it implies the stirring of men toward the objects of kindled feelings and generally of strong desire. *Prompt* is more general in its meaning, depending upon its connection for force and limitation; it is often preferred for its brevity and breadth of application. *Instigate*, to goad on, is sometimes, but erroneously, used of incitement to good; it should be used only where the urging is toward evil. It generally implies that such urging is underhand, although that fact is sometimes explicitly stated: he was (secretly) *instigated* to his perfidy.

It is observed by Cicero that men of the greatest and most shining parts are most *actuated* by ambition.
Addison.

Thus we see that human nature is *impelled* by affections of gratitude, esteem, veneration, joy, not to mention various others. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 13.

Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induced me. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 435.

If thou dost love, my kindness shall *incite* thee
To bind our loves up in a holy band.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.
More apt
To slacken Virtue, and abate her edge,
Than *prompt* her to do aught may merit praise.
Milton, P. R., iii. 456.

With the education she had received, she could look on that strange interruption of her pilgrimage only as a specimi sanctæ simplicitæ, *instigated* by those evil spirits that are ever seeking themselves to interfere with the just.
Mrs. Stowe, Agnes of Sorrento, xxv.

actuate† (ak'tū-āt), *a.* [*< L. actuatus*, pp. of *actuare*: see the verb.] Put into action. *South*. [Rare.]

actuation (ak-tū-ā'shon), *n.* A putting in motion or operation; communication of active energy or force.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently to be inactive not only to his motion, but the *actuation* of his will. *Bp. Pearson*, Exps. of Creed, iv.

actuator (ak'tū-ā-tor), *n.* One who or that which actuates or puts in action. [Rare.]

actuose (ak'tū-ōs), *a.* [*L. actuosus*, full of activity, *< actus*, action: see *act*, *n.*] Having the power of action; having strong powers of action; abounding in action.

actuosity (ak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.* [=Pg. *actuosidade*, *< L. as if *actuositi(s)*, *< actuosus*: see *actuose*.] 1. Power or state of action. [Rare.]—2. In *metaph.*, a state of activity which is complete in itself, without leading to any result that must be regarded as a completion.

That *actuosity* in which the action and its completion coincide, as to think, to see. *J. Hutchison Stirling.*

acture (ak'tūr), *n.* [*< act + -ure.*] Actual operation or performance. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 185.

acturience (ak-tū'ri-ens), *n.* [*L. as if *acturi-ent(s)*, ppr. of an assumed **acturire*, desire to act, *< actus*, pp. of *agere*, do, act, + *-urire*, desiderative suffix. Cf. *exurient*, *parturient*.] A desire for action. *Grote*. [Rare.]

actus (ak'tus), *n.* [*L. actus*, lit. a driving, *< agere*, drive: see *act*, *n.*] In *law*, a road for passengers riding or driving; a public road or highway. [Rare.]

acuate (ak'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*L. as if *acuatus*, pp. of **acuare*, *< L. acuere*, pp. *acutus*, sharpen: see *acute*, *a.*] To sharpen; make pungent or sharp, literally or figuratively.

Immoderate feeding upon pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood. *Harvey*, Consumption.

acuate (ak'ū-āt), *a.* [*L. as if *acuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sharpened; pointed.

acuchi, n. See *acouchy*.

acuerdo (Sp. pron. ä-kō-ār'dō), *n.* [Sp., = *E. accord*, *n.*] 1. A resolution of a deliberative body, as of an ayuntamiento or town council. —2. A decision or legal opinion of a court.—3. Ratification. [Used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

acuition (ak-kū'ish), *n.* [*L. as if *acuitio(n-)*, *< L. acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*, *a.*] The act of rendering sharp, literally or figuratively. Specifically—(*a*) The sharpening of medicines to increase their effect, as by the addition of acetic acid to a vegetable acrid. (*b*) The highest sound (accent) in the pronunciation of a word.

acuity (a-kū'i-ti), *n.* [*F. acuité*, *< ML. acuitas(t-)*, irreg. *< L. acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*, *a.*, and *-ity*.] Sharpness or acuteness.

[The] *acuity* or bluntness of the pin that bears the card. *Perkins*, Magnetic Needle, Hist. Royal Soc., IV. 18.

Many of these [habits] . . . being connected with the *acuity* of vision peculiar to nomads and hunters.
Am. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 38.

Aculeata (a-kū-lē-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*neut. pl. of aculeatus*, furnished with stings: see *aculeate*, *a.*] 1. A name given by Latreille, 1802, to a group of hymenopterous insects in which the abdomen of the female is armed or supposed to be armed with a sting, consisting of two fine spicula with reverted barbs, connected with a poison-reservoir. The group includes bees and wasps.—2†. In *zoöl.*, an artificial group of spiny rodents, composed of the genera *Hystrix* and *Loncheres*. *Illiger*, 1811.

aculeate (a-kū'lē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [*L. aculeatus*, furnished with stings, thorny, prickly, *< aculeus*, a sting, prickle: see *aculeus*.] I. *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, furnished with a sting; pertaining to or characteristic of the *Aculeata*.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with aculei or sharp prickles; aculeous.—3. Figuratively, pointed; stinging.

II. *n.* A hymenopterous insect, one of the *Aculeata*.

aculeate (a-kū'lē-āt), *v. t.* [*L. aculeatus*: see *aculeate*, *a.*] To make pointed; sharpen. [Rare.]

aculeated (a-kū'lē-ā-ted), *p. a.* [*< aculeate + -ed*².] 1. Armed with prickles.—2. Pointed; sharp; incisive.

aculei, *n.* Plural of *aculeus*.

aculeiform (a-kū'lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. aculeus*, prickle, + *-formis*, *< forma*, shape.] Formed like a prickle.

aculeolate (a-kū'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. aculeolatus*, *< L. aculeolus*, dim. of *aculeus*, a sting, prickle: see *aculeous*, dim.] In *bot.*, having small prickles or sharp points. *A. Gray*.

aculeous (a-kū'lē-us), *a.* [*< aculeus + -ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *aculeate*.

aculeus (a-kū'lē-us), *n.*; pl. *aculei* (-ī). [*L.*, a sting, prickle, point, dim. of *acus*, a needle: see *acute*.] 1. Quickness of perception; the faculty of nice discrimination; mental acuteness or penetration; keenness of insight.

His learning, above all kings christened, his *acumen*, his judgment, his memory.
Sir R. Cole, K. James's Proc. agt. Garnet, sig. G, p. B.

Individual insight and *acumen* may point out consequences of an action which bring it under previously known moral rules. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 132.

2. In *bot.*, a tapering point.=Syn. 1. Penetration, discernment, acuteness, sharpness, perspicacity, insight.

acuminate (a-kū'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acuminated*, ppr. *acuminating*. [*L. acuminatus*, pp. of *acuminare*, sharpen, *< acumen*, a point: see *acumen*.] 1. *trans.* To bring to a point; render pointed or keen: as, "to *acuminate* desipair," *Cowper*, Letters, p. 172. [Rare, except in the past participle.]

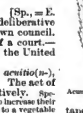
This is pointed, and polished, and *acuminated*, as in the rest, but seemeth, as it were, cut off. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

II. *intrans.* To taper or rise to a point. [Obsolete, except in the present participle.]

They [the bishops] . . . *acuminating* still higher and higher in a cone of prelaty, instead of heeling up the gashes of the church, . . . fail to gore one another with their sharp spires, but pyramidal places and persecution.
Milton, Church Gov., i.

acuminate (a-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* [*L. acuminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Pointed; ending in a point.

—(*a*) In *bot.*, having a long, tapering termination; applied to leaves and other organs. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having the place at the base it is so expressed, for example, *acuminate at the base*; when the word is used without any limitation it always refers to the apex. (*c*) In *ornith.*, applied in a similar sense to the feathers of birds' tails.


Acuminate Leaf.

acumination (a-kū-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. as if *acumination(n-)*, *< acuminare*: see *acuminate*, *v.*] 1. The act of sharpening, or of rendering acuminated; a sharpening; termination in a sharp point.—2. A sharp and tapering point; a pointed extremity.

The coronary thorns . . . did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous and exquisite *acumination*. *Farmer*, Exposit. of Creed, iv.

3. Acuteness of intellect; acumen. [Rare.]

Wits, which erect and inscribe, with notable zeal and *acumination*, their memorials in every mind they meet with. *Waterhouse*, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 190.

acuminose (a-kū'mi-nōs), *a.* [*< NL. acuminosus*, *< L. acumen*, point: see *acumen*.] In *bot.*, having a sharp or tapering point.

acuminous (a-kū'mi-nus), *a.* [*< acumen (-min-) + -ous.* Cf. *acuminose*.] 1. Characterized by acumen; sharp; penetrating.—2. Same as *acuminose*.

acuminulate (ak-ū-min'ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. as if *acuminulum*, dim. of *acumen*, a point, + *-ate*¹; after *acuminate*.] Somewhat or slightly acuminate. [Rare.]

acupress (ak'ū-pres), *v. t.* [*L. acus*, a needle, nbl. *ace*, with a needle, + *press*.] In *surg.*, to apply acupressure to, as a bleeding artery.

acupression (ak-ū-presh'on), *n.* [*L. acus*, a needle, + *pressio(n-)*, pressure.] Same as *acupressure*.

acupressure (ak'ū-presh-ūr), *n.* [*L. acus*, a needle, + *pressura*, pressure: see *pressure*.] In *surg.*, a method (first published by Sir J. Y. Simpson in 1859) of stopping hemorrhage in arteries during amputations, etc., consisting in pressing the artery closely by means of a pin or needle or bit of inelastic wire, introduced

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through the sides or flaps of the wound, instead of tying with a thread. There are various modes of inserting the pin.

acupuncturation (ak-ū-pungk-tū-rā'shon), *n.* A pricking with or as if with a needle; the practice of acupuncture. [Rare.]

acupuncturator (ak-ū-pungk'tū-rā-tor), *n.* An instrument for performing the operation of acupuncture.

acupuncture (ak'ū-pungk-tūr), *n.* [< L. *acus*, a needle, + *punctura*, a pricking: see *puncture*.] 1. A surgical operation consisting in the insertion of delicate needles in the tissues. This operation has been practised for ages in many parts of the world. Apart from the employment of needles to pro-duce a morbid fluid, as in edema, or to set up an inflamma-tion, as in unsolded fractures, acupuncture has been mostly used for myalgic, neuralgic, and other nervous affections. 2. A mode of infanticide in some countries, consisting in forcing a needle into the brain of the child.

acupuncture (ak'ū-pungk-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *acupunctured*, ppr. *acupuncturing*. In *surg.*, to perform the operation of acupuncture upon.

acurser, *v. t.* See *accurse*.

acus (ā'kus), *n.*; pl. *acus*. L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle or pin, as being pointed; cf. *acuere*, make sharp or pointed: see *acute*, *a.*] 1. A needle, especially one used for surgical pur-poses. — 2. In *archæol.*, sometimes, the pin of a brooch or fibula. — 3. [*cap.*] (*a*) A genus of fishes. *Johnston*, 1650. (*b*) A genus of mol-lusks. *Humphreys*, 1797. See *Terebra*. — **Acus canaliculata**, a trocar, or a tubular needle for ducking fluids. — **Acus interpunctoria**, a couching needle, used in operations for cataract. — **Acus ophthalmica**, a needle used in operations for ophthalmia or cataract. — **Acus triquetra**, a three-sided needle; a trocar.

Acusida (a-kū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Acus*, 3 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Terebridæ*.

acustomi, acustomancy, etc. See *accustom*, *accustomancy*, etc.

acutangular (ą-kūt'ang-gū-lăr), *a.* Same as *acute-angular*. *Warburton*.

acutate (ą-kū'tāt), *a.* [*acute* + *-ate*1.] Slight-ly pointed.

acute (ą-kūt'), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, pp. of *acuere*, sharpen, < √ *ac*, be sharp, pierce: see *acid*.] 1. Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point or an-gle: opposed to *blunt* or *ob-tuse*. Specifically applied, (*a*) in *bot.*, to a leaf or other organ ending in a sharp angle; (*b*) in *geom.*, to an angle less than a right angle. See *acute-angled*.

2. Sharp or penetrating in in-tellect; possessing keenness of insight or perception; exercis-ing nice discernment or discrimination: op-posed to *dull* or *stupid*: as, "the acute and ingenious author." *Locke*.—3. Manifesting in-tellectual keenness or penetration; marked or characterized by quickness of perception or nice discernment: applied to mental endow-ments and operations: as, *acute* faculties or arguments.

Acute Leaves.

Leigh Hunt, whose feminine temperament gave him *acute* perceptions at the expense of judgment.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 261.

4. Having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions; having power to feel or perceive small or distant objects or effects: as, a man of *acute* eyesight, hearing, or feeling.

Were our senses made much more acute, the whole ap-pearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 40.

5. Keen; sharp; intense; poignant: said of pain, pleasure, etc.—6. High in pitch; shril; said of sound: opposed to *grave*. See *acute ac-cent*, below.—7. In *pathol.*, attended with more or less violent symptoms and coming speedily to a crisis: applied to a disease: as, an *acute* pleurisy: distinguished from *subacute* and *chronic*. — **Acute accent**. (*a*) The mark (´) used to denote a sound, as a syllable of a word, at a higher pitch than others; accented stress of voice. (*b*) A mark (´) used to denote accidental stress and, in some languages, quantity. To denote stress in English, it is now generally placed after the accented syllable, as in this dictionary, but sometimes over the vowel of that syllable. The latter is done regu-larly in such Greek words as take this accent, and in all Spanish words the accentuation of which varies from the standard rule. In some languages it is used only to de-termine the quality or length of vowel-sounds, as on *é* in French (as in *rêve*), and on all the vowels in Hungarian; and in Polish and other Slavic languages it is also placed over some of the consonants to mark variations of their sounds. For other uses, see *accent*, n., 4. — **Acute angle**. See *angle*1. — **Acute ascending paralysis**. See *Landry's paralysis*, under *paralysis*. — **Acute bisectrix**. See *bisectrix*. — **Syn.** 1. *Keen*, *etc.* See *sharp*. — 2 and 3. *Acute*, *Keen*, *Shrewd*, penetrating, piercing, sharp-witted, bright. (See *subtle*.) An *acute* mind places a subject like a needle; a *keen* mind has a fine, incisive edge, like a knife. *Keen* may be the most objective of these words. An *acute* answer is one that shows penetration into the subject: a *keen* answer unites with acuteness a certain amount of sarcasm, or antagonism to the person addressed: a *shrewd* answer is one that com-bines remarkable acuteness with wisdom as to what it is practically best to say. *Shrewd* differs from *acute* and *keen* by having an element of practical sagacity or as-tuteness. Only *keen* has the idea of eagerness: as, he was *keen* in pursuit. See *subtle*.

Powers of *acute* and subtle disputation. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The tongues of mocking wenches are as *keen* As is the razor's edge invisible. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

Mother wit and the common experiences of life do often furnish people with a set of principles and judgment that carries them very creditably through the world.

J. Morley, Popular Culture, p. 302.

acute (ą-kūt'), *v. t.* To render acute in tone [Rare.]

He *acutes* his rising inflection too much. *Walker*, Dict.

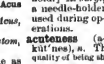
acute-angled (ą-kūt'ang'gld), *a.* Having sharp or acute angles, or angles less than right angles. — **Acute-angled triangle**, a triangle all of the angles less than a right angle.

acute-angular (ą-kūt'ang'gū-lăr), *a.* 1. Having an angle less than a right angle; acute-angled.—2. In *bot.*, having stems with sharp corners or edges, as labiate plants.

Also written *acutangular*.

acutely (ą-kūt'li), *adv.* In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.

acutenaculum (ą-kū-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *acu-tenacula* (-lą). [< L. *acus*, needle, + *tenaculum*, holder, < *tenere*, hold.] In *surg.*, a needle-holder used during op-erations.



Acutenaculum, or Needle-holder.

acuteness (ą-kūt'nes), *n.* The quality of being acute. (*a*) The quality of being sharp or pointed.

The lance-shaped windows form at their vertex angles of varying degrees of *acuteness*. *Oxford Glossary.*

(*b*) The faculty of nice discernment or perception; quick-ness or keenness of the senses or understanding. (*b*) an *acuteness* of the senses or of mental feeling we perceive small objects or slight impressions; by an *acuteness* of in-tellect we discern nice distinctions.

He [Berkeley] was possessed of great *acuteness* and in-genuity, but was not distinguished for good sense or sagacity and shrewdness. *M'Cosh*, Berkeley, p. 53.

There may be much *acuteness* in a thing well said, but there is also much in a thing ill said.

Dryden, Pref. to Mock Astrol.

(*c*) In *chat.*, or music, sharpness of tone or sound. (*d*) In *pathol.*, violence of disease, which brings it speedily to a crisis.

acutenodose (ą-kū'shi-dō-tor), *n.* [ML., < *acuti-are*, sharpen, < L. *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*, *a.* *Cf. aguiset.*] In the middle ages, a person whose office it was to sharpen quills. Under the in-vention of firearms such persons were neces-sary attendants of armies.

acutifoliate (ą-kū-ti-fō'li-āt), *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ate*1.] In *bot.*, having sharp-pointed leaves. *A. Gray.*

Acutilingues (ą-kū-ti-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *acutus*, sharp, + *lingua*, tongue.] A division of *Anodontia*, containing those solitary bees whose labium is acute at the end: distinguished from *Obtusilingues*, in which the labium is obtuse.

acutilobate (ą-kū-ti-lō'bāt), *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharp, + NL. *lobatus*, lobate: see *lobate*.] In *bot.*, having acute lobes: said of certain leaves. *A. Gray.*

acuto-nodose (ą-kū-tō-nō'dōs), *a.* [< L. *acutus*, sharp, + *nodosus*, knotted: see *nodose*.] Acutely nodose. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, *Descr.*

acuyari-wood (ä-kō-yä'ri-wud), *n.* The aro-matic wood of the tree *Bursera* (*Icica*) *altissima* of Guiana.

-acy. [(*i*) Directly, or through ME. and OF. *-acie*, < ML. *-acia*, < LL. *-atia*, forming nouns of quality, state, or condition from nouns in *-a(t-)s*, as in *abb-acy*, < LL. *abbat-ia*, < *abb-a(t-)s*, abbot; *prim-acy*, < F. *prim-atie*, < LL. *prim-at-ia*, < *prim-a(t-)s*, primate, etc. (2) < LL. *-atia*, forming nouns of state from nouns in *-atus*, as in *no-torious*, < LL. *adjectival-is*, < *adjectival-us*, adjec-tive, etc. (3) < L. *-acia*, forming nouns of qual-ity from adjectives in *-ax* (*-ac-*), as in *fall-acy*, < L. *fallax-ia*, < *fallax* (*-ac-*), deceptive, etc. These three sources of *-acy* were more or less confused, and the suffix has been extended to form many nouns which have no corresponding form in L., as in *cur-acy*, *curat-acy*, etc. Analogy has extended *-acy*, < L. *-atia*, to some words of Gr. origin: (4) < L. *-atia*, < Gr. *-ατια*, as in *pi-racy*, < LL. **pir-atia*, < Gr. πειρατεία, < πειρατης, pirate; similarly in *-cracy*, q. v. Hence the short form *-cy*, esp. in designations of office, as in *captain-cy*, *ensign-cy*, *consul-cy*, etc.] A suffix of Latin or Greek origin, forming nouns of qual-ity, state, condition, office, etc., from nouns in *-ate* (which becomes *-ac*, the suffix being *-ate* changed to *-ac-*, + *-y*), as in *primacy*, *curacy*, *ad-vocacy*, *piracy*, etc., or from adjectives in *-ac-ous*, as in *fallacy*.

acyanoblepsy (a-si'a-nō-blep'si), *n.* [Gr. ἀ-priv. + κύανος, a blue substance, blue (see *cya-nide*), + *ὄψις*, (*ἰδεῖν*), see, look on.] A de-fect of vision, in consequence of which the color blue cannot be distinguished.

acyanopsy (a-si-an'op-si), *n.* [Gr. ἀ-priv. + κύανος, circular: see *a*18 and *cyclic*.] In *bot.*, not cyclic; not arranged in whorls. Applied by Braun to flowers that have a spiral arrangement of parts, when the spiral turns made by each class of organs are not all complete, in distinction from *hemicyclic*, where all are complete.

Braun has termed such flowers *acyclic*, when the transi-tion from one foliar structure to another, as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens, does not coincide with a definite number of turns of the spiral (as in Ranunculaceæ and Helleborus odorus); hemicyclic when it does so coin-cide. *Asa Gray*, Structural Botany, p. 328.

acyprinoid (a-sip'ri-noid), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ-priv. (*a*-18) + *cyprinoid*.] In *zoögeog.*, characterized by the absence of cyprinoid fishes: applied to one of the three main divisions of the ce-tropical zone, embracing the tropical American and tropical Pacific regions. *Günther.*

ad-. [< L. *ad*, prep., at, to, unto, toward, upon, for, etc., as *Ad*-, *Art*, *Ar*, *At*, *A*-, *a*-, v. In later L. *ad-* before *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, was assimilated, as *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*, qq. v., and *ad-bucket*, *ac-cede*, *af-fect*, *ag-gravate*, *al-lude*, *an-nex*, *ap-plaud*, *ac-quiesce*, *ar-rogate*, *as-sist*, *at-tract*). Before *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, it was reduced to *a-* (*as-* = *a-scend*, *a-spire*, *a-stound*, *a-stringent*). Before *d*, *h*, *j*, *m*, *v*, and the vowels, and often in other cases, it remained unchanged. In OF. *ad-* with all its variants was reduced to *a-*, and this was adopted into ME. But in the 14th and 15th centuries a fashion of "restoring" the L. spelling (*ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *etc.*) began to prevail, and soon became the rule in E. and F. In ME. and E. still retained in some and E. a few, of the old forms (see *ac-company*, *ad-dress*, *af-front*, *ag-grieve*, *al-lay*2, *al-low*, *an-nounce*, *ap-peal*, *ar-rive*, *at-tend*, etc.). By con-fusion of the ME. *a-*, for *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., with ME. *a-* of other origin (< L. *ab-*, OF. *es-*, *ex-*, AS. *ā-*, *ge-*, *on-*, etc.), the latter *a-* has been in some cases erroneously "restored" to *ad-*, *ac-*, *af-*, etc., as in *ad-vance*, *ac-clay*, *ac-curse*, *ac-knowledge*, *af-ford*, *af-fray*, *al-lay*3, *ad-miral*, etc.] A variety of Latin origin, with primary sense "to," and hence also "toward, upon, for," etc., expressing in Latin, and so in English, etc., motion or direction to, reduction or change into, addition, connection, intensification, etc., in English often without perceptible force. According to the following consonant, it is variously assimilated (see *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *etc.*, or re-duced to *a-*. See etymology.—2. A prefix of various other origin, erroneously put for other prefixes, as in *adware*, etc. See etymology.

-ad1. [< L. *-ad*, < Gr. *-αδ-*, *-αδ* (*-αδος*), fem. suffix equiv. to *-ας* (*-ad-*): see *-ic*2.] A suffix of Greek origin appended to nouns. It is used in forming— (1) collective nouns: as, *armad*, *dead*, *triad*, *trivi-a*, terms used in classifying chemical elements or radicals and to designate the number of their constituents; (2) feminine patronymics (= *-id*), as in *Atread*, *Pleiades*, (see *-ade*, *-ider*); hence used in later classical, *Maid*, and in the belief of some writers, in imitation of it, as *Dionead*, *Columbiad*: compare *Æneid*, *Thebaid*; (3) by Lindley, family names of plants akin to a genus, as *Rosad*, *Palmad*, etc., on words ending in *-a* or after a vowel; otherwise *-id*, as in *orchid*.

-ad2. [< F. *-ade*: see *-ade*1.] A suffix in *ballad* and *salad* (formerly *balade* and *salade*), usually represented by *-ade*. See *-ade*1.

-ad3. [L. mod. use of L. *-as*, *-ad-*.] In *anat.*, a suffix denoting relation, situation, or direction, having the same force as the English suffix *-ward*: as in *cephal-ad*, *dors-ad*. Thus, *cervad*, backward toward the dorsum or back; *extad*, outward, toward the exterior; *entad*, inward, toward the interior. So, also, *cephalad*, headward, forward; *dextrad*, to the right, or the right hand of, etc. It is used almost at will, with the sense of *toward*. Its use is mostly confined to restricting the idea of direction to the body of the animal itself, without considering the position in which that body may be with relation to externals: since, for ex-ample, what is *backward* in the anatomy of man when in the erect posture is *upward* in that of a quadruped when in the correlatively natural horizontal attitude, while in both it is equally *dorsad*.

ad. An abbreviation of *advertisement*.

A. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord: as, *A. D.* 1867.

-ada. (Sp. Pg. *-ada* = It. *-ata* = F. *-ée*, L. *-āta*, *-ātus*; see *-ate*¹, *-ate*².) A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish feminine form of *-ado*, *-ate*³, as in *armada*: in English sometimes, erroneously, *-ado*, as in *bastinado*, Spanish *bastonada*.

Adacna (a-dak'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + *θυκνον*, bite.] The typical genus of the family *Adacnidæ* (which see). *Eichwald*, 1838.

adacnid (a-dak'nid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk, of the family *Adacnidæ*.

Adacnidæ (a-dak'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adacna* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Adacna*. The animals which compose this family have elongated, nearly united siphons, and a compressed foot; the shell, which gapes behind, has a sinuated pallial line and a nearly toothless hinge, or the teeth nearly rudimentary. The species are chiefly inhabitants of the Aral, Caspian, and Black seas and neighboring waters.

adact (a-dakt'), *v. t.* [< L. *adactus*, pp. of *adigere*, drive to, < *ad*, to, + *agere*, drive.] To drive; coerce. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 15.

adactyl, **adactyle** (a-dak'til), *a.* Same as *adactylous*.

adactylous (a-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv., without, + *δάκτυλος*, digit: see *dactyl*.] In *zoöl.*, without fingers or toes.

adad (a-dad'), *interj.* [A var. of *egad*.] An expletive of asseveration or emphasis.

-ade. [NL., < Gr. *-αδα*, pl. of *-ας*, after *-ς*, equiv. to *-άσ* after a consonant or another vowel: see *-ade*.] In *zoöl.*, a suffix equivalent to *-idæ*, forming names of families of animals. See *-idæ*.

adæmonist (a-dē'mon-ist), *n.* [Gr. ἀ- priv. + *δαίμων*, a demon (see *demon*), + *-ist*.] One who denies the existence or personality of the devil.

adag, attac (ad'ag, at'ak), *n.* [< Gael. *adag*, a haddock; perhaps borrowed from *E. haddock*.] A local name of the haddock, used about Moray frith in Scotland. *Gordon.*

adaga (a-dā'gä), *n.* [Pg. *adaga*, a dagger, a short sword. Cf. *adargue* (†).] An Asiatic weapon, having a short, broad blade at right angles with a staff which serves as a handle. *E. F. Burton*, Book of the Sword.

adage (ad'āj), *n.* [Cf. *adagio*; L. *adagium* (collateral form *adagio*), < *ad*, to, + *agium*, < *aio* (orig. **agio*), I say, = Gr. *ἰημί*, I say, = Skt. √ *aj*, say.] A pithy saying in current use; a brief familiar proverb: an expression of popular wisdom, generally figurative, in a single phrase or sentence, and of remote origin.

> Unless the adage must be verified,
> That beggars, mounted, run their horse to death.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

= Syn. *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, *etc.* See *aphorism*.

adagial (a-dā'ji-al), *a.* Of the nature of or containing an adage: as, "that *adagial* verse," *Barrow*, Works, I. 93.

adagietto (a-dā-jet'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *adagio*, q. v.] In *music*: (*a*) A short adagio. (*b*) An indication of time, signifying somewhat faster than adagio.

adagio (a-dā'jō), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [It., slowly, lit. at leisure, < *ad*, to, + *agio*, leisure, ease: see *ease*.] In *music*: I. *adv.* Slow; slowly, leisurely, and with grace. When repeated, *adagio, adagio*, it directs the performance to be very slow.

II. *a.* Slow: as, an *adagio* movement.

III. *n.* A slow movement; also, a piece of music or part of a composition characterized by slow movement.

adagy (ad'a-ji), *n.* Same as *adage*.

Adalia (a-dā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Mulsant, 1851), an invented name.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Coccinellidæ*. The commonest species is *A. bipunctata*, the spotted lady-bird, which is marked with two yellow spots on each side, the prothorax black and marked with yellow, the scutellum black, and the elytra yellowish with a central round black spot on each. The insect is useful in destroying plant-lice.

Adam (ad'am), *n.* [L. *Adam* (and *Adamus*), < Gr. Ἀδάμ (and Ἄδαμος), < Heb. *ʾĀdām*, a human being, male or female; perhaps, according to Gesenius, < *ʾādam*, be red.] 1. The name of the first man, the progenitor of the human race, according to the account of creation in Genesis.—2. The evil inherent in human nature, regarded as inherited from Adam in consequence of the fall.

> Consideration like an angel came,
> And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

3t. A serjeant or bailiff. This sense rests chiefly on the following quotation, and is explained by the commentators as a reference to the fact that the bull-worn by the bailiff resembled the native "bull" of our first parent.

> Not that Adam that kept the prison. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

Adam and Eve, the popular name in the United States for a certain terrestrial orchid, *Aplectrum hyemale*.—**Adam's ale**, **Adam's wine**, water, as being the only beverage in Adam's time: sometimes called *Adam*. [Colloq.]

> A Rechabite poor Will must live,
> And drink of *Adam's ale*.
> *Prior*, Wandering Pilgrim, Sirrah, . . . go bring
> A cup of cold *Adam* from the next purling spring.

Adam's apple. (*a*) *Pomum Adami*, the prominence on the fore part of the throat formed by the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage, which is more exalted from the notion that a piece of the forbidden fruit stuck in Adam's throat. (*b*) The fruit of *Duranta Plumieri*, available in the male sex after puberty, as the larynx enlarges in boys at the time when the change in the voice occurs. (*b*) A variety of the lime. *Citrus medica*, var. *pomum Adami*, which is fancifully regarded in Italy as the mark of Adam's teeth. See *Citrus*. (*c*) A name sometimes given to the plantain, the fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*.—**Adam's fennel**, the common mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.—**Adam's needle and thread**, a common name of *Yucca filamentosa*.

adamant (ad'a-mant), *n.* [< ME. *adamant*, *adamaunt*, *ademaunt*, *adamaund*, also *athamant*, *aithamant*, etc. (after AS. *athamas*), and *adamont*, < OF. *adamaunt*, *ademaunt*, in popular use *aimant* or *le aimant*, *le diamant*, = Sp. *imán* = Sp. Pg. *iman*, < ML. **adimas* (**adimant-*), L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), < Gr. ἀδάμας (ἀδαμαντ-), lit. unconquerable (< ἀ- priv. + *δαμάν*, conquer, = L. *domare*, tame, q. v.), a word used by Homer) as a personal epithet; later (in Hesiod and subsequent writers) as the name of a very hard metal such as was used in armor—steel, but endowed by imaginative writers with supernatural powers of resistance; in Plato, also of a metal resembling gold; in Theophrastus, of a gem, a kind of iron, and of the loadstone, and under which he includes also, perhaps, corundum; in Ovid, of the magnet; in later writers regarded as the diamond. The name has thus always been of indefinite and fluctuating sense. From the same source, through the perverted ML. forms *diamans*, *diamentum*, *diamas*, *diamans*, comes *diamond*. 1. A name applied with more or less indefiniteness to various real or imaginary metals or minerals characterized by extreme hardness: as (1) the diamond, (2) the natural opposite of the diamond, (3) a lodestone or magnet, and (4) an anti-magnet.

> The gamut and diamond, or *adamant*.
> *Sullivan*, Views of Nature, I. 438. (*N. E. D.*)

> The *adamant* cannot draw iron, if the diamond lye by it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 708. (*N. E. D.*)

> The grace of God's spirit, like the true loadstone or *adamant*, draws up the iron heart of man to it.
> *Bp. Hall*, Serm., Rev. Rhet., p. 92.

> The *adamant* . . . is such an enemy to the magnet.
> *Leonardus*, Mirr. Stones, p. 63. (*N. E. D.*)

2. In general, any substance of impenetrable or surpassing hardness; that which is impregnable to any force. [It is chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word.]

> As an *adamant* harder than flint have I made thy face hard. Ezek. iii. 9.

> But who would force the soul, tilts with a straw
> Against a champion cased in *adamant*.
> *Wordsworth*, Persecution of Covenanters, iii. 7.

adamantean (ad'a-man-tē'an), *a.* [< L. *adamanteus*, < *adamas*, *adamant*: see *adamant*.] Hard as adamant. [Rare.]

> Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
> *Adamantean* proof. *Milton*, S. A., l. 134.

adamantine (ad-a-man'tin), *a.* [< L. *adamantinus*, < Gr. ἀδαμάντινος, < ἀδάμας: see *adamant*.] 1. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; impenetrable.

> In *adamantine* chains shall death be bound.
> *Pope*, Messiah, l. 47.

> Each gun
> From its *adamantine* lips
> Flung a death-cloud round the ships.
> *Campbell*, Battle of Baltic.

2. Resembling the diamond in hardness or in luster.—**Adamantine spar**, in *U. S. geol. surv.*, *Sec. hard*, *n.*—**Adamantine spat**. (*a*) A very hard, brilliant variety of corundum, often of adamantine or diamond-like luster. (*b*) The hard powder used in polishing diamonds and other gems. (*c*) Corundum, from its hardness or peculiar occasional luster. *See corundum*.

adamantoid (ad-a-man'toid), *n.* [< Gr. ἀδάμας (ἀδαμαντ-), adamant, diamond, + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] A crystal characterized by being bounded by 48 equal triangles; a hexoctahedron. See cut under *hexoctahedron*.

adambulacral (ad-am-bū-lā'kral), *a.* [< *ad*, to, + *ambulacrum*, q. v.] Adjacent to the ambulacra. Applied in zoöl., by way of distinction from *ambulacral*, to a series of ossicles in echinoderms which lie at the sides of the ambulacral grooves, and against which the ambulacral ossicles abut. See cut under *Asteroidea*.

Adamhood (ad'am-hūd), *n.* Adamic or human nature; manhood. *Emerson.* [Rare.]

Adamic (a-dam'ik), *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to Adam or to his descendants: as, the *Adamic* world; *Adamic* descent.

> Prof. Winchell, of course, takes the ground that the older or black race is of an inferior type to the subsequent or, as he calls them, the *Adamic* races.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 690.

I have stated these supposed conditions of the *Adamic* creation briefly. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 239.

2. Resembling Adam before the fall; naked; unclothed. — **Adamic earth**, common red clay, so called from a notion that Adam was red earth.

Adamical (a-dam'i-kal), *a.* Relating or related to Adam; *Adamic*.

Adamically (a-dam'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Adam; nakedly.

Haltert standing on the pimping stage *Adamically*, without a rag upon him. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 1.

adamine (ad'a-min), *n.* Same as *Adamite*, 4.

Adamite (ad'a-mit), *n.* [< *Adam* + *-ite*².] 1. One of mankind; one of the human race considered as descended from Adam.—2. One of that section of mankind more particularly regarded as the offspring of Adam, in contradistinction to a supposed older race, called *Preadamites*.

> Prof. Winchell's pamphlet on *Adamites* and Preadamites. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

3. [L.c. *Adamitæ*, pl.] One of a sect which originated in the north of Africa in the second century, and pretended to have attained to the primitive innocence of Adam. Its members accordingly rejected marriage as an effect and clothing as a sign of sin, and assembled for ceremonies, called parades, naked. This heresy reappeared in the fourteenth century in Savoy, and again in the fifteenth century among the Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit, in Germany, Bohemia, and Moravia. It was suppressed in 1421 on account of the criminal excesses practised by its votaries. (See *Picard* and *Picardist*.) When toleration was proclaimed by Joseph II., in 1781, the sect revived, but was promptly proscribed. In its latest appearance was during the insurrection of 1848.

The truth is, Tenfeldzkrich, though a Sans-culottist, is no *Adamite*, and, much perhaps as he might wish to go forth before the public undressed, he "as a saint," would nowise wish to do it, as those old *Adamites* did, in a state of nakedness. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 61.

4. [*L. c.*] [After the French mineralogist M. *Adam* + *-ite*².] A mineral occurring in small yellow or green crystals and in mammillary groups; a hydrous arseniate of zinc, isomorphous with olivenite: found in Chili, and also at Laurium in Greece. Also called *adamine*.

Adamitic (ad-a-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Adamite* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the descendants of Adam; pertaining to mankind; human.

> He [Mr. Webster] was there in his *Adamitic* capacity, as if he alone of all men had not disappeared in the eye and the ear, but was a fit figure in the landscape.
> *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the sect of the Adamites.

> Nor is it other than rustic or *Adamitic* impudence to confine nature to itself. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 164.

Adamitical (ad-a-mit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Adamitic*.

Adamitism (ad'a-mit-izm), *n.* [< *Adamite* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrines of the Adamites.—2. The practice of dispensing with clothing, as did the Adamites, or the state of being unclothed. See *Adamite*, 3.

Adamite (ad'amz-it), *n.* A name given to a greenish-black mica found in Derby, Vermont; a variety of muscovite or common mica.

adance (a-dans'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³, on, + *dance*.] Dancing.

> (You cannot) prevent Berenger from setting all poises *a-dance* in the least rhythmic and imaginative of modern tongues. *Saintsbury*, Study of Browning, p. 238.

Adansonia (ad-an-sō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; named in honor of Michel *Adanson* (died 1806), a French naturalist and traveler.] A genus of trees of the order Malvaceæ, natural order *Malvaceæ*, suborder *Bombaceæ*. *A. digitata* is the African calabash-tree, or baobab-tree of Senegal. See *baobab*. *A. Gregorii*, the only other species, is the cream-of-tartar tree of northern Australia. See *cream-of-tartar tree*, under *cream*.

Adapide (a-dap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adapis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct lemuroid mammals, of which the genus *Adapis* is the type.

Adapis (ad'a-pis), *n.* [NL.; a name applied by Gesner, about 1550, to the common rabbit. Etym. unknown; referred doubtfully to Gr. *ἀ-* intensive + *δαπίς*, a rug, carpet.] A genus of extinct mammals of the Eocene or Lower Tertiary age, described from portions of three

skulls found by Cuvier in the gypsum-quarries of Montmartre, Paris, and by him referred to his order *Pachydermata*, and considered as related in some respects to *Anoplotherium*. The animal was of about the size of a rabbit. Subsequent investigations, based upon additional material, have shown *Adapis* to be the type of a family *Adapidæ*, representing a generalized form of the lemuroid series (*Pachydermata*, Flower). Of the order *Primates*.

adapt (a-dapt'), *v. t.* [F. *adapter* = It. *adattare*, < L. *adaptare*, fit to, < *ad*, to, + *aptare*, make fit, < *aptus*, fit: see *apt.*] 1. To make suitable; make to correspond; fit or suit; proportion.

> A good poet will *adapt* the very sounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope*, Letters.

The form and structure of mente, that vary so much, and are so wonderfully *adapted* to the wants and habits of each species. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Selec., p. 216.

Two errors are in common vogue in regard to instinct: first, that it never errs; secondly, that it never *adapts* itself to changed circumstances.

Mandsley, Body and Will, § 5.

2. To fit by alteration; modify or remodel for a different purpose: as, to *adapt* a story or a foreign play for the stage; to *adapt* an old machine to a new manufacture.—3. To make by altering or fitting something else; produce by change of form or character: as, to bring out a play *adapted* from the French; a word of an *adapted* form.—Syn. 1. To adjust, accommodate, conform.—2. To arrange.

adapt (a-dapt'), *a.* [Short for *adapted*, prob. suggested by *apt.*] Adapted; fit; suitable.

It was take this definition of happiness, and examine it with reference to the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully *adapt*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ix.

> [Providence] gave him able arms and back
> To wield a flail and swing a pack,
> And in all stations active be,
> *Adapt* to prudent husbandry.
> *O'Keefe*, Colin's Walk, i.

adaptability (a-dap-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *adaptabilities* (-tiz). [*Adaptable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The quality of being adaptable; a quality that renders adaptable.

No wonder that with such ready *adaptabilities* they [Norwegians] made the best of emigrants.

Froude, Sketches, p. 77.

2. Specifically, in *biol.*, variability in respect to, or under the influence of, external conditions; susceptibility of an organism to that variation whereby it becomes suited to or fitted for its conditions of environment; the capacity of an organism to be modified by circumstances.

adaptable (a-dap'ta-bl), *a.* [*adapt* + *-able*.] Capable of being adapted; susceptible of adaptation.

Yet, after all, this, speculative Jonathan is more like the Englishman of two centuries ago than John Bull himself is. He has lost somewhat of his force, but become fluent and *adaptable*, but more of the original groundwork of character remains.

Lowell, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

adaptableness (a-dap'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Adaptability.

adaptation (ad-ap-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *adaptation*, < Mℓ. *adaptatio(n-)*, < L. *adaptare*: see *adapt*, *v.*] 1. The act of adapting or adjusting; the state of being adapted or fitted; adjustment to circumstances or relations.

> Government, . . . in a just sense, is, if one may say so, the science of *adaptations*—variable in its principles, dependent upon circumstances, and incapable of a rigid mathematical demonstration.

Story, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

> Must we not expect that, with a government also, special *adaptation* to one end inspires non-*adaptation* to other ends? *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 303.

2. That which is adapted; the result of altering for a different use. Specifically, a play translated or constructed from a foreign text or a novel, and rendered suitable for representation: as, this comedy is a fine *adaptation* from a French author.

3. In *biol.*, advantageous variation in animals or plants under changed conditions; the result of adaptability to, and survival under, new external conditions; the operation of external influences upon a variable organism, or a character acquired by the organism as the result of such operation. It is regarded as the two principal factors in the evolution of organic forms, inducing those changes which it is the tendency of the opposite principle, heredity, to counteract, the result in any given case being the balance between adaptation and heredity, or the dominal of the parallelogram of forces which adaptation and heredity may be respectively considered to represent.

> *Adaptation* is commenced by a change in the functions of organs, so that the physiological relations of organs play the most important part in it. Since *adaptation* is merely the material expression of this change of function, the modification of the function as much as its expression is to be regarded as a gradual process. As a rule, therefore, *adaptation* can be perceived by its results only in a long series of generations, while transmission [*i. e.*, heredity] can be recognized in every generation.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 9.

adaptational (ad-ap-tā'shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the adjustment of one thing to another; adaptive: in *biol.*, applied to physiological or functional modifications of parts or organs, as distinguished from morphological or structural changes.

adaptative (a-dap'ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *adaptatus*, pp. of *adaptare*, adapt (see *adapt*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to adaptation; adaptive. [Rare.]

adaptativeness (a-dap'ta-tiv-nes), *n.* Adaptability.

adaptedness (a-dap'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being adapted; suitableness; fitness.

> The *adaptedness* of the Christian faith to all such [the poor and oppressed], which was made a reproach against it by supercilious moralists one of its chief glories.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 545.

adapter (a-dap'tėr), *n.* 1. One who adapts, or makes an adaptation; specifically, one who translates, remodels, or rearranges a composition or work, rendering it fit to be represented on the stage, as a play from a foreign tongue or from a novel.

> And, if these imaginary *adapters* of Homer modernized his whole diction, how could they preserve his metrical effects? *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

2. That which adapts; anything that serves the purpose of adapting or adjusting one thing to another. Specifically—3. In *chem.*, a receiver with two necks diametrically opposite, one of which is fitted to the retort, while the other is joined to a second receiver. It is used in distillations to give more space to elastic vapors, or to increase the length of the neck of a retort.

4. In *optics*: (*a*) A metal ring uniting two lengths of a telescope. (*b*) An attachment to a microscope for centering the illuminating apparatus in the axis of the microscope. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A means for enabling object-glasses made by different makers, and having different screws, to be fitted to a body not specially adapted to receive them. *E. H. Knight.*—5. A glass or rubber tube, with ends differing in size, used to connect two other tubes or two pieces of apparatus.

adaption (a-dap'shon), *n.* [*adapt* + *-ion*. Cf. *adoption*, < *adopt*.] Adaptation; the act of fitting. [Rare.]

> Wise contrivers and prudent *adaptions*. *Cheyne.*

adaptional (a-dap'shon-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to adaptation, or the action of adapting: in *biol.*, applied to the process by which an organism is fitted or adapted to its environment: as, *adaptional* swellings.

adaptitude (a-dap'ti-tūd), *n.* [*adapt* + *-itude*, after *aptitude*.] Adaptedness; special aptitude. *Browning.*

adaptive (a-dap'tiv), *a.* [*adapt* + *-ive*. Cf. *adaptative*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by adaptation; making or fit or suitable; susceptible of or undergoing accordant change. Much used in biology with reference to functional or physiological changes occasioned by variations of external conditions or environment, as opposed to *homological*. See *adaptation*, 3.

> The *adaptive* power, that is, the faculty of adapting means to proximate ends. *Coleridge*, Aids to Reflec., p. 178.

> The function of selective discrimination with the complementary power of *adaptive* response is regarded as the root principle of mind. *Newman*, IV. 17.

In the greater number of Mammalia, the bones assume a very modified and *adaptive* position.

W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 242.

These resemblances, though so intimately connected with the whole life of the being, are ranked as merely "*adaptive* or analogical characters."

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 374.

adaptively (a-dap'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adaptive manner; with adaptation; in an adjusted or fitting manner; with fitness: as, "*adaptively* modified structures," *Owen*, Class. of Mammalia.

adaptiveness (a-dap'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being adaptive; capability of making or becoming fitter suitable.

adaptly (a-dapt'li), *adv.* In a suitable or convenient manner; aptly; fitly.

> For active horsemanship *adaptly* fit.
> *Prior*, Colin's Mist., iii. 3.

adaptness (a-dapt'nes), *n.* The state of being fitted; adaptation; aptness: as, "*adaptness* of the sound to the sense," *Bp. Newton*, Milton.

adaptoral (ad-ap-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*adapt* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Tending to adapt or fit; adaptive. [Rare.]

Adar (ä'där), *n.* [Heb. *adār*; etym. uncertain.] A Hebrew month, being the sixth of the civil and the twelfth of the ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of February and the first part of March.

adarce (a-därs'sē), *n.* [L., also *adarca*, < Gr. *ἄδαρκη* or *ἄδαρκα*, also *ἀδάρκη*, a kind of foreign origin.] A saltish concretion on reeds and grass in marshy grounds, noted especially in and near Galatia, Asia Minor. It is soft and porous, and has been used to cleanse the skin in leprosy, tetters, and other diseases.

adargue, *n.* [OSp., of Ar. origin.] An Arabic weapon like a broad dagger.

adarkon (a-där'kon), *n.* [Heb.; deriv. uncertain; by some writers connected with the name *Darius*: see *daric*.] A gold coin (also called *darkemon*) mentioned in the original text of the book of Ezra, etc., as in use among the Jews, and translated *drams* in the authorized version. It was a foreign coin, probably the Persian *daric* (which see), and is so rendered in the revised version.

adarme (a-där'mā), *n.* [Sp. *adarme*, a dram; < perhaps represents the Ar. art. *al*, the, and *-darme* the L. *drachma*: see *drachma* and *dram*.] In Spain and Spanish America, the 16th part of an ounce, or the 256th part of a pound, equal (in Castile) to $1\frac{79}{80}$ avoirdupois drachms. Another form is *adarme*. In their origin, avoirdupois weight and the Spanish system were identical.

adarticulation (ad-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*ad-* + *articulation*.] Same as *arthrodia*.

adatis (ad'a-tis), *n.* Also written *adaty*, pl. *adatis*, *adaties*, etc.; of E. Ind. origin. Cf. Beng. *adat* (cerebral *d*) or *arat*, a warehouse, a general store.] A kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal.

adaunt† (a-dänt'), *v. t.* [< Mℓ. *adawnen*, < OF. *adanter*, *adonter*, later *addonter*, < *a-* + *danter*, *donter*, daunt: see *a-*[1] and *daunt*.] To subdue.

> *Adaunted* the rage of a lyon savage.
> *Golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius*, Hercules.

adaw[1] (a-dâ'), *v.* [< Mℓ. *adawen*, *a-* + *dawen*, E. dial. *daw*: see *a-*[1] and *daw*[1].] I. *intrans.* To wake up; awake; come to.

> But sire, a man that waketh out of his sleep,
> He may not sodenly well taken keep
> Up-on a thing, trewely,
> Til that he be *adawed* verraily.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1186.

II. *trans.* To awaken; arouse from sleep or swoon. *Chaucer.*

adaw[2] (a-dâ'), *v.* [First used in 16th century; perhaps < Mℓ. *adawe*, *of dawe*, *of daze*, or in fuller phrase *of life dawe*, usually with verb *bringen* or *don*, lit. bring or do (put) 'out of (life) day,' i. e., kill, hence the sense quell, subdue, and ult. daunt, which, by an easy etym. (*ad-* + *awe*, and prob. also by association with *adaunt*. The form *daw*, daunt, is later: see *daw*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To daunt; quell; cow.

> The sight whereof did greatly *adaw* my sense.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 13.

2. To moderate; abate.

> Gins to abate the brightenesse of his bene,
> And fervour of his flames sweete odour adaw.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 35.

II. *intrans.* To become moderated or less vehement.

> There with her wrathfull courage gan appall,
> And haughtie spirits meekely to *adaw*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

adawlet (a-dâ'let), *n.* [Also written *adawlut*, < Hind. *adālat*, < Ar. *'adālat(i)*, a court of justice, < Hind. and Ar. *'adl*, justice.] In the East Indies, a court of justice, civil or criminal.

adawn (a-dân'), *prep.* phr. as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *dawn*.] Dawning; at the point of dawn.

adays (a-dāz'), *prep.* phr. as *adv.* [< ME. *aday*, *ada*; < *a*[3] + *day*[1].] 1. By day.—2. On each day; daily.

Now written *a day*, sometimes *a-day*. See *a*[3].

adays (a-dāz'), *prep.* phr. as *adv.* [< ME. *adayes*, *a dayes*; < *a*[3] + *dayes*, gen. sing. of *day*, adverbial gen. sing. (now regarded as acc. pl.). of *day*.] 1†. By day; in the daytime.

> I have miserable nights; . . . but I shift pretty well *adays*. *Johnson* in Mrs. Thrale, Mem. 10, 1777.

2. On or in the day or time: only in the compound phrase *nowadays* (which see).

adaze† (a-dāz'), *v. t.* [< ME. *adasen*, < *a-* + *dasen*, daze: see *daze*.] To dazzle. *Sir T. More.*

ad capt. An abbreviation of *ad captandum*.

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ad captandum (ad kap-tan'dum). [L.: *ad*, to, for; *captandum*, gerund of *capture*, catch, seize, < *capere*, take: see *captive*.] For the purpose of catching, as in the phrase *ad captandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble: often applied adjectively to claptrap or meretricious attempts to catch popular favor or applause: as, *ad captandum* oratory.

adcorporate (ad-kôr'pō-rāt), *v. t.* [See *accorporate*.] To unite, as one body with another; to incorporate.

add (ad), *v.* [< ME. *adden*, < L. *addere*, < *ad*, to, + *dere* for **dare*, put, place: see *do*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join or unite into one sum or aggregate. Specifically, in math., to find the measure of the sum of two or more quantities, or a combination of them into which each enters with its full effect and independently of the others, so that an increase of any one of the added quantities produces an equal increase of the sum: used with *together* or *up*: as, to *add* numbers *together*; to *add up* a column of figures.

2. To unite, join, attach, annex, or subjoin as an augmentation or accession; bring into corporate union or relation: with *to* before the subject of addition, and sometimes without an expressed object when this is implied: as, to *add* another stone *to* the pile; he continually *added* [goods or possessions] *to* his store; to *add to* one's grief.

Ye shall not *add* [anything] unto the word which I command you. Deut. iv. 2.

And, to *add* greater honours to his age
Than man could give him, he died fearing God.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

[I] *add* thy name,
O sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams.
Milton, P. L., iv. 36.

They *added* ridge to valley, brook to brook.
And sighed for all that bounded their domain.
Emmatreya.

3†. To put into the possession of; give or grant additionally, as to a person.

The Lord shall *add* to me another son. Gen. xxx. 24.

For length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they *add* to thee. Prov. iii. 2.

Added money, in *sporting*, money added by a jockey club to sweepstakes. — **Added stock**, in *metal.*: See *steel*. — **Add**, **to**, to include. — **Add up**, to find the sum of. = **Syn.** *Add*, *Attach*, *Affix*, *Annex*, *Subjoin*, *Adjoin*. The first four words agree in denoting the increasing of a thing by something additional. *Add* is the most general term, but it may denote an inclusion rather than a union, combined, the formation of a whole in which the parts lose their individuality; as, to *add* a number to a decade; to *add* one sum to another. This idea is not expressed by any of the others. *Attach* (as also *affix* and *annex*) denotes a more external connection, and implies the possibility of detaching that which is attached: as, to *attach* a locomotive to a train. Hence we do not *attach*, but *add*, one fluid to another. It generally retains its original notion of a strong connection, physical, moral, or other: as, to *attach* a condition to a gift, a tag to a lace, or one person to another. *Affix* may be used either of that which is essential to the value or completeness of the whole, or of something that is wholly extrinsic or unrelated; as, to *affix* a signature or seal to an instrument; to *affix* a notice to a post. To *annex* sometimes brings the parts into vital relation; as, to *annex* territory, a colonial to a will, or a penalty to a prohibition.

Care to our coffin *adds* a nail, no doubt.
Dr. Isaac Watts, Funeral Odes, xv.

Their names cling to those of the greater persons to whom some chance association *attached* them.
Mrs. Oliphant, Lit. Hist. of England, Introd., III. 150.

In *subjoining* his name, an attesting witness is regarded as certifying the capacity of the testator. *Am. Cyc.*, XIV. 24.

Since the French nation has been formed, many have proposed to *annex* this or that land on the ground that its people spoke the French tongue.
E. A. Freeman, Race and Language, p. 111.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or serve as an addition; be added: with *to*: as, the consciousness of folly often *adds to* one's regret. [Really transitive in this use, with the object implied or understood. See I., 2.]—2. To perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

adda† (ad'ä), *n.* [Egypt.] Egyptian lizard, *Scincus officinalis*: the skink. It is called "official" on account of the repute in which it has been held by Eastern physicians for its alleged efficacy in the cure of elephantiasis, leprosy, and certain other diseases common in Egypt. See also *Scincus*.

addax† (ad'äks), *n.* [L., in acc. *addacem*, occurring in Pliny, who treats of the animal under the name of *strepsiceros*, i. e., the twisted-horn; a north African name, still used, it is said, in the forms *addas*, and *abas*, *abesh*.] 1. The native name of a species of African antelope, a ruminant, hoofed, artiodactyl quadruped, of the subfamily *Antilopinæ*, family *Bovidæ*; the *Antilope addax* of Lichtenstein, *Oryx addax* of some, *Oryx nasomaculatus* of others, now *Addax nasomaculatus*: the word *addax* thus becoming technically a generic name, after having been a technical specific term, as well as originally a vernacular appellation. The addax is about 3½ feet long, and about 2 feet high at the shoulder; stout in the body, like the ass; with horns 3 or 4 feet long, slender, ringed, spirally twisted into two or three turns,

Addax of Barbary Africa (*A. nasomaculatus*).

and pyramidal in section. The ears and tail are long, the latter terminated by a switch of hair; there are tufts of hair upon the throat, forehead, and tear-bag; the hoofs are large and semiplantar, adapted for treading upon the shifting sands of the desert. The general color of the animal is whitish, with a reddish-brown band and neck, black hocks, and a white blaze on the face, whence the name *nasomaculatus*. The addax is related to the oryx, but is generically as well as specifically distinct. The identity of this animal with that mentioned by Pliny (see etymology), though known to Gesner, was overlooked by subsequent naturalists until rediscovered by the travelers Rupell, Hemprich, and Ehrenberg, who found the animal known to the natives under a name like that ascribed to the strepsiceros by Pliny.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of antelopes of the subfamily *Oryginæ*, of which the addax, *A. nasomaculatus*, is the only species.

addebted, *a.* [Sc.] = 1st *addetit*, *addetted*, for earlier *endebted*: see *indebted*.] Indebted.

addecimate (a-des'i-māt), *v. t.* [< L. *addecimare*, pp. of *addecimare*, < *ad*, to, + *decimare*, take the tenth: see *decimate*.] To take or ascertain the tithe or tenth part of; tithe; decimate. *Cockeram.*

addeem (a-dēm'), *v. t.* [< *ad-* + *deem*. Cf. *addoom*.] 1. To award; adjudge; sentence.

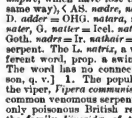
Unto him they did *addeeme* the prize.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 15.

2. To deem; judge; esteem; account.

She seems to be *addeemed* so worthless-base.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

addendum (a-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *addenda* (-da). [L., gerund of *addere*, add: see *add*.] A thing to be added; an addition; an appendix to a work.—**Addendum-circle** (of a gear), in *mach.*, a circle which touches the points of the teeth.—**Addendum of a tooth**, in *mach.*, that part of the tooth of a gear which lies between the pitch-circle and the top.

adder† (ad'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *adder*, *addere*, *addre*, *ather*, *edre*, etc., forms interchanging with the more correct *nadder*, *naddre*, *naddre*, *nadre*, *neddere*, *nedre*, etc. (through confusion of *a nadder* with *an adder*; cf. *apron*, *auger*, *orange*, *umpire*, which have lost their initial *n* in the same way), < AS. *nædre*, *næddre* = OS. *nadra* = D. *adder* = OHG. *natara*, *natra*, MHG. *nater*, *nâter*, G. *natter* = Icel. *nathra*, *†*, *nathr*, *m.*, = Goth. *nadrs* = L. *natrix* = W. *neidr*, a snake, a serpent. The L. *natrix*, a water-snake, is a different word, prop. a swimmer, < *nare*, swim. The word has no connection with *ater*, poison, q. v.] 1. The popular English name of the viper, *Vipera communis*, now *Pelias berus*, a common venomous serpent of Europe (and the only poisonous British reptile), belonging to the family *Viperidæ*, of the suborder *Solenoglypha*, of the order *Ophidia*. It grows to a length



Adder, or Viper (*Pelias berus*).

of about 2 feet, of which the tail constitutes one eighth; the head is oval, with a blunt snout; the color varies from brown or olive to brownish-yellow, variegated with a row of large confluent rhombic spots along the middle line of the back, and a row of small black or blackish spots on each side. Though the adder is venomous, its bite is not certainly known to be fatal.

2. A name loosely applied to various snakes more or less resembling the viper, *Pelias berus*: as —(*a*) By the translators of the authorized version of the Bible, to several different species of venomous serpents. (*b*) By the translators of Exodus, Ezekiel, to the subgenus *Naja*. (*c*) By the translators of Cowley, to the Linnean genus *Coluber* in a large sense. (*d*) In the United States, to various spotted serpents, venomous or harmless, as species of *Tantophis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

3. The sea-stickleback or adder-fish. See *adder-fish*.

adder-bed (ad'ėr-bed), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *bed*.] Same as *adder-pipe*.

adder-bead (ad'ėr-bēd), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *bead*.] Same as *adder-pipe*.

adder-bolt (ad'ėr-bōlt), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *bolt*[1], from the shape of the body.] The dragon-fly. [Prov. Eng.]

adder-fish (ad'ėr-fish), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *fish*[1].] The sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*, a fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ*, distinguished by an elongated form and the development of numerous dorsal spines. Also called *adder* and *sea-adder*.

adder-fly (ad'ėr-flī), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *fly*[2].] A name in Great Britain of all the dragon-flies. Also called *adder-bolt* and *flying adder*. See *dragon-fly*.

adder-gem (ad'ėr-jem), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *gem*.] Same as *adder-stone*.

adder-grass (ad'ėr-gras), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *grass*.] A name used in the south of Scotland for *Orchis mascula*.

adder-pike (ad'ėr-pik), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *pike*[1].] A local English name of the fish commonly called the lesser weever, *Trachinus vipera*. Also called *viper-pike*. See *weever*.

adder's-fern (ad'ėrz-fėrn), *n.* The common polypody, *Polypodium vulgare*.

adder's-flower (ad'ėrz-flou'ėr), *n.* The red campion, *Lychnis diurna*.

adder's-meat (ad'ėrz-mēt), *n.* A name sometimes given (*a*) to the English wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*, and (*b*) to *Arum triphyllum*, and (*c*) to a chickweed, *Stellaria Holostea*.

adder's-mouth (ad'ėrz-mouth), *n.* A delicate orchid, *Malaxis paludosa*, found in cool damp woods in North America, with a raceme of minute greenish flowers, and a single leaf shaped somewhat like the head of a snake.

adder-pipe (ad'ėr-pīp), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *pipe*[2].] A name of the common brake, *Pteris aquilina*.

adder's-spear (ad'ėrz-spēr), *n.* Same as *adder's-tongue*.

adder-stone (ad'ėr-stōn), *n.* [< *adder*[1] + *stone*.] The name given in different parts of Great Britain to certain rounded perforated stones or glass beads, commonly supposed to have formerly supposed to have a supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders. They are believed by archæologists to have been ancient prehistoric amulets, that is, small fly-wheels intended to keep up the rotary motion of the spindle. Some stones or beads of this or a similar kind were by one superstitious tradition said to have been produced by a number of adders putting the heads together and twisting till the foam became consolidated into beads, supposed to be powerful charms against disease. Also called *snake-stone*, *serpent-stone*, *adder-bead*, *adder-gem*, and in Wales *glain-neidr* and *druidical bead*. The last name is given upon the supposition that these objects were used as charms or talismans by the Druids.

And the potent *adder-stone*,
Gender'd fore the autumnal moon,
Worn by the Druid in unbathed vest
The foaming snakes prolific join.
W. Mason, Caractacus.

adder's-tongue (ad'ėrz-tung), *n.* The fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*: so called from the form of its fruiting spike. Also called *adder's-spear*. See *Ophioglossum*.—**Yellow adder's-tongue**, a name given to the plant *Erythronium Americanum*.

adder's-violet (ad'ėrz-vī'ō-let), *n.* The rattlesnake-plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*, a low orchid of North America, with conspicuously white-veined leaves.

adder's-wort (ad'ėrz-wėrt), *n.* Snakeweed, *Polygonum Bistorta*; so named from its writhed roots. Also called *bistort*, for the same reason.

addibility (ad-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* See *addability*.

addible (ad'i-bl), *a.* See *addable*.

addict (ad'ikt), *n.* [< L. *addictus*, pp. of *addicere*: see *addict*, *v.*] One who addicts himself to a habit or practice; one who is addicted; a devotee: as, a drug *addict*; a morphine *addict*.

addicent (ad'i-sent), *n.* [< L. *addicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *addicere*: see *addict*, *v.*] One who authoritatively transfers a thing to another. *N. E. D.*

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addict (ə-dikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *addictus*, pp. of *addicere*, devote, deliver over, prop. give one's assent to, < *ad*, to, + *dicere*, say, declare.] **1.** To devote or give up, as to a habit or occupation; apply habitually or sedulously, as to a practice or habit: used reflexively: as, *to addict one's self* to the exercise of charity; he is *addicted* (*addicts* himself) to meditation, pleasure, or intemperance. [Now most frequently used in a bad sense.]

They have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 15.

I advise thee . . . *to addict* thyself to the study of Letters. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne (3d ed.), p. 383.

2t. To give over or surrender; devote, attach, or assign; yield up, as to the service, use, or control of: used both of persons and of things.

Yours entirely *addicted*, madam. *E. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 3.

The land about is exceedingly *addicted* to vineyards. *Berkeley*, Diary, April 18, 1860.

Specifically—**3.** In *Rom. law*, to deliver over formally by the sentence of a judge, as a debtor to the service of his creditor. = **Syn. 1.** *Addict, Devote, Apply*, accustom. These words, where they approach in meaning, are most used reflexively. *Addict* and *devote* are often used in the passive. *Addict* implies the idea of dedication; it is the yielding to impulse, and generally a bad one. *Devote* retains much of the idea of service or loyalty by vow; hence it is rarely used of that which is evil. *Addicted* to every form of folly; *devoted* to hunting, astronomy, philosophy. *Apply* is neutral morally, and implies industry or assiduity: as, *he applied himself* to his task, to learning.

The Courtiers were all much *addicted* to Play.
Barbam, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 7.

We should reflect that the world is governed more by those to which a young nation *devotes* itself in the study of its laws. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 280.

That we may *apply* our hearts unto wisdom. Ps. xc. 12.

addict (ə-dikt'), *a.* [< L. *addictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Addicted.

If he be *addict* to vice.
Quickly him they will entice. *Shak.*, Pass. Pil., xxi.

addictedness (ə-dik'ted-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being addicted.

My former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments. *Boyle*, Works, I. 9.

addiction (ə-dik'shon), *n.* [< L. *addictio(n-)*, delivering up, awarding, < *addicere*: see *addict*, *v.*] **1.** The state of being given up to some habit, practice, or pursuit; addictedness; devotion.

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

From our German forefathers we inherit our phlegm, our steadiness, our domestic habitudes, and our unhappy *addiction* to nefarious liquors.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 13.

Southey, in a letter to William Taylor, protests, with much emphasis, against his *addiction* to "whims" which are so foreign as not to be even in Johnson's farrago of a dictionary. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 135.

2. In *Rom. law*, a formal giving over or delivery by sentence of court; hence, a surrender or dedication of any one to a master. *N. E. D.*

ad dism (ad di'sm). [< *ad*, to, + *dism*, acc. of *dies*, day: see *dies*, *dial.*] In *law*, at the day.

adding-machine (ad'ing-na-shēn'), *n.* [< *adding*, verbal n. of *add*, + *machine*.] An instrument or a machine used to facilitate or perform the addition of numbers. See *calculating-machine*, *arithmometer*.

addin, *n.* An obsolete form of *adz*.

Addisonian (ad-i-sō'ni-an), *a.* [The surname *Addison*, ME. *Adeson*, is equiv. to *Adamson*, i. e., Adam's son. Cf. *Atchison*.] Pertaining to or resembling the English author Joseph Addison or his writings: as, an *Addisonian* style.

It was no part of his plan to enter into competition with the *Addisonian* writers. *The Century*, XXVII. 767.

Addison's cheloid (ad'i-sonz kē'loid). See *keloid*.

Addison's disease (ad'i-sonz di-zēz'). See *disease*.

additament (ad'i-ta-ment), *n.* [< L. *additamentum*, an increase, < *additus*, pp. of *addere*, add: see *add*.] An addition; something added.

In a palace . . . there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use.
Sir M. Hale, Origin of Mankind.

In Hawthorne, whose fantasy was developed among scholars, and with the finest *additaments* of scholarship, we have our first true artist in literary expression.
The Century, XXVI. 293.

additamentary (ad'i-ta-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an additament; additional.

The numerous . . . *additamentary* bones which are met with in old cases of osteo-arthritis.
T. Holmes, Syst. of Surg., IV. 27.

addition (a-dish'on), *n.* [< ME. *addicion*, *-oun*, < F. *addition*, < L. *additio(n-)*, < *addere*, increase: see *add*.] **1.** The act or process of adding or uniting, especially so that the parts remain independent of one another: opposed to *subtraction* or *diminution*: as, a sum is increased by *addition*; to increase a heap by the *addition* of more.

Specifically, in *arith.*, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; the branch of arithmetic which treats of such combinations. *Simple* addition is the adding of numbers, integers, or things denoted by them, or the adding of sums of the same denomination, as pounds to pounds, ounces to ounces, etc. *Compound* addition is the adding of sums of different denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence to pounds, shillings, and pence, like terms added be like. The addition of all kinds of multiple quantity is performed according to the principle of component additives, thus, the addition of two imaginary quantities is effected by adding the real parts together to get the real part, and the imaginary parts together to get the new imaginary part. *Logical* addition is a mode of combination of terms, propositions, or arguments, resulting in a compound (the sum), true if any of the elements are true, and false only if all are false.

2. The result of adding; anything added, whether material or immaterial.

Her youth, her beauty, innocence, discretion,
Without *addition* of estate or birth,
Are dower for a prince indeed.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *law*, a title or designation annexed to a man's name to show his rank, occupation, or place of residence: as, John Doe, *gent.*, of Boston, Richard Roe, *Bailiff* of Dale, *Mason*; Thomas Way, *of Boston*. Hence—(*b*) An epithet or any added designation or description: a use frequent in Shakspere and the chronicles.

They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our *addiction*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

This man, lady, hath robbed many beasts of their particular *additions*; he is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

(*c*) In *music*, a dot at the side of a note indicating that its sound is to be lengthened one half. (*d*) In *her.*, same as *augmentation*. (*e*) In *distillery*, anything added to the wash or liquor when in a state of fermentation.—**Exercise and addition**, the two *preferential addition*, or **addition of vectors**, the finding of a vector quantity *S*, such that if the vectors to be added are placed in a line or series, each after the first has its origin where the one before it ends, then, in whatever order they are taken, *S* is the line to begin with the origin added vector begins, it ends where the last ends. = **Syn. 1.** Adding, annexation, increase, enlargement, appendage, increase, increment, extension, enlargement, augmentation.

addition (a-dish'on), *v. t.* **1t.** To furnish with an addition, or a designation additional to one's name.

Some are *additioned* with the title of laureate.
Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

2. To combine; add together. [Rare.]

The breaking up of a whole into parts really precedes in facility the *additioning* of parts into a whole, for the reason that the power of destruction is a habit obviously precedes the power of construction.
Spencer, Prin. Soc. Sci., XXVII. 617.

additional (a-dish'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *additionnel*, < L. as if **additionalis*, < *additio(n-)*: see *addition*.] **I.** *a.* Added; supplementary.

Every month, every day indeed, produces its own novelties, with the *additional* zest that they are novelties.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

Additional accompaniments, in *music*. See *accompaniment*.

II. *n.* Something added; an addition. [Rare.]

Many thanks for the *additionals* you were pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 26.

additionally (a-dish'on-al-i), *adv.* By way of addition.

additionary (a-dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* Additional.

What is necessary, and what is *additionary*.
Herbert, County Parson, xxxi.

addititious (ad-i-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *additicius*, additional, < L. *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add*.] Additional; added; characterized by having been added. [Rare.]

additive (ad'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *additivus*, added, < L. *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add*.] To be added; of the nature of an addition; belonging to increase: as, an *additive* correction (a correction to be added).

The general sum of such work is great; for all of it, as genuine, tends towards one goal; all of it is *additive*, none of it subtractive. *Carlyle*, Hero Worship, iv.

additively (ad'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of addition; in an additive manner.

additor (ad'i-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **additor*, < *addere*, pp. *additus*, add: see *add*.] A piece of linkwork for adding numbers, as in Babbage's apparatus for describing algebraic curves.

additory (ad'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **additorius*: see *additor*.] Adding or capable of adding; making some addition. *Archæologia*. [Rare.]

addle[1] (ad'l), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *adel* (as in *adel* *ey*, addle egg), orig. a noun, < AS. *adela*, mud, = MLG. *adele*, mud, as East Fries. *adel*, dung (> *adelig*, foul, cump. *addjol*, addle-pool; cf. Lowland Sc. *addle dub*, a filthy pool), = OSw. *adel*, in comp. *ko-adel*, cow-urine. No connection with AS. *ādl*, disease.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Liquid filth; putrid urine or mire; the drainage from a dunghill. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The dry lees of wine. *Bailey*; *Ash.*—**3.** Same as *attle*[1].

II. *a.* [Addle egg, ME. *adel ey*, equiv. to MLG. *orum krinse*, lit. egg of urine, a perversion of *L. orum grinum* (Pliny), repr. Gr. *ὠὸν εὔουρον*, a wind-egg (*ὠῖπος*, a wind). A popular etym. connected *addle*, as an adj., with *idle*: "An *addle* egg, q. idle eggs, because it is good for nothing" (Minsheu).] **1.** Having lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid: applied to eggs. Hence—**2.** Empty; idle; vain; barren; producing nothing; muddled, confused, as the head or brain.

To William all give audience,
And pray for his soul's sake,
For all the Paris's evidence
Were lost, if that were *addle*.
Sp. Corbet, Farewell to the Faeryes.

His brains grow *addle*.
Dryden, Don Sebastian. I. 24.

addle[1] (ad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addled*, ppr. *addling*. [< *addle*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make corrupt or putrid, as eggs.

Themselves were chilled, their eggs were *addled*.
Conybeare, Fairing Time Anticipated.

Hence—**2.** To spoil; make worthless or ineffective; muddle; confuse: as, to *addle* the brain, or a piece of work.

His cold imagination *addled* the victory of Lepanto, as it had formerly *addled* that of St. Quentin.
Simpson, Sci. Think., I. 97. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To manure with liquid. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To become addled, as an egg; hence, to come to nought; be spoiled.

addle[2] (ad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addled*, ppr. *addling*. [In sense 1, < ME. *addlen*, *adlen*, *adlien*, earn, gain, feel, *adlia*, in refl. *æthlask*, spelled also *æthlask*, win, gain, < *æthal*, patrimony, = AS. *æthel*, home, dwelling, property.] **1.** *trans.* To earn; accumulate gradually, as money. [North. Eng.]

Parson's lass . . .
Mun be a gurress, lad, or summut, and *addle* her bread.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, N. S.

II. *intrans.* To produce or yield fruit; ripen.

Where by embraced the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points (1573), p. 47.

addle[2] (ad'l), *n.* [< *addle*[2], *v.*] Laborers' wages. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

addle-brain (ad'l-brān), *n.* [< *addle*[1], *a.*, + *brain*.] A stupid bungler; an addle-pate.

addle-headed (ad'l-hed'ed), *a.* [< *addle*[1], *a.*, + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Stupid; muddled. An equivalent form is *addle-pated*.

addlement (ad'l-ment), *n.* [< *addle*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] The process of addling or of becoming addled. *N. E. D.*

addle-pate (ad'l-pāt), *n.* [< *addle*[1], *a.*, + *pate*.] A stupid person.

It is quite too empowering for such *addle pates* as this gentleman and myself. *Mrs. Crak*, Oddities, p. 138.

addle-pated (ad'l-pā'ted), *a.* [As *addle-pate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *addle-headed*.

addle-plot (ad'l-plot), *n.* [< *addle*[1], *v.*, + obj. *plot*[2].] A person who spoils any amusement; a marsport or marplot.

addle-pool (ad'l-pōl), *n.* [< *addle*[1] + *pool*[1] = East Frics. *adelpol*.] A pool of filthy water. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

adding[1] (ad'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *addle*[1], *v.*] Decomposition of an egg.—**2.** Muddling of the wits.

adding[2] (ad'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *addle*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of earning by labor.—**2.** *pl.* That which is earned; earnings. Also written *addlings*. [North. Eng.]

addoom (a-dōm'), *v. t.* [< *ad-* + *doom*. Cf. *adeem*.] To condemn.

Unto me *addoom* that is my *dew*.
Spenser, V. Q., VII. vii. 56.

addorsed, *p. a.* See *adorsed*.

address (a-dres'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *addressed* (also *addrest*), ppr. *addressing*. [< ME. *adressen*, < OF. *adresser*, *adressier*, *adresiier*, earlier *adrecer*, *adrecier*, *drecier*, etc., F. *adresser* = Pr. *adreyssar* = Sp. *adrezzar* = It. *aderezzare* = It. *addirizzare*, < ML. **adrectiare* (*addirizare*, *addressare*, etc.) for **addirectiare*, < *ad*, to, + **directiare*, **directare*, make straight, > OF. *dresser*, *dreser*, > E. *dress*: see *a-*[1], *ad-*, and *dress*, *r.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** Primarily, to make direct or straight; straighten, or straighten up; hence, to bring into line or order, as troops (see *dress*); make right in general; arrange, redress, as wrongs, etc. *N. E. D.*—**2t.** To direct in a course or to

an end; impart a direction to, as toward an object or a destination; aim, as a missile; apply directly, as action. [Still used, in the game of golf, in the phrase "to *address* a ball," and sometimes in poetry.]

Immediate *address* his javeline at him. *Chapman*, Iliad.

Good youth, *address* thy gait unto her. *Shak.*, T. N., I 4.

Then those eight mighty daughters of the plough
Bent their broad faces toward us and *address'd*
Their question. *Tennyson*, The Princess, iv.

3. To direct the energy or force of; subject to the effort of doing; apply to the accomplishment of: used reflexively, with *to*: as, he *addressed himself to* the work in hand.

This was a practical question, and they (the framers of the American Constitution] *addressed themselves* to it as men of knowledge and judgment should.
Lowell, Democracy.

4. To direct to the ear or attention, as speech or writing; utter directly or by direct transmission, as to a person or persons: as, to *address* a warning to a friend, or a petition to the legislature.

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance. *Dryden.*

The supplications which Francis [Bacon] *address'd* to his uncle and aunt were earnest, humble, and almost servile. *Macaulay*, Bacon.

5. To direct speech or writing to; aim at the hearing or attention of; speak or write to: as, to *address* an assembly; he *addressed* his constituents by letter.

Though he [Cæsar] seldom *addresses* the Senate, he is considered as the finest speaker there, after the Consul.
Macaulay, Fragments of a Roman Tale.

Straightway he spake, and thus *address'd* the Gods.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

6. To apply in speech; subject to hearing or notice: used reflexively, with *to*: as, he *addressed himself to* the chairman.

Our legislators, our candidates, on great occasions even our advocates, *address themselves* less to the audience than to the reporters. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

7. To direct for transmission; put a direction or superscription on: as, to *address* a letter or parcel to a person at his residence; to *address* newspapers or circulars.

Books . . . not intended for . . . the persons to whom they are *addressed*. . . . Such are the limits to customs duties upon entering . . . Colombia. *U. S. Postal Guide.*

8. To direct attentions to in courtship; pay court to as a lover.

To prevent the confusion that might arise from our both *addressing* the same lady, I shall expect the honour of your company to settle our pretensions in King's Mead Fields.
Sheridan.

She is too fine and too conscious of herself to repulse any man who may *address* her.
Farrell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 316.

9. To prepare; make ready: often with *to* or *for*.

The five foolish virgins *addressed* themselves at the noise of the bridegroom's coming. *Jer. Taylor.*

Turnus *addressed* his men to single fight.
Dryden, Æneid.

To-morrow for the march are we *address'd*,
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2.

Hence —10†. To clothe or array; dress; adorn; trim.

Other writers and recorders of fables could have told you that Tesla sometime *addressed* herself in man's apparel. *Bp. Farrell*, Ref. of Apothegm, p. 275.

11. In *com.*, to consign or intrust to the care of another, as agent or factor: as, the ship was *addressed* to a merchant in Baltimore.

II. † *intrans.* 1. To direct speech; speak.

My lord of Burgundy, we first *address* towards you.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

2. To make an address or appeal.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, having *address'd* in vain for his majesty's favour, resorted by habeas corpus to the King's Bench. *Macaulay*, Growth of Popery.

3. To make preparations; get ready.

Let us *address* to tend on Hector's heels.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

They ended parle, and both *address'd* for fight.
Milton, P. L., vi. 236.

address (a-dres'), *n.* [= F. *adresse*, n.: from the verb.] 1. Power of properly directing or guiding one's own action or conduct; skilful management; dexterity; adroitness: as, he managed the affair with *address*.

Here Rhadamanthus, in his travels, had collected those inventions and institutions of a civilized people, which he had the *address* to apply to the confirmation of his own authority. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 505.

There needs no small degree of *address* to gain the reputation of benevolence without incurring the expense.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

2. Direction or guidance of speech; the act or manner of speaking to persons; personal bearing in intercourse; accost: as, Sir is a title of *address*; he is a man of good *address*. Hence —3. The attention paid by a lover to his mistress; courtship; *pl.* (more commonly), the acts of courtship; the attentions of a lover: as, to pay one's *addresses* to a lady.

As some coy nymph her lover's warm *address*
Not quite indulges, nor can quite repress.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 19.

Tell me whose *address* thou favour'st most.
Addison, Cato, I. 4.

A gentleman . . . made his *addresses* to Miss Ardelia.
Addison, Cato, I. 4.

4. An utterance of thought addressed by speech to an audience, or transmitted in writing to a person or body of persons; usually, an expression of views or sentiments on some matter of direct concern or interest to the person or persons addressed; a speech or discourse suited to an occasion or to circumstances: as, the *address* from the throne at events of the day; an *address* of congratulation; the *address* of Parliament in reply to the queen's speech.

It was, therefore, during a period of considerable political perturbation that Mr. Bright put forth an *address* dated January 31st, 1820. *J. Barnett Smith*, John Bright, p. 23.

5. A formal request addressed to the executive by one or both branches of a legislative body, requesting it to do a particular thing.

The Constitution of 1780, under which Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, authorized the removal of an obnoxious judge on a mere *address* of the legislature.
H. Adams, John Randolph, p. 182.

The power of *address*, whenever it has been used in this commonwealth, has been used by those who had most not violated any law. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 161.

6. A direction for guidance, as to a person's abode; hence, the place at which a person resides, or the name and place of destination, with any other details, necessary for the direction of a letter or package: as, what is your present *address*? the *address* or superscription on a letter.

Mrs. Dangle, shall I beg you to offer them some refreshments, and take their *address* in the next room?
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

7. In *equity pleading*, the technical description in a bill of the court whose remedial power is sought.—8. In *com.*, the act of despatching or consigning to a ship, to a factor, or at the port of destination.—9†. Formerly used in the sense of preparation, or the state of preparing or being prepared, and in various applications arising therefrom, as an appliance, array or dress, etc. *N. E. D.*—**Syn. 1.** Tact, cleverness.—2. See *port*.—4. *Oration, Harangue, etc.* (see *speech*), lecture, discourse, sermon.—6. Residence, superscription.

addressee (a-dres-ē'), *n.* [*address*, *v.*, + *-ee*².] One who is addressed; specifically, one to whom anything is addressed.

The postmaster shall also, at the time of his arrival, notify the *addressee* thereof that such letter or package has been received.
Reg. of the U. S. P. O. Dep., 1874, iii. § 32.

The strong presumption this offers in favour of this youthful nobleman [Lord Southampton] as the *addressee* of the sonnets is most strangely disregarded by Shakspearian specialists of the present day. *C. and G.*, 6th ser., X. 22.

addresser (a-dres'ėr), *n.* One who addresses or petitions. Specifically (with or without a capital letter), in the reign of Charles II. of England, a member of the party, so called from the right claimed by the king praying for an immediate assembly of the Parliament, the summons of which was delayed on account of its being adverse to the court; an opponent of the court party or Abhorrers. They also received the name of *Petitioners*, and afterward that of *Whigs*. *See the latter.*

addressful (a-dres'ful), *a.* Skilful; dexterous. *Mallet.*

addressing-machine (a-dres'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for placing addressee on newspaper-wrappers, etc.

addressment (a-dres'ment), *n.* [*address*. Cf. *compression*, etc.] The act of addressing or directing one's course; route; direction of a journey.

To Pylos first he thy *addression* then.
Chapman, Odyssey, I. 438.

addressment† (a-dres'ment), *n.* [F. *adressement* (Cotgrave): see *address* and *-ment*.] The act of addressing; the act of directing one's attention, speech, or effort toward a particular point, person, or object.

addubitation (a-dū-bi-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *adubitatus*, pp. of *addubitare*, incline to doubt, < *ad*, to, + *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*.] A doubting; insinuated doubt.

That this was not a vribersall practice, it may appeare by St. Austins *addubitation*.
J. Denison, Heavenly Banquet (1619), p. 353.

adduce (a-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adduced*, ppr. *adducing*. [< L. *adducere*, lead or bring to, < *ad*, to, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*, *duke*.] To bring forward, present, or offer; advance; cite; name or instance as authority or evidence for what one advances.

Reasons good
I shall *adduce* in due time to my peers.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 313.

The speculations of those early Christian theologians who ordered the crying of the new-born babe in proof of its innate wickedness. *J. Fiske*, Cos. Phil., I. 105.

=Syn. *Adduce, Allege, Assign, Advance, Offer, Cite.* *Offer* and *assign* are the least forcible of these words. To *offer* is simply to present for consideration. We may *offer* a reason, an apology, or an excuse, but it may not be accepted. We may *assign* a reason, but it may not be the real or only reason which might be given by us. We may *advance* an opinion or a theory, and may cite authorities in support of it. *Allege* is the most positive of all these words. To *allege* is to make an unsupported statement regarding something; to *adduce*, on the other hand, is to bring forward proofs or evidence in support of some statement or proposition already made; as, he *alleged* that he had been robbed by A. B., but *adduced* no proof in support of his allegation.

I too prize facts, and am *adducing* nothing else.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 177.

To *allege* the real or supposed primeval kindred between Magyars and Ottomans as a ground for political action . . . is an extreme case. *E. A. Freeman*, Race and Language.

To some such causes as you have *assigned*, may be ascribed the delay which the petition has encountered.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 372.

The views I shall *advance* in these lectures.
Beale, Biogism, § 2.

If your arguments be rational, *offer* them in as moving a manner as the nature of the subject will admit. *Swift.*

adducent (a-dū'sent), *a.* [< L. *adducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adducere*: see *adduce*.] Bringing together; drawing toward or to; toward another; performing the act of adduction; having the function of an adductor: opposed to *abducent*: chiefly or exclusively an anatomical term, applied to certain muscles or to their action. See *adductor*, *a.*

adducer (a-dū'sėr), *n.* One who adduces.

adducible (a-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *adduce* + *-ible*.] Capable of being adduced. Sometimes (but very rarely) spelled *adduceable*.

Here I end my specimens, among the many which might be given, of the arguments *adducible* from Greek.
J. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 478.

adduct (a-dukt'), *v. t.* [L. *adductus*, pp. of *adducere*: see *adduce*.] 1†. To draw on; induce; allure.

Either impelled by lewd disposition or *adducted* by hope of rewards. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 680.

2. In *physiol.*, to bring to or toward a median line or main axis. See *adduction*, 2.

The pectineus and three *adductors* *adduct* the thigh powerfully. *H. Gray*, Anat., p. 412.

adduction (a-duk'shon), *n.* [< ML. *adductio(n-)*, < L. *adducere*, pp. *adductus*: see *adduce*.] 1. The act of adducing or bringing forward something as evidence in support of a contention or an argument. [Rare.]

An *adduction* of facts gathered from various quarters.
Jer. Taylor.

2. (*a*) In *physiol.*, the action of the adductor or adducent muscles. (*b*) In *surg.*, the adducent action of a surgeon upon a limb or other member of the body, for the purpose of a part which is the result of such action: the opposite of *abduction*. In either use, adduction consists in bringing a limb to or toward the long axis of the body, so that it shall be symmetrical with or parallel with its fellow or in turning together two or several similar parts, as the spread figure of the human hand, the opened shell of a bivalve mollusk, etc.

adductive (a-duk'tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **adductivus*, < *adducere*, pp. *adductus*: see *adduce*.] Adducing or bringing forward.

adductor (a-duk'tor), *n.* and *a.* [L., a procurer, lit. one who draws to, < *adducere*, pp. *adductus*: see *adduce*.] I. *n.*; pl. *adductors* (-tōrz) or *adductores* (ad-uk-tō'rēz). In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, that which adducts; specifically, the name of a muscle or muscles which draw certain parts to or toward one common center or median line: the opposite of *abductor*. The word is also applied to various muscles not specifically so named: thus, the internal rectus of the eye is an *adductor* of the eyeball. The muscles which close the shells of bivalves are generically termed *adductores*. See cuts under *Lamellibranchiata*, *Waldheimia*, and *Productidæ*.—**Adductor arcuum**, the adductor of the arches, a muscle of the side of the neck of some *Batrachia*, as *Menopoma*.—**Adductor branchiarum**, the adductor of the gills, a muscle of some *Batrachia*, as *Menobranchus*.—**Adductor brevis** (the short adductor), **adductor longus** (the long adductor), **adductor**

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magnus (the great adductor), three adductor muscles of the human thigh, arising from the pelvis and inserted in the linea aspera of the femur.—**Adductor digiti tertii**, **adductor digiti quarti**, the adductor muscles of the third digit and of the fourth digit, found in various animals, as the chameleon.—**Adductor mandibulæ**, in *Crustacea*, a muscle which adducts the mandible, and so brings together the opposite sides of the upper jaw.—**Adductor pollicis**, the adductor of the thumb.—**Adductor pollicis pedis**, or **adductor hallucis**, the adductor of the great toe. Other muscles of the digits having the same function are sometimes called adductors.

II. *n.* Of pertaining to an adductor; having the function of adducting; adducent: *as, the adductor* muscles of the thigh: opposed to *abductor*.—**Adductor impressions**, in *conch.*, the scars on the interior surfaces of the opposite valves of bivalve shells left by the adductor muscles; the cthotta, *ploe cthorida*. There are generally two, an anterior and a posterior, as in the clam, but often only one, as in the oyster and scallop (*Pecten*).—**Adductor muscles**, in *anat.*, the adductors. See I. (*b*) in *malacology*, the muscles which draw together or close the valves in bivalve mollusks. See cut under *Waldheimia*.

adducet (a-dus'), *v. t.* {< late ME. *adoulce*, < OF. *adoulcer*, earlier *adolcer*, *adolcier*, *F. adoucer*, < ML. **adulcerare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulce*.} To sweeten.

Sweet to *adducet* man's sorrows. *Hewlett.*

-ade[1], {(1) < F. *-ade*, < Pr. *-ada*, or Pg. *-ada*, or It. *-ata*, < L. *-ata*, *f.*; (2) < Pr. *-at*, Sp. or Pg. *-ado*, or It. *-ato*, < L. *-atus*, m., pp. suffix of verbs in *-are*: see *-ate*[1]. The native F. form is *-ée*, OF. *-ee*, whence in other E. words as *army* (F.) with *-ard* (Sp.), ult. < L. *armata*.} 1. A suffix of nouns of French or other Romance origin, as *accolade*, *ambuscade*, *brigade*, *cannonade*, *colonade*, etc., or of (a few) English nouns formed on the same model, as *blockade*, *orangeade*.—2. A suffix of nouns of Spanish or Italian origin (originally masculine here), as *bastinado*, *brocade*, *renegade*, etc. It also appears in the Spanish form *-ado*, as in *renegado*, *desperado*.

-ade[2], *suf.* *-ade*, (L. *-as*) *-ad-*, (Gr. *-ς*) *-ad-*, fem. suffix: see *-ad*[2]. A suffix of Greek origin, now usually *-ad*, as in *decade* (sometimes *decad*), *nonade* (usually *nonad*, like *monad*, *triad*, etc.).

adeb (a-deb'), *n.* [Ar.] An Egyptian weight equal to 210 okes. See *oke*.

adeedj, *adv.* Indeed.

"Say did ye fleech and speak them fair?" "*Adeed* did I." qu. Notes. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXII. 404.

adeem (a-dēm'), *v. t.* {< L. *adimere*, take away, < *ad*, to, + *emere*, take. < *redeem*.} In law: to revoke (a legacy); either (1) by implication, as by a different disposition of the bequest during the life of the testator, or (2) by satisfaction of the legacy in advance, as by delivering the thing bequeathed, or its equivalent, to the legatee during the lifetime of the bequeather.

A specific legacy may be *ademed*; . . . if the subject of it be not in existence at the death of the testator, and then the bequest entirely fails. . . . A specific gift is not *ademed* by the testator's selling the thing given, but the legatee will be entitled to have it redeemed by the executor. *Sweet*, Law Dict., Gen., p. 216.

adeep (a-dēp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* {< *a*[3] + *deep*, after *aleigh*, *alow*, etc.} Deeply. [Rare.]

We shout so *adeep* down creation's profound,
We are dead to God's voice. *Mrs. Browning*, Rhap. of Life's Progress.

Adela (a-dē'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδῆλος*, not manifest, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *δῆλος*, clear, manifest.] A genus of moths, of the family *Typonomeutidæ*. *A. degreeella* is a woodland species, notable for spinning gossamer. *Latreille*, 1796.

adelantadillo (ä-dä-län-tä-dē'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *adelantado*, advanced, early, applied to fruit or plants: see *adelantado*.] The spanish red wine made of the earliest ripe grapes.

adelantado (ä'dä-lan-tä'dō), *n.* [Sp.; lit., advanced, forward; as applied to fruit, etc., early; pp. of *adelantar*, advance, grow, antic., < *adelante*, adv., forward, onward, < *ad-*, *á* (< L. *ad*), to, + *el*, the (< L. *ille*, that), + *ante* (< L. *ante*), before.] The title formerly given in Spain to the governor of a province.

Invincible *adelantado* over the army of rimpled . . . faces. *Messenger*, Virgin-Martyr, II. 1.

The marquess had a secret conference with Don Pedro Enriquez, *Adelantado* of Andalusia. *Irving*, Granada, p. 29.

Adelarthrosomata (ad-el-ärth-rō-sō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδῆλος*, not manifest (< *ἀ-* priv., not, + *δῆλος*, manifest), + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *σῶμα*, pl. *σώματα*, body.] In Westwood's system of classification, an order of arachnids which respire by tracheæ. It consists of the false scorpions and harvestmen, or the families *Solpugidæ*, *Cheliferidæ*, and *Phalangiidæ*: distinguished from the *Monomerosomata*. With the view of adapting Leach's system to that of Latreille, Westwood adopted Latreille's three sections of *Arachnida*, namely, *Pulmonaria*, *Trachearia*, and *Apneumonides*, dividing the first of these sections into the orders *Dimerosomata* and *Polymerosomata*, the second section into the orders *Adelarthrosomata* and *Monomerosomata*, and making the third section consist of the order *Pedosomata*—these ordinal names being all Leach's, excepting Westwood's *Adelarthrosomata*.

adelarthrosomatous (ad-el-ärth-rō-sō'ma-tus), *a.* Belonging to the *Adelarthrosomata*.

adelarthrosomous (ad-el-ärth-rō-sō'mus), *a.* Same as *adelarthrosomatous*.

adelaster (ad-e-ḷä-las'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδῆλος*, not manifest, + *ἀστήρ*, star (in ref. to the flower).] A proposed name for such plants as come into cultivation before they have been properly well known to be referred to their true genera.

adelfisch (ä'del-fish), *n.* [G., < *adel*, nobility, + *fisch* = E. *fish*.] A name in European species of whitefish, *Coregonus lavaretus*: synonymous with *lavaret* (which see).

adelingt, *n.* Obsolete form of *atheling*.

adelphodelphous (ad-el-fō-del'fus), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδῆλος*, not manifest, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *δελφύς*, womb.] A family name for gastropods in which the respiratory cavity has a slit-like outlet and is without a siphon. The term includes the pulmonates as well as the marine forms. *Dumeril*, 1807.—2. An ordinal name for the true pulmonates. *Lamarck*, 1826.

adelocodonic (ad'ē-lō-kō-don'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest, + *κώδων*, a bell, the head of a flower.] In *zool.*, noting the condition of a gonophore when no developed umbrella is present. *Pascoe*.

adelomorphous (ad'ē-lō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδήλως*, not manifest, + *μορφή*, form.] Of a form which is inconspicuous or not apparent: applied to the so-called principal or central cells of the cardiac gland of the stomach.

adelopneumona (ad'ē-lop-nū'mọ-nä), *n.* One of the *Adelopneumona*.

Adelopneumona (ad'ē-lop-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest, + *πνεύμων*, lung: see *pneumonia*.] A name sometimes given to the inoperculate terrestrial gastropods, in allusion to the inclosure of the pulmonary cavity by the union of the mantle-edge in every except at a lateral aperture: synonymous with *Pulmonifera*.

adelopod, **adelopode** (a-dē'lō-pod, -pōd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄδηλος*, not manifest (< *ἀ-* priv., not, + *δῆλος*, clear), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] An animal whose feet are inconspicuous or not apparent.

adelphia, [NL., < Gr. *ἀδελφός*, brother, *ἀδελφή*, sister, < *a-* coalitive + *ἀδελφός*, uterus.] In *bot.*, the second element, signifying fraternity, in the names of the 17th, 18th, and 19th Linnæan classes, *Diadelphia*, and *Polyadelphia*) of the Linnean system of sexual classification, used to denote the coalescence of stamens by their filaments into one, two, or more sets.

adelphian (a-del'fi-an), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδελφός*, brother: see *adelphia*.] Related; in *bot.*, having stamens united by their filaments into sets: used mostly in composition, as in *monadelphous*, etc.

ademp (a-demp'), *n.* [< L. *ademptus*, pp. of *adimere*, take away: see *ademed*.] Taken away.

Without any sinister suspicion of anything being added or *ademp*. *Bentham*, Pref. Ellen. Vi.

ademption (a-demp'shọn), *n.* [L. *ademptio(n-)*, < *adimere*, pp. *ademptus*, take away: see *ademed*.] In *law*, the revocation of a grant, donation, or legacy, either (1) by reason of a legacy, (1) by the testator's satisfying it by delivery or payment to the legatee before his death, or (2) by his otherwise dealing with the thing bequeathed so as to manifest an intent to revoke the bequest. See *ademed*.

Aden (ä'den), *n.* [Also written fancifully *Aidem*, after the Greek.] Aden, Arab., Hind. *Adan*, etc.: see *Eden*.] Same as *Eden*.

Blooming as *Aden* in its earliest hour.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, fl. 20.

Tell this soul with sorrow laden if, within the distant *Aidem*,
It shall sleep a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore. *Poe*, The Raven.

aden-. Same as *adeno-*.

adenia (a-dē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν*, a gland.] 1. A name which has been applied to strumous or syphilitic chronic adenitis, and to Hodgkin's disease. = 2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

adeniform (a-den'i-fôrm or a-dē'n-i-fôrm), *a.* {< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, form.} Of a gland-like shape.

adenitis (ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a gland, especially of a lymphatic gland.

adenko (a-deng'kō), *n.* [Native name.] A calabash or gourd used on the Gold Coast of Africa for holding liquids, and generally decorated by carvings in low relief or incised lines.

adeno-. [Combining form (*aden-* before a vowel, *adeni-* regarded as Latin) of Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning gland.

adenocarcinoma (ad'e-nō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenocarcinomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *καρκίνωμα*: see *carcinoma*.] A tumor which deviates from the true glandstructure characterizing the adenomata, but which does not differ from it as much as a typical carcinoma. See *adenoma*.

adenocele (ad'e-nō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Same as *adenoma*.

adenochondroma (ad'e-nō-kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenochondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*, q. v.] A tumor consisting of glandular and cartilaginous tissue.

adenodynia (ad'e-nō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in a gland or in glands; adenalgia.

adenographic (ad'e-nō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to adenography.

adenography (ad-e-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That part of descriptive anatomy which treats of the glands.

adenoid (ad'e-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδενοειδής*, glandiform, < *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] 1. In the form of a gland; glandiform; glandular.—2. Of or pertaining to glands, especially to those of the lymphatic system.—**Adenoid cancer**. See *cancer*.—**Adenoid tissue**, in *anat.*, a variety of areolar tissue found in the interstices of which cells resembling white blood-corpuscles. Such tissue is found in the lymphatic glands, and in diffuse form in the intestinal mucous membrane, and elsewhere.

Retiform, *adenoid*, or lymphoid connective *tissue* is found extensively in different parts of the body, often surrounding the minute blood-vessels and forming the commencement of lymphatic channels. *H. Gray*, Anat.

adenoidal (ad-e-noi'dal), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling adenoid; having the appearance of a gland; adenoid.

adenological (ad'e-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* {< *adenology* (*adenology*) + *-al*.} Pertaining to adenology.

adenology (ad-e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of the doctrine or science of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

adenolymphocele (ad'e-nō-lim'fō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + L. *lympha*, in mod. sense 'lymph,' + Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.] Dilatation of the afferent or efferent vessels of the lymphatic glands.

adenoma (ad-e-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-oma*, q. v.] A tumor presenting the characteristics of the gland from which it springs; a tumor originating in a gland, and presenting the general character of racemose or of tubular glands. Also called *adenocele*.

adenomatous (ad-e-nom'a-tus), *a.* {< *adenoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.} Pertaining to or of the nature of an adenoma.

adenomeningeal (ad'e-nō-me-nin'jē-al), *a.* {< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane, esp. the pia mater: see *meningitis*.] An epithet applied to a kind of fever supposed to depend upon disease of the intestinal follicles.

adenomyoma (ad'e-nō-mī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *adenomyomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *μῦς*, a muscle (see *myology*), + *-oma*,

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adenomyoma q. v.] A tumor consisting of glandular and muscular tissue.

adenocus (ad-e-nong'kus), *n.*; pl. *adenoci* (-non'si). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *ὄγκος*, a bulk, mass.] A swelling of a gland.

adenopathy (ad-e-nop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of a gland.

There are no lesions of the mucous membrane, nor can any *adenopathy* be found [case of syphilodermata. *Dudrow*, 1881, Medical Record, plate V.

adenopharyngitis (ad'e-nō-far-in-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

adenophore (a-den'ō-fōr), *n.* [*An adenophorous fungus.*] In *bot.*, a short stalk or pedicel supporting a secretory gland.

adenophorous (ad-e-nof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, bearing or producing glands.

adenophthalmia (ad'e-nof-thal'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

adenophyma (ad'e-nō-fī'mạ), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *φῦσλωμα* = L. *folium*, a leaf: see *folio*.] In *bot.*, having leaves bearing glands, or studded with them.

adenoplasm (ad'e-nō-plaz'm), *n.*; pl. *adenoplasmata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] A tumor consisting in part of adenomatous and in part of sarcomatous tissue.

adenose, adenous (ad'e-nōs, -nus), *a.* [NL. *adenosus*, < Gr. *ἀδήν*, gland.] Like or appertaining to a gland; adenoid; adeniform.

adenotomic (ad'e-nō-tom'ik), *a.* [*adenotome*.] Pertaining to adenotomy.

adenotomy (ad-e-not'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), a gland, + *τομία*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *anat.* and *surg.*, dissection or incision of a gland.

adenous, *a.* See *adenose*.

Adeona (ad-ē-ō'nạ), [LL., in myth., a Roman divinity who presided over the arrivals of travelers, < L. *adire*, come, arrive, *adeo*, I come, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go. Cf. *Abeona*.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Adeonidæ* (which see).

Adeonidæ (ad-ē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Adeona* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Adeona*. They have the aperture erect or rarely inverted, without a lyrate sinus, and the zoœcia rudicate pedunculate, immediately attached. The zoœcium is ultimately free by excavating and following the margin of the aperture, or branched or lobate and erect. The cells are usually of three kinds, asexual, ovicial, and avicularian; the ovicells are of the ectocystal type. The family (originally named *Adeonæ* by Busk) contains about 80 recent species, referred to 3 genera, Busk.

Adephaga (a-def'a-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. *ἀδηφάγος*: see *adephagous*.] A group of voracious, carnivorous, active, ground beetles, composing a part of the pentamerous division of the order *Coleoptera*. They have filiform antennæ and but two pairs of tarsal claws. The four families which make up this group, two, *Gyrinidæ* and *Dytiscidæ*, are aquatic, and sometimes called *Hydradephaga*; the other two, *Cicindelidæ* and *Carabidæ*, are terrestrial, and are sometimes called *Geadephaga*. The whirligig and the tiger beetle respectively represent the two divisions of *Adephaga*. Also called *Carnivora*. See cuts under *Dytiscus* and *Cicindelidæ*.

adephagan (a-def'a-gạn), *n.* A beetle of the group *Adephaga*.

adephagia (ad-ē-fā'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδηφαγία*, < *ἀδηφάγος*, eating one's fill, gluttonous: see *adephagous*.] In *pathol.*, voracitus appetite; bulimia.

adephagous (a-def'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *adephagus*, < Gr. *ἀδηφάγος*, eating one's fill, gluttonous, < *ἄδην*, or *ἀδην*, abundantly, enough (cf. L. *satis*, enough), + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Gluttonous; of or pertaining to the *Adephaga*: as, the *adephagous* beetles.

adeps (ad'eps), *n.* [L., the soft fat or grease of animals, suet, lard: see *adipose* and *adipic*.] 1. Fat; animal oil; the contents of the cells of the adipose tissue; specifically, lard.—2. In *pharm.*, tallow; suet; prepared fat.—Ceratum adipis (prop. sing. of *adeps*, simple cerate; pog's lard with the addition of white wax to give it greater consistency.

adept (a-dept'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adeptus*, having attained, Mlt. *adeptus*, n., one who attained knowledge or proficiency, prop. pp. of *adipisci*, arrive at, reach, attain, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *apisci*, reach, attain, = Gr. *ἅπ-τειν*, touch, seize, = Skt. √ *āp*, attain, obtain: see *apt*.] I. *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted.

Adept in everything profound. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 320.

II. *n.* One who has attained proficiency; one fully skilled in anything; a proficient or master; specifically, in former times, a proficient in alchemy or magic; a master of occult science, or one who professed to have discovered "the great secret" (namely, of transmuting base metal into gold).

Shakespeare, in the person of Prospero, has exhibited the prevalent conditions of the judicial astrologer combined with the *adept*, whose white magic, as distinguished from the black or demon magic, holds an intercourse with pure spirits. *Encyc. Brit.*, 9th ed., XXIII. 788.

Howes was the true *adept*, seeking what spiritual ore there might be among the dross of the Rosicrucic philosophy. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 289.

The Persians were *adepts* in archery and horsemanship, and were distinguished by courtesy and high-breeding. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 229.

=Syn. *Adept, Expert.* An *adept* is one who possesses natural as well as acquired aptitude or skill in anything: as, an *adept* in the art of governing; an *adept* in diplomacy, flying, calculating, or writing verse. An *expert*, on the other hand, is one whose skill and proficiency are more conspicuously the result of practice or experience, or of intimate acquaintance with a subject. The term is mostly limited to one possessing special skill or knowledge in some branch, and regarded as an authority on it: as, an *expert* in chemistry, chemistry, penmanship, etc.

adeption (a-dep'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adeptio(n-)*, < *adipisci*: see *adept*.] An obtaining or gaining; acquirement.

In the wit and policy of the captain consisteth the chief *adeption* of the victory. *Holland*, tr. Hist., xx. 3.

adeptist (a-dep'tist), *n.* [< *adept* + *-ist*.] An adept.

adeptness (a-dept'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being adept; proficiency; skill; dexterity.

adeptship (a-dept'ship), *n.* The state of being an adept; adeptness: specifically used in theosophy.

adequacy (ad'ē-kwā-si), *n.* [*adequate*: see *-acy*.] The state or quality of being adequate; the condition of being proportionate or sufficient for a sufficiency for the purpose in view: as, the *adequacy* of supply to expenditure, or of an effort to its purpose; an *adequacy* of provisions.

adequate (ad'ē-kwāt), *a.* [Formerly *adequate*, *-at*, < L. *adæquatus*, pp. of *adæquare*, make equal, < *ad*, to, + *æquus*, equal: see *equal*.] Equal to requirement or occasion; commensurate; fully sufficient, suitable, or fit: as, means *adequate* to the object; an *adequate* comparison.

I did for once see right, do right, give tongue The *adequate* protest. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 56.

In our happy hours we should be inexhaustible poets, if once we could break through the silence into *adequate* rhyme. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

adequate cognition, in *logic*: (*a*) A cognition involving no notion which is not perfectly clear and distinct. (*b*) A cognition of a thing under the *adequate* definition or mark, in logic. See *definition*.=Syn. *Adequate, Sufficient, Enough*, commensurate, competent. A thing is *adequate* to something else when it comes quite up to its level; yet neither may be *sufficient* when viewed in relation to some third thing. That which is *sufficient* may be *adequate* and more. *Enough* equals *adequate*, but is applied to a different character of objects.

Nothing is a due and *adequate* representation of a state that does not represent its acidity as well as its property. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Mat. vi. 34.

Which is *enough*, I'll warrant,
As this world goes, to pass for honest.
Shak., W. T., II. 3.

adequate1 (ad'ē-kwāt), *v. t.* 1. To make equal or adequate.

Let me give you one instance more of a truly intellectual object, exactly *adequated* and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite; and that is, learning and knowledge. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 336.

2. To attain equality with; equal.

Thought is be an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity, yet he hath exalted all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally. *Shepherd*, Discourses, p. 277.

adequately (ad'ē-kwāt-li), *adv.* In an adequate manner; commensurately; sufficiently.

adequateness (ad'ē-kwāt-nes), *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of adaptation; sufficiency; adequacy.

The *adequateness* of the advantages [of a given course of study] is the point to be judged.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 28.

adequation (ad-ē-kwā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adæquatio(n-)*, < *adæquare*, make equal: see *adequate*, *adhere*.] A making or being equal; an equivalence or equivalent. [Rare.]

The principles of logic and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and *adequation* between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 125.

It was the arme (not of King Henry) but King Edward the First, which is notoriously known to have been the *adequation* of a yard. [An erroneous statement.]
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.

adequative (ad'ē-kwā-tiv), *a.* [< Mlt. *adæquativus*, < L. *adæquare*: see *adequate*, *a.*] Equivalent or sufficient; adequate. [Rare.]

Adesma (a-des'mạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Adesmacea*.

Adesmacea (ad-es-mā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *adesma* (< Gr. *ἀδεσμος*, unfettered, unbound: see *adesmy*) + *-acea*.] An old family name of dibranchiate mollusks destitute of a ligament. The term includes the *Pholadidæ* and *Teredinidæ*. *Blainville*, 1824.

adesmacean (ad-es-mā'sē-an), *n.* [NL. *adesmia*, < Gr. *ἀδεσμος*, unfettered, unbound, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δεσμός*, a bond, tie, < *δεῖσθαι*, bind, tie.] In *bot.*, a term applied by Morren to the division of organs that are normally entire, or their separation if normally united.

adespotic (a-des-pot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *despotic*. Cf. Gr. *ἀδέσποτος*, without master or owner.] Not despotic; not absolute.

Adessenarian (ad-es-ē-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< NL. *Adessenarii*, pl., < L. *ad-*, to, + *essen-*, for *ad*, to, + *-ess-*, be: see *essence* and *-arian*.] In *eccles. hist.*, a name given in the sixteenth century to those who believed in the real presence of Christ in the bread in the eucharist but by transubstantiation, but by impanation (which see).

ad eundem (ad ē-un'dem). [L.; lit., to the same (sc. *gradum*, grade): *ad*, to; *eundem*, acc. masc. sing. of *idem*, the same: see *idem*.] A phrase used in universities to signify the admitting of a graduate of another university, without examination, to the degree or standing he had previously held in that other university.

Here [Oxford] I was admitted I can take no rank medaval, and fancy myself of what degree or standing I please. I seem admitted *ad eundem*. *Lamb*, Oxford.

ad extremum (ad ek-strē'mum). [L.; lit., to; *extremum*, acc. neut. sing. of *extremus*, last: see *extreme*.] To the extreme; at last; finally.

adfected (ad-fek'ted), *a.* [< L. *adfectus*, later *affectus*, pp. of *adficere*, later *afficere*, affect: see *affect*.] In *alg.*, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.—**Adfected or affected equation**, an equation in which the unknown quantity is found in two or more different degrees of powers: thus, $ax^2 + bx = c$ is an affected equation, as it contains three different powers of the unknown quantity x.

adfiliate, affiliate, etc. See *affiliate*, etc.

ad finem (ad fī'nem). [L.: *ad*, to; *finem*, acc. of *finis*, end: see *finis*.] To or at the end.

adfixion (ad-fik'shọn), *n.* Var. of *affixion*, q. v.] A flow, as of sap, caused by a drawing, not a propelling, force.

adjutinate (ad-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* Same as *agglutinate*.

ad gustum (ad gus'tum). [L.: *ad*, to; *gustum*, acc. of *gustus*, taste: see *gust*2.] To the taste; to one's liking.

Adhatoda (ad-hat'ō-dạ), *n.* [NL., from the Singhalese or Tamil name.] A genus of herbs or shrubs, natural order Acanthaceæ. *A. Vasica* is used in India to expel the dead fetus in abortion.

adhere (ad-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *adhered*, ppr. *adhering*. [< L. *adhærere*, < *ad*, to, + *hærere*, stick, pp. *hæsus*. Cf. *cohere*, *inhere*, *hesitate*.] 1. To stick fast; cleave; become joined or united so as not to be easily separated without tearing: as, glutinous substances *adhere* to one another; the lungs sometimes *adhere* to the pleura.

When a piece of silver and a piece of platinum are brought in contact at 800° C. they *adhere*.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 229.

2. To hold closely or firmly (to): as, to *adhere* to a plan.

[Clive] appears to have strictly *adhered* to the rules which he had laid down for the guidance of others.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3. To belong intimately; be closely connected.

A shepherd's daughter,
And what to her *adheres*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. (cho.).

4. To be fixed in attachment or devotion; be devoted; be attached as a follower or upholder: as, men *adhere* to a party, a leader, a church, or a creed; rarely, to be attached as a friend.

Two men there are not living
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

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5. To be consistent; hold together; be in accordance or agreement, as the parts of a system; cohere. [Rare or obsolete.]

Everything *adhers* together. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

6. Specifically, in *Scots law*: (*a*) To affirm a judgment; agree with the opinion of a judge previously pronounced. (*b*) To return to a husband or wife who has been deserted. See *adherence*, 3.—**7.** In *logic* and *metaph.*, to be accidentally connected. See *adherent*, *a.*, 3.

adherence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* [< F. *adherence*, < ML. *adhærentia*, < L. *adhærens*: see *adherent*.]

1. The act or state of sticking or adhering: rare in a physical sense, *adhesion* being commonly used.—**2.** Figuratively, the state or act of being fixed in attachment; fidelity; steady attachment: as, an *adherence* to a party or opinion; the act of holding to closely: as, a rigid *adherence* to rules.

A tenacious *adherence* to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous ancestry. *Addison.*

3. In *Scots law*, the return of a husband or wife who has for a time deserted his or her spouse. The spouse who has been deserted may bring an *action of adherence* to compel the deserting spouse to return.

4. In *painting*, the effect of those parts of a picture which, wanting relief, are not detached, and hence appear adhering to the canvas or surface. *Fairholt.*—**5.** In *logic* and *metaph.*, the state of being adherent. See *adherent*, *a.*, 3.—**Syn.** *Adherence*, *Adhesion*. These words are understood synonymously, the moral and figurative sense being limited to *adherence*, and the physical to *adhesion*, as, *adherence* to the doctrines of Adam Smith; the *adhesion* of putty to glass. [Note: *Adherent*, *n.*, is not used of physical attachment, but *adherence* and *adhesion* indifferently, as, "a deserter, or, is used of either.]

It be despair in any degree, that strict *adherence* to these rules, . . . be not only departs from rule, but commits an act of treachery and inanecss.

Gladstone, Life, xxii. 1. has begun Sea, p. 210.

Writing and drawing with chalks and pencils depend on the *adhesion* of solids.

Atkinson, tr. of Ganot's Physics, p. 87.

adherency (ad-hēr'en-si), *n.* [As *adherence*: see *-ency*.] **1.** The state of being adherent.

Adherencies and admixtures of men's personality.

Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 172.

2. That which is adherent.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation.

Decay of Christ. Piety.

adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *adherent*, < L. *adhærent(s)-e*, ppr. of *adhærere*: see *adhere*.] **A.** *a.* **1.** Sticking; clinging; adhering.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung,
And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung.

Pope, Odyssey, I. 547.

2. In *bot.*, congenitally united, as parts that are normally separate: generally used as equivalent to *adnate*. See cut under *adnate*.—**3.** In *logic* and *metaph.*, accidentally connected; not belonging to the nature of a thing; not inherent: as, if a cloth is wet, its wetness is a quality *adherent* to it, not inherent in it.

II. *n.* A person who adheres; one who follows or upholds a leader, party, cause, opinion, or the like; a follower, partizan, or supporter.

Rip's sole domestic *adherent* was his dog Wolf, who was as much henpecked as his master. *Irving*, Rip Van Winkle.

2†. Anything outwardly belonging to a person; an appendage.

His humour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*.

Bp. of Tongue.

=Syn. 1. Disciple, pupil, upholder, supporter, dependant.

adherently (ad-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In an adherent manner.

adherer (ad-hēr'er), *n.* One who adheres; an adherent. [Rare.]

adherescence (ad-hē-res'ens), *n.* The state of being so closely connected with or attached to anything as to form with it a quasi-compound or unit. [Rare.]

adherescent (ad-hē-res'ent), *a.* [< L. *adhærescent(t-)s*, ppr. of *adhærere*, adhere: see *adhere* and *-escent*.] Tending to adhere or become adherent; adhering. [Rare.]

adhesion (ad-hē'zhon), *n.* [< F. *adhésion*, < L. *adhæsio(n-)*, < *adhæsus*, pp. of *adhærere*: see *adhere*.] **1.** The act or state of adhering, or of being united and attached; close connection or association: as, the *adhesion* of parts united by growth, cement, etc.; inflammatory *adhesion* of surfaces in disease.

One mendicant whom I know, and who always sits upon the steps of a certain bridge, succeeds, I believe, as the reason advances, in beating the marble beneath him by firm and unswerving *adhesion*. *Howells*, Ves. Life, iii.

2. Steady attachment of the mind or feelings; firmness in opinion; adherence: as, an *adhesion* to vice.

Obstinate *adhesion* to false rules of belief.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 216.

The council assigned as motives for its decrees an *adhesion* of heart on the part of the victims to the cause of the insurgents. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 404.

3. Assent; concurrence.

To that treaty Spain and England gave in their *adhesion*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

4. That which adheres; accretion.

Casting off all foreign, especially all mean, *adhesions*.

Carlyle, Misc., I. 14.

5. In *phys.*, molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact, as between two solids, a solid and a liquid, or a solid and a gas. See extract, and *cohesion*.

Adhesion, a term used to denote the physical force in virtue of which one body or substance remains attached to the surface of another with which it has been brought into contact. It is to be distinguished from *cohesion*, which is the mutual attraction that the particles of the same body exert on each other. *Ganot*, Phys., § 103.

6. In *bot.*, the union of parts normally separate.—**7.** In *pathol.*, especially in the plural, the adventitious bands or fibers by which inflamed parts have adhered.—**8.** In *surg.*, the reunion of divided parts by a particular kind of inflammation, called the *adhesive*.—**9.** In *physics*, often used as synonymous with *friction* (which see).—**Adhesion of the railroad-car** provided with means for increasing the adhesive or tractive power of the driving-wheels merely by the weight imposed upon the rails. This is usually effected by a certer rail, gripped horizontally by a pair of friction-wheels placed on the cross-axle under the car, engaged when working into a rack laid parallel with the road-bed. In some cases the friction-wheels are driven by power geared, and the face of the rails is flanged to correspond to them.—**Adhesion of vessels by the bottom**, the sticking of the surfaces in contact, acting to prevent slipping, in amount dependent upon the condition of those surfaces and the pressure. For driving-wheels, as of locomotives, it is a fraction of the weight borne by them, ranging from about one twentieth when the rails are wet to one fourth when they are clean and dry.—**Syn.** *Adhesion*, *Adherence*. See *adherence*.

adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *a.* [< F. *adhésif*, *-ive*, < L. as if **adhæsivus*, < *adhæsus*, pp. of *adhærere*: see *adhere*.] **1.** Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances.

She trusts a place unsound,
And deeply plunges in the *adhesive* ground.

Cradbe, Parish Register.

2. Figuratively, cleaving or clinging; adhering; remaining fast; not deviating from.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the track.

Thomson, Autumn.

Both were slow and tenacious (that is, *adhesive*) in their feelings. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

3. Gummed; fitted for adhesion: as, *adhesive* envelope.—**Adhesive felt**, a felt manufactured in Great Britain for roofing, sheathing, etc.—**Adhesive inflammation**, in *med.* and *surg.*, a term applied to the union of the lips of a wound without suppuration; also to inflammations leading to adhesion between normally free surfaces, as between the pleura and the body-wall.—**Adhesive knowledge**, in *metaph.*, knowledge which implies adhesion or assent, as well as apprehension. See *apprehension*, 4.—**Adhesive plaster**, in *surg.*, a plaster made of litharge-plaster, wax, and resin.—**Adhesive slate**, a variety of slate which adheres strongly to the tongue, and rapidly absorbs water.

adhesively (ad-hē'siv-li), *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

adhesiveness (ad-hē'siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being adhesive, or of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity. **2.** In *phren.*, a mental faculty manifested in attachment to objects, animate or inanimate, lasting friendships, love of social intercourse, etc., supposed to be located in a special part of the brain. It is said to be strongest in women. See *phrenology*.

adhibit (ad-hib'it), *v. t.* [L. *adhibitus*, pp. of *adhibere*, hold toward, bring to, apply, < *ad*, to, + *habere*, hold, have; see *habit*.] **1.** To use or apply; specifically, to administer as a remedy; exhibit medicinally.

Wine also that is dilute may safely and properly be *adhibited*. *T. Whitaker*, Blood of the Grape, p. 32.

2. To attach: as, he *adhibited* his name to the address.

The greatest lords *adhibited* . . . faith to his words.

Hall, Henry VIII., an. 7.

3. To take or let in; admit. [Rare in all uses.]

adhibition (ad-hi-bish'on), *n.* [L. *adhibition(n-)*, application, < *adhibere*: see *adhibit*.] Application; use; specifically, use as a remedy. [Rare.]

The *adhibition* of dilute wine.

T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 65.

ad hoc (ad hok). [L.: *ad*, to; *hoc*, acc. neut. of *hic*, this: see *hic*.] To this; with respect to this (subject or thing); in particular.

ad hominem (ad hom'i-nem). [L.: *ad*, to; *homines*, acc. of *homo*, man: see *Homo*.] To the man; to the interests or passions of the person.—**Argumentum ad hominem**, an argument drawn from premises which, whether true or not, ought to be admitted by the person to whom they are addressed, either on account of his peculiar beliefs or experience, or because they are necessary to justify his practice or are otherwise conducive to his interest. Aristotle (Topics, viii. 11) remarks that it is sometimes necessary to refute a disputant rather than his position, and says that several logicians teach that refutation was of two kinds, *didactic* (*τοῦτο* and *didactic ad hominem*, the latter being imperfect or fallacious refutation. Thus, Blandestile says: "Confutation of person is done either by unmasking, saying, rendering false or obscure, or by scorning"; and Wilson says: "Either we purpose by disputation to bring the matter or cause quodlibet (if power want to compass that) we seke some other meanes to satisfy the man."

My design being not a particular victory over such a sort of men, but an absolute establishing of the truth, I shall lay down no grounds that are merely *argumenta ad hominem*. *R. Hall*, Apost. Inarnest., of Faith, iii. 1.

adhort (ad-hôrt'), *v. t.* [L. *adhortari*, encourage, urge to, < *ad*, to, + *hortari*, urge, incite: see *exhort*.] To exhort; advise.

That eight times martyred mother in the Maccabees, when she would *adhort* her son to a passive fortitude, bends him down to look upon the heavens, the earth, all in them contained. *Feltham.*

adhortation (ad-hôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adhortatio(n-)*, encouragement, < *adhortari*: see *adhort*.] Advice; exhortation; encouragement.

adhortatory (ad-hôr'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **adhortatorius*, < *adhortator*, encourager, advisor, < *adhortari*, < *adhort*.] Serving for conveying counsel, warning, or encouragement. *Alp. Potter.*

adiabatic (ad-ī-a-bat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀδιάβατος*, not to be passed over, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *διαβατός*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, pass over: see *diabatical*.] **I.** *a.* Without transference; specifically, in *thermodynamics*, noting a change in volume, whether by expansion or contraction, unaccompanied by a gain or loss of heat.—**Adiabatic curve**, in *physics*, a line exhibiting the relation between the pressure and the volume of a fluid, upon the supposition that it expands or and contracts without either receiving or giving out heat. The curves are drawn upon a rectangular system of coördinates, the abscissas representing the volume of the substance and the ordinates the pressure upon it; the curves then being the loci of points representing different possible states of the body which passes between different states represented by different points on the same curve without receiving heat to other bodies or receiving heat from them. The adiabatic lines are drawn like the isothermal lines, but are more figure, where the curves *a* are adiabatics.

Adiabatic Lines (*a*).

If a series of *adiabatic lines* be drawn so that the points at which they cut one of the isothermal lines correspond to successive equal additions of heat to the substance at that temperature, then the series of *adiabatic lines* will cut off a series of equal areas from the strip bounded by any two isothermals. *Tait*, Recent Advances in Physical Science, p. 156.

II. *n.* An adiabatic line.

Mr. W. Peddie gave a communication on the isothermals and *adiabatics* of water near the maximum density point. *Nature*, XXX. 468.

adiabatically (ad-ī-a-bat'i-kal-li), *adv.* In an adiabatic manner.

adiaboliet (ad-ī-ab'ō-list), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv., + *διάβολος*, devil, + *-ist*.] A disbeliever in the existence of the devil. [Rare.]

adiactinic (ad-ī-ak-tin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*18) + *diactinic*.] Impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light.

Adiantum (ad-ī-an'tum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀδίαντος*, maidenhair, prop. adj., unwetted (in reference to the resistance which the fronds offer to wetting), < *ἀ-* priv., + *διαντός*, capable of being wetted, verbal adj. of *διαίνειν*, wet.] A large genus of ferns, widely distributed, and great favorites in hothouses on account of their beautiful forms. It includes the common maidenhair fern, *A. Capillus-Veneris*, and the delicate, but hardy, species of North America. They have been used in the preparation of capillaire.

adiaphora, *n.* Plural of *adiaphoron*.

adiaphoracy† (ad-ī-af'ō-ra-si), *n.* [Improp. for *adiaphory*: see *-acy*.] Indifference.

adiaphoresis (ad-ī-af-ō-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *διαφορεῖν*, throw off] by perspiration, lit. carry off or away, < *διά*, apart, + *φορεῖν* as E. *bear*1.] = Syn. 18 and *hydrophoresis*, *pantholi.*, deficiency of perspiration. Also written *adiaphoretis*.

adiaphorism (ad-ī-af'ō-rizm), *n.* [< *adiaphoros* + *-ism*.] Religious tolerance or moderation in regard to indifferent or non-essential matters; hence, latitudinarianism; indifferentism.

The English Thirty-nine Articles on the whole are elevated by the same lofty *adiaphorism* as that which penetrated the Westminster Confession of Faith.

Dean Stanley, Macmillan's Mag., XLIV. 291.

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adiaphorist (ad-i-af'ō-rist), *n.* [< *adiaphorous* + *-ist.*] A person characterized by indifference or moderation, especially in religious matters. Specifically [*cap.*], a follower or supporter of Melanchthon in the controversy which arose in the reformed church in the sixteenth century regarding certain doctrines and rites publicly admitted by Melanchthon and his party, in the document known as the Leipsic Interim, to be matters of indifference. See *interim.* Also called *adiaphorite.*

He [Lord Burleigh] may have been of the same mind with those Calvinistic Protestants who are called *Adiaphorists*, and who considered the popish rites as matters indifferent. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 1.

adiaphoristic (ad-i-af-ō-ris'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to things which are morally indifferent; adiaphorous. — 2. Relating to the adiaphorists. See *adiaphorist.*

adiaphorite (ad-i-af'ō-rit), *n.* [< *adiaphorous* + *-ite*2.] Same as *adiaphorist.*

adiaphoron (ad-i-af'ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *adiaphora* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀδιάφορον*, neut. of *ἀδιάφορος*, indifferent: see *adiaphorous.*] In *theol.* and *ethics*, a thing indifferent; a tenet or practice which may be considered non-essential.

Life and death are among the *adiaphora* — things indifferent, which may be chosen or rejected according to circumstances. *G. P. Baker*, Sermons, p. 27.

He [Luther] classed images in themselves as among the *adiaphora*, and condemned only their cultus.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 714.

adiaphorosis (ad-i-af-ō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for *adiaphoresis*, assimilated to term. *-osis*, q. v.] Same as *adiaphoresis.*

adiaphorous (ad-i-af'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀδιάφορος*, not different, indifferent, < *ἀ-* priv. + *διάφορος*, different, < *διαφέρειν* (= L. *differe*, > E. *differ*), < *διά* (= E. *dis-*, apart, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Indifferent; neutral; morally neither right nor wrong.

Why does the Church of Rome charge upon others the shame of novelty for leaving of some few ceremonies and practices which by her own practice we are taught to have no obligation in them, but to be *adiaphorous*?

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 5.

Hence — 2†. Applied by Boyle to a spirit neither acid nor alkaline. — 3. In *med.*, doing neither good nor harm, as a medicine.

adiaphory (ad-i-af'ō-ri), *n.* [Gr. *ἀδιαφορία*, indifference, < *ἀδιάφορος*, indifferent: see *adiaphorous.*] Neutrality; indifference.

adiapneustia (ad-i-ap-nūs'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀδιαπνευστία*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *διαπνευστός*, < *διαπνεῖν*, breathe through, perspire, < *διά*, through, + *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, defective perspiration; adiaphoresis. *Dunglison.*

adiathermanous (a-di-ạ-thėr'ma-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *diathermanous*, q. v. Cf. *adiathermic.*] Same as *adiathermic.*

A body impervious to light is opaque, impervious to dark heat it is *adiathermanous.*

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 448.

adiathermic (a-di-ạ-thėr'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *diathermic.*] Impervious to radiant heat.

adicity (a-dis'i-ti), *n.* [< *-adi* (1) + *-icity*, as in *atomicity*, *periodicity.*] In *chem.*, combining capacity, according as an element or a compound is a monad, dyad, etc.; same as *valency.* *V. E. D.*

adieu (a-dū'; F. pron. à-dyė'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. *adiew*, *adew*, *adue*, < ME. *adieu*, *adeue*, < OF. *a Dieu*, *a Dieu*, mod. F. *adieu*, to wish to God, mod. E. conforms in spelling; = It. *addio* = Sp. *adios* or *á Dios* = Pg. *adeos* or *á Deos*; < L. *ad Deum*: *ad*, to; *Deum*, acc. of *Deus*, God: see *deity.* Cf. *good-by*, orig. *God be with you.*] Literally, to God, an ellipsis for I commend you to God: an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends, equivalent to *farewell*; hence, a parting salutation in general: as, *adieu* to my hopes.

Adewe, and *adewe*, bile!

Testament of Love, II. 292.

Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue.

Byron, Childe Harold, i. 13.

Delightful summer! then *adieu*! *Hood*, Summer.

= Syn. *Farewell*, *Good-by.* These words have completely lost their original meanings. In use the difference between them is only one of formality, *good-by* being the most common, and *adieu* the most formal. To the Society of Friends (and perhaps some other sects), *farewell* is preferred, as not involving the cautious mention of the name of God. In strict propriety, *farewell* is a parting salutation to persons going away.

adieu (a-dū'; F. pron. à-dyė'), *n.*; pl. *adieus* or (in French spelling) *adieux* (a-dūz', à-dyė'). A farewell or commendation to the care of God: as, an everlasting *adieu*; to make one's *adieus.*

We took our last *adieu*
And up the snowy Splügen drew.

Tennyson, Daisy.

adight (a-dīt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *adihten*, *adighten*, < AS. **adihtan*, < *á-* + *dihtan*, arrange, dight: see *dight.*] To set in order. See *dight.*

adight (a-dīt'), *p. a.* [< ME. *adiht*, *adight*, pp.: see the verb.] Set in order; arrayed.

ad indefinitum (ad in-def-i-nī'tum). [L.: *ad*, to; *indefinitum*, acc. neut. of *indefinitus*, indefinite: see *indefinite.*] To the indefinite; indefinitely; to an indefinite extent. An expression used by some writers in place of *ad infinitum*, as being in their opinion more correct.

ad inf. An abbreviation of Latin *ad infinitum* (which see).

ad infinitum (ad in-fī-nī'tum). [L.: *ad*, to, unto; *infinitum*, acc. neut. of *infinitus*, infinite: see *infinite.*] To infinity; endlessly; on and on without end; through an infinite series.

adinole (ad'i-nōl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A hard, compact rock, composed of quartz and albite, produced by the alteration of certain schists due to the influence of intruded diabase.

ad inquirendum (ad in-kwi-ren'dum). [L., for the purpose of inquiring: *ad*, to, for; *inquirendum*, gerund of *inquirere*, inquire: see *inquire.*] In *law*, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made concerning a cause depending in a court.

ad int. An abbreviation of *ad interim* (which see).

ad interim (ad in'tėr-im). [L.: *ad*, to, for; *interim*, meanwhile: see *interim.*] In the mean time; for the present.

adios (à-dō'ōs), *interj.* [Sp., = E. *adieu* = It. *addio* = F. *adieu*: see *adieu.*] Adieu; good-by. [Southwestern.]

adipate (ad'i-pāt), *n.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ate*3: see *adipic.* Cf. L. *adipatus*, supplied with fat.] A salt of adipic acid.

adipescent (ad-i-pes'ent), *a.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-escent.*] Becoming fatty.

adipic (a-dip'ik), *a.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ic*2: see *adipic*, OF or belonging to fat. — **Adipic acid**, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, an acid obtained by treating oleic acid or fatty bodies with nitric acid. It forms soft, white needles or small prisms, which can be purified by recrystallization.

adipocerate (ad-i-pos'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adipocerated*, ppr. *adipocerating.* [< *adipocere* + *-ate*2.] To convert into adipocere. *Craig.*

adipoceration (ad-i-pō-se-rā'shon), *n.* The act of changing or the state of being changed into adipocere. *Craig.*

adipocere (ad'i-pō-sēr'), *n.* [= F. *adipocire*, < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *cera*, wax.] A soft unctuous waxy substance, of a light-brown color, produced by the decomposition of animal matter when protected from the air, and under certain conditions of temperature and humidity. It consists chiefly of ammonium margarate, with an admixture of the margarates of potassium and calcium.— **Adipocere mineral**, a fatty matter found in the form of a mineral in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales; adipocerite. It is unctuous when cold, but when heated it emits a slightly bituminous odor. Also called *adipocerite* and *hatchettite.*

adipoceriform (ad'i-pō-sēr'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *adipocere* + L. *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] Having the appearance or form of adipocere.

adipocerite (ad-i-pō-sēr'īt), *n.* [< *adipocere* + *-ite*2.] Adipocere mineral. See *adipocere.*

adipocerous (ad-i-pos'e-rus), *a.* Relating to adipocere; containing adipocere.

adipocire (ad'i-pō-sīr'), *n.* [F.: see *adipocere.*] Same as *adipocere.*

adipo-fibroma (ad'i-pō-fī-brō'mạ), *n.* Same as *lipo-fibroma.*

adipoma (ad-i-pō'mạ), *n.* Same as *lipoma.*

adipose (ad'i-pōs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *adipeux*, Sp. *adiposo*, etc., < NL. *adiposus*, < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat: see *adeps.*] I. *a.* Fatty; consisting of, resembling, or having relation to fat. **Adipose arteries**, the branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries which supply the fat around the kidneys.

— **Adipose body**, in *entom.*, a pericardial fatty substance occupying a considerable portion of the cavity of the body, and especially abundant in the full-grown larvæ of insects, consisting of a yellowish lobulated mass lining the walls of the body and investing the internal organs between the viscera. *Dufour.*— **Adipose fin**, a posterior dorsal appendage, generally small, more prominent in cod and many of less fat-like, but sometimes cartilaginous, developed in certain fishes, especially the salmonids and siluroids. — **Adipose membrane**, the cell-wall of a fat-cell; the extremely delicate structureless membrane which surrounds a fat-globule or vesicle of fat.— **Adipose sac**, a fat-cell or fat-vesicle whose limiting cell-wall consists of an adipose membrane, and whose contents are a globule of fat. — **Adipose tissue**, a connective tissue of loose structure containing masses of fat-cells, that is, cells in which the protoplasm has been largely replaced by fat. Adipose tissue underlies the skin, invests the kidneys, etc.— **Adipose tumor**, a lipoma.

II. *n.* Fat in general; specifically, the fat on the kidneys.

adiposis (ad-i-pō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-osis.*] 1. General corpulency. — 2. The accumulation of fat in or upon a single organ.

adiposity (ad-i-pos'i-ti), *n.* [< NL. as if **adipositas*, < *adiposus*: see *adipose* and *-ity.*] Fatness; adiposis.

adipous (ad'i-pus), *a.* [< L. *adeps* (*adip-*), fat, + *-ous.* Cf. *adipose.*] Fat; of the nature of fat; adipose.

adipsia (a-dip'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἀδίψια*, absence of thirst, < *ἄδίψος*, not thirsty: see *adipsous.*] In *med.*, absence of thirst. Also called *apdipsia.*

adipsous (a-dip'sus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄδίψος*, not thirsty, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δίψα*, thirst: see *adipsia.*] Tending to quench thirst, as certain fruits.

adipsy (ad'ip-si), *n.* Same as *adipsia.*

adit (ad'it), *n.* [< L. *aditus*, an approach, < *adire*, pp. *aditus*, approach, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go: see *itinerant.* Cf. *exit.*] 1. An entrance or a passage; specifically, in *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation, or drift (which see), specially used to conduct from the interior to the surface the water which either comes into the workings from above or is pumped up from below. The word *tunnel* is in general use in the United States, and especially in the western mining regions, for *adit*; but the former property signifies an excavation open at both ends, such as is used in railroad work, whereas the latter, as above, the lowest is called the *deep adit.* Adits are occasionally several miles in length. The so-called Sutro tunnel, draining the Comstock lode at Virginia City, Nevada, is the most extensive work of this kind yet constructed in the United States. It is about 20,000 feet in length, and intersects the lode at a depth of about 2000 feet. Also called *adit-level.* See cut under *level.*

2. *Milit.*, a passage under ground by which miners approach the part they intend to sap. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—3. Admission; access; approach. [Rare.]

Yourself and yours shall have
Free *adit*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

adition (a-dish'on), *n.* [< L. *aditio(n-)*, approach, < *aditus*: see *adit.*] The act of approaching.

adit-level (ad'it-lev'el), *n.* Same as *adit*, 1.

adive (a-dīv'), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] Same as *ajhuru.*

adj. An abbreviation of *adjective.*

adjacence (a-jā'sens), *n.* [< ML. *adjacentia*, < L. *adjacent(t-)s*: see *adjacent.*] The state of being adjacent; adjacency.

adjacency (a-jā'sen-si), *n.*; pl. *adjacencies* (-siz). 1. The state of being adjacent, or of lying close or contiguous; proximity or near neighborhood: as, the adjacency of lands or buildings. — 2. That which is adjacent. [Rare.]

Distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*.

T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2.

All lands beyond their own and its frontier *adjacencies*.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

adjacent (a-jā'sent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adjacere*, lie near, < *ad*, to, + *jacēre*, lie: see *jacent.*] I. *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous; adjoining; neighboring: as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.

Sauntering . . . along the banks of the *adjacent* millpond. *Irving*, Sleepy Hollow.

Tribes which are larger, or better organized, or both, conquer *adjacent* tribes and absorb them.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

Adjacent angles. See *angle*1. = Syn. *Adjacent*, *Adjoining*, *Contiguous.* All these words apply only to material things: if they are applied to abstract things, it is only by considerable liberty in figurative use. They are not applicable to separate persons or animals under any circumstances. *Adjacent* villages, camps, herds; *adjoining* fields; *contiguous* houses: not *adjacent* houses; not *adjoining* but *contiguous* to each other. *Adjacent*, lying near, neighboring, but not necessarily in contact. New York and the towns *adjacent*. *Adjoining*, belonging to or on, so as to touch. *Contiguous*, touching along a considerable line.

From the barge
A strange invisible perfume hits the sense
Of the *adjacent* wharfs. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 2.

The Fire Tender is in the *adjoining* library, pretending to write. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 72.

[The Emperor of Morocco] is the only full-blown despot whose dominions he *contiguous* to civilization.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 215.

II. *n.* 1. That which is next or contiguous; an abutting neighbor. [Rare.]

No *adjacent*, no equal, no co-rival.

Sheffard, Learned Discourses, p. 220.

2. In *logic*, a predicate. — **Propositions of second adjacent**, propositions in which the natural predicate are inverted. — **Propositions of third adjacent** (translation of Greek *κατὰτρίτου κατηγορικαὶ*), propositions whose copula and predicate are separated.

adjacently (a-jā'sent-li), *adv.* So as to be adjacent.

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adjag (aj'ag), *n.* [Native name in Java.] A kind of wild dog, *Canis rutilans*, found in Java.

The dog-tribe is represented by the fox-like *adjag* (*Canis rutilans*), which hunts in ferocious packs.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 693.

adject (a-jekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *adjectus*, pp. of *adjicere*, usually contr. *adicere*, add, put to, < *ad*, to, + *jacere*, throw: see *jaculation*, *jet*.] To add or put, as one thing to another; annex. [Rare.]

Lanstuffan castel and lordship by the new act is . . . *adjected* to Pembrokeshire. *Leland*, Itinerary, III. 26.

adjection (a-jek'shon), *n.* [< L. *adjectio(n-)*, an addition, < *adjicere*, *adicere*, add: see *adject*.] The act of adjecting or adding, or the thing added. [Rare.]

This is added to complete our happiness, by the *adjection* of eternity. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

adjectious (ad-jek'shus), *a.* [< LL. *adjectivus*, better spelled *adjectivus*, added, beside, < L. *adjectus*, pp.: see *adject*.] Added; additional: as, "*adjectious* work," *Maundrell*. [Rare.]

adjectival (ad-jek-ti'val or aj'ek-ti-val), *a.* [*adjective* + *-al*.] Belonging to or like an adjective; having the import of an adjective.

The more frequent employment of both the participles with an *adjectival* syntax is, in the end, a Gallicism.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 668.

Relatively to the real, which is substantival, the ideal is *adjectival*. *Mind*, IX. 127.

adjectivally (ad-jek-ti'val-i or aj'ek-ti-val-i), *adv.* By way of or as an adjective: as, a noun or participle *adjectivally* used.

adjective (aj'ek-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjectivus*, that is added (only as a grammatical term), < *adjectus*, pp. of *adjicere*, add: see *adject*.] **I.** *a.* Naming or forming an adjunct to a noun: as, an *adjective* name.—2. Pertaining to an adjective: as, the *adjective* use of a noun.—3. Added or adjected; additional. [Rare.]—**Adjective color**, *in dyeing*, a color which is not absorbed directly from its solution by the fibers of the substance dyed, but can be fixed only by a mordant or by some other means, opposed to *substantive color*, which the fibers directly absorb.—**Adjective law**. See *law*.—**Noun adjective**. The adjective being for the name of an attribute: now usually *adjective*, n. See below.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a word used to qualify, limit, or define a noun, or a word or phrase which has the value of a noun: a part of speech expressing quality or condition as belonging to something: thus, *whiteness* is the name of a quality, and is a noun; *white* means possessing whiteness, and so is an adjective. The adjective is used attributively, appositively, or predicatively: thus, attributively in "a *wise* ruler"; appositively in "a ruler, *wise* and *good*"; predicatively, in "the ruler is *wise*." Commonly abbreviated to *a.* or *adj.*

2†. A dependant or an accessory; a secondary or subsidiary part.

adjective (aj'ek-tiv), *v. t.* To make an adjective of; form into an adjective; give the character of an adjective to. [Rare.]

In English, instead of *adjectiving* our own nouns, we have borrowed in immense numbers from the adjectives of other languages, without borrowing the unadjectived signs of these ideas. *Horne Tooke*, Purley.

adjectively (aj'ek-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of an adjective: as, the word is here used *adjectively*.

adjiger (aj'i-jėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *ajgar*.] A large Indian rock-snake, *Python molurus*. See *anaconda*.

adjoin (a-join'), *v.* [< ME. *ajoinen*, < OF. *ajoindre* (F. *adjoindre*), < L. *adjungere*, < *ad*, to, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join on or add; unite; annex or append.

A massy wheel . . .
To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are mortis'd and *adjoin'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

2. To be contiguous to or in contact with: as, his house *adjoins* the lake; a field *adjoining* the lawn.

As one . . .
For-tir'd lasting on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Wordsworth, The Excursion, bk. iv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be contiguous; lie or be next, or in contact: with *to*: as, "a farm *adjoining* to the highway." *Blackstone*.—2†. To approach; join.

She lightly unto him *adjoyned* syde to syde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 42.

adjoinant (a-joi'nant), *a.* [< F. *adjoignant*, ppr. of *adjoindre*: see *adjoin*.] Contiguous.

To the town there is *adjoinant* in site . . . an ancient castle. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

adjoint (aj'oint), *n.* [< F. *adjoint*, assistant, adjunct, prop. pp. of *adjoindre*, adjoin, assign as an assistant: see *adjoin*.] 1†. One who is joined or associated with another as a helper; an adjunct. [Rare.]

You are, madam, I perceive, said he, a public minister, and this lady is your *adjoint*.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 108.

2. [Pron. a-jwaⁿ'.] In France, specifically—(*a*) An assistant of or substitute for the mayor of a commune, or in Paris of an arrondissement. (*b*) An assistant professor in a college.

adjourn (a-jėrn'), *v.* [< ME. *ajournen*, *ajornen*, < OF. *ajorner*, *ajurner*, F. *ajourner* = Pg. *ajornar* = It. *aggiornare*, < ML. *adurnare*, *adjurnare*, *adjornare*, put off to a certain day, < L. *ad*, to, + *diurnus*, *jurnus*, *jornus* (> It. *giorno* = Pr. *jorn* = OF. *jor*, *jur*, F. *jour*, a day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *diurnal*, *journal*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put off or defer, properly to another day, but also till a later period indefinitely.

Or how the sun shall in mid heaven stand still
A day entire, and nightly dus cease *adjourn*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 264.

It is a common practice to *adjourn* the reformation of their lives to a further time. *Barrow*.

Specifically—2. To suspend the meeting of, as a public or private body, to a future day or to another place; also, defer or postpone to a future meeting of the same body: as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness
That we *adjourn* this court till further day.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To suspend a sitting or transaction till another day, or transfer it to another place: usually said of legislatures, courts, or other formally organized bodies: as, the legislature *adjourned* at four o'clock; the meeting *adjourned* to the town hall.—**To adjourn sine die** (sī'nē dī'ē), to adjourn without day, to adjourn without setting a time for convening or sit again: specifically, to adjourn without intending or expecting to sit again: the usual formula for the dissolution of the deliberations of a body, as a court martial, whose existence terminates with the business for the settlement of the convening.

adjournal (a-jėr'nal), *n.* [< *adjourn* + *-al*.] In *Scots law*, the proceedings of a single day in, or of a single sitting of, a court of justiciary: equivalent to *sederunt* as applied to a civil court.—**Act of adjournal**, the record of a sentence in a criminal case.—**Book of adjournal**, a book containing the records of the Court of Justiciary.

adjournment (a-jėrn'ment), *n.* [< OF. *ajournement*, *ajurnement*, F. *ajournement*; < *adjourn* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of postponing or deferring.

We run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time.
L'Estrange.

2. The act of discontinuing a meeting of a public or private body or the transaction of any business until a fixed date or indefinitely.—3. The period during which a public body adjourns from day to day: as, a *adjournment* of six weeks.—**Adjournment in eyre**, in *old Eng. law*, the appointment by the justices in eyre, or circuit judges, of a day for future session.—Syn. *Adjournment*, *Recess*, *Prorogation*, *Dissolution*. *Adjournment* is the act by which an assembly suspends its session in virtue of authority inherent in itself; it may be also the time or interval of such suspension. *Recess* is a customary suspension of business, as during the period of certain recognized or legal holidays: as, the Easter *recess*; a *recess* for Michaelmas term. *Recess* is also popularly used for a brief suspension of business for any reason: as, it was agreed that there be a *recess* of ten minutes. A *prorogation* is the adjournment of the sittings of a legislative body from the time fixed by authority which called it together, as the sovereign; during a prorogation it can hold no sittings, but in order to resume business must be again summoned. The close of a session of the British Parliament is called a *prorogation*. *Dissolution* is the act by which the body, as a legislature, ends its members are finally discharged from their duties. The United States Senate, a continuative *adjournment* every two years at a time fixed by law, but the Senate has a continuous life, and therefore *adjourns* from one Congress to another. The dissolution of the British Parliament necessitates a new election; the *dissolution* of the United States House of Representatives is provided for by law, an election being previously held.

adjourn't, *n.* Obsolete form of *adjutant*.

adjut. A contraction of *adjutant*.

adjudge (a-juj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adjudged*, ppr. *adjudging*. [< ME. *adjuggen*, *ajugen*, < OF. *ajuger*, *ajugier*, *ajugeir*, < L. *adjudicare*, award, decide, < *ad*, to, + *judicare*, decide: see *judge* and *adjudicate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To award judicially; assign: as, the prize was *adjudged* to him.

Ajax ran mad, because his arms were *adjudged* to Ulysses. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 165.

2. To decide by a judicial opinion or sentence; adjudicate upon; determine; settle.

Happily we are not without authority on this point. It has been considered and *adjudged*.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

3. To pass sentence on; sentence or condemn.

Those rebel spirits *adjudged* to hell.
Milton, P. L., iv. 823.

4†. To deem; judge; consider. [Rare.]

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship. *Knolles*.—Syn. To decree, adjudicate.

II. *intrans.* To decree; decide; pass sentence.

There let him still victor sway,
As battel hath *adjudged*. *Milton*, L., xv. 377.

adjudgeable (a-juj'e-bl), *a.* [< *adjudge* + *-able*.] Capable of being adjudged.

French customs and usages in the peculiar position of being neither *adjudgeable* nor arrestable.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 63.

adjudgement, *n.* See *adjudgment*.

adjudger (a-juj'ėr), *n.* One who adjudges.

adjudgment (a-juj'ment), *n.* The act of adjudging; adjudication; sentence. Also spelled *adjudgement*.

The *adjudgment* of the punishment.
Sir J. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng.

adjudicatate (a-jū'di-kā-tāt), *n.* [< L. *adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] In Canada, a purchaser at a judicial sale.

adjudicate (a-jū'di-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adjudicated*, ppr. *adjudicating*. [< *adjudicatus*, pp. of *adjudicare*, award, decide, < *ad*, to, + *judicare*, judge: see *adjudge* and *judge*.] **I.** *trans.* To judge; pronounce judgment upon; award judicially.

Superior force may end in conquest; . . . but it cannot *adjudicate* any right. *Sumner*, True Grand. of Nations.

II. *intrans.* To sit in judgment; give a judicial decision: with *upon*: as, the court *adjudicated upon* the case.

From the whole taken in continuation, but not from any one of the isolated portions, you cannot *adjudicate* a power of *adjudicating upon* the pretensions of the whole theory.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

adjudication (a-jū-di-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adjudicatio(n-)*, < *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] 1. The act of adjudicating; the act or process of determining or settling by passing judgment.

To pass off a verdict of personal taste, under the guise of an *adjudication* of science. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 81.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A judicial sentence; judgment or decision of a court. (*b*) The act of a court declaring an ascertained fact: as, an *adjudication* of bankruptcy.

The consequence of *adjudication* is that all the bankrupt's property vests in the registrar of the court until the appointment by the creditors of a trustee, and thereafter in the trustee. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 343.

3. In *Scots law*, the diligence or process by which land is attached in security for or in payment of a debt.—**Articulate adjudication**, in Scots law, adjudication which is often used when there are more debts than one due to the adjudging creditor; in which case it is usually accompanied with a decree of sale, so that, in case of an error in ascertaining or calculating one of the debts, the error may affect only that debt.—**Effectual adjudication**, in Scots law, a form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor.—**Former adjudication**, in law, a previous judicial decision between the same parties or those whom they succeed, available, or sought to be made available, to bar a subsequent litigation involving the same point.

adjudicator (a-jū'di-kā-tėr), *n.* [< L. as if **adjudicator*, < *adjudicare*: see *adjudicate*.] One who adjudicates.

adjudicature (a-jū'di-kā-tūr), *n.* [*adjudicate* + *-ure*.] The act or process of adjudicating; adjudication.

adjugate (aj'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adjugatus*, pp. of *adjugare*, unite, < *ad*, to, + *jugare*, join, < *jugum*, E. *yoke*), *conjugate*, join: see *yoke* and *join*.] To yoke to. *Bailey*.

adjument (aj'ō-ment), *n.* [< L. *adjumentum*, a means of aid, a contr. of **adjumentamen*, < *adjuvare*, help: see *aid*.] Help; support; that which supports or assists.

Nerves are *adjuments* to corporal activity.
Sir Thomas Browne, Hydriotaphia, Tortescue, p. 197.

adjunct (aj'ungkt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjunctus*, joined to, added, pp. of *adjungere*: see *adjoin*.] **I.** *a.* 1. United with another (generally in a subordinate capacity) in office or in action of any kind: as, an *adjunct* professor.—2. Added to or conjoined with, as a consequence; attending; accompanying.

Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
By Heaven, I would do it. *Shak.*, K. John, III. 3.

Adjunct diagnostics. See *diagnostic*.—**Adjunct note**, in *music*, an unaccented auxiliary note not forming an essential part of the harmony.

II. *n.* 1. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it.

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adjunct

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.

Discretion in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances is nowhere so useful as to the clergy.
Swift.

2. A person joined to another in some duty or service; an assistant or subordinate colleague.

An *adjunct* of singular experience and trust.
Sir H. Wotton.

In the Royal Academy of Science at Paris, there are twelve members called *adjuncts* attached to the study of some particular science.
Buchanan, Dict. Sci.

3. In *metaph.*, any quality of a thing not pertaining to its essence.—**4.** In *gram.*, a word or a number of words added to define, limit, or qualify the force of another word or other words; a word or phrase having value in a sentence only as dependent on another member of the sentence, as an adjective, an adverb, the words of a dependent clause, etc.—**5.** In *music*, a scale or key closely related to another in relative scale or key.—**External, internal,** etc., **adjunct.** See the adjectives.

adjunction (a-jungk'shon), *n.* [< L. *adjunctio(n-)*, < *adjungere*, join: see *adjoin*.] **1.** The act of joining; the state of being joined.—**2.** The thing joined.—**3.** In *civil law*, the joining of one person's property to that of another permanently, as the building of a house upon another's land, painting of a picture on another's canvas, and the like. *Kapadje and Lomonaco.*

adjunctive (a-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjunctivus*, that is joined, < *adjunctus*, pp.: see *adjunct*.] **I.** *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

II. *n.* One who or that which is joined.

adjunctively (a-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adjunctive manner; as an adjunct.

adjunctly (a-jungkt-li), *adv.* In connection with; by way of addition or adjunct; as an adjunct.

ad jura regis (ad jō'rā rē'jis). [L., to the rights of the king: *ad*, to; *jura*, acc. pl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right; *regis*, gen. of *rex* (*reg-*), king.] An old English writ to enforce a presentation by the king to a living, against one who sought to eject the clerk presented.

adjuration (aj-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adjuratio(n-)*, < *adjurare*: see *adjure*.] **1.** The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under the penalty of a curse; hence, an earnest appeal or question.

To the *adjuration* of the high-priest, "Art thou the Christ, the son of the blessed God?" our Saviour replies in St. Matthew, "Thou hast said."
Blackwall, Sacred Classics, II. 163.

2. A solemn oath.

To restrain the significance too much, or too much to enlarge it, would make the *adjuration* either of no weight or not so pertinent.
Milton, Reason of Church Gov., i.

adjuratory (a-jō'ra-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *adjuratus*, < *adjurare*, one who adjures, < *adjurare*: see *adjure*.] Pertaining to or containing adjuration; of the nature of an adjuration: as, an *adjuratory* appeal.

adjure (a-jör'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adjured*, ppr. *adjuring*. [< ME. *adjuren*, < L. *adjurare*, swear to, adjure, < *ad*, to, + *jurare*, swear: see *jural*. Cf. *abjure*, *conjure*, and *perjure*.] **1.** To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly, often with an appeal to God or the invocation of a curse in case of disobedience; hence, to entreat or request earnestly: as, "I *adjure* thee by the living God." Mat. xxvi. 63; his friend *adjured* him to be careful.

Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho.
Josh. vi. 26.

2. To swear by: as, to *adjure* the holy name of God. [Rare.]—**Syn. 1.** To conjure, implore, entreat, pray, beg, entreat, beseech, supplicate.

adjurer (a-jör'ėr), *n.* One who adjures.

adjust (a-just'), *v. t.* [< F. "*adjuster*, to adjust, set aptly, couch evenly, joyn handsomely, match fitly, dispose orderly, several things together" (Cotgrave), now *ajuster* (= It. *aggiustare*, *aggiustare* = Pg. Sp. *ajustar*), arrange, dispose, fit, etc., < ML. *adjustare*, in form (< L. *ad*, to, + *justus*, just, but suggested by OF. *ajuster*, "*ajouster*, to add, adjoyn, set or put unto; also, increase, augment, eek, also as *adjuster*" (Cotgrave) (> ME. *ajusten*, *adjousten*, add, put, suggest), F. *ajouter* (see *adjute*), lit. put side by side, < ML. *adjuxtare*, put side by side, < L. *ad*, to, + *juxta*, near, lit. adjoining, from same root as *jungere*, join: see *juxtaposition*.] **1.** To fit, as one thing to another; make correspondent or conformable; adapt; accommodate: as, to *adjust* things to a standard.

Adjust the event to the prediction.
Addison, Def. of Christ. Relig.

According to Helmholtz, then, we *adjust* the eye to near objects by contraction of the ciliary muscle.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 44.

The living body is not only sustained and reproduced; it *adjusts* itself to external and internal changes.
Huxley, Animal Autonomies.

2. To put in order; regulate or reduce to system; bring to a proper state or position: as, to *adjust* a scheme; to *adjust* affairs; "*adjusting* the orthography," *Johnson*.

To *adjust* the focal distance of his optical instruments.
J. S. Mill, Logic, i. 1.

3. To settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result: as, to *adjust* accounts.

Half the differences of the parish are *adjusted* in this very parlour.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer.

4. To put forward; suggest. *Chaucer.*—**5.** To add. *Carton.*—**Syn. 1.** To arrange, dispose, trim, proportion, balance, conform, set right, rectify, reconcile.

adjustable (a-just'a-bl), *a.* [< *adjust* + *-able*.] Capable of being adjusted.

adjustably (a-just'a-bli), *adv.* As regards adjustment; so as to be capable of adjustment.

The bed is held *adjustably* in place by means of screwbolts.
Science, I. 329.

adjustage (a-just'tāj), *n.* Adjustment. *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

adjuster (a-just'ėr), *n.* A person who adjusts; that which regulates.

adjusting-cone (a-just'ing-kōn), *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance between the axes of the eyes when they are parallel, as in looking at a distant object. It consists of two hollow cones, each perforated at the apex. Through these apertures the person whose eyes are to be measured looks at a distant object, and the cones are moved until the two fields of vision coincide. The distance between the apexes then gives the measurement sought.

adjusting-screw (a-just'ing-skrō), *n.* A screw by which the adjustment of an instrument or a machine are moved to required positions. It also often serves to hold the parts firmly in those positions.

adjusting-tool (a-just'ing-tōl), *n.* A tool for regulating the snail of a fusee in a timepiece, so that its increase of diameter may exactly compensate for the decrease of tension of the spring as it unwinds from the barrel.

adjustive (a-jus'tiv), *a.* [< *adjust* + *-ive*.] Tending or serving to adjust.

adjustment (a-just'ment), *n.* [< *adjust* + *-ment*, after F. *ajustement*.] **1.** The act of adjusting; a making fit or conformable; the act of adapting to a given purpose; orderly regulation or arrangement: as, the *adjustment* of the parts of a watch.

The rest of the apparel required Bible *adjustment*.
Scott, Waverley, xliii.

2. The state of being adjusted; a condition of adaptation; orderly relation of parts or elements.

Throughout all phases of Life up to the highest, every advance is the effecting of some better *adjustment* of inner to outer actions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 61.

3. That which serves to fit or to adapt one thing to another or to a particular service: as, the *adjustments* of constitutional government, of a microscope, a timepiece, etc.

The nicest of all the *adjustments* attended to in the working of the British Government is that which determines, without formally defining, the internal relations of the Cabinet.
Gladstone, Right of Rights, p. 162.

4. The act of settling or arranging, as a difference or dispute; settlement; arrangement.—**5.** In *marine insurance*, the settling and ascertaining the amount of indemnity which the party insured is entitled to receive under the policy after all proper allowances and deductions have been made, and the settling of the proportion of that indemnity which each underwriter is liable to bear.—**Syn.** Arrangement, regulation, settlement, adaptation, accommodation, disposal.

adjustor (a-jus'tor), *n.* [< *adjust* + *-or*.] In *conch.* and *zool.*, that which adapts, fits, or makes to fit together; a name of sundry muscles: as, the dorsal and ventral *adjustors* of the shells of brachiopods. See extract, and cuts under *Lingulidæ* and *Waldheimia*.

The dorsal *adjustors* are fixed to the ventral surface of the peduncle, and are again inserted into the hinge plate in the smaller valve. The ventral *adjustors* are considered to pass from the inner extremity of the peduncle and to become attached by one pair of their extremities to the ventral valve, one on each side of and a little behind the expanded base of the divaricators.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 192.

adjutage, *n.* See *ajutage*.

adjutant-general

adjutancy (aj'ö-tan-si), *n.* [< *adjutant(-t)* + *-cy*.] **1.** The office of adjutant. Also called *adjutantship*.—**2†.** Assistance.

It was, no doubt, disposed with all the *adjutancy* of demolition and division.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

adjutant (aj'ö-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adjutare*, aid, assist, freq. of *adjuvare*, aid: see *aid*.] **I.** *a.* Helping; assistant. *Bullokar* (1676). [Rare.]

II. *n.* **1.** A helper; an assistant; an aid. [Rare.]

A fine violin must . . . be the best *adjutant* to a fine voice.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Music, p. 74.

2. *Milit.*, properly, a regimental staff-officer appointed to assist the commanding officer of a regiment in the discharge of the details of his military duty. The title is also given to officers having similar functions attached to larger or smaller divisions of troops, to garrisons, and to the War Department of the United States government. (See *adjutant-general*.) Adjutants are also assigned, as in the British army, to divisions of artillery. Formerly, in England, called *aid-major*, often contracted to *adj't*.

3. The adjutant-bird (which see).—**Post adjutant**, a person who fills the office of adjutant with reference to the organization, or whatever character, of the troops stationed at a post, garrison, camp, or cantonment.—**Regimental adjutant**, a person holding the office of adjutant with reference to a regimental organization, whether the regiment is for the time place or dispersed at different stations.

adjutant-bird (aj'ö-tant-bėrd), *n.* The name given by English residents of Bengal to a very large species of stork, common in India, the *Leptoptilus argala* of some naturalists, belong-

Adjutant-bird (*Leptoptilus argala*).

ing to the family *Ciconiidæ*. It is the *Ardea dubia* of Gmelin, the *A. argala* of Latham, the *Ciconia marabou* of Temminck, and the argala of the native Indians. Great confusion has been occasioned by the transference by Temminck of the native name, argala, to a related but distinct African species. The name *marabou* has likewise been given to both species, since both furnish the ornamental plumes so named in commerce. The African species should be distinguished as the marabou, the Indian species being left to bear its native name argala. The name adjutant, or adjutant-bird, is a nickname bestowed upon the bird from some fancied likeness of its bearing to the staff or martinet air of the military functionary known as an adjutant. The bird is a gigantic stork, 5 or often 6 feet high, and its expanded wings measure 14 feet from tip to tip. It has an enormous bill, nearly bare head and neck, and a sausage-like pouch hanging from the under part of the neck. It is one of the most voracious carrion-devouring birds known, and in India, from its devouring all sorts of carrion and noxious animals, is protected by law. Also called *adjutant-crane*, *adjutant-stork*, and *pouched stork*. The name is sometimes extended to a related species, *L. javanicus*, known as the lesser adjutant or adjutant-bird.

adjutant-crane (aj'ö-tant-krān), *n.* Same as *adjutant-bird*.

adjutant-general (aj'ö-tant-jen'e-ral), *n.*; pl. *adjutants-general*. **1.** *Milit.*, a staff-officer, the chief assistant of a commanding general in the execution of his military duties, as in issuing and executing orders, receiving and transmitting reports, regulating details of the service, etc. By his there is but one adjutant-general of the United States army. He is a principal officer of the War Department of the United States government, the head of a bureau conducting the army correspondence, and having charge of the records, of recruiting and enlistment, of the issue of commissions, etc. Most of the individual states also have adjutants-general, performing similar duties with respect to the militia of their several States. The adjutant-general is aided by *assistant adjutants-general*. In the British service, the adjutant-general of the forces is an officer of the full rank of general, having a body of

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assistants at the Horse Guards or headquarters of the army in London, and performing the same class of duties as those mentioned above. Commonly abbreviated to *A. G.* when appended to a name.

2. *Eccles.*, a title mistakenly given by translators to the assistants of the general of the Jesuits. See *assistant*, 3.

adjutantship (aj'ŭ-tant-ship), *n.* Same as *adjutancy*, 1.

adjutant-stork (aj'ŭ-tant-stôrk), *n.* Same as *adjutant-bird*.

adjutator (aj'ŭ-tā-tor), *n.* [NL., an assistant, < L. *adjutare*, assist: see *adjutant*.] An adjutor or helper. See note under *agitator*, 2. [Rare.]

adjuter (a-jūt'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< F. *ajouter*, formerly *adjouter*, add: see *adjust*.] To add.

There be
Six bachelors as bold as he, *adjuting* to his company.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

adjutor (a-jū'tor), *n.* [L., < *adjutare*, help: see *adjutant* and *aid*.] A helper. [Rare; its compound *coadjutor* is in common use.]

He . . . and such as his *adjutors* were.
Dryden, Barred Wars, iv. 10.

adjutory† (aj'ŭ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **adjutorius*, helping; cf. *adjutorium*, help: see *adjutor*.] Serving to help or aid. *Blount*; *Bailey*.

adjutrix (aj-jū'trix), *n.*; pl. *adjutrices* (a-jū-trī'sēz). [L., fem. of *adjutor*: see *adjutor*.] A female assistant. [Rare.]

adjuvant (aj'ū-vant or a-jū'vant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adjuvans(t-)*, ppr. of *adjuvare*, help: see *aid*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to help or assist; auxiliary; contributory: as, an *adjuvant* medicine.

Cause *adjuvant* worketh not by himself, but is a helper.
Blunderville.

But that humidity is only an *adjuvant* and not even a necessary *adjuvant* cause, is proved by the immunity of fruit-eaters in the swampiest regions of the equatorial coast-lands.
Pop. Sci. Mo., N.Y., xx. 162.

II. *n.* **1.** A person or thing aiding or helping; whatever aids or assists.

Undoubtedly, a flavor smacking of the caseus, the jubilee, and the *adjuvants* of "the cause" is found in some of his (Whittier's) polemic strains.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 124.

2. In *med.*, whatever aids in removing or preventing disease; especially, a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient.

adlegation (ad-lē-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adlegatio(n-)*, later *allegatio(n-)*, a deputing, < *adlegare*, *allegare*, depute, commission, < *ad*, to, + *legare*, send with a commission. See *allegation*, the same word in another use.] The right of ministers of the individual states of the old German empire to be associated with those of the emperor in public treaties and negotiations relating to the common interests of the empire. This right was claimed by the states, but disputed by the emperor.

ad lib. An abbreviation of *ad libitum*.

ad libitum (ad lib'i-tum). [L.: *ad* = E. *at*; MIs. or NL. *libitum*, L. only in pl. *libita*, pleasure, acc. neut. pp. of *libet*, also spelled *lubet*, it pleases, akin to *L. lief* and *love*: see *lief*, *love*, *liberal*, etc.] At pleasure; to the extent of one's wishes. Specifically, in *music*, indicating that the time and expression of a passage are left to the feeling and taste of the performer. In the case of cadenzas and other ornaments, the phrase indicates that the performer may omit them or substitute others in their place. An accompaniment is said to be *ad libitum* when it may be used or omitted. Often abbreviated, in speech as well as writing, to *ad lib.*

adlings, *n.* See *addlings*, 2.

adlocution (ad-lō-kū'shọn), *n.* Same as *allocution*, 1.

Adlumia (ad-lō'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., named for Ma-

Adlumia cirrhosa; ungula leaf and panicle.

jor *Adlum*.] A genus of American plants of a single species, *A. cirrhosa*, the climbing fumitory, a delicate climbing herbaceous biennial, with panicles of drooping flowers. It is a native of the Alleghanies, and is often cultivated.

admanuensis (ad-man-ū-en'sis), *n.*; pl. *admanuenses* (-sēz). [ML., < L. *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + *-ensis*. Cf. *amanuensis*.] In *old Eng. law*, one taking a corporal oath, that is, by laying the hand on the Bible, in distinction from one taking the oath in other form or after affirmation.

admarginate (ad-mär'ji-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *margo* (*margin-*), margin, + *-ate*5: see *ad-*, *margin*, and *-ate*1.] To note or write on the margin. [Rare.]

Receive candidly the few hints which I have *admarginated*.
Coleridge.

admaxillary (ad-mak'sil-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *maxilla*, jaw, after E. *maxillary*.] In *anat.*, connected with the jaw.

admeasure (ad-mezh'ụr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *admeasured*, ppr. *admeasuring*. [< ME. *amesurer*, < OF. *amesurer*, *admesurer*, < ML. *admensurare*, measure, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *mensurare*, measure; cf. L. *admetiri*, measure out to, < *ad*, to, + *metiri*, the ult. source of *measure*: see *ad-* and *measure*, v.] **1.** To ascertain the dimensions, size, or capacity of; measure.

The identification of the remainer's intellect with that of the opponent's, when it was necessary to weight, upon the accuracy with which the opponent's intellect is *admeasured*.
Jeffrey, Essays, I. 272.

2. In *law*, to survey and lay off a due portion to, as of dower in real estate or of pasture held in common. This was formerly done by *writ of admeasurement*, directed to the sheriff.

Upon this suit all the commoners shall be *admeasured*.
Blackstone, Com., iii. 36.

admeasurement (ad-mezh'ụr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *amesurement*, *admesurement*: see *admeasure* and *-ment*.] **1.** The process of measuring; the ascertainment of the numerical amount of any quantity.—**2.** The numerical amount or measure of anything; as, in *arith.*, the dimensions of a solid, the bulk of a fluid, mass, duration, or degree.—**3.** In *law*, ascertainment and assignment of the due proportion: as, *admeasurement* of damages, of dower, of an estate: *admeasurement* of the right of an individual in a common pasture.

Some have called *admeasuration*.

admeasurer (ad-mezh'ụr-ėr), *n.* One who admeasures.

admedian (ad-mē'di-ạn), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, + *media*, middle: see *ad-* and *median*.] In *conch.*, a synonym of *lateral*, as applied to the series of teeth of the radula, these being rachidian or median, lateral or admedian, and uncinal.

See "lateral" Professor Lankester substitutes the term *admedian*.
W. H. Dall, Science, IV. 143.

admensuration (ad-men-sụ-rā'shọn), *n.* [ML. *admensuratio(n-)*, < *admensurare*: see *admeasure*.] Same as *admeasurement*. [Rare.]

Admetacea (ad-mē-tā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Admete* + *-acea*.] A family name used by some naturalists for the genus *Admete* and allies.

Admete (ad-mē'tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄδμητος, fem. ἀδμήτη, untamed, unbroken, poet. form of ἀδάματος = E. *untamed*. Cf. *adamant*.] The typical genus of the family Admetidæ.—**Admete viridula** (*A. viridula* is a small whitish species, half an inch long, found on the Atlantic coast of North America from Cape Cod northward.

admetid (ad-mē'tid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Admetidæ*.

Admetidæ (ad-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Admete* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Admete*. The family is closely related to the *Cancellariidæ*, but the species affect colder waters. *Admete viridula* is a common northern form. The members of this family have a rounded head, filiform tentacles, eyes on minute tubercles external to the tentacles, and a characteristic dentition of the odontophore: the shell has an ovate aperture, with an obliquely truncated pilicate columella and a trenchant outer lip.

admiable (ad-mī'a-bl), *n.* [< L. *admiculum*, help, support, prop, lit. that on which the hand may rest, < *ad*, to, + *manus*, hand, + double dim. suffix *-culum*.] Any thing which gives aid or support; an auxiliary. [Rare.]

The senate of five hundred . . . was a permanent adjunct and *admiable* of the public assembly.
Grote, Greece, III. 90.

2. In *law*, supporting or corroboratory proof. Specifically, in *Scots* and *French law*, whatever aids in proving the tenor of a lost deed; any deed or scroll which tends to establish the existence of the deed in question, or to make known its terms.

3. In *med.*, any aid to the action of a remedy. —**4.** *pl.* In *entom.* See *admiculum*, 2.

admiculum, *n.* Plural of *admiculum*.

admiculum, **admiculary** (ad-mi-nik'ụ-lạr, -lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *admiculum*, help: see *admicle*.] Supplying help; helpful; corroborative.

The humanity of Christ is not set before us in the New Testament as sustaining merely a conditional or *admiculular* relation to a work whose intrinsic and essential value comes from another source.
Bushnell, Orthodoxy, p. 20.

The several structural arrangements *admicular* to the integrity of the whole are thus co-ordinated.
Prin. of Psychol.

Admicular evidence, in *law*, explanatory or completing evidence.

administrate (ad-mi-nik'ụ-lāt), *v. i.* or *t.* [< L. *administulatus*, pp. of *administulare*, help, prop. < *administulum*: see *admicle*.] To give admicular evidence; testify in corroboration of. [Rare.]

administulator† (ad-mi-nik'ụ-lā-tọr), *n.* [L., < *administulare*: see *administulate*.] An assistant; specifically, an advocate for the poor.

administulum (ad-mi-nik'ụ-lum), *n.*; pl. *administula* (-lạ). [L., a prop: see *admicle*.] 1.* An aid or help; an admicle.

Of other *administula*, and aids to be instructive, only the titles are given by Bacon, and it would be hazardous to conjecture as to their significance.
R. Adamson, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 792.

2. *pl.* In *entom.*, Kirby's name for the short spines on the abdominal segments of certain orthopterous insects, which they have the habit of working through any substance in which they burrow. Also called *adminicles*. *N. E. D.*

administer (ad-min'is-tėr), *v.* [< ME. *admynystren*, *amynystren*, < OF. *aministrer*, *administrer*, mod. F. *administrer*, < L. *administrare*, manage, execute (cf. *administer*, an attendant), < *ad*, to, + *ministrare*, attend, serve, < *minister*, servant: see *minister*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To manage or conduct as minister, chief agent, or steward; superintend the management or execution of; control or regulate in behalf of others: as, to *administer* the laws or the government, or a department of government; to *administer* a charitable trust, the affairs of a corporation, or the estate of a bankrupt.

For forms of government let fools contest,
Whate'er is best *administer'd* is best.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 304.

Brawn without brain is thine; my prudent care
Foresees, provides, and *administers* the war.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 524.

2. To afford; supply; dispense; bring into use or operation: as, to apply in the exercise of a magisterial or sacerdotal office: as, to *administer* relief; to *administer* justice.

Have they not the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament in one kind only eucharist with wafer cakes?
Hooker.

Let zephyrs bland
Administer their tepid genial airs. *J. Philips*.

3. To give or apply; make application of: as, to *administer* medicine, punishment, counsel, etc.

Close by was a heap of stout cudgel rods, such as are used in *administering* the bastinado.
O'Donovan, Merv, xiii.

4. To tender or impose, as an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to Heaven . . .
To keep the oath that we *administer*.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3.

5. In *law*, to manage or dispose of, as the estate of a deceased person, in the capacity either of executor or administrator. See *administration*, 5.—**Syn. 1.** To conduct, preside over.—**2** and **3**. *Administer*, *Minister*, distribute, give out, deal out. In the sense of supplying or dispensing, *minister* is now used principally of things spiritual, and *administer* of things of solution, or relief; while *administer* is used of things both spiritual and material: as, to *minister* food, medicine, reproof, justice.

He answer'd that . . . a noxious drug had been *administered* to him in a dish of porridge.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xv.

The greatest delight which the fields and woods can minister is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable.
Emerson, Nature.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To contribute assistance; bring aid or supplies; add something: with *to*: as, to *administer to* the necessities of the poor.

There is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which . . . *administers* to the pleasure as well as the beauty of the place.
Spectator, No. 414.

2. To perform the office of administrator: with *upon*: as, *A administers upon* the estate of B.—**Syn.** *Administer to*, *Minister to*. *Minister* to is now prevalent in *administer* to in such connections as to *minister* to one's needs, to *minister* to the necessities of the poor, to *minister* to the pleasure of the assembly. *Administer* to in such connections is archaic.

administer‡ (ad-min'is-tėr), *n.* [L.: see the verb.] One who administers; a minister or an administrator.

You have shewed yourself a good *administer* of the revenue.
Bacon, Speech to Sir J. Denham.

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administerial (ad-min-is-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *administer*, attendant (or < E. *administer*, *v.*), + *-ial*, in imitation of *ministerial*, q. v.] Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government; ministerial. [Rare.]

administrable (ad-min'is-tra-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **administrabilis*, < *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] Capable of being administered.

administrador (Sp. pron. ad-mē-nē-strä-dōr'), *n.* [Sp.: = E. *administrator*.] A steward; an overseer. *G. Yale.* [Used in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

administrant (ad-min'is-trant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *administrant*, ppr. of *administrer*: see *administer*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Managing; executive; pertaining to the management of affairs.

II. *n.* One who administers; an executive officer.

administrate (ad-min'is-trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *administrated*, ppr. *administrating*. [< L. *administratus*, pp. of *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] To administer; dispense; give; supply: as, "to *administrate* the sacraments," *Knox*.

administration (ad-min-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *administracioun*, < OF. *administration*, < L. *administratio(n-)*, < *administrare*: see *administer*, *v.*] 1. The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

The *administration* of government, in its largest sense, comprehends all the operations of the body politic, whether legislative, executive, or judiciary; but in its most usual, and perhaps in its most precise, signification, it is limited to executive details, and falls peculiarly within the province of the executive department.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 72.

2. The duty or duties of an administrator; specifically, the executive functions of government, consisting in the exercise of all the powers and duties of government, both general and local, which are neither legislative nor judicial. —3. The body of persons who are intrusted with the execution of laws and the superintendence of public affairs: in particular, in Great Britain, the ministry; in the United States, the President and cabinet, or the President and cabinet during one presidential term: as, Washington's first *administration*.

Did the *administration* . . . avail themselves of any one of those opportunities?
Burke, Tracts on Popery Laws.

It was, therefore, clear from the beginning that the new *administration* was to have a settled and strong opposition.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 55.

4. Any body of men intrusted with executive or administrative powers.

The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent *administrations* for our domestic concerns. *Jefferson*, First Inaugural Address.

5. The period during which an executive officer or a ministry holds office; specifically, in the United States, the period during which the President holds office.—6. Dispensation; distribution; rendering: as, the *administration* of justice, of the sacraments, or of grace.

For the *administration* of this service not only supplieth the wants of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God. 2 Cor. ix. 12.

7. The act of prescribing medically.—8. The act of tendering or imposing, as an oath.—9. In *law*: (*a*) The management of the estate of an intestate person, or of a testator having no competent executor, under a commission (called *letters of administration*) from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing surplus among the next of kin. (*b*) In some jurisdictions, the management of the estate of a deceased person by an executor, the corresponding term *execution* not being in use. Administration of a deceased person's estate may be granted for general, special, or limited purposes; as: (1) *Administration durante absentia* (during absence), when the next person entitled to the grant is beyond sea. (2) *Administration pendente lite* (while the suit is pending), when a suit is commenced in the probate court regarding the validity of a will or the right to administration, and lasting till the suit is determined. (3) *Administration cum testamento annexo* (with the will annexed), in cases where a testator makes a will without naming executors, or where the executors named in the will are incapable of acting or refuse to act. (4) *Administration de bonis non* (concerning goods not, that is, not administered), when the first administrator dies before he has fully administered. (5) *Administration ad colligendum* (for the purpose of collecting), for collecting and preserving goods about to perish. (6) *Ancillary administration* is subordinate to the principal administration for collecting the assets of foreigners. It is taken out in the country where the assets are. See *ancillary*. (7) *Administration minori ætate* (during minor age, or minority) is granted when the executor is a minor. (8) *Foreign administration* is administration exercised by authority of a foreign power.—**Council of administration.** See *council*. =**Syn. 1.** Conduct, control, superintendence, regulation, execution.

administrational (ad-min-is-trā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining or relating to administration.

The *administrational* merits of Darius are so great that they have obscured his military glories.
G. Rawlinson, Five Great Monarchies, III. 429.

administrative (ad-min'is-trā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *administrativus*, practical, < *administrare*, pp. *administratus*: see *administer*, *v.*] Pertaining to administration; executive; administering.

The production and distribution of wealth, the growth and effect of *administrative* machinery, the education of the race, these are cases of general laws which constitute the science of sociology. *W. K. Clifford*, Lect., II. 284.

Sometimes the term Executive, which strictly means an Authority which puts the laws in force, is opposed to the term *Administrative*, which implies the performance of every other sort of immediate Governmental act, such as collecting taxes, organizing and directing the Army, Navy, and Police, supervising trade, locomotion, postal communication, and carrying out in detail legislative measures for promoting public health, education, morality, and general contentment. *S. Amos*, Sci. of Pol., p. 99.

administratively (ad-min'is-trā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an administrative manner; in relation to administration; from an administrative point of view; as regards administration.

The English country gentleman, who was lord of the manor, was *administratively* a person of great authority and influence. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 314.

Administratively, Kazan is divided into twelve districts.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 20.

administrator (ad-min'is-trā-tor), *n.* [L., a manager, < *administrare*, pp. *administratus*: see *administer*, *v.*] 1. One who administers; one who directs or manages affairs of any kind: sometimes used as a title of executive office. —2. In *law*: (*a*) One who, by virtue of a commission from a probate, orphans', or surrogate's court, or, in England, from the probate, divorce, and admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, has charge of the goods and chattels of one dying without a will. In some jurisdictions his power is extended to real property. Often contracted to *admr.* (*b*) In *Scots law*, a tutor, curator, or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate during their minority.—**Administrator bishop.** See *bishop*.—**Public administrator**, a public officer authorized to administer the estates of persons dying without relatives entitled to perform the duty.

administratorship (ad-min'is-trā-tor-ship), *n.* The office of administrator.

Removed by order of court from an *administratorship* for failure to settle his accounts.
The Nation, XXXVI. 540.

administratress (ad-min-is-trā'tres), *n.* [< *administrator* + *-ess*. Cf. *administratrice*.] A female administrator.

administratrice†, *n.* [< F. *administratrice*, < It. *amministratrice*, < NL. *administratrix* (*-tric-*): see *administratrix*.] A female administrator.

administratrix (ad-min-is-trā'triks), *n.*; pl. *administratrices* (ad-min'is-tra-tri'sēz). [NL., fem. of L. *administrator*, q. v.] A female administrator. Often contracted to *admx.*

admirability (ad'mi-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *admirabilita(t-)s*, < *admirabilis*, admirable: see *admirable*.] Admirableness. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

admirable (ad'mi-ra-bl), *a.* [< F. *admirable*, < L. *admirabilis*, < *admirari*, admire: see *admire*.] 1†. Fitted to excite wonder; marvelous; strange; surprising.

It seemeth equally *admirable* to me that holy King Edward the Sixth should do any wrong, or harsh Edward the Fourth do any right to the Muses. *Fuller.*

In man there is nothing *admirable* but his ignorance and weakness. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, II. i. § 7.

2. Worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; very excellent: used of persons or things.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving, how express and *admirable*! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

admirableness (ad'mi-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

admirably (ad'mi-ra-bli), *adv.* In an admirable manner; in a manner to excite wonder, approbation, and esteem; excellently.

admiral (ad'mi-ral), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *admiral*, *amiral*, *amyral*, *amerall*, *amrall*, with varying term. *-alle*, *-ale*, *-ail*, *-ayl*, *-ayle*, *-el*, *-elle*, *-ald*, *-eld*, *-ant*, *-aunt*, < OF. *admiral*, *amiral*, *almiral*, *-ail*, *-alt*, *-ault*, *-ant*, *-ant*, *-and*, *-auble*, *-afle*, *-et*, *-é*, mod. F. *amiral* = Pr. *amiran*, *amiralh*, *amiratz*, mod. Pr. *amiral* = OSp. *almiralle*, *-age*, Sp. *almirante* = Pg. *amiralh*, *almirante* = It. *ammiraglio*, < ML. *admiralis*, *-alius*, *-alius*, *-aldus*, *-arius*, *-abilis*, *-andus*, *-atus*, *almiraldus*, *amirandus*, *ammiratus*, etc., and prop. *amiralis* (the forms in *adm-*, *alm-* being due to popular etymology, which associated the word with L. *admirare*, admire, *admirabilis*, admirable, or with Sp. Ar. *al-*, the, and the termination being variously accommodated), < Ar. *amīr*, *emir*, a ruler, commander (see *ameer* and *emir*), the *-al* being due to the Ar. article *al*, present in all the Arabic and Turkish titles containing the word, as *amir-al-umarā*, ruler of rulers, *amir-al-bahr*, commander of the sea, *amir-al-mūminīn*, commander of the faithful. The present sense of *admiral* is due to Ar. *amīr-al-bahr*, Latinized as *admiralius maris* and Englished under Edward III. as "*amyrel* of the se," or "*admyrall* of the navy," afterward simply *admiral*. *N. E. D.*] **I.** *n.* 1†. An emir or prince under the sultan; any Saracen ruler or commander. [The common Middle English and Old French sense.]—2. A naval officer of the highest rank; a commander-in-chief of a fleet. In the United States navy, as in most foreign services, there are three degrees of this rank, viz., *admiral*, *vice-admiral*, and *rear-admiral*. These titles did not exist in the United States till the grade of rear-admiral was created in 1862, that of vice-admiral in 1864, and that of admiral in 1866. The last was held by Farragut and Porter, and, by law, ceased to exist on the death of the latter in 1891. In 1899 the title of admiral was revived and was conferred upon Rear-admiral Dewey. The office of vice-admiral, which also was held by Farragut and Porter and by Admiral Rowan, was abolished in 1890 on the death of the last named incumbent. An admiral displays his distinguishing flag at the mainmast, a vice-admiral at the foremast, and a rear-admiral at the mizzenmast. In the British navy, admirals were formerly divided into three classes, named, after the colors of their respective flags, admirals of the *red*, of the *white*, and of the *blue*, with vice-admirals and rear-admirals of each flag; but in 1864 this distinction was abolished, and all British men-of-war now display the white ensign.
3. The recognized chief commander or director of a mercantile fleet, as one of fishing-vessels off Newfoundland or in the North Sea. A royal proclamation in 1708 ordered that the master of the first vessel that entered a harbor or creek in Newfoundland for the fishing season should be admiral thereof, the second vice-admiral, and the third rear-admiral.
4. The ship which carries the admiral; hence, the most considerable ship of any fleet, as of merchantmen or of fishing-vessels.

The mast
Of some great *ammiral*.
Milton, P. L., i. 294.

5. A collectors' name for butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*, especially the *Limenitis camilla*, distinguished as *white admiral*, and the *Vanessa atalanta*, or *red admiral*.—6. A name given by collectors of shells to a univalve shell, the admiral-shell (which see).—**Admiral of the fleet**, a title of distinction conferred on a few admirals in the British service, corresponding to that of field-marshal in the army.—**Lord high admiral**, in Great Britain, the officer at the head of the naval administration when, as has been rarely the case since 1632, the office is held by a single person. See *admiralty*.—**Yellow admiral**, a name applied in the British navy to a rear-admiral who is retired without having served afloat after his promotion.

II. *a.* Carrying an admiral; chief in a fleet.

The *admiral* galley . . . struck upon a rock.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

admiral-shell (ad'mi-ral-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Conus*, the *Conus ammiralis*, a species formerly esteemed as much for its rarity as for its beauty.

admiralship (ad'mi-ral-ship), *n.* [< *admiral* + *-ship*.] The office or position of an admiral. [Rare.]

admiralty (ad'mi-ral-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *admiraltie*, *amiraltye*, *amraltie*, < ME. *amyralte*, *ameralte*, *amrelte*, < OF. *admiralte*, *amiraulte*: see *admiral* and *-ty*.] 1. In Great Britain: (*a*) The office and jurisdiction of the lords commissioners appointed to take the general management of maritime affairs, and of all matters relating to the royal navy, with the government of its various departments. (*b*) The body of officers appointed to execute the office of lord high admiral; a board of commissioners, called lords (or, in full, lords commissioners) of the admiralty, for the administration of naval affairs. (*c*) [*cap.*] The building in which the lords of the admiralty transact business, and in which the clerks and other officials connected with this department are employed.—2. That branch of law which deals with maritime cases and offenses.

The power [of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States] extends . . . to all cases of *admiralty* and marine jurisdiction. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 213.

Admiralty court, or **court of admiralty**, a tribunal having jurisdiction over maritime causes, whether of a civil or criminal nature. In England it was formerly held before the lord high admiral, and afterward before his deputy or the deputy of the lords commissioners; but now it forms a branch of the probate, divorce, and admiralty di-

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vision of the High Court of Justice, the judge in it being appointed by the crown as one of the judges of the High Court. The English court of admiralty is twofold, the *instance court* and the *prize court*. The civil jurisdiction of the instance court extends generally to such contracts as are made upon the sea, and are founded in maritime service or consideration. It also regulates many other points of maritime law, as disputes between part-owners of vessels, and questions relating to salvage. It has likewise power to inquire into certain wrongs or injuries committed on the high sea, as in cases of collision, &c. The criminal matters the court of admiralty has, partly by common law and partly by a variety of statutes, cognizance of piracy and all other indictable offenses committed either upon the sea or on the coasts when beyond the limits of any English county. The prize court is the chief tribunal for considering what is and what is not lawful prize, and for adjudicating upon all matters, civil and criminal, relating to the same, or every acquisition made by the law of war which is either itself or a substitute therefor or is in lieu of booty or spoil, or by land, by a naval force. In Scotland the cases formerly brought before this court, which has been abolished, are now prosecuted in the Court of Session or in the sheriff court, in the same way as ordinary civil causes. In the United States the admiralty powers are exclusively vested in the federal courts. They extend over the great lakes and navigable rivers. —**Judge of the high court of admiralty**, an officer of the high court of admiralty, who presides over the court, and has the power of appointing surrogates, marshals, &c. —**High Court of Admiralty**, an ancient English court, held before the lord high admiral of England or his deputy, styled judge of the admiralty, which examines into all crimes and offenses committed either upon the sea or upon the coasts, out of the limits of any county or extra-county. It proceeded without jury, a method contrary to the genius of the law of England. *Stephens.*

admiranct (ad-mir'anst), *n.* [COF. *admirance*, ‹ *admirer* : see *admire* and *-ance*.] Admiration.

(She) with great *admirance* inwardly was moved,
And honoured him with all that her behoved.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 39.

admiration (ad-mi-rā'shon), *n.* [‹ late ME. *admyracion*, ‹ OF. *admiracion* = Sp. *admiracion* = It. *ammirazione*, ‹ L. *admiratio(n-)*, ‹ *admirari*, admire : see *admire*.] **1.** Wonder; astonishment; surprise.

And I saw the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, ... and when I saw her, I wondered with great *admiration*.
Rev. xvii. 6.

Your boldness I view *admiration* see. *Dryden.*

2. Wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; an emotion excited by what is novel, great, beautiful, or excellent: as, *admiration* of virtue or goodness; *admiration* of a beautiful woman or a fine picture.

Where imitation can go no farther, let *admiration* step on, whereof there is no end in the wisest form of men.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 2.

If it should be here objected, as Cicero objected to Cæsar, " We have matter enough to admire, but would gladly see something to praise," I answer that *admiration* is a superlative degree of praise.
Bacon, Essays, xlvi. (Bohn ed.), p. 486.

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object which we understand to be excellent.
Tillotson.

3†. The quality of exciting wonder or surprise; marvelousness; [singular.]

Admir'd Miranda!
Indeed the top of *admiration*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

4. An object of wonder or approbation: now only in the phrase *the admiration of*.

He was *the admiration* of all the negroes.
Sheppy Hollow.

Note of admiration, an exclamation-point (!). —**To admiration**, in a very excellent or admirable manner; in a manner to elicit admiration.

They have curious straw works among the nuns, even to *admiration*.
Evelyn, Diary, March 9, 1645.

[He] . . . moulded heads in clay or plaster of Paris *to admiration*, by the dint of natural genius merely.
Goldsmith, Old Bachelors.

admirative (ad'mi-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Expressing admiration or wonder. [Rare.]

II. *n.* The point of exclamation or admiration (!).

admiratively (ad'mi-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an admirative manner; admiringly. [Rare.]

admire (ad-mīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *admired*, ppr. *admiring*. [‹ F. *admirer* = Pr. *admirar* = It. *ammirare*, ‹ L. *admirari*, wonder at, ‹ *ad*, at, + *mirari* (for **smeisari*), wonder, = Gr. *μείδιαν* (for **σμείδιαν*), smile, = Skt. √ *smi*, smile : cf. *smile*, *smirk*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regard with wonder or surprise; wonder or marvel at: formerly used literally, but now chiefly in an ironical or sarcastic sense, with reference to meaning 2: as, I *admire* your audacity.

Neither is it to be *admired* that Henry, who was a wise as well as a valiant prince, should be pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

One hardly knows whether most to *admire* the stupidity of such a degradation or to detest its guilt.
Farrar, Marth. Sermons, iv. 36.

2. To regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; feel admiration for; take pleasure in the beauty or qualities of; look on or contemplate with pleasure.

The fact seems to be, that the Greeks *admired* only themselves, and that the Romans *admired* only themselves and the Greeks.
Macaulay, History.

And Enid woke and sat beside the couch,
Admiring him, and thought within herself,
How clever man so grandly made as he!
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To wonder; be affected with surprise; marvel: sometimes with *at*. [Nearly obsolete in the literal sense.]

Let none *admire*
That riches grow in hell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 690.

I *admire* where a fellow of his low rank should acquire such a nobleness and dignity of sentiment. *Henry Brooke.*

I never *admired* as a third party, who were loyal when rebellion was uppermost, and have turned rebels (at least in principle) since loyalty has been triumphant.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

2. To feel or express admiration.

I'll report it,
Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles;
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I' the end admire. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 9.

3. To feel pleasure; be pleased: as, I should *admire* to go. [Colloq., U. S.]

admired† (ad-mīrd'), *p. a.* Regarded with wonder; wonderful; admirable.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most *admir'd* disorder. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

admirer (ad-mīr'ėr), *n.* One who admires; specifically, one who pays court to or manifests his admiration of a woman; a lover.

For fear of Lucia's escape, the mother is . . . constantly attended by a servant, who explains her age, and draws off the eyes of her *admirers*.
Tatler, No. 206.

admiringly (ad-mīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an admiring manner; with admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

admissibility (ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*admissible*, after *F. admissibilité*.] The quality of being admissible.

admissible (ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* [F. *admissible*, ‹ ML. *admissibilis*, ‹ L. *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit : see *admit*.] **1.** Capable or worthy of being admitted or allowed.

They were *admissible* to political and military employment. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. That may be allowed or conceded; allowable: as, a many proposals are not admissible.—**3.** In *law*, capable of being considered in reaching a decision: used of evidence offered in a judicial investigation.

No confession is *admissible* when made in terror.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 240.

admissibleness (ad-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being admissible or allowable.

admissibly (ad-mis'i-bli), *adv.* In an admissible manner; so as to be admitted, entertained, or allowed.

admission (ad-mish'on), *n.* [‹ ME. *admyssion*, ‹ L. *admission(n-)*, ‹ *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit : see *admit*.] **1.** The act of admitting or allowing to enter; the state of being admitted; entrance allowed by permission, by provision, or existence of means, or by the removal of obstacles: as, the *admission* of aliens into a country; the *admission* of light into a room by a window or by opening the window.

Some minds seem well glazed by nature against the *admission* of knowledge.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, p. 91.

2. Admittance; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach: as, to grant a person *admission*.

I . . . applied to one of the vergers for *admission* to the library. *Irving*, Mutability of Lit.

3. The price paid for entrance; admission fee: as, the *admission* was one shilling. **4.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the Church of England, an act of a bishop accepting a candidate presented to a benefice. (*b*) In the Presbyterian churches, especially in Scotland, a similar official act of a presbytery admitting a minister to his church. —**5.** The act of expressing assent to an argument or proposition, especially one urged by an opponent; concession; admitting of a statement admitted; concession; allowance: as, this *admission* lost him the argument.—**6.** Acknowledgment; confession of a charge, an error, or a crime: as, he made full *admission* of his guilt.

Maggie had no sooner uttered this entreaty than she was wrecked at the *admission* it implied.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

7. In *law*: (*a*) A voluntary acknowledgment that something is true. Admissions in an action may be made by a party to it, or by his attorney, in writing or in open court. Other admissions, whether by word or act, may be proved against a party if they were made by him or by one authorized by or sufficiently identified with him. (*b*) The act of receiving evidence offered upon a judicial investigation, as competent for consideration in reaching a decision. = Syn. 2. *Admittance, Admission.* See *admittance*.

admissive (ad-mis'iv), *a.* [‹ L. *admissus* (see *admission*) + *-ive*.] Admitting; admissible; [singular, in the expression 'admissive,' ‹ L. *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] Tending to admit; having the nature of an admission; containing an admission or acknowledgment.

A compliment which is always more *admissive* than exculpatory. *Lamb*, Elia.

admissory (ad-mis'ō-ri), *a.* [‹ L. as if **admissorius*, ‹ *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] Granting admittance; admitting.

admit (ad-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *admitted*, ppr. *admitting*. [‹ ME. *admitten*, *amitten*, *amytten*, ‹ OF. *admettre*, *amettre*, ‹ L. *admittere*, lit. send to, ‹ *ad*, to, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To suffer to enter; grant or afford entrance to: as, to *admit* a student into college; windows *admit* light and air; to *admit* a serious thought into the mind.

With what noise the air is pierc'ed. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 38.

O, I am a brute, when I but *admit* a doubt of your true constancy! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

2. To give right or means of entrance to: as, a ticket *admits* one into the theater; his key will *admit* you to the garden.—**3.** To permit to exercise a certain function; grant power to hold a position or office: as, to be *admitted* to the bar; to *admit* a man to the ministry.—**4.** To have capacity for the admission of at one time: as, this passage *admits* two abreast.—**5.** To grant in argument; receive as true; concede; allow: as, the argument or fact is *admitted*.

It was *admitted* that the heavy expenditure which had been occasioned by the late troubles justified the king in asking some further supply. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

It is so hard for shrewdness to *admit*
Folly means no harm when she calls black white!
Browning, King and Book, I. 36.

6. To permit, grant, allow, or be capable of: as, words do not *admit* such a construction. See II.—**7.** To acknowledge; own; confess: as, he *admitted* his guilt. = Syn. *Acknowledge, Admit, Confess*, etc. (see *acknowledge*); to let in, receive, take in.

II. *intrans.* To give warrant or allowance; grant permission or opportunity: with *of* : as, circumstances do not *admit* of this; the text does not *admit* of this interpretation.

Economy is a subject which *admits of* being treated with levity, but it cannot so be disposed of.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 33.

To answer a question so as to *admit of* no reply, is the test of a man.—To touch bodies every hour.
Emerson, Clubs.

admittable (ad-mit'a-bl), *a.* [‹ *admit* + *-able*, cf. *admissible*.] Capable of being admitted or allowed. Sometimes spelled *admittible*. [Rare.]

admittance (ad-mit'ans), *n.* [*admit* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of admitting.—**2.** Permission to enter; the power or right of entrance; hence, actual entrance: as, he gained *admittance* into the church.

Philosophy found no difficulty in gaining *admittance*, without a contest, into every understanding fitted . . . to receive her. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3†. Concession; admission; allowance: as, the *admittance* of an argument.—**4†.** The custom or privilege of being admitted to the society of the great.

Sir John, . . . you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, . . . of great *admittance*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

5. In *law*, the giving possession of a copyhold estate. = Syn. 1 and 2. *Admittance, Admission*, introduction, initiation, reception, welcome, access. In the separation of *admittance* and *admission*, the latter has taken the figurative sense, while the first yet wholly adheres to the former the literal ones. Hence in its figurative use *admission* has meanings that *admittance* has not. When *admittance* has the literal meaning, its use is generally broader, having less definiteness with respect to place. No *admittance* except through the office; *admission* to the harlot; *admission* to the peerage; he gave no *admission* to unkind thoughts; *admission* of a fault. Perhaps *admission* implies somewhat more of selection or judgment passed upon the person admitted: as, *admission* to society.

He [the traveler] must obtain *admittance* to the convivial table and the domestic hearth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

When once love pleads *admission* to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman who deliberates is lost.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

It is to M. Guizot that I was . . . obliged for *admission* to the French archives. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., Pref.

admittatur (ad-mi-tā'tėr), *n.* [L., let him be admitted, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*.] A certificate of

admission to membership in a society or college.

admittedly (ad-mit'ed-li), *adv.* In an acknowledged manner; confessedly.

The influence of ocean-currents in the distribution of heat over the surface of the globe would still be *admittedly* erroneous. *Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 52.

admittendo clerico (ad-mi-ten'dō kler'i-kō), [ML., for admitting a clerk (clergyman): L. *admittendo*, abl. of *admittendus*, gerund of *admittere*, admit: see *admit*; ML. *clericus*, abl. of *clericus*, a clerk: see *clerk*.] An old English writ, issued to the bishop instead of to the sheriff as in ordinary actions, to enforce a judgment establishing the right of the crown to make a presentation to a benefice.

admittendo in socium (ad-mi-ten'dō in sō'shi-um), [ML., for admitting as an associate: L. *admittendo*, see above; *in*, to; *socium*, acc. of *socius*, a fellow, associate: see *social*.] An old English writ addressed to justices of assize requiring them to associate with themselves other designated persons, commonly knights of the county, in holding assizes at the circuit.

admitter (ad-mit'ėr), *n.* One who or that which admits.

admittible (ad-mit'i-bl), *a.* [< *admit* + *-ible*; see *-able*, *-ible*.] Same as *admittable*.

admix (ad-miks'), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. *admixed* and *admixt*, ppr. *admixing*. [First in p. a. *admixed*, prop. *admixt*, of L. origin, < *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere*, mix with, < *ad*, to, + *miscere* = AS. *miscan*, E. *mix*, q. v.] To mix with something else; add to something else. See *mix*.

The small quantities of alkalies present (in the topaz) may be attributed either to subsequent infiltration or an incipient alteration. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 320.

admixtion† (ad-miks'chon), *n.* [< L. *admixtio(n-)*, < *admiscere*, pp. *admixtus*, mix with: see *admix*.] The act of mingling or admixing; a mingling of different substances; the addition of an ingredient; admixture.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by *admixtion* of salt, sulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

admixture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* [< L. *admixtus*, pp. of *admiscere*, mix with: see *admix* and *mixture*.] 1. The act of mingling or mixing; the state of being mingled or mixed.

When a metallic vapour is subjected to *admixture* with another gas or vapour, or to rarefaction, its spectrum becomes simplified. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 154.

2. That which is mingled or formed by mingling; a compound made by mixture. — 3. An ingredient different in kind from that which gives a mixture its principal properties. — 4. In general, anything added; especially, any alien element or ingredient.

ad modum (ad mō'dum). [L.; lit., to the way, mode, means, manner: *ad*, to; *modum*, acc. of *modus*: see *mode*.] In the manner; in such way, or to such effect; as; like.

admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *admonyssen*, *amonysshen*, *-eshen*, *-esen*, etc., earlier and prop. *amonesten*, *-esten* (*admon-* for *am-* in imitation of the L. original, and *-ish* for *-est* in imitation of verbs in *-ish*‡), < OF. *amonester* (F. *admonester*), advise, < ML. **admonestare*, a corruption of *admonitare*, freq. of L. *admovere*, pp. *admotus*, advise, < *ad*, to, + *monere*, advise, warn: see *monish*, *monition*.] 1. To notify of or reprove for a fault; reprove with mildness.

Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother. 2 Thes. iii. 15.

2. To counsel against something; caution or advise; exhort; warn.

I warn'd thee, I *admonish'd* thee, foretold
The danger and the lurking enemy.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1171.

Me fruitful scenes and prospects waste
Alike *admonish* not to roam.
Cowper, The Shrubbery.

3. To instruct or direct; guide.

Ye choice spirits that *admonish* me,
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Moses was *admonished* of God when he was about to make the tabernacle. Heb. viii. 5.

This view, which *admonishes* me where the sources of wisdom and power lie, carries upon its face the highest certificate of truth. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. To inform; acquaint with; notify; remind; recall or incite to duty.

The angel bright.
Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turn'd,
Admonish'd by his ear. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 647.
But Maggie stood, right sair astonish'd,
Till by the heel and hand *admonish'd*,
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

admonisher (ad-mon'ish-ėr), *n.* One who reproves or counsels.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*, a court satirist fit for the gentle times of Augustus. *Dryden.*

admonishingly (ad-mon'ish-ing-li), *adv.* By way of admonition; in an admonishing manner.

admonishment (ad-mon'ish-ment), *n.* Admonition; counsel; warning. [Rare.]

When was my lord so much ungently temper'd
To stop his ears against *admonishment*!
I warn, marm, and do not fight to-day.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

admonition (ad-mō-nish'on), *n.* [< ME. *amonicion*, *-oun*, < OF. *amonition*, later *admonition*, < L. *admonition(n-)*, < *admonere*, advise, admonish: see *admonish*.] 1. The act, or an act, of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction.

Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and they are written for our *admonition*. 1 Cor. x. 11.

He learns the look of things, and none the less
For *admonitions* from the lips of God.
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

2. *Ecclos.*, public or private reproof to reclaim an offender: the first step in church discipline, followed, when unheeded, by suspension or excommunication. = **Syn.** *Admonition*, *Reprehension*, *Reproof*, *Monition*, *Censure*, *Reproach*, *Reprimand*, remonstrance, expostulation, warning, suggestion, hint, intimation. In the primary and almost invariable sense, *admonition*, *reprehension*, and *reproof* are bestowed upon conduct which is morally defective. *Censure* and *reproach* are bestowed upon persons directly to the person blamed; the utterances expressed by the other words are always so addressed. *Admonition* is routine or warning with reference to future conduct; it is often based upon past failures: as, *admonition* not to repeat a fault. It is often an official act, as of the master of a church, school, or college. *Monition* is a softer word, and is mostly confined to subjective promptings or warnings: as, the *monitions* of conscience or of reason. The other words are wholly retrospective. *Reprehension* may be that exercise of them or may be strengthened by an adjective: as, the severest *reprehension*. It is unofficial, and may denote the act of a equal. *Reproof* is the act of a superior or elder, an authoritative and personal censure. *Censure* is unbrotherly, usually official, and often severe. Official *Reproach* is censure with opprobrium; it is used chiefly as a relief to excited feelings, and is intended to humiliate rather than correct. *Reprimand* is a formal summary, like stopping one's mouth; it implies feeling, like *reproach*, but more self-controlled. *Reprimand* may be used as a superior, is severe, and is often official and public as a form of penalty: as, sentence was pronounced and a reprimand from his commanding officer in the presence of the regiment. (See the discrimination of corresponding verbs under *censure*, *v.*)

A man that is an heretic, after the first and second *admonition*, reject. Tit. iii. 10.

The admonitions, fraternal or parental, of his fellow-Christians, or the governors of the church, then more public *reprehensions*. *Hammond.*

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 563.

Divine *monition* Nature yields,
That not by inward *reproach* controll'd,
Wordsworth, Devotional Incitements.

The pain of a little *censure* is more than it is fashionable, is more acute than the pleasure of much praise.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 440.

Dread of *reproach*, both by others and by himself, is more in battle and by restraining misbehaviour in social life, has tended to public and private advancement.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 536.

My caution was more pertinent
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

The knight . . . inquires how such an one's wife, or mother, or father did, whom he does not see at church; which is understood as a secret *reprimand* to the person absent. *Addison*, Spectator.

admonitioner (ad-mō-nish'on-ėr), *n.* [For merly also *admonishioner*; < *admonition* + *-er*‡.] An admonisher; a dispenser of admonitions; specifically, an Admonitionist (which see). *Bates.*

Admonitionist (ad-mō-nish'on-ist), *n.* [< *admonition* + *-ist*.] A name given to the followers of Thomas Cartwright, two of whom in 1572 published "An Admonition to Parliament," followed by a second one by himself, strongly advocating church government by presbyters as opposed to bishops and the supremacy of the church over the state.

admonitive (ad-mon'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *admonitus*, pp. of *admonere*: see *admonish*.] Containing admonition.

Instructive and *admonitive* emblems.
Barrow, Works, II. xxvi.

admonitor (ad-mon'i-tor), *n.* [L., < *admonere*: see *admonish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.

Conscience . . . is at most times a very faithful and very prudent *admonitor*. *Shenstone*, Essays (1765), p. 222.

admonitorial (ad-mon-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *admonitory* + *-al*.] Reproving; admonishing; having the manner of an admonitor; admonitory.

Miss Tox . . . had acquired an *admonitorial* tone, and a habit of improving passing occasions.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, ii.

admonitorily (ad-mon'i-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an admonitory manner; with warning or reproof. *Carlyle.*

admonitory (ad-mon'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **admonitorius*; cf. *admonitorium*, an admonition.] Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish: as, "*admonitory* of duty," *Barrow*, Works, I. 430.

She held up her small hand with an *admonitory* gesture.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

admonitrix (ad-mon'i-trikx), *n.*; pl. *admonitrices* (ad-mon-i-trī'sēz). [L., fem. of *admonitor*, q. v.] A female admonitor; a monitress. *N. E. D.*

admortization (ad-môr-ti-zā'shon), *n.* Same as *amortization*.

admovet (ad-mō'vet), *v. t.* [Earlier *amove* (see *amovet*), < L. *admovere*, move to, < *ad*, to, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To move (to); bring (to); ad. *Wiseman*, Surgery, iii. 11.

admr. A contraction of *administrator*.

admx. A contraction of *administratrix*.

adnascence (ad-nas'ens), *n.* [*adnascent*: see *-ence*.] Adhesion of parts to each other by the whole surface. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *a.* [< L. *adnascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *adnasci*, usually *agnasci*, full form *agnasci*, grow to, < *ad*, to, + **gnasci*, usually *nasci*, grow, be born: see *agnate* and *nascent*.] Growing to or upon something else.

Moss, which is an *adnascent* plant. *Evelyn*, Sylva, II. vii. § 8.

adnata (ad-nā'tą), *n.* [NL.; (1) fem. sing., (2) neut. pl. of L. *adnatus*: see *adnate*.] 1. *sing.* Same as *tunica adnata* (which see, under *tunica*). — 2. *pl. in zoöl.*, tegumentary appendages, as hair or feathers, or other covering or growth superficially attached to an animal.

adnate (ad'nāt), *a.* [< L. *adnatus*, grown to, pp. of *adnasci*: see *adnascent*, and cf. *agnate*.]

1. Adnate Anther.
2. Adnate Stipule.

In *physiol.* and *bot.*, congenitally attached or grown together. See *adnation*. Also *conadnate*, *coadnate*, *coadnated*, and *consolidated*. — **Adnate anther**, an anther that is attached for its whole length to one side of its filament.

adnation (ad-nā'shon), *n.* The state of being adnate; congenital union of different organs by their surfaces. Specifically, in *bot.*, the union or adhesion of different circles of inflorescence, as the calyx-tube and ovary, in distinction from *coalescence*, which denotes the union of members of the same circle only. Also called *accretion*.

ad nauseam (ad nâ'sē-am). [L.: *ad*, to; *nauseam*, acc. of *nausea*: see *nausea*.] Literally, to sickness; to disgust; to the extent of exciting disgust, especially the disgust which arises from satiety or wearisome repetition: as, statements or complaints repeated *ad nauseam*.

adnerval (ad-nėr'val), *a.* [L. *ad*, to, + *nervus*, nerve.] Moving toward the nerve: a term applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward the point of application of a nerve-fiber.

adnexed (ad-nekst'), *a.* [< L. *adnexus*, connected, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, annexed or connected; applied to the ovules of species when they reach to the stem but are not adnate to it.

adnominal (ad-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. as if **adnominalis*, < *ad nomen*.] In *gram.*, belonging to or qualifying a noun; adjectival.

The true genitive is originally *adnominal*; that is, its primary function is to limit the meaning of a substantive.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 7.

adnomination (ad-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adnomination(n-)*, *agnomination(n-)*, equiv. to Gr. *παρωνομασία*, a pun; < *ad*, to, + *nominare*, name, < *nomen* (*nomin-*), a name.] A play upon words; paronomasia.

adnoun (ad'noun), *n.* [< L. *ad* + *noun*. Cf. L. *adnomen*, usually *agnomen*, surname: see *agnomen*.] In *gram.*, an adjective or attributive word; an adjunct to a noun; specifically, according to some grammarians, an adjective used substantively, as the *good*, the *true*, and the *beautiful*.

ado (ą-dö'), *n.*, orig. *inf.* [< ME. *ado*, *at do*, North. dial. equiv. to E. *to do*, the prep. *at*, Scand. *at*, being the sign of the inf., like *to* in literary E. From the use of this inf. in phrases like *much ado*, *little ado*, *more ado*, i. e., *much to do*, etc., *ado* came to be regarded as a noun (< *ado*, or perh. by-names, *solicitude*, Prompt. Parv., p. 7), qualified by *much*, *little*, *more*, and hence later *great*, *any*, etc., as an adj. Cf. *affair*, < OF. *a faire*, to do, a-do.] 1†. *inf.* 1. To do.

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With that prynce Must we have at do.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 237.
He schalle have ado every day with hem.
Mandeville, p. 132.
I wonder what he had ado in appearing to me?
Hopp, Tales (1857), II. 194.

2. In doing; being done.
Only an eager bustling, that rather keeps ado than does anything. *Earle*, Microcosm., xxvii. 56.

II. *n.* Doing; action; business; bustle; trouble; labor; difficulty: as, to persuade one with much *ado*.
Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.
We had much ado to keepe ourselves aboue water, the billows breaking desperately on our vessel.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1641.
And what is *life*, that we should call it why make we such *ado*? *Tennyson*, May Queen, Conclusion.

-ado. [Sp. Pg. *-ado*, It. *-ato* = L. *-ĕ*, *-ātus*, m.: see *-ate*.] A suffix of Latin origin, the Spanish masculine form of *-ade*, *-ate*, as in *renegado*, *desperado*, etc. In some words *-ado* is an erroneous form of *-ada*, as in *bastinado*. See *-ada*.

adobe (a-dō'bē), *n.* and *a.* [Less correctly *adobi*, colloquially shortened to *dobie*; < Sp. *adobe*, an unburnt brick dried in the sun, < *adobar*, daub, plaster. Cf. *daub*.] **I.** *n.* The Mexican-Spanish name of the sun-dried brick in common use in countries of small rainfall and of inferior civilization.
This is a desolate town of two thousand inhabitants dwelling in low dilapidated huts of the most common building material in the Andes — *adobe*, or sun-dried blocks of mud mingled with straw.
C. Darwin, Journal of Researches, p. 466.

2. Clay or soil from which sun-dried bricks are made, or which is suitable for making them.—3. In the quicksilver-mines of the Pacific coast, a brick made of the finer ores mixed with clay, for more convenient handling in the furnace.

II. *a.* 1. Built or made of adobes or sun-dried bricks.—2. Suitable for making sun-dried bricks: as, an *adobe* soil.

adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* [< ME. *adolescence*, < OF. *adolescence*, < L. *adolescentia*, usually *adulescentia*, < *adolescen(t-)s*, usually *adulescen(t-)s*, young: see *adolescent*.] The state of growing; specifically, youth, or the period of life between puberty and the full development of the frame, extending in man from about the age of fourteen years to that of twenty-one, and in woman from twelve to twenty-one: applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race.

adolescency (ad-ō-les'en-si), *n.* The quality or state of being adolescent or in the growing age.

adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< late ME. *adolescente*, n., < OF. *adolescent*, < L. *adolescen(t-)s*, usually *adulescen(t-)s*, growing, not yet grown, young, a youth, prop. ppr. (and as such prop. written *adolescen(t-)s*) of *adolescere*, grow up (see *adult*), < *ad*, to, + *olescere*, the inceptive form of **olēre*, grow, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*.] **I.** *a.* Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood or womanhood; youthful.
Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong.
Detain their *adolescent* charge too long.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

II. *n.* One who is growing up; a person of either sex during the period of adolescence.

adolode (ad'ō-lōd), *n.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. + *ὄδους*, fraud (see *dolo*3, *deceit*), + *-ode*1.] An apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

Adonai (ad-ō-nā'ī or a-dō'ni), *n.* [Heb. *adōnāi*, lit. 'my lords,' < *adōn*, lord. Cf. *Adonis*.] A Hebrew name of God, reverentially used in reading as a substitute for the "ineffable name" JHVH, that is, Jehovah. See *Adonist* and *Jehovah*.

Adonean (ad-ō-nē'an), *a.* [< L. *Adonēus*, < Gr. *Ἀδώνειος*, < *Ἄδωνις*, Adonis.] Pertaining to or connected with Adonis: as, "fair *Adonean* Venus," *Usher*.

Adonia (a-dō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀδώνια*, prop. neut. pl. of adj. *Ἀδώνιος*, pertaining to *Ἄδωνις*, Adonis.] A festival of two days' duration (properly, the rites performed during the festival), anciently celebrated by women in honor of Adonis, among the Phenicians and Greeks. The first day was spent in mourning and lamentation, and the second in feasting and merrymaking, commemorating the periodical death and return to life of Adonis, personifying the alternation of the seasons and the productive forces in nature.

Adonian (a-dō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *Adonic*.
Quevedo . . . must have done violence to his genius in the composition of ten short pieces, which he calls Endechas, in *Adonian* verse. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 92.

Adonic (a-don'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **Adonicus*, < *Adonis*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Adonis. See *Adonis*, etymology.—Adonic verse. See II.

II. *n.* An Adonic verse: so called, it is said, because used in songs sung at the Adonia, or festival of Adonis. It consists of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee, as *rard jàcentis*, and on account of its animated movement is supposed to gay and lively poetry. It is seldom used by itself, but is joined with other kinds of verse. It is said to have been used by Sappho.

Adonis (a-dō'nis), *n.* [< L. *Adōnis*, < Gr. *Ἄδωνις*, also *Ἄδων*, in myth., a favorite of Aphrodite (Venus); according to the oldest tradition, the son of Theias, king of Assyria, and his daughter Myrrha or Smyrna. He was killed by a wild boar, but was permitted by Zeus to pass four months every year in the lower world, four with Aphrodite, and four where he chose. The name, like the myth, is of Phenician origin, akin to Heb. *adōn*, lord: see *Adonai*.] **1.** A beau; a dandy; an exquisite: as, he is quite an *Adonis*.—2. In *bot.*, a genus of European plants belonging to the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. In the corn-adonis, or pheasant's-eye, *A. autumnalis*, the petals are bright-red, and are considered as emblematical of the blood of Adonis, from which the plant is believed to have sprung.

3†. [*l. c.*] A kind of wig formerly worn.
He puts on a fine flowing *adonis* or white periwig.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

Adonist (a-dō'nist), *n.* [< Heb. *adōnāi* (see *Adonai*) + *-ist*.] One who maintained that the vowel-points ordinarily written under the consonants of the Tetragrammaton JHVH pronounced since the sixteenth century, except among the Jews, *Jehovah*) are not the natural points belonging to that word, but are vowel-points belonging to the words *Adonai* and *Elohim*; these words are substituted in reading by the Jews for the name JHVH, a name which they are forbidden to utter, and the true pronunciation of which is lost. Those persons who held the opposite view were termed *Jehovists*.

adonize (ad'ō-nīz), *v. t.* [= F. *adoniser*; < *Adonis*, q. v.] To make beautiful or attractive; adorn one's self with the view of attracting admiration: said only of men. [Rare.]
I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and *adonizing* myself. *Lamb*, Elia, Second Series, iii. 4th.

adoors (a-dōrz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [A reduced form of both *at doors* and *at doors*, as in the phrases *out of doors*, *in doors*, *out of doors*, and *in a doors*, *in at doors*: see *a*-3, *a*-7, and *door*.] At doors; at the door.
If I get in *adoors*, not the power o' th' country, Nor all the devils in't, shall dispossesse me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

adopt (a-dopt'), *v.* [< F. *adopter*, < L. *adoptare*, adopt, choose, < *ad*, to, + *optare*, wish: see *optative*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To choose for or take to one's self; make one's own by selection or consent; receive into a new relation, as belonging or opinion: as, to *adopt* a name or an idea; an *adopted* citizen or country; the meeting *adopted* the resolution.
Tell me, may not a king *adopt* an heir?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.
I have *adopted* the Roman sentiment, that it is more honorable to save a citizen than to kill an enemy.
Johnson, Pref. to Shak.
Men resist the conclusion in the morning, but *adopt* it as the evening wears on, that temper prevails over everything of time, place, and condition.
Emerson, Experience.

2. Specifically, to admit into a relation of affiliation; confer the rights or privileges of kinship upon, as one who is not naturally related or connected; especially, to receive and treat as a child or member of one's family, etc.: as, the orphans were *adopted* by friends. See *adoption*, 2.—3. To take or receive into any kind of new relationship; as, to *adopt* a person as an heir, or as a friend, guide, or example.
Thus I am incorporate in Rome,
A Roman now *adopted* happily.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.
Strangers were very rarely *adopted* into a right of property in clan land in the early time.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, p. 73.

II. *intrans.* In *cookery*, to play with the suit turned up for trumps: a privilege of the dealer.

adoptability (a-dop-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *adoptabilities* (-tiz). The state of being adoptable; the capability of being adopted; that which can be adopted or made use of: as, "the select *adoptabilities*." *Carlyle*, Past and Present, II. xvii.

adoptable (a-dop'ta-bl), *a.* [< *adopt* + *-able*.] Capable of being adopted; fit or worthy to be adopted.
The Liturgy or *adoptable* and generally adopted set of prayers. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, II. xvii.

adoptant (a-dop'tant), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *adoptant*, < L. *adoptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] **I.** *n.* Adopting.

II. *a.* One who adopts a child or thing as his own.

adoptate† (a-dop'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adoptatus*, pp. of *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] To adopt.

adoptative (a-dop'ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *adoptatus*, pp. of *adoptare*: see *adopt*), + *-ive*.] Same as *adoptive*. [Rare.]

adoptedly† (a-dop'ted-li), *adv.* By adoption.
Lucio. Is she your cousin?
Isab. Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names.
Shak., M. for M., I. 4.

adopter (a-dop'tėr), *n.* One who or that which adopts.

adoptian (a-dop'shian), *a.* [< ML. *Adoptiani*, the adoptian heretics, irreg. < L. *adoptare*: see *adopt*.] In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of adoption. — **Adoptian controversy**. See *adoptionism*.

adoptianism (a-dop'shian-izm), *n.* [*Adoptian* + *-ism*.] Same as *adoptionism*.
The recantation was probably insincere, for on returning to his diocese he [Felix, bishop of Urgel] taught *adoptianism* as before. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 163.

adoptianist (a-dop'shian-ist), *n.* [*Adoptian* + *-ist*.] Same as *adoptionist*.
It was under this pontificate [Leo III.] that Felix of Urgel, the *adoptianist*, was anathematized by a Roman synod. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 449.

adoption (a-dop'shon), *n.* [< L. *adoptio(n-)*, a choosing for one's self, < *adoptare*, adopt; see *adopt*.] 1. The act of adopting or taking as one's own; a choosing for use, or by way of preference or approval; assumption; formal acceptance: as, the *adoption* of a distinctive dress; he favored the *adoption* of the bill; the *adoption* of a new word into a language.
The *adoption* of vice has ruined ten times more young men than natural inclination. *Lord Lytton*.

2. The act of taking into an affiliated relation; admission to some or all of the privileges of kinship or membership, especially to the relation of a child; *adoption* into a tribe; a son by *adoption*. Simple adoption of a child extends only to his treatment as a member of the household; the adopting may confer upon him any or all of the rights of actual relationship. In the absence of any legally assumed obligation, an adopted child is by law deemed a relative of the adopting parent, and does not inherit as such, and the adopting parent has no other or greater authority than that which affection or the consent of the natural parent may give. The exercise of these rights must sometimes strictly regulate the principles of legal adoption with reference to its limitation, the rights of natural heirs, etc.

3. In *theol.*, that act of divine grace by which, through Christ, those who have been justified "are taken into the number and enjoy the liberties and privileges of the children of God." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xii.

But ye have received the Spirit of *adoption*, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. Rom. viii. 15.

adoptional (a-dop'shon-al), *a.* [*adoption* + *-al*.] Relating to adoption.

adoptionism (a-dop'shon-izm), *n.* [*Adoption* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ is the Son of God by adoption only. It was held that, as the son of David, he had simply a human nature, which afterward by an act of adoption became united with the divine nature; or that eternal Word. This doctrine, though not unknown in the early church, was first distinctly propounded in the latter part of the end of the eighth century by Felix, bishop of Urgel, and Elipandus, archbishop of Toledo. It was opposed by Alcuin, and condemned by three councils, at Ratisbon in 792, at Frankfort in 794, and at Aix-la-Chapelle about 799. Also written *adoptianism*.

adoptionist (a-dop'shon-ist), *n.* [*adoption* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of adoptionism. Also written *adoptianist*.

adoptious (a-dop'shus), *a.* [*adoption* + *-ous*. Cf. *ambitious*, *ambition*.] Adoptive; adopted or assumed.
Pretty, fond, *adoptious* christendoms.
Shak., All's Well, I. 1.

adoptive (a-dop'tiv), *a.* [< L. *adoptivus*, *adoptivus*, < *adoptare*, adopt.] Related to or given to adopting: as, a receptive and *adoptive* language.—2. Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted: as, an *adoptive* father or son.—3. Assumed: as, "*adoptive* and cheerful boldness." *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., i.—**Adoptive arms**, in *her.*, arms which the adopter is obliged to marshal with his own, as the condition of some honor or estate left him.

adoptively (a-dop'tiv-li), *adv.* In an adoptive manner; by way of adoption.

adoptivity (a-dop-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *adorable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being adorable. *Coleridge*.

adorable (a-dōr'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *adorable*, < L. *adorabilis*, < *adorare*, adore: see *adore*1.] 1. De-

manding adoration; worthy of being adored; worthy of divine honours.

There are those who have treated the history of Abraham as an astronomical record, and have spoken of our *adorable* saviour as the sun in Aries.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 364.

2. Worthy of the utmost love or admiration: as, she is an *adorable* creature; an *adorable* statue.

When he [the pope] touched, as he did briefly, on the misfortunes of the church, an *adorable* fire came into his eyes. — *Ashford*, Travels in Spain, p. 114.

adorableness (ą-dōr'ą-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being adorable, or worthy of adoration.

adorably (ą-dōr'ą-bli), *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

adoral (ad-ō'ral), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *al*; after *aboral*.] In *zoöl.*, situated at or near the mouth; being relatively toward the mouth: the opposite of *aboral*.

They [*Ballerinæ*] have a special *adoral* wreath of cilia for swimming. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 43.

The object of the unique, one-sided arrangement of the *adoral* cilia is to direct food-particles to the mouth. *Amer. Jour. of Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 328.

adorally (ad-ō'ral-i), *adv.* Toward or in the direction of the mouth.

adoration (ad-ō-ṙā'shon), *n.* [< F. *adoration*, < L. *adoratio(n-)*, < *adorare*: see *adore*.] 1. The act of paying honours, as a positive being; worship addressed to a deity; the supreme worship due to God alone. [Sometimes used specifically of words addressed to the Deity expressive of a sense of his infinite holiness and perfection.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch., *adoration* is applied to any one of three kinds of worship (though properly only to the highest), viz. *latria*, or worship due to God alone; *dulia*, or the secondary worship paid to angels and saints; and, thirdly, or through the veneration of relics and images; and *hyperdulia*, the higher worship paid to the Virgin Mary. The saints and the Virgin are adored as the friends of God, having intercessory power with him.

Lowly reverent
Towards either throne they bow, and to the ground
With solemn *adoration* down they cast
Their crowns. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 351.

Knowledge is the fire of *adoration*, *adoration* is the pain of knowledge. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 93.

They [Indians] perform their *adorations* and conjurations in the general language before spoken of, as the Children of all nations do their music in the Latin.

Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 31.

2. Homage, or an act of homage, paid to one in high place or held in high esteem; profound reverence; the utmost respect, regard, or esteem; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman; heart's devotion.

Oft. How does he love me?
Tie. With *adorations*, with fertile tears,
With groans that thunder love, with salls of fire.
Shak., T. N., I. 5.

3. In *art* and *archæol.*: (*a*) A representation of the adoration of the infant Jesus by the magi or the shepherds. (*b*) A representation of the worship of an ancient divinity, of the deified dead, or of a king or an emperor. In Latin, *adoratio*. Such representations are common in Greek vase-paintings and funeral sculptures, and in Roman reliefs and medals. The ancient adoration is usually characterized by the gesture of raising the right hand, particularly with the thumb laid on the first finger: though it is sometimes exhibited, chiefly in oriental examples, in a prostrate position.

An ancient Adoration.—Coin of Eppius struck under Maximus; British Museum. (Drawn from the original.)

4. A method of electing a pope. See extract.

The third way of creating Popes is by *adoration*, which is performed in this manner: That Cardinal who . . . desires to favour any other Cardinal . . . puts himself before him in the Chapel, and makes him a low Reverence; and when it falls out that two thirds of the Cardinals do the same, the Pope is then understood to be elected.

G. H., tr. of Hist. Cardinals, III. 286. (*N. E. D.*)

Adoration of the blessed sacrament, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, supreme worship (*latria*) paid to the material "Catholics pay to the eucharist . . . wherever it may be reserved that supreme worship which is due to God alone." *Cath. Dict.* (1884), p. 321. Religious communities of women for the *perpetual adoration of the blessed sacrament* have been founded at various times: the first by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV. — **Adoration of the Cross**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, that part of the service on Good Friday, following the prayers, in which the cross is exposed to view and "adored" by clergy and people. — **Adoration of the host**, in the celebration of the mass, the silent worship paid by the congregation, kneeling, at the elevation of the host. See *host*?. — **Adoration of the pope**, a mark of homage paid to the pope immediately after his election, by kissing the golden cross on the amice worn on his right foot. Cardinals also kiss his right hand, receiving in return the kiss of peace. The ceremony is four times repeated; the first two adorations take place in the conclave itself, the third in the Sistine chapel, and the fourth in St. Peter's, where the homage of the people is received.

adoratory (ą-dōr'ą-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *adoratories* (-riz). [< ML., *adoratorium*, explained as "an underground place where the Indians sacrifice to their gods and departed ancestors." < L. *adorare*, adore: see *adore*1 and *oratory*.] A place of worship; especially, a pagan temple or place of sacrifice. [Rare.]

adore1 (ą-dōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adored*, ppr. *adoring*. [< ME. *adouren*, < OF. *adourer*, *adorer* (earlier ME. *aoure*, < OF. *aourer*, *aürer*, *aürer*), mod. F. *adorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *adorar* = It. *adorare*, adore, < L. *adorare*, speak to, address, beseech, pray to, adore, worship, < *ad*, to, + *orare*, speak, pray, < *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *oral*. Cf. *ambire*, from *ambi*.] 1. To worship; pay supreme reverence to; address in prayer and thanksgiving; pay divine honours to; honor as divine.

Bishops and priests . . . bearing the host, which he publicly *adored*. *Swallett*, Hist. Eng., an. 1686.

God shall be all in all. But, all ye gods,
Adore him, who to compass all this dares,
Adore the Son, and honour him as me.
Milton, P. L., iii. 343.

2. To honor and regard in a very high degree; regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect.

The people appear *adoring* their prince. *Tatler*, No. 57.

Thus, Madam, in the midst of crowds, you retain in solitude; and are *adored* with the deepest veneration, that of silence. *Dryden*, Don. Sebast., Ded. of Master of Innocence.

When he who *adores* thee has left but the name
Of his faults and his follies behind. *Moore*, Irish Mel.

= Syn. *Adore*, *Worship*, *Reverence*, *Venerate*, *Revere*, idolize, deify, pay homage to. *Adore* and *worship*, when not applied exclusively to God or gods, are manifestly hyperbolical: as, he *worshiped* the ground she trod. The others seem literal when applied to men, places, or things. *Adore* and *worship* are apparently alike in acts and words of homage; the others are not. None of them primarily includes the idea of intercessory prayer. *Adore* is the highest of the terms for the feeling or homage by outward forms or in customary places: "A man of Ethiopia . . . had come to Jerusalem for to *worship*." Acts viii. 27. In the Bible *worship* is used to express also extreme manifestations of respect paid to men: "As Peter was coming in, Cornelius met him, and fell down at his feet, and *worshipped* him." Acts x. 25. *Reverence* is upon a plane a little different from that of *venerate*, there being sometimes more fear suggested by the former and more sacredness by the latter. *Revere* conveys position, ability, and character; we should *venerate* old age. *Revere* differs from *reverence* chiefly in suggesting rather less solemnity or awe.

It [worship] is also an act of the will, whereby the soul *adores* and *reverences* its majesty. . . . Hence worship God understandingly; It is not else a reasonable service.

Charnock, Attributes.

Fall down and to before her;
So dying live, and living do *adore* her.
Spenser, Sonnets, lix.

I love Quaker ways and Quaker worship. I *venerate* the Quaker principles. *Lamb*, Elia.

A foolish world is prone to laugh in public at what in private it *reverence* as one of the highest impulses of our nature; namely, love. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 8.

II. *intrans.* To perform an act of worship; be filled with adoration, reverence, or reverential admiration.

If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and *adore*! *Emerson*, Nature.

Litanies, chanted day and night by *adoring* hearts.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

adore2 (ą-dōr'), *v. t.* [A poet. perversion of *adorn*; perhaps only in the two passages quoted.] To gild; adorn.

Like to the horo
Congealed little drops which doe the morne *adore*.
Spenser, F. Q., iv. 11. 46.

Armlets for great queens to *adore*
With diamonds. *Fletcher and Massinger*, Elder Brother, iv. 3. (*N. E. D.*)

adorement (ą-dōr'ment), *n.* Adoration; worship.

Adorement of cats, lizards, and beetles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

adorer (ą-dōr'ėr), *n.* [< *adore*1 + *-er*1.] One who adores. (*a*) One who worships or honors as divine. (*b*) One who esteems or respects highly; a lover; an admirer.

I profess myself her *adorer*, but her friend.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5.

adoring (ą-dōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *adore*1.] An act of adoration, or one of homage paid by a lover.

And soft *adorings* from their loves receive.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, vi.

adoringly (ą-dōr'ing-li), *adv.* With adoration.

adorn (ą-dôrn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *adornen*, *adournen*, < OF. *adorner*, *adourner* (earlier ME. *aournen*, *aornen*, < OF. *aourner*, *aürner*, *aörner*), mod. F. *adorner* = Sp. Pg. *adornar* = It. *adornare*, < L. *adornare*, < *ad*, to, + *ornare*, deck, beautify: see *ornate*.] 1. To beautify or decorate; increase or lend beauty or attractiveness to, as by dress or ornaments; hence, in general, to render pleasing, or more pleasing or attractive; embellish.

A bride *adorneth* herself with her jewels. Isa. lxi. 10.

Virtue *adorn'd* his mind, triumph his brow.
Lord, Fame's Memorial.

He left the name at which the world grew pale
To point a moral, or *adorn* a tale.
Johnson, Van. of Hum. Wishes, l. 222.

2. To display the beauty or excellence of: as, to "*adorn* the doctrine of God," Tit. ii. 10. = Syn. *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, *Embellish*, *Beautify*, *Deck*, *Array*, *Trim*. See *ornament*, *n.*, *black*, *set off*, *trim*. The italicized words, except *deck* and *array*, are expressive of the attempt to add or increase beauty. *Adorn* has the most noiseless and spiritualty: it is the least external. Garments that *adorn* a woman seem a part of her personality and bring out her excellence: many virtues *adorn* his character; the hall was *adorned* with the portraits of their ancestors. In these instances, no other word in the list is high enough or near enough to take the place of *adorn*. *Ornament* and *decorate* express the addition of something external, which still preserves its separate character and may perhaps be easily removed. *Ornament*, as kindred to *adorn*, is nearer to its meaning; *decorate* expresses that which is more showy: *ornamented* with pictures; the love walls were *decorated* for the occasion with flags and wreaths. Both express the adding of beauty to that which was originally in its lowliness. *Embellish* implies previous beauty, to which luster or brilliancy is added by something which perhaps becomes a part of the original: as, a book *embellished* with plates; a style *embellished* with figures of speech. The word is sometimes used of over-ornamentation. *Beautify* is in the most direct in its expression of the general idea. Of the first five words, *decorate* is the least spiritual and figurative; *decorated* speech is speech in which the ornaments have no vital connection or harmony with the thought, so that they seem merely external additions. To *array* and to *trim* is to come in a way to please the eye: as, *decked* with flowers. *Array* is used especially of covering with splendid dress, the meaning being extended from persons to animals, etc.: the fields were *arrayed* in green.

But that which fairest is, but few behold,
Her mind *adorn'd* with virtues manifold.
Spenser, Sonnets, xv.

A whimsical fashion now prevailed among the ladies, of strangely *ornamenting* their faces with abundance of black patches cut into various shapes.

T. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., 1. 311.

Ivy climbs the crumbling hall
And *decks* the ruined wall. *Bailey*, Festus.

We are to dignify to each other the daily needs and offices of man's life, and *embellish* it by courage, wisdom, and purity. *Ruskin*, Sesame, § 69.

Nature has laid out all her art in *beautifying* the face.
Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

And, with new life from sun and kindly showers,
With beauty *deck* the meadow and the hill.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 90.

Even Solomon in all his glory was not *arrayed* like one of these [lilies]. Mat. vi. 29.

adorn2 (ą-dôrn'), *n.* [= It. Sp. *adorno*, ornament; from the verb.] Ornament.

Her breast all naked, as nett ivory
Without *adorne* of gold or silver bright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 20.

adorn (ą-dôrn'), *a.* [< It. *adorno*, short form of *adornato* (= Sp. Pg. *adornado*), pp. of *adornare*, < L. *adornare*: see *adornate*, *adorn*, *v.*] Adorned; decorated.

Made so *adorn* for thy delight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 576.

adornate (ą-dôr'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *adornatus*, pp. of *adornare*: see *adorn*, *v.*] To adorn.

To *adornate* gardens with the fairness of the forest. *Fanshawe*, p. 323.

adornation (ad-ôr-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **adornatio(n-)*, < *adornare*, pp. *adornatus*: see *adorn*, *v.*] Ornament.

Memory is the soul's treasury, and thence she hath her garments of adornation. *Wits' Commonwealth*, p. 91.

adorner (ą-dôr'nėr), *n.* One who adorns.

adorning (ą-dôr'ning), *n.* Ornament; decoration.

Whose *adorning* let it not be that outward *adorning* of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel. 1 Pet. iii. 3.

adorningly (ą-dôr'ning-li), *adv.* By adorning; in an adorning manner.

adornment (ą-dôrn'ment), *n.* [< ME. *adournement*, < OF. *adournement*, *adornement* (earlier ME. *aournement*, *aornement*, < OF. *aournement*), mod. F. *adornement*: see *adorn* and *-ment*.] An adorning; that which adorns; ornament.

I will write all down:
Such and such pictures:—There the window: Such
The *adornment* of her bed. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, II. 2.

adorsed (a-dôrst'), *p. a.* [Also written *addorsed*, a restored form of *adossed*, *addossed*, < F. *adossé*, pp. of *adosser*, set back to back (< *à*, to, + *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back), + *-ed*2.] Placed back to back. In *her.*, applied to any two animals, birds, fishes, or other

Two Dolphins Adorsed.

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bearings placed back to back: opposed to *affronté*. Equivalent forms are *addorsed*, *adossed*, *adosse*, and *indorsed*.

adosculation (ad-os-kŭ-lā' shŏn), *n.* [< L. as if **adosculatio(n-)*, < *adosculari*, kiss, < *ad*, to, + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] 1. In *physiol.*, impregnation by external contact merely, as in most fishes, and not by intromission. — 2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The impregnation of plants by the falling of the pollen on the pistils. (*b*) The insertion of one part of a plant into another. [Rare.]

adossé, adossée (a-dos-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *adosser*: see *adorsed*.] In *her.*, same as *adorsed*.

adossed (a-dost'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *adorsed*.

adown (a-doun'), *adv.* [< ME. *adoun*, *adun*, *adon*, *adonn*, *adonne*, < AS. *ādūne*, adv. and (rarely) prep., orig. prep. phr., *of dūne*, down, downwards, < *of*, from, + *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, down: see *down*1, *n.* The adv. and prep. *down* is a short form of *adown*.] 1. *adv.* From a higher to a lower part; downward; down; to or on the ground.

Thrise did she sinke *adowne*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 24.

Of braided blosoms unmown, which crept
Adown to where the water slept.
Tennyson, Recoll. of Ar. Nights, st. 3.

II. *prep.* 1. From a higher to a lower situation; down: implying descent.

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

Star after star looked palely in and sank *adown* the sky. *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

2. From top to bottom of; along the length of; downward; all along.

Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,
The' passing strange indeed the tale.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, Prologue, l. iii. 14.

Adoxa (a-dok'są), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄδοξος*, without glory, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δόξα*, glory: see *doxology*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*. The only species, *A. Moschatellina* (hollow-root), is a little inconspicuous plant, 4 or 5 inches high, found in woods and moist shady places in the cooler regions of the northern hemisphere. The pale-green flowers have a musky smell, whence its common name of moschatel.

adoze (a-dōz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3, *prep.*, + *doze*.] In a doze or dozing state.

adpao (ad'pou), *n.* [E. Ind., < *ad*, *ād* (cerebral *d*) = Hind. *ēr*, *ār*, a prefix implying exaltation or inferiority, + Hind., etc., *pawā*, *pāo*, a quarter, a weight, the quarter of a ser.] An East Indian weight, equal in some places to a little less, and in others to a little more, than 4 lbs. avoirdupois.

ad patres (ad pā'trēz). [L.: *ad*, to; *patres*, acc. pl. of *pater* = E. *father*.] Literally, to the fathers; gathered to one's fathers, that is, dead.

adpress (ad-pres'), *v. t.* [< L. *adpressus*, pp. of *adprimere*, < *ad*, to, + *premere*, press.] To lay flat; press closely (to or together).

Birds when frightened, as a general rule, closely *adpress* all their feathers. *Darwin*, Express. of Emot., p. 100.

A most artfully coloured spider lying on its back, with its feet crossed over and closely *adpressed* to its body. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 64.

adpressed (ad-prest'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, growing parallel to and in contact with, but not without adhering to it, as leaves or branches. Also written *appressed*.

adpromisor (ad-pro-mis'ọr), *n.* [L., < *adpromittere*, promise in addition to, < *ad*, to, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] In *Rom. law*, a surety for another; security; bail.

ad quod damnum (ad kwod dam'num). [L., to what damage: *ad*, to; *quod* = E. *what*; *damnum*, damage.] In *law*, the title of a writ (1) ordering the sheriff to inquire what damage will result from the grant by the crown of certain liberties, as a fair or market, a highway, etc.; (2) ordering the assessment of the compensation and damages to be paid when private property is taken for public use.

adradi (ą-drad'). *p. a.* Same as *adrad*2, *p. a.*

I was the less *a-dradi*
Of what might come.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 13.

adradial (ad-rā'di-al), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, near, + *radius*, a ray, + *-al*.] Situated near a ray. A term applied by Lankester to certain processes or tentacles of a third order which appear in the development of some hydrozoans, the primary ones being termed *perradial*, the secondary ones *interradial*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 558.

adradially (ad-rā'di-al-i), *adv.* In an adradial manner.

adragant (ad'rą-gant), *n.* [< F. *adragant* (= Sp. *adragante*, It. *adraganti*), a corruption of *tragacanthe*: see *tragacanth*.] An old name of gum tragacanth.

adraganthin (ad-ra-gan'thin), *n.* [*adragant*(*h*) + *-in*2.] A name given to purified gum tragacanth. See *bassorin*.

adras (a-dras'), *n.* A stuff, half silk and half cotton, woven in central Asia, having a gloss, and usually striped. The gloss is heightened by beating with a broad, flat wooden instrument. *E. Schuyler*, Turkistan, I. 95.

adread1 (ą-dred'), *v.* [< ME. *adreden* (pret. *adredde*, *adradde*, *adred*, *adrad*, pp. *adred*, *adrad*, *adredde*, *aradredd*), < AS. *ādrǽdan*, reduced form of *ondrǽdan*, *andrǽdan*, *andrēdan* (= OS. **andrādan*, *antrādan*, *antrēdan* = OHG. *intrātan*), tr. and intr., dread, fear, rel. fear, be afraid, < *and-*, *ond-*, *ant-* (= E. *and-*, *ond-*, in comp.), dread. Mixed in ME. and later with *adread*2, q. v.] *I. trans.* To dread; fear greatly.

The pees is sauf, the were is evar *adread*.
Pol. Poems and Songs, Ed. T. Wright, I. 6. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* or *refl.* To fear; be afraid.

(Ianbardin) seighe that sight,
And sore hin gan *adredi*.
Sir Tristrem, l. 288. (*N. E. D.*)

adread2 (ą-dred'), *v. t.* [< ME. *adreden*, *afdreden*, < AS. *ofdrǽdan*, make afraid, terrify, < *of*, *æt*, + *drǽdan*, dread. Hence also, *a-dread*3, q. v. Mixed in ME. and later with *adread*1, q. v.] To make afraid; terrify.

With these they *adread* and gasten, senescleue old women. *Palsgrave*, Pop. Impostor, p. 135. (*N. E. D.*)

adread3 (ą-dred'), *p. a.* [< ME. *adred*, *adrad*, *adredde*, *adradde*, earlier *afdred*, *afdrad*, pp. of *adreden*, *afdreden*, *afdradden*, make afraid: see *adread*2, *v.*] Affected by dread.

Thinking to make all men *adread*.
Spenser, F. Q., Introd., Arcadia (1622), p. 126.

adreamed, adreamt (ą-drēmd', ą-dremt'), *p. a.* [*a-* + *dream* + *-ed*3. The formation is unusual, and the prefix is uncertain, prob. *a*-3, the suffix *-ed* being used, as sometimes in other instances, for the sake of sing.] *To be adreamed* would thus be equiv. to *to be a-dreaming*.] In the state of dreaming. — **To be adreamed** or **adreamt**, to be in a dream; be dreaming.

Hee *is adreamed* of a dry summer.
Wittasia, Dict. (1566). (*N. E. D.*)

I wear *a-dreamed* I wandered a ghost.
Fielding, Pasquin, iv. 1. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) To doze; be between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*

adrectal (ad-rek'tal), *a.* [< *ad-* + *rectum*.] Situated at or by the rectum: specifically applied to the supraurinarous gland or purple gland of mollusks.

The presence of glandular pilication of the surface of the mantle-lobe and an *adrectal gland* (purple gland) are frequently observed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 648.

ad referendum (ad ref-ę-ren'dum). [L.: *ad*, to; *referendum*, abl. of *referendus*, gerundive of *referre*.] To be referred; to be held over for further consideration.

ad rem (ad rem). [L., < *ad*, to; *rem*, acc. of *res*, thing, matter, case, point, fact: see *res*.] To the point or purpose; pertinently to the matter in hand; to the question under consideration; practically, considering the peculiarities of the special case.

Your statements of practical difficulty are indeed much more *ad rem* than my mere assertion of principle.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, Sept., 1895.

adrenal (ad-rē'nal), *n.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *ren*, only in pl. *renes*, kidney: see *renal*.] In *anat.*, a suprarenal capsule; one of a pair of small glandular or follicular but ductless bodies, of unknown function, capping the kidneys in mammals and most other vertebrates. Also called *atrabilary capsule*. In man the adrenals are an inch or two long, less in width, and about a fourth of an inch thick, and consist essentially of an outer yellowish cortical portion, an inner medullary portion of very dark color, whence the term atrabilary), with vessels, nerves, etc. See *Addison's disease*, under *disease*. See cut under *kidney*.

Adrian (ā'dri-an), *a.* [< L. *Adrianus*, prop. *Hadrianus*, Adriatic.] Same as *Adriatic*.

Adrianic (ā-dri-an'ik), *n.* [< Mil., *Adrianite*, < L. *Adrianus*, prop. *Hadrianus*.] 1. A member of a supposed Gnostic school of heretics mentioned by Theodoret. — 2. One of a sect of Anabaptists in the sixteenth century, followers of Adrian Hamstedius, who held, among other things, that Jesus Christ was formed solely from the substance of his mother. Also *Adrianist*.

Adrianople red. See *red*.

Adriatic (ā-dri-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *Adriaticus*, prop. *Hadriaticus*, < *Hadria* (now *Adria*), a town between the mouths of the Po and the Adige, after which the sea was named.] Appellative of the sea east of the peninsula of Italy (the Adriatic sea); pertaining to that sea: as, the *Adriatic* coast.

adrostral (ad-rō'stral), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *rostrum*, beak.] In *zool.*, pertaining to or situated at the beak or mouth.

adrift (ą-drift'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3 + *drift*.] 1. Floating at random; not fastened by any kind of moorings; at the mercy of winds and currents.

Trees *adrift*
Down the great river. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 832.
So on the sea she shall be set *adrift*,
And who relieves her does.
Dryden, Marriage à la Mode, iii.

Hence — 2. Figuratively, swayed by any chance impulse; all abroad; at sea.

Frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adrift*. *Locke*, Education.

To turn adrift, to unmoor; set drifting; hence, figuratively, to turn away, dismiss, or discharge, as from home, employment, etc.; throw upon the world.

Great multitudes who had been employed in the woollen manufactories, or in the mines, were *turned adrift*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

adrip (a-drip'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3 + *drip*.] In a dripping state. *D. G. Mitchell.*

adrogate (ad'rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adrogated*, ppr. *adrogating*. [< L. *adrogatus*, pp. of *adrogare*, later *arrogare*, take a *homo sui juris* (a person not under the power of his father) in the place of a child, adopt, < *ad*, to, + *rogare*, ask. The same word in other senses gave rise to *arrogate*, q. v. See *adrogation*.] To adopt by adrogation.

Clodius, the enemy of Cicero, was *adrogated* into a plebeian family. *Smith*, Dict. Antiq., p. 18.

adrogation (ad-rō-gā'shŏn), *n.* [< L. *adrogatio*(*n-*), later *arrogatio*(*n-*), < *adrogare*: see *adrogate*.] A kind of adoption in ancient Rome, by which a person legally capable of providing for himself was admitted into the relation of son to another by a vote of the people in the Comitia Curiata, or in later times by a rescript of the emperor, so called from the questions put to the parties. Also written *arrogation*.

adrogator (ad'rō-gā-tọr), *n.* [L., < *adrogare*: see *adrogate*.] One who adrogates; adopter.

adroit (a-droit'), *a.* [< F. *adroit*, dexterous, < *à droit*, right, rightly: *à*, to, toward; *droit*, right, < ML. *directum*, prop. *directum*, right, justice, neut. of *directus*, straight: see *direct*. Cf. *maladroit*.] Dexterous; skilful; expert in the use of the hand, and hence of the mind; ingenious; ready in invention or execution; possessing readiness of resource.

You may break every command of the decalogue with perfect good-breeding; nay, if you are *adroit*, without raising ears. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., Manners.

— **Syn.** *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. See *cunning*1. *Adroit*, *Dexterous*, *Expert*, *Skilful*, *Clever*, smart, handy, apt, quick, subtle. The four words here grouped primarily various degrees in the combination of manual facility with knowledge. *Adroit* and *dexterous* denote the idea of a trained hand: as, an *adroit* pickpocket; a *dexterous* conjurer, swordsman, etc. *Adroitness* implies quickness or suddenness; *dexterity* may require sustained agility. *Adroit* tends toward sinister figurative meanings: as, an *adroit* rogue; but *dexterous* may be simply address or tact. *Expert* emphasizes experience, practice, and hence is commonly a lower word than *adroit*, which makes knowledge the principal thing: a *skilful* mechanic makes more use of his mind than an *expert* mechanic. *Clever* implies notable quickness, readiness, resource in practical affairs, and sometimes the lack of the larger powers of mind: a *clever* mechanic has facility in his work and skill in executing what is planned. A *clever* statesman may or may not be able one who is merely *adroit* may be *clever* in evil.

Why, says Plato, if he be manually so *adroit*, likely he will turn pickpocket. *S. Lanier*, The Eng. Novel, p. 117.

The *dexterous* employment of terms, and being able to lend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning. *Locke.*

His only books were an almanac and an arithmetic, in which last he was considerably *expert*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 161.

Thus, like a *skilful* chess-player, by little and little he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greater persons. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy, Dram. Prose.

But the names of the *clever* men who invented cances and bows and arrows are as utterly unknown to tradition as the names of the earliest discoverers of fire.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 304.

adroitly (a-droit'li), *adv.* In an adroit manner; with dexterity; skilfully.

He (Eadmund) turned his new conquest *adroitly* to account by using it to bind to himself the most dangerous among his foes. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 266.

adroitness (a-droit'nes), *n.* The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness in the use of the hands or of the mental faculties.

Sir John Blaquire had some debating power and great skill and *adroitness* in managing men.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

adroop (a-drōp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3 + *droop*.] In a drooping position. *J. D. Long*, Æneid, xi. 1128.

adrostral (ad-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, at, + *rostrum*, beak.] In *zool.*, pertaining to or situated at the beak or mouth.

adry (a-dri'), *a.* [*a-* 4 + *dry*; prob. in imitation of *athirst*, q. v.] In a dry condition; thirsty.

Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?
Burton, Anal. of Mel., p. 355.

adscendent (ad-sen'dent), *a.* [< L. *ascendens*(*-t*)-*s*: *ascendent*(*-t*-)*s*: see *ascendent*.] Ascending. *Imp. Dict.*

adscite (ad'sit), *a.* [< L. *adscitus*, derived: see below.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the *Braconidæ*, or *Ichneumones adsciti*.

Adsciti (ad'si-ti), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *adscitus*, derived, assumed, foreign: see *adscititious*.] A group of ichneumon-flies which have only one recurrent nervure in the fore wing instead of two. It corresponds to the modern family *Braconidæ* (which see).

ascititious (ad-si-tish'us), *a.* [< L. as if **adscitivus*, < *adscitus*, derived, assumed, foreign, pp. of *adsciscere*, later *asciscere*, take knowingly to one's self, appropriate, assume, adopt, < *ad*, to, + *sciscere*, seek to know, < *scire*, know: see *science*.] Added or derived from without; not intrinsic, not essential; supplemental; additional. Also written *ascititious*.

The fourth epistle on happiness may be thought *ascititious*, and out of its proper place.
J. Warton, Essay on Pope.

The first element of the tense-sign *sei* is an *ascititious* sibilant added to the root.
Whitney, Sanskrit Gram., § 924.

ascititiously (ad-si-tish'us-li), *adv.* In an adscititious manner.

adscript (ad'skript), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adscriptus*, pp. of *adscribere*, later *ascribere*, enroll, < *ad*, to, + *scribere*, write: see *ascribe*.] I. *a.* 1. Written after, as distinguished from *subscript*, or written under: as, the Greek prosgegrammeni or iota (ι) *adscript*. — 2. Attached to the soil, as a slave or feudal serf. See *adscriptus glebæ*.

II. *n.* A serf attached to an estate and transferable with it.

adscripted (ad-skrip'ted), *a.* Same as *adscript*.

adscription (ad-skrip'shon), *n.* [< L. *adscription-*, later *ascription-*, q. v.] Same as *ascription*, 1. Same as *ascription*.—2. Attachment to the soil, or as a feudal inferior to a superior or overlord.

adscriptitious (ad-skrip-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *adscripticius*, *ascripticius*, enrolled, bound, < *adscriptus*, *ascriptus*: see *adscript*.] Bound by adscription. *N. E. D.*

adscriptive (ad-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< L. *adscriptus*, enrolled, adscript, < *adscribere*, *ascribere*: see *adscript*.] Held to service as attached to an estate, and transferable with it, as a serf.

Many estates peopled with crown peasants have been ceded to particular individuals on condition of establishing manufactures: these peasants are called *adscriptive*, existing at the manufactories on fixed terms. *Brougham*.

adscriptus glebæ (ad-skrip'tus gle'bē); pl. *adscripti glebæ* (-ti). [L.: *adscriptus*, adscript; *glebæ*, gen. of *gleba*, fem.] Belonging to, attached to the soil, as a serf. In Roman law this term was applied to a class of slaves attached in perpetuity to and transferred with the land they cultivated. The same custom prevailed among all Germanic and Slavic peoples, and has been but gradually abolished during the past three hundred years, down to the emancipation of the Russian serfs in 1861.

adsignification (ad-sig'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *adsignificatio*(*n-*), < L. *adsignificare*, make evident: see *adsignify*.] The act of adsignifying; a modification of meaning by a prefix or suffix; an additional signification. [Rare.]

And in this opinion (viz., that there is no *adsignification* of manner or time in that which is called the indicative mood, no *adsignification* of time in that which is called the present participle) I am neither new nor singular.
Horne Tooke, Purley.

adsignify (ad-sig'ni-fi), *v. t.* [< L. *adsignificare*, show, make evident, denote, point out, < *ad*, to, + *significare*, signify: see *ad-* and *signify*.] To add signification or meaning to (a word) by a prefix or suffix. *Horne Tooke.* [Rare.]

adsorption (ad-sôrp'shon), *n.* [< L. *ad*, to, + **sorptio*(*n-*), after *absorption*, q. v.] Condensation of gases on the surfaces of solids.

adstipulate (ad-stip'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *adstipulated*, ppr. *adstipulating*. [< L. *adstipulatus*, pp. of *adstipulari*, stipulate with, < *ad*, to, + *stipulari*, stipulate.] To act as second stipulant or receiving party to a bargain, attaining thereby an equal claim with the principal stipulant. *N. E. D.*

adstipulation (ad-stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adstipulatio*(*n-*), *astipulatio*(*n-*), < *adstipulari*: see *adstipulate*.] The addition of, or action as, a second receiving party in a bargain. *N. E. D.*

adstipulator (ad-stip'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [L., also *astipulator*, < *adstipulari*, *astipulari*: see *adstipulate*.] In *law*, an accessory party to a promise, who has received the same promise as his principal did, and can equally receive and exact payment.

adstrict, **adstriction**, **adstringent**, etc. See *astrict*, etc.

adsum (ad'sum). [L., 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *adesse*, to be present, < *ad*, to, + *esse*, be: see *essence*.] I am present; present; here: used in some colleges and schools by students as an answer to a roll-call.

adsurgent (ad-sėr'jent), *a.* Same as *assurgent*.

adternal, **atternal** (ad'-, a-tėr'nal), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *terminus*, end, + *-al*.] Moving toward the end: an epithet applied to electrical currents passing in a muscular fiber toward its terminations.

adub (a-dub'), *v. t.* [< ME. *adubben*, *adoubben*, < OF. *adubber*, *aduber*, *aduber*, equip a knight, arm, < *a*, to, + *duber*, *dober*, *dober*, *dub*: see *dub*1, 1. To knight; dub as a knight.—2. To equip; array; accoutre.

adularia (ad-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Adula*, a mountain group in the Grisons Alps, formerly confounded with St. Gotthard, where fine specimens are found.] A variety of the common potash feldspar orthoclase, occurring in highly lustrous transparent or translucent crystals. It often exhibits a delicate opalescent play of colors, and is then called *moonstone* (which see). Fine specimens are obtained from various localities in the Alps.

adulate (ad'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adulated*, ppr. *adulating*. [< L. *adulatus*, pp. of *adulari*, flatter, fawn upon, < *ad*, to, + **ulari*, a word of undetermined origin, not found in the simple form; according to some, < **ula* = Gr. *οὐλή*, a tail, *aduluri* meaning then 'wag the tail at,' as a dog.] To show feigned devotion to; flatter servilely.

It is not that I *adulate* the people;
Whilst such as these are demagogues enough.
Byron, Don Juan, ix. 25.

Let you shall be, but not *adulate*
The all-a-fair, the all-confusing Fate.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

adulation (ad-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *adulacion*, < L. *adulatio*(*n-*), flattery, fawning, < *adulari*, flatter: see *adulate*.] Servile flattery; excessive or unmerited praise; exaggerated compliment.

Adulation consists in the extravagance and meanness of the conqueror; gross or delicate *flattery* of those in power; the language of *compliment*. In conduct, the correspondent to *adulation* is *prostration*.
Crabb, Eng. Synonyms.

Adulation ever follows the ambitious; for such alone receive most pleasure from *flattery*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

Flattery corrupts both the receiver and the giver; and *adulation* is the most servile thing in the people than to kings.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Who flatters is of all mankind the lowest,
Save he who courts the *flattery*.
Hannah More, Daniel.

The salutations of Arabs are such as . . . "*compliments* in a well-bred man never last less than ten minutes."
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 243.

adulator (ad'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [L. *adulari*: see *adulate*.] An obsequious flatterer; one who offers praise servilely.

And became more than ever an *adulator* of the ruling powers.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

adulatory (ad'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *adulatorius*, < *adulator*: see *adulator*.] Characterized by adulation; fulsomely flattering; servilely praising; as, an *adulatory* address.

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory*.
Chesterfield.

adulatress (ad'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *adulatrice*, < L. *adulatrices*, acc. of *adulatrix*, fem. form of *adulator*: see *adulator*.] A female adulator.

Indiana, when the first novelty of *title-idiva* was over, wished again for the constant *adulatress* of her charms and endowments.
Miss Burney, Camilla, x. 14.

Adullamite (a-dul'ąm-īt), *n.* [< *Adullam* + *-ite*2.] 1. An inhabitant of the village of Adullam. Gen. xxxviii. 12.—2. In *Eng. hist.*, one of a group of Liberals who seceded from the Whig party and voted with the Conservatives when Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone introduced a measure for the extension of the elective franchise in 1866. They received the name from their being likened by Mr. Bright to the discontented persons who took refuge with David in the cave of Adullam (1 Sam., xxii, 1, 2). The party was also known collectively as *the Cave*.

The Conservative party has generated a tolerably solid front against the extension of the suffrage, and received besides a large reinforcement of *Adullamites* from the Liberal ranks.
New York Times, July 19, 1866.

adult (ą-dult'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adultus*, grown up, pp. of *adolescere*, grow up: see *adolescent*.] I. *a.* 1. Having arrived at mature years, or attained full size and strength: as, an *adult* person, animal, or plant.

The elaborate reasonings of the *adult* man.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

2. Pertaining or relating to adults; suitable for an adult: as, *adult* age; an *adult* school.

II. *n.* A person or (sometimes) an animal grown to full size and strength; one who has reached the age of manhood or womanhood.

Embryos and *adults* of common and curious forms are constantly met with, thus furnishing material both for general work and original investigation. *Science*, V. 218.

adulted (a-dul'ted), *a.* Completely grown.

Now that we are not only adulted but almost Christians, I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven is prayer and praise.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

adulter (a-dul'tėr), *n.* [L., an adulterer, a counterfeiter, *adulter*, adj., adulterous; formation uncertain; perhaps < *ad*, to, + *-alter*, other, different. In mod. E. *adulter*, *adulterer*, etc., have been substituted for the older *avouter*, *advouter*, etc.: see *advouter*, etc.] An adulterer.

We resolve here our man upon sinners, the notorious, the extortioners, the *adulter*, the back biter.
Tyndale, Expos. 1 John.

adulter (ą-dul'tėr), *v.* [< L. *adulterare*, commit adultery: see *adulterate*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To commit adultery. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams.

II. *trans.* To pollute; adulterate: as, "*adulterating pearls*," *Morton*, Scourge of Villainy, ii.

adulterant (ą-dul'tėr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adulterant*(*-t*)-*s*, ppr. of *adulterare*: see *adulterate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Adulterating; used in adulterating.

II. *n.* A substance used for adulterating.

adulterate (ą-dul'tėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adulterated*, ppr. *adulterating*. [< L. *adulteratus*, pp. of *adulterare*, commit adultery, falsify, adulterate, < *adulter*, an adulterer, a counterfeiter: see *adulter*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials or elements: as, to *adulterate* food, drugs, or coins; *adulterated* doctrines.

The present war has . . . *adulterated* our language with strange words.
Spectator, No. 65.

2†. To graft; give a hybrid character to.

Excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and trees.
Peacham, Exped. of Own Times.

3†. To defile by adultery.

To force a rape on virtue, and *adulterate* the chaste bosom of the unblemished Lord, Jesus Christ.
Milton, Reformation, ii.

=Syn. 1. To mix, degrade, corrupt, contaminate, vitiate, alloy, sophisticate.

II. *intrans.* To commit adultery.

But Fortune, O!
She *adulterates* hourly with thy uncle John.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

adulterate (ą-dul'tėr-āt), *a.* [< L. *adulteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Tainted with adultery: as, "the *adulterate* Hastings," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. III., iv. 4.—2. Debased by foreign mixture; adulterated: as, "*adulterate* copper," *Swift*, Miscellanies.

No visible spirits, nor compounds that are *Adulterate*.
Carew, To G. N.

adulterately (ą-dul'tėr-āt-li), *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

adulterateness (ą-dul'tėr-āt-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being adulterated or debased.

adulteration (ą-dul-te-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adulteratio*(*n-*), adulteration, sophistication, *adulterare*: see *adulterate*, *v.*] 1. The act of adulterating; or the state of being adulterated or debased by admixture with something else, generally of inferior quality; the admixture in the production of any professedly genuine article, of ingredients which are cheaper and of an inferior quality, or which are not contemplated so desirable by the consumer as other or genuine ingredients for which they are substituted.

In commerce, there are several kinds of *adulteration*: conventional, to suit the taste and demands of the public; fraudulent, for deceptive and gainful purposes; and accidental or unintentional *adulteration*, arising from carelessness in the preparation of the staple or commodity at the place of growth or shipment.
Simmonds, Com. Dict.

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2. The product or result of the act of adulterating; that which is adulterated.

adulterator (a-dul'tẽr-ā-tọr), *n.* [L.; *adulterator moechæ*, a counterfeiter of money; < *adulterare*: see *adulterate*, *v.*] One who adulterates.

adulterer (a-dul'tẽr-ẽr), *n.* [< *adulter*, *v.*, + *-er*1; substituted for the older form *avoutrer*, *advoutrer*, q. v.] A man guilty of adultery; a married man who has sexual commerce with any woman except his wife. See *adultery*. Formerly also spelled *adulterr*.

adulteress (a-dul'tẽr-es), *n.* [< *adulter*, *n.*, + *-ess*; substituted for the older form *avoutress*, *advoutress*, q. v.] A woman guilty of adultery. Formerly also spelled *adultress*.

adulterine (a-dul'tẽr-in), *a.* and *n.* [L. *adulterinus*, < *adulter*: see *adulter*, *v.*] *a.* 1. Of adulterous origin; born of adultery.

It must be, however, understood that strong moral repugnance to the fictitious affiliation of these illegitimate and *adulterine* children seems to show itself in the second oldest of the Hindu law-writers whose treatises have survived. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 90.

2. Relating or pertaining to adultery; involving or implying adultery: as, *adulterine* fiction; *adulterine* marriage (used by St. Augustine of a second marriage after divorce).—3. Characterized by adulteration; spurious; base: as, *adulterine* drugs or metals. [A Latinism, now rare.]—4†. Illegitimate; illicit; unauthorized: as, *adulterine* castles (or castles built by Norman barons in England, after the conquest, without royal warrant).

The *adulterine* guilds, from which hearsy sums were exacted in 1180, were stigmatised as *adulterine* because they had not purchased the right of association, as the older legal guilds had done, and had not undertaken to up sustain the government of the city which the king had recognised by his charter. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., III. 584.

II. *n.* In *civil law*, a child begotten in adultery.

adulterize (a-dul'tẽr-īz), *v. i.* [< *adulter* + *-ize*.] To be guilty of adultery. *Milton*. Also spelled *adulterize*. [Rare.]

Where did God ever will thee to lie, to swear, to oppress, to *adulterize*? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 265.

adulterous (a-dul'tẽr-us), *a.* [< *adulter* + *-ous*; substituted for the older form *advoutrous*, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by adultery; given to adultery.

An evil and *adulterous* generation seeketh after a sign. Mat. xii. 39.

2. Illicit: said of combinations or relations of any kind.

Some of our kings have made *adulterous* connections abroad. *Burke*, On a Regicide Peace.

3. Spurious; corrupt; adulterated: as, "forged and *adulterous* stuff." *Casaubon*, Of Credulity (trans.), p. 297. [Rare.]

adulterously (a-dul'tẽr-us-li), *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

adultery (a-dul'tẽr-i), *n.*; pl. *adulteries* (-iz). [< L. *adulterium*, < *adulter*; substituted for the older form *advoutry*, q. v.] 1. Violation of the marriage-bed; carnal connection of a married person with any other than the lawful spouse; in a more restricted sense, the wrong by a wife which introduces or may introduce a spurious offspring into a family. It is sometimes called *single adultery* when only one of the parties is married, and *double adultery* when both are married. In some jurisdictions the law makes adultery a crime, in some only a civil injury. In England, formerly, it was punished by fine and imprisonment, and in Scotland it was frequently made a capital offense. In Great Britain at the present day, however, it is punishable only by ecclesiastical censure; but when committed by the wife, it is regarded as a civil injury, and forms the ground of an action of damages against the paramour. Contrary to the general opinion, it has recently been held in the United States that the wife may have a correspondingaction against a woman who seduces away her husband. In England and Scotland the husband's recovery of damages against the paramour can now be had only by joining him with the wife in an action for divorce. See *divorce*.

2. In the seventh commandment of the decalogue, as generally understood, all manner of lewdness or unchastity in act or thought. See Mat. v. 28.—3. *Eccles.*, intrusion into a bishopric during the life of the bishop.—4. In *old arboriculture*, the grafting of trees: so called from its being considered an unnatural union.—5†. *Adulteration*; corruption: as, "all the *adultery* of art." *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, I. 1.—6. Injury; degradation: ruin.

You might wrest the caduceus out of my hand to the *adultery* and spoil of nature. *B. Jonson*, Mercurie Vindicated.

adultness (a-dult'nes), *n.* The state of being adult.

adumbral (ad-um'bral), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shade. Cf. *adumbrate*.] 1. Shady.—2. Same as *adumbrellar*.

adumbrant (ad-um'brant), *a.* [< L. *adumbrant*(*-t*)-s, ppr. of *adumbrare*: see *adumbrate*.] Giving a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance.

adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adumbrated*, ppr. *adumbrating*. [< L. *adumbratus*, pp. of *adumbrare*, cast a shadow over; in painting, to represent an object with due mingling of light and shadow, also represent in outline; < *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shadow.] 1. To overshadow; partially darken or conceal.

Nor did it (a veil) cover, but *adumbrate* only Her most heavenly-piercing parts. *Marlowe and Chapman*, Hero and Leander, iv.

2. Figuratively, to give a faint shadow or resemblance of; outline or shadow forth; foreshadow; prefigure.

Both in the vastness and the richness of the visible universe the invisible God is *adumbrated*. *Is. Taylor*.

In truth, in every Church those who cling most tenaciously to the dogma are just the men "who have least hold of the divine substance" which it faintly *adumbrates*. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 324.

adumbration (ad-um-brā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *adumbratio*(*n*-), < *adumbrare*: see *adumbrate*.] 1. The act of adumbrating or making a shadow or faint resemblance.—3. Figuratively, a faint sketch; an imperfect representation; something that suggests by resemblance, or shadows forth; a foreshadowing.

Our knowledge is . . . at best a faint confused *adumbration*. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

Belief comes into existence when man is not reasonable enough to have a perfect vision anything, while he is still magely a feeling animal, possessing only some *adumbration* or instinct of it. *Emerson*, Misc., Hist., p. 23.

3. In *her.*, the shadow only of a figure, outlined, and painted of a color darker than the field. Shadow, however, has no proper place in heraldry. It is a modern abuse. *Boutell*.

adumbrative (ad-um'brā-tiv), *a.* [< *adumbrate* + *-ive*.] Shadowing forth; faintly resembling; foreshadowing or typical.

We claim to stand there as mute monuments, pathetically *adumbrative* of much. *Carlyle*, Fr. Rev., II. i. 10.

adumbratively (ad-um'brā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an adumbrative manner.

adumbrellar (ad-um-brel'ẽr), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + NL. *umbrella*, the disk of scalephs: see *umbrella*.] Pertaining to the upper surface of the velum in sea-blubbers (*Medusæ*): opposed to *abumbrellar*.

aduncation (ad-u-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *aduncatio*(*n*-), < *aduncare*, pp. *aduncatus*, bend, < *ad*, to, + *uncus* = E. *one*; see *union*, *unite*, etc. Cf. *atone*, the cognate E. form.] The act of uniting or the state of being united; union: as, "real union or *aduncation*." *Boyle*, Secpt. Chym. (1680), p. 94. [Rare.]

aduncate (ad-ung'kāt), *a.* [Formerly *aduncque*, as if E.; < L. *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] Same as *aduncous*.

Parrots have an *aduncque* Bill. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., ‡ 238.

The Nose . . . if Aquiline or *Aduncate*. *Evelyn*, Sculpture, p. 207. (*N. E. D.*)

aduncal (ad-ung'kal), *a.* [< L. *aduncus*: see *aduncous*.] Same as *aduncous*.

The spire also opens out at its growing margin, . . . and thus gives rise to the common *aduncal* type of this organism (*Orbiculina*). *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., ‡ 464.

aduncate (ad-ung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aduncated*, ppr. *aduncating*. [< NL. *aduncatus*, pp. of *aduncare*, hook, curve, < L. *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] To curve inward, as a bird's beak or a nose.

aduncate (ad-ung'kāt), *a.* [< NL. *aduncatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Aduncous; hooked; having a hook: as, the *aduncate* bill of a hawk.

aduncity (a-dun'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *aduncitas*, hookedness, < *aduncus*, hooked: see *aduncous*.] The condition of being hooked; hookedness.

The *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks. *Martinus Scribleras*.

aduncous (a-dung'kus), *a.* [< L. *aduncus*, hooked, < *ad*, to, + *uncus*, hooked, barbed, *uncus*, a hook, barb.] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook; incurved. Equivalent formations are *unciform* and *uncinate*.

ad unguem (ad ung'gwem). [L.: *ad*, to; *unguem*, acc. of *unguis*, nail, claw.] To the nail, or touch of the nail; exactly; nicely.

adunque (ad-ung'k), *a.* Obsolete form of *aduncous*.

aduret (a-dūr'), *v. t.* [L. *aduro*re, set fire to, burn, < *ad*, to, + *urere*, burn, akin to Gr. *εἰρειν*, singe, *αἰειν*, kindle, Skt. √ *uṣ*, burn. Hence *adust*2, q. v.] To burn completely or partially; calcine, scorch, or parch.

adurent (a-dū'rent), *a.* [< L. *aduren*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *adurere*: see *aduro*.] Burning; heating. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

adusk (a-dusk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *on*3, *prep.*, + *dusk*.] In the dusk or twilight; dark; in gloom. [Rare.]

You wish to die and leave the world *adusk*
For others. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i. 502.

adust1 (a-dust'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *on*3, *prep.*, + *dust*.] Dusty.

He was tired and *adust* with long riding; but he did not go home. *George Eliot*, Romola, xlv.

Lose half their lives on the road often miry or *adust*.
Blackwood's Mag., XXI. 792.

adust2 (a-dust'), *a.* [< L. *adustus*, burned, pp. of *adurere*; see *aduro*.] 1. Burned; scorched; become dry by heat; hot and fiery.

Which with torrid heat,
And vigour soon *adust*, began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 636.

2. Looking as if burned or scorched.

In person he was tall, thin, erect, with a small head, a long visage, rather sallow cheek, dark twinkling eyes, *adust* complexion, . . . and a long, sable-silvered beard.
Lindsay, Dutch Republic, II. 100.

3. In *pathol.*, having much heat: said of the blood and other fluids of the body; hence, ardent; sanguine; impetuous.

If it [melancholy] proceed from blood *adust*, or that there be a mixture of blood in it, "such are commonly rudely of complexion, and high-coloured," according to Salust, Salvianus, and Hercules Saxonia. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 242.

adusted (a-dus'ted), *a.* [< *adust*2 + *-ed*2.] Become hot and dry; burned.

Those rapes which scorch the *adusted* soyles of Calabria and Spaine. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 74.

adustible (a-dus'ti-bl), *a.* [< *adust*2 + *-ible*.] Capable of being burned up.

adustion (a-dus'tiọn), *n.* [< L. *adustio*(*n*-), < *adurere*: see *aduro*, *adust*2.] 1. The act of burning, scorching, or heating to dryness; the state of being thus burned or dried. *Hooper*.

Others will have them [symptoms of melancholy] come from the diverse *adustion* of the four humours. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 242.

2. In *med.*, cauterization.

adv. A common abbreviation of *adverb* and of *advertisement*.

advaliler (ad-vā'li-bl), *a.* Obsolete form of *available*.

ad val. An abbreviation of *ad valorem*.

ad valorem (ad vạ-lō'rem). [NL.: L. *ad*, to; LL. and NL. *valorem*, acc. of *valor*, value: see *valor*.] According to value. Applied—(1) in com., to customs or duties levied according to the marketable value or worth of the goods at the original place of shipment, as sworn to by the owner and verified by the customs appraisers; (2) in *law*, to lawyers' fees for the drawing of certain deeds or other work chargeable according to the value of property involved.

advance (ad-vāns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advanced*, ppr. *advancing*. [Earlier *advaunce*, *avaunce*, < ME. *avaunce*, *avaunsen*, *avansen*, *avancen*, < OF. *avancer*, *avancier*, later *avancer*, "to forward, set forward, further, put on; also, to hasten; and to shorten or cut off by haste; also, to advance, prefer, promote" (Cotgrave; mod. F. *avancer* = Pr. Sp. *avanzar* = Pg. *avançar* = It. *avanzare*, < ML. "*abantiare*, < *abante*, away before, > It. Sp. Pg. *avante*, Pr. OF. F. *avant*, before: see *avant*, *avaunt*, and *van*2.] The prefix is thus historically *ar-* for orig. *ab-*; the spelling *adv-*, now established in this word and *advantage*, is due to a fanciful association of *ad-* taken as a reduced form of *ad-*: see *a-*11 and *a-*13.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring forward in place; move further in front.

Now Morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.
Milton, P. L., v. 2.

One lac'd the helm, another held the lance,
A third the shining buckler did *advance*.
Dryden, Fal. and Arc., l. 1722.

A line was entrenched, and the troops were *advanced* to the new position. *U. S. Grant*, Pers. Mem., I. 377.

2. To forward in time; accelerate: as, to *advance* the growth of plants.—3. To improve or make better; benefit; promote the good of: as, to *advance* one's true interests.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more *advances* his calling. *South*, Sermons.

4. To promote; raise to a higher rank: as, to *advance* one from the bar to the bench.

And to *advance* again, for one man's merit,
A thousand heirs that have deserved nought?
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

It has ben the fate of this obliging favorite to *advance* those who soone forget their original. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 22, 1674.

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5. To raise; enhance: as, to *advance* the price of goods.—**6.** To offer or propose; bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; allege; adduce; bring forward: as, to *advance* an opinion or an argument.

Propositions which are *advanced* in discourse generally result from a partial view of the question, and cannot be kept under examination long enough to be corrected.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

7. In *com.*, to supply beforehand; furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered or work is done, or furnish as part of a stock or fund; supply or pay in expectation of reimbursement: as, to *advance* money on loan or contract, or toward a purchase or an establishment.

Two banks *advanced* to Europe one third of England upwards of three hundred thousand marks.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

8. To raise; lift up; elevate.

They . . .
Advanc'd their eyelids. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

O, peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he jets under his *advanced* plumes!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

A cherub with wide arms
Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurl'd
The imperial ensign, which, full high *advanced*,
Shone like a meteor. *Milton*, P. L., I. 536.

9. To put forth or exhibit with a view to display. [Rare.]

And every one his love-feat will *advance*
Unto his several mistress. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

10. To commend; extol; vaunt.

Greatly *advancing* his gay attributes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 16.

11. To impel; incite.

That lewd rybauld with vyle lust *advaunst*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 10.

=Syn. **4.** To elevate, exalt, prefer, aggrandize, dignify. —**5.** To increase, augment. —**6.** *Adduce*, *Assign* (see *adduce*); propound, bring forward, lay down.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move or go forward; proceed: as, the troops *advanced*.

But time *advances*: facts accumulate; doubts arise, Faint glimpses of truth begin to appear, and shine more and more unto the perfect day.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

They watched the reapers' slow *advancing* lines.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 275.

2. To improve or make progress; grow, etc.: as, to *advance* in knowledge, stature, wisdom, rank, office, dignity, or age.

A great *advancing* soul carries forward his whole age: a mean, sordid soul draws it back.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 34.

3. To increase in quantity, price, etc.: as, the stock *advanced* three points.

advance (ad-vans'), *n.* [= F. *avance*; from the verb.] **1.** A moving forward or toward the front; a forward course; progress in space: as, our *advance* was impeded by obstructions.

Don Alonso de Aguila and his companions, in their eager *advance*, had . . . got entangled in the mazes of the dry beds of torrents.
Irving, Granada, p. 90.

2. *Milit.*, the order or signal to advance: as, the *advance* is sounded.—**3.** A moving forward; actual progress in any course of action: often in the plural: as, an *advance* in religion or knowledge; civilization has made great *advances* in this century.

Witness the *advance* from a rustic's conception of the Earth to that which a traveled gentleman entertains.
M. Spencer, Pris. of Psychol., § 481.

4. An act of approach; an effort for approximation or agreement; anything done to bring about accord or any relation with another or others: with *to* before the person and *toward* before the object or purpose: as, A made an *advance* or *advances* to B, or *toward* acquaintance with B.

Frederic had some time before made *advances toward* a reconciliation with Voltaire.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

5. A forward position; place in front, at the head, or in the lead: as, his regiment took the *advance* in the march.—**6.** The act of moving forward or in front; a being or going at the head or in the lead: chiefly in the phrase *in advance*: as, the groom rode *in advance* of the carriage; he is far in advance of the other pupils. In this sense the word is often used in composition, sometimes without joining, giving it the appearance of an adjective, as it has been called in such use, although it is never really one. Thus, an *advance* (-) *agent* is an agent sent out in advance. A theatrical company, exhibition, etc., is also frequently accompanied by an *advance* (-) *ditch* or *foss* is a ditch around the esplanade or glacis of a fortified place, and hence in advance of it; *advance* (-) *sheets* are sheets of a printed work sent to somebody in advance of publication.

7. He who or that which is at the head or in the lead; the foremost or forward part; especially, the leading body of an army.

I get back on the 5th with the *advance*, the remainder following as rapidly as the steamers could carry them.
U. S. Grant, Pers. Mem., I. 290.

8. In *schools*, a lesson not previously learned: opposed to *review*.—**9.** Advancement; promotion; preferment: as, an *advance* in rank or office.—**10.** An offer or tender.

The *advance* of kindness which I made was feigned.
Arnim, All for Love, iv.

11. In *com.*: (*a*) Addition to price; rise in price: as, an *advance* on the prime cost of goods; there is an *advance* on cottons. (*b*) A giving beforehand; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received, as money or goods, toward a capital or stock, or on loan, or in expectation of being reimbursed in some way: as, A made large *advances* to B.

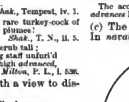
I shall, with great pleasure, make the necessary *advances*.
Jay.

The account was made up with intent to show what *advances* had been made. *Kent*.

(*c*) The money or goods thus furnished.—**12.** In *naval tactics*, the movement made by a ship under way, in the direction of her course, after the helm has been put to one side and kept there: opposed to *transfer*, the distance made at right angles to the original course of the vessel before the helm was put over.—**In advance.** (*a*) Before; in front; as, the cavalry marched *in advance*, or *in advance of the artillery*. See 6. (*b*) Beforehand; before an equivalent is received: as, to pay rent *in advance*.

They . . . paid you in *advance* the usual tribute of their affection.
Arnim, To the King, 1769.

(*c*) In the state or condition of having made an advance: as, A is *in advance* to B a thousand dollars. =Syn. *Advancement*, *Preferment*, *etc.* See *preferment*, *n.*



advanceable (ad-van'sa-bl), *a.* [< *advance* + *-able*.] Capable of being advanced.

advance-bill (ad-vans' bil), *n.* Same as *advance-note*.

advanced (ad-vanst'), *p. a.* **1.** Situated in front of or before others. Hence—**2.** In the front; forward; being in advance of or beyond others in attainments, degree, etc.: as, an *advanced* Liberal.

The most *advanced* strategic ideas of the day.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 96.

3. Having reached a comparatively late age, as of development, progress, life, etc.: as, he is now at an *advanced* age.

advance-guard (ad-vans'gärd), *n.* [*Cf. avant-guard, vanguard.*] *Milit.*, a body of troops or other force marching or situated in front of the main body to clear the way, guard against surprise, etc.

advancement (ad-vans'ment), *n.* [Earlier *advancement*, *avancement*, < ME. *avancement*, < OF. (and F.) *avancement*, *q. avancer*: see *advance* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of moving forward or proceeding onward or upward. **2.** The act of promoting, or state of being promoted; preferment; promotion in rank or excellence; improvement; furtherance.—**3t.** Settlement on a wife; jointure. *Bacon*.—**4.** In *law*, provision made by a parent for a child during the parent's life, by gift of property on account of the share to which the child would be entitled as heir or next of kin after the parent's death.—**5t.** The payment of money in advance; money paid in advance.=Syn. 1 and 2. *Advance*, *Preferment*, *etc.* See *progress*, *n.*—**2.** Exaltation, elevation, preferment, enhancement, amelioration, betterment.

advance-note (ad-vans'nōt), *n.* A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to the sailors on their signing the articles of agreement. Known in the United States as an *advance-bill*. The practice was abolished in the United States by act of Congress in 1884.

advancer (ad-van'sėr), *n.* [ME. *avancer*, *avaunser*; < *advance* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who advances; a promoter.—**2.** A branch of a buck's horn, the second from the base.

advancingly (ad-van'sing-li), *adv.* In an advancing manner; progressively.

advancive (ad-van'siv), *a.* [Irreg. < *advance* + *-ive*.] Tending to advance or promote. [Rare.]

The latter . . . will be more *advancive* of individual interest than of the public welfare.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 416.

advantage (ad-van'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *advantage*, *avauntage*, < OF. (and F.) *avantage*, "an advantage, odds; overplus; addition; eeking; a benefit, furtherance, forwarding," etc. (Cotgrave), or Pr. *avantage* (ML. reflex *avantagium*), < ML. "*abantiscum*, *avantagium*, < *abante*, > OF. *avant*, etc., before: see *advance*, *v.*] **1.** Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favorable to success, prosperity, interest, reputation, or any desired end; anything that aids, assists, or is of service: as, he had the *advantage* of a good constitution, of an excellent education; the enemy had the *advantage* of elevated ground; "the *advantages* of a close alliance," *Macaulay*.

Advantage is a better soldier than rashness.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

The stocks, seen now under the *advantages* of a warm morning sun adding a tint of its own to whatever it glanced upon, showed much more brilliantly than ours of Rome. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 58.

2. Superiority or prevalence: regularly with *of* or *over*.

Lest Satan should get an *advantage of* us. 2 Cor. ii. 11.

I have seen the hungry ocean gain
Advantage on the kingdom of the shore.
Shak., Sonnets, lxiv.

The special *advantage* of manhood *over* youth lies . . . in the sense of reality and limitation.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

3. Benefit; gain; profit.

What *advantage* will it be unto thee? Job xxiv. 3.

Yet hath the Persian, for that's his name,
Made use and fair *advantage* of his days.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

4t. Usury; interest; increase.

Methought you said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

And with *advantage* means to pay thy love.
Shak., K. John, iii. 3.

5t. A thirteenth article added to a dozen, making what is commonly known as a *baker's dozen*.

If the Scripture be for reformation, and Antiquity to boot, it is but an *advantage* to the dozen.
Milton, Ref. in Eng., i.

6. In *lawn-tennis*, the first point gained after deuce. Commonly called *vantage*. See *lawn-tennis*.—**To advantage**, with good effect: advantageously.—**To take the advantage of**, to have authority over; be in a more favorable position than; in particular, to know without having known; have a personal knowledge that is not reciprocal: as, you have *the advantage of* me.—**To play upon advantages**; to observe and take opportunities. [*Colloq.*]—**To put one's self to advantage**, to avail one's self of; profit by in a legitimate way. (*b*) To overcome or impose upon. (*c*) To utilize as a means toward overreaching or imposition.

The restrictions both on masters and servants were so severe as to prevent either from *taking advantage* of the necessities of the other. *Froude*, Shirburn, p. 146.

=Syn. **1** and **3**. *Advantage*, *Benefit*, *Utility*, *Profit*, help, vantage-ground, *godsend*, *windfall*. *Advantage* is the possession of a good vantage-ground for the attainment of ulterior objects of desire: as, he has the *advantage* of a good education. *Benefit* is a more definite and localized good: as, a *benefit* of exercise is the improvement of health. *Utility* is usefulness in the practical or material sense: the *utility* of an education is a small part of the *benefit* derived from it. *Profit* signifies gain, and suggests a suggestion of trade or exchange. A man may have good *advantages*, but derive from them little *benefit* or *profit*; even their *utility* to him may be small.

And deny his youth
The rich *advantage* of good exercise.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

The importance of the American revolution, and the means of making it a benefit to the world.
Washington, Letter to Dr. Price.

An undertaking of enormous labour and yet of only very partial *utility*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Engl., p. 38.

What *profit* lies in barren faith?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cviii.

advantage (ad-van'tāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advantaged*, ppr. *advantaging*. [< late ME. *avantage*, < OF. *avantager*, *avantagier*, later *avantager*, "to advantage, give advantage unto," etc. (Cotgrave); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To benefit; be of service to; yield profit or gain to.

What is a man *advantaged*, if he gain the whole world, and lose himself, or be cast away? Luke ix. 25.

If trade pinches the mind, commerce liberalizes it; and Boston was also *advantaged* by the neighborhood of the country's oldest college, which maintained the wholesome traditions of culture. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 96.

2t. To gain ground or win acceptance for; promote or further. [Rare.]

The Stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advantaged* the conceit of this effect.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

3t. To increase, as by interest.

Advantaging their loan with interest
Of ten times double gain of happiness.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

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4†. Reflexively, to cause to be an advantage to; avail (one's self).

It is observed of wolves, that when they go to the fold for prey, they will be sure to *advantage* themselves of the wind. *Bp. T. Adams*, Works, II. 121.

II. *intrans.* To gain an advantage; be benefited.

The carnivora *advantage* by the accident of their painted skins. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 185.

advantageable (ad-vän'tēj-ą-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *avantageable*; < *advantage* + *-able.*] Profitable; convenient; gainful. [Rare.]

It is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure of declining diseases. *Sir J. Hayward.*

advantage-ground (ad-vän'tēj-ground), *n.* Vantage-ground. *Clarendon.*

advantagous (ad-vän'tā-gus), *a.* [Formerly *advantagious*; < *advantage, n.,* + *-ous,* after F. *avantageux,* < *avantage.*] Of advantage; furnishing convenience or opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial: as, an *advantageous* position of the troops; trade is *advantageous* to a nation.

Between these colonies and the mother country, a very *advantagous* traffic was at first carried on.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxiv.

It is evident that they [chosen men] were to be under the control of the fish, and therefore *advantageous.*

Science, IV. 336.

= Syn. Helpful, serviceable, favorable, remunerative.

advantageously (ad-vän-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In an advantageous manner; with advantage; profitably; usefully; conveniently.

It was *advantageously* situated, there being an easy passage from it to India by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

The mother is evidently not without hope of seeing one, at least [of her daughters], *advantageously* settled in life. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 184.

advantageousness (ad-vän-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of our love, is, the *advantageousness* of His to us, both in the present and the future life. *Boyle*, Works, I. 270.

advectitious (ad-vek-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *advectitius,* prop. *advecticius,* brought to a place from a distance, foreign, < *advectus,* pp. of *advehere,* bring to: see *advehent.*] Brought from another place. *Blount.*

advehent (ad'vē-hent), *a.* [< L. *advehen(t)-s,* ppr. of *advehere,* bring to, carry to, < *ad,* to, + *vehere,* bring, carry: see *vehicle, convey.*] Bringing; carrying to; relating to or pertaining to sundry vessels: the opposite of *revehent.*

advena (ad-vē'), *n. s.* [L. *advenire,* come to, arrive at, < *ad,* to, + *venire,* come, = E. *come,* q. v. Cf. *convene, intervene, supervene.*] To accede or come; be added or become a part, though not essential. [Rare.]

Where no act of the will *advenes* as a co-efficient.

Coleridge, Remains (1836), III. 19.

advenient† (ad-vē'nient), *a.* [< L. *advenien(t)-s,* ppr. of *advenire*: see *advena.*] Advening; coming without; superadded.

Divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

advent (ad'vent), *n.* [< ME. *advent,* < L. *adventus,* a coming to, approach, < *advenire:* see *advena.*] **1.** A coming into place, view, or being; visitation; arrival; accession: as, the *advent* of visitors, of an infant, or of death. [A modern use of the word, the ecclesiastical use having been the original one in English.]

With the *advent* of the empire all this was destined to undergo a complete change.

Merivale, Roman Empire, xxxv.

With the *advent* to power of a liberal-minded Sovereign . . . it might have been expected that there would be an immediate change in the Government of Piedmont.

E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 54.

Specifically—**2.** The coming of Christ as the Saviour of the world. Hence—**3.** [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, the period immediately preceding the festival of the Nativity. It includes four Sundays, reckoning from the Sunday nearest to that of St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, to Christmas eve, and has been observed since the sixth century as a season of devotion with reference to the coming of Christ in the flesh and to his second coming to judge the world: in the Roman Catholic Church observed also as a time of penance and fasting. In the Oriental and Greek Churches the period includes six Sundays, or forty days.

Second advent, the second coming of Christ to earth: a personal reign upon the earth as its king. See *millenarianism* and *premillennialism.*

Adventist (ad'ven-tist), *n.* [< *advent* + *-ist.*] One who believes in the second coming of Christ to establish a personal reign upon the earth; a millenarian; a Second-adventist. The Adventists of the United States owe their origin to the millenarian teachings of William Miller (see *Millerite*), most of them believing at first in various dates fixed for the second coming of Christ from 1843 to 1861, but afterward abandoning the attempt to determine the date. There are several divisions or sects of Adventists, the principal of which are: the *Advent* (or *Second Advent*) *Christians,* the largest; the *Seventh-day Adventists,* much smaller, but more compactly organized; and the *Evangelical Adventists,* the smallest. The members of the first two believe in the final annihilation of the wicked, which those of the third reject. The second observe the seventh day as the Sabbath, and believe in the existence of the spirit of prophecy among them; they maintain missions in various parts of the world, and support institutions at Battle Creek, Michigan, their headquarters.

adventitia (ad-ven-tish'i-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (sc. *membrana*) of L. *adventitius*: see *adventitious.*] In *anat.,* any membranous structure covering an organ but not properly belonging to it (in full, *membrana adventitia,* adventitious membrane); specifically, the outer coat of the three coats of a blood-vessel (in full, *tunica adventitia,* adventitious tunic), consisting of connective tissue.

adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *adventitius,* prop. *advecticius,* coming from abroad, < *advectus,* pp. of *advenire:* see *advena.*] **1.** Added extrinsically; originating from the essence of the subject, but from another source; foreign; accidentally or casually acquired: applied to that which does not properly belong to a subject, but which is assumed or adopted, as in a picture or other work of art, to give it additional power or effect.

Every subject acquires an *adventitious* importance to him who considers it with application.

Goldsmith, Polite Learning, xiv.

But apart from any *adventitious* associations of later growth, it is certain that a very ancient belief gave to magic the power of working by the combination of it, to inadequate things. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 217.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* appearing casually, or in an abnormal or unusual position or place; occurring as a straggler or from its natural position or habitation; adventive.

The inflorescence [of *Cuscuta glomerata*] is developed from numerous crowded adventitious heads, and not by the repeated branching of axillary, flowering branches, as commonly occurs. *Science*, IV. 349.

3. In *anat.,* of the nature of adventitia: as, the *adventitious* coat of an artery.

adventitiously (ad-ven-tish'us-li), *adv.* In an adventitious manner; accidentally; incidentally.

adventitiousness (ad-ven-tish'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being adventitious.

adventive (ad-ven'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *adventus,* pp. of *advenire,* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Accidental; adventitious.

The relative and *adventive* characters of offences.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Preface of Learning, ii.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* only transient and locally spontaneous, not thoroughly naturalized: applied to introduced plants and animals.

II.† *n.* One who or that which comes from without; an immigrant.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

adventry† (ad-ven'tri), *n.* [*Adventure,* as if **adventury.*] An enterprise; an adventure. [Rare.]

Act a brave work, call it thy last *adventry.*

B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Adventual (ad-ven'tū-al), *a.* [< L. as if **adventualis,* < *adventus* (*adventu-*), approach: see *advent.*] Relating to the season of Advent. *Imp. Dictionary.*

adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. often *aventure,* ME. *aventure, auenture,* often contr. *auntour, aunter, anter,* etc., < OF. (and F.) *aventure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aventura* = It. *avventura* = Fries. *aventure* = MHG. *aventiure,* G. *abenteuer* = Dan. *eventyr, eventyr* = Sw. *äfventyr,* < ML. *aventura,* also *adventura,* lit. a thing about to happen, < L. *advenire,* fut. part. act. *adventurus,* come to, happen: see *advene.* The ME. prefix *a-* (*a-*1) has been restored to its orig. L. form *ad-.* Hence *peradventure,* q. v. Cf. *venture.*] **1†.** That which comes or happens to one; hap; chance; fortune; luck.

Searching of thy wound,
I have by hard *adventure* found mine own.

Shak., As you like It, ii. 4.

And as my fair *adventure* fell, I found
A lady all in white, with laurel crown'd.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 463.

2. A hazardous enterprise; an undertaking of uncertain issue, or participation in such an undertaking.

He forged,
But that was later, boyish histories
Of battle, bold *adventure*, dungeon, wreck.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A remarkable occurrence in one's personal history; a noteworthy event or experience in one's life.

Come, never mind our uncle's age, let us hear his *adventures. Irving*, Tales of a Traveler.

4. A speculation of any kind, commercial, financial, or mining; a venture; specifically, a speculation in goods sent abroad.

Lafayette directed the captain to steer for the United States, which, especially as he had a large pecuniary *adventure* of his own on board, he declined doing.

Everett, Orations, I. 467.

5†. Peril; danger.

He was in great *adventure* of his life. *Berners.*

6. Adventurous activity; participation in exciting or hazardous undertakings or enterprises: as, a spirit of *adventure.*—**At all adventures**†, at all hazards; whatever may be the consequence.

In this mist at all *adventures* go. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

Bill of adventure. See *bill*3.

adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *adventured,* ppr. *adventuring.* [< ME. *aventuren,* usually contr. to *auntren, auntren* (which survives, prob., in *saunter,* q. v.), < OF. *aventurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aventurar* = It. *avventurare,* < ML. *adventurare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To risk or hazard; put in the power of unforeseen events: as, to *adventure* one's life.

My father fought for you, and *adventured* his life for.

Judges ix. 17.

2. To venture on; take the chance of; run the risk of doing or suffering.

So bold Leander would *adventure* it.

T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Well, my lord, I do *adventure*, on your word,
The duke's displeasure.

Dekker and Webster (?), Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 15.

II. *intrans.* To take the risk involved in doing anything; proceed at a venture.

Still y' plague continuing in our parish, I could not without danger *adventure* to any church.

Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1666.

Its government began to *adventure* on a lenient policy.

Nation, N. Y., XL. 249.

adventureful (ad-ven'tūr-fūl), *a.* Given to adventure; full of enterprise. [Rare.]

adventurement† (ad-ven'tūr-ment), *n.* Hazardous enterprise.

Wiser Raymundus, in his closet pent,
Laughs at such danger and *adventurement.*

Sp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 35.

adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-ėr), *n.* [Late ME. *adventurer,* a gamester, suggested by *F. aventurier,* with same sense, < ML. *adventurarius, -erius: see adventure, -ary, -er*1.] **1.** One who engages in adventure; an undertaker of uncertain or hazardous actions or enterprises, as in travel, war, trade, speculation, etc.: as, John Young *adventurer,* at Gibraltar; to Prince Charles Edward Stuart on account of his leading the desperate insurrection of 1745. Specifically—(*a*) One of a class of soldiers in the middle ages who sold their services to the highest bidder, or fought and plundered on their own account. (*b*) Formerly, a dealer or factor in foreign trade, travel, or emigration; one who engaged in foreign discovery, colonization, or speculation for the sake of profit, especially in North America.

While these things were then acting in America, the *adventurers* in England were providing, though too tediously, to send them recruits. *Beverley*, Virginia, I. ¶ 7.

The [colonial] governor [of Maryland] was authorized to erect each holding of 1,000 acres and over into a manor, to be called by such name as the *adventurer* or adventurers shall desire. *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud.*, III. 219.

(*c*) In general, one who undertakes any great commercial risk or speculation for pecuniary gain; a manager, a shareholder in or promoter of mines, particularly under the coal-bank system. See *coal-bank.*

2. In a bad sense, a seeker of fortune by underhand or equivocal means; a speculator upon the credulity or good nature of others; especially, one who is connected with public society by false show or pretense in order to gain a surreptitious livelihood.—**Adventurer tunnel.** See *tunnel.*—**Merchant Adventurers,** the title of a commercial company first established in Antwerp, and chartered in England by Henry IV. in 1404, and by successive sovereigns down to Charles I. in 1634, who carried on trading and colonizing enterprises in North America and other parts of the world. Several local companies of merchants still exist in England under this name, that of Newcastle reckoning its origin from the seventeenth year of King John (1216).

adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), *a.* [< *adventure* + *-some*1.] Bold; daring; adventurous; incurring hazard. See *venturesome.*

Adventuresome, I send
My herald thought into a wilderness.

Keats, Endymion, I.

adventuresomeness (ad-ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being bold and venturesome.

adventress (ad-ven'tūr-es), *n.* [< *adventurer* + *-ess.*] A female adventurer; a woman engaged in or capable of bold enterprises, especially enterprises of equivocal character.

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It might be very well for Lady Baroness . . . and other ladies . . . to cry fie at the idea of the odious *adventuress* making her cartsey before the sovereign.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

adventurous (ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [< ME. *aventurous, aventurus, auskerous*, etc., < OF. *aventeros*, F. *aventureux* = Pr. *aventuros* = It. *avventuroso*: see *adventure*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] 1. Inclined or willing to incur hazard or engage in adventures; bold to encounter danger; daring; venturesome; courageous; intrepid.

In many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *adventurous* knight.
Dryden, Palamon and Panthei, l. 2207.

Th' *adventurous* baron the bright locks admired.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 29.

2. Full of hazard; attended with risk; exposing to danger; requiring courage; hazardous: as, an *adventurous* undertaking.

Of instrumental harmony, that breathed
Heroic ardour to *adventurous* deeds.
Milton, P. L., vi. 66.

A Greek temple preserves a kind of fresh immortality in its concentrated refinement, and a Gothic cathedral in its *adventurous* exuberance.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 26.

=Syn. 1. *Adventurous, Enterprising, Bold, Reckless, Daring, hardy*, venturesome, venturous. The *adventurous* man incurs risks from love of the novel, the arduous, and the bold, trusting to escape through the use of his bodily and mental powers; he would measure himself against difficult things. When that spirit does not prove to be adventurous the name of *rashness* or *foolhardiness*, it is considered a manly trait. The *enterprising* man is alert to undertake new and large things, not necessarily involving risk; he is constantly breaking out of routine. The rash man hastens to do a thing with little thought of the consequences, and generally in the heat of feeling. With the *foolhardy* man the risks are not great and the courage is largely or entire that he seems to have the hardihood of the fool. The *reckless* man has the impetuosity of the *rash* man, but he is more careless of consequences. The *bold* man is too precipitate; the *reckless* man shows temerity; the *foolhardy* man is careless or defiant even when he undertakes the impossible.

Commerce is unexpectedly confident and serene, alert, *adventurous*, and unwearied. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 61.

There have not been wanting *enterprising* and far-seeing statesmen who have attempted to control and direct the spirit of the time. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 194.

He is *rash*, and very sudden in choler, and, haply, may strike at you. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 1.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incens'd, that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, III. 1.

The *foolhardy* levity of shallow infidelity proceeds from a morbid passion for notoriety, or the choice that finds pleasure in annoyance. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 194.

adventurously (ad-ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would all be if they durst deal anything *adventurously*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 4.

adventurousness (ad-ven'tūr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being adventurous; daring.

adverb (ad'vėrb), *n.* [< ME. *adverbe*, < L. *adverbium*, an adverb (a tr. of Gr. *ἐπίρρημα*, an adverb, something additional to the predication), < *ad*, to, + *verbum*, a word, verb: see *verb*.] In *gram.*, one of the indeclinable parts of speech: so called from being ordinarily joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification, but used also to qualify adjectives and other adverbs: as, I *fully* believe; you speak *wisely*; very cold; *naturally* brave; very *generally* acknowledged; *much more* clearly. Adverbs may be classified as follows: (1) Adverbs of place and motion, as *here, there, up, out*, etc. (2) Of time and succession, as *now, then, often, ever, still*. (3) Of manner and quality, as *so, thus, well, truly, faithfully*, etc. (4) Of measure and degree, as *much, more, very, enough*, etc. (5) Of modality, as *surely, perhaps, certainly, verily*, etc. Also abbreviated *adv.*

adverbial (ad-vėr'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *adverbialis*, < *adverbium*, adverb: see *adverb*.] 1. Pertaining to, or having the character or force of, an adverb.—2. Much inclined to use adverbs; given to fining or qualifying one's statements. [Rare.]

He is also wonderfully *adverbial* in his expressions, and breaks off with "Perhaps" and a nod of the head upon matters of the most indifferent nature. *Tatler*, No. 191.

Adverbial modality (of a proposition), in *logic*, modality expressed by an adverb: as, the proposition *A* is *possible* opposed to *nominal modality*, which is expressed by an adjective: as, it is *necessary* that offenses should come. **Adverbial phrase**, or **adverb phrase**, a combination of two or more words in a sentence having conjointly the grammatical force of an adverb. The most distinct adverbial phrases consist of a preposition and a noun or a word used as a noun, with or without adjuncts, as *on the whole*, *in very deed*, *by the way*, *by chance*, *of course*. In this dictionary many such phrases in common use are defined under their principal words. Many elliptical phrases without a preposition are in reality adverbial, but are not usually treated as such: as, he goes there *every day*; this is *many times* larger than that. Some phrases have been made compound adverbs by coalescence, as *indeed, perchance, nevertheless, nowadays*. See *prepositional phrase*, under *prepositional*.

adverbiality (ad-vėr-bi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *adverbial* + *-ity*; = F. *adverbialité*.] The state or quality of being adverbial; adverbial form of expression. *N. E. D.*

adverbialize (ad-vėr'bi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *adverbialized*, ppr. *adverbializing*. [< *adverbial* + *-ize*.] To give the form or force of an adverb to; use as an adverb.

adverbially (ad-vėr'bi-al-i), *adv.* In the manner or with the force or character of an adverb; as an adverb.

adversaria (ad-vėr-sā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [L. (sc. *scripta*), neut. pl. of *adversarius*, pertaining to a book, < *adversus*, turned toward, being in front of, standing opposite: see *adversary*.] A miscellaneous collection of notes, remarks, or selections; a commonplace-book; memoranda or annotations.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bale*, Sermons.

adversarious (ad-vėr-sā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *adversarius*: see *adversary*.] Adverse; hostile.

adversary (ad'vėr-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *adversary*, *adversarie* (also *adverser*, < AF. *adverser*, OF. *adversier*, *aversier*, mod. F. *adversaire*), < L. *adversarius*, a., standing opposite or opposed to, turned toward, < *adversus*, *n.*, a turning toward, opponent, < *advertere*: see *advert*, *v.*] I. *a.* Opposed; opposite to; adverse; antagonistic: as, "*adversary* forces," *Rip. King.* [Rare or obsolete.]—2. In law, having an opposing interest: as, *adversary* jurisdiction to *unopposed*: as, an *adversary* suit.

II. *n.*; pl. *adversaries* (ad'vėr-sā-riz). 1. One who acts adversely or inimically; an unfriendly opponent or antagonist; an enemy.

The Lord will take vengeance on his *adversaries*.
Nahum i. 2.

We carry private and domestic enemies within, public and more hostile *adversaries* without.
Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The devil; Satan as the general enemy of mankind: as, the wiles of the *Adversary*.—3. An opponent in a contest; one who contends against another or strives for victory in a game.

Agree with thine *adversary* quickly, . . . lest at any time the *adversary* deliver thee to the judge. Mat. v. 25.

Kraaketh yet the lists
By reason of his *adversary*? *Shak.*, I Hen. VI., v. 5.

The *adversaries* may consult as to a compromise (in whist).
American Hoyle, p. 2.

=Syn. 1 and 3. *Adversary, Antagonist, Opponent, Enemy*, *Foe*. These words vary in strength according as they express spirit, action, or relation. A *foe* has most of the spirit of enmity, or is actively hostile. The word is more used in poetry and in prose. *Enemy*, as denoting an opponent in war, or a member of an opposing party, does not necessarily imply personal hostility. The words *adversary* and *antagonist* are less severe in their opposition, and need have no enmity. *Opponent* is often a passive word; *antagonist* is always active and personal. A man may be our *opponent* in an argument or a lawsuit, our *adversary* in a game, as chess, our *antagonist* in a wrestling- or boxing-match, or other occasion of strenuous exertion; the choice between the three words depends chiefly upon the measure of activity involved. In the Bible, *adversary* covers the meaning of all the words.

I will be . . . an *adversary* to thine *adversaries*.
Ex. xxiii. 22.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our *antagonist* is our helper.
Burke, Rev. in France.

In the Socratic way of dispute you agree to everything your *opponent* advances. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 239.

If they are spared by the humanity of the *enemy* and carried from the field, it is but a prolongation of misery.
Mill, Mod. Infidelity.

Those who are national or political *enemies* are often private friends. *Crabb.*

No man's defects sought they to know,
So never made themselves a *foe*. *Prior*, Epitaph.

adversary† (ad'vėr-sā-ri), *v. t.* [< *adversary*, *a.*] To antagonize; oppose.

To give any reasonable accounts of the principal persons who thus *adversaried* him. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 12.

adversation† (ad-vėr-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *adversatio(n-)*, < *adversari*, pp. *adversatus*, oppose: see *adverse*, *v.*] The state of being adverse; adversariness; opposition; hostility.

adversative (ad-vėr'sa-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *adversativus*, < *adversatus*, pp. of *adversari*, oppose: see *adverse*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Expressing difference, contrariety, opposition, or antithesis: as, an *adversative* conjunction. In the sentence, he is an honest man, but a fanatic, *but* has an *adversative* force, and is called an *adversative* conjunction, and the whole proposition is called an *adversative* proposition.

2†. Of adverse nature; inimical.

II. *n.* A word or proposition denoting contrariety or opposition.

adversatively (ad-vėr'sa-tiv-li), *adv.* In an adversative or opposing manner.

adverse (ad'vėrs, sometimes ad-vėrs'), *a.* [< ME. *adverse*, < OF. *advers*, earlier *avers*, *auvers*, F. *adverse* = Pr. *adverse* = Sp. Fg. *adverso* = It. *avverso*, < L. *adversus*, earlier *advorsus*, turned toward, opposite, against, opposite, opposed, pp. of *advertere*, earlier *advorsere*, turn to: see *advert*.] 1. Being or acting in a contrary direction; opposed or opposite; in the opposite course; opposite; confronting: most commonly used of hurtful or hostile opposedness, but sometimes of mere opposition in space.

With *adverse* blast upturns them from the south
Notus. *Milton*, P. L., x. 701.

Thus marching to the trumpet's lofty sound,
Drawn in to lines *adverse* they wheel'd around.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 286.

He looked upon the bright green slope, that skirts the *adverse* hills.
Blackie, Lays of Highlands, p. 167. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Antagonistic in purpose or effect; opposite; hostile; inimical: as, an *adverse* party; *adverse* criticism.

The spirit of personal invective is peculiarly *adverse* to the coolness of reflection. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Error is *adverse* to human happiness.
Spencer, Social Statics, p. 238.

3. Opposing desire; contrary to the wishes or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous; unprosperous: as, *adverse* fate or circumstances.

He lived, we are told, to experience sport of *adverse* fortune. *Merivale*, Roman Empire, xlii.

In studying the minor poets, we see what peculiar *adverses* the *adverse* influences of a transition era, composite though it be. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 26.

4. In *bot.*, turned toward the axis: the opposite of *averse*, but rarely used. See *anatropous*. [The early botanists used the term in the sense of *opposite*.]—**Adverse leaf**, a leaf which has its upper surface turned toward the stem.—**Adverse possession**, in *law*, occupancy of realty as if by right without molestation from the true owner, for a length of time sufficient title.—**Adverse radicle**, in *bot.*, a radicle turned toward the hilum, as in anatropous seeds. See *ventrose*, *a.* 2.—**Adverse suit**, in *law*, unfavorable.—2. *Averse, Inimical*, etc. See *hostile*.—3. Unfortunate, unlucky, calamitous, unfavorable, disastrous.

adverse† (ad-vėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *adversari*, oppose, < *adversus*, opposite: see *adverse*, *a.*] To oppose.

Fortune should him *adverse*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

adversely (ad'vėrs-li), *adv.* In an adverse manner; oppositely; inimically; offensively. unfortunately; unprosperously; in a manner contrary to desire or success.

If the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a sour face and knit my brow. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1.

adverseness (ad'vėrs-nes), *n.* 1. Opposition; repugnance.

This would account for an *adverseness* to all our overtures for peace. *Milton*.

2. Adversity; unprosperousness: as, *adverseness* of circumstances.

adversifolate (ad-vėr-si-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *adversus*, opposite, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ate*1.] In *bot.*, having opposite leaves: applied to plants where the leaves are arranged opposite to each other on the stem.

adversifoliate (ad-vėr-si-fō'li-ā), *a.* [As *adversifolate* + *-ous*.] Same as *adversifolate*.

adversion (ad-vėr'shon), *n.* [< L. *adversio(n-)*, a turning to, < *advertere*, pp. *adversus*, turn to: see *advert*.] Attention; perception.

The soul bestoweth her *adversion*
On something else. *Dr. H. More*, Phil. Poems, p. 294.

adversity (ad-vėr'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *adversities* (-tiz). [< ME. *adversite*, < OF. *adversiteit*, *aversiteit*, *aversitet*, < L. *adversita(t-)s*, < *adversus*, adverse: see *adverse*, *a.*] 1. Adverse fortune or fate: a condition or state marked by misfortune, calamity, distress, or unhappiness.

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 1.

2. An unfortunate event or circumstance; an ill chance; a misfortune or calamity: generally in the plural.

Ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your *adversities*. 1 Sam. x. 19.

=Syn. Trouble, distress, misery, disaster, woe, ill luck.

advert (ad-vėrt'), *n.* [< ME. *adverte*, *averte*, < OF. *avertir*, later *advertir*, < to inform, certific, advertise," etc. (Cotgrave), < L. *advertere*, earlier *advorsere*, turn toward; *animum advertere* (see *animadvert*), or simply *advertere*, turn

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tle mind toward, advert to, notice, regard; < *ad*, to, + *vertere*, earlier *vortere*, turn: see *vertex*, *vortex*, *verse*, etc. Cf. *advertise*.] **I.** *intransa.* 1. To turn the mind; fix the attention; give or pay heed: with *to*, and sometimes *upon*, before the object of attention.

He was so strangely advisable that he would *advert* unto the judgement of the meanest person.
Bp. Fell, Life and Reason, p. 18.

As I cannot be conscious of what I do not perceive, so I do not perceive that which I do not *advert* upon. That which makes me feel makes me *advert*.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, ii.

Even these primeval mountains
Teach the *adverting* mind.
Shelley, Mont Blanc, iv.

2. To turn the attention in speech or writing; make a remark or remarks (about or in relation to): with *to*, and formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the subject of remark: as, he *adverted* briefly to the occurrences of the day.

I will only *advert* to some leading points of the argument.
Emerson, Am. Civilization.

=Syn. 2. *Advert* (to), *Refer* (to), *Allude* (to), *Hint* (at), remark (upon), take notice (of), dwell (upon), glance (at), animadvert (upon). These words are primarily used of the speaker in the conduct of his discourse. *Advert*, to turn to a thing directly and plainly, perhaps abruptly, so that the hearer's attention is fixed upon it for a time. *Refer* implies a lighter treatment than *advert*. *Allude*, to play upon, is a still more delicate reference to something that is well enough known to the reader to obviate sufficient, or is too much a matter of sensitiveness to permit the speaker to *advert*, or even to refer, to it plainly; for these or other reasons, the mention is slight or indefinite. A still lighter reference is expressed by *hint* (at). See *hint*, v.

When . . . a well-dressed gentleman in a well-dressed company can *advert* to the topic of bastardy and sag without exciting, and intending to excite, a sneer.
Lamb.

I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion. I refer to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 11.

There is one Principle of the human mind which constitutes its very essence, to which I have not even *alluded*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 278.

And one, in whom all evil fancies clung
Like serpent eggs together, laughingly
Would *hint* at worse in others.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

II. † *trans.* 1. To turn the mind or attention to; take note of; observe.

Advertise the father to hear thought experience.
Wingfafe, Vind. Carol., Int., p. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To advise, warn, or counsel.

I can no more, but in my name, *advert*
All earthly powers beware of Arnaut's heart.
Mir. for Mags., p. 442.

advertence (ad-vėr'tens), n. [< ME. *advertence*, *advertens*, < OF. *advertence*, earlier *avertence*, < Ml. *advertentia*, < L. *adverten(t-)s*: see *advertent*.] A turning or directing of the mind; attention; notice; consideration; heed; reference.

Such a process of reasoning is more or less implicit, and without the direct and full *advertence* of the mind exercising it. *J. H. Newman*, Univ. Sermons, xi.

Bond . . . writes, with *advertence* to the days of Queen Elizabeth, that, etc. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng.

advertency (ad-vėr'ten-si), n. An *advertence*: see *-ency*.] The act or habit of being advertent or attentive; attentiveness; heedfulness.

advertent (ad-vėr'tent), *a.* [< L. *adverten(t-)s*, ppr. of *advertere*, advert: see *advert*.] Attentive; heedful.

Advertent lest he should be deceived.
Sir M. Hale, Wisdom of God.

advertently (ad-vėr'tent-li), *adv.* In an advertent manner; with direct attention or intention.

The impression produced on the mind is altogether different, and that which Lord Macaulay *advertently* awakened conveying. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 36.

advertise (ad'vėr-tiz or ad-vėr-tiz', formerly ad-vėr'tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advertised*, ppr. *advertising*. [Mod. E. also *advertize*, < ME. *advertisen*, *avertisen*, *-ysen*, < OF. *advertiss-*, *avertiss-*, base of certain parts of *advertir*, *avertir*, mod. F. *avertir*, inform, certify, warn, admonish, < L. *advertere*, notice: see *advert*. The suffix *-ise* has the same origin as *-ish* in *abolish*, *polish*, *ravish*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To take note of; notice; observe.

Yet is it to be *advertised* that it is in diuers respects that they be so exercised.
Brydall, Disc. Civ. Life, p. 252. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To inform; give notice, advice, or intelligence to, whether of a past or present event, or of something future: as, I *advertised* him of my intention.

I will *advertise* thee what this people will do to thy people in the latter days. Num. xxiv. 14.

His Ma^y, being *advertis'd* of some disturbance, forbore to go to the Lord Major's shew and feast appointed next day. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 28, 1662.

One does not need to *advertise* the squirrels where the nut-trees are. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 177.

3. To give information to the public concerning; make public intimation or announcement of, by publication in periodicals, by printed bills, etc., as of anything for sale, lost or found, a meeting, an entertainment, or the like.

It [the Carnival] was *advertised* to begin at half past two o'clock of a certain saturday.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 113.

=Syn. 2. To apprise, inform. — 3. To make known, announce, proclaim, publish.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To take note; take heed; consider.

Advertising who speaketh the words, but rather what is said. *Frith*, Disput. Purg. (1529), p. 83. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To make public announcement of anything of which it is desired to inform the public; announce one's wishes or intentions by advertisement: as, to *advertise* for something that is wanted.

advertisement (ad-vėr'tiz-ment or ad-vėr-tiz'-ment), n. [Early mod. E. also *advertisment*, < ME. *advertisement*, *avertisement*, < OF. *advertissement*, *avertissement*, *s'avertir*; see *advertise* and *-ment*.] 1†. Attention; observation; heed. —2†. Instruction; warning; intelligence.

That is an *advertisement* to a proper maid . . . to take heed.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

For this *advertisement* is for you all.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

3. A giving of notice or information; notification; specific intelligence about anything; as, a publisher's *advertisement* prefixed to a book (as part of it). [Now rare.]—4. A notice or an announcement made public by handbill, placard, or similar means, or, as formerly, by proclamation, as by a town crier; specifically, a paid notice of any kind inserted in a newspaper or other public print.

[The band] with noisy *advertisement*, by means of brass, wood, and drum, announced its approach to our startled village streets. *Lowell*, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

Announcements in the public journals known as *advertisements* appeared while journalism was in its infancy.
Am. Cyc., I. 137.

5. A bringing into public notice or attention; publicity; notoriety.

All these matters have given the federation great *advertisement*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 229.

Often abbreviated *ad.*, *adv.*, or *advt.*

Foreclosure by advertisement. See *foreclosure*.

advertiser (ad'vėr-ti-zėr or ad-vėr-ti'zėr), n. One who or that which advertises.

advertising (ad'vėr-ti-zing or ad-vėr-ti'zing, formerly ad-vėr'tiz-ing), *p. a.* [Formerly also *advertizing*; verbal n. of *advertise*.] 1†. Notification; information.—2. The act or practice of bringing anything, as one's wants or one's business, into public notice, as by paid announcements in periodicals, or by handbills, placards, etc.: as, to secure customers by *advertising*. Often used intransitively: as, an *advertising* agent; an *advertising* scheme; an *advertising* medium.

advertising (ad'vėr-ti-zing or ad-vėr-ti'zing, formerly ad-vėr'tiz-ing), *p. a.* 1†. Attentive; adverting; giving attention.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorney'd in your services. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

2. Giving public notice; publishing advertisements: as, the *advertising* public.

advice (ad-vis'), n. [Early mod. E. also *advyce*, < late ME. *advyse*, *advys*, earlier *avvs*, *avis*, < OF. *avise* (F. *avis* = Pr. *avis* = Sp. Pg. *aviso* = It. *avviso*), < Ml. *advisum*, view, opinion, neut. pp. of *advidere*, look to, advise, < L. *ad*, to, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. The mod. spelling has *ad-* restored for earlier *a-*, and *-ce* for earlier and orig. *-s*.] 1. An opinion recommended, or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion.

What *advice* give ye? 2 Chron. x. 9.

2. Deliberate consideration; reflection; cogitation.

And that's not suddenly to be perform'd,
But with *advice* and silent secrecy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

3. Information; notice; intelligence; a communication, especially from a distance, containing information: as, to receive *advice* of a coming storm, or *advices* from abroad. [Most commonly in the plural.]

[The Armada] is sailed,
Our last *advices* so report.
Shirley, The Cittie ii. 2.

Specifically—4. In com., a notification by one person to another in respect to a business transaction in which they are mutually engaged, as information given by one party to another, by letter, as to the bills or drafts drawn upon him; formal official notice.—**To take advice**, to consult with others; specifically, to consult one who has a special knowledge of a subject; take the opinion of a professional or skilled person, as a physician, lawyer, or the like.

=Syn. 1. Admonition, recommendation, exhortation, persuasion.—3. *Intelligence*, *Tidings*, etc. (see *news*), word, information.

advice-boat (ad-vis'bōt), n. A swift vessel employed for carrying despatches or information, or for reconnoitering.

advicey (ad-vi'si), *a.* [Later form of *advisy*, with restored prefix *ad-*: see *advise*.] Same as *advisy*.

advisability (ad-vi-za-bil'i-ti), n. [< *advisable*: see *-ability*.] The quality of being advisable or expedient; advisableness; expediency.

Mr. Benjamin Allen was holding a hurried consultation with Mr. Bob Sawyer on the *advisability* of bleeding the company generally. *Dickens*, Pickwick.

advisable (ad-vi'za-bl), *a.* [< *advise* + *-able*.] 1. To be advised or warned; expedient; proper to be done or practised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course. *South*, Sermons.

2. Open to or desirous of advice; capable of being influenced by advice. [Rare.]

Pray for an *advisable* and teachable temper.
Wesley, in Four Cent. of Eng. Letters, p. 231. (*N. E. D.*)

=Syn. 1. Fit, desirable, wise, best.

advisableness (ad-vi'za-bl-nes), n. The quality of being advisable or expedient; advisability.

advisably (ad-vi'za-bli), *adv.* In an advisable manner; with advice.

advisatory (ad-vi'za-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to an advisor, or to the giving of advice; advising; advisory. [Rare.]

Though in some recent Church dignitaries do not actively participate in war, yet their *advisatory* function respecting it — when prompting rather than restraining — has not even now ceased.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 492.

advise (ad-viz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advised*, ppr. *advising*. [Early mod. E. also *advice*, *advyce*, *avice*, < late ME. *adveysen*, earlier *avisen*, < OF. *aviser*, rarely *adviser*, F. *aviser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aviser* = It. *avvisare*, *advise*, *advertise*, inform, give notice to; from the noun, Ml. *adrisum*, OF. *avis*, etc.: see *advice*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To look at; view.

They *advised* you well and their eie was never off, wondering to see your rich purple robes.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Mor., p. 90. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To give counsel to; offer an opinion to, as worthy or expedient to be followed: as, I *advise* you to be cautious of speculation.—3. To recommend as wise, prudent, etc.; suggest as the proper course of action: as, under these circumstances we *advise* abstinence.

I'll do what Mead and Cheselden *advise*,
To keep those limbs and to preserve these eyes.
Pope, Iust. Horace, I. i. 31.

4. To give information to; communicate notice to; make acquainted with; followed by *of* before the thing communicated: as, the merchants were *advised of* the risk.

So soon as I shall reach the distant country, I shall *advise* you of it. *Monroe*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 452.

=Syn. 2. To counsel, admonish, suggest (to), recommend (to). — 4. To inform, apprise, acquaint.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To deliberate; take thought; consider; reflect: sometimes used reflexively.

Advise, and see what answer I shall return to him that sent me. 1 Sam. xxiv. 15.

Advise thyself of what word I shall bring again to him that sent me. 1 Chron. xxi. 12.

Advise you what you say; the minister is here.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2.

2. To take counsel; join others in deliberating; seek the advice of another or others: followed by *with*: as, I shall *advise with* my friends as to what is to be done.

Advise as you will, for time as to projected changes, she was sometimes more conservative than myself.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 134.

3. To counsel; give advice; as, I will act as you *advise*.

[*Advise* and its derivatives have been used by old writers in a number of other applications connected with the notion of seeing, viewing, reflecting, etc., suggested by the etymology.]

advised (ad-vizd'), *p. a.* 1†. Cautious; prudent; acting with deliberation.

With the well *advised* is wisdom. Prov. xiii. 10.

Let him be . . . *advised* in his answers *Bacon*, Essays.

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advised

2. Marked by or resulting from advice or deliberation; considerate or considered; prudent; expedient: now used chiefly in composition with *well* or *ill*: as, a *well-advised* movement; your conduct is very *ill-advised*.

We have no express purpose . . . nor any *advised* determination. *Hooker*, Works, I. 49.

advisedly (ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* With advice or deliberation; heedfully; purposely; by design: as, I speak *advisedly*; an enterprise *advisedly* undertaken.

advisedness (ad-vī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being advised; deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

advisement (ad-vīz'ment), *n.* [< ME. *avisement*, < OF. *avisement* = Pr. *avisament* = It. *avisamento* = Sp. *avisamiento*, < *aviser*, *advise*: see *advise* and *-ment*.] **1.** Counsel; advice.

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils which seem most hurtful. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. Deliberation; circumspection; consultation: now used chiefly in the phrase *under advisement*.

Among those that do all things with *advisement* there is wisdom.

I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter *under advisement*.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 215.

adviser (ad-vī'zėr), *n.* [< *advise* + *-er*1. Cf. ML. *advisor*.] One who gives advice or admonition; also, in a bad sense, one who instigates or persuades. Specifically, in *politics*, one of the counselors of ministers and rulers, who are not to be legally responsible for their superior's official acts. In the United States governments the official heads of the President are the heads of the various departments, collectively called the Cabinet. In England the obligations in accordance with custom, but not through any provision of the Constitution. In England, until the middle of the seventeenth century, the Privy Council formed the King's executive advisers. This body, greatly enlarged, is now summoned in full only upon very important occasions, and the ordinary advisers of the crown are those members of the ministry who constitute the Cabinet, which is in effect a committee of the Privy Council. The responsibility rests with the ministry, and not with the sovereign. See *cabinet*, and *privy council*, 2 (*a*), (*b*).

advisership (ad-vī'zėr-ship), *n.* The office of an adviser. [Rare.]

advising (ad-vī'zing), *n.* Advice; counsel.

Fasten your ear on my *advisings*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

advisor (ad-vī'zō), *n.* [With orig. *ad-* for *a-*, < Sp. Pg. *asesor* = It. *assisore*: see *advice*.] **1.** Advice; suggestion: chiefly in the plural, "counsels and *advisors*," *Whitlock*, Manners of English, p. 176.—**2.** An advice- or despatch-boat; an avisо.

advisory (ad-vī'zō-ri), *a.* [< *advise* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or giving advice; having power to advise: as, their opinion is only *advisory*; an *advisory* council.

The powers of both these bodies are merely *advisory*.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 356.

The general association has a great and salutary superintendence over all the ministers and churches.
B. Trumbull, Hist. Conn.

ad vivum (ad vī'vum). [L.: *ad*, to; *vivum*, acc. neut. of *vivus*, alive: see *vivid*.] To the life; lifelike; strikingly exact or good: said of portraits, etc.

advocacy (ad'vō-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *advocacies* (-siz). [< ME. *advocacye*, < OF. *advocatie*, *advocacie*, *advocasie*, < ML. *advocatia*, < L. *advocatus*, advocate: see *advocate*, *n.*, and *-acy*.] **1.** The office or duty of an advocate.

2. Pleading for, supporting, or recommending; active espousal.

His *advocacy* or denunciation of a measure is to affect for evil or good the condition of millions.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 193.

2†. A lawsuit; a plea or pleading: as, "*advocacies* were," *Rowley*, Trouble, iii. 1.

advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* [< ME. *advocat*, *advokat*, *-ette*, earlier *avocat*, *avoket*, in late ME. also clipped *coate*, *voket*, < OF. *avocat*, later *advocat*, F. *avocat*, vernacular form of OF. *avoet*, *avoe*, *avoe* (> E. *avowe*, *advowee*, q. v.), = Pr. *avowat* = Sp. *abogado* = Pg. *advogado* = It. *avvocato*, < L. *advocatus*, an advocate, attorney, orig. a person called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness or counsel, < *advocatus*, pp. of *advocare*, call to, < *ad*, to, + *vocare*, call, < *vox*, voice: see *voice*, *vocation*.] **1.** One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; specifically, a lawyer of full rank in a country, or practising before a court, in which the civil or the canon law prevails, as France and Scotland, and the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts of England.—**2.** One who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; a pleader in favor of any person or thing; an upholder; a defender: as, an *advocate* of peace or of the oppressed.

That cause seems commonly the better that has the better *advocate*. *Sir W. Temple*, Miscellanies.

This is the mode of the *advocate* rather than of the critic. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 138.

Advocate of the church (ML. *advocatus ecclesiæ*), a person, usually a layman, appointed, according to a custom originating in the fifth century, to protect the property of a church or an abbey, to plead its causes in the civil courts, and to manage its temporal affairs.—**Devil's advocate** (ML. *advocatus diaboli*), in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a name commonly applied to the promoter of the faith, one of the college of consistorial advocates in the papal court, from his office of urging the objections against the virtues, miracles, etc., of a person proposed for canonization. Hence—(*b*) the given to bringing forward accusations against personal character.—**Faculty of Advocates**, in Scotland, a society consisting of the whole body of lawyers who practise in the highest courts, and who are admitted members after passing a certain course of study, undergoing the prescribed examinations, and paying the requisite fees. It consists of about 460 members, and from this body vacancies on the bench are supplied.—**God's advocate** (ML. *advocatus Dei*), in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the promoter of the cause in canonization, regularly one of the same order or country as the person to be canonized. See *devil's advocate*, above.—**Judge-advocate**, a person, generally a military officer, detailed by the authority appointing a court martial or military commission to prosecute on behalf of the crown and to act as its legal adviser. It is in general, the duty of the judge-advocate to see that the court observes the law and the military custom, to secure for the accused his rights before the court, to summon witnesses, and to administer oaths. —**Judge-advocate general**. (*a*) In the United States army, a staff-officer with the rank of brigadier-general, who is also chief of the bureau of military justice, and whose duty it is to receive, revise, and record the proceedings of all courts martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions. (*b*) In England, formerly, an official who prosecuted in all criminal cases before a military law court which concerned the crown; now, a subordinate member of the government who acts as the legal adviser of the crown in all matters affecting the army.—**Lord advocate**, in Scotland, the principal crown counsel in civil causes, the chief public prosecutor of crimes, and an important political functionary in the management of Scottish affairs. His tenure of office ceases with the administration with which he is connected. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by the solicitor-general and four advocates-depute, appointed by himself. The lord advocate has usually a seat in Parliament, and before the union he had original jurisdiction in the Exchequer. He is also called *crown advocate*, *queen's* (or *king's*) *advocate*.—**Advocate** (ad'vō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *advocated*, ppr. *advocating*. [< ML. *advocatus*, pp. of *advocare*: see *advocate*, *n.* In the sense of 'act as an advocate,' the verb is from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invoke.

[The mercy of God] is not to be *advocated* upon *every* vain trifle. *Bp. Andrews*, Sermons, V. 534.

2. To plead in favor of; defend by argument before a tribunal; support or vindicate.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible which has been *advocated*. *Burke*, Rel. of Representation.

The most eminent orators were engaged to *advocate* his cause. *Motley*.

3. In *Scots law*, formerly, to transfer from an inferior court to the Court of Session, as an action while still pending, or after judgment had been given, in order that the judgment might be reviewed. See *advocation*, 2.—**Syn. 2.** To plead for, stand up for, favor, uphold.

II. *intrans.* To act as an advocate; plead. [Rare.]

To *advocate* in my own child's behalf.
Duerbury, Hist. Cromwell (1650), Pref.

I am not going to *advocate* for this sense of actual.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 75.

advocateship (ad'vō-kāt-ship), *n.* The office or duty of an advocate.

advocatess (ad'vō-kā-tes), *n.* [Improp. < *advocate* + *-ess*.] A female advocate. [Rare.] See *advocatress*.

God hath provided us of an *advocatess* [in some editions, *advocatrix*]. *Jer. Taylor*, Dias. from Popery, I. 48.

advocation (ad-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *advocatio*(*n*-), a calling in of legal assistance, legal assistance, < *advocare*, call in legal assistance, kind of delay or adjournment, < *advocare*, call in legal assistance: see *advocate*, *n.* See also *advowson*, which is a doublet of *advocation*. The first sense is peculiar to the use in *advocate*, *v.*] **1†.** The act of advocating; a pleading for; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune. *Shak.*, Oth., iii. 4.

2. In *Scots law*, a form of process, now obsolete, the object of which was to remove a cause from an inferior to the supreme court for review or continuance.

advocator (ad'vō-kā-tėr), *n.* [< LL. *advocator*, an advocate, < L. *advocare*: see *advocate*, *n.*] An advocate; a supporter.

The *advocators* of change in the present system of things. *Brownrigg*, Scott's Tragedy, ii. (*N. E. D.*)

advocatory (ad'vō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *advocatorius*, < LL. *advocator*: see above.] Of or pertaining to an advocate or his functions.

advocatrix (ad'vō-kā-triks), *n.* [< LL. *advocatrix*, < L. *advocare*, call in legal assistance: see *advocate*, *n.*] A female advocate; an advocatrix.

advocatrix (ad'vō-kā-triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of LL. *advocator*, advocate: see *advocator*.] A female advocate; an advocatress. [Rare.]

advocatus Dei (ad-vō-kā'tus dē'ī). [ML.] Same as *God's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).

advocatus diaboli (ad-vō-kā'tus dī-ab'ō-lī). [ML.] Same as *devil's advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).

advoke† (ad-vōk'), *v. t.* [< L. *advocare*, summon, call to: see *advocate*, *n.*] To transfer; relegate; specifically, call to a higher court.

Queen Katharine had privately prevailed with the Pope to *advoke* the cause to Rome. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., I. 43.

advowtery (ad-vou'trē), *n.* [< late ME. *advoutrer*, *advoutour*, *advoutre* (also *advow-*), earlier *avouter*, *avoutere* (also *avow-*), < OF. *avoutre*, *aoutre*, earlier *avoltre*, *avultre*, later *adultre*, F. *adultre*, *avoutre*, *trouvère*, *L. adulter*, an adulterer; see *advoutrer* (with additional suffix), and the later substituted forms *adulter*, *n.*, and *adulterer*.] An adulterer.

advowtery (ad-vou'trē), *n.* [< late ME. *advoutrer*, *advoutourer*, *advoutere* (also *advow-*), earlier *avoutrer*, *avouterer*, *avouterere* (also *avow-*), < OF. *avoutrere*, *aoutrere*, *-ere*. See the later substituted form *adulterer*.] An adulterer.

advoutress† (ad-vou'tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. *advoutresse*, < ME. *advoutrer*, *avoutrere*, *avouteresse* (also *avow-*), < OF. *avoutresse*, *aoutresse*, < *avoutre*, an adulterer (see *advouter*), + *-esse*, E. *-ess*. See the later substituted form *adulteress*.] An adulteress.

advoutrous (ad-vou'trus), *a.* [< late ME. *advoutrous*, < *advouter* + *-ous*. See the later substituted form *adulterous*.] Adulterous.

advoutry† (ad-vou'trī), *n.* [Early mod. E. *advoutrie*, < ME. *advoutrie*, *avoutrye*, *avoutrie*, *avoutre*, *avoltrie*, *avultrie*, etc., < OF. *avoutrie*, *avoutrie*, *aoutrie*, *avoltrie*, *-ire*, *-ire*, etc., also *avoutier*, < OF. *avoutier*, *aoutier*, *avoltier*, *avultier*, *auletrie* (< L. as if **adulteria*, f.), also *avoutre*, *avoutere*, *avoltere*, *avultere*, < L. *adulterium*, neut., *adulteria*, f., *adulter*, an adulterer, adulteress: see *adulter*, *n.*, and *adulterer*. See the later substituted form *adultery*.] Adultery. Also written *avowtry*.

A marriage compounded between an *advowtry* and a rape. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

advowee (ad-vou-ē'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *avowee*, < ME. *avowe*, < OF. *avoe*, earlier *avoe*, *avoet*, < L. *advocatus*, patron, advocate: see *advocate*, *n.*, and *advowson*.] In England, one who has the right of advowson. So called because he is below the advocate, protector, or patron of an ecclesiastical office, house, or benefice.

advowson (ad-vou'zn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *advowzen*, *avowson*, < ME. *avouson*, *avowsoun*, *avoweisoun*, < AF. *advoison*, *advowesoun*, *advowson*, OF. *avoeson*, < L. *advocatio*(*n*-), a calling to or summoning of legal assistance, hence in ML. the duty of defense or protection, the right of presentation, < *advocare*, call to defend: see *advocation*, *advocate*, *n.*, and *avowry*.] In England, the obligation to defend an ecclesiastical office or a religious house. See *advocate of the church*, under *advocate*.—**2.** In *Eng. law*, the right of presentation to a vacant benefice. It was originally vested in the bishop of the diocese, but was often transferred to the founder or patron of the church. *Advowsons* are of three kinds, *presentative*, *collative*, and *donative*: *presentative* when the patron presents a clergyman to the bishop who is obliged to be instituted in the benefice; *collative* when the bishop is the patron, and both presents and institutes (or *collates*) the incumbent; *donative* when the sovereign, or any subject by his license, having founded a church, appoints its incumbent without any reference to the bishop. Advowsons are also *appendant*, that is, annexed to the possession of a certain manor; or in *gross*, that is, separated by legal conveyance from the ownership of the manor.

advoyer (ad-vō'yėr), *n.* Same as *avoyer*.

advt. A common contraction of *advertisement*.

adward† (ad-wârd'), *n.* and *v.* A forced spelling of *award*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 17.

adynamia (ad-i-nā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (> E. *adynamy* = F. *adynamie*), < Gr. *ἀδυναμία*, weakness, < *ἀδύνατος*, weak, < *ἀ-* priv., without, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] In *pathol.*, weakness;

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want of strength occasioned by disease; a debilency of vital power; asthenia. Also called *adynamy*.

adynamic (ad-i-nam'ik), *a.* [As *adynamia* + *-ic*; see *a-*[18] and *dynamic*.] 1. In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to adynamia; characterized by or resulting from vital debility; asthenic: as, *adynamic* fevers; an *adynamic* condition; the *adynamic* sinking of typhoid fever.—2. In *physe.*, characterized by absence of force.

adynamy (a-din'a-mi), *n.* Same as *adynamia*.

adyt (ad'it), *n.* Same as *adytum*.

Behold, amidst the *adyts* of our gods, . . .
The ghastly dead mix their unholy feasts.
Sirenia and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

adytum (ad'i-tum), *n.*; pl. *adyta* (-ta). [L., < Gr. *ἄδυτον*, an adytum, a shrine, a place not to be entered, neut. of *ἄδυτος*, not to be entered, < *ἀ-* priv. + *δυτός*, verbal adj. of *δύειν*, enter.] 1. In ancient worship, a sacred place which the worshipers might not enter, or which might be entered only by those who had performed certain rites, or only by males or by females, or only on certain appointed days, etc.; also, a secret sanctuary or shrine open only to the priests, or whence oracles were delivered; hence, in general, the most sacred or reserved part of any place of worship. In Greece an adytum was usually an inner recess or chamber in a temple, as in that of Hera at Argos; but it might be an entire temple, as that of Poseidon at Mantinea, or a grove, inclosure, or cavern, as the sacred inclosure of Zeus on the Lycæan mount in Arcadia. The most famous adytum of Greece was the sanctuary of the Pythic oracle at Delphi. The Jewish holy of holies in the temple at Jerusalem may be considered as an adytum. The word is also applied sometimes to the chancel of a Christian church, where the altar stands.

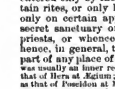
2. Figuratively, the innermost or least accessible part of anything; that which is screened from common view; hidden recess; occult sense.

Cooper's Adz.

Shipcarpenter's Adz.

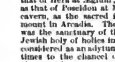
Railroad Adz.

adz, adze (adz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ads, adds, addes, addus, addice*, < *ME. adus, adse, adese*, < AS. *adesa, ax adesa*, an adz, ax, a word thought by some to be a corruption of an older **æcesa* (= G. *achse*), but the full form of *eax, ax, aex, acus*, ONorth. *ocsax, ocsex*, and *ahsisi*, the full form of *eaxl*, an axle, the earliest example *adesa* occurs in connection with *æcs* as a different word: see *axl*.] A cutting-tool somewhat like an ax, but having the blade placed at right angles to the handle and formed to a curve nearly corresponding to its sweep through the air when in use. It is used for trimming timber, and has its cutting edge ground upon the concave side. The adz is also used, though rarely, as a weapon; and among certain savage tribes adzes of hard stone are richly adorned for ceremonial uses.—**Hollow adz**, a tool with a curved blade used in channeling the chine of a cask on the inner side.


South-Sea Island Adzes.

adz, adze (adz), *v. t.* [< *adz*, *n.*] To chip or shape with an adz: as, to *adz* logs or timber.

adz-plane (adz'plān), *n.* A tool adapted for


Adz-plane and Specimen of Work.

molding and rabbeting, used in panel-work by coach- and pattern-makers.

ae (ā), *a.* [For *Sc., ane* = E. *a* (emphatic) for *one*: see *a*[2] and *one*.] One. [Scotch.]

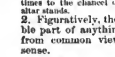
æ[1]. (As a character, pron. ē, or, spelled out, ā-ē; in words, E. or L., according to the E. pron. regularly as *e* in similar positions, that is, either *e* or *ē*: often improp. pron. *a* in all positions. In the Continental pron. of Latin, *e* or *ā*; in the 'Roman,' lī or i.) A digraph or ligature appearing in Latin and Latinized Greek words. In Middle Latin and New Latin it is usually written and printed as a ligature, and sounded like Latin *e*, with which in Middle Latin it constantly interchanges. In classical Latin it was usually written separately (and hence usually so printed in modern editions of classical texts), and pronounced as a diphthong. In old Latin *ai* appears instead of *ae*, and Latin *oe*, *œ* is the regular transliteration of Gr. *αι*, as *œconomy*, from Gr. *οἰκος*. In English words of Latin or Greek origin *ae* or *œ* is usually reduced to *e*, except generally in proper names, as *Cæsar*, *Œdipus*, in words from Greek through Greek antiquities, as *agis*, and modern words of scientific or technical use, as *phenomenal*. In English orthography to reduce *ae* or *œ* to *e* in all words not purely Latin or New Latin, except proper names to which custom gives the Latin names of changed form the *e* has become permanently eliminated, as *Egypt*, and in some of otherwise unchanged form nearly or quite so, as *Cæsarism*, *Rhœtian*. When *æ* represents the diphthong, it should be distinguished from *æ* not a diphthong, the latter being commonly marked with a diæresis, as in *aero-*, *aerial*, etc.

æ[2]. A character in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet representing a simple vowel, having when short the sound of English *a* in *glad* (ă), and when long the sound of English *a* in *plare*, *dare*, etc. (ā), as commonly pronounced in the United States. The form is that of the late Latin *æ*, which had a sound nearly the same as simple *e* (see *æ*[1]). In the twelfth century short *æ* began to disappear, being represented by *a* (sometimes by *e*), without, however, any appreciable change of sound. Long *æ* also disappeared, being regularly replaced by *e* (long) or *ea*, with a change of sound through Middle English *ē* (that is, *ā* in modern pronunciation) to modern *ī* (that is, *i* in modern pronunciation). Examples are: (*b*) short *æ*, whence Middle English and modern English *a*, as Anglo-Saxon *æppel*, *mid*, *æt*, *hæt*, etc., whence Middle English and modern English *appel*, *mid*, *at*, *hat*, etc.: (*b*) long *æ*, whence Middle English *ē* or *e*, as Anglo-Saxon *ædre*, *hæfde*, *hælan*, *sæd*, *tæhan*, *æt*, *etc.*, Middle English *ædre*, *hede*, *he* or *ee*, *etc.*, modern English *ether*, *head*, *heal*, *seed*, *teach*, *eat*. Before *r* long *æ* has usually retained its Anglo-Saxon sound (at least in the United States): as, Anglo-Saxon *dæg*, *hwær*, *lære*, *bær*, etc., modern English *ere*, *there*, *where*, *hair*, *etc.* In British works the vowel in these words is usually treated as a prolonged "short *a*" (as in *ask*), or as a slightly modified long *a* (as in *mate*).

Æ[3]. The symbol used in Lloyd's Register for third-class wooden and composite ships. This class includes vessels unfit for the conveyance of dry and perishable goods on short voyages, and of cargoes in their nature subject to sea-damage on any voyage. See *A*[1], under *el*.

-æ. The nominative plural termination of Latin and Latinized Greek words in *-a* (in Latinized Greek also *-e*, *-as*, *-es*) of the first declension, feminine, sometimes masculine. This plural termination is sometimes retained in English, as in *formulæ*, *nebulæ*, *vertebræ*, *minutiæ*, etc., in some cases alongside of a regular English plural, as in *formulæ*, *nebulæ*, etc. In the formal and technical terminations *-acea*, *-æ*, *-idæ*, *-inæ*, in botany and zoology, *-æ* ends the plural names of orders, tribes, etc., of plants, and of families and subfamilies of animals.

Æchmophorus (ek-mof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1862), < Gr. *ἀιχμοφόρος*, one who carries a spear, < *αἰχμή*, a spear, + *φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].]


Western Grebe (*Æchmophorus occidentalis*).

A genus of large, long-necked grebes of America, having the bill extremely long, slender, and acute, whence the name. The type is *Æ. occidentalis*, known as the western grebe.

æcidia, *n.* Plural of *æcidium*, 2.

æcidial (ē-sid'i-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to *Æcidium* (which see).

A monograph . . . by Von Thümen contains an account of the *æcidial* forms attacking Conifers, and includes a number of species found in the United States.
Southern Bot., 1880, p. 224.

æcidiomycetes (ē-sid'i-ō-mi-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æcidium* + Gr. *μύκητες*, pl. of *μύκης*, a mushroom, fungus.] A group of minute parasitic fungi, each species of which exists in at least two forms, usually very unlike. To this group belong many rusts, blights, and mildews which infest cultivated plants.

æcidiospore (ē-sid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + Gr. *σπορά*, seed, spore.] A spore produced in the æcidiostage of growth of certain parasitic fungi, distinguished by or peculiar in their development by a process of abstriction. See *æciostage*.

æcidiostage (ē-sid'i-ō-stāj), *n.* [< NL. *æcidium* + E. *stage*.] The first of the alternations of development of numerous fungi of the order *Uredineæ*. See *Æcidium*. Also called *æcidioform*.

Æcidium (ē-sid'i-um), *n.*; [NL., < Gr. *αἰκία*, injury, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] 1. A genus of fungi, natural order *Uredineæ*, now believed to be only a subordinate stage in the development of the genera *Uromyces* and *Puccinia*, though this has not been demonstrated in regard to all the reputed species.—2. [*l. c.*] pl. *æcidia* (ē-sid'i-ā). The cup-like organ (pseudoperidium) characteristic of the genus or form. See *pseudoperidium*.

These *æcidium*-fruits, which arise from the same mycelium as the spermogonia, lie at first beneath the epidermis of the leaf. *Gasch*, Botany (trans.), p. 847.

ædes (ē'dēz), *n.*; pl. *ædes*. [L., a house, a temple: see *edify*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, any edifice, sacred or profane. Specifically, as distinguished from a temple (*templum*), a building set apart by the act of a divinity, but not solemnly consecrated by the augurs.
That, the "temple" of Vesta is properly an *ædes*, and was so termed in antiquity.
2. In *Christian arch.*, a chapel.

ædicula (ē-dik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *ædiculæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *ædes*: see above.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A very small house or chapel. (*b*) A shrine in the form of a small building; a recess in a wall for an altar or statue.

Every division of the city had likewise its Lares compitales, now three in number, who had their own *ædicula* at the cross-ways. *Smith*, Dict. Ant., XIV. 313.

ædile, ædileship, etc. See *edile, etc.*

ædoiology (ē-dē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* A less proper form of *odæology*.

ædoiology (ē-dē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the private parts, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of medical science which treats of the organs of generation; also, a treatise on or an account of the organs of generation.

ædoiosposis (ē-dē-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the private parts, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] Displacement downward of some part of the female genital organs, and also of the bladder.

ædoiotomy (ē-dē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the private parts, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] Dissection of the organs of generation.

æfauld (ā'fâld), *a.* [Sc., = E. *onefold*, q. v.] 1. Honest; upright; without duplicity.—2. Single; characterized by oneness: as, the *æfauld* Godhead. *Barbour*. [Scotch, and rare.]

æfauldness (ā'fâld-nes), *n.* [Sc. *æfauld* + *-ness*.] Honesty; uprightness; singleness of heart; freedom from duplicity. [Scotch.]

Æga (ē'gā), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), < Gr. *αἰξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat.] A genus of isopods giving name to the family *Ægidæ*. *Æ. psora*, known as the saltbug, is a fish-louse found attached by its sharp claws to cod and halibut. See cut under *microdeca*.

Ægsonichthyine (ē'ji-on-ik'thi-īn'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægsonichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pediculate fishes, of the family *Cerationidæ*. The mouth is of moderate size, the upper spine has its basal element subcutaneous, procumbent, and at an acute or a right angle with the shaft thereof; the second dorsal spine is waving; the body and head are depressed; and the mouth is ventral, or inclined forward, the caudal articulation being projected forward. The aspect of the fish is very singular.

Ægsonichthyine (ē'ji-on-ik'thi-in), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Ægsonichthyinæ*.

Ægsonichthys (ē'ji-on-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Αἰγαίων*, in myth., a name of Briareus, also the Ægean sea, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of pediculate fishes of the subfamily *Ægsonichthyinæ*. But one species is known, *Æ. appeli*, occurring in the deep sea near New England.

ægagre (ē-gag'rē), *n.* Same as *ægagrus*.

ægagri, *n.* Plural of *ægagrus*.

ægagrin (ē-gag'rin), *n.* [< *ægagrus* + *-in*[2].] A proteid found in the blood of the wild goat (see *ægagrus*), + L. *pila*, a ball (or *pilus*, hair).] A ball of hair found in the stomach of some ruminating quadrupeds, as the goat.

ægagrophile (ē-gag'rō-pil), *n.* Same as *ægagropila*. Also contracted *ægrophile*.

ægagrus (ē-gag'rus), *n.*; pl. *ægagri* (-ri). [L., < Gr. *αἰγάγρος*, the wild goat, < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat, + *ἀγρός*, field, *ἄγριος*, wild.] A wild goat, supposed to be the species now known to inhabit the

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mountains of the Caucasus, Persia, etc., the passeng or passing of the Persians, and the wild stock of most if not all of the breeds of the domestic goat. It is the *Capra hircus* of Linnæus, *C. ægagrus* of Gmelin and Pallas, *C. caucasica* of H. Smith, and

Wild Goat (*Capra ægagrus*).

Hircus ægagrus of J. E. Gray. J. F. Brandt asserts that this is incontestably and entirely the source of the domestic goat. In fact, the name *ægagrus* may have been applied sometimes to goats run wild, and the *Capra ægagrus* of both G. and F. Cuvier, the bezoar-goat, ascribed to Persia and the Alps, is said to have been merely the domestic goat run wild. The celebrated Angora goat may have been derived from a different species or variety, *Capra Aconcagua*, originating in central Asia. The goat or ægagrus in all its varieties is closely related to the ibex, *Capra ibex*, which, however, is a distinct species. In the stomach and intestines of the goat, as in those of other ruminants, are found the concretions called *bezoar-stones*. Also written *ægagre*.

Whether the *Capra ægagrus* or the *Capra ibex* should be regarded as the stock of the domesticated goat of Europe has long been a question among naturalists; the weighty arguments which may be drawn from the character of the wild species which was contemporary with the *Bos primigenius* . . . [are] shown . . . to be in favor of *Capra ægagrus*. *Darwin.*

Ægean, Egean (ē-jē'an), *a.* or *n.* [L. *Ægæus* (sc. *mare*, sea), < Gr. *Αἰγαῖος* (sc. *πέλαγος*), or *Αἰγαῖον* (sc. *πόντον*), the Ægean sea, < *Αἴγαι*, *Ægæ*, a town in Eubœa, and also the name of several cities.] A name often applied to that part of the Mediterranean sea otherwise called the Archipelago.

æger (ē'jėr), *n.* [L., sick.] Same as *ægrotat*.

Ægeria (ē-jē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named after *Ægeria*, or *Egeria*, a prophetic nymph or Camena celebrated in Roman legend as counsellor of Numa.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Ægeriidæ*, order *Lepidoptera*. It consists of nightly colored moths with the hinder body or its part transparent. The larvæ are endophytous, boring into the stems and trunks of shrubs and trees, and are among some of the most destructive enemies to cultivated fruit-trees. See *borer* and *insect-borer*. Also sometimes called *Sesia*. (*b*) A genus of *Diptera* founded by Robineau-Desvoidy. Also spelled *Egeria*.

ægerian (ē-jē'ri-an), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Ægeriidæ*. Also spelled *egerian*.

An *Egerian* enemy of the native pines. *Science*, VI. 542.

ægerlid (ē-jē'ri-id), *n.* A moth of the family *Ægeriidæ*; a clearwing.

Ægeriidæ (ē-jē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægeria* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of *Lepidoptera*, section *Heterocera*, comprising a number of interesting moths related to the sphinxes, hawk-moths, or *Sphingidæ*, and commonly called clearwings, from the transparency of their wings. The larvæ live in the interior of the branches and roots of trees. Some attack the apple, and one, the *Ægeria tipuliformis*, or currant-clearwing, feeds upon the pith of currant-bushes. Also written *Ægeriadæ*, *Ægeriadæ*, and with similar *I* instead of *e*. Also called *Sesiidæ*.

Ægialites (ē'ji-ą-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγιαλός*, the sea-shore, beach (that over which the sea rushes? < *ἀΐσσειν*, rush, + *ἁλς*, the sea), + *-ites*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of *Limicolæ*, of the family *Charadriidæ*, or plovers, chiefly distinguished from *Charadrius* by color, having the upper parts not speckled, the lower never extensively black, and bars or rings upon the head, neck, or breast. The tarsus is comparatively short, with large scutella arranged in two or three special rows. The sexes are usually distinguishable, though similar. The genus contains the numerous species of small plovers known as ring plovers, inhabiting all parts of the world. The killdeer (*Æ. vociferus*), the ring neck (*Æ. semipalmatus*), and the piping plover (*Æ. melodus*) are characteristic species of the United States. Also written *Ægialitis*. 2. In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Ægialitidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1833.

ægialitid (ē-ji-ą-lit'id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Ægialitidæ*.

Ringed Plover (*Ægialites hiaticula*).

Ægialitidæ (ē'ji-ą-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægialites*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, having the anterior coxal cavities closed behind, the tarsal claws simple, and six ventral segments, the last two being closely united and the first two connate. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1862.

Ægiceras (ē-jis'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat, + *κέρας*, a horn: see *Cerastes*.] A genus of plants consisting of a single species, *Æ. majus*, belonging to the natural order *Myrsinaceæ*. It is a shrub or small tree, found on the swampy shores of the East Indies and Australia. Its seeds germinate while still on the tree, and send down perpendicular roots into the mud, thus forming impenetrable thickets, which constitute the only vegetation for miles along some coasts, particularly of Sumatra.

ægid (ē'jid), *n.* An isopod of the family *Ægidæ*.

Ægidæ (ē'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægis* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Æga*, having all the segments beyond the head distinct, and no operculum closing the branchial chamber.

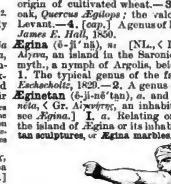
ægilopic, ægilopic (ē-ji-lop'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of ægilops.—2. Affected with ægilops.

ægilopical, ægilopical (ē-ji-lop'i-kal), *a.* Same as *ægilopic*.

ægilops, ægilops (ē'ji-lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίλωψ* (*-ωπ-*), an ulcer in the eye; also, a kind of wild oats, and a kind of oak with sweet fruit. Cf. *αἰγίλος*, an herb of which goats were said to be fond; appar. < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*, *αἰγό-*), a goat, + *δψ*, eye: cf. *ἐν-όψ*, appearance.] 1. In *pathol.*, goat-eye; a tumor, abscess, or other affection of the inner angle (canthus) of the eye; sometimes, a fistula lacrymalis or other affection of the lacrymal duct. In a mild form, it is simply a swelling of the lacrymal papilla, and is very common.—2. [*cap.*] In *bot.*, a genus of grasses allied to *Triticum*, or wheat-grass, growing wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be the origin of cultivated wheat.—3. A species of oak, *Quercus Ægilops*; the valonia-oak of the Levant.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of lamellibranchs. *James E. Hall*, 1850.

Ægina (ē-jī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Ægina*, < Gr. *Αἴγινα*, an island in the Saronic gulf; also, in myth., a nymph of Argolis, beloved by Zeus.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Æginidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

Æginetan (ē-ji-nē'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æginēta*, < Gr. *Αἰγινήτης*, an inhabitant of *Αἴγινα*: see *Ægina*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the island of *Ægina* or its inhabitants. — **Æginetan sculptures**, or **Ægina marbles**, a collection of an-



Ægineten Sculpture.
Heraklès, from the eastern pediment of the temple of Athena.

cient sculptures discovered in 1811 on the island of *Ægina*, which originally decorated the temple of Athena. They date from about 475 B. C., and, although in general true to nature, their faces bear that forced smile which characterizes the portrayal of the human subject in all early Greek art. These sculptures are now the most notable ornament of the Glyptothek at Munich.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of *Ægina*.

Æginetic (ē-ji-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *Αἰγινητικός*, pertaining to *Αἴγινα*, *Ægina*.] *Æginetan*; resembling *Æginetan* work.

The colonge of Lorris, Phocis, and Bœotia is entirely on the *Æginetic* standard. *Energ. Brit.*, X. VII. 642.

Æginidæ (ē-jin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægina*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Ægina*, containing craspedote medusæ with a hard discoidal umbrella, pouch-like enlargements of the digestive cavity, and the circular vessel usually reduced to a row of cells: related to *Geryonoidæ* and *Trachynemidæ*. The order is now divided into the *Æginopsidæ* and *Hydromedusæ*, *Haplomorpha*, and by other names; it is that in which there is no hydriform trophosome, the medusæ developing direct from the ovum.

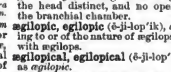
Ægiothus (ē-jī'ō-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίοθος*, also *αἰγίθος*, and later *αἰγιθός*, a bird, perhaps the hedge-sparrow.] The redpolls or redpoll linnets, a notable genus of *Fringillidæ*, founded by Cabanis in 1851. There are several species, of Europe, Asia, and America; the common redpoll is *Æ. linaria*; the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens*. They are small birds, chiefly boreal in distribution, streaked with dusky and flaxen brown and white, the males with crimson poll and rosy breast. See cut under *redpoll*.

Ægipan (ē-ji-pan), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Αἰγίπαν*, < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat, + *Πάν*, Pan.] 1. An epithet of the god Pan, having reference to his goat-like lower limbs, short horns, and upright pointed ears, the other portions of his body being like those of a man. See *Diopan*, and also *satyr* and *faun*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects founded by Westwood in 1847, 1877.

ægirine (ē'ji-rin), *n.* Same as *ægirite*.

ægirite (ē'ji-rit), *n.* [*Ægir*, the Icel. god of the sea (or *Ægirsdal*?), + *-ite*.] A mineral occurring in greenish-black prismatic crystals, isomorphous with pyroxene. It is a bisilicate of iron sesquioxid, iron protoxid, lime, and soda, found in Norway, and also at Litchfield, Arkansas. Also written *ægirite* and *ægirine*.

Ægirus (ē-jī'rus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *Αἰγειρος*, a city of Lesbos. Cf. *αἴγειρος*, the black poplar.]



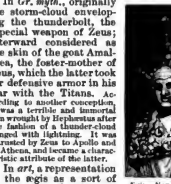
Ægirus punctilineus, dorsal view.

A genus of nudibranchiate or notobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Polyceridæ*, having large tubercles on the convex back. Three species are known, from the European seas. Also written *Ægires*. *Lowen*, 1844.

ægis (ē'jis), *n.* [L. *ægis*, < Gr. *αἰγίς*, the **ægis**, also a sudden storm, hurricane, appar. < *ἀΐσσειν*, shoot, dart, glance; popularly identified with *αἴγις*, a goat-skin, < *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat: see *Ajax*.]

1. In *myth.*, originally the storm-cloud enveloping the thunderbolt, the especial weapon of Zeus; afterward considered as the skin of the goat Amalthea, the foster-mother of Zeus, which the latter took for defensive armor in his war with the Titans. According to another conception, it was a terrible and immortal arm wrought by Hephæstus after the fashion of a thunder-cloud fringed with lightning. It was intrusted by Zeus to Apollo and to Athena, and became a characteristic attribute of the latter.

2. In *fort.*, a representation of the ægis as a sort of mantle fringed with serpents, much more ample in archaic examples than later, generally worn covering the breast, but sometimes held extended over the left arm, or thrown over the arm to serve as a shield. The ægis of Athena, recept in the most primitive representations, bears in the midst the head of the Gorgon Medusa, and is usually covered with snakes like those of a *caprisc*.



Ægis.—Varieties of Statue of Athena.

Hence, figuratively — 3. Any influence or power which protects: as, under the imperial *ægis*.

Also spelled *egis*.

Ægithalinæ (ē-jith-ą-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ægithalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of titmice,

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Ægithalina

family *Paridæ*, typified by the genus *Ægithalus*. It was named by Reichenbach in 1850, and by Gray is made to include *Panurus* and a number of other genera of tits of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Ægithalus (ē-jith'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰγίθαλος*, the tit, L. *parus*.] The typical genus of *Ægithalinæ*, based upon *Parus pendulinus*, one of the European bottle-tits. The name is also used for another genus of tits, more commonly called *Acredula* (which see), of which *A. caudata* is the type. Also written *Ægithalus*.

Ægithognathæ (ē-ji-thog'na-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ*, *αἰγ-*, goat, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In Huxley's classification of birds, a suborder of *Carinatæ*, having the bones of the palate disposed as in the sparrow and other passerine birds, and embracing the passerines, swifts, and woodpeckers. See *ægithognathinæ*.

ægithognathism (ē-ji-thog'na-thism), *n.* The quality or condition of being ægithognathous; that structure of the bony palate of birds which consists in the union of the vomer with the alisanal walls and turbinals, and is characteristic of the suborder *Ægithognathæ*. Parker distinguishes four styles: (*a*) *incomplete*, very curiously exhibited by the low *Turnix*, which is the only one of the gallinaceous birds; (*b*, *c*) *complete*, as represented under two varieties, one typified by the crow, an oscine passerine, the other by the clamatorial genus *Dendrocolaptes*, and *Pipra*; (*d*) *compound*, that is, mixed with a kind of desmognathism.

Ægithognathism is exhibited almost unexceptionally by the great group of passerine birds; it is also nearly coincident with Passeres, though it is not found in some of the swifts, also exhibit it. *Coues*, N. A. Birds, p. 17.

ægithognathous (ē-ji-thog'na-thus), *a.* [As *Ægithognathæ* + *-ous*.] Ægithognathic; or having the characteristics of the *Ægithognathæ*; having the vomer united with the alisanal walls and turbinals. See *ægithognathism*.

Ægle (ē'glē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *αἴγλη*, splendor, a female name in Greek mythology.] 1. A genus of plants of tropical India, allied to and resembling the orange-trees, with trifoliolate leaves. *E. Marmelos*, the Bengal quince, golden-apple, or bel, has an aromatic fruit, somewhat like an orange. A perfume and a yellow dye are obtained from the fruit, and the dried fruit is a popular remedy in diarrhea and dysentery.

2. A genus of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, or crabs, of which a species, *Ægle rufopunctata*, is found in Mauritius and the Philippine islands.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

ægobronchophony (ē'gō-brong-kof'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *αἴξ*, *αἰγ-*, goat, + *βρόγχος*, the bronchial tubes, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *pathol.*, a combination of two sounds, ægophony and bronchophony, heard by auscultation in pleuro-pneumonia. See *ægophony* and *bronchophony*.

ægocerine (ē-gos'e-rin), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the genus *Ægoceros*: as, an *ægocerine* goat or antelope; *ægocerine* horns. Also written *aigoceriine*.

Ægoceros (ē-gos'e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), goat, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of wild goats, related to the ibexes, of the subfamily *Caprinæ*. *P. S. Pallas*, 1811; *J. E. Gray*.—2. A genus of antelopes with long spiral horns, related to the oryx and the addax, of the subfamily *Antilopinæ*: equal to *Hippotragus* (Sundevall). *Hamilton Smith*, 1827; *H. N. Turner*, 1849.

Also written *Aigoceros*, *Ægoceras*.

ægophonic (ē-gō-fon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ægophony. Sometimes written *egophonic*.

ægophony (ē-gof'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] In *pathol.*, a form of vocal resonance, broken and tremulous, heard in auscultation, and suggesting the bleating of a goat. It is best heard in hydrothorax at the level of the fluid. Sometimes written *egophony*.

ægropila (ē'gro-pil'a), *n.* [Gr. *αἰγ* (*αἰγ-*), a goat, + *πῶλος*, a horse.] In *paleont.*, a form of vocal resonance, broken and tremulous, heard in auscultation, and suggesting the bleating of a goat. It is best heard in hydrothorax at the level of the fluid. Sometimes written *egophony*.

ægrotans (ē-grō'tanz), *n.*; pl. *ægrotantæ* (ē-grō-tan'tē). [L., ppr. of *ægrotare*, be sick: see *ægrotat*.] In English universities, one who is sick; one who holds an ægrotat (which see).

ægrotant (ē-grō'tant), *n.* [L. *ægrotan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ægrotare*: see *ægrotat*.] One who is sick: an invalid. [Rare.]

ægrotantes, *n.* Plural of *ægrotans*.

ægrotat (ē-grō'tat), *n.* [L., he is sick, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *ægrotare*, be sick, < *ægrotus*, sick, < *æger*, sick.] In English universities, a medical certificate given to a student showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending to his duties. Also called *æger*.

I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing called an *ægrotat*, which I understood . . . meant a certificate that I was indisposed.

Babbage, Pass from Life of a Phil. (1864), p. 37.

Ægyptian (ē-jip'shian), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Egyptian*.

Ægyptopithecus (ē-jip'tō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Αἴγυπτος*, Egypt, + *πίθηκος*, ape.] A genus of fossil apes found in the Fayum, Egypt, and referred to the family *Cercopithecidæ*. *C. Zeuxis* is the only species.

Ægyptus (ē-jip'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Αἴγυπτος*, Egypt.] A genus of fossil apes found in the Fayum, Egypt, and referred to the family *Cercopithecidæ*. *C. Zeuxis* is the only species.

Ægyrite (ē'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *Αἰγιρίς*, a place in Thrace, + *-ite*².] A mineral of the pyroxene group, a silicate of iron and sodium, found in Norway.

Ægyrius (ē-jir'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Αἰγιρίς*, a place in Thrace.] A genus of fossil mammals, of the family *Equidæ*, found in the Miocene of Europe.

Ælia (ē'li-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀείλης*, a whirlwind.] A genus of hemipterous insects, of the family *Pentatomidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1803.

Ælian (ē'li-an), *a.* [< *Ælius* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Ælius, a Roman jurist of the second century B. C.: as, the *Ælian* law.

Ælianic (ē-li-an'ik), *a.* Same as *Ælian*.

Ælinæ (ē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ælia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hemipterous insects, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, named from the genus *Ælia*.

Ælius (ē'li-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀείλης*, a whirlwind.] A genus of hemipterous insects, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, named from the genus *Ælia*.

Ælodon (ē'lō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] A genus of fossil mammals, of the family *Ælodontidæ*, found in the Miocene of Europe.

Ælodontidæ (ē-lō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ælodon* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, of the order *Rodentia*, found in the Miocene of Europe.

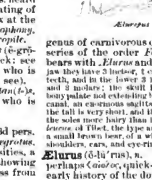
Æluroidea (ē-lu-roi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ælurus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily section of feline fissiped carnivorous mammals, typified by the cat family, *Felidæ*, and containing also the families *Cryptoproctidæ*, *Protelidæ*, *Hyænidæ*, *Viverridæ*, and *Eupleridæ*: but not the family *Æluridæ*; distinguished as a series from the *Cynoidea* or canine series, and the *Arctoidea* or ursine series (to which the family *Æluridæ* belongs). The carotid canal is not well developed; the glenoid foramen is minute or wanting; the foramen lacerum posterius and the condyloid foramen debouch together; Cowper's glands are present and the os penis is rudimentary, except in *Cryptoproctа*. *Æluroidea* typical are the *Felinæ*, *Viverrinæ*, *Galidiinæ*, *Eupleridæ* and *Cryptoproctidæ*. *Æluroidea hueniformia* are the hyænas, of the families *Hyænidæ* and *Protelidæ*. *Æluroidea viverriformia* are the civets, ichneumons, etc., of the families *Viverridæ* and *Eupleridæ*. See these family names. *Flower*, *Gill*. *Æluroidea* = *Feloidea*.

It is unfortunate that the two names *Æluroidea* and *Elurina* should clash, as not belonging to the same sections of the classes of mammals. *Amer. Nat.*, Jan., 1885, p. 25.

Æluropoda (ē-lū-rop'ō-da), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *æluropus* (*-pod-*), adj.: see *æluropodous*.] A name given by J. E. Gray to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viverridæ*, the species of which division are æluropodous (which see). The name is contrasted with *Cynopoda*.

æluropodous (ē-lū-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *æluropus* (*-pod-*), adj., cat-footed: see *Æluropus*.] Cat-footed; having feet like a cat, that is, with sharp, retractile claws: opposed to *cynopodous*, or dog-footed, and specifically applied to the typical viverrine division of the family *Viverridæ*.

Æluropus (ē-lū'rō-pus), *n.* [NL., < *Ælurus*, q. v., + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A remarkable



Æluropus melanoleucus.

genus of carnivorous quadrupeds of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, connecting the true bears with *Ælurus* and other genera. In the upper jaw there are 6 incisor, 2 canine, 8 premolar, 2 molar teeth, and in the lower 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars; the skull has a short facial portion, the bony palate not extending back of the teeth, an unimpressed canal, an enormous sagittal crest, and zygomatic arches: the tail is very short, and the feet are less plantigrade and the soles more hairy than in the true bears. *P. melanoleucus* of Tibet, the type and only species, is of the size of a small brown bear, of a whitish color, with black limbs, shoulders, ears, and eye-ring. Also written *Ailuropus*.

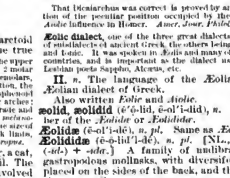
Ælurus (ē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴλουρος*, a cat, perhaps *ταχύς*, quick-moving, + *οὐρά*, tail. The early history of the domestic cat being involved in doubt (see *cat*), some identify the Gr. *αἴλουρος* with the ferret or polecat, *Putorius furo*, and others with the genet or civet-cat, a species of *Viverra*.] The typical genus of the family *Æluridæ* (which see), containing the wah or panda, *Ælurus fulgens*, of India. Also written *Ailurus*.

Æolian¹ (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Æolius*, < Gr. *Αἰόλιος*, Æolian, < *Αἰόλος*, Æolus, the god of the winds: see *Æolus*.] 1. Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds in Greek mythology, and hence sometimes (with or without a capital) to the wind in general: as, the *Æolian* Isles (now the Lipari islands, north of Sicily), the fabled home of the god. Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian*.

The breezes blow the fountain's glass,
And wake *Æolian* melodies.
T. E. Aldrich, Pamphlea.

2. [*l. c.*] Due to atmospheric action; windblown: as, an *æolian* deposit: applied, in *geol.*, to accumulations of sand and marl, and to the fine sand and loam, which have been carried to their present position by the wind. By far the most important deposit of this kind is the loess of northwestern China (see *loess*), and it was to designate this peculiar and most remarkable formation that the term *æolian* was applied in geology by Baron *Richthofen* in 1877. Also written *eolian*.—**Æolian attachment**, a contrivance for producing the phonofiber by the stream of air can be thrown upon the wires, prolonging their vibration and greatly increasing the volume of sound. —**Æolian harp**, or **lyre**, a stringed instrument that is caused to sound by the impulse of air. A common form is that of a box of the form of a shallow chest, to which are attached a few catgut strings, sometimes as many as fifteen, of equal length and thickness, but unequally tuned, stretched at each end. Its length is made to correspond with the size of the window or aperture in which it is intended to be placed. When the wind blows athwart the strings it produces the effect of an orchestra when heard at a distance, sweetly blending the harmonics, and swelling and falling in pulsing the sounds according to the strength of the blast. —**Æolian rocks**. See *aëolian*, 2.

Æolian² (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æolius*, (Gr. *Αἰόλιος*, < *Αἰόλος*, Æolus, the mythical founder of the Æolians, one of the sons of Hellen, reputed ancestor of all the Hellenes, > Gr. *Αἰολεύς*, an Æolian, pl. *Αἰολεῖς*, *Αἰολῆς*, > L. *Æoles*, the Æolians. See *Æolian*¹.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the dialect of the Greek race named from Æolus, son of Hellen, or to Æolia or Æolis, a district of Asia Minor north of Ionia colonized by and named from them.—**Æolian mode**. (*a*) In *Greek music*, a diatonic scale consisting of a tone, a half step + two steps + a half step + a step. It is correctly represented by the natural notes of the staff beginning with A and counting downward. Usually and more properly called the *hypodorian*, sometimes the *locrian mode*. (*b*) The ninth of the authentic modes or scales. It was the fifth of the antithetic modes, and consisted of a step + a half step + two steps + a half step + two steps, and



represented by the natural notes of the staff beginning with A and counting upward.

2. *n.* A member of one of the three great divisions of the ancient Greek race, the two other divisions being the Dorian and the Ionian. The inhabitants of Æolis, of part of Thessaly, of Bœotia and much of central Greece, and *Æolian* colonists and districts not Ionian or Ionian, were commonly accounted Æolians. The Achæans, however, are spoken of as a distinct race of Greeks, were also included among the Æolians.

Also written *Eolian* and *Aiolian*.

Æolic (ē-ol'ik), *a.* and *n.* = Sp. = Pg. = *Eolico*, < Gr. *Αἰολικός*, of or pertaining to Æolis or the Æolians: see *Æolian*².] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Æolis or Æolia, to the Æolians, or to Æolian, their mythical ancestor, > Æolians, Æolic towns; the *Æolic* branch of the Greek race.

That Ionicisms was correct is proved by an examination of the peculiar words occupied by Homer and *Æolic* influence in Homer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 324.

Æolic dialect, one of the three great dialects or groups of subdialects of ancient Greek, the others being the Doric and Ionic. It was spoken in Æolis and many other Greek countries, and is important as the dialect used by the Lesbian poets Sappho, Alcæus, etc.

II. *n.* The language of the Æolians; the Æolian dialect of Greek.

Also written *Eolic*.

æolid, **æolidid** (ē'ō-lid, ē-ol'i-lid), *n.* A member of the *Æolidæ* or *Æolididæ*.

Æolidæ (ē-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æolididæ*.

Æolididæ (ē-ō-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æolis* (*-id-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, with diversiform gills placed on the sides of the back, and the tentacles retractile. They are active, and swim freely on their backs. In the genus *Æolis* (which see) the gills consist of an indefinite number of finger-like processes, forming tufts on each side of the body, some of which receive caecal prolongations of the stomach and liver. Their papillæ pos-

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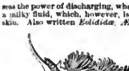
sess the power of discharging, when the animal is irritated, a milky fluid, which, however, is harmless to the human skin. Also written *Eolididæ*, *Æolidæ*, *Eolidæ*.

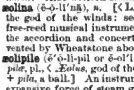


Æolis cornuta, dorsal view.

Æolidina (ē-ō-li-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æolis* (*-id-*) + *-ina*.] A group of mollusks. See *Æolidiæ*. Also written *Eolidinæ*.

Æolina (ē-ō-lī'nā), *n.* [< L. *Æolus*, < Gr. Αἴολος, the god of the winds: see *Æolus*.] A small free-reed musical instrument, the precursor of the accordion and concertina (which see), invented by Wheatstone about 1829.

æolipile (ē-ō'li-pil or ē-ō-lī'pil), *n.* [< L. *æolipilæ*, pl., < *Æolus*, god of the winds (see *Æolus*), + *pila*, ball.] An instrument illustrating the expansive force of steam generated in a closed vessel, and escaping by a narrow aperture, said to have been invented by Hero of Alexandria in the second century B. C. It consisted of a hollow ball containing water and two arms bent in



Ely's Æolipile.

opposite directions from the narrow apertures of which steam issued with such force that the air, reacting on it, caused a circular or rotary motion of the ball. Several attempts have been made to apply the principle of the æolipile to rotating machinery. Ely's æolipile is used for rotating a toy. It consists of a boiler, with an arm through which the steam is permitted to escape, placed upon a central upright pivot, and connected by a band with the drum of the toy to be rotated. Also called *eolipile*, by mistake *ecliptile*.

Æolis (ē'ō-lis), *n.* [NL. (like L. *Æolia*, Gr. Αἰολία (*-ολ-*), name of a country), < Αἰόλος, quick-moving, nimble, rapid, changeable.] The typical genus of the family *Æolidiidæ* (which see). Also spelled *Eolis*, as originally by Cuvier, 1805.

Æolism (ē'ō-lizm), *n.* [Gr. *Αἰολισμός, < Αἰολίζειν, imitate the Æolians: see *Æolic* and *-ism*.] A peculiarity of the Æolic dialect, or such peculiarities collectively. Sometimes written *Aiolism*.

First must be eliminated from the so-called *Æolism* all phenomena which, so far from showing the name of *Æolisme*, do not so much as occur in Æolic.
Amer. Journ. of Philol., V. 521.

Æolist (ē'ō-list), *n.* [< L. *Æolus*, the god of the winds, + *-ist*.] 1. A pretender to inspiration; so called humorously by Swift ("Tale of a Tub," viii.), as deriving all things from wind (that is, the breath of inspiration).

æolotropic (ē'ō-ō-trop'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *æolotropy* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *phys.*, not having the same properties in all directions; non-isotropic; anisotropic: said of a body with reference to elasticity or the action upon it of light, heat, etc.

An individual body, or the substance of a homogeneous solid, may be isotropic in one or more of the classes of qualities, but *æolotropic* in others.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. § 677.

II. *n.* A non-isotropic substance, or one having different properties in different directions, as a biaxial crystal.

æolotropy (ē-ō'ō-lot'rō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. αἰόλος, changeful, + τροπία, < τρέπειν, turn.] In *phys.*, the state or quality of being æolotropic; the opposite of *isotropy* (which see); anisotropy.

In the case of a sphere, the inductive (or with a uniform magnetic) field is wholly dependent on the *æolotropy* of the sphere.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 245.

Æolus (ē'ō-lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Αἴολος, the god of the winds, lit. the rapid or the changeable, < αἰόσσω, quick-moving, rapid, glancing, changing, changeable.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the god and ruler of the winds, which at his will he set free or held prisoners in a hollow mountain.—2. [*l. c.*] An apparatus for renewing the air in rooms. —3. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

æon, **æonian**, etc. See *eon*, *eonian*, etc.

Æpus (ē'pus), *n.* Same as *Æpys*.

Æpyornis (ē-pi-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰπύς, high, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of gigantic fossil birds found in Madagascar. The species is named *Æpyornis maximus*. It was 3-toed like *Dinornis*, of similar enormous stature, and is one of the largest known birds. The egg was some 12 or 14 inches long, and of the capacity of 6 ostrich-eggs or about 12 dozen hens-eggs. The remains are found in very recent deposits, and the bird was probably contemporary with the moas. *Æpyornis* is the type of a family *Æpyornithidæ*, related to the *Dinornithidæ*, of the subclass *Ratitæ*. Sometimes spelled *Epyornis*, and even *Epiornis*; the latter is wholly inadmissible.

Æpyornithes (ē-pi-ôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Æpyornis* (*-nith-*).] A superfamily group, made an order by Newton, of gigantic extinct ratite birds, based upon the *Æpyornithidæ* (which see).

Æpyornithidæ (ē-pi-ôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æpyornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds represented by the genus *Æpyornis* (which see).

Æpypygmus (ē-pi-pīg'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰπύς, high, steep, + πυγμή, stern.] A notable genus of kangaroo-rats of comparatively large size, and otherwise resembling the hare-kangaroos, *Lagorchestes*. The type is *Æ. frfescens*, the red peroneo of New South Wales. *A. H. Garrod*, 1875.

Æpys (ē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰπύς, also αἰπύς, high, steep.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, the larvæ of which have but one claw on each foot. Also written *Epus*.

æqualiforous, *a.* See *æqualiforous*.

æquisonance, **æquisonant**. See *equisonance*, *equisonant*.

Æquivalvia (ē-kwi-val'vi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *æquus*, equal, or *æqua*, door (valve).] 1. In Lamarck's classification, 1801, one of two divisions of his conchiferous *Acephala*, containing the equivalve bivalves; opposed to *Inæquivalvia*.—2. In Blainville's division, 1825, one of two divisions of pedunculate *Brachiopoda* (the other being *Inæquivalvia*), represented by the genus *Lingula*. See cut under *Lingulidæ*.

Æquorea (ē-kwō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *æqureus*, of the sea: see *æquoreal*.] A genus of medusans, consisting of the family *Æquoreidæ* (which see). *Æ. eynnea* is an example.

æquoreal (ē-kwō'rē-al), *a.* [< L. *æqureus*, of the sea, < *æquor*, level, even surface, esp. a calm, smooth sea, ocean, < *æquus*, even, level, equal.] Of or pertaining to the sea; marine; oceanic: specifically used in the name of a fish, the *æquoreal* pipefish, *Syngnathus æquoreus*. *Yarrell*.

Æquoreidæ, **Æquoridæ** (ē-kwō-rē'i-dē, ē-kwōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æquorea* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydromedusæ* represented by the genus *Æquorea*, with numerous radial vessels and marginal tentacles. The family is related to the campanularians and sertularians, and pertains to an order *Craspedotocæ*, or to a suborder *Camposeandæ* of *Hydrocaulosæ*. The stalkless, free-swimming, fleshy bells in this family are often very large, being a foot or more in diameter. The best-known genus is *Cunoctantha* in this.

ær (ār), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀήρ, air: see *air*.] 1. (*a*) Ordinary air of the atmosphere. (*b*) Some kind of air, as a gas. [Formerly a common term in chemistry and physics, now rare or obsolete.]—2. In the Hellenic branch of the Eastern Church, the third or outermost of the veils placed over the tabernacle. *Addis and Arnold*.

Ær pestabilis (L., air blowing through), open air.

Open air, which they call *ær pestabilis*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 331.

æra, *n.* See *era*.

æraria, *n.* Plural of *ærarium*.

ærarian (ē-râ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ærarius*, of money, financial, < *æs* (*ær-*), money: see *ess*, *ærie*), an æra*rian*, < *æs* (*ær-*), bronze, money: see *æs*.] **I.** *a.* In *Rom. hist.*, of or pertaining to the ærarium or Roman treasury; financial: as *ærarian prefects*.

II. *n.* One of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid only a poll-tax and had no right to vote. To this class the censors could degrade citizens of any higher class for certain infamous crimes.

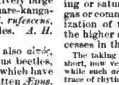
ærarium (ē-râ'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *æraria* (-ä). [L., neut. of *ærarius*, of or pertaining to money: see *ærarian*.] Among the Romans, a place where public money was deposited; the public treasury.

ærate (ē'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ærated*, ppr. *ærating*. [< L. *ær*, air (see *air*), + *-ate*2.] 1. To expose to the free action of the air.—2. To cause to mix with carbonic-acid or other gas.—3. In *physiol.*, to change the circulating fluids of, as animals, by the agency of the air; arterialize. **Aerated bread**, bread baked from dough into which carbonic-acid gas has been forced mechanically, instead of being set free within its substance by fermentation of yeast or decomposition of baking-powder.—**Aerated waters**, a term applied to a variety of acidulous and alkaline beverages, more or less impregnated with carbonic-acid gas, which renders them sparkling and effervescent. The most common, *carbonic-acid water* (usually called *soda-water*, because it was formerly an official preparation and contained sodium carbonate), is made on a large scale by pouring dilute sulphuric acid on carbonate of lime, marble, or chalk. Carbonic-acid gas is evolved, which is either forced into water at once by its own tension as it is evolved, or received in a reservoir and afterward forced into water by a pump. A small quantity of ginger or capsicum extract and sugar, placed in bottles before filling with this water, converts the solution into gingerade or ginger ale, while essence of lemon, citric acid, and sugar raised in the same way form lemonade. All water from natural springs is aerated; and the flat, nauseous taste of freshly boiled water is due to the absence of air and carbonic acid.—**Aërating filter**, a water-filter in which the water as it descends falls into a closed chamber, displacing the contained air, which, passing upward through the filtering material, aerates the water in its passage.

æration (ē-rā'shon), *n.* [< *ærate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of airing or of exposing to the action of the air: as, the *æration* of soil by plowing, harrowing, etc.—2. The act or operation of mixing or saturating with a gas, as carbonic-acid gas or common air.—3. In *physiol.*, the arterialization of the venous blood by respiration in the higher animals, and by corresponding processes in the lower animals.

The taking in of food by a polype is at intervals now short, now very long, as circumstances determine; . . . while such *ærat*ion as is effected is similarly without a trace of rhythm.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 28.

ærator (ē'e-rā-tor), *n.* [< *ærate*, as if L. *ærator*.] 1. A blower; a contrivance for fumigating wheat and other grain, to bleach it and destroy fungi and insects.—2. An apparatus for forcing air or carbonic-acid gas into water or other liquids. The most simple form is a mechanical device for pumping air into water, or a spray for bringing water in contact with air. More complicated and scientific mechanisms for causing the formation of carbonic-acid gas in water or liquors, or elaborate machinery for forcing the gas into vessels containing the liquor, and for producing the proper mixture by agitating the latter in presence of the gas under pressure.



Cameron's Aërator.

a, gas-generator; *b*, *b*, and *m*, *m*, agitators; *c*, stuffing-box; *c'*, stuffing-box; *c''*, conical plug; *d*, *d*, *d*, suction pipes; *h*, stuffing-box; *p*, *p*, *p*, brake; *s*, *s*, *s*, nut; *t*, intermediate vessel; *t*, pressure-gage; *w*, water-inlet.

aërial (ā-ē'ri-al), *a.* [Formerly also *aëreal*, < L. *aërius* (= Gr. ἀέριος), also *aereus*, pertaining to the air, < *aër*, < Gr. *ἀήρ*: see *air*.] 1. Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; existing or happening in the air; produced by or in the air: as, *aërial* regions; *aërial* perspective; *aërial* songsters; *aërial* spectres.

Even till we make the main, and the *aërial* blue,
An indistinct regard.
Shak., Othello, II. 1.

Aërial honey and ambrosial dew.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

2. Consisting of air; partaking of the nature of air; airy: hence, unsubstantial; visionary: as, *aërial* beings; *aërial* fancies; an *aërial* castle.

Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear:
Ye know in earth or *aërial* realms who stands assign'd
By laws eternal to the *aërial* kind.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 76.

The next who follows . . . has to build his own cloud-castle as it it were the first *aërial* edifice that a human soul had ever constructed.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

3. Reaching far into the air; high; lofty; elevated: as, *aërial* spires; an *aërial* flight.

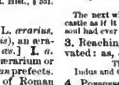
The *aërial* mountains which pour down
Indus and Ganges from their icy caves.
Shelley, Adonais, xl.

4. Possessed of a light and graceful beauty; ethereal.

Some music is above me; most music is beneath me. I like Beethoven and Mozart—or else some of the *aërial* compositions of the older Italians.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

The light *aërial* gallery, golden-rail'd,
Burnt like a fringe of fire.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

5. In *bot.*, growing in the air, and independently of the soil, as epiphytes, or the adventitious roots of some trees: as, *aërial* orchids or roots.



Aërial Roots of the Banian (*Ficus Indica*).

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aërial said, an old name for carbonic-acid gas, from a belief that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.—**Aërial birds** (*Aves aeriæ*), birds which habitually move chiefly by flight, as distinguished from walking, wading, and swimming birds.—**Aërial car**, a car used for traveling in the air; specifically, the basket or balloon, or a car designed for an aerial railway.—**Aërial figures**, figures by which painters seek to represent the faded inhabitants of the air, as demons, genii, gnomes, etc.—**Aërial gills**, the wings of insects. Oken.—**Aërial image**, an image caused by the convergence of rays of light reflected or refracted from objects through strata of air of different densities, the image appearing suspended in the air, as the different kinds of mirage; also, an image perceived by looking into or toward a concave mirror. See *mirage*.—**Aërial mammalia**, the bats. *J. Hogg.*—**Aërial navigation**. See *navigation*.—**Aërial perspective**. See *perspective*.—**Aërial photography**, photography by means of cameras supported at a considerable height above the ground by kites or balloons.—**Aërial poison**, same as *miasm*.—**Aërial railway**, a railway of a proposed system of wires for guiding balloons. (b) A name sometimes applied to systems of transportation in the air as upheld from a rail or rope above them.—**Aërial rocks**. Same as *aëolian rocks*. See *aëolian*, 2.—**Aërial telegraphy**, a method of telegraphing by means of kites.—**Aërial tints**, in *painting*, tints or modifications of color by which the expression of distance is attained.—**Syn.** *Airy, Aërial*. See *airy*.

aërility (ā-ē-ril'i-ti), *n.* (*aërial* + *-ity*.) Unsubstantiality; airiness.

> The mere *aëriality* of the entire speculation.
> *De Quincey*, Murder, Postscript.

aërially (ā-ē'ri-al-li), *adv.* In an aërial manner; so as to resemble air or the atmosphere; otherwise.

> Your eyes
> Touch'd with a somewhat darker hue,
> And less *aërially* blue. *Tennyson*, Margaret.

aërialness (ā-ē'ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being aërial or airy.

aërian[1] (ā-ē'ri-an), *a.* [L. *aërius*; see *aërial*.] Aërial; of or belonging to the air; produced or existing in the atmosphere.

> In the flasks which are closed by these *aërian* sporeş there rarely is perceived that nauseating cadaveric odor of intense putrefaction. *Science*, III. 530.

Aërian[2], (ā-ē'ri-an), *n.* [LL. *Aëriani*, pl., < *Aërius*, a proper name.] A member of a reforming sect of the fourth century, so called from their leader Aërius, a presbyter of Sebastia in Pontus, who separated from the church about A. D. 360. They maintained that a presbyter or elder does not differ from a bishop in authority, repudiated prayers for the dead, and kept solemn fasts.

Aërides (ā-er'i-dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *aër*, air, + *-ides*.] A genus of epiphytal plants, natural order *Orchidaceæ*. These plants have distichous leaves, and large, pleasant-colored, sweet-scented flowers. They are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, and are extensively cultivated in hothouses.

aeriet, *a.* See *aery*[1].

aeriet, *n.* and *v.* See *aery*[2].

aërifaction (ā-ē'ri-fak'shon), [< *aërify*: see *-faction*.] The action of aërifying; aërification. *N. E. D.*

aëriferous (ā-ē-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aër*, air, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing air, as the trachese and bronchial tubes of air-breathing vertebrates or the tracheæ of insects.

aërification (ā-ē'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *aërify*: see *-fication*.] The act of combining with anything with air; the state of being filled with air.—**2.** The act of becoming air, or of changing into an aëriform state, as substances which are converted from a liquid or solid form into gas or an elastic vapor; the state of being aëriform.

aëriform (ā'e-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *aër*, air, + *-formis*, < *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form or nature of air, or of an elastic invisible fluid; gaseous. The gases are *aëriform* fluids.—**2.** Figuratively, unsubstantial; unreal; airy. *Carlyle*.

aërify (ā'e-ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aërified*, ppr. *aërifying*. [L. *aër*, air, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] **1.** To infuse air into; fill with air, or combine air with.—**2.** To change into an aëriform state.

aëro-, [NL., etc., < Gr. *ἀήρ-* (*ἀερ-*), combining form of *ἀήρ*, L. *aër*, air: see *air*[1].] The first element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning air, the air, atmosphere.

aërobate (ā'e-ro-bāt), *v. i.* [Gr. *ἀεροβατεῖν*, < *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βατεῖν*, tread.] To walk (as if) on the air. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

aërobe (ā'e-rōb), *n.* One of the aërobia.

aërobia (ā-e-rō'bi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aerobius*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βίος*, life.] A name given by Pasteur (in the French form, *aerobies*) to those bacteria which are able to live in contact with the air, and which absorb oxygen from it: opposed to *anaërobia*.

aërobian (ā-e-rō'bi-an), *a.* Relating to or characteristic of aërobia (which see); dependent upon air for life. An equivalent form is *aërobious*.

aërobic (ā-e-rō'bik), *a.* Same as *aërobian*.

aërobiosis (ā'e-rō-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βίωσις*, way of life, < *βιόειν*, live, < *βιος*, life.] Life in and by means of an atmosphere containing oxygen.

aërobiotic (ā'e-rō-bi-ot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βιωτικός*, pertaining to life, < *βιόειν*, live: see *aërobiosis*.] Of or pertaining to aërobiosis; living on atmospheric oxygen: as, *aërobiotic* forms in fermentation.

aërobious (ā-e-rō'bi-us), *a.* [NL. *aërobius*: see *aërobia*.] Same as *aërobian*. *Pasteur*, Fermentation (trans.), p. 310.

Aërobranchia (ā'e-rō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A subclass or "grade" of *Arachnida*, composed of *Scorpionina*, *Pedipalpi*, and *Araneida*, or true scorpions, whip-scorpions, and spiders; one of three groups, the other two being *Hematobranchia* and *Lipobranchia*. *E. R. Lankester*, 1881.

aërobranchiate (ā'e-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Aërobranchia*.

aërocinesogose (ā'e-rō-kī-nē-sō-kōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *κίνησις*, bend, incline, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] The name given to a kind of weather-signal. It consists of an elevated vertical axis with movable arms, either of which may be raised or depressed according to the increase or decrease of the barometrical pressure in the quarter to which it points, thus showing the direction of the wind and state of the weather to be expected. It has been much used in Europe.

aërocyst (ā'e-rō-sist), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, the air-vessel or bladder by means of which many algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus*, are supported in the water, and ocean-weeds, as the gulf-weed, float on the surface. See also under *air-cell*.

aërodynamic (ā'e-rō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *dynamic*, q. v.] Relating or pertaining to forces in motion. Same as *aërodynamics*.

aërodynamics (ā'e-rō-di-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *aërodynamic*: see *dynamics*.] The science which treats of the motion of the air and other gases, or of their properties and mechanical effects when in motion.

aërogeny (ā-e-roj'nō-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge.] Same as *aërology*. [Rare.]

aërographer (ā-e-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who describes the atmosphere.

aërographic (ā'e-rō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to aërography.

aërographical (ā'e-rō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aërographic*.

aërography (ā-e-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *γράφειν*, *γράφειν*, write, describe.] Description of the air or atmosphere.

aërohydrodynamics (ā'e-rō-hī'drō-di-nam'iks), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *hydrodynamics*.] Acting by the power of air in water.—**Aërohydrodynamic wheel**, an apparatus for transmitting power in submarine boats, proposed by M. Callet, a Belgian engineer. The operation consists in conducting condensed air through a tube, and discharging it into the curved buckets of a cogged wheel submerged in water in such a manner as to turn the wheel by its ascensional force.

aërohydrous (ā'e-rō-hī'drus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ous*.] Composed of or containing air and water: specifically applied to insects which contain water in their cavities. *Craig*.

aërolite (ā'e-rō-lit), *n.* [The more common form of *aerolith*: see *-lite* and *-lith*.] A body falling through the atmosphere to the earth from outer space; a meteorite; properly, a meteoric stone. See *meteorite*.

aërolith (ā'e-rō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *aërolite*.

aërolithology (ā'e-rō-li-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *aërolith* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which treats of aërolites.

aërolitic (ā'e-rō-lit'ik), *a.* Relating to aërolites.

aërologic, aërological (ā'e-rō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to aërology.

aërologist (ā-e-rol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in aërology.

aërology (ā-e-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of physics which treats of the air, its properties and phenomena. Also called *aërognosy*.

aëromancer (ā'e-rō-man'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *ayeromaunce*; < *aëromancy* + *-er*[1].] One who practises aëromancy.

aëromancy (ā'e-rō-man'si), *n.* [< ME. *aeromanncye*, *aeromaunce*, < OF. **aeromancie*, *aëromancie* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *aéromancie*, < LL. *aëromantia*, < LGr. *ἀεφμαντεία* (Harper's Lat. Dict.), < Gr. *ἀήρ*, air, + *μαντεία*, divination, < *μάντις*, a diviner, prophet.] Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric phenomena: now sometimes used to denote the practice of forecasting changes in the weather.

aëromantic (ā'e-rō-man'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of aëromancy.

aërometer (ā-e-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *aërometrum*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. Gr. *ἀεφμετρεῖν*, measure the air.] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the density of air and other gases. **Barometrical aërometer**, an instrument consisting of a vertical tube closed at the upper end and immersed in a fluid, used in measuring the relative specific gravities of liquids. Thus, if water is poured into one branch of the tube and oil into the other, if it is found that 9 inches of water balance 10 inches of oil, it indicates that their relative specific gravities are as 10 to 9.

aërometric (ā'e-rō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to aërometry.

aërometrum (ā-e-rom'e-trum), *n.* [= F. *aérométrie*, < NL. *aërometria*, < *aërometrum* : see *aërometer*.] The science of measuring the weight or density of air and other gases, and of determining the elasticity, the compressure, elasticity, rarefaction, and condensation.

aëronaut (ā'e-rō-nat), *n.* [< F. *aéronaute*, < Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *ναύτης*, sailor, < *ναῦς*, ship, < *νεῖν*, swim.] One who sails or floats in the air; an aërial navigator; a balloonist.

aëronautic (ā'e-rō-na'tik), [< F. *aéronautique*, < *aéronaute*, aëronaut: see *-ic*.] The doctrine, science, or art of floating in the air, or of aërial navigation, as by means of a balloon.

aëronautical (ā'e-rō-na'ti-kal), *a.* [< *aëronautic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to aëronautics or aërial sailing.

aëronautics (ā'e-rō-na'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *aëronautic*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine, science, or art of floating in the air, or of aërial navigation, as by means of a balloon.

aëronef (ā'e-rō-nef'), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *ναῦς*, ship: see *navicula*.] One who sails or floats in the atmosphere, as in balloons.

aërophane (ā'e-rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *φαίνειν*, appear, show.] A thin, very light gauze or imitation of crape. *E. H. Knight*.

aërophobia (ā'e-rō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀεροφοβία*, afraid of air, < *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *φόβος*, fearing: see *-phobia*.] A dread of air, that is of a current of air: a symptom common in hydrophobia, and occasionally observed in hysteria and other diseases.

aërophoby (ā'e-rō-fō'bi), *n.* Same as *aërophobia*.

aërophone (ā'e-rō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] An apparatus invented by Wheatstone for increasing the intensity (amplitude) of sound-waves, as those from spoken words.

aërophore (ā'e-rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A respirator in the form of a tank, into which the air exhaled from the lungs passes, and which contains chemicals designed to revive it and fit it to be breathed. It is carried on the back by means of a sack, and was contrived for the use of firemen in entering burning buildings, etc.

aërophyte (ā'e-rō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *φυτόν*, a plant, < *φύειν*, produce.] A plant which lives exclusively in air, absorbing all its nourishment from it: also called *air-plant* or *epiphyte*, and many *Bromeliaceæ*; an air-plant. See *epiphyte*.

aëroplane[1] (ā'e-rō-plān), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *πλανᾶν*, q. v.] A light framework, either plane or curved, for sailing in the air, as an inclined side with a fanlike sail, used in flying-machines and aëronautical experiments. When the machine is driven forward by the aeroplane, set at an angle of about 7° above the horizontal, tends to support it by its lifting-power. See *flying-machine*.

aëroplane[2] (ā'e-rō-plān), *n.* [= F. *aéroplane*, < Gr. *ἀεροπλάνος*, wandering in air, < *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *πλάνος*, wandering: see *planet*.] A flying-machine invented by Victor Tatin and successfully tried at the French experiment-station of Chalais-Meudon in 1879. It consists of a cylindrical receiver for compressed air used to drive two air-propellers, two laterally extended wings, and a tail for steering. The velocity obtained was 8 meters per second.

aëroscopy (ā'e-rō-skō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air, + *σκοπεῖν*, a viewing, perception, < *σκοπεῖν*, look at, watch: see *sceptic*, *skeptic*.] In *zoöl.*, ability to perceive the state of the atmosphere; such susceptibility to atmospheric conditions as various animals (insects and snails, for example) are supposed to possess; the sense of aëroscopy; the faculty of exercising aëroscopy in

stinctively. It is considered by some zoölogists to be a function of the antennæ, these being organs by means of which such animals may practise aëroscopy (which see). [*Aëroscepsy* and *aëroscopy* are often used as synonymous by zoölogists; but the distinction here indicated is convenient, and agreeable to their difference of formation.]

aëroscope (ā'e-rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀεροσκόπος: see *aëroscopy.*] An apparatus for collecting microscopic objects from the air. It consists of an inspirator and a glass collecting-vessel smeared with glycerin. When air is drawn through it the fine dust sticks to the film of glycerin.

aëroscopic (ā'e-rō-skop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exercising aëroscopy.

aëroscopy (ā-e-ros'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀεροσκοπία, divination by observing the heavens, < *ἀεροσκόπος, observing the heavens, < ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + σκοπεῖν, observe, look at.] 1†. Divination by means of the air; weather-prophecy.—2. Examination or observation of the atmosphere; the practice of meteorology.—3. In *zoöl.*, perception or observation of atmospheric conditions, as by insects and snails; the instinctive exercise of aëroscepsy; the operation or result of the faculty of aëroscepsy. See *aëroscepsy.*

ærose (ē'rōs), *a.* [< L. *ærosus*, full of copper, < *æs* (*ær-*), copper: see *æs.*] Having the nature of or resembling copper or brass; coppery. Also spelled *erose.*

aërosiderite (ā'e-rō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + σιδηρίτης, of iron: see *siderite.*] A meteorite consisting essentially of metallic iron. See *meteorite.*

aërosiderolite (ā'e-rō-si-dē'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + σίδηρος, iron, + λίθος, stone.] A meteorite containing both stone and iron. See *meteorite.*

aërosphere (ā'e-rō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] The body of air surrounding the earth; the aërial globe; the entire atmosphere.

aërostat (ā'e-rō-stat), *n.* [< F. *aérostat*, < Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + στατός, placed, standing, verbal adj. of ἱ-στά-ναι, place, cause to stand: see *static.*] 1. A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a balloon; a flying-machine.

> The *aërostat* was brought down in the very meadow whence it had set off. *Science*, IV. 330.

2. An aëronaut; a balloonist. [Rare and incorrect.]

aërostatic, aërostatical (ā'e-rō-stat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *aérostatique*, < Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + στατικός, causing to stand, < στατός, standing: see *aërostat* and *static.*] 1. Pertaining to aërostatics.—2. Pertaining to aërostation, or the art of aërial navigation.

> A memorable event in the history of *aërostatic* science. *The American*, VIII. 317.

Aërostatic balance, an instrument, constructed on the same principle as the barometer, for ascertaining the weight of the air.

aërostatics (ā'e-rō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *aërostatic*: see *-ics.*] The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them.

aërostation (ā'e-rō-stā'shon), *n.* [< F. *aérostation*, improp. < *aérostat*, aërostat, in imitation of words in *-ation*, like *station*, etc.] 1. The art or practice of aërial navigation; the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air, or of ascending in balloons.—2†. The science of aërostatics.

aërotherapeutics (ā'e-rō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + *therapeutics.*] A mode of treating disease by varying the pressure or modifying the composition of the air surrounding the patient.

aërothermal (ā'e-rō-thėr'mal), *a.* Pertaining to or using hot air: as, Mouchot's *aërothermal* bakery, that is, a bakery in which the baking is effected by heated air. *Ure*, Dict., I. 487.

aërotonometer (ā'e-rō-tō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀερότονος, stretched or driven by air (< ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + τείνειν, stretch), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the tension of gases in the blood.

aërotropism (ā-e-rot'rō-pizm), *n.* [< NL. *aërotropismus*, < Gr. ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn, + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, deviation of roots from their normal direction by the action of gases. *Molisch.*

æruginous† (ē-rō-jin'ē-us), *a.* Same as *æruginous. Bailey.*

æruginous (ē-rō'ji-nus), *a.* [< L. *æruginosus*, < *ærugo* (*ærugin-*), rust of copper: see *ærugo.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of verdigris or the rust of copper.

> A . . . kind of salt drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Of the color of verdigris.

Also spelled *eruginous.*

ærugo (ē-rö'gō), *n.* [L., rust of copper, verdigris prepared from it, < *æs* (*ær-*), copper, bronze: see *æs.*] Verdigris (which see).—**Ærugo nobilis** (noble verdigris), or simply *ærugo*, a greenish crust found on antique bronzes; the patina. See *patina.*

aery¹ (ā'ri, ā'ėr-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *aerie*; for *airy*, with forced spelling, in imitation of L. *aëreus*, *aërius*, airy, aërial: see *airy¹*, *aërial.*] Airy; breezy; exposed to the air; elevated; lofty; ethereal; visionary. [Rare and poetical.]

> The shepherd's pipe came clear from *aery* steep. *Keats.*
>
> Whence that *aery* bloom of thine,
> Like a lily which the sun
> Looks thro' in his sad decline?
> *Tennyson*, Adeline.

aery², aerie² (ā'ri, ā'ri, ā'ė-ri, or ē'ri: see etym., at end), *n.*; pl. *aeries* (-riz). [Also written *airy*, *eyry*, *eyrie*, and in early mod. E. *airie*, *aiery*, *ayry*, *ayery*, *eyery*, *eyerie*, etc., a lengthened form (with added syllable *-y* or *-ie* after E. *airy¹*, *a.*, or the ML. form *aërea*) of early mod. E. *aire*, *ayre*, < ME. **aire*, *eyre*, oldest form *air*, an aery (rare, and found only in the phrase *hauke of noble air* (var. *nobulle eyre*), after OF. *faucon de gentil* or *bon aire*, i. e., a hawk of noble or good stock: see under *debonair*), < OF. "*aire*, m., an airie or nest of hawkes" (Cotgrave), OF. also f., mod. F. *aire*, f., = Pr. *aire*, < ML. *area*, *aria*, *aerea*, *aeria*, the nest of a bird of prey; of uncertain origin, but prob. only a special use of the common L. *area*, also written *aria*, an open space, floor, area, the spellings *aerea*, *aeria*, being due to a supposed connection with L. *aëreus*, *aërius*, aërial, airy, such nests being built in lofty places. Owing to its poetical associations, and to confused notions as to its origin, this word has suffered unusual changes of spelling and pronunciation. The reg. mod. form, repr. ME. **aire*, *air*, *eyre*, would be **air* (pron. ār), or, with the added syllable, *airy* (pron. ā'ri). The mod. spelling *aery* or *aerie* is in imitation of the ML. *aërea*, *aëria*; cf. *aery¹*, *a.*, for *airy¹*, *a.*, after L. *aëreus*, *aërius*. The spelling *eyry*, *eyrie* does not follow from the ME. form *eyre* (which would give **air*, as said above), but is a 17th century archaistic simulation of ME. *ey*, egg. The word not being in current popular use, the pronunciation, prop. ā'ri in all spellings, has varied with the spelling; the form *aery* or *aerie* is also pron. ā'ri or ā'ė-ri, while many dictionaries, following Walker, give as the exclusive or as an alternative pronunciation ē'ri, a purely pedantic pronunciation, due to mistaking the *ae-* for the diphthong *ae* or *æ*. Similarly, the form *eyry* or *eyrie*, pron. usually like *aery* or *aerie*, is in present usage sometimes pron. ī'ri.] 1. The nest of a bird of prey, as an eagle or a hawk; hence, a lofty nest of any large bird.

> There the eagle and the stork
> On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 424.

2. The brood in the nest; the young of a bird of prey; figuratively, children.

> *Glo.* Our *aiery* buildeth in the cedar's top. . . .
> *Q. Mar.* Your *aiery* buildeth in our *aiery's* nest.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

3. An elevated habitation or situation.

> Wherever beauty dwell,
> In gulf or *aerie*, mountain or deep dell.
> *Keats*, Endymion, ii. 94.
>
> These men had from their *eyrie* seen us go up the glacier.
> *F. Jacomb*, in P. P. and Gl., 2d ser., I. 328. (*N. E. D.*)

aery², aerie² (ā'ri: see etym. of *aery²*, *n.*, at end), *v. i.* [< *aery²*, *n.*] To build or have an aery.

> She [Pilhannaw, a monstrous great bird] *aeries* in the woods upon the high hills of Ossapy.
> *Josselyn*, New England's Rarities (1672), p. 41.

aery-light (ā'ri-līt), *a.* [< *aery¹* + *light².*] Light as air. *Milton.*

æs (ēz), *n.* [L. *æs* (*ær-*), prop. ore, but applied chiefly to copper, or the alloy of copper and tin (and sometimes lead), bronze; hence, anything made of copper or bronze; in particular, coins, money; = Goth. *ais* = AS. *ār*, E. *ore*: see *ore¹.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, copper or bronze; money or coins of copper or bronze; money in general; works of art or other objects made of bronze. See *copper* and *bronze.*—**Æs Corinthium**, Corinthian bronze: the various alloys and art-works in bronze produced at Corinth had a very high reputation in the ancient world, particularly among the Romans.—**Æs Cyprium** (literally, Cyprian ore or metal: see *copper*), copper.—**Æs grave** (see *grave³*), a general term applied to the large, heavy bronze coins of the libral system, first issued in Italy by the Romans and other communities toward the end of the fifth century B. C. The Roman *as* is the most familiar example.—**Æs rude** (see *rude*), the first Roman money, consisting of rude masses of copper, uncoined, of regular weights varying from two pounds to two ounces.—**Æs signatum** (stamped bronze), the first Roman expedient toward securing a regular coinage, legally sanctioned as early as 454 B. C. The pieces are approximately rectangular in shape, bearing on each side, in relief, a rude figure, as of a bull, a boar, or an elephant, and weigh about five pounds each. For smaller values the pieces were cut into fragments, and the *æs rude* also remained in use. The *æs signatum* continued to be employed for some time after a more advanced system of coinage had been adopted.

Æsalidæ (ē-sal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æsalus* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects, based by Macleay (1819) upon the genus *Æsalus.* See *Lucanidæ.*

æsalon (ē'sa-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰσάλων, a small kind of hawk, prob. the merlin.] 1. An old name of the merlin, *Falco æsalon* or *Æsalon regulus.* See *merlin.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of falcons (Brisson, 1760): formerly used in a broad sense, later restricted to the small species related to the merlin. *Æ. columbarius* is the common pigeon-hawk of North America. See *pigeon-hawk.*

Æsalus (ē'sa-lus), *n.* [NL. Cf. *æsalon.*] The typical genus of *Æsalidæ*, based by Fabricius (1801) upon *Æ. scarabæoides*, a European lamellicorn beetle with subquadrate body, unarmed head, 3-jointed antennæ, and short tarsi, now referred to *Lucanidæ.*

Æschna (esk'nä), *n.* [NL. (first *Æshna*, Fabricius, 1776), prob. an error for **æschra* (fem.; cf. *Æschrus*, m., a genus of neuropters), < Gr. αἰσχρός, ugly, ill-favored.] A genus of neuropterous insects belonging to the suborder or group *Odonata*, referred to the family *Libellulidæ* or made the type of a separate family *Æschnidæ.* There are several species, all known as dragonflies. Sometimes wrongly written *Æshna.*

Æschnidæ (esk'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Æschna* + *-idæ.*] A family of neuropterous insects, founded on the genus *Æschna*, having the wings unequal, the triangles of all the wings alike, male genitals with connate anterior hamule and conjoined penis and vesicle, and female genitals exposed.

Æschylean (es-ki-lē'an), *a.* [< L. *Æschylus*, < Gr. Αἰσχύλος, orig. a nickname, 'Little Ugly,' dim. of αἰσχρός, ugly, ill-favored; in a moral sense, base, shameful; < αἶσχος, ugliness, shame, disgrace.] Written by or pertaining to Æschylus, an illustrious Athenian poet and dramatist, born 525 B. C.; resembling his writings or characteristic of them.

Æschynanthus (es-ki-nan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. αἰσχύνη, shame (< αἰσχύνεσθαι, be ashamed), + ἄνθος, a flower. The name has reference to the crimson or scarlet ('blushing') flowers. The species have been called *blushworts.*] A genus of beautiful epiphytal plants, natives of tropical Asia, natural order *Gesneraceæ*, with pendent stems and scarlet or orange flowers. They are among the most splendid hothouse flowers.

æschynite (es'ki-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. αἰσχύνη, shame, disgrace, + *-ite².*] A rare mineral from Miask in the Ural mountains, occurring in black prismatic crystals, and containing niobium, titanium, thorium, the cerium metals, and other uncommon elements. So called by Berzelius as being the "disgrace" of chemistry, which at the time of its discovery was unable to separate two of its constituents, titanic acid and zirconia. Also spelled *eschynite.*

Æschynomene (es-ki-nom'e-nē), *n.* [L., a sensitive plant, < Gr. αἰσχυνομένη, a sensitive plant, prop. fem. ppr. of αἰσχύνεσθαι, be ashamed, pass. of αἰσχύνειν, make ugly, disfigure, dishonor; cf. αἶσχος, ugliness, shame, dishonor.] A genus of leguminous plants, with jointed pods, pinnate leaves which are sometimes sensitive, and usually yellow flowers. There are 30 species, herbaceous or somewhat shrubby, of which 3 or 4 are widely distributed through the tropics, the rest being natives of America, from Patagonia to Virginia. The stem of the East Indian *Æ. aspera*, remarkable for its lightness, is cut into thin strips for the manufacture of hats. It is also made into swimming-jackets, floats for nets, etc., and is often worked into models of temples, flowers, etc.

æschynomenous† (es-ki-nom'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. αἰσχυνόμενος, ppr. of αἰσχύνεσθαι, be ashamed: see *Æschynomene.*] Sensitive: applied to plants.

Æsculapian (es-kū-lā'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Æsculapius*, accom. of Gr. Ἀσκληπιός, Dor. Ἀσκλαπιός, the god of medicine: see *Asclepias.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Æsculapius, god of medicine; medical; pertaining to the healing art.

II. *n.* A medical man; a physician: generally in a humorous sense.

Also spelled *Esculapian.*

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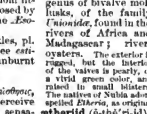
Ætas (ē-tä'ē), *n.* [NL.: origin not obvious.] The typical genus of *Ætadæ*. *Æ. anguinea* is known as snake-coralline. Also written *Æta.*
Ætadæ (ē-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ætea* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by *Ætea*, erect and free or decumbent and adherent, uniserial, with subterminal membranous area and tubular zoœcia. Also written *Etadæ.*
Æthalium (ē-thā'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰθάλιον*, smoke, soot; with ref. to the abundant dust-like spores. Cf. *Fuligo*, an allied genus, < L. *fuligo*, soot.] A genus of *Myxomycetes*, or slime-molds, forming thick cake-like receptacles covered by a brittle cortex, and closely adherent to the surface on which they grow. They are often found in tan-houses where spent tan is used for heating purposes, and hence are sometimes called *flowers of tan.* See *Fuligo.* [*c. f.*] A similar receptacle in any genus: with a plural, *æthalia* (-li).
ætheling, *n.* See *atheling.*
ætheogan (ā-ē-thē'ō-gan), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰθήρ*, upper air, ether, + *γόνος*, offspring, < *γίνεσθαι*, become: see *-ology*.] In De Candolle's system of classification, a plant belonging to a group of cryptogams which were the only ones of the order then known, viz. the fungi and lichens, including the *Equisetaceæ*, *Filices*, *Musci*, higher *Hepaticæ*, etc.
ætheogamous (ā-ē-thē-og'a-mus), *a.* Belonging to the ætheogams.
æther, *n.* See *ether1.*
Ætheria (ē-thē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. named from the brilliancy of the interior surface, < L. *ætherius*, < Gr. *αἰθέριος*, of the ether or upper air, heavenly, ethereal: see *ethereal.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Unionidæ*, found in the rivers of Africa and Madagascar; river-oysters. The exterior is rugged, but the interior of the valves is pearly, of a vivid green color, and raised in small blisters. The natives of Nubia adorn their tombs with them. Also spelled *Etheria*, and originally by Lamarck, 1806, *Iridina.*



Etheria semiaustralis.

ætherid (ē-thē'ri-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Etheriidæ.*
Ætheriidæ (ē-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ætheria* + *-idæ.*] A family of mollusks, of which *Ætheria* is the typical genus. Also written *Etheroidea*, *Etheridæ*, and *Ætheridæ.*
Æthiop, Æthiopian. See *Ethiop, Ethiopian.*
æthiops (ē'thi-ops), *n.* [NL., after L. *Æthiops*, Ethiopian: see *Ethiop.*] An old pharmaceutical term applied to various black preparations of a black or nearly black color. Also spelled *ethiops.*—**Æthiops martial** (L. *martialis*, of Mars), a black oxid of iron.—**Æthiops mineral**, black sulphid of mercury, prepared in the laboratory.
æthogen (ē'thō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰθώς*, a burning heat (see *ether1*), + *-γενής*, taken as 'producing': see *-gen*.] Nitrid of boron; a white, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous powder, insoluble in water, infusible, and non-volatile. Heated in air, it takes fire and burns, and it burns rapidly with a faint greenish-white flame. *Watts.*
æthrioscope (eth'ri-ō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *αἰθριος*, the open sky, < *αἰθήρ*, air, in the open air, < *αἴθειν*, burn, the open sky, < *αἰθήρ*, the sky, the upper air, > E. *ether*), + *σκοπεῖν*, observe, look at.] An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky. It consists of a differential thermometer (which see, under *thermometer*), both bulbs of which are within a cupboard open to the sky in its floor, so as to be especially affected on being exposed to the sky. The cup is kept covered with a lid when the instrument is not in use. Its delicacy is so great that it is affected by the passing cloud.
æthusa (ē-thū'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἰθουσα*, fem. of *αἴθων*, ppr. of *αἴθειν*, burn, blaze: see *ether1.*] In *bot.*, a genus of umbelliferous plants, of a single species, *Æ. Cynapium*, introduced into America from Europe, and known as fool's-parsley. It is an annual garden-weed, of nauseous and deleterious properties, and is sometimes mistaken for parsley, whence its common name.
2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of decapod crustaceans, of the family *Inachipodidæ.*
Ætian (ē-shi-an), *n.* [< LL. *Aetius*, Gr. *Αἴτιος*, a personal name, < *αἴετος*, *αἰέτος*, *αἰέτος*, of the eagle, < *ἀετός*, *ἀιετός*, eagle.] One of a sect of strict Arians of the fourth century, named from their leader Aëtius, called the Atheist (died in Constantinople, A. D. 367). See *Eunomian* and *Anomœan.*

Ætide (ē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æteidæ.*
ætiological, etiological (ē'ti-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *αἰτιολογικός*, inquiring into causes: see *ætiology.*] Of or pertaining to ætiology; connected with or dependent upon the doctrine of efficient or physical causes, as distinguished from teleological or final causes.

The practical results of *etiological* studies, so far as the prevention and cure of disease are concerned, are likely to be much greater than those which have been gained by the pathologists. *G. H. Savage*, Insanity, Back-ache, p. 226.

ætiologically, etiologically (ē'ti-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ætiological manner; with regard to cause, or the assignment of a cause: as, an *ætiologically* defective nomenclature.
ætiologist, etiologist (ē-ti-ol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in ætiology; one who investigates physical causes, or inquires into the relations of such causes to effects in physics or biology: often used as the opposite of *teleologist.*
ætiology, etiology (ē-ti-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< LL. *ætiologia*, < Gr. *αἰτιολογία*, statement of the cause (cf. *αἰτιολογεῖν*, inquire into the cause, account for), < *αἰτία*, cause, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** An inquiry into or a theory of the physical causes of any class of phenomena.

Morphology, distribution, and physiology investigate and ascertain the laws of life; *Etiology* has for its object the ascertainment of the causes of these facts, and the explanation of biological phenomena, by showing that they constitute particular cases of general physical laws. The family needed to any fact in biology, as thus conceived, is in its infancy. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 37.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, an inquiry into or account of the origin or causes of disease, or of a particular kind or class of disease.

Sometimes written *aitiology.*
æ̃ntites (ā-ē-ti'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀετίτης*, eaglestone, < *ἀετός*, eagle.] Same as *eaglestone.*
Æolian, *a.* See *Eolian.*
Ætolian (ē-tō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ætolia*, < Gr. *Αἰτωλία*, Ætolia.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Ætolia, a district of Greece lying north of the gulf of Corinth, or to the race who anciently inhabited it.—**Ætolian League**, a democratic confederation of the tribes of ancient Ætolia, sometimes including a portion of Western Thessaly and Locris, celebrated for its long successful wars against the Macedonians, Thessalians, etc.

II. *n.* One of the race anciently inhabiting Ætolia. The Ætolians, though famous in the heroic ages for their valor, had become by the time of the Peloponnesian war, and were not even reckoned as Greeks till a late period: but they attained considerable power through their warlike prowess after the time of Alexander the Great and their gallantry against the invading Gauls.
æ̃tomorph (ā'ē-tō-môrf), *n.* Same as *Ætomorphæ.*
Ætomorphæ (ā'ē-tō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀετός*, eagle, + *μορφή*, shape.] In *ornith.*, the birds of prey; a group equivalent to the *Raptores* or *Accipitres* of most authors. Named by Huxley in 1867 as a superfamily of the desmognathous division of the order *Carinatæ*, and divided by him into the four families of *Strigidæ*, *Cathartidæ*, *Gypaetidæ*, and *Gypogeranidæ*. The characters of the group are drawn chiefly from osteology, but are those of the eagles as commonly understood.
æ̃tomorphic (ā'ē-tō-môr'fik), *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Ætomorphæ*; raptorial, as a bird.
æ̃tonychus (ā'ē-tō-ni'kus), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀετός*, eagle, + *ὄνυξ*, claw.] An order of saurians represented by the family *Aëtosauridæ.* *Marsh.*
Æ̃tosauridæ (ā'ē-tō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aëtosaurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct Triassic reptiles allied to or of the order of dinosaurians, with flight-feathers, and a skeleton resembling those of crocodilians, the calcaneum produced backward, and two sacral vertebræ. *O. C. Marsh.*
Æ̃tosaurus (ā'ē-tō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀετός*, eagle, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct reptiles, representing the family *Aëtosauridæ.*
æsta, æstia, in *anat. music*, a contraction of *allelviæ*, *levitenarly*, etc.
æsteval, **æviternally**, etc. See *eviternal*, etc.
Æx (eks), *n.* In *zoöl.*, same as *Aix.*
af-. Assimilated form of Latin *ad-*, also an erroneous form of other prefixes, before *f*. See *ad-*.
afara (a-fä'rä), *prep. phr.*, as *adv.* [< *a*3 + *face.*] In face: in front. [Rare.]
afar (a-fär'), *adv.* [< ME. *afer*, *aferre*, *afer*, *afar*, commonly separated, *a fer*, *a ferr*, earliest form *a ferrum*, *on ferrum* (-*um* is the dat. suffix), of *feor*, equiv. in sense to AS. *feorran*, from far: ME. *of*, from (E. *of*, prefix *a*-4), later confused with *on*, *a* (E. *on*, prefix *a*-3); *feor*,

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later *fer*, far. Cf. *anear.*] 1. From far; from a distance: now usually preceded by *from*.

He saw a place *afer* (var. *a fer*). *Wyclif*, Gen. xxii.

And *from a fer* came walking in the mede.
Chaucer, Prol. to Good Women, l. 212.

Held *from afar*, aloft, the immortal prize.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 90.

2. Far; far away; at or to a distance; remotely in place: now usually followed by *off*.

A fer tro hem, alle be hem selue.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1215.

Abraham lifted up his eyes, and saw the place *afar off*.
Gen. xxii. 4.

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines *afar*.
Beattie, Minstrel, i. 1.

The coronach stole
Sometimes *afar* and sometimes near.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

[Shakspere uses *afar of* also in the sense of remotely in degree: indirectly.

He that shall speak for her is *afar of* guilty
But that he speaks.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

A kind of tender made *afar of* by Sir Hugh here.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.]

afear (a-fēr'), *v. t.* [Now only E. dial., often shortened to *fear*; < ME. *aferen*, < AS. *áfæran*, terrify, < *á-* + *færan* (> ME. *feren*), terrify, < *fær*, danger, terror, fear: see *fear*1.] To cause to fear; frighten; terrify; make afraid.

Clerkes may ben wyse . . . bycause to *afeare* the people.
Dives & Pauper (W. de Worde), V. xix. 222. (*N. E. D.*)

As ghastly bug does greatly them *afeare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 20.

afeard, afeared (a-fērd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *afered, afert*, p. a. : see *afear* and *-ed*2. No connection with *afraid*.] Affected with fear; frightened; afraid. [Now colloquial or provincial.]

Be not *afeard*; the isle is full of noises.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

afebrile (a-feb'ril), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*α-*18) + *febrile*.] Without fever; feverless.

The course of subcutaneous fractures without extravasation of blood is usually *afebrile*.
Bigelow, Bull. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 38.

Afer (ā'fėr), *n.* [L., African, used by Milton for *Africus* (sc. *ventus*), wind, the southwest wind, blowing from Africa; lit. *Africo or Gherbino, Garbino*. The sentiment was *Milton*.

aff (af), *prep.* and *adv.* Off. [Scotch.] — **aff-hand**, adhand; without reserve; frankly. *Burns.* — **aff hands**, hands off. — **aff-loof**, right off from memory or without premeditation. *Burns.* — **To feese aff**. *See feese*3.

affa (af'ä), *n.* [The native name.] A weight, equal to an ounce, used on the Guinea coast. Also spelled *affu*.

affability (af-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< late ME. *affabilite*, < OF. *affabilité*, F. *affabilité*, < L. *affabilita(t-)s*, < *affabilis*, affable: see *affable*.] The quality of being affable; readiness to converse or be addressed; civility in intercourse; ready condescension; benignity.

Hearing of her beauty, and her wit,
Her *affability*, and bashful modesty.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

He had a majestic presence, with much dignity, and at the same time *affability* of manner.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.

=Syn. Sociability, approachableness, accessibility, urbanity, complaisance, suavity, comity, amenity, friendliness, courteousness.

affable (af'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *affable*, < L. *affabilis*, *affabilis*, easy to be spoken to, < *affari*, *affarі*, speak to, address, < *ad*, to, + *fari*, speak: see *fable*.] 1. Easy of conversation or approach; admitting others to intercourse without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; kind or benevolent in manner: now usually applied to those high-placed or in authority: as, an *affable* prince.

An *affable* and courteous gentleman.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

He is so inauferably *affable* that every man near him would like to give him a beating.
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. xiii.

2. Expressing or betokening affability; mild; benign: as, an *affable* countenance.

His manner was very unpretending—too simple to be termed *affable*; . . . he did not condescend to their society—he seemed glad of it.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxvii.

=Syn. Courteous, civil, complaisant, accessible, mild, benign, condescending, communicative, familiar, easy, gracious, conversable.

affableness (af'a-bl-nes), *n.* Affability.

affably (af'a-bli), *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.

affabrous (af'a-brus), *a.* [< L. *affaber, affaber*, skilful made, < *ad*, to, + *faber*, skilful, workmanlike, < *faber*, workman: see *fabric*.] Skilfully made. *Bailey.*

affabulation† (a-fab-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *affabulation*, < L. as if **affabulatio(n-)*, < *ad*, to, + *fabulatio(n-)*, story, < *fabulari*, narrate, < *fabula*, tale, fable: see *fable*.] The moral of a fable. *Bailey.*

affabulatory† (a-fab'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Having a moral: as, an *affabulatory* allegory. [Rare.]

affadyll†, *n.* A variant of *affodill*. See *daffodil*.

affaint (a-fānt'), *v. t.* [< *afe-* + *fain*, an old spelling of *feign*; with ref. to L. *affingere, adfingere*, add falsely, < *ad*, to, + *fingere*, make, invent, feign: see *feign*.] To lay to one's charge falsely or feignedly. [Rare.]

Those errors which are maliciously *affained* to him.
Bp. Hall, Christ. Moderation, p. 35.

affair (a-fār'), *n.* [< ME. *afere, affere*, < OF. *afaire, afeire* (F. *affaire* = Pr. *afar, afaire* = It. *affare*), orig. a prep. phrase, *a faire* (F. *à faire* = It. *a fare*), to do: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *faire* = It. *fare*, < L. *facere*, do: see *fact*. E. *ado* is of parallel formation.] 1. Anything done or to be done; that which requires action or effort; a moving interest; business; concern: as, this is an *affair* of great moment; a man of *affairs*; *affairs* of state.

Thy constellation is right apt
For this *affair*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4.

The nature of our popular institutions requires a numerous assembly, for whom competent provision must be made, or we may be certain our *affairs* will always be conducted by improper persons. Experience will teach us that no government costs so much as a bad one.
A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. 6.

Services to those around in the small *affairs* of life may be, and often are, of a kind which there is equal pleasure in giving and receiving.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

2. *pl.* Matters of interest or concern; particular doings or interests; specifically, pecuniary interests or relations: as, to interfere with a neighbor's *affairs*; his *affairs* are in an embarrassed state.

Not I, but my *affairs*, have made you wait.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

3. An event or a performance; a particular action, operation, or proceeding; *milit.*, a partial or minor engagement; a combat; a skirmish: as, when did this *affair* happen? an *affair* of honor, or of outposts.

In this line of *affair* he has advanced poets, I am concerned to add that Lieut. B. was killed. *Wellington's Despatches.*

4. A private or personal concern; a special function, business, or duty.

Oh gentlemen, the counsel take,
And warlike acts forbear:
Put on white gloves and lead folks out,
For that is your *affair*. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

To marry a rich foreign nobleman of more than thrice her age was precisely her *affair*.
T. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 102.

5. Thing; matter; concern: applied to anything made or existing, with a descriptive or qualifying term: as, this machine is a complicated *affair*; his anger is an *affair* of no consequence.

"They are offended," said Kristian Koppig, leaving the house, and wandering up to the little Protestant *affair* known as Christ Church.
W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 231.

6†. Endeavor; attempt.

And with his best *afair* obeyed the pleasure of the sun.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 803.

Affair of honor, a duel.

affamish (a-fam'ish), *v. t.* or *i.* [< F. *affamer*, OF. *afamer*, *afemer* = Pr. *afamar* = It. *affamare*, starve, < L. *ad*, to, + *famis*, hunger: see *famish*.] To starve.

affamishment (a-fam'ish-ment), *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved.

Carried into the wilderness for the *affamishment* of his body. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

affatuate (a-fat'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. as if **affatuatus*, pp. of **affatuari*, < *ad*, to, + *fatuari*, be foolish. Cf. *infatuate*.] To infatuate. *Milton.*

affatuated, affatuating (a-fat'ū-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. **affatuatus*, pp., after *infatuate, a.*, q. v.] Infatuated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

They . . . are so much *affatuated*, not with his person only, but with his palpable faults, and dote upon his deformities.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 5.

You'll see a hundred thousand spell-bound hearts
By art of witchcraft so *affatuate*,
That for his love they'd drown themselves in dowlas
And fight with men of steel.
Sir R. Taylor, Ph. van Art, II., v. 2.

affear1†, *v. t.* Same as *afear*.

affear2†, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *afeer*.

affect1 (a-fekt'), *v.* [< ME. *affecten*, < OF. *affecter*, < L. *affectare, adfectare*, strive after a thing, aim to do, aspire to, pursue, imitate with dissimulation, feign; also, in pass., be attacked by disease; freq. of *afficere, adficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*2, which is nearly allied to *affect*1; the two verbs, with their derivatives, run into each other, and cannot be completely separated.] I. *trans.* 1. To aim at; aspire to; endeavor after.

In this point charge him home, that he *affects*
Tyrannical power. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

But this proud man *affects* imperial sway.
Dryden, Iliad.

2. To use or adopt by preference; choose; prefer; tend toward habitually or naturally.

Musing Meditation most *affects*
The pensive secrecy of desert cell.
Milton, Comus, l. 386.

The peculiar costume which he *affected*
Thackeray, Newcomes, I. 126. (*N. E. D.*)

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure.
Newton, Opticks.

3. To be pleased with; take pleasure in; fancy; like; love.

No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en:—
In brief, sir, study what you most *affect*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

They [the Koreans] more particularly *affect* the flowering shrubs, to a comparative neglect of the animals.
Science, V. 252.

Maria once told me, she did *affect* me.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

With two of them at once I am in love
Deeply and equally; the third of them
My silly brother here as much *affects*.
Chapman, The Blind Beggar.

4. To make a show of; put on a profession of; assume the appearance of; pretend; feign: as, to *affect* ignorance.

I *affect* to be intoxicated with sights and suggestions, but I am not intoxicated. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

5. To use as a model; imitate in any way.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Nor can he, however laudatory of the masters he *affected* in youth, look upon other modern poets except with the complacency felt by one who listens to a stranger's rude handling of the native tongue.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 402.

6†. To resemble; smack of.

He hath a trick of Cœur-de-Lion's face;
The accent of his tongue *affecteth* him.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To incline; be disposed.—2. To make a show; put on airs; manifest affectation.

affect2 (a-fekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *affectus*, pp. of *afficere, adficere*, act upon, influence, affect, attack with disease, lit. do, < *ad*, to, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *affect*1.] 1. To act upon; produce an effect or a change upon; influence; move; touch: as, cold *affects* the body; loss *affects* our interests.

There was not a servant in the house whom she did not . . . infinitely *affect* with her counsell. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1655.

On the whole, certain kinds of particles *affect* certain parts of the senses. *Sir I. Newton*, Opticks, Anal., p. 142.

The whole character and fortune of the individual are *affected* by the least inequalities in the culture of the understanding. *Emerson*, Nature.

2†. To urge; incite. *Joye.*—3†. To render liable to a charge of; show to be chargeable with.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud. *Aplife*, Parergon (1726), p. 49.

4. To assign; allot; apply: now only in the passive.

One of the domestics was *affected* to his especial service.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, III. x.

A considerable number of estates were *affected* to the use of the Imperial family under the name of sppanages.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 317.

=Syn. 1. To work upon; to concern, relate to, interest, bear upon; to melt, soften, subdue, change. *Affect* and *affect* are sometimes confused. To *affect* is to influence, concern; to *affect* is to accomplish or bring about.

affect3 (a-fekt'), *n.* [< ME. *affect*, < L. *affectus*, *adfectus*, a state of mind or body produced by some (external) influence, esp. sympathy or love, < *afficere, adficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*2, *v.* *Affect*, in, like *affection*, is formally a deriv. of *affect*2, *v.*, but in usage it rests in part upon *affect*1.] 1. Affection; passion; sensation; inclination; inward disposition or feeling.

My grave headed senate to the laws
Of strict opinion and severe dispute
Would tie the limits of our free *affects*,
Like superstitious Jews.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, I. 1.

Rachel, I hope I shall not need to urge
The sacred purity of our *affects*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i.

The *affects* and passions of the heart.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 97.

2. State or condition of body; the way in which a thing is affected or disposed. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

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affectate† (a-fek'tāt), *a.* [< L. *affectatus*, pp. of *affectare*: see *affect*¹.] Affected; marked by affectation. *Elyot*, Diet.

affectation (af-ek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *affectatio(n-)*, *affectatiōn-*), a striving after, affectation, conceit, < *affectare*, *affectare*, strive after, affect, imitate: see *affect*¹.] **1†.** Strenuous pursuit or desire; earnest quest; a striving in the direction (of).

Pretended sedition and *affectation* of the crown. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, p. 293.

The *affectation* of loving God and his Fashion has very nearly eaten up our Good Sense and our Religion. *Steele*, Spectator.

2. A striving for the appearance (of); pretense of the possession or character (of); effort for the reputation (of): as, an *affectation* of wit or of virtue; *affectation* of great wealth.

His arguments are stated with the utmost *affectation* of precision. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

In matters of taste the Anglo-Saxon indeed seems always to have felt a painful distrust of himself, which it betrays either in an *affectation* of burly contempt or in a pretence of admiration equally inadequate.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 266.

3. A striving for effect; artificiality of manner or conduct; effort to attract notice by pretense, assumption, or any peculiarity: as, his *affectations* are insufferable.

Affectation is an awkward and forced imitation of what should be genuine and easy, wanting the beauty that accompanies what is natural. *Locke*, Education.

The good sense and good taste which have weeded out *affectation* from moral and political treatises would, in the natural course of things, have effected a similar reform in the sonnet and the ode. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

4†. Affection; fondness.

Bonds of *affectation* . . . between man and wife.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 2.

affectationist (af-ek-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *affectation* + *-ist*.] One who indulges in affectation; one who is given to putting on airs.

It is just the kind of phrase to be petted, as it is, by certain *affectationists*. *P. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 94.

affected¹ (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [< *affect*¹ + *-ed*².]

1†. Beloved; as, "his *affected* Herenia." *Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 318.—**2.** Having an affection, disposition, or inclination of any kind; inclined or disposed: as, well *affected* to government or toward a project.

Made their minds evil *affected* against the brethren.
Acts xiv. 2.

How he doth stand *affected* to our purpose. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

3. Assumed artificially; not natural: as, *affected* airs.

Of all his epistles, the least *affected* are those addressed to the dead or the unborn. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

4. Given to affectation; assuming or pretending to possess characteristics which are not natural or real: as, an *affected* lady.

Olivia was often *affected*, from too great a desire to please. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

= **Syn. 3.** Artificial, feigned, insincere.—**4.** Pretentious, self-conscious.

affected² (a-fek'ted), *p. a.* [< *affect*² + *-ed*².] partly merged in *affected*¹.] **1.** Acted upon; influenced; particularly, influenced injuriously; impaired; attacked, as by climate or disease.—**2.** In *dig.*, same as *affectuous*, 2.—**3.** In *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, said of a benefice the collation of which is reserved to persons possessed of certain qualifications; specifically, when the pope, by some disposition of the benefice, prevents the regular collation and tacitly signifies his intention of himself providing for the benefice when it shall become vacant.

affectedly (a-fek'ted-li), *adv.* **1.** In an affected or assumed manner; with affectation; hypocritically; with more show than reality: as, to walk *affectedly*; *affectedly* civil.

Balzac was genuinely as well as *affectedly* monarchical, and he was saturated with a sense of the past.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 7.

2†. With tender care; lovingly.

Letters safely pend'd in blood,
With sheeted silk feat and *affectedly* Enswathed. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 48.

affectedness (a-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation.

affecter¹ (a-fek'ter), *n.* [< *affect*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who affects, pretends, or assumes.—**2†.** One who affects or loves.

Bring forth the princess dress'd in royal robes,
The true *affecter* of Alvero's son.
Lust's Dominion, v. 1.

Also spelled *affector*.

affectibility (a-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* The state of being affectible.

affectible (a-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *affect*² + *-ible*.] Capable of being affected. [Rare.]

affecting¹ (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *affect*¹.] **1.** Loving; affectionate.—**2.** Using affectation; affected.

I never heard such a drawling *affecting* rogue.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

affecting² (a-fek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *affect*².] Having power to excite or move the feelings; tending to move the affections; pathetic: as, an *affecting* spectacle; an *affecting* speech.

I suppose you are surprised that I am not more sorrowful at parting with so many near relations; to be sure 'tis very *affecting*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

= **Syn.** Moving, touching, impressive, stirring.

affectingly (a-fek'ting-li), *adv.* In an affecting manner; in a manner to excite emotion.

affection (a-fek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *affection*, *affeccion*, < OF. *affection*, < L. *affection-*), a state of mind or feeling, emotion, passion, mental state, love, affection, < *afficere*, *afficere*, act upon, influence: see *affect*². *Affection* is formally a deriv. of *affect*², but in usage it ranks also in part on *affect*¹.] **1.** The state of having one's feelings affected; bent or disposition of mind; phase of mental disposition; feeling.

Beware chiefly of two *affections*, fear and love.
Latimer, 24 Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Affection is applicable to an unpleasant as well as a pleasant state of the mind when occasioned by any object or quality. *Copan*, On the Passions, i. § 1.

Specifically—(*a*) A general name for that class of feelings which bear an immediate relation of attraction or hostility toward other persons, and even toward things, as love, esteem, gratitude, hatred, envy, etc. This use of the term is most frequent in ethical discussions, as in the common distinction between *benevolent* and *malevolent* affections.

The *affections* and the reason are both undoubtedly necessary factors in morality, but the initiation is not in the reason, but in the *affections*.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 217.

The hues of sunset make life's evening and the *affections* make some little web of cottage and fireside populous, important, and filling the main space in our history.
Emerson, Success.

(*b*) Desire: inclination; appetite; propensity, good or evil: as, evil *affections* of the heart, Jer. i. 26; Gal. v. 24. (*c*) One of the passions or violent emotions.

Most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend!
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 34.

2. A settled good will, love, or zealous attachment; as, the *affection* of a parent for his child: generally followed by *for*, sometimes by *to* or *toward*, before the object.

Affection turn'd to hatred threatens mischief.
Fletcher (and *Lady's Trial*, ii. 2.

[Exeter] desired to inspire, not gratitude, but *affection*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

I think no modern writer has inspired his readers with such *affection* to his own personality.
Emerson, Sir W. Scott.

3†. Natural instinct or impulse; sympathy.

Affection,
Master of passion, sways it to the mood
Of what it likes, or loathes. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

4†. Prejudice; bias.

"Well," he says, "a woman may not reign in England." "Better in England than anywhere, as I shall well appear to him that without *affection* will consider the kind of regiment." *Bp. Aylmer*, Harborough for Faithful Subjects.

5. A modification; the effect or result of action upon a thing; especially, in *psychol.*, a passive modification of consciousness.

All *affections* of consciousness we term sensations.
W. Hamilton, Energy in Nature, p. 1.

6. In *metaph.* (translation of Gr. πάθος, suffering), one of those qualities of bodies by which they affect us by the senses: often improperly extended to other properties of bodies.

I distinguish extension and figure by the title of the mathematical *affections* of matter. *D. Stewart.*

The so-called forces of nature have been well and truly spoken of as the moods or *affections* of matter.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, etc., II. 79.

7. A disease, or the condition of being diseased; a morbid or abnormal state of body or mind: as, a gouty *affection*; hysteric *affection*.

And, truly, waking dreams were, more or less,
An old and strange *affection* of the house.
Tennyson, The Princess, i.

I have been thinking . . . of the singular *affection* to which you are subject. *O. W. Holmes*, Mortal Antipathy, xxi.

8. In *painting*, a lively representation of passion. *Wotton.* [Rare.]—**9†.** Affectation.

Pleasant without scurrility, witty without *affection*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

= **Syn. 2.** *Attachment*, *Fondness*, etc. (see *love*), tenderness, partiality, bias. See *passion*.

affection (a-fek'shon), *v. t.* [= F. *affectionner*; from the noun.] To love; have an affection for. [Rare.]

But can you *affection* the 'oman?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

affectional (a-fek'shon-al), *a.* Relating to or implying affection; relating to the affections.

God has made women, as men, compound creatures, with a fivefold nature; and it cannot be that either side, physical, mental, moral, *affectional*, or spiritual, can suffer loss without injury to the whole.
Quoted in *Sex and Education*, p. 172.

affectionate (a-fek'shon-āt), *a.* [< *affection* + *-ate*²; suggested by F. *affectionné*, pp. of *affectionner*: see *affection*, *v.*] **1.** Having great love or affection; warmly attached or fond; kind; loving: as, an *affectionate* brother.

Her father appears to have been as bad a father as a very honest, *affectionate*, and sensible tinker might well be. *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

2†. Devoted in feeling; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons.

3. Characterized by or manifesting affection; possessing or indicating love; tender; warm-hearted: as, the *affectionate* care of a parent.

He (Lord Russell) had sent to Ketch[well] an *affectionate* message from the scaffold. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

Victor Emmanuel was a man of strong family feeling and *affectionate* disposition.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 152.

4†. Strongly disposed or inclined: with *to*.

Affectionate to the war with France.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. of Hen. VII.

5†. Biased; partizan. = **Syn.** Warm-hearted, tender-hearted, attached, devoted.

affectionately (a-fek'shon-āt-li), *adv.* **1.** In an affectionate manner; with affection; fondly; tenderly; kindly.

Being *affectionately* desirous of you. 1 Thes. ii. 8.

2†. In a biased manner; in the manner of a partizan.

He doth in that place *affectionately* and unjustly reprove both the Bishop of Rome and Alexandria.
Jewel, Pt. VI., Reply to Harding, p. 165.

affectionateness (a-fek'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being affectionate; fondness; good will; affection.

Dryden and Pope, however, kept their strength for satire and invective, and this style does not easily comport with hearty *affectionateness*.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 387.

affectioned (a-fek'shond), *p. a.* [< *affection* + *-ed*².] Cf. *affectionate*.] **1.** Having a certain disposition of feeling; disposed. [Archaic.]

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. Rom. xii. 10.

A man meanelie learned himselfe, but not meanely *affectioned* to set forward learning in others.
Ascham, The Schoolmaster, p. 133.

2. Affected; conceited.

An *affectioned* ass, that cons state without book.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

affectious (a-fek'shus), *a.* [< *affection* + *-ous*. Cf. *affectuous*.] Affectionate; cordial.

Therefore my deare, deare wife, and dearest sonnes,
Let me ingirt you with my last embrace!
And in your chicken breasts a fare-well kisse,
Kisse of true kindness and *affectious* love.
Tragedy of Nero (1607).

affective (a-fek'tiv), *a.* [< ML. *affectivus*, < L. *affectus*, pp. of *afficere*, affect: see *affect*².] **1.** Affecting or exciting emotion; suited to affect. [Rare.]

A preacher more instructive than *affective*.
Bp. Burnet, Own Times (1686), iv.

2. Pertaining to the affections; emotional.

Without epilepsy she would have a condition of the *affective* power of the mind which is so deficient as to lessen responsibility. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 375.

Affective quality. Same as *affection*, 6.

affectively (a-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an affective manner; as regards the affections. [Rare.]

affector, *n.* See *affecter*.

affectual† (a-fek'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *affectus*, mental disposition, desire (see *affect*², *n.*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in disposition or desire; emotional; affectional; earnest.

God hath beholden your *affectuall* devocyon fro heaven.
Caxton, Golden Legend, p. 380.

Lust not only *affectual*, but actual, is dispensed with.
T. Adams, Works, I. 105.

affectuous† (a-fek'tū-us), *a.* [= F. *affectueux*, < L. *affectuosus*, < *affectus*, affection, mood: see *affect*², *n.*] Marked by passion or affection; earnest; affectionate; affecting: as, "made such *affectuous* labour," *Fabian*, vii.

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affectously (a-fek'tȳ-us-li), *adv.* Passionately; zealously; affectionately.

St. Remigius prayed so *affectously*. *Fabyan.*

affeeble (a-fē'bl), *v. t.* [Late ME. *affeeble*, < OF. *affeibir, afeblier*, < *a*, to, + *feblier*, weaken, < *feble*, feeble: see *feeble*.] To enfeeble.

affeer (a-fēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *affear*; < ME. *afferen, afferen*, < AF. *afferer, aferer*, OF. *afaurer, afeurer*, earlier *aforer* = Sp. *aforar*, < ML. *afforare*, fix the price, set the market value, assess, value, < L. *ad*, to, + *forum*, market; ML. also market price, fixed rate: see *forum*.] 1. In law, to assess or settle, as an amercement or arbitrary fine.

That the constables in every parish should collect the money *affeered* (assessed) in each parish to be delivered to the captain, who was bound to answer the money to be expended. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 606, note.

2. To confirm: as, "the title is *affeer'd*," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Also spelled *affere*.

affeerer, *n.* See *afferor*.

afferring-man (a-fēr'ing-man), *n.* An afferor.

afferment (a-fēr'ment), *n.* The act of affeering or assessing an amercement according to the circumstances of the case.

afferor, affeerer (a-fēr'or, -ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *feerer*; < ME. *afferer, afferour*, < OF. *afferour*, < AF. **afferour, -our*, OF. *afeureur, aforeur*, < ML. *afforator*, < *afforare*: see *affeer*.] One who affeers; a person sworn to assess arbitrary fines to what seems a reasonable amount.

affenthaler (af'en-tā-lėr), *n.* [G. (sc. *wein*, wine): so called from the village *Affenthal*, in Baden.] A red wine made in Baden: it is one of the most esteemed of the Markgrafler wines.

afferent (af'ę-rent), *a.* [< L. *afferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *afferre, adferre*, carry to, < *ad*, to, + *ferre*, carry, bear.] Bringing; carrying to or toward; conveying inward. Used in *physiol.* as the opposite of *efferent*, and said (a) of veins which convey blood from the periphery to the physiological center of the blood-circulation; (b) of those lymphatic vessels which enter a lymphatic gland, as opposed to those which leave it: and chiefly (c) of those nerves which have a sensory or esthesodic function, conveying an impulse from the periphery to a cognitive center of the nervous system. In the case of nerves, *afferent* is nearly synonymous with *sensory*, as opposed to *motor*. The term is also applied to the function of these nerves, and to that which they convey: as, an *afferent* impulse.

Having arrived at this notion of an impulse travelling along a nerve, we readily pass to the conception of a sensory nerve as a nerve which, when active, brings an impulse to a central organ, or is *afferent*; and of a motor nerve, as a nerve which carries away an impulse from the organ, or is efferent. It is very convenient to use these terms to denote the two great classes of nerves; for . . . there are *afferent* nerves which are not sensory, while there may be in man, and certainly are in animals, efferent nerves which are not motor, in the sense of inducing muscular contraction. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 289.

affermet, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *affirm*. *Chaucer.*

affettuoso (af-fet-tō-ō'sō), *a.* [It., affectionate, kind, tender, < L. *affectuosus*: see *affectuous*.] Tender; affecting: in *music*, designating a movement which is to be sung or played softly and affectingly.

affiance (a-fī'ans), *n.* [< ME. *affiance, affiaunce, affyaunce, -aunce*, < OF. *affiance*, < *afier, affier*, trust in, > ME. *afien, affien*: see *affy* and *-ance*.] 1. Trust; confidence; reliance.

The Christian looks to God with implicit *affiance*.
Hammond.

Lancelot, my Lancelot, thou in whom I have
Most love and most *affiance*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. The pledging of faith, as in contracting marriage; a solemn engagement; a marriage contract.

Accord of friendes, consent of Parents sought,
Affyaunce made, my happinesse begonne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 21.

3. Affinity; intimate relation; connection.

In defiance of his church and not in *affiance* with it.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 198.

affiance (a-fī'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affianced*, ppr. *affiancing*. [< OF. *affiancer*: from the noun.] 1. To betroth; bind by promise of marriage: as, to *affiance* a daughter; to *affiance* one's self.

In me behold the Prince,
Your countryman, *affianced* years ago
To the Lady Ida. *Tennyson*, Princess, II.

2. To assure by pledge or promise. [Rare.]

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest
Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 305.

affiancer (a-fī'an-sėr), *n.* One who affiances; one who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

affiant (a-fī'ant), *n.* [< OF. *affiant*, ppr. of *afier*, pledge one's faith: see *affy* and *-ant*.] In *law*, one who makes an affidavit. [United States.]

affiche, *v. t.* See *affitch*.

affiche (a-fēsh'), *n.* [F., < *afficher*, OF. *afficher, afichier*, fasten to, > ME. *affiche*: see *affitch* and *affix*.] A paper of any kind pasted or affixed to a wall, post, etc., to be read by passers-by; a placard.

affidation, affidature (af-i-dā'shon, af'i-dā-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *affidare*, pledge: see *affy* and *affiance*.] A mutual contract of fidelity.

affidavit (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* [ML., he has made oath, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *affidare*, make oath: see *affy* and *affiance*.] A written declaration upon oath; a statement of facts in writing signed by the affiant, and sworn to or confirmed by a declaration before a notary public, a magistrate, or other authorized officer. Affidavits are usually required when evidence is to be laid before a judge or court on a motion or summary application, as distinguished from a trial of the merits of the cause. The word is sometimes loosely used of an oral declaration under oath.

affile, *v. t.* See *affyle*.

affilet, *v. t.* [< ME. *afilen, afilen, affylen*, < OF. *afiler*, later *affiler*, to sharpen, also to deck, mod. F. *affiler*, < L. *affilare*, to sharpen, < *ad*, to, + *filum*, edge, < L. *ad*, to, + *filum*, thread, ML. also edge: see *file*³.] To polish; sharpen.

He moste preche and well *afile* his tunge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 714.

affiliable (a-fil'i-a-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **affiliabilis*, < *affiliare*: see *affiliate*.] Capable of being affiliated; chargeable as result or effect: with *on* or upon.

The distribution of sediment and other geological processes which these marine currents effect, are *affiliable* upon the force which they exert. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 69.

affiliate (a-fil'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *affiliated*, ppr. *affiliating*. [< ML. pp. *affiliatus*, of *affiliare, adfiliare* (> F. *affilier*), adopt as a son, < L. *ad*, to, + *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To adopt; receive into a family as a son or daughter; hence, to receive into intimate association or close connection.

Is the soul *affiliated* to God, or is it estranged and in rebellion? *J. Taylor.*

2. In *law*, to fix the paternity of, as a bastard child: with *upon*: as, the mother *affiliated* her child upon John Doe. Hence—3. To connect in the way of descent or derivation: with *upon*.

Language requires . . . to be affiliated upon physical necessities, as to give them a partially scientific authority. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 108.

4. To associate; receive or establish on terms of fellowship.

Men who have a voice in public affairs are at once *affiliated* with one or other of the great parties between which society is divided. *Lowell*, Democracy.

He [Lassalle] hoped the party of progress would *affiliate* itself with him. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 63.

Carolina and . . . the *affiliated* colonies of the Peninsula. *E. Darcy*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 137.

Affiliated societies, local societies connected with a central society or with one another.

II. *intrans.* To associate; consort; be intimately united in action or interest.

The political organization with which the blacks now naturally *affiliate* is that which has the Canadian sentiment, from giving this element the prominence it numerically deserves. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 426.

affiliation (a-fil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *affiliation*, < ML. *affiliatio(n-), adfiliatio(n-)*, < *affiliare*: see *affiliate*.] 1. Adoption; association in the same family or society; hence, consanguinity or kinship of feeling or character.

There are a number of *affiliations* which were of at least equal authority with blood-relationship, and, indeed, served its object even more completely in very ancient times. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 98.

So intense is our sense of *affiliation* with their nature, that we speak of them universally as our fathers.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 221.

2. Association in general; relation; connection; friendship; alliance.

The merry gallants of a French colonial military service which had grown gross by *affiliation* with Spanish-American frontier life. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 4.

The population [of the disputed territory on the western boundary of Afghanistan] is sparse, with few *affiliations* with the Afghans. *Science*, V. 359.

3. In *law*, the act of imputing or of determining the paternity of a child, and the fixing upon the father the obligation to provide for its maintenance. Hence—4. The fathering of a thing upon any one; the assignment of anything to its origin; connection by way of derivation or descent: with *upon*.

The relationship of the sense of smell to the fundamental organic actions is traceable, not only through its *affiliation* upon the sense of taste, but is traceable directly.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

affinal (a-fī'nal), *a.* [< L. *affinis* (see *affine*¹) + *-al*.] Related by affinity; derived from the same source: as, *affinal* tribes or products. [Rare.]

affine¹ (a-fīn'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *affin, afin*, < a kinsman or allie, one with whom affinity is had or contracted, < *afiner*, < ML. *affinare*, neighboring, related by marriage, < *ad*, to, + *finis*, border, end: see *finel*, and cf. *affinity*.] **I.** *a.* Related; akin; affined.

II. *n.* A relative by marriage; one akin.

affine² (a-fīn'), *v. t.* [< F. *affiner*, OF. *affiner* = Pr. Sp. *afinar* = It. *affinare*, < ML. *affinare*, refine, < L. *ad*, to, + *finis*, *finus* (> It. *fino*, etc.), fine: see *fine*².] To refine. *Holland.*

affined (a-fīnd'), *a.* [< *affine*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Joined by affinity or any close tie; akin; allied; confederated.

For then, the bold and coward,
The wise and fool, the artist and unread,
The hard and soft, seem all *affin'd* and kin.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 3.

2†. Bound or obligated by affinity or some intimate relation.

Now, sir, he judges yourself,
Whether I in any just term am *affin'd*
To love the Moor. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

3. In *zoöl.*, joined in natural affinity; having affinity; allied homologically and morphologically; related in structural character.

Birds are homologically related, or naturally allied or *affined*, according to the sum of their structural resemblances.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 68.

affinitative (a-fin'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *affinitat(-)s*, affinity, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of affinity: as, *affinitative* attraction. *N. E. D.*

affinitatively (a-fin'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By means of affinity; as regards affinity.

affinition (af-i-nish'on), *n.* [< *affine*¹ + *-ition*. Cf. *definition*.] The state or quality of being affined; mental affinity or attraction. [Rare.]

affinitive (a-fin'i-tiv), *a.* [< *affinity* + *-ive*. Cf. *definitive*.] Characterized by affinity; closely related. *N. E. D.*

affinity (a-fin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *affinities* (-tiz). [ME. *affinite*, < OF. *affinité*, F. *affinité*, < L. *affinitat(i-)s*, < *affinis*, neighboring, related by marriage: see *affinal, affined*.] 1. An artificial relationship between persons of different families, regarded as analogous to consanguinity; the relation between families or individuals created by intermarriage (excluding that between the married persons); in legal adoption, by sponsorship; more especially, the relation between a husband or wife and the kindred of the other spouse. In the Jewish, Roman, and canon laws, affinity by marriage or adoption is a bar to marriage within certain degrees, equally with consanguinity; and on this ground rests the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister in Great Britain. The canon law treats unlawful sexual intercourse as creating the same affinity with marriage. The relationship of godparents and godchildren, called *spiritual affinity*, is not now considered a bar to marriage, as it was before the Council of Trent, which made no provision on the subject.

Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *1 Kings* iii. 1.

Ye ill. 1.

2†. Intercourse; acquaintance; companionship.

About forty years past, I began a happy *affinity* with William Cranmer. *Burton.*

Hence—3. A natural liking for, or attraction to, a person or thing; a natural drawing or inclination; an inherent mutual liking or tendency.

Some transcendent, unborn *affinity*, by which we are linked to things above the range of mere nature.
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 62.

4. Inherent likeness or agreement as between things; essentini or specific conformity; intimate resemblance or connection.

The perception of real *affinities* between events [that is to say, of ideal *affinities*, for those only are real] enables the poet thus to name from the most lurking forms and phenomena of the world, and to assert the predominance of the soul. *Emerson*, Nature.

5. In *chem.*, that force by which the atoms of bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound different in its nature from any of its constituents: called distinctively *chemical* or *elective affinity*. The word has lost its original meaning, and now signifies nothing more than chemical force. *See chemical.*

Affinity is neither the gases nor their product, but a power which renders the product possible.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 25.

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6. In *biol.*, morphological and implied genetic relationship, resulting in a resemblance in general plan or structure, or in the essential structural parts, existing between two organisms or groups of organisms; true and near structural relationship, predicable of two or more organisms morphologically related, however diverse physiologically.

At first we find marsupials and Carnivora with marsupial *affinities*.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 24.

7. In *psychol.*, that in ideas which renders them capable of being associated in the mind, as their similarity or coadjacency. The *law of the affinity of ideas* is another name for the law of continuity of notion, according to which two notions cannot be so similar but that it is possible to find a third intermediate between them.

8. In *geom.*, the relationship between two figures in the same plane which correspond to each other, point to point and straight line to straight line, any point of the one lying in a fixed direction from the corresponding point of the other, and at a distance from it proportional to its distance from a fixed line, called the *axis of affinity*, the direction of which is that of lines joining corresponding points.

affirm (a-fėrn'), *v.* [Formerly *affeirm*, but now spelled so as to approach the L.; < ME. *affermen*, *afermen*, < OF. *afermer*, *affermer*, later *affirmer*, affirm, avouch, mod. F. *affermer* = Pr. *afermar* = Sp. *afirmar* = It. *affermare* = It. *affirmare*, < L. *affirmare*, *affirmare*, present as fixed, aver, affirm, < *ad*, to, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To state or assert positively; declare with confidence; aver; declare to be a fact; maintain as true: opposed to *deny*.

One Jesus, which was dead, whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive. Acts xxv. 19.

The gentleman came up, and asked pardon for having disturbed us, *affirming* that he was ignorant of our being so near. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

2. To make firm; establish, confirm, or ratify: as, the appellate court *affirmed* the judgment.
= Syn. *Assert*, *Affirm*, *Declare*, etc. See *assert*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To declare or assert positively or solemnly.

Not that I so *affirm*, though so it seem
To thee, who hast thy dwelling here on earth.
Milton, P. L., viii. 117.

All books that get fairly into the vital current of the world were written by the . . . *affirming* and advancing class, who utter what tens of thousands feel though they cannot say.
Emerson, Success.

2. To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, but without oath (a practice allowed where the affirmant has scruples against taking an oath); make a legal affirmation. See *affirmation*.

affirmable (a-fėr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *affirm* + *-able*.] Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared; followed by *of*: as, an attribute *affirmable of* every just man.

affirmably (a-fėr'ma-bli), *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

affirmance (a-fėr'mans), *n.* [< OF. *affermance*, *afermance*, < *affermer*, *afermer*, affirm: see *affirm*.] **1.** The act of affirming; assertion; assertion.

Even when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till *affirmance* breeds a doubt.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 66.

2. Confirmation; ratification.

All sentences are liable to the king's *affirmance* or reversal. *Broughton.*

3. In *law*: (*a*) The confirmation by an appellate court of the adjudication of a lower court or officer. (*b*) Confirmation of a voidable act.

affirmant (a-fėr'mant), *n.* [Cl. *affirmat-(or-)*, ppr. of *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **1.** One who affirms or asserts.—**2.** In *law*, one who makes affirmation instead of taking an oath.

affirmation (af-ėr-ma'shọn), *n.* [< L. *affirmatio(n-)*, < *affirmare*, affirm: see *affirm*.] **1.** The assertion that something is, or is true; the assignment of a certain character to an object: opposed to *denial* or *negation*. In ordinary *formal logic*, the distinction relates merely to the form of expression, but usually *affirmation* is taken to mean the assertion of something positive and definite, as opposed to a merely negative assertion.

That which is affirmed; a proposition that is declared to be true; averment; assertion.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation* whereon his despair is founded.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

3. Confirmation; ratification; establishment of something of prior origin.

Our statutes sometimes are only the *affirmation* or ratification of that which by common law was held before.
Hooker.

4. In *law*, the solemn declaration made by Quakers, Moravians, or others conscientiously opposed to taking oaths, in cases where an oath is generally required. False affirmations made by such persons are punishable in the same way as perjury.

affirmative (a-fėr'ma-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *affirmatif*, n., < OF. *affirmatif*, F. *affirmatif*, *-ive*, n., *affirmative*, n., < L. *affirmativus*, *f. affirmatus*, pp. of *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by affirmation or assertion; assertive; positive in form; not negative: as, an *affirmative* proposition; *affirmative* principles. In *formal logic*, the distinction of *affirmative* and *negative* propositions relates not to the nature of what is asserted, but only to the form of the proposition, which is called affirmative if it contains no negative particle.

Hence—**2.** Positive in manner; confident; dogmatic.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, p. 102.

3. Giving affirmation or assent; confirmatory; ratifying; concurring; agreeing: as, an *affirmative* decree or judgment by an appellate court; an *affirmative* answer to a request.

II. *n.* **1.** That which affirms or asserts; a positive proposition or averment: as, two negatives make an *affirmative*.

Your four negatives make your two *affirmatives*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2. That which gives affirmation or assent; the agreeing or concurring part or side: with the definite article: as, to support the *affirmative*; to vote in the *affirmative* (that is, in favor of the affirmative side), as in a legislative body.

A government is perfect of which the *affirmative* can be truly stated in answering three questions.
Hamilton, Federalist, No. 22.

3. In *judicial proceedings*, the side which, whether in itself an affirmation or a negation, requires first to be supported by proof, presumption in the absence of proof being against it; the side which has the burden of proof.—**4.** *Naut.*, the signal-flag or pendant by which assent is expressed.

affirmatively (a-fėr'ma-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In an affirmative manner; by express declaration; positively; expressly.—**2.** In the affirmative mode; by asserting that a disputed or doubtful thing is: opposed to *negatively*.

I believe in God. First, in God *affirmatively*, I believe he is; against atheism. Secondly, in God exclusively, not in gods; as against polytheistical idolatry.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

affirmatory (a-fėr'ma-tọ-ri), *a.* [Cl.L. as if **affirmatorius*, < *affirmator*, < L. *affirmare*: see *affirm*.] **1.** Affirmative; assertive.

An oath may as well sometimes be *affirmatory* as promissory. *Hobbes*, Gov. and Society, ii. 39.

2. Dependent upon an affirmative principle: as, an *affirmatory* syllogism. *De Morgan.*

affirmer (a-fėr'mėr), *n.* One who affirms.

The burthen of the proof in law resteth upon the *affirmer*.
Bp. Bramhall, Vindication of Himself, p. 285.

afflatus, *v. t.* [< ME. *afflicte*, *affecche*, *affeche*, < OF. *afficher*, *afichier*, mod. F. *afficher* = Pr. *aficar*, *afiquar* = Sp. *afijar* = It. *afficcare*, < ML. as if **affigicare*, a form not found, < L. *affigere*, *affixus*, fasten, affix: see *affix*, and cf. *fix*, *fasten*, *fix*.] To fasten to; affix.

The plaits of gold, the whiche he hadde *afficchide*.
Rom. of Partenay, E. E. T. S., p. 65. (*N. E. D.*)

affix (a-fiks'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affixed* (formerly often and still occasionally *affixt*); ppr. *affixing*. [< ML. *affixare*, freq. of L. *affigere*, *affixere*, pp. *affixus*, *affixus*, fasten to, < *ad*, to, + *figere*, fasten, fix. The older form in E. was *affich*, q. v.] To fix; fasten, join, or attach; append, add, or subjoin; make an adjunct or part of: followed by *to*.

Archbishop Whitgift was the first to *affix* his name to the death warrant. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 238.

As plants became more highly developed and *affixed* to the ground, they would be compelled to be anemophilous in order to intercross.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 409.

We hesitate at doing Spenser so great an honor as to think that he intended by his allegory the sense we *affix* to it. *Emerson*, Art.

= Syn. *Add*, *Affix*, *Annex*, etc. (see *add*), suffix, superadd, tack on, fasten on, join.

affix (af'iks), *n.* [< F. *affixe*, a. and n., < L. *affixus*, *adfixus*, pp.: see *affix*, *v.*] **1.** That which is joined, attached, or added; an addition or attachment.—**2.** In *philol.*, a syllable or letter, prefix or suffix, attached to a word or a verbal root or stem, as in good-*ness*, veri-*fy*, civil-*ize*, un-able, un-ess-form-*able*.—**3.** In *decorative art*, any small feature, as a figure, a flower, or the like, added for ornament to a vessel or other utensil, to an architectural feature, etc.: used especially with reference to ceramics and bronzes. Decoration of this kind is characteristic of the famous Palissy ware, which is adorned with affixes in the shape of serpents, lizards, fishes, and the like; and

Affixes.
Italo-Greek Vase in the Campana Collection, Louvre Museum.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

modern ceramic ware of both fine and ordinary quality is often ornamented with flowers, figures, etc., in relief. The most beautiful examples of the artistic use of affixes are, however, to be sought among Japanese bronzes.

affixal (af'iks-al), *a.* [< *affix*, *n.*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to an affix; having the character of an affix. [Rare.]

affixation (af-iks-ā'shọn), *n.* [ML. as if **affixatio(n-)*, < *affixare*: see *affix*, *v.*] The act of affixing, attaching, or appending; affixion. [Rare.]

affixion (a-fik'shọn), *n.* [< L. *affixio(n-)*, *adfixio(n-)*, < *affigere*, *adfigere*: see *affix*, *v.*] The act of affixing, or the state of being affixed. [Rare.]

In his scourging, in his *affixion*, in his transfixion.
Bp. Hall, Sermon, Gal. ii. 20.

affixture (a-fiks'tūr), *n.* [< *affix* + *-ture*, after *fixture*.] The act of affixing; attachment. —**2.** That which is affixed. [Rare.]

afflate (a-flāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *afflatus*, pp. of *afflare*, *adflare*, blow on, < *ad*, to, + *flare*, blow: see *flate*.] To breathe on; inspire.

afflation (a-flā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **afflatio(n-)*, < *afflare*, *adflare*: see *afflatus*.] A blowing or breathing on; inspiration.

afflatus (a-flā'tus), *n.* [< L. *afflatus*, *adflatus*, < *afflare*, *adflare*, blow on: see *afflate*.] **1.** A blowing or breathing on, as of wind; a breath or blast of wind. [Rare or unused.]—**2.** An impelling mental force acting from within; supernal impulse or power, as of prophecy or expression; religious, poetic, or oratorical inspiration. Often spoken of as the divine *afflatus*, a translation of the Latin *afflatus divinus*, inspiration.

The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *J. Spence*, The Odyssey.

affleuré (a-flė-rā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *affleurer* (Pr. *afflourar*), make level or flush, < *à fleur* = Pr. *a flour* = Fg. *a flor* = It. *a fior*, on a level, even, flush: appar. < L. *ad florem*: *ad*, to, at; *florem*, acc. of *flos*, flower, in the later sense of 'upper surface' (see *flower*), in this sense perhaps associated with, if not derived from, G. *flur* = E. *floor*, q. v.] In *decorative art*, sunk to a level with the surface: not projecting: said of a medallion, a disk, or other ornamental adjunct, inlaid as part of a design.

afflict (a-flikt'), *v. t.* [In earlier form *aflight*, q. v.; < L. *afflictare*, *adfictare*, trouble, agitate, vex greatly, intensive of *affigere*, *adfigere*, pp. *affictus*, *adfictus*, beat down, dash to the ground, < *ad*, to, + *figere*, beat, strike, prob. akin to E. *block*, a stroke, hit.] **1.** To strike down; prostrate; overthrow; rout.

And, reassembling our *afflicted* powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend
Our enemy. *Milton*, P. L., i. 186.

2. To distress with mental or bodily pain; trouble greatly or grievously; harass or torment: as, to be *afflicted* with the gout, or by persecution.

Ye shall not *afflict* any widow or fatherless child.
Ex. xxii. 22.

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There is no community free from a multitude of croakers and alarmists, . . . who *afflict* the patience and conscience of all good Christians within the reach of their influence. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 318.

The *afflicted* voice of the country, in its hour of danger, has charmed down with a sweet persuasion the angry passions of the day. *Emerett*, Orations, II. 378.

=Syn. *Affict, Distress, Trouble, Harass, Torment*; try, pain, hurt, plague, persecute. Of these words, *afflict* implies the most spiritual effect, the greatest depth and continuance of sorrow. To *distress* is a more outward act, bringing one into anxious circumstances or feeling, in that there is more activity of the future, while perhaps the *afflicted* person knows the full measure of his loss and is wholly occupied with the past. *Trouble* is a lighter act, involving perhaps confusion or uncertainty of mind, and especially embarrassment. *Harass* is applied to mind or body, suggests the infliction of the weariness that comes from the continuance or repetition of trying circumstances, so that there is but time for rest. *Torment* implies the infliction of acute pain, physical or mental, and is frequently used in the sense of *harass* by frequent repetition. The use of *afflicted* otherwise than of persons severally or collectively is highly figurative: as, the *afflicted* fortunes; the other words have freer figurative use. See *affliction*.

O ye *afflicted* ones who lie
Steeped to the lips in misery,
Longfellow, Goblet of Life.

I come to visit the *afflicted* spirits
Here in the prison. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 3.

Myself *distressed*, an exile, and reduced
Down'd from Europe, and from Asia hither,
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.
Dryden, Æneid, I. 631.

For my own part I should be very much *troubled* were I endowed with this divining quality.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

Nature, oppress'd and *harass'd* out with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

The slight of any of the bones of the body
Is as a fury to *torment* my soul.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

afflict (a-flikt'), *p. a.* [In earlier form *affight*, q. v.; < L. *afflictus*, *adflictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Afflicted; distressed.

afflict, *n.* [< *afflict*, *v.*] Conflict; struggle.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a "warfare" and continual *affict* with her ghostly enemies.
Becon, Fasting (ed. 1844), p. 541. (*N. E. D.*)

afflictedness (a-flik'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being afflicted; affliction.

Then art deceived if thou thinkest that God delights in the *afflictedness* of his creatures.
Jer. Taylor, Balm of Gilead, II. § 6.

afflicter (a-flik'tèr), *n.* One who afflicts or causes pain of body or of mind.

afflictingly (a-flik'ting-li), *adv.* In an afflicting manner.

affliction (a-flik'shon), *n.* [< ME. *affliccioun*, -*tyon*, < OF. *affliction*, < L. *afflictio(n-)*, *adflictio(n-)*, < *affligere*, *adfligere*: see *afflict*.] 1. The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

To visit the fatherless and widows in their *affliction*.
James i. 27.

He kindly tooke us all by the hand, and made signes that he should see us no more, which made us take our leave of him with extreame reluctancy and *affliction*. That is for *affliction* which is a severe deprivation or loss, as of health, limbs, faculties, riches, or the property necessary to our support; not temporary ailments, nor losses easily borne or repaired. *Grief* is mental suffering too violent to be long continued, and therefore soon ends in death or *sadness*; it is always in view of something recently past. *Affliction* is a personal matter; *grief* may be over another's woe. *Sorrow*, though more quiet, may be long continued or permanent (as, a lifelong sorrow), and may be in view of the past, present, or future: it may be active penitence for wrong-doing, as *sorrow* for sin, or it may be wholly sympathetic. *Sadness* is a habit of the mind or inability to be cheerful, the cause being not always a matter of consciousness; it is primarily constitutional, or of various degrees of depth and permanence. *Distress* is extreme adversity, and, subjectively, the corresponding state of mind; it is the agitation appropriate to circumstances well-nigh desperate. It may be wholly sympathetic, as the distress caused by a famine or shipwreck. It may imply a struggle. The first five words may be freely used for either cause or effect; *misery* and *wretchedness* denote generally only the effect, that is, the state of feeling. *Misery* is great and unremitting pain of body or mind, unhappiness that crushes the spirit. *Wretchedness* is sometimes almost identical with *misery*, and sometimes goes beyond it, even to abjectness. See *calamity*.

The furnace of *affliction* refines us from earthly drossiness, and softens us for the impression of God's own stamp. *Boyle.*

Indeed the violence and impression of an excessive *grief* must of necessity astonish the soul, and wholly deprive her of her ordinary functions.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne (3d ed.), II.

A feeling of *sadness* and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles *sorrow* only
As the mist resembles the rain.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

Great *distress* has never hitherto taught, and while the world lasts it never will teach, wise lessons to any part of mankind. *Burke*, Letter to Memb. of Nat. Assembly.

The state of one who really wishes for death is firmly linked in our thoughts with the extreme of *misery* and *wretchedness* and disease. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 220.

2. Trouble, misfortune, disaster, visitation, blow, trial, woe, tribulation. See list under *trouble*.

afflictive (a-flik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *affectif*, < ML. *afflictivus*, < L. *afflictus*, pp. of *affligere*: see *afflict*, *v.*] Characterized by causing mental or physical pain; painful; distressing; of the nature of an affliction: as, an *afflictive* dispensation of Providence.

We consider with the greatest *afflictive* anguish the pain which we have given and now cannot alleviate.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 54.

Many that want food and clothing have cheerier lives and brighter prospects than she had; many, harassed by poverty, are in a strait less *afflictive*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xiii.

=Syn. Afflicting, grievous, calamitous, disastrous, oppressive, severe, unhappy.

afflictively (a-flik'tiv-li), *adv.* In an afflictive manner; in a manner that is painful and trying.

affluence (af'lö-ens), *n.* [< F. *affluence*, < L. *affluentia*, *adfluentia*, abundance, < *affluen(t-)s*, *adfluen(t-)s*, ppr., abundant: see *affluent*.] 1. A flowing to; a concourse; afflux.

There had been great *affluence* of company.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III. viii. 27.

2. Figuratively, an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, etc.; a profusion, as of riches; hence, abundance of material goods; wealth.

Few scholars have manifested so much independence and *affluence* of thought, in connection with so rich and varied an amount of knowledge.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 17.

Many old and honourable families disappeared, . . . and many new men rose rapidly to wealth and *affluence*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

=Syn. 2. *Wealth, Riches*, etc. (see *opulence*); exuberance, profusion, overflow; fortune, property, ample means. See list under *abundance*.

affluency (af'lö-en-si), *n.* An abundant flow or supply; affluence. [Rare.]

There may be certain channels running from the head to this little instrument of loquacity in a woman's tongue, and conveying this it a proper *affluency* of animal spirits.
Addison, Spectator, No. 247.

affluent (af'lö-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *affluent*, < OF. *affluent*, mod. F. *affluent* = L. *affluen(t-)s*, *adfluen(t-)s*, abundant, rich, ppr. of *affluere*, *adfluere*, flow to, abound in, < *ad*, to, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] I. *a.* 1. Flowing to: as, "*affluent* blood." *Harvey*, Consumption.—2. Abundant; copious; abounding in anything, as attributes, attainments, or possessions; hence, specifically, abounding in money; rich: as, a man of *affluent* intellect; an *affluent* man or community; *affluent* circumstances.

His imagination is most *affluent* when it is pervaded by a calm, yet intense and lofty, spirituality.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 240.

II. *n.* A tributary stream; a stream or river flowing into another, or into a lake, bay, etc.

He cast anchor in a very great bay, with many *affluents*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 108.

As the Thames rolls along, it receives a number of these feeders, or *affluents*, which empty themselves into the river. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 4.

affluently (af'lö-ent-li), *adv.* In an affluent manner; in abundance; richly; copiously.

affluentness (af'lö-ent-nes), *n.* The state of being affluent; great plenty.

afflux (af'luks), *n.* [= F. *afflux*, < L. as if **affluxus*, n. (cf. *fluxus*, n.), < *affluere*, pp. *affluxus*, flow to: see *affluent*.] The act of flowing to; a flow or flowing to; an accession: as, an *afflux* of blood to the head.

Not unfrequently it happens that to a spot where two or more filaments have met, there is an *afflux* of the protoplasmic substance. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 366.

affluxion (a-fluk'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **affluxio(n-)* (cf. *fluxion*), < *affluere*, flow to: see *affluent*.] A flowing to or toward; an afflux or accession. *Sir T. Elyot.*

affodill (af'ö-dil), *n.* Obsolete form of *daffodil*.

afforage (af'or-āj), *n.* [COF. *afforage*, *afferage*, < *afferer*, *afferer*, *afferer*, assess, value, afferr: see *affeer*.] Formerly, in France, a duty paid to the lord of a district for permission to sell wine or liquors within his seignlory.

afforce (a-förs'), *v. t.* [< ME. *aforcen*, *aforcen*, < OF. *aforcer*, < ML. **aforticare*, *afforticare*, strengthen, fortify (cf. *afforcement*); mixed with OF. *efforcer*, *enforcer*, < ML. *exfortiare*, *infortiare*, strengthen: see *fort*.] 1. To force; compel; < L. *ad*, to, or *ex*, out, + ML. *fortiare*, strengthen: see *fort*.] 1. To force; compel; violate.—2. To strengthen or reinforce by the addition of other or of specially skilled members, as juries and deliberative bodies.

The remedy for insufficient "governance" was sought . . . in admitting the houses of Parliament to a greater share of influence in executive matters, in the reform or amending of the council, and in the passing of reforming statutes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., I. 604.

3. Recklessly, to exert one's self; endeavor; attempt.

afforcement (a-förs'ment), *n.* [OF. *afforcement*, < *afforcer*, force, reinforce, strengthen: see *afforce* and *-ment*.] 1. A reinforcement; a strengthening, especially of a jury or deliberative body. See extract.

As it became difficult to find juries personally informed as to the points at issue, the jurors . . . summoned were allowed first to add to their number persons who possessed the requisite knowledge, under the title of *afforcement*. After this proceeding had been some time in use, the affforcing jurors were separated from the uninformed jurors, and relieved them altogether from their character of witnesses. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., I. 164.

2. A fortress; a fortification. *Bailey.*

afford (a-förd'), *v. t.* [Spelled *aff-* as if of L. origin, but prop. with one *f*; early mod. E. *afford*, *affourd*, *affoord*, < ME. *afforden*, *iforthen*, *iworthen*, earlier *forthen*, *geforthian*, < AS. *geforthian*, further, advance, promote, accomplish, perform, < *ge-* + *forthian*, further, advance, promote, perform, < *forth*, *forth*, forward: see *a-6*, *ge-*, and *forth*; cf. *further*, *v.*] 1†. To promote; further; forward; carry out; accomplish; achieve; manage.

And here and there as that my ittille wit
Aforthe may, eek think I translate bit.
Gower, (*Halliwell.*)

2. To give, yield, produce, or confer upon; yield, furnish, supply, as an effect or a result, as of growth, effort, or operation: as, the earth *affords* grain; trade *affords* profit; religion *affords* consolation. [Formerly often limited in transaction *afforded* him a good profit; to *afford* one an agreeable sensation.

What could be less than to *afford* him praise?
Milton, P. L., iv. 46.

Standing out in strong relief from the contrast *afforded* by the sable background is a wagon.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

The delight which a work of art *affords* seems to arise from our recognition in it of the mind that formed Nature, again in active operation. *Emerson*, Art.

3. To manage, be able, or have the means (with an infinitive clause): be able to give or bear, spare, or meet the expense of (with an object-noun): always, from the implication of ability, with *may* or *can*: as, we can *afford* to sell cheap; he might *afford* to gratify us; you can well *afford* the expense.

Only this commendation I can *afford* her.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

Thou shalt lie close bid with nature, and cannot not be *afforded* to the Capitol or the Exchange.
Emerson, The Poet.

A man is rich in proportion to the number of things which he can *afford* to let alone. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 80.

=Syn. 2. To supply, furnish, bestow, communicate, give, grant.

affordable (a-för'da-bl), *a.* [< *afford* + *-able*.] Capable of being afforded, spared, yielded, or borne.

affordment (a-förd'ment), *n.* [< *afford* + *-ment*.] A donation; a grant. [Rare.]

Your forward helps and *affordments*.
H. Lord, Incl. of Sect of the Banians, 1630.

aforest (a-for'est), *v. t.* [< ML. *aforestare*, convert into a forest, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *foresta*, a forest: see *forest*.] To convert, as bare or cultivated land, into forest, as has been done by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of providing themselves with hunting-grounds.

aforestation (a-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *aforestatio(n-)*, < *aforestare*: see *aforest*.] The act of turning ground into forest or woodland, or subjecting it to forest law; the territory afforested.

Richard I. and Henry II. . . . had made new *aforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

afforestment (a-for'est-ment), *n.* [< *aforest* + *-ment*.] The act of converting, as arable land, into a forest; aforestation.

Land once afforested became subject to a peculiar system of laws, which, as well as the formalities required to constitute a valid *afforestment*, have been carefully ascertained by the Anglo-Norman lawyers.
Encyc. Brit., LX. 409.

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afform† (a-fôrm′), *v. t.* [< OF. *aformer*, < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *former*, form.] To form; model; cause to conform.

afformative (a-fôr′ma-tiv), *n.* [< *af-* (L. *ad*, to) + *formative*.] In *philol.*, an affix; a formative addition to a word or stem.

affranchise (a-fran′chiz or -chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *affranchised*, ppr. *affranchising*. [< late ME. *affranchyse*, *afranchise*, < OF. *afranchiss-*, F. *affranchiss-*, stem of certain parts of OF. *afranchir*, F. *affranchir*, make free, < *a* (L. *ad*), to, + *franc*, free: see *frank* and *franchise*.] To make free; enfranchise.

affranchisement (a-fran′chiz-ment), *n.* [< F. *affranchissement*.] The act of setting free, or of liberating from a state of dependence, servitude, or obligation; enfranchisement.

It is deliverance from all evil, it is supreme *affranchisement*. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, iv. 7.

affrap† (a-frap′), *v. t.* and *i.* [= It. *affrappare*, < *af-* (L. *ad*, to) + *frappare* = F. *frapper*, strike, of uncertain origin: see *frap*.] To strike; come to blows.

They bene ymett, both ready to *affrap*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 26.

affray (a-frā′), *v. t.* [< ME. *affrayen*, *afrayen*, *affraien*, *afraien* (pp. *affrayed*, *afrayed*, *affraied*, *afraied*, > E. *afraid*, q. v.), terrify, frighten, < OF. *afrayer*, *affrayer*, *affraier*, usually with initial *e*, *effrayer* (> mod. F. *effrayer*), *effraer*, *effreer*, *effroier*, *efferer*, *esfrayer*, *esfraier*, *esfreer*, *esfroier*, *ezfroier*, etc., earlier *esfreder* = Pr. *esfredar*, terrify, frighten, disturb, disquiet (the OF. forms in *aff-*, and the prevailing sense of 'terrify' rather than 'disturb,' may be due to the influence of *affre*, *afre*, terror, fright, *afre*, *afrou*, horrible, frightful, > F. *affreux*, horrible, frightful), prob. < ML. **exfridare*, disturb, disquiet, < L. *ex*, out of, + ML. *fridus*, *fridum*, < OHG. *fridu*, *frido* (MHG. *vride*, G. *friede*), peace, = AS. *frithu*, peace: see *frith*[1]. To *affray*, then, is to 'break the peace.'] To frighten; terrify; give a shock to; arouse; disturb.

Smale foules a grete hepe
That had *afrayed* me out of my slepe.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 296.

The kettle-drum and far-heard clarionet
Affray his ears. *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, xxix.

affray (a-frā′), *n.* [< ME. *affray*, *afray*, terror, disturbance, brawl, < OF. *affray*, *affrai*, usually, with initial *e*, *effrei*, *effroi*, *effroy*, *esfrai*, *esfrei*, *esfroi* (F. *effroi*) = Pr. *esfrei*; from the verb: see *affray*, *v.*; see also *fray*[1], a short form of *affray*.] 1†. Fear; terror.

Some maner *afray*. *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 1039.

Full of ghastly fright, and cold *affray*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 12.

2†. Disturbance involving terror.

Atte laste he made a foul *affray*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 93.

3. A public fight; a noisy quarrel; a brawl; a tumult; disturbance. Specifically, in *law*, the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others. It usually implies a casual meeting, not by previous agreement to fight. [A private quarrel is not in a legal sense an affray.] =**Syn.** 3. *Broil*, *Scuffle*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

affrayer (a-frā′ėr), *n.* One who raises or is engaged in affrays or riots; a disturber of the peace. [Rare.]

Felons, night-walkers, *afrayers*.
M. Dalton, Country Justice (1620).

affrayment† (a-frā′ment), *n.* [< OF. *affraiement*, *affraiment* (> ML. *affraimentum*), < *affraier*: see *affray*, *v.*] Same as *affray*.

affreight (a-frāt′), *v. t.* [< F. *affréter*, < *a-* + *fréter*, freight, charter: see *freight*.] To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight. *Craig*. [Rare.]

affreighter (a-frā′tėr), *n.* The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to convey goods. *Craig*.

affreightment (a-frāt′ment), *n.* [< *affreight* + *-ment*, after F. *affrètement*.] 1. The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods.—2. The freight carried by a ship.

affrended†, *a.* See *affriended*.

affret† (a-fret′), *n.* [< It. *affrettare*, hasten, hurry (cf. *affretto*, hurried, *affrettamento*, haste, precipitation, *fretta*, haste, hurry), < *frettare*, sweep, prop. rub, < LL. **frictare*, < L. *frictus*, pp. of *fricare*, rub: see *fret*[1], *v.*] A furious onset or attack.

With the terrour of their fierce *affret*
They rudely drove to ground both man and horse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 16.

affriction† (a-frik′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **affrictio(n-)*; cf. *affricatio(n-)*, < *affricare*, rub on or against, < *ad*, to, + *fricare*, rub, > E. *friction*.] The act of rubbing: friction. *Boyle*.

affriended†, **affrended**† (a-fren′ded), *a.* [< *af-* (L. *ad*) + *friend*, formerly spelled *frend*.] Made friends; reconciled.

She saw that cruell war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 50.

affright (a-frīt′), *v. t.* [Spelled *aff-*, as if of L. origin, but prop. with one *f*; < ME. *afrighten*, *afrizten* (pp. *afright*, *afrizt*), < AS. *āfyrhtan*, terrify, < *ā-* + *fyrhtan*, terrify, < *forht*, fearful: see *a-*[1] and *fright*. Not connected with *afraid* or *afeard*.] To impress with sudden fear; frighten; terrify or alarm. [Archaic.]

Thrice did her trembling feet for flight prepare,
And thrice *affrighted* did her flight forbear.
Dryden, Ovid's Art of Love, l. 620.

Not to *affright* your tender soul with horror,
We may descend to tales of peace and love.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** To scare, alarm, dismay, appal, daunt, intimidate, startle, shock, overawe.

affright†. Past participle of *affright*. *Chaucer*.

affright (a-frīt′), *n.* 1. Sudden or great fear; terror; fright.

We have heard of these midnight scenes of desolation, . . . the ominous din of the alarm-bell, striking with *affright* on the broken visions of the sleepers.
Everett, Orations, I. 116.

2†. The cause of terror; a frightful object.

The gods upbraid our suff'rings . . .
By sending these *affrights*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

affrightedly (a-frī′ted-li), *adv.* In an affrighted manner; with fright.

affrighten (a-frī′tn), *v. t.* [< *affright* + *-en*[1], after *frighten*.] To terrify; frighten.

affrighter (a-frī′tėr), *n.* One who frightens.

affrightful (a-frīt′fụl), *a.* [< *affright*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Terrifying; terrible; frightful: as, "affrightful accidents," *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxxiii.

affrightment (a-frīt′ment), *n.* [< *affright* + *-ment*.] 1†. The act of frightening.

Since your *affrightment* could not make her open [her purse] unto you, you thought to make her innocency smart for it. *R. Brome*, Northern Lass.

2. The state of being frightened; fright.

With as much *affrightment* as if an enemy were near.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. iii.

With much terror and *affrightment* they turned the ship about, expecting every moment to be dashed in pieces against the rocks.
E. Johnson, Wonderworking Providence (1654).

affront (a-frunt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *afronten*, *afrounten*, < OF. *afronter*, *afrunter*, later and mod. F. *affronter* = Pr. Sp. *afrontar* = Pg. *affrontar* = It. *affrontare*, confront, oppose face to face, attack, < ML. *affrontare*, *adfrontare*, border on, as land, confront, attack, < L. *ad frontem*, to the face, in front: *ad*, to; *frontem*, acc. of *frons*, forehead, front; cf. L. *ā fronte*, before, in front: *ā* for *ab*, from; *fronte*, abl. of *frons*, forehead, front. Cf. *afront*, *prep. phr.* as *adv.*] 1. To meet or encounter face to face; confront; front; face.

That he, as 't were by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Earnestly for her he raised
His voice in council, and *affronted* death
In battle-field. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. To offend by an open manifestation of disrespect; put a slight upon; offend by effrontery or insolence: as, to *affront* one by doubting his word; an *affronting* speech.

Only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 328.

Let me tell you, Mr. Dangle, 'tis damn'd *affronting* in you to suppose that I am hurt, when I tell you I am not.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

3. To put out of countenance; make ashamed or confused; give a shock to.

Without *affronting* their modesty.
Cave, Prim. Christianity, ii. 33. (*N. E. D.*)

affront (a-frunt′), *n.* [= F. *affront* = It. *affronto*; from the verb.] 1†. The act of opposing face to face; open defiance; encounter.

This day thou shalt have ingots; and, to-morrow, give lords th' *affront*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 2.

I walk'd about, admired of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*.
Milton, S. A., l. 531.

2. A personally offensive act or word; an intentional or supercilious slight; an open manifestation of disrespect or contumely; an insult to the face.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*.
Milton, P. R., iii. 161.

Men of my condition may be as incapable of *affronts*, as hopeless of their reparations.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

An *affront* to our understanding.
Addison, Spectator, No. 512.

3†. Shame; disgrace; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.

Antonius . . . was defeated, upon the sense of which *affront* he died of grief. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

=**Syn.** 2. *Affront*, *Insult*, *Indignity*, *Outrage*, provocation, impertinence, offense, rudeness. These words express disrespect shown in a way that is, or is meant to be, galling. An *affront* is generally open and to the face. An *insult* is stronger, perhaps accompanied by more insolence of manner; it is a deeper disgrace and a greater injury to the feelings of its object. An *indignity* is, specifically, treatment that is unworthy—an affront, insult, injury, or outrage from which one's condition or character should have saved one; as, Zenobia was subjected to the *indignity* of being led in chains at Aurelian's triumph. An *outrage*, primarily involving the idea of violence to the person, is a wanton transgression of law or propriety in any way, the perpetration of that which is shamefully contrary to the dictates of humanity or even decency; toward a person it is a combination of insult with indignity; hence it often stands for extreme abusiveness of language. It has freedom of use sufficient to make proper such expressions as, an *outrage* to his feelings, an *outrage* to all decency.

To call God to witness truth, or a lie perhaps; or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, . . . is one of the highest *indignities* and *affronts* that can be offered him. *Ray*.

I will avenge this *insult*, noble Queen,
Done in your maiden's person to yourself.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The enmity and discord, which of late
Sprung from the rancorous *outrage* of your duke
To merchants. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1.

affronté (a-frôn-tā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *affronter*: see *affront*, *v.*] 1. In *art*, facing each other; front to front: said of two figures. This was a frequent mode of representing animal and other figures in Oriental and early Greek art, as, for example, in Assyrian and Hittite sculptures, the so-called lions of Mycenæ, and the sphinxes of the temple epistyle of Assos. 2. Specifically, in *her.*, applied to animals represented (*a*) front to front, or aspectant: opposed to *adorsed*; (*b*) facing the spectator directly, as the lion in the royal crest of Scotland, not with merely the head turned outward. See *gardant* and cut under *crest*.

Two Lions Rampant, Affronté.

Equivalent forms are *affrontée* (feminine) and *confronté*.

Têtes affrontées, or **affronté heads**, in *decorative art*, profile heads in relief shown facing each other, as often in cameos, etc., but rarely on coins.

affrontedly (a-frun′ted-li), *adv.* In a manner to affront; with effrontery. *Bacon*.

affrontee (a-frun-tē′), *n.* [< *affront* + *-ee*[1].] One who receives an affront. *N. E. D.*

affronter (a-frun′tėr), *n.* 1. One who affronts or insults another openly and of set purpose.—2†. A deceiver or pretender.

Must I, because you say so,
Believe that this most miserable king is
A false *affronter*?
Massinger, Believe as you List, iii. 3.

affrontingly (a-frun′ting-li), *adv.* In an affronting manner.

affrontive (a-frun′tiv), *a.* [< *affront* + *-ive*.] Giving offense; tending to offend; abusive.

How much more *affrontive* it is to despise mercy.
South, Sermon on the Restoration.

Will not this measure be regarded as *affrontive* to the pride . . . of portions of the people of America?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 343.

affuse (a-fūz′), *v. t.* [< L. *affusus*, pp. of *affundere*, *adfundere*, pour upon, < *ad*, to, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*[1].] To pour. [Rare.]

I first *affused* water upon the compressed beans.
Boyle, Works, IV. 568.

affusion (a-fū′zhon), *n.* [< ML. *affusio(n-)*, < L. *affundere*, pour upon: see *affuse*.] 1. The act of pouring upon; the act of pouring water or other liquid, as upon a child in baptism.

When the Jews baptized their children, in order to circumcision, it seems to have been indifferent whether it was done by immersion or *affusion*.
Wheatly, Ill. of Book of Com. Prayer, p. 362.

2. In *med.*, the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means, as from a vessel, by a shower-bath, etc.

When I travell'd in Italy, and the Southern parts, I did sometimes frequent the publiq bathes, . . . but seldome without peril of my life 'till I us'd this frigid *affusion*, or rather profusion of cold water before I put on my garments. *Evelyn*, To Doctor Beale.

Some of these [remedies] are *affusion*, half-baths, . . . fomentations, injections, wrapping up in the wet sheet.
Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

affy† (a-fī′), *v.* [< ME. *affyen*, *affien*, *afyen*, < OF. *afier*, later and mod. F. *affier*, < ML. *affidare*, trust, pledge, make oath, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *fidare*, trust, < L. *fidus*, faithful, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. Deriv. *affiance* and *affidavit*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To trust, confide (a thing to a person); reflexively, to confide one's self.—2. To confide in; trust.—3. To affirm on one's

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faith; make affidavit.— **4.** To assure by promise; pledge; betroth; affiance.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless thrall.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

5. To engage; bind; join. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Personal respects rather seem to *affy* me unto that synod. *Sp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 69.

II. *intrans.* To trust; confide.

I do affy
In thy uprightness and integrity.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

Afghan (af'gan), *n.* and *a.* [A native name, derived by Afghan chroniclers from *Afghâna*, a mythical grandson of Saul, king of Israel.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Afghanistan, a mountainous country lying northwest of British India, south of Asiatic Russia, and east of Persia; distinctively, a member of the principal or dominant race in Afghanistan, speaking the Afghan language, the other inhabitants generally speaking Persian.— **2.** The language of the Afghans, called by themselves *Pushtu* or *Pukhtu*, of Aryan affinity, though formerly supposed by some to be Semitic.— **3.** [*l. c.*] A kind of blanket made of knitted or crocheted wool, used as a sofa-cover or as a carriage-robe.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Afghanistan or its people.

afield (a-fēld'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *a felde*, *a feld*, < AS. *on feld* (dat.), on *feld* (acc.): *on*, E. *a*[3], on, in; *feld*, E. *field*.] **1.** In or to the field or fields, as, "we drove *afield*." *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 27; "Æneas is *afield*," *Shak.*, T. and Cr., v. 3.

What keeps Gurth so long *afield*? *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

2. Abroad; off the beaten path; far and wide.

Why should he wander *afield* at the age of fifty-five?
Trollope.

Without travelling further *afield* for illustrations, it will suffice if we note these relations of names and offices in early European times. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 575.

afire, *v. t.* See *affile*.

afire (a-fir'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *afire*, *afyre*, *afyr*, *afure*, *a fyre* (also in *fire*): *a*, E. *a*[3]; *fyre*, *fire*, E. *fire*.] On fire.

The match is left *afire*. *Fletcher*, Island Princess, ii. 1.

His heart *afire*
With foolish hope. *Tr. Wolfe*.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 131.

aflame (a-flām'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a[3], on, + *flame*.] On fire; in a state of flame or excitement.

The explosions, once begun, were continued at intervals till the mine was all *aflame* and had to be flooded.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 425.

Aflame with a glory beyond that of amber and amethyst. *George Eliot.*

aflat (a-flat'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a[3], on, + *flat*[1].] On a level with the ground; flatly.

Lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 493.

aflaunt (a-flânt' or a-flänt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a[3], on, + *flaunt*.] Flaunting or flauntingly; with showy equipage or dress.

His hat all *aflaunt* and befeathered with all kinds of coloured plumes.
Copley, Wits, Flts, and Fancies (1614), p. 29.

aflight, *v. t.* [< ME. *afliȝt*, pret., after *afliȝt*, p. a.: see *afliȝt*, *p. a.*, and *affict*, *v.*. The ME. spelling with *gh* may be due to the influence of ME. *afright*, affrighted, and words of similar spelling; but cf. *delight*.] To terrify; alarm.

Cam never yet . . . to manses sight
Merveille which so sore *aflight*
A manness herte as it the dede (then did).
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 309.

aflight, *p. a.* [ME., < OF. *afiit*, later *affict*, < L. *affictus*, pp.: see *affict*, *p. a.*] Afflicted; distressed.

Her herte was so sore *aflight*
That she ne wiste what to thinke.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 309.

aflighted, *p. a.* [< *aflight* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *aflight*.

Judas . . . tooke a speciall pleasure to see them so *aflighted*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1380.

afloat (a-flōt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aflote*, on *flote*, < AS. *on flote* (dat.), on *flot* (acc.): on, E. *a*[3], on, in; *flot*, water deep enough to allow a ship or boat to float (cf. *flota*, a ship); = Icel. *á flоti* (dat.), *á flot* (acc.), afloat. The OF. a *flot*, afloat, is of wholly different origin. See *float*[1], n. and *v.*] **1.** Borne on the water; in a floating condition: as, the ship is *afloat*.

It was not without constant exertion that we kept *afloat*, baling out the acid that broke over us, and warding off the ice with boat-hooks. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 264.

Seventy per cent. of all the shipping *afloat* now use the Greenwich meridian. *Science*, IV. 271.

2. Figuratively, moving; passing from place to place; in circulation: as, a rumor is *afloat*.

I should like to know how much gossip there is *afloat* that the minister does not know.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 144.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control: as, our affairs are all *afloat*.— **4.** In a state of overflow; flooded: as, the main deck was *afloat*.— **5.** On board a ship; at sea: as, cargo *afloat* and ashore.

aflow (a-flō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a[3] + *flow*.] In a loose, waving state; flowing: as, "with gray hair *aflow*," *Whittier*.

afoam (a-fōm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a[3] + *foam*.] In a state of foam; foaming: as, the water was all *afoam*.

afoot (a-fōt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *a fote*, *on fote*, earlier with pl. *a fotes*, < AS. *on fōtum*: *on*, E. *a*[3]; on; *fōtum*, dat. pl. of *fōt*, E. *foot*.] **1.** On foot; walking: opposed to on horseback, or in a carriage or other conveyance: as, he was mounted, but I came *afoot*.— **2.** In a condition to walk about, as after sickness.

He distinguished himself as a sick-nurse, till his poor comrade got *afoot* again. *Carlyle.*

3. Astir; stirring; about.

When thy eager hand,
With game *afoot*, unslipped the hungry pack.
Southern Statesman.

4. In progress; in course of being carried out: as, there is mischief *afoot*.

afore (a-fōr'), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *afore*, *aforn*, *aforne*, *aforen*, < AS. *as-foran*, before, < *on*, on, + *foran*, at the front. With ME. *afore* was merged early ME. *afore*, < AS. *æt-foran*, < *æt*, at, + *foran*; and ME. *a-*[3], and perh. and cf. *before*. *Afore* is nearly obsolete in literary use, though still common in colloq. and dial. speech; cf. *ahind*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Before in place; in front: especially in nautical phraseology.

Will you go on *afore*? *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

2. Before in time; previously.

If he have never drunk wine *afore*, it will go neat to remove his fit. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

II. *prep.* **1.** Before in time.

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5.

2. Before in place; *naut.*, further forward or nearer the bow than: as, *afore* the windlass.— **3.** Before in position, station, or rank.

In this Trinity none is *afore* or after other.
Athanasian Creed.

4. In or into the presence of; under the regard or notice of.

Afore God, I speak simply.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.
Notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 5.

afore the mast. See *before*.

III. *conj.* Before that; before; rather than.

Afore I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue
And such a pride. *G. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady.

aforegoing (a-fōr'gō'ing), *a.* [*afore* + *going*.] Going before: foregoing.

aforehand (a-fōr'hand), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *a.* [ME. *aforehande*, also *after the hond*; < *afore* + *hand*. Cf. *beforehand*.] **I.** *adv.* Beforehand; in advance; in anticipation.

She is come *aforehand* to anoint my body. Mark xiv. 8.

II. *a.* Beforehand in condition; forehanded: as, he is *aforehand* with the world.

Aforehand in all matters of power.
Bacon, War with Spain.

aforementioned (a-fōr'men'shond), *a.* Mentioned before; forementioned.

aforenamed (a-fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named before.

aforesaid (a-fōr'sed), *a.* [ME. *aforseyd*; < *afore* + *said*.] Said, recited, or mentioned before, or in a preceding part of the same writing or discourse: common in legal use.

aforethought (a-fōr'thât), *a.* and *n.* [*afore* + *thought*, *pp.*] **I.** *a.* Thought of beforehand; premeditated; premeditated in law.— Malice aforethought. See *malice*.

II. *n.* [*afore* + *thought*, *n.*] Premeditation; forethought. [Rare.]

aforetime (a-fōr'tim), *adv.* [*afore*, *adv.*, + *time*.] In time past; in a former time.

For whatsoever things were written *aforetime* were written for our learning. Rom. xv. 4.

aforn, *adv.* and *prep.* Obsolete form of *afore*.

aforncst, *prep.* and *adv.* [ME., also *aforyens*, *avoreye*, *aforn ayens*, < *afore*, *aforn*, before, + *agens*, etc., against: see *afore*, *aforn*, and *against*, and cf. *forncst*.] **I.** *prep.* Over against; opposite.

The yonder hous that stent *aforyens* us.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1188.

II. *adv.* Over against.

The centuries that stood *aforn ayens*.
Wyclif, Mark xv. 39. (*N. E. D.*)

a fortiori (ā fôr-shi-ō'ri). [L.; lit., from a stronger (sc. cause): *a* for *ab*, from; *fortiori*, abl. of *fortior*, *fortius*, compar. of *fortis*, strong: see *fort*.] For a still stronger reason; all the more. A phrase used in, and sometimes employed as the designation of, a kind of argument, which concludes either (*a*) that something does not take place, because the causes which alone could bring it to pass exist to a less still more strongly in another case without producing that effect; or (*b*) that something does take place, because causes much weaker than those which operate to bring it about are effective in another case. An argument of the latter kind is the following: "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" Mat. vi. 30.

As he [Shakspere] has avoided obscurities in his sonnets, he would do *a fortiori* in his plays, both for the purpose of immediate effect on the stage and of future appreciation. *Hallam*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 165.

afoul (a-foul'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< a[3] + *foul*.] In a state of collision or entanglement: with *of*: as, a ship with its shrouds *afoul* of the brig ran *afoul of* her steamer.— To fall afoul of, to assail violently: attack vigorously in any way: as, to *fall afoul of* him tooth and nail, or with an envenomed pen.

afraid (a-frād'), *a.* [< ME. *afraied*, etc., pp. of *afraien*, etc., < E. *affray*: = equiv. to *affrayed*, *affrayed*, *v.* Not connected with *afeared*.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful: followed by *of* before the object of fear, where that is not an infinitive: as, to be *afraid of* death; I am *afraid* to go.

Be of good cheer: it is I; be not *afraid*. Mat. xiv. 27.
Whistling, to keep myself from being *afraid*.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii. 1.

A man who's not *afraid* to say his say,
Though a whole town's against him.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Introd.

= Syn. *Afraid*, *Frightened*, *Terrified*, timid, shy, apprehensive, suspicious, distrustful. *Afraid* expresses a less degree of fear than *frightened* or *terrified*, which describe outward states. In colloquial language, I am *afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like, and is regularly used as a kind of polite introduction to a negative, objective, etc., or to make a statement sound less positive: as, I am *afraid* you are wrong; I am *afraid* that argument won't hold.

I am *afraid* that this gold in the river
Is but the body and gold the spirit
That makes the heart *afraid*.
Hood, Melancholy.

Antony, on the other hand, was desirous to have him there, fancying that he would . . . be *frightened* into a compliance. *C. Middleton*, Life of Cicero, III. ii.

Airy ghosts,
That work no mischief, *terrify* us more
Than when in steel they're *terrified* themselves.
T. B. Aldrich, Set of Turquoise.

afrancesado (Sp. pron. ä-frän-thä-sä'dō), *n.* [Sp., lit. Frenchified, pp. of *afrancesar*, Frenchify, < *á* (L. *ad*), to, + *Francés*, < ML. *Francensis*, French: see *French*.] A member of that party in Spain which during the war of independence (1808–14) supported the French government of the country.

afreet (a-frēt'), *n.* Same as *afrit*.

afresca, **al fresco** (al fres'kō), [< It. *affresco*, a *fresco*: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *fresco*, fresh, fresco: see *fresco*.] In fresco. *Evelyn.*

afresh (a-fresh'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< a[4] (for *of*, as in *once*) + *fresh*.] Anew; again; after intermission.

They cruelly to themselves the Son of God *affresh*.
Heb. vi. 6.

Not a few of the sites of the Roman cities were in after times occupied *afresh* as English towns.
A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 130.

Afric (af'ric), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Africus*: see following.] Same as *African*: as, "*Afric* shore," *Milton*, P. L., i. 585.

Then will the world indeed have changed his skin and the leopard his spots. *N. A. Rev.*, CXVIII. 446.

African (af'ri-kan), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Africanus*, < *Africa*, name of the country, prop. fem. of *Africus*, a., < *Afer*, an African, a word of Phœnician (Carthaginian) origin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Africa: either (*a*) to the continent of that name, or (*b*) to the region about Carthage, the ancient Roman province of Africa.— **2.** Of or belonging to the black race of Africa; characteristic of or peculiar to negroes: as, *African* features; *African* cheerfulness. **African almond, cubebs, goose,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of the continent, or in ancient times of the province, of Africa.— **2.** A member of the black African race; a negro.

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Africander (af'ri-kan-dĕr), *n.* [< *African* + *-d-er.*] A native of Cape Colony or the neighboring regions of Africa born of white parents; a descendant of European settlers in southern Africa.

The young *Africander* picks up his language from the half-caste Dutch, and the descendants of Malay slaves and Hottentot servants.

R. N. Cust, Mod. Lang. of Africa, p. 42.

Africanism (af'ri-kan-izm), *n.* [< *African* + *-ism.*] 1. An African provincialism; a peculiarity of Latin diction characteristic of some of the African fathers of the church.

He that cannot understand the sober, plain, and unaffected style of the Scriptures, but is pampered and nauseated with the knotty *Africanisms*, the pampered metaphors, the intricate and involved sentences of the fathers.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. A mode or peculiarity of speech of the African race in America.

He dropped the West Indian softness that had crept into his pronunciation, and the *Africanisms* of his black nurse.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 260.

Africanization (af'ri-kan-i-zā'shŏn), *n.* The act of making African in character, or of placing under negro domination.

Africanize (af'ri-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Africanized*, ppr. *Africanizing*. [< *African* + *-ize.*] 1. To give an African character to.—2. To place under negro domination.

But the whites have race instincts, and when the *Africanizing* and ruin of the South shall become a clearly seen danger, they will be a unit, the country over, for the remedy.

N. A. Rev., CXXIX. 439.

afrit, afrite (af-rit', af-rit'), *n.* [Ar. *'ifrit*, a demon.] In *Arabian myth.*, a powerful evil demon or monster. Also written *efreet*.

Be he genie or *afrite*, caliph or merchant of Bassora, into whose hands we had fallen, we resolved to let the adventure take its course.

R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 197.

We first beheld the fort.
Then the huge, groaning bands; at last the frown
Of what should be the face of the dusky *afrite*.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.

Afrogan (af-rō'-gŏn), *n.* [< *African* + *-o-* + *gan*, as in *Caucasian*.] In *zoögeog.*, an African or Ethiopian. Applied by Gill to a prime realm or zoological division of the earth's land-surface, including Africa south of the desert of Sahara, with Madagascar, the Mascarenes, and perhaps the Arabian peninsula.

à froid (à frwo'). [F.: à, to, with; C *la.* *ad*, to; *froid*, C *la.* *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*.] In *ceram.*, applied without heat; not baked or fired. Said of decoration applied to pottery, or to the like, by ordinary painting or gilding, and which therefore can be scraped or washed away.

afront (a-frunt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< *a*3 + *front.* Cf. *affront.*] 1. *adv.* Face to face; in front; abreast.

These four came all *afront* and mainly thrust at me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

II. *prep.* In front of: as, *afront* the foe.

aft1 (aft), *a.* and *adv.* [< *ME. æft, eft, æftan*, < AS. *aftan*, behind, in the rear, < Goth. *aftana*, from behind, < *afta*, behind, back; forms developed from the comparative, AS. *æfter* = Goth. *aftar*: see *after*, *adv.*, and *left*, *aft* (pronounced and formerly spelled *after*), back, backward, aft.] *Naut.*, in, near, or toward the stern of a ship: as, the *aft* part of the ship; the *aft* of the main-sheet, that is, further toward the stern.—**Flat aft**, hauled aft as far as possible: said of a fore-and-aft sail.—**Fore and aft**, lengthwise or throughout the whole length of a ship.—**Fore-and-aft**, or **fore-and-aft-rigged**, having fore-and-aft sails.—**Right aft**, in a direct line with the stern.

aft2, **aften** (äft, a'fn), *adv.* Oft; often. [Scotch.]

aftaba (af'ta-bä), *n.* [Pers. *āftāba*, a ewer.] A vessel for water, like an aiguière with handle and long spout, made in Persian and Indian India, commonly of metal, and decorated with enamels or damascening. It is used with a basin having a perforated lid for washing the hands before and after eating. Sometimes written *aftabah*.

Aftaba of copper with disks of white and blue enamel, Persian, 18th century.

after (af'tėr), *adv.*, *prep.*, *and conj.* [(1) *after, adv.*, < ME. *after, æfter*, *eftir*, etc., < AS. *æfter*, adv., after, afterward, back, = OS. *aftar, after* = OFries. *efter* = D. *achter* = Icel. *aptr, eftr* = Dan. Sw. *efter* = OHG. *eftar, after* = Goth. *aftra*, after, again, backward, etc., = Gr. *ἀπατέρω*, further off, = OPers. *apataram*, further; all adverbs, compar. forms, < *af-, ap-* (= Goth. *af* = AS. and E. *of*, prep., q. v.), off, + compar. suffix *-ter, -tar*; hence *after* orig. meant 'more off, further off.' (2) *After*, prep., < ME. *after, æfter, eftir*, etc., < AS. *æfter*, prep., after, behind, along, = OS. *aftar, after* = OFries. *efter* = D. *achter* = Icel. *aptr, eftir, after* = Dan. Sw. *efter* = OHG. *aftar, after*, prep. ; all from the adverb. (3) *After*, conj., is an elliptical use of the prep.] I. *adv.* 1. Behind; in the rear: as, to follow *after*.—2. Later in time; afterward: as, it was about the space of three hours *after*.

First, let her show her face; and, *after*, speak.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

II. *prep.* 1. Behind in place; as, men placed in a line one *after* another.

Many of the warriors, roused by his [Hamet's] words and his example, spurred resolutely *after* his banner.
Irving, Granada, p. 206.

2. Later in time than; in succession to; at the close of: as, *after* breakfast.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

For life is sweet, but *after* life is death.
Swinburne, Ballad of Burdens.

3. In pursuit of; in search of; with or in desire for.

After whom is the king of Israel come out?
1 Sam. xxiv. 14.

As the hart panteth *after* the water-brooks, so panteth my soul *after* thee, O God.
Ps. xlii. 1.

That [habit of mind] which chooses success for its aim and covets *after* popularity.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 20.

4. In imitation of, or in imitation of the style of: as, to make a thing *after* a model; *after* the French; *after* the antique; *after* Raphael.

He gave his only son the name of Orlando, *after* the celebrated hero of Roncesvalles.
Irving, Granada, p. 206.

He gave his only son the name of Orlando, *after* the celebrated hero of Roncesvalles.
Irving, Granada, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

5. According to; in proportion to; in accordance with: as, "*after* their intrinsic value," *Bacon*, War with Spain.

O Lord, deal not with us *after* our sins. . . . Neither reward us *after* our iniquities.
Common Prayer.

6. According to the nature of; in agreement or unison with; in conformity to.

For if ye live *after* the flesh, ye shall die. Rom. viii. 13.

Mr. Partridge has been lately pleased to treat me *after* a very rough manner.
Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

The captive king readily submitted to these stipulations, and swore, *after* the manner of his faith, to observe them with scrupulous fidelity.
Irving, Granada, p. 144.

7. Below in rank or excellence; next to: as, Milton is usually placed *after* Shakspere among English poets.—8. Concerning: as, to inquire *after* a person.

Thus much may give us light *after* what sort Bookes were prohibited among the Grecks.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 8.

I told him you had sent me to inquire *after* his health, and to know if he was at leisure to see you.
Sir W. Rivals, ii. 1.

9. Subsequent to and in consequence of: as, *after* what has happened I can never return.—**To look** or **see after**, to attend to; take care of: as, he hired a boy to *look after* the farmer.

III. *conj.* Subsequent to the time that.

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee.
Mat. xxvi. 32.

-ays. Irregular plural of *-a*.

after (af'tėr), *a.* [< ME. *after, æfter*, etc., adj., merged with *after*, adv., in loose comp. like *after-post*, etc.; < AS. *æfterra*, fem. and neut. *æfterre*, adj., = OS. *aftaro*, adj. = Goth. *aftara*, adj. In time; subsequent; succeeding: as, an *after* period of life. [*After* in composition may be either the adjective in loose combination, where the hyphen is optional: as, *after period*, *after-days*; or the adverb, qualifying a verbal form, or depending logically on a verb implied: as, *after-part*, *after-thought*. The loose combinations are very numerous; only a few are here given.]

So sadly the Heavens upon this holy act
That *after*-hours with sorrow chide us not!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

To *after*-age thou shalt be writ the more,
That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue.
Milton, Sonnets, viii.

Wheres-ever I am sung or told
In *after*-time, this also shall be known.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) Further aft, or toward the stern of the ship: as, the *after*-sails; the *after*-hatchway. (*b*) Pertaining to the after-body of a ship: as, *after*-timbers.—**After-cabin**, **after-peak**, **after-sail**, **after-yard**. See the respective nouns.

afterbirth (af'tėr-bėrth), *n.* 1. That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child. It includes the placenta, part of the umbilical cord, and the membranes of the ovum. Also called *secundines*.—2. A posthumous birth; a birth occurring after the father's last will, or after his death: used as a translation of *agnatio* in Roman law.

after-body (af'tėr-bod'i), *n.*; pl. *after-bodies* (-iz). That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships or dead-flat.

afterbrain (af'tėr-brān), *n.* That part of the brain which lies behind the hind brain; the last encephalic segment, following the hind brain; the medulla oblongata as far as the pons Varolii: called *metencephalon* by Wilder and Gage, and *myelencephalon* by Huxley and others. See these words.

afterburthen (af'tėr-bėr'ŦHn), *n.* The afterbirth. Also written *afterburden*.

aftercare (af'tėr-kār), *n.* [< ME. *aftercalp, aftercalappe*, < *after* + *clappe*: see *clap*1.] An unexpected subsequent event; something happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

Those dreadful *afterclaps*.
South, Sermons, VI. 227.

To spare a little for *aftercare*
Were not improvidence.
Massinger, The Renegado, i. 3.

aftercome (af'tėr-kum), *n.* What comes after; consequence. [Scotch.]

And how are you to stand the *after-come*?
Hogg, Brownie o' Bodsbeck, ii. 9.

aftercrop (af'tėr-krop), *n.* A second crop in the same year.

after-damp (af'tėr-damp), *n.* The irrespirable gas left in a coal-mine after an explosion of fire-damp (which see). It consists chiefly of carbonic-acid gas and nitrogen.

after-egg (af'tėr-eg), *n.* Same as *meteorum*.

after-eye (af'tėr-ī'), *v. t.* To keep in view.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *after-eye* him.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

afterfeed (af'tėr-fēd), *n.* Grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and is fed off instead of being cut as aftermath.

after-game (af'tėr-gām), *n.* A second game undertaken in order to retrieve the loss incurred in the first; hence, the methods taken after the first turn of affairs.—**After-game at Irish**, an old game resembling backgammon.

after-gland (af'tėr-gland), *n.* In *mech.*, a piece which grasps a part of any mechanism and transmits force to it.

afterglow (af'tėr-glō), *n.* 1. The glow frequently seen in the sky after sunset.

The *after-glow* of the evening suffused the front of the chapel with a warm light.
C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 220.

Frequently in the month of November my attention had been called to the intense coloring of the sky, and brilliant red *afterglows*, slowly fading away, and lasting long after the sunset.
Science, III. 121.

2. A second or secondary glow, as in heated metal before it ceases to be incandescent.

aftergrass (af'tėr-gras), *n.* A second growth of grass in a mown field; grass growing among the stubble after harvest.

aftergrowth (af'tėr-grōth), *n.* A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed; hence, any development naturally arising after any change, social or moral.

The *after-growths* which would have to be torn up or brushed away.
Fortn. Rev., n. s., II. ii. § 2.

afterguard (af'tėr-gārd), *n.* In men-of-war, that division of the crew which is stationed on the quarter-deck to work the after-sails, or generally composed of ordinary seamen and landsmen who are not required to go aloft; hence, a drudge; one occupying an inferior position.

While in the steerage, however useful and active you may be, you are but a mongrel,—a sort of *afterguard* and "ship's aconite."
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 57.

afterhind (af'tėr-hīnd), *adv.* [< *after* + *hind*3, as in *behind*.] Afterward. Also written *afterhin*, *afterhint*. [Scotch.]

after-hold (af'tėr-hōld), *n.* *Naut.*, that portion of the hold of a ship which lies between the mainmast and the stern.

The Glasgow was in flames, the steward having set fire to her while stealing rum out of the *after-hold*.
Southey, Life of Nelson, I. 28.

after-hood (af'tėr-hŭd), *n.* *Naut.*, that portion of the after end of a vessel's bottom plank which is fastened to the stern-post.

after-image (af'tėr-im'āj), *n.* An image perceived after withdrawing the eye from a brilliantly illuminated object. Such images are called positive when their colors are the same as those of the object, and negative when they are its complementary colors.

afterings (af'tėr-ingz), *n. pl.* [< *after* + *-ings*.] 1. The last milk drawn in milking; strippings.

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It were only yesterday as she aimed her leg right at t' pail wi' t' *afterings* in; she knowed it were *afterings* as well as any Christian. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

2†. Figuratively, remaining dregs; concluding incidents or events.

There are the . . . *afterings* of Christ's sufferings. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, No. 36.

aftermath (ăf'tĕr-măth), *n.* [*after* + *math.*] A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season. Also called *buttermath*, *rowen*, or *rowett*, and in some places, when left long on the ground, *fog*.

So by many a sweep
Of meadow smooth from *aftermath* we reach'd
The griffin-guarded gates. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.
To reap an *aftermath*
Of youth's valuglorious weeds. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

aftermost (ăf'tĕr-mōst), *a. superl.* [‹ ME. *aftermest*, *eftemest*, ‹ AS. *æftemest*, *æftemyst* = Goth. *aftumists*, the last, superl. of *aftuma*, the last, itself a superl., **aft-(sce after)* + *-tu-ma*, a double superl. suffix associated with the compar. suffix *-ia-ra*, AS. and E. *-ter*, as in *after*, q. v. In *afternost* the *r* is inserted in imitation of *after*, and *-mest* is changed to *-most* in imitation of *most*, superl. of *more*, q. v. So *foremost*, *hindmost*, *inmost*, *outmost*, etc.: see *-most*.] Hindmost; *naut.*, nearest the stern: opposed to *foremost*. [Little used except in the nautical sense.]

afterness (ăf'tĕr-nĕs), *n.* [‹ *after*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being or coming after.

afternoon (ăf'tĕr-nōn'), *n.* and *a.* [‹ ME. *afternoon*, orig. prep. phr. *after noone*: see *after*, *prep.*, and *noon*.] **I.** *n.* That part of the day which extends from noon to evening.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the after part of the day: as, *afternoon* shadows.

afternoon-ladies (ăf'tĕr-nōn-lā'diz), *n. pl.* [Cf. F. *belle de nuit*, lit. the beauty of night.] In *bot.*, a species of the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa* or *M. longiflora*: so called from its flowers opening only toward evening. Also called *marvel of Peru*.

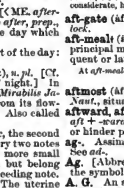
after-note (ăf'tĕr-nōt), *n.* In *music*, the second or unaccented note, the first of every two notes being naturally accented; one or more small notes that are not appoggiaturas, but belong to the preceding instead of the succeeding note.

after-pains (ăf'tĕr-pānz), *n. pl.* The uterine pains which occur in childbirth after the expulsion of the child and the afterbirth.

afterpiece (ăf'tĕr-pēs), *n.* A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal play.

after-rake (ăf'tĕr-rāk), *n.* [*after* + *rake*.] *Naut.*, that part of the hull of a vessel which overhangs the after end of the keel.

aftershaft (ăf'tĕr-shăft), *n.* [A tr. of the term *hyporachis*, coined by Nitzsch, who used it for the whole of a supplementary feather, as described below; and this usage is customary. Later Sundevall restricted *hyporachis*, and consequently *aftershaft*, to the shaft alone of such a feather, the whole of which he called *hypoptilum*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A supplementary feather growing out of a feather; the hypoptilum.



Feather from Argus Pheasant.
a, *d*, main stem; *c*, calamus; *d*, aftershaft; *e*, vane, cut away on right side in order not to interfere with view of *d*, the aftershaft, the whole of the left vane of which is likewise cut away.

The *after-shaft*, when well developed, is like a duplicate in miniature of the main feather, from the stem of which it springs, at junction of calamus with rhachis, close by the umbilicus. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

(*b*) The shaft of such a supplementary feather. Also called *hyporachis*.

aftershafted (ăf'tĕr-shăf'ted), *a.* Having aftershafts: as, "plumage *after-shafted*," *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds.

afterthought (ăf'tĕr-thăt), *n.* 1. A later or second thought.—2. Reflection after an act; some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late, or after the performance of the act to which it refers.

After-thought, and little care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair.
Dryden, Fables.

Christianity is not an *afterthought* of God, but a forethought. *Bushnell*, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 81.

afterthoughted (ăf'tĕr-thâ'ted), *a.* Having afterthoughts. *B. Taylor*.

after-wale (ăf'tĕr-wāl), *n.* In *saddlery*, the body of a collar; the portion against which the hames bear.

afterward, afterwards (ăf'tĕr-wărd, -wărdz), *adv.* [‹ ME. *afterward*, also in the rare gen. form *afterwardes*, ‹ AS. *æfterweard*, adj., behind, (*æfter*, after, + *-weard*, -ward.] -ward, toward.] In later or subsequent time; subsequently.

In mathematics, when once a proposition has been demonstrated, it is never *afterwards* contested. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke.

after-wise (ăf'tĕr-wīz), *a.* [*after* + *wise*.] Wise after the event; wise when it is too late; after-witted.

There are such as we may call the *after-wise*, who, when any project fails, foresaw all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves. *Addison*.

after-wit (ăf'tĕr-wit), *n.* Wisdom that comes after the event.

After-wits are dearly bought.
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought. *Southwell*.
After-wit, like bankrupts' debts, stands tallied,
Without all possibilities of payment.
Beaum. and Fl., Broken Heart, iv. 1.

after-witted (ăf'tĕr-wit'ed), *a.* Characterized by after-wit; circumspect when it is too late.

Our fashions of eating make us slothfull and unlusty to labour, . . . *after-witted* (as we call it), unprovident, unconsiderate, heady, rash. *Tyndale*, on Mat. vi.

aft-gate (ăft'gāt), *n.* Same as *tail-gate*. See *tail*.

aft-meal (ăft'mēl), *n.* A meal accessory to the principal meal, as dessert to dinner; a subsequent or late meal.

At *aft-meales* who shall pays for the wine?
Taylor, Debate, p. 49.

aftmost (ăft'mōst), *a. superl.* [‹ *aft* + *-most*.] *Naut.*, situated nearest the stern.

aftward, aftwards (ăft'wărd, -wărdz), *adv.* [‹ *aft* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] *Naut.*, toward the stern or hinder part of a vessel.

ag-. Assimilated form of Latin *ad-* before *g*. See *ad-*.

Ag. [Abbrev. of L. *argentum*, silver.] In *chem.*, the symbol for silver.

A. A. An abbreviation of *adjutant-general*.

aga (ä'gä or ä'gā), *n.* [‹ Turk. *agha*, a great lord, commander, ‹ Tatar *aha* (Mahn.).] 1. A title formerly given to great chiefs in Turkey, and especially to the commander-in-chief of the janizaries.

There came a vast body of dragoons, of different nations, under the leading of Harvey, their *aga*.
Swift, Battle of Books.

2. A title of respect given to village magnates and petty gentlemen in Turkey.

He did not care much, and not much for an agoumenos; but he felt small in the presence of a mighty Turkish *aga*. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 375.

Also spelled *agha*.

agabanee (ag-a-bä'nē), *n.* A cotton fabric embroidered with silk, made in Aleppo.

agacella (ag-a-sel'lä), *n.* [A quasi-Latin form of *algazel*, q. v.] In *her.*, an antelope, or a tiger with horns and hoofs.

agada, agadic, etc. Same as *haggada*, etc.

again (a-gen', a-gān'), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [The usual pron. a-gen' is that of the spelling *agen*, which is still occasionally used, esp. in poetry; the pron. a-gān' follows the usual spelling *again*. The ME. forms were numerous (of various types, *agen*, *again*, *ayen*, *ayain*, *ayan*, etc.), namely, *agen*, *again*, *agein*, *agayn*, *ageyn*, *again* (and with final *-e*, *againe*, etc.), *ayen*, *ayein*, *ayeyn*, *ayain*, *ayayn*, *ayeyn*, *ayaine*, etc., earlier *anzen*, *ongein*, ‹ AS. *ongegn*, *ongen*, *ongeán*, later *ágen*, *ágeán* (= OS. *angegin* = OHG. *ingagan*, *ingegin*, *ingagene*, *ingegane*, MHG. *ingegene*, *engegene*, *engegen*, G. *entgegen* = Icel. *gegn* (for *in *gegn*) = Dan. *igjen* = Sw. *igen*), adv. and prep., ‹ on- for an- (in G. and Scand. in-), orig. *and-*, *ond-*, akin to **gegn*, *gean*, in comp. *gegn-*, *geagn-*, *gean-*; see *against*: see *a-5*, *gain*†, and *against*. Cf. *against*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. Of motion or direction: Back: in the opposite direction; to or toward a former or the original position; to the same place or person: often strengthened with *back*.

He syste whethir hym was meste fayn,
For to fyghte or turne *agayn*.
Rich. Coer de Lion, l. 2986 (in *Weber*, Metr. Rom., II.).

On Marie I prayd them take good hede,
To that I cam *again*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 78.

Bring us word *again* by what way we must go up.
Deut. i. 22.

against [A form of *again* with excrescent *-st*, as in *amidst*, *amongst*, *whilst*, etc.] I have pursued mine enemies, and destroyed them; and turned not *again* till I had consumed them.
2 Sam. xxii. 38.

2. Of action: Back; in return; in reply, response, answer, echo.

Do good, and lend, hoping for nothing *again*.
Luke vi. 35.

Who art thou that answerest *again*?
Rom. ix. 20.

All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang *again*.
1 Sam. iv. 5.

I knit my hand-kercher about your brows; . . . I did I did never ask it you *again*. *Shak.*, 1 John, iv 1.

He laughed till the glasses on the sideboard rang *again*.
Dickens, Pickwick, I. 261.

3. Of action or fact as related to time, or of time simply: Once more; in addition; another time; anew: marking repetition—(*a*) Of action or existence: as, to do anything *again*; he had to make it all over *again*.

I will not *again* curse the ground any more, . . . neither will I *again* smite any more every thing living, as I have done. Gen. viii. 21.

If a man die, shall he live *again*?
Job xiv. 14.

Quicken the Past to life *again*.
Whittier, The Norseman.

(*b*) Of number or quantity: only in the phrases *as much or as many again* (= twice as much or as many), *half as much again* (= once and a half as much), etc. (*c*) Of kind or character: marking resemblance.

There is not in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bromham*.

4. Of successon of thought: Once more; in continuation; in an additional case or instance; moreover; besides (marking transition); on the other hand (marking contrast).

Again, there is sprung up
An heretic, an arch one, Cranmer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

He was sometimes sad, and sometimes *again* profusely merry. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 40.

Again and again, often; with frequent iteration.

Good books should be read *again and again*, and thought about, talked about, considered and re-considered.
C. C. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 223.

Now and again, now and then; occasionally.—**Once and again**, repeatedly.

The effects of which he had *once and again* experienced.
Bromham.

To and again, to and fro; backward and forward. [The adverb *again* was much used in Middle English, and less frequently in Modern English, in lower combination with verbs or verbal derivatives, as equivalent to, and generally as an exact literal translation of, the Latin prefix *re*, as *again-bath* (L. *re-pugnare*), *again-raising* (L. *re-surrectio*), *again-bearer* (L. *red-emptor*), *again-stand* (L. *re-sistere*); or of Latin *contra-*, as *again-say* (L. *contra-dicere*), etc.; being in this use variable with *gain-*, q. v. Only a few such compounds are entered below.]

II. †*prep.* Against.

Agayn another hethen in Turkye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 66.

[*Again*, prep., was formerly in use in all the senses of *against* by which in literary use it has been displaced. It is still common in dialectal speech, pronounced agen or agin: as, I have nothing *agin* him.]

III. *conj.* Against the time that: like *against*, *conj.* [In this use now only dialectal.]

Bid your fellows
Get all their flails ready *again* I come.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

against (a-genst', a-gānst'), *prep.* and *conj.* [‹ ME. *agens*, *ayens*, *ayein*, etc.; a lit. tr. of L. *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem*.] To redeem.

We hopeden that he should have *againbought* Israel.
Wyclif, Luke xxiv. 21.

against-raising (a-gen'rī'zing), *n.* [ME. *agen-*, *ayen-rising*, etc., often transposed, *rising agen*, etc.; a lit. tr. of L. *resurrectio*.] Resurrection.

The *against-raising* of the dede men.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. xv. 12.

against-saw (a-gen'sâ), *n.* [ME. *again-saw*, *-sagh*, etc., ‹ *again* + *saw*, a saying: see *saw*‡.] Contradiction; gainsaying.

against-say (a-gen'sā'), *n.* [ME. *agen-*, *ayen-seyen*, etc., ‹ *agen-*, *ayen-*, etc., + *-seyen*, *-segen*, etc., a lit. tr. of L. *contradicere*: see *contradict*. Now *gainsay*, q. v.] Obsolete form of *gainsay*.

against (a-genst', a-gānst'), *prep.* and *conj.* [In pron. and form like *again* + *-st*; ‹ ME. *agenst*, *agaynst*, *agaynest*, *agaynest*, etc., *ayenst*, *ayenst*, *ayenest*, etc., with added †, as in *betwixt*, *whilst*, etc., the earlier forms being *agen*, *agaynes*, *againe*, *agayns*, *againes*, *agaynes*, etc., *ayens*, *ayeins*, *ayenis*, *ayenes*, *ayeines*, *ayeynes*, etc., with adverbial gen. ending *-es*, ‹ *agein*, *agen*, *ayen*, etc.: see *again*. Cf. AS. *tó-geánes*, similarly formed, with prefix *tó-*, to.] **I.** *prep.* 1. Of motion or direction: In an opposite direction to, so as to meet; (*a*) toward; (*b*) upon:

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as, to strike *against* a rock; the rain beats *against* the window; to ride *against* the wind.

Agayns his daughter hastilich goth he.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 911.

The birds *against* the April wind
Flew northward, singing as they flew.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

9. Of position: (*a*) In an opposite position; directly opposite; in front of: in this sense often preceded by *over*: as, a ship is *against* the mouth of a river.

[Aaron] lighted the lamps thereof *over against* the candlestick. Num. viii. 3.

(*b*) In contact with; bearing upon: as, to lean *against* a wall; in optical contact with (something behind); athwart: as, the ship loomed up dark and grim *against* the sky.

He saw
High up in heaven the hall that Merlin built,
Blackening *against* the dead-green stripes of even.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Of action or purpose: (*a*) In opposition to; in contrariety to; adverse or hostile to: as, twenty votes *against* ten; *against* law, reason, or public opinion.

His hand will be *against* every man. Gen. xvi. 12.

When a scandalous story is believed *against* one, there certainly is no comfort like the consciousness of having deserved it. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

(*b*) In resistance to or defense from: as, protection *against* burglars, mould, fire, etc.; to warn one *against* danger; the public are cautioned *against* pickpockets.

As if the man had fixed his face,
In many a soldiers' fight and fray,
Against the wind and open sky!
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, i. 26.

(*c*) In provision for; in preparation for; in anticipation of; with reference to.

Against the day of my burying hath she kept this.
John xii. 7.

It was now high time to retire and take refreshment *against* the fatigues of the following day.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

(*d*) In exchange for; in return for; as a balance to: as, an exporter draws *against* merchandise shipped.

Vavasours subdivide again to vassals, exchanging land and cattle, human or otherwise, *against* fealty.
Motley, Dutch Republic, i. 17.

Against the grain. See *grain*!.—**Against the sun**, in a direction contrary to the apparent movement of the sun.—**Against time.** (*a*) Literally, in a race with time, as a match or a race *against time*, that is, with the effort to finish before the close of a fixed period.

I always felt as if I was riding a race *against time*.
Dickens.

(*b*) For the purpose of consuming time: as, he talked *against time*, that is, merely to gain time, a method sometimes adopted by members of legislative and deliberative assemblies who desire to defeat some measure or motion by lapse of time, or to gain time for supporters to assemble.—**To be against**, to be unfavorable to: as, the bill is *against* you, that is, in favor of some other bidder.—**To bear against**, to bristle *against*, to go *against*, etc. See these verbs.—**To run against**, to meet accidentally.

II. *conj.* (by ellipsis). Against the time that; by the time that; before as, be ready *against* I get back. [Now only colloq. or dial.]

Throw on another log of wood *against* father comes home.
Dickens, Pickwick.

against-and! (a-gen'stand), *r. t.* [ME. *ageȝn-, agen-standen, -stonden*, < AS. *ǽgēn-, ongeán-standan*: see *again* and *stand*.] To stand against; withstand; oppose.

against-ward, *adv.* [ME. *agayn-, again-, ayen-ward*, etc.; < *again* + *-ward*.] Backward; back again. *Chaucer*.—**2.** In return; back. *Sir T. More*.—**3.** Again; as, ready *against*.

agalactous (ag-a-lak'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γάλα* (*γάλακτ-*) milk, + *-ous*.] Producing little or no milk: as, *agalactous*.] In *pathol.*, a deficiency of milk in a mother after childbirth. Also called *agalaxy*.

agalactous (ag-a-lak'tus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγάλακτος*, wanting milk, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γάλα* (*γάλακτ-*) = L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk.] Characterized by agalactia. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

agal-agal (ä'gal-ä'gal), *n.* Same as *agar-agar*.

agalaxy (ag'a-lak-si), *n.* Less correct form of *agalactia*.

Agalena (ag-a-lē'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γαλήνη*, repose, calmness, tranquillity: in allusion to the spider's restlessness.] A genus of true spiders, founded by Walckenaer, giving name to the family *Agalenidæ*. *Agalena labyrinthica* is a pretty British species which spins its web upon heather. Usually written, incorrectly, *Agelena*.

agalenid (ag-a-lē'nid), *n.* A spider of the family *Agalenidæ*.

Agalenidæ (ag-a-lē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agalena* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, typified by the genus *Agalena*, of the order *Araneæ*. They have an oblong cephalothorax, with the large cephalic region distinct, and the upper mandible larger than the lower. The species are numerous, and 13 genera have been admitted for those of Europe. Among them are some of the most familiar spiders which spin tubular webs.

agalloch (a-gal'ok), *n.* Same as *agallochum*.

agallochum (a-gal'ō-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον* (Dioscorides), not, as stated in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, the bitter aloe, but the fragrant wood also called in later times *ξύλαλόη*, in NL. transposed *Aloexylon* (another genus), translated *lignum aloës*, E. *lign-aloes*, q. v.; of eastern origin; cf. Heb. *ahālīm*, masc. pl., from a sing. *ahāl*, Hind. *agūrī*, Skt. *aguru*, agalloch, aloes-wood. See *aloe*.] A fragrant wood, the aloes or lign-aloes of the Scriptures. It is much used by the Orientals, and especially by the Chinese, as incense in their religious services. It is the produce of *Aquilaria Agallocha*, a large tree which grows in the mountains of Cochin-China, Assam, and adjoining regions, and belongs to the natural order *Thymeleæ*. Portions of the trunk and branches become saturated with a dark aromatic resin, and these alone are used in the preparation of incense. The resin is sometimes extracted by distillation or infusion. The wood is also called *calambac*, *aloes-wood*, and *agila*, *agal*, or *eaglewood*. See *eagle-wood*.

agalma (a-gal'mä), *n.*; pl. *agalmata* (-ma-tē). [NL., < Gr. *ἄγαλμα*, a delight, honor, a pleasing gift, esp. to the gods, a statue, any image or work of art, < *ἀγάλλειν*, take delight in, *ἀγαλλύειν*, honor, glorify.] **1.** In *law*, the impression or image of anything upon a seal.—**2.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a votive offering to a deity, especially a statue, but also a drawing or any other art-object. See etymology of *anathema*.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of physophorous oceanic hydroids, the type of the family *Agalmidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

agalmatolite (ag-al-mat'ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγαλμα*(*τ-*), image, + *λίθος*, stone.] A soft stone, of a grayish or greenish color, found in China and elsewhere. It can be cut with a knife and polished, and in China is thus formed into works of art, as grotesque figures, pagodas, etc. It belongs in part to the mineral pinite, and in part to soapstone and steatite. Also called *figure-stone*, *Lorraine*, *lukolaite*, and *pagodite*.

agalmidæ (ag-al'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agalma* + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous siphonophorous hydrozoans, having a greatly elongated and spirally twisted stem, the swimming-colony with its one or two sets of nectocalyces, and hydrophyllia and tentacles present.

agalmopsis (a-gal-mop'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Agalma* + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of *Agalmidæ* resembling *Agalma*, having deciduous hydrophyllia replaced by nectocalyces, a saccule and no involucre, a terminal filament and no vesicle. Haeckel, 1846.

agalwood (ag'al-wud), *n.* [See *eaglewood*.] Same as *agallochum*.

Agama[1] (ag'a-mä), *n.* [NL., from the Caribbean name.] A genus of small saurian reptiles, typical of the family *Agamidæ* (which see).—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member or species of the genus *Agama*, or of a closely related genera: with a plural, *agamas* (-məz).

Agama[2] (ag'a-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agamus*: see *agamous*.] The agamous division of mollusks. *Lacaille*, 1825. See *agamous*, 2.

Agamæ (ag'a-mē), *n. pl.* [NL. (sc. *plantæ*), fem. pl. of *agamus*: see *agamous*.] A name given by some authors to the large division of cryptogamic plants, which were formerly supposed to be without distinctions of sex.

agami (ag'a-mi), *n.* [F. *agamy* (1741), now *agami*, from the native name in Guiana.] A grallatorial bird, *Psophia crepitans*, a native of South America, remarkable for its domesticity. It runs with great speed, but flies heavily, is easily tamed, and becomes as docile and attached to man as a dog. See *Psophiidæ*.

agamian[1] (a-gā'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *agamy* + *-an*.] Same as *agamic*.

agamic (a-gam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγαμος*, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ic*.] **1.** Asexual: in *zoöl.*, applied to reproduction without the congress of individuals of opposite sexes, as by fission, budding, encystment, or parthenogenesis; used also of ova capable of germination without impregnation. The term is of general application to asexual reproduction, but has some special applicability to the phenomena of alternate generation or discontinuous development which may intervene in ordinary sexual reproduction. Opposed to *gamic*. See *agamogenesis*.

The *agamic* reproduction of insects and other animals.
Darwin, Origin of Species, ix. 405.

The *agamic* ova may certainly be produced, and give rise to embryos, without impregnation.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 250.

2. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Agamæ* or cryptogams.

agamically (a-gam'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an agamic or asexual manner; asexually.

agamid (ag'a-mid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Agamidæ*.

Agamidæ (a-gam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agama*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of saurian reptiles, order *Lacertilia*, superfamily *Agamoidea*. They are characterized by having a short, thick tongue, entire (that is, uncleft) or nearly so, and not extensible; small rhombic overlapping ventral scales; a long tail; round pupil, and

Agama hardwickii.

eyes provided with lids. The family is very closely related to the *Iguanidæ*, but the dentition is acrodont, not pleurodont. It is named from the leading genus, *Agama* (or *Amphibolurus*), but contains several others, among them *Draco*, which makes a kind of parachute of its flying lizard. The family is divided into *Agaminæ* and *Draconinæ*.

Agaminæ (ag-a-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Agama*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of agamoid lizards with no wing-like lateral expansions, a mouth of moderate size, and small conical incisors. It embraces about 70 species, inhabiting Asia, Africa, and Australasia.

agamine (ag'a-min), *n.* A lizard of the subfamily *Agaminæ*.

agamist (ag'a-mist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγαμος*, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *-ist*.] One who does not marry; one who refuses to marry; one who opposes the institution of marriage.

Agamists and wilful rejecters of matrimony.
Foxe, Book of Martyrs.

agamogenesis (ag'a-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγαμος*, unmarried (see *agamous*), + *γένεσις*, production.] Non-sexual reproduction. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, the production of young without the congress of the sexes, one of the phenomena of alternate generation; parthenogenesis: opposed to *gamogenesis*.

Agamogenesis is of frequent occurrence among insects, and occurs under two extreme forms; in the one the parent is a perfect female, while the germs have all the morphological characters of eggs and to this the term parthenogenesis ought to be restricted. In the other, the parent has incomplete female genitalia, and the germs have not the ordinary characters of eggs.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 383.

(*b*) In *bot.* natural reproduction by buds, offshoots, cell-division, etc.

agamogenetic (ag'a-mō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *agamogenesis*, after *genetic*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to agamogenesis; produced without the congress of the sexes.

All known *agamogenetic* processes . . . end in a complete return to the primitive shape.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 312.

agamogenetically (ag'a-mō-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an agamogenetic manner; by or with asexual generation.

In most Discophora, the embryo becomes a fixed actinula, . . . multiplies *agamogenetically* by budding, and gives rise to permanent colonies of Hydriform polyps.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 133.

agamoid (ag'a-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Agama*[1] + *-oid*, q. v.] *I. a.* In *zoöl.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Agamidæ* or *Agamoidea*.

II. *n.* A lizard of the family *Agamidæ* or superfamily *Agamoidea*.

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Agamoides (ag-a-moi'dē-ĵ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agamal* + *-oides.*] A superfamily of erigiossate lacertilians, having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles not dilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. The group comprises the families *Agamidæ, Iguanidæ, Xenosauridæ, Lanuridæ,* and *Anguidæ.* See cuts under *Agamidæ* and *Iguana.*

agamous (ag'a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *agamus,* < Gr. ἄγαμος, without marriage, unmarried, < α- priv. + γάμος, marriage.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *agamic.* —2. In *zoöl.*, having no distinguishable sexual organs. See *agamic,* 1. [Rare.]

The molluscan race are divided into two branches, the phanerogamous and the *agamous* or cryptogamic.
Johnston, Introd. to Conchol.

agamy (ag'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγαμία, < ἄγαμος: see *agamous.*] Non-marriage; abstention from marriage, or rejection or non-recognition of the requirement of marriage in the relation of the sexes.

aganglionic (a-gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*18) + *ganglionic.*] Characterized by the absence of ganglia.

agapæ, *n.* Plural of *agapæ*2.

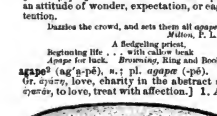
Agapanthus (ag-a-pan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγάπη, love (see *agape*3), + ἄνθος, flower.] A small genus of ornamental plants belonging to the natural order *Liliaceæ.* The species are perennial herbs from southern Africa, with strap-shaped radical leaves and large umbels of bright-blue flowers. They have been long in cultivation.

agape1 (a-gāp' or a-gāp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*-6 + *gape.*] With the mouth wide open; in an attitude of wonder, expectation, or eager attention.

Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape.*
Milton, P. L., v. 257.

A Sedgefield pellet, . . . with clear beginning life . . . with open beak *agape* for luck.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 61.

agape2 (ag'a-pē), *n.*; pl. *agapæ* (-pē). [L., < Gr. ἀγάπη, love, charity in the abstract sense (ἀγαπάω, to love, treat with affection.] 1. A meal



Agape, or Love-feast. (From Kellen's "Catacombes de Rome.")

partaken of in common by the primitive Christians, originally in connection with the Lord's supper. It was made the occasion of offerings for the poor, and closed with devotional exercises, including the kiss of love. According to late usage, agapæ were also associated with weddings, funerals, anniversaries of martyrdoms, and the dedication of churches. The loss of their original character and the growth of abuses led to the prohibition of them in church buildings, and in the fourth century to their separation from the Lord's supper and their gradual discontinuance. Vestiges of the practice, however, remained as late as the Council of Laodicea, the fifteenth century, and customs historically derived from it are still observed by some denominations. See *love-feast.*

May God speed the universal pentecost and *agape* of his one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity. p. 20.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Agapemone (ag-a-pem'ō-nē), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀγάπη, love (see *agape*3), + μονή, a staying, a stopping-place, dwelling, < μένειν, stay, remain: see *remain.*] Literally, the abode of love; specifically, the name of an association of men and women established at Charlynch, Somersetshire, England, in 1846, under the direction of the Rev. Henry James Prince, the members of which lived on a common fund.

Agapemonian, Agapemonite (ag'a-pe-mō'ni-an, ag-a-pem'ō-nīt), *n.* An inmate of the Agapemone (which see).

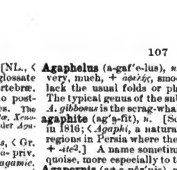
agapete (ag-a-pē'tē), *n. pl.* [LL., Gr. ἀγαπητοί, fem. pl. of ἀγαπητός, beloved, verbal adj. of ἀγαπᾶν, to love.] A title given in the early ages of the church to virgins who dwelt, in a state of so-called spiritual love, with monks and others professing celibacy. This intercourse occasioned scandal, and was condemned by the Lateran Council in 1139.

Agaphelina (a-gaf-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaphelus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of finner whales, family *Balænopteridæ,* having the skin of the throat not pleated and no dorsal fin.

Agaphelus (a-gaf'e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγαν, very much, + ᾱφελής, smooth. These whales lack the usual folds or plaits of the throat.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Agaphelinæ. A. gibbosus* is the scrag-whale. *E. D. Cope,* 1868.

agaphite (ag'a-fīt), *n.* [So named by Fischer in 1816; < *Agaphi,* a naturalist who visited the regions in Persia where the turquoise is found, + *-ite*2.] An ore sometimes given to the turquoise, more especially to the fine blue variety.

Agaponis (ag-a-pō'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγαπᾶν, love (see *agape*3), + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of



Love-birds (*Agaponis cana*).

small African parrots, including the love-birds, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Agaponithinæ. P. J. Selby,* 1836. See *love-bird.*

agar, *n.* Same as *ashkeri, eagre, Sir T. Browne.*

agar-agar (ä'gär-ä'gär), *n.* The native name of Ceylon moss or Bengal isinglass, consisting of dried seaweed of several species, such as *Gracilaria lichenoides, Euchemma spinosum,* etc. It is much used in the East for soups and jellies. Also called *agal-agal.* See *gelose.*

agaric (ag'a-rik or a-gar'ik), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *agaricum,* < Gr. ἀγαρικόν, a sort of tree-fungus used as tinder, named, according to Dioscorides, from the country of the *Agari,* in Sarmatia, where this fungus abounded.] **I.** *n.* A fungus of the genus *Agaricus.* Among the old herbalists the name had a wider range, including the corky fomes growing on trunks of trees, like the "female agaric," *Polyporus officinalis,* to which the word was originally applied, and which is still known as agaric in the materia medica. See *Agaricus, Boletus,* and *Polyporus.*—**Agaric-mat,** a dipterous insect of the family *Myetophilidæ* (which see).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to agarics; fungoid.—**Agaric mineral,** a very soft and light variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. It is generally pure white, found chiefly in the clefts of rocks and at the bottom of some lakes in a loose or semi-indurated form resembling a fungus. The name is also applied to a form of loose consistence found in Tuscany, of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water, and of which the ancients are supposed to have made their floating bricks. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesium, mixed with lime, alumina, and a small quantity of iron. Also called *mountain-cork* and *mountain meal.*

Agaricia (ag-a-rig'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Agaricus,* q. v.] A genus of aporose sclerodermatous stonecorals, of the family *Fungidæ,* or mushroom-corals. *Lamarck,* 1801.

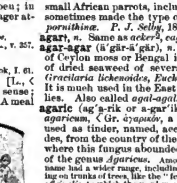
agariciform (a-gar'i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Agaricus,* agaric, + L. *-formis,* < *forma,* form.] Mushroom-shaped.

agaricin (a-gar'i-sin), *n.* [< *agaric* + *-in*2.] A white crystalline substance obtained from the white agaric, *Polyporus officinalis.*

Agaricini (a-gar-i-sī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaricus.*] An order of fungi having the fruit-bearing surface arranged in radiating gills, as in the mushrooms and toadstools.

agaricoid (a-gar'i-koid), *a.* Of the nature of an agaric; mushroom-like.

Agaricus (a-gar'i-kus), *n.* [NL., masc., < L. *agaricum,* prop. neut. adj.: see *agaric.*] A large



Common Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*).

and important genus of fungi, characterized by having a fleshy cap or pileus, and a number of radiating plates or gills on which are produced the naked spores. The majority of the species are furnished with stems, but some are attached by their pilei to the objects on which they grow. Over a thousand species are known, which are arranged in five sections according to the color of their spores is white, pink, brown, purple, or black. Many of the species are edible, like the common mushroom, *A. campestris,* while others are deleterious and even poisonous. See *mushroom.*

Agaristæ (ag-a-ris'tē), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Agaristidæ. Leach.*

Agaristidæ (ag-a-ris'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agaristæ* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteroceous lepidopterous insects, or moths, typified by the genus *Agarista.*

agast, *v. t.* [< ME. *agaste, pp. agast:* see *aghast, gast, ghast.*] 1. To frighten; terrify: usually in past participle *agast,* now written *aghast* (which see).

Or other grisly thing that him *aghast.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 21.

2. Reflexively, to be terrified.

The ryngee on the temple dore that honge,
And sek the dores, clatereden ful faste,
Of which Arcita semed hym *agaste.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2424.

Agastræa (a-gas'trē-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *Agastric.*] A term proposed in 1874 by Huxley as a provisional designation of one of two divisions of metazoic animals (the other being *Gastreæ*), by which the orders *Cestoidea* and *Acanthocephala,* having no alimentary canal or proper digestive cavity, are contrasted with all other *Metazoa. Jour. Linn. Soc.,* XII. 226.

Some alterations in this scheme have since been made; . . . the *Acanthocephala* created, the Cestoidea to Trematoda and Acanthocephala to the Nematoidea.
Packard, Zoöl. Class., p. 4.

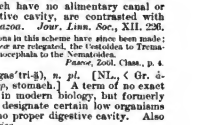
Agastria (a-gas'tri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + γαστήρ, stomach.] A term of no exact signification in modern biology, but formerly employed to designate certain low organisms which have no proper digestive cavity. Also called *Agastrica.*

agastric (a-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + γαστήρ, stomach: see *gastric.*] Without a stomach or proper intestinal canal, as the tapeworm.

Agastrica (a-gas'tri-kä), *n. pl.* Same as *Agastria.*

agate1 (a-gāt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *on gate; on,* E. *a*3, on; *gate,* E. *gate*2, way: see *gate*2 and *gait.*] On the way; going; agoing; in motion: as, "set him *agate* again," *Lingard,* iii. 6; "set the bells *agate,*" *Colgrave.* [Old and prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

agate2 (ag'at), *n.* [Early mod. E. *agat, agatt, agatte, agatte, agat, agate, agath* (as D. *agaat* = Sw. Dan. *agat*), < OF. *agate,* later "*agathe,* an agate" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *agate* = Sp. *agata* = Pg. It. *agata* = MHG. *G. achat,* < L. *achates,* < Gr. ἀχάτης, an agate: so called, according to Pliny, because first found near the river Ἄχάτης, in Sicily.]



Agate, polished, showing banded structure.

1. A variety of quartz which is peculiar in consisting of bands or layers of various colors blended together. It is essentially a variegated chalcedony, but some of the bands may consist of other varieties of quartz, for the most part cryptocrystalline. The varied manner in which these materials are arranged causes the agate when polished to assume characteristic differences of appearance, and thus certain varieties are distinguished, as ribbon-agate, fortification-agate, moss-agate, moss-agate, clouded agate, etc. See also cut under *concretion.* Agate is found chiefly in trap-rocks and serpentine, often in the form of nodules, called *geodes.* It is esteemed the least valuable of the precious stones. Agates are cut and polished in large quantities at Oberstein in Oldenburg, Germany, where also artificial means are used to produce striking varieties of color in these stones. In Scotland also they are cut and polished, under the name of *Scotch pebbles.* They are used for rings, seals, cups, beads, boxes, handles of small utensils, burnishers, pestles and mortars, and, in delicate mechanism, as bearing-surfaces for pivots, and the knife-edges of weighing apparatus. In Shakspere agate is a symbol of littleness or smallness, from the little figures cut in these stones when set in rings.

I was never manned with an *agate* till now.
Shak., Hen. IV., I. 2.

2. A draw-plate used by gold-wire drawers, named from the piece of agate through which the eye is drilled.—3. In *printing,* type of a size between pearl and nonpareil, giving about 190

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lines to the foot. It is used chiefly in newspapers. In Great Britain it is known as *ruby*.

This line is printed in agate.

4. An instrument used by bookbinders for polishing; a burnisher. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.—**5.** A child's playing-marble made of agate, or of glass in imitation of agate.

agate-glass (ag'āt-glas), *n.* A variegated glass made by melting together waste pieces of colored glass.

agate-shell (ag'āt-shel), *n.* A popular name of certain large shells of the genus *Achatina* (which see).

agate-snail (ag'āt-snāl), *n.* A species of the genus *Achatina* (which see).

agate-ware (ag'āt-wār), *n.* 1. Pottery mottled and veined in imitation of agate.—**2.** A variety of enameled iron or steel household ware.

Agathis (ag'a-this), *n.* [NL., Gr. *ἀγαθίς*, a ball of thread.] 1. In *bot.*, the older and now accepted name for the genus of *Coniferæ* commonly known as *Dammara* (which see).—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous flies, of the family *Braconidæ*. *Latreille*, 1804.

agathism (ag'a-thizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *-ism*.] One who holds the doctrine of agathism.

agathism (ag'a-thist), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of agathism.

agathocacological (ag'a-thō-kak'ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *κακός*, bad, + *-ology* + *-ical*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, agathocacology.

agathocacology (ag'a-thō-dē-mon'ik), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *κακός*, bad, + *-ology*.] Combined good and evil; pertaining to both good and evil. *Southey*, Doctor, vi. 120.

agathodæmon (ag'a-thō-dē'mon), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαθοδαίμων*, prop. written separately *ἀγαθὸς δαίμων*: *ἀγαθός*, good; *δαίμων*, spirit, demon: see *demon*.] A good genius or spirit; a male divinity corresponding to the female *Agathe Tyche*, or Good Fortune. At Athens, and elsewhere in ancient Greece, it was customary at the end of a meal to pour out in his honor a libation of pure wine.

agathodæmonic (ag'a-thō-dē-mon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀγαθοδαίμων*: see *agathodæmon* and *demonic*.] Relating to or of the nature of an agathodæmon; pertaining to an agathodæmon.

agathokakological (ag'a-thō-kak-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [Prop. *agathopæcie* or *-pœtic*, < Gr. *ἀγαθοποιός*, do good, < *ἀγαθός*, good, + *ποιεῖν*, do: see *poetic*.] Intended to do good; benevolent. *Bentham*. [Rare.]

Agathosma (ag-a-thoz'mä), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαθός*, good, + *ὀσμή*, perfume *ὄδμή*, smell, akin to L. *odor*: see *odor*.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Rutaceæ*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. The Hottentots mix the dried and powdered leaves of *A. pulchellum* with the grease with which they anoint their bodies, giving them a smell intolerable to Europeans. Several species are cultivated for their flowers.

agatiferous (ag-a-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *agate*2 + *-i-ferous*, L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Containing or producing agates. *Craig*.

agatiform (ag'a-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *agate*2 + *-i-form*, < L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an agate; resembling an agate in appearance.

agatine (ag'a-tin), *a.* [< *agate*2 + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to or resembling agate.

agatize (ag'a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *agatized*, ppr. *agatizing*. [< *agate*2 + *-ize*.] To change into agate. Also spelled *agatise*.—**Agatized wood**, petrified wood in the form of agate.

agaty (ag'a-ti), *a.* [< *agate*2 + *-y*.] Of the nature of or resembling agate: as, 'an *agaty* flint.' *Woodward*.

Agave (a-gā'vē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγαυός*, noble, used also as a proper name, *Ἀγαυή*, L. *Agaue*, *Agave*, fem. of *ἀγαυός*, noble, illustrious, akin to *γαίειν*, be proud, rejoice, and perhaps to L. *gaudium*, joy.] A large North American genus of plants, of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, chiefly Mexican. They are acaulescent or nearly so, of slow growth, often large, consisting of a dense cluster of rigid fleshy leaves, which are spiny-edged and usually spinously toothed. The best-known species is the century-plant, or American aloe, *A. Americana*, first introduced from Mexico into Europe in 1561, and now frequently cultivated for ornament, as are also various other species. It lives many years, 10 to 50 or more, before flowering, whence the name *century-plant*. At maturity it throws up rapidly from its center a tall scape bearing a large compound inflorescence, and dies after perfecting its fruit. It is extensively cultivated in Mexico under the name of *maguey*, and is put to many uses. The sap, obtained in abundance from the plant when the flowering stem is just ready to burst forth, produces when fermented a beverage resembling cider, called by the Mexicans *pulque*. An extract of the leaves is used as a substitute for soap, and the fiber of them, when withered, is cut up into slices to form razor-strops. The leaves of nearly all the species yield a more or less valuable fiber, which is made into thread and ropes and has been used in the manufacture of paper. Sisal hemp, or henequin, is the product of *A. lurida*, and is exported in large quantities from Yucatan. A West Indian species, *A. Keratto*, closely resembling *A. Americana*, yields the keratto fiber. *Virginica*, a native of southern United States, known as false aloe, belongs to a group of species with rigid leaves and with the solitary flowers in a simple spike.

agaze (a-gāz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *a gase* (= D. *gaas*), < *gase*, E. *gaze*.] On the gaze; in a gazing attitude.

agazed (a-gāzd'), *p. a.* [< ME. *agased*; prob. same as *agast*, modified toward *gaze*: see *agast*, *aghast*, and *gaze*. The examples cited below are the only ones found.] Aghast; astonished.

The [they] were so sore *agazed*.

Chester Plays, ii. 85.

Whereatt this dreadful conquerour
Therratt was sore *agazed*.

Percy's Folio MSS. (ed. Hales and Furnivall), iii. 154.

As ankered faste my spirites doe all reaste
To stand *agazed*, and sink in more and more.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, and Complaynte (1587).

Of understanding rob'd, I stand *agaz'd*. (1600.)
In *E. Farr's* Select Poetry (1845), II. 438. (*N. E. D.*)

The French crew's drum'd, the Spanish trumpets are;
All the whole army stood *agaz'd* on him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

age (āj), *n.* [< ME. *age*, later *eage*, *eege*, in OF. spelling, *aege*, *eage*, *aage*, < OF. *aage*, *eage*, earlier *edage*, F. *âge* = Pr. *atge*, < ML. **ætaticum*, < L. *ætas* (*ætat-*), *age* (> OF. *ae*), a contr. of earlier *aivitas* (*aivitat-*), < *aivus*, *ævus*, *ævum*, in the sense of eternity (cf. *æternus*, eternal: see *eternal* and *eternity*), < *avum*, OL. *aevom* = Gr. *αἰών* (*αἰϝών*), a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long time, eternity, = Skt. *áyu* for *ayu*, *avu*), = Goth. *aiws*, an age, eternity (acc. *aiw*, used adverbially, ever, with neg., *ni aiw*, never), = AS. *á* = OS. *ēo* = OHG. *ēo*, *ēwa*, ever, = Ir. *áe*, *óe*, life, custom, law, marriage: see *ay*1, *aye*1.] **1.** The length of time during which a being or thing has existed; length of life or existence to the time spoken of: as, the age of man; the age of a tree; the age of an individual existence, animate or inanimate: as, his *age* is twenty years; he died at the *age* of eighty; at your *age* you should know better; the *age* of a building; of unknown *age*; to live to a great *age*; old *age*.

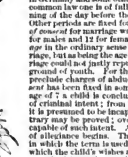
Jesus himself began to be about thirty years of *age*.
Luke iii. 23.

2. Duration of existence, specifically or generally; the lifetime of an individual, or of the individuals of a class or species on an average: as, the *age* of the horse is from twenty-five to thirty years.

What fame is left for human deeds
In endless *age*? *Tennyson*, In Mem., lxxiii.

The *age* of the patriarchs before the flood have been a subject of critical dispute. *Am. Cyc.*, I. 181.

3. A period of human life usually marked by certain changes of form, or by the attainment of majority, or that period when the general disabilities of infancy cease. In Great Britain law of 1875 the age of a male of the United States at 21 (in some States at 18 for females), but in Germany and most of the European states at 24 or 25. At common law one is of full age the first instant of the beginning of the day before the 21st anniversary of one's birth. Other periods are fixed for special purposes: thus, the *age of consent* for marriage was fixed by the common law at 14 for males and 12 for females, and in Scotland a somewhat *age* in the ordinary sense of being a suitable age for marriage, but also the age before which one contracting marriage could not justly repudiate its obligations on the mere ground of youth. For the purposes of consent which will preclude charges of abduction and the like, the *age of consent* has been fixed in some jurisdictions at 16. Up to the age of 7 a child is conclusively presumed to be incapable of criminal intent; from 7 to 14 (in some jurisdictions 12) it is presumed to be incapable of such intent, but the contrary may be proved; over that age it is presumed to be capable of such intent. At 12 the capacity to take the oath of allegiance begins. The *age of discretion*, in the sense in which the term is used in the law of infancy, is 14, after which the child's wishes as to the choice of a guardian are consulted (sometimes called the *age of election*); and the entire period before the age of 14 is called the *age of nature*. The age at which testamentary capacity begins in most of the United States is 21, with exceptions, many allowing a younger age for wills of personal property, and also for females or for married women.



Century-Plant (*Agave Americana*).

He is of *age*, ask him. John ix. 21.

4. The particular period of life at which one becomes naturally or conventionally qualified or disqualified for anything; as, at what a time is *over age* and cannot be enlisted; under *age* for the presidency; canonical *age* (which see, below).

Sara . . . was delivered of a child when she was past *age*. Heb. xi. 11.

5. Specifically, old age (see 1): the latter part of life or of long-continued existence; the lapse of time, especially as affecting a person's physical or mental powers; the state of being old; oldness.

The eyes of Israel were dim for *age*. Gen. xlviii. 10.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 2.

6. An aged person, or old people collectively.

And *age* in love loves not to have years told.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxviii.

7. One of the periods or stages of development into which human life may be divided; time of life: as, life is divided into four *ages*, infancy, youth, manhood or womanhood, and old age.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits, and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven *ages*.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7.

Just at the *age* 'twixt boy and youth,
When thought is speech and speech is truth.
Scott, Marmion, Int. to II.

8. A particular period of history, as distinguished from others; a historical epoch: as, the golden *age*; the *age* of heroes; the *age* of Pericles; the dramatists of the Elizabethan *age*. See *ages in mythology and history*, below.

Intent on her, who, rapt in glorious dreams,
The second-sight of these latter times,
Sat compass'd with professors.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Our nineteenth century is the *age* of tools.
Emerson, Works and Days.

9. In *geol.*, a great period of the history of the earth, characterized by the development of some particular phase of organic life or of physical condition: as, the *age* of reptiles; the *age* of ice. In broad outline the successive ages of Siluria in the *age* of invertebrates, the Devonian the age of fishes, the Mesozoic the age of reptiles, the Tertiary the age of mammals, and the Quaternary the age of man.

10. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation; a succession of generations: as, *ages* yet unborn.—L. *ætas*, OL. *aevitas*, an age, a century: see *secular*.] A century; the period of one hundred years, as in the phrase *nineteenth*, *middle ages*, etc.

Henry . . . justly and candidly apologizes for these five *ages*. *Hallam*.

12. A great length of time; a protracted period: as, I have not seen him for an *age*.

So rose within the compass of the year
An *age's* work, a glorious theatre.
Bryden, Ann. and Arc., I. 167.

Suffering thus he made
Minutes an *age*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

13. In *poker*, the eldest hand, or the first player to the left of the dealer who bets.—**Age of acrogens.** See *acrogen*.—**Age of the moon**, the time elapsed since her last conjunction with the sun.—**Ages in mythology and history**, particular periods in the life of mankind imagined by poets or by scientific names. The most important of these periods are: (*a*) The poetic division of human existence into the *golden*, *silver*, *heroic* (popularly omitted), *brazen*, and *iron ages*, accredited to Hesiod (about the eighth century B. C.), who regarded the people of the different ages as constituting distinct races successively replacing each other. See extract. The terms are still in use, *age* usually meaning the period of life at the culminating or most brilliant epoch of any portion of history or department of activity: as, the seventeenth century was the golden age of the drama; the nineteenth century is the *golden age* of invention; the *golden age* of country's power or prosperity.

The *golden age* [of Hesiod], synchronous with the reign of Saturn, was a period of patriarchal simplicity, when the earth yielded her fruits spontaneously, and man was at ease; the *silver age*, governed by Jupiter, was a lawless time, in which the seasons were first distinguished, agriculture took its rise, and men began to build property in land; the *brazen age*, the reign of Neptune, was an epoch of war and violence; in the *heroic age* (omitted by Ovid) the world began to aspire toward better things; and in the *iron age*, governed by Jove, by which Hesiod means himself to be living, justice and piety had disappeared from the earth. *Am. Cyc.*, I. 185.

(*b*) The *dark ages*, a period of European history, beginning with or shortly before the fall of the Roman Empire of the West (A. D. 476), marked by a general decline of learning and civilization. It was introduced by the great influx of barbarians into western Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries known as the wandering of the nations, and is reckoned by Hallam as extending to the eleventh century, when a general revival of wealth, manners, taste, and learning began, and by others to the time

at Dante in the thirteenth century, or later. (c) *The middle ages*, a period of about a thousand years, between the close of what is technically considered ancient history and the first definite movements in Europe of the distinctively modern spirit of freedom and enterprise. Its beginning is synchronous with that of the dark ages, and it is variously reckoned as extending to the fall of Constantinople (1453), the beginnings of printing, the Renaissance, or the discovery of America, in the fifteenth century, or to the Reformation, in the early part of the sixteenth. (d) *The feudal ages*, a portion of the middle ages, marked by the prevalence of feudal institutions and of the spirit of chivalry, extending from the nearly universal establishment in the tenth century to their decline in the sixteenth. — **Archæological ages or periods**, the stone age, the bronze age, and the iron age, these names

Implements of the Stone Age.

1, saw-edged flint knife; 2, crescent-shaped flint knife; 3, stone axe; 4, flint flake-knife; 5, harpoon-head of flint; 6, flint knife.

being given in accordance with the materials employed for weapons, implements, etc., during the particular period. The stone age has been subdivided into two, the paleolithic and neolithic. (See these words.) The word *age* in this sense is improperly used (by an unfortunate transfer from the Scandinavian archæology), since it has no reference to chronology, but simply denotes the stage at which a people has arrived in its progress toward civilization. There are tribes yet in the stone age. Neither do the more primitive implements necessarily disappear wholly on the appearance of those of a more advanced stage. The phrase *stone age of glass*, therefore, properly marks the most primitive period, and *bronze age* (chiefly in antiquity) that before the employment of iron, among any specified people or tribe. — **Canonical age.** (a) In the Rom. Cath. Ch., that age fixed by the church at which her subjects incur, or become capable of assuming, special obligations, states of life, etc., or of enjoying special privileges and dignities. Thus, the obligation of fasting begins at twenty-one; profession by religious vows is made only after the age of sixteen; and to become a bishop one should have completed his thirtieth year. The age of reason is that at which a child becomes morally responsible, supposed, in the majority of cases, to be about seven. (b) In *Anglican churches*, the age at which a man may be ordained to any one of the three grades of the ministry. — **Dark ages.** See above. — **Fabulous age.** See *fabulous*. — **Geological ages.** See above, 3. — **Middle ages.** See above. — **The age of a horse**, in racing and trotting rules, is reckoned from January 1st of the year of foaling. Other dates, as May-day, are formerly used. — **Syn.** *Era, Period, etc.* (*see epoch*), *date*; years, esti, cycle.

age (āj), *n.*; pret. and pp. **aged**, ppr. *aging*. [< ME. *agen*, *agun*, < *age*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow old; assume the appearance of old age: as, he *ages* rapidly.

I am *aging*; that is, I have a whitish, or rather a light-coloured hair here and there. *Lamb.*

II. *trans.* To make old; cause to grow or to seem old; produce the effects which are usually bring to maturity or to a state fit for use; give the character of age or ripeness to: as, to *age* wine, clay, etc.

-age. [< ME. *-age*, < OF. *-age*, mod. F. *-age* = Pr. *-atge* = Sp. *-age* = It. *-aggio* and *-atico*, < L. *-āticus*, a noun suffix, orig. neut. of *-āticus*, adj.] suffix. For examples see *baronage*, *cottage*, etc.] A noun suffix of French, ultimately of Latin origin. Frequent in words taken from the French, as *lineage*, *usage*, *voyage*, *patinage*, *baggage*, etc., it has come to be a common English formative, forming, (*a*) from names of things, collective nouns, as *frontage*, *leafage*, *baggage*, etc.; (*b*) from personal nouns, words denoting condition, office, rank, service, fee, etc., as *bondage*, *parentage*, *peerage*, etc.; (*c*) from verbs, nouns denoting action or relations, as *breakage*, *cleanage*, *postage*, *steerage*, etc.

aged (ā'jed), sometimes ājd), *p. a.* [ME. *aged*, *aiged*; < *age*, *v.*, + *-ed*².] **1.** Old: having lived or existed long; having reached an advanced period of life: as, an *aged* man; an *aged* oak.

Shall *aged* men, like *aged* trees,
Strike deeper their vile root, and closer cling,
Still more enamour'd of their wretched soil?
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv. 111.

[Under English racing rules, a horse is said to be *aged* (pron. ājd) when he is more than seven years old.]

2. Of the age of: as, a man *aged* forty years. —
3. Pertaining to or characteristic of old age.

These bitter tears, which now you see
Filling the *aged* wrinkles in my cheeks.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

— **Syn. 1.** *Aged*, *Elderly*, *Old*, *Ancient*. *Old* is the general word for being near to the natural end, or having nearly reached the usual period, of life: as, a cat is *old* at twelve years. *Elderly* is rather *old*, beginning to be *old*. *Aged* is very *old*. *Ancient* is so *old* as to seem to belong to a past age. (See other comparisons under *ancient*.)

The *aged* man that coffers up his gold
Is plagued with cramps and gouts and painful fits.
Shak., Laurence, i. 855.

It is a great misfortune to us of the more *elderly* sort, that we were bred to the constant use of words in English children's books, which were without meaning for us and only mystified us. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 172.

You are *old*
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine. *Shak.*, Lear, II. 4.

Change to the *ancient* Mariner" to "The *Old* Sailor," and you throw the mind into a mood utterly inharmonious with the tone of Coleridge's wonderful poem.
A. S. Hill, Rhetoric.

agedly (ā'jed-li), *adv.* Like an aged person.

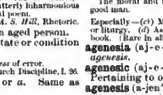
agedness (ā'jed-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being old; oldness.

Custom without truth is but *agedness* of error.
Milton, Reform. of Church Discipline, I. 26.

agee (a-jē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* Same as *ajee*.

ageing, *n.* See *aging*.

Ageleinæ (aj"e-lē'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agelæus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of American oscine



Marsh-Blackbird (*Agelæus tricolor*).

passerine birds of the family *Icteridæ*. It is related to the continental *Pycnidæ* or fruit-thrushes, less nearly to the crows, *Corvidæ*, and to some extent it replaces and represents in America the old-world *Sturnidæ*, or starlings. The subfamily includes the marsh-blackbirds of the genus *Agelæus*, as the common red-winged blackbird or the fitted States, *A. phœniceus*; the yellow-headed blackbird, *Xanthocephalus xiterocephalus*; the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*; the bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*; and numerous related species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America. Less correctly written *Agelaiinæ*.

Agelæus (aj-e-lē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγελαῖος, belonging to a herd, gregarious, < ἀγέλη, a herd: see *Gr. -ειος*), < ἄγειν, drive.] The typical genus of blackbirds of the subfamily *Agelæinæ*; the marsh-blackbirds. There are several species, such as *A. phœniceus*, the common red-winged marsh-blackbird of the United States, and *A. tricolor* of California. Also spelled *Agelaius*, as originally by Vieillot, 1816.

agelast (aj'e-last), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγέλαστος, not laughing, < ἀ- priv. + γελαστός, verbal adj. of γελᾶν, laugh.] One who never laughs. [Rare.]

Men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts*, or non-laughers. *London Times*, Feb. 6, 1858. (*N. E. D.*)

Agelena, **Agelenidæ**. See *Agalena*, *Agalenidæ*.

ageless (āj'les), *a.* [< *age*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without age; without definite limits of existence.

agemina (a-jem'i-nä), *n. pl.* See *azygospora*.

agen (a-gen'), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* An old spelling of *again*, still occasionally used.

Berne he assembled *agen* the tithe of men.
Like astonant and steel they meet *agen*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i.

agency (ā'jen-si), *n.*; pl. *agencies* (-siz). [= F. *agence*, < ML. *agentia*, < L. *agent(-t)-s*, ppr. of *agere*, act: see *agent*.] **1.** The state of being in action or of exerting power; action; operation; instrumentality.

The *agency* of providence in the natural world.
Woodward, Pref. to Ess. toward Nat. Hist. of Earth.

For the first three or four centuries we know next to nothing of the course by which Christianity moved, and the events through which its *agency* was developed.
De Quincey, Essenes, I.

2. A mode of exerting power; a means of producing effects.

But although the introduction of a fluid as an Agent explains nothing, the fluid as an *Agency*—i. e., its hydrodynamic laws—explains much.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 92.

Opinion is the *agency* through which character adapts external arrangements to itself.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 51.

3. The office of agent or factor; the business of an agent intrusted with the concerns of another: as, the principal pays the charges of *agency*. — **4.** The place of business of an agent. In the United States, frequently used in the sense of an *Indian agency*, an office or settlement in or near the reservation of an Indian tribe, at which resides an Indian agent of the government, charged with the interests of the tribe and the care of the restrictions of the government to it: as, the Pawnee *agency*. — **Free agency.** See *free*.

agenda (ā'jen-dä), *n.* Same as *agendum* (*a*).

agendum (a-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *agenda* (-dä). [L., something to be done, neut. of *agendus*, gerundive of *agere*, do: see *agent*, *act*.] **A** thing to be done; usually in the plural, things to be done; duties. Specifically — (*a*) Items of business to be brought before a committee, council, board, etc.; as things to be done. (*b*) Matters of practice, as opposed to *credenda*, or matters of belief.

The moral and religious credenda and *agenda* of any good man. *Coleridge*.

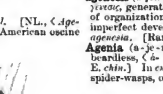
Especially — (*c*) Matters of ecclesiastical practice; ritual or liturgy. (*d*) As a collective singular, a memorandum-book. [Rare in all uses.]

agenesia (aj-e-nē'si-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *agenesis*.

agenesic (aj-e-nes'ik), *a.* [< *agenesis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by agenesis.

agenesis (a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + γένεσις, generation.] In *physiol.*, any anomaly of organization consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts. Also called *agenesia*. [Rare.]

Agenia (a-jē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγένειος, beardless, < ἀ- priv. + γένειον, beard, < γένυς = E. *chin*.] In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous spider-wasps, of the family *Pompilidæ*, characterized by having smooth legs. The females build curious mud cells under logs or under the bark of trees, provisioning them with spiders.



Agenia bombycina. (Crescent).
a, cell constructed by the female; b, female wasp. (The vertical line shows natural size.)

agenesic (aj-e-nes'ik), *a.* [< *agenesis* + *-ic*.] Characterized by sterility or impotence; pertaining to agenesis.

agenesis (aj-e-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + γένεσις, engendering, < γενναν, engender.] In *med.*, want of reproductive power in either sex; impotence of the male or sterility of the female. Also called *agenesia*. [Rare.]

agenetic (aj-e-net'ik), *a.* [< *agenesis* (*agenet-*) + *-ic*.] Characterized by sterility; unproductive; agenesic: as, an *agenetic* period.

agent (ā'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agent(-t)-s*, ppr. of *agere*, drive, lead, conduct, do, manage, perform, do, = Gr. ἄγειν, lead, conduct, do, = Icel. *aka*, drive, = Skt. √ *aj*, drive: see *act*, *etc.*, and *cf. ake*, *ache*¹, *acre*.] **I.** *a.* Acting: opposed to *patient* in the sense of sustaining action. [Rare.]

The force of imagination upon the body *agent*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 902.

agent intellect. See *intellect*.

II. *n.* [< F. *agent*, < ML. *agen(t-)s*, a deputy, attorney, factor, etc., substantive use of L. *agen(t-)s*, ppr. of *agere*: see above.] **1.** An active cause; an efficient cause; one who or that which acts or has the power to act: as, a moral *agent*; many insects are *agents* of fertilization. In *phys.*, heat, light, and electricity are called *agents*, in contrast to cold (hyletheal with regard to their nature. In *chem.* and *med.*, whatever produces a chemical or medical effect is called an *agent*.

Heaven made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, though he foresaw the will.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 538.

To say that man is a free *agent* is no more than to say that, in some instances, he is truly an *agent* and a cause, and is not merely acted upon as a passive instrument. On the contrary, to say that he acts from necessity is to say that he does not act at all, that he is no *agent*, and that, for anything we know, there is only one *agent* in the universe, who does everything that is done, whether it be good or ill. *Reid*.

Thro' many *agents* making strong,
Matures the individual form.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

2. A person acting on behalf of another, called his *principal*; a representative; a deputy, factor, substitute, or attorney. Often abbreviated to *agt*. In *law*, *agent* implies a kind of service in which the one serving has some discretion as to the manner of accomplishing the object.

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agent

The house in Leadenhall street is nothing more than a change for their *agents*, factors, and deputies to meet in, to take care of their affairs, and to support their interests. *Burke.*

In the evening arrived . . . one of the three *agents* of the Ohio company, sent to complete the negotiations for Western lands. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 110.

3. An official; as, an *agent* of police.—**Agent and patient**, in *law*, a person who is both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done, as, where a person who owes money to another dies and makes the creditor his executor, the latter may retain out of the estate as much as satisfies his debt, and pay the rest. *Wharton.*—**Agent for truancy**, the name given to a class of officers or employees serving under the local school authorities in several cities of New York state, to enforce the provisions of the Compulsory Attendance Act, requiring the attendance of children at school.—**Catalytic agent.** See *catalytic.*—**Crown agent.** See *crown.*—**First agent**, an agent of the first rank.—**General agent**, an agent whose authority, though it may be limited to a particular trade or business, or to a particular place, is general in respect to extending to all acts of a kind ordinarily involved in the matters and business.—**Morbific agent**, in *med.*, a cause of disease.—**Therapeutic agent**, in *med.*, a substance, as for example morphine, or a form of motion, as heat or electricity, used in treating disease.—**Voluntary or free agent**, one who may do or not do any action, at his own discretion, the exception that his actions result from the exercise of his own will. See *free.*

agential (ā-jen'shal), *a.* [< ML. *agentia*, agency, < L. *agent(t-)s*: see *agent*.] Pertaining to an agent or to an agency.

agentship (ā'jent-ship), *n.* The office of an agent; agency. *Beau. and Fl.*

age-prayer (āj'prār), *n.* [< *age* + *prayer*, after Law L. *etatis precativ*, a plea of age, or *etatem precari*, plead age, AF. *age prier*: see *age* and *pray*.] In *early Eng. law*, a suggestion of nonage, made in a real action to which an infant was a party, with a request that the proceedings be stayed until the infant should come of age. Also called *plea of parol demurrer*. *Stimson.*

ager (ā'jėr), *n.* [L., = E. *acre*, q. v.] In *civil law*, a field; generally, a portion of land inclosed by definite boundaries.

agerasia (aj-ē-rā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., Englished *agerasy*, < Gr. ἀ *priv.* + γῆρας, old age, + -ία.] Absence of old age; a green old age; freshness and vigor of mind and body late in life. [Rare.]

agerasy (aj'ē-rā-si), *n.* Same as *agerasia*.

Ageratum (a-jer'a-tum), *n.* [NL.; also, as L., *ageraton*, < Gr. ἀ *priv.* + γῆρας, an aromatic plant, perhaps yarrow or milfoil, *Achillea ageratum*; prop. neut. of ἀγήρατος, unaging, < ἀ priv. + γῆρας, old age, old, undecaying, < ἀ- priv. + γῆρας, old age.] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, all American and chiefly tropical, the mouth (*Eupatorium*. *A. conyzoides* (*A. Mexicanum*) is a well-known flower-border annual, with dense lavender-blue heads, which keep their color long.

Ageronia (aj-ē-rō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of American butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*. *A. fornax* occurs in the southwestern part of the United States and southward.

agesuia, agesuis (a-gē'si-ā, -sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *agesitia*.

agesitia (a-gē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγεσία, a fasting, < ἄγευστος, fasting, not tasting, < ἀ- priv., not, + γευστός, verbal adj. of γεύεσθαι, taste, akin to L. *gustus*, taste: see *gust*².] In *med.*, a defect or loss of taste, occurring in colds and fevers, or arising from nervous disease.

agest, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *agate*².

agestation (aj-e-stā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *agestatio(n-)*, < L. *ad*, to, + *gelare*, freeze: see *congeal*.] Congelation; freezing. *Sir T. Browne.*

agestation (a-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *agegerare*, *adgenerare*, beget additionally, < *ad*, to, + *generare*, beget: see *generate*.] The act of generating or producing in addition. *N. E. D.*

agger (aj'ėr), *n.* [L., a job, heap, mound, dike, mole, pier, etc., < *aggerere*, *adgerere*, bring together, < *ad*, to, + *gerere*, carry.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an earthwork or any artificial mound or rampart, as, in Rome, the *agger* of Servius Tullius.—2. A Roman road or military way, so called because these roads were raised in the middle to turn water to the sides.

aggerate (aj'ē-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *aggeratus*, pp. of *aggerāre*, *adgerāre*, form an agger or heap, heap up, < *agger*: see *agger*. Cf. *exaggerate*.] To heap up. *Bailey.*

aggeration (aj-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aggeratio(n-)*, *adgeratio(n-)*, < *aggerāre*: see *aggerate*.] A heaping; accumulation; as, "*aggerations* of sand," *Ray*, Diss. of World, v. § 1.

aggerose (aj'ē-rōs), *a.* [< L. as if "*aggerosus*, < *agger*: see *agger*.] In heaps; formed in heaps. *Dana.*

aggest (a-jest'), *v.* [< L. *aggestus*, pp. of *aggerere*, *adgerere*, bring together: see *agger*.] To heap up.

The violence of the waters *aggested* the earth. *Fuller*, Church Hist., Book of bk. 9.

aggest, **aggett**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *agate*².

agglomerate (a-glom'ē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agglomerated*, ppr. *agglomerating*. [< L. *agglomeratus*, pp. of *agglomerare*, *adglomerare*, wind into a ball, < *ad*, to, + *glomerare*, wind into a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball, akin to *globus*, a ball: see *globe*. Cf. *conglomerate*.] I. *trans.* To collect or gather into a mass.

In one *agglomerated* cluster hung. *Tennyson*, Night Thoughts, lx. 1911.

There is to an American something pitifully artificial and scenic, as it were, in the way these colossal dwellings are packed together in their steep streets, in the depths of their little enclosed, *agglomerated* city. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 261.

II. *intrans.* To gather, grow, or collect into a ball or mass: as, "hard, *agglomerating* salts," *Thomson*, Seasons, Autumn, l. 766.

agglomerate (a-glom'ē-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agglomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* Gathered into a ball or mass; piled together; specifically, in *bot.*, crowded into a dense cluster, but not cohering.

II. *n.* 1. A fortuitous mass or assemblage of things; an agglomeration.—2. In *geol.*, an accumulation of materials made up chiefly of large blocks "hudded together in a pell-mell way, without regard to size, shape, or weight." *A. H. Green.* The term is used almost exclusively with reference to volcanic ejections, and is rarely, if ever, employed by American writers, who prefer *conglomerate*.

agglomeratic (a-glom-ē-rat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an agglomerate.

agglomeration (a-glom-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *agglomeratio(n-)*, < *agglomerare*: see *agglomerate*, *v.*] 1. The act of agglomerating or the state of being agglomerated; the state of gathering or being gathered into a mass.

By an undiscerning *agglomeration* of facts he [Berkeley] convinced readers in his own day that he had believers in Ireland almost to our day, that tar-water could cure all diseases. *Macaulay*, Hist. England, I. 83.

2. That which is agglomerated; a collection; a heap; any mass, assemblage, or cluster formed by mere juxtaposition.

The charming *agglomeration* which . . . faces the town,—a soft *agglomeration* of gardens, vineyards, scattered villas, gables and turrets of slate-roofed chateaux, terraces with gray balustrades, mean grove-like spaces lighted by scarlet Virginia creeper. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 9.

agglomerative (a-glom'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* Having a tendency to agglomerate; gathering together.

Taylor [is] eminently discursive, accumulative, and (to use one of his own words) *agglomerative*. *Coleridge*, etc. (1817), p. 139.

agglutinant (a-glō'ti-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agglutinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *agglutinare*: see *agglutinate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

Something strengthening and *agglutinant*. *Gray*, Works (1825), II. 192.

II. *n.* Any viscous substance which agglutinates or unites other substances by causing adhesion; any application which causes bodies to adhere together.

agglutinate (a-glō'ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agglutinated*, ppr. *agglutinating*. [< L. *agglutinatus*, pp. of *agglutinare*, *adglutinare*, paste, < *ad*, to, + *glutinare*, paste, < *gluten*, paste, glue: see *gluten* and *glue*.] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; unite by causing an adhesion.

agglutinate (a-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* [L. *agglutinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United as by glue; characterized by adherence or incorporation of distinct parts or elements: as, an *agglutinate* language. (See below.) In *bot.*, grown together: equivalent to *acrete*: applied also to fungi that are firmly attached to the matter on which they are seated.—**Agglutinate languages**, languages exhibiting an inferior degree of integration in the elements of their words, or of unification of words, the suffixes and prefixes retaining a certain independence of one another and of the root or stem to which they are added: opposed to *inflective* or *inflectional languages*, in which the separate identity of stem and ending is more often fully lost, and the original agglutination even comes to be replaced by an internal change in the root or stem. But the distinction is of little scientific value. Turkish is a favorite example of an agglutinate tongue.

agglutinating (a-glō'ti-nā-ting), *p. a.* In *philol.*, characterized by agglutination; agglutinative (which see).

The natives [of the southern islands of the Fuegian Archipelago] . . . speak an *agglutinating* language, current from the middle of Beagle passage to the southernmost islands about Cape Horn. *Science*, III. 168.

agglutination (a-glō-ti-nā'shon), *n.* = F. *agglutination*; < *conglutinate*, *v.* I.] The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united; adhesion of parts; that which is united; a mass or group cemented together.—2. In *philol.*, the condition of being agglutinate; the process or result of agglutinate combination. See *agglutinate*, *a.*

In the Aryan languages the modifications of words, comprised under declension and conjugation, were likewise originally expressed by *agglutination*. But the component parts became in time so consolidated, as to form one integral word, liable in its turn to phonetic corruption to such an extent that it became impossible after a time to decide which was the root and which the modificatory element. *Muller.*

Immediate agglutination, in *surg.*, union of the parts of a wound by the first intention (see *intention*), as distinguished from **mediate agglutination**, which is secured through the interposition of some substance, as lint, between the parts of the wound.

agglutinationist (a-glō-ti-nā'shon-ist), *n.* In *philol.*, an adherent to the theory of agglutination. See *agglutination*, 2. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 272.

agglutinative (a-glō'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* 1. Tending or having power to agglutinate or unite; having power to cause adhesion: as, an *agglutinative* substance.—2. In *philol.*, exhibiting or characterized by the formative process known as agglutination; agglutinate (which see): as, an *agglutinative* language.

Their fundamental common characteristic is that they (the Scythian languages) follow what is styled an *agglutinative* type of structure. . . . That is to say, elements out of which their words are formed are loosely put together, instead of being closely compacted, or fused into one. *Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 316.

aggrace† (a-grās'), *v. t.* [*ag-* + *grace*, v.; suggested by OF. *agracier*, *agracher* = it. *aggraziare*, formerly *aggratiare*, < ML. *aggratiare*, show grace to, < L. *ad*, to, + *gratia*, grace.] 1. To show grace or favor to. *Spenser.*—2. To add grace to, or make graceful.

And that which Nature works doth most *aggrace*. The art, which all that wrought, appeared in no place. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 54.

aggraceł (a-grās'), *n.* Kindness; favor.

aggrade (a-grād'), *v. t.* [L. *ad*, to, + *gradus*, step. Cf. *degrade*.] In *geol.*, to grade up; fill up, as a depression, valley, or river *away*.

aggrandisable, aggrandizable, etc. See *aggrandizable*, etc.

aggrandisable (ag'ran-dī-za-bl), *a.* [*Aggrandize* + *-able*.] Capable of being aggrandized. Also spelled *aggrandizable*.

aggrandisation (a-gran-di-zā'shon), *n.* The act of aggrandizing, or the condition or state of being aggrandized. Also spelled *aggrandization*. [Rare.]

No part of the body will consume by the *aggrandisation* of the other, but all things will be fed, and a just distribution be to all parts. *Waterhouse*, Fortescue, p. 197.

aggrandise (ag'ran-dīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggrandized*, ppr. *aggrandizing*. [< F. *aggrandiss-*, extended stem of "*aggrandir*, to greaten, augment, enlarge," etc. (Cotgrave), now *agrandir* = it. *aggrandire*, enlarge, < L. *ad*, to, + *grandire*, increase, < *grandis*, large, great: see *grand*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make great or greater in power, wealth, rank, or honor; exalt: as, to *aggrandize* a family.

The States identified man with God, for the purpose of glorifying man,—the Neoplatonists for the purpose of *aggrandizing* God. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 345.

2†. To magnify or exaggerate.

If we trust to fame and reports, these may proceed . . . from small matters *aggrandized*. *Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, § 5.

3. To widen in scope; increase in size or intensity; enlarge; extend; elevate.

These furnish us with glorious springs and mediums to raise and *aggrandize* our conceptions. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

Covetous death bereaved us all,
To *aggrandize* one funeral. *Emerson*, Threnody.

=Syn. 1. To honor, dignify, advance, elevate, give lustre to.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become greater. [Rare.]

Cities, continued till old age, do *aggrandize* and become horrid. *John Hall*, Pref. to Poems.

Also spelled *aggrandise*.

aggrandisement (ag'ran-diz-ment or a-gran'diz-ment), *n.* [< F. "*aggrandissement*, a granting, enlarging, encrease, also preferment, advancement" (Cotgrave), now *agrandissement*: see *aggrandize* and *-ment*.] The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank, or honor; exaltation; enlargement: as, the emperor seeks only the *aggrandizement* of his own family. Also spelled *aggrandisement*.

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aggrandizement

Survival of the fittest will determine whether such specially favourable conditions result in the *aggrandizement* of the individual or in the multiplication of the race.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 389.

=Syn. Augmentation, advancement, elevation: preferment, promotion, exaltation.

aggrandizer (ag'ran-di-zẽr), *n.* One who aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank, or honor. Also spelled *aggrandizer*.

aggrapee, *n.* Obsolete form of *agrafe*.

aggrate (a-grāt', *v. t.* [< It. *aggratare*, also *aggradare* and *aggradire*, < ML. **aggratare* (cf. *aggratiare*), under *aggratus*, pleased, < L. *ad*, to, + *gratus*, pleasing, > It. *grato*, pleasing, *grado*, pleasure.] 1. To please.

Each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

2. To thank or express gratitude to.

The Island King
Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, II. 9. *(N. E. D.)*

aggravable (ag'ra-va-bl), *a.* [< L. *aggrave-re* (see *aggravate*) + E. *-able*.] Tending to aggravate; aggravating.

This idolatry is the more discernible and *aggravable* in the invocation of saints and idols.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, II.

aggravate (ag'ra-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aggravated*, ppr. *aggravating*. [< L. *aggravatus*, pp. of *aggravare*, *aggravare*, add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, < *ad*, to, + *gravare*, make heavy, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*2. Cf. *aggrieve* and *aggredge*.] 1. Literally, to add weight to or upon; increase the amount, quantity, or force of; make heavier by added quantity or burden.

Lord, how long, lest thou upon thy servant's loue,
And let that pine to *aggravate* thy store.
Shak., Sonnets, cxli.

In order to lighten the crown still further, they *aggravated* responsibility on ministers of state.
Burke, Rev. in Fr., p. 30. *(N. E. D.)*

2. To make more grave or heavy; increase the weight or pressure of; intensify, as anything evil, disorderly, or troublesome: as, to *aggravate* guilt or crime, the evils or annoyances of life, etc.

Maim'd in the strife, the falling mass sustains
Th' insulting shout, that *aggravates* its pains.
Dyche, Tales of the Hall.

The [French] government found its necessities *aggravated* by that of procuring immense quantities of bread.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 72.

In every department of nature there occur instances of the instability of generic form, which tend greatly to *aggravate* specific differences rather than diminishes.
Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 365.

3. To exaggerate; give coloring to in description; give an exaggerated representation of: as, to *aggravate* circumstances. [Rare.]

He (Colonel Lee) sent Baccus Digges, a messenger to the governor, by whom he *aggravated* the mischiefs done by the Indians, and desired a commission of power to go out against them.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 97.

4. To provoke; irritate; tease. [Colloq.]

I was so *aggravated* that I almost doubt if I did know.
Dickens.

=Syn. 2 and **3**. To heighten, raise, increase, magnify; orientate. See list under *exaggerate*.

aggravating (ag'ra-vā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Making worse or more heinous: as, *aggravating* circumstances.—2. Provoking; annoying; exasperating: as, he is an *aggravating* fellow. [Colloq.]

Which makes it only the more *aggravating*. *Thackeray*.

aggravatingly (ag'ra-vā-ting-li), *adv.* In an aggravating manner.

aggravation (ag-ra-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *aggravation*, < ML. *aggravatio(n-)*, < L. *aggravare*: see *aggravate*.] 1. Increase of the weight, intensity, heinousness, or severity of anything; the act of making worse; addition, or that which is added, to anything evil or improper: as, an *aggravation* of pain, grief, crime, etc.—2. Exaggeration, as in a pictorial representation or in a statement of facts; heightened description. [Rare.]

Accordingly they got a painter by the knight's directions to add a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features to change it into the Saracen's Head.
Addison.

3. Provocation; irritation. [Colloq.]—4. In *Rom. canon law*, a censure, threatening excommunication after disregard of three admonitions. *Chamb., Cyc.* (1751).

aggravative (ag'ra-vā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Tending to aggravate.

II. *n.* That which aggravates or tends to aggravate or make worse.

aggravator (ag'ra-vā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which aggravates.

aggredge, *v. t.* [< ME. *aggredgen*, *aggregen*, *aggreggen*, *aggeggen*, < OF. *aggreger*, *aggregier* = Pr. *aggregar*, < ML. **aggrediare* for **aggrariare*, equiv. to L. *aggrarare*, to add to the weight of, make worse, oppress, annoy, aggravate: see *aggravate* and *aggrieve*, and cf. *abridge*, *abbreviate*, *allege*2, *alleviate*.] To make heavy; aggravate; exaggerate.

aggregant (ag'rē-gant), *n.* [< L. *aggregan(t-)s*, ppr. of *aggregare*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] One of the particulars which make up an aggregate; specifically, one of a number of logical terms which are added together to make a logical sum.

aggregata, *n.* pl. (ag-rē-gā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. aggregatus*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his *Acephala auida*, or shell-less acephals; the compound or social ascidians: opposed to *Segregata*.

aggregate (ag'rē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggregated*, ppr. *aggregating*. [< L. *aggregatus*, pp. of *aggregare*, *aggregare*, lead to a flock, add to, < *ad*, to, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*. Cf. *congregate*, *segregate*.] 1. *trans.* To bring together; collect into a sum, mass, or body: as, "the *aggregated* soil," *Milton*, P. L., x. 293.

The protoplasmic fluid within a cell does not become *aggregated* into a lump, but is lifted up, and only imperfectly if the cell has been injured.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 114.

aggregate (ag'rē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aggregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total; combined: as, the *aggregate* amount of a bill of items.

Societies formed by conquest may be . . . composed of two societies, which are in a large measure . . . alien; and in them there cannot arise from the *aggregate* will.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 469.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, composed of several different mineral constituents: opposed to *simple*. (*b*) In *mechanical means*: as, granite is an *aggregate* rock. (*c*) In *anat.*, clustered: as, *aggregate* glands. (*d*) In *bot.*, forming a dense cluster. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, compound; associated. (*e*) In law, composed of many individuals united into one mass.—**Aggregate corporation**, in law, animals in which many individual organisms are united in a common household or economy, as ants, bees, and aphides, etc. See cuts under *anthophoret* and *Corallipora*.—**Aggregate combination**, in *music*, a combination which causes compound intervals or secondary pieces. See effects of aggregate combinations are classified as *aggregate paths* and *aggregate surfaces*.—**Aggregate flower**, in *bot.*, same as *head*, 10.—**Aggregate fruit**, a fruit formed when a clustered distinct carpels belonging to a single flower are crowded upon the common receptacle, becoming more or less connate, and sometimes more or less coherent, as in the blackberry and the fruit of the magnolia. Also sometimes called an agregamous with *multiple* or *compound fruit* (which see, under *fruit*). See cut under *Rubus*.—**Aggregate glands**. See *gland*.—**Aggregate path**, in *music*, that path through which a part of a machine is moved, which is the resultant of the aggregate combinations of the other parts which operate it. Thus, in so-called parallel motion, a movement of one part in a right line is made by the combined and counteracting movements of other parts moving in circular arcs.—**Aggregate velocity**, the resultant velocity imparted by forces moving with different or with varying velocities, as the velocities imparted by systems of pulleys through trains of gearing, or by accidental differential motions.—**Corporation aggregate**, in *law*. See *corporation*.

II. *n.* 1. A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; a total or gross amount; any combined whole considered with reference to its constituent parts. An aggregate is essentially a sum, as, for example, a heap of sand, whose parts are loosely or accidentally associated. When the relation between the parts is more intimate—either chemical, as in a molecule or a crystal, or organic, as in a living body, or for the realization of a design, as in a house—it ceases to be a mere aggregate and becomes a *compound*, a *combination*, an *organism*, etc. But in a general way anything consisting of distinguishable elements may be called an aggregate of those elements: as, man is an *aggregate* of structures and organs; a mineral or volcanic *aggregate* (that is, a compound rock).

Looking to the *aggregate* of all the interests of the commonwealth.
D. Webster, Speech, Boston, June 5, 1828.

Aggregates of brilliant passages rather than harmonious wholes.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 414.

aggression

The difference between an *aggregate* and a product is that in the first case the component parts are simply conjoined together, added; in the second, the constituent elements are blended, multiplied into each other.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 93.

2. Any hard material added to lime to make concrete. *N. E. D.*—3. *Milit.*, the total commissioned and enlisted force of any post, department, division, corps, or other command. In the aggregate, taken together; considered as a whole; collectively.

Our judgment of a man's character is derived from observing a number of successive acts, forming in the *aggregate* his general course of conduct.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ii.

aggregated (ag'rē-gā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *aggregate*, *a.*

aggregately (ag'rē-gāt-li), *adv.* Collectively; taken together or in the aggregate.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit.
Waterhouse, Letters, II. 347.

aggregation (ag-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *aggregatio(n-)*, < L. *aggregare*: see *aggregate*, *v.*] 1. The act of collecting or the state of being collected into an unorganized whole.

By "material *aggregation*" being meant the way in which, by mere force of gravity, the molecules of matter are arranged together.
Tyndall.

Wanting a great and acknowledged centre of national life and thought, our expansion has hitherto been rather *aggregation* than growth.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 83.

2. In *logic*, the union of species to form a genus, or of terms to form a term; a term of anything of which any of its parts are true, and only false when all its parts are false.—3. The adding of a person to an association as a member thereof; affiliation. [Rare.]

The second [book] recounts his *aggregation* to the society of free-masons.
Monthly Rev., xxx. 337. *(N. E. D.)*

4. A combined whole; an aggregate.

In the United States of America a century hence we shall therefore doubtless have a political *aggregation* immeasurably surpassing in power and in dimensions any empire that has as yet existed.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 139.

Creatures of *interior* type are little more than *aggregations* of numerous like parts.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 493.

5. In *bot.*, applied by Darwin specifically to the peculiar movements in the tentacles of the tentacles of *Droscra* by mechanical or chemical stimulation.—**Theorem of aggregation**, in the theory of invariants, a theorem concerning the number of linearly independent invariants of a given type.

aggregative (ag'rē-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *aggregate* + *-ive*; = F. *aggregatif*.] 1. Pertaining to aggregation; taken together; collective.

Other things equal, the latest mass will, because of its superior *aggregative* force, become hotter than the others, and radiate more heat.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 293.

2. Tending to aggregate; gregarious; social. [Rare.]

His [Ariskean's] sociality, his *aggregative* nature . . . will now be the quality of qualities for him.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

aggregator (ag'rē-gā-tọr), *n.* One who collects into a whole or mass. *Burton*.

aggress (a-gres'), *v.* [< L. *aggressus*, pp. of *aggredi*, *aggredi*, attack, assail, approach, go to, < *ad*, to, + *gradi*, walk, step (> *gressus*, a step: see *grade*.)] *intrans.* 1. To make an attack; commit the first act of hostility or offense; begin a quarrel or controversy; hence, to act on the offensive.

The moral law says—Do not *aggress*!
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 298.

2. To encroach; intrude; be or become intrusive.

The plebeian Italian, inspired by the national vanity, bears himself as proudly as the noble, without at all *aggressing* in his manner.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxii.

While the individualities of citizens are less *aggressed* upon by public agency, they are more protected by public agency against aggression.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 12.

II. *trans.* To attack. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

aggressi (a-gres'i), *n.* [< OF. *aggresse*, < L. *aggressus*, *aggressus*, an attack: see *aggress*, *v.*, and *aggredi*, *aggredi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] Aggression; attack.

Military *aggressi* upon others.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of the Crown, xv.

aggression (a-gresh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *aggression*, attack, now *agression*, < L. *aggressio(n-)*, < *aggredi*, *aggredi*: see *aggress*, *v.*] 1. The act of proceeding to hostilities or invasion; a breach of the peace or right of another or others; an assault, inroad, or encroachment;

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hence, any offensive action or procedure: as, an *aggression* upon a country, or upon vested rights or liberties.

We have undertaken to resent a supreme insult, and have had to bear new insults and *aggressions*, even to the direct menace of our national capital.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 103.

2. The practice of making assaults or attacks; offensive action in general.

Only this policy of unceasing and untiring *aggression*, this wearing out and crushing out, this war upon all the resources and all the armies of the rebellion, could now succeed. *Badeau*, Mil. Hist. of Grant, II. 10.

= Syn. Attack, invasion, assault, encroachment, injury, offense.

aggressionist (a-gresh'on-ist), *n.* [*aggression* + *-ist.*] One who commits or favors aggression.

Aggressionists would much more truly describe the anti-freetraders than the euphemistic title "protectionists"; since, that one producer may gain, ten consumers are fleeced. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 156.

aggressive (a-gres'iv), *a.* [*aggress* + *-ive*; = F. *agressif.*] Characterized by aggression; tending to aggress; prone to begin a quarrel; making the first attack; offensive, as opposed to *defensive*: as, the minister pursued an *aggressive* foreign policy.

That which would be violent if *aggressive*, might be justified if defensive. *Philadelphia's Reports*, II. 135.

I do not think there is ever shown, in Italians, either the *aggressive* pride or the abject meanness which marks the intercourse of people and nobles elsewhere in Europe. *W. Irving*, Venetian Life, xxi.

= Syn. *Aggressive*, *Offensive*. *Offensive* is the direct opposite to *defensive*. *Offensive* is the term that in which one is quick to give battle, as opportunity offers or can be made, and presses upon the enemy. *Aggressive* warfare is only occasionally of this sort; primarily it is a warfare prompted by the spirit of encroachment, the desire of conquest, plunder, etc. A war that is thus *aggressive* is naturally *offensive* at first, but may lose that character by the vigor of the resistance made, in the course of which the thought of as *aggressive*. Hence *aggressive* has come to be often synonymous with *offensive*.

The already pushing limits of the boundary of rebellion, in spite of resistance at many points, or even of such *aggressive* inroads as that which our armies are now meeting with, daily lines of barrier. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 101.

The peremptory conversion of Lee's defensive campaign into a purely defensive attitude, . . . in marked contrast with the tactics of his rival. *Badeau*, Mil. Hist. of Grant, II. 130.

aggressively (a-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In an aggressive or offensive manner.

aggressiveness (a-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being aggressive; the disposition to encroach upon or attack others.

aggressor (a-gres'or), *n.* [L., also *aggressor*, < *aggressus*, pp. of *aggredi*, *aggredere*, *aggress*, v.] The person who first attacks; one who begins hostilities or makes encroachment; an assailant or invader.

There is nothing more easy than to break a treaty ratified in all the usual forms, and yet neither party be the *aggressor*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xvii.

aggravance (a-grā'vans), [< ME. *aggravaunce*, *-ance*, < OF. *agrevance*, *agrever*: see *aggrieve* and *-ance*.] Oppression; hardship; injury; grievance.

Deliver those *aggravances*, which lately
Your importunity possest our council
Were fit for audience.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

aggrieve (a-grēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aggrieved*, ppr. *aggrieving*. [< ME. *agreven*, < OF. *agrever*, *agriever*, later restored, *agraver*, < L. *aggravare*, aggravate, exasperate, = Sp. *agravar* = Pg. *agravar* = It. *aggravare*, < L. *aggravare*, make heavy, make worse, aggravate: see *aggravate*. Cf. *aggravate* and *grieve*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To give pain or sorrow to; afflict; grieve.

Which yet *aggrieves* my heart. *Spenser.*

2. To bear hard upon; oppress or injure in one's rights; vex or harass by injustice: used chiefly or only in the passive.

The two races, so long hostile, soon found that they had common interests and common enemies. Both were alike *aggrieved* by the tyranny of a bad king. *Macaulay.*

So the bargain stood:
They broke it, and he felt himself *aggrieved*.
Browning, King and Book, II. 27.

II. *intrans.* To mourn; lament.

My heart *aggrieved* that such a wretch should reign.
Mir. for Mags., p. 442.

aggroup (a-grōp'), *v. t.* [< F. *agrouper* (as Sp. Pg. *agrupar* = It. *aggruppare* and *aggroppare*), < *a*, to, + *grouper*, group: see *group*, *v.*] To bring together; group; make a group of.

Bodies of divers natures which are *engrouped* (or combined) together are agreeable and pleasant to the sight.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy, p. 197.

aggroupment (a-grōp'ment), *n.* Arrangement in a group, as in statuary or in a picture; grouping. Also spelled *agroupment*.

aggry-beads (ag'ri-bēdz), *n. pl.* [*Aggry*, prob. of African origin, + *beads*.] Glass beads, supposed to be of ancient Egyptian manufacture, occasionally found in the Ashantee and Fanti countries. They are of exquisite colors and designs, and are much valued by the natives. Also spelled *aggri-beads*.

agha, *n.* See *aga*.

aghanee (ag-ha'nē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *aghunee*, repr. Hind. *aghani*, the produce of the month *Aghan*, the eighth in the Hindu year, answering to the last half of November and the first half of December.] The name given to the second rice-crop in Hindustan. It is the second of the three crops, being sown along with the Rhadoee crop in April and May, and reaped in November and December. Called *amon* in lower Bengal.

aghast (a-gast'), *p.* or *a.* [The spelling with *h* is unnecessary and wrong; < ME. *agast*, rarely in the fuller form *agasted*, pp. of the common verb *agasten*, rarely *agesten*, pret. *agaste*, terrify, < *a-* (< AS. *ā-*) + *gasten* (pret. *gaste*, pp. *gasted*), < AS. *gǣstan*, terrify: see *a-*[1], *gast*, *ghast*, and *ghastful*, and cf. *agazed*.] Struck with amazement; filled with sudden fright or horror. See *agast*, *v. t.*

Aghast he waked, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread.
Dryden, Æneid.

Stupefied and *aghast*, I had myself no power to move from the upright position I had assumed upon first hearing the shriek. *Poe*, Tales, I. 372.

= Syn. Horrified, dismayed, confounded, astounded, dumfounded, thunderstruck.

agible (aj'i-bl), *a.* [< ML. *agibilis*, that can be done, < L. *agere*, do: see *agent*, *act*.] Capable of being done; practicable.

When they were fit for *agible* things.
Sir A. Shirley, Travels, Persia, i.

agila-wood (ag'i-la-wụd), *n.* [See *eaglewood*.] Same as *agallochum*.

agile (aj'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. *agil*, *agill*, < F. *agile*, < L. *agilis*, < *agere*, do, move: see *agent*, *act*.] Characterized by the facility of quick motion; apt or ready to move; brisk; active: said of the mind as well as of the body.

Shirley was sure-footed and *agile*; she could spring like a deer when she chose. *Bronté*, Shirley, xii.

The subtle, *agile* Greek, unprincipled, full of change and levity. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

= Syn. *Nimble*, *Agile* (see *nimble*), quick, lively, alert, supple, spry.

agilely (aj'il-li), *adv.* In an agile or nimble manner; with activity.

agileness (aj'il-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agile; nimbleness; activity; agility.

Agilia (a-jil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *agilis*, agile: see *agile*.] In Illiger's classification of mammals, a family of rodents notable for their agility. It contains the squirrels and dormice. [Not in use.]

agility (a-jil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *agilité*, < L. *agilita(t-)s*, < *agilis*, agile: see *agile*.] 1. The state or quality of being agile; the power of moving quickly; nimbleness; briskness; activity, either of body or of mind.

A limb overstrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and strength. *Watts.*

The Common Dormouse . . . handles its hazel- or beechnuts with all the skill of a squirrel, and displays no less *agility* in skipping about the shrubbery and leaping from branch to branch. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 115.

2†. Powerful action; active force.

No wonder there be found men and women of strange and monstrous shapes considering the *agility* of the sun a fiery heat. *Holland.*

= Syn. 1. See *activity*.

aging (ā'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *age*, *v.*] 1. Any process for imparting the characteristics and properties of age: as, the *aging* of wines and liquors by heat and agitation.—2. In *calico-printing* and *dyeing*, the process of fixing the soluble mordant or dye by exposing the cloth in well-ventilated chambers to air which is kept warm and moist, for a time sufficient to allow the mordant or dye laid upon the surface of the cloth to penetrate the fibers and become firmly attached to them. Any superfluous portions, or those which are not remain soluble, are removed by dunging.—3. In *ceram.*, the storage of prepared clay, to allow it time to ferment and ripen before using. *E. H. Knight.* The clay is kept wet, and is often mixed and tempered; and the process sometimes lasts for many years.

Also spelled *ageing*.

agio (aj'i-ō or a'ji-ō), *n.* [< Fr. *agio*, < It. *agio*, usually in this sense spelled *aggio*, exchange, premium, the same word as *agio*, ease: see *adagio* and *ease*.] A commercial term in use, principally on the continent of Europe, to denote—(*a*) The rate of exchange between the currencies of two countries, as between those of Italy and the United States. (*b*) The percentage of difference in the value of (1) two metallic currencies, or (2) a metallic and a paper currency of the same denomination, in the same country; hence, premium on the appreciated currency, and *disagio*, or discount, on the depreciated one.

Six years ago this kinsatsu [Japanese paper currency] stood at par and was even preferred by the natives to the gold and silver currency; now, from 40% to 45% *agio* is paid. *Brit. Japan*, p. 383.

(*c*) An allowance made in some places for the wear and tear of coins, as in Amsterdam, Hamburg, etc.

a giorno (ä jōr'nō). [It., = F. *à jour*.] In *decorative art*, same as *à jour*.

agiotage (aj'i-ō-tāj), *n.* [F., < *agioter*, job or dabble in stocks, < *agio*, price, rate of exchange, discount: see *agio*.] Speculation in stocks, etc.; stock-jobbing. [Not used in the United States.]

Vanity and *agiotage* are, to a Parisian, the oxygen and hydrogen of life. *Lander*, Imaginary Conversations, xlvii.

agist (a-jist'), *v. t.* [< ME. *agisten*, < OF. *agister*, *adjister*, < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *gister*, assign a lodging, < *gist*, a bed, place to lie on: see *gist*, *giset*[2], *gite*[1].] 1. To feed or pasture, as the cattle or horses of others, for a compensation: used originally of the feeding of cattle in the king's forests.—2. To rate or charge; impose as a burden, as on land for some specific purpose.

agistage (a-jis'tāj), *n.* [< *agist* + *-age*.] In *law*: (*a*) The taking and feeding of other men's cattle in the king's forests, or one's own land. (*b*) The contract to do so for hire. (*c*) The price paid for such feeding. (*d*) Generally, any burden, charge, or tax. Also called *gait agistement*.

agistator, *n.* [ML., < *agistare*, pp. *agistatus*: see *agist*.] Same as *agistor*.

agistment (a-jist'ment), *n.* [< OF. *agistement* (< ML. *agistamentum*): see *agist* and *-ment*.] 1. Same as *agistage*.

Henry de Bracton, chief Justice of Lincoln, who . . . had the *agistments* and summer and winter heritage of Pendle.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 28.

No sooner had that (the Long Parliament, by its resolutions concerning the tithe of *agistment*, touched the interests of his own class than he (twelfth) did everything in his power to discredit it. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

2. A dike or embankment to prevent the overflow of a stream or encroachments of the sea. *E. Knight.*

agistor, agister (a-jis'tor, -tėr), *n.* [< ME. *agistor*, < AF. *agistour*, < OF. *agister*, v.: see *agist*.] An officer of the forests of England, having the care of cattle agisted, and of collecting the money for the same; one who receives and pastures cattle, etc., for hire.

agitable (aj'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *agitable*, < L. *agitabilis*, < *agitare*: see *agitate*.] 1. Capable of being agitated or shaken.—2. That may be debated or discussed.

agitated (aj'i-tā-ted), *v.* pret. and pp. *agitated*, ppr. *agitating*. [< L. *agitatus*, pp. of *agitare*, drive, move, arouse, excite, agitate, freq. of *agere*, drive, move, do: see *agent* and *act*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To move or actuate; maintain the action of.

Where dwells this sov'reign arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal control,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole?
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. To move to and fro; impart regular motion to.

The ladies sigh, and *agitate* their fans with diamond-sparkling hands. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xlviii.

3. To move or force into violent irregular action; shake or move briskly; excite physically: as, the wind *agitates* the sea; to *agitate* water in a vessel.

Tall precipitating flasks in which the materials were first *agitated* with the respective liquids and were then allowed to stand at rest under various conditions as to light, temperature, etc. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 2.

4. To disturb, or excite into tumult; perturb.

The mind of man is *agitated* by various passions.
Johnson.

5. To discuss; debate; call attention to by speech or writing: as, to *agitate* the question of free trade.

Though this controversy be revived and hotly *agitated* among the moderns. *Boyle*, Colours.

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6. To consider on all sides; revolve in the mind, or view in all its aspects; plan.

> When politicians most *agitate* desperate designs.
> *Eikon Basilike.*

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. To rouse, stir up, ruffle, discompose.—5 and 6. To canvass, deliberate upon.

II. *intrans.* To engage in agitation; arouse or attempt to arouse public interest, as in some political or social question: as, he set out to *agitate* in the country.

> The Tories *agitated* in the early Hanoverian period for short parliaments and for the restriction of the corrupt influence of the Crown. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

agitated (aj'i-tā-ted), *p. a.* Disturbed; excited; expressing agitation: as, in an *agitated* manner; "an *agitated* countenance," *Thackeray.*

> She burst out at last in an *agitated*, almost violent, tone.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 2.

agitatedly (aj'i-tā-ted-li), *adv.* In an agitated manner.

agitating (aj'i-tā-ting), *p. a.* Disturbing; exciting; moving.

agitation (aj-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *agitatio(n-)*, < *agitare*: see *agitate.*] The act of agitating, or the state of being agitated. (*a*) The state of being shaken or moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion: as, the sea after a storm is in *agitation.*

> The molecules of all bodies are in a state of continual *agitation.* *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 114.

(*b*) Disturbance of the mind; perturbation; excitement of passion.

> *Agitations* of the public mind so deep and so long continued as those which we have witnessed do not end in nothing. *Macaulay*, Parl. Reform.

> Away walked Catherine in great *agitation*, as fast as the crowd would permit her.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xiii.

(*c*) Examination of a subject in controversy; deliberation; discussion; debate.

> We owe it to the timid and the doubting to keep the great questions of the time in unceasing and untiring *agitation.* *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 80.

(*d*) The act of arousing public attention to a political or social question by speeches, etc.=**Syn.** (*b*) *Agitation, Trepidation, Tremor, Emotion*, excitement, flutter. *Tremor* is, in its literal use, wholly physical; it may be in a part of the body or the whole; it is generally less violent than *trepidation. Trepidation* and *agitation* are more often used of the mind than of the body. But all three words may express states either of the body or the mind, or of both at once through reflex influence. *Trepidation* is generally the result of fear; it is the excited anticipation of speedy disaster, penalty, etc. *Agitation* may be retrospective and occasioned by that which is pleasant; it includes the meaning of *trepidation* and a part of that of *emotion. Emotion* is used only of the mind; it is the broadest and highest of these words, covering all movements of feeling, whether of pleasure or pain, from *agitation* to the pleasure that the mind may take in abstract truth.

> What lengths of far-famed ages, billowed high
> With human *agitation*, roll along
> In unsubstantial images of air!
> *Young*, Night Thoughts.

> I can recall vividly the *trepidation* which I carried to that meeting. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

> I had a worrying ache and inward *tremor* underlying all the outward play of the senses and mind.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life.

> Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest *emotion.*
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

agitational (aj-i-tā'shọn-ạl), *a.* Relating or pertaining to agitation.

agitative (aj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *agitate* + *-ive.*] Having a tendency to agitate.

agitato (ä-jē-tä'tọ), *a.* [It., pp. of *agitare*, < L. *agitare*: see *agitate.*] Agitated; restless: a word used in *music*, generally in combination with *allegro* or *presto*, to describe the character of a movement as broken, hurried, or restless in style.

agitator (aj'i-tā-tọr), *n.* [L., < *agitare*: see *agitate.*] **1.** One who or that which agitates. Specifically—(*a*) One who engages in some kind of political agitation; one who stirs up or excites others, with the view of strengthening his own cause or party.

> [Robin of Redesdale] collected forces and began to traverse the country as an *agitator* in the summer of 1469; possibly at the suggestion, certainly with the connivance, of Warwick. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 631.

(*b*) A machine for agitating and mixing; specifically, a machine for stirring pulverized ore in water.

2. A name given to certain officers appointed by the army of the English Commonwealth in 1647–9 to manage their concerns. There were two from each regiment.

> They proceeded from those elective tribunes called *agitators*, who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army.
> *Hallam*, Const. Hist., II. 210.

[It has been supposed that in this sense the proper spelling of the word is *adjutator*, meaning not one who agitates, but one who assists. But Dr. J. A. H. Murray says: "Careful investigation satisfies me that *Agitator* was the actual title, and *Adjutator* originally only a bad spelling of soldiers familiar with *Adjutants* and the *Adjutors* of 1642."]

8

agitatorial (aj"i-tā-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an agitator.

Aglaophenia (ag"lā-ō-fē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), appar. an error for **aglaophema*, < Gr. Ἀγλαοφήμη, one of the sirens, fem. of ἀγλαόφημος, of splendid fame, < ἀγλαός, splendid, brilliant, + φήμη = L. *fama*, fame.] A notable genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Plumulariidæ.* *A. struthionides* is an elegant species of the Pacific coast of North America, known, from its figure and general appearance, as the ostrich-plume. Others occur on the Atlantic coast.

aglare (ạ-glãr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *glare*¹.] In a glare; glaring.

> The toss of unshorn hair,
> And wringing of hands, and eyes *aglare.*
> *Whittier*, The Preacher.

Aglaura (ag-lâ'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἄγλαυρος, a mythol. name.] **1.** A genus of craspedote hydroids, or *Trachymedusæ*, of the family *Trachynemidæ. Péron and Lesueur*, 1809.—**2.** A genus of worms.—**3.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1851.

Aglaurinæ (ag-lâ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aglaura*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A group of *Trachymedusæ*, typified by the genus *Aglaura*, having 8 radial canals and a pedicle to the stomach.

ag-leaf (ag'lēf), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *hag-leaf*, as witches were believed to use the plant in their incantations: see *hag*¹.] A name of the common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus.*

agleam (ạ-glēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *gleam.*] Gleaming; in a gleaming state.

> Faces . . . *agleam* with pale intellectual light.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 380.

aglee, agley (ạ-glē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*-³ + Sc. *gley, gleg*, squint, oblique look: see *gley.*] Off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [Scotch.]

> The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
> Gang aft *a-gley.* *Burns*, To a Mouse.

aglet, aiglet (ag'let, āg'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *agglet*, < ME. *aglet, aglette*, < OF. *aguillette, aiguillette*, F. *aiguillette*, a point, dim. of *aiguille*, < ML. *acucula*, dim. of L. *acus*, a needle: see *acus.*] **1.** A tag or metal sheathing of the end of a lace, or of the points (see *point*) or ribbons generally used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to fasten or tie dresses. They were originally intended simply to facilitate the passing of the ends through the eyelet-holes, as in modern shoe-laces and stay-laces, but were afterward frequently formed of the precious metals, carved into small figures, and suspended from the ribbon, etc., as ornaments (whence Shakspere's phrase "an aglet-baby," which see); and they are still so used in the form of tagged points or braid hanging from the shoulder in some military uniforms, now officially styled *aiguillettes.* Also written *aiguilet.*

> And on his head an hood with *aglets* sprad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

> His gown, addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25*l.*
> *Sir J. Hayward*, Life of Edw. VI.

2†. In *bot.*, a pendent anther; also, a loose pendent catkin, as of the birch.

aglet-baby† (ag'let-bā"bi), *n.* A small image on the end of a lace. See *aglet.*

> Marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet-baby.*
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

agley, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *aglee.*

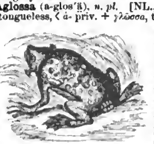
aglimmer (ạ-glim'ėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *glimmer.*] In or into a glimmering state; glimmering.

aglist† (ạ-glist'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *glist*, q. v.] Glistening: as, *aglist* with dew.

aglobulia (ag-lo-bū'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *globulus*, globule.] Same as *oligocythemia.*

aglobulism (a-glob'ū-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *globule* + *-ism.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Diminution of the amount of hemoglobin in the blood. (*b*) Oligocythemia.

Aglossa (a-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγλωσσος, tongueless, < ἀ- priv. + γλῶσσα, tongue.] **1.** A series of anurous or salient batrachians which have no tongue. (*a*†) In some systems comprehending the genera *Pipa, Dactylethra*, and *Myobatrachus*, and divided into *Aglossa haplosiphonia* for the first two of these genera, and *Aglossa diplosiphonia* for the third genus: in this sense the term is contrasted with *Phaneroglossa.* (*b*) Restricted to *Pipa* and *Xenopus* (or *Dactylethra*), and divided into the families *Pipidæ* and *Xenopodidæ*, which agree in having opisthocœlian vertebræ, expansive sacral processes, discrete epicoracoids, and, in the larval state, one pair of spiracles.



Surinam Toad (*Pipa surinamensis*).

2†. [Used as a singular.] A genus of pyralid moths, containing such species as *A. pinguinalis* and *A. capreolatus.*

aglossal (a-glos'ạl), *a.* [< Gr. ἄγλωσσος, tongueless, + *-al.*] Tongueless; pertaining to the *Aglossa.*

aglossate (a-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *aglossatus*: see *Aglossa* and *-ate*¹.] **I.** *a.* Having no tongue; aglossal.

II. *n.* An aglossal batrachian; a member of the suborder *Aglossa.* See *Aglossa*, 1.

aglossostoma (ag-lo-sos'tọ-mä), *n.*; pl. *aglossostomata* (ag"lo-sọ-stọ'mạ-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἄγλωσσος, without a tongue, + στόμα, mouth.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a mouth without a tongue.

aglow (ạ-glō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *glow.*] In a glow; glowing: as, her cheeks were all *aglow.*

> The ascetic soul of the Puritan, *aglow* with the gloomy or rapturous mysteries of his theology.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 12.

> A painted window all *aglow* with the figures of tradition and poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 251.

aglutition (ag-lö-tish'ọn), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. **glutitio(n-)*, < *glutire*, pp. *glutitus*, swallow.] In *pathol.*, inability to swallow.

Aglycyderes (ag-li-sid'ẹ-rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + γλυκύς, sweet, + δέρη, Attic form of δειρή, neck. The first two elements, meaning lit. 'not sweet,' are taken in the forced sense of 'uncomely' or 'unusual.'] A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Bruchidæ*, characterized by the fact that the head of the male is anteriorly produced on each side into a horn-like process, and posteriorly contracted into a narrow neck, whence the name. *Westwood*, 1863.

aglyphodont (a-glif'ọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aglyphodontia.*] **I.** *a.* In *herpet.*, having the characteristics of the *Aglyphodontia*; without grooved teeth and poison-glands.

II. *n.* A serpent of this character; one of the *Aglyphodontia* (which see).

Aglyphodonta (a-glif-ọ-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Aglyphodontia.*

Aglyphodontia (a-glif-ō-don'shiä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. ἄγλυφος, uncarved (< ἀ- priv. + γλύφειν, carve, cut out), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] A group or series of innocuous serpents (*Ophidia*), embracing ordinary colubrine or colubriform snakes, without poison-glands, with a dilatable mouth, and with solid hooked teeth in both jaws. The name is derived from the last character; for the venomous serpents of the series *Proteroglypha* or *Solenoglypha* have poison-fangs channeled or grooved for the transmission of the venom. The *Aglyphodontia* include numerous families and genera, of most parts of the world, *Colubridæ* and *Boidæ* being among the best known of the families. Synonymous with *Colubrina.* See cuts under *Coluber* and *Boa.*

agmatology (ag-ma-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγμα(τ-), a fragment (< ἀγνύναι, break), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of surgery which is concerned with fractures.

agmen (ag'men), *n.*; pl. *agmina* (-mi-nä). [L., a train, troops in motion, army, multitude, < *agere*, drive, move, do: see *agent.*] In *zoöl.*, a superordinal group; a division of animals ranking between a class and an order. *Sundevall.*

> Sundevall would still make two grand divisions (*Agmina*) of birds. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 37.

agminal† (ag'mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *agminalis*, < *agmen* (*agmin-*), a train: see *agmen.*] **1†.** Pertaining to an army or a troop. *Bailey.*—**2.** In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to an agmen.

agminate (ag'mi-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *agminatus*, < L. *agmen* (*agmin-*), a multitude: see *agmen.*] Aggregated or clustered together: in *anat.*, said of the lymphatic glands forming patches in the small intestines (Peyer's patches), as distinguished from the solitary glands or follicles: as, "*agminate* glands," *H. Gray*, Anat.

agminated (ag'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *agminate* + *-ed*².] Same as *agminate.*

agnail (ag'nāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *agnail, agnale, agnel, agnell, agnayle, angnale, angnayle*, mod. dial. *angnail*, < ME. *agnayle*, **angnail*, < AS. *angnægl*, occurring twice (Leechdoms, II. p. 80, and index, p. 8), and usually explained by *paronychia*, i. e., a whitlow, but prop., it seems, a corn, wart, or excrescence (cf. *angset, angseta, ongseta*, a wart, boil, carbuncle), (= OFries. *ongnil, ogneil*, a misshapen finger-nail or an excrescence following the loss of a finger-nail, = OHG. *ungnagel*, G. dial. *annegelen, einnegeln*—Grimm), < (?) *ange, ænge, enge*, narrow, tight, painful (see *anger*¹, *anguish*; for the sense here, cf. LG. *noodnagel*, a hangnail, *nood*, distress,

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agnail

trouble, pain), + *nægl*, a nail, i. e., a peg (cf. L. *clavus*, a nail, peg, also a wart), in comp. *wer-nægl*, E. *warnel*, q. v., a wart, lit. 'man-nail.' The second element was afterward referred to a finger- or toe-nail, and the term applied to a whitlow (end of 16th century), and to a 'hangnail' (Bailey, 1737), *hangnail*, like the equiv. Sc. *anger-nail*, being due to a popular etymology.] 1†. A corn on the toe or foot.

Agnayle upon ones toe, *cornet*. *Palsgrave.*
Cornet, an *agnaile*, or little corn, upon a toe. *Cotgrave.*
Pignoli, *agnels*, corns, pushes, felons or swellings in the flesh. *Florio.*

Pinning good for to be applyed to the *agnels* or corns of the feet. *Bulleyn, Bulwarke of Defence*, 1579, fol. 88. (*N. E. D.*)

2†. A painful swelling or sore under or about the toe- or finger-nails; a whitlow.

Good to be layde unto . . . ulcered nayles or *agnayles*, whiche be a paynefull swelling and the hyrtes and nayles. *Lyte*, Dodoens (1578), p. 256. (*N. E. D.*)

Agnail, a sore at the root of the nail on the fingers or toes. *Bailey* (1721).

3. A hangnail; a small piece of partly separated skin at the root of a nail or beside it.

agname (ag'nām), *n.* [< L. *agnomen*, after L. *ignomen*.] An appellation over and above the ordinary name and surname. *N. E. D.*

agnamed (ag'nāmd), *a.* [< *agname* + *-ed*².] Styled or called apart from Christian name and surname. *N. E. D.*

agnate (ag'nāt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *agnat*, *agnet*, < F. *agnat*, < L. *agnatus*, *adgnatus*, *adnatus*, prop. pp. of *agnasci*, *adgnasci*, be born to, belong by birth, < *ad*, to, + **gnasci*, *nasci*, be born. Cf. *admate* and *cognate*.] **I.** *n.* Specifically, a kinsman whose connection is traceable exclusively through males; more generally, any male relation by the father's side. See *agnatii*.

Who are the *Agnates*? In the first place, they are all the Cognates who trace their connection exclusively through males. A table of Cognates is, of course, formed by taking each lineal ancestor in turn and including all his descendants of both sexes in the tabular view; if then, in tracing the various branches of such a table we include the latter, we stop whenever we come to the name of a female and pursue that particular branch of the family no further. Agnates, all who remain after the descendants of women have been excluded are *Agnates*, and their connection is called Agnatic Relationship. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 148.

II. *a.* 1. Related or akin on the father's side.

—2. Allied in kind; from a common source: as, "*agnate* words," *Yourall*, Study of Antiquities, p. 168. [Rare.]

Agnatha (ag'nā-thā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless: see *agnathous*.] A section of geophilous gastropoid destitute of jaws.

Agnathi (ag'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *agnathus*, jawless: see *agnathous*.] A group or series of cuneiform bones, held by Owen to be a suborder of the order *Neuropteræ*: so called because the jaws are rudimentary or obsolete. The wings are naked and not folded in repose, the posterior pair small, sometimes wanting; the antennæ are short, setaceous, and 3-jointed: and the abdomen ends in two or three long, delicate setæ. Early mode includes the well-known May-flies, and is practically identical with the family *Ephemeridæ*.

agnathia (ag-nā'thi-ā), *n.* [NL., < *agnathus*, jawless (see *agnathous*), + *-ia*.] In *pathol. anat.*, absence of the lower jaw, due to arrested development.

agnathous (ag'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *agnathus*, jawless, < Gr. *a-* priv., + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Without jaws; characterized by the absence of jaws. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*—2. Of or pertaining to the *Agnatha* or *Agnathi*.

agnati (ag-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *agnatus*: see *agnate*.] The members of an ancient Roman family who traced their origin and name to a common ancestor through the male line, under whose paternal power they would be if he were living; hence, in law, relations exclusively in the male line. See *agnate*.

agnatic (ag-nat'ik), *a.* [< F. *agnatique*, < L. *agnatus*: see *agnate*.] Characterized by or pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors. See *agnate*.

Nevertheless, the constitution of the (Hindu) family is entirely, to use the Roman phrase, *agnatic*. Daughters are counted through male descents only.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 76.

agnatically (ag-nat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an agnatic manner; by means of agnation.

agnation (ag-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *agnation*, < L. *agnatio(n-)*, *cognatus* : see *agnate*.] 1. Relation by the father's side only; descent from a common male ancestor and in the male line: distinct from *cognation*, which includes descent in both the male and the female lines.

I have already stated my belief that at the back of the ancestor-worship practised by Hindus there lay a system of *agnation*, or kinship through males only, such as now survives in the Punjab.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 118.

2. Alliance or relationship generally; descent from a common source. [Rare.]

Agnation may be found amongst all the languages in the Northern Hemisphere.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 168.

agnel†, **agnelet**, *n.* Obsolete form of *agnail*.

agnel² (ag'nel; F. pron. a-nyel'), *n.* [< OF. *agnel* (F. *agneau*), a lamb, an agnel, < L. *agnellus*, dim. of *agnus*, a lamb; see *agnus*.] A French gold coin bearing a figure of the paschal lamb, first issued by Louis IX., and not struck after Charles IX. Its original weight was from 62.5 to 64.04 grains, but after the reign of John II. it gradually fell to about 58.7 grains.

Obverse.

Reverse.
Agnel of John II., King of France.
[Size of the original.]

agnel³, *n.* Same as *anil*, 1.

agnes (ag'nes), *n.* [< L. *agnus*, a lamb.] A lambskin with the wool on.

agnise (ag-nīz'), *v. t.* [< L. *agnoscere*, in imitation of *cognize*, *recognize*.] Same as L. *cognoscere*: see *agnition*.] To acknowledge; own; recognize. [Rare.]

I do *agnise*
A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Doubtless you have already set me down in your mind as . . . a votary of the desk—a notched and crupt activeman—one that sucks his sustenance as certain sick people are said to do, through a quill. Well, I do *agnize* something of the sort. *Lamb*, Elia, I. ii. 31.

agnition (ag-nish'ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *agnoscere*, < *ad*, to, + *gnoscere*, *noscere*, know: see *know*. Cf. *agnomen*.] Acknowledgment.

agnize (ag-nīz'), *v. t.* [< L. *agnoscere*, in imitation of *cognize*, *recognize*.] Same as L. *cognoscere*: see *agnition*.] To acknowledge; own; recognize. [Rare.]

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agnoia (ag-noi'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγνοια*, want of perception, ignorance, < *ἄγνοος*, not knowing, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γνόος*, *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, perception, mind, akin to E. *know*: see *noun* and *know*.] In *pathol.*, the state of a patient who does not recognize persons or things.

Agnoëtæ (ag-nō-ē'tē), *n. pl.* [ML.; also improp. *Agnoïtæ* (-ī'tē), heretics so named, < Gr. *ἄγνοια*, be ignorant, < *ἄγνοος*, not knowing: see *agnoia*.] 1. A Christian sect of the fourth century, which denied the omniscience of the Supreme Being, maintaining that God knows the past only by memory, and the future only by inference from the present.—2. A sect of the sixth century, followers of Themistius, deacon of Alexandria, who, on the authority of Mark xiii. 32 ("But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, . . . neither the Son, but the Father") held that Christ, as man, was ignorant of many things, and specifically of the time of the day of judgment.

Other forms are *Agnoïte* and *Agnoïtes*.

Agnoëte, **Agnoïte** (ag'nō-ēt, -īt), *n.* One of the Agnoëtæ.

agnoëtism (ag-nō-ē'tizm), *n.* [< *Agnoëte* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Agnoëtæ.

agnoiology (ag-noi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Better **agnoiology*, < Gr. *ἄγνοια*, ignorance (see *agnoia*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak of: see *-ology*.] In *metaph.*, the doctrine or theory of ignorance, which seeks to determine what we are necessarily ignorant of.

We must examine and fix what ignorance is—what we are, and can be, ignorant of. This we are thrown upon an entirely new research, constituting an intermediate section of philosophy, which we term the *agnoiology*, . . . the theory of true ignorance.
Ferrier, Inst. of Metaphysics, p. 51.

Agnoïte, *n.* See *Agnoëte*.

agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.*; pl. *agnomina* (-nom'i-nā). [L., also *adnomen* (*nom-*), < *ad*, to, + **gnomen*, *nomen*, name (= E. *name*), < **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know, = E. *know*.] An additional name given by the Romans to an individual in allusion to some quality, circumstance, or achievement by which he was distinguished, as *Africanus* added to the name of P. Cornelius Scipio; hence, in modern use, any additional name or epithet conferred on a person.

agnomical (ag-nō'mi-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *γνώμη*, thought, purpose: see *gnome*, *gnomic*.] Of or pertaining to the absence of set purpose or intention. *N. E. D.*

agnomina, *n.* Plural of *agnomen*.

agnominal (ag-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< *agnomen* (*agnomin-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an agnomen.

agnominate† (ag-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. **agnominatus*, pp. of **agnominare*, implied in *agnominatio*: see *agnomination*.] To name.

The flowing current's silver streams . . .
Shall be *agnominated* by our name. *Sherine*, fol. 2.

agnomination (ag-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *agnominatio(n-)*, *adnominatio(n-)*, paronomasia, < **agnominare*, *ad*, to, + **gnominare*, *nominare*, name.] 1. An additional name or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act, achievement, etc.; a surname.—2. Resemblance in sound between one word and another, especially by alliteration; also, the practice of using in that connection one word or words which resemble each other in sound (see *annomination*): as, "Scott of Scotstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen."

Our bards . . . hold *agnominations* and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other to be the greatest elegancies . . . We have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so! . . . "In selva sdira a me: Piu caro ocore." *Howell*, Letters, i. 40.

agnomine (ag-nō-mī'nē), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγνώμων*, unknowing, unknown, unknowable, < *ἀ-* priv., not, + *γνωτός*, later form of *γνωτός*, known, to be known (cf. *γνωτικός*, good at knowing), verbal adj. of *γιγνώσκειν*, know, = L. *noscere*, *cognoscere*, = E. *know*: see *know*, *a.*¹⁸ and *gnostic*. The word *agnostic* was "suggested by Prof. Huxley . . . at a meeting . . . He took it from St. Paul's mention of the altar to 'the Unknown God' (*ἀγνώστῳ θεῷ*, Acts xvii. 23). R. H. Hutton, in letter, . . . 1881." N. E. D.] **I.** *n.* One who professes or thinks it impossible any knowledge of God or of the ultimate nature of things. They hold that human knowledge is limited to experience, and that the absolute is unknowable and unconditioned. If it exist at all, cannot fall within experience, we have no right to assert anything whatever of its nature.

I only said I invented the word *agnostic*.
Huxley, London Academy, Nov. 24, 1883.

While the old Atheist sheltered his vice behind a rampart of unbelief which he mistook for philosophy, the new *agnostic* honestly maintains that his opinions are the very best foundations of virtue.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 3.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrine; expressing ignorance or unknowableness.

That bold thinker in the third century, Clement of Alexandria, . . . has the pregnant saying of the Gnostic, with regard to its doctrine of God, negative and *agnostic*, always "setting forth what God is not, rather than what he is."
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 79.

agnostically (ag-nos'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an agnostic manner; from an agnostic point of view; with a tendency or inclination to agnosticism; as, *agnostically* inclined.

agnosticism (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *agnostic* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrines of the agnostics; the doctrine that absolute knowledge of the essential nature of things is unknowable, or at least unknown.

By *Agnosticism* I understand a theory of things which abstains from either affirming or denying the existence of God. It thus represents, with regard to Theism, a state of suspended judgment; and all it undertakes to affirm is, that, upon existing evidence, the being of God is unknown. But this does not necessarily imply a frequently had in a very different sense, as implying belief that the being of God is not merely now unknown, but must always remain unknowable. *H. Rashdall*, Nineteenth Century, Dec., p. 50.

2. Belief in the doctrines of the agnostics.

Agnostus (ag-nos'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄγνωστος*, unknown (see *agnostic*), < *ἀ-* priv. + *γνωστός*, known.] A genus of trilobites of the Lower Silurian rocks, so called because of the uncertainty attaching to its true affinities. They are of small size and somewhat semicircular form, and it has been supposed that they may be the larval form of some other animal.

Agnotherium (ag-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., short for **agnostotherium*, < Gr. *ἄγνωστος*, unknown (see *agnostic*), + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct mammals of Miocene age in Attica. It is identified by some with the amphicyon (which see). *Amp.*

agnus (ag'nus), *n.*; pl. *agni* (-nī). [L., a lamb, perhaps for **arignus*, lit. 'sheep-born,' < **aris*, older form of *ovis*, a sheep (= Gr. *ἄρις*, *ἄρρις*, *ἄρρις*, *ἰάρις* E. *ewe*, q. v.; cf. also Gr. *ἀρνός*, a lamb, for **ἀρίνος*, prop. adj., < **ἀρι-* + *-νος*, + *-gnus* (cf. *benign*, *malign*), *-genus* (see *-genous*), < √ *γεν*, beget, bear.] 1. An image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of Christ; an Agnus Dei (see below).

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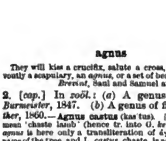
They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most devoutly a scapulary, an *agnus*, or a set of beads about them.
Brerewd., Isaiah and Samuel at Endor, p. 231.

2. [cap.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles. *Burmeister*, 1847. (*b*) A genus of fishes. *Günther*, 1860.—**Agnus castus** (kas'tus). [L., supposed to mean 'chaste lamb' (hence fr. into G. *Keuschlamm*), but *agnus* is here only a transliteration of ἄγνος, the Greek name of the tree, and L. *castus*, chaste, is added in allusion to its imagined virtue of preserving chastity.] The vitex, a resemblance of the Greek name ἄγνος to ἁγνός, chaste.] A disagreeably scented shrub or small tree of the genus *Vitex*, *V. agnus-castus*, natural order *Verbenaceæ*. It has digitate leaves and spikes of purplish-blue flowers, and is native in the countries around the Mediterranean. Also called *chaste-tree* and *Abraham's-balm*.

The herbe *Agnus castus* is always grene, and the flowre therof is namly called *Agnus castus*, for wyth smelle and vse it makyth men chaste as a lombe.
Turner, tr. of Ruth. Ang. de *F. R.*, xvii. 612. (*N. E. D.*)

And wreaths of *Agnus-castus* others bore;
These laid, who with those virgin crowns were drest,
Appear'd in higher honour than the rest.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 172.

Agnus Dei (dē'i). [L., Lamb of God.] (*a*) Any image or representation of a lamb as emblematical of Christ;



Agnus Dei.
(From the Campanile of Giotto, Florence.)

specifically, such a representation with the nimbus inscribed with the cross about its head, and supporting the banner of the cross. (*b*) One of the titles of Christ. John i. 29. (*c*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (1) A waxen medallion blessed by the pope and stamped with the figure of a lamb bearing the banner of the cross. It is worn by Roman Catholics as a supplication to be preserved from evil by the merits of the Lamb of God. Anciently these cakes of wax were often mounted or inclosed in precious metals, &c., but this is not now permissible. Relics of the saints were sometimes preserved within them. (2) A prayer, beginning with these words, said by the priest at mass shortly before the communion. (*d*) In the *Gr. Ch.*, the cloth bearing the figure of a lamb which covers the communion service.—**Agnus Scythicus** (sith'i-kus), the Scythian or Tatarian lamb, a fabulous creature, half animal, half plant, formerly believed to inhabit the plains bordering upon the Volga: in reality, the shaggy rhizome of the fern *Dicksonia Barometz*, which when inverted and suitably trimmed somewhat resembles a small lamb.

Agnus Scythicus
(*Dicksonia Barometz*).

ago, agone (ə-gō', ə-gōn'), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *ago*, *agon*, *agoon*, pp. of *agon*, < AS. *āgān*, go away, pass away, go forth, come to pass (= G. *ergehen*, come to pass; cf. OS. *āgangan*, go by, = Goth. *agaggwa*, go forth), < *ā-* + *gān*, go: see *a-*[1] and *go*. The form *agone* is now obsolete or archaic.] I. *a.* Gone; gone by; gone away; past; passed away: always *after* the noun.

Of this world the feyth is all *ago*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 410.

Yonder woman, sir, you must know was the wife of a certain learned man . . . who had long dwelt in Amsterdam, whence, some good time *agone*, he was minded to cross over and dant in his lot with us of the Massachusetts.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, iii.

II. *adv.* In past time; in time gone by: only in the phrase *long ago*.

O brother, had you known our mighty hall,
Which Merlin built for Arthur *long ago*!
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

agog (ə-gog'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Formerly *on gog*, *on goggr*, perhaps < OF. *en gogues* : "*estre en ses gogues*, to be frolick, lusty, lively, wanton, gamesome, all a-hoit, in a pleasant humour; in a vein of mirth, or in a merry mood" (lit. be in his glee), "*gogues*, jollity, glee, joyfulness, light-heartedness" (Cotgrave), in sing. *gogue*, mirth, glee (Hoquefort), "*se goguer*, to be most frolick, lively, blithe, crank, merry," etc. (Cotgrave); origin uncertain. The W. *gog*, activity, velocity, *gogi*, agitate, shake, appear to be unoriginal, and may be from E.] In a state of eager desire; highly excited by eagerness or curiosity; astir.

Or at the least yt sette the harte on *gogg*. *Gascoigne.*
Cotton Mather came galloping down
All the way from Boston town.
With his eyes *agog* and his ears set wide.
Whittier, Pumpkin Song of Matter.

agoggled (ə-gog'ld), *a.* [< *a-* (expletive) + *goggled*, q. v.] Staring; having staring eyes. [Rare.]

A man a little *agoggled* in his eyes.
A. Leighton, Trad. Scot. Life, p. 8. (*N. E. D.*)

agometer (a-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἄγειν, lead, drive, + μέτρον, measure.] A form of rheostat. A *mercury agometer* is an instrument for measuring electrical resistances, or for varying the resistance of a circuit, by means of a mercury column whose length may be adjusted as required.

Agomphia (a-gom'fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *agomphius*: see *agomphious*.] A name given by Ehrenberg to those rotifers which have toothless jaws. [Not in use.]

agomphian (a-gom'fi-an), *n.* One of the *Agomphia*.

agomphiasis (a-gom-fi'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγόμφιος (see *agomphious*) + *-iasis*.] Looseness of the teeth.

agomphious (a-gom'fi-us), *a.* [NL. *agomphius*, < Gr. ἀγόμφιος, without grinders, < *a-* priv. + γομφίος, prop. adj. (se. ὀδούς, tooth), a grinder-tooth, a molar.] Toothless. *N. E. D.*

agon[1]. An obsolete form of *ago*.

agon[2] (ag'on), *n.*; pl. *agones* (a-gō'nēz). [< Gr. ἀγών, contest: see *agony*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a contest for a prize, whether of athletes in the games or of poets, musicians, painters, and the like.

agone[1], *a.* and *adv.* See *ago*.

agone[2] (ag'on), *n.* [Gr. ἄγωνος, without an angle, < *a-* priv. + γωνία, angle: see *goniometer*, *trigonometry*, etc.] An angonic line. See *angonic*.

agonia (a-gō'ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνία, without an angle: see *agone*[2].] Not forming an angle.—**agonic line**, an irregular line connecting those points on the earth's surface where the declination of the magnetic needle is zero, that is, where it points to the true north, and consequently does not form an angle with the geographical meridian. There are two principal agonic lines: one, called the *American agonic*, is in the western hemisphere, and passes northward through the eastern part of Brazil, North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Lake Erie, and British America; the other, called the *Asiatic agonic*, is in the eastern hemisphere, and traverses western Australia, the Indian ocean, Persia, and Russia, toward the magnetic north pole. See *isogonic line*, having the form of an oval curve, incloses a part of eastern Asia. The agonic lines are continually changing their position; that in the eastern United States has been moving slowly westward since the beginning of this century. See *declination* and *isogonic*.

agonid (a-gon'id), *n.* One of the fishes forming the family *Agonidæ*.

Agonidæ (a-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Agonus*.

Agonidæ[2], *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agonus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the *Agonidæ*, having two dorsal fins, the spinous being well developed.

agonise, **agonising**. See *agonize*, *agonizingly*.

agonist (ag'ō-nist), *n.* [< L. *agonista*, < Gr. ἀγωνιστής, contestant, pleader, actor, < ἀγωνίζεσθαι, contend, etc.: see *agonize*. Cf. *antagonist*, *protagonist*.] 1. One who contends for the prize in public games; a combatant; a champion; a dramatic actor. Also called *agonister*.

—**2.** *Exp.* One of a violent party of Donatists in northern Africa in the fourth century.

agonistarch (ag-ō-nis'tärk), *n.* [< L. *agonistarcha* (in an inscription), < Gr. ἀγωνοθέτης < ἀγωνοθετεῖν (see *agonize*) < ἀγών, contest, + ἄρχειν, govern.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who trained persons to compete in public games and contests.

agonister (ag'ō-nis-tėr), *n.* [< *agonist* + *-er*[1].] Same as *agonist*, 1.

agonistic (ag-ō-nis'tik), *a.* [< *agonist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to contests of strength or athletic combats, or to contests of any kind, as a forensic or argumentative contest.

The silver krater given by Achilles as an *agonistic* prize at the funeral of Patrokles, which, as the poet tells us, was made by the Sidonians, and brought over the sea by the Phœnicians. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 280.

2. Combative; polemic; given to contending.

Two conflicting *agonistic* elements seem to have contended in the man, sometimes pulling him different ways, like wild horses.
Walt Whitman, in Essays from The Critic, p. 32.

3. Strained; aiming at effect; melodramatic.
N. E. D.

agonistical (ag-ō-nis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *agonistic*.

agonistically (ag-ō-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an agonistic manner. [Rare.]

agonistics (ag-ō-nis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *agonistic*: see *-ics*.] The art or science of contending in public games or other athletic contests.

agonizant (ag-ō-nī'zant), *n.* [< ML. *agonizan(t-)s*, ppr. of *agonizare*: see *agonize*.] One of a Roman Catholic confraternity whose chief duty it is to offer prayers for the dying, and more especially to assist and pray for criminals under sentence of death.

agonize (ag'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *agonized*, ppr. *agonizing*. [< F. *agoniser*, < ML. *agonizare*, labor, strive, contend, be at the point of death, < Gr. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, contend for a prize, fight, struggle, exert one's self, < ἀγών, a contest for a prize, etc. See *agony*, from which the stronger sense of *agonize* is imported.] I. *intrans.* 1. To struggle; wrestle, as in the arena; hence, to make great effort of any kind.—**2.** To writhe with extreme pain; suffer violent anguish.

To smart and *agonize* at every pore.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 198.

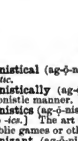
II. *trans.* To distress with extreme pain; torture.

He *agonized* his mother by his behaviour. *Thackeray.*

Also spelled *agonise*.

agonizingly (ag'ō-nī-zing-li), *adv.* In an agonizing manner; with extreme anguish. Also spelled *agonisingly*.

Agonoderus (ag-ō-nod'e-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγωνώδης, nodulant, angry, < ὀδύη, δειρή, neck, throat.]



Agonoderus dorsalis (Le Conte).
Ventral line shows natural size.

A genus of *Carabidæ*, comprising a moderate number of species of very small or medium-sized beetles peculiar to temperate America. It is not readily defined either by structural character or by general appearance, the smaller species, which are of nearly uniform light-brown or testaceous color, are very difficult to distinguish from similarly colored species of other genera. *A. pallipes* (Fabricius), one of the commonest species, is about a quarter of an inch long, and of a testaceous color. Its elytra have a wide black stripe, divided by the suture; the disk of the thorax is usually marked with a large black spot, and the head is always black. Most of the species in the United States are extremely abundant, especially in moist places, and are readily attracted by light. Nothing is known of their earlier stages.

agonoid (ag'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* < *Agonus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Agonidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Agonidæ*; an agonid.

agonothete (a-gō'nō-thēt), *n.* [< L. *agonotheta* and *agonothetes*, < Gr. ἀγωνοθέτης, contest, + τιθέναι, place, appoint: see *theme*, *thesis*, etc.] One of the officials who presided over public games in ancient Greece and awarded the prizes.

agonothetic (a-gō-nō-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀγωνοθετικός, < ἀγωνοθέτης: see *agonothete*.] Pertaining to the office of agonothete.

Agonus (ag'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + γόνυ, knee (taken in the sense of 'joint'), = E. *knee*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Agonidæ*. *Bloch*, 1801. Also called *Aspidophorus*. *A. cataphractus* (*Asp. europæus*) is the sea-pochaser or pogge.

agony (ag'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *agonies* (-niz). [< ME. *agonie*, < OF. *agonie*, < LL. *agonia*, < Gr. ἀγωνία, a contest, struggle, agony, orig. a contest for a prize at the public games, < ἀγών, a contest, wrestle, a place of contest, an assembly (see *agon*[2]), < ἄγειν, assemble, bring together, lead, drive, move, etc., = L. *agere*: see *agent*, *act*, etc. Cf. *agonize*, etc.] **1.** A violent contest or struggle. [Rare.]

Till he have thus denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly unqualified for these *agonies*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, Poetry, p. 406.

2. The struggle, frequently unconscious, that often precedes natural death: in this sense often used in the plural: as, he is in the *agonies* of death.—**3.** Extreme, and generally prolonged, bodily or mental pain; intense suffering; hence, intense mental excitement of any kind: as, the *agony* of suspense or uncertainty.

A great *agony*
Of hope strove in her.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 316.

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agony

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some stran'd swimmer in his *agony*.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

Continued *agony* is followed by exhaustion, which in feeble persons may be fatal. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 99.

4. In a special sense, the sufferings of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.—**Agony column**, the column of a newspaper which contains advertisements relating to lost relatives and friends and other personal matters: so called from the agonized tone of the advertisers. [English, and chiefly in London.]—**Syn. 3.** *Agony*, *Anguish*, *Pang*, *Torture*, *Torment*, throe, paroxysm, ache. These all denote forms of the distressing pain of the body or the mind. *Agony* is pain so extreme as to cause struggling; it is general rather than local pain. *Anguish* is, in the body, commonly local, as the *anguish* of amputation, and transient. *Pang* is brief and intermittent; it is a paroxysm, spasm, throe, thrill, or throb of pain; in the mind there may be the *pangs* of remembrance, etc., and in the body the *pangs* of hunger, etc. The *throes* or *pangs* of dissolution; the *anguish* of a fresh bereavement. *Torture* and *torment* are by derivation pains that seem to wrench or rack the body or mind; they are the most powerful of these words. *Torment* expresses a more permanent state than *torture*. See *pain*.

The octopus had seized his left arm, causing dreadful *agony* by the fastening of its sucker-teeth upon the flesh.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, vii.

One fire burns out another's burning,
One pain is lessen'd by another's anguish.
Shak., R. and J., I. 2.

That last glance of love which becomes the sharpest *pang* of sorrow. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliii.

Suspense in news is *torture*; speak them out.
Milton, S. A., l. 1260.

O, that *torment* should not be confined
To the body's wounds and sores!
Milton, S. A., l. 606.

agood! (a-gŭd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*9, on, + *good*. Cf. the phrase *in good earnest*.] In earnest; heartily.

I made her weep *a-good*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

The world laughed *agood* at these jests.
Aytoun, Nest of Ninnies, 1026. (*Halliwell.*)

agora (ag'ō-rā), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγορά, assembly, market-place, < ἀγείρειν, call together, assemble.] In ancient Greece: (*a*) A popular political assembly; any meeting of the people, especially for the promulgation or discussion of laws or public measures. Hence—(*b*) The chief public square and market-place of a town, in which such meetings were originally held, corresponding to the Roman forum. The agora usually occupied the site about the original public fountain or well of a settlement, which was the natural place of reunion for the inhabitants. It was often surrounded by colonnades and public buildings; sometimes public buildings and temples stood within it. In some instances a large open space was reserved for public meetings, and the remainder was variously subdivided for purposes of traffic. It was customary to erect in the agora altars to the gods and statues of heroes and others, and sometimes, as at Athens, it was adorned with alleys of trees.

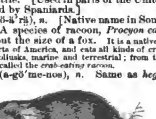
agoranome (ag'ō-ra-nōm'), *n.* [< L. *agoranomus*, < Gr. ἀγορανόμος, clerk of the market, < ἀγορά, market, + *νέμειν*, manage, rule.] One of those magistrates in a Greek city who had charge of the inspection of the markets, of weights and measures, and of public health. Their functions corresponded to those of the Roman ediles.

agoraphobia (ag'ō-ra-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγορά, market-place (see *agora*), + -φοβία, fear: see *-phobia*.] In *pathol.*, a dread of crossing open spaces, such as open squares, city parks, etc.; a feature of some cases of neurasthenia.

agostadero (ä-gō-stä-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp., a summer pasture, < *agostar*, pasture cattle on stubble in summer, dial. plow in August, < *agosto*, August, harvest-time, harvest.] A place for pasturing cattle. [Used in parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

aguara (a-gō-ä'rä), *n.* [Native name in South America.] A species of racoon, *Procyon cancrivorus*, about the size of a fox. It is a native of the warmer parts of America, and eats all kinds of crustaceans and mollusks, marine and terrestrial; from this habit it is also called the *crab-eating raccoon*.

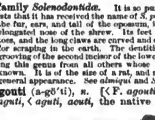
aguamenos (a-gō'me-nos), *n.* Same as *hegumenos*.



Aguara (*Selenodon paradoxus*).

aguata (a-gō'tä), *n.* [Native name.] An insectivorous mammal peculiar to Hayti, the type-member of the genus *Solenodon* and of the family *Solenodontidæ*. It is so puzzling to naturalists that it has received the name of *S. paradoxus*. It has the fur, ears, and tail of the opossum, but the teeth and elongated nose of the shrew. Its feet terminate in five toes, and the long claws are curved and evidently adapted for scraping in the earth. The dentition is unique, the grooving of the second incisor of the lower jaw distinguishing this genus from all others whose dental system is known. It is of the size of a rat, and not unlike one in general appearance. See *almiqui* and *Solenodon*.

aguati (a-gō'ti), *n.* [< F. *aguti*, *acouti*, < Sp. *agutí*, < *aguti*, *acuti*, the native Amer. name.]



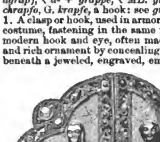
Aguati (*Dasyprocta aguati*).

The American name of several species of rodent mammals of the genus *Dasyprocta* and family *Dasyproctidæ*. The common agouti, or yellow-rumped cavy, *D. aguati*, is of the size of a rabbit. The upper part of the body is brownish, with a mixture of red and black; the belly yellowish. These species are mentioned, all peculiar to South America and the West Indies. It burrows in the ground or in hollow trees, lives on vegetables, doing much injury to the sugar-cane, is as voracious as a pig, and makes a similar grunting noise. It holds its food in its fore paws, like a squirrel. When scared or angry its hair becomes erect, and it strikes the ground with its hind feet. Its flesh is white and of considerable taste, and the animal is pursued as game in Brazil. Also spelled *agouti* and *agouty*. See *acouchy* and *Dasyprocta*.

agraet, *v. t.* See *aggrace*.

agraffe (a-graf'), *n.* [Also, as a historical term, *agrappe*, *aggrappe*; < F. *agrafe*, formerly *agraffe*, "*agrappe*, a clasp, hook, brace, grapple, hasp" (Cotgrave), also **agrappe* (Walloon *agrap*), < *a-* + *grappe*, < ML. *grappa*, < OHG. *chrapfo*, G. *krapfe*, a hook: see *grape*, *grapple*.]

1. A clasp or hook, used in armor or in ordinary costume, fastening in the same manner as the modern hook and eye, often made into a large and rich ornament by concealing the hook itself beneath a jeweled, engraved, embossed, or enameled plate; as, "an *agraffe* set with brilliants," *Scott*, Ivanhoe. Also *agrayge*, *farmail*.



Agraffe — 13th century.

The plate is in two parts. The hook behind the left-hand piece enters a ring behind the other. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier Français.")

Amongst the treasures is the Crowne of Charlemagne, his 7 foote high scepter and hand of justice, the *agraffe* of his royall mantle and the Emperiall sword and rubies, his sword, belt and spurrs of gold.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

2. A device for preventing the vibration of that part of a piano-string which is between the pin and the bridge.—**3.** A small cramp-iron used by builders.

agrammatism (a-gram'a-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγραμματος, without learning (< *a-* priv. + γράμμα(τ-), a letter), + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, inability to form a grammatical sentence.

agrammatist (a-gram'a-tist), *n.* [As *agrammatism* + *-ist*.] An illiterate person. *Bailey.*

agraphia (a-graf'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A form of cerebral disorder in which there is a partial or total loss of the power of expressing ideas by written symbols.

agree

agraphic (a-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by agraphia.

agrappe (a-grap'), *n.* Same as *aggraffe*, 1.

agrarian (a-grā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *agrarius*, < *ager*, field, country, land, = E. *acre*, *q. v.*; *agrarian legge*, laws relating to the division of the public lands among the poorer citizens; *agrarii*, n. pl., those who favored such laws.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to land, especially public lands; pertaining to the equal or uniform division of land.

His grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an *agrarian* experiment.
Burke.

2. Growing in fields; wild: said of plants.

We believe that the charlock is only an *agrarian* form of Brassica.
Jour. Bot. Buckman, Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. of Sci., 1861.

3. Rural.—**Agrarian laws**, in ancient Rome, laws regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens; also, in modern use, laws relating to or providing for changes in the tenure of landed property.—**Agrarian murder**, **agrarian outrage**, a murder or an outrage brought about by some dispute concerning the occupancy of land, or by general discontent among tenants or the rural classes.—**Agrarian region**, the name proposed by H. C. Watson for that altitudinal zone of vegetation within which grain can be cultivated.

II. *n.* **1.** One who favors an equal division of property, especially landed property, among the inhabitants of a country, or a change in the tenure of land. Agrarians sometimes applied to agitators accused of inviting tendencies or of hostile designs against the holders of property, as to certain political parties at different times in the United States.

The new party [the Equal Rights party, 1835, nicknamed Locofocos] was arrayed in the habiliments of a real bugbear, *Agrarianism*, the ancient cloak to be fastened on them, and to make them an abomination in the eyes of all those who look for interest in law or social order.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), II. 267.

2. The land itself. [Rare.]

The *agrarian* in America is divided among the common people, and not monopolized by a few. *Sumner*, Works, IV. 393.

3. An agrarian law. [Rare.]

agrarianism (a-grā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *agrarian* + *-ism*.] **1.** The principle or theory of an equal or uniform division of lands; more generally, any theory involving radical changes in the tenure of land, as the denial of the right of private property in it, and advocacy of its distribution, or redistribution, in common.—**2.** The movement or agitation in favor of agrarian views, or for the establishment of more favorable conditions in the use of land; violence exercised in pursuit of this object.

Every county board, every central council, however limited its legal powers, may become a focus for *agrarianism* or sedition. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 318.

agrarianize (a-grā'ri-an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *agrarianized*, ppr. *agrarianizing*. [< *agrarian* + *-ize*.] **1.** To distribute, as public lands, among the people.—**2.** To imbue with ideas of agrarianism. *N. E. D.*

Agra work. See *work*.

agree, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *agree*.

agreeable, *agreeableness*. Obsolete forms of *agreeable*, *agreeability*.

agreed, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *agree*, *agre* (also in forms *in gree*, *at gree*, *to gree*), < OF. *a gre* (*Pr. à gré*), according to one's will, according to one's wish, at pleasure: < (< L. *ad*), to, at; *gre*, earlier *gred*, *gret*, that which pleases, < Mil. *gratum*, will, pleasure, neut. of L. *gratus*, pleasing: see *grateful*. Cf. *agree*, *v.*] In good part; kindly; in a friendly manner.

But take *agree* alle hool my play.
Chaucer, The Rose, l. 4340.

agree (a-grē'), *v.* [< ME. *agreen*, < OF. *agreer*, F. *agréer* = Pr. *agreiar*, from the OF. phrase *a gre*, favorably, according to one's will, at pleasure: see *agree*, *adv.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** With a personal or personified subject, in which case *to* is either used absolutely or is followed by *with* before the agreeing object, and by *upon*, *on*, *for*, *to*, or *in*, and sometimes *with*, before the object or condition of the agreement; the latter may be expressed by an infinitive or a clause. **1.** To be of one mind; harmonize in opinion or feeling; as, with regard to the expediency of the law all the parties *agree*.

Science . . . *agrees* with common sense in demanding a belief in real objective bodies, really known as causes of the various phenomena, the laws and interrelations of which it investigates. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 88.

2. To live in concord or without contention; harmonize in action; be mutually accordant in intercourse or relation.

How dost thou and thy master *agree*?
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2.

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agree

3. To come to one opinion or mind; come to an arrangement or understanding; arrive at a settlement.

Agree with thine adversary quickly. Mat. v. 25.
They *agree*, he to command, they to obey.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 88.

Where an ambiguous question arises between two governments, there is, if they cannot *agree*, no appeal except to force. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Didst not thou *agree* with me for a penny? Mat. xx. 13.

Make not a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can *agree* upon the first place. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 6.

Society seems to have *agreed* to treat fictions as realities, and realities as fictions. *Emerson*, Clubs.

4. To yield assent; consent; rarely, express concurrence: as, he *agreed* to accompany the ambassador.

Agree to any covenants. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.
Agree with his demands to the point. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

The tyrant would have *agreed* to all that the nation demanded. *Macaulay*, Burleigh.

5. With a thing or things for the subject, in which case *agree* now takes no preposition except *with* or *in* after it, though formerly *to* was also so used. **5.** To be consistent; harmonize; not to conflict or be repugnant: as, this story *agrees* with what has been related by others.

Their witness *agreed* not together. Mark xiv. 56.

When we possess ourselves with the utmost security of the demonstration, that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, what do we more but perceive that equality to two right ones does consistently agree to, and is inseparable from, the three angles of a triangle?
Locke, Human Understanding, v. 1.

A wild-rose roofs the ruined shed,
And that and summer well *agree*.
Coleridge, A Day Dream.

6. To resemble; be similar; be applicable or appropriate; tally; match; correspond; coincide: as, the picture does not *agree* with the original.

They all *agree* in having for their object deliverance from the evils of time.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iii. 5.

His system of theology *agreed* with that of the Puritans.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. To suit; be accommodated or adapted: as, the same food does not *agree* with every constitution.—**8.** In *gram.*, to correspond in number, case, gender, or person: a verb *agrees* in number with its subject.—**Syn.** To accord (with), concur (in), subscribe (to), promise, engage, undertake. See list under *accede*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To settle; determine; arrange.

He saw from far . . .
Some troublous uproar or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in hast it to *agree*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 3.

I do believe the two Pretenders had, privately, *agreed* the matter beforehand. *Swift*.

This use of the verb *agree* is now obsolete except in the impersonal phrase *it is agreed*, and in a few legal and business expressions: as, the account has been *agreed*.

It is thus *agreed*
That peaceful truce shall be proclaim'd in France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.]

2. To agree with; suit.

It harm *agree* me, wherto pleyne I thenne?
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 400.

Case agreed or **stated.** See *casi*.

agreeability (a-gré-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Mod. form of ME. *agreablete*, < OF. *agreablete* (= Pr. *agreablelat*), < *agreable*: see *agreeable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being agreeable; easiness of disposition; agreeableness.

Al fortune is blisful to a man by the *agreablete* or by the egalite of hym that suffereth it. *Chaucer*, Boethius.

She was all good humour, spirits, sense, and *agreeability*. (Surely I may make words when sit a loan, if Johnson does.) *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 42.

agreable (a-gré'a-bl), *a.* [ME. *agreable*, < OF. *agreable* (F. *agréable*), < *agreer*: see *agree*, e.] 1. Suitable; conformable; correspondent: as, conduct *agreeable* to the moral law.

Though they embraced not this practice of burning, yet entertained they many ceremonies *agreeable* unto Greek and Roman obsequies. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, i.

[In this sense *agreeable* is sometimes incorrectly used for *agreeably*: as, *agreeable* to the order of the day, the house took up the report of the committee.]

2. Pleasing, either to the mind or to the senses; to one's liking: as, *agreeable* manners; fruit *agreeable* to the taste.

There was something extremely *agreeable* in the cheerful flow of animal spirits of the little man.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 260.

My idea of an *agreeable* person, said Hugo Bohun, is a person who agrees with me. *Disraeli*.

3. Willing or ready to agree or consent: now used only or chiefly as a colloquialism.

These Frenchmen give unto the said captain of Calais a great sum of money, so that he will be brit contents and *agreeable* that they may enter into the said town.
Latimer.

I'll meet you there, and bring my wife that is to be. . . .
You're *agreeable!* *Dickens*.

4†. Agreeing one with another; concordant.

These manifold and *agreeable* testimonies of the olde and new writers. *Author of* 1596, *quoted by F. Hall*.

=Syn. 1. Fitting, befitting, appropriate, consonant (with). **2.** *Pleasing*, etc. See *pleasant*.

agreeableness (a-gré'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being agreeable. (*a*) Suitableness; conformity; consistency: as, the *agreeableness* of virtue to the laws of God. (*b*) The quality of pleasing: that quality which gives satisfaction or moderate pleasure to the mind or senses: as, *agreeableness* of manners; there is an *agreeableness* in the taste of certain fruits.

We have entered into a contract of mutual *agreeableness* for the space of one month.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, x.

(*c*) Concordance; harmony; agreement.

The *agreeableness* between man and other parts of creation. *Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

agreeably (a-gré'a-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *agreablyi*: see *agreeable* and *-ly*2.] In an agreeable manner. (*a*) Suitably; consistently; conformably. See remark under *agreeable*, 1.

The effect of which is, that marriages grow less frequent, *agreeably* to the maxim above laid down. *Paley*.

Reason requires us, when we speak of Christianity, to expound the phrase *agreeably* to history, if we mean to claim on its behalf the authority of civilians. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 189.

(*b*) Pleasingly; in an agreeable manner; in a manner to give pleasure: as, to be *agreeably* entertained with a discourse.

The peasant which he [Temple] spent at the Hague seem . . . to have passed very *agreeably*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

We were also most *agreeably* surprised by the beauty of the scenery. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxii.

(*c*) Alike; in the same or a similar manner; similarly.

With them that every fortune receyven *agreeably* or egaly [equally]. *Chaucer*, Boethius.

Armed both *agreeably*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 3.

agreeingly (a-gré'ing-li), *adv.* In conformity to. *Sheldon*.

agreement (a-gré'ment), *n.* [< ME. *agrement*, < OF. *agrement*, *F. agrément*: see *agree*, v., and *-ment*.] **1.** The state of agreeing or of being in accord. (*a*) Concord; harmony; conformity; resemblance; suitableness.

What *agreement* hath the temple of God with idols?
2 Cor. vi. 16.

Knowledge is represented as the perception of the *agreement* or repugnance of our ideas, not with things, but with one another. Judgment is the perception being seen intuitively or directly, and in others by a process in which there may be more or less uncertainty.
McCosh, Locke's Theory, § 2.

(*b*) Union of opinions or sentiments; harmony in feeling; absence of dissension. (*c*) A good *agreement* subsists among the members of the council.

With dim lights and tangled circumstance they tried to shape their thoughts to fit the noble *agreement*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Prelude.

(*d*) In *gram.*, correspondence of words in respect of number, gender, etc. See quotation, 1, *b*. (*e*) In *logic*, capability of being true together: said of terms.

2. The act of coming to a mutual arrangement; a bargain, contract, covenant, or treaty: as, he made an *agreement* for the purchase of a house.

Make an *agreement* with me by a present.
2 Ki. xviii. 31.

An *agreement*, if it involve an unlawful act or the prevention of lawful acts on the part of others, is plainly unlawful. *Stephen*, Hist. Crim. Law, ii. 300.

3. Agreeable quality or circumstance; agreeableness: generally in the plural. [A Gallicism, now often written as French, *agréments*.]

This figure, says he, wants a certain *gay* air; it has none of those charms and *agreements*.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 52.

Agreement for insurance, an agreement preliminary to the filing out and delivery of a policy with specific stipulations. **External agreement.** See *external*. **Memorandum of agreement.** See *memorandum*. **Method of agreement.** See *method*. **Non-importation agreement.** An agreement made between the American colonies at Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1774, not to import anything from or manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland or the West Indies. This action was taken by way of retaliation for the passage by Parliament of certain acts for raising a revenue in America.

agregé, agregge, *v.* See *aggregge*.

agrenon (a-grē'non), *n.* [Gr. *ἀγρεύων*, a net, a net-like woolen garment worn by bacchanals and soothsayers.

Tyrso of Apollo wearing the Agrenon, found at Hadrian's Villa near Tivoli.

agrestial (a-gres'tial), *a.* [< L. *agrestis*: see *agrestic*.] **1.** Inhabiting the fields.—**2.** In *bot.*, growing wild in cultivated land. [Rare.]

agrestic (a-gres'tik), *a.* [< L. *agrestis*, rural, rustic, < *ager*, field: see *agrarian* and *acre*.] Rural; rustic; pertaining to fields or the country; unpolished. [Rare.]

Cowley retreated into solitude, where he found none of the *agrestic* charms of the landscapes of his muse.
D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 64.

agrestical (a-gres'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *agrestic*.

agrevet, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *aggrieve*.

agria (ag'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρία*, wild, savage, malignant, < *ἀγρός*, field = E. *acre*, *q. v.*] Same as *herpes*.

agricolation (a-grik-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *agricolatio(n-)*, < *agricolari*, cultivate land, < *agricola*, a cultivator of land, farmer: see *agricole*.] Cultivation of the soil. *Cockeram*.

agricole (ag'ri-kōl), *n.* [< F. *agricole*, < L. *agricola*, a farmer, < *ager*, field (see *acre*), + *colere*, till.] A husbandman; a rustic. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

agricolist (a-grik'ō-list), *n.* [< L. *agricola*, farmer (see *agricole*), + *-ist*.] An agriculturist.

The pasture and the food of plants
First let the young *agricolist* be taught.
Dodsley's Coll. of Poems, Agriculture.

agricolous (a-grik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *agricola*, farmer (see *agricole*), + *-ous*.] Agricultural. *Sydney Smith*.

agricultor (ag'ri-kul-tor), *n.* [L., better written separately, *agri cultor*, tiller of land: *agri*, gen. of *ager*, land, field (see *acre*); *cultor*, tiller, < *colere*, till, cultivate. Cf. *agricole*.] A tiller of the ground; a farmer; a husbandman. [Rare.]

agricultural (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in agriculture.

The transition from the pastoral to the *agricultural* life has almost always been effected by means of slavery.
D. W. Ross, German Land-Holding, p. 2.

Agricultural ant, a kind of ant which clears the ground of verdure in the vicinity of its nest. Such a species is *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* of Texas, which cuts down all the herbage within ten or twelve feet of its nest.—**Agricultural chemistry,** that branch of chemistry treating of the composition and chemical properties of plants, soils, manures, feeding-stuffs for cattle, etc.—**Agricultural Children Act,** an English statute of 1873 (36 and 37 Vict. c. 67) which restricts the employment of children in agricultural work, provides for their education.—**Agricultural engine,** a portable steam-motor for general work on a farm. See *traction-engine* and *steam-plow*.—**Agricultural Gangs Act,** an English statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict. c. 130) which regulates the contracting of women and children for work in gangs.—**Agricultural geology,** that branch of geology which treats of the resources of a country in respect to soils, subsoils, subjacent rocks, and mineral manures.—**Agricultural Holdings Acts,** two English statutes of 1875 and 1883, the first of which, at last, lord and tenant, the settlement of their disputes, and compensation for improvements.—**Agricultural society,** a society for promoting agricultural interests such as the improvement of land, of implements, of the breeds of cattle, etc.

agriculturalist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al-ist), *n.* [< *agricultural* + *-ist*. Cf. *naturalist*.] Same as *agriculturist*.

Every truly practical man, whether he be merchant, mechanic, or *agriculturalist*, transmutes his experience into intelligence, until his whole life will sparkle with the ether of instinct. *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, p. 194.

agriculturally (ag-ri-kul'tūr-al-i), *adv.* As regards agriculture or agricultural purposes.

The dissolved constituents of sewage — by far the most valuable portion *agriculturally*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 8836.

agriculture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* [< F. *agriculture*, < L. *agricultura*, better written separately, *agri cultura*, tilling of land: *agri*, gen. of *ager*, field; *cultura*, tilling, cultivation: see *agricultor* and *culture*.] The cultivation of the ground; especially, cultivation with the plow on land in large areas in order to raise food for man and beast; husbandry; tillage; farming. *Theoretical agriculture*, or the *theory of agriculture*, is a science comprehending in its scope the nature and properties of soils, the different sorts of plants and seeds fitted for them, the composition and qualities of manures, and the rules of crops, and involving a knowledge of chemistry, geology, and kindred sciences. *Practical agriculture*, or husbandry, is an art comprehending all the labors of the field and of the farmyard, such as preparing the land for the reception of the seed or plants, sowing and planting, rearing and gathering the crops, care of fruit-trees and domestic animals, disposition of products, etc. **Bachelor of agriculture,** a degree, corresponding to bachelor of arts or of science, conferred on agricultural colleges. Often abbreviated to *B. Agr.*—**Chamber of Agriculture,** an association of agriculturists for the purpose of promoting and protecting the interests of agriculture.—**Department of Agriculture** and **Commissioner of Agriculture.** See *department*.

agriculturism (ag-ri-kul'tūr-izm), *n.* [< *agriculture* + *-ism*.] The art or science of agriculture. [Rare.]

agriculturist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *agriculture* + *-ist*.] One occupied in cultivating the ground; a husbandman. Also written *agriculturalist*.

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agriculturist

They preferred the produce of their flocks to that of their lands, and were shepherds instead of *agriculturists*. *Buckle*, Civilisation, II. i.

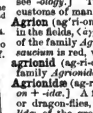
Cæsar tells us that the natives [of Britain] in his time were not generally *agriculturists*, but lived on milk and meat, and clothed themselves with skins.

G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 134.

agrief† (a-grēf'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. also *agreef*, *agref*, *agreve*; < *a*[3] + *grief*.] 1. In grief. *Chaucer*. — 2. Amiss; unkindly. *Chaucer*.

agrievance, agrievet. See *aggrievance*, *aggrieve*.

à griffes (à grēf). [F.: *à*, to, with; *griffes*, pl. of *griffe*, claw: see *griff*.] (Held or secured) by claws or clamps, as a stone in a ring. The clampa used for this purpose in ancient jewelry are often of considerable size and of decorative form.



Agrotis with the central stone mounted *à griffes*.

Agrilus (ag'ri-lus), *n.* [NL., based on Gr. ἀγρός, field. Cf. *Agrotis*.] A genus of buprestid beetles comprising numerous species distributed all over the globe in the temperate and tropical zones. They may at once be distinguished from most other genera of *Buprestidæ* by their very slender elongate form, the body being usually of a uniform coppery or bronze color. In the larval state most of them live in the terminal twigs of deciduous trees, often doing considerable damage, and a few also live in the stems of herbaceous plants. The red-necked raspberry borer, *Agrilus ruficollis* (Fabricius), causes large excrescences or galls on the raspberry, known as the raspberry gouty-gall.

Agrilus ruficollis.
a, anal end of body of larva; *b*, larva; *c*, beetle. [The vertical lines show natural sizes.]

agrimenser (ag'ri-men'sėr), *n.*; pl. *agrimenseurs* (-men-sō'rēz). [L., < *ager* (see *acre*) + *mensor*, < *metiri*, pp. *mensus*, to measure.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a land-surveyor.

There was a distinction on the part of the Greek geometer to be satisfied with a mere approximation, were it ever so close; and the unscientific *agrimenser* shirked the labour involved in acquiring the knowledge which was indispensable for learning trigonometrical calculations.

Encyc. Brit., X.X. 80.

Agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*), showing branch, flowering spray, and fruit.

agrimony (ag'ri-mō-ni), *n.* [< ME. *agrimony*, *egrimony*, *agrimoyne*, *egremoyne*, *egremounde*, etc.; < OF. *aigremoine*, L. *agrimonia*, a false reading of *argemonia* (Pliny), a plant similar to another called *argemōne* (Pliny), < Gr. ἀργέμων, a certain plant, < ἄργεμος, also ἀργεμα, a white speck in the eye, for which this plant is said to have been regarded as a cure, < ἀργός, white, shining.] The general name of plants of the genus *Agrimonia*, natural order *Rosaceæ*, which includes several species of the northern hemisphere and South America. They are perennial herbs, with pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and a rigid calyx-tube beset above with hooked bristles. The common agrimony, *A. Eupatoria*, of Europe and the United States, was formerly of much repute in medicine. Its leaves and root-stock are astringent, and the latter yields a yellow dye.

agrin (a-grin'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *grin*.] In the act or state of grinning; on the grin: as, "his visage all *agrin*," *Thompson*.

agriological (ag'ri-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to agriology.

agriologist (ag-ri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *agriology* + *-ist*.] One who makes a comparative study of human customs, especially of the customs of man in a rude or uncivilized state. *Max Müller*.

agriology (ag-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄγριος, wild, savage (< ἀγρός, field), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The comparative study of the customs of man in his uncivilized state.

Agrion (ag'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγριος, living in the fields, < ἀγρός, a field.] The typical genus of the family *Agrionidæ* or group *Agrionina*. *A. saucium* is red, variegated with black.

agrionid (ag-ri'ō-nid), *n.* A dragon-fly of the family *Agrionidæ*.

Agrionidæ (ag-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agrion* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects, or dragon-flies, closely related to the *Libellulidæ*, of the group *Odonata*, order *Neuroptera*: named from a leading genus, *Agrion*, a species of which, *A. puella*, is the common blue dragon-fly of Britain.

Agrionina (ag'ri-ō-ni'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agrion* + *-ina*.] A group of dragon-flies, typified by the genus *Agrion* and corresponding to the family *Agrionidæ*, comprising small slender-bodied forms with metallic hues, whose larvæ have external leaf-like gills.

agriopodid (ag'ri-ō-pod'i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Agriopodidæ*.

Agriopodidæ (ag'ri-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Agriopus* (-pod-) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Agriopus*. It includes those *Cottoidea* in which the dorsal fin is very long, commencing on the nape, and consisting of an elongated acanthopterous and short arthropterous portion; the anal fin is short; the ventrals are thoracic and well developed, and have 1 spine and 5 soft rays; the head is compressed, with small mouth and lateral eyes; the branchial apertures are separated by an isthmus; the trunk is unchadiform and compressed; and the vertebræ are numerous (for example, in abdominal and 21 caudal).

Agriopus (a-grī'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄγριος, wild, savage, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*, as assumed in the deriv. form *Agriopodidæ*, but in intention prob. < Gr. ἀγρός, field.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Agriopodidæ*. *A. torsus*, the sea-horse, is about 2 feet in length, and is common on the shores of the Cape of Good Hope. Also called *Agriepes*.

agriot, *n.* See *agriot*.

Agriotes (a-gri-ō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγριώτης, wildness, < ἄγριος, wild, < ἀγρός, field.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Elateridæ* (click-beetles or snapping-beetles), of the pentamerous subfamily *Cryptohypnina*. The larvæ of several species, as the British *A. lineatus*, are well known as wire-worms. See cut under *wire-worm*.

agrippa (a-grip'ä), *n.* [< pl. of *agrippa*.] In *obstet.*: (*a*) A person born with the feet foremost. (*b*) Feetal presentation in breech case.

Agrippinian (ag-ri-pin'i-an), *n.* [< LL. *Agrippiniani*, pl., < *Agrippina*, a personal name, < L. *Agrippa*, a Roman family name.] *Eccles.*, a follower of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, probably late in the second century, who taught that apostates should be rebaptized.

agriset, *v.* [< ME. *agrisen* (sometimes misspelled *agrysen*), pret. *agrōs*, shudder, be terrified, < AS. *āgrisan*, pret. *āgrās*, shudder, be terrified, < *ā-* + **grisan*, > early ME. *grisen*, pret. *gros*, shudder, be terrified: see *grise*, *grize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to shudder or tremble; terrify; disgust.

All where was nothing heard but hideous cries,
And fearful plaints, that did the harts *agrise*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

2. To abhor. *Chaucer*. — 3. To make frightful; disfigure.

Engrost with mud which did them fowle *agrise*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 46.

II. *intrans.* To shudder; tremble with fear; be much moved.

There sawe I loche tempest arise,
That every herte might *agrise*,
To se ti paintid on the wall.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 210.

She nought *agrises*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, II. 980.

agrodolce (ag-rō-dōl'che), *n.* [It., < *agro* (< L. *acer*, sharp, sour) + *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A compound formed by mixing sour and sweet things.

Agrodolce . . . is a blending of sweets and sours, and is made by stewing in a rich gravy prunes, Corinth currants, almonds, pine-kernels, raisins, vinegar, and wine.
Badham, Prose Ballectics, p. 62. (*N. E. D.*)

agrom (ag'rom), *n.* [Appar. from Gujarati *agrāu*, ulceration of the tongue from chronic disease of the alimentary canal.] The native name in India for a rough and cracked condition of the tongue not uncommon in that country.

agronome (ag'rō-nōm), *n.* [< F. *agronome*, < Gr. ἀγρονόμος, an overseer of the public lands, ἀγρονόμος, rural, < ἀγρός, field, + νέμειν, deal out, assign, administer; in a special use, to feed or graze cattle.] An agronomist.

agronomial (ag-rō-nō'mi-al), *a.* Same as *agronomic*.

Rapid as was Leonard's survey, his rural eye detected the signs of a master in the art *agronomial*.
Bulwer, My Novel, v. 2.

agronomic (ag-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *agronome* + *-ic*.] Relating to agronomy, or the management of farms.

Maxims of *agronomic* wisdom. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

agronomical (ag-rō-nom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *agronomic*.

The experience of British agriculture has shown that the French *agronomical* division of the soil is infinitely less profitable . . . than that prevailing in this country.
Edinburgh Rev., CIII. 94.

agronomics (ag-rō-nom'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *agronomic*: see *-ics*.] The science of the management of farms; that division of the science of political economy which treats of the management of farming lands.

agronomist (a-gron'ō-mist), *n.* [< *agronomy* + *-ist*.] One who is engaged in the study of agronomy, or the management of lands.

An impartial foreign *agronomist*. *Edinburgh Rev.*
M. J. A. Barral, a distinguished French chemist and *agronomist*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 788.

agronomy (a-gron'ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *agronomie*, < Gr. as if *ἀγρονομία, < ἀγρονόμος: see *agronome*.] The art of cultivating the ground; agriculture.

agrope (a-gröp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *grope*.] Gropingly.

Three women crept at break of day,
Agrope along the shadowy way
Where Joseph's tomb and garden lay.
M. J. Preston, Myrrh-bearers.

agrost, Preterit of *agrise*.

Agrostemma (ag-rō-stem'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγρός, field, + στέμμα, a wreath: see *stemma*.] A Linnean genus of plants, of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*. It is now generally regarded as a section of the genus *Lychnis*, from which it differs only in the elongated segments of the calyx, and in the petals being without scales. *A. (L.) Githago*, the common corn-cockle, with large entire purple petals, is the only species belonging to the section as now limited. There are several varieties in cultivation.

agrostis, (a-gros'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *agrostis*, < Gr. ἀγρωστίς, couch-grass (cf. ἀγρώστης, nearly equiv. to L. *agrestis*, rural, of the field: see *agrestic*), < ἀγρός, a field, the country.] A large genus of grasses, distributed over the globe, and valuable especially for pasturage. The English species are known as bent grass. The marsh-bent, *A. alba*, was at one time widely known as florin. *A. vulgaris*, cultivated for both hay and pasturage, is called in America red-top, or sometimes bent's-grass. See *bent*[3].

agrostographer (ag-ros-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* A writer upon grasses.

agrostographic (a-gros-tō-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to agrostography.

agrostographical (a-gros-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *agrostographic*.

agrostography (ag-ros-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγρωστίς, couch-grass (see *Agrostis*), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description of grasses.

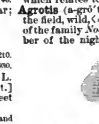
agrostologic (a-gros-tō-loj'ik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to agrostology.

agrostological (a-gros-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *agrostologic*.

agrostologist (ag-ros-tol'ō-jist), *n.* One skilled in agrostology. *Encyc. Brit.*

agrostology (ag-ros-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγρωστίς, couch-grass (see *Agrostis*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak of: see *-ology*.] That part of botany which relates to grasses.

agrotis (a-grō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγρότης, of the field, wild, < ἀγρός, field.] A genus of moths, of the family *Noctuidæ*, comprising a large number of the night-flying moths, chiefly distin-



Wormed Cutworm (*Agrotis clandestina*, Harris) and Greasy Cutworm Moth (*Agrotis ypsilon*, Hübner), natural size.

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guished by their somber colors and as being the parents of worms injurious to agriculture, especially the different cutworms. See *cutworm*.

aground (a-ground'), *prep. phr.*, as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *agrounde*, also *on grounde*; < *a*3, on, + *ground*.] 1. On the ground; stranded: a nautical term signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground for want of sufficient depth of water: opposed to *afloat*.—2. Figuratively, brought to a stop for want of resources, matter, and the like: as, the speaker is *aground*.

The Administration are now in fact *aground* at the pitch of high tide, and a spring tide too.
H. Adams, Gallatin, p. 431.

agroupment, *n.* See *aggroupment*.

agrypnia (a-grip'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρυπνία*, < *ἄγρυπνος*, sleepless: see *Agrypnus*.] Sleeplessness; insomnia; morbid wakefulness or vigilance.

agrypnocoma (a-grip-nō-kō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρυπνος*, sleepless (see *Agrypnus*), + *κῶμα*, coma.] A lethargic or pathetic comatose state, between natural sleep and coma. [Rare.]

agrypnotic (ag-rip-not'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *agrypnotique* (with term. assimilated to that of *hypnotique*, hypnotic), < Gr. *ἀγρυπνωτικός*, wakeful, < *ἀγρυπνοῦν*, wakeful: see *Agrypnus*.] I. *a.* Sleep-preventing; causing wakefulness.

II. *n.* In *med.*, something which tends to drive away sleep; an antihypnotic.

Agrypnus (a-grip'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγρυπνος*, wakeful, sleepless, < *ἀγρεῖν*, *ἀγρεύειν*, hunt, seek, + *ὕπνος*, sleep.] A genus of coleopterous insects, of the family *Elateridæ*; one of those genera of insects whose destructive larvæ are known as wire-worms.

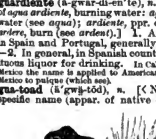
agt. A contraction (*a*) of *agent* and (*b*) of *against*.

agua (ä'gwä), *n.* Same as *aqua-toad*.

aguara (a-gwä'rä), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the maned dog of South America, *Canis jubatus*. Also called *guara* and *cuipeu*.

aguardiente (a-gwär-di-en'te), *n.* [Sp., contr. of *agua ardiente*, burning water: *agua*, < L. *aqua*, water (see *aqua*); *ardiente*, ppr. of *arder*, < L. *ardere*, burn (see *ardent*).] 1. A brandy made in Spain and Portugal, generally from grapes.—2. In general, in Spanish countries, any spirituous liquor for drinking. In California and New Mexico the name is applied to American whisky, and in Mexico to pulque (which see).

agua-toad (ä'gwä-tōd), *n.* [< NL. *aqua*, the specific name (appar. of native origin), + E. *toad*.] The *Bufo marinus* or *B. agua*, a very large and common South American toad, with enormous parotid glands. It is one of the noisiest of its tribe, uttering a loud snorting kind of bellow, chiefly during the night. It is very voracious, and, being believed to devour rats, has been largely imported from Barbados into Jamaica to keep down the swarms of rats that infest the plantations. Also called *aqua*.



Agua-toad (*Bufo marinus*).

ague (ā'gū), *n.* [< OF. *ague*, *n.*] 1. The cold fit which attacks and precedes the hot fit in intermittent fever; a chill.

Ague is a cold fit, and a fever is a hot fit, and then a sweat comes, and then the patient is well.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

2. Intermittent fever; a malarial fever characterized by regularly returning paroxysms, each in well-developed forms, consisting of three stages marked by successive fits, cold or shivering (the chill), hot or burning, and sweating; chills and fever.

That ye school have a fever terciane
Or an *ague*. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 140.

3. Chilliness; a chill not resulting from disease.—Dumb ague. See *dumb*.

ague (ā'gū), *v. t.* [< *ague*, *n.*] To cause a shivering in; strike with a cold fit. *Heywood*. [Rare.]

Faces pale
With flight and *agued* fear. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 4.

ague-bark (ā'gū-bärk), *n.* The bark of the wafer-ash, *Ptelea trifoliata*.

ague-cake (ā'gū-kāk), *n.* An enlarged and hardened spleen, the consequence of intermittent and remittent fevers.

ague-drop (ā'gū-drop), *n.* A solution of the arsenite of potassium; the liquor potassii arsenitis of the United States Pharmacopœia. It is also known as *Fowler's solution*, and is much employed as a remedy in intermittent fever.

ague-fit (ā'gū-fit), *n.* A paroxysm of cold or shivering; a sharp attack of chilliness.

This *ague-fit of fear* is over-blown.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

ague-grass (ā'gū-gras), *n.* The plant blazing-star, *Aletris farinosa*. Also called *ague-root*.

ague-proof (ā'gū-prōf), *a.* Proof against ague.

I am not *ague-proof*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

ague-root (ā'gū-rōt), *n.* Same as *ague-grass*.

aguerrieti (a-ger'i-ti), *a.* [< F. *aguerrir*, to make warlike, < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *guerre*, war: see *guerrilla*.] Inured to the hardships of war; instructed in the art of war.

An army, the best *aguerried of any* troops in Europe.
Lord Lyttelton, Hist. Hen. II.

ague-spell (ā'gū-spel), *n.* A spell or charm to cure or prevent ague.

His pills, his balsams, and his *ague-spells*.
Gay, Pastorals, vi.

ague-tree (ā'gū-trē), *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras on account of its supposed febrifugal qualities.

ague-weed (ā'gū-wēd), *n.* 1. The common boneset of the United States, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—2. A species of gentian, *Gentiana quinqueflora*.

aguey (ä'gā-i), *a.* [< *ague* + *-y*1.] Agnish. *N. E. D.*

aguileri, *n.* [< ME. *aguler*, *aguiler*, < OF. *aguilier*, *aguillier*, mod. *aiguillier* (= Pr. *aguilarie* (Roquefort), < *aguille*, *aiguille*, needle-maker), < *aguile*, *aiguille*, F. *aiguille*, needle: see *aiguille*.] A needle-case. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 98.

aguiler (a-gī'lėr), *n.* [ME. *aguiler*, *agulere*, *agulier*, *agulier*, < AS. *āgylere*, be guilty, < *ā-* + *gyltan*: see *a*-1 and *guilt*.] I. *intrans.* To be guilty of.

Thing of which they nevere *agilte* hyre lyve.
Wright's Chaste Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 392.

II. *trans.* To sin against; offend.

Whi hastow mad Troylus to me entrite
That nevere yet *agilte* hym that I wyste!
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 840.

aguisel, **aguize** (a-giz'), *n.* [< *a*- (explective) + *guise*.] Dress.

Their fashions and brave *aguize*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, p. 7.

aguise, **aguize** (a-giz'), *v. t.* [See *aguise*, *n.*] To dress; adorn.

And that dearn favour uppon your shield devisd,
Wherewith above all Knightes ye goodly seeme *aguisd*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 31.

aguish (ā'gū-ish), *a.* [< *ague* + *-ish*1.] 1. Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering.—2. Having the qualities of an ague: as, an *aguish* fever.

Her *aguish* love now glows and burns. *Granville*.

3. Productive of agues: as, an *aguish* locality.

Through chill *aguish* gloom outburst
The comfortable sun. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

4. Subject to ague.

aguishness (ā'gū-ish-nes), *n.* The condition of being aguish; chilliness.

aguizet, *n.* and *v.* See *aguise*.

agut, *n.* See *agout*.

agy (ā'ji), *n.* [< *ag*- + *-y*1.] Aged; old. *N. E. D.*

agynary (aj'i-na-ri), *a.* [After F. *agynaire* (De Candolle), < NL. **agynarius*: see *agynous* and *-ary*.] In *bot.*, characterized by the absence of female organs: a term applied by A. P. de Candolle to double flowers which consist wholly of petals, no pistils being present.

agynic (a-jin'ik), *a.* [As *agynous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, a term applied to the insertion of stamens which are entirely free from the ovary. [Rare.]

agynous (aj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀγύνος*, *ἀγύης*, also *ἀγύναιξ*, wifeless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *γυνή*, a woman, female: see *gyn-*.] In *bot.*, having no female organs.

agyrate (a-jī'rāt), *a.* [< NL. **agyratus*; see *a*-18 and *gyrate*.] In *bot.*, not arranged in whorls.

ah (ä), *interj.* [A natural cry, expressive of sudden emotion; ME. *a* (cf. OHG. *ā* = Icel. *æ*, *ei*, *au*) = OF. *a*, *ah* = L. *ah* = Gr. *ἀ*; in Teut. usually with final guttural, AS. *ea* (for **eah*) = D. *ach* = OHG. *ah*, MHG. G. *ach* = Sw. *ack* = Dan. *ak*. Often repeated, with aspiration, *ah ha*, *aha*. See *aha*1 and *ha*, and cf. *O, oh*.] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

When it es [is] born it cryes awa [so]!
If it be mare, it cryes *a*, *a*;
That the first letter es of the nam [name]:
Of our forme [first] fader Adam;
And if the child a woman be,
When it is born it says *e*, *e*. [See *eh*.] *Hampole*.

A. H. An abbreviation of the Latin *anno hegiræ*, in the year of the hejira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A. D. 622.

aha1 (ä-hä'), *interj.* [A repetition of *ah*, *a*9, with aspiration of the second *a*; < ME. *a ha* = G. *aha*, etc., < *a*, *ah*-*ha*1, *o*-*ho*, etc.] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, simple surprise, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

They . . . said, *Aha, aha*, our eye hath seen it.
Ps. xxv. 21.

aha2 (ä'hä), *n.* Same as *ha-ha*2.

ahead (a-hed'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3, on, at, + *head*, front.] 1. In or to the front; in advance; before: as, they walked *ahead* of us all the way: in nautical language, opposed to *astern*: as, to lie *ahead*.

The east end of the island bore but a little *ahead* of us.
Fielding, Voyage to Lisbon.

It seemed to me when very young, that on this subject life was *ahead* of theology, and the people knew more than the preachers taught. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Forward; onward; with unrestrained motion or action: as, to go *ahead* (= go on; proceed; push forward or onward; carry out your task or purpose: an idiomatic phrase said to have originated in the United States, and sometimes converted into an adjective: as, a *go-ahead* person); he pushed *ahead* with his plans.

They suffer them [children] at first to run *ahead*.
Sir Ed. Sherburne, Fables.

To **forge ahead**. *Naut.*: (*a*) To move slowly, and as it were laboriously, past another object; draw ahead, as one ship outsailing another.

No man would say at what time of the night the ship (in case she was steering our course) might *forge ahead* of us, or how much she might be when she got there. *Dickens*.

(*b*) To move ahead, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.—To **get ahead**, **hold ahead**, etc. See *get*, *hold*, etc.—To **get one's reckoning ahead**. See *reckoning*.

aheap (a-hēp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3, on, in, + *heap*.] In a heap; in a huddled or crouching condition, as from terror; in a constrained attitude, as from fear or astonishment: as, this fearful sight struck us all *aheap* (= all of a heap).

When some fresh bruit
Startled me all *aheap*! and soon I saw
The horridest shape that ever raised my awe.
Hood, Midn. Fairies, xvi.

aheight (a-hīt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Also spelled *ahight*; < *a*3, on, + *height*, *hight*. Cf. *aloft*, of similar sense.] Aloft; on high: as, "look up *a-height*," *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

ahem (a-hem'), *interj.* [Intended to represent an inarticulate sound made in clearing the throat, usually as preparatory to speaking.] An utterance designed to attract attention, express doubt, etc.

ahigh (a-hī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3, on, + *high*.] On high.

One heav'd *a-high*, to be hurl'd down below.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

ahint, **ahin** (a-hint', a-hin'), *prep.* or *adv.* [ME. *at hind*, < AS. *at-hindan*, behind, < *æt*, E. *at*, + *hindan*, behind: see *back*, *behind*: cf. *a*-7, *hind*3, *behind*, and cf. *after*.] Behind. [Scotch.]

ahm (äm), *n.* Same as *aam*.

ahna-tree (ä'nä-trē), *n.* [< *ahna*, *anna*, native name.] A large evergreen thorny species of *Acacia*, growing abundantly in the sandy river-beds of Damaraland, Africa. The wood is light but durable, and the bark is said to be a good tanning material. The true bears a profusion of pods, which are very nutritious food for cattle, and are also eaten by the natives. Also written *anna-tree*.

aholds (a-hōld'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3, on, + *hold*.] Near the wind, so as to hold or keep to it: as, to lay a ship *a-hold*. *Shak.*

ahoy (a-hoi'), *interj.* [Same as *hoy*, *interj.*, with prefix *a-* marking a slight preliminary utterance: see *a*-2.] An exclamation used to attract the attention of persons at a distance: as, ship *ahoy!*

ahu (ä'hö), *n.* [Pers. *āhū*, a deer.] One of the native names of the common gazel of central Asia, the *Gazella subgutturosa* (*Antilope subguttarosa* of Güldenstädt). It is said to inhabit in herds the open country of central Asia, Persia, the Baikal region, and to be found from the eastern boundary of Bokhara to the Hellespont. Its principal food is a species of wormwood, *Artemisia Persica*. The skin is pale-brown, white

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below and on the anal disk, with a light stripe on the side, a dark stripe on the haunches, and the end of the tail black. Also called *jairou*.

ahuatle (ä'ō-at-l), *n.* [Mex.] A preparation of the eggs of a dipterous insect of Mexico, *Ephydra hians*, used for food.

It is of the eggs of this insect . . . that the greater part of the food products of this lake [Lake Texcoco], known as *Ahuatle*, is composed. . . . The eggs are . . . cleaned and ground into flour, which is called *Ahuatle*. This food is deemed suitable for those days in which the religious observances prohibit the use of flesh. It is prepared by mixing with bean eggs and fried with fat in small cakes. The taste is similar to that of caviare.

Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 432.

a-huff (ə-huf'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *huff*.] In a swaggering manner.

Set cap *a-huff*, and challenge him the field.
Greene, James IV., iv.

ahull (ə-hul'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3], on, in, + *hull*.] *Naut.*, in or into the position of a ship when her sails are furled and the helm is lashed to the lee side; in the position of a vessel when she lies to, with all her sails furled.

ahungered (ə-hung'gėrd), *a.* or *pp.* [Also *an-hungered*, CME. *ahungred*, *ahungryd*, *anhungred*, with substituted prefix *an-*, *yhungred*, *yhungryd*, *ofhungred*, *ofhungryd*, *ofingred*, *ofyngred*, *afingred*, pp., < AS. *of-hyngred*, pp. of *of-hyngrian*, cause to hunger, < *of-* intensive + *hyngrian*, cause to hunger: see *of-*[4] and *hunger*, *v.* Cf. *athirst*.] Pinched with hunger; hungry. [Erroneously printed in the New Testament as two words, in the former (different editions) *a hungered*, *an hungered*, and *an hungred*.]

ahungry (ə-hung'gri), *a.* [Same as *ahungered*, with suffix changed in imitation of *hungry*.] Hungry, as "I am not *a-hungry*." *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

Ahuramasda (ä'hō-ra-maz'dä), *n.* [Zend *Ahuro mazdao*, > Pers. *Ormazd*.] Same as *Ormazd*.

ahu (ä'ü), *n.* [Jap.] The ai, a Japanese salmonoid fish, *Salmo* (*Plecoglossus*) *altivelis*, also known as the one-year fish. It is catadromous, and an annual.

The *ahyu* is specially worthy of record as the only fish known to combine the habits of the two classes [of catadromous and annual fishes].
Gill, Smithsonian Rep., 1883, p. 738.

ai[1], [(i) < ME. *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey*, *ai*, *ay*, *ey*, *aei*, *eay*, < AS. *æg*, *eg*, *ēg*, *ēag*, that is, the vowel of *day*, *way*, *they*, followed by the palatal *g*, in ME. *g*, *y*, or *y*, also written *i*, merging with vowel *y* or *i*: see *g*, *y*, *i*. (The digraph in *hair*, ME. *here*, has taken the place of earlier *e* as in *there*, ME. *there*, etc.) (2) < ME. *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey*, with following vowel *aie*, etc., < OF. *ai*, *ei*, etc., of various origin, usually developed from L. *a* or *e* (see *ay*, *ey*, *ei*). (3) Of various other origin. See examples cited below.] A common English digraph, representing generally the sound of "long *a*" (ā), which becomes ā before *r*, as in *air* (sounded like *ere*), *eair* (sounded like *vane*, *rein*), *air* (sounded like *ere*, *heir*), etc. As commonly pronounced, it is strictly a diphthong consisting of "long *e*" (ā), or (*e*), followed by a vanish, ı (ĭ), which is, in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, historically identical with the consonant *y*. This digraph occurs in words — (1) of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *ai*, *hail*, *nail*, *sail*, *fain*, *wain*, *fair*[1], *lair*, etc., being also used, parallel with *ay*, in modern spelling, for Middle E. "long *a*" equivalent to E. "long *o*," as *a-e*, as in *aik*, *raid*, *aise*, etc.—E. *oath*, *road*, *roof*, *oven*, etc.; (2) of French, *ai*, *ay*, *ei*, *ey*, etc., < L. *a*, *e*, *i*, or *y*, sometimes also < Greek transliteration or < *ai* (see *ai*), as in *aisle*, *say*, etc.; (3) of various other origin, as in *said*, *saith*, especially before a suffix beginning with a vowel, *ay* remains unchanged, as in *payment*, *betrayed*, *clayey*, etc.

ai[2] (ä'ē), *n.* [= F. *ai*, *hai*, < Braz. *ai*, *hai* (Mahn.).] The three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*: so called from having a feeble, plaintive cry somewhat resembling the sound represented by its name. See *sloth* and *Bradypus*.

ai[3] (ī), *n.* [Jap.] Same as *ahyu*.

aiaia, **aiaiai** (ī-ī'ā, -ī), *n.* [Native name, prob. imitative; of unsettled orthography, found as a book-name in the forms above given, and also in the forms *ayayo*, *ajaia*, *ajaja*.] 1. The South American name of the roseate spoonbill, a large grallatorial bird of the genus *Platalea*, family *Plataleidæ*, related to the ibis.—2. In the form *ajaja*: (*a*) The specific name of the bird *Platalea ajaja*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Reichenbach's generic name of the bird, which he calls *Ajaja rosea*, to separate it generically from the old-

Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaja rosea*).

world spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*. See *spoonbill*.—3. In Paraguay, the jabiru, *Mycteria americana*: in this sense only in the form *aiaiai*. *E. D.*

See cant under *jabiru*.

aiblins (āb'linz), *adv.* [Also spelled *ablins*, *ablis*, *abil*, *able* (Jamieson); < *able*, "fit, proper, apt, liable, in danger of" (Jamieson), + *-lins*, *-lings*, *-liz*: see *-ible*[1] and *-ling*[2].] Perhaps; peradventure; possibly. [Scotch.]

But fare-ye-weel, auld Nickie-ben!
Oh wad ye tak' a thought and men',
Ye *aiblins* might—I dinna ken—
Still hae a stake. *Burns*, To the Deil.

Aich metal. See *metal*.

aid[1] (ād), *v. t.* [< ME. *aiden*, < OF. *aider*, also *eider*, *aidier*, mod. F. *aider* = Pr. *ajudar*, < L. *adjutare*, help, aid, freq. of *adjuvare*, pp. *adjutus*, help, < *ad*, to, + *juvare*, help: see *adjutant*, *adjute*.] 1. To help; assist; afford support or relief; promote the desire, purpose, or action of: as, to *aid* a person in his business, or an animal in its efforts; to *aid* a medicine in its operation.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows,
Luxurious by restraint. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 208.
So *aid* me Heaven when at mine uttermost.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To promote the course or accomplishment of; help in advancing or bringing about; forward; facilitate: as, to *aid* the recovery of a patient, or the operation of a machine; to *aid* one's designs.

Take your choice of those
That best can *aid* your action. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6.
No more these scenes my meditation *aid*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 161.

[In this sense *aid* is often followed by *in*, giving it the appearance of an intransitive verb, the direct object of assistance being expressed: as, he *aided in* the search.]—**Aiding and abetting**, in *criminal law*, an offense committed by one who, though not directly perpetrating a crime, is yet present at its commission and renders aid to the perpetrator.—**Syn.** To support, sustain, back, second, abet, cooperate with, relieve, succor.

aid[1] (ād), *n.* [< F. *aide*, < OF. *aide*, *eide*, etc.; from the verb.] 1. Help; succor; support; assistance.

Sweet father, I behold him in my dreams
Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,
Death-pale, for lack of food and of kind *aid*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. He who or that which aids or yields assistance; a helper; an auxiliary; an assistant: as, Coleridge's "*Aids* to Reflection."

It is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid* like unto himself. Tobit viii. 6.

The *aids* to noble life are all within.
M. Arnold, Worldly Place.

3. In *feudal law*, a customary payment made by a tenant or vassal to his lord, originally a voluntary gift; hence, in *Eng. hist.*, applied to the forms of taxation employed by the crown between the Norman conquest and the fourteenth century. Aids in the narrower sense, whether to the crown or mesne lords, were (1) those due lords entitled to grants on three special occasions: (*a*) to ransom the lord when a prisoner; (*b*) to make the lord's eldest son a knight; (*c*) the marriage of the lord's eldest daughter. The legal authority to enforce such aids was abolished in 1660.

First there were payments called *aids*: in the theory of our earlier authors they were offered of the tenant's free will, to meet the costs incurred by the lord on particular occasions; but they settled into a fixed custom afterwards, if they had not really done so when those authors wrote.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, iii.

The marriage was, according to the new feudal ideas, made the excuse for a heavy exaction of money, an aid, as the feudal lawyers call it.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 123.

4. An aide-de-camp: so called by abbreviation. —5. *pl.* In the *manège*, the helps by which a horseman contributes toward the motion or action required of a horse, as by a judicious use of the heel, leg, rein, or spur.— **Court of aid**, in *French hist.*, a court for the collection of the royal aids, or excise.— **Emigrant aid society.** See *emigrant*.— **Extent in aid.** See *extent*.— **To pray in aid.** See *aid-prayer*.—**Syn.** 1. Cooperation, furtherance, relief.—2. Coadjutor, assistant.

aid[2] (ād), *n.* [Eng. dial.; etym. unknown.] 1. A deep gutter cut across plowed land. [Shropshire, Eng.]—2. A reach in a river. [Shropshire, Eng.]

aidance (ā'dans), *n.* [< OF. *aidance*, < *aider*, aid: see *aid*[1], *v.*] That which aids, or the act of aiding; help; assistance. [Rare.]

The means and *aidances* supplied by the Supreme Reason. *Coleridge*.

aidant (ā'dant), *a.* [< OF. *aidant*, ppr. of *aider*, < L. *adjutare*, help, ppr. of *adjutare*, aid: see *aid*[1], *v.*, and *adjutant*.] Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [Rare.]

Be *aidant* and remediate,
In the good man's distress! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

aid-de-camp, *n.* See *aide-de-camp*.

aide (ād), *n.* Same as *aide-de-camp*.

[Hamilton] was picked out by Washington to serve as his confidential *aide*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 117.

aide-de-camp (E. pron. ād'dė-kamp, F. pron. ād'dė-kon), *n.*; pl. *aides-de-camp* (ādz'dė-kamp or ādz'dė-kon). [< F. *aide de camp*, lit. a field assistant: *aide*, aid, assistant (see *aid*[1], *n.*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *camp*, < L. *campus*, field, battlefield: see *camp*[1].] *Milit.*, a confidential officer whose duty it is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, and as his secretary upon occasions, and the like. Sometimes written *aid-de-camp*.

aider (ā'dėr), *n.* One who helps; an assistant or an auxiliary; an abettor; an accessory.

All along as he went were punished the abettors and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Burnet*.

[Emerson] was the friend and *aider* of those who would live in the spirit. *Arnold*.

aides-de-camp, *n.* Plural of *aide-de-camp*.

aidful (ād'ful), *a.* [< *aid*[1] + *-ful*.] Giving aid; helpful. [Rare.]

Aidful to the distresses of God's people.
Bp. Hall, Holy Panegyric.

aidless (ād'les), *a.* [< *aid*[1] + *-less*.] Without aid; helpless; without succor; unsupported.

aid-major (ād'mā'jor), *n.* Same as *adjutant*.

aid-prayer (ād'prār'), *n.* A petition or plea formerly employed in actions concerning estates in land, by which a defendant claimed the assistance of another person jointly interested with him in sustaining the title.

aiglet[1] (ā'glet), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *aigle*, eagle: see *eaglet*.] In *her.*, an eaglet or young eagle.

aiglet[2], *n.* See *aiglet*.

aigocerine, *a.* See *cegocerine*.

Aigoceras, *n.* See *Ægoceras*.

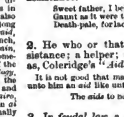
aigre[1] (ā'gėr), *a.* [< F. *aigre*: see *eager*[1].] Sharp; sour. See *eager*[1].

Like *aigre* droppings into milk.
Shak. (1623), Hamlet, I. 5.

aigre[2] (ā'gėr), *n.* See *eager*[2].

aigremore (ā'gėr-mōr'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] Charcoal made ready for the admixture of the other constituent materials of gunpowder.

aigret, aigrette (ā'gret, ā-gret'), *n.* [< F. *aigrette*: see *egret*.] 1. The small white heron. See *egret*.—2. (*a*) A plume composed of feathers arranged in imitation of the feathers on the head of the heron, and worn on helmets or by ladies as a part of their head-dress, etc. (*b*) A copy in jewelry of such a plume, often so made that the sensitive feathers tremble with the movements of the wearer, causing the gems to sparkle.—3. In *bot.*, same as *egret*.—4. In *ichth.*, a labroid fish, *Lachnolaimus maximus*, better known as the *hogfish* (which see).



Aigret.
(From Hans Burgkmair's "Triumph of Maximilian I.")

aigue-marine (āg'ma-rēn'), *n.* [F.] Same as *aquamarine*.

aiguière (ā-gi-ār'), *n.* [F., a ewer, jug: see *ewer*[2].] A tall and slender vessel of metal, por-

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celain, glass, or pottery, with a foot, a handle, and a spout or nozzle. In English the word is generally limited to vessels of highly decorative character, of rich material, etc See *ewer*.

Aiguière of silver-gilt in the Art Museum, Florence.

aiguille (ā-gwēl'), *n.* [F., a needle; see *aglet*.] **1.** A slender form of drill used for boring or drilling a blast-hole in rock.—**2.** A primings-wire or blasting-needle. **3.** The name given near Mont Blanc to the sharper peaks or clusters of needle-like rock-masses, ordinarily seen wherever the slaty crystalline rocks occur, forming a more or less considerable part of a mountain range, but most strikingly near Chamonix. Hence applied, though rarely, to similar sharply pointed peaks elsewhere.

aiguillesque (ā-gwē-lesk'), *a.* [< F. *aiguille*, needle, + *-esque*.] Shaped like an aiguille; resembling an aiguille. *Ruskin. (N. E. D.)*

aiguillette (ā-gwē-let'), *n.* [F., dim. of *aiguille*, a needle: see *aiglet*.] **1.** Same as *aiglet*, **1**.—**2.** In *cookery*, a name given to a number of *hors d'œuvre*, or side-dishes, from their being served on small ornamental skewers or needles (*aiguillet*).

aiguisé (ā-gwē-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *aiguiser*, sharpen, = Pr. *agusar* = It. *aguzzare*, < ML. *acutare*, sharpen, < L. *acutus*, sharp: see *acute*.] In *her.*, sharpened or pointed: applied to anything sharpened, but in such manner as to terminate in an obtuse angle. Synonymous with *opposite*. Also written *équisé*.

aiglet (ā'glū-let), *n.* Same as *aglet*, **1**: as, "golden *aygulets*," *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 26.

aiknite (ā'kin-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. A. *Aikin*.] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, of a metallic luster and blackish lead-gray color. It commonly occurs in embedded acicular crystals, and is hence called *needle-ore* and *acicular bismuth*.

ail[1], *a.* [< ME. *eyle*, *eil*, < AS. *eġle*, painful, troublesome; cf. Goth. *agls*, hard. Cf. Goth. *agis*, distress, tribulation, akin to *agis*, fright, = E. *awe*[1], q. v.] Painful; troublesome.

Egle and hard and much anoye. *Castle of Love*, l. 223.

ail[1] (āl), *v.* [< ME. *ailen*, *aylen*, earlier *elen*, *eilen*, < AS. *eġlan*, *eglan*, trouble, pain, = Goth. **agljan*, only in comp. *usagljan*, trouble exceedingly; distress; from the adj.: see *ail*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or of mind; trouble: used in relation to some uneasiness or affection whose cause is unknown; as, what *ails* the man?

What *aileth* thee, Hagar? Gen. xxi. 17.

What do you *ail*, my love? why do you weep?
Webster, Thou Hast Deceiv'd, iv. 2.

Never rave nor rail,
Nor ask questions what I *ail*.
Wolfe, Edward I. (Dyce ed., 1861), p. 266.

[Rarely used with a specific disease as subject, unless colloquially in Hamlet's answer to a question: as, "What *ails* you? A pleurisy *ails* me."]

II. *intrans.* To feel pain; be ill (usually in a slight degree); be unwell: now used chiefly in the present participle: as, he is *ailing* to-day.

And much he *ails*, and yet he is not sick.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

One day the child began to *ail*.
R. H. Stoddard, Pearl of the Philippines.

ail[1] (āl), *n.* [From the verb. Cf. early ME. *eile*, *eil*, harm (very rare); from the adj.] Indisposition or morbid affection; ailment. *Pope.*

ail[2] (āl), *n.* [E. dial., in pl. *ails*; variously corrupted *ale*, *hoile*, *hauels*; < ME. *eyle*, *eile*, *eigle*, < AS. *ġeġl*, the beard of grain, corn, found only twice, as tr. of L. *festuca*, "the *mote* that is in thy brother's eye" (Luke vi. 41, 42), = OHG. *ahil*, G. *achel*, beard of grain; from the same root, with diff. suffix, < Teut. **ag-*, and *earl*[2], q. v.] The beard of wheat, barley, etc., especially of barley: chiefly in the plural. *Halliwell*; *Wright*. [Prov. Eng. (Sasex.).]

Far be wisdom [see. windwe, winnowe] hweate, and scheaden [shed, < *e-*, separate] the *eilen* and tet chief [the chaf]; strem the cleine corbes.
Ancren Riwle, p. 270. *(N. E. D.)*

ailantic, ailanthic (ā-lan'tik, -thik), *a.* [< *Ailanthus*, *Ailanthus*, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *Ailanthus*.—**Ailantic acid**, an acid obtained from the bark of *Ailanthus excelsa*.

ailantine (ā-lan'tin), *a.* [< *ailantus* + *-ine*[1].] Relating or pertaining to the ailantus, or to the silkworms which feed upon its leaves.

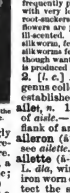
Ailantus (ā-lan'tus), *n.* [NL.; also erroneously *Ailanthus* (simulating Gr. ἄνθος, flower); < *ailanto*, the Malacca name of one species, said to mean 'tree of heaven.'] A genus of trees, natural order *Simarubaceæ*. The only commonly known species is the tree of heaven or Chinese sumach, *A. glandulosa*, native of Mongolia and Japan, frequently planted as a shade-tree. It is of rapid growth, with very long pinnate leaves, and throws up abundant root-suckers, by which it is usually propagated. The flowers are polygamous or nearly dioecious, and are very ill-scented. *Bombyx* (*Philosamia*) *cynthia*, a species of silkworm, feeds on its leaves. In Japan the produce of silkworms feeds on this tree is very large, and the material, though wanting the fineness and gloss of mulberry silk, is produced at far less cost, and is more durable.

ailanto (ā-lan'tō), *n.* [Malacca.] The tree or the genus collectively: as, the *ailantus*, when once established, is difficult to eradicate.

aile, *n.* Obsolete and more correct spelling of *aisle*.—**2.** [F.: see *ailette*.] *Milit.*, a wing or flank of an army or a fortification.

aileron (ā'le-ron), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile*, wing: see *ailette*.] Same as *ailette*.

ailette (ā-let'), *n.* [F., dim. of *aile*, a wing, < L. *ala*, wing; see *ala* and *aisle*.] A plate of iron worn over the mail to protect the shoulders of a man-at-arms, before the introduction of plate-armor for the body. Ailettes are sometimes charged with heraldic bearings. Also *aiolette* and *aileron*.


Ailette with armorial bearings, from a brass of 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ailing (āl'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ail*[1], *v.*] Sickness; indisposition.

ailing (āl'ing), *p. a.* Not well; indisposed.

But there is a sort of puny sickly reputation, that is always *ailing*, yet will outlive the robuster constitutions of a hundred prudes.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

My mother had long been *ailing*, and not able to eat much.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 41.

= Syn. *Unwell*, etc. See *sick*.

ailment (āl'ment), *n.* [*Ail*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body: not ordinarily applied to acute diseases. = Syn. *Sickness*, etc. (see *illness*), indisposition, disorder, complaint.

Ailsa-cock (āl'sā-kok), *n.* A local name for the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, from its breeding about Ailsa Craig, in the Frith of Clyde, Scotland. See cut under *puffin*.

Aliuride (ā-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Æluridæ*.

Ailuroides (ā-lū-roi'dēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Æluroidea*.

Ailuropus (ā-lū'rō-pus), *n.* Same as *Æluropus*.

Ailurus (ā-lū'rus), *n.* Same as *Æturus*.

ailweed (āl'wēd), *n.* [*ail* (?) + *weed*[1].] The river-dolder. *Cassell's Bot.* [Prov. Eng.]

aim (ām), *v.* [< ME. *aymen*, *amen*, *eymen*, < OF. *amer* (Picard), *esmer* (= Pr. *esmer*, < L. *æstimare*), and with prefix, *ecamer*, *acamer*, *aasmer*, < ML. *adæstimare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *æstimare*, estimate: see *estimate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To esteem; consider.—**2†.** To estimate; guess; conjecture. *Wyclif.*—**3†.** To calculate; devise; intend.

My speech shrinks with my sight,
Which my thoughts *aim'd* not. *Shak.*, Othello, III. 3.

4. To direct or point at something; level: as, to *aim* the fist or a fork; to *aim* a satire or a reflection at some person or vice.

Bulls *aim* their horns, and asses lift their heads.
Pope, Im. of Horace, Sat. I. 85.

5. To give a certain direction and velocity to (a gun, cannon, arrow, etc.), for the purpose of causing the projectile, when the weapon is discharged, to reach the object intended to be struck: as, to *aim* a gun.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To estimate; guess; conjecture.

Hom. In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.
Ben. I *aim'd* so near, when I suppos'd you lov'd.
Shak., R. and J., I. 1.

2. To direct one's intention, purpose, or action, as to the attainment or accomplishment of something; intend; endeavor: as, a man *aims* at distinction; *aim* to be just in all you do.

Sanctified men *aiming* at the highest mark in imitation of saints has made a nation of scoffers.
Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

3. To direct or point anything, as a weapon or missile, toward an object.

[In all senses *aim* is used with *at* or an infinitive before the object to be reached.]

To **cry aim!**, in *archery*, to encourage the archers by crying out "Aim!" when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to mean to applaud or encourage in a general sense.

It ill becomes this presence to *cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions. *Shak.*, K. John, II. 1.

aim (ām), *n.* [< ME. *ayme*, *ame*, < OF. *esme*; from the verb.] **1†.** Conjecture; guess.

He that seeth no mark, must shoot by *aim*.
Sp. Jewel, Reply to Hardinge, p. 31.

It is impossible by *aim* to tell it.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

What you would work me to, I have some *aim*.
Shak., J. C., I. 2.

2. Course; direction: in particular, the direction in which a missile is pointed; the line of shot.

And when the cross-blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the *aim* and very flash of it. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 3.

3. The act of aiming or directing anything (as a weapon, a blow, a discourse, or a remark) at or toward a particular point or object with the intention of striking or affecting it; the pointing or directing of a missile.

Each at the head
Level'd his deadly *aim*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 712.

4. The point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected; the mark or target.

To be the *aim* of every dangerous shot.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

5. A purpose; intention; design; scheme: as, men are often disappointed of their *aim*.

The *aim*, if I may guess, was lofty and right.
Try to be Shakspeare, leave the rest to fate.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

The *aim* of scientific thought, then, is to apply past experiences to new circumstances.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 131.

To **give aim**, in *archery*, to stand near the butts to tell the archers where their arrows alight. The terms are "wide on the shaft hand," "short," "gone" (to the left) hand," "short," "gone": the distances being measured by bowlengths. See *bow-hand*. = Syn. 3. End, scope, drift, goal, intent, ambition.

aim-crier (ām'krī'ėr), *n.* One who encouraged an archer by crying "Aim!" when he was about to shoot. Hence—2. An encourager generally; an approving on-looker; an abetter.

Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes' fall.
G. Markham, Eng. Arcadia.

aimer (ā'mėr), *n.* One who aims.

aim-frontlet (ām 'frunt'let), *n.* A piece of wood fitted to the archer's forehead so as to make it level with the breech, formerly used by gunners to facilitate aiming.

aimful (ām'ful), *a.* [< *aim* + *-ful*.] Full of purpose.

aimfully (ām'ful-i), *adv.* In an aimful manner; with fixed purpose.

aiming-drill (ā'ming-dril), *n.* A military exercise designed to teach men the proper method of pointing and aiming firearms; a training preliminary to target-practice.

aiming-rod (ā'ming-rod), *n. Milit.*, a rest for a gun, used in teaching the theory of aiming.

aimless (ām'les), *a.* [< *aim* + *-less*.] Without *aim*; purposeless.

The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

aimlessly (ām'les-li), *adv.* Without aim; purposelessly.

aimlessness (ām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being without aim or definite purpose.

[Thoreau's] whole life was a rebuke of the waste and *aimlessness* of our American luxury, which is an object enslavement to tawdry upholstery.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 300.

ain (ān), *a.* [Also spelled *ane*, = E. *own*[1].] Own. [Scotch.]

-ain. [ME. *-ain*, *-ein*, *-ayn*, *-eyn*, < OF. *-ain*, *-ein*, < L. *-anus*: see *-an*.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring unfelt in English nouns, as in *chieftain*, *captain*, *chaplain*, *curtain*, and, as originally, in adjectives, as in *certain*, etc. It is a Middle English and Old French form of *-an* (which see).

aince, aines (āns), *adv.* [< ME. *ance*, north. form of *onces* (pron. ō'nes), now corrupted to *once* (pron. wuns).] Once. [Scotch.]

ainhum (ān'hum), *n.* [A negro term, said to mean orig. 'saw.'] A disease peculiar to the negro race, consisting of the sloughing off of the little toes, unaccompanied by any other disorder of the system.

Aino (ī'nō), *a.* and *n.* [Etym. doubtful; supposed to be a corruption of Jap. *inu* (pron. ē'nū), a dog, applied contemptuously by the Japanese.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ainos, certain aboriginal tribes in Japan now forming small tribal communities on the island of Yezo, the Kurile islands, and Saghalin or Karafuto. They are a hairy people, with Caucasian features and gentle manners, but in a low state of civilization.

II. *n.* The language of the Ainos.

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ainsel', ainsell (ān-sel'), *n.* [*à ain = E. own, + sell = E. self.*] Own self. [Scotch.]

ain't, an't (ānt). A vulgar contraction of the negative phrases *am not* and *are not*: often used for *is not*, and also, with a variant *hain't*, for *have not* and *has not*.

Aiolian (ā-ō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Æolian* and *Æolian*².

Aiolic (ā-ō'lik), *a.* Same as *Æolic*.

Aiolism (ā'ō-lizm), *n.* Same as *Æolism*.

air¹ (ār), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ayre*, also *aer* (after L.), < ME. *eir, aire, eire, ayer, ayr, ayre, eyre, aier, eyr, ier,* < OF. *air*, F. *air*, the air, breath, wind, = Pr. *air, aire* = Sp. *aire* = Pg. *ar* = It. *aere, aire*, now commonly *aria*, all in the physical sense; < L. *aër*, < Gr. ἀήρ, air, fog, mist, < ἄειν, breathe, blow, prob. akin to E. *wind*, q. v. See *air*-² and *air*-³, ult. identical with *air*¹, but separated in sense and in time of introduction.] 1. The respirable fluid which surrounds the earth and forms its atmosphere. It is inodorous, invisible, insipid, colorless, elastic, possessed of gravity, easily moved, rarefied and condensed, essential to respiration and combustion, and is the medium of sound. It is composed by volume of 21 parts of oxygen and 79 of nitrogen; by weight, of 23 of oxygen and 77 of nitrogen. These gases are not chemically united, but are mixed mechanically. Air contains also a trace of carbon dioxid, some aqueous vapor, about one per cent. of argon, and small varying amounts of ammonia, ozone, nitrous and organic matter. The specific gravity of the air at 32° F. is to that of water as 1 to 773, and 100 cubic inches at mean temperature and pressure weigh 30.9 grains. Air is inhaled into the lungs; oxygen is separated from the nitrogen, and, uniting with the carbon in the blood, is thrown off as carbon dioxid; it thus serves to purify the blood and furnishes the body with heat. By the ancient philosophers air was considered one of the *four* elements of all things, and this view was maintained until comparatively recent times.

> The great house, formerly the palace of Montaghanza, a spacious and excellent place for the extent of ground, and situation is a good *aire*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1678.
>
> The health of the mind and bodily temper, the spirit, temper, disposition, the correctness of the judgment, and brilliancy of the imagination, depend much upon pure *air*. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 366.

2. In *old chem.*, *gas*: still in use in this sense in foundries and machine-shops, especially for such gases as are mingled with air: as, *forced* from it, as the gases from a furnace. In distinction from this use, common air is often called *atmospheric air*.

3. A movement of the atmosphere; a light breeze: usually in the plural.

> The summer *aire* blew cool. *Tennyson*, May Queen, ii.

4. Utterance abroad; publication; publicity.

> You gave it *air* before me. *Dryden.*

Hence—5†. Intelligence; information; advice.

> It grew from the *airs* which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors there. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

6. The graphic representation, as in a painting, of the effect of the atmosphere as seen through which natural objects are viewed.—7. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a very thin veil spread over both the paten and the chalice, in addition to the paten and chalice veils. Also called *sepikon*.

The third [chalice veil] is called . . . *air*, because, as the air surrounds the earth, so does this surround the holy gifts. . . . This name, *air*, has been given by some our own Church, through Bishop Andrewes, and the divines of his time, who especially Wrought much learned in the Eastern Liturgies. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 850, note.

Dephlogisticated air, in *old chem.*, oxygen: so called from the notion that it was ordinary air deprived of phlogiston (which see).—**Fixed air**, the name given by Dr. Joseph Black of Edinburgh to carbonic-acid gas on his discovery of it in 1754, because he found it in solid bodies. See *carbonic*.—**Ground-air**, air inclosed in porous surface-soil, like surface-moisture or groundwater. Like groundwater, ground-air is regarded as an important factor in determining the sanitary condition of a locality. Ground-air fluctuates with the barometric pressure, and with the conditions of temperature and the rise and fall of ground-water.—**In the air**. (*a*) In circulation; being shared from one to another; hence, generally felt or anticipated: as, there is a rumor of war in *the air*; it is in *the air* that he cannot succeed. (*b*) Without foundation or actuality; visionary or uncertain: as, a castle *in the air* (see *castle*); our prospects are *in the air*. (*c*) *Milit.*, in an unsupported or disconnected position; incapable of receiving or giving aid; improperly exposed or separated: as, the left wing of the army was *in the air*.—**Liquid air**. See *liquefaction of gases*, under *liquefaction*.—**Residual air**, the air which remains in the chest and cannot be expelled, variously estimated at from 80 to 120 cubic inches. Also called *supplemental air*.—**Tidal air**. See *tidal*.—**To beat the air**. See *beat*, *v. t.*—**To take air**, to be divulged; be made public: as, the story has *taken air*.—**To take the air**, to go abroad; walk or ride a little distance.

> I din'd at Sir William Godolphin's, and with that learned gentleman went to *take y^e aire* in Hyde Park, where was a glorious cortege. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 1, 1679.

(*Air* is used in many compounds of obvious meaning; only those which have a peculiar or specific sense are entered below in alphabetical order.)

air¹ (ār), *v.* [First in mod. E.; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To expose to the air: give access to the open air; ventilate: as, to *air* clothes; to *air* a room.

> I *ayre* or wether, as men do thynges when they lay them in the open ayre, or as any lynen thyng is after it is newe washed or it be worne. . . . *Ayre* these clothes for feare of mothes. *Palsgrave.*

To this (public prison) is also annexed a convenient yard to air the criminals in, for the preservation of their life and health, till the time of their trial.

Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 66.

Hence—2. To expose ostentatiously; display; bring into public notice: as, to *air* one's views.

> *Airing* a snowy hand and signet gem.
>
> *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. To expose to heat; warm: as, to *air* linen; to *air* liquors.—4. *refl.* To expose (one's self) to the air.

> To go and *air myself* in my native fields. *Lamb*, Elia.
>
> It is my pleasure to walk forth,
> And *air myself* a little.
>
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To take the air.

> She went *airing* every day.
>
> *Miss Mitford*, Our Village, 3d ser., 217.

air² (ār), *n.* [First in mod. E. (end of 16th century); < F. *air*, OF. *aire*, nature, disposition, manner, mien, air, = Pr. *aire* = It. *aire, ayere*, now *aria*, manner, mien, countenance; a word of disputed origin, prob. the same as OF. *air*, Pr. *air, aire*, E. *air*¹, the atmosphere (*cf. atmosphere* in similar uses): see *air*¹ and *air*-³.] 1. The peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person: as, the *air* of a youth; a graceful *air*; a lofty *air*.

> Then returned to my side, . . . and strolled along with the *air* of a citizen of the place pointing out the objects of interest to a stranger. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xiv.

2. The general character or complexion of anything; appearance; semblance.

> Too great liberties taken [in translation] in varying either the expression or composition, in order to give a new *air* to the whole, will be apt to have a very bad effect. *Bp. Louth*, On Isaiah.

> As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Bp. Bull*, Def. N. of the L.

3. *pl.* Affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity; assumed haughtiness: chiefly in the phrases *to put on airs*, *to give one's self airs*.

> Mr. Crisparkle . . . was not free from certain heinous of spirit, and discoursed to her followers about the *airs* which that woman was *giving herself*.
>
> *Charles Dickens*, Vanity Fair, lxviii.

> And the queen of the hoopoes *gave herself airs*, and sat down upon a telly; and she refused to speak to the mopes her cousins, and the apes who had been her friends, because they were but vulgar birds.
>
> *Thackeray*, Rose and the Ring, xi.

4. *pl.* The artificial motions or carriage of a horse.—5. In *painting*, that which expresses action, manner, gesture, or attitude.

air³ (ār), *n.* [< It. *aria*, song, sound, or air (16th century); < F. *air*, a tune, sound, or air in music, < It. *aere, aire*, now *aria* (> Sp. Pg. *aria*, E. *aria*, q. v.); prob. identical, through *aere, aire, aria*, manner, E. *air*²; cf. L. *modus*, manner, mode, musical mode, melody) with *aere, aire, aria*, E. *air*¹.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A rhythmical melody; a tune consisting of single successive notes subdivided into groups which, in duration, have some definite ratio to one another, recognizable by the ear. (*b*) A song or piece of poetry for singing: as, the air, "Sound an Alarm." (*c*) The soprano part in a harmonized piece of music. Also called *aria*.—2. Any piece of poetry. [Rare.]

> The repeated *air*
> Of sad Electra's poet. *Milton*, Sonnets, iii.

National air, in *music*, a popular tune peculiar to or characteristic of a particular nation; specifically, that tune which by national selection or consent is usually sung or played in certain public occasions, as "God Save the Queen" in England, "The Star-Spangled Banner" in the United States, the "Marseillaise" in France, the "Emperor's Hymn" in Austria, etc.

air³ (ār), *v. t.* [< *air*³, *n.*] To set to music.

> For not a drop that flows from Helicon
> But *ayred* by thee grows straight into a song.
>
> *J. Cobb*, Prefix to Lawes's Ayres and Dialogues (1653).

air⁴, **ayr**, **ayre** (ār), *n.* [Also *eyry*†, *eyrie*†.]

air⁵ (ār), *adv.* and *a.* [Also written *ear*; = E. *ere*, < AS. *ær*, rarely used as an adj., common as a prep. and adv.: see *ere* and *early*.] Early. [Scotch.]

> An *air* winter's a sair winter. *Scotch proverb.*

Aira (ā'rā), *n.* [NL., prop. **era*, < Gr. αἶρα, a kind of darnel, prob. *Lolium temulentum* (Linnæus).] A genus of slender perennial grasses of temperate regions, mostly of little value. The more common species are known as hair-grass.

airablet (ār'a-bl), *a.* [< *air*³, *v.*, + *-able*.] Suitable to be sung. *Howell.*

air-bag (ār'bag), *n.* A large bag composed of layers of canvas, saturated or coated with air-proof and water-proof preparations and filled with air, designed for use in raising sunken vessels. When needed for use, empty air-bags are secured to the vessel beneath the surface of the water, and air is then forced into them. Also called *air-cushion*.

air-balloon (ār'ba-lōn'), *n.* See *balloon*.

air-bath (ār'bath), *n.* 1. The protracted exposure of the person to the action of the air, for the promotion of health, usually under the direct rays of the sun. See *sun-bath*.—2. An arrangement for drying substances by exposing them to air of any desired temperature.

air-bed (ār'bed), *n.* A bed supported by inflating an air-tight bed-shaped bag with air.

air-bladder (ār'blad'ėr), *n.* 1. A vesicle in an organic body filled with air.

> The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *air-bladders* in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. In *ichth.*, the sound or swim-bladder; a symmetrical bladder or sac filled with air, generally situated directly under the vertebral column in front, and in the higher fishes the homologue of air-breathing animals. Its principal function is the regulation of the equilibrium of the body. It is either connected by a tube with the intestinal canal, as in the physostomous fishes, or shut off from all communication with it, as in the physoclistous fishes. It is subject to great variation in form, and is liable to atrophy or complete abortion in species allied to such as have it well developed.

air-blast (ār'blast), *n.* 1. A stream or current of air under pressure; specifically, such a stream used to urge fires in forges or to assist combustion in furnaces. When heated it is called a *hot blast*; when at normal temperature, a *cold blast*. Air-blasts are also used to perform certain kinds of light work, as separating hairs and dust from fur in hat-making, removing dust or chaff in grinding, sawing, etc., and picking up paper and light materials.

air-bone (ār'bōn), *n.* A bone having a large cavity filled with air, as in birds. *Owen.* Specifically, the stapes. See *stapes*.

air-box (ār'boks), *n.* 1. A ventilating flue; specifically, a wooden tube or box used to convey air to a mine for ventilation.—2. A flue used to convey air to a furnace, (*a*) to promote combustion, or (*b*) to be heated in order to warm apartments.—3. A chamber at the rear of the fire-box of a furnace to supply air for the more complete combustion of the gases disengaged from the fuel.

air-brake (ār'brāk), *n.* A system of continuous railway-brakes worked by compressed air. The air is compressed by a pump upon the locomotive, and conveyed, through pipes beneath the cars and flexible hose between them, to cylinders under each car. The pistons of the cylinders are connected with and move the brake-levers, which transmit pressure to the brake-shoes. See *vacuum-brake*.

air-bracing (ār'brā'sing), *n.* Bracing or defying the air or wind.

> Stately and *air-bracing* towers.
>
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

air-breather (ār'brē'ᵺėr), *n.* An animal which breathes air; specifically, a marine animal breathing out of water by means of lungs, instead of under water by means of gills.

air-brick (ār'brik), *n.* 1. A brick perforated or with open sides, to permit the flow of air through it for purposes of ventilation.—2. A metal brick, or block of iron, with grated sides for the passage of air. See *air-grating*.

air-bridge (ār'brij), *n.* A furnace-bridge so constructed as to admit air to the gases passing over it, to facilitate their combustion. See *bridge*.

air-brush (ār'brush), *n.* An atomizer used by artists for distributing liquid pigment upon any surface: invented by Liberty Walton. It consists of an air-pump, reservoir, and handpiece by which the pigment is sprayed in air and distributed in dot, line, or shadow at the will of the operator.

air-bucket (ār'buk'et), *n.* A water-wheel bucket, so constructed as to permit the uninclosed contents of the air displaced by the water as it enters the bucket.

air-buffer (ār'buf'ėr), *n.* Same as *air-spring*.

air-bug (ār'bug), *n.* Any aerial or arboreal hemipterous insect of the division *Aurocores* (land-bugs) or of the *Aurocores*.

air-built (ār'bilt), *a.* Erected in the air; having no solid foundation; chimerical: as, an *air-built* castle; *air-built* hopes.

air-camel (ār'kam'el), *n.* A caisson or air-chamber placed beneath or alongside of vessels, to diminish their draft and enable them to pass over shallow spots or obstructions, and also used in raising sunken vessels.

air-cane (ār'kān), *n.* A walking-stick having an air-gun concealed within it.

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air-carburetor (ãr'kär'bū-ret-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which air is passed through or over the surface of liquid hydrocarbons, and thus becomes charged with inflammable vapor. See *gas-machine*.

air-casing (ãr'kā'sing), *n.* An air-tight casing of sheet-iron placed around a pipe to prevent undue transmission of heat or cold; specifically, the casing placed around the base of the funnel or smoke-stack of a steamship, to prevent too great a transmission of heat to the deck.

air-castle (ãr'kas'l), *n.* A castle in the air; a day-dream; a visionary scheme. See *castle*.

> Adventurers, triumphs of strength and skill—these furnish subject-matter for the day-dreams of childhood and the *air-castles* of the youth.
>
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

air-cavity (ãr'kav'i-ti), *n.* A cavity containing air; specifically, such a cavity occurring in the body or bones of an animal; a large air-sac or pneumatocyst of a bird.

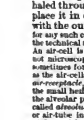
> In the latter case, *air-cavities* take the place of the *medulla*, which disappears, and so diminish permanently the specific gravity of the animal.
>
> *Greenhow*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 573.

air-cell (ãr'sel), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, one of the cavities in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air.

Air-cells in Gulf-weed (*Sargassum vulgare*).

> These are well seen in the bladders of seaweeds, and are found in other aquatic plants, which they serve to float.
>
> 2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a definite circumscribed cavity in the body or tissues containing atmospheric air inhaled through air-passages which place it in direct communication with the outer air. The name is used for any such cavity, without reference to the technical meaning of *cell* (which see). An air-cell is usually of small size, and not microscopic, as one of those in lung-tissue; but it sometimes forms a great sac, as the alantoic included area, as the air-cells of birds, and is then also called *air-space*, *air-receptacle*, or *pneumatocyst*. Specifically—(*a*) One of the small hexhedrical saccules which beset the walls of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs. Also called *alveolus*. (*b*) One of the dilatations of the respiratory or air-tube in insects forming the respiratory apparatus. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a pneumatocyst; any one of the extensive pneumary cavities of the body of a bird, containing air, which are continuous with one another and with one or more of the bronchial tubes. See *pneumatocyst*.

air-chamber (ãr'cham'bėr), *n.* 1. A large cavity in an organic body containing air. 2. A compartment of a hydraulic engine or apparatus, as a pump, interposed between and connected with the supply- and delivery-passages, and containing air which by its elasticity equalizes the pressure and flow of the fluids. Thus, in a reciprocating force-pump, the impulse given to the fluid by the delivery-stroke compresses the air in the air-chamber, and this compressed air reacts upon the outflowing fluid to continue its motion during the reverse stroke, or during those intervals when the force imparted falls below the average of normal amount. The pressure and flow are thus made practically uniform, notwithstanding the intermittent or variable action of the force. For some special forms, see *air-vessel*.



Air-chamber.

> 3. Any compartment or chamber designed to contain air: as, the *air-chamber* of a life-boat.

air-chambered (ãr'chām'bėrd), *a.* Furnished with an air-chamber or with air-chambers.

> It [the life-boat] was *air-chambered* and buoyant.
>
> *Kane*, Sea. Grinn. Exp., I. 49.

air-cock (ãr'kok), *n.* A cock used to control the admission or outflow of air. See *cock*1, 8.

air-compressor (ãr'kom-pres'ọr), *n.* A machine for condensing air, usually in the form of a force-pump. See *compressor*.

air-cone (ãr'kōn), *n.* A cone in a marine engine designed to receive air and steam from the hot-well, and carry them off through a pipe at the top.

air-cooler (ãr'kö'lėr), *n.* Any appliance for lowering the temperature of the air, as in hospitals, dwellings, and theaters. A common form consists of chambers filled with cakes of ice, or of light fabric kept constantly wet with cooling liquids, through which a current of air is forced. See *refrigerating-chamber*, under *refrigerate*.

air-course (ãr'kōrs), *n.* A passage in a mine made or used for ventilating purposes; an air-way.

air-crossing (ãr'krôs'ing), *n.* A passageway or bridge constructed to carry one air-course over another, as in the ventilation of coal-mines.

air-cushion (ãr'kush'ọn), *n.* 1. A bag made of an air-tight fabric used when inflated with air as a cushion for a seat.—2. Same as *air-bag*.—3. A ball or cylinder (usually of india-rubber) filled with air and placed in a water-pipe, to act as a cushion for the water, or to receive the pressure or shock caused by a sudden stoppage of its flow, or by the expansion of the water in freezing.—4. Same as *air-spring* or *pneumatic spring*.

air-cylinder (ãr'sil'in-dėr), *n.* In *gun.*, a device consisting of a cylinder and piston, used for checking the recoil of heavy guns by means of the elasticity of atmospheric air confined within it; a pneumatic buffer.

air-dew (ãr'dū), *n.* Manna. [Rare.]

air-drain (ãr'drān), *n.* 1. An empty space left around the external foundation-walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them and thus causing dampness.—2. In *molding*, a large passage for the escape of gases from heavy castings while in the mold.

air-drawn (ãr'drân), *a.* Drawn or depicted in the air: as, "the *air-drawn* dagger," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

air-dried (ãr'drid), *a.* Dried by or in the air; applied to fruits and materials from which moisture has been removed by exposure to currents of air under natural atmospheric conditions.

air-drill (ãr'dril), *n.* A rock-drill driven by compressed air, as distinguished from a drill driven by steam. See *rock-drill*.

air-drum (ãr'drum), *n.* A drum-shaped chamber or reservoir for air; specifically, in *ornith.*, a large lateral cervical pneumatocyst.

> The great *air-drums* of our pinnated grouse and cock-of-the-plains. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 230.

air-duct (ãr'dukt), *n.* A duct or passage conveying air; specifically, in *ichth.*, the communication of the air-bladder with the intestinal canal. It is persistent in physostomous, temporary in physoclistous, fishes.

air1†, *n.* An old form of *aery*2.

air2 (ãr; med. pron. ār), *n.* [Ir., pl. *airig*; cf. *airecch*, a noble, a privileged person.] In *Irish antiq.*, a freeman; a gentleman; one of the privileged classes. Aires were of two classes: (*a*) the *fathe*, or those who possessed property in land; and (*b*) the *bo-aire*, who possessed cows and other chattels. The king was elected by these two classes.

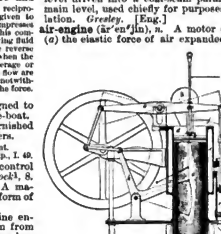
> Clansmen who possessed twenty cow-aws and upwards were *airig* (sing. *aire*), or, as we should say, had the franchise, and might fulfil the functions of bail, witness, etc.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

The upper classes were all *aires*. To be eligible to the *aire* grade, the freeman should possess, besides a certain amount of wealth in cattle, a goodly assortment of agricultural implements and household goods.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 252.

air-endway (ãr'end'wā), *n.* A roadway or level driven into a coal-seam parallel with a main level, used chiefly for purposes of ventilation. *Greenly*. [Eng.]

air-engine (ãr'en'jin), *n.* A motor employing (*a*) the elastic force of air expanded by heat,



Ericsson's Hot-air Pumping-engine.

a, beam; *b*, air-piston; *c*, transfer-piston; *d*, cylinder; *f*, air-piston link; *k*, bell-crank; *n*, side-rods; *p*, transfer-piston rod; *r*, pump; *s*, air-chamber; *t*, vacuum-chamber; *u*, gas-furnace; *v*, gas-burners; *w*, gas-chamber; *x*, water-jacket.

or (*b*) air compressed by means of another and separate motor, called a *compressor*, which is generally a steam-engine. Machine-drills in mining, are generally run by compressed-air engines, the compressor being located at the surface, and the air-engines distributed underground, at the various points where their work is required.

air-equalizer (ãr'ē'kwal-i-zėr), *n.* A device for distributing a current of air equally throughout its working-space.

airer (ãr'ėr), *v.* [*air*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] 1. One who airs or exposes to the air.—2. A screen for drying clothes, etc.

air-escape (ãr'es-kāp'), *n.* An air-trap for the escape of air which collects in the upper bends of water-pipes and in other hydraulic apparatus. The usual form is that of a ball-cock (which see) inclosed in a chamber attached to the joint at which the air is to be withdrawn, and so adjusted that as the water-level in the chamber is lowered by the pressure of the accumulated air the ball-float descends, opens the valve, and permits the air to escape; the water then rising buoys up the float and closes the valve.

air-exhauster (ãr'eg-zâs'tėr), *n.* 1. Same as *air-escape*.—2. Any apparatus, as an air-pump, exhaust-fan, suction-blower, or steam-jet, used for withdrawing air from an inclosed place, for ventilation or for the creation of a vacuum. See *air-pump*, *blower*, *fan*, and *ventilator*.

air-faucet (ãr'fâ'set), *n.* A stop-cock for letting air out or in.

air-filter (ãr'fil'tėr), *n.* An apparatus for extracting dust, smoke, microscopic germs, etc., from the air. It consists of screens or strainers of woven-wire fabrics, gun-cotton, asbestos, slag-wool, or other fibrous material, through which the air is drawn, or of showers, sprays, or films of water or chemical solutions, through or over which the air is to be filtered passed. Air-filters are used in the ventilation of buildings and railroad-cars, in physical research, in surgery, and in the recovery of by-products in manufactures.

air-flue (ãr'flö), *n.* A conduit for air. See *air-box*, *air-funnel*, and *air-pipe*.

air-fountain (ãr'foun'tân), *n.* An apparatus for producing a jet of water by the elastic force of air compressed in a close vessel and made to act on the surface of the water to be raised.

air-funnel (ãr'fun'el), *n.* In *ship-building*, a flue formed by the omission of a timber in the upper works of a vessel, and designed to promote the ventilation of the hold.

air-furnace (ãr'fėr'nās), *n.* 1. A reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*).—2. An air-heating furnace for heating apartments. It is let into a space formed between an outer casing and the sides of a fire-pot and combustion-chamber, and, when necessary, also between the back wall of the latter, flows to the apartments which are to be warmed. See *air-stove*, *furnace*, and *heater*.

air-gage (ãr'gāj), *n.* An instrument for indicating the pressure of air or gases. It consists of a glass tube of uniform caliber, closed at the top and having its lower end dipped into a bath of mercury or the surface of which the air or gas presses, thus forcing mercury into the tube, and consequently reducing the air within it to an amount directly proportioned to the pressure. This pressure can be read from a scale attached to the tube, the zero of the scale being usually placed at the upper surface of the mercurial column when the instrument is exposed to the ordinary atmospheric pressure. Also called *air-manometer*.

air-gas (ãr'gas), *n.* An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary atmospheric air with the vapors of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance, as the hydrocarbon called *gasolene*.

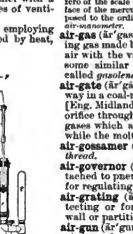
air-gate (ãr'gāt), *n.* 1. An underground roadway in a coal-mine, used chiefly for ventilation. [Eng. Midland coal-fields.]—2. In *molding*, an orifice through which the displaced air and the gases which are formed escape from the mold while the molten matter is filling it.

air-gossamer (ãr'gos'ā-mėr), *n.* Same as *air-thread*.

air-governor (ãr'guv'ėr-nọr), *n.* A device, attached to pneumatic apparatus and machinery, for regulating the pressure or delivery of air.

air-grating (ãr'grā'ting), *n.* A grating protecting or forming a ventilating orifice in a wall or partition. See *air-brick*.

air-gun (ãr'gun), *n.* A gun in which condensed air is used as the propelling agent. The bore of the barrel is connected with a reservoir included within or attached without the stock, into which air is forced by a piston or plunger fitted to the bore, or by an independent



Air-gun.

condenser. When the trigger is pulled it operates a valve which permits the sudden escape of the whole or of a portion of the condensed air into the barrel at the rear of the ball or dart, thus projecting the latter. In some forms the propelling agent is a compressed spring forced by the trigger. The reactive force of the spring compresses the air which interposes between it and the projectile, and the air acts upon and projects the ball.

air-heading (ãr'hed'ing), *n.* An excavation in a mine through which air is made to pass for ventilation.

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air-hoist (ār'hoist), *n.* Hoisting machinery operated by compressed air, or by the creation of a partial vacuum. It consists of a cylinder fitted with a piston, which is connected by ropes passing over pulleys with the load or the hoist. See *elevator* and *hoist*.

air-holder (ār'hōl'dėr), *n.* 1. A vessel for holding air for any purpose, as for counteracting the pressure of a decreasing column of mercury, or for keeping up a moderate and steady current of air. See *airometer*, *air-vessel*, and *gas-holder*.—2. A gasometer.

air-hole (ār'hol), *n.* 1. An opening to admit or discharge air.—2. In *founding*, a fault in a casting, caused by a bubble of air which passes from the core outward, and is retained in the metal. Also called *blow-hole*.—3. A natural opening in the frozen surface of a river or pond, caused by currents or springs.

airie[1] (ār'i), *a.* An old spelling of *airy*[1].

airie[2] (ār'i), *n.* An old spelling of *aery*[2].

airified (ār'i-fīd), *a.* [< **airify*, make airy + *-ed*[2].] Fashioned in an airy manner; characterized by the assumption of airs: as, an *airified* style. [Contemptuous or slighting.]

airily (ār'i-li), *adv.* [< *airy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. In an airy or gay manner; gaily; jauntily.

Fanny bade her father good-night, and whisked off *airily*.

2. Lightly; delicately: as, *airily* wrought details.

airiness (ār'i-nes), *n.* 1. Exposure to a free current of air; openness to the air: as, the *airiness* of a country-seat.—2. Unsubstantiality, like that of air.—3. Delicacy and lightness; ethereality.—4. Sprightliness of motion or manner; gaiety; jauntiness; vanity; affectation: as, the *airiness* of young persons.

airing (ār'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *air*[1], *v.*] 1. An exposure to the air, or to a fire, for drying or warming.—2. Exercise in or exposure to the open air; an excursion for the purpose of taking the air.

All the virtues seemed to have come out for an *airing* in one charlot. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 534.

airing-stage (ār'ing-stāj), *n.* A stage or platform upon which materials are exposed to be aired or dried: as, the *airing-stage* upon which bread is dried.

air-injector (ār'in-jek'tor), *n.* A simple blowing device, used with a charcoal drill or tripod for removing dust from the path of a fine saw.

airisaid, **airisaird**, *n.* Same as *arisaid*.

airish (ār'ish), *a.* [ME. *eyrisch*, *eyerisch*, etc.; < *air*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of or belonging to the air; aërial.

And beheld the *eyrischè* bestes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 962.

2. Cool; fresh.

The mornings are *airish*. *Best*, Farming, p. 15. (*N. E. D.*)

air-jacket (ār'jak'et), *n.* A jacket inflated with air, or to which bladders filled with air are fastened, to render the wearer buoyant in water.

airless (ār'les), *a.* [< *air*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Not open to a free current of air; wanting fresh air or communication with open air.—2. Without air; devoid of atmosphere.

Desolate as the lifeless, *airless* moon.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 72.

air-level (ār'lev'el), *n.* A name sometimes given to a spirit-level (which see).

air-line (ār'lin), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A line as direct as though drawn or stretched through the air; a bee-line.

II. *a.* Straight or direct as a line in the air; not deflected laterally: as, an *air-line* railroad.

airling (ār'ling), *n.* [< *air*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won With dogs and horses. *Cuddie*, l. 3.

air-lock (ār'lok), *n.* An air-tight chamber in a caisson in which operations are carried on under water, communicating by one door with the outer air and the main entrance-shaft of the caisson, and by another door with the chambers filled with condensed air in which the men are at work. Its purpose is to regulate the air-pressure so that the change from ordinary air to condensed air may be made without injury. When a workman steps from the shaft into the air-lock the door of ingress is closed, and condensed air is admitted until the pressure is the same as that in the working-chamber. The process is reversed when leaving the caisson.

air-locomotive (ār'lō-kō-mō'tiv), *n.* A locomotive driven by compressed or heated air, usually the former.

air-logged (ār'logd), *a.* [< *air*[1] + *logged*, after *water-logged*.] In *mach.*, impeded, as motion, by the intrusion of air. Thus, a machine consisting in part of a piston moving in a cylinder would become *air-logged* if air should enter the cylinder and remain between the piston and the cylinder-head, so as to prevent the piston from making its full stroke.

air-machine (ār'ma-shēn'), *n.* In *mining*, an apparatus by which pure air is forced into parts badly ventilated, and the foul air extracted.

air-manometer (ār'ma-nom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *air-gage*. See *manometer*.

air-meter (ār'mē'tėr), *n.* An apparatus for measuring the quantity or rate of flow of air. Various devices are used, as bellows, cylinder and piston, and rotating bucket, in which capacities are constant, and fans and vanes, which measure the rapidity of flow through conduits of known sectional area, and therefore indicate the quantities passing in any given time.

airn (ārn), *n.* Scotch form of *iron*.

airohydrogen (ār'ō-hī'drō-jen), *n.* [< *air*[1], after *aëro-*, + *hydrogen*.] Pertaining to a mixture of atmospheric air and hydrogen.—**Airohydrogen blowpipe.** See *blowpipe*.

airometer (ār-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< *air*[1], after *aëro-* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. *aërometer*.] 1. An air-holder constructed upon the principle of the gasometer, whence the name. See *gasometer*.—2. Same as *air-meter*.

The *airometer*, the invention of Mr. Henry Hall, the inspector, by means of a delicately-constructed windmill, shows the rate of the movement of air in the passages of the colliery. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 809.

air-passage (ār'pas'āj), *n.* 1. In *anat.*, one of the passages by which air is admitted to the lungs, as the nasal passages, the larynx, the trachea, and the bronchial tubes or their minute ramifications.—2. In *bot.*, a large intercellular space in the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, and in the stems of endogens.

air-pipe (ār'pīp), *n.* A pipe used to draw foul air out of or admit fresh air into certain places. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe used to draw foul air from a ship's hold by means of a communication with the funnel, and of the consequent draft in the latter. (*b*) In *mining*, a pipe through which air passes, either for ventilation, or for use in an air-engine. (*c*) A small copper pipe leading from the top of the hot-well of a marine engine through the side of the vessel, for the discharge of the air and uncondensed vapor removed from the condenser by the air-pump.

air-pit (ār'pit), *n.* A pit or shaft in a coal-mine, used for ventilation. Also called *air-shaft*. [Eng.]

air-plant (ār'plant), *n.* A plant unconnected with the ground and apparently living on air; applied to epiphytes, but usually not to parasites. Many epiphytic orchids in cultivation are popularly so called.

air-poise (ār'poiz), *n.* An instrument used to measure the weight of the air.

air-port (ār'pōrt), *n.* In *ship-building*: (*a*) A small aperture cut in the side of a vessel to admit light and air. One is generally placed in each state-room, and there are several on each side along the berth-deck. They are usually fitted so as to close with a pane of thick glass, set in a brass frame, turning on a hinge, and secured when closed by a brass thumb-screw. (*b*) A large sentile placed in a ship's bows for the admission of air. Also called *air-scuttle*.

air-proof (ār'prōf), *a.* Impervious to air.

air-pump (ār'pump), *n.* An apparatus for the exhaustion, compression, or transmission of air. Air-pumps are used for many purposes, and are made in a variety of forms corresponding to the uses that they serve. In the more common forms the air is exhausted by means of a piston and piston-rod, as in Ritchie's air-pump (see cut), or by centrifugal action. Reciprocating buckets dipping into water, which forms a seal, are used for some special purposes; as, in order to get slight changes of pressure, a form consisting of a vessel closed at the top and side but open at the bottom, and dipping to a certain extent into water or other fluid, which forms a seal and prevents the escape of the air. For the upward air-pump, see *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*. The air-pump in a condensing steam-engine is used to maintain a vacuum with in the condenser by withdrawing from it air and uncondensed vapor. See *air-compressor*, *aspirator*, *ejector*, *pump*, *steam-jet*.

Ritchie's Air-Pump.

Air and circulating pumps, in a condensing steam-engine, a combined apparatus used as an air-pump and also to circulate the condensing water.—**Air-pump bucket**, an open piston with valves on the upper surface opening upward so as to admit air and water during the down-stroke, and lift them with the up-stroke, of the pump.

air-pyrometer (ār'pī-rom'e-tėr), *n.* An instrument used for measuring high temperatures. It consists of a hollow globe made of platinum, so that it may resist excessive heat, filled with air or gas, and connected with a bent glass tube, which holds at its bend water, mercury, or other liquid. The expansion by heat of the air within the globe exerts a pressure upon the liquid, causing it to rise in one leg of the tube to a height proportioned to the expansion, and therefore to the heat which causes it. See *pyrometer*.

air-receptacle (ār'ri-sep'ta-kl), *n.* In *ornith.*, a large air-cell; an air-space, air-sac, or pneumatocyst.

Continuous *air-receptacles* throughout the body. *Owen*.

air-regulator (ār'reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* Any apparatus designed to govern the admission or flow of air, as a damper or register.

air-reservoir (ār'rez'ėr-vwor), *n.* See *air-holder* and *air-vessel*.

air-sac (ār'sak), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, a large air-cell; an air-space, an air-receptacle, or a pneumatocyst; one of the membranous bags or receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones and the cavities of the body of birds, and communicating with the lungs.—2. In *anat.* The elongated cavities forming the ultimate branches of the air-passages in the lungs of mammals. Also called *infundibula*.

air-scuttle (ār'skut'l), *n.* Same as *air-port*, (*b*).

air-setting (ār'set'ing), *a.* Setting or hardening on exposure to air, as common mortar.

air-shaft (ār'shaft), *n.* 1. Same as *air-pit*.—2. Any vertical air-passage.

air-slaked (ār'slākt), *a.* Hydrated and disintegrated by exposure to atmospheric air: as, *air-slaked* lime.

air-sollar (ār'sol'ėr), *n.* A compartment, passageway, or brattice carried beneath the floor of a heading or an excavation in a coal-mine, for ventilating purposes. *Gwilt*.

air-space (ār'spās), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*, an aircell of large size; an air-receptacle or a pneumatocyst (which see).—2. In *med.* and *sanitary science*, the cubic contents of a room, as the ward of a hospital, with reference to the respirable air contained in it: as, *air-space* per man, so many cubic feet.—3. In *engines*, a vacant space between the powder-charge and the projectile.

air-spring (ār'spring), *n.* Any device designed to resist a sudden impulse, as the recoil of a gun, the momentum of a railroad-car, or the thrust of the moving parts of a machine, by means of the elasticity of compressed air. The common form is that of a cylinder containing air which is compressed by a piston or plunger. Same as *pneumatic spring*. And see *buffer-spring* or *-stop*, under *buffer*.

air-stack (ār'stak), *n.* A chimney used for ventilating a coal-mine. [Pennsylvania.]

air-stove (ār'stōv), *n.* A stove provided with flues about the fire-box and chamber, the air in which when heated ascends through pipes to the apartments to be supplied with warmth. See *air-furnace* and *heater*.

air-strake (ār'strāk), *n.* In *ship-building*, an opening left for ventilating purposes between two planks of the inside ceiling of a ship.

airt (ārt), *n.* [Also spelled *aurt*, *art*, *arth*; < Gael. *aird*, *ard* = Ir. *ard*, a height, top, point, a promontory, a point of the compass, esp. one of the four cardinal points, a quarter of the heavens.] Point of the compass; direction. [Scotch.]

Of a' the *airts* the wind can blaw,
I dearly like the west. *Burns*, Song.

airt (ārt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *aurt*, *art*; < *airt*, *n.*] To direct or point out the way: as, can you *airt* me to the school-house? [Scotch.]

air-thermometer (ār'ther-mom'e-tėr), *n.* A thermometer in which air is used instead of mercury. It has the advantage of being more delicate and accurate, and can be employed at any temperature but it is difficult to use, and hence is employed only in physical experiments. It is used as a standard with which the indications of ordinary thermometers may be compared. Leslie's differential thermometer is a kind of air-thermometer. See *thermometer*.

air-thread (ār'thred), *n.* A spider's thread floating in the air. Also called *air-gossamer*.

air-tight (ār'tīt), *a.* So tight or close as to be impermeable to air: as, an *air-tight* vessel.—**Air-tight stove**, a kind of sheet-iron stove in which wood is used as fuel: so named because, although not literally air-tight, it is practically so in comparison with an open fireplace.

air-trap (ār'trap), *n.* 1. A contrivance for preventing the access, as to a room, of the effluvia arising from drains and sinks.—2. A reservoir and sewage-valve placed at the joints or higher points of a water-main or pipe-line to allow the escape of air which may accumulate in the pipes.

air-trunk (ār'trungk), *n.* A large conduit for supplying pure air to, or for removing foul or heated air from, theaters, etc.

air-tube (âr'tûb), *n.* 1. In *zoöl.*, a name given to certain horny passages for air in the abdomen of some aquatic insects.—2. *Naut.*, a small iron tube filled with water and hung in a coal-box in the coal-bunkers of a steamship as a means of ascertaining the temperature of the coal. The temperature of the water is taken by means of a thermometer. Its use is a precaution against the spontaneous combustion of the coal.

3. The tube of an atmospheric railway, as the pneumatic tube by which one, train is driven.

air-tumbler (âr'tum'blėr), *n.* That which tumbles through the air; specifically, a kind of pigeon.

Mr. Brent, however, had an *Air-Tumbler* . . . which had in both wings eleven primaries.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 167.

air-valve (âr'valv), *n.* In general, a valve designed to control the flow of air. Specifically—1. A valve placed upon a steam-boiler to admit air, and thus prevent the formation of a vacuum by the condensation of steam within when the boiler is cooling off, and the consequent tendency to collapse.—2. A valve placed at beside the manifolds of valve-gears, etc., for the outflow of air, as when the pipes are being filled, and for the ingress of air to prevent the formation of a vacuum when the water is drawn out.

air-vesicle (âr'ves'i-kl), *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a dilatation of the trachea of certain insects, which enables them to change their specific gravity by filling the trachea with or emptying it of air.—2. In *ichth.*, a vesicle containing air, connected with the swim-bladder and also with the ear-parts.

air-vessel (âr'ves'el), *n.* 1. An air-chamber or air-holder, especially one which serves as a reservoir of air in certain machines, as in carburetors.—2. The air-chamber of certain pumps. In the feed-pumps of a steam-boiler an air-vessel is used which serves both to equalize the flow of the water and to collect from it the free air which is an active agent in the corrosion of boilers. In pumping-engines working against considerable heads into long mains, large air-vessels are made of great size to insure steady flow.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sac or cavity for receiving, containing, or conveying atmospheric air; an air-tube, air-cell, or air-chamber; especially, a respiratory passage, as the windpipe or a vertebrate or the tracheæ of an insect.

Also called *air-reservoir*.

airward, airwards (âr'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *air*[1] + *-ward, -wards.*] Up into the air; upward: as, "soar *airwards* again," *Thackeray*. Shabby-Genteel Story, iv.

air-washings (âr'wosh'ingz), *n. pl.* Any fluid in which air has been washed, or the residue left after the evaporation of such fluid. The process of washing consists either in causing air to bubble slowly through the fluid, or in agitating a confined volume of air with the fluid. The air in either case gives up to the fluid the dust, spores, and other foreign substances suspended in it.

In several cases, the *air-washings* which were under examination gave a distinct, clear, green coloration in place of the characteristic yellowish-brown precipitate produced by ammonia. *Science*, III. 462.

airway (âr'wā), *n.* Any passage in a mine used for purposes of ventilation; an air-course. [In England, to fill up, obstruct, or damage an airway maliciously is a felony.]

air-wood (âr'wůd), *n.* Wood dried or seasoned by exposure to the air, and not artificially.

Have the veneers ready, which must be *air-wood*, not too dry. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 414.

airy[1] (âr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *airie, ayry, ayery, ayery* (sometimes, and still poet., *aery*, after L. *aërius*: see *aery*), < ME. *ayery*; < *air*[1] (in sense 5, < *air*[2], ult. = *aer*[1]) + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of or having the character of air; immaterial; ethereal.

The thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies. *Bacon.*

Oft, as in *airy* rings they skim the heath,
The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 121.

2. Relating or belonging to the air; being in the air; aërial.

Her eye in heaven
Would through the *airy* region stream so bright.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

Airy navies grappling in the central sun.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. Open to a free onrrent of air; breezy: as, an *airy* situation.

And by the moon the reaper weary,
Piling sheaves in uplands *airy*.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

4. Light as air; intangible; unsubstantial; empty; unreal; flimsy: as, *airy* ghosts.

The poet's pen . . . gives to *airy* nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

5. Visionary; speculative: as, *airy* notions: an *airy* metaphysician. —6. Graceful; delicate.

Ev'n the slight hare-bell raised its head,
Elastic from her *airy* tread.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 13.

Here delicate mow-stars, out of the cloud,
Come floating downward in *airy* play.
Bryant, Snow-Shower.

7. Light in manner or movement; sprightly; gay; lively.

It saddens the heart to see a man, from whom nature has withheld all appearance of, *airy*, *Arial*, airiform. *Airy* is more open to figurative meanings than *aerial*. The latter is the more exact word in other respects; it applies to the air as atmosphere: as, *aerial* navigation. *Airy* applies rather to air in motion, and to that which has the qualities, literal or imaged, of air.

Echo's no more an empty *airy* sound;
But a fair nymph that weeps her lover drown'd.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 508.

We have already discovered the art of coasting along the *aërial* shores of our planet, by means of balloons.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 77.

airy[2] (âr'i), *n.* An old and better spelling of *aery*[2].

airy[3] (âr'i), *n.* A provincial form of *area*.

aisle (il), *n.* [< ME. *ele, isele, eyle, ele, yile, ile, yle*, whence in early mod. E. *ile*, and even *yland* (see *ile*[2], *isle*[2]), by confusion with ME. *ile, ile*, later corruptly *isle* (see *ile*[1], *isle*[1]), < OF. *ele, ecele, ale*, later *aelle, aile* (whence the mod. E. spelling *aile*, recently spelled with *s*, *aisle*, after *isle*[2], *isle*[1], as above), a side, wing of a church, < L. *āla*, a wing, wing of a building, upper end of the arm, a contr. of **axula*, **axila*, dim. (double dim. **axillula*: see *axil*[2]) of *axis*: see *axis*, *axle*. The *s* in *aisle, isle*[2] is thus unoriginal; the pronunciation has remained true to the proper historical spelling *ile*.] Properly, a lateral subdivision of a church, parallel to the nave, choir, or transept, from which it is divided by piers or columns, and often surmounted by a gallery. The term is also improperly applied to the central or main division: a three-*aisled* church, that is, a church with a nave and two aisles. It is also used to designate the alleys or divisions of other structures, such as mosques, Egyptian temples, theaters, public halls, etc. As popularly applied to churches in which the nave and aisles proper are filled with pews, and in general to modern places of assembly, *aisle* denotes merely a passage way giving access to the seats: as, the center *aisle* and side *aisles*. Sometimes written *isle*. See figure showing ground-plan of a cathedral, under *cathedral*.

South Aisle of Rouen Cathedral (13th century).

aisled (ild), *a.* [*aisle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with aisles.

aisleless (il'les), *a.* [*aisle* + *-less.*] Without aisles.

The so-called Christian basilica may have been a simple oblong *aisleless* room divided by a cross arch.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 46.

aislet (i'let), *n.* Misspelling of *islet*.

aislette, *n.* See *ailette*.

ait (āt), *n.* [Little used in literature; also spelled *aight, eyet, eyot, eyght*, < ME. *eyt, eit* (also in comp. *eitland* and *eitland*, an island), earlier **eyet*, < AS. **æget*, a prob. var. of *īget* (found once in the AS. Charters), an ait, another form of the reg. (W. Saxon) *īgoth*, also spelled *īgoth, īggoth, īggath* (**ēgath* not found), an island, with suffix *-oth, -ath*, here appar. dim. < *īg*, var. *ēg*, an island, found in mod. E. only as the first element of *i-land*, now spelled improp. *island*, and as the final element (*-ey, -et, -y*) in certain place-names: see *island* and *ey*[2].] A small island in a river or lake.

Fog up the river, where it flows among green *aits* and meadows. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 222.

aitch (āch), *n.* A modern spelling of the name of the letter *H*: formerly written *ache*. See *H*.

aitchbone (āch'bōn), *n.* [Written and pron. variously, *eyebone, nitch-bone, nitch-bone, nitch-, nitch-, ice-, ice-bone*, etc., and even turned into *haunch-, hook-, ridge-bone*, etc., all being corruptions or erroneous explanations of the misunderstood or not-understood original ME. *nache-bone*, < *nache* (< OF. *nache, nage*, the buttock, < ML. **natica*, < L. *natis*, buttock) + *bone*[1]. The initial *n* was early lost, as in *adder*[1], *apron*, the form *ack-, hack-bone*, etc.] The bone of the buttock or rump in cattle; the cut of beef which includes this bone.

Serve up the flesh ther up to the *hach-bone*.
Book of St. Albans (1486).

aitchpiece (āch'pēs), *n.* [< *aitch*, the name of the letter *H*, + *piece*.] A part of a plunger or forcepump to which the water of the forcepump is the stand-pipe through the door-piece. Also *H-piece*.

aith (āth), *n.* Scotch form of *oath*.

aitiology (ā-ti-ol'ō-ji), *n.* Another spelling, nearer the Greek, of *etiology*.

aits (āts), *n.* Scotch form of *oats*.

aiver (ā'vėr), *n.* Scotch form of *aver*[2], a workhorse.

Aix (āks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αἴξ* (*αἰγ-*), a waterbird, appar. of the goose kind; prop. a goat.] A genus of fresh-water ducks, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, noted for the elegance of their plumage. It includes the celebrated mandarin duck of China, *A. galericulata*, and the beautiful wood-duck of North America, *A. sponsa*. Also written *Æix*.

Aix beds, See *bed*.

aizle (ā'zl or ē'zl), *n.* Scotch form of *ashes*.

ajaia, ajaja, *n.* See *aiaia*.

ajar[1] (a-jär'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *jar*[1], discord.] Out of harmony; jarring.

Any accident . . . that puts an individual *ajar* with the world. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, I. xiii.

ajar[2] (a-jär'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *on char*, ajar, lit. on the turn; rare as applied to a door, but common in other senses: *on*, prep., on; *char, cherre*, etc., a turn, time, piece of work, etc.: see *a*[3] and *jar*[2] = *char*[2].] The change of ME. *on* to *a* in many cases (it appears also in *jowl* and *jaw*, q. v.) On the turn; neither quite open nor shut; partly opened: said of a door.

Leave the door *ajar*
When he goes wistful by at dinner-time.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

ajava (aj'a-vā), *n.* Same as *ajowan*.

ajee, agee (a-jē'), prep. phr. as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *jee* or *gee*: see *jee, gee*.] Awry; off the right line; obliquely; wrong. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

His brain was a wee *ajee*, but he was a braw preacher for a' that. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxiv.

ajonan, *n.* See *ajowan*.

ajoupa (a-jō'pä), *n.* [F. spelling of native name.] A hut or wigwam, built on piles and covered with branches, leaves, or rushes.

à jour (à zhör). [F.: *à*, to, with; *jour*, day: see *journal*.] In *decorative art*, pierced through; showing daylight through. Said of carving where the work is carried through the solid mass, leaving open spaces, and also of embroidery, metal-work, or any other fabric; said also of translucent designs, as in enamel or intaglio, or of a mosaic to be seen by transmitted rather than reflected light. Also called *à journe*. See *openwork*.

ajourd'hui (a-zhör'hwē), *n.* [F., as if prop. **ajourd'hui*, 'let daylight through,' < *à jour*; see above.] In *her.*, said of any ordinary or bearing of which the middle part is taken away, leaving only an outer rim, through or within which the field is seen.

ajowan, ajouan (aj'ō-an), *n.* [F. Ind.] The fruit of an annual umbelliferous plant, *Ammi Copticum*, cultivated in Egypt, Persia, and India. It is much used as a condiment and as a carminative. The oil extracted from it contains thymol or thymic acid. Also called *ajava* or *javanese seeds*.

ajust, *v. t.* An old spelling of *adjust*.

ajutage (aj'ō-tāj), *n.* [< F. *ajoutage*, something added, < *ajouter*, add, join: see *adjoin*.] Properly, a short tube, or nozle, inserted into the wall

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of a vessel or into the end of a pipe, so shaped as to offer the least frictional resistance to the outflow of a liquid. The cross-section of an ajutage is generally circular; longitudinally, the most advantageous section approaches that of two frustums of cones with their smaller bases in contact. The word is also used for the spout or nozzle of a funnel or of a fountain. Sometimes spelled *adjutage*.

akamatsu (á-kȧ-mats'), *n.* [Jap. *aka*, red, + *matsu*, pine.] Japanese red pine; the *Pinus densiflora*.

akazga (a-kaz'gȧ), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of *boa constrictor* used as an ordeal in Africa. Also called *boudou* (see *voudou*) and *quai*.

akazgia (a-kaz'ji-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < *akazga*.] An alkaloid obtained from akazga, resembling strychnin in its physiological action.

akbeer (ak'bēr), *n.* [Hind.] A red powder thrown on the clothes and person at Hindu festivals.

ake, *n.* and *v.* See *achel*.

Akebia (a-kē'bi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Jap. *akebi*.] A genus of woody climbing plants, natural order *Berberidaceæ*, of China and Japan. *A. quinata* has been introduced into cultivation, and is a handsome, hardy vine, with dark-green digitate leaves and small purplish flowers.

akee (a-kē'). *n.* The *Cupania* (*Blighia*) *sapida*, natural order *Sapindaceæ*, a native of Guinea, wherein it was carried by Captain Bligh to Jamaica in 1793, and thence disseminated over the West Indies and South America. It is a small tree, with alternate leaves and a fleshy fruit containing several large jet-black seeds partly embedded in a white spongy aril. This aril when cooked becomes somewhat like custard, and is highly esteemed.

Akee Fruit.

akehornt, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *acorn*.

akelet, *v. t.* [< ME. *akelen* (also *achelen*), < AS. *acolian*, < *a-* + *celan*, > E. *cool*.] To make cool; see *keel*[3] and *acold*.] To make cold; cool. *Court of Love*.

akembo, **akembow** (a-kem'bō), *prep. phr.* an *adv.* See *akimbo*.

akene, **akenium**, *n.* Same as *achenium*, 1.

aker[1] (á'ker), *n.* The old and regular spelling of *acre*.

aker[2], *n.* Older form of *acker*[2].

Akera (ak'e-rȧ), *n.* Same as *Acera*, 1.

akerni, *n.* The historically correct but long obsolete spelling of *acorn*.

akerspire, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *acrospire*.

aker-staff, *n.* See *acre-staf*.

akey (ak'ē), *n.* [Native term.] The monetary standard of the Gold Coast of Africa, equal to 20 grains of gold-dust, or about 80 cents.

akimbo, **akimbow** (a-kim'bō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Recently also written *akembo*, *akembor*, earlier *a-kimbo*, *a-kembo*, *a kimbow*, *a kembo*, *on kimbo*, *on kimbow*, and by aphæresis *kimbo*, *kimbow*, *kembo* (used attrib. as an adj. and also as a verb: see *kimbo*, *kimbow*), also with perverted termination, *a-kimbolt*, *a-kembolt*, *on kimbolt*, *a kembolt*, *kembolt*, early mod. E. *a kenbow*, *on kenbow*, < ME. (once) *in kenbowe*, i. e., 'in keen bow,' in a sharp bend, at an acute angle, presenting a sharp elbow: *in* or *on*, E. *a*[3]; *kene*, E. *keen*[1]; sharp-pointed, sharp-edged (in common use in ME. as applied to the point of a spear, pike, dagger, goad, thorn, hook, anchor, etc., or the edge of a knife, sword, ax, etc.); *bowe*, E. *bow*[3], a bend; see *a*[3], *keen*[1], *bow*[3], and cf. *elbow*; for the phonetic changes, cf. *akembow*, *limbeck*, and *keelson*, *kelson*, *hilson*. In its earliest use, and often later, the term connotes a bold or defiant attitude, involving, perhaps, an allusion to *keen* in its other common ME. sense of 'bold.' Previous explanations, all certainly erroneous, have been: (1) It. *aschembo*, *asghembo*, or rather *a schembo*, *a sghembo*, across, awry, obliquely (Skinner, Wedgwood); (2) < *a cambio*, in the manner of a crooked stick (ME. *cambol*, Sc. *cammock*), a crooked stick, a shiny-club: see *cammock*[2]; (3) *a cam bow*, in a crooked bow: a phrase invented for the purpose, like the actual co-occurring *a-gambo* for *akembo*, simulating *cam*[2], *gamb*; (4) Icel. *kengbogan*, crooked, < *kengr*, a crook, stipple, bend, bight, + *bogan*, bent, pp. of *bjúga* = AS. *búgan*, E. *bow*[1]: see *kink* and *bow*[1]. Literally, in a sharp bend; at an acute angle; adjectively, bent; crooked: said of the arms when the hands are on the hips and the elbows are bent outward at an acute angle.

The honst . . . set his hond in kenbowe. . . .
Wouldst thow, said he to Beryn, for to skorme me?
Tale of Beryn (ed. Furnivall), 1837.

A book through which folly and ignorance, those brethren so lame and impotent, do ridiculously look very big and very dull, strut and bobble, cheek by jowl, with their arms *on kimbo*, being led and supported, and bully-backed by that blind *hector*, Impudence.
Dennis, Pope's Ess. on Criticism, p. 30.

That struts in this fashion with his Arms *a kimbo*, like a City Magistrate.
Dryden, Amphitryon, ii.

She would clap her arms *a kimbo*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 127.

akin (a-kin'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[4] + *kin*[1]; earlier of *kin*, which is still in use: see *kin*[1], *n.* Sometimes abbr. *kin*: see *kin*[1], *a.*] Of kin. Specifically—(*a*) Related by blood; hence, indirectly allied, as by marriage, or structure: as, the two families are near *akin*; the buffalo is *akin* to the ox.

Akin to thine is this declining frame,
And this poor beggar claims an Uncle's name.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Wert thou *akin* to me in some new name
Of sister, mother, friend, or child,
I would not hear these speak.
Longfellow, Christus, pt. iii., Knight of Malta, i. 8.

(*b*) Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties: as, envy and jealousy are near *akin*; "pity's *akin* to love," *Southern*, Oroonoko, i.

Near *akin* as the judicial and military actions originally are, they are naturally at first discharged by the same agency.
Sir H. Maine, Early Hist. of Instit., p. 376.

= Syn. Kin, kindred, cognate, analogous.

akinesia (ak-i-nē'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀκινησία*, quiescence, < *ἀκίνητος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *κινητός*, motion, < *κινεῖν*, move.] Paralysis of the motor nerves; loss of the power of voluntary motion. Also written *acinesia*, *akinesis*.

akinetic (ak-i-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by akinesia.

akinesis (ak-i-nē'sis), *n.* Same as *akinesia*.

Akkad, *n.* See *Accad*.

Akkadian, *n.* and *a.* See *Accadian*.

akmite, *n.* See *acmite*.

aknee (a-nē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *a kne*, *a knee*, < AS. *on cneowe*, < *a-*, on (cf. L. *ex*-), + *cneow*, E. *knee*.] On the knee or knees. [Rare.]

Atmee they fell before the Prince.
Southey, Madoc.

aknow†, **aknowledget**. Older forms of *acknow*, *acknowledge*.

ako (ak'ō), *n.* [Hung. *akó*.] A liquid measure used in Hungary, equal to about 18¼ gallons.

akorn†, *n.* An old spelling of *acorn*.

Al[1] (il), *n.* [Hind. *dl*, a plant (see def.).] A plant of the genus *Morinda*, called also the madder.

al[2], *a.*, *adv.*, and *n.* An old form of *all*.

Al. In *chem.*, the symbol for *aluminum*.

al-[1], an assimilated form of Latin *ad-* before *l* (see *ad-*); also an erroneous form of *a-*[1], from Anglo-Saxon *ā-*. See *ad-*.

al-[2], [Ar. *al*, in mod. Ar. commonly *el*; before a sibilant often *as*, *az*, or *ar*; in translated (*as-az-*, *ar-*, *am-*, *an-*, etc.), with the elision of the vowel if another vowel precedes.] A prefix in some words of Arabic origin, being the Arabic definite article: as, in *alcali*, *alchemy*, *alcohol*, *alcove*, *Aldebaran*, *algebra*, *alguazil*, *alkali*, *Alkoran*, etc.; and, variously disguised, in *apricot*, *arrack*, *artichoke*, *assagai*, *azimuth*, *hazard*, *lute*, etc.; also of, as in *elixir*.

-al. [< F. *-al*, *-el* = Sp. Pg. *-al* = It. *-ale*, < L. *-ālis*, nec. *-ēlem*, an adj. suffix, 'of the kind of,' 'pertaining to,' varying with *-āris*, orig. the same as *-ālis*, and used for it when *l* precedes, as in *al-aris*, E. *al-ar*: see *-ar*[3]. In OF. this suffix was reg. *-el*, ME. *-el*, but afterward -*el* prevailed: *el*, *mortel*, *annuel*, *graduel*, > nec. etc. As a noun suffix, *-al* is due to the adj. suffix, L. *-ālis*, neut. *-āle*, in nouns also *-al* (as *animal*, animal). In numerous instances, and often later, this *-al* is uit. due to L. *-āl-is*, neut. plur.; hence the plur. E. form, *espousals*. In *bridal* and *burial* -*al* is of different origin. Cf. *-el* and *-il*.] A very common suffix in Eng. words, (*a*) directly from nouns in Latin, and thence in English—(*a*) Adjectives, as in *coral* (L. *corallium*), *cranial* (L. *cranium*), *manual* (L. *manus*), *natal* (L. *natus*), *sonal*, *tonal*, etc.; (*b*) nouns formed with *-ar*, of the same ultimate origin, as in *altar*, *polar*, both ultimately meaning with a differentiated sense other words, *al* (see *aisle*, due to L. *-āl-ia*, neut. plur.; hence the plur. E. form, *espousals*. In *bridal* and *burial* -*al* is of different origin. Cf. *-el* and *-il*.] A very common suffix in Eng. words, (*a*) directly from nouns in Latin, and thence in English—(*a*) Adjectives, as in *coral* (L. *corallium*), *cranial* (L. *cranium*), *manual* (L. *manus*), *natal* (L. *natus*), *sonal*, *tonal*, etc.; (*b*) nouns formed with *-ar*, of the same ultimate origin, as in *altar*, *polar*, both ultimately meaning with a differentiated sense other words, *axial*, *tissue* (which see). (*b*) Secondary from primary adjectives, as in *crystall* (L. *crystallus*), *crystalline*, whence in English -*al* is now applied to Latin adjectives ending in *-a-us*, *-a-ne*, *-a-ni*, *-a-ri*, *-a-si*, *-a-ti*, etc., to give them a distinctive English form, as in *aerial*, *lacustrial*, *perpetual*, *sternal*, *celestial*, *medial*, etc., and similarly to Greek adjectives in *-a-ic*, *-a-os*, *-a-ēs* (English *-ic*, *-ac*, *-ed*), etc., as in *musical*, *lethical*, *rhomboidal*, etc.; hence in some cases a differentiation of meaning, as in *comic* and *comical*, *historic* and *historical*, etc. (*c*) Nouns from such adjectives, as in *animal*, *rival*, etc. (*d*) Nouns from verbs in English after the analogy of *espousal*, as in *denial*, *proposal*, *refusal*, etc., and even from native English verbs, as in *bestowal*, *betrothal*, *withdrawal*, etc.

alabaster à la (à là). [F.: *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *la*, fem. of *def.* art. *le*, < L. *ille*, fem. *illa*.] To the; in the; hence, according to; in the (fashion of); after the (manner of): as, *à la française*, after the manner of the French; *à la mode*, in the fashion.

ala (ā'lȧ), *n.*, pl. *alæ* (ā'lē). [L., a wing: see *aisle* and *axil*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the two side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or the membranous expansion of an organ, as of a fruit, seed, stem, etc. See cut under *banner*. (*b*) In mosses, one of the basal lobes or auricles of the leaves. (*c*) An axilla or axil. Rare in this sense.]—2. In *anat.*, *zoöt.*, etc.: (*a*) A wing. (*b*) Any part of a wing-like or flap-like character: as, *alæ auris*, the upper and outer part of the external ear; of the armpit.—*ala* spi. Specifically, in *Cirripedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the *parietes*, when they are overlapped by others; when they overlap they are termed *rădii*.—4. In *anc. Rom. arch.*, a wing or a small apartment placed on each side of the atrium of a Roman house.—*Ala cinerea*, (*ash-gray wing*), a triangular area on each side of the hinder part of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, darker than the rest and containing nuclei of the vagus and glossopharyngeus nerves.—*Alæ cordis* (wings of the heart), in *entom.*, the series of chambers formed by the dorsal vessel or heart of an insect to the walls of the body or other support.

In Insecta II (the dorsal vessel) is attached to the wall of the body on each side, and even to the trachea in the larvæ of the Muscidæ), by the *alæ cordis*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 388.

Alæ nasi (wings of the nose), the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils.—*Alæ of the diaphragm*, the lateral or costal leaflets.—*Alæ vomeris* (wings of the vomer), the lateral projections of the superior border of the vomer.—*Ala spuria* (false wing), in *ornith.*, the pariseum; the scapular, axillary, and tertial feathers of a bird's wing, collectively considered.—*Ala sphenoidalis*, wing of the sphenoid bone, especially the greater wing. See cut under *sphenoid*.—*Ala spuria*, in *ornith.* See *spurious*.—*Ala vestibuli* (ala of the vestibule), a term applied to the broad ligament of the human uterus and associated parts, from some fancied resemblance to a bat's wing.

Alabamian (al-ȧ-bā'mi-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to Alabama, one of the southern United States.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of Alabama.

alabandine (al-ȧ-ban'din), *n.* [< L. *alabandina* (sc. *gemma*), a precious stone, from cf. *Alabandus*, pertaining to *Alabanda*, a city in Caria, Asia Minor.] Manganese blende. Manganese glance or blende, a sulphid of manganese. Also called *alabandite*.

alabarch (al'ȧ-bȧrk), *n.* [< L. *alabarches*, more correctly *arabarches*, < Gr. *ἀλάβαρχης*, more correctly *ἀραβάρχης*, the prefect of the Arabian nome in Egypt, in Josephus appar. as an ethnarch, < *Ἄραψ*, E. *Arab*, + *ἄρχειν*, rule, govern.] The title of the governor or chief magistrate of the Jews in Alexandria under the Ptolemies and Roman emperors. Also written *arabarch*.

Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassage, . . . brother to Alexander the *alabarch*.
Whiston, tr. of Josephus, Antiq., xviii. 8.

alabaster (al'ȧ-bȧs-tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *alabastre*, *alabaster*, < OF. *alabastre*, *alabaster*, < L. *alabastrum*, *alabastrus*, *alabastos* (= OD. *alabast*, *abast*, E. *abbast* = Dan. *alabast* = Sw. *alabaster*, now *alabastr*), < Gr. *ἀλάβαστος*, F. *albâtre* = Sp. Pg. It. *alabastro* = MHG. *G. alabaster*, < ML. *alabastrum*, *alabastrus*, alabaster (the mineral), < L. *alabaster*, m., *alabastrum*, neut., a box or casket for perfumes, unguents, etc., tapering to a point at the top, hence also the form of a rose-bud, = Goth. *alabastraun*, < Gr. *ἀλάβαστρον*, m., *ἀλάβαστρος*, m. and f., *ἀλάβαστρος* and *ἀλάβαστος*, a box, casket, or vase of alabaster (later also of other materials), the mineral name being hence known as *ἀλάβαστρίτης* or *ἀλαβαστρίτις*, *lapis alabastrites* (*vel alabastrites*), said to be named from a town in Egypt where there were quarries of alabaster; but in fact the town was named from the quarries, *Ἀλάβαστρα πόλις* (Ptolemy), L. *Alabastrōn oppidum*, i. e., 'town of alabastra.' In Ar. and Pers. alabaster is called *rukhām*.] I. *n.* 1. A box, casket, vase, or flask for perfumes. See cut under *onyx*.—2. A marble-like mineral of which there are two well-known varieties, the gypseous and the calcareous. The former is a crystalline granular variety of sulphate of calcium or gypsum, $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. It is of various colors, as yellow, red, and gray, but is most esteemed when pure white. Being soft, it can be formed by the lathe or knife into small works of art, as vases, statuettes, etc. For this purpose the snow-white, fine-grained variety found near Florence in Italy is especially prized. Calcareous or Oriental alabaster (the *alabastrites* of the ancients) is a variety of carbonate of calcium or calcite, occurring as a stalactitic or stalagmitic in caverns of limestone rocks.

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alabaster

II. *a.* Made of alabaster, or resembling it: as, "an *alabaster* column," *Addison*, Travels in Italy.—**Alabaster glass**, an opaque enamel or glass made in imitation of alabaster.

alabastos(al-g-bas'tos), *n.* Same as *alabastrum*.

alabastra, *n.* Plural of *alabastrum*.

alabastrian (al-g-bas'tri-an), *a.* Of, pertaining to or like alabaster.

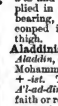
alabastrine (al-g-bas'trin), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling alabaster.—**Alabastrine** posterior, in *zoology*, an inclusion particular to which the light portions of the picture have been bleached and rendered permanently white by a bath of bichloride of mercury, alcohol, and nitric and hydrochloric acids.

alabastrites (al'a-bas-tri'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀλαβαστρίτης*, more correctly *ἀλαβαστίτης* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), calcareous alabaster, < *ἀλάβαστος*, a box or vase: see *alabaster*.] A precious and richly veined mineral much used in ancient art; the hard Oriental alabaster. See *alabaster*, *b*.

It is evident from Pliny that the *Alabastrites* which this Phrygian marble resembled was diversified with varied colours. *Stuart and Revett*, Antiq. of Athens, I. v.

alabastrum (al-g-bas'trum), *n.*; pl. *alabastra* (-trȧ). [L., < Gr. *ἀλάβαστρον*: see *alabaster*.]

1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a small elongated vase for unguents or perfumes rounded at the bottom and provided with a broad rim about a small orifice. Vases of this class were originally so called because made of alabaster, and the name was applied also to vessels of similar form and use in other materials, as metal, glass (sometimes richly ornamented in color), or pottery. Sometimes called *alabaster*, *alabastos*.



Alabastrum.

2. [NL., also *alabastrus*; prop. L. *alabaster* (acc. pl. *alabastros*, in Pliny), a rose-bud: see *alabaster*, 1.] A flower-bud.—**Iconic alabastrum**, a name sometimes given to an alabastrum terminating above in figure or bust.

à la carte (ȧ lȧ kȧrt). [F.: *à la* (see *a* 1*a*); *carte* = Pr. Sp. It. *carta*, < L. *charta*, card: see *cartel*, *chart*, and *charta*.] By a bill of fare: as, *dinner à la carte*, that is, a dinner in which only such dishes have been ordered from the bill of fare are paid for: opposed to *table d'hôte*, in which a fixed charge is made covering the whole meal, whether all the dishes served in regular course are eaten, or only some of them. See *carte*1, 1.

alack (a-lak'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. *alac*, *alacke*, North. *alake*, *alaik*; according to Skeat, < *ah*, *ah*, + *lack*, failure, fault: see *lack*1. Otherwise explained as a variation of *alas*, q. v.; the phonetic change is unusual, but interjections are unstable. Also shortened to *lack*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Alack, when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right. *Shak.*, Lr. M., iv. 4.
Alack, *alack*, his lips be wondrous cold! *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

alackaday (a-lak'a-dā), *interj.* [Also *alack the day!* as if *alas the day!* and *lackaday* vice versâ. Also shortened to *lackaday*, q. v.] An exclamation expressive of regret or sorrow. Also written *alack the day*. [Now rare.]

Alack the day, . . . I pray you tell me is my boy . . . alive or dead? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

alacrify (a-lak'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alacrified*, ppr. *alacrifying*. [< L. *alacer*, *alacris*, cheerful, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make cheerful; rouse to action; excite. [Rare.]

alacrious (a-lak'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, brisk, quick, eager, active, cheerful (> It. *allegro* as OF. *alegre*: see *allegro* and *alegre*), + *-ous*.] Acting with alacrity; cheerfully prompt or brisk.

There will if we were a little more *alacrious* and exact in the performance of the duty.
Hammond, Works, IV. 560.

alacriously (a-lak'ri-us-li), *adv.* With alacrity; briskly.

alacriousness (a-lak'ri-us-nes), *n.* Alacrity; cheerful briskness.

To infuse some life, some *alacriousness* into you.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 558.

alacritous (a-lak'ri-tus), *a.* [< *alacrity* + *-ous*.] Brisk; lively; cheerful; full of alacrity. *Hawthorne.*

alacrity (a-lak'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *alacrité* = It. *alacrità*, < L. *alacritá(t-)s*, liveliness, briskness, < *alacer*, *alacris*, lively, brisk: see *alacrious*.] 1. Liveliness; briskness; sprightliness.—2. Cheerful readiness or promptitude; cheerful willingness.

I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Hence—3. Readiness; quickness; swiftness.

With a dream's *alacrity* of change,
The grizzly, and the cheerful weather by his side,
Behold the Eternal City lift its domes.
Whittier, Dream of Pio Nono.

Alactaga (a-lak'ta-gȧ), *n.* [NL., said to be the native name, in the Mongol Tatar language, of a spotted colt.] A genus of rodent mammals, of the family *Dipodidæ*, or jerboas, of the murine series of the suborder *Simplicidentata*, order *Rodentia*. It belongs to the same subfamily (*Dipodinæ*) as the true jerboas of the genus *Dipus*, but is distinguished from them by having all the teeth in one instead of 8, plain instead of grooved upper incisors, a small upper premolar on each side, a slender cranial characteristic resulting from less development of the occipital region of the skull. The best-known species is *A. jaculus*, which resembles a jerboa, but is larger, with a longer, tufted tail. It is yellowish above and white beneath, moves on all fours as well as by leaping, lives in colonies in underground burrows, and hibernates in winter. Species of the genus occur throughout a large part of central Asia, Syria, Arabia, etc., and also in northern Africa. They are commonly called jumping rabbits.

à la cuisse (ȧ lȧ kwēs'). [F., at the thigh: see *à la* and *cuisse*.] Literally, at the thigh: applied in *her.* to a leg used as a bearing, when it is erased or couped in the middle of the thigh.

A hawk's leg erased à la cuisse, belled, jessed, and varvised. From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry."

Aladdinist (a-lad'in-ist), *n.* [< *Aladdin*, a legendary character under Mohammed II. and Bajazet II., + *-ist*. The name *Aladdin*, Ar. *Al-ad-din*, means "height of faith or religion": < *al*, def. art., + *aene*, *'alīy*, high, + *al*, the, + *dīn*, faith, creed.] A free-thinker among the Mohammedans.

Aladdinized (a-lad'in-īzd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Aladdinized*, ppr. *Aladdinizing*. [< *Aladdin*, the possessor of the magic lamp, in the "Arabian Nights," + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Endowed with wonderful power.

alagau (al'a-gâ), *n.* [Cf. *aladja*.] A mixed textile fabric of silk and cotton, obtained from southern Russia and Asiatic Turkey.

à-la-grecque, **à-la-grec** (ȧ-lä-grek'), *n.* [F., after the Greek (fashion): see *à la* and *Greek*.] In *arch.*, a name for the Greek fret. Sometimes written *alagrech*. See *fret*3, 8.

alahance (al-a-hāns'), *n.* [Prob. of Ar. origin.] A small constellation, better called *Sagitta* (which see).

alaisé (a-lā-zā'), *a.* [F. form, as if pp. of **alaiser*, < *à l'aise*, at ease, easily: see *à la* and *ease*.] In *her.*, same as *humete*.

alala, *n.* Plural of *alalon*.

alalia (a-lā'li-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἀ̓λᾱ́λια*, < *ἀλᾰ́λος*, not talking: see *Alalus*.] In *pathol.*, partial or complete loss of the power of articulation, due to palsy of muscles employed in articulating. See *anarthria*.

alalite (al'a-līt), *n.* [< *Ala*, a valley in Piedmont, + *-ite*, < Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] Same as *diopside*.

Alalus (al'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *Alali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀλᾰ́λος*, not talking, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λαλεῖν*, talk.] Haeckel's hypothetical "ape-man," a conjectured genus of mammals, based upon the *Pithecanthropus*, or primitive speechless man, supposed to have made his appearance toward the close of the Tertiary epoch, but not to have actually called the human form, but destitute of the power of framing and using speech, as well as of the capacities accompanying that faculty. Haeckel uses the terms *Alalus* and *Pithecanthropus* interchangeably.

The ape-men, or *Alali*, were therefore probably already in existence toward the close of the tertiary epoch.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 182.

alameda (ä-lä-mā'dä), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., a poplar-grove, any public walk planted with trees, < Sp. and Pg. *álamo*, poplar: see *alamo*.] A shaded public walk, especially one planted with poplar-trees. Texas, and other parts of the United States settled by Spaniards.]

alamo (ä'lä-mō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *álamo*, *aleno*, the poplar; Sp. *alamo blanco*, white poplar, *alamo negro*, 'black poplar,' i. e., alder; prob. (through **alneo*, **alno*) < L. *alnus*, alder: see *alder*2.] The Spanish name of the poplar-tree: applied in Texas and westward, as in Mexico, to species of the cottonwood (*Populus*).

alamodality (ā'lā-mō-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *alamode* + *-ality*, after *modality*.] Conformity to the prevailing mode or fashion of the times. [Rare.]

Doubtless it hath been selected for me because of its *alamodality* — a good and pregnant word.
Southey, Doctor, interchapter xx.

alamode (ä-lä-mōd'), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [Formerly also *ala-mode*; < F. *à la mode*, in the manner or fashion: see *à la* and *mode*.] *I. adv.* In the fashion; according to the fashion or prevailing mode.

II. *a.* Fashionable; according to some particular fashion.—**Alamode beef**, **beef alamode** (often, or more commonly, *beef à la mode*), beef larded and stewed or braised with spices, vegetables, fine herbs, wine, etc.

III. *n.* 1†. A fashion.

For an old man to marry a young wife . . . is become the *A la mode* of the times.
Kennet, tr. of Erasm. Morite Enc., p. 41. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A thin, glossy silk for hoods, scarfs, etc.

alamort, à la mort (ä-la-mōrt', ä lȧ mōrt), *a.* [Sometimes written *all amort*, as if *all*, *adv.*, with *amort*, q. v.; < F. *à la mort*, lit. to the death: *à la* (see *à la*); *mort*, < L. *mor(t-)s*, death: see *mortal*.] In a half-dead or moribund condition; depressed; melancholy.

The wrong I did will jest unto a min'd resort
What makes some sick, and others *à-la-mort*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 226.

alan, alant, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *allan*, *allant*, etc., < ME. *alant*, *aland*, *alaunt*, < OF. *alan*, *allan*, a kind of big, strong, thick-headed and short-snouted dog; the breed whereof came first out of Albania (old Epirus). *Allan de boucherie* is like our mastive, and serves butchers to bring in fierce oxen, and to keep their stalls. *Allan penillé* is a greyhound in all properties and parts, his thick and short head excepted. *Allan vautre*, a great and ugly cur of that kind (having a big head, hanging lips, and slender legs), that might only be said his bear, and wild boar" (Cotgrave), also with exercesent *t*, *alant*, *allant*, It. Sp. *alano* = Pg. *alão*, < ML. *alanus*, a kind of hunting-dog, perhaps named from the *Alani* (L. *Alani*, Gr. *Ἀλανοί*), a Scythian nation upon the Tanais (Don).] 1. A species of large dog, used to hunt beasts of prey.

Abouts he that were wenten with *alauntz*
Twenty and mo, as gret as any steers,
To hunten at the leon or the dere.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 1290.

2. In *her.*, a mastiff-dog with short ears.

Also written *aland*, *alaun*, *alaund*, *alaunt*, etc.

aland1 (a-land'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *aland*, *alonde*, *o lande*, < AS. *on land* (sec.), *on londe* (dat.), = D. *aan land*, = G. *an's land*, Icel. *á landi*.] On or at land. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Alan.
(From Berry's "Dict. of Heraldry.")

He made his shippe *alonde* for to sette.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2166.

3d Fish. Master, I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.
1st Fish. Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones. *Shak.*, Pericles, II. 1.

A well hooped cask our shipmen brought *aland*
That knew some white-walled city on the Rhine.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 33.

aland2 (al'and), *n.* [Sw. *alund*, the chevander, chub, = Icel. *álunn*, *álunn*, a fish, supposed to be the mackerel, = OS. *alund* (Kluge) = OHG. *alunt*, *alunt*, MHG. G. *alant*, the chub or mullet; origin obscure.] A fish, same as *orfe*.

aland3†, *n.* Same as *alan*.

alandier (a-lan'dēr), *n.* [Appar. < F. *à landier*: *à*, to, with; *landier*, andiron: see *andiron*.] A fireplace used in connection with a porcelain-kiln. See *kiln*.

alane (a-lān'), *a.* and *adv.* Scotch form of *alone*.

alanin, alanine (al'a-nin), *n.* [< L. *al(dehyde)* + *-an* (a meaningless syllable) + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] An organic base ($C_3H_7NO_2$) obtained by heating aldehyde ammonia with hydrocyanic acid in presence of an excess of hydrochloric acid. It forms compounds both with acids and with some of the metals, as copper, silver, and lead.

alant, *n.* Same as *alan*.

alantin, alantine (al'an-tin), *n.* [< G. *alant*, OHG. *alant* (origin unknown), elecampane, + E. *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A substance resembling starch, found in the root of elecampane; inulin (which see).

alar (ā'lär), *a.* [< L. *alaris*, more frequently *ālarius* (> E. *alary*), < *ala*, a wing: see *aisle*.] 1. Pertaining to or having ale or wings: as, in *bot.*, borne in the forks of a stem; axillary; situ-

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ated in the axils or forks of a plant.—**Alar artery** and **vein**, a small artery and its attendant vein supplying the axilla, usually termed the *alar thoracic* artery and vein.—**Alar cartilage**, the lower lateral cartilages of the nose.—**Alar cells**, in mosses, the cells at the basal angles of a leaf.—**Alar expanse**, or **alar extent**, in *ornith.* and *entom.*, the distance from tip to tip or the spread wings of a bird or an insect.—**Alar fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Alar ligaments**, in *anat.*, two fringe-like folds springing from the ligamentum mucosum of the knee-joint and projecting into the synovial cavity. Also called *folded ligaments* and *mucropapa*.

alarget (a-lär'jet), *v. t.* [< ME. *alargen* = OF. **alargier*, *elargier*, F. *élargir*, with prefix *ex-*, < L. *ex-*) < ML. **allargire* (cf. Pr. *alargar* = Sp. Pg. *alargar*, < ML. *allargare*, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *largire*, *largare*, enlarge) < L. *largus*, large: see *large*. Cf. *enlarge*.] To enlarge; increase.

Alaria (a-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *alarius*, *q. alia*, a wing: see *aisle*.] A genus of olive-brown algæ, found in the colder parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The membranous frond is from 3 to 30 feet long and has a thick midrib. *A. esculenta* is variously called *badderlocks*, *henware*, or *murlins*. The midrib is used as an article of food in some parts of Scotland and Ireland, and in Iceland.

alarm (a-lärm'), *n.* [Also *alarum*, and abbrev. *larum*, a form, now partly differentiated in meaning, due to rolling the *r*: < ME. *alarme*, *alarum*, *all arme*, *all army*; < ME. *alarme*, used interjectionally, *alarm*, a loud noise (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *alarm*, alarm, noise, by aphæresis from G. D. Sw. Dan. *larm*), < OF. *alarme*, < It. *all'arme* (Cotgrave) = Pr. *alarma* = Sp. Pg. *alarma*, < It. *allarme*, tumult, fright, alarm, < *all' arma*, to arms! — *alle*, < (L. *ad*), to, + *le*, fem. pl., < L. the same; *arma*, fem. pl. of *ile*, the; *arme*, fem. pl., < L. *arma*, neut. pl., arms: see *arm*².] 1. A summons to arms, as on the approach of an enemy; hence, any sound, outcry, or information intended to give notice of approaching danger.

Sound an *alarm* in my holy mountain. Joel ii. 1.

Ready to ride and spread the *alarm*
Through every Middlesex village and farm.
Longfellow, Paul Revere's Ride.

2†. A hostile attack; a tumult; a broil; a disturbance.

Remove your siege from my unyielding heart;
To love's *alarm* it will not ope the gate.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 424.

3. A sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger; apprehension; fright: as, there is nothing in his illness to cause *alarm*.

I shook her breast with vague *alarms*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

4. A warning sound; a signal for attention; an urgent call, summons, or notification. Specifically —(a) *Inacting*, an appeal or challenge made by a step or stamp on the ground with the advancing foot. (b) In *freemasonry*, a knock at the door of a lodge, or a like warning, as of the entrance of a candidate for initiation.

5. A self-acting contrivance of any kind used to call attention, rouse from sleep, warn of danger, etc. Such devices are made in a great variety of forms, as, for example, alarm-clocks, fog-bells, foghistles, and sounding or whistling buoys, bells to indicate changes in temperature, the opening or shutting of doors, gates, or drawers, the arrival of a given hour, the condition of telephone- and telegraph-wires; signals to call attention to the escape of gas, steam, water, etc. —**Alarm clock-valve**, a valve which is the lowest degree of fear; the mind takes hold of the idea of danger, and without alarm considers the best way of meeting it. *Alarm* is the next stage; by derivation it is the alarum or summons to arms. The feelings are agitated in view of sudden or just-discovered danger, and the will exerts. Generally its effect upon the mind is like that of *apprehension*, rather than of *fear* or *terror*, and in its moral faculties. *Fright*, *terror*, and *dismay* are higher and perhaps equal degrees of fear; their difference is in kind and in effect. *Fright* affects especially the will, *terror* the sensibility, being generally the effect of sudden fear. *Terror* may be later form of fright, or lingering fright, and is apt to overpower the understanding and nummb one. *Dismay* appals or breaks down the courage and hope, and *fright*, fore, as suggested by its derivation, the disposition to do anything to ward off the peril; what *dismays* one may be the failure or loss of his chosen means of defense. *Fright* and *terror* are often the effect of undefined fears, as in superstition, and are especially used with reference to physical fear. *Consternation* overwhelms the mental faculties by the suddenness or the utterly unexpected greatness of the danger. *Panic* is a peculiar form of fear; it is sudden, demoralizing, a temporary madness of fear, altogether out of proportion to its cause; there may even be no cause discoverable. It is the fear of a mass of people, or, figuratively, of animals.

It was clear that great *alarm* would be excited throughout Europe if either the Emperor or the Dauphin should become King of Spain.
Macaulay, Mahon's Succession in Spain.

Rip now felt a vague *apprehension* stealing over him; he . . . perceived a strange figure slowly toiling up the rocks. *Irving*, Rip Van Winkle.

To go to bed was to lie awake of cold, with an added shudder of *fright* wherever a loose casement or a waving curtain chose to give you the goose-flesh.
Lelioet Aidoyne and *Lucy Windows*, p. 30.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more *terror* to the soul of Richard,
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Dismay seized our soldiers, the *panic* spread, increased by the belief that a fresh army had come up and was entering the field.
Coxe's Marlborough, ii. 44.

Consider but for a moment the *consternation* which the approach of an invading army would impress on the peaceful villages in this neighborhood.
R. Hall, Reflections on War.

Each (the child and the soldier) is liable to *panic*, which is, exactly, the power of ignorance unrestrained by the imagination. *Emerson*, Courage.

alarm (a-lärm'), *v.* [< *alarm*, *n.*; *r.* *trans.* 1. To call to arms for defense; give notice of danger to; rouse to vigilance and exertions for safety: as, *alarm* the watch.

A countryman . . . ran and *alarmed* the Signoria before it was light, else the city would have been taken by surprise. *George Eliot*, Romola, II. liv.

2. To surprise with apprehension of danger; disturb with sudden fear; fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.

Pan flies *alarm'd* into the neighbouring woods
And hastily the flocks drives down into the floods.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, II. 245.

A screech-owl at midnight had *alarmed* a family more than a band of robbers. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

II.† *intrans.* To give an alarm.

Now, valiant chiefs! since heaven itself *alarms*,
Exert. *Pope*, Iliad, ii. 93.

alarmable (a-lär'ma-bl), *a.* [< *alarm* + *-able*.] Liable to be alarmed or frightened.

alarm-bell (a-lärm'bel), *n.* A bell used in giving notice of danger: as, from the approach of an enemy, from fire, etc.

On the gates *alarm-bells* or watch-bells.
Milton, Hist. Muscovia, III.

alarm-bird (a-lärm'bėrd), *n.* A species of turaco, *Schizorhis zonurus*, of Africa.

alarm-clock (a-lärm'klok), *n.* A clock which can be so set as to make a loud and continued noise at a particular time, in order to arouse from sleep or attract attention.

alarm-compass (a-lärm'kum'pas), *n.* A mariner's compass having an electrical attachment for indicating by an alarm any deviation of the ship from its course.

alarm-funnel (a-lärm'fun'el), *n.* A form of funnel for use in filling casks or barrels, so constructed that when the liquid has risen to a certain height in the cask a bell is sounded.

alarm-gage (a-lärm'gāj), *n.* A contrivance for indicating automatically, by an alarm, when pressure, as in a steam-boiler or an air-compressor, reaches a certain point.

alarm-gun (a-lärm'gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal of alarm.

alarmingly (a-lär'ming-li), *adv.* In an alarming manner; with alarm; in a manner or degree to excite apprehension.

This mode of travelling . . . seemed to our ancestors wonderfully, and indeed *alarmingly*, rapid.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

alarmism (a-lär'mizm), *n.* [< *alarm* + *-ism*.] A tendency to excessive fear to be alarmed needlessly; a state of needless alarm; the condition or practice of an alarmist. [Rare.]

alarmist (a-lär'mist), *n.* [< *alarm* + *-ist*; = F. *alarmiste*.] One who excites alarm; one who is prone to raise an alarm, as by exaggerating bad news or prophesying calamities, particularly in regard to political or social matters.

He was frightened into a fanatical loyalist, and became one of the most extravagant *alarmists* of those wretched times. *Macaulay*, Walpole's Letters.

It was as he approached Lyndhurst during the Administration of Sir Robert Peel, that the Duke [of Wellington] was first assailed with *alarmist* letters. *Greenings*, I. 123.

alarm-lock (a-lärm'lok), *n.* A lock, padlock, bolt, latch, or hook so arranged that a bell is caused to ring by any movement of its parts, or by any attempt to open the door, till, or the like, to which it is fastened.

alarm-post (a-lärm'pōst), *n.* A position to which troops are to repair in case of an alarm.

alarm-watch (a-lärm'woch), *n.* A watch provided with an alarm which can be set to strike at a given moment, in order to attract attention.

You shall have a gold *alarm-watch*, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs.

alarum (a-lar'um or a-lär'um), *n.* [A form of *alarm*, due to a strong rolling of the *r*: see *alarm*, *n.*] Same as *alarm*, but now used only in sense 4, except poetically.

The drum shall trumpets! strike *alarum*, drums!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The dread *alarum* should make the earth quake in its centre. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

She had an *alarum* to call her up early.
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, xxi.

alarum (a-lar'um or a-lär'um), *v. t.* Same as *alarm*.

Wither'd murther,
Alarum'd by his sentinel, the wolf,
Shak., Macbeth, II. i.

alarum-bell (a-lar'um-bel), *n.* Same as *alarm-bell*.

No citizen can lie down secure that he shall not be roused by the *alarum-bell*, to repel or avenge an injury.
Macaulay, Dante.

alary (ā'la-ri), *a.* [< L. *alarius*: see *alar*.] 1. Relating to wings or wing-like parts; being wing-like. Specifically applied, in *entom.*, to certain muscles passing in pairs from the walls of the pericardial chamber of some insects to the abdominal parietes. See *add. cardia*, under *alis*.

The *alary* system of insects.
Wallaston, Variation of Species, p. 45.

The *alary* muscles, which in most insects are fan-shaped, and lie in pairs, opposite one another, on each side of the heart, either unite in the middle line, or are inserted into a sort of tendon on the sternal aspect of the heart, to which organ they are not directly attached.
Huxley and Martin, Anat. Invert., p. 373.

2. In *anat.* and *bot.*, wing-shaped.

alas (a-las'), *interj.* [Early mod. E. also abbr. *las*, *lase*; < ME. *alas*, *alias*, *alaas*, *allaas*, *alace*, *allace*, < OF. *a las*, *ha las*, *ha! las* (also later *helas*, also abbr. *las*; mod. F. *hélas*; = Pr. *as lasso* = It. *ahi lasso*), < *a*, *ah!* (< L. *ah*, *ah!*) + *las*, wretched, < L. *lassus*, weary: see *lassitude*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, regret, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil: in old writers sometimes followed by *the day* or *the while*: as, *alas the day*, *alas the while*. See *welladay*.

For pale and wane he was (*alas the while!*).
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Jan.

Alas, the day! I never gave him cause.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Alas for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them.
O. W. Holmes, The Voiceless.

Alascan (a-las'kan), *n.* A name given to a foreign Protestant in England during the reign of Edward VI. So called from John Lasky or Alasco, a Polish refugee of noble birth who was made superintendent of the foreign churches in London.

alaskaite (a-las'ka-it), *n.* [Better **alaskite*, < *Alaska* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, silver, and copper found at the Alaska mines in Alaska.

Alaskan (a-las'kan), *a.* Of or belonging to the peninsula or territory of Alaska in N. W. America; pertaining to Alaska: as, an "*Alaskan* cedar," *Science*, IV. 475.

alastor (a-las'tor), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀλάστωρ, the avenging deity, lit. the unforgetting; cf. ἀλάστων, not to be forgotten, unceasing, < α- *priv.* + λαστός, verbal adj. of λάθειν, forget.] A relentless avenging spirit; a nemesis. *N. E. D.*

alate (ā'lāt), *a.* and *n.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *alatus*, winged: see *alate*².] A name given by Lamarck to a combination of the molluscan families *Strombidæ*, *Aporrhaidæ*, and *Struthiolariidæ*, having reference to the expanded wing-like outer lip of the shell. See *wingshell*.

alatcha (ä-lä-chä'), *n.* [See *alatja*.] A cotton stuff made in central Asia, dyed in the thread, and woven with white stripes on a blue ground. *E. Schuyler*, Turkistan, I. 5.

alate[1] (ā'lāt), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[4] for *of* + *late*.] Of late; lately.

Where chilling frosts *alate* did nip,
There flasheth now a fire. *Greene*, Dorastus.

alate[2], **alated** (ā'lāt, ā'lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *alatus*, winged, < *ala*, wing: see *aisle*.] 1. Winged; having membranous expansions like wings.

But the Harpies *alate*
In the storm came, and swept off the maidens.
Mrs. Browning, Poems (1878), p. 210.

Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to stems and leaf-stalks with the edges or angles longitudinally expanded into leaf-like borders, or to other organs having membranous expansions; opposed to *apterous*. (*b*) In *conch.*, having an expanded lip: applied to shells. See cut under *Aporrhaidæ*. 2. In *arch.*, having wings, as a building: as, "an *alate* temple," *Shakeley*, Paleographia Sacra (1763), p. 73.

a latere (ä lat'e-rē). [L., from the side: *a* for *ab*, from; *latere*, abl. of *latus*, side: see *lateral*.] From the side; from beside a person: used in the phrase *legate a latere*. See *legate*.

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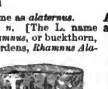
alastern (al'a-stĕrn), *n.* Same as *alaternus*.

alaternus (al-a-tĕr'nus), *n.* [The L. name (Pliny.)] A species of *Rhamnus*, or buckthorn, often planted in English gardens, *Rhamnus Alaternus*. See *Rhamnus*.

alation (ā-lā'shon), *n.* [\L. *alatus*, winged: see *alate*.] 1. A winged condition; the state of being winged or of having wings, as a bat, or parts resembling wings, as a plant. 2. The manner of formation or disposition of the wings, especially in insects.

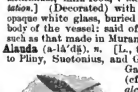
alatrate, *v. t.* See *allatrate*.



Glass a latticinio.

a latticinio (ä lät-ti-chē'ni-ō). [It.: *a*, < L. *ad*, to; *latticinio*, < L. *lactucinus*, milk-food, < *lac*(*t*-), milk: see *lactation*.] (Decorated) with lines or bands of opaque white glass, buried in the transparent body of the vessel: said of ornamental glass, such as that made in Murano, near Venice.

Alauda (a-lâ'dâ), *n.* [L., the lark; according to Pliny, Suetonius, and Gregory of Tours, a Gaulish or Celtic word (cf. Bret. *alchoueder*, *alchouedez*, the lark); said to be "lit. 'great songstress,' from *al*, high or great, and *aud*, song." The W. name *uchelgyhd*, lit. 'soarer,' is a different word. Hence It. *alauda* = Sp. *alondra*, Obsp. *aluda*, *aloa* = Pr. *alauza* = OF. *aloe*, with dim. ML. *laudula*, *laudila*, It. *allodola*, *lodola* (dial. *lodana*), and OIt. *alodetta*, *allodetta* = Sp. *aloeta* = Pr. *alauzeta* = F. *alouette*, the lark.



Woodlark (*Alauda arborea*).

Cf. calandra and *lark*1.] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Alaudidæ*, or larks. The genus was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as the skylark, *A. arvensis*, and the woodlark, *A. arborea*. The species of *Alauda* proper are natives of the old world, and especially of its northern portions; they are small, plain-colored, spotted, and streaked birds; they rest on the ground, and are noted for singing as they soar aloft, and for the delicacy of their flesh. See *Alaudidæ* and *lark*1.

Alaudidæ (a-lâ'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alauda* + *-idæ*.] The lark family; a family of birds, of the order *Passeres* and suborder *Oscines*. They are notably distinguished from other oscine *Passeres* by having the tarsi scutellate behind, and are therefore referred by some to a special series, *Serisores scutellispidantes*, in distinction from most other *Oscines*, which are lamellispidantar. By others, however, the *Alaudidæ* have been ranked as a subfamily, *Alaudinæ*, of the *Fringillidæ*. The hallux bears a lengthened straightened claw. There are many genera and species, mostly of the old world, and especially of Africa; only one genus, *Eremophila* or *Otocorys*, the shore or horned lark, is indigenous to America. The *Alaudidæ* are mostly migratory; they inhabit open country, nest on the ground, lay colored eggs, and sing as they soar; some of the species are gregarious. See *Alauda* and *lark*1.

Alaudinæ (al-â-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alauda* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of larks. The term represents—(a) A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, including all larks. [Obsolete.] (b) A subfamily of *Alaudidæ*, including the typical larks represented by the genus *Alauda* and its immediate allies.

alaudine (a-lâ'din), *a.* [< *Alauda* + *-ine*1.] Having the character of a lark; pertaining to the *Alaudidæ* or lark family.

There is . . . abundant evidence of the susceptibility of the *Alaudine* structure to modification from external circumstances. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 816.

alaunt, alaundt, alaunte, *n.* Same as *alan*.

Alaus (a-lâ'us), *n.* [NL., in form < Gr. ἀλαός, blind, < *a-* priv. + *λάειν*, see; but said to be based on *λάαθαι*, wander, roam, stray.] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. *A. oculatus*, one of the largest of the North American snapping-beetles, is a well-known species upward of 1½ inches long. It has two velvety black spots encircled with white on the prothorax, and white dots scattered over the whole surface; its larvæ live in decaying wood.

Alb of Thomas à Becket in the cathedral at Sens, with apparels of rich stuff sewed on the bottom and sleeves.

Alausa (a-lâ'sâ), *n.* Same as *Alosa*.

alb1 (alb), *n.* [< ME. *albe*, < AS. *albe*, < ML. *alba* (sc. *vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *albus*, white: see *aube*, the French form.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.* (and in many Anglican churches), a white linen robe, with tight sleeves, worn at the celebration of the eucharist under the chasuble, cope, or dalmatic by the officiating priest and his assistants. It reaches to the feet, and is bound around the waist by the *cincture* or *alb-cord*. Usually it is ornamented at the edges and wrists with embroidery or lace-work. The alb was formerly the common dress of the clergy. Colored albs have been used in the service of the English Church. The corresponding garment in the Greek Church is the stichárion or sticharion.

A white *albe* plain with a vestment or cope.
Book of Common Prayer (1549).

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white:
The bishops donn'd their albs and copes of state.
Faufax, Tasso, B. 4.

2. In the *early church*, a white garment worn from the Saturday before Easter until the first Sunday after Easter by the newly baptized.

Formerly also written *albe*, *albe*.

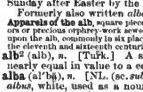
Apparels of the alb, square pieces of embroidery in colors or precious orphrey-work sewed or otherwise fastened upon the alb, commonly in six places: much used between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries.

alb2 (alb), *n.* [Turk.] A small Turkish coin, nearly equal in value to a cent.

alba (al'bâ), *n.* [NL. (sc. *substantia*), fem. of L. *albus*, white, used as a noun.] White fibrous nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the gray or cellular.

The *alba* constitutes the columns of the myelon, etc. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 472.

albacore (al'ba-kōr), *n.* [Also formerly written *albcore*, *albocore* (cf. F. "*albacore*, a certain



Albacore or Tunny (*Orcynus alalunga*).

fish in the Indian sea, which is very good meat," Cotgrave), < Pg. *albacor*, *albacora*, *albocora* = Sp. *albacora*, an albacore, < Ar. *al*, the, + *bukkārat*, a young camel, a heifer.] 1. A name given to several fishes of the tunny or mackerel kind, specifically to the germon or long-finned tunny, *Orcynus* (or *Germo*) *germo* or *O. alalonga*. See *Orcynus* and *tunny*.—2. The *Lichia glauca*, a fish of the family *Carangidæ*. *Couch*.

Also written *albicore*.

albadara (al-ba-dā'ra), *n.* The Arabian cabalistic name for the basal or sesamoid joint of the great toe, to which extraordinary properties were anciently ascribed.

albahaca (al-ba-hā'kā), *n.* [Sp., < *alba*, white, + *-ahaca*.] A white resinous substance extracted from gutta-percha by alcohol or ether. *Ure*, Dict., I. 41.

Albanenses (al-ba-nen'sēz), *n. pl.* [ML., < *Albi* in Piedmont.] One of the sects embraced under the general name Cathari (which see).

Albanensian (al-ba-nen'si-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the Albanenses.

II. *n.* A member of the sect of the Albanenses.

Albanian (al-bā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Albania*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to modern Albania, or to its inhabitants, or their language, manners, customs, etc.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Albania, a division of European Turkey, comprising the greater part of the ancient Epirus, and parts of Illyria and Macedonia.—2. *pl.* Light cavalry, formerly recruited in Albania and the neighboring lands, and armed according to the Levantine fashion of the time. There was such a corps in the service of Charles VIII. and of Louis XII. of France. See *argolet* and *estradiot*.

3. The language of Albania, possessing entirely anomalous dialects, and usually classed as Aryan or Indo-European.

(The adjective and noun also apply to ancient Albania, on the western coast of the Caspian sea: as, the *Albanian Gates* (*Albanæ Pylæ*, now the pass of Derbend.)

Albarello.

Italian glazed pottery, 15th century.

albarello (al-ba-rel'ō), *n.* [It., from the shape, which is held to resemble a tree-trunk; dim. of *albero*, a tree.] An earthen vessel, cylindrical in general shape, the sides externally concave, used in the fifteenth century and later as a drug-pot.

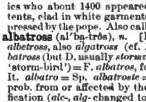
albarium (al-bā'ri-um), *n.* [L. *sc. opus*, work], white stucco; neut. of *albarius*, pertaining to the whitening of walls. *Cf. albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white.] A stucco or white lime obtained from burnt marble. *McElrath*; *Simmonds*.

albata (al-bā'tâ), *n.* [NL., < L. *albata*, fem. of *albatus*, clothed in white, made white, pp. of *albare*, make white, < *albus*, white.] An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, and copper united in various proportions, often with antimony, iron, lead, tin, and silver. It is a white metal, resembling silver in appearance, and is made into spoons, forks, teapots, etc. Also called *British plate* and *German silver*.

He was not the genuine article, but a substitute, a kind of *albata*. *G. A. Sala*, Baddington Peerage, II. 222.

albati (al-bā'ti), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of L. *albatus*, clothed in white: see *albata*.] A body of fanatics who about 1400 appeared in Italy as penitents, clad in white garments. They were suppressed by the pope. Also called *White Brethren*.

albatross (al'ba-trôs), *n.* [Formerly *alibitross*, *albetross*, also *algatross* (cf. D. *albatros* = G. *albatross* (but D. usually *stormvogel*, G. *sturmvogel*, 'storm-bird') = F. *albatros*, formerly *algatros*, = It. *albatro* = Sp. *albatroz* = Pg. *albatroz*, all prob. from or affected by the E. form), a modification (*alc*-, *alg*- changed to *alb*-, prob. in allusion to L. *albus*, white) of Pg. *alcatraz*, sea-fowl, cormorant, albatross, orig. a pelican: see *alcatraz*.] 1. A web-footed sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, and subfamily *Diomedeinæ*. About 12 species of albatrosses are known, all except the sooty albatross, *Phœbetria fuliginosa*, belonging to the genus *Diomedea*. They are distinguished as a group from other birds of the petrel family by having the hind toe rudimentary, and the tubular nostrils separated, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. The bill is stout and hooked at the end, the wings are very long, the tail and feet short, and the stature is very great. Albatrosses inhabit the southern seas at large, and the whole Pacific ocean, but not the northern Atlantic. Some of them are the largest known sea-birds, and all are noted for their powers of flight, sailing for hours, and in any di-



Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

rection with reference to the wind, without visible movement of the wings. They nest on the ground, and lay a single white egg. They are very voracious, may be caught with a hook and line baited with pork, and when taken on board a vessel are observed to walk with difficulty. One of the commonest and best-known species is the wandering albatross, *D. exulans*; it is also the largest species, having a stretch of wings of about 12 feet—as assigned dimension of 12½ feet being either a great exaggeration or highly exceptional. This bird is mostly white, with dark markings on the upper parts, flesh-colored feet, and a yellow bill. The short-tailed albatross, *D. brachyura*, is a related but smaller species. It goes far north in the Pacific ocean, where is also found the black-footed albatross, *D. nigripes* of Audubon. The yellow-nosed albatross is *D. chlororhyncha*, to which another species, *D. culminata*, is closely related; these, and *D. melanophrys*, are among the smaller species, and of about the size of the sooty albatross. The latter is wholly dark-colored. From their habit of following ships for days together without resting, albatrosses are regarded with feelings of attachment and superstitious awe by sailors, it being considered unlucky to kill one. Coleridge has availed himself of this feeling in his "Ancient Mariner." Also spelled *albetross*, and in New Latin form *albatrus*, as either a generic or a specific designation.

2. A thin untwilled woolen material used for women's dresses.

albe1, *n.* See *alb*1.

albe2†, **albeet**, *conj.* Same as *albeit*. *Spenser*.

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albedo (al-bē'dō), *n.* [L., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] Whiteness; specifically, the proportion of light falling on a surface and irregularly reflected from it: as, the *albedo* of the moon.

Albert (al-bē'it), *conj.* [< ME. *al be it, al be it that*, like *al be that, al were it so that, etc.*, in concessive clauses, *al* being the adv. *all*, found also joined with *though* and *if*, with the subjunctive of the verb *be*: see *all, adv.*, 2 (*b*), and cf. *although*.] Although; notwithstanding that.

Whereas ye say, The Lord saith it; *albeit* I have not spoken. Ezek. xiii. 7.

Albeit so mask'd, Madam, I love the more.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Albert cloth. See *cloth*.

Albert coal. Same as *albertite*.

Albertia (al-bėr'ti-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Albert* (Prince Albert).] 1. A genus of free *Rotifera*, or wheel-animalcules, having a lengthened and vermiform body, and the trochal disk reduced to a small ciliated lip around the mouth. Held by Semarda to constitute with the genus *Seison* a separate group, *Ferodontoda*. They are internal parasites of various oligochætous annelids, such as the earthworm. 2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Rondani*, 1843. —3. A genus of coelenterates. *Thomson*, 1878.

Alberti bass. See *bass*9.

Albertiidæ (al-bėr-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albertia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers, or wheel-animalcules, of which the genus *Albertia* is the type. See *Albertia*.

Albertine (al'bėr-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the younger and royal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Albert (G. *Albrecht*), Duke of Saxony (1443–1500). — **Albertine tracts**, pamphlets dealing with economic subjects, written about 1530 under the auspices of the Albertine branch of the Saxon house, and in opposition to a debasement of the currency proposed by the Ernestine branch of the same house.

The *Albertine tracts*, according to Roscher, exhibit such sound views of the conditions and conduct of national wealth, of the nature of money and trade, and of the rights and duties of Governments in relation to economic action, that he regards the unknown author as entitled to a place beside Raleigh and the other English "colonial-theorists" of the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 356.

Albertist (al'bėr-tist), *n.* [< ML. *Albertista*, pl., < *Albertus Magnus*.] An adherent of the philosophy of Albertus Magnus, a German scholastic philosopher (1193–1280). The Albertists were only recognized as a distinct school in the university of Cologne in the fifteenth century. The school was an offshoot from that of the Thomists, from which it differed concerning many points of logic, physics, and theology. It was attached to the college of St. Lawrence. The differences which separated the Albertists from the Thomists were insignificant. Among other points, the former held that logic is a speculative, not a practical, discipline; that universals *in re* and *post rem* are identical (see *universal*, *n.*); and that the principle of individuation (which see) is matter.

albertite (al'bėr-tit), *n.* [< *Albert*, name of a county in New Brunswick, where this mineral is found, + *-ite*2.] A hydrocarbon, pitch-like in appearance, and related to asphaltum, but not so fusible nor so soluble in benzine or other. It fills a fissure in the lower carboniferous rocks at the Albert mine in New Brunswick. It is used in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and of illuminating and lubricating oils. Also called *Albert coal*.

albertype (al'bėr-tip), *n.* [< Joseph *Albert*, name of the inventor, + *type*.] 1. A method of direct printing in ink from photographic plates. See *photolithography*.—2. A picture produced by this method.

albescence (al-bes'ens), *n.* [< *albescent*.] The act or state of growing white or whitish.

albescent (al-bes'ent), *a.* [< L. *albescent(t-)s*, ppr. of *albescere*, become white, inceptive of *albere*, be white, < *albus*, white.] Becoming white or whitish; nearly white; of a pale, hoary aspect; bleached; blanched.

albespinet (al'be-spin), *n.* [< ME. *albespyne*, < OF. *albespine*, later *aubepine*, mod. F. *aubépine* = Pr. *albespin*, < ML. **alba spina*, the white-thorn (*c*-tree), in ref. to the whiteness of its bark as contrasted with the blackthorn: L. *alba*, fem. of *albus*, white; *spina*, the blackthorn, sloe-tree, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] The hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*.

albicans (al'bi-kanz), *n.*; pl. *albicantia* (al-bi-kan'shi-ā). [NL., sc. *corpus*, body: see *albicant*.] One of the corpora albicantia of the brain. See *corpora albicantia*, under *corpus*.

albicant (al'bi-kant), *a.* [L. *albicant(t-)s*, ppr. of *albicare*, be white, < *albus*, white.] Becoming or growing white. *N. E. D.*

albicantia, *n.* Plural of *albicans*.

albication (al-bi-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *albicare*, pp. **albicatus*, be white: see *albicant*.] In *bot.*, a growing white; a development of white patches in the foliage of plants.

albicore (al'bi-kōr), *n.* See *albacore*.

albification (al'bi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *albificacionem*, < ML. *albificatio(n-)*, *albificare*, whiten: see *albify*.] In *alchemy*, the act or process of making white. *Chaucer*.

albiflorous (al-bi-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *albiflorus*, < L. *albus*, white, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] In *bot.*, having white flowers.

albify (al'bi-fī), *v. t.* [< ML. *albificare*, < L. *albus*, white, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To make white; whiten.

Albigenses (al-bi-jen'sēz), *n. pl.* [ML., > F. *Albigeois*, inhabitants of *Albi*.] A collective name for the members of several anti-sacerdotal sects in the south of France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries: so called from Albi, in Languedoc, where they were prominent. They resisted from the Church of Rome, were charged with Manichean errors, and were so vigorously persecuted that, as sects, they had in great part disappeared by the end of the thirteenth century.

Albigensian (al-bi-jen'si-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the Albigenses.

By the middle of the fifteenth century, the *Albigensian* heresy had been nearly extirpated.
Ferd. and Isa., I. 7.

II. *n.* One of the Albigenses.

albin (al'bin), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white. See *albino*.] 1. In *entom.*, a white or whitish color, regarded as a variety of Bohemian apophyllite.

albiness (al-bī'nes), *n.* [< *albino* + *-ess*.] A female albino.

To them [the negative blondes] the soul has often become pale with that blanching of the hair and loss of color in the eyes which makes them approach the character of *albinesses*.
Athenæum, No. 2911, p. 74.

albinism (al'bi-nizm), *n.* [< *albino* + *-ism*; = F. *albinisme* = Sp. *albinismo*.] The state or condition of being an albino; leucopathy; leucism. In man and animals, a condition in which they are white instead of having their ordinary colors, owing to a perfect deficiency of the usual coloring matter: to be distinguished from *blanching* or *etiolation*, where the color returns on exposure to light. Compare *erythrism*. Also written *albinism*.

Albinism being well known to be strongly inherited, for instance with white mice and many other quadrupeds, and even white flowers.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 118.

albinistic (al-bi-nis'tik), *a.* Same as *albinotic*.

albino (al-bī'nō), *n.* [< Sp. *albino*, orig. applied by the Portuguese to the white negroes they met with on the coast of Africa (= Sp. It. *albino*, 3, = F. *albinos*, < *albo*, *arco*, = Sp. It. *albo*, < L. *albus*, white.] 1. A person of pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes. This abnormal condition appears to depend on an absence of the usual pigment or coloring matter which ordinarily occur in the lowest and last-deposited layers of the epidermis or outer skin. Albinos occasionally occur among all races of men.

Hence—2. An animal characterized by the same peculiarities in physical constitution. A perfect albino is pure white, with pink eyes; but there may be every degree of departure from the normal coloration, exhibiting more than others, by quality and size in spotting or marking with white, such pallid or pied individuals being called *partial albinos*. An albino is always a sport or freak of nature, as when one of a brood of crows or blackbirds is snow-white; but albinism tends to become hereditary and thus established, as in the case of white mice, white rabbits, and white poultry. Any albino, therefore, is to be distinguished from an animal that is naturally white, like the snowy heron or polar bear, or that periodically assumes white, like the arctic fox, the polar hare, or ptarmigan. Some animals are more susceptible to albinism than others, the quadrupeds and birds of the rodentian or total lack of pigment which constitutes this affection.

3. A plant the leaves of which are marked by the absence of chlorophyl, or whose flowers are exceptionally white. See *albinism*.

albinism (al-bī'nizm), *n.* Same as *albinism*.

albinotic (al-bi-not'ik), *a.* [< *albino* + *-otic*, as in *hypnotic* and other words of Gr. origin.] Affected with albinism; exhibiting leucism; being an albino. An equivalent form is *albinistic*.

albione (al-bi-ō'nē), *n.* [NL., after L. *Albion*, a son of Neptune?] A sea-leech; a leech of the genus *Pontobdella*.

albion-metal (al'bi-on-met'al), *n.* [< *Albion*, poetic name of England (< L. *Albion*, Gr. Ἀλβίων, an ancient name of Britain), + *metal*.] A combination made by overlaying lead with tin and causing the two to adhere by passing them, under pressure, between rollers.

albite (al'bit), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + *-ite*2.] A triclinic soda feldspar; a common mineral, usually white or nearly white, occurring in crystals and in cleavable masses in granite veins, also as a constituent of many crystalline rocks, as diorite and some kinds of granite. See *feldspar*.

albitic (al-bit'ik), *a.* [< *albite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of albite; containing albite.

Albizzia (al-bits'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < It. *Albizzi*, a noble family of Tuscany, who first introduced the silk-tree into Italy.] A large genus of leguminous plants of tropical Asia and Africa, allied to *Acacia*. Many are trees furnishing a hard, strong, and durable wood. *A. Julibrissin* (the silk tree) and *A. Lebbek* are frequently cultivated for ornament in the Mediterranean region and America. The bark of an Abyssinian species, *A. anthelmintica*, known as mesenna or besenna, is an effective teniafuge.

alb-scharlach (alb'shär-lach), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + E. *carbon*.] A solid residuum of creasote.—**Alb-carbon light**, a light produced by carbureting ordinary burning gas by the volatilization of alb-carbon, which is placed in cylindrical chambers about a gas-burner.

albolite (al'bō-līt), *n.* Same as *albolith*.

albolith (al'bō-lith), *n.* [< L. *albus*, white, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A cement made by mixing pulverized calcined magnesite with fine silica. It forms a hard, durable compound which can be molded, and is found very useful in repairing stonework and as a preservative for various materials of construction.

Alb Sunday. [See *alb*1 and *Sunday*. Cf. *White-sunday*.] The first Sunday after Easter: so called because on that day those who had been baptized on Easter eve wore their white robes for the last time. Also called *Low Sunday*.

albugines (al-bū-jin'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *tunica*) of an assumed L. **albugineus*: see *albuginous*.] In *anat.*, a name (properly tunica albuginea) applied to several membranes: (*a*) To the fibrous covering of the testis beneath the tunica vaginalis (sheathing membrane); (*b*) to the similar fibrous covering of the ovary beneath the peritoneum; (*c*) to the sclerotic or white of the eye.

albuginean (al-bū-jin'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *albugo* + *-ineus*, + *-an*, a white spot, + *-e-an*.] Same as *albuginous*.

albugineous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *a.* [L. as if **albugineus* (> Sp. Pg. It. *albugíneo*), the more correct E. form being *albuginous*: see *albuginous*.] = Sp. It. *albugíneo*, < L. **albugineus*, < *albugo* (*albugin-*), whiteness; see *albugo*.] Pertaining to or resembling albugo of the eye or of an egg. Equivalent forms are *albuginean* and *albuginous*.

Albugineous humor, the aqueous humor of the eye.—**Albugineous layer**, the albuginea, which see.

albuginitis (al-bū-ji-nī'tis), *n.* [< *albuginea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tunica albuginea of the testis. See *albuginea*.

aglnous (al-bū'ji-nus), *a.* Same as *albugineous*.

albugo (al-bū'gō), *n.* [L., whiteness, a white spot, < *albus*, white.] 1. Opacity of the eye, characterized by deep opacity of the cornea. Sometimes called *leucoma*.

Albula (al'bū-lā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *albulus*, whitish, < *albus*, white: see *albid*, *albert*.] A genus of fishes distinguished by their whitish or silvery color, typical of the family *Albulidæ*.

albula (al'bū-lā), *n.* A fish of the family *Albulidæ*: a bonefish, ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet.

Albulidæ (al-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albula* + *-idæ*.] A family of salmonoid fishes having an elongate body covered with silvery scales, conical head with produced overhanging snout, small mouth, and pavement-like teeth on the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. The single species, *Albula vulpes*, is known. It is generally distributed in tropical seas, and is common in the West Indies and Florida as the *ladyfish* and *bonefish*. It is interesting from modifications of structure of the heart which suggest the ganoids. See *bonefish*, 1.

Albulina (al-bū-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Albula* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of the family Clupeidæ. The typical characters are—the mouth inferior, of moderate width and toothed, the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower, and the intermaxillary rudimentary to the upper edge of the maxillary bones. The group corresponds to the family *Albulidæ*. Preferably written *Albulinæ*, as a subfamily.

album (al'bum), *n.* [L., prop. neut. of *albus*, white.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a white tablet, on which the names of public officers and records of public transactions were written, and which was put up in a public place.—2. A book consisting of blank leaves variously prepared for special purposes, as for the reception of preservation of autographs, photographs, verses, "sentiments," etc.—3. A book expensively printed or bound, containing short selections of poetry or prose, usually illustrated, and intended as a gift or an ornament.—4†. In *law*, white (silver) money paid as rent.

albumen (al-bū'men), *n.* [L.; *albumen ovi*, the white of an egg; lit., whiteness, < *albus*, white.] 1. The white of an egg; hence, an animal and vegetable principle which occurs in its purest

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natural form in the white of an egg: in the latter sense more correctly called *albumin* (which see).—2. In *bot.*, any form of nutritive matter, whatever its chemical constitution,

Seeds cut vertically, showing their Embryos and Albumen.

stored within the seed and about the embryo. It may be farinaceous, as in the cereals; oily and fleshy, as in many nuts; horny, as in the coffee-berry; or bony, as in the vegetable ivory. Also called *endosperm*.—Albumen gland. See *gland*.

albumenize (al-bū'men-īz), *v. t.* See *albuminize*.

albumenoid, *a.* and *n.* See *albuminoid*.

album græcum (al'bum gre'kum). [L.; lit., Greek white.] The dung of dogs, etc., which, from exposure to the air, has become white like chalk. It was formerly used as a medicine, and is still used by tanners to soften leather.

albumin (al-bū'min), *n.* [< L. *albumen*(*en*) + *-in*2. See *albumen*.] In *chem.*, a substance found in and from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it occurs in its purest natural state (see *albumen*). It is a proximate principle composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, with a little sulphur, and enters generally into the composition of the animal and vegetable juices and solids. Animal albumin abounds in the serum of the blood, the vitreous and crystalline humors of the eye, the so-called coagulable lymph, the juices of flesh, etc. Vegetable albumin is found in most vegetable juices and in many seeds; in composition and properties it does not differ greatly from animal albumin. Albumin obtained from eggs or blood-serum is used for giving a lustrous coating to photographic paper, and rarely in some other photographic processes, for fixing colors in printing, and for clarifying syrups, liquids, etc. Combined with acid liquids it coagulates and sinks to the bottom, or else rises as a scum, carrying with it the fine suspended particles which had made the liquid turbid. When albumin in solution is digested with a weak acid, it passes into a modification distinguished by the following properties: it is insoluble in water and weak saline solutions, soluble in weak acids or alkalis, and not coagulated by heat. This modification is called *acid albumin*. Similar treatment with a weak or strong alkali produces a substance having nearly the same properties as acid albumin, called *alkali albumin*. *Syntonin* is not distinguishable from acid albumin. When a solution of either acid or alkali albumin is neutralized, a neutralization precipitate is obtained. This, dissolved in acid, gives acid albumin; dissolved in alkali, it gives alkali albumin, though there is reason to believe that neither the acid nor the alkali combines chemically with the albumin. Albumin is found in commerce in a dry state, being prepared both from the white of eggs and from the serum of blood; 84 dozen eggs produce about 1.2 gallons of white, which yields 14 per cent. of commercial albumin, while the blood of 5 oxen yields about 2 lbs. Pure albumin, entirely free from mineral matter, begins to coagulate at about 130°, and becomes completely solid at 167°. Commercial albumin is a white opaque substance, possessing the property of combining readily with a great many colorific substances, such as fuchsine, aniline violet, purpuramide, etc. It is employed extensively in the arts, as in calico-printing, in which it is used for pigments, colorfully ultramarine, with chrome-yellows, etc., upon the fibers of cotton cloth, serving both as a vehicle for the colors and as a varnish. With aniline colors, however, it forms a true mordant.—**Albumin process**, a kind of process in photographic plates, in which albumin is used instead of collodion or gelatin.

albuminate (al-bū'mi-nāt), *n.* [*albumen* (*albumin-*) + *-ate*1.] One of a class of bodies in which albumin appears to be in weak combination with a base. Alkali albuminate is regarded by some as identical with casein.

albumin-beer (al-bū'min-bēr), *n.* A preserving bath which has been used for some early photographic emulsions, composed of albumin, ammonia, pyrogallic acid, beer, and water.

albuminiferous (al-bū-mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *ferre*, bear.] Producing albumin. *W. L. Carpenter.*

albuminiform (al-bū'mi-ni-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *forma*, form.] Formed like or resembling albumin.

albuminimeter (al-bū-mi-nim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of albumin contained in any liquid.

albuminin (al-bū'mi-nin), *n.* [< *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-in*2.] The substance of the cells inclosing the white of birds' eggs. It contains no nitrogen, and dissolves in caustic potash. Also called *ovenin*.

albuminiparous (al-bū-mi-nip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *parus*, < *parere*, produce.] Same as *albuminiferous*.

At its upper end this latter [duct] has an *albuminiparous* gland attached to it.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 363.

albuminize (al-bū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *albuminized*, ppr. *albuminizing*. [< *albumin* + *-ize*.] To convert into albumin; cover or impregnate with albumin, as paper for the silver-printing of photographs. Also written *albumenize*.

albuminoid (al-bū'mi-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *albumen* (*-mini-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling albumen or albumin.

During hard work a larger supply than usual of *albuminoid* food is necessary.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 102.

albuminoid disease, lardaceous disease (which see, under *lardaceous*).

II. *n.* A substance resembling albumin; proteid (which see).

Also written *albumenoid*.

albuminoidal (al-bū-mi-noi'dal), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an albuminoid.

albuminone (al-bū'mi-nōn), *n.* Same as *peptone*.

albuminose (al-bū'mi-nōs), *n.* [= F. *albuminose* = It. *albuminoso*, < NL. *albuminosus*, < L. *albumen* (*-min-*) : see *albumen*, *albumin*.] 1. Full of or containing albumen: applied to the seeds of certain plants, as grain, palms, etc.—2. Pertaining to or of the nature of albumin.

albuminous (al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* [< L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + *-ous*.] A condition of the blood characterized by the presence of more than the usual amount of albumin.

albuminuria (al-bū-mi-nū'ri-ą), *n.* Same as *albuminose*.—**Albuminous infiltration.** See *cloudy swelling*, under *cloudy*.

albuminuric (al-bū-mi-nus-nes), *n.* The state of being albuminous.

albumin-paper (al-bū'min-pā'pėr), *n.* Paper sized or coated with albumin, used for ordinary photographic printing.

albuminuria (al-bū-mi-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *albumen* (*-min-*) + Gr. *οὖρον*, urine: see *urine*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of albumin in the urine, indicating changes in the blood or in the kidneys.

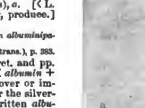
albuminuric (al-bū-mi-nū'rik), *a.* [< *albumin* + *-uria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by albuminuria.

alburn (al'bėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *alburnus*, whitish, < L. *albus*, white.] I. *a.* Same as *alburnous*.

II. *n.* [< L. *alburnum*, neut., sap-wood (see *alburnum*), < *albus*, white.] Same as *alburnum*.—2. A name sometimes given to the fish commonly called the bleak.

alburnous (al-bėr'nus), *a.* [< *alburnum*, q. v., + *-ous*.] Relating to or of the nature of alburnum.

alburnum (al-bėr'num), *n.* [L., < *albus*, white.] Sap-wood, of *albur-nus*, which appears in ML. in the sense of 'whitish': see *auburn*.] The lighter-colored and softer of the wood of exogenous plants, between the inner bark and the heart-wood. It is sometimes called *sap-wood*, and is gradually transformed into heart-wood or duramen. Another form is *alburn*.



Alburnum.
aa, alburnum, or sap-wood; *bb*, heart-wood; *c*, pith; *dd*, bark.

Alca (al'kạ), *n.* [NL., and L., < Icel. *álka*, *álka*, auk: see *auk*1.] The leading genus of the *Alcidæ*, or auk family of birds. It has been made to cover nearly the whole of the family, but is now generally restricted to the great auk, *Alca impennis*, alone or with the razor-billed auk, *A. torda* or *Utamania torda*. See *auk*, and cut in next column.

alcabala (Sp. pron. āl-kā-bā'lą), *n.* Same as *alcavala*.

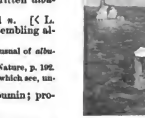
Alcadæ (al'kạ-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcidæ*.

alcahest, alchahest, etc. See *alkahest, etc.*

Alcaic (al-kā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Alcaicus*, < Gr. *Ἀλκαϊκός*, < *Ἀλκαῖος*, Alcæus.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Alcæus, a lyric poet of Mytilene, in Lesbos, who flourished about 600 B. C.—2. [*l. c.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of alcaics: as, an *alcaic* strophe. See II.—Alcaic verse. See II.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A line written in one of the measures invented by Alcæus. The most important one

of these consists of an anacrusis, a trochee, a spondee, and two dactyls. A second consists of a catalectic iambic pentameter, of which the third foot is always a spondee, and the first may be. A third consists of two dactyls followed



Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).
(From a drawing by R. W. Shufeldt after Audubon.)

by two trochees. Two lines of the first, followed by one of the second and one of the third, constitute the alcaic strophe, the commonest arrangement of alcaics. The following is an example of an alcaic strophe:

O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies,
O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,
God-gifted organ-voice of England,
Milton, a name to resound for ages.
Tennyson, Epict. In Quantity, Alcaics.

alcaid, alcayde (al-kād'; Sp. pron. āl-kā'dē-dą), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *alcaide*, formerly *alcayde*, a governor, jailer, warden, < Ar. *al-qāid*, < *al*, the (see *al*-2), + *qāid*, leader, governor, prefect, < *qāda*, lead, govern.] In Spain, Portugal, etc., a commander of a fortress; a military officer; also a jailer.

alcalde (al-kal'de; Sp. pron. āl-kāl'dā), *n.* [Sp. *alcalde* (in Pg. *alcaide* by confusion with *alcaide*, alcaid), < Ar. *al-qādi*, < *al*, the, + *qādi*, judge (< Turk. *kadi*, > E. *cadi*, *cawdy*), < *qāda*, judge, decide.] In Spain and Portugal, and in countries settled by Spaniards or governed by Spanish law, the mayor of a pueblo or town, who is the head of the municipal council, and is vested with judicial powers similar to those of a justice of the peace.

alcaldship (al-kal'de-ship), *n.* The office of alcalde.

The heart of the Spanish local system is the *Alcaldeship*.
Science, Atkins, Mississ. Camps, p. 63.

alcali, alcalimeter, alcalizable, etc. See *alkali, etc.*

alcamistree, alcamyi, etc. See *alchemist, alchemy*, etc.

Alcanæ (al-kā'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcinæ*.

alcanna (al-kan'ą), *n.* [Also written *alcana*, < Sp. *alcana*, *alcaña* (= Pg. *alcanna*), < Ar. *al-hennā*, < *al*, the, + *hennā*, henna.] Same as *henna*.

Alcantarine (al-kan'ta-rin), *n.* [< Sp. *Alcántara*, a city on the Tagus, lit. the Bridge, < Ar. *al*, the, + *qantarah*, a bridge. Cf. *almacantar*.] A monastic order founded in 1555 by St. Peter of Alcántara (whence the name). See *Franciscan*.

alcarraza (al-ka-rä'thą; Sp. pron. āl-kär-rä'thä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-kurrāḍ*, < *al*, the (see *al*-2), + *kurrāḍ*, an earthen vessel, pitcher.] A vessel made of porous unglazed pottery, used in hot climates for cooling water by the evaporation of the moisture oozing through the substance of the vessel. The effectiveness of the process is greatly increased by exposure in a current of air. In the southwestern United States commonly called *olla*.

alcarsin, *n.* See *alkarsin*.

alcatoes, *n.* [E. dial., also *alkitoite* (*Exmoor Courtship*); origin obscure.] A silly elf or foolish oaf. *Gloss. Exmoor Scolding.*

Why, you know I [am] an ignorant, unable tribe in such business, an *oaf*, a simple *alcatoes*, an innocent.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

alcatras (al'ką-tras), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *alcatraz*, a pelican, etc., prob. a modification of Pg. *alcatruz* = Sp. *arcadux*, *alcaduz*, the bucket of a noria or water-raising wheel, < Ar. *al*, the, + *qādus*, bucket, < *saḥḥa*, a water-vessel; the term "bucket" being applied to the pelican for the same reason that the Arabs call it *saqqā*, water-carrier, because it carries water in its pouch (Devic).] A Spanish and Portuguese name loosely applied to sundry large sea-birds,

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as the pelican (*Peleeanus*), gannet (*Sula*), albatross (*Diomedea*, especially *D. fuliginosa*), frigate-bird (*Tachypetes aquilus*), etc., but of no exact signification in ornithology.

alcavala (al-ka-vā'lā), *n.* Sp. *alcabala, alcavala*, C Ar. *al-qabālah*, 'a bt, the, + *qabāla*h, tax, duty, < *qabala*, receive: see *cabala*.] A tax of one tenth formerly imposed in Spain upon public sales and exchanges, and paid by the seller. Also written *alcabala*.

alcayde, *n.* See *alcaid*.

alcazar (al-kaz'ār; Sp. pron. al-kä'thar), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., a castle, fort, quarter-deck, < Ar. *alqaṣr*, < al, the, + *qaṣr*, a fortified place, lit. a castle.] 1. In Spain, a fortress, a castle; also, a royal palace, even when not fortified.

He was then conducted to the *alcazar*, and the keys of the fortress were put into his hand.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 21.

The blessed cross was planted in place of the standard of Mahomet, and the banner of the sovereigns floated triumphantly above the *Alcazar*. *Irving*, Granada, p. 58.

2. A name given to certain places of amusement in France and elsewhere, particularly when decorated in the Moorish style.—3. *Naut.*, the quarter-deck.

Alce (al'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλκη, elk: see *elk*1.] A genus of ruminating mammals, comprising the European elk and the American moose: syn. nonyms with *Alces* (which see), and *elk*1.

Alcedidæ (al-sed'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Alcedinidæ*.

alcedinid (al-sed'i-nid), *n.* A bird of the family *Alcedinidæ*; a kingfisher or halcyon.

Alcedinidæ (al-sē-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, the kingfishers, referred to the order *Passeriformes* when that group is taken in its widest sense, sometimes to a group known as *Syndactyli*, now to an order *Picariæ*, which includes many families of non-passerine insectivorous birds. However classed, the *Alcedinidæ* form a very natural family of birds, distinguished by the cohesion of the third and fourth toes; the non-serrate bonds of the bill, large, straight, and deeply cleft bill; the rudimentary or very small tongue; the small, weak feet, suited for perpetual motion, usually bare of feathers above the tibio-tarsal joint; the long wings, of 10 primaries; and a short tail, of 12 rectrices. The family includes a number of curious and aberrant forms, among them two genera (*Ceyx* and *Alcyone*) in which the inner front toe is rudimentary. The *Alcedinidæ* nest in holes and lay white eggs. Their characteristic habit is to sit motionless, watch for their prey, to dart after it, seize it, and return to their perch. There are about 120 species in various parts of the world, referred to about 20 genera. The family is divided into two subfamilies, *Alcedininæ* and *Daceloninæ*. Sometimes called *Halcyonidæ*. Also *Alcedidæ*.

Alcedininæ (al'sē-di-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Alcedinidæ*, embracing the piscivorous kingfishers as distinguished from the insectivorous kingfishers, or *Daceloninæ*. It consists of about 6 genera and some 50 species; one of the genera, *Ceryle*, includes all the kingfishers of America. The common kingfisher of Europe, *Alcedo ispida*, and the belted kingfisher of North America, *Ceryle alcyon*, are typical examples.

alcedinine (al-sed'i-nin), *a.* [< *Alcedininæ*.] Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Alcedininæ*: applied to the piscivorous as distinguished from the insectivorous kingfishers.

Alcedinoidæ (al'sē-di-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcedo* (*Alcedin-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of birds, containing the families *Alcedinidæ*, *Bucerotidæ*, *Momotidæ*, *Todidæ*, and *Meropidæ*.

Alcedo (al-sē'dō), *n.* [L., also improp. *halcedo*, a kingfisher; the same, with different suffix, as Gr. ἀλκυών, > L. *alcyon*, *halcyon*, a kingfisher: see *halcyon*.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Alcedininæ*, giving name to these. *A. ispida* is the common species of Europe. See *Alcedinidæ* and *kingfisher*.

Alcelaphinæ (al-sel-a-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcelaphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bovine antelopes, containing large species with annulate horns of the genera *Alcelaphus* and *Connochetes*, or the bubaline antelopes of Africa — the hart-beests, blesboks, and gnus. See cut under *blesbok*.

Alcelaphus (al-sel'a-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄλκη, elk, + ἔλαφος, deer.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Alcelaphinæ*. The leading species are the bubaline antelope (*A. buselaphus*), the hartbeest (*A. caama*), and the blesbok (*A. albifrons*).

Alces (al'sēz), *n.* [L., elk, Gr. ἄλκη, elk, = E. *elk*1, q. v.] A genus of ruminant mammals of the deer family, *Cervidæ*. They are of immense stature, and have a heavy, ungainly body, very high at the withers; a short, thick neck, with a beard at the throat; a tumid muzzle; broadly palmate horns in the male; long ears; coarse, brittle hair; and no metatarsal gland, but a small tarsal gland covered with reversed hair. The genus includes two species, or one species of two varieties, namely, the animal of northern Europe called the elk and the corresponding animal of northern North America known as the moose. See *elk*1, 2, and *moose*.

alchemic (al-kem'ik), *a.* [Formerly *alchymic* = F. *alchimique*, < ML. *alchimicus*, *alchimia*, alchemy: see *alchemy*, and cf. *chemic*.] Relating to or produced by alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymic*.

At last lowered into the semi-conscious *alchemic* state wherein misery turns to habit.
A. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 138.

alchemical (al-kem'i-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemic*.

alchemically (al-kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an alchemic manner; by means of alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymically*.

Lully would prove it *alchemically*.
Camden, Remains, Money.

alchemist (al'ke-mist), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alchymist*, *alchimist*, *alcumist*, *alkemyste* (also with added term. *-er*), **alchemister*, *alchymister*, *alchimister*, < ME. *alcamiste*, *alkamyster*, *alkamyste*, < ML. *alchymista*, *alchimista*, mod. F. *alchimiste* = Sp. *alquimista* = Pg. It. *alchimista*, < ML. *alchymista*, *alchymia*: see *alchemy* and *-ist*.] One who practises or is versed in alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymist*.

You are an *alchymist*, make gold of that.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

alchemister†, *n.* Same as *alchemist*.

alchemistic (al-ke-mis'tik), *a.* Relating to or practising alchemy.

Parseelsus informs us that the composition of his "triple panacea" can be described only in the language of *alchemistic* adepts. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 64.

alchemistical (al-ke-mis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *alchemistic*.

Irregular, secular sic, courageous, contagious sic, *alchemistical* sic.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, i. 2.

alchemistry (al-kem'is-tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alchymistry*, *alchymistrie*, *alchimistrie*: see *alchemist* and *-ry*.] Alchemy. Formerly also spelled *alchymistry*.

alchemize (al'ke-miz), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *alchymize*, *alcumize*, *-ise*; < *alchemy* + *-ize*.] To change by alchemy; transmute, as metals. *Lovelace.* [Rare.]

That which becks
Our ready minde to fellowship divine,
A fellowship with essence; till we shine
Full *alchemiz'd* and free of space.
Keats, Endymion, i. 781.

alchemy (al'ke-mi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alchymy*, *alcumy*, *alkamy*, *alkemy*, etc., < ME. *alkamye*; also *alkamye*, *alkenamye*, *alcamye*, and hence *alconomie*, *alconomy*, *alconomye* (simulating *astronomy*); < OF. *alkemie*, also assibilated *alchemie* (mod. *alchimie*), also *archemie*, *arquemie*, = Pr. *alkimia* = Sp. Pg. *alquimia* (Pg. also *alchimia*) = It. *alchimia*, < ML. *alchimia*, *alchymia*, < Mūr. *ἀρχημεία*, < Ar. *al-kimiā*, < al, the (see *al*-2), + *kimiā*, < Mūr. *χημεία*, also *χημία*, alchemy, defined by Suidas as *ἡ περὶ ἀργυρου καὶ χρυσου κατασκευή*, i. e., the preparation of silver and gold. Joannes Antiochenus says that Diocletian burned the books of the Egyptians *περὶ χημίας ἀργυρου καὶ χρυσου*, i. e., concerning the transmutation of silver and gold; hence Manetho has also identified with *Χημία*, the Gr. form of *Khmi*, the native name of Egypt, lit. 'black earth'; but *χημία* is prob. for *χυμία*, a mingling, an infusion, < *χυεῖν*, juice, esp. juice of plants (> E. *chyme*, q. v.), < *χέειν*, pour, akin to L. *fundere* = AS. *gēotan*, pour, and to E. *gush*. *Alchemy* would thus be originally the art of extracting juices from plants for medicinal purposes.] 1. Medieval chemistry; the doctrines and processes of the early and medieval chemists; in particular, the supposed process, or the search for the process, by which it was hoped to transmute the baser metals into gold.

Alchemy was, we may say, the sickly but imaginative infancy through which modern chemistry had to pass before it attained its majority, or, in other words, became a positive science. *Becqs. Arch.*, I. 456.

2. Any magical or mysterious power or process of transmuting or transforming.

Love, . . . transmuting impa ions sordid to the *alchemy* of smiles. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 64.

In the tiny cellulose sac, by the vegetable protoplasm is wrought the very *alchemy* of life.
S. B. Herrick, Plant Life, p. 21.

3. Formerly, a mixed metal used for utensils, a modification of brass: so called because believed to have been originally formed by the art of alchemy; hence, an imitation, as alchemy was supposed to be of brass: used figuratively by Milton for a trumpet.

Four speedy Cherubim
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 517.

alchemy-bird (al'ke-mi-bėrd), *n.* Here be the tavern-beakers, and here peep out the fine *alchemy* knaves, looking like . . . most of our gallants, that seem what they are not.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, ii 2.

Formerly also spelled *alchymy*.

alchochoden (al-kō-kō'den), *n.* [Ar.] In *astrol.*, the giver of life or years; the planet which is the dispositor of hyleg and in aspect with that planet when a person is born, indicating by its position the length of his life.

alchymic, alchymist, etc. See *alchemic*, etc.

Alcida (al'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alca* + *-idæ*.] The auks; a family of natatorial sea-birds having short wings and tail, palmate three-toed feet, and a bill shaped very variously in the different species. The body is stout and clumsy, and the legs inserted far back and deeply buried in the common integument of the body, as in all birds of the order *Pygopodes*. The family is variously subdivided by different writers, the most obvious division being into the *Alcinæ* proper, with stout, hooked bills, comprising the auks, puffins, etc., and the *Fraterculinæ*, or guillemots and murres, with long, slender, acute bills. The family contains some 25 species of about 12 genera. The *Alcidæ* are all marine, and confined to the northern Atlantic, northern Pacific, and Polar seas. Also written *Alcadæ*. See cut under *Alca*, *murre*, and *puffin*.

alcidine (al'si-din), *a.* [< *Alcidæ* + *-ine*1.] In *ornith.*, pertaining to or resembling the auk family.

Alcinæ (al-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alca* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Alcidæ*, embracing the auks proper and their immediate allies. The bill is deep-shaped, the sides very hard and horny, stout, compressed, and more or less hooked. The leading species of *Alcinæ* are the great auk, *Alca impennis*; the razor-bill, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*; the puffins, of the genera *Fratercula* and *Lunda*; and the horn-billed auk, *Cerorhinca monocerata*.

alcine1 (al'sin), *a.* [< *Alcinæ* + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to the elk; noting the group of *Cervidæ* of which the elk of Europe and the moose of America belong.

alcine2 (al'sin), *a.* [< *Alca* + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to the family *Alcidæ*.

Alcippe (al-sip'ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλκίππη, in myth. a daughter of Ares, < ἀλκή, strength, + ἵππος, a horse.] 1. A genus of ciriped crustaceans, of the order *Abdominalia*, having three pairs of abdominal limbs, no thoracic limbs, a segmented body, two eyes, extensile mouth, and the sexes distinct. It is the type and only member of a family *Alcippidæ*. A species, *A. lampas*, is found on the British coast, burrowing in shells of *Purpura* and *Buccinum* (whelks).

Alcippe lampas.
1, female, with males among dark spocks on either side of upper part of the sac; 2, female, with males, *a*, *a*, and cirri, *c*, *c*, of the animal in a shell; *H*, horny disk of adhesion; in the female — *ov*, ovary; *s*, the first pair of cirri; *d*, *d*, *e*, three thoracic segments without cirri; *f*, *f*, *g*, *g*, the four segments bearing three pairs of cirri; *h*, abdominal segment; *i*, *i*, the — *a*, accessory appendages; *k*, terminal valvule; *l*, *l*, anus; *m*, penis; *n*, orifice of sac; *o*, eye.

2. A genus of birds, of uncertain position, classed by G. R. Gray (1869) as one of the *Ægithinidæ*. It was founded by E. Blyth in 1844, and contains 12 species, inhabiting India, Ceylon, the Malay peninsula, and Borneo. *A. cinerea* is the type.

Alcippid (al-sip'id), *n.* [< *Alcippidæ*.] An abdominal cirriped of the family *Alcippidæ*.

Alcippidæ (al-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcippe*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of cirripeds of which *Alcippe* is the type.

Alcmanian (alk-mā'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Alcmanius*, < Gr. Ἀλκμάν, Doric of Ἀλκμᾶν.] Pertaining to Aleman, a Spartan lyric poet of the seventh century B. C., celebrated for his amatory verses.—**Alcmanian verse** or **line**, a dactylic tetrameter catalectic, or series of three dactyls or spondees (the third foot usually a dactyl), followed by a spondee or trochee. A couplet consisting of a hexameter followed by such a line is called an *Alcmanian couplet*, and the line itself an elegic or double as an *Alcmanian strophe* or *stanza*.

Alco (al'kō), *n.* [Native name.] A variety of small dog, with a small head and large pendulous ears, found wild in Mexico and Peru, and now domesticated.

alcohate (al'kō-hāt), *n.* A contracted form of *alcoholate*.

alcogene (al'kō-jēn), *n.* [< *alco(hol)* + *-gene*.] The vapor-cooler in a distilling apparatus. *N. E. D.*

alcohate (al'kō-hāt), *n.* A contracted form of *alcoholate*.

alcohol (al'kō-hol), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *alcohole*, *alkohol*, < F. *alcohol*, now *alcool*, = Sp. Pg. *alcohol* = It. *alcohol*, *alcool*, *alcoole*, < ML. *alcohol*, orig. in the sense of a fine, impalpable powder, the black sulphid of antimony, afterward extended to any fine powder produced by

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trituration or sublimation, then to essence, quintessence, or spirit, esp. the rectified spirits of wine, and finally used as at present; ‹ *Ar. al-kohl*, ‹ *al*, the, + *kohl*, the fine powder of antimony used in the East to paint the eyebrows, ‹ *kahala*, stain, paint.] 1. A liquid, ethyl hydrate, C_2H_5OH, formed by the fermentation of aqueous sugar-solutions, or by the destructive distillation of organic bodies, the essential oil of *ale* or *pure alcohol* is a colorless mobile liquid, of a pleasant spirituous smell and burning taste, of specific gravity .793 at 60° F., and boiling at 173° F. It is a burning inflammable substance without smoke or residue, the products of combustion being carbonic dioxid and water. At very low temperatures it becomes viscid, but does not congeal above −36°, and for this reason is used in filling thermometers to register low temperatures. It mixes with water in all proportions, is a general solvent for organic principles, gums, resins, etc., and as such is extensively used in the arts and in medicine. Different grades of alcohol are sometimes designated in trade according to the source from which they are derived, as *grain-alcohol*, prepared from maize or other grain; *wood-alcohol*, from wood; and *cane-alcohol*, which is made in large quantity from reinlemons and Iceland moss in Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Alcohol in a powerful stimulant and diffusible, and is used dilute form as used as an intoxicating beverage among all races and conditions of people. Proof spirit contains 49.3 per cent. by weight of pure alcohol, or 57.1 per cent. by volume. *Undenatured* and *overproof* alcohol contains a weaker and stronger solutions. Distilled liquors or ardent spirits, whisky, brandy, gin, etc., contain 40 to 50 per cent. of absolute alcohol, wines from 7 or 8 to 20 per cent., *porter* from 5 to 7, and beer from 2 to 10.

2. In popular usage, any liquor containing this spirit.—**3.** In *organic chem.*, the general name of a series of compounds which may be regarded as derived from the normal hydrocarbons by replacing hydrogen with the univalent OH, or hydroxyl, and which correspond to the hydroxids of the metals. Such compounds are classed as *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary alcohols*, according to their constitution and the products of their decomposition. Primary alcohols are regarded as containing the group CH_2OH, and by oxidation yield aldehyde and ultimately the acid of the same carbon series. Secondary alcohols are regarded as containing the group $CHOH$, and by oxidation do not yield aldehyde, but a ketone, which on further oxidation breaks up into two acids of a lower number of carbons. Tertiary alcohols are regarded as having the group COH, and break up at once on oxidation into two acids of a lower carbon series. **4t.** An impalpable powder.

If the same salt shall be reduced into alcohol as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and interrupted aqueous shall be extracted. Sir T. Browne.

amylic alcohol ($C_5H_{11}O$), also called *hydrate of amyl*, a general name applicable to any alcohol derived by replacing the formula given. The most common, *inactive amyl alcohol*, is a transparent colorless liquid, with a strong, offensive odor, prepared from the fusel-oil of grain mashings. It is the chief constituent of fusel-oil, a product of fermentation in distilleries, which is separated by crude spirit, and whose presence, even in small quantity, injures the quality of the spirit. — **anhydrous alcohol**, alcohol entirely free from water. — **Caustic alcohol**, sodium ethylate, C_2H_5NaO, or sodium alcoholate, a product formed by adding sodium to absolute alcohol. — **Cetyl alcohol**, $C_{16}H_{34}O$, a white powder, which in contact with water or moist animal tissue decomposes into a fatty acid called cetic acid. It is used in medicine as a caustic. — **Cresylic alcohol**. See *cresylic*. — **Methylic or methyl alcohol**, CH_3OH, also called wood alcohol by the destructive distillation of wood. When pure it is a colorless mobile liquid (CH_3OH), with an odor and taste like ordinary alcohol. C_2H_5OH, formed, C_3H_7OH, see above, though the commercial article has a strong pyridinaceous smell and is inflammable. It is a by-product in the manufacture of charcoal, and is used in the arts as a solvent for resins, and in the preparation of aniline dyes. Also called *wood-spirit*, *methal*, and *hydrate of methyl*.

alcoblaze (al'kō-blā-āt), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-ate*.] A compound in which a hydrogen atom of alcohol is replaced by an alkali metal, as potassium alcoholate, or ethylate, C_2H_5OK, formed, with evolution of hydrogen, when metallic potassium is dissolved in alcohol. Sometimes contracted to *alcoate*, *alcohate*.

alcoholature (al-kō-hol'ā-tūr), *n.* [*F. alcoolature*: see *alcohol*.] An alcoholic tincture prepared with fresh plants. *N. E. D.*

alcohol-engine (al'kō-hōl-en'jin), *n.* A motor employing the vapor of alcohol in place of steam.

alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of alcohol.—**2.** Containing or using alcohol, as *alcoholic* thermometer.

alcoholicity (al'kō-hol-is'i-ti), *n.* [*alcoholic* + *-ity*.] Alcoholic quality.

Some brandy is added to the wine, by which its *alcoholicity* rises to about 29 per cent. of proof spirit. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 866.

alcoholisable, etc. See *alcoholizable*, etc.

alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm), *n.* [*alcohol* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, the effects of excessive use of alcoholic drinks. They are distinguished as *acute*, resulting from the consumption of a large amount of alcoholic drink at once or within a short period, and *chronic*, resulting from its habitual consumption in smaller quantities.

alcoholizable (al'kō-hol-ī'za-bl), *a.* [*alcoholize* + *-able*.] Capable of yielding or of being converted into alcohol. Also spelled *alcoholisable*.

alcoholization (al'kō-hol-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*alcoholize* + *-ation*.] The act of rectifying spirit till it is wholly deprived of impurities.—**2.** Saturation with alcohol, or exposure to its action.—**3t.** The act of reducing a substance to an impalpable powder. *Phillips*, 1678.—**4.** Same as *alcoholism*.

Also spelled *alcoholisation*.

alcoholize (al'kō-hol-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alcoholized*, ppr. *alcoholizing*. [*alcohol* + *-ize*.] **1.** To convert into alcohol; rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified.—**2.** To saturate with alcohol; expose to the influence or subject to the effects of alcohol.

The gum will not penetrate any part which is still *alcoholized*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 191.

3t. To reduce to an impalpable powder. *Phillips*, 1706; *Johnson*.

Also spelled *alcoholise*.

alcohometer (al'kō-hol-om'e-tėr), *n.* [*alcohol* + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining, by means of a graduated scale, the percentage, either by weight or by volume, of pure alcohol in a liquid. Sometimes contracted to *alcoometer* and *alcoometer*.

alcohometrical (al'kō-hō-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Relating to the alcohometer or to alcohometry: as, *alcohometrical* tables. Sometimes contracted to *alcoometrical*.

alcohometry (al'kō-hol-om'e-tri), *n.* [*alcohometer*.] The process of estimating the percentage of pure or absolute alcohol in a spirituous liquid. Sometimes contracted to *alcoometry*.

alcohometer (al-kō-hom'e-tėr), *n.* See *alcohometer*.

Alcoidea (al-kol'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Alca* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Alcidæ* or auks and the *Urinatoridæ* or loons, placed in the order *Odontornithæ*.

alcoömeter (al-kō-om'e-tėr), *n.* See *alcoholometer*.

alcoöstrical (al'kō-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* See *alcoholometrical*.

Alcoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-rān'), *n.* [< ME. *alkaron*, *alkorun*, < OF. *alcoran*, mod. F. *alcoran*, < Sp. *Alcoran* = Pg. *Alcorão* = It. *alcorano*, < Ar. *al-qorân*, *al-qurân*, lit. the book, ‹ *al*, the, + *qorân*, *qurân*: see *Koran*.] Same as *Koran*. Also spelled *Alkoran*.

alcoranic (al-kō-ran'ik), *a.* Relating to the Koran or to Mohammedanism. Also spelled *Alkoranic*.

alcoranish (al-kō-ran'ish), *a.* [*Alcoran* + *-ish*.] Same as *Alcoranic*. Also spelled *Alkoranish*.

Alcoranist (al-kō-ran'ist), *n.* [*Alcoran* + *-ist*.] A Mussulman who adheres strictly to the letter of the Koran, rejecting all comments. The Persians are generally Alcoranists; the Turks, Arabs, and Tatars admit a number of traditions. Also spelled *Alkoranist*.

Alcora porcelain. See *porcelain*.

alcornoque (al-kôr-nō'kā), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *alcornoque* (? It. *alcornocchi*, the cork-tree); origin uncertain. Cf. Sp. Pg. *alcorque*, cork soles or shoes, cork, the cork-tree.] The cork-tree; but no etymological connection can be made out.] The bark of a Brazilian leguminous tree, *Bowdichia virgilioides*, formerly used as a remedy for ophthisis. Also written *alcornoco*.—**American alcornoque**, the bark of several species of *Byrsonima*, used in tanning.—**European alcornoque**, the bark of the lesser suber or cork-tree, *Quercus Suber*.

alcove (al'kōv or al-kōv'), *n.* [F. *alcôve*, < It. *alcova*, *alcovo* = OF. *aucube*, tent, = Pr. *alcoba*, < Sp. *alcoba*, now *alcoba*, = Pg. *alcova*, a recess, < Ar. *al-qobbah*, < *al*, the, + *qobbah*, a vault, a vaulted space, dome, tent, alcove, < *qubba*, vault, arch, dome. No connection with L. *concha*.] A covered recess. Specifically—(*a*) In our strictest sense, any recessed bay or small room attached to a larger one, having a roof or vaulted ceiling. (*b*) Most commonly, a recess in a room for the reception of a bed, one of the recesses or separate compartments for books in a library building, a bower, a seat or stand, a place for shade or covered seat in a garden, or any natural recess, as a clear space in a grove or wood, a small bay, a place nearly inclosed by rocks or hills, and the like. In this use, chiefly poetical.

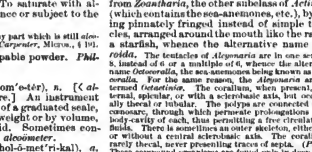
On mossy banks, beneath the citron grove,
The youthful wand'rers found a wide *alcove*.
Falconer, Shipwreck.

alcumist, **alcumy**. Former spellings of *alchemist*, *alchemy*.

alcyon (al'si-on), *n.* and *a.* [L., ‹ Gr. ἀλκυών, the kingfisher; also written erroneously ἀλκυών, > L. *halcyon*, > E. *halcyon*, the form now usual: see *halcyon*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An old or poetical name of the kingfisher. Commonly written *halcyon*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of kingfishers: same as *Halcyon*, —**2**.—3. The specific name of the belted kingfisher of North America, *Ceryle alcyon*.—**4.** A general name of the kingfishers of the genus *Halcyon* and others of the subfamily *Daceloninæ*, as the wood-*alcyons*, tree-*alcyons*, etc.

II. *a.* Same as *halcyon*.

Alcyonaria (al'si-ō-nā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Alcyonium* + *-aria*.] An order of actinozoan corals, or sea-anemones, and a subclass of contiguous *Actinozoa*, distinguished in this use from *Zoantharia*, the other subclass of *Actinozoa* (which contains the sea-anemones, etc.), by having pinnately fringed instead of simple tentacles, arranged around the mouth like the rays of a starfish, whence the alternative name *Asteroidea*. The tentacles of *Alcyonaria* are in one series of 8, instead of in multiples of 6, whence the alternative name *Octocorallia*, the sea-anemones being known as *Hexacorallia*. For the anatomy, the *Alcyonaria* are also termed *Octactinia*. The coralium, when present, is external, spicular, or with a sclerobasic axis, but occasionally fleshy or bulbar. The polyps are connected by the cœnosarc, through which permeate prolongations of the body-cavity of each, thus permitting a free circulation of fluids. There is sometimes an outer skeleton, either with or without a central sclerobasic axis. The coralium is rarely fleshy, never presenting traces of septa. (*Pearse.*) These compound animals are found only in deep water, and, except the sea-pens, are fixed to some foreign body. The subclass or order is divided into several orders or suborders, of which are: (*a*) the *Alcyonacea*, having a leathery contractile ectoderm—a group including the so-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Alcyonaria.

1, Sea-fan (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*, ½); 2, Sea-pen (*Pennatula phosphorea*, ½); 3, *Cornularia Normani*, ½.

called dead men's fingers; (*b*) the *Gorgonacea*, or sea-fans, which are branched calcareous or horny corals; (*c*) the *Isidacea*, which are alternately calcareous and horny; (*d*) the *Tubiporacea*, or organ-pipe corals, which are tubular; and (*e*) the *Pennatulacea*, or sea-pens. See these words. Some species have the appearance of sponges, others resemble fans, feathers, stars, etc. Also called *Halcyonoida*.

Alcyonarian (al'si-ō-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* = *Alcyonaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the order or to a member of the order *Alcyonaria*. Equivalent terms are *halcyonoid* and *asteroidal*.

II. *n.* One of the *Alcyonaria* (which see).

Various forms of *alcyonarians*, a special group of corals, were found at considerable depths. *Science*, IV. 171.

Also written *halcyonarian*.

Alcyone (al-sī'ō-nē), *n.* [L., ‹ Gr. Ἀλκυόνη, in myth. the daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceÿx, a Thessalian king. She was changed into a kingfisher and her husband into a sea-bird. See *alcyon*, 1. A greenish star of magnitude 3.0, the brightest of the Pleiades, η Tauri. See cut under *Pleiades*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ*, subfamily *Daceloninæ*, related to the genus *Ceyx*, both being distinguished by the rudimentary condition of the inner front toe. Also written *Halcyone*.

Alcyonella (al'si-ō-nel'ā), *n.* [NL., as *Alcyonium*] + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of fresh-water *Polyzoa*, of the order *Phylactolæmata*, related to *Plumatella*, *Fredericella*, and *Cristatella*, of the family *Plumatellidæ*. *A. stagnorum* is of a greenish-black color, and is found in stagnant water. The species were formerly regarded as plants. Also written *Halcyonella*.

Alcyonacea (al'si-on-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Alcyonium* + *-aceæ*.] An order of *Alcyonaria* (which see) considered as a subclass. It is characterized by having a leathery contractile ectoderm with calcareous spicules, but no sclerobasis; the polyparium is attached to some foreign object, and bears some resemblance to a sponge. The order consists of the families *Alcyonidæ* and *Cornularidæ*, to which some authorities add *Telestidæ*. See *Alcyonidæ*. Also written *Halcyonacea*.

alcyonic (al-si-on'ik), *a.* [< *Alcyonium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Alcyonidæ*. Also written *halcyonic*.

Alcyonidida (al'si-on-i-did'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Alcyonidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Polyzoa*, or sea-called ascidian zoöphytes, belonging to the infundibulate order (*Gymnolæmata*) of that class, the mouth having no epistome. The family forms with the *Vesicularidæ* a group or suborder which

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has been called *Cercozoastæ*, the cell-opening being closed with marginal setæ, and there being no vibracula and no avicularia. *Alcyonidium* is the leading or only genus. Also written *Alcyonellidæ*, *Alcyonidiæ*, and *Halcyonellidæ*; not to be confounded with *Alcyonidæ*.

Alcyonidium (al'si-ō-nid'i-um), *n.* [NL., as *Alcyon-ium* + dim. *-idium*, < Gr. *ἀλκυών*, a genus of *Polyzoa*, of the family *Alcyonellidæ*. *A. stuinosum*, one of the species, is called ragged-stat or mermaid's glove, and has formerly ranked as a plant. Also written *Halcyonidium*.

Alcyonidiæ (al'si-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alcyonium* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyonicea*. The leading genus is *Alcyonium* (which see). The species of this family are found in all seas and in various depths; some are called cork-polyps. Also written *Alcyonidæ* and *Halcyonidiæ*; not to be confounded with *Alcyonellidæ*.

alcyonite (al'si-ō-nīt), *n.* [*Alcyonium* + *-ite*2.] A fossil of or like the genus *Alcyonium*; one of the spongy-like fossils common in the chalk formation. Also written *halcyonite*.

Alcyonium (al-si-ō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *alcyonium*, also *alcyoneum*, < Gr. *ἀλκυόνιον*, also *ἀλκυόνειον*, bastard-sponge, lit. kingfisher's nest, so called from its resemblance to the nest of the *ἀλκυών*, halcyon: see *alcyon*.] The leading genus of polyps of the family *Alcyonidiæ* (which see). *A. digitatum*, the so-called dead man's fingers, dead men's toes, and cow's paps, is a common British species. It is a lobed, spongy-looking body, usually dull-red, studded with water, and covered with stellate apertures for the polyps. (See *g*.) *A. glomeratum* is another species. The name of the genus is synonymous with *Lobularia*. Also written *Halcyonium*.

alcyonoid (al'si-ō-noid), *n.* [*Alcyonium* + *-oid*.] A member of the family *Alcyonidiæ* or of the order *Alcyonicea*. Also written *halcyonoid*.

aldayt, *adv.* [ME., < *al*, all, + *dayt*.] Constantly; continually; always. *Chaucer*.

Aldebaran (al'de-ba-ran' or al-deb'ā-ran), *n.* [Ar., the follower (i. e. of the Pleiades).] A chrome star of magnitude 1; a Tauri.

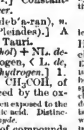
aldehyde (al'dē-hīd), *n.* [*al*(*cohol*) + NL. *dehydr*(*ogenatus*), deprived of hydrogen, < L. *de*, from, expressing deprivation, + *hydrogen*.] 1. A transparent colorless liquid, CH_3COH, pungent suffocating odor, produced by the oxidation of ordinary alcohol. When exposed to the air or to oxygen it is converted into acetic acid. Distinctively called *acetic aldehyde* and *ethaldehyde*.

2. The general name of a class of compounds intermediate between alcohols and acids, derived from their corresponding primary alcohols by the oxidation and removal of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of an atom of oxygen. **Aldehyde resin**, a resinous body formed by heating aldehyde with potash in alcoholic solution. It is a bright orange-colored powder, sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol.

aldehydic (al'dē-hi-dik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing aldehyde.

alder1 (al'dėr), *n.* [E. dial. *aller*, also *owler*; < ME. *alder*, *aldyr*, *aldir*, also *aller*, *ellir*, *oir*, etc., the *d* being inserted as in *alder* for *aller*, gen. pl. of *all* (see *alder*3); < AS. *alr*, also *alor* = D. *els* = LG. *eller* = OHG. *elira*, *erla*, *erla*, MHG. *erle*, G. *erle*, dial. *elser*, *else*, = Icel. *ölr*, *elri*, *m.*, *eri*, neut., Sw. *al*, dial. *alder*, *älder*, = Norw. *older*, also *or*, *elle*, = Dan. *el*, pl. *elle*, = Goth. **aliza*, **aliwa*) < Sp. *aliso*, alder) = L. *alnus*, orig. **alsnus* (> F. *aune*, alder), and perhaps Sp. Pg. *alamo*, poplar: see *alamo*), = OSlug. *jelhŭ*, Bulg. *jelha* = Serv. *jelatha* = Bohem. *jelsa*, *olsa* = Pol. *olcha*, *olcza* = Russ. *ilʹcha*, *volʹcha*, dial. *elʹcha*, *elokhe*, = Lith. Lett. *elksnis*, *alksnis*, alder.] 1. The popular name of shrubs and trees belonging to the genus *Alnus*, natural order *Cupuliferæ*. The common alder of Europe is *Alnus glutinosa*. In the eastern United States the common species are the smooth alder, *A. serrulata*, and the speckled alder, *A. incana*, the latter also known as black alder. These are usually tall shrubs, rarely small trees. Alders of the Pacific coast, *A. rhombifolia* and *A. rubra*, frequently grow to be trees of medium size. The bark of the alder has been used in several parts of the world as one of the materials for dyeing black along with copperas or iron liquor, and also in obtaining other colors, as brownish yellow or orange. See *Alnus*.

2. A name of species of other widely different genera, from their resemblance to true alders. The black or berry-bearing alder of Europe is the alder-buckthorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*. In southern Africa the name red alder is given to the *Cunonia Capensis*, and the white alder to *Platylophus trifoliatus*, both sandfragaceous shrubs. In North America the *Ilex verticillata* is sometimes called black alder, the *Rhamnus alnifolia* dwarf alder, and the *Clethra alnifolia* white alder.



Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*).

alder2, *a.* and *n.* An old form of *elder*2.

alder3, *pron.* [ME., also written *alther*, *altre*, *aler*, *alre*, < AS. *ealra*, also *alra*, gen. pl. of *eall*, all: see *all*. The *d* is inserted as in *alder*1.] The Middle English genitive plural of *all*. From its common occurrence before adjectives in the superlative it came to be regarded as a prefix of such adjectives: as, *alder-first*, first of all; *alder-best*, best of all; *alder-last* or *alder-latest*, last or latest of all. It is also used, in the form *alder*, with the genitive plural of personal pronouns: as, *hure alder*, of all of you; *ure alder*, of all of us; *here alder*, of all of them.

A morwe whan the day bigan to sprynge,
Up cam oure host, lyk to a lusty kynge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

You, nine *alder-chefest* sovereign. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

alder-buckthorn (al'dėr-buk'thôrn), *n.* The European plant *Rhamnus Frangula*. See *Rhamnaceæ*.

alderman (al'dėr-man), *n.*; pl. *aldermen* (-men). [< ME. *alderman*, *aldreman*, < AS. *ealdorman* (= ONorth. *aldormon*, *-mann*, *-moun*), < *ealdor*, a prince, chief, elder, + *man* (*mann*, *mon*, *mons*), man: see *alder*3, *elder*1, *a.*, and *man*.] 1. In the Anglo-Saxon period of English history, a title meaning at first simply chieftain or lord, but later used specifically to denote the chief magistrate of a county or shire.

Hence — 2. In modern usage, a magistrate of a city or borough in rank to the mayor. In England and Ireland, besides a member of the common council, such a magistrate is the name applied to the twelve with the powers of a police judge. The corresponding title in Scotland is *bailie*. Aldermen are usually chosen for three years, but the whole aldermanic body does not choose for life. In most of the United States there is each city one elected board of aldermen, representing wards, who constitute the municipal assembly, or the upper branch of it where it consists of two bodies, and usually also possess certain judicial powers. In Pennsylvania either the title aldermen is given to an officer having duties equivalent to those of a justice of the peace elsewhere.

3. In England, a half-crown: a meaning explained by Brewer as containing an allusion to the fact that aldermen wear scarlet robes. [Slang.]

4. A turkey. [Slang.] — **Alderman in chains**, a turkey hung with sausages. [Slang.] — **Alderman's paunch**, a show, stately pace: equivalent to the French *pas d'abbé*.

aldermanate (al'dėr-man-āt), *n.* [*alderman* + *-ate*3.] The office of alderman; aldermen collectively.

aldermancy (al'dėr-man-si), *n.* [*alderman* + *-cy*, as in *chaplaincy*, *captaincy*, etc.] Same as *alderman*ate. 1. The office of an alderman; aldermanate.

aldermanic (al-dėr-man'ik), *a.* [*alderman* + *-ic*.] Relating or belonging to an alderman; characteristic of aldermen.

aldermanity (al-dėr-man't-i), *n.* [*alderman* + *-ity*.] 1. Aldermen collectively; the body of aldermen. *De Jonson*.—2. The dignity or qualities of an alderman. *Lamb*.

alderman-lizard (al'dėr-man-liz'ārd), *n.* A book-name of the *Sauromatus ater*, a stout black Calabrian lizard found from its obesity, a characteristic popularly attributed to aldermen. It attains a length of about a foot. See *Sauromatus*.

aldermanly (al'dėr-man-li), *a.* [*alderman* + *-ly*.] Pertaining to or like an alderman.

aldermanry (al'dėr-man-ri), *n.*; pl. *aldermanries* (-riz). [< *alderman* + *-ry*.] A district of a borough having its own alderman; a ward. *N. E. D.*

aldermanship (al'dėr-man-ship), *n.* [*alderman* + *-ship*.] The office of alderman.

aldern (al'dėrn), *a.* [< *alder* + *-en*2, *-n*2; = D. *elzen*, *els*, adj.] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats first plow'd the ocean.
Map, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Aldine (al'din or al'dīn), *a.* [< NL. *Aldinus*, < *Aldus*.] An epithet applied to those editions, chiefly of the classics, which proceeded from the press of Aldus Manutius (Latinized form of Italian Aldo Manuzio), of Venice, and his family, from 1494 to 1597. The distinguishing mark is an anchor entwined with a dolphin printed on the title-page. These editions are noted for both the beauty of the typography and the correctness of the text. The term has also been applied to certain English and American editions of various works. See cut in next column.

Aldrian, *n.* [Perhaps Ar.] A star in the neck of the Lion. *Chaucer*.

Aldrovandine (al-drō-van'din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the naturalist Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1607): as, *Aldrovandine* owl, the *Scops aldrovandii*.

ale (āl), *n.* [< ME. *ale*, < AS. *ealu*, also *calo*, *alo*, prop. *eala* (so in nom. and acc., but gen. and dat. *ealoth*, *aloth*, pointing to an orig. stem **alut*), = OS. *alo* (in comp. *alo-fat* = AS. *ealofæt*), an ale-vessel, > E. *alevessel*, Sw. Dan. *öl*, ale, = OIsug. Perfect of Aldus, from Statius.

ulŭ, cider, = Slovcn. *olj*, *ol* = Prus. *alu* = Lith. *alus* = Lett. *alus* (> Finn. *olut*, beer. Cf. Gael. and Ir. *ol*, drink.] 1. A light-colored beer, made from malt which is dried at a low heat. See *beer*. *Pale ale* is made from the palest or lightest colored malt, the fermenting temperature being kept below 72° to prevent the formation of acetic acid.

2†. An ale-drinking; a festival or merrymaking at which ale was the beverage drunk. Compare *bridal*, *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc.

Every inhabitant of the parish every Whitsun shall be at the several ales of every husband and his wife shall pay two-pence, every cottager one penny.
Brand, Pop. Antiq., ii. 3, *quoted in* N. *and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 291.

3†. A brew of ale; as much ale as is brewed at one time.

Whereby that the inhabitants, as well of the said parish of Elvaston as of the said town of Okebrook, shall brew four *ales*, and every *ale* of one quarter of malt, and at their own liberty and pleasure, betwixt this and the feast of St. John Baptist next ensuing.
Quoted in N. *and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 291.

4†. An ale-house.

Thou hast not so much charity in thee as to go to the *ale* with a Christian. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the *ale* there.
Thomas, Lord Cromwell, iii. 1.

Adam's ale. See *Adam*, 4. — **Bitter ale**, bitter beer, a clear, strong, highly hopped ale, of a pleasant bitter taste. — **Medicated ale**, ale which is prepared for medicinal purposes by the addition of drugs during fermentation.

aleak (a-lēk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3 + *leak*, *q. v.*] In or into a leaking state.

aleatico (a-lē-at'i-kō), *n.* [It.] A sweet and strong red wine made in Tuscany. It is of dark red color, has a delicate flavor and perfume, and is one of the best of the Italian wines.

aleatory (a'lē-a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *aleatorius*, pertaining to a gamester or to a game, < *aleator*, a gamester, a player with dice, < *alea*, a game with dice.] Literally, depending upon the throw of a die; hence, depending on a contingent event. — **Aleatory contract**, in *law*, an agreement the conditions of which depend on an uncertain event. — **Aleatory sale**, a sale the completion of which depends on happening of some uncertain event.

aleavement, *n.* See *allevement*.

ale-bench (āl'bench), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *ealu-benc* = Icel. *öl-bekkr*.] A bench in or before an ale-house.

Sit on their *ale-bench* with their cups and cans.
Wesley and Others, Ye John Oldcastle, I. 1.

ale-berry (āl'ber'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alebery*, *ale-brue*, < ME. *alebery*, *alberey*, *alebrey*, *albry*, *alebre*, < *ale*, ale, + *bre*, also spelled *brewe*, broth, soup (< AS. *brēowan*, brew), < *brēowan*, brew. The word is thus prop. *ale-bree*, or *ale-brew*, *ale-broo*, the second element being perverted in simulation of *berry*1.] A beverage formerly made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread.

ale-brewer (āl'brō'ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the brewing of ale.

alec (al'ek), *n.* [Sc., better *allec*, also *alex*, and with aspirate *hallec*, *haler*, the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum, and in general fish-sauces, fish-pickle, < L. *allec*, *halec*, sauce of small herrings or anchovies.—2†. A herring. *N. E. D.*

alecampane (al'ē-kam-pān'), *n.* Same as *elecampane*.

alecize (al'e-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alecized*, ppr. *alecizing*. [*alec* + *-ize*.] To dress with alec sauce. *N. E. D.*

ale-conner (āl'kon'ėr), *n.* [*ale* + *conner*1.] Originally, a local officer appointed to assay ale and beer, and to take care that they were good and wholesome, and sold at a proper price. The duty of the ale-conners of London now is to inspect the measures used by beer- and liquor-sellers, in order to prevent fraud. Four of these officers are chosen annually by the liverymen, in common hall, on Midsummer's Day (June 24). Also called *ale-taster*.

This well known to the parish I have been twice *ale-conner*.
Middleton, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 5.

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ale-cost (āl'kŏst), *n.* [*ale* + *cost*²: see *cost-mary.*] Costmary, *Tanacetum Balsamita*, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavor. See *costmary.*

Alector (a-lek'tŏr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, poet. for *ἀλεκτρυών* (cf. *Alectryon*), a cock; of disputed origin.] **1.** Klein's name (1750) for a genus of birds of which the common hen is the type: a synonym of *Gallus* (Linnæus).—**2.** Merrem's name (1786) for birds of the family *Cracidæ*, or curassows: a synonym of *Crax* (Linnæus).—**3.** [*l. c.*] The Linnean specific name for a species of curassow, *Crax alector.*

alectria¹ (a-lek'tri-ä), *n.* pl. *alectriæ* (-ē). [L. (sc. *gemma*), fem. of *alectrius*, pertaining to a cock, < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock.] Cockstone; a peculiar stone, erroneously supposed to be sometimes found in the stomach or liver of an aged cock or capon. Many imaginary virtues were attributed to it.

Alectoria² (a-lek-tō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, equiv. to *ἀλεκτρυών*, unmarried, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λέκτρον*, bed, marriage-bed (see *lection*); from the uncertainty respecting its male flowers.] A genus of lichens. *A. jubata*, or soapbark, grows on trees and rocks, and affords food for the reindeer while the snow is deep.

Alectorides (al-ek-tor'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλεκτορίς*, pl. *-ίδες*, fem. of *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock.] **1.** In Nitzsch's classification (1829), a group of birds represented by the genera *Rhinochetus* and *Otis*.—**2.** In Temminck's classification, a group of birds of uncertain extent. [Not now in use.]—**3.** A suborder or order of birds which include the cranes, rails, and bustards. *Cones.*

alectoridine (al-ek-tor'i-din), *a.* [*Alectorides* + *-ine*¹.] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectorides.*

It (the genus *Parra*) would appear to be limicoline, not *alectoridine. Cones*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 603.

alectoromachy (a-lek-tō-rom'a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *μάχη*, a fight, < *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] Same as *alectryomachy.*

alectoromancy (a-lek'tō-rō-man'si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *aleuromancy.*] Same as *aleuromancy.*

alectoromorph (a-lek'tō-rō-môrf), *n.* A member of the *Alectoromorphæ.*

Alectoromorphæ (a-lek'tō-rō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *μορφή*, form.] Huxley's classification of birds, the fifth superfamily of the suborder *Schizognathæ*, of the order *Carinatæ.* It includes the families *Turnicidæ*, *Pteroclidæ*, *Megapodidæ*, and *Cracidæ*, which are fowls and fowl-like birds, and therefore corresponds to the old order *Gallinæ* or *Rasores*, exclusive of the pigeons and tinamous. Since 1867, when the term was proposed, a stricter signification has been attached to it by discussion of the *Turnicidæ* and *Pteroclidæ*. In the restricted sense, it is divided into the two groups of *Alectoropodes* and *Peristeropodes*, the former containing the typical forms (old family *Phasianidæ*, etc.), the latter the mound-birds (*Megapodidæ*) and curassows (*Cracidæ*).

alectoromorphous (a-lek'tō-rō-môr'fus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoromorphæ*; gallinaceous or rasorial, in a strict sense.

Alectoropodes (a-lek-tō-rop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *πούς*, pl. *πόδες*, = E. *foot*.] A subdivision of Huxley's superfamily *Alectoromorphæ*, containing the true fowl and related to the domestic hen, as pheasants, turkeys, guinea-fowl, grouse, partridges, quails, etc.; distinguished from those gallinaceous birds, as the *Megapodidæ* and *Cracidæ*, which have the feet more as in pigeons, and are therefore called *Peristeropodes*. See cut under *Coturnix*, *grouse*, *partridge*, and *quail*.

alectoropodous (a-lek-tō-rop'ō-dus), *a.* Having the character of or pertaining to the *Alectoropodes.*

The suborders [of *Alectoromorphæ*] are called respectively the *Alectoropodous* . . . and the Peristeropodous Gallinæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert. Anim., p. 397.

Alectrurinæ (a-lek-trū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alectrurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*: an inexact synonym of *Fluvicolinæ* and of *Tæniopterinæ.* See these words, and *Alectrurus.*

alectrurous (al-ek-trū'rus), *a.* [NL. *alectrurus*, adj.: see *Alectrurus.*] Having a tail like that of the cock: applied to certain birds. See *Alectrurus.*

Alectrurus (al-ek-trū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of clamatorial passerine birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, or tyrant flycatchers, of which the type is *A. tricolor*: so named from the long, compressed, erectile tail. It is sometimes made the type of a subfamily, *Alectrurinæ.* The whole group belongs to South America. Sometimes written, more correctly, *Aleetorurus*, and also *Alectrura*, *Aleetrura.*

alectryomachy (a-lek-tri-om'a-ki), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, a cock, + *μάχη*, a fight.] Cock-fighting. Sometimes written *alectoromachy.*

alectryomancy (a-lek'tri-ō-man'si), *n.* [F. *alectryomancie* (Cotgrave), < Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, a cock, + *μαντεία*, divination.] An ancient practice of foretelling events by means of a cock. The letters of the alphabet were traced on the ground in squares within a circle, and a grain of corn was placed on each; a cock was permitted to pick up the grains, and the letters under them, being formed into words in the order of their selection by the cock, were supposed to foretell the events. Sometimes written *alectoromancy.*

Alectryon (a-lek'tri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλεκτρυών*, a cock: see *Alector.*] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of birds of the family Cebonidæ in 1846 for a section of the Macaw-tree pheasants, genus *Euplocomus* of Temminck. The type is *A. erythrophthalmus* of Malacca.—**2.** A poetical name of the domestic cock.

Lond the cock *Alectryon* crowed. *Longfellow.*

ale-draper (āl'drā'pėr), *n.* [*ale* + *draper*, as in *linen-draper*: a humorous name, perhaps in allusion to the old ale-yard: see *ale-yard.*] An ale-house keeper.

I get mee a wife; with her a little money; when we are married, seeke a house we must; no other occupation have I but to be an *ale-draper*.

Henry Chettle, Kind Hart's Dreame (1592).

So that now-a-days the letter only, and is become a draper. A draper, quoth Freeman, what draper, of woollin or linnen? No, sd (quod, quoth) he, an *ale-draper*, wherein he hath more ado then (than) in the other two.

Discoverie of Knights of the Poste, 1597. (*Halliwell.*)

alee (a-lē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [M.E. *a lee*, after Icel. *á hlé*, alee, < *á*, on, + *hlé*, q. v.] *Naut.*, on or toward the lee side of a ship or boat, that is, the sheltered side, on which the wind does not strike, away from the wind: opposed to *aweather*: as, to put the helm alee. The helm of a ship is said to be *alee* when the tiller is pushed close to the lee side, causing the rudder to move to the weather side, and thus bringing the ship's head into the wind. In cases where a steering-wheel is used, the same effect is produced by turning the wheel toward the lee.

The reck of battle drifting slow *alee*
Not angrier than the sheets aboard the 76.

Heim's alee! hard alee! orders given in tacking a sailing vessel, after the helm has been put down, to direct that the head sails on the fore-sheets shall be let fly.

ale-fed (āl'fed), *a.* Nourished with ale.

The growth of his *ale-fed* corps. *Stafford*, Niobe, ii. 62.

aleft (a-left'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*⁹, on, + *left*.] On or to the left. [Rare.]

alegar (al'e-or a'le-gär), *n.* [< M.E. *alegar* (Halliwell), < *ale* + *egar*, *eger*, sour: see *eager*¹.] The mode of formation is not English, but imitates *vinegar*, < F. *vin aigre*, sour wine.] Ale or beer which has been passed through the acetous fermentation; sour ale, used in the north of England as a cheap substitute for vinegar.

For my part, I am resolved to turn Socinian: what liquor it is you are imbibing; whether . . . Hawkins entire, or, perhaps, some other grand brewer's penny *ale-gar*, or even *elegar*. *Carlyle*, Boswell's Johnson.

ale-garland (āl'gär'land), *n.* A wreath hung to an ale-stake as a part of the sign of a tavern. This custom is as old as the time of Chaucer, who alludes to it.

alegeance†, *n.* See *allegeance*⁹.

alegerl, *a.* [< OF. *alegre*, *alaigre*, F. *allègre* = Pg. *alegre* = Sp. It. *allegro*: see *allegro*, < L. *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk, lively: see *alacrious*, *alacrity.*] Lively; brisk; sprightly; cheerful; gay.

Coffee, the root and berry, [and] . . . tobacco . . . do all condense the spirits and keep them strong and *aleger*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 788.

alegest, *v. t.* See *allay* and *allege.*

ale-gill (āl'jil), *n.* [< *ale* + *gill*⁹, ground-ivy, and the liquor made therefrom: see *gill*⁹, and cf. *alehoof*.] A kind of medicated liquor prepared by the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor.

alehoof (āl'hōf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alehoove*, *alehove*, M.E. *alehoofe*, *halehore*, appar. a corruption, simulating *ale*, of earlier *hasbove*, *heyhove*, etc., prob. < *hey*, *hay*², a hedge, + *hoove*, *hove*, ground-ivy, < AS. *hōfe*, ivy (see *hore*). The D. *aliehoef*, ivy, is appar. borrowed from English.] Ground-ivy. *Nepeta Glechoma*, the leaves of which were used in ale-making before the introduction of hops.

ale-house (āl'hous), *n.* [< M.E. *alehous*, *alehous*, < AS. *ealo-hūs*.] A house where ale is retailed.

The redcoats filled all the *ale-houses* of Westminster and the Strand. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Aleiodes (al-ī-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., prop. **aleiodes*, appar. < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λειώδης*, smooth, < *λεῖος*, smooth, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the family *Braconidæ*. The species are parasitic upon caterpillars, undergoing

Aleiodes fumiferanæ (Cresson).
a, cocoon; *d*, enlarged segment of same; *b*, female (from shown natural size); *c*, tip of her abdomen from side, enlarged; *e*, larva.

transformation in the dried and rigid skin of their host. *A. rufipes* (Cresson) is uniformly reddish-yellow, and is parasitic on larvæ of the lepidopterous genus *Aeronycta*.

aleist, *n.* [M.E. *aleis*, < OF. *aliex*, *alix*, usually *alie*, *alje*, later *aliier* (mod. F. *allier* and *alizier*), < Teut. **aliza*, OHG. **elîza*, var. of *elira*, *erila*, *erla*, *G. erle*, dial. *else*, the alder, in comp. *elzbaum*, the white beam-tree, *elsebeere*, the berry of the white beam-tree; = AS. *alr*, > E. *alder*¹, q. v.] The fruit or berry of the white beam-tree, *Pyrus Aria*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1377.

ale-knight (āl'nīt), *n.* A pot-companion.

Come, all you brave wights,
That are dubbed *ale-knights*, . . .
Know malt is of nickle might.
Wit's Recreations (1654).

To have his picture stamp'd on a stone jug
To keep *ale-knights* in memory of sobriety.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

alem (al'em), *n.* [Turk. *alem*, a flag, banner, standard, ensign, the crescent, < Ar. *'alam*, a flag, ensign, < *'alama*, know. Cf. *alim*, *almah*.] The imperial standard of the Turkish empire.

Alemannian (al-ē-man'i-an), *a.* Alemannic.

Two *Alemannian* dukes of the 10th century.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 4.

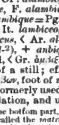
Alemannic (al-ē-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Alemannicus*, *Alamannicus*, pertaining to the *Alemanni*, *Alamanni*, the Latinized form of the German name of a confederation of German tribes, lit. all men, after Goth. *alamans*, all men, all mankind, < *alls* = OHG. *al* = E. *all*, + *mannus* = OHG. *man* = E. *man*. Hence L. *Alemannia*, the country of the *Alemanni*, extended by the Gauls to all Germany, > F. *Allemagne*, Germany, *Allemand*, German: see *Aleman*, *Almain*.] I. *a.* Belonging to the Alemanni, confederated German tribes who began to appear between the Main and the Danube about the beginning of the third century, and occupied that region completely.

II. *n.* The language of the Alemanni, or ancient people of southwestern Germany.

Also spelled *Allemannic*.

alembdar (a-lem'där), *n.* [Turk. *'alemdar*, < *'alem*, flag, standard, + *dar*, bearer, < Pers. *-dār*, holder, bearer.] In Turkey, an officer who bears the green standard of Mohammed when the sultan appears in public.

alembic (a-lem'bik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alembick*, *alumbeck*, and abbr. *lembick*, *limbeck*, q. v.; < ME. *alembike*, *alembyk*, *alembek*, earlier *alambik*, *alambyk*, < OF. *alambic*, also with article *alambique*, F. *alambic* = Pr. *alambic* = Sp. *alambique* = Pg. *alambique*, *lambique* = It. *lambicco*, *limbicco*, < Sp. *al*, < Ar. *al*, *al-anbiq*, < *al*, the (see *al-*²), + *anbiq* (> Pers. *ambīq*), a still, < Gr. *ἄμβιξ*, a cup, later the cup of a still; cf. Ionic Gr. *ἀβίξ* or Gr. *ἄβιξ*, foot of a goblet.] **1.** A vessel formerly used in chemistry for distillation, and usually made of glass or copper. The bottom part, containing the liquor to be distilled, was called the *matrass* or *cucurbit*; the upper part, which received and condensed the volatile products, was called the *head* or *capital*, the beak of which was fitted to the neck of a receiver. The head alone was more properly the alembic. It is now superseded by the retort and worm-still.



Alembic.

Hence—**2.** Anything which works a change or transformation: as, the *alembic* of sorrow.

Thus is Art, a nature passed through the *alembic* of man. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 27.

alembic (a-lem'bik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alembicked*, ppr. *alembicking*. [< *alembic*, *n.*] To distil as by an alembic; obtain as by means of an alembic. [Rare.]

I have occasioned great speculation, and diverted myself with the important mysteries that have been *alembicated* out of a trifle. *Walpole, Letters*, I. 98.

alembroth (a-lem'brŏth), *n.* [Formerly also *alembor*, late ME. *alembroke*; origin unknown.] The salt called by the alchemists the salt of art, science, or wisdom; a double chlorid of mercury and ammonia. Although poisonous, it was formerly used as a stimulant.

alenaget, *n.* Same as *alnage*.

alencon lace. See *lace*.

alength (a-length'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [ME. *alenght* (for **alength*); < *a*3, on, at, + *length*.] I. *adv.* At full length; along; stretched at full length.

II. *prep.* In the direction of the length of.

Alepas (al'e-pas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- copulative + *κεπος*, a limpet: see *Lepas*.] A genus of barnacles or acorn-shells, of the family *Lepadidæ*. They are ordinary cirripeds with thoracic limbs. *A. cornuta* is an example.

aleph (ā'lef), *n.* [Heb. *'āleph*, an Aramæan form of *'alif*: see *alpha*.] The first letter of the Hebrew alphabet (א), representing the older Phenician letter which gave name and form to the Greek A, *ἄλφα*. See A3. This letter, in the Semitic languages, is not properly a vowel, but is a quasi-consonantal sign, to which the pronunciation of any initial vowel may be attached. In transliteration into Roman letters, this sign is represented by a Greek "smooth breathing" (᾽) or is left unmarked.

alepidosaurid (a-lep-i-dō-sâ'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Alepidosauridæ*. Also called *alepidosauroid*.

Alepidosauridæ (a-lep-i-dō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepidosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of large, fierce, and voracious abdominal deep-sea fishes. Also called *Aleposauridæ* and *Alepisauridæ*.

The *Alepidosauridæ* are deep-sea fishes of large size, remarkable for the great size of their teeth. The body is elongate, and without scales; the mouth is extremely large, with rows of compressed teeth of unequal size, some of those on the lower jaw and palatines being fanglike. The dorsal fin is very long, covering almost the whole of the back, and there is no adipose fin.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 138.

Alepidosaurina (a-lep'i-dō-sâ-ri'nâ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepidosaurus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of *Scopelidæ*, containing those with the dorsal fin occupying nearly the entire length of the back; a group corresponding to the family *Alepidosauridæ* (which see). Preferably written *Alepidosavrinæ*, as a subfamily.

alepidosauroid (a-lep'i-dō-sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Alepidosaurus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Alepidosauridæ*.

II. *n.* An alepidosauroid.

Alepidosaurus (a-lep'i-dō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., as *Aleposaurus*, but with Gr. *λεπις* (*λεπιδ-*) instead of *εψις*, *λέπος* (*λεπτο-*), a scale.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepidosauridæ*. It was at one time supposed to be related to *Saurus*, but is distinguished by the scaleless skin, whence the name. Also called *Alepisaurus*, *Aleposaurus*. *A. ferox* is a species known as *bandsaw-fish* and *lancet-fish*.

alepidote (a-lep'i-dōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λεπις* (*λεπιδ-*) a scale: see *Lepidum*.] I. *a.* Not having scales: as, an *alepidote* fish.

II. *n.* Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

alepine (al'e-pēn), *n.* [Also written *alapeen*, prob. for *Aleppine*, belonging to Aleppo: see *Aleppine*.] A mixed stuff, silker of wool and silk or of mohair and cotton. *Dyer.*

Alepisauride (a-lep-i-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepisaurus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Alepidosauridæ*.

Alepisaurus (a-lep-i-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., improp. for *Alepidosaurus*.] Same as *Alepidosaurus*.

Alepocephali (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *Alepocephalus*.] Same as *Alepocephalidæ*.

alepocephalid (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lid), *n.* One of the *Alepocephalidæ* (which see).

Alepocephalidæ (a-lep'ō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alepocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clupeoid abdominal fishes. The technical characters

Alepocephalus bairdi.
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.

are: supramaxillary bones of three pieces, as in the *Clupeidæ*. the dorsal fin posterior and opposite the anal fin, few unbony rays, and no air-bladder. About a dozen species referable to four genera have been discovered in the deeper portions of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as of the Mediterranean sea. Also called *Alepocephali*.

alepocephaloid (a-lep-ō-sef'a-loid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the character of the *Alepocephalidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *alepocephalid*.

Alepocephalus (a-lep-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λέπος*, scale, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Alepocephalidæ*: so called from the scaleless head.

ale-pole (āl'pōl), *n.* Same as *ale-stake*.

Aleposaurida (a-lep-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aleposaurus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Alepidosauridæ*.

Aleposaurus (a-lep-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλεπτος*, faulty from of *ἀλείπτωρος*, without scales (< *ἀ-* priv. + *λέπος*, also *λεπίς*, a scale: see *Lepidium*), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard, also a sea-fish: see *Saurus*.] Same as *Alepidosaurus*.

ale-posti (āl'pōst), *n.* Same as *ale-stake*.

ale-pot (āl'pot), *n.* A pot or mug for holding ale. In England a pot of beer ale means a quart of it; hence, ale-pot means especially a quart-pot.

A clean cloth was spread before him, with knife, fork, and spoon, salt-cellar, pepper-box, mustard, and pewter ale-pot. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit.

Aleppine (a-lep'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aleppo*, European (It.) form of Turk. and Ar. *Haleb*, said to mean 'white,' from its white milk.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Aleppo, a city of Asiatic Turkey, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Aleppo.

Aleppo gall, ulcer. See *ulcer*.

alerce (a-lėrs'; Sp. pron. ā-lär'thā), *n.* [Sp., the larch, prob. < *a-*, repr. *Ar.* *al*, the, + **lerce*, **larce* = It. *larice*, < L. *larix*, *-icis*, the larch (see *larch*), perhaps mixed with Ar. *al-'arzah*, *al-'erz*, < *al*, the, + *'arzah*, *'erz*, Pers. *arz*, cedar.] 1. A name given in Spain to wood and the larch trees of their edifices, obtained from the sandarac-tree of Morocco, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *Callitris*.—2. Same as *alerce-tree*.

With here and there a red cedar or an *alerce* pine.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, xiii.

alerce-tree (a-lėrs'trē), *n.* A large coniferous timber-tree of Chili, *Fitzroya Chilensis*, extensively used on the southern Pacific coast.

alerion, *n.* See *allerion*.

alert (a-lėrt'), *a.* and *n.*, *orig. prep. phr.* < F. *alerte*, interj., look out, as *n.*, formerly *alerte*, sometimes written *à l'erte*, as Sp. *alerta* (*alerto*, adj.) = Pg. *alerta*, < It. *all'erta*, on the watch, on the lookout; *stare all'erta*, be on one's guard, lit. stand on the lookout; *all'* for *alla* for *a la*, < L. *ad illam*, on the; *erta*, a lookout, also a declivity, a slope, a steep, fem. of *erto*, raised aloft, steep, pp. of *ergere*, raise aloft, < L. *ex-*, out, + *regere*, raise, direct, > E. *erect*, q. v.] I. *a.* 1. Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilantly attentive.

Yet ceaseless still she throve, *alert*, alive,
The working bee, in full or empty hive.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Nothing is worth reading that does not require an *alert* mind. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 15.

2. Moving with celerity; brisk; active; nimble: as, "an *alert* young fellow," *Addison*, Spectator, No. 403. = Syn. 1. Heedful, wary.—2. Lively, agile, quick, prompt, ready, spry.

II. *n.* [From the phr. *on the alert*, a pleonastic E. version of the orig. Ir. phr. *all erta*: see I.] An attitude of vigilance; watch; guard: especially in the phrase *on or upon the alert*, upon the watch; on the lookout; guarding against surprise or danger: as, "the readiness of one *on the alert*," *Dickens*.

He was instructed to notify his officers to be *on the alert* for any indications of battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 412.

alertly (a-lėrt'li), *adv.* In an alert manner; with watchful vigilance; nimbly; briskly; actively.

alertness (a-lėrt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alert; briskness; nimbleness; activity.

ales. [< L. *-ales*, pl. of *-alis*, a common adj. suffix: see *-al*.] In zoöl., a plural termination distinguishing the names of cohorts, a grade intermediate between class and order.

ale-scot, ale-shot (āl'skot, āl'shot), *n.* [< *ale* + *scot*, also *shot*, payment: see *scot* and *shot*, payment.] A reckoning to be paid for ale.

alese, *n.* See *alece*.

ale-silver (āl'sil'vėr), *n.* A duty anciently paid to the lord mayor of London by the sellers of ale within the city.

ale-stake (āl'stāk), *n.* A stake having a garland or bush of twigs at the top of it, set up as a sign before an ale-house.

aleurone 137

A garland hadde he set upon his heed
As gret as it were for an *ale-stake*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. To C. T., l. 667.

Also called *ale-pole*, *ale-post*.

ale-taster (āl'tās'tėr), *n.* Same as *ale-conner*.

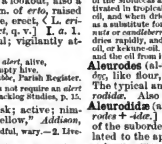
alethiology (a-lē-thi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλήθεια*, truth (< *ἀ-λήθης*, true, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λανθάνειν*, *λαθεῖν*, escape notice, be concealed: see *Lethe*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A term used by Sir William Hamilton to denote that part of logic which treats of the nature of truth and error, and of the rules for their discrimination.

alethoscope (a-lē'thō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλήθης*, true (see *alethiology*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument by means of which pictures are made to present a more natural and lifelike appearance.

aletornis (a-lē-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλήτης*, a wanderer, vagrant (< *ἀλᾶσθαι*, wander, stray), + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of extinct Tertiary birds from the Eocene of Wyoming Territory. Several species are described by Marsh, who places them among the cranes and rails. They range in size from that of a woodcock to that of a small crane.

aletris (a'le-tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλέτρις*, a (female) grinder of corn, < *ἀλέτρον*, *ἄροτρον*, extended from *ἀλεύω*, grind.] A genus of plants, natural order *Hæmodoraceæ*, natives of the eastern United States, chiefly from New Jersey southward. The two species, *A. farinosa* and *A. aurea*, are low, smooth, stemless, bitter herbs, with thick fleshy roots and a tuft of lanceolate, flat, lance-shaped leaves, and a spiked raceme of small white or yellow flowers. They are called *colic-root* from their medicinal reputation, and also *star-grass*, *star-grass*, *blazing-star*, etc.

alette (a-let'), *n.* [F., = Sp. *aleta* = It. *aletta*, a small wing; dim. of L. *ala*, wing: see *aisle*.]



A, arch; B, B, pilasters; C, C, alettes (*e*).

In *arch.*: (*a*) A small wing of a building. (*b*) A pilaster or buttress. (*c*) The lateral face of the pier of an arch, extending from the edge of the opening; especially, that portion of the

lateral face between the edge of the opening and a semi-column, pilaster, or the like, serving to decorate the pier. Also spelled *allette*.

aleurites (al-ū-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλευρίτης*, pertaining to *ἄλευρον*, meal, flour, < *ἀλεύω*, grind.] A genus of plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The most important species, *A. triloba* (*A. moluccana*), known as the candle-nut, is a native of the Moluccas and some of the Pacific islands, and is cultivated in tropical countries for its nuts, which abound in oil, and are known as candle-nuts. The Chinese varnish-tree, and the oil from its seeds is used in China as painting.

aleurodes (al-ū-rō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλευρώδης*, like flour, < *ἄλευρον*, flour, + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical and only genus of the family *Aleurodidæ*. Also written *Aleyrodes*.

aleurodid (al-ū-rod'i-did), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aleurodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Phytophthirus*, or plant-lice, related to the aphids and scale-insects. These insects are very small and exceedingly delicate; they have large oval elytra and wings, held nearly horizontal when in repose; the head is small, with divided eyes; the antennæ are short, 6-jointed, with the rostrum 2-jointed and the legs are short, simple, with 2-jointed tarsi provided with 2 claws. There are about 30 typical species of the single genus *Aleurodes*. *A. proletella* resembles a small white moth with a dark spot on each wing-cover, and is found on calandrine, cabbage, oak, etc. The larva is small, flat, and oval like a minute scale, as in *Psyllidæ*; the pupa is fixed and inclosed in an envelope.

aleuromancy (a-lū'rō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *aleuromancie*, < Gr. *ἀλευρομαντεία*, divination from meal, < *ἄλευρον*, meal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A method of divination by meal or flour, practised by the ancients.

aleurometer (a-lū-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλευρον*, flour, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument invented by M. Boland, about 1849, for ascertaining the bread-making qualities of various flours. The trials depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour when freed of its starch by pulverization and repeated washings with water.

aleurone (a-lū'rōn), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλευρον*, fine flour, + *-one*.] The minute albuminoid granules (protein) which are found, in connection with starch and oily matter, in the endosperm of ripe seeds and the cotyledons of the embryo, it is considered an inactive resting form of protoplasm. Also called *protein-granules*.

aleuronic (al-ū-ron'ik), *a.* [< *aleurone* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of aleurone.

Aleutian, Aleutic (al-e-ū'shi-an, -tik), *a.* [Named from the inhabitants, the *Aleuts*, Russ. *Aleutui.*] Appellative of or pertaining to a group of islands (the Aleutian islands) separating Bering sea from the northern Pacific, nearly or quite coextensive with the Catherine archipelago, extending from near the southern point of Kamchatka to the peninsula of Alaska.

ale-vat (āl'vat), *n.* [< AS. *ealo-fæt* = OS. *alo-fat*: see *ale* and *vat.*] A vat in which ale is fermented.

alevin (al'e-vin), *n.* [< F. *alevin*, prob. for **ale-vain*, < OF. *alever*, rear, < L. *adlevare*, raise, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, raise. Cf. *allege*, *alleviate.*] The young of any fish; especially, a young salmonid or clupeid.

alew (a-lū'), *n.* [Var. of *halloo.*] Outcry; howling; lamentation.

Yet did she not lament with loude *alew*.
As women wont. *Spenser, F. Q.*, V. vi. 13.

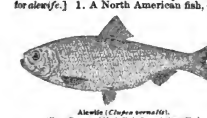
ale-washed (āl'washd), *a.* Steeped or soaked in ale.

And what a beard of the general's cut . . . will do among foaming bottles and *ale-washed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

alewife[1] (āl'wif), *n.*; pl. *alewives* (-wivz). A woman who keeps an ale-house.

Perhaps he will swagger and bector, and threaten to beat and batcher an ale-wife. *Swift*, Dreaper's Letters.

alewife[2] (āl'wif), *n.*; pl. *alewives* (-wivz). [A particular use of *alewife*[1], prob. in allusion to their corpulent appearance (see quot.). The form *allice*, recorded in 1678, is said to be the Indian name of the fish; but it is prob. an error for *alewife*.] 1. A North American fish, *Clupea*



Alewife (*Clupea vernalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

vernalis, from 8 to 10 inches long, resembling a small shad, but much inferior to it as food. It is taken in large numbers with that fish.

Consorting Herrings and the bony Shad,
Big-bellied *Alewives*, Mackrils richly clad
With Rain-bow colours, the Trout fish and the Smelt,
As good as ever Lady Comus felt.
S. Clarke, Four Chief Plantations in America (1670).

2. A name given at Bermuda to the round pompano, *Trachinotus carolinus*. See *pompano*, 3. A local English name of the allice-shad.

alexanders (al-eg-zan'dėrs), *n.* [Also written *alisanders*, *alisander*, *alisandre*, *alexander*, *alexandre*, < OF. *alisaundre*, *alisandre*; but in AS. *alexandric*, *alexandre*, from the ML. name *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*, i. e., Alexandrine parsley, < L. *Alexandrinus*, Alexandrian, < *Alexander*, < Gr. *Ἀλέξανδρος*, Alexander, < *ἀλέξειν*, ward off, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man.] 1. The English name of an umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnium Olusatrum*, of all the umbellifers used as vegetables, this was one of the commonest in gardens for nearly fifteen centuries, but it is now abandoned. The history of its use can be traced from beginning to end. Theophrastus mentions it as a medicinal plant, under the name *hippostinon* (horse-parsley), but three centuries later Alexandrian physicians called the root or the leaves might be eaten, which implies cultivation. In Latin (Pliny, Columella, etc.) it was called *holus atrum*, later *olusatrum*, and corruptly *olisatrum*. Charlemagne commanded it to be sown in his farms. The Italians made great use of it, under the name *macerone*, as late as the eighteenth century the tradition existed in England that it had been formerly cultivated there. French and French horticulturists do not mention it. *De Candolle.*

2. In North America, a name sometimes given to the plant *Thaspium aureum*.

Alexandrian (al-eg-zan'dri-an), *a.* [< L. *Alexandria*, classical form *Alexandrēa*, < Gr. *Ἀλεξάνδρεια*, name of the Egyptian city founded by Alexander the Great, *Ἀλεξάνδρος*, L. *Alexander*, a man's name, prop. adj., 'defending men,' < *ἀλέξειν*, ward off, defend, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man.] 1. Pertaining to Alexandria, the capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C.—2. Pertaining to Alexander the Great.

Alexandrian Codex (*Codex Alexandrinus*), an important manuscript of the Scriptures, sent to Charles I. of England by the Patriarch of Constantinople, now in the British Museum. It is written in Greek uncials on parchment, and contains the Septuagint version of the Old Testament complete, except parts of the Psalms, and almost all the New Testament. It is assigned to the fifth century.

Alexandrian Library, a celebrated library at Alexandria in Egypt, founded by Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphus (.323–247 B. C.), and destroyed about 47 B. C. A second or supplementary library in the Serapeum at Alexandria was entirely destroyed by a mob of fanatics under the Patriarch Theophilus A. D. 391; a popular account, however, assigns its destruction to the Arabs in 641.

Alexandrian school. (*a*) A school of literature, science, and philosophy flourishing at Alexandria under the Ptolemies during the three centuries preceding the Christian era, and continuing under the Roman empire, especially as a philosophical school in which Neoplatonism was the most important element, down to the final extinction of paganism in the fifth century after Christ. (*b*) A school of Christian philosophy and theology at Alexandria during the first five centuries after Christ, the catechetical school of Alexandria, existing in that city from the earliest times of Christianity down to about A. D. 400, for the purpose of instructing the Christian faith, and distinguished for the high attainments of its instructors in pagan as well as in Christian philosophy and literature. Among its most famous directors were St. Clement and Origen. It was remarkable for its attempt to accommodate Greek philosophy to Christianity and to make use of it in Christian teaching, thus antagonizing Judaizing tendencies, accepted in Asia Minor and could be nothing in common between the two. In some of its forms it tended on the one extreme to a philosophical rationalism, on the other to an idealizing mysticism. Alexandria continued to be the most important center of Christian theology down to the time of the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451.

Alexandrianism (al-eg-zan'dri-an-izm), *n.* The teachings of the Alexandrian school of theology, especially in its distinctive characteristics. See *Alexandrian.* Also written *Alexandrinism*.

Alexandrine (al-eg-zan'drin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Alexandrinus*, < *Alexandria*; see *Alexandrian.*] I. *a.* Same as *Alexandrian*.

For some time a steady advance of science appeared to be insured by the labors of the *Alexandrine* school.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 262.

Alexandrine liturgy, the liturgy of St. Mark. See *liturgy.*—**Alexandrine mosaic**, or **opus Alexandrinum**, a kind of tile-work in which red and red and green porphyries, precious marbles, enamels, and other costly and brilliant materials were used, probably from the Emperor Alexander Severus (A. D. 222–235), and was used for friezes, panels, and the later Roman mosaics.

II. *n.* [< F. *alexandrin*: so called, it is said, from *Alexandre* Paris, an old French poet, or from poems written by him and others in this meter on the Life of Alexander the Great.] In *pros.*, an iambic hexapody, or series of six iambic feet. French Alexandrines are written in couplets, alternately accentuated, sonorous and rhythmical, and characteristic with feminine rhymes. French tragedies are generally composed in Alexandrines. The cesura occurs at the end of the third foot. The second line of the following extract is an example:

A baseless fabric this vision was,
And the cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces
Shall dissolve, and, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Alexandrinism (al-eg-zan'drin-izm), *n.* Same as *Alexandrianism*.

alexandrite (al-eg-zan'drit), *n.* [< L. *Alexander* (*Alexander II.*, Emperor of Russia) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of chrysoberyl found in the mica slate of the Ural mountains.

alexia (a-lek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *λέξις*, a speaking, < *λέγειν*, speak, read.] Inability to read, as the result of a morbid or diseased condition of nervous centers not involving loss of sight; word-blindness; text-blindness.

alexipharmaci, alexipharmacal, *a.* See *alexipharmic, alexipharmical.*

alexipharmacum (a-lek-si-fär'mä-kum), *n.*; pl. *alexipharmaca* (-kä). [< L. *alexipharmacon*: see *alexipharmic.*] See *alexipharmic.*

He calls steel the proper *alexipharmacum* of this malady. *Arbuthnot*, Rules of Diet in Diseases, Misch., p. 417.

alexipharmic (a-lek-si-fär'mik), *a.* and *n.* [The final syllable, prop. *-ac*, has been conformed to the common suffix *-ic.* NL. *alexipharmacum*, L. *alexipharmacon*, < Gr. *ἀλεξιφάρμακος*, warding off poison, acting as an antidote against it, antidotal; neuter as noun, *ἀλεξιφάρμακον* (L. *alexipharmacon*), an antidote, remedy, < *ἀλέξειν*, ward off, + *φάρμακον*, a poison, drug, remedy: see *pharmacon, pharmacy*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Acting as a means of warding off disease; acting as a remedy; prophylactic.—2. Having the power of warding off the effects of poison taken inwardly; antidotal.

Some antidotal quality it (the unicorn's horn) may have, . . . since not only the beam in the hart, but the horn of a deer is *alexipharmick*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. II. 3.

II. *n.* An antidote to poison or infection, especially an external antidote.

Finding his strength every day less, he was at last terrified, and called for help upon the sages of physic: they filled his apartments with *alexipharmics*, restoratives, and essential virtues. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 129.

alexipharmical (a-lek-si-fär'mi-kal), *a.* Same as *alexipharmic.*

alexipyretic (a-lek'si-pi-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλέξειν*, ward off, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic.*] In *med.*, same as *febrifuge.*

alfin

alexiteric (a-lek-si-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλεξιτήριος*, fit or able to keep off or defend; neut. *ἀλεξιτήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*, drug), a remedy, medicine; < *ἀλέξειν*, one who keeps off or defends, < *ἀλέξειν*, keep off, defend. Cf. *alexipharmic.*] I. *a.* Resisting external poison; obviating the effects of venom.

II. *n.* Anything that resists, checks, or infection, especially an external application.

alexiterical (a-lek-si-ter'i-kal), *a.* Same as *alexiteric.*

ale-yard (āl'yärd), *n.* [< *ale* + *yard*.] 1. A glass vessel used as a measure of capacity as well as a drinking-glass, shaped like a shrunken wine-glass, formerly in use in England.—2. A glass vessel having the shape of an elongated cone, the small end communicating with a hollow ball. On drinking from it as soon as the air reaches the inside of the ball all the liquid contained in it spurts out suddenly. Sometimes called *tricky ale-yard*.

Ale-yard.
A, Tricky Ale-yard.

Aleyrodes, *n.* Same as *Aleurodes.*

aleze, aleze (a-lāz'), *n.* [< F. *aleze*, formerly *alese*, *alaise*, appar. < *à l'aise*, at ease: *à*, L. *ad*, to, at; *le*, the; *aise*, < L. *ease*, q. v. The spelling *aleze* may be in simulation of *le*, breadth, as if a 'spread.'] A cloth folded several times in order to protect a bed from discharges of blood, etc.

alfa (al'fä), *n.* A name in northern Africa for varieties of esparto-grass, *Stipa tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, used in the manufacture of paper. Also written *halfa*.

alfa-grass (al'fä-gras), *n.* Same as *alfa.*

alfalfa (al-fal'fä), *n.* [Sp., formerly *alfalfaz*, said to be from Ar. *al-fas'fasah*, the best sort of fodder.] The Spanish name of lucerne, *Medicago sativa*, and the common name under which the chief varieties of lucerne are known in the western United States.

alfaqui (al-fa-kē'), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *al-faqīh*, < *al*, the, + *faqih*, a doctor in theology; cf. *fiqh*, theological law, religion.] In Moslem use, a doctor learned in Mussulman law; a Mohammedan priest.

A successful inroad into the country of the unbelievers, said he, will make the Alfaquis say no more than a thousand texts of the Koran, expounded by ten thousand *alfaquis*. *Irving*, Granada, p. 154.

No sooner had the sovereigns left the city, than Ximenes invited some of the leading *alfaquies*, or Mussulman doctors, to a conference, in which he expounded, with all the eloquence at his command, the true foundations of the Christian faith, and the errors of their own.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 6.

alfenid, alfenide (al'fe-nid, -nid or -nid), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *alfeñique*, a sugar-paste (verb *alfeñicar*, to whiten, smarten), + *-id*, *-ide*: see *alphenic.*] Nickel-silver, thickly electroplated with pure silver.

alferes (al-fer'ez), *n.* [Also written *alferez*, *alfierez*, *alferes*, *alfiers*, Obs. *alfiere*, Obs. *alferes*, ensign, < Ar. *al-fāris*, < *al*, the, + *fāris*, horseman, knight, < *faras*, horse.] A standard-bearer; an ensign; a cornet. This term was in use in England among writers and during the civil wars of Charles I.

Commended to me from some noble friends
For my *alferes*. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

alfet (al'fet), *n.* [< ML. *alfetum* (as defined below), < AS. *alfitu*, *ælfitu*, a pot to boil in, < *al*, *æl*, fire (see *anneal*[1]), + *fat*, a vessel: see *vat*.] In early *Eng. hist.*, a vessel of boiling water into which an accused person plunged his arm as a test of his innocence.

alfieria (al-fi'ē-ri-ä), *n.* Same as *alfierilla.*

alfierilla (al'fi-le-rē'lä), *n.* [Amer. Sp., also *alfileria*, *alfilarin*: so called from the shape of the carpels; < Sp. *alfiler*, also *alfil*, *fr.*, *alfiede*, a pin, < Ar. *al-khill*, a wooden pin used for fastening garments (Freytag), a pin.] A name in California for a European species of *Erodium*, *E. cicutarium*, which has become very widely naturalized. It is a low herb, but a valuable forage plant. Its carpels have a sharp point and a long twisted beak, by the action of which, under the influence of the moisture of the air, the seed is buried in the soil. Other names for it are *pin-grass* and *pin-weed*.

alfin[1] (al'fin), *n.* [< late ME. *alfyn*, *alphyn*, *aulfyn*, etc., < OF. *alfin*, like ML. *alphinus*, It. *alfino*, *alfido*, *altiere*, *altero*, < Sp. *alfil*, *arfil* = Pg. *alfil*, *alfir*, < Ar. *al-fil*, the elephant, *al*, the, + *fil*, < Pers. Hind. *fil*, Skt. *pīlu*, elephant, this piece having had orig. the form of an elephant.] In *chess*, a name of the bishop.

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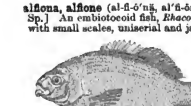
alfiona

alfiona, alfione (al-fī-ō'nā, al'fī-ōn), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] An ophidioceoid fish, *Echeneibia teuthis*, with small scales, uniserial and jaw teeth, and



Alfiona (*Echeneibia teuthis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

lip free and deeply cut along its margin. it is the largest as well as the most valuable food fish of the surf-fish family, *Embiotocidæ*, and is common along the Californian coast, where it is also called *opal* and *perch*.

al fresco (al fres'kō), [It., lit. in the cool air; *al for a il* (< L. *ad illum*), in the; *fresco*, cool or fresh air, < *fresco*, cool, fresh, < OHG. *frisc* = E. *fresh*: see *fresh, fresco*.] In the open air; out of doors; as, to dine *al fresco*.

Much of the gayety and brightness of city life . . . *The Century*, XXVII. 190.

Such *al fresco* suppers the country gentlemen of Italy ate in the 16th century of our era! *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

Alfur (al-fūr'), *n.* [< D. *Alfoer*, Pg. *Alfuros*, pl., said to be < Ar. *al*, the, + Pg. *fora* (= It. *fuora*, *fuori*, *fuori*), outside (see *forai*-); the other forms, *Araforas*, *Harafforas*, *Arafuras*, etc., are various.] Same as *Alfuruse*, *n.* *sing.*

Alfuruse (al-fō-rūs' or -rōz'), *n.* and *a.* [See *Alfur*.] **I.** *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A member or members collectively, of the race of Alfuros or Alfurs (also called Araforas, Haraforas, etc.), a group of wild and savage tribes inhabiting Celebes and other islands of the Indian archipelago, ethnologically intermediate between the Malays and Papuans or Negritos.

The *Alfuruse* are totally distinct from the brown Malay and black Negrito: they are wild, naked, bow-hunters. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. & Ind., p. 147.

2. The language spoken by the Alfuros or Alfurs.

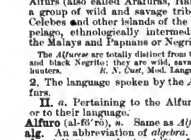
II. *a.* Pertaining to the Alfuros or Alfurs, or to their language.

Alfuro (al-fō'rō), *n.* Same as *Alfuruse*, *n.* *sing.*

alg. An abbreviation of *algebra*.

alga (al'gā), *n.*; pl. *algæ* (-jē). [L., seaweed.] A cryptogam of the class *Algæ*.

Algæ (al'jē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *alga*: see *alga*.] A division of thallogenous chlorophyllous cryptogams found for the most part in the sea (seaweeds) or in fresh water. They are wholly cellular, though varying exceedingly in form and size, from a single microscopic or sometimes large and branching cell, a shapeless jelly-like mass, or mere sheets of cellular tissue, to forms with trunk-like stems and membranous laminæ many feet in length. Reproduction is absorbed by the surface of the plant, never through roots. The mode of propaga-



Algæ.
1, *Protococcus dodecahedri*, a, spores; *b*, vertical view of *b*; 2, *Volvox globator*, a, section; 3, *Nostoc punctiforme*, a, cells; *b*, *c*, heterocysts; 4, *Spirogyra quinina*, *a*, conjugation; *b*, zygospore; 5, *Batrachospermum moniliforme*, a, cystocarp.

tion varies greatly in the different orders. In many well-defined sexual differences have been discovered, and reproduction is carried on by means of cell-division or by non-sexual spores (tetraspores, zoospores). In the highest order there are distinct male and female organs (antheridia and oogonia). The term *Algæ* was used by Linnæus and early botanists included not only seaweeds, but also the *Hepaticæ*, *Lichenes*, and *Characeæ*. By Harvey the *Algæ* were divided into three groups, distinguished chiefly by their color, viz.: the olive-brown, *Melanosporeæ*; the red or purple, *Rhodosporeæ*; and the green, *Chlorosporeæ*. This arrangement has now become nearly obsolete. Recent authorities have proposed several different schemes of classification for the thallophytes in general, in which structure and development, as well as supposed relationship, are taken into account, and in which the *Algæ* are variously distributed. Substantial agreement is not yet reached, and the nomenclature is therefore in a state to remain in a very unsettled condition. It may, however, be said that the *Algæ* are now generally divided into the following orders (classes, etc., of some), viz.: *Florideæ*, the most highly developed, producing cystocarps after fertilization; *Dictyoteæ*, propagating sexually by oöspores; *Zoosporeæ*, distinguished by the conjugation of zoöspores; *Conjugatæ*, including the diatoms, desmids, etc., in which there is a conjugation of cells; and remainder, the *Cryptophyceæ* of Thuret, variously disposed of by other authors, in which there is no known sexual reproduction. Many of the *Algæ* are edible and nutritious, as carrageen or Irish moss, dulse, laver, etc. Many abound in gelatin, and make a fine glue or substitute for isinglass. Kelp, iodine, and bromine are products of various species. Seaweeds are also valuable as fertilizers.

algal (al'gal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alga* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Algæ*; having the nature of algæ.

II. *n.* One of the *Algæ* (which see).

algaroba, *n.* See *algarroba*.

algarot, algaroth (al'ga-rot, -roth), *n.* [< F. *algarot*, from the name of the inventor, *Algarotti*, an Italian scholar of Venice (1712–64).] A violently purgative and emetic white powder, which falls when chlorid of antimony is dropped into water. It is a compound of chlorid and oxid of antimony.

algarovilla (al'ga-rō-vil'ḷā), *n.* See *algarroba*.

algarroba (al-ga-rō'bā), [Sp., < Ar. *al-kharrūbah*, the carob: see *al-2* and *carob*.] 1. The Spanish name of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia*. — 2. In America, a name given to the honey-mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, and to the *Hymenæa Courbaril*. — 3. A substance resembling catechu in appearance and properties, isolated from the La Plata, and containing tannin mixed with a deep-brown coloring matter. *Crooks*, Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 509. — **Algarroba bean.** See *bean*1.

Also spelled *algaroba*.

algarrobilla (al'ga-rō-bil'ḷā), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *algarrobat*: see above.] The astringent, resinous, and bitter fruit of several leguminous trees or shrubs of South America, which are an article of commerce for their value in tanning and dyeing. In Brazil and tropical America they are the product of *Cæsalpinia coriaria* (*Libidibia corymbosa* of some authors). In Chili and on the western coast they are obtained from *Acacia cavenia* (*Balsamocarpum brevifolium* and *Prosopis juliflora*. Also written *algarovilla*.

algate, algates (al'gāt, al'gāts), *adv.* [< ME. *algate, allegate, alle gate* (*algates* occurs in Chaucer), < *al*, all, + *gate*, a way: see *gate*2 and *gait*. Cf. *always*.] In every direction; everywhere; always; under all circumstances. [Obsolete except in the Scotch form *a' gate* or *a' gates*.]

Algates he that hath with love to done,
Hath ofter wo than changed ys the mone.
Chaucer, Book of the Duchess of Mars, l. 234.

2. In every respect; altogether; entirely. [Obsolete and north. Eng. provincial.]

Una now he *algates* must forgone.
Spenser, F. Q., II. I. 2.

3t. In any way; at all.

Fayrer then hevelok, if ought *algate*
Might thee amende. *Hevelok*, l. 111. vii. 9.

4t. By all means; on any terms; at any rate.

As yow lyst ye maken hertes digne;
Algates that thay be nat lyke a fyne.
Thei dreden shame and vices thei resigne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 24.

And therefore would I should be *algates* slain:
For while I live his life is in suspense.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv. 60.

5t. Notwithstanding; nevertheless.

A maner latin corrupt was hir speche,
But *algates* ther-by was she understonde.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 422.

algazel (al-ga-zel'), *n.* [An early form of *gazel*, after Ar. *al-ghazāl*: see *gazel*.] A name formerly applied to one, and probably to several, of the ruminant quadrupeds of eastern Africa, etc., now known as gazels and antelopes. It is variously identified, some making it out to be the common gazel of Egypt, etc., *Antilope dorcas* or *Dorcas gazella*; others, the saiga or common antelope, *Antilope tatarica*, a very different animal; and others, the Barbary sheep, named specific, or one closely resembling it.

Algebar (al'je-bär), *n.* [Said to be < Ar. *al*, the, + *gebār* (Syr. *gaboro*), giant.] An Arabic and poetical name of the constellation Orion.

Begirt with many a blazing star
Stood the great giant *Algebar*,
Orion, hunter of the beast!
Longfellow, Occult. of Orion.

algebra (al'je-brā), *n.* [Early mod. E. *algebre*, < F. *algebre* (now *algèbre*); the present E. form, like D. G. Sw. Dan. *algebra*, Russ. *algebra*, Pol. *algebra*, etc., follows It. Pr. Sp. Pg. *algebra*, < ML. *algebra*, bone-setting, algebra, < Ar. *al-jabr*, *al-jebr* (? Pers. *al-jabr wa'l muqabalah*, Hind. *jabr o muqabala*, algebra): *'ilm*, *'ilm*, science, < *'alama*, know (cf. *alem*, *alim*, *almah*); *al*, the; *jabr*, redintegration, consolidation, < *jabara*, redintegrate, reunite, consolidate (= Heb. *gibbar*, make strong); *wa*, and; *'l* for *al*, the; *muqabalah*, comparison, collation, < *qabala*, confront, compare, collate: see *cabala*. The full Ar. name is reflected in ML. "*ludus algebræ almucgrabalæque*" (13th century), and in early mod. E. "*algebur and almachabel*" (Dee, Math. Pref., 6, A. D. 1570), and the second part in ML. *almucabala*, *almacabala*, algebra.] 1. Formal mathematics; the analysis of equations; the art of reasoning about relations, more especially quantitative relations, by the aid of a compact and highly systematized notation. In ordinary algebra the relations between quantities are expressed by signs of equality, addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc. (=, +, −, ×), or by the juxtaposition of the quantities: *xy* for *x* × *y*, and *x*n for *x* to the *n* power), and the quantities themselves are denoted by letters. The quantities whose values are unknown or are assumed to be variable are denoted by the last letters of the alphabet, as *x*, *y*, *z*; known or constant quantities by *a*, *b*, etc., and the problems are solved by expressing all the data in the form of equations, and then transforming these according to certain rules. The conceptions of negative and imaginary quantities (see *negative* and *imaginary*) are developed. The term *higher algebra* usually means the theory of invariants. See *invariant*. *Multiple algebra*, or many algebras. Introduces the conception of units of different orders of magnitude, which can, however, be multiplied together. Each such system has a multiplication table characteristic of it.

2. Any special system of notation adapted to the study of a special system of relationship: as, "it is an *algebra* upon an *algebra*," *Sylvester*.

— 3. A treatise on algebra.

Its abbreviation is *alg*.

Boolian algebra, a logical algebra, invented by the Englishman Boole, in which the symbols (*x*, *y*, etc.) stand for the solution of problems in ordinary logic. It has also a connection with the theory of probabilities. — **Logical algebra**, an algebra which considers particularly non-quantitative relations. — **Multiplex algebra**, an algebra in which every expression is ubiquitous (which see). — **Pure algebra**, an algebra in which every unit is connected with every other by a definite relation.

algebraic (al-je-brā'ik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *algebraick*; prop. "*algebrie* = F. *algébrique*, < NL. "*algebricus*.] 1. Pertaining to algebra. — 2. Involving no operations except addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the raising of quantities to powers whose exponents are commensurable quantities: as, an *algebraic* equation or expression. — 3. Relating to the system of quantity which extends indefinitely below as well as above zero. — **Algebraic curve**. See *curve*. — **Algebraic equation**, an equation in which the relations between quantities or variables are subjected to another operations than those enumerated in 2, above: as, $ax^n + bx^{n-1} + cx^{n-2} + \&c. = 0$. — **Algebraic form**. See *form*. — **Algebraic function**, a function whose connection with its variable is expressed by an algebraic equation. Thus, if $ax^n + bx^{n-1} + \&c. = 0$ be the above equation, an algebraic functions of one another. — **Algebraic geometry**, geometry given to the application of algebra to the solution of geometrical problems. — **Algebraic sign**, the sign + or −, which has to be attached to a real number to fix its value in algebra. — **Algebraic space**, a space in which the position of a point may be uniquely defined by a set of values of certain algebraic integrals, without exception which form part of the space. — **Algebraic sum**, the sum of several quantities whose algebraic signs have been taken into account in adding them: as, the *algebraic sum* of *a* and -2 is $a - 2$.

algebraical (al-je-brā'i-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *algebraic*. — 2. Resembling algebra; relating to algebra.

algebraically (al-je-brā'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of algebra, or of algebraic processes; in an algebraic manner; as regards algebra.

algebraist (al'je-brā-ist), *n.* [*Algebra* + *-ist*; prop. "*algebrist* = F. *algébriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *algebrista*, < NL. *algebrista*.] One who is versed in the science of algebra. Also *algebrist*.

algebraize (al'je-brā-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *algebraized*, ppr. *algebraizing*. [*Algebra* + *-ize*; prop. "*algebrize*.] To perform by algebra; reduce to algebraic form.

algebrist (al'je-brist), *n.* Same as *algebraist*.

algedo (al-jē'dō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλγηδών*, a sense of pain, pain, suffering, < *ἄλγος*, feel bodily pain, suffer.] In pathology, violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by sudden stoppage of severe gonorrhea.

algefacient (al-je-fā'shient), *a.* [< L. *algēre*, be cold, + *faciens* (-*ent*-), ppr. of *facere*, make.] Making cool; cooling.

Algerian (al-jē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Algérien*, < *Algeria* (F. *Algérie*), the province, *Algiers* (F. *Alger* = Sp. *Argel* = It. *Algeri*), the city, < Ar. *Al-jezair*, the city of Algiers. lit. the Islands, < *al*, the, + *jezair*, pl. of *jezira*, island.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the city of Algiers, or to Algeria or its inhabitants. — **Algerian tea.** See *tea*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the French colony of Algeria, in the north of Africa. The colony was founded in 1834, extends from the Mediterranean southward to the desert of Sahara, and has Tunis and Morocco on its east and west frontiers respectively.

Algerine (al-je-rēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *Argelino* = It. *Algerino*: see *Algerian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Algiers or Algeria, or to the inhabitants of Algeria.

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Algerine II. *s.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Algiers or Algeria, in Africa; particularly, one of the indigenous Berber or Arabic inhabitants of Algiers, as distinguished from the French colonists. See *Algerian*. Hence—2. A pirate; from the fact that the people of Algiers were formerly much addicted to piracy.—3. [*l. c.*] A woolen material woven in stripes of bright colors, and often with gold thread, especially too loose and soft for ordinary wear, and made into scarfs, shawls, and the like.

algerite (al'jėr-īt), *n.* [After *F. Alger.*] A mineral occurring in yellow to gray tetragonal crystals at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. It is probably an altered scapolite.

algetic (al-jet'ik), *a.* [Gr. as if **ἀλγητικός*, **algetic*, have pain.] Producing or having relation to pain.

algid (al'jid), *a.* [L. *algidus*, cold, < *algēre*, be cold.] Cold.—**Algid cholera**, in *pathol.*, Asiatic cholera: so called from the fact that diminution of temperature is one of its leading characteristics.

algidity (al-jid'i-ti), *n.* [< *algid* + *-ity.*] The state of being algid; chilliness; coldness.

algidness (al'jid-nes), *n.* Same as *algidity*.

algific (al-jif'ik), *a.* [L. *algificus*, < *algus*, cold (*algēre*, be cold), + *facere*, make.] Producing cold.

algist (al'jist), *n.* [L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *-ist.*] A student of that department of botany which relates to algæ or seaweeds; one skilled in algology.

algodonite (al-god'ō-nīt), *n.* [< *Algodones* (see def.) + *-ite*².] An arsenid of copper occurring in steel-gray masses, allied to domeykite. It is found at the silver-mine of Algodones, near Coquimbo, Chili.

algoid (al'goid), *a.* [L. *alga*, a seaweed, + *-oid.*] Resembling algæ.

Algol (al'gol or al-gol'), *n.* [Ar., the demon.] A pale star varying in magnitude from 2.3 to 4.0 in a period of 2.89 days; β Persei.

algological (al-gō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *algology* + *-ical.*] Relating or pertaining to algology.

algologist (al-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *algology* + *-ist.*] One who studies algæ or seaweeds; one skilled in algology; an algist.

algology (al-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *alga*, a seaweed, + Gr. *-λογία*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of botany treating of algæ; phycology.

Algonkin, Algonquin (al-gon'kin), *a.* [Amer. Ind. *Algonkin* is a F. spelling.] Belonging to an important and widely spread family of North American Indian tribes, formerly inhabiting the eastern coast from Labrador down through the Middle States, and extending westward across the Mississippi valley, and even into the Rocky mountains. Some of its principal divisions are the New England Indians, the Delawares, the Ojibwes or Chippewas, and the Blackfeet.

algor (al'gōr), *n.* [L., < *algēre*, be cold.] In *pathol.*, an unusual feeling of coldness; rigor or chill in or at the onset of fever.

algorism (al'gō-rizm), *n.* [< ME. *algorisme*, *algorism*, etc., also contr. *algrim*, *augrim*, etc., < OF. *algorisme*, *augorisme*, *augorime* = Pr. *algorisme* = Sp. *algurismo* (of *guarismo*, cipher) = Pg. It. *algorismo*, < ML. *algorismus* (occasionally *alchorismus*, etc.), the Arabic system of numbers, arithmetic, < Ar. *al-Khowārazmi*, l. e., the native of *Khwārazm* (Khiva), surname of Abu Ja'far Mohammed ben Musa, an Arabian mathematician, who flourished in the 9th century. His work on algebra was translated or paraphrased into Latin early in the 13th century, and was the source from which Europe derived a knowledge of the Arabic numerals. His surname, given in the Latin paraphrase as *Algorismi*, came to be applied to arithmetic in much the same way that "Euclid" was applied to geometry. The spelling *algorithm*, Sp. It. *algoritmo*, Pg. *algorithmo*, ML. *algorithmus*, etc., simulates (Gr. *ἀριθμός*, number.] 1. In *arith.*, the Arabic system of notation; hence, the art of computation with the Arabic figures, now commonly called *arithmetic*.

If ever they came to the connected mention of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, it ought to have been a sign that they were reading on *algorism* as distinguished from arithmetic. *De Morgan*, Arith. Books, xix.

2. Any peculiar method of computing, as the rule for finding the greatest common measure. —3. Any method of notation: as, the differential *algorism*.

Also written *algorithm*.

algorismic (al-gō-riz'mik), *a.* [< *algorism* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to algorism; arithmetical. *N. E. D.* Also *algorithmic*.

algorist (al'gō-rist), *n.* [< *algorism* + *-ist.*] A computer with the Arabic figures; an arithmetician; a writer on algorisms.

The Italian school of *algorists*, with Paciolo at their head, found followers in Germany, England, France, and Spain. *De Morgan*, Arith. Books, xxi.

algoristic (al-gō-ris'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the Arabic figures.

algorithm (al'gō-rithm), *n.* An erroneous form of *algorism*.

algorithmic (al-gō-rith'mik), *a.* 1. Same as *algorismic*.—2. Pertaining to or using symbols: as, *algorithmic* logic.

"Symbolic," as I understand it, being almost exactly the equivalent of *algorithmic*. *J. Venn*, Symbolic Logic, p. 98.

Algorithmic geometry, Wronski's name for analytical geometry. Seldom used by writers of authority.

algous (al'gus), *a.* [< L. *algosus*, abounding in seaweed, < *alga*, a seaweed: see *algæ.*] Pertaining to or resembling algæ or seaweeds; abounding with seaweed.

algrim†, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism*.

alguazil (al-gwä-zēl'), *n.* [< Sp. *alguacil*, formerly *alguazil*, *alvacil*, < Pg. *alguazil*, formerly *alvazil*, *abuzil*, also *alcazir*, *alguezir*, an officer of justice (cf. *guazil*, governor of a sea-town), < Ar. *al-wazīr*, < *al*, the (see *al-*²), + *wazīr*, officer, *vizier*: see *vizier*.] In Spain, and in regions settled by Spaniards, an inferior officer of justice; a constable.

The corregidor . . . has created this *alguazil* to appease the people. *Southey*, tr. of Oil Blas, v. 1.

Where were instances in which men of the most venerable dignity, persecuted without a cause by extortioners, died of rage and shame in the gripe of the vile *alguazils* of Impey. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

algum (al'gum), *n.* A tree, in the time of Solomon and Hiram, growing on Mount Lebanon, along with cedar- and fir-trees, sought for the construction of the temple; according to both the Septuagint and Vulgate versions, the pine. It was not identical with the almug-tree, which was brought from Ophir. See *almug*.

Send me also cedar trees, fir trees, and *algum* trees, out of Lebanon. 2 Chron. ii. 8.

alhacena (al-ä-thā'nä), *n.* [Sp., < Ar.†] A cupboard or recess of stucco, decorated in the Moorish or Spanish style. A magnificent specimen in the South Kensington Museum, removed from Toledo in Spain, and is of the style of the fourteenth century.

alhagi (al-hā'ji), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *al-hājj* (Avicenna), the camel's-thorn.] A genus of leguminous plants of several reputed species, but all probably forms of one, ranging from Egypt and Greece to India. *A. camelorum* is a rigid spiny shrub, the leaves and branches of which exude a species of manna. This is collected in considerable quantity in Persia for food and for exportation to India; camels are very fond of it.

Alhambraic (al-ham-bra'ik), *a.* [< *Alhambra* (< Ar. *al-hamrā'*, lit. the red (house), with reference to the color of the sun-dried bricks which

Court of Lions, Alhambra.

compose the outer walls, < *al*, the, + *hamrā'*, fem. of *ahmar*, red) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or built or decorated after the manner of the Alhambra, a Moorish palace and fortress near Granada in Spain, erected during the thirteenth and the first part of the fourteenth century, and the finest existing specimen of Moorish architecture; in the style of the Alhambra. The style of decoration characteristic of the Alhambra is remarkable for the elaborate variety and complexity of its details, which are somewhat small in scale, but fancifully varied and brilliant with color and gilding.

Alhambresque (al-ham-bresk'), *a.* [< *Alhambra* + *-esque.*] Resembling the *Alhambra*, or the style of ornamentation peculiar to the Alhambra. See *Alhambraic*.

alhenna (al-hen'ä), *n.* Same as *henna*.

alhidade. See *alidade*.

alias (ā'li-as), *adv.* [L. *aliās*, at another time; in post-Augustan period, at another time or place, elsewhere, under other circumstances, otherwise; < *alius*, gen. *alterius*, other: see *alien*, *a.*] At another time; in another place; in other circumstances; otherwise. It is used chiefly in judicial proceedings to connect the different names assumed by a person who attempts to conceal his true name and has under a fictitious one: thus, *Simpson alias Smith* means a person calling himself at one time or one place Smith, at another Simpson.

alias (ā'li-as), *n.*; pl. *aliases* (-ez). 1. [< *alias*, *adv.*] An assumed name; another name.

Outcasts . . . forced to assume every week new *aliases* and new disguises. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

Most [Moslem] women when travelling adopt an *alias*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 420.

2. [From words in the writ, *Sicut alias precepimus*, as we at another time command.] In *law*, a second writ or execution issued when the first has failed to serve its purpose. Also used adjectivally: as, an *alias* execution.

alibi (al'i-bī), *adv.* [L., elsewhere, in another place, < *alius*, other, + *-bi*, related to E. *by*, q. v.] In *law*, elsewhere; at another place.

The prisoner's counsel may in his defence; he endeavoured to prove himself *alibi*. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull, ii.

alibi (al'i-bī), *n.* [*alibi*, *adv.*] 1. In *law*, a plea of having been elsewhere at the time an offense is alleged to have been committed. Hence—2. The fact or state of having been elsewhere at the time specified; as, an *alibi* attempted to prove an *alibi*.

alibility (al-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *alibilité*, < L. *alibilis*: see *alible* and *-bility.*] The capacity of a nutritive substance for absorption; assimilativeness. *N. E. D.*

alible (al'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *alibilis*, nutritive, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment.*] Nutritive.

alicant (al'i-kant), *n.* [< *Alicante*, a town in Spain, whence the wine is exported.] A strong, sweet, dark-colored Spanish wine. Formerly written *aligant*, *alligant*, *allegant*, etc.

alichel (al'i-chel), *n.* [Ar. *al-khēl*.] An inreading, in a block-letter book, of *alichel*, < Ar. *al-iqbāl*, *al*, the, + *iqbāl*, advancement, progress.] In *astrol.*, the situation of a planet on or following an angle.

alictisal (al-ik-tī'zal), *n.* [< Ar. *al-ittiqāl*, < *al*, the, + *ittiqāl*, contact, conjunction of planets, < *waqaʿa*, join.] In *astrol.*, the conjunction of two planets moving in the same direction, and one overtaking the other.

alidade (al'i-dād), *n.* [< ML. *alidada*, < Ar. *al-idādah*, the revolving radius of a graduated circle, < *al*, the (see *al-*²), + *ʿadad*, *ʿadid*, *ʿadud*, the upper arm, which revolves in its socket.] 1. A movable arm passing over a graduated circle, and carrying a vernier or an index: an attachment of many instruments for measuring angles. See cut under *sextant*.

The astrolabe [used by Vasco da Gama] was a metal circle graduated round the edge, with a limb called the *alidada* fixed to a pin in the centre, and working round the graduated circle. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 181.

2. A straight-edge carrying a telescope: an attachment of the plane-table for transferring to paper the direction of any object from the station occupied.

Also written *alhidade*.

alie† (ā'li), *v. t.* [Shetland dial., < Icel. *ala*, nourish, = Goth. *alan*, nourish, grow: see *old* and *aliment.*] To cherish; nurse; pet. *Edmondston*, Shetland Gloss.

alie† (ā'li), *n.* [< *alie*, *v.*] A pet; a favorite. *Edmondston*, Shetland Gloss.

alien, *v. t.* A former spelling of *ally*¹.

alien (āl'yen), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aliene*, *alient*, *aliant*, *aliaunt*, < ME. *alien*, *alyen*, *alyene*, *aliente*, *aliaunt*, etc., < OF. *alien*, *allien*, < L. *alienus*, belonging to another, < *alius*, another, akin to E. *else.*] I. *a.* 1. Residing under another government or in another country than

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that of one's birth, and not having rights of citizenship in such place of residence; as, the *alien* population; an *alien* condition.—2. Foreign; not belonging to one's own nation.

The veil of *alien* speech.
O. W. Holmes, Chinese Embassy.

The sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home,
She stood in tears amid the *alien* corn.
Keats, Ode to Nightingale.

3. Wholly different in nature; estranged; adverse; hostile: used with *to* or *from*.

The thing most *alien from* . . . [the Protector's] clear intellect and his commanding sense was perverseness.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

It is difficult to trace the origin of sentiments so *alien* to our own way of thought.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi.

Alien egg, in *ornith.*, the egg of a cuckoo, cowbird, or other parasitic species, dropped in the nest of another bird.—**Alien enemy**. See *enemy*.—**Alien friend**. See *friend*.—**Alien good**, in *ethics*, a good, under one's own or one's own control.—**Alien water**, any stream of water carried across an irrigated field or marsh, but not employed in the system of irrigation. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* **1.** A foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country who has not acquired citizenship by naturalization; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen. In France a child born of residents who are not citizens is an alien. In the United States, in Great Britain, children born and remaining within the country, though born of alien parents, are, according to the better opinion, natural-born citizens or subjects; and the children of citizens or subjects, though born in other countries, are generally deemed natural-born citizens or subjects, and if they become resident are entitled to the privileges of resident citizens; but they also may, at the age of full age, make declaration of allegiance. See *citizen*.

When the Roman jurists applied their experience of Roman citizens to dealings between citizens and *aliens*, showing by the difference of their actions that they regarded the circumstances as essentially different, they laid the foundations of that great structure which was guided the social progress of Europe.
W. E. Clifford, Lectures, I. 156.

2. A stranger. [Rare.]

An *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court, and princes of my blood.
Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Who can not have been altogether an *alien* from the researches of your lordship.

Alien Act. (*a*) See *alien and sedition laws*, below. (*b*) An English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 11) providing for the registration of aliens, repealed by 7 and 8 Vict. c. 66) allowing aliens from friendly nations to hold real and personal property for purposes of residence, and resident aliens to become naturalized. (*c*) An English statute of 1847 (10 and 11 Vict. c. 83) concerning naturalization.—**Alien and sedition laws**, a series of acts passed by the United States government in 1798, during a controversy with France in regard to which the country was violently agitated. They included three alien acts, the second and most famous of which (1 Stat., 570) conferred power on the President to order out of the country such aliens as he might reasonably suspect of secret machinations against the government or judge dangerous to the peace. It expired by limitation in two years. The sedition law was a stringent act against seditious conduct, and was largely aimed at obstructive opposition to the proceedings of government and libelous or seditious publications in regard to them. These laws had little effect besides that of overthrowing the Federal party, which was held responsible for them.

alien (āl'yen), *v. t.* [< ME. *alienen, alyenen,* < OF. *alener*, mod. F. *aliéner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *alienar* = It. *alienare*, < L. *alienare*, make alien, estrange, < *alienus*, alien: see *alien, a.*] **1.** To transfer or convey to another; make over the possession of: as, to *alien* a title or property. In this sense also written *alienate*.

Alien the gleabe, intaile it to thy loines.
Marston, What You Will, ii. 1.

If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng.

Had they, like him [Charles I.], for good and valuable consideration, *alienéd* their burthful prerogatives?
Browning, Univ. Sketches Crowley and Milton.

2. To make averse or indifferent; turn the affections or inclinations of; alienate; estrange.

The prince was totally *alienéd* from all thoughts of, or inclination for, the marriage.
Clarendon.

Poetry had not been *alienéd* from the people by the establishment of an Upper House of vocables alone entitled to move in the stately ceremonials of verse.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

alienability (āl'yen-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*alienable*, after F. *aliénabilité*.] The state or quality of being alienable; the capacity of being alienated or transferred.

The *alienability* of the domain. *Burke*, Works, III. 316.

alienable (āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* [< *alien, v.*, + *-able*, after F. *aliénable*.] That may be alienated; capable of being sold or transferred to another: as, land is *alienable* according to the laws of the state.

alienage (āl'yen-āj), *n.* [< *alien* + *-age*.] **1.** The state of being an alien; the legal standing of an alien.

Why restore estates forfeitable on account of *alienage*!
Story.

I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of *alienage* will be received, or allowed to exempt from the obligation imposed by the aforesaid Act of Congress any person of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 370.

2. The state of being alienated or transferred to another; alienation. [Rare.]

The provinces were treated in a far more harsh manner than the Italian states, even in the latter period of their *alienage*.
Broughton.

alienate (āl'yen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alienated*, ppr. *alienating*. [< L. *alienatus*, pp. of *alienare*, make alien, estrange: see *alien, v.*] **1.** To transfer or convey, as title, property, or other right, to another: as, to *alienate* lands or sovereignty.

He must have the consent of the electors when he would *alienate* or mortgage anything belonging to the empire.
Goldsmith, Present State of War, lv.

Led blindfold thus
By love of what he thought his flesh and blood
To *alienate* his all in his behoof.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 117.

2. To repel or turn away in feeling; make indifferent, etc.: where love or esteem before subsisted; estrange: with *from* before the secondary object.

He [Pananias] *alienated*, by his insolence, all who might have served as protectors of his person.
Macaulay, Milford's Greece.

The recollection of his former life is a dream that only the more *alienates* him *from* the realities of the present.
Ia. Taylor.

= **Syn. 1.** To deliver over, surrender, give up.—**2.** To disaffect.

alienate (āl'yen-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alienatus*, pp. as above.] **I.** *a.* In a state of alienation; estranged.

O *alienate* from God, O spirit accursed!
Milton, P. L., v. 877.

The Whigs are . . . wholly *alienate* from them.
Swift, Misc.

II. *n.* A stranger; an alien.

Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*.
Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith, fol. 14a.

alienated (āl'yen-ā-ted), *p. a.* Mentally astray; demented.

alienation (āl-yen-ā-shon), *n.* [< ME. *alyenacion, -cyon*, < OF. *alienation*, < L. *alienatio(n-)*, < *alienare*, pp. *alienatus*, alien: see *alien, v.*, and *alienate*.] **1.** The act of alienating; the state of being alienated. (*a*) In *law*, a transfer of the title to property by one person to another, by conveyance, as distinguished from inheritance. A devise of real property is regarded as an alienation.

In some cases the consent of all the heirs, collateral as well as direct, is needed. The ancient doctrine of *alienation* could be made.
W. Rose, German Land-holding, p. 74.

(*b*) The diversion of lands from ecclesiastical to secular ownership.

The word *alienation* has acquired since the Reformation the almost distinctive meaning of the diversion of lands from ecclesiastical or religious to secular ownership.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

(*c*) A withdrawing or an estrangement, as of feeling or the affections.

Alienation of heart from the king. *Bacon*.

We keep apart when we have quarrelled, express our selves in well-bred phrases, and in this way preserve a dignified *alienation*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 5.

She seemed, also, conscious of a cause, to me unknown, for the gradual *alienation* of my regard.
Poe, Tales, I. 471.

(*d*) Deprivation, or partial deprivation, of mental faculties; derangement; insanity.

If a person of acknowledged probity and of known purity of life were suddenly to do something grossly immoral, and if there happened to be no motive assignable for his strange and aberrant deed, we should ascribe it to an *alienation* of nature, and say that he must be mad.
Wakefield, Body and Will, p. 10.

alienation-office (āl-yen-ā-shon-of'is), *n.* An office in London, at which persons resorting to the judicial proceedings of fine and recovery for the conveyance of lands were required to present their writs, and submit to the payment of fees called the *prefine* and the *postfine*.

alienator (āl'yen-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *aliénateur*, < ML. **alienator*, < L. *alienare*, pp. *alienatus*, alienate: see *alien, v.*] **1.** One who alienates or transfers property.—**2.** A thief. [Humorous.]

To one like Ella, whose treasures are rather cased in leather covers than closed in iron coffers, there is a class of *alienators* more formidable than that which I have touched upon; I mean your borrowers of books.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

aliene (āl-yēn'), *v. t.* Same as *alien*, 1.

alienee (āl'yen-ē'), *n.* Same as *alienor*.

alien-house (āl'yen-hous), *n.* Formerly, in England, a priory or other religious house belonging to foreign ecclesiastics, or under their control. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 456.

alienigenate (āl-yen-ij'e-nāt), *a.* [< L. *alienigenus*, foreign-born (< *alienus*, foreign, alien, + *-genus*, -born), + *-ate*1.] Alien-born. *E. C. Wintrop*.

alienism (āl'yen-izm), *n.* [*alien* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state of being an alien.

The law was very gentle in the construction of the disability of *alienism*.
Chancellor Kent.

2. The study and treatment of mental diseases.

alienist (āl'yen-ist), *n.* [*alien* + *-ist*.] One engaged in the scientific study or treatment of mental diseases.

He [John Locke] looked at insanity rather too superficially for a practical *alienist*.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 114.

alienor (āl'yen-qr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *alienour*, < AF. *alienour*, *alienour* = OF. *alieneur*, < ML. **alienator* : see *alienator*.] One who transfers property to another. Also written *aliener*.

alienpenny (āl'yen-pen'i), *n.* [< L. *ala, alna*, a wing, + E. *ethmoid*.] *n.* The lateral part or wing of the ethmoidal region of the orbitonasal cartilage in the skull of an embryonic bird.

The hinder region or *alicthmoid* is the true olfactory region.
W. K. Parker.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the allethmoid: as, the *alicthmoid* region; an *alicthmoid* cartilage.

alietyl (a-lī'e-til), *n.* [< ML. *alietas*, < L. *alius*, other.] The state of being different; otherness.

aliferous (a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Having wings.

aliform (al'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *-form*.] Wing-shaped; having the shape of a wing or wings: in *anat.*, applied to the pterygoid processes and the muscles associated with them. See *pterygoid*. [Rare.]

aligant (al'i-gant), *n.* An old form of *alicant*.

aligerous (a-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aliger*, bearing wings, < *ala*, wing, + *gerere*, bear.] Having wings.

alight1 (a-līt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *alighten, alyghtew, alyten, alyghten, alihten, alyhten*, < (1) AS. *ālihtan* (OHG. *arliuhtan*, MHG. *erliuhten*, G. *erleuchten*), light, illuminate, < *on-*, *a-*1, + *lihtan*, E. *light*1, *v.*; (2) AS. *onlihtan*, light, illuminate, < *on-*, E. *a-*3, + *lihtan*, E. *light*1, *v.*; (3) AS. *gelihtan, geglihtan*, light, give light to, illuminate, intr. become light, < *ge-*, E. *a-*6, + *lihtan*, E. *light*1, *v.*; see *a-*1, *a-*2, *a-*6, and *light*1, *v.*, and cf. *alighten*3, *enlighten, lighten*1; see also *alight*3, *p. a.*] **1.** To light; light up; illuminate.—**2.** To set light to; light (a fire, lamp, etc.).

Having . . . *alighted* his lamp.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote. (*N. E. D.*)

alight1 (a-līt'), *p. a.* or *pred. pp.* for *as*, *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *alight, alizt, alyht* (early mod. E. *alighted*), < AS. *ālihted*, pp. of *ālihtan*, E. *alight*1, *v.*, q. v.; but now regarded as parallel to *aloft*, *abaze*, etc., < *a*-3 + *light*1, *n.*] Provided with light; lighted up; illuminated.

The chapel was scarcely *alight*.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower (1862), p. 169. (*N. E. D.*)

Set
The lamps *alight*, and call
For golden music.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

alight2 (a-līt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *alighten, alizten, alihten*, < AS. *gelihtan* (= OHG. *gelihten*), lighten, mitigate, light by, < *ge-*, E. *a-*6, + *lihtan*, E. *light*2, *v.*; see *a-*6, *light*2, *v.*, and cf. *alighten*3, *lighten*2.] To make light or less heavy; lighten; alleviate.

She wende to *alight* her eyulle and her synne.
Curtes, G. de la Tour. (*N. E. D.*)

alight3 (a-līt'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *alighted* (obs. pp. *alight*), ppr. *alighting*. [< ME. *alighten, alyghten, alizten, alyzten*, < (1) AS. *ālihtan* (occurring but once, in a gloss: "*Dissilio*, lc of *āhlte*," lit. 'I alight off'), < *ā-*, E. *a-*1, + *lihtan*, E. *light*2: (2) AS. *gelihtan*, alight, dismount, come down, < *ge-*, E. *a-*6, + *lihtan*, E. *light*2; see *a-*1, *a-*6, and *light*3, and cf. *alighten*2 and *light-en*3.] **1.** To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; dismount.

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We pass'd along the coast by a very rocky and rugged way, which forc'd us to *alight* many times before we came to Havre de Grace. *Howell*, Diary, March 23, 1644.

2. To settle or lodge after descending; as a bird *alights* on a tree; snow *alights* on a roof.

Truly spake Mohammed el Dandrit, "Wisdom hath *alighted* upon three things — the brain of the Franks, the hands of the Chinese, and the tongues of the Arabs."

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 233.

Whether insects *alight* on the leaves for food, as a resting-place, or are attracted by the odour of the nectar, I know not. *Darwin*, Insects, Plants, p. 17.

3. To fall (upon); come (upon) accidentally, or without design; light: as, *to alight* on a particular passage in a book, or on a particular fact; to *alight* on a rare plant.

alighten[1] (a-lī'tn), *r. t.* [*alight*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *lighten*[1], *enlighten*.] To make light; illuminate.

alighten[2] (a-lī'tn), *r. t.* [*alight*[2] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *lighten*[2].] To make light or less heavy; reduce the weight or burden of; lighten.

alighten[3] (a-lī'tn), *v. i.* [*alight*[3] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *lighten*[3].] To alight; alighten.

align, alignement, alignement. See *aline*[2], *alinement*.

aligreek (al-i-grēk'), *n.* [Corruption of *F. à la grecque*, or It. *alla greca*, in the Greek (fashion).] Same as *à-la-greecque*. [Rare.]

alike (a-līk'), *a.* [< ME. *alike*, *alyke*, and assibilated *alyche*, *aleche*, with prefix *a-* rep. prob. *a-*[2] and *a-*[3], the earlier forms being — (1) *ilīke*, *ilīke*, *ylīke*, *ylyke*, *elīk*, and assibilated *ilsch*, *ilsche*, *ylsch*, *ylesche*, earliest ME. *gelīc*, < AS. *gelīc* = OS. *gilīk* = OFries. *gelīk*, usually *ilk*, = OD. *gheliick*, D. *gelijk* = OHG. *gilīh*, *gilīch*, *gilth*, MHG. *gelīch*, *glīch*, G. *gleich* = Icel. *glīkr*, mod. *líkr* = Sw. *lik* = Dan. *lig* = Goth. *galeiks*, *liks*, *leiks*, *lēks*, *lēkis*, having a corresponding body or form,' < *ga-* (= AS. *ge-*), together, indicating collation or comparison, + *leik* = AS. *lic*, E. *like*, *lich* (in comp. *likewake* = *lich-wake*, *lich-gate*, = E. body); (2) *alīke*, *alyke* (in mod. use *alike*, *alyke*), earlier with prefix *an-*, accented, *anlike*, *anlyke*, and assibilated *anlich*, *anlech*, < AS. *anlīc*, *onlīc* = OD. *aenlijck* = OHG. **analīh*, *anagilīh*, MHG. *anelich*, G. *ähnlich* = Icel. *álíkr* = Goth. **analeiks* (in adv. *analeikō*), like, similar, lit. 'on-ly,' having dependence on, relation to, or similarity to, < *ana* (AS. *an*, *on*, E. *on*) + *-leiks*, AS. *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1], a suffix used here somewhat as in other relational adjectives (Goth. *mannaleiks*, = AS. *be*. *mannlīc*, *dēoflīc*, *wīflīc*, *hwelcīc*, *hwelcīc*, AS. *hwelc*, *be*. *which*, E. *which*, etc.), being the noun, Goth. *leik*, AS. *līc*, *be*. body, used as a relational suffix. That it, *be*. *alīke* and *anlīke*, AS. *onlīc*, *alīke*, AS. *gelīc*, with prefix *ge-* and accented base *līc*, mixed with or having absorbed ME. *alsīke*, *olsīke*, *anlīke*, AS. *onlīc*, with accented base *on*, *on*, and suffix *-līc*. The adv. *alīke* follows the adj. The adj. *like* is not orig., but merely a mod. abbrev. of *alīke*, the latter form remaining chiefly in the predicative use; there are AS. adj. **līc*, as commonly cited. See *-leek*, *a.-2*, and *-like*[1], *like*[3], *like*[3].] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; having or exhibiting no marked or essential difference. *Alike* was only archaically used attributively, and is regularly predicated of a plural subject. It was also formerly used in phrases where the modern idiom requires *the same*.

The darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee.
Ps. cxxxix. 12.

In birth, in acts, in arms *alike* the rest.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

His [Clifford's] associates were men to whom all creeds and all constitutions were *alike*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

alika (a-lik'), *adv.* [< ME. *alike*, *alyke*, and assibilated *alicke*, *alycke*, with prefix *a-* repr. both *a-*[6] and *a-*[3], the earlier forms being — (1) *ilīke*, *ylīke*, *ylyke*, *elīke*, *elyke*, assibilated *ilicke*, *ilycke*, *ylycke*, *elycke*, *elsīke*, earliest *zelīce*, < AS. *gelīce* = OS. *gilīko* = OFries. *like*, *lik*, *elīk*, *gelīk*, D. *gelijk* = OHG. *gilīcho*, *glicho*, MHG. *gelīche*, *glīche*, G. *gleich* = Icel. *glīka*, mod. *líka* = Sw. *lika* = Dan. *lige* = Goth. **galeiko*, *leiko*, **lēko*; (2) *alīke*, *alyke*, *olīke*, *olyke*, earlier with prefix *an-*, accented (**anlīke* not recorded as adv.), < AS. *anlīce* = G. *ähnlich* = Icel. *álíka* = Goth. *analeiko*, adv., the forms being the same as in the adj., with the adverbial suffix, Goth. *-ō*, AS. *-e*. The *adv.* *līke* is not orig., but merely a mod. abbrev. of *alīke*, adv. See *alike*, *a.*] In the same manner, form, or degree; in common; equally; both.

The highest heaven of wisdom is *alike* near from every point, and thou must find it, if at all, by methods native to thyself alone. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

Inexperienced politicians . . . conceived that the theory of the Tory Opposition and the practice of Walpole's Government were *alike* inconsistent with the principles of liberty. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

alike-minded (a-lik'mīn'ded), *a.* Having the same mind; like-minded. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 82.

alim (ā'lēm), *n.* [Ar. *'ālim*, *'alīm*, learned, < *'alama*, know. Cf. *ulem*, *ulmah*.] Among Mohammedans, a learned man; a religious teacher, such as an imám, a mufti, etc.

The calling of an *Alim* is no longer worth much in Egypt. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 82.

Alima (al'i-mȧ), *n.* [NL., for *Halima*, < Gr. *ἁλίμος*, of the sea.] A spurious genus of crustaceans, representing a stage of stomatopodous crustaceans, for which the term is still in use.

In the *Alima* type of development [*cf. Stomatopoda*], it may be that the leaves the egg in nearly the *Alima* form, and in the youngest stage known the six appendages, right to thirteen, are absent, although three of the corresponding segments of the body are developed.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 66.

aliment (al'i-ment), *n.* [< late ME. *aliment*, < F. *aliment*, < L. *alimentum*, food, < *alere*, nourish, = Goth. *alan*, be nourished, *aljan*, nourish, fatten, = Icel. *ala*, beget, bear, nourish, support; cf. *adel*, and *edel*, adj.] **1.** That which nourishes or sustains; food; nutriment; sustenance; support, whether literal or figurative.

Those elevated meditations which are the proper *aliment* of noble souls. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 30.

2. In *Scots law*, the sum paid for support to any one entitled to claim it, as the dole given to a pauper by his parish.

The *aliment* was appointed to continue till the majority or marriage of the daughters. *Erskine*, Institutes.

aliment (al'i-ment), *v. t.* [< ML. *alimentare*, < L. *alimentum*: see *aliment*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with means of sustenance; purvey to; support: generally in a figurative sense: as, to *aliment* a person's vanity.

Let them only to sustain and *aliment* the small frailty of their humanity. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

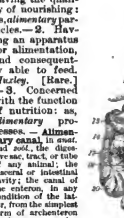
2. In *Scots law*, to maintain or support, as a person unable to support himself: used especially of the support of children by parents, or of parents by children.

alimental (al-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *aliment* + *-al*.] Of or relating to aliment; supplying food; having the quality of nourishing; furnishing the materials for natural growth: as, chyle is *alimental*. *Alimentary* sap.

alimentally (al-i-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an alimental manner; so as to serve for nourishment or food.

alimentariness (al-i-men'ta-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being alimentary, or of supplying nutriment.

alimentary (al-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< L. *alimentarius*, < *alimentum*, aliment: see *aliment*.] **1.** Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing: as, *alimentary* particles.—**2.** Relating an apparatus for alimentation, and consequently able to feed. *Huxley*. [Rare.] —**3.** Concerned with the function of nutrition: as, *alimentary* processes. — **Alimentary canal**, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the digestive tube, tract, or canal of any animal; the visceral or intestinal cavity; the canal of the enteron, in any condition of development, from the simplest form of archenteron to the most complex of its ultimate modifications. In its simplest form it is merely the cavity of a two-layered germ, or gastrula, lined with hypoblastic cells — a mere sac, the mouth and anus being one. With increasing complexity of structure, and especially by the formation of an out-



Alimentary Canal in Man.

1, superior horizontal bone; 2, middle turbinated bone; 3, opening of the nasal duct; 4, inferior turbinated bone; 5, 5, palatine; 6, opening of Eustachian tube; 7, soft palate; 8, uvula; 9, tonsil; 10, epiglottis; 11, tongue; 12, sublingual gland; 13, submaxillary gland; 14, cardiac portion (left lobe) of stomach; 15, fundus of stomach; 16, pylorus (right side of stomach), resting on right lobe of liver, partly shown in outline; 17, transverse colon; 18, duodenum; 19, ascending colon; 20, ileum; 21, jejunum; 22, cæcum; 23, sigmoid flexure of colon; 24, beginning of rectum; 25, bottom of urinary bladder.

let (sang) distinct from the inlet (mouth), the alimentary canal assumes more definitely the character of a special gastric or digestive cavity, which may remain in open communication with a general body-cavity, or become shut off therefrom as an intestinal tube. The latter is its character in all the higher animals, in which, moreover, the canal acquires various specializations, as into gullet, stomach, intestine, etc., become variously complicated or convoluted, has special manifestations and annexes, etc. In those animals which develop an umbilical vesicle, or this and an amnion and allantois, the cavity of the alimentary canal is primitively continuous with that of the vesicle and with the allantoic cavity. — **Alimentary debt**, in *Scots law*, debt incurred for necessaries or maintenance. — **Alimentary fund**, in *Scots law*, a fund set apart by the direction of the giver for an aliment to the receiver. If the amount of it is not unreasonable in view of the rank of the receiver, it cannot be seized for the satisfaction of the claims of creditors. — **Alimentary mucous membrane**, that mucous membrane which lines the alimentary canal, serving, with its various follicles, annexed glands, and lacteals, the purpose of digesting and absorbing aliment.

alimentation (al-i-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *alimentation*, < ML. *alimentatio(n-)*, < *alimentare*, pp. *alimentatus*, provide, aliment: see *aliment*, *v.*] **1.** The act or power of affording nutriment.

The accumulation of force may be separated into *alimentation* and aeration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 56.

2. The state or process of being nourished; mode of, or condition in regard to, nourishment.

Derangements of *alimentation*, including insufficient food, and morbid states of the lymphatic glands.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 38.

3. The providing or supplying with the necessaries of life.

The *alimentation* of poor children . . . was extended or increased by fresh endowments.
Bertrand, Russian Empire, VIII. 188.

Ceasing by and by to be under any knowledge of, or power over, the concerns of the society as a whole, the serf-class becomes devoted to the processes of *alimentation*, while the noble class, more and more free from the labor and cares of *alimentation*, becomes devoted to the co-ordinated movements of the entire body politic.
H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., pp. 406–8.

alimentative (al-i-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *alimentativus*, pp. of *alimentare* (see *aliment*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Nourishing; relating to nourishment with the supply of nourishment: as, "the *alimentative* machinery of the physiological unites." *Huxley*.

alimentic (al-i-men'tik), *a.* [< *aliment* + *-ic*.] Same as *alimentary*.

There may be emaciation from loss of rest, derangement of the *alimentic* functions, a quicker pulse than normal, and a tongue coated in the centre.
E. C. Seaman, Psychol. Med., p. 70.

alimentiveness (al-i-men'tiv-nes), *n.* [< *alimentive* + *-ness*.] **1.** Propensity to seek or take nourishment, to eat and drink: first and still chiefly used by phrenologists.—**2.** The organ of the brain (in the cerebellum) to communicate the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking, and which prompts the taking of nourishment. It is supposed seat in the region of the zygomatic fossæ. See *phrenology*.

alimon, n. [Prop. **halimon*, < L. *halimon* (sometimes improp. written *alimon*, as if < Gr. *ἀ-*priv. + *λιμός*, hunger: banishing hunger, < *ἀ-* priv. + *λιμός*, hunger: see def.), < Gr. *ἅλιμον*, also *ἄλμη*, a shrubby plant growing on the shore, perhaps halwort, prop. neut. of *ἅλιμος*, of or belonging to the sea, marine, < *ἅλς*, the sea.] A plant, perhaps *Atriplex Halimus* (Linnæus), supposed to be the *halimon* of the ancients. It was fabled to have the power of allaying hunger.

alimonious† (al-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *alimonia*, food, nourishment: see *alimony*.] Affording food; nourishing; nutritive: as, "*alimonious* humours." *Harris*, Consumption.

alimony (al'i-mō-ni), *n.* [< L. *alimonia*, fem., also *alimonium*, neut., food, nourishment, sustenance, support, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*, *n.*] In *law*: (*a*) An allowance which a husband or former husband may be forced to pay to his wife or former wife, living legally separate from him, for her maintenance. It is granted or withheld in the discretion of the matrimonial court, with regard to the merits of the case and the resources of the parties respectively. *Alimony pendente lite* is that given to the wife during the pendency of an action for divorce, separation, or annulment of marriage; *permanent alimony* is that given to a wife after judgment of divorce, separation, or annulment in her favor. (*b*) In *Scots law*, aliment. *Erskine*.

alinasal (al-i-nā'zal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *nasus*, nose.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the parts forming the outer or lateral boundaries of the nostrils. See *ala nasi*, under *ala*. Specifically, of or pertaining to a lateral cartilage of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird, situated in the lateral part of the nasal region of such a skull. — **Alinasal process**, a process surrounding each

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nasal aperture of the chondrocranium of the frog. *Dunean.*—**Alinasal turbinal,** a cartilage of the alinasal region, connected with the alinasal or lateral cartilage.

The *alinasal turbinal* (the Yaux) . . . has two turns, and that of tiectinus one. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 717.

II. *n.* A lateral cartilage of the nasal region of the skull of an embryonic bird, in which is situated the external nostril. *W. K. Parker.*

aline[1] (a-lin'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3], in, + *line*[2].] In a straight line.

Take thanne a rewle and draw a strike, euene *aligne* fro the pyn unto the middel prikke.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. § 38.

aline[2] (a-lin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alined*, ppr. *alining*. [Also spelled *aligne*, < ML. as if **allineare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *lineare*, reduce to a straight line, ML. draw a straight line, < *linea*, a line. The reg. E. form is *aline*, but *align*, after F. *aligner*, is common.] To adjust to a line; lay out or regulate by a line; form in line, as troops. Equivalent forms are *align*, *adline*.

alineate (a-lin'ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alineated*, ppr. *alineating*. [Also spelled *allineate*, < ML. as if **allineatus*, pp. of **allineare*: see *aline*[2].] Same as *aline*[2].

The intended base line [must be] *alineated* by placing a telescope a little beyond one of its proposed extremities, so as to command them both.

Sir J. Herschel, Pop. Lectures, p. 184.

alineation (a-lin-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [Also spelled *allinention*, < ML. as if **allineatio(n-)*, the drawing of a line, < **allineare*: see *alineate*.] The act of bringing into line; a method of determining the position of a remote and not easily discernible object, by means of a straight line through more easily recognizable intermediate objects, as the passing of a straight line through the pointers of the Great Bear to the pole-star.

alinement (a-lin'ment), *n.* [< *aline*[2] + *-ment*, after F. *alignement*, < ML. *allineamentum*, **allineamentum*, < **allineare*: see *aline*[2].] The act of alining; the act of laying out or regulating by a line; an adjusting to a line.—**2.** The state of being so adjusted; the line of adjustment; especially, in *milit.*, the state of being in line; as, the *alinement* of a battalion; the *alinement* of a camp.—**3.** In *engin.*: (*a*) The ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile. (*b*) The ground-plan of a fort or field-work.

Also written *allinement*, *alignment*, *alignement*, *allignement*.

aliner (a-lī'nėr), *n.* One who aligns or adjusts to a line. *Evelyn.*

aliped (al'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alipes* (*-ped-*), wing-footed, swift, < *ala*, wing, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal* and *foot*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane which serves as a wing, as the bats.—**2†.** Swift of foot.

II. *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane serving for a wing; a chiropter, as the bat.

aliquant (al'i-kwant), *a.* [< L. *aliquantus*, some, somewhat, moderate, considerable, < *alius*, other (see *alien*), + *quantus*, how great: see *quantity*.] Contained in another, but not dividing it evenly: applied to a number which does not measure another without a remainder: thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16, for 3 times 5 are 15, leaving a remainder 1.

aliquot (al'i-kwot), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aliquot*, some, several, a few, < *alius*, other, + *quot*, how many: see *quotient*.] **I.** *a.* Forming an exact measure of something; applied to a part of a number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder: thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15.

II. *n.* That which forms an exact measure; an aliquot part: as, 4 is an *aliquot* of 12.

alisander (al-i-san'dėr), *n.* An old form of *alexanders*.

aliseptal (al-i-sep'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *saptum*, *septum*, septum.] **I.** *a.* Appellative of a cartilage which forms a partition in the lateral part of the nasal passage of the skull of an embryonic bird; pertaining to or connected with this cartilage.

Behind the alinasal comes the *aliseptal* region.

W. K. Parker.

II. *n.* The aliseptal cartilage.

alish (a'lish), *a.* [< *ale* + *-ish*[1].] Like ale; having some quality of ale: as, "the sweet *alish* taste [of yeast]." *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Alisma (a-liz'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλισμα*, plantain.] A small genus of aquatic plants, natural order *Alismaceæ*. The common water-plantain, *A. Plantago*, is the principal species. See *water-plantain*.

Alismaceæ (al-iz-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alisma* + *-aceæ*.] An endogenous order of aquatic or marsh herbs, mostly natives of the northern temperate zone. Apart from a few species of *Alisma* and *Sagittaria* furnishing edible tubers, the order is of little importance.

alismaceous (al-iz-mā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the *Alismaceæ*.

There is a third species of the new *Alismaceous* genus Weinertia, hitherto known in India and Central Africa.

Jour. of Botany, Brit. and For., 1883, p. 160.

alismad (a-liz'mad), *n.* [< *Alisma* + *-ad*[1].] In *bot.*, one of the *Alismaceæ*.

alismal (a-liz'mal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the genus *Alisma* (which see).

alismoid (a-liz'moid), *a.* [< *Alisma* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling an alismad; like plants of the genus *Alisma*.

alison, *n.* See *alyssum*.

aliphenoid (al-i-fē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *sphenoid*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.—**Aliphenoid canal,** an osseous canal through which the alisphenoid artery runs for some distance at the base of the skull of the dog and sundry other carnivorous quadrupeds.

II. *n.* One of the bones of the skull, forming by fusion with other cranial bones, in adult life, a great part of the compound sphenoid bone. In man the alisphenoid, or greater wing of the sphenoid, minus the so-called internal pterygoid process. See cuts under *Proreptilia* and *sphenoid*.

alisphenoidal (al'i-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *alisphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *aliphenoid*.

alisson, *n.* See *alyssum*.

alist (a-list'), *prep.* or *adv.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *list*, inclination.] *Naut.*, listed, or canted over to one side; inclined.

alitrunk (al'i-trungk), *n.* [< L. *ala*, wing, + *truncus*, trunk.] The segment of the posterior thorax of an insect to which the wings and two posterior pairs of legs are attached.

-aliy [< *-al* + *-y*[3].] A compound suffix of Latin origin, also in reduced form *-ality*, as in *reality*, *realty*, *legality*, *loyalty*, etc. See *-al* and *-ality*.

allunde (a-il-un'dē), *adv.* [L., from another place, < *alius*, other, + *unde*, whence.] From another place.—**Evidence allunde,** evidence from another source; evidence from without, to explain some ambiguity in it.

alive (a-līv'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* or *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *alyfe*, *on lyve*, *on lyfe*, < ME. *alive*, *alyfe*, *o live*, earlier *on live*, *on life*, < AS. *on life*, in life: *on*, in; *life*, dat. case of *lif*, life: see *a*[3] and *life*. Hence abbrev. *live*, *a.*] In life; living; in the state in which the organs of the body perform their functions: opposed to *dead*: as, the man is *alive*.

Nor will aught . . . be wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feeble life appear.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 151.

2. In a state of action; in force or operation; unextinguished; undestroyed; unexpired: as, keep the suit *alive*.

Sweet Liberty inspires
And keeps *alive* his fierce but noble fires.
Cowper, Table-Talk.

3. Full of alacrity; active; sprightly; lively: as, the company were all *alive*.—**4.** Enlivened; animated; strongly aroused.

This perpetual intercommunication . . . keeps us always *alive* with excitement.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 7.

The special quality of the song is that, however carelessly fashioned, it seems *alive* with the energy of music.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 101.

5. Attentive; open to impressions (from); sensitively susceptible: used with *to*: as, he is sufficiently *alive* to the beauties of nature, but yet more *alive* to his own interests.

Awakening to the consciousness of evils which had long existed, and which had escaped notice only because no one was *alive* to them. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 142.

6. Filled as with living things; swarming; thronged: as, the city was all *alive* when the general entered.

The thick roof
Of green and stirring branches is *alive*
And musical with birds.
Bryant, Entrance to a Wood.

The coarser wheat that rolls in lakes of bloom,—
Its coral stems and milk-white flowers *alive*
With the wide murmurs of the scattered hive.
O. W. Holmes, Bed. of Pittsfield Cemetery.

7. Of all living, by way of emphasis.

The Earl of Northumberland . . . was the proudest man *alive*. *Clarendon.*

8. In *printing*. See *live*.

alkalify Digitized by Google

alizari (al-i-zā'ri), *n.* [F., Sp., etc.; also called *izari*, *zaita*; prob. < Ar. *al*, the, + *'aqarab*, juice pressed out, extract, < *'aqara*, press out, extract.] The commercial name of madder in India.

alizaric (al-i-zar'ik), *a.* In *chem.*, of or pertaining to alizari, or madder: as, *alizaric* acid.

alizarin (al-i-za'rin), *n.* [< F. *alizarine*, < *alizari*: see *alizari*.] A peculiar red coloring matter ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) formerly obtained from madder, and extensively used as a dyestuff. It was discovered in 1826 by Robiquet and Colin, who obtained it by digesting madder-root with alcohol and treating this with sulphuric acid, thus producing a black mass which they called *rubian de garance*. On heating, this yielded a sublimate of alizarin in long, brilliant, red, needle-shaped crystals. It is now artificially prepared on a large scale from anthracene ($C_{14}H_{10}$), a product of the distillation of coal-tar. It crystallizes in red prismatic needles, is in water, difficultly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in alkalis, giving to the solution a purplish-red color and beautiful fluorescence. It has acid properties and unites with bases.—**Alizarin red.** See *red*, *n.*

alk[1] (alk), *n.* [E. dial., = E. *auk*, < Icel. *álka*, Sw. *alka*, Dan. *alk*, *alke*.] A provincial English name for the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*. *Montagu.* See *Alca*, *Alcidæ*, and *auk*[1].

alk[2] (alk), *n.* [< Ar. *'alk*.] A resin obtained in northern Africa from the terebinth-tree, *Pistacia Terebinthus*. The best in quality is obtained from the terebinth, but in Asia it is also derived from the *sesauter* (juniper), the *'arzeh* (cedar), the *ḥetaq* or pistacio-tree (*Pistacia vera*), the *sarw* (cypress), and the *yenbūt*. In liquid form it is the Chio turpentine of commerce.

alkahest (al'ka-hest), *n.* [F. *alcahest*, a word of Arabic appearance, but not traceable to that language; supposed to have been invented by Paracelsus in imitation of other alchemical terms.] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists. Also spelled *alcahest*.

alkahestic (al-ka-hes'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest. Also spelled *alcahestic*.

alkahestical (al-ka-hes'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *alkahestic*. Also spelled *alcahestical*.

alkalamide (al-kal'a-mid or -mid), *n.* [< *alkali* + *amide*.] A name given to a class of substances related to an amine, containing both acid and alcohol radicals. Also spelled *alkalimide*.

alkalescence (al-ka-les'ens), *n.* [< *alkalescent*.] The process of becoming alkaline; alkalescency.

alkalescency (al-ka-les'en-si), *n.* A tendency to become alkaline; the quality of being slightly alkaline; the state of a substance in which alkaline properties begin to be developed or to be predominant. *Ure.*

alkalescent (al-ka-les'ent), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-escent*.] Becoming or tending to become alkaline.

alkali (al'ka-li or -lī), *n.*; pl. *alkalie* or *alkalies* (-liz or -līz). [< ME. *alkaly*, *alcaly*, < OF. F. *alcali* = Pr. Sp. It. *alcali* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *alkali*, < Ar. *al-qaliy*, < *al*, the, + *qaliy*, the ashes of saltwort and land-seaweed, which abound in soda, hence applied to the plant itself; < *qalay*, roast in a pan, fry.] **1.** Originally, the soluble part of the ashes of plants, especially of seaweed; soda-ash.—**2.** The plant saltwort, *Salsola kali*. Also called *kali*.—**3.** Now, any one of various substances which have the following properties in common: solubility in water; the power of neutralizing acids and forming salts with them; the property of combining with fats to form soaps; corrosive action on animal and vegetable tissue; the property of changing the tint of many vegetable coloring matters, as of litmus reddened by an acid to blue, or turmeric from yellow to brown. In its restricted sense, potash or soda, as applied only to the hydrates of potassium, sodium, lithium, cæsium, rubidium, and ammonium. In a more general sense it is applied to the hydrates of metals of the alkaline earths, barium, strontium, and calcium, and magnesium, and to large number of organic substances, both natural and artificial, described under *alkaloid*. Alkalis unite with saponifiable oils to form soap.

Sometimes spelled *alcali*.

Fixed alkalis, potash, soda, and lithia, in contradistinction to *ammonia*, which is called *volatile alkali*. See *ammonia*.

alkaliferous (al-ka-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-ferous*.] Containing or producing alkalis; alkaline: as, *alkaliferous* clays.

alkalifiable (al'ka-li-fī'a-bl), *a.* [< *alkalify* + *-able*.] Capable of being alkalified or converted into an alkali.

alkalify (al'ka-li-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alkalified*, ppr. *alkalifying*. [< *alkali* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To form or convert into an alkali; alkalize.

II. *intrans.* To become an alkali.

alkaligen (al'ka-li-jen), *n.* [< *alkali* + *-gen*; = F. *alcaligène*.] The name first proposed for nitrogen, as being a chief constituent of ammonia or volatile alkali. *N. E. D.*

alkaligenous (al-ka-li('j)-e-nus), *a.* [< *alkali* + *-genous*: see *-genous*.] Producing or generating alkali.

alkali-grass (al'ka-li-gras), *n.* A name given to several species of grass growing in alkaline localities in the western portions of the United States, especially to *Distichlis maritima*.

alkalimeter (al-ka-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [< *alkali* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for ascertaining the strength of alkalis, or the quantity of alkali in caustic potash and soda. This is done by determining what quantity of dilute sulphuric acid of a known strength can be neutralized by a given weight of the alkali or of caustic potash or soda. Sometimes spelled *alcalimeter*.

There are several . . . forms of *alkalimeter*, but whichever of them is employed the process is the same. *Ure*, Dict., I. 74.

alkalimetric (al'ka-li-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *alkali* + Gr. *μέτρον*, *Cf. alkalimeter.*] Relating to alkalimetry. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetrical*.

alkalimetrical (al'ka-li-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *alkalimetric*.

It is advisable, where *alkalimetrical* assays have frequently to be made, to keep a stock of test acid. *Ure*, Dict., I. 75.

alkalimetrically (al'ka-li-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* As in alkalimetry; by means of an alkalimeter. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetrically*.

The lime in this process is estimated *alkalimetrically* by means of an acid. *Ure*, Dict., III. 927.

alkalimetry (al-ka-lim'e-tri), *n.* [*An alkalimeter* + *-y*.] The process of determining the strength of an alkaline solution or liquid. This may be done by volumetric analysis, that is, by estimating the amount of a standard acid solution which the alkaline mixture will saturate; or by gravimetric analysis, that is, by decomposing the substance and finding the weight of the alkali contained in it. Sometimes spelled *alcalimetry*.

The principle on which *alkalimetry* is based consists in determining the amount of acid which a known weight of alkali can saturate or neutralize. *Ure*, Dict., I. 74.

alkalinide, *n.* See *alkalamide*.

alkaline (al'ka-lin or -lin), *a.* [*Alkali* + *-ine*1; = F. *alcalin*.] Pertaining to alkali; having the properties of an alkali.—**Alkaline development**, in *photog.*, the development of an exposed plate by a bath compounded with an alkali, such as ammonia. See *development*.—**Alkaline herbs**, lime, magnesia, baryta, and strontia. See *alkali*.

alkalinity (al-ka-lin'i-ti), *n.* [*Alkaline* + *-ity*.] The state of being alkaline; the quality which constitutes an alkali.

alkalinize (al'ka-lin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalinized*, ppr. *alkalinizing*. [*Alkaline* + *-ize*.] To render alkaline. *N. E. D.*

alkalious (al-ka'li-us), *a.* [*Alkali* + *-ous*.] Having the properties of an alkali. Formerly spelled *alcalious*. [Rare.]

alkalisable, **alkalisate**, etc. See *alkalizable*, etc.

alkali-stiff (al'ka-li-stif), *n.* A stiffening matter much used in the manufacture of inferior hats. It is made of a mixture of shellac, dissolved with its essence of and soda in 2 gallons of water. *J. Thomson*, Hats and Furs.

alkalizable (al'ka-li-za-bl), *a.* [*alkalize* + *-able*.] Capable of being alkalized. Sometimes spelled *alcalizable*, *alkalisable*.

alkalizate (al'ka-li-zāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalizated*, ppr. *alkalizating*. [*alkalize* + *-ate*2.] To make alkaline. See *alkalize*. Also spelled *alcalizate*, *alkalisate*.

alkalization (al'ka-li-za'shon), *n.* [*alkalize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of rendering alkaline by impregnating with an alkali. Also spelled *alcalization*, *alkalisation*.

alkalize (al'ka-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alkalized*, ppr. *alkalizing*. [*Alkali* + *-ize*.] To change into an alkali; communicate the properties of an alkali to; alkalify. Also spelled *alkalise*.

alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *n.* and *a.* [*Alkali* + *-oid*.] *n.* A body resembling an alkali in properties; one of a class of nitrogenous compounds which occur in plants in combination with organic acids, and are sometimes called the organic bases of plants, as morphine, nicotine, quinine, etc. They are intensely bitter, turn reddened litmus blue, are slightly soluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol, and have active medicinal or poisonous properties. Compounds having the general reactions and properties of alkaloids (ptomaine) are found in decaying animal matters, being products of the decomposition of the tissues.

II. *a.* Relating to or containing alkali.

alkaloidal (al-ka-loi'dal), *a.* [*Alkaloid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the alkaloids; having the nature of an alkaloid.

alkanet (al'ka-net), *n.* [< ME. *alkanet*, < Sp. *alcaneta* (early mod. E. also *arcanet*, *orchanet*, < OF. *orcanette*, *orchanette*, mod. F. *orcanète*, < Sp. *orcaneta*, var. of *alcaneta*), dim. of *alcana*, *alcaña*, henna: see *alcanna* and *henna*.] 1. The root of a boraginaceous herb, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*, yielding a red dye, for which the plant is cultivated in central and southern Europe. It is used in dyeing, staining wood, coloring adulterated wines, and in pharmacy to give a red color to salves, etc. It produces brilliant violet and gray colors with alum and iron mordants on linen, cotton, and silk, but not on wool.

2. The plant which yields the dye, *Alkanna tinctoria*. Also called *Spanish bugloss*.—3. A name of similar plants of other genera. The common alkanet of England is *Anchusa officinalis*; the evergreen alkanet, *A. sempervirens*; the bastard alkanet, *Lithospermum arvense*, and in America *L. canescens*.

Alkanna (al-kan'ā), *n.* [See *alkanet*.] A boraginaceous genus of perennial herbs, of about 40 species, natives of the Mediterranean region. It is distinguished from *Anchusa* (to which it was formerly included) mainly by the absence of appendages from the throat of the corolla. The principal species is *A. tinctoria*. See *alkanet*.

alkarsin, **alkarsine** (al-kär'sin), *n.* [< *alcohol* + *arsenic*] + *-in*2: so called because it was at first considered to be a compound of alcohol with arsenic was replaced by arsenic.] A heavy, brown, fuming, and extremely poisonous liquid containing cacodyl and its oxidation products: formerly known as *Cadet's fuming liquid*. It is characterized by an insufferable smell and by spontaneous ignition on exposure to the air. It has been proposed to use it in making hollow shells, whose explosion would set a ship on fire and destroy the crew by the poisonous vapor. Also spelled *alcarsin*.

alkekengi (al-ke-ken'ji), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alkagengi*, etc., < ME. *alkekengy*; = F. *alkékenge*, *alquekenge*, < Sp. *alquequenje*, < Ml. *alkekengi*, < Ar. *al-kākanj*, *al-kākenj*, < *al*, the, + Pers. *kākanj*, a kind of resin from a tree growing in the mountains of Herat in Afghanistan.] 1. The Chinese lantern, a solanaceous plant, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The scarlet fruit, inclosed in a large red calyx, makes the plant very ornamental at the beginning of winter: it is also edible, and has a slightly acid taste.

alkenna (al-ken'ā), *n.* [See *alcanna* and *henna*.] Same as *alkanet*.

alkermes (al-kėr'mēz), *n.* [F. *alkermes*, now *allermes*, < Ar. *al-qirmiz*: see *kermes*.] 1. The name of a once celebrated compound cordial, to which a fine red color was given by kermes. Its ingredients are said to have been cider, rose-water, sugar, and various fragrant flowering substances.

2. Same as *kermes*.

alk-gum (alk'gum), *n.* Same as *alk*2.—**Alk-gum tree**, the terebinth of southern Europe and Asia Minor, *Pistacia Terebinthus*.

alkohol, **alkoholic**, etc. Obsolete forms of *alcohol*, etc.

alkool, *n.* [Repr. Ar. *al-kohl*: see *alcohol*.] A preparation of antimony used by the women of Eastern nations to darken the eyelids and eyelashes. *Bradley*.

Alkoran (al'kō-ran or al-kō-ran'), *n.* Same as *Koran*.

Alkoranic, **Alkoranish**, etc. See *Alcoranic*, etc.

alkoxid, **alkoxide** (al-kok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *alc(ohol)* + *oxid*.] A compound in which alcohol unites with a metallic base. The base replaces hydrogen in the alcohol hydroxyl: as CH_3ONa, sodium alkoxid, formed by treating sodium with methyl alcohol.

alkyl (al'kil), *n.* [< *alk(ali)* + *-yl*.] A generic name applied to any alcohol radical, such as methyl (CH_3), ethyl (C_2H_5), propyl (C_3H_7), etc.

alkylogen (al-kil'ō-jen), *n.* A halogen salt of the alkyl radicals.

all (al), *a.*, and *n.* < ME. *all*, *al*, *pl. alle*, < AS. *all*, *al*, with breaking *eall*, *eal*, *pl. ealle*, = ONorth. *al*, *alle*, = OS. *al*, *alle* or *alla*, = OFries. *al*, *alle*, = D. *al*, *alle*, = OHG. MHG. *al*, *alle*, G. *all*, *alle*, = Icel. *allr*, *allir*, = Sw. *all*, *alle*, = Dan. *all*, *alle*, = Goth. *alls*, *allai*, *all*; as a prefix, ME. *all-*, *al-*, AS. *eall-*, *eal-*, *al-* = OS. *al-*, etc., usually with single *l*, merging with a simpler Teut. form *al-*, found only in comp. and deriv. (AS. *al-*, *al-* = OS. OHG. *al-*, *ala-*, *alo-* = Goth. *ala-*, as in AS. *almihtig*, *almihtig* = OS. *almahtig*, *alamahtig*, *alomahtig* = OHG. *almahtig*, *alamahtig*, *almighty*; OHG. *alaniuwi*, all new, Goth. *alamans*, all men (see *Alemannic*); OS. *alung* = OFries. *alang* = OHG. *alanc*, entire, complete, etc.), perhaps < √ *al* in AS. *alan* (pret. *ál*), nourish, grow, produce, = Icel. *ala* (> E. dial. *alie*1, q. v.), nourish, = Goth. *alan*, grow, be nourished, = L. *alere*, nourish (see *aliment*), of which *all*. Goth. *alls*, stem **alla-*, an assimilation of **alna-*, would be an ancient pp. adj. form to Goth. *alan* = AS. *alan*, nourish, grow, produce: see *alan*, *alien*, *old*, *elder*1, *eld*, *adult*. Cf. Ir. *uile*, *uilt* = Gael. *uile* = W. *oll*, whole, all, every. The several uses of *all*, as adj., pron., noun, and adv., overlap, and cannot be entirely separated. See *alder*2, *only*, gen. pl. of *all*.] I. *a.* 1. The whole quantity of, with reference to substance, extent, duration, amount, or degree: with a noun in the singular, chiefly such nouns (proper names, names of substances, abstract nouns—any whole or any part regarded in itself as a whole) as from their meaning or particular use do not in such use admit of a plural: as, *all* Europe; *all* Homer; *all* flesh; *all* control; *all* history.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 1.

All hell shall stir for this. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1.

No one will contend that *all* legislation is confined to Congress, *all* executive power to the President, or *all* judicial power to the courts of the United States.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 17, 1834.

2. The whole number of, with reference to individuals or particulars, taken collectively: with a noun in the plural: as, *all* men; *all* nations; *all* metals; *all* hopes; *all* sciences; *all* days. (*All* in logic is the sign of a distributed term in an affirmative proposition: as, *all* men are mortal. This use of *all*, in the sense of 'any,' is a result of *omission* or *ellipsis* as a translation of the *πᾶς* of Aristotle.]

All sins are not *all* men's, but do not appear in each man. He that hath one sin, hath *all*.

Bunhould, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 388.

3. Every: chiefly with *kind*, *sort*, *manner*, and formerly with *thing*.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you and . . . shall say *all* manner of evil against you, falsely. Mat. v. 11.

4. Any; any whatever: chiefly in a preposition or verb implying negation or exclusion: as, beyond *all* controversy; out of *all* question; he was free from *all* thought of danger.

Yes, without *all* doubt. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

5†. Only; alone. [Rare.]

He was my son;
But I do not repent me of my blood,
And thou art *all* my child.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2.

When joined to nouns accompanied by a definitive (the definite article, a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, etc.), and preceding the latter when the noun is singular, plural noun, or else follows the noun if it is plural; as, *all* my labor; *all* his goods; *all* this time; *all* these things; *all* the men; *all* the days; *all* men; *all* agreed to this. In the phrases *all day*, *all night*, *all summer*, *all winter*, *all the year*, *all the time*, etc., the noun is an adverbial accusative. In the first four the article is usually omitted.

All the world's a stage,
And *all* the men and women merely players.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7.

Sir, I will drink success to my friend, with *all* my heart.
Sheridan, Duenna, ii. 5.

The clergyman walks from house to house *all day all* the year to give people the comfort of good company.
Emerson, Clubs.

When joined to a personal or relative pronoun in the plural, *all* may precede, but now usually follows, the pronoun.

All we like sheep have gone astray. Isa. liii. 6.
And we *all* do fade as a leaf. Isa. lxiv. 6.
Be ye *all* of one mind. 1 Pet. iii. 8.
That they *all* may be one. John xvii. 21.

The alternative construction is *all of us*, *all of them*, etc. See II., 3; and for other constructions see *altogether*.

We *all of us* complain of the shortness of time.
Addison, Spectator, No. 93.

The adjective *all*, with a singular or plural noun, is often separated from its subject, especially by the verb *be* (expressed, or in the present participle often omitted), and, being thus apparently a part of the predicate, assumes a translational position, and may equally well be regarded as an adverb, meaning altogether, wholly: as, the house was *all* dark; he was *all* ears; the poor horse was *all* skin and bone; the papers were *all* in confusion; it was *all* a mistake; it is *all* gone.

He is *all* for fasting. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 248.
She follow'd my poor father's body,
Like Niobe, *all* tears. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

He has also built a parsonage house, *all* of stone, very neate and ample. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 15, 1677.

All Fools' day. See *fool*1.—**All hands**, the whole company; sweet, the whole crew.—**All my eye.** See *eye*.—**All Saints' day.** See *saint*.—**All Souls' day.** See *soul*.—**For all the world.** See *world*.

II. *a.* as *pron.* [Absolute use of the adj.] 1. The whole quantity or amount; the whole; the aggregate; the total: in a singular sense.

And Laban . . . said, . . . *All* that thou seest is mine.
Gen. xxxi. 43.

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Doth all that haunts the waste and wild
Mourn, knowing it will go along with me?
Tennyson. Passing of Arthur.

2. The whole number; every individual or particular, taken collectively; especially, all men or all people: in a plural sense.

That whelpes are blinde nine dayes, and then begin to see, is the common opinion of *all*; and some will be apt to descend to oathes upon it. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err. iii. 17.

And, poured round *all*,
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

All, in either of the preceding uses, is often followed by a limiting phrase with *of*.

Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor *all of* death to die. *Dalgoumey,* Hymn.
For *all of* wonderful and wild
Had rapture for the lonely child.
Scott, L. of the L. M., vi. 21.

Then I and you and *all of us* fell down.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

3. Everything; as, is that *all?* that is *all*.

What though the field be lost?
All is not lost. *Milton,* P. L., i. 105.

Above all. See *above*.—**After all**, after everything has been considered: in spite of everything to the contrary; nevertheless.

Upon my soul, the women are the best judges *after all*. *Sheridan,* The Critic, i. 1.

All and singular, collectively and individually: one and all; all without exception: a common legal phrase.—**All and some.** [CME. *alle and some*, prop. pl., equiv. to L. *universi et singuli*, but also used in sing. form *al and som* as adv., altogether: see *somdel*, (*a*) (*d*), and *samely*: one and all. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We are betrayd and yaxone [taken],
Horse and harneys, lordis, *all and some*.
Rich. C. de L., i. 2283.

Stop your noises, readers, *all and some*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii.

(*b*†) Altogether; wholly.

The tale ys wrytyn *al and som*
In a boke of Vitas Patrum.
Bob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 169.

All but, everything but; everything short of; almost; very nearly: as, she is *all but* nine years of age.

Hold her a wealthy bride within three arms,
Or *all but* hold, and then—cast her aside.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

All in all (as noun, *all-in-all*) all things in all respects; all or everything together; adverbially, altogether.

That God may be *all in all*. 1 Cor. xv. 28.

In London she buyes her bread, her face, her modesties. O London, thou art her Paradise, her heaven, her *all-in-all*.
Take, On Fantastics (1616), sig. G6. (*Halliwell.*)

Take him for *all in all*,
I shall not look upon his like again.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Aeva. Dress does make a difference, David.
Dan. Tis *all in all*, I think.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

Her good Philip was her *all-in-all*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

And all, and everything; and everything else: used in summing up after an enumeration of particulars.

The first blast of wind laid it [the tree] flat upon the ground, nest, eagles, *and all*. *I. Eatmaus.*

Woo'd and married an' a'. *Burns.*

And all that, and all the rest of it: used like the preceding, but generally in a slighting or conspicuous way: as, he believes in state-writing, materialization, *and all that*.

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, *and all that*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 178.

At all. [CME. *at alle.*] (*a*) In every way; altogether; wholly.

She is a shrewe *at al*. *Chaucer,* Prol. to Merchant's Tale.

(*b*) In any degree; in any degree whatever; in the least degree; for any reason; on any consideration: as, I was surprised at his coming *at all*.

Thirdly, the starres have not onely varied their longitudes, whereby their ascents are altered; but have also changed their declinations, whereby their rising *at all*, that is, their appearing, hath varied.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. v. 21.

(*c*) In any way; to any extent; of any kind or character: in negative, interrogative, or conditional clauses (compare I., 4): as, he was not *at all* disturbed; did you hear anything *at all*? if you hear anything *at all*, let me know; no offense *at all*.

An if this be *at all*. *Shak.,* Tempest, v. 1.

Before all, before everything; before everything else; beyond all.—**Beyond all,** beyond everything; beyond everything else; above all.—**For all.** (*a*) For all purposes, occasions, or things; especially in the phrases *once for all* and *for good and all*. [Colloq.]

Learn now, *for all*.
. . . I care not for you. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, ii. 3.

(*b*) Notwithstanding: in spite of (the thing or fact mentioned): followed by an object noun or pronoun or an object clause with *that*, which is often omitted: as, *for all that*, the fact remains the same; you may do so *for all* (*that*); I care, or *for all* me. See *for*.

Go, strah; *for all* you are my man, go wait upon my cousin Shallow. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 1.

As Nosly pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did show, she footling found, *for all* the flood.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxii.

A man's a man *for a'* that. *Burns,* For A' That.

In all. (*a*) In the whole number; all included: as, there were in *all* at least a hundred persons present.

In this time had Steuen reigned aulst yere *in alle*.
Bob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 122.

(*b*) In whole: as, in part or in *all*. — **Over all,** everywhere. *Chaucer.* [Now only in its literal meaning.] — **Two** (or **three**) **all, three** all, etc., in certain games, means that all (or merely both) the players or sides have two, three, etc., points.—**When all comes to all,** when everything is explained; at bottom. [With **all**. Now archaic.]

III. s. [Preceded by an article or a pronoun, rarely with an intervening adjective.] **1.** A whole; an entirety; a totality of things or qualities. *The All* is used for the universe.

And will she yet abuse her eyes on me, . . .
On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

2. One's whole interest, concern, or property: usually with a possessive pronoun: as, she has given her *all*. [Formerly and still dialectically with pl. *alle.*]

Though a very industrious tradesman, I was twice burnt out, and lost my little *all* both times.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 2.

Old Boreas — we are glad of that — was required to pack up "his *alle*" and be off. *De Quincey,* Herodotus, ii.

[For *all* in composition, see the adverb, at end.]

all (al), *adv.* [CME. mainly *alle*, *al*, AS. *eall*, *cal* (=OS. *al*, etc.), prop. neut. acc. (cf. AS. *calles* = OS. *alles* = Goth. *allis*, adv., prop. gen. neut.) of AS. *ceal*, *al*, = L. *totus*, etc.] **1.** The adverbial use of *all* overlaps the adjectival use: it is especially under *all*, a., 1, at end.] **1.** Wholly; entirely; completely; altogether; quite. In this use common with adverbs of degree, especially *too*: as, he arrived *all too* late.

And tell us what occasion of import
Hath *all so* long detain'd you from your wife.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

He held them sixpence *all too* dear.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Alone, alone, *all*, *all* alone,
Alone on a wide, wide sea.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

O, yet methought I saw the Holy Grail,
All pall'd in crimson samite.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

[From the frequent Middle English use of *all* in this sense before verbs with the prefix *to-* (see *to-*†, *to-break*, *to-tear*, etc.), *all* and *to-* have no longer been felt as such, came to be attached to the adverb, *all to or alto* being regarded as an adverbial phrase or word-group, and consequently used, in later English, with verbs having originally no claim to the prefix.

The sowdan and the cristen enerichone,
Ben *al to-here* and stiked at the bord.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 332.

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all to-brake* [printed *all to brake*] his scull. *Judges* ix. 53.

They . . . were *alle to-cutte* with the stones.
Caxton, Golden Legend, p. 236.

She pimmee her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the sunne *all to-brenten* stings.
Were *all to-ruffled* (sometimes printed *allouruffled*, and sometimes impaired. *Milton,* Comus, l. 360.)

2. Even; just: at first emphatic or intensive. (*a*) With prepositional phrases of place or time, in later use, particularly in ballad poetry, little more than merely expletive or intensive: as, *all* in the end of May; *all* in the morning tide.

When *all* aloud the wind doth blow.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclined. *Gay.*

One night my parlour-serving cast, I saw
The pelican on the casque of our Sir Bors
All in the middle of the ridge asleep.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

(*b*) With conjunctions *if* and *though*, in conditional and concessive clauses: *if all*, though *all*, or inversely, *all if*, *all though*, even if, even though. These forms are obsolete, except the last, which is now written as one word, *although* (which see).

I am nought wode, *alle if* I lewed be.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 398.

All alle it be so that noon serve me, ne that crowne is of thornes. *Mandeville* (ed. Halliwell), p. 13.

Thaf alle that he werred in wo & in strife,
The Sarazins bestyr hem wonder wyse.
Rob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 23.

Alle thoughte it be clept a see, it is no see.
Mandeville (ed. Halliwell), p. 266.

[When the verb in such clauses, according to a common subjunctive construction, was placed before the subject, the conjunction *if* or *though* might be omitted, leaving *all* as an apparent conjunction, in the sense of even if, although: especially in the formula *al be*, as of *be it*, *al be it that*, *al be that* (now *alse*, *albeit*, which see).

Al be her herte wel nigh to-broke
No word of pride ne grame she spoke.
Lay le Freine, l. 347, in Weber's Metr. Rom., I.

Al were it that my auncetres were rude
Yit may the blyche God . . .
Graunte me grace to lyve vertuously.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 316.

allace

His sacrifice be dede . . . with alle circumstances
Al telle I nat as now his observances.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1408.

But living art may not lead pure expresse, . . .
All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His dedale hand would faile and greatly fayst.
Spenser, F. Q., iii., Prol.)

(*c*) With conjunction *as*: *All as.* (1) Just when; when: as. *All as* his straying flocke he fedde.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Prol.

He their courtesy to requite,
Gave them a chain of twelve marks weight,
All as he lighted down.
Scott, Marmion, i. 11.

(2) As if.

The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde,
All as I were through the body gored.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Feb.

3. Only; exclusively.

I shall ever love like my sisters,
To love my father *all*. *Shak.,* Lear, i. 1.

All along. (*a*) Throughout; continuously; uninterruptedly: from the beginning onward: as, I knew that *all along*.

Ishmael . . . went forth, . . . weeping *all along* as he went. *Jer.* xli. 6.

(*b*) From end to end: in boustrophedon, (sewed) in such a manner that the thread passes from end to end of each section. (*c*) At full length.

I found a woman of a matchless form
Stretch'd *all along* upon the marble floor.
Pope, Iliad, ix.

And there in gloom cast himself *all along*.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

All along of. See *along*?. — **All in the wind** (*naut.*), too close to the wind: said of a vessel so brought up into the wind that the sails shake. — **All of a sudden,** suddenly; quite unexpectedly.

Matters have taken so clever a turn *all of a sudden*, that I could find it in my heart to be so good-humoured.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

All one, the same thing: in effect; quite the same.

Yet I have the wit to think my master is a kind of a knave: but that's *all one*, if he be but one knave.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1.

All out [ME. *al out, aloud*], entirely; completely; quite.

Then come these wikkyde Jewes . . . and brake theyre theen, and sleew them *alle outte*.
MS. Lincoln (A. 1.), 17, folio 184. (*Halliwell.*)

Whanne he hadde don his wille *al outte*,
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7201.

Used especially with *drink* (see *carouse*).

I qnaught, I drinke *all out*. *Palsgrave.*

Allus [*F.*], *all out*; or a carouse fully drunk up. *Cotgrave.*

All over. (*a*) In every part; everywhere; over the whole body. *Chaucer.* (*b*) Thoroughly; entirely: as, "Boundary and bon" in Dickens *all over*. [Colloq.] (*c*) Indispersed; generally: in having an all-overish feeling. [Colloq.] (*d*) All past; entirely ended: as, that is *all over*. — **All over with,** done with; finished: as, it is *all over* with their friendship; colloquially, the trouble is *all over* with.

Ay, a final sentence, indeed!—'tis *all over with* you, faith! *Sheridan,* The Rivals, iv. 3.

All right, as idiomatic colloquial phrase, either adjectival or adverbial, expressive of satisfaction with, approval of, or assent to anything, and equivalent to quite correct or correctly, satisfactory or satisfactorily, in a sanctory condition or manner, etc.: as, your conduct or your dress is *all right*; he has done it *all right*; "Are you ready? *All right*; go ahead." — **All the** (*the*, adv.; see *the*†), to all that extent; as much: as, *all the* better; *all the* fitter; *all the* sooner. See *the*†.—**All there,** up to the mark; wide awake; in strict fashion; first-rate. [Slang.] — **All up with,** at an end; all over with, as when the pistol was raised he knew that it was *all up* with him. [Colloq.]

-all, in composition, sometimes forms a true compound, as in *almighty*, *already*, *alsome*, *alsates*, but usually stands, with or sometimes without a hyphen, for some combination, retaining a syntactic relation, either (1) as adjective, as in *All-hallows*, *All-saints*, *allspice*; (2) as noun, either (*a*) in genitive plural, as in *all-fathers*, or (*b*) by accumitive as direct object, as in *all-giver*, *all-seer*, *all-heal*, particularly with present participle forms, as in *all-creating*, *all-providing*; in many cases *all* was a/ver bial), as in *all-healing*, *all-seeing*, *all-pervasive*, etc.; or (*c*) as adjective, either (*a*) with a noun (in the transitional construction mentioned under *all*, a., I., at end), as in *all-bone*, *all-mouth*, *all-rest*, *all-wood*, or (*b*) with almost any adjective that admits of prepositive usage, as in *all-perfect*, *all-powerful*, *all-wise*, *all-sufficient*, *all-good*, etc.

alla (al'lä). [It., dat. of fem. def. art. *la*: = F. *à la*, < L. *ad illam*, lit. to that: used for *alla maniera* (*di*), in the manner (of): see *à la*.] In *music*, after the (manner of): in the (style of): as, *alla francese*, in the French style or manner.

alla breve (al'lä bra've). [It.; see *alla* and *breve*.] In *music*, an expression understood to denote—(*a*) a species of time in which every bar contains a breve, or four minims; or (*b*) a rhythm of two or four beats to a bar, but taken at a much quicker movement as fast as if the piece were simply marked with the sign of common time. The sign for alla breve time is ¢.

allabuta (al-a-bu'tä), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The hard, black seed of the *Chrysobalanus icaco*, used in stamping shagreen (which see). Also spelled *alabuta*.

alla cappella. See *a cappella*.

allace, *interj.* An old spelling of *alas*.

allagite (al'a-jit), *n.* [f. Gr. ἄλλαγή, change (ἀλλάσσειν, change, lit. make other than it is, ‹ ἄλλος, other: see *allo-*, and cf. *enallage*), + -*ite*².] A massive mineral, of brown or green color, a carbonated silicate of manganese, found in the Harz mountains, near Elbingerode, Germany. It is an altered rhodonite.

allagostemonous (al'ą-gos-tē'mō-nus), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀλλαγή, change (see above), + στήμων, a thread, taken in sense of στῆμα, a stamen.] In *bot.*, with stamens inserted alternately with the torus and on the petals. *A. Gray.*

Allah (al'ą), *n.* [P. D. G. Dan., etc., *Allah*, Russ. *Allakhă*, etc., repr. Ar. (> Turk. Pers. Hind.) *Allāh*, contr. of *al-ilāh*, lit. the God, *Cal*, the + *ilāh*, God, a Aramaic *elāh* or Heb. *eloah*: see *Elohim.*] The Arabic name of the Supreme Being, which, through the Koran, has found its way into the languages of all nations who have embraced the Mohammedan faith.

Allamanda (al-a-man'dă), *n.* [Named after Jean N. S. *Allamand*, a Swiss scientist.] A genus of woody climbers, natives of tropical America, the flowers are large and handsome, and several species are cultivated in greenhouses.

all-amort (al-a-mōrt'), *a.* See *alamort.*

allamotti, allamoth (al-a-mot'i, al'a-moth), *n.* [E. dial.; also *alamoti*, *allamoth*.] an Orkney name.] A provincial English name for the petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. Montagu.

allan¹, **n.** Same as *alan.*

allan², **allant**, *n.* [Var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A provincial name for a species of jasper, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. *Montagu.*

allanite (al'an-it), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Allan*, of Edinburgh, the discoverer.] A silicate of cerium and allied metals with aluminium, iron, and calcium. It is isomorphous with epidote.

allantoic (al-an-tō'ik), *a.* [‹ *allantois* + -*ic.*] Of or pertaining to the allantois: as, *allantoic* fluid; *allantoic* acid; *allantoic* placentation.

allantoid (al-an'toid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ Gr. *allantoeidēs*, sausage-shaped, ‹ NL. *allantoides*, ‹ Gr. ἀλλαντοειδής (sc. τόπος or χιτών: see *hymen* and *chiton*), the sausage-shaped (sc. membrane), ‹ ἀλλᾶς (*allant-*), a sausage, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the allantois: as, the *allantoid* membrane.

II. *n.* Same as *allantois.*

allantoidal (al-an-toi'dal), *a.* Same as *allantoid.*

Allantoidea (al-an-toi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *allantoides*: see *allantoid.*] Those vertebrates in which an allantois is developed. It is considered as a group in zoology, the *Allantoidea* consist of mammals, birds, and reptiles, as distinguished from the *Anallantoidea*, or amphibians and fishes. The word is synonymous with *Amniota*, as distinguished from *Anamniota*.

allantoidean (al-an-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *allantoid* + -*an*; = F. *allantoïdien.*] I. *a.* Having an allantois, as the embryo or fetus of one of the higher vertebrates.

II. *n.* An animal the embryo or fetus of which has an allantois, as a mammal, bird, or reptile.

allantoin (a-lan'tō-in), *n.* [*allantois* + -*in*².] A crystalline substance ($C_4H_6N_4O_3$) found in the allantoic fluid of the cow; the nitrogenous constituent of the allantoic fluid. It is also obtained from other sources. Also written *allanto'ia.*

Allantois . . . is one of the products of the oxidation of uric acid, and by further oxidation gives rise to urea. *Foster*, Physiology, pp. 879, 880.

allantois (a-lan'tō-is), *n.* [NL., shorter form (appar. as sing. of assumed pl.) of *allantoides*: see *allantoid.*] A fetal appendage of most vertebrates, developing as a sac or diverticulum from the posterior portion of the intestinal cavity. It is one of the organs of the embryo of all amniotic vertebrates, or those which develop an amnion, but is wanting or is at most rudimentary in amphibians and fishes. In birds and reptiles it is large and performs a respiratory function, and in mammals contributes to form the umbilical cord and placenta. Its exterior primitively consists of mesoblast, an early receptacle for the excretion of the primordial kidneys (Wolffian bodies). So much of the sac as remains pervious within the body of the embryo becomes the urinary bladder, or, in some degree, a urinary passage. The umbilical arteries tend to develop along the elongated stalk of the sac, which becomes the umbilical cord, and that part of these allantoic vessels within the body which does not remain pervious becomes the urachus and round ligament of the liver. The expanded extremity of the allantois, in most mammals, unites with the chorion to form the placenta. In those vertebrates, as mammals, in which the umbilical vesicle has but a brief period of activity, the allantois chiefly sustains the functions whereby the fetus is nourished by the blood of the mother, and has its own blood arterialized. In parturition, so much of the allantois as is outside the body of the fetus is cast off, the separation taking place at the navel. See cut under *amnion.*

allay¹ (a-lā'), *n.* [‹ *allay*¹, *v.*] That which allays, lightens, or alleviates.

Yon are of a high and choleric complexion,
And you must have *allay*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Friendship is the *allay* of our sorrow. *Jer. Taylor.*

allay²† (a-lā'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; ‹ ME. *alayen*, ‹ AF. *aleyer*, *alayer*, OF. *alleyer* (F. *alayer*), a var. of *aller*, *aler* (> ME. *alien*, E. *ally*), combining alloy (cf. Sp. *Pg. ligar* = It. *legare*, *allay*, alloy, whence the noun, Sp. *Pg. liga* = It. *lega*, alloy, alloy; the Sp. *alcar*, alloy, is from the OF.), ‹ L. *alligare*, combine, join, < *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind: see *ally*¹ and *alligate.* *Allay*² was more or less confused with *allay*¹, and with other similar forms: see *allay*¹. At a later period the F. *aloyer* and its verbal substantive *aloi* were erroneously explained as derived from *à loi*, to law, as if meaning 'brought to the legal standard': see *alloy.*] 1. To mix, as metals; especially, to mix a nobler with a baser metal: now usually *alloy*, q. v. Figuratively, to mix with something inferior; contaminate or detract from.

His pupils cannot speak of him without something of terror *allaying* their gratitude. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

2. To temper; abate or weaken by mixture; dilute, as wine with water; weaken; diminish.

allay²† (a-lā'), *n.* [Partly early mod. E. *alay*, ‹ ME. *alay*, *aley*, ‹ AF. *aley*, *alay*, OF. "*alay*, later *aloy* (F. *aloi*), ‹ *aleyer*, *alayer* (F. *aloyer*), allay, alloy, mix: see *allay*², *v.*, and *alloy.*] 1. The act or process of alloying: an alloy.

Coins are hard'ned by th' *allay*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 482.

2. Figuratively, admixture, especially of something inferior.

This comedy grew out of Congreve and Wycherley, but gathered some *allays* of the sentimental comedy which followed theirs. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

3. Mixture; dilution.

French wine with an *allay* of water.
R. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

allay³†, *v. t.* [‹ late ME. *alayen*, *aleye*, *aleyen*, ‹ OF. *aicier*, *aleier*, declare on oath, ‹ L. *allegare*, mention, cite, adduce: see *allege*¹ and *allegation.*] To cite; quote; allege.

allay⁴†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alay*; ‹ late ME. *allay*, ‹ AF. "*alais*, OF. *estais*, *estaisnier*, let out, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *laisnier* (F. *laisser*), let, ‹ L. *laxare*, loose, set free: see *lax*, *lache*, and cf. *relay.*] In *hunting*, the act of laying on the hounds; the addition of fresh hounds to the cry.

allayer¹ (a-lā'ėr), *n.* [*allay*¹ + -*er*¹.] One who or that which allays or alleviates.

Phlegm and pure blood are the reputed *allayers* of acrimony. *Harvey*, Consumption.

allayer²† (a-lā'ėr), *n.* [*allay*² + -*er*¹.] One who or that which alloys or alloys.

allayment (a-lā'ment), *n.* [*allay*¹ + -*ment.*] The act of quieting, or a state of tranquillity; a state of rest after disturbance or excitement; ease.

The like *allayment* could I give my grief.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

all-bet, *conj.* Same as *albeit.*

Ay, but his fear
Would ne'er be masked, *all-bet* his vices were.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

allbone (ál'bōn), *n.* [*all* + *bone*¹; a tr. of Gr. ὀλόστεον, ‹ ὅλος, whole, + ὀστέον, bone.] An English name for the stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, from its pointed, skeleton-like stalks.

Alle (al'ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), ‹ Sw. *alle*, the Greenland dove.] A genus of birds of the auk family, containing the sea-dove, dovekie, or rotche, *Alca alle* (Linnæus), *Arctica alle* (Gray), *Mergulus alle* of authors in general, now *Alle nigricans* (Link). See *dovekie.*

allecret, **n.** See *hallecret.*

allect† (a-lekt'), *v. t.* [‹ L. *allectare*, *adlectare*, freq. of *allicere*, *adlicere*, attract, draw to one's self, < *ad*, to, + *lacere*, entice.] To entice.

allectation† (al-ek-tā'shon), *n.* [‹ L. *allectatio*(*n*-), *adlectatio*(*n*-), ‹ *allectare*, *adlectare*: see *allect.*] Enticement; allurement.

allective† (a-lek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *allect* + -*ive.*] I. *a.* Alluring.

II. *n.* An allurement.

What better *allective* could Satan devise to allure . . . men pleasantly into abominable sentiments?
J. Northbrooke, Dicing (1843), p. 117.

alledget, *v. t.* An old spelling of *allege.*

allegant†, *a.* An old form of *allegeant.*

allegation (al-ė-gā'shon), *n.* [‹ late ME. *allegacion*, *-cioun*, ‹ OF. *allegation*, ‹ L. *allegatio*(*n*-), *adlegatio*(*n*-), ‹ *allegare*, *adlegare*, pp. *allegatus*, *adlegatus*; see *allege*¹.] 1. The act of alleging; affirmation; declaration: as, "erroneous *allegations* of fact," *Hallam*.—2. That which is alleged or asserted; that which is offered as a plea, an excuse, or a justification: an assertion.

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allegation

Reprove my *allegation* if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

I expect not to be excused . . . on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

3. In *law*: (*a*) The assertion or statement of a party to a suit or other proceeding, civil or criminal, which he undertakes to prove. (*b*) The plaintiff's first pleading in a testamentary cause. (*c*) In *eccles. suits*, any pleading subsequent to the first.—**Defendant's allegation**, in England, the mode of propounding circumstances of defense by a defendant in the spiritual courts. The defendant is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath to his allegation, and may thence proceed to proofs as well as his antagonist.

allege[1] (a-lej'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alleged*, ppr. *alleging*. [Early mod. E. also *alledge*, *allegge*, < ME. *alegge*n, *aleggen*, < AF. *aleger*, *aleger*, *alleger* (< Law L. *allegare*, *allegiare*, *allegiari*: see *legate*.] 1. To declare before a court; plead at law; hence, in general, to produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; adduce or cite in confirmation; as, to *allege* exculpatory facts; to *allege* the authority of a court.

He [Thrasymachus], amongst other arts which he *alleges* in evidence of his views, cites that of government.
De Quincey, Pluto.

2. To pronounce with positiveness; declare; affirm; assert: as, to *allege* a fact.

In many *alleged* cases, indeed, of haunted houses and the like, a detailed revelation of names and places might expose the narrator to legal action.
H. N. Spalding, Short Studies, p. 73.

=Syn. 1. *Adduce*, *Allege*, *Assign*, etc. (see *adduce*), bring forward, aver, asseverate, maintain, say, insist, plead, produce, cite.

allege[2], *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *alledge*, *alege*, < ME. *aleggen*, *alegen*, < OF. *aleger*, *aleger*, *alegier* = Pr. *alegar* = It. *allegiare*, < L. *alleviare*, lighten, alleviate: see *alleviate* and *aliere*, *abridge*, *abbreviate*. The sense and the ME. forms mixed with those of *allay*[1]. To alleviate; lighten; mitigate; allay.

allegeable (a-lej'e-bl), *a.* < *allege*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being alleged or affirmed.

allegeance[1], *n.* [Early mod. E. also *alledgeance*, *allegeaunce*, < ME. *allegeance*, < *aleger*, *aleger*, etc., assert: see *allege*[1] and *-ance*.] The act of alleging; allegation.

allegeance[2], *n.* [ME., also *allegiance*, *allegeaunce*, < OF. *alegeance*, mod. *allégeance*, alleviation, < *aleger*, alleviate: see *allege*[2] and *-ance*.] Alleviation.

allegeance[3], *n.* An old spelling of *allegiance*.

allegeance[4] (a-lej'ment), *n.* [< *allege*[1] + *-ment*.] Assertion; allegation.

alleger (a-lej'er), *n.* One who alleges.

Alleghany vine. Same as *Adlumia cirrhosa*.

allegiance (a-lē'jans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *allegeance*, *alleageance*, etc., < ME. *alegeaunce*, < *a-* (prefixed appar. by confusion with *allegeance*[2], *q. v.*) + *legeaunce*, < OF. *ligeance*, *ligeence*, *leigence*, *Pr. ligansa*, < ML. *ligantia*, also *ligantia* (as if connected with L. *ligare*, pre. *ligan(t-)e*, bind), < *ligius*, OF. *lige*, *liege*, > ME. *liege*, *lege*, E. *liege*, *q. v.* The mod. F. *allégeance* in this sense is from the E. word.] 1. The tie or obligation of a subject or citizen to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state. Every citizen owes allegiance to the government under which he is born. *Natural* or *implied allegiance* is that obligation which one owes to the nation of which he is a natural-born citizen or subject so long as he remains such, and it does not arise from any express promise. *Express allegiance* is that obligation which arises from the express promise or oath of fidelity. *Local* or *temporary allegiance* is due from an alien to the government in the midst of and in which he resides. In the United States the paramount allegiance of a citizen has been declared to be due to the general government, and not to the government of the particular State in which he is domiciled.

Fealty is the bond that ties any man to another to whom he undertakes to be faithful; the bond is created by the undertaking and embodied in the oath. Homage is the form that binds the vassal to the lord, whose man he becomes, and of whom he holds the land for which he performs the ceremony or the services of a man who is his lord's hands. *Allegiance* is the duty which each man of the nation owes to the head of the nation, whether the man be a land-owner or landless, the vassal of a mesne lord or a lordless man; and *allegiance* is a legal duty to the king, the state, or the nation, whether it be embodied in an oath or not. But although thus distinct in origin, the three obligations had come in the middle ages to have, as regards the king, one effect. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 786.

The conquest of the Danelaw was followed by the earliest instances of those oaths of *allegiance* which mark the substitution of a personal dependence on the king as lord for the older relation of the freeman to the king of his race. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., v.

It being a certain position in law, that *allegiance* and protection are reciprocal, the one ceasing when the other is withdrawn. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 12.

Hence — 2. Observance of obligation in general; fidelity to any person or thing; devotion.

That [Bellingham] did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts.
Bacon.

Fond shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Love, all the faith and all the *allegiance* then.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 295.

=Syn. *Allegiance*, *Loyalty*, *Fealty*. *Allegiance* is the most formal and official of these words; it is a matter of principle, and applies especially to conduct; the oath of *allegiance* covers conduct only. *Loyalty* is a matter of both principle and sentiment, and applies to both; it implies enthusiasm and devotion, and hence is most frequently chosen for figurative use: as, loyalty to a friend, husband, family, clan, friends, old traditions, religion. Neither *allegiance* nor *loyalty* is confined to its original meaning of the obligation due from a subject to a prince. *Fealty* has escaped less completely from this earliest sense, but has a permissible use in the sense of fidelity under obligation of various kinds.

Our people quarrel with obedience;
Swearing allegiance and the love of soul,
To stranger blood, to foreign royalty.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

A man who could command the unswerving *loyalty* of honest and impulsive Dick Steele could not have been a coward or a knave. *Thackeray*, Eng. Humorists, p. 229.

Nor did he doubt her more,
But rested in her purity, till he crowned
A happy life with a fair death. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

allegiant (a-lē'jant), *a.* and *n.* [Assumed from *allegiance*, after analogy of adjectives in *-ant* having associates in *-ance*: see *-ant*[1] and *-ance*.] **I.** *a.* Loyal.

For your great graces
Heaped upon me, poor undeserver as I,
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

II. *n.* One who owes or renders allegiance; a native.

Strangers shall have the same personal rights as the *allegiants*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 135.

allegoric (al-ē-gor'ik), *a.* Same as *allegorical*.

allegorical (al-ē-gor'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *allegoricus* (< Gr. ἀλληγορικός, < ἀλληγορία, allegory: see *allegory*) + *-al*.] Consisting of or pertaining to allegory; of the nature of allegory; figurative; describing by resemblances.

His strong *allegorical* bent . . . was heightened by analysis of the Arthurian legends.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 176.

allegorical interpretation, the discovery of a spiritual or figurative meaning from what is apparently historical: thus, St. Paul (Rom. iii. 7) gives an *allegorical interpretation* of the history of Tree Sarah and slave-born Ishmael.—**Allegorical pictures**, pictures representing allegorical subjects.

allegorically (al-ē-gor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an allegorical manner; by way of allegory.

allegoricalness (al-ē-gor'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being allegorical.

allegorisation, allegorise, etc. See *allegorization*, etc.

allegorist (al'ē-gō-rist), *n.* [= F. *allégoriste*, < *allegoriser*, allegorize: see *allegorize*.] One who allegorizes; a writer of allegory.

allegorister (al'ē-gō-ris'tėr), *n.* [< *allegorist* + *-er*[1].] An allegorist. [Rare.]

In a lengthened allegory, the ground is often allotted; the *allegorister* tires of his allegory, and at length means what he says, and nothing more.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 144.

allegorization (al'ē-gor-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *allegorize* + *-ation*.] The act of turning into allegory; allegorical treatment. Also spelled *allegorisation*.

allegorize (al'ē-gō-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *allegorized*, ppr. *allegorizing*. [< OF. *allegoriser*, mod. F. *allégoriser*, < L. *allegorizare*, < Gr. ἀλληγορίζειν, speak so as to imply something else: see *allegory* and *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn into allegory; narrate in allegory; treat allegorically: as, to *allegorize* the history of a people.—2. To understand in an allegorical sense; interpret allegorically: as, to *allegorize* a text. An author may be understood either literally or figuratively, he who gives it a figurative sense *allegorizes* it.

An alchemist shall . . . *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof, into the philosopher's stone. *Locke*.

If we might *allegorize* it (the opera "Tannhäuser"), we should say that it typified precisely that longing after Venus, under her other name of Charis, which represents the relation in which modern should stand to ancient art.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 224.

II. *intrans.* To use allegory; as, a man may *allegorize* to please his fancy.

allenarly

His *allegoriz'd* upon the sacrifices.
Fuller, Against Allen, p. 223.

Also spelled *allegorise*.

allegorizer (al'ē-gō-rī'zėr), *n.* One who allegorizes; one who speaks in allegory or expounds allegorically. Also spelled *allegoriser*.

allegory (al'ē-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *allegories* (-riz). [< F. *allégorie* = Sp. *alegoría* = Pg. It. *allegoria*, < L. *allegoria*, < Gr. ἀλληγορία, description of one thing under the image of another, < ἀλληγορεύειν, speak so as to imply something else, < ἄλλος, other (see *allo-*), + ἀγορεύειν, speak, < ἀγορά, a place of assembly, market-place: see *agora*. Cf. *catlegory*.] 1. A figurative treatment of a subject not avowedly mentioned, under the guise of another having analogous properties or circumstances; usually, a sentence, discourse, or narrative ostensibly relating to material things or circumstances, but intended as an exposition of others of a more spiritual or recondite nature having some perceptible analogy or figurative resemblance to the former.

The moment our discourse rises above the ground line of familiar facts, and is influenced by passion or exalted by thought, it clothes itself in figure. . . . Homer, good writing and brilliant discourse are perpetual *allegories*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 92.

2. A method of speaking or writing characterized by this kind of figurative treatment.

Metaphor asserts or supposes that one thing is another, as "Judah is a lion's whelp"; but *allegory* never affirms that one thing is another.
T. H. Horne, introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 406.

3. In *painting* and *sculp.*, a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically. =**Syn.** 1. *Simile*, *Metaphor*, *Comparison*, etc. See *simile*.

allegory (al'ē-gō-ri), *v. t.* To employ allegory; allegorize.

I am not ignorant that some do *allegory* on this place. *Abp. Whitgift*, Defense, p. 671.

allegretto (al-le-gret'tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., dim. of *allegro*: see *allegro*.] In *music*, quicker in time than andante, but not so quick as allegro.

Allegory — The Church.
Cathedral of Worms, 13th century. The lion and lion beneath represent the four evangelists. (Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

II. *n.* A movement in this time and character.

allegro (al-lā'grō), *a.* and *n.* [It., < L. *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk, sprightly, cheerful: see *alacrious* and *alacrity*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, brisk or rapid.

II. *n.* A brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain, the quickest except presto.

allelu (al-lē-lö'), *interj.* Same as *halleluiah*.

alleluia (al-lē-lö'yä), *n.* 1. Same as *halleluiah*. —2. [= F. *alleluia* = Sp. *aleluyah* = It. *alleluja*, < ML. *alleluia*, *alleluja*, used because it becomes between Easter and Whitsuntide, when psalms ending with *halleluiah* or *alleluia* are sung in the churches.] A name given in Europe to the wood-sorrel, *Acetosella*.

alleluiatic (al-lē-lö-yat'ik), *a.* Same as *halleluiatic*.

allemande (al-e-mond'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *allemand*, German: see *Almain*, *Alemannic*.] 1. In *music*, the first movement after the prelude in a suite. Like the prelude, it is sometimes absent. It is in 2-time, of moderate andante, and consists of two strains, each repeated, and generally of equal length.

2. A German dance in ¾ time, resembling the colder style of waltz, and often so called.—3. A German national dance in lively ¾ time.—4. A figure in dancing.

Allemannic, *a.* and *n.* See *Alemannic*.

allemontite (al-e-mon'tīt), *n.* [< *Allemont* or *Allemond*, a village of Isère, France, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of a tin-white color and metallic luster, containing arsenic and antimony. Also called *arsenical antimony*.

allen[1] (al'en), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Grass-land improved by ploughing (Halliwell); unenclosed land that has been tilled and left to run to feed for sheep (Moor). [Prov. Eng.]

allen[2], *n.* See *allan*[2].

allenarly (a-len'ėr-li), *adv.* or *a.* [The reconstructed legal form of the more reg. *allanerly*, formerly also *allanerlie*, *alanerlie*, < *all* + *anerly*.

only, < *ane*, one : see *anerly*. Cf. ME. *all-oneli*, *alle-oneli*, *all-anly*, only, lit. all only : see *all* and *only*.] Only; solely; merely: a technical word used in Scotch conveyancing. Thus, where lands are conveyed to a father, "for his life-rent use *allenarly*," the force of the expression is that the father's right is restricted to a mere life-rent, or at best to a fiduciary fee, even in circumstances where, but for the word *allenarly*, the father would have taken absolutely and *ex proprio*.

aller[1] (al'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *aller*, < AS. *alr* : see *alder*.] Same as *alder*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

aller[2], *n.* See *alder*[3].

aller-dear (al'ėr-dēr), *n.* [< *aller*[1], dial. form of *alder*[1], + *dear*.] A local English name of a large trout of the common species, given from the fact that it hides under the roots of the alder, or in its season when the alder is budding. Also called *aller-trout*.

allerion (a-lē'ri-on), *n.* [More correctly *alerion*, < OF. *alerion*, *alerion*, *l'*, *alérion*], < L. *alario(n-)*, in her. a little eagle without beak or claws, in form suggesting *L. alarius*, < *ala*, a wing (see *aisle*), but prob. of Celtic origin; perhaps wlt. < MHG. *adelar*, *G. adler*, an eagle.] In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing representing an eagle or eaglet displayed without feet or beak. (*b*) More rarely, an eagle heraldically represented, but complete. *Boutell.*

Allerion.

aller-dear (al'ėr-trout), *n.* Same as *aller-float*.

allette, *n.* See *alette*.

allevé, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. spelled *aleive*; < OF. *alever*, *aleer*, < L. *allevare*, *adlevare*, lift up, raise, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten: see *alleviate*, and cf. *relieve*.] To alleviate; relieve. *Surrey.*

alleviament, *n.* [Early mod. E. *aleavement*; < *aleve* + *-ment*.] The act of alleviating or relieving; alleviation.

alleviate (a-lē'vi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alleviated*, ppr. *alleviating*. [< L. *alleviatus*, pp. of *allevare*, *adlevare*, for L. *allevare*, *adlevare*, lighten, alleviate, < *ad*, to, + *levare*, lift up, lighten, < *levis*, light, not heavy: see *levity*. Cf. *allegel* and *adlegel*.] 1. To lighten; make less heavy. Imperative sense; remove in part; lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured: as, to *alleviate* sorrow, pain, care, punishment, burdens, etc.: opposed to *aggravate*.

Excellent medicines to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley.*

The darkest completion is not a little *alleviated* by a black hood. *Addison.*

The little apples which it (the nebbak-tree) bears are slightly acid and excellent for allaying thirst.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 60.

2. To represent as less; lessen the magnitude or heinousness of; extenuate: applied to moral conduct: as, to *alleviate* an offense. [Rare.]

He *alleviates* his fault by an excuse. *Johnson.*

=Syn. *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, *Allay*, diminish, soften, abate, qualify, redress. See *allay*[1]. Where these words are applied to pain, etc., *alleviate* is to lighten somewhat, and especially in a soothing way; *relieve* and *allay* go further than *alleviate*, *relieve* in a large measure or altogether. *Mitigate* is to make mild, less severe; perhaps it stands midway between *alleviate* and *relieve*. *Assuage* is to calm down, and that idea underlies all its uses; sleep conveys similarly the idea of quieting to rest.

To *alleviate* the congestion of the optic nerve and retina, the artificial leech should be applied several times at intervals of a few days, but should then be desisted from if no benefit results. *J. S. Wells*, Dis. of Eye, p. 383.

It (electricity) has *relieved* the paroxysms of angina pectoris.

In the advance of civilisation, there is a constant tendency to *mitigate* the severity of penal codes.

Lecky, European Morals, I. 337.

Foment the bruises, and the pains *assuage*.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 2003.

alleviation (a-lē-vi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *alleviatio(n-)*, < *alleviatus*(-*n*.), < *allevare*, lighten: see *alleviate*.] 1. The act of alleviating. (*a*) The act of removing in part, lessening, mitigating, or making easier to be endured; as, the alleviation of taxes. (*b*) The act of making less by representation; extenuation: as, "*alleviations* of fault," *Jeremy Taylor*.

2. That which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable: as, the sympathy of a friend is an *alleviation* of grief.

I have not wanted such *alleviations* of life as friendship could supply. *Johnson.*

His sister was waiting in a state of wondering alarm, which was not without its *alleviations*.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 8.

=Syn. Mitigation, palliation, relief.

alleviative (a-lē'vi-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *alleviate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to alleviate or mitigate.

II. *n.* That which alleviates or mitigates: as, "some cheering *alleviative*," *Corah's Doom* (1672), p. 176.

alleviator (a-lē'vi-ā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which alleviates, lightens, or mitigates.

alleviatory (a-lē'vi-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* Fitted to alleviate; having the quality of alleviating.

allez'-vous (a. *allez'-vo*), *n.* [L., also *hallez*, *Nl. hallux*; see *hallux*.] Same as *hallux*. [Rare.]

alley[1] (al'i), *n.* [< ME. *aley*, *aley*, < OF. *alee* (= *allée*), a going, gallery, passage, *s'aler*, *aller* (*F. aller*), go, var. of *esaler*, *exaler* = Pr. *anar* = Cat. *anar* = Sp. Pg. *andar* = It. *andare*, dial. *anare*, go; of uncertain origin: either (1) < L. *ambire*, *adambire*, *ambitum*, go, toward, or along; in Cicero once used in sense of 'come to, approach'; < *ad*, to, + *nare*, swim (see *natation*); or (2) ult. < ML. **ambitare* for L. *agitare* (cf. ML. *ambitus* for L. *actus*), and ML. *rendere* for L. *reddere*: see *adit* and *render*), go to or approach often, freq. of *adire*, pp. *aditus*, go to, < *ad*, to, + *ire*, go: see *adit*.] A passage; especially, a narrow passage. (*a*) A passage in a building, giving access from one part to another: also sometimes used for aisle. (*b*) A long, narrow walk or passage with wooden floor for playing at bowls, skittles, etc. (*c*) A walk, inclosed with hedges or shrubbery, in a garden: as, "yonder *alley* green," *Milton*, *L'Allegro*, 91.

So long about the *aleys* is he goon.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1060.

(*d*) A narrow passage or way for foot passengers, as distinct from a public street. (*e*) In a printing-office, the space between two rows of cases or stands, in which compositors work at the cases on the stands.

alley[2] (al'i), *n.* [Said to be a contr. of *alabaster* from which alleys are said to have been made.] A choice taw or large playing-marble. Also spelled *ally*.

alleyed (al'id), *a.* Laid out as an alley, or with alleys.

Untrimmed, undressed, neglected now
Was *alleyed* walk and orchard bough.
Bishop Hall, Bokeby, ii. 17.

alley-taw (al'i-tâ), *n.* [< *alley*[2] + *taw*[2].] An alley; a large playing-marble. Sometimes written *alley-tor*, as vulgarly pronounced.

After inquiring whether he had won any *alley-tors* or commonors lately, he made use of this question.

Dickens, Pickwick.

alleyway (al'i-wā), *n.* A short alley; a lane or narrow passage of small extent, as between two houses.

By substantial walls of adobe, with narrow *alleyways* running between. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 51.

All-father (al'fä'ṫher), *n.* [< *all*, gen. pl., + *father*; after Icel. *Alfoðr*.] The Father of all: a name originally of Odin, now sometimes applied to Jupiter and to God.

And I tell of the good *All-father*
Who cares for us here below.
Lowell, First Snowfall.

all-fired (al-fird'), *a.* [Said to be a euphemism for *hell-fired*, and hence defined as 'infernal,' but prob. to be taken at its face value: < *all* + *fire* + *-ed*[2], *all* intensifying the merely rhetorical *fire*.] Tremendous. [Colloq., and *all-fired* noise; he was in an *all-fired* rage. [Colloq.]

all-fours (al-fōrz'), *n.* A game of cards played by from two to six persons with hands of six cards each, dealt from a full pack, the top one of the remaining cards being turned as the trump, and the cards ranking as in whist. It derives its name from the four chances which it contains, for each of which a point is scored. These chances are the securing of *high*, or the ace of trumps or next best trump out; of *low*, or the deuce of trumps or next lowest trump out; of *jack*, or the knave of trumps; of *game*, or tricks containing cards which, by the rules of the game when added together, an ace being counted as four, a king as three, a queen as two, a jack as one, and a ten-spot as ten, the other cards not counting. The player who has all these is said to have *all-fours*. Also called *old sledge*, *seven-up*, and *high-low-jack*.

allgood (al'gụd), *n.* An old name of the plant Good Henry, or English mercury, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

all-hail (al-hāl'), *v. t.* [See *hail*[2], *n.*] To salute or address with the exclamation *all hail!* [Rare.]

Who *all-hailed* me, Thane of Cawdor.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

All-hallont, **All-hallond**, etc. Same as *All-hallows*.

All-hallow (al-hal'ō), *n.* See *All-hallows*.

All-hallowe'en (al-hal'ō-ēn), *n.* [For *All-hallowevens*: but see *All-hallows*.] See *All-hallows* and *Hallowe'en*.

All-hallowmas (al-hal'ō-mas), *n.* [< ME. *al-halowmesse*, *alhalowemesse*, < AS. *ealra hálgena mæsse-dæg*, all saints' mass-day: see *All-hallows*.] Allhallow-tide.

All-hallownt (al-hal'ọnt), *n.* [Also corruptly *Allhallon*, *Aollon*, *Aollan*, *-holland*, < ME. *al halowen*, < AS. *ealle hálgan*, all saints: see *All-hallows*.] Same as *All-hallows*.—**All-hallown summer**, formerly the name in England of a season of fine weather in the late autumn, corresponding to St. Martin's summer in France and to Indian summer in the United States. *N. E. D.*

Farewell, the latter spring! Farewell, *All-hallown summer!* *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

All-hallows, **All-hallow** (al-hal'ōz, -ō), *n.* [Prop. *All-hallows*, pl., but in comp. *All-hallow* (as *day*, *eve*, *mass*, *summer*, *tide*); in early mod. E. and dial. also *All-hallowes*, *-hallow*, *-hallon*, *-hollan*, *-holland*, etc.; < ME. *al halowes*, earlier *al halowen*, < AS. *ealle hálgan*, all hallows, i. e., all saints (see *all* and *hallow*[1], *n.*), usually in gen. pl. *ealra hálgena*, ME. *alre* (or *alle*) *halowene*, *halewene*, etc., (day, tide, feast, etc.) of all hallows. The term. *-s*, corruptly *-n*d, thus represents the AS. pl. suffix *-en*, and in comp. the gen. pl. *-ena*, the latter, ME. *-ene*, being appar. merged in *e'en* in *Allhallowe'en*, q. v.] 1. All saints. It was formerly common to dedicate a church to *All-hallows*.—2. All Saints' day, the 1st of November: a feast dedicated to all the saints in general. See *All Saints' day*, under *saint*.

Allhallow-tide (al-hal'ō-tīd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Allhallowen-tide*, *Allhallon-tyd*, *Allhollontide*, etc.: see *All-hallows*, *All-hallowen*, and *tide*.] The time about All Saints' day, November 1. Also called *Hallow-tide*.

Apples, pears, hawthorn-quicks, oaks, set them at *All-hallow-tide*, and remember to prune and prosper; set them at Candlemas, and intreat them to grow.

Bay, Eng. Proverbs (1678), p. 250.

allheal (al'hēl), *n.* [< ME. *al-hele*, < *al* + *heal*, < AS. *hælu*, health: see *Panax*.] The name of a plant, cat's valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*. The clown's allheal, or clown's woundwort, is *Stachys palustris*.

alliable (a-lī'a-bl), *a.* [< *ally*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of forming or of entering into an alliance.

alliaceous (al-i-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *allium*, garlic, + *-aceous*.] 1. Pertaining to, or having the properties of the genus *Allium*, which includes the onion and garlic.—2. Having the peculiar smell or taste of the onion: applied chemically to ailments which contain arsenic and emit a garlic-like odor when heated on charcoal before the blowpipe.

alliance (a-lī'ans), *n.* [< ME. *aliance*, *aliaunce*, < OF. *aliance*, *F. alliance*, < *alliance* (OF. *aleier*), ally, bind to: see *ally*[1] and *-ance*.] 1. The state of being allied or connected; the relation between persons or families connected. Specifically—(*a*) Marriage, or the relation or union brought about between families through marriage.

And great *alliance* hath he taken anew
To one that comes herself from mighty Jove.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 55.

(*b*) Connection by kindred. [Rare.]

For my father's sake, . . .
And for *alliance'* sake.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

(*c*) Union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league. (*d*) Union between persons, that is, an agreement to defend each other when attacked; or *offensive*, that is, an agreement to make a combined attack on another nation; or it may be both offensive and defensive.

An *alliance* was accordingly formed by Austria with Holland against France. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 126.

(*e*) Any joining of efforts or interests by persons, families, states, or organizations: as, an *alliance* between church and state.

An intimate *alliance* was formed between the Arian kings and the Arian clergy. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. ii.

Lydgate . . . had . . . the conviction that the medical profession . . . was the natural object of *alliance* between intellectual conquest and the social good.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 159.

2. The compact or treaty which is the instrument of allying or confederating: as, to draw up an *alliance*.—3. The aggregate of persons or parties allied.

Therefore, let our *alliance* be combin'd.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

4. In *bot.*, a grade intermediate between class and order: the equivalent in Lindley's classification of the more recent term *cohort*. See *cohort*, 3. In *zoöl.*, a natural group of related families; a superfamily or suborder.—**Arms of alliance**, in *her.*, arms which are displayed through matrimonial alliances.—**Evangelical Alliance.** See *evangelical*.—**Holy Alliance.** See *holy*.—Syn. *Alliance*, *League*, *Confederacy*, *Coalition*, relationship, friendship, combination, federation, copartnership. The first four words here been used without distinction to express the union or cooperation of two or more persons, organizations, or states. *Alliance* is the most general term. Often a closer union and sometimes a *league* between states means a closer union than an *alliance*. *Alliance* is rarely used of a combination for evil; but the other words are often so used, *confederacy* having specifically such a meaning in law. *Alliance* alone is used of the union of families by marriage. *Coalition* is often used of the temporary cooperation of persons, parties, or states that are ordinarily opposed.

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Alliances, at once offensive and defensive, have one of the usual and more important characteristics of confederations. *Wooley*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 103.

We must resolve to incorporate into our plan those ingredients which may be considered as forming the characteristic difference between a *league* and a government; we must extend the authority of the union to the persons of the citizens—the only proper objects of government. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 15.

I stood I the level
Of a full-charg'd *confederacy*, and give thanks
To you that chok'd it. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., I. 2.

The utility of a *confederacy*, as well to suppress faction, and to guard the internal tranquility of states, as to increase their external force and security, is in reality not a new idea. *Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 9.

The *coalitions* of nearly all Europe, which resisted and finally humbled the Grand Monarch, are among the most righteous examples of measures for preserving the balance of power which history records. *Wooley*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 44.

alliance (a-li'ans), *v. t.* [< *alliance*, *n.*] To unite by confederacy; join in alliance; ally. [Rare.]

It [sin] is *allianced* to none but wretched, forlorn, and apostate spirits. *Bp. Hall*, Contempl., Solomon's Temple.

alliant (a-li'ant), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *alliant*, OF. *aliant*, ppr. of *aller*, ally: see *ally*†, *v. t.*] **I.** *n.* An ally: as, "*alliants*, electors, princes, and states," *Milton*, Religion, p. 532.

II. *a.* Akin; united; confederated. *Sir T. More.*

allice, allis (al'is), *n.* [Var. of earlier *alloes* for *aloes*, < F. *alose*, "a shad fish" (Cotgrave): see *Alosa*.] An English name of a species of shad, *Alosa vulgaris*. See *Alosa*.

allice-shad, allis-shad (al'is-shad'), *n.* Same as *allice*.

alliciate, allicite (a-lish'i-āt, a-lis'it), *v. t.* [Irreg. < L. *allicere*, allure: see *allect.*] To attract; allure; entice.

alliciency (a-lish'en-si), *n.* [See *allicient.*] The power of attracting; attraction. [Rare.]

The magnetical *allicience* of the earth. *Sir T. Browne.*

allicient (a-lish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *allicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *allicere*, allure: see *allect.*] **I.** *a.* Enticing; attracting. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That which attracts.

alligartat, *n.* An old form of *alligator*. *B. Jonson.*

alligate (al'i-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *alligatus*, pp. of *aligare*, *adligare*, bind to, < *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind. Cf. *ally*, *v.*, and *allay*².] To bind; attach; unite by ties.

Instincts *alligated* to their nature.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 275.

God's wales are not as nuses, neither is he bound to means, or *alligated* to number.
R. Perrot, Jacob's Vowe (1607), App., p. 14.

alligation (al-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *alligatio(n-)*, a binding to, a band, < *alligare*: see *alligate*.] 1. The act of binding; the state of being bound or united. [Rare.]—2. The name of several rules or processes in practical arithmetic (see below) for ascertaining the relations between the proportions and prices of the ingredients of a mixture and the cost of the mixture itself per unit of weight or volume. Also called *the rule of mixtures*.—**Alligation alternate**, an arithmetical process used in ascertaining the proportions of ingredients of given price which will produce a mixture of given cost. The proposition is indeterminate, and the rule of alligation gives many particular solutions.—**Alligation medial**, the operation by which the cost of a mixture is found when the prices and proportions of the ingredients are given.

alligator (al'i-gā-tor), *n.* [A Latin-looking (NL.) adaptation of early mod. E. *aligarta*, *aligarte*, *aligarto*, *alegarto*, *alligarto*, also simply *lagarto*, < Sp. *el lagarto*, lit. the lizard: *el*, the, < L. *ille*, that; *lagarto*, < L. *lacertus*, lizard: see *lizard*. The prop. Sp. name is *caiman* or *lagarto de Indias*: Pg. *cauado*. The E. form has given rise to NL., F., and Pg. *alligator*, and Sp. *aligador*.] 1. Any member of the family *Alligatoridæ*, or some American member of the *Crocodilidæ*; an American crocodile.

An *alligator* stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] More specifically, a genus of large lizard-like or saurian reptiles, the type of the family *Alligatoridæ*, order *Crocodilia*, formerly family *Crocodilidæ*, order *Sauria*. See *Alligatoridæ*, *Crocodilidæ*. The type of the genus is *A. lucius* or *A. mississippiensis* of the United States. The genus formerly included the cayman and the jacaré, which have been made types of the two genera *Caiman* and *Jacare* (which see). A true American crocodile, *Crocodilus americanus*, long overlooked or confounded with the alligator, has lately been found in Florida and the West Indies. The alligators differ from the true crocodiles in having a shorter and flatter head, cavities or pits in the upper jaw, into which the long teeth of the under jaw fit, and feet much less webbed. Their habits are less aquatic. They frequent swamps and marshes, and may be seen basking on the dry ground during the day in the heat of the sun. They are most active during the night. The largest of them attain the length of 17 or 18 feet. They live on fish, and sometimes catch hogs on the shore, or dogs which are swimming. They lay their burrow in the mud of swamps and marshes, lying torpid till spring. The female lays a great number of eggs, which are deposited in the sand, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun. The alligators are distributed over tropical America, and some are old world, as the Chinese alligator, *A. sinensis*. Among

Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*).

the fossils of the south of England are remains of a true alligator, *A. hantoniensis*, in the Eocene beds of the Hampshire basin. Leather made from the skin of the alligator is widely used.

3. A local name of the little-brown fence-lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus*, common in many parts of the United States.—4. A machine for bringing the balls of iron from a puddling-furnace into compact form so that they can be handled; a squeezer.—5. A peculiar form of rock-breaker.

alligator-apple (al'i-gā-tor-ap'l), *n.* The fruit of *Anona palustris*, a West Indian tree.

alligator-fish (al'i-gā-tor-fish), *n.* An agonoid fish, *Podothecus acipenserinus*, with a compressed tapering body, about 12 polygonal plates on the breast, 18 scales and 12 rays in the dorsal fins, gill-membranes united to the isthmus, and the lower jaw shutting within the upper. It is about a foot in length, and is common from Puget Sound northward.—2. Any agonoid; a fish of the family *Agonidæ* (which see).

alligator-forceps (al'i-gā-tor-for'seps), *n.* A surgical forceps with short jaws, having teeth throughout their length, and one of them working by a double lever. It suggests an alligator.

alligatoria (al'i-gā-tō'ri-ä), *n.* One of the *Alligatoridæ*.

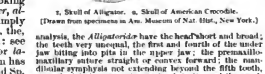
Alligatoridæ (al'i-gā-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alligator* + *-idæ*.] A family of saurian reptiles, of the order *Crocodilia*, related to the family *Crocodilidæ*, and with some authors forming only a subfamily (*Alligatorinæ*) of the latter; by most naturalists now judged to be distinct. The typical genus of the family is *Alligator*; other genera are *Caiman* and *Jacare* (which see). According to Huxley's

1, Skull of Alligator. a, Skull of American Crocodile.
(Drawn from specimens in the Amer. Museum of Nat. Hist., New York.)

analysis, the *Alligatoridæ* have the head short and broad; the teeth very unequal, the first and fourth of the under jaw biting into pits in the upper jaw; the premaxillo-maxillary suture straight or convex forward; the mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the fifth tooth, the splenial element not entering into it; and the cervical scutes distinct from the lateral. The *Crocodilidæ* have the head longer; the teeth unequal; the first mandibular tooth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove, at the side of the upper jaw; the premaxillo-maxillary suture straight or convex backward; the mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the eighth tooth, and not involving the splenial element; the cervical scutes sometimes distinct from the lateral, sometimes united with them. Most living *Alligatoridæ* are confined to America. The *Crocodilidæ* were supposed to be confined to the old world until the discovery of a true crocodile in America. In general appearance and economy the members of the two families are sufficiently similar to be confounded in popular language. Both families belong to the section of the order *Crocodilia* in which the nasal bones enter into the formation of the narial aperture, the contrary being the case in the section which includes the Gangetic crocodile or gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*.

alligator-pear (al'i-gā-tor-pār), *n.* The fruit of the *Persea gratissima* of the West Indies, resembling a pear in shape. Also called *avocado-pear*. See *avocado*.

alligator-terrapin (al'i-gā-tor-ter'a-pin), *n.* 1. A name of the common snapping-turtle of America, *Chelydra serpentina*. So called from the length of the neck and especially of the tail in comparison with the small, thin shell, into which the members cannot be completely retracted, the general appearance of a saurian being thus suggested. It is found from Canada to Florida, and westward to Louisiana and the Missouri. Also called *alligator-turtle*. See *Chelydra* and *snapping-turtle*.



Alligator-terrapin (*Chelydra serpentina*).

2. The giant snapping-turtle, *Macrochelys lacertina*. See *Macrochelys*.

alligator-tortoise (al'i-gā-tor-tôr'tis), *n.* Same as *alligator-terrapin*.

alligator-tree (al'i-gā-tor-trē), *n.* The sweetgum tree, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, of the southern United States.

alligator-turtle (al'i-gā-tor-ter'tl), *n.* 1. Same as *alligator-terrapin*.

The elongated tail of the animal is very characteristic, and . . . has . . . given rise to the popular name, *alligator-turtle*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 404.

2. A similar fresh-water turtle, *Macrochelys lacertina*, of the family *Chelydridæ*, with very long tail and neck. It is found in the United States from Florida to Texas, and up the Mississippi valley to Missouri, in muddy pools, bayous, and lakelets. It attains a weight of 50 or 60 pounds or more, is esteemed for the table, and is often seen in the markets of the countries it inhabits.

alligator-wood (al'i-gā-tor-wud), *n.* The wood of a melaleuceous tree, *Guarea grandifolia*, of the West Indies.

allign, *v. t.* See *aline*⁹.

alline, allineate, etc. See *aline*², etc.

allis, *n.* See *allice*.

allision (a-lizh'on), *n.* [< L. *allisio(n-)*, < *allidere*, *adlidere*, pp. *allisus*, *adlisus*, strike against, < *ad*, to, + *lædere*, hurt by striking: see *lesion*. Cf. *collision*, *elision*.] A striking against; beating; collision. [Rare.]

Islands . . . severed from it [the continent] by the boisterous *allision* of the sea. *Evelyn*, Sylva.

alliterate (a-lit'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *alliterated*, ppr. *alliterating*. [< ML. ***alliteratus*, pp. of ***alliterare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *literæ*, *litteræ*, letter: see *letter*.] To begin with the same letter or sound, as two or more words in immediate or near succession; agree in initial letter or sound; make an alliteration.

The "h" in harp does not *alliterate* with the "h" in honored. *S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 309.

2. To use alliteration.

The whole body of *alliterating* poets.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 411.

alliterate (a-lit'e-rāt), *n.* [< *alliterate*, *v.*, in allusion to *literate*, *n.*] One given to the use of alliteration. [Rare.]

Even the stereotyped asides of these fortunate *alliterates* [poets before Chaucer], like "weary as water to a sede" or "as drye as dust of the rain," are new, like nature, at the thousandth repetition.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 257.

alliteration (a-lit-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *alliteration*, < ML. *alliteratio(n-)*, < ***alliterare*: see *alliterate*, *v.*] The repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words in close or immediate succession; the recurrence of the same initial sound in the first accented syllables of words; initial rime: as, many *m*en, many *m*inds.

Apt alliteration's artful aid.
Churchill, Prophecy of Famine, l. 253.

Verse in which *alliteration* is essential, and other rime ornamental, is the prevailing form in Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, old Saxon. Specimens are known in old High German. *Alliteration* in these languages exists in its purest
F. A. March, A.-S. Gram., § 506.

Though the word *alliteration* seems to have been invented by Pontanus in the fifteenth century, the Romans were certainly aware that the device was in use among themselves. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 59.

Alliteration was a characteristic of old Teutonic poetry (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English, Old Saxon, Icelandic, etc.), technical rime, as a regular feature, being of later (Romance) introduction. The lines were divided into two sections, the first having regularly two alliterating syllables, the second one; but by license or mere accident four or more alliterating syllables might occur as in the last line of the extract from Piers Plowman. The alliterating syllable was always accented, and was not necessarily initial, as written; it might follow an unaccented prefix, as *arrange* in the extract. The vowels, being all

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alliteration

more or less open and easy of utterance, might alliterate with one another. In Churchill's line "Apt alliteration's artful aid," given above, the initial vowel-sounds are different (a, e or a, a, a), though spelled with the same letter. The following is an example of Middle English alliteration:

Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engreyned,
With rihnes of red gold and of riche stones;
Hire arraye me ravyssheð such richesse saw I nevere;
I had wondre what she was and whas seyf she were.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 15.

Chaucer's verse is cast on the Romance model with final rime, but he often uses alliteration as an additional ornament:

Ther sakyneren *schaltes* upon schedeles thykke;
Ha feiteth thurgh the herte-greyn, ha!
Up springen *speres* twenty foot on highte;
Out goon the *swerdes* as the silver bryghte.
The *helmes* to-hewen and to-schrede
Out brest the blood, with *sterne streames* reede,
With mighty bowes the boones thurgh-out they thrille,
He thurgh the *thikkeste* of the throng gan *thrust* (etc.).
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1747.

Such alliteration is much affected by Spenser and his imitators, and occurs with more or less frequency in all modern poetry.

alliterative (a-lit'ę-ra-tiv), *a.* [*alliterate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or consisting in alliteration; characterized by alliteration.

A few verses, like the pleasantly *alliterative* one in which he (Dryden) makes the spider, "from the ablest anvinash of his den," "feel the first of the humble stuff of his thread," show that he was beginning to study the niceties of verse. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 60.

alliteratively (a-lit'ę-ra-tiv-li), *adv.* In an alliterative manner; with alliteration.

Vowels were employed *alliteratively* much less often than consonants. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 64.

alliterativeness (a-lit'ę-ra-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being alliterative.

alliterator (a-lit'ę-ra-tęr), *n.* One who uses alliteration.

We all know Shakspere's jokes on the *alliterators*.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 312.

allium (al'i-um), *n.* [L., more correctly *alium*, *garlic*; perhaps related to Gr. *ἀλλάς*, *Salsugo*: see *allantoïs*.] The largest genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, of about 300 species, natives, with few exceptions, of the northern temperate zone. They are usually bulbous, have a reticulate tunic, and bear their flowers in an umbel at the summit of a scape. Several species have been largely cultivated for food from very early times, including the onion (*A. Cepa*), leek (*A. Porrum*), shallot (*A. Ascalonicum*), garlic (*A. sativum*), chives (*A. Schœnoprasum*), rocambole (*A. Scorodoprasum*), etc.

allmouth (al'mouth), *n.* [*all* + *mouth*.] A name of the fish otherwise known as the common angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

allness (al'nes), *n.* [*all* + *-ness*.] Totality; entirety; completeness; universality.

The *allness* of God, including his absolute spirituality, supremacy, and eternity. *R. Turnbull.*

The science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and *allness* as its two elements.
Coleridge, Lay Sermons, p. 339. (*N. E. D.*)

allo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *ἄλλο-*, combining form of *ἄλλος* = L. *alius*, other, = E. *else*, *alien*, and *else*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning other, another.

Allobrogical (al-ō-brō'ji-kal), *a.* An epithet applied in the seventeenth century to Presbyterians or Calvinists, in allusion to the fact that Geneva, the chief stronghold of the sect, was anciently a town of the Allobroges. *N. E. D.*

allocate (al'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allocated*, ppr. *allocating*. [< ML. *allocatus*, pp. of *allocare*, allot, < L. *ad*, to, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, a place: see *locus*, *allocation*, and cf. doublet of *allocate*, q. v.] 1. To assign or allot; set apart for a particular purpose; distribute: as, to *allocate* shares in a public company.

The court is empowered to seize upon and *allocate*, for the immediate maintenance of such child or children, any sum not exceeding a third of the whole fortune.
Burke, Popery Laws.

He [Wolsley] can inspire his subordinates, he can *allocate* them to duties in the fulfilment of which they earn credit and contribute to the success of him their master.
Edw. Porbes, Souvenirs of Some Continents, p. 112.

2. To fix the place of; locate; localize. [Rare.]
It is the duty of the heritors to *allocate* the churchyard.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 337.

allocation (al-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *allocatio(n-)*, < *allocare*: see *allocate*.] 1. The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment: as, the *allocation* of shares in a public company.

Under a juster *allocation* of his rank, as the general father of prose composition, Herodotus is nearly related to all literature whatsoever, modern not less than ancient.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

2†. An allowance made upon accounts in the exchequer.—3. The act of locating or fixing in place; the state of being located or fixed; disposition; arrangement.

How easy it is to bear in mind or to map such an allocation of lives, so that when produced from an unknown body the existence of either [sodium or magnesium] can be detected by such spectral examination.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 45.

allocatur (al-ō-kā'tėr), *n.* [ML., it is allowed, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *allocare*: see *allocate*.] In *law*, the allowance of something by a judge or court: commonly used to signify the indorsement of a document, by which the judge certifies that it is approved by him.

allochaite (al-ō-kā'it), *n.* [Nic., Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *χαίτη*, hand.] In *pathol.*, the confusion of sensations in the two sides of the body, as when a patient with locomotor ataxia locates in the right leg a touch on the left leg. Also spelled *alloch(a)eria*.

allochroic (al-ō-krō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀλλόχροος*, of another color: see *allochroous*.] Changeable in color. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

allochroite (al-ō-krō'it), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλόχροος*, of another color (see *allochroous*), + *-ite*².] A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet. This name is said to have been given to it as expressive of the change of color before the blowpipe.

allochroous (al'ō-krō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *χρόμα* (*τ-*), color.] Pertaining to change of color.

allochrous (al-ok'rō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλόχρους*, changed in color, < *ἄλλος*, other, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color.] Of various colors: generally applied to minerals.

allocution (al-ō-kū'shon), *n.* [< L. *allocutio(n-)*, *allocutio(n-)*, < *alloqui*, *adloqui*, pp. *allocutus*, *adlocutus*, speak to, < *ad*, to, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*, *loquacious*.]

1. A speaking to; an address, especially a formal address. Also written *adlocution*.—2. Specifically—(*a*) In *Rom. antiq.*, a formal address by a general-in-chief or imperator to his soldiers. Such scenes were often represented in art on medals and reliefs. (*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a public address by the pope to his clergy, or to the church generally.

Allocution.
From an imperial Roman bronze coin in the British Museum.

Scarcely a year of his pontificate passed without his having to pronounce an *allocution* on the oppression of the church in some country or other.
Card. Wiseman, Last Four Popes, Greg. XVI.

allod (al'od), *n.* A short form of *allodium*.

allodgement (a-loj'ment), *n.* [Also written *alodgement*, and *allodgment* after ML. *allogamentum* (It. *alloggiamento*), a lodging, < *allogiare* (It. *alloggiare*), lodge, < *ad*, to, + *logiare* (It. *loggiare*), lodge, < *logia*, < *laubia*, a lodge: see *lodge*.] Lodging; in plural, soldiers' quarters.

The *allogiaments* of the garrison are uniform.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1644.

allodia, *n.* Plural of *allodium*.

allodial (a-lō'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pg. *allodial*, < ML. *allodialis*, < *allodium*: see *allodium*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to allodium or freehold; free of rent or service; held under no lord; not feudal paramount: opposed to *feudal*. In the United States all lands are deemed *allodial* in the owner of the fee, but subject, nevertheless, to the ultimate ownership or dominion of the state. In England there are no allodial lands, all being held of the crown.

The lands thus presented to these [Teutonic] warriors (as rewards for fidelity and courage) were called *allodial*; that is, their tenure involved no obligation of service whatever. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 136.

The *allodial* tenure, which is believed to have been originally the tenure of Freemen, became in the Middle Ages the tenure of serfs. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 341.

II. *n.* 1. Property held allodially.

The contested territory which lay between the Danube and the Naab, with the town of Neuburg and the *allodials*, were adjudged, etc. *Coxe*, House of Austria, xxii.

2. An allodialist.

allodialism (a-lō'di-al-izm), *n.* [< *allodial* + *-ism*.] The allodial system. See *allodial*.

In order to illustrate and explain feudalism, I shall first illustrate its negation, *allodialism*.
Sir F. Cronay, Eng. Const., p. 75.

allodialist (a-lō'di-al-ist), *n.* [< *allodial* + *-ist*.] One who owns land allodially.

Insulated *allodialists* are of very little importance . . . as compared with the organic groups of agriculturists, which represented the primitive democracy, but were . . . incorporated into the feudal state.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 153.

allomorphite

allodiality (a-lō-di-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *allodial* + *-ity*, after F. *allodialité*.] The state or quality of being held in allodial tenure.

allodially (a-lō'di-al-i), *adv.* In an allodial manner; in allodial tenure; as a freeholder.

allodian (a-lō'di-an), *a.* [< *allodium* + *-an*.] Allodial. [Rare.]

allodiary (a-lō'di-a-ri), *n.*; pl. *allodiaries* (-riz). [< ML. *allodiarius*, < *allodium*: see *allodium* and *-ary*.] An allodialist.

allodification (a-lod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *allodium* + *-fication*.] The conversion of feudal into allodial or freehold tenure.

allodium (a-lō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *allodia* (-ä). [ML., also spelled *alodium*, *alodum*, *alodia*, *alodes*, also *alaudium*, *alaudum*, *alaudes*, > It. Pg. *allodio* = Sp. *alodio*, < Sp. Pg. also *alod*, also *alo*, *aló*, *aldo*, *alaudo*, *alend*, *alod*, *alode*, *alodie*, *aloud*, *alro*, *alleu*, *alleus*, *alloet*, *alloeut* (Roquefort), F. *alleu*. The origin of ML. *allodium* is disputed; prob. < OHG. **alod*, **allod*, i. e., entire property, < *al*, *all*, + *ad*, *od*, *ōt*, property, estate, wealth (in adj. *ōdag*, *ōtag*, wealthy, happy), = OS. *ōd*, estate, wealth, = AS. *ēad*, wealth, happiness, = Icel. *auðr*, wealth. In this view the similarity of *allodium* in form and sense to OHG. *nodal* (= *ōdal*) = OS. *ōdal* = Icel. *óðal*, a patrimonial estate, is accidental.] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior. It is thus opposed to *feud*. Sometimes used, in the Anglo-Saxon period, of land which was alienable and inheritable, even though held of a superior lord. Also written *allod*, *alod*.

The *allod* in some form or other is probably as old as the institution of individual landed property. It may be regard it as equivalent to or directly descended from the share which each man took in the appropriated portion of the domain of the people, or tribe, which he belonged—tribe, joint-family, village community, or nascent city.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 338.

allogeneis (al-ō-jē'en-ē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλλοιος*, of another sort (see *alloeosis*), + *γένεσις*, generation.] A term used by Haeckel to denote a mode of reproduction supposed to characterize the *Gerywnida*, but subsequently determined to be due to an error of observation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

allogenan (al-ō-jē'gan), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλοιος*, of another sort (see *alloeosis*), + *ὀργανον*, organ.] Same as *allaplast*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

allogenesis (al-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀλλοιος*, of another sort (see *alloeosis*), + *γένεσις*, a change, alteration, < *ἀλλοιοῦν*, change, < *ἀλλοιος*, of different kind, < *ἄλλος*, other, different: see *allo-*. In *med.*, a constitutional change.

allogenic (al-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀλλογενής*, fit for changing, < *ἀλλοιοῦν*, changed, changeable, verbal adj. of *ἀλλοιοῦν*: see *alloeosis*.] In *med.*, pertaining to or of causing alloeosis or constitutional change.

allogamy (a-log'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *-γαμια*, < *γάμος*, marriage.] Cross-fertilization in plants; fecundation of the ovules of one flower by pollen from another of the same species. Distinguished from *autogamy*, or self-fertilization, in which the ovules are fecundated by pollen from the same flower.

allogeneity (al'ō-je-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< *allogeneous* + *-ity*.] Difference of nature. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

allogeneous (al-ō-jē'nē-us), *a.* [Gr. *ἀλλογενής*, of another kind or race, < *ἄλλος*, other, + *γένος*, kind.] Of a different kind or nature. [Rare.]

allograft, *n.* Same as *allohograft*.

allograph (al'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *law*, a deed not written by any of the parties to its execution: opposed to *autograph*.

alomet, *n.* An old form of *alum*.

alomerism (a-lom'e-rizm), *n.* [< *allomerous* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the property of retaining a constant crystalline form while the chemical constituents present or their proportions vary.

allomerous (a-lom'e-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *μέρος*, part.] In *chem.*, characterized by allomerism. Applied to bodies, as certain crystals, which possess the property of retaining the same form, though the constituents or their proportions vary.

allomorphic (al-ō-mōr'fik), *a.* [As *allomorph* + *-ic*.] The property possessed by certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining unchanged in constitution.

allomorphite (al-ō-mōr'fit), *n.* [As *allomorphic* + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a variety of barite, or heavy-spar, having the form and cleavage of anhydrite.

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all-one (al'wun), *a.* [< *all* + *one*. Cf. *all one*, under *all*, *adv.*] Being all and yet one: an epithet of God. [Rare.]

Surely the fact that the motive principle of existence moves in a mysterious way outside our consciousness in no way requires that the *All-One* being should be himself unconscious. *Scotsman*, quoted in *Spectator*, No. 1,317.

allonge (a-lunj'), *v. t.* [< F. *allonger*, earlier *alonger*, *alongier*, *alongir*, lengthen, < L. *ad*, *allongare*, *allungare*, < ML. **allongare*, *allongiare*, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. **longare*, *longiare* (> OF. *longier*, *longer*, make long), < L. *longus*, > OF. *long*, *lung*, long: see *longi* and *allonge*, *n.*] To make a pass or thrust with a rapier; lunge.

allonge (a-lunj'), *n.* [< F. *allonge*, OF. *aionge*, lengthening, extension, < *alonger*: see *allonge*, *v.*, and abbrev. *lunge*.] 1†. A pass or thrust with a sword or rapier; a lunge.—2. A long rein, when a horse is trotted in the hand. *Bailey.*—3. (Pron. as F., a-lôṅzh'.) A slip of paper attached to a bill of exchange or other negotiable note, to receive indorsements when the back of the bill will hold no more; a rider. In Great Britain where bills of exchange must be written on stamped paper, the allonge is considered part of the document, and does not require to be stamped.—**Allonge wig**, a name given to the large and flowing periwig of the time of Louis XIV.

allonym (al'ō-nim), *n.* [= F. *allonyme*, < Gr. ἄλλος, other, + ὄνυμα, ὀνυμα, name: see *onym*.] A name other than the true one; an alias; a pseudonym. [Rare.]

allonymous (a-lon'i-mus), *a.* [As *allonym* + *-ous*. Cf. *anonymous*.] Bearing a fictitious name: as, an *allonymous* publication. [Rare.]

alloo (a-lö'). An old form of *halloo*.

allopath (al'ō-path), *n.* [= F. *allopathe*; a reverse formation < *allopathy*, F. *allopathie*: see *allopathy*.] An allopathist; one who favors or practises allopathy.

allopathetic (al'ō-pa-thet'ik), *a.* [< *allopathy*, after *pathetic*, q. v.] Pertaining to allopathy. [Rare.]

allopathetically (al'ō-pa-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.

allopathic (al-ō-path'ik), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy. A rare equivalent is *heteropathic*.

There are only three imaginable methods of employing medicines against disease, and these are the homœopathic, antipathic, homœopathic, and *allopathic*.
Buchanan, Materia Medica.

allopathist (a-lop'a-thist), *n.* [< *allopathy* + *-ist*.] One who practises medicine according to the principles and rules of allopathy; an allopath.

allopathy (a-lop'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *allopathie* = G. *allopathie* (Hahnemann), with a forced modsense (in form like Gr. *ἀλλοπάθεια*, the state of an *ἀλλοπαθής*, < *ἀλλοπαθέω*, having influence on another; in grammar, transitive, non-reflexive), < Gr. ἄλλος, other, different, + πάθος, suffering, feeling, condition: see *pathos*. Cf. *homeopathy*.] In *med.*, a therapeutic method characterized by the use of agents producing effects different from the symptoms of the disease treated. See *homeopathy*. The name is incorrectly applied, in distinction from *homeopathy*, to the traditional school (also called the "regular" or "old" school) of medicine, which opposes the homœopathic theory. Sometimes called *heteropathy*.

allophanate (a-lof'a-nāt), *n.* [< *allophanic* + *-ate*.] A salt of allophanic acid.

allophane (al'ō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀλλοφανής*, appearing otherwise, < ἄλλος, other, + *φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A mineral of a pale-blue, and sometimes of a green or brown, color. It is a hydrosilicate of aluminium, occurring in amorphous, botryoidal, or reniform masses, and received its name from its change of appearance under the blow-pipe.

allophanic (al-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλοφαρής*: see *allophane* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to anything which changes its color or appearance: as, *allophanic* acid or ether.

allophyle (al'ō-fil), *n.* [< L. *allophylus*, < Gr. *ἀλλοφύλος*, of another tribe, < ἄλλος, other, + *φυλή*, tribe: see *phyle*.] An alien; one of another tribe or race.

allophylian (al-ō-fil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *allophyle* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of another race; foreign; strange: sometimes specifically applied to those language of Europe and Asia which are non-Aryan and non-Semitic, and are also called Turanian.

Instances from *allophylian* mythology show types which are found developed in full vigour by the Aryan races.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 240.

II. *n.* One of another tribe or race.

allophylic (al-ō-fil'ik), *a.* Same as *allophylian*.

Another indication of a former *allophyle* population in that valley.
The Academy, Ja. 196.

allophytoid (a-lof'i-tōid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *φυτόν*, plant, + *εἶδος*, form.] An abnormal form of buds, with fleshy scales becoming detached and forming new plants, as the bulblets of the tiger-lily, offshoots from bulbs, etc. [Not used.]

alloplast (al'ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In Haeckel's terminology of morphology, an idorgan composed of two or more different tissues: the opposite of *homoplast*. The alloplasts include, as subdivisions, idoneres, antimeres, and metameres. Also called *allorgans*.

alloposid (a-lop'ō-sid), *n.* One of the *Alloposidæ*.

Alloposidæ (al-ō-pos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alloposus* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Alloposus*. It is characterized by an ovoid, finned body, tapering arms connected by a moderate web, and a mantle united directly to the head, not only by a large dorsal commissure, but also by a median ventral and two lateral longitudinal commissures which run from its inner surface to the basal parts of the siphon.

Alloposus (a-lop'ō-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, different, various, + *πόσις*, of a certain (indefinite) quantity or capacity, here equiv. to 'indefinite.'] A genus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Alloposidæ*, in which the body is very soft, and consequently somewhat indefinite or variable in form.

alloquial (a-lō'kwi-al), *a.* [As *alloquy* + *-al*, after *colloquial*.] Of the nature of address; pertaining to or characterized by the act of talking to others, as distinguished from conversing with them. [Rare.]

There are no such people endured or ever heard of in France as *alloquial wits*: people who talk to, but not with, a circle.
De Quincey, Style, i.

alloquialism (a-lō'kwi-al-izm), *n.* [< *alloquial* + *-ism*.] The phrase or manner of speech used in addressing. *N. E. D.*

alloquy† (al'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *alloquium*, *adloquium*, < *alloqui*, *adloqui*, speak to, address: see *allocution*. Cf. *colloquy*, *soliloquy*, and *obloquy*.] The act of speaking to another or others; an address.

Allorhina (al-ō-rī'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles (*Scarabæidæ*), belonging to the tribe *Cetonini*, readily distinguished by the fact that the epimera of the mesothorax are visible from above as a triangular piece between the prothorax and the elytra, a character of rare occurrence in *Coleoptera*. The scutellum is covered by a prolongation of the base of the prothorax. The best-known species is *A. nitida* (Linnæus), very common in the more southern United States. It is a green velvety insect, nearly an inch long, of nearly square form, somewhat pointed in front, with the sides of the thorax

Allorhina nitida.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, male beetle; *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, mandible, antenna, leg, and maxillary palpus of larva.

and elytra usually brownish-yellow. It feeds upon the sap of wounded trees, but in dry summers it not rarely attacks melon-hills and ripe fruit of all sorts, thus doing considerable damage. Its larva feeds upon grass-roots, and is characterized by the numerous short and stiff hairs with which it is covered and by means of which it is able, when placed upon its back, to move forward or backward with considerable velocity.

allot (a-lot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allotted*, ppr. *allotting*. [Early mod. E. also *alot*, < OF. *aloter*, *alloter* (F. *allotir*), < *a*, to, + *loter*, *lotir*, divide by lot, < *lot*, lot, adopted from Teut.: see *lot*.] 1. To divide or distribute as by lot; distribute or parcel out; apportion: as, to *allot* shares in a public company.—2. To grant; assign; appropriate: as, to *allot* a sum of money for some specific purpose.

There is an endless variety of personal force and character secured through the proportion of powers which creative wisdom *allots*.
Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 15.

One of the largest wigwams was *allotted* to the Jesuit missionaries.
Parkman, Hist. U. S., I. 186.

3. To appoint; destine; set apart.

Happier the man whom favourable stars
Allot thee for his lovely bedfellow!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5.

All its *allotted* length of days
The flower ripens in its place.
Longfellow, Charic Song.

=Syn. *Dispense*, *Distribute*, etc. See *dispense*.

allotheism (al'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *θεός*, god, + *-ism*.] The worship of other or strange gods. *N. E. D.*

Allotheria (al-ō-thē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *θήριον*, a wild beast.] An order of American Jurassic mammals proposed by Marsh in 1880 for the genera *Plagiaulax*, *Chærodon*, and possibly some others, having an inflected angle of the lower jaw, no mylohyoid groove, specialized premolars and molars, no canines, and teeth below the normal number: contrasted with *Pantotheria*.

allotherian (al-ō-thē'ri-an), *n.* One of the *Allotheria*.

allotment (a-lot'ment), *n.* 1. The act of allotting; distribution as by lot.—2. That which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed. That which is assigned by lot or by the act of God.

The *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Estrange.*

3. A place or piece of ground appropriated by lot or assignment.

A cottage, a few *allotment* for olives. *Browne.*

Allotment certificate, or **letter of allotment**, a document issued to an applicant for shares in a company or public loan, announcing that a number of shares allotted or assigned to such applicant, and the amounts and dates of the calls or installments to be made on the same, etc.—**Allotment note**, or **allotment ticket**, a document signed by a seaman authorizing his employers to pay periodically a part of his wages while on a voyage to some other person, as to his wife or parents.—**Allotment of goods**, in *com. law*, the division of a cargo into several parts, which are to be purchased by different persons, each person's share being assigned by lot.—**Allotment of land**, the assignment of shares allotted or assigned to such applicant, and the amounts and dates made. A modern system, a practice sometimes followed in England of dividing a field or fields into lots or garden-plots, to be let out to agricultural laborers and other cottagers for cultivation on their own account.

allotriophagy (a-lot-ri-of'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *allotriophagie*, < Gr. *ἀλλοτριοφαγία*, eating of another (see *allotrious*), < *-φαγια*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, a depraved appetite for eating substances of a non-alimentary or noxious character, as in many disorders of hysterical persons.

allotrious (a-lot'ri-us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀλλότριος*, belonging to another, < *ἄλλος*, other: see *allo-*.] Belonging to another; alien.—**Allotrious factor**, in *math.*, in the algebraical common measure of two algebraic expressions, the factor from which a remainder or quotient must be freed in order to make it an integral and irreducible function.

allotrope (al'ō-trōp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλλότροπος*, in another manner: see *allotropy*.] One of the forms in which an element having the property of allotropy exists: thus, the diamond is an *allotrope* of carbon.

allotropic (al-ō-trop'ik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by allotropy.

Sulphur and phosphorus (both, in small proportions, essential constituents of organisms) exhibit *allotropic* modifications.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

allotropical (al-ō-trop'i-kal), *a.* Same as *allotropic*.

allotropically (al-ō-trop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an allotropic manner; with change of physical properties, but without change of substance.

allotropicity (al'ō-trō-pis'i-ti), *n.* [< *allotropic* + *-ity*.] The quality or capacity of assuming different physical properties while remaining the same in substance. See *allotropy*.

allotropism (a-lot'rō-pizm), *n.* As *allotropy* + *-ism*.] Allotropical variation; allotropy.

Allotropism being interpretable as somechange of molecular arrangement. His frequency of its occurrence among the components of organic matter is significant as implying a further kind of molecular mobility.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

allotropize (a-lot'rō-pīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allotropized*, ppr. *allotropizing*. [As *allotropy* + *-ize*.] To render allotropic.

allotropy (a-lot'rō-pi), *n.* [= F. *allotropie*, < Gr. *ἀλλοτροπία*, variety, < *ἀλλότροπος*, in another way, < *ἄλλος*, other, + *τρόπος*, way, manner,

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allotropy

guise: see *trope*.] The property which certain chemical elements have of existing in two or more distinct forms, each having certain characteristics peculiar to itself. The element carbon, for instance, exists nearly pure in three totally distinct forms—the diamond, graphite, and charcoal.

allottable (a-lot'a-bl), *a.* [*allot* + *-able*.] Capable of being allotted.

allottee (al-o-te'), *n.* [*allot* + *-ee*1.] One to whom something is allotted, as a plot of ground, shares of stock, or the like.

The allotment of gardens, which yield a partial support to the *allottee*, is another means of cheap labor. *Morley*.

allotter (a-lot'er), *n.* One who allots or apportions. *N. E. D.*

allotery (a-lot'e-ri), *n.* [*allot* + *-ery*, after *lottery*.] Allotment; what is allotted or assigned to use.

Give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament. *Ben Jonson*, Alchemist, iii, 1.

all-over (âl-ō'vėr), *n.* [See *all over*, under *all*, *adv.*] The trade-name of a gilt button washed or plated on both the upper and under sides, as distinguished from a *top*, which is plated or washed on the upper side only. *De Colange*.

all-overish (âl-ō'vėr-ish), *a.* [*all over* + *-ish*1.] Affecting the whole system; extending all over one; as, an *all-overish* feeling of sickness. [Colloq.]

all-overishness (âl-ō'vėr-ish-nes), *n.* A pervasive feeling of uneasiness produced by apprehension or indisposition; general discomfort; malaise. [Colloq.]

Our sense of *all-overishness* when our friend approaches the edge of a precipice is obviously a step or two removed from the apprehension or the actual representation of a fall. *Bain*, Mind, IX. 421.

allow1 (a-lou'), *v.* [< ME. *alowen*, *alowen*, < OF. *alouer*, *aloer*, *aloier*, assign, allot, place (mod. F. *allouer*, assign, allow, grant), < ML. *allocare*, assign, etc.: see *allocate*. Already in OF. confused in sense and form with another verb, the source of *allow*2, approve, the two being regarded in E. as one word; the separation is merely formal.] *Trans.* 1. To grant, give, or yield; assign; afford: as, to *allow* a free passage.

I am told the gardener is annually *allowed* 200*l* sendt for the keeping of the walks. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 29, 1644.

Envy ought, in strict truth, to have no place whatever *allowed* it in the heart of man. *Colton*, Lacon.

2. To admit; concede; confess; own; acknowledge: as, to *allow* the right of private judgment; he *allowed* that he was wrong; he *allowed* it might be so.

The pow'r of music all our hearts *allow*,
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 382.

The rain'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,
Claimed kindred there, and had his claims *allowed*
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

They'll not *allow* our friend Miss Vermillion to be handsome. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

A bright morning so early in the year, she *allowed*, would generally turn to rain. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 61.

3. To abate or deduct; take into account; set apart: as, to *allow* so much for loss; to *allow* a sum for tare or leakage.

The usage of factors annexed is the tare to be *allowed* in all cases where the invoice tare is not adopted.
Circ. of Sec. of U. S. Treasury, July 14, 1862.

4. To grant permission to; permit: as, to *allow* a son to be absent.

No person was *allowed* to open a trade or to commence a manufacture . . . unless he had served an apprenticeship. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 170.

Farewell, for longer speech is not *allow'd*.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

5†. To grant special license or indulgence to.

There is no slander in an *allowed* fool. *Shak.*, T. N., I. 5.

6†. To invest; introst.

Thou shalt be met with thanks,
Allow'd with absolute power.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

7. To assert, declare, say; or, of mental assertion, to mean, purpose, intend, or, simply, think: the concessive sense presented assertively. [Colloq., United States.]

He said he *allowed* to work it out.
Howells, Suburban Sketches, p. 58.

"I low'd maybe dat I might ax yo' fur ter butt 'gin de tree, and shake 'em down, Sis Cow," see Brer Rabbit, scare. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 48.

Brer Tarrypin he say wich he wern't gwine nowhar skasely. Den Brer Rabbit he low he wur on his way to Miss Meadows. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, p. 50.

= Syn. *Allow*, *Permit*, *Consent to*, *Sanction*, *Suffer*, *Tolerate*. *Allow* and *permit* are often used synonymously; but *permit* strictly denotes a formal or implied assent; *allow*, the absence of an intent, or even only of an attempt, to hinder. *Consent to* is formally to permit that which one has the power and generally some disposition to prevent; it implies the assumption of responsibility for that which is thus allowed. *Sanction* has a secondary sense of permitting with expressed or implied approbation: as, I cannot *sanction* such a course. *Suffer* is still more passive or reluctant than *allow*, and may imply that one does not prevent something, though it is contrary to one's feelings, judgment, or sense of right. *To tolerate* is to bear with something unpleasant: as, I would not *tolerate* such impudence. Many things are *allowed* or *tolerated*, or even *allowed*, that are not *permitted*, and many are *permitted* that are not really *consented to*, much less *sanctioned*.

And when Love speaks, the voice of all the Gods
To see the hunt, *allow* it its cruelty.
Tennyson, Geraint.

For crimes are but *permitted*, not decreed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 475.

Scourge the bad revolting stars,
That have not *suffered* to keep their ranks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Constantine certainly *sanctioned* and even gained pious uses. *H. Binney*, Vidal versus City of Phila.

Jesus answering said unto him, *Suffer* it to be so now: for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness.
Mat. iii. 15.

They cannot understand the complex feeling that finds relief in sarcasm and satire, that *tolerates* the frivolous and the vain as an ironic reading of the lesson of life.
Spectator, Sherlock Holmes, Mark, p. 60.

II. *intrans.* To make abatement, concession, or provision: followed by *for*: as, to *allow for* the tare.

Allowing still for the different ways of making it.
Addison.

2. To permit; admit: with *of*: as, "*of this allow*," *Shak.*, W. T., iv. (obs.).

Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will *allow* of thy wits. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

The Court, which is the best and surest judge of writing, has generally *allowed of* verse; and in the town it has found favourers of wit and quality.
Dryden, Ded. of Rn. an Drum. Poesy.

allow2† (a-lou'), *v. t.* [< ME. *alowen*, *alowen*, < OF. *alouer*, praise, later *allouer*, < L. *allaudare*, *adlaudare*, praise, < *ad*, to, + *laudare*, praise: see *laud*, *v.*; cf. OF. *loer*, *loser*, approve, < L. *laudare*. Easily confused in form and form with *allow*1, q. v. Doublet, *allaud*.] To praise or commend; approve, justify, or sanction.

Ye *allow* the deeds of your fathers. Luke xi. 48.

That same saying of yours, to an old rustick language, I dare not *allow*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

If your grace *allow* me for a preacher, I would desire your grace to give me leave to challenge my conscience.
Latimer, 3d Serm. bef. Edw. VI.

allowable1 (a-lou'a-bl), *a.* [< *allow*1 + *-able*, after F. *allouable*, L. *allocabilis*. < *allocare*: see *allocate*.] Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted; not forbidden; legitimate; permissible: as, a certain degree of freedom is *allowable* among friends.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable*.
Hooker.

allowable2† (a-lou'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *allowable*, *alowable*, < *alowen*, praise: see *allow*2 and *-able*. Mixed with *allowable*1.] Praiseworthy; laudable; worthy of sanction or approval; satisfactory; acceptable.

Custom had made it not only excusable but *allowable*.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, iii. Mag., ii. § 8. (*N. E. D.*)

allowableness (a-lou'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being allowable; exemption from prohibition; freedom from impropriety; lawfulness.

I cannot think myself engaged . . . to discourse of lots, as to their nature, *allowableness*; and that not the only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation. *Evelyn*, Sermons, I. viii.

allowably (a-lou'a-bli), *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety.

allowance1 (a-lou'ans), *n.* [< ME. *alowance*, *alowaunce*, < OF. *alouance*, *aloer* + *-ance*, *-ance*.] 1. Sanction; approval; tolerance: as, the *allowance* of slavery.

See what *allowance* vice finds in the respectable and well-conditioned class. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

2. Admission or acceptance; a conceding or granting: as, the *allowance* of a claim.

Or what if I were to allow—would it not be a singular *allowance* if the Christian should be more complex than the Arab's in proportion as we are morally and intellectually his superior? *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 46.

3. Allotment; apportionment; a definite sum or quantity set apart or granted, such as alimony: as, an *allowance* by a husband to a wife; an *allowance* of grog or tobacco to a seaman; an *allowance* of pocket-money.

And his [Jehoiachin's] *allowance* was a continual *allowance* given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life. 2 Ki. xxv. 30.

4. Specifically, in *law*, an extra sum awarded besides regular costs to the successful party

alloy

in a difficult case.—5. A deduction: as, the *allowance* made in commerce for tare, breakages, etc.—6. An abatement or addition on account of some extenuating, qualifying, enhancing, or other circumstance: as, to make *allowance* for a person's youth or inexperience; *allowance* for difference of time; *allowance* for shrinkage of values, etc.

But even these monstrosities are interesting and instructive; nay, many of them, if we can but make *allowance* for different ways of thought and language, contain germs of truth and rays of light.
Max Müller, India, p. 106.

The saints and demi-gods whom history worships we are constrained to accept with a grain of *allowance*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 263.

7. In *mining*, a permissible deviation in the fineness and weight of coins, owing to the difficulty of securing exact conformity to the standard prescribed by law. In the United States the allowance in fineness of gold coins is .002, and for weight a quarter of a grain to each one-dollar piece; in silver coins the allowance for fineness is .003, and for weight 1½ grains to each one. In the gold coinage of France the allowance for both fineness and weight is .002, and of England .002 for fineness and two grains in each sovereign for weight. Also called *remedy* and *tolerance* (which see).—**Barrack allowance**. See *barrack*.—**Compassionate allowance**. See *compassionate*.

allowance2 (a-lou'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *allowanced*, ppr. *allowancing*. [*allowance*, *n.*] To put upon allowance; limit to a certain fixed periodic amount of anything: as, to *allowance* a spendthrift; distress compelled the captain of the ship to *allowance* his crew.

You have had as much as you can eat, you're asked if you want any more, and you answer "No. . . . Then don't you ever go and say you were *allowanced*, mind that.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxvi.

allowance3 (a-lou'ans), *n.* [< ME. *allowance*, < OF. *alouance*, < *alouer*: see *allow*2 and *-ance*. Mixed with *allowance*1.] 1†. Praise; commendation.

It is not the *allowance* or applause of men that I seek.
Bp. Hall, Hard Texts, p. 250.

2. Sanction; approbation; authorization: as, a judge's *allowance* of a compromise or settlement of a case by the parties interested.

You sent a large commission
To Gregory de Cassado, to conclude,
Without the king's will, or the state's *allowance*,
A league between his highness and Ferrara.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

3†. Reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approv'd *allowance*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

allowedly (a-lou'ed-li), *adv.* Admittedly.

Lord Lyttleton is *allowedly* the author of those allegories.
Shenstone, Works, III. cli.

allower (a-lou'ėr), *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

alloxan (a-lok'san), *n.* [*al(antoin)* + *ox(alic)* + *-an*; so named because it contains the elements of allantoin and oxalic acid.] One of the products ($C_4H_2N_2O_4$) of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid. When treated with alkalis it produces alloxanic acid. In combination with ammonia it produces murexid, or purpurate of ammonia, identical with murexid, which with various mordants produces reds and purples on silk and wool. This was noticed in 1856 and 1856, but was soon superseded by aniline colors.

alloxanate (a-lok'sa-nāt), *n.* [*alloxanic* + *-ate*2.] A salt formed by the union of alloxanic acid and a base.

alloxanic (al-ok-san'ik), *a.* [*alloxan* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced from alloxan: as, *alloxanic* acid.—**Alloxanic acid**, a strong crystalline dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on alloxan. On boiling, its salts decompose into urea and malates.

alloxantin (al-ok-san'tin), *n.* [*alloxan(-t)* + *-in*2.] A white crystalline substance ($C_8H_4N_4O_8$ + $8H_2O$) obtained when alloxan is brought into contact with reducing agents. Oxidizing agents reconvert it into alloxan. Also called *uroxin*.

alloy (a-loi'), *v.* [< F. *aloyer*, earlier *alayer*, < OF. *aleier*, *aleer*, < L. *alligare*, combine: see *ally*2 (of which *alloy* is the recent form, based on mod. F.) and *ally*1. The sense has been influenced by the erroneous etymology from F. *à loi*: see *allay*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mix (two or more metals) so as to form a compound, without reference to the relative value of the metals mixed.

When we wish to *alloy* three or more metals, we often experience difficulties, either because one of the metals is more obtainable, or denser, or more fusible than the others, or because there is no direct affinity between two of the metals. *Ure*, Dict., I. 92.

2. To reduce to a desired standard or quality by mixing with a less valuable metal: as, to *alloy* gold or silver with copper.—3. Figuratively, to debase or reduce in character or condition by

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admixture; impair by the intrusion of a base or alien element; contaminate; modify: as, external prosperity *alloyed* by domestic trials.

But to *alloy* much of this [rejoicing], the French fleete rides in our channell, ours not daring to interpose.
Evelyn, Diary, June 24, 1690.

II. *intrans.* To enter into combination, as one metal with another.

One metal does not *alloy* with indifferently with every other metal, but is governed in this respect by peculiar affinities.
Ure, Dict., I. 91.

Formerly written *allay*.

alloy (a-loi'), *n.* [< F. *aloi*, earlier *aloy*, < OF. *aloi*, *AF. aloy*, *alay*, > E. *allay*2, *n.* The sense has been influenced by the erroneous etymology from F. *à loi*, to law, as if 'that which is brought to the legal standard.'] 1. An artificial compound of two or more metals combined while in a state of fusion, as of copper and tin, which form bronze, or of lead and antimony, which form type-metal. The alloys are numerous, as the brasses, bronzes, solders, type-, gun-, and bell-metals, etc., and are of great importance in the practical arts. There are many varieties of these alloys, the character of which may be determined by the proportions of its constituents. An artificial metallic mixture containing quicksilver is termed an amalgam (which see).

2. An inferior metal mixed with one of greater value. The gold and silver coins of the United States are of the standard fineness of 900 parts of metal and 100 parts of copper alloy, of which in the case of gold not more than one tenth may be silver. In the case of silver coins the alloy is wholly of copper. Hence these coins are said to be 900 fine. See *allowage*.

The British standard for gold coin is 22 parts pure gold and 2 parts *alloy*, and for silver, 222 parts pure silver to 18 parts of *alloy*. *Ure*, Dict., I. 96.

3†. Standard; quality; fineness.

My Lord of Northumberland, . . . whose education of his sonne, I beare, has ben of another streine and *alloy* then that we have mentioned.
Evelyn, Letter to Edward Thurland.

4. Figuratively, admixture, as of good with evil; a deleterious mixture: as, quality without a taint: as, no earthly happiness is without *alloy*.

The friendship of high and sanctified spirits loses nothing by absence but its *alloy*.
E. Hall.

Formerly written *allay*.

D'Arcets's, Newton's, Rose's fusible alloy of bismuth. See *metal*. — **Wood's fusible alloy**, an alloy composed of 15 parts of bismuth, 8 of lead, 4 of tin, 3 of cadmium. It has a brilliant luster, which does not tarnish readily, and melts between 150° and 160° F. — **Yellow alloy**. See *shop Receipts*.

alloyage (a-loi'āj), *n.* [< *alloy* + *-age*.] The practice or process of alloying metals; specifically, in *minting*, the practice of adding to the precious metals a small proportion of a baser one, to harden them, with the object of preserving a clear impression when the coins are struck, and of preventing or lessening abrasion while they are in circulation. See *allowage*, 2.

alloy-balance (a-loi'bal'ans), *n.* A balance for weighing metals which are to be combined in decimal proportions. In Robert's alloy-balance the point of suspension is movable, and is adjusted to the point at which the arms of the balance bear to one another the proportion of the metals to be united; as, for example 17 per cent. of tin to 83 of copper. The beam of the balance is then brought to the position of equilibrium by means of a weight suspended from the extremity of the short arm of the balance; and when the balance is so adjusted any quantity of copper put in the short-arm scale will be balanced by the requisite proportion of tin in the other scale, that is, in the supposed case, 17 per cent. of the total weight of the two.

allosōdid (al-ō-sō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄλλος*, other, + *ζῷον*, like an animal: see *zoöid*.] In *zoöl.*, an animal bud or zoöid separated by gemmation from the organism by which it is produced, and differing from it in character: the opposite of *anozoöid*.

all-round (ál'round), *a.* [< *all*, *adv.*, + *round*, *adv.*] Able to do many things well; manysided; capable of doing anything; versatile; not narrow; not too specialized.

Let our aim be as hitherto to give a good *all-round* education fitted to cope with as many exigencies of the day as possible. *Lowell*, Harvard Oct. 3, 1886.

One of the usual *all-round* men, who considered that he could do most things, and ventured his precise knowledge of the trade throughout the territories.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 192.

All-saints (ál'sānts), *n.* Same as *All Saints' day* (which see, under *saint*).

allseed (ál'sēd), *n.* A name given in Great Britain to several very different plants: (*a*) *Polygonum tricophallum*, a small plant found in the southwest of England; (*b*) the knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; (*c*) *Chenopodium polyspermum*, found in waste places; (*d*) *Radiola Millegrana*.

all-sorts (ál'sôrts), *n.* A term used in tavern or beer-shops to denote a beverage composed of remnants of various liquors mixed together.

All-soul (ál'sōl), *n.* Same as *All Souls' day* (which see, under *soul*).

allspice (ál'spīs), *n.* [< *all* + *spice*: so called because supposed to combine the flavor of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.] The fruit of *Eugenia Pimenta*, a tree of the West Indies. See *pimento*. *Carolina allspice* is the sweet-shrub, *Calycanthus floridus*. *Japan allspice* is a common name for the allied shrub of Japan, *Chimonanthus fragrans*. *Wild allspice* is a name sometimes given to the aromatic *Linderа Benzoin* of the United States.

allubescence, allubescency† (al-ū-bes'ens, -en-si), *n.* [Also *adlubescence*; < L. *adlubescen(t-)s*, *allubescens(t-)s*, ppr. of *adlubescere*, *allubescere*, be pleasing to, < *ad*, to, + *lubere*, *libere*, please. Cf. *ad libitum*.] 1. Pleasantness. — 2. Willingness; compliance.

allude (a-lūd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alluded*, ppr. *alluding*. [< L. *alludere*, *adludere*, play with, jest, speak spuritively, < *ad*, to, + *ludere*, play.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To play with or make game of.—2. To compare.

To free mayselfe from the imputation of partiality, lle at last *allude* her to a waterman. *John Taylor.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an allusion; refer casually or indirectly: with *to* (formerly also *unto*).

These speeches . . . do seem to *allude unto* such ministerial questions as were then in hand. *Hooker.*

He *alludes* to enterprises which he cannot reveal but with the hazard of his life. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 510.

2†. To pun; have a punning reference. — **Syn. 1.** *Advert*, *refer*, *allude*, *allusion*. See *advert*.

allumi, *n.* An old spelling of *alum*.

allumette (al-ū-met'), *n.* [F., a match, < *allumer*, light, kindle: see *allumine*.] A match for lighting.

alluminate† (a-lū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< Mll. **alluminatus*, pp. of **alluminare*: see *allumine*.] To illuminate. As much as *enlighten*. *Bailey.*

allumine† (a-lū'min), *v. t.* [< OF. *alluminer* for *aluner*, later *allumer*, lighten, kindle, = Pr. *alumnar*, *aluminar* = Sp. *alumbrar* = Pg. *alumiar*, *alluminar* = It. *allumare*, *alluminare*, < Mll. **alluminare*, set light to, < L. *ad*, to, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen* (*lumin-*), light: see *luminous*, *lime*, and cf. *illumine*, *enlighten*.] To illuminate; enlighten.

alluminor† (a-lū'mi-nor), *n.* [ME. *lymnour*, etc. (= Pr. *luminer*), < AF. *alluminour*, OF. *aluminour*, later *allumineur*, < Mll. as if **alluminator*, equiv. to *illuminator*, < **alluminare*, equiv. to *illuminare*: see *allumine*, *illumine*.] An illuminator of manuscripts.

Before the invention of printing, certain persons called *Alluminors* made it a trade to paint the initial letters of manuscripts in all sorts of colours, and to gild them with silver and gold. *Barclay*, Dict. (1823).

all-ups (ál'ups), *n.* A mixture of all qualities of coal, excepting fine slack, raised from one seam. *Greenwell*. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

allurance† (a-lūr'ans), *n.* < *allure*1 + *-ance*.] Allurement.

allure1 (a-lūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *allured*, ppr. *alluring*. [Early mod. E. *alure*, *alewre*, < ME. *alewren*, < AF. *alurer*, OF. *aleurer*, *alerer*, *alerer*, attract, allure, < *a*, to, + *lurer*, lure: see *lure*.] 1. To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; invite by something flattering or acceptable; draw or try to draw by some proposed pleasure or advantage: as, rewards *allure* men to brave danger.

Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 170.

2. To attract; fascinate; charm.

She show'd him favours to *allure* his eye.
Shak., Pass. Pilg., iv.

Sleeking her soft *alluring* locks of gold.
Milton, Comus, l. 982.

= **Syn.** *Allure*, *Lure*, *Entice*, *Decoy*, *Seduce*, attract, invite, coax, engage, prevail on. The first five words imply the exercise of strong but subtle influences over the mind or senses. *Allure*, *lure*, to attract by a lure or bait, to draw by appealing to the hope of gain or the love of pleasure, differ but little; the former, however, seems to have a more definite idea of drawing, and the latter perhaps a little more of the original meaning, though it is less often used. *Entice* expresses most of skill, subtlety, flattery, or fair speech. *Decoy* is to lead into a snare by false appearances; this word is the one most commonly used in a physical sense. *Seduce*, to lead astray, generally from rectitude, but sometimes from interest or truth.

As danger could not daunt, so neither could ambition *allure* him. *Latimer*, Sermons, Int., p. xli.

So beauty *lures* the full-grown child. *Byron*, Giaour.

He doeth not only show the way, but giueth so sweete a prospect into the way, as will *intice* any man to enter into it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

allurement (a-lūr'ment), *n.* [< *allure*1 + *-ment*.] 1. The act of alluring or attracting.

Adam by his wife's *allurement* fell. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 134.

2. That which allures; any real or apparent good set forth or presented as a motive to action; a temptation; an enticement: as, the *allurements* of pleasure or of honor.

Let your Scholer be never afraide, to take you any dout, but vse discretly the *allurements* you can, to encourage him to the same. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 28.

3. Attractiveness; fascination; charm.

allurer (a-lūr'er), *n.* One who or that which allures.

Money, the sweet *allurer* of our hopes,
Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops.
Dryden, Prol. to Prophetess, l. 11.

alluringly (a-lūr'ing-li), *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

also (al'sō). [< *all* + *so*; ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being alluring or fascinating.

allusion (a-lū'zhon), *n.* [< F. *allusion*, < L. *allusio(n-)*, *allusio(n-)*, playing or sporting with, < *alludere*, pp. *allusus*: see *allude*.] 1†. A play upon words; a pun.

The *allusion* holds in the exchange.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.

[Said by Holofernes with reference to the jest about the moon's being no more than a month old when Adam was first seen.]

2. A symbolical reference or comparison; a metaphor.

Virtue, to borrow the Christian *allusion*, is militant here, and wages outward accidents contribute to its being often overborne. *Butler*, Anal. Relig., i. 67.

3. A passing or casual reference; a slight or incidental mention of something, either directly or by implication; a hint or reference used by way of illustration, suggestion, or insinuation: as, a classical *allusion*; an *allusion* to a person's misconduct.

We have here an elaborate treatise on Government, from which, but for two or three passing *allusions*, it would not appear that the author knew that any governments actually existed among men.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

The delicacy of touch, the circuitous *allusion*, with which [Sydney] Smith refers to things commonly received as valuable, is truly fine of all who wish to master the refinements of expression. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 155.

allusive (a-lū'siv), *a.* [< L. as if **allusivus*, < *allusus*, pp. of *alludere*: see *allude*.] 1†. Punning. — 2. Metaphorical.

Poetry is triply divided into narrative, representative or dramatic, and allusive or parabolical.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 4.

3. Having reference to something not fully expressed; containing, full of, or characterized by allusions.

The *allusive* but not inappropriate pseudonym of Cassandra. *W. R. Grey*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 1.

Alnaire arma, in *her.*. See *arma*.

allusively (a-lū'siv-li), *adv.* 1†. Symbolically; by way of comparison or figure.—2. In an allusive manner; by allusion; by suggestion, implication, or insinuation.

allusiveness (a-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being allusive.

The multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetical style.
Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, ix.

allusory (a-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **allusorius*, < *allusus*, pp. of *alludere*: see *allude*.] Allusive.

Expressions . . . figurative and *allusory*.
Waterbury Sermons, II. 100.

alluvia, *n.* Plural of *alluvium*.

alluvial (a-lū'vi-al), *a.* [< L. *alluvius*, *adluvius*, alluvial (see *alluvium*), + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or composed of alluvium: as, *alluvial* deposits; *alluvial soil*. — **Alluvial formations**, in *geol.*, recent deposits, in valleys or in plains, of the detritus of neighboring elevations, brought down chiefly by the action of water. Most river-plains, as those of the Mississippi, are alluvial, having been deposited from the waters of a river, a lake, or an arm of the sea. See *alluvium*.

The windings of the stream in large *alluvial* flats are most numerous where the current is exceedingly slow.
Dana, Geology, p. 641.

alluvian (a-lū'vi-an), *a.* Same as *alluvial*. [Rare.]

alluvio (a-lū'vi-ō), *n.* [L.] Same as *alluvium*.

alluvion (a-lū'vi-on), *n.* [< F. *alluvion*, alluvium, accretion, < L. *alluvio(n-)*, *adluvio(n-)*, an overflowing, inundation, < *alluere*, *adluere*, flow to, wash upon, < *ad*, to, + *luere*, wash, = Gr. *λούειν*, wash: see *lave*2 and *lotion*.] 1. Formerly — (*a*)

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The wash of the sea against the shore, or of a river against its banks. (b) The material deposited by seas or rivers; alluvium (which see). —2. In modern legal use, an increase of land on a shore or a river-bank by the action of water, as by a current or by waves, whether from natural or from artificial causes. If the addition has been gradual and imperceptible, the owner of the land thus accretted has a right to the alluvial earth; but if the addition has been sudden and considerable, by the common law the alluvion is the property of the sovereign or state. By the law of Scotland, however, it remains the property of the person of whose lands it originally formed part. If witnesses could see from time to time that progress had been made, though they could not perceive the progress while the process was going on, the change is deemed gradual within the rule.

allirtous (a-lir'vi-us), *a.* [< L. *alluvius*, alluvial: see *alluvium*.] Same as *alluvial*. [Rare.]

alluvium (a-lū'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *alluvia* (-ȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *alluvius*, *adluvius*, alluvial, < *alluere*, *adluere*, flow to, wash, paint: see *effluvium*.] A deposit, usually of mingled sand and mud, resulting from the action of fluviatile currents: applied by geologists to the more modern sedimentary deposits, especially such as occur in the valleys of large rivers: opposed to *diluvium* (which see). *Alluvion* (which see) was formerly used for both marine and fresh-water deposits, but recently has taken its place, although generally used only for fluviatile deposits.

allwhere (al'hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *alchere*; < *all* + *where*.] Everywhere. [Rare.]

I follow *alwhere* for thy sake.
Lovell, To the Muse.

allwhither (al'hwiтн'er), *adv.* [*all* + *whither*.] In every direction. *B. Taylor*, Deukalion, IV. iii. (*N. E. D.*)

ally1 (a-lī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *allied*, ppr. *allying*. [< ME. *alyen*, *alsen*, < OF. *alier*, *F. allier*, combine, mix, alloy; in another form OF. *aleier*, *aliager*, mod. F. *allayer*, mix, alloy; < L. *ad*, to, and *ligare*, q. v.; < L. *alligare*, *adligare*, bind to, < *ad*, to, + *ligare*, bind. Cf. *alligate* and *alliance*.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; connect by formal agreement: generally used in the passive or with reflexive pronouns.

Salamis . . . revolted, and *allied* itself to Megara.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 456.

2. To bind together; connect, as by resemblance or friendship.

Ah, madam, true wit is more nearly *allied* to good-nature than to fear ladyship is aware of.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

No fossil form *allied* to Amphioxus has been found.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 108.

II. *intrans.* To join or unite; enter into alliance.

ally1 (a-lī', often al'ī), *n.*; pl. *allies* (a-līz', often al'īz). [ME. *alie*, *aly*, esp. kinsman, < OF. *alie*, *(alier, F. allier*, ally: see *ally*1, *v.*] 1. One united or associated with another by kinship, treaty, or league; a confederate; a person united to a sovereign or state connected with another by league offensive and defensive, or a subject or citizen of such sovereign or of such state.

England . . . and France entered the war as *allies*.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xxvii.

2. An auxiliary; an associate or friend.

What did not a little contribute to leave him thus without an *ally* was, that if there were any one post more untenable than the rest, he would be sure to throw himself into it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy.

3. In *zoöl.*, an animal more or less closely related to another in respect to morphological characters, and placed in the same alliance (which see). = Syn. *Associate*, *Friend*, *Companion*, *etc.* See *associate*.

ally2, *n.* A former spelling of *alley*1.

ally3, *n.* See *alleyé*.

allyl (al'il), *n.* [< L. *all(ium)*, garlic, + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter.] An organic radical, C_3H_5, which does not exist in the free state. At the moment of its liberation two molecules combine to form diallyl, $(C_3H_5)_2$, a pungent ethereal liquid. Also spelled *allyle*.—**allyl sulphid**, $(C_3H_5)_2S$, the oil of garlic, which gives to onions and garlic their peculiar smell and taste.

allylamine (a-lil'a-min), *n.* [*allyl* + *amine*.] A mobile liquid, $NH_2(C_3H_5)$, having a sharp, burning taste, produced by the action of potash on allyl cyanate. It may be regarded as ammonia in which one hydrogen atom is replaced by allyl.

allyle, *n.* See *allyl*.

allylic (a-lil'ik), *a.* [*allyl* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to allyl: as, an *allylic* sulphid.

alma, **almah** (al'mȧ), *n.* [< Ar. *'almah*, learned, knowing (with ref. to their instruction in music and dancing), < *'alama*, know. Cf. *alim*, *alem*.] The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to a girl who occupation is to amuse company in the houses of the wealthy or to sing dirges at funerals; a singing girl, of a higher class than the ghawazee or dancing-girls of Egypt, with whom the almas are sometimes confounded. See *ghawazee* and *ghaziyeh*. Also spelled *almé* and *almeh*.

almacantarat, **almacantarate**, *n.* Same as *almucantar*.

almadia (al-ma-dē'ȧ), *n.* [< F. *almadie*, < Ar. *al-ma'diyah*, < *al*, the, + *ma'diyah*, ferry-boat, < *ma'diy*, a passage, < *'adiy*, pass or cross over.] 1. A river-boat used in India, shaped like a shuttle, about 80 feet long and 6 or 7 broad.—2. A small African canoe made of the bark of trees. Some of the larger square-sterned boats of the negroes are also thus designated.

Also written *amadie*, *amady*.

almagest (al'ma-jest), *n.* [< ME. *almagest*, *almagaste*, < OF. and F. *almageste*, < Ar. *al-majisti*, < *al*, the (see *al-*2), + (Gr. *μεγίστη*, fem. of *μέγιστος*, greatest, superl. of *μέγας*, great: see *magn-*.] The greatest work on astronomy before Copernicus, written in the second century A. D. by the Alexandrian astronomer Ptolemy. Its proper title is "Mathematical Composition"; but it was called *Almagest*, by distinction, to distinguish it from other books by the same author.

Cross, and character, and talisman,
And *almagest*, and altar.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 17.

almagra (al-ma'grȧ), *n.* [< Sp. *almagra*, *almagre* = Pg. *almagre*, < Ar. *al-maghrah*, red ocher.] A fine deep-red ocher, with an admixture of purple, used in India for staining the person. It is also sometimes used as a paint, and for polishing silver and glass. Also called *Indian red*.

Almain† (al'mān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Almayn*, *Almaigne*, *Almen*, and in sense II., *2*, *almon*, *almond*; < ME. *Almain*, *Almayn*, *n.*, a German, < OF. *Alemain*, *Allemand*, German, < L. *Alemanni*, *Alamanni*: see *Alemannic*.] I. *a.* German.

Almain ritters with their horsemen a staves.
Marlowe, Faustus, i.

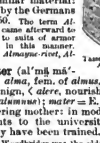
Almain stone-ware vessels.
Jour. Archæol. Ass., XXX. 131.

II. *n.* 1. A German.

He sweats not to overthrow your *Almains*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

2. A kind of dance.—3. A kind of dance-music in slow time.

Almain-rivet (al'mān-riv'et), *n.* [< *Almain* + *rivet*.] In *milit. antiq.*, one of a series of rivets or short pieces of metal sliding in slot-holes formed in overlapping plates of armor, replacing the common appliance of riveting to straps of leather or similar material first used by the Germans about 1450. The term *Almain-rivets* came afterward to be applied to suits of armor constructed in this manner. Also spelled *Almayne rivet*, *Almain-rivet*.



Tassets of Plates, Almain-rivet and Gorget, 15th century.

Alma mater (al'mȧ mā'tėr). [L.; *alma*, fem. of *almus*, fostering, cherishing, benign, < *alere*, nourish, foster (see *alimentary* and *alumnus*); *mater* = E. *mother*.] Literally, fostering mother: in modern use, applied by students to the university or college in which they have been trained.

Benjamin Woodbridge was the eldest son of our *alma mater*.
Peirce, Hist. of Harv. Univ., App., p. 87.

Almant (al'man), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Almain*.

almanac (al'ma-nak), *n.* [Early mod. E. *almanach*, *almanack*, < ME. *almenak* = F. *almanach* = Sp. *almanaque*, *almanaque* = Pg. *almanach*, *almanaz* = It. *almanacco* = D. *almanak* = G. *almanach* (> Pol. *almanach*) = Sw. *almanack* = Dan. *almanak*, < Ar. *al-manākh*, *al-manākh* (Roger Bacon, A. D. 1267); appar. < Ar. *al*, the, + *manākh*, *almanaque*, *calendario*,* so given in the Arabic-Castilian "Vocabulista" of Pedro de Alcalá (a. D. 1505), who also gives *'manah*, *reloz del sol*,* i. e., sun-dial. The word, used, it appears, by Arabic astronomers in Spain as early as the 12th or 13th century, is not found elsewhere as Arabic, and must be of foreign, presumptively of Greek, origin; without proof from records, it has been identified with L. *manachus* or *manacus*, also cited as Gr. *ἀστρονόμος*, *ἀστρολόγος*, a false reading in Vitruvius for L. *menarus* a circle on a sun-dial showing the months or signs of the zodiac, < Gr. *μηνών*, monthly, < *μήν* = L. *mensis*, month: see *month*.] A yearly calendar showing the correspondence between the days of the week and the days of the month, the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the changes of the moon and of the tides, and other astronomical data, and usually also the ecclesiastical fasts and feasts, chronological information, etc. Many annual publications called almanacs are largely extended by the insertion of historical, political, statistical, and other current information as supplemental to the calendar.—**Nautical almanac**, an almanac for the use of navigators and astronomers, in which are given the ephemerides of all the bodies of the solar system, places of the fixed stars, predictions of astronomical phenomena, and the angular distances of the moon from the sun, planets, and fixed stars. Nautical almanacs are published by the governments of Great Britain, the United States, and most other maritime powers.

almandarl (al-man'dar), *n.* [ME. *almandre*, *almaundre*, < OF. *almandier*, mod. *amandier* (cf. Sp. *almendro*, ML. *amendalarius*), an almond-tree, < *almende*, almond: see *almond*.] An almond-tree. *Chaucer*; *Hyrdf.*

almandin, **almandine** (al'man-din), *n.* [< F. *almandine*, < LL. *alasandina*, a corruption of *alabandina*: see *alabandine*.] Precious or noble garnet, a beautiful mineral of a red color, of various shades, sometimes tinged with yellow or blue. It is commonly translucent, sometimes transparent, and usually crystallizes in the dodekahedric cubes. Also called *almandite*. See *garnet*.

almaynet, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Almain*.

alme, **almeh** (al'me), *n.* See *alma*.

almena (al-mē'nȧ), *n.* [Sp. *almena* = Pg. *ameia*, a two-pound weight, prob. < Ar. *al*, the, + *mena*, a measure, a two-pound weight.] A weight of about a kilogram, or 2¼ pounds, used in the East Indies.

almeriet, **almeryt**, *n.* Variant forms of *ambry*.

almesse†, *n.* Same as old form of *alms*.

almicantarath, *n.* Same as *almucantar*.

almight, *a.* [< ME. *almight*, *almyght*, *almygt*, *almiht*, *alle mihtin*, *almihtig*, < *æl-*, *al*, all, + *miht*, *might*.] Almighty.

Blessed be God, Father *almight*.
Ormulum, Hen. *VIII.* (*N. E. D.*)

almightily (ál-mī'ti-li), *adv.* In an almighty manner; with almighty power: sometimes used vulgarly as an expletive: as, I was *almightily* angry. [Rare.]

almightiness (ál-mī'ti-nes), *n.* The quality of being almighty; omnipotence; infinite or boundless power: as, "the force of his *almightiness*," *Jer. Taylor*.

God . . . made them promises binding the strength of his *Almightiness* with covenants sworn to everlastingly.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 196.

almighty (ál-mī'ti), *a.* [< ME. *almighty*, *almyghty*, *almytti*, *almihti*, < AS. *ælmihtig*, *ealmihtig*, *almihtig*, *almehtig* (= OHG. *almahtig*, *alamahtig*, *alomahtig*, = MHG. *almehtic*, *almehtig*), < *æl*, *eall*, all, + *mihtig*, mighty: see *all*, *adv.*, and *mighty*.] 1. Possessing all power; omnipotent; of unlimited might; of boundless sufficiency.

Him the *Almighty* Power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal sky.
Milton, P. L., i. 44.

2. Great; extreme; overpowering. [Colloq.]

Four Arsar can not live, and can not die,—so that he is in an *almighty* fix.
De Quincey.

Almighty dollar, a phrase forcibly expressive of the power of money: first used by Washington Irving in "A Creole Village," published in 1837.—**The Almighty**, the omnipotent God.

By the *Almighty*, who shall bless thee. Gen. xlix. 25.

almightyship (ál-mī'ti-ship), *n.* [< *almighty* + *-ship*.] The supreme quality of being almighty; omnipotence. *Cowley*.

almiqui (ál-mē'kē), *n.* The native name of *Solenodon cubanus*, an insectivorous mammal peculiar to Cuba, belonging to the family *Solenodontidæ*. The animal is about 11 inches long, with a tail 7½ inches in length. It strikingly resembles an opossum in general appearance, though belonging to an entirely different order of mammals. The almiqui is the largest of American *Insectivora*, and one of the rarest of American mammals. It is nocturnal in habits and lives under ground in caves. There is a similar Haytian animal, *Solenodon paradoxus*, called *agouta* (which see). See *Solenodon*.

almirah (al-mē'rȧ), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *almāri*, Fg. *armario*, *armario*, < L. *armarium*, a closet, chest, > E. *ambry*, q. v.] A kind of cupboard used in India; an armoire or wardrobe; a chest of drawers. Also written *almyra*, *almura*.

almner, *n.* See *almoner*1.

almoint, **almoign** (al'moin'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *almose*, *almoine*, ME. *almoyn*, *alms*, alms-chest, < AF. **almoin*, **almoign*, OF. *aumone*, *almosne*, later *aumône*: see *alms*, and cf. *almoner*1.] 1. Alms.—2. An alms-chest.—**Frank almoin**, literally, free alms; a perpetual tenure by free gift of charity: usually written as one word, *frankalmoin* (which see).

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almond (ä'mond or si'mond), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *amand*, ‹ ME. *almonde, alounde, almounde, almaunde, amande*, etc., ‹ OF. *almande*, earlier *aiemande, alemanire, alemanille*, also *amande*, mod. F. *amande* = Pr. *amandola* = Sp. *almendra* = Pg. *amendoa* = It. *mandorla, mandola* (the *al-* for orig. *a-*, in E., OF., and Sp., being due prob. to confusion with the Ar. art., or perhaps with the word *Almain*, *Alemain*) = D. *amandel* = OHG. *mandala*, MHG. G. *mandel* = Dan. Sw. *mandel* = Russ. *mindalina*, dim., ‹ ML. *amandola*, a corruption (through **amigdola*) of L. *amygdala*, ‹ Gr. ἀμυγδάλη, ἀμυγδάλον, an almond: see *amygdala*.] 1. The stone or kernel of the fruit of *Prunus* (*Amygdalus*) *communis*, the almond-tree (which see). There are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter. Sweet almonds are a favorite nut. They are the source of almond-oil, and an emulsion made from them is used in medicine. The best, from Malaga, are known as Jordan almonds. Bitter almonds are smaller, and yield, besides almond-oil and an analogous substance called *emulsin* (found also in sweet almonds), a bitter crystalline principle called amygdalin, which when mixed with emulsin is decomposed, producing hydrocyanic acid and bitter-almond oil.

2. Anything shaped like an almond; an ornament in the shape of an almond; specifically, a piece of rock-crystal used in adorning branched candlesticks.—**African almonds**, the seeds of the protaceous shrub *Brabejum stellatifolium* of southern Africa.—**Almond of the throat**, a tonsil or amygdala.—**Country almonds**, a name sometimes given in the north of England to the fruit of the sloe, *Prunus spinosa*.—**East Indian tree** *Terminalia Catappa*.—**Java almonds**, the fruit of *Canarium commune*.

almond-cake (ä'mond-kāk), *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds. Its powder is used as soap in washing the hands.

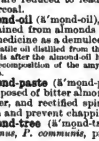
almond-eyed (ä'mond-īd), *a.* Having almond-shaped eyes, as the Chinese and others of the Mongolian race.

almond-furnace (ä'mond-fėr"nās), *n.* [Prob. for *Almain or Almain furnace*, ‹ *Almain*, German (see *Almain*), + *furnace*.] A furnace in which the slags of litharge left in refining silver are reduced to lead by being heated with charcoal.

almond-oil (ä'mond-oil), *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds by pressure, and used in medicine as a demulcent. It is sometimes made a volatile oil distilled from the residual cake of bitter almonds after the almond-oil has been expressed, and due to decomposition of the amygdalin of the seeds.

almond-paste (ä'mond-pāst), *n.* A cosmetic composed of bitter almonds, white of egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit, used to soften the skin and prevent chapping.

almond-tree (ä'mond-trē), *n.* A species of *Prunus*, *P. communis*, producing the almond.



Almond (*Prunus communis*).

The leaves and flowers resemble those of the peach, but the fruit is more compressed, with a thin, tough, and fibrous deciduous husk whereas the peach has a thicker and more fleshy husk. The tree is cultivated for its nuts in the region bordering the Mediterranean, in California, and to a limited extent in the southern United States; elsewhere it is grown for ornament, on account of its large early flowers. The bitter flowering almond is a dwarf *limonium* or Oblig. almond-like species

from Russia, *P. nana*. The tropical *Terminalia Catappa*, of the East Indies, is also called almond-tree.

almoner[1], **almner** (al'mon-ėr, ām'ner), *n.* [Early mod. E. *almoner, almener, almner, anoener, aunner*, ‹ ME. *awoner, awnoer, awnner*, earlier *awmoner, aumoner, aumener, aumesner, aumonier, almonier*, mod. F. *aumônier* = Pr. *almosnier, almoiner* (ML. reflex *almonarius*, **almoinarius*) = Sp. *limosnero*, almoner, = Pg. *esmoler, almoner, esmoleiro*, a begging friar, = It. *limosiniero, -liere, -ario*, ‹ ML. *elecmosynarius*, a giver or distributer, sometimes also a receiver, of alms (cf. OF. *almosnere, almosneor* = It. *limosinatore*, ‹ ML. *elecmosynator*, a giver of alms), ‹ L. *elecmosyna*, alms: see *elecmosynary* (of which *almoner*[1] is a doublet), *almoner*[2], and *ambry*.] A dispenser of alms or charity; especially, a person charged with the distribution of alms as an official duty. The office of almoner was first instituted in monasteries and other religious houses, which were required to dispense part of their revenues in charity. Almoners, usually priests, and often acting also as chaplains, were afterward attached to the households of sovereigns, feudal lords, prelates, etc., and to public institutions of various kinds. In France the name early became synonymous with *chaplain*. (See *aumonier*.) *The grand almoner* of the realm was regularly a cardinal or other high prelate; since the Revolution this post has been alternately restored and abolished. In England there is a *lord almoner*, or *lord high almoner*, an ecclesiastical officer, generally a bishop, who formerly had the forfeiture of all deodands and the goods of all suicides, which he had to distribute to the poor. He now distributes twice a year the sovereign's bounty, which consists in giving a silver penny each to as many poor persons as the sovereign is years of age. There is also a *sub-almoner*, and a hereditary *grand almoner*. The office of the latter is now almost a sinecure.

almoner[2], *n.* [‹ ME. *almer* (for **almer*), *awmer, aumener, awmcer*, ‹ OF. *aumoniere, almoniere, almoyere, aulmoyere*] (sometimes used in this form in E.) = Pr. *almonera* (ML. reflex *almonaria, almoneria*) = Pg. *esmoleira*, alms-box, ‹ ML. *elecmosynaria*, an alms-purse, alms-box, prop. adj. (sc. *bursa*, *purse*, *arca*, box), fem. of *elecmosynarius*: see *almoner*[1], and cf. *ambry*, of which *almoner*[2] is a doublet.] 1. An alms-purse.—2. In general, a purse, especially a large purse, or pouch, usually (from the twelfth century to the fifteenth) hung from the girdle. It was closed either by cords drawn through the hem, or in a casing, or by a clasp. It took to a great extent the place of the pocket.

Almoner.

almonership (al'mon-ėr-ship), *n.* The office or position of almoner.

almonry (al'mon-ri), *n.*; pl. *almonries* (-riz). [‹ late ME. *almoenerye*, ‹ OF. **almonerie, aumonerie*, F. *aumônerie* = Pr. *almonaria* (ML. reflex *almonaria, almonariium*), ‹ ML. *elecmosynaria*, an almshouse, the residence or office of an almoner, also an alms-purse or alms-box (in this sense the source of *almoner*[2]), prop. adj. fem. of *elecmosynarius*: see *almoner*[1], *almoner*[2], and *elecmosynary*. A different word from *ambry*, with which, through the forms *almery, ambery*, it has been in part confused: see *ambry*.] The place where in monasteries the broken alms are distributed. In monasteries it is situated near the church or at the gate-house; sometimes it is a separate building, as the *almonry* at Canterbury, which sometimes it contains lodgings for choristers attached to the church.

almost (ȧl'mōst), *adv.* [Colloq. or dial. *amost, mast, dial. amoast, amoust, Sc. amaist, naist*, ‹ ME. *almost, almoost, almeste, almaste*, ‹ AS. *ealmǽst, ealmást*, mostly all, nearly all, ‹ *eal*, all, + *mǽst*, *mást*, most, adv.] 1†. Nearly all; for the most part; mostly. [In this sense *almost all* is now used.]

These ghcrs were *almost* Northmen.
The Scholemaster, p. 133.

2. Very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

I *almost* wish
He be not dead, although my wrongs are great.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 2.

Almost never, hardly ever.—**Almost no, almost none**, scarcely any.

almoust, *n.* [= Sc. *awmous*, ‹ ME. *almose, almous, almus*, ‹ Icel. *almusa, almuss* = Sw. *almosa* = Dan. *almisse* = AS. *ælmesse*, E. *alms*: see *alms*, of which *almoust* is a corruption, representing the Scand. form.] An old form of *alms*.

alms (ämz), *n. sing.*, sometimes used as pl. [‹ ME. *almes, almose, almoise, almoyse, almus, elmesse, almisse*, ‹ AS. *ælmesse, almyssan* (in comp. *ælmes-*, *almes-*) = OS. *alamôsna* = OFries. *ielmisse* = D. *aalmoes* = OHG. *alamuosan, alamôsan*, MHG. *almuosen, -ôsen* = Icel. *almusa, ölmusa* = Sw. *almosa* = Dan. *almisse* = OF. *almosne, aumosne*, F. *aumône* (see *almoin, almoign*) = Pr. *almosna* = Sp. *limosna* = Pg. *esmola* = It. *limosina* = Oblig. *almosa, almosina, almuchina* = Pol. *jałmużbnii* = Hung. *alamizsna*, ‹ ML. **almosina, elmosina*, LL. *elecmosyna*, alms, ‹ Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, pity, compassion, alms, ‹ *ἐλεήμων*, pitiful, merciful, compassionate, ‹ *ἔλεος*, pity, mercy, compassion. See *almoner*[1], *almoner*[2], and *elecmosynary*.] 1. The act of relieving the needy; charitable aid; ministration to the poor: as, to give money in *alms*.

When thou doest *alms*, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. Mat. vi. 3.

2. That which is given to the poor or needy; a charitable doie; anything bestowed in charity.

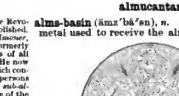
Enoch set himself,
Scorning an *alms*, to work whereby to live.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

To scatter from our abundance occasional *alms* is not enough. *Channing*, Works, IV. 291.

Reasonable alms, in *Eng. law*, a part of the estate of an intestate person allotted to the poor.—**Tenure by free alms**, in England, an ecclesiastical tenure of land by which the possessor was formerly bound to pray for the soul of the donor, whether dead or alive; frankalmoin (which see).

alms-bag (ämz'bag), *n.* A bag of some fine material used for collecting alms during divine service.

alms-basin (ämz'bā'sn), *n.* A basin or dish of metal used to receive the alms-bags to be laid



Alms-basin decorated with champlevé enamel, 13th century.

upon the altar. Sometimes the alms was received directly in the basin, without use of the bag. See *alms-bag*. Also called *alms-dish*.

alms-box (ämz'boks), *n.* Same as *alms-chest*.

alms-chest (ämz'chest), *n.* A chest or box fastened to the wall, as of a church, to receive offerings for the poor or for any religious purpose.

alms-deed (ämz'dēd), *n.* [‹ ME. *almes-dede, almesse-dede*, etc.] An act of charity; a charitable deed. Acts ix. 36.

alms-dish (ämz'dish), *n.* [‹ ME. *almes-disshe.*] Same as *alms-basin*.

alms-drink (ämz'dringk), *n.* The leavings of drink, such as might be given away in alms.

3d Serv. Lepidus is high-coloured.
1st Serv. They have made him drink *alms-drink*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

alms-fee (ämz'fē), *n.* [‹ AS. *almes-feoh, ‹ al-messe, alms, + feoh*, money: see *fee*.] An annual tax of one penny on every hearth, collected in England and Ireland and sent to Rome, from the beginning of the tenth century until it was abolished by Henry VIII. Also called *Romescot* or *Rome-fee*, and *Peter's pence*.

He [Edmund], toward the middle of the tenth century, strictly commands payment of tithe, . . . and *alms-fee*.
Kemble, Saxons in Eng., ii. 13.

alms-folk (ämz'fōk), *n. pl.* Persons supported by alms.

alms-gate (ämz'gāt), *n.* That gate of religious or great houses at which alms were distributed to the poor.

almsgiver (ämz'giv'ėr), *n.* One who gives alms.

almsgiving (ämz'giv'ing), *n.* The act of giving alms.

almshouse (ämz'hous), *n.* [‹ ME. *almeshouse.*] A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a reverence derived from private endowment; a poor-house. In the United States *almshouse* and *poor-house* are synonymous, meaning only a house for the common residence of the publicly supported paupers of a town or county. In Great Britain *almshouses* are generally a number of small dwellings built together, supported by private endowment, for the use of respectable persons reduced to poverty, buildings for public paupers being called *workhouses* or *poor-houses*.

almsman (ämz'man), *n.*; pl. *almsmen* (-men). [‹ ME. *almesman, almesmon*, etc.] 1. A person supported by charity or public provision.

Even bees, the little *almsmen* of spring bowers.
Keats, Isabella, st. 13.

2. A charitable person; a dispenser of alms.
Bacon, Essays.

The *almsman* of other men's sympathies.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 7.

alms-pot (ämz'pot), *n.* A sort of box carried by beggars, and perhaps succeeding the clack-dish (which see) in point of time. It was sometimes a cylindrical wooden pot with a slit in the lid, sometimes a more carefully made vessel of pewter. Until very recently beggars in London carried such pots fastened to their waist-belts.

almucantar, almucanter (al-mū-kan'tär, -tėr), *n.* [Also written *almu-, almucantar, -er*, formerly also *almicantarath*, etc., ME. *almykanteres* (Chaucer), ‹ F. *almucantarats, almucantarat, almicantarat* = Sp. *almicantarat, almicantaradas* = Pg. (as It.), ‹ ML. *almucantarath, almucantarath*, ‹ Ar. *al-muqanṭarah*, < *al*, the, + *muqanṭarah*, pl. of *muqanṭarah*, a sun-dial, ‹ *qanṭarah*, a bridge, an arch.] 1. In *astron.*, a small circle of the sphere parallel to the horizon; a circle or parallel of altitude. When two stars are on the same almucantar they have the same altitude.

2. An astronomical instrument (invented by S. C. Chandler) consisting of a telescope provided with horizontal wires and mounted upon a box floating upon mercury. The float is first turned round so as to point the telescope east of the me-

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almucantar

ridian, and the time of rising of a star over the wires is noted; the telescope is then pointed to west of the meridian, and the time of descending of a star is noted. In this way, if the positions of the stars are known, the correction of a timepiece and the latitude may be determined; on the other hand, if these are known, either the right ascensions or the declinations of the stars may be determined. The instrument is of great value on account of its having fewer instrumental errors than a meridian circle.

almucantar-staff (al-mū-kan'tär-staf), *n.* An instrument having an arc of 15°, formerly used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising or setting, to find its amplitude, and from this the variation of the compass.

almucantar, *n.* See *almucantar.*

almuce, *n.* Same as *amice*[2].

almud, almude (al-mōd'), *n.* [Sp. *almud*, Pg. *almude*, < Ar. *al-mudd*, a dry measure, a 'bushel.' Cf. Heb. *mad*, a measure.] A variable measure for liquids and grain in Spain and Portugal, ranging for liquids from 3½ to 5½ English gallons, and for grain from 9½ to 13 pints.

almug (al'mug), *n.* [Heb. pl. *'almūg*, a var. of *algum*: see *algum*.] The wood of a tree brought from Ophir by the ships of Hiram and servants of Solomon, wrought into the ornaments and musical instruments of the temple, esteemed for its beauty of grain or for its agreeable odor; probably a sandal-wood of India.

almud (al'mud), *n.* [Ct. *almudi*?] A Turkish measure of capacity, equal to 1.151 imperial gallons. *Morgan*, U. S. Tariff.

almuna, *n.* See *almirah.*

almury† (al'mū-ri), *n.* [ME., < Ar. *al-mu'ri*, < *al*, the, + *mur'i*, indicator, < *ra'ay*, see.] A pointer forming a part of an astrolabe.

This almury is cleped the declinatorie of Capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. § 23.

almutem, *n.* [Corrupt for *almutaz* (as in OF.), < Ar. *al-mu'taz*, < *al*, the, + *mu'taz*, prevailing, < *'azz*, be powerful.] In *astrol.*, the prevailing or ruling planet in the horoscope.

almyra, *n.* See *almirah.*

alnage (al'nāj), *n.* [Late ME. *aulnage*, < OF. *aulnage* [F. *aunage*], < *aulner, auner*, measure by the ell, < *aune, aune*, ell: see *aune* and *ell*.] A measuring by the ell; specifically, official inspection and measurement of woolen cloth for the purpose of laying duties on it. Also spelled *alnage, alnage.* — **Alnage duties**, duties formerly paid in England on woolen cloths at so much per ell.

The statute of subsidy and alnage of all [clothes] *manufactur'* for the *co*' of York and Lancaster.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 54.

alnager (al'nā-jėr), *n.* [Late ME. *aulneger*, < OF. *aulneger*, < *aulnage*: see *alnage*.] A royal officer who examined cloth, and affixed a seal in guaranty of its quantity or quality. The office existed until the reign of William III. Also written *aulnager, alnager.*

The officer whose business it was to examine into the assize of woolen cloths was called the alnager.
Archibald Brown, Law Dict., p. 20.

alnagership (al'nā-jėr-ship), *n.* The office or position of alnager.

Execution of the office of deputy *alnagership* by the registers Sowerby and Brooks.
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 68.

alnaschar (al'nas-kär), *n.* [< *Alnaschar* (see def.) + *-ism*.] Conduct or an action like that of Alnaschar, the hero of a story in the Arabian Nights; anticipation of future grandeur during a day-dream or reverie.

With maternal *alnascharism* she had, in her reveries, thrown back her head with disdain, as she regulated the family advances of some wealthy or well-born believer.
Miss Edgeworth, Vivian, i.

alnight† (al'nit), *n.* [< *al, all*, + *night*.] A great star with a tail, in the midst, intended to burn all night. *Bacon.*

alnus (al'nus), *n.* [L., alder: see *alder*.] A genus of shrubs and small trees, natural order *Cupuliferæ*, growing in moist places in northern temperate or colder regions. There are about 15 species, of which half are American. The wood is light and soft, but close-grained and compact, enduring long under water, valuable for cabinet work, and making an excellent charcoal for gunpowder. The bark is used for tanning and dyeing, and as a remedy in medicine. Several species are cultivated for ornament. See *alder*[1].

alodgemend, *n.* See *allodgement*.

alody (al'ō-di), *n.* [< ML. *allodium*.] Same as *allodium*.

aloe (al'ō), *n.* [< ME. *aloe*, also, and earlier always, in pl. form *aloes, aloeus, allowes*, earlier *aloen*, < AS. *alwenu, alewan, alwan*, pl. of unused sing. **alwe, *alwe* = D. *aloë* = G. *aloe* = Sw. *aloe* = Dan. *aloe* = F. *aloès*, earlier written *aloës*, OF. *aloe* = Pr. *aloa, aloe*, also *aloi* = Sp. Pg. It. *aloe* = Russ. *aloe* = Pol. *aloes*, < L. *aloë*, ML. also *aloes, alues, alua* (> AS. **alwe, *alwe*, above), < Gr. ἀλόη, the aloe, i. e., prop., a plant of the genus *Aloë*, and the drug prepared therefrom, but used also, by confusion, in the Septuagint and the New Testament (and hence in the LL. (Vulgate) and mod. languages) to trans-

Aloë vulgaris, with flower entire and cut longitudinally.

late the Heb. *akhālīm*, *akhāloth*, of which the proper representative is Gr. ἀγάλλοχον, NL. *agallochum*, E. *agallochum* or *eagle-wood*, fragrant resin or wood which was called in later Gr. ξύλαλόη, whence in NL. (transposed) *aloëxylon*, and (translated) *lignum aloes*, F. *bois d'aloès*, lit. wood of the aloe, in E. *wood-aloe* and *aloes-wood*. The form *aloes*, as sing., is due to the ML. sing. *aloes*, and in part, perhaps, to the L. gen. *aloes* in *lignum aloes*, E. *lign-aloes*, q. v. In the earliest E. (AS.) use the reference is usually to the agallochum, but it is often difficult to tell which meaning is intended, and even in modern writers the difference is often ignored.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Aloë*. They are natives of warm climates of the world, and are especially abundant in the southern part of Africa. Among the Mohammedans the aloe is a symbolic plant, especially in Egypt, and every one who returns from a pilgrimage to Mecca hangs it over his street-door, as a token that he has performed the journey. In Africa the leaves of some species of aloe are made into ropes, fishing-lines, bow-strings, and hammocks. Several species yield aloes, the well-known bitter purgative medicine. The *American aloe* is the century-plant, *Agave Americana*, and the *false aloe* is *A. Virginica*. See *Agave*. Many species are cultivated for ornament, and flower chiefly on very dry soil. See *aloes*.

Aloë (al'ō-ē), *n.* [NL.: see *aloe*.] A genus of liliaceous plants, including trees, shrubs, and a few perennial herbs, with thick fleshy leaves, usually spinescely toothed and rosulate at the summit of the caudex. See *aloe*.

aloëdarium (al'ō-ē-dā'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see below.] Same as *aloedary*.

aloëdary (al-ō-ē'da-ri), *n.* [< NL. *aloëdarium*, < Gr. ἀλοήδριον, < ἀλόη, aloe.] A compound purgative medicine of which aloes is a chief ingredient.

aloes (al'ōz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* (pl. of *aloe*, used also as sing.). [See *aloe*.] 1. A drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe. It is obtained from the leaves, sometimes by cutting them across, when the resinous juice exuded is evaporated into a firm consistence, sometimes by pressing the juice and mucilage out together, and in other cases by dissolving the juice out of the cut leaves by boiling and then evaporating to a proper consistence. Several kinds are known in commerce. Socotrine aloes, also called East Indian or Zanzibar aloes, the produce mainly of varieties of *A. Perryi*, comes chiefly from Red Sea ports. Cape aloes and Curaçoa aloes are produced in the West Indies from *A. vulgaris*, which has been introduced from the Mediterranean. Cape and Natal aloes are obtained probably from *A. ferox*, and form by far the greater part of the supply. *Succotrine hepatic aloes* is applied to any opaque and liver-colored variety of the drug. The extract of aloes when treated with nitric acid gives rise to oxalic acid and brown products, which by the aid of mordants can be fixed to silk and wool; but they are seldom used in dyeing.

2. The fragrant resin or wood of the agallochum; lign-aloes; aloes-wood; wood-aloes: the usual meaning in the Bible. See *agallochum*. — **Fetid, Hepatic, Succotrine aloes.** See the proper preparation of aloes. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

aloes-wood (al'ōz-wud), *n.* Same as *agallochum*.

aloëtic (al-ō-ē'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *aloeticus*, < L. *aloë*: see *aloe*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities, or consisting chiefly, of aloes.

II. *n.* A medicine or preparation consisting chiefly of aloes.

aloëtical (al-ō-ē'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *aloëtic*.

aloëtin (a-lō'ē-tin), *n.* Same as *aloin*.

aloe-tree (al'ō-trē), *n.* The plant furnishing the drug aloes (which see). See *aloe*.

alone

The bitterness of the *aloe* tree distoyeth the swittenesse of the hony. *East Riuers*, Ditches, p. 18. (*N. E. D.*)

aloft (a-loft'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *aloft, a loft, o loft* (ace.), *alofte, a lofte, o lofte* (dat.), in fuller form *on the loft, on the lofte, inne the lofte*, < Icel. *á lopt* (acc. of motion), *á loptí* (dat. of position), on high, aloft, lit. in the air: *á* = AS. *on, on*, ME. *a, o, on*, in, on, to; *lopt* (pron. *loft*) = AS. *lyft*, MS. *luft*, MD. *lucht* (E. *lift*), the air, the sky, upper floors: see *luft* and *lift*[1], the air.] **I.** *adv.* 1. On high; in or into the air; high above the ground: as, the eagle soars *aloft*.

Then will I raise *aloft* the milk-white rose
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfum'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. *Naut.*, in or into the top; at the masthead, or on the higher yards or rigging; hence, on the upper part, as of a building.

There's a sweet little cherub that sits up *aloft*,
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack.
C. Dibdin, Poor Jack.

II. *prep.* On the top or surface of; above.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

Alogi (al'ō-ji), *n. pl.* [ML.: see *Alogian*.] The Alogians. See *Alogian*.

Alogian (a-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< ML. *Alogus*, pl. *Alogi*, < Gr. Ἄλογος, without reason: see *alogy*.] One of a sect which arose toward the close of the second century, and which denied the divinity of Jesus Christ as the Logos, or "Word" (John i. 1), and the authenticity of St. John's writings, which they ascribed to the Gnostic Cerinthus.

alogic (a-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *alogical*.

alogical (a-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + λογικός, reasonable: see *alogy* and *logic*.] Without logic or reason; illogical.

There is an immanent teleology in his [Julius Bahnsen's] universe; but it is not merely *alogical*, but actually illogical, and even anti-causal. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 43.

alogism† (al'ō-jism), *n.* [< *alogy* + *-ism*.] An illogical or irrational statement.

alogotrophy (al-ō-got'rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλογος, without reckoning, incommensurable (see *alogy*), + τροφή, nutrition: see *atrophy*.] Unequal nutrition of different parts of the body, especially of the bones.

alogy† (al'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *alogia*, < Gr. ἀλογία, < ἄλογος, unreasoning, unreasonable, unreasonable, < ἀ- priv. + λόγος, speech, reason, reckoning, proportion, also Logos, the Word: see *logos*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity.

The error . . . and alogy in this opinion is worse than in the last. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 198.

aloin (al'ō-in), *n.* [< *aloe* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline bitter principle obtained from aloes, a pale-yellow prismatic needles, grouped in stars. It is found to differ in constitution according to the material from which it is obtained, Socotrine aloin being $C_{17}H_{18}O_7$, Cape aloes *nataloin* ($C_{17}H_{18}O_7$), and Barbadoes aloes *barbaloin* ($C_{17}H_{18}O_7$). It is an active cathartic. Also called *aloetin*.

alomancy (al'ō-man-si), *n.* Same as *halomancy*.

Alombrado, *n.* See *Alumbrado*.

alonder, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *aland*[1].

alone (a-lōn'), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *alone, al on*, usually *o alone, al one* (as G. *allein* = Dan. *allene* = Dan. *alene*): *al, E. all*, adv.; *one*, orig. a disyllable, < AS. *āna*, alone, weak inflection of *ān*, one: see *all* and *one*. The pronunciation given to *one* in *al-one, al-one, on-ly*, is strictly regular; the pronunciation "wun" given to the simple word is a comparatively modern corruption.] **I.** *a.* Only; or solitary, usu. abbrev. *lone*, as an attributive. In most instances *alone* may be construed equally well as adj. or adv.; no separation is here made.] 1. Apart from another or others; single or singly; solitary or solitarily; without the aid or company of another: applied to a person or thing: as, to be or remain *alone;* to walk *alone*.

It is not good that the man should be *alone*. Gen. ii. 18.

He rode all unarmed, and he rode all *alone*.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

Concert fires people to a certain level; performance they can rarely reach *alone*.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

2. Only; to the exclusion of other persons or things; sole or solely: as, he *alone* remained. In this sense *alone* is sometimes used attributively before a noun.

Man shall not live by bread *alone*. Luke iv. 4.

It is not to relieve and statesmen *alone* that the science of government is important and useful. It is equally indispensable for every American citizen.
Abbott, Misc. Writings, p. 224.

Even one *alone* verse sometimes makes a perfect poeme.
B. Jonson, Timber.

The universal soul is the *alone* creator of the useful and beautiful. *Emerson*, Art.

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3†. Without a parallel; above or beyond all others; unique.

To her, whose worth makes other worthies nothing;
She is *alone*.
Shak., T. of V., ii. 4.

I am *alone* the villain of the earth.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 6.

4†. Devoid; destitute.

For bothe a wydowe was she and *allone*
Of oxe frend to whom she dorst hire mone.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 96.

To let alone. *See let.* ▪**Syn.** *Alone, Only.* The attributive use of *alone* is now very rare. In the fitful and earlier English *alone* is often used for the adverb *only*, but it is now becoming restricted to its own sense of solitary, unaccompanied by other persons or things.

Who can forgive sins but God *alone*? Luke v. 21.
Not *alone* at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia. Acts xix. 26.

In each of these examples *only* would now be considered better, though not *alone* for not *only* is in common use. *Alone* means unaccompanied; as, he stood *alone*. *Only* applies to that of which there is no other: as, an *only* son; adverbially, *only* this.

And I *only* am escaped *alone* to tell thee. Job i. 15.

alonely† (a-lōn'li), *adv.* and *a.* [< ME. *alonely, alonly*, usually separated, as *only, all only, at all only*, etc.: *al, all*, adv.; *only*, adv. Cf. *alone, allenarly*. In mod. use abbrev. *lonely*, esp. as attrib. adj.] **I.** *adv.* Only; merely; singly.

This said spirit was not given *alonely* unto him, but unto all his heirs and posterity. *Latimer.*

Farewell with him (the medical attendant) all that made sickness pompous—the doctor *alonely* excepted, the honored . . . the sole and single eye of distemper *alonely* fixed upon itself. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 311.

II. *a.* Exclusive; sole; only.

The *alonely* rule of the land rested in the queen.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., Chron., an. 1588.

aloneness (a-lōn'nes), *n.* The state of being alone or without company.

Watching over his *aloneness*.
J. Lapp, Life of Confucius, p. 44.

along[1] (a-lông'), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *along, along*, earlier *anlong*, also (by confusion with the early forms of *ewilong*, q. v.) *andelong, endelong, endlang*, etc., < AS. *andlang*, also (in OFries. *endling, ondlinga, ondlenge* = G. *entlang*, along), < *and-*, over against, away toward, + *lang*, long: see *and-*, *ex-*[2], and *long*[1]. Orig. (in AS.) an adj., 'stretching long or far away,' applied, as found, only to periods of time, 'the livelong' day or night, but prob. also to space; then used adverbially with dative, genitive, or, afterward taken as direct obj. of *along* as a prep., the prep. implied in the orig. gen. being subsequently expressed by *on, upon, by, with*, thus giving *along* the construction of an adv. Quite different from *along*[2], owing to, q. v.] **I.** *prep.* Through or by the length of; from one end to or toward the other of; lengthwise or in a longitudinal direction through, over, or by the side of: implying motion or direction: as, to walk *along* a river or highway.

And the messages that go *along* my nerves do not coexist in any continuous action.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 258.

II. *adv.* **1.** By the length; lengthwise; parallel to or in a line with the length.

Some laid *along*,
And bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward: as, let us walk *along*.

A firebrand carried *along* leaveth a train. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. In company; together.

He to England shall [go] *along* with you.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3.

The queen took her leave of Say's Court, having bromidt confusion *along* with her, and leaving doubt and apprehension behind. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. xv.

[In this sense it is often used absolutely in common speech in the United States: as, I was not *along*.]—**All along.** *See all.*

along[2] (a-lông'), *prep.* [Also abbrev. *long* (see *long*[3]); < ME. *along, along of*, AS. *gelang* (= OS. *gelang* = OHG. *gilang*), adj., belonging, depending (with prep. *on*, on, or *æt*, at), lit. in line with, in connection with, < *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *lang*, long: see *ge-*, *a-*[5], and *long*[1]. Cf. *belong.*] Owing to; on account of: with of, formerly with *on*.

I can not tell whereto it was *along* [var. *long*],
But wel I wot greet stryf is ys among.
Chaucer, Yeoman's Tale, l. 377.

Tis all *along* of you that I am thus haunted.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 88.

All *along* of the accursed gold. *Scott.*

Lady Magdalen. Unhappiest
Of Queens and wives and women.
Alice. And all *along*
Of Philip. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

[This preposition is now always followed by *of*, and its use is mainly confined to colloquial or dialectal speech.]

alongshore (a-lông'shōr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *along*[1] + *shore*[1].] By the shore or coast; lengthwise of the shore and near it.

I see . . . California quartz-mountains dumped down in New York to be replied architecturally *along-shore* from Canada to Cuba, and thence westward to California again.
Emerson, Civilization.

alongshoreman (a-lông'shōr-man), *n.*; pl. *alongshoremen* (-men). [< *alongshore* + *man*.] A laborer employed about docks or wharves and in the loading and unloading of vessels. Commonly shortened to *longshoreman*.

alongside (a-lông'sīd), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< *along*[1] + *side*[1].] **I.** *adv.* Along or by the side; at or to the side of anything, as a ship: as, to be *alongside* of the wall.

Several large boats came *alongside*.
R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 18.

II. *prep.* Beside; by the side of: as, the vessel lay *alongside* the wharf.

We first tested this case by laying it *alongside* the historic facts in the case.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 46.

alongst† (a-lôngst'), *prep.* [ME. *alongest, in longes*; < *along*[1] + *-est, -st*, after *amongst* from *among*, against from *again*, etc.] Along; through or by the length of.

The Turks did keep straight watch and ward in all their parts *alongst* the sea-coast. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

aloof (a-lōf'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *aloofe, a loofe, a lof*; < *a*[3], on, + *loof*, < D. *loef*, loof, luff; cf. D. *te loef*, to loof, i. c., to windward; *loef houden*, lit. hold loof, keep to the windward; cf. the E. phrase *to hold aloof*. See *luff*, *n.*] **I.** *adv.* At a distance, but within view; intentionally remaining apart, literally or figuratively; withdrawn.

It is necessary the Queen look, for if she stand *aloof* there will be still suspicions. *Suckling.*

Aloof he sits
And sullen, and has pitched his tent apart.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

Thy smile and frown are not *aloof*
From her whose heart is thine.
Each to each is dearest brother.
Thompson, Madeline.

II. *prep.* At or to a distance from; away or apart from. [Rare.]

The great luminary,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 577.

aloofness (a-lōf'nes), *n.* The state of being aloof, or at a distance; indifference.

Unfaithfulness and *aloofness* of such as have been greatest friends. *D. Rogers*, Naaman, p. 93.

By the wary independence and *aloofness* of his [the Indian's] dim forest life he preserves his integrity with his native gods. *Thoreau*, Concord and Merrimac Rivers, p. 59.

alopecia (al-ō-pē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < F. *alopécie*, < L. *alopecia*, < Gr. ἀλωπεκία, a disease like the mange of foxes, in which the hair falls off, < ἀλώπηξ (ἀλωπεκ-), a fox: see *Vulpes*.] Baldness; loss of hair. Also written *alopecy*.—**Alopecia areata** (NL. *areatus*, having areas or spots), a disease characterized by the reduction in the length, size, and number of the hairs, attended with an abundant furfuraceous accumulation on the surface of the skin.—**Alopecia unguium** (L. *unguis*, a nail), falling off of the nails.

alopecian (al-ō-pē'si-an), *n.* A shark of the family *Alopeciidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Alopecias (al-ō-pē'si-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλωπεκίας, the lemon-fish, < ἀλώπηξ, a fox, also a kind of shark.] Same as *Alopias*.

alopecild (al-ō-pē'si-id), *n.* A fox-shark; a shark of the family *Alopeciidæ*.

Alopeciidæ (al-ō-pē-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alopecias* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Alopiidæ*.

alopecist (al-ō'pe-sist), *n.* [< *alopecia* + *-ist*.] One who undertakes to cure or prevent baldness. *N. E. D.*

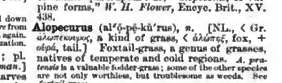
alopecoid (al-ō-pē'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀλωπεκοειδής, contr. ἀλωπεκώδης, fox-like, < ἀλώπηξ, fox, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Fox-like: applied to a group or series of carnivorous mammals of which the common fox is the type, as distinguished from the thoöid series, which includes the dogs and wolves.

II. *n.* One of the alopecoid or vulpine series of canine quadrupeds: as, "*alopecoids*, or vulpine forms," W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 438.

Alopecurus (al[1]-ō-pē-kū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλωπεκοειδής, a kind of grass, < ἀλώπηξ, fox, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Foxtail-grass, a genus of grasses, natives of temperate and cold regions. *A. pratensis* is a valuable fodder grass; some of the other species are not only worthless, but troublesome as weeds. See *foxtail grass*.

alopecy (al'ō-pe-si), *n.* Same as *alopecia*.

Alopias (a-lō'pi-as), *n.* [NL., shortened from *Alopecias*, q. v.] A genus of selachians, con-



Thresher-shark (*Alopias vulpes*).

taining the shark known as the sea-ape, sea-fox, fox-shark, or thresher, *Alopias vulpes*, and giving name to the family *Alopiidæ*. Also called *Alopecias*.

The thresher-shark, *Alopias vulpes*, is readily recognized by its extraordinarily long tail, which forms over half the length of the whole animal. It is distributed in both Atlantic and Pacific waters. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 86.

Alopiidæ (al-ō-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., shortened from *Alopeciidæ*; also written *Alopiadæ*; < *Alopias* + *-idæ*, -*adæ*.] A family of anarthrous selachians, represented by the genus *Alopias*.

Alosa (a-lō'sä), *n.* [L., also *alausa*, > F. *alose*, > E. *alice*, q. v.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Clupeidæ*, including the shad (which see). Also written *Alausa*.

alose[1] (a-lōs'), *n.* A member of the genus *Alosa*.

alose[2], *v. t.* [< OF. *aloser*, < *a-* + *los*, praise: see *a-*[11] and *loud*[1].] To praise. *Chaucer.*

aloate, alouate (al'ō-at), *n.* [Prob. a F. form of a native name.] A name given by French naturalists, as Buffon, to the red howling monkey of Guiana, afterward known as *Mycetes seniculus* (Illiger); hence used as a general name, like *hurleur*, for the South American howlers. See cut under *howler*.

alouatta (al-ō-at'ä), *n.* Same as *alouate*.

alouchi, aluchi (a-lō'chi), *n.* [Native name.] A resin obtained from *Icica heterophylla*, a tree of Madagascar. It is largely used as to some medicinal properties. See *aconchi-resin*.

aloud (a-loud'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *aloud, a loude*; < *a*[3], on, + *loud*[1]. *Alegh.*] 1. With a loud voice or great noise; loudly.

Cry *aloud*, spare not. Is. lviii. 1.

2. Audibly; with the natural tone of the voice as distinguished from whispering: as, he has a sore throat and cannot speak *aloud*.

à l'outrance (à lö-trons'). See *à outrance*.

alow[1] (a-lō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *alow, alowe, alough, alogh, alog*; < *a*[3] + *low*[2]. Cf. *below* and *abigh*.] In or to a low place, or a lower part; below; down: opposed to *aloft*.

Sometimes aloft he lept, sometimes *alow* . . .
So doubtfully, that hardly one could know . . .
Whether more wary were to give or ward the blow.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 13.

After doubling Point Pinos, we bore up, set studding-sails *alow* and aloft, and were walking off at the rate of eight or nine knots. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 97.

alow[2] (a-lou'), *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *low*[4], fire: see *low*[4].] Afire; in a flame. [Scotch.]—**To gang alow**, to take fire, or be set on fire; blaze; burn.

That discreet man Cardinal Beaton is e'en to *gang alowe* this blessed day if we dinna stop it. *Tennant.*

alp[1] (alp), *n.* [< OF. *alpe*. In Norfolk (England) the bullfinch is called *blood-alph*, and the green grosbeak *green-alf*, where *alph, alf*, may be the same as *alp*; cf. *ouphe* and the other forms of *elf*, q. v. Possibly a humorous use, with a similar allusion to that in *bullfinch*, q. v.] ME. *alp, elp*, < AS. *elp, ylp*, an elephant, < L. *elephas*: see *elephant*, 1. An old local name for the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

Alpes, lynches, and wodewales.
Rem. of the Rose, l. 658.

alp[2] (alp), *n.* [Sing. from pl. *alps*, < L. *alpes*, high mountains, specifically those of Switzerland; said to be of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *alp*, Ir. *ailp*, a high mountain; so OHG. *Alpun, Alpi*, MHG. G. *Alpen*, the Alps, MHG. *alb*, G. (Switss) *alpe*, a mountain pasture.] 1. A high mountain; specifically, any one of the higher Swiss mountains, and, as a proper name in the plural, the great mountain-ranges in Switzerland and

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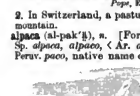
neighboring countries, comprising the loftiest mountains in Europe.

Nor brooth of vernal air from snowy *Alp*.
Milton, S. A., l. 628.

Hills peep o'er hills, and *Alps* on *Alps* arise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 232.

2. In Switzerland, a pasture on the side of a mountain.

alpaca (al-pak'ă), *n.* [Formerly also *alpaco*, < Sp. *alpaca*, *alpaco*, < Ar. *al*, the (see *al-*[3]), + Peruv. *paco*, native name of the animal.] 1.



Alpaca, or Paco (*Auchenia pacos*).

A mammal, the *Auchenia pacos*, a native of the Andes, especially of the mountains of Chili and Peru. It is so closely allied to the true sheep that it is regarded rather as a smaller variety than as a distinct species. It has been domesticated, and remains also in a wild state. In form and size it approaches the sheep, but has a longer neck. It is valued chiefly for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is straighter than that of the sheep, and very strong. The fiber is small, very soft, pliable, and elastic, and is woven into fabrics of great beauty. The animal's flesh is wholesome.

2. A fabric manufactured from the hair or wool of the alpaca, either wholly or in part, or made in imitation of this, used for clothing in warm climates, for coat-linings, and very largely for umbrellas. The material sold under the name of alpaca for women's dresses and other clothing contains now little if any alpaca-wool; it is a fabric of cotton and wool, with a hard and somewhat shining surface, generally, though not always, dyed black.

alpen[1] (al'pen), *a.* [For *alpine*, prob. after G. *alpen*, as below.] Of or pertaining to the Alps; alpine: as, "the *Alpen* snow," *J. Fletcher*.

alpenglow (al'pen-glō), *n.* [< G. *alpen* (gen. pl. of *alpe*: see *alp*[2]), of the Alps, + E. *glow*.] The glow upon the Alps; a peculiar reflection of sunlight from their snowy heights, after the sun has disappeared to the valleys, or just before daybreak; the last or first rays of the sun among the Alps, casting a rich purple tint, an effect sometimes heightened by a certain amount of humidity in the atmosphere.

The evening *alpen-glow* was very fine.
Tyndall, Frag. of Science, p. 282.

alpenhorn (al'pen-hôrn), *n.* [G., < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *horn* = E. *horn*.] A long, powerful horn, curving up and widening toward its extremity, formerly used on the Alps to convey signals and to sound the charge in battle, but now employed only by cowherds. Also called *alp-horn*.

alpenstock (al'pen-stok), *n.* [G., < *alpen* (see *alpenglow*) + *stock*, stick: see *E. stock*, q. v.] A long, stout staff pointed with iron, originally used by the Alpine mountaineers, and now generally adopted by mountain-climbers.

alpestrian (al-pes'tri-an), *n.* [< ML. *alpestris*, < L. *alpes*: see *alp*[2].] An alpine climber.

It has become a proverb with *alpestrians* that impracticable means unattempted. *Macmillan's Mag.*, VIII. 393.

alpestrine (al-pes'trin), *a.* [< ML. *alpestris*, suitable for pasturage, prop. pertaining to *alpes* or mountains: see *alp*[2].] 1. Pertaining or peculiar to the Alps, or other mountainous regions: as, "*alpestrine* diseases," *Dana*. [Rare.]

—2. In *bot.*, growing on mountains below the alpine region, that is, below the limit of tree-growth as determined by cold.

alpha (al'fă), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄλφα, < the Phen. name repr. by Heb. *'āleph* (= Ar. *'alif*), name of the first letter, meaning an ox: see *al*-[1].] 1. The first letter in the Greek alphabet (A, α), answering to A. Hence—2. The first; the beginning: as in the phrase "*alpha* and omega," the beginning and the end, the first and the last, omega being the last letter of the Greek alphabet.

I am *Alpha* and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord. Rev. i. 8.

3. As a classifier: (*a*) In *astron.*, the chief star of a constellation. (*b*) In *chem.*, the first of two or more isomerous modifications of the same organic compound, as *alpha-naphthol*, in distinction from *beta-naphthol*. (*c*) In *nat. hist.*, the first subspecies, etc.

alphabet (al'fa-bet), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (earlier expressed by *a-b-c*, q. v.) = D. *alfabet* = G. *alphabet* = Sw. Dan. *alfabet* = F. *alphabet* = Sp. Pg. *alfabeto*, Pg. also *alphabeto*, = It. *alfabeto*, < ML. *alphabetum*, *alfabetum*, etc., < LL. *alphabetum* (earlier *alpha et beta*), < Gr. ἀλφάβητος, < ἄλφα + βῆτα, the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *a* and *b*: see *alpha* and *beta*. Cf. *a-b-c*, *abecedarian*, and *futhork*.] 1. The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the series of letters or characters which form the elements of written language. See the articles on the different letters, *A*, *B*, *C*, etc.—2. Any series of characters intended to be used in writing instead of the usual letters, as the series of dashes, dots, etc., used in the transmission of telegraphic messages.—3. First elements; simple elements: as, not to know the *alphabet* of a science.

In the conditions of the Eternal life, this genius had been obliged to set itself to learning the *alphabet* of Spiritual truth. *E. S. Phelps*, The Gates Ajar, p. 67.

Alphabet-blocks, toy blocks of wood, having a letter or letters of the alphabet on each. See *alphabet*, 3.

Alphabetographic alphabet. See *epistolographic*.—**Morse alphabet** (from its inventor, Professor S. F. B. Morse), in *telegr.*, a system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages where Morse's self-recording instrument, called the indicator, is employed. (See *indicator*.) The dash and dot are combined in different ways to indicate the different letters: thus, one dot (·) means E; a dash (—), T; a dot and a dash (·—), A; a dash and three dots (—···), B; etc. The same system can be used with instruments employing a magnetic needle (see *telegraph*), a right-hand deflection of the needle corresponding to a dash and a left-hand to a dot. The *Continental alphabet*, which is used in Europe, differs from the Morse in the formation of several letters. Military signalling is often effected on the same principle by long or short waving of a flag, or by a flash-light, as in the Morse alphabet, the long meaning a dash and the short a dot.

A	—	*N*	—·
B	—···	*O*	— —
C	—·—·	*P*	·— — ·
D	—··	*Q*	— —·—
E	·	*R*	·—·
F	··—·	*S*	···
G	— — ·	*T*	—
H	····	*U*	··—
I	··	*V*	···—
J	·— — —	*W*	·— —
K	—·—	*X*	—··—
L	·—··	*Y*	—·— —
M	— —	*Z*	— —··

Morse Alphabet.

alphabet (al'fa-bet), *v. t.* [*alphabet*, *n.*] To arrange in the order of the alphabet; mark by the letters of the alphabet.

alphabetarian (al'fa-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *alphabetarius* (see below) + *-an*.] = *abecedarian*. A learner of the alphabet; a beginner.

alphabetary (al'fa-bet-a-ri), *a.* [< ML. *alphabetarius*, < LL. *alphabetum*: see *alphabet* and *-ary*.] Alphabetical; rudimentary.

alphabetic (al-fa-bet'ik), *a.* [< F. *alphabétique* = Sp. *alfabético* = Pg. *alfabetico*, *alphabetico* = It. *alfabetico*, < ML. *alphabeticus*, < LL. *alphabetum*: see *alphabet*.] Pertaining to an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet, or in the order of the letters as customarily arranged.

Either of the Egyptian or of some other analogous history of *alphabetic* development the Phenicians inherited the results, and their alphabet was a simple scheme of twenty-two characters, the names of which . . . began respectively with the sounds represented.
Whitney, Oriental and Ling. Studies, p. 194.

alphabetical (al-fa-bet'i-kal), *a.* Of the nature of an alphabet; similar to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet. See *alphabetic*.

According to Grimm, the *alphabetical* arrangement not only facilitates reference, but makes the author's work quicker and surer. *N. and Q.*, 7th Ser., III. 161.

alphabetically (al-fa-bet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an alphabetical manner or order; by the use of an alphabet; in the customary order of the letters: as, to arrange a catalogue *alphabetically*.

From the times of the earliest known monuments the hieroglyphic writers possessed a sufficient number of true letters to enable them to write *alphabetically*.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 68.

alphabetics (al-fa-bet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *alphabetic*: see *-ics*.] The science of the use and development of alphabetic writing. *Ellis*.

alphabetism (al'fa-bet-izm), *n.* [*alphabet* + *-ism*.] The use of an alphabet as a stage in the development of written language; notation by means of an alphabet.

It must, however, be acknowledged that the idea of *alphabetism* may not improbably have been suggested to the Persians by their acquaintance with the Phœnician alphabet, which, as early as the 9th century B. C., was used in the valley of the Euphrates concurrently with the cuneiform writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 50.

From this [ideographic] men have passed to phonetic writing, first, generally, in the form of syllabism, in which each syllable of a word is regarded as an independent whole and represented by a single sign; then from this to *alphabetism*, in which the syllable is no longer denoted by an indivisible symbol, but is resolved into vowel and consonant, each with its own accepted sign.
Encyc. Brit., I. 702.

alphabetize (al'fa-bet-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *alphabetized*, ppr. *alphabetizing*. [< *alphabet* + *-ize*.] To arrange alphabetically.

The volume is of great value for its carefully prepared *alphabetized* list of scientific and technical periodicals of all nations. *Amer. Jour. of Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 247.

alphabetology (al'fa-be-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *alphabet* + *-ology*.] The science of alphabets.

alphabetum (al-fa-bē'tum), *n.* [< LL. *alphabetum*: see *alphabet*.] An alphabet.

alphabetum Gothicum, the Gothic alphabet, invented by Ulfilas.

alphabetum Runicum, the runic alphabet.

alphabetum Vandalicum, the Vandalic alphabet, invented by Gaiseric.

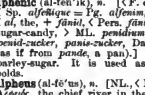
alphabetum Wendicum, the Wendic alphabet, invented by Methodius.

alphabetwise (al'fa-bet-wīz), *adv.* [*alphabet* + *-wise*.] Alphabetically.

alphad (al'fad), *n.* [< *alph*(*a*) + *-ad*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of shrimps, of which the genus *Alpheus* is the type. Other genera of this family are *Caridina*, *Pontonia*, and *Athanas*.

alphanic (al-fen'ik), *n.* [< F. *alphène*, *alfénic*, < Sp. *alfeñique* = Pg. *alfenim*, < Ar. *al-fānīd*, < *al*, the, + *fānīd*, < Pers. *fānīd*, *pānīd*, sugar, sugar-candy: ML. *penidium*, F. *panide*, G. *penid-zucker*, *panis-zucker*, Dan. *pande-sukker* (as if from *pande*, a pan).] In *med.*, white barley-sugar. It is used as a remedy for colds.

Alpheus (al-fē'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Alpheus*, < Gr. Ἀλφειός, the chief river in the Peloponnesus, now Rufia.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of macrurous decapodous crustaceans, the type of the family *Alpheidæ*. *A. ruber* (the red shrimp) and *A. gladius* are examples.



Red Shrimp (*Alpheus ruber*).

Alphitobius (al-fi-tō'bi-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀλφίτον, barley-meal, meal, + βίος, life.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*.

The larvæ of *Alphitobius diaperinus* have been reared in zoological gardens as food for amphibians and insectivorous birds. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 326.

alphitomancy (al'fi-tō-man'si), *n.* [< F. *alphitomancie* (Cotgrave), < Gr. ἀλφιτόμαντις, one who divines from barley-meal, < ἄλφιτον, barley-meal (prob. related to ἄλφος, a dull-white leprosy: see *alphos*), + μαντεία, divination: see *Mantis*.] Divination by means of barley-meal.

alphitomorphous (al'fi-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [Gr. ἄλφιτον, barley-meal, + μορφή, form.] Appearing like barley-meal: applied to some microscopic fungi parasitic on plants. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

alphonsin (al-fon'sin), *n.* A surgical instrument for extracting bullets from wounds: so named in 1852 from its inventor, Alphonso Ferri of Naples. It consists of three arms, which close when a ring entirely like the hilt is pushed forward.

Alphonsine (al-fon'sin), *a.* [NL. *Alphonsinus*, *Alfonsinus* (= Sp. *Alfonsino*, also *Alfonso*, = Pg. *Affonso* = It. *Alfonso* = F. *Alphonse*), < G. *Alfons*, a common personal name.] Of or pertaining to any person of the name of Alphonso.—**Alphonsine tables**, astronomical tables compiled under the patronage of Alphonso X., king of Leon and Castile, completed in the year of his accession, 1252, and first printed in 1483.

alp-horn (alp'hôrn), *n.* Same as *alpenhorn*.

alphos[1], *n.* Same as *alphus*.

alphosis (al-fō'sis), *n.* [< *alphos* + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, whiteness, or the process of turning white, as of the skin in albino.

alphus (al'fus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀλφός, vitiligo, orig. white, = L. *albus*, white: see *alb*[1].] In *pathol.*, a name formerly given to certain forms of psoriasis, leprosy (lepra arabum), and vitiligo.

alpia (al'pi-ă), *n.* Same as *alpist*.

alpieu, *n.* [< F. *alpieu*, < It. *al piè*, for the more, for most: *al*, contr. of *a il*, to the (*a*, < L. *ad*, to; *il*, < L. *ille*, that); *piè*, < L. *plus*, more.] In the game of *basset*, a mark put on a card to indicate that the player doubles his stake after winning. *N. E. D.*

alpigene (al'pi-jēn), *a.* [< L. *alpes*, alps (see *alp*[2]), + *-genus*, produced: see *-genous*.] Produced or growing in alpine regions. [Rare.]

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alpine (al'pin or -pin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *alpin*, < L. *alpinus*, < *alpes*: see *alp*².] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps (then written with a capital), or any lofty mountain; very high; elevated. Specifically applied to plants growing and animals living on mountains above the forest limits, that is, above the line where the climate becomes too cold for trees to grow.

For past the *Alpine* summits of great pain
Lieth thine Italy. *R. Terry* (1606), *Beyond.*

II. *n.* A French fabric having a silk warp and merino-wool filling.

alpinery (al'pin-ri), *n.* [< *alpine* + *-ry*: see *-ery*, *-ry*.] A place in a garden or pleasure-ground specially adapted for the cultivation of alpine plants.

alpinist (al'pin-ist), *n.* [= F. *alpiniste*; < *alpine* + *-ist*.] An alpine climber; an alpestrian.

The dissolving effects of the rapid expansion of the atmosphere at great heights, and which result, *alpinists* in Switzerland. *The American*, VII. 76.

alpist (al'pist), *n.* [< F. *alpiste*, < Sp. Pg. *alpiste*, Pg. also *alpista*; supposed to be derived from the language of the Guanches, the original inhabitants of the Canary Islands.] **1.** The seed of the canary-grass, *Phalaris canariensis*, used for feeding birds, especially canaries; canary-seed. **2.** The seed of various species of *Alopecurus*, or foxtail-grass, also used for feeding birds.

Also called *alpia*.

alquier (al'kēr), *n.* [F., < Pg. *alqueire*, dry measure, < Ar. *al*, the, + *kayl*, a measure, *kayal*, a measurer, prop. of grain.] A dry as well as liquid measure used in Portugal, containing from 15 to 4 Winchester gallons.

alquifore (al'ki-fōr), *n.* Same as *alquifou*.

alquifou (al'ki-fō), *n.* [< F. *alquifoux*, *arquifoux*, < Sp. *alquifol*, Cat. *alcofol*, < Ar. *al-kohl*, a fine powder: see *alcohol*.] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, England, used by potters to give a glazing to their wares, and called *potter's ore*. Other forms are *alquifore*, *arquifoux*.

already (al-red'i), *a.* and *adv.* [< E. *all* + *ready*: *al*, adv., all, quite; *redy*, ready: see *ready*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** [Predicate adj. in phr. *all ready*.] All prepared; ready; regularly written *all ready*. —**2.** Existing at the specified time; present. [Rare attributive use.]

Lord Hobart and Lord Fitzwilliam are both to be earls to-morrow; the former, of the latter title, the latter by his *already* title. *Walpole*, Letters (1746), I. 150.

II. *adv.* By this (or that) time; previously to or at some specified time, or the time present to thought; thus early; even then, or even now: as, he has done it *already*; the house is full *already*.

I have lost so much time *already*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 140.

The English ministers could not wish to see a war with Holland added to that in which they were *already* engaged with France. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

al-root (al'rōt), *n.* [< *al* (< Hind. *āl*, a name common to several plants, chiefly *Morinda citrifolia* and allied species) + *root*¹.] The root of *Morinda citrifolia*, an East Indian plant, which furnishes a permanent red dye.

alruna (al-rō'nä), *n.*; pl. *alrunæ* (-nē). [ML., also *alruna*, < OHG. *alruna* (MHG. *alrune*, G. *alraun*, *alrun*, mandrake (*alraun-bilder*, mandrake images), = D. *alruin* = Sw. *alrun*, *alruna* = Dan. *alrune*], mandrake; appar., as in popular apprehension, < *al-* (= E. *all*) + *runa*, Goth. *rūna*, etc., mystery, the mandrake being an object of superstition: see *rune* and *mandrake*.] **1.** A prophetess among the ancient Germans, regarded as similar to the druidess among the Gauls.—**2.** A small image carved from the root of a tree or from mandrake, representing roughly the human figure, generally the female. Such images were venerated as household gods in the ancient religions of some northern peoples, the worship of them forming a special feature of certain superstitious rites. They are supposed by some to represent female magicians or druidesses. *Brande.*

alst, *adv.* and *conj.* An old form of *also* and *as*.

Better is then the lowly plaine,
Alst for thy flocke and thee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Als longe as owre lyf lasteth hym we togideres.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 196.

Alsace gum. Same as *dextrine*.

Alsatian (al-sā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Alsatia* (> F. *Alsace*), < OHG. *Alisaz*, *Elisaz* (MHG. *Elsaz*, *Elsas*, G. *Elsass*), a province between France and Germany, lit. foreign settlement, < *el-* (= AS. *el-*, *al-*, foreign, related to *elec*, q. v.; according to another view, < *Ell* (*Hel*, *Ella*, *Elsa*, *Also*, *Ilsa*), now *Ill*, a river in Alsace) + *saz*, a seat, place, settlement (G. *satz*), < OHG. *sezzen*, MHG. G. *sitzen* = E. *sit*.] *I. a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the province of Alsace, taken from Germany by France in 1648, in greater part ceded to the new German empire in 1871, and now incorporated in the imperial territory of Elsass-Lothringen.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Alsatia, formerly a cant name (from Alsace being a debatable ground or scene of frequent contests) for Whitefriars, a district of London between the Thames and Fleet street, and adjoining the Temple, which possessed certain privileges of sanctuary derived from the convent of the Carmelites, or White Friars, founded there in 1241. The locality became the resort of libertines and rascals of every description, whose abuses and outrages, and especially the riot in the reign of Charles II., led in 1697 to the abolition of the privilege and the dispersion of the inmates. The term *Alsatia* has in recent times been applied offensively to the English Stock Exchange, because of the supposed questionable character of some of its proceedings.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Alsace in Germany.—**2.** Formerly, an inhabitant of Alsatia or Whitefriars, a part of London; hence, a Bohemian (in the slang sense) or adventurer.

He spurn'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Where he struck up, among the *Alsatians*, and *Alsatianas*. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 499.

al segno (äl sā'nyō). [It., to the sign: *al* for *a il*, to the; *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In *music*, to the sign: a direction to the performer that he must return to that portion of the piece marked with the sign S, and conclude with the first cadenza which follows, or go on to the word *Fine*, or the pause ⌢.

alsinaceous (al-si-nā'shius), *a.* [< *Alsine*, the name of a caryophyllaceous genus that is now combined with *Arenaria*.] Relating to or resembling the chickweed.

also (äl'sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [< ME. *also*, *al so*, *al swo*, *alswa*, *alswo*, *alswe*, *aswa*, just so, likewise (= G. *also*, thus); *al*, adv., all, just; *swā*, *swo*, so: see *all* and *so*. Doublet, *as*¹, q. v.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** Wholly so; quite so; so.

Also he seemed a lusty knight.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall).

2. In like manner; likewise.

As the blame of ill-succeeding things
Shall light on you, so hath the harness *also*.
Old Play.

Thus, *also*, do authors beget authors.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 100.

3. In addition; too; further.

God do so and more *also*: for thou shalt surely die.
1 Sam. xiv. 44.

In fact, Mr. Emerson himself, besides being a poet and a philosopher, was *also* a plain Concord citizen.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

II. *conj.* As; so. See *as*.

This ye knowen *also* wel as I.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale.

Also mote I thee [thrive].
Chaucer, Prol. to Marchant's Tale.

alsophila (al-sof'i-lä), *n.* [Gr. ἄλσος, a grove, + φίλος, loving; from the habitat of the plant.] A genus of tropical arborescent ferns, often becoming magnificent trees, distinguished from allied genera (*Cyathea*, etc.) by having a single naked sorus on each veinlet. *A. australis* of Norfolk island rises to the height of 80 feet.

alsonin bark (al-sō'nin bärk). [NL. *Alstonia*, named after Dr. *Alston* of Edinburgh.] The bark of an apocynaceous tree, *Alstonia scholaris*, of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a powerful bitter, recommended as a valuable antiperiodic and tonic. Also called *dita*.

alstonite (äl'ston-īt), *n.* Same as *bromlite*.

alswa, **alswo**, **alswe**, *adv.* and *conj.* Old forms of *also*.

alt (alt), *a.* [< It. *alto* (see *alto*) = Sp. Pg. *alto* = Pr. *alt* = OF. *alt*, *halt*, *haut*, mod. F. *haut*, high (see *haught*, *haughty*, *haut-boy*), < L. *altus*, high, deep, lit. increased, grown (pp. of *alere*, grow), prob. ult. = AS. *ald*, *eald*, E. *old*: see *old*, and cf. *all*, *Cf. haught.*] In *music*, an abbreviation of *alto*, high: used in compound words, as *alt-horn*, *alt-clarinet*.—**In alt**, said of the notes comprised in the first octave above the treble staff: as, G in *alt*, A in *alt*, etc.—**In altissimo**, the octave above this staff are said to be *in altissimo*.—**To be in alt**, to be haughty, dignified, etc.

"Come, prithee be a little less *in alt*," cried Lionel, "and answer a man when he speaks to you."
Miss Burney, Camilla, II. 5.

alt. An abbreviation of *altitude*.

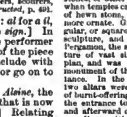
Altaian (al-tā'yan), *a.* Same as *Altaic*.

Altaic (al-tā'ik), *a.* [< *Altai*, Russ. *Altai*, name of mountains in Asia, perhaps from Tatar *altyn*, gold (Mahn). Cf. *altin*.] Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains extending in an easterly direction through a considerable portion of Asia and forming part of the boundary between the Russian and Chinese dominions. —**Altaic family of languages**, a family of languages occupying portions of northern and eastern Europe, and nearly the whole of northern and central Asia, together with some other regions, and divided into five branches, the Ugrian or Finno-Hungarian, Samoyed, Turkish, Mongolian, and Tunguse. Also called *Scythian*, *Ural-Altaic*, *Turanian*, and *Turanian*.

altaite (al-tā'īt), *n.* [< *Altai* (see *Altaic*) + *-ite*².] A mineral found originally in the Altai mountains, and now also in California, Colorado, and Chili; a telluride of lead.

altambour (al-tam-bōr'), *n.* [A modified spelling of OSp. *atambor*, prob. for **al-tambor*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *tanbūr*: see *tambour* and *tabor*.] A large Spanish or Moorish drum.

altar (äl'tär), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to bring it nearer the L.; < ME. *alter*, more commonly *auter*, < OF. *alter*, also *outer* (F. *autel*), < L. *altare*, an altar, lit. a high place, < *altus*, high: see *alt*.] **1.** An elevated place or structure, a block of stone, or any object of appropriate form, on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned to a deity. The earliest altars were turf mounds, large flat-topped stones, or rude masonry elevations, natural or artificial; and when temples came to be built altars were generally made of hewn stone, marble, or metal, and became more and more ornate. Greek and Roman altars were round, triangular, or square in plan, often elaborately adorned with sculpture, and bearing inscriptions. Sometimes, as at Pergamon, the altar was a structure of vast size and complex plan, and was in itself an art monument of the highest importance. In the Jewish worship two altars were used: the altar of burnt-offering, which stood at the entrance to the tabernacle, and afterward occupied a corresponding position in the temple, and the altar of incense, which stood in the holy place. Both were made of shittim-wood, the former being overlaid with brass, the latter with gold.



Greek Altar.

From the Street of Tombs, Assos, explored by the Archæological Institute of America in 1882.

2. In most Christian churches, the communion-table. In the primitive church it was of wood, subsequently of stone, marble, or bronze, sometimes with rich painting. In the Roman Catholic Church the altar is the table, since the early ages of the church either of stone or including a block of stone (the altar-stone), upon which the priest consecrates the eucharist. The altar-stone is con-

Ancient High Altar of Notre Dame, Paris, 13th century.
From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture."

secrated by the bishop or a specially licensed abbot, who anoints it with chrism, and often seals up certain relics in a sunken cavity for the purpose. The consecration remains in virtue until either the stone or the seal is broken.

3. The steps at the sides of a graving-dock.—**Family altar**, the practice or the place of family worship or devotions.—**High altar**, the chief or principal altar in a cathedral or other church having more than one altar. It stands beyond the choir at the end of the sanctuary or chancel opposite the front or the main entrance, and usually has behind it a screen, reredos, or dossel, so as to make it, even when there is an ambulatory with chapels or any other feature behind it, the chief object on which the eye rests on entering the church. *Lesser or side altars* often stand in chapels or against the pillars of the nave. See cut under *cathedral*.—**Privileged altar**, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., an altar to which are attached certain indul-

gences, at the liberty of celebrating votive masses even on feast-days, the benefit of souls in purgatory, or various privileges personal to the individual visiting it

altarage (ăl'tăr-āj), *n.* [< ME. *auterage*, < OF. *auterage*: see *altar* and *-age*.] 1. Offerings made upon an altar or to a church.—2. The honorarium or stipend received by a priest from offerings and gifts on account of services at the altar. Sometimes called *small tithes* and *altar-dues*.

All those (curates) live upon here *Altarages*, as they terme them, which God knoweth are very small, and were wont to lyve upon the gayne of Masses, Dirges, Shrywings, and such like Ceremonyes.
Sir H. Sidney, State Papers, in O'Curry's Anc. Irish, I. 112.

3. In Scotland, formerly, an endowment granted for the saying of masses for deceased friends at a particular altar.

altar-board (ăl'tăr-bōrd), *n.* In the *Coptic Ch.*, a movable wooden panel, carved with a cross in the center and with sacred letters and devices around it. It rests in a recess on the top of the stone altar, and supports the chalice and paten during the mass: a reversal of the Western rule, for which see *altar*, 2, and *altar-slab*. *A. J. Butler*, Coptic Churches, II. 1 2-4.

altar-bread (ăl'tăr-bred), *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist. Unleavened bread is required for this purpose in the Roman Catholic Church, and is used in many Anglican churches, in which either leavened or unleavened bread is permitted. In each the latter is made into small thin disks or wafers, called severally *altar-breads*, usually stamped with some emblem, as the cross or crucifix, or I. H. S. In the former church, after consecration, the altar-bread is called *host* (see *host*), and the wafers are of thick, soft, and not unsalted paste, the priest, the smaller for the people. The Greek Church uses leavened bread especially made for the purpose. See *antidoron*, *n.*, 1.

Altar-bread Box.

altar-card (ăl'tăr-kärd), *n.* A printed copy of certain portions of the mass, which the priest cannot conveniently read from the missal. Altar-cards are placed at the center and at each end of the altar. They are of modern introduction, and are not essential to the service.

altar-carpet (ăl'tăr-kär'pet), *n.* 1. The carpet covering the raised floor in front of the altar, and generally the altar-steps as well.—2. Rarely, a covering of the altar-table.

altar-casing (ăl'tăr-kā'sing), *n.* A niche or chamber in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. This was called *sepulchrum* in the Latin Church, *thalassos* or *thalassidion* in the Greek Church, and seems to have existed universally as late as the fifteenth century. The Coptic churches of Egypt still have altar-cavities. *A. J. Butler*, Coptic Churches, II. 1. See *confessionary*.

altar-chime (ăl'tăr-chim), *n.* A set of three small bells mounted in a stand, and used for ringing by hand in the Roman Catholic Church service.

altar-cloth (ăl'tăr-klôth), *n.* [< ME. *alter-, auter-cloth*: see *altar* and *cloth*.] A cover for an altar in a Christian church. It is a general term, and includes the close case of linen which was used in the middle ages and removed only for washing the altar, the later cerecloth (which see), and the temporary coverings, whether of white linen, or of rich buff, or of embroidery. The different coverings for the altar have different names. See *antependium*, *frontal*, and *superfrontal*.

altar-cross (ăl'tăr-krôs), *n.* A fixed or movable cross, standing upon an altar.

altar-curtain (ăl'tăr-kėr'tăn), *n.* A hanging suspended from rods at the sides of ancient ciboria, or altar-canopies, or at the back and sides of an altar. See cut under *altar*, 2.

altar-cushion (ăl'tăr-kush'on), *n.* A small cushion laid upon an altar to support the service-book.

altar-desk (ăl'tăr-desk), *n.* A small desk used like an altar-cushion.

altar-dues (ăl'tăr-dūz), *n. pl.* Same as *altarage*, 2.

altar-fire (ăl'tăr-fīr), *n.* A ceremonial fire on an altar.

altar-frontal (ăl'tăr-frun'tal), *n.* The ornamental front, usually movable, of the altar in a Christian church. It is sometimes of wood, richly carved and gilded, or with painted panels, or incrusted with enamels or glass. When it is of stuff it is called *antependium*, and its color is usually changed to correspond with the church festivals and seasons.

altar-herse (ăl'tăr-hėrs), *n.* A term sometimes used to describe the frame on which a temporary canopy was erected over an altar on special solemnities and festivals of the highest rank. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altariet (ăl'tăr-i-at), *n.* [*altar* + *-iat*.] In *old law*: (*a*) An appellation given to the priest to whom the altarage belonged. (*b*) A chaplain. Also called *altar-thane*.

altar-lantern (ăl'tăr-lan'tėrn), *n.* A term occasionally found in old records describing the lanterns which were used in lieu of simple wax tapers for an altar, when erected temporarily and out of doors. On the continent of Europe they are found in the sacristies of many churches, and are frequently used, carried on either side of the crucifix, at funerals and solemn processions of the blessed sacrament, in those divisions of the church which practise reservation of the holy eucharist. *Eccles. Terms.*

altar-ledge (ăl'tăr-lej), *n.* A step or ledge behind the altar of a church and raised slightly above it, to receive ceremonial lights, flowers, or other ornaments or symbols. Sometimes there are two or more steps or ledges. In modern usage often applied to the reredos, when the latter is properly higher, and in itself an important architectural or decorative feature. See *retable*. Also termed, but incorrectly, *superaltar*.

altar-light (ăl'tăr-līt), *n.* A light placed upon or near an altar, and having a symbolical meaning. In the Roman Catholic church the lights are often set upon the altar itself; in the church of England they always stand on an altar-ledge behind or beside the altar.

altarpiece (ăl'tăr-pēs), *n.* A decorative screen, retable, or reredos placed behind an altar, considered especially as a work of art. In churches of the Renaissance period it is usually a painting of a sacred subject, but in those of the early middle ages it is frequently of enamaled silver or of gold and enamaled work set with jewels, as the famous Pala d'Oro of St. Mark's in Venice.

As the altar stood free in the choir, and the *altar-piece* was to be seen from behind as well as from before, both sides were to be covered with vestments.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 142.

altar-protector (ăl'tăr-prō-tek'tọr), *n.* The name given to a covering of green cloth, baize, or velvet, which, in the Church of England of the last Renaissance period it is usual to lay over the altar, to protect the sacred linen from dust and defilement. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altar-rail (ăl'tăr-rāl), *n.* The rail or balustrade running transversely to the main axis of the church and separating the sanctuary from those portions of the church to the west of it. Also called *communion-rail*, as communicants kneel at this rail to receive the eucharist.

altar-screen (ăl'tăr-skrēn), *n.* In *arch.*: (*a*) A partition of stone, wood, or metal, in early mediæval stage represented by curtains, behind and at the sides of the high altar, and separating the choir from the east end of the building. (*b*) A reredos or retable.

altar-side (ăl'tăr-sīd), *n.* That part of an altar which faces the north side of the church.

altar-slab (ăl'tăr-slab), *n.* The top, or a portion of the top, of a Christian altar; the altar proper, or mensa. It is the consecrated and therefore the essential part, and is sometimes the only one. In some Eastern churches the slab has a cloth for water; in the Western it is often found in western Europe, and all are probably traditional of an ancient custom of washing the altar on set occasions.

altar-stairs (ăl'tăr-stārz), *n. pl.* Steps or stairs leading up to an altar.

The great world's *altar-stairs*
That slope thro' darkness up to God.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

altar-stole (ăl'tăr-stōl), *n.* A medieval ornament shaped like the ends of a stole, hanging down in front of the altar-cloth. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

altar-stone (ăl'tăr-stōn), *n.* [< ME. *auterstone*: see *altar* and *stone*.] In the Latin Church, the consecrated slab or block of stone constituting an altar. See *altar*, 2.

altar-table (ăl'tăr-tā'bl), *n.* 1. In a Christian church, the top or the consecrated portion of an altar; the altar proper, or mensa.—2. A name for one of the wooden tables which were substituted for the old altars in England in the seventeenth century, and used for the communion where the old altars had been destroyed by the Roundheads. At first this table was placed by the reformers against the eastern wall in the position of the old stone altar. This position gave umbrage to the Puritans, who held that it was characteristic of the Church of Rome. Cromwell therefore ordered the altar-table to be removed to the middle of the chancel, and to be surrounded with rails for communicants. At the restoration it was almost universally replaced in its ancient position. When used it is covered with a white linen cloth.

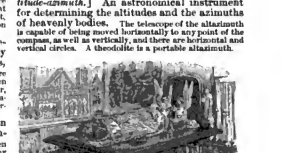
altar-thane (ăl'tăr-thān), *n.* Same as *altariet*.

altar-tomb (ăl'tăr-tōm), *n.* A raised tomb, or monument covering a tomb, of rectangular plan and covered by a flat slab or table, and presenting a general resemblance to an altar. It may be free and exposed on all four sides, or applied against or recessed in a wall: in the latter case there is often an architectural canopy or niche raised above it. The top often supports one or more recumbent figures in sculpture. See cut in next column.

altarwise (ăl'tăr-wīz), *adv.* [*altar* + *-wise*.] In the usual position of a church-altar, that is, with ends toward the north and south and front toward the west.

Was our communion table placed *altar-wise*?
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1678.

altazimuth (alt-az'i-muth), *n.* [Contr. of *altitude-azimuth*.] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitudes and the azimuths of heavenly bodies. The telescope of the altazimuth is capable of being moved horizontally to any point of the compass, as well as vertically, and there are horizontal and vertical circles. A theodolite is a portable altazimuth.


Altar-tomb of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. Dijon.

alter (ăl'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *alterare*, make other, < L. *alter*, other, < *al-* (seen in *alius*, other, *alienus*, of another, etc.: see *alias*, *alien*, etc.) + compar. suffix *-ter* = E. *-ther* in *other*, *whether*, etc., and *-ter* in *after*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To make some change in; make different in some particular; cause to vary in some degree, without an entire change.

My covenant will I not break, nor *alter* the thing that is gone out of my lips. Ps. lxxxix. 34.

Those things are to be regretted, but not to be *altered* until liberality of sentiment is more universal.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 443.

There are speeches, some speeches of Demosthenes particularly, in which it would be impossible to *alter* a word without *altering* it for the worse. *Macaulay*, History.

2. To change entirely or materially; convert into another form or state: as, to *alter* a cloak into a coat; to *alter* an opinion.

The promised land no fierce,
Persuasion, no, nor death could *alter* her.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To castrate, emasculate: as, to *alter* an animal. [United States.]—4†. To exchange.

She that would alter services with thee.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

5†. To agitate: as, "*altered* and moved inwardly," *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 1.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Alter*, *Change*, modify, transform, transmute. In general *alter* is to change partially, while *change* is more commonly to substitute one thing for another, or to make a material difference in a thing.

I woo thee not with gifts.
Sequel of guerdon could not *alter* me
To fairer. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

One who brings
A mind not to be *changed* by place or time.
Milton, P. L., i. 253.

II. intrans. To become different in some respect; vary; change.

The law of the Medes and Persians, which *altereth* not.
Dan. vi. 8.

Love alters not with his [Time's] brief hours and weeks.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvi.

To *alter* for the better is no shame.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv. 915.

In a day's wandering, you would pass many a hill, wood, and water-course, each perpetually *altering* in aspect as the sun shone out or was overcast.
Miller, Old Red Sandstone, p. 1.

alterability (ăl'tėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*alterable* + *-ity*.] = F. *alterabilité*.] The quality of being alterable; susceptibility to change.

The degree of *alterability* of the nutritive liquid should always be taken into account in experiments.
Science, III. 589.

alterable (ăl'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [*alter* + *-able*.] = F. *alterable*.] Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.

A diminished proportion of caustic soda and sulphide is found in the liquors, the total caustic lime being *alterable* at pleasure. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 93.

alterableness (ăl'tėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being alterable or of admitting alteration; variableness.

alterably (ăl'tėr-a-bli), *adv.* In an alterable manner; so as to be altered or varied.

alterage (ăl'tėr-āj), *n.* [< L. *alter*, a foster-father (< *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*, *n.*), + *-age*.] The nourishing or fostering of a child. *Sir J. Davies.*

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alterant (ăl'tẽr-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *alterans(t-)s*, ppr. of *alterare*, alter: see *alter.*] **I.** *a.* Producing alteration; effecting change.

Whether the body be *alterant* or altered.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to ix.

II. *n.* **1.** An alterative.—**2.** Specifically, in *dyeing*, any substance employed to modify or change a color.

This last effect [of modification] may, however, be produced by a variety of matters besides those which are of the earthy or metallic kinds, and indeed by everything capable, not of fixing, but of merely varying, the shades of adjective colouring matters. These, therefore, I think it more proper to designate, not by the vague epithet or locale, but as *alterants*.
E. Bancroft, Philos. of Perm. Colors (ed. 1813), I. 344.

alterate (ăl'tẽr-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *alteratus*, pp. of *alterare*: see *alter.*] To alter.

alterate (ăl'tẽr-āt), *a.* [< ML. *alteratus*: see the verb.] Altered; changed.

alteration (ăl-tẽr-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *alteratio(n-)*, < *alterare*, pp. *alteratus*: see *alter.*] **1.** The act of altering; the making of any change; passage from one form or state to another.

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

2. A change effected; a change of form or state, especially one which does not affect the identity of the subject.

Love is not love
Which alters when it *alteration* finds.
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

3. In *mineral.*, the change by which one mineral substance is converted into another, either (1) with or (2) without change of chemical composition; as, for example, (1) the change of the oxid of copper, cuprite, to the carbonate, malachite; or (2) of brookite to rutile, both being forms of titanium dioxid. See *paramorphism* and *pseudomorphism.*

alterative (ăl'tẽr-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *alterativus*, < *alteratus*, pp. of *alterare*: see *alter.*] **I.** *a.* Causing alteration; having the power or tendency to alter; especially, in *med.*, having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body.

II. *n.* One of a group of medicines the physiological action of which is important chiefly, but which seem to modify the processes of growth and repair in the various tissues. The most important are the compounds of mercury, iodine, and arsenic.

altercate (ăl'tẽr-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *altercated*, ppr. *altercating.* [L. *altercatus*, pp. of *altercari*, dispute, < *alter*, another.] To contend in words; dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; wrangle.

altercation (ăl-tẽr-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *altercation*, < OF. *altercation*, < L. *altercatio(n-)*, a dispute, < *altercari*, pp. *altercatus*, dispute: see *altercate.*] **1.** The act of altercating; warm contention in words; dispute carried on with heat or anger; controversy; wrangle.

The *altercation* was long, and was not brought to a conclusion satisfactory to either party.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

This very uncertainly, producing continual *alterations* and wars, produced great stagnation of business.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 52.

2. In *Rom. law*, the method of proceeding on the trial of a cause in court by question and answer. *Colquhoun.*—Syn. *Wrangle, Jangle, etc.* See *quarrel, n.*

altered (ăl'tẽrd), *p. a.* Changed; different. Specifically—(*a*) in *geol.*, metamorphosed: applied to a rock of which the constituent minerals have been changed by chemical action subsequently to the formation or deposition. Rocks are commonly rendered harder and more crystalline by such alteration. When a rock containing hydrous rocks takes place, it is usually accompanied by hydration, or the taking up of water. (*b*) In *mineral.*, applied to a mineral whose substance has been changed either chemically or molecularly, as a garnet altered to chlorite or aragonite altered to calcite. See *alteration*, 3.

alter ego (ăl'tẽr ē'gō). [L.: *alter*, other, second; *ego* = E. *I*: see *alter* and *ego.*] Second self; another self; counterpart; double. Sometimes applied as a title to a person who has full powers to act for another, as in the case of a Spanish viceroy when exercising regal power.

alter idem (ăl'tẽr ī'dem). [L.: *alter*, other (see *alter*); *idem*, the same.] Another and the same; another precisely similar.

alterity (ăl-ter'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *alteritat(i-)s*, < L. *alter*, other: see *alter.*] The state or quality of being other or different. [Rare.]

Your oulness is but the feeling of otherness (*alterity*) rendered intuitive, or *alterity* visually represented.
Coleridge, Notes on Shakspere, II. 295.

altern (ăl'tẽrn, formerly ăl-tẽrn'), *a.* [< L. *alternus*, alternate, reciprocal, < *alter*, other: see *alter.*] **1†.** Acting by turns; alternate.

The greater [light] to have rule by day.
The less by night, *altern.*
Milton, P. L., vii. 348.

2. In *crystal.*, exhibiting on two parts, an upper and a lower, faces which alternate among themselves, but which, when the two parts are compared, correspond with each other.—**Altern base**, in *trigon.*, a term used in distinction from the true base. Thus in a right-angled triangle, the true is the sum of the sides, in which case the difference of the sides is the *altern base*; or the greater [side] to have rule by day. The difference of the sides, the sum of the sides is the *altern base.*

alternacy (ăl-tẽr'na-si), *n.* [< *alternate*: see *-acy.*] The state or quality of being alternate; occurrence or performance by turns. [Rare.]

The *alternacy* of rhymes in a stanza gives a variety that may suggest the poet, without the aid of music, to a greater length.
Mitford.

Numerous elisions, which prevent the softening *alternacy* of vowels and consonants. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 348.

alternal† (ăl-tẽr'nal), *a.* [< L. *alternus*: see *altern.*] Alternate.

alternally† (ăl-tẽr'nal-i), *adv.* Alternately.

Their men obeyed *Alternally* both generals' commands.
Sir T. Herbert, Rise of Sir Lewis Dyve, Marsalia, iv.

alternant (ăl-tẽr'nant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alternant(t-)s*, ppr. of *alternare*, alternate: see *alternate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Alternating; specifically, in *geol.*, composed of alternating layers, as some rocks.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a determinant all the elements of each row (or column) of which are functions of one variable different from that of any other row (or column), but the elements of any one column (or row) are like functions of the different variables. Such, for example, is

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin x, & \cos x, & 1 \\ \sin y, & \cos y, & 1 \\ \sin z, & \cos z, & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

Double alternant, a determinant which is an alternant with respect to two sets of variables, both running through the rows of the determinant.

Alternanthera (ăl-tẽr-nan'thẽ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *alternus*, alternate (see *altern.*), + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of dwarf tufted plants, natural order *Amarantaceæ*, so called from the stamens being alternately fertile and barren. They have opposite leaves and small tribracteate flowers arranged in heads. Several species are grown in gardens for the sake of their richly colored foliage.

alternat (ăl-tẽr-nāt'), *n.* [F., < L. *alternare*; see *alternate*, *v.*] Rotation; specifically, in *diplomacy*, a practice in accordance with which several states, in order to preserve the equality between them, take each in its turn the first place, as, for example, in the signing of treaties.

By the *alternat* is intended the practice, sometimes adopted in diplomatic correspondence, of alternating the order of priority of signature, according to some fixed rule, so as to cut off questions of rank.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, note to § 94.

alternate (ăl'tẽr-nāt, formerly ăl-tẽr'nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *alternated*, ppr. *alternating.* [L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, do by turns, < *alternus*, alternate, reciprocal: see *altern.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do or perform by turns, or in succession.

Melodious hymns about the sovran throne *Alternate* all night long.
Milton, P. L., v. 657.

2. To cause to succeed or follow one another in time or place reciprocally; interchange reciprocally.

The most high God . . . *alternates* the disposition of good and evil.
G. Gerry, Sermons.

Alternating worry with quiet qualms,
Bravado with submission.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 53.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To follow one another in time or place reciprocally: generally followed by *with*: as, the flood and ebb tides *alternate* one *with* the other.

Rage, shame, and grief *alternate* in his breast.
J. Philips, Blenheim, v. 339.

Pale Want *alternated*
With Plenty's golden smile.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. To pass from one state, action, or place to a second, back to the first, and so on indefinitely; take turns with before, and sometimes with *from*: as, he *alternates between* hope and despair, or *from* one extreme to another; the country *alternates between* woods and open fields.—**Alternating function**, in *math.*, a function of several variables which on the interchange of any two of them changes its sign, but not its absolute value. Thus, $(x-y)$ is an alternating function.

alternate (ăl-tẽr'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*: see *alternate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being by turns; following each the other, recurringly, in succession of time or place; hence, reciprocal.

alternation

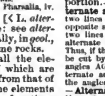
And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 375.

Billows of *alternate* hope and despair.
D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

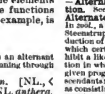
Two detestable manners, the indigenous and the imported, were now in a state of *alternate* conflict and amalgamation.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) Placed at unequal heights upon the stem: said of *alternate* leaves, which are solitary at the nodes, in distinction from *opposite* or *verticillate*. (*b*) Opposite to the intervals between organs: as, petals which are *alternate* with sepals, or stamens with petals.

2. Belonging to a series between the members of every pair in which a member of another series intervenes; having one intervening between the two of each pair; every second: as, to read only the *alternate* lines; the odd numbers form one series of *alternate* numerals, the even numbers another.


Alternate Leaves.

—3. Consisting of alternating parts or members; proceeding by alternation: as, an *alternate* angle, an *alternate* sine; *alternate* proportion.—**Alligation alternate.** See *alligation.*—**Alternate angles**, in *geom.*, the internal angles made by two lines with a third, on opposite sides of it. If the two lines are parallel, the alternate angles are equal. Thus, if the parallels AB, CD be cut by the line EF, the angles AGH, GHD are alternate angles, and so are the angles BGH and GHC.


Alternate Angles.

—**Alternate circulation.** See *circulation.*—**Alternate generation.** (*a*) In *biol.*, a term first used by Steenstrup to signify the production of animals which are unlike their parents, but of which certain later generations alternately recurring exhibit a likeness to the grandparents; or, a mode of reproduction in which more than one generation, counted from a given progenitor, must pass before the appearance of descendants resembling that progenitor. It is also used by Owen as consisting in a series of individuals which seem to represent two species alternately recurring. Huxley defines it as an alternation of asexual with sexual generation, in which the products of one generation differ from those of the other. According to Allman, the intercalation of a proper sexual reproduction is necessary to constitute true alternate generation. (*b*) In *geom.*, the generation of a plane curve through a succession of unlike generations before the initial form is reproduced. Simply the successive forms in which one sexually produced form alternates with another produced asexually. The alternation of those asexually produced may be with those parthenogenetically produced (*heterogenesis* or *heterogony*, which see), or with those produced by fission (*homogenesis*).—**Alternate numbers**, units such that the product of any two has its sign changed, as the cube of the fourth cube roots: as, $\sqrt[3]{2} \times -\sqrt[3]{2} = -2$. The square of any such number vanishes.—**Alternate proportion.** See *proportion.*—**Alternate quarters**, in *her.*, quarters diagonally opposite to each other, as the first and fourth quarters of a coat of eight birds. They have usually the same charges.

II. *n.* **1.** That which happens by turns with something else; vicissitude. [Rare.]

Rain'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. In political conventions and some other representative bodies, one authorized to take the place of another in his absence; a substitute. [United States.]

alternately (ăl-tẽr'nāt-li), *adv.* In an alternate manner. (*a*) In reciprocal succession; by turns, so that each is several times filled, and is emptied, in the same way as night follows day and day follows night. (*b*) With the omission or intervention of one between each two: as, read the lines *alternately*; in French prosody male and female rimes are usually *alternately* interchanged. (*c*) In *her.*, according to alternate quarters (which see, under *alternate*).—**Alternately pinnate**, in *bot.*, a term applied to a pinnate leaf of which the leaflets on one side of the rachis are not opposite to those upon the other side.

alternateness (ăl-tẽr'nāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being alternate, or of preceding and following by turns.

alternater, alternator (ăl'tẽr-nā-tẽr), *n.* A dynamo-electric machine which produces an alternating current.

alternation (ăl-tẽr-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *alternatio(n-)*, < *alternare*, pp. *alternatus*: see *alternate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of alternating, or the state of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things in time or place, or of states or actions; the act of following something and being in turn followed by it: as, the *alternation* of day and night, cold and heat, summer and winter.

The *alternation* of uncultivated and cultivated plains, with scattered villages.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

The law of nature is *alternation* for evermore.
Emerson, Friendship.

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2. Passage back and forth; repeated transition; the action of going from one state, condition, or point to another, and back again, indefinitely: as, *alternation* between states of mind or between places; his *alternations* from one point to the other were very frequent.—3. In *math.*: (*a*) The different changes or alterations of order in numbers. More commonly called *permutation*. (*b*) Alternate projection (which see, under *alternate*, *a.*, 4). In *church ritual*, the saying or reading of parts of a service by minister and congregation alternately.—**Alternation of generation.** See *alternate generation*, under *alternate*, *a.*

alternative (al-tėr'na-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *alternative*, *n.*, *alternatif*, *-ive*, *a.*, < ML. *alternativus*, < L. *alternatus*, pp. *alternare*: see *alternate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of two things, such that only one can be selected or only one is possible, etc.; mutually exclusive.

To arrive at the best compromise in any case implies correct conceptions of the *alternative* results of this or that course. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 106.

The coincidence of mankind, and the voice alike of philosophy and of religion, reject with equal horror his (*J. S. Mill's*) alternative solution of the origin of evil, that the Creator of the world is either the author of evil or the slave of it. *Edinburgh Rev.*

2. Affording a choice between two things, or a possibility of one thing out of two; given or offered for selection, as against something else: as, an *alternative* proposition; he presented an *alternative* statement.—3. Alternating; reciprocal. *Holland.*—4. In *bot.*, having the parts of the inner whorl alternate with the outer: applied to the perianth in estivation or aestivation, the parts of the perianth in the bud.—**Alternative demand**, a request for either, but not both, of two things.—**Alternative judgment or hypothesis**, a judgment or inference which judges or infers that one or the other of two facts is true. Same as *disjunctive judgment* or *inference*.

II. *n.* 1. A choice between two things; a possibility of one of two things.—2. One of two things of which either may be done or may be chosen. In strictness the word cannot be applied to more than two things; when one thing only is possible, there is said to be no *alternative*.

Between these *alternatives* there is no middle ground. *Cranch.*

The stages of mental assent and dissent are almost inappreciable; but the *alternatives* of action proposed by the Christian faith are very clear. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 142.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an arrangement by which the pope nominates to vacant benefices only in alternate months, the bishop of the diocesan having the nomination to the bishop of the diocese or to the regular patron. The month counted is that in which the benefice becomes vacant.

alternatively (al-tėr'na-tiv-li), *adv.* In an alternative manner; in a manner that admits the choice or possibility of one out of two things.

alternativeness (al-tėr'na-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being alternative.

alternity (al-tėr'na-ti), *n.* [< ML. *alternitas*, < L. *alternus*, from see *altern*.] Succession by turns; alternation.

The *alternity* and vicissitude of rest. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 1.

alternize (al'tėr-niz), *v. t.* [< *altern* + *-ize*.] To cause to follow alternately; alternate. [Rare.]

A tête-à-tête, *alternized* with a trio by my son. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VII. 255.

althæa (al-thē'ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀλθαία, wild mallow, marsh-mallow; perhaps related to ἀλθαίνειν, heal, and to Skt. *varāh*, thirty.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, including the hollyhock, *A. rosea*, and the marsh-mallow, *A. officinalis*.—2. [*l.c.*] A common name of the *Hibiscus Syriacus*, cultivated in gardens. Also called *shrubby althæa* and *rose of Sharon*.

althein (al-thē'in), *n.* [< *Althæa* + *-in*².] A white crystallizable substance, formula $C_4H_8N_2O_3$, contained in the root of the marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis*, and of asparagus: identical with *asparagin* (which see).

althere, *a.* Same as *alder*³.

Althing (al'thing), *n.* [Icel., formerly *allthingi*, the general assembly, < *allr*, all, + *thing*, court: see *all* and *thing*.] The general assembly or parliament of Iceland.

althingman (al'thing-man), *n.*; *pl.* *Althingmen* (-men). [< *Althing* + *man*.] A member of the Althing or parliament of Iceland.

alt-horn (alt'hôrn), *n.* [< *alt* + *horn*: see *alt.*] A musical instrument of the sax-horn class, often used in place of or with the French horn in military bands.

although (al-thō'), *conj.* [ME. *al though*, *al thah*, etc.; < *all*, *adv.*, in the sense of 'even,' + *though*: see *all*, *adv.*, and *though*. Cf. *albeit*.] Admitting that; in spite of the fact that; notwithstanding (that); though.—Syn. *Although*, *Though*, *Notwithstanding*. Between *although* and *though* the choice is often determined by the rhythm. *Notwithstanding* lays more stress than the others upon the adversative idea implied in concessive clauses.

Although I have cast them far off among the heathen, *saith Although* I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them as a little sanctuary in the countries where they shall come. Ezek. xi. 16.

A separable spite,
Which *though* it alter not love's sole effect,
Yet doth it steal sweet hours from love's delight.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvi.

Come, come, Sir Peter, you love her, *notwithstanding* your tempers don't exactly suit.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

[This use of *notwithstanding* is commonly regarded as too elliptical: it is, therefore, rare in common as formerly: see *notwithstanding*.]

Altica (al'ti-kȧ), *n.* See *Haltica*.

alticolous (al-tik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L.L. *alticomus*, having leaves high up, or on the top, < L. *altus*, high, + *coma*, head of hair, foliage: see *coma*³.] In *bot.*, having leaves on the higher parts only. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

altify (al'ti-fi), *v. t.* [< L. *altus*, high, + *-fy*. Cf. *magnify*.] To heighten; raise aloft. [Rare.]

Every country is given to magnify — not to say *altify* — their own things. *Walker*, Philosophy, i. 234.

altiloquence (al-til'ō-kwens), *n.* [*altiloquent*, = Sp. *altilocuencia* = Pg. *altiloquencia*.] Lofty speech; pompous inspiration.

altiloquent (al-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [= Sp. *altilocuente* = Pg. *altiloquente*, < L. *altus*, high, + *loquen(t-)s*, speaking, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. L. *altiloquus*, in same sense.] High-sounding; pompous in language.

altimeter (al-tim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *altimètre*, < L. *altus*, high, + *metrum*, < Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring altitudes, as a quadrant, sextant, or theodolite.

altimetry (al-tim'e-tri), *n.* [*altimeter* + *-y*. *altimetria*.] The act of ascertaining altitudes by means of an altimeter, and by trigonometrical methods.

altin (al'tin), *n.* [F. *altine*, < Russ. *altuinŭ*, a denomination of money, < Tatar. *altyn*, Serv. *aldum*, Turk. *altin*, gold.] A Russian money of account, equal to three copecks.

altinares (al-ti-nā'rēz), *n. pl.* [< L., < *altus*, high, deep, + *nares*, nostrils.] In Sundevall's system of ornithology: (*a*) A group of birds corresponding to the family *Corvidæ* of authors in general, and comprising the crows, jays, and nut-crackers. (*b*) One of the two series into which he divides the cohort *Coccyges*, the other being *Humilinares*. See *Zygodactyli*.

altincar (al-tin'kär), *n.* [Also *al-tinkär*, < *al*, the, + *tinkar*, Pers. Hind. *tinkār*, Malay *tingkal*, < Skt. *tankana*: see *tincal*.] Crude borax, employed in refining: same as *tincal*, which see).

altiscope (al'ti-skōp), *n.* [< L. *altus*, high, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, look at: see *scope*.] An instrument consisting of an arrangement of lenses and mirrors in a telescopic tube, available vertically, by means of which it is possible to look over objects interposing between the observer and the object to be seen. When the sections of the tube are extended, the view is received upon an upper mirror placed at an angle of 45°, and reflected thence down the tube to a lower mirror, which is seen by the observer.

altisonant (al-tis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *altus*, high, + *sonant(-t)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sound*².] High-sounding; lofty or pompous in language: as, "*altisonant* phrases," *Evelyn*, Sylva (To the Reader).

altisonous (al-tis'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *altisonus*, high-sounding, < *altus*, high, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*².] Same as *altisonant*.

altisimo (al-tis'i-nō), *a.* [It., superl. of *alto*, high: see *alt*.] A musical term used in the phrase *in altissimo*, literally in the highest, that is, in the second octave above the treble staff, beginning with G. See *alt*.

altitonant (al-ti-tō'nant), *a.* [< L. *altitonans(t-)s*, < *altus*, high, + *tonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *tonare*, thunder.] Thundering from on high; high-thundering. [Rare and poetical.]

Altitonant,
Imperial-crown'd, and thunder-armed Jove.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

altitude (al'ti-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *altitude*, < L. *altitudo*, height, < *altus*, high: see *alt*.] 1. Space extended upward; height; the degree or amount of elevation of an object above its foundation, the ground, or a given level; the amount or distance by which one object is higher than another; as, the *altitude* of a mountain or a cloud.—2. The elevation of a point, star, or other object above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical intercepted between such point and the horizon. Altitudes is either *apparent* or *true*. *Apparent altitude* is that which appears by observation made at any place on the surface of the earth; *true altitude*, that which results by correcting the apparent for refraction, parallax, and dip of the horizon. (The words *altitude* and *elevation* in this sense are sometimes confused, but it is preferable to use *altitude* for angular height, *elevation* for linear height.) often abbreviated to *alt.*

From hennes forthward, I wol clepe the heyhte of any thing that is taken by thy rewle [an astrolabe], the *altitude*, with-oute any mo wordes. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe.

3. An elevation or height; anything extending far upward.

The *altitudes* which are surmounted only for the charme of outlook they offer. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together.

4. Highest point or degree; full elevation.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

5. Elevation of spirit; haughty air; in this sense generally used in the plural. [Archaic.]

From the nature of their conversation, there was no room for *altitudes*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 222.

If we would see him in his *altitudes*, we must go back to the House of commons, . . . there he cuts and snarls at another rate. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 258.

Accessible altitude, the altitude of an object to the base of which one can have access, so as to measure the distance between it and the station from which the altitude is to be measured.—**Altitude and azimuth circle.** See *circle*.—**Altitude or elevation of the pole**, the arc of the meridian intercepted between the pole and the horizon. It is equal to the latitude of the place.—**Circle or parallel of altitude**, a small circle parallel to the horizon.—**Inaccessible altitude**, the altitude of an object whose base cannot be approached.—**Meridian altitude of a star**, an arc of the meridian between the horizon and the star on the meridian.—**Parallax of altitude.** See *parallax*.—**Refraction of altitude**, an arc of a vertical circle, by which the true altitude of a heavenly body is in appearance increased, on account of refraction.

altitudinal (al-ti-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< L. *altitudo* (*altitudin-*) + *-al*: see *altitude*.] Relating or pertaining to height: in *nat. hist.*, having reference to the height above the sea-level: as, an *altitudinal* zone of vegetation. See *zone*.

Two forms, a species of Gleichenia and the broad-frooded Dipteris horsfieldii, are at the lowest *altitudinal* limit — profusely covered the ground. *R. G. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 76.

altitudinarian (al-ti-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *altitudo* (*altitudin-*), altitude: see *altitude*.] **I.** *a.* Aspiring. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who aspires; one given to loftiness in thought or practice.

altivolant (al-tiv'ō-lant), *a.* [L. *altivolan(t-)s*, for equiv. *altivolus*, high-flying), *altus*, high, + *volare*, ppr. *volans*, fly: see *volant*.] High-flying.

alto¹ (al'tō), *a.* and *n.* [It., high: see *alt*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, high: an element in terms relating to music and art: as, *alto-rilievo*, *alto-rilievo*.—**Alto clef**, the clef which fixes the viola, etc. See *clef*.

II. *n.* [So called from being higher than the tenor, to which in old music the melody was assigned.] In music: (*a*) Same as *contralto*. (*b*) The instrument called in England the *tenor violin*, and by the Italians the *viola*.

alto²†, *adv.* and *n.* See *all*, *adv.*, 4.

altogether (al-tọ-geтн'ėr), [< ME. *altogedere*, *altogidere*, etc., < *al*, adv., all, + *togedere*, together: see *all*, *adv.*, and *together*.] Wholly; entirely; completely; quite.

Every nan at his best state is *altogether* vanity.
Ps. xxxix. 6.

He [Temple] began to make preparations for marching *altogether* from business. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

alto-relievo (al'tō-rē-lē'vō), *n.* An Anglicized form of *alto-rilievo*.

alto-rilievo (al'tō-ri-lē'vō), *n.* [It.: *alto*, high (see *alt*); *rilievo*, relief: see *relief*.] High relief; in *sculp.*, a form of relief in which the figures or other objects represented stand out very boldly from the background. More or less important portions of the design may even be carved entirely in the round. Also *alto-relievo*, or, more usually, *bas-relief*, which see.

altrices (al-trī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *altrix*, fem. of *altor*, a nourisher, nurse, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*, *n.*] In *ornith.*, one of the primary divisions of nidicolous birds, or birds whose systems, as that of Bonaparte, it includes those birds which are hatched in a weak and usually naked condition, and require to be fed for some time by the nest by the parents: opposed to *Præcoces*, or those birds which run about as soon as they are hatched. Not in use as the name of a subclass of *Aves*, but recognized as a collective term for birds having the above-given characters, as nearly all land-birds, and some water-birds, as the *Herodiones* and *Steganopodes*. Nearly equivalent to Sundevall's term *Palæopædes* or *Gymnopædes*. Also called *Heterophagi*.

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altricial (al-tri'şi-al), *a.* [< *Altrices.*] Being one of or belonging to the *Altrices*; having the nature of *Altrices*; heterophagous.

Alto-rilievo.
Hermes, Eurydice, and Orpheus: in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

altropathy (al-trop'a-thi), *n.* [< L. *alter*, another, + Gr. *-πάθεια*, < *πάθος*, suffering.] Feeling for others; sympathy.

Better still to convey the altruistic conception, and in more natural contrast with antipathy, there might in like manner be substituted for sympathy the allied expression *altropathy*, which, to a certain extent, would come to the aid of the stronger term philanthropy.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 371.

altruism (al'trö-izm), *n.* [< F. *altruisme*, < It. *altrui*, another, other people (as Fr. *autrui* as OF. *altrui*, F. *autrui*), prop. the objective case, sing. and pl., of *altro*, other (= OF. *altre*, F. *autre*), L. *alter*, other; see *alter*. In the colloquial Latin of later times, *alter*, like many other pronominal words, was strengthened by the addition of *hic*, this; hence dat. **alteri-huic*, contr. to **altruic*, *altrui*, which became the common objective case.] A term first employed by the French philosopher Comte to denote the benevolent instincts and emotions in general, or action prompted by them: the opposite of *egoism*.

If we define *altruism* as being all action which, in the normal use of things, benefits others instead of benefiting self, then, from the dawn of life, *altruism* has been no less essential than egoism.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 75.

Only in the comparatively rare cases where the anonymous benefactor is from one who can ill afford the money or the labour required, does generosity rise to that highest form which *altruistic* gratification can balance and subtle gratification.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 539.

altruistically (al-trö-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an altruistic manner; for the benefit of another; benevolently; unselfishly.
H. Spencer.

altruist (al'trö-ist), *n.* [< It. *altrui*, height, < *alto*, high: see *alt*.] Height; altitude. *N. E. D.*

alucha, *n.* See *alosoki*.

Alucita (a-lū'si-tā), *n.* [NL., < LL. (cited as L.) *alucita*, a gnat.] A genus of featherwings or plume-moths, family *Pterophoridæ*, having the wings divided into six plumes, the hinder, rounded at the apex and ciliated along the edge. *A. hexadactyla* of Europe and America expands about half an inch.

Alucitidæ (al-ū-sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alucita* + *-idæ*.] Featherwings or plume-moths; a family of moths named from the genus *Alucita*, having the wings dissected into feathery lobes. Also called *Pterophoridæ* (which see). See cut under *plume-moth*.

aluco (a-lū'kō), *n.* [NL., said by Gesner to have been Latinized by Gaza (1470) from It. *alocche*, to translate Gr. *ἴτυς* (a kind of owl) in Aristotle; but rather a variation (> Sp. *alucon*) of LL. *aluma*, a diff. reading of *ulucus*, said by Servius to be a popular name *equitv*, to *ulula*, an owl. Heuce (< LL. *aluca*) appar. It. *alocco*, *allocco*, dial. *aloch*, an owl, a dunce, dolt; cf. It. dial. *locco*, *lowech*, a dunce, Sp. *loco*, a madman, *loco*, adj., = Pg. *louco*, Pr. *locou*, mad.] **1.** The specific name of a kind of owl, *Strix* or *Syrnium aluco*, the European tawny owl.—**2.** [*cap.*] A name of a genus of owls, now usually applied to the genus of barn-owls taken as typical of the family *Aluconidæ*. The common barn-owl of the old world is *Aluco flammeus*; that of America is *A. pratincola*. See cut under *barn-owl*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods. *Link*, 1807.

Aluconidæ (al-ū-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aluco*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of owls, consisting of those known as barn-owls. See *barn-owl*. They differ from all others in having the sternum entire and simply emarginate behind, with the furculum ankylosed to its keel, the middle claw somewhat pectinate, and the facial disk complete and triangular. The family consists of the genera *Aluco* and *Phodilus*. See *Strigidæ*.

Aluconinæ (al'ū-kō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aluco*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] The *Aluconidæ*, as a subfamily of *Strigidæ*.

aludel (al'ū-del), *n.* [< OF. *aludel*, *alutel*, < Sp. *aludel*, < Ar. *al-uthāl*, < *al*, the, + *uthāl*, prob. for *uthāl*, a kind of *athāl*, utensil, apparatus.] In *chem.*, a name given to one of a number of pear-shaped glasses or earthen pots, used in sublimation, resembling somewhat the modern alembic, and open at both ends so that they can be fitted together in a series. The name has also been given to any perforated vessel, whether of glass or earthenware consisting of more than one piece.

aludel-furnace (al'ū-del-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnance for the reduction of zinc-ores. It consists of a cylindrical shaft divided by an arch into two chambers, the lower serving as a furnace and the upper receiving the ores. The ores are roasted, and the latter pass through rows of aludels, in which it is condensed and whence it is delivered into a reservoir.

alula (al'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *alulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *ala*, wing; see *aisle*.] **1** In *ornith.*, the winglet, bastard wing, or ala spuria of a bird; the packet of small feathers which grows upon the second joint of a bird's wing.

Alula (the shaded part in the figure).

The feathers are rather stiff, resembling primaries to some extent, but the web small, and outer third or less the smoothness and evenness of the border of the wing.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) The small membranous appendage or lobe situated at the base of each wing of many dipterous insects, above the halteres or poisers. (*b*) A similar appendage beneath each elytrum of some water-beetles. Also called *alulet* and *epaulet*.

In certain water beetles (Dytiscidæ) a part of *aisle*, or wingleta, are developed at the inner angle of the elytra.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 127.

alular (al'ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to an alula.

alulet (al'ū-let), *n.* [< *alula* + *-et*.] In *entom.*, same as *alula*, 2.

alum (al'um), *n.* [Early mod. E. often *allum*, *alem*, *alym*, < ME. *alum*, *alom*, < OF. *alum*, mod. F. *alun* as MHG. *alûn*, *alûm*, *alôm* (> Pol. *ałun*) (barred *l*), Sloven. *alun* = Russ. *galunŭ* = Lith. *aluna*), < L. *alumen*, alum; of unknown origin.] The general name of a class of double sulphates formed by the union of aluminium, iron, chromium, or manganese sulphate with the sulphate of some other metal, commonly an alkaline metal or ammonium. Common or *potash alum* has the formula $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4 + 24H_2O$, and is produced by mixing concentrated solutions of potassium sulphate and crude aluminium sulphate. The double salt at once crystallizes in octahedrons. Alum is soluble in water, has a sweetish astringent taste, and is used in a powerful astringent. In medicine it is used internally as an astringent, externally as a styptic applied to severed blood-vessels, and it has formerly been a constituent in dyeing, and extensively in other ways. When mixed in suitable proportions with wheat flour, it is said to whiten them in the process of bread-making, but the effect on the health is injurious. **Alum basis**, another name for *alum state*, including especially its more shaly varieties.—**Alum state**, a variety of clay state containing more or less of the material remains of seaweeds, etc.), with which is associated an easily decomposed and frequently occurring compound of sulphur and iron (marcasite). The decomposition of this substance gives rise to an efflorescence of alum, usually potash alum, which is a compound of potassium sulphate and aluminium sulphate.—**Burnt alum**, alum from which the water of crystallization has been driven off by heat. Also called *dried alum*, *alumen exsiccatum*.—**Concentrated alum**, normal aluminium sulphate, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, which is prepared on a large scale by treating roasted clay with oil of vitriol, and crystallizing out the sulphate formed. It is largely used in dyeing. Also called *patent alum*.—**Cubic alum**, or **basic alum**, the mineral alum-stone.—**Earth of alum.** See *earth*.—**Roman alum**, a variety of potash alum prepared from the mineral alum-stone, of special value to dyers, since it contains no soluble iron salts. Also called *rock-alum* and *roche-alum*.

alum (al'um), *v. t.* [< *alum*, *n.*] To steep in or impregnate with a solution of alum.

For silk dyeing aneotta is largely used, yielding bright lustrous shades; by *alumming* the silk is considered to take the dye better. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 67.

alum-battery (al'um-bat'e-ri), *n.* A galvanic battery employing a solution of alum as the exciting liquid.

Alumbrado (ä-lūm-brä'dō), *n.* [Sp., formerly *alumbrado*, pp. of *alumbrar*, formerly *alombrar*, enlighten, < *luz*, < L. *lux*, light; < *alumnare*; see *allumine*, and cf. *illuminate*, *Illuminati*.] One of a sect of Illuminati, or Perfectionists, which existed in Spain in the sixteenth century, but was suppressed by the Inquisition. Also spelled *Alombrado*.

alum-earth (al'um-ėrth), *n.* A massive variety of alum-stone (which see).

alumin, **alumine** (al'u-min), *n.* Same as *alumina*.

alumina (a-lū'mi-nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *alumen* (*alumin-*): see *alum*.] The oxid of aluminium, Al_2O_3, the most abundant of the earths. It is widely diffused over the globe in the shape of clay, loam, and other similar substances; corundum, in its varieties adamantine spar, the ruby, and sapphire, is alumina nearly pure and crystallized. In these forms alumina is next to the diamond the hardest substance known. Its great value in the arts depends on its affinity for vegetable coloring matters and animal fiber. It forms the base of the lakes in dyeing, and acts also as a mordant. United with silica it is extensively used in the manufacture of all kinds of pottery and porcelain-ware, crucibles, mortar, and cements.

aluminate (a-lū'mi-nāt), *n.*; pl. *aluminates* (-nāts), pp. *aluminated*, ppr. *aluminating*. [< L. *aluminatus*, pp. adj., < *alumen* (*alumin-*): see *alum*.] To treat or impregnate with alum; specifically, in printing calico, to treat the wash (the paper) with alum-water to prevent the running of the lines.

aluminate (a-lū'mi-nāt), *n.* [*alumina* + *-ate*[1].] A salt in which alumina acts toward the stronger bases as an acid: sodium aluminate is used as a mordant. The mineral spinel is a magnesium aluminate.

aluminic (a-lū-min'ik), *a.* [*aluminium* + *-ic*.] Relating to or containing aluminium.

aluminiferous (a-lū'mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *alumen* (*alumin-*), alum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding alum, aluminous, or aluminium.

aluminiform (a-lū-min'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *alumen* (*alumin-*), alum, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of alum, alumina, or aluminium.

aluminite (a-lū'mi-nit), *n.* [*alumina* + *-ite*[2].] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium, a mineral that occurs in small roundish or reniform masses. Its color is snow-white or yellowish-white.

aluminium (al-ū-min'i-um), *n.* [NL., < F. *aluminer*, > E. *alumin*), < L. *alumen* (*-min-*), alum (see *alum*), + *-ium*, as in *sodium*, *potassium*, etc.; first proposed by Davy in the form *aluminum* and first obtained in a state of purity by Wöhler.] Chemical symbol Al; atomic weight 27.1. A metal of silver-white color and brilliant luster, about as hard as zinc, very malleable and ductile, highly sonorous, and a good conductor of heat and electricity. Its most remarkable character is its low specific gravity (2.56), which is about one third that of iron and less than that of marble. It does not tarnish in the air, and even in a molten state does not oxidize; but when heated it burns somewhat like steel or silver. Aluminium in combination with oxygen (Al_2O_3) forms the common earth alumina, which exists in nature as the mineral corundum, of which the ruby, sapphire, and emery are varieties; the hydrated sesquioxid exists as the mineral diaspore, gibbsite, and bauxite. Alumina also enters into the composition of a very large number of minerals, the most important of which are the feldspars. From the decomposition of these, clay (kaolin, etc.) is produced, which is essentially a hydrated silicate of aluminium. Among other important minerals containing aluminium are the silicates andalusite, cyanite, staurolite, sillimanite, and all of the zeolites; the fluoride of aluminium and sodium, cryolite, from which the metal is reduced; the citrid of aluminium and magnesium; and the sulphates aluminite, alum-stone, the alums, etc.; the phosphates turquois, lazulite, and wavellite; the arsenate, and many others. It is estimated that in its various compounds aluminium forms about one twelfth of the crust of the earth. In consequence of its very low specific gravity, freedom from tarnish, non-poisonous qualities, and ease of working, aluminium is a valuable metal. The use of aluminium has extended with the rapid decrease, through improved methods in the art of separating it from the combinations in which it occurs in nature. It is used especially for physical apparatus and other articles in which lightness and great strength are necessary. The cap of the Washington monument, which forms the tip of its lightning rod, is a pyramid made of aluminium weighing 100 ounces. Also written *aluminum*.—**Aluminium bronze**, an alloy of all sorts of copper with 1 of aluminium. It resembles gold in luster and color, and is used as a cheap imitation of that metal. Unlike gold, however, it gradually tarnishes on exposure to the air. It is much used in cheap jewelry and ornamental work, and also for coin, and for articles of apparatus, especially for bearings in machinery.—**Aluminium silver**, a

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compound formed by the addition of a small amount of silver to aluminium. It is said that 3 per cent. of silver is sufficient to give to aluminium the color and brilliancy of pure silver, over which it has the great advantage of not being tarnished by sulphureted hydrogen.—**Aluminium solder**, an alloy of gold, silver, copper, and, for soft solder, a little zinc: used in soldering aluminium bronze.

aluminose (a-lū'mi-nōs), *a.* Same as *alumi-nous*.

aluminous (a-lū'mi-nus), *a.* [L. *aluminosus*, < *alumen* (*-min-*), alum: see *alum*.] Pertaining to, containing, or having the properties of alum or alumina: as, *aluminous* minerals or waters.

aluminum (a-lū'mi-num), *n.* Same as *aluminium*.

alumish (al'um-ish), *a.* [< *alum* + *-ish*.] Having the nature of alum; somewhat resembling alum.

alumina (a-lum'nā), *n.*; pl. *alumnæ* (-nē). [L., a foster-daughter, fem. of *alumnus*: see *alumnus*.] A female pupil or graduate of any educational institution.

alumnal (a-lum'nal), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to alumni or alumnæ.

> At the request of the *Alumnæ* Association of Colleges, arrangements have been made whereby college graduates can avail themselves of advanced courses of study.
> *Education*, IV. 550.

alumni, *n.* Plural of *alumnus*.

alumniate (a-lum'ni-āt), *n.* [Irreg. < *alumnus* + *-ate*3.] The period of pupilage. *N. E. D.*

alumnus (a-lum'nus), *n.*; pl. *alumni* (-ni). [L. *alumnus*, fem. *alumna*, a nursling, foster-child, pupil, disciple, orig. ppr. pass. (*-umnus* = Gr. *-αμνος*) of *alere*, nourish, nurse, foster: see *alimony*, *alma mater*.] A pupil or graduate of a school, seminary, college, or university; specifically, a graduate of any such institution.

alum-rock (al'um-rok), *n.* Same as *alum-stone*.

alum-root (al'um-rōt), *n.* A name given to the astringent root of several plants, as *Heuchera Americana* and *Geranium maculatum*.

alum-stone (al'um-stōn), *n.* The subsulphate of alumina and potash: a mineral of a grayish- or yellowish-white color, often constituting silicia as an impurity, first found at Tolfa in Italy. Also called *alum-rock* and *alunite*.

alunite (al'ū-nīt), *n.* [< F. *alun*, alum, + *-ite*2.] Same as *alum-stone*.

alunogen (a-lū'nō-jen), *n.* [< F. *alun*, alum, + *-gen*, producing; see *-gen*.] Native aluminium sulphate, occurring in fine capillary fibers, and consisting of 36.05 parts of sulphuric acid, 15.46 of alumina, and 48.55 of water. It is found in volcanic solfataras, in clays, in feldspathic rocks containing pyrites, and as an efflorescence on the walls of mines and quarries. Also called *hair-salt* and *feather-alum*.

alure (al'ūr), *n.* [< ME. *alure*, *alour*, *alur*, *aler*, < OF. *aleor*, *aleoir*, gallery, passage, alley (cf. OF. *alouere*, *alure*, mod. F. *allure*, gait, pace), < *aler*, F. *aller*, go: see *alley*, *allay*, *allée*, and *walk*.—2. A passage, gangway, or gallery in a building.

> The new *alure* between the king's chamber and the said chapel.
> *Brayley*, Houses of Parl., p. 127.

3. A covered passage; a cloister.

> The sides of every street were covered with fresh *alures* of marble, or cloisters. *T. Warton*, Eng. Poetry, II. xiii.

4. In *medieval milit. arch.*, a footway on the summit of a wall or rampart, behind the battlements; also, the passageway within the hoarding or brattieing.

alusia (a-lū'si-a), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀ*privative, ambiguous, < *ἀλίειν* or *ἄλιειν*, be frantic, wander: see *hallucination*.] Hallucination.

alula (a-lū'lā), *n.* [L. for *pollex*], a kind of soft leather, perhaps prepared by means of alum; *cf. alumen*, alum: see *alum*.] A species of leather-stone, soft, pliable, and not laminated.

alutaceous (al-ū-tā'shius), *a.* [< LL. *alutacius*, < L. *aluta*: see *alute*.] Having the quality or color of tawed leather; leathery, as the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus*.

alutation† (al-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aluta*, soft leather (see *alute*), + *-ation*.] The tanning or dressing of leather.

alva marina (al'vā ma-rī'nā). [An error for L. *ulva marina*, sea-sedge: *ulva*, sedge, perhaps connected with *ad-al-escere*, grow (see *adolescent*); *marina*, fem. of *marinus*, of or belonging to the sea: see *marine*.] Sea-sedge: an article of commerce, consisting of dried grass-wrack (*Zostera marina*), used for stuffing mattresses, etc.

alvarium (al-vē'ā-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *alvearia* (-ā). [L.] Same as *alveary*.

alvary (al'vē-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *alvaries* (-riz). [< L. *alvearium*, a beehive, pen, any bulging vessel, < *alveus*, a hollow vessel, a beehive, etc.: see *alveus*.] 1. A beehive, or something resembling a beehive.—2†. The meatus externus, or external canal, of the ear. See *ear*.

alveated (al'vē-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *alveatus*, hollowed out like a trough or tray, < *alveus*, a trough, tray, a beehive: see *alveus*, and *cf. alveary*.] Formed or vaulted like a beehive.

alvei, *n.* Plural of *alveus*.

alveolar (al-vē'ō-lär or al-vē'ō-lā-r), *a.* [< L. *alveolus*, a small hollow or cavity, a tray, trough, basin, dim. of *alveus*: see *alveus*.] Containing or pertaining to a socket, cell, or pit. An equivalent form is *alveolary*. —**Alveolar arch**, the arch formed by the alveolar border of either the upper or the lower jaw. —**Alveolar artery**, (*a*) *Inferior*, the interior dental, a branch of the internal maxillary artery supplying the lower jaw. (*b*) *Superior*, a branch of the internal maxillary artery supplying the teeth of the upper jaw and adjacent structures.—**Alveolar border**, the border of either jaw containing the teeth sockets (*alveoli*).—**Alveolar cancer**, either alveolar carcinoma or alveolar sarcoma. —**Alveolar carcinoma**, a name sometimes applied to colloid carcinoma, because the colloid infiltration has rendered the alveolar structure very evident to the naked eye.—**Alveolar clefts**. See *anaphimosis*.—**Alveolar forceps**, forceps, of various shapes, for removing parts of the alveolar process, or pieces of roots inside the alveolar ridge.—**Alveolar index**. See *craniometry*. —**Alveolar membrane**, the dental periosteum.—**Alveolar nerves**. See *dental nerves*, under *dental*.—**Alveolar passages**, the passages into which the respiratory bronchial tubes enlarge, in the lobular set with air-cells (*alveoli*), and give off and terminate in the infundibula or air-sacs.—**Alveolar point**, the point at the edge of the upper jaw between the middle incisors.—**Alveolar processes**, the processes of the maxillary bones containing the sockets of the teeth.—**Alveolar sarcoma**, a sarcoma (cancer) in which the cells approach in character epithelial cells, but are separated by a tissue supported by connective tissue.—**Alveolar vein**, a vein accompanying an alveolar artery.

alveolariform (al-vē-ō-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *alveolaris* (< *alveolus*, a cell in a honeycomb; see *alveolus*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of the cells of a honeycomb. *N. E. D.*

alveolary (al-vē'ō-lā-ri or al-vē-ō-lā'ri), *a.* Same as *alveolar*.

alveolate (al-vē'ō-lāt or al-vē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *alveolatus*, hollowed out like a little tray, < *alveolus*: see *alveolus*.] Same as *alveolated*.

alveolated (al-vē'ō-lā-ted or al-vē-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *alveolate* + *-ed*2.] Alveolate; cellular; so as to resemble a honeycomb; having angular cavities (*alveoli*) separated by thin partitions, as the receptacle of some compound flowers.

The flowers attached to it [wax] are inserted at intervals in the alveolated comb.
Kirby and Spence, Entom. Anat. (trans.), I. 6 173.

alveolation (al-vē-ō-lā'shon), *n.* The state or condition of having sockets or pits; a structure resembling that of the honeycomb. See cut under *ruminant*.

The *alveolation* is the same in both cases.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 870.

alveole (al'vē-ōl), *n.* Same as *alveolus*.

alveoli, *n.* Plural of *alveolus*.

alveoliform (al-vē'ō-li-fôrm or al-vē-ō'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *alveolus* + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an alveolus, or a small cell or socket.

Alveolina (al-vē-ō-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveolus* (see *alveolus*) + *-ina*.] The typical genus of foraminifers of the subfamily *Alveolinæ*. *D'Orbigny*, 1826.

Alveolinæ (al-vē-ō-lī-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alveolina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of imperforate foraminifers, family *Miliolidæ*, having the test globular, elliptical, or fusiform, the chambers lets of which in the recent species are often subdivided.

alveolite (al-vē'ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Alveolites*.] A fossil coral of the genus *Alveolites*.

Alveolites (al-vē-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveolus*, a small cavity, + *-ites*: see *-ite*2.] A genus of fossil polyps, from Cretaceous and Tertiary strata, founded by Lamarck in 1806.

alveolocondylean (al-vē'ō-lō-kon-dil'ē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the alveolus and condyle. —**Alveolocondylean** See *craniometry*.

alveolodental (al-vē'ō-lō-den'tal), *a.* Pertaining to the teeth and their sockets.—**Alveolodental canal**, the canal in the upper and in the lower jaw, through which pass the dental vessels and nerves.

alveolosubnasal (al-vē'ō-lō-sub-nā'zal), *a.* In *craniom.*, pertaining to the alveolar and subnasal points of the skull.—**Alveolosubnasal prognathism**, the prognathism measured by the angle between the line joining the alveolar and subnasal points and the alveolocondylean plane. See these terms and *craniometry*.

alveolus (al-vē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *alveoli* (-li). [NL., application of L. *alveolus*, a small hollow or cavity, dim. of *alveus*, a tray, trough, basin: see *alveus*.] In general, any little cell, pit, cavity, fossa, or socket, as one of the cells of a honeycomb, etc. Also called *alveole*.

Although these organs [of the torpedo and other electric fishes] differ greatly from one another in position, . . . they all agree in being composed of *alveoli* of various forms, which are bounded by connective tissue, and filled with a jelly-like substance.
Carpenter, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 500.

Specifically, in *anat.*: (*a*) The socket of a tooth; the pit in a jaw-bone in which a tooth is inserted.

Each *alveolus* serves as the socket of a long tooth, somewhat like the lacinor of a rodent.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 402.

(*b*) An air-cell; one of the compartments, about a hundredth of an inch in diameter, which line the infundibula and alveolar passages of the lungs. (*c*) One of the pits or compartments of the connective membrane of the second stomach of a ruminant; a cell of "honeycomb" tripe. See cut under *ruminant*. (*d*) A certain vacant space in the sarcode of a radiolarian, either within or without the capsule. *Parker and Haswell*. (*e*) Any certain cavity, as in an alveolite. (*f*) One of the ultimate follicles of a racemose gland. See *acinus*, 2 (*b*). (*g*) One of the five hollow cuneate calcareous dentigerous pieces which enter into the composition of the complex dentary apparatus or oral skeleton of a sea-urchin. See *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*), and cuts under *Aristotle's* and *Echinoidea*.

Alveopora (al-vē-ō-pō'rā), *n.* [NL., < L. *alveus*, belly, + *porus*, a pore: see *alveus* and *pore*.] The typical genus of *Alveoporidæ*.

Alveoporina (al-vē-ō-pō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alveopora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of perforate madreporarian corals, of the family *Poritidæ*, typified by the genus *Alveopora*. See *Poritidæ*.

alveus (al'vē-us), *n.*; pl. *alvei* (-ī). [L., a hollow vessel, bucket, trough, hold of a vessel, beehive, bath-tub, channel of a river, etc., < *alvus*, the belly, the stomach, bowels, womb, etc.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A hollow or canal through which some fluid flows; especially, the larger part of such a tube, as the duct conveying the chyle to the subclavian vein. Specifically — (1) The uricle of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. (2) The combined urticle and sacculle of the ear as seen in birds. (3) The superficial ventricular layer of cerebral gray matter in the brain covering the hippocampus major.

alvine (al'vin, -vīn), *a.* [= F. *alvin*, < L. *alvus*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly or intestines; relating to, or consisting of, the intestinal excrements.—**Alvine concretion**, a calculus formed in the stomach or intestines.—**Alvine dejections, alvine evacuations**, discharges from the intestines. The word is now scarcely used, except in these or similar phrases.]

alway (âl'wā), *adv.* [< ME. *alway*, *alwey*, *alleway*, *al wey*, *alle wey*, *al wei*, earlier *ælne wei*, < AS. *ælne weg*, sometimes contr. to *ealneg*, all the time, lit. all the way: *ælne*, *ace.* of *eal*, *all*; all; *weg*, *ace.* of *weg*, way. Now superseded by *always*, q. v. Cf. *algate*, and It. *tutta via* = Sp. *todas vias*, always; from L. *tota*, fem. of *totus*, all, and *via*, way.] Same as *always*: now only used in verse.

> Mephibosheth . . . shall eat bread *alway* at my table.
> 2 Sam. ix. 10.

Hard by a poplar shook *alway*,
All silver-green with quarled bark.
Tennyson, Mariana.

always (âl'wāz), *adv.* [< ME. *alweyes*, *alwaies*, *alleweyes*, *alle weis*, *alles weis*, an adverbial gen., appar. orig. distrib., as distinguished from the compounded form *alway*, in which the distinction was soon lost: see *alway*.] 1. All the time; throughout all time; uninterruptedly; continually; perpetually; ever: as, God is *always* the same.

> Ev'n in heaven his [Mammon's] looks and thoughts
> Were always downward bent, admiring more
> The riches of heaven's pavement.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 681.

Once a poet, *always* a poet. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xv.

2. Every time; at all recurring times; as often as occasion arises: as, he *always* comes home on Saturday.

You *always* end ere you begin. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., II. 4.

Alydinæ (al-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alydus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Coreidæ*, typified by the genus *Alydus*, containing insects of moderately narrow form, with a somewhat conical head contracted behind the eyes, the last antennal joint enlarged, and the hind femora spinous and thickened toward the end. Species of such genera as *Alydus*, *Tollius*, and *Megalotomus* are numerous in most parts of America. Also written *Alydina*. See *Coreidæ*.

Alydus (al'i-dus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Coreidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Alydinæ*.

alynedt, *p. a.* [ME. (occurs once), < L. *alinere*, *alinere*, besmear, < *ad*, to, + *linere*, *smear*: see *liniment*.] Anointed.

Alysia (a-lis'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄλυσις*, a chain, prob. for *ἀ*privative, < *ἀλύειν*, continuous, unbroken,

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(ā- priv. + λυτός, verbal adj. of λύειν, loose.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects, belonging to the series *Pupivora* or *Spuciiformi*, and to the family *Braconidæ* (the *Ichneumones adsciti*). The species, as *A. manducator*, are parasitic in the larvæ of other insects.—2. A genus of scopeliine fishes.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects.

alysm (al'izm), *n.* [< Gr. ἄλυσμός, anguish, disquiet, esp. of sick persons, < ἀλύειν or ἀλύω, wander in mind, be ill at ease, distraught, weary, = L. *ala-cinari*, wander in mind: see *hallucination*.] In *pathol.*, restlessness or disquiet exhibited by a sick person.

alysson (a-lis'on), *n.* [L.: see *Alyssum*.] A plant of the genus *Alyssum*. Also spelled *alsson*, *alsson*.

Alyssum (a-lis'um), *n.* [NL. *alysson*, L. *alysson* (Pliny), < Gr. ἄλυσσον, a plant used to check hiccup; referred to ἄλυσσος, to hiccup, or otherwise to ἄλυσσος, curing (canine) madness, < ā- priv. + λύσσα, madness.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferæ*, containing several white- or yellow-flowered species, much employed for decorating rockwork. *A. maritimum*, known as sweet alyssum, is much cultivated in gardens, having white and fragrant honey-scented flowers, of which bees are very fond. The rock-alyssum or golddust, *A. saxatile*, has dense clusters of bright-yellow flowers, appearing in early spring.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Alytes (al'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἀλύτης, a police officer at the Olympic games; more prob. < Gr. ἄλυτος, continuous, unbroken, in allusion to the chain of eggs the frog carries about

Nurse-frog (*Alytes obstetricans*).

(cf. ἅλυσις, a chain); see *Alysia*.] A genus of anurous amphibians, or tailless batrachians, of the family *Discoglossidæ*, sometimes made the type of a family *Alytidæ*. *A. obstetricans* is the nurse-frog or accoucheur-toad of Europe.

In *Alytes obstetricans*, the male lays a chain of eggs, which the male twines round his thigh until the young leave the eggs. *Nature*, Feb. 6, 1868, Chisa, p. 196.

alytid (al'i-tid), *n.* One of the *Alytidæ*.

Alytidæ (a-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Alytes* + *-idæ*.] An artificial family of salient amphibians, characterized by (either as "*Ranina* with webbed toes, with the processes of sacral vertebræ dilated, and with parotoids." It contains genera of *Discoglossidæ* (*Alytes*), *Pelobatidæ* (*Scaphiopus*), and *Engystomatidæ* (*Engystoma*).

am (an). The first person singular, present tense, indicative mood of the verb *to be*. See *be*.

am. See *ante*.

A. M. An abbreviation of several Latin phrases in common use: (*a*) Of *artium magister*, Master of Arts. (*b*) A., which represents the English rendering, is now more usual in England, but in a purely Latin idiom the form A. M. is still preferable. (*c*) Of *anno mundi*, in the year of the world: used in some systems of chronology. (*d*) Of *ante meridiem*, before noon: as, the party will start at 10 A. M. (also written A. M. or a. m.). Frequently used as synonymous with *morning* or *forenoon*: as, I arrived here this A. M. (pronounced a-em), that is, this morning or forenoon. **ama** (ā'mä), *n.* [L., more correctly *hama*, < Gr. ἁμα, a water-bucket, < ἁμᾶν, draw, q. v.] In the early Christian church, a large vessel in which wine for the eucharist was mixed before consecration, and kept when consecrated until poured into the smaller vessels for service at the altar or for removal. See *ampulla*, 2, and *cruet*. These amas were of precious metal in the wealthier churches, and of finer material in others. No specimen is known to exist. Also written *hama*.

amabilitude (am-a-bil'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *amabilité* (OF. *amabilete*), < L. *amabilita(t-)s*, < *amabilis*, lovely, lovable, < *amare*, love: see *amor*. A dull. word, etymologically, from *amiability*, q. v.] Lovableness; amiability.

No rules can make *amiability*. *Jer. Taylor.*

amacratic (am-a-krat'ik), *a.* [Prop. *hamacratic*, < Gr. ἅμα, together (akin to *L. cum*), + κράτος, power, akin to E. *hard*.] Same as *anasthenic*. *Sir J. Herschel.*

amadavat (am'a-da-vat'), *n.* [An E. ind. name, appearing in various other forms, *amadavad*, *amadavad* (sometimes Latinized as *amadavada*), *avadavat*, and sometimes *amandabad*. Orig. brought to Europe from Amadābād in Guzerat. Cf. *Amadavad*.] A small conirostral granivorous finch-like bird, of the order *Passeres*, suborder *Oscines*, family *Ploceidæ*, subfamily *Spermestinæ*: the *Estrelda amandava*, a native of India, and one of the commonest exotic cage-birds. It is imported into Europe and the United States in large numbers, and is sometimes called *strawberry-finch* by the dealers. Also the name of one of the numerous subgenera or sections of the large genus *Estrelda*, which contains many small and fine and generally brilliant or varied colors, belonging to the same family as the genus of cuckoo-finches. It is about 3 inches long, with a coral-red beak, and red-and-black plumage spotted with pearly white. Other forms are *amadavat* and *amadavade*.

amadelphous (am-a-del'fus), *a.* [Prop. *hamadelphous*, < Gr. ἅμα, together, + ἀδελφός, brother.] See *adelphous*. Living in society or in flocks; gregarious. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amadina (am-a-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < *Amadi(avat)* + *-ina*.] A genus of conirostral birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*, subfamily *Spermestinæ*. It includes many species of Asia, Africa, etc. The species are mostly of bright or variegated colors, have thick conical bills adapted to their granivorous habits. Some are common cage-birds and have many names.

amadou (am'a-dō), *n.* [F., < *amadouer*, coax, cajole, a word of disputed origin; perhaps < Dan. *mode*, feed (= Icel. and Sw. *mata*, feed), < *mad*, food, = E. *meat*, < *matan*, eat: see *meat*, food. Cf. l., *esca*, (1) food, (2) bait, in ML. also (3) tinder, > It. *esca*, in same senses, = Sp. *yesca*, tinder, fuel, incitement, = OF. *eske*, *esche*, mod. F. *èche*, *amorce*, bait; *l'amadouer*, to coax, cajole, wheedle. Cf. also the E. phrase *to coax a fire* (that does not burn readily).] A soft spongy substance, consisting of the interwoven felted portion of a fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius* and other species found growing on forest-trees), steeped in a solution of saltpeter. Amadou has been successfully employed as a styptic, and in the form of punk it is used as a port-fire (which see). Also called *black agaric*, *pyrotechnical agaric*, and *touch-wood*.

amadouvade (am'a-dō-vād'), *n.* Same as *amadavat*. *V. L. Scalter.*

amafrosne, *n.* See *amafrose* (Cotgrave) for *amarrose* for *amaurose*, < NL. *amaurosis*, q. v.] An old form of *amaurosis*. *Sylvester*; *Bailey.*

amah (ä'mä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pg. *ama*, a nurse. In the dialects of Angola, Africa, *ama* is 'mother,' and *amma* means 'mother,' and is affixed to the names of women in general, as a respectful term of address: see *amma*.] A nurse; especially, a wet-nurse.—2. A lady's maid or maid-servant. [A word in general use among Europeans in India and the East.]

If a man setting up housekeeping be married, an *Amah* or female servant is given him in addition (to the servants already enumerated), while an establishment including a number of children requires at least two *amahs*.

W. F. Mayers, Treaty Ports of China and Japan, p. 24.

amain[1] (a-mān'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[6] + *main*, force: see *main*[1].] With force, strength, or violence; violently; furiously; suddenly; at full speed; hastily.

[He] comes on *amain*, speed in his look.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1, l. 304.

The soul strives *amain* to live and work through all things. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Smote *amain* the knotted spokes of yew.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xvii.

To let go or strive amain (*naut.*), to let fall or lower quickly or suddenly; but see *amain*[2].

amain[2] (a-mān'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *amayne*, *amcyne*, < OF. *amener*, mod. F. *amener*, bring to, conduct, induce; naut., haul: *amener les voiles*, strike sail, *amener pavillon*, or simply *amener*, strike flag, surrender; < *a*- (< L. *ad*, to) + *mener*, lead, conduct, < L.L. *minare*, drive, < L. dependent *minari*, threaten, menace: see *menace*. Cf. *amenable*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To lead; conduct; manage.

That his majesty may have the *amayninge* of the matters. Quoted in *Strype*, Eccl. Mem., II. xiii. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To lower (a sail), especially the topsail.

He called to us to *amaine* our sailes, which we could not well doe. *R. Hawkins*, Voyage to South Sea.

When you let anything down into the Hoole, lowering it by degrees, they say, *Amaine*; and being down, Strike. . . . When you would lower a yard so fast as you can, they call *Amaine*.

Smith, Seaman's Gram., vii. 33, fo. 40. (*N. E. D.*)

amalgamate

[In such use the imperative of the verb would easily be confused with the imperative phrase or adverb *amain*; hence, to let go or strike *amain*. See *amain*[1].]

3. To lower; slacken.

II. *intrans.* To lower the topsail or one's flag, in token of yielding; yield; surrender.

amaist (a-māst'), *adv.* [= E. *almost*, dial. *amost*.] Almost. [Scotch.]

amaldar (am'al-dār), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *amaldār*, a manager, agent, governor of a district, collector of revenue, < Ar. *'amal*, work, business, affairs, collection of revenue, etc., + Pers. *-dār*, (in comp.) one who holds, possesses, manages, etc.] In India, a governor of a province under the Mohammedan rule. Also written *amildar*.

Tippu had been a merchant as well as a prince; and during his reign he filled his warehouses with the vast variety of goods, which the *Amildars*, or governors of provinces, were expected to sell to the richer inhabitants at prices in excess of those fixed by law.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 413.

Amalfitan (a-mal'fi-tan), *a.* [< ML. *Amalfitanus*, < *Amalfi*, in Italy.] Pertaining to Amalfi, a seaport town of Italy. Also spelled *Amalphitan*.—**Amalfitan code** (ML. *tabula Amalfitana*), the oldest existing code of maritime law, compiled about the time of the first crusade by the authorities of Amalfi, which city then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.

amalgam (a-mal'gam), *n.* [< MF. *amalgame*, mod. F. *amalgame* = Sp. *amalgama* = Pg. *amalgama*, < ML. *amalgama* = Sp. Pg. It. *amalgama* = ML. *amalgama*, sometimes *algamala*, supposed to be a perversion (perhaps through Ar., with Ar. art. *al*) of L. *malagma*, < Gr. μάλαγμα, an emollient, poultice, any soft mass, < μαλάσσειν, soften, < μαλακός, soft, akin to L. *mollis*, soft: see *mollify*, *mawkish*, and *emollient*.] 1. A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part. Amalgams are used to a great variety of purposes, as for cold-tinning, water-gilding, and water-silvering, for coating the zinc plates of a battery, and for the production of metals from ores. A native amalgam of mercury and silver is found in isometric crystals in the mines of Moschel-Landsberg in Bavaria, and in Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Chili, etc.

2. Figuratively, a mixture or compound of different things.—**Amalgam gilding**, a method of gilding in which the metal to be coated is first enameled, then rubbed with a solution of nitrate of mercury, and covered with a thin layer of amalgam of gold, which is fixed by parts of mercury. Heat volatilizes the mercury and leaves the gold adhering to the surface.—**Amalgam mirror**, a concave reflector having a convex lid, luted at the edges, and held in place by a screw, between which the space is filled with ball.—**Amalgam silvering**, a process similar to that of amalgam gilding (which see), in which is used an amalgam of 1 part of tin with 2 parts of mercury.—**Amalgam varnish**, an amalgam consisting of 1 part of mercury, 1 of bismuth, and 2 of lead, used for white of cage or with varnish.

amalgam (a-mal'gam), *v.* [< ME. *amalgamen*, < ML. *amalgamare*, < L. *amalgama*, amalgam.] I. *trans.* To mix, as metals, by amalgamation; amalgamate.

Some three ounces . . . of Gold, *Amalgamed* with some of Silver. *Acosta*, Natural Hist. (1640), ii. 8.

II. *intrans.* To become amalgamated.

Quicksilver easily *amalgama* with metals.

Boyle, Works, I. 638.

amalgama (a-mal'ga-mä), *n.* [ML.: see *amalgam*, *n.*] Same as *amalgam*.

They have divided their *amalgama* into a number of parts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 784.

amalgamable (a-mal'ga-ma-bl), *a.* [< *amalgam* + *-able*.] Capable of amalgamating or of being amalgamated.

Silver modified by gilding of silver is brought back again to the *amalgamable* state by contact for a short time with rain or spring water. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 302.

amalgamate (a-mal'ga-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amalgamated*, ppr. *amalgamating*. [< ML. *amalgamatus*, pp. of *amalgamare*, < *amalgama*, amalgam: see *amalgam*, *n.*] *trans.* 1. To mix or alloy (a metal) with quicksilver. See *amalgamation*. The zinc plates used in the voltaic battery are always amalgamated by immersing them in mercury, for by this means a surface of pure zinc is in effect obtained, and, when the circuit is open, the waste caused by the local action of impure zinc (due to impurities in the zinc) is prevented.

2. In general, to blend; to mix or to make a compound; blend; unite; combine.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

What would be the effect on the intellectual state of Europe, at the present day, were all nations and tribes *amalgamated* into one vast empire, speaking the same tongue? *Everett*, Orations, p. 33.

Amalgamated societies or companies, two or more societies or joint-stock companies united for the promotion of their common interests under one general management.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form an amalgam; blend with another metal, as quicksilver. Hence—

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2. To combine, unite, or coalesce, generally: as, two organs or parts *amalgamate* as the result of growth.

amalgamate (a-mal'ga-māt), *a.* [< ML. *amalgamatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or amalgamated.

amalgamation (a-mal-ga-mā'shon), *n.* [< *amalgamate*, *v.*, + -*ion*.] 1. The act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal. Specially, a process by which the precious metals are separated from the rock through which they are distributed in fine particles, by taking advantage of their affinity for quicksilver. This is done by pulverizing the rock and bringing it in contact with that metal, by the aid of suitable machinery. The amalgam thus produced is afterward retorted, the quicksilver being distilled off and the precious metal left behind.

2. The mixing or blending of different things, especially of one thing; the result of such mixing or blending; interfusion, as of diverse elements.

Early in the fourteenth century the *amalcamation* of the races was all but complete. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., I.

3. Consolidation; specifically, the union of two or more incorporated societies or joint-stock companies into one concern or under one general direction.

amalgamative (a-mal'ga-mā-tiv), *a.* [< *amalgamate* + -*ive*.] Tending to amalgamate; characterized by a tendency to amalgamate.

amalgamatize (a-mal'ga-mā-tīz), *v. t.* [< ML. *amalgamatus* (-) + -*ize*.] To amalgamate. *Bacon.*

amalgamator (a-mal'ga-mā-tor), *n.* One who or that which amalgamates; one who performs or promotes any process of amalgamation. Specifically—(*a*) One who is in favor of or takes part in amalgamating or combining two or more business concerns. (*b*) In amalgaming operations, a machine used to bring the powdered ore into close contact with the mercury.

amalgamet, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *amalgam*.

amalgamist (a-mal'ga-mist), *n.* [< *amalgam* + -*ist*.] One skilled in amalgamating ores; an amalgamator.

A most famous mining expert, chemist, and *amalgamist*. *J. A. Robinson*, in Hamilton's Mex. Handbook, p. 65.

amalgamize (a-mal'ga-mīz), *v. t.* [*amalgam* + -*ize*.] To amalgamate.

Amalphitan, *a.* See *Amalfitan*.

amaltas (a-mal'tas), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common name in India of the tree *Cassia fistula*, which is in general cultivation there for ornament and shade. See cut under *Cassia*.

Amaltheidæ (am-al-thē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amalthea* + -*idæ*.] A family of dibranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Amalthea*. The species are extinct, and flourished during the Secondary epoch.

Amaltheus (a-mal'thē-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Amaltheidæ*.

aman (am'an), *n.* [Name in Aleppo.] A blue cotton cloth imported from the Levant, made chiefly at Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey.

amand[1] (a-mand'), *v. t.* [< L. *amandare*, send forth or away, remove, < *a*, for *ab*, off, + *mandare*, order: see *mandate*.] To send off; dismiss.

A court of equity which would rather *amand* the plaintiff to his remedy at common law.
Wythe, Decisions, p. 86. (*N. E. D.*)

amand[2] (a-mand'), *n.* [Sc., < F. *amende*, a fine: see *amende*.] In *Scots law*, a fine or penalty: formerly also a sum required from the defender in a suit as a security against delay or evasion.

amandava (a-man'da-vä), *n.* [NL., < *amadavat*, q. v.] An ornith., the specific name of the amadavat, *Fringilla amandava* (Linnæus), now *Estrilda amandava*, used by Bonaparte in 1850 as a generic name of that section of the genus of which the amadavat is the type.

amandin (am'an-din), *n.* [< F. *amande*, almond (see *almond*), + -*in*[2].] 1. An albuminous substance contained in sweet almonds.—2. A kind of paste or cold cream for chapped hands, prepared from almonds. In this sense also spelled *amandine*.

amang (a-mang'), *prep.* Among. [Scotch and north. Eng. dial.]

amanitin (a-man'i-tin), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμανίτης, pl., a sort of fungi, + -*in*[2].] An organic base or alkaloid, one of the poisonous principles of certain mushrooms, as *Agaricus muscarius* and *A. bulbosus*.

amanuensis (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.*; pl. *amanuenses* (-sēz). [L. *amanuensis* (< *a manu* + -*ensis*: see *ens*), taking the place of *a manu servus*, a secretary: *a* for *ab*, from, of, often used, as here, in designations of office; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand (see *manual*); *servus*, servant (see *serf*, *servant*).] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

I had not that happy leisure; no *amanuensis*, no assistants. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (To the Reader).

Amara (am'a-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. (cf. *amarus*, m., a genus of hemipterous insects), said to be < Gr. ἀ- priv. + √ *μαρ*, redupl. *μαμαρεῖν*, shine.]

Ground-beetle (*Amara obesa*).
a, larva; *d*, underside of one of the middle joints; *c*, the head beneath; *f*, leg; *g*, anal cerci and prong from side; *h*, pupa; *i*, beetle; *k*, *k*, natural sizes.

A genus of *Carabidæ*, or ground-beetles, of the subfamily *Harpalinæ*, more readily distinguished by their general appearance than by conspicuous structural characters. A vast number of species, mainly of the arctic and temperate zones, constitute this genus. They are all of medium size, more or less oblong-oval in form, and mostly brown-colored, rarely brown or black with a greenish tinge. They are to be found under moss, stones, clods, etc., in the image state they are partly herbivorous, while their larvæ are strictly carnivorous, those of *A. obesa* feeding on locusts' eggs.

amaracus (a-mar'a-kus), *n.* [L., also *amaracum* (> ME. *amarac*), < Gr. ἀμάρακος, also ἀμάρακον, a certain plant. The Greek species was probably a bulbous plant; the foreign, called Persian or Egyptian, answers to marjoram.] Marjoram.

And at their feet the crocus brake like fire,
Violet, *amaracus*, and asphodel.
Tennyson, Œnone.

amarant (am'a-rant), *n.* See *amaranth*.

Amarantaceæ (am'a-ran-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *amarantaceus*: see *amarantaceous*.] A natural order of apetalous herbaceous weedy plants, with gamopetalous, scarious-bracted, bracteolate, flowers. They are of little or no value, though some species are cultivated on account of the bright-colored bracts of the densely clustered blooms, chiefly of the genera *Amarantus*, *Gomphrena*, *Iresine*, and *Alternanthera*. Also written *Amarantheæ*.

amarantaceous (am'a-ran-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *amarantaceus*, < L. *amarantus*: see *amaranth* and *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Amarantaceæ*. Also written *amarantheous*.

In 1856 Dunker described . . . four species from Blankenburg . . . which he believed to belong to . . . the Polygonaceæ. *Zenker* has since referred them to the *amarantaceous*.
L. F. Ward, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXVII. 294.

amaranth (am'a-ranth), [More correctly *amarant*, < ME. *amarant*, < L. *amarantus* (often written *amaranthus*, simulating Gr. ἀνθος, a flower), < Gr. ἀμάραντος, amarant, prop. an adj., unfading, < ἀ- priv. + *μαραίνειν*, wither, fade, akin to L. *mori*, Skt. √ *mar*, die: see *mortal*. Cf. *ambrosia* and *amrita*. The flower is so called because when plucked it does not wither.] **1.** An imaginary flower supposed never to fade: used chiefly in poetry.

Immortal *amarant*, a flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life
Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,
To heaven removed, where first it grew.
Milton, P. L., iii. 353.

2. (*a*) A plant of the genus *Amarantus* (which see). (*b*) The globe-amaranth, *Gomphrena globosa*, of the same natural order.—**3.** A name given to mixtures of coloring matters of which the chief constituent is magenta (which see).

Amaranthaceæ (am'a-ran-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amarantaceæ*.

amaranthaceous (am'a-ran-thā'shius), *a.* Same as *amarantaceous*.

amaranth-feathers (am'a-ranth-feтн'ėrz), *n.* A name given to *Huwea elegans*, an Australian composite plant, with drooping panicles of small reddish flowers. It is sometimes cultivated.

amaranthine (am-a-ran'thin), *a.* [More correctly *amarantine*, < Gr. ἀμαράντινος, < ἀμάραντος, amaranth; see *amaranth*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the amaranth; consisting of, containing, or resembling amaranth.

Those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of Asphodel,
Or *Amarantine* bow'rs.
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 76.

2. Never-fading, like the amaranth of the poets; imperishable.

The only *amarantine* flow'r on earth
Is virtue; th' only lasting treasure, truth.
Cowper, Task, iii.

3. Of a purplish color.

Also written *amarantine*.

amaranthoid (am-a-ran'thoid), *a.* [< *amaranth* + -*oid*.] Resembling or allied to the amaranth.

Amaranthus (am-a-ran'thus), *n.* See *amaranth*.

Amarantus (am-a-ran'tus), *n.* [L.: see *amaranth*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Amarantaceæ*, including several long-cultivated garden-plants, as the tricolored (*A. tricolor*), prince's-feather (*A. hypochondriacus*), love-lies-bleeding (*A. caudatus*), etc. Several dwarf forms of *A. melancholicus*, with variegated or distinctly colored leaves, are favorite beddingplants. Also written *Amaranthus*.

amargoso-bark (à-mär-gō'so-bärk), *n.* [< Sp. *amargoso*, bitter (< *amargo*, bitter, < L. *amarus*, bitter), + *bark*[2].] The bark of the gouthush, *Castela crecta*, a simaroubaceous shrub of the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas and of northern Mexico. It is intensely bitter, and is used by the Mexicans as an astringent, a tonic, and a febrifuge. The plant is stiff and thorny, and is an excellent hedge-plant.

amarin (am'a-rin), *n.* [< L. *amarus*, bitter, + -*in*[2].] An organic base, $C_{21}H_{19}N_3$, isomeric with hydrobenzamid, from which it is prepared. It exerts a poisonous effect on animals, and forms salts with acids.

amaritude (a-mar'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *amaritudo*, bitterness, < *amarus*, bitter.] Bitterness.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is apprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external mattery bodies. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

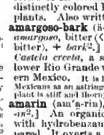
amarillid (am-a-ril'id), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Amarylliaceæ*.

Amarillidaceæ (am-a-ril-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amarylliaceæ*.

Amarillideæ (am-a-ril-id'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amarillis* (-*id*-) + -*eæ*.] Same as *Amarylliaceæ*.

amarillideous (am-a-ril-id'ē-us), *a.* [< *amarillid* + -*eous*, < L. -*eus*.] Relating to or having the nature of an amarillid, or a plant of the order *Amarylliaceæ*; amaryllidaceous.

Amarillis (am-a-ril'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *Amarillis*, name of a shepherdess in Virgil, < Gr. Ἀμαρυλλίς, the same in Theocritus, prob. (with fem. dim. term.) < ἀμάρυσσειν, sparkle, twinkle, glance, as the eye, > ἀμάρυγμα, a sparkling, twinkling, glancing.] 1. A genus of bulbous plants, natural order *Amarylliaceæ*, with large, bright-colored, lily-shaped flowers upon a stout scape. The belladonna lily, *A. Belladonna* (*Amaryllis Belladonna*), native in South Africa, now regarded as the only species, is well known



Belladonna Lily (*Amaryllis Belladonna*).

and has long been in cultivation. Many species once placed in this genus are now referred to other genera, those of the old world to *Crinum*, *Lycoris*, *Brunsvigia*, *Nerine*, etc., the American to *Zephyranthes* and *Sprekelia*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans.

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amass (ə-mās'), *v. t.* [< F. *amasser*, < ML. *amassare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *massa*, mass, heap.] **1.** To collect into a mass or heap; bring together a great amount, quantity, or number of: as, to *amass* a fortune.

In his youth Comte was an insatiable reader, and before he began the work of constructing the Positive Philosophy he had *amassed* vast stores of learning in almost every department of knowledge.
J. Fiske, Cos. Phil., I. 136.

amass† (ə-mās'), *n.* [< F. *amasse*, < *amasser*, F. *amas*; from the verb.] An assemblage, a heap, or an accumulation.

This pillar is nothing in effect but a medley or an *amass* of all the precedent ornaments. *Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 25.

amassable (ə-mas'ą-bl), *a.* [< *amass* + *-able*.] Capable of being amassed.

amasser (ə-mas'ėr), *n.* One who amasses or accumulates.

amassette (am-a-set'), *n.* [F. (dim. form), < *amasser*, amass, collect.] An instrument, usually of horn, like a palette-knife or spatula, with which in the preparation of pigments the colors used in painting are collected and scraped together from the stone during the process of grinding them with the muller. Also written *amazette*.

amasment (ə-mās'ment), *n.* The act of amassing; a heap collected; a great quantity or number brought together; an accumulation.

An *amasment* of imaginary conceptions.
Glanville, Scep. Sci., xiii.

Amasta (a-mas'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amastus*, < Gr. ἄμαστος, without breasts, < *a-* priv. + *μαστός*, breast.] Slipperless mammals: a term applied to the monotremes or cloacal oviparous mammals, which, though provided with mammary glands, have no nipples.

amasthenic (am-as-then'ik), *a.* [Prop. **hamasthenic*, < Gr. ἅμα, together, + *σθένος*, strength.] Uniting the chemical rays of light in a focus: said of a lens. Also *amarastic*.

amate† (ą-māt'), *v. t.* [< *a-* (expletive) + *mate*[1], *v.*] To accompany; entertain as a companion; be a fellow or mate to.

A lovely bevy of fairy ladies moe,
Courted of many a jolly Paramoure,
The which them did in modest wise *amate*,
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 34.

amate[2]† (ą-māt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *amaten*, < OF. *amatir*, daunt, subdue, enfeeble, etc. (= It. *ammattire*), < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *matir*, etc. (in same senses as *amatir*), > E. *mate*, enfeeble: see *mate*[2].] To terrify; perplex; daunt; subdue.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young
Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and astound.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 12.

My lord, hath love *amated* whose thoughts
Have ever been heroical and brave?
Greene and *Lodge*, Orlando Furioso.

amaterialistic (a-ma-tē'ri-a-lis'tik), *a.* [Gr. *a-* priv. (*a-*[18]) + *materialistic*.] Opposed to materialism, or to materialistic philosophy.

It is intensely *amaterialistic* for us to speak of the table (that is, of any tableau) as if it had sensitive, objective existence, independent of a cognizing mind.
J. Fiske, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 33.

amateur (am'ą-tūr or am-a-tūr'), often as F., the word being of recent introduction—about 1784—am-a-tėr'), *n.* and *a.* [= F. = Pr. *amador* = It. *amatore*, a lover, an amateur, < L. *amatorem*, acc. of *amator*, lover, < *amare*, pp. *amatus*, love: see *amor*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who admires; an admirer; a lover.

She remained an impassioned *amateur* of musical genius in others. *Howells*, A Modern Instance.

2. One who has an especial love for any art, study, or pursuit, but does not practise it.—**3.** Most commonly, one who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment, without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain: often used of one who pursues a study or an art in a desultory, unskilful, or non-professional way.—**4.** Specifically, in *sporting* and *athletics*, an athlete who has never competed in a match open to all comers, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate-money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, and has never taught or pursued athletic exercises as a means of support.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of an amateur: as, *amateur* work; an *amateur* pianist.

amateurish (a-ma-tūr'ish or am-a-tėr'ish), *a.* [< *amateur* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur; having the faults or deficiencies of an amateur or a non-professional.

A condescending, *amateurish* way.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend.

They said it [a book] was *amateurish*, that it was a falsetto key. *The Century*, XXVI. 285.

amateurishness (am-a-tūr'- or am-a-tėr'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being amateurish.

amateurism (am'a-tūr-izm or am-a-tėr'izm), *n.* [< *amateur* + *-ism*.] The practice of any art, occupation, game, etc., as a pastime or an accomplishment, and not as a profession; the quality of being an amateur.

amateurship (am'a-tūr- or am-a-tėr'ship), *n.* [< *amateur* + *-ship*.] The character or position of an amateur.

Wearied with the frigid pleasures (so he called them) of mere *amateurship*. *De Quincey*, Murder as a Fine Art.

amatito (am-a-tē'tō), *n.* [Prop. **amatito*, < It. *amatito*, lead or chalk for pencils, prop. hematite, < L. *hæmatites*, hematite: see *hematite*.] A pigment of a deep-red color prepared from hematite, and formerly much used in frescopainting. *Audsley*.

amative (am'ą-tiv), *a.* [= It. *amativo*, < L. as if **amativus*, < *amare*, pp. *amatus*, love: see *amor*.] Full of love; amorous; amatory; disposed or disposing to love.

amativeness (am'ą-tiv-nes), *n.* The propensity to love, or to the gratification of the sexual passions. The term is used by phrenologists to designate the supposed localization of this propensity in the hind part of the head, and without phrenology.

amatorial (am-ą-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *amatorius* (see *amatory*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to love or lovers; amatory: as, *amatorial* verses.

Tales of love and chivalry, and *amatorial* sonnets.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

A small quantity of passion, dexterously melted out, may be made to inspire an immense deal of *amatorial* fire.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 356.

Amatorial muscles, the oblique muscles of the eye: so called from their supposed importance in ogling.

amatorially (am-a-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an amatorial manner; by way of love.

amatorian (am-a-tō'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to love; amatorial. [Rare.]

Horace's luxury or *amatorian* odes.
Walsh, Letters and Essays (Edmund Smith).

amatorio (ä-mä-tō'ri-ō), *n.*; pl. *amatorii* (-ē). [It., < L. *amatorius*: see *amatory*.] A descriptive vase, dish, bowl, or plate, intended or suitable for a love-gift, and usually a piece of majolica painted with the portrait of a lady and bearing a complimentary inscription.

amatorious (am-a-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *amatorius*: see *amatorial*.] Pertaining to love.

The vain, *amatorious* poem of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia." *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

amatory (am'ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *amatorius*, pertaining to love or a lover, < *amator*, a lover: see *amateur*. Cf. *amorous*.] Pertaining to, producing, or supposed to produce love; expressive of love: *amatorial* as, *amatory* poems.

She could repay each *amatory* look you lent
With interest. *Byron*, Don Juan, ix. 62.

= **Syn.** See *amorous*.

amaurosis (am-â-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμαύρωσις, ἀμαύρος, dim, dark, < ἀμαυροῦν, dim, dark.] A partial or total loss of sight independent of any discoverable lesion in the eye itself: formerly and still sometimes called *gutta serena*; by Milton "a drop serene," P. L., iii. 25.

amaurotic (am-â-rot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis.

amausite (a-ma'sit), *n.* Same as *petrosilex*.

amaze (ą-māz'), *v. t.* [< ME. *amasen*, < OF. *amaser*, *amaer*, forms parallel to the usual OF. *esmaier*, *esmaer* = Pr. *esmaiar* = It. *smagare*, < ex, out (here privative), + ML. **magare*, < OHG. *magan*, have power: see E. *may*, v. Cf. *dismay*.] To dismay; confound; be dismayed.

Whereof he dradde and was *amazed*.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

Counsayllen the of that thou art *amazed*.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 648.

amaze (ą-māz'), *n.*; pret. and pp. *amazed*, ppr. *amazing*. [ME. *amasen*, found only in pp. *amased*; also *bimased*, in same sense; < *a-*, E. *a-*[1] (or *be-*, E. *be-*[1]), + *masen*, confuse, perplex, < ON. *masa*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; confuse; perplex.

They shall be afraid; . . . they shall be *amazed* one at another. Isa. xliii. 8.

Let thy blown, deadly embodied,
Fall like *amazing* thunder on the casque
Of thy adverse pernicious enemy.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Till the great plover's human whistle *amazed*
Her heart, and glancing round the waste she fear'd
In every wavering brake an ambuscade.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Amazon

2. To strike with astonishment, surprise, or wonder; astonish; surprise: as, you *amaze* me; I was *amazed* to find him there.

The beauty and magnificence of the buildings erected by the sovereigns of Hindostan *amazed* even travellers who had seen St. Peter's. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

Then down into the vale he gazed,
And bolt his breath, as if *amazed*
By all its wondrous loveliness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 104.

= **Syn.** *Surprise*, *Astonish*, *Astound*, (see *surprise*); to confound, stagger, stupefy, dumfound.

II.† *intrans.* To wonder; be amazed.

Madam, *amaze* not; see his majesty
Return'd with glory from the Holy Land.
Peele, Edward I., 1. 1.

Amaze not, man of God, if in the spirit
Thou'rt brought from Jewry unto Nineveh.
Greene and *Lodge*, Look. Glass for L. and E., p. 119.

amaze (ą-māz'), *n.* [< *amaze*, *v.*] Astonishment; confusion; perplexity arising from fear, surprise, or wonder; amazement: used chiefly in poetry.

Now of my own accord such other trial
I mean to show you of my strength, yet greater,
As with *amaze* shall strike all who behold.
Milton, S. A., l. 1645.

It fills me with *amaze*
To see thee, Porphyro! *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes.

amazedly (ą-māz'ed-li), *adv.* With amazement; in a manner that indicates astonishment or bewilderment.

I speak *amazedly*; and it becomes
My marvel, and my message. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

amazedness (ą-māz'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being amazed or confounded with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonishment; great wonder.

After a little *amazedness*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 2.

amazeful† (ą-māz'ful), *a.* Full of amazement; calculated to produce amazement.

Thy just arms
Shine with *amazeful* terror.
Marston, Sophonisba, I. 1.

amazement (ą-māz'ment), *n.* **1.** The state of being amazed; astonishment; confusion or perplexity from a sudden impression of surprise, or surprise mingled with alarm.

They were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. Acts iii. 10.

His words impression left
Of much *amazement* to the hideous hero.
Milton, P. R., I. 107.

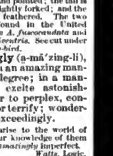
2, Infatuation; madness. *Webster.*

amazia (a-mā'zi-a), *n.* Same as *amassette*.

Amazilia (am-a-zil'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *amazili*, applied by the French ornithologist Lesson in 1830 to a species of humming-bird, and in 1831, in pl., to a group of humming-birds. Other NL. forms are *amazilius*, *amazilicus*, *amazilis*, *amazilia*, *amizilis* (a mere misprint), dim. *amazicula*, *amazilicula* (-ulä), all being names of humming-birds. The name *amazili* is prob. of S. Amer. origin, perhaps connected with the name of the *Amazon* river; cf. *amazon*[2], 2.] A genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidæ*, embracing about 24 species, of large size, found from the Mexican border of the United States to Peru, and mostly of green and chestnut coloration. The bill is about as long as the head, nearly straight, and broad, with lateral shaped tip; the nostrils are exposed and scaled; the wings are long and pointed; the tail is even or slightly forked; and the feet are feathered. The two species found in the United States are *A. fimbriata* and *A. cerviniventris*. See cut under *humming-bird*.

amazing[1] (ą-māz'zing-li), *adv.* In an amazing manner or degree; in a manner to excite astonishment, or to perplex, confound, or terrify; wonderfully; exceedingly.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect.
Watts, Logic.



Amazon. Statue in the Vatican, perhaps a copy of the type of Phidias.

Amazon[1] (am'ą-zon), *n.* [ME. *Amazones*, *Amasones*, pl.; < L. *Amazones*, < Gr. Ἀμαζόνες, a foreign name of unknown meaning; according to Greek writers, < *a-* priv., without, + *μαζός*, a breast; a popular explanation, accompanied by, and doubtless

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originating, the statement that the right breast was removed in order that it might not interfere with the use of the bow and javelin.] 1. In *Gr. legend*, one of a race of women who dwelt on the coast of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus mountains. They formed a state from which men were excluded, devoted themselves to war and hunting, and were often in conflict with the Greeks in the heroic age. The Amazons and their contests were a favorite theme in Grecian art and story.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A warlike or masculine woman; hence, a quarrelsome woman; a virago.

Him [Abbé Lefevre], for want of a better, they suspend there: in the pale morning light: over the top of all Paris, which swims in one's failing eyes:—a horrible end! Nay, the rope broke, as French ropes often did; or else an *amazon* cut it. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 5.

amazon[2] (am'a-zon), *n.* [< NL. *Amazona*, a genus of birds: so called from the great river *Amazon*, Pg. *Rio das Amazonas*, Sp. *Rio de las Amazonas*, F. *le fleuve des Amazones*, G. *der Amazonenfluss*, etc., lit. the river of the Amazons, in allusion to the supposed female warriors said to have been seen on its banks by the Spaniards.] 1. A general book-name of any South American parrot of the genus *Chrysotis*, of which there are numerous species. *P. L. Sclater.*—2. A name of sundry humming-birds: as, the royal *amazon*, *Bellatrix regina*.

Amazon-ant (am'a-zon-ant), *n.* The *Formica rufescens*, a species of ant which robs the nests of other species, carrying off the neuters when in the larva or pupa stage to its own nests, where they are brought up along with its own larvæ by neuters stolen before.

Amazonian[1] (am-a-zō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Amazonius*, < Gr. Ἀμαζόνειος, Ἀμαζόνιος, < Ἀμαζών, Amazon.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon: in the following extract, beardless.

Our then dictator,
Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight,
When with his *Amazonian* chin he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

2. Bold; of masculine manners; warlike; quarrelsome: applied to women.

How ill-beseeming is it in thy sex
To triumph, like an *Amazonian* trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune captivates!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

Amazonian[2] (am-a-zō'ni-an), *a.* [= Pg. Sp. *Amazoniano* or *Amazonio*; < *Amazon*, the river; in form like *Amazonian*[1].] Belonging to the river Amazon, in South America, or to the country lying on that river.—**Amazonian stone**, or **Amazon stone**, a beautiful green feldspar found in rolled masses near the Amazon river; also found in Siberia and Colorado. It belongs to the species microclin (which see).

amb-. See *ambi-*.

ambage (am'bāj), *n.*; pl. *ambages* (am'bā-jez, or, as Latin, am-bā'jēz). [< ME. *ambages*, < OF. *ambages*, *ambagis*, < L. *ambages* (usually plur.), a going around, circumlocution, ambiguity, < *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *agere*, drive, move: see *agent*. Cf. *ambiguous*. In mod. use the pl. is often treated as mere L.] A winding or roundabout way; hence—(*a*) Circumlocution; equivocation; obscurity or ambiguity of speech.

With *ambages*,
That is to seyn, with dowble wordes slye.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 898.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocution. *Locke.*

Lay by these *ambages*; what seeks the Moor?
Lust's Dominion, iii. 4.

(*b*) Circuitous or devious ways; secret acts.

The other cost me so many strains, and traps, and *ambages* to introduce. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub.

ambaginous (am-baj'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *ambago* (*-agin-*), with same sense and origin as *ambages*: see *ambage*.] Same as *ambagious*.

ambagious (am-bā'jus), *a.* [< L. *ambagiosus*, < *ambages*: see *ambage* and *-ous*.] 1. Circumlocutory; tedious.—2. Winding; devious. [Rare.]

ambagitory (am-baj'i-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *ambage* + *-it-ory*.] Circumlocutory; roundabout; ambagious. [Rare.]

Partaking of what scholars call the periphrastic and *ambagitory*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxiv.

amban (am'ban), *n.* [Manchu; lit., governor.] The title of the representatives of China in Mongolia and Turkistan.

In the time of the Chinese, before Yakub Beg's sway, Yangi Shahr held a garrison of six thousand men, and was the residence of the *amban* or governor.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 8.

ambaree, *n.* See *ambari*.

ambari (am'ba-ri), *n.* [Also written *ambarie*, *ambaree*, repr. Hind. *ambāri*, also *amāri* = Pers. *amāri*, < Ar. *'amāri*; cf. *'amāra*, an edifice, < *'amara*, build, cultivate.] In India, a covered howdah. *Yule and Burnell.*

ambarvalia (am-bär-vā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *ambarvalis*, that goes around the fields, < *ambi-*, around, + *arvum*, a cultivated field.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival of which the object was to invoke the favor of the gods toward the fertility of the fields. It was celebrated in May by the farmers individually, and consisted in the sacrifice of a pig, a sheep, and a bull, which were first led around the growing crops, and in ceremonial dancing and singing. It was distinct from the rites solemnized at the same time by the priests called the Arval Brothers.

ambary (am'ba-ri), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] An East Indian plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*. See *Hibiscus*.

ambash (am'bash), *n.* [Appar. native name.] The pith-tree of the Nile, *Herminiera Elaphroxylon*, a leguminous tree with very light wood.

ambassade† (am-ba-sād'), *n.* [Also *embassade*; < F. *ambassade*: see *ambassador* and *embassy*.] An embassy.

When you disgrac'd me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

ambassador, embassador (am-, em-bas'a-dor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambassadour*, *embassadour*, etc., < ME. *ambassadour*, *ambassatour*, *ambassator*, *ambaxadour*, etc., *embassadour*, etc., the forms being very numerous, varying initially *am-*, *em-*, *im-*, *en-*, *in-*, and finally *-ador*, *-adour*, *-ator*, *-atour*, *-itour*, *-etore*, etc.; < OF. *ambassadeur*, also *ambaxadeur*, and *embassadeur* (mod. F. *ambassadeur*), < OSp. *ambaxador*, mod. Sp. *embajador* = Pg. *embaixador* = It. *ambasciatore*, *-dore* = Pr. *ambassador* = OF. *ambasseur*, *ambascor*, *ambaxeur*, < ML. **ambactiator*, *ambaxiator*, *ambasciator*, *ambassiator*, *ambasiator*, *ambaciator*, *ambassator*, *ambasator*, *ambasitor*, etc., an ambassador, < **ambactiare*, *ambasciare*, etc., go on a mission: see further under *embassy*.] 1. A diplomatic agent of the highest rank, employed to represent officially one prince or state at the court or to the government of another. Diplomatic agents are divided into three general classes: (1) *ambassadors*, *legates*, and *nuncios*; (2) *envoys* and *ministers plenipotentiary* (including *ministers resident*); (3) *chargés d'affaires*. Ambassadors represent the person of their sovereigns, as well as the state from which they come, and are entitled to ask an audience at any time with the chief of the state to which they are accredited; to rank next to the blood royal; to exemption from local jurisdiction for themselves and their households; to exemption from imposts and duties, immunity of person, free exercise of religious worship, etc. The United States sent and received no ambassadors till 1893, but only ministers of the second rank, who were often popularly called ambassadors. The nuncios of the pope who are not cardinals, and the *legati a latere* and *de latere*, cardinals in rank, represent the papal see in its ecclesiastical capacity mainly, and bear the rank of ambassadors. Envoys, ministers, and ministers plenipotentiary are held to represent, not the person of the sovereign, but the state from which they are sent, and they are accredited to the sovereign of the state to which they are sent. This is the ordinary class of diplomatic representatives between less important states, or between greater and smaller states. Ministers resident accredited to the sovereign enjoy a rank similar to that of envoys. Chargés d'affaires are resident agents of their governments, and are provided with credentials to the minister of foreign affairs, with which officer at the present day, however, both ambassadors and ministers have to deal almost exclusively in their official relations. See *minister*. Hence—2. In general, any diplomatic agent of high rank; an agent or a representative of another on any mission.—3. A thing sent as expressive of the sentiments of the sender.

We have receiv'd your letters, full of love;
Your favours, the *embassadors* of love.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

[The spelling *embassador* is less common, though *embassy*, and not *ambassy*, is now always written.]—**Ambassadors' Act**, an English statute of 1708 (7 Anne, c. 12, ss. 3–6), suggested by an attempted arrest of the Russian ambassador. It declares that any process against foreign ambassadors or ministers, or their goods and chattels, shall be altogether void. The act is, however, only declaratory of a principle that has always existed in international law.

ambassadorial (am-bas-a-dō'ri-al), *a.* [< *ambassador*; = F. *ambassadorial*.] Of or belonging to an ambassador. Also written *embassadorial*.

The foreign affairs were conducted by a separate department, called the *ambassadorial* office. *Brougham.*

ambassadorship (am-bas'a-dor-ship), *n.* [< *ambassador* + *-ship*.] The office of ambassador.

His occupation of the *ambassadorship* has widened and deepened and heightened its meaning.
Boston Daily Advertiser, April 9, 1885.

ambassadress (am-bas'a-dres), *n.* [< *ambassador* + *-ess*; with obsolete parallel forms *ambassadrice*, *ambassatrice*, after F. *ambassadrice*, and *ambassadrix*, *ambassatrix*, after ML. *ambassiatrix*, NL. *ambassatrix*, fem. of *ambassiator*.] 1. The wife of an ambassador.—2. A female ambassador.

Well, my *ambassadress*, what must we treat of?
Come you to menace War, and proud Defiance?
Rowe, Fair Penitent, i.

Also written *embassadress*.

ambassadry†, *n.* [Also *embassadry*, ME. *ambassadrie*, etc.: see *ambassador* and *-ry*.] Same as *embassy*.

ambassage† (am'ba-sāj), *n.* [Also *embassage*; a modification of *ambassade*, *embassade*, with suffix *-age* for *-ade*.] Same as *embassy*.

ambassiate†, *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. also *ambassate*, *ambasset*, *embasset*, etc., < ML. *ambassiata*, *ambasiata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassata*, etc., whence the doublet *ambassade*, q. v.] 1. The business of an ambassador.—2. An embassy.—3. An ambassador. *N. E. D.*

Ambassidæ (am-bas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ambassis* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoid fishes: synonymous with *Bogodidæ*.

Ambassis (am-bas'is), *n.* [NL., erroneously for *Ambasis*, < Gr. ἄμβασις, poet. contr. form of ἀνάβασις, ascent: see *anabasis*.] A genus of percoid fishes, giving name to the family *Ambassidæ*.

ambassy†, *n.* An old form of *embassy*.

ambe (am'bē), *n.* [< Ionic Gr. ἄμβη = Gr. ἄμβων, ridge, a slight elevation, akin to ὀμφαλός, navel, boss: see *omphalic*.] 1. In *anat.*, a superficial eminence on a bone.—2. In *surg.*, an old and now obsolete mechanical contrivance for reducing dislocations of the shoulder, said to have been invented by Hippocrates.

Also written *ambi*.

amber[1]† (am'bėr), *n.* [Not used in ME. except in ML. form *ambra*; < AS. *amber*, *ambær*, *ambur*, *ombar*, *ombor*, orig. with a long vowel, *āmber*, (1) a vessel (with one handle?), a pail, bucket, pitcher, urn; (2) a liquid measure; (3) a dry measure of four bushels (= OS. *ēmbar*, *ēmber*, *ēmmar* = OD. *eemer*, D. *emmer* = OHG. *einbar*, *einpar*, *eimbar*, *eimpar*, MHG. *einber*, *eimber*, G. *eimer*, a pail, a bucket—orig. a vessel with *one* handle?); as if < *ān* (= OS. *ēn* = D. *een* = G. *ein*, < OHG. *ein*), one, + *-ber*, < *beran*, E. *bear*[1]; cf. OHG. *zwibar*, *zubar*, MHG. *zuber*, *zober*, G. *zuber*, a tub (with two handles), < OHG. *zwi-* (= AS. *twi-*), two, + *-bar* = AS. *-ber*. But as the AS. and other forms are glossed by the various Latin names *amphora*, *lagena*, *urceus*, *cadus*, *batus*, *situla*, *hydria*, etc., the sense 'one-handled' does not seem to be original, and the spelling may have been corrupted to suit the popular etymology, the real source being then L. *amphora*, a *two*-handled vessel: see *amphora*. The OHG. *ein-bar*, so developed as 'one-handled,' would naturally be followed by *zwi-bar*, 'two-handled.'] 1. A vessel with one handle; a pail; a bucket; a pitcher.—2. An old English measure of 4 bushels.

amber[2] (am'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *amber*, *aumber*, *ambyr*, *aumbyr*, *awmyr*, *ambre*, *aumbre*, < OF. *ambre*, F. *ambre* = Pr. *ambra* = Sp. Pg. *ambar*, Pg. also *ambre*, = It. *ambra* = D. *amber* = Sw. Dan. *ambra* = G. *amber*, *ambra* = Russ. *ambra* = ML. *ambra*, also *ambre*, *ambrum*, *amber*, *ambar*, < Ar. *'anbar*, ambergris—the orig. sense, the name being extended in Europe to the partly similar resin *amber*, 2.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Ambergris (which see).

You that smell of *amber* at my charge. *Beau. and Fl.*

2. A mineralized pale-yellow, sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees, occurring in beds of lignite and in alluvial soils, but found in greatest abundance on the shores of the Baltic, between Königsberg and Memel, where it is thrown up by the sea. It is a hard, translucent, brittle substance, having a specific gravity of 1.07. It is without taste or smell, except when heated: it then emits a fragrant odor. Its most remarkable quality is its capability of becoming negatively electric by friction; indeed, the word *electricity* is derived from the Greek for amber, ἤλεκτρον. It sometimes contains remains of extinct species of insects. It yields by distillation an empyreumatic oil consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons and succinic acid. It is now used chiefly for the mouthpieces of pipes and for beads, and in the arts for amber varnish. In mineralogy it is called *succinite*. Artificial amber is for the most part colophony.

3. In the English versions of the Old Testament (Ezek. i. 4, 27; viii. 2) used to translate the Hebrew word *chashmal*, a shining metal, rendered in the Septuagint *ēlektron*, and in the Vulgate *electrum*. See *electrum*.—4. Liquidambar.—**Acid of amber**. Same as *succinic acid*.—**Black amber**, jet.—**Fat amber**, a valuable opaque amber, in color resembling a lemon.—**Oil of amber**, a volatile oil distilled from amber. When pure it is a colorless limpid liquid having a strong acid odor and burning taste. It is somewhat used in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic.—**Sweet amber**, a popular name of a European species of St. John's wort, *Hypericum Androsæmum*.—**White amber**, spermaceti.

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amber

II. *a.* 1. Consisting of or resembling amber; of the color of amber.

What time the *amber* morn
Forth gushes from beneath a low-hung cloud.
Tennyson, Oda to Memory.

2†. Having the odor of ambergris.

An *amber* scent of odorous perfume
Her harbinger. *Milton*, S. A., l. 720.

Amber bronze, a decorative finish for iron surfaces.

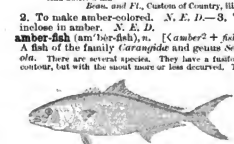
Amber cement. See *cement*.—**Amber varnish,** amber fused with linseed or nut oil, and thinned, when used, with turpentine. It is very insoluble, hard, tough, and of a permanent color, which is generally too yellow for work in delicate tints. It dries very slowly, and forms an excellent addition to copal varnishes, making them much harder and more durable.

amber[2] (am'ber), *v. t.* **1†.** To scent or flavor with amber or ambergris.

Be sure
The wines be hasty, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of Country, III. 2.

2. To make amber-colored. *N. E. D.*—**3.** To inclose in amber. *N. E. D.*

amber-fish (am'ber-fish), *n.* [*amber*[2] + *fish*.] A fish of the family *Carangidæ* and genus *Seriola*. There are several species. They have a fusiform contour, but with the snout more or less decurved. The



Amber-fish (*Seriola dorsalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

color is generally blackish, with dark or blackish bands encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins. The spinous dorsal fin is well developed. Some of the species are esteemed as food. They vary from about a foot to 4 or 5 feet in length. Species are found in almost all tropical and warm waters, and at least six occur along the coasts of the United States.

ambergris (am'ber-grēs), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amber-greece*, *-grice*, *-grise*, *-greese*, etc., and transposed *grismber*, *-grys*; < late ME. *ambre gres*; < F. *ambre gris*, that is, gray amber (*ambre*[2], 1), thus distinguished from *ambre jaune*, yellow amber (*amber*[2], 2); *ambre*, late L. *ambra*, *ambar*, orig. used with the sense of 'ambergris'; *gris*, gray, < OHG. *gris*, G. *grau*, gray.] A morbid secretion of the liver or intestines of the spermaceti whale, the *Cachalot* (*Physeter macrocephalus*); a solid, opaque, ash-colored, inflammable substance, lighter than water, of a consistence like that of wax, and having when heated a fragrant odor. It softens in the heat of the hand, melts below 212° F. into a kind of yellow resin, and is highly soluble in alcohol. It is usually found floating on the surface of the ocean, or cast upon the shore in regions frequented by whales, as on the coasts of the Bahama islands, sometimes in masses of from 10 to 50 pounds in weight. In this substance are found the beaks of the cuttlefish, on which the whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material for perfumery, and was formerly used in medicine as an aphrodisiac and for spicing wines. Sometimes written *ambergrise* or *ambergreese*.

Of ornaments . . . they (the women of El Medinah) have a vast variety, . . . and they delight in the use of perfumes,—musk, civet, *ambergris*, attar of rose, oil of jasmine, aloe-wood, and extract of cinnamon.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 282.

Ambergris is a sort of benzoar, found in the alimentary canal of the cachalot, and seemingly derived from the fatty matter contained in the Cephalopoda upon which the Cetacean feeds.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 341.

amber-seed (am'ber-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, a plant cultivated in most warm countries. These seeds have a musky odor, and are often used to perfume tobacco. The Arabs mix them with their coffee. Also called *musk-seed* and *ambrette*.

amber-tree (am'ber-trē), *n.* The English name for *Antherosperma*, a genus of African shrubs with evergreen leaves, which when bruised emit a fragrant odor.

ambes-ace, ambs-ace (āmz'ās), *n.* [< ME. *ambesas*, *ambesas*, < OF. *ambesas*, *ambecas* (F. *ambesas*), < *ambes* (< L. *ambo*, both) + *as*, *ace*: see *ambi-* and *ace*.] The double ace, the lowest cast at dice; hence, ill luck, misfortune. Also spelled *ames-ace*.

Your bagges ben not filled with *ambes-ace*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 26.

I had rather be in this choice than throw *ames-ace* for my life. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

Sackylus, it seems to me, is willing, just as mankynde is to risk the prosperity of a verse upon a lucky throw of words, which may come up the aces of hardy metaphor or the *ambsace* of conceit.
Lowell, Among my Books, 3d ser., p. 192.

ambi (am'bi), *n.* Same as *ambe*.

ambi-. [L. *ambi-*, appearing also as *ambe-*, *amb-*, *am-*, *an-* in OL. also as a prep., *am*, *amb*, around, = Gr. *ἀμφί* (see *amphi-*) = Skt. *abhi* (for **ambhi*), in comp. *abhitas*, on both sides, = AS. *ymbe*, *ymb*, *umbe*, *emb*, ME. *umbe*, *um-*, *ymbe*, *ym-* = OS. *umbi* = OFries. *umbe* = OD. *om* = OHG. *umpi*, *umbi*, MHG. *umbe*, *um*, *ze* bed, *umb*, *um*, around, on both sides (see *um-*); akin to L. *ambo* = Gr. *ἄμφω*, both.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning around, round about, on both sides; equivalent to *amphi-*, of Greek origin.

ambidentate (am-bi-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *ambidens* (*-dent-*), having (as noun, a sheep having teeth in both jaws (< L. *ambo-*, on both sides, + *dens* (*dent-*) = E. *tooth*: see *dental*, + *-ate*.] Having teeth in both jaws: applied by Deshurst to certain *Cetacea*, as porpoises and dolphins. [Rare.]

ambidexter (am-bi-deks'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [ML., < L. *ambo-*, around, on both sides, + *dexter*, the right hand: see *dexter*. Cf. equiv. *Gr. ἀμφιδέξιος*, of the same ultimate origin.] **I.** *a.* 1. Able to use both hands with equal ease; ambidextrous. **2.** Doubled-dealing; deceitful; tricky. = **Syn. 1.** *Ambidexter*, *Ampidextrous*. See *ampidextrous*.

II. *n.* 1. A person who uses both hands with equal facility. *Sir T. Browne*,—**2.** A double-dealer; one who plays or acts on either side in a dispute. *Burton*,—**3.** In *law*, a juror who takes money from both parties for giving his verdict.

ambidexterity (am'bi-deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* [< *ambidexter* + *-ity*, after *dexterity*.] **1.** The faculty of using both hands with equal facility.

Ignorant I was of the human frame, and of its latent powers, as regarded both *ambidexterity* and *ambidexterity*.
De Quincey.

2. Double-dealing; duplicity.

That intricate net of general misery, spun out of his own crafty *ambidexterity*.
D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 432.

3. In *law*, the taking of money by a juror from both parties for a verdict.

ambidextral (am-bi-deks'tral), *a.* [< *ambidexter* + *-al*.] Acted on by the use of a given thing indifferently: as, "the *ambidextral* adjective." *Earle*. [Rare.]

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks'trus), *a.* [< *ambidexter* + *-ous*, after *dexterous*.] **1.** Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease and dexterity; hence, skilful; facile.

Nature is prolific and *ambidextrous*.
Emerson, Misc., Wealth, Vol. of Life, p. 430.

2. Practising or siding with both parties; double-dealing; deceitful.

Shafting and *ambidextrous* dealings.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Edward Gospyhill . . . minding his *ambidextrous* pen for "The Praise of all Women."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 305.

ambidextrously (am-bi-deks'trus-li), *adv.* **1.** With both hands; with the dexterity of one who can use both hands equally well.—**2.** In a double-dealing way; cunningly.

ambidextrousness (am-bi-deks'trus-nes), *n.* Same as *ambidexterity*, 2.

ambiens (am'bi-enz), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *ambientes* (am-bi-en'tēz). [L., ppr. of *ambire*; see *ambient*.] In *ornith.*, a muscle of the leg of certain birds, so called from the way in which it winds about the limb in passing from the hip to the foot. It is the muscle formerly known as the *gracilis anticus* (which see); but its identity with the mammalian *gracilis* is questionable. Most birds, as the entire order *Passeres*, have no *ambiens*. In the newer or ascendent classification it has lately been made a basis of the division of birds into two primary series to current classification, birds having it being termed *Homalogonatæ*, those lacking it *Anomalogonatæ*. See these words.

The *ambiens* passes from the pelvis about the acetabulum, and passes along the inner side of the thigh; its tendon runs over the convexity of the knee to the outer side, and ends by contributing to the great digitorum perforatus. . . . When this arrangement obtains, the result is that there is a bird's gait or walk, as opposed to the perch; the toes automatically clasp the perch by the strain upon the *ambiens* that comes as soon as the leg is bent upon the thigh, and the tarsus upon the leg, the weight of the bird thus holding it fast upon its perch.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 193.

ambient (am'bi-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ambient*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *ambire*, go around, < *amb-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *ire*, go, = E. *issue*, go, = Skt. and Zend √*i*, go: see *go*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; investing: applied to aëriform fluids or diffusible substances.

Whose perfumes through the *ambient* air diffuse
Such native aromatics.
Carew, To G. N.

That candles and lights burn dim and blue at the approbation of spirits may be true, if the *ambient* air be full of sulphurous spirits. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Moving round; circling about. *N. E. D.*

ambilevous

II. *n.* 1. That which encompasses on all sides, as a sphere or the atmosphere. [Rare.]

Air being a perpetual *ambient*.
Watton, Elem. Archit., p. 1.

2†. A canvasser, a suitor, or an aspirant. *N. E. D.*

ambientes, *n.* Plural of *ambiens*.

ambifarious (am-bi-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *ambifarius*, having two sides or meanings, < L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *-fa-rius*, < *fari*, speak. Cf. *bifarious*, *multifarious*.] Double, or that may be taken both ways. *Blount*. [Rare.]

ambigen, ambigene (am'bi-jen, -jēn), *a.* [< NL. *ambigenus*, of two kinds, < L. *ambi-*, both, + *-genus*, -born: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Same as *ambigenal*.

ambigenal (am-bij'e-nal), *a.* [As *ambigen* + *-al*.] Of two kinds; used only in the Newtonian phrase *ambigenal hyperbola*, a hyperbola of the third order, having one of the two infinite legs falling within an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without.

ambigenous (am-bij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *ambigenus*: see *ambigen*.] Same as *ambigenal*.

ambigu (am'bi-gū), *n.* [F., < *ambigu*, ambiguous, < L. *ambiguus*: see *ambiguous*.] An entertainment or feast consisting, not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on the table at once.

Ambigenal Hyperbola. *a*, *a*, hyperbolas; *b*, *b*, asymptotes.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ambiguities* (-tiz). [< ME. *ambiguite* (rare), < L. *ambiguitā(t-)s*, < *ambiguus*: see *ambiguous*.] **1.** The state of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

The words are of single meaning without any *ambiguity*.
Bacon.

If we would keep our conclusions free from *ambiguity*, we must reserve to ourselves the right to signify absolute rectitude solely for this purpose.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 420.

2. An equivocal or ambiguous expression.

Let our author, therefore, come out of his mists and *ambiguities*, or give us some better authority for his unreasonable doubts.
Bentley, To Duchess of York.

ambiguous (am-big'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *ambiguus*, going about, changeable, doubtful, uncertain, < *ambigere*, go about, wander, doubt, < *amb-*, around, + *agere*, drive, move: see *agent*.] **1.** Of doubtful or uncertain nature; wanting clearness or definiteness; difficult to comprehend or distinguish; indistinct; obscure.

Even the most dextrous distances of the old masters . . . are *ambiguous*.
Ruskin, Mod. Painters, I. ii. 2.

Stratified rocks of *ambiguous* character.
Murchison, Silur. Syst., p. 418. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Of doubtful purport; open to various interpretations; having a double meaning; equivocal.

What have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding?
Milton, P. R., I. 455.

He was recalled by the Duchess, whose letters had been sufficiently so *ambiguous* that he confessed he was quite unable to divine their meaning.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 23.

3. Wavering; undecided; hesitating; as, "*ambiguous* in all their doings," *Milton*, Eikonoklastes (1649), p. 239. Rare or obsolete.

Thy *ambiguous* god, who united by flattering Jews, In those mysterious words his mind express'd. *Dryden*.

4. Using obscure or equivocal language.

What mutterest thou with thine *ambiguous* mouth?
Swinburne, Atalanta, I. 1003

= **Syn. 2.** *Equivocal*, *etc.* (see *obscure*), indeterminate, indefinite, indistinct, not clear, not plain, amphibolous, dubious, uncertain, dark, hidden.

ambiguously (am-big'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with doubtful meaning.

Why plot . . . into the devil's hands
By dealing so *ambiguously*?
Brewster, Fine and Book, I. 321.

ambiguousness (am-big'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; ambiguity; obscurity.

ambilevous (am-bi-lē'vus), *a.* [< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *levus* (= Gr. *λαιός*, for **σαιϝός*), left. Cf. *ambidexter*.] Unable to use either hand with facility: the opposite of *ambidextrous*. [Rare.]

Some are as Galen hath expressed; that is, *ambilevous*, or left-handed on both sides; such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., p. 180.

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ambilogy (am-bil'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. More correctly *amphilogy*.] Words or speech of doubtful meaning.

ambiloquous (am-bil'ō-kwus), *a.* [< ML. *ambiloquus*, < L. *ambi-*, around, on both sides, + *loqui*, speak.] Using ambiguous expressions.

ambiloquy (am-bil'ō-kwi), *n.* [< ML. *ambiloquus*: see above. Cf. *soliloquy*, etc.] Ambiguous or doubtful language.

ambiparous (am-bip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ambiparus*, < L. *ambi-*, on both sides, + *parere*, produce.] In *bot.*, producing two kinds, as when a bud contains the rudiments of both flowers and leaves.

ambit (am'bit), *n.* [L. *ambitus*, circuit, < *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about: see *ambient*.] 1. Compass or circuit; circumference; boundary; as, the *ambit* of a fortification or of a country.

Prodigious Holstenus whose *ambit* reaches five, six, seven inches. *Goad*, Celestial Bodies, I. 3.

Within the *ambit* of the ancient kingdom of Burgundy. *Sir F. Palgrave*, Norm. and Eng., I. 240.

2. Extent; sphere; scope.

The *ambit* of words which a language possesses.
Saturday Rev., Nov. 19, 1859.

[In all senses technical, rare, or obsolete.]

ambition (am-bish'on), *n.* [< ME. *ambicion*, *-cious*, < OF. (and F.) *ambition* = Sp. *ambicion* = Pg. *ambição* = It. *ambizione*, < L. *ambition-(n.)*, ambition, a striving for favor, lit. a going about, as of a candidate soliciting votes, < *ambire*, pp. *ambitus*, go about, solicit votes: see *ambient*.] **1.** The act of going about to solicit or obtain an office or other object of desire; a canvassing.

I on the other side
Used no *ambition* to commend my deeds.
Milton, P. R., A. 1. 247.

2. An eager or inordinate desire for some object that confers distinction, as preferment, political power, or literary fame; a desire to distinguish one's self from other men: often used in a good sense: as, *ambition* to be good.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away *ambition*;
By that sin fell the angels. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., III. 2.

This their inhuman act having successful and unsuspected passage, it emboldeneth Satanas to further and more insolent prejo, even the hazarding of the empire.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, Arg.

I hope America will come to have its pride in being a nation of servants, and not of the served. How can men have any other *ambition* where the reason does not suffer a diastrous eclipse? *Emerson*, Misc., p. 422.

Hence—3. The object of ambitious desire.

ambition (am-bish'on), *v. t.* [From the noun.] To seek after ambitiously; eagerly aspire to; to ambitious of. [Rare or collog.]

Every noble youth who sighed for distinction, *ambitioned* the notice of the lady Arabella.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 274.

This nobleman [Lord Chesterfield], however, failed to attain that place among the best of the statesmen of his country, which he *ambitioned*.
Wingrove Cook, Hist. of Party, II. 160.

ambitionist (am-bish'on-ist), *n.* [*ambition* + *-ist*.] An ambitious person; one devoted to self-aggrandizement. [Rare.]

Napoleon . . . became a selfish *ambitionist* and quack.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 146.

ambitionless (am-bish'on-les), *a.* [< *ambition* + *-less*.] Devoid of ambition.

ambitious (am-bish'us), *a.* [< ME. *ambitious*, *-cious*, < OF. **ambitios*, later *ambitieux* = Sp. Pg. *ambicioso* = It. *ambizioso*, < L. *ambitiosus*, < *ambitio(n-)*: see *ambition* and *-ous*.] **1.** Characterized by or possessing ambition; eagerly or inordinately desirous of obtaining power, superiority, or distinction.

No toil, no hardship can restrain
Ambitious man, inur'd to pain.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. 35.

2. Strongly desirous; eager: with *of* (formerly *for*) or an infinitive.

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

I am *ambitious for* a motley coat.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7.

Ambitious to win
From me some plume. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 160.

3. Springing from or indicating ambition.

Should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected, on this demonstration of *ambitious* views. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 65.

Hence—**4.** Showy; pretentious; as, an *ambitious* style; *ambitious* ornament.

Hood an ass with reverend purple,
So you can hide his two *ambitious* ears,
And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor.
B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

ambitiously (am-bish'us-li), *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

ambitiousness (am-bish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

ambitude (am'bi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *ambitudo*, < *ambitus*, a going round: see *ambit*.] Circuity; compass; circumference. [Rare.]

ambitus (am'bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *ambitus*. [L.: see *ambit*.] **1.** A going round; a circuit; the circumference, periphery, edge, or border of a thing. See cut under *valve*.

In *arch.*, an open space surrounding a building or a monument.—**3.** In *antiq.*, an open space about a house separating it from adjoining dwellings, and representing the ancient sacred precinct around a family hearth. In Rome the width of the ambitus was fixed by law at 2½ feet.—**4.** In ancient Rome, a set of canvassing for public office or honors. See *ambition*, 1.—**5.** In *logic*, the extension of a term.

amble (am'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ambled*, ppr. *ambling*. [< ME. *ambler*, < OF. *ambler*, go at an easy pace, < L. *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] **1.** To move with the peculiar pace of a horse when it first lifts the two legs on one side, and then the two on the other; hence, to move easily and gently, without hard shocks.

Your wit *ambles* well; it goes easily.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

An abbot on an *ambling* pad.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, ii.

2. To ride an ambling pace; ride at an easy pace. *N. E. D.*—**3.** Figuratively, to move affectedly.

Frequent in park, with lady at his side,
Ambles and prattles, as a coxcomb as he goes.
Cowper, Task, ii.

amble (am'bl), *n.* [< ME. *amble*, < OF. *amble*; from the verb.] A peculiar gait of a horse or like animal, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time; hence, easy motion; gentle pace. Also called *pace* (which see).

A mule well broken to a pleasant and accommodating *amble*. *Scott.*

ambler (am'blėr), *n.* One who ambles; especially, a horse which ambles or paces.

Amblicephalus, *n.* See *Amblycephalus*, 1.

ambligon, *a.* See *amblygon*.

amblingly (am'bling-li), *adv.* With an ambling gait.

Amblocnotidæ (am-blok-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblocnotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil carnivorous mammals, typified by the genus *Amblocnotus*, having the last upper molar longitudinal, the lower molars with little-developed inner tubercle, and the canine sabre-carnassial.

Amblocnotus (am-blok'tō-nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt (toothed), + *κτείνειν*, kill, slay.] The typical genus of *Amblocnotidæ*, established by Cope in 1875 upon remains from the New Mexican Eocene (Wahsatch beds). *A. cinnosus* was a large stout carnivore, of about the size of a lion.

Amblodon (am'blō-don), *n.* [NL. (Kafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of scincoid fishes: synonymous with *Hapsidonotus* (which see).

Amblonyx (am-blon'iks), *n.* [NL.; more correctly **amblonyx*; < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of otariine animals, named by Hitchcock in 1858, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.

Amblopites (am-blop-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, dull, blunt, + *ὀπίσσω*, heavy-armed: see *hoplite*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having villiform pterygoid teeth and numerous anal spines. *A. rupestris* is a species called rock-bass, resembling the black-bass, but having the dorsal and anal fins more developed and the body shorter and deeper. Also written *Amblopsites*. See cut under *rock-bass*.

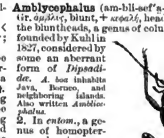
amblosis (am-blō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλοῦσθαι*, abortion, < *ἀμβλίσκειν* (in comp. *ἀμβλίσκεσθαι*, cause abortion, < *ἀμβλύς*, dull, blunt, weak.] Miscarriage; abortion.

amblotic (am-blot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμβλωτικός*, fit to produce abortion, < *ἀμβλοῦσθαι*, abortion: see *amblosis*.] I. *a.* Having the power to cause abortion.

II. *n.* In *med.*, anything causing or designed to cause abortion; an abortifacient.

amblyaphia (am-bli-ā'fi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, dull, + *ἁφή*, touching, touch, < *ἅπτειν*, fasten, mid. *ἅπτεσθαι*, touch.] In *pathol.*, dullness of the sense of touch; insensibility of the skin; physical apathy.

Amblyopsidæ (am-blī-ops'i-dē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ὄψις*, head.] 1. In *herpet.*, the bluntheads, a genus of colubriform serpents founded by Kuhlin 1827, considered by some an aberrant form of *Dipsadidæ*. *A.* bot inhabits Java, Sumatra, and neighboring islands. Also written *Amblicephalus*.



Tiger beetle (*Amblycheila cylindriformis*), slightly magnified.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, family *Cercopidæ*: a name preoccupied in herpetology. *A. interruptus*, a kind of hop-frog or froth-fly, injures hops.

Amblychila (am-bli-kī'lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, obtuse, + *χεῖλος*, lip.] A genus of *Cicindelidæ*, or tiger-beetles, peculiar to North America. Its distinguishing characters are its small eyes, separate posterior coxæ, and the widely inflexed margin of the wing-covers. A single species represents this genus, *A. cylindriformis* (say), which, from its large size, nearly cylindrical form, and somber dark-brown color, is the most striking member of its family. It occurs in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. It is nocturnal, hiding during the day in deep holes, generally on sloping ground, and is known to feed on locusts. Also spelled *Amblychila*. *Say*, 1834.

Amblycorypha (am-bli-kor'i-fā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *κορυφή*, head, top: see *coryphæus*.] A genus of katydids, of the family *Locustidæ*, having oblong elytra and a curved ovipositor. There are several United States species, as *A. rotundifolia*, *A. oblongifolia*, *A. caudata*, etc.

amblygon (am'bli-gon), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled, < *ἀμβλύς*, dull, obtuse, + *γωνία*, angle.] I. *a.* Obtuse-angled; amblygonal. Also spelled *ambligon*.

The Buildings *Amblygon* May more receive than Manichean Dragon,
(Because th' ascrib the rect-Angles too;
Stride not so wide, as th' obtuse Angles do).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas (1621), p. 200.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, an obtuse-angled triangle; a triangle having one angle greater than ninety degrees.

amblygonal (am-bli-gō-nal), *a.* [< *amblygon* + *-al*.] Obtuse-angled; having the form of an amblygon.

amblygonite (am-bli-gō-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνιος*, obtuse-angled (see *amblygon*), + *-ite*².] A mineral, greenish-gray, massive, rarely in distinct crystals. It is a phosphate of aluminium and lithium containing fluorin, and in color is greenish-white, yellowish-white, or of other light shade. It is found in Europe at Chursdorf, near Penig, Saxony, in the United States at Hebron, Maine, and elsewhere.

amblyocarpous (am'bli-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *amblyocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dulled, faint, weak, + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, having the seeds entirely or mostly abortive: applied to fruit.

amblyopia (am-bli-ō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλυωπία*, dim-sightedness, < *ἀμβλυώψ*, dull, dim, < *ἀμβλύς* (*ὀπ-*), eye, sight. Cf. *Amblyopsis*.] In *pathol.*, dullness or obscurity of vision, without any apparent defect of the organs of sight: the first stage of amaurosis. Also *amblyopy*.—**Amblyopia ex anopsia**, amblyopia arising from not using the eyes.

amblyopic (am-bli-op'ik), *a.* [< *amblyopia* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to amblyopia; affected with amblyopia.

Amblyopidæ (am-bli-op'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Amblyopsis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Amblyopsidæ*.

Amblyopina (am'bli-ō-pī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyopus* + *-ina*.] The second group of *Gobioidæ* in Günther's system of classification: equivalent to the subfamily *Amblyopinæ*.

Amblyopinæ (am'bli-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Amblyopus*. They have the two dorsal fins united in one, and 11 abdominal and 17 caudal vertebræ.

Amblyopites (am-bli-op-ī'tēz), *n.* The more correct form of *Amblopites* (which see).

amblyopsid (am-bli-op'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidæ*.

Amblyopsidæ (am-bli-op'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblyopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous

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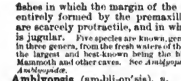
fishes in which the margin of the upper jaw is entirely formed by the premaxillaries, which are scarcely protractile, and in which the anus is jugular. Five species are known, generally arranged in three genera, from the fresh waters of the United States, the largest and best-known being the blind-fish of the Mammoth and other caves. See *Amblyopsis*. Also called *Amblyopsidæ*.

amblyopsis (am-bli-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (*J. E.* De Kay, 1832), < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dim. of *ὤψις*, countenance, sight, related to *ἀνά*, eye: see *optic*. Cf. *amblyopia*.] 1. A genus of fishes repre-



Blind-fish (*Amblyopsis spelæus*).

sented by the blind-fish (*A. spelæus*) of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and typical of the family *Amblyopsidæ*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

amblyosoid (am-bli-op'soid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Amblyopsis* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Amblyopsidæ*.

II. *n.* An amblyopsid.

Amblyopus (am-bli-ō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Valenciennes, 1837), < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ὄψις*, sight: see *amblyopia*.] 1. A genus of fishes, of the family *Gobiidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Amblyopinæ*.—2. A genus of orthopterous insects. *Saussure*, 1878.

amblyopy (am'bli-ō-pi), *n.* Same as *amblyopia*.

Amblypoda (am-blip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dull, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A suborder of Eocene mammals belonging to the *Subungulata*, or many-toed hoofed quadrupeds, of elephantine proportions and structure of the limbs. The fore feet were 5-toed and the hind feet 4-toed. The skull had a remarkably small brain-case, enormous flaring processes in three pairs, no upper incisors, three pairs of lower incisors, and a pair of huge upper canines, projecting alongside a flange-like plate of the lower jaw. The molars were 3 in number on each side, above and below. The genera composing this group are *Uintatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, *Loxolophodon*, etc. The term *Dinocerata* is nearly synonymous. These huge mammals were extinct before the Miocene era, and their fossil remains have been found chiefly in the Eocene beds of North America.

amblypodid (am-bli-pō'did), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dull, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*, + *-id*.] A genus of lycænid butterflies.

Amblypterus (am-blip'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, dull, blunt, + *πτερόν*, wing (> *πτίσσειν*, wing, fin,) = E. *feather*.] 1. A genus of ganoid fishes with heterocercal tail. The species are found only in a fossil state, and are characteristic of the coal formation. *Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of birds, founded by Gould in 1837, but preoccupied in ichthyology by the preceding genus, and therefore now to be changed to *Amblyrhynchus*.

Amblyrhynchus (am-bli-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] 1. A genus of iguanid lizards characteristic of the Galapagos islands: so called from the very blunt snout. There are two remarkable species, a marine one, *A. cristatus*, with compressed tail and partially webbed toes, and *A. demarii*, a land-lizard, with cylindric tail and unwebbed toes.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of South American *Icteridæ*, or blackbirds. [Not in use.] (*b*) A genus of phainoropes. *Thomas Nuttall*, 1834. [Not in use.]

Amblysomus (am-bli-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dull, dim, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of gold-moles or Cape moles of southern Africa, of the family *Chrysochloridæ*, distinguished from *Chrysochloris* by having only 2 molars in each jaw instead of 3. *Chalcochloris* of Mivart is a synonym, but less frequently used.

Amblystoma (am-blis'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμβλύς*, blunt, dull, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An extensive genus of urodele or tailed batrachians, notable for the transformations which they undergo; the type of the family *Amblystomidæ*. In their undeveloped state they represent the formerly recognized genus *Siredon*, and were known as the *axolotls*. They belong to the salamandrine series of the *Urodela*, and are related to the newts, efts, salamanders, etc. Very often written, by mistake, *Amblostoma*. See cut under *axolotl*.

The axolotl is the larval state of *Amblystoma*; but it sometimes remains in that state throughout life, and is at the same time most prolific, while those which must be supposed to have attained a higher form are utterly sterile, the sexual organs becoming apparently atrophied. *Packard*, *Zoöl.*, p. 133.

amblystome (am'bli-stōm), *n.* Same as *amblystomid*.

amblystomid (am-blis'tō-mid), *n.* An amphibian of the family *Amblystomidæ*.

Amblystomidæ (am-blis-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amblystoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphibians of which *Amblystoma* is the typical genus. They are salamanders with the palatines not prolonged over the parasphenoid and bearing teeth behind, parasphenoid teeth less, vertebræ opisthocœlian, and a peculiar arrangement of the hyoid apparatus. Most of the species are North American.

ambo (am'bō), *n.*; pl. *ambos* or *ambones* (am'-bōz, am-bō'nēz). [< ML. *ambo*, < Gr. *ἄμβων*, any slight elevation, a boss, stage, pulpit: see *ambe*.] 1. In early Christian churches and basilicas, a raised desk or pulpit from which certain parts of the service were read or chanted

Ambo.

Northern Tribune of the Church of S. Maria in Ara Cœli, Rome.

and sermons were preached. It was often an oblong inclosure with steps at both ends, and was generally richly decorated. It was very common to place two ambos in a church, from one of which was read the gospel, and from the other the epistle. A tall ornamented pillar for holding the paschal candle is sometimes associated with the ambo.

From these walls projected *ambones*, or pulpits with desks, also of marble, ascended by steps. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 415.

2. In *anat.*, a circumferential fibrocartilage; a fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding an articular cavity, as the glenoid fossa of the scapula and the cotyloid fossa of the innominate bone.

Also written *ambon*.

ambodexter (am-bō-deks'tėr), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ambidexter*.

ambolic (am-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμβολικός*, contr. from *ἀμβολώδης*, taken in lit. sense < *ἀμβολή* (poet. *ἄμβλωσις*), that which is thrown up or around: see *anabole*.] Having the power of producing abortion; abortifacient.

ambon (am'bon), *n.* See *ambo*.

ambosexous (am-bō-sek'sus), *a.* [< L. *ambo*, both, + *sexus*, sex.] Having both sexes; bisexual; hermaphrodite. [Rare or obsolete.]

Amboyna wood. See *Kiabooca-wood*.

Amboynese (am-boi-nēs' or -nēz'), *n.*, *sing.* and *pl.* [< *Amboyna* + *-ese*.] One of the natives of Amboyna, the most important of the Moluccas or Spice Islands.

ambrada (am-brā'dä), *n.* [= F. *ambréade*, < Pg. *ambreada*, fictitious amber, prop. fem. pp. of *ambrear*, perfume with amber, < *ambre*, usually *ambar*, amber: see *amber*2.] A kind of artificial amber manufactured for the trade with Africa.

ambreic (am-brē'ik), *a.* [*ambrein* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or resulting ambrein in nitric acid: as, *ambreic* acid.

ambrein (am'brē-in), *n.* [< F. *ambréine*, < *ambre*, amber: see *amber*2 and *-in*2.] A peculiar fatty substance obtained from ambergris by digesting it in hot alcohol. It is crystalline, is of a brilliant white color, and has an agreeable odor.

ambrette (am-bret'), *n.* [E. *dim.* of *ambre*, amber.] 1. See *amber-seed*.—2. A kind of pear with an odor of ambergris or musk. *N. E. D.*

ambrite (am'brit), *n.* [= G. *ambrit*; < NL. *ambra*, E. *amber*2, + *-ite*2.] A fossil resin occurring in large masses in Auckland, New Zealand, and identical with the resin of the *Dammara australis*, a pine now growing abundantly there.

ambrology (am-brol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *ambra*, amber, + Gr. *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The natural history of amber. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

ambrose† (am'brōz), *n.* [< ME. *ambrose*, in def. 2 (OF. *ambrose*, F. *ambroisie*, sometimes *ambrose*), < L. *ambrosia*, ambrosia, also the name of several plants: see *ambrosia*.] 1. Ambrosia. [Rare.]

At first, *ambrose* itself was not sweeter. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., iii. 2.

2. An early English name of the Jerusalem oak, *Chenopodium Botrys*, and also of the wood-sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia*.

ambrosia (am-brō'zhi), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀμβροσία*, the food of the gods, conferring immortality, fem. of adj. *ἀμβρόσιος*, a lengthened form of *ἄμβροτος*, also *ἀβρότος*, immortal, < *ἀ-* priv. + *βροτός*, *βρωτός*, odor from *μορτός*, mortal, akin to L. *mori*(-), death (< *ma-mor-ti-da* = Gr. *ἀ-μβρο-σ-ος*), and *mors*, die: see *mortal*. Cf. Skt. *amṛita*, immortal, also the drink of the gods (see *amrita*), < Gr. *ἀ-μβροτος*.] 1. In *Gr. legend*, a celestial substance, capable of imparting immortality, commonly represented as the food of the gods, but sometimes as their drink, and also as a richly perfumed unguent; hence, in literature, anything comparable in character to either of these conceptions.

His fiery locks distill'd *ambrosia*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 57.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of widely distributed coarse annual weeds, of the natural order *Compositæ*, chiefly American, and generally known as *ragweed*, *A. artemisiæfolia* is also called *Roman wormwood* or *hogweed*.

ambrosiac (am-brō'zi-ak), *a.* [< L. *ambrosiacus*, < *ambrosia*: see *ambrosia*.] Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of ambrosia; perfumed; sweet-smelling: as, "*ambrosiac* odours," *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3 (song).

Shrill wind! art mute? Where are your *ambrosiac* quills,
Whiles they desert a cucumious sweet rehearse,
The world with wonder and amazement fills.
Nord. Lond. Times & Nations.

ambrosiaceous (am-brō-zi-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Ambrosia* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, allied to the genus *Ambrosia*.

ambrosial (am-brō'zial), *a.* [< *ambrosia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to ambrosia; partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; of delicious odor or taste or smell; delicious; fragrant; sweet-smelling: as, *ambrosial* dews,

As the sunset
Threw the long shadows of trees o'er the broad *ambrosial* meadows. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

Sweet after showers, *ambrosial* air,
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

Thou too . . . marest none the less the *ambrosial* air with the shakings of thy loose-hair wig, shake principal lilies and dynasties, like a very God with his *ambrosial* fruit of peace. *Hesperian gold*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

ambrosially (am-brō'zial-i), *adv.* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odor.

Tint smelt *ambrosially*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

ambrosian1 (am-brō'zian), *a.* [< *ambrosia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to ambrosia; fragrant; ambrosial. *B. Jonson*.

Most *ambrosian* lipped creature.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 2.

Ambrosian2 (am-brō'zian), *a.* [< LL. *Ambrosianus*, < *Ambrosius*, Ambrose, < Gr. *Ἀμβρόσιος*, immortal, divine: see *ambrosia*.] Of patristic writing, or instituted by St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan in the fourth century.—**Ambrosian chant**, a mode of singing or chanting introduced by St. Ambrose in the cathedral church at Milan about 386. Little is certainly known of its nature.—**Ambrosian Library**, a famous library and collection of antiquities at Milan, founded by Cardinal Borromeo in 1609.—**Ambrosian office** or **ritual**, a formula of worship named from St. Ambrose, and long used in the church of Milan in place of the Roman mass.

ambrosina (am-brō-zī'nä), *n.* [It., from the figure of St. Ambrose on one side: see above.] A

Obverse. Reverse.

Silver Ambrosina of Milan, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

silver coin, weighing about 45 grains, issued by the republic of Milan A. D. 1250–1310, and bearing the effigy of Ambrose, the patron saint of the city. The name was also applied to a rare Milanese gold coin of the same period.

ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβροτος* (see *ambrosia*), immortal, + *τύπος*, impression: see *type*.] In *photog.*, a picture made by applying

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ambrotype

a dark backing to the face of a thin negative on glass. The negative, as seen from behind, thus appears as a positive against the backing, the lights being formed by the opaque portions, and the shadows by the backing seen through the more or less transparent portions.

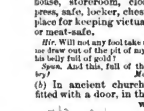
ambry (am'bri), *n.*; *pl.* *ambries* (-briz). [In actual modern speech only in north. E. dial. *aumry*, otherwise only a historical word, spelled prop. *ambry*, but archaistically in various forms of the earlier *awmbry*, *ay-mery*, *awmery*, *aumbre* (with excrescent *b* as in *number*, *slumber*), earlier *amrie*, *aumrye*, *aumrie*, *aumery*, *aumery*, *awery*, *almary*, *almarie*, also *armary*, OF. *almarie*, *armarie*, later *almaire*, *aumaire*, *aumoire*, *armaire*, *armoire* = Pr. *armari* = Sp. *armario* = Pg. *armario* (> Hind. *almārī*, > Anglo-Ind. *almirah*, q. v.) = It. *armario*, *armadio* = G. *almer* = Bohem. *armara*, *almara* = Pol. *almarja*, *almarja* = Serv. *armar*, *orman* = Sloven. *almara*, *ormar*, *omara*, < L. *armarium* (ML. also corruptly *ale-marium*), a closet, chest, or safe for food, clothing, money, implements, tools, etc., < *arma*, implements, tools, arms: see *arm*², *arma*, and cf. *armory*¹. Through the form *almonry* the word was confused with *almonry*, a place for distributing alms, and is sometimes found in that sense.] **1.** A place for keeping things; a storehouse, storeroom, closet, pantry, cupboard, press, safe, locker, chest. Specifically — (*a*) A place for keeping victuals; a pantry, cupboard, or meat-safe.

Hir. Will not any fool take me for a wise man now, seeing me draw out of the pill of my treasury this little god with his belly full of gold?

Spenser. And this, full of the same meat, out of my ambry?

Middleton, Yarnival, Virgin Mother, i. 1.

(*b*) In ancient churches, a niche or recess, fitted with a door, in the wall near the altar, in which the sacred utensils were deposited. In the larger churches and cathedrals ambries were very numerous, were used for various purposes, and were sometimes large enough to be what we should now call closets, the doors and interiors of which were seen being usually richly carved. Ambries are still used in Roman Catholic churches as depositories for the consecrated oils. They are sometimes made portable, in the form of a small wall-cupboard which is hung near the altar.



Ambry, Romsey Church, Hampshire, England.

(*c*) A place for keeping books; a library. — **2.** Same as *almonry*. [Erroneous use: see etym.]

ambs-ace, *n.* See *ambes-ace*.

ambularia, *n.* Plural of *ambularium*.

ambulacral (am-bū-lā'kral), *a.* [< *ambulacrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an ambulacrum, or to the ambulacra, of an echinoderm. — **Ambulacral face**, the ambulacral surface of a regular echinoderm which bears the ambulacra; corresponding in a starfish to the *oral aspect*, that upon which the creature crawls. — **Ambulacral groove**, a groove which marks the course of an ambulacrum.

[In a starfish a deep furrow, the *ambulacral groove*, occupies the middle of the oral surface of each ray, and is nearly filled by contractile sucker-like pedicels, . . . appearing arranged in four longitudinal series.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 475.

Ambulacral metamere, the division of the body of an echinoderm as marked or subordinated by the ambulacral system, as the five fingers or rays of a starfish. See extract under *ambulacral vessel* and cut under *Actinozoa*. — **Ambulacral nerve**, a nerve which is in relation with the ambulacra.

When the suckers of an ambulacrum [of a starfish] are . . . cut away, a longitudinal ridge is seen to lie at the bottom of the groove between their bases. This is the *ambulacral nerve*. Followed to the apex of the ray, it ends upon the eye and its pedicels; in the opposite direction, it reaches the oral disk.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 478.

Ambulacral neural canal, a tube of which the ambulacral nerve forms the outer wall. — **Ambulacral ossicle**, one of a double row of small hard pieces which come together in the ambulacral groove, extending from its sides to its middle line. Also called *ocricoid ossicle*. See cut under *Asteroidea*. — **Ambulacral plate**, one of the several plates of a sea-urchin which are perforated to form part of an ambulacrum. See cut under *Echinodermata*.

In the ordinary Echinus or sea-urchin . . . of these plates there are twenty principal longitudinal series, constituting the great zones of the corona; and ten single plates, which form a ring around its aboral or apical margin. The twenty series are arranged in pairs, every pair in ten double series — five ambulacral and five interambulacral. . . . Each *ambulacral plate* is subdivided by a greater or less number of sutures . . . into a corresponding number of minor plates, . . . called pore plates.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 486.

Ambulacral sac, in echinoderms, that portion of the vascular system of the embryo which lays the foundation for the whole system of the ambulacral vessels. See *tentaculiferous* and *Holothuroidea*. — **Ambulacral system**, the water-vascular system (which see, under *water-mechanism*) of echinoderms. — **Ambulacral vesicle**, a sac situated upon the aboral face of an ambulacral ossicle. — **Ambulacral vessels**, the water-vascular channels of the ambulacra. See cut under *Echinoidea*.

Another marked peculiarity of the Echinoderm type is the general, if not universal, presence of a system of *ambulacral vessels*, consisting of a circular canal around the mouth, whence canals usually arise and follow the middle line of each of the ambulacral metameres.

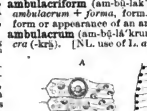
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 54.

Circumoral ambulacral vessel, that into which a radial canal of the ambulacral system of vessels opens at its oral end. — **Radial ambulacral vessels**, those which radiate from the central or circular vessel which surrounds the gullet.

Ambulacraria (am'bū-lak-rā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *ambulacrum* + *-aria*.] **1.** A branch or subkingdom of animals, constituted by the *Echinodermata* and *Enteropneusta*, and divided into *Radiata* and *Bilateralia*, the latter represented by the genus *Balanoglossus* and its relatives. *Metschnikoff*. — **2†.** [*l.c.*] The coronal ambulacra of sea-urchins.

Ambulacrarian (am'bū-lak-rā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *ambulacrum* + *-arian*.] Possessing the form or appearance of an ambulacrum.

Ambulacrum (am-bū-lā'krum), *n.*; *pl.* *ambulacra* (-krā). [NL. use of L. *ambulacrum*, a walk:



A, three ambulacral plates of *Echinus sphæra*, showing sutures of the pore-plates of which each ambulacral plate is composed: *B*, a portion of the same test, with the ambulacral ossicles of a spine removed.

see *ambulate*.] In *zoöl.*, a row, series, or other set of perforations in the shell of an echinoderm, as a sea-urchin or starfish, through which are protruded and withdrawn the tube-feet or pedicels. Each such row or set of holes usually forms a narrow grooved line from base to apex of a ray, and from the center to the end of each ray of a starfish, along the oral aspect of the body. Each set or radiating series of perforations is an ambulacrum, the several rows together being the ambulacra. The usual denotation of ambulacra as the perforated spaces through which the tube-feet are protruded leaves a doubt whether an ambulacrum is not one such perforated space. Ambulacra is sometimes used for the tube-feet themselves, collectively; in which case it properly signifies several sets or series of tube-feet, not several tube-feet of any single row or set.

The *ambulacra* present important variations in the three divisions of the Echinidea. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 486.

ambulance (am'bū-lans), *n.* [< F. *ambulance* (formerly *hôpital ambulant*, walking hospital), < *ambulant*, walking, shifting: see *ambulant*.] **1.** A hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field for the purpose of providing speedy assistance to soldiers wounded in battle.—**2.** A two- or four-

United States Army Ambulance.

wheeled wagon constructed for conveying sick or wounded persons. Ambulance-wagons are constructed to run very easily, and are designed to carry one or two tiers of stretchers. Some forms are fitted with water-tank, medicine-chest, operating-table, and other conveniences. City hospital ambulances are light four-wheeled wagons, furnished with one or two beds, surgical appliances, restoratives, etc. — **Ambulance-cot**, a folding cot designed to be carried in an ambulance and to be used as a bed in a hospital. — **Ambulance-stretcher**, a stretcher provided with casters and made to fit into an ambulance.

amburbial

ambulant (am'bū-lant), *a.* [= F. *ambulant*, < L. *ambulant(t-)s*, ppr. of *ambulare*, walk, go about: see *ambulate*.] **1.** Walking; moving from place to place; shifting.

Sold it for 400 francs to an *ambulant* picture dealer.

The American, VI. 202.

Ambulant tobacconists crying their goods.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 259.

2. In *her.*, walking: said of a beast used as a bearing.—**3.** In *pathol.*, shifting about from place to place; ambulatory: as, *ambulant* edema.

ambulate (am'bū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ambulated*, ppr. *ambulating*. [< L. *ambulatus*, pp. of *ambulare*, walk, go about, perhaps for **ambibulare*, (**ambibulus*, *Cambi-*, about (see *ambi-*), + **bulus*, perhaps connected with *bitere*, *betere*, go: see *arbor*.] To walk or move about, or from place to place.

Now Morpheus . . .
Amused with dreams man's *ambulating* soul.

Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar).

ambulation (am-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ambulatio(n-)*, < *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] The act of ambulating or walking about.

ambulative (am'bū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *ambulate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to walk or advance; walking. [Rare.]

ambulator (am'bū-lā-tor), *n.* [L., a walker, lounger, pedestrian, < *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] **1.** One who walks about.—**2.** An odometer (which see).—**3.** A name sometimes given to the original form of the velocipede. See *velocipede*.

Ambulatores (am'bū-lā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ambulator*: see *ambulator*.] **1.** In Sundevall's classification of birds, a group of corvine birds. Also called *Coreiformes* and *Coliomorphæ*.—**2.** Illiger's name (1811) of a group of birds inexactly equivalent to *Insessores*, or to the Linnean *Passeres*.

ambulatorial (am'bū-lā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *ambulatorius* + *-al*.] Ambulatory.

ambulatory (am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *ambulatorius*, < *ambulator*: see *ambulator*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Having the power or faculty of walking; formed or adapted for walking: as, an *ambulatory* animal. — **2.** [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, generically opposed to *sultatory*, *saltatorial*, or leaping, and applied to the feet or gait of certain birds or to the birds themselves: most frequently to the mode of progression by moving the feet one after the other, instead of both together. As a technical term of the latest, *ambulatory* is sometimes opposed to *scansorial*, that is, to the (zygodactyl) modification of the feet, (*a*) in cruciaconine, insects, etc., performing the office of locomotion: applied to those legs or feet of an animal by means of which it walks, as distinguished from those limbs which are modified, as swimmerets, chelipeds, or maxillipeds. See cut under *maxilliped*.

2. Pertaining to a walk; happening or obtained during a walk. [Rare.]

The persons to whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary: as, an *ambulatory* court.

The priesthood . . . before was very *ambulatory*, and dispersed into all families. *Jer. Taylor.*

He had been, I imagine, an *ambulatory* quack doctor; for there was no town in England, nor university in Europe, of which he could not give a very particular account. *Fraser's Mag.*, Anonymous, p. 37.

4. In *law*, not fixed; capable of being altered: as, a will is *ambulatory* until the death of the testator; the return of a sheriff is *ambulatory* until filed. — **5.** Shifting; (*a*) Shifting; ambulant: applied to certain morbid affections when they skip or shift from one place to another. (*b*) Permitting the patient to be about: applied to typhoid fever when it does not compel the patient to take to his bed.

II. *n.*; pl. *ambulatories* (-riz). Any part of a building intended for walking, as the aisles of a church, particularly those surrounding the choir and apse, or the cloisters of a monastery; any portico or corridor.

The inscription on Gibbon's gravestone in the eastern *ambulatory* of the little cloisters of Westminster Abbey is now very much effaced. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 455.

A broad *ambulatory* extends round the south and east ends of the church. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 230.

ambulet (am'bū-let), *v. i.* [< L. *ambulare*: see *ambulate* and *ambulator*.] To move from place to place.

ambulomancy (am'bū-lō-man-si), *n.* [< L. *ambulare*, walk (see *ambulate*), + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by walking. [Rare.]

amburbial (am-bėr'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *anburbialis*, only in *amburbiales hostiæ*, the victims for certain sacrifices, which were led around the city of Rome, < *amb-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*),

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+ *urbs*, city: see *urban*.] Encompassing or surrounding a city. [Rare.]

ambury (am'ber-ı), *n.* Same as *anbury*.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* [Formerly also *imbuscade* (and, after Sp. or It., *ambuscada*, *embuscata*, *imbuscata*), < F. *embuscade*, < It. *imboscata* = Sp. Pg. *emboscada* = OF. *embuche*, < ML. **imboscata*, an ambush, prop. pp. fem. of *imboscare*, set in ambush: see *ambush*, v.] A lying in wait and concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise; an ambush.

To draw you into the palpable *ambuscade* of his ready-made joke.
Sheridan, quot. by Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 317.

Till the great plover's human whistle amazed Her heart, and glancing round she waste she fear'd In every wavering brake an *ambuscade*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A secret station in which troops lie concealed with a view to attacking suddenly and by surprise; an ambush.—**3.** A body of troops lying in ambush.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ambuscaded*, ppr. *ambuscading*. [< *ambuscade*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To attack from a concealed position.

II. *intrans.* To lie in ambush: as, "*ambuscading* ways," *Carlyle*, Sart. Resart., ii. 4.

ambuscado (am-bus-kā'dō), *n.* [See *ambuscade*, *n.*] An ambuscade.

They were adroit in executing a thousand stratagems, *ambuscadoes*, and evolutions. *Irving*, Granada, p. 486.

ambuscado (am-bus-kā'dō), *v. t.* [< *ambuscado*, *n.*] To post in ambush. *Sir T. Herbert*.

ambush (am'bush), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *embush*, < ME. *embushen*, *enbushen*, *embuschen*, *enbusen*, also *abuschen*, *abusen*, and by aphæresis *busse*, early mod. E. *bush*), < OF. *embuscher*, *embuscher*, *embuissier*, later *embicher* (mod. F. *embusquer*, after Sp. or It.) = Sp. Pg. *emboscar* = It. *imboscare*, < ML. **imboscare*, set in ambush, *imboscare*, set in ambush, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *boscus*, wood, bush: see *bush*1, and cf. *ambuscade*.] I. *trans.* 1. To post or place in concealment for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

The subtil Tark, having *ambushed* a thousand horse, . . . charged the Persians. *Sir T. Herbert*, Trav., p. 281.

It seemed as if his placid and innocent face were a mask behind which a merry Cupid had *embushed* himself, peeping out all the while. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 85.

2. To ambuscade; waylay: as, to attack unexpectedly and from a hidden position.

The Tekké warriors outside, however, got notice of the intended visit, and *ambushed* their Kuchan invaders so successfully that not a man escaped, sixty being killed and forty made prisoners. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

The . . . snake that *ambush'd* for his prey.
John Trumbull, tr. of Georgics, iv.

ambush (am'bush), *n.* [< late ME. *ambusche*, *embusche*, < OF. *embusche*, *embosche*, F. *embûche*; from the verb.] **1.** The act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of attacking by surprise; a lying in wait; the act of attacking unexpectedly from a concealed position.

Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault, or siege, Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 344.

An *ambush* is neither an "attack" nor a "surprise," in military language: it is something more sudden and unexpected than either. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 42.

2. A secret or concealed station where troops lie in wait to attack unawares.

The enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace.
Sir J. Hayward.

3. The troops posted in a concealed place for attacking by surprise. [Rare.]

And the *ambush* arose quickly out of their place.
2 Esdras, viii. 19.

ambushment (am'bush-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *embushment* and *imbushment*, < ME. *embushement*, *enbusement*, < OF. *embuschement* (F. *embuchement*), < ML. *imboscamentum*, < *imboscare*, > OF. *embuscher*, set in ambush: see *ambush* and *-ment*.] An ambush, in any of its senses; the act or method of forming an ambush.

But Jeroboam caused an *ambushment* to come about behind them. 2 Chron. xiii. 13.

For his opponents then to skulk, to lay *ambushments*, to keep a narrow bridge of licencing where the challenger should passe, though it be valour enough in soothfeigning, is but weakness and cowardize in the wars of Truth.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

In *ambushment* lie
Until I come or send for you myself.
Greene, Alphonsus, ii.

A wolf is a beast that is apt to hover about in Indian *ambushment*, craving the offals of the deer the savages kill. *Cooper*, Last of the Mohicans, v.

ambustion† (am-bus'tion), *n.* [< L. *ambustio*(*n*-), a burn, < *amburere*, pp. *ambustus*, burn, consume, lit. burn around, scorch, < *amb-*, *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *urere*, burn: see *adure*. Cf. *combustion*.] A burn or scald. *Cockeram*.

ameba, **amebean**, etc. See *amœba*, etc.

ameer, **amir** (a-mēr'), *n.* [Also written, as a historical name, *emir*, *emeer*, *q. v.*; Pers. Hind. *amīr*, Ar. *amīr*, a commander, ruler, chief, nobleman, prince, < *amara* = Chai. *amar* = Heb. *āmar*, tell, order, command. The same word occurs in *admiral*, *emir*, *emeer*.] **A.** A prince, lord, or nobleman; a chief, governor, or one having command; specifically, the title of the dominant ruler of Afghanistan.

ameership, **amirship** (a-mēr'ship), *n.* [< *ameer* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of ameer.

The faithful ally of England, owing his *amirship* to her influence. *The American*, IV. 271.

Ameiva (a-mī'vā), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of small, inoffensive lizards, the type of the family *Ameivida*, order *Lacertilia*. They are notable for the possession of a long whip-like tail, and peculiarly elongated toes on the hind feet. The tail is covered with a series of scales arranged in rings, the ventral shields are broad and smooth, the teeth are tribolate and compressed, and the feet are 5-toed. The general color is dark olive-green, with black bars on the nape of the neck; on the sides are rows or bands of white spots edged with black. There are many species, occurring from Patagonia to California and Pennsylvania. The abundant *A. dorsalis* of Jamaica is a characteristic example.

Ameivida (a-mī'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ameiva* + *-idæ*.] A family of lizards, of the division *Fissilingues* of the order *Lacertilia*, named from the genus *Ameiva*, peculiar to America. The old name *Teiidæ*, or *Teioidæ*, is an inexact synonym. The principal genera are *Teius*, *Ameiva*, and *Cnemidophorus*. The teguexin monitor, *Teius teguexin*, is a characteristic and well-known species.

amelt (am'elt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ammel*, *ammell* (rarely *esmayle*, after MF.), < ME. *amell*, *amelle*, *enamel*, *enamelle*, *esmaile*, *esmeil*, OF. *esmal*, *esmail*, later *email*, mod. F. *émail* = Pr. *esmaut*, *esmalt* = Sp. Pg. *esmalte* = It. *smalto*, < ML. *smaltum*, enamel, prob. < Teut. **smalt*, anything melted: OHG. *smalz*, *smelz*, G. *schmalz* = OD. *smalt*, melted grease or butter, < Teut. **smeltan*, OHG. *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen* = AS. *smeltan* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, melt, dissolve: see *smelt*1. In mod. use only in comp. *enamel*, *q. v.*] Enamel (which see).

Hear'm richest diamonds, set on *ammel* white.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, x.

Gardens of delight
Whose *ammell* was the fairest flowre in sight.
W. Lisle, tr. of Du Bartas, I. 34. (*N. E. D.*)

amel† (am'el), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *amele*, *ammell*, ME. *amelen*, *amilen*; from the noun.] To enamel.

I *ammell* as a goldesmythe dothe his warke.
Palsgrave, p. 425. (*N. E. D.*)

amel-corn (am'el-kôrn), *n.* [Formerly also *amell-corn*, *amil-corn*; < *amel*, *amil* (or D. *amelkoren*), < MHG. *amel*, *amer*, OHG. *amar*, *amelcorn* (later associated, as in G. *amelmehl*, D. *amelkoek*, *amelbrood*, with L. *amylum*, starch; see *amyl*1), + *korn* = D. *koren* = E. *corn*1.] The seeds of a grass, *Triticum dicoccum*, resembling spelt, but bearing only two grains in the head, cultivated in Switzerland for the manufacture of starch.

amelet (am'elet), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *anmelet*, *ammelled*; < ME. *ameled*, *amiled*; pp. of *amel*, *v.*] Enameled.

Achilles' arms, enlightened all with stars,
And richly *amell'd*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 129.

amelet†, *n.* [< OF. *amelet*, mod. *omelette*: see *omelet*.] A former spelling of *omelet*.

ameli, *n.* Plural of *amelus*.

amelia (a-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, absence of limbs. See *amelus*.

ameliorable (a-mē'lyo-ra-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **ameliorabilis*, < *ameliorare*: see *ameliorate*.] Capable of being ameliorated.

ameliorate (a-mē'lyo-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ameliorated*, ppr. *ameliorating*. [< ML. *amelioratus*, pp. of *ameliorare* (> OF. *ameillorer*, F. *améliorer* = Pr. *amiborar* = It. *ammigliorare*), become better, improve, < L. *ad*, to, + LL. *melioare*, make better, meliorate: see *meliorate*.] I. *trans.* To make better, or more tolerable, satisfactory, prosperous, etc.; improve; meliorate.

In every human being there is a wish to *ameliorate* his own condition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Let it be sufficient that you have in some slight degree *ameliorated* mankind, and do not think that amelioration a matter of small importance.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 206.

=Syn. *Amend*, *Improve*, *Better*, *etc.* See *amend*.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; meliorate.

[Man] may have been temporarily driven out of the country [southern England] by the returning cold periods, but would find his way back as the climate *ameliorated*.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, p. 45.

amelioration (a-mē'lyo-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *amélioration* = Sp. *mejoracion* = Pg. *melhoração* = It. *miglioramento*, < ML. *ameliorare*, make better: see *ameliorate*.] **1.** The act of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; a making or becoming better; improvement; melioration.

Remark the unceasing effort throughout nature at somewhat better than the actual creatures: *amelioration* in nature, which alone permits and authorizes *amelioration* in mankind. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 286.

The October politician is so full of charity and good-nature, that he supposes that these very robbers and murderers themselves are in course of *amelioration*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

2. A thing wherein improvement is realized; an improvement. *N. E. D.*

The buildings, drains, enclosures, and other *ameliorations* which they may either make or maintain.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations (ed. 1869), p. 248.

ameliorative (a-mē'lyo-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *ameliorate* + *-ive*.] Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration or amendment: as, *ameliorative* measures.

ameliorator (a-mē'lyo-rā-tor), *n.* [< *ameliorate* + *-or*.] One who or that which ameliorates.

One indefatigable naturalist [Darwin] says that this despised earth-worm is nothing less than an *ameliorator* on the surface of the globe. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 809.

amelus (am'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *ameli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the limbs are entirely wanting, or are replaced by wart-like stumps.

amen (ā'men), in ritual speech often and in singing always ä'men), *adv.*, *n.*, *interj.*, and *v.* [< ME. *amen*, AS. *amen* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *amen* = Sp. Pg. *amen* = It. *amen* = F. *amen*, < L. *amēn*, Gr. *ἀμήν*, < Heb. *āmēn*, firm, true, faithful; as a noun, certainty, truth; as an adv., certainly, verily, surely, in affirmation or approval of what has been said by another; < *āmān*, strengthen, support, confirm; cf. Ar. *āmin*, trusted, confided in.] **I.** *adv.* or *interj.* 1. Verily; truly: retained in the Bible from the original.

All the promises of God in him [Christ] are yea, and in him *Amen*. 2 Cor. i. 20.

The reader may see great reason why we also say *Amen*, *Amen*, and durst not translate it.
Rheims N. T., John viii. 34, note.

Amen, *Amen*, I say to thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.
Rheims N. T., John iii. 2.

2. It is so; after a prayer or wish, be it so: a concluding formula used as a solemn expression of concurrence in a formal statement or confession of faith, or in a prayer or wish.

I believe . . . the holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints; the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. *Amen*.
Apostles' Creed.

One cried "God bless us!" and "*Amen*," the other. . . .
But wherefore could not I pronounce *amen*?
I had most need of blessing, and *amen*
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

3. A mere concluding formula.

And were continually in the temple, praising and blessing God. *Amen*. Luke xxiv. 53 (end of the book).

II. *n.* **1.** He who is true and faithful: retained in the Bible from the original, as a title of Christ.

These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true witness. Rev. iii. 14.

2. An expression of concurrence or assent; an assertion of belief.

False doctrine strangled by its own *amens*.
Mrs. Browning, Casa Guidi Windows, I. 119.

3. The concluding word or act; end; conclusion.

That such an act as this should be the *amen* of my life.
Sp. Hall, Contemplations, II. 96.

amen (ā'men), *v. t.* [< *amen*, *adv.*] **1.** To ratify solemnly; say amen to; approve.

Is there a bishop on the bench that has not *assent'd* the humbug in his lawn sleeves, and rallied a blessing over the kneeling pair of perjurers? *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

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2. To say the last word to; end; finish.

This very evening have I *amen'd* the volume.
Southey, Letters (1912), II. 291.

[Rare in both uses.]

amenability (a-mē-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amenable*: see *-bility*.] Amenableness.

There was about him a high spirit and *amenability* to the point of honor which proved of a dog's life had not broken. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 237.

amenable (a-mē'na-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *amenable*, *amainable*, and corruptly *amenable*, < F. as if **amenable*, < *amener*, bring or lead, fetch in or to: see *amain*2 and *-able*.] **1.** Liable to make answer or defense; answerable; accountable; responsible: said of persons.

The sovereign only is *amenable* to God alone for any form of trial known to the laws. *Junius*, Fret. to Letters.

We must hold a man *amenable* to reason for the choice of his daily craft or profession. *Emerson*, Spiritual Laws.

2. Under subjection or subordination; liable or exposed, as to authority, control, claim, or application: said of persons or things: as, persons or offences *amenable* to the law; *amenable* to criticism.

The same witness . . . is *amenable* to the same imputation of unsensible . . . reputation.
E. Moller, Priesthood, p. 328. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Disposed or ready to answer, yield, or submit, as to influence or advice; submissive.

Sterling . . . always was *amenable* enough to counsel.
Carlyle.

amenableness (a-mē'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being amenable; liability to answer; disposition to respond to; readiness.

amenably (a-mē'na-bli), *adv.* In an amenable manner.

amenage†, *v. t.* [< OF. *amenager*, earlier *amenagier*, govern, rule, order, < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *menage*, *mesnage*, F. *ménage*, household: see *manage*.] To bring into a state of subordination; tame.

With her, whose will raging Furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 11.

amenance†, *n.* [< OF. *amenance*, conducting, < *amener*, bring or lead, to, conduct: see *amenable* and *amain*2.] Mien or carriage; conduct; behavior.

With grave speech and comely *amenance*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xi. 9.

amend (a-mend'), *v.* [ME. *amenden*, < OF. *amender*, correct, amend, better, recompense, make amends for, mod. F. *amender* = It. *emendare* = It. *amendare*, < L. *emendare*, free from fault, correct, < *for* ex, out of, + *menda*, a fault, + *dare*, make; perhaps, as Curtius suggests, a fault, defect, blemish (in the body), a fault, mistake, error (in writing, etc.), = Skt. *manda*, a personal defect, prob. connected with L. *mulcare*, less: see *mitigate*, *mulct*, *smelt*2. Another, doubtful, *emend*, directly from the L.: see *mend*, *emend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To free from faults; make better, or more correct; change or enlarge for the better; correct; improve; reform.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. Jer. vii. 3.

Then hearest thy faults told thee, *amend* them, *amend* thou. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

It does not require much prescience to see that, whether England does so or no, the Americans will very soon adopt an *amended* spelling.
J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Addr. to Philol. Soc.

2. To make a change or changes in the form of, as a bill or motion, or a constitution; properly, to improve in expression or detail, but by usage to alter either in construction, purport, or principle.—**3.** To repair; mend. [Now rare.]—**4**†. To heal or recover (the sick); cure (a disease).—**Syn.** *Amend*, *Improve*, *Better*, *Emend*, *Mend*, *Correct*, *Reform*, *Ameliorate*. *Amend* is generally to bring into a more perfect state by the removal of defects: as, to amend a moral or one's manner of life. *Improve* and *better* are the only words in the list that do not necessarily imply removal previously wrong; they may mean the heightening of excellence: as, to improve land or one's penmanship. *Better* is also used in the sense of *amend*. *Correct* rectifies or, by derivation, to make right; they are the most absolute, as denoting the bringing of a thing or person into perfect state into conformity with some standard or rule: as, to correct proof; to rectify errors in accounts. To *amend* is to repair or restore that which has become impaired: as, to amend a shoe, a bridge, etc. Applied to things other than physical, it may be equivalent to *emend*: as, to *mend* one's manners. *Emend* has especially the limited meaning of restoring or attempting to restore the text of books. *Reform* is to form over again for the better, either by returning the thing to its previous state or by bringing it up to a new one; of it may be to remove by reform: as, to *reform* the laws; to *reform* abuses. *Ameliorate* is not commonly applied to persons and things, but to condition and kindred abstractions; it expresses furnishing effort, followed by some measure of success: as, to *ameliorate* the condition of the poor.

She begged him forthwith to *amend* his ways, for the sake of his name and fame.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 296.

The weeds of a field, which if destroyed and consumed upon the place where they grow, enrich and *improve* it more than if none had ever sprung there. *Swift.*

Striving to *better*, oft we mar what's well.
Shak., Lear, I. 4.

The villainy you teach me I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will *better* the instruction.
Shak., M. of V., III. 1.

The text should be *emended* so as to read "tetragonus sine vituperio," a square without a fault, which I have no doubt may be found in some Latin Aristotle.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 65.

Ha that lacks time to mourn lacks time to mend;
Eternity mourns that.
Sir H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, I., i. 4.

There are certain defects of taste which correct themselves by their own transparency.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 401.

Reform'd my will, and *rectify'd* my thought.
Sir J. Davies, Introd. to Immortal. of Soul.

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot *reform* their lives and root out the old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or go about it.
South.

It is a cheering thought throughout life, that something can be done to *ameliorate* the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 470.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To grow or become better by reformation, or by rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.

Anything that's mended is but patched: virtue that transgresses is but patched with sin; and sin that *amends* is but patched with virtue.
Shak., M. for M., I. 3.

2. To become better (in health); recover from illness.

Then enquired he of them the hour when he began to *amend*. And they said unto him, Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him. *John* iv. 52.

amend (a-mend'), *n.* [Sing. of *amends*, q. v.] Compensation: generally used in the plural. See *amends*.

And so to Finland's sorrow
The sweet *amend* is made.
Whittier, Conquest of Finland.

amendable (a-men'da-bl), *a.* [< ME. *amendable*, < OF. *amendable*, < L. *emendabilis*, < *emendare*, correct: see *amend*, *v.*, and cf. *emendable*.] Capable of being amended or corrected: as, an *amendable* writ or error.

amendatory (a-men'da-tō-ri), *a.* [*emend* + *-at-ory*, like *emendatory*, < LL. *emendatorius*, corrective.] Supplying or containing amendment; corrective.

I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an *amendatory* or supplemental law. *Congressional Globe*, Appendix, p. 184.

amende (a-mend'; F. pron. a-mônd'), *n.* [F., a fine, a penalty, *amends*: see *amends*.] **1.** A pecuniary punishment; a fine.—**2.** Recantation or reparation.—**Amende honorable**, in *anc. French law*, a public confession and apology made, under certain humiliating conditions, by a person convicted of offence against law, morality, or religion. It is thus defined by Ragueau: "A sentence or punishment inflicted upon an extream offender, who must go through the streets barefoot and bareheaded (with a burning link in his hand) unto the seat of Justice, and there ask publick place, and there confess his offence, and ask forgiveness of the party he hath wronged." This was abolished in 1791, re-introduced in cases of sacrilege in 1826, and finally abrogated in 1832. The phrase has become my own apology and reparation to an injured person for improper language or treatment.

He was condemned to make the *amende honorable*, that is, to confess her delinquency, at the end of a public religious procession, with a lighted taper in her hand, and to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the King of France.
Miss Strickland, Queens of Eng., Henrietta Maria.

amender (a-men'der), *n.* One who amends.

We find this digester of codes, *amender* of laws, . . . permitting . . . one of the most atrocious acts of oppression.
Brougham, Sp., I. 1.

amendful† (a-mend'ful), *a.* [*amend* + *-ful*.] Full of amendment or improvement.

Your most *amendful* and unmatched fortunes.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, III. 1.

amendment (a-mend'ment), *n.* [< ME. *amendement*, < OF. *amendement*, < *amender*: see *amend*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of freeing from faults; the act of making better, or of changing for the better; correction; improvement; reformation: as, "*amendment* of life," *Hooker*.

Her works are so perfect that there is no place for *amendments*.
Bay, Creation, i.

2. The act of becoming better, or the state of having become better; specifically, recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleasant comedy.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind. 2.

3. In *deliberative assemblies*, an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a bill, or in the terms of a motion under discussion. Any such alteration is termed an *amendment*, even when its effect is entirely to reverse the sense of the original bill or motion.

4. An alteration of a legislative or deliberative act or in a constitution; a change made in a law, either by way of correction or addition. Amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be proposed by a majority of two thirds of both houses of Congress, or by a convention summoned by Congress on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the States, and ratified by their ratification by the legislatures of three fourths of the States, or by conventions in three fourths of them, as Congress may determine.

5. In *law*, the correction of an error in a writ, record, or other judicial document.—**6**†. Compensation; reparation. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale. —**Syn. 1.** Emendation, betterment.—**2.** *Infirm*, etc. See *reformation*.

amendment-monger (a-mend'ment-mung'gėr), *n.* One who makes a business of suggesting and urging constitutional amendments: a term especially applied in United States history to the Anti-Federalists.

amends (a-mendz'), *n. pl.* [< ME. *amendes*, *amendis*, always in plural, < OF. *amendes*, pl. of *amende*, a penalty, a fine, mulct, mod. F. *amende* (ML. *amenda*), < *amender*: see *amend*, *v.*] **1.** Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

Yet thus far fortune maketh us *amends*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Finding *amends* for want and obscurity in books and thoughts. *Emerson*, Burns.

2†. Recovery of health; amendment.

Now, Lord be thanked for my good *amends*!
Shak., T. of the S., Ind. 2.

amendsful (a-mendz'ful), *a.* [*amends* + *-ful*.] Making amends; giving satisfaction. *Chapman.*

amene (a-mēn'), *a.* [< ME. *amene*, < OF. **amene* (in adv. *amenement*), < L. *amœnus*, pleasant, connected with *Venus*, Love: see *amour*, *amor*, *amour*.] Pleasant; agreeable. [Rare.]

The *amene* delta of the lovely Niger.
R. F. Burton, Abbeokuta, I. i.

amenity (a-men'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *amenities* (-tiz). [< F. *aménité*, < L. *amœnitat(-)s*, < *amœnus*, pleasant: see *amene*.] **1.** The quality of being pleasant or agreeable in situation, prospect, climate, temper, disposition, manners, etc.; pleasantness; pleasingness; an affable manner.

After . . . discovering places which were so full of *amenity* that absolutely their feeble control no longer the humor as it gazed, the followers of Calvin planted themselves on the banks of the river May.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 55.

Roman childishness seems to me so intuitively connected with Roman *amenity*, urbanity, and general gracefulness, that, for myself, I should be sorry to lay a tax on it, lest these other commodities should also cease to come to market. *H. James, Jr.*, Transat., xxiii. p. 115.

2. That which is agreeable or pleasing.

The suburbs are large, the prospects sweete, with other *amenities*, not omitting the fayre women.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 17, 1671.

amenity damages, in Great Britain, damages given for the defacement of property, especially around dwellings, houses, or for annoyance or loss of amenity, caused by the building of a railway, construction of public works, etc.

amenorrhea, **amenorrhœa** (a-men-ō-rē'fē), *n.* [NL. *amenorrhœa*, < Gr. *a-* priv. + *μήν*, month (pl. *μῆνες*, menses), + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A suppression of menses, especially from other causes than age or pregnancy.

amenorrheal, **amenorrheal** (a-men-ō-rē'al), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by amenorrhea: as, *amenorrheal* anemia.

amenorrheic, **amenorrhœic** (a-men-ō-rē'ik), *a.* [< *amenorrhea*.] Same as *amenorrheal*.

a mensa et thoro (ā men'sạ et thō'rō). [L.: *a* for *ab*, from; *mensa*, abl. of *mensa*, table; *et*, and; *thoro*, abl. of *thorus* (prop. *torus*), bed; see *torus*.] From board and bed: in *law*, a phrase descriptive of a kind of divorce in which the husband continues to maintain the wife, and the marriage-bond is not dissolved: now superseded by a decree of judicial separation.

Amens.
Willow (*Salix fragilis*), with separate flowers, male (upper figure) and female (lower figure).

ament (am'ent), *n.* [L. *amentum*, a strap or thong, esp. on missile weapons; also, rarely, a shoe-string; < OL. *apere*, bind, fasten, > L. *aptus*, apt: see *apt*.] In *bot.*, a kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers growing in

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axils of scales or bracts ranged along a stalk or axis; a catkin. The true ament or catkin is articulated with the branch and is deciduous; it is well seen in the inflorescence of the birch, willow, aspe, poplar, and in the staminate inflorescence of the oak, walnut, and hazel. Also written *amentum*.

amenta, *n.* Plural of *amentum*.

Amentaceæ (am-en-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amentum*: see *ament* and *-aceæ*.] A general term for plants whose flowers are arranged in an ament or catkin, formerly considered, under various limitations, as forming a natural group, but separated by later botanists into several different orders, as *Cupuliferæ, Salicaceæ, Platanaceæ, Myricaceæ*, etc.

amentaceous (am-en-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *amentaceus*: see *ament* and *-aceous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Consisting of or resembling an ament: as, an *amentaceous* inflorescence. (*b*) Bearing aments: as, *amentaceous* plants.

amental (a-men'tal), *a.* [< *ament* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having aments or catkins.

amentia (a-men'shiạ), *n.* [L., want of reason, < *amens*(*-t-*), out of one's mind, < *a* for *ab*, from, + *mens*(*-t-*)*s*, mind: see *mental*. Cf. *dementia*.] Imbecility of mind; idiocy or foolery. Formerly sometimes called *amentry*.

amentiferous (am-en-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *amentum* (see *ament*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing catkins. *N. E. D.*

amentiform (a-men'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *amentum* (see *ament*) + *forma*, form.] In the form of an ament or catkin.

amentum (a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *amenta* (-tạ). [L.: see *ament*.] 1. Same as *ament*.—2. Anciently, a strap secured to the shaft of a javelin, to aid the thrower in giving it force and aim.

amentry (a-men'ti), *n.* Same as *amentia*.

amenuset, *v.* The earlier form of *aminish*.

amerce (a-mėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amerced*, ppr. *amercing*. [< ME. *amercen*, *amercien*, < AF. *amercier*, fine, mulct, first as pp. in the phrase *estre amercie*, which is due to the earlier phrase *estre a merci*, be at the mercy of, i. e., as to the amount of the fine: see *mercy*.] 1. To punish by an arbitrary or discretionary fine: as, the court *amerced* the defendant in the sum of $100.

> But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
> That you shall all repent the loss of mine.
> *Shak., K. and J.*, iii. 1.

2. To punish by inflicting a penalty of any kind, as by depriving of some right or privilege, or entailing some loss upon.

> Millions of spirits for his fault *amerced*
> Of heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 600.
>
> Shall be by him *amearst* with penance dew. *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxx.

amerceable (a-mėr'sa-bl), *a.* [*amerce* + *-able*.] Liable to amercement. Also written *amerciable*.

amercement (a-mėrs'ment), *n.* [< ME. *amercement*, *amerciement*, *amercyment*, < AF. *amercyment*, *amercîement* (> ML. *amerciamentum*, > E. *amerciament*), < *amercier*, amerce: see *amerce*.] 1. The act of amercing, or the state of being amerced.—2. In *law*, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court. It differs from a *fine*, in that the latter is, or was originally, a fixed and certain sum prescribed by statute for an offense, while an amercement is arbitrary. The fixing or assessment of the amount of an amercement is called *afferment*.

> They likewise laid *amercements* of seventy, fifty, or thirty pounds of tobacco, as the case was, on every law case throughout the country. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 93.
>
> [He] mute in misery, eyed my masters here
> Motionless till the authoritative word
> Pronounced *amercement*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 235.

Also written *amerciament*.

Amercement royal, in Great Britain, a penalty imposed on an officer for a misdemeanor in office.

amercer (a-mėr'sėr), *n.* One who amerces.

amerciable (a-mėr'si-a-bl), *a.* Same as *amerceable*.

amerciament (a-mėr'si-a-ment), *n.* Same as *amercement*.

American (a-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Américain* = Sp. Pg. It. *Americano* = D. *Amerikaan*, n., *Amerikaansch*, a., = G. *Amerikaner*, n., *Amerikanisch*, a., = Dan. *Amerikaner*, n., *Amerikansk*, a., = Sw. *Amerikan*, n., *Amerikansk*, a., < NL. *Americanus*, *Africanus*, so named from *Americus* Vesputius, Latinized form of *Amerigo* Vespucci.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the western hemisphere; belonging to or situated in either North or South America: as, the Amazon and other *American* rivers.—2. In a more restricted sense, pertaining to the United States: as, an *American* citizen.—**American alcornoque, leather, organ,** etc. See the nouns.—**American aloe.** See *Agave*.—**American bowels.** Same as *misopæa*.—**American Indians.** See *Indian*.—**American party,** in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which came into prominence in 1853. Its fundamental principle was that the government of the country should be in the hands of native citizens. At first it was organized as a secret oath-bound fraternity; and from their professions of ignorance in regard to it, its members received the name of *Know-Nothings*. Ignoring the slavery question, it gained control of the governments of several Northern and Southern States in 1854 and 1855, and nominated a presidential ticket in 1856; but it disappeared about 1859, its Northern adherents becoming Republicans, while most of its Southern members joined the short-lived Constitutional Union party. An antinuisance party of the same name appeared in 1855, but gained very few votes. See *Native American party*, below.

> It appeared in this, as in most other Free States, that the decline of the American party, or Know-Nothing Party, *Democracy*. *H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 300.

American plan, the method of hotel management common in the United States, which is based upon the payment by guests of a fixed sum per week covering all pecuniary charges for room, food, and attendance. See *European plan*, under *European*.—**American system,** a name commonly applied to the policy of protection by means of high tariff duties in the United States, as intended to counteract the unfavorable competitive conditions of European countries, or to promote American as against European interests.—**American tobacco-worm.** See *Phlegethontius*.—**Native American party,** in *U. S. hist.*, an organization based on hostility to the participation of foreign immigrants in American politics, and to the Roman Catholic Church. Formed about 1843. In 1844 it carried the city elections of New York and Philadelphia, and elected a governor in Pennsylvania. It gained no further successes, and disappeared within a few years, after occasioning destructive riots against Roman Catholics in Philadelphia and other places.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the western hemisphere, or, specifically, of the United States: originally applied to the aboriginal races discovered by the Europeans, but now to the descendants of Europeans born in America, and, in the usage of the more popular sense, to the citizens of the United States.

Americanism (a-mer'i-kan-izm), *n.* [< *American* + *-ism*. Cf. *Europeanism*.] 1. Preference for the United States and their institutions; preference for whatever is American in this sense; the exhibition of such preference.—2. The condition of being American in the United States.

> Great-grandfathers of those living Americans, whose *Americanism* did not begin within the last half century.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 638.

3. A custom, trait, or thing peculiar to America or Americans; in general, any distinctive characteristic of American life, thought, literature, etc.

> I hate this shallow *Americanism* which hopes to get rich by credit, to get knowledge by raps on midnight tables, to learn economy of the head by phrenology, or skill without study. *Emerson*, Success.

4. A word, a phrase, or an idiom of the English language which is now peculiar to or has originated in the United States.

Many so-called *Americanisms* are good old English.
Darwin, Sup. Eng. Gloss.

Americanist (a-mer'i-kan-ist), *n.* [< *American* + *-ist*; = F. *Américaniste* = Sp. Pg. *Americanista*.] One devoted to the study of subjects specially relating to America.

> As distinguished from an American, an *Americanist* is a person of any nation who specially interests himself in the study of subjects relating to America.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XVII. 666.

Americanization (a-mer'i-kan-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Americanize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of Americanizing, or of being Americanized.

> It has come to be a favorite phrase to describe as an *Americanization* the dreaded overgrowth and permeation by realism of European civilization, and the rapidly growing prosperity of American literature.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 396.

Americanize (a-mer'i-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Americanized*, ppr. *Americanizing*. [< *American* + *-ize*.] 1. To render American in character; assimilate to the customs and institutions of the United States.

> It is notorious that, in the United States, the descendants of the immigrant Irish lose their Celtic aspect, and become *Americanized*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 82.

The line of argument has been adopted by the right honourable gentleman opposite with regard to what he terms *Americanizing* the constitution of the country.
Gladstone.

2. To naturalize in the United States. [Rare.]

Americomania (a-mer'i-kō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< *America* + *mania*.] A craze for whatever is American. [Rare.]

> Their *Americomania* he seems to consider a criminal heresy. *Monthly Rev.*, XXVII. 257. (*N. E. D.*)

ameristic (am-e-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + μεριστός, divided, divisible, verbal adj. of *μερίζειν*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] In *zoöl.*, not divided into parts; unsegmented: distinguished both from *cumeristic* and *dymeristic*: as, "*ameristic* flukes," *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 555.

ames, *n.* Same as *amice*.

ames-ace, *n.* See *ambes-ace*.

amess, *n.* Same as *amice*.

Amesbœa (am-es-bē'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμεταβλοίς, unchangeable: see *ametabolous*.] In *zoöl.*, insects which do not undergo metamorphosis. — Mackay's system of classification, a term borrowed from H. Milne-Edwards to designate a subclass of *Insecta* by which the myriapodous, thysanurous, and anoplurous "insects" should be collectively contrasted with the true insects, which undergo metamorphosis. Myriapods being excluded from the class *Insecta*, and these being located with insects that are not thoroughly ametabolous, *Amesbœa* is a term of somewhat uniform use for the collembolous and thysanurous insects. The term is correlated with *Hemimetabola* and with *Metabola*.

Ametabola (am-e-tab'ō-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμεταβλοίς, unchangeable: see *ametabolous*.] In *zoöl.*, insects which do not undergo metamorphosis. — Mackay's system of classification, a term borrowed from H. Milne-Edwards to designate a subclass of *Insecta* by which the myriapodous, thysanurous, and anoplurous "insects" should be collectively contrasted with the true insects, which undergo metamorphosis. Myriapods being excluded from the class *Insecta*, and these being located with insects that are not thoroughly ametabolous, *Ametabola* is a term of somewhat uniform use for the collembolous and thysanurous insects. The term is correlated with *Hemimetabola* and with *Metabola*.

Ametæ (a-mē'tē), *n. pl.* [Myriapod; into two orders, Chilopoda and Chilognatha, raising them, together with the two other orders, Thysanura and Anoplura (or Parasita, Latr.), and several Crustacean forms, into a distinct class, to which he applied the name of *Ametabola*, which Leach had proposed only for the spring-tailed insects and lice. *J. O. Westwood*, in Cuvier's Regne Animal (transl.), 1840, p. 483.

ametabola (a-met-a-bō'li-ạn), *a.* and *n.* = E. *a.* In *zoöl.*, relating or pertaining to the *Ametabola*.

II. *n.* One of the *Ametabola*.

ametabolic (a-met-a-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμεταβολος, unchangeable (see *ametabolous*); or (< *a*-18 + *metabolic*.] Not subject to metamorphosis. Applied to those insects (*Ametabola*) in which the sexes wings when perfect, and which do not, therefore, pass through any metamorphosis.

ametabolous (am-e-tab'ō-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμεταβολος, unchangeable, < ἀ- priv. + μεταβόλος, changeable: see *Metabola*.] Ametabolic; not subject to metamorphosis.

In the series of *ametabolous* insects there are some with masticatory, others with suctorial, mouths.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 365.

ametallous (a-met'al-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + μέταλλον, mine (taken as 'metal': see *metal*), + *-ous*.] Non-metallic. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

ametallurgic (a-met-al-ėr'jik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *methodical*, q. v. Cf. Gr. ἀμεθοδος, without method.] Unmethodical; irregular; without order. *Bailey*, [Rare.]

amethodist (a-meth'ō-dist), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *methodist*, q. v.; or directly < Gr. ἀμεθοδος, without method (< ἀ- priv. + μέθοδος, method), + *-ist*.] One who is, or is called by a physician, who follows no regular method; a quack: as, "empirical *amethodists*," *Whitlock*, Manners of English, p. 160.

amethyst (am'e-thist), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amethist*, *amitist*, *amatist* (also *ametes*, *amatites*), < ME. *amatist*, *ametist*, *-iste*, < OF. *amatiste*, *ametiste*, *matiste*, *-ite*, = Pg. *amethysta* = Sp. *amatista*, *ametista*, *-to* = It. *amatista* = D. *ametist*, *-thist*, *-thyst* = G. *amethyst* = Sw. *ametist* = Dan. *ametyst*, < L. *amethystus*, < Gr. ἀμέθυστος, the precious stone amethyst, also the name of a plant, both so called because supposed to be remedial against drunkenness, < ἀμεθυστος, adj., not drunken, < ἀ- priv. + *μέθυσκω*, verbal adj. of *μεθύειν*, be drunken, < *μέθυ*, strong drink, = E. *mead*1, q. v.] 1. A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz, the color being supposed due to the presence of peroxid of iron. It generally occurs crystallized in six-sided prisms or pyramids; also in rolled fragments, composed of imperfect prismatic crystals. It fractures as conchoidal or splintery. It is wrought into various articles of jewelry. The finest amethysts come from India, Ceylon, and Brazil.

2. In *her.*, the color purple when described in blazoning by emblazoning. See *blazoning*.

amethystine (am-e-this'tin), *a.* [< L. *amethystinus*, < Gr. ἀμεθύστινος, < *ἀμέθυστος*, amethyst: see *amethyst*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling amethyst; of the color of amethyst; purple; violet. Anciently applied to a garment of the color of amethyst, as distinguished from the Tyrian and hyacinthine purple.

> Trembling water-drops
> That glimmer with an *amethystine* light.
> *Bryant*, Winter Piece.

2. Composed of amethyst: as, an *amethystine* cup.

ametrometer (am-e-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμετρος, irregular (< ἀ- priv. + *μέτρον*, measure), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used in the diagnosis of ametropia, consisting of two lamps arranged upon a bar, and capable of

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adjustment to test the degree of refraction in the patient's sight.

ametropia (am-e-trō'pi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμετρος*, irregular, + *ὤψ* (*ωπ-*), eye.] A condition of the eye which is abnormal with respect to refraction: the opposite of *emmetropia*. It comprises myopia, hypermetropia, presbyopia, and astigmatism. See these words.

ametropic (am-e-trop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by ametropia.

ametrous (a-mē'trus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μητρα*, uterus: see *matrix*.] In *teratol.*, without a uterus. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

amever, *v.* Same as *amovet*.

angarn (am'gärn), *n.* [W. *angarn*, a ferrule.] In *archæol.*, a kind of celt supposed to have served as the ferrule of a spear-shaft. Such celts commonly have a loop on one side, and in some instances a ring has been found passing through the loop.

Amharic (am-har'ik), *n.* [< *Amhara*, the central division of Abyssinia.] The modern cultivated language of Abyssinia.

Amharic . . . has been since A. D. 1300 the language of the Court and Nobles [of Abyssinia].
R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 88.

Amherstia (am-hèrs'ti-ă), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Countess *Amherst*, a zealous promoter of botany.] A leguminous arborescent genus of Burmese plants, of a single species, *A. nobilis*, with very large flowers, bright vermilion spotted with yellow, in long pendulous racemes. The flowers are considered sacred, and are laid as an offering before the shrines of Buddha.

Amia (am'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμία*, a kind of tunny (see *Scomber*).] A genus of ganoid fishes, typical of the family *Amiidæ*, *Amia calva* being the only extant species. It inhabits the fresh waters of North America, and is known as the bowfin, dogfish, mudfish, lawyer, bridale, grindle, and John A. Grindle. The fish known as amia in the Sandwich Islands is a different one. Also called *Amiatus*. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

2. A genus of amphisbænoid fishes: synonymous with *Apogon*. *Günther*, 1859.

amiability (ā'mi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amiable*: see *-bility*. Cf. OF. *amiablete*.] **1.** The quality of being amiable; excellence of disposition; amiableness.

Sectorian mentions, as an instance of the *amiability* of Titus, that he was accustomed to rest with the people during the combats of the gladiators.
Lively, Europ. Morals, I. 304.

2. Loveableness; amiableness.

amiable (ā'mi-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *amiable*, *amyable*, *amiable*, < OF. *aimiable*, *amiable*, *amiable*, amable, lovely, friendly, < LL. *amicabilis* (> E. *amicable*), friendly, < L. *amicus*, *amica*, friendly, < *amicus*, a friend, prop. an adj., friendly, loving, < *amare*, love: see *amor*, *amour*, etc. The sense 'lovable, lovely' is due to a confusion with F. *amable*, OF. *amable*, < L. *amabilis*, lovable, lovely, < *amare*, as above.] **1.** Friendly; kindly; amicable.

Lay an *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

That foreign eccentricity to which their nation is so amiable.
Howells, A Foregone Conclusion, p. 75.

2. Exciting or tending to excite love or delight; lovable; lovely; beautiful; delightful; pleasing.

How *amiable* are thy tabernacles, O Lord. Pa. lxxxiv. 1.

No company can be more *amiable* than that of men of sense who are soldiers.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

I found my wife and daughter well, the latter grown quite a woman, still more amiable than when I left her, and prized in my absence.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 314.

3. Specifically, possessing or exhibiting agreeable moral qualities, as those of temper, kind-heartedness, and the like; having an excellent disposition: as, an *amiable* girl; an *amiable* disposition.

This [word] and "lovely" have been so far differentiated that *amiable* never expresses now any other than moral loveliness; which in "lovely" is seldom or never implied.
Adp. Trench.

He is so *amiable* that you will love him, if ever you become acquainted with him.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 353.

His [Sir Ja's] private friends . . . maintained that . . . if he was misled, he was misled by *amiable* feelings, by a desire to serve his friends and by anxious tenderness for his children.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

= **Syn.** Engaging, benignant, sweet-tempered, kind-hearted, lovely in character.

amiableness (ā'mi-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being amiable; loveliness; amiability.

amiably (ā'mi-a-bli), *adv.* **1.** In an amiable manner; in a manner to excite or attract love.
= **Syn.** Pleasingly; delightfully. [Rare.]

The palaces rise so *amiably*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 129.

They [the parables] are *amiably* perspicuous, vigorous, and bright.
Blackwall, Sacred Classics, I. 380.

Amiadæ (a-mī'a-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Amiidæ*.

amiant, amianth (am'i-ant, -anth), *n.* [Prop. *amiant*, < ME. *amyaunt*, < OF. *amiante*, mod. F. *amiante*, < L. *amiantus*, < Gr. *ἀμίαντος*: see *amiantus*.] Same as *amiantus*.

amiantiform, amianthiform (am-i-an'ti-, -thi-form), *a.* [< NL. *amiantus*, *-thus*, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or likeness of amiantus.

amiantine, amianthine (am-i-an'tin, -thin), *a.* [< *amiant*, *-anth*, + *-ine*1.] Relating to or of the nature of amiantus.

amiantoid, amianthoid (am-i-an'toid, -thoid), *a.* [< *amiant*, *-anth*, + *-oid*.] Resembling amiantus in form.

amiantoidal, amianthoidal (am-ī'i-an-toi'-, -thoi'-dal), *a.* [< *amiantoid* + *-al*.] Same as *amiantoid*.

amiantus, amianthus (am-i-an'tus, -thus), *n.* [The form *amianthus* is recent and erroneous, assimilating (Gr. *ἄ-* priv. + *μιαίνειν*, soil, stain) L. *amiantus*, (Gr. *ἀμίαντος*, undefiled, unsoiled; *ὁ ἀμίαντος λίθος*, a greenish stone like asbestos (Dioscorides).] Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μιαίνειν*, stained, defiled, verbal adj. of *μιαίνω*, stain, defile: see *miasm*.] **1.** Flexible asbestos, earth-flax, or mountain-flax; a mineral somewhat resembling flax, and usually green or greenish-white in color. It is composed of delicate filaments, very flexible and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk. It is fireproof, and has been wrought into cloth and paper with the aid of flax, which is burned from the mixture. It is also employed for lamp-wicks and for filling gas-grates, the fibers remaining red-hot without being consumed. It is a finer form of the variety of hornblende called *actinolite* (*which* see). The name is also sometimes extended to include the soft, pearly, and laminated form of serpentine called *chrysotile*.

Much amber full of insects, and divers things of woven *amiantus*.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Serpentine . . . also delicately fibrous, and then called *amiantus* or chrysotile.
Dana, Manual of Geol. (ed. 1862), p. 61.

Hence—**2.** Thread or fabrics made from the mineral amiantus.

Also sometimes called *amiant*, *amianth*.

Amictus (am-ik'tus), *n.* Same as *Amia*, 1.

amicability (am-i-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amicable*: see *-bility*, and cf. *amiability*.] The quality of being amicable; amicableness.

amicable (am'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< L. *amicabilis*, friendly; whence also OF. *aimicable*, > E. *amiable*, q. v.] Characterized by or exhibiting friendliness, peaceableness, or harmony; friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or other relations.

Plato and Tully. It should seem, thought truth could never be examined with more advantage than amidst the amiable opposition of persons of this character.
Sir T. Pitz-Osborne, Letters.

By *amicable* collisions they have worn down their asperities and sharp angles.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 54.

Amicable action, in *law*, an action commenced and prosecuted according to a mutual understanding, for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the courts on some point of law.—**Amicable numbers,** in *arith.*, any pair of numbers each of which is equal to the sum of the all-aliquot parts of the other, that is, is equal to the sum of all the numbers which will divide the other without remainder: as 284 (1 + 2 + 4 + 71 + 142 = 220) and 220 (1 + 2 + 4 + 5 + 10 + 11 + 20 + 22 + 55 + 110 = 284) (the aliquot parts of 284 = 220). The next higher pair of amicable numbers is 17,296 and 18,416.—**Syn.** *Amicable*, *Friendly*, *kind*, *neighborly*, *cordial*. *Amicable* is often as weak as to be almost negative; *friendly* is positive. *Amicable* simply notes freedom from hard feeling, disagreement, or quarrel; it does not speak of an *amicable* action at law, *amicable* relations between families and between states. *Friendly* implies a degree of active interest. All nations should be on *amicable* terms; few are enough alike to be really *friendly*. *Amicable* also implies close relation or contact; *friendly* feelings may exist toward those of whom we have only heard.

Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 301.

It is in the time of trouble . . . that the warmth of the *friendly* man and the tenderness of the *neighborly* lend acquire increased value and demand additional gratitude.
Bp. Mant.

amicableness (am'i-ka-bl-nes), *n.* [< *amicable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being amicable, peaceable, friendly, or disposed to peace; a disposition to preserve peace and friendship; friendliness.

Give not over your *amicableness* for that; their policy is no warrant against your duties.
J. Saltmarsh, Smoke in the Temple (1646), p. 24.

amicably (am'i-ka-bli), *adv.* In an amicable or friendly manner; with harmony; without controversy.

I could wish to see the disturbances of Europe once more *amicably* adjusted.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxv.

amical1 (am'i-kal), *a.* [= F. *amical*, < L. *amicalis* (post-classical), friendly, < *amicus*, friend: see *amiable*.] Friendly; amiable.

An *amical* call to repentance.
W. Watson, in Athen. Oxon., III.

amical2 (am'i-kal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amice*, *amyce*, *amis*, *ames*, *amise*, *amyse*, *amyse*, *amesse*, < ME. *amyse*, an altered form (perhaps by confusion with *amyse*, *n.*, *amice*2) of earlier *amyt*, *E. amit*, < OF. *amit*, mod. F. *amict* = Sp. *amito* = Pg. *amicto* = It. *amitto*, *amantto*, amice, < L. *amictus*, a mantle, < *amicire*, throw around, < *amb-*, around, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*1.] In *R. Catholic Ch.*, a square piece of linen, having long ends hanging down the front of the dress, something like the stole, worn by the clergy from the beginning to the fifteenth century for warmth when officiating in the church during inclement weather. It is still carried, thrown over the left arm, as a part of the ceremonial costume by the canons of certain cathedral churches in the north of France. The hood has become a pocket for the breviary. Also written *amice*, *amyce*.

amict (am'ikt), *n.* Same as *amice*1.

amictus (a-mik'tus), *n.*; pl. *amictus*. [L.: see *amict*1.] In *zoöl.*, any upper garment, such as a mantle or cloak: a general term, including the togæ and all garments other than those worn next the body.—**Amictus**, in *R. Antiq.*, the name given on the continent of Europe and sometimes in England to the amice. See *amice*1, 2.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of dipterous insects.

amicus curiæ (a-mī'kus kū'ri-ē). [L., a friend of the court: *amicus*, a friend; *curiæ*, gen. of *curia*, court: see *amy* and *curia*.] In *law*, a friend of the court; a person in court who, as a friend and not in virtue of any interest or employment in the cause, informs the judge of an error he has noticed, or makes a suggestion in aid of the duty of the court.

amid (ą-midˊ), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *amidde*, *amidden*, *amidden*, earlier *on midde*, *on midden*, < AS. *on-middan*, *on middan*: *on*, E. *a*3, in; *middan*, dat. (in def. inflection) of *midde*, adj., mid, middle: see *mid*, adj.; *mid*, prep., is

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a clipped form of *amid.*] **I.** *adv.* In the middle; in the midst.

Amid between the violent Robber . . . and the milching theefe . . . standeth the crafty cutpurse.
Lanoharda, Fitzherarcha, ii. 27b. *(N. E. D.)*

II. *prep.* In the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by; mingled with; among. See *amidst.*

Then answering from the sandy shore,
Half-drowned *amid* the breakers' roar,
According charm you sung.
Marmion, ii. 11.

=Syn. *Amid, Among, etc.* See *among.*

amid-, amido-. Combining forms of *amide* (which see).

Amidan (am'i-dăn), *n. pl.* Same as *Amidæ. C. L., Bonaparte.*

amidan (am'i-dan), *n.* [< *Amide* (for *Amido*) + *-an.*] A fish of the family *Amiidæ*; an amiid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

amidated (am'i-dā-ted), *a.* Containing an amide group or radical: as, *amidated* fatty acids.

amide (an'id or -id), *n.* [*< am(monia) + -ide.*] A chemical compound produced by the substitution for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia of an acid radical: as, acetamide, $CH_3CO.NH_2$, in which one hydrogen atom of ammonia, NH_3, has been replaced by the acetic acid radical CH_3CO. Amides are primary, secondary, or tertiary, according as one, two, or three hydrogen atoms have been replaced. They are crystalline solids, often capable of combining with both acids and bases. See *amine.*

amidic (a-mid'ik), *a.* [*< amide + -ic.*] In *chem.*, relating to or derived from an amide or amides: as, *amidic* acid.

amidin, amidine (am'i-din), *n.* [*< amide + in*2.] The general name of a class of organic bodies containing the group $C.NH.NH_2$. The amidines are mono-acid bases which are quite unstable in the free state.

amido-. See *amid-.*

amido-acid (am'i-dō-as'id), *n.* An acid containing the amido-group NH_2, as amido-oxalic or oxamic acid. $NH_2C_2O_2OH$.

amidogen (a-mid'ō-jen), *n.* [*< amide + -gen,* producing: see *-genous.*] A hypothetical radical composed of two equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, NH_2. It has not been isolated, but may be traced in the compounds called amides and amines. Thus, acetamide is a compound of the radical acetyl and amidogen, and potassamide of potassium and amidogen.

amidships (a-mid' ships), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< amid + ship,* with adv. gen. suffix *-s.*] In the middle or center of; among; surrounded by; in the course or progress of. See *amid.*

Then shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt *amidst* the wars of elements, *Addison, Cato.*
How oft *amidst*
Thick clouds and dark doth heaven's all-ruling Sire
Choose to reside.
Milton, P. L., ii. 263.

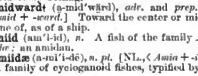
Had James been brought up *amidst* the adulation and gayety of a court, we should never, in all probability, have had such a poem as the Quaker's.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 109.

amidulin (a-mid'ū-lin), *n.* [*< E. amidon,* starch, + dim. *-ule* + *-in*2.] Starch rendered soluble by boiling.

amidward (a-mid'ward), *adv.* and *prep.* [*< amid + -ward.*] Toward the center or middle line of, as of a ship.

amiid (am'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Amiidæ*; an amiadan.

Amiidæ (a-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Amia + -idæ.*] A family of cycloganoid fishes, typified by the



Bowfin, or Mudfish (*Amia calva*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

genus *Amia.* The technical characters are an oblong body, short rounded snout, numerous (10 to 12) branchiostegal rays, the development of a subtignual bone between the rami of the lower jaw, the possession of cycloid scales, a long soft dorsal fin, the subequal extent of the abdominal and caudal parts of the vertebral column, and the absence of pseudobranchiæ. It is an archaic type represented now by a single living species, *Amia calva*, the bowfin or mudfish, inhabiting the fresh waters of North America. Also written *Amiadæ, Amiidæ, Amiadæ.*

amil-cornt, *n.* See *amel-corn.*

amildar (am'il-där), *n.* See *amaldar.*

aminta (a-min'i-ä), *n.* [NL., Gr. ἀ- priv. + μίμος, a mimic: see *mime, mimic.*] Loss of the power of pantomimic expression, due to a cerebral lesion.

amine (am'in), *n.* [*< am(monia) + -ine*2.] A chemical compound produced by the substitution of a basic atom or radical for one or more of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia, as potassamine, KH_2N, ethylamine, $C_2H_5NH_2$. The amines are all strongly basic in their character. See *amide.*

aminish, *a.* [Early mod. E. *amynysshe,* < ME. *amynysshen, amenyshe,* earlier *amenusen, amenusen,* < AF. *amenuser,* OF. *amenuisier, amenuisier,* lessen, < *a-* (< L. *ad,* to) + *menuisier,* lessen: see *minish, diminish.*] **I.** *trans.* To make less; lessen.

II. *intrans.* To grow less; decrease.

amioid (am'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Amia + -oid.*] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Amiidæ.*

II. *n.* An amiid.

Amiolite (am-i-ol'īt), *n. pl.* Same as *Amiidæ.*

amir, *n.* See *ameer.*

amiral (am'i-ral), *n.* An old spelling of *admiral.*

amiralship, *n.* See *ameership.*

amis, *n.* A former spelling of *amice.*

amiss (a-mis'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *a.* [*< ME. amisse, amysse, a mysse, a mys, a mys,* also *on mys, of mys,* < AS. *on mis,* in fault: see local *a* and *mis, a miss*]; *mis-*], fault; cf. ME. *mis, adv.,* amiss. See *miss*] and *mis-*].] **I.** *adv.* Away from the mark; out of the way; out of the proper course or order; in a faulty manner; wrongly; in a manner contrary to propriety, truth, law, or morality.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask *amiss.* Jas. iv. 3.
We read *amiss,* if we imagine that the fiery persecution which raged against Christ had burned itself out in the act of the crucifixion. *De Quincey, Essenes*, I.
Let it not, I pray, be thought that I am ever disposed in the prudence: as, it may not be *amiss* to ask advice.
There's some what in this world *amiss*
Shall be unriddled by and by.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.
Much and soon, *amiss* is apt to grope for
his theme and cannot adjust himself to his period.
Dr. Holmes, Browning, Ring and Book, II. 208.
There is something *amiss* in a man who is apt to grope for his theme and cannot adjust himself to his period.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 208.
Blameworthy, punishable in this freak
Of fortune. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 208.
There is something *amiss* in a man who is apt to grope for his theme and cannot adjust himself to his period.
Dr. Holmes, Browning, Ring and Book, II. 208.
Not amiss, passable or suitable; fair; not so bad after all: a phrase used to express approval, but not in a very emphatic way. [Colloq.]
She's a miss, she is; and yet she ain't *amiss*—eh?
Dickens.
To come amiss, to be unwelcome; be not wanted; be out of the proper place or time.
Neyther Religion *commeth amisse.*
Ascham, The Schole-master.
To take amiss, to be offended at.
My brother was passionate, and had often beaten me, which I took extremely *amiss.*
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 20.

amisst (a-mis'), *n.* [< late ME. *amisse,* < *miss*], *n.*, q. v., by confusion with *amiss, adv.*] Fault; wrong: as, "some great *amisst*," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

A woman laden with afflictions,
Big with true grief, and rich in true confessions
For her *amisse. Chapman*, Revenge for Honour, v. 2.

amissibility (a-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< amissible:* see *-ability.*] The capability or possibility of being lost. [Rare.]

Notions of popular rights, and the *amissibility* of sovereign power for misconduct.
Hallam, Hist. Lit. (ed. 1), II. 529.

amissible (a-mis'i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *amissibilis,* < *amissus,* pp. of *amittere,* lose: see *amit*2.] Capable of being, or liable to be, lost. [Rare.]

amissing (a-mis'ing), *a.* [Prop. a phr., *a missing* (*it*) and *missing,* verbal n. of *miss*1]; as if a ppr. of "*amise, v.*] Missing; wanting.

amission† (a-mish'on), *n.* [< LL. *amissio(n-),* < *amissus,* pp. of *amittere,* lose: see *amit*2.] Loss.

Amission of their church membership.
Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, iii.

amit1†, *n.* An old form of *amict.*

amit2 (a-mit'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *amittere,* lose, let go, send away, < *a* for *ab,* from (see *ab-*), + *mittere,* send. Cf. *admit, commit, permit, remit,* etc.] To lose: rarely with *of.*

We desire no records of such enormities; sins should be accounted new, that so they may be esteemed monstrous. They *amit* of monstrosity, as they fall from their sanctity.
Sir T. Browne.

amity (am'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amitie,* < OF. *amitie, amistié, amistied, amistet* = Sp. *amistad* = Pg. *amizade* = It. *amistà,* < ML. **amicitat(-)a,* friendship, < L. *amicus,* friendly, a friend: see *amicable.*] Friendship, in a general sense; harmony; good understanding, especially between nations; political friendship: as, a treaty of *amity* and commerce.

Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir J. Davies*, Ireland.

These appearances and sounds which imply amity or enmity in those around, are a certain symbol of happiness and misery. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

I much prefer the company of ploughboys and tin-peddlers to the silken and perfumed *amity* which celebrates its days of encounter by a frivolous display.
Emerson, Friendship.

=Syn. Friendliness, kindness, good will, affection, harmony.

Amiurus (am-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., not curtailed, < Gr. ἀμός, the tail not notched, having the tail even or square; < Gr. ἀ- priv. + οὐρά, curtailed, curtail, < οὖρος, less (compar. of *μικρός,* little), + *-ουρος,* tail.] A large genus of *Siluridæ,* containing many of the commonest American species of catfishes, horned pouts or bullheads, such as *A. nebulosus.* There are some 15 species, among them *A. nigricans,* the great-lake cat, and *A. pericosus,* the Mississippi cat, sometimes weighing upward of 100 pounds. Also written *Amieurus,* as originally by Rafinesque, 1820. See cut under *catfish.*

Amirilla (am-i-ril'ä), *n.* An erroneous form of *Amarilla.* *R. T. Lemoon.*

amlet†, *n.* An old form of *omelet.*

amma1 (am'ä), *n.* [ML., a spiritual mother, abbess, < Gr. *ἄμμα,* also *ἄμμας,* a mother, esp. in a convent, < Syrian *amma,* a mother: in the general sense of 'mother' or 'nurse' are found ML. *amma,* Sp. Pg. *ama* (> Anglo-Ind. *amah,* q. v.), Wallachian *amă,* Albanian *amë,* Gr. *ἄμμα, ἄμμας,* Sw. *amma,* nurse, Icel. *amma,* grandmother; supposed to be of infantile origin, like *mamma, q. v.*] In the Gr. and *Syriac churches,* a spiritual mother.

amma2 (am'ä), *n.* [NL., prop. **hamma,* < Gr. *ἅμμα,* a tie, knot, < *ἅπτειν,* tie, fasten, bind.] A girdle or truss used in rupture.

Ammam (am'am), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμμαν, ἀμτμαν,* < MHG. *ammam, ambtman, ambetman,* < OHG. *ambahtman* (= OS. *ambahtman* = AS. *ambihtman, ANorth. hamam, amal-, amon,* < *ambahti, ambaht,* MHG. *ambet, ammet,* G. *amt* = Goth. *andbahti,* service, office (see *embassy, ambassador,* and *amt*), + OHG. MHG. *man,* G. *mann* as Eng. *man.*] In several of the German cantons of Switzerland, an executive and judicial officer. This title is given to the chief official of a district or of a community, it being replaced by *president.* Also written *ammanat.*

Ammanite (am'an-īt), *n.* [< *Amman,* a proper name, + *-ite*2.] One of the Swiss Mennonites, a body of two parties into which the Swiss Mennonites separated in the seventeenth century. They were also called *Upland Mennonites.* See *Mennonite.*

ammeter (am'e-tėr), *n.* [Contr. of *amperometer, Camperе* + Gr. *μέτρον,* a measure.] An instrument for measuring or estimating in amperes the strength of electric currents; an amperе-meter. See cut under *ampere-meter.*

Practically it is generally preferred to use galvanometers specially constructed for this purpose, and called beforehand in amperes by the maker; such galvanometers are called *ampere-meters* or *ammeters.*
Quoted in *G. B. Prescott's* Dynam. Elect., p. 783.

Ammi (am'ī), *n.* [L., also *ammium,* < Gr. *ἄμμι,* an African plant, *Carum Copticum* (Boissonadeus) by the manu is prob. of Egypt. origin.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the Mediterranean region, and having the habit of the carrot, but with the outer petals of the umbel very large. It is sometimes called *bishop's-weed.*

ammirali, *n.* An old spelling of *admiral.*

ammite (am'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄμμος* or *ἀμμίτις,* sandstone, < *ἄμμος,* also *ἄμμα,* sand, related to *ἀμάθος,* sand, and both prob. to *ψάμμος* and *ψάμαθος,* sand.] An old mineralogical name for roestone or oölite, and for all those sandstones which, like oölite, are composed of rounded and loosely compacted grains. See *oolite.* Also written *hammite.*

Ammobium (a-mō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος,* sand, + *βίος,* life.] A small genus of composite

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giants from Australia, frequently cultivated for the showy-colored sectorial bracts that surround the flower-head, which become dry and persistent.

ammocete, *n.* See *ammocœte.*

ammochryse (am'ō-krīs), *n.* [< L. *ammochrysus,* < Gr. ἀμμόχρυσος, a precious stone resembling sand veined with gold, < ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + χρυσός, gold: see *chrysolite,* etc.] A soft yellow stone, found in Germany, consisting of glossy yellow particles. When rubbed or ground it has been used to strew over fresh writing to prevent blotting.

ammocete, ammocœte (am'ō-sēt), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ammocœtes.*

Ammocœtes (am-ō-sē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + κοίτη, a bed, < κεῖσθαι, lie.] A generic name of a myxoid or lamprey-like fish. (a) The young or larval stage of the petromyzontia, or lampreys, characterized by the want of eyes and by a semicircular mouth. During the period of this stage the animal lives in the sand of river-beds.

This simple lamprey larva . . . was generally described as a peculiar form of fish under the name of *Ammocœtes.* By a further metamorphosis this blind and toothless *Ammocœtes* is transformed into the lamprey with eyes and teeth. *Huxley,* Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 104.

(b) A genus of which the *Ammocœtes branchialis* is the young, which is distinguished from *Petromyzon* by the differentiation of the discal and peripheral teeth and the crenestriform dentated lingual teeth of the adult.

ammocœtid (am-ō-sē'tid), *n.* One of the *Ammocœtidæ;* an ammocete.

Ammocœtidæ (am-ō-sē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammocœtes* + *-idæ.*] The family name applied to the young of the *Petromyzontidæ* before it was ascertained that they represented only a larval stage in the growth of those fishes. See *Ammocœtes.*

ammocœtiform (am-ō-sē'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Ammocœtes* + L. *forma,* form.] Having the form of an ammocœte; having the character of a larval lamprey.

ammocœtoid (am-ō-sē'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the character of the *Ammocœtes,* or larvæ of the lamprey; ammocœtiform.

II. *n.* An ammocœtid.

Ammocrypta (am-ō-krip'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμμος, sand, + κρυπτός, hidden.] A genus of perciod fishes known as sand-divers, of the subfamily *Etheostominæ,* or darters. These fishes have a long subspinate pelliced body, naked with the exception of the lateral peduncle and the lateral line, which latter is complete; the mouth large, with numerous teeth in the jaws and palatines; and spine single, and high dorsal fins equal to the anal. *A. beani* inhabits the lower Mississippi valley.

Ammodramus (a-mod'ra-mus), *n.* Same as *Ammodromus. Swainson,* 1827.

Ammodromus (a-mod'rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + δρόμος, running (cf. ἀμμόδρομος, a sandy place for racing, < ἄμμος + δρόμος, a race), < δραμεῖν, run.] 1. A genus of birds, the family *Fringillidæ,* subfamily *Emberizinæ,* order *Passeres,* embracing such species as *A. caudacutus,* the sharp-tailed finch, and *A. marinus,* the seaside finch. They are small spotted and streaked sparrows, with slender slender bill, chiefly inhabiting the marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States. Also frequently written *Ammodramus,* as originally by Swainson, 1827.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Guérin,* 1838.

ammodyte (am'ō-dīt), *n.* [< *Ammodytes.*] 1. One of the *Ammodytidæ.*—2. A name used in books for the sand-natter, a serpent of southern Europe.

Ammodytes (am-ō-dī'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀμμοδύτης, a sand-burrower, a kind of serpent, < ἄμμος, sand (see *ammite*), + δύτης, a diver, < δύειν, dive, sink into, enter.] 1. A genus of fishes, of the family *Ammodytidæ;* the sand-eel or sand-lance (which see).—2. In *herpet.,* sand-natters, a genus of colubriform serpents, originally called *Eryx* (which see). *Bonaparte,* 1831.

ammodytid (am-ō-dī'tid), *n.* One of the *Ammodytidæ.*

Ammodytidæ (am-ō-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammodytes* + *-idæ.*] A family of anacanthine teleocephalous fishes, with an elongated body

Sand-lance (*Ammodytes americanus*).

shaped like a parallelogram. Its technical characters are a dorsolateral line, conical head with terminal mouth and protractile jaws, postmedian anus, narrow subcutaneous, enlarged subopercular, widely cleft branchial apertures, lamelliform pseudobranchiæ, a long dermal fin, a long sub-postmedian anal fin with articulated rays, and the absence of ventral fins. The species are of small size, generally about 6 inches long; they associate in large schools, chiefly in the northern seas, and are important as bait for other fishes. They are known chiefly as sand-lances, or lances, from their habit of "diving" into and living in sandy beaches and ocean-bottoms. See *sand-lance.*

Ammodytina (am'ō-di-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammodytes,* 1, + *-ina.*] In Günther's system of classification, the sand-lances, or *Ammodytidæ,* as the fourth subfamily of *Ophidiidæ.* Also written *Ammodytinæ.*

Ammodytini (am'ō-di-tī'ni), *n. pl.* Same as *Ammodytina. Bonaparte,* 1837.

ammodytoid (am-ō-dī'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the character of the *Ammodytidæ.*

II. *n.* An ammodytid.

Ammodytoidea (am'ō-di-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammodytes,* 1, + *-oidea.*] The ammodytids, rated as a superfamily of fishes.

Ammon (am'ōn), *n.* [L., also *Hammon,* < Gr. Ἄμμων = Heb. *Amón,* < Egypt. *Amun, Amen,* he who is hidden or concealed.] The Greek and Roman conception of the Egyptian deity Amen (literally, "hidden"), called Amen-Ra, the god-chief of the Theban divine triad. Amen was always represented in human form, and was of a much higher order than the two-headed divinity Pan, god of life, worshiped especially at the famous oracular sanctuary of the Libyan oasis of Ammon (now Siwah). The latter type was confused by the Greeks and Romans with that of Amen-Ra, and was adopted by them as Zeus-Ammon or Jupiter-Ammon, but in art was generally idealized so that only the horns, sometimes with the ears, of the ram distinguished the being from a human head.

Ammon.
(From a bronze in the British Museum.)

Ammonacea (am-ō-nā'-ā-sea), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Ammonea* + *-acea.*] De Blainville's name (1825) of ammonites as the fourth family of *Polythalamacea.* It included most of the tetrabranchiate cephalopods, and is synonymous with *Ammonea* and *Ammonidæ.*

Ammonea (am-ō-nē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ammoneus,* < L. *Ammon,* with ref. to *Ammonites,* q. v.] In Latreille's classification (1815), the seventh family of polythalamous testaceous cephalopods, including most of the *Tetrabranchiata,* having an involute shell with sinuous partitions between the chambers. The group has been adopted with various modifications and ratings by the same and other writers, the names *Ammonea, Ammonia, Ammonitæ, Ammonites, Ammonitidæ, Ammonitoidea, Ammonoidea.*

2. Now, an extinct order of the class *Cephalopoda,* including cephalopods intermediate between *Dibranchiata* and *Tetrabranchiata.* The animal was inclosed in a chambered multilocular shell protected by one or two operculiform pieces forming an aptychus, and with a smooth coiled chamber without an external scar and containing a siphonal caecum which did not touch the internal wall; the sutural or peripheral contact of the partitions between the chambers of the old shell were more or less sinuous. The form varied from an involute to almost every kind of convolution. The species abounded in past geological ages, but became extinct at the end of the Cretaceous epoch or beginning of the Tertiary period.

ammonia (a-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bergmann, 1782), < Gr. (νάτρον) ἀμμωνιακόν: see *ammoniac.*] 1. The modern name of the volatile alkali, NH_3, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalis. It is a colorless gas, very soluble in water, having a pungent, suffocating smell, and a transient alkaline effect on vegetable colors. It can be liquefied by pressure, and is given by a mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether in a vacuum. Its density is only about half that of atmospheric air. It is of strong base, and forms a great number of salts which are isomorphous with those of potassium and exhibit a close analogy to them. It is found in the air and in water, and is a natural product of the decay of animal substances. It is procured artificially by the destructive distillation of nitrogenous organic matters, such as bones, hair, horns, and hoofs, and by heating sal ammoniac with lime in the manufacture of illuminating gas from coal. Ammonia is used very largely in medicine and the arts, chiefly in solution in water under the name of *aqua ammoniæ, aqua ammonia, or spirits of hartshorn.* (See *aqua ammoniæ,* under *aqua.*) Among the more important salts of ammonia is ammonium chlorid, or sal ammoniac, NH_4Cl, which formerly the source from which all ammoniacal salts were prepared. It is largely used in dyeing, and in soldering and tinning. At present ammonium sulphate, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, is the starting-point for the manufacture of ammonium salts, being made in large quantity from gas-liquor. It is also used as a fertilizer. There are several ammonium carbonates. The commercial article, called *sal volatile,* is a mixture of hydrogen-ammonium carbonate and ammonium carbamate. See *ammonium.*

2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) An old quasi-generic name of *Spirula. Bruyn,* 1732. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Koch,* 1835.—Ammonia process, a process, partly chemical and partly electrical, for separating copper and silver from their ores with the aid of ammoniacal salts.

ammoniac (a-mō'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *ammoniack,* also *armoniack, ormoniack, armoniak, ammonyak,* also, and earlier, *armoniak, armonyak, armonyac,* adj., in *sal or salt armoniak,* sal ammoniac; as a noun, gum ammoniac; < OF. *ammoniac, armoniac, armoniacque* or *hammoniacque,* < Gr. Ἀμμωνιακός, belonging to Ammon (Libyan, African), L. *sal Ammoniacum* or *Hammoniacum,* Gr. neut. Ἀμμωνιακόν, salt of Ammon, so called, it is supposed, because originally prepared from the dung of camels near the temple of Ammon: L. *ammoniacum* or *hammoniacum,* Gr. ἀμμωνιακόν, gum ammoniac, the juice of a plant of northern Africa, traditionally located near the temple of Ammon; < *Ammon,* Gr. Ἄμμων, Ammon: see *Ammon.* The ME. forms *armoniak,* OF. *armoniacque,* ML. *armoniacum,* indicates confusion with Gr. ἀρμωνία, a fastening or joining, from the use of gum ammoniac as a cement, or of sal ammoniac in the joining of metals.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Ammon, or to his shrine in Libya: only in the phrases, or quasi-compounds, *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac.* See etymology and definitions below.—2. Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of ammonia; ammoniacal.

—**Gum ammoniac** or **ammoniac gum,** a gum-resin composed of tears, internally white and externally yellow, brought in large masses from Persia and western India; an exudation from the stems of various species of *Dorema. Ammoniacum,* when punctured artificially or by insects. It has a feeble odor, and a nauseous taste, followed by a bitter one. It is inflammable, and soluble in water and spirit of wine; and it is used as an expectorant, and as a stimulant in certain plasters. The so-called gum ammoniac from Mt. Atlas (which is probably the *ammoniacum* of the ancients) is of uncertain origin, but is probably obtained from some species of *Bubonium.* Also called *ammoniacum.*—**Sal ammoniac,** ammonium chlorid, also called *muriate of ammonia,* a salt of a sharp, acrid taste, much used in the arts and in pharmacy. See *ammonia,* 1.

II. *n.* Same as *gum ammoniac.* See above.

ammoniacal (am-ō-nī'a-kal), *a.* [< *ammoniac* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or using ammonia; ammoniac.—**Ammoniacal cochineal.** See *cochineal.*—**Ammoniacal engine,** an engine in which the motive power is vapor of ammonia, as exposed by heat.—**Ammoniacal gas,** ammonia in its purest form, that is, in the form of vapor.—**Ammoniacal liquor,** or **gas liquor,** the product of the distillation of coal in gas-works. It contains ammonia, and is used for the manufacture of ammoniacal salts and as a fertilizer.—**Ammoniacal salt,** a salt containing the monad radical ammonia with the addition of the elimination of hydrogen; differing in this from metallic salts, which are formed by the substitution of the metal for the hydrogen of the acid.

ammoniaco-. Combining form of *ammoniac* or *ammoniacal.*

ammoniacum (am-ō-nī'a-kum), *n.* Same as *gum ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac,* a.).

ammonialum (a-mō-ni-nā'um), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *alum(inium).*] Ammonia alum; a hydrosulphate of aluminium and ammonium found in thin fibrous layers in brown-coal at Tschermig in Bohemia. In France this salt is manufactured and used in place of potash alum. Also called *mendozite.*

ammonia-meter (a-mō'ni-ä-mē'tėr), *n.* An apparatus invented by Griffin for ascertaining the percentage of ammonia in solutions.

Ammonian (a-mō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Ammonianus,* < *Ammonius,* a proper name, < *Ammon:* see *Ammon.*] 1. Pertaining to Ammon, or to his temple in the oasis of Siwah in Libya.—2. Relating to Ammonius, surnamed Saccas, of Alexandria, who lived early in the third century, and is often called the founder of the Neoplatonic school of philology; his most distinguished pupil being Plotinus.

ammoniate (a-mō'ni-āt), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *-ate*1.] Ammonia combined with a metallic oxid.—2. A trade-name for any organic nitrogenous material which may be used as a source of ammonia, particularly in fertilizers, as dried blood, fish-scrap, etc.

ammoniated (a-mō'ni-ā-ted), *a.* [< *ammoniate.*] Combined with ammonia.

ammonic (a-mon'ik), *a.* [< *ammonia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from ammonia: as, *ammonic* chlorid.

ammoniemia, ammoniemia (a-mō-ni-ē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *ammonium* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] A morbid condition characterized by the presence of ammonium carbonate in the blood.

ammonification (a-mon'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *-fication.*] The act of impregnating with ammonia, as for fertilization, or the state of being so impregnated.

Ammonification [of the soil of Japan] can be performed only to a depth of 50 centimeters. *Sci. Amer. Sup.,* XI. 8789.

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ammonio-. Combining form of *ammonium*.

ammonite (am'gən-it), *n.* [< NL. *Ammonites*, with ref. to the L. name *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Ammon: so called from their resemblance to a ram's horn: see *Ammon* and *-ite*2.] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus (*Ammonites*) of extinct cephalopodous mollusks (cuttlefishes), of the family *Ammonitidæ*, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like the shell of the existing nautilus, to which the ammonites were allied. These shells have a nacreous lining and a pericelanous layer externally, and are smooth or ruginose, the ridges straight, crooked, or sinuous. In some cases armed with projections, tubercles, or thorns.

The species already described number about 500, and range from the Lias to the Chalk formations, inclusive. They vary in size from mere specks to 3 or 4 feet in diameter. Also written *Ammonite*. Sometimes called *trochoceras*, *ammoceras*, and formerly *cornu Ammonis* (which see, under *horn*).

ammonites (am-ō-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *ammonite*.] The leading genus of ammonites, named in this form by Breyn in 1732, better established by Bruguière in 1789, giving name to the family *Ammonitidæ*. The name was once used with great latitude of definition, but is now much restricted. Some 40 or more generic names have been given to the cephalopods which were formerly referred to *Ammonites*. Also written *Hammonites*. See *ammonite*.

ammonitid (a-mon'i-tid), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Ammonitidæ*.] = cephalopod of the family *Ammonitidæ*.

Ammonitida (am-ō-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammonites* + *-idæ*.] A superfamily of extinct tetrabranchiate cephalopods (cuttlefishes), of which the well-known ammonite is the type. Very different limits have been assigned to the family. It includes the genera *Ammonites*, *Arcestes*, *Ammonites*, *Sceaphites*, *Hamites*, and others. They are the most characteristic mollusks of the Secondary rocks. Also written *Ammonitida*.

ammonitiferous (am'ō-ni-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< *ammonite* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing ammonites; containing the remains of ammonites: as, *ammonitiferous* rocks.

Ammonitoidea (a-mon-i-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammonites* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, including those which have an external shell of two principal layers, with an initial smooth chamber and the siphonal cavity extending forward. It includes most of the order *Ammonea*.

ammonium (a-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Berzelius, 1808), < *ammonia* + *-um*.] A name given to the hypothetical base (NH_4) of ammonia, analogous to a metal, as potassium. It has not been isolated. It appears at the negative pole of a voltaic battery is placed in contact with a solution of ammonia or ammonium chlorid, and the circuit is completed, the mass swells to many times its former volume, and an amalgam is formed which, at the temperature of 0° or 60° F., is of the consistency of butter, but in the freezing point is a firm and crystallized mass. This amalgam is supposed to be formed by the metallic base ammonium, and in the nearest approach to its isolation. On the cessation of the current the mass spontaneously resolves into ammonia, and hydrogen, the two latter escaping as gas in the proportions expressed by their atomic weights, namely, H and NH_3.—**Ammonium** amalgam, the amalgam representing one or more molecules of ammonium hydrate, in which monatomic or polyatomic metal has replaced a part or part of the hydrogen, as seen in tetrethyl-ammonium iodide, $NC_4H_{12}I$.

ammoniuret (am-ō-ni'ū-ret), *n.* [< *ammonia* + *-uret*.] In *chem.*, one of certain supposed compounds of ammonia and a pure metal, or an oxid of a metal.

ammoniuretted, ammoniureted (am-ō-ni'ū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *ammoniuret*.] Combined with ammonia or ammonium.

ammonoid (am'ō-noid), *n.* One of the *Ammonoidea*.

Ammonoidea (am-ō-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ammonea* + *-oidea*.] An ordinal name applied by some authors to the *Ammonea*.

Ammophila (a-mof'i-lā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *ammophilus*: see *ammophilous*.] 1. A small genus of grasses growing on the sandy shores of Europe and North America; the sea-reed. *A. arenaria* (common marum, sea-reed, matweed, or sea-bent) grows on sandy sea-shores, and is extensively employed in Europe and America for preserving the shores from inroads of the sea, as it serves to bind down the sand by its long matted rhizomes. It is also manufactured into floor-mats and floor-brushes, and in the Hebrides into ropes, mats, bags, and hats.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of long-bodied fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, commonly called sand-wasps, belonging to the family *Sphegidæ*. *A. pictipennis* (Walsh) is an example. See *digger-wasp*.

Painted-wing Digger or Sand-wasp (*Ammophila pictipennis*), natural size.

ammophilous (a-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *φίλος*, loving.] Sand-loving: applied in *zoöl.* to members of the genus *Ammophila*, 2.

Ammotrypsane (am-ō-trip'ṣā-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμμος*, sand (see *ammite*), + *τρίπανον*, borer: see *trepan*.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Ophelidæ*. *Rathke*.

ammunition (am-ū-nish'on), *n.* [< F. *ammunition*, *amunition*, contracted < *munition*, the prefix *a-* perhaps arising out of *la munition* understood as *l'ammunition*: see *munition*.] Military stores or provisions for attack or defense; in the strictest sense, only by which articles which are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, bombs, various kinds of shot, etc.—**Ammunition-bread**, **-shoes**, **-stockings**, etc., such as are contracted for by the government, and distributed to soldiers.—**Fixed ammunition**, ammunition in which the materials of which are combined in cartridges or otherwise to facilitate the loading of firearms as a single act.—**Metallic ammunition**, fixed ammunition for small arms, and for machine-guns and rapid-firing guns of small caliber, inclosed in brass or copper cartridge-cases.—**Stand of ammunition**, a single charge or load of fixed ammunition for a smooth-bore field-piece or cannon.

ammunition (am-ū-nish'on), *v. t.* [< *ammunition*, *n.*] To supply with ammunition.

ammunitioning (am-ū-nish'on-ing), *n.* In *gunnery*, a chest or box in which the fixed ammunition for field-cannon is packed. One ammunition-chest is carried on the limber and one on the gun-carriage, and one on the caisson, one on the limber and two on the body.

ammunition-hoist (am-ū-nish'on-hoist), *n.* In *gunnery*, a contrivance by which the ammunition is hoisted from the magazines to the turret, or other place, where it is required for use in the guns.

ammnemonic (am-nē-mon'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μνημονικός*, mnemonic: cf. *ἀμνήμων*, forgetful.] Not mnemonic; characterized by loss of memory.

amnesia (am-nē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμνησία*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μνησι-*, only in comp., remembering, < *μιμνήσκειν*, remind, in mid. and pass. remember, prop. cause oneself to think.] 1. Forgetfulness: see *mnemonic*, *memory*, *remember*, etc. Cf. *amnesty*. 2. In *pathol.*, loss of memory; specifically, a morbid condition in which the patient is unable to recall a word that is familiar, or, perhaps, understand it when spoken: a common form of aphasia (which see).—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of ctenophorous insects. *F. H. Horn*, 1876.—**Amnesia acustica** (see *acoustic*), loss of memory for spoken words; word-deafness.

amnesic (am-nē'sik), *a.* [< *amnesia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by amnesia or loss of memory: as, *amnesic* aphasia.

amnestic (am-nes'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμνηστία*, forgetfulness: see *amnesia* and *amnesia*.] Causing amnesia or loss of memory.

amnesty (am'nes-ti), *n.*; pl. *amnesties* (-tiz). [F. *amnistie*, < Gr. *ἀμνηστία*, forgetfulness, esp. of wrong: < *ἀμνηστεύειν*, forgetful, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μνησικακεῖν*, *μνᾶσθαι*, remember: see *amnesia*.] A forgetting or overlooking; an act of oblivion; specifically, a general pardon or conditional offer of pardon of offences or of a class of offenses against a government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

All peace implies *amnesty*, or oblivion of past subjects of dispute, whether the same is expressly mentioned in the terms of the treaty, or not.

Wolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 158.

= Syn. *Absolution*, etc. See *pardon*, *n.*

amnesty (am'nes-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amnestied*, ppr. *amnestying*. [< *amnesty*, *n.*] To grant an amnesty to; pardon.

France has, luckily, little to trouble her beyond the question of *amnestying* the Communists.

The Nation, XXII. 329.

The fugitive Manslayer is *amnestied*, not on the death of the king, but on the death of the high priest.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 810

amnia, *n.* Plural of *amnion*.

amnic1 (am'nik), *a.* [< L. *amnicus*, < *amnis*, a river, akin to Skt. *ap*, water.] Of or pertaining to a river; fluvial; fluviatile.

amnic2 (am'nik), *a.* [< *amnion* + *-ic*.] Same as *amniotic*.

Amnicola (am-nik'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., < L. *amnicola*, that grows in or by a river, < *amnis*, a river, + *-cola*, < *colere*, dwell.] A genus of fresh-water taenioglossate mollusks, of the family *Rissoidæ*, related to the type of *Jamellidæ*. There are several species, of small size, generally distributed throughout the United States.

amnicolid (am-nik'ō-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Amnicolidæ*.

Amnicolidæ (am-ni-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amnicola* + *-idæ*.] A family of taenioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Amnicola*. The distinction from *Rissoidæ* is not well marked, but numerous small species inhabiting fresh and brackish water have been referred to this family.

Amnicolinæ (am-nik-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amnicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rissoidæ*, or of *Amnicolidæ*, typified by *Amnicola*. The animal has a flat foot without lateral sinuses; the radidian teeth have basal denticles on the anterior surface behind the lateral margin; the shell varies from a cone to a globular form; and the operculum is subspiral. The subfamily includes many small fresh-water species, of which a large number inhabit the streams and pools of the United States.

amnicoline (am-nik-ō-līn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *amnicolinus*, < *Amnicola*, q. v.] I. *a.* Inhabiting rivers, as an amnicolid; of or pertaining to the *Amnicolinæ*; amnicolid.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the subfamily *Amnicolinæ*; an amnicolid.

amnicolist (am-nik'ō-list), *n.* [< L. *amnicola*, one who dwells by a river (see *Amnicola*), + *-ist*.] One who dwells by a river or upon its banks. *Bailey*.

amnicolous (am-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< *Amnicola* + *-ous*.] Like an amnicolid; pertaining or related to the *Amnicolidæ*.

amnigenous (am-nij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *amnigena*, born in a river (as fish) or of a river-god, < *amnis*, a river, + *-genus*, -born, < *γί-γεσθαι*, bear.] River-born; born on or near a river. *Bailey*.

amnion (am'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *amnia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμνίον*, the membrane around the fetus (also called *ἀμνίος χιτών*), also the bowl in which the blood of victims was caught: < *ἀμνός*, a lamb: see *agnus*.] 1. In *anat.* and *vertebrate zoöl.*, one of the fetal appendages; the innermost one of the membranes which envelop the embryo of the higher vertebrates, as mammals, birds, and reptiles; the lining membrane of a shut sac, familiarly called the "bag of waters," in which the fetus is inclosed. An amnion is developed in these vertebrates only which have a fully formed allantois; hence it is absent in the lowest mammals, or fishes and amphibians, as in all *Sauropsida*, or reptiles and birds, and in *Mammalia*. The amnion is formed, as a very early period in the life of the embryo, by a duplication of the epiblast, or external blastodermic membrane, which, carrying with it a layer of mesoblast from the somatopleure, or outer layer, incloses on all sides about the embryo, the folded edges coming together over the back of the embryo, and there coalescing to form a shut sac in which the embryo is inclosed. From this source of growth, it is obvious that what was the outer side of the amniotic folds becomes the inner side of the sac when it has shut, so that the epiblastic layer is internal, the mesoblastic external; the process of folding and being comparable to that by which, in the case of the peritoneal cavity of the embryo, the body-wall is converted into the lining of the spinal canal. Only that fold of membrane which is next the body of the embryo composes the amnion proper, the other or outer fold in contact with the enveloping primitive skin or chitinous membrane or yolk-sac (either disappearing or taking part in the formation of the permanent envelops). As long as this outer fold is recognizable as a membrane it bears the name of *false amnion*. The shut sac of the amnion contains the liquor amnii, a bland albuminous serous fluid in which the fetus is immersed. In parturition, rupture of the sac is followed by the "bursting of the waters." Sometimes a portion of the sac adheres to the head of the child, filling like a bladder-cap; such an infant is said, in the language of midwives, who commonly regard the circumstance as a good omen, to be "born with a caul." Those verte-

Vertebrate Embryo (chick, 4th day of incubation), showing the amnion, the inclosing amniotic sac, the rudiments of anterior and posterior limbs, or limb-buds; *a*, *a*, a, first, second, and third cervical vesicles; *ce*, vesicle of the third ventricle; *h*, eye; *k*, visceral arches and clefts; *All*, allantois, hanging by its pedicle; *Um*, portion of umbilical vesicle.

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amnion

brates which possess an amnion are termed *Amnionata*; those which do not, *Anamnionata*: terms coincident respectively with *Allantoidea* and *Anallantoidea*.

2. In *entom.*, a membrane which surrounds the larva of many insects, as the millepeds (*Iulidæ*), for some time after they are hatched from the egg. It is regarded by some as the analogue of the amnion of a vertebrate.

In many insects and in the higher vertebrates, the embryo acquires a special protective envelope, the *amnion*, which is thrown off at birth. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 533.

3. A reflected portion of a membrane, in asclidians, which lines the inner wall of the ovisac, and forms a kind of amniotic investment of the embryo.

It is the cavity left between this *amnion* and the inner hemisphere of the blastoderm which becomes the parental blood-sinus. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 535.

4. In *bot.*, a name formerly given to the fluid contents of the embryo sac.

Sometimes erroneously written *amnios*.

False amnion, the part of the original amniotic membrane left lining the chorion after the amniotic sac proper is formed by a duplication and inversion of a part of the original membrane. It disappears either by absorption or by taking part in the development of the chorion. Also called *vesicula serosa*.

Amnionata (am-ī-ni-ō-mā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.; prop. "*Amniata* or *Amniota*; < *amnion* + *-ata*.] A name given by Haeckel to the vertebrates which have an amnion. It corresponds to *Allantoidea*, and is coextensive with *Mammalia* and *Sauropsida* of Huxley; mammals, birds, and reptiles, amphibians and fishes being termed *Anamnionata* (which see). Also called *Amniata*.

amnionic (am-ni-on'ik), *a.* [The proper form would be **amniac*; < *amnion* (*amni-on*) + *-ic* (*-ac*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an amnion; amniotic.

In a number of Insects belonging to different orders of the class, an *amnionic* investment is developed from the extra-zonal part of the blastoderm. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 230.

amnionless (am'ni-on-les), *a.* [< *amnion* + *-less*.] Having no amnion; anamniotic.

amnios (am'ni-os), *n.* [L. *amnios*.] An erroneous form for *amnion*.

Amniota (am-ni-ō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **amniotus*, < Gr. as if **ἀμνιώτης*, < *ἀμνίον*, amnion.] Same as *Amnionata*.

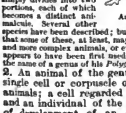
amniotic (am-ni-ot'ik), *a.* [As *Amniota* + *-ic*; = F. *amniotique*.] 1. Pertaining to the amnion; contained in the amnion; of the nature of the amnion. —2. Possessing an amnion; belonging to the *Amnionata*, as a mammal, bird, or reptile. See *Amnionata*.

Also *amnic*.

Amniotic cavity, the hollow of the amnion, containing the amniotic liquid and the fetus. — **Amniotic folds**. See *amnion*. — **Amniotic liquid, amniotic fluid**, or **liquor amnii**, the liquid in which the fetus is suspended by the umbilical cord. See *amnion*. — **Amniotic sac**. (*a*) The amnion, invested externally by the chorion; the lining of the "bag of waters." (*b*) In *bot.*, the embryo-sac. [No longer used.]

amock, *a.* or *adv.* See *amuck*.

amœba (a-mē'bȧ), *n.*; pl. *amœbas*, *amœbæ* (-bē, -bē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀμοιβή*, change, exchange, < *ἀμείβειν*, change, exchange, akin to L. *movere*, E. *move*, q. v.] 1. [*cap.*] A genus of microscopic rhizopodous *Protozoa*, of which *A. diffluens*, common in all fresh-water ponds and ditches, is the type. It exists as a mass of protoplasm, and moves about and grasps particles of food, etc., by means of pseudopodia, or finger-like processes, which it forms by protruding portions of its body. From thus continually altering its shape it received its former name of *proteus animalcule*. Within the body are usually found a nucleolus, and certain clear spaces, termed *contractile vesicles*, from their exhibiting rhythmical movements of contraction and dilatation. There is no distinct mouth, and food seized by means of the pseudopodia is engulfed within the soft sarcode-body by which the portion of it is taken in closing up immediately after the reception. Reproduction takes place in several ways, but chiefly by fission, whereby an amœba simply divides into two portions, each of which becomes a distinct animalcule. Several other species have been described; but there is reason to think that some of these, at least, may be early forms of other and more complex animals, or even of plants. The term appears to have been first used by Ehrenberg in 1830, as the name of a genus of his *Polygastrica*.



Amœba (much magnified).

2. An animal of the genus *Amœba*.—3. Any single cell or corpuscle of one of the higher animals; a cell regarded as itself an animal, and an individual of the morphological grade of development of an amœboid organism. [Rare.]

Amœbæ (a-mē'bē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Amœba*.] In *zool.*, the order to which the genus *Amœba* belongs.

Amœbæa (am-ē-bē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. amœbæus*, alternate: see *amœbean*.] The name given by Ehrenberg to the amœboform organisms which he placed in his *Polygastrica*.

amœbæan (am-ē-bē'an), *n.* [< *amœbæa* (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *amœbæus*, < Gr. *ἀμοιβαῖος*, reciprocal, alternate, < *ἀμοιβή*, change, alternation: see *amœba*.] A poem in which persons are represented as speaking alternately, as in the third and seventh eclogues of Virgil.

amœba-movement (a-mē'bȧ-mōv'ment), *n.* A movement of naked membraneless protoplasmic bodies, consisting of alternate changes of external contour, extension and contraction, and a creeping about as if flowing. See *amœboid movements*, under *amœboid*, *a.*

amœban (a-mē'ban), *a.* Of or pertaining to the amœbas; amœbous.

Amœbea (am-ē-bē'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba*, q. v.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, of which the genus *Amœba* is the type. See *Amœba*.

amœbean[1] (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* [< L. *amœbæus*, < Gr. *ἀμοιβαῖος*: see *amœbæan*.] Alternate; answering or responsive; of the nature of an amœbean (which see). Also spelled *amebean*.

Amœbean verses and the custom of vying . . . by turns. *J. Warton.*

Prolong the pastoral and town idyls of Theocritus, with their *amœbean* verses, their quaint occasional songs, won the ear of both the fashionable and critical world.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 207.

amœbean[2] (am-ē-bē'an), *a.* [< *Amœba* + *-an*.] Of or relating to the *Amœbea*.

Amœbida (a-mē'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-ida*.] The typical family of the *Amœbæ*, *Amœbina*, or *Amœboidea*, usually represented by the genus *Amœba*, as distinguished from such amœboids as are members of *Diffugia* and *Arcella*, or such other rhizopods as the sun-animalcules, as of the genus *Actinophrys*, etc.

amœbiform (a-mē'bi-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< *Amœba* + *-form*.] **I.** *a.* Amœba-like; undergoing frequent change of shape, like an amœba; related to the amœbas.

The corpuscle, in fact, has an inherent contractility, like one of those low organisms termed Amœba, whence its motions are frequently called *amœbiform*.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 177.

II. *n.* An amœba, or an amœbiform corpuscle of amœban character. See *amœba*, 3.

Other genera of the *amœbiforms*.

Owen, Invert., p. 10.

Amœbina (am-ē-bī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-ina*.] See *Amœbidea*.

amœbodont (a-mē'bō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *ἀμοιβή*, change, alternation, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A term descriptive of a form of lophodont dentition in which the crests or folds of the crowns of the molar teeth are alternate: opposed to *selenodont*.

amœboid (a-mē'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *amœba* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amœba: as, *amœboid* masses.

It is not uncommon for portions of the protoplasmic substance to pass into an *amœboid* condition.

Bessey, Botany, p. 85.

The blood-corpuscles of Solen legumen, . . . besides colorless *amœboid* forms, comprise a vast number of oval ones, deeply stained by hæmoglobin.

E. R. Lankester, Pref. to Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat., p. 10.

Amœboid cell. See *cell*.—**Amœboid movements**, constant changing of shape in the naked single-celled organism, as an ovum, a cytode, or a formative cell of any of the higher animals; especially, such movements as are exhibited, for example, by the white corpuscles of the blood of man, the resemblance of such objects to an amœba being striking, and their movements being nearly identical.

II. *n.* An amœboform organism; one of the *Amœbida*.

Amœboidea (am-ē-boi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amœba* + *-oidea*.] The amœboform animals of the phylum *Protozoa*, of which the genus *Amœba*, of the family *Amœbidæ*, is the type. This order is practically distinguished from *Monera* by the presence of a nucleus, and from the *Foraminifera* and *Radiolaria* by the absence of a complete calcareous or silicious shell. The families *Amœbidæ*, *Amœbina*, *Amœbæa*, and *Amœbæ* (see *Amœba*) are more or less nearly synonymous; but the definition of the groups of amœboform animals varies with almost every leading writer. See *amœba*.

amœbous (a-mē'bus), *a.* [< *amœba* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Amœba*; resembling an amœba in structure. Also *amœban*.

amœbula (a-mē'bū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *amœbulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *amœba*.] A little amœba. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 840.

amœnomania (a-mē-nō-mā'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *amœnus*, pleasant (see *amene*), + *mania*, < Gr. *μανία*, mania.] A form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable nature.

amoindert, *v. t.* [*F. amoindrir*, lessen, < *à*, to, + *moindre*, < L. *minor*, less.] To lessen or diminish. *Donne.*

amok (a-mok'), *a.* or *adv.* See *amuck*.

amole (a-mō'le), *n.* [Mex.] 1. A Mexican name for the roots of various species of plants which have detergent properties and are used as a substitute for soap.—2. The name of several plants which furnish these roots. In New Mexico and adjacent regions of the most characteristic species is the lechuguilla, *Agave lecheguilla*. In California the name is given especially to *Chlorogalum pomeridianum*, a lilaceous plant having large bulbs coated with coarse brown fibers, of which excellent cordage is made. *Century Dict.*

amolilabi, *v. t.* [< OF. *amolis-*, stem of certain parts of *amolir*, < L. *amoliri*, remove with an effort, < *a* for *ab*, away, + *moliri*, exert one's self upon, move, < *moles*, a heavy mass: see *mole*[3]. Cf. *demolish*.] To remove forcibly; put away with an effort. [Rare.]

amolition, *n.* [< *amolish* (-*s*-), < *amolir*, pp. *amolitus*, remove: see *amolish*.] A putting away; removal. [Rare.]

amollish, *v. t.* [< ME. *amollisshen*, < OF. *amolisse-*, stem of certain parts of *amolir*, *amollir*, soften, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *mollir*, < L. *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *moll*, *mollify*.] To soften; mollify; mitigate.

amollishment, *n.* [*amollish* + *-ment*.] = Syn. See *amolishment*, *v. t.* F. *amollissement*: see *amollish* and *-ment*.] Softening; mitigation. *Donne.* (*N. E. D.*)

Amomum (a-mō'mum), *n.* [L., also *amomon*, < Gr. *ἄμωμον*, applied to an Eastern spice-plant; origin uncertain.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scitaminæ*, belonging to tropical regions of the old world, and allied to the ginger-plant. They are herbaceous, with creeping rootstocks and large sheathing leaves. The species furnish the fragrant capsules and aromatic properties of their seeds. Several species yield the seeds known as grains of paradise or cardamoms.

amonester, *v. t.* An old form of *admonish*.

among (a-mung'), *prep.* and *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [In early mod. E. also mixed forms: (1) *among*, < ME. *among*, *amonge*, *among*, *amange*, < AS. *among* (rare and late), contr. of usual *onmang*, prep.; (2) *among*, < ME. *among*, *amonge*, *emong*, *emonge*, *imong*, *imonge* (prep. *among*), < AS *gemang* (= OFries. *mong*), prep.; both *onmang* and *gemang* are contractions of the full form *on gemang*, originally *on gemang*, or *gemang* (orig. followed by *gen.*), lit. in (the) crowd or company (of): *on*, prep., on, in (see *a-*[3]); *gemang*, a crowd, assembly: see *meng* and *mingle*. Cf. the extended form *amongst*.] **I.** *prep.* 1. In or into the midst of; in association or connection with: as, he fell *among* thieves; one *among* this people.

A practice it is *among* us to determine doubtful matters by the opening of a book.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. I stood
Among them, but not of them.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 113.
She dwelt *among* the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove. *Wordsworth*, Lucy.

2. In the number of; of or out of.

My beloved is . . . the chiefest *among* ten thousand. Cant. v. 10.
Blessed art thou *among* women. Luke i. 28.
The years during which Bacon held the Great Seal were *among* . . . the most shameful in English history. Everything is borne and shrunk was mismanaged.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. By the joint action or consent of; with the common aid or knowledge of: as, settle it *among* yourselves; the mischief was done *among* you.

You have, *among* you, killed a sweet and innocent lady. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

4. To each of; by or for distribution to: as, he gave five dollars to be divided *among* them.

What are they [five loaves and two fishes] *among* so many? John vi. 9.

5†. In the circumstances of; during the time or term of; in the course of.

I never went to any place *among* all my life . . . which I had before . . . thought of.
Baxter, in Tulloch's Eng. Puritanism, p. 305. (*N. E. D.*)

II.† *adv.* 1. Together (with something).

Dogttur, temper well thi tonge,
& vse not mony talis [many tales]:
For lessyngis [leasings] wyll lepe out *amonge*,
That often tewsis bailys [tales, mischiefs].
The Good Wife wold a Pylgremage, l. 85. (*E. E. T. S.*, Hortus ex. VIII., l. 41.)

2. At intervals; here and there.

They [the fowles] sate *among*
Upon my chambre roofe without,
Upon the tyles over al aboute.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 798.

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3. Between whiles; at intervals; from time to time; now and then.—**4.** During the time; meanwhile.—**Syn.** *Amid, In the midst of, Among, Between, Betwixt.* The midst is the middle place; hence *amid* or *in the midst of* should be used where a person or thing is in a position which is, or may be imagined to be, central; they are naturally the expressions between which to choose when the noun is in the singular, or a plural noun stands for that which is virtually one: as, "I had four men issue, walking *in the midst of the fire*" (Dan. iii. 25); *amid the waves.* By derivation *among* suggests a mingling; it may be properly used with collective nouns: as, be disappeared *among* the crowd. *Between* is nearly equivalent etymologically to *by twain*, so applying only to two: *among refers to more than two*; it is therefore improper to say either *among* them both, or *between* the three. *Betwixt* is the same as *between*.

Plac'd far *amid* the melancholy main.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 30.

Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I *in the midst* of them. Mat. xviii. 20.

He passes to be king *among* the dead.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

The question hath bin all this while *between* them two.
Wilton, Elkonikastes, 1649.

What is there now that can stand betwixt me and felicity?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 4.

amongst (a-mungst'), *prep.* [An extension (with excrescent -*t* as in *against*, *amidst*, *whilst*, etc.) of ME. *amonges*, an adverbial gen. form of *among*.] Same as *among*.

A son, who is the theme of honour's tongue;
Amongst a grove the very straightest plant.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

amontillado (a-mon-til-yē'dō), *n.* A name given to sherry which has little sweetness, and is light in color and body rather than dark and rich. See *sherry*.

amor (ā'mōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amor* (with accent on first syllable, later accented and pron. as F. *amour*: see *amour*), < ME. *amour*, *amur* (accented on first syllable, earlier on the second), < OF. *amor*, *amur*, *amour*, F. *amour* = Sp. Pg. *amor* = It. *amore*, < L. *amor*, sex. *amorem*, love; personified, Love, Cupid. Eros; < *amare*, love, perhaps orig. **amasre* (cf. *edere*, orig. **esere*), loving, lovely, dear); or Skt. **kam*, love (cf. *kāma*, n., love). Cf. *amiable*, *amity*, *amour*, etc.] It. Love; affection; friendship; especially, love toward one of the opposite sex: now only in the form *amour* (which see).—**2.** [*cap.*] [L.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love; Cupid.

amorado (am-ō-rā'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *enamorado* (with prefix *en-* ignored in the transfer; cf. equiv. ML. *amoratus*) (= It. *inamorato*, < ML. *inamoratus*: see *inamorato*), < *enamorar*, < ML. *inamorare*, inspire love, < L. *in*, in, + *amor*, love: see *amor*.] A lover.

Mark Antony was both a courageous soldier and a passionate *amorado*.
Christ. Relig.'s Appeal to Bar of Reason, p. 55.

amorce (a-mōrs'), *n.* [< F. *amorce*, bait, priming, < OF. *amors*, pp. of *amorcer*, < L. *admordere*, bite, gnaw at, < *ad*, to, + *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*, *morse*, *morsel*. Cf. E. *bait* as related to *bite*.] Priming; the name commonly given to the finer-grained powder used for priming the musket or harquebuse, and which was carried in a separate horn (see *morsing-horn*); also, the priming of a single charge.

amoreau (am-ō-rō'ō), *n.* [< Heb. *'amoraim*, teachers, expounders.] One of the later Talmudic doctors; one of those compilers of the Gemara who lived subsequent to the close of the Mishna.

amoret, amorette (am'ō-ret, am-ō-ret'), *n.* [< ME. *amorette*, < OF. *amorete*, *amourette*, *oette* (mod. F. *amourette*) (= E. *amouret*), amour, = It. *amoretto*, a little love or cupid), dim. of *amor*, F. *amour* = It. *amore*, love: see *amor* and *-ette*.] **1.** A sweetheart; an amorous girl; a paramour.

When *amoret*s no more can shine,
And Stella owns she's not divine.
Swift, To Stella, Written on her Birthday, Sappho's Advice.

2. A love-knot.

Nought chal in silk wan I be
But alle in floures & in flourettes,
Painted alle with *amorettes*.
Chaucer, Complaint of the Rose, l. 892.

3. A love-sonnet or love-song.

His *amorets* and his canzonets, his pastorals and his madrigals to his Phyllis and his Amaryllis. *Heywood.*

4. A trifling love-affair; a slight amour.—**5.** *pl.* Looks that inspire love; love-glances.

Should . . . Phœbus 'scape those piercing *amorets*,
That Daphne glanced at his deity?
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

6. A cupid; a little love. See *amoretto*.
Also written *amourette*.

amoretto (am-ō-ret'tō), *n.*; pl. *amoretti* (-ē). [It.: see *amoret*.] **1.** A person enamored; a lover.

The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place where sat his mistress.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 233. (*N. E. D.*)

amorevolous! (am-ō-rev'ō-lus), *a.* [< It. *amorevole*, loving, < *amore*, love: see *amor*.] Loving; kind; charitable. [Rare.]

He would leave it to the Princesse to show her cordial and *amorevolous* affection.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 161.

amorino (am-ō-rē'nō), *n.*; pl. *amorini* (-nī). [It., dim. of *amore*, cupid: see *amor*.] A little love; a cupid. Applied to figures common in Roman decorative art, and in Renaissance and modern styles which are imitative of Roman art; also to merely decorative representations of children in works of art.

amorist (am'ō-rist), *n.* [< *amor* + *-ist*.] A lover; a gallant; an inamorato. Also written *amourist*.

Justia that skipping feeble *amorist*
Out of *Amorists*.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

Our gay *amourists* then could not always compose if they could write their letters.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 168.

a-morings! (ā-mōr'ningz), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *morning*, adverbial gen. of *morning*, Cf. *adays*.] In the morning; every morning.

Such pleasant walks into the woods
A-mornings.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

amorosa (am-ō-rō'sä), *n.* [It., fem. of *amoroso*: see *amoroso*.] An amorous or wanton woman.

I took them for *amorosas*, and violaters of the bounds of modesty. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 191.

amoroso (am-ō-rō'sō), *a.* and *n.* [It., < ML. *amorosus*: see *amorous*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, amorous; tender: descriptive of passages to be rendered with extreme expressive of force.

II. *n.*; pl. *amorosi* (-sē). A man enamored; a lover; a gallant.

It is a gibe which an heathen puts upon an amorous, that wastes his whole time and estate upon his mistress, viz., that love is an idle man's business.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 125.

amorous (am'or-us), *a.* < ME. *amorous*, *amorus*, *amerous*, *amerus*, < OF. *amorous*, *amoros*, F. *amoureux* = Pr. *amoros* = Sp. Pg. It. *amoroso*, < ML. *amorosus*, full of love, < L. *amor*, love: see *amor* and *-ous*. Cf. *enamored* to love; having a propensity to love; sexually attracted; loving; fond: as, an *amorous* disposition.

Our fine musician groweth *amorous*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1.

A prince I was, blue-eyed, and fair in face,
Of temper *amorous* as the first of May.
Tennyson, The Princess, i.

2. In love; enamored: usually with *of*, formerly sometimes with *on*.

In a gondola were seen together
Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica.
Shak., M. of V., II. 8.

Sure, my brother is *amorous on* Hero.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

So *amorous* is Nature *of* whatever she produces.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy.

3. Pertaining or relating to love; produced by or indicating love; conveying or breathing love.

The spirit of love and *amorous* delight.
Milton, P. L., viii. 477.

With tender billet-doux he lights the pyre,
And breathes three *amorous* sighs to raise the fire.
Pope, Rape of the L., ii. 42.

=**Syn.** Loving, tender, passionate, ardent, amatory.

amorously (am'or-us-li), *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.

With twisted metal *amorously* impleach'd.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 200.

amorousness (am'or-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amorous, or inclined to love or to sexual pleasure; fondness; lovingness.

Amorpha (a-mōr'fä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *amorphus*, irregular: see *amorphous*.] A genus of leguminous plants of the United States, sometimes known as false indigo or lead-plant. The species are shrubs of moderate size, having pinnate leaves and long, dense clusters of blue-violet flowers, which are abnormal from having only the standard or vexillum, the other four petals being wholly absent (whence the name). The false indigo, *A. fruticosa*, is occasionally cultivated for ornament. A coarse sort of indigo is said to have been made from it in Carolina in early times; hence its common name. Also called *bastard* or *wild indigo*.

amorphic (a-mōr'fik), *a.* Same as *amorphous*.

More seldom they [inorganic elements] appear as crystals or crystalline forms, or also as *amorphic* masses in the cell membrane or cell contents.
Behrens, Microsc. in Botany (trans.), v.

amorphism (a-mōr'fizm), *n.* [< *amorphous* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state or quality of being amorphous or without shape; specifically, absence of crystallization; want of crystalline structure, even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, etc.—**2.** The anarchic, communistic system proposed by the Russian Bakunin; universal and absolute anarchy; nihilism; extreme communism.

When we penetrate to the lowest stratum of revolutionary ideas, we meet Bakunin. It is impossible to go further, for he is the apostle of universal destruction, of absolute anarchism, as he himself terms his doctrine, of *Amorphism*.
Quarterly Rev., cit. of Lavleye's Socialism, p. 192.

amorphize (am-ōr-fī'tēz), *v. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμόρφωτος, not formed, < ἀ- priv. + *μορφότος (cf. μορφοποιός), verbal adj. of μορφόειν, form, < μορφή, form.] In *astron.*, stars not formed into any constellation, and therefore not constituting a portion of any symmetrical figure.

amorphous (a-mōr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *amorphus*, < Gr. ἄμορφος, without form, shapeless, misshapen, < ἀ- priv. + μορφή, shape, form.] **1.** Having no determinate form; of irregular shape.

He was supremely happy, perched like an *amorphous* bunch on the light stool.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, II. 4.

2. Having no regular structure; specifically, not crystallized, even in the minutest particles: as, glass and opal are *amorphous*.—**3.** Of no particular kind or character; formless; characterless; heterogeneous; unorganized.

Scientific treatises . . . are not stolen about with *amorphous* in style. *Harv.*

An existing stupendous political order of things . . . by no means to be reckoned for any quantity of *amorphous* matter in the form of universal law.
Burke, Regicide Peace, Address, p. 301.

4. Characterized by amorphism; founded on the principles of amorphism; nihilistic; anarchic.

Also *amorphic*.

amorphously (a-mōr'fus-li), *adv.* In an amorphous manner.

amorphousness (a-mōr'fus-nes), *n.* The state of being amorphous; shapelessness.

Amorphozoa (a-mōr-fō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμορφος, without form (see *amorphous*), + ζῷον, animal.] In Blainville's name of the sponges and their allies: so called from the absence of regular organic structure in their parts. Now only an incorrect synonym of *Protozoa*.

amorphozoic (a-mōr-fō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Amorphozoa*.] Of or pertaining to the *Amorphozoa*.

amorphozoous (a-mōr-fō-zō'us), *a.* Same as *amorphozoic*.

amorphy (a-mōr'fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμορφία, shapelessness, < ἄμορφος, shapeless: see *amorphous*.] Irregularity of form; shapelessness; want of definiteness. [Rare.]

His epidemical diseases being fatalistic, *amorphy*, and excitation. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub.

amorpous (a-mōr'fus), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *amorwe*, *amorewe*, *a-morwe*, earlier *on morwes*, *on morgen*, < AS. *on morgen*, *on morgenne*: *on*, prep., E. *a*[3]; *morgen*, morrow. Cf. *a-mornings*.] On the morrow; to-morrow.

A-morwe, when the day bigan to springe,
Upros our hoste. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

amort (a-mōrt'), *a.* [A term due to the phrase *all amort* (as if from *all*, adv., and *amort*), a corruption of *almort*, < F. *à la mort*: see *almort*.] Lifeless; spiritless; depressed: usually in the phrase *all amort*.

How fares my Kate? What, sweeting, *all amort*!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

I am *all amort*, as if I had lain
Three days in my grave already.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

She danced along with vague, regardless eyes,
All amort.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 8.

His sensitiveness idled, now *amort*,
Now bore. *Browning*, Sordello, vi.

amortisation, amortise. See *amortization, amortize*.

amortization, amortisation (a-mōr-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *amortisatio(n-)*, *admortisatio(n-)*, *Camortisare*, *admortisare*: see *amortize*.] **1.** The act of alienating lands or tenements to a corporation in mortmain. In old French law, letters of amortization could be granted only by the king, and supposed an indemnity or a tax to be paid by the corporation holding in mortmain. The term was often used for the tax alone.

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amortization

2. Extinction, as of debt, especially by a sinking-fund; a payment toward such extinction.

Also *admortization, amortizement.*

amortise, amortise (a-mōr'tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amortised, -ized*, ppr. *amortising, -izing*. [< ME. *amortisen, -isen, -esen*, < AF. *amortiser, -oyer* (= Sp. *amortizar* = Mlt. *amortisare, admortizare*), < *amortir*, -, OF. *amortir*, -, stem of certain parts of *amortir*, deaden, quench, abolish, extinguish, redeem, or buy out, as a rent-charge, alienate in mortmain; F. *amortir*, deaden, slacken, reduce, redeem, liquidate, = Pr. *amortir* = Cat. *amortir* = It. *amortire*, < L. as if **admortire*, < *ad*, to, + *mort*(*i*-)*s*, death: see *mortal*. Cf. *mortmain.*] **1.** *trans.* **1†.** To make dead; deaden; destroy.

The gode wyfe that men don whit thet ben in gode lyfe ben al *amortised* by sin following.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. In *law*, to alienate in mortmain, that is, to convey to a corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, and their successors. See *mortmain.*—**3.** To extinguish, as a debt, by means of a sinking-fund.

II† *intrans.* To droop; hang as dead.

With this rayne went the sayle *amortysynge* and hangyng lowe.
Caxton, Ovid's Metam., xi. 10. (*N. E. D.*)

amortisement, amortisement (a-mōr'tiz-ment), *n.* [< F. *amortissement*, a subduing, bringing to an end, in arch. a finishing (Mlt. *amortisamentum, admortizamentum*), < *amortir*

Amortisement of Buttress (13th century), Apsidal Chapel, Cathedral of Amiens.

(*-iss-*): see *amortize* and *-ment.*] **1.** The crowning member of an edifice; the architectural ornament or feature that terminates a façade, a ridged or pointed roof, a gable, a buttress, etc. *Viollet-le-Duc.*—2. Same as *amortization.*

a-morwe, prep. as *ade.* A Middle English form of *amount.*

amotion (a-mō'shon), *n.* [< L. *amotio*(*n*-), < *amovere*, pp. *amotus*, remove: see *amove*, 2.] **1.** Removal; ejection; ejectment from possession or office, as of an officer of a corporation.

The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary. *T. Warton*, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 251.

2. Motion away from; a moving away; removal. [Rare in both uses.]

amount (a-mount'), *v.* [< ME. *amounten, esunden*, mount up to, come up to, signify, < OF. *amonter, amunter, amonter*, amount to, < *amunt, amont*, adv., uphill, upward, prop. prep. phr. *a mont*, toward or to a mountain or heap (cf. E. *adown*), < L. *ad montem : ad*, to; *montem*, acc. of *mont*(*-s*), mountain: see *mount*, *mountain.* Cf. *avale.*] **1.** *intrans.* **1†.** To go up; rise; ascend; mount.

When the larke doth fyrst *amounte* on high.
Pearlesse, Garden of Eloquence, p. 106.

So up he rose, and thence *amounted* streight.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 54.

2. To reach or be equal (to) in number, quantity, or value; come (to) as a whole.

Thy substance, valued at the highest rate,
Cannot *amount* unto a hundred marks.
Shak., C. of E., I. 1.

3. To rise, reach, or extend, in effect, substance, influence, etc.; be equivalent or tantamount in force or significance: as, his answer *amounted* almost to a threat.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done or sooner. *Bacon.*

His love of mischief and of dark and crooked ways *amounted* almost to madness. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

II.† *trans.* **1.** To ascend; climb; mount.—**2.** To rise in number, quantity, or value, so as to reach or be equal to; come to.

The sum *amounted* v thousand pounde.
Caxton, Chron. of Eng., cev. 166. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To be equivalent to; mean; signify.

Tell me, maysie chaste,
What *amounteth* this?
Skelton, Poems, Dior., 1471. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To cause to rise; raise or elevate.

Here no Papists were arraigned to *amount* it to a Popish miracle. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ix. 110. (*N. E. D.*)

amount (a-mount'), *n.* [Mod.Eng. < *amount*, *v.*] **1.** The sum total of two or more sums or quantities; the aggregate: as, the *amount* of 7 and 9 is 16; the *amount* of the day's sales.—**2.** A quantity or sum; weight or value.

It is not often that a single fault can produce any vast *amount* of evil. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

3. The full effect, value, or import; the sum or total: as, the evidence, in *amount*, comes to this.

Often contracted to *amt.*

amour (a-mör'), *n.* [< Mod. F. *amour* (with F. pron. and accent), taking the place of earlier E. *amour, amor* (with accent on first syllable), < ME. *amour, amur*, < OF. *amour, amor*, love: see *amour-*, *enamor*, etc. pr. *amours*.] **1.** Love; affection; friendship.—**2†.** Love toward one of the opposite sex.—**3.** A love-affair; love-making; especially, an illicit love-affair; an intrigue.—**Amour propre** (a-mor prop'r), self-esteem; self-respect: sometimes used in an unfavorable sense, meaning self-love, pride, conceit, vanity, egotism: a French phrase now in common use.

Doubtless in nearly every field of inquiry emotion is a perturbing intruder: mostly there is some prec .eption, and some *amour propre* that resists disproof of it.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociology, p. 74.

These words were uttered with so much coldness, that Mr. Effingham's *amour propre* was deeply wounded.
J. Cooper, Lionel Lincoln, i. xii.

amourette†, *n.* See *amoret.*

amouri, *n.* See *amouret.*

amovability (a-mō-vą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *amovable*: see *-bility.*] Capability of being removed, as from an office. [Rare.]

Let us retain *amovability* on the concurrence of the executive and legislative branches.
Jefferson, Works, IV. 288.

amovable (a-mō'vą-bl), *a.* [< *amove*3 + *-able*; also *amovible*, after F. *amovible.*] Removable. [Rare.]

amoval1 (a-mō'vąl), *n.* [< *amove*2 + *-al.* Cf. *removal*, < *remove.*] Total removal.

Amoval of . . . insufferable nuisances.
Evelyn, Sylva, p. 342.

amove1† (a-mōv'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *amoove*, < ME. *amoeven, amoeve*, < OF. *amover, amouvoir*, < L. *admovere*, move to, bring to, apply, incite, < *ad*, to, + *movere*, move: see *a-*11 and *move.*] To move; stir; excite.

And when she say thise poetical Muses aprochen aboute my bed and enditynge wordes to my wyppinges, she was a lytel *amoeved* and glowede with corage.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 1.

She nought *amoved*
Neither in word, or cheere, of countenance.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 442.

At all these cries my heart was sore *amoeved.*
Lydgate, Troy Bk., l. 136. (*N. E. D.*)

amove2† (a-mōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *amoved*, ppr. *amoving.* [< late ME. *amoven*, < AF. *amover, amoyer*, < L. *amovere*, remove, < *a* (or *ab*, from, + *movere*, move: see *a-*11 and *move.*] To remove, especially from a post or station.

She well pleased was thence to *amove* him farre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 37.

Cormens . . . may be *amoved* for reasonable cause.
W. Hist., Hist. Plac. Cor., ii. 2.

amovible (a-mō'vi-bl), *a.* [F.: see *amovable.*] Same as *amovable.* [Rare.]

ampac (am'pak), *n.* An East Indian tree, a species of *Xanthoxylum*, producing a highly odoriferous resin. Its leaves are used to medicate baths.

amparo (am-pä'ro), *n.* [Sp. and Pg., defense, protection, < Sp. Pg. *amparar*, defend, = Pr. *amparar* = F. *emparer*, refl. seize upon, secure, = It. *imparare*, learn, acquire, < Mlt. as if **imparare*, < L. *in*, into, toward, + *parare*, furnish.] A document protecting a claimant of land till properly authorized papers can be issued. *Texas Law Report.*

ampasay (am'pa-si), *n.* [A corruption of *and per se*: see *ampersand.*] A form still used for *ampersand* in parts of England.

Ampelidæ (am-pel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampelis* + *-idæ.*] In *ornith.*, a family name variously used. (*a*) A family founded by Swainson in 1831, having no characters by which it can be defined, but containing a miscellaneous group of dentirostral insectorial birds from various parts of the world, and divided into the subfamilies *Leiotrichanæ, Piprinæ, Ampelinæ, Pachycephalinæ*, etc. (*b*) A family of dentirostral *Insessores*, supposed to be related to the shrikes and flycatchers, and including the subfamilies *Dicrurinæ, Campephaginæ, Gymnoderinæ, Ampelinæ, Piprinæ*, and *Pachycephalinæ.* (*c*) A family of birds restricted to the *Ampelinæ* proper with the *Philepittinæ*, and placed between *Tyrannidæ* and *Cotingidæ.* See *ampeline*, 2, *Ampelidæ.*

Ampelidæ (am-pe-lid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *ampelideus*: see *ampelideous.*] The name given by Lindley and others to the natural order of plants called *Vitaceæ* (which see).

ampelideous (am-pe-lid'ē-us), *a.* [< NL. *ampelideus*, < Gr. ἀμπελίς (*-ιδ-*), a vine, dim. of ἄμπελος, a vine: see *Ampelis.*] In bot., relating or belonging to the *Ampelideæ*, or vine family; resembling the vine.

Ampelinæ (am-pe-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampelis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Ampelidæ*, or chatterers. It is sometimes taken as equivalent to *Ampelidæ* (*c*) (which see), and sometimes restricted to the single genus *Ampelis.*

Ampelio (am-pē'li-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμπελίων, a kind of swallow bird, also called *ampelis*: see *Ampelis.*] A genus of cotingine birds of South America, established by Cabanis in 1845, made by Sundevall the type of his family *Ampelionidæ.* *A. cinereipectoralis* is an example. Also written *Ampelion.*

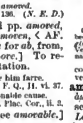
Ampelionina (am-pel'i-ō-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampelion* + *-ina*3.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the second family of his fourth cohort (*Tyrannospidea*) of scutellilaminate oscine passerines. It contains such genera as *Ampelis, Phibalura, Cotinga, Phytotoma, Rupicola*, and *Xipholena*, and exactly corresponds to a subfamily *Cotinginæ* of some authors.

Ampelis (am'pe-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμπελίς, a kind of singing bird, also called ἀμπέλων, prob. from its haunting vines, < ἄμπελος, a vine.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, type of a supposed subfamily *Ampelinæ*, or an alleged family *Ampelidæ.* It contains three species, the Carolina waxwing (*A. cedrorum*), the Bohemian waxwing (*A. garrulus*), and the Japanese waxwing (*A. japonicus*); the bracts of the birds are also called chatterers. A synonym of *Ampelis* is *Bombycilla.* The name was formerly applied, with great latitude, to many birds properly belonging to various other families: but it is now restricted to the three here named. See *waxwing.*

ampelite (am'pe-lit), *n.* [< L. *ampelitis*, < Gr. ἀμπελίτις (sc. γῆ), a kind of bituminous earth used to sprinkle vines in order to keep off insects, < ἄμπελος, a vine.] A species of black earth abounding in pyrites: so named from having been used to kill insects on vines. The name is also applied to anauel-coal and to some kinds of schist.

ampelitic (am-pe-lit'ik), *a.* [< *ampelite* + *-ic.*] In *mineral.*, pertaining to or resembling ampelite.

Ampelogypter (am'pe-lō-glip'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμπελος, a grape-vine, + γλύπτης, a chisel, < γλύφειν, carve, cut.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ*, established by Le Conte for three North American species formerly included in the genus *Baris.* They live, in the larval state, in the young shoots of cultivated or wild grape-vines and the Virginia creeper, causing swellings in the shape of elongated knobs. The most abundant species, *A. sesostris* (Le Conte), the grape-vine gall-beetle, is a small, highly polished, elongate insect of uniform light-brown color. The elytra are gently undulated by broad transverse impressions.



Grape-vine Gall-beetle (*Ampelogypter sesostris*). Vertical line shows natural size.

ampelogypsy (am-pe-log'ip-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἄμπελος, vine, + -γυψια, < γύψιος, write.] The scientific description of the vine. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ampelopsis (am-pe-lop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄμπελος, vine, + ὄψις, appearance: see *optic.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Vitaceæ*, scarcely distinguishable from *Vitis* (and united with it by Bentham and Hooker), except in having no conspicuous disk at the base of the ovary. *A. quinquefolia* is the well-known Virginia creeper, sometimes called American ivy, and erroneously woodbine. It has digitate leaves, cimulæ by clinging tendrils, and is frequently cultivated for covering walls and arbors. The Japanese *A. tricuspidata*, with simple leaves, is used for the same purpose.

amper (am'pėr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *ampor*, < ME. **ampre* (not found), < AS. *ampre, awpre*, earliest spelling *æmpre*, *empre*, a tumor or swelling.] A tumor; also, a defect.

amperage (am-pėr'āj), *n.* The strength of an electrical current measured in amperes.

ampere (am-pėr'), *n.* [A designation adopted by the Electric Congress at Paris in 1881; F. *am-*

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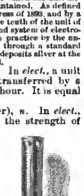
père, < *Ampère*, name of a French electrician (André Marie *Ampère*, died 1836). *Cf. ohm* and *volt*.] The unit employed in measuring the strength of an electrical current. It is the current which flows through a conductor whose resistance is one ohm, and between the two ends of which the unit difference of potentials, one volt, is maintained. As defined by the International Electrical Congress of 1893, and by a United States statute of 1894, it is one tenth of the unit of current of the centimeter-gram-second system of electromagnetic units and is represented in practice by the invarying current which, when passed through a standard solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0.00118 of a gram per second.

ampere-hour (am'pār-our'), *n.* In *elect.*, a unit of quantity, the electricity transferred by a current of one ampere in one hour. It is equal to 3,600 coulombs.

ampere-meter (am'pār-mē'tėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in amperes. Several types have been devised, some of which are essentially galvanometers specially constructed for this purpose. Another form (see the cut) consists of a hollow coil of wire traversed by the current to be measured, which according to its strength draws within itself a core supported by a spring and having an index attached to it; the scale is so graduated that the strength of the current is given directly in amperes. Also called *ammeter*, *amperometer*.


Ampere-meter.

Ampère's theory. See *theory*.

ampere-turns (am-pār'-tėrnz'), *n. pl.* A measure of the magnetizing power, or magnetomotive force, of a current of electricity in a resulting coil, equal to the product of a number of turns in the coil by the current (in amperes) passing through it.

Amperian (am-pē'ri-an), *a.* Relating to André Marie Ampère or to his theories. —**Amperian currents**, in *elect.*, the hypothetical electrical currents by which Ampère explained the properties of a magnet. See *Ampère's theory*, under *theory*.

amperometer (am-pe-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *ampere* + *-o-meter*.] Same as *ampere-meter*.

ampersand (am'per-sand), *n.* [Also *emperzand*, *ampus-and*, *amperse-and*, *ampassyand*, *ampussyand*, *appers-and*, *amperzed*, etc., also simply *empassy*, etc., various corruptions of *and per se — and* (that is, '& by itself — *and*').] A name formerly in use for the character & or & (also called *short and*), which is formed by combining the letters of the Latin *et*, and, and which is commonly placed at the end of the alphabet in primers.

amphi- (am'pē-), [< *amper* + *-yl*.] 1. Covered with pimples.—2. Weak; unhealthy; beginning to decay. [Prov. Eng.]

amphanthid (am-fan'thid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphacanthidæ*.

Amphacanthidæ (am-fa-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphacanthus* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family name synonymous with *Siganidæ* (which see).

Amphacanthus (am-fa-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., prop. **amphiacanthus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides (see *amphi-*), + ἄκανθα, spine.] A generic name of fishes remarkable for the development of a spine along the inner as well as the outer margin of the ventral fins: identical with *Siganus* (which see).

amphanthium (am-fan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *amphanthia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, about (see *amphi-*), + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, a name proposed for a dilated receptacle of inflorescence.

amphi-. [E., NL., etc., < Gr. ἀμφι-, prefix, ἀμφί, prep., = L. *ambi-*, etc.; see *ambi-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning on both sides, on all sides, around, round about; cognate with and equivalent to *ambi-* of Latin origin.

Amphiarctos (am-fi-ark'tos), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Hyænarctos*.

amphiarthrodial (am'fi-ār-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί + ἄρθρωδιαι, pointed (ἄρθρον, a joint, + *-ιδες*, form), + *-al*, with ref. to *amphiarthrosis*.] Of or pertaining to amphiarthrosis, or to a joint exhibiting that kind of articulation.

amphiarthrosis (am'fi-ār-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + ἄρθρωσις, articulation: see *arthrosis*.] In *anat.*, a kind of articulation, intermediate between synarthrosis and diarthrosis, permitting slight motion by intervention of fibrocartilage, as between the bodies of vertebræ or in the pubic and sacro-iliac articulations.

Amphiaster (am'fi-as-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, around, + ἀστηρ, a star.] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Goniasteridæ*. *A. insignis* is a beautiful Californian species with short flat arms, flat disk, and regularly arranged spines and tessellated plates. [*fl. c.*] In *embryol.*, a formation in a maturing ovum of a uniform figure radiated at either end, thus resembling two stars joined together, whence the name.

amphibala, *n.* Plural of *amphibalum*.

amphiball, *n.* Plural of *amphiballus*.

amphibalum (am-fib'a-lum), *n.*; pl. *amphibala* (-la). Same as *amphiballus*.

amphiballus (am-fib'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *amphiball* (-li). [NL., < Gr. ἀμφιβολος, adj., put around (cf. ἀμφίβλημα, a cloak), < ἀμφί, around, + βάλλειν, throw.] An ecclesiastical vestment, not unlike the casula or chasuble, formerly in the Gallican church of the eighth and ninth centuries.

Amphiblastula (am-fib'la-mus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. ἀμφι, around, + βλαστη, go; cf. deriv. βῆμα, Dor. βᾶμα, a step.] A genus of stegocephalous amphibians, of stout, lizard-like form, from the Carboniferous formations of Illinois. *E. D. Cope*, 1865.

amphibia (am-fib'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *amphibium*, q. v. (also of *amphibion*), neut. of *amphibius*, < Gr. ἀμφίβιος, living a double life: see *amphibious*.] 1. In popular language, animals living both on land and in the water; those which constantly and habitually frequent that element, though not able to breathe under water, such as frogs, turtles, crocodiles, seals, walruses, otters, beavers, hippopotami, etc.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a name variously used. (*a*) In the Linnean system (1766), the third class of *Animalia*, including all *Reptilia* and *Pisces*, and various others and fish-like vertebrates. It was divided into three orders: (1) reptiles furnished with feet and breathing by the mouth (*Testudo*, *Draco*, *Lacerta*, *Rana*); (2) footless serpents, also breathing by the mouth (*Crotalus*, *Boa*, *Coluber*, *Anguis*, *Amphisbæna*, *Cæcilia*); (3) fishes (*Acipenser*, *Squalus*, *Raja*), breathing by lateral branchiæ or gills, comprising (*a*) genera of fishes and fish-like animals, as the *Petromyzontes* and *Sparus*, (*b*) in Cuvier's system (1817), a tribe of carnivorous mammals, intervening between *Cursoria* and *Marsupiata*, containing the seals and walruses, or pinniped *Carnivora*; thus exactly equivalent to the *Pinnipedia* of modern authors. (*c*) A class of vertebrates, which replaced the *Amphibia* next to the *Cetacea*, both comprising mammals with feet adapted to swimming, and differing only from those with clawed or with hoofs. (*d*) A class of lethypopulate vertebrates, corresponding to the order *Batrachia* of Brongniart and Cuvier, comprising frogs, toads, both in the water and in the air at the same or at different periods of their lives, and having neither scales nor gills after they have superseded by lungs, or gills and lungs simultaneously. The gills are usually external, but internal gills may be effected to some extent by the skin. Limbs are either present or absent, and there are no fins in the adult. The *Amphibia* undergo metamorphosis, the larval forms being more or less fish-like, the adult developing limbs. They are oviparous, with soft eggs, naked skin, and cold-blooded. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. The skull is decompound, with an unossified basi-occipital and a parasphenoid. The *Amphibia* have been very generally called *Batrachia*, which see. Cuvier's name latterly is now usually restricted to an order *Batrachia* of the class *Amphibia*. The *Amphibia* include all the animals commonly called frogs, toads, tree-frogs, salamanders, sirens, axolotls, etc. By some they are divided into *Anoura* and *Urodela*, the former being called *Amphibia*, a more elaborate division is into four orders: (1) *Ophiomorpha* or *Gymnophiona*, including only the family *Cæcilidæ*; (2) *Urodela*; (3) *Batrachia*; (4) the fossil *Labyrinthodontia*.

amphibial (am-fib'i-al), *a.* [As *amphibious* + *-al*.] Same as *amphibian*.

amphibian (am-fib'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *amphibious* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to amphibia in any sense; specifically, pertaining to the class *Amphibia*. See *amphibious*, 2.

II. *n.* An animal of the class *Amphibia*.

Amphibichthyidæ (am'fi-bik-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphibichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of diprous fishes, typified by the genus *Amphibichthys*: synonymous with *Lepidosireniidæ*. *Hogg*.

Amphibichthys (am-fi-bik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίβιος, amphibious, + ἰχθύς, fish.] The typical genus of *Amphibichthyidæ*: synonymous with *Lepidosiren*. *Hogg*.

amphibiolite (am-fib'i-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμφίβιος, amphibious, + *λίθος*, a stone.] The fossil remains of an amphibian. *Craig*, 1847.

amphibiolith (am-fib'i-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *amphibiolite*.

amphibiological (am-fib'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *amphibiology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to amphibiology.

amphibiology (am-fib-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀμφίβιος, amphibious, + *-λογια*, < λεγειν, speak of; *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on amphibious animals; the department of natural history which treats of the *Amphibia*.

amphibion (am-fib'i-on), *n.*; pl. *amphibia* (-ą). [NL., = *amphibium*, q. v.] Same as *amphibium*.

amphibiotica (am'fi-bi-ot'i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίβιος, amphibious, + term. *-οτικος*.] In *zoöl.*, in Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two subdivisions (the other being *Corpuscularia*) of the *Tunicata* or *Ascidioidea*. The *amphibiotica* are composed of the May-flies, dragon-flies, and related forms. This suborder is, therefore, approximately equivalent to the *Neuroptera Pseudoneura*, the *Amphibiotica*, however, are in this sense, *amphibion* being the usual technical term in zoölogy.

amphibiotic (am-fi-bi-ot'ik), *a.* [< NL. *amphibium*, < Gr. ἀμφίβιος, living a double life, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + βίος, life. *Cf. amphibia.*] 1. Living both on land and in water; habitually alternating between land and water.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Amphibia*; amphibian. The most completely *amphibious* animals are those which do not undergo complete metamorphosis, or which possess lungs and gills simultaneously, being thus capable of both aërial and aquatic respiration. *Amphibious* is however rare in this sense, *amphibian* being the usual technical term in zoölogy.

3. Of a double nature; partaking of two natures: as, an *amphibious* breed.

> A floating island, an *amphibious* spot
> Unsound, of spongy texture.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, iii.

Not in free and common scrage, but in this *amphibious* subordinate sense of villein scrage.
Blackstone, Com., II. vi.

amphibiously (am-fib'i-us-li), *adv.* In an amphibious manner.

amphibiousness (am-fib'i-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being amphibious; ability to live in two elements; adaptation in two natures.

amphibium (am-fib'i-um), *n.*; pl. *amphibia* (-ą). [NL. (also written *amphibion*, < Gr. ἀμφίβιον), neut. of *amphibius*, q. v.] An amphibious animal: see *Amphibia*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 34.

amphiblastic (am-fi-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφι, on both sides, + βλαστος, a germ.] In *embryol.*, a term applied to those holoblastic eggs which, by unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk), produce an amphigastrula (which see) in gastrulating. Haeckel.

amphiblastula (am-fi-blas'tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *amphiblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi(cytula)* + *blastula*.] In *embryol.*, the vesicular morula or mulberry-like form which is formed from that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg of unequal segmentation known as an amphigastrula, following upon the stage called an amphimorula. The human egg is an example. See *gastrulation*. Haeckel.

Amphibola (am-fib'ō-lą), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. amphibolus*: see *amphibole*.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods with an operculum and without tentacles, constituting the family *Amphibolidæ*: synonymous with *Amphitaceæ*.

Amphibola australis.

Amphibole (am'fi-bōl), *n.* [< NL. *amphibolus*, ambiguous, < Gr. ἀμφίβολος, doubtful, < ἀμφιβάλλειν, doubt, be uncertain, throw around, < ἀμφί, around, on both sides, + βάλλειν, throw.] A name given by Haüy to hornblende, from its resemblance to augite, for which it may readily be mistaken: now used as a general term to include all the varieties of which common hornblende is one. See *hornblende*.—**Amphibole granite**, same as *hornblende granite* (which see, under *granite*).

amphiboli (am-fib'ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. amphibolus*: see *amphibole*.] A general name for birds of zygodactyl form with the toes directed forward and backward in pairs, that is, two forward and two backward. By Illiger (1811) considered as a family, but now abandoned as an artificial group.

amphibolic[1] (am-fi-bol'ik), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-ic*.] In *mineral.*, pertaining to, resembling, or containing amphibole.

amphibolid (am-fib'ō-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Amphibolidæ*.

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Amphibolide (am-fi-bol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphibolē* + *-idæ.*] A family of bacciniomycetous pulvinulate gastropods. The technical characters are a short, thick spiral shell closed by an operculum, the whorls shouldered, and gills present, though rudimentary. The species live in marshes where the water is brackish, and have but partially aerial respiration; they are confined to New Zealand. Also called *Amphibolerinidæ*.

amphibolicerous (am'fi-bō-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< *amphibole* + *-i-ferous.*] Bearing or containing amphibole.

Amphibolíferous andesite and dolerite.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 749.

amphiboline (am-fib'ō-lin), *a.* [*Amphibole* + *-ine*1.] In *mineral.*, resembling amphibole.

amphibology (am-fi-bol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφιβολία*, doubtful (see *amphibole*), + *-λογία*.] A rock belonging to the class of the crystalline schists, and consisting largely of green hornblende, together with quartz or feldspar, or both. It is always more or less distinctly in beds like gneiss.

amphibological (am'fi-bō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*amphibology.*] Of or pertaining to amphibology; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

A fourth instinctus with a pleasing compliment, a sweet smile, ingratiates himself with an unsuspecting victim.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 874.

amphibologically (am'fi-bō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

amphibologism (am-fi-bol'ō-jizm), *n.* [*amphibology* + *-ism.*] An amphibolous construction or phrase. *N. E. D.*

amphibology (am-fi-bol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. **amphibologies** (-jiz). [< LL. *amphibologia*, < Gr. *ἀμφιβολία*, doubtful, ambiguous (see *amphibole*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The use of ambiguous phrases or statements.—2. In *logic*, a sentence which is ambiguous from uncertainty with regard to its construction, but not from uncertainty with regard to the meaning of the words forming it. A good example of amphibology is the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus: "Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse," which Johnson and Bonnance may either of them be the subject or object of *vincere posse*, and the sense may be either, you can conquer the *Romans*, or, the *Romans* can conquer you. The English language seldom admits of amphibology. For an English example, see second citation under *amphibolous*.—Fallacy of amphibology. See *fallacy.*

amphiboloid (am-fib'ō-loid), *a.* [*Amphibole* + *-oid.*] In *mineral.*, having the appearance of amphibole.

amphibolophyllous (am-fib'ō-lō-sil'lus), *a.* [< NL. *amphibolophyllus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, doubtful, + *σύριγξ*, column (style), + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having the style not apparent. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

amphibolous (am-fib'ō-lus), *a.* [< LL. *amphibolus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, doubtful: see *amphibole.*] Ambiguous; equivocal: now used only in logic as applied to a sentence susceptible of two meanings. [Rare.]

Never [except such as *amphibolous* quarrel—both parties declaring themselves for the king.
Howell (?), England's Tears.

An *amphibolous* sentence is one that is capable of two meanings, not from the double sense of any of the words, but from its admitting a double construction; as, . . . "The duke yet lives that Henry shall depose.
Whately, Logic, iii. ¶ 10.

amphibolously (am-fib'ō-lus-li), *adv.* In an ambiguous, 1847), < Gr. *ἀμφίβολος*, doubtful, ambiguous (see *amphibole*), + *-ωτός*, tail.] In *ornith.*, the corrected orthography of *Phibalura* (which see). [Not in use.]

amphiboly (am-fib'ō-li), *n.*; pl. *amphibolies* (-liz). [< LL. *amphibolia*, < Gr. *ἀμφιβολία*, ambiguity, < *ἀμφίβολος*, ambiguous: see *amphibole.*] 1. The use of ambiguities; quibbling.—2. In *logic*, ambiguity in the meaning of a proposition, arising either from an uncertain syntax or from a figure of speech.—**Transcendental amphiboly**, in the *Kantian philosophy*, the confusing of noumena with objects in the understanding a priori (categories) with those which are derived from experience.

amphibrach (am'fi-brak), *n.* [< L. *amphibrachys*, sometimes *amphibrachus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίβραχυς*, short on both sides, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *βραχύς*, short.] In *prosc.*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short: as, *habére*, in Latin: the opposite of *amphimacer.*

amphibrachys (am-fib'ra-kis), *n.* [L.: see above.] Same as *amphibrach.*

Amphibrya (am-fib'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphibryus*: see *amphibryous.*] In *bot.*, the endogens: a term used by Endlicher.

amphibryous (am-fib'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *amphibryus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *βρύειν*, swell, grow.] In *bot.*, growing by additions to all parts of the periphery. *A. Gray.*

amphicarpic (am-fi-kär'pik), *a.* Same as *amphicarpous.*

amphicarpous (am-fi-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *amphicarpus*, with fruit of two kinds (cf. Gr. *ἀμφίκαρπος*, with fruit all round), < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, around, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, producing two classes of fruit, differing either in form or in time of ripening.

amphicentric (am-fi-sen'trik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κέντρον*, point, center.] In *anat.*, coming together, as into a center, on both sides: applied to a bipolar rete mirabile, that is, one which is gathered again into and gives off a vessel similar to that one which breaks up to form the rete: opposed to *monocentric.*

Amphicentrum (am-fi-sen'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κέντρον*, spine: see *center.*] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Carboniferous strata, without abdominal fins.

amphichiral (am-fi-kī'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, on both sides, + *χείρ*, hand.] Undistinguishable as to right and left; transformable into its own perversion. Also spelled *amphichirel.* = Syn. *Amphichiral*, *Amphidextrous*. *Amphidextrous* refers to equal facility in using the two hands; *amphichiral* refers to the geometrical similarity of the two sides. To be *amphichiral* does not imply being symmetrical, however, but only the possibility of being brought into two forms, one of which is the perversion of the other in image of the other.

amphichroic (am-fi-krō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *χρόα*, complexion, color.] Having a double action upon colored vapors used as tests in chemistry. Erroneously written *amphicroitic.* *N. E. D.*

amphichromatic (am'fi-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *χρώματ-ος*, color: see *chromatic.*] Reacting to the spectrum, as an alkali upon colors used as chemical tests.

Amphicœlia (am-fi-sē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφικοίλος*, hollow all round: see *amphicœlous.*] A division, established by Owen, of the suborder of *Crocodilia*, including the extinct crocodiles which have amphicœlous vertebræ, as members of the genus *Teleosaurus*.—2. [*cap.*] As a singular, [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *James Hall*, 1867.

amphicœlian (am-fi-sē'li-an), *a.* Amphicœlous; having amphicœlous vertebræ; pertaining to the *Amphicœlia.*

Amphicœlias (am-fi-sē'li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφικοίλος*, hollow all round: see *amphicœlous.*] A genus of saliasaurian reptiles, a subordinate order of *Crocodilia*, including the extinct crocodiles which have amphicœlous vertebræ, as members of the genus *Teleosaurus*.—2. [*cap.*] As a singular, [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *James Hall*, 1867.

amphicœlian (am-fi-sē'li-an), *a.* Amphicœlous; having amphicœlous vertebræ; pertaining to the *Amphicœlia.*

Amphicœlias (am-fi-sē'li-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφικοίλος*, hollow all round: see *amphicœlous.*] A genus of saliasaurian reptiles, a subordinate order of *Crocodilia*, including the extinct crocodiles which have amphicœlous vertebræ, as members of the genus *Teleosaurus*. *A. altus* was a huge species supposed to have been able to browse on tree-tops 30 feet high. *A. fraxillanus*, found in Oxfordshire, is known to have exceeded *A. altus* in length. *E. D. Cope*, 1877.

amphicœlous (am-fi-sē'lus), *a.* [NL. *amphicœlus*, < Gr. *ἀμφικοίλος*, hollow all round, hollow at both ends, < *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœlian.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, hollowed at both ends: said of the centra or bodies of vertebræ which are biconcave. This is the usual character of the vertebræ of fishes, and also of the extinct crocodiles (*Teleosaurus*, *Rhacheosaurus*), and some of the Cretaceous perid. as of the genus *Ichthyornis* (*Odontotormæ*).

Amphicoma (am-fik'ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφικομος*, with hair all round, < *ἀμφί*, around, + *κόμη*, hair.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ.* The mandibles in this genus are without dentation on the inner side, the clavola of the antennæ are globular, and the legs are ordinary.

Amphicondylia (am-fi-kon'di-li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, mod. condyle.] A name given to the *Mammalia*, with reference to the pair of occipital condyles which vertebrates have, as a class possess in connection with an ossified basiocipital: opposed to *Monocondylia* (which see).

Amphictene (am-fik'tē-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *κτείς* (*κτεν-*), a comb.] A genus of tubicolous worms, order *Cephalobranchiata*, class *Annelida*, type of the family *Amphictenidæ*: equivalent to *Pectinaria.*

Amphictenidæ (am-fik-ten'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphictene* + *-idæ.*] A family of polyæthous cephalobranchiate annelids, represented by the genera *Amphictene* or *Pectinaria.*

amphictyon (am-fik'ti-on), *n.* [L. *amphictyones*, < Gr. *ἀμφικτίονες* (Demosthenes), commonly in pl. *ἀμφικτίονες*, more correctly *ἀμφικτύονες*, lit. dwellers around, neighbors, < *ἀμφί*, around, + *κτίονες* (only in this word and *περικτίονες*, of same sense), pl. of *κτίων*, ppr., < √ *κτι-*, dwell (> *κτίζειν*, people, establish, found), = Skt. √ *kshi*, dwell, inhabit.] In *Gr. hist.*, a deputy to an amphictyonic conneil, especially the Delphic: most commonly used in the plural for the council itself, or the body of deputies (often with a capital).

amphictyonic (am-fik-ti-on'ik), *a.* Gr. *ἀμφικτυονικός*, pertaining to the amphictyons.] Pertaining to an amphictyony; pertaining to or characteristic of the amphictyons.

amphictyony (am-fik'ti-on-i), *n.*; pl. *amphictyonies* (-iz). [< Gr. *ἀμφικτυονία* (or *-τιονία*), < *ἀμφικτύονες*, amphictyons.] In *Gr. hist.*, a league of peoples inhabiting neighboring territories or drawn together by community of origin or interests, for mutual protection and the guardianship in common of a central sanctuary and its rites. There were several such confederations, but the name is specially appropriated to the most famous of them, that of Delphi. This was composed of twelve tribes and its deputies met twice each year, alternately at Delphi and at Thermopylæ. Its origin dates back to the beginnings of Grecian history, and it survived the independence of Greece. It exercised considerable authority over famous oracular sanctuary of the Pythian Apollo and over the responsible games, and conducted the Pythian games, and it constituted, though in an imperfect way, a national congress of the many communities small and often opposed states into which Greece was divided.

amphicurtous (am-fi-kėr'tus), *a.* See *amphicyrtous.*

amphicyon (am-fis'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κύων*, dog, = E. *hound*, q. v.] A large fossil carnivorous quadruped, which in part combine the characters of those of the dogs (*Canidæ*) and of the bears (*Ursidæ*). It occurs principally in the Miocene Tertiary formation.

amphicyrtous (am-fi-sir'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *κύρτος*, curved: see *curve.*] Curved on both sides; gibbous. Also written *amphicurtous.* *N. E. D.*

amphicytula (am-fi-sit'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *amphicytulæ* (-lē). [NL., *Camphi-* + *cytula*, NL. dim. of Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow.] In *embryol.*, the ancestral cell (cytula) which results from that stage in the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphimonerula, by the re-formation of a nucleus, and which is made by total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) to the successive stages known as amphimorula, amphiblastula, and gastrula. See these words. The human egg is an example. This is the usual form of egg in mammals and sundry other animals. See *gastrulation.*

amphidi, *n. pl.* See *amphid*, 3.

amphidiarthrosis (am-fi-di-ar-thrō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, both, + *διάρθρωσις*.] A term applied by Berzelius to the salts of those acids which contain oxygen, to distinguish them from the haloid salts. The amphid salts were regarded as compounds of two oxids, one electro-positive, the other electro-negative.

amphidiarthrosis (am-fi-di-ar-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *διάρθρωσις*, a band, < *δείν*, bind.] A genus of lamellibranchiates, containing those mollusks of rounded form with large siphons, a long tongue-shaped foot, and a double ligament, one internal and one external: a synonym of *Sewecia.* *Lamarck*, 1818.

amphidinid (am-fid'in-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Amphidesmidæ.*

Amphidesmidæ (am-fi-des'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphidesmus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, of which the genus *Amphidesmus* is the type: a synonym of *Semelidæ.*

amphidiarthrodial (am'fi-di-ar-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< NL. *amphidiarthrodialis*, after *amphidiarthrosis.*] Of or pertaining to amphidiarthrosis.

amphidiarthrosis (am'fi-di-ar-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *διάρθρωσις*, articulation, diarthrosis.] In *anatomy*, a mode of articulation which partakes of the nature of both diarthrosis and amphiarthrosis, admitting of free motion in several directions. A familiar example is the articulation of the lower jaw with the rest of the human skull, which permits an up-and-down motion, as in opening and shutting the mouth, and also a rotatory motion from side to side and forward and backward. Also called *mixta arthrosis.*

amphidisk, amphidisc (am'fi-disk), *n.* [< NL. *amphidiscus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *δίσκος*, a round body: see *disk*.] In *zoöl.*, one of the spicules, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle, which surround the reproductive gemmules of *Spongilla.* Also written *amphidiscus.*

amphidromia (am-fi-drō'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀμφιδρόμια*, pl. (sec def.), < *ἀμφιδρομος*, running around, < *ἀμφί*, around, + *δρομος*, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *Dromæa*, *dromedary*, etc.] In ancient Athens, a family festival in honor of the birth of a child. It was held in the evening, when the child was about a week old. The guests brought small presents and were entertained at a repast. The child was presented to the company and carried in the family hearth by two women, and at this time received its name, to which the guests were witnesses. The door of the house was decorated with olive-branches for a boy, and with tufts of wool for a girl.

amphidromical (am-fi-drom'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the amphidromia.

At the *amphidromical* feasts, on the fifth day after the child was born, presents were sent from friends, of polypuses and cuttlefishes. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

amphidura (am-fi-dū'rȧ), *n.* A corruption of *amphithyra*.

Amphigea (am-fij-jē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, implying doubt, + *γαῖα*, γέ, the earth, a land or country.] In *zoögeog.*, the Araphigean realm.

amphigam (am'fi-gam), *n.* [= F. *amphigame*, < NL. *amphigamus*: see *amphigamous*.] In *bot.* & *zoöl.*, a classification of plants, one of a group of cryptogams, including the lichens, fungi, and algæ, in which sexual organs were unknown.

amphigamous (am-fig'ȧ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *amphigamus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, implying doubt, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the amphigams; thallogenous.

amphigastria (am-fi-gas'tri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] The peculiar stipule-like accessory leaves on the lower side of the stem of some scale-mosses and other *Hepaticæ*.

amphigastrula (am-fi-gas'trō-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *amphigastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi-* + *gastrula*.] In *embryol.*, the first form of metagastrula (which see) which results from unequal cleavage or segmentation of the vitelline yolk.).

amphigean (am-fi-jē'an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *γῆ*, earth: see *geography*, etc.] 1. Extending around the earth: in *bot.* applied to genera or species that are found around the globe in approximately the same latitude.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. *Amphigæa* + -*an*.] In *zoögeog.*, a term applied to the temperate South American realm as one of the prime zoological divisions of the earth's surface, and with reference to its equivocal or ambiguous zoological character. Together with the Dendrogean or tropical American realm, it composes the Neotropical region of Schater.

Lower side of branch, showing Amphigastria and accessory leaves.

amphigen (am'fi-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *-γενής*, < *γίγνεσθαι*, produce: see *-gen*. Cf. *amphigene*.] 1. In *bot.*, a thallogen: a name applied by Brongniart to those cryptogams (the algæ, fungi, and lichens) which increase by development of cellular tissue in all directions, and not at the summit of a distinct axis.—2†. In *chem.*, an element, like oxygen, capable of forming with other elements acid and basic compounds.

amphigene (am'fi-jēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί-γενής*, of both kinds, of doubtful kind, < *ἀμφί*, both, + *γένος*, kind (see *genus*): named with allusion to its supposed cleavage in two directions.] Same as *leucite*.

amphigenous (am-fij'e-nus), *a.* [As *amphigene* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, growing all around an object: applied to fungi which are not restricted to any particular part of the surface of the host.—2†. In *chem.*, of the nature of amphigen.

Also written *amphigenose*.

Amphigenous reaction, in *chem.*, a reaction which exhibits both acid and alkaline characters.

amphiglochidion (am-fig-nath'i-ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *γλωχίς*, jaw, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A peculiar genus of ancylocerous annulose animals, each armed in both jaws, dilated processes of the sacrum, a brood-pouch, and the general aspect of the tree-frogs; the type of a family *Amphignathodontidæ* (which see). *A. quechen* is an arboreal species of the tropical Andean region.

amphignathodontid (am-fig-nath-ō-don'tid), *n.* One of the *Amphignathodontidæ*.

Amphignathodontidæ (am-fig-nath-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphignathodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of anurous batrachians, typified by the only certainly known genus, *Amphignathodon* (which see).

amphigonic (am-fi-gon'ik), *a.* Same as *amphigonous*.

amphigonous (am-fig'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀμφίγονος*, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *-γονος* (*ἀδ*), *γονεύς*), < √ *γεν*, produce. Cf. Gr. *ἀμφίγονος*, n., a stepchild, < *ἀμφί* + *γόνος*, offspring.] Transmitting to offspring the characters of both parents; pertaining to amphigony.

amphigony (am-fig'ō-ni), *n.* [As *amphigonous* + *-y*.] Sexual reproduction; gamogenesis: the opposite of *monogony*. The word is chiefly used with reference to those lower animals which may conjugate or blend their substance, not ordinarily used of reproduction in higher animals.

amphigoric (am-fi-gor'ik), *a.* [< F. *amphigorique*, < *amphigouri*: see *amphigory*.] Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory; absurd; nonsensical.

amphigory (am'fi-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *amphigories* (-riz). [Modified from F. *amphigouri*, of uncertain origin; appar. a factitious word, based on Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides.] A meaningless rigmarole; a set of nonsense-verses or the like; a nonsensical parody.

Amphileptus (am-fi-lep'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *λεπτός*, small, fine, delicate.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, of the family *Trachelocercidæ*, having numerous contractile vacuoles in two longitudinal series. *A. gigas*, one of the largest known infusorians, has a lengthened compressed form with a long neck, and the mouth near the base of the neck.

amphilogism (am-fil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< *amphilogy* + *-ism*.] A circumlocution. *N. E. D.*

amphilogy (am-fil'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *amphilogies* (-jiz). [< Gr. *ἀμφιλογία*, doubt, debate, < *ἀμφίλογος*, uncertain, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Ambiguity; amphibology.

amphimacer (am-fim'ȧ-sėr), *n.* [< L. *amphimacrus*, < Gr. *ἀμφίμακρος*, long on both sides, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μακρός*, long: see *macron*. Cf. *amphibrach*.] In *prosody*, a foot of three syllables, the middle one short, the others long, as in Latin *cāstĭtās*: the opposite of *amphibrach*.

Amphimanadidæ (am'fi-mē-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphimonas* + *-idæ*.] A family of naked, free-swimming or sedentary, hilagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Amphimonas*. When sedentary they have a long contraction of the posterior extremity or by a caudal filament. The two flagella are unlike in size, the shorter one is no distinct oral aperture, food being taken in at any point of the periphery of the body.

Amphimonas (am-fi-mon'as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μονάς* (*μονάδ-*), one, a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Amphimonadidæ*.

amphimonerula (am'fi-mō-ner'ū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *amphimonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi-* + *monerula*.] In *embryol.*, the monerula (which see) of a holoblastic egg which undergoes unequal segmentation or cleavage of the vitellus (yolk), and becomes successively an amphicytula, amphimorula, amphiblastula, and amphigastrula (which see under these words). It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole and nutritive yolk at the other; the two being, however, intimately mixed. Such embryos are total though unequal segmentation. See *gastrulation*.

amphimorula (am-fi-mor'ū-lȧ), *n.* A flamlugo, as a member of the *Amphimorphæ*.

Amphimorphæ (am-fi-mor'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification, a family of dessognathous carinate birds: so called because intermediate between the anserino birds and the storks. It contains only the flamingos, *Phœnicopteridæ* (which see). See under *Odontolcæ*. It is homologically equivalent to *Odontolcæ* of Nitzsch, of prior date.

amphimorphic (am-fi-mor'fik), *a.* [As *Amphimorphæ* + *-ic*.] Having the character of or pertaining to the *Amphimorphæ*.

amphimorula (am-fi-mor'ū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *amphimorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < *amphi-* + *morula*.] In *embryol.*, the morula, or mulberry-like mass, which results from the total but unequal segmentation of the vitellus (yolk) in a holoblastic egg to the development of a holoblastic egg known as an amphicytula; a solid and generally globular mass of cleavage-cells which are not all alike. Further stages of development are the amphiblastula and the amphigastrula. The human egg is an example.

amphinephra (am-fi-nef'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *νεφρός*, sinew, nerve.] A class or phylum of *Vermes* constituted by the genera *Neomenia* and *Chætoderma*, together with the *Chætonidæ*, the latter being removed from the *Mollusca* and associated with the genera named on account of the similarity in the nervous system. Haeckel, 1878.

Amphinome (am-fin'ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *νομή*, a feeding, < *νέμεσθαι*, feed, pasture, act.] A genus of chætopodous worms, giving name to the family *Amphinomidæ*. Also written *Amphinomea*.

Amphinomea (am-fi-nō'mē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Amphinomidæ*.

Amphinomidæ (am-fi-nom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphinome* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine locomotory polychætous annelids, of the order *Chætopoda*, having several postoral segments included in the head.

amphinotid (am-fi-nō'tid), *n.* An animal of the family *Amphinotidæ*; a branchiostomid.

Amphinotidæ (am-fi-nō-si'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphioxus* + *-idæ*.] The only known family of leptocardians or acranial vertebrates, taking name from the genus *Amphioxus*: a synonym of *Branchiostomidæ* (which see).

Amphioxini (am'fi-ok-si'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphioxus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Amphioxidæ*.

Amphioxus (am-fi-ok'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, at both ends, + *ὀξύς*, sharp: see *oxygen*. The lancelet, the typical genus of the family *Amphioxidæ*, whose body is compressed and tapers to a point at each end: a synonym of *Branchiostoma* (which see). See also cut under *lancelet*.

amphipneust (am'fip-nūst), *n.* [< *Amphipneusta*.] One of the *Amphipneusta*.

Amphipneusta (am-fip-nu'stȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, in both ways, + *πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe: see *pneumatic*.] A former name of a suborder of tailed *Amphibia*, which retain their gills through life. As constituted by Meeren, the group included, however, the larval forms of some amphibians which undergo metamorphosis. See *Cryptobranchia*.

Amphipneusta (am-fip-nu'stȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Amphipneusta*.] A name used by Wiegmann for the *Onchidiidæ* (which see).

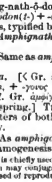
amphipnous (am'fip-nous), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, both, + *πνοή*, breath.] Having the power of breathing both air and water, as a fish.

Amphipnous (am-fip'nō-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πνοή*, breath.] A genus of eel-like fishes distinguished by a long auxiliary apparatus which enables the fish to breathe air directly as well as through the medium of water. It is the type of the family *Amphipnoidæ*.

amphipod (am'fi-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *amphipus* (*-pod-*), having feet in both directions, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*, q. v.] I. *a.* Same as *amphipodous*.

II. *n.* An amphipodous one of the *Amphipoda*.

Amphipoda (am-fip'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphipus* (*-pod-*), having feet in both directions: see *amphipod*.] In *zoöl.*, an order of sessile-eyed (edriophthalmous) crustacean arthropods: sometimes, as by Dana, restricted with *Isopoda* in an order *Choristopoda*. The order is distinguished from other *Edriophthalmata* by having the abdominal region well developed, and by effecting respiration by means of membranous vesicles attached to the bases of the thoracic feet. The antennæ and mouth-parts are compressed laterally and curved longitudinally; some of the legs are directed forward, the rest backward (whence the name). The thorax has seven segments, the abdomen 7. The tail is natatory or saltatorial. The 4 anterior abdominal feet project from the second to the fifth thoracic limb inclusive) are directed forward, the 3 posterior backward. The latter are called *pereiopoda*, and are the 3 terminal limbs; behind the last and strongly contrasted with them, are 3 pairs of fringed appendages called *pleopoda*, which are true swimming-organs. The body ends behind in a variously shaped telson. The eyes are sessile, and sometimes rudimentary. From 2 to about 6 orders of the order, the most extensive of which is the *Gammaroidea*, are recognized by different authors. The little animals known as sand-hoppers, sand-fleas, and shore-jumpers are members of this order, the various forms of which inhabit both fresh and salt water.


Amphipod, one of the *Amphipoda*.
a, rostrum; *b*, 1st antenna; *c*, 2d antenna; *d*, branchiæ; *e*, abdominal feet; *f*, 5th and 6th segments of tail.

amphipodal (am-fip'ō-dal), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-al*.] Same as *amphipodous*.

amphipodan (am-fip'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *amphipod* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Same as *amphipodous*.

II. *n.* An amphipod; one of the *Amphipoda*.

amphipodiform (am-fip'ō-di-fôrm), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-i-form*.] Resembling a sand-hopper in form: formed like an amphipod. *Kirby and Spence*, 1828.

amphipodous (am-fip'ō-dus), *a.* [< *amphipod* + *-ous*.] Having feet in both directions; spe-

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ddically, *ot* or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*. Equivalent forms are *amphipod*, *amphipodal*, *amphipodan*.

Amphiporidæ (am-fi-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiporus* + *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians or nemerteans having the proboscis armed with stylets, which are wanting in the other *Rhynchocœla*. Also called *Emplæ*.

Amphiporus (am-fip'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + πόρος, passage, pore.] A genus of nemerteans, typical of the family *Amphiporidæ* (which see). *A. lactifloreus* is a European species, 1 or 4 inches long, found under stones from the North sea to the Mediterranean.

amphiprostylar (am'fi-prō-stī'lär), *a.* Same as *amphiprostyle*.

amphiprostyle (am-fi-prō'stil), *a.* [< L. *amphiprostylos*, < Gr. ἀμφιπρόστυλος, having a prostyle at both ends, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + πρόστυλος, prostyle: see *prostyle*.] Literally, having columns both in front and behind. In *arch.*, applied to a structure having the plan of an ancient Greek or Roman rectangular temple with a portico at each end or in both front and rear, but no columns on the sides or flanks.

Plan of Amphiprostyle Temple.

Amphiptera (am-fip'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphirhinus*: see *amphirhine*.] A prime division of the skulled vertebrates, or *Craniota*, including all except the *Monorhina* (which see); the double-breathers. It is a term equivalent to that of an evolutionary series of animals than of a definite zoölogical division.

amphirhine (am'fi-rin), *a.* [< NL. *amphirhinus*, < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + ῥίς, ῥιν, nose.] Double-nostrilled: specifically said of the *Amphirhina*.

Should jaws be absent, the Cephalaspids would approach the Marsipobranchii more nearly than any of the other *amphirhine* fishes do. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 179.

amphisarca (am-fi-sär'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] Any hard-rinded fruit having a succulent interior and a crustaceous or woody exterior, as the gourd. [Rare.]

amphisaurid (am-fi-sä'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Amphisauridæ*.

Amphisauridæ (am-fi-sä'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles: now superseded by *Anchisauridæ*.

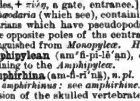
Amphisaurus (am-fi-sä'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles with amphicœlous vertebræ. The name is now superseded by *Anchisaurus*, and is a synonym of *Megadactylus* of Hitchcock.

amphisbæna (am-fis-bē'nä), *n.* [Early mod. E. *amphisbene*, ME. corruptly *aphisbena*, on OE. *amphisbene*, mod. F. *amphisbène* = Sp. *anfisbena*, *anfisbena* = Pg. *amphisbena* = It. *anfisbena*, *anfisbeno*, < L. *amphisbæna*, < Gr. ἀμφίσβαινα, a kind of serpent believed to move with either end foremost, < ἀμφίς, at both ends, a form of ἀμφί (see *ampbi-*), + βαίνειν, go, = L. *venire*, come, = E. *come*.] 1. A fabulous venomous serpent supposed to have a head at each end and to be able to move in either direction.

Complicated monsters head and tail,
Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,
And dipsas. *Milton*, P. L., x. 524.

Two vipers of one breed—an *amphisbæna*,
Each end a sting. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of lizards distinguished by the obtuseness of the head and tail, typical of the family *Amphisbænidæ*. The species, inhabiting tropical South America and the West Indies, are



Amphisbæna fuliginosa.

sluggish and mostly nocturnal, of snake-like aspect from the absence of limbs, and able to move either backward or forward.

Amphisbænia (am-fis-bē'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna*, 1.] A superfamily group of lacertilians: a synonym of *Amphisbænoidea*.

amphisbænian (am-fis-bē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *amphisbæna* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the amphisbæna, or to the *Amphisbænoidea*.

II. *n.* Same as *amphisbæne*, 1.

amphisbænic (am-fis-bē'nik), *a.* [< *amphisbæna* + *-ic*.] Like the amphisbæna; moving backward or forward with equal ease. An equivalent form is *amphisbænous*.

Yoked to it by an *amphisbænic* snake.
Thackeray, Pens. Unbound, iii. 4.

amphisbænid (am-fis-bē'nid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Amphisbænidæ*.

Amphisbænidæ (am-fis-bē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of the group *Amphisbænoidea*. It comprises sluggish and mostly nocturnal snake-like lizards, such as those of the genus *Amphisbæna*, which are limbless, and are thus distinguished from the *Chirotidæ* (which see).

Amphisbænoida (am'fis-bē-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisbæna* + *-oida*.] One of the major divisions of existing *Lacertilia* (lizards), differing from all others except the *Chamæleonida* in the absence of a columella and of an interorbital septum of the skull. The position of the quadrate bone is peculiar; the skull in general resembles that of an ophidian; the vertebræ are procœlous, and have neither zygosphene nor zygosphene; there is no sacrum; and all but one or two of the precaudal vertebræ bear ribs. The bodies of these lizards are completely snake-like. All the representatives of the group are limbless, except the members of the genus *Bipes*, which have a pair of small pectoral limbs. The tail is extremely short, so that the vent is near the end of the body. The integument is not scaly.

Amphisbænoidea (am'fis-bē-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Amphisbænoida*.

amphisbænous (am-fis-bē'nus), *a.* Same as *amphisbænic*.

amphiscian (am-fish'i-an), *n.* One of the amphiscii.

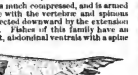
amphiscii (am-fish'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφίσκιος, pl. ἀμφίσκιοι, throwing a shadow both ways, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + σκιά, shadow. Cf. *antiscii*.] The inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon are cast in one part of the year to the north and in the other part to the south, according as the sun is in the southern or northern signs.

amphisemi, *a.* [For *amphisicus* = E. *amphicous*, as adj.] In *her.*, double; having two heads.

Amphisile (am-fis'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί or ἀμφίς, around; it is uncertain what the last two syllables were intended to represent.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Amphisilidæ*, formerly referred to the sea-snipes, *Fistularidæ* or *Aulostomidæ*, and by Günther to the *Centriscidæ*.

amphisilid (am-fis'i-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Amphisilidæ*.

Amphisilidæ (am-fi-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphisile* + *-idæ*.] A family of bemibranchiate fishes. The body is much compressed, and is armed with bony plates connate with the vertebræ and spinous processes; the tail is deflected forward by the extension of the armature behind. Fishes of this family have an elongated tubiform snout, sidelondinal ventrals with a spine



Amphisile scutata.

and several rays, and a dorsal fin crowded out of place by the extension of the dermal armature. It is a most remarkable type, and exceptional among fishes on account of the peculiar development of the skeleton as a sort of shell around the body. The air-bladder is almost transparent, and the organs, especially the air-bladder, can be distinctly seen through it. The habits of these fishes are unknown. Several species inhabit the high seas.

amphismela (am-fis-mē'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + μέλος, a musical instrument, a probe.] A double-edged surgical knife.

amphispermium (am-fi-spėr'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *amphispermia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, a term proposed for an indehiscent one-seeded pericarp; an achenium.

amphistome (am'fi-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Amphistomum*.] An animal of the genus *Amphistomum* or family *Amphistomidæ*.

amphistomid (am-fis'tō-mid), *n.* One of the *Amphistomidæ*.

Amphistomidæ (am-fi-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphistomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of trematode worms, of which the genus *Amphistomum* is the type. Other genera are *Diplostomum* and *Gastrodiscus*.

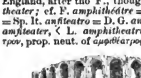
amphistomoid (am-fis'tō-moid), *a.* [< *Amphistomum* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the family *Amphistomidæ*; amphistomous.

amphistomous (am-fis'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *amphistomus*, < Gr. ἀμφίστομος, with double mouth, < ἀμφί, on both sides, + στόμα, mouth: see *stoma*.] Having a mouth-like orifice at either end of the body, by which to adhere to the intestines of animals, as some trematode parasitic worms; amphistomoid.

Amphistomum (am-fis'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *amphistomus*, with double mouth: see *amphistomous*.] A genus of trematode parasitic worms, typical of the family *Amphistomidæ*.

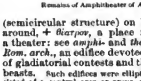
amphistylic (am-fi-stī'lik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, + στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*2.] Having pillars on both sides: applied in *zoöl.* to the skulls of sharks, which have supports for both the upper and lower mandibular arches. *Huxley*.

amphitheater, amphitheatre (am-fi-thē'ţėr), *n.* [The latter spelling is now usual in England, after the F., though formerly *amphitheater*; cf. F. *amphithéâtre* = Pg. *amphitheatro* = Sp. It. *anfiteatro* = D. *amphitheater* = Dan. *amfiteater*, L. *amphitheatrum*, < Gr. ἀμφιθέατρον, prop. neut. of ἀμφίθεατρος, having a theater



Remains of Amphitheater of Arles, France.

(semicircular structure) on both sides, < ἀμφί, around, + θέατρον, a place for seeing shows, a theater: see *amphi-* and *theater*.] 1. In anc. *Rom. arch.*, an edifice devoted to the exhibition of gladiatorial contests and the combats of wild beasts. Such edifices were elliptical in form, and consisted of a central area or arena, surrounded by a wall, from which, sloping upward and outward, were rows of seats for the spectators. The earliest amphitheaters were



Remains of Amphitheater of Nimes, France.

made of wood; the first built of stone date from the time of Augustus. The Colosseum or Flavian amphitheater at Rome was the largest of all the ancient amphitheaters, being capable of containing from 80,000 to 90,000 persons. Those at Nimes and Arles are among the best examples remaining. The dimensions of the latter are 566‡ by 463 feet, with a height of 100 feet.

2. Anything resembling an amphitheater in form, as an oval or circular building with seats rising behind and above each other around a central open space, or a natural area surrounded by rising ground: in *hort.*, a sloping arrangement of shrubs and trees.

He surveys all the Wonders in this immense *Amphitheatre* that lie between both the Poles of Heaven.
Addison, Spectator, No. 215.

3. The uppermost gallery of a modern theater.

amphitheatral (am-fi-thē'a-tral), *a.* [< L. *amphitheatralis*, < *amphitheatrum*, amphitheater: see *amphitheater*.] Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatre, *n.* See *amphitheater*.

amphitheatric (am'fi-thē-at'rik), *a.* Same as *amphitheatrical*.

amphitheatrical (am'fi-thē-at'ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *amphitheatricus*, < *amphitheatrum*: see *amphitheater*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphitheater.

The first impression on seeing the . . . great *amphitheatrical* depressions is, that they have been hollowed out, like other valleys, by the action of water.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 225.

2. Taking place or exhibited in an amphitheater: as, *amphitheatrical* contests.

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amphitheatrically (am'fi-thĕt-at'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an amphitheatrical manner or form.

amphitect (am'fi-thekt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφίθεκτος*, sharpened on both sides, two-edged, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *θεκτός*, verbal adj. of *τίγγειν*, sharpen.] In *morphol.*, having the fundamental form of an irregular pyramid; having a figure whose base is a polygon of unequal sides. *Haeckel.*

In the highest and most complicated group, the Heterotaxaxa, the basal polygon is a scalene triangle; they are *amphithect*. Ctenophorous furnish examples of eight-sided *amphithect* pyramids. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

amphithere (am'fi-thēr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Amphitherium*.

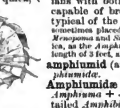
Amphitheria (am-fi-thē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Amphitherium*.] A group of mammals, represented by the genus *Amphitherium*.

amphitherial (am-fi-thē'ri-al), *n.* A fossil animal of the family *Amphitheriidæ*.

Amphitheriidæ (am'fi-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphitherium* + *-idæ*.] An old family of fossil mammals, containing the genus *Amphitherium*, referred by Owen to the *Insectivora*.

Amphitherium (am-fi-thē' ri-um), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides (here implying doubt), + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast, = E. *deer*, q. v.] A genus of small insectivorous mammals of the Jurassic period, with polyprotodont dentition, but of uncertain affinities. The genus is known only by several mandibular rami, about an inch long, containing 16 teeth.

Amphithoë (am-fith'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *θοός* (fem. *θοή*), active, quick, < *θέειν*, run.] A genus of amphipodous crustaceans, of the family *Amphithoidæ*. The body is compressed and curved, and is composed of 15 distinct segments of somites, the head, formed of 7 anteriorcoalescedsegments, counting as one. There are 7 free thoracic segments, each with a pair of appendages, 6 abdominal segments, and a small telson. The appendages of the first 3 abdominal segments are many-jointed bristly filaments, while the 3 posterior are styliform and serve as props when the animal leaps. The genus is sometimes written, incorrectly, *Amphithoe* of *Amphithoë*. See cut under *Amphipoda*.



Amphithoë.

II–XIV, the appendages of the second-coalesced segments; *somites*; *v*, rostrum; *t*, telson; *os*, otocysts.

amphithura (am-fith'ū-rā), *n.* Same as *amphithyra*.

amphithyra (am-fith'i-rā), *n.* [Mll., < LGr. *ἀμφίθυρα*, pl., *ἀμφίθυρος*, sing., neut. of Gr. *ἀμφίθυρος*, with a door on both sides, in LGr. being on both sides of the door, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *θύρα* = E. *door*.] In Gr. *Ch.*, a veil or curtain within the iconostasis. When drawn across it closes the opening left by the dwarf folding doors of the iconostasis, and entirely bars the altar and the celebrant from the view of any one not in the sanctuary. Several times during the service the curtain is drawn back to allow the priest to come forward and read certain portions of the service while standing in front of the folding doors. As the iconostasis was for many centuries much more open in construction than at present, the amphithyra in early times formed almost as important a part of the church as the iconostasis itself. Erroneously written *amphidura*. See *iconostasis*.

amphitoky (am-fit'ō-ki), *n.* [< Gr. **ἀμφοτοκία*, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *-τοκία*, producing, < *τόκετος*, *τεκεῖν*, produce, bring forth.] The production in parthenogenesis of both male and female forms. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Amphitrite (am-fi-trī'tē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀμφιτρίτη*, in myth. name of a sea-nymph, a Nereid or Oceanid, who was the wife of Poseidon (Neptune); < *ἀμφί* (see *amphi-*) + *τρίτη*, fem. of *τρίτος* = E. *third*; of obscure application. Cf. Skt. *Trita*, name of a Vedic deity, and see *Triton*.] 1. A genus of marine polychætous tubicolous worms, of the family *Amphitritidæ* and order *Cephalobranchia*. They are easily recognized by their golden-colored setæ, disposed in the form of a crown. They construct and carry about with them slight, regularly conical tubes of sand, glued together by mucus exuded from the skin.

2. A genus of crustaceans. *De Haan*, 1835.

amphitrocha (am-fi-trō'ki), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *amphitrochus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *τροχός*, a wheel, ring.] Those larvæ of polychætous annelids which have both dorsal and ventral rings of cilia.

amphitropal (am-fit'rō-pal), *a.* Same as *amphitropous*.

amphitropous (am-fit'rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. *amphitropus*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, around, + *τροπός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the hilum lateral and intermediate between the chalaza and micropyle; half-anatropous; heterotropous: applied to an ovule or seed. (*b*) Having the embryo curved or coiled, as in all caryophyllous seeds: so used by Richard.

Amphitropous Seeds.

a, base of plantain-seed; *b*, section of same, showing a straight embryo, its radicle near the micropyle; *c*, an ovule; *d*, hilum; *m*, micropyle.

amphitryon (am-fit'ri-on), *n.* [< F. *amphitryon*, a host, entertainer, in ref. to Amphitryon in Molière's comedy of that name, who gives a great dinner; < L. *Amphitryon*, < Gr. *Ἀμφιτρύων*, in myth. the husband of Alemena and foster-father of Hercules.] 1. A host; an entertainer.

My noble *amphitryon* made me sit down.
Lady Herbert, tr. of Hübner's Round the World, II. 221.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of crustaceans.

amphitype (am'fi-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, in both ways, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A photographic process, described by Sir John Herschel, by which were produced pictures that were simultaneously positive and negative.

Amphiuma (am-fi-ū'mā), *n.* [NL., a perversion of **amphipneuma*, < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *πνεῦμα*, breath.] A genus of tailed amphibians with both gills and lungs, and therefore capable of breathing in both air and water, typical of the family *Amphiumidæ*. The genus is sometimes called *Cryptobranchus*, or with *Menopoma* and *Nebelidia*. Species occur in North America, as the *Amphiuma means*, which sometimes attains a length of 3 feet, and is called *Congo snake*.

amphiumid (am-fi-ū'mid), *n.* One of the *Amphiumidæ*.

Amphiumidæ (am-fi-ū'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiuma* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed *Amphibia*, typified by the genus *Amphiuma*, confined to the salamandrine section of the urodelous amphibians. They have no eyelids; teeth on the outer anterior margin of the palatines; no dentigerous plates on the parasphenoid; a sphenoid bone; consolidated premaxillaries; the vestibular wall ossified internally; and amphicœlous vertebræ. It is a small family of large salamander-like amphibians, the type of which is common in American waters.

amphiuran (am-fi-ū'ran), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of sand-stars, typical of the family *Amphiuridæ*. *A. squamata*, also named *Ophiocoma neglecta*, is a common British species.

amphiurid (am-fi-ū'rid), *n.* One of the *Amphiuridæ*.

Amphiuridæ (am-fi-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphiura* + *-idæ*.] A family of sand-stars with simple arms. It belongs to the order *Ophiurida* and class *Stelleroidea*, and contains, besides the genus, such genera as *Ophiopholis*, *Ophiactis*, and *Hemipholis*.

amphivorous (am-fiv'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Eating both animal and vegetable food.

Amphizoa (am-fi-zō'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ζόα*, an animal.] A genus of adephagous Coleoptera, or beetles, typical of the family *Amphizoidæ*. *Le Conte*, 1853.

amphizoid (am'fi-zoid), *n.* One of the *Amphizoidæ*.

Amphizoidæ (am-fi-zoi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Amphizoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous Coleoptera, or beetles, of aquatic habits. The metasternum has a very short antecoxal piece; the suture is indistinct, and is not prolonged beyond the coxæ.

amphodarch (am'fō-därk), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφοδάρχης*, < *ἄμφοδον* (not in L. dictionaries), < *ἀμφί*, around, + *ὁδός*, way, + *-αρχης*, ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A ruler over a quarter of a town. *N. E. D.*

amphogenous (am-foj'e-nus), *a.* Same as *amphigenous*.

Amphomœa (am-fō-mē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *ὁμοιος*, old Attic *ὅμοιος*, like, alike: see *homœo-*, *homœo-*.] A term applied by E. R. Lankester to the chitons, considered as a "separate archaic grade" of gastropodous mollusks, and as such distinguished from *Cochlides*, which are the remaining (unsymmetrical) *Gastropoda*.

amphori, **amphore** (am'for, -fōr), *n.* [< ME. *amphore*, *anfore*, *amfer* (also as L. *amphora*), < OF. *amphore*, **anfore*, *anfore* = Pg. *amphora* = It. *anfora*, < L. *amphora*: see *amphora*.] 1. A two-handled vessel: same as *amphora*, 1.

This is an *amfer*, or a vessel that may men clepen a tankard. *Wyclif*, Zech. v. 6 (Old.).

2. A liquid measure: same as *amphora*, 2.

amphora (am'fō-rā), *n.*; pl. *amphoræ* (-rē). [L., < Gr. *ἀμφορεύς*, a short form of earlier *ἀμφιφορεύς*, a jar with two handles, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *φορεύς*, a bearer, < *φέρειν*, bear, carry (cf. *φορίον*, *φορεῖν*, bear), = E. *bear*1. See *amphor*, and cf. *amber*1.] 1. Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and slender, having two handles or ears, a narrow neck, and generally a sharp-pointed base for insertion into a stand or into the ground: used for holding wine, oil, honey, grain, etc. Amphoræ were commonly made of hard-baked clay, unglazed; but Homer mentions amphoræ of gold; the Egyptians had them of bronze; and vessels of this form have been found in marble, alabaster, glass, and silver. The stopper of a wine-filled amphora was

Amphoræ.

a, Thasian type; *b*, Cnidian type; *c*, Rhodian type; *d*, a Roman

φορεύς, a jar with two handles, < *ἀμφί*, on both sides, + *φορεύς*, a bearer, < *φέρειν*, bear, carry (cf. *φορίον*, *φορεῖν*, bear), = E. *bear*1. See *amphor*, and cf. *amber*1.] 1. Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and slender, having two handles or ears, a narrow neck, and generally a sharp-pointed base for insertion into a stand or into the ground: used for holding wine, oil, honey, grain, etc. Amphoræ were commonly made of hard-baked clay, unglazed; but Homer mentions amphoræ of gold; the Egyptians had them of bronze; and vessels of this form have been found in marble, alabaster, glass, and silver. The stopper of a wine-filled amphora was

Decorated Amphora from Rhodes, Italy.

covered with pitch or gypsum, and among the Romans the title of the wine was marked on the outside, the date of the vintage being indicated by the names of the consuls then in office. Amphoræ with painted decoration, having lids, and provided with bases enabling them to stand independently, served commonly as ornaments among the Greeks, and were given as prizes at some public games, such as those now given as prizes in racing and athletic sports. The Panathenaic amphoræ were large vases of this class, bearing designs relating to the worship of Athena, and, filled with oil from the sacred olives, were given at Athens as prizes to the victors in the Panathenaic games. 2. A liquid measure of the Greeks and Romans. The Greek amphora was probably equal to 9¼ liters, and the Roman amphora to 8¾ liters in earlier and to 26 liters in later times.

3. In *bot.*, the permanent basal portion of a pyxidium. See [cup], [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of *Polygastrica*. *Ehrenberg*. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Wollaston.*—**Bacchic amphora.** See *Bacchic*.

amphoral (am'fō-ral), *a.* [< L. *amphoralis*, < *amphora*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amphora.

amphore, n. See *amphor*.

amphoric (am-for'ik), *a.* [< *amphora* + *-ic*.] Resembling the sound made by blowing across the mouth of a flask: applied to certain sounds obtained in auscultation and percussion of the chest: as, *amphoric* respiration; *amphoric* resonance; an *amphoric* voice, whisper, or cough. All the sounds called amphoric have a more or less musical quality, and usually indicate a cavity filled with air.

amphoricity (am-fō-ris'i-ti), *n.* [< *amphoric* + *-ity*.] The quality or condition of being amphoric.

amphophony (am-fof'ō-ni), *n.* [< L. *amphora*, Gr. *ἀμφορεύς*, a jar, + *-φωνία*, voice, sound.] Amphoric vocal resonance; an abnormal sound of the voice, noticed in auscultation of the chest, marked by a musical quality, and found in connection with cavities in the lungs or with pneumothorax. See *amphoric*.

amphoteric (am-fō-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμφότερος*, usually in pl., *ἀμφότεροι*, both of two (L. *uter*-

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que), a compar. form of *ἀμφω* = L. *ambo*, both: see *amb-*.] Partly the one and partly the other; neutral. *Smart* (1849).—**Amphoteric reaction**, in *chem.*, a reaction appearing both acid and alkaline in its effect on colors used as tests.

amphotis (am-fō'tis), *n.*; pl. *amphotides* (am-fot'i-dēz). [< Gr. *ἀμφωτίς* or *ἀμφωτίς*, < *ἀμφω*, on both sides, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*1.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a covering of leather or woolen stuff worn over the ears by boxers.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Amphtoë (amf-tō'ē), *n.* Same as *Amphithoë*.

ample (am'pl), *a.* [< late ME. *ample*, < F. *ample*, < L. *amplus*, prob. < *am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *-plus* for **-pulus*, full, = E. *full*1: cf. L. *plenus*, full, and see *full*1 and *plenty*.] 1. Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide; spacious; extended.

All the people in that *ample* hous
Bid to that inange bowe their humble knee.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 49.

Of deeper toe and *ampler* floods,
Which, as in mirrors, shew'd the woods.
Dryden, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 112.

Her waist is *ampler* than her life;
For life is but a span.
O. W. Holmes, My Aunt.

2. Large in kind or degree; having full scope or extent; copious; unrestricted; unrestrained: as, an *ample* narrative; to give *ample* praise, or the *ample* justice.

Were I alone to pass the difficulties,
And had as *ample* power as I have will.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2, and C., ii. 2.

The noble and rich may diffuse their *ample* charities.
Steele, Guardian, No. 174.

To him we grant our *amplest* powers to sit
Judge of all present, past, and future wit.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 379.

3. Fully sufficient for any purpose, or for the purpose specified; abundant; liberal; plentiful: as, *ample* provision for the table.

An *ample* number of horses had been purchased in England and with the public money.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

Give *ample* room and verge enough
The characters of Hell to trace.
Gray, The Bard, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Ample*, *Copious*, *Plentiful*, *Plenteous*, spacious, roomy, extensive, extended, wide, capacious, abundant, sufficient, full, enough, unrestricted, plenary, unstinted. (See also under *abundant* and *large*.) *Ample* is in more common use, has reference to the sufficiency of the supply for every need: *copious* carries with it the idea of the unstintedness of the source; while *plenteous* usually indicates largeness of quantity in actual possession: as, *ample* stores or resources; a *copious* supply of materials; a *plenteous* harvest.

By their [the philosophers'] long career of heroic defeat, they have furnished us with a concrete demonstration, almost superfluously *ample*, of the finitude of human knowledge.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 26.

It [the Union] has been to us all a *copious* fountain of national, social, and personal happiness.
D. Webster.

Like over-ripen'd corn,
Hanging the head at Ceres' *plenteous* load.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

amplect (am-plekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *amplecti*, embrace, wind around, < *am-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-*), + *plectere*, weave, plait, fold, akin to *plicare*, fold, = Gr. *πλέκειν*, weave: see *plait* and *ply*.] To embrace; clasp.

amplectant (am-plek'tant), *a.* [More correctly **amplectent*, < L. *amplectent-(s)*, ppr. of *amplecti*, embrace, clasp, wind around: see *amplect*. The term. *-ant* instead of *-ent* is prob. due to the L. freq. form *amplexari*, ppr. *amplexant-(s)*: see *amplex*.] Embracing; clasping; specifically, in *bot.*, twining about stems or clasping leaf-stalks: as, *amplectant* petioles or tendrils.

amplection (am-plek'shon), *n.* The state or quality of being ample; largeness; sufficiency; abundance.

amplex (am-pleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *amplexus*, pp. (or *amplexari*, freq.) of *amplecti*, embrace: see *amplect*.] To embrace; clasp.

amplexation (am-plek-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **amplexatio(n-)*, < *amplexari*, pp. *amplexatus*: see *amplex*.] An embrace.

An humble *amplexation* of those sacred feet.
Bp. Hall, The Resurrection.

amplexicaudate (am-plek-si-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< NL. *amplexicaudatus*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *cauda*, tail: see *amplex* and *caudate*.] Having the tail entirely enveloped in the interfemoral membrane: said of certain bats.

amplexicaul (am-plek'si-kâl), *a.* [< NL. *amplexicaulis*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *caulis*, a stem: see *amplex* and *caulis*.] In *bot.*, nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of some leaves.

Amplexicaul Leaves (*Inula Helenium*).

amplexifoliate (am-plek-si-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *amplexifoliatus*, < L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *folium*, leaf: see *amplex* and *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having leaves which clasp the stem. *N. E. D.*

amplicate (am'pli-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *amplicatus*, pp. of *ampliare*, enlarge, < *ampliæ*, ample: see *ample*.] To make greater or more ample; enlarge; extend.

To maintain and *amplicate* the external possessions of your empire.
Udall, Answer to Queen Mary's Message.

ampliate (am'pli-āt), *a.* [< L. *amplicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Enlarged; dilated; in *logic*, enlarged in scope by a modifying term. See *amplication*, *amplificative*.

amplation (am-pli-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *amplicatio(n-)*, < *ampliare*: see *amplicate*, *v.*] 1. Enlargement; amplification. [Rare.]

Odious matters admit of *amplication*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense.
Aylyffe, Parergon, p. 157.

2. In *Rom. law*, a delaying to pass sentence; a postponement of a decision in order to obtain further evidence.—3. In *logic*, such a modification of the verb of a proposition as makes the subject denote objects which without such modification it would not denote, especially things existing in the past and future. Thus, in the proposition, "Some man may be Antichrist," the modal auxiliary *may* enlarges the scope of *man*, and makes it apply to future men as well as to those who now exist.

amplative (am'pli-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *amplicate* + *-ive*.] Enlarging; increasing; synthetic. Applied—(*a*) In *logic*, to a modal expression causing an amplication (see *amplication*, 3); thus, the word *may* in "Some man may be Antichrist" is an *amplative* term. (*b*) In the *Kantian philosophy*, to a judgment whose predicate is not contained in the definition of the subject: more commonly termed by Kant a *synthetic* judgment. ["Amplative judgment" in this sense is Archbishop Thomson's translation of Kant's word *Erweiterungsurtheil*, translated by Prof. Max Müller "expanding judgment."]

No subject, perhaps, in modern speculation has excited an intenser interest or more vehement controversy than Kant's famous division of analytic and synthetic judgments, or, as I think they might with far less of ambiguity be denominated, explicative and *amplative* judgments.
Sir W. Hamilton.

amplificate (am'pli-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *amplificatus*, pp. of *amplificare*, amplify: see *amplify*.] To enlarge; amplify. *Bailey*, 1731.

amplification (am'pli-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *amplificatio(n-)*, < *amplificare*, pp. *amplificatus*, amplify: see *amplify*.] 1. The act of amplifying or enlarging in dimensions; enlargement; extension.

Amplification of the visible figure of a known object.
Ld. Jeffrey, Hist. Eng., ii.

Specifically—2. In *rhet.*, expansion for rhetorical purposes of a narrative, description, argument, or other discourse; a discourse or passage so expanded; an addition made in expanding.

The first expression in which he [Dante] clothes his thoughts is always so energetic and comprehensive that *amplification* would only injure the effect.
Macaulay, Dante.

3. In *logic*, an increase in the logical depth (comprehension) of a term, without any corresponding decrease of breadth (extension), as the expansion of "plane triangle" into "plane triangle having the sum of its angles equal to two right angles," which is equivalent to it with respect to extension.—4. In *micros.*, increase of the visual area, as distinguished from *magnification* (which see).

amplificative (am'pli-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *amplificate* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to amplify; amplificatory; amplitative.

amplificator (am'pli-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [L., < *amplificare*, pp. *amplificatus*, amplify: see *amplify*.] An amplifier; one who or that which enlarges or makes more ample.

If the microscope be the *amplificator* of mechanical vibrations of weak intensity which it changes into undulatory currents.
Grove, Dict. of Electricity, p. 107.

amplificatory (am'pli-fik-a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *amplificate* + *-ory*.] Serving to amplify or enlarge; amplificative.

amplifier (am'pli-fi-ėr), *n.* 1. One who amplifies or enlarges.

That great critic Rome, whereof they [Romulus and Remus] were the first *amplifiers*.
Bp. Hall, Epist. English Votaries, ii. 3.

There are *amplifiers* who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio.
D'Israeli, Art of Stinking in Poetry, p. 86.

2. A lens placed in the tube of a microscope between the object-glass and the eyepiece. See *microscope*.

The *amplifier* is an achromatic concavo-convex lens of small diameter.
W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 25.

amplify (am'pli-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amplified*, ppr. *amplifying*. [< ME. *amplifyen*, < OF. (and F.) *amplifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *amplificar* = It. *amplificare*, < L. *amplificare*, enlarge (cf. *amplificus*, splendid), < *amplus*, large, + *facere*, make: see *ample* and *-fy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make large or larger in volume, extent, capacity, amount, importance, etc.; enlarge or make more ample.

All concaves . . . do *amplify* the sound at the coming out.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 140.

"Troilus and Cressida" was written by a Lombard author, but much *amplified* by our English translator.
Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

2. To expand in stating or describing; treat copiously: as, to proceed in every point of view and in the strongest lights.

I would not willingly seem to flatter the present [age] by *amplifying* the diligence and the judgment of those servitours who have labored in the vineyard.
Sir J. Davies.

=**Syn.** To expand, develop, extend, dilate, magnify, aggrandize.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To grow or become ample or more ample.

Strait was the way at first, withouten light,
But further in did *amplify* and wex.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 126.

2. To discourse more at length; speak largely or copiously; be diffuse in argument or description; expatiate; dilate: commonly with *on* or *upon* before an object: as, to *amplify on* the several topics of discourse.

You will find him
A sharp and subtle knave; give him but hints,
And he will *amplify*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 2.

When you affect to *amplify* on the former branches of a discourse, you often lay a necessity on yourself of contracting the latter.
Watts, Logic.

Ampligrades (am'pli-gā-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amplus*, large, + *gilarus*, thrush: see *ample* and *gula*, *gular*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, composed of the families *Trogonidæ* or trogons, *Capromulgidæ* or goatsuckers, and (*Cypselidæ* or swifts: synonymous with *Hirundines*, 2.

Amplipalates (am'pli-pa-lā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *amplus*, large, + *palatum*, palate: see *ample* and *palate*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a group of fringilline oscine *Passeres*, consisting of the grosbeaks and typical finches.

amplipennate (am'pli-pen'āt), *a.* [< *amplitudo*, < *amplus*, large: see *ample* and *-tude*.] 1. The state or quality of being ample in size; extension in space, especially breadth or width; largeness; extent.

It is in the power of princes and estates to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms.
Bacon, Essays, xxxix.

The cathedral of Lincoln . . . is a magnificent structure, proportionable to the *amplitude* of its diocese.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire.

2. The state of being ample in amount; breadth in a figurative sense; fullness; abundance; copiousness.

It is in those things . . . that the *amplitude* of the Divine benignity is perceived.
Foley, Nat. Theol. (ed. 1870), p. 412. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Largeness of mind; extent of mental capacity or of intellectual power; breadth of thought.

If our times are sterile in genius, we must cheer us with books of rich and believing men who had atmosphere and *amplitude* about them.
Emerson, Books.

4. In *math.*: In *algebra*, a positive real number multiplied by a root of unity. The positive real number is said to be the *amplitude* of the product. In the *elliptic integrals*, the limit of integration when the elliptic integral is expressed in the usual trigonometric form.—5. In *astron.*, the arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the center of the sun or of a star at its rising or setting. At the rising of a star its amplitude is eastern or ortive; at the setting it is western or occasive. It is also northern or southern when north or south of the equator. The amplitude of a fixed star remains nearly the same all the year round. The sun at the solstices is at its maximum amplitude, and at the equinoxes it has no amplitude.—**Amplitude compass**, an azimuth compass whose zones of graduation are at the east and west points, for the ready reading of the amplitudes of celestial bodies.—**Amplitude of a simple oscillation or vibration**, properly, the distance from the middle to the extremity of an oscillation; but the term is usually applied to the distance from one extremity of the swing to the other.—**Amplitude of the range of a projectile**, the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown, or the line which measures the distance it has moved: the range.—**Hyperbolic or Gudermannian amplitude of any quantity** *u*, the angle whose tangent is the hyperbolic sine of *u*.—**Magnetical amplitude**, the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star at rising or setting and the east or west point of the horizon.

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as determined by the compass. The difference between this and the true amplitude is the declination of the compass.

amply (am'pli), *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; liberally; fully; sufficiently; copiously; abundantly.

The details of the rapid propagation of Western mechanism have been *amply* treated by many historians, and the causes of its success are sufficiently manifest.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 194.

ampollosity, *n.* See *ampullosity*.

ampongue (am-pong'), *n.* [F. spelling of native name.] A native name of the avahi or woolly lemur of Madagascar.

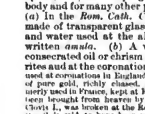
ampul (am'pul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ampulle*, *ampoule*, *ampell*, *ampie*, < ME. *ampulle*, *ampoule*, *ampolle*, *ampole*, partly < AS. *ampulla*, *ampulle*, *ampulla*, a bottle, flask, vial (= OHG. *ampulla*, MHG. *ampulle*, *ampel*, *G. ampel*, a lamp, = Icel. *ampli*, *kompull*, a jug, = Dan. *ampel*, a hanging flower-pot), and partly < OF. *ampole*, *ampoule*, F. *ampoule* = Sp. *ampolla*, a bottle, bubble, blister, = Pg. *ampulla*, *ampolla*, *ampolla*, *ampolla*, a bubble, blister, = It. *ampolla*, < L. *ampulla*, a bottle, flask, etc.; see *ampulla*, which has superseded the older form.] Same as *ampulla*, 2 (*b*).

Ampulex (am'pū-leks), *n.* [NL., < L. *am-* for *ambi-* (?) + *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of digger wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ*, giving name to the *Ampulicida*. *A. sibirica* is an example.

Ampulicidæ (am-pū-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampulex* (-*ic*) + -*idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Ampulex*.

ampulla (am-pul'ä), *n.*; pl. *ampullæ* (-ē). [L., a swelling vessel with two handles, prob. an accom. form of **ampholla*, dim. of *amphora*: see *amphora*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a bottle with a narrow neck and a body more or less nearly globular in shape, usually made of glass or earthenware, rarely of more valuable materials, and used, like the Greek *aryballos*, bombylios, etc., for carrying oil for anointing the body and for many other purposes.—2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a cruet, regularly made of transparent glass, for holding the wine and water used at the altar. See *ama*. Also written *amula*. (*b*) A vessel for holding the consecrated oil or chrism used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings. The ampulla used at coronations in England is in the form of an eagle, of pure gold, richly chased. The ampulla formerly used in France, kept at Rheims, and reputed to have been brought from heaven by a dove for the baptism of Clovis, is broken at the Revolution; but a portion of its oil is said to have been preserved and to have been used at the coronation of Charles X. Formerly *ampol*.

3. In the middle ages, a small bottle-shaped



Leaden Ampulla in the Museum at York, England.
(From the "Journal of the British Archæological Association.")

flask, often of glass, sometimes of lead, used by travelers, and especially by pilgrims. Sometimes these were used as pilgrims' signs (which see, under *pilgrim*).—4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The dilated part of the membranous semicircular canals in the ear. (*b*) The enlargement of a galactophorous duct beneath the areola in the human mammary gland. Also called *sinus*.—5. In *bot.*, a small bladder or flask-shaped organ attached to the roots or immersed leaves of some aquatic plants, as in *Utricularia* (which see).—6. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Vermes*, a terminal dilatation of the efferent seminal ducts. (*b*) In *Brachiopoda*, one of the contractile mammillary processes of the sinuses of the pallial lobes, as in *Lingula*. (*c*) In certain ducks, one of the chambers or dilatations of the tracheal tympanum or labyrinth. See *tympanum*. There may be but one ampulla, or there may be one on each side. [Little used in this sense.] (*d*) In hydroid polyps, the cavity of a vesicular marginal body connected by a canal with the gastrovascular system. (*e*) In echinoderms, one of the diverticula of the branched ambulacral canals; a sort of Poliian vesicle of the ambulacral suckers.—**Ampulla of Vater**, in *anat.*, the sac like space in the wall of the duodenum, into which open the common bile-duct and pancreatic duct.

Ends of two semicircular Canals, with their respective Ampullæ.

ampullaceous (am-pu-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *ampullaceus*, < *ampulla*: see *ampulla*.] Of, pertaining to, or like an ampulla; bottle-shaped; inflated.—**Ampullaceous sac**, one of the hollow cilitated or monad-lined chambers of many sponges. See cuts under *ciliate* and *Porifera*.

Thus is formed one of the characteristic *ampullaceous sacs*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 589.

Ampullacera (am-pu-las'e-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ampulla* (see *ampulla*) + Gr. κέρας, horn.] Same as *Amphibola*. *Quoy and Gaimard*, 1832.

Ampullaceridæ (am-pul-a-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullacera* + -*idæ*.] Same as *Amphibolidæ*. *Troschel*, 1845.

ampullæ, *n.* Plural of *ampulla*.

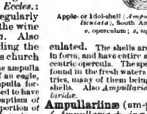
ampullar (am-pul'är), *a.* Same as *ampullary*.

Ampullaria (am-pu-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *ampullarius*, fem. of L. adj.: see *ampullary*.] A genus of shell-bearing gastropods, typical of the family *Ampullariidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

Ampullariacea (am-pu-lā-ri-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + -*acea*.] A family of gastropods: synonymous with *Ampullariidæ*.

Ampullariadæ (am-pu-lar'i-dē), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ampullariidæ*.

Ampullariidæ (am-pul-a-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + -*idæ*.] A family of lamellogastrate gastropods having a lung-like sac in addition to the gills, the muzzle produced into two long and attenuate or tentacle-like processes, the true tentacles elongated, and the eyes pedunculated. The shells are subglobular, conic, or discoidal in form, and their aperture is closed by concentric opercula. The species are numerous, and are chiefly found in the fresh waters of tropical and subtropical countries, many of them being known as apple-snails and lidshells. Also *Ampullariadæ*, *Ampullariacea*, and *Ampullaridæ*.



Apple- or Lidshell (*Ampullaria canaliculata*), showing operculum: *a*, operculum; *b*, siphon.

Ampullariinæ (am-pu-lā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ampullaria* + -*inæ*.] The *Ampullariidæ* rated as a subfamily. Also written *Ampullarinæ*. *Swainson*, 1840.

ampullary (am'pul-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ampullarius*, n., a flask-maker, prop. adj., < *ampulla*, a flask: see *ampulla*.] Resembling an ampulla; globular. Also *ampullar*.

ampullate (am-pul'āt), *a.* [< ML. *ampullatus*, < L. *ampulla*: see *ampulla*.] 1. Having the character of an ampulla; ampullary.—2. Furnished with an ampulla.

ampulliform (am-pul'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ampulla* + -*i*- + *form*.] Shaped like an ampulla; flask-shaped; bulging; dilated.

ampulling-cloth (am-pul'ing-klôth), *n.* [So called because in England the oil was anciently kept in an ampulla; < *ampul* + *-ing*1 + *cloth*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a cloth with which to wipe away the oil used in administering the sacrament of extreme unction.

ampullinula (am-pu-lin'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *ampullinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *ampulla* + *-in-a* + dim. *-ula*.] A stage in the evolution of the *Carnosporogine* when the lateral ampullæ are first formed.

This stage . . . we propose to call the *Ampullinula*, because the name *Ampullina* is preoccupied by Hackel, . . . is not applicable to such an advanced form as this.
Bpstr. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 68.

ampullosity (am-pu-los'i-ti), *n.* [< It. *ampollosità*, < ML. **ampullositat-s*, turgidity, bombast, < *ampullosus*: see *ampullous*.] Inflated language; bombast; turgidity. Sometimes written *ampollosity*.

Didot ever touch such *ampullosity*
As the man's own bubbles in his speech, let alone its spite?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 226.

ampullous (am'pul-us), *a.* [= It. *ampolloso*, < ML. *ampullosus*, turgid, inflated, < L. *ampulla*, a flask, fig. swelling words, bombast.] Bombastful; vainglorious; inflated or turgid in language. *N. E. D.*

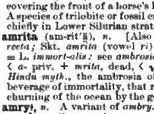
ampulate (am'pul-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ampulated*, ppr. *ampulating*. [< L. *amputatus*, pp. of *amputare*, cut off around, lop off, esp. plants, prune, < *am-* for *ambi-*, around, + *putare*, lop, prune, cleanse, < *putus*, pure, clean, akin to *purus*, pure: see *pute* and *pure*.] 1. To prune, as branches or twigs of trees or vines.—2. To cut off, as a limb or other part of an animal body; cut away the whole or a part of (more commonly the latter): as, to *amputate* the leg below the knee.

amputation (am-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *amputatio*(*n*-), < *amputare*, amputate: see *amputate*.] The act of amputating; especially, the operation of cutting off a limb or other part of the body for a portion of it.

amputational (am-pū-tā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or caused by amputation.

amputator (am'pū-tā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **amputator*, < *amputare*: see *amputate*.] One who amputates.

ampyx (am'piks), *n.*; pl. *ampyces*, *ampyxes* (-sēz, -siks). [< Gr. ἄμπυξ, a prob. connected with ἀνάπτειν, ἀνάπτυξις, that may be opened (folded back), < ἀνά, back, up, + πτύσσειν, fold, fold back, open.] A cap, top, back, or ornament of any kind, found in reptiles, wrap up, cover, πτύξ, a fold, fold, wrap; the same element occurs in *diptych* and *polyptych*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A pyramidal form for a band or fillet or other female head-dress worn encircling the head, particularly when made of metal, or bearing in



Examples of Greek Head-dresses (Ampyces).

front an ornament of metal. (*b*) A head-band for horses; also, an ornamental plate of metal covering the front of a horse's head.—2. [NL.] A species of trilobite or fossil crustacean, found in the Lower Silurian strata.

amrita (am-rit'ä), *n.* [Also Anglicized *ambrosia*; Skt. *amṛita* (vowel *ṛi*) (= Gr. ἀμβροσία, q. v.), immortal; < *a-* priv. + *mṛita*, dead, < √ *mar*, die.] In *Hindu myth.*, the ambrosia of the gods; the beverage of immortality, that resulted from the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons.

amryt, *n.* A variant of *ambry*.

amsel, *n.* See *amzel*.

amshel (am'shel), *n.* [am-shas'pand), *n.* [Pers., immortal holy one.] In *Zoroastrianism*, one of six exalted angelic beings forming the train of Ahura-mazda, or Ormuzd, the good divinity of the Persians. Against them stand arrayed in deadly strife six devs or malignant spirits, followers of Ahriman, the spirit of evil.

It was easy to foresee that the *amshaspands* of the Persian system would be looked on as the nearest parallel to the archangels of the Holy Scriptures.
Hardwick, Christ and other Masters, p. 301.

Amstel porcelain, pottery. See *porcelain*, *pottery*.

amt (amt), *n.* [Dan. Norw. *amt*, an administrative district, < G. *amt*, a district, county, jurisdiction, special senses derived from the orig. one of 'service, office,' = Dan. *embede*, Sw. *embete* = Norw. dial. *embæte*, *embætti*, *embetti*, service, office, = Goth. *andbahti* = AS. *ambiht*, *ambeht*, service: see *ambassade*, etc., and *embassy*.] The largest territorial administrative division of Denmark and Norway as the state of Prussia is. Each of these two countries is divided into 18 *amts*.

amt. A contraction of *amount*.

amtman (amt'man), *n.*; pl. *amtmen* (-men). [Dan. Norw. *amtmand*, < *amt* (see above) + *mand* = Sw. *man* = E. *man*.] The chief executive officer of an *amt*.

amuck (a-muk'), *a.* or *adv.* [First used in Fr. form, *amouco*, *amuco*, as a noun, a frenzied Malay; afterward *amuck*, *amuck*, *amok*; almost exclusively in the phrase *to run amuck*: < Malay *amoq*, adj., "engaging furiously in battle, attacking with desperate resolution, rushing in a state of frenzy to the commission of indiscriminate murder: applied to any animal in a state of vicious rage" (Marsden, Malay Dict.).] Literally, in a state of murderous frenzy; indiscriminately slaughtering or killing: a term used in the Eastern Archipelago. In English formerly as a noun, but now only as an adjective or quasi-adverb in the phrase *to run amuck*. Also written *amock*, *amok*.—**To run**

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amuck (a) To rush about frantically, attacking all who come in the way. See extract.

In Malabar the persons of Rajas were sacred. . . . To shed the blood of a Raja was regarded as a heinous sin, and would be followed by a terrible revenge. . . . If the Zamorin [emperor of Calicut] was killed, his subjects devoted three days to revenge; they *run amok*, as it was called, killing all they met until they were killed themselves. If the Raja of Cochin were killed, his subjects *ran amok* for the rest of their lives.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 120.

Hence—(b) To proceed in a blind, headstrong manner, careless of consequences, which are most likely to be disastrous.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet.
Pope, Im. of Horace, Sat. I. 69.

Sometimes written in two words, and treated as a noun with the indefinite article.

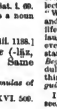
And runs an Indian *muck* at all he meets.
Dryden, Hind and Panth., Hind and Wolf, iii. 1188.]

amula (am'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *amulas, amulæ* (-lē, -lē). [ML., dim. of L. *ama*: see *ama*.] Same as *ampulla*, 2 (*a*).

The archdeacon who follows taking their *amulas* of wine and pouring them into a larger vessel.
Lancet, Med. Dict., XVI. 566.

amule (am'ūl), *n.* Same as *amyl*[2].

amulet (am'ū-let), *n.* [Formerly also *amolet*, late ME. *amuletie*, *amulete*, < F. *amulette* = Sp. Pg. It. *amuleto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *amulet* = Russ. *amuleti*, etc., < L. *amuletum* (in Pliny), a word of unknown origin.] Some object superstitiously worn as a charm, usually for or preservative against disease, bad luck, accidents, witchcraft, *etc.* Amulets have been used from ancient times, and are still worn in many parts of the world. They consist of certain stones, or plants, or fragments of metal, parchment, or paper, with or without mystic characters or words. The gospels and saints' relics have been used in this way. The Mohammedans use the diminutive copies of the Koran hung around the neck. From the heathen and the Jewish custom passed also into the primitive Christian church, where it was long sanctioned in spite of the decrees of ecclesiastical councils and the protests of the more intelligent clergy. Amulets of various forms have been found in the catacombs, many of them inscribed with the word *ichthys*, fish, because this represented the initials of the Greek words for Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour. (See *ichthus*.) They were suspended from the neck or affixed to some part of the body. See *phylactery*, 3.—Syn. *Amulet*, *Talisman*. An amulet is supposed to exert a constant protective influence, warding off evil; a *talisman*, to produce under special conditions desired results for the owner.



Amulets: 1, from Rome; 2, from a private collection in Rome.

amuletic (am-ū-let'ik), *a.* [< *amulet* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or possessing the virtues of an amulet: as, *amuletic* medicines.

amun (am'un), *n.* [Hind. and Beng. *aman*, dawn, winter rice, sown in July and August, and reaped in December.] Same as *aghanee*.

amuroutyl (am-er-kou'ti-l), *n.* [*amurous* + *-cut-* + *-yl*.] The quality of being amurous. *Ash.*

amurous (a-mēr'kus), *a.* [L. *amurca*, another form of *amurga*, < Gr. *ἀμόργη*, usually *ἀμόργη*, the watery part that runs out when olives are pressed, < *ἀμέργειν*, press, squeeze, prob. akin to *ἀμέργειν*, milk, = E. *milk*, q. v.] Full of dregs or lees; foul. *Ash.*

amusable (a-mū'za-bl), *a.* [< F. *amusable*: see *amuse* and *-able*.] Capable of being amused.

Trying to amuse a man who was not *amusable*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

He was otherwise not a very *amusable* person, and off his own ground he was not conversable.
Howells, A Modern Instance, xxii.

amuse (a-mūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *amused*, ppr. *amusing*. [Early mod. E. also *amuze*, *amuese*, *amuese*; < F. *amuser*, < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *OF. amuser*, stare, gaze fixedly, > E. *muse*[2], q. v.] I. *trans.* **1.** To cause to muse; absorb or engage in meditation; occupy or engage wholly; bewilder; puzzle.

People stood *amused* between these two forms of service. *Fuller.*

Amuse not thyself about the riddles of future things.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 23.

2. To keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretenses, and the like; delude; keep in play.

He *amused* his followers with idle promises. *Johnson.*

Bishop Henry . . . *amused* her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days.
Strypé, King Stephen.

3. To fix the attention of agreeably; engage the fancy of; cause to feel cheerful or merry; entertain; divert: as, to *amuse* an audience with anecdotes or tricks, or children with toys.

A group of mountaineer children *amusing* themselves with pushing stones from the top.
W. Gilpin, Tour of the Lakes.

It would be *amusing* to make a digest of the irrational laws which bad critics have framed for the government of poets. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

While the nation groaned under oppression . . . [Temple] *amused* himself by writing memoirs and tying up apricots. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

—Syn. 3. *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, *Beguile*, occupy, please, enliven. *Amuse* may imply merely the prevention of the tedium of idleness or repletion of mind: as, I can *amuse* myself by looking out at the window; or it may suggest a somewhat interest in a thing *amused* by their tricks. *Divert* is to turn the attention aside, and (in the sense considered here) to something light or mirthful. *Entertain* is to engage and sustain the attention by some thing of a pleasing and perhaps instructive character, as conversation; hence the general name *entertainment* for lectures, exhibitions, etc., designed to interest in this way. "Whatever *amuses* and *diverts* the mind, lulls the faculties and banish reflection; it may be solitary, sedentary, and lifeless: whatever *diverts* rouses mirth and provokes laughter; it will be active, lively, and tumultuous: whatever *entertains* acts on the senses and awakens the understanding; it must be rational and has a social spirit." *Crabb*. *Beguile* is, figuratively, to cheat one out of weariness, of dull time, etc. The word is often applied to the time thus beguiled, or to the thing as to the person: as, to *beguile* a weary hour; to be *beguiled* into, etc.

I am careful . . . to *amuse* you by the account of all I see.
Lady Montagu, Letters, I. 130. (*N. E. D.*)

The stage its ancient fury thus let fall,
And conjured only to *amuse* and please.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 777.

There is so much virtue in eight or nine of Spectators . . . that they are not improper to lie in parlours or sunmer-houses, to *entertain* our thoughts in any moments of leisure. *Watts.*

The reason of idleness and of crime is the *deferring* of our hopes. While we are *beguiling* the time with jokes, with sleep, with eating, and with crimes.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

II. *intrans.* To muse; meditate and fantasize.

Or in some pathless wilderness *amusing*,
Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxiii.

amusee (a-mū-sē'), *n.* [< *amuse* + *-ee*[1].] The person amused. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

amusement (a-mūz'ment), *n.* [< F. *amusement*: see *amuse* and *-ment*.] **1.** Absorbing thought; meditation; musing; reverie.

Here I . . . fell into a strong and deep *amusement*, revolving in my mind, like a dream, the amazing change of our affairs. *Sp. Fleetwood*, Pref. to Lay Baptism.

2. The state of being amused; mental enjoyment or diversion; moderate mirth or merriment due to an agreeable cause.

Among the means towards a higher civilization, I unhesitatingly assert that the deliberate cultivation of public *amusements* is one of the most effective.
Jerome, Social Reform, p. 7.

3. That which amuses, detains, or engages the mind; pastime; entertainment: as, to provide children with *amusements*.

During his confinement, his *amusement* was to give poison to cats and dogs, and see them expire by slower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

—Syn. 3. *Entertainment*, *Diversion*, etc. (see *pastime*), sport.

amuser (a-mū'zėr), *n.* One who amuses; one who provides diversion.

amusette (a-mū-zet'), *n.* [F. (dim. of *amuse*), a light gun, a toy, amusement, < *amuser*, amuse.] A light field-cannon, invented by Marshal Saxe, and designed for outpost service. *Lermoyne.*

amusingly (a-mū'zing-li), *adv.* In an amusing manner.

amusive (a-mū'siv), *a.* [< *amuse* + *-ive*.] Having power to amuse or entertain the mind; affording amusement or entertainment. [Rare.]

A grave proficient in *amusive* feats
Of puppetry. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

amusively (a-mū'siv-li), *adv.* In an amusive manner.

amusiveness (a-mū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being amusive, or of being fitted to afford amusement.

amyi, *n.* [< ME. *amy*, *ami*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *ami*, *m.*, *amie*, *f.*, < L. *amicus*, *m.*, *amica*, *f.*, a friend: see *amicable*, *amity*. So the Old Provençal name *Amy*, which is, however, partly < F. *Aimée*, < L. *amata*, fem. of *amatus*, beloved, pp. of *amare*, love.] A friend.

"Thou bel *amy*, thou pardoner," he seyde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 32.

Amyclæan (am-i-klē'an), *a.* [L. *Amyclæus*, Gr. *Ἀμυκλαῖος*, < L. *Amyclæ*, Gr. *Ἀμυκλαί*.] Of or pertaining to Amyclæ, an ancient town of Laconia, Greece, or to a town of the same name in Latium, or to the inhabitants of either. According to one tradition the inhabitants of the former city, on according to another those of the latter, were so frequently alarmed by false rumors of invasion that a law was made prohibiting all mention of the subject. The result was that when the invasion came no alarm was given, and the city was taken: hence the phrase *Amyclæan silence*.—**Amyclæan brothers**, Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Tyndarus and Leda, born, according to one form of the legend, at Amyclæ in Laconia.

amygdal

amycitic (a-mik'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀμυκτικός*, lacerating, < *ἀμύσσειν*, lacerate, scratch, tear.] Excoriating; irritating. *N. E. D.*

amyelencephalic (a-mī-e-len-ee-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* Same as *amyelencephalous*.

amyelencephalous (a-mī-e-len-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *amyelencephalus*, without spinal cord and brain, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μυελός*, marrow, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *a-*[18] and *myelencephalon*.] In *teratol.*, having neither brain nor spinal cord; wanting the myelencephalon.

amyeli, *n.* Plural of *amyelus*.

amyelia (am-i-el'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀμύελος*: see *amyelous*.] Congenital absence of the spinal cord.

amyelotrophy (a-mī-e-lot'rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμύελος*, marrowless (see *amyelous*), + *-τροφία*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Atrophy of the spinal cord.

amyelous (a-mī'e-lus), *a.* [< NL. *amyelus*, < Gr. *ἀμύελος*, marrowless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μυελός*, marrow: see *myelon*.] Without spinal marrow: in *teratol.*, applied to a fetus which lacks the spinal cord.

amyelus (a-mī'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *amyeli* (-li). [NL.: see *amyelous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster characterized by the absence of the spinal cord.

amyencephalous (a-mī-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* A contraction of *amyelencephalous*.

amygdal (a-mig'dal), *n.* [< ME. *amydel*, AS. *amygdal*, an almond, < L. *amygdala*: see *amygdala*.] 1. An almond.—2. A tonsil.

amygdala (a-mig'da-lă), *n.*; pl. *amygdalæ* (-lē). [L., an almond.] I. ML. and E. = Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη*: see *al-mond*.] 1. An almond.—2. A tonsil.—3. A small rounded lobule of the cerebellum on its under side.—4. A small mass of gray matter in front of the tip and at the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also called the *amygdaloid nucleus*.—5. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of echinoderms. (*b*) A genus of mollusks.

amygdalaceous (a-mig-da-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *amygdalaceus*, similar to the almond-tree, < *amygdala*, almond: see *almond*.] Akin to the almond: as, *amygdalaceous* plants.

amygdalæ, *n.* Plural of *amygdala*.

amygdalate (a-mig'da-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *amygdalatus*, almond-like, < *amygdala*, almond.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.

II. *n.* 1. An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds. 2. A salt of amygdalic acid.

amygdalic (am-ig-dal'ik), *a.* [< L. *amygdalus*, almond, + *-ic*.] Derived from almonds.—**Amygdalic acid**, an acid ($C_{20}H_{36}O_{12}$) obtained from bitter almonds.

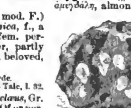
amygdaliferous (a-mig-da-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *amygdalus*, almond, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing almonds; almond-bearing: sometimes used as nearly synonymous with *amygdaloidal*, that is, of a rock containing amygdules.

amygdalin (a-mig'da-lin), *n.* [< L. *amygdalus*, almond, + *-in*[2].] A crystalline principle ($C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 3H_2O$) existing in bitter almonds, and in the leaves, etc., of species of the genus *Prunus* and of some of its near allies. It was the earliest known of the numerous glucoside bodies existing in plants. Its aqueous solution, mixed with emulsin, is decomposed, yielding hydrocyanic acid and bitter almond oil.

amygdaline (a-mig'da-lin), *a.* [< L. *amygdalinus*, < Gr. *ἀμυγδάλινος*, < *ἀμυγδάλη*, almond: see *almond*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the almond.—2. Pertaining to the amygdala of the brain.

amygdalitis (a-mig-da-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < ML. *amygdala*, tonsil (see *amygdale*, 2), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils.

amygdaloid (a-mig'da-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀμυγδαλοειδής*, almond (see *almond*), + *εἶδος*, form.]


An Amygdaloid: Diabase with calcite nodules or amygdules.

I. *a.* 1. Almond-shaped.—2. Pertaining to or resembling amygdaloid.—3. Pertaining to the amygdale; tonsilar.—*Amygdaloid nucleus*. See *amygdala*, 4.—*Amygdaloid tubercle*, a prominence in the roof of the terminal portion of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain, formed by the amygdaloid nucleus.

II. *n.* The name given by geologists to igneous rocks or lavas of various composition, of which the most obvious external feature is that they have an amygdaloidal structure. (See *amygdaloidal*.) The basalts are the rocks which are

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most liable to be found possessing an amygdaloidal structure, and especially those older basalts frequently called *melaphyr*. Also called *mandelstone*.

amygdaloidal (a-mig-da-loi'dal), *a.* Same as *amygdaloid*; specifically, in *geol.*, having a cellular or vesicular structure: said of lava, whether of modern or ancient origin, in which spherical or almond-shaped (whence the name) cavities were formed by the expansion of steam contained in the rocks at the time of its consolidation, and which have been subsequently filled with various minerals, especially quartz, calcite, or the zeolites. The rock having this character is called an *amygdaloid*, and the cavities themselves, as thus filled by the percolation of liquids and deposition by the body of the rock, are called *amygdules*.

amygdalotomy (a-mig-da-lot'o-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη*, an almond (tonsil), + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The cutting of the tonsils; excision of a portion of a tonsil.

Amygdalus (a-mig'da-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *amygdalus*, < Gr. *ἀμυγδαλος*, an almond-tree: see *amygdala*.] A genus of plants, the almonds, properly included in the genus *Prunus* (which see).

amygdule (a-mig'dūl), *n.* [< *amygd(ala)* + *-ule*.] One of the crystalline nodules found in amygdaloid (which see).

amyl[1] (am'il), *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch, < Gr. *ἄμυλον* (sc. *ἄλευρον*, meal: see *Aleurites*), fine meal, a cake of such meal, starch, prop. neut. of *ἄμυλος*, not ground at the mill, < *a-* priv. + *μύλη*, mill, = L. *mola*, mill: see *mill*[1] and *meal*[2].] Starch; fine flour.

Of wheat is made *amyl*.
B. Googe, tr. of Heresbach's Husb., p. 27 b. (*N. E. D.*)

amyl[2] (am'il), *n.* [Formerly *amyle*, < L. *amylum*), Gr. *ἄμυλον*), starch, + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter.] A hypothetical radical (C_5H_{11}) believed to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, etc. It cannot exist in the free state, two molecules at the moment of its liberation combining to form the substance decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$. A double amyl molecule. Amyl compounds enter into the constitution of artificial essences of fruits. They were first obtained from spirit distilled after the fermentation of starchy materials. Also written *amula*. —**Hydrate of amyl**, amylic alcohol (which see, under *alcohol*).—**Nitrite of amyl**, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, an amber-colored fluid with an ethereal fruity odor and aromatic taste. Its inspiration physiologically affects in moderate doses is the paralysis of the vasomotor nerves throughout the body, with consequent relaxation of the arterioles and lowering of the pressure of the blood. Therapeutically it is used when this effect is desirable, as in vaginismus, the onset of epileptic attacks, ischuria nervosa, etc. It is generally inhaled through the nostrils, 5 to 10 drops being applied to them on a sponge.

amylaceous (am-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *amylum*, starch, + *-aceous*.] Composed of or resembling starch; starchy.

amylamine (am-il-am'in), *n.* [< *amyl*[2] + *amine*.] An organic base produced by treating amyl cyanate with caustic potash. There are three amylamines known, which are respectively as many as in which 1, 2, and 3 atoms of hydrogen are respectively replaced by 1, 2, and 3 molecules of the amyl group. The formulas of these bodies, therefore, are $NH_2(C_5H_{11})$, $NH(C_5H_{11})_2$, and $N(C_5H_{11})_3$.

amylate (am'i-lāt), *n.* [< *amyl*[2] + *-ate*[1].] A compound of starch with a base.

amyl-corn (am'il-kôrn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *mixed corn*.

amylet, *n.* Former spelling of *amyl*[2].

amylene (am'i-lēn), *n.* [< *amyl*[2] + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C_5H_{10}) obtained by the dehydration of amylic alcohol by means of zinc-chlorid, etc. Amylene is a light, limpid, colorless liquid having a faint odor. At ordinary temperatures it speedily evaporates. It possesses anesthetic properties, and has been tried as a substitute for chloroform, but unsuccessfully, as it has proved to be excessively toxic.

amylic (a-mil'ik), *a.* [< *amyl*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to amyl; derived from the radical amyl: as, *amylic* ether.—**Amylic alcohol**. *See alcohol.*—**Amylic fermentation**, a process of fermentation in which starch or sugar by which amylic alcohol is produced.

amyliferous (am-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *amylum*, starch, + *ferre* as E. *bear*[1].] Starch-bearing; producing starch. *N. E. D.*

amylin, amyline (am'i-lin), *n.* [< *amyl*[2] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The insoluble portion of starch which constitutes the outer covering of the starch-grains; starch-cellulose.

amylo-. Combining form of *amyl*[2], Latin *amylum*, starch, or of *amyl*[2].

amylodextrin (am'i-lō-deks'trin), *n.* [< L. *amylum*, starch, + *dextrin*.] An intermediate product obtained in the conversion of starch into sugar. It is soluble in water and colored yellow by iodine. Its chemical nature and relations to other decomposition products of starch are not yet understood.

amylogen (a-mil'ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμυλον* (L. *amylum*), starch, + *-γενής*: see *-gen*.] That part of granulose which is soluble in water; soluble starch.

amylogenic (a-mil-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of amylogen: as, an *amylogenic* body. See *amylogen*.

amyloid (am'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἄμυλον* (L. *amylum*), starch, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Resembling amylum, or starch.—**Amyloid corpuscles**, corpora amylacea, which see, under *corpus*.—**Amyloid degeneration** or **infiltration**, in *pathol.*, lardaceous disease: which see, under *lardaceous*.—**Amyloid substance**, lardacein (which see).

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds, and becoming yellow in water after having been colored blue by iodine (*Lindley*); a member of the cellulose group of vegetable organic compounds, comprising cellulose, starch, gum, the sugars, etc.

amyloidal (am-i-loi'dal), *a.* Having the constitution of or resembling amyloid.

Whenever proteid substances or fats, or *amyloidal* matters, are being converted into the more highly oxidated waste products—urea, carbonic acid, and water—heat is necessarily evolved.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 157.

amylolysis (am-i-lol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄμυλον*, starch, + *λύσις*, solution, < *λύειν*, dissolve.] The digestion of starch, or its conversion into sugar.

amylolytic (am'i-lō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *amylolysis*, after Gr. adj. *λυτικός*, < *λύειν*, dissolve.] Pertaining to amylolysis; dissolving starch: as, the *amylolytic* ferment of the pancreas.

It has been known for many years that the main product of the *amylolytic* action of saliva is maltose.
Science, V. 139.

amylometer (am-i-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄμυλον*, starch, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the amount of starch in any substance.

amylopłast (am'i-lō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄμυλον*, starch, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] A starch-forming corpuscle or granule, found within the protoplasm of vegetable cells. These granules are usually colorless, but rarely yellow, and are the points around which starch accumulates. They are also called *leucites* and *starch-granules*.

amylopsin (am-i-lop'sin), *n.* [Gr. *ἄμυλον*, fine meal, starch, + *ὄψις*, appearance, + *-in*[2].] A name which has been given to the amylolytic element of the pancreatic juice. *Amylolysin*.

amylose (am'i-lōs), *n.* [< *amyl*[2] + *-ose*.] One of the three groups into which the carbohydrates are divided, the latter being glucose and saccharose. The principal members of this group are starch, dextrin, cellulose, and natural gum. They have the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or some multiple of it.

amylum (am'i-lum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἄμυλον*: see *amyl*[2].] Starch.

amyosthenia (a-mi-ō-sthē'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μυς* (*μυ-*), muscle, + *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, a want of muscular strength, or a deficiency of the power of muscular contraction.

amyosthenic (a-mi-ō-sthen'ik), *a.* [< *amyosthenia* + *-ic*.] In *med.*, a drug that lessens muscular action.

amyotaxia (a-mi-ō-trof'ik), *a.* [< *amyotrophy* + *-ic*.] Connected with or pertaining to muscular atrophy.—**Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**, sclerosis of the lateral columns of the spinal cord, in which the degenerative changes extend to the cells of the anterior cornua, involving degeneration of the motor nerves and atrophy of the muscles.

amyotrophy (am-i-ot'rō-fi), *n.* [NL. *amyotrophia*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *μυς* (*μυ-*), muscle, + *-τροφία*, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the muscles.

amyous (am'i-us), *a.* [Gr. *ἄμυος*, wanting muscle, < *ἀ-* priv. + *μυς* (*μυ-*), muscle.] Wanting in muscle. *N. E. D.*

Amyraldism (am-i-ral'dizm), *n.* [*Amyraldism*, a Latinized form of *F. Amyrault*, *Amyraut* (*Moïse Amyraut*).] The doctrine of universal grace, as explained by the French Protestant theologian Amyraldus or Amyraut (1596–1664). He taught that God desires the happiness of all men, and that none are excluded by a divine decree, but that none can obtain salvation without faith in Christ; that God refuses to none the means of salvation, though he does not grant to all his assistance to improve this power.

Amyraldist (am-i-ral'dist), *n.* One who believes in Amyraldism, or the doctrine of universal grace.

amyrin (am'i-rin), *n.* [NL. *Amyris*, a genus of tropical trees and shrubs, yielding resinous products.] A crystalline resin, $C_{30}H_{50}O$, obtained from the gum elemi of Mexico.

amy-root (ā'mi-rōt), *n.* [*Camy*, native name (?), + *root*.] The root of the Indian hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum*.

amystli (a-mist'li), *n.* [Native name.] A name of one of the large species or cured seals of the Pacific coast of North America, probably *Eumetopias stelleri* or *Zalophus gillespiei*.

amzel (am'zel), *n.* [< OD. *amsel* or G. *amsel* = Ec. *eucel*, q. v.] 1. A name of the ouzel or blackbird of Europe, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. *Montagu.*—2. A name of the ringouzel of Europe, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*. *Bay.*

Also spelled *amsel*.

an[1], *a* (an, *n.* or an, *&*).
an-
[< ME. *an*, before a vowel, occasionally before a consonant; *a*, before a consonant (see *a*[2]); < AS. *ān*, an, with the reg. adj. declension sing. and pl. (pl. *āne*, some, certain), and the numeral *ān*, one, its base and an indef. art. being comparatively rare. When so used, it was without emphasis, and became in ME. short in quantity (hence E. short *an*, *a*), while the numeral *ān*, retaining its emphasis and quantity, developed reg. into E. *one*, pronounced *ōn* (as in *only*, *at-one*, *at-one*), in mod. times corrupted to *wŏn* and finally to *wun*: see *one*.] The indefinite article. As between the two forms of this word, the general rule is that *an* be used before an initial vowel-sound of the first word, and *a* before an initial consonant-sound: thus, *an eagle*, *an answer*, also *an hour* (the *h* being silent); and *a bird*, *a youth*, *a* wonder, also *a use*, *a unique*, *a one* (these three words being pronounced as if they began with *y* or *w*). But as still exceptional to this rule, a consonant-sound, especially before the weak consonant *h*, and in written style, and in more formal spoken style, as for many punctually in England) required before the initial *h* of a wholly unaccented syllable, as if such an *h* were altogether silent: thus, *an* historic, *an* heroic, *an* habitual, but *a* history; as hypothesis, but *a* hypothetical. In colloquial speech, and increasingly in written style, *a* is used in these cases alike. As by derivation, so also in meaning, *an* or *a* is a weaker or less emphatic *one*. In certain phrases and with certain nouns, it still has nearly the value of *one*: thus, two of a trade; they were both of a size; a hundred, or a thousand, pounds. (2) Used with the indefinite article proper, it points out, in a loose way, an individual as one of a class considered in some way or the same kind: thus, give me a pint of milk; he ate an apple; they built a house; you see a man on the earth here and there, not in a fixed star. (3) Hence, before a proper noun, it implies extension of the name or character of the individual to a class: thus, he is a Solomon in eloquence; they built up a new England in America—that is, a person like Cicero, a country like Italy, a people like the Romans; before a plural noun, if *few* or *many* (now only *great many*, or *good many*), *a* is used: thus, *a few* years; *a great many* soldiers; but the plural noun is here historically a genitive partitive dependent on *few*, *many*. (4) It is used distributively, or with the force of *each*, *every*, in such phrases as two dollars *a* piece, three times *a* day, five cents *a* pound, and in some few here historically a preposition. See *a*[3]. As or *a* always precedes the noun to which it belongs, and never follows it, the interjective word qualifying the same noun; but *what* and *such* come before it: thus, *what a* shame! *such a* beauty; and so also any adjective preceded by *how*, or *so*, or *as*, or *too*: thus, *how* great *a* calamity, *so* rare *a* case, *as* good *a* man, *too* early *a* death. *Any* is a kind of peculiar exception. See *many*.

an[2] (an, *and*), *conj.* [*A* reduced form of *and*, existing from the earliest ME. period, and often then so written; but in mod. literature *an* for *and* copulative is admitted only in representations of dialectal or rustic speech, and is then usually printed *an'*. In conversation, however, though not in formal speech, the *d* is generally dropped, especially before a word beginning with a consonant, and the word may be then weakened to the point of vanishing. *An'* for *and*, if, is archaic in literature, and is properly printed *an*, in distinction from *and* copulative.] **I.** Coordinate use: And; same as *and*, *A*.

Good is, quath Joseph, to dremne of win [wine];
Hellenne an binne is therin.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 3067.

An' makes him quite forget his labor *an'* his toil.
Burns, Cotter's Saturday Night.

II. Conditional use: If; same as *and*, *B*.

And mytē kyne the kyng for owre, as me wolde.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 182.

An thou wert my father, as thou art but my brother.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i.

An I may hide my face, let me play Thisby too.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2.

Why, *an'* you were to go now to Clod-Hall, I am sure the old lady wouldn't know you.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

an[3], *prep.* [ME. *an*, < AS. *an*, the orig. form of the usual AS., ME., and mod. E. *on*: see a prefix *an-*, usually *on-*; in reduced form, *a*, prefix *a-*: see *on*, *an-*[1], *a-*[3], *a-*[2].] An earlier form of *on*, retained until the last century in certain phrases, as *an edge*, *an end*, now usually *on*: and (in present use only as an unfelt prefix *an-* or reduced *a-*. See *an-*[1], *a-*[2].

an-[1]. [< ME. *an-*, < AS. *an-*, orig. form of *on-*] in mod. E. reg. *on-*, or reduced *a-*: see *on-*[1] and *a-*[2], and cf. *and-*[2]. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon or

an- gin, the same as *on-*1 and *a-*3, occurring unfelt in *anent, anon, anan, an(n)eal*3, etc., and with accent in *anvil* (but in this and some other words perhaps originally *and-*: see *and-*).

an-2. [< ME. *an-, and-*, < AS. *and-*: see *and-* and *a-*2, and cf. *an-*1.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, a reduced form of *and-* (which see), occurring unfelt in *answer*.

an-3. [< ME. and OF. *a-*, later restored to *an-*, < L. *an-*, reduced form of *ad-* before *n*, but in classical L. this assimilation was not prevalent. In ME. and AF. *an-* often represents other L. prefixes, *in-*, *ex-*, *ob-*, etc., also *ad-* unassimilated: see *accost, annex*, etc., and *anchoretic*, etc.] A prefix of Latin origin, usually an assimilation of *ad-* before *n-*, as in *annex, annual, announce*, etc., but sometimes representing Latin *in-*, as in *ascint, ancry*.

an-4. [< L. *an-*, orig. *ambi-*: see *ambi-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ambi-*, occurring (first in English) in *ancile, ancipital, anfractuous*, etc.

an-5. [< Gr. *a-*, the fuller form of *ἀ-* priv., prefixed before a vowel: see *a-*6.] The usual is also lost in the cognate leel. *ú-* for *un-*: see *un-*1.] A prefix of Greek origin, the fuller form of *a-* privative (*a-*18) preserved before a vowel, as in *anarchy, anarthrous, anecdote, anomaly*, etc.

an-6. [< Gr. *ἀν-*, elided form of *ἀνα-* before a vowel: see *ana-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ana-* before a vowel, as in *anode*.

-an. [< ME. *-an, -reg. -ain, -ein, -en*, < OF. *-ain, -ein*, or before *i*, *-en*, mod. F. *-ain, -en*, fem. *-aine, -ene*, < Sp. *-ano*, fem. *-ana*, < Pg. *-ano*, fem. *-ana*, neut. *-anum*, parallel to *-ense, -ine, -inus, -onus, -unus*, being *-us-a* (= Gr. *-ωσ-*) preceded by various vowels; AS. *-en*, E. *-en*, suffix of adjectives and (by suffix *-en*1 and *-en*2, and cf. *-in*1, *-ine*1. With an additional vowel, the suffix appears in L. as *-ānus, in Ic.* accom. as *-ænn-ar*, q. v., or (Gr. *-ειος*) in Gr. as *-ηνός*, q. v. The reg. ME. form of this suffix remains in *dozen, citizen*, etc., *captain, chieftain, chaplain, villain*, etc., disguised in *sovereign* (prop. *sovereyn*), latin mod. E. in many words, has taken the place of the older *-ain, -en*, as in *human*, and is the reg. form in words of recent introduction, varying with *-ane* in words chiefly disyllables, as in *mundane*, usually differentiated from forms in *-an*, as in *humane, urbane*, etc., beside *human, urban*, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming adjectives which are or may be also used as nouns. It expresses various adjective relations, being used especially with proper names to form local or partial adjectives or *nouns*, as *Roman, Italian, Grecian, American, Fijian*, etc.; terms indicating party, sect, or science, as *Christian, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Mohammedan, Darwinian, Wesleyan, Mohammedan, Copernican, Linnean*, etc., so in *Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Unitarian*, etc., also in words, to form adjectives and nouns from names of classes or orders, as *mammalian, reptilian*, etc. As an English formative it is confined chiefly to words which may be made to assume a Latin type, having here also the euphonic variant *-ian*, especially in proper adjectives, as in *Darwinian, Johnsonian*, etc.

ana1 (an'ā or ā'nā), *n. pl.* [< *-ana*, *n.*] A general term for books recording miscellaneous sayings, anecdotes, and gossip about a particular person or subject; the sayings and anecdotes themselves. See *-ana*.

But, all his vast heart sherris-warm'd,
He flash'd his random speeches';
Ev'n days, that deal in *ana*, swarm'd
His literary leeches.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

ana2, [Gr. *ἀνά*, prep., at (so much each): see *ana-*.] A word used in medical prescriptions in a distributive sense, as in Greek, to indicate an equal quantity of each: often written *aa*, earlier and more correctly *ää*, and to mark above the first *a*, according to general medieval practice, represented the omission of *n*. See *tilde*.

ana3, *n.* See *anana*1.

ana-. [L. *ana-*, < Gr. *ἀνα-*, prefix, *ἀνά*, prep., up, upon, hence along, throughout; distributively, as (so much each) (see *ana*2); in comp., up, upward, throughout, back, again, etc.] Greek, and in AS. *an, on*, E. *on*: see *an*3, *an*-1, *on-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning up, upon, along, throughout, back, again, etc., as in *anabasis*.

-ana. [L. *-ana*, neut. pl. of *-ānus*, a common adj. suffix, used, for example, to form adjectives from proper names, as *Ciceronianus*, Ciceronian, from *Cicero*(*n-*), Cicero: see *-an*.] A suffix of Latin origin, in modern use with a euphonic variant, *-iana*, to form collective plurals, as *Scaligerana, Johnsoniana*, etc., applied to a collection of sayings of Scaliger, of Johnson, etc., or of anecdotes or gossip concerning them; also sometimes appended to common nouns, as *bananas* (annals of pugilism); more recently extended to all the literature of a subject, as *Americana, Shaksperiana*, etc. Hence sometimes used as an independent word, *ana*. See *ana*1.

anabamous (an-ab'ā-mus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀνά*, upward, + *βαινειν*, go: see *Anabas, anabasis*.] In *ichth.*, term applied to certain fishes which are said to be able to climb trees for a short distance. See *Anabas*.

anabantid (an-a-ban'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidæ*.

Anabantidæ (an-a-ban'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anabas*(*-bant-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anabas*, to which various limits have been assigned: (*a*) After the Cuvierian system of classification, a family characterized by the division of the superior pharyngeals into small irregular lamellæ, more or less numerous, and intervening cells containing water, which thus flows upon and moistens the gills while the fish is out of water. It includes the ophiocephaloids as well as the anabantoids proper, the osphromenids, and the helostomids. (*b*) Among later authors, a family characterized by a compressed oblong body, moderately extended scales, and a superbranchial organ in a cavity accessory to the gill-chamber. It includes the osphromenids and the helostomids as well as the typical anabantids. (*c*) By Cope the family was limited to *Labyrinthici* with the second epipleural process suppressed, the superior maxillipeds with three lamine, and the second and third developed. Also written *Anabantidæ*, and sometimes *Anabantoidæ*. See cut under *Anabas*.

anabantoid (an-a-ban'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anabas*(*-bant-*) + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Anabantidæ*, or fishes with labyrinthiform pharyngeals.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidæ*.

anabaptism (an-a-bap'tizm), *n.* [< LL. *anabaptismus* (Augustine), < LGr. *ἀναβαπτισμός, ἀναβάπτισμα*, rebaptism: (Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζειν*, dip repeatedly, LGr. baptize again: see *anabaptize*.] 1. A second baptism; rebaptism. *N. E. D.*—2. [*cap.*] The doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

anabaptist (an-a-bap'tist), *n.* [< LL. *anabaptista*, < Gr. as if "*ἀναβαπτιστής*, < *ἀναβαπτίζειν*, rebaptize: see *anabaptize*.] 1. One who believes in rebaptism; specifically, one of a class of Christians who hold baptism in infancy to be invalid, and require adults who have received it to be baptized on joining their communion. The name is best known historically as applied to the followers of Thomas Munzer, a leader of the peasants' war in Germany, who was killed in 1525, and to those of John Matthias and John Bockold, or John of Leyden, who committed great excesses while trying to establish a socialistic kingdom of New Zion or Mount Zion at Münster in Westphalia, from 1534 to 1535, their leaders being killed and hung up in iron cages, which are still preserved in that city. The name has also been applied to bodies of very different character, but has been more probably always in an opprobrious sense, since believers in the sole validity of adult baptism have rejected it as rebaptism in the case of persons who had received the rite in infancy. The most frequently known of the Mennonites. See *Mennonite*.

Scowl'd that world-hated and world-hating beast,
A haggard *Anabaptist*. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

anabaptistic (an-a-bap-tis'tik), *a.* [< *Anabaptist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines.

anabaptistical (an-a-bap-tis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *anabaptistic*.

anabaptistically (an-a-bap-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In conformity with anabaptistic doctrine or practice.

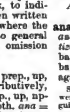
anabaptistry (an-a-bap'tis-tri), *n.* [< *Anabaptist* + *-ry* for *-ery*.] Same as *anabaptism*.

Anabaptistry was suppressed in Münster.
E. Pugh, Herealography, p. 9.

anabaptize (an-a-bap'tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anabaptized*, ppr. *anabaptizing*. [< NL. *anabaptizare*, < Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζειν*, dip repeatedly, LGr. baptize again, < *ἀνά*, again, + *βαπτίζειν*, dip, baptize: see *baptize*.] To rebaptize; baptize again; rechristen; rename.

Some called their profound ignorances new lights; there were better *anabaptized* into the appellation of extemporal gifts. *Bp. Hall*, Modern Zeal, Epp., p. 100.

Anabas (an'ā-bas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναβάς* (*ἀναβαντ-*), second aorist part. of *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up, mount, climb, < *ἀνά*, up, + *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire*, come, = E. *come*, q. v.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, type of the family *Anabantidæ* (which see). *Anabas scandens* is the celebrated climb-


Climbing-fish (*Anabas scandens*).

ing-fish of India, about 6 inches long, which is enabled by the peculiar modification of the branchial apparatus to live a long time out of water, to proceed some distance on dry land, and to climb trees for a distance of about 6 or 7 feet. See *climbing-fish*.

Anabaxius (an-a-bak'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Anabas* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Anabantidæ*.

anabasis (a-nab'a-sis), *n.*; pl. *anabases* (*-sēz*). [L., < Gr. *ἀναβασις*, a going up, an ascent, < *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up: see *Anabas*. Cf. *basis*.] 1. A going up, especially a military advance: opposed to *katabasis*. Specifically, the title of a work in which Xenophon narrates the experiences of the Greek mercenaries of Cyrus the Younger in his attempt in 401 B. C. to dethrone his brother, Artaxerxes II., king of Persia. Hence—2. Any military expedition: as, "the *anabasis* of Napoleon." *De Quincey*: "General Sherman's great *anabasis*," *Spectator*, Dec. 31, 1864.—3†. The course of a disease from the commencement to the climax. *J. Thomas*.

anabase (an'a-bās), *n.* [< L. *anabasis*.] A coarse kind of blanketing made in France and the Netherlands for the African market.

anabata (an-ab'a-tā), *n.* [NL.; in form like Gr. *ἀναβατός*, verbal adj. of *ἀναβαίνειν*, go up (see *Anabas*); in sense like ML. "*anabola* (corruptly *analabus*), *anabolatium, anabolatrium*, a cope (see *aboliæ*)," *Eccles.*, a hooded cope, usually worn in outdoor processions, frequently larger and longer than the closed cope. *Lee*, Eccles. Terms.

Anabates (an-ab'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναβάτης*, one who mounts, < *ἀναβαίνειν*, mount, go up: see *Anabas*, and cf. *andabata*.] A genus of birds established by Swainson in 1837, made to include *A. rufescandus*, a synallaxine bird of South America. The name was subsequently applied by authors to various birds of the genus *Synallaxis*, the early synonymy of which is obscure.

Anabatidæ (an-a-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anabates* + *-idæ*.] In *ornith.*, a family of birds named by Bonaparte, 1849. The name was adopted by Gray for the South American creepers commonly called *Dendrocolaptidæ* by modern authors, and by Swainson for *Furnarius, Sclerurus, Oxyrhamphus, Dendrocolaptes*, etc.; by Gray made to include also the anhatchers. The group so composed is incapable of definition, and the term is little used.

Anabatidæ2 (an-a-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Anabas* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, same as *Anabantidæ*.

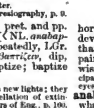
anabaptist (an-a-bap'tist), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anabates* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds named by Swainson in 1837: a synonym of *Synallaxinæ* (which see).

anablosis (an-a-blō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνα-βλῶσις*, come to life again: see *anabiotic*.] Reanimation; resuscitation: recovery after suspended animation. [Rare.]

anablotic (an-a-blot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναβλώσκειν*, come to life again, < *ἀνά*, again, + *βλώσκειν*, live (< *βιωτός*, adj.), < *βίος*, life.] In *med.*, reviving; acting as a stimulant.

Anablepina (an-a-ble-pī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anableps* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of carnivorous cyprinodonts having all the teeth pointed and the sexes differentiated, the anal fin of the male being modified into an intromittent organ. The group includes the genus *Anableps* and several other genera.

Anableps (an'a-bleps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναβλέπειν*, look up, > *ἀνά*, up, + *βλέπειν*, look.] A genus of cyprinodont fishes unique among vertebrates on account of the division of the cornea into upper and lower halves by a dark


Four-eyes (*Anableps tetrophthalmus*).

horizontal stripe of the conjunctiva, and the development of two pupils to each orbit, so that the fish appears to have four eyes, one pair looking upward and the other pair sidewise. There are several species of the genus, the principal one being *A. tetrophthalmus*, known in the four-eyes. Inhabiting the sandy shores of tropical American seas.

anabole (an-ab'ō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναβολή*, what is thrown up, < *ἀναβάλλειν*, throw up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A throwing up; specifically, in *med.*, an evacuation upward; an act by which certain matters are ejected by the mouth, including spitting, expectoration, regurgitation, and vomiting.

anabolic (an-a-bol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναβολή*, a throwing up, rising up, + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting anabolism; assimilative; constructively metabolic.

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anabolism

This aspect of protoplasm is of constantly increasing importance, since for the chemist all functions alike can only be viewed in terms of those specific *anabolic* or katabolic changes which to the physiologist, on the other hand, seem mere accompaniments of them. *Rhys. Brit.*, XLIX. 829.

anabolism (an-ab'ŷ-lism), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναβολή*, a throwing up, rising up, + *-ism.*] Assimilation; antegrade metamorphosis; constructive metabolism, or ascending metabolic processes by which a substance is transformed into some other which is more complex or more highly organized and more energetic. It is one kind of metabolism, of which catabolism is the other. Anabolism is attended with the absorption and storing up of energy, which is set free or manifested in retrograde metamorphosis. The conversion of the nutritive elements of the food into the tissues of a living organism is a familiar example.

Anabrus (an-ab'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄβρός*, graceful, pretty, delicate.] A genus of wingless orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*. It contains several North American species known as western crickets or stone-crickets, such as *A. simplex*, a large, dark-colored, nonmigratory, sometimes appearing in vast numbers on the plains west of the Mississippi.

anachaite-wood (an'a-kā-hwē'te-wūd), *n.* [< *anacahuite*, Mex. name, + *wood*.] The wood of a boraginaceous shrub, *Cordia Rickseri*, obtained from Tampico, Mexico. It is reputed to be a remedy for consumption.

anacalypsis (an'a-ka-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *anacalypses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακαλύπτειν*, an uncovering. < *ἀνακαλύπτειν*, uncover, unveil, < *ἀνα-*, back, + *καλύπτειν*, cover. Cf. *apocalypse*.] An unveiling; a revealing; revelation. [Rare.]

anacampsis (an-a-kamp'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναλαμψις*, bend back, < *ἀνα*, back, + *κάμπτειν*, bend.] *Gnamptonics*, liable to bend.] Reflecting or reflected.—**Anacamptic sounds**, sounds produced by reflection, as echoes.

anacamptically (an-a-kamp'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By reflection: as, echoes are sounds *anacamptically* returned. [Rare.]

anacamptics (an-a-kamp'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *anacamptic*: see *-ics*.] 1. That part of optics which treats of reflection: now called *catoptrics* (which see). —2. The theory of reflected sounds.

anacanth (an'a-kanth), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάκανθος*, without a spine, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄκανθα*, spine, thorn: see *acantha*.] A fish of the order or suborder *Anacanthini*.

Anacanthi (an-a-kan'thī), *n. pl.* Same as *Anacanthini*.

anacanthine (an-a-kan'thin), *a.* [< NL. *anacanthinus*: see below.] Of or pertaining to the *Anacanthini*; anacanthous.

Anacanthini (an'a-kan-thī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anacanthinus*: see *anacanth* and *-ini*.] A group of teleostean fishes to which various limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. It is now usually ranked as a suborder, characterized by the spineless vertical and ventral fins, the latter jugular or thoracic, and the soft dorsal single or divided, by the absence of the pectoral bones, and by the presence of a single dorsal fin, and the absence of a ventral fin. The group contains many edible fishes of the greatest economic importance, as the cod, hake, haddock, whiting, pollock, bot, etc., among the gadoids, and the halibut, turbot, sole, plaice, flounder, etc., among the pleuronectoids. It is divided by Günther into *A. pleuronectoidei*, characterized by having the two sides of the head unsymmetrical, and comprising the flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, and *A. gadoidei*, having the head symmetrical. By later writers it has been restricted to the forms manifesting this lateral symmetry. By Cope and Gill it has been further limited to those types which have the hypercoracoid imperforate and the foramen between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid. It thus includes the families *Gadidæ* and *Macrouridæ*. Also *Anacanthi*.

anacanthous (an-a-kan'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνάκανθος*, spineless: see *anacanth*. 1. Spineless. —2. Specifically, in *ichth.*, having the characteristics of the anacanths; pertaining to the order or suborder *Anacanthini*.

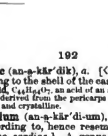
anacard (an'a-kärd), *n.* [< F. *anacarde*, < NL. *anacardium*: see *Anacardium*.] The cashew-nut; the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale*. See *Anacardium*, *N.* 2.

Anacardiaceæ (an-a-kär-di-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anacardium* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous discifloral plants, with alternate leaves, small flowers in panicles, a drupe or fruit a one-seeded, one-celled drupe. They are trees or shrubs abounding in an acrid, resinous, milky juice, natives chiefly of tropical and warm regions of the globe. To this order belong the sumac (*Rhus*), some of the species of which are poisonous to those handling them, the pistachio, the mango (*Mangifera Indica*), the cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*), the marking-nut (*Semecarpus Anacardium*), the varnish-tree of Antarctic (*Melanorrhœa usitata*), and the Japan lacquer (*Rhus vernicifera*).

anacardiaceous (an-a-kär-di-ā'shius), *a.* [NL., *anacardiaceæ*: see *Anacardiaceæ*.] In bot., relating or belonging to the *Anacardiaceæ*.

anacardic (an-a-kär'dik), *a.* [< *anacard* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the shell of the cashew-nut.—**Anacardic acid**, $C_{15}H_{28}O_3$, an acid of an aromatic and burning flavor, derived from the pericarpe of the cashew-nut. It is white and crystalline.

Anacardium (an-a-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, according to, hence resembling, + *καρδία*, heart: see *cardiac*.] A genus of shrubs and trees, natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They bear a kidney-shaped drupe at the end of a fleshy receptacle, the thickened disk and peduncle of the flower. In the cashew-tree, *A. occidentale*, the pericarpial sperm-oil is contained in reticulate cells, the drupe is roasted, and the kernels, having their intense astringency thus destroyed, become the pleasant and wholesome cashew-nuts. The tree yields a gum having qualities like those of gum arabic, imported from the West Indies under the name of *cashew*.



Fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, cut vertically.

anacathartic (an'a-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναλαμψις*, a clearing away, < *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, clear away, cleanse: see *anacathartic*.] I. *a. In med.*, throwing upward; cleansing by exciting discharges from the mouth or nose, as vomiting, sneezing, etc.

II. *n.* One of a class of medicines which excite discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, and masticatories.

anacephaleosis (an-a-set'e-lē-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναλαμψις*, < *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*, sum up, as an argument: see *anacephalæosis*, sum up, bring under heads, < *κεφάλαιον*, one of the heads of a discourse, prop. neut. of *κεφάλαιος*, pertaining to the head: see *cephalic*.] An original figure in rhet., a summing up; recapitulation of the principal heads of a discourse; recapitulation in general.

anachoret (an-ak'ŷ-ret), *n.* The uncontracted form of *anchoret*.

An Englishman, so madly devout, that he had wilfully mured up himself as an *anachoret*. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, I. 5.

anachoretical (an-ak-ŷ-ret'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀναχωρητικός*, disposed to retire, < *ἀναχωρητής*, pertaining to an anchoret: see *anachoret*.] Relating to or resembling an anchoret or anchoret.

anachorism (a-nak'ŷ-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *χώρα*, country, + *-ism.*; formed in imitation of *anachronism*.] Something inconsistent with or not suited to the character of the country to which it is referred. [Rare.]

There is a sort of opinions, anachorisms at once and anachronisms, which both age and the country, that maintain a feeble and buzzing existence, scarce to be called life. *Lowell*, Higher Criticism, p. 70.

anachorite† (an-ak'ŷ-rīt), *n.* An old form of *anchoret*.

anachronic, **anachronical** (an-a-kron'ik, -i-kal), *a.* = *anachronism* + *-ic*. Cf. *chronic*.] Same as *anachronous*.

In our last General Convention . . . it happened once that a member, *anachronic*, moved a resolution having the old firebrand spell in it, the old word with the hack and chains. *Morgan Dix*, Am. Church Rev., XLII. 321.

anachronically (an-a-kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* By anachronism; wrongly with respect to date.

anachronism (an-ak'ron-izm), *n.* [= F. *anachronisme*, < Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός*, < *ἀναχρονίζειν*, refer to a wrong time, only in pass. *ἀναχρονίζεσθαι*, be an anachronism, < *ἀνά*, back, against, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*.] An error in respect to dates; any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time; hence, anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified time. Thus Shakspere makes Hector quote Aristotle, who lived many centuries after the supposed date of Hector. Anachronisms may be made in regard to mode of thought, style of writing, and the like, as well as in regard to events.

The famous *anachronism* [of Virgil] in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

Thus far we allude, as monstrous moral *anachronisms*, the parodies and lampoons attributed to Homer.

De Quincey, Homer, III.

But of what use is it to avoid a single *anachronism*, when the whole play is one *anachronism*, the sentiments and phrases of Versailles in the camp of Actium?

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

anachronist (an-ak'ron-ist), *n.* [*As anachronism* + *-ist*.] One who commits an anachronism. *De Quincey*.

anachronistic, **anachronistical** (an-ak-ŷ-nis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *anachronist*.] Same as *anachronous*.

anachronize (an-ak'ron-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anachronized*, ppr. *anachronizing*. [< Gr. *ἀναχρονίζειν*, refer to a wrong time: see *anachronism*.] To refer to an erroneous date or period; misplace chronologically.

anachronous (an-ak'ron-us), *a.* [*As anachronism* + *-ous*, as if directly < Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *χρόνος*, time: see *anachronism*.] Erroneous in date; containing an anachronism; out of date. Equivalent forms are *anachronic*, *anachronical*, *anachronistic*, and *anachronistical*.

anachronously (an-ak'ron-us-li), *adv.* In an anachronous manner; without regard to correct chronology.

anaclasis (an-ak'la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάκλασις*, a bending back, recurvature, reflection of light or of sound, < *ἀνακλᾶν*, bend back, break off, < *ἀνά*, back, + *κλᾶν*, break off, deflect.] In *gyros.*, the substitution of a ditrochee for an ionic a majori, so that the second and third of the four syllables have interchange lengths. When the constituent parts are otherwise unaltered, the rhythmic movement is by this irregularity partially deranged or broken up.

anaclastic (an-a-klas'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνάκλαστος*, reflected, verbal adj. of *ἀνακλᾶν*: see *anaclasis*.] Relating to or pertaining to the refraction of light.—2. Bending back; refracted.—3. In *gyros.*, modified or characterized by anaclasis.—**Anaclastic glass** or **vial**, a glass tube in which the inclosed vessel of water, caused by the refraction of light.—**Anaclastic glass** or **vial**, a glass with a narrow mouth and a wide cavity with a definite thickness that when a little air is sucked out it springs inward with a smart crackling noise, and the mouth is blown in it spring outward into its former shape with a like noise.

anaclastics (an-a-klas'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *anaclastic*: see *-ics*.] The same as *dioptrics*.

anaclisis (an-ak'li-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάκλισις*, a reclining, < *ἀνακλίνειν*, lean one thing against another, < *ἀνά*, back, + *κλίνειν*, cause to lean, < *κλίνη*, bed, lean: see *clinic* and *lean*.] In *med.*, the particular attitude taken by a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in some cerebral affections.

anaconosis (an'a-se-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακόνωσις*, communication, < *ἀνακοινοῦν*, communicate, make common, < *ἀνά*, throughout, + *κοινός*, public, common), *canosis*, *canosis*, see *cenobite*.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in appealing to one's opponent for his opinion on the point in debate.

anacoluthe, **n.** Plural of *anacoluthon*.

anacoluthia (an'a-kō-lū'thi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακολουθία*, inconsequence, < *ἀνακόλουθος*, inconsequent: see *anacoluthon*.] Lack of grammatical sequence or coherence; the passing from one construction to another in the same sentence. For example, see *anacoluthon*. Also spelled *anakolithia* and *anakoluthia*.

Anakolithia requires length or strength, length of sentence or strength of passion. *Jour. of Philol.*, VII. 175.

anacoluthic (an'a-kō-lū'thik), *a.* [< *anacoluthon* + *-ic*.] In gram. and *rhet.*, wanting sequence; containing an anacoluthon: as, an *anacoluthic* clause or sentence. Also spelled *anakolithic* and *anakoluthic*.

anacoluthically (an'a-kō-lū'thi-kal-i), *adv.* [< *anacoluthic* + *-al* + *-ly*².] In an anacoluthic manner. *N. E. D.* Also spelled *anakolithically* and *anakoluthically*.

anacoluthon (an'a-kō-lū'thon), *n.*; pl. *anacoluthia* (-thi). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνακόλουθον*, neut. of *ἀνακόλουθος*, inconsequent (the Gr. noun is *ἀνακολουθία*: see *anacoluthia*), < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀκόλουθος*, following, > E. *acolyte*, *q. v.*] In *gram.* and *rhet.*, an instance of anacoluthia; a construction characterized by a want of grammatical sequence. For example: And he charged him to tell no man; but go and shew thyself to the priest." Luke v. 14. "He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death." Mat. v. 4. As a figure of speech it has propriety and force only so far as it suggests that the emotion of the speaker is so great as to make him forget how he began his sentence, as in the following examples:

"If thou beest he — But, O, how fall'n! how changed!"
Milton, P. L., I. 84.

"But — ah! — Him! the first great Martyr in this great cause! . . . how shall I speak of him? the emotions that stifle the utterance of thy name!" *D. Webster*, Speech at Bunker Hill.

Also spelled *anakolothon* and *anakoluthon*.

anaconda (an-a-kon'dä), *n.* [In the 18th century also spelled *anaconde*, *anacondo*; men-

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tioned by Ray (1693) in the form *anacandaia*, as if the native name in Ceylon; but the word has not been traced in Singhalese or elsewhere.] 1. A very large serpent of Ceylon, a kind of python, variously identified as *Python reticulatus*, or *P. molurus*, or *P. tigris*; hence, some Indian species of that genus. Also called *pinshera* and *rock-snake*.—2. Used mistakenly by Daudin as the specific name of a large serpent of South America, *Boa murina* (Linnæus), *B. anaconda* (Schlegel), now generally known as *Eunectes murinus*; hence, some large South American boa, python, or rock-snake. In *zoöl.* the name is becoming limited to the *Eunectes murinus*.—3. In popular use, any enormous serpent which is not venomous, but which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds; any of the numerous species of the families *Boidæ* and *Pythonidæ*; any boa constrictor. Anacondas are found in the tropical countries of both hemispheres, and are generally blotched with black, brown, and yellow. Some are said to attain a length of upward of 30 feet, but they are usually found of a length between 12 and 18 feet. They are not venomous, but possess great constricting powers, the larger specimens being able to crush and swallow such animals as the deer and the jaguar. One of the species found in Brazil is there called *sucuriu* or *sucuriuba*. The name has been sometimes applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes. The orthography of the word has settled into one form.

anacosta (an-a-kos'tä), *n.* [Sp.] A woolen fabric made in Holland and exported to Spain.

Anacreontic (an-ak-rē-on'tik), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Anacreonticus*, < *Anacreon*, < Gr. Ἀνακρέων, Greek poet.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or after the manner of Anacreon, a Greek poet of the sixth century B. C., whose love and epigrams were celebrated for their ease and grace. They were devoted to the praise of love and wine. Hence—2. Pertaining to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.

Constantinople had given him a taste for *Anacreontic* singing and female society of the questionable kind.
R. F. Burton, Lit. Remains, I. cxiii.

II. *n.* [L.] [= F. *anacréontique*.] A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love and wine. Formerly sometimes written *Anacreontick*.

To the miscellanies [of Cowley] succeed the *anacreontiques*.
Johnson, Cowley.

anacrotic (an-a-krot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνά, up, + κρότος, a striking; cf. κρούειν, strike, and clap (the hands).] Displaying or relating to anacrotism.

anacrotism (a-nak'rō-tizm), *n.* [*anacrotic* + *-ism.*] The secondary oscillation occurring in the ascending portion of a sphygmographic or pulse-recording tracing. See *sphygmograph*.

anacrusis (an-a-krö'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναρρωσις, < ἀναρρειν, strike back, push back, check (in music, strike up, begin), < ἀνά + κρούειν, strike.] In *prosa.*, an upward beat at the beginning of a verse, consisting of one or two unaccented syllables, regarded as separate from and introductory to the remainder of the verse.

anacrustic (an-a-krus'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνακρουστικός (fitted for checking), with ref. to *anacrusis*.] Characterized by anacrusis.

anacusis (an-a-kū'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀκουσις, hearing, < ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic*.] Deafness from nervous lesion.

anadem (an'a-dem), *n.* [L. *anadema*, < Gr. *ἀνάδημα*, a head-band or fillet, < ἀναδεῖσθαι, tie up, wreathe, crown, < ἀνά, up, + δεῖν, bind. Cf. *diadem.*] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath worn on the head: as, "wreaths and *anadems*," *Tennyson*. Palace of Art. Also spelled *anademe*: as, "garlands, *anademes*, and wreaths," *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, v. [Rare.]

anadiplosis (an'a-di-plō'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀναδίπλωσις, repetition, < ἀναδιπλοῦν, make double (used only in pass.), < ἀνά, again, + διπλοῦν, make double, < διπλόος, double: see *diploë* and *diploma*.] A figure in rhetoric and poetry, consisting in the repetition at the beginning of a line or clause of the last word or words preceding, as in the following examples:

"For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good *land*, a *land* of brooks of water." Deut. viii. 7.

"The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: And if *children*, then *heirs*; *heirs* of God, and joint-heirs with Christ." Rom. viii. 16, 17.

anadrom (an'a-drom), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάδρομος, running up, applied to fish ascending rivers, < ἀνα-, upward, + δρόμος, run: see *dromedary*.] An anadromous fish; one which ascends rivers from the sea to spawn.

anadromous (a-nad'rō-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἀνάδρομος: see *anadrom*.] Ascending. Applied—(*a*) to *zoöl.*, to fishes which pass from the sea to fresh water to spawn.

The movements of *anadromous* fishes in our Atlantic rivers. *Science*, VI. 470.

(*b*) In *bot.*, to ferns whose lowest secondary branches originate on the anterior side of the pinnæ.

Anemaria, anematosis, anæmia, etc. See *Anemaria*, etc.

Anæretes (a-ner'ē-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναιρέτης, a destroyer, murderer, < ἀναιρεῖν, take away, destroy, < ἀνά, up, + αἱρεῖν, take. *Cf. anæretic.*] A genus of South American tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. One of the species is *A. albirostratus*, a small bird striped with black and white, and having a light-colored spot over each eye. Also less correctly written *Anaretes*.

anæretic (an-ē-ret'ik), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναιρετικός, taking away, destructive, < ἀναιρεῖν, a destroyer: see *Anæretes*.] In *med.*, anything tending to destroy tissue. Animal anæretics, the gastric juice and vaccine lymph. [Rare.]

anæsrobe (an-ā'sē-rōb), *n.* One of the anæsrobia.

anæsrobia (an-ā-sē-rō'bi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anæsrobius*: see *anæsrobious*. First used by Pasteur, in F. pl., *anæsrobies*.] A name given to bacteria which live without free oxygen, in distinction from *aërobia* (which see).

anæsrobian (an-ā-sē-rō'bi-an), *a.* Relating to or characteristic of anæsrobia; anæsrobious.

anæsrobic (an-ā-sē-rob'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of anæsrobia.

anæsrobiosis (an-ā-sē-rō-bī-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + βίωσις, way of life, < βιοῦν, live, < βίος, life. *Cf. aërobiosis.*] Life in an atmosphere which does not contain oxygen.

anæsrobiotic (an-ā-sē-rō-bi-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *anæsrobious*.

It is just the *anæsrobiotic* plants which are most highly endowed with the property of exciting fermentation.
Nature, XIX. 81.

anæsrobious (an-ā-sē-rō'bi-us), *a.* [NL. *anæsrobius*, < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + βίος, life.] Capable of living in an atmosphere without oxygen.

anæsrophyte (an-ā'sē-rō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ἀήρ (ἀερ-), air, + φυτόν, a plant. *Cf. aërophyte.*] In *bot.*, a plant which does not need a direct supply of air. *N. E. D.*

anæsthesia (an-es-thē'si-ā), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναισθησία, insensibility, stupor, < ἀναίσθητος, insensible, not feeling: see *anæsthetic.*] Loss of the sense of touch, as from paralysis or extreme cold; diminution or loss of the physical sense of feeling; specifically, insensibility, especially to pain, produced by inhaling an anæsthetic, as chloroform or ether, or by the application of other anæsthetic agents. Also *anæsthesia*, *anæsthesis*. **Anæsthesia dolorosa**, a condition in which, though the sense of touch is lost, great pain is still felt in the affected part.

anæsthesis, etc. See *anesthetic*, etc.

anæsthetic (an-es-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*a*-18) + *aisthetical*, q. v.] Not esthetical; having no æsthetical sense or reason for being; dysteleological.

anagenesis (an-a-je-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναγένεσις, regeneration, < ἀναγενᾶν, regenerate, < ἀνά, again, + γενᾶν, generate.] Regeneration or reproduction of tissue; regeneration of structure.

anaglyph (an'a-glif), *n.* [< L. *anaglyphum*, < Gr. ἀνάγλυφον, embossed work, neut. of ἀνάγλυφος (sometimes ἀνάγλυπτος), < L. *anaglyptus*—Pliny), embossed in low relief, < ἀνά, up, + γλύφειν, cut out, hollow out, engrave: see *glyph*.] Any carving or art-work in relief, as distinguished from engraved incised work, or intaglio. The term is most generally applied to works in precious metal or gems, but it is also applied to ordinary objects in stone, etc. Also called *anaglypton*.

anaglyphic (an-a-glif'ik), *a.* [< *anaglyph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of decoration in relief: opposed to *diaglyphic*. Also *anaglyptic*.

anaglyphical (an-a-glif'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anaglyphic*. Also *anaglyptical*.

anaglyphs (an-a-glif'iks), *n.* The art of decorating in relief. Also *anaglyptics*.

anaglyphy (an-ag'li-fi), *n.* [< *anaglyph* + *-y.*] 1. The art of sculpturing in relief, or of carving or embossing ornaments in relief.—2. Work in relief.

anaglyptic (an-a-glip'tik), *a.* [< L. *anaglyptus*, < Gr. ἀναγλυπτικός, < ἀνάγλυπτος, wrought in low relief: see *anaglyph*.] Same as *anaglyphic*.

anaglyptics (an-a-glip'tiks), *n.* Same as *anaglyphics*.

anaglyptograph (an-a-glip'tō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀναγλύπτειν, anaglyptic (see *anaglyph*), + γράφειν, write, engrave.] An instrument for making a medallion-engraving of an object in relief, as a medal or a cameo. *E. H. Knight.*

anaglyptographic (an-a-glip-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *anaglyptograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to anaglyptography.—**Anaglyptographic engraving**, a process of engraving on a white ground which gives the subject the appearance of being raised from the surface of the print, as if embossed. It is frequently employed in the representation of coins, medals, bas-reliefs, etc.

anaglyptography (an'a-glip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< *anaglyptograph* + *-y.*] The art of carving works in relief; anaglyptographic engraving.

anaglypton (an-a-glip'ton), *n.* [< L. *anaglyptum*, in pl. *anaglypta*, < Gr. ἀνάγλυπτον, neut. of ἀνάγλυπτος (Pliny): see *anaglyph*.] Same as *anaglyph*.

anagnorisis (an-ag-nor'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναγνώρισις, recognition, in tragedy: recognition as leading to the denouement, < ἀναγνωρίζειν, recognize, esp. in tragedy, < ἀνά, again, + γνωρίζειν, make known, gain knowledge of, < γνωρις, known, < γνώ-, in aor. ἔγνων, know, *ignorare*, know not, ignore; cf. *gnarus*, knowing), < γιγνώσκειν = E. *know*, q. v.] 1. Recognition.—2. The unraveling of a plot in dramatic action; denouement; clearing up.

anagnost (an'ag-nost), *n.* [< L. *anagnostes*, < Gr. ἀναγνώστης, a reader, < ἀναγινώσκειν, read, recognize, know again, < ἀνά, again, + γινώσκειν = E. *know*, q. v.] A reader; a prelector; one employed to read aloud; the reader of the lessons in church. *N. E. D.*

anagnostician (an-ag-nos'tiān), *n.* Same as *anagnost*.

anagogo (an-a-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀναγωγή, in senses defined below.] 1. a bringing up, < ἀνάγειν, bring up, lead up, < ἀνά, up, + ἄγειν, lead, drive: see *agent, act, etc.*] 1. In *med.*, an upward rejection, as the rejection of blood from the lungs by the mouth; anabasis.—2. Spiritual enlightenment; elevation to spiritual insight. *Phillips.*—3. The spiritual meaning or application of words; especially, the application of the typical allegories of the Old to subjects of the New Testament. Also *anagogy*.

anagogical (an-a-gō-jet'i-kal), *a.* [< *anagoge* + *-etical.*] Pertaining to anagogy or spiritual elevation; mysterious; anagogical.

anagogic (an-a-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀναγωγικός, < ἀναγωγή: see *anagoge*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *anagogical*.

II. *n.* A mystical or spiritual interpretation, especially of Scriptures.

The notes upon the constitution say, that the Misna Torah was composed out of the cabalistics and *anagogics* of the Jews, or some mystical interpretations pretended to be derived from Moses.
L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 238.

anagogical (an-a-goj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; elevated; spiritual. In the older writers on Biblical interpretation, applied to one of the four senses of Scripture, the others being the literal, the allegorical, and the tropical. The anagogical sense is that which relates to the mystical glory of the believer, up to which its teachings are supposed to lead: thus, the rest of the Sabbath, in an *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of the saints in heaven.

We cannot apply them [prophecies] to him, but by a mystical, *anagogical* explication.
South, Sermons, VIII. 161.

The work [the Divina Commedia] is to be interpreted in a literal, allegorical, moral, and anagogical sense, a mode then commonly employed with the Scriptures.
Lowell, Among my Books, 3d ser., p. 84.

anagogically (an-a-goj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anagogical or mystical sense; with religious elevation.

anagogy (an'a-gō-ji), *n.* [As *anagoge*, with suffix assimilated to the more common suffix *-y*.] Same as *anagoge*.

anagram (an'a-gram), *n.* [< F. *anagramme*, < NL. *anagramma*, used in imitation of *programmata*, E. *program*, etc., for *anangrammatismos*, < Gr. ἀναγραμματισμός, an anagram, < ἀναγραμματίζειν, transpose the letters of a word so as to form another, < ἀνά, here used in a distributive sense, + γράμμα(τ-), a letter: see *gram*², *grammar*.] 1. A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence: thus, *Galenus* is an anagram of *angelus*. Dr. Bowen's anagram of *Horatio Nelson* is one of the happiest. *Honor est a Nilo* (Honor is from the Nile).

2. A word formed by reading the letters of one or more words backward; a palindrome: thus, *evil* is an anagram of *live*.

anagram (an'ă-gram), *v. t.* [*< anagram, n.*] To form into an anagram.

anagrammatic (an'ă-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [*< NL. anagrammat(-) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or forming an anagram.—**anagrammatic**, in *alg.*, that form of multiplication in which the order of the letters is indifferent.

anagrammatical (an'ă-gra-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anagrammatic.*

> We cannot leave the author's name in that obscurity which the *anagrammatical* title seems intended to throw over it. . . . Merlin is only the representative of Dr. Milner. *Southey*, Quarterly Rev., XXXIII. 5. (*N. E. D.*)

anagrammatically (an'ă-gra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.

anagrammatise, *v.* See *anagrammatize.*

anagrammatism (an-a-gram'a-tizm), *n.* [*< F. anagrammatisme, < NL. anagrammatismus,* < Gr. *ἀναγραμματισμός*, transposition of letters: see *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

anagrammatist (an-a-gram'a-tist), *n.* [*< NL. anagrammat(-) + -ist.*] A maker of anagrams.

anagrammatize (an-a-gram's-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anagrammatized*, ppr. *anagrammatizing*. [= F. *anagrammatiser*, < Gr. *ἀναγραμματίζειν*: see *anagram.*] *I. trans.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

> Within this circle is Jehovah's name,
> Forward, and backward, *anagrammatiz'd*.
> *Marlowe*, Faustus, i. 4.

Others *anagrammatize* it from *Eve* (Eve) into *Ve*, because they say she was the cause of our woe.
W. Austin, Hec Homo, p. 182.

II. *intrans.* To make anagrams.

Also spelled *anagrammatise.*

anagraph (an'ă-graf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναγραφή*, a writing out, register, < *ἀναγράφειν*, write out, register, engrave, inscribe, < *ἀνά*, up, + *γράφειν*, engrave, write.] 1. An inventory. *Blount.* 2. A prescription or recipe. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anakamptic (an-a-kamp'tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *catoptric.* Also given in Texas to a low boraginaceous tree, *Ehretia elliptica*; the knockaway. Also spelled *anaptic.*

anakan (an'ă-kan), *n.* The native name of a small Brazilian macaw, *Ara severa*, about 18 inches long, mostly of greenish coloration, with black bill and feet.

anak-el-ard (an'ak-el-ärd'), *n.* [Ar. *'anāq al-arth* (*arz*), the badger, lit. kid of the earth: *'anāq*, kid; *al*, the; *arth* (*arz*), Pers. *arz*, earth, land.] Same as *caracal.*

anakoluthia, anakoluthia, etc. [In closer imitation of the Greek.] See *anacoluthia*, etc.

anal (ā'nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *anal*, < NL. *analis*, < *ano*, anus.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the anus. —2. Situated at or near the anus; aboral: the opposite of *oral.*—3. Ventral and median, as the fin of a fish, without reference to its position with respect to the anus: the opposite of *dorsal.*

In zoölogy its abbreviation is *a.*

Anal armature, an appendage in insects, the modified and appendaged terminal abdominal segments, such as the sting, the ovipositor, etc.—**Anal dilator,** in *surg.*, an instrument for distending the sphincter of the anus to permit an examination of the rectum.—**Anal fin,** in fishes, the median ventral unpaired fin: the opposite of *dorsal fin.* See cut under *fin.*—**Anal forceps,** in insects, a pincer-like anal armature.—**Anal gland.** (*a*) In birds, the uropygial oil gland or elæodochon. *Gundlach.* [Rare.] (*b*) In mammals, any glandular organ situated near or connected with the anus, such as those existing in the *Musteläidæ.* They reach their greatest development in the skunks, and their secretion is the cause of the fetid odor of these animals.—**Anal gills,** in insects, the gills on the posterior segments of certain insect larvæ, as in many caterpillars.—**Anal orifice,** the anus.—**Anal plate,** or **anal scale,** *herpet.*, the large ventral plate or scale, which is situated immediately in front of the anus.—**Anal pouch,** an indapplication of the anus above the anus of the badgers, distinct from the anal glands.—**Anal region,** any part of the body which pertains to the refuse of digestion, as in protozoans.—**Anal spurs,** in serpents, the combined epidermis of rudimentary hind limbs.—**Anal stylet** or **lesier,** one of the pair of jointed organs found on the posterior extremity of certain arthropod or articulate animals.—**Anal stylet-spur,** in *pisc.*, resembling a truss, for supporting the anus in cases of prolapsus ani.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, an anal fin.

analasse†, *n.* Same as *aniace.*

analav (an'a-lav), *n.* [Russ. *analavŭ*, a breast-plate, pectoral cross.] A kerchief having on it a representation of the cross, the instruments of the passion, or the like, worn by nuns in Russia.

analcim, analcime (a-nal'sim), *n.* Same as *analcite.*

Analcipus (a-nal'si-pus), *n.* [NL.; less correctly *Analcesipus*; < Gr. *ἀνάλκις* or *ἄναλκις* (*ανδ-*), without strength, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀλκή*, strength, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A genus of swallow-shrikes, of the family *Artamidæ*, established by Swainson in 1831. *A. sanguinolentus*, of Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, is the leading species.

analcite (a-nal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάλκις*, *ἄναλκις*, without strength, feeble (see *Analcipus*), + *-ite*.] A zeolitic mineral, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, generally found crystallized in trapezohedral crystals, but also massive. It is of frequent occurrence in trap-rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids. It melts under the blowpipe into a semi-transparent glass. The name has reference to its weak electric power when heated or rubbed. Also called *analcime*, *analcime*.

analect (an'a-lekt), *n.* [NL. *analectus*, < Gr. *ἀναλεκτος*, select, verbal adj. of *ἀναλέγειν*, gather up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *λέγειν*, pick up, = L. *legere*, gather, read: see *legend*, *lection*.] A small piece selected from a literary work; an extract; a literary fragment: usually in plural, *analecta* or *analecta* (which see).—**Analects of Confucius,** a name given to a collection of such sayings of the Chinese sage Confucius as his disciples, long after his death, could recall.

analecta (an-a-lek'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *analectus*: see *analect.*] Selected passages from the writings of different authors; literary gleanings; a title for a collection of choice extracts. See *analect.*

analectic (an-a-lek'tik), *a.* [*< analect + -ic.*] Relating to analects, collections, or selections; made up of selections: as, an *analectic* magazine.

analemma† (an-a-lem'ă), *n.* [< L. *analemma*, a sun-dial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place, < Gr. *ἀνάλημμα*, a sun-dial, a sling for a wounded arm, a wall for underpropping, any support, < *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, take up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take. Cf. *lemma, dilemma.*] 1. A form of sun-dial, now disused.—2. In *geom.*, an orthographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon. Hence —3. A figure or diagram from which such a projection of this nature is drawn, formerly used in solving astronomical problems.—4. A tabulated scale, usually drawn in the form of the figure 8, projected across the terrial globe on a terrestrial globe, to show the sun's declination and the equation of time on any day of the year.

analeptic (an-a-lep'tik), *n.* [NL.] Same as *analepsis* and *analepsy.*

analepsis (an-a-lep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάληψις*, a taking up, recovery, < *ἀναλαμβάνειν*, take up, get back, recover: see *analemma.*] Same as *analepsy.*

analepsy (an'a-lep-si), *n.* [< NL. *analepsis*, equiv. to *analepsis*, q. v.] 1. Same as *analepsis.*—2. Reparation; restoration.

> The African, from the absence of books and teaching, had no principle of *analepsy* in his intellectual furnishing by which a writer, once become acquainted with a line of supposed loss of parts or meaning, can be repaired, amended, or restored to its original state.
> *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI., App., p. xxxii.

analeptic (an-a-lep'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναληπτικός*, restorative, < *ἀνάληψις*, restitution, recovery: see *analepsis.*] Having the power of giving strength after disease: as, an *analeptic* medicine.

Analges (a-nal'jēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναλγής*, without pain, insensible, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄλγος*, pain.] A genus of mites founded by Nitzsch, type of the family *Analgidæ.*

analgesia (an-al-jē'si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναλγησία*, painlessness, < *ἀνάλγητος* painless (*ef. ἀναλγής*, painless), < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄλγος*, feel pain, < *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, the incapacity of feeling pain in a part, although the tactile sense may be more or less preserved. Also called *analgia.*

analgesic (an-al-jes'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< analgesia + -ic;* according to Gr. analogies, the form should be *analgetic*, q. v.] Same as *analgetic.*

analgetic (an-al-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλγητικός*, < *ἀναλγησία*, < *ἀναλγής*, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Same as *analgesic.*

analgia (a-nal'ji-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναλγία*, painless: see *analgesia.*] Same as *analgesia.*

analgid (a-nal'jid), *n.* A mite of the family *Analgidæ.*

analgidæ (a-nal'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Analges* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic atracheate acariines, typified by the genus *Analges.* The skeleton is completely wanting in the soft skin; the mandibles are chelate; the legs are 8, each 5-jointed, the first pair being borne on the anterior margin of the body. The species live on the hairs of mammals and the feathers of birds.

anallagmatic (an'al-ag-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀλλαγμα(τ-)*, that which is given or taken in exchange, < *ἀλλάσσειν*, exchange, < *ἄλλος*, other.] Having the property of not being changed in form by inversion with respect to a circle and to the surfaces of solids, such as the sphere, which have the property of being their own inverse. *Anallagmatic curves and surfaces* are quartic

Anallagmatic Checkers.

curves and surfaces which have nodes on the absolute. See *lenticular quartic* and *anallagmatic checker*, a square composed of equal squares in two colors, so disposed that any pair of columns have like-colored squares in as many rows as any other pair of columns have, and any pair of rows have the same number of like squares in a single column.

anallantoic (an-al-an-tō'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*a-*[18]) + *allantoic.*] Having no allantois.

Anallantoidea (an-al-an-toi'dē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀλλαντοειδής*: see *allantois, allantoid.*] Those vertebrates which have no allantois; the *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes: synonymous with *Anamniontata*, and opposed to *Allantoidea.*

anallantoidean (an-al-an-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Anallantoidea + -an.*] I. *a.* Having no allantois; of or pertaining to the *Anallantoidea.*

II. *n.* One of the *Anallantoidea.*

analogal (an-al'ō-gal), *a.* Analogous.

analogal (an-al'ō-gal), *a.* [*< L. analogus* (see *analogous*) + *-al.*] Analogous. *Sir M. Hale.*

analogia, *n.* Plural of *analogium, analogion.*

analogic (an-a-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *analogical.*

analogical (an-a-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*< L. analogicus,* < Gr. *ἀναλογικός*, proportionate, analogous, < *ἀναλογος* see *analogous.*] 1. Founded on or involving analogy: as, *analogical* argument.

We have words which are proper and not *analogical*.
Reid, Inq. into Human Mind, vii.

2. Having analogy, resemblance, or relation; analogous.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable provinces, participating something *analogical* to both. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II. iii. 2.

3. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to physiological, functional, or adaptative analogy; having physiological without morphological likeness: distinguished from *homological.*

analogically (an-a-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By analogy; from a similarity of relations.

A prince is *analogically* styled a pilot, being to the state as a pilot is to the vessel.
Bp. Berkeley, Minute Philosopher, iv. § 22.

We argue *analogically* from what is within us to what is external to us. *J. Martineau*, Study of Rel., p. 6.

2. In *biol.*, functionally as distinguished from structurally; in a physiological as distinguished from an anatomical way or manner: contrasted with *homologically.*

Birds . . . are *analogically* related only according to the sum of unlike characters employed for similar purposes. *Coues*, Key to N. Amer. Birds, p. 20.

analogicalness (an-a-loj'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being analogical; fitness to be used by way of analogy.

analogion (an-a-lō'ji-on), *n.*; pl. *analogia* (-ă). Same as *analogium.*

analogise, *v.* See *analogize.*

analogism (a-nal'ō-jizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναλογισμός*, a course of reasoning, proportional calculation, < *ἀναλογίζεσθαι*, calculate, consider; influenced by *ἀνάλογος* (see *analogous*), but rather directly < *ἀνά*, up, + *λογίζεσθαι*, calculate, consider, < *λόγος*, count, reckoning, ratio, etc.: see *logos, logic*, etc.] 1. In *logic*, an argument from the cause to the effect; an a priori argument.—2. Investigation of things by their analogies; reasoning from analogy.—3. In *med.*, diagnosis by analogy.

analogist (a-nal'ō-jist), *n.* [*< analogy + -ist.*] One who employs or argues from analogy.

Man is an *analogist*, and studies relations in all objects.
Emerson, Misc., p. 30.

analogistic (a-nal-ō-jis'tik), *a.* Relating to or consisting in analogy.

analogium (an-a-lō'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *analogia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάλογον*, a pulpit, reading-desk, < Gr. *ἀναλογεῖσθαι*, read through, mid. of *ἀναλέγειν*: see *analect*, and *cf. lectern.*] 1. *Eccles.*, a reading-desk, especially a movable one: some-

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analogium

times applied to an ambo or a pulpit.—2. The inclosure of the tomb of a saint.

Also written *analogion*.

analogize (a-nal'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *analogized*, ppr. *analogizing*. [< *analogy* + *-ize*. The (*tr. analogiz'ethus* agrees in form, but not in sense: see *anologism*.] I. *trans.* To explain by analogy; exhibit resemblance between.

II. *intrans.* To make use of analogy; be analogous.

Also spelled *analogise*.

analogon (a-nal'ō-gon), *n.*; pl. *analoga* (-gą). [< Gr. *ἀνάλογον*, adj., neut. of *ἀνάλογος*, analogous: see *analogy*.] An analogue; something analogous. *Coleridge.*

Even the other element of the Jewish system, the element of prophecy, is not without its analogon among the heathen. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, i.

analogous (a-nal'ō-gus), *a.* [< L. *analogus*, < Gr. *ἀνάλογος*, according to a due *λόγος* or ratio, proportionate, conformable, agreeing; < *ἀνά*, throughout, according to (see *ana-*), + *λόγος*, ratio, proportion: see *logos* and *logic*.] 1. In general, having analogy; corresponding (to something else) in some particular or particulars, while differing in others; bearing some resemblance or proportion: sometimes loosely used for *similar*. Thus, the stomach is analogous to the ox-heart in the mode of attachment and in the use of the mind *analogous* to that of the body; animal organs, as the wing of a bird and that of a bat, which perform the same function, though differing in structure, are *analogous*. See 4, below.

The power of rational reading is *analogous*, in many respects, to that produced by foreign travel.

Macaulay, On History.

Specifically—2. In *chem.*, closely allied or differing in some degree as to each of the more prominent characters.—3. In *bot.*, resembling in form but not in plan of structure. Thus, the spur of a larkspur is *analogous* to one of the five spurs of a columbine, but they are not homologous, for the one is a sepal and the other a petal. *A. Gray.*

4. In *biol.*, similar physiologically but not anatomically; like in function but not in structure: the opposite of *homologous*. *Huxley*, 5.—5. In *logic*, from Albertus Magnus down to modern writers, applied to terms which are homonymous or equivocal in a special way, namely, those in which the identity of word is not incidental, but is based upon a trope or upon some other reason.

A term is *analogous* whose single signification applies with equal propriety to more than one object: as, the leg of the table, the leg of the animal. *Whately.*

In all senses used with *to*, sometimes with *-ly*.

—**Syn.** Correspondent, similar, like.

analogously (a-nal'ō-gus-li), *adv.* In an analogous manner.

analogue (an'a-log), *n.* [< F. *analogue*, adj. and *n.*, < L. *analogus*, adj., analogous; see *analogous*.] 1. In general, something having analogy to something else; an object having some agreement or correspondence in relations, functions, or structure with another object.

The mechanical law, that action and reaction are equal, has its moral analogue. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 353.

It (cynicism) is the intellectual *analogue* of the truffle: and though it may be very well in giving a relish to thought for certain palates, it cannot supply the nourishment of it. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 137.

Specifically—2. In *philol.*, a word corresponding with another in analogous forms.—3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant corresponding in some special and essential attributes or relations to a member of another group or region, so that it is a representative or counterpart.—4. In *biol.*, an organ in one species or group having the same function as an organ of different structure and origin in another species or group. The difference between *homologue* and *analogue* may be illustrated by the relation between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfly: as they differ widely in anatomical structure, they cannot be said to be *homologous*, but they are *analogous*, since both serve for flight. See *analogy*, 3.

analogy (a-nal'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *analogies* (-jiz). [< F. *analogie*, < L. *analogia*, < Gr. *ἀναλογία*, equality of ratios, proportion, analogy, < *ἀνάλογος*, analogous: see *analogous*.] 1. In *math.*, an equation between ratios. This use is obsolete except in a few cases, of which the most familiar are very important formulas of spherical trigonometry.

2. An agreement, likeness, or proportion between the relations of things to one another: hence, often, agreement or likeness of things themselves. *Analogy* strictly denotes only a partial similarity, as in some special circumstances or effects predicable of two or more things in other respects essentially different: thus, when we say that learning *enlightens* the mind, we recognize an *analogy* between learning and light, the former being to the mind what the latter is to the eye, enabling it to discover things before hidden. (We say that there is an analogy *between* things, and that one thing has analogy *to* or *with* another.)

Intuitive perceptions in spiritual beings may, perhaps, hold some *analogy* unto vision.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 15.

That there is a real *analogy* between an individual organism and a social organism, becomes undeniable when certain necessities determining structure are seen to govern them in common. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 330.

In philosophy, *analogy* is a resemblance in the equality of two quantities, but of two qualitative relations.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller).

Specifically—3. In *logic*, a form of reasoning in which, from the similarity of two or more things in certain particulars, their similarity in other particulars is inferred. Thus, the earth and Mars are both planets, and very resultant from the sun, not differing greatly in density, having similar distributions of water and land, similar conditions of axial rotation, seasons, day and night, etc.; but the earth also support organic life; hence Mars (probably) supports life.—*An argument from analogy.* See *induction*.

4. In *gram.*, conformity to the spirit, structure, or general rules of a language; similarity as respects any of the characteristics of a language, as derivation, inflection, syntax, pronunciation, etc.—5. In *biol.*, resemblance without affinity; physiological or adaptive likeness between things morphologically or structurally unlike: the opposite of *homology*. See *homology*, 2, and *homo-*, 3.

analphabet, analphabete (an-al'fa-bet, -bēt), *a.* and *n.* [< Mℒ., *analphabetus*, < Gr. *ἀναλφάβητος*, not knowing the alphabet, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀλφάβητος*, the A B C, alphabet: see *alphabet*.] I. *a.* Not knowing the alphabet; illiterate.

II. *n.* One who does not know the alphabet; one who cannot read.

As late as the census of 1861 it was found that [in Italy] in a population of 21,777,334 there were no less than 14,- 500,701 analphabets. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 460.

analphabetic (an-al-fa-bet'ik), *a.* Not knowing the alphabet; illiterate; unable to read.

analysable, analyse, analyser. See *analyzable*, *analyze*, etc.

analyst (an'a-list), *n.* [Formerly *analyse*, < F. *analyse* = Pg. *analyse* = *analysta* = Sp. *analisis* = It. *analisi*, < Mℒ. *analysis*, *ars analytica*, a dissolving, resolution of a whole into its parts, solution of a problem, analysis, lit. a loosing, < *ἀναλύειν*, < *ἀνά*, back, + *λύειν*, loosen: see *lit*, loosen, undo, < *ἀνά*, back, + *λύειν*, loosen: see *loosen*.] 1. The resolution or separation of anything which is compound, as a conception, a sentence, a mass of matter, or an event, into its constituent elements or into its causes; decomposition.

In the deductive syllogism we proceed by *analysis*—that is, by decomposing a whole into its parts.

Sir W. Hamilton.

In the associationalist psychology, the *analysis* of an idea is the discovery of the different kinds of elementary sensations which are associated together to produce the idea. *Mind*, IX. 80.

Analysis is real, as when a chemist separates two substances. Logical, as when he considers the properties of the sides and angles of a triangle separately, though we cannot think of a triangle without all three.

Fleming, Vocab. of Phil.

The *analysis* of a material object consists in breaking it up into those sensations which it is capable of awakening, and it is only when we know something of the properties of these elements as they exist separately that we regard an *analysis* of the whole as satisfactory. *Mind*, IX. 80.

2. The regressive scientific method of discovery; research into causes or principles.—3. In *math.*: (*a*) Originally, and still frequently, a regressive method, said to have been invented by Plato, which first assumes the conclusion and gradually deduces from it by logical steps. The thirteenth book of Euclid's Elements has the following definition, which is not supposed to be by Euclid, but which is ancient, and perhaps by Eudoxus: Analysis is the proceeding from the thing sought, as conceded, by consequences to some conceded truth; *synthesis* is the proceeding from the conceded by consequences to the truth sought. According to Pappus, analysis is of two kinds: *theoretical*, so called because used in research into truth, and *problematic*, so called because used in the solution of problems. In the former, the proposition to be proved is assumed as true, and consequences are drawn from it until something conceded is reached, which if it is true involves the truth of the thing sought, the demonstration corresponding to the analysis; in the latter, the construction sought is assumed as already known, and consequences are deduced from it until something given is reached. (*b*) Algebraical reasoning, in which unknown quantities are operated upon in order to find their values. *Wells*, (*c*) The treatment of problems by a consideration of infinitesimals, or something equivalent, especially by the differential calculus (including the integral calculus, the calculus of variations, etc.): often called *infinitesimal analysis*. This is the common meaning of the word in modern times. Hence—(*d*) The discussion of a problem by means of curves in the sense of a system of symbols with rules of transformation), in opposition to a geometrical discussion of it, that is, a discussion resting directly upon the imagination of space; thus, analytical geometry is the treatment of geometrical problems by *analysis*.—4. A syllabus or synopsis of the contents of a book or discourse, or of the principles of a science.—**Analysis of a plant**, an examination of its structure and characters as a preliminary to its determination.—**Chemical analysis**. Distinguish **analysis**, *etc.* See the adjectives.—**Fluxional analysis.** See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion*.—**Gasometric analysis, harmonic analysis**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Qualitative analysis**, in *chem.*, the detection of the constituents of a compound.—**Quantitative analysis**, or the determination of the amounts and proportions of the constituents.—**Spectrum analysis.** See *spectrum*.—**Syn.** *Assay*, *Analysis.* See *assay*.

analyst (an'a-list), *n.* [= F. *analyste* = Pg. *analysta* = Sp. It. *analista*; formed from the verb *analyze*, as if from a verb in *-ize*: see *-ist*, *-ize*.] One who analyzes or who is versed in analysis, in any application of that word.

The *analyst* has not very many resources at his disposal for separating an intimate mixture of ideas. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 209.

analytic, analytical (an-a-lit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* and (in the first form) *n.* [< Mℒ. *analyticus*, < Gr. *ἀναλυτικός*, analytic, < *ἀναλύειν*, dissoluble, verbal adj. of *ἀναλύειν*, dissolve, resolve, analyze: see *analysis*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to, of the nature of, or operating by analysis: opposed to *synthetic*, *synthetical*: as, an *analytic* mode of thought.

His (Webster's) mind was *analytical* rather than constructive, and his restlessness of life was indicative of a certain instability of temper.

G. S. Hillard, in *C. Scudder*, Noah Webster, iv.

2. In the *Kantian logic*, explicatory; involving a mere analysis or explication of knowledge, and not giving new addition to it.

In all judgments in which there is a relation between subject and predicate (I speak of affirmative judgments only, the application to negatives then goes being that of negation can be of two kinds. Either the predicate B belongs to the subject A, as something contained (tacitly covertly) in the concept A; or B lies outside of the sphere of the concept A, though somehow connected with it. In the former case I call the judgment *analytical*, in the latter, *synthetical*. *Analytical* judgments (affirmative) are therefore those in which the connection of the predicate with the subject is conceived through identity, while others in which that connection is conceived without identity may be called synthetical.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller).

3. In *philol.*, analyzed in inflections, and employing instead particles and auxiliary words to express modifications of meaning and to show the relations of words in a sentence: as, an *analytic* language.—**Analytical chemistry**, a method of physical research in which compound substances are resolved into their elements.—**Analytical definition**. See *definition*.—**Analytical geometry**, geometry treated by means of ordinary algebra, with a reference, direct or indirect, to a system of coördinates. See *coördinate*. In ordinary rectangular coördinates, for example, there is just one point in space for every set of values of the three variables, *x*, *y*, *z*. If, now, an equation is assumed between those variables, all of the sets of values of admissible values will be excluded, and thus some of the points of space will be debarred to us, and we shall be restricted to a certain "locus" in space; and since the number of independent variables is, in consequence of the equation, reduced by one, the number of dimensions of the locus at any one point will be one less than that of space, so that the locus will be a surface. By the use of equations of loci every problem of geometry is reduced to a problem of algebra, and the whole doctrine of geometry is mathematically connected with the algebra of three variables. Thus, to discover that, when four equations subsist between four variables, a fifth equation can be satisfied simultaneously, amounts to discovering that, when a certain geometrical relation subsists between four surfaces, they meet in a common point. The idea of analytical geometry is exclusively due to the genius of Descartes (1596–1650), who published his *Geometrie*, containing illustrations of the new method, in 1636.—**Analytical jurisprudence**, a theory and system of jurisprudence wrought out neither by inquiring for ethical principles or the dictates of the sentiment of justice, nor for the rules which may be actually in force, but by analyzing, classifying, and comparing various legal conceptions. The best known of the analytical jurists are Bentham and

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Anstin.—**analytical key**, in *bot.*, an arrangement of the prominent characters of a group of orders, or of genera, etc., in such a manner as to facilitate the determination of plants.—**Analytical mechanics**, the science of mechanics treated by the infinitesimal calculus.—**Analytic function**. See *function*.—**Analytic method**, in *logic*, a method which proceeds regressively or inductively from known particulars to the recognition of general principles, in opposition to the *synthetic method*, which advances from principles to particulars.

II. *n.* (only in the first form). **1.** One of the main divisions of logic, which treats of the criteria for distinguishing good and bad arguments.—**2.** Analysis in the mathematical sense. [Rare.]—**The new analytic of logical forms**, a logical scheme of syllogism by which Mr. Bradley would test the doctrine of the quantification of the predicate. See *quantification*.

analytically (an-a-lit'i-kal-li), *adv.* **1.** In an analytical manner; by an analytic method; by means of analysis.—**2.** To or toward analytic methods: as, "persons *analytically* inclined," *H. Spencer*.

analytics (an-a-lit'iks), *n. pl.* [The pl. form with ref. to Aristotle's treatises, Greek τὰ ἀναλυτικά, neut. pl. of ἀναλυτικός, analytic: see *analytic*.] **1.** The name given by Aristotle to the whole of his logical investigations viewed as the analysis of thought; specifically, the name of two of his logical treatises, the *Prior* and the *Posterior Analytics*, the former of which deals with the doctrine of the syllogism, and the latter with proof, definition, division, and the knowledge of principles.—**2.** Same as *analytic*, 2.

analyzable, analysable (an'a-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< *analyze, analyse,* + *-able.*] Capable of being analyzed.

analyzableness, analysableness (an'a-lī-za-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being analyzable.

analysation, analysation (an-a-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *analyze, analyse,* + *-ation.*] The act of analyzing.

analyze, analyse (an'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *analyzed, analysed*, ppr. *analyzing, analysing*. [Now usually spelled *analyse* in England, but formerly there, as still in the United States, spelled regularly *analyze* (as in Johnson's Dictionary), in the 17th century also *analyze*, *Cf. analyser* = Pr. Pg. *analysar* = Sp. *analizar* = It. *analizzare*, analyze; from the noun, F. *analyse*, E. obs. *analyse*, analysis, the term, conforming to *-ize*, as also in *paralyze, q. v.*] **1.** To take to pieces; resolve into elements; separate, as a compound into its parts: ascertain the constituents or causes of; ascertain the characters or structure of, as a plant: as, to *analyze* a mineral, a sentence, or an argument; to *analyze* light by separating it into its prismatic constituents.

But do what we will, there remains in all deeply agreeable impressions a charming something we cannot *analyze*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 34.

The *analyzing* prism is fitted into the body [of the microscope] above the Wenham prism, in such a manner that, when this fitting is drawn out, . . . it is completely out of the way of the light-rays.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 68.

Hence—**2.** To examine critically, so as to bring out the essential elements or give the essence of: as, to *analyze* a poem.—**3.** In *math.*, to submit (a problem) to treatment by algebra, and especially by the calculus.

analyzer, analyser (an'a-lī-zėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which analyzes, or has the power of analyzing.

Fire is the great *analyzer* in the world, and the product salts. *Buckland*, Bridgewater Treatise, Living Subjects.

By this little [man of science] we do not mean the mere calculator of distances, or *analyzer* of compounds, or labeller of species. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychology, p. 86.

Specifically—**2.** In *optics*, the part of a polariscope which receives the light after polarization and exhibits its properties: usually a section or prism cut from a doubly refracting crystal.

When two instruments, whether of the same or of different kinds, are used, the one for producing exclusively the "polariser" and the "*analyser*"; and the two together are included under the general name of "polariscope."
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 2.

Anamese, *a.* and *n.* See *Annamese*.

anamesite (a-nam'e-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνάμεσος*, intermediate (< *ἀνά*, upon, + *μέσος*, middle), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by lithologists to those varieties of basalt which are of so fine a texture that the separate crystals cannot be distinguished by the naked eye. See *basalt*.

Anamite (an'a-mīt), *n.* Same as *Annamese*.

anamnesis (an-am-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάμνησις*, a recalling to mind, < *ἀναμιμνήσκειν*, recall to mind, < *ἀνά*, again, + *μιμνήσκειν*, call to mind: see *mnemonic*. Cf. *amnesia*.] **1.** In *psychol.*, the act or process of reproduction in memory; reminiscence.—**2.** In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in calling to remembrance something overlooked.—**3.** In *Platonic philos.*, the vague recollection of a state of existence preceding the present life. *Is. Taylor.*—**4.** In *med.*, the account given by a patient or his friends of the history of his case up to the time when he is placed under the care of a physician.

anamnestic (an-am-nes'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναμνηστικός*, able to recall to mind, < *ἀναμνήσκειν*, that may be recalled, < *ἀνάμνησις*: see *anamnesis*.] **I.** *a.* Aiding the memory.

II. *n.* The art of recollection or reminiscence. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Anamnia (an-am'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anamnius*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion.] In *zoöl.*, those vertebrates, as fishes and amphibians, which are destitute of an amniotic sac: opposed to *Amniosata* (which see).

Anamniata (an-am-ni-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Anamnia* + *-ata.*] The more correct form of *Anamniosata*.

Anamnionata (an-am'ni-ọ-nā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion, + *-ata*: more correct *Anamniata*.] Vertebrates which have no amnion, as *Ichthyopsida*: synonymous with *Anallantoidea*, and opposed to *Amnionata*. Also written *Anamniota*.

anamnionic (an-am-ni-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion, + *-ic*; the more correct form would be **anamniate*.] Same as *anamniotic*.

anamniota (an-am-ni-ō'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀμνίον*, amnion, + *-ωτος*: see *-ote*.] Same as *Anamnionata*.

anamniotic (an-am-ni-ot'ik), *a.* [As *Anamniota* + *-ic.*] Without amnion: as, fishes and amphibians are *anamniotic* vertebrates. An equivalent form is *anamnionic*.

anamorphism (an-a-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *anamorphosis* + *-ism.*] Same as *anamorphose*, 2 and 3.

anamorphoscope (an-a-môr'fō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις* (see *anamorphosis*) + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical toy consisting of a vertical cylindri-

Anamorphoscope.

cal mirror which gives a correct image of a distorted picture drawn at the base on a plane at right angles to the axis of the mirror. See *anamorphosis*.

anamorphose (an-a-môr'fōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anamorphosed*, ppr. *anamorphosing*. [< *anamorphosis*.] To distort by anamorphosis; distort into a monstrous projection. *N. E. D.*

anamorphosis (an-a-môr'fō-sis or an'a-môr-fō'sis), *n.*, [NL., < Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις*, a forming anew, < *ἀναμορφοῦν*, form anew, transform, < *ἀνά*, again, + *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, a form: see *morphology*.] **1.** In *perspec.*, a method of drawing which gives a distorted image of the object represented when it is viewed directly or nearly so, but a natural image when it is viewed from a certain point, is reflected by a curved mirror, or is seen through a polyhedron.—**2.** In *bot.*, an anomalous or monstrous development of any part of a plant, owing to some unusual condition affecting growth, so that it presents an appearance altogether unlike the typical form, as when the calyx of a rose assumes the form of a leaf. Lichens are so liable to this change of form from modifications of climate, etc., that some varieties have been placed in three or four different genera.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the gradual change of form, generally ascending, traced in a group of animals or plants the members of which succeed each other in point of time. Thus, the earlier members of any group observed in the lower geological formations are by some said to be of a lower type than, and in point of development inferior to, their analogues in more recent strata or among living forms; but this has been controverted, especially by opponents of Darwinism.

In senses **2** and **3** also called *anamorphism*.

Anamorphosis.

anamorphous (an-a-môr'fus), *a.* [As *anamorphose* + *-ous*, after *amorphous*.] Distorted; out of shape. *N. E. D.*

anan (a-nan'), *adv.* and *interj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *anan, anon*, originally with long *a* (*ā*), *anān*; also *anon, anon, anon*: see *anon*.] **I.** *adv.* At once; immediately; anon.

Go to, little blusher, for this, *anan*.
You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.
B. Jonson, Entertainments.

II. *interj.* An interrogative particle signifying that one has not heard or comprehended what has been said. [Eng.]

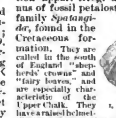
Host. Well, what say you to a friend who would take the bitter bargain off your hand?
Tony. Anan? Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

[In this sense formerly, and still dialectally, much used in replying to questions or commands, to gain a slight delay, though originally implying "I will attend to you at once"; hence, with an interrogative tone, it came to imply that the question or command was not understood. It is the same word as *anon*.]

ananas (a-nan'ạs), *n.* [See *ananas*.] A pineapple.

anana (an-an'ạs), *n.* [Formerly also *anana* = F. and It. *ananas*, < Sp. *ananas*, also *anana*, Pg. *ananaz*, the pineapple, < Braz. (Tupi) *ananas, ananas*, or *nanas*, first mentioned as Peruv., *nonas*.] A native name in tropical America of the pineapple, and of other plants resembling it. The wild ananas of the West Indies is *Bromelia pinguin*. **2.** [cap.] [NL.] A small genus of tropical plants, belonging to the natural order *Bromeliaceæ*. *A. sativa* produces the pineapple. Also called *Ananassa*.

Ananchytes (an-ang-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; formation appar. irreg. and not obs'olous.] A genus of fossil petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, found in the Cretaceous formation. They are called in the south of England "sheep's cheese" and "fairy loaves," and are especially characteristic of the Upper Chalk. They have a naked bilobate



Ananchytes.
1, 2, ventral, posterior, and subcircular aspects.

life form, simple ambulacra, transversed mouth, an oblong outlet.

Ananchytinæ (an-ang-ki-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ananchytes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sea-urchins, of the family *Spatangidæ*, typified by the genus *Ananchytes*, including many fossil and a few surviving forms.

anandrous (an-an'drus), *a.* [< NL. *anandrus*, < Gr. *ἀνανδρος*, without a man, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, a male, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In *bot.*, without stamens: applied to female flowers. Also formerly applied to cryptogamic plants, because they were supposed to have no male organs.

anantherous (an-an'thėr-us), *a.* [< NL. *anantherus*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + NL. *antherus*, anther.] In *bot.*, destitute of anthers.

ananthous (an-an'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνανθής*, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-ous*.] Destitute of flowers.

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anapest, anapestic, etc. Same as *anapest, etc.*, with Latin *æ* retained.

anapaganize (an-a-pā'gan-īz), *v. t.* [G. *ἀνά*, again (see *ana-*), + *paganize*, q. v.] To make pagan again; repaganize. *Southey.* [Rare.]

anapæstic (an'a-pi-stat'ik), *a.* [Prop. **anapæstic*, < G. *ἀναπεραίειν*, try again, do again, exercise, < *ἀνά*, again, + *πειρᾶν*, attempt, try: see *pirate, pierce.*] Arising from too long or too frequent exercise: applied to a kind of paralysis produced by the habitual use of certain muscles in the same way for a long time, such as writers' palsy, telegraphers' paralysis, etc.

anapest, *a.* [In *fustian anapest, an apes, and apes, a napes*, corrupted from *of Naples.*] Of Naples: applied to fustian produced there.

anapest, anapæst (an'a-pest), *n.* [< L. *anapæstus*, < G. *ἀνάπαιστος*, prop. a verbal adj., struck back, rebounding, because the foot is the reverse of a dactyl (L. *dactylus repercussus, anti-dactylus*), < *ἀνα-παίειν*, strike back or again, < *ἀνά*, back, + *παίειν*, strike, = L. *pavire*, strike: see *pave.*] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented: the reverse of the *dactyl.*

anapestic, anapestic (an-a-pes'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anapest, anapæst,* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an anapest; consisting of anapests.

II. *n.* The anapestic measure; an anapestic verse. The following is an example of anapestics:

And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
Where the blue waves roll eighty o'er deep Galilee.

Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

anapestical, anapestical (an-a-pes'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *anapestic.* [Rare.]

anapestically, anapestically (an-a-pes'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In anapestic rhythm.

anaphalantiasis (an-a-fa-lan-tī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < G. *ἀναφαλαντίασις*, baldness in front, < *ἀνά*, up, + *φάλαντος*, *φάλαντος*, bald in front.] In *pathol.*, the falling out of the eyebrows.

anaphora (an-af'ō-rā), *n.* [L., < G. *ἀναφορά*, a coming up, ascension, a bringing up, a reference, recourse, an offering, < *ἀναφέρειν*, bring up, bring back, refer, < *ἀνά*, up, + *φέρειν*, carry, bear, = E. *bear*1.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of two or more successive verses, clauses, or sentences: as, "*Where* is the wise? *where* is the scribe? *where* is the disputer of this world?" 1 Cor. i. 20.—2. In *astron.*, the oblique ascension of a star.—3. In *liturgics*, the more solemn part of the eucharistic service: probably so called from the oblation which occurs in it. The anaphora begins with the Sursum Corda, and includes all that follows, that is, the preface, consecration, great oblation, communion, thanksgiving, etc. In some of the ancient forms it also includes the prayer of invocation.

anaphrodisia (an-af-rō-diz'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < G. *ἀναφρόδισία*, < *ἀναφρόδιτος*, without venereal desire, < *ἀν-* priv. + *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.] The absence of sexual power or appetite; impotence.

anaphrodisiac (an-af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀφροδισιακός*, venereal: see *aphrodisiac.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to diminish sexual desire; pertaining to anaphrodisia, or to anaphrodisiacs.

II. *n.* That which dulls or diminishes sexual appetite, as a drug, bathing, etc.; an antaphrodisiac.

anaphroditic (an-af-rō-dit'ik), *a.* [G. *ἀνα-φρόδιτος*: see *anaphrodisia.*] Agamogenetic; asexually produced.

anaphroditous (an-a-af-rō-dī'tus), *a.* [G. *ἀναφρόδιτος*: see *anaphrodisia.*] Without sexual appetite. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anaplastic (an-a-plas'tik), *a.* [As *anaplasty* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, performed by, or used in the operation of anaplasty: as, an *anaplastic* instrument.

anaplasty (an'a-plas-ti), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάπλαστος*, that may be formed anew, verbal adj. of *ἀνα-πλάσσειν*, form anew, remodel, < *ἀνά*, again, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, the repairing of superficial lesions, or solutions of continuity, by the employment of adjacent healthy structure, as by transplanting a neighboring portion of skin. Noses, etc., are thus restored.

anaplerosis (an'a-plē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναπλήρωσις*, < *ἀναπληροῦν*, fill up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *πλήρωσις*, fill, < *πλήρης*, full, akin to L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty.*] The addition of what is lacking; specifically, in *med.*, the filling up of a deficiency caused by loss of substance, as in wounds.

anaplerotic (an'a-plē-rot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anaplerotieus*, < Gr. *ἀναπληρωτικός*, fit for filling up, < *ἀναπληροῦν*, fill up, restore: see *anaplerosis.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, filling up; promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.

II. *n.* A substance or application which promotes the granulation of wounds or ulcers.

Anaplotheriun, *n.* Erroneous form of *Anoplotherium. Brande.*

anapnograph (an-ap'nō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνα-πνοή*, respiration (< *ἀναπνεῖν*, take breath, < *ἀνά*, again, + *πνεῖν*, breathe), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for registering the movements and amount of expiration and inspiration. *N. E. D.*

anapnometer (an-ap-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνα-πνοή*, respiration (see *anapnograph*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of respiration; a spirometer. *N. E. D.*

anapodictic (an-ap-ō-dik'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀναπό-δεικτος*, not demonstrable, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀποδεικτός*, demonstrable, < *ἀποδείκνυναι*, prove.] Incapable of being demonstrated by argument.

anapophysial (an-ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [*anapophysis,* + *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to an anapophysis.

anapophysis (an-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *anapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, process of bone, < *ἀποφύειν*, put forth, in pass. grow as an offshoot, < *ἀπό*, from, off (see *apo-*), + *φύειν*, produce, bring forth, grow: see *physic.*] In *anat.*, a small backward projecting process on the neural arch of a vertebra, between the prezygapophysis and the diapophysis. It is developed especially in the posterior dorsal and lumbar regions of the spine. Also called an *accessory process.* See cut under *vertebral.*

Anaptomorphidæ (an-ap-tō-môr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anaptomorphus* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct Eocene lemuroid mammals of North America, with the premolars and a dental formula like that of the higher apes.

The most evident lemuroids yet found in North America belong to the family of the Anaptomorphidæ.

Cope, Amer. Naturalist (1888), p. 465.

Anaptomorphus (an-ap-tō-môr'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀπτός*, fasten, + *μορφή*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Anaptomorphidæ*, founded on the jaw of a small species, *A. æmulus*. *A. homunculus* is another species, found in the Wasatch beds of Wyoming. The molar and premolar formula is external, and the symphysis of the jaw is unossified.

As far as dental characters go, anaptomorphus comes closer to man than any of the Lemuroidea.

Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 403.

anaptotic (an-ap-tot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, back, again, + *ἄπτωτος*, indeclinable: see *aptote.*] In *philol.*, becoming again uninflected: applied to languages which have a tendency to lose or have already lost the use of inflections.

anaptychus (an-ap'ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *anaptychi* (-ki). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνάπτυχος*, var. of *ἀνάπτυκτος*, that may be opened, verbal adj. of *ἀναπτύσσειν*, open, unfold, < *ἀνά*, back, + *πτύσσειν*, fold.] One of the heart-shaped plates divided by a suture found in some fossil cephalopods, as goniatites and ammonites. See *aptychus.*

anarch (an'ärk), *n.* [Also after the analogy of *monarch*; < Gr. *ἄναρχος*, without a head or chief: see *anarchy.*] A promoter of anarchy; one who opposes or resists all government or authority; an anarchist.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With faltering speech and visage incomposed,
Answer'd.

Milton, P. L., ii. 988.

"A torpedo," cried Zero, brightening, "a torpedo in the Thames! I congratulate you! I recognize in you the marks of an accomplished *anarch*."

R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 206.

anarchal, anarchal (an-ärk'al, ak-al), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄναρχος*, without a head or chief: see *anarchy.*] Ungoverned; lawless; anarchical. [Rare.]

We are in the habit of calling those bodies of men *anarchal* which are in a state of effervescence.

Lander, Imaginary Conversations, I. 185.

anarchic (a-när'kik), *a.* [*anarchy* + *-ic.*] **1.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or dictated by anarchy; without rule or government; in confusion. An equivalent form is *anarchical.*

Mr. Arnold is impatient with the unregulated and, as he thinks, *anarchic* state of our society; and everywhere displays a longing for more administrative and controlling agencies. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 231.

2. Relating or pertaining to the theory of society called anarchy; founded on anarchy or anarchism. See *anarchy*, 2.

Not only is he [Bakunin] the father of Nihilism in Russia, but he has been the apostle of International *Anarchic* Socialism throughout the south of Europe, and it is the substance of his doctrines that we meet in those of the Paris Revolution of the 18th of March.

Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 196.

anarchical (a-när'ki-kal), *a.* Same as *anarchic*, 1.

anarchism (an'är-kizm), *n.* [*anarchy* + *-ism.*] 1. Confusion; disorder; anarchy.—2. The doctrines of the anarchists; the anarchic and socialistic scheme of society proposed by Proudhon. See *anarchy*, 2.

anarchist (an'är-kist), *n.* [*anarchy* + *-ist*: see F. *anarchiste.*] 1. Properly, one who advocates anarchy or the absence of government as a political ideal; a believer in an anarchic theory of society; especially, an adherent of the social theory of Proudhon. See *anarchy*, 2.—2. In popular use, one who seeks to overturn by violence all constituted forms and institutions of society and government, all law and order, and all rights of property, with no purpose of establishing any other system of order in the place of that destroyed; especially, such a person when actuated by mere lust of plunder.—3. Any person who promotes disorder or excites revolt against an established rule, law, or custom. See *anarch* and *nihilist.*

anarchistic (an-är-kis'tik), *a.* [*anarchist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, having the characteristics of, or advocating anarchism.

Secret conspirators and anarchistic agitators.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1884, p. 357.

anarchize (an'är-kiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anarchized*, ppr. *anarchizing.* [*anarchy* + *-ize.*] To put into a state of anarchy or confusion; reduce to anarchy; throw into confusion.

anarchy (an'är-ki), *n.* [< F. *anarchie*, < Gr. *ἀναρχία*, lack of a ruler or of government, anarchy, < *ἄναρχος*, without a ruler or chief, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀρχός*, a ruler, < *ἄρχειν*, rule, government, < *ἄρχειν*, rule, be first: see *arch-*, *Ct. monarchy.*] 1. Absence or insufficiency of government; a state of society in which there is no capable supreme power, and in which the several functions of the state are performed badly or not at all; social and political confusion.

It seemed but too likely that England would fall under the most odious and humiliating of all kinds of government, . . . uniting all the evils of despotism to all the evils of *anarchy*.

Macaulay, History, xxiii.

Specifically—2. A social theory which regards the union of order with the absence of all direct government of man by man as the political ideal; absolute individual liberty. The most noted expounder of this theory was Pierre Joseph Proudhon (1809–1865). Some views have been adopted, with various modifications, by many agitators.

Proudhon . . . said that "the true form of the state is *anarchy*," . . . meaning by *anarchy* . . . not positive disorder, but the absence of any supreme ruler, whether king or convention.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 141.

3. Confusion in general.

The next succeeding prospect presents one scene of *anarchy* and wild uproar, as though old Chaos had resumed his reign, and was battling back into one vast turmoil the conflicting elements of nature.

Irving, Kaickerbocker, p. 185.

= **Syn.** *Anarchy, Chaos.* *Anarchy* is the absence of government; *chaos* is an absence of order.

anarcotin, anarcotine (a-när'kō-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (< *ἀ-*[2]) + *narcotic* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A name proposed for narcotine, because of its apparent freedom from narcotic properties.

anarcta (an-ar'c-tā), *n.* [NL., prop. **anarctes*, < Gr. *ἀναρκτής*, destroyer, murderer: see *Anarctes.*] In *astrol.*, the lord of the eighth house; the killing planet.

The length of time which the apheta and *anarcta*, as posited in each respective figure of a nativity, will be in forming a conjunction, or coming together in the same point of the heavens, is the precise length of the native's life. *Sibley*, Astrology.

anarctic (a-ar'c-tik), *a.* [Prop. **anarctic*, < Gr. *ἀναρκτής*, destructive, with ref. to *Anarctes*, q. v.] In *astrol.*, destructive; killing: with reference to the *anarcta.*

The *anarctic* or killing places are the places of Saturn and Mars, which kill according to the direction of the lying to the succeeding signs. *Sibley*, Astrology.

anaretical (an-a-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anarctic.* *Sibley.*

Anarhynchus (an-a-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, up, back, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, bill.] A remarkable genus of plovers, differing from all other birds in having the end of the bill bent sidewise and upward, but otherwise quite like ordinary plovers. *A. frontalis*, the only species, is a native of New Zealand. Also spelled *Anarrhynchus. Quoy and Gaimard*, 1833. See cut under *plover.*

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Anarnacina

Anarnacina (an-ăr-nă-sī'nē). *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anarnacus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of toothed cetaceans, of the family *Ziphiidæ*. It is distinguished from *Ziphiinæ* by the greatly developed incurved lateral crests of the maxillary bone. It contains the species commonly referred to the genus *Hyperoodon*, which is a synonym of *Anarnacus*.

Anarnacus (an-ăr'nă-kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ *anarnak*, given as a native name of a kind of porpoise.] A genus of toothed cetaceans, giving name to the subfamily *Anarnacinæ*: synonymous with *Hyperoodon*.

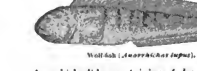
anarrhexis (an-a-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀναῤῥηξις*, a breaking up, ‹ *ἀναῤῥηγνύναι*, break up, break through, ‹ *ἀνά*, up, + *ῥήγνυναι*, break, akin to E. *break*, q. v.] In *surg.*, the rebreaking of a united fracture.

anarrhichid (an-a-rik'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anarrhichadidæ*.

Anarrhichadidæ (an'a-ri-kad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anarrhichas* (*-chad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Anarrhichas*.

Anarrhichadini (an-a-rik-a-dī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anarrhichas* (*-chad-*) + *-ini*.] A subfamily of blennioid fishes, same as the family *Anarrhichadidæ*. *Bonaparte*.

Anarrhichas (an-a-rī'kas), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀναῤῥιχάσθαι*, clamber up with hands and feet, ‹ *ἀνά*, up, + *ἀμφιχάσθαι* (only in comp.), clamber.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family



Wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*).

Anarrhicadidæ, containing *A. lupus*, the common wolf-fish (which see), and several closely related species. Also written *Anarhichas*, *Anarrhicas*, *Anarhicas*.

Anarrhynchus, *n.* See *Anarhynchus*.

anarthria (an-ăr'thri-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀναρθρία*, lit. absence of joints, used only in fig. sense, want of strength, ‹ Gr. *ἄναρθρος*, without joints, not articulated, inarticulate: see *arthrous*.] 1. Absence of joints or of jointed limbs.—2. Inability to articulate distinctly in speaking, dependent on a central nervous defect, but not involving paralysis of the muscles of articulation.

anarthric (an-ăr'thrik), *a.* [‹ *anarthria* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anarthria; suffering from anarthria.

Anarthropoda (an-ăr-throp'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*. See *Arthropoda*.] In *zoöl.*, in some systems of classification, one of the primary divisions (*Arthropoda* being the other) of the *Annulosa* or ringed animals, namely, those which have no articulated appendages or jointed limbs, such as the *Annelida* and the *Gephyrea*. It is coterminous with these two classes, together with the *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta*). The term is not now current, *Anarthropoda* being ranked as a subkingdom, including crustaceans, myriapods, arachnids, and insects, and all anarthropodous ringed animals being associated with them under the name *Vermes*.

anarthropodous (an-ăr-throp'ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anarthropoda*; hence, without articulated limbs.

anarthrous (an-ăr'thrus), *a.* [NL. *anarthrus*, ‹ Gr. *ἄναρθρος*, without joints, without articulation, without the article, ‹ *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄρθρον*, a joint, in gram. the article: see *arthritis*, etc.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Without joints; not jointed; inarticulated. (*b*) Having no articulated limbs; anarthropodous.—2. In *gram.*, without the article: applied especially to Greek nouns so used exceptionally.

Anas (ā'nas), *n.* [L. *anas* (*anat-*) = Gr. *νῆττα*, Epic and Ionic *νῆσσα*, Dor. *νᾶσσα*, = Lith. *antis* = OHG. *anut*, *enit*, MHG. *anet*, *ent*, G. *ente* = AS. *ened*, ME. *ened*, *ende*, a duck, ME. deriv. **endrake*, by aphesis *drake*, E. *drake*; see *drake*, 1.] A genus of palmiped lamellirostral swimming birds, typical of the family *Anatidæ*. It was nearly coterminous with *Anatidæ* in the early systems, as the Linnean, but has been successively restricted by different authors, till it has come to be applied only to the mallard, *Anas boschas*, and its immediate congeners, as the dusky duck, *A. obscura*, of North America. It was for some time coextensive with the subfamily *Anatinæ*, including the teals as well as the ducks. A form *Anatina* is also found. See cut under *mallard*.

Anasa (an'ą-są), *n.* [NL.] A genus of hemipterous insects, of the group *Coreinæ*, containing such species as the common squash-bug, *A. tristis*.

anascan (an-a-skăr'kį), *n.* [ML. and NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀνά*, up, through (see *ana-*), + *σάρκα*, acc. of *σάρξ*, flesh.] 1. In *pathol.*, a wide-spread œdema or dropsical affection of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue.—2. In *bot.*, the condition of plants when the tissues become gorged with fluid in very wet weather.

anascarous (an-ăr'kus), *a.* [‹ *anascar* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or affected by anasarca or dropsy; dropsical.

anaskomic (an-a-skō'mik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ἀνάσκωμα*, *ἀναστόμωσις*, a shaking up and down, ‹ *ἀναστοῦν*, shake up and down, ‹ *ἀνά*, up, + *σείειν*, shake, + *σκαφίς*, a shaking: see *ana-* and *seismic*.] Characterized by upward movements, applied to earthquakes, or to earthquake-shocks. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 11.

Anaspides (an-as-pid'ē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *σπίς* (*σπιδ-*), a shield.] One of three divisions of the tectibranchiate gastropods, correlated with *Cephalaspidea* and *Notaspidea*. It includes the genus *Aplysiella* and *Gymnodon*.

anastalsic (an-a-stal'tik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ἀναστάλτικός*, fitted for checking, ‹ *ἀναστέλλειν*, check, keep back, send back, ‹ *ἀνά*, back, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *med.*, astringent; styptic.

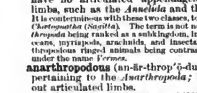
anastate (an'a-stāt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἀνάστατος*, made to rise up, verbal adj. of *ἀνίστασθαι*, rise up, ‹ *ἀνά*, up, + *ἵστασθαι*, stand.] The first product of anabolism; a substance resulting from or characterized by anabolic processes; any substance which is evolved from an insipient tissue itself with absorption of energy. See *anabolism*.

The substances or incestates appearing in the former [series of anabolic processes] we may speak of as *anastates*, those of the latter we may call katastates.

W. Lauder Lindsay, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 19.

anastatic (an-a-stat'ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ἀνάστατος*, made to rise up, verbal adj. of *ἀνίστασθαι*, rise up (see *anastate*), + *-ic*; cf. *static*.] Raised; consisting of or formed with raised impressions: as, *anastatic* plates.—**Anastatic printing or engraving**, a mode of obtaining a facsimile of any printed page or engraving by moistening the print with dilute phosphoric acid and transferring the ink from the impression to a plate of zinc. The plate is then subjected to the action of an acid, which etches or eats away the surface in all portions not protected by the ink, so that the portions thus protected are left in relief and prints can be taken from them. Also called *zincography*.

Anastatica (an-a-stat'i-kä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀνάστατος*, made to rise up; cf. *ἀναστασις*, a making to rise up, resurrection: see *anastatic*.] Agenus of plants, of the natural order *Cruciferæ*. *A. Hierochuntica*, the rose of Jericho, is found near the Dead Sea and in the deserts of Arabia Petræa, Egypt, and southern Persia. It is remarkable for the power the dried plant has of absorbing water and appearing to revive when placed in it, whence the common name of



Rose of Jericho
(*Anastatica Hierochuntica*).
a, the living plant; *b*, the dried plant; *c*, the same expanded by moisture.

resurrection-plant. This name has reference also to the popular belief that the plant blooms at Christmas and remains open until Easter. The plants are believed to be sent to Jerusalem where they are sold to pilgrims.

anastigmatic (an-as-tig-mat'ik), *a.* [‹ *an-*⁵ + *astigmatic*.] Not astigmatic: applied to a lens.

Anastomatina (a-nas-tō-ma-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anastomus* (*-mat-*) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of birds of the family *Ciconiidæ*, formerly defined for the reception of the genus *Anastomus*. *Bonaparte*, 1850.

anastome (au'a-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Anastomus*.

Anastomina (a-nas-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Anastomus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Anastomatinæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

anastomize (a-nas'tō-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *anastomized*, ppr. *anastomizing*. [As *anastomose* + *-ize*.] Same as *anastomose*. [Rare.]

anastomosant (a-nas-tō-mō'zant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *anastomoser*, anastomose: see below.] Anastomosing; anastomotic. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1879. [Rare.]

anastomose (a-nas'tō-mōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anastomosed*, ppr. *anastomosing*. [F. *anastomoser*, ‹ *anastomose*, anastomosis: see *anastomosis*.] I. *intrans.* To communicate or unite by anastomosis; intercommunicate, inosculate, or run into one another: said chiefly of vessels conveying fluid, as blood or lymph, as when arteries unite with one another or with veins.

The ribbing of the leaf, and the *anastomosing* net work of its vessels. *Ia. Taylor.*

In some species they branch and *anastomose*.

W. E. Carpenter, Microsc., § 500.

II. *trans.* To connect by anastomosis. *N. E. D.*

anastomosis (a-nas-tō-mō'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *anastomose*), ‹ Gr. *ἀναστόμωσις*, an opening, outlet, discharge, sharpening of the appetite, ‹ *ἀναστομοῦν*, open, discharge, as one sea into another, furnish with a mouth, sharpen, the appetite, ‹ *ἀνα*, again, + *στομοῦν*, furnish with a mouth, ‹ *στόμα*, mouth: see *stoma*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.* and *surg.*, union, intercommunication, or inosculation of vessels of any system with one another, or with vessels of another system, as the arteries, veins, and lymphatics. In surgery, after ligation of an artery, collateral circulation is established by arterial *anastomosis*. Hence—2. The interlacing or network of any branched system, as the veins of leaves or the nervures of insects' wings. See cut under *venation*.

anastomotic (a-nas-tō-mot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *anastomosis* + *-otic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis; serving to opening, fit for sharpening, ‹ *ἀναστομοῦν*, open: see *anastomosis*. In the first sense formerly also *anastomatic*, after Gr. *ἀναστομᾶτικός*, pertaining to the mouth.] 1. *a.* In *anat.*, having the quality of removing obstructions, as from the blood-vessels.—2. Pertaining to or exhibiting anastomosis.

In the "Journal," however, a distinct *anastomotic* trunk connects the intestinal vessels with the circular ambulacral vessel. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 636.

II. *n.* One of a class of medicines formerly supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of blood-vessels and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents, and sudorifics.

Anastomus (a-nas'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀνά* + *στόμα*, mouth: see *anastomose*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of storks, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and subfamily *Anastomatinæ*, separated chiefly from the form of the beak, the mandibles separating so as to leave an interval between them, and coming together again or anastomosing at the tip. There are two very distinct species, the East Indian *A. oscitans* and the African *A. lamelligerus*, both of which are white with green and tail, the latter black. Also called *Apertognatha*, *Chenomanopus*, *Hians*, and *Rhynchotus*. *Illiger*.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Salmonidæ*. *G. Cuvier*, 1817. [Not in use.]

anastrophe (a-nas'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back, ‹ *ἀναστρέφειν*, turn back, ‹ *ἀνά*, back, + *στρέφειν*, turn. Cf. *strophe*.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*, an inversion of the usual order: as, "across," "echoed the hills" for "the hills echoed."

anastrous (a-nas'trus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ἀναστρος*, ‹ *ἀν-* priv. + *ἀστρον*, a star.] Starless; not constituting a constellation.—**Anastrous sign**, a sign of the zodiac, not a constellation corresponding to such a sign.

anatase (an'a-tās), *n.* [So named from the length of its crystals; ‹ Gr. *ἀνάτασις*, extension, ‹ *ἀνατείνειν*, extend, ‹ *ἀνά*, back, + *τείνειν*, stretch (> *τάσις*, tension): see *tend*, *tension*.] One of the three forms of native titanium dioxid; octahedrite. In color it is indigo-blue, reddish-brown, and yellowish-brown, sometimes black; it occurs in pyramidal octahedrons.

anathem, *n.* Obsolete form of *anathema*.

anathema, *n.* Obsolete form of *anathema*.

anathema, **anathem** (an'ą-thē-mą), *n.*; pl. *anathemas*, *anathemata* (-mās, an-a-them'ą-tą). [LL. *anathema*, C. *anathem* in the Septuagint and the New Testament and the Greek fathers, Gr. and LL. any thing devoted to evil, an accursed thing, a curse; esp. of excommunication, an accursed or excommunicated person; in classical Greek simply 'anything offered up or dedicated,' being another form of the regular *ἀνάθημα*, a votive offering set up in a temple, esp. as an ornament, hence also an ornament, a delight.] 1. *a* = Gr. *θέσις*, an offering, a gift), lit. 'that which is set up'; ‹ *ἀνατίθημι*, set up, dedicate, offer, ‹ *ἀνά*, up, + *τίθημι*, put, place, set: see *ana-* and *thema*. The forms of *anathema* are thus distinguished: *anathēma*, when the dedication is carried out by the preservation of the object as a pious offering (Luke xxi. 5); *anathama*, when it is in view the destruction of the object as accursed (Josh. vii. 12). A relic of the former and original sense of the word is found in the *anathemata* of the middle ages, which were gifts and ornaments bestowed upon the church and con-

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secrated to the worship of God. The principal English uses, however, are derived from the form *anathēma*.] 1. A person or thing held to be accursed or devoted to damnation or destruction.

The Jewish nation was an *anathema* destined to destruction. St. Paul . . . says he could wish to save them [even it, and to become an *anathema*, and be anchor destroyed himself. *Locke*, Paraphrase of Rom. ix. 3.

It is God's will, the Holy Father's will,
And Philip's will, and mine, that he should burn.
He is pronounced *anathema*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 1.

2. A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, involving excommunication. This species of excommunication was practised in the primitive church against incorrigible offenders. Churches were warned not to receive them, magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them or attend their funerals. Also called *judiciary anathema*. Thus, formerly, "which if anybody dost let him be *anathema*," is commonly added to the decrees of ecclesiastical councils, and especially to the doctrinal canons of ecumenical councils. It is denied by some theologians that the idea of a curse properly belongs to the anathema as used in the Christian church. See *excommunication*.

In pronouncing *anathema* against wilful heretics, the church does not declare that they are excluded from her communion, and that they must, if they continue obstinate, perish eternally.

Hence —3. Any imprecation of divine punishment; a curse; an execration.

She fled to London, followed by the *anathemas* of both.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

Drawing his falchion and uttering a thousand *anathemas*, he strode down to the scene of action.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 282.

4. Anything devoted to religious uses.—**Abjuratory anathema**, the act of a convert to anathematize the heresy which he abjures.—**Anathema maranatha** (mar-a-thā, prop. mar-na'-thā). [LL. (Vulgate) *anathema. Maranatha*, < Gr. *ἀνάθεμα μαράνα θά*, prop. separated by a period, to the end of a sentence, Gr. *ἐαν τις οὐ φιλεῖ τὸν κύριον, ἤτω ἀνάθεμα. μαράνα θά*, lit. 'if any one love not the Lord Jesus, let him be anathema. Maranatha,' < Heb. *mārān 'athā*, lit. the Lord hath come, here used appar. as a prophetic formula of confirmation, like *amen*, q. v.] A phrase, properly two separate words of mysterious origin, used in the Vulgate passage, where it is popularly regarded (and hence sometimes elsewhere used) as an intenser form of *anathema*.

If any have not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be
Anathema Maran-atha." (Revised version, "let him be
anathema. Maran atha.") 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Curse, *Execration*, etc. See *imprecation*.

anathematic (a-nath-ē-mat'ik), *a.* [< ML. *anathematicus*, < LL. *anathema*, a curse; the Gr. *ἀναθεματικός*, better *ἀναθεματίζων*, means only 'pertaining to votive offerings': see *anathema*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of an anathema.

anathematical (a-nath-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anathematic*.

anathematically (a-nath-ē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an anathema; as or by means of anathemas.

anathematisation, anathematise, etc. See *anathematization*, etc.

anathematism (a-nath'ē-ma-tizm), *n.* [< MGr. *ἀναθεματισμός*, < Gr. *ἀναθεματίζειν*: see *anathematize*.] The act of anathematizing; an excommunication or denunciation; hence, a decree of a council ending with the words, "let him be anathema." See *anathema*. [Rare.]

We find a law of Justinian forbidding *anathematisms* to be pronounced against the Jewish Patriarch.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1839), XIII. 540.

anathematization (a-nath'ē-mat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *anathematizatio(n-)*, < LL. *anathematizare*, pp. **anathematizatus*, anathematize: see *anathematize*.] The act of anathematizing or denouncing as accursed; excommunication. Also spelled *anathematisation*.

Prohibiting the . . . *anathematization* of persons decreed in the peace of the church.
Bancroft, Survey, The Pope's Supremacy.

anathematize (a-nath'ē-ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anathematized*, ppr. *anathematizing*. [= F. *anathématiser*, < LL. *anathematizare*, < Gr. *ἀναθεματίζειν*, devote to evil, excommunicate, curse, < *ἀνάθεμα*: see *anathema*.] I. *trans.* To pronounce an anathema against; denounce; curse.

The priests continued to exorcise the possessed, to prosecute witches, and to *anathematize* as infidels all who questioned the crime.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 115.

At length his words found vent, and for three days he (William the Testy) kept up a constant discharge, *anathematizing* the Yankees, man, woman, and child.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 222.

II. *intrans.* To pronounce anathemas; curse. Well may mankind shriek, inarticulately *anathematize* and be thy cue.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. I. 6.

Also spelled *anathematise*.

anathematizer (a-nath'ē-ma-tī-zėr), *n.* One who anathematizes. Also spelled *anathematiser*.

anatheme (an'a-thēm), *n.* [< OF. *anatheme* (Cotgrave), < LL. *anathema* or *anathema*: see *anathema*.] Same as *anathema*, in any sense. [Rare.]

Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunication and *anatheme* . . . most of the orthodox churches of the world.
Latimer, Sermons and Miracles (1616), p. 129.

Anatida (a-nat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds corresponding to the Linnean genera *Anas* and *Mergus*, and contemporaneous with the order *Lamellirostres*, exclusive of the flamingos; a family of palmiped, lamellirostral, natatorial birds, containing the ducks, geese, swans, and mergansers; the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley. They are commonly divided into 5 subfamilies: *Cygninæ*, the swans; *Anserinæ*, the geese; *Anatinæ*, the river or freshwater ducks; *Fuligulinæ*, the sea-ducks; and *Merginæ*, the mergansers. There are upward of 175 species, representing about 70 modern genera and subgenera, of all parts of the world, and commonly called collectively *wild fowl* or *water-fowl*. A distinctive character is the lamellate or toothed bill, invested with a tough corneous integument hardened at the end into a more or less distinct nail, whence the *Anatidæ* are sometimes called *Unguirostres*. The technical characters are: short legs, more or less posterior, buried or placed in the body; feathered tarsus; short and feathered nearly or quite to the suffrago; tarsi scutellate or reticulate, or both; the web-like toes 4 (four) ; hallux free, simple or lobed; desmognathous palate; sessile oval bulbiperoid facets; the angle of the mandible produced and recurved; oil-gland nude; tongue fleshy, the tongue large and fleshy, with a greatly developed glossohyal bone and lateral processes corresponding to the ramuli of the bill; and the trachea sometimes folded in an excavation of the breast-bone.

Anatifa (a-nat'i-fā), *n.* [NL., contr. from *anatifera*, fem. of *anatiferus*: see *anatiferous*.] A genus of Cirrhopoda or cirripeds, of the family *Lepadidæ*, established by Brugière; barnacles, goose-muscles, or tree-geese. The name is derived from some fanciful resemblance of the shell to a bird, and from the ancient error or vulgar error that the barnacle-goose, *Anas* or *Anser bernicla*, was produced from this cirriped, which was said to turn into the bird when it dropped from the tree upon which it was fabled to grow. See *Lepas*, *Pollicipes*, and *Conchifera*, *Lepas*.

Anatifera trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6 (1646), p. 133.

Anatina (an-a-tī'na), *n.* [NL., fem. of *Anatinus*, of or pertaining to the duck: see *Anatine*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anatinidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1809.

Anatine[1] (an-a-tīn'), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*) + *-inæ*: see *Anas*.] A subfamily of anatine birds, of the family *Anatidæ*, including the fresh-water ducks, and distinguished by the restricted genus *Anas*. They are separated from the *Fuligulinæ*, or sea-ducks, by having the hallux simple, not lobed, and from the *Merginæ* by having the bill not bent to distinguish the "ducks," collectively, from other *Anatidæ*, as the swans, geese, and mergansers. It includes the genus the *Fuligulinæ*. The *Anatinæ* proper include the mallard (*Anas boschas*), the wild original of domestic ducks, and many other species, as the teal, wigeon, pintail, shoveler, wood-duck, and the various kinds of teal. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus*, *mallard*, and *shoveler*.

Anatinæ[2] (an-a-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl.; cf. *Anatina*.] In *conch.*, a group of bivalve mollusks related to the clams, now restricted to the family *Anatinidæ* (which see). *Lamarck*.

anatine (an'a-tīn), *a.* [< L. *anatinus* of the duck, < *anas* (*anat-*), a duck: see *Anas*.] Resembling a duck; duck-like; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anatinæ* or to the *Anatidæ*.

anatinid (a-nat'i-nid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anatinidæ*.

Anatinidæ (an-a-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anatina* + *-idæ*.] Lantern-shells, a family of siphonate lamellibranch mollusks, typified by the genus *Anatina*, to which various limits have been assigned. As generally used, it embraces forms which have the mantle-margins united, the long siphons partly naked, the gills single on each side, and the small foot compressed. The shell is somewhat inequivalve, thin, and nacreous inside; there is an external ligament and an internal cartilage fitting into the pit of the hinge, and generally an cascle is developed (whence the family is sometimes called *Ostiodermacea*). Species are numerous in the present seas, but were still more so in the ancient, especially during the Jurassic epoch. See cut under *Pholadomya*.

anatocism (a-nat'ō-sizm), *n.* [LL. *anatocismus*, < Gr. *ἀνατοκισμός*, < *ἀνά*, again, + *τοκίζειν*, lend on interest, < *τόκος*, interest, produce, *τίκτειν*, second aor. *ταεῖν*, produce, bear.] Compound interest; the taking of compound interest, or the contract by which such interest is secured. [Rare.]

Anatoidæ (an-a-toi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anas* (*Anat-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of birds, the duck tribe in the broadest sense, corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of some writers, the *Anseres*, *Unguirostres*, or *Dermorhynchi* of others; the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley.

Anatolian (an-a-tō'li-an), *a.* [< *Anatolia*, < Gr. *ἀνατολή*, a rising, esp. of the sun, the east.] Of or pertaining to Anatolia, that is, Asia Minor, or the greater part of it on the west and northwest.

Remark "would not sacrifice one Pomeranian soldier" for the sake of the Sultan, or the Sultan one *Anatolian* Turk for Bismarck. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLVIII. 867.

Anatolian pottery, pottery made in Anatolia. The name is given by dealers and collectors to a pottery of soft paste with a white glaze, resembling in look from the factories of Kutahia or Kiutayeh, in Asia Minor. The pieces are generally small and decorated in bright colors, similar to Damascus or Rhodian ware, but coarser, and the glaze is less adherent to the surface.

Anatolic (an-a-tol'ik), *a.* [< MGr. *Ἀνατολικός*, pertaining to *Ἀνατολία*, Anatolia (cf. Gr. *ἀνατολή*, east), < *ἀνατολή*, the east: see *Anatolian*.] Same as *Anatolian*. *Amer. Jour. of Archæol.*, II. 124.

anatomic (an-a-tom'ik), *a.* Same as *anatomical*.

anatomical (an-a-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *anatomicus*, < Gr. *ἀνατομικός*, < *ἀνατομή* = E. *atomy*, anatomy: see *anatomy*.] 1. Of or pertaining to anatomy; pertaining to the principles of anatomy; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.—2. Structural or morphological, as distinguished from functional or physiological. See *anatomical characters*.

anatomically (an-a-tom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anatomical manner; as regards structure; by means of anatomy or dissection.

anatomico-physiological (an-a-tom'i-kō-fiz'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating both to anatomy and to physiology.

anatomiet, *n.* A former spelling of *anatomy*.

anatomiless (a-nat'ō-mi-les), *a.* [< *anatomy* + *-less*.] Structureless; improperly formed; amorphous, as if anatomically unnatural, or constructed without regard to anatomy.

Ugly goblins, and formless monsters, *anatomiless* and rigid. *Beaties*, Stones of Venice, II. vi. § 14. (*N. E. D.*)

anatomization, anatomise, etc. See *anatomization*, etc.

anatomism (a-nat'ō-mizm), *n.* [< F. *anatomisme*: see *anatomy* and *-ism*.] 1. Anatomical analysis; organization with reference to anatomical structure; exhibition of anatomical details or features, as in painting or statuary.—2. Anatomical structure regarded as a basis of biological phenomena; anatomy considered as the foundation of the phenomena of life exhibited by organized bodies.—3. The doctrine that anatomists take accounts for all manifestations of vitality; anatomical materialism, as opposed to *animism*.

anatomist (a-nat'ō-mist), *n.* [< F. *anatomiste*: see *anatomy* and *-ist*.] 1. An expert in analysis; organization with reference to anatomical structure; exhibition of anatomical details or features, as in painting or statuary.—2. Anatomical structure regarded as a basis of biological phenomena; anatomy considered as the foundation of the phenomena of life exhibited by organized bodies.—3. The doctrine that anatomists take accounts for all manifestations of vitality; anatomical materialism, as opposed to *animism*.

anatomization (a-nat'ō-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *anatomisation*: see *anatomize* and *-ation*.] Anatomical analysis; organization with reference to anatomical structure; exhibition of anatomical details or features, as in painting or statuary.—2. Anatomical structure regarded as a basis of biological phenomena; anatomy considered as the foundation of the phenomena of life exhibited by organized bodies.—3. The doctrine that anatomists take accounts for all manifestations of vitality; anatomical materialism, as opposed to *animism*.

anatomize (a-nat'ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anatomized*, ppr. *anatomizing*. [< F. *anatomiser*: see *anatomy* and *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To dissect, as a piece of an animal, for the purposes of showing the position, structure, and relation of the parts; display the anatomy of.—2. Figuratively, to analyze or examine minutely; consider point by point.

My purpose and endeavour is, in the following discourse to *anatomize* this humour of melancholy, through all its parts and species.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. (To the Reader), p. 76.

In her the painter had *anatomized*
Time's ruin. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1450.

3†. In *chem.*, to make an analysis of.

II. *intrans.* To practise the art of dissection; pursue anatomy as an employment, a science, or an art. [Rare.]

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anatomize

He (Keats) no doubt penned many a stanza when he should have been *anatomizing*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 308.

Also spelled *anatomise*.

anatomizer (a-nat'ō-mī-zėr), *n.* One who dissects or anatomizes; a dissecter; an anatomist; an analyst. Also spelled *anatomiser*.

anatomy (a-nat'ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *anatomies* (-miz). [Early mod. E. also *anotomye*, *anotomie*, < F. *anatomie* = Sp. *anatomia* = Pg. It. *anatomia*, < LL. *anatomia*, anatomy, < LGr. *avarouia*, in classical Gr. *avarouή*, a cutting up, dissection, < *avarέμνειν*, cut up, cut open, < *ava*, up, + *τέμνειν*, second aor. *ταμεῖν*, cut, > *τομή*, Mūr. *roaia*, a cutting, *τόμος*, a cut, a section, tome: see *tome*. Hence, by misunderstanding, *anatomy*, a skeleton: see *anatomy*.] **1.** Dissection; the act or art of dissecting organized bodies with reference to their structure; the practice of anatomizing; anatomization. —**2.** That which is learned from dissection; the science of the bodily structure of animals and plants; the doctrines of organization derived from structure. See *histology*, *organography*, *organology*, *morphology*, *zoötomy*, *phytotomy*, *anthropotomy*.—**3.** Anatomical structure or organization; the formation and disposition of the parts of an organized body. Hence —**4.** The structure of any inanimate body, as a machine; the structure of a thing, with reference to its parts. [Rare.]—**5.** A treatise on anatomical science or the anatomical description or history; a manual of dissection.—**6.** Figuratively, any analysis or minute examination of the parts or properties of a thing, material, critical, or moral.—**7†.** That which is dissected or results from dissection; a dissected body, part, or organ.—**8.** A subject of or for dissection; that which is or appears to be ready or fit for dissecting: in various obsolete, colloquial, or figurative uses. Specifically—(*a*) A corpse prepared or prepared for dissection. (*b*) An anatomical model: a model of a dissected body, as in plaster, wax, or papier-mâché, displaying the structure and position of parts or organs: an anatomical cast or waxwork. (*c*) The solid or bony framework of a body; a skeleton.

> The *anatomy* of a little child . . . is accounted a greater rarity than the skeleton of a man in full stature. *Fuller.*

(*d*) A much emaciated person or other living being; one almost reduced to a skeleton. [Now only jocular.]

> They brought one Pinch, a hungry, lean-faced villain,
> A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

> Passion and the view of death will soon reduce you to
> Have changed me to a lean *anatomy*.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

(*e*) Of persons, the body or any part of the body as physique, as if a mere anatomical structure. (*f*) A mummy; a corpse dried and shriveled, as by fasting. Figuratively, a dried, lifeless form of anything material or immaterial; meaningless form; shadow without substance.—**Anatomy Act**, an English statute of 1832 (2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 75) regulating schools of anatomy and the practice of dissection.—**Animal anatomy**, the anatomy of animals as distinguished from that of plants; zoötomy and anthropotomy as distinguished from phytotomy.—**Artificial anatomy**, a term sometimes applied to the art of making anatomical models.—**Avian anatomy**, the dissection of birds; ornithotomy.—**Barrett anatomy**, the system invented by Anthony Barrett of making translucent anatomical models in paper mâché representing the relative proportions of all the parts in separate pieces, which can be joined as a whole and taken apart.—**Comparative anatomy**, (*a*) The investigation or study of the anatomy of animals in its special relation to human structure, or as exhibiting the relation of the human type to the types of lower orders. (*b*) A comprehensive account of the anatomy of living organisms lower than man, or of any one great group. [Obsolescent.] (*c*) The examination and comparison of the structure of all animals, including man, with reference to morphology, organology, and taxonomy; anatomy in general.—**Descriptive anatomy**, an account of parts and organs of the body with special regard to their structure, position, or relations, but without regard to their morphological significance: the anatomy of common description. It denotes specifically anthropology, in its medical and surgical aspects. Also called *special anatomy*.—**General anatomy**, a branch of descriptive anatomy which treats especially of histology, or the structure and physical properties of the tissues of the body without regard to the disposition of the parts and organs composed of them.—**Gross anatomy**, the anatomy of parts and organs discernible by the naked eye, and handled without special appliances; organology: opposed to minute anatomy, histology: the opposite of *minute anatomy*.—**Minute anatomy**, microscopic anatomy; the study of parts or organs requiring the aid of the microscope; histology.—**Pathological anatomy**, the anatomy of diseased parts, organs, or tissues, or the pathology of abnormal conditions. The latter being more specifically called *histopathology* and *organopathology*.—**Quick anatomy**, vivisection.—**Special anatomy**, same as *descriptive anatomy*.—**Surgical anatomy**, the anatomy of parts and organs with reference to their situation and relative position, in view of surgical operations which it may be necessary to perform upon them.—**Textural anatomy**, a description of organs with regard to their histological structure.—**Topographical anatomy**, the descriptive and surgical anatomy of any particular region of the body, as of the axilla, the groin, the popliteal space, or the triangles of the neck.—**Transcendental anatomy**, anatomical inductions, theories, and hypotheses with reference to the type, model, or plan upon which organized bodies are constructed: sometimes used with a shade of criticism, as being "ideal" rather than actual or practical anatomy.

anatopism (an-at'ō-pizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, back, + *τόπος*, a place, + *-ism*.] Faulty or incongruous arrangement; specifically, in *art*, an inharmonious grouping of objects.

anatrophic (an-a-trof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνατροπή*, refuting, overturning, < *ἀνατρέπειν*, refute, overturn, < *ἀνά*, up, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Refuting; defeating: applied to certain dialogues of Plato.

anatripsis (an-a-trip'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνατρῖψις*, rubbing, < *ἀνατρίβειν*, rub, chafe, < *ἀνά*, again, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *med.*, friction employed as a remedy for disease.

anatriptology (an-a-trip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνατρῖψις*, rubbing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *med.*, the science of friction as a remedy.—**2.** A treatise on friction. *Dunglison.*

anatron (an'a-tron), *n.* [= F. *anatron*, < Sp. *anatron*, < Ar. *an-natrūn*, < *al*, the, + *natrūn*, natron: see *natron*.] **1.** Glass-gall or sandiver, a natron which rises upon melted glass in the furnace. It consists of fused salts, chiefly sulphates and chlorids of the alkalis, which have not combined with silica to form glass.

2. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults; saltpeter.

anatropal (a-nat'rō-pal), *a.* Same as *anatropous*.

anatropous (a-nat'rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. *anatropus*, < Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *τρόπος*, turn: see *trope*.] In *bot.*, applied to the reversed ovule,

a, Anatropous Ovule of Magnolia. *b*, Section of same. *c*, Section of Seed of Magnolia. *e*, raphe; *f*, funiculus; *g*, hilum; *h*, albumen; *i*, fleshy coat of seed inclosing the raphe; *j*, bony testa; *k*, albumen, inclosing the embryo above. Magnified.

having the hilum close to the micropyle, and the chalaza at the opposite end. An equivalent form is *anatropal*.

anatto (a-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

Anaxagorean (an-aks-ag-ō-rē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Anaxagoras*, Gr. *Ἀναξαγόρας*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the person or the doctrines of Anaxagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Clazomenæ, near Smyrna, about 500 B. C. Anaxagoras taught the eternity of matter, and ascribed the origin of the world and the order of nature to the operation of an eternal self-existing principle, which he termed *nous* (*νοῦς*), mind or intelligence.

II. *n.* A follower of Anaxagoras.

Anaxagorize (an-aks-ag'ō-rīz), *v. i.* [< *Anaxagoras* + *-ize*.] To favor the principles of Anaxagoras. *Coleridge.*

Anaximandrian (an-aks-i-man'dri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Anaximander*, Gr. *Ἀναξίμανδρος*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek philosopher Anaximander of Miletus (sixth century B. C.), or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Anaximander.

Anaxonia (an-ak-sō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἄξων*, axis, + *-ia*.] Organic forms, animal or vegetable, having no axes, and consequently wholly irregular in figure: the opposed of *Axonia* (which see). See cut under *amœba*.

Anaxonia — forms destitute of axes, and consequently wholly irregular in form. *e. g.*, Amœbæ and many Sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 343.

anaxonian (an-ak-sō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Anaxonia* + *-an*.] Having no axes; irregular in form.

anbury (an'bėr-i), *n.* [Chiefly E. dial.; also written *anberry*, by assimilation *ambury*, with prosthetic *n*, *nanberry*, by apparent extension *anbebury*, *anglebery*, in earliest recorded form *anbaric* (Florio); of uncertain origin, but perhaps repr. **angberry*, < AS. *ange*, painful (as in *ang-næd*, E. *anguish*, *anguil*, q. v., and *angsteal*, a boil or wart), + *berie*, E. *berry*), transferred to pimple or tumor. Hardly an extension of *anger*, q. v.] **1.** A swelling, full of blood and soft to the touch, peculiar to horses and cattle. **2.** Club-root, a sort of gall or excrescence in some plants of the natural order *Cruciferæ*, and chiefly in the turnip, produced by a puncture made by the ovipositor of an insect for the deposition of its eggs. [Eng.]

-ance. [< ME. *-ance*, *-aunce*, < OF. *-ance*, repr. both L. *-antia* and *-entia*, forming nouns from pp. adjectives in *-ans*, *-ant*, *-ens*, *-ent*: see *-ant*, *-ent*. In later F. and E. many nouns in *-ance*, < L. *-entia*, were changed to *-ence*, in nearer accord with the L. The present tendency is to have *-ance* < *-antia*, and *-ence* < *-entia*. Extended *-ancy*, q. v.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming nouns from adjectives in *-ant*, or directly from verbs, as *significance*, *defiance*, *purveyance*, etc.; also used with native English verbs, as in *abidance*, *forbearance*, *furtherance*, *hindrance*, *riddance*, etc.

Ancalagon (an-ak'a-lō-gon), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ancœus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, named from the genus *Ancœus*. See *Gnathiidæ* and *Praniziidæ*.

Ancanthea (an-kan-thē'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., improp. for **acerata*, < Gr. *ἀν-* (before a consonant prop. *ἀ-*) priv., without, + *κέρας*, a horn: see *Acera*.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed to distinguish the cuscuses and lemurs from the other ruminant *Artiodactyla*. The distinction is a good one, and has been recently insisted upon, but the structure of these animals is yet to be known. The term is precisely equivalent to *Tylopoda* or *Phalangigrada*, which see, but it is not in use.

ancestor (an'ses-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ancestor*, *ancestour*, *ancester*, *auncestor*, etc., < ME. *ancestre*, *auncestre*, *auncestur*, *auncestour*, etc. (also, without *s*, *auctre*, *auncetre*, *ancter*, *ancetor*, *auncter*, *auncetter*, etc.,) mod. dial. *ancester*, *auncter*), < OF. *ancestre*, and *ancessor*, *auncessor*, *ancessour*, *auncessur*, etc., usually in pl. *ancestres* (Cotgrave), mod. F. *ancêtres* = Pr. *ancessor*, < L. *ancessor*, a forgoer, in pl. an advance-guard, in LL. a predecessor in office, a teacher or professor of law, eccles. a forerunner (> E. *ancessor*); < *antecedere*, pp. *antecessus*, go before, < *ante*, before, + *cedere*, go: see *antecedent*.] **1.** One from whom a person is descended in the line of either father or mother: a forefather; a progenitor.—**2.** In *law*, one, whether a progenitor or not, from whom a relative who has preceded another in the course of inheritance: one from whom an inheritance is derived: the correlative of *heir*: sometimes used specifically of the immediate progenitor.—**3.** In *biol.*, according to the theory of evolution, the hypothetical form or stock, of an earlier and presumably lower type, from which any organized being is thought to have been directly or indirectly developed.

> The first and simplest plants had no *ancestors*; they arose by spontaneous generation from inorganic matter.
> *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 846.

Collateral ancestors. See *collateral*.

ancestorial (an-ses-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *ancestor* + *-ial*.] Ancestral: as, "his *ancestorial* seat," *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. xiv. [Rare.]

ancestorially (an-ses-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an ancestorial manner; with regard to ancestors. *Sydney Smith.* [Rare.]

ancestor-worship (an'ses-tor-wėr'ship), *n.* The worship of ancestors.

> *Ancestor-worship*, the worship of father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, has among the Hindus a most elaborate theory and ritual, of which the outlines are given in the law books, and with special fulness in the Book of Manu. *Mother*, Early Ideas, 2d ed., Custom, p. 155.

ancestral (an-ses'tral), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ancestrel*, *ancestrell*, *auncestrell*, < OF. *ancestrel*, < *ancestre*, ancestor: see *ancestor* and *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to ancestors or progenitors; descending or claimed from ancestors: as, *an ancestral* estate; *ancestral* trees; a king on his *ancestral* throne.

Tenure by homage *ancestral* was merely tenancy-in-chief by immemorial prescription in the family.
H. Broom, Early and Middle Ages of Eng., xxxix.

2. In *biol.*, of or pertaining to an ancestor: being an earlier, and presumably lower or more generalized, type from which later more specialized forms of organized beings are asserted to have been evolved.

> The common descent of all the Chalk Sponges from a single *ancestral* form. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 117.

Homage ancestral. See *homage*.

ancestrally (an-ses'tral-i), *adv.* With reference to ancestry; as regards descent.

> *Ancestrally*, yellow rattle is a near relation of the pretty little blue veronica.
> *G. Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 96.

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ancestrel, *a.* See *ancestral*.

ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* [<*ancestor* + *-ess*.] A female ancestor. [Rare.]

This *ancestress* is a lady, or rather the ghost of a lady. *Carlyle*, Misc. Ess., II. 274.

ancestrial (an-ses'tri-al), *a.* Same as *ancestral*. *N. E. D.*

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* [<ME. *ancestry*, *ancestrie*, *ancesterie*, *ancestrye*, *ancestrie*, also, without *s*, *aunctry*, *auncetrie*, *aunsetre*, <OF. *ancestrie*, *ancesserie*, <*ancessor*, ancestor: see *ancestor*.] **1.** A series or line of ancestors or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose a preceding line of natural descent.

Headless statues of his *ancestry*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., III.

That senior posterity which was such for Homer, but for us has long ago become a worshipful *ancestry*. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Hence—**2.** Descent from a line of honorable ancestors; high birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but a bad man more conspicuous. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. In *biol.*, the series of ancestors or ancestral types through which an organized being may have come to be what it is in the process of evolution.

ancestryt, *n.* A Middle English form of *ancestry*. *Chaucer*.

Ancoa (an-nō'ăa), *n.* [NL.] A genus of isopods, based by Risso in 1816 upon the male form of an isopod the female of which Leach called *Praniza* (which see). See *Gnathia*. Also written *Anceus*.

anchesont, *n.* An earlier form of *enchanon*.

Anchilophus (ang-kil'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγκύλος, bent, + λόφος, crest.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulate quadrupeds, of the family *Lophiodontidæ*, related to the *Tapiridæ*. *Gervais*, 1852.

anchilops (ang'ki-lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγκύλος, a sore at the inner corner of the eye (Galenus), as if from ἀγκύς, near; appar. a corruption of *ἀγχίλωψ*, ægilops: see *ægilops*.] In *pathol.*, an abscess in the inner angle of the eye, superficial to the lacrymal sac. When such an abscess opens at the inner angle it is called *ægilops*.

anchippodontid (ang-kip-ō-don'tid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anchippodontidæ*.

Anchippodontidæ (ang-kip-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchippodus* (*-odont*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyl ungulate mammals. It is related to the older forms of the *Perissodactyla*, but differs from them in having the molar teeth in pairs distinct, the outer ones having persistent pulps and growing continuously in a circular direction, like those of rodents.

Anchippodontidea (ang-kip'ō-don-tid'ē-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchippodus* (*-odont*) + *-idea*.] A superfamily group of perissodactyl quadrupeds, by which the family *Anchippodontidæ* is singularly contrasted with all other perissodactyls collectively.

Anchippodus (ang-kip'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < *Anchippus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls, the type of the family *Anchippodontidæ* and superfamily *Anchippodontidea*: synonymous with *Trogosus* of Leidy.

Anchippus (ang-kip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγχί, near, + ἵππος, horse.] A genus of fossil horses, of the family *Anchitheridæ* (which see).

anchisaurid (ang-ki-sā'rid), *n.* A dinosaur of the family *Anchisauridæ*.

Anchisauridæ (ang-ki-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anchisaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of theropod dinosaurian fishes, represented by the genus *Anchisaurus*. The family includes several genera of the Triassic period, the members of which had amphicœlous vertebræ, serrated teeth, perforated jaws, and tridactyl hind feet. Formerly called *Amphisauridæ*.

Anchisaurus (ang-ki-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγχι, near, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of the family *Anchisauridæ*. Also called *Amphisaurus*, a name preoccupied for a different genus.

anchithere (ang'ki-thēr), *n.* [<*Anchitherium*.] An animal of the genus *Anchitherium*.

The horse can even boast a pedigree in this quarter of the world, in a right line, through a slender three-toed ancestry, as far back as the *anchithere* of the eocene period. *Edinburgh Rev.*

anchitheriid (ang-ki-thē'ri-id), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Anchitheridæ*.

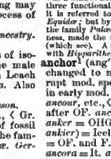
Anchitheriidæ (ang-ki-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., <*Anchitherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyl ungulate mammals. It shares the angulate characters of the *Equidæ*, or horses, but differs from them in having the ulna complete, moderately developed, and more or less distinct from the radius; the fibula complete, though ankylosed with the tibia; the orbit of the eye incompletely bridled; the upper molar teeth marked by a deep anterior groove reentering from the middle of the inner side and ending in lateral branches, and a posterior groove reentering from the posterior wall; and the lower molars marked by a V-shaped groove reentering from the outer wall, and two V-shaped grooves reentering from the inner wall, the crowns thus having W-shaped ridges. Besides the genus *Anchitherium*, the family contains the *Hyopsiops*, *Parahippus*, and *Anchippus* of Leidy.

anchitheroid (ang-ki-thē'ri-oid), *a.* [<*Anchitherium* + *-oid*.] Relating or belonging to or resembling the genus *Anchitherium*.

The only genus of animals of which we possess a satisfactory . . . ancestral history is the genus Equus, the development of which, from the eocene to the present epoch from an *Anchitheroid* ancestor, through the form of Hipparion, appears to admit of no doubt. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 40.

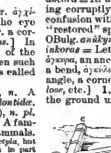
Anchitherium (ang-ki-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγχι, near, + ὅπιον, a wild beast.] A genus of extinct perissodactyl or odd-toed hoofed mammals, found in the Upper Eocene and Lower Miocene of Europe and the United States. It was a kind of horse the size of a small pony, and had three functionally developed toes. By some naturalists it is referred to the same family as the modern horse, *Equidæ*; but by others it is placed with *Palæotherium* in the family *Palæotheridæ*. It is also, with greater exactness, made the type of a distinct family, *Anchitheridæ* (which see). A species is *A. aurelianense*. Synonymous with *Hyopsithereum*.

anchor[1] (ang'kor), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to make it look like *anchora*, a corrupt mod. spelling of L. *ancora*; prop. *ankyr*, in early mod. E. reg. *anker*, also *anchor*, *ankor*, *ancour*, etc., < ME. reg. *anker* (also *ankre*, *ancre*, after OF. *ancre*), < AS. *ancor*, *ancer*, *oncer* = D. *anker* = MHG. *anchier*, MHG. G. *anker* (> Pol. *ankier*) = Icel. *akkeri* = Sw. *ankar* = Dan. *anker* = OF. and F. *ancre* = Sp. *ancla*, *ancora* = Pg. *ancora* = Russ. *yakorĭ*, < L. *ancora*, mod. spelling corruptly *anchora*, < E. *anchor*[3], prob. by confusion with *anker*[2], later *anchor*[2], where the "restored" spelling has an actual (Gr. basis) as in *Olbia*, *archiyra*, *archiyra* on Liddell and Scott's Lith. *inkorsa* = Lett. *enkurss* = Alban. *ankure*, < Gr. ἄγκυρα, an anchor, a hook, connected with ἄγκος, a bend, ἀγκών, crooked, curved, L. *angulus*, an angle, a corner: see *angle*[1], *angle*[2], *ankle*, *ankylose*, etc.] **1.** A device for securing a vessel to the ground under water by means of a cable,



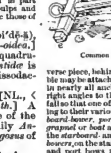
Common Anchor.

chain, or rope, and which is usually made of iron, and consists of a strong shank *a*, at one extremity of which is the crown *c*, from which branch out two arms *b b*, curved inward, and each terminating in a broad palm or fluke *d*, the sharp extremity of which is the peak or bill. At the other end of the shank is the stock *e e*, a transverse piece, behind which is the ring *f*, to which a cable may be attached. The principal use of the stock, which in nearly all anchors is now made of iron and is placed at right angles to the curved arms *b b*, is to cause the arms to fall so that one of the flukes shall enter the ground. According to their construction and uses, anchors are called *stream*, *kedge*, *bower*, *spot-bower*, *sheet*, *spare*, *stream*, *kedge*, and *improved or best anchors*. Those carried by men-of-war are



Trotman's Anchor.

the *starboard*- and *port-bower*, on the starboard and port bows respectively; the *sheet*, on either side of the ship further aft; and the *spare anchor*, which is usually in the hold. These are all of equal or nearly equal size and weight. To these are added for various purposes the *stream* and *kedge* anchors, which are smaller and of various sizes. Many improvements and novelties in the shape and construction of anchors have been introduced in recent times. The principal names connected with these alterations are those of Lieut. Rodgers, who introduced the *hollow-shanked anchor*, with the view of increasing the strength without addition to the weight; Mr. Porter, who made the arms and flukes movable by pivoting them to the shank instead of fixing them immovably, causing the anchor to take a readier and



Martin's Anchor.

surer hold, and avoiding the danger of fouling the cable; Mr. Trotman, who has further improved Porter's invention; and M. Martin, whose anchoris of very peculiar form, and in construction so as to be self-canting, the arms revolving through an angle of 30° either way, and the sharp points of the flukes being always ready to enter the ground. Of the many other forms, all (except Tyrack's anchor, which has only one arm, pivoted on a bifurcation of the shank and arranged to swing between the two parts) are more or less closely related to the forms illustrated. The anchor is said to be *a-cockbill* when it is suspended vertically from the cathead ready to be let go; *apeak* when the cable is drawn in so tight as to bring it directly under the ship; *atrip* or *aweigh* when it is just drawn out of the ground in a perpendicular direction; and *aweak* when the stock is hove up to the surface of the water.

2. Any similar device for holding fast or checking the motion of a movable object.

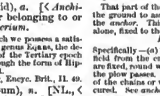
That part of the apparatus in the curricle] which fell to the ground to assist in stopping the carriage was called the *anchor*. This was made of wood and iron, or iron alone, fixed to the axle-tree by two couplings on each side. *E. M. Stratton*, World on Wheels, p. 306.

Specifically—(*a*) The apparatus at the opposite end of the field from the engine of a steam-plow, to which pulleys are fixed, round which the endless band or rope that moves the plow passes. (*b*) The device by which the extremities of the chains or wire ropes of a suspension-bridge are secured. See *anchorage*[1].

3. Figuratively, that which gives stability or security; that on which dependence is placed.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and stedfast. Heb. vi. 19.

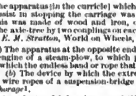
4. In *arch.*: (*a*) A name for the arrow-head or tongue ornament used especially in the so-called egg-and-dart molding. (*b*) A metallic clamp, sometimes of fanciful design, fastened



Medieval Tie-rod Anchors.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

on the outside of a wall to the end of a tie-rod or strap connecting it with an opposite wall to prevent bulging.—**5.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Some appendage or arrangement of parts by which a parasite fastens itself upon its host.

A powerful *anchor*, by which the parasite is moored to its hapless prey. *A. H. Garrod*, Nature Book, (1865), I. 114. (*b*) Something shaped like an anchor: an ancora. See *ancora*[1].—**6.** An iron plate placed in the back part of a coke-oven before it is charged with coal. See *anchor-and-collar*.—**Anchor and collar**, an upper hinge used for heavy gates. The anchor is embedded in the adjacent masonry, and the collar is secured to it by a clevis. Through the collar passes the heel-post of the gate.—**Anchor escapement**. See *escapement*.—**At single anchor**, having only one anchor down.—**Floating or sea anchor**, an apparatus variously constructed, designed to be sunk below the swell of the sea where there is no bottom, to prevent a vessel from drifting.—**Foul anchor**. See *foul*, *a.*—**Mooring anchor**, a large, heavy mass, usually of iron, placed at the bottom of a harbor or roadstead, for the purpose of fixing a buoy, or of affording safe and convenient anchorage to vessels. In the latter case a floating buoy, to which a ship may be easily and speedily attached by a cable, is fastened to it by a chain.—**Mushroom anchor**, an anchor with a saucer-shaped head on its central shank,



Mushroom Anchor.

used for mooring.—**Nuts of an anchor**, two projections welded on the shank to secure the stock in place.—**To back an anchor** (*naut.*), to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one. The cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one to prevent it from coming home.—**To cast anchor**, to let run the cathead dropper, thus releasing the anchor from the cathead and permitting it to sink to the bottom.—**To cat the anchor**, to draw the anchor perpendicularly up to the cathead by a strong tackle called the *cat*.—**To drag anchor**, to draw or trail it along the bottom when heaved, or when the anchor will not hold: said of a ship.—**To fish the anchor**, to hoist the flukes of an anchor to the top of the gunwale by an apparatus called a *fish*, in order to have it after it has been catted.—**To lie at anchor**, or **ride at anchor**, said of a vessel when kept at some particular spot by her anchor.—**To shoe an anchor**, to secure to the flukes broad, triangular pieces of plank to give better holding in soft bottom.—**To sweep for an anchor**, to drag the bottom with the light of a rope to find a lost anchor.—**To weigh anchor**, to heave up the anchor or anchors from the ground; free a vessel from anchorage in preparation for sailing.

anchor[1] (ang'kor), *v.* [Early mod. E. reg. *anker*, < ME. *ankren*, *ancren*, < AS. **ancrian* = D. *ankeren* = G. *ankern* = Sw. *ankra* = Dan. *ankre*; cf. F. *ancrer* = Sp. *anclar*, *ancorar* = Pg. *ancorar* = It. *ancorare*, < ML. *ancorare*: from the noun.] **1.** *trans.* To fix or secure in a particular place by means of an anchor; place at anchor: as, to *anchor* a ship.—**2.** Figuratively, to fix or fasten; affix firmly.

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anchor

Let us *anchor* our hopes . . . upon his goodness.
South, Sermons, VIII. 141.

The water-lily starts and slides
Upon the level in little puffs of wind,
Thus *anchor'd* to the bottom.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cast anchor; come to anchor; lie or ride at anchor: as, the ship *anchored* outside the bar.

Yon' tall *anchoring* bark. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

2. Figuratively, to keep hold or be firmly fixed in any way.

Gladly we would *anchor*, but the anchorage is quick-sand. *Emerson*, Experience.

anchor²† (ang'kor), *n.* [The spelling has been changed to make it more like *anchoret*, and orig. "*anachoret* (*et*, *anchorit*); prop. *anker*, in early mod. E. reg. *anker*, ⟨ ME. reg. *anker*, *ancre*, *ancre*, an anchoret or anchoress, monk or nun, ⟨ AS. *ancra*, also, rarely, *ancer*, *ancor* (in comp. *ancer-*, *ancor-*), mod. dial. (e.) m., an anchoret, also perhaps "*ancre*, f., an anchoress, = OS. *ankoro* = OHG. *ancharo*, anchoret, spelled as if from AS. *ān* = OHG. *ein*, one (cf. *monk*, ult. ⟨ Gr. *μόνος*, one), but all corruptions of ML. "*anchorita*, *anachorita*, LL. *anachoreta*, whence the later E. forms *anchoret* and *anchorite*, q. v.] An anchoret; a hermit.

An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

anchor³, *n.* Erroneous spelling of *anker*³.

anchorable (ang'kor-a-bl), *a.* [⟨ *anchor*¹ + *-able*.] Fit for anchorage. [Rare.]

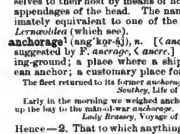
The sea everywhere twenty leagues from land *anchorable*.
Hakluyt, Travels, p. 46.

Anchoracerates (ang'kor-a-sē'ra-tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Anchoracera* (⟨ Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, impropr. *anchora*, anchor (see *anchor*²), + *κέρας*, horn) + *-ates*.] In Milne-Edwards's system of classification, a tribe of parasitic entomostraceous crustaceans, which anchor or fasten themselves to their host by means of hooked lateral appendages of the head. The name is approximately equivalent to one of the divisions of *Lernæoidea* (which see).

anchorage¹ (ang'kor-āj), *n.* [*anchor*¹ + *-age*; suggested by F. *ancrage*, ⟨ *ancre*.] 1. Anchoring-ground; a place where a ship anchors or can anchor; a customary place for anchoring. The fleet returned to its former *anchorage*.
Southey, Life of Nelson, II. 102.

Early in the morning we weighed anchor and steamed up the bay to the main-of-war *anchorage*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ix.

Hence — 2. That to which anything is fastened: as, the *anchorage* of the cables of a suspension-bridge.



Anchorage of a Cable of the East River Bridge, New York. *A*, suspension-cable; *B*, anchor-plate.

3. The anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring. [Rare.]

The bark, that hath discharg'd her fraught,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*.
Shak., Tit. And., I. 2.

If that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. *Wotton.*

4. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor; anchorage-dues.

This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the *anchorage* in the harbour. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

anchorage² (ang'kor-āj), *n.* [*anchor*² + *-age*.] The veil or retreat of an anchoret.

Anchorastomacea (ang'kor-a-stō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, impropr. *anchora*, anchor, + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, + *-aceæ*.] In Milne-Edwards's system of classification, a tribe of parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, or fish-lice, representing a division of the *Lernæoidea* which contains the *Dendrocerotidæ*. The species of this group, like the other lernæans, fasten on their host by stout hooked spendages like anchors.

anchorate (ang'kor-āt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, fixed as if anchored.

anchor-ball (ang'kor-bâl), *n.* A pyrotechnical combustible attached to a grapnel for the purpose of setting fire to ships. *Smyth*, Sailor's Word-book.

anchor-bolt (ang'kor-bōlt), *n.* A bolt having the end of its shank bent or splayed, to prevent it from being drawn out.

anchor-buoy (ang'kor-boi), *n.* A buoy used to mark the position of an anchor when on the bottom.

anchor-chock (ang'kor-chok), *n.* 1. A piece inserted into a wooden anchor-stock where it has become worn or defective. — 2. A piece of wood or iron on which an anchor rests when it is stowed.

anchor-drag (ang'kor-drag), *n.* Same as *drag-anchor*.

anchored (ang'kord), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. reg. *ankered*, *ancored*; ⟨ *anchor*¹, *anker*¹, + *-ed*².]

Anchored Cross.

1. Held by an anchor. — 2. Shaped like an anchor; fluked; forked.

Shooting her *anchored* tongue,
Threatening her venomed teeth.
Mrs. H. H. Jackson, Ode to the Sioux, II. ii. 29.

3. In *her.*, an epithet applied to a cross whose extremities are turned back like the flukes of an anchor. Equivalent forms are *anchory* and *fourchy*.

Anchorella (ang-ko-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *ancora*, impropr. *anchora*, anchor: see *anchor*¹.] A genus of fish-like parasitic crustaceans, of the family *Lernæopodidæ* and order *Lernæoidea*: so called from the appendages by which, like other lernæans, the animal fastens itself on its host. There are many species, parasitic on fishes. The genus is sometimes made the type of a family *Anchorellidæ*.

Anchorellidæ (ang-ko-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Anchorella* + *-idæ*.] A family of lernæan crustaceans, or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Anchorella*. A name also written *Anchoridæ*.

anchoress, anchoritess (ang'kor-es, -i-tes), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *ankress*, *ancress*, ⟨ ME. *ankresse*, *ancresse*, *ancresse*, *ancrisse*, *ancrise*, ⟨ OF. *ancrese*, *ancresse*, *ancrisse*, *ancrise*, *ancrese*, ⟨ LL. *anachorissa*, ML. also *anachorita*, ⟨ Gr. *ἀναχωρήτρια*, a recluse, fem. of *ἀναχωρητής*, a recluse, ⟨ *ἀνά*, back, + *χωρεῖν*, withdraw, make room, ⟨ *χῶρος*, room, space. The form *anchoret* has taken the place of the earlier *anchor*², *anker*², q. v.] A hermit; a recluse; a woman who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world and to devote himself to contemplation and religious exercises. Also *anachoret*.

Macarius, the great Egyptian *anchoret*.
Abp. Usher, Ans. to a Jesuit.

To an ordinary layman the life of the *anchorite* might appear in the highest degree opposed to that of the Teacher who began His mission in a marriage feast.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 111.

= Syn. *Monk*, *Hermit*, *Anchoret*. In the classification of religious ascetics, *anchoret* has adopted a secluded habit of life, but dwelt more or less in communities; *hermits*, on the contrary, those who withdrew to desert places, but do not deny themselves shelter or occupation; and *anchorets*, those who carried out their austerities, who choose the most absolute solitude, and subject themselves to the greatest privations.

anchoretic (ang-ko-ret'ik), *a.* [⟨ *anchoret* + *-ic*, after *anachoretical*, q. v.] Pertaining to an anchoret, or to his mode of life. Equivalent forms are *anchoretical*, *anchoritical*.

anchoretical (ang-ko-ret'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *anchoretic* + *-al*.] Same as *anchoretic*.

anchoretish (ang'ko-ret-ish), *a.* [⟨ *anchoret* + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to an anchoret, or to his mode of life; anchoretic. Also *anchoritish*.

Sixty years of religious reverie and *anchoritish* self-denial. *Southey*, Autobiographical Sketches, I. lxi.

anchoretism (ang'ko-ret-izm), *n.* [⟨ *anchoret* + *-ism*.] The state of being secluded from the world; the condition of an anchoret. Also written *anchoritism*.

anchor-gate (ang'kor-gāt), *n.* A kind of heavy gate used in the locks of canals, having for its upper bearing a collar anchored in the adjacent masonry.

anchor-hold (ang'kor-hōld), *n.* 1. The hold of an anchor upon the ground. — 2. Firm hold in a figurative sense; ground of expectation or trust; security.

anchovy

The one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls' health. *Camden.*

anchor-hoy (ang'kor-hoi), *n.* A small vessel or lighter fitted with capstans, etc., used for handling and transporting anchors and chains about a harbor. Also called *chain-boat*.

anchor-ice (ang'kor-is), *n.* Ice that is formed on and incrusts the bottom of a lake or river in shore; ground-ice.

anchorite, *n.* See *anchoret*.

anchorites, *n.* [*anchorite* + *-es*.] See *anchoretics*.

anchoritic, anchoritical, etc. See *anchoretic*, etc.

anchorless (ang'kor-les), *a.* [⟨ *anchor*¹ + *-less*.] Being without an anchor; hence, drifting; unsafe.

My homeless, *anchorless*, unsupported mind. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, vi.

anchor-lift (ang'kor-lift), *n.* A gripping device for lifting a pole or pile which has been driven into the mud to serve as an anchor for a dredge-boat.

anchor-lining (ang'kor-lī'ning), *n.* Sheathing fastened to the sides of a vessel, or to stanchions under the fore-channel, to prevent injury to the vessel by the bill of the anchor when it is fished or hauled up. See *lining*.

anchor-oven (ang'kor-uv'n), *n.* A coke-oven, so named from a wrought-iron plate called an anchor which is placed at the rear of the oven before it is charged with coal. At the end of the heat the anchor is embedded in coke, and when withdrawn by means of a hook takes all the coke with it.

anchor-plate (ang'kor-plāt), *n.* 1. A heavy metal plate to which is secured the extremity of a cable of a suspension-bridge. See cut under *anchorage*, — 2. In *zoöl.*, one of the calcareous plates to which the anchors or ancoræ are attached, as in members of the genus *Synapta*. See *ancora*, 3.

anchor-ring (ang'kor-ring), *n.* 1. The ring or shackle of an anchor to which the cable is bent. — 2. A geometrical surface generated by the revolution of a circle about an axis lying in its plane, but exterior to it.

anchor-rocket (ang'kor-rok'et), *n.* A rocket fitted with an anchor-head consisting of two or more flukes, with a ring attached to the shank. It is used for life-saving purposes, and may be fired either over a stranded vessel or beyond a bar on which the water is breaking. The best rocket of this class is the German rocket, which has an anchor-head of four palmate flukes placed at right angles to each other.

anchor-shackle (ang'kor-shak'l), *n.* *Naut.*, the bow or clevis, with two eyes and a screw-bolt, or bolt and nut, which is used for securing a cable to the ring of the anchor. Also used for coupling lengths of chain-cable. *E. H. Knight.*

Anchor-shackles.

anchor-shot (ang'kor-shot), *n.* A projectile made with arms or flukes and having a rope or chain attached, designed to be fired from a mortar in order to establish communication between the shore and a vessel or wreck, or between vessels. It is used principally in the life-saving service.

anchor-stock (ang'kor-stok), *n.* *Naut.*, a beam of wood or iron placed at the upper end of the shank of an anchor to subserve, by the plane of the arms. (See cuts under *anchor*.) Its use is to cause the anchor when let go to lie on the bottom in such a position that the point or sharp part of a fluke will penetrate the ground and take a firm hold. — **Anchor-stock fashion**, a peculiar way of planking the outside of a ship with the planks set short in the bow, or to veer toward the ends, somewhat like an anchor-stock. — **Anchor-stock planking**. See *planking*.

anchor-tripper (ang'kor-trip'ėr), *n.* A device for tripping or casting loose a ship's anchor.

anchor-watch (ang'kor-woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a subdivision of the watch kept constantly on deck during the time a ship lies at single anchor, to be in readiness to heist the, or stay sails in order to bring the ship to her anchor, or to veer more cable, or to let go a second anchor in case she should drive or part from her first one. Also called *bell-watch*.

anchor-weil (ang'kor-wel), *n.* *Naut.*, a sylindrical recess in the forward end of the overhanging deck of the first monitor-built vessels, in which the anchors were carried to protect them and the chain from the enemy's shot, as well as to cause the vessels to ride more easily at anchor.

anchovy (an-cho'vi), *n.*; pl. *anchovies* (-viz). [Formerly also *anchoche* and *anchova*, earlier

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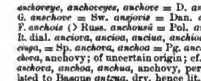
anchovy, *anchoveyes*, *anchove* = D. *ansjovis* = G. *anschove* = Sw. *ansjovis* = Dan. *ansjos* = F. *anchois* (-) Russ. *anchousui* = Pol. *anczoa*), (-) It. dial. *anciova*, *anciova*, *anacua*, *anchioa*, It. *acciuga*, *acciova*, *acciola*, *anchoa* = Pg. *anchova*, *enchova*, anchovy; of uncertain origin; cf. Basque *achora*, *anchoa*, *anchua*, anchovy, perhaps related to Basque *antzua*, dry, hence lit. a dried or pickled fish, anchovy. Diefenbach Les Rotw. forms ult. to Gr. *ἀσίς*, commonly supposed to be the anchovy or sardine.] An abdominal mal-



Anchovy (*Stolephorus encrasicholus*).

acopterygious fish, of the genus *Stolephorus* or *Engraulis*, family *Stolephoridæ*. The species are all of diminutive size, and inhabitants of most tropical and temperate seas. Only one species, *S. encrasicholus*, is known upon the European coasts, but fifteen approach those of the United States. The common anchovy of Europe, *S. encrasicholus*, esteemed for its rich and peculiar flavor, is not much larger than the middle finger. It is caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. A saucer held in much esteem is made from anchovies by pounding them in water, simmering the mixture for a short time, adding a little cayenne pepper, and straining the whole through a sieve.—**Anchovy paste**, a preparation of anchovy and various additional spices, etc.

anchovy-pear (an-chō'vi-pār), *n.* The fruit of *Grias cauliflora*, a myrtaceous tree growing in Jamaica. It is large, and contains generally a single seed protected by a stony covering. It is pickled and eaten like the mango.

anchry (ang'kri), *a.* [Bad spelling of *ancry*, (F. *ancrée*, (*ancrer*, anchor: see *anchor*[1], *v.* and *n.*] In *her.*, same as *ancrated*.

Anchusa (ang-kū'sā), *n.* [NL., (Gr. *ἄγχουσα*, Attic *ἄγχουσα*, alkanet.] A genus of herbaceous plants, chiefly perennial, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*. There are 30 species, rough, hairy herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The common species of Europe is the bugloss or common alkanet, *A. officinalis*. *A. italica* is cultivated for ornament. See *alkanet* and *Alkanna*.

anchusic (ang-kū'sik), *a.* [*Anchusa* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to anchusin; as, *anchusic acid*.

anchusin (ang'kū-sin), *n.* [*Anchusa* + *-in*[2].] A red coloring matter obtained from *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*. It is amorphous with a resinous fracture, and when heated melts and vaporizes, which are extremely suffocating.

anchyloblepharon, *n.* See *ankyloblepharon*.

anchylose, **anchylosis**, etc. See *ankylose*, etc.

Anchylostoma (ang-ki-los'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., prop. *Ancylostoma*, (Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, curved, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *Ancylostoma*.

anciency (ān'shen-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ancience*, etc., for earlier *ancienty*, q. v.] Ancientness; antiquity.

ancient[1] (ān'shent), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antient* (a spelling but recently obsolete, after *patient*, etc., or with ref. to the orig. L.), < ME. *ancient*, *auncyent*, *auncyen*, etc. (with excrescent *-t*, as in *tyrant*, etc.: see *-ant*[2]), earlier *auncien*, *aunciän*, < OF. *ancien*, mod. F. *ancien* = Pr. *ancian* = Sp. *anciano* = Pg. *ancião* = It. *anziano*, < ML. *antianus*, *anzianus*, former, old, ancient, prop. **anteanus*, with term. *-anus* (E. *-an*, *-en*), < L. *ante*, before, whence also *antecessor*, *antiquus*, former, ancient, antique: see *antic*, *antique*, and *ante-*.] I. *a.* 1. Existent or occurring in time long past, usually in remote ages; belonging to or pertaining to the world's antiquity; old, as opposed to *modern*: as, *ancient* authors; *ancient* records. As specifically applied to history, *ancient* usually refers to times and events prior to the downfall of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, and is opposed to *medieval*, which is applied to the period from about the 10th century to the end of the 15th, when modern history begins, and to *modern*, which is sometimes used of the whole period since the fifth century. In other uses it commonly has no exact reference to time.

> We lost a great number of *ancient* authors by the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, that famously printed Europe of the use of the papyrus.
>
> *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 67.
>
> The voice I hear this passing night was heard
> In *ancient* days by emperor and clown.
>
> *Keats*, Ode to Nightingale.

His [Milton's] language even has caught the accent of the *ancient* world. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 154.

2. Having lasted from a remote period; having been of long duration; of great age; very old: as, an *ancient* city; an *ancient* forest: generally, but not always, applied to things.

> I do love these *ancient* ruins.
> We never tread upon them but we set
> Our foot upon some reverend history.
>
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, v. 3.

The Governor was an *ancient* gentleman of greate courage, of 3^score and 3 yeares of age. *Smith*, Hist., Bk. iv.

3. Specifically, in *law*, of more than 20 or 30 years' duration: said of anything whose continued existence for such a period is taken into consideration in the establishing by proof, by reason of lapse of memory, or absence of witnesses, or loss of documentary evidence: as, an *ancient* boundary.—4. Past; former.

> If I long,
> We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings.
>
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 1.
>
> Know'st thou Amoret?
> Hath not some newer love forc'd thee forget
> Thy *ancient* faith?
>
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

5. In *her.*, formerly worn; now out of date or obsolete: thus, French *ancient* is nature semée with fleurs-de-lys or, while France modern is azure, 3 fleurs-de-lys, or 2 and 1.—**Ancient demesne**. See *demesne*, 3.—**Ancient**, *Antique*, *Antiquated*, *Old-fashioned*, *Quaint*, *Obsolete*, *Obsolescent*, *bygone*. *Ancient* and *old* are generally applied only to things subject to change. Of many public things which have long existed and still exist, while *ancient* may apply to things of equal age which have ceased to exist: as, *old* laws, *ancient* republics. *Ancient* properly refers to a higher degree of age than does *old*: *ancient* institutions, *old* institutions, *ancient* institutions. An *old*-looking man is one who seems to have survived from a past age. *Antique* is applied either to a thing which has come down from antiquity or to that which is made in imitation of ancient style: thus, *ancient* binding is binding done by the ancients, while *antique* binding is an imitation of the ancient style. *Antiquated*, like *antique*, may apply to a style or fashion, but it properly means *too old*; it is a disparaging word applied to ideas, laws, customs, dress, etc., which are out of date or outgrown: as, *antiquated* laws should be repealed. The book is full of *antiquated* notions. *Old-fashioned* is a milder word, noting that which has passed out of fashion, and is still be thought of as pleasing. *Quaint* is old-fashioned with a pleasing oddity: as, a quaint garb, a quaint manner of speech, a quaint face. *Obsolete* is applied to that which has gone completely out of use, an *obsolete* word, idea, law. *Obsolescent* is applied to that which is rapidly becoming obsolete. *Ancient* and *antique* are opposed to *modern*; *old* to *new*, *young*, *fresh*; *antiquated* to *recent* or *just established*; *old-fashioned* to *new-fashioned*; *obsolete* to *current* or *present*. *Aged*, *Elderly*, *Old*, etc. See *aged*.

> In those buildings are intended *ancient* times are only *old*; *his* old times are still new.
>
> *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd.

His singular dress and obsolete language confounded the baker, to whom he offered an *ancient* medal of Decius as the current coin of the country.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 150.

He was shown an *old* worm-eaten coffer, which had long held papers, arranged by the learned commentators, of Montaigne. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 73.

While Boddens' language is the most ancient material found recorded on almost every page of our dictionaries.

Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 98.

II. *n.* 1. One who lived in former ages; a person belonging to an early period of the world's history: generally used in the plural.

We meet with more raillery among the moderns, but more good sense among the *ancients*.

Addison, Spectator, No. 249.

2. A very old man; hence, an elder or person of influence; a governor or ruler, political or ecclesiastical.

> Long since that white-haired *ancient* slept.
>
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people. Is. iii. 14.

3†. A senior.

In Christianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker*.

4. In the Inns of Court and Chancery in London, one who has a certain standing or seniority; thus, in Gray's Inn, the society consists of benchers, *ancients*, barristers, and students under the bar, the ancients being the oldest barristers. *Wharton*.

When he was *Ancient* in Inne of Courte, certaine yong gentlemen were brought before him, to be corrected for certaine misorders. *Ascham*, The Schulemaster, p. 62.

Ancient of days, the Supreme Being, in reference to his existence from eternity.

I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the *Ancient of days* did sit, whose garment was white as snow.

Dan. vii. 9.

Council of Ancients, in *French hist.*, the upper chamber of the French legislature (Corps Législatif) under the constitution of 1795, consisting of 250 members, each at least forty years old. See *Corps Législatif*, under *corps*[2].

ancient[2] (ān'shent), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antient*, *ansgent*, *ansient*, *aunitent*, and even *antesign*, corrupt forms of *ensign*, in simulation of *ancient*[1]: see *ensign*.] 1. A flag, banner, or standard; an ensign; especially, the flag or streamer of a ship.

> Ten times more dishonourable ragged than an old-faced (that is, patched) *ancient*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.
>
> I made all sail I could, and in half an hour more espied me, then hung out her *ancient*, and discharged a gun.
>
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

2. The bearer of a flag; a standard-bearer; an ensign.

> *Ancient*, let your colours fly: but have a great care of the butchers' hooks at Whitechapel; they have been the death of many a fair ancient.
>
> *Beaumont* and *Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.
>
> This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it.
>
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

anciently (ān'shent-li), *adv.* 1. In ancient times; in times long past since past; of yore: as, Persia was *anciently* a powerful empire.

> The colewort is not an enemy though that were *anciently* reported to the vine only; but it is an enemy to any other plant. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 466.

2. In or from a relatively distant period; in former times; from of old; formerly; remotely: as, to maintain rights *anciently* secured or enjoyed.

> With what arms
> We mean to hold what *anciently* we claim.
>
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 723.

ancientness (ān'shent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ancient; antiquity. *Dryden*.

> High-prized whose temple was the woods, he felt
> Their melancholy grandeur, and the awe
> Their *ancientness* and silence breathed.
>
> *R. H. Stoddard*, Dead Master.

ancientry (ān'shent-ri), *n.* [*ancient*[1] + *-ry*.] 1. Ancientness; antiquity; qualities peculiar to that which is old.—2†. Old persons: as, "wronging the *ancientry*." *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.—3†. Ancient lineage; dignity of birth.

His father being a gentleman of *ancientry* than estate. *Fuller*, Worthies, Durham.

4. Something belonging or relating to ancient times.

> They [the last lines] contain not one word of *ancientry*.
>
> *West*, Letter to Gray.

ancientry (ān'shen-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ansentie*, *ancientie*, ME. *ancientie*, *auncientie*, < AF. *ancientee*, OF. *ancientee* = Pr. *ancientat* = Sp. *ancianidad* = It. *anzianità*, *anzianitade*, *anzianitate*, on ML. type **antianita(t-)s*, < *antianus*, ancient: see *ancient*[1] and *-ty*.] Age; antiquity; ancientness; seniority.

> Is not the forenamed council of *ancientry* above a thousand years ago? *Dr. Martin*, Marriage of Priests, sig. L. 3b.

ancile (an'si-lē), *n.*; pl. *ancilia* (an-sil'i-ä), [L., an oval shield having a semicircular notch at each end; perhaps < *an-* for *ambi-*, on both sides (cf. *anfractuous* and see *ambi-*), + *-cile*, ult. < *y-skel*, cut: see *shell*.] See above. The sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and declared by the diviners to be the only pledge of Rome's rule as it should be kept in the city. With eleven other ancilia, made in imitation of the original, it was given into the custody of the Salii, or priests of Mars, who carried it annually in solemn procession through Rome during the festival of the Agonalia in March.

Ancilla (an-sil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *ancilla*: see *ancille*.] A genus of mollusks. See *Ancillinæ*.

ancillary (an'si-lā-ri), *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, < *ancilla*, a maid-servant: see *ancille*.] Serving as an aid, adjunct, or accessory; subservient; auxiliary; supplementary.

> The hero sees that the event is *ancillary*. It must follow him. *Emerson*, Character.

In an *ancillary* work, "The Study of Sociology," I have described the chief conversions produced in men's judgments by their emotions.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 634.

Ancillary administration, in *law*, a subordinate administration of such part of the assets of a decedent as are found within a state other than that of his domicile, and which the law of the state where they are found requires to be collected under its authority in order that they may be applied first to satisfy the claims of his own citizens instead of requiring the latter to resort to the jurisdiction of principal administration to obtain payment; the surplus, after satisfying such claims, being remitted to the place of principal administration.—**Ancillary letters**, letters testamentary or of administration for the purposes of ancillary administration, granted usually to the executor or administrator who has been appointed in the place of principal administration.

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ancille, *n.* [ME. *ancille, ancelle, ancele,* ‹ OF. *ancelle, ancele,* ‹ L. *ancilla,* a maid-servant, dim. of *ancula,* a maid-servant, fem. of *anculus,* a man-servant, ‹ OL. **ancus,* a servant, as in the L. proper name *Ancus Marcius*; cf. *ancus,* applied to one with a stiff, crooked arm: see *angle*3.] A maid-servant. *Chaucer.*

Ancillinæ (an-si-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ancilla* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the family *Olividæ,* typified by the genus *Ancilla.* The head is concealed, the eyes are absent, the tentacles are rudimentary, and the foot is much enlarged; the shell is polished and the sutures are mostly covered with a callous deposit. Between 30 and 40 living species are known, and numerous fossil ones. Also called *Ancillariinæ.*

ancipital (an-sip'i-tal), *a.* [L. *anceps* (*ancipit-*) + *-al.*] **1.** Same as *ancipitous,* 1.—2. In *zoöl.,* and *bot.,* two-edged.—**Ancipital stem,** a compressed stem. with two opposite thin or wing-margined edges, as in some cycl-grass (*Scirpus lacustris*).

ancipitate (an-sip'i-tāt), *a.* [As *ancipitous* + *-ate.*] Same as *ancipital,* 2.

ancipitous (an-sip'i-tus), *a.* [‹ L. *anceps* (*ancipit-*), two-headed, double, doubtful (‹ *an-* for *ambi-,* on both sides (see *ambi-*), + *caput,* head: see *capital*), + *-ous.*] 1. Doubtful or double; ambiguous; double-faced or double-formed.—2. Same as *ancipital,* 2.

Ancistrodon (an-sis'trō-don), *n.* [NL.: so called from the hooked fangs; ‹ Gr. ἀγκίστριον, a fish-hook (‹ ἄγκος, a hook, bend: see *angle*3), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of venomous serpents, with hooked fangs, belonging to the family *Crotalidæ* of the suborder *Solenoglyphæ;* by some authors placed under *Trigonocephalus.* The genus contains the well-known copperhead of North America, *Ancistrodon contortrix,* and the cottonmouth, *A. piscivorus.* See cut under *copperhead.* Also written *Agkistrodon.*

ancle, *n.* See *ankle.*

ancomet (an'kom), *n.* [E. dial., also *uncome* (cf. Sc. *scome,* an aid to luck of disease, *unscome,* any bodily infirmity not apparently proceeding from an external cause), ‹ ME. *onkome,* a swelling, as on the arm, earlier ME. *onome, oncume,* an unaccursed evil, ‹ *on-* + *cume, cume,* ‹ AS. *ancumen,* pp. of *uncuman,* come: see *come, oncome, income.*] A small inflammatory swelling arising suddenly.

ancon (ang'kon), *n.*; pl. *ancones* (ang-kō'nēz). [‹ L. *ancon,* ‹ Gr. ἀγκών, the bend of the arm, akin to ἄγκος, a bend, ἄγκυρα, anchor: see *anchor*1, *angle*3.] **1.** In *anat.,* the olecranon; the upper end of the ulna; the elbow. See cut under *forearm.*—**2.** In *arch.,* any projection designed to support a cornice or other structural feature, as a console or a corbel. The projections cut upon keystones of arches to support busts or other ornaments are sometimes called *ancones.* See cuts under *mutulary, console,* and *corbel.* [Rare.]

Also written *encone.*

3. The name of a celebrated breed of sheep, originated in Massachusetts in 1791 from a ram having a long body and short, crooked legs, and therefore unable to leap fences. It was also known as the *otter* breed, and is now extinct.

anconad (ang'kō-nad), *adv.* [‹ *ancon* + *-ad*3.] Toward the ancon or elbow.

anconal (ang'kō-nal), *a.* [‹ *ancon* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to the ancon or elbow.—2. Being on the same side of the axis of the fore limb as the elbow is, the *anconal* aspect of the hand, that is, the back of the hand: corresponding to *rotular* as applied to the hind limb.

Equivalent forms are *anconeal* and *anconeus.*

ancone (ang'kōn), *n.* Same as *ancon,* 1 and 2.

anconeal (ang-kō'nē-al), *a.* Same as *anconal.*

—**Anconeal process of the ulna,** the olecranon process, which receives the olecranon or head of the ulna.

The internal condyle is prominent, the *anconeal fossa* small.

anconei, *n.* Plural of *anconeus.*

anconeous (ang-kō'nē-us), *a.* Same as *anconeal.*

ancones, *n.* Plural of *ancon.*

anconeus (ang-kō-nē'us), *n.*; pl. *anconei* (-i). [NL., ‹ L. *ancon*: see *ancon.*] A name once given to any of the muscles attached to the ancon or olecranon; now usually restricted to a small muscle arising from the back part of the external condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the side of the olecranon and upper fourth of the posterior surface of the ulna.

anconœus, *n.* Same as *anconeus.*

anconoid (ang'kō-noid), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἀγκωνοειδής, curved (elbow-like), ‹ *ἀγκών,* a bend, curve, the elbow (see *ancon*), + *εἶδος,* form.] Elbow-like: applied to the olecranon of the ulna.

ancori, *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*1.

ancora1 (ang'kō-rā), *n.*; pl. *ancoræ* (-rē). [L., an anchor: see *anchor*1.] In *zoöl.,* one of the anchor-shaped calcareous spicules which are related to and protrude from the flat perforated calcareous plates in the integument of echinoderms of the genus *Synapta.* They are used in locomotion.

ancora2 (ang-kō'rä), *adv.* [It., = F. *encore,* again: see *encore.*] Again: formerly used like *encore* (which see).

ancoræ, *n.* Plural of *ancora.*

ancoral (ang'kō-ral), *a.* [‹ L. *ancorales,* ‹ *ancora,* anchor] Relating to or resembling an anchor, in shape or use; in *zoöl.,* specifically applied to the anchors or ancoræ of members of the genus *Synapta.*

Ancorina (ang-kō-rī'na), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fibrous sponges, typical of the family *Ancorinidæ.*

Ancorinidæ (ang-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ancorina* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Fibrospongiæ,* typified by the genus *Ancorina.*

ancorist (ang'kō-rist), *n.* [An erroneous form of *anchoret* or *anchoress* with accus. term. *-ist*: see *anchorist*2, *anchoret.*] An anchoret or anchoress.

A woman lately turned an *ancorist*. *Fuller,* Worthies, Yorkshire.

ancrée, ancred (ang'krē, ang'krēd), *a.* [F. *ancrée,* pp. of *ancrer,* anchor: see *anchor*1, v., and *-ed*2.] In *her.,* same as *anchored,* 3.

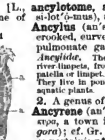
ancy. A modern extension of *-ance,* in imitation of the original Latin *-antia,* and perhaps also of *-ancy* and *-cy,* and cf. *-ency, -ency.* The two forms seldom differ in force.

ancylid (an'si-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ancylidæ.*

Ancylidæ (an-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ancylus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ancylus,* and distinguished by their patelliform shell. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of various countries, and are known as river-limpets.

Ancylina (an-si-lī'na), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ancylus* + *-inæ.*] The ancylids, considered as a subfamily of *Limnæidæ,* and characterized by the flattened and limpet-like instead of spiral shell.

Ancyloceras (an-si-los'e-ras), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved, + κέρας (κερατ-), a horn.] A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidæ,* or made the type of a special family *Ancyloceratidæ.* One of these ammonites, *Ancyloceras calloviense,* occurs in the Kelloway rock, England.



A, *Synapta*, showing four ancoræ or anchors; *a*, *a*, *a*, single ancora hooked in its perforated plate, *d*.

Ancora.

ancyloceratid (an'si-lō-ser'a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Ancyloceratidæ.*

Ancyloceratidæ (an'si-lō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ancyloceras* (*-rat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ancyloceras.*

ancylocœle (an'si-lō-mē'lē), *n.* [L. *ancylomele*: see *ancylo-* and *-cele*1.] [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀγκύλομέλη, a curved probe, ‹ ἀγκύλος, crooked, + μῆλη, a surgical probe.] A curved probe used by surgeons. Also spelled *ankylocele.*

Ancylostoma (an-si-los'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved, + στόμα, mouth.] Same as *Dochmius,* 2.

ancylotherioid (an'si-lō-thē'ri-oid), *n.* An edentate mammal of the family *Ancylotheriidæ.*

Ancylotheriidæ (an'si-lō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Ancylotherium* + *-idæ.*] A family of edentate mammals, typified by the genus *Ancylotherium.* It is known only from fragments of a skeleton found in Tertiary deposits in Europe, and is supposed to be related to the recent pangolins, or *Manididæ.*

Ancylotherium (an'si-lō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved, + θήριον, a wild beast.] A genus of large extinct edentate mammals, typical of the family *Ancylotheriidæ.*

ancylotome, ancylotomus (an-sil'ō-tōm, an-si-lot'ō-mus), *n.* Same as *ankylotome.*

Ancylus (an'si-lus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved: see *angle*3.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Ancylidæ.* The species are fluviatile, and are called river-limpets, from the resemblance of the shell to a patella or limpet. There are upward of 50 living species. They live in ponds and brooks, adhering to stones and aquatic plants.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects.

Ancyrene (an'si-rēn), *a.* [‹ L. *Ancyra,* Gr. Ἄγκυρα, a town in Galatia, now *Angora* (see *Angora*); cf. Gr. ἄγκυρα, an anchor, a hook.] Of or pertaining to Ancyra, a city of ancient Galatia, where a synod was held about A. D. 314, at which the Arian heresy called Semi-Arianism, by its number, were passed. Synods of Semi-Arians were also held there A. D. 358 and 375. Also written *Ancyran.*—**Ancyrene inscription** (commonly known as the *Monumentum Ancyranum*), a highly important document for Roman history, consisting of an inscription in both Greek and Latin upon a number of marble slabs fitted to the walls of the temple of Augustus and the goddess Roma Rome personified at Ancyra. The inscription is a copy of the statement of his acts and policy prepared by the Emperor Augustus himself, which statement is often called the political testament of Augustus. This inscription was discovered by Augier de Busbecq in 1554, but was first thoroughly copied by George Perrot in 1864.

ancyroid (an-si'roid), *a.* [Gr. ἀγκυροειδής, anchor-shaped, ‹ ἄγκυρα, anchor, + εἶδος, form.] Anchor-shaped; specifically, in *anat.,* curved or bent like the blade of an anchor: applied (*a*) to the coracoid process of the shoulder-blade (see cut under *scapula*), and (*b*) to the cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. Also written *ankyroid.*

and (and, unaccented and: see *an*2), *conj.* [‹ ME. *and, ant, an,* sometimes *a,* ‹ AS. *and, ond,* rarely *end* (in Northumb.), and usually expressed by the abbrev. symbol or ligature 7, later & (mod. &), for L. *et,* and), = OS. *endi,* rarely *en,* = OFries. *and, ende, ande,* rarely *en,* = D. *en,* rarely also *ende, enda, end, en,* mod. Fries. *an, an, en, in, enda, inde* = OD. *ende, de, en* = OHG. *anti, enti, inti, unti, unti, endi, indi, unti,* MHG. *ande, unt, ent,* G. *und,* = Icel. *enda,* and (in case that, even, even if, and then, and yet, and so (appar. the same word, with conditional or disjunctive force; the Scand. equiv. to 'and' is Icel. *ef, ef svo, ef svo er,* Sw. *om, om så, om så är*; not found as *conj.* in Goth., where the ordinary copula is *jah*), conj., orig. a prep., AS. *and,* = Goth. *and* (in this use rarely), prep. (common in the reduced form *an,* on, being thus merged with orig. *an, on:* see below), before, besides, with, = OS. *ant,* unto, until, = OFries. *ande, ant,* = OD. *ende, ende, ende,* = OHG. *enti,* in, on, = OHG. *ant*= Goth. *and,* on, upon, unto, along, over, etc.; this prep. being also common as a prefix, AS. *and-, ond-, on-* (see also *ond*2), appearing also in the reduced form *an, on* (merged with orig. *an, on* = Goth. *ana* = Gr. ἀνά, etc.: see *on*), and with a close vowel in AS. *ōth* (for **ondth*), *oð,* and (also in comp. *ne, in* once, *unte, untwa* = ME. and E. *unto*), and in *untat, unthat* for *unt that*) = OFries. *und, ont,* unto, = OHG. *unt* (in comp. **enze, nez*), unto, = Icel. *unz,* unto, until, = Sw. *unt,* until, = Dan. *ind,* unto, until, as far as, up to (also in comp. *unte,* until), most of these forms being also used conjunctionally. The Teut. prepositional prefixes containing a radical *a* tended to melt into one another both as to form and sense. There appear to have been orig. two forms of *and,* namely (*a*) AS. *and,* = OS. *ant,* Goth. *and-, anda-,* Teut. **anda-,* and (*b*) AS. *end, ond,* OS. *endi,* etc., Teut. **andi-,* the latter being as L. *ante,* before (cf. *ārvi, ārgiti,* = Skt. *ardhvá,* erect, upright, near, related with *anta,* end, = Goth. *andeis* = AS. *ende, E. end*: see *end,* and cf. *andiron.* See *ands, an*-2, *on*-3, *ante-, anti-,* prefixes ult. identical. For the transition from the prep. *and,* before, besides, with, to the conj. *and,* cf. the prep. *with* in such constructions as "The passengers, *with* all but three of the crew, were saved," where *and* may be substituted for *with.* From the earliest ME. period *and* has also existed in the reduced form *an*2: see *an*2]. **A.** *Coördinative conj.* Connective: (*a*) A word connecting a word, phrase, clause, or sentence with that which precedes it: a colorless particle without an exact synonym in English, but expressed approximately by "with, along with, together with, besides, also, moreover," the elements connected being grammatically coördinate.

In our last conflict four of his five wits went halting off, *and* now is the whole man governed with one. *Shak.,* Much Ado, I. 1.

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and.

We have been up *and* down to seek him.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

His fame *and* fate shall be
An echo *and* a light unto eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, l. 8.

Along the heath *and* near his favourite tree.
Gray, Elegy, l. 110.

When many words, phrases, clauses, or sentences are connected, the connective is now generally omitted before all except the last, unless retained for rhetorical effect. The connected elements are sometimes identical, expressing continuous repetition, either distributively, as 'to-day and to-day; or indefinitely, as, for ever *and* ever, to wait *years and years*.

To-morrow, *and* to-morrow, *and* to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

The repetition often implies a difference of quality under the same name, as, there are *days and days* (meaning that is according to the proverb, "There's odds in deacons"); there are *novels and novels* (that is, all sorts of novels). To make the connection distinctly literal the first term both precedes the first member: as, *both* in England *and* in France. For this, by a Latinism, *and . . . and* has been sometimes used in poetry (Latin and French *et . . . et*).

Thronèd *and* civil *and* divine.
Milton, Comus, lv. of Du Bartas.

2. Introductive: in continuation of a previous sentence expressed, implied, or understood.

And the Lord spake unto Moses. Num. i. 1.
And he said unto Moses. Ex. xiii. 1.

In this use, especially in continuation of the statement implied by assent to a previous question. The continuation may mark surprise, incredulity, indignation, etc.: as, *And* shall I see him again? *And* you dare thus address me?

And do you now put on your best attire,
And do you now cull out a holiday,
And do you now strew flowers in his way,
That comes in triumph over Pompey's blood?
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

Alas! *and* did my Saviour bleed? *Watts.*

3. Adverbial: Also; even. [Rare; in imitation of the Latin *et* in like use.]

He that hath me, hath *and* [also, Purv.] my fadir
He that hath me, hath *and* [also, Purv.] my fadir
Wyclif, John xv. 23 (Oxf. ed.).

Not only he hrak the sabath, but *and* [but, Purv.] he seide his fadir God.
Wyclif, John v. 18.

Hence, *but and*, and also: common in the old ballads.

And they has chased in gude green-wood
The buck *but and* the roe.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly, Child's Ballads, III. 180.

She brought in him her beauty and truth,
But and broad cardioms three.
Scottish Ballad, Singing Leaves.

B. *Conditional use.* [In this use not found in AS., but very common in ME.; ef. leel. *enda* and MHG. *ande* in similar use: a development of the coördinate use; cf. *so*, adv. conj., marking continuation, with *so*, conditional conj., if. This *and*, though identical with the coördinate, has been looked upon as a different word, and in modern editions is often printed *an*, discriminated by being printed *an* : see *an*2.] If; supposing that: as, *and* you please. [Common in the older literature, but in actual speech now only dialectal.]

For, *and* I sholde reherse every vice
Which that she hath, ywis I were to nice.
Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 15.

Broad-vantage ya, that how children of grainer-scale contech un more Frenchman than here lift (their) heels, *and* it that is harm for ham [them]: a if they] scholle passe the w, d tranayle in strange languages.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden, Polychron., I. lxix.

And I suffer this, may I go grace.
Fletcher, Beaumont & Fletcher's Prize, I. 3.

Often with added *if* (whence mod. dial. *an if*, *nif*, *if*). Hence, *but and if*, but if.

But and if that servant say. Luke xii. 45.

and-. [ME. *and-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *on-*, AS. *and-*, *ond-*, often reduced to *a-*, *an-*, *on-* (OS. *ant-*, *a-* (Frisic), *and-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *on-* = D. *ont-* = OHG. MHG. *ant-*, *ent-*, G. *ent-*, *emt-* (prep. before *f*) = Goth. *and-*, *anda-* = L. *ante-* = (Gr. *ἀντι-*, orig. meaning 'before' or 'against,' being the prep. and *{AD.* and = Goth. *and*, etc.) as prefix: see *and*, *an*-2, *ante-*, *anti-*.] A prefix in Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, represented in modern English by *an-* in *answer*, *a-* in *along*†, and (mixed with original *on-*) by *on-* in *onset*, etc.

andabata, andabate (an-dab'a-tā, an'da-bāt), *n.*; pl. *andabatæ*, *andabates* (-tē, -bāts). [L. *andabata* (see def.), appar. a corrupt form for **anabata*, ⟨Gr. *ἀναβάτης*, a rider, lit. one who mounts, ⟨*ἀναβαίνειν*, go up, mount: see *Anabas*, *anabasis*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who fought blindfolded by wearing a helmet without openings for the eyes; hence, in modern application, one who contends or acts as if blindfolded.

With what eyes do these owls and blind *andabatæs* look upon the Holy Scriptures.
Bacon, Works, I. 331.

andabatism (an-dab'a-tizm), *n.* [⟨ L. *andabata* + *-ism*.] The practice of fighting blindly like an andabata; blind contention.

Andalusian (an-da-lū'zian), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Andalusia*, Sp. *Andalucía*, ⟨ Sp. *Andaluz*, an Andalusian, prob. ult. ⟨ L. *Vandalii*, the Vandals: see *Vandal*.] I. *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Andalusia, a large division of southern Spain, or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Andalusia in Spain. — 2. A variety of fowl of the Spanish type, of medium size.

andalusite (an-da-lū'sīt), *n.* [⟨ *Andalusia* + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a gray, green, bluish, flesh, or rose-red color, consisting of anhydrous silicate of aluminium, sometimes found crystallized in four-sided rhombic prisms. Its composition is the same as that of cyanite and fibrolite. It was first discovered in Andalusia. Chiastolite (which see), or macle, is an impure variety, showing a peculiar tessellated appearance in the cross-section.

Andamanese (an'da-man-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Andaman* + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Belonging to the Andaman islands, or to their inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of the Andaman islands, situated in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. The Andamanese are robust and vigorous, resembling negroes, but of small stature, and are still in a state of savagery.

andante (an-dan'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., lit. walking, ppr. of *andare*, walk, go: see *alley*1.] I. *a.* In *music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful progression.

II. *n.* A movement or piece composed in andante time: as, the *andante* in Beethoven's fifth symphony.

andantino (an-dan-tē'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It., dim. of *andante*, q. v.] I. *a.* In *music*, somewhat slower than andante.

II. *n.* Properly, a movement somewhat slower than andante, but more frequently a movement not quite so slow as andante.

andarac (an'da-rak), *n.* Same as *sandarac*.

andare (an'da-rē). [Turk. *andare*, *endaze*, ⟨ Ar. *hindāze*, an ell.] A Turkish cloth measure equal to 27 (or according to Redhouse 25) inches. *Mordtmann*.

Andean (an'dē-an), *a.* [⟨ *Andes*: said to be named from Peruv. *anti*, copper, or metal in general.] Pertaining to the Andes, a great system of mountain extending along the Pacific coast of South America, and sometimes regarded as including the highlands of Central America and Mexico.

Andersch's ganglion. See *ganglion*.

Anderson battery. See *battery*.

andesin, andesine (an'dē-zin), *n.* [⟨ *Andes* + *-ine*2.] A triclinic feldspar intermediate between the soda feldspar albite and the lime feldspar anorthite, and consequently containing both soda and lime. It was originally obtained from the Andes, but occurs also in the Vosges and other localities. See *feldspar*.

andesite (an'dē-zīt), *n.* [⟨ *Andes* + *-ite*2.] A volcanic rock of wide-spread occurrence, especially in the Cordilleran region of North America. It consists essentially of a mixture of a triclinic feldspar with clinic and other minerals. Those varieties containing the former are called hornblende andesite, the latter augite andesite. Pyroxene andesite of andesite which contain a considerable percentage of quartz. The line of separation between the basaltic and rocks called trachytic lithologists andesite cannot be sharply drawn. See *basalt*.

andesitic (an-dē-zit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *andesite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing andesite.

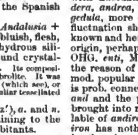
Andigena (an-di-jē'nä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Andes* + L. *-genæ*, -born: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] A genus of toucans, family *Rhamphastidæ*, embracing several Andean species. *J. Gould*, 1850.

Andine (an'din or -dīn), *a.* [⟨ NL. *Andinus*, ⟨ *Andes*.] Of or pertaining to the Andes; Andean. *Andine* plants are especially those of the high alpine regions of the Andes.

Andira (an-dī'rä), *n.* [NL., from native name.] A genus of leguminous trees, of about 20 species, natives of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves, and panicled or racemed flowers, followed by fleshy one-seeded pods. The timber is used for building. *A. inermis*, a native of the West Indies, furnishes the worm-bark, which has strong narcotic properties and was formerly used in medicine as a vermifuge.

andira-guaca (an-dē'rä-gwä'kä), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name in South America of the vampire-bat, *Vampyrus spectrum*. See *Phyllostomidæ*, *Vampyrus*. Also written *andira-guacu*.

andiron (and'ī-ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *andiron*, *andyron*, *aundyron*, *aundyre*, *andyar* (also with aspirate *handern*, *handiron*, *handyron*, mod. E. *handiron*, simulating *hand*; also *landyron*, after F. *landier*), ⟨ ME. *andyron*, earlier *aundiren*, *awndyre*, *awndyre* (the termination being popularly associated with ME. *iron*, *iren*, *yron*, *yren*, *yre*, E. *iron*: cf. ME. *brandiren*, *brondiron*, *brondyre*, ⟨ AS. *brand-isen*, andiron, = D. *brandijzer*, an andiron, also a brandling-iron, lit. 'brand-iron'; cf. also AS. *brand-rod*, andiron, lit. 'brand-rod'), ⟨ OF. *andier*, *endier*, later, by inclusion of the art. *le*, F. *landier*, mod. F. *landier*, dial. *andier*, *andain*, *andi*, in Mi., with fluctuating term. *anderus*, *anderia*, *andero*, *anderon*, *andena*, *andenna*, *andenda*, *angedula*, more commonly *andena*, *andenna*, the fluctuation showing that the word was of unknown and hence prob. either of Celtic or Teut. origin, perhaps ⟨ Teut. **andja-*, Goth. *andeis* = OHG. *enti*, MHG. G. *ende* = AS. *ende*, E. *end*, the reason of the name being reflected in the mod. popular adaptation *end-iron*, q. v. *And* is prob. connected in its origin with the conj. *and* and the prefix *and-*, which would thus be brought into remote relation with the first syllable of *andiron*: see *and*, *and-*, *end*. But *andiron* has nothing to do, etymologically, with *hand* or *brand*, or, except very remotely, if at all, with *end*.] One of a pair of metallic stands used to support wood burned on an open hearth. It consists of a horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard in front. Usually the standard is surmounted by a knob or other device, and it is sometimes elaborately ornamented and often sheathed with brass or silver-work. The standards, before the general adoption of grate fires, were often made very high; those for kitchen use had brackets for holding the roasting-spit and hooks upon which kettles could be hung, and sometimes flat or bracket-shaped tops for holding dishes; others were actually forged in wrought iron, but the whole upright piece carved in bronze or some other costly material. Seldom used in the latter sense. Also called *fire-dog*.


Ancient Andirons, from Cobham, Kent.

Her *andirons*
(I had forgot them) were two winking Cupids
Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely
Depending on their brands. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, II. 4.

The brazen *andirons* well brightened, so that the cheerful fire may see its face in them.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I. 165.

Andorran (an-dor'ran), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Andorra* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Andorra.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Andorra, a small republic, semi-independent since Charlemagne, situated in the eastern Pyrenees, between the French department of Ariège and the Spanish province of Lérida. It is under the joint protection of France and the Bishop of Urgel, in Catalonia, Spain.

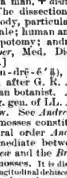
andr-. See *andro-*.

andra (an'drä), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] A species of gourd found in northern Africa, *Gazella ruficollis* (the *Antilope ruficollis* of Smith), related to the common Egyptian species, *G. dorcas*.

andradite (an'dra-dīt), *n.* [After the Portuguese mineralogist *d'Andrada*.] A variety of common garnet containing calcium and iron. See *garnet*1.

andranatomy (an-dra-nat'ō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *ἀνατομή*, dissection: see *anatomy*.] The dissection of the human body, particularly that of the male; human anatomy; anthropotomy; androtomy. *Hooper*, Med. Dict., 1811. [Rare.]

Andreæa (an-drē-ē'ä), *n.* [NL., named after G. K. *Andreæ*, a German botanist. *Andreæ* was orig. gen. of LL. *Andreas*, *Andrew*. See *Andrew*.] A genus of mosses constituting the natural order *Andreæaceæ*, intermediate between the *Sphagnaceæ* and the *Bryaceæ*, or true mosses. It is distinguished by the longitudinal dehiscence of the capsule into four valves; otherwise it closely resembles the genus *Gymnostomum*.


Andreæa alpestris.
Fructiferous branch and capsule (enlarged); with its calyptra (*Perrot Le Maout and Decaisne*, A Treatise general de Botany).

Andrea Ferrara (an-drē-ä fe-rä'rä), *n.* A sword or sword-blade of a kind greatly es-

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teemed in Scotland toward the end of the sixteenth century and later. The blades are commonly marked ANDREA on one side and FARARA or FERARA on the other, with other devices. The swords known by this name among the Scotch Highlanders were basket-hilted broadswords. See *claymore*. It is now asserted by Italian writers that these were made at Belluno in Venetia by Cosmo, Andrea, and Gianantonio Ferara, and that the surname is not geographical, but derived from their profession. [Compare It. *ferraja*, a cutler, as ironmonger, = F. *ferrier*, < L. *ferrarius*, a blacksmith; see *farrier*.] Sometimes called *Andrea*.

Andrena (an-drē'ṇā), *n.* [NL.; see *Anthrenus*.] A genus of solitary bees, the type of the family *Andrenidæ* (which see). It is of large extent, including nearly 200 European species. Its members burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches, and are among the earliest insects abroad in the spring. *A. vernalis* is a characteristic species. *Melitta* is a synonym.

Andreneta (an-dren'ē-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Andrena* + *-eta*.] In Latreille's classification of bees, the first section of *Mellifera*, or *Anthophila*, corresponding to the modern family *Andrenidæ*: opposed to *Apiaria*.

andreni (an-drē'ni), *n.* A solitary bee, of the family *Andrenidæ*.

Andrenida (an-dren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andrena* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate melliferous hymenopterous insects; the solitary bees. The mentum or chin is elongate and narrow, the labial and terminal maxillary lobes not being lengthened into a proboscis. The labium is either blunt or ciliate, on which account some authors divide the family into two groups, *Andrinæ* and *Obtusangulæ*. These bees consist of only males and females; the latter collect pollen, the trochanters and femora of the hind legs being usually adapted for this purpose. All the species are solitary, and most of them burrow in the ground, though some live in the interstices of walls. The cells are provisioned with pollen or honey, in the midst of which the female deposits her eggs. The genera and species of the family are numerous.

Andrenoides (an-drē-noi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Andrena* + *-oides*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Apiaria*; a group of solitary bees, including the carpenter-bees of the genus *Xylocopa*, and corresponding to a portion of the modern family *Apidæ*.

andreolite (an'drē-ō-līt), *n.* [< *Andreas* (= E. *Andrew*), a mining locality in the Harz mountains, + *-lite*, < Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A name of the mineral commonly called harmotome or cross-stone. See *harmotome*.

Andrew (an'drō), *n.* [< *Andrew*, a common personal name, < ME. *Andreu* or *Andru*, < AS. *Andreo*, < OF. *Andreu*, mod. F. *Andrieu*, *André* = Pr. *Andrion*, *Andre* = Sp. *Andrés* = It. *Andrea* = D. G. Dan. *Anders*, < LL. *Andreas*, < Gr. *Ἀνδρέας*, a personal name, equiv. to *ἀνδρεῖος*, manly, strong, courageous, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man. The name *Andrew* is thus nearly equiv. in meaning to *Charles*.] A broadsword: an English equivalent of *Andrea Ferrara* (which see).—**St. Andrew's cross.** See *cross*.—**St. Andrew's day.** See *day*.

-andria. See *-androus*.

andro-. [L., etc., *andro-*, before a vowel *andr-*, < Gr. *ἀνδρο-*, *ἀνδρ-*, combining form of *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνερ-*, *ἄνηρ*, *ἀνδρ-*), a man, a male, a hero, as opposed to a woman, to a youth, or to a god (sometimes, esp. in later usage, equiv. to, but usually distinguished from, *ἄνθρωπος*, L. *homo*, a man, a human being, a person); specifically, a husband, sometimes merely a male.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man, and hence manly, male, etc.; especially, in *bot.* (also terminally, *-androus*, *-ander*, *-andria*), with reference to the male organs or stamens of a flower. See *stamen*.

androcephalous (an-drō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a human head: said of a monster such as a sphinx, an Assyrian bull, etc.

Upon a Gnalish coin, an *androcephalous* horse.
Jour. Archæol. Ass., V. 21.

androctonid (an-drok'tō-nid), *n.* A scorpion of the family *Androctonidæ*.

Androctonida (an-drok-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Androctonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of scorpions, of the order *Scorpiodea*, typified by the genus *Androctonus*, and characterized by the triangular shape of the sternum.

Androctonus (an-drok'tō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδροκτόνος*, man-slaying, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *κτείνειν*, slay.] A genus of scorpions, typical of the family *Androctonidæ*. *Prionurus* is synonymous.

androdioecious (an'drō-di-ē'shius), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *diœcious*.] In *bot.*, having hermaphrodite flowers only upon one plant and male only upon another of the same species, but no corresponding form with only female flowers. *Darwin.*

androdium (an-drō'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *androdia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, male, + *οἶκος*, a house, = L. *vicus*, > E. *wick*, a village.] In *bot.*, the male organs of a flower; the assemblage of stamens.

androgynal (an-droj'i-nal), *a.* Same as *androgynous*.

androgynally (an-droj'i-nal-i), *adv.* With the sexual organs of both sexes; as a hermaphrodite. [Rare.]

No real or new transition, but were *androgynally* borne.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

androgyne (an'drō-jin), *n.* [= F. *androgyne*, < L. *androgynus*, masc., *androgyne*, fem., < Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, a man-woman, a hermaphrodite, an effeminate man: see *androgynous*.] 1. A hermaphrodite.

Plato . . . tells a story how that at first there were three kinds of men, that is, male, female, and a third mixt species of the other two, called, for that reason, *androgynes*. *Chitwood.*

2. An effeminate man. [Rare.]

What shall I say of these vile and stinking *androgynes*, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks, their crisped and frizzled hair? *Harmar*, tr. of Beza, p. 173.

3. An androgynous plant.—4. A eunuch. [Rare.]

androgynety (an'drō-gi-nē'ti), *n.* [*As androgynous* + *-ety*.] Androgyny; bisexuality; hermaphroditism.

androgynia (an-drō-jin'i-ȧ), *n.* [NL.: see *androgynous*.] Same as *androgyny*.

androgynism (an'drō-jin-izm), *n.* [As *androgynous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a monœcious condition in a plant normally dioecious.

androgynos (an-droj'i-nos), *n.* [Repr. Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*: see *androgynous*.] A hermaphrodite; an androgyne.

An *androgynos* was born at Antiochia ad Mæandrum, when Antipater was archon at Athens.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 2.

androgynous (an-droj'i-nus), *a.* [L. *androgynus*, < Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, both male and female, common gender, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *γυνή*, a woman, akin to E. *queen*, *quean*, q. v.] 1. Having two sexes; being both male and female; of the nature of a hermaphrodite; hermaphroditeal.

On the opposite side of the vase is an *androgynous* figure. *Cat. of Vases in Brit. Museum*, II. 146.

(*a*) In *bot.*: (*i*) Having male and female flowers in the same inflorescence, as in some species of *Carex*. (*2*) In *Compositæ*, having tubulate and ligulate florets in the same involucre. (*b*) In *zool.*, uniting the characters of both sexes; having the parts of both sexes; being of both sexes; hermaphroditic. The androgynous condition is a very common one in invertebrate animals. The two sexes may coexist at the same time in one individual, which impregnates itself, as a snail; or two such individuals may impregnate each other; or sometimes but one individual may be male and female at different times, developing first the product of the one sex and then that of the other. (*c*) Having or pertaining to the mental characteristics of both sexes.

The truth is, a great mind must be *androgynous*.
Coleridge.

Also *androgynal*.

androgyny (an-droj'i-ni), *n.* [Erroneously written *androgynie* (*Paradise*) = L. *androgynia*, < L. *androgynus*: see *androgynous*.] The state of being androgynous; union of sexes in one individual; hermaphroditism.

Instances of androgyny . . . depend upon an excessive development of this structure.
Todd's Cyc. of Anat. and Phys., IV. 1423. (*N. E. D.*)

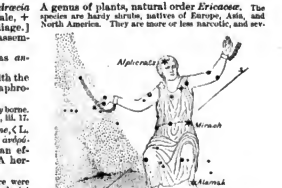
android, **androidal** (an'droid, an-droi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνδροειδής*, like a man, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *εἶδος*, form.] An automaton resembling a human being in shape and motions.

If the human figure can be represented, the automaton has sometimes been called specially an *android*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 142.

androlepsia (an-drō-lep'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδρολεψία*, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *μανία*, madness.] Nymphomania (which see).

andromed (an'drō-med), *n.* [*Andromeda*.] A meteor which proceeds, or a system of meteors which appears to radiate, from a point in the constellation Andromeda.

Andromeda (an-drom'e-dȧ), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀνδρομέδη*, in myth. daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, bound to a rock in order to be destroyed by a sea-monster, but rescued by Perseus; after death placed as a constellation in the heavens.] 1. A northern constellation, surrounded by Pegasus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Pisces, Aries, etc., supposed to represent the figure of a woman chained. The constellation contains three stars of the second magnitude, of which the brightest is Alpheratz.—2. [*l. c.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceæ*. The species are hardy shrubs, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America. They are more or less narcotic, and sev-



The Constellation Andromeda, including in size, down to 5th magnitude, according to Heis; the figure from Proctor's description.

eral are known to be poisonous to sheep and goats, as *A. Mariana* (the stagger-bush of America), *A. polifolia*, and *A. coriifolia*. *A. floribunda* and others are sometimes cultivated for ornament.

andromonœcious (an'drō-mō-nē'shius), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male, + *monœcious*, q. v.] In *bot.*, having hermaphrodite and male flowers upon the same plant, but with no female flowers. *Darwin.*

andromorphous (an-drō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνδρόμορφος*, of man's form or figure, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *μορφή*, form.] Shaped like a man; of masculine form or aspect: as, an *andromorphous* woman.

andron (an'dron), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀνδρών*, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man.] Same as *androntis*.

androntis (an-drō-nī'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνδρωνῖτις*, also *ἀνδρών*, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man. Cf. *gynæceum*, in Gr. *οἰκία*, the portion of a house appropriated especially to males, including dining-room, library, sitting-rooms, etc.

andropetalous (an-drō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, in mod. bot. a petal.] In *bot.*, an epithet applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of stamens into petals, as in the garden ranunculus.

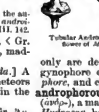
androphagi, *n.* Plural of *androphagus*.

androphagous (an-drof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδροφάγος*, man-eating, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *ἔσθειν*, eat. Cf. *anthropophagous*.] Man-eating; pertaining to or addicted to cannibalism; anthropophagous. [Rare.]

androphagus (an-drof'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *androphagi* (-ji). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδροφάγος*: see *androphagous*.] A man-eater; a cannibal. [Rare.]

androphonomania (an'drō-fō-nō-mā'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνδροφόνος*, man-slaying (< *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), man, + *φόνος*, kill, slay), + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for committing murder; homicidal insanity.

androphore (an'drō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, a male, in bot. a stamen, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] 1. In *bot.*, a staminal column, usually formed by a union of the filaments,


Tubular Androphore and section of flower of *Malva sylvestris*.

as in the *Malvaceæ* and in many genera of *Leguminosæ*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the branch of a gonoblastidium of a hydrozoan which bears male gonophores; a generative bud or medusiform zooid in which the male elements only are developed, as distinguished from a gynophore or female gonophore. See *gynophore*, and cut under *gonoblastidium*.

androphorous (an-drof'ō-rus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In *Hydrozoa*, bearing male elements, as an androphore; being male, as a medusiform zooid.

Andropogon (an-drō-pō'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *πώγων*, beard, the male flowers often having pinnose beards: see *pogon*.] A large genus of grasses, mostly natives of warm countries. Several species are extensively cultivated in India, especially in Ceylon and Singapore, for their essential oils, which form the grass-oils of commerce. *A. Nardus* yields the citronella-oil; the lemon-grass, *A. citratus*, yields the lemon-grass oil, also known as oil of verbena or Indian melissa-oil. *A. Schœnanthus* of

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central and northern India is the source of what is known as rusa-oil, or oil of ginger-grass or of geranium. These oils are much esteemed in India for external application in rheumatism, but in Europe and America they are used almost exclusively by soap-makers and perfumers. The rusa-oil is used in Turkey for the adulteration of attar of roses. The cuscus of India is the long, fibrous, fragrant root of *A. muricatus*, which is woven into screens, ornamental baskets, and other articles. There are about 20 species in the United States, commonly known as *broom-grass* or *broom-sedge*, mostly tall perennial grasses, with tough, wiry stems, of little value.

androphinx (an'drō-fingks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνδρόσφιγξ*, a sphinx with the bust of a man, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *σφίγξ*, a sphinx.] In *anc. Egypt. sculp.*, a man-sphinx; a sphinx having the body

Androsphinx of Thothmes III. (15th century B. C.). Boulak Museum, Cairo.

of a lion with a human head and masculine attributes, as distinguished from one with the head of a ram (*criocephinx*), or of a hawk (*hierocosphinx*). See *sphinx*.

androspore (an'drō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *androspora*, < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, male, + *σπόρος*, seed, < *σπείρειν*, sow: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, the peculiar migratory antheridium occurring in the suborder *Edogoniese* of *Algæ*, which attaches itself near or upon an oögonium and becomes a miniature plant, developing antheroids.

Those antherozoids are not the immediate product of the sperm-cells of the same or another filament, but are developed within a body termed an *androspore*.
W. R. Carpenter, Micros., § 856.

androtomous (an-drot'ō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *androtomus*, < Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen, + *τομός*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *bot.*, characterized by having the stamens divided into two or more parts by chorisis. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

androtomy (an-drot'ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] Human anatomy; anthrotomy as distinguished from zoötomy; the dissection of the human body. [Rare.]

androus, *a.* [NL. *-andrus*, < Gr. *-ανδρος*, term. of adjectives compounded with *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, a male: see *andro-*.] In *bot.*, a termination meaning having male organs or stamens, as in *monandrous*, *diandrous*, *triandrous*, *polyandrous*, etc., having one, two, three, or many stamens, and *gynandrous*, having stamens situated on the pistil. The corresponding English noun ends in *-ander*, as in *monander*, etc., and the New Latin class name in *-andria*, as in *Monandria*, etc.

ane (ān), *a.* and *n.* Scotch and northern English form of *one*.

-ane. [L. *-anus*, reg. repr. by E. *-an*, in older words by *-ain*, *-en*: see *-an*.] 1. A suffix of Latin origin, the same as *-an*, as in *mundane*, *ultramontane*, etc. In some cases it serves, with a difference of accent, to differentiate words in *-ane*, as *germane*, *humane*, *urbane*, from doublets in *-an*, as *germán*, *human*, *urbán*.

2. In *chem.*, a termination denoting that the hydrocarbon the name of which ends with it belongs to the paraffin series having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}: as, *methane*, CH_4; *ethane*, C_2H_6.

anea† (a-nē'ȧ), *v. t.* The earlier and historically correct form of *aneal*.

aneal‡ (a-nēl'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *anneal*, *ancel*, < late ME. *ancle*, earlier *ancleu*, *encleu*, < AS. **anclian* or **anelian* (the AS. **onelian* usually cited is incorrect in form and unauthorized), < *an*, on, on, + **elian* (> ME. *elen*), oil, < *ele*, oil: see *oil*, and *cf. anoil*.] To anoint; especially, to administer extreme unction to. Also spelled *anele*.

He was housled and *aneled*, and had all that a Christian man ought to have. *Morte d'Arthur*, iii. 175.

anear (a-nēr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* *a*† + *near*; of mod. formation, after *afar*.] *adv.* 1. Near (in place): opposed to *afar*.

Dark-brow'd sophist, come not *anear*.
Tennyson, Poet's Mind.

2. Nearly; almost.

II. *prep.* Near.

Much more is needed, so that at last the measure of misery *anear* us may be correctly taken. *Is. Taylor.*

Anear some river's bank.
J. D. Long, Æneid, ix. 880. (*N. E. D.*)

[Poetic in all senses.]

anear (a-nēr'), *v. t.* [< *anear*, *adv.*] To come near; approach. *Mrs. Browning.* [Poetical.]

aneath (a-nēth'), *prep.* and *adv.* [< *a*† + *neath*; cf. *beneath*, and the analogy of *afore*, *before*, *ahint*, *behind*.] Beneath. [Chiefly poetical.]

anecdotage (an'ek-dō-tāj), *n.* [< *anecdote* + *-age*.] 1. Anecdotes collectively; matter of the nature of anecdotes. [Rare.]

We infer the increasing barbarism of the Roman mind from the quality of the personal notices and portraitures exhibited throughout these biographical records [History of the Cæsars]. The whole may be described by one word—*anecdotage*. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

2. [Humorously taken as *anecdote* + *age*, with a further allusion to *dotage*.] Old age characterized by senile garrulousness and fondness for telling anecdotes. [Colloq.]

anecdotal (an-ek-dō-tal), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of anecdotes.

Conversation, argumentative or dectamatory, narrative or *anecdotal*. *Prof. Wilson.*

anecdotarian (an'ek-dō-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *anecdote* + *-arian*.] One who deals in or retails anecdotes; an anecdotist. [Rare.]

Our ordinary *anecdotarians* make use of libels.
Quarterly Rev., Jan., 1809, Examen, p. 644.

anecdote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* [< F. *anecdote*, first in pl. *anecdotes*, ML. *anecdota*, < Gr. *ἀνέκδοτα*, pl., things unpublished, applied by Procopius to his memoirs of Justinian, which consisted chiefly of gossip about the private life of the court: prop. neut. pl. of *ἀνέκδοτος*, unpublished, not given out, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐκδοτος*, given out, verbal adj. of *ἐκδίδοναι*, give out, publish, < *ἐκ*, out (= L. *ex*: see *ex-*), + *δίδοναι*, give, = L. *dare*, give: see *dose* and *date*.] 1. *pl.* Secret history; facts relating to the private affairs, as of governments or of individuals: often used (commonly in the form *anecdota*) as the title of works treating of such matters.

2. A short story, usually detached or detached incident or occurrence of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.—**Syn.** *Anecdote*, *Story*. *Anecdote* is the relation of an interesting or amusing incident, generally of a private nature, and is always reported as true. *Story* may be true or fictitious, and generally has reference to a series of incidents so arranged as to form a connected narrative.

anecdotic, anecdotical (an-ek-dot'ik, -i-kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes; anecdotal.

Anecdotical traditions, whose authority is unknown.
Bolingbroke, Letter to Pope.

He has had rather an *anecdotic* history. . . . lazy as he is. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxv.

It is at least no fallacy to say that childhood—or the later memory of childhood—must become, even as a background (the old world) a kind of *anecdotical* wealth.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 10.

2. Given to relating anecdotes.

He silenced him without mercy when he attempted to be *anecdotic*. *Savage*, R. Medlicott, iii. 6.

anecdotically (an-ek-dot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In anecdotes; by means of anecdotes.

anecdotist (an'ek-dō-tist), *n.* [< *anecdote* + *-ist*.] One who tells or is in the habit of telling anecdotes.

anechinoplacid (an-e-kī-nō-plas'id), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*ἀν-*5) + *echinoplacid*, q. v.] Having no circlet of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *echinoplacid*. Often abbreviated to *a*.

aneilacei, aneilasi, *n. pl.* See *anilace*.

aneiet, *v. t.* See *aneniet*.

anelastic (an-ē-las'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*ἀν-*5) + *elastic*.] I. *a.* Having no elastic properties; non-elastic.

II. *n.* A name early given to a substance (e. g., a metal) which apparently does not become electrified by friction when held in the hand. This was afterward proved to be due to the conductivity of the substance, the electricity generated passing off immediately to the ground.

Hence—2. A conductor, in distinction from a non-conductor or insulator.

anelectrode (an-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνά*, up (*ἀν-*6), + *electrode*, q. v. Cf. *anode*.] The positive pole, or anode, of a galvanic battery. See *electrode*.

anelectrotonic (an-ē-lek-trō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *anelectrotonus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anelectrotonus.

anelectrotonus (an-ē-lek-trot'ō-nus), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* prev. + *ἤκτατος*, amber (implying *electric*, q. v.), + *τόνος*, stress: see *tone*.] The peculiar condition of a nerve (or muscle) in the neighborhood of the anode of a constant electric current passing through a portion of it. The irritability is diminished, the electrotonic tension increased, and the conductivity for nervous impulses is diminished. The wave of lowered potential which attends a nervous impulse and gives rise to currents of action diminishes in giving from a region of greater to one of less anelectrotonus, and increases in passing in the opposite direction. The nervous impulse itself presumably behaves in the same way.

anelytropida (an'e-li-trop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anelytropus* (*-trop-*) + *-idæ*.] An African family of anelytropoid eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Anelytropus*, having the clavicles undilated proximally, the premaxillary single, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

anelytropid (an-e-lit'ō-pid), *n.* [< *anelytropida*, having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Anelytropoidea*.

Anelytropoidea (an-e-lit-rō-poi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anelytropus* (*-trop-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by the family *Anelytropidæ*, having the vertebræ concavo-convex, the clavicles undilated proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosals. See *Pygopodidæ*.

Anelytropus (an-ē-lit'rō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔλυτρον*, sheath (see *elytrum*), + *πούς*, *ποδ-*, foot (appearance).] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Anelytropidæ*.

anelytrous (an-ē-lit'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνέλυτρος*, unsheathed (of bees, wasps, etc.), < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔλυτρον*, sheath: see *elytrum*.] In *entom.*, having no elytra; having all the wings membranous.

Anemaria, Anemarria, (an-ē-mā'ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. *Anæmaria*), < Gr. *ἄναιμος*, bloodless (see *anemia*), + *-aria*.] In Haeckel's vocabulary of phylogeny, the evolutionary stage of metazoic animals which have two primary germlayers and an intestinal cavity, but which are bloodless and devoid of a developed coelom, or body-cavity: a term of gastræads, of which the type is the gastræa or gastrula form, including the sponges, acontonotus and scyphytes. In Haeckel's later, intermediate between the *Protozoa* and an evolutionary series which begins with the coelomatous worms and ends with the vertebrates: the *Acœlomatoria*, and cold-blooded *Protista*.

anemastosis, anematosis (a-nē-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL. (prop. *anæmatosis*), < Gr. *ἀναίματος*, bloodless (< *ἀν-* priv. + *αἷμα*, blood), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) General anemia, or the morbid process which leads to it; the failure to produce the normal quantity of blood, of normal quality. (*b*) Imperfect oxidation of venous into arterial blood. (*c*) Idiopathic anemia.

anemia, anæmia (a-nē'mi-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (prop. *anæmia*), < Gr. *ἀναιμία*, want of blood, < *ἄναιμος*, wanting blood, < *ἀν-* priv. + *αἷμα*, blood: see words in *hæmo-*.] In *pathol.*, a deficiency of blood in a living body.—**General anemia**, either a diminished quantity of blood (as immediately after hemorrhage, when it is called *oligæmia* and is the opposite of *plethora*) or a diminution in some important constituent, as the red corpuscles (simple *hæmoglobin*). It then presents itself in the forms of oligocythemia, schriocythemia, microcythemia, and hydræmia, simply or combined. See these words.—**Idiopathic anemia**, a disease characterized by anemia advancing without interruption to a fatal issue, without evident cause, and associated with fever and such symptoms as would result from anemia however produced. Also called *progressive pernicious anemia*, *malignant anemia*, and *pernicious anemia*.—**Local anemia**, or **ischemia**, a diminished supply of blood in any organ. It is contrasted with *hyperæmia*.

anemic, anæmic (a-nem'ik), *a.* [< *anemia*, *anæmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with anemia; deficient in blood; bloodless: as, *anemic* symptoms; an *anemic* patient.

anemied, anæmied (a-nē'mid), *a.* [< *anemia*, *anæmia*, + *-ed*2.] Deprived of blood.

The structure itself is *anæmied*. *Copland.*

anemo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *ἄνεμο-*, combining form of *ἄνεμος*, wind: see *anemone*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning wind.

anemochord (a-nem'ō-kōrd), *n.* [= F. *anémocorde*, < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *χορδή*, a string, chord, cord.] A species of harpsichord in which the strings were moved by the wind; an æolian harp. *N. E. D.*

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anemocracy (an-e-mok'ra-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *-κρατία*, government, < *κρατεῖν*, govern; see *-cracy.*] A government by the wind. *Sydney Smith.* [Humorous.]

anemogram (a-nem'ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A record of the pressure or velocity of the wind, automatically marked by an anemograph.

anemograph (a-nem'ō-graf), *n.* [= F. *anémographe*; < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording either the velocity or the direction of the wind, or both.

anemographic (an'e-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [*anemograph* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or obtained by means of, an anemograph.

anemography (an-e-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *anémographie*; see *anemograph.*] 1. A description of the winds.—2. The art of measuring and recording the direction, velocity, and force of the wind.

anemological (an'e-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*anemology.*] Pertaining to anemology. *N. E. D.*

anemology (an-e-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *anémologie*, < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The literature and science of the winds.

anemometer (an-e-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *anémomètre*, < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter.*] An instrument for indicating the velocity or the pressure of the wind; a wind-gage.

Casella's portable anemometer, designed for measuring the velocity of air currents in mines and ventilating shafts, consists of a wind-wheel attached to a counting arrangement. Anemometers for indicating velocity are commonly formed of plane surfaces

Casella's Anemometer.

or drums exposed to the wind, and so arranged as to yield little pressure and indicate the amount by their movements. *Lindley's anemometer* consists of a glass tube bend into the form of an inverted siphon, graduated, partly filled with water, and mounted as a weathercock. To one of its open ends a metallic cylinder of the same bore as the tube is attached at right angles. The pressure of the wind blowing into this causes the water to sink in one arm of the tube and to rise in the other; the difference of level is the height of a column of water, which is measured by the amount of fall plus the amount of rise, as shown by the graduated scales, gives the force or pressure of the wind. In the use of mechanical or electrical appliances as anemometers may be made to record as well as measure variations in the velocity and pressure of the wind. When they record the velocity or direction, or both, they are sometimes called *anemographs*; when they indicate the direction only, they are called *anemoscopes*; when they automatically record velocity, direction, and pressure, they are called *anemometrographs* or *anemometrographic registers.*

Lindley's Anemometer.

anemometric (an'e-mō-met'rik), *a.* [*anemometry* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to an anemometer, or to anemometry.

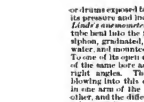
anemometrical (an'e-mō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *anemometric.*

anemometrograph (an'e-mō-met'rō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument designed to measure and record the velocity, direction, and pressure of the wind.

anemometrographic (an'e-mō-met-rō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anemometrograph.

anemometry (an-e-mom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *anémométrie*; as *anemometer* + *-y*.] The art of determining the pressure or velocity of the wind by means of an anemometer.

anemone (a-nem'ō-nē), *n.* [= F. *anémone* = Sp. *anemone* = Pg. It. *anemone* = D. *anemoon* = G. Dan. *anemone*, < L. *anemonē*, < Gr. *ἀνεμώνη*, the wind-flower, < *ἄνεμος*, the wind (= L. *animus*, breath, spirit: cf. *animus*, mind: see *anima* and *animus*). + *-ωνη*, fem. patronymic suffix.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Anemone.* Also spelled *anemony.*—**2.** [cap.] [NL.] A widely distributed genus of herbaceous perennials, the wind-flowers, natural order *Ranunculaceæ.* The flowers are showy, readily varying in color and becoming double in cultivation. Several species are frequent in gardens as the poppy anemone (*A. Coronaria*), the star anemone (*A. hortensis*), the pasque flower (*A. Pulsatilla*), and other still more ornamental species from Japan and India. The wood-anemone, *A. nemorosa*, is a well-known vernal flower of the woods. There are about 70 species, mostly belonging to the cool climates of the northern hemisphere. Of the 16 North American species, about half a dozen are also found in the Andes or in the old world.



Common Wood-Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*).

3. In *zoöl.*, a sea-anemone (which see).—**Plumose anemone**, in *zoöl.*, *Actinoloba dianthus.*—**Snake-locked anemone**, in *zoöl.*, *Sagartia rosacea.*

anemonie (an-e-mon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anemone, or to the genus *Anemone*; obtained from anemonin: as, *anemonic* acid, an acid obtained by the action of baryta upon anemonin.

anemonin, anemonine (an-e-mon'in), *n.* [< *anemone* + *-in*².] A crystalline substance extracted from some species of the genus *Anemone.*

anemony (a-nem'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *anemonies* (-niz). Same as *anemone*, 1.

anemophilous (an-e-mof'i-lus), *a.* [Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *φίλος*, loving.] Wind-loving: said of flowers which are dependent upon the wind for conveying the pollen to the stigma in fertilization. Anemophilous flowers, as a rule, are small, uncolored, and inconspicuous, and do not secrete honey, but produce a great abundance of pollen. The flowers of the grasses, sedges, pine-trees, etc., are examples.

The amount of pollen produced by *anemophilous* plants, and the distance to which it is often transported by the wind, are both surprisingly great. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 405.

anemoscope (a-nem'ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *anémoscope*, < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind, + *σκοπεῖν*, view, examine.] Any device for showing the direction of the wind.

anemosis (an-e-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνεμος*, the wind, + *-ωσις.*] In *bot.*, the condition of being wind-shaken; a condition of the timber of exogenous trees, in which the annual layers are separated from one another by the action, it is supposed, of strong gales. Many, however, doubt the existence of such a thing, and believe it should be referred rather to frost or lightning.

anemotrophy, anemotrophy (an-e-mot'rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνεμος*, without blood (< *ἀ-* priv. + *αἷμα*), + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *pathol.*, a deficient formation of blood.

anencephali, *n.* Plural of *anencephalus.*

anencephalia (an-en-sef-ā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < *anencephalus*, without a brain: see *anencephalous.*] In *teratol.*, absence of the brain or encephalon. Also *anencephaly.*

Quite recently Lebedeff has offered a new explanation of *Anencephalia* and Acrania. He thinks these are due to the production of an abnormally sharp cranial flexure in the embryo. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 47.

anencephalic (an-en-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *anencephalous* + *-ic.*] Same as *anencephalous.*

anencephaloid (an-en-sef'a-loid), *a.* [As *anencephalous* + *-oid.*] Partially or somewhat anencephalous. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anencephalotrophia (an-en-sef'a-lō-trō'fi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *τροφή*, nourishment, < *τρέφειν*, nourish.] Atrophy of the brain.

anencephalous (an-en-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *anencephalus*, < Gr. *ἀνεγκέφαλος*, without brain, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon.*] In *teratol.*, having no encephalon; without a brain. An equivalent form is *anencephalic.*

anencephalus (an-en-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνεγκέφαλος*, without brain: see *anencephalous.*] In *teratol.*, a monster which is destitute of brain.

anencephaly (an-en-sef'a-li), *n.* Same as *anencephalia.*

an-end (an-end'), *prep. phr.*; as *adv.* [< ME. *an-ende, an-ende*, at the end, to the end: *a-*, *an*, E. *on*; *ende*, E. *end.*] **1.** On end; in an upright position.

Make . . . each particular hair to stand *an-end.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 20.

Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*, in the position of a mast when it is perpendicular to the deck. The topmasts are said to be *a-end* when hoisted up to their usual stations. (*b*) In *mech.*, said of anything, as a pile, that is driven in the direction of its length.

2. In the end; at the last; lastly.—**3.** To the end; straight on; continuously.

[He] would ride a hundred miles *an end* to enjoy it.
Richardson, Clarissa, VII. 230. (*N. E. D.*)

Most an-end, almost continuously; almost always; mostly.

Knew him? I was a great Companion of his, I was with him *most an end.*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress (1678), II. 115. (*N. E. D.*)

anent, anent (a-nent', a-nenst'), *prep.* and *adv.*, also *aneut*, *enent*, *enenst*, *enenste*, *anenst*, *anent*, *onont*, *onond*; with added adverbial suffix *-s*, *-ende*; with added adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, *-is*, *-as*, *anentes*, *anentis*, *anentas*, by contr. *anens*, *anence*; with excrescent *-t*, *anentist*, *anenst* (cf. *again*, *against*, *among*, *amongst*); earlier ME. *onefent*, *anevent* (with excrescent *-t*), < AS. *on-fēm*, *on-fēam*, *on-fēm* (< DS. *in thām*, *on thām*, < MHG. *enēben*, *neben*, *nebent*, G. *neben*), prep., beside, prop. prep. phr., *on fēm*, lit. 'on even,' on a level (with); < *on*, E. *on*, + *fēm*, *fēam*, E. *even*, q. v. Cf. *afornens*, *forenent*. Formerly in reg. literary use, but now chiefly dialectal.] **I.** *prep.* **1.** In a line with; side by side with; on a level with. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In front of; fronting; before; opposite; over against.

The king lay into Gaddesden,
That is right ewyn [even] *anent* Lowdom.
Barbour, Bruce, vi. 123.

And right *anent* him a dog snarling.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

3. Against; toward.

Wylde lustes . . . that alen [slay] and devoureu alle that comen *anenst* hem. *Mandeville*, p. 200. (*N. E. D.*)

4. In respect of or regard to; as to; concerning; about; sometimes with *as*. [Still in use in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology, whence also in Irish legal English.]

He [Jesus] was an alien, *as anentis* his godhede.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 33.

I cannot but pass my judgment *anent* those six considerations which you offered to invalidate those authorities that I so much esteem.
King Charles I., To A. Henderson.

Some little compunction *anent* the Exile.
Lowell, Among my Books, Jacobite Ballads, II. 229.

II. *adv.* On the other side; in an opposite place or situation. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Anentera (an-en'te-ra), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anenterus*: see *anenterous*.] A name applied by Ehrenberg to a class of infusorians having no intestinal canal, though supposed to have several stomachs (whence the alternative name *Polygastrica*).

anenterous (an-en'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anenterus*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἔντερα*, intestines: see *enteric.*] **1.** Having no alimentary canal; not enteric; as, *anenterous* parasites.

Such species have no intestines, no anus, and are said to be *anenterous.* *Owen*, Comp. Anat., p. 24.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Anenteria.*

-aneous, [Accom. of L. *-ānĕus*, a compound suffix, < *-ān-* + *-ĕus*, as in *extrāneus*, *miscellāneus*, *subterrāneus*, etc.: see *-an* and *-eous*. This suffix occurs chiefly in forms of L. *forāneus*.] A compound adjective suffix of Latin origin, as in *contemporaneous*, *extraneous*, *miscellaneous*, *subterraneous*, etc.

anepigraphous (an-e-pig'ra-fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνεπίγραφος*, without inscription, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐπίγραφος*, inscription: see *epigraph.*] Without inscription or title.

The *anepigraphous* coins of Hallartus and Thebes.
Numis. Chron., 3d ser., I. 233.

anepiploic (an-ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*ἀν-*⁵) + *epiploon*, q. v.] Having no epiploön or great omentum. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anepithymia (an-ep-i-thim'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐπιθυμία*, desire, < *ἐπιθυμεῖν*, set one's heart upon a thing, desire, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θυμός*, mind.] In *pathol.*, loss of normal appetite, as for food or drink.

Anergates (an-ėr-gā'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐργάτης*, a worker: see *ergata.*] A genus of ants, the species of which are represented only by males and females, having no neuters or workers, whence the name.

aneroid (an'e-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *anéroïde*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *νηρός*, wet, liquid (in class, Gr. *νηρεύς*, *νᾶρυς*, flow), + *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Dispensing with fluid; of a barometer, dispensing with a fluid, as quicksilver, which is employed in an ordinary barometer.—**Aneroid barometer.** See *barometer.*

II. *n.* An aneroid barometer.

anerythropsia (an-e-rē-throp'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ὄψις*, a view.] Inability to distinguish the color red: a form of color-blindness.

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anes (ānz), *adv.* [< ME. *anes*: see *once*.] Once. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

anesrand (ān'es-rand), *adv.* [Also, corrupted, *eesh-errand*, in simulation of *end*, purpose; < *anes*, here in the sense of 'only, sole' (see *once* and *only*), + *errand*, q. v.] Of set purpose; entirely on purpose; expressly. [Scotch.]

anesis (an'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνεσις, remission, < ἀνίημι, remit, send back, < ἀνά, back, + ἵημι, send.] 1. In *pathol.*, remission or abatement of the symptoms of a disease. *Dunglison*. —2. In *music*: (*a*) The progression from a high sound to one lower in pitch. (*b*) The tuning of strings to a lower pitch: opposed to *epitasis*. *Stainer and Barrett.*

anesthesia, *n.* See *anæsthesia*.

anesthesiant, anesthesiant (an-es-thē'si-ant), *a.* and *n.* See *anæsthesiant* + *-ant*.]. I. *a.* Producing anæsthesia.

II. *n.* An anesthetic.

anesthesis (an-es-thē'sis), *n.* Same as *anæsthesia*.

anesthetic, anæsthetic (an-es-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. ἀναισθητός, insensible, not feeling, < ἀν- priv. + *aisthetic*, sensible, perceptible: cf. *aisthetic*, sensitive, perceptive: see *an-*b and *esthetic*.] I. *a.* 1. Producing temporary loss or impairment of feeling or sensation; producing anæsthesia. —2. Of or belonging to anæsthesia; characterized by anæsthesia, or physical insensibility: as, *anesthetic* effects.—**Anesthetic refrigerator**, an apparatus for producing local anæsthesia by the application of a narcotic spray.

II. *n.* A substance capable of producing anæsthesia. The anesthetics at present exclusively used for the production of general anæsthesia are ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxid (laughing-gas). Local anæsthesia is often produced by freezing the part with ether spray, or, in mucous membrane, by the application of cocaine.

anesthetical, anæsthetical (an-es-thet'i-kal), *adv.* In an anesthetic manner; by means of anesthetics.

anesthetization, anæsthetization (an-es-thet-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *anesthetize* + *-ation*.] The process of rendering insensible, especially to pain, by means of anesthetics; the act or operation of applying anesthetics. Also spelled *anesthetization, anæsthetization*.

All physiologists, whenever it is possible, try to anesthetize their victim. . . When the anæsthetization is completed, the animal does not suffer, and all the experiments afterward made upon it are without cruelty.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 766.

anesthetize, anæsthetize (an-es'thē-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anesthetized, anæsthetized*, ppr. *anesthetizing, anæsthetizing*. [< *anesthetic* + *-ize*.] To bring under the influence of an anesthetic agent, as chloroform, a freezing-mixture, etc.; render insensible, especially to pain. Also spelled *anesthetize* and *anæsthetise*.

aneta (an'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anet*, *ennet*, < ME. *anete*, < OF. *anet*, also *aneth*, < L. *anethum*, < Gr. ἄνηθον, dill, also anise, anise-dill: see *anise*.] The common dill, *Carum* (or *Anethum*) *graveolens*.

anethum (an'e-thum), *n.* [< L. *anethum*, anise (see *anet*), + *-ene*.] The most volatile part ($C_{10}H_{18}$) of the essence of oil of dill.

anethol (an'e-thol), *n.* [< L. *anethum*, anise (see *anet*), + *-ol*.] The chief constituent ($C_{10}H_{12}O$) of the essential oils of anise and fennel. It exists in two forms, one a solid at ordinary temperature (anise-camphor or solid anethol), the other a liquid (liquid anethol).

anetic (a-net'ik), *a.* [< L. *anetus*, < Gr. ἄνετος, fitted to relax, < ἀνίημι, relaxed, verbal adj. of *aveivai*, relax, remit, send back, < ἀνά, back, + ἵημι, send.] In *med.*, relieving or assuaging pain; anodyne.

aneuch (a-nūch'), *a.*, *adv.*, or *n.* [Also *eneuch, enough* = E. *enough*, q. v.] Enough. [Scotch.]

aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* [The term., prop. *-ysm*, conforms to the common *-ism*: < NL. *aneurisma* (for **aneurysma*), < Gr. ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurism, < ἀνευρύνειν, widen, dilate, < ἀνά, up, + εὐρύνειν, widen, < εὐρύς, wide, = Skt. *uru*, large, wide: see *eury-*.] In *pathol.*, a localized dilatation of an artery, due to the pressure of the blood acting on a part weakened by accident or disease.—**Arteriovenous aneurism**, an aneurism which opens into a vein.—**Dissecting aneurism**, an aneurism which forces its way between the middle and external coats of an artery, separating one from the other.

Aneurism of the Carotid Artery. *a*, seat of the aneurism.

aneurismal (an-ū-riz'mal), *a.* [< *aneurism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an aneurism; affected with aneurism: as, an *aneurismal* tumor.—**Aneurismal varix**, the condition produced by the formation of an opening between an artery and a vein, so that the arterial blood passes into the vein, and the latter is dilated into a sac.

aneurismally (an-ū-riz'mal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an aneurism; like an aneurism: as, *aneurismally* dilated.

aneurismatic (an'ū-riz-mat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *aneurisma* (-*t*-), aneurism, + *-ic*.] Characterized or affected by aneurism; aneurismal.

anew (a-nū'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< late ME. *anewe*, earlier *anew, of new, of newe*; *of*, E. *of*; *newe*, new; cf. *of-late*.] Of. L. *de novo*, contr. *denuo*, anew; *de*, of, from; *novo*, abl. neut. of *novus* = E. *new*. So *afresh*.] As a new or a repeated act; by way of renewal; in a new form or manner; over again; once more; afresh: always implying some prior act of the same kind: as, to arm *anew*; to build a house *anew* from the foundation.

Back dog, back! to lurk *anew*
For him who takes it rightly.
Lowell, Gold Ego.

As our case is new, so we must think *anew*, and act *anew*. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 227.

anfract, *n.* [< L. *anfractus*, a bending, turning, (*anfractus*, bending, winding, crooked, pp. of *anfringere*, bend, < *an-* for *ambi-*, around (see *ambi-* and *an-*4), + *frangere*, break: see *fracture* and *frangible*. Cf. *infringe*.] A winding or turning; sinuosity.

anfractuose (an-frak'tū-ōs), *a.* [< L. *anfractuosus*: see *anfractuous*.] In *bot.*, twisted or sinuous, as the anther of a monkshood.

anfractuosity (an-frak-tū-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *anfractuosities* (-tiz). [= F. *anfractuosité*: see *anfractuous* and *-ity*.] 1. The state or quality of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings.

The *anfractuosities* of his intellect and temper.
Boswell, Life of Johnson, anno 1784.

2. In *anat.*, specifically, one of the sulci or fissures of the brain, separating the gyri or convolutions. See cut under *cerebral*.

The principal anfractuosities . . . run into the substance of the hemisphere.
Todd's Cyc. Anat. and Phys., III. 333. (*N. E. D.*)

anfractuous (an-frak'tū-us), *a.* [< F. *anfractueux*, < L. *anfractuosus*, round about, winding, < *anfractus*, a bending, a winding: see *anfract*.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.

The *anfractuosities* of the brain.
Dr. John Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 217.

anfractuousness (an-frak'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state of being anfractuous.

anfractures (an-frak'tūr), *n.* [< L. *anfractus* (see *anfract*) + *-ure*, after *fracture*, q. v.] A many winding. *Bailey.*

angariate (ang-ga'ri-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *angariatus*, pp. of *angariare*, demand something as *angaria*, exact villeinage, compel, constrain, ML. also give transportation, < *angaria*, postservice, transportation-service, esp. service to a lord, villeinage, ML. fig. trouble, < Gr. ἀγγαρεύειν, post-service, < ἄγγαρος, a mounted courier, such as were kept at regular stations throughout Persia for carrying the royal despatches; an OPers. word: see *angel*.] To exact forced service from; impress to labor or service.

angariation (ang-ga-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *angariatio(n-)*, business, difficulty, < LL. *angariare*: see *angariate*.] 1. Labor; effort; toil.

The earth yields us fruit, . . . not without much cost and *angariation*, requiring both our labour and patience.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 43.

2. The exaction of forced service; impressment to labor or service. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

angelo, *n.* See *angelo*.

angekok (an'ge-kok), *n.* [Eskimo.] A diviner or sorcerer among the Greenlanders.

A fact of psychological interest, as it shows that civilized or savage wonder-workers form a similar family, is that the *angekoks* believe firmly in their own powers.
Knox, Soc. Germ. Rep., II. 126.

angel (ān'jel), *n.* [< ME. (*a*) *angel, angele, aungel, aungele, eelle*, with soft or assibilated *g* (< OF. *angele, angle, aingle*, later *ahrgev. ange*, mod. F. *ange* = Pr. Sp. *angel* = It. *angelo* = It. *angelo*), mixed with (*b*) *angel, angle, engel, engle, aungel, angle*, with hard *g*, < AS. *engel*, pl. *englas*, = OS. *engil* = OFries. *angel, engel*, m., *angel*, *engel* = OHG. *angi, engil*, MHG. G. *engel* = Icel. *engill* = Sw. *ängel, engel* = Dan. *engel* = W. *angel* = Gael. Ir. *aingeal*; < LL. *angelus* = Goth. *aggilus* = OInlg. *angagli, angeli* = Bohem. *anděl* = Pol. *anioł, aniol* (barred *l*) = Russ. *angelu*, angel, < Gr. ἄγγελος, in the Septuagint, New Testament, and eccles. writers an angel, in the Septuagint translation of Judges, messenger, in full *mal'ak Yehōwāh*, messenger of Jehovah; in class. Gr. a messenger, one who tells or announces, commonly with ἀγγέλλειν, bear a message, bring news, announce, report, whence comp. εὐαγγέλιον, bringing good news, εὐαγγέλιον, a reward for good news, good news, eccles. the gospel, evangel: see *evangel*. Cf. OPers. (in Gr. ἄγγαρος, a post-courier (see *angariate*); Skt. *angiras*, name of a legendary superhuman race.]

1. In *theol.*, one of an order of spiritual beings, attendants and messengers of God, usually spoken of as employed by him in ordering the affairs of the universe, and particularly of mankind. They are commonly regarded as intellectual agencies, but in the Bible are frequently represented as appearing to sight in human form, and speaking and acting as men.

Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.
Cowper, Task, v. 3.

O yet that speak the language of *angels*, and should indeed be *angels* amongst us.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 33.

Hence—(*a*) In a sense restricted by the context, one of the fallen or rebellious spirits, the devil or one of his attendants, said to have been originally among the angels of God.

They had a king over them, which is the angel of the bottomless pit. *Rev.* ix. 11.

(*b*) An attendant or guardian spirit; a genius. (*c*) A person, especially a woman, having qualities such as are ascribed to angels, as beauty, brightness, benevolence, or unusual graciousness of manner or kindliness of heart.

Sir, as I have a soul she is an *angel*.
Shak., Much Ado, III. 1, iv. 1

For beauty of body a very *angel*; for endowment of mind of incredible and rare ripeness.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1666.

2. A human being regarded as a messenger of God; one having a divine commission; hence, in the early Christian church, the pastor or bishop of the church in a particular city; among the Irvingites, a bishop.

Unto the *angel* of the church in Smyrna write. *Rev.* ii. 8.

3. A messenger. [Poetical.]

The dear good *angel* of the spring.
The nightingale. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

The God who knew my wrongs, and made
Our speedy aid the *angel* of the storm,
Seems, and but seems, to have abandoned me.
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 4.

4. A conventional figure accepted as a representation of the spiritual beings called angels, having a human form endowed with the highest attributes of beauty, clothed in long flowing robes, and furnished with wings attached behind the shoulders.

5. [Orig. *angel-noble*, being a new issue of the noble, bearing a figure of the archangel Michael defeating the dragon. Cf. *angelet, angelot*.] An English gold coin, originally of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.*, sterling, afterward of 8*s.*, and 10*s.*; first struck by Edward IV, in 1465, last by Charles I, in 1634.

Reverse.

Angel of Edward IV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

How do you, sir? Can you lend a man no more
Than you lend cent money?
Middleton, Legal Subtlety, iii. 2.

There's half an *angel* wrong'd in your account;
Methinks I am all angel, that I bear it
Without more ruffling. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 3.

Destroying angels, the name given in the early history of the Mormon Church to persons believed to have been employed by the Mormons to assassinate obnoxious persons. See *Danite*.

angel-bed (ān'jel-bed), *n.* [*angel* of indefinite application + *bed*.] An open bed without bed-posts. *Phillips*, Dict. (1706).

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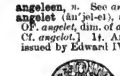
angeleen, *n.* See *angelin*.

angelet (ān'jel-et), *n.* [Late ME. *angelett*, < OF. *angelet*, dim. of *angele*, < LL. *angelus*, angel. Cf. *angelot*.] **1†.** An English gold coin, first issued by Edward IV., of the value of half an



Obverse. Reverse.

Angelet of Henry VII., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

angel. See *angel*, 5, and *angelot*.—**2.** A little angel or child angel. [Rare.]

The *angelet* sprang forth, fluttering its rudiments of pinions. *Lamb*, The Child Angel.

angel-fish (ān'jel-fish), *n.* [< *angel* + *fish*; with allusion in sense 1 to its wing-like pectoral fins, and in the other sense to their beauty.] **1.** A plagiostomous fish, *Squatina angelus*, of the family *Squatinidæ*. It is from 6 to 8 feet long, has a flat, roundish head, terminal mouth, and teeth broad at the base, but slender and sharp above. The pectoral fins are very large, extending horizontally forward from the base. It is found on the southern coasts of Britain, and on the coasts of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida. Also called *monk-fish* and *fiddle-fish*. See cut under *Squatinoi*.

2. A chætodontoid fish, *Pomacanthus ciliaris*, having a strong spine at the angle of the preopercular limb, a long dorsal spines, and a brownish color with crescentiform lighter markings on each scale, the chin, borders, and spines of the operculum and preopercular limb black, and the fins blue and yellow. It is a beautiful fish, common in the West Indies, and appearing rarely along the southern coast of the United States. Its flesh is savory.

Angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*).

3. An ephippioid fish, *Chætodipterus faber*, of a greenish color with blackish vertical bands, and with the third spine elongated. It is common along the southern coast of the United States, where it is regarded as an excellent food-fish, and is known as the porgy, the northern name for a different fish. See also cut under *Chætodipterus*.

4. A general name for any species of fish of the families *Chætodontidæ* and *Ephippidæ*.

angel-gold (ān'jel-gōld), *n.* [< *angel*, 5, + *gold*.] The name of gold pieces presented by English sovereigns to the Church (the angel touched for the cure of king's evil. At first, the coin called *angel* was presented; at a later period, a gold medalet or touch-piece. See *angel*, 5, and *touch-piece*.

The other chapoins kneeling, and having *angel gold* strung on white ribbon on his arme, delivers them one by one to his Majestie, who puts them about the necks of the touched as they passe. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 6, 1660.

angelhood (ān'jel-hūd), *n.* [< *angel* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of the angelic nature or character. *Mrs. Browning.*

angelic[1] (an-jel'ik), *a.* [< ME. *angelyk*, *angelike*, < OF. *angelique*, *angelique*, < LL. *angelicus*, < Gr. *ἀγγελικός*, < *ἄγγελος*, messenger, angel: see *angel*.] Of, belonging to, or like an angel; suitable to the nature or office of an angel.

Here, happy creature, fair *angelic* Eve. *Milton*, P. L., v. 74.

Angelic hymn, the hymn sung by the angels after the announcement of the birth of Christ (Luke ii. 14), used in several Oriental liturgies in the earlier part of the service, and by the West in the enlarged form known as the Gloria in Excelsis (except in Advent and Lent) after the introit and kyrie, and before the collect, epistle, and gospel. It retained this position in the first prayer book of Edward VI., but it was afterward transferred to the closing part of the office as a *song* of thanksgiving after communion in the American Prayer Book, however, allows the substitution of a hymn proper to the season. It is also used in the Church at lauds and compline.—**Angelic salutation**. See *ave*.

angelic[2] (an-jel'ik), *a.* [*angelica*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the plant angelica.—**Angelic acid**, a crystalline monobasic acid, $C_5H_8O_2$, having a peculiar smell and taste, which is found in angelica-root (*Archangelica officinalis*), oil of camomile, and other vegetable oils.

angelica (an-jel'i-kä), *n.* [ML., *se. herba*, fem. of LL. *angelicus*, angelic (see *angelic*)†; with allusion to the supposed magical virtues possessed by some of the species.] **1.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tall umbelliferous plants found in the northern temperate regions and in New Zealand.—**2.** The popular name of the more common species belonging to the closely allied genera *Angelica* and *Archangelica*. The wild angelica of England is *Angelica sylvestris*. The garden angelica of Europe is *Archangelica officinalis*, a native of the banks of rivers and wet ditches in the northern parts of Europe, where it is also cultivated for its strong and agreeable aromatic odor. The tender stalks when candied form an excellent sweetmeat. The great angelica of the United States is *Archangelica atropurpurea*.

3. [*cap.*] The name of a kind of sweet white wine made in California.

angelical (an-jel'i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *angelical*, < NL. *angelicalis*: see *angelic*[1] and *-al*.] Same as *angelic*[1].

Others more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley sing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp.
Milton, P. L., ii. 548.

angelically (an-jel'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an angelic manner; like an angel.

angelicalness (an-jel'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being angelic; the nature or character of an angel; excellence more than human.

Angelicali (an-jel'i-kā-lī), *n. pl.* [< NL. *angelicales*, pl., < L.L. *angelicus*, fem. *angelica*: see *angelic*, *angelical*.] The name adopted by an order of saints following the rule of St. Augustine, founded at Milan about 1530 by Luigia di Torelli, Countess of Guastalla. Each nun prefixes to her family name that of the patron saint to that the word *Angelica*, which when uttered reminds her of the purity of the angels.

Angelicani (an-jel'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* [Ult. < LL. *angelicus* (see *angelic*[1]) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the works of the monk Fra Angelico (Giovanni da Fiesole), a celebrated religious painter, who was born in Tuscany in 1387, and died at Rome in 1455.

If you want to paint . . . in the Greek school, . . . you cannot desire colourful windows, but *Angelican* parables. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, p. 197.

II. *n.* One of the Angelici.

angelicate (an-jel'i-kāt), *n.* [*angelic*[2] + *-ate*[1].] A salt of angelic acid.

angelica-tree (an-jel'i-kä-trē), *n.* [*angelica* (with allusion to its medical uses) + *tree*.] **1.** The American name of *Aralia spinosa*, natural order *Araliaceæ*. It is a prickly, small, stumpy-stemmed tree, from the bark of which a decoction of its berries in wine or spirits is used for relieving rheumatic pains and violent colic. It is common in cultivation. Also called *Hercules'-club*.

2. An allied araliaceous shrub, *Sciadophyllum Brownei*, of Jamaica.

Angelici (an-jel'i-sī), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of *angelicus*: see *angelic*[1].] A sect of the third century, said to have worshiped angels.

angelicize (an-jel'i-sīz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *angelicized*, ppr. *angelicizing*. [< *angelic*[1] + *-ize*.] To make angelic or like an angel. [Rare.]

angelico (an-jel'i-kō), *n.* [Cf. It. *angelico*, angelic, < LL. *angelicus*: see *angelic*.] An umbelliferous plant of North America, *Ligusticum actæifolium*, resembling the lovage. Also called *wendo*.

angelify (an-jel'i-fī), *v. t.* [< LL. *angelificare*, < *angelus*, angel, + *L. -ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To make like an angel.

The soul . . . refined and *angelified*.
Farindon, Sermons (1647), p. 55.

angelin (an'je-lin), *n.* [Also written *angeleen*, and, as Fg., *angelim*, < L.L. *Angelina* (a genus of plants), < *Angelinus*, < L.L. *angelus*: see *angel*.] The common name of several timber-trees of tropical America belonging to the genus *Andira* and allied genera. The angelin-tree of Jamaica, furnishing worm-bark, is *A. inermis*.

angelique (an-je-lēk'), *n.* [< F. *angélique*: see *angelica*.] **1.** The wood of a leguminous tree, *Peltogyne purpurea*, of Guiana and the French Guianas. It is hard and durable, and valuable for ship-timber.—**2†.** A kind of guitar. *Peyps*, Diary, June 1, 1667.

angelist[1] (ān'jel-ist), *n.* [< *angel* + *-ist*.] One who held heretical or peculiar opinions concerning angels. *N. E. D.*

angelize (an'jel-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angelized*, ppr. *angelizing*. [< *angel* + *-ize*.] To make an angel of; raise to the state of an angel.

David alone, whom with heav'n's love surpriz'd,
To praise that love *angelized*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

angel-light (ān'jel-līt), *n.* An outer upper light in a perpendicular window, next to the springing of the arch: probably a corruption of *angle-light*, as these lights are triangular in shape, and are, moreover, in one sense, at the angles of the window. *Encyc. Brit.* See cut under *batement-light*.

angelolatry (ān-jel-ol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀγγέλος* + *λατρεία*, service, worship.] Angel-worship; angel-worship. [Rare.]

angelology (ān-jel-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγγελος*, angel, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of angels; that portion of theology which treats of angelic beings; a discourse on angels.

The magic of the Moslem world is in part adopted from Jewish *angelology* and demonology.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., XV. 398.

The same vast mythology commanded the general consent; the same *angelology*, demonology.
Whewell, Latin Christianity, xix.

There was an *Angelology*, and a worship of angels, on which the Apostle animadverts with severity.
G. F. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, xi.

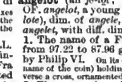
angelophany (an-jel-of'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *angelophanies* (-niz). [< Gr. *ἄγγελος*, angel, + *-φανεια*, < *φαίνειν*, show, *φαίνεσθαι*, appear. Cf. *theophany*, *epiphany*.] The visible manifestation of an angel or angels to man.

If God seeks to commune more fully with a man, his messenger angel . . . is lost in the Person. The narratives of such *angelophanies* vary in detail. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

angelophone (an-jel'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄγγελος*, angel, + *φωνή*, voice.] The harmonium or parlor-organ. [Eng.] *Rare.*

angelot (an'je-lot; F. pron. ānzh'lō), *n.* [< OF. *angelot*, a young or little angel (= Sp. *angelote*), dim. of *angele*, < LL. *angelus*, angel. Cf. *angelet*, with diff. dim. suffix, and see *angel*, 5.] **1.** The name of a French gold coin, weighing from 97.22 to 87.90 grains, first issued in 1340 by Philip VI. On its obverse is an angel (hence the name of the coin) holding a cross and shield; on its reverse a cross, ornamented.

2. The name of a gold coin, weighing about 35 grains, struck in France by Henry VI. of Eng-



Obverse. Reverse.

Angelot of Henry VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

land for use in his French dominions. On its obverse is an angel holding the escutcheons of England and France.

3. A small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy, said to have been stamped with a figure of the coin.—**4.** An instrument of music somewhat resembling a lute.

angel's-eyes (ān'jelz-īz), *n.* A name given to the speedwell of Europe, *Veronica Chamædrys*.

angel-shot (ān'jel-shot), *n.* [Cf. *angel*, an angel, also an allusion to the appearance of "wings" or segments as they appear during the flight of the projectile.] A kind of chain-shot, formed of the two halves or four quarters of a hollow ball, which are attached by chains to a central disk inside the ball, and, when fired, spread apart. See *chain-shot*.

angel's-trumpets (ān'jelz-trum'pets), *n. pl.* The large trumpet-shaped flowers of the *Datura suaveolens*, a shrubby solanaceous plant from South America.

angelus (an'je-lus), *n.* [NL., from the opening words, "*Angelus* Domini nuntiavit Mariæ": LL. *angelus*, angel: see *angel*.] In the *Rom. Brev.*, Ch. iv. 1-6 A devotion in memory of the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the incarnation of the Son of God. It consists of three sayings describing the mystery, recited alternately with the angelic salutation, "Hail Mary!" (Ave Maria), and followed by a versicle and response with prayer. The bell tolled in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, to indicate to the faithful the time when the angelus is to be recited.

Anon from the belfry
Softly the *Angelus* sounded.
Longfellow, Evangeline. i.

angel-water† (ān'jel-wâ'tėr), *n.* [*angel* (for *angelica*, q. v.) + *water*.] A mixture originally containing angelica as its principal ingredient, afterward made of rose-water, orange-flower water, myrtle-water, musk, ambergris, and various spices, used as a perfume and cosmetic in the seventeenth century.

I met the prettiest creature in New Spring Garden! . . . *angel-water* was the worst scent about her.
Sedley, Bellamira, i. 1.

angely-wood, *n.* See *angili-wood*.

anger[1] (ang'gėr), *n.* [< ME. *anger*, grief, pain, trouble, affliction, vexation, sorrow, also wrath; < Icel. *angr*, masc., now neut. *angr*, grief, sorrow, pl.), grief, sorrow, straits, anxiety, = Sw. *ån-*

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ger = Dan. anger, compunction, penitence, regret; cf. OFries. angst, angost = OHG. angust, MHG. angest, G. angst, anxiety, anguish, fear, used adjectively, anxious, afraid (> Dan. angst, n., fear; adj., anxious, afraid; the leel. angist, anguish, occurring esp. in theological writers, and resting on the ult. related L. angustus, > E. anguish, q. v.), with different formative from the same root which appears in Icel. angr, narrow, strait, = AS. ange, prop. wg. with umlaut enge, narrow, strait, also anxious, troubled (cf. in comp. angsum, narrow, strait, anxious, angsumness, and angsen, anxiety; and cf. angnagl, E. agnail, q. v.), = OS. engi = OHG. angi, engi, MHG. enge, G. eng = Goth. aggwus, narrow, strait, = Gr. ἄγχω, also ἄγη, adv., near, close, = Skt. áṅhu, narrow, strait, y ánh, be narrow or distressing, the root appearing doubled in Gr. ἄγχιστα, angere, compress, strangle, choke (> L. angor, compression, anxiety, angor, anguish, anxiety, angustus, narrow, strait, anxious, anxious, etc.: see angor = angor², angustus, anguish, anxious, etc.), becoming widely extended in Slavic: OBulg. ążiskŭ, narrow, Russ. uzŭ, narrow, wzka, a strait, defile, etc., OBulg. vęzŭ = Bohem. vuzi = Russ. vyazali, etc., bind, tie.] 1†. Grief; trouble; distress; anguish.

For the death of whoche childe the anger and sorow was muche the more. Caxton, Golden Legend, fol. 92.

2. A revengeful passion or emotion directed against one who inflicts a real or supposed wrong; "uneasiness or discomposure of mind upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge," Locke; wrath; ire.

While therefore the true end of sudden anger is self-defence, the true use of resentment is the execution of justice against offenders.

H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 40.

The war-storm shakes the solid land
Beneath its tread of anger. Whittier, Our River.

3. An individual fit of anger; an expression of anger, as a threat: in this sense it may be used in the plural.

Thro' light and shadow thou dost range,
Sudden glances, sweet and strange,
Delicious words and darling angers,
And airy forms of flitting change.
Tennyson, Madeline.

4. Pain or smart, as of a sore or swelling. This sense is still retained by the adjective. See angry, 8. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest anger and soreness still continued. Sir M. Sandys, Travels.

= Syn. Anger, Vexation, Indignation, Resentment, Wrath, Ire, Choler, Rage, Fury, passion, displeasure, dudgeon, irritation, gall, bile, spleen. Anger is the least definite of these words, expressing the annoyance and impatient chafing of any whose mood has been disturbed; provocations have not been realized, etc. Indignation may be the most high-minded and manly; it is keenest feeling in view of grossly unworthy conduct, whether toward one's self or toward others. The other words denote almost exclusively feeling excited by the sense of personal injury. Anger is a sudden violent feeling of displeasure inducing shakedom, etc., accompanied by a retaliatory impulse; it easily becomes excessive, and its manifestation is generally accompanied by a loss of self-control. Resentment is the broadest in its meaning, denoting the inactive and proper recoil of feeling when one is injured, and often a deep and bitter brooding over the injury with a consequent hatred and settled desire for vengeance; it is, in the latter sense, the coolest and most permanent of these feelings. Wrath and ire express sudden feeling of great power, and are often applied to the Deity as indicative of the superiority of the person: as, the wrath of Jove, the ire of Achilles. They are often the result of wounded pride. Ire is poetic. Wrath has also an archaic flavor, expressive of a lofty indignation visiting justice upon wrong-doing. Rage is an outburst of anger, with little or no self-control; fury is even more violent than rage, riding almost to madness. The chief element in choler is quickness to rise; it is irascibility, easily breaking into a high degree of resentful feeling.

White was her cheek; sharp breaths of anger puff'd
Her fairy nostril out. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

One who fails in some simple mechanical action feels vexation at his own inability or awkwardness quite apart from any importance of the end missed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

Burning with indignation, and rendered sullen by despair, . . . they refused to ask their lives at the hands of an insulting foe, and preferred death in battle.
Irving, Indian Character.

When the injury he resented was a personal one, he apologized frankly for his anger, if it had transcended the bounds of Christian indignation; but, when he was indignant with falsehood, injustice, or cowardly wrong done to another, it was terrible to see his whole face knit itself together with wrath. S. A. Brooke, F. W. Robertson, II. ii.

To be angry about trifles is mean and childish: to rage and be furious is brutish; and to maintain perpetual wrath is akin to the practice and temper of devils; but to prevent and suppress rising resentment is wise and glorious, is manly and divine. Watts.

Mad ire, and wrathful fury, makes me weep.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

He's rash, and very sudden in choler, and hardly may strike at you. Shak., Othello, II. i.

For blind with rage she miss'd the plank, and roll'd
In the river. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Beware the fury of a patient man.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 1005.

anger¹ (ang'gėr), *v.* [< ME. *angren, angeren*, vex, trouble, vex, < Icel. *angra* = Sw. *ängra* = Dan. *angre*, in similar sense; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1†. To grieve; trouble; distress; afflict. — 2. To make painful; cause to smart; inflame; irritate: as, to *anger* an ulcer. *Bacon.* — 3. To excite to anger or wrath; rouse resentment in.

There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people.
Clarendon.

The lips of young oranges and chimpanzees are protruded, sometimes to a wonderful degree. . . . They act thus, not only when slightly *angered*, sulky, or disappointed, but when alarmed at anything.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 140.

= Syn. To irritate, chafe, provoke, vex, enrage, exasperate, infuriate.

II. intrans. To become angry. [Rare.]

When reckless *anger* at a plea,
And just as wud as wud can be,
How easy can the barley brew
Cement the quarrel!
Burns, Scotch Drink.

anger²†, *n.* An occasional spelling of *angor*.

angerly (ang'gėr-li), *a.* [< *anger*¹ + *-ly*¹; = Icel. *angrligr*, sad. The adv. is much older: see *angerly, adv.*] Inclined to anger. *Byron.* [Now poetic.]

angerly (ang'gėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *angerliche, angerly, angrely, < anger + -liche, -ly*².] Cf. *angrily*.] In an angry manner; angrily. [Now poetic.]

Nay, do not look *angerly*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

If my lips should dare to kiss
Thy taper fingers amorously,
Again wouldst thou chide me so angerly?
Tennyson, Madeline.

angerness† (ang'gėr-nes), *n.* [ME.; cf. *angrenesse*.] The state of being angry.

Hail, innocent of *angerness*.
MS. cited by T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

Angevin, Angevine (an'jē-vin, -vin), *a.* and *n.* [F. (cf. ML. *Andecavensis*), < *Anjou*, < L. *Andecavi*, a Gallic tribe, also called *Andes*.] Pertaining to Anjou, a former western province of France: specifically applied to the royal family of England reigning from 1154 to 1485, the Plantagenets, descendants of Geoffrey V., Count of Anjou, and Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England; (*b*) to the period of English history from 1154 to the death of Richard II. in 1399, or according to others, to the fourth Edward. The Angevin kings of Naples, etc. The contending houses of York and Lancaster were both of the *Angevin* race. — **Angevin architecture**, the architecture of Anjou; specifically, a developed Gothic architecture developed in the province of Anjou. It is characterized especially by the system of vaulting in which the vault over each bay has a ridge raised in the middle as practically to constitute a low dome.

angica-wood (an-jē'kȧ-wud), *n.* Same as *cangica-wood*.

angiectasia (an'jī-ek-tā'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + ἔκτασις, extension, < ἐκτείνειν, extend: see *ectasia*.] Dilatation or enlargement of the capillaries and other small blood-vessels of some portions of the body.

angiectasis (an-jī-ek'tą-sis), *n.* Same as *angiectasia*.

angienchyma (an-jī-eng'ki-mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, + ἔγχυμα, infusion: see *parenchyma*.] *Bot.*, vascular tissue in general.

angiitis (an-ji-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of a blood-vessel.

angii-wood (ang'ji-wud), *n.* [Tamil *angili* + *E. wood*.] The timber of a large evergreen tree of southern India, *Artocarpus hirsuta*, which is considered nearly equal to teak in ship-building and for other purposes. Also spelled *angely-wood*. See *Artocarpus*.

angina (an-jī'nȧ, or, more correctly, an-jī'-nȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *angina*, quinsy, lit. strangling, choking (cf. Gr. ἀγχόνη, a strangling, < ἄγχειν (in Gr. ἀγχειν), strangle, choke: see *anger*¹ and *anger*.] 1. In *pathol.*, any inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces, as quinsy, severe sore throat, croup, mumps, etc.—2. Angina pectoris (which see, below). — **Angina Ludovici**, acute suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue about the submaxillary gland: so called from a German physician named Ludwig (Latin *Ludovicus*), who first fully described it. — **Angina maligna** (malignant angina), primary gangrene of the pharyngeal mucous membrane, originating independently of any other disease, as diphtheria or scarlet fever. Also called *angina gangrenosa*, *gynanche maligna*, and *putrid sore throat*. — **Angina pectoris** (spasm of the chest), a disease characterized by paroxysms of extremely acute constricting pain, felt generally in the lower part of the sternum and extending over the chest and down the arm. The pathology is obscure, but in a large number of cases there seems to be some form of weakness of the heart, combined with a liability to attacks of general arterial spasm.

anginal (an'ji-nal), *a.* Pertaining to angina.

anginoid (an'ji-noid), *a.* [< *angina* + *-oid*.] Resembling angina.

anginose (an'ji-nōs), *a.* [< *angina* + *-ose*.] Pertaining to angina, or to angina pectoris. — **Anginose sclarisma**, sclarisma in which the inflammation of the throat is severe.

anginous (an'ji-nus), *a.* Same as *anginose*.

angio-. [NL. *angio-*, < Gr. ἀγγεῖο-, combining form of ἀγγεῖον, a case, a capsule, a vessel of the body, a receptacle of a vessel kind, < ἄγγος, a vessel.] An element of many scientific compound words, signifying vessel, usually with reference to the vessels of the body. Less properly *angeio-*.

angiocarpian (an'ji-ō-kär'pi-an), *a.* [As *angiocarpous* + *-ian*.] An angiocarpous plant.

angiocarpous (an'ji-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *angiocarpus*, < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a capsule, a case, a vessel of the body, a vessel of any kind (< ἄγγος, a vessel of any kind), + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the fruit inclosed within a distinct covering, as the filbert within its husk. (*b*) Having the receptacle closed, as in gastromycetous fungi, or opening only by a pore, as in pyrenomycetous fungi and some lichens.

angiocholitis (an'ji-ō-kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + χολή, gall, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the bile-ducts.

angiograph (an'ji-ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + γράφος, < γράφειν, write.] A form of sphygmograph devised by Landois.

angiography (an-ji-og'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] 1. In *anat.*, a description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics; a description of the implements, vessels, weights, measures, etc., in use in any country. [Rare.]

angioleucitis (an'ji-ō-lū-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + λευκός, white, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

angiology (an-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That portion of physiology which employs itself with deals with the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

angioma (an-ji-ō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *angiomata* (-mą-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + *-oma*.] A tumor produced by the enlargement or new formation of blood-vessels.

angiomatosis (an-ji-ō-mą-tō'sis), *n.* [< *angiomat*(*a*) + *-osis*.] Characterised by or pertaining to angioma.

angiomonospermous (an'ji-ō-mon-ō-spėr'-nus), *a.* [< NL. *angiomonospermus*, < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + μόνος, alone (see *mono-*), + σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, producing one seed. Also *angiosperm*.

angioneurosis (an'ji-ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + νεῦρον, a nerve, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid vaso-motor action, brought on independently of any perceptible lesion, whether this involves an abnormal temporary or lasting contraction of the vessels of the part (angiospasm), or their dilatation (angiectasis). The term is not always restricted to functional affections, but is also sometimes applied to cases in which there is a gross or evident lesion of the nerves, spinal cord, or brain, which produces these vaso-motor disturbances.

angioneurotic (an'ji-ō-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [See *angioneurosis*.] Dependent on or pertaining to the innervation of the blood-vessels.

angioparalysis (an'ji-ō-pą-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + παράλυσις, paralysis.] Paralysis of the muscular coat of the blood-vessels.

angioparesis (an'ji-ō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + πάρεσις, paralysis: see *paresis*.] Partial paralysis of the muscular layer of the walls of blood-vessels.

angiospasm (an'ji-ō-spazm), *n.*; pl. *angiospasmata* (-mą-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + σπασμα, sarcoma.] A sarcoma, or tumor, in which the blood-vessels assume importance from their number, size, and relation to the structure of the tumor. — **Angiosarcoma myxomatodes**, a sarcoma, or tumor, in which the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately surrounding them undergo mucous degeneration. To this form the name *cylindroma* is often applied.

angioscope (an'ji-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + σκοπεῖν, view, examine.] An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of animals and plants.

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angiosis (an-ji-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + -ωσις.] Any disease of a blood-vessel.

angiospasm (an'ji-ō-spazm), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + σπάσμα, σπασμός, spasm.] Spasm of the muscular wall of a blood-vessel.

angiosperm (an'ji-ō-sperm), *n.* [‹ NL. *angiospermus*, ‹ Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + σπέρμα, seed. Cf. Gr. ἀναγγειόσπερμος, also ἀγγειοσπέρματος, angiospermous (‹ Ἐν, in, + ἀγγεῖον, a vessel), those seeds are contained in a protecting seed-vessel. The term *angiosperms* is applied to the largest of the two divisions of *exogens*, in distinction from the *gymnosperms* (*Coniferæ*, *Cycadaceæ*, etc.), the smaller division, in which the ovules or seeds are naked.] See cut under *Exogenæ*.

angiospermal (an'ji-ō-sper'mal), *a.* Same as *angiospermous*.

angiospermous (an'ji-ō-sper'mi-us), *a.* Same as *angiospermous*.

Angiospermia (an'ji-ō-sper'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *angiospermus*: see *angiosperm*.] In *bot.*, the second order of the Linnæan class Didynamia, having numerous seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel, as in *Digitalis*. The corresponding *Gymnospermia* of the same class included genera with achenius-like divisions of the pericarp, as in the *Labiatæ*, which were mistaken for naked seeds.

angiospermous (an'ji-ō-sper'mus), *a.* [‹ NL. *angiospermus*: see *angiosperm*.] Having seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel, as the poppy, the rose, and most flowering plants: opposed to *gymnospermous*, or naked-seeded. Lindley forms that are *angiospermal* and *angiospermatous*.

angiosporous (an'ji-os'pō-rus), *a.* [‹ NL. *angiosporus*, ‹ Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, having the spores inclosed in a hollow receptacle: applied to such fungi as *Lycoperdon*.

Angiostata (an'ji-ō-stā'tä-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *angiostomatus*: see *angiostomatous*.] 1. A suborder of ophidians, comprising serpents in which the mouth is not dilated, and the teeth are provided with anal spurs. There are two families, *Cylindrophidæ* and *Uropeltidæ*.—2. In *conch.*, an artificial group of univalve gastropods whose shell has a more or less contracted aperture, as cassidids, strombids, conids, olivids, cypraids, and others. Also written, corruptly, *Angostomata*, and originally *Angiostomata* De Blainville, 1818.

angiostomatous (an'ji-ō-stō'ma-tus), *a.* [NL. *angiostomatus*, ‹ Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, jar (but L. *angeia*, compress, as a surgical bandage), + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] 1. Having a narrow, that is, not dilatable, mouth: said specifically of serpents of the suborder *Angiostomata*.—2. In *conch.*, having a narrow mouth or opening, as the shell in *Oliva* and *Conus*.

angiostomous (an'ji-os'tō-mus), *a.* [‹ NL. *angiostomus*, equiv. to *angiostomatus*: see *angiostomatous*.] Same as *angiostomatous*.

angiotomy (an-ji-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, + τομή, a cutting, ‹ τέμνειν, τραῦειν, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *anat.*, dissection of the lymphatics and blood-vessels.

angle[1] (ang'gl), *n.* [‹ ME. *angle*, *angel*, ‹ AS. *angel*, *angul*, *angl*, a hook, fish-hook = D. *angel* = OD. *angel*, *angl*, a hook, fish-hook, sting, awn, beard (of grain), D. *angel* = LG. *angel*, a hook, = OHG. *angul*, MHG. G. *angel*, a hook, fish-hook, sting, fluke, = Icel. *öngull* = Dan. *angel*, *hanghel*, *hengel*, a hook, a hinge, D. *hengel*, an angling-rod, G. dial. *hängel*, a hook, ear, joint, these forms and senses having a part those of a different word, cognate with E. *hinge*: see *hinge*, *hang*), = Icel. *öngull*, a hook, = Dan. Sw. *angel*, a hook), with formative *-el*, *-l*, ‹ *angu*, *ongu* (rare, and only in derivatives), a sting, = OHG. *ango*, a sting, hinge, MHG. *ange*, a fish-hook, hinge, = Icel. *angi*, a sting, spine, prickle, = Norw. *angr*, *angir*, a prong, jag, tooth. The current form seems to have been ‘pointed,’ but the word also involved the notion of ‘bent,’ perhaps from a different source; cf. Gr. ἀγκύλος, bent, crooked, curved, as L. *angulus* for **anculus*, a corner, angle; Gr. ἄγκος, a hook, barb, angle, = L. *uncus*, a hook; bent, curved: see *Angle*[2], *angle*[3], *ankylosis*, *uncous*.] 1. A fish-hook; often in later use extended to include the line or tackle, and even the rod. [Now rare.]

Give me mine *angle*,—we'll to the river.
Shak., A. and C., II. 5.

2†. One who or that which catches by stratagem or deceit.

A woman is botterer than death, . . . for she is a very *angle*, for her is a nett. *Coverdale*, tr. of Eccles. vii. 26.

3†. [From the verb.] The act of angling.

angle[1] (ang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *angled*, ppr. *angling*. [‹ late ME. *angle*, OD. *angelen*, D. *hengelen* = G. *angeln* = Dan. *angle*; from the noun.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To fish with an angle, or with hook and line.

When the weather
Serves to angle in the brook,
I will bring a silver hook.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

The lawyer in the passes of the storm
Went *angling* down the Saco.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To try by artful means to catch or win over a person or thing, or to elicit an opinion: commonly with *for*.

By this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle for*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To fish (a stream). — 2†. To fish for or try to catch, as with an angle or hook.

He *angled* the people's hearts. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3†. To lure or entice, as with bait.

You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the danish house. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, i.

Angle[2] (ang'gl), *n.* [In mod. use only as a historical term; ‹ L. *Angulus*, usually in pl. *Angli* (Tac.) or *Anglii* (Ptol.), the people, from which in AS. *Angle*, *Engle*, *Æ*ngle, reg. *Engle*, pl. (in comp. *Angel-*, *Engel-*), the people of *Angel*, *Angol*, *Angul*, *Engul* (= Icel. *Öngull*), a district of Schleswig-Holstein, said to be so named from *angel*, *angul*, *engul*, a hook, in ref. to its shape: see *angle*[1]. Hence *Anglo-*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English*, *n.*, *v.*] One of a Teutonic tribe which in the earliest period of its recorded history dwelt in the neighborhood of the district now called Angeln, in Schleswig-Holstein, and which in the fifth century and later, accompanied by kindred tribes, the Saxons, Jutes, and Frisians, crossed over to Britain and colonized the greater part of it. The Angles were the most numerous of these settlers, and founded the three kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria. From them the entire country derived its name *England*, the land of the Angles. See *Anglian*, *Anglo-Saxon*, and *English*.

angle[3] (ang'gl), *n.* [‹ ME. *angle*, *angel*, sometimes *angule*, ‹ OF. *angle* = Pr. *angle* = Sp. Pg. *angulo*, It. *angolo*, ‹ L. *angulus*, a corner, an angle, prop. **anculus* (cf. *ancus*, bent, crooked) = Gr. ἀγκύλος, bent, crooked, curved, connected with ἄγκος, the bend of the arm, the elbow (see *ancon*), ἀγκών, a bent bend, prop. a bend, hollow), ὄγκος, a hook, barb, angle, = L. *uncus*, bent, curved, a hook (see *uncous*); all appar. ‹ √ *ank*, bend (appearing also in Gr. ἀγ-κύλος, ὄ-γκος, L. *ancora*, ‹ Ἐ. *ankert*, *anchor*), Skt. √ *anch*, bend, and prob. connected with the Teut. group represented by *angle*[1]: see *angle*[1].] 1. The difference in direction of two intersecting lines; the space included between two intersecting lines; the figure or projection formed by the meeting of two lines; a corner. In *geom.*, a plane angle is one formed by two lines, straight or curved, which meet in a plane; a *rectilineur angle*, one formed by two straight lines. The point where the lines meet is called the *vertex* of the angle, or the *angular point*, and the lines which contain the angle are called its *sides* or *legs*. The magnitude of the angle does not depend upon the length of the lines which form it, but merely on their relative positions. It is measured by the length of a circular arc of unit radius having for its center the vertex of

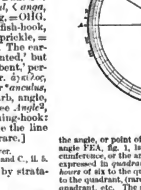

Fig. 1.

the angle, or point of intersection of the sides. Thus, the angle FEA, fig. 1, is measured by 22 degrees of the circumference, or the arc *AF*. Angular magnitudes are also expressed in *quadrants* of four to the circumference, in *hours* of six to the quadrant, in *sexagesimal degrees* of 90 to the quadrant, (rarely) in *centesimal degrees* of 100 to the quadrant, etc. The arc whose length is equal to the radius subtends an angle of 57° 17′ 44″.8 nearly. Theoretically, the measure of an angle is the logarithm of the arithmetic ratio made by the two sides with the two tangents to the absolute intersecting at the vertex. Angles receive different names, according to their position, their construction, their position, etc. When one straight line intersects another so as to make the four angles so formed equal, these angles are called *right* angles, and each is measured by an arc equal to one fourth of a circumference, or 90 degrees. Thus, *ACD*, fig. 2, is a *right* angle. An angle which is less than a right angle is *acute*, as *ACE*. An *obtuse* angle is one which is greater than a right angle, as *ECB*. *Acute* and *obtuse* angles are both called *oblique*, in contradistinction to *right* angles. A *curvilinear* angle is formed by the meeting of the tangents to two curved lines at their point of intersection. *Adjacent* or *contiguous* angles are such as have one leg common to both angles, both together being equal to two right angles. Thus, in fig. 2, *ACE* and *ECB* are *adjacent* angles. *Conjugate* angles are two angles having a common vertex and common legs, but being contrary, the other's contrary. A *right* angle is an angle of 180°. A *reflex* angle is the same as a *convex* angle. (See *conjugate* angles, above.) *Exterior*, *external*, or *outward* angles are the angles of any rectilineur figure without it, made by producing the sides at each vertex, the angles formed within the figure being called *interior* angles. When one line intersects a pair of lines in a plane, of the eight angles formed, those which are between the pair are called *interior*, those without *exterior*. Of the interior angles, a pair of different sides of the intersecting line, and at different intersected lines, are called *alternate* (which see). See *vertical*.

Hence—2. An angular projection; a projecting corner: as, the *angles* of a building.—3. In *astrol.*, the 1st, 4th, 7th, or 10th house.—4. In *anat.*, same as *angulus*.—5. In *her.*, a charge representing a narrow band of irregular form in an angle. [Rare.]—**Angle of action**, in *gearing*, the angle of revolution during which a tooth remains in contact.—**Angle of commutation**. See *commutation*.—**Angle of contact**. See *contact*.—**Angle of the condyles**. See *condyle*.—**Angle of convexity**. See *convexity*.—**Angle of depression**, in *gunnery*, the angle which the fractured surface of a crushed plate makes with the axis of the pillar. It is constant for any given material.—**Angle of curvature**, in *gearing*, the angle between the axes of divergence of a curve from a tangent to it at a given point. It is the angle, or corner, in between the tangent and an infinitesimal portion of the curve.—**Angle of deflection**, in *surv.*, the angle at the meeting of the line of defense with the line of the flank; the angle formed by prolonging the line of defense.—**Angle of departure**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a line passing through the sights of a gun and the target makes with the horizontal line of the bore at the muzzle as it leaves the gun. This angle differs from the angle of elevation in consequence of the motion of the muzzle when the gun is discharged, and then there is windage, because of the recoil of the gun from the sides of the bore at the muzzle.—**Angle of depression**. See *depression*.—**Angle of descent**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a tangent to the trajectory of the projectile at the point of its horizontal plane passing through the point of first graze or the point of impact.—**Angle of direction**, in *mech.*, the angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.—**Angle of divergence**, in *bot.*, the angle between two leaves on the same stem. It is expressed as a fraction of the circumference of the stem, which is supposed to be divided into as many parts as there are leaves or bony bodies, the angle which the line of direction of the resulting force makes with the line of direction of the body is drawn.—**Angle of elevation, incidence, inclination, polarization, position, projection, reflection, or refraction**. See *elevation*, etc.—**Angle of repose**, the greatest angle of obliquity of pressure between two planes which is consistent with stability, as the weight of a body on an inclined plane: its tangent is the coefficient of friction. Sometimes called *angle of rest* or *angle of stability*.—**Angle of arch**, the angle at which the voussoirs of an arch cease to have any tendency to slip, or the angle which the abutment. Rondelet's experiments with well-wrought surfaces give angles ranging from 30° to 36°.—**Angle of Seponi**. See *centrum*.—**Angle of sight**, in *ordnance*, the angle between a line drawn through the axis of the bore and a line drawn from the rear of the base ring to the swell of the muzzle or to the top of the sight.—**Angle of the arc**, in *mech.*, the point of the vertical cylindroid edge of the ramus meets the horizontal inferior border.—**Angle of weather**, the angle at which the sail hinge, or foot.—**Basilar angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Carpal angle**. See *carpal*.—**Characteristic angle of a curve**. See *characteristic*.—**Chord angle**. See *chord*.—**Clearance angle**, in *ordnance*, the angle which a straight line, passing through the lowest point of the base-ring, dispart-sight, and muzzle-notch, makes with a line parallel to the axis of the bore. It varies with the position of the dispart-sight and the taper of the gun.—**Coracoscapular angle**. See *coracoscapular*.—**Coronalcoal angle of Gratiolet**. See *craniometry*.—**Cranial angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Critical angle**, in *optics*, the limiting angle of incidence at which a ray ceases to be totally reflected rays from those which (at least partially) escape into air. *Tait*, Light, § 117.—**Dead angle**, the space between a fortification and the nearest point which can be reached by the fire of its defenders. Within this space an assailant is safe, as the missiles from the fortification pass over his head. Also called *dead space*.—**Dihedral angle**. See *dihedral*.—**Eccentric angle**. See *eccentric*.—**Facial angle, frontal angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Gonial angle**. See *gonial*.—**Hour angle**, in *astron.*, the angle between the meridian of a star and the meridian of the zenith, measured from the latter toward the west, and usually expressed in hours and parts of an hour.—**Internal angle, nasobasal angle, occipital angle, parietal angle**. See

A, C, B, Angle of Crushing.

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crasiometry.—**Olfactory angle.** See *olfactory.*—**Optic angle.** See *optic.*—**Position angle,** in *astron.*, the inclination of any short line, as the line between the two components of a double star to the meridian.—**Reentering** or **reentrant angle,** an angle of which the apex recedes with reference to the point of view from which it is considered; in a polygon, an angle the sides of which, if produced, would cut the polygon.—**Solid angle,** the angle which is made by more than plane angles meeting in one point, and not lying in the same plane, as the angle of a cube. A solid angle of a cone is measured by the area of the segment cut off by the cone on the surface

Spherical Angle.

of the sphere of unit radius, having its center at the vertex of the cone.—**Spheroidal angle.** See *crasiometry.*—**Spherical angle,** an angle on the surface of a sphere contained between the arcs of two great circles. Thus, if AE and CE be arcs of great circles intersecting each other at the point E, the angle AEC is the spherical angle which they make one with the other, and it is equal to the angle of inclination formed by the planes of the great circles AB and CB. The angle is measured by the angle formed by the tangents of the two arcs at their point of intersection.—**Trisection of the angle.** See *trisection.*—**Vertical angle.** See *vertical.*

angle-bar (ang'gl-bär), *n.* 1. In *carp.*, a vertical bar placed at the angles or lines of intersection of the faces of a polygonal window or bay-window.—2. Same as *angle-iron.*

angle-bead (ang'gl-bēd), *n.* A round angle-staff; a pineter-bead or staff-bead.

angle-beam (ang'gl-bēm), *n.* A beam, usually of iron, of which a portion or flange is set at an angle with the main portion.

angle-bevel (ang'gl-bev'el), *n.* Same as *bevel-square.*

angle-block (ang'gl-blok), *n.* 1. In *bridge-* and *roof-building,* a block, generally of metal, placed at the junction of a brace or strut with a chord or beam, when the two are inclined to each other. It forms an abutment for the end of the brace or strut, and the tension-rods usually pass through it. 2. A swivel-block, used to change the direction of a rope when hoisting, etc.

angle-brace (ang'gl-brās), *n.* In *carp.*: (*a*) A piece of timber having its two ends fixed to the two pieces forming adjacent members in a system of framing, and subtending the angle formed by their junction. When it is fixed between the opposite angles of a quadrangular frame, it is called a *diagonal brace* or *diagonal tie,* and when placed near a corner (*b*), an *angle-tie.* (*b*) An instrument consisting of a rectangular crank-frame, like the carpenter's brace (see *brace*1), but usually much stronger, carrying a parallel tool-spindle which ends in a pad (*a*) or bit-socket of the ordinary form, and carries a small bevel-wheel gearing into a second wheel on the axis of a winch-

a, Angle-tie. b, Diagonal brace.

Boring Angle-brace.

handle, by which motion is communicated to the drill. This tool is chiefly used for boring holes in positions, as corners, where the ordinary brace cannot be conveniently applied. For heavy work it is usually mounted in an ordinary drill-frame. Also called *corner-drill.*

angle-bracket (ang'gl-brak'et), *n.* A bracket placed at the vertex of an interior or exterior angle, and not at right angles to the sides.

angle-brick (ang'gl-brik), *n.* A brick molded to fit any angle other than a right angle, or used to ornament a quoin.

angle-capital (ang'gl-kap'i-tal), *n.* 1. In *Grecian Ionic arch.*, a capital on the corner column

Angle-Capital, north porch of the Erechtheum, Athens. t, internal angle; a, external angle.

of a portico, having volutes on both front and flank, with the volutes which would come together at the angle of the entablature combined and turned outward on the line of the diagonal between the planes of the frieze on front and flank.—2. In *Roman* and *modern Ionic arch.*, the capital of a similarly situated column, having four volutes, of which each is on a diagonal of the abacus of the capital.

Plan of an Angle-Capital.

angle-chuck (ang'gl-chuk), *n.* An L-shaped casting, or a short length of angle-iron, having its outer face planed, and both sides provided with slots for bolts. One v face is bolted to the face-plate of a lathe or to the table of a drilling- or planing-machine, and to the other is fastened the piece of work which is to be drilled or shaped. See *chuck*4.

angled (ang'gld), *a.* [< *angle*3 + *-ed*2.] Having angles. Specifically, in *her.*, broken in an angular direction: said of the boundary of an ordinary or of any other line usually straight. See *bended.*

angle-float (ang'gl-flōt), *n.* A float or plasterer's trowel made to fit any internal angle in the walls of a room.

angle-iron (ang'gl-ī'ėrn), *n.* A rolled or wrought bar of iron in the form of an angle, used in iron constructions. Angle irons are made with sections in the form of right angles, with equal or unequal sides; in the shape of double angles, when they are called *channel-irons,* and in the form of the letters T, I, and Z, from which they take the names of *T-, I-,* and *Z-irons.* They are used for joining piece to piece in every kind of ironwork, as well as for connecting together the principal members (as the ribs of ships, the V-girders of bridges and roofs) in all iron structures. Also called *anole-bar.*

angle-meter (ang'gl-mē'tėr), *n.* [< *angle*3 + *meter*2, q. v. See *angulometer.*] Any instrument used for measuring angles; particularly, an instrument employed by geologists for measuring the dip of strata; a clinometer.

angle-modillion (ang'gl-mō-dil'yon), *n.* [< *angle*3 + *modillion.*] A modillion or carved bracket placed beneath an angle of a cornice in the direction of its diagonal, or of the line of its mitering.

angle-plane (ang'gl-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane whose bit reaches into a reëntering angle.

angle-pod (ang'gl-pod), *n.* The name of an ascidian-larva, the *Ecnoelobus larva,* of the southern United States.

angler (ang'glėr), *n.* [= OD. *angheler* (D. *hengelaar*) = G. *angler* = Dan. *angler*; < *angle*1, *n.*, + *-er*1.] 1. One who angles; a fisher with rod

Angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).

and line.—2. The fish *Lophius piscatorius,* the typical representative of the family *Lophiidæ* (which see). The name was introduced by Pennant in place of the earlier names *fishing-frog* and *frogfish,* in allusion to its peculiar small fish, which are its prey, by the movement of certain filaments attached to the head and mouth. It is found on the coasts of Europe and America.

angle-rafter (ang'gl-raf'tėr), *n.* A rafter placed at the junction of the inclined planes forming a hipped roof. Also called *hip-rafter,* and sometimes *piend-rafter.* See *hip*1, 1.

angler-fish (ang'glėr-fish), *n.* A fish with cephalic spines modified for attracting other fishes, or resembling a small fish, and used like a bait; any fish of the order *Pediculati.*

Anglesea, *n.* See *Anglesey.*

angle-shades (ang'gl-shādz), *n.* A British moth, the *Phlogophora meticulosa.*

anglesite (ang'gle-sit), *n.* [*Anglesea, Anglesey,* < AS. *Angelsey* (= Icel. *Ongulsey*), lit. Angle's island, so called after it was conquered by the Angles; formerly called Mona; < *Angles,* gen. of *Angel* (see *Angle*2), + *ēg, ig,* island: see *ait, eyd,* and *island.*] A sulphate of lead occurring in prismatic crystals, commonly transparent and colorless, with brilliant adamantine luster and light shades of yellow, green, blue, and gray. It occurs also in massive forms with granular structure. The crystals are often found in cavities of the lead sulphid galena, from the decomposition of which they have been formed.

angle-splice (ang'gl-splīs), *n.* A splice in the angle of a rail-head or -foot.

angle-staff (ang'gl-staf), *n.* In *building,* a vertical wooden strip placed at a projecting or salient angle in an interior, to preserve the corner, and to serve as a guide by which to float the plaster when flush with it. When prominent it is generally made ornamental, and when rounded it is called an *angle-bead* or *staff-bead.*

anglet†, *n.* Erroneous form of *aglet.*

angle-tie (ang'gl-tī), *n.* See *angle-brace* (*a*).

anglewitch (ang'gl-wich), *n.* [E. dial., also corruptly *angleswick,* < ME. *angle*1*wicke, angle-twacke,* < AS. *angeltwicca, -tweccа, -twecca, -twicce, -twigol,* a hook, angle, + *-twicca, -twiccian,* twitch, = *twiccian* = *angle*1 and *twitch, twcak.* Cf. E. dial. *twachel,* a dew-worm; *angledog,* a large earthworm.] An angleworm; an earthworm. [Prov. Eng.]

anglewyrm (ang'gl-wėrm), *adv.* [< *angle*3 + *wise*2.] After the manner of an angle; angularly.

angleworm (ang'gl-wėrm), *n.* [< *angle*1 + *worm.*] A worm used for bait in angling; an earthworm.

Anglian (ang'gli-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Anglia,* the region inhabited by the Angles, in a wider sense English (< *Angli, Angles*; Angles: see *Angle*3), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Angles, or to East Anglia.

II. *n.* A member of the tribe of the Angles.

Anglic (ang'glik), *a.* [< ML. *Anglicus,* < L. *Angli,* the Angles: see *Angle*2.] Same as *Anglian.* [Rare.]

Anglican (ang'gli-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Anglicanus,* < *Anglicus,* pertaining to the Angles or to England: see *Anglic.*] **I.** *a.* English. Specifically—(*a*) Of or pertaining to England ecclesiastically, or pertaining to or connected with the Church of England.

> Many members of the Papal communion have maintained the validity of Anglican orders. *Gladstone,* Church Principles, p. 228. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) High-church; pertaining to or characteristic of the high-church party of the Church of England.—**Anglican Church.** (*a*) The Church of England, especially in its character as a Catholic branch of the independence of the pope: usually applied, therefore, to the Church of England since the Reformation. This designation occurs, however, in a provision of Magna Charta, "that the Anglican Church be free" (*quod Anglicana ecclesia libera sit*).

> The sober Principles and old establishment of the *Anglicane Church.*
> *Fell,* Hammond's Life, in his Works, I. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) In a more comprehensive sense, the Church of England and the churches in other countries in full accord with it as to doctrine and church organization; that is, the Church of Ireland (disestablished 1869), the Episcopal Church in Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and the churches founded by the Church of England in the British colonies or elsewhere. See *episcopal.*

II. *n.* 1. A member of the Church of England, or of a church in full agreement with it.—2. One who maintains the system or teachings of the Church of England; especially, one who emphasizes the authority of that church; a high-churchman.

Anglicanism (ang'gli-kan-izm), *n.* [< *Anglican* + *-ism.*] The principles of the Anglican Church or of Anglicans.

Anglicé (ang'gli-sē), *adv.* [ML., adv., < *Anglicus,* English: see *Anglic.*] In English; in the English language.

Anglicify (ang-glis'i-fī), *v. t.* [< ML. *Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-fy,* < L. *-ficare,* < *facere,* make.] To make English; Anglicize. [Rare.]

Anglicisation, Anglicise. See *Anglicization, Anglicize.*

Anglicism (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* [< ML. *Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ism.*] 1. The state or quality of being English; that which is peculiar to England in speech, manner, or principle.

> It Addison's language had been less idiomatic it would have lost something of its genuine *Anglicism.*
> *Johnson,* Addison.

She [England] has a conviction that whatever good there is in us is wholly English, when the truth is that we are worth nothing except so far as we have disinfected ourselves of *Anglicism.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 80.

2. An idiom of the English language.—3. A word or an expression used particularly in England, and not in use, or in good use, in the United States.

Anglicization (ang'gli-si-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Anglicize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of making English in form or character, or of becoming Anglicized. Also spelled *Anglicisation.*

Anglicize (ang'gli-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Anglicized,* ppr. *Anglicizing.* [< ML. *Anglicus* (see *Anglic*) + *-ize.*] To make English; render conformable to English modes or usages. Also spelled *Anglicise.* [Often without a capital.]

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Anglicize The last persons who hear any likeness to the *insagasse* are the Germans, with their honest, heavy faces comically *anglicized* by log-of-mutton whiskers.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

Anglification (ang'gli-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *Anglify* : see *-fication*.] The act of making English, or bringing into conformity with English modes and ideas.

Angliform (ang' gli-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Angli*, Angles, English (see *Anglic*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling English in form: as, "the *Anglifform* dialects of the Continent," *J. A. H. Murray*, Encyc. Brit., VIII. 301.

Anglify (ang'gli-fī), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Anglified*, ppr. *Anglifying*. [< L. *Anglus*, sing. of *Angli* (see *Anglic*), + *-fy*, < L. *-ficare*, *-facere*, make.] To make English; transform especially, to adopt into the English language and make a part of it: as, to *Anglify* French words, that is, to give them an English form in orthography, inflection, or pronunciation. [R.]

The shops [in Mauritius] were all French; indeed, I should think that Calais or Boulogne was much more *Anglified*.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 382.

angling (ang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *angle*1, *r.*] The act or art of fishing with a rod and line; rod-fishing.

We may say of *angling* as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made better berry, but doubtless God never did;" and so, if I might be *frithe*, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than *angling*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, I. 5.

English (ang'glish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Angle*2 + *-ish*1. The AS. *Englisc*, orig. "*Anglise*, having become E. *English* with much altered meaning, the term *Anglish* has been occasionally used by recent writers in the original sense of 'English': see *English*.] **I.** *a.* Anglian; Anglo-Saxon; English.

II. *n.* The Anglo-Saxon or earliest English language.
Haldeman.

Anglo-. [First in ML. *Anglo-Saxones* (see *Anglo-Saxon*), the combining form of L. *Anglus*, pl. *Angli*, the Angles, the 'English,' extended to include the modern English: see *Angle*2.] An element in many compounds, meaning Angles or English, connected with England: as, *Anglo*-American; *Anglo*-Indian.

Anglo-American (ang'glō-a-mer'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Belonging or relating to, or connected with, England and America or the United States, or with the people of both: as, *Anglo-American* commerce; *Anglo-American* relations. —2. Pertaining to the English who have settled in America, especially in the United States, or have become American citizens: as, the *Anglo-American* population of New York.

II. *n.* A native or descendant of a native of England who has settled in America or has become an American (United States) citizen.

Anglo-Catholic (ang-glō-kath'o-lik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Catholic according to the teachings of the Church of England. The Church of England maintains that it is Catholic in the same sense, and on the same grounds as those on which the Greek Church claims to be Catholic, namely: (1) as having established its organization in continuous succession from the earliest Christian centuries in accordance with primitive canons; (2) as receiving the doctrinal decisions of the undivided Church as binding as enunciated by both the Greek and the Latin Churches, and (3) as having continued jurisdiction in the countries in which it exists.

2. Laying especial stress on the Catholic character of the Church of England; high-church. Applied to that party in the Anglican Church which in doctrine and ceremonies most closely approximates to the Roman Catholic Church, sometimes called the *ritualistic*, *high*, or *Puseyite* section of the church.

II. *n.* A member of the Church of England, or of any Anglican church; especially, one who maintains the Catholic character of the Anglican Church. Hence the term has been applied especially to the high-churchmen of the Oxford university, such as Laud, Andrewes, Cosin, and Jeremy Taylor, and in the present century to the adherents of the Oxford movement, such as Keble, William Palmer, J. H. Newman, Keble, and Pusey, and later to the revivers of ancient ritual, known as ritualists.

Anglo-Catholicism (ang'glō-ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* The principles of the Anglican Church regarded as catholic: the principles of Anglo-Catholics.

Anglo-Danish (ang-glō-dā'nish), *a.* Pertaining to the English Danes, or the Danes who settled in England.

Anglo-French (ang-glō-french'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* English and French; pertaining to the language so called.

II. *n.* That form of Old French brought into England by the Normans and later comers from France, and there separately developed; Anglo-Norman.

Anglogæa (ang-glō-jē'ā), *n.* [NL., < *Anglo-* + Gr. γαῖα, earth, country.] In *zoögeog.*, the Anglogæan realm; Nearctic America or Arctamerica. *Gill.*

Anglogæan (ang-glō-jē'an), *a.* In *zoögeog.*, a term applied by Gill to one of the nine realms or prime divisions of the earth's land-surface, including North America as far southward as about to the present Mexican boundary in the lowlands, and to the isthmus of Tehuantepec in the highlands: synonymous with *Arctamerican* or *Nearctic*.

Anglo-Indian (ang-glō-in'di-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Connected with both England and India; combining English and Indian characteristics: as, *Anglo-Indian* trade; *Anglo-Indian* words.—2. Relating to or connected with those parts of India which belong to Great Britain or are under British protection: as, the *Anglo-Indian* empire.—3. Relating or pertaining to the Anglo-Indians: as, *Anglo-Indian* housekeeping.

II. *n.* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies.

Anglo-Irish (ang-glō-ī'rish), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Connected with both England and Ireland; relating to both these countries or to their inhabitants.—2. Pertaining to the English who have settled in Ireland, or to their descendants. —3. Of English parentage on one side and of Irish on the other.

II. *n. pl.* 1. English people born or resident in Ireland.—2. Persons of parents English on one side and Irish on the other.

Angloman (ang'glō-man), *n.*; pl. *Anglomen* (-men). [< F. *anglomane*, *Anglomanie*, Anglomania; < *Anglo-* + Gr. μανία, madness: see *-mania*.] 1. An Anglomaniac.—2. A partizan of English interests in America.

It will be of great consequence to France and England to have their power balanced by a third party or an *Anglomen*.
Jefferson, Works (1850), II. 317. (*N. E. D.*)

Anglomania (ang-glō-mā'ni-a), *n.* [F. *anglomanie*; < *Anglo-* + Gr. μανία, madness: see *mania*.] An excessive or undue attachment to, respect for, or imitation of that which is English or peculiar to Great Britain or its inhabitants, manners, and customs.

Anglomaniac (ang-glō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [< *Anglo-* + *maniac*, after *Anglomania*.] One who is possessed by a mania for all that is English.

Anglo-Norman (ang-glō-nôr'man), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to both England and Normandy, or to their inhabitants.—2. Relating to the Normans who settled in England after the conquest in 1066.—3. Of both English and Norman descent.

II. *n.* 1. One of the Normans who settled in England after its conquest by William of Normandy in 1066, or one of the descendants of such a settler.—2. Any person partly or by descendants of the Normans of a time later than the twelfth century, after that time they are called *English*.—3. The Norman-French or Old French as spoken and separately developed in England.

Anglophobe (ang'glō-fōb), *n.* [< F. *anglophobe*, < *Anglo-*, English, + Gr. φοβεῖν, fear.] One who hates or fears England or the English. Also called *Anglophobist*.

Anglophobia (ang-glō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [< *Anglo-* + *-bia*, < Gr. φοβεῖν, fear.] An intense hatred or fear of England, or of whatever is English.

Anglophobic (ang-glō-fō'bik), *a.* [< *Anglophobia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by Anglophobia.

Anglophobist (ang'glō-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Anglophobe* + *-ist*.] Same as *Anglophobe*. "a bitter *Anglophobist*," *H. Cabot Lodge*, Webster, p. 207.

Anglo-Saxon (ang-glō-sak'son), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Anglo-Saxones*, more correctly written *Anglosaxones*, pl., also *Angli Saxones* or *Angli et Saxones*, rarely *Saxones Angli*. The term frequently occurs in the charters of Alfred and his successors (chiefly in the gen. pl. with *rex*) as the general name of their people, nil the Teutonic tribes in England; but it is sometimes confined to the Anglian kindred of the Anglians. The same term is used by foreign chroniclers and writers in Latin from the 9th to the 12th century, in the same meaning as by Alfred. In the Latin charters the gen. pl. varies from *Anglosaxonum* (besides *Anglorum Saxonum* and *Anglorum et Saxonum*) through the half AS. *Angulsaxona* to the wholly AS. *Angulsaxna*, the AS. forms (in the Anglo-Saxon charters) being *Angulsaxna*, *-saxona*, *-saxnа*, *-saxna*, *-saxan*, *-saxena*, gen. pl. of **Angulsaxan* (corresponding to *West-seaxan*, *East-seaxan*, *Suth-seaxan*, *-seaxe*, *Middel-seaxe*, *Eald-seaxan*, West-, East-, South-, Middle-, Old-Saxons), < *Angul*, *Engel*, orig. the name of the district from which the Angles came, in comp. the combining form of *Angle*, *Engle*, pl., the Angles (so also in *Angel*, *Engel*, *Engel-cyn*, also *Angel-theód*, *Angel-folc*, the Angle (Anglo-Saxon) people, *Angel-cynnig*, their king, *Angel-cyrice*, the Anglo (Anglo-Saxon) church, *Angel-brēoc*, a man's name, lit. Angle-servant), + *Seaxan*, Saxons: see *Angle*2 and *Saxon*. In the Latin charters the country is sometimes called *Anglosaxonia* or *Angulsaxonia*, as well as *Saxonia*. The ML. *Anglosaxones* is in form exactly parallel, following such forms as L. *Syrophœnix*, < Gr. Συροφοίνιξ, a Syrophenician, i. e., a Syrian Phenician; L. *Indosythæ*, < Gr. Ἰνδοσκύθαι, an Indian Scythian; L. *Indoscythia*, < Gr. Ἰνδοσκυθία, Indoscythia; L. *Gallograeci*, the Gallic or Galatian Greeks, *Gallohispani*, the Gallic Hispanians, the Gauls of Spain, the Gaul-Spaniards, etc.—In the first form or stem of the first element, which stands in a quasi-adjective relation to the second: see *-o-*. Cf. D. *Anglosaksisch*, *-en*, *-schrift*, etc., G. *Angelsächsisch*, n., *Angelsachsen*, pl., Dan. *Angelsachser*, n., *Angelsachsisk*, a., based on the G. *Angelsachse*, pl. *-en*, n., *Angelsächsisch*, a.; all mod.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglo-or 'English'-Saxons; sometimes restricted to the Saxons who dwelt chiefly in the southern districts (Wessex, Sussex, Essex, Middlesex—names which contain a form of *Saxon*—and Kent) of the country which came to be known, from a kindred tribe, as the land of the Angles, *Angle land*, now *England*; also usually applied to the whole people or nation formed by the aggregation of the Angles, Saxons, and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or the whole people of England before the conquest by the Normans. The English race; all persons in Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, and in their descendants elsewhere, who actually or predominantly or nearly or remotely, to the Teutonic stock of England; in the widest use, all English-speaking or English-appearing people.—2. [The adj. used absolutely.] The language of the Anglo-Saxons; Saxon; the earliest form of the English language, constituting, with Old Saxon, Frisian, and Dutch, the inferior dialects of the German group, belonging to the so-called West Germanic division of the Teutonic speech. The Anglo-Saxon language, to receive literary cultivation was that of the Anglians (Anglo-Saxon *Engle*, *Engle*): hence the name *Englisc*, *English*, that is, *Anglish*, was afterward applied to all the dialects, and particularly to the prevailing one, West Saxon; it is the origin of the name *English* as applied to the whole modern mixed language (*English* and *English*.) A Middle Latin name for the language was *lingua Anglorum*, or *lingua Anglorum et Saxonum*, or *Anglo-saxonum*. The Anglo-Saxon language, in the widest use of the name, consisted of several dialects: the Northern or Anglian group, including the Old Northumbrian and the Midland or Mercian dialects, and the Southern or Saxon group, including the West Saxon and the Kentish. The Kentish remains are scanty, the Mercian scantier still and doubtful, while the Old Northumbrian remains are considerable. The great bulk of the Anglo-Saxon literature is West Saxon, the two terms being practically synonymous except when specially distinguished or otherwise specific. In the Old or Middle English period the Midland dialect became supreme, and it is to it that the form of modern English is chiefly due. In this dictionary Anglo-Saxon words are revised (A.) inclusive of the whole language (but chiefly West Saxon, the Old Northumbrian and Kentish being discriminated when necessary) from the Old English period, or rather from the beginning of literature, when the first contemporary records begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century (the generation after the conquest (1066) to the end of this period being 'late Anglo-Saxon'). See *English*.

Several of the English scholars who are most active in the study of early English wage war on *Anglo-Saxon*. They attack the word as false. They are still more hostile to the suggestion which goes with the word, that the speech called *Anglo-Saxon* is entitled to be called English, or to deserve a separate name. They say there has been but one speech spoken in England by the Teutonic tribes and their descendants from Hengist down to Tennyson. The classic *Anglo-Saxon* differs from our English in phonology, in the vocabulary, in inflection, in the collocation, in the notation of words, . . . (in) syntax, . . . (in) versification (see *alliterations*), . . . just as English differs from itself. The former is a synthetic German speech, with its own periods of early irregular idiom, classic cultivation, decline and full mass dialectic; the latter is a mixed speech, with its mechanic cultivation, with other periods of growth, and classic regularity of form, and it shows marks of chaos separate the two languages. It is only when attention is directed to the history of etymological forms that unity can be plausibly claimed for them. . . . But while the importance of these forms in tracing the descent of languages is probably not overrated, their weight in establishing identity or similarity may easily be. . . . The proposed use of *Old English* [in place of *Anglo-Saxon*] does not distinguish, but confounds all the periods of *Anglo-Saxon* and the two early periods of *English*. . . . The reasons urged for this nomenclature are in great part sentimental. It is thought to magnify the English language and race to represent

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them as Low German, having an unbroken history parallel with that of the High German, and reaching through a more famous career to a more venerable antiquity. But Americans are taught to believe in mixed races, and it magnifies the English most in our eyes to represent it in the old fashion, as formed by the junction of two great languages, the bearers of the best cultivation of the Teutonic and Romance races.

F. A. March, in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., IV. 97–105.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons: as, the *Anglo-Saxon* kings; the *Anglo-Saxon* language.—2. Of or pertaining to the language of the Anglo-Saxons; belonging to, derived from, or having the form or spirit of that language: as, the *Anglo-Saxon* elements of modern English; the proper-nouns of *Anglo-Saxon* words in the Bible or Shakspere; an *Anglo-Saxon* style, as contrasted with a Latin style.—3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Anglo-Saxons, or the English-speaking race: as, *Anglo-Saxon* enterprise; the political genius of the *Anglo-Saxon* race.

Anglo-Saxondom (ang-gló-sak'son-dum), *n.* [< *Anglo-Saxon* + *-dom.*] The Anglo-Saxon domain; the whole body of Anglo-Saxons, in sense 1 (*b*).

Anglo-Saxonic (ang'gló-sak-son'ik), *a.* [< ML. *Anglosaxonicus*, < *Anglosaxones*: see *Anglo-Saxon.*] Of Anglo-Saxon character or quality; Anglo-Saxon in origin or nature.

Anglo-Saxonism (ang-gló-sak'son-izm), *n.* [< *Anglo-Saxon* + *-ism.*] 1. A characteristic or peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxon race.—2. A word, phrase, idiom, or peculiarity of speech belonging to Anglo-Saxon, or of Anglo-Saxon origin or type.—3. The state of being Anglo-Saxon in the widest sense; that which constitutes the Anglo-Saxon or English character in the aggregate; the feeling of pride in being Anglo-Saxon.

angnail, *n.* The more correct form of *agnail.* See *agnail* and *hangnail.*

angola (ang-gō'lȧ), *n.* A common but corrupt form of *angora.*

Angola cat, pea, seed, weed. See the nouns.

angon (ang'gon), *n.* [MI. *ango*, < MGr. *ἄγγων.* The heavy barbed javelin of the Franks. It is described as being not very long, but heavy, and used as much to drag down the enemy's shield, when fired in it by his barbs, as to inflict wounds, in the respect resembling the pilum (which see). It was also used as a pike or lance in close combat.

angor (ang'gor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *angour* and (by confusion with *anger*1) *anger*, < late ME. *angure*, < OF. *angor*, *angour*, < L. *angor*, *ace. -ongorem*, anguish, the throttling, < *angere*, (= Gr. *ἄγχειν*), compress, throttle, strangle, stifle, distress, torment, trouble: see *anguish*, *anguish*. In pathology, in the medical sense *angor* is nearly synonymous with the kindred *angina.*] 1†. Anguish; intense bodily or mental pain.

> For man is laden with ten thousand langhores;
> All other creatures onely feele the *angore*
> Of pure disease.
> *Spitwater*, tr. of Du Bartas (ed. Grosart), The Furies, I. 607.

Whose voices, *angors*, and sorrows, and sometimes howlings, he said the office heard.
Abp. Usher, Ans. to a Jesuit, p. 175.

2. In *med.*, extreme anxiety, accompanied with painful constriction at the epigastrium, and often with palpitation and oppression. *Dunglison.*

angora (ang-gō'rȧ), *n.* [< *Angora* (Turk. *Angheri*, mod. form of Gr. Ἄγκυρα, *Ancyra*, a town in Asia Minor, giving name to the cat and the goat so called: see also *Ancyrene.* The name coincides with Gr. *ἄγκυρα*, L. *ancora*, a hook, an anchor: see *anchor*1.] A light cloth made of Angora wool, and used for coats and cloaks. The angora of commerce does not now contain Angora wool, but is made of mohair and silk, interwoven but commonly written *angola.*

Angora cat, goat, wool. See the nouns.

Angostura bark. [< *Angostura*, a town in Venezuela, on the Orinoco; lit. a narrow pass; < Sp. *angostura* (= Pg. *augustura*), narrowness, a narrow pass; < *angosto* (= Pg. *augusto*), narrow, < L. *angustus*, narrow: see *angust* and *anguish.*] See *bark*3.

angrily (ang'gri-li), *adv.* [ME. *angrily*, *angrily*, *-liche*; < *angry* + *-ly*3. Cf. *angerly*, *adv.*] In an angry manner; with indications of resentment.

> Rashly and *angrily* I promised; but cunningly and patiently will I perform.
> *C. Kingsley*, The Heroes.

angriness (ang'gri-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being angry.

> Such an *angriness* of humour that we take fire at everything.
> *Dr. H. More*, Whole Duty of Man, § 75.

2. Inflammation and pain of a sore or swelling. [Obsolescent.]

angry (ang'gri), *a.* [ME. *angry*, earlier *angerich*; < *anger*1 + *-y*1.] 1. Causing grief or trouble; troublesome; vexatious; trying.

> God had provided a severe and *angry* education to chasten the frowardness of a young spirit.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. 167.

2†. Feeling grief or trouble; grieved; troubled; vexed.—3. Feeling or showing anger or resentment (*with* or *at* a person, *at* or *about* a thing): said of persons.

> God is *angry with* the wicked every day. Ps. vii. 11.
>
> Rather be glad to amend your ill living than to be *angry* when you are warned or told of your fault.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.
>
> How he fell
> From heaven they fabled, thrown by *angry* Jove
> Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.
> *Milton*, P. L., I. 741.

4. Characterized by or manifesting anger; wrathful: as, an *angry* look or mood; *angry* words; an *angry* reply.

> Often a man's own *angry* pride
> Is cap and bells for a fool.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

5. Bearing the marks of anger; having the appearance of being in anger; frowning; fierce: as, an *angry* countenance; *angry* billows.

> And with my knife scratch out the *angry* eyes
> Of all the Greeks that are thine enemies.
> *Shakspere*, Lucrece, l. 1469.

From the far corner of the building, near the ground, angry puffs of steam shone snow-white in the moon and vanished.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 54.

6. Having the color of the face of one who is in anger; red. [Rare.]

> Sweet rose, whose hue *angry* and brave
> *Herbert*, Virtue.

7. Sharp; keen; vigorous. [Rare.]

> I never ate with *angrier* appetite.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

8. In *med.*, inflamed, as a sore; exhibiting inflammation.

> This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=Syn. 3, 4, 5. Indignant, incensed, passionate, resentful, irritated, wrathful, irate, hot, raging, furious, stormy, choleric, inflamed, tumultuous.

anguicide (ang-gwik'īd), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. : cf. L. *anguicida*, a snake-killer, dim. of *anguis*, a serpent: see *Anguis.*] An old name of the small nematoid worms, as those of the family *Anguillulidæ*, found in sour paste, vinegar, etc., and commonly called vinegar-eels. It was not used as a zoölogical name.

anguicular (ang-gwik'ū-lȧr), *a.* Of or pertaining to the anguicula.

anguid (ang'gwid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Anguidæ.*

Anguidæ (ang'gwi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-idæ.*] A family of lacertilians, typified by the genus *Anguis.* It is closely related to the *Scincidæ*, and contains a number of feeble, fragile, and harmless apodal and snake-like forms, living in holes or under stones, and feeding on insects or worms. The technical characters are: no sternum; anterior abdominal ribs free, not retractile, clavicles undilated proximally, postorbital and postfrontal arches present, and tongual lamellæ rooted over, and the body furnished with osteodermal plates having irregularly branching or radiating channels.

Anguifer (ang'gwi-fėr), *n.* [< L. serpent-bearing, < *anguis*, a serpent (see *Anguis*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *astron.*, a northern constellation pictured by a man holding a serpent; Serpentarius, or Ophiuchus. See cut under *Ophiuchus.*

anguiform (ang'gwi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *anguiformis*, < L. *anguis*, a snake (see *Anguis*), + *forma*, form.] Snaky; serpentine; like a snake: said both of shape and of movement: as, an *anguiform* motion; an *anguiform* myriapod: the *anguiform* Chilognathans," *Kirby*, Habits of Animals (1835), p. 68.

Anguiformes (ang-gwi-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anguiformis*: see *anguiform.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of chilognath myriapods, corresponding to the family *Julidæ* of Westwood.

Anguilla (ang-gwil'ȧ), *n.* [L., an eel (cf. Gr. *ἔγχελυς*, an eel), dim. of *anguis*, a serpent: see *Anguis.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anguillidæ*: a name sometimes given comprehensively to the apodal fishes with pectoral fins, but by recent authors restricted to the common eel, *A. vulgaris*, and closely related species. Its species are very diversely estimated, some authors recognizing about 50, others only 4, the Archigenan *A. vulgaris*, the Indian *A. marmorata*, and *A. aussa*, and the Oceanic *A. megalostoma.*

anguillid (ang-gwil'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anguillidæ*, as an eel.

Anguillidæ (ang-gwil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguilla* + *-idæ.*] A family of apodal fishes, exemplified by the genus *Anguilla*: the typical eels. Various limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. As now restricted, the *Anguillidæ* are characterized by the presence of pectoral fins, transverse of the dorsal fin from the head, confluence of the dorsal and anal fins with the caudal, presence of small conical slightly curved canals, discrete lateral nostrils, tongue free in front, slender reduced pectorals, and toothed palatine bones, and moderately broad ethmovomerine region. In this sense the family contains only the genus *Anguilla.*

anguilliform (ang-gwil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *anguilliformis*, < L. *anguilla*, an eel, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form of an eel or of a serpent; resembling an eel or a serpent. Specifically—2. In *ichth.*, having the zoölogical character of an eel; of or pertaining to the *Anguilliformes.*

Anguilliformes (ang-gwil-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anguilliformis*: see *anguilliform.*] In Cuvier's classification of fishes, the only recognized family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, including fishes with an elongated form, a thick and soft skin, few bones, no cæca, and in most cases a swim-bladder which is often of singular shape, and has been subdivided into many families, and even different orders.

Anguillina (ang-gwi-lī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguilla* + *-ina*1.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Muræniformes* with the gill-openings separated by an interspace, pectoral fins present, nostrils superior or lateral, tongue free, and the end of the tail surrounded by the fin.

anguillous (ang-gwil'us), *a.* [< L. *anguilla*, an eel, + *-ous.*] Like an eel; anguilliform. [Rare.]

Anguillula (ang-gwil'ū-lȧ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *anguilla*, an eel.] A genus of nematoid worms or nemathelmintes, typical of the family *Anguillulidæ*, and the first of the order to be recognized as *A. anseï*; that of sour paste. *A. glutinosa*, that of blighted wheat, *A. tritici*. See cut under *Nematoidea.*

anguillule (ang-gwil'ūl), *n.* [< *Anguillula* + *-ule.*] One of the anguillulas or *Anguillulidæ*; any similar eel-like creature of small size.

Anguillulæ (ang-gwil'ū-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguillula* + *-idæ.*] A family of free, that is, not parasitic, nematoid worms, including the minute creatures known as vinegar-eels. The family is related to the *Gordiidæ*, or horsehair worms, and contains many genera, of which the best known is *Anguillula.*

anguilloid (ang-gwil'oid), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguilla* + *-oidea.*] The slow-worms, or *Anguidæ*, rated as a subfamily of *Scincidæ.*

anguine (ang'gwin), *a.* [< L. *anguineus*, < *anguis*, a serpent: see *Anguis.*] Pertaining to or resembling a snake; snake-like: as, "the *anguine* or snake-like reptiles," *Owen*, Comp. Anat. —**Anguine lizard**, a snake-lizard of South Africa, *Chamæsaura anguina.* See *Chamæsaura.*

anguineal (ang-gwin'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *anguineus* (see *anguine*) + *-al.*] Resembling or pertaining to a snake or snakes.—**Anguineal hyperbola**, a term applied by Newton to a hyperbolic curve of the third order having one asymptote and three infinite branches.

anguineous (ang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *anguineus*: see *anguine.*] Same as *anguineal.*

Anguinidæ (ang-gwin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anguis* + *-inæ* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Anguidæ.*

anguiped, anguipede (ang'gwi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anguipes*, < *anguis* (see *Anguis*), a serpent, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having feet or legs in the form of serpents: applied to such conceptions as the serpent-footed giants of Greek mythology.

> A winged *anguipede* giant.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 306, note.

II. *n.* An individual fabled to have serpents' bodies and heads in the place of legs.

Anguis (ang'gwis), *n.* [L., a serpent, a snake, lit. a throttler, a constrictor (see *constrictor*), < *angere*, throttle, choke: see *anger*1 and *anger.*] A genus of scincoid lizards, typical of the family *Anguidæ*, represented by the slow-worm or blindworm of Europe, *Anguis fragilis*, as the best-known species. These lizards are perfectly harmless, though popularly thought to be dangerous. They have been supposed to be blind, from the smallness of the eyes. The body is very brittle, and the tail readily breaks off. There are apparently no limbs, so that the animal resembles a small snake or worm.

anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* [< ME. *anguish*, *anguysshe*, *angwische*, *angwische*, etc., earlier *an-*

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anguish

guise, anguie, anguisse, angoise, angus, etc., < OF. *angoisse, angoisse*, mod. F. *angoisse* = Pr. *angoissa* = Olsp. *angoxa* (Sp. Pg. *angustia*) = It. *angoscia*, anguish, < L. *angustia*, straitness, narrowness, in class. L. usually in pl. *angustiæ*, a defile, strait, fig. straits, distress, difficulty, scarcity, want, poverty, < *angustus*, strait, narrow, difficult (cf. Goth. *aggwus* = AS. *angr, enge*, etc., strait, narrow), < *angere* = Gr. ἀγχειν, choke, strangle, stifle: see *anger*, *anxious*, and *anger*‡.] 1. Excruciating or agonizing pain of either body or mind; acute suffering or distress.

But they hearkened not unto Moses for *anguish* of spirit, and for cruel bondage.

When pain and *anguish* wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!

2. An overwhelming emotion. [Rare.]

He cried in an *anguish* of delight and gratitude.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

=Syn. *Agony, Anguish, Pang*, etc. See *agony* and *grief*.

anguish (ang'gwish), *v. t.* [< ME. *angwyschen, angwisshen, earlier anguissen, anguissen*, < OF. *angoisser, anguisser* = Pr. *angoissar* = Sp. Pg. *angustiar* = It. *angosciare*; from the noun.] To distress with excruciating pain or grief.

I wish thou hadst not alighted so hastily and roughly: it hath shaken down a sheaf of thy hair; take heed thou sit not upon it, lest it *anguish* thee.
Lauder, Leofric and Godiva, p. 61.

anguished (ang'gwisht), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *anguissh'd*, < ME. *angwissh'd*, < OF. *angoisser, anguisser* = Pr. *angoissar*, < L. *angustia*: see *anguish* and *-ed*².] Full of anguish; attended with anguish.

Anguisher.

angular (ang'gū-lär), *a.* [< L. *angularis*, < *angulus*, an angle: see *angle*³.] 1. Having an angle or angles; having corners; pointed: as, an *angular* figure; an *angular* face of rock; *angular* writing (that is, with the turns sharply pointed instead of curved).—2. Consisting of an angle; forming an angle: as, an *angular* joint.—3. Measured by an angle, subtending an angle; having a divergence expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds: as, *angular* distances; *angular* velocity.—4. Of persons: (*a*) Having or exhibiting protuberances of joint or limb; acting or moving awkwardly or as if in angles.

He is *angular* in his movements, and rather tall.
F. M. Crawford, Paul Patoff, viii.

(*b*) Stiff in manner; cranky; crotchety; unbending.—**Angular advance**, in *steam-engines*, the angle which measures the arc described by the center of the eccentric in moving from its position at a half stroke to that which it occupies at the commencement of the stroke of the piston.—**Angular aperture of lenses**. See *aperture*.—**Angular artery**, in *anat.*, the facial artery which passes near the angle of the jaw, and finally near the inner angle of the eye, terminating at the junction of its course.—**Angular belting**, belting having a trapezoidal section and used with a grooved pulley. It is employed, because of its great thickness, when a heavy belt or considerable traction is desired. The beaver belts of this class are made by fastening a number of layers or other suitable material, shaped like truncated pyramids, to the inner face of a strong endless belt.—**Angular bone**, a bone situated at or near the angle of the mandible of lower vertebrates.—**Angular capital**, an incorrect term for *angle-capital*.—**Angular chain-belt**, a chain driven or run over a V-shaped pulley. In some forms flat links are covered with leather, which bears on the sides of the groove; in others there are long links with wooden blocks wedged into them, whose ends form the bearing surfaces; these links alternate with shorter ones which serve merely as connections.—**Angular distance**. See *distance*.—**Angular gearing**, in *mach.*, toothed wheels of irregular outline, used in transmitting variable motion.—**Angular gyrus**. See *gyrus*.—**Angular intervals**, in *astron.*, those arcs of the equator which are intercepted between circles of declination passing through the objects observed, and which measure by means of the transit instrument and clock.—**Angular motion**, in *physics*, the motion of any body which moves about a fixed or relatively fixed point: as, the *angular motion* of a pendulum or a planet; so called because such motion is measured by the angle contained between lines drawn from the fixed point to the successive positions of the moving body.—**Angular oscillation**. See *oscillation*.—**Angular perspective**, in *drawing*, that kind of perspective in which neither of the sides of the principal object is parallel to the plane of the picture, and therefore, in the representation, the horizontal lines of both converge to vanishing-points. Also called *oblique perspective*.—**Angular processes**, in *anat.*, the orbital processes of the frontal bone near the angles of the eye.—The external angular process is sometimes called the *zygal process*. See cut under *skull*.—**Angular sections**, that part of mathematics which treats of the division of angles into equal parts.—**Angular vein**, in *anat.*, the part of the facial vein which accompanies the angular artery.—**Angular velocity**, in *mech.*, the angle which a line perpendicular to the axis of rotation passes through in a given unit of time; the speed or rate of revolution of a revolving body: usually expressed in circular measure (which see, under *measure*).

angularity (ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *angularities* (-tiz). [*angular*² + *-ity*.] The quality of being angular in any sense; an angular detail or characteristic.

No doubt there are a few men who can look beyond the husk or angularity, a fellow-creature's infirmity, awkwardness, or eccentricity — to the hidden qualities within.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 142.

angularly (ang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* In an angular manner; with angles or corners.

angularness (ang'gū-lär-nes), *n.* The quality of being angular.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angulated*, ppr. *angulating*. [< L. *angulatus*, made angular (cf. L.L. *angulare*, make angular), < *angulus*, angle: see *angle*³.] To make angular or anguinate.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *angulatus*: see the verb.] Formed with angles or corners; of an angular form; angled; cornered: as, *angulate* stems, leaves, petioles, etc.

angulated (ang'gū-lā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *angulate*, *a.*, as in "angulated fore-wings," *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 277.

angulately (ang'gū-lāt-li), *adv.* In an angulate manner; with angles or corners.

angulation (ang-gū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *angulate*.] A formation of angles; the state of being angulated.

angulato-gibbous (ang-gū-lā-tō-gib'us), *a.* [< L. *angulatus*, angulate, + L.L. *gibbosus*, gibbous.] Gibbous with an angulate tendency. *N. E. D.*

angulato-sinuous (ang-gū-lā-tō-sin'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *angulatus*, angulate, + *sinuosus*, sinuous.] Sinuous or winding with the curves angled. *N. E. D.*

anguli, *n.* Plural of *angulus*.

anguliferous (ang-gū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *angulus*, an angle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *conch.*, having the valves parted (*Couch*, 1847.

angulinerved (ang'gū-li-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *angulus*, an angle, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having nerves which diverge at an angle from the midrib, then branching repeatedly by subdivision, as in most exogenous plants: feather-veined: applied to leaves.

Anguliostrea (ang'gū-li-os'trē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *angulus*, an angle, + *ostrum*, beak.] In Illyih's classification of birds (1849), a superfamily group of his *Halcyoides*, including the toilers and gossamers, or the two families *Todidæ* and *Galbulidæ*.

angulo-dentate (ang'gū-lō-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *angulus*, angle, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] Angularly toothed.

angulometer (ang-gū-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *angulus*, angle, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring external angles; a goniometer. It has various forms. See cut under *goniometer*.

angulose (ang'gū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *angulosus*, < *anguius*, an angle.] Full of angles; angulous.

angulosity (ang-gū-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *angulosities* (-tiz). [< L. *angulositas*, < *angulosus*, full of angles: see *angulose*.] Angular; having corners; hooked; forming an angle.

Held together by hooks and *angulosa* [evolutions].
Glanville, Scep. Sci., vii. 37.

angulus (ang'gū-lus), *n.*; pl. *anguli* (-li). [L.; see *angle*³.] 1. In *anat.*, an angle: used in phrases like *angulus oris*, the corner of the mouth; *angulus mandibulæ*, the angle of the mandible or lower jaw-bone; *angulus oculæ*, the angle of a rib.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

anguri (ang-gur'), *a.* [< F. *anguie* (Cotgrave), < L. *angustus*, strait, narrow, contracted, small, *cangere*, compress, strangle: see *angustus*, *anger*, and *anger*‡.] Narrow; strait. *Burton.*

anhidrosis

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *angustated*, ppr. *angustating*. [< L. *angustus*, pp. of *angustare*, straiten, narrow, < *angustus*, narrow: see *angust*.] To make narrow; straiten; contract.

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *a.* [< L. *angustatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Narrowed; straitened.

angustation (ang-gus-tā'shon), *n.* [< *angustate*.] The act of making angustate or narrow; a straitening or narrowing.

angusticlave (ang-gus'ti-klāv), *n.* [< L. *angusticlavus*, adj., wearing a narrow purple stripe, < *angustus*, narrow, + *clavus*, a nail, a knob, a purple stripe on the tunic: see *clavus*.] A narrow purple stripe or band reaching from the shoulder to the bottom of the tunic on each side, worn originally by members of the Roman equestrian order, and sometimes by those of inferior rank who had the means to provide it. It was worn in the fabric, and is rarely indicated in sculpture.

angustifoliate (ang-gus-ti-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *angustifoliatus*, < L. *angustus*, narrow, + *folium*, leaf: see *folio*.] In *bot.*, narrow-leaved.

angustirostate (ang-gus-ti-ros'trāt), *a.* [NL., *angustirostratus*, < L. *angustus*, narrow, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, beak.] In *zoöl.*, having a narrow, slender, or (especially) compressed beak: opposed to *latirostrate*.

angustura bark. See *Angustura bark*, under *bark*².

angwantibo (ang-gwän-tē'bō), *n.* [Native name.] The slow lemur of Old Calabar, *Arctocebus calabarensis*, of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, related to the potto, and by some referred to the genus *Perodicticus*. The tail is rudimentary; the inner digits of the hind feet are opposable as thumbs; the index digit is rudimentary, and the second digit of the hind foot terminates in a claw, the rest in digits having flat nails. The pelage is thick and woolly, of a brownish color, paler or whitish below.

anhang‡ (an'hang), *n.* [< L. [< ME.] *anhangen, anhongen*, no pret., pp. *anhanged*, a weak verb; mixed with *ashon*, pret. *anheng, anhong, anhangen*, pp. *anhangen*, < *on*, on, + *hōn*, hang, = AS. **anhōn*, **onhōn* (Bosworth), perhaps for *ā-hōn*, a strong verb, hang, < *an*, on, on (or *ā-*), + *hōn*, hang: see *hang*.] To hang.

He had to take him, and *anhang* him fast.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 250.

anharmonic (an-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *anharmonique* = Sp. *anarmónico* = It. *anarmonico*, < Gr. ἀ- *priv.* + *harmonic*.] Not harmonic; in *geom.*, a term applied by Chasles to an important kind of ratio introduced into geometry by Möbius. If *a*, *x*, *y*, *b* are four values of a unidimensional variable (for instance, the values of four points on a line), then $\frac{(a-a)\cdot(x-b)}{(x-a)\cdot(y-b)} \div \frac{(a-a)\cdot(x-b)}{(y-a)\cdot(y-b)}$ is called the anharmonic ratio of the four values. The intersections of a plane pencil of fourlines with a transversal have the same anharmonic ratio, however the transversal may be situated; and this ratio is called the *anharmonic ratio* of the pencil. Anharmonic ratios are always preserved by projection and perspection. Among these ratios, metrical properties are defined as projective properties of the first order are called *harmonic*.—**Anharmonic**, *n.*, 3. If from the intersection of two lines tangents are drawn to the absolute, the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of the pencil so formed multiplied by $i\sqrt{-1}$ is the angle of the first two lines. So, the logarithm of the anharmonic ratio of two points, together with the intersection of their connecting line with the absolute, when multiplied by a constant, gives the distance of those points.—**Anharmonic property**, in *geom.*, a property that is connected with an anharmonic ratio.

anhelation (an-hē-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *anhélation*, < L. *anhelatio(n-)*, a difficulty of breathing, panting, asthma, < *anhelare*, pp. *anhelatus*: see *anhelo*.] 1. Shortness of breath; a panting; difficult respiration; asthma.—2. Eager desire or aspiration. [Rare in both senses.]

These . . . *anhelations* of divine souls after the adorable object of their love.
Glanville, Scep. Sci., xviii. 283.

anhelet, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *anheale*, < ME. *anhelen, ancles*, < OF. *aneler, anheler*, = Pr. *anelar* = Sp. Pg. *anelar* = It. *anelare*, < L. *anhelare*, breathe with difficulty, pant, fig. pant for, pursue eagerly; < *an-* for *anbi-*, around, on both sides, + *halare*, in comp., for *halare*, breathe. Cf. *exhale* and *inhale*.] To pant, especially with eager desire and anxiety.

With most fervent desire they *anheale* . . . for the fruit of our conversion.
Latimer, 3d Sermon before Conv.

anhelose (an-hē'lōs), *a.* [As *anhelous* + *-ose*.] Same as *anhelous*.

anhelous (an-hē'lus), *a.* [< L. *anhelus*, panting, out of breath, < *anhelare*, pant: see *anhelet*.] Out of breath; panting; breathing with difficulty.

anhidrosis (an-hi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνίδρωσις*, without perspiration, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, akin to E. *sweat*), + *-osis*.] Deficiency or

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anhidrosis, **anhidrotic**, etc. Also written *anidrosis*, *anidrotic*.

anhidrotic (an-hī-drot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anhidrosis*: see *-otic*.] **I.** *a.* Tending or fitted to check perspiration.

II. *n.* Any medicinal agent which checks perspiration.

anhima (an'hi-mä), *n.* [Braz.; Sp. *anhima*. Cf. *anumca*.] 1. A Brazilian name of the kamichi or horned screamer, *Palamedea cornuta*. See *Palamedea*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Anhimidæ*. *Brisson*, 1760.

Anhimidæ (an-hi-mi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anhima* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, the horned screamers: synonymous with *Palamedeidæ*.

Anhimoidea (an-hi-moi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anhima* + *-oidea*.] A group of birds, referred by some as a superfamily to the order *Chenomorphæ*, by others considered as forming an order by itself. It is conterminous with the family *Anhimidæ*. See *Palamedeidæ*.

anhinga (an-hing'gä), *n.* [S. Amer. name.] 1. The American snake-bird, darter, or water-turkey, *Plotus anhinga*; a totipalmate natato-

American Snake-bird (*Plotus anhinga*).

rial bird, of the family *Plotidæ* and order *Steganopodes*. It is related to the cormorants, and inhabits swamps of the warmer parts of America, from the west Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States. See *darter*, *Plotus*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of birds: a synonym of *Plotus*. *Brisson*, 1760.

anhistous (an-his'tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἱστός*, a web, tissue.] In *anat.*, having no recognizable structure; plasmic or sarcodous, as the sarcode of a cell or the plasma of the blood.

anhungered (an-hung'gėrd), *a.* Same as *ahungered*.

anhydrate (an-hī'drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anhydrated*, ppr. *anhydrating*. [< *anhydrous* + *-ate*².] To remove water from, especially from a substance naturally containing it; dehydrate.

It [glycerin] is used like alcohol as an *anhydrating* medium in the study of protoplasm.

Poulsen, Bot. Micro-chem. (trans.), p. 27.

anhydration (an-hī-drā'shon), *n.* [< *anhydrate*.] Removal of water from anything; dehydration.

anhydremia, **anhydræmia** (an-hī-drē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. *anhydræmia*, < Gr. *ἀνύδρος*, without water (< *ἀν-* priv. + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water), + *αἷμα*, blood.] A concentrated state of the blood, due to loss of water.

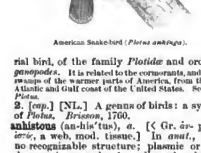
anhydrid, **anhydride** (an-hī'drid, -drid or -drīd), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνύδρος*, without water, + *-id*, *-ide*.] One of a class of chemical compounds which may be regarded as made up of one or more molecules of water in which the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by negative or acid radicals (which may themselves contain hydrogen). The corresponding acids represent one or more molecules of water in which the same radicals replace one half of the hydrogen. Thus, water being H_2O, sulphuric anhydrid is $SO_2(SO_4)$, representing H_2O in which H_2 is replaced by the bivalent radical SO_2; while sulphuric acid is H_2SO_4 (or $HO.SO_2.OH$), representing H_2O in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by SO_2 and two remain. They are more concisely called *anhydrous* acids. There are also anhydrids, in which the hydrogen is replaced by positive or basic radicals, are commonly called *metallic oxids*.

anhydrite (an-hī'drīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνύδρος*, without water (see *anhydrous*), + *-ite*².] Anhydrous sulphate of calcium. It is found in the salt-mines of Austria-Hungary, and in the Harz mountains, also in geodes in limestone at Lockport, N. Y., and in extensive beds in Nova Scotia. It is usually granular in structure, sometimes crystalline with cleavage in three rectangular directions. Its color is white or grayish-white, sometimes with tinge of blue; also red. The vulpinite of Italy is the only variety used in the arts.

anhydro-, In *chem.*, the combining form of *anhydrous*.

anhydrous (an-hī'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνύδρος*, without water, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water.] Destitute of water; specifically, in *chem.*, destitute of the water of crystallization (which see, under *water*): as, *anhydrous* salts.

ani (ā'nē), *n.* [Braz. name: "*Aui* Brasilienssium," Marcgrave, Johnston, Willughby and Ray.] A bird of the genus *Crotophaga*, sub-



Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*).

family *Crotophaginæ*, and family *Cuculidæ*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America. There are several species, two of them inhabiting the United States. The black ani, *Crotophaga ani*, is about a foot long, entirely black, with violet, steel-blue, and bronze reflections; the iris is brown; the feathers of the head and neck are lanceolate; the crest of the bill is smooth or with few wrinkles; and the culmen is regularly curved. It is called in the West Indies the *black witch* and *savanna blackbird*, and is known to the French of Cayenne as *boat-de-sotun*. It occurs from Florida southward. Another species, *C. sulcirostris*, the groove-billed ani, is found in tropical America and northward to Texas. Its bill has three distinct grooves, parallel with the curved culmen. All are gregarious in habit, and nest in bushes, several individuals sometimes using one large nest in common; they lay plain greenish eggs, covered with a white chalky substance. See *Crotophaga*.

anicut, *n.* See *anicut*.

anidiomatic, **anidiomatical** (an-id'i-ō-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. (*an-*5) + *idiomatic*, *-al*.] Contrary to the idiom or analogies of a language; not idiomatic. [Rare.]

You would not say "two times"; it is *anidiomatical*.

Lowder, Imaginary Conversations, II. 228.

anidrosis (an-i-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *anhidrosis*.

Aniella (an-i-el'ą), *n.* [NL. (E. Gray).] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Anielidæ*. Its distinguishing features are a body without limbs, and a tongue which is free in front and behind. The species is an elegant Californian species.

aniellid (an-i-el'id), *n.* A lizard of the family *Anielidæ*.

Anielidæ (an-i-el'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aniella* + *-idæ*.] A family of erigiossate lizards, typified by the genus *Aniella*.

anielloid (an-i-el'oid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anielloidea*.

Anielloidea (an'i-e-loi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aniella* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of erigiossate lacertilians (lizards), represented by the single family *Anielidæ*, having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles, dilated posteriorly, no postorbital or post frontal squamosal arches, no interorbital septum, and no cranial columella.

anient, *v. t.* [< ME. *anienten* (more commonly *anentisen*, etc.; see *anentise*), < OF. *anienter*, *enaienter*, *anientir*, *anenter* (F. *anéantir* = Pr. *anientar* = It. *annentare*), destroy, reduce to nothing, < L. *ad*, to, + *nient*, *neant*, F. *néant* = Pr. *neven*, *nien* = It. *neente*, *niente*, nothing, < ML. **necen(t)-s* or **necen(t)-is*, lit. not being, < *ne*, not, or *nec*, not, nor, + *en(t-)s*, being: see *ens*, *entity*, 1. To reduce to nothing or nothingness; bring to naught; frustrate. *Piers Plowman*.—2. In *law*, to abrogate; make null. *Bouvier*.

anientisht, *v. t.* [< ME. *anientishen*, *anentischen*, *annentischen*, etc., earlier *anientisen*, *angentisen*, < OF. *anientise-*, stem of certain parts of *anientir*, *anenter*: see *anient* and *-ish*².] To reduce to nothing; annihilate.

Ire, covetise, and hastifnes, . . . which three things ye han nat *anientisted* [var. *annychecked*, *destroyed*].

Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

anigh (a-nī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Mod., < *a*-4 + *nigh*, after *aware*, *afar*, etc.] **I.** *adv.* Nigh; near; close by.

II. *prep.* Nigh; near.

anight (a-nīt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *anyght*, *a nyght*, < AS. *on niht*: see *a*³ and *night*.] At night; in the night-time; by night.

I brake my sword upon a stone, and bid him take that, for coming *anight* to Jane Smith.

Shak., As you Like It, ii. 4.

anighter (a-nīt'), *adv.* [Equiv. to *anight*, but with adv. gen. suffix *as* in AS. *nihtes*, E. *nights*, adv.: see *nights*. Similarly, *o'nights*, of nights, where in popular apprehension *nights* is plural.] By night; nightly: used of repeated or habitual acts.

The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees.

Savage, Morning.

anil (an'il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anile*, *anill*, *anyle*, < F. *anil*, < Pg. *anil* = Sp. *añil* (formerly also *añir*), < Ar. *an-nīl*, *al-nīl*, the, + *nīl*, Pers. *Hind. nil*, < Skt. *nīla*, indigo, indigo-plant, *Cnila*, dark blue. Cf. *lilac*.] 1. A somewhat woody leguminous plant, *Indigofera Anil*, from whose leaves and stalks the West Indian indigo is made. It is a common species in Mexico and tropical America, and is no larger than the Asiatic *I. tinctoria*, which is the species ordinarily cultivated for the production of indigo.

2. Indigo. [In this sense nearly obsolete.]

anile (an'il or -il), *a.* [< L. *anilis*, *anus*, an old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile: as, "puerile or *anile* ideas," *Walpole*, Catalogue of Engravers.

A general revolt against authority, even in matters of opinion, is a childish or *anile* superstition, not to be excused by the pertest that it is natural to the love of freedom cherished in excess.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 198.

anilla (a-nil'-ą), *n.* [< *anil* + *-ia*.] Same as *aniline*.

anilic (a-nil'ik), *a.* [< *anil* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from anil: as, *anilic* acid.

anilide (an'i-lid or -lid), *n.* [< *anil(ine)* + *-ide*.] Same as *phenylamide*.

aniline (an'i-lin), *n.* and *a.* [< *anil* (with reference to the brilliant violet and indigo dyes which, with others, are prepared from aniline) + *-ine*².] **I.** *n.* Amidobenzol, $C_6H_5NH_2$, a base obtained by the destructive distillation of many brilliant dyes. It was discovered in 1826 by Unverdorben, as a product of the distillation of indigo, and called by him *crystallin*. It did not acquire commercial importance until 1856, when the purple dye mauve was prepared from it by Perkin. It is found in small quantities in coal-tar, but the aniline of commerce is obtained from benzol, another product of coal-tar, consisting of benzin and carbon, C_6H_6. Benzol when acted on by nitric acid produces nitrobenzol; and this latter substance when treated with nascent hydrogen, usually produced by the action of acetic acid upon iron filings or scraps, produces aniline, which is an oily liquid, colorless when pure, somewhat heavier than water, having a peculiar vinous smell and a burning taste. It is a strong base, and forms well-characterized salts. When acted on by arsenic acid, potassium bichromate, stannic chlorid, etc., aniline produces a great variety of compounds of very brilliant colors, known by the names of aniline purple, aniline green, violet, magenta, etc. Also called *benzidam*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from aniline: as, *aniline* colors.—**Aniline oil**, a by-product of the manufacture of nitrobenzol, containing aniline, toluidine, and a number of other organic bases of the aromatic series. It is used as a solvent for rubber, copal, etc., in printing, as a vehicle for aniline colors, in making indelible marking-ink, and for coloring, marking in permanent color, and transferring writing or designs.

anility (a-nil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *anilita(t)-s*, < *anilis*: see *anile*.] The state of being anile; the old age of a woman; childish dotage: as, "marks of *anility*," *Sterne*, Sermons, xxi.

anilla (a-nil'ą), *n.* [< *anil*, q. v.] A commercial term for West Indian indigo, derived from the name of the plant from which it is prepared. See *anil*.

anima (an'i-mą), *n.*; pl. *animæ* (-mē). [L., a current of air, wind, air, breath, the vital principle, life, soul: sometimes equiv. to *animus*, mind (see *animus*, and cf. Gr. *ἄνεμος*, wind); both from a root seen in Skt. *√ an*, breathe, exist, in Teut. by Goth. *waanan*, breathe out, expire; cf. Icel. *anda* = Sw. *andas* = Dan. *aande*, breathe, Icel. *önd*, breath, life, soul, = Sw. *ända*, *ande* = Dan. *aand*, breath (> Sw. *andas* = Dan. *aande*, breath, breathe); also Icel. *andi*, breath, spirit, a spirit, = Dan. *aand*, spirit, soul, a spirit, ghost, = OHG. *ando*, *anto* = AS. *anda*, zeal, fervor, indignation, anger, envy: for the change of sense, cf. *animus* and *animosity*.] Soul; vital principle; the intelligent principle supposed to preside over vital actions: anciently applied to the active principle of a drug, as if this were its soul.—**Anima bruta**, the soul of brutes; the soul of animals as distinguished from man; the principle of brute intelligence and vitality.—**Anima humana**, the human soul; the principle of human intelligence and vitality.—**Anima mundi**, the soul of the world; an ethereal essence or spirit supposed to be diffused through the universe, organizing and acting throughout the whole and in all its different parts.

The doctrine of the *anima mundi*, as held by the Stoics and Stratonicians, is closely allied to pantheism; while according to others this soul of the universe is altogether intermediate between the Creator and his works.

Fleming.

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animability

animability (an'ĭ-ma-bil'ĭ-ĭ), *n.* [< *animable*: see *-ility*.] Capacity of animation; capability of being animated.

An *animability* of body is acquired (if we may coin a word). *W. Taylor*, Monthly Rev., LXXIV. 393. (*N. E. D.*)

animablet (an'ĭ-ma-bl), *a.* [< L. *animabilis* (a doubtful reading), < *animare*, animate: see *animate*, *v.*] Susceptible of animation.

animadversal (an'ĭ-mad-vėr'sal), *n.* [< L. *animadversus*, pp. of *animadvertere*: see *animadvert*, *-al*.] That which has the power of perceiving; a percipient. [Rare.]

That finely inward *animadversal*: It is the soul itself: for I cannot conceive the body perceives. *Dr. H. More*, Song of the Soul, p. 422, note.

animadversion (an'ĭ-mad-vėr'shŏn), *n.* [< L. *animadversio(n-)*, the perception of an object, consideration, attention, reproach, punishment, < *animadvertere*, pp. *animadversus*: see *animadvert*.] 1. The act or faculty of observing or noticing; observation; perception.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

2. The act of criticising; criticism; censure; reproof.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*. *Clarendon*.

We must answer it, . . . with such *animadversion* on his doctrines as they deserve.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

=Syn. 2. Remark, comment, speculation, reproach.

animadversive (an'ĭ-mad-vėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *animadversus*, pp. of *animadvertere*: see *animadvert*.] I. *a.* Having the power of perceiving; percipient: as, "the *animadversive* faculty," *Coleridge*.

II. *n.* A percipient agent. *N. E. D.*

animadverviness (an'ĭ-mad-vėr'siv-nes), *n.* The wer of animadversive. *Bailey*.

animadvert (an'ĭ-mad-vėrt'), *v. i.* [< L. *animadvertere*, regard, observe, notice, apprehend, censure, punish; by contraction *animvertere*, in same senses, lit. turn the mind to: *animus*, acc. of *animus*, the mind (see *animus*); *advertere*, turn to: see *advert*.] 1†. To take cognizance or notice.—2. To consider critically; make remarks by way of criticism or censure; pass strictures or criticisms.

A man of a most *animadverting* humour? Who, to enclear himself unto his lord,
Will tell him, you and I, or any of us,
That there are men's faces, and human spirits.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

I wish, sir, you would do us the favour to *animadvert* frequently upon the false taste that reigns among us.

The gentleman from Lowell *animadverted* somewhat, last evening, on the delays attending the publication of the reports of decisions. *Boston Daily Advertiser*, p. 2.

animadverter (an'ĭ-mad-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who animadverts or makes remarks by way of censure.

anime, *n.* Plural of *animus*.

animal (an'ĭ-mal), *a.* and *n.* [First in 16th century; (*a*) *animal* (*anymal*, *animall*) = F. Sp. Pg. *animal* = It. *animale*, adj., < L. *animalis*, animate, living (also sēnsual, consisting of air), < *anima*, a current of air, a breath, breeze, the vital principle, life, soul; see *anima*; (*b*) *animal*, n., = F. *animal* = Sp. Pg. *animal* = It. *animale*, < L. *animal*, neut. of *animalis*, a living being, an animal in the widest sense, but sometimes restricted to a brute or beast; hence, in contempt, a human being; orig. neut. of *animalis*, adj., as above. In the use *animal*, n., 'living, animate,' is inseparably mixed with *animal*, n., used attributively in the sense of 'pertaining to animals.'] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to sensation. See *animal spirits*, below.—2†. Having life; living; animated.—3. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual or rational or spiritual part; of man, pertaining to those parts of his nature which he shares with inferior animals.

Good humour, frankness, generosity, active courage, sanguine energy, buoyancy of temper, are the usual and appropriate accompaniments of a vigorous animal temperament. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 132.

Faith in God is the source of all power. Before a soul inspired by this faith, the *animal* strength of a Napoleon or a Jackson is only weakness.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 377.

4. Of, pertaining to, or derived from animals.

It may be reasonably doubted whether any form of *animal* life remains to be discovered which will not be found to accord with one or other of the common phases now known. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 50.

Animal ascarite. See *ascarite*.—*Animal charcoal*. Same as *bone-black*.—*Animal economy*, the physiological course of events in the life of an animal; the sequence of cause and effect observed in the vital activities of animals; the order of animated nature.—*Animal electricity*, electricity generated in animal bodies, as, in large quantities, in the electric eel, the torpedo, and *Malapterurus*, or in small quantities, in nervous, muscular, and other tissues.—*Animal food*, flesh, or any other part of an animal which is eaten.—*Animal force*. See *force*.—*Animal function*, any vital activity or physiological process characteristic of animal economy; any organic property or character of animals. Such functions are partly in the form of faculties: (1) Mentality, including all activities of the mind as distinguished from those of the body, such as instinct, reason, the intellect, memory, etc. (2) *Sensibility*, or feeling. The capability of responding automatically to external stimuli; irritability; insensitiveness to pain. Animals have it in high degree as compared with plants. (3) Locomotion, usual in animals, but unusual in plants. (4) Nutrition, involving interstitial growth and waste and repair: common to plants and animals, but usually differently effected in the two, and with different materials. (5) Reproduction, or generation, a process whereby growth is devoted to the formation of separate individuals. Functions shared by all organized beings are called *organic* or *vegetative* functions; the functions peculiar to animals are called *animal* or *sensitive*.—*Animal heat*, organic temperature of animals. See *heat*.—*Animal kingdom*, in *Hæmatocrena* and *Hæmatocryna*. In the former a very sensibly elevated temperature is maintained, that is, highest in birds, mounting sometimes to 112° F. In mammals a little lower, as 100° F. to 102° F. In man the highest normal temperature is about 99°, any considerable deviation from which is inconsistent with health. Animal heat is simply a result of animal combustion, or an analogous process goes on in plants. It is an index of the molecular energy of the body, and is a measure of the work done by an animal in its vital activities.—*Animal kingdom*, all sentient beings, or the whole series of the three grand divisions of the realm of nature (*imperium naturæ*), the other two comprising plants and minerals respectively. For scientific purposes, the animal kingdom is into classes, orders, families, genera, species, and groups (with intermediate divisions often of great importance, as those super- to these words), whereby the classification and registration of animals are determined. Some principal classes of animals are the following: (1) The Linnean system (1766) divided animals into 6 classes: I. *Mammalia*; II. *Aves*; III. *Amphibia*; IV. *Pisces*; V. *Insecta*; VI. *Vermes*. (2) The system of Cuvier (1811) proposed 4 subkingdoms and 9 classes: I. *Vertebrata* (*Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, *Pisces*); II. *Mollusca* (*Cephalopoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Acephala*, *Brachiopoda*, *Cirrhopoda*); III. *Articulata* (*Annelida*, *Crustacea*, *Trilobita*, *Arachnida*, *Insecta*); IV. *Radiata* (*Echinodermata*, *Entozoa*, *Acalephæ*, *Polypi*, *Infusoria*). (3) The system of Owen (1860) separated the *Protozoa* from *Animalia* proper as a separate kingdom, the latter being then divided into 6 subkingdoms: I. *Mammalia*, with 3 provinces, *Rodentia*, *Articulata*, *Mollusca*; and subkingdom II. *Vertebrata*. (4) In 1866 Haeckel ranged the animal kingdom in the 8 primary groups *Vertebrata*, *Molluscoida*, *Molluscoda*, *Arthropoda*, *Vermes*, *Echinodermata*, *Infusoria*, *Protozoa*. No two authorities agree upon the leading divisions of the animal kingdom, but a system like the following is now widely accepted: subkingdom I. Sinkingdom A (with one phylum), *Protozoa*: class I., *Rhizopoda*; class II., *Infusoria*; class III., *Spongiæ*. Subkingdom B, *Metazoa*. Phylum 1, *Cœlenterata*: class IV., *Spongiozoa*; class V., *Hydrozoa*; class VI., *Discophora*; class VII., *Ctenophora*. Phylum 2, *Echinodermata*: class VIII., *Crinoidea*; class IX., *Asteroidea*; class X., *Echinoidea*; class XI., *Holothuroidea*. Phylum 3, *Annulata*: class XII., *Platyhelminthes*; class XIII., *Nematelminthes*; class XIV., *Gephyrea*; class XV., *Chætopoda*; class XVI., *Rotifera*. Phylum 4, *Arthropoda*: class XVII., *Crustacea*; class XVIII., *Arachnida*; class XIX., *Myriopoda*; class XX., *Insecta*. Phylum 5, *Molluscoidea*: class XXI., *Polyzoa*; class XXII., *Brachiopoda*. Phylum 6, *Molluscoda*: class XXIII., *Acephala*; class XXIV., *Pteropoda*; class XXV., *Gasteropoda*; class XXVI., *Cephalopoda*. Phylum 7, *Vertebrata*: class XXVII., *Marsipobranchii*; class XXVIII., *Leptocardia*; class XXIX., *Marsipobranchii*; class XXX., *Elasmobranchii*; class XXXI., *Pisces*; class XXXII., *Amphibia*; class XXXIII., *Reptilia*; class XXXIV., *Aves*; class XXXV., *Mammalia*. Nerve centers and nerves of the *Protozoa*, *Aspidia*, and *Balanoglossus* are severally regarded by many authors as types of classes.—*Animal magnetism*, mesmerism, or hypnotism. See *magnetism*.—*Animal power*, the unit of power in men and animals, as *man-power*, *horse-power*, etc.—*Animal secretion*. See *secretion*.—*Animal spirits*. (*a*) According to the doctrine of Galen, modified by Descartes, subtile and almost incorporeal parts of the living body, which penetrate the pores of the nerves and pass between the brain and the periphery, acting as the agents of sensation and sensation. Also in the singular, *animal spirit*, equivalent to nervous force or activity. (*b*) In modern use, exuberance of health and life; natural buoyancy; cheerfulness, animation, gaiety, and good humor.

Animal spirits constitute the power of the present, and their feats are like the structure of a pyramid.

Emerson, Society and Solitude.

II. *n.* 1. A sentient living being; an individual, organized, animated, and sentient portion of matter; in *zoöl.*, one of the *Animalia*; a member of the animal kingdom, as distinguished from a vegetable or a mineral. The distinction from the latter is sufficient, consisting in organization, intelligence, mentality, vitality, and animation; but it is impossible to draw any line between all vegetables and all animals. Any criteria which may be diagnostic in most instances fail of applicability to the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life; and no definition which has been attempted has been entirely successful. Most animals are locomotory as well as motile; most plants are fixed. Most animals exhibit distinct active and apparently conscious or voluntary movements in response to irritation, mechanical or other; most plants do not. Most animals feed upon other animals or upon plants, that is, upon organic matter; most plants, upon inorganic substances. Most animals have no cellulose in composition, nitrogenous compounds prevailing; while cellulose is highly characteristic of plants. Most animals inhale oxygen and exhale carbon dioxid, the reverse of the usual process in plants; and few animals have chlorophyl, which is so universal in plants. In animals have usually a digestive cavity and a nervous system, and are capable of correlated coördination of consciousness, emotion, and volition, which can be attributed to plants only by vague habituation in the use of terms. See *Animalia*.

Ordinary *animals* . . . not only possess conspicuous locomotive activity, but their parts readily alter their form by muscular contraction. Their mechanism, consisting of other *animals* and of plants, is taken in the solid form into a digestive cavity, . . . Traced down to their lowest terms, the series of plant forms gradually lose more and more of their distinctive vegetable features, while the series of animal forms part with more and more of their distinctive animal characters, and the two series converge to organisms . . . which . . . present characteristic morphological peculiarity of the *animal* is the absence of any such cellulose investment [of the cell as plant possess]. The most characteristic physiological peculiarity of the *animal* is its want of power to manufacture protein out of simpler compounds. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., pp. 48–47.

2. An inferior or irrational sentient being, in contradistinction to man; a brute; a beast: as, men and *animals*.—3. A contemptuous term for a human being in whom the animal nature has the ascendancy.—**Aggregate animals**. See *aggregate*.—**Animal's Protection Acts**, English statutes of 1849 (12 and 13 Vict., c. 92), 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., c. 60), and 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 97, sections 40, 41), for preventing cruelty to animals.—**Compound animals**. See *compound*!

animal-butch (an'ĭ-mal-kūch), *n.* A device for gripping animals by the leg while slaughtering them.

animalcula (an-i-mal'kŭ-lă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *animalcule*.] 1. Plural of *animalculum*.—2. [*cap.*] A loose synonym of *Infusoria*.

animalculæ (an-i-mal'kŭ-lē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *animalcula*, which is not warranted to be the plural. See *animalculum* and *animalcule*.

animalcular (an-i-mal'kŭ-lăr), *a.* [< *animalcule* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to animalcules.—2. Of or pertaining to the physiological doctrine of animalculism.

An extreme form of *animalcular* theory.

animalcule (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* [= F. *animalcule*, < NL. *animalculum*, q. v.] 1†. Any little animal, as a mouse, insect, etc.—2. A minute or microscopic animal; one not quite invisible to the naked eye, as an infusorian or rotifer; an animalculum; as, the bell-*animalcule*, a ciliate infusorian of the family *Vorticellidæ*; wheel-*animalcule*, a rotifer; bear-*animalcule*, a minute arachnidan of the order *Arctisca*. See cuts under *Arctisca*, *Rotifera*, and *Vorticella*.—**Proteus animalcule**. See *proteus of smoke*.—**Seminal animalcule**, a spermatozoon (which see).

animalculine (an-i-mal'kŭ-lin), *a.* Same as *animalcular*.

animalculism (an-i-mal'kŭ-lizm), *n.* [< *animalcule* + *-ism*.] 1. The theory that animalcules are concerned in the production or theory of incasement in the male; spermism; spermatism. See *incasement*.

2. Same as *animalculism*.

animalculist (an-i-mal'kŭ-list), *n.* [< *animalcule* + *-ist*.] 1. A special student of animalcules; one versed in the study of animalcules.—2. An adherent of animalculism, or the physiological theory of incasement in the male; a spermist. See *incasement*.

animalculum (an-i-mal'kŭ-lum), *n.*; pl. *animalcula* (-lă). [NL., a little animal, dim. of L. *animal*, an animal: see *animal*.] An animalcule.

animal-flower (an'ĭ-mal-flou'ėr), *n.* A zoöphyte or phytozoön; a radiated animal resembling or likened to a flower, as many of the *Actinozoa*: a term especially applied to seaanemones, but also extended to various other zoöphytes which are not fixed as if rooted, and at the other are expanded like a flower.

animalhood (an'ĭ-mal-hŭd), *n.* [< *animal* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of any animal other than man; animality as distinguished from humanity. [Rare.]

A creature almost lapsed from humanity into *animalhood*. *Reader*, Nov., 1863, p. 557. (*N. E. D.*)

Animalia (an-i-mā'li-ă), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *animal*: see *animal*.] Animals as a grand division

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of nature; the animal kingdom (which see, under *animal*).

animalic (an-i-mal'ik), *a.* [< *animal* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to animals. [Rare.]

animalculture (an-i-mal-i-kul'tūr), *n.* [< L. *animal*, animal, + *cultura*, culture.] The raising and care of animals as a branch of industry; stock-raising. [Rare.]

animalisation, animalise. See *animalization*, *animalize*.

animalish (an'i-mal-ish), *a.* [< *animal* + *-ish*.] Of, pertaining to, or like an animal, especially an irrational animal; brutish. [Rare.]

The world hath no blood nor flesh, nor any *animalish* or humane form. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

animalism (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* [< *animal* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of a mere animal; the state of being actuated by animal appetites only, and not by intellectual or moral forces; sensuality.—2. The exercise of animal faculties; animal activity.—3. A mere animal; specifically, a human being dominated by animal qualities and passions. [Rare.]

Girls, Hetairæ, curious in their art,
Hired animalisms, vile as those that mate
The mulberry-faced dictator's orgies worse
Than aught they fable of the quiet Gods.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

4. In *physiol.*, same as *animalization*.

animalist (an'i-mal-ist), *n.* [< *animal* + *-ist*.] 1. A sensualist.—2. In *physiol.*, an animalcentist.—3. In *art*, an artist who devotes his chief energies to the representation of animals, as distinguished from one who represents the human figure, landscapes, etc.; an animal-painter or animal-sculptor.

Fifty years ago he [Barye] brought envy and malice on his head by placing the erection in the Avenue des Feuillants in the Tuileries gardens of his colossal bronze lion and serpent. It was then the scorn of *animalist* [sic]. *The Century*, XXXI. 484.

animalistic (an'i-ma-lis'tik), *a.* [< *animalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by animalism; sensual.

animality (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *animalité*; < *animal* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being an animal; animal existence or nature in general; the animal as opposed to the spiritual side of human nature.

Another condition which tends to produce social progress is the perpetual struggle between the essential attributes of humanity and those of mere *animality*.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 132.

2. In *physiol.*, the aggregate of those vital phenomena which characterize animals. See *vegetality*.

We find it convenient to treat of the laws of *Animality* in the abstract, expecting to find these ideals realized (within due limits) in every particular organism.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 42.

Animalivora (an'i-ma-liv'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *animalivorus*: see *animalivorous*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given to the carnivorous and insectivorous bats, as distinguished from the frugivorous species. The term, in its application to bats, or *Chiroptera*, is an alternative synonym of *Insectivora*, which is preoccupied in, and offener employed for, another group of mammals.

animalivorous (an'i-ma-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *animalivorus*, < L. *animal*, animal, + *vorare*, devour.] Animal-eating; carnivorous; of or pertaining to the *Animalivora*.

animalization (an-i-mal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *animalisation*; as *animalize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of making into an animal, or of endowing with animal attributes; the act of representing (a higher being) under the form of an animal, as bearing its characteristics in part, or as having its lower instincts and tastes.

In the theology of both the Babylonians and Egyptians there is undoubted evidence . . . of . . . the deification of animals, and the converse *animalization* of Gods.
Hurley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 608.

2. The process of rendering animal; the state of being animal or degraded in life or habits; the state of being under the influence of animal instincts and passions; brutalization; sensualization.

The illusion of the greatest-happiness principle would eventually lead the world back to *animalization*.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 182.

3. Conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation.

The alimentary canal, in which the conversion and *animalization* of the food takes place. *Owen*, Comp. Anat.

4. The process of giving to vegetable fiber the appearance and quality of animal fiber. See *animalize*.

The present view of *animalization* is, that it is not possible to animalize a fabric in any other way than by actually depositing upon it the animal matter in question.
D'Arcil, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 60.

5. Population by animals; the number and kind of animals in a given place or region.

What the French call the *animalisation* of the departments. *Jour. Roy. Agric. Soc.*, I. 414. (*N. E. D.*)

Also spelled *animalisation*.

animalize (an'i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *animalized*, ppr. *animalizing*. [= F. *animaliser*; < *animal* + *-ize*.] 1. To make into an animal; endow with the attributes of an animal; represent in animal form: as, the Egyptians *animalized* their deities. 2. To give an animal character or appearance to; especially, to render animal in nature or habits; brutalize; sensualize; excite the animal passions of.

If a man lives for the table, . . . the eye grows dull, the gait heavy, the voice takes a coarse *animalized* sound.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 176.

3. To convert into animal matter by the process of assimilation; assimilate, as food.

Something secreted in the coats of the stomach, which . . . *animalized* the food, or assimilated it.
J. Hunter, in Philos. Trans., LXII. 454. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To give, as to vegetable fiber, some of the characteristics of animal fiber, as when cotton is so treated with albumin or casein, or a strong solution of caustic soda, that the fiber shrinks, becomes stronger, and is made capable of absorbing salts of dyes.

Also spelled *animalise*.

animally (an'i-mal-i), *adv.* In Psychicalry; in the manner of the animal; in respect to the anima bruta, or to animal spirits. *Cudworth*.

2. Physically, corporeally, bodily, as opposed to *mentally* or *intellectually*.

animalness (an'i-mal-nes), *n.* The state of being an animal; animality.

animant (an'i-mant), *a.* [< L. *animan(t-)s*, ppr. of *animare*, animate: see *animate*, *v.*] Possessing or conferring the properties of life and soul; quickening. *Cudworth*. [Rare.]

animary (an'i-ma-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the soul; psychical.

Tis brought to a right *animary* temper and harmony.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 44.

animastic (an-i-mas'tik), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *animasticus*, < L. *anima*, soul, life: see *anima*.] I. *n.* The doctrine of the soul; psychology.

The other schoolmen . . . carefully explained that these operations were not in their own nature proposed to the logician; for, as such, they belonged to *Animastic*, as they called it, or Psychology.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Logic, I. ii.

II. *a.* Psychic; spiritual; relating to soul: the opposite of *material* or *animal*.

animasticalt (an-i-mas'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *animastic*.

animate (an'i-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *animated*, ppr. *animating*. [< L. *animatus*, pp. of *animare*, fill with breath, quicken, encourage, animate, < *anima*, breath: see *anima*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give natural life to; quicken; make alive: as, the soul *animates* the body.

Communicating male and female light;
Which two great sexes *animate* the world.
Milton, P. L., viii. 151.

But it was as impossible to put life into the old institutions as to *animate* the skeletons which are imbedded in the depths of primeval strata.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. To affect with an appearance of life; inspire or actuate as if with life; bring into action or movement.

But none, ah, none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire.
Dryden.

3. To move or actuate the mind of; incite to mental action; prompt.

This view . . . *animates* me to create my own world through the purification of my soul. *Emerson*, Nature.

4. To give spirit or vigor to; infuse courage, joy, or other animating passion into; stimulate: as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

The perfectibility of the human mind, the *animating* theory of the ekoteric philosophy, is the base of our ideas. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 315.

Animated by this unlooked-for victory, our valiant heroes sprung with triumph and took possession of the soil as conquerors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 97.

=Syn. 1. To vivify.—3. To revive, invigorate.—4. To enliven, stimulate, inspirit, exhilarate, cheer, gladden, impel, urge on, prompt, incite.

animated (an'i-mā-ted), *p. a.* [< *animate*, *v.*, + *-ed*.] 1. Alive; possessing animal life: as, "creatures *animate*," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 112.

No *animate* creature is so far down in the scale that it does not illustrate some phase of mind which has a bearing upon the problem of higher beings.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 807.

His eye, voice, gesture, and whole frame *animate* with the living vigor of heart-felt religion.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 290.

2. Having the appearance of life; resembling that which is alive; lively.

After marching for about two miles at a very slow rate, the enemy's rear, which had been visible since leaving the scrubs, suddenly became *animate*, and a large force of Arabs, distant some 500 to 700 yards, sprung up, and advanced as if to attack the left leading corner of the square.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 155.

3. Pertaining to living things: as, *animate* diseases." *Kirby and Spence*, Entomol. [Rare.]

animated (an'i-mā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Endowed with animal life: as, the various classes of *animated* beings.

"Infancy," said Coleridge, "presents body and spirit in unity: the body is all *animated*." *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

2. Lively; vigorous; full of life, action, spirit; indicating or representing animation: as, an *animated* discourse; an *animated* picture.

On the report there was an *animated* debate.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

Can storied urn or *animated* bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Gray, Elegy.

animatedly (an'i-mā-ted-li), *adv.* In an animated way; with animation.

animatedness (an'i-mā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being animate or animated.

animater (an'i-mā-ter), *n.* One who animates or gives life.

animatingly (an'i-mā-ting-li), *adv.* So as to animate or excite feeling.

animation (an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. *animatio(n-)*, a quickening, animating, < *animare*: see *animate*, *v.*] The act of animating or the state of being animated. (*a*) The act of infusing animal life, or the state of having animal life or breath.

Wherein, although they attaine not the indubitable requisites of *Animation*, yet they have neere affinity.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 1.

Scarce has the gray dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the suburbs give signs of reviving *animation*.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 137.

(*b*) Liveliness; briskness; the state of being full of spirit and vigor: as, he recited the story with great *animation*.

For in conversation he never flagged; his *animation* and variety were inexhaustible. *I. D'Israeli*, Calamities of Authors.

The veteran warrior, with nearly a century of years upon his head, had all the fire and *animation* of youth at the prospects of a foray. *Irving*, Granada, p. 108.

(*c*) The appearance of activity or life: as, the *animation* of a picture or statue. (*d*) Attribution of life to.

Any general theory of life must, if logically pursued, lead to the *animation* of all forms of matter.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 351.

Suspended animation, a temporary cessation of animation; especially, asphyxia. =Syn. (*a*) Life, vivacity. (*b*) *Animation*, *Life*, *Liveliness*, *Vivacity*, *Spirit*, *Sprightliness*, *Gaiety*, buoyancy, cheerfulness, energy, active. The first seven of these indicate, in general, a full possession of the faculties of life; therefore they are the opposite of dullness or of any manifestation of listlessness. The same idea appears in the next two under the notion of life displayed in the breath of life. *Animation* applies broadly to manner, looks, and language: as, *animation* of countenance; he spoke with *animation*; it implies, perhaps, more warmth of feeling than others. *Life* is not expressive of feeling, but of full vital force and any form of its manifestation: as, his words were indeed with *life*; his delivery lacked *life*. *Liveliness* is primarily suggestive of the more external exercise of the powers of life in alertness of mind, freshness of interest, etc. *Vivacity* applies especially to conversation, but is used also of manner and looks: it implies more than *liveliness*, as active is variously compounded of courage, vigor, firmness, enthusiasm, and zeal, according to the connection. It implies the best qualities of the manly man in action. *Sprightliness* is vivacity with flavor or gayety; it is lighter than *spirit*. *Gayety* is the overflow of animal spirits in talk and laughter promoted by social intercourse, festivity, dancing, etc. See *merry*, *hilarious*, *gladness*, *happiness*.

At the very mention of such a study, the eyes of the prince sparkled with *animation*.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 328.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

His (Steele's) personages are drawn with dramatic spirit, and with a freedom and airy facility that blind the reader to his defects of style. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 121.

The delight of opening a new pursuit, or a new course of reading, imparts the *sprightly* look peculiar to love in old age. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 216.

I will attend her here,
And woo her with some spirit when she comes.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Perhaps no kind of superiority is more flattering or alluring than that which is conferred by the powers of conversation, by extemporaneous *sprightliness* of fancy, copiousness of language, and fertility of sentiment.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 101.

Like our Tonchstone, but infinitely richer, this new ideal personage [Mascarille] still delights by the fertility of his expedients and his perpetual and vigorous *gaiety*.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 459.

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animative (an'ĭ-mā-tĭv), *a.* [< *animate* + *-ive.*] Having the power of giving life or spirit.

animator (an'ĭ-mā-tqr), *n.* [L., < *animare*: see *animate*, *v.*] One who or that which animates or gives life; one who enlivens or inspires. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

anime (an'ĭ-me), *n.* [Sometimes accented like equiv. F. *animé*, on the fancy that it is so called because often "*animé*" (= *animatus*: see *animate*, *a.*) or "alive" with insects; but E. prop. *anime* = F. *anime* (Cotgrave), now *animé*, Sp. Pg. *anime* (NL. *anime*, *animi*, also *animum*), applied in the middle of the 16th century, and prob. earlier, to a gum brought from the East by the Portuguese; afterward applied to a similar product from the West Indies. The word, which has not been found except in the East or elsewhere, is said by Ray and others to be a Portuguese corruption of *animea*, Gr. ἀνεμωλή (Dioscorides), a reminiscence of the name being appar. an adj. (se. *σμύρνα*, myrrh), referring to a people of Arabia bordering on the Red Sea, from whom the gum was obtained. *Elemi* is a different word.] 1. The name of various resins, also known in pharmacy as *elemi* (which see).—2. A kind of copal, the product probably of a leguminous tree, *Hymenaea Hornemanniannum*, of Zanzibar. The best is that dug from the ground at the base of the tree, or that found in a semi-fossil state in localities where the tree is now extinct.

3. The produce of a very nearly allied tree of tropical America, *Hymenaea Courbaril*, known in the West Indies as the locust-tree. It makes a fine varnish, and, as it burns with a very fragrant smell, is used in settling pastilles.

4. Indian copal, produced by *Vateria Indica*. See *Vateria*.

Sometimes called *gum anime*.

animin, animine (an'ĭ-min), *n.* [< *anim(al)* + *-in*².] In *chem.*, an organic base obtained from bone-oil. *Watts.*

animism (an'ĭ-mizm), *n.* [= F. *animisme*; < L. *anima*, soul (see *anima*), + *-ism.*] 1. The hypothesis, original with Pythagoras and Plato, of a force (*anima mundi*, or soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements.—2. The theory of vital action and of disease propounded by the German chemist G. E. Stahl (1660–1734); the theory that the soul (*anima*) is the vital principle, the source of both the normal and the abnormal phenomena of life. In Stahl's theory the soul is regarded as the principle of life, and, in its normal action, of health; the body being supposed to be incapable of self-movement, and not only originally formed by the soul, but also set in motion and governed by it. Hence it was inferred that the source of disease is in some hindrance to the full and free activity of the soul, and that medical treatment should be confined to an attempt to remove such hindrances from it.

3. The general conception of or the belief in souls and other spiritual beings; the explanation of all the phenomena in nature not due to obvious material causes by attributing them to spiritual agency. Among the beliefs most characteristic of animism is that of a human spirit, or soul, that is, of a vital and animating principle residing in the body, but distinct from it, bearing its form and appearance, but wanting its material and solid substance. At an early stage in the development of philosophy and religion events are frequently ascribed to agencies analogous to human souls, or to the spirits of the deceased.

Spiritual philosophy has flattened every province of human thought; and the history of *animism*, once clearly traced, would record the development, not of religion only, but of philosophy, science, and literature.

Encyc. Brit., II. 57.

The theory of *Animism* divides into two great branches, forming pairs of one consistent doctrine; first, concerning souls of individual creatures, capable of continued existence after the death or dissolution of the body; second, concerning other spirits, upward to the rank of powerful deities. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 358.

animist (an'ĭ-mist), *n.* [< L. *anima*, soul (see *anima*), + *-ist.*] One who maintains animism in any of its senses.

animistic (an-ĭ-mis'tĭk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, embracing, or founded on animism in any sense.

animodari, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps repr. Ar. *al-mudār*, < *al*, the, + *mudār*, pivot, troque, the axis of the fundament; cf. *modawwar*, *mudawwar*, round, *dawrir*, turn round: see *mudir*. In *astrol.*, a method of correcting the supposed nativity or time of birth of a person. Also written *animoder*, *amnimodar*.

animose (an'ĭ-mōs), *a.* [= F. *animeux* (Cotgrave) = Sp. Pg. It. *animoso*, < L. *animosus*, full of courage, bold, spirited, proud, < *animus*, courage, spirit, mind: see *animal*.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement. *Bailey.*

animosity (an-ĭ-mos'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*; pl. *animosities* (-tiz). [< ME. *animosite*, < OF. *animosite*, F. *animosité*, animosity, = Pr. *animositat* = Sp. *animosidad*, valor, = Pg. *animosidade* = It. *animosità*, *animonitade*, *animositate*, courage, animosity, < L. *animosita(t-)s*, courage, spirit, vehemence, in eccles. L. also wrath, enmity, < *animosus*: see *animose*.] **1.** Animation; courage; spiritedness.

Cato, before he durst give the fatal stroke, spent part of the night in reading the immortality of Plato, thereby confirming his wavering hand into the *animosity* of that attempt. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. Preface, p. lxxxiii.

2. Active enmity; hatred or ill-will which manifests itself in active opposition.

No sooner did the duke receive this appeal from the wife of his prisoner, than he was seized by all the feeling of *animosity*, and determined to go in person to his succor. *Irving*, Granada, p. 45.

Supposing no *animosities* to be felt, the hurting another by accident arouses a genuine feeling of regret in all adults save the very lowest. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 538.

=Syn. 2. *Animosity*, *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, *Malice*, *Hostility*, *Hatred*, *Hate*, *Malevolence*, *Malignity*, *Rancor*, *Grudge*, *Spite*. These words denote in the order described under *acrimony*, *anger*, and *antipathy* (which see) in that they represent deeper feelings or more permanent passions. *Ill-will* may represent the minimum of feeling, being a willing or wishing of ill to another, generally without disposition to be active in bringing it about. *Enmity* is a somewhat stronger feeling, and it often gratifies itself in trifling and covertly way. *Animosity* is more intense than *enmity*; it is avowed and active, and what it does is more serious than the attacks of *enmity* or the hasty attacks of *spite*. *Malice* is pure badness of heart, delighting in harm to others for its own sake. *Malignity* is less passionate than *animosity*, but not less avowed or active, being a state of mind inclining one to aggressive warfare. *Hatred* and *hate* are the general words to cover all these feelings; they may also be ultimate, expressing the concentration of the whole nature in an intense ill-will. *Malevolence* is more casual and temporary than *malice*, arising upon occasion furnished, and characterized by a wish that evil may befall another rather than by an intention to injure. *Malignity* is malice intensified; it is hatred in its aspect of destructiveness or desire to strike at the most vital interests of another. *Rancor* is hatred or malice long cared for or bitter; it is implacable in its vindictiveness. A *grudge* is a feeling of sullen ill-will or enmity, caused by a trifling wrong, and likely to be appeased when the pain spent itself in a similar return against the offender. *Spite* is sudden, resentful, and generally quite as well gratified by injury to as damage another; it may be as strong as malice or as weak as pique.

The personal *animosity* of a most ingenious man . . . is the real cause of the utter destruction of Warburton's critical reputation. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Quar., p. 307.

Their malice he may gather
The ground of your *ill-will*, and so remove it.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 3.

No place is so propitious to the formation either of close friendships or of deadly *enmities* as an Indiaman.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

And malice in all critics reigns so high,
That for small errors they whole plays decry.
Dryden, Prol. to Tyrannic Love, l. 3.

As long as truth in the statement of fact, and logic in the inference from observed fact, are respected, there need be no *hostility* between science and theology.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 69.

Tempt not too much the *hatred* of my spirit,
For I am sick when I do look on thee.
Shak., M. N. D., II. 2.

For thou art so possess'd with murderous *hate*,
That 'gainst thyself thou stick'st not to conspire.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

The deadly energy [of magic verses] existing solely in the words of the imprecation and the *malevolence* of the reciter, which last may be entirely wanting, professional at any distance.
Prof. F. Thimilton Dyer, Folk-lore of Shak., p. 508.

The political reigns of terror have been reigns of madness and *malignity*,—a total perversion of opinion: society is upside down, and its best men are hunted too bad to live. *Emerson*, Courage.

He who has sunk deepest in trance is generally possessed of a double measure of *rancor* against the loyal and the faithful. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

I will feed fat the ancient *grudge* I bear him.
Shak., M. of V., I. 3.

Below me, there, is the village, and looks how quiet and small!
And yet bubbles o'er like a city, with gossip, scandal, and *spite*. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 2.

animous (an'ĭ-mus), *n.* [L., the soul, < *anima*, soul.] A variety of meanings: the rational soul in man, intellect, consciousness, will, intention, courage, spirit, sensibility, feeling, passion, pride, vehemence, anger, hatred, etc. *Bailey*, Supp.

anion (an'ĭ-on), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνιον*, neut. of *ἄνιος*, going up, ppr. of *ἀνίημι*, go up, < *ἀνά*, up (see *ana-*), + *ἴημι*, go, = L. *ire* = Skt. √ *i*, go: see *iterate* and *go*.] In *elect.*, a term applied by Faraday to that element of an electrolyte which in electrochemical decompositions appears at the positive pole, or anode, as oxygen or chlorine. It is usually termed the electronegative ingredient of a compound. See *anode*, *cation*.

aniridia (an-ĭ-rid'ĭ-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ἶρις* (*ιριδ-*), iris.] In *pathol.*, absence of the iris of the eye, or an imperfection of the iris amounting to a loss of function.

anisandrous (an-ĭ-san'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal (see *anisic*), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male: see *-androus*.] Same as *anisostemonous*.

anisanthous (an-ĭ-san'thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal (see *anisic*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, having perianths of different forms. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

anisate (an'ĭ-sāt), *a.* [< *anise* + *-ate*1.] Resembling anise.

anise (an'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anis*, *anys*, < ME. *anys*, *aneys*, *anneys*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *anis* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *anis* = It. *anice* = D. *anijs* = Dan. Sw. *anis* = MHG. *anis*, *enis*, G. *anis* (> Serv. *anich*, *anesh*, Sloven. *janech*), < L. *anisum*, also spelled *anesum* and *anethum* (> F. *aneth*, > E. *anet*, q. v.), = Russ. *anisu* = Bret. *anes*: *anesum* = Ar. Turk. *anísun*, anise, < Gr. *ἄνηθον* or *ἀνήθῳ*, Ion. *ἄνησον* or *ἀνήσῳ*, later Attic *ἄνισον* or *ἀνίσῳ*, anise, dill.] An annual umbelliferous plant, *Pimpinella Anisum*. It is indigenous in Egypt and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seed is exported.

Anise (*Pimpinella Anisum*).
a, base, and *b*, top of plant; *c*, fruit; *d*, section of a carpel.

Anise-seeds have an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste; they are largely employed in the manufacture of cordials. When distilled with water they yield a volatile, fragrant, syrupy oil, which separates when cooled into crystalline portions, a light oil and a solid camphor.—**Star-anise**, or **Chinese anise**, *Illicium anisatum*.—**Wild anise-tree** of Florida, *Illicium Floridanum*. See *Illicium*.

anise-camphor (an'ĭs-kam'fqr), *n.* A liquid or crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{12}O$, found in the oils of anise, fennel, star-anise, and tarragon. Also called *anethol*.

aniseed, anise-seed (an'ĭs-sēd, an'ĭs-sēd), *n.* The fruit or seed of anise. See *anise*.—2. The seed of the anise. See *anisette*.

anise-tree (an'ĭs-trē), *n.* See *anise* and *Illicium*.

anisette (an-ĭ-set'), *n.* [F., *anise*, anise, + dim. *-ette*.] A cordial or liqueur prepared from the seed of the anise. Sometimes called *aniseed*.

It often happens that a glass of water, flavored with a little *anisette*, is the order over which he [the lansquenet] sits a whole evening. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

anisic (a-nis'ĭk), *a.* [< L. *anisum*, anise, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from anise. An equivalent form is *anisoic*.—**Anisic acid**, $C_8H_8O_3$, an acid obtained from aniseed by the action of oxidizing substances. It is crystallizable and volatile, and forms salts which crystallize readily.

aniso-. [The combining form of Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ἴσος*, equal.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, signifying unequal.

Anisobranchia (a-nī-sō-brang'kĭ-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Siegenbaur's system of classification, a superfamily of gastropods, of the series *Chiastoneura*, including a number of forms collectively distinguished from the *Zygobranchia* (which see). Leading genera of the *Anisobranchia* are *Patella*, *Trochus*, *Littorina*, *Cerbotoma*, *Risson*, *Pedalion*, and *Turritella*.

In the *Anisobranchia* the left gill is smaller, and the right one more largely developed.
Siegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 337.

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Anisobranchiata (a-nī'sō-brang-ki-tā'ĭ), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of *anisobranchiatus*: see *aniso-branchiate.*] Same as *Anisobranchia.*

anisobranchiate (a-nī-sō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [NL. *anisobranchiatus*, as *Anisobranchia* + *-ate*.] Having unequal gills; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisobranchia.*

anisobryous (an-i-sob'ri-us), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + βρύον, lit. a green food, < βρύειν, swell, grow.] Same as *anisodynamous.*

anisocercal (a-nī-sō-sėr'kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος unequal, + κέρκος, tail: see *cercal*.] Same as *isocercal.*

anisodactyl, anisodactyle (a-nī-sō-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *anisodactylus*, unequal-toed, < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + δάκτυλος, a finger or toe: see *aniso-* and *dactyl.*] I. *a.* Same as *anisodactylous.*

II. *n.* 1. One of an order of birds in the classification of Temminck, including those insectorial species the toes of which are of unequal length, as the nuthatch.—2. One of the *Anisodactyla.*

Anisodactyla (a-nī-sō-dak'ti-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anisodactylus*: see *anisodactyl.*] In the zoölogical system of Cuvier, one of four divisions of pachydermatous quadrupeds, including those which have several unsymmetrical hoofs. The term is loosely synonymous with *perissodactyla*, but as originally intended it excluded the solidungulate perissodactyls, as the horse, and included some *Artiodactyla*, as the hippopotamus, as well as all the *Proboscidea*, or elephants, mastodons, and mammoths. It is an artificial group, not now in use.

anisodactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *anisodactyl.*

anisodactyli (a-nī-sō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *anisodactylus*: see *anisodactyl.*] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the second series of an order *Volucres*, comprising the *Cypseli*, *Caprimulgides*, *Amplipalmes*, *Longilingues*, or *Mellisugæ*, *Syndactylæ*, and *Peristeroidæ*. See these words. By Schlater, in 1880, the term is used as a suborder of *Picariæ*, including twelve families, the *Colidæ*, *Alcedinidæ*, *Bucerotidæ*, *Upupidæ*, *Irrisoridæ*, *Meropidæ*, *Momotidæ*, *Todidæ*, *Coraciidæ*, *Leptosomidæ*, *Podargidæ*, and *Steatornithidæ*.

anisodactylic (a-nī'sō-dak-til'ik), *a.* [< *anisodactyl* + *-ic*.] Same as *anisodactylous.*

anisodactylous (a-nī-sō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *anisodactylus*: see *anisodactyl.*] Unequal-toed; having the toes unlike. (*a*) In mammals, of or pertaining to the *Anisodactyla*; perissodactyl or solidungulous. See cut under *perissodactyl.* (*b*) In ornith., of or pertaining to the anisodactyle, or *Anisodactyla*. Also written *anisodactyl*, *anisodactyle*, and *anisodactylic.*

anisodont (a-nī'sō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] In *herpetol.*, having teeth of unequal size: applied to the dentition of those serpents in which the teeth are unequal in length and strength of set, with wide interspaces, especially in the lower jaw.

anisodynamous (a-nī-sō-di'na-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + δύναμις, power: see *dynamic.*] In *bot.*, a term suggested by Lindley as a substitute for *monocotyledonous*, on the supposition that the single cotyledon results from unequal development on the two sides of the axis of the embryo. An equivalent form suggested by him was *anisobryous*, but neither term was ever adopted.

anisognathous (an-i-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *zoöl.*, having the molar teeth unlike in the two jaws: opposed to *isognathous.*

anisogynous (an-i-soj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + γυνή, a female.] In *bot.*, having the carpels not equal in number to the sepals. *N. E. D.*

anisoic (an-i-sō'ik), *a.* [Irreg. equiv. of *anisic.*] Same as *anisic.*

anisomeric (a-nī-sō-mer'ik), *a.* [As *anisomerous* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, not composed of the same proportions of the same elements.

anisomerous (an-i-som'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anisomerus*, < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + μέρος, part.] 1. In *bot.*, unsymmetrical: applied to flowers which have not the same number of parts in each circle.

[When] the number of parts in each whorl is . . . unequal, as in Rue, . . . the flower is *anisomerous.* *B. Beddy*, Botany, p. 343.

2. In *odontog.*, having the transverse ridges of successive molar teeth increasing in number by more than one, as in the mastodons.

anisometric (a-nī-sō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + μέτρον, measure.] Of unequal measurement: a term applied to crystals which are developed dissimilarly in the three axial directions.

anisomeropia (a-nī'sō-me-trō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + μέτρον, measure, + ὤψ, eye.] Inequality of the eyes with respect to refractive power.

anisometropic (a-nī'sō-me-trop'ik), *a.* [< *anisometropia* + *-ic*.] Unequally refractive; affected with anisometropia.

Anisomena (a-nī-sō-nē'mẹ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + νῆμα, a thread, < νέειν, spin.] A genus of thecamonadine infusorians, typical of the family *Anisomenidæ.*

Anisomenidæ (a-nī-sō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anisomena* + *-idæ*.] A family of ovate or elongate infusorians inhabiting salt and fresh water. They are free-swimming or temporarily adherent animalcules with two flagella, the anterior one of which is locomotor or vibratile and called the *trochilium*, the posterior one, called the *gubernaculum*, being totally inactive or used for steering. The oral aperture is distinct, in most cases associated with a tubular pharynx. The endoplasm is transparent and granular. *Saville Kent.*

anisopetalous (a-nī-sō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πέταλον, leaf, mod. petal.] In *bot.*, having unequal petals.

anisophyllous (a-nī-sō-fil'us), *a.* [< NL. *anisophyllus*, < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf: see *follo.*] In *bot.*, having the leaves of a pair unequal.

Anisopleura (a-nī-sō-plö'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πλευρά, the side.] A prime division of gastropods, containing those which are not bilaterally symmetrical, as are all *Gastropoda* excepting the chitons, etc.; contrasted with *Isopleura.*

The twisted or straight character of the visceral nervous loop gives a foundation for a division of the *Anisopleura* into two groups, to which the names Streptoneura and Euthyneura have been applied. To the former belong the great majority of the aquatic and some of the terrestrial species, while the latter contains only the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. *Science Gossip, Nat. Hist.*, I. 294.

anisopleural (a-nī-sō-plö'rạl), *a.* [As *Anisopleura* + *-al*.] Unequal-sided; having bilateral asymmetry; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anisopleura.*

anisopleurous (a-nī-sō-plö'rus), *a.* [As *Anisopleura* + *-ous*.] Same as *anisopleural.*

Euthyneurous *anisopleurous* Gastropoda, probably derived from ancestral forms similar to the palliate Opisthobranchia by adaptation to a terrestrial life.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 660.

anisopogonous (a-nī-sō-pog'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πώγων, beard.] In *ornith.*, unequally webbed: said of feathers one web or vane of which is markedly different from the other in size or shape; or both: opposed to *isopogonous.*

Anisops (a-nī'sops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + ὤψ, face (appearance).] A genus of aquatic heteropterous insects, of the family *Notonectidæ*, or back-swimmers, having a slender form and the fourth joint of the antennæ longer than the third. *A. platycnemis* is a common North American species.

anisopterous (an-i-sop'te-rus), *a.* [Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πτερόν, wing.] With unequal wings: applied to flowers, fruits, etc.

Anisopteryx (an-i-sop'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + πτέρυξ, wing.] A genus of geometrid moths, the larvæ of which are known as canker-worms. Two well-known species are *A. vernata*, the spring canker-worm, and *A. pometaria*, the fall canker-worm, both of which occur in greater or less abundance from Maine to Texas; they feed upon the leaves of the apple, pear, plum, cherry, elm, linden, and many other trees. See cut under *canker-worm.*

Anisorhamphus (a-nī-sō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.] Same as *Rhynchops.*

Green-striped Maple-worm (*Anisota rubicunda*). *a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, female moth. (All natural size.)

anisostemonous (a-nī-sō-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + στήμων, a thread (στήμων, a stamen: see *stamen*).] In *bot.*, having the stamens fewer in number than the petals or lobes of the corolla: applied to flowers, as in the order *Labiatæ.* An equivalent word is *anisandrous.*

anisothenic (a-nī-sō-sthen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνισοσθενής, < ἄνισος, unequal, + σθένος, strength.] Of unequal strength. *N. E. D.*

Anisota (an-i-sō'tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + -*ota* (= E. *-ot*).] A genus of moths, family *Bombycidæ*, established by Hübner in 1816. The larvæ feed commonly upon the oak, but *A. rubicunda* (Fabricius) is often injurious to maple. They undergo transformation below the surface of the ground in a rudely formed cocoon. See cut in preceding column.

anisotropal (an-i-sot'rō-pal), *a.* Same as *anisotropic.*

anisotrope (a-nī'sō-trōp), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + τρόπος, a turning, < τρέπειν, turn.] Same as *anisotropic.*

anisotropic (a-nī-sō-trop'ik), *a.* [As *anisotrope* + *-ic*.] 1. Not having the same properties in all directions; not isotropic; molotropic. All crystals except those of the isometric system are anisotropic with respect to light.

Starch grains behave like double refracting crystals, and we assume, therefore, that they consist of . . . *anisotropic* substances. *Bikrens*, Micros. in Botany (trans.), p. 360.

2. In *bot.*, a term applied by Sachs to organs which proceed differently or unequally to external influences.

Equivalent forms are *anisotropal*, *anisotrope*, and *anisotropous.*

anisotropous (an-i-sot'rō-pus), *a.* Same as *anisotropic.*—**Anisotropous disk.** See *striated muscle*, under *striated.*

anisotropy (an-i-sot'rō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνισος, unequal, + τροπία, < τρέπειν, turn.] The quality of being anisotropic.

anitrogenous (an-nī-troj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (= L. *in-*) + *nitrogenous*, q. v.] Not containing or supplying nitrogen; not nitrogenous.

anituma (an-i-tū'mạ), *n.* [See *animuma.*] A name of the Indian cassowary, *Talaornis cornuta.*

anjeela (an-jē'lạ), *n.* [Native name in Ceylon.] A sort of floating house, supported upon two large canoes, connected by planks, it is used by the Singhalese both as a dwelling and as a means of transportation.

anjou (on-zhö'), *n.* [F., < *Anjou*, a province of France: see *Angevin.*] A slightly sparkling wine of western France, manufactured in a region of which Chalonnes-sur-Loire, near Angers, is the center.

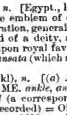
anker[1], *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*[1].

anker[2], *n.* A former spelling of *anchor*[3].

anker[3], *n.* [< F. *anker*, < Russ. *ankerĭ*, *ankerok*, < D. G. Dan. *anker* = Sw. *ankare*, a liquid measure, prob. orig. a vat or keg; cf. ML. *ancria*, *ancheria*, a small vat or keg; origin obscure.] A liquid measure formerly used in England, and still common throughout Germany, Russia, and Denmark, having a capacity varying in different places from 8 to 10½ gallons. In Scotland it was equal to 20 Scotch pints. Also spelled *anchor.*

ankerite (ang'kėr-īt), *n.* [After Prof. *Anker*, of Gratz, < -*ite*[2].] A crystallized variety of dolomite containing much iron. It consists of carbonates of calcium, iron, magnesium, and manganese, and is much prized as an ore of iron and as a flux. It occurs with carbonate of iron at the Styrian mines and elsewhere.

ankh (ank), *n.* [Egypt., life or soul.] In *Egyptian art*, the emblem of enduring life, or symbol of protection, especially frequently presented as held in the hand of a deity, and often conferred upon royal favorites. It is the *crux ansata* (which see, under *crux*).



Ankh, carried by Egyptian gods. From a bas-relief.

ankle (ang'kl), *n.* [(*a*) Also written *ancle*, < ME. *ankle*, *ancle*, *ankel*, *ankil*, *ankyl* (with a corresponding AS. form not recorded) = OFries. *anklel* = D. *enkel* = OHG. *anchal*, *enchil*, *m.*, *anchala*, *enchila*, *f.*, MHG. *enkel* = Icel. *ökkla*, *ökli* = Sw. *ankel* = Dan. *ankel*; (*b*) also with added term, E. dial. *anclef*, *anclig*, *ancley*, < ME. *ancle*, *ancleow*, CAS. *ancleow*, *ancleov*, *ancleo*, and in OFries. *anklef* = OD. *oenklauwe*, D. *enklauw*, *enklaauw* = OHG. *anchlao* (rare) (the term. being due, perhaps, to a simulation of AS. *cleó*, usually *cleaw* = D. *klauw*, = G. *klaue*, a claw); with formative *-l*, *-el*, from a simple base preserved in OHG. *cencha*, *einha*, leg, ankle, MHG. *anke*, ankle (> F. *hanche*, E. *haunch*, q.

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v.]; prob. related to L. *angulus*, an angle, and Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, bent: see *angle*[1], *angle*[3], and *anglose*.] 1. The joint which connects the foot with the leg.—2. By extension, the slender part of the leg between the calf and the ankle-joint.

Also spelled *aucle*.

ankle-bone (ang'kl-bōn), *n.* The bone of the ankle; the astragalus or huckle-bone.

ankle-boot (ang'kl-bōt), *n.* 1. A covering for the ankle of a horse, designed to prevent interfering. See *interfere*.—2. A boot reaching a little above a person's ankle.

ankle-clonus (ang'kl-klō'nus), *n.* The clonic spasm of the calf-muscles evoked in certain cases by a sudden bending of the foot upward toward the ankle, to such an extent as to render the tendon of Achilles very tense.

ankled (ang'kld), *a.* [*ankle* + *-ed*[2].] Having ankles: used in composition: as, well-*ankled*.

ankle-deep (ang'kl-dēp), *a.* 1. Sunk in water, mud, or the like, up to the ankles.—2. Of a depth sufficient to reach or come up to the top of the ankle.

ankle-jack (ang'kl-jak), *n.* A kind of boot reaching above the ankle.

He (Captain Cuttle) put on an unparalleled pair of *ankle-jacks*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xv.

ankle-jerk (ang'kl-jėrk), *n.* The contraction of the muscles of the calf caused by striking the tendon of Achilles just above the heel or suddenly stretching it. Also called *ankle-reflex*.

ankle-joint (ang'kl-joint), *n.* 1. In ordinary language, the same as *ankle*, 1.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the tarsal joint. (*a*) In mammals, the tibiotarsal articulation. (*b*) In other vertebrates, the mediotarsal articulation. See *tarsal, tarsus*.

ankle-reflex (ang'kl-rē'fleks), *n.* Same as *ankle-jerk*.

anklet (ang'klet), *n.* [*ankle* + dim. *-et*.] 1. A little ankle.—2. An ornament for the ankle, corresponding to the bracelet for the wrist or forearm.—3. A support or brace for the leg, intended to stiffen the ankle-joint and prevent the ankle from turning to one side.—4. An extension of the top of a boot or shoe, designed sometimes for protection in a weak ankle, sometimes merely for ornament.—5. A fetter or shackle for the ankles.

To every bench, as a fixture, there was a chain with heavy *anklets*. *Harper's Mag.*, Harper's Bazar, lix. 156.

ankle-tie (ang'kl-tī), *n.* A kind of slipper with straps buttoning around the ankle.

ankus, ankush (ang'kus, -kush), *n.* [Hind. *ankus*, Pers. *angach*, < Skt. *ankuça*.] In India, an elephant-goad combining a sharp hook and a straight point or spike. Such goads are often elaborately ornamented; they are a favorite subject for the rich enamel of Jeypore, and are sometimes set with precious stones. "The form part of the khilat or dress of honor given by the Maharaja of Jeypore." *Jacob and Hendley, Jeypore Enamels*.

ankyloblepharon (ang'ki-lō-blef'a-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked (see *ankylosis*), + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] In *pathol.*, union, more or less extensive, of the edges of the eyelids. Improperly spelled *anchyloblepharon*.

ankylose (ang'ki-lōs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ankylosed*, ppr. *ankylosing*. [< *ankylosis*, *q. v.*] **I.** *trans.* To fix immovably as a joint; stiffen.

II. *intrans.* In *osteol.*, to become consolidated, as one bone with another or a tooth with a jaw; become firmly united bone to bone; grow together, as two or more bones; effect bony union or ankylosis.

In the Sirenia the pelvis is extremely rudimentary, being composed, in the Dugong, of two slender, elongated bones on each side, placed end to end, and commonly *ankylosing* together.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 291.

The lower Incisors of some species of shrews become *ankylosed* to the jaw.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 801, foot-note.

Improperly spelled *anchylose*.

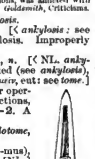
ankylosis (ang-ki-lō'sis), *n.* [Improperly *anchylosis*, strictly "*ancylosis*, < Gr. *ἀγκύλωσις*, a stiffening of the joints, < *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, bend, < *ἀγκύλος*, crooked, bent (cf. *ἄγκος*, a bend), = L. *angulus*, angle (cf. *ancus*, bent); closely related to E. *angle*[1]: see *angle*[1] and *ankle*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the consolidation or fusion of two or more bones in one, or the union of the different parts of a bone; bony union; synostosis: as, the *ankylosis* of the cranial bones one with another; the *ankylosis* of the different elements of the temporal bone; the *ankylosis* of an epiphysis with the shaft of a bone.—2. In *pathol.*, stiffness and immovability of a joint, usually adherent of the articular ends of contiguous bones.

He moves along stiffly . . . as the man who, as we are told in the Philosophical Transactions, was afflicted with an universal *anchylosis*. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

Improperly spelled *anchylosis*.

ankylotic (ang-ki-lot'ik), *a.* [< *ankylosis* : see *-ic*.] Pertaining to ankylosis. Improperly spelled *anchylotic*.

ankylotome (ang-kil'ō-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *ankylotomus*, < Gr. *ἀγκύλος*, crooked (see *ankylosis*), + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *tome*.]


Ankylotome. (From Weiss-le-Dur's "Dict. de Médecine Pratique.")

1. A surgical instrument for operating on adhesions or contractions, especially of the tongue.—2. A curved knife or bistoury.

Equivalent forms are *ancylotome*, *ankylotomus*, *ancylotomus*.

ankylotomus (ang-ki-lot'ō-mus), *n.*; pl. *ankylotomi* (-mi). [NL.] Same as *ankylotome*. Also written *ancylotomus*.

ankyroid (an-ki'roid), *a.* Same as *ancyroid*.

anlace, anelace (an'lās, -e-lās), *n.* [< ME. *anlas*, *anelas*, *anelace*, in Latinized form *anclacius*, *anelatius*, OW. *anglas*; of uncertain origin.] A dagger or short sword, very broad near the hilt and the hilt and tapering to a point, used from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. Also spelled *anlas*.

An *anlas* and a ginger al of alik
Heng at his girdel.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 357.

His harp in silken scarf was slung,
And by his side an *anlace* hung.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

anlaut (an'laut), *n.* [G., < *an*, on (= E. *on*, *q. v.*), marking the beginning, + *laut*, sound, = E. *loud*, *q. v.* Cf. *auslaut*, *inlaut*, and *umlaut*.] In *philol.*, the initial sound of a word.

anlet (an'let), *n.* [< OF. *anelet*, dim. of *anel*, a ring: see *annulet*.] Her., same as *annulet*. Also written *andlet*, *andlet*, *annet*.

annat, *n.* [For *annat*, *annet*, appar. with direct ref. to L. *annus*, a year: see *annat*, *annale*.] Same as *annate*.

annā (an'ā), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also spelled *ana*, < Hind. *ānā*.] In India, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or four pice. Under Queen Victoria, coins of the value of 2 annas (silver), worth 3*d*., half an anna (copper), etc., have been issued.

anna[2] (an'ā), *n.* [St. Anna.] The Indian name of a South American skunk. *De la Vega*.

annabergite (an'a-bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Annaberg*, a town in Saxony, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of nickel, a massive or earthy mineral of an apple-green color, often resulting from the alteration of arsenides of nickel.

annal (an'al), *n.* [< L. *annus*, a year, + *-al*, a sing. made from pl. *-anals*, *q. v.* In sense 2, < ML. *annalia* (se, *missa*), also neut. *annale*, a mass, < L. *annalis*, yearly. Cf. *annual*.] 1. A register or record of the events of a year: chiefly used in the plural. See *annals*, 1.

A last year's *annal*.
Warburton, Causes of Prodigies, p. 50.

2. Same as *annual*, *n.*, 1.

annalist (an'al-ist), *n.* [*annal* + *-ist*; = F. *annaliste*.] A writer of annals.

The monks . . . were the only *annalists* during those ages. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., i.

Gregory of Tours was succeeded as an *annalist* by the still feebler Fredegarius. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 24.

annalistic (an-a-lis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an annalist.

Written in a stiff *annalistic* method.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Credibility of Early Rom. Hist., I. 50.

annalize[1] (an'al-īz), *v. t.* [*annal* + *-ize*.] To record in annals, or as in annals. [Rare.]

The miracle, deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it.
Sheldon, Miracles, p. 322.

annals (an'alz), *n. pl.* [Formerly *annales*, < F. *annales*, pl., < L. *annales* (se. *libri*, books), a yearly record, pl. of *annalis*, yearly (in LL. also *annalia*, > E. *annal*, *q. v.*), < *annus*, a circuit, periodical return, hence a year, prob. orig. **acnus* (cf. Umbrian *perekneu* = L. *perennem*: see *perennial*), and identical with *anus* (orig. **acnus*), a ring (> *ānulus*, also written *annulus*, a ring: see *anunlus*), perhaps (√ **ac*, bend, assailed **anc* in *angulus* (for **anculus*), angle, etc.: see *angle*[1]. 1. A history or relation of events recorded year by year, or connected by the order of their occurrence. Hence—2. Any formal record of events, discoveries, transactions of learned societies, etc.—3. Historical records generally.

The Tour de Constance [at Aigues-Mortes] . . . served for years as a prison of state, and the annals of medieval chambers during the first half of the last century were written in tears of blood.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 177.

= Syn. *History*, *Chronicle*, etc. See *history*, also list under *chronicle*.

Annamese (an-a-mēs' or -mēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Annam* (said to be < Chinese *an*, peace, peaceful, + *nam*, south) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Annam, its people, or its language.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Annam; an inhabitant or the inhabitants of Annam, a feudatory dependency of China till 1883, when France established a protectorate over it. Annam occupies the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, having China proper on the north and Siam on the west.

2. The language spoken in Annam. It is monosyllabic, and allied to the Chinese. Some literature is written in Chinese characters, used phonetically.

Also spelled *Anamese*.

Annamite (an'a-mīt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Annam* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Annamese*. Also spelled *Anamite*.

annat, **annate** (an'at, an'āt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *annat*, *annet*, usually in pl., < F. *annate*, < ML. *annata*, neut. pl. of *annatus*, a year old, < L. *annus*, a year: see *annalis*.] 1. *pl.* The first fruits, consisting of a year's revenue or a specified portion of a year's revenue, paid to the pope by a bishop, an abbot, or other ecclesiastic, on his appointment to a new see or benefice. The plan of annats is now settled in the main, by "Peter's pence." In England, in 1534, they were vested by the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne they were restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings of the Church of England, forming what is known as Queen Anne's bounty.

Next year the *annates* or first-fruits of benefices, a constant source of discord between the nations of Europe and their spiritual chief, were taken away by act of Parliament. *Hallam*.

2. In *Scots law*, the portion of stipend payable for the half year after the death of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, to which his family or nearest of kin have right.

The *annat* due to the executors of deceased ministers is declared in Parliament to have been over and above to the defaurt for his incumbency, to wit: if he survive Whitsunday, the half of that year is due for his incumbency, and the other half for the *annat*; and if he survive Michelmas, the whole year is due for his incumbency, and the half of the next year for the *annat*, and the executors need not to conform it. Parl., 3d Sess., Ill., 13th an. Car. II.

annatto (a-nat'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

annatto (a-nat'ō), *v. t.* [*annatto*, *n.*] To tint in imitation of L. *wenis* in mod. E. *purple*, as in early mod. E., *anneal*, < ME. *anelen*, *onelen*, inflame, heat, melt, burn, < AS. *onǣlan*, *onælan*, burn, < *on*, on, + *ǣlan*, burn, set on fire, < *ǣl*, also *ǣl*, fire, a burning (a rare word; cf. *ælfet*); cf. *ǣled*, fire, = OS. *ēld* = Icel. *eldr* = Sw. *eld* = Dan. *ild*, fire (the vowel short, though orig. long). The particular sense 'enamel' may have been derived in part from OF. *neeler*, *nieler*, later *nelerer*, varnish, enamel, orig. paint black upon gold or silver, < ML. *nigellare*, blacken, enamel in black, < *nigellum*, a black enamel (> E. *niello*, *q. v.*), < L. *nigellus*, blackish, dim. of L. *niger*, black: see *negro*.] 1. Originally, to set on fire; kindle.—2†. To heat, fire, bake, or fuse, as glass, earthenware, ores, etc.—3. To heat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, in order to fix colors; enamel.—4. To treat, as glass, earthenware, or metals, by heating and gradually cooling, so as to toughen them and remove their brittleness.

anneal[2], *v. t.* Same as *aneal*[2].

annealer (a-nē'lėr), *n.* One who or that which anneals.

annealing (a-nē'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aneaking*; verbal *n.* of *anneal*[1].] 1. The process or art of treating substances by means of heat, so as to remove their brittleness and at the same time render them tough and more or less elastic. In general, these results are obtained by heating to a high temperature and then cooling very gradu-

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ally. All glassware, china, etc., which is to be subjected to great changes of temperature should be thus treated. The working of iron and steel by hammering, bending, rolling, drawing, etc., tends to harden them and make them brittle, and the original properties are restored by annealing. Steel plates and dies for bank-note printing and the like are annealed in a close box with iron filings or turnings, lime, or other substances, and are thus freed from carbon and reduced to pure soft iron, in which state they will readily take, under pressure, the engraved impression from a hardened plate or die. They are then hardened again to the degree necessary for their use in printing. Steel for engraving dies is commonly annealed by heating it to a bright cherry-red color, and cooling it gradually in a bed of charcoal.

2. Same as *tempering*.—3. A founders' term for the slow treatment of the clay or loam cores for castings, which, after having been dried, are first burned or baked, and then are slowly cooled.

annealing-arch (ə-nē'ling-ärch), *n.* The oven in which glassware is annealed: called in some cases a *lera*. In plate-glass manufacture, the annealing-arch is called a *carquaise*; the front door, the *throat*; the back door, the *parisette* (little throat); the heating-furnace, a *tisar*.

annealing-box (ə-nē'ling-boks), *n.* A box in which articles are placed in order to be subjected to the action of the annealing-oven or -furnace.

annealing-color (ə-nē'ling-kul'ėr), *n.* The color acquired by steel in the process of tempering or exposure to progressive heat.

annealing-furnace (ə-nē'ling-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which articles to be annealed are heated.

annealing-oven (ə-nē'ling-uv'n), *n.* An annealing-arch.

annealing-pot (ə-nē'ling-pot), *n.* A closed pot in which are placed articles to be annealed or subjected to the heat of a furnace. They are thus inclosed to prevent the formation of an oxid upon their surfaces.

annect† (ə-nekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *annectere, adnectere*, tie or bend to: see *annex, v.*] To connect or join. *Sir T. Elyot.*

It is united to it by golden rings at every corner, the like rings being *annected* to the ephod.
Whiston, Transl. of Josephus, III. 7.

annectent (ə-nek'tent), *a.* [< L. *annectent(t-)s*, ppr. of *annectere*: see *annex, v.*] Annexing; connecting or joining one thing with another. Chiefly a technical term, applied to those parts or groups of animals which link two or more varieties, families, classes, etc., together.

It appears probable that they [*Gasteroticha*] form an *annectent* group between the Rotifers and the Turbellaria.
Huxley, Anat. Invertebr., p. 711.

Annectent gyrus. See *gyrus*.

Annelata (an-e-lā'tā), *n. pl.* Same as *Annelida*.

annelid, annelide (an'e-lid), *n.* and *a.* I, *n.* One of the *Annelida* or *Annelides*. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

II, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Annelida* or *Annelides*.

Also *annelidan, annelidian*.

Annelida (a-nel'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL. (with single *l* after F. *annélés*, pp. pl., ringed), prop. *Annelida*, < L. *annellus*, more correctly *anellus*, dim. of *anulus*, a ring (see *annular*, *anel*, *anelet*).] The annelids or *Annelides*, a class of invertebrate animals, of the phylum *Vermes*, sometimes called the class of red-blooded worms. The body is composed of numerous cup to some 600 segments, somites, or metameres, and limbs are wanting, or, if present, are rudimentary and consist of the cilia of setæ or of parapodia. A vascular system with red blood is usually present; the integument is soft, and composed of many layers, the surface being mostly ciliate or setose; the head is wanting or rudimentary, and in the latter case consists of a prostomium which may be cirriferous or tentaculiferous. The *Annelida* are the "worms," properly so called, of which the common earthworm, the leech, and lobworm are characteristic examples. Most of the species are aquatic and marine. The class is differently limited by different authors, the principal variation among later writers, however, being in excluding or including the *Gephyrea*. Excluding these, as in the text of the present edition, the *Annelida* have been divided into four orders: (1) *Hirudinea, Discophora, or Sanguisuga*, the leeches; (2) *Oligochæta, Abranchia, Terricolæ*, etc., the earthworms and their immediate allies; (3) *Chætopoda, Polychæta, Errantia*, etc., the free sea-worms; and (4) *Cephalobranchia, Tubicolæ*, etc., the tubiculous sea-worms. The other scheme divides *Annelida* into four subclasses: (1) *Archiannelida*, composed of the genus *Polygordius* and its allies; (2) *Chætopoda*, including (3), and (4) of the following subclass; (3) *Hirudinea or Discophora*; and (4) *Enteropneusta*, consisting of the genus *Balanoglossus*, which some authorities class with the ascidians or *Chordata*.

2. In Huxley's system (1877), a superordinal division including the *Polychæta, Oligochæta, Hirudinea*, and *Gephyrea*, with the *Myzostomata* doubtfully added thereto: a group the members of which resemble one another generally in the segmentation of the body indicated at least by the serially multiganglionate nervous centers (wanting in most *Gephyrea*), in the presence of cilia and segmental organs, and in the nature of the larvæ, which are set free when the embryos hatch.

annelidan (a-nel'i-dąn), *n.* and *a.* [< *Annelida* + *-an*.] Same as *annelid*.

annelide, *n.* and *a.* See *annelid*.

Annelides (a-nel'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. pl.): see *Annelida*.] 1. Red-blooded worms. *Lamarck.*—2. Invertebrate animals that have red blood; the first class of articulated animals, divided into *Tubicolæ, Dorsibranchiata*, and *Abranchia*. *Cuvier*, 1817.—3. In Milne-Edwards's classification, a similar group of worms, divided into *Suctoria, Terricolæ, Tubicolæ*, and *Errantes*.—4. In Gegenbaur's system, a prime division of *Annulata* (itself a class of *Vermes*), composed of two groups, *Oligochæta* and *Chætopoda*.—5. A synonym, more or less exact, of *Annelida* (which see).

annelidian (an-e-lid'i-ąn), *n.* and *a.* Same as *annelid*.

annelidous (a-nel'i-dus), *a.* [< *Annelida* + *-ous*.] Relating to or resembling an annelid. Also *anneloid*.

The mud in many places was thrown up by numbers of some kind of worm, or perhaps by annelidous animals.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 84.

annelism (an'e-lizm), *n.* [As *annel(id)* + *-ism*.] In *conil.*, annelidan or ringed structure or condition.

The great band-worm is . . . of this low type of *annelism*.
The Academy, 1878, p. 225.

Annellata (an-e-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *annellatus*, < L. *annellus, anellus*, dim. of *annus, anus*, a ring: see *annulus*.] A synonym of the *Annelida* of Cuvier (*Annelides*, 2). *Owen*, 1843. Also written *Annelata*.

anneloid (an'e-loid), *a.* and *n.* [As *annel(id)* + *-oid*.] I, *a.* Same as *annelidous*.

II, *n.* Same as *annelid*.

annet‡ (an'et), *n.* [E. dial., also written *annelt*; origin uncertain.] The kittiwake gull, *Larus tridactylus*. Also called *tridactyla*. See *kittiwake*. [Local British.]

annet‡, *n.* Same as *annat*.

annex (a-neks'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annexed* (also *annext*), ppr. *annexing*. [< ME. *annexen, anezen*, < F. *annexer*, < ML. *annexare*, freq. form of L. *annectere, adnectere*, pp. *annexus, adnexus*, tie or bind to: see *annex*, *v.*, and *nectere*, bind, akin to Skt. √ *nah*, bind. Cf. *connect*.] 1. To attach at the end; subjoin; affix: as, to *annex* a codicil to a will. In law, it implies physical connection, which, however, is often dispensed with when it reasonably practicable.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; join; make an integral part of: as, to *annex* a conquered province to a kingdom.

It is an invariable maxim, that every acquisition of foreign territory is the absolute weakening of the kingdom, and unless he *annex* it to the realm, it is no part of it.
Hamilton, Works, II. 65.

For next to Death is Sleepe to be compared;
Therefore his house is unto his *annext*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

3. To attach, especially as an attribute, a condition, or a consequence: as, to *annex* a penalty to a prohibition.

Next to sorrow still I may *annex* such accidents as procure fear.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 231.

Industry hath *annexed* therto the fairest fruits and the richest encrease.
Hamilton, Works, III. xvii.

I desire no stronger proof that an opinion must be false, than to find very great absurdities *annexed* to it.
Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, II.

The **Book Annexed**, a book containing the alterations of the American Book of Common Prayer, proposed by a committee of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church appointed in 1880 and reporting in 1883. This book was declared as the "book which is annexed to a schedule" to the report. Some of the changes proposed became part of the Prayer Book in 1892; others remained for further consideration or ratification. =Syn. *Add, Affix, Attach*, etc. See *add*.

annex (a-neks' or an'eks), *n.* [< F. *annexe*, something added, esp. a subsidiary building, particularly to a church, < ML. *annexa* (sc. *ecclesiæ*), fem. of L. *annexus*: see *annex*, *v.*] Something annexed; specifically, a subsidiary building connected with an industrial exhibition; hence, any auxiliary arrangement for the purpose of providing additional accommodation, or for carrying out some object subordinate to the main and original object. Also spelled *annexe*.

To which I add these two *annexes*.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons.

annexary† (an'eks-ā-ri), *n.* [< *annex* + *-ary*.] An addition; a supernumerary. *Sir E. Sandys.*

annexation (an-eks-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *annexation(n-)*, < *annexare*, pp. *annexatus*, annex: see *annex*, *v.*] 1. The act of annexing or uniting at the end; the act of adding, as a smaller thing to a greater; the act of connecting; conjunction; addition: as, the *annexation* of Texas to the United States.—2. That which is annexed or added.

Pre-eminent among them [Roman conquests] stand the *annexations* of Pompeius in Syria, of the elder Cæsar in Gaul, of the younger Cæsar in Egypt.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 239.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The attachment of chattels to a freehold, in such a manner as to give them the character of fixtures. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the appropriating of church lands to the crown, or the union of lands lying at a distance from the kirk to which they belong to the kirk which is nearest to them.

annexational (an-eks-ā'shon-ąl), *a.* [< *annexation* + *-al*.] Relating to annexation; in favor of annexation.

The strong *annexational* fever which now rages.
The Nation, April 3, 1890, p. 267.

annexationist (an-eks-ā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *annexation* + *-ist*.] One who is in favor of or advocates annexation, especially of territory; one who aids the policy of annexing, or of being annexed.

The unconditional *annexationists* . . . now urged immediate appeals to the people.
Westminster Rev., XIX. 346.

annexe, *n.* See *annex*.

annexion (a-nek'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *annection, adnexion*; = F. *annexion*, < L. *annexio(n-), adnexio(n-)*, a binding to, < *annectere, adnectere*, bind to: see *annex*, *v.*] The act of annexing, or the thing annexed; annexation; addition. [Rare.]

The Kentish kingdome became a prey to many usurpers, and gave occasion to the West Saxons, . . . both to seeke the *annexion* thereof to his own kingdome.
Holland, Hist. Great Brit., VII. 216.

annexionist (a-nek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *annexion* + *-ist*.] An annexationist. *Sumner.* [Rare.]

annexment (a-neks'ment), *n.* The act of annexing, or that which is annexed: as, "each small *annexment*," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. [Rare.]

annicut (an'i-kut), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Canarese *anekattu*, Tamil *anaikattu* (cerebral *t*), dam-building, < Canarese *ane*, Tamil *anai*, a dam, dike, + *kattu* (cerebral *t*), a binding, bond, etc.: see *cattamaran*.] In the Madras Presidency, a dam. Applied generally.

annihilable (a-nī'hi-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *annihilable*, < LL. as if "*annihilabilis*, < *annihilare*, annihilate: see *annihilate*.] Capable of being annihilated.

Matter *annihilable* by the power of God.
Clarke, Nat. and Rev. Religion, Pref.

annihilate (a-nī'hi-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annihilated*, ppr. *annihilating*. [< LL. *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare, adnihilare*, bring to nothing (a word first used by Jerome), < L. *ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing: see *nihil*.] 1. To reduce to nothing; deprive of existence; cause to cease to be.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*.
Boyle, Works, I. 600.

In every moment of joy, pain is *annihilated*.
Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 185.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of, so that the specific thing no longer exists: as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees; to *annihilate* an army; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure; also, to destroy or eradicate, as a property or an attribute of a thing.=Syn. *Annul, Nullify*, etc. See *abolish*.

annihilate (a-nī'hi-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *annihilatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Annihilated. [Rare.]

Can these also be wholly *annihilate*?
Sterne, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

annihilation (a-nī-hi-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *annihilation*; from the verb.] 1. The act of annihilating or of reducing to nothing or non-existence, or the state of being reduced to nothing.

He tells us that our souls are naturally mortal. *Annihilation* is the fate of the greater part of mankind.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

I cannot imagine my own *annihilation*, but I can conceive it, and many persons in England now affirm their belief in their own future *annihilation*.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 48.

2. The act of destroying the form of a thing or the combination of parts which constitute it, or the state of being so destroyed: as, the *annihilation* of a corporation.

annihilationism (a-ni-hi-lā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *annihilation* + *-ism*.] 1. The denial of existence after death; the denial of immortality.—

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annihilationism

9. In *theol.*, the doctrine that for the incorrigibly wicked future punishment will end in annihilation. See *annihilationist.*

annihilationist (a-ni-hi-lā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< annihilation + -ist.*] 1. One who denies the existence of the soul after death; one who denies immortality. Specifically—2. In *theol.*, one who believes that annihilation is the final doom of the incorrigibly wicked. Annihilationists are of two classes: those who believe that annihilation will be inflicted by God as a penalty upon the wicked, and those who believe that immortality is not a natural attribute of man, but is conferred by God on those who through faith become partakers of the divine nature.

annihilative (a-ni'hi-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< annihilate + -ive.*] Tending to annihilate; destructive.

annihilator (a-ni'hi-lā-tor), *n.* [*< annihilate, v.*] 1. One who or that which annihilates.—2. In *math.*, an operator which reduces a given kind of expression to zero.—**Fire-annihilator**, a fire-extinguisher.

annihilatory (a-ni'hi-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Annihilating; tending to annihilate or destroy.

annite (an'it), *n.* [*< Cape Ann + -ite*2.] A variety of the iron mica lepidomelane, occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

anniversarily (an-i-vėr'sa-ri-li), *adv.* In an anniversary manner; at recurring annual periods. [Rare.]

anniversary (an-i-vėr'sa-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. anniversarius*, returning yearly, *< annus*, a year (see *annals*), + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] **I.** *a.* Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly; as, an *anniversary* festival.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes. *Ray.*

Anniversary day. (*a*) In the U. S. Navy, a day on which an office is yearly performed for the soul of a deceased person, or on which the martyrdom of a saint is yearly celebrated. (*b*) In the University of Cambridge, commemoration-day, an occasion upon which degrees are conferred since the disuse of the term *Act*.

II. *n.*; pl. *anniversaries* (-riz). [*< ME. anniversarie, < ML. anniversarium*, neut. n., also *anniversaria*, fem. n., prop. adj., *Mass anniversaria*: see the adj.] **1.** The annually recurring date of some past event; more generally, a day set apart in each year for some commemorative observance; a day for the annual celebration of some notable event, public or private.

The primitive Christians met at the places of their (the early martyrs') martyrdom, . . . to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the yearly commemoration of the day of a person's death, by a mass offered for his soul, or by the commemoration of his death daily for a year.

Anniversary is an office in the Romish Church, celebrated not only once a year, but which ought to be said daily through the year for the soul of the deceased.

Aglife, Parergon.

3. The act of celebrating a day on its annual recurrence; a yearly commemoration, or (rarely) something done or prepared for such commemoration.

Rome had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*. *Dryden.*

anniverse (an'i-vėrs), *n.* [Short for *anniversary*, as if *L. anni versus*, the turning of the years; but this phrase does not occur in use, and *versus* is not used in the lit. sense 'a turning.'] Same as *anniversary*.

And on their (the Trinity's) sacred *anniverse* decreed To stamp their image on the promis'd seed.

Dryden, Iphtanis Redivivus, l. 29.

annodated (an'ō-dā-ted), *a.* [*< ML. annodatus*, pp. of *annodare*, form into a knot, *< L. ad*, to, + *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node*.] In *her.*, curved in the form of an S, or twisted or wrapped around anything, as a serpent around a staff. Generally used as synonymous with *nowed-embowed*, *inwrapped*, and *nowed*.

A serpent annodated about a column which is surmounted by a coronet of Rank.

anno Domini (an'ō dom'i-ni). [ML.: L. *anno*, abl. of *annus*, year (see *annual*); L.c. *Domini*, gen. of *Dominus*, the Lord, L. *dominus*, master: see *dominant, dominie*.] In the year of the Lord; in the year of the Christian era. Commonly abbreviated *A. D.*: as, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought A. D. (or A. D.) 1775.

anno hejira (an'ō hej'i-rē). [ML.] In the year of the hejira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca (A. D. 622), from which the Mohammedans reckon their time. Commonly abbreviated *A. H.* See *hejira*.

annoisance† (a-noi'sans), *n.* [A mod. spelling of older *anoisance, anoisaunce*, *<* ME. *anoiesance*, nuisance; prob. confused with ME. *enoien*, annoy: see *nuisance*.] In *law*, a nuisance; any injury done to a place by encroachment, or by putting anything thereon that may breed inconvenience.

annominate (a-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [Another form of *agnominate*, q. v.] To name; especially, give a punning or alliterative name to. [Rare.]

How then shall these chapters be *annominated*?
Southey, Doctor, viii. § 1.

annomination (a-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. annominatio(n-), admonitio(n-)*, for *"adgnominatio(n-)*, usually *agnominatio(n-)*: see *agnomination.*] 1. The use in juxtaposition of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; paronomasia. 2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words in succession beginning with the same letter or sound. See *agnomination.*

Geraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration, as the favourite rhetorical figure both of the Welsh and English in his time. *Tyrwhitt*, Chaucer, iii. § 1, note.

Annomination plays an important role in their sentence-relation [parenthetical compounds], especially in the first stage of transfer to a simple active signification.

Amer. Jour. of Philol., 11. 198.

anno mundi (an'ō mun'dī). [L.: *anno*, abl. of *annus*, year (see *annals*); *mundi*, gen. of *mundus*, world: see *mundane*.] In the year of the world: used in dating events when reckoned from the estimated date of creation, as narrated in Genesis i. Usually abbreviated *A. M.*: as, the Nonchian deluge is said to have occurred A. M. (or A. M.) 1656 (Archbishop Usher's chronology).

annotate (an'ō-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *annotated*, ppr. *annotating*. [*L. annotatus*, pp. of *annotare*, observe, *< ad*, to, + *notare*, note, mark, *< nota*, a note: see *note*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To comment upon; remark upon in notes: as, to *annotate* the works of Bacon.

II. *intrans.* To act as an annotator; make annotations or notes.

Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus.
J. Hire, Orations, p. 26.

annotation (an-ō-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. annotatio(n-), adnotatio(n-), < annotare, adnotare*: see *annotate*.] A note or comment; a remark in writing notes.—2. A remark, note, or comment on some passage of a book or other writing: as, *annotations* on the Scriptures.—**3t.** The first symptoms of the approach of a malignant paroxysm in intermittent fever. = Syn. *Comment*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

annotationist (an-ō-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< annotation + -ist.*] An annotator.

annotator (an'ō-tā-tor), *n.* [*L. annotator, adnotator, < annotare, adnotare*: see *annotate*.] A writer of annotations or notes; a commentator; a scholiast.

The observation of faults and beauties is one of the duties of an *annotator*, while some of Shakespeare's editors have attempted. *Johnson*, Prop. for Printing Shakspere.

annotatory (a-nō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L.* as if *"annotatorius, < annotator*: see *annotator*.] Relating to or containing annotations.

annotine (an'ō-tin), *a.* and *n.* [*L. annotinus*: see *annotinous*.] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, one year old.

II. *n.* A bird which is one year old, or which has molted once.

annotinous (a-not'i-nus), *a.* [*L. annotinus*, of last year, *< annus*, a year: see *annals*.] In *bot.*, one year old, as branches of the last year.

annotto (a-not'ō), *n.* Same as *arnotto*.

announce (a-nouns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *announced*, ppr. *announcing*. [Late ME. *announce*, *< OF. announcer, anoncier, anuncier*, mod. F. *annoncer* = Pr. Fg. *annunciar* = Sp. *anunciar* = It. *annunziare*, *< L. annunciare*, prop. *annuntiare*, *adnuntiare*, declare, proclaim, announce, *< ad*, to, + *nunciare*, prop. *nuntiare*, report, give a message, *< nuntius*, a messenger; see *nuncio*, *denounce*, *enunciate*, *pronounce*, *renounce*.] 1. To make known formally; proclaim or make public; publish; give notice of; as, the birth of Christ was *announced* by an angel.—2. To state or intimate the approach, arrival, or presence of.

I beg your pardon, sir, but I thought you would not choose Sir Peter to come up without *announcing* him.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Announced by all the trumpets of the sky.
Arthur the *Boy*. *Emerson*, Snow-storm.

3. To make known, indicate, or make manifest to the mind or senses.—**4.** To pronounce; declare by judicial sentence.

annoy

Who model nations, publish laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior*, Hymn of Callimachus.

= Syn. 1. *Declare*, *Announce*, *Proclaim*, *Publish*, *Promulgate*. To make known, communicate, advertise, report. To *declare* is to make clear, so that there will be no mistake, to many or to few: as, to *declare* war. To *announce* is to make known, in a formal or official way, to many or to few; it is the only one of these words that sometimes has the meaning of making known the approach or future appearance of: as, to *announce* a new book. To *proclaim* is to announce to all, with an endeavor to force it upon general knowledge: when *war* has been *declared*, it is often *proclaimed*: so, also, it is sometimes a *declaration*. To *publish* is to make public: as, to *publish* the banns. It may be orally or in print, or it may be to satisfy a legal requirement: so, to *publish* a law. To *promulgate* is to publish what is of concern to many, but hitherto has been known to few: as, to *promulgate* an opinion, to *promulgate* the gospel, or officially to *promulgate* a law or edict.

This, then, is the message which we have heard of him, and *declare* unto you. 1 John i. 5.

A heated pulpiteer,
Not preaching simple Christ in simple men,
Announced the coming doom. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

The heralds blow
Proclaiming his the prize, who wore the sleeve
Of scarlet. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Tell it not in Gath, *publish* it not in the streets of Askelon. 2 Sam. i. 20.

A formula for instituting a combined government of these States had been *promulgated*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 139.

announcement (a-nouns'ment), *n.* [*< announce + -ment*, after F. *annoncement*.] The act of announcing or making known; that which is announced or made known; proclamation; publication; notification.

announcer (a-nou'ser), *n.* One who announces or gives notice; a proclaimer.

anno urbis conditæ (an'ō ėr'bis kon'di-tē). [L.; lit., in the year of the city founded: *anno*, abl. of *annus*, a year (see *annals*); *urbis*, gen. of *urbs*, a city (see *urban*); *conditæ*, gen. of *condita*, fem. of *conditus*, pp. of *condere*, set up, establish, found: see *condite*.] Year from the founding of the city, that is, of Rome, in 753 B. C. according to the usually adopted chronology: used with some ordinal number to indicate a Latin date. Abbreviated *A. U. C.*

annoy (a-noi'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anoy, anoye*, also *ennoy* and abbr. *noy*, *<* ME. *anoye, anoy, anuy, anui*, discomfort, vexation, weariness, ennui, *< OF. anoi, enoi, enui*, later *ennoy*, annoy, vexation, grief, tediousness, mod. F. *ennui* (> E. *ennui*, q. v.) = Pr. *enoi, enuei* = Sp. *enojo* = Pg. *enojo* = It. *annoja, noja* = OIt. *nojo*, orig. (Milanese dial.) *inodio*, *< L. in odio*, lit. in hatred, a phrase used in certain common idiomatic expressions, as *in odio esse*, be hateful (*est mihi in odio*, it is odious to me), *in odio venire*, become hateful: *in* = E. *in*; *odio*, abl. of *odium*, hatred: see *in* and *odium*.] 1. A disturbed state of feeling resulting from displeasing acts or unpleasant circumstances; discomfort; vexation; trouble; annoyance.

Worse than Tantalus' is her *annoy*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 596.

As thou wert constant in our ills, be joyous in our joy:
For cold, and stiff, and still are they, who wrought thy wail, nor knew thy *annoy*. *Macaulay*, Ivry.

2. A thing or circumstance that causes discomfort; an annoyance.

Good angels guard thee from the bear's *annoy*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

[Now chiefly poetic; the common word in prose is *annoyance*.]

annoy (a-noi'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *anoy, anoye, anoie*, *<* ME. *anoyen, anoien, anuyen, anuien, anoyn, anuen*, *< OF. anoier, enoier, enuier, enuier*, later *ennuyer*, annoy, vex, weary, irk, mod. F. *ennuyer* (see *ennui*) = Pr. *enoiar, enuiar* = Sp. *enojar* = Pg. *enojar* = It. *annojare, annoiare*, OIt. *inodiare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be hateful or troublesome: followed by to.—**2.** [By omission of reflexive pronoun.] To be grieved, disquieted, vexed.

If that thou *anoie* nat or forthenke nat of al thi fortune.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 4.

II. *trans.* To be hateful, troublesome, or vexatious to; trouble, disquiet, disturb, vex, molest, harass, plague; irk, weary, bore, especially by repeated acts: as, to *annoy* a person by perpetual questionings; to *annoy* the enemy by raids; in the passive, followed by *at* or *about*, formerly by *of*.

It bigan to *anoye* the puple *of* the wele and trauel.
Wyclif, 3 Esdr. xxi. 4 (Purv.).

Against the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went surly by
Without *annoying* me. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

He determined not yet to dismiss them, but merely to humble and *annoy* them. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

= Syn. *Molest*, *Plague*, etc. (see *tease*), trouble, disturb, disquiet, vex, irritate, fret, embarrass, perplex.

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annoyance (ə-noi'ans), *n.* [< ME. *anoyance* (rare), < OF. *anoiance, anuiance, (anoier, anuier,* annoy: see *annoy, v., and -ance.*] 1. The act of annoying; vexation; molestation.

Formidable means of *annoyance*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. The state of being annoyed; a feeling of trouble, vexation, or anger, occasioned by unwelcome or injurious acts or events.

A careless step leading to accident, or some bungling manipulation, causes self-condemnation with its accompanying feeling of *annoyance* though no one is by.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 517.

3. That which annoys, troubles, or molests.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious sense
Shak., As you like it, iv. 1.

The . . . exercise of industry . . . tempereth all *annoyance*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, III. iii.

Jury of annoyance, a jury appointed to report upon public nuisances. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]=**Syn. 1.** Molestation, vexation.—2. Discomfort, plague.

annoyancer (ə-noi'an-sėr), *n.* An annoyer. [Rare.]

annoyer (ə-noi'ėr), *n.* One who annoys.

annoyful (ə-noi'ful), *a.* [< ME. *anoyful,* < *anoye:* see *annoy, n.*] Giving trouble; incommoding; molesting.

annoyingly (ə-noi'ing-li), *adv.* In an annoying manner.

The *Times* and other papers commented *annoyingly* on "Big Tear 'em," as Mr. ——— had been nicknamed from his satirical temper and speech.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 128.

annoyingness (ə-noi'ing-nes), *n.* [< *annoying* + *-ness.*] The quality of being annoying; vexatiousness.

annoyment (ə-noi'ment), *n.* [< ME. *annoyment,* < OF. *anoiement:* see *annoy* and *-ment.*] Annoyance.

annoyous (ə-noi'us), *a.* [< ME. *anoyous, anuious, annoious, annuyous,* etc., < OF. *anoious, anoios, anuieus, enuius,* mod. F. *ennuyeux* = Pr. *enoios* = Sp. *enojoso* = It. *annojoso:* see *annoy, n.,* and *-ous.*] Troublesome; annoying.

annoyously (ə-noi'us-li), *adv.* [ME. *anoyously; < annoyous* + *-ly*².] Annoyingly; vexatiously.
Chaucer, Boethius.

annuary (an'ū-ā-ri), *n.* [F.] Same as *annuary, 1.*

annual (an'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *annual,* usually *annel,* < OF. *annel, annuel,* F. *annuel* = Pr. Pg. *annual* = Sp. *anuel* = It. *annuale,* < ML. *annualis,* yearly, < L. *annus,* a year: see *annals.*] I. *a.* 1. Of, for, or pertaining to a year; yearly: as, the *annual* growth of a forest; *annual* profits; the *annual* motion of the earth.

A thousand pound a year, *annual* support,
Out of his grace he adds.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

2. Relating to a year, or to the acts or transactions of a year: as, an *annual* report.—3. Lasting or continuing only one year, or one season of the year; coming to an end individually within the year: as, *annual* plants or insects.

An annual herb flowers in the first year, and dies, root and all, after ripening its seed.
A. Gray, Botany (ed. 1870), p. 21.

4. Occurring or returning once a year; happening or coming at yearly intervals: as, an *annual* feast or celebration.

Whose *annual* wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate.
Milton, P. L., I. 447.

Annual assay, conference, space, etc. See the nouns.—**Annual income,** the sum of money, or other **Annual rent,** in *Scots law,* a yearly profit due to a creditor by way of interest for a given sum of money; interest: so called because when, before the Reformation, it was illegal to lend money at interest, the illegality was evaded by the stipulation on the part of the tender for a certain rent yearly from land.—**Annual value** of a piece of property, that which it is worth for a year's use. It includes what ought to be received, whether it is actually received or not, and amounts to the sum thereof above stinted casual and necessary charges.

II. *n.* 1. [ME. *annuel, n.,* < OF. *annuel,* < ML. *annuale,* prop. neut. of *annualis,* a.: see above, and cf. *anneler.*] A mass said for a deceased person, either daily during a year from the day of his death, or on the month's mind of the day for a number of years; an anniversary mass; also the fee paid for it. Also called *annal.*—2. A yearly payment or allowance; specifically, in Scotland, quit-rent; ground-rent. Also called *ground-annual.*—3. A plant or an animal whose natural term of life is one year or one season; especially, any plant which grows from seed, blooms, perfects its fruit, and dies in the course of the same year. Annuals, however, may be carried over two or more years by preventing them from fruiting, as is frequently done with the mignonette. Many species that are perennials in warm climates are only annuals where the winters are severe. Winter annuals, frequent in warm regions with dry summers, germinate from the seed under the rains of autumn, grow through the winter, and die after perfecting seed in the spring.

4. A literary production published annually; especially, an illustrated work issued near Christmas of each year. The name is more especially applied to certain publications handsomely bound, illustrated with plates, and containing prose tales, poems, etc., which were formerly very popular, but are now no longer issued. The first was published in London appeared in 1827, and the last in 1856.

annualist (an'ū-al-list), *n.* [*annual, n.,* + *-ist.*] An editor of, or a writer for, an annual, or a publication issued annually. *Lamb.*

annually (an'ū-al-i), *adv.* Yearly; each year; returning every year; year by year.

annual ring. See *annular ring,* under *annular.*

annuary (an'ū-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *annuarius,* < ML. *annuarius* (neut. *annuarium,* an anniversary), < L. *annus,* a year. See *annual.*] I. *n.* A. Annual.

Supply anew
With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew.
John Hall, Poems, I. 10.

II. *a.*; pl. *annuaries* (-riz). 1. An annual publication.

That standard [of the French meter] is declared, in the *Annuary* of the Bureau des Longitudes, to be equal to 39.37079 British imperial standard inches.
Sir J. Herschel, Encyc. Brit., Art. Metrology, p. 440.

2†. A priest who says annual masses; an anchoret.

annuelet, *n.* [ME. *annueler,* < ML. *annuale,* an annual, + *-et.*] Same as *annuale, n.*, 1.

annuent (an-ū'ent), *a.* [< L. *annuen(t-)s,* ppr. of *annuere, adnuere,* nod to, < *ad,* to, + *nuere* (only in comp.), nod, = Gr. *νεύειν,* nod.] 1. Nodding, as if with the purpose of signifying assent; consenting. *Sir J. Herschel*, [Rare.]—2. Serving to bend the head forward: specifically applied to the muscles used in nodding.

annuitant (ə-nū'i-tant), *n.* [< *annuity* + *-ant.*] One who receives, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

annuity (ə-nū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *annuities* (-tiz). [ME. *annuite,* < OF. *annuite,* mod. F. *annuité,* < ML. *annuita(t-)s,* an annuity (cf. L. *annua,* an annuity, neut. pl. of *annuus,* yearly, < *annus,* a year), < L. *annus,* a year.] 1. A periodical payment of money, amounting to a fixed sum in each year, the moneys paid being either a gift or in consideration of a gross sum received. When the payment is continued for a number, as 10, 20, or 100 years, it is called a *certain annuity;* when it continues for an uncertain period, as during marriage, when the period is determined by the duration of one or more lives, a *life annuity. A deferred or reversionary annuity* is one that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the decease of a person, or some other future event. An *annuity in possession* is one which has already begun. *Governments* often raise money upon annuities; that is, for a certain advance of money the government contracts to pay a specific sum for life, or for a term of years.

—**Annuity Act,** an English statute of 1813 (53 Geo. III. c. 141) which regulates the registration of all instruments granting annuities, and regulated such grants.—**To grant an annuity,** to make a gift of money by testamentary provision to pay an annuity.

annul (ə-nul'), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. *annulled,* ppr. *annulling.* [Early mod. E. also *anull,* < ME. *annillen, annilen, adnullen,* < OF. *anuller, adnuller,* mod. F. *annuler* = Pr. Pg. *anullar* = Sp. *anular* = It. *annullare,* < L. *annullare, adnullare,* bring to nothing, < *ad,* to, + *nullus,* none, *nullum,* nothing: see *null.*] 1. To reduce to nothing; annihilate; obliterate.

Light, the purest element, annuls the object,
And all her various objects of delight
Annul'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 77.

2. To make void or null; nullify; abrogate; abolish; do away with: used especially of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, usages, and the like.

Do they mean to "annihilate, annul, or call into question . . . that great body of our statute law? . . . to annul laws of inestimable value to mankind?
Burke, Rev. in France.

The burgesses now *annulled* the former election of governor and council.
Palfrey, New Eng., II. 1. 172.

=Syn. 2. *Abolish, Repeal,* etc. (see *abolish*); *Nullify, Annihilate,* etc. (see *annihilate*); retract, declare null and void, supersede.

annular (an'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *annulaire* = Pg. *annular* = Sp. *anular* = It. *anulare,* < L. *annularis,* prop. *anularis,* relating to a ring, < *anulus,* prop. *annulus,* a ring: see *annulus.*] 1. Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to ringed or ring-like structure or form; annulate; annuloid; annulose.—**Annular auger,** an auger used for cutting an annular channel. The simplest form is a tube with a serrated edge, which is kept centered by a point projecting from a movable plug within, and of the size of, the bore of the tube.—**Annular bit,** a boring-bit which cuts an annular channel without removing the untouched center. It is used in cutting large holes, and in the formation of circular blanks, as for wads, buttons, etc.—**Annular borer,** a tube which serves as a rock- or earth-boring tool, making an annular cutting, and leaving a column of rock or earth in the middle. It is usually armed at the boring extremity with diamonds. See *diamond drill,* under *drill.*—**Annular duct,** or **annular vessel,** in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cylindrical tube of delicate tissue, strengthened at intervals on the inner side by a deposit of material in the form of rings, called *annular markings.*—**Annular eclipse,** in *astron.*, an eclipse of the sun in which a portion of its surface is visible in the form of a ring surrounding the dark body of the moon. This occurs when the moon is too remote from the earth to cover the sun completely, and at the moment when the centers of both sun and moon are nearly in a line with the point on the earth's surface where the observer stands.—**Annular engine,** or **annular cylinder engine,** a direct-action marine engine, having two concentric cylinders; the annular space between them is fitted with a piston, which is attached to a T-shaped cross-head by two piston-rods. The cross-head is formed by two plates, with a space between them in which the connecting-rod vibrates, and its lower end slides within the inner cylinder as connected with the crank.—**Annular finger,** the ring-finger.

Then calling for a Bason and a Pin
He pricks his *annular finger*, and lets fall
Three drops of blood.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 50.

Annular gear-wheel, a gear-wheel in which the teeth are on the inside of an annular or ring, while the pinion works within its pitch-circle, turning in the same direction.—**Annular ligament,** in *anat.*: (*a*) The general ligamentous envelop which surrounds the wrist and ankle, and is perforated for the passage of tendons, vessels, and nerves. (*b*) The orbicular ligament which holds the upper end of the radius in the ginglymoid cavity of the ulna.—**Annular markings.** See *annular duct,* above.—**Annular micrometer,** a circular micrometer, or ring micrometer. See *micrometer.*—**Annular pan,** the horizontal ring-shaped pan of certain forms of amalgamating and concentrating machines.—**Annular process** or **protuberance of the brain,** an old name of the pons Varolii still found in many anatomical works.—**Annular saw,** a cutting-tool formed of a tube with a serrated end. It is used for cutting button-blanks.—**Annular vault,** in *arch.*, a barrel vault consisting of a space of which the plan is formed by two concentric circles, or any portion of such a space. See *vault.*—**Annular window,** a circular window.

annularity (an-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *annular* + *-ity.*] The quality or condition of being annular, or ring-shaped.

annularly (an'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In the manner or form of a ring.

annulary (an'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *annularis,* more correctly *anularis,* pertaining to a ring, < *anulus,* a ring: see *annulus.*] I. *a.* 1. Having the form of a ring.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the windpipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together.
Ray, On the Creation, p. 270.

2. Bearing a ring: specifically said of the ring-finger.

II. *n.*; pl. *annularies* (-riz). The fourth finger, or ring-finger.

The thumb and *annulary* crossed.
Lubeck, Arts of Deception, p. 144. (*N. E. D.*)

Annulata (an-ū-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *annulatus:* see *annulate.*] 1. A synonym of *Annelides, Annetida, Anellata, Annulosa,* and *Amphisbænoidea.* See *Vermes.*—2. In *Agassiz*'s system of classification, a prime division of *Vermes,* divided into two main groups, *Hirudinea* (leeches) and *Annelides,* the latter comprising the two groups of the Oligochæta and the *Chætopoda.*

annulate (an'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *annulatus,* prop. *anulatus,* ringed, < *anulus,* a ring: see *annulus.*] 1. Furnished with rings, or circles like rings; having bands. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, provided with an annulus or with annuli: applied to a capsule, stem, or root encircled by elevated rings or bands. See cut under *annulus.* (*b*) In *her.*, applied to any bearing, such as a cross, whose extremities end in annulets or rings, or which is fretted or interlaced with an annulet. See cut under *angle,* 5. Equivalent forms are *annuletée, annuletty.*—4. Of or pertaining to the *Annulata* in either sense of that word.—5. In *entom.*, having one or more encircling bands of color, or having raised rings.

annulated (an'ū-lā-ted), *a.* 1. Furnished with rings; annulate. Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, having or consisting of a ring or rings; composed of a series of ringed segments, as a worm; annelid; annulosan.—3. In *arch.*, furnished with a projecting annular band or bands.—**Annulated column,** columns standing free or grouped in clusters and surrounded in one or more places with projecting rings or bands: a form usual in some styles of Pointed architecture.

annulation (an-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *annulate* + *-ion.*] 1. A circular or ring-like formation.—2. The act of forming rings; the act of becoming a ring.

annulation

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annulation

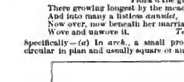
A sketch of the life of a nebula not thus broken up, of its rotation, *annulation*, and final spheration into a nebulous orb. *The Americus*, VII. 152.

3. The state of being annulate or annulated.

annulet (an'ū-let), *n.* [Formerly also *annulette*, *anulet* (and *aulet*, OF. *aunelet*, *anelet*, dim. of *anel*, < L. *anellus*, dim.), < L. *annulus*, prop. *ānulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-et.*] A little ring.

Plink'd the grass
There growing longest by the meadow's edge,
And into many a listless *annulet*,
Now over, now beneath her marriage ring,
Wove and unwove it. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, a small projecting member, circular in plan and usually square or angular in section;



Annulets of the Doric Capital.
A, A, annulets, shown enlarged in lower figure.

especially, one of the fillets or bands which encircle the lower part of the Doric capital above the necking; but *annulet* is often indiscriminately used as synonymous with *fillet*, *listel*, *cincture*, *filet*, *tenia*, etc. (*b*) In *her.*, a ring borne as a charge. It is also the mark of cadency which the fifth brother of a family ought to bear on his coat of arms. Also called *anlet*. See *cadency*. (*c*) In *decorative art*, a name given to a band encircling a vase or a similar object, whether solidly painted, or in angular, or composed of simple figures placed close to each other. Compare *fret*, 5.

annulétte, annulety (an'ū-let-ā', an'ū-let-i), *a.* [< F. *annelé*, < *annelet* see *annulet*.] In *her.*, same as *annulate*, 3.

Heraldic Annulet.
(From Berry's "Dictionary of Heraldry.")

annuli, *n.* Plural of *annulus*.

annulian (an'ū-lian), *a.* [< L. *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-ian.*] The quality of being annulated, annulose, or annelidan; ringed structure; specifically said in *zoöl.* of an annelid, annulate, or annulose animal.

Here (among *Stomatoblast*) radium sets and *Annulian* appears. *E. Forbes*, Hist. Brit. Starfish (1841), p. 243.

annulable (a-nul'a-bl), *a.* [*annul* + *-able*.] Capable of being annulled. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

annulment (a-nul'ment), *n.* [< late ME. *anullement*, < OF. "*anullement*: see *annul* and *-ment*.] The act of annulling; specifically, the act of making void retrospectively as well as prospectively: as, the *annulment* of a marriage (as distinguished from the granting of a divorce).

annuloid (an'ū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *annulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oid*.] *I. a.* 1. Ring-like.—2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the *Annuloida*.—**Annuloid sutures**, a term applied by Huxley to a gradation of animal forms presented by the *Trochosphæridæ* and *Annelida* as these are defined by the same author.

II. *n.* One of the *Annuloida*.

Annuloida (an-ū-loi'dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *annulus*, more correctly *ānulus*, a ring (see *annulus*), + *-oida*.] A name applied by Huxley (1869) to a subkingdom of animals, consisting of the *Nodoida* and *Echinodermata*, an association subsequently modified by the same author. Also called *Echinozoa*. [Disused.]

annulosa (an-ū-lō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *annulosus*: see *annulose*.] In some systems of zoölogical classification, a term applied to invertebrate animals which exhibit annelidism or annulism; approximately synonymous with the Cuvierian *Articulata*, or the modern *Vermes* together with *Arthropoda*, but used with great and varying latitude of signification.—2. A name given by Huxley (1869) to a subkingdom of animals consisting of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnida*, *Myriapoda*, *Insecta*, *Chætognatha*, and *Annelida*, or crustaceans, spiders, centipeds, true insects, true worms, and some other *Vermes*. Excepting the vermiform members of this group, it is coterminous with *Arthropoda* (which see), and is no longer used.

annulosan (an-ū-lō'san), *n.* [< *Annulosa* + *-an.*] One of the *Annulosa*.

annulose (an'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *annulosus*, < L. *annulus*, *ānulus*, a ring: see *annulus*.] Furnished with rings; composed of rings: as, *annulose* animals.

annulus (an'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *annuli* (-li). [L., prop. *ānulus*, a ring, esp. a finger-ring, a signet-ring, in form dim. of the rare *ānus*, a ring, prob. orig. "*anvus* and identical with *anus*, a circuit, periodical return, a year: see *annals*.] 1. A ring-like space or area contained between the circumference of two concentric circles.—2. In *anat.*, a ring-like part, opening, etc.; used in Latin phrases. (See below.)—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The elastic ring which surrounds the sporecase of most ferns, in Polypodiaceæ, a elastic ring of cells lying between the lid and the base of the peristome or orifice of the capsule.

Annuli.
a, sporangia of a fern, showing the annulus closed and open; *b*, detached annulus of the same, more magnified; *c*, a fungus (*Agaricus*) with annulus, *d*, *e*, *a* and *b* greatly magnified.)

(*b*) In fungi, the slender membrane surrounding the stem in some agarics after the pileus has expanded.—4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A thin elliptical ring which encircles the mantle in the *Tetrabranchiata*, connecting chitinous patches of the mantle inside which the shell-muscles are inserted. (*b*) In *entom.*, a narrow encircling band, generally of color; sometimes a raised ring.—5. In *astron.*, the ring of light seen about the edge of the moon during the total eclipse of the sun. See *annular eclipse*, under *annular*.

The sun (at the time of an annular eclipse) will present the appearance of an *annulus* or ring of light around the moon. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 173.

Annulus abdominalis or **inguinalis**, in *anat.*, the abdominal ring. See *abdominal ring*, under *abdominal*, and *inguinal ring*.—**Annulus ad cutem**, in *anat.*, a fibrous ring around the edge of the tympanum. **Annulus tympanicus**, in *anat.*, the ring-like ossification from which is formed the tympanic portion of the temporal bone.

annumerate (a-nū'me-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *annumeratus*, pp. of *annumerare*, *adnumerare*, count to, add to, < *ad*, to, + *numerare*, count, number: see *numerate* and *number*, *v.*] To add, as to a number previously given; unite, as to something before mentioned. [Rare.]

There are *annumerant* other kinds which will deserve to be *annumerated* to these. *Wollaston*, Relig. of Nat., § 1.

annumeration (a-nū-me-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *annumeratio*(*n*-), *adnumeratio*(*n*-), < *annumerare*: see *annumerate*.] The act of annumerating; addition. [Rare.]

Annunciader (a-nun'si-dėr), *n.* [Also *Anunciada*, *Anunciade*, *Annunciate* (after F. *Annonciade*, formerly *Anonciade*, Sp. *Anunciada*), also *Annuncista* (prop. E. form of **Annunciate*), < It. *annunziata*, formerly *annuntiata* (< ML. *annuntiata*), the annunciation to the Virgin Mary, and hence a name of the Virgin herself; prop. fem. pp. of *annunziare*, < L. *annuntiare*, announce: see *announce*.] Literally, the Annunciate, that is, the Virgin Mary as receiver of the annunciation; also, the annunciation to the Virgin; used as a designation of various orders. See *annunciation*.

annunciate (a-nun'si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *annunciated*, ppr. *annunciating*. [< ME. *annunciat*, *annuncial*, pp., < L. *annunciatus*, prop. *annuntiatus*, pp. of *annuntiare*: see *announce*.] To bring tidings of; announce. [Rare.]

Let Ivy death be thus *annunciated*.
Sir Bull, Corruptions of Ch. of Rome.

They do not so properly affirm, as *annunciate* it.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

annunciator (a-nun'si-ā-tor), *pp.* or *a.* [See the verb.] Announced; declared (beforehand).

anocathartic

annunciation (a-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *annunciacion*, *-cioun*, *anunceyacyon*, < OF. *annonciation*, < L. *annunciatio*(*n*-), prop. *annuntiatio*(*n*-), *adnuntiatio*(*n*-), *annuntiare*, announce: see *announce*, *enunciate*.] 1. The act of announcing; proclamation; promulgation: as, the *annunciation* of a peace; "the *annunciation* of the gospel," *Hammond*, Sermons, p. 573.

With the complete establishment of the new religion [Christianity] and the *annunciation* of her circle of dogmas arises another, and a greater, within the strict limits she has set. *Jour. Spec. Philos.*, XIX. 49.

Specifically—2. The announcement to Mary, by the angel Gabriel, of the birth of Jesus Christ.—3. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, the festival instituted by the church in memory of the announcement to Mary that she should bring forth a son who should be the Messiah. It is solemnized on the 25th of March.—**Order of the Annunciation.** (*a*) The highest order of knighthood (*Ordine supremo dell' Annunziata*) of the Annunciation of the ducal house of Savoy, now the royal house of Italy, dating under its present name from 1518, when it superseded the Order of the Collar, said to have been founded by Count Amadeus VI. of Savoy in 1292, but probably older. The medal of the order bears a representation of the annunciation; its collar is decorated with alternate golden knots and enameled roses, the latter bearing the motto *F. E. R. T.*, making the Latin word *fert* (he bears), an ancient motto of the house of Savoy, but variously otherwise interpreted. The king is the grand master of the order. See *knot of Savoy*, under *knot*. (*b*) An order of knighthood founded about 1600 at Bourges, France, by Queen Jeanne of Valois, after her divorce from Louis XII. (*c*) An order of knighthood founded about 1604 at Genoa, Italy, by Maria Vittoria Fornari.

annunciative (a-nun'si-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *annunciate* + *-ive*.] Having the character of an annunciation; making an announcement.

An *annunciative* but an exhortatory style.
Gentleman's Calling, v. § 13.

annunciator (a-nun'si-ā-tor), *n.* [< *annuntiator*, *adnuntiator*, < *annuntiare*: see *annunciate*, *v.*, *announce*.] One who or that which announces; an announcer. Specifically—(*a*) An officer of the House of Commons, whose duty it was to inform the people of the festivals which were to be celebrated. (*b*) A mechanical, electromagnetic, or electrical annunciating apparatus; an indicator; a call. In the mechanical annunciators the pulling of a wire causes a bell to ring and a word or number to appear by which indicates whence the signal comes. In the hydraulic systems a column of water is used instead of a wire which gives the signal. In pneumatic annunciators pressure on a bulb or button sends through a pipe a puff of air to operate the ring and a number displayed. In the electrical systems the signals are given by closing an electrical circuit by a push-button, or some other similar device. (*c*) The dial or board on which the signals are displayed.

annunciatory (a-nun'si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Making known; giving public notice.

annus deliberandi (an'us de-lib-e-ran'di), [L., 'year of deliberating:' *annus* (see *annual*) + *deliberandi*, gen. gerund of *deliberare*: see *deliberate*.] In *Scots law*, a year allowed for their to deliberate as to entering upon the estate.

annus mirabilis (an'us mi-rab'i-lis), [L.: *annus*, year (see *annals*); *mirabilis*, wonderful: see *marvel*, *mirabilia*.] A wonderful year. Specifically applied to the year 1666, which, in the poem of this title, to the year 1666, which is memorable for the great fire of London, for victory of the British arms over the Dutch.

ano-. [< Gr. ἀνω, upward, < ἀνά, up, etc.: see *ana-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, signifying upward.

Anoa (an'ō-ā), *n.* [Native name.] 1. [NL.] A genus of bovine ruminant quadrupeds of Celebes, originally described (see *anoine*), represented by the sapi-outan or "cow of the woods," *Anoa depressicornis*, which is a kind of small wild buffalo, having straight low horns, thick at the base and set in the hair of the forehead. *Ham. Smith.*—2. [*l. c.*] The English name of the same animal. *F. L. Sclater*.

anobing (an-ō-bī'i-deē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anobium* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, named from the genus *Anobium*. See *Ptinidæ*.

Anobium (a-nō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνω, upward (but here with the sense of its original), + βιος, life: see *biology*.] A genus of pentamerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Ptinidæ*, having an elongate subcylindric form, 11-jointed antennæ inserted just before the eyes, and deeply excavated metasternum. The genus contains the small dark-colored species about a fourth of an inch long, which are known by the name of "death-watch" from the tickling noise they make. See *death-watch*.

anocarpous (an-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *anocarpus*, < Gr. ἀνω, upward, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, fructifying on the upper surface of the frond: said of ferns.

anocathartic (an'ō-ka-thär'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνω, upward, + καθαρτικός, purging: see *cathartic*.] Emetic. *N. E. D.*

anococcygeal (ā′nō-kok-si-jē′ē-al). *a.* [< L. *anus* + Nl. *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-e-al.*] Pertaining to the anus and to the coccyx: in *anat.*, specifically applied to a ligament connecting the tip of the coccyx with the external sphincter of the anus.

anodal (an′ō-dal), *a.* [< *anode* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the anode or positive pole of a voltaic current.

Instead of cathodal opening contractions being the last of all to appear, they may precede the *anodal* opening contractions. *Foster*, Medicine, I. 353.

anode (an′ōd), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνοδος*, a way up, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ὁδός*, way. Cf. *cathode.*] The positive pole of a voltaic current; that pole at which the current enters an electrolytic cell: opposed to *cathode*, the point at which it departs. *Faraday*, 1832.

anodic (a-nod′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνοδος*, a way up (see *anode*) + *-ic.*] 1. Proceeding upward; ascending.

An *anodic* centre of nervous influence. *Dr. M. Hall.*

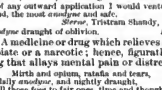
2. Of or pertaining to the anode.

anodic[2] (a-nod′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνοδος*, having no way, impassable (< *ἀ-* priv. + *ὁδός*, way), + *-ic.*] Styptic; anastaltic: applied to medicines.

Anodon (an′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **ἀνόδους*, for the usual *ἀνόδοντος* or *ἀνώδους* (gen. *ἀνώδοντος*), without teeth, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*, q. v.] 1. Same as *Anodonta*. *Oken*, 1815. —2. In *herpet.*, a genus of African serpents, of the family *Dasypeltidæ* or *Rhachiodontidæ*, which have no grooved maxillary teeth. *Sir Andrew Smith*, 1829. Also called *Diodon*, *Rhachiodon*, and *Dasypeltis*.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.—4. [*l. c.*] [*Anodont.*] A fresh-water mussel of the genus *Anodonta* (which see).—5. [*l. c.*] A snake of the genus *Dasypeltis*: as, the rough *anodon*, *Dasypeltis scabra*.

anodont (an′ō-dont), *n.* [*Anodonta.*] A mussel of the genus *Anodonta*; an anodon.

Anodonta (an-ō-don′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνόδοντος*, without teeth: see *Anodon.*] A genus of asiphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, or bi-



River-mussel (*Anodonta fragilis*), North Carolina.

valves, of the family *Unionidæ*, in which the hinge-teeth are rudimentary or null. The species are very numerous, and are among the common water mussels or river-mussels. Many species are found in the United States; *A. cygnea*, the swan-mussel, is a common British species. Also called *Anodon* and *Anodontes*.

Anodontidæ (an-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anodon*, 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of asiphonate bivalves, named by Sir Andrew Smith from the genus *Anodon*, 2. See *Dasypeltidæ*.

anodyne (an′ō-din), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *anodin*, *anodine*, < F. *anodin*, *anodyn* = Pg. *anodyno* = Sp. It. *anodino*, < L. *anodynus*, *anodynos*, *a.*, *anodynon*, *n.*, < Gr. *ἀνώδυνος*, freeing from pain (*ἀδύνη*, *anodynon*, L. *medicamentum anodynum*, a drug to relieve pain), < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀδύνη*, dial. *ἰόδυνη*, pain.] I. *a.* Having power to relieve pain; hence, soothing to the feelings.

[It is, of any one word applicable, a word venture to recommend, the most *anodyne* and safe.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 28.

The *anodyne* draught of oblivion. *Burke.*

II. *n.* A medicine or drug which relieves pain, as an opiate or a narcotic; hence, figuratively, anything that allays mental pain or distress.

Mirth and opium, ratafia and tears,
The daily *anodyne*, and nightly draught,
To kill those foes to fair ones, time and thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, II. 111.

His quiet animal nature acted as a pleasing *anodyne* to my . . . anxiety. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 45.

anodynous (a-nod′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *anodynus*: see *anodyne* and *-ous.*] Having the qualities of an anodyne.

anoëm (a-nō′ē-em), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoia* + *-em.*] A term used by Cones (1862) to distinguish the noëmes as a group of terms, typified by the genus *Anoia*, from the other terms, or *Sternser*. See cut under *Anoia*.

anoëma (an-ō-ē′mä), *n.* [NL., > F. *anoème*; cf. Gr. *ἀνοημων*, without understanding, < *ἀ-* priv. + *νόημα*, perception, understanding, < *νοεῖν*, perceive, think, < *νόος*, perception, mind: see *noma.*] A name of the *Cobnia aperea*, the guinea-pig or domestic cavy: originally, with F. Cuvier, a generic name of the cavies, and a synonym of *Cavia*.

anoëtic (an-ō-et′ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνόητος*, incomprehensible (< *ἀ-* priv. + *νοητός*, perceptible), + *-ic*: see *a.*-18 and *noetic.*] Unthinkable; inconceivable: opposed to *noëtic* (which see). *Ferrier.*

anoia (an-ō-ī′ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνοια*, madness, imbecility, < *ἀνόητος*, incomprehensible, < *ἀ-* priv. + *νοητός*, perceptible, + *-ia*: see *a.*-18 and *noetic.*] Unthinkable; inconceivable: opposed to *noëtic* (which see). *Ferrier.*

anoint (a-noint′), *v. t.* [< ME. *anointen*, *enointen*, *enoynten*, *enoynten*, *anoynten*, *anointen*, < OF. *enoindre*, later *enoinder*, *enoin*, < L. *inungere*, pp. *inunctus*, anoint, < *in*, on, + *ungere*, *unguere*, smear: see *unguent*, *unction*, *oint*, and *ointment*.] 1. To pour oil upon; smear or rub over with oil or any unctuous substance; hence, to smear with any liquid.

My head with oil thou didst not *anoint*. Luke vii. 46.

The bees do *anoint* their hives with the juice of the bitterest weeds, against the greediness of foreign beasts.

Ford, Line of Life.

2. To consecrate, especially a king, priest, or prophet, by unction, or the use of oil.

Thou shalt *anoint* it [the altar] to sanctify it.
Ex. xxix. 36.

I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
In his *anointed* flesh stick boarish fangs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

3†. To serve as an ointment for; lubricate.

And fragrant oils the stiffened limbs *anoint*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil.

anoint†. Obsolete past participle of *anoint*. *Chaucer.*

anointed (a-noin′ted), *a.* A consecrated one.—**The Lord's anointed**, specifically, the Messiah; by extension, a king, or one ruling by divine right.

anointer (a-noin′ter), *n.* One who anoints.

anointment (a-noint′ment), *n.* [< *anoint* + *-ment.*] The act of anointing, or the state of being anointed; consecration.

The servant lord, who by the discharge of his holy *anointment* from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, was so humble to say, Who made me a judge or a divider over you?

Milton, On Def. of Humble Remonst.

anole (an′ōl), *n.* Same as *anoli*.

anoli (an-ō-lī′), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Anolis* (which see).

anolian (a-nō′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [See *Anolis.*] I. *a.* Belonging to the group of lizards typified by the genus *Anolis*.

II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Anolis*.

Anolidæ (an-ō-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anolis*, *Anolius*, + *-idæ.*] A family of lizards, named from the genus *Anolis* or *Anolius*.

Anolis (an′ō-lis), *n.* [Formerly also *anolis*: as an individual name, now usually *anoli*; NL. *Anolis*, a misprint (Cuvier), after F. *anolis*, < *anoli*, *anoalli*, native name in the Antilles.] 1. A genus of pleurodont lacertilians, usually referred to the family *Iguanidæ*, consisting of small American lizards which have palatal as well as maxillary teeth, toes somewhat like those of the gecko, an inflatable throat, and colors changeable as in the chameleon, which in some respects they represent in America. The green anoli, *Anolis principalis*, inhabits the southern United States, and others are found in the warmer parts of America.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of the genus *Anolis*; an anoli.

Anolius (a-nō′li-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Anolis*, 1. *Cuvier*, 1817.

anomal (a-nō′mal), *n.* [< OF. *anomal* (Cotgrave). < L. *anomalus*: see *anomalous.*] In *gram.*, an anomalous verb or word. [Rare.]

Anomala (a-nom′a-lä), *n.* [NL., (1, 2) fem. sing., (3) neut. pl. of L. *anomalus*: see *anomalous.*] 1. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, having 9-jointed antennæ and margined elytra. There are several species, such as the European *A. vitis*, and the American *A. luviosa*, injurious to the grape.

2. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Corbiculidæ*: synonymous with *Egeria*.—3. [Used as a plural.] A group of decapod crustaceans, including the *Hippidæ* and *Paguridæ*: an insect group of the same name.

Anomalæ (a-nom′a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *anomalus*: see *anomalous.*] In *ornith.*, in Gloger's arrangement of birds (1834), a suborder of passerine birds, embracing those which are devoid of an apparatus for song. It included what later writers have called *Picariæ*.

anomalan (a-nom′a-lan), *a.* [*Anomalus.*

Anomalidæ (an-ō-mal′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomala*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Anomala*.

anomaliflorous (a-nom′a-li-flō′rus), *a.* [< NL. *anomaliflorus*, < L. *anomalus*, irregular, + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having irregular flowers.

anomaliped (a-nom′a-li-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anomalus* (see *anomalous*) + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] In *ornith.*: I. *a.* Syndactylous; having the middle toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

The kingfisher is an example.

II. *n.* A syndactylous bird; a bird whose middle toe is united to the exterior by three phalanges, and to the interior by one only.

Anomaliped Foot of Kingfisher.

anomalipod (a-nom′a-li-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *anomalus* + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.* Cf. *anomaliped.*] Same as *anomaliped*.

anomalism (a-nom′a-lizm), *n.* [*anomalous* + *-ism.*] An anomalous deviation from rule; an irregularity, or instance of departure from usual and correct order. [Rare.]

The *anomalisms* in words have been so many that some have gone so far as to allow no analogy either in the Greek or Latin tongue. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, p. 39.

anomalist (a-nom′a-list), *n.* [*anomalous* + *-ist.*] In *Gr. philol.*, one who believes in the conventional or arbitrary origin of language: opposed to *analogist*, or one who argues for its natural origin. *Farrar.*

anomalistic (a-nom-a-lis′tik), *a.* [*anomalist* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to an anomaly, or to the anomalists.—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the apparent irregular distance of a planet from its perihelion.—**Anomalistic month**. See *month.*—**Anomalistic revolution**, the period in which a planet or satellite goes from its perihelion to the next, or change of anomaly, or from any point in its elliptic orbit to the same again.—**Anomalistic year**, the time (365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, and 48 seconds) in which the earth passes through her orbit, which, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, is 25 minutes and 2.3 seconds longer than the tropical year.

anomalistical (a-nom-a-lis′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *anomalistic*.

anomalistically (a-nom-a-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an anomalistic manner.

anomalocephalus (a-nom′a-lō-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anomalocephali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *κεφαλή*, head.] One whose head is deformed.

Anomalogonatæ (a-nom′a-lō-gon′a-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *anomalogonatus*: see *anomalogonatous.*] In Garrod's system of classification, a primary division of birds containing those which have no ambiens. See *Homalogonatæ*.

anomalogonatous (a-nom′a-lō-gon′a-tus), *a.* [NL. *anomalogonatus*, < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *γόνυ* = E. *knee.*] Abnormally kneed; having no ambiens muscle; specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Anomalogonatæ*.

anomalopid (a-nom′a-lop′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anomalopidæ*.

Anomalopidæ (a-nom-a-lop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomalops* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Anomalops*. Only one species, represented on the next page, is known; it inhabits rather deep water in the Pacific ocean.

Anomalops (a-nom′a-lops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *ὄψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Anomalopidæ*: so called from the remarkable

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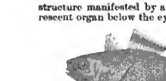
structure manifested by a glandular phosphorescent organ below the eye. *Knev*, 1868.



Anomalops palpebratus.

anomalous (a-nom'a-lus), *a.* [< LL. *anomalus*, *anomalos*, < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, uneven, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ὁμαλός*, even, < *ὁμός*, same, common, = E. *same*: see *homo-* and *same*.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal: as, an *anomalous* character; an *anomalous* pronunciation.

Though in Sparta kingship had survived under an *anomalous* form, yet the joint representatives of the primitive king . . had become little more than members of the governing oligarchy. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 485.

The Quorn attaches much importance to prayer, a fact which is somewhat *anomalous* in a system of religion so essentially fatalistic. *Paths of the World*, p. 224.

Anomalous chords, in *music*, chords which contain extreme sharp or extreme flat intervals. = Syn. Unusual, singular, peculiar, odd, exceptional, unaccountable. See *irregular*.

anomalously (a-nom'a-lus-li), *adv.* In an anomalous manner; irregularly; in a manner different from the common rule, method, or analogy.

Yet, somewhat *anomalously*, as it seems, habitual veracity generally goes with inattention to doubt evidence. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 117.

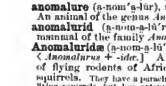
anomalousness (a-nom'a-lus-nes), *n.* [*anomalous* + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being anomalous.

One special sympathy worth noting because of its *anomalousness*, is sympathy in yawning. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 511.

anomalure (a-nom'a-lūr), *n.* [*Anomalurus*.] An animal of the genus *Anomalurus*.

anomalurid (a-nom-a-lū'rid), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Anomaluridæ*.

Anomaluridæ (a-nom-a-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomalurus* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of flying rodents of Africa; the scale-tailed squirrels. They have a parachute like that of the true flying squirrels, but less extensive, and the under side of the tail is provided with a series of imbricated scales. They have no postorbital processes, a large antecrotaltal



Scale-tailed Squirrel (*Anomalurus fulgens*).

foramen, the molars and premolars together 4 on each side of each jaw, and 36 ribs, that is, 3 of 4 more than are found in *Sciuridæ*. The animals bear some resemblance to members of the genus *Galeopithecus*, but have a long hairy tail free from the intermemoral membrane. Several species are described, as *A. fraseri* from Fernando Po, and *A. fulgens* from the Gaboon; the latter is about 14 inches in length, with the tail about half as much more, and of a bright-reddish color.

The curious creatures known as Scale-tailed Squirrels, which form the family *Anomalurinæ*, may be described as flying-squirrels with climbing-irons; — the under side of the tail being furnished . . with a series of large horny scales, which, when pressed against the trunk of a tree, may subserve the same purpose as those instruments with which a man climbs up a telegraph pole.

Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 131.

Anomalurus (a-nom-a-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular (see *anomalous*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical and only genus of the family *Anomaluridæ*. *Waterhouse*, 1842.

anomalus (a-nom'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *anomali* (-li). [NL., < LL. *anomalus*: see *anomalous*.] *Anat.*, a muscular slip, an inch in length, frequently found lying beneath the muscle that lifts the upper lip and the wing of the nose (levator labii superioris alæque nasi).

anomaly (a-nom'a-li), *n.*; pl. *anomalies* (-liz). [< LL. *anomalia*, < Gr. *ἀνωμαλία*, irregularity, unevenness, < *ἀνώμαλος*, uneven: see *anomalous*.] **1.** Deviation from the common rule or analogy; something abnormal or irregular.

There are in human nature, and more especially in the exercise of the benevolent affections, inequalities, inconsistencies, and *anomalies*, of which theorists do not always take account. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. xii.

2. In *astron.*, an angular quantity defining the position of a point in a planetary orbit, taken to increase in the direction of planetary motion. In ancient astronomy it was reckoned from apogee; in early modern astronomy, from aphelion, except in cometary orbits; but since Gauss, from perihelion.

3. In *music*, a small deviation from a perfect interval in tuning, as between which fourth notes; a temperament. — **Eccentric anomaly** (*anomalia excentra*, Kepler), the arc between the major axis and the perpendicular to it through the planet on the circle circumscribing the orbit; now usually defined by the equation $u = v - e \sin v$, where u is the mean, v the eccentric anomaly, and e the eccentricity. — **Mean anomaly**, the angular quantity whose ratio to 360° is as the time since the planet's last passage by the perihelion of revolution. — **Optical anomaly**, in *crystal.*, a term applied to those optical phenomena, observed in many crystals, which are at variance with what would be expected from the geometrical form of the crystals: for example, the double refraction occasionally observed in the diamond, which, like all isometric crystals, should be isotropic. — **Thermic anomaly**, a name given by Jones to the difference between the mean temperature of a place on the earth's surface and the mean temperature of its parallel. — **True anomaly**, in *ast. astron.*, the arc of the ballet between the perihelion and the planet, or the ecliptic and that of apogee. (*b*) In *med. astron.*, the angle at the sun between perihelion and the place of a planet.

Anomean, Anomeanism. See *Anomœan, Anomœanism*.

anomeomery (an-ō-mē-om'e-ri), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀνομοιομερεία*, < *ἀνομοιομερής*, consisting of unlike parts, not homogeneous, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ὁμοιο-*, comb. form of *ὅμοιος*, like, + *μέρος*, part: see *homeomery*.] In the *hist. of phil.*, the Italic form of the doctrine of atoms, which rejected the Anaximandrian principle of homeomery (which see).

Anomia (a-nō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, unlike, dissimilar, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ὅμοιος*, similar: see *homo-*.] **1.** Same as *Terebratula*. — **2.** A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Anomiidæ*, found attached to oysters and other shells. The shape of its species depends more or less upon the surface to which they are affixed. The saddle-shell, *Anomia ephippium*, is well known. Fossil and numerous species, both fossil and recent, the former going back to the Oolite, the latter found in every sea.

anomiid (an-ō-mī'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Anomiidæ*.

Anomiidæ (an-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anomia* + *-idæ*.] A family of monomyarian lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Anomia*. The typical species have thin, unequal, irregular valves, the flatter of which is deeply notched for the passage of a muscle to a calcareous or chitinous plate by which the shell adheres to other shells.

Anomia achæa.
p, p, muscular impressions.

anomite (an'ō-mit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, without law (see *anomo-*), + *-ite*2.] A subspecies of the mica called *biotite* (which see), distinguished by certain optical properties. — **2.** A fossil of the genus *Anomites*; an extinct species of the *Anomiidæ* or some similar shell.

anomo-. [Combining form of Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ὅμοιος*, law: see *nomo-*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning irregular, unusual.

Anomobranchiata (an'ō-mō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anomobranchiatus*: see *anomobranchiate*.] A group of crustaceans; synonymous with *Schizopoda* (which see), it includes *Mysidæ*, *Squillidæ*, the opossum shrimps, and the shrimps of the genus *Crangon*.

anomobranchiate (an'ō-mō-brang'ki-at), *a.* [< NL. *anomobranchiatus*, < Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, irregular, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having the branchiæ anomalous or irregular specifically, of or pertaining to the *Anomobranchiata*.

anomocarpous (an'ō-mō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *anomocarpus*, < Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, irregular, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing unusual fruit. *N. E. D.*

anomodont (an'ō-mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anomodontia*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anomodontia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Anomodontia*.

Anomodontia (an'ō-mō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, irregular, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] In Owen's system of classification (1860), an order of fossil reptiles. Its technical characters are bicuspid or vertebrate, dilocrate anterior trunk ribs, continuous ischiopubic symphysis, fixed tympanic pedicle, a foramen parietale, and the teeth either wanting or limited to a pair of canines. The order includes the two groups *Dicynodontia* and *Cryptodontia*, the former containing the genus *Dicynodon*, and the latter the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Ondenodon*.

2. In *Cope's system*, a division of theromorphous reptiles (see *Theromorpha*), containing those which have several sacral vertebræ, and the vertebræ not notochordal: contrasted with *Pelycosauria* (which see).

Anomœan, Anomean (an-ō-mē'an), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, unlike, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ὅμοιος*, like: see *homo-*, *homœ-*.] One of an extreme sect of Arians in the fourth century, who held that the Son is of an essence not even similar to that of the Father (whence their name), while the more moderate Arians held that the essence of the Son is similar to that of the Father, though not identical with it. Also called *Aëtian*, *Eudoxian*, and *Eunomian*.

Anomœanism, Anomeanism (an-ō-mē'an-izm), *n.* [< *Anomœan* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Anomœans.

Denying alike the homoousian and the homoiousian theory, he [Eunomius] was distinctly probably the ablest and most consistent defender of *Anomœanism*, or the doctrine according to which the Son is essentially or substantially different from the Father.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 667.

anomorhomboid (an'ō-mō-rom'boid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, irregular, + *rhomboid*, q. v.] An irregular rhomboidal mass, as some crystals.

anomorhomboidal (an'ō-mō-rom-boi'dal), *a.* [< *anomorhomboid* + *-al*.] Resembling an anomorhomboid; consisting of irregular rhomboids.

anonaceous, anonacral, etc. See *Anonnea*, etc.

anonang (a-nong'), *n.* [< Malay *anang*.] A monkey, *Cercopithecus cynosurus*.

anonchus (a-nong'kus), *n.*; pl. *anonchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *ὄγκος*, barb, hook.] In *Entom.*, a hook-like process.

anondrous (an-on'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, irregular, + *ἀνήρ*, tail.] Having irregular tail-fins.

anonol (an'ō-nol), *n.* [< *Anona* + *-ol*.] A crystalline substance, $C_{17}H_{18}O_3$, obtained from the seeds of *Anona squamosa*.

anonoma (an-ō-nō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, irregular, + *ὠμός*, raw.] A genus of tropical American plants of the family *Xyridaceæ*.

anonomy (an'ō-nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνόμοιος*, irregular, + *-nomy*.] In *bot.*, irregularity of structure.

anonym (an'ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνώνυμος*, lawless, < *ἀνόμος*, lawless: see *anomo-*.] A violation of law, especially a divine law; lawlessness.

The delights of the body betray us, through our overindulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anonym* and disobedience. *Glanville.*

anon (a-non'), *adv.* and *interj.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *anon*, *anone*, *onon*, *onoon*, also *anan*, *onan*, and with dat. term. *anone*, *onane*, etc. (cf. equiv. ME. *in oon*, *in an* = E. *in one*, *in a*), < AS. *on ān* (*acc.*), *on ane* (dat.), in one, together, straightway; *on*, E. *on*; *ān*, E. *one*. Cf. *anan*, a nasal dial. form of *anon*.] In one and the same direction; straight on. — **2.** Straightway; forthwith; on the instant; immediately.

The same is he that heareth the word, and *anon* with joy receiveth it. Mat. xiii. 20.

Hence, like other words of the same literal meaning, passing into — **3.** Quickly; soon; in a short time; by and by.

Such good men as he who heard it seem to be interred. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv. 7.

4. At another time; again; now again.

Sometimes he trots, . . . *anon* he rears upright.
Mat. iii. 29.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

The varying lights and shadows of her temper, now so mirthful, and anon so sad with mysterious gloom.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ii.

5. As a response, same as *anan*. — **Ever and anon**, from time to time; now and then; time after time.

A pointed box, which ever and *anon*
He gave his nose, and took it away again.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

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anon. An abbreviation of *anonymous*.

Anona (a-nō′nā), *n.* [NL., said to be from *menona*, the Malay name.] A genus of trees or shrubs, type of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, of about 50 species, which are, with two or three exceptions, natives of tropical America. *A. squamosa* is now common in the West Indian islands, and yields an edible fruit having a thick, sweet, luscious pulp. *A. muricata* (sour-sop) is cultivated in the West and East Indies; it produces a large pear-shaped fruit, of a greenish color, containing an agreeable slightly acid pulp. The genus produces other edible fruits, as the common custard apple or bullock heart, *A. reticulata*, and the cherimoyer of Peru, from *A. Cherimolia*.

The Sour-sop (*Anona muricata*).

Anonaceæ (an-ō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anona* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of exogenous tropical trees and bushes, with trimerous flowers, indefinite stamens, and numerous carpels, allied to the magnolias, and sometimes abounding in a powerful aromatic principle. The Malabrian pepper, sour-sop, sweet-sop, and custard-apple are yielded by these trees. The wood in some genera is extremely elastic and occasionally intensely bitter. *Asimina* is almost the only genus representing the order in the United States.

anonaceous (an-ō-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *anonaceus*: see *Anona* and *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Anonaceæ*.

anonad (an′ō-nad), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Anonaceæ*. *Lindley*.

anon-right, *adv.* [ME. *anon right*, etc., also *right anon*: see *anon* and *right*, *adv.*] Immediately; at once. *Chaucer*.

anonychia (an-ō-nik′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὄνυξ (ονυχ-), nail: see *onyx*.] In *teratol.*, absence of the nails.

anonym (an′ō-nim), *n.* [< F. *anonyme*, < NL. *anonymus* (L. *anonymus*, as feminine of certain plant), < Gr. ἀνώνυμος, nameless, anonymous: see *anonymous*, and cf. *onym*, *pseudonym*, *synonym*.] 1. An anonymous book or pamphlet. –2. An anonymous person.

The Origin of Species . . . makes an epoch, as the expression of his [Darwin's] thorough admission . . . to the doctrine of Development—that is, the admission of an anonym like the author of the "Vestiges." *George Eliot*, in Cross's Life, II. ix.

3. In *zoöl.*, a mere name; a name resting upon no diagnosis or other recognized basis. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321. [Rare.]

Also spelled *anonyme*.

anonyma (a-non′i-mä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *anonymus*: see *anonymous*.] In *anat.*, the innominate artery.

The arteries arise from the arch of the aorta, as in man, by an *anonyma*, a left carotid, and left subclavian. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 380.

anonymal (a-non′i-mal), *a.* Anonymous. [Rare.]

anonyme, *n.* See *anonym*.

anonymity (an-ō-nim′i-ti), *n.* [As *anonym* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being anonymous or without a name, or of not declaring one's name; anonymousness.

A doughty antagonist in a work of *anonymity*, who proved to be Alexander Hamilton. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 474.

If *anonymity* adds to the importance of journalism, secrecy does so still more, for it more impresses on the imagination. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 208.

anonymosity (a-non-i-mos′i-ti), *n.* [improp., < *anonymous* + *-osity*.] The state of being anonymous. [Rare.]

anonymous (a-non′i-mus), *a.* [< NL. *anonymus*, < Gr. ἀνώνυμος, nameless, < ἀν- priv. + ὄνυμα, Æolic ὄννυμα, name: see *onym*.] 1. Wanting a name; not named and determined, as an animal not assigned to any species. [Rare or technical.]

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the water. *Ray*.

2. Without any name acknowledged, as that of author, contributor, or the like: as, an *anonymous* pamphlet; an *anonymous* subscription.

Among the manuscripts of the English State Paper Office are three *anonymous* tracts relating to the same period as that covered by the American writings of Captain John Smith and of George Percy.

M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 41.

3. Of unknown name; whose name is withheld: as, an *anonymous* author.

That *anonymous* person who is always saying the wisest and most delightful things just as you are on the point of saying them yourself. *Aldrich*, Prankpot to Presth, p. 263.

Often abbreviated to *anon*.

anonymously (a-non′i-mus-li), *adv.* In an anonymous manner; without a name.

anonymousness (a-non′i-mus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being anonymous.

anonymuncle (a-nun′i-mun-kul), *n.* [< NL. *anonymus* + dim. *-unculus*: see *anonym* and *-uncle*.] A petty anonymous writer.

Anonyx (an′ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν-priv. + ὄνυξ, nail: see *onyx*.] 1. In *saumol.*, same as *Jassa*, –2. A genus of crustaceans. *Krüger*, 1838.

Anopheles (a-nof′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1818), < Gr. ἀνωφελής, useless.] A genus of true mosquitos (dipterous family *Culicidæ*), distinguished from the typical genus *Culex* by the long palpi of the female. The mosquitos of this genus are the true secondary hosts of the causative organisms of malaria, which undergo a special development only in the stomach of an anopheles. From this fact it results that these mosquitos convey the disease from malarial patients to healthy individuals.

anophthalmi, *n.* Plural of *anophthalmus*, 1.

Anophthalmia (an-of-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *anophthalmus*.] In *teratol.*, congenital absence of the eyeball.

anophthalmine (an-of-thal′mīn), *n.*; pl. *anophthalmi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. ἀνοφθάλμος, without eyes, < ἀν- priv., without, + ὀφθαλμός, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] 1. A person exhibiting anophthalmia on one or both sides. –2. [*cap.*] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, so named from being eyeless. It contains about 50 species of blind beetles, found in Europe, though several are found in the caves of the Ohio valley, such as *A. tellkampfi* of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

Anophyta (an-of′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀν- priv. + φυτόν, a plant.] In *teratol.*, absence or a rudimentary condition of the cotyledonar or arrested development of the craniofacial axis.

Anopla (an-op′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλος, unarmed, < ἀν- priv. + ὅπλον, a shield, pl. ὅπλα, arms.] A division of nemerteans having the proboscis unarmed, whence the name: contrasted with *Enopla* (which see). The *Anopla* include most of larger and widely distributed species.

Anoplognathidæ (an-op-log-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplognathus* + *-idæ*.] In Macleay's system of classification, a family of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, forming together with *Melolonthidæ* the Latrecilian group *Phyllophaga*. The clypeus is thickened in front, and constitutes, either alone or with the labrum, a triangular surface, with the point of which is applied to the mentum.

Anoplognathus (an-op-log′nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλον, unarmed, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, sometimes giving name to a family *Anoplognathidæ*. It comprises large bronzed beetles of Australia.

Anoplonemertean (an-op′lō-ne-mėr′tē-an), *a.* Pertaining to the *Anoplonemertini*.

Anoplonemertini (an-op′lō-ne-mėr-tī′ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλον, unarmed, + NL. *Nemertini*, q. v.] A division of *Nemertea*, containing those nemerteans which have the proboscis unarmed and the mouth behind the ganglia: distinguished from *Heteronemertini*. The group is divided into *Schizonemertini* and *Paleonemertini*.

Anoplopoma (an-op′lō-pō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλος, unarmed, + πῶμα, a lid, operculum.] A genus of fishes, sometimes giving name to family *Anoplopomidæ*, differing from most of its relatives in the absence of opercular spines, whence the name. It contains the species known as the candle-fish or beshow. See *cruciferfish*, 2.

Anoplopomid (an-op-lō-pom′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Anoplopomidæ*.

Anoplopomidæ (an-op-lō-pom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for *Anoplopomatidæ*, < *Anoplopomat(a)* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, containing only the genus *Anoplopoma*, and related to the *Cheilodactylidæ*. The only known species is the *Anoplopoma gimbria*, of the west coast of North America.

anoplothere (an-op′lō-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anoplotherium* or family *Anoplotheridæ*.—**Cervine anoplothere,** the *Dichobune cervinum*. See *Dichobune*.

anormal

anoplotheriid (an-op-lō-thē′ri-id), *n.* A ruminant mammal of the family *Anoplotheridæ*.

Anoplotheriidæ (an-op′lō-the-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Anoplotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil ruminant quadrupeds, of the order *Artiodactyla*, formed for the reception of the genus *Anoplotherium*, to which *Eurytherium* has been added by Gervais. Including *Dichobune* as the type of a different family, the *Anoplotheridæ* are characterized by the comparative uniformity of the teeth and the proportionate length of the limbs, the latter kind limbs, the latter being like those of ordinary walking quadrupeds.

anoplotheroid (an-op-lō-thē′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anoplotherium* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anoplotheridæ*; resembling the anoplothere.

II. *n.* One of the *Anoplotheridæ*, or an animal resembling the anoplothere.

Anoplotheroidea (an-op′lō-thē-ri-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anoplotherium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily group of fossil ruminants, by which the *Anoplotheridæ* and *Dichobunidæ* are together contrasted with the *Oreodontidæ*, being distinguished by having the teeth of both jaws nearly or quite continuous and uniform in size. *Gill*.

Anoplotherium (an-op-lō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοπλον, unarmed, + θήριον, wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Anoplotheridæ*, containing the anoplothere, *A. commune*, discovered in the Middle Eocene formation of the Paris basin. The animal was about as large as an ass, with a tail of about the same length. It has also been found in the corresponding Eocene strata of southern Britain. It was named by Cuvier from the fact that its horns never sprouted. Erroneously written *Anaplotherium*.

Anopura (an-ō-pū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνο- πίσω, upward, + οὐρά, tail.] An aberrant order of degraded parasitic hemipterous insects, or lice; synonymous with *Mallophaga* and *Pediculina* in some uses of these terms. They are spicterous and anetabolous, with a mandibulate or haustellate mouth. An external character *Anopura* is divided into two suborders: (1) the *Haustellata*, which have the mouth produced into a slender sucking proboscis armed with hooks, within which are the sharp stylets inclosed in a chitinous sheath; and (2) *Mandibulata*, in which the mouth is provided with jaws. This division includes the lice proper, as those which are parasitic on man, *Pediculus capitis*, *P. vestimenti*, and *Phthirus pubis*. All these are chiefly bird-lice, living among feathers. See *louse*, *Pediculina*, and *Mallophaga*.

anopluriform (an-op-lō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< *Anopura* + *-form*.] Like or related to the *Anopura*; louse-like.

anopsy[1] (an′op-si), *n.* [< NL. *anopsia*, < Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὄψις, sight: see *optic*.] Want of sight.

Aristotle, who computeth the time of their *anopsy* or invision by that of their conception.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., p. 174.

anopsy[2] (an′op-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνά, upward, + ὄψις, sight: see *optic*.] In *pathol.*, upward strabismus.

anorchism (an-ôr′kizm), *n.* [As *anorchous* + *-ism*.] Absence of testes.

anorchous (an-ôr′kus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. + ὄρχις, testis.] Having no testes.

anorectous (an-ō-rek′tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀνόρεκτος, without appetite, < ἀν- priv. + ὀρεκτός, verbal adj. of ὀρέγειν, long for, desire: see *orexis*.] Without appetite.

anorexia (an-ō-rek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀνορεξία, want of appetite, < ἀνόρεκτος, without appetite: see *anorectous*.] Want of appetite.

anorexy (an′ō-rek-si), *n.* Same as *anorexia*.

anorgana (an-ôr′ga-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνοργανος, without instruments, < ἀν- priv. + ὄργανον, instrument, organ.] Inorganic objects or bodies.

anorganic (an-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀν- priv. (*an-*[3]) + *organic*.] Not organic; inorganic.

anorganism (an-ôr′ga-nizm), *n.* [Gr. ἀν- priv. (*an-*[3]) + *organism*.] An inorganic or inanimate body.

The characteristic phenomena observed in organisms are not observed in *anorganisms*. *G. H. Lewes*.

anorganogeny (an-ôr-ga-noj′nō-si), *n.* [< NL. *anorganum*, q. v., + Gr. -γενεία, < γίνεσθαι, become.] Scientific knowledge or study of anorganisms or inorganic objects.

anorganography (an-ôr-ga-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *anorganum*, q. v., + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of anorganisms or inorganic bodies: a treatise on any phenomena of inorganic nature.

anorganology (an-ôr-ga-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *anorganum*, q. v., + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of inorganic bodies, including geology, mineralogy, meteorology, etc.

anormal (a-nôr′mal), *a.* [= F. *pr.* Sp. Pg. *anormal*, < ML. *anormalus*, also *anormalis*, a perversion (taken as < Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *norma*, rule;

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cf. abnormal) of I.L. *anomalus*, < Gr. *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular: see *anomalous*.] Not according to rule; abnormal; aberrant; anomalous; monstrous.

anorthic (an-ôr'thik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight, right (see *ortho-*), + *-ic*.] 1. Without right angles.—2. In *mineral.*, having unequal oblique axes; triclinic: as, *anorthic* feldspar.

anorthite (an-ôr'thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *-ite*².] A triclinic lime feldspar, found in small transparent crystals on Mount Vesuvius, and existing also as a constituent of some rocks. See *feldspar*.

anorthitic (an-ôr-thit'ik), *a.* < *anorthite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing anorthite: as, *anorthitic* lavas.

anorthopia (an-ôr-thō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye, face.] In *pathol.*, obliquity of vision; squinting. *N. E. D.*

anorthoscope (an-ôr'thō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, straight (see *ortho-*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for producing a peculiar kind of optical illusion by means of two disks rotating rapidly one behind the other. The posterior disk is transparent, and has certain distorted figures painted upon it; the anterior is opaque, but pierced with a number of narrow slits, through which the figures on the posterior disk are viewed. The effect depends on the persistence of impressions on the retina, and the movement being in principle the same as the zoetrope.

Anorthura (an-ôr-thū'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀρθός*, erect (*ἀνώ*, up, + *ὀρθός*, right), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of very short-tailed wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ*: a name proposed as a substitute for *Troglodytes* (which see).

anosmia (an-os'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνοσμία*, also *ἀνόσμος*, without smell, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ὀσμή*, older form *ὀδμή*, smell, < *ὄζειν*, to smell, akin to L. *odor*, smell: see *odor*.] In *pathol.*, a loss of the sense of smell.

anosphresy (an-os'frē-si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄσφρησις*, smell, < *ὀσφραίνεσθαι*, to smell, catch scent of.] Same as *anosmia*.

Anostoma (an-os-tō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνά*, up, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods of the family *Helicidæ*, having the last whorl of the shell turned up toward the spire. The type is *A. rimpesa* (Linnæus). *Fischer*, 1807.

anostomous (an-os'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀνοστομία* (*-ωτ-*) (the typical genus) + *-ous*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characinidæ*. The technical characters are an adipose fin, teeth in both jaws with developed canines, the short, gill-opening rather narrow (the gill membranes being attached to the isthmus), and mouth opening remote from each other. They are mostly small species from Brazil and Guiana. Also written *Anostomina*.

another (a-nuth'ėr), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *another*, usually written *an other*; orig. and still prop. two words, *an other*, not differing in grammatical status from the definite correlative *the other*; in AS. simply *ōther* see *an*¹ and *other*¹. The uses are simply those of *other* with no preceding. The pronominal uses are not divided from the adjective uses.] 1. A second, a further, an additional; one more, one further; with a noun expressed or understood. (*a*) Of the same kind:

Another yet?—A seventh?—I'll see no more.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

[In vulgar *tu quoque*, 'you're another,' which is part of the slang of the streets, is as might be expected, not modern. *Dixon*, Bibl. Eng. Gl.-ss.

Rowley. If it were an *other* but thus, it were a knave.
M. Merry. Ye are an *other* your selfe, sir, the lorde is both sauce.
Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 5.

"You mistake me, friend," cries Partridge: "I did not mean to abuse the cloth; I only said your conclusion was a non sequitur."

"You are another," cries the sergeant, "an you come to that; no more a sequitur than yourself."
Fielding, Tom Jones, ix. 6.]

(*b*) Of the same kind, nature, or character, though different in substance: used by way of comparison.

And like *another* Helen, fir'd *another* Troy.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 125.

2. A different, distinct (with a noun expressed or understood); especially, of persons, a different person, some one else, any one else. (*a*) Distinct in time, time, or personality, or non-identical individually.

He winks and turns his lips *another* way.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 90.

The hero could not have done the feat at *another* hour in a lower mood.
Emerson, Courage.

My glory will I not give to *another*.
Isa. xlii. 8.

(*b*) Of a different kind, nature, or character, though the same in substance: used by way of contrast: as, he has become *another* man.

[*Another* always implies a series of two or more, starting with *one*, which is often necessarily expressed: as, he tried *one*, and then *another*; he went *one* way, and I went *another*; they went out *one after another*.

'I'm one thing for a soldier to gather laurels,—and 'tis *another* to scatter cypress. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 23.

The public mind was then reposing from one great effort and collecting strength for *another*.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.]

One another, originally a mere collocation of *one* (as subject) with *another* (as object), now regarded as a compound pronoun.

The bishop and the Duke of Gloster's men . . .
Do prick me fast at *one another's* gate
That many have their giddy brains knocked out.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

This is my commandment, that ye love *one another*.
John xv. 12.
Gal. vi. 2.

Bear ye *one another's* burdens.

That is: Bear ye (each *one* of you) *another's* burdens. So *each other* (which see), under *each*).

another-gainest, *a.* Same as *another-gates*. *Nir Ll. Addison.*

another-gates (a-nuth'ėr-gāts), *a.* [Orig. gen., 'of another gate,' of another way or fashion: see *another* and *gait*. The last syllable came to be shortened, *another-gets*, whence by erroneous understanding *another-gess*, *-gheas*, *-guess*, and by erroneous "correction" (see extract from *another-guise*. The isolated form *another-gaines*, if not a misprint for *another-gaites*, shows confusion with *another-kins*, q. v.] Of another kind; of a different sort: as, "*another-gates* adventure." *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 428.

another-guess (a-nuth'ėr-ges), *a.* [A corruption of *another-gates*, q. v.] Same as *another-gates*.

The truth on't is, she's *another-guess* Morsel than old Brutus.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Rollo, Duke of Normandy, iii. 1.

No, no, *another-guess* lover than I: there he stands.
Goldsmith, Good-Natured Man, ii.

Burke uses the word *another-guess*, in which expression are both vulgarity and ignorance. The real term is *another-guise*; there is nothing of guessing.
Lander.

[See etymology, *another-gates*.]

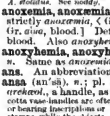
another-guise (a-nuth'ėr-gīz), *a.* [An erroneous "correction" of *another-guess*, assumed to be for *another* + *guise*, but really a corruption of *another-gates*, q. v.] Same as *another-gates*.

another-kins, *a.* [Orig. gen., 'of another kind': see *another* and *kind*, and cf. *another-gates*.] Of another kind; of a different sort. [Prov. Eng.]

another, pron. See *another*, *a.*, 2.

Anoura, anouran, etc. See *Anura*, etc.

Anous (an'o-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνους*, contr. *ἄνους*, silly, without understanding, < *ἀν-* priv. + *νοῦς*, contr. *νοῦς*, mind, understanding: see *noun*.] A genus of longipennine natatorial birds, the noddy terns or noddies, of the subfamily *Sternine* and family *Laridæ*: synonymous with *Gygis*, *Megalopterus*, and *Micranous*. It is the type of a group *Anoinæ*, distinguished from other terns in having the tail graduated instead of forked, by the palate being very broad, and by other characters. There are several species, found upon all warm and tropical seas. They are of a sooty-brown or blackish color, with white on the top of the head. The best-known species is *A. stolidus*. See *noddy*.


Noddy Tern (*Anous stolidus*).

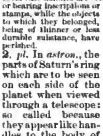
anoxemia, anoxemia (an-ok-sē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., strictly *anoxæmia*, < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *οξυς* (*-ε-*) + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Deficiency of oxygen in the blood. Also *anoxyhemia*, *anoxyhæmia*.

anoxyhemia, anoxyhæmia (an-ok-si-hē'mi-ạ), *n.* Same as *anoxemia*.

ans. An abbreviation of *answer*, *n.*

ansa (an'sạ), *n.*; pl. *ansæ* (-sē). [L.] 1. In *architecture*, a handle of a vase. Bronze and terra-cotta vase handles are often found curiously ornamented, or bearing inscriptions or stamps, while the vases to which they belonged, being of thinner or more durable substance, have perished.

2. *pl.* In *astron.*, the parts of Saturn's ring which are to be seen on each side of the planet when viewed through a telescope: so called because they appear like handles to the body of the planet.—3. In *anat.*, a looped nerve or loop-like nervous structure.—**Ansa Vieussenii**, in *anat.*, several small strands of the cervical sympathetic


Bronze Ansa, or Handle of a Vase.—Graeco-Roman work from Pompeii.

cord which sometimes pass in front of and form loops around the subclavian artery.—**Ansa hypoglossi**, in *anat.*, a loop formed from the descendens hypoglossi and a communicans nervi cervicalis from the second and third cervical nerves.—**Ansa lenticularis**, in *anat.*, a fasciculus of white nerve-tissue which passes from the pallial part of the crusta of the brain under the thalamus to reach the lenticular nucleus.

ansar, ansarian (an'sär, an-sā'ri-an), *n.* [< Ar. *an-naṣār*, < *al*, the, + *nāṣir*, auxiliary.] A helper: an auxiliary: specifically, one of the inhabitants of Medina who befriended Mohammed when he fled thither from Mecca, A. D. 622.

As for those who led the way, the first of the Mohadjers and the *Ansars*, . . . God is well pleased with them; . . . he hath made ready for them gardens . . . to abide in for aye.
Rodwell, tr. of the Koran, sura ix., verse 101.

ansate, ansated (an'sāt, -sā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ansatus*, furnished with a handle (< *ansa*, a handle), + *-ate*².] Having a handle or handles, or something in the form of a handle.

ansation (an-sā'shon), *n.* [< *ansate* + *-ion*.] The art of making handles, or of fitting them to utensils. *Amer. Birds, Archæology*, XV. 69.

anse (ans), *n.* [= F. *anse*, < L. *ansa*.] An ansa (which see); specifically, in old ordinance, one of the two ribbed handles of a cannon.

Anser (an'sėr), [L., a goose, orig. **nanser*, = G. *gans* = AS. *gōs*, E. *goose*, q. v.] 1. A genus of lamellirostral palmiped birds; the geese. The name is used with varying latitude, sometimes with the modern subdivision *Anserina*, but oftener of late restricted to the typical species resembling the domestic goose, such as the *Anser cinereus* or *Anser albifrons* of Europe. See *goose*.

2. In *astron.*, a small star in the Milky Way, between the Swan and the Eagle.

Anseranas (an-sėr-ā'nas), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < L. *anser*, goose, + *anas*, duck: see *Anas* and *Anser*.] A genus of geese, having the feet semipalmate. There is but one species, the Australian swan-goose, *Anseranas melanoleuca*.

anserated (an'sė-rā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, having the extremities divided and finished with the heads of lions, eagles, dragons, etc.: applied to crosses. Also *grinpolé*.

A Cross Anserated.

Anseres (an'sė-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *anser*: see *Anser*.] In the Linnean system (1766), the third order of birds, including all "waterbirds," or palmipeds, and equivalent to the modern Natatores or swimmers.—2. An order or suborder of birds corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of Cuvier, or to the *Chenomorphæ* of Huxley: in this sense of nearly the same extent as the family *Anatidæ*. Lamellirostral birds exclusive of the flamingos.

Anserida (an-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anser* + *-ida*.] Same as *Anseres*, 2. *Anseriformes* (an'sė-ri-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *anser*, goose, + *forma*, shape.] In Garrod's classification, a group of birds approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*. See *Anseres*, 1.

anserine (an'sė-rin), *a.* [< L. *anserinus*, < *anser*, a goose: see *anser*.] 1. Relating to or resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose: sometimes applied to the skin when roughened by cold or disease (goose-flesh).

No *anserine* skin would die thereat,
If the cold that makes him shiver . . .
Hood, The Forge.

Hence—2. Stupid as a goose; foolish; silly.—3. Specifically, in zoölogy, resembling a goose or duck so closely as to be included in the family *Anatidæ*; being one of the *Anatidæ*. The anserine birds, technically, are not only geese and goose-like species, but swans, ducks, merganseres, etc.

anserous (an'sė-rus), *a.* [< L. *anser*, a goose, + *-ous*.] Same as *anserine*, 1 and 2. *Sydney Smith.*

ansiaht (an'sīāt), *n.* An incorrect form (perhaps a misprint) of *onsiaht*. It occurs only in the passage quoted.

I do remember yet that *ansiaht*; thou wast beaten
And fled'st before the butler.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

answer (an'sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ansvcere*, < ME. *answer*, *answar*, *answere*, *answare*, *andswere*, *andswar*, etc., < AS. *andswaru*, *andswara*, f. (= OS. *antwort*, m., = OFries. *ondwer*,

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f., answer, = Icel. *andsvar*, *ansvar*, neut., answer, response, decision, = Sw. Dan. *answar*, responsibility, formerly answer; *and-*, against, in reply, + **svara*, *i.* (= Icel. *svar*, usually in pl. *svor*, neut., answer, = Sw. Dan. *svar*, answer), **svaran* (only in weak present *svarar*), pret. *svôr*, *sware*, = Icel. *svara*, answer, respond, = Sw. *svara* = Dan. *svare*, answer, respond. = Goth. *swaran*, swear, prob. orig. 'affirm, assert,' with the subsequent implication lost in the verb except in Scand., of 'assert in reply': see *and-*, *an-*3, and *swear*. Hence *answer*, *v.*] **1.** A reply, response, or rejoinder, spoken or written, to a question (direct or implied), challenge, appeal, prayer, call, petition, demand, challenge, objection, argument, address, letter, or to anything said or written.

A soft *answer* turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.
I called him, but he gave me no *answer*. Cant. v. 6.
Bacon returned a shuffling *answer* to the Earl's question.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

In particular—(*a*) A reply to a charge or an accusation; a statement made in defence or justification of one's self, with regard to a charge or an accusation; a defence, specifically, in *law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant, responding to the plaintiff's claim on questions of fact; correlative to *denial*, which raises only questions of law. The word as used in equity courts, and as used in recent codes of procedure closely, corresponds to the common-law *plea*. (*b*) The solution of a problem; the result of a mathematical operation; a statement of the conclusion to a question set for examination: implying correctness, unless qualified.

2. A reply or response in act; an act or motion in return or in consequence, either as a mere result due to obedience, consent, or sympathy, or as a hostile procedure in retaliation or reprisal.

If your father's highness
Do not
Sweeten the bitter mock you sent his majesty,
He'll call you to so hot an *answer* of it,
That caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent of his ordnance.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

And so extort from us that
Which we have done, whose *answer* would be death
Drawn on with torture. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) In *fencing*, the return hit.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, . . . and on the *answer*, he pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

(*b*) In *fugue music*, the enunciation of the subject or theme by the second voice.

Often abbreviated to *ans.* and *a.*

=Syn. Reply, rejoinder, replication, response, retort, defense.

answer (an'sėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *answeare*, *answere*, < ME. *answeren*, *answarien*, *andsweren*, *andswerien*, *ondsweren*, *onswerien*, *onsweren*, *anssweren*, < AS. *andswarian*, *andwerian*, *andswerian*, *ondswerian* (pret. *andwarode*) = OFries. *ondswera*, *onswera*, *onswra* = Icel. *andsvara*, *ansvara*, *andsvara*, *mod. ansa* = Sw. *ansvara* = Dan. *ansvare*, answer, account for; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make answer; speak or write in reply to a question (expressed or implied), request, appeal, petition, prayer, call, demand, challenge, address, argument, letter, or anything said or written; reply; respond: used with *to*, or absolutely.

Is thy news good, or bad? *Answer* to that.
Shak., A. and J., ii. 5.
Lives he?
Will thou not *answer*, man?
Shak., A. and C., iv. 4.

In particular—(*a*) To reply to a charge or an accusation; make a statement in defense or justification of one's self, with regard to a charge or an accusation; specifically, in *law*, to interpose a pleading responsive to plaintiff's allegations of fact: sometimes used indefinitely also for interposing of a demurrer: formerly sometimes with *with*.

Well hast thou *answered with* him, Redragon. *Greene.*

(*b*) To give a solution of a problem; find the result; give an answer, as to a question set for examination: as, he *answered* correctly in most instances.

2. To reply or respond in act; act or move in response; do something in return or in consequence of some speech, act, or movement from another source.

Now play him me, Patrocles,
Arming to *answer* in a night alarm.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Get, Mark Antony, shall we give sign of battle?
Ant. No, Cæsar, we will *answer* on their charge.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

Those who till a spot of earth scarcely larger than is wanted for a grave, have deserved that the sun should shine upon its sod till violets *answer*.
Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 17.

Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand? *Dryden.*

3. To speak in behalf of another; declare one's self responsible or accountable, or give assurance or guaranty, for another; be responsible or accountable: used with *for*, rarely absolutely: as, I will *answer for* him *safety*; I am satisfied, but I cannot *answer for* my partner.

Go with my friend Moses, and represent Pre-mium, and then, I'll *answer for* it, you'll see your nephew in all his glory. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

4. To act or suffer in consequence of responsibility; meet the consequences: with *for*, rarely absolutely.

Let his neck *answer for* it, if there is any martial law.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8.

Every faculty which is a receptive of pleasure has an equal penalty put on its abuse. It will *answer for* its moderation with its life. *Emerson*, Compensation.

5. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, expectations, or requirements: as, to *answer* (service); with *for*; absolutely, to serve the purpose; attain the end; suit; serve or do (well or ill, etc.).

Long metre *answers for* a common song.
But common metre does not *answer* long.
O. W. Holmes, A Modest Request.

6. To conform, correspond; be similar, equivalent, proportionate, or correlative in character, quality, or condition: with *to*.

As in water face *answereth to* face, so the heart of man to man. Prov. xxvii. 19.

Sizar, a word still used in Cambridge, *answers to* a servitor in Oxford. *Swift.*

In thoughts which *answer to* my own. *Whittier*, Follen.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make answer to; speak or write in reply to; reply or respond to.

So spake the apostate angel, though in pain; . . .
And him thus *answer'd* soon his bold compeer.
Milton, P. L., i. 125.

In particular—(*a*) To reply to a charge or an accusation by; make a statement to, or in reply to, in defence or justification of one's self with regard to a charge or an accusation.

I will . . .
Send him to *answer* thee, or any man,
For anything he shall be charg'd withal.
Shak., Hen. IV., ii. 4.

(*b*) To solve; find the result of; give an answer to, as to a question set for examination: as, he *answered* every question.

2. To say or offer in reply, or in reply to; notify, or communicate by, in reply: as, I *answered*.

I will . . . watch to see what he will say unto me, and what I shall *answer* when I am reproved. Hab. ii. 1.

That you may have somewhat to *answer* them which glory in appearance. 2 Cor. v. 12.

3. To reply or respond to in act; act or move in response to or in consequence of: either as a mere result, in obedience or sympathy with, or as a hostile act in retaliation or reprisal against: as, to *answer* prayer; to *answer* a summons; to *answer* a signal, as a ring at the door; to *answer* the bell, or the door; to *answer* the helm (said of a ship when she obeys her rudder).

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have *answer'd* blows.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

The woman had left us to *answer* the bell.
Hawthorne, Amer. Arcadiane, III. 205.

4†. To be responsible for; be accountable for.

Answer my life my judgment,
Thy youngest daughter does not love a jot.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

5. To act or suffer in consequence of responsibility for; meet the consequences of; atone for; make amends for; make satisfaction for.

And do him right, that, *answering* one foul wrong,
Lives not to act another. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar *answer'd* it *Hardy*. *Answered for* it.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

6. To meet, satisfy, or fulfil one's wishes, expectations, or requirements with regard to; satisfy (a claim); repay (an expense); serve (the purpose); accomplish (the end); serve; suit.

This proud king; who studies, day and night,
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto his knight,
Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 2.

My returns will be sufficient to *answer* my expense and hazard. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 174.

But, come, get to your pulpit, Mr. Auctioneer: here's an old gouty chair of my father's will *answer* the purpose.
Sheridan, Trip to Scarborough, iv. 1.

7. To conform to; correspond to; be similar, equivalent, proportionate, or correlative to in quality, attributes, position, etc.

Your mind's parcess *answers*
Your outward beauties.
Massinger, The Renegade, iv. 3

The windows *answering* each other, we could just discern the glowing horizon through them.
W. Gilpin, Tour to Lakes.

8. To meet or confront. [Rare.]

Thou wert better in a grave, than to *answer* with thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

answerable (an'sėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *answer* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being answered; admitting of a satisfactory reply.

Unanswerable is a boastful word. His best reasons are *answerable*; his worst are not worthy of being answered.
Jeremy Collier, Moral Subjects.

2. Liable to give an account or to be called to account; responsible; amenable: as, an agent is *answerable* to his principal.

Will any man argue that . . . he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God? *Swift.*
She's to be *answerable* for its forthcoming.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

3. Correspondent; similar; agreeing; in conformity; suitable; proportionate; correlative; equal. [Obsolescent.]

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give — *answerable* enough in some features, but erring in others. *Sir P. Sidney.*

A faire dining-roome, and the rest of y^e lodgings *answerable*, with a pretty chappell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 31, 1654.

This revelation . . . was *answerable* to that of the apostle to the Thessalonians. *Milton.*

His Sentiments are every way *answerable* to his Character. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 268.

answerableness (an'sėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** Capability of being answered.—**2.** The quality of being answerable or responsible; liability to be called to account; responsibility.—**3.** The quality of being answerable or conformable; adaptability; agreement.

The correspondency or *answerableness* which is between this bridegroom and his spouse.
Charnock, Attributes of God, p. 196.

answerably (an'sėr-a-bli), *adv.* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity; proportionately; suitably.

Continents have rivers *answerably* larger than islands.
Brerewood.

answerer (an'sėr-ėr), *n.* One who answers; in school disputations, the respondent, that is, one who takes the negative by propounding a thesis which he undertakes to maintain and defend against the objections of the opponents. See *respondent*.

The abundance of opinion, there is nothing to be done, no satisfaction to be had in matters of religion, without dispute; than which no way more unlikely for attaining a true belief. *Dryden*, Def. of Duchess of York's Paper.

answeringly (an'sėr-ing-li), *adv.* So as to answer; correspondingly.

answerless (an'sėr-job'ėr), *n.* One who makes a business of writing answers. [Rare.]

What disgusts me from having anything to do with this race of *answerjobbers*, is, that they have no sort of conscience in their dealing. *Swift*, Barrier Treaty.

answerless (an'sėr-les), *a.* [< *answer* + *-less*.] **1.** Without an answer; having no answer to give.—**2.** Unanswered: as, *answerless* prayers.—**3.** Containing no sufficient or satisfactory answer; offering no substantial reply, while professing to do so.

Here is an *answerless* answer, without confessing or denying either proposition. *Abp. Bramhall*, II. 627

4. Incapable of being answered or answerable: an, an *answerless* question, argument, etc.

answerlessly (an'sėr-les-li), *adv.* In an answerless manner; with an insufficient answer.

Answered indeed; but, as he said, . . . *answerlessly*.
Bp. Hall, Married Clergy.

ant (ant), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ante*, *anpise*, < ME. *ante*, *amete*, < AS. *æmete*, *ämette* (also **æmte*, ME. *emete*, *emette*, and E. *emmet*, q. v.) = OHG. *ameiza*, MHG. *ameize*, G. *ameise* (MHG. also *emeze*, G. *emse*), ant. Of uncertain origin; perhaps < AS. *æ*, G. *ei* (also found in compounds) in AS. *æ-cumba*, E. *oakum*), + **mëtan* (in deriv. *mettan*, (cut, engrave, heave) paint, depict; cf. *meters*, a stone-cutter, and **stein-metz*, a stone-cutter) = OHG. *meizan*, MHG. *meitze*, *meiz*, *meita*, cut. The lit. sense would then be 'the cutter or biter off'; unless the term be taken passively, in a sense like that of *Gr. τέμνων* or L. *insectum*, insect, lit. 'cut in.' The G. form is commonly referred (through MHG. *emeze*, G. *emse*) to G. *emsig*, MHG. *emzic*, OHG. *emizzig*, *emazzig*, *ëmizzig*, busy, assiduous, which agrees formally, but not in sense, with AS. *æmetig*, *emtig*, E. *empty*, q. v. See *mire*2 and *pismire*.] An emmet; a hymenopterous insect of the family *Formicidæ* and the Linnean genus *Formica*, now divided into several genera. Ants live in communities, and the internal economy of their nest or hillock presents an extraordinary example of the results of combined industry. Each community comprises males with four wings, females much larger than the males and possessing wings during the pairing season only, and barren females, called neuters, workers, or nurses, destitute of wings. The females lay their eggs in parcels of six or more. The males and females desert the nest and copulate soon after becoming perfect; but the latter are

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brought back by the workers, or else found new colonies, with or without help. The male, like the drone-bee, becomes useless after impregnating the female. The grubs spin a cocoon, and become pupæ, which resemble baby-cerns, and are popularly taken for eggs. Under the names of *ants' head*, *ants' eyes*, they are an article of import in some northern countries for making formic acid; a solution of them in water is used for vinegar in Norway. The young grubs are fed by the females and by the nurses, who also construct the streets and galleries of the colony, and in general perform all the work of the community. There are many kinds of ants, called from the operation they perform mining-ants, carpenters, nurses, etc. The favorite food of ants is honey, particularly the honey-dew excreted by aphids; but they also live on fruits, insects and flesh, and dead birds and small mammals. They are torpid in winter. Those of the same or different species engage in pitched battles, and capture slaves and carry them from other nests. Some species have stings, others squirt out an irritant fluid (formic acid). See cut under *ant-eater*. The name *ant*, or *white ant*, is also given to insects of the neuropterous genus *Termes*. See *termite*.

ant², *conj.* An old form of *and*.

ant³, *n.* A former spelling of *aunt*.

an't (ānt or ant). A colloquial contraction of *are n't*, *are not*, and of *am not*, and with greater license also of *is not*. In the second pronunciation also written *ain't* or *aint*.

an't² (ant). A dialectal reduction of *ha'n't*, a contraction of *have not* and *has not*. Also written *ain't*, *aint*, like *hain't*, *taunt*.

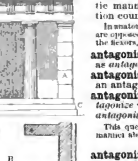
an't³ (ant). A colloquial contraction of *an it*, if it. See *an²*, *and*.

ant-. See form of *anti-* before vowels in words taken from or formed according to the Greek, as in *antagonist*. In words formed in English, *anti-* usually remains unchanged before a vowel, as in *anti-episcopal*, etc.

ant¹. [ME. *-ant*, *-aunt*, OF. *-ant*, repr. both L. *-ant-*(*s*- and *-en-*(*s*-, acc. *-ant-em*, *-ent-em*, suffix of ppr. (as AS. *-ende*, ME. *-end*, *-and*, *-ind*, later and mod. E. *-ing*³, by confusion with *-ing*¹, suffix of verbal nouns), as in E. *affiant*, < ME. *affia(u)nt*, < OF. *affiant*, < ME. *affian(i)n*, ppr. of *affier*; E. *tenant*, < ME. *tenan(a)nt*, < OF. *tenant*, < L. *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenēre*. In later F. and E. many words in *-ant*, < L. *-en(t-)s*, were changed to *-ent*, to accord with the L., as in *apparent*, now *apparent*, after L. *apparen(t-)s*: some waver between the *-ant* and *-ent*, as *dependant*, *dependent*, q. v. Words of recent introduction have *-ant*, < L. *-ans(t-)s*, and *-ent*, < L. *-en(t-)s*. With adjectives in *-ant*, *-ent*, go nouns in *-ance*, *-ence*, q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives, primarily (in the original Latin) a present participle suffix, cognate with the original form (AS. *-ende*) of English *-ing*², as in *dominant*, *ruling*, *regnant*, reigning, *radiant*, beaming, etc. See *-ent*.

-ant². [*-an* + excrescent *-t*, the *-at* arising from *-nd*, a dissimilated generation of *n*.] A corruption of *-an*, of various origin, as in *peasant*, *peasant*, *pheasant*, *truant*, *tyrant*. See these words.

anta¹ (an'tä), *n.*; pl. *antæ* (-tē). [L., a terminal pilaster, < *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] In *arch.*, a pilaster, especially a pilaster in certain positions, as one of a pair on either side of a doorway, or one standing opposite a pilaster; specifically, the pilaster used in Greek and Roman architecture to terminate one of the side walls of a building when these are prolonged beyond the face of the end wall. A portico in *antis* (that is, between *antæ*) is formed when the side walls are thus prolonged and columns stand between the antæ.



Elevation and Plan of Portico in Antis, Temple of Themis, Rhamnus. A, A, antæ; a, a, *antæ* opposite pillars; B, pronaos; C, cella(naos).

anta² (an'tä), *n.* [Sp. *Pg. anta*, < Braz. *anta*.] The native Brazilian name of the common or American tapir, *Tapirus americanus*.

antacid (ant-as'id), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against (see *anti-*), + *acid*.] **I.** *n.* In *therap.*, an alkali used as a remedy for acidity in the stomach.

II. *a.* Counteracting acidity.

Also written *anti-acid*.

antacrid (ant-ak'rid), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against (see *anti-*), + *acrid*.] Having power to correct an acrid condition of the secretions.

antadiform (ant-ad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, opposite (see *anti-*), + L. *ad*, toward, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having an inversely similar contour of the dorsal and inferior outlines, so that if the body, exclusive of the head, could be simply folded lengthwise, the two margins would be found to be nearly coincident: exemplified in the black-bass, wrasses, and many other species. *Gill.*

ante, *n.* Plural of *antæ*.

ante- (an'ge-or-jē), *n.* A short form of *antangiogram*.

antagonistation, antagonise. See *antagonization*, *antagonize*.

antagonism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντα(γ)ώνισμα*, < *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, antagonize: see *antagonize*.] 1. The state of being mutually opposed; mutual resistance or opposition of two forces in action; contrariety of things or principles.

Among inferior types of creatures *antagonism* habitually implies combat, with its fatalities and pains.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 498.

2. The act of antagonizing; opposition.

And, toppling over all antagonism,
So wash'd in pride, that I believed myself
Unconquerable. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *antagonista*, < Gr. *ἀνταγωνιστής*, an opponent, competitor, < *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, struggle against, antagonize: see *antagonize*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who contends with another in combat or in argument; an opponent; a competitor; an adversary.

Antagonist of heaven's Almighty King.
Milton, P. L., x. 387.

Where you find your *antagonist* beginning to grow warm, put an end to the dispute by some genteel badinage.
Chesterfield, Letters.

Trade, as all men know, is the *antagonist* of war.
Emerson, War.

2. In *anat.*, a muscle which acts in opposition to another: as, a flexor, which bends a part, is the *antagonist* of an extensor, which extends it. = Syn. 1. *Adversary*, *opponent*, *opposer*, etc. (see *adversary*), opposer, rival, assailant.

II. *a.* Counteracting; opposing; combating: as, *antagonist* forces: an *antagonist* muscle. The flexors and extensors of a limb, as also the abductors and adductors, have to each other the relation of *antagonist* muscles.

We find a delicate struggle beginning between the *antagonist* tendencies which had grown up in the midst of this [Aryan] civilization. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Polit. Ideas, p. 126.

antagonistic (an-tag-ō-nis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *antagonist* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Contending against; acting in opposition; mutually opposing; opposite.

Their colours are not *antagonistic*,
Or truly *antagonistical* I think.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, III. 4.

Those who exercise power and those subject to its exercise,—the rulers and the ruled,—stand in *antagonistic* relations to each other. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 12.

II. *n.* Something that acts in an antagonistic manner; specifically, a muscle whose action counteracts that of another.

In anatomy those muscles are termed *antagonistics* which are opposed to others in their action, as the extensors to the flexors, etc. *Brande and Cox.*

antagonistical (an-tag-ō-nis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antagonistic*.

antagonistically (an-tag-ō-nis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an antagonistic manner; as an antagonist.

antagonization (an-tag'ō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*antagonize* + *-ation*.] Antagonism. Also spelled *antagonisation*.

This question of *antagonization* could be settled in a manner absolutely final. *Howells*, Undiscovered Country, p. 280.

antagonize (an-tag'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *antagonized*, ppr. *antagonizing*. [< Gr. *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, struggle against, < *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, struggle: see *agonize*.] **I.** *trans.* To act in opposition to; oppose; counteract; hinder.

Concave and convex lenses *antagonize*, and, if of equal refractive power, neutralize each other.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 33.

In the rabbit a fatal dose of strychnia might be so *antagonized* by a dose of chloral as to save life.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To act antagonistically or in opposition. [Rare.]

Also spelled *antagonise*.

antagonyst (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνταγωνία*, adversity, opposition, < *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀγωνία*, a struggle: see *agony*.] Antagonism; opposition.

The incommunicable *antagony* that is between Christ and Belial. *Milton*, Hvorce, I. 8.

antal (an'tal), *n.* [= F. G. *antal*, < Russ. *ontalŭ*, Little Russ. and Pol. *antal*, Pol. also *antalek* (barred *l*), < Hung. *antalap*.] A wine-measure used in the Tokay district of Hungary, equal to 14.3 gallons.

antalgic (an-tal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against (see *anti-*), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] **I.** *a.* Alleviating pain; anodyne. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine or an application fitted or tending to alleviate pain; an anodyne.

antalkali (ant-al'ka-li or -lī), *n.*; pl. *antalkalies* or *antalkalies* (-liz or -līz). [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *alkali*, q. v.] A substance which neutralizes an alkali, and is used medicinally to counteract an alkaline tendency in the system.

antalkaline (ant-al'ka-lin or -līn), *a.* and *n.* [< *antalkali* + *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of neutralizing alkalis.

II. *n.* Same as *antalkali*.

antambulacral (ant-am-bū-lā'kral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against (see *anti-*), + *ambulacral*, q. v.] In echinoderms, situated opposite the ambulacral surfaces, or away from the ambulacra: opposed to *ambulacral*: as, an *antambulacral* row of spines. See cut under *Asteroidea*.

antanaclasis (ant-an-ak'la-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνταν-άκλασις*, reflection of light or sound, use of a word in an altered sense, lit., a bending back again, < *ἀνταν-* (*ἀνα-* + *ἀντί-*), against, reflect, < *ἀνα*, again, + *ἀντάκλᾶν*, bend back: see *anaclasis*.] **I.** In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in repeating a word or words in a different sense: as, while we *live*, let us *live*; learn some *craft* when young, that when old you may live without *craft*.—**2.** In *geom.*, a repetition, after a long process, of the same word or words preceding it: as, shall that heart (which has been thought to be the seat of emotion, and which is the center of the body's life), *shall that heart*, etc.

antanagoge (ant'an-a-gōj'), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀναγωγή*, a taking up: see *anagoge*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in replying to an adversary by recrimination, as when, the accusation made by one party being unanswerable, the accused party charges his accuser with the same or some other crime. Sometimes shortened to *antagoge*.

antaphrodisiac (ant'af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *aphrodisiac*, venereal: see *aphrodisiac*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of extinguishing or lessening the sexual appetite; anaphrodisiac; antivenereal.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application that extinguishes or lessens the sexual appetite; an anaphrodisiac.

Also written *anti-aphrodisiac*.

antaphroditic (ant'af-rō-dit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus: see *Aphroditic*.] **I.** *a.* Having power to mitigate or prevent venereal disease, as a drug.—2. Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

II. *n.* 1. A drug which mitigates or cures venereal disease.—2. Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

antapoplectic (ant'ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀποπληκτικός*, apoplectic: see *apoplectic*.] Efficacious against apoplexy.

antarchism (ant'ār-kizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀρχή*, government, + *-ism*. Cf. *anarchism*.] Opposition to all government or restraint of individuals by law. [Rare.]

antarchist (ant'ār-kist), *n.* [*antarchism* + *-ist*.] One who opposes all social government or control of individuals by law. [Rare.]

antarchistic (ant-ār-kis'tik), *a.* [*antarchism*.] Opposed to all government. [Rare.]

antarchistical (ant-ār-kis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antarchistic*.

Antarctalia (ant-ärk-tā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *antarcticus*, antarctic, + Gr. *ἄλια*, an assemblage (with an intended allusion to *ἅλς*, sea). Cf. *Arctalia*.] In *zoögeog.*, the antarctic marine realm; that zoölogical division of the southern waters of the globe which corresponds to the northern division called *Arctalia*, and covers the antipodal ocean up to the isocryme of 44°. *Gill.*

Antarctalian (ant-ärk-tā'li-an), *a.* [< *Antarctalia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Antarctalia: as, the *Antarctalian* fauna. *Gill.*

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antarctic (ant-ārk'tik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *antartic*, < ME. *antartik*, < OF. *antarctique* = It. *antartico*, < LL. *antarcticus*, southern, < Gr. *ἀντ-αρκτικός*, southern, < *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, opposite to, + *ἀρκτικός*, northern, arctic: see *arctic*.] Opposite to the north or arctic pole: relating to the south pole or to the region near it: as, the *antarctic* pole, current, or ocean.—**Antarctic circle**, a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the south pole 23° 28′, which is the amount of the obliquity of the ecliptic. This circle separates the south temperate from the south frigid or antarctic zone, and forms the southern boundary of the region within which the sun is always above the horizon at noon and below it at midnight, or would be so were it not for refraction, parallax, and the apparent magnitude of the luminaries.

Antares (an-tā'rēz), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀντάρης (Ptolemy), Ἄρη, against, corresponding to, similar, + Ἄρης, Mars: so called because this star resembles in color the planet Mars. See *Ares*.] A red star of the first magnitude, the middle one of three in the body of the Scorpion; a Scorpii. See cut under *Scorpius*.

antarthritic (ant-ār-thrit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀρθριτικός*, gouty: see *arthritic*.] I. *a.* Curing or alleviating gout.

II. *n.* A remedy for the gout.

Also written *anti-arthritic*.

antasthmatic (ant-ast-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀσθματικός*, asthmatic: see *asthmatic*.] I. *a.* Having the property of relieving asthma, as a medicine.

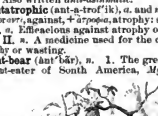
II. *n.* A remedy for asthma.

Also written *anti-asthmatic*.

antatrophic (ant-a-trof'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντ-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *ἀτροφία*, atrophy: see *atrophy*.] I. *a.* Efficacious against atrophy or wasting.

II. *n.* A medicine used for the cure of atrophy or wasting.

ant-bear (ant'bār), *n.* 1. The great or maned ant-eater of South America, *Myrmecophaga jubata*:



Ant-bear, *Myrmecophaga jubata*.

jubata; the tamanoir. — 2. The naviark, ground-pig, or Cape ant-eater of Africa, *Orycteropus capensis*. See *ant-eater*, (*a*) (2).

ant-bird (ant'bėrd), *n.* 1. An ant-thrush (which see) or ant-eater; an ant-catcher.—2. *pl.* Specifically, the American ant-thrushes, of the family *Formicariidæ*.

ant-catcher (ant'kach'ėr), *n.* A name of the ant-bear, ant-thrush of bad behavior, or any ant-bird. See *ant-thrush*, *Pittidæ*, *Formicariinæ*.

ant-cow (ant'kou), *n.* An aphid, plant-louse, or some similar insect, kept and tended by ants for the sake of the sweet fluid which is secreted in its body and used as food by the ants.

ante[1] (an'tē), *n.* [Appar. < L. *ante*, before, the ante being put before the players.] In the game of poker, the stake or bet deposited in the pool by each player before drawing new cards; also, the receptacle for the stakes.

ante[2] (an'tē), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anted*, ppr. *anteing*. [See *ante*[1], *n.*] In the game of poker, to deposit stakes in the pool or common receptacle for them: commonly used in the phrase *to ante up*.

ante[3] (an'tē), *a.* [< F. *anté*, pp. of *enter*, ingraft, < ML. *impotare*, ingraft, imp.] In *her.*, ingrafted: said of one color or metal broken into another by means of dovetailed, nebuly, embattled, or ragulé edges.

ante-. [< L. *ante*, OL. *anti-*, prefix, L. *ante*, OL. *anti*, prep. and adv., before, in place or time, = Gr. *ἀντι-*, *ἀντ-*, against, opposite to, etc., = Skt. *anti*, over against, = Goth. OS. *ANS.* *etc.*, *and-*: see *and-*, *end-*, and *anti-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, originally only in compounds or derivatives taken from the Latin or formed from Latin elements, as in *antecessor*, *antepenultimate*, *antemeridian*, etc., but now a familiar English formative, meaning before, either in place or in time. It forms—(*a*) compound nouns, with the accent on the prefix, in which *ante-* has the attributive force of fore, anterior, as in *antechamber*, *antecoxa*, *antefix*, *ante-mortem*; (*b*) compound adjectives, with the accent on the radical element, in which *ante-* retains its original preposi-

tional force, before, governing the noun expressed or understood, as in *ante-meridian*, *antediluvian*, *antemeridian*, etc. Such compounds, whether having an adjective termination, as in the examples just cited, or lacking it, as in *ante-war*, are in fact prepositional phrases like the Latin *ante bellum*, *ante meridiem* (which are also used as English adjectives). Compare *anti-*.

ante-act (an'tē-akt), *n.* [< *ante-* + *act*.] A preceding act. *Bailey*, 1727.

anteal (an'tē-al), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] Being before or in front. [Rare.]

ant-eater (ant'ē'tėr), *n.* An animal that feeds on ants: a name applied to several mammals and birds. Specifically—(*a*) In *Mammalia*: (1) *pl.* The South American edentate quadrupeds of the suborder *Vermilingues*, or family *Myrmecophagidæ*, of which there are three genera and several species, having a slender unarmed head, a toothless jaw, and a very long extensile tongue, which is covered with viscid saliva, by means of which they catch their insect food. The principal species are the ant-bear or tamanoir, or the great or maned ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*; the collared ant-eater or tamandua, *Myrmecophaga tamandua* or *Tamandua bicolor* or *tetradactyla*; and the little or two-toed ant-eater, *Cyclopes didactylus*, an arboreal species with a prehensile tail. (2) The African naviark, ground-pig, or ant-bear, *Orycteropus capensis*, with probably another species, *O. othiopicus*, of the family *Orycteropodidæ* and suborder *Fodientia*. Both are also known as Cape ant-eaters. See cut under *aardvark*. (3) The pangolins of scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Manidæ* and suborder *Squamata*, the species of the genus *Manis* of Asia and Africa, of the genera *Manis*, *Phodilotus*, and *Smutsia*. See cut under *pangolin*. (4) The aard-varks or ant-bears of the genus *Myrmecobius* as *M. fasciatus*. (5) The monotremous mammal *Echidna hystrix*, known as the acculeated or porcupine ant-eater, and other species of the genus *Echidna*. See cut under *Echidnidæ*. (*b*) In ornith., the ant-thrushes or ant-eaters, of the family *Formicariidæ*.—**King of the ant-eaters**, a South American bird of the family *Formicariidæ* and genus *Myrmelaira*; the *Grallaria rex* of G. *varia*, formerly *Turdus rex*.

ante bellum (an'tē bel'um). [L.: *ante*, before; *bellum*, war.] Before the war: *ante-bellum* *liconse*.] Before the war: often used (joined by a hyphen) attributively.

antebrachia, *n.* Plural of *antebrachium*.

antebrachial (an-tē-brā'ki-al), *a.* Same as *brachial*. [< *ante-* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm.—2. In *Chiroptera*, situated in front of the axis of the fore limb: applied to the volar membrane of the wing which forms the head to the wrist and forms a small part of the general expansion of the wing. *W. H. Flower*.

Usually, but less correctly, written *antibrachial*.

antebrachium (an-tē-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *antebrachia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *brachium*, arm: see *brachial*.] The forearm, from the elbow to the wrist. Less correctly written *antibrachium*.

antecanem (an-tē-kā'nem), *n.* [< *ante-* + *canem*, acc. of *canis*, a dog.] In *Crustacea*, the second antenna, after *navicula*, q. v.] An antecedent; having priority in time. [Rare.]

Capable of *antecedaneous* proof. *Bp. Horsley*, Sermons, II. xxix.

antecede (an-tē-sēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anteceded*, ppr. *anteceding*. [< L. *antecedere*, go before, precede, in space or time, < *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] To go before in time, and sometimes in place, rank, or logical order; precede.

It seems consonant to reason that the fabric of the world did not begin but with the motion of time.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, I. 82.

Primarily certain individuals and secondarily the social welfare furthered by enforcing such claims, furnish a warrant for law, *antecedent* political authority and its sanctimonia. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 53.

antecedence (an-tē-sē'dens), *n.* [= F. *antécédence*, < *antecedent*: see *antecedent*.] 1. The act of going before, or state of being before, in time, place, rank, or logical order; precedence.

Meanwhile, if we are really to think of freedom as absolute and perfect in man—a perfect freedom from the necessity of any previous cause—we cannot think of it as free from all influence of God or Devil, as Will, that is, in which the independent is not conditioned by the omnipresent has no power. *Mansel*, Body and Will, p. 7.

2. In *astron.*, an apparent motion of a planet from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs of the zodiac.—**Syn. 1.** *Precedence*, etc. See *priority*.

antecedency (an-tē-sē'den-si), *n.* The quality or condition of being antecedent.

Unity is *before* any multiplied number. Which *antecedency* of unity . . . he [Bloomfield] applieth unto the Deity. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 388.

There is always and everywhere an *antecedency* of the conception to the expression.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 127.

antecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *antécédent*, < L. *antecedent(-t-)s*, ppr. of *antecedere*, go before: see *antecede*.] I. *a.* Being before or preceding, place, rank, or logical order; prior; anterior: as, an event *antecedent* to the deluge.

There is a sense of right and wrong in our nature, *antecedent* to and independent of experiences of utility.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Selec., p. 354.

Antecedent signs, in *pathol.*, the precursory symptoms of a disease.—**Antecedent probability**, the probability of a supposition or hypothesis drawn from reasoning or analogy, previous to any observation or evidence which is considered as furnishing a posteriori probability. See *antecedently*, 2.—**Antecedent will**, in *metaph.*, the will as considered in the condition that something else is done.—**Syn.** See *previous*.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which goes before in time or place.

He's everything indeed, . . .
My *antecedent* or my gentleman-usher.
Massinger, A New Way, iii. 1.

Variations in the functional conditions of the parents are the *antecedents* of those greater unlikenesses which their bodies and minds exhibit.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 88.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The word to which a relative pronoun refers: as, Solomon was the *prince who* built the temple, where the word *prince* is the antecedent of *who*. (*b*) Formerly, the noun to which a following pronoun refers, and whose repetition is avoided by the use of the pronoun.—3. In *logic*: (*a*) That member of a conditional proposition of the form, "If *A* is, then *B* is," which states the hypothesis, the occurrence of the truth of what is expressed in the other member, termed the *consequent*: in the proposition given in the example, "if *A*," etc. The whole proposition amounts to the statement that all possible cases of the truth of the antecedent are included among the possible cases of the truth of the consequent. (*b*) The premise of a consequence, or syllogism in the first figure with the major premise suppressed. Thus, the argument, "A syllogism has never existed in acts, therefore it does not exist in nature," is a consequence, its premise is the *antecedent*, and its conclusion the *consequent*. (*c*) That term which another event follows. So particularly by nominalists. An *invariable antecedent*, with J. S. Mill, is an event upon which another follows according to an invariable rule or uniformity of nature. It does not, therefore, mean (as might be supposed) an event of a kind which antecedes every occurrence of another kind of event. Thus, lightning is not an invariable antecedent of thunder, for thunder does not always follow it; and lightning although lightning antecedes thunder whenever thunder is heard.

4. In *math.*, the first of two terms of a ratio, or that which is compared with the other. Thus, if the ratio is that of 2 to 3, or of 4 to 6, 2 or 4 is the *antecedent*.—5. In *music*, a passage proposed to be answered as the subject of a fugue.—6. *pl.* The events or circumstances of one's life; one's origin, previous course, associations, conduct, or avowed principles.

We have learned lately to speak of men's *antecedents*: the phrase is rarely more apt, and it is common to say, "if we would know what a man really now is, we must know his *antecedents*," that is, what he has been in past time.

Abp. Trench.

antecedental (an'tē-sē-den'tal), *a.* Relating to what is antecedent or goes before. — **Antecedental method**, a method of moral geometrical procedure, or universal comparison of ratios.

antecedently (an-tē-sē'dent-li), *adv.* 1. Previously; at a time preceding.

We consider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he lay by in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibles. *South*.

2. In advance of any observation of the effects of a given hypothesis; on a priori grounds.

We are clearly proceeding on the assumption that there is some fixed relation of cause and effect. In virtue of which the means we adopt may be *antecedently* expected to bring about the end we are in pursuit of.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 81.

The known facts as to the periodicity of sun-spots and the sympathy between them and the protuberances make it *antecedently* probable that a corresponding variation will be found in the corona. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 230.

antecessive (an-tē-ses'iv), *a.* [< L. as if **antecessivus*, < *antecessus*, pp. of *antecedere*: see *antecede*.] Antecedent. [Rare.]

antecessor (an-tē-ses'or), *n.* [< ME. *antecessour*, < L. *antecessor*, forgoer, teacher or professor of law, predecessor in office (the original of *ancestor*, q. v.), < *antecedere*, go before, pp. *antecessus*: see *antecede*.] 1. One who goes before; a predecessor. [Now rare.]

A venerable regard not inferior to any of his *antecessors*. *Wood*, Athen. Oxon.

Much higher than any of its *antecessors*. *Carlyle*.

2. A title given among the Romans—(*a*) to the soldiers who preceded an army and made all necessary arrangements as to encamping, supplies, the scouting service, etc.; (*b*) under the later empire, to professors of civil law in the public schools.—**Syn.** In *law*, an ancestor; a predecessor; one who possessed certain land before the present possessor or holder.

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antecessor the *antecessor* was most commonly he that possessed the lands in King Edward's time before the Conquest. *Brady, Glossary.*

The King's most noble progenitors, and the *antecessors* of the nobles of this realm.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ill., note.

The place [in Domesday] which speak of the *antecessor* and of the rights derived from him to the present owner are endless. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 11.

antechamber (an'tē-chām'bėr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *chamber.*] A chamber or an apartment through which access is had to a principal apartment, and in which persons wait for audience. Formerly also spelled *anticchamber.*

They both were cast into the dungeon's gloom,
That dismal *antechamber* of the tomb.
Longfellow, Translations, Torquemada.

antechapel (an'tē-chap'el), *n.* [< *ante-* + *chapel.*] An apartment, vestibule, porch, or the like, before the entrance to a chapel; by the narthex of a chapel.

Antechinomys (an-te-ki'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Krefft), < *ant-* for *ante-* + *Echinomys*, q. v.] A genus of very small insectivorous marsupials, of the family *Dasyuridæ*. *A. laniger*, inhabiting central portions of Australia, is about 2 inches long and of a mouse-gray color above and white below. Its tail is about 5 inches long, and tufted at the tip. A naked space surrounds the ears, but there is no external pouch.

antechoir (an'tē-kwir), *n.* [< *ante-* + *choir.*] In *arch.*, a space, more or less inclosed, in front of the choir of a church; a portion of the nave adjoining the choir-screen and separated from the rest of the nave by a railing. Also called *fore-choir*, *Audley.*

antechurch (an'tē-chėrch), *n.* [< *ante-* + *church.*] Same as *narthex.*

antecians, antocians (an-tē'shianz), *n. pl.* [< NL. *antæci*, pl. of *antæcus*, < Gr. *ἀντοικος*, living on the corresponding parallel of latitude in the opposite hemisphere, < *ἀντί*, opposite, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] In *geog.*, persons or communities living on corresponding parallels of latitude, on opposite sides of the equator, and on the same meridian. Rarely used in the singular. Also called *antæci.*

antecommunion (an'tē-ke-mun'yon), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *communion*: see, the *antecommunion* service.

II. *n.* That part of the communion office in the Book of Common Prayer which precedes the communion service proper, and is said on Sundays and other holy days though there be no communicants. According to the rubric it extends to the end of the prayer for Christ's church militant; according to the American, to the end of the gospel; the service concluding in either case with the creed.

antecoxal (an-tē-kok'sal), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + NL. *coxa*, q. v.] In *entom.*, situated in front of a coxa: applied to a piece of the metasternum. See *Coxicondylus.*

antecursor (an-tē-kėr'sor), *n.* [L., a forerunner, < *antecurrere*, run before: see *cursive*, *recurve*, *precursor*, *pp. cursus*, run: see *current* and *course*. Cf. *precursor.*] One who runs before; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Blount*; *Bailey*; *Johnson.*

antecurvature (an-tē-kėr'va-tūr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *curvature.*] A bending forward; specifically, in *pathol.*, a slight antiflection of the uterus.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *n.* [< *ante-* + *date*, *n.*] 1. A prior date; a date antecedent to another, or to the true or actual date of a document or event. —2†. Anticipation.

Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages, these changes, these *antedates*, these jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?
Donne, Devotions, x.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antedated*, ppr. *antedating*. [< *ante-* + *date*], *v.*] 1. To date before the true time; give an earlier date to than the real one: thus, to *antedate* a deed or bond is to give to it a date anterior to the true time of its execution.

[The Tweed Ring] had . . . power . . . warrants to be *antedated*, in order that interest might be charged from such date to the time of payment. *N. Am. Rev.*, CXXII. 391.

2. To be of older date than; precede in time.

With the exception of one or two of the later prophets, the Old Testament *antedated* all written history known at the beginning of the present century.
The Independent (New York), Nov. 15, 1883.

3. To anticipate; realize or give effect to (something) in advance of its actual or proper time.

No man can *antedate* his experience, or guess what faculty or feeling a new object shall unlock, any more than he can draw to-day the face of a person whom he shall see to-morrow for the first time. *Emerson*, History.

antediluvial (an'tē-di-lū'vi-al), *a.* Same as *antediluvian.*

antediluvian (an'tē-di-lū'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *diluvium*, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Existing before the flood (the Noachian deluge) recorded in Genesis; relating to the times or events before the Noachian deluge: as, the *antediluvian* patriarchs: by extension, applied to the time preceding any great flood or inundation, as that which is said to have occurred in China in the time of Yao, 2298 B. C.—2. Belonging to very ancient times; antiquated; primitive; rude; simple: as, *antediluvian* plows.

The whole system of travelling accommodations was barbarous and *antediluvian*. *De Quincey*, Works, II. 163.

II. *n.* 1. One who lived before the deluge.

The longevity of the *antediluvians*. *Bentley.*

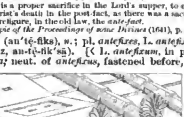
Hence, humorously—2. One who is very old or very antiquated in manners or notions; an old fogy.

antedorsal (an-tē-dôr'sal), *a.* [< *ante-* + *dorsal.*] In *ichth.*, situated in front of the dorsal fin: as, an *antedorsal* plate.

antefact (an'tē-fakt), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *factum*, a thing done: see *fact.*] An act, especially a rite or ceremony, which precedes or prefigures an event: opposed to *postfact.*

There is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's supper, to exhibit Christ's death in the post-fact, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure, in the old law, the *ante-fact.*
Copie of the Proceedings of some Diviines (1641), p. 2.

antefix (an'tē-fiks), *n.*; pl. *antefixes*, L. *antefixa* (-fik-sē-, an-tē-fik'sā). [L. *antefixum*, in pl. *antefixa*; neut. of *antefixus*, fastened before, < *ante*, before, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fasten: see *fix.*] In *class. arch.*, an upright ornament, generally of marble or terra cotta, placed at the eaves of a tiled roof, at the end of the last imbrex or tile of each ridge of tiling, to conceal the joining of the tiles. Antefixes were also often placed at the junction of the imbrices along the ridge of a roof. Antefixæ in a cornice. In some Roman examples the antefixes were sculptured and combined with water-channels as to serve as gargoyles.



Antefixes.

Upper figure, from the Parthenon, partly restored: *A*, simatic; *B*, false antefix; *C*, acroterium pedestal; *D*, imbrices protecting the joints. Lower figure, from Pompeii: *A*, antefix; *B*, simatic.

antefixed (an-tē-fikst'), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *fixere*, bend, + *-ed*².] Same as *antefixal.*

antiflection (an-tē-flek'shon), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *flexio(n-)*, bending, flection: see *flection.*] A bending forward, as of any organ of the body. The term is specially used in relation to the uterus, when this organ is bent forward at the line of junction of the body and cervix. Also, Med. Dict.

antiflexed (an'tē-flekst), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *flexus*, bent, + *-ed*².] Bent forward; exhibiting antiflection: said of the uterus. An equivalent form is *antiflected.*

antefurcal (an-tē-fėr'kal), *a.*; pl. *antefurcæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *furca*, > AS. *fore*, E. *fork*, q. v.] In *entom.*, applied to a forked or double apodema which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite of an insect.

ant-egg (ant'eg), *n.* 1. The egg of an ant.—2. In popular language, the larva or pupa of an ant; one of the elongated whitish bodies which ants when disturbed may be seen carrying about. Such larvæ or ant-eggs are a favorite food of many wild birds, and are extensively used in Europe for feeding nestlings and other birds, and also for rearing female ants. Also called *ant-worm*, *ant-swat*, and *ant's brood.*

antegrade (ant'tē-grād), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *gradus*, step; cf. *antegredi*, go before, precede.] Progressive: opposed to *retrograde.*

anteiuramentum (an'tē-jō-ra-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *antejuramenta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *juramentum*, an oath, < *jurare*, swear; see *jury.*] In *law*, an oath taken in ancient times by both the accuser and the accused before any trial or purgation. The accuser swore that he would prosecute, and the accused had to swear on the day of ordeal that he was innocent. *Wharton.*

antelocation (an'tē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* In *pathol.*, a displacement forward: applied to displacements of the uterus when the whole organ is carried forward, as by distention of the rectum or a post-uterine hematocele.

antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antilope*, *antalope*, *anteloppe*; < ME. *antelope*, *antilope*, *antlop*, < OF. *anteiop*, also *antelx*, mod. F. *antilope* = Sp. *antilope* = Pg. *antilope* = D. *antilope* = Dan. *antilope* = G. *antilope* (NL. *antilopa*, Pallas, c. 1775), an antelope, < ML. *antalopus*, *anthalopus* (also *talopus*, *calopus*, and *tatula*), < Kirr. *ahtilop* (-ōpe), a word of Gr. appearance but prob. of foreign origin, applied to a half-mythical animal located, in the early accounts, on the banks of the Euphrates, and described as very savage, swift, and fierce, and having long saw-like horns with which it could cut down trees. This is the animal that figures in the peculiar fauna of heraldry; the present zoological application is apparent. See *gazel.*] 1. An animal of the genus *Antilope* or subfamily *Antilopinæ*; especially, the sasin or common Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra*. See *Antilope*, *Antilopinæ*, and cut under *sasin.*—2. A name sometimes given to the saiga, and to the cabrit or pronghorn. See these words; also *Antilocapra* and *Antilocapridæ.*—3. [*cap.*] [Prob. an ·tel·ē- pe.] Sometimes incorrectly used for *Antilope.*—**Blue antelope.** Same as *blaubok.*—**Guttered antelope.** Same as *tiemra.*

antelopian (an-tē-lō'pi-an), *a.* Same as *antelopine.*

Antelopiana (an-tē-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Antilopidæ.*

Antelopinæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Antilopinæ.*

antelopine (an'tē-lō-pin), *a.* [< *antelope* + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to the antelope. An equivalent form is *antelopian.*

antelucan (an-tē-lū'kan), *a.* [L. *antelucanus*, < *ante*, before, + *lux* (*luc-*), light: see *lucid.*] Occurring before daylight; preceding the dawn. Specifically applied to assemblies of Christians held in ancient times before daylight, at first to escape persecution, and afterward from motives of devotion or convenience.

This practice of . . . *antelucan* worship, possibly having reference to the ineffable mystery of the resurrection.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

ante lucem (an'tē lū'sem). [L.: *ante*, before; *lucem*, acc. of *lux*, light: see *ante-* and *lucid.*] Before the light, that is, before daybreak.

antemeridian (an'tē-mē-rid'i-an), *a.* [L. *antemeridianus*, before midday, < *ante*, before, + *meridies*, midday: see *ante-* and *meridian.*] Preceding noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

ante meridiem (an'tē mē-rid'i-em). [L.: *ante*, before; *meridiem*, acc. of *meridies*, midday: see *antemeridian.*] Before midday: applied to the time between midnight and the following noon. Regularly abbreviated to A. M.

antemetic (ant-ē-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἐμετικός*, causing vomit: see *emetic.*] **I.** *a.* Restraining or allaying vomiting.

II. *n.* A medicine which checks vomiting. Also written *anti-emetic.*

ante mortem (an'tē môr'tem). [L.: *ante*, before; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death: see *ante-* and *mortal.* Cf. *post mortem.*] Before death; often used attributively (with a hyphen) in the sense of existing or occurring before or just before death: as, an *ante-mortem* statement or confession.

Acinesmal, Cuscyle-Château, Alsace, France. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture."

A, outer court, or esplanade; *B*, castle; *C*, town; *D*, castle-moat; *E*, casemate.

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antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *mundus*, the world: see *ante-* and *mundane*.] Existing or occurring before the creation of the world.

The supreme, great, *antemundane* Father!
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 62.

antemural (an-tē-mū'ral), *n.* [< L. *antemurale*, an outwork, < *ante*, before, + *murus*, a wall; see *ante-* and *mural*.] In *medieval fort.*, an advanced work defending the approach to a fortified place; a barbican (which see). The term is sometimes applied to an exterior wall of a castle or fortress. See cut on preceding page.

antenarial (an-tē-nā'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *nares*, nostrils.] Situated in front of the nostrils. *W. H. Flower.*

antenatal (an-tē-nā'tal), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *natalis*, pertaining to birth: see *ante-* and *natal*.] Happening or being before birth; pertaining or relating to times, occurrences, or conditions previous to birth.

And many an *antenatal* tomb
Where butterflies dream of the life to come.
Shelley, Sensitive Plant, ii.

Some said that he was mad; others believed
That memories of an *antenatal* life
Made this where now he died a penal hell.
Shelley, Prince Athanase.

There has been plenty of theorising as to the nature of the life to come, but the possibility of an *antenatal* existence gets far less attention and far less credit.
Westminster Century, X.X. 346.

antenatel (an'tē-nā-tel), *a.* [< L. *ante natus* (see *ante-natī* + *-ell*.] Born or in existence before the time spoken of.

Something of the Evangelical relish was in them, *ante-natel*, and is lacking before the Reformation.
Bp. Hooker, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 48. (*N. E. D.*)

ante-nati (an-tē-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [ML., in L. prop. written apart, *ante nati*: *ante*, before; *nati*, pl. of *natus*, born, pp. of *nasci*, be born: see *ante-*, *natal*, and *nascent*.] Those born before a certain time: specifically, in *Eng. law*, applied to Scotsmen born before the accession of James I. to the English throne (1603), who on this account were considered aliens. The *post-nati*, or those born after the accession, claimed the rights of natives of England. In the United States the term is applied to those born in the colonies prior to the Declaration of Independence.

antenave (an'tē-nāv), *n.* [< *ante-* + *nave*.] In *arch.*, same as *narthex*.

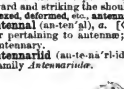
ante-Nicene (an-tē-nī'sēn), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *Nicæna*, Nicene, < *Nicæa*, < Gr. *Νίκαια*, Nice, a city of Bithynia in Asia Minor.] Anterior to the first general council of Nice (at *Nicæa*), in the year 325: as, *ante-Nicene* faith. See *Nicene*.—**Ante-Nicene fathers.** See *father*.

antenna (an-ten'ä), *n.*; pl. *antennæ* (-ē). [NL., application of L. *antenna*, also *antemna*, a sailyard; possibly a corruption, through nautical use, of a form (cf. the perf. part. pass. *avartasmen*, spread out) of Gr. *ἀντέρυσις*, poet. *ἀντέρυσις*, stretch out, spread out, < *ἀνά*, back, + *τείνειν*, stretch.] **I.** One of the lateral articulated appendages occurring in pairs on the segments of the head of an arthropod animal, as an insect, which immediately precedes the mouth or mandibular segment; a feeler or 'horn.' They vary greatly in size, shape, and function. The antennæ of the head, proceeding forward from the mouth-parts, are: (1) antennæ, (2) antennulæ, (3) ophthalmic or eye-stalks, (4) pl. In *Crustacea*: (1) Properly, the posterior one of the two pairs of feelers or horns borne upon the head of most crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters, as distinguished from the anterior pair, or antennulæ. From their relative size they are known as long feelers, in distinction from the antennulæ, or short feelers. When fully developed, the antennæ consist of a number of parts, beginning with the base, are named the *basocerite*, the *scaphocerite*, the *ischiocerite*, the *meprocerite*, and the (terminal) *exocerite*. The last may consist of a long filament with many articulations, sometimes exceeding the whole length of the animal's body. See cuts under *Cypris*, *Cytheretidæ*, and *Limnetis*. (2) Loosely, either one of the two pairs of horns or feelers, that is, either the antennæ proper or the antennulæ. (*b*) In *Arachnida*, or spiders, scorpions, etc., a chelicera: one of the pair of chelate or subchelate appendages of the head, situated between and morphologically in front of the large hooked or pincer-like appendages known as pedipalps. They are adapted for seizing and tearing, and sometimes convey a poison-duct. They are homologous with the feelers of crustaceans and insects, and are supposed, in some cases at least, to represent antennulæ as well as antennæ proper: see cuts under *chelicera* and *scorpion*. (*c*) In *Insecta* and *Myriapoda*, a horn or feeler; one of the pair of jointed flexible sensitive appendages of the head, morphologically situated between the mouth-parts and the eyes, though generally appearing in the adult between or before the eyes. These characteristic organs are usually filamentous with many articulations, but may be very diverse in form; some of the terms used in describing their shapes are filiform, setiform, moniliform, clavate, geniculate, etc. In *Coleoptera*, divisions have been founded upon the shapes of the antennæ, as lamellicorn, serricorn, longicorn, etc. These organs are almost universally present, and vary from one other, though occasionally rudimentary and inconspicuous, in which cases the insect is termed *anantennate*, as distinguished from *diecrous*. The parts of a well-formed antenna usually recognized are the scapel, scape, and flagellum or clavola, the last usually composing most of the length of the organ. See *Hymenoptera*, *Insecta*.

2. An analogous organ on the heads of other animals, as a feeler or tentacle, like the eye-stalk of a snail.—**3.** *pl.* Projecting horns of iron or bronze found on some ancient helmets, perhaps serving only as ornaments, or as badges, or in some cases to stop a blow from glancing downward and striking the shoulder.—**Decussate, defexed, deformed,** etc., **antennæ.** See the adjectives.

antennal (an-ten'al), *a.* [< *antenna* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to antennæ; bearing antennæ; antennary.

antennarid (an-te-na'ri-id), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antennarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes with elongate geniculate false arms or pseudobranchia, provided with three distinct bones (actinosts), typified by the genus *Antennarius*. They have a compressed but round body; the mouth opens upward; the branchial apertures open in the lower axils of the pectoral fins; there are no pseudobranchiæ; and the dorsal is represented by (1) at least one frontal or superior rostral spine or filament, and (2) an oblong soft dorsal. Several representatives are distinctly geniculated or provided with an elbow-like joint. They are chiefly tropical and subtropical seas, and the typical species are often called *frog- or toad-fishes*.



Antennarius pictus.

Antennariidæ (an-ten-a-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antennarius* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Antennaridæ*.

antennarius (an-ten-ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *antenna*, sail-yard: see *antenna*.] A genus of pediculate fishes, of the family *Antennaridæ*, with the head compressed, a rostral spine or tentacle as well as two other robust spines, and a well-developed soft dorsal fin. Four species are known, the chief of which is *Antennarius*. The typical species are mostly found in coral-reefs, where their dark partially concealed, but one of the best known, *Pterophryne histrio*, inhabits the sargassum weed of the open seas, and makes in it a nest for its young.

antennarine (an-te-nā'ri-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Antennariinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Antennariinæ*.

antennariid (an-te-nā'ri-oid). *n.* and *a.* [*Antennarius* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Antennariidæ* or subfamily *Antennariinæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antennarioidæ*.

Antennarius (an-te-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < *antenna*, q. v., in allusion to the antenna-like foremost dorsal spine.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Antennaridæ*, used with various limits, but primarily embracing numerous tropical species.

antennary (an-ten'a-ri or an-te-nā'ri), *a.* [< NL. *antennarius*, < *antenna*, q. v.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like antennæ.—**2.** Bearing antennæ; antennal.—**Antennary sternum**, in crustaceans, the episoma (which see). See cuts under *Brachyura* and *Cypris*.

Antennata (an-te-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *antennatus*: see *antennate*.] A group of annelids, approximately corresponding to the order *Chætopoda* (which see).

antennate (an-ten'āt), *a.* [< NL. *antennatus*, < *antenna*, q. v.] Having antennæ.

antenniferous (an-te-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *antenna* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing antennæ; antennary, as a segment of the head.

antenniform (an-ten'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *antenna* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like an antenna; resembling an antenna in any way.

The cement ducts can be traced to the disks of the *antenniform* organs.
Packard, Amer. Naturalist, p. 1.

antennula (an-ten'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *antennulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *antenna*, q. v.] **1.** A little antenna.—**2.** A filiform appendage of an antennary, an ear-cover, or a crustacean.—**3.** The appendages of the segment or somite of the head of an arthropod in advance of that bearing the antennæ proper; one of the anterior of the two pairs of feelers of the head in a crustacean, as commonly called the *short feeler*. See cuts under *Copepoda*, *Cyclops*, and *Cytheredæ*.

Also *antennule*.

antennulary (an-ten'ū-lā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to an antennula; bearing antennulæ: as, the *antennulary* somite of the head of a crustacean.

antennule (an-ten'ūl), *n.* [< *antennula*, q. v.] Same as *antennula*.

antenumber (an-tē-num-bėr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *number*.] A number one less than a given number used, in the case of objects arranged in periods (as, for example, days are in weeks), to express the fact that the number of objects in a period is one less than the number which, in counting the objects, falls upon an object corresponding to the first: thus, 7 is the *antenumber* of the octave. [Rare.]

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers for conducting to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenumber* than to the entire number; as namely, that the sound returneth after six or after twelve (*i. e.*, tones or semitones); so that the seventh or the thirteenth is the note next unto the sixth or the twelfth: and the seventh and thirteenth are but the limits and bounders of the former.
Bacon, Sylva Sylvarum, § 106.

antenuptial (an-tē-nup'shal), *a.* [LL. *antenuptialis*, < L. *ante*, before, + *nuptialis*, nuptial: see *ante-* and *nuptial*.] Occurring, existing, or done before marriage: as, *antenuptial* settlements; preceding marriage: as, an *antenuptial* agreement; *antenuptial* children.

antenuptially (an-tē-ok'tē-ō-lär), *a.* *entom.*, in front of the ocellus.

anteoperculum (an'tē-ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.* [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *operculum*: see *operculum*.] In *ichth.*, same as *præoperculum*.

anteorbital (an-tē-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *orbit*, q. v.] Situated in front of the eyes. Also *antiorbital*.—**Anteorbital foramen**, in mammals, a foramen or orifice in the cheek in front of the orbit, transmitting the superior maxillary division of the trifacial nerve, and in some cases the facial conducts, the muscular muscle. It corresponds to the subcutaneous foramen in birds. It is frequently a foramen so large and variable as to afford zoological characters, as it is the case in the *Rodentia*.—**Antecorbital process**, in mammals, a spine of the lachrymal bone on the subcutaneous and upper portion of the margin of the orbit.

antepagment (an-tē-pag'ment), *n.* [< L. *antepagmentum*, also *antipagmentum*, anything applied for ornament, < *ante* (*anti*), before, + *pagmentum*, anything joined or fastened, < *pangere*, older form *pegere*, fasten: see *pact*.] A term used by Vitruvius to designate decorative moldings enriching the jambs and head of a doorway or window. It is also called the term *archetrave* is now commonly applied.

antepagmentum (an'tē-pag-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *antepagmenta* (-tä). Same as *antepagment*.

antepaschal (an-tē-pas'kal), *a.* [< L. *ante*, + *paschal*.] Pertaining to the time preceding the Jewish Passover, or preceding Easter.

The disputes was not yet settled in the conscience concerning the observation of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *antepaschal* fast.
Decay of Christ. Piety.

antepast (an'tē-past), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *pastus*, food, < *pascere*, feed: see *ante-* and *pastor*, *pasture*.] A foretaste; something taken before a meal to stimulate the appetite. [Rare.]

Were we to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual feast.
Decay of Christ. Piety.

antepectus (an-tē-pek'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + *pectus*, breast.] In *entom.*, the forebreast; the under side of the prothorax.

antependium (an-tē-pen'di-um), *n.*; pl. *antependia* (-ä). [ML., < L. *ante*, before, + *pendere*, hang: see *ante-* and *pendent*.] The hanging by which the front of an altar is covered; one of the kinds of frontal. It is frequently made of silk or velvet, and ornamented with embroidery.

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I saw the *antependiums* of the altar designed for the famous chapel of St. Lorenzo. *Smollett*, Travels, xxvii.

A young woman who would get up at five o'clock in the morning to embroider an antependium, and neglect the housekeeping. *Miss Braddon*, Hoodgate to Fortune, p. 3.

antepenult (an'tē-pē-nult'), *n.* A shortened and very common form of *antepenultima*.

antepenultima, (an'tē-pē-nul'ti-mă), *n.* [L., also spelled *antepenultima* (se. *syllaba*, syllable), the syllable before the penult, < *ante*, before, + *penultima*, penult: see *ante-* and *penult*.] The last syllable but two of a word, as *epi* in *monosyllable*.

antepenultimate (an'tē-pē-nul'ti-māt), *a.* and *n.* [< *antepenultima* + *-ate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Immediately preceding that one of a series which is next to the last one; being the third from the last of a series: as, the *antepenultimate* joint of a limb.—2. Pertaining to the last syllable but two.

II. *n.* The antepenultima.

antephialte (ant-ef-i-al'tē), *n.* and *s.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, + ἐφιάλτης, nightmare: see *anti-* and *ephialtes*.] **I.** *n.* Tending to prevent nightmare.

II. *n.* That which prevents or is a remedy for nightmare.

Also written *anti-epialtic*.

antepileptic (ant-ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, + ἐπιληπτικός, epileptic: see *anti-* and *epileptic*.] **I.** *a.* Alleviating or curing epilepsy.

II. *n.* A remedy for epilepsy.

Also written *anti-epileptic*.

antepileptical (ant-ep-i-lep'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antepileptic*.

antepone (an'tē-pōn'), *v. t.* [< L. *anteponere*, set before, < *ante*, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ante-* and *position*.] To set before. *Bailey.*

anteport (an'tē-pōrt), *n.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *porta*, a gate.] **1.** An outer gate or door.—**2.** A hanging before a door.

Also written *antiport*.

anteporch (an'tē-pōrch), *n.* [< *ante-* + *porch*, q. v.] An outer porch or portico. [Rare.]

anteposition (an'tē-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< *ante-* + *position*. Cf. *antepone*.] 1. In *gram.*, the placing of a word before another word which, by ordinary rules, it ought to follow.—**2.** In *bot.*, the non-alternation of the members of adjacent circles in a flower, the corresponding parts being opposite to each other: otherwise called *superposition*.

anteprandial (an-tē-pran'di-al), *a.* [< L. *ante*, before, + *prandium*, a late breakfast, a meal taken early in the day: see *ante-* and *prandial*.] Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner.

anteprædicament (an'tē-prē-dik'a-ment), *n.* [< ML. *antepræ dicamentum*, < L. *ante*, before, + LL. *prædicamentum*, category.] In *logic*, a doctrine subservient to knowledge of the predicaments. *The Antepræ dicamenta* is a title given by Albertus Magnus and all later logicians to the doctrine of the first part of Aristotle's book on the Categories. These are predicaments are seven, viz., three definitions, two divisions, and two rules. The definitions are of equivocals, univocals, and denominatives. The divisions are of things and into terms and propositions, and of the enumeration of the rules are the *dictum de omni et nullo* (see *dictum*), and that which affirms that the differences of different genera are different. The word had been previously applied, in the plural, as a name for Porphyry's Introduction to Aristotle's categories and the doctrine of the predicables therein contained.

antepretonic (an'tē-prē-ton'ik), *a.* [< *ante-* + *pretonic*.] Pertaining to or contained in the syllable before the pretonic syllable.

The *antepretonic* open syllable may be either a heavy or a light vowel. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 490.

anteprostate (an-tē-pros'tāt), *a.* [< *ante-* + *prostate*.] Lying in front of the prostate gland.

anteprostatic (an-tē-pros-tat'ik), *a.* Same as *anteprostate*.

anterior (an-tē'ri-or), *a.* [L., compar. adj., as if from **anterus*, < *ante*, before. Cf. *posterior*, *exterior*, *interior*, *inferior*.] **1.** Of place: fore; situated more to the front: the opposite of *posterior*.—**2.** Of time: going before; preceding; antecedent; prior; earlier.

Intellect is the simple power *anterior* to all action or construction. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

3. In *zoöl.* and *zoötom.*, nearer the head, as opposed to posterior; cephalad, as opposed to caudal; oral, as opposed to aboral: thus, the head is *anterior* to the neck, which is itself *anterior* to the trunk and tail.—**4.** In *human anat.*, situated in front, with respect to that side of the body on which is the face; ventral, as opposed to dorsal: hemal, as opposed to neural: as, the *anterior* pillars of the pharynx; the *anterior* walls of the belly; the *anterior* pillars of the spinal cord.

The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are the *anterior* and *posterior* chambers.

Brewster, Optics, p. 288. (*N. E. D.*)

5. In *bot.*, in axillary inflorescence, noting the side most distant from the axis and nearest the subtending leaf or bract; as, the *anterior* side of a flower: otherwise called *inferior* or *lower*. [In all its senses usually followed by *to* before an object.]—**Syn. 2.** See *previous*.

anteriority (an-tē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *anteriorita(t-)s*, < L. *anterior*: see *anterior*.] The state of being anterior, in position, or in front; the state of being before in time or situation; priority.

Our post could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; and this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable. *Pratt*, Heal. ix. 93, note.

anteriorly (an-tē'ri-or-li), *adv.* In an anterior manner; before, in time or place; previously, in time; in front, in place. See *anterior*.

The hemal blood-vessels of the trunk of a species of *Cephalodiscus* contract *anteriorly* into the very stout pedunculus of the tubes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 124.

anterolateral (an'tē-rō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *anterus* (see *anterior*) + *lateralis*, lateral: see *lateral*.] Situated or directed anteriorly and to the side. *Huxley.*—**Anterolateral groove**, a name sometimes applied to the line along the spinal cord where the anterior roots of the spinal nerves emerge.

anteroom (an'tē-rōm), *n.* [< *ante-* + *room*.] A smaller room before a chief apartment, to which access is had through it; especially, a waiting-room used for the temporary reception of visitors, etc., in addition to servants.

His *ante-rooms* were thronged with clients of all sorts. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S. (1876), VI. 230.

anteroparietal (an'tē-rō-pa-rī'e-tal), *a.* [L. **anterus* (see *anterior*) + LL. *parietalis*, parietal: see *parietal*.] Anterior parietal: applied to one of the gyri of the brain. See *gyrus*.

anteroposterior (an'tē-rō-pos-tē'ri-or), *a.* [L. **anterus* (see *anterior*) + *posterior*, behind: see *posterior*.] Relating to the direction from front to back or from head to tail; cephalocaudal.—**Anteroposterior asymmetry**, in *zoöl.*, the view that the anterior and posterior limbs of vertebrates are reversed or transposed, corresponding to the fact that right and left limbs, and therefore not serially homologous, or parts of a series facing all in one direction, but antipleural or in antitypy; antitypy as opposed to syntypy, in viewing intermeantal homologies. See *intermeantal*.

antesolarium (an'tē-sō-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antesolaria* (-ă). [ML., < L. *ante*, before, + *solarium*: see *solarium*.] A portico, verandah, or other projecting structure in front of the solars or apartments of a medieval dwelling-house. *Audeley.*

antestature (an'tē-stat-ūr), *n.* [< F. *antestature* = Sp. *antestatura*, < L. *ante*, before, + *statura*, a standing: see *stature*.] In *fort.*, a small entrenchment or work formed by a hedge of palisades or stacks of earth, for the defense of a post, or of works part of which have been captured.

antesternum (an'tē-stėr-num), *n.*; pl. *antesterna* (-nă). [NL., < L. *ante*, before, + NL. *sternum*: see *sternum*.] In *entom.*, the center of the antepectus; the fore part of the middle of the breast or sternum of insects.

antestomach (an'tē-stum-ak), *n.* [< *ante-* + *stomach*.] In birds, some distensible portion of the gullet (not a proper crop) in which food is first lodged.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth, but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in pigeons. *Ray.*

ante-supper (an'tē-sup-ėr), *n.* [< *ante-* + *supper*.] A course supplied but not partaken of, in anticipation of supper. *N. E. D.*

antetemple (an'tē-tem-pl), *n.* [< *ante-* + *temple*.] The porch or vestibule before the temple at Jerusalem. The term is used to designate the narthex or vestibule of early Christian churches, and it has been applied to the lawn or space which was placed before the chancel or sanctuary and outside of its pale. Its use as designating the pronaos of a classical temple is not to be commended.

antetype (an'tē-tīp), *n.* [As if *ante-* + *type*; but prop. *antitype*, q. v.] A prototype; a primitive or early type whence some later form has been derived. See *antitype*.

The *antetype* in earlier or more ancient times of the modern kingcrab. *Scient. Am. Mod.*, II. 57.

antevenient (an-tē-vē'ni-ent), *a.* [L. *antevenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *antevenire*, come before, < *ante*, before, + *venire* = Gr. βαίνειν = E. *come*.] Preceding; coming before. *Lamb.*

anteversion (an-tē-vėr'shọn), *n.* [< L. *anteversio(n-)*, a putting before, < *antevertere*, pp. *anteversus*: see *antevert*.] A turning forward; specifically, in *pathol.*, a displacement of the uterus in which the fundus, or broad portion, is turned toward the pubes, while the cervix or neck is tilted up toward the sacrum: opposed to *retroversion*.

antevert (an-tē-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *antevertere*, precede, anticipate, place before, < *ante*, before, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] **1.** To prevent; avert.

To *antevert* some great danger to the public, . . . we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wicked design. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience (1654), p. 421.

2. To put or turn forward; displace in a forward direction, as the uterus.

anteverted (an-tē-vėr'ted), *p. a.* Tipped forward; exhibiting anteversion: said of the uterus.

anth-. [Gr. ἀνθ-, assimilated form of ἀντ- for ἀντι- before the aspirate.] The form of the prefix *ant-* before the aspirate *h* in words taken from or formed according to Greek. In words formed in English *anti-* usually remains unchanged before the aspirate, as in *antihypochondriac*, *antihectic*, etc.

anthela (an-thē'lă), *n.*; pl. *anthelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ἀνθήλη, the downy plume of the reed (L. *panicula*), < ἄνθος, bloom: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, a form of panicle in which the primary, either unilateral and sickle-shaped or bilateral and fan-shaped, the lateral axes overtopping the central, as in *Juncus tenuis*.

anthelæ, n. Plural of *anthelion*.

anthelices, n. Plural of *anthelix*.

anthelicine (ant-hel'- or an-thel'i-sin), *a.* [< *anthelix* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the antihelix of the ear: as, the *anthelicine* fossa.

anthelion (ant-hē'- or an-thē'li-on), *n.*; pl. *anthelia* (-li). [NL., < Gr. ἀνθήλιον, neut. of ἀνθήλιος, of ἀνθή (with loss of aspirate) *ant-* before the rough breathing), later form of ἀντήλιος, opposite to the sun, < ἀντ- for ἀντί, opposite to, + ἥλιος, the sun: see *helio-*.] A rare form of *parhelion*. A solar phenomenon consisting of one or more faint luminous rings around the shadow of the head of an observer when projected at sea great distances on the clouds in the east near the horizon on a cloud, fog-bank, grass covered with dew, or other moist surface. It is sometimes observed in polar regions, and is due to diffraction of light.

anthelix (ant'hē- or an-thē'liks), *n.*; pl. *anthelices* (ant-hel'- or an-thel'i-sēz). [Gr. ἀνθέλιξ, the inner ear, < ἀντ- for ἀντί, opposite to, + ἕλιξ, helix: see *helix*.] Same as *antihelix*.

anthelmintic (an-thel-min'tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antihelmintic*.

anthelmintic (an-thel-min'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *anthelminticum*, < Gr. ἀνθ- for ἀντι-, against, + ἕλμινς (ἕλμινθ-), a worm, esp. a tapeworm, a maw-worm; of uncertain origin.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, destroying or expelling intestinal worms.

II. *n.* A vermifuge; a drug used for destroying and expelling intestinal worms.

anthem (an'them), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *antem*; corruptly spelled *anthym* (simulating *hymn*), also *anthene*, *antenme*; < ME. *antem*, *antim*, *anitym*, *antenne*, *antempne*, *antephne*, *antefne*, < AS. *antefen*, < ML. *antifona*, *antiphona*, *antiphana*, *antifena*, an antiphon: see *antiphon*.] Originally, a hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a piece of sacred music set to words usually taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures; a developed motet. There are four kinds: (*a*) *anthems for a double choir*, in which the choirs sing antiphonally; (*b*) *full anthems*, which consist of a chorus only, or of a chorus and verses, in which the chorus occupies the principal place, and the verses usually set to solos, to four parts (sung by a part of the choir) are subordinate; (*c*) *verse anthems*, in which solos, duets, and trios are the prominent features, the chorus being subordinate; and (*d*) *solo anthems*, in which a single voice is the prominent feature. The anthem may or may not have an accompaniment for the organ, or for any number of instruments. It has reached its highest development in England.

anthem (an'them), *v. t.* [*anthem*, *n.*] To celebrate or salute with an anthem or song. [Used only in poetry.]

Sweet birds *antheming* the morn. *Keats*, Fancy.

anthemion (an-thē'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *anthemia* (-ă). [< Gr. ἀνθέμιον, a flower, a flower ornament, < ἄνθος, flower: see *anther*.] In *art* and *archæol.*:

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(*a*) A characteristic palmette or honeysuckle ornament, varying in detail, but constant in type, of very frequent occurrence both in single examples and in series, in vase-painting, in architectural sculpture, in jewelry and dress-fabrics, and in all other decorative work of Greek origin from very early times, and later in ornament derived from the Greek. This ornament in its original shape was borrowed by Greek artists from the Orient, and was probably first adopted by the Ionians. It was much used upon acroteria, both sculptured and in terra-cotta, and in the composition of acroteria, particularly those of the tall and slender Greek funeral stelæ. (*b*) Any conventionalized flower or foliage ornament, as those common in Oriental embroidery or Persian porcelain.

Anthemia.
a, from a Greek vase; *b*, from the acroterium of an Attic stele.

anthemion-frieze (an-thē'mi-qu-frēz), *n.* Same as *anthemion-molding*.

anthemion-molding (an-thē'mi-on-mōl'ding), *n.* In *Gr. art*, a molding or frieze ornamented with a series of anthemia, usually in graceful

Anthemion-molding.—Frieze of the Erechtheum.

alternation of two forms. Sometimes the effect is diversified by the introduction of flowers or tendrils more literally expressed, and occasionally birds are represented perching on the tendrils, as in examples at Athens and Argos. The most elegant examples of anthemion-molding are those which the capitals of the north porch columns, and forming one of the friezes, of the Erechtheum at Athens.

Anthemis (an'thē-mis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀνθεμίς*, a flower, also an herb like our camomile (Dioscorides), *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Anthemideæ*. *A. tinctoria* is the meyweed or staking camomile; *A. nobilis* is the common camomile of Europe and of gardens elsewhere. The flowers contain a bitter principle, which has tonic properties, and yield an essential oil having an aromatic fragrance. They are consequently much used as a light tonic, and also as a fomentation or poultice.

anthemorrhagic (ant'hem-ō-raj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνθ-*, *avr-* for *ἀντί*, against, + *αἱμορραγικός*, hemorrhagic: see *hemorrhagic*.] Tending to check hemorrhage; hemostatic. Also *anthemorrhagic* and *antihemorrhagic*.

anthemwise (an'them-wīz), *adv.* [< *anthem* + *-wise*².] In the manner of an antiphonal anthem; alternately.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, . . . *anthemwise*, give great pleasure.
Bacon, Masques.

anthemy (an'them-i), *n.*; pl. *anthemies* (-miz). [< Gr. *ἀνθεμίον*, equivalent to *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed for any form of flower-cluster.

anther (an'thėr), *n.* [< NL. *antʰera*, anther, < Gr. *ἀνθηρός*, flowery, blooming, < *ἄνθος*, bloom, < *ἄνθος*, a blossom, a flower; = Skt. *andhas*, herb.] In *bot.*, the essential polliniferous part of a stamen, generally raised upon the extremity of a filament. It is usually a double sac formed by two simple or bilocellate cells, filled with pollen, and each cell opening at maturity by a slit, pore, or valve. The anther is variously attached to the summit of a filament, or may be sessile. Theoretically it is homologous to the blade of a leaf, the two halves of which are represented by the cells, the mid-vein by the connective, and the parenchyma by the pollen.—**Adnate anther**, cruciate **anther**, etc. See the adjectives.

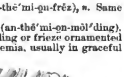
antheral (ant'thėr-al), *a.* [*anther* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an anther or to anthers.

anther-dust (an'thėr-dust), *n.* The dust or pollen of an anther.

antherid (an'thėr-id), *n.* Same as *antheridium*.

antheridia, *n.* Plural of *antheridium*.

antheridial (an-the-rid'i-al), *a.* [*antheridium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to an antheridium.



The *Antheridial* disk springing from the leaf form.
S. B. Herrick, Plant Life, p. 95.

antheridian (an-the-rid'i-an), *a.* Same as *antheridial*.

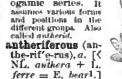
antheridium (an-the-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *antheridia* (-ä). [NL., < *anthera*, anther, + Gr. dim. *-ιδιον*.] In *bot.*, the organ in cryptogamic plants which answers to the anther in the phanerogamic series. In bisexual various forms and positions in the different groups. Also called *antherid*.

antheriferous (an-the-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *anthera* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Producing anthers. (*b*) Supporting anthers, as the filaments.

antheriform (an'thėri-form), *a.* [< NL. *anthera* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an anther.

antherogenous (an-the-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *antherogenus*, < *anthera* + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *bot.*, resulting from the transformation of an anther: said of petals in many double flowers: also applied to a double flower resulting from such transformation.

antherozoid (an'thėr-ō-zoid), *n.* [< NL. *anthera*, anther, + *zoöides*, zoöid: see *anther* and *zoöid*.] In the minute body produced in the antheridium of cryptogams by which the female organs are fertilized. The antherozoids are slender spiral threads, with a somewhat thickened apex, which are produced in the antheridial cells; when mature they burst the cell and move freely about. See *spermatozoid*.



Antheridia.
a, transit of *Fucus*, with antheridia, one separated and antherozoids escaping; *b*, antherozoid of a species examined by Pringsheim. Both highly magnified.

anthesis (an-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθεσις*, the full bloom of a flower, < *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom: see *anther*.] The period or act of expansion in flowers.

I thereupon carefully inspected both these trees [pink-eye], and found that there was no appearance whatever in the two sexes that I was able on the 5th to pronounce them ready for fertilization. *Science*, V. 466.

Anthesteria (an-thes-tē'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ἀνθεστήρια*, the feast of flowers, in the month of *Ἀνθεστηριών*: see *Anthesterion*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the festival of flowers, the third in order of the Attic festivals in honor of Dionysus. The observance lasted for three days, about the middle of the month of Anthesterion (or toward the 1st of our March), and celebrated the ascension of the god to the throne of the wine of the previous season. The people wore garlands of the brilliant anemones which deck the Attic plain at that season, and certain mystic ceremonies and sacrifices were performed by priestesses in the grove of Iacchantes.

Anthesterion (an-thes-tē'ri-on), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀνθεστηριών*, the time of flowers, < *ἄνθος* (stem *ἀνθε-*, orig. *ἀνθεϝ-*), a flower, + term. *-ηριών*.] The eighth month of the ancient Attic year, containing twenty-nine days, and corresponding to the last part of February and the beginning of March.

anthicid (an'thi-sid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Anthicidæ*.

Anthicidæ (an-this'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthicus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous beetles, corresponding to the *Anthicoides* of Latreille or the old genus *Notoxus*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind; the head strongly constricted at base and suddenly narrowed behind; no lateral suture of the thorax; perfect tarsi, with distinct claws; normal eyes; the prothorax at base narrower than the elytra; and the hind coxæ not prominent. They are beetles mostly of small size, generally found on flowers, though some species inhabit sandy places near water.

Anthicus (an'thi-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθικός*, like a flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Anthicidæ*, having the thorax unarmed. It contains about *Anthicus fuscus* and many other minute species.

Anthidæ (an'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthus* + *-idæ*.] The *Anthinæ* (which see), rated as a family.

ant-hill (ant'hil), *n.* [< ME. *amete-hull*, < AS. *æmet-hyll*, *æmelt-hyll*: see *ant*, *emmet*, and *hill*¹.] A mound or hillock of earth, leaves, twigs, and other substances, formed by a colony of ants for or in the process of constructing their habitation. The ant-hills erected by the termites, or white ants, are among the most extraordinary examples of insect architecture. They are in the form of pyramids or cones of earth, sometimes 10 or 12 feet high, baked in the sun to remarkable hardness and consistency. See *termite*.—**Ant-hill grass**, a name given to a species of fescue-grass, *Festuca rubra*var., from its frequent occurrence on ant-hills.

ant-hillock (ant'hil'ok), *n.* Same as *ant-hill*.

Anthinæ (an-thī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, one of two divisions of the family *Motacillidæ*, or wagtails: sometimes made a family *Anthidæ*. The group consists of the pipits, or titlarks, chiefly of the genus *Anthus*, with which the subfamily is nearly coterminous. *Anthinæ* differ from other *Motacillidæ* in having the tail shorter than the wing, with soft feathers, the tarsi relatively shorter, the lateral toes longer, and the hind claw long, curved, and straightened. Four or five primaries usually compose the point of the wing, and the coloration is plain, there being about 50 species, found in most parts of the world. See *Anthus*.

anthine¹ (an'thin), *a.* [< L. *anthinus*, < Gr. *ἀνθινός*, pertaining to a flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower.] Of or pertaining to a flower.

anthine² (an'thin), *a.* [< *Anthinæ*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Anthinæ*, or pipits.

anthobian (an-thō'bi-an), *n.* [< NL. *Anthobii* + *-an*.] A beetle of the group *Anthobii* (which see): so called from living on flowers and leaves.

Anthobii (an-thō'bi-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. pl. of *Anthobius*, a., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *βίος*, life.] In some systems of classification (as Latreille's), a group of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, closely related to the *Lucanides*, but having the two divisions of the labium produced beyond the mentum, the elytra with rounded tips divaricating from each other at the sutural angle, the 10-jointed, the last 3 joints constituting the clavicula. There are several genera and many species, chiefly of warm countries, living upon flowers and leaves.

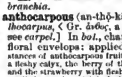
Anthobranchia (an-thō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods, with the branchiæ arranged in a rosette about the anus, whence the name. It includes the family *Dorididæ* and related forms. Also called *Pygobranchia*.

anthobranchiate (an-thō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anthobranchia* + *-ate*¹.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anthobranchia*.

II. *n.* A member of the suborder *Anthobranchia*.

anthocarpous (an-thō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *anthocarpus*, < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carpel*.] In *bot.*, characterized by the blended floral envelops: applied to certain fruits. Instances of anthocarpous fruits are the cheeberry with a fleshy calyx, the berry of the yew with a cup-like disk, and the strawberry with fleshy torus. The epithet is also applied to such multiple fruits as the mulberry and pineapple, which are dense forms of inflorescence with the fleshy floral envelops matted together about the ovaries, and to the fig, the cone of the pine, etc.

Anthocerotaceæ (an-thō-ke-rō'tā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Anthoceros*, q. v., + *-aceæ*.] An order of liverworts, of the family *Melicophagidæ* and subfamily *Melisphaginæ*, based upon the mottled honey-eater or brush wattle-bird of Australia (*A. cornucularis* or *A. mellivorus*), described as specially fond of the banksias, upon the blossoms of which it feeds. It has a peculiar cry,



Section of Head of Sunflower *a*, receptacle, or anthocilinum.

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anthoclinium name for a receptacle of inflorescence, such as that of *Compositæ*.

Anthocorine (an-thok-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthocoris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Cimicidæ*, containing chiefly minute, narrowly oval, and narrow-headed species of a shining-black or dull-brown color, marked with white.

Anthocoris (an-thok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A genus of lecteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, or giving name to a subfamily *Anthocorinæ* of the family *Cimicidæ*, having the antennæ filiform. It contains small black bugs with reddish and white marks. See cut under *flower-bug*.

anthocyan (an-thō-sī'an), *n.* Same as *anthocyanin*.

anthocyanin, anthocyanine (an-thō-sī'a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *κύανος*, blue.] Same as *cyanin*. The dissolved coloring matter in blue flowers.

anthodium (an-thō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *anthodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθώδης*: see *anthoid*.] The head, or so-called compound flower, of *Compositæ*.

anthogenesis (an-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *γένεσις*, production.] A mode of reproduction occurring in some of the plantlice, or *Phytophthirsa*, in which there intervenes a form furnishing male and female pupæ from which sexual individuals arise. *Packard*, Zoöl. Class., p. 264.

anthography (an-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] That branch of botany which treats of flowers; a description of flowers.

anthoid (an'thoid), *a.* [< Gr. **ἀνθώδης*, contr. *ἀνθώδης*, like a flower, < *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower.

anthoinein, antholeucine (an-thō-lū'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *λευκός*, white, + *-in*².] The dissolved coloring matter in white flowers.

antholite (an'thō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *geol.*, an impression of fossils, as on the shales of the coal-measures, resembling, or supposed to resemble, a flower.

anthologic[1] (an-thō-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *anthological*.

anthological[2] (an-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*anthology*[2] + *-ical*.] Pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, especially from the poets.

anthological[1] (an-thō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*anthology*[1] + *-ical*.] Treating of flowers; botanical.

anthologist (an-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*anthology*[1] + *-ist*.] The compiler of an anthology.

anthology[1] (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.* pl. *anthologies* (-jiz). [Gr. *ἀνθολογία*, LGr. also *ἀνθόλογον*, a flower-gathering, and hence a collection of small poems, < *ἀνθολογεῖν*, gathering flowers, < *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *λέγειν* = L. *legere*, gather: see *lection*, *legend*, etc., and cf. *anthology*[2].] 1. A collection of flowers; a garland. [Rare.]—2. A collection of poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors: a term originally given to Greek collections of this nature, and is hence applied to any literary collection similarly made. 3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a selection from several of the official service-books of such parts of the services as are most needed by the laity.

anthology[2] (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on flowers.

antholysis (an-thol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *λύσις*, a breaking up, a loosening, < *λύειν*, loosen.] In *bot.*, a retrograde metamorphosis of the organs of a flower, as of carpels into staminoid, stamens into petals, etc.

anthomania (an-thō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *μανία*, mania: see *mania*.] An extravagant fondness for flowers.

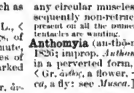
Anthomedusa (an'thō-nē-dū'sä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + NL. *medusa*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Anthomedusidæ*.

anthomedusid (an'thō-nē-dū'sid), *n.* An acaleph of the family *Anthomedusidæ*.

Anthomedusidæ (an'thō-nē-dū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthomedusa* + *-idæ*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of *Hydromedusinæ* (which see) with whose umbrella become free. They are without otoliths, with ocelli at the base of the tentacles, gonads on the outer wall of the central cavity, and the mouth four-lipped. The polyp-colonies on which these medusæ bud contain alimentary zooids which are not invested by chitinous cups. The medusæ bud mostly on the ordinary alimentary polyps, but exceptionally directly from the hydrorhiza.

Anthomorphidæ (an-thō-mōr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthomorpha* (?) < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *μορφή*, form] + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hexactinize* with slightly developed muscular system and long, slightly contractile tentacles without any circular muscles, the tentacles being consequently non-retractile. Reproductive organs are present on all the numerous complete septa; accessory tentacles are wanting.

Anthomyia (an-thō-mī'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826); improp. *Anthomya*, Desvoidy, 1830, earlier in a perverted form, *Anthomyza*, Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *μυῖα*, a fly, akin to L. *musca*, a fly: see *Musca*.] A genus of dipterous in-



Turnip-fly (*Anthomyia radicum*). (Cross shows natural size.)
a, larva; *b*, pupa, natural size; *c*, pupa, enlarged. (After Curtis.)

sects, typical of the family *Anthomyidæ*: less commonly in the perverted form *Authomyza*. It includes numerous species the larvæ of some feed upon garden vegetables. *A. brassicæ* is the cabbage-fly; *A. fetricomicata* and *A. radicum* are turnip-flies; *A. tuberum* attacks potatoes.

Anthomyide (an-thō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthomyia* + *-idæ*: also in the perverted form *Anthomyzidæ* (*Anthomyzides*, Latreille.).] In some systems of classification, a family of dipterous insects, corresponding more or less exactly to the *Anthomyzidæ* of Latreille: sometimes merged in *Muscidæ*.

Anthomyza (an-thō-mī'zä), *n.* [NL., a perverted form for *Anthomyia*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) Same as *Anthomyia*. *Fallen*, 1810. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Swainson*, 1833.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of meliphagine birds, whose type is *A. cruralis* of New Zealand, named by Swainson in 1837. The name, being preoccupied in entomology, was changed to *Anthornis* by G. R. Gray in 1840.

Anthomyzidæ (an-thō-mī'zi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthomyza*, 1, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Anthomyidæ*.

Anthonomides (an-thō-nō'ni-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. Fr. pl., < *Anthonomus*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, corresponding closely to *Anthomyidæ*. It is composed of species having the antennæ of common flies, with 3-jointed clubbed, non-hirsute wings, and short antennæ ending in a long or linear joint, with the set a mostly bifamous.

Anthonomus (an-thon'ō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθωνος*, feeding on flowers (found in passive sense *ἀνθώνωνος* (properly active), having its flowers fed on); cf. *anthomyia*, feed on flowers, < *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *νέμειν*, mid. *νέμεσθαι*, feed, graze.] A genus of *Curculionidæ*, or snout-beetles, comprising numerous species of rather small size, distributed over all parts of the globe except the arctic regions. A few live in the larval state in the galls made by homopterous, dipterous,

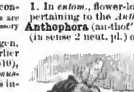
Apple-curculio (*Anthonomus quadrigibbus*).
a, natural size; *b*, lateral view; *c*, dorsal view.

or hymenopterous insects; others live between the unopened leaves of grasses; and the majority infest the fruit or seed-pods of plants. The apple-curculio, *A. quadrigibbus* (*a*), is a familiar example. It is distinguished by the four somewhat prominent tubercles on its elytra, and by its bidentate anterior femora. The larvæ of *Anthonomus* are more arched dorsally than most other curculionid larvæ; they undergo transformation within the fruit or plant they infest, and they do not enter the ground.

Anthophila (an-thof'i-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anthophilus*: see *anthophilous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the multiform assemblage of apiferous hymenopterous insects; the bees: a synonym of *Mellifera* (which see). It is commonly divided into the two families *Apidæ* and *Andrenidæ*.

anthophilous (an-thof'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *anthophilus*, < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. In *entom.*, flower-loving, as a bee.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Anthophila*.

Anthophora (an-thof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *anthophorus*: see *antho-*



Mason-bee (*Anthophora ignita*), and tube constructed by the bee.

phore.] 1. A genus of bees, of the family *Apidæ*; one of several genera which collect pollen by means of the hind tibiæ, and which are known as mason-bees. *A. spinosa* is an example. See *mason-bee*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *anthophorum*.

anthophore (an'thō-fōr), *n.* [NL. *anthophorum*, prop. neut. of *anthophorus*, < Gr. *ἀνθοφόρος*, bearing flowers, < *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *φέρειν*, bear.] 1. In *bot.*, a form of floral stipe, produced by the elongation of the internode between the calyx and the corolla, and bearing the corolla, stamens, and pistil, as in the caseflyer (*Silene*). Also called *anthophorum*.

Anthophore. (From Gray's Genera of Plants of the United States.)
Section of the flower of *Silene Pennsylvanica*, enlarged, showing the anthophore *a*, within the calyx, bearing the petals, stamens, and ovary.

anthophorum (an-thof'ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *anthophora* (-rä). [NL.] Same as *anthophore*, 1.

anthophyllite (an-thō-fil'it), *n.* [< NL. *anthophyllum*, a clove (with allusion to the color), < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *φύλλον*, leaf, = L. *folium*: see *folio*.] A mineral, allied to amphibole or hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates. It is orthorhombic in crystallization.

anthophyllitic (an'thō-fi-lit'ik), *a.* [*anthophyllite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to anthophyllite, or containing it.

Anthophysa (an-thō-fī'zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *φῦσα*, a breath, bubble.] A genus of pantostomous infusorians, of the group *Mastigina*, containing bilagellate monads which are united in colonies of several zoöids.

Anthoptilide (an-thop-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthoptilum* + *-idæ*.] A family of apiferous pennatuloid polyps without rachial pinnules, with polyps sessile on both sides of the rachis in distinct cross, and without cells.

Anthoptilon (an-thop'til-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, flower, + *πτίλον*, feather, wing.] A genus of polyps, representing the family *Anthoptilidæ*.

anthoptosis (an'thōp-tō'sis), *n.* [NL. *anthoptosis*, < Gr. *ἀνθοπτοεῖν*, counter-defibration, < *ἀνθοπτεῖν*, make a counter-defibration, < *ἀντί*, over- for *ἀντι*, against, counter to, + *πτῶσις*, limit, bound, definit: see *horizon*.] In *rhet.*, a description or definition contrary to that which has been given by one's opponent.

anthorismus (an-thō-riz'mus), *n.* Same as *antherismus*.

anthosiderite (an-thō-sid'e-rit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *σίδηρος*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A native silicate of iron, of an ochreous-yellow color, inclining to yellowish-brown, and having a fibrous radiated structure, found in Brazil.

Anthosoma (an-thō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *σῶμα*, a body.] A genus of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans, typified by the genus *Anthosoma*.

anthotaxis (an-thō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *τάξις*, order, < *τασσειν*, arrange, order:

see tactic.] In *bot.*, the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth: same as *inflorescence*.

anthotaxy (an'thō-tak-si), *n.* Same as *anthotaxis*.

anthoxanthin, anthoxanthine (an-thōz-zan'thin), *n.* [Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *ξανθός*, yellow (see *xanthin*), + *-in*².] The yellow or orange coloring matter of yellow flowers and fruit, a modification of chlorophyl.

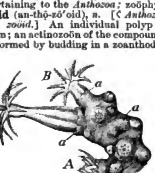
Anthozoa (an-thō-zō'ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower, + *ζῷον*, pl. *ζῷα*, an animal: see *zoön*.] The flower-animals, or animal-flowers; a former class or large group of zoöphytes, inexactly equivalent to the modern class *Actinozoa* (which see). By some, who have included the *Polyzoa* under zoöphytes, *Anthozoa* has been made the other and prime division of zoöphytes, and has been divided into *Hydroida*, *Actiniida*, and *Alcyonida*. The name *Anthozoa* have also been divided into *Actiniidæ*, *Zoanthidæ*, *Xeniidæ*, *Alcyonidæ*, *Pennatulidæ*, *Tubiporidæ*, *Caryophyllidæ*, and *Gorgonidæ*.

anthozoan (an-thō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Anthozoa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anthozoa*; anthozoic.

II. *n.* One of the *Anthozoa*; an anthozoön.

anthozoic (an-thō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Anthozoa* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Anthozoa*; anthozoan.

anthozoïd (an-thō'zō-oid), *n.* [< *Anthozoa* + *-oid*. Cf. *zooid*.] An individual polyp of a polyparium; an actinozoön of the compound zoöphytes, formed by budding in a zoanthodeme;



Anthozoïds.

End of a branch of red coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*, with three anthozoïds, *a*, *b*, *c*, in different degrees of expansion; *k*, mouth; *s*, that part of the cœnosarc which forms the cup around the base of each anthozoïd.

one of the individual zoöids borne upon the cœnosarc of the compound *Zoantharia*. Thus, in a piece of coral each of the numerous little animals which build up the coral mass is an *anthozoön*.

anthozoön (an-thō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *anthozoa* (-ȧ). [NL., sing. of *Anthozoa*.] One of the *Anthozoa*.

anthracene (an'thra-sēn), *n.* [< *anthrac(ite-hrac-)*, coal, + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{14}H_{10}$) found in coal-tar, and extracted from the last portion of the distillate from this substance by chilling and pressure. It is purified by redistillation, and forms white crystalline plates which melt at 415° F. It is of great commercial value, being the base from which artificial alizarin is prepared. See *alizarin*. Also written *anthracen*.

anthraceniferous (an'thra-sē-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *anthracene* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing or yielding anthracene.

By whatever means the crude *anthraceniferous* mass has been obtained, it must be submitted to a process of purification. *Ure, Dict.*, IV. 72.

anthraces, *n.* Plural of *anthrax*.

anthracic (an-thras'ik), *a.* [< *Anthrax* (*anthrac-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the disease anthrax.

Anthracidæ (an-thras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthrax* (*Anthrac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, of the cold group *Bombyliidæ*, containing the genera *Anthrax*, *Lomatia*, *Bombylius*, etc.; now called *Bombyliidæ* (which see).

anthraciferous (an-thra-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*) for *anthracite*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Yielding anthracite: applied to geological strata.

anthracin (an'thra-sin), *n.* [< *anthrax* (*anthrac-*) + *-in*².] Same as *anthracene*.

anthracite (an'thra-sīt), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρακίτης*, a kind of precious stone, fem. *ἀνθρακῖτις*, a kind of coal; prop. adj., coal-like; < *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), a (burning) coal, charcoal, stone-coal: see *anthrax*.] **I.** *n.* A variety of mineral coal (see *coal*) containing but little hydrogen, and therefore burning almost without flame. It is nearly pure carbon, containing usually over 90 and sometimes as much as 96 per cent. of that substance. It is hard (hence often called *hard* coal in distinction from *soft* or bituminous coal), breaks with a conchoidal fracture, and has a deep-black color and brilliant luster. It occurs in large quantity in eastern Pennsylvania, where it is extensively mined, and is almost the exclusive fuel used in the large cities and manufactories of New York and New England. It also occurs in the South Wales coal-fields in large quantities, and in many other localities, but nowhere of so much practical importance as in the eastern United States.

II. *a.* Coal-black: as, the *anthracite* hawk, *Urubitinga anthracina*.

anthracitic (an-thra-sit'ik), *a.* [< *anthracite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, having the nature of, or resembling anthracite.

In the neighborhood of these [igneous] rocks the coal has been altered into an *anthracitic* material. *Huxley, Physiography*, xiv.

anthracitous (an'thra-si-tus), *a.* [< *anthracite* + *-ous*.] Containing or characterized by anthracite. *N. E. D.*

anthracnose (an-thrak'nōs), *n.* [F., prop. "*anthracnose*, < Gr. *ἀνθραξ*, a carbuncle (see *anthrax*), + *νόσος*, disease.] A disease of grapevines which affects the leaves, the young stems, and the green berries, and is caused by a fungus, *Sphaceloma ampelinum*.

anthracoid (an'thra-koid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρακ* (*ἀνθρακ-*) (see *anthrax*) + *-οειδης*, form.] 1. Resembling or of the nature of anthrax.—2. Resembling the precious stone carbuncle.

anthracokali (an'thra-kō-kā'li), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθρακ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + NL. *-cali*, *kali*: see *kali*, *alkali*.] A pharmaceutical preparation made by adding porphyrized anthracite to a boiling solution of caustic potash. Sulphur is sometimes added with the coal. It is used internally and externally in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, and certain herpetic affections.

anthracolite (an-thrak'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρακ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *λίθος*, stone. Cf. *anthracite*.] Same as *anthracite*, 1.

anthracomancy (an'thra-kō-man'si), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρακ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), a coal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of burning coals.

anthracon (an-thra-kon'e-on), *n.* [Gr. *ἀνθρακ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), charcoal (carbon), + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of carbonic acid present in any gaseous mixture.

anthracometric (an'thra-kō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an anthracometer, or to its use.

anthracosis (an'thra-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθρακοῦν*, a heap of charcoal, hot embers (< *ἄνθραξ*, charcoal), + *-ωσις*.] The name given to varieties of calcareous spar (calcite), darkly colored by the presence of an admixture of matter.

Anthracosaurus (an'thra-kō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard: see *saurian*.] A genus of amphibians, of the order *Labyrinthodonta*, discovered in the Carboniferous strata of Scotland. The head measured 18 inches in length. *Huxley*, 1863.

anthracosis (an'thra-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθρακ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *-ωσις*.] A pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of coal-dust, as by colliers. The particles, taken into the tissues of the lungs, are apt to produce a chronic inflammation in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonitis.

anthracothere (an'thra-kō-thēr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anthracotherium* and family *Anthracotheriidæ*.

Anthracotheriidæ (an'thra-kō-thē'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-idæ*.] A hoofed mammal of the family *Anthracotheriidæ*.

Anthracotheriida (an'thra-kō-thē-ri'i-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-ida*.] A family of Cetacea established by Brandt, related to the existent pigs and peccaries. It contains two subfamilies, *Hyopotaminæ* and *Anthracotheriinæ* (which see).

Anthracotheriinæ (an'thra-kō-thē-ri-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Anthracotheriidæ*. It differs from the other subfamily *Hyopotaminæ* in having the four upper premolars all differentiated from the true molars, and each with a conical external and internal lobe. It contains the genera *Anthracotherium* (Cuvier) and *Elotherium* (Pomel), and perhaps others.

Anthracotherium (an'thra-kō-thē-ri-ǒ'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Anthracotherium* + *-oides*.] A superfamily group founded by Gill, 1872, for the reception of the family *Anthracotheriidæ*.

Anthracotherium (an'thra-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθραξ* (*ἀνθρακ-*), coal, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the *Anthracotheriinæ* and *Anthracotheriidæ* (which see): so called from having been found in the Miocene anthracite or lignite of Tuscany.

The extinct . . . *Anthracotherium* . . . had the typical dental formula (of artiodactyls), and this is preserved in the existing representative of the non-ruminant artiodactyles, the hog. *Owen*, Comp. Anat., III. 345.

anthraquinone (an'thra-kwi-nōn'), *n.* [< *anthra(cene)* + *quinone*.] A product ($C_{14}H_8O_2$) obtained from anthracene by the action of oxidizing agents. From it alizarin is prepared.

anthrax (an'thraks), *n.*; pl. *anthraces* (an'thra-sēz). [< L. *anthrax*, a virulent ulcer, carbuncle, also sinnabar, < Gr. *ἄνθραξ*, a (burning) coal, a precious stone, a virulent ulcer; origin uncertain.] 1. In *pathol.*, a carbuncle of any sort. See phrases below.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects, giving name to a family *Anthracidæ* (which see): now placed in *Bombyliidæ*.—3. Lithanthrax, or pit- or stone-coal.—**Malignant anthrax**, an infectious disease of brutes, and sometimes of man, which is associated with and seems to depend upon the presence in the blood and tissues of a minute organism, *Bacillus anthracis*. Also called *splenic fever*, *carbuncular fever*, *carbuncle*, *malignant pustule*, *woolsorters' disease*, *charbon*, *milzbrand*.—**Symptomatic anthrax**, an infectious and usually fatal disease, not unlike malignant anthrax. It is characterized by emphysema into the subcutaneous and intermuscular areolar tissues of the limbs, and exhibits a bacillus different from the *Bacillus anthracis*. Also called *quarter-evil*, *quarter-ill*, *black-quarter*, *black-leg*, *black spaud*, *blood-spavin*, *rauschbrand*.

Anthrenus (an-thrē'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀνθρήνη*, a hornet, wasp; cf. *ἀνθρήνιον*, a hornet, *τενθρήνη*, *τενθρηδών*, a hornet, orig. any buzzing insect; cf. *throne*. See *Anthrenidæ*.] A notable genus of beetles, of the family *Dermestidæ*, certain species of which are well known as museum pests. Such are *A. varius* (Fabricius) and *A. museorum*, small gray species spotted with brown, which do great injury to collections of natural history. *A. scrophulariæ* is large-species, black, red, and white, in which the carpet-beetle and buffalo-bug, and is very destructive to carpets and other woolen fabrics. See cut under *museum beetle*.

Anthrenus, Beetle and pupa, magnified.

anthribid (an'thri-bid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Anthribidæ*.

Anthribidæ (an-thrib'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthribus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Anthribus*. These small beetles have a strong fold on the inner face of each elytron, the pygidium in both sexes undivided and normal, the last aplicate uncovered, the tibiæ not serrate, and the straight antennæ with 10 or 11 joints.

Anthribus (an'thri-bus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Anthribum* and *Anthribium*, < Gr. *ἄνθρηβος*, a flower; the second element is not clear.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, giving name to the family *Anthribidæ*.

anthropic (an-throp'ik), *a.* [< *ἄνθρωπος*, of man, human, < *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, a human being; perhaps for "*ἀνθρώοψ*, lit. having a human face or appearance, < *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face, countenance, eye: see *andro-* and *optic*.] Belonging to man; manlike; sprung from man; human.

If we have the region of formulas and go back to the practical effect of religion on human conduct, we must be driven to the conclusion that the future of religion is to be, not only what every real religion has been, anthropomorphic, but frankly *anthropic*. *Nature*, *Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 451.

anthropical (an-throp'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anthropic*.

Anthropida (an-throp'i-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Anthropoidea*.

Anthropidæ (an-throp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, a human being, + *-idæ*.] The human race, zoölogically ranked as a family of the superfamily *Anthropoidea*; the *Hominidæ* (which see). The family contains the single genus and species *Homo sapiens* (*Homo* auct.).

anthropo-. [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, a human being: see *anthropic*.] The first element of many compound words of Greek origin, meaning man.

anthropobiology (an'thrō-pō-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *biology*.] Anthropology; the biology of man; the life-history of man, in a broad sense.

To the extensive study, the old anthropology, . . . we may apply the term *Anthropo-biology*, or the biology of man. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1861, p. 400.

anthropocentric (an'thrō-pō-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *κέντρον*, center, + *-ic*.] Regarding man as the central fact of creation; assuming man to be the final aim and end of creation.

anthropogenesis (an'thrō-pō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, man, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The genesis, origination, or evolution of man: applied both to the development of the individual (ontogenesis) and the development of the race (phylogenesis). Also called *anthropogony*, *anthropogeny*.

anthropogenetic (an'thrō-pō-je-net'ik), *a.* [< *anthropogenesis*.] Of or pertaining to anthropogenesis.

anthropogenic (an'thrō-pō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *anthropogeny*.] Of or pertaining to anthropogony.

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anthropogenist (an-thrō-poj'e-nist), *n.* [< *anthropogeny* + *-ist.*] An adherent of modern biological doctrines respecting anthropogeny.

anthropogeny (an-thrō-poj' e-ni), *n.* [As if < Gr. *ἀνθρωπογένεια, < ἄνθρωπος, born of man, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + γίνος, birth.] 1. Same as *anthropogenesie.*—2. The sum of human knowledge concerning the development of man. Also called *anthropogeny.*

In this mighty "war of culture," affecting as it does the whole history of the World, and in which we may well deem it an honour to take part, no better ally than *Anthropogeny* can, it seems to me, be brought to the assistance of struggling truth.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), Pref., p. xxiii.

anthroglot (an'thrō-pō-glot), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + γλῶττα, Attic form γλῶττα, the tongue: see *gloss, glottis.*] An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, as the parrot.

anthropogony (an-thrō-poj'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. ἀνθρωπογονία, the begetting of men, the origin of men, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + -γονος, < γίγνεσθαι, for *γενέσθαι*, be born.] 1. Same as *anthropogenesie.*

The word *anthropogony*, used first by Josephus, means . . . only "the generation of man."

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 450.

2. Same as *anthropogeny*, 2.

anthropography (an-thrō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *anthropographie*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe. Cf. Gr. ἀνθρωπογράφος, a painter of men, a portrait-painter.] A description of man or of the human race; more particularly, that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual distribution of the varieties of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, institutions, and customs, including language. See *ethnography.*

anthropoid (an'thrō-poid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀνθρωποειδής, like a man, in human shape, < ἄνθρωπος, a man, + εἶδος, form, shape.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the superfamily *Anthropoidea*; man-like; human or simian in a zoological sense: applied to all monkeys as well as to man, as distinguished from the lemuroid or prosimian *Primates.*—2. More specifically, resembling man, or man-like, as one of the higher monkeys or apes, as distinguished from lower monkeys: applied to the apes of the family *Simiidæ*, as restricted to include only the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbon, these being commonly known as the *anthropoid apes.*

The gorilla is now generally regarded as the most human of the *anthropoid* apes. *H. A. Nicholson.*

II. *n.* An anthropoid animal; one of the higher monkeys; an ape.

Chronologically this [called by French archæologists the Epoch of Robenhausen] is regarded as the first epoch of the appearance of man on its stage, the first implement-using animals being probably *anthropoids.*

Science, IV. 438.

anthropoidal (an-thrō-poi'dal), *a.* Of anthropoid nature or structure. *N. E. D.*

Anthropoidea (an-thrō-poi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *anthropoid.*] In *zoöl.*, one of two suborders, the other being *Lemuroidea*, into which the order *Primates* has been divided. The group contains man and monkeys, as distinguished from the lemurs. Their zoological characters are: a cerebrum with its posterior lobe much developed and usually completely covering the cerebellum; a lacrymal foramen within the orbit; an orbit completed by suture of the malar and allsphenoid bones; carpus rounded, with a distinct lunate and, in the female, strictly pectoral teats, undivided uterus, and an imperforate clitoris. Also called *Simiæ.*

Anthropoides (an-thrō-poi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθρωποειδής, like a man: see *anthropoid.*] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of cranes, the type of the subgenus *Grus*, based by Vieillot in 1816 upon the Numidian crane or demoiselle, *A. virgo.* It is sometimes restricted to this species; sometimes extended to the Stanley crane, *A. (Tetrapteryx) stanleyana*; and sometimes made to cover the crown-cranes of the genus *Balearica* (which see). The synonyms of *Anthropoides* proper are: *Otus* (Barrère, 1745), *Scops* (Moehring, 1752), *Bubo* (Leach, about 1816), and *Phlorchimus* (Gloger, 1827).

2. [Used as a plural.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by Haeckel to the anthropoid apes: synonymous with *Anthropoidea.*

anthropolatry (an-thrō-pol'a-tri), *n.* [= F. *anthropolâtrie*, < Gr. ἀνθρωπολατρία, human worship, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + λατρεία, worship, service: see *latria.*] Cf. *idolatry.*] The worship of man; the paying of divine honors to a human being. It was charged by the early Christians upon the pagans, and by them, in return, charged upon the Christians, because of their worship of Christ. The word, however, is better known from its employment by the Apollinarians against the orthodox Christians of the fourth and fifth centuries, who held the doctrine of the perfect human nature of Christ.

anthropolite (an-throp'ō-līt), *n.* [= F. *anthropolithe*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + λίθος, a stone.] A petrifaction of the human body or skeleton, or of parts of the body, produced by the incrusting action of calcareous waters, and therefore not a true fossil.

anthropolithic (an'thrō-pō-lith'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropolites; characterized by the presence of buried human remains.

This much, however, is certain, that the true development of human culture dates only from the *Anthropolithic* Epoch. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 16.

anthropologic (an' thrō-pō-loj'ik), *a.* [= *anthropology* + *-ic*; = F. *anthropologique.*] Of or pertaining to anthropology; of the nature of anthropology.

Such subtle *anthropologic* wisdom as the Ode on the Intimations of Immortality. *Kingsley*, Misc., I. 239.

anthropological (an'thrō-pō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to anthropology, or the natural history of man: as, *anthropological* facts; the *Anthropological* Society.

anthropologist (an-thrō-poj'i-jist), *n.* [< *anthropology* + *-ist.*] One who studies or is versed in anthropology.

anthropologize (an-thrō-poj'i-jīz), *v.* [= F. *anthropologiser*, Gr. as if *πανθρωπολογίζειν, a speaking of man, < ἀνθρωπολόγος, speaking of man, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of man in its widest sense. It includes the study of man's agreement with and divergence from other animals; of his physical structure and intellectual nature; of the various tribes of men with reference to their origin, customs, etc.; and of the general physical and mental development of the human race. Anthropology thus includes physiology, psychology, sociology, ethnology, etc., putting into a single group the facts which have man for their object. By some it has been divided into—(*a*) *somatic anthropology*, or the natural history of man, referred to the brute creation; (*b*) *descriptive anthropology*, or *ethnology*, which describes the divisions and groups of mankind; (*c*) *general anthropology*, or *ethnography*, which is the biology of the human race. As a department of systematic science, anthropology deals with questions relating to the origin, nature, original condition, and fall of man, and especially his doctrine and free agency.

2. A treatise on the science of man.—3†. Anthropomorphism (which see).

anthropomancy (an'thrō-pō-man'si), *n.* [= F. *anthropomancie*, < Gr. ἀνθρωπο- μαντεία, *parcia*, divination. Cf. *necromancy.*] Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being.

anthropometer (an-thrō-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *anthropometry.* Cf. *geometer.*] One who studies or practises anthropometry.

As he stands before us now, man is an animal . . . exhibiting in his outer form the characters which engage the attention of the anatomist, the physiologist, and the *anthropometer.* *Lubbock*, Orig., 1885, p. 466.

anthropometric (an' thrō-pō-met'rik), *a.* [< *anthropometry* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the proportions of the human body; relating to anthropometry.

Over a hundred *anthropometric* observations were taken on individuals of all ages and both sexes. *Science*, III. 168.

anthropometrical (an'thrō-pō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *anthropometric* + *-al.*] Same as *anthropometric.*

anthropometrically (an'thrō-pō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropometric manner; by means of anthropometry.

anthropometry (an-thrō-pom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *anthropométrie*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, measure.] The measurement of the human body; the department of the science of anthropology which relates to the proportions of the human body, either in individuals or in tribes and races.

Anthropomorpha (an'thrō-pō-mōr'fȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anthropomorphus*: see *anthropomorphous.*] A group of anthropoid apes, the simians, equivalent to the family *Simiidæ.* See *ape*, 3.

anthropomorphic (an'thrō-pō-mōr'fik), *a.* [An *anthropomorphous* + *-ic.*] 1. Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism: as, *anthropomorphic* conceptions of Deity.

We everywhere see fading away the anthropomorphic conception of the Unknown Cause.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 111.

The curiously *anthropomorphic* idea of stones being husbands and wives, and even having children, is familiar to the Fijians as it is to the Peruvians and the Lapps.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 140.

2. Resembling man; approaching man in type; anthropoid: as, *anthropomorphic* apes.

anthropomorphical (an'thrō-pō-mōr'fi-kal), *a.* Of anthropomorphic character or tendency. [Rare.]

anthropomorphically (an'thrō-pō-mōr'fi-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropomorphic manner; in or as of the human form.

anthropomorphism (an-thrō-pō-mōr'fizm), *n.* [= F. *anthropomorphisme*, < Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, man, + *-ισμός*, a noun of action.] 1. The ascription of human attributes to supernatural or divine beings; in *theol.*, the conception or representation of God with human qualities and affections, or in a human shape. Anthropomorphism is founded in man's inability to conceive beings above himself otherwise than in his own likeness. It determines the growth and form of all human religions, from the lowest up to the highest; as where the mere fitness, as of the eye, the ear, and the hand of God, of his seeing and hearing, of his remembering and forgetting, of his making man in his own image, etc.

Although Milton was undoubtedly a high Arian in his mature life, he does, in the necessity of poetry, give a greater objectivity to the Father and the Son than he would have justified in argument. He was wise in adopting the strong *anthropomorphism* of the Hebrew Scriptures at once. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, p. 265.

2. The conception of animals, plants, or nature in general, by analogy with man: commonly implying an unscientific use of such analogy.

Descartes . . . deserted the old moderate view which affirmed that between the highest psychical powers of man and lowest those in a certain natural likeness and analogy, and gave rise to the notion that animals are nothing but completely complex machines—an error naturally resulting in the opposite one now so prevalent—the error, namely, that there is a substantial identity between the brute soul and the soul of man—biological *anthropomorphism.* *Mivart.*

anthropomorphist (an'thrō-pō-mōr'fist), *n.* [= F. *anthropomorphiste*; < *-ist.*] One who ascribes human form or qualities to beings other than man; especially, one who in thought or speech invests the Deity with human form and attributes; a believer in anthropomorphism.

What *anthropomorphists* we are in this, that we cannot let moral distinctions be, but must mould them into human shape! *Emerson*, Nature, Addresses, etc., LXXVI. 414.

anthropomorphite (an'thrō-pō-mōr'fīt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *anthropomorphita*, pl., < Gr. *ἀνθρωπομόρφιται, pl., heretics who believed in a God of human form, < ἄνθρωπόμορφος, anthropomorphous: see *anthropomorphous.*] I. *n.* One who believes that the Supreme Being exists in human form, with human attributes and passions; a theological anthropomorph: specifically, one of ancient religious sect who held such views. See *Audian.*

Though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. *Selden.*

= **Syn.** *Anthropomorphite, Anthropomorphist.* The former is the one who attributes a human body to God, the latter one who attributes to him human passions.

II. *a.* Anthropomorphitic.

anthropomorphitic (an'thrō-pō-mōr-fit'ik), *a.* Same as *anthropomorphitical.*

anthropomorphitical (an'thrō-pō-mōr-fit'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *anthropomorphitus*, < *anthropomorphite*, anthropomorphite: see *anthropomorphite.*] Pertaining to or characterized by anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphitism (an' thrō-pō-mōr'fi-tizm), *n.* [< *anthropomorphite* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of anthropomorphites; anthropomorphism.

anthropomorphize (an'thrō-pō-mōr'fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anthropomorphized*, ppr. *anthropomorphizing.* [< *anthropomorphous* + *-ize.*] To invest with human qualities.

The Pelasgian Zeus became the head of the new Olympus, and a completely anthropomorphized one.

The Nation, Sept. 23, 1869, p. 255.

Even with Homer the age of Creation has ceased, the age of criticism and scepticism begun. At any rate, the gods have strayed far away from the region to which by nature they belong. They have become *anthropomorphized.* *Emerson*, Poetry, Addresses, etc., 1. 9.

anthropomorphology (an' thrō-pō-mōr-fol'-ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπόμορφος, of human form (see *anthropomorphous*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The use of anthropomorphic language. *N. E. D.*

anthropomorphosis (an'thrō-pō-mōr-fō'sis or -mōr'fō-sis), *n.* pl. *anthropomorphoses* (-sēz). [< Gr. as if *ἀνθρωπομόρφωσις, < ἀνθρωπομορφόω, clothe in human form, < ἄνθρωπόμορφος, in human form: see *anthropomorphous.*] Transformation into human shape. *Herring-Gould.*

anthropomorphotheist (an'thrō-pō-mōr-fō-thē'ist), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπόμορφος, of human form, + θεός, God, + *-ist*: see *anthropomorphous* and *theist.*] One who conceives God as having human attributes. *Coues*, Buddhist Catechism, p. 56.

anthropomorphous (an'thrō-pō-mōr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *anthropomorphus*, < Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος, of human form, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + μορφή, form.]

anthropomorphous Anthropomorphic; anthropoid in form: as, an *anthropomorphous* ape. *Huxley.*

anthroponomical (an'thrō-pō-nom'i-kal), *a.* [< *anthroponomy* + *-ical.*] Concerned with the laws which regulate human action. *N. E. D.*

anthroponomy (an-thrō-pon'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *anthroponomie*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + νόμος, law: see *nomic*.] The science of the laws which govern human action.

anthropopathic (an'thrō-pō-path'ik), *a.* [< *anthropopathy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to anthropopathy; possessing or subject to human passions.

anthropopathical (an'thrō-pō-path'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anthropopathic*.

anthropopathically (an'thrō-pō-path'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anthropopathic manner; as possessing human passions.

anthropopathism (an-thrō-pop'a-thizm), *n.* [< *anthropopathy* + *-ism.*] 1. The ascription of human passions to supernatural beings, especially to the Supreme Being. Also called *anthropopathy*. — 2. An expression containing or implying such ascription.

Like the Chaldee paraphrasts, he [Abu Said] resolves anthropopathisms, employs euphemisms, and makes several minor alterations. *T. H. Horne*, Introd. to Study of Holy Scriptures, II. 79.

anthropopathite (an'thrō-pop'a-thīt), *n.* [< *anthropopathy* + *-ite*2.] A believer in anthropopathism; one who ascribes human passions to the Deity.

Man is habitually ascribes to his deities human shape, human passions, human nature, that we may declare him an Anthropomorphite, an *Anthropopathite*, and (to complete the series) an Anthropophuite. *F. D. Tyler*, Prim. Culture, II. 228.

anthropopathy (an-thrō-pop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωποπάθεια*, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + πάθος, feeling, affection, suffering: see *pathos*.] Same as *anthropopathism*, 1.

In its recoil from the gross *anthropopathy* of the vulgar notions, it falls into the vacuum of absolute apathy. *Hare.*

anthropophagi, *n.* Plural of *anthropophagus*.

anthropophagic (an'thrō-pō-faj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀνθρωποφαγικός* (implied in adv. *ἀνθρωποφαγικῶς*), < *ἀνθρωποφάγος*: see *anthropophagus*.] Relating to or practising cannibalism.

anthropophagical (an'thrō-pō-faj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *anthropophagic*.

anthropophinian (an-thrō-pō-a-jin'i-an), *n.* [< *anthropophagus*, *q. v.*, + *-ian*.] A man-eater; a cannibal. [Humorous.]

He'll speak like an *Anthropophinian* unto thee. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5.

anthropophagism (an-thrō-pof'a-jizm), *n.* [As *anthropophagus* + *-ism.*] The practice or custom of eating human flesh; cannibalism. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

anthropophagist (an-thrō-pof'a-jist), *n.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ist.*] One who eats human flesh; a cannibal. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

anthropophagistic (an-thrō-pof-a-jis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the anthropophagi; cannibalistic. *Southey.*

Evidences of (the prehistoric cave-men's) occasional little anthropophagistic failings, in the shape of scraped and chipped human bones, . . . are not infrequent. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 366.

anthropophagite (an-thrō-pof'a-jīt), *n.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ite*2.] A man-eater; a cannibal.

I should naturally have killed my host, tempted the appetite of the *anthropophagite*, and brought home a little negro boy. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 178.

anthropophagize (an-thrō-pof'a-jīz), *v. i.* [As *anthropophagous* + *-ize.*] To feed on human flesh; practise cannibalism. *Cockeram*; *Blount.* [Rare.]

anthropophagous (an-thrō-pof'a-gus), *a.* [< L. *anthropophagus*, < Gr. ἀνθρωποφάγος, man-eating: see *anthropophagus*.] Man-eating; hominivorous; feeding on human flesh.

anthropophagus (an-thrō-pof'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *anthropophagi* (-jī). [L., < Gr. ἀνθρωποφάγος, man-eating, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A man-eater; a cannibal; a person who eats human flesh. Commonly in the plural.

The Canibals that each other eat,
The *Anthropophagi*. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3.

anthropophagy (an-thrō-pof'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *anthropophagie*, < Gr. ἀνθρωποφαγία, < ἀνθρωποφάγος, man-eating: see *anthropophagus*.] The eating of men; the net or practice of eating human flesh; cannibalism.

The *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

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The extent to which *anthropophagy* has been carried among some nations is, no doubt, mainly due to the indulgence of the appetite once aroused. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 808.

anthropophobia (an'thrō-pō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + φοβία, < φοβεῖν, fear.] Aversion to man; dread of meeting persons.

He has *anthropophobia*, being afraid to meet any one about the house. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 144.

anthropophuism (an-thrō-pof'ū-izm), *n.* [Prop. **anthropophyism*, < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, of man, + φύειν, produce, in pass. φυή, nature, < φύειν, produce, in pass. grow), + *-ism.*] That conception of the gods which attributes to them the possession of functions and desires similar to those of human beings.

The Jupiter of Homer is to be regarded . . . as the recipitacle and butt of the principal parts of such earthly, sensual, and agectitious elements as the time of Homer, *anthropophuism* had obtruded into the sphere of deity. *Gladstone*, Studies in Homer, II. 54.

anthropophysite (an-thrō-pof'i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + φύσις, nature, + *-ite*2.] One who ascribes a human nature to the gods. *E. B. Tylor.*

Anthropopithecus (an'thrō-pō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + πίθηκος, ape: see *Pithecus*.] A genus of anthropoid apes, of the family *Simiidæ* and subfamily *Simiinæ*, containing only the chimpanzee: proposed by De Blainville (Institute Comparé, Physiologie, Geoffroy), preoccupied in ornithology. Both these names are antedated by *Mimetes* (Leach, 1819).

anthropopsychic (an'thrō-pō-sī'kik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + ψυχικός, of the soul: see *psychic*.] Pertaining to anthropopsychy.

anthropopsychy (an'thrō-pō-sī'ki), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + ψυχή, soul, + *-y*3.] The art of discovering or judging of character, passions, and inclinations from the lineaments of the body. *Craig.*

anthroposophist (an'thrō-pos'ō-fist), *n.* [< *anthroposophy* + *-ist.*] One furnished with the wisdom of man. *Kingsley*, N. and D.

anthroposophy (an-thrō-pos'ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, + σοφία, wisdom, < σοφός, wise. Cf. *theosophy*.] Knowledge of the nature of man; particularly, that of his nature and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology.

anthropotomical (an'thrō-pō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [As *anthropotomy* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to anthropotomy, or the dissection of the human body.

anthropotomist (an-thrō-pot'ō-mist), *n.* [As *anthropotomy* + *-ist.*] An anatomist of the human body. *Owen.*

anthropotomy (an-thrō-pot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἄνθρωπος, a man, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

The os innominatum is represented throughout life in most reptiles by three distinct bones, answering to the iliac, ischial, and pubic portions in *anthropotomy*. Comp. Anat.

anthropurgic (an-thrō-pėr'jik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀνθρωπουργός*, making men, < ἄνθρωπος, man, + ἔργον = E. *work*, *n.*] Pertaining to or influenced by the exercise of human power; operated on by man; opposed to *physiurgic*, *q. v.* — **Anthropurgic somatology**, "the science of bodies, so far as man is able to operate upon them." Quoted in Bentham's Works, Int., p. 16.

Anthura (an-thū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of isopods, typical of the family *Anthuridæ*. *Leach*, 1813.

Anthuridæ (an-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anthura* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopods, typified by the genus *Anthura*, in which the body is slender and vermiform, the antennæ are short and 4-jointed, and the plates of the swimmeret form a kind of capsule.

Anthurium (an-thū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, + οὐρά, a tail.] A large genus of tropical American plants, natural order *Aracew*, growing epiphytically on forest-trees. The flowers are arranged on a fleshy spike, rising out of a green or often richly colored spathe. Its species are extensively cultivated as ornamental plants in greenhouses.

Anthus (an'thus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄνθος, mase., a small bird, prob. the yellow wagtail (tr. *florus* by (Aldr.), appar. < ἄνθος, neut., a flower.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Motacillidæ* and subfamily *Anthinæ*; the pipits or titlarks.

antiadritis

There are numerous species, much resembling one another, all being small, brown, spotted and streaked birds, with slender bill and lengthened hind claw, and the point of the wing formed, in the typical species, by the first four primaries. They are of terrestrial habits, in this and some other respects resembling larks. The best-known European species are *A. pratensis*, the meadow-pipit; *A. ar-*

Pipit, or Titlark (*Anthus [Anthinus] pratensis*).

boreus, the tree-pipit; *A. aquaticus*, the rock-pipit; and *A. rubescens*, the most abundant North American pipit in *A. ludovicianus*, very generally distributed throughout the eastern portion of the continent. The Missouri pipit, also called skylark, is *A. spraguei*, common on the western prairies, especially in Dakota, and belongs to a subgenus *Neocorys*. There are several South American species, of the subgenera *Notiocorys* and *Pediocorys*.

anthyntic (ant-hin- or an-hin-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀνθυντικός*, < *ἀνθύνειν*.] Same as *antihyntic*.

anthypochondriac (ant'hip- or an-hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀνθυποχόνδριος*. See *antihypochondriac*.] Same as *antihypochondriac*.

anthypophora (ant-hi- or an-thi-pof'ō-rā), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀνθυποφορά, < ἀντ- for ἀντί, against, + ὑποφορά, a putting forward by way of excuse, an objection, < ὑποφέρειν, hold out, bring under, < ὑπό, under, + φέρειν, bear, carry, = E. *bear*.] In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in anticipating and refuting objections which might be advanced by an opponent. Also written *antihypophora*.

antisyteric (ant-his- or an-this-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀνθυστερικός*. See *antihysteric*.] Same as *antihysteric*.

anti-. [< L., etc., *anti-*, < Gr. ἀντι-, prefix, *ἀντί*, prep., over against, opposite to, against, opposed to, answering to, counter, equal to, = Skt. *ánti*, over against, as L. *ante*, Gr. *ἀντα-*, rarely *anti-*, before, = Goth. OS. AS., etc., *and-*: see further under *ante-* and *and-*. In a few words *anti-* represents L. *anti-*, *antis*, as in *antichrist*, *antibrachial*.] A prefix of Greek origin: originally only in compounds or derivatives taken from the Greek or formed of Greek elements, as in *antichrist*, *antiphrasis*, etc. (the earliest example in English being *antichrist*, which see), but now a familiar English formative, meaning primarily against, opposed to. The forms —(i) compound nouns with the accent on the prefix, in which case has the attributive force of opposed to, opponent, opposite, counter, as in *antichrist*, *antipope*, *antichorus*, *antiscion*, *antipode*, etc. (2) Compound adjectives (with the accent on the second element), in which *anti-* retains its original prepositional force, against, opposed to, governing the noun expressed or implied, as in *antichristian*, *antipapal*, *anticlerical*, etc. Such compound adjectives adopt an adjective termination, as in the examples just cited, or omit it, as in *antichurch*, *antidiscovery*, *antiprohibition*, *antirent*, when it does not exist or is not readily formed. This mixture of adjective and substantive forms makes easy the development, from the compound adjectives, of abstract nouns like *antichristianity*, *antiprohibitionist*, etc. In form these compound adjectives, like *antichristian*, *anticlerical*, *anti-Semitism*, are thus, strictly, made up of *anti-* with a noun and an adjective termination, as *anti-* + *Christ* + *-ian*, *anti-* + *cleric* + *-al*, *anti-* + *Semite* say + *-ism*, etc.; but the effect is often equivalent to, and for brevity they may be marked as, *anti-* + *Christian*, *anti-* + *clerical*, etc. These compounds are especially applied to persons or parties opposed in opinion or practice to other persons or parties, or to things; in medicine, to remedies producing or intended to produce an effect or condition opposite to or in correction of that produced by disease: as in the examples, *anti-Corsonite*, *antipyretic*, *antifat*, etc. In the etymologies following, *anti-* is treated as a mere English formative, and is not referred to the Greek, except when obviously taken, in connection with the radical element, directly from the Greek.

anti-acid (an-ti-as'id), *n.* and *a.* Same as *antacid*.

antiadrites (ant-ī'a-dī'tēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἀντιάδρες*, pl. of *ἀντίας*, a tonsil, esp. when swelled, < *ἀντίος*, opposite, < *ἀντί*, against: see *anti-*.] The tonsils.

antiadritis (ant-ī-a-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιάδες*, tonsils (see above), + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the tonsils; tonsilitis.

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antiæ (an'-tī-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *antiæ*, the hair growing on the forehead, forelock, < L. *ante*, before: see *ante-*.] In *ornith.*, extensions of the feathers on the upper mandible on either side of the base of the culmen. Also called *frontal points*.

Antiæ. *c*, culmen.

anti-albumose (an'-tī-al'bū-mōs), *n.* [< *anti-* + *albumen*) + *-ose*.] A product of the digestive action of trypsin on an albuminoid. Further digestion converts it into antipeptone.

anti-anarchic (an'-tī-a-när'kik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *anarchic*.] Opposed to anarchy or confusion: as, "your *antinanarchic* Girondins." *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 2. [Rare.]

anti-aphrodisiac (an'-tī-af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antaphrodisiac*.

antiar, antjar (an'-tī-är), *n.* [Javanese.] 1. The upas-tree of Java. — 2. One of the arrow-poisons of Java and the adjacent islands. It is called in full *upas-antiar*, and the active ingredient seems to be a gum resin evidently identical with that made in the *Antiaris toxicaria*. Introduced through the stomach or through a wound, it is a violent poison, producing great prostration, convulsive movements, cardiac paralysis, and death.

antiarin, antiarine (an'-tī-a-rin), *n.* [< *antiar* + *-in*².] The active principle ($C_{14}H_{20}O_8$+ $2H_2O$) of antiar, the upas-poison. Also written *antharine*.

Flowering branch of the Upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*).

Urticaceæ, suborder *Artocarpeæ*, of the East Indies and Malayan archipelago. It includes the famous upas-tree, *A. toxicaria*, one of the largest trees in the forests of Java, the poisonous qualities of which have been greatly exaggerated. It is harmless except when it has been recently felled or when the bark has been extensively wounded, in which case the effluvium causes a severe cutaneous eruption. Sacks are made of the bark of *A. saccatoria* by soaking and beating the trunk till the bark is loosened and can be removed whole.

anti-arthritic (an'-tī-är-thrit'-ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antarthritic*.

anti-asthmatic (an'-tī-ast-mat'-ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antasthmatic*.

anti-attrition (an'-tī-a-trish'ọn), *a.* Same as *antifriction*.

antibabylonianism (an'-tī-bab-i-lō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *Babylonian* + *-ism*.] Denunciation of the Church of Rome as being the Babylon of the Apocalypse (Rev. xvii.). [Rare.]

Our Boanerges with his threats of doom,
And loud-lung'd *antibabylonianism*.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

antibacchic (an-ti-bak'ik), *a.* [< *antibacchius* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or of the nature of an antibacchius. *N. E. D.*

antibacchius (an'-tī-ba-kī'us), *n.*; pl. *antibacchii* (-i). [L., < Gr. *ἀντίβακχιος*, < *ἀντί*, against, opposed to, + *βακχεῖος*, a bacchius: see *bacchius*.] In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first two long and the last one short. The metrical ictus is on the first long syllable, as in *dūdēr* in Latin, or *grandfather* in English. Opposed to the *bacchius*, in which the last syllable is short and the last two are long, but also sometimes interchanging meanings with it.

antibacterial (an'-tī-bak-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *bacteria* + *-al*.] Opposed to the theory that certain diseases are caused by the presence of bacteria.

antibasilican (an'-tī-ba-zil'i-kan), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *βασιλικός*, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, a king: see *basilica*.] Opposed to royal state and power.

antibilious (an-ti-bil'yus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *bilious*.] Counteractive of bilious complaints: as, *antibilious* pills.

antibiotic (an'-tī-bī-ot'-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *βιωτικός*, of or pertaining to life, < *βιοῦν*, live, < *βίος*, life.] Opposed to a belief in the presence or possibility of life. *N. E. D.*

antibrachial, antibrachium. See *antebrachial, antebrachium*.

Antiburgher (an'-tī-bėr-gėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *Burgher*, q. v., in the special sense of a seceder who approved of the burgess oath.] A member of one of the two branches into which the Scotch Secession Church was split in 1747, by a controversy on the lawfulness of accepting a clause in the oath required to be taken by burgesses declaratory of "the true profession and allowance of the true religion professed within the realm and authorized by the laws thereof." The Antiburghers denied that this oath could be taken consistently with the principles of the church, while the Burghers affirmed its compatibility. The result was that the church was rent in two, each section establishing a communion of its own, known respectively as the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, and the Associate Synod, or Burghers. They were reunited in 1820, after seventy three years of separation, thus constituting the United Secession Church.

antic (an'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Introduced in the reign of Henry VIII., spelled *antick*, *antycke*, *antike*, *antyke*, and later *antique* (with accent on the first syllable), < F. *antique*, ancient, stale, = Pr. *antic* = Sp. *antiguo* = Pg. *antigo* = It. *antico*, ancient, old, < L. *antiquus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before: see *ante-*, and *cf. ancient*¹. In the 17th century the spelling *antique*, which first became common, was gradually restricted to the literal sense, with the accent and pronunciation changed in immediate dependence on the F., while *antick*, *antic* was retained in the deflected sense: see *antique*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to former times; ancient; antique.

The famous warriors of the *antick* world
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wise.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxix.

2†. Having existed for a long time; old; aged. —**3†.** Proper to former times; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Vertue is thought an *antick* piece of formality.
Sp. Parsons, Rochester, p. 176. (*N. E. D.*)

4. Fantastic, grotesque, odd, strange, or ludicrous, in form, dress, gesture, or posture.

Gentleness, a kind of rugged unpolished painters works, *anticks* worke.
Florio.

How strange or odd soe'er I bear myself,
As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet
To put an *antic* disposition on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 5.
The *antic* postures of a merry madness.
Addison.
A fourth [Indian] would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and smear in their faces, with a countenance more *antic* than any in a Dutch doll.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 18.

The *antic* and jolly pinnacles that closed the strait were all of white marble. *Blackwood's Mag.*, LXXII. 803.

II. *n.* **1.** A man of ancient times; an ancient; in plural, the ancients.

The rude ears that love the upper parte with latchets, as is painted of the *Anticks*.
T. Twyne, tr. of Conquest W. India, p. 170. (*N. E. D.*)

Shall there be gardens standing in England when then art king, and resolution thus fobbed, as it is, with the rusty cobweb of the Salique law? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. In *art*, antic work; a composition consisting of fantastic figures of men, animals, foliage, and flowers incongruously combined or run together; a fantastic, grotesque, or sportful figure. The term is applied to certain ancient sculptures, etc., and to such figures as Raphael's arabesques; and in architecture to figures of griffins, sphinxes, centaurs, etc., introduced as ornaments.

A worke of rich entaile and curious mould,
Woven with *anticks* and wyld imagery.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 4.

Antic, Amiens Cathedral, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

3. A grotesque, fantastic, odd, strange, or ludicrous gesture or posture; a fantastic trick; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.

Two sets of manners could the Youth put on;
And frought with *antics* as the Indian bird
That writhes and chatters in her wiry cage.
Southwell, Excursion, vi

4. A grotesque pageant; a piece of mummery; a ridiculous interlude; a mask.

Not long since
I saw in Brussels, at my being there,
The Duke of Brabant welcome the Archbishop
Of Mentz with rare conceit, even on a sudden,
Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
In nature of an *antic*. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revels
Or courtly *antics*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

5. A buffoon; a clown; a merry-andrew.

And point like *antics* at his triple crown.
Marlowe, Faustus, iii. 1.

Fear not, my lord; we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest *antic* in the world.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 1.

antic (an'tik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anticked*, ppr. *anticking*. [*Cantic*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make antic or grotesque.

The wild disguise hath almost
Antick'd us all. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

II. *intrans.* To perform antics; play tricks; cut capers.

antica, *n.* Plural of *anticum*.

anticachectic (an'-tī-kā-kek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *cachectic*.] **I.** *a.* Efficacious against cachexia, or a disordered bodily condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for cachexia.

antical (an-tī'kal), *a.* Same as *anticous*.

anticardiac (an-ti-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< *anticardium*, Cr. *cardiac*.] Of or pertaining to the antecardium.

anticardium (an-ti-kär'di-um), *n.*; pl. *anticardia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντικάρδιον*, < *ἀντί*, over against, + *καρδία*, heart: see *cardiac*.] The hollow at the bottom of the sternum: the epigastrium: also called *scrobiculus cordis*, or, more commonly, the pit of the stomach.

anticarnivorous (an'-tī-kär-niv'or-us), *a.* [< *anti-* + *carnivorous*.] Opposed to feeding on flesh; vegetarian.

anticatarrhal (an'-tī-ka-tär'al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *catarrhal*.] Efficacious against catarrh.

anticausodic (an'-tī-kâ-sod'ik), *a.* Same as *anticausotic*.

anticausotic (an'-tī-kâ-sot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, + *καυσωτικός*, < *καυσοῦσθαι*, be in a burning fever (E. also *anticausodic*, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *καυσῶδης*, feverish, < *καῦσος* + *ὠδος*, form), < *καῦσος*, a (burning) bilious fever, < *καίειν*, burn: see *caustic*.] Efficacious against an inflammatory fever.

anticaustic (an-ti-kâs'tik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *caustic*.] A caustic curve produced by refraction; a diacaustic.

anticbamberi, *n.* An old form of *antechamber*.

anticheir (an'-ti-kīr), *n.* [Prop. **anchir*, < Gr. *ἀντίχειρ* (sc. *δάκτυλος*, finger), the thumb, < *ἀντί*, over against, + *χείρ*, the hand.] The thumb, as opposed to the rest of the hand. [Rare.]

antichlor (an'-tī-klōr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *chlor(ine)*, q. v.] In *bleaching*, any substance or means employed to remove or neutralize the injurious effects of the free chlorine left in cotton, linen, or paper which has been bleached by means of alkaline hypochlorites, as chlorid of lime, etc. The neutral sodium sulphite was the first used, but they are now superseded by sodium hyposulphite or thiosulphite, which is both cheaper and more efficacious. This sodium thiosulphite is also known in the trade, etc., as sodium sulphate and chlorate, which are easily removed by washing.

antichloristic (an'-tī-klō-ris'tik), *a.* [< *antichlor*.] Of or pertaining to an antichlor.

antichresis (an-ti-krē'sis), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *ἀντίχρησις*, usage, < *χράεσθαι*, use.] In *civil law*, an agreement by which the debtor gives his creditor the use of his land or (formerly) slaves, in order thereby to pay the interest and principal of his debt.

antichrist (an'-tī-krīst), *n.* [The spelling has been altered to bring it nearer the Latin form; < ME. *antecrist*, *antecrist*, sometimes contr. *ancrist*, < AS. *antecrist*, < LL. *antichristus*, < Gr. *ἀντίχριστος*, adversary of Christ, < *ἀντί*, against, + *Χριστός*, Christ: see *anti-* and *Christ*.] An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ. [Most commonly with a capital.]

As ye have heard that *antichrist* shall come, even now are there many *antichriste*. . . . He is *antichrist*, that denieth the Father and the Son. 1 John ii. 18, 22.

The word occurs in the Scriptures only in the Epistles of John; but the same person or power is elsewhere referred to (2 Thes. ii. 1-12; 1 Tim. iv. 1-3; 2 Pet. ii. 1). Interpreters of Scripture differ in their understanding of these references. Some suppose them to relate to a lawless but impersonal power, a spirit opposed to Christianity; some to a historic personage or potentate, as Caligula, Titus, the pope, or Luther; some to a great power for evil yet to be

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antichrist manifested and gathered about a central personal agency. Roman Catholic writers commonly interpret the word generically of any adversary of Christ and of the authority of the church, but specifically as the last and greatest persecutor of the Christian church at the end of the world. The name has also been applied to the pretenders to the messiahship, or false Christs (Mat. xxiv. 24), who have arisen at various periods, as being antagonistic to the true Christ. Of these as many as sixty-four have been reckoned, including some of little importance, and also some, as Mohammed, who contented properly be reckoned among them.

antichristian, an-ti-kris'tian), *a.* and *n.* [< Ml. *antichristianus*, < LGr. *ἀντιχριστιανός*, < *ἀντίχριστος*: see *antichrist*. Cf. *Christian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Antichrist.

They are equally mad who say Bishops are no Jure Divino that they be continued, and they who say they have been *Antichristian* that they must be put away.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 28.

2. Antagonistic to or opposing the Christian religion.

Babel and Babylon its successor remain in the subsequent Biblical literature as types of the God-defying and *Antichristian* systems that have succeeded each other from the time of Nimrod to this day.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 266.

II. *n.* One opposed to the Christian religion.

antichristianism (an-ti-kris'tian-izm), *n.* [< *antichristian* + *-ism*.] Opposition to Christianity; conduct or belief opposed to Christianity.

Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*?
Bacon of Christ. Piety.

antichristianity(an'ti-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* Same as *antichristianism*.

antichristianize (an-ti-kris'tian-īz), *v. i.* [< *antichristian* + *-ize*.] To antagonize Christianity. [Rare.]

antichronical (an-ti-kron'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, instead of, + *χρόνος*, time (see *chronic*), + *-al*. Cf. Gr. *ἀντιχρονισμός*, a turning of time for another: see *antichronism*.] Deviating from the proper order of time; erroneously dated. [Rare.]

antichronically (an-ti-kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an antichronical manner. [Rare.]

antichronism (an-tik'rō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντιχρονισμός*, the use of one time for another, < *ἀντί*, against, instead of, + *χρόνος*, time, tense: see *chronic*.] Deviation from the true order of time; anachronism. [Rare.]

Our chronologers are, by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, &c., and excepting to of one another, now and then strangely disordered. *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion, iv.

antichthon (an-tik'thon), *n.*; pl. *antichthones* (-thō-nēz). [< L. *antichthones*, pl., < Gr. *ἀντίχθονες*, pl., the people of an opposite hemisphere, < *ἀντίχθων*, sing., an opposite hemisphere; in the Pythagorean system of the universe, *ἀντίχθων* (sc. *γῆ*), an opposite or counter earth; < *ἀντί*, against, opposite to, + *χθών*, the ground, the earth: see *chthonic*. Cf. *autochthon*.]

1. In *Pythagorean astronomy*, a supposed invisible planet continually opposing the earth and eclipsing the central fire, round which it was supposed to revolve, in common with the earth, moon, sun, certain planets, and the fixed stars.

Of the sacred fire, the hearth of the universe, with suns and planets and the earth a fourth among them, revolving round it, the whole enclosed in a crystal globe with nothing outside, . . . we find no mention in those verses [of Hierocles]. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 288.

2. *pl.* The inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere.

The first pange
Of wakening guilt, *antichtones* of hell.
Bailey, The Rose.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *anticipated*, ppr. *anticipating*. [< L. *anticipatus*, pp. of *anticipare*, take in advance or before the time, anticipate, < *anti*, an old form of *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *capere*, take: see *capable*, *encapere*, take before, anticipate, < *ante* + *capere*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To seize or take beforehand.—2. To be before in doing something; take action in advance of; precede, prevent, or preclude by prior action.

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair,
Anticipating time. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.
Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

I was determined . . . to *anticipate* their fury by first falling into a passion myself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

3. To take, do, use, etc., before the proper time; precipitate, as an action or event: as, the advocate has *anticipated* that part of his argument.

The revenues of the next year had been *anticipated*.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

4. To realize beforehand; foretaste or foresee; have a view or impression of beforehand; look forward to; expect: as, I never *anticipated* such a disaster; to *anticipate* the pleasures of an entertainment.

I would not *anticipate* the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives.
Addison, Spectator, No. 7.

A reign of terror began, of terror heightened by mystery: for even that which was endured was less horrible than that which was *anticipated*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

5†. To occupy the attention of before the proper time.

I shall not *anticipate* the reader with further description of this kind. *Swift.*

=Syn. 3. To get the start of, forestall.—4. To forecast, count upon, prepare one's self for, calculate upon.

II. *intrans.* To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time.

anticipated†, **anticipately** (an-tis'i-pā-ted-li, -pāt-li), *adv.* By anticipation.

It may well be deemed a singular mark of favor that our Lord did intend to bestow upon all pastors, that he did *anticipately* promise to them.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā'shon), *n.* [< L. *anticipatio(n-)*, < *anticipare*, anticipate: see *anticipate*, anteipate: see *anteipate*.] 1. The act of being before another in doing something; the act of taking up, placing, or considering something beforehand, before the proper time, or out of the natural order; prior action.—2. Foretaste; realization in advance; previous view or impression; hope: as, to happen afterward; expectation; hope: as, the *anticipation* of the joys of heaven.

The remembrance of past, or the *anticipation* of future good or evil, could give me neither pleasure nor pain.
Beattie, Truth, I. ii. § 3.

3. Previous notion; preconceived opinion, professed in the absence of that which is known; slight previous impression; forecast.

What nation is there, that without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of Deity? *Derham.*

Many men give themselves up to the first *anticipations* of their minds. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, 4 S.

4. In *logic*, the term used since Cicero (Latin *anticipatio*) to translate the "prolepsis" (*πρόληψις*) of the Epicureans and Stoics. It denotes any general notion considered as resulting from the action of memory upon experiences more or less similar. Such a notion is called an anticipation because, once possessed, it is called up in its entirety by a mere suggestion. It thus acquaints us with what has not been perceived, by a reference to past perceptions. Hence, with later philosophers, the word denotes knowledge drawn from the mind, independently of experience, as in the case of the axioms or first principles. With Bacon an *anticipation of nature* is a hasty generalization, apothegm, or rule: an *interpretation of nature*. In Kant's philosophy, anticipation is the a priori knowledge that every sensation must have degrees of intensive quantity.

5. In *med.*, the occurrence in the human body of any phenomenon sooner than natural, before the usual time.—6. In *music*, the introduction into a chord of one or more of the component notes of the chord which follows, producing a passing discord. =Syn. 2. Prolepsis.—Syn. 2. Antepast, preconception, expectation, prevision, foresight, presentiment.

anticipative (an-tis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **anticipativus*: see *anticipate* and *-ive*.] Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.

anticipatively (an-tis'i-pā-tiv-li), *adv.* By anticipation.

The name of his Majesty defamed, the honour of Parliament depraved, the writings of both depravedly, *anticipatively*, counterfeitly imprinted.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

anticipator (an-tis'i-pā-tor), *n.* [< L. as if **anticipator*: see *anticipate* and *-or*.] One who anticipates.

anticipatory (an-tis'i-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *anticipate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to, manifesting, or expressing anticipation; anteipative.

Prophecy being an *anticipatory* history.
Dr. H. More, Seven Churches, Pref.

It is very true that the *anticipatory* conditional has to do with practical matters chiefly.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 427, foot-note.

anticivism (an-ti-siv'izm), *n.* [< F. *anticivisme*: see *anti-* and *civism*.] Opposition or hostility to the state or condition of citizenship, or to republicanism; bad citizenship. [Rare.]

Woe to him who is guilty of plotting, of *anticivism*, royalism, etc. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

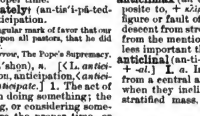
anticlastic (an-ti-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **ἀντικλαστικός*, < *ἀντικλάω*, bend back, < *ἀντί*, back, + *κλάν*, break (verbal adj. *κλαστός*).] An epithet descriptive of the curvature of a surface, such as that of a saddle or the inner surface of an anchor-ring, which intersects its tangent-plane at the point of contact, and hence, if drawn it, partly on one side of it and partly on the other, and has thus in some of its normal sections curvature opposited directed to those in others. Opposed to *synclastic surfaces*, which are illustrated by the surface of a sphere or of the outer portion of the anchor-ring.

An interesting case of equilibrium is suggested by what are called rocking stones, where . . . the lower surface of a loose mass of rock fits into a concave or concave, or *anticlastic* form, while the bed of rock on which it rests in equilibrium may be convex or concave, or of an *anticlastic* form. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. § 506.

Anticlastic stress, two simple bending stresses of equal amounts in opposite directions round two sets of parallel straight lines perpendicular to one another in the plane of the plate; its effect would be uniform anticlastic curvature.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., I. § 688.

anticlimax (an'ti-kli-maks), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *κλῖμαξ*, a climax: see *climax*.] A figure of fault of style, consisting in an abrupt descent from stronger to weaker expressions, or from the mention of more important to that of less important things: opposed to *climax*.

anticlinal (an-ti-klī'nal), *a.* and *n.* [As *anticline* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Inclining in opposite directions from a central axis: applied to stratified rocks when they incline or dip from a central unstratified mass, or when in consequence of


Section of Anticlinal Fold.

crust-movements they have been folded or pressed together so that they dip each way from a central plane, which indicates the line parallel to which the folding has taken place: opposed to *synclinal*. Occasionally *anticlinic* and *anticlinical*.—**Anticlinal line**, or **anticlinal axis**, in *geol.*, the ridge of a wave-like fold from which the strata dip on either side, as from the ridge of a house.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, an anticlinal line or axis, or an anticlinal fold; an anticlinal arrangement of strata: opposed to *synclinal*.

Among the old rocks of Wales and other parts of western Britain, it is not uncommon to find the beds thrown into a succession of sharp *anticlinals* and synclinals.
Huxley, Physiog., p. 274.

anticline (an'ti-klin), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite, + *κλίνειν*, incline. Cf. Gr. *ἀντικλίνειν*, bend again.] Same as *anticlinal*. [Rare.]

anticlinic (an-ti-klin'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Same as *anticlinal*. [Rare.]

anticly (an'tik-li), *adv.* In an antic manner; with odd postures and gesticulations; grotesquely. [Rare.]

Scambling, out-facing, fashion-monging boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander,
Go *anticly*, and show outward hideousness.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

antic-mask (an'tik-mask), *n.* A mask of antics; an antimask: which see.

Our request is, we may be admitted, if not for a mask, for an *antic-mask*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

anticnemion (an-tik-nō'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *anticnemia* (-ā). [< Gr. *ἀντικνήμιον*, the shin, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *κνήμη*, the part of the leg between the knee and the ankle, by medical writers confined to the tibia.] The anterior edge of the tibia; the shin. [Rare.]

anticnes (an'tik-nes), *n.* [< *antic* + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being antic; grotesqueness; oddness, as of appearance.

A part of humorous *anticnes* in carriage.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 2.

anticonstitutional (an'ti-kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *constitutional*.] Opposed to or conflicting with the constitution, as of a state; unconstitutional. [Rare.]

Anticonstitutional dependency of the two houses of parliament on the crown. *Bolingbroke*, On Parties, xix.

anticontagious (an'ti-kon-tā'jus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *contagious*.] Counteracting or destroying contagion.

anticonvulsive (an'ti-kon-vul'siv), *a.* [< *anti-* + *convulsive*.] Efficacious against convulsions.

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anticorrosive (an'ti-kŏ-rō'siv), *n.* {*anti-* + *corrosive.*} Something used to prevent or remedy corrosion.

Zinc has been shown . . . to be an excellent *anti-corrosive* . . . where decomposed grease, or fatty acid, is the destroying agent. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 44.

anticosmetic (an'ti-koz-met'ik), *a.* {*anti-* + *cosmetic.*} Acting against or counteracting the effects of cosmetics.

I would have him apply his *anticosmetic* wash to the painted face of female beauty.
Lord Lyttelton, Misc. Works, II. 123.

anticourt (an'ti-kōrt), *a.* {*anti-* + *court.*} Opposed to the court: as, "the *anticourt* party," *Sir J. Reresby*, Memoirs, p. 153. [Rare.]

anticourtier (an'ti-kōr'ti-ėr), *n.* {*anti-* + *courtier.*} One who opposes the court, or the acts of a monarch. [Rare.]

anticous (an-ti'kus), *a.* {L. *anticus*, that is in front, *ante*, before: see *ante-*, and cf. *antic, antique.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Facing anteriorly, away from the axis of the plant. (*b*) Turned inward and facing the axis of the flower: applied to anthers, and equivalent to *introrse.* Also *antical.*

Anticous Anthers.

anticreator (an'ti-krē-ā'tor), *n.* {*anti-* + *creator.*} A creator of something of no value. [Rare.]

Flower of the grape-vine: *a*, anthers; *b*, ward the pistil. ×

Let him ask the author of those toothless satires who was the maker, or rather the *anticreator*, of that universal foolery. *Milton*, Apol. for Smectymnuus.

anticum (an-ti'kum), *n.*; pl. *antica* (-kă). [L., neut. of *anticus*, that is in front: see *anticous.*] In *arch.*, an unnecessary name for the front of a building, as distinguished from *postícum*, the rear of a building, etc. The name has been proposed, but without justification, for the pronaos or for a front porch. (Rare.)

anticyclone (an'ti-si-klōn), *n.* {*anti-* + *cyclone.*} A meteorological disturbance presenting some features which are the opposites of those of a cyclone. It consists of a high barometric pressure over a limited region, the pressure highest in the center, with light winds flowing outward from the center, and not inward as in the cyclone, accompanied with great cold in winter and with great heat in summer. See *cyclone.*

Anticyclones . . . are now known, by numerous statistical averages, to be characterized by clear weather, cold in winter, warm in summer, with weak outflowing right-handed spiral winds at the surface.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., III. 117.

The cyclone and the *anticyclone* are contingently to be regarded as counterparts, belonging to one and the same great atmospheric disturbance. *Rogers, Brit., III.* 34.

anticyclonic (an'ti-si-klon'ik), *a.* {*anticyclone* + -*ic.*} In *meteorol.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an anticyclone; characterized by high barometric pressure and an outward flow of light winds from a central area.

Any region of relatively low pressure is called cyclonic, and any region of relatively high pressure, *anticyclonic*.
Ferr, Dict., IV. 946.

anticyclonically (an'ti-si-klon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an anticyclonic manner; as an anticyclone.

To circulate *anticyclonically* around the axis of maximum pressure. *Science*, V. 46.

antidactyl (an'ti-dak-til), *n.* [L. *antidactylus*, < Gr. *ἀντιδάκτυλος*, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *δάκτυλος*, dactyl: see *dactyl.*] A dactyl reversed; an anapest; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one, as the Latin *ēdĭdit.* See *anapest.*

antidemocratic (an'ti-dem-ō-krat'ik), *a.* {*anti-* + *democratic.*} 1. Opposing democracy or popular government.—2. In the United States, opposed or contrary to the principles of the Democratic party.

antidemocratical (an'ti-dem-ō-krat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *antidemocratic.*

Antidicomarianite (an'ti-dik-ō-mā-ri'an-īt), *n.* [< LL. *Antidicomarianita*, < Gr. *ἀντίδικος*, opponent (< *ἀντί*, against, + *δίκη*, suit or action, right), + *Μαρία*, *Maria*, L. *Maria*, Mary.] One of a Christian sect which originated in Arabia in the latter part of the fourth century, who denied the perpetual virginity of Mary, holding that she was the real wife of Joseph, and had children by him after the birth of Jesus. Also called *Antimarian.*

Antidorcas (an-ti-dôr'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, corresponding to, like (*sec anti-*), + *δορκάς*, a gazel.] A generic term applied by Sundevall to the springbok, a kind of gazel of Africa, *Gazella* (or *Antidorcas*) *euchore.*

antidoron (an-ti-dō'ron), *n.* [MGr. *ἀντίδωρον*, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *δῶρον*, a gift.] In *the Gr. Ch.*, bread forming part of the holy loaf, blessed in the prothesis, but not sacramentally consecrated, and distributed at the close of the services to those who have not communicated. A similar practice has prevailed at times in the Western Church, the bread bearing the name of *blessed bread.* See *eulogia.*

antidotal (an'ti-dō-tal), *a.* {*antidote* + *-al.*} Pertaining to antidotes; having the quality of an antidote; proof against poison or anything hurtful.

Animals that can innocently digest these poisons become *antidotal* to the poison digested.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. Snake poison and *antidotal* remedies.
The American, VI. 205.

antidotally (an'ti-dō-tal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

antidotarium (an'ti-dō-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *antidotaria* (-ă). [ML., neut. (also masc. *antidotarius* (se. *liber*, book), a treatise on antidotes) of *antidotarius*, < L. *antidotum*: see *antidote.*] 1. A treatise on antidotes; a pharmacopœia.—2. A place where medicines are prepared; a dispensatory. Also called *antidotary.*

antidotary (an'ti-dō'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *antidotarius*: see *antidotarium.*] I. *a.* Same as *antidotal.*

II. *n.*; pl. *antidotaries* (-riz). Same as *antidotarium*, 2.

antidote (an'ti-dōt), *n.* [F. *antidote*, < L. *antidotum*, also *antidotus*, < Gr. *ἀντίδοτον* (se. *φάρμακον*, drug), neut., also *ἀντίδοτος* (se. *δόσις*, dose), fem., an antidote, prop. an adj., < *ἀντί*, against, + *δοτός*, given, verbal adj. of *δίδοναι*, give, = L. *dare*, give: see *date.*] 1. A medicine adapted to counteract the effects of poison or an attack of disease.

Trust not the physician;
His *antidotes* are poison. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

2. Whatever prevents or tends to prevent or counteract injurious influences or effects, whether physical or moral; a counteracting power or influence of any kind.

My death and life,
My bane and *antidote*, are both before me:
This in a moment brings me to an end;
But this informs me I shall never die.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

One passionate belief is an *antidote* to another.
Hawthorne, Sketches, p. 86.

=Syn. Remedy, cure, counteractive, corrective.

antidote (an'ti-dōt), *v. t.* [*antidote*, *n.*] To furnish with preservatives; preserve by antidotes; serve as antidote to; counteract. [Rare.]

Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
And *antidote* the prudential earth.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

antidotical (an-ti-dot'i-kal), *a.* {*antidote.*} Serving as an antidote; antidotal. [Rare.]

antidotically (an-ti-dot'i-kal-i), *adv.* By way of antidote; antidotally. [Rare.]

antidotism (an'ti-dō-tizm), *n.* {*antidote* + *-ism.*} The giving of antidotes.

antidromal (an-tid'rō-mal), *a.* In *bot.*, characterized by antidromy.

antidromous (an-tid'rō-mus), *a.* {NL. *antidromus*, < Gr. as if **ἀντίδρομος* (cf. *ἀντίδρομία*, run in a contrary direction), < *ἀντί*, against, + *δρόμος*, run.] Same as *antidromal.*

antidromy (an-tid'rō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀντίδρομία*, < **ἀντίδρομος*: see *antidromous.*] In *bot.*, a change in the direction of the spiral in the arrangement of the leaves upon the branches of a stem, or on the successive axes of a symmodial stem. Also called *heterodromy.*

antidysenteric (an'ti-dis-en-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* {*anti-* + *dysenteric.*} I. *a.* Of use against dysentery.

II. *n.* A remedy for dysentery.

antidysuric (an'ti-dis-ū'rik), *a.* {*anti-* + *dysuric.*} Useful in relieving or counteracting dysury. . .

anti-emetic (an'ti-ē-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antemetic.*

antient, antientry, etc. Former spellings of *ancient, ancientry*, etc.

anti-enthusiastic (an'ti-en-thū-zi-as'tik), *a.* {*anti-* + *enthusiastic.*} Opposed to enthusiasm: as, "the *anti-enthusiastic* poet's method," *Shaftesbury.*

anti-ephialtic (an'ti-ef-i-al'tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antephialtic.*

anti-epileptic (an'ti-ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* Same as *antepileptic.*

anti-episcopal (an'ti-ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* {*anti-* + *episcopal.*} Opposed to episcopacy.

Had I gratified their *anti-episcopal* faction at first, . . . I believe they would then have found no colourable necessity of raising an army. *Eikon Basilike*, lix.

anti-evangelical (an'ti-ē-van-jel'i-kal), *a.* {*anti-* + *evangelical.*} Opposed to evangelical principles.

antiface (an'ti-fās), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite, + *face.*] An opposite face; a face of a totally different kind. *B. Jonson.*

antifat (an'ti-fat), *a.* and *n.* {*anti-* + *fat.*] I. *a.* Useful in preventing or counteracting the formation of fat in fleshy parts of the body.

II. *n.* Any substance which prevents or reduces fatness.

antifebrile (an-ti-feb'ril or -fē'bril), *a.* and *n.* {*anti-* + *febrile.*] I. *a.* Having the property of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever; antipyretic.

II. *n.* An antipyretic (which see).

antifebrine (an-ti-feb'rin), *n.* Acetanilide: employed in medicine as an antipyretic.

antifederal, Anti-Federal (an-ti-fed'e-ral), *a.* {*anti-* + *federal.*} Opposed to federalism, or to a federal constitution or party.—**Anti-Federal party**, in *U. S. hist.*, the party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and which, failing in this, strongly favored the strict construction of the Constitution. In fundamental principle was opposition to the strengthening of the national government at the expense of the States. After the close of Washington's first administration (1793) the name Anti-Federal soon went out of use, Republican, and afterward Democratic Republican (now usually Democratic alone), taking its place. Also called *Anti-Federalist party.*

antifederalism, anti-federalism (an-ti-fed'e-ral-izm), *n.* {*anti-* + *federal* + *-ism.*] Opposition to federalism; specifically, the principles of the Anti-Federal party.

antifederalist, anti-Federalist (an-ti-fed'e-ral-ist), *n.* {*anti-* + *federal* + *-ist.*] One opposed to federalism; a member of the Anti-Federal party. See *antifederal.*

In the course of this discussion the *Anti-Federalists* urged the following as their chief objections to adopting the new Constitution: that the power would be consolidated, and their sovereignty crushed; personal liberty would be endangered, since no security was furnished for freedom of speech and the press, trial by jury, habeas corpus, or safeguards against arbitrary arrest or forcible seizure and the denial of jury trials in civil cases; standing armies, too, were placed under too little restraint. Making the President re-eligible indefinitely was too much like giving a life tenure to the executive office. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 56.

Anti-Federalist party. Same as *Anti-Federal party* (which see). Also called *antifederal.*

antiferment (an-ti-fėr'ment), *n.* {*anti-* + *ferment.*] A substance or agent having the property of preventing or counteracting fermentation.

antifermentative (an'ti-fėr-men'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* {*anti-* + *fermentative.*] I. *a.* Preventing or fitted to prevent fermentation.

II. *n.* Same as *antiferment.*

antifouling (an-ti-foul'ing), *a.* {*anti-* + *foul-ing.*] Adapted to prevent or counteract fouling. Applied to any preparation or contrivance intended to prevent the formation or accumulation of extraneous matter, as barnacles, seaweed, etc., on the immersed portion of ships, or fitted for removing such formations, or the scales from the interior of steam-boilers, powder from the bores of guns, etc.

antifriction (an-ti-frik'shon), *a.* and *n.* {*anti-* + *friction.*] I. *a.* Preventing friction; especially, in *mech.*, overcoming or reducing that resistance to motion which arises from friction.—**Antifriction bearing**, a bearing in which rolling friction is substituted for that of sliding contact; form of bearing specially designed to reduce friction.—**Antifriction block**, a block with antifriction rollers or roller bearings.—**Antifriction box**, the box which contains the rollers or balls of an antifriction bearing.—**Antifriction compositions**, lubricating compounds of oils, fats, or greases, usually combined where the pressure is great, with certain metallic or mineral substances, as plumbago, sulphur, talc, steatite, etc.—**Antifriction metals**, alloys which suffer little frictional resistance to bodies sliding over them, and which are used in machinery for bearings. They are principally compounds of copper, antimony, and tin; zinc or lead, or both, are sometimes added, and less frequently, or in smaller quantities, various other substances.

II. *n.* Anything that prevents friction; a lubricant.

antigalactic (an-ti-ga-lak'tik), *a.* and *n.* {Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk: see *galactic.*] I. *a.* In *med.*, opposed to the secretion of milk, or to diseases caused by the milk. *Dunglison.*

II. *n.* Anything tending to diminish the secretion of milk.

anti-Gallican (an-ti-gal'i-kan), *a.* and *n.* {*anti-* + *Gallican*, French: see *Gallican.*] I. *a.* Hostile to France or the French, or to anything French; specifically, opposed to the Gallican church. See *Gallican.*

II. *n.* One who is hostile to the French, or to the Gallican church.

Antigaster (an'ti-gas-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A generic name

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Antigaster

proposed by Walsh for certain parasitic *Hymenoptera*, of the family *Chalcididæ*, which bend the abdomen back over the thorax. *A. ainsliella* (Walsh) is parasitic in the eggs of one of the katydids, *Microcentrum retinerva*. Synonymous with *Eupelmus* (which see).

antigeny (an-tij'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, opposite, + *γένος*, race, stock. sex.] Sexual dimorphism. *Packard.*

Antignana (an-te-nyä'nä), *n.* A white and a red wine, made in the neighborhood of Trieste.

antigorite (an-tig'ō-rīt), *n.* [< *Antigorio* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of serpentine, of a green color and a thin lamellar structure, found in the Antigorio valley in Piedmont.

antigraph (an'ti-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντίγραφος*, a defendant's answer; also equiv. to *antigrapha*, a copy]: see *antigraph.*] The making of antigraphs; copying.

antigropelos (an-ti-grop'ē-los, -los), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Orig. a proprietary name, formed, it is said, of Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *γρόφος*, mont (see *hygro-*), + *πῆλός*, clay, mud; cf. L. *palus*, a marsh: see *paludal.*] Spatterdashes; long riding- or walking-boots for wet weather.

Her brother had on his *antiropelos*, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, I. vii.

antigruggler (an-ti-gug'lėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *gruggle.*] A small tube inserted into the mouth of a bottle or carboy to admit air while the liquid is running out, and thereby prevent gurgling or splashing of corrosive liquid. *E. H. Knight.*

anthelix (an-ti-hē-liks), *n.*; pl. *anthelices* (an-ti-hel'i-sēz). [< *anti-* + *helix.* See *anthelix*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] The inner curved ridge of the pinna of the ear. Also *antihelix.* See cut under *ear*.

anthemorphic (an"ti-them-ō'fi-rā'ik), *a.* Same as *anthemorphilic.*

anthyloist (an-ti-hī'lō-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *hyloist.*] One opposed to the doctrines of the hylotists. See *hyloist.*

antihypnotic (an"ti-hip-not'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *hypnotic.* See *antihypnotic*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy. Also *anthypnotic.*

antihypochondriac (an"ti-hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), *a.* [< *anti-* + *hypochondriac.* See *antihypochondriac*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affection and depression of spirits. Also *anthypochondriac.*

antihypophora (an"ti-hī-pof'ō-rā), *n.* [< *anti-* + L. *hypophora*, < Gr. *ὑποφορά*, an objection. See *anthypophora*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] In *rhet.*, same as *anthypophora.*

antihysteric (an"ti-his-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *hysteric.* See *anthysteric*, which is the same word compounded in Greek fashion.] **I.** *a.* Preventing or erring hysteria.

II. *n.* A remedy for hysteria.

Also *anthysteric.*

anti-icteric (an"ti-ik-ter'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἴκτερος*, < *ἴκτερος*, the jaundice.] In *med.*, a remedy for jaundice. *Dunglison.*

anti-incrustator (an-ti-in'krus-tā-tor), *n.* A mechanical, chemical, or electrical appliance for preventing the formation of scales in steam-boilers.

anti-induction (an"ti-in-duk'shon), *n.* Preventing or counteracting electrical induction: as, *anti-induction* devices in telephony.

anti-Jacobin, Anti-Jacobin (an-ti-jak'ō-bin), *a.* and *n.* Opposed to, or one who is opposed to, the Jacobins. See *Jacobin.*

anti-Jacobinism (an-ti-jak'ō-bin-izm), *n.* The principles and practices of the anti-Jacobins.

anti-Lecompton (an"ti-lē-komp'ton), *a.* in *U. S. hist.*, opposed to the admission of Kansas under the proslavery constitution framed by the territorial convention held at Lecompton in 1857; applied to a minority of the Democratic party.

antilegoma (an"ti-le-gō'mä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ἀντιλέγωμα*, things spoken against, neut. pl. of *ἀντιλεγόμενος*, ppr. pass. of *ἀντίλεγειν*, speak against, dispute: see *antilogy.*] Literally, things spoken against; specifically, those books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not universally acknowledged by the early church, although they were ultimately admitted into the canon. These are the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James and Jude, the Second Epistle of Peter, the Second and Third Epistles of John, and the Revelation. They are classed by Roman Catholic theologians as *deuterocanonical* (which see).

antilibration (an"ti-li-brā'shon), *n.* [< *anti-* + *libration*, q. v.] The act of counterbalancing, or the state of being counterbalanced, as two members of a sentence; equipoise.

Having enjoyed his artful antithesis and solemn *antilibration* of cadences.
In Quinsey, Whiggism.

antiliberal (an-ti-lib'ėr-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ἐλεύθερος*, of stone, < *λίθος*, stone.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, tending to prevent the formation of urinary calculus, or stone in the bladder.

II. *n.* A medicine that tends to prevent the formation of urinary calculi.

Antillean (an-ti-lē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Antilles, a name usually given to all the islands of the West Indies, the Bahamas excepted.

antilobium (an-ti-lō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *antilobia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λοβός*, the lobe of the ear: see *lobe.*] In *anat.*, the tragus, or that part of the external ear which is opposite the lobe. See cut under *ear.*

Antilocapra (an"ti-lō-kā'prä), *n.* [NL., contr. for "*antilopocapra*, < *antilope*, antelope, + L. *capra*, a goat.] A genus of ruminants peculiar to North America, constituting the family *Antilocapridæ*, and containing only the cabrit, pronghorn, or so-called American antelope, *Antilocapra americana*. See *Antilocapridæ.* The members of this genus have no lachrymal or metatarsal glands, as in *Cervidæ*, but have a system of eleven odor-

Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*).

iferous sebaceous cutaneous glands. They wear small hoofs, no false hoofs, slender limbs, a comparatively short and stout neck, erect, pointed ears, large liquid eyes situated directly beneath the base of the horns, extremely short tail, and a harsh, stiff, brittle pelage devoid of felting quality. See *pronghorn.*

antilocaprid (an"ti-lō-kap'rid), *n.* An antelope of the family *Antilocapridæ.*

Antilocapridæ (an"ti-lō-kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antilocapra* + *-idæ.*] A family of ruminant quadrupeds framed for the reception of the genus *Antilocapra*, containing the so-called American antelope. It is characterized by forked hollow horns supported upon a long bony core or osseous process of the frontal bone, as in the cattle or true hollow-horned ruminants, yet deciduous, being periodically shed and renewed like the antlers of deer. These singular horns are composed of agglutinated hairs hardening into solid osseous tissue, and when sprouting resemble the thin covered knobs upon the head of the giraffe. There are several remarkable osteological peculiarities of the skull, among them the inclosure of the styloid process of the temporal bone in a sheath formed by an extension of the external auditory meatus.

antilogic (an-ti-lō'mik), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λοιμός*, pestilential, < *λοιμός*, pestilence, plague.] A remedy used in the prevention and cure of the plague. Sometimes written *antilomic.*

antilogarithm (an-ti-log'a-rithm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *logarithm.*] In *math.*: (*a*) The complement of the logarithm of any sine, tangent, or secant up to that of 90 degrees. [Rare.] (*b*) As commonly used, the number corresponding to any logarithm. Thus, according to the common system, 100 is the antilogarithm of 2, because 2 is the logarithm of 100; it is denoted thus: log. 2, "log. 2," or "log. 2 = 100." The number to the log. 2 = "the number to the log. 2."

antilogarithmic (an-ti-log-a-rith'mik), *a.* Pertaining to antilogarithms: *antilogarithmic table*, one in which, the logarithm of a number being entered as an argument, the number itself is found in the body of the table.

antilogous (an-til'ō-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντίλογος*, contradictory: see *antilogy.*] In *elect.*, an epithet applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative while being electrified by heat, and afterward, while cooling, is positive. See *pyroelectrogous.*

antilogy (an-til'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *antilogies* (-jiz). [Gr. *ἀντιλογία*, contradiction, < *ἀντίλογος*, contradictory, < *ἀντιλέγειν*, contradict, speak against, < *ἀντί*, against, + *λέγειν*, speak, say.] Self-contradiction; contradiction or inconsistency between different statements by the same person or different parts of the same thing.

Philosophy was thus again reconciled with nature; consciousness was not a bundle of *antilogies*, certainty and knowledge were not entirely separated from man.
Sir W. Hamilton.

In these *antilogies* and apologies, however, a difference might be perceived; and some of the advocates of Henry appeared to have assailed the Stuart Rome better to defend their prince. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., vi.

Antilope (an-til'ō-pē), *n.* [NL.: see *antelope.*] 1. A genus of antelopes (which see). The term has been used with such latitude in its application to the whole of the group *Antilopinæ*, and, when restricted, has been employed in so many different senses, that in this whatever exact meaning it may have possessed originally, and has become a mere collecting synonym of the whole family name *Antilopinæ*. Even in early usage it appears to have been applied to the most characteristic small antelopes. It is now commonly restricted to the saiin or Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra*. See cut under *saiga.*

2†. [*cap.*] [L. pl.] Obsolete (English) spelling of *antelope.*

Antilopidæ (an-ti-lop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antilope* + *-idæ.*] A family of ruminants; antelopes: sometimes used as a synonym of *Antilopinæ.* Also written *Antelopidæ.*

Antilopinæ (an"ti-lō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antilope* + *-inæ.*] A family of Old-world and chiefly African ruminants, the antelopes, a group belonging to the family *Bovidæ*. They differ from cattle in smaller size, more slender and graceful form, slenderer legs, which are comparatively longer in the skull, and long and lyrate horn-cores, which are erect, uplifting the head. The *Antilopinæ* shade directly into the sheep and goats (*Ovinæ* and *Caprinæ*), being separable from them by no technical character; but the forms usually differ from the forms presented by goats and sheep, though there so diverge as to be definable by no common character. *Antilopinæ* are specially numerous in species and individuals in Africa, of which continent they are the most characteristic animals. Upward of 50 African species have been described; there are many others in Asia, and a few in Europe. Some 25 species are represented by naturalists, but probably the number of genuine species is less than this. Several hundred different names, generic, specific, and vernacular, have been applied to these animals; and no authority is more complicated or agreed upon the division of the group. The antelopes present the utmost diversity of stature, form, and general appearance, ranging from the smallest and most delicate gazels, steinbocks and springboks to the bulky eland, nylghau, or blue bull, as large as a cow, horse, or stag, and include the singularly misshapen gnu (*Connochætes gnu*). The Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*, referred to the Alpine chamois, *Rupicapra tragus*, and the goat, *Nemorhædus goral*, another goat like antelope, are also placed in this family by authors. The horns or bone protuberances inside the hartebeest (*Alcelaphus caama*), blesbok (*A. albifrons*), and bastard (*A. leptoceros*), Kaama, Bubalis, etc., of Gray, have been referred to the genus *Petaceros*. The philantomba and zebra antelope, *Cephalophus philantomba* and *C. zebra*, are placed in the genus *Cephalophus*. The steinbocks are species of *Neotragus*; the singsing, kobus, leche, bubor, etc., are of the genus *Antilope*; *Kobus*, and their immediate allies. The gazels are a large group, constituting the genus *Gazella* of Blainville; they include the Persian steinbock (*Antilocerus cuvieri*), and are Indian, Arabian, and Syrian, as well as African. The saiin or equine antelope constitutes the genus *Hippotragus*. The addax is *Addax nasomaculatus*. There are several species of *Oryx*, as *O. leucoryx*. The nylghau is *Boselaphus tragocamelus*. The hartebeest antelopes called from the stripes on the sides), or the bosch-boks, are species of *Tragelaphus* or *T. scriptus*, *T. sylvaticus*. The kooboo is a large antelope with twisted horns (*Strepsiceros kudoo*). The eland is *Oreas canna*. The so-called saiin antelope is the type of a different family, *Saiginæ* (which see); the American antelope also belongs to a different family, *Antilocapridæ* (which see). See cuts under *addax*, *eland*, *gazel*, *gnu*, and *Rocky Mountain goat.* Also written *Antelopinæ.*

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antilopine (an-til'ō-pin), *a.* [< NL. *antilopinus*: see *Antilopinæ*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Antilope*, or to the group *Antilopinæ*; pertaining or related to an antelope. Specifically applied by some writers to a particular group of antelopes represented by the saiak (*Antilope cervicapra*), as distinguished from other divisions of *Antilopinæ* (which see).

antiloquist (an-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [< *antiloquy*1 + *-ist*.] A contradictor.

antiloquy1† (an-til'ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *antiloquies* (-kwiz). [< LL. *antiloquium*, contradiction, < *Gr. ἀντί*, against, + L. *loqui*, speak. Cf. *antiloquy*2.] Contradiction.

antiloquy2† (an-til'ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *antiloquies* (-kwiz). [< LL. *antiloquium*, *l. anteloquium*, the right of speaking before one, < *ante*, before, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A preface; a preem. *Boucher.*—2. A stage-play's prose. *Cockeram.*

antithetic (an'ti-lō-et'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *lues*, q. v., + *-et-ic*.] Same as *antisyphilitic*.

antilysic (an-ti-lis'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λυσις*, rabies, + *-ic*.] Tending to prevent, alleviate, or cure rabies.

antilytic (an-ti-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *λυτικός*, < *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose. Cf. *paralytic*.] Same as *antiparalytic*, (*b*).

antimacassar (an'ti-ma-kas'ẖr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *macassar*, for *Macassar oil*. See *oil*.] An ornamental cover or protection for the arms and backs of chairs, sofas, couches, etc., to keep them from being soiled by oil from the hair; a tidy.

anti-machine (an'ti-ma-shēn'), *a.* [< *anti-* + *machine*.] In *U. S. politics*, opposed to the exclusive management of party politics by an organized body of irresponsible politicians; independent. See *machine*, *boss*.

antimagistratical† (an'ti-maj-is-trat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *antimagistrical*.

antimagistrical (an'ti-ma-jis'tri-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *L. magister*, a ruler: see *magisterial*.] Opposed to the office of magistrate. *South.*

antimaniacal (an'ti-mā-ni'a-kal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *maniacal*.] Effective against mania.

With respect to remits, it was seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal* virtues. *Battie*, Madness.

Antimarian (an-ti-mā'ri-an), *n.* Same as *Antidicomarianite*.

antimask (an'ti-mask), *n.* [< *anti-* + *mask*.] A secondary or lesser mask, of a ludicrous character, introduced between the acts of a serious mask by way of lightening the impression to conclude. Also *anti-mask* and *antimasque*.

Let *antimasks* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antiques, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiops, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, fortunes, cupids, statues moving, and the like. As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *antimasks*.

Bacon, Masques and Triumphs.

On the Scene he thrusts out first an *Antimasque* of two bagbears, Novelty and Fortune-telling.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xx.

Antimason (an-ti-mā'sn), *n.* [*anti-* + *mason*, for *freemason*, q. v.] One hostile to masonry or freemasonry; specifically, a member of the Antimasonic party.

Antimasonic (an'ti-mā-son'ik), *a.* [*Antimason* + *-ic*.] Opposed to freemasonry.—**Antimasonic party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which originated in New York State about 1827, in the excitement caused by the supposed murder of William Morgan, of Batavia, New York, in 1826, by freemasons, to prevent a threatened public disclosure of certain of the secrets of the order. The movement spread to some other States, and a national party was organized, but without success. It soon disappeared, most of the Antimasons becoming Whigs. Its characteristic tenet was that freemasons ought to be excluded from public office, because they would necessarily regard their obligations to the society more than their obligations to the state. In principle it was revived in a new called "American party" organized in 1875.

antimasonry (an-ti-mā'sn-ri), *n.* [< *anti-* + *masonry*, for *freemasonry*, q. v.] Opposition to freemasonry; in particular, the principles and policy of the Antimasonic party. See *Antimasonic*.

antimasque, *n.* See *antimask*.

antimasson (an-ti-mes'on), *n.* [*anti-* + *masson*, < *Gr. μασσών*, a grinder, < *μασσᾶσθαι*, chew.] In *entom.*, the anterior pair of mandibles of a hymenopterous insect.

antimasque (an'ti-mask), *n.* [*anti-* + *masque*.] Same as *antimask*.

antimaterialism (an'ti-ma-tē'ri-al-izm), *n.* [*anti-* + *materialism*.] Opposition to materialism.

antimaterialist (an'ti-ma-tē'ri-al-ist), *n.* [*anti-* + *materialist*.] One who opposes materialism.

antimaterialistic (an'ti-ma-tē'ri-al-is'tik), *a.* [*anti-* + *materialistic*.] Opposed to materialism.

antimatrimonial (an'ti-ma-tri-mō'ni-al), *a.* [*anti-* + *matrimonial*.] Opposed to matrimony.

antimechanic (an'ti-me-kan'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *mechanic*.] Opposed to mechanism.

antimechanist (an'ti-mek'a-nist), *n.* [*anti-* + *mechanist*.] One who opposes mechanism.

antimechanistic (an'ti-mek-a-nis'tik), *a.* [*anti-* + *mechanistic*.] Opposed to mechanism.

antimelancholic (an'ti-mel-an-kol'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *melancholic*.] Opposed to melancholy; exhilarating.

antimephitic (an'ti-me-fit'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *mephitic*.] Opposed to mephitism; purifying.

antimephitism (an'ti-mef'i-tizm), *n.* [*anti-* + *mephitism*.] Opposition to mephitism.

antimeric (an-ti-mer'ik), *a.* [< *antimere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an antimere or to antimerism; situated in any transverse axis of a body and symmetrical with something else in the other half of the same. See *antimere*.

antimerism (an-tim'e-rizm), *n.* [< *antimere* + *-ism*.] The antimeric condition; the state of an antimere; the quality of being antimeric. See *antimere*.

antimesmerist (an-ti-mez'me-rist), *n.* [*anti-* + *mesmerism* + *-ist*.] One who is opposed to or does not believe in mesmerism. *Proc. Soc. Psy. Res.*

antimetabole (an'ti-me-tab'ō-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντιμετάβολος*, antithetical, < *ἀντί*, against, + *μετάβολος*, mutation: see *metabola*.] In *rhet.*, a figure in which the same words or ideas are repeated in inverse order. The following are examples: "A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits." *Pope*. "He is wisely worldly, but not worldly wise." *Quarles*.

antimetathesis (an'ti-me-tath'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιμετάθεσις*, a counter-transposition, < *ἀντί*, against, counter, + *μετάθεσις*, transposition: see *metathesis*.] A rhetorical figure resulting from a repeated arrangement of the clause of a sentence of the two principal words of the clause preceding; inversion of the members of an antithesis: as, "A poem is a speaking picture; a picture is a dumb poem." *Dryden*.

antimeter (an-tim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring small angles. *Knight*, Dict.

antimission (an-ti-mish'si-on), *n.*; pl. *antimissia* (-ē). [< MGr. *ἀντιμίσιον*: see *antimensium*.] Same as *antimensium*.

antimnemonic (an'ti-ni-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *mnemonic*.] I. *a.* Injurious to the memory; tending to impair memory.

II. *n.* What is hurtful to or weakens the memory. *Coleridge*.

antimonarchic (an'ti-mō-nār'kik), *a.* [*anti-* + *monarchic*; = F. *antimonarchique*.] Same as *antimonarchical*.

antimonarchical (an'ti-mō-nār'ki-kal), *a.* [*anti-* + *monarchical*.] Opposed to monarchy or kingly government.

antimonarchist (an-ti-mon'ar-ist), *n.* [*anti-* + *monarchist*.] An opponent of monarchy.

Monday, a terrible raging wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *antimonarchist*, died on that day; and then the devil took bond for Oliver's appearance. *Life of A. Wood* (1848), p. 92.

antimonate (an'ti-mō-nāt), *n.* [*antimony* + *-ate*.] A salt of antimonic acid.

antimonial (an-ti-mō'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [*antimony* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of antimony; containing antimony as a principal ingredient.—**Antimonial silver.** See *silver*.—**Antimonial wine**, in *med.*, a solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine.

II. *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō'ni-āt), *n.* [*antimony* + *-ate*.] A salt of antimonic acid. Also written *antimoniate*.

antimoniated (an-ti-mō'ni-ā-ted), *a.* Combined or impregnated with antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony: as, *antimoniated* tartar.

antimonic (an-ti-mon'ik), *a.* [< *antimony* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from antimony.—**Antimonic acid**, $H_3SbO_4 + 2H_2O$, a white powder formerly used in medicine.

antimonide (an'ti-mō-nīd or -nid), *n.* [*antimony* + *-ide*.] A compound of antimony and a more positive element or metal. Also called *antimoniuret*.

antimoniferous (an'ti-mō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*antimony* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Containing or supplying antimony: as, *antimoniferous* ores.

antimonious (an-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* [*antimony* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing antimony. *Antimonous* is a variant.—**Antimonious acid**, $2H_2SbO_3 + 3H_2O$, a weak acid, of which only the soda salt has been obtained in a crystalline condition.

antimonite (an'ti-mō-nit), *n.* [*antimony* + *-ite*2.] A native sulphid of antimony; stibnite.

antimonium (an-ti-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. *Antimonium*] = F. *antimoine*.] Same as *antimonide*.

antimoniureted, antimoniuretted (an-ti-mō-ni'u-ret-ed), *a.* [*Antimoniuret* + *-ed*2.] Combined with antimony: as, *antimoniuretted* hydrogen.

antimonopolist (an'ti-mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* [*anti-* + *monopoly* + *-ist*.] One who is opposed to monopolies; one who desires to restrict the power and influence of great corporations, as tending to monopoly.

antimonopolistic (an'ti-mō-nop-ō-lis'tik), *a.* and *n.* Opposed to monopolies; the principle of opposition to monopoly.

The main purpose of the *anti-monopoly* movement is to resist public corruption and corporate aggression.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 877.

antimonous (an'ti-mō-nus), *a.* [*antimony* + *-ous*.] Same as *antimonious*.

antimony (an'ti-mō-ni), *n.* [< late ME. *antimony* = OF. *antimonie*, mod. F. *antimoine* = Sp. Pg. It. *antimonio* = Sw. Dan. G. *antimonium* = Russ. *antimonij*, < ML. *antimonium*, etc., < ML. *antimonium*, antimony, a word of unknown origin, simulating a Gr. appearance, perhaps a perversion, through such simulation (*antimonium*, < *ἀντί*, against, + *μόνος*, alone), or *antimonium*†), of the Ar. name (with art. *al-*†) *ithmad*, *othmod*, *uthmud*, earlier *ithmid*, antimony, which is in turn perhaps a perversion of the foreign word *'isthimmid*†) of Gr. *στιμμί*, one of the stems of *στίμμι* (*στιμμι-*, *στιμμε-*, *στιμμιδ-*), also *στίμι* and *στίβι* (*στίβ-ι*), L. *stimmi*, *stibi*, and *stibium*, antimony, the Gr. name itself being apparently of foreign or Eastern origin: see *stibium*. False etymologies formerly current are: (1) < F. *antimoine*, < *anti-*, against, + *moine*, a monk, as if 'monk's bane'; (2) < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μόνος*, alone, as if never found alone; (3) < Gr. *ἀντί*, instead of, + L. *minium*, red lead, < *Minius*, a river of Spain, as if 'instead of red lead' as an eye-paint.] Chemical symbol, Sb (Latin *stibium*); atomic weight, 120. A metal of a white color and bright lustre which does not readily tarnish, having a specific gravity of 6.7, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system, and in the mass ordinarily showing a crystalline structure with more or less perfect cleavage. It conducts both heat and electricity with some readiness, but less perfectly than the true metals, and differs from them also in being brittle at ordinary temperatures. It melts at 450° C. (842° F.), and volatilizes slowly at a red heat; when melted in contact with air it oxidizes rapidly, forming antimony trioxid. Antimony occurs uncombined in nature to a limited extent, usually in masses of foliated texture, often with a botryoidal or reniform surface. Many compounds of antimony are found in nature, the most important of them being the trisulphid, which is the principal ore of antimony-glance, or stibnite. Dyscrasite is a compound of antimony and silver. There are also a number of minerals containing antimony, sulphur, and lead (like jamesonite), or antimony, sulphur, and silver (like pyrargyrite or ruby silver), or antimony, sulphur, and copper (like tetrahedrite). The existing of kermesite or of antimony and the oxids certainly was known to the ancients, and they used the pure metal in medicine. Antimony has few uses in the arts; it enters, however, into the composition of very valuable alloys, as type-metal, pewter, Britannia metal, and Babbit metal, and is used in making matches. Tartar emetic is a tartrate of antimony and potassium. James's powder is a mixture of oxid of antimony and phosphate of lime.—**Antimony** vermilion, sulphid of antimony employed but rarely used as a pigment.—**Argentine flowers of antimony**, the teroxid of antimony.—**Arsenical antimony**. See *allemontite*.—**Black antimony**, antimonious sulphid.—**Butter of antimony**. See *butter*1.—**Crude antimony**. See *crude*.—**Diaphoretic antimony**, a preparation chiefly consisting of potassium antimoniate, made by exposing potassium antimoniate to the action of carbonic-acid gas, or by deflagrating pure antimony with potassium nitrate. It is used in the manufacture of enamels, and was formerly administered as a medicine.—**Glass of antimony**. See *glass*.—**Gray sal antimony** *ore*, an osisulphid of antimony. Same as *kermesite*.—**White antimony**, or **antimony white**, native antimony trioxid, Sb_2O_3.—**Yellow antimony**, or **antimony yellow**, a preparation of the oxids of lead and antimony, at a deep yellow color, used in enamel- and porcelain-painting. It is of various tints, and the brilliancy of the brighter hues is not affected by foul air.

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antimony-blende (an'ti-mō-ni-blend'), *n.* Same as *kermesite*.

antimony-bloom (an'ti-mō-ni-blōm'), *n.* Same as *valentinite*.

antimony-glance (an'ti-mō-ni-glāns'), *n.* Same as *stibnite*.

antimoralist (an-ti-mor'al-ist), *n.* [*anti-* + *moralist*.] An enemy to or opponent of morality. *Bp. Warburton.*

antimycotic (an-ti-mi-kot'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *μύκης*, a fungus, + *-otic*.] Destructive to microscopic vegetable organisms, or preventing their development, as carbolic acid.

antinatural (an-ti-nat'ūr-al), *a.* [*anti-* + *natural*.] Opposed to nature or to common sense; non-natural.

This happy and *antinatural* way of thinking. *Scribleria*, v.

anti-Nebraska (an'ti-né-bras'kä), *a.* In *U. S. hist.*, opposed to the act of 1854 for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska as territories, because of its abrogation of the law of 1820 (the Missouri compromise) prohibiting slavery in new territories formed in that region.—**Anti-Nebraska men**, the members of the coalition of Whigs, Democrats, and Free-soilers which in the above-mentioned bill: afterward merged in the Republican party.

antinephritic (an'ti-nef-rit'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *nephritic*.] In *med.*, counteracting inflammation of the kidneys.

antinial (an-tin'i-al), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ινίον*, the nape of the neck: see *inion*.] In *anat.*, opposite the occlput: applied to the space between the eyebrows.

antinode (an'ti-nōd), *n.* [*anti-* + *node*.] A point of a vibrating string where the amplitude of vibration is greatest. It is at the middle of a loop or vertical segment, and half-way between two adjacent nodes. See *node*.

antinomian (an-ti-nō'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *antinomi*, antinomians, < Gr. as if **ἀντίνομος*, against the law: see *antinomy*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Denying the obligotoriness of the moral law, as if emancipated from it by the gospel.—2. Of or pertaining to the antinomians.

II. *n.* In *theol.*, one who maintains that Christians are freed from the moral law as set forth in the Old Testament by the new dispensation of grace as set forth in the gospel; an opponent of legalism in morals. Antinomianism has existed in three forms: in the early church, as a species of Gnosticism, in the doctrine that sin is an incident of the body, and that a regenerate soul cannot sin; later, in the Reformation, as a reaction against the doctrine of good works in the Roman Catholic Church, in the antagonistic doctrine that man is saved by faith alone, regardless of his obedience to or disobedience of the moral law as a rule of life; finally, as a phase of extreme Calvinism, in English Puritan theology, in the doctrine that the sins of the elect are so transferred to Christ that they become his transgressions and cease to be the transgressions of the actual sinner. The chief exponent of the second form of antinomianism was John Agricola (Germany, 1492–1566); the chief exponent of the third, Tobias Crisp, D. D. (England, 1600–1643). Often with a capital.

antinomianism (an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm), *n.* [*antinomian* + *-ism*.] The tenets of the antinomians. See *antinomian*, *n.*

antinomic (an-ti-nom'ik), *a.* 1†. Antinomian.—2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an antinomy; containing antinomies; involving a conflict of laws.

antinomical (an-ti-nom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *antinomic*.

Kant holds that reason is in itself *antinomical*. *Coird*, Philos. Kant, p. 260.

antinomist (an-tin'ō-mist), *n.* [*antinomy* + *-ist*.] An antinomian.

Great offenders this way are the libertines and *antinomists*, who quite cancel the whole law of God under the pretence of Christian liberty. *Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons ad Pop. (1674), p. 298.

antinomy (an-tin'ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *antinomies* (-miz). [< L. *antinomia*, a contradiction between laws, < Gr. *ἀντινομία*, an antinomy: in the law, < *ἀντί*, against, + *νόμος*, law: see *nomic*.] 1. The opposition of one law, rule, or principle to another.

It should be noticed that the Westminster Confession expressly teaches the freedom of will as well as foreordination, and leaves the solution of the apparent *antinomy* to scientific theology. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 162.

2. Any law, rule, or principle opposed to another.

If God once willed adultery should be sinful, all his omnipotence will not allow him to will the allowance that his holiest people might, by his own *antinomy* or counterstatute, live unreproved. *Milton*, Divorce, II. 3.

Humility, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness are direct *antinomies* to the lusts of the flesh.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, I. § 4.

3. In *metaph.*, according to Kant, an unavoidable contradiction into which reason falls when it applies to the transcendent and absolute the a priori conceptions of the understanding (categories): see *category*, 1), which are valid only within the limits of possible experience. There are four *antinomies* of the pure reason, according to Kant, relating (1) to the limits of the universe in space and time, (2) to the existence of atoms or the infinite divisibility of matter, (3) to freedom, and (4) to cosmological argument for a God.

Antiochian (an-ti-ō'ki-an), *a.* [L. *Antiochius*, also *Antiochenus*, < Gr. *Ἀντιόχειος*, pertaining to *Ἀντίοχος*, *Antiochus*, the name of a philosopher and of several Syrian kings, or to *Ἀντιόχεια*, *Antioch*.] Pertaining to Antioch, a name of several cities, particularly Antioch in Syria (now called *Antakia*), founded by Seleucus Nicator, 301 B. C., and named after his father Antiochus. The name *Ἀντιόχεια ἡ πρὸς Δάφνῃ* (Antioch near Daphne), to distinguish it from the numerous other cities of the name, was also frequently used. Antioch was the capital of Antiochus, the name given to two chronological eras employed in Syria: (a) The Caesarean era of Antioch, commemorating the victory of Pharsalia, fixed by the Greeks in the autumn of 49 B. C., and by the Syrians in the autumn of 48 B. C. The numbers of the era of Antioch, September, 5493 B. C., employed by the Syrian Christians as the date of the creation of the world.

Antiochianism (an-ti-ō'ki-an-izm), *n.* [*Antiochian* + *-ism*.] The name given to a school of theology which existed in the fourth and fifth centuries; so called as propagated chiefly by the church at Antioch, and also to distinguish it from Alexandrianism. It aimed at a middle course between a literal and a theological interpretation of the Scriptures.

antiodont (an'ti-ō-dont), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), a tooth.] Having a kind of lophodont dentition in which the folds or ridges of the molar crowns are opposite: opposed to *amabolodont*.

antiopelmous (an'ti-ō-pel'mus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντίος*, set against, + *πέλμα*, the sole.] In *ornith.*, having an arrangement of the flexor tendons of the foot in which the second perforans supplies the third toe only, while the flexor hallucis splits into three tendons, passing to the first, second, and fourth toes.

The symplemous, the heteropelmous, and the *antiopelmous* arrangements are entirely peculiar to the present order [*Picarise*]. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 389.

anti-organic (an'ti-ōr-gan' tik), *a.* [*anti-* + *organic*.] Tending to allay excitement or venereal desire.

antipapal (an-ti-pā'pal), *a.* [*anti-* + *papal*.] Opposed to the pope or to popery.

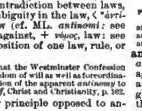
He charges sedulously his own Arminian exploded *antipapal* schism. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

antipapistical (an'ti-pā-pis'ti-kal), *a.* [*anti-* + *papistical*.] Antipapal. *Jortin.*

antiparabema (an'ti-par-a-bē'mä), *n.*; pl. *antiparabemata* (-mä-tä). [Mgr. **ἀντιπαράβημα*; see *anti-* and *parabema*.] One of two chapels at the angles of the west front of some Byzantine churches, found especially in Armenian examples, and corresponding to the parabemata of the apsidal end. *J. M. Neale.*

antiparallel (an-ti-par'a-lel), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *parallel*.] **I.** *a.* Running parallel but in a contrary direction. *Hammond.*

II. *n.* In *geom.*, one of two or more lines which make equal angles with another lines, but in contrary order. Thus, supposing AB and AC any two lines, and FG and FE two other lines cutting the first so as to make the angle ABC equal to the angle AEF, and the angle ACB equal to the angle AGF, then FE and FG are antiparallels with respect to AB and AC; also these latter are antiparallels with respect to the two former.



antiparalytic (an'ti-par-a-lit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *paralytic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*: (*a*) Effective against paralysis. [Rare.] (*b*) An epithet applied to the secretion of the submaxillary gland on one side when the chorda tympani on the other side has been cut so as to produce a paralytic secretion on that side. In this sense also called *antilytic*.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for paralysis. [Rare.]

antiparalytical (an'ti-par-a-lit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *antiparalytic*.

antipart (an'ti-pärt), *n.* [*anti-* + *part*.] The counterpart. [Rare.]

Turn now to the reverse of the medal, and there we shall find the *antipart* of this divine truth.
Bp. Warburton, Sermons, II.

Antipasch (an'ti-pask), *n.* [*anti-* + *pasch*.] Low Sunday; the Sunday after Easter day.

Antipathacea (an'ti-pa-thā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-acea*.] A suborder of *Actiniaria*, composed of the families *Antipathidæ* and *Gerardiidæ*, having the polyps connected by a coenenchyma secreting a solid sclerobase or horny skeletal axis, and their tentacles simple, conical, and 6 to 24 in number.

Antipatharia (an'ti-pa-thā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-aria*.] A synonym of *Sclerobasica*, as an order of sclerobasic corals having the corallum external and not calcareous.

antipatharian (an'ti-pa-thā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Antipatharia*.

Antipathes (an-tip'a-thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντιπαθής*, of opposite feelings or properties: see *antipathy*.] A genus of corals, typical of the family *Antipathidæ* (which see). The species are known as *sea-whips*. *A. columnaris* is an example.

antipathetic (an'ti-pa-thet'ik), *a.* [< *antipathy*, on type of *pathetic*, q. v.] Having a natural antipathy, contrariety, or constitutional aversion: with *to*.

Hence I think its [Greek speculation's] influence on the whole was dogmatic, and *antipathetic* to Skepticism.
Coleridge, Table Talk, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 282.

antipathetical (an'ti-pa-thet'i-kal), *a.* Opposed in nature or disposition: with *to*.

The soil is . . . *antipathetical to* all venomous creatures. *Coleridge*, Table Talk, Vocal Forest.

antipathic (an-ti-path'ik), *a.* [< NL. *antipathicus*: see *antipathy* and *-ic*.] 1. Relating to antipathy; opposite; unlike; adverse.—2. Exciting antipathy. [Rare.]

Every one seems to have his *antipathic* animal. *Kingsley*, Life, p. 41.

Antipathidæ (an-ti-path'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Antipathes* + *-idæ*.] A family of sclerobasic corals; the black corals, corresponding to the old genus *Antipathes*. They have a branched fibrous axis and a soft fleshy coenenchyma, which peels off after death, leaving the axial cernosare looking like a dry stick.

antipathize, *v.* See *antipathize*.

antipathist (an-tip'a-thist), *n.* [*antipathy* + *-ist*.] A person or thing having an antipathy to another, or being the direct opposite of another. [Rare.]

Sole positive of night!
Antipathist of light.
Coleridge, Shylliine Leaves, II. 281.

antipathize (an-tip'a-thīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *antipathized*, ppr. *antipathizing*. [*antipathy* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* To feel antipathy or aversion; entertain or show a feeling, disposition, or opinion characterized by opposition or contrariety: the opposite of *sympathize*. [Rare.]

I must say I sympathize with Milverton and *antipathize* . . . with Lord Lytton.
A. Helps, Casimir Maremma, p. 89.

II. *trans.* To affect with antipathy or hostility of feeling; render antipathetic. [Rare.]

Also spelled *antipathize*.

antipathous (an-tip'a-thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντιπαθής*, of opposite feeling (see *antipathy*), + *-ous*.] Having a natural antipathy; antipathetic.

Still she extends her hand,
As if she saw something *antipathous*
Unto her virginal life.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

antipathy (an-tip'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *antipathies* (-thiz). [= F. *antipathie*, < Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια*, < *ἀντιπαθής*, of opposite feelings, < *ἀντί*, against, + *πάθος*, feeling, < *πάσχειν*, suffer, feel.] 1. Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling or sensation felt at the presence or thought of a particular object; distaste; disgust; repugnance.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

Their natural *antipathy* of temperament made resentment an easy passage to hatred.
Macaulay, Hist., viii.

A rival is the bitterest enemy, as *antipathy* is rather between likes than unlikes.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 122.

2†. A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water. *Bacon.*—3. An object of natural aversion or settled dislike.

Let him be to thee an *antipathy*,
A thing thy nature sweats at and turns backward.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

= **Syn.** *Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy, Disgust, Aversion, Reluctance, Repugnance.* *Hatred* is the deepest and most

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permanent of those feelings; it is rarely used except of persons. *Dislike* is the most general word, and depends upon the connection for its strength; it is opposed to *liking* or *fondness*. *Antipathy* expresses most of constitutional feeling and bent of volition: the turkey-cock has an *antipathy* to the color red; many people have an intense *antipathy* to snakes, rats, toads. In figurative use, *antipathy* is a dislike that seems constitutional toward persons, things, conduct, etc.; hence it involves a dislike for which sometimes no good reason can be given. *Antipathy* is opposed primarily to *sympathy*, but often to mere *liking*. *Disgust* is the loathing, first of physical taste, then of esthetic taste, then of spiritual taste or moral feeling. *Aversion* is a fixed disposition to avoid something; it implies coldness, disturbs, or annoys; as, quiet people have an *aversion* to noise. It is a dislike, settled and generally strong. *Reluctance* and *repugnance* by their derivation imply a natural struggle as of hesitation or recoil; with *reluctance* it is simply the will holding back from the doing of a proposed act, while with *repugnance* it is a greater resistance or one accustomed with greater force, and generally has in regard to an act, course, idea, etc., rarely to persons or things. See *animosity*.

While evil-natured ladies *hatred* they pursued
The sojourners of Goshen. *Milton*, P. L., i. 308.

The hint malevolent, the look oblique,
The obvious satire, or the wilful dislike.
Hannah More, Sensibility.

Sir Lancelot leant, in half *disgust*
At love, life, all things, on the window-ledge.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Cowper speaks of some one having "much the same *aversion* to a Papist that some people have to a cat,—rather an *antipathy* than a reasonable *dislike*."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 90.

Reluctance against God and his holy name,
Laid on our necks. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1045.

It is no argument against death that life in full energy has a *repugnance* to it. *Mulford*, Nation, p. 103.

antiparistasis (an-ti-pa-ris'ta-sis), n. [< *antiparistasis*, < Gr. ἀντιπαρίστασις, a surrounding so as to compress, < ἀντιπαρίστασθαι, surround, compass, < ἀντί, against, + περί, around, + ἵστασθαι, stand.] 1. Antagonism of natural qualities, as of light and darkness, heat and cold; specifically, opposition of contrary qualities by which one or both are intensified, or the intensification so produced. Thus, sound is said to be excited by quickime by immersing it in cold water, and cold applied to the human body may, by reaction, increase its heat.

All that I fear is Cynthia's presence, which, with the cold of her chastity, casteth such an *antiperistasis* about the place, that no heat of thine will carry with the patient.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in granting what an opponent states as fact, but denying his inference therefrom.

antiperistatic (an'ti-per-i-stat'ik), a. [< *antiperistasis* + -*ic*; formed after Gr. περιστατικός, peristatic.] Pertaining to antiperistasis.

antiperistatical (an'ti-per-i-stat'i-kal), a. [< *antiperistatic* + -*al*.] Same as *antiperistatic*.

antiperistatically (an'ti-per-i-stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an antiperistatical manner; by antiperistasis.

antiperistatis (an'ti-per-i-stā'tis), n. Same as *antiperistasis*.

antiperistatize (an'ti-per-i-stā'tiz), v. t. [< *antiperistasis* + -*ize*.] To subject to antiperistasis.

antiperistatizing (an'ti-per-i-stā'tiz-ing), *p. a.* Producing antiperistasis.

antiperistatosis (an'ti-per-i-stā-tō'sis), n. [< *antiperistasis* + -*osis*.] Same as *antiperistasis*.

antiperistatus (an'ti-per-i-stā'tus), n. [< *antiperistasis* + -*us*.] Same as *antiperistasis*.

antiperistrephis (an'ti-per-i-strē'fis), n. [< Gr. ἀντιπερίστρεφις, a turning round, < ἀντί, against, + περί, around, + στρέφειν, turn.] Same as *antiperistasis*.

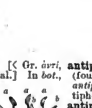
antiperistrephy (an'ti-per-i-strē'fi), n. [< Gr. ἀντιπερίστρεφις, a turning round, < ἀντί, against, + περί, around, + στρέφειν, turn.] Same as *antiperistasis*.

antiperistyle (an'ti-per'i-stil), n. [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + περίστυλος, surrounded with columns: see *peristyle*.] In *arch.*, a row of columns opposite to another row.

antipestilential (an'ti-pes-ti-len'shal), a. [< *anti-* + *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the plague or other epidemic, or against infection.

Antipestilential unguents to anoint the nostrils with.
Harvey, The Plague.

antipetalous (an-ti-pet'a-lus), a. [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + πέταλον, leaf, mod. petal.] In *bot.*, a term descriptive of stamens which stand opposite to petals.



Section of Antipetalous flower of the Buckthorn. *a*, *a*, *a*, stamens; *b*, *b*, *b*, petals inserted upon the throat of the calyx.

antiphlogistic (an'ti-flō-jis'tik), a. and n. [< *anti-* + *phlogistic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *chem.*, opposed to the theory of phlogiston (which see) and to the *phlogistic* system.—2. In *med.*, counteracting inflammation or a feverish state of the system: as, *antiphlogistic* treatment.

antiphlogistic theory, a theory of combustion first advanced by Lavoisier, who held that in combustion, instead of phlogiston escaping, according to the theory of Stahl, there was a combination with oxygen. The antiphlogistic theory of combustion, modified and enlarged, is the one now universally accepted.

II. *n.* Any medicine or application which tends to check or subdue inflammation.

antiphon, **antiphone** (an'ti-fon or -fōn), n. [The earlier E. forms produced mod. *anthem*, q. v., < ME. *antefen*, *antefn*, *antefne*, sing.), < Gr. ἀντίφωνα (neut. pl.), usually ἀντίφωνον (sing.), antiphon, prop. neut. of ἀντίφωνος, sounding in answer, < ἀντί, in return, + φωνή, voice: see *phone*, and cf. *anthem*.] 1. A psalm, hymn, or prayer sung responsively or by alternation of two choirs, as in the English cathedral service. —2. In the liturgy or mass of both the Eastern and Western churches, as well as in the day-hours and other offices, a series of verses from the Psalms or other parts of Scripture, either in their regular succession or combined from various passages, sung as a prelude or conclusion to some part of the service. It is sometimes originally limited to the verse sung before or after the psalms of the office, the tones of which are determined by the musical mode, according to the Gregorian chant, (cf. *tone*) and sometimes by the *chant and mode*. Liturgiologists retain a more extended use of the word, making it include various responses as well as longer chants.

3. A scriptural passage or original composition sung as an independent part of the service, and set to more elaborate music; an anthem.—4. An echo or a response. [Rare.]

The great Antiphon and Response sent at Hamborough to me sounds like an *antiphone* to the other malign exonjuction at Ostien. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 376.

To double an antiphon. See *double*.

antiphona, n. Plural of *antiphonon*.

antiphonal (an-tif'ō-nal), a. and n. [< *antiphon* + -*al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or marked by antiphony; singing; antiphonary.

He [Calvin] thought . . . that the practice of *antiphonal* chanting was superstitious.
Dr. Charleton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 164.

II. *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems; an antiphonary.

antiphonally (an-tif'ō-nal-i), *adv.* In an antiphonal manner; responsively.

antiphonar (an-tif'ō-när), n. Same as *antiphonary*.

antiphonary (an-tif'ō-nā-ri), n. and *a.* [< ML. *antiphonarium*, < *antiphona*: see *antiphon*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *antiphonaries* (-riz). A book of antiphons. As originally compiled by Pope Gregory the Great, it contained whatever was sung antiphonally in the mass and offices of the Latin Church. The liturgical antiphons, as they are known to us, have for the most part long been published in a separate book called the *gradual*. The responsories of the office were also anciently published by themselves in the *responsorial*, but now with the antiphons proper, that is, those associated with the psalms of the office, make up the present antiphonary.

II. *a.* Antiphonal.

Great attention seems to have been paid to the *antiphonary* songs. *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 21.

antiphone, n. See *antiphon*.

antiphoner (an-tif'ō-nėr), n. [< ME. *antiphonere* (also *anfenare*, *anfenare*), < ML. *antiphonarium*: see *antiphonary*.] A book of anthems or antiphons; an antiphonary.

He Alma Redemptoris herde synge,
As children lerneden *antifenere*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 67.

antiphonetic (an'ti-fō-net'ik), a. [< Gr. as if ᾽αντιφωνητός, < ἀντιφωνεῖν, correspond in sound, < ἀντίφωνος, corresponding or answering in sound: see *antiphon*, *anti-*, and *phonetic*.] Corresponding in sound; homophonous: applied to words which rime.

Moore and Tom Campbell themselves admit "spinach" is perfectly *antiphonetic* to "greenwich."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 111.

antiphonic (an-ti-fon'ik), a. [< Gr. ἀντίφωνος (found only in adv. ἀντιφωνικῶς), < ἀντίφωνον: see *antiphon*.] Pertaining to or marked by antiphony.

antiphonical (an-ti-fon'i-kal), a. Same as *antiphonic*.

antiphonon (an-tif'ō-non), n.; pl. *antiphona* (-nä). [Gr.: see *antiphon*.] Same as *antiphon*.

In the Basilian and Chrysostomic Liturgies, the Introit is divided into three *antiphona*.
Neale, Eastern Church, I. 364.

antiphony (an-tif'ō-ni), n.; pl. *antiphonies* (-niz). [An extended form of *antiphon*, < Gr. as if ᾽αντιφωνία. Cf. *symphony*.] 1. Alternate or responsive singing, in which a choir is divided into two, each part singing alternate verses of the psalm or anthem: opposed to *homophony*. 2. In responsorial music, the contrast or the connection between the whole choir, as in the chanting of responsories. See *responsory*.

2. A psalm or an anthem so chanted.

These are the pretty responsories, these are the dear *antiphonies* that are betwixt us of late our prelates and their chaplains with the goodly echo they make.
Milton, Areopagitica.

3. A composition of several verses taken from different psalms and set to music.

antiphotogenic (an'ti-fō-tō-jen'ik), a. [*anti-* + *photogenic*.] Preventing the chemical action of light, as in photography; rendering light non-active by excluding the chemical rays.

It has not fit the telescope to the objective, but merely unite the two by means of an *antiphotogenic* mixture of red cloth. *Sci. Amer., Supp.*, XXIII. 9160.

antiphrasis (an-tif'ra-sis), n. [L., < Gr. ἀντίφρασις, < ἀντιφράζειν, express by antithesis or negation, < ἀντί, against, + φράζειν, speak, > φράσις, way of speaking, > E. *phrase*.] In *rhet.*, the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning, or when its opposite should have been used; irony, used either in sarcasm or in humor.

You now find no cause to repent that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called by *antiphrasis*. *South*.

antiphrastic (an-ti-fras'tik), a. [< Gr. ἀντιφραστικός (in adv. ἀντιφραστικῶς), < ἀντιφράζειν, express by antithesis: see *antiphrasis*.] Of or pertaining to antiphrasis.

antiphrastical (an-ti-fras'ti-kal), a. Same as *antiphrastic*.

antiphrastically (an-ti-fras'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis; by antiphrasis.

antiphthisic (an-ti-tiz'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *phthisic*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to check phthisis or consumption.

II. *n.* A medicine intended to check phthisis. *N. E. D.*

antiphysic[1], **antiphysical**[1] (an-ti-fiz'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + φύσις, nature (adj. φυσικός).] Contrary to nature; unnatural.

antiphysic[2], **antiphysical**[2] (an-ti-fiz'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + φῦσα, breath, wind (in the stomach).] In *med.*, relieving flatulence; carminative.

antiplastic (an-ti-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀντί, against, + πλαστικός, < πλάσσειν, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold, form.] 1. Diminishing plasticity.—2. In *med.*, unfavorable to healing; preventing or checking the process of granulation.—3. Impoverishing the blood.

antipod, n. An obsolete form of *antipode*.

antipodal (an-tip'ō-dal), *a.* [*antipode* + -*al*.] 1. Pertaining to antipodes; diametrical; situated on or belonging to opposite sides of the globe.

The mingling of *antipodal* rivers.
G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 104.

Hence—2. At the opposite end or extreme; diametrically opposite.

A place so *antipodal* to New England ways and ideas as was Vicksburg in that day. *The Century*, XXIII. 163.

A horseman clatters over the loose planks of the bridge while his *antipodal* shadow glides silently under the mirrored bridge below. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 19.

Also *antipodic*, *antipodical*.

antipodal cells, in *bot.*, the two cells which are formed by the nuclei at the base of the embryonal sac and opposite to the micropyle, which, however, soon disappear.—**Antipodal heresy**, the heresy of the antipodists. See *antipodist*.

The modern assertion, with indignant comment, that Virgil [Bishop of Salzburg] was deposed for *antipodal heresy*. *Prof. De Morgan*, N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 53.

antipode (an'ti-pōd), n.; pl. *antipodes* (-pōdz), usually as Latin *antipodes* (an-tip'ō-dēz). [Formerly also *antipod*, rarely *antipos*; < L. *antipodes*, pl.: see *antipodes*.] 1. One of the antipodes, or those who dwell on opposite sides of the globe.—2. One who or that which is in opposition to or over against another.

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antipode

In tale or history your beggar is ever the just *antipode* to your king. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

Balance-loving Nature
Made all things in pairs.
To every foot its *antipod*.
Emerson, Merlin, ii.

antipodean (an-tip-ō-dē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; antipodal.

antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [L. (in ME. as La.), < Gr. *ἀντίποδες*, pl. of *ἀντίπους*, with feet opposite, < *ἀντί*, opposite, + *πούς*, = E. *foot*.] **1.** Persons living at diametrically opposite points of the globe, so that their feet are directed toward each other; persons who live on the side of the globe opposite to others.

Your *Antipodes* are a good rascally sort of topsie turvy Fellows — If I had a Bumper I'd stand upon my Head and drink a Health to 'em. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

2. Two places on the surface of the globe diametrically opposite to each other; the country or region on the opposite side of the globe.—

3. Figuratively, things opposed to each other: as a singular, anything diametrically adverse or opposed to another thing belonging to the same general order; a contrary. In the latter sense sometimes used in the singular form *antipode* (which see).

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgment, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel? *Hammond*, Sermons.

Minds, the *antipodes* of each other in temper and endowment, alike feel the force of his [Burke's] attraction.
Lowell, Among my Books, 3d ser., p. 39.

antipodic (an-ti-pod'ik), *a.* Same as *antipodal*. *Ruskin*.

antipodical (an-ti-pod'i-kal), *a.* [*antipode* + *-ic-al.*] Same as *antipodal*.

Nor are the inhabitants of the *Antipodical* Paradise less worthy of our admiration. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXII. 602.

antipodism (an-tip'ō-dizm), *n.* [*antipode* + *-ism.*] The state of being antipodal.

antipodist (an-tip'ō-dist), *n.* [*antipode* + *-ist.*] A believer in the antipodes, at the time when such belief was heresy, on account of the orthodox supposition that the whole surface of the earth was a flat expanse.

Some have maintained that the *antipodist* (Virgil, bishop of Salzburg) was a different person from the canonised bishop. *Dr Murray*, Addit. to Todd's Johnson, xli. 53.

antipoint (an'ti-point), *n.* [*anti-* + *point.*] One of a pair of foci, real or imaginary, to a plane curve, so related to another pair that if a quadrilateral be drawn having the four at each pair at opposite angles, the opposite sides will meet at the circular points at infinity, and consequently be tangent to the curve.

antipoison (an'ti-poi-zn), *n.* [*anti-* + *poison.*] An antidote for a poison; a counter-poison: as, "poisons afford *antipoisons*," *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., xxviii. 1.

antipole (an'ti-pōl), *n.* [*anti-* + *pole*2.] The opposite pole; anything diametrically opposed to another.

That *antipole* of all enthusiasm, called "a man of the world." *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, ii.

antipope (an'ti-pōp), *n.* [*anti-* + *pope.*] One who usurps or is elected to the papal office in opposition to a pope held to be canonically chosen. They have been about thirty, counting the last of whom was Felix V. (Duke Amadeus VIII. of Savoy), elected by the Council of Basle in 1439.

antiport, *n.* See *anteport*.

antiprimer (an-ti-pri'mėr), *n.* [*anti-* + *primer.*] An apparatus designed to prevent the priming or foaming of steam in a boiler, that is, the escape of spray or water with the steam.

antiprism (an'ti-prizm), *n.* [*anti-* + *prism.*] An auxiliary prism; part of a compound prism placed with its refractive edge in a reversed position. A prism of carbon disulphid is sometimes used in spectrum analysis, consisting of a glass core with sides made of two antiprisms.

antiprostate (an-ti-pros'tāt), *n.* [*anti-* + *prostate*, *n.*] One of the two small glands (Cowper's glands) situated before the prostate gland in man and many other mammals. See *prostate*.

antiprostatic (an'ti-pros-tat'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *prostatic* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the antiprostates.

antipruritic (an'ti-prō-rit'ik), *a.* [*anti-* + *pruritic.*] Tending to relieve itching.

antipsoric (an-tip-sor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *ψωρικός*, pertaining to the itch, < *ψώρα*, the itch.] **I.** *a.* Efficacious in curing the itch.

II. *n.* A remedy for the itch.

antiptosis (an-tip-tō'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντίπτωσις*, < *ἀντί*, against, + *πτῶσις*, falling, case, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, the use of one case for another.

antiputrefactive (an'ti-pū-trē-fak'tiv), *a.* [*anti-* + *putrefactive.*] Counteracting or preventing putrefaction; antiseptic.

antiputrescent (an'ti-pū-tres'ent), *a.* [*anti-* + *putrescent.*] Same as *antiputrefactive*.

antipyic (an-ti-pī'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *πῦον*, pus, + *-ic.*] Preventing or restraining suppuration.

antipyretic (an'ti-pī-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *πυρετός*, fever: see *pyretic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, serving as a preventive of or remedy for pyrexia or fever; depressing an abnormally high temperature: as, the new *antipyretic* alkaloid.

II. *n.* A remedy for fever; an antifebrile.

antipyrin, **antipyrine** (an-ti-pī'rin), *n.* [As *antipyr(etic)* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The commercial name of dimethyloxy-quinizin, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$, a complex body belonging to the aromatic series. It crystallizes in brilliant scales, which dissolve readily in water. It is a valuable antipyretic.

antiquarian, *n.* Same as *antiquarianism*.

antiquarian (an-ti-kwā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *antiquarius* (see *antiquary*) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquarianism; connected with the study of antiquities, particularly of such as are comparatively modern, and of such as have interest rather as curiosities than for their importance to archeological importance: as, an *antiquarian* museum.

The question whether Greece did or did not borrow from this or that barbarian people some rude germs of art which in Greece alone were taught to expand into form and fruit has little more than an *antiquarian* interest.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 250.

2. An epithet applied to a size of drawing-paper, 53 × 31 or 52 × 29 inches.

II. *n.* Same as *antiquary*, 1 and 2.

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *antiquarian* + *-ism.*] **1.** The character or tastes of an antiquary.

I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me.
Sir Hurd, Letter to Warburton.

2. Antiquarian research. It includes the study of the past through relics of all kinds, but especially the study of times which are neither very ancient nor of great general interest, and the collection of brick-a-brac and mere curiosities. Also called, for old things merely because they are old, independently of any article or interest in them, antiquarianism.—**3.** *Archæology*, *Antiquarianism*. See *archæology*.

antiquarian (an-ti-kwā'ri-un), *n.*; pl. *antiquaria* (-ȧ). [NL., neut. of L. *antiquarius*: see *antiquary*. Cf. *aquarium*.] A repository of antiquities. *N. E. D.*

antiquary (an'ti-kwā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *antiquarius*, pertaining to antiquity, an antiquary, < *antiquus*, old: see *antique* and *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquarianism.

Instructed by the *antiquary* times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

II. *n.*; pl. *antiquaries* (-riz). **1.** One versed in the knowledge of ancient things; a student or collector of antiquities: sometimes used in the sense of *archæologist*. See *antiquarianism*.

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore.
Pope, Ep. to Addison, l. 35.

The simple *antiquary* is not a historian, but it is always a gain when the historian is not an *antiquary*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 308.

2. A dealer in old books, coins, objects of art, and similar articles. In this and the preceding sense also *antiquarian*.—**3.** An official custodian of antiquities. This title was bestowed by Henry VIII. upon Leland, his chaplain and librarian, 1533.

antiquate (an'ti-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antiquated*, ppr. *antiquating*. [< L. *antiquatus*, pp. of *antiquare*, restore to its ancient condition, in LL. make old, < *antiquus*, ancient: see *antique*.] To make old or obsolete; make old and useless by substituting something newer and better.

The growth of Christianity . . . might reasonably introduce new laws and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Common Law of Eng.

Huge charts which subsequent discoveries have *antiquated*. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 9.

antiquate (an'ti-kwāt), *a.* Same as *antiquated*, *p. a.*

antiquated (an'ti-kwā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Grown old; obsolete or obsolescent; ill adapted to present use; old-fashioned: said of things: as, an *antiquated* law.

It is possible that the present age can be pleased with that *antiquated* dialect? *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

antiquity

2. Advanced in years; rendered incapable by age; superannuated.

Old Janet, for so he understood his *antiquated* attendant was denominated. *Scott*, Waverley, II. i.

Syn. *Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, etc. See *ancient*.

antiquatedness (an'ti-kwā-ted-nes), *n.* [< *antiquated* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being antiquated, obsolete, or old-fashioned.

antiquateness (an'ti-kwāt-nes), *n.* [< *antiquate* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being antiquated or obsolete.

antiquation (an-ti-kwā'shon), *n.* [< L. *antiquatio(n-)*, < *antiquare*: see *antiquate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of antiquating, or the state of being antiquated.

Which must no change nor *antiquation* know.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 164.

2. In *Roman law*, repeal, as of a law; abrogation.

antique (an-tēk'), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *antike*, *antyke*, *antick*, later *antique*, with accent on the first syllable; in the 17th century the form were gradually discriminated, *antick*, *antic* being restricted to the sense of 'fantastic,' etc. (see *antic*), while *antique*, with accent shifted in immediate dependence on the F., was restricted to the lit. sense; < F. *antique*, ancient, old, < L. *antiquus*, *antiuus*, former, earlier, ancient, old, < *ante*, before: see *ante-* and *antic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing or existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient: often specifically referring to Greece and Rome: as, an *antique* statue.

The scale . . . would be know to be *antique*. *Dryden*.

My copper-lamps, at any rate,
For being true *antique*, I bought.
Browning, Ring and Book, Tertium, Alma, iii.

2. Belonging to former times, as contrasted with modern; having the form and characteristics of an earlier day; of old fashion: as, an *antique* robe.

O good old man; how well in thee appears
The constant service of the *antique* world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed!
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3.

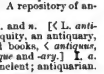
All the *antique* fashions of the street were dear to him, even such as were characterized by a rudeness that would naturally have annoyed his sauciness.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3†. Fantastic; fanciful; odd; wild; antic. See *antic*, 4.

What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne*.

4. In *bookbinding*, embossed without gold.—**Antique cover**, in bookbinding, a hanging rectangular simple crown composed of a circular band with rays simply pointed and of indefinite number. It is always or, that is, of gold. Also called *Eastern crown*.—**Antique type**. See II., 3, and *Ancient*, *Old*, *Antique*, etc.: *See ancient*.

II. *n.* **1.** The style or manner of ancient times, especially of Greek and Roman antiquity: used especially of art.



Antique Crown.
(From Berry's "Encyclopædia Heraldica.")

In this sense used only in the singular, and preceded by the definite article: as, fond of the *antique*; copied from the *antique*.

2. Any relic of antiquity; specifically, an example of Greek or Roman art, especially in sculpture.

To collect books and *antiques*, to found professorships, to patronize men of learning, became almost universal fashions among the great. *Macaulay*, Hist. England.

3. The name given by American type-founders to a style of type of thick and bold face, of the regular Roman model, in which all lines are of equal or nearly equal thickness. See *Egyptian* by British type-founders. The type used for title-words in this dictionary is *condensed antique*.

antiqued (an-tēkt'), *a.* In *bookbinding*, finished in antique style.

antiquely (an-tēk'li), *adv.* In an antique manner.

antiqueness (an-tēk'nes), *n.* The quality of being antique, or of appearing to be of ancient origin and workmanship.

antiquist (an'ti-kwist), *n.* [< *antique* (or L. *antiquus*) + *-ist.*] **1.** An antiquary; as, "theoretic *antiquists*," *Pinkerton*. [Rare.]—**2.** A collector of antiques.

antiquitarian (an-tik-wi-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *antiquity* + *-arian.*] An admirer of antiquity; an antiquary. [Rare.]

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation into three sorts: — 1, *Antiquitarians* (for so I had rather call them than antiquaries, whose labours are useful and laudable); 2, Libertines: 3, Politicians.
Milton, Reformation, i.

antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.*; pl. *antiquities* (-tiz). [< ME. *antiquyte*, *antiquite*, < OF. *antiquité*, *antiquiteit*, mod. F. *antiquité* = Pr. *antiquitat* =

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antiquity

Sp. *antigüedad* = Pg. *antiguidade* = It. *antichità*, < L. *antiquita(t)-s*, < *antiquus*: see *antique*.] 1. The quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age: as, a family of great *antiquity*.

> This ring is valuable for its *antiquity*. *Johnson.*
>
> Is not your voice broken ? your wind short ? . . . and every part about you blasted with *antiquity* ! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., 3.

2. Ancient times; former ages; times long since past: as, Demosthenes was the most eloquent orator of *antiquity*.

> Nor even so remotely among the mossy centuries did it pause, but strayed onward into that grey *antiquity* of which there is no token left save its cavernous tombs, etc. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun.

3. The ancients collectively; the people of ancient times.

> He lives with *antiquity* and posterity; with *antiquity*, in the sweet communication of sindisputed merit; and with posterity, in the generous aspiring after future renown. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 38.
>
> That such pillars were raised by such all *antiquity* has avowed. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. An old person. [Humorous.]

> You are a shrewd *antiquity*, neighbour Clench. *B. Jonson.*

5. That which is ancient, or belongs to old or ancient times; something left by or peculiar to the ancients: generally in the plural: as, Greek or Egyptian *antiquities*.

> The lectures will have for a common object the history and *antiquities* of the country. *Everett*, Orations, II. 111.

antirabic (an-ti-rab'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *rabies*.] Pertaining to the prevention of rabies or hydrophobia.

> The Russian *antirabic* inoculation institution (in Odessa). *Science*, IX. 139.

antiracer (an-ti-rā'sėr), *n.* [< *anti-* + *racer*1 + *-er*1.] A device for preventing the racing of the screw of a marine propeller when the vessel pitches so as to throw it out of the water.

antirachitic (an'ti-ra-kit'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *rachitic*.] Tending to cure rachitis or rickets.

antiremonstrant (an'ti-ri-mon'strant), *n.* [< *anti-* + *remonstrant*.] One opposed to remonstrance or to those who remonstrate. Specifically (*pl.*), the name of the party in the Dutch Calvinistic Church which opposed the Remonstrants or Arminians. They are also called *Counter-remonstrants*. See *remonstrant*.

antirent (an-ti-rent'), *a.* [< *anti-* + *rent*.] Opposed to the payment of rent; opposed on theoretical grounds to the exaction of rent for land, etc.: as, *antirent* doctrines.—**Antirent party**, a social and political organization which existed (about 1839) the collection of rent on certain great manorial estates in the State of New York.

antirenter (an-ti-ren'tėr), *n.* [< *antirent* + *-er*1.] A person opposed to the payment of rent; specifically, a member of the Antirent party.

Antirrhinum (an-ti-rī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, corresponding to, like, + *ῥίς, ῥῑν-*, nose.] A genus of herbs, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of the warmer parts of the old world and North America. The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to an animal's snout; hence the name. The *snapdragon*, *A. majus*, is a familiar garden-plant, with showy flowers, from the Mediterranean. The Mexican *A. mexicanicolus* is also frequently cultivated.

antisabbatarian (an'ti-sab-a-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *anti-* + *sabbatarian*.] One who denies the perpetual obligation of the sabbath law, maintaining that it was part of the ceremonial, not of the moral law, and was abolished by Christ; hence, one who opposes strictness in the observance of the sabbath: the opposite of *sabbatarian*. See *sabbatarian*, *sabbath*.

antisian (an-tish'ian), *n.* [L. *antiscii*, Gr. *ἀντίσκιοι*, pl. of *ἀντίσκιος*, with opposite shadows, < *ἀντί*, opposite, + *σκιά*, shadow: Cf. *amphiscian*.] A person whose shadow at noon is cast in a direction contrary to that of an inhabitant of the other side of the equator living upon the same meridian. See *antiscii*.

antiscii (an-tish'i-i), *n. pl.* [L.: see *antisian*.] Antisians.

antiscolic (an-ti-skol'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *σκώληξ*, a worm: see *Scolex*.] Anthelmintic. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

antiscorbutic (an'ti-skōr-bū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *scorbutic*.] I. *a.* In *med.*, counteracting scurvy.

II. *n.* A remedy for scurvy, as lemon-juice, ripe fruits, etc.

antiscorbutical (an'ti-skōr-bū'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antiscorbutic*.

antiscriptural (an-ti-skrip'tūr-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *scriptural* + *-al*.] Antagonistic to the principles or doctrines of Scripture, or to the acceptance of the Scriptures as inspired.

antiscripturism (an-ti-skrip'tūr-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *scripture* + *-ism*.] Opposition to the Scriptures. [Rare.]

antiscripturist (an-ti-skrip'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *scripture* + *-ist*.] One who denies the truth of Scripture; one who does not accept revelation: as, "atheists and *antiscripturists*," *Boyle*, Style of Holy Scriptures, p. 4. [Rare.]

Anti-Semite (an'ti-sē-mīt'), *n.* One who seeks by political or other means to lessen the commercial, political, or social influence of the Jews. The name is given especially to those who have participated in the agitation against the Jews in Germany, Russia, and Austria which began about 1878.

Anti-Semitic (an'ti-sē-mit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anti-Semites.

Anti-Semitism (an'ti-sem'i-tizm), *n.* The agitation conducted by the Anti-Semites or its motives; antagonism to the Jews.

antisepalous (an-ti-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *sepal* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, standing opposite to sepals: applied to stamens.

Antisepalous Flower of *Alchemilla vulgaris*. *a*, stamens, alternating with the petals (*b*) and opposite to the sepals (*c*).

antisepsis (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *σῆψις*, putrefaction: see *septic*.] The more or less complete exclusion of living microorganisms from those bodies or substances in which they produce disease, putrefaction, or fermentation. Such organisms may be destroyed, as by heat or germicides, or excluded, as by coverings or clean linens, or their activity may be interrupted, as may be restricted, as by the application of antiseptic substances or of cold.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *σηπτικός*, septic: see *septic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to antisepsis; inimical to the growth and activity of the micro-organisms of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation: as, *antiseptic* varnish, in *painting*, a glazing used to protect such vegetable or animal colors as are likely to fade by exposure to the air.

II. *n.* Anything which destroys the microorganisms of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation, or which restricts their growth and multiplication. Substances used for this purpose are corrosive sublimate, chlorinated lime, carbolic acid, sulphurous acid, etc. See *disinfectant* and *germicide*.

antiseptically (an-ti-sep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an antiseptic manner; by the application of antiseptics.

> Ister has operated *antiseptically*. *T. Bryant*, Surgery, p. 757.

antisepticize, *v. t.* See *antisepticize*.

antiseptician (an'ti-sep-tish'an), *n.* [< *antiseptic* + *-ist*.] A believer in antiseptic treatment.

antisepticize (an-ti-sep'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *antisepticized*, ppr. *antisepticizing*. [< *antiseptic* + *-ize*.] To treat with antiseptics; apply antiseptics to. Also spelled *antisepticize*.

antiseption (an-ti-sep'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *anti-* + *septic* + *-ion*.] Antisepsis.

antislavery (an-ti-slā'ver-i), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *slavery*.] I. *a.* Opposed to slavery: as, an *antislavery* man; the *antislavery* agitation.

II. *n.* Opposition to slavery.

antislaveryism (an-ti-slā'ver-i-izm), *n.* [< *antislavery* + *-ism*.] Opposition to slavery; the doctrines of the antislavery party. [Rare.]

antisocial (an-ti-sō'shal), *a.* [< *anti-* + *social*.] 1. Averse or antagonistic to sociality or social intercourse.—2. Opposed to social order, or the principles on which society is constituted.

antisocialist (an-ti-sō'shal-ist), *a.* [< *anti-* + *socialist*.] Opposed to the doctrines and practices of socialism. *J. S. Mill.*

antisodic (an-ti-sod'ik), *n.* [< *anti-* + *spasdic*.] A specialized group of four tentacles on the right side of some male cephalopods, as the nautilus, three of them having their sheaths united and the fourth standing alone. The structure is opposite to the spadix; hence the name.

> These four tentacles may be called the *anti-spadix*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

antispasis (an-tis'pa-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντίσπασις*, < *ἀντισπᾶν*, draw in the contrary direction, < *ἀντί*, contrary, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] In *pathol.*, a revulsion of fluids from one part of the body to another. [Rare.]

antispasmodic (an'ti-spaz-mod'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *spasmodic*.] I. *a.* In *med.*, curative of spasm; checking or curing convulsions.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy for spasm or convulsions, as ether, chloroform, the bromides, etc.

antispast (an'ti-spast), *n.* [< L. *antispastus*, < Gr. *ἀντίσπαστος*, verbal adj. of *ἀντισπᾶν*, draw in the contrary direction: see *antispasis*.] In *anc. pros.*, a tetrasyllabic foot, in which the first and last syllables are short and the middle syllables long, as *Ūlȳssēmēstrĭd*. It is a combination of an iambus and a trochee.

antispastic (an-ti-spas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀντισπαστικός*, able to draw back, < *ἀντισπᾶν*: see *antispast*.] I. *a.* In *med.*: (*a*) Counteracting spasm; antispasmodic.—2. Containing or consisting of antispasts: as, an *antispastic* verse.

II. *n.* In *med.*: (*a*) A medicine supposed to act by causing a revulsion of the humors. (*b*) A remedy that counteracts spasm; an antispasmodic.

antispastus (an-ti-spas'tus), *n.* [L.] Same as *antispast*.

antisplenetic (an'ti-spi-net'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *splenetic*.] Acting as a remedy in diseases of the spleen.

antistasis (an-tis'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *στάσις*, standing: see *stasis*.] The figure of speech in which a word is used before, < *ante*, before (see *ante-*), + *stare*, stand.] A chief priest or prelate. [Rare.]

> Unless they had as many *antistites* as presbyters. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

antistrophal (an-tis'trō-fal), *a.* Of or pertaining to antistrophe.

antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀντιστροφή*, lit. a turning about, < *ἀντιστρέφειν*, turn about, < *ἀντί*, against, + *στρέφειν*, turn. Cf. *strophe*.] 1. In ancient Greek choral ode corresponding to the strophe, which immediately precedes it, and identical with it in meter. It was sung by the chorus when returning from left to right, they having previously sung the strophe when moving from right to left. The strophe, antistrophe, and epode (the last sung by the chorus standing still), in this sequence, were the three divisions of a larger choral passage, which in its turn was treated as a unit and might be used once or repeated a number of times. This structure was occasionally imitated in Latin, and has sometimes been used in English.

2. In *rhet.*: (*a*) The reciprocal conversion of the same words in consecutive clauses or sentences: as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master. (*b*) The turning of an adversary's plea against him: as, had I killed him as you report, I had not deserved to bury him.

antistrophic (an-ti-strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀντιστροφικός*, < *ἀντιστροφή*: see *antistrophe*.] Relating to antistrophe.

antistrophically (an-ti-strof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In inverse order. by antistrophe.

antistrophon (an-tis'trō-fon), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίστροφον* (neut. -ον), turned opposite ways, < *ἀντιστρέφειν*: see *antistrophe*.] In *rhet.*, the turning of an argument against the one who advanced it.

antistrutic (an'ti-strū-mat'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *strumatic*.] Same as *antistrumous*.

antistrumous (an-ti-strō'mus), *a.* [< *anti-* + *strumous*.] In *med.*, useful as a remedy for scrofulous disorders.

antisyphilitic (an'ti-sif-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *syphilitic*.] In *med.*, efficacious against syphilis, or venereal disease. Also called *antiluetic*.

Antitactes (an-ti-tak'tēz), *n.*; pl. *Antitactæ* (-tē). [Gr. *ἀντίτακτος*, a heretic (see def.), < *ἀντιτάσσειν*, oppose, resist, < *ἀντι*, against, + *τάσσειν*, set in order, range, arrange: see *ante* and *tactic*.] One of those Gnostics who professed to oppose the will and commands of the Creator, Demiurge, or second Maker (the evil one), and, assuming that it was the latter who gave the decalogue, held that the moral law was not obligatory, and showed their contempt for it by purposely transgressing its commandments: a name given by Clement of Alexandria.

antithalian (an-ti-thā'li-an), *a.* [< *anti-* + *Thalia*, the muse of comedy: see *Thalia*.] Opposed to fun or festivity. *N. A. D.* [Rare.]

antitheism (an'ti-thē-izm), *n.* [< *anti-* + *theism*.] Opposition to theism. [Rare.]

antitheist (an-ti-thē'ist), *n.* [< *anti-* + *theist*.] An opponent of theism; one who denies the existence of a personal God. [Rare.]

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antitheist

The verdict of the atheist on the doctrine of a God is only that it is not proven. It is not that it is disproven. He is but an atheist. He is not an *antitheist*.
Chalmers, Nat. Theol., i. 58.

antitheistic (an'ti-thē-is'tik), *a.* [*antitheist* + *-ic.*] Antagonistic to theism. [Rare.]

That strange burst of *antitheistic* frenzy.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 756.

antitheistical (an'ti-thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antitheistic*. [Rare.]

antitheistically (an'ti-thē-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an antitheistic manner. [Rare.]

antithenar (an-tith'e-nėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *θέναρ*, the part of the hand between the thumb and forefinger.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand. (*b*) The adductor muscle of the great toe.

antithesis (an-tith'e-sis), *n.*; pl. *antitheses* (-sēz). [L., < Gr. *ἀντίθεσις*, opposition (cf. *ἀντιτίθεσθαι*, opposed, antithetic), < *ἀντιτίθεναι*, oppose, set against, < *ἀντί*, against, + *τίθεναι*, place, set, > *θέσις*: see *anti-* and *thesis*.] 1. Opposition; contrast.

The opposition of ideas and sensations is exhibited to us in the *antithesis* of theory and fact.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 4.

2. That which is opposed or contrasted, as one of two opposite judgments or propositions; in this sense opposed to *thesis* (which see). Specifically—**3.** In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in bringing contrary ideas or terms into close opposition; a contrast or an opposition of words or sentiments: as, "When our vices *leave us*, we flatter ourselves we *leave them*"; "The prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*"; "*Excess* of ceremony shows a want of breeding."

antithet (an'ti-thet), *n.* [Cf. *ἀντίθετον*, an antithesis, neut. of *ἀντίθετος*, opposed, antithetic: see *antithesis*.] An antithetical statement or expression; an instance of antithesis. [Rare.]

It is sometimes true . . . that sunshine comes after storm, . . . but not always: not even often. Equally true is the popular *antithet*, that misfortunes never come single.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

antithetic (an-ti-thet'ik), *a.* [= F. *antithétique* = Sp. *antitético*, < Gr. *ἀντιθετικός*, contrasting, antithetic, < *ἀντίθετος*, opposed, < *ἀντιτίθεναι*: see *antithesis*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *antithetical*.

II. *n.* **1.** A direct opposite. **2.** *pl.* The doctrine of contrasts. *N. E. D.*

antithetical (an-ti-thet'i-kal), *a.* [As *antithetic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of antithesis; directly opposed or contrasted: as, these conceptions are *antithetical*.

The two great and *antithetical* intellects which New England produced in the eighteenth century, Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 6.

2. Containing or abounding in antithesis; characterized by or making use of antithesis.

His (Macaulay's) works overflow with *antithetical* turns of expression.
De Quincey, Style, iii. Note, p. 1.

antithetically (an-ti-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an antithetical manner; by means of antithesis.

antitoxic (an'ti-tok'sik), *a.* [*anti-* + *toxic*.] **1.** A substance which neutralizes the action of a toxin or poisonous ptomine; specifically, a substance developed in the body of an animal by the operation with the poison of diphtheria, which enables it to tolerate this poison.

anti-trade (an'ti-trād), *n.* [*anti-* + *trade* (wind).] A name given to any of the upper tropical winds which move in a direction contrary to the trade-winds, but above them and in the opposite direction. These great aerial currents descend to the surface, after they have passed the limits of the trade-winds, and form the southwest or west-southwest winds of the north temperate, and the northwest or west-northwest winds of the south temperate zone.

antitragi, *n.* Plural of *antitragus*.

antitragic (an-ti-traj'ik), *a.* [< NL. *antitragicus*, q. v.] Pertaining to the antitragus.

antitragus (an-ti-trā'gus), *n.*; pl. *antitragi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ἀντίτραγος*, < *ἀντί*, opposite to, + *τράγος*, tragus: see *tragus*.] In *anat.*, the process of the external ear, opposite to the tragus, and behind the ear-passage. See cut under *ear*.

antitrinitarian (an'ti-trin-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*anti-* + *trinitarian*.] **I.** *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.

II. *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.

Also written *Antitrinitarian*, *Anti-Trinitarian*.

antitrinitarianism (an'ti-trin-i-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*antitrinitarian* + *-ism*.] Denial of the doctrine of the Trinity. Also written *Antitrinitarianism*, *Anti-Trinitarianism*.

antitrochanter (an'ti-trō-kan'tėr), *n.* [*anti-* + *trochanter*.] In *anat.*, an articular facet on the ilium against which the trochanter major of the femur abuts, and with which it forms a joint, as in birds. See cut under *sacrarium*.

antitrochanteric (an'ti-trō-kan-ter'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the antitrochanter.

antitropal (an-tit'rō-pal), *a.* Same as *antitropous*.

antitrope (an'ti-trōp), *n.* [= F. *antitrope*, < NL. *antitropus*, < Gr. *ἀντί*, against, + *τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A part or an organ of the body set over against another as one of a pair: a symmetrical antimere: thus, the right and left hands are *antitropes* to each other. Also called *antitype*.

antitropic (an-ti-trop'ik), *a.* [As *antitrope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an antitrope, or to antitropy; symmetrically related in position; reversely repeated, so as to form a pair.

antitropous (an-tit'rō-pus), *a.* [< NL. *antitropus*: see *antitrope*.] In *bot.*, having the radicle pointing directly away from the hilum of the seed, as in all orthotropous ovules applied to embryos. An equivalent form is *antitropal*.

antitropy (an-tit'rō-pi), *n.* [*antitrope* + *-y*3.] The character of an antitrope; the state, quality, or condition of being antitropic; reversed repetition of a part or an organ.

antitypal (an'ti-ti-pal), *a.* [*antitype* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of an antitype.

antitype (an'ti-tīp), *n.* [= F. *antitype* = Sp. *antitipo* = It. *antitipo*, < L. *antitypus*, < Gr. *ἀντίτυπος*, answering to a blow, < *ἀντί*, against, + *τύπος*, a blow: see *anti-* and *type*.] **1.** That which is prefigured or represented by a type, and therefore is correlative with it; particularly, in *theol.*, that which in the gospel is foreshadowed by and answers to some Old Testament character, institution, or event in the Old Testament.

It is this previous design, and this preordained connection between, or *relation* with the *type*, which constitute the relation of type and *antitype*.
Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence, § 11.

He [Melchizedek] brought forth bread and wine, . . . imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself.
Jer. Taylor.

2. In *biol.*, same as *antitrope*.

antityphic (an-ti-tip'ik), *a.* Same as *antityphical*.

antityphical (an-ti-tip'i-kal), *a.* [< *antityphic* + *-al*. Cf. *typical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an antitype.

The writer [of the Epistle to the Hebrews] recognises the typical, or rather *antitypical*, character of the Tabernacle and its services, as reflecting the archetype seen by Moses in the Mount.
Schaf, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 100.

antityphically (an-ti-tip'i-kal-i), *adv.* By way of antitype; as an antitype.

antityphous (an-tit'i-pus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος*, resisting: see *antitypy*.] Characterized by antitypy; resisting force; solid.

antitypy (an-tit'i-pi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιτυπία*, the resistance of a hard body, < *ἀντίτυπος*, resisting, < *ἀντί*, against, + *τυπος*, < *τύπτειν*, strike. Cf. *antitype*.] In *metaph.*, the absolute impenetrability of matter.

antivaccinationist (an'ti-vak-si-nā'shon-ist), *n.* One who is opposed to the practice of vaccination; specifically, a member or an adherent of the Anti-Vaccination Society of Great Britain.

antivaccinist (an-ti-vak'sin-ist), *n.* [*anti-* + *vaccinist*.] One who is opposed to vaccination. *Imp. Dict.*

antivariolous (an'ti-vā-ri'ō-lus), *a.* [*anti-* + *variolous*.] Preventing the contagion of smallpox.

antivela, *n.* Plural of *antivelum*.

antivelar (an-ti-vē'lėr), *a.* [*antivelum* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the antivelum.

antivelum (an-ti-vē'lum), *n.*; pl. *antivela* (-lą). [NL., < *anti-* + *velum*.] The pedal velum of cephalopods. See extract.

Since, then, in the gastropods the intestine turns to the cerebral side, we have the velum formed on that side; whereas, in the cephalopods, the fissure being on the opposite side, we have what we may call the *antivelum* on the pedal side.
J. F. Blair, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., IV.

antler-moth

antiveneral (an'ti-vē-nē'rę-al), *a.* [< *anti-* + *venereal*.] Counteracting venereal poison; useful as a remedy in venereal disease.

antizymic (an-ti-zim'ik), *a.* [< *anti-* + *zymic*.] Tending to prevent fermentation or putrefaction; antizymotic; antiseptic.

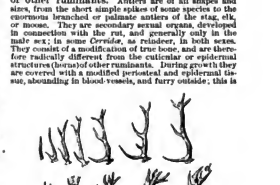
antizymotic (an'ti-zi-mot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *anti-* + *zymotic*.] **I.** *a.* Preventing or checking fermentation or zymosis; antizymic.

II. *n.* That which prevents fermentation, as in brewing; a preventive of or remedy for zymotic disease.

antjar, *n.* See *antiar*.

ant-king (ant'king), *n.* A name of the South American ant-thrushes of the genus *Grallaria*.

antler (ant'lėr), *n.* [Formerly *auntler*, *antlier*, corruptly *antler* (Cotgrave), < ME. *auntelere*, *hauntelere*, < OF. *antoillier*, later *andoiller* (and *andouiller*, *endouiller*), prob. < Ml., **antocularia* (sc. *cornua*), the horns of the stag's head, < L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye: see *ante-* and *ocular*, and cf. *antocular*.] **1.** Originally, the first tine or branch of the horns of a deer, and any of the principal tines or branches of a deer's horns: with a descriptive prefix or epithet. (See below.)—**3.** Now, when used absolutely, the horn of the solid deciduous horns of the *Cervida*, or deer family, which are periodically shed and renewed, as distinguished from the permanent hollow horns of other ruminants. Antlers are of all shapes and sizes, from the short simple spikes of some species to the enormous branched or palmate antlers of the stag, elk, or moose. They are secondary sexual organs, developed in connection with the rut, and generally only in the male sex; in the *Cervidæ*, as reindeer, in both sexes. They consist of a modification of true bone, and are therefore radically different from the calendar or epidermal structures (horns) of other ruminants. During growth they are covered with a modified periosteal and epidermal tissue, abounding in blood-vessels, and furry outside; this is



Stag's Antler in successive years.

a, brow-antler; *b*, bez-antler; *c*, antler royal; *d*, tine royal, or crown-antler.

the velvet, affording a copious supply of blood to the rapidly enlarging osseous tissue. When the antlers are full-grown the vascular activity of the velvet ceases, a result mechanically facilitated by the development of the bone or bur at the root of the beam, which to some extent strangulates the blood-vessels. The velvet then withers and shrivels, and peels off in shreds, or is rubbed off by the animal. The horns of the American pronghorn are antlers, inasmuch as they are deciduous and grow in the manner just described; but they have no epidermal structures, and otherwise like the horns of cattle. In forestry, the tines of muchbranched antlers, as those of the stag, have special names. In the first year the stag has only frontal protuberances, called *knobs*; in the second, a simple *dear* or *spay*, called *spike* in the case of American deer; in the third, a longer stem with one branch, the *bezo-antler*; in the fourth, the *tez*, *bez*, or *bay-antler*; in the fifth, the *antler royal* is acquired; after which the ends of the stag's horns become more or less palmate, developing the *crown* or *surroyal*, whence more or fewer points diverge in subsequent years. The total number of points, counting all the tines, may be ten. The main stem of a branched antler is the *beam*; the branches, exclusive of the merp points of the palmate portion of the crown, the *antlers* of branching is different in different species; in some the division is dichotomous throughout, as in the mule-deer of America. In general, the tines are offsets of a main beam. The reindeer is remarkable for the great size of the brow antler, which is also usually much larger on one side than on the other. The most palmate antlers are those of the European elk and of the American moose.

4. Same as *antler-moth*.

antlered (ant'lėrd), *a.* **1.** Having antlers; solid-horned: as, the *antlered* ruminants, distinguished from the horned ruminants.—**2.** Decorated with antlers.

Once more the merry voices sound
Within the *antlered* hall.
O. W. Holmes, Island Hunting-Song.

antler-moth (ant'lėr-môth), *n.* A European species of noctuid moth, *Charæas* (or *Cerapteryx*) *graminis*. The larve are very destructive, sometimes destroying the herbage of whole meadows. Also called *antler*.

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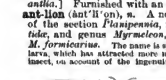
antlia (ant'lĭ-ă), *n.* ; pl. *antliæ* (-ē). [L., a machine to draw up water, a pump, < Gr. *ἀντλία*, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, < *ἄντλος*, the hold of a ship, bilge-water, a bucket, < *ἀνά*, up, + *τλάειν*, hold, lift, = L. *tla-re* in pp. *tlatus, latus*, associated with *ferre*, bear: see *ablative*.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of lepidopterous insects, by which they pump up the juices of plants. It consists of the greatly elongated maxillæ, which form a long hyaline sucking tube. When coiled up it forms a flat spiral, like the spring of a watch. See cut under *haustellum*.—**Antlia Pneumatica**, an obsolete name of the Air-pump, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, situated between Hydra and Argo Navis.

Antliata (ant-lĭ-ā'tĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *antliatus*: see *antliate*.] A synonym of *Diptera*: a name given by Fabricius to the dipterous insects, from their feeding, like the common fly, by means of a sucker or antlia. The name is no longer in use, the term *antlia* being now applied exclusively to the spiral haustellate proboscis of lepidopterous insects.

antliate (ant'lĭ-āt), *a.* [< NL. *antliatus*, < L. *antlia*,] Furnished with an antlia.

ant-lion (ant'lī'on), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the section *Planipennia*, family *Myrmeleontidæ*, and genus *Myrmeleon*, as, for example, *M. formicarius*. The name is specifically given to the larva, which has attracted more notice than the perfect insect, on account of the ingenuity displayed by it in



Ant-lion (*Myrmeleon formicarius*). Perfect insect and larva.

preparing a kind of pitfall for the destruction of insects (chiefly ants). It digs a funnel-shaped hole in the driest and finest sand it can find, working inside the hole and throwing up the particles of sand with its head. When the pit is deep enough, and the sides are quite smooth and sloping, the ant-lion buries itself at the bottom with only its formidable mandibles projecting, and waits for its prey. The moment a victim falls in, the larva seizes it with its mandibles and sucks its juices.

antocular (ant-ok'ū-lar), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, + *oculus*, eye. Cf. *ander*.] Situated in front of the eye; anteocular.

antoci (an-tō'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀντοικοι*, pl. of *ἀντοικος*: see *antecians*.] Same as *antecians*.

antocians, *n. pl.* See *antecians*.

antonomasia (an-ton-ō-mā'zĭā), *n.* [L., Gr. *ἀντονομασία*, < *ἀντονομάζειν*, call by another name, < *ἀντί*, instead of, + *ὀνομάζειν*, name, < *ὄνομα*, name, = L. *nomen* = E. *name*.] In *rhet.*, the substitution of an epithet, or of the appellative of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade, for the true name of a person, as when *his majesty* is used for a king, *his lordship* for a nobleman, or *the philosopher* for Aristotle: conversely, the use of a proper noun in the place of a common noun: as, *a Cato* for a man of severe gravity, or *a Solomon* for a wise man.

antonomastic (an-ton-ō-mas'tik), *a.* [< *antonomasia*, after (Gr. *ὀνομαστικός*.] Of, pertaining to, or marked by antonomasia.

antonomastical (an-ton-ō-mas'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *antonomastic*.

antonomastically (an-ton-ō-mas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By means or in the manner of the figure antonomasia.

antonym (ant'ō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *ἀντώνυμος* (cf. *ἀντωνυμία*, a pronoun), < *ἀντί*, against, + *ὄνομα*, dial. *ὄνυμα* = E. *name*: see *onym*.] A counterterm; an opposite: as, a rhetorical word: the opposite of *synonym*: as, *life* is the antonym of *death*.

antorbital (ant-ôr'bĭ-tal), *a.* [L. *ante*, before, + *orbita*, orbit.] Same as *ante-orbital*.

The *antorbital*, or lateral ethmoidal, processes of the primordial cranium. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 133.

Antosiandrian (an-tō-sī-an'drĭ-an), *a.* [< *Anti-* or *ante-* + *Osiandrian*.] A name applied to the orthodox Lutherans who opposed the doctrines of Osiander. See *Osiandrian*.

antozone (an-tō'zōn), *n.* [< *ant-* for *anti-* + *ozone*.] A substance, formerly believed to be a modification of oxygen, whose chief peculiarity is that it combines with ozone and reduces it to ordinary oxygen. It has been proved to be hydrogen dioxid, H_2O_2.

antozonite (an-tō'zō-nīt), *n.* [*antozone* + *-ite*2.] A variety of fluorite or fluor-spar, found at Wölsendorf, Bavaria. It emits a strong odor, at one time supposed to be due to antozone, but since shown to be caused by free fluorin.

antra, *n.* Plural of *antrum*.

antral (an'tral), *a.* [< *antrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an antrum or sinus; cavernous, as a bone.

antre (an'tėr), *n.* [Prop. *anter* (orig. printed *antar* in first extract), < F. *antre*, < L. *antrum*, < Gr. *ἄντρον*, a cave. Cf. *antrum*.] A cavern; a cave.

> *Antres* vast, and deserts idle. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3.
> A vein of gold, . . .
> With all the lineaments of angular,
> Out-shooting sometimes, like a meteor star,
> Through a vast *antre*. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

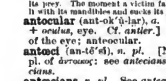
antritis (an-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *antrum* (see def.) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the antrum of the upper maxillary bone. See *antrum*.

antrorse (an-trôrs'), *a.* [< NL. *antrorsus*, < L. *ante*ro- (appar. base of *anterior*, < *ante*, before) + *versus*, turned, < *vertere*, turn. Cf. *introrse*, *retrorse*, *etc.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bent or directed forward or upward: especially, in *ornith.*, applied to the bristly feathers which fill the nasal fossæ of such birds as crows and jays.

antrorsely (an-trôrs'li), *adv.* Forward; in a forward direction; anteriorly.

antrorsiform (an-trôr'sĭ-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *antrorsus*, forward, + L. *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, having that form which results from a regular increase in the height of the body forward to the head, as in the gurnard, toad-fish, etc. *T. Gill*, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. (1884), p. 357. See cut under *toad-fish*.

Antrostomus (an-tros'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄντρον*, a cavern, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of fissirostral and setirostral non-passerine insessorial birds, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*,



Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*).

named from the cavernous mouth, garnished with long rictal vibrissæ. The nostrils are oval with a raised rim, but not tubular; the wings are short and rounded; the tail is long and rounded; the tarsus is short and feathered, the middle claw pectinate; the plumage is very lax and mottled, and the eggs are usually marbled. The type of the genus is the Carolinian chuck-will's-widow (*A. carolinensis*), and the genus is usually made to include all the true night-jars or goatsuckers of America, such as the whip-poor-will (*A. vociferus*), the poor-will (*A. nuttalli*), and others of the warmer parts of America related to and resembling the old-world species of *Caprimulgus* proper. *Coues*, Key to N. Am. Birds, p. 289.

Antrozous (an-trō-zō'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄντρον*, a cave, cavern, + *ζωός*, animal: see *zoön*.] A remarkable genus of bats, of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Plecotina*. They have separate ears, a rudimentary nose-leaf, and the incisors and premolars both only one on each side above and two on each side below. *A. pallidus*, the only species, is a common bat of the southwestern United States. *Harrison Allen*, 1862.

antrum (an'trum), *n.*; pl. *antra* (-trą). [L., < Gr. *ἄντρον*, a cave.] A name of various cavities in the body, but when used alone signifying the antrum Highmorianum (cavity of Highmore, also called *sinus maxillaris*), a cavity in the superior maxillary bone, lined with mucous membrane and communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.—**Antrum buccinosum**, the cochlea of the ear: so called from its resemblance to a whelk, a shell of the genus *Buccinum*.—**Antrum pylori**, a small dilatation of the stomach at the pylorus. *Dunglison*.—**Tympanic antrum**. See *tympanic*.

antrustion (an-trus'tĭ-on), *n.* [F., < Mil., *antrustio-n-s*, prob. < OHG. *an*, on, in, + *trust*, protection, help, also in pl. tandair, = E. *trust*, q. v.] One of certain vassals who, early in the seventh century, enjoyed the protection of the Frankish kings and became their companions in the king's court. The word *antrustion* corresponded to the Anglo-Saxon royal thanes, and formed one of the earliest classes of French nobility.

> The military service of the [Frankish] chiefs was paid for by them [the kings] in grants of land. . . . These grantees (usually the companions of the king, under the name of *Antrustions*) . . . became possessed of vast domains and corresponding power. *Stubbs*, Stud. Med. Hist., iii.

antrustionship (an-trus'tĭ-on-ship), *n.* The office or state of an antrustion: as, "the Frank *antrustionship*," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 121.

anuria

ant-shrike (ant'shrīk), *n.* A passerine bird of the family *Formicariidæ* (which see) and subfamily *Thamnophilinæ*; a South American bush-shrike.

ant's-wood (ants'wụd), *n.* A West Indian name of a sapotaceous shrub, *Bumelia cuneata*.

ant-thrush (ant'thrush), *n.* 1. A South American passerine bird, or ant-bird, of the family *Formicariidæ*, or, in a more restricted sense, of the subfamily *Formicariinæ* (which see).—2. A brève; an East Indian bird of the family *Pittidæ*, having little relation with the foregoing; in the plural, the breves or pittas. See *Pittidæ*.—3. Specifically, as used by translators of Cuvier, a species of either of the foregoing families, and also of others; any bird of the genus *Myiothera* of Illiger. See *Myiothera*. Hence the name has usually had no more exact signification than *ant-bird*, or *ant-catcher*, or *ant-eater*, as applied to a bird.

ant-tree (ant'trē), *n.* A name given to species of *Triplaris*, a polygonaceous genus of trees of tropical America, the distulous branches of which serve for the habitation of ants.

ant-wart (ant'wart), *n.* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

ant-worm (ant'wėrm), *n.* Same as *ant-egg*, 2.

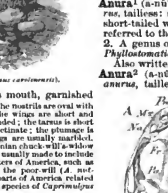
ant-wren (ant'ren), *n.* A South American passerine bird, of the family *Formicariidæ* (which see) and subfamily *Formicivorinæ*. See cut under *Formicivora*.

anubis (a-nū'bis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀνουβίς*, < Egypt. *Anepu* or *Anup*, Coptic *Anob* or *Anoub*.] In Egyptian deity, represented with the head of a dog or jackal, and identified by the later Greeks and Romans with their Hermes or Mercury.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A generic name of the fennec of Bruce, *Canis zerda* Gmelin, a kind of fox, the *Canis zerda* of Gmelin, the *Fennecus zoarensis* of some authors, supposed to be the animal taken for a jackal in certain Egyptian hieroglyphs. (*b*) [*c.*] The specific name of a very large kind of baboon, the *Cynocephalus anubis* of western Africa.

anura (a-nū'rą), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *anurus*, tailless: see *anurous*.] 1. A genus of very short-tailed wren-like birds of India, generally referred to the genus *Tesia*. *Hodgson*, 1841.—2. A genus of leaf-nosed bats, of the family *Phyllostomatidæ*.

Also written *Anoura*.

anura2 (a-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *anurus*, tailless: see *anurous*.] An order of *Amphibia*, the *Batrachia salientia*, or batrachians proper, as frogs and toads; salient oviparous amphibians, tailless when adult, provided with well-developed legs, breathing air by lungs, and undergoing complete metamorphosis from the tadpole state, in which they are tailed and limbless, and breathe water by gills. Called *Anoura* in distinction from *Urodela*, and *Theriomorpha* in contrast to *Ichthyomorpha*. The vertebræ are diversiform and from 7 to 10 in number. The *Anura* have a well-developed sternum, and a pectoral and a pelvic arch. The skin is naked, and has no osseous exten. sa an organ of respiration, as found in serpents. Small vari-ously-disposed teeth are usually present; the tongue is present in most (in all *Anoura*



Skull of Frog (*Rana esculenta*).

A, from above; *B*, from below: *a*, the parasphenoid; *b*, the vomer; *c*, the maxillary; *d*, the premaxillary; *e*, the tympanomandibular; *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, sheet of olfactory, trigeminal, and vagus nerves; *f.o*, occipital; *f.p*, parietal; *f.s*, frontal and parietal; *No*, nasal; *Sq*, squamosal; *Pt*, palatal; *Pmx*, premaxillary; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pro*, prootic; *Q.J*, quadrojugal; *Ty*, tympanic cavity.

Phanerocodan), or apparently absent (in *Aglossa*). There are upward of 500 species of this very homogeneous group, for which some 130 genera and from 5 to 25 families are adopted by different authors. The typical frogs are of the family *Ranidæ*; the tree-frogs, of *Hylidæ*; the *Aglossa*, of the aglossal Surinam toad is the type of a family *Pipidæ*. Also written *Anourа*. See cuts under *concentrorum*, *Rana*, and *temporomalaris*.

anuran (a-nū'ran), *n.* [*Anura*2 + *-an*.] One of the *Anura*. Also written *anourаn*.

anurесis (an-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *anuria*.

anuria (a-nū'rĭ-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *οὖρον*, urine.] Absence of micturition, whether from suppression or from retention of urine. Also called *ouresis*, *anury*.

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Anurida (a-nū'ri-dạ̈), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἀν- priv. + οὐρά, tail, + *-ida*.] A genus of *Collembola*, typical of the family *Anurididæ*. *A. maritima* is a species found under stones on the seacoast.

Anurididæ (an-ụ̄-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Anurida* + *-idæ*.] A family of apterous ametabolous collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Anurida*, related to *Poduridæ* and often merged in that family.

Anurosorex (an''ụ̄-rọ̄-sō'reks), *n.* [NL., < *anurus*, tailless, + L. *sorex*, shrew: see *anurous* and *Sorex*.] A genus of terrestrial shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, with 26 white teeth, very small ears, and rudimentary tail. It contains a mole-like species from Tibet, *A. squamipes*.

anurous (a-nū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *anurus*, tailless, < Gr. ἀν- priv. + οὐρά, a tail.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Anura*. Also written *anourous*.

anury (an'ụ̄-ri), *n.* Same as *anuria*.

anus (ā'nus), *n.* [L., prob. orig. the same as *ānus*, *annus*, a ring: see *annulus*.] The termination of the digestive tube or alimentary canal; the end of the enteron of any animal; the orifice through which the refuse of digestion is voided. The anus is usually on a part of the body away from the mouth, but it is sometimes coincident with the latter. It is usually a circular orifice, provided with a sphincterial arrangement by which it may be shut; but it is sometimes a cleft or chink, the direction of the axis of which distinguishes zoölogical groups: thus, it is longitudinal in turtles, and transverse in lizards and snakes. In many vertebrates and other animals the anus serves for the discharge of the excretion of the kidneys and of the products of the generative organs, as well as of the refuse of digestion. See *anal*.

-anus. [L., a common adj. suffix, whence E. *-an*: see *-an*.] A suffix of Latin adjectives and nouns thence derived: common in New Latin names, especially specific names.

anvil (an'vil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *anvil*, *anvill*, *ancile*, *anvild*, *andvile*, *ancelde*, *anfeeld*, *andfelde*, etc., < ME. *andvell*, *anvylde*, *anveld*, *anvylt*, *anvelt*, *anfeld*, *anfelt*, *anefeld*, *anefelt*, etc., < AS. *anfilt*, *anfilte*, *onfilte*, earliest form *onfilti*, = OD. (dial.) *aenvilte* = OHG. *anafalz*, these, the appar. orig. forms, appearing with variations in OD. *aenbilt*, *ambilt* (OFlem. also *aenbilckt*), *aenbelt*, *aenbeld*, *aenbeeld*, *aembeld*, mod. D. *aanbeeld*, *aambeld* = Flem. *aenbeeld*, *aembeeld* (appar. simulating D. Flem. *beelden*, form) = LG. *anebelte*, *anebolte*, *ambult*, *ambolt* (> Dan. *ambolt*) = OHG. *anabolz* (appar. simulating the synonymous OHG. *anabôz*, MHG. *aneboz*, G. *amboss*, an anvil, a different word, < OHG. *ana-*, G. *an-* (= AS. *an-*, *on-*, E. *on*), + *bôzan* = AS. *beátan*, E. *beat*), an anvil; perhaps < AS. *an-*, *on-*, E. *on*, + *-filt*, *-filte*, *-filti*, reduced from an orig. type **-faldithi*, with formative **-thi*, *-th*, < **faldan*, *fealdan*, = Goth. *falthan* = OHG. *faldan*, *faltan*, MHG. G. *falten*, fold (with a secondary form in OHG. *falzen*, MHG. G. *falzen*, fold, groove, join; cf. G. *falz-amboss*, a coppersmith's anvil); being thus lit. that on which metals are 'folded,' bent, or welded under the hammer: see *an-*[1], *on-*[1], and *fold*[1]. A similar reduction of form occurs in AS. *fylt*, < *fealdeth*, foldeth, *hylt*, *hielt*, *hilt*, < *healdeth*, holdeth, and also in AS. *felt*, E. *felt*[1], and AS. *hilt*, E. *hilt*, if, as is supposed, they are derived respectively from *fealdan*, fold, and *healdan*, hold; so AS. *gesynto*, < **gasunditha*, health, *inwit* = Goth. *inwinditha*, wickedness.] 1. An iron block with a smooth face, usually of steel, on which metals are hammered and shaped. The blacksmith's anvil commonly has a conical or pointed horizontal projection called a *beak* or *horn*, for working curved or annular pieces, and holes for the insertion of different sizes and shapes of cutters, swages, etc. The gold-beater's anvil is for the first hammering a simple block of steel, and for the second a block of marble. Anvils for steam-hammers are called *anvil-blocks*, and are of iron faced with steel, and supported on wooden piling.
2. Figuratively, anything on which blows are struck.

> The *anvil* of my sword. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

3. In *anat.*, one of the small bones of the ear, the incus (which see). See cuts under *ear*[1] and *tympanic*.—4. In *firearms*, the resisting cone, plate, or bar against which the fulminate in a metallic cartridge is exploded. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—5. *Milit.*, a small pennon on the end of a lance. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**To be on the anvil**, to be in a state of discussion, formation, or preparation, as when a scheme or measure is forming, but not matured.

> Several members, . . . knowing what *was on the anvil*, went to the clergy and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

anvil (an'vil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *anviled* or *anvilled*, ppr. *anviling* or *anvilling*. [< *anvil*, *n.*] To form or shape on an anvil. [Rare.]

> Armor, *anvill'd* in the shop
> Of passive fortitude.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lover's Progress, iv.

anvil-block (an'vil-blok), *n.* [= D. *aanbeeldsblok* = Flem. *aembeeldblok*.] The metal block or anvil upon which a steam-hammer falls.

anvil-cupper (an'vil-kup''ėr), *n.* A machine for making the inner cup or case of a cartridge, which contains the fulminate.

anvil-dross (an'vil-dros), *n.* Protoxid of iron.

anvil-vise (an'vil-vīs), *n.* A compound tool consisting of a vise of which one jaw forms an anvil.

anxietude (ang-zī'ẹ-tūd), *n.* [< LL. *anxietudo*, equiv. to the usual *anxietas*: see *anxiety*.] Anxiety. [Rare.]

anxiety (ang-zī'ẹ-ti), *n.*; pl. *anxieties* (-tiz). [< F. *anxiété* (Cotgrave), < L. *anxieta(t-)s*, < *anxius*, anxious: see *anxious*.] 1. The apprehension caused by danger, misfortune, or error; concern or solicitude respecting some event, future or uncertain; disturbance, uneasiness of mind, or care, occasioned by trouble.

> To be happy is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit. *Tillotson.*

2. In *pathol.*, a state of restlessness and agitation, with general indisposition, and a distressing sense of oppression at the epigastrium. =**Syn.** 1. *Care, Concern, Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*), foreboding, uneasiness, disquiet, inquietude, restlessness, apprehension, fear, misgiving, worry.

anxious (angk'shus), *a.* [< L. *anxius*, anxious, solicitous, distressed, troubled, < *angere*, distress, trouble, choke: see *anguish*, *angor*, and *anger*[1].] 1. Full of anxiety or solicitude; greatly troubled or solicitous, especially about something future or unknown; being in painful suspense: applied to persons.

> Eternal troubles haunt thy *anxious* mind,
> Whose cause and cure thou never hop'st to find.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucian, iii. 268.

> *Anxious* and trembling for the birth of Fate.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 142.

2. Attended with, proceeding from, or manifesting solicitude or uneasiness: applied to things: as, *anxious* forebodings; *anxious* labor.

> His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
> And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind.
> *Dryden.*

> A small, neat volume of only eighty-seven pages, . . . with a modest and somewhat *anxious* dedication.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 35.

3. Earnestly desirous or solicitous: as, *anxious* to please; *anxious* to do right. *Anxious* is followed by *for* or *about* before the object of solicitude. The former is generally used when the thing is something desired to happen or be done; the latter of a person, creature, or situation: as, *anxious for* his release; *anxious about* his health or *about* him. =**Syn.** 1. Careful, uneasy, unquiet, restless, troubled, disturbed, apprehensive.

anxiously (angk'shus-li), *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously; with painful uncertainty; carefully; with solicitude.

anxiousness (angk'shus-nes), *n.* [< *anxious* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being anxious; great solicitude; anxiety.

> She returns [to her cards] with no little *anxiousness*.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 79.

any (en'i), *a.* and *pron.* [The pron. is that of the early mod. E. *eny*; < ME. *any*, *anie*, *ani*, *eny*, *enie*, *eni* (also contr. *ei*, *eie*, *ai*, *aie*), < AS. *ǣnig*, modified form of **ânig* (which reappears in ME. *ony*, E. dial. and Sc. *ony*, = OS. *ênig*, *ênag* = OFries. *ênig*, *ênich*, *ienig*, *eng*, *ang*, any, = D. *eenig*, any, only, sole, = OHG. *einag*, MHG. *einec*, *eineg*, G. *einig*, one, only, sole), < *ân*, one, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1]: see *one* and *-y*[1]. *Any* is thus an adj. deriv. of *one*, or rather of its weakened form *an*, *a*, in an indeterminate unitary or, in plural, partitive use. The emphatic sense 'only' coexists in D. with the indeterminate, and is the only sense in G.] **I.** *a.* In the singular, one, a or an, some; in the plural, some: indeterminately distributed, implying unlimited choice as to the particular unit, number, or quantity, and hence subordinately as to quality, whichever, of whatever quantity or kind; an indeterminate unit or number of units out of many or all. The indeterminate sense grows out of its use in interrogative and conditional sentences: as, has he *any* friend to speak for him? is there *any* proof of that? if you have *any* witnesses, produce them.

> Who will shew us *any* good? Ps. iv. 6.

> If there be any in this assembly, *any* dear friend of Cæsar's, to him I say, that Brutus' love to Cæsar was no less than his. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

[In affirmative sentences, *any*, being indeterminate in application, in effect has reference to every unit of the sort mentioned, and thus may be nearly equivalent to *every*: as, *any* schoolboy would know that; *any* attempt to evade the law will be resisted: so in *anybody*, *any* one, *anything*, etc.

> It suffices me to say, in general, . . . that men here, as elsewhere, are indisposed to innovation, and prefer *any* antiquity, *any* usage, *any* livery productive of ease or profit, to the unproductive service of thought.
> *Emerson*, Literary Ethics.

When *any* is preceded by a negative, expressed or implied, the two are together equivalent to an emphatic negative, 'none at all,' 'not even one': as, there has never been *any* doubt about that.

> Neither knoweth *any* man the Father, save the Son.
> Mat. xi. 27.

> It cannot in *any* sense be called a form of solar energy.
> *Dawson*, Nat. and the Bible, p. 130.]

II. *pron.* [By omission of the noun, which is usually expressed in an adjacent clause, or is implied in the context.] In the singular, one, some; in the plural, some: indeterminately distributed in the same uses as the adjective, and used absolutely or followed by *of* in partitive construction: with reference to persons, any one, anybody; in the plural, any persons.

> Who is here so rude, that would not be a Roman? If *any*, speak; for him have I offended. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

> I have not seen you lately at *any of* the places I visit.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

[In this sense it might formerly have a possessive.

> Yet the brave Courtier . . .
> Doth loath such base condition, to backbite
> *Anies* good name for envie or despite.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.]

any (en'i), *adv.* [< ME. *any*, *eny*, *ony*; prop. the instr. case of the adj.] In any degree; to any extent; at all: especially used with comparatives, as *any* better, *any* worse, *any* more, *any* less, *any* sooner, *any* later, *any* longer, etc.

> A patrician could not be tribune at Rome, *any* more than a peer can be chancellor of the Exchequer in England.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 301.

Also, in negative and interrogative sentences, used absolutely: as, it didn't rain *any* here; did it hurt him *any*? [Colloq.]

anybody (en'i-bod''i), *pron.* [< *any* + *body*, person.] 1. Any person; any one: as, has *anybody* been here? I have not seen *anybody*; *anybody* can do that.—2. Any one in general; a person of any sort; an ordinary person, as opposed in slight contempt to a *somebody*: in this use with a plural: as, two or three *anybodies*.—3. Any one in particular; a person of some consequence or importance, as opposed to a *nobody*: in direct or indirect interrogations: as, is he *anybody*? everybody who is *anybody* was present.

anyhow (en'i-hou), *adv.* [< *any*, *adv.*, + *how*, in indef. sense. Cf. *somehow*, *nohow*.] 1. In any way or manner whatever; howsoever.

> They form an endless throng of laws, connecting every one substance in creation with every other, and different from each pair *anyhow* taken. *Whewell.*

2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; however that may be; however: as, *anyhow*, he failed to appear; *anyhow*, I don't believe it can be done.

anything (en'i-thing), *pron.* [< ME. *anything*, *enything*, *onything*, usually written apart, *any thing*, *eny thing*, < AS. *ǣnig thing*: see *any* and *thing*. In mod. use still written apart when the stress is on *thing*.] A thing, indefinitely; something or other, no matter what: opposed to *nothing*: as, have you *anything* to eat? I do not see *anything*; give me *anything*.

> It is the proper thing to say *any thing*, when men have all things in their power. *Dryden*, Ded. of the Medal.

[From its indeterminate signification, *anything* is often used colloquially in comparisons, as emphatically comprehensive of whatever simile may suggest itself or be appropriate, especially in the comparative phrases *as* . . . *as anything*, *like anything*, equivalent to 'exceedingly,' 'greatly.'

> O my dear father and mother, I fear your girl will grow *as* proud *as anything*. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 57.

> His bosom throbb'd with agony, he cried *like anything*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 135.]

anything (en'i-thing), *adv.* [< ME. *anything*, *enything*, *onything*, *onythynge*, < AS. *ǣnige thinga*, earliest form *ǣngi thinga*, lit. by any of things: *ǣnige*, instr. of *ǣnig*, any; *thinga*, gen. pl. of *thing*, thing, the noun being taken later as instr. or acc., with agreeing adj.] Any whit; in any degree; to any extent; at all.

> Will the ladies be *anything* familiar with me, think you?
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

If anything, if in any degree; if at all; if there is any difference: as, *if anything*, he is a little better to-day.

> *If anything*, we were comparatively deficient in these respects. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 429.

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anythingarian (en'i-thing-ā'ri-an), *n.* [< *any thing* + *-arium*, q. v. Cf. *nothingarian*.] One who is 'anything' in belief; one who professes no particular creed; an indifferentist, especially in religious doctrine.

anythingarianism (en'i-thing-ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *anythingarian* + *-ism*.] The holding and advocacy of no particular creed; indifferentism.

anyway (en'i-wā), *adv.* [< *any* + *way*.] 1. In any way or manner; anyhow.

These foure are all that *any way* deale in that consideration of mens manners. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

How should I soothe you *anyway*,
Who miss the brother of your youth?
Tennyson, To J. S.

2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; anyhow.

I think she was a little frightened at first; but *anyway*, I got to know who she is. *W. Black*, White Heather, iii.

anyways (en'i-wāz), *adv.* [< *any* + *ways*, adv. gen. of *way*, as in *always*, but prob. suggested by *anywise*. Cf. *nowways* and *nowise*.] 1. In any way or manner; anyhow.—2. [Continuatively, as a *conj.*] In any case; at any rate; at all events; anyhow. [Colloq. in both senses.]

anywhatt, *pron.* [< *any* + *what*, indef. Cf. *somewhat*.] Anything.

anywhen (en'i-hwen), *adv.* [< *any* + *when*. Cf. *anywhere*, *anyhow*.] At any time; ever; as, "anywhere or *anywhen*," *De Quincey*. [Dialectal or rare.]

There if anywhere, and now if *anywhen*.
R. Buxworth Smith, Carthage, p. 333.

anywhere (en'i-hwār), *adv.* [< *any* + *where*. Cf. *somewhere*, *nowhere*.] In, at, or to any place; as, to be or to go *anywhere*.

anywhither (en'i-hwiтн'ėr), *adv.* [< *any* + *whither*. Cf. *anywhere*.] In any direction; to any place.

Inveigle . . . men *anywhither*. *Barrow*, Works, I.

anywise (en'i-wīz), *adv.* [< ME. *anywise*, *anige wise*, in full form *in or on any wise*, < AS. *on ænige wīsan*, in any manner: see *any*, *ænig*, and *wise*2, and cf. *otherwise*, *nowise*.] In any way or manner; to any degree.

Neither can a man be a true friend, or a good neighbour, or *anywise* a good relation, without industry.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xii.

Aonian (ā-ō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Aonius*, < *Aonia*, < Gr. Ἀονία, a name for Boeotia in Greece.] Pertaining to Aonia, an ancient mythological and poetical name of Boeotia, or to the Muses, who were supposed to dwell there; Boeotian: according to the Muses; poetical. — **Aonian fount**, the fountain Aganippe, on a slope of Mount Helicon, the "Aonian mount," sacred to the Muses, and called the "Aonian maids."

Aonyx (a-on'iks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1827), prop. *Anonyx*, < Gr. *a-* priv. + *ὄνυξ*, nail, claw.] A genus of otters, including species with the claws rudimentary or obsolete, and the digits much webbed. *A. inlandi* is an Indian species; *A. capensis* (sometimes made type of a genus *Leptonyx*) inhabits Java, Borneo, and Sumatra; *A. indipistra* is found in India. Also written *Anonyx*.

aor. An abbreviation of *aorist*.

aorist (ā'ō-rist), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. ἀόριστος (sc. χρόνος, time, tense), the aorist tense, < ἀόριστος, indefinite, unbounded, < *a-* priv. + ὁριστός, definable, verbal adj. of ὁρίζειν, bound, define: see *horizon*.] I. *n.* In *grammar*, a tense of the Greek verb expressing action (in the indicative, past action) without further limitation or implication; hence, also, a tense of like form or like signification in other languages, as the Sanskrit. There are in Greek two aorists, usually called the first and second, differing in form, but not in meaning.

II. *a.* 1. Indefinite with respect to time.—2. Pertaining or similar to the aorist.

The English active present, or rather *aorist*, participle in -ing is not an Anglo-Saxon, but a modern form.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Language, p. 649.

aoristic (ā-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀοριστικός, < ἀόριστος: see *aorist*.] Of or like an aorist or indefinite tense; indeterminate as to time.

aoristical (ā-ō-ris'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *aoristic*.

aoristically (ā-ō-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an aorist.

In most languages, verbs have forms which exclude the notion of time, . . . and even the forms grammatically expressive of time are, in general proposition, employed *aoristically*, or without any reference to time.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., p. 300.

aorta (ā-ôr'tā), *n.*; pl. *aortæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. ἀορτή, aorta, < ἀείρειν, raise, lift, pass. ἀορεῖσθαι, rise. Cf. *artery*.] In *anat.*, the main trunk of the arterial system, issuing from the left ventricle of the heart, conveying arterialized blood to all parts of the body except the lungs, and giving rise, directly or indirectly, to all the arteries of the body except the pulmonary. The name is chiefly given to such an artery in those higher vertebrates which have a completely four-chambered heart. The aorta commonly gives off immediately the great vessels of the head, neck, and anterior limbs, and ends by forking to supply the posterior limbs. In the embryo it communicates with the pulmonary artery by a duct (ductus arteriosus), which is normally closed at birth. In man the aorta is divided into *ascending*, *transverse*, and *descending* portions. The *ascending aorta* rises and then curves over to the left, forming the transverse portion or *arch of the aorta*, whence spring the innominate and left carotid and left subclavian arteries. It then descends upon and a little to the left of the bodies of the vertebræ, forming the *descending aorta*, divided into the *thoracic aorta* above the diaphragm and the *abdominal aorta* below it; it ends usually opposite the fourth lumbar vertebra by bifurcating into the right and left common iliac arteries. The thoracic branches are numerous, but small and chiefly intercostal; the abdominal branches are the unpaired cœliac and inferior mesenteric, renal, suprarenal, spermatic, and others. The aorta is provided at its beginning with three semilunar valves, which prevent regurgitation of blood into the heart. See *arteria*, and cuts under *circulation*, *embryo*, *heart*, *thorax*.

— **Cardiac aorta.** See extract below. — **Definitive aorta**, the aorta as defined above. — **Primitive aortæ**, the first and paired main arteries of the embryo, connected with the omphalomesenteric vessels. See extract.

The heart of the vertebrate embryo is at first a simple tube, the single end of which passes into a dorsal aortic trunk, while the posterior end is continuous with the great veins which bring back the blood from the umbilical vesicle. The *cardiac aorta* immediately divides into two branches, each of which curves, the first ventral aortic, in the form of a forwardly convex aortic arch, to the under side of the rudimentary spinal column, and then runs parallel with its fellow to the hinder part of the body as a *primitive* subvertebral *aorta*. The two *primitive aortæ* soon coalesce, for the greater part of their length, into one trunk, the definitive subvertebral aorta, but the aortic arches, separated by the alimentary tract, remain distinct.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 90.

aortal (ā-ôr'tal), *a.* [< *aorta* + *-al*.] Same as *aortic*. [Rare.]

aortic (ā-ôr'tik), *a.* [< *aorta* + *-ic*.] Belonging or pertaining to the aorta.—**Aortic arch**, (*a*) The permanent arch of the aorta. See *aorta*. (*b*) One of the five or more paired arches of the embryo of a vertebrate, formed by forkings of the primitive cardiac aorta and terminating in the primitive and finally the definitive subvertebral aorta, or aorta proper. There is a pair of such arches to each pair of visceral arches of the neck. In the higher vertebrates the two anterior pairs disappear; the third pair is modified into the carotid arteries supplying the head, the fourth pair becomes the arteries supplying the anterior limbs and the persistent arch of the aorta — in man, the innominate and right subclavian on the right side, and the left subclavian and arch of the aorta on the left; in the fifth pair in man the right side is obliterated, and the left forms the permanent pulmonary artery, the descending aorta, and the ductus arteriosus. See cut under *Amphibia*. — **Aortic communication**, the communication between the fifth and the fourth aortic arches. — **Aortic plexus**, the solar vertebrates most of these arches are partially, becoming the blood-vessels of the gills. — **Aortic bulb**, the enlargement at the beginning of the aorta. — **Aortic compressor**, in *surg.*, an instrument, used in cases of amputation at the hip-joint, for compressing the aorta, in order to limit the flow of blood from it to the divided femoral artery. — **Aortic orifice**, same as *aortic opening*. — **Aortic opening**, the diaphragm, the hole of the diaphragm, between the right and left pillars, through which the aorta passes from the thorax into the abdomen; it also gives transit to the thoracic duct, and usually to an azygos vein. — **Aortic valves**, the three semilunar valves at the origin of the aorta, each being, strictly, a triple fold of the heart, guarding the orifice and preventing regurgitation into the ventricle. — **Aortic vestibule**, the part of the left ventricle adjoining the root of the aorta.

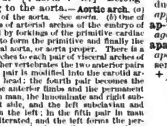

Diagram of primitive aortic arches in mammals, birds, and reptiles.

a, common trunk or primitive aorta, dividing into two branches, *b*, *b*, which give off the arches *c*, *c*, curving dorsally in front of the descending or dorsal aorta.

Aortal Arrangement (reptilian).

aortitis (ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *aorta* + *-itis*.] In *med.*, inflammation of the aorta.

aoudad (ā'ō-dad), *n.* Also (and the spelling *aoudad* being F.), repr. the Mourish name *audad*.] The wild sheep of Barbary; a ruminant of the subfamily *Ovinæ* and family *Bovidæ*, inhabiting northern Africa. It is of a light-brownish color, with very large horns curving outward and backward, and a profusion of long hair hanging from the throat and breast and almost reaching the ground between the fore legs. A full-grown individual stands about 3 feet high at the withers, and the horns sometimes attain a length of 2 feet. The animal is common, is often kept in confinement, and readily breeds in that state. The aoudad is also known as the *bearded arnaut* and *ruffed mouflon*, etc.; in the desert of the Arabs, the *moufflon à manchettes* of the French, and the *wild sheep or ram of Barbary* of *Shaw*. *Ammotragus tragelaphus* of naturalists.

aoul (ā'ōl), *n.* [Russ. *aulŭ*, a village (of the Caucasians.)] Among the people of the Caucasus, a village or a village community; hence, a Tatar camp or encampment.

The *aoul* consists of several (seven) tents, all constructed on the same model, and scattered about in sporadic fashion without the least regard to symmetry.
J. M. Wilson, Russia, p. 330.

à outrance (à ö-tröns'). [F.: see *outrage*.] To excess or to the utmost; with extreme vehemence; without limitation or reserve; as, to fight *à outrance*. Often, incorrectly, *à Outrance*.

ap (ap), *n.* [W. *ap*, < OW. *map*, mod. W. *mab*, son, orig. 'boy,' < *map*, *mapa*, boy, = Ir. *mac*, son: a word occurring in Welsh pedigrees and as a prefix in surnames, equivalent to and cognate with *Mac*(which see), as in Welsh *Gruffudd ap Owain*, Griffith, son of Owain; *Aphowain*, etc.; in the Anglicized forms of Welsh names often reduced to *P-* or *B-*, as in *Preece*, *Price* (Ap-Rees), *Powell* (Ap-Howell), *Bevan* (Ap-Evan), *Bowen* (Ap-Owen), etc.

ap-[, Assimilated form, in Latin, etc., of *ad-* before *p*, as in *approbation*, *appellate*, etc.; in older English often = F. *a*, < L. *ad*, as in Middle English and Old French *a-*, the regular reduced form of Latin *ap-*, as in *appeal*, *appear*, *apparent*, etc.

ap-2, The form of *apo-* before a vowel, as in *apogee*, *apanthropy*, etc.

apace (a-pās'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *apace*, *apas*, *apase*, *apays*, < *a*1 + *pace*; in pregnant sense, at a good pace, with a quick pace; < *a*3 + *pace*.] It. At a footpace; leisurely.

Vp ryseth fresshe Cauacer hirselue,
As rody sonne out of the est doth hym vnuge sonne.
And forth she walketh esily *a pas*,
Arrayed after the lusty manere [sweet]
Lightly, for to pleye and walke on fote.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 386.

2. At a quick pace; with speed; quickly; swiftly; speedily; fast.

He cometh to hym *apase*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 465.
Great weeds do grow *apace*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.
Within the twilight chamber spreads *apace*
The shadow of white Death. *Shelley*, Adonais, viii.

Apache-plume (a-pach'ē-plōm'), *n.* A name given in New Mexico to the *Fallugia paradoxa*, a low rosaceous shrub with long plumose carpels.

a pacet (à pā-sā'zé). [It.: *a*, to, with, < L. *ad*, to; *pacesi*, pl. of *pacese*, country, land: see *pais*, *peasant*.] With landscapes: applied to tapestries, originally of Italian design, and other objects decorated with landscapes.

apagoge (ap-a-gō'jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπαγωγή, a leading away, < ἀπάγειν, lead away, < ἀπό, away, + ἄγειν, drive, lead: see *act*, *n.*, I. In *logic*: (*a*) Abduction (which see). (*b*) The demonstration of a proposition by the refutation of its opposite (from Aristotle's εἰς τὸ ἀδύνατον ἀπαγωγή, reduction to the impossible): commonly called *indirect proof*.—2. In *math.*, a progress in the passage from one proposition to another, when the first, having been demonstrated, is employed in proving the next.

apagogic (ap-a-goj'ik), *a.* [< *apagoge* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to apagoge. (*a*) Proving indirectly, by showing the absurdity or impossibility of the contrary: as, an *apagogic* demonstration. (*b*) Using mathematical apagoge.

The *apagogic* geometry of the Greeks.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 622.

apagogical (ap-a-goj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *apagogic*.

apagynous (a-paj'i-nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. ἀπαξ, once, + γυνή, woman.] In *bot.*, same as *monocarpous*. [Not used.]

Apalachian, *a.* See *Appalachian*.

Apaloderma (ap'a-lō-dėr'mä), *n.* See *Hapalodermæ*.

apanage, *n.* See *appanage*.

Apanteles (a-pan'tē-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πάντελής, all complete, perfect, < πᾶς, πάν, all,

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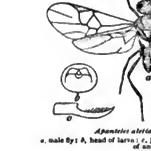
+ τέλος, end, completion, < τελείν, complete: see *teleology.*] A genus of parasitic *Hymenoptera*, family *Braconidæ*, separated by Förster from the

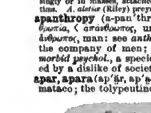


Apanteles alexia, much enlarged.
a, male fly; *b*, head of larva; *c*, part of larva; *d*, cocoon; *e*, section of antenna.

Microgaster (Latreille). Its species infest various lepidopterous larvæ, and form egg-like cocoons, either singly or in masses, attached to the bodies of their victims. *A. glomeratus* (Riley) preys on the cotton-worm.

apanthropy (a-pan'thrō-pi), *n.* [Gr. ἀ-priv., ἄνθρωπος, unsocial, < ἀνά, from, + ἄνθρωπος, man: see *anthropic.*] An aversion to the company of men; a love of solitude; in *morbid psychol.*, a species of melancholy marked by a dislike of society.

apar, apara (ap'ȧr, ap'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [S. Amer.] The mataco; the tolypeutine or three-banded arma-



Apar, or three-banded Armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*).

dillo of South America (*Dasypus* or *Tolypeutes tricinctus*), a small species capable of rolling itself up into a complete ball. It is also known for walking on the tips of the fore claws, the two outer toes being much reduced, while the third is greatly developed. There are other species of *Tolypeutes* (which see).

aparejo (ä-pä-rā'hō), *n.* [Sp., a pack-saddle; a particular use of *aparejo*, preparation, harness, gear, tackle, pl. *aparejos*, apparatus: see *apparel.*] A kind of Mexican saddle formed of leather cushions stuffed with hay, used in the western United States.

aparithmesis (ap-ar-ith-mē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπαρίθμησις*, < *ἀπαρίθμειν*, count off, count over, < *ἀπό*, off, + *ἀριθμεῖν*, count, < *ἀριθμός*, number: see *arithmetic.*] 1. In *rhet.*, enumeration of parts or particulars.—2. In *logic*, division by parts.

apart[1] (ȧ-pärt'), *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *apart*, < OF. *a part*, mod. F. *à part* = Pr. *a part* = Sp. Pg. *aparte* = It. *a parte*, < L. *ad partem*: *ad*, to, at; *pars* (*part-*), share, part, side. *Apart* is thus orig. a prep. phr. like E. *aside, ahead*, etc., and may like these have a quasi-adj. construction. Cf. *apart*[2].] 1. To or at one side; aside; separately; by itself; in distinction (from); independently (of); adjectively, separate. (*a*) In place, motion, or position.

Lay thy bow of pearl apart
And thy crystal shining quiver.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Artabanus . . . went amongst the Persians in their lodgings, admonishing and inserting them, sometime *aparts*, and otherwhile altogethers.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

Death walks *apart* from Fear to-day!
Whittier, Summer by the Lakeside.

Thou livest still,
Apart from every earthly fear and ill.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 408.

(*b*) In purpose, use, character, etc.: as, to set *apart*, or lay *apart*, for a special purpose.

The Lord hath set *apart* him that is godly for himself.
Ps. iv. 3.

(*c*) In thought; in mental analysis: as, to consider one statement *apart* from others; *apart* from a slight error, the answer is right.

The determination of social morality is *apart* from the assignment of motives for individual morality, and leaves untouched the cultivation of individual perfection.
F. Pollock, Introd. to W. K. Clifford's Lectures.

(*d*) Absolutely: as, jesting *apart*, what do you think of it?—2. In pieces, or to pieces; asunder: as, to take a watch *apart*.

As if a strong hand rent *apart*
The veils of sense from soul and heart.
Whittier, The Preacher.

apart[2] (ȧ-pärt'), *v. t.* [< *apart*[1], *adv.*] 1. To put *apart*; set aside.—2. To depart from; quit.

apart[3] (ȧ-pärt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Early mod. E. *a parte*, ME. in fuller form *apart apartie*; < *a*[3] + *part* or *party*. Cf. *apart*[1].] In part; partly.

That causeth me *a parte* to be hevy in my herte.
Caxton, Reynard (Arber), p. 25. (*N. E. D.*)

a parte ante (ȧ pär'tē an'tē). [ML.: 1. *a for ab*, from; *parte*, abl. of *pars* (*part-*), part; *ante*, before: see *ante-.*] Literally, from the part before: used with reference to that part of (all) time which, at a given instant, has elapsed.

a parte post (ȧ pär'tē pōst). [ML.: 1. *a for ab*, from; *parte*, abl. of *pars* (*part-*), part; *post*, after: see *post-.*] Literally, from the part after: used with reference to that part of (all) time which follows a given instant.

aparthrodial (ap-ar-thrō'di-ȧl), *a.* [< *apar-throsis*, Cf. *arthrodial.*] Of or pertaining to aparthrosis.

apar throsis (ap-ar-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *apar throses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint: see *arg.*, diarticulation.—2. In *anat.*, diarthrosis.

apartment (ȧ-pärt'ment), *n.* [< F. *appartement*, < It. *appartamento*, a room, an apartment, < *appartare*, also spelled *apartare*, separate, withdraw, < *a parte*, apart: see *apart.*] 1. A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions.—2. *pl.* A suite or set of rooms; specifically, a suite of rooms assigned to the use of a particular person, party, or family.—3. A flat (which see).—4. A compartment.

apartmental (ȧ-pärt-men'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to an apartment or to apartments.

apartment-house (ȧ-pärt'ment-hous), *n.* A building divided into separate suites of rooms, intended for residence, but commonly without facilities for cooking, and in this respect different from a *flat*, though the two words are often used interchangeably (see *flat*[2]): also distinguished from *tenement-house* (which see).

apartness (ȧ-pär'nes), *n.* The state of being apart; aloofness.

apart[2] (ȧ-pär'ti), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Same as *apart*[3].

apasm, *n. t.* [ME. *apassen*, < OF. *apasser*, < (< L. *ad*, to) + *passer*, pass.] To pass on; pass by; pass away. *Chaucer.*

apastron (ap-as'tron), *n.*; pl. *apastra* (-trȧ). [NL., < Gr. ἀπό, from, + ἀστρον, star: see *astr-.*] In *astron.*, that part in the orbit of a double star where it is furthest from its primary.

Apatela (ap-ȧ-tē'lȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀναπατάω*, guileful, wily, < *ἀνάπη*, guile, deceit.] A genus of noctuid moths, containing such species as the North American *A. oblinita*. The moth expands about 1½ inches, and has gray fore wings dotted with blackish, and white hind wings with small dark spots. The caterpillar is about 1½ inches long, black, marked with red and yellow; it feeds on the leaves of the apple, peach, raspberry, strawberry, grape, willow, and other vegetation.

Apatelia (ap-ȧ-tē'li-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Apatela.*] A group of moths, named from the genus *Apatela*.

apatelite (ȧ-pat'e-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀναπάτη*, illusive, deceitful (see *Apatela*), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, found in clay, in small friable yellow nodules, at Anteuil, Paris.

apathetic (ap-ȧ-thet'ik), *a.* = *apathy*, after *pathetic.*] Characterized by apathy; having or exhibiting little or no emotion; devoid of strong feeling or passion; insensible.

Better the narrow brain, the stony heart,
The staring eye glazed o'er with aspless days,
The long mechanic pacings to and fro,
The set grey life, and *apathetic* end.
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

—**Syn.** Passionless, unmoved, unfeeling, indifferent.

apathetical (ap-ȧ-thet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *apathetic.*

apathetically (ap-ȧ-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an apathetic manner.

apathist (ap'ȧ-thist), *n.* [< *apathy* + *-ist.*] One affected with apathy; one who is destitute of or does not exhibit feeling; specifically, an adherent of the moral philosophy of the Stoics. See *stoicism.* [Rare.]

Methinks it becomes not a dull *Apathist* to object that we should be disquieted with perpetual fears if any part of our happiness should not be lock'd up within our own Breasts.
Sir Francis Fane, Platonick Philos., p. 13.

apathistical (ap-ȧ-this'ti-kal), *a.* [< *apathist* + *-ic-al.*] Like an apathist; apathetic. [Rare.]

Fontenelle was of a good-humored and *apathistical* disposition.
W. Seward, Anecdotes, V. 252.

apathy (ap'ȧ-thi), *n.* [< L. *apathia*, < Gr. *ἀπάθεια*, insensibility, < *ἀπαθής*, insensible, impassive, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πάθος*, suffering, sensation, < *πάσχειν*, suffer, feel.] Want of feeling; absence or suppression of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.

As the passions are the springs of most of our actions, a state of *apathy* has come to signify a sort of moral inertia—the absence of all activity or energy. *Fleming.*

Blessed, thrice and oft times blessed be the good St. Nicholas, if I have indeed escaped that apathy which chills the sympathies of age and paralyzes every glow of enthusiasm. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 284.

—**Syn.** *Indifference, Insensibility, Impassibility, Apathy, Stoicism, Unconcern, Phlegm, Calmness*, torpor, coldness, coolness, indifference, lethargy, immobility. (See list under *indifference.*) *Indifference* denotes absence of feeling, passion, or desire toward a particular object: as, *indifference to gain or reflected honor.* *Apathy* customarily implies a general want of feeling, a complete indifference in regard to anything, the source or kind of stimulation, as in the case of a repressed or sluggish intellect, or of extreme illness or affliction. *Insensibility* and *insensitiveness* suggest the lack of capacity for feeling, or an absence of susceptibility, being qualities rather than states of mind. *Impassibility* arises from *impassibility* relates more particularly to internal, impressions; the former is, however, more moral and radical than the latter. *Indifference* may be an entirely proper state under the circumstances; *insensibility* and *impassibility* are always at least to be pitied; *unconcern* is always and *indifference* sometimes blameworthy, as cold and selfish. *Stoicism* is a studied suppression of feeling, or the concealment especially of painful feeling by force of will. *Unconcern* is always selfish. (See *cure.*) *Phlegm* is most suggestive of physical temperament; it is a constitutional dullness or sluggishness, an incapability of being aroused by anything. *Calmness* is a tranquility resulting from the mastery of the will over passions and feelings that perhaps are strong and keen, and hence is always commendable.

With the instinct of long habit he turned and faced the battery of eyes with the same cold *indifference* with which he had for years encountered the half-hidden sneers of Fleet Street. *Besant and Rice*, Ready-Money Mortiboy, p. 126.

Unbelief might result from the *insensibility* engendered by a profligate life. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 139.

I threw myself on my bed . . . resisting no longer, but awaiting my fate with the *apathy* of despair.
E. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 146.

The victors set fire to the wigwams and the fort. . . . This last outrage overcame even the stoicism of the savage. *Irving*, Sketch Book, p. 370.

Still less respectable appears this extreme concern for those of our own blood which goes along with the unconcern for those of other blood, when we observe its motive. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociology, iii.

One likes in a companion a *phlegm* which it is a triumph to disturb. *Emerson*, Clubs.

Sir, I am fit
You make strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence; all's in anger.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2.

apatite (ap'ȧ-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπάτη*, illusion, deceit, + *-ite*[2], apatite having been often mistaken for other minerals.] A native calcium phosphate with calcium fluorid or chlorid, generally crystallized in hexagonal prisms, which are sometimes long and very tabular, sometimes elongated, and occasionally of great size. It varies in color from white to green or blue, rarely to yellow or reddish. Apatite occurs in metalliferous veins and in metamorphic and granitic rocks. In Canada and in Norway extensive deposits of it are mined for the sake of its phosphates, which are useful as fertilizers.

Apatornis (ap-ȧ-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπάτη*, deceit, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of extinct Cretaceous birds found in western Kansas. As described by Marsh (1873), they are related to *Ichthyornis*, to which they were first referred. *A. celer*, the typical species, was of about the size of a pigeon.

Eyed Emperor (*Apatura celtis*, Boisduval).
a, larva, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, dorsal view; *e*, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (Natural size.) [See page 250.]

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Apatura (ap-ə-tū'rə), *s.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀπατούρια (also Ἀπάτουρος, *-ουρια*), an epithet of Aphrodite, as presiding at the festival called Apaturia.] A genus of diurnal lepidopterous insects, belonging to the family *Nymphalidæ*, containing many beautiful butterflies, remarkable for their iridescent colors. The purple emperor, *A. iris*, is a gorgeous British species, one of the most beautiful of the tribe, with dark wings glancing in certain lights into rich purplish shine. It is also called the purple high flier from its habit of mounting to peak and pinnacle. See cut, p. 255.

Apaturia (ap-ə-tū'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [Lil., < Gr. Ἀπατούρια (see def.); the origin was unknown to ancient writers, the word being evidently explained from ἀπάτη, deceit, with a story to suit; prob. < a- copulative (*a-*19) + *φρατρία* (see *phratria*) in some sense assimilated to E. *father*, or perhaps + *πατήρ* (in comp. *-πάτωρ*) itself.] In *Gr. hist.*, an annual festival held in states of Ionian origin. At Athens it was celebrated in the month of Pyanepsion (November–December), and was a reunion of the phratries or clans, or of all of the same kin, by which matters of common interest were settled, and children born within the year were formally received and registered. The festival lasted three days, and was observed by feasting, sacrifices, and other formalities.

apaumée, *a.* See *appaumée*.

apayt, apayr (a-pāt', *v. t.* [< OF. *apaier, apaies*, etc., < OF. *apaier, apayer, apaer* = Pr. *apagar, apiar*, appease, < L. *ad*, to, + *pacare*, pacify, < *pax* (*pac-*), peace: see *ad*-11 and *pay*, and cf. *appease*.] 1. To pay; satisfy; contento.

Sin ne'er gives a fee;
He grabs comes, and thou art well-*apay'd*.
As well to hear as grant what he hath said.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 914.

2. To requite; repay.

Apayd his wrong with timely vengeance. *Quarles.*

ape (āp), *n.* [< ME. *ape*, < AS. *apa* = Fries. *apa* = D. *aap* (pl. *apen*) = MLG. *ape* = OHG. *affo*, MHG. *affe*, G. *affe* = Icel. *api* = Sw. *apa* = Dan. *abe*, apes; not a native Teut. word, like *pet*, *pard*, (like Ir. Gael. *ap, apa*, W. *ab, epa*, Olbohem. *op*, mod. Bohem. *opice*, Sloven. *opica*, Upper Sorbian *ropica*, Russ. *obezyana*, Russ. *obezyanu* borrowed in very early times (appar. with loss of orig. initial *k*) from the East; cf. Gr. κέρκος, also κέρκος, *kitzos* (see *Cebus*), Skt. *kapi*, ape. The Skt. name is usually referred to Skt. √ *kap, kamp*, tremble.]

1. A monkey; a quadrumanous animal; some animal of the old order *Quadrumana*; a member of one of the modern families *Simiidæ*, *Cynopithecidæ*, and *Cebidæ*, especially one which attracts attention by mimicking man.—2. More specifically, a tailless monkey; a monkey with a very short tail; anaagoid, man-shaped ape; the baboon; as, the Barbary ape (*Inuus ecaudatus*); the Celebes black ape (*Cynopithecus niger*).—3. Technically, a man-like monkey; a simian proper, or a member of the modern family *Simiidæ*, forming a kind of connecting link between man and the lower animals, and hence termed *anthropoid* (which see), as the orang, the catarrhine simians without cheek-pouches or developed tail, and having a dental formula identical with that of man. The species are few, being only the gibbon, chimpanzee, orang, and gibbon.

4. An imitator; a mimic.

O sleep, thou *ape* of death. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, II. 2.
If he be glad, she triumphs; if he sits,
She moves his way, in all things his sweet *ape*; . . .
Himself divinely varied without change.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

5. A mischievous or silly mimic; hence, a fool; a dupe.

Thus she maketh Absolon hir *ape*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 3383.
Boys, *apes*, braggarts, Jacks, milksops!
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

Barbary ape, the tailless ape or magot of Barbary, *Macacus inuus*, now *Inuus ecaudatus*, a member of the family *Cynopithecidæ* and subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*. Though belonging to the same division of the catarrhine monkeys

Barbary Ape (*Inuus ecaudatus*).

as the baboons, this ape is notable for its intelligence and docility, and has been the "showman's ape" from time immemorial. From the circumstance that it inhabits the Rock of Gibraltar it acquires additional interest as the only living representative of its tribe within European limits.
—**To lead apes in hell,** the employment fancifully assigned to old maids in the next world.

I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day,
And, for your love to her, *lead apes in hell*.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

To put an ape in one's hood, to play a trick upon one; dupe one. *Chaucer.*—**To say an ape's paternoster,** to chatter with cold.

ape (āp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aped*, ppr. *aping*. [< *ape*, *n.*] To imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape imitates human actions.

Curse on the striplng! How he *apes* his sire!
Ambitiously sententious. *Addison*, Cato, I. 2.
I regret
That I should *ape* the ways of men.
Bryant, The Yellow Violet.

= Syn. *Mimic*, etc. See *imitate*.

apeak (a-pēk'), *prep., phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [For merly also *apeck*; < *a*-3 + *peak*, a point; after F. *à pic*, vertically.] *Naut.*, in a nearly vertical position with reference to the bottom: said of an oar in an up-and-down direction. An anchor is said to be *apeak*, and a ship to be *here apeak*, when the cable and ship are brought, by the lightening of the former, as nearly into a perpendicular line with the anchor as may be without breaking it from the bottom. A yard or gaff is *apeak* when it hangs obliquely to the mast. Oars are *apeak* when their blades are held perpendicularly, as in a boat with an awning, while the crew are awaiting the order to "give way."

ape-baboon (āp'ba-bön'), *n.* A macaque (which see). *W. Swainson.*

ape-bearer (āp'bār'ėr), *n.* A strolling buffoon with an ape. [Rare.]

I know this man well: he hath been since an *ape-bearer*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

Apedicellata (a-ped'i-se-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + NL. *pedicellatus* + *-ata*.] An order of echinoderms in Cuvier's system of classification. See *Gephyrea*.

apedon (ā'pē-don), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *δόον*.] The state of being an ape, or of being apish.

This early condition of *apedom*.
De Quincey, Works, XIV. 85.

apehood (āp'hūd), *n.* [< *ape* + *-hood*.] Same as *apedom*.

There's a dog-faced dwarf
That gets his goblish somehow, yet retains
His *apehood*. *Browning.*

apeiret, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *appair*.

apelet (āp'let), *n.* [< *ape* + *-let*.] A young or little ape; as, "your pleys about her," *Spectator*. [Rare.]

apellous (a-pel'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *pellis*, a skin.] Destitute of skin.

ape-man (āp'man), *n.* A name given to a hypothetical ape-like man, or speechless primitive man, intermediate in character between the highest anthropoid ape and human beings, and conjectured by Haeckel to have been the progenitor of the human race. See *Alalus*.

Apennine (ap'e-nīn), *a.* [L. *Apenninus*, also *Appenninus*, *Apeninus* (sc. *mons*, mountain), an adj. formed, perhaps, from a Celtic word seen in Bret. *penn* = W. *pen* = Ir. *beann* Gael. *beinn*, a head, top, mountain: see *Pen*².] Appellative of or pertaining to a chain of mountains which extends throughout Italy from the Maritime Alps to the southern extremity of the peninsula.

apepsia (a-pep'si̯ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπεψία*, < *ἄπεπτος*, undigested, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πεπτός*, digested, cooked, < *πέπτειν*, digest, cook: see *peptic*.] Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.

apepsy (a-pep'si), *n.* Same as *apepsia*.

aper (ā'pėr), *n.* One who apes.

aperçu (a-per-sü'), *n.* [F., glance, sketch, outline, < *apercevoir*, pp. of *apercevoir*, perceive, descry, discover: see *appercieve*.] 1. A first view; a hasty glance; a rapid survey. 2. A summary exposition; a brief outline; a sketch.

Twenty pages suffice to impart the elements of Chinese writing; and a short *aperçu* of the literary history of the country is added to the volume. *Scribner*, III. 760.

3. A detached view; an isolated perception of or insight into a subject, as into a system of philosophy.

At best Hegelism can be apprehended only by *aperçus*, and those who try to explain its bottom secrets have not got it. *G. S. Hall*, German Universities, p. 167.

aperea (ap-e-rē'ä), *n.* [NL.] A name of the restless cavy, *Cavia aperea*.

aperient (a-pē'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aperient-(n-)s*, ppr. of *aperire*, open, uncover (opposed to *operire*, close, cover, in comp. *co-operire*, cover, > ult. E. *cover*, q. v.), < *a* for *ab*, off, away (*operire*, < *o-* for *ob*, to), + *parire*, prob. identical with *-perire* in *comperire*, ascertain, *reperire*, find, being the form in comp. of *parere*, *parire*, get, produce, bring forth: see *parent*.

Cf. *apert*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, gently purgative; having the quality of opening the bowels; laxative; deobstruent.

II. *n.* A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.

Also *aperitive*.

aperiodic (a-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*18) + *περίοδος*.] Without periodicity.

An intermediate stage called the *aperiodic* state is passed through. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 50.

aperiodic galvanometer. See *galvanometer*.

aperispermatic (a-per-i-spėr'mat-ik), [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*18) + *περίσπερμα* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, a term descriptive of a seed that contains no albumen (perisperm); exalbuminous.

aperispermous (a-per-i-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*18) + *περίσπερμα* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *aperispermatic*.

aperitive (a-per'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *apperitive*, *aperative*, after F. *apéritif* = It. *aperitivo*, < ML. **aperitivus*; fuller form of *apertive*, q. v.] Same as *aperient*.

A per se, [L., *A by itself*: see *per se*: see *ampersand*.] 1. *A* by itself; as a letter or word.—2. A person or thing of preëminent excellence; Al. *Chaucer.*

Behold me, Baldwin, *A per se* of my age,
Lord Richard Neville, earl by marriage
Of Warwick. *Sir Jno. Mapa*, p. 83.

apert (a-pėrt'), *a.* [< ME. *apert, aperte*, < OF. *apert*, < L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, open: see *aperient*.] 1. Open; evident; undisguised: as, "*apert* confessions," *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 358.

The proceedings may be *apert*, and ingenuous, and candid, and avowable. *Burke*, In reform.

apert (a-pėrt'), *adv.* [< ME. *aperte, apert*; from the adj.] Openly. *Chaucer.*

apertion (a-pėr'shon), *n.* [< L. *apertio(n-)*, < *aperire*, pp. *apertus*, open: see *aperient*.] 1. The act of opening; the state of being opened. [Rare.]

Either by ruption or *apertion*. *Waterman*, Surgery.

2. An opening; a gap; an aperture; a passage.

Apertions, under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases—in short, all inlets or outlets.
Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 323.

apertirostra (a-pėr-ti-ros'trä), *n.* [NL., < L. *apertus*, open, + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Anastomus*, 1. *Vand de Patte*.

apertive (a-pėr'tiv), *a.* [< F. *apertif*, < ML. **apertivus*, < L. *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*: see *aperient* and *-ive*.] Same as *aperient*, 2. Apericnt.

apertly (a-pėrt'li), *adv.* Openly.

In all their discourses of him [Richard III.] they never directly nor indirectly, covertly nor apertly, taxed the deformity. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 79.

apertness (a-pėrt'nes), *n.* Openness; frankness.

apertometer (ap-ėr-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *aperture*) + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the angular aperture of the objective of a microscope.

Prof. Abbe has also made an important contribution to the practical part of this inquiry by the invention of an *apertometer*. *R. B. Carpenter*, Micros., Appendix, p. 850.

apertor (a-pėr'tor), *n.* [L., an opener, a beginner, < *aperire*, pp. *apertus*, open: see *aperient*.] In *anat.*, that which opens; specifically, a muscle that opens the mouth: as, the *apertor labii superioris*.

apertural (ap'ėr-tūr-al), *a.* [< *aperture* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or containing apertures. [Rare.]

The interior or *apertural* side. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 847.

aperture (ap'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< L. *apertura*, an opening, < *apertus*, pp. of *aperire*, open: see *apert* and *aperient*.] **1.** The act of opening out or unfolding.

Made . . . difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions. *Coleridge*.

Taylor, Worthy Communicant, Int., p. x.

2. An opening; a hole, orifice, gap, cleft, or chasm; a passage or perforation; any direct way for ingress or egress.

An *aperture* between the mountains. *W. Gilpin*, Tour to Lakes.

3. In *geom.*, the space between two intersecting right lines.—**4.** In *optics*, the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass in a telescope or other optical instrument. The aperture of a microscope is often expressed in degrees; and in this case it is called the *angular aperture*, that is, the angular breadth of the pencil of light which the instrument transmits from the object or point viewed: as, a microscope of 100° *aperture*.—**Abdominal apertures.** See *abdomen*, 1.—**Aperture-sight** (as of a rifle), another name for the *open bead-sight*.—**Branchial aperture.** See *branchial*.

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apertured (ap'ēr-tūrd), *a.* [< *aperture* + *-ed*².] Provided with an aperture; perforated. [Rare.]

Each half of the coupling is *apertured* near its free end. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., XLVIII. 18.

apery (ā'pē-ri), *n.*; pl. *aperies* (-riz). [< *ape* + *-ery*.] 1. A collection of apes; a place where apes are kept.—2. The qualities or tricks of apes; the practice of apes; imitation.

I saw there many women, dressed without regard to the season or the demands of the place, in every sort, as it looked, in mockery, of European fashions.

Mary Fuller, Woman in the Tenth Cent., p. 145.

apes-on-horseback (āps'on-hôrs'bak), *n.* The name of a variety of the common European daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

apetalin (a-pet'a-lin), *n. pl.* [NL. (*sc. plantæ*), fem. pl. of *apetalus*, without petals: see *apetalous*.] Plants destitute of petals; in the natural system of botany, a division of dicotyledonous plants in which the corolla, and often the calyx as well, is absent. It was divided into *Incompletæ*, and are divided into the *Monochlamydeæ*, in which the corolla alone is absent, as in the elm, nettle, etc., and the *Achlamydeæ*, in which the calyx and the corolla are both absent, as in the willow, oak, etc.

apetalous (a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [NL. *apetalus*, without petals, < Gr. *a-* priv. + *πέταλον*, a leaf, in mod. bot. a petal: see *petal*.] In *bot.*, having no petals or corolla; pertaining to the *Apetalæ*.

apetalousness (a-pet'a-lus-nes), *n.* [< *apetalous* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being apetalous.

apex (ā'peks), *n.*; pl. *apices* (ap'i-sēz) or *apexes* (ā'pek-sez). [L. *apex* (*apic-*), point, tip, summit, peak, crown, tiara, fastigium: see *ape*.] 1. The tip, point, or summit of anything. (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) The end furthest from the point of attachment or base of an organ. (2) An anther. (3) The style. (4) The nucleus, or first wheel, of a univalve shell. (*b*) In *geom.*, the angular point of a cone or pyramid; the vertex; the angular point of a triangle opposite the base.

The stars are the *apexes* of what wonderful triangles!

Thoreau, Walden, p. 13.

(*d*) In *geol.*, the top of an anticlinal fold of strata. (Pennsylvania coal-mines.) [This term as used in the U. S. Revised Statutes has been the occasion of much litigation. It is supposed to mean something nearly equivalent to *outcrop* (which see). The question is, Where does the *outcrop* line not here, neither does it seem capable of being distinctly made out.] (*e*) In *mining*, the landing-point at the top of a slope. [Pennsylvania anthracite.] 2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a symbolic ornament which the flamens and some other priests were required by law to wear. It consisted of a small cone of olive-wood surrounded with a lock of wool, and was secured on the head by fillets or ribbons. Also called *apex of the heart*, the lower pointed portion of the heart.

apex-beat (ā'peks-bēt), *n.* The pulsation of the chest-walls over the apex of the heart.

aph-. [Gr. *ἀφ-*, assimilation of *ἀπ-* for *ἀπο-* before the aspirate.] Assimilation of *ap-* for *apo-* before the aspirate, as in *apheresis*, *aphelion*, etc.

aphacia (a-fā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φακός*, lentil, taken for 'lens': see *lens*.] In *teratology*, absence of the crystalline lens from the eye. Also written *aphakia*.

aphacic (a-fas'ik), *a.* [< *aphacia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to aphacia; lacking the crystalline lens. Also written *aphakic*.

aphacous (a-fā'kus), *a.* [< *aphacia* + *-ous*.] Same as *aphacic*. Also written *aphakous*.

aphæresis, **aphæretic**, etc. See *apheresis*, etc.

aphæreton (a-fer'e-ton), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφαιρετόν*, neut. of *ἀφαιρετός*, taken away, verbal adj. of *ἀφαιρεῖν*, take away: see *apheresis*.] A part of a matrix or square array of symbols, comprising the whole of certain rows and certain columns and omitting the rest. See *matrix*.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 & & \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 & b_6 & b_7 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 & c_6 & c_7 \\ & & d_3 & d_4 & d_5 & & \\ & & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 & & \\ & & f_3 & f_4 & f_5 & & \\ & & g_3 & g_4 & g_5 & & \\ & & h_3 & h_4 & h_5 & & \end{array}$$

Aphæreton.

aphagia (a-fā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φαγεῖν*, < *φαγός*, eat, devour.] Inability to swallow.

aphakia, **aphakic**, etc. See *aphacia*, etc.

Aphalara (a-fal'a-rā), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φάλαρον*, part of a helmet.] The typical genus of *Aphalaridæ*. *Förster*, 1848.

Aphalaridæ (a-fal-a-ri'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphalara* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of phytophthirian insects, of the family *Psyllidæ*, typified by the genus *Aphalara*. The petiolus cubiti is as long as or longer than the discoidal part of the subcosta, and the frontal lobes are absent or are not separated from the vertex.

aphanapteryx (af-a-nap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of recently extinct birds which formerly inhabited Mauritius. They were of ralline affinities, long-billed, incapable of flight, and otherwise abnormal. The tibia was about 5 inches long, the tarsus about 2, and the foot enormous. An osteology of the living bird exists, and many of the bones have been discovered and described.

Aphanaptera (af-a-nap'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *-aria*, as in *aphasia*, etc.] Obscurement, as of knowledge; a state of obscurantism. [Rare.]

Apollonius of Tyana foresaw even the great *aphanaptera* the fifteen hundred years' eclipse of common sense and reason.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 736.

Aphaneri (a-fan'e-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φανερός*, manifest: see *Phaneri*.] A term applied by Maggi to some exceedingly minute organisms found in water, and made visible under the microscope only by the use of various hardening and coloring reagents: contrasted with *Phaneri*, such as bacteria.

The *Aphaneri* are thought to be harmless.

Amer. Jour. Microscopy, Sept., 1881, p. 418.

aphanesite (a-fan'e-sit), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἀφανής*, unseen, obscure, + *-ite*².] Cf. *aphanite*. A mineral, an arseniate of copper, so named from the difficulty of recognizing it by its crystals: a name as *clinoclase*.

Aphaniptera (af-a-nip'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aphaniptерus*: see *aphanipterous*.] An aberrant order of dipterous insects, the fleas and chigoes, degraded by parasitism. The abdomen is depressed laterally, the head is provided with abortive wings in the form of a pair of minute scales; the mouth is haustellate, consisting of two pairs of lancets, a pair of maxillæ, sheathing labial palps, and two long mastillary palps; the antennæ are small; the hinder legs are saltatorial; the tarsi are six-jointed; and the pupæ are inactive. The order is coextensive with the family *Pulicidæ*, and contains the genus *Pulex* and its subgenus *Sarcopsylla*. Also called *Aphaneptera*, *Suctoria*, and *Siphonaptera*.

aphaniptерous (af-a-nip'te-rus), *a.* [NL. *aphaniptерus*, < Gr. *ἀφανής*, indistinct, obscure (see *aphanite*), + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*, q. v.] In *entom.*, belonging to the *Aphaniptera*; characterized by indistinct or abortive wings.

aphanistic (af-a-nis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀφανής*, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + *-istic*.] In *mineral.*, indistinctly crystalline; cryptocrystalline.

aphanite (af'a-nit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφανής*, indistinct, unseen, obscure (< *ἀ-* priv. + *φανός*, apparent, conspicuous, < *φαίνειν*, show, appear), + *-ite*².] See *aphanesite*.] A very fine-grained variety of diorite (which see), or one in which the component minerals, chiefly triclinic feldspar and hornblende, cannot be distinguished with the naked eye.

aphanitic (af-a-nit'ik), *a.* [< *aphanite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of aphanite.

aphanitism (a-fan'i-tizm), *n.* [< *aphanite* + *-ism*.] The condition of being aphanitic; cryptocrystallization.

Aphanoptera (af-a-nop'te-rā), *n. pl.* Same as *Aphaniptera*.

aphanozygous (af-a-noz'i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀφανής*, indistinct (see *aphanite*), + *ζυγόν*, a yoke, pl. *ζυγά* (for *ζύγωμα*, cheek-bone).] Having the cheek-bones invisible when the skull is viewed from above. *N. E. D.*

Aphanygnus (af-a-nig'nus), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] A division of planarians or rhabdocœlous turbellarians, containing such as have no pharynx, and are thus distinguished from the *Pharyngea*.

aphanygneal (af-a-nig'nē-al), *a.* Having no pharynx; specifically said of the *Aphanygnea*.

aphasia (a-fā'si-ā), *n.* [NL. *aphasia*, speechlessness, < *ἄφατος*, not uttered, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φατός*, uttered, spoken, verbal adj. of *φάναι* = L. *fari*, speak, say: see *fable*, *fate*, *euphemism*, etc.] In *pathol.*, the impairment or abolition of the faculty of using and understanding written and spoken language, independently of any failure of the vocal processes or any disease or paralysis of the vocal organs. *Ataxic aphasia*, when uncomplicated, is inability to express one's ideas in spoken words, while the pattern understands perfectly what is said to him, and reads and writes. The name *amnesic aphasia* has been applied to cases where the patient is unable to recall the word which he wants, though able to speak it when found. *Sensory aphasia* is where the patient fails to comprehend spoken or written words; it comprises word-deafness and word-blindness. *Aphasia*, especially ataxic aphasia, seems to depend in most cases on a lesion of the inferior frontal convolution, almost always on the left side of the brain. See *agraphia*, *alalia*, *alexia*, *anarthria*, and *aphemia*.

aphasiac (a-fā'si-ak), *n.* [< *aphasia* + *-ac*.] A person affected with aphasia; an aphasic.

aphasic (a-fā'sik), *a.* and *n.* [< *aphasia* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling aphasia; suffering from aphasia.

II. *n.* A person affected with aphasia.

He [the lecturer] spoke next of the frequent retention of some recurring utterance by *aphasics*, such as "Come unto me."

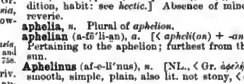
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 176.

aphelexia (af-e-lek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφελής*, even, smooth, plain (see *Aphelinus*), + *ἕξις*, condition, habit: see *hectic*.] Absence of mind; reverie.

aphelia, *n.* Plural of *aphelion*.

aphelian (a-fē'li-an), *a.* [< *aphelion* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the aphelion; farthest from the sun.

Aphelinus (af-e-lī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφελής*, smooth, simple, plain, also lit. not stony, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φελλός*, stony ground.] A genus of minute parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*. Its species infest either plant-lice or bark-lice, parasitizing the scale-bearing species (*Diaspinæ*). *A. mytilaspidis* (Le Baron) infests the common mussel-shell bark-louse of the apple-tree.



Aphelinus mytilaspidis. (Cross shows natural size.)

aphelion (a-fē'li-on), *n.*; pl. *aphelia* (-li). [Formerly also *aphelium*, < NL. *aphelion*, earlier and more prop. *apheliun*, formed by Kepler after *apogæum*, *apogæon* (see *apogee*), < Gr. as in *ἀ-* priv. + *ἀπό*, from, + *ἥλιος*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or of a comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion*.

apheliotropic (a-fē'li-o-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀφ-* for *ἀπο-* *ἀπό*, from, + *ἥλιος*, sun (see *aphelion*), + *-τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, turning away from the light: applied to shoots or other parts of plants: opposed to *heliotropic*.

Aphelotropic movements are comparatively rare in a well-marked degree, excepting the sub-aerial roots.

Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 564.

aphelitropically (a-fē'li-o-trop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a direction away from the sun.

aphelitropism (a-fē-li-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* [< *aphelitropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a tendency to turn away from the sun or the light: opposed to *heliotropism* (which see). *Darwin.*

Apheliscus (af-e-lis'kus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀφελής*, even, smooth, simple (see *Aphelinus*), + dim. *-iscus*.] A genus of Eocene primitive ungulate mammals, having quadrituberculate lower molars, the fourth lower molar without internal cusp, and the cusps opposite. *A. insidiosus*, the type-species, is from the Wahsatch beds of New Mexico. *Cope*, 1875.

aphemia (a-fē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *φάσις*, a voice, speech, fame (= L. *fama*, > E. *fame*, q. v.), < *φάναι*, speak. Cf. *aphasia*.] In *pathol.*, aphasia, in the general sense; specifically—(*a*) ataxic aphasia; (*b*) *anarthria*. See *aphasia* and *anarthria*, 2.

aphemic (a-fem'ik), *a.* [< *aphemia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling aphemia; characterized by or suffering from aphemia.

aphengescope (a-fen'jes-kōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀφεγγής*, without light, obscure (< *ἀ-* priv. + *φέγγος*, light, akin to *φάος*, light), + *σκοπεῖν*, examine.] A modification of the magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects.

apheresis, **aphæresis** (a-fer'e-sis), *n.* [< L. *apharesis*, < Gr. *ἀφαίρεσις*, a taking away, < *ἀφαιρεῖν*, take away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] 1. In *gram.*, the omission of a letter or an unaccented syllable from the beginning of a word. Examples in English are *round*, *silv.*, *for around*, *vantage* for *advantage*, *squire* for *esquire*, *fend* for *defend*, *pon* for *upon*, etc. The most common form of aphæresis is that called *aphesis* (which see).

2†. In *med.*: (*a*) The removal of anything noxious. (*b*) Large and injurious extraction of blood.—3†. In *surg.*, amputation.

aphæretic, **aphæretical** (af-e-ret'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀφαιρετικός*, < *ἀφαιρετός*, verbal adj. of *ἀφαιρεῖν*: see *aphæresis*.] In *gram.*, characterized by aphæresis; shortened by the omission of the first syllable: thus, *vantage* is the aphæretic form of *advantage*.

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aphetically

aphetically (af-e-tet'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of an aphæresis; by omitting the first syllable. Also spelled *apheretically*.

aphetize (af'e-tiz), *v. t.* [Gr. ἀφετος, a letting go, let go, let loose, < ἀφίημι, let go, send off, < ἀπό, off, + ἵημι, send.] The gradual and unintentional removal of a short unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; a special form of aphæresis, as in *squire* for *esquire*, *down* for *adown*, etc. *J. A. H. Murray.* (*N. E. D.*)

apheta (af'e-tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφέτης, one who lets go, hence one who lets go a military engine, and, according to Dn Cange, one who starts the chariots in a race (cf. ἀφετρια, the starting-place, MGr. ἀφετηριαστης, one who opened the barriers to start the racing-chariots), hence in astrology the planet which starts a human being in his career, < ἀφιέναι, let off, let loose, verbal adj. of ἀφίημι, let off: see *aphesis*.] In *astrol.*, the planet dominating the life of the native; the planet which is lord of the house that rules the matter inquired after; the prorogator, significator, or hyleg.

The aphetic place is the situation of the *Apheta*, Hyleg, prorogator, significator, or giver of life. *Sibley*, Astrology, p. 433.

aphster (af'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. ἀφετήρ, equiv. to ἀφέτης, one who lets off a military engine: see *apheta*.] That which loosens or sets free. [Rare.]

This katastate is, as it were, the fuse or trigger whose action frees the massive charge of the muscular gun, and might receive the name of *aphster*.

M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 20.

aphetic[1] (a-fet'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἀφετικός, < ἄφετος, let loose, set free: see *aphesis* and *apheta*.] Freeing by or resulting from aphæsis.

aphetic[2] (a-fet'ik), *a.* [< *apheta* + *-ic*.] Same as *aphetical*.

aphetical (a-fet'i-kal), *a.* [< *aphetic*[2] + *-al*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining to the apheta, or planet significative of life.—**Aphetical places** (translation of Greek τοποι ἀφετικοι), the places in which the apheta may be found. The rules given in Ptolemy's "Tetrabiblos" (iii. 10) are intricate and vague.

aphetically[1] (a-fet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an aphetic manner.

aphetically[2] (a-fet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or position of the apheta.

aphetism (af'e-tizm), *n.* [< *aphetic*[1] + *-ism*.] An aphetized form of a word: a form resulting from the loss of a weak initial vowel, as *down* for *adown*.

aphetize (af'e-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aphetized*, ppr. *aphetizing*. [< *aphetic*[1] + *-ize*.] To render aphetic; shorten by aphæsis.

aphid (af'id), *n.* [< *aphid-is*.] An aphidian; a plant-louse; a member of the genus *Aphis* or family *Aphididæ* (which see). In the plural, the plant-lice: a generic or inclusive name for the members (*a*) of the genus *Aphis*, (*b*) of the family *Aphididæ*, or (*c*) of the suborder *Phytophthiria*.

Aphides (af'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Aphis*, q. v.] Same as *Aphidæ*.

aphidian (a-fid'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + *-ian*.] I. *n.* An insect of the family *Aphididæ*; an aphid; a plant-louse.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Aphis* or to the family *Aphididæ*.

aphidid (af'i-did), *n.* One of the *Aphididæ*; an aphis.

The Fenestra larva actually feeds upon the *aphidids*.
Science, II. 294.

Aphididæ (a-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hemipterous insects, of the suborder *Phytophthiria*; the true plant-lice, as typified by the genus *Aphis*, and as distinguished from the false plant-lice, or *Psyllidæ*, and other phytophthirian insects. They are all injurious to vegetation, in the juice of plants, which they suck, and also producing a great variety of galls. Almost every plant has its peculiar to it, immense numbers of which they infest. The species are very numerous. See cuts under *Aphis*. Also called *Aphidæ*.

Aphidii (a-fid'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aphidius* (also used to designate a genus of hymenopterous insects), < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + *-ius*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of homopterous hemipterous insects, commonly called plant-lice, inexactly equivalent to the modern family *Aphididæ*, including the thysanurous genus *Thrips*, etc., as well as the *Psyllidæ* or false plant-lice, and excluding the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects. [Not in use.]

aphidious (a-fid'i-us), *a.* [< *aphid* + *-ious*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of aphids.

Aphidiphaga (af-i-dif'a-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aphidiphagus*: see *aphidiphagous*.] A group of insects more or less exactly corresponding to Latreille's *Aphidiphagi* (which see). They are small beetles with rounded bodies, strong wings, hard elytra, secondary maxillary palpi, and clavate antennæ. See *Coccinellidæ*.

Aphidiphagi (af-i-dif'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *aphidiphagus*: see *aphidiphagous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second family of trimerous *Coleoptera*, consisting of the old genus *Coccinella*, and corresponding to the modern family *Coccinellidæ*; the lady-birds; small beetles which habitually feed upon aphids. [Not in use.]

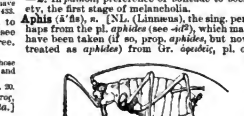
aphidiphagous (af-i-dif'a-gus), *a.* [NL. *aphidiphagus*, < *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + Gr. φαγος, φαγειν, eat.] Of or pertaining to the *Aphidiphaga*; hence, preying upon or feeding on aphids.

aphidivorous (af-i-div'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Aphis* (*Aphid-*) + L. *vorare*, devour.] Same as *aphidiphagous*.

aphilanthropy (af-i-lan'thrō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀφιλανθρωπος, not loving man, < ἀ- priv. + φιλάνθρωπος, loving man: see *philanthropy*.] 1. Want of philanthropy; lack of benevolence. [Rare.]

—2. In *pathol.*, preference of solitude to society, the first stage of melancholia.

Aphis (ā'fis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), the sing. perhaps from the pl. *aphides* (see *-ides*), which may have been taken (if so, prop. *aphides*, but now treated as *aphides*) from Gr. ἀφειδείς, pl. of



Geranium Plant-louse (*Aphis pelargonii*): the apterous agamogenetic form, magnified; appendages of only one side shown.

ἀφειδής, unsparing, lavish (as if in allusion to their extreme prolificness or voracity), < ἀ- priv. + σῐδέσθαι, spare.] 1. A genus of small plant-sucking insects, of the family *Aphididæ* and order *Homoptera*. They multiply by parthenogenesis and very rapidly. From a pair of honey-tubes, near the end of the abdomen, they emit a saccharine fluid, known as honey-

Apple-tree Plant-louse (*Aphis mali*): (Crom and small figure show natural size.)

dew and aphis-sugar, which is greedily devoured by ants, they are very destructive to tender plants, upon which they congregate in enormous numbers.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant-louse. [In this sense the plural is *aphides* (af'i-dēz) is used.]—**Woolly aphis.** See *Eriosoma*.

aphis-lion (ā'fis-lī'on), *n.* A name for the larva of a lace-winged fly of the family *Hemerobiidæ*.

aphis-sugar (ā'fis-shūg'ar), *n.* Honey-dew, a secretion peculiar to insects of the genus *Aphis*, voided from their anal siphuncles.

aphlaston (a-flas'ton), *n.* [Gr. ἀφλαστον.] Same as *aplustre*.

aphlogistic (af-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀφλόγιστος, not inflammable, < ἀ- priv. + φλογιστός, inflammable: see *phlogiston*.] Flameless.—**Aphlogistic lamp**, a lamp in which a coil of platinum wire extending above the wick is kept constantly red-hot by the slow combustion of alcohol-vapor, heated first by the flame of the wick, but after this is extinguished by the incandescent wire.

aphnology (af-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἄφνω, suddenly + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of wealth; a treatise on the science of wealth; plutology. [Rare.]

The title ought to have been *Aphnology*. Aphnos, or aphenos, expresses wealth in the largest sense of general abundance and well-being. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Aphodiidæ (af-ō-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphodius* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, named by Macleay in 1819 from the genus *Aphodius*.

aphorism

Aphodius (a-fō'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφοδος, excrement, evacuation, and lit. departure, < ἀπό, from, away, + ὁδός, way.] A genus of scarabæoid lamellicorn beetles, concealed nocturnic spimera, toothed front tibiæ and spined hind tibiæ, and 3-jointed antennæ. Over 50 North American species are described, including several introduced from Europe, such as the comparatively large black *A. fossor*.

Aphodocerdas (af-ō-dō-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Aphrodocerdas*.

Aphododerus (af-ō-dod'e-rus), *n.* See *Aphrododerus*.

aphonia (a-fō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφωνία, speechlessness, < ἄφωνος, speechless, voiceless: see *aphonous*.] In *pathol.*, loss of voice through a morbid condition of the larynx or from amiable intervation; dumbness; speechlessness. It is a condition in which one wants to speak and knows how to do so, but cannot produce a vocal sound, though he may whisper. Also *aphony*.

aphonic (a-fon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *aphonia* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by aphonia; speechless; dumb.

II. *n.* A person affected with aphonia.

aphonous (af'ō-nus), *a.* [Gr. ἄφωνος, voiceless, < ἀ- priv. + φωνή, voice: see *phonic*.] Destitute of voice; voiceless.

aphony (af'ō-ni), *n.* Same as *aphonia*.

aphoria (a-fō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀφορία, sterility, dearth, < ἄφορος, not bearing, < ἀ- priv. + φορός, bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Sterility; unfruitfulness.

aphorism (af'ō-rizm), *n.* [= F. *aphorisme*, < Gr. ἀφορισμός, a definition, a short pithy sentence, < ἀφορίζειν, define, mark off, < ἀπό, off, + ὁρίζειν, bound, < ὅρος, a boundary: see *horizon*.] 1. A definition or concise statement of a principle.

The *aphorism* . . . formulated by Linnæus in regard to plants, and quantity in animals. *Human Species* (trans.), p. 50.

2. A precept or rule expressed in few words; a detached sentence containing some important truth; as, the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates, or of the civil law.

The ancient commentators on Hippocrates . . . have given the same definition of an *aphorism*, *c. g.*, "a succinct saying, comprehending a complete statement," or a saying poor in sentences, but rich in sentence.
Fleming.

—**Syn.** *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, *Precept*, *Dictum*, *Apothegm*, *Saying*, *Adage*, *Proverb*, *Truism*, *Byword*, *Saw*, all concur in expressing a pithy general proposition, usually in one short sentence; but the longer the form the less applicable do these names become. An *aphorism* is a truth, probably or certainly true, rather to speculative principles, ethics, or science than to practical matters, and forming a brief and authoritative statement of a doctrine: thus, "Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues," and "Maladies are cured by nature, not by physicians," are *aphorisms*. "Life is short, and art is long," is from the first *aphorism* of Hippocrates. An *axiom* is a self-evident truth, and is therefore often a basis for reasoning. "A straight line is the shortest distance between two points" is one of the *axioms* of mathematics: "The greater good is to be chosen before the less" is an *axiom* of morals. The number of axioms is necessarily limited, but *aphorisms* may be infinite, unlimited. A *maxim* is a truth which, while not so definite and necessarily true as an *axiom*, yet equally acceptable to the mind, refers rather to practical than to abstract truth, resting one of the fundamental rules of conduct, civil government, business policy, and the like: as, it is a sound *maxim* that one should risk in speculation no more than he can afford to lose. It suggests a lesson more positively and directly than *aphorism*, and differs from *precept* in that a *precept* is a direct injunction, while a *maxim* is a mere statement of a truth from which a *precept* may be deduced. It would be a *precept* to say, "In speculation risk no more than you can afford to lose." A *dictum* is not a *precept*, but an opinion given with authority, as from superiors: as, a *dictum* of the court; a *dictum* of a doctor of faith's. An *apothegm*, in common matters what an *aphorism* is in science, is a pithy, essentially original sentition that makes a vivid impression on the mind: thus, "In the hierarchy of power each rises always by those immediately that doth not displease us"; this is called by Bean Swift a *maxim*, but is more properly an *apothegm*. "Heaven helps those who help themselves," is a *maxim*:

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."
(*Goldsmith*, Art of Poetry),

are *apothegms*. A *saying* is a lower grade of *apothegm*, each being likely to be founded on fact with the same authority: as, the *apothegms* of Socrates; a *saying* of Poor Richard. Each is a felicitous expression current for its own sake, not developing a rational position from the celebrity of its author. "Herein is that *saying* true, thus nowseth, and another reapeth," John iv. 37. "The little and short *sayings* of wise and excellent men are of great value, like the dust of gold or the least sparkle of diamond." *Tillotson.* *Adage* and *proverb* are habitual sayings, generally of long standing, embodying the common sense of mankind on ordinary subjects. The *adage* is often the more venerable by age and the more dignified in its character: as, "Necessity knows no law," "Custom is another nature" as *adage*. *Proverb* as used in the Bible is often a *saying*: as, "Physician, heal thyself," Luke iv. 23; but in the mod-

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aphorism

ern sense *proverb* often appears in some concrete figurative and homely form: as, "Too many cooks spoil the broth"; "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." A *truism* is a truth too obvious to need explanation or proof; it is a word of relative application; what would be a *truism* to one might be an *axiom* or an *aphorism* to another. A *byword* is a cant term or phrase, in every one's mouth like a proverb, but applied in disparagement. *Saw* is a contemptuous term for an expression that is more common than wise, or for a trite or foolish saying reiterated to weariсomeness.

aphorism† (af'ō-rizm), *v. i.* {*aphorism, n.*} Same as *aphorize*. [Rare.]

There is no art that hails more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slubbered with *aphorismising* pedantry, than the art of policy.
Milton, Rel. in England, p. 58.

aphorismic (af-ō-riz'mik), *a.* {*aphorism* + *-ic.*} Relating to aphorisms; having the form of an aphorism; containing aphorisms. An equivalent form in *aphoristic*.

The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a sort of blend of thesis and antithesis. When he puts out of this *aphorismic* metre into a sentence of five or six lines long, nothing can exceed the flatness of the English.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, p. 264.

aphorist (af'ō-rist), *n.* {*aphor-ism* + *-ist.*} A writer of aphorisms.

He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorists*.
A. Wood, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 246.

aphoristic (af-ō-ris'tik), *a.* {Gr. *ἀφοριστικός*, fit for defining, sententious, < *ἀφορίζειν*: see *aphorism*.] Having the character of aphorisms; resembling aphorisms; in the form of an aphorism; stated in short, unconnected sentences; abounding in aphorisms. An *aphoristic style* is one which is fragmentary in its outward form, but methodical in its reasoning.

The method of the book is *aphoristic*. *De Quincey.*

The Sanscrit law-books are sometimes in *aphoristic* prose, sometimes in verse, sometimes in a mixture of both.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 10.

aphoristical (af-ō-ris'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *aphoristic*.

aphoristically (af-ō-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In or by aphorisms; briefly and pithily.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us.
Harvey, Consumptions, ii.

aphorize (af'ō-riz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *aphorized*, ppr. *aphorizing*. [Gr. *ἀφορίζειν*: see *aphorism*.] To utter aphorisms; write or speak in aphorisms; especially, make an excessive use of aphorisms. *Coleridge.*

aphract (af'rakt), *a.* {Gr. *ἄφρακτος*, old Attic *ἄφραστος*, unfenced, unfortified, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φράκτος*, verbal adj. of *φράσσειν*, fence in, fortify.} Open; undefended or unguarded. [Rare.]

We find the war galley of the Phœnicians represented on the walls of the palaces unearthed by Layard and his followers in Assyrian discovery. . . . The vessel represented is a bireme war galley which is *aphract*, that is to say, has the upper tier of rowers unprotected and exposed to view.
Birch, Ancient Pottery, I. xxxi. 805.

aphredoderid (af-re-dod'e-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aphredoderidæ*.

Aphredoderidæ (af're-dō-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphredoderus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleceephalous fishes having the vent in the neck or breast, the ventral fins post-thoracic and with about 7 rays, but without spines, and a short dorsal in of 3 or 4 spines in front. In Gunther's system of classification, the family represents a primary group of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by the developed dorsal and anal fins and the position of the vent in front of the ventrals. Two species called *pirate perch* and *crevarch* are known to inhabit the fresh waters of North America. Also *Aphredodæ*.

Aphredoderus (af-re-dod'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Leseueur, in Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1833); a corrupt form, afterward given as *Aphredoderus* (Agassiz), as if < Gr. *ἀφρόδης*, foamy (< *ἀφρός*, foam, + *εἶδος*, form) + *δέρη*, neck, throat, later as *Aphododerus* (Jordan, 1877) in allusion to the position of the vent, < *ἀφρόδης*, *Aphrodite*, + *δέρη*, neck, throat.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Aphredoderidæ*. Also *Aphododerus*.

aphrite (af'rit), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam, froth, + *-ite*².] A subvariety of calcium carbonate or calcite, popularly known as *foam*, *earth-foam*, or *foam-spar*, occurring in small masses, solid, or tender and friable. It is composed of lamellæ or scales of a pearly luster, and has varieties which shade insensibly into argentine.

Aphriza (af'ri-zä), *n.* [NL. (Audubon, 1839), a false formation, < Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam, + *ζάειν*, *ζῆν*, live.] A genus of plover-like birds, of the family *Aphrizidæ*, related to the oyster-catchers and turnstones, having feet with four toes like the latter, and the general appearance and changes of plumage of the sandpipers. It contains only the surf-bird, *A. virgata*. See *surf-bird*.

Aphrizidæ (af-ri-ziz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphriza* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, intermediate between *Charadriidæ* and *Hæmatopodidæ*. The typical genus is *Aphriza*. *Coues*, 1884.

Aphrizinæ (af-ri-zī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphriza* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, containing the genus *Aphriza*; the surf-birds.

aphrizite (af'ri-zīt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφρίζειν*, foam, be foamy (< *ἀφρός*, foam), + *-ite*².] A variety of black tourmalin.

Aphrodisia (af-rō-diz'i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀφροδίσια*, neut. pl. of *Ἀφροδίσιος*, pertaining to Aphrodite, < *Ἀφροδίτη*: see *Aphrodite*.] A festival in honor of Aphrodite or Venus periodically celebrated in various localities of ancient Greece. Those at Paphos in Cyprus, of Cythera, and of Corinth were the most famous.

aphrodisiac (af-rō-diz'i-ak), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *ἀφροδισιακός*, erotic, < *Ἀφροδίσιος*, pertaining to Aphrodite, < *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus: see *Aphrodite*.] **I.** *a.* Exciting venereal desire; increasing the appetite for sexual pleasures; hence, erotic; sensual.

II. *n.* Any drug or preparation which excites sexual desire.

aphrodisiacal (af'rō-di-zī'a-kal), *a.* Same as *aphrodisiac*.

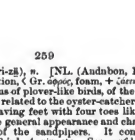
aphrodisian (af-rō-diz'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *Ἀφροδίσιος*: see *aphrodisiac*.] Given up to sexual pleasures; devoted to sensual love.

They showed me the state nursery for the children of those *aphrodisian* dames, their favourites.
Beckford, Italy, Chester and Hearth, lvi.

Aphrodite (af-rō-dī'tē), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀφροδίτη*, the goddess of love, Venus; traditionally said to mean 'foam-born,' < *ἀφρός*, foam, the second element *-dite* being uncertain.] 1. The Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with their Venus, who was originally a deity of much less importance. By one legend she is fabled (as *Aphrodite Anadyomene*) to have sprung from the foam of the sea. She was the personification of female grace, and, with her prototype, the Phœnician Astarte, represented the reproductive and generative powers of nature.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of chætopodous annelids, typical of the family *Aphroditidæ* (which see). The species are known as sea-mice; the common sea-mouse is *A. aculeata*. Also written *Aphrodita*. See *sea-mouse*. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816. (*c*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also written *Aphrodita*. *Isaac Lea.*—**3.** [*l. c.*] A variety of asbestiform mineral. It is a hydrous silicate of magnesium.

Aphroditidæ (af-rō-di-tid'e-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphrodite*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of free marine chætopodous annelids, of which the genus *Aphrodite* is the type. There are numerous other genera. Also *Aphroditeadæ*, *Aphrodidæ*.



Aphrodite.
Copy of the Cnidian Statue by Praxiteles, Vatican Museum.

Another type of structure is shown by the scale-bearing annelids, *Aphroditidæ*; the upper parapodia, or false feet, carry large scales, which lie over the back of the animal and form an imbricated covering, serving the double purpose of protection and respiration.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 230.

Aphrophora (af-rof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀφροφόρος*, foam-bearing, < *ἀφρός*, foam, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A genus of homopterous insects, of the family *Cercopidæ*: so called because the larva is enveloped in the frothy or foamy substance known as *cuckoo-spit*. The genus is closely related to *Ptyelus*, and species were formerly placed in *Ptyelus* or *Tettigonia*.

Aphrophorida (af-rō-for'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphrophora* + *-ida*.] Same as *Aphrophoridæ*.

Aphrophorinæ (af'rō-fō-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aphrophora* + *-inæ*.] In *entom.*, the froth-bearing hoppers; a subfamily or other division of the great family *Cercopidæ*, represented by the genera *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, *Ptyelus*, and many others, and containing a great many species of medium or small size, very generally distributed over the world, and especially affecting pines and willows.

aphrosiderite (af-rō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* {Gr. *ἀφρός*, foam, + *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-ite*².] A ferruginous chloritic mineral occurring in soft dark-green scales.

aphtha (af'thä), *n.*; pl. *aphthæ* (-thē). [NL., < L. *aphthæ*, pl., < Gr. *ἀφθαι*, pl. of *ἀφθα*, an eruption, ulceration, < *ἅπτειν*, set on fire, inflame.] In *pathol.*, an eruption; an ulceration: used especially in the plural for the minute small round ulcers, sometimes becoming confluent, and said in some cases to be preceded by vesicles which break. They occur upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips, and palate. When *Myxodictyum* (*Oidium albicans*) is found in these ulcers, the disease is called *thrush*, or *milk-thrush*. Also *aphtha*.—**Aphthæ epizooticæ**, foot-and-mouth disease (which see, under *foot*).

aphthalose (af'thä-lōs), *n.* [As *aphth(it)al(ite)* + *-ose*.] Same as *aphthalitelite*.

Aphthartodocetæ (af-thär'tō-dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [< Lib. **Aphthartodocetæ*, < Gr. *ἄφθαρτος*, uncorrupted, incorruptible (< *ἀ-* priv. + *φθαρτός*, verbal adj. of *φθείρειν*, destroy, ruin, corrupt), + *δοκεῖν*, think. Cf. *Docetæ*.] A Monophysite sect which existed immediately in the sixth century, or later. They held that the body of Christ was incorruptible even before the resurrection, and that he suffered death only in a phantasmagorical appearance. From this they are sometimes called *Phantasiasts*, a name more properly belonging to the Docetæ (which see), who denied even the reality of Christ's body.

Aphthartodocetism (af-thär'tō-dō-sē'tizm), *n.* The doctrines of the Aphthartodocetæ.

Justinian himself became involved into heresy, by accepting the doctrine that the earthly body of Christ was incorruptible, insensible to the infirmities of the flesh. . . . The doctrine which had been advanced by Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus, and went by the name of *Aphthartodocetism*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 700.

aphthitalite (af-thit'ä-līt), *n.* [Gr. *ἀφθίτος*, unchanging, unchangeable (< *ἀ-* priv. + *φθίτός*, verbal adj. of *φθίνειν*, corrupt, decay, change), + *-ite*².] A native potassium sulphate found on Mount Vesuvius in delicate crystallizations. Also called *aphthalose* and *glaserite*.

aphthoid (af'thoid), *a.* [< *aphtha* + *-oid*.] Resembling an aphtha or aphthæ.

aphthong (af'thong), *n.* [Gr. *ἄφθογγος*, voiceless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φθόγγος*, voice, sound, < *φθέγγεσθαι*, sound.] A letter or combination of letters which in the customary pronunciation of a word has no sound. [Rare.]

aphthous (af'thus), *a.* [= F. *aphtheux*, < NL. *aphthosus*, < *aphtha*, q. v.] **1.** In *pathol.*, of the nature of or characterized by aphthæ.—**2.** In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with aphthæ.

Aphyllæ (a-fil'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *aphyllus*, leafless: see *aphyllous*.] A section of cryptogamic plants without leaves, comprising lichens, fungi, and algæ. Same as *thallogens*. [Not used.]

aphyllose (a-fil'ōs), *a.* Same as *aphyllous*.

aphyllous (a-fil'us), *a.* [< NL. *aphyllus*, < Gr. *ἀφύλλος*, leafless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, destitute of leaves; applied to flowering plants that are naturally leafless, as most *Cactaceæ*, and to thallogenous cryptogams.

aphylly (a-fil'i), *n.* [< NL. **aphyllia*, < Gr. as if **ἀφυλλία*, < *ἄφυλλος*, leafless: see *aphyllous*.] In *bot.*, the state of being aphyllous; an entire suppression of leaves, as ordinarily occurs in most flowering plants, etc.

apian (ā'pi-an), *a.* [L. *apianus*, of bees, < *apis*, a bee: see *Apis*¹.] Of or pertaining to bees.

Apiarie (ā-pi-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *apiarius*: see *apiarian*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of melliferous aculeate hymenopterous insects: opposed to *Andrenetæ*, and corresponding to the modern family *Apidæ* (which see).

apiarian (ā-pi-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apiarius*, relating to bees, a bee-keeper, < *apis*, a bee: see *Apis*¹.] **I.** *a.* Relating to bees, or to bee-keeping.

II. *n.* A bee-keeper; an apiarist.

apiarist (ā'pi-ā-rist), *n.* [< *apiary* + *-ist*.] One who keeps an apiary; one who keeps bees, or studies the nature of bees; a bee-keeper or bee-master.

apiary (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apiaries* (-riz). [L. *apiarium*, a bee-house, beehive, neut. of *apia-*

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rius, relating to bees: see *apiarian*.] A place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees; a bee-house containing a number of beehives.

apiaster (ā′pi-as-tėr), *n.* [NL., < LL. *apiastra*, the bee-eater, a bird commonly called merops; < *apis*, a bee, + *-aster*.] In *ornith.*, an old name of the bee-eater; in 1760 made by Brisson a generic name for the bee-eaters; now the specific name of the European bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. See cut under *bee-eater*.

apical (ap′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al*.] Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.—**Apical cell.** (*a*) In *bot.*, the single cell which in most of the higher cryptogamous constitutes the growing-point (*punctum vegetationis*). (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a cell at the apex of the segmenting mass of some embryos, as sponges: the opposite of *basal cell*.

apically (ap′i-kal-i), *adv.* At the apex or tip.

apicated (ap′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *apicatus* (cf. L. *apicatus*, adorned with an apex or priest's cap), < *apex* (*apic-*): see *apex* and *-ate*1.] Having a conspicuous apex.

apices, *n.* Plural of *apex*.

Apician (a-pish′iān), *a.* [< L. *Apicianus*, < *Apicius*.] Referring to or resembling Apicius, a celebrated Roman epicure in the time of Tiberius; hence, relating to the skilful preparation of delicate viands; dainty in regard to food.

apicifixed (ap′i-si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *figere*, fixed, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, attached by the apex, as an anther (in some cases) to the filament.

apicillary (ap-i-sil′a-ri), *a.* [< NL. as if **apicillus*, dim. of L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-ary*.] Situated at or near the apex.

apickaback, apickback, *adv.* Same as *pickaback*.

apiculate (a-pik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *apiculatus*, < *apiculus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, tipped with a short and abrupt point: applied to a leaf or any other part which is suddenly terminated by a distinct point or apiculus.

apiculated (a-pik′ū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *apiculate*.

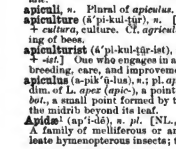
apiculi, *n.* Plural of *apiculus*.

apiculture (ā′pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *apis*, a bee, + *cultura*, culture. Cf. *agriculture*.] The rearing of bees.

apiculturist (ā′pi-kul-tūr-ist), *n.* [*apiculture* + *-ist*.] One who engages in apiculture, or the breeding, care, and improvement of bees.

apiculus (a-pik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *apiculi* (-li). [NL., dim. of L. *apex* (*apic-*), a point: see *apex*.] In *bot.*, a small point formed by the projection of the midrib beyond its leaf.

Apidæ1 (ap′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apis*1 + *-idæ*.] A family of melliferous or anthophilous acculeate hymenopterous insects; the typical bees,



Honey Bee (*Apis mellifica*), typical of *Apidæ*.
1, queen; 2, neuter worker; 3, drone. (Slightly enlarged.)

with the mouth-parts short and stout, as distinguished from the other bees, or *Andrenidæ*, which have a long trunk. The family contains *Apis* (the hive-bees), *Bombus* (the bumblebees), and many other genera of social bees, besides a number of solitary ones, as *Xylocopa* (the carpenter-bees), etc. See *bee*, *Apis*, and cuts under *andrenoid* and *bumblebee*.

Apidæ2 (ap′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Apodidæ*.

apiece (a-pēs′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *apeece*, *apece*, *a piece*, *a peece*, *a pece*, < ME. *a pece*; *a*, E. *a*3; *pece*, piece; the prep. (*a*3) being merged in popular apprehension with the article (*a*2) and the noun extended in meaning: see *a*3, *a*2, and *piece*.] For each piece, article, thing, or person; for each; to each; each: as, they cost a dollar *apiece*; there is an orange *apiece*.

Neither have two cousts *apiece*.
Luke ix. 3.

In earnest, pray, how many men *apiece*
Have you two been the death of?
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 2.

apieces (a-pēs′ez), *adv.* [< *a*3 + *pieces*.] In or to pieces.

Yield up my sword? That's Hebrew;
I'll first be cut *apieces*.
Beaum. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 1.

apiin (ā′pi-in), *n.* [< L. *apium*, parsley, + *-in*2.] A glutinous substance obtained from common parsley by boiling it in water. The filtered solution, on cooling, deposits apiin.

apiked†, *a.* [ME., < *a-* + *piked*, *piked*, trimmed, lit. picked: see *a*-1 and *pike*, *pick*.] Trimmed; cleaned from dirt.

Full fresh and newe here gere *apiked* was.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 365.

apilary (a-pil′a-ri), *a.* [< L. *a-* priv. + *pilus*, a cap, + *-ary*.] Characterized by abnormal suppression of the galea or upper lip: applied by Morren to the flowers of certain bilabiate plants, as *Calceolaria*.

apinoid (ap′i-noid), *a.* [< Gr. ἄπιννος, without thirst (< *ā-* priv. + *πίνω*, dirt), + *-oid*.] Free from dirt: sometimes applied to scirrhous cancer, from the cleanliness of the surface of a section.

Apiocrinida (ap′i-ō-krin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apiocrinus* + *-idæ*.] The pear-encrinites, considered as a family of crinoids, typified by the genus *Apiocrinus*. The same or a similar group is variously called *Apiocrinidea*, *Apiocrinitidea*, and *Apiocrinoidea*.

apiocrinite (ap-i-ok′ri-nīt), *n.* [< *Apiocrinus* + *-ite*2.] A pear-encrinite; a member of the genus *Apiocrinus*.

Apiocrinus (ap-i-ok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπιον, a pear, + κρίνον, a lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of brachiate fossil crinoids, or encrinites; the pear-encrinites, a group of stem crinoidlies, of the family *Encrinidæ* and order *Crinoidea*. One of the species is *A. rotundus*. They occur in the Upper Silurian and Oölite formations. Originally written *Apiocrinites*.

apioid (ap′i-oid), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπιοειδής, pear-shaped, < ἄπιον, a pear, + *εἶδος*, form.] A plane curve so shaped that the distance of any point in it from a given fixed point, increased by a constant, positive, and proper fraction of its distance from another given fixed point, gives a positive constant. It is that one of a pair of Cartesian ovals which is within the other. See *Cartesian*.

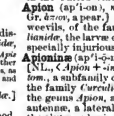
apiol (ap′i-ol), *n.* [< L. *apium*, parsley, + *-ol*.] An organic substance, forming long, white, brittle, needle-like crystals, extracted by distilling parsley-seeds with water. It melts at 86° F., and boils at about 572° F. It is used as an emmenagogue. Also called *parsley-camphor*.

apiologist (ā-pi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* One versed in apiology.

apiology (ā-pi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *apis*, a bee (see *Apis*1), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A systematic or scientific study of bees.

Apiomerina (ā-pi-o-mē-rī′nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apiamerus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typified by the genus *Apiomerus*. It is a large group in America, with several species peculiar to the United States.

Apiomerus (ap′i-ō-mē′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπιον, a pear, + μέρος, a thigh.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*, typical of a subfamily *Apiomerinæ*. *A. crassipes* (Uhler) is a species widely distributed in the United States.



Apiomerus crassipes.

Apion (ap′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπιον, a pear.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, the larvæ of which are specially injurious to clover.

Apioninæ (ap′i-ō-ni′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apion* + *-inæ*.] In *entom.*, a subfamily of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ*, typified by the genus *Apion*, and characterized by straight antennæ, a lateral fold on the inner surface of the elytra, a horizontal pygidium, and an abdomen alike in both sexes. The species are mostly very small.

Apios (ap′i-os), *n.* [NL., so called from the shape of the tubers; < Gr. ἄπιος, a pear, also a pear-tree; cf. ἄπιον, a pear, ἄπιος, a kind of euphorbia, perhaps the sun-spurge.] A North American genus of leguminous climbing plants, producing edible tubers or tuberiferous shoots. The only species, *A. tuberosa*, is a native of the Atlantic States, and is called *ground-nut* or *wild bean*; its tubers, though numerous, are small.

Apis1 (ā′pis), *n.* [L., a bee; perhaps = Gr. ἰπτίς, a gnat; cf. OHG. *imbi*, *impi*, a swarm of bees, MHG. *imb*, *imme*, *O. immes*, a bee.] A genus of melliferous or anthophilous acculeate hymenopterous insects, the type of the family *Apidæ* and of the suborder *Mellifera* or *Anthophila*; the hive-bees. The genus was formerly coextensive with these groups, but is now by successive detachments of other genera limited to the hive-bee (*Apis mellifica*) and its immediate relatives. See bee, and cut under *Apidæ*1.

Apis2 (ā′pis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄπις, < Egypt. *Hapi*, lit. 'hidden.'] The sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians, to which divine honors were paid. The bull sought out by the priests for this purpose was required to be black with a triangular white spot on the forehead, and with numerous other marks which denoted his true Apis.

Apis.
Mummy in the collection of the New York Historical Society.

apish (ā′pish), *a.* [< *ape* + *-ish*1.] Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner; hence, foolishly fopish, affected, or trifling: as, *apish* manners.

A kinde of birds as it were of an *apish* kinde, ready to imitate what they see done.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britannia (1637), p. 543.

apishamore (a-pish′a-mōr), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In the western United States, a saddle-blanket made of the skin of a buffalo-calf.

apishly (ā′pish-li), *adv.* In an apish manner; with silly imitation; foppishly.

Sin is so *apishly* crafty, as to hide itself under the colours and masks of goodness and honesty.
Trapp, Annot. upon Matthew, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 15.

apishness (ā′pish-nes), *n.* [< *apish* + *-ness*.] The quality of being apish; mimicry; foppery: as, "the *apishness* of foreign manners," *Warburton*, Sermons.

We were not born to revel in the *apishness* of ridiculous expense of time. *Ford*, Line of Life.

Apistes (a-pis′tēz), *n.* [NL., also *Apistus*, < Gr. ἄπιστος, not to be trusted, incredible, < *ā-* priv. + *πιστός*, to be trusted, verbal adj. of *πείθειν*, prevail upon, in pass. *πείθεσθαι*, believe.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Apistinæ*.

Apistinæ (ap-is-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apistes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Scorpænidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Apistes*, having the vertebræ typical in number (10 abdominal and 14 caudal), and the dorsal fin commencing on the nape or head. They are characteristic of the South Pacific region.

apitpat† (ap′it-pat), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3 + *pitpat*. Cf. *pit-a-pat*.] With quick beating or palpitation: pit-a-pat.

Welcome, my bully, my buck: aud, my heart is gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

apivorous (ā-piv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *apis*, a bee, + *vorare*, devour.] Bee-eating; feeding on bees.

aplacental (ap-la-sen′tal), *a.* [< NL. *aplacentalis*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *placenta*, q. v.] Having no placenta; implacental: applied to those mammals in which a placenta is developed during gestation. The aplacental mammals comprise the *Monotremata* and *Marsupialia*, the two lowest orders of mammals, including the duck-mole, porcupine ant-eater, kangaroo, etc. The young are born at a much more immature stage of fetal development than in the placental mammals, and are so helpless that they are unable even to suck, and in most cases have to be fixed by the mother herself upon the teats, while the milk is forced into their mouths by a muscle which is spread over the mammary gland.

Aplacentalia (ap-la-sen-tā′li-a), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aplacentalis*: see *aplacental*.] Same as *Implacentalia*.

Aplacentaria (ap′la-sen-tā′ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aplacentarius*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *placenta*, q. v. Cf. *aplacental*.] Same as *Implacentalia*.

aplanatic (ap-la-nat′ik), *a.* [Prop. *aplanetic*, < Gr. ἀπλάνητος, not wandering, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πλανᾶσθαι*, wandering: see *planet*.] Without aberration: in *optics*, applied to a lens or combination of lenses, as in a telescope, which brings parallel rays to a focus without spherical or chromatic aberration.—**Aplanatic line**, a caustic curve of the second order. It is the section of a surface refracting light from one focus to another without aberration.

aplanatically (ap-la-nat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In an aplanatic manner; as regards aplanatism, or the absence of spherical aberration.

aplanatism (a-plan′a-tizm), *n.* [*aplanat-ic* + *-ism*.] In *optics*, the condition of being free from spherical aberration.

aplanetic (ap-la-net′ik), *a.* Same as *aplanatic*.

aplanogamete (ap′la-nō-gam′ēt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πλανᾶν*, wandering, roaming, + *γαμετή*, a wife: see *a*-18 and *planogamete*.] In *bot.*, a conjugating cell of the *Conjugatæ*, in distinction from the *planogamete* (the ciliated and mobile zoöspore) of the *Zoosporeæ*. See *gamete*.

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aplasia (a-plā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀ- priv. + πλάσις, formation, ‹ πλάσσειν, form, mold.] Defective or arrested development in a tissue or an organ.

aplastic (a-plas'tik), *a.* [‹ Gr. ἄπλαστος, not capable of being molded (‹ ἀ- priv. + πλαστός, molded), + *-ic*: see *a-*[18] and *plastic*.] Not plastic; not easily molded.

aplatisser (a-pla-tē-sar'), *n.* [F., ‹ *aplatir* (*aplatiss-*), crush, flatten, ‹ *à* (L. *ad*) + *plat*, flat.] A mill for crushing grain to be used as food for cattle.

Apleuri (a-plū'ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *apleurus*, ‹ Gr. ἀ- priv. + πλευρά, rib.] A name proposed by Owen for a suborder of ribless plectognathous fishes, consisting of the families *Ostracontidæ* and *Gymnodontidæ*.

aplite, *n.* See *haplite*.

apio-. Improper form of *haplo-*, adopted in some zoological and botanical names. See *haplo-*.

Aplodes, *n.* See *Haplodes*.

aplomb (a-plōn'), *n.* [F., self-possession, assurance, lit. perpendicularity, ‹ *à plomb*, perpendicular, plumb: *à* (‹ L. *ad*), to; *plomb*, plumb, plummet: see *plumb*.] Self-possession springing from perfect confidence in one's self; assurance.

* The staple figure in novels is the man of *aplomb*, who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact, and, never sharing their affections or debilities, hurls his word like a bullet when occasion requires, knows his way, and attains his ends.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, p. 72.

aploma, *n.* See *haploma*.

Aplopappus, *n.* See *Haplopappus*.

aplostemonous, *a.* See *haplostemonous*.

aplotomy, *n.* See *haplotomy*.

apiustre (ap-lus'trē), *n.* [‹ L., also *apiustrium*, chiefly in pl. *apiustria* or *apiustra*; ‹ Gr. *ἀφλαστον*, ‹ *ἀ-* priv. + *φλαστός*, verbal adj. of *φλαν*, the characteristic ornaments of the stern of a ship. Cf. *acrostolium*.] The ornament rising above the stern of ancient ships. Though varying much in design, these ornaments were often very graceful, particularly in Greek examples. A usual form was a sheaf or plume of volutes, variously combined. The apiustre rose immediately behind the steersman, and is often represented as supporting a flag. As a conspicuous part of the ship, it was often removed as a trophy by captors. Also called *epiakteion*.

Apiustre of an ancient Greek Ship.

About two hours later Arrius and Sulpicius boarded the *apiustre* of the galley. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 141.

Aplysia (ap-lis'i-ā), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *aplysiæ*, pl., prop. gen. sing., *ἀπλυσίας σπόγγος*, a sponge, so named from its dirty-gray color, ‹ Gr. *ἀπλυσία*, filthiness, ‹ *ἄπλυτος*, unwashed, ‹ *ἀ-* priv. + *πλύνειν*, verbal adj. of *πλύνειν*, wash.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, the sea-hares, having an oval oblong form with four tentacles, and somewhat resembling slugs. Its numerous species are remarkable for the function of secreting a fluid of violet color (due to the presence of iodine), which they discharge when molested. One of the best known is *A. depilans*, the depilatory sea-hare, so called because it was supposed that the fluid it discharged was capable of removing hair or preventing its growth. Also written *Laplysia*, by an original mistake (Linnæus, 1767), followed by many writers.

Depilatory Sea-hare (*Aplysia depilans*).

aplysid (ap-lis'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aplysiidæ*.

Aplysiidæ (ap-li-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Aplysia* + *-idæ*.] A family of teetibranchiate gastropods, of which the genus *Aplysia* is the type, having the shell rudimentary or wanting. Besides *Aplysia*, there are several other genera, as *Dolabella* and *Notarchus*, and the species are numerous. Also incorrectly written *Aplysiadæ* and *Aplysiada*. The same group is also named *Aplysiacea*, *Aplysiana*, and *Aplysiares*.

apneumatic (ap-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ἀπνεύματος*, not blown through (‹ *ἀ-* priv. + *πνεῖν*, breath, blowing), + *-ic*: see *a-*[18] and *pneumatic*.] Uninflated; collapsed: applied to the lungs.

apneumatosis (ap-nū-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀπνεύματος*, not blown through (see *apneumatic*), + *-osis*.] An uninflated condition of portions of the lungs, especially that condition of lobular distribution which results from bronchitis. It is chiefly confined to infancy and early childhood.

Apneumona (ap-nū'mō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apneumon*: see *apneumonous*.] An order of holothurians; one of two orders into which the class *Holothuroidea* is divisible (the other being *Pneumona* or *Pneumatophora*). They have no organs of respiration, nor Cuvierian organs. The order contains those holothurians in which are hermaphrodite, as *Synapta*. It is divisible into two families, *Synaptidæ* and *Oncinolabidæ*. See cut under *Synapta*.

apneumonous (ap-nū'mō-nus), *a.* Same as *Apneumona*.

apneumonous (ap-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [NL. *apneumon*, ‹ Gr. *ἀπνευμων*, without lungs (breath), ‹ *ἀ-* priv. + *πνεύμων*, lung (*πνεῖν*, breath).] Having no respiratory organs; specifically, pertaining to or resembling the *Apneumona*.

Apnœata (ap-nē'a-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apnœatus*, ‹ Gr. *ἄπνευστος*, without breath, ‹ *ἀ-* priv. + *πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Abranchia* or *Dermatopnoa* (which see). See also *Sacoglossa*.

apnœa (ap-nē'ā), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἄπνοια*, want of wind, (‹ *ἄπνους*, without wind, breathless, ‹ *ἀ-* priv. + *πνεῦς*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, partial privation or suspension of respiration; want of breath. Specifically, it denotes the inhibition of respiration by the presence of too great quantity of oxygen in the blood. It is also improperly used by some to denote the opposite condition, that of *apnoëa*.

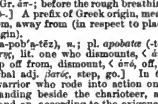
apnœal (ap-nē'al), *a.* Characterized by apnœa.

apnœic (ap-nē'ik), *a.* Same as *apnœal*.

apo-. [L., ‹ Gr. *ἀπό*, prep., = E. *off*, etc.: see *ab-* and *of*, *prep.* Before a vowel the prefix becomes *ap-*, Gr. *ἀπ-*; before the rough breathing, *aph-*, Gr. *ἀφ-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning off, from, away from (in respect to place, time, or origin).

apobates (ap'ō-bā-tēz), *n.*; pl. *apobatæ* (-tē). [Gr. *ἀποβάτης*, lit. one who dismounts, ‹ *ἀποβαίνειν*, step off from, dismount, ‹ *ἀπό*, off, + *βαίνειν*, verbal adj. *βατός*, step, go.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a warrior who rode into action on a chariot, standing beside the charioteer, and leaped off and on, according to the exigencies of the fight, while the chariot was in motion. This method of fighting was a tradition in Greece from the heroic age, but in historic times the practice was presently only in Bœotia and in Arcadia, and declined as a feature of the Panathenaic procession in the latter state.

In the Theseion [frieze] . . . there are figures to be found resembling in form, attitude, armour, and dress the *apobatæ*, who leap on to their chariots in the Parthenon frieze.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 244.



Apobates. — Frieze of the Parthenon, British Museum.

apoblast (ap'ō-blast), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἀπό*, off, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, a so-called directive corpuscle; a small temporary body formed in an unimpregnated ovum as a result of cell-division. See extract.

Resting on the dividing upper sphere are the eight-shaped "directive corpuscles," better called "precinctual cuticast cells or *apoblasts*," since they are the result of a cell-division which leaves the egg-cell before it is impregnated, and are mere refuse destined to disappear.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 687.

apocalypse (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* [‹ ME. *apocalipse*, *-ipsis*, etc., abbr. *pocalyps*, ‹ L. *apocalypsis*, ‹ Gr. *ἀποκάλυψις*, an uncovering, revelation, ‹ *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, uncover, reveal, ‹ *ἀπό*, from, + *καλύπτειν*, cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; specifically (with a capital letter), a title of the last book of the New Testament, usually called the book of Revelation, and in the English version the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

apocalypt (a-pok'a-lipt), *n.* [‹ Gr. as if **ἀποκάλυπτος*, a revealer, ‹ *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, reveal: see *apocalypse*, and cf. *apocalyptist*.] The author of the Apocalypse. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

apocalyptic (a-pok-a-lip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἀποκαλυπτικός*, ‹ *ἀποκαλύπτειν*: see *apocalypse*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Containing or pertaining to an apocalypse or revelation; specifically, relating to or simulating the book of Revelation in the New Testament.—2. Given to the explanation or application of prophecy.

As if (forsooth) there could not be so much as a few houses fired, . . . but that some *apocalyptic* ignoramus or other must presently find, and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation.
South, Sermons, V. 57.

Apocalyptic number, the number 666, spoken of in Rev. xiii. 18.

II. *n.* Same as *apocalyptist*.

The divine *apocalyptic*. *Lightfoot*, Misc., p. 107.

apocalyptical (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *apocalyptic*.

apocalyptically (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an apocalyptic manner; in, or in relation to, the Apocalypse; by revelation.

apocalypticism (a-pok-a-lip'ti-sizm), *n.* [‹ *apocalyptic* + *-ism*.] 1. In *theol.*, the doctrine of the second coming and personal reign of Christ upon the earth: so called from its supposed justification in the Apocalypse or Revelation of St. John. See *millenarianism*.

The Christian eschatology is set aside; no one has dealt such deadly blows to Chiliasm and Christian *apocalypticism* as Origen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 843.

2. Excessive fondness for interpreting the prophecies of the Apocalypse; tendency to theorize over confidently as to the events of the last days, on the ground of a favorite individual or polemical explanation of the Apocalypse.

apocalyptist (a-pok-a-lip'tist), *n.* [As *apocalypt* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer of the Apocalypse. **2.** An interpreter of the Apocalypse.

Also *apocalyptic*.

apocarpous (ap-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [‹ NL. *apocarpus*, ‹ Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the carpels free from each other, as the gynœcium separate. Applied to an ovary or a fruit composed of one or more simple and distinct pistils, as in the *Ranunculaceæ* and many *Rosaceæ*.

Apocarpous Fruit (achenia) of *Thalictrum anemonoides* (one-seeded).
(Gray's "Genera of Plants of U. S.")

apocatastasis (ap'ō-ka-tas'ta-sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἀποκατάστασις*, the period of a star, return, restoration, ‹ *ἀποκαθιστάναι*, restore, return, reëstablish, ‹ *ἀπό*, from, + *κατάστασις*, establish, ‹ *κατά*, down, + *ἵστημι*, set, cause to stand, = L. *stare*, stand.] Reëstablishment; full restoration; final restitution. Used specifically to denote (*a*) in *astron.*, the periodic restitution of a planet, as bringing it back to the point from which it had set out, and (*b*) in *med.*, the restoration that is indicated by the cessation or subsiding of an abscess or a tumor. (*c*) In *theol.*, the final restitution of all things, in which all the world of all time will be fully restored to the favor of God. The doctrine of such a restitution, founded on Acts iii. 21 and other passages of scripture, has appeared in the Christian church at different times during the past seventeen centuries, and has been a prominent feature of the creed of modern Universalists. See *restitution*. Also spelled *apokatastasis*.

apocatharsis (ap'ō-ka-thär'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *ἀποκάθαρσις*, that which is cleared off, ‹ *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, clear off, cleanse, ‹ *ἀπό*, off, + *καθαίρειν*, cleanse: see *catharsis*.] In *med.*, same as *catharsis*. *Dunglison*.

apocathartic (ap'ō-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [‹ Gr. *ἀποκαθαρτικός*, clearing off, cleansing, ‹ *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, clear off: see *apocatharsis*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *cathartic*, 1.

II. *n.* A cathartic.

apochromatic (ap'ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *χρώμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-ic*.] An epithet descriptive of an improved form of lens devised by Professor Abbe of Jena, constructed of new kinds of glass with the view of a more perfect correction of chromatic and spherical aberration than has hitherto been possible. The kinds of glass employed are those available in that their dispersion for different parts of the spectrum is nearly proportional; hence a lens constructed of them is not subject to the secondary spectrum achromatism of being strictly achromatic for two colors only. Another defect of ordinary lenses, their spherical aberration is not corrected for all rays, is also largely overcome.

The elimination of these errors realizes an achromatism of higher order than has hitherto been attained. The objectives of this system may be therefore distinguished from achromatic lenses in the old sense of the word by the term *apochromatism*, and may be called *apochromatic* objectives.
Micros. Soc., Feb., 1887, p. 85.

apochromatism (ap-ō-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [‹ *apochromat-ic* + *-ism*.] The condition of being apochromatic. See above.

apocopate (a-pok'ō-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apocopated*, ppr. *apocopating*. [‹ *apocope* + *-ate*[2].] In *gram.*, to cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of (a word).

apocopate, **apocopated** (a-pok'ō-pāt, -pā-ted), *p. a.* Cut off: applied—(*a*) in *gram.*, to a word from which the last letter or syllable has been

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apocopate *v.t.* [< L. *apocopatus*, pp. of *apocopare*, < Gr. ἀποκοπή, a cutting off: see *apocope*.] To cut off; specifically, to remove the last letter or syllable of a word.

apocope (a-pok'ō-pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀποκοπή, a cutting off, < ἀποκόπτειν, cut off, < ἀπό, off, + κόπτειν, cut.] 1. In *gram.*, the cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as in *th'* for *the*, *i'* for *in*.—2. In *surg.*, a wound with loss of substance; ablation; amputation.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of pelecostomodont fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It contains several species of the fresh waters of North America, such as *A. cornea*. *D. D. Cope*, 1871.

apocrenic (ap-ō-kren'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + κρήνη, a spring, + *-ic*.] Obtained from springs: used only in the following phrase.—**Apocrenic acid**, an uncrystallizable brown gummy acid, soluble in water, existing in certain mineral springs, and in the vegetable mold of soil together with crenic acid, from which it is formed by oxidation.

Apocreon (a-pok'rē-on), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόκρεων, a season of fasting: cf. *ἀπόκρεως*, abstain from flesh, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + κρέας, flesh.] In the Gr. Ch.: (*a*) Sexagesima Sunday: so called because abstinence from flesh begins from that day. (*b*) The week preceding Sexagesima, in some respects analogous to the carnival of western Europe.

apocrisiary (a-pok'ri-sia-ri), *n.*; pl. *apocrisiaries* (-riz). Same as *apocrisiary*.

apocrisiary (ap-ō-kris'i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apocrisiaries* (-riz). [L. *apocrisiarius*, also *apocrisarius*, < Gr. ἀποκρισιάριος, an answer, < ἀποκρίνεσθαι, answer, mid. of ἀποκρίνειν, separate, distinguish, < ἀπό, from, + κρίνειν, separate, distinguish, = E. *certain*, *crisis*, *discriminate*: see *critic* and *crisis*.] Formerly, the title of various diplomatic or ministerial officers; especially—(*a*) of the representative of the see of Rome and other chief sees at Constantinople; (*b*) of the papal representatives at the court of Charlemagne and his successors, until the title was given to an imperial envoy from which the former were called legates or nuncios.

apocrustic (ap-ō-krus'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀποκρουστικός, able to drive off, repellent, < ἀποκρούειν, driven off, verbal adj. of ἀποκρούειν, beat off, drive off, < ἀπό, off, + κρούειν, beat, strike.] I. *a.* In *med.*, repelling; astringent.

II. *n.* A astringent and repellent remedy.

apocrypha (a-pok'ri-fā), *n. pl.*, also used as *sing.* [In ME. as a quasi-adj., in it. sense; < LL. *apocrypha*, neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*) of *apocryphus*, < Gr. ἀπόκρυφος, neut. pl. ἀπόκρυφα, < ἀποκρύπτειν or βάλλειν, hidden, concealed, obscure, recondite, hard to understand; in eccles. use, of writings, accounts, of unknown or questionable authorship or authority, unrecognized, uncanonical, spurious, pseudo-; < ἀπόκρυπτειν, hide away, conceal, obscure, < ἀπό, away, + κρύπτειν, hide, conceal: see *apo-* and *crypt*.] Of a writing or statement of doubtful authorship or authenticity: formerly used, in the predicate, as a quasi-adjective.

> The writings *Apocrypha* whanne the auctor therof is unknowe.
> *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychron., V. 105. (*N. E. D.*)
>
> That . . . Kings enjoy'd their Crowns by Right descending to them from Adam, that we think not only *Apocrypha*, but also utterly impossible.
> *Locke*, Government, II. § 11. (*N. E. D.*)

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) A name given in the early church to various writings of uncertain origin and authority, whether or not some as inspired, but rejected by most authorities or by believers. Such books were either works acknowledged to be not held edifying, but not canonical, or else heretical writings absolutely rejected by the church. (*b*) [*cap.*] A collection of fourteen books published in the canonical books of the Old Testament in the authorized version of the Bible, as originally issued, but now generally omitted. They do not exist in the Hebrew or Chaldee canon, and others of the same character scattered through the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Old Testament. They are: First and Second Esdras (called Third and Fourth Esdras or Ezra, reckoning Nehemiah as Second Ezra or Esdras), Tobit or Tobias, Judith, the Rest of the Book of Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch (as joined to Jeremiah), parts of Daniel (namely, Song of the Three Children, the History of Susanna, the Destruction of Bel and the Dragon), the Prayer of Manasses, and First and Second Maccabees. Most of these are recognized by the Roman Catholic church as fully canonical, though theologians of that church often distinguish them as deuterocanonical, on the ground that their place in the canon was decided later than that of the other books, limiting the name Apocrypha to the two (last) books of Esdras and the Prayer of Manasses, and other books not in the above collection, namely, Third and Fourth Maccabees, a book of Enoch, an additional or 151st Psalm of David, and eighteen Psalms of Solomon. With these sometimes are included certain pseudepigraphic books, such as the Apocalypse of Baruch and the Assumption of Moses. The name Apocrypha is also occasionally made to embrace the Antilegomena of the New Testament. The Greek Church makes no distinction among the books contained in the Septuagint. In the Anglican and Lutheran churches, the Apocrypha are read for example of life and instruction of manners, but not for the establishing of any doctrine. See *antilegomenal* and *deuterocanonical*.

apocryphal (a-pok'ri-fal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *apocryphalis*, < LL. *apocryphus*: see *apocrypha*.] I. *a.* 1. Of doubtful authorship, authenticity, or inspiration; spurious; fictitious; false.

> The *apocryphal* relics of saints and apostles which then burdened the shrines of Greek churches.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, Spen. Lit., I. 185.

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) Of doubtful sanction; uncanonical; having no ecclesiastical authority.

> *Jerome* . . . saith that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*.
> *Hooker*.

(*b*) Of or pertaining to the Apocrypha: as, "the *apocryphal* writers." *Tomkins*.

II. *n.* A writing not canonical; a book or passage of uncertain source, authority, or credit. [Rare.]

Nicephorus and Anastasius, because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*. *Bramhall*, Eccles. Antiq., p. 410.

apocryphalist (a-pok'ri-fal-ist), *n.* [< *apocryphal* + *-ist*.] An advocate of the canonicity of the Apocrypha.

apocryphally (a-pok'ri-fal-i), *adv.* In an apocryphal manner; uncertainly; equivocally; doubtfully.

apocryphalness (a-pok'ri-fal-nes), *n.* [< *apocryphal* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being apocryphal or of uncertain authority.

apocryphical (ap-ō-krif'i-kal), *a.* [< *apocrypha* + *-ic-al*.] *Apocryphal*. *Bp. Bull*, Corr. of Ch. of Rome.

apocynaceous (a-pos-i-nā'se-ŏs), *a.* pl. [NL., < *Apocynum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, having for its type the genus *Apocynum*. It is very nearly allied to the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, from which, however, it is distinguished by the fact that the stamens are free from the style and stigma, and its anthers contain granular pollen. The species are largely tropical, and have a milky juice that is often acrid and poisonous. See *Apocynum*. In this rubber is obtained from several species in Africa, India, and South America. The order furnishes woods that are used for carving and furniture, several fiber-plants, barks valuable in medicine, and some edible fruits. To include the ordinal forms, *Echitideæ* and *Tanghinideæ*, the milk-tree of Demerara, the cream-fruit of Sierra Leone, and the poison-bean of Madagascar (*Cerbera Tanghin*), the Cape jasmine (*Rhynchospermum*), and plants of the genus *Alstonia* which are cultivated in gardens and greenhouses.

apocynaceous (a-pos-i-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *apocynaceus* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Apocynaceæ*.

apocynous (ap-ō-sin'ŏs-nus), *a.* [< NL. *apocynus*, < *Apocynum*, q. v.] Same as *apocynaceous*.

apocynin (a-pos'i-nin), *n.* [< *Apocynum* + *-in*².] A bitter principle derived from dogbane, *Apocynum cannabinum*.

Apocynum (a-pos'i-num), *n.* [NL., < L. *apocynon*, dogbane (*Aconitum lycoctonum*, Linnæus), < Gr. ἀπόκυνον, a plant, *Cynanchum erectum*, < ἀπό, from, away, + κύων, a dog, = E. *hound*.] Dogbane, a genus of perennial herbs, type of the natural order *Apocynaceæ* (which see), and including fabled species, which two, *A. androsæmifolium* and *A. cannabinum*, are North American. The common name of the latter is *Indian hemp*, from the use of the strong fibrous tough bark by the American Indians for making nets, etc.

apod, apode (ap'od, -ōd), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *apus* (*apod-*), < Gr. ἄπους, ἄποδος, < ἀ- priv. + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Footless; apodal.

II. *n.* An apodal or apodous animal: an animal without feet, or supposed to have none; a member of one of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*.

Apoda (ap'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apus* (*apod-*).] Same as *Apodes*, 1.

apodal (ap'ō-dal), *a.* [< NL. *apus* (*apod-*), footless: see *apod*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given to various groups of animals. (*a*) As used by Aristotle, the third division of his classification of animals, those that put forth their young alive. It included the whales. This probably original use of the word still lingers in some systems. See (*b*). (*b*) Those placental mammals which have no feet, as distinguished from the *Pedata* (which see). (*c*) In *ichth.*, same as *Apodes*. (*d*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of echinoderms, contrasted with *Pedicellata*. It is a heterogeneous group, consisting of the following genera: *Molpadia*, *Minyas*, *Priapulus*, *Lithodes-me*, *Siphonosoma*, *Bonellia*, *Thalassema*; the first a holothurian, the second a cuclostrate, the rest polygnaths. (*e*) With Van der Hoeven, an order of echinoderms. See *Gephyrea*. (*f*) In Clans's arrangement, an order of holothurians, containing the families *Synaptidæ* and *Molpadiidæ*, the last of which constitutes his suborder *Pneumonophora*. (*g*) In Mackay's system of classification, a division of *Annelida*, including those which have no feet or distinct head: opposed to *Polypoda*. It is divided into three groups, the *Lumbricina*, *Scrosertina*, and *Hirudinea*, or the earthworms, nemerteans, and leeches. (*h*) An order of *Amphibia*, same as *Gymnophiona* or *Opisthomorpha*, consisting of the family *Cæciliidæ*. (*i*) A group of degraded parasitic cirripeds, having a vermiform body a sactorial mouth, no distinct or abdominal limbs and consequently no cirri), and a rudimentary peduncle representing the head-shield, which alone bears the characteristic antennifom organs. There is but one genus, *Proteolepas* (which see).

apodal (ap'ō-dal), *a.* [*apod* or *apoda* + *-al*.] Having no feet, or supposed to have none; footless: applied specifically in *zoöl.* to members of the several groups called *Apoda* or *Apodes*, especially to the fishes so called.

apodan (ap'ō-dan), *n.* [< *Apoda*.] One of the *Apoda* or *Apodes*.

apodictic, *etc.* See *apodictic*, *etc.*

apodidpnon (ap-ō-dip'non), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπόδειπνον, the after-supper service, < ἀπό, off, + δεῖπνον, supper.] See *compline*.

apodema (a-pod'e-mā), *n.*; pl. *apodemata* (ap-ō-dem'a-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἀπό, from, off, + δῆμα, body, frame.] A name given to the plates of chitin which pass inward from the integuments of crustaceans, and divide as well as support their internal organs. Also *apodeme*.

apodemal (a-pod'e-mal), *a.* [< *apodema* + *-al*.] Of the character of an apodema: as, an *apodemal* partition; an *apodemal* chamber. Also *apodematous*.

apodemata, *n.* Plural of *apodema*.

apodematous (ap-ō-dem'a-tus), *a.* Same as *apodemal*.

apodeme (ap'ō-dēm), *n.* Same as *apodema*.

apoderm (ap'ō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *apoderma*, < Gr. *ἀπόδερμα*, a hide stripped off, < *ἀπόδειρειν*, skin, flay, < ἀπό, = E. *off*, + δέρειν, skin, flay, = E. *tear*¹. Cf. *derm*.] One of the segmentary membranes of the mites called trombidiids, developed only under special conditions.

apoderma (ap-ō-dėr'mā), *n.*; pl. *apodermata* (-ma-tā). [NL.] Same as *apoderm*.

Apodes (ap'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *apus* (*apod-*): see *apod*.] 1. An order of fishes in which the ventral fins are entirely lacking or abnormal. (*a*) In the classification of Linnæus (1758), a group of osseous fishes without ventral fins and comprising a heterogeneous assemblage of various genera of various modern orders. (*b*) In Bloch and Schneider's system (1801), some sorts of fishes, such as the eels, the name being repeated under several so-called classes which were distinguished by the number of fins. As thus used, the word was a collective rather than a distinctive term. (*c*) In Cuvier's system, a section of the malacopterygians, the name being applied collectively to such fishes as are destitute of ventral fins. The true eels, symbranchate eels, *Gymnotidæ*, typical *Cyprinodontes*, and *Anomalopidæ* were referred to this group. (*d*) By various later writers the name was used as a distinctive ordinal name. By T. Miller the *Ophidiidæ* and *Anomalopidæ* were eliminated. By Gill, in 1861, the order was restricted to the typical and aberrant apodous eels, and limited, as to the true eels, or teleost fishes with the intermaxillaries atrophied or lost, the supramaxillaries lateral, and the body anguilliform and destitute of ventral fins. These characters are correlated with various others which, limited the isolation. The principal families are the *Anguillidæ*, *Saccopharyngidæ*, and *Muræniidæ*.

2. In De Blainville's system of classification, a division of his *Entomozoaria*; the apodal, as distinguished from the chætopod, entomozoans. It includes what is now said to be supposedly equivalent to the *Hirudinea* of modern naturalists, but contains many intestinal worms.

apodia (a-pō'di-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπους (ἀπόδ-), without feet: see *apod*.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two divisions of *Pantopoda* (the other being *Eupodia*), established for the reception of the genus *Synapta* and allied forms.

apodictic, apodictic (ap-ō-dik'tik, -dik'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apodicticus*, < Gr. ἀποδεικτικός, demonstrative, demonstrating, < ἀποδείκνυσθαι, demonstrated, verbal adj. of ἀποδείκνυμι, demonstrate, point out, show, < ἀπό, from, + δείκνυμι, point out, show, = L. *dicere*, say: see *diction*.] I. *a.* 1. Demonstrative; incontestable because demonstrated or demonstrable; of the nature of necessity.

> The argumentation is from a simultitude, therefore not *apodictick*, or of evident demonstration.
> *Dr. J. Robinson*, Eudoxa (1658), p. 23.

There is one character which will be considered decisive, and that is the *apodictic* certainty belonging to mathematical conclusions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. § 4 302.

2. In *logic*, a term descriptive of a form of judgment in which the connection of subject and predicate is asserted to be necessary; asserting its own necessity. Thus, "Two spheres

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whose centers are distant from each other by less than the sum of their half *mean* *latitudes*. Weather. **n** an apodictic judgment. Such judgments may be false. This use of the word appears to have originated with Kant.

II. *n.* The logical doctrine of demonstration and of science.

Apodictic, we may assume, is in like manner the formal study of what constitutes knowledge strictly so called, the nature of the principles on which knowledge rests, the special marks distinguishing it, and the method by which knowledge is framed. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 786.

apodictical, apodictical (ap-ō-dik'ti-kal, -dik'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *apodictic, apodictic*.

apodictically, apodictically (ap-ō-dik'ti-kal-li, -dik'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. Demonstratively; so as to be evident beyond question.

Kant's marvellous acuteness did not prevent his transcendental from being *apodictically* resolved into absolute idealism. *W. H. Hamilton*.

Apodictically, we should say, if **a** is the cause of **b**, then all A which possesses a possesses **b**: thus reasoning from cause to causation. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 786.

2. By, or in the manner of, an apodictic judgment. See *apodictic*, 2.

apodid (a-pod'id), *n.* A member of the family *Apodidæ*.

Apodidæ (a-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apus* (*Apod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of phyllopod crustaceans, constituted by the genera *Apus*, *Lepidurus*, etc. Sometimes called *Apidæ*, *Apodidæ*. See cut under *Apus*.

apodioxis (ap'ō-di-ok'sis), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ἀποδιωξις*, expulsion, < *ἀποδιώκειν*, chase away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *διώκειν*, chase, pursue.] In *rhet.*, rejection of an argument, with professed scorn or impatience, as irrelevant.

apodism, apodeixis (ap'ō-dizm, -dik'sis), *n.* [< L. *apodixis*, < Gr. *ἀπόδειξις*, demonstration, proof, < *ἀποδείκνυναι*, demonstrate: see *apodictic*.] Full demonstration; perfect proof.

This might taste of a paradox, if he had not afterwards given an *apodeixis*, in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that battery. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 60.

apodon (ap'ō-don), *n.* An improper form of *apodem*.

apodosis (a-pod'ō-sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀπόδοσις*, a giving back, return, answering clause, < *ἀποδιδόναι*, give back, < *ἀπό*, from, away, + *δίδοναι*, give, = L. *dare*, give. Cf. *anadosis*.] 1. In *gram.*, the concluding part of a conditional sentence; the consequent which results from or is dependent on the protasis, or condition; the conclusion. Thus, in the sentence, 'If it rain, I shall not go,' the first clause is the *protasis*, the second the *apodosis*. When the protasis is introduced by any conditional conjunction as *notwithstanding*, *though*, *although*, the apodosis predicates something opposite to what might have been looked for: as, Although we were few in numbers *yesterday*, we overthrew the enemy (*apodosis*). By some grammarians the term is not restricted to conditional sentences, but is extended to others similarly constructed: thus, in a similie the speciosis is the application or latter part.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the last day of a church festival when prolonged throughout several days. It is sometimes coincident with or later than the octave, but generally earlier.

apodous (ap'ō-dus), *a.* [< *apod* + *-ous*.] Footless; apodal.

apodyterium (ap'ō-di-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *apodyteria* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *ἀποδυτήριον*, < *ἀποδύεσθαι*, undress one's self, mid. of *ἀποδύειν*, strip, undress, < *ἀπό* + *δύειν*, get into, put on.] An apartment in Greek and Roman baths, or in the palæstra, etc., where the bathers or those taking part in gymnastic exercises undressed and dressed.

apogamic, apogeous, apogmous, apogonic (ap-ō-gē'um, -on), *n.* [NL., NL.: see *apogee*.] Original forms of *apogee*.

Thy sun in his *apogeon* placed. *Fanshaw*, tr. of Tasso, II. 67.

It is not yet agreed in what time, precisely, the apogeum absolveth one degree. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

apogamic (ap-ō-gam'ik), *a.* Same as *apogamous*.

The author could not detect any act of impregnation (in a parasite on the olive), and believes that reproduction is *apogamic*. *Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc.*, 3d ser., VI. 286.

apogamous (a-pog'a-mus), *a.* [< NL. *apogamus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, away from, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, of the nature of or characterized by apogamy.

In Bary thinks that in forms where oogonia are found without male pollinodia they must be considered as representing a distinct *apogamous* species. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1881, p. 403.

apogamously (a-pog'a-mus-li), *adv.* In an apogamous manner; by apogamy.

Those [spores] which are formed probably or actually without a sexual process — in a word, *apogamously* — but which may be considered . . . to be homologous with those which are actually sexually produced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 421.

apogamy (a-pog'a-mi), *n.* [< NL. *apogamia*, < *apogamus*: see *apogamous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Generally, the absence of sexual reproductive power, the plant perpetuating itself only by vegetative means, as buds, bulbs, etc. (*b*) In the higher cryptogams, the imitative development of the perfect plant from the prothallus without the usual intervention of sexual organs.

apogeal (ap-ō-jē'al), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to apogee; in apogee; being furthest from the earth.

Simultaneously the *apogeal* side [of the moon] was turned from the influence of both bodies (earth and sun).
Whewell, World-Life, p. 881.

apogean (ap-ō-jē'an), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or connected with the apogee: as, *apogean* (tangent) lines, that between the moon has passed her apogee. Also *apogeic*.

apogee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* [< ML. *apogeum*, *apogeus*, *apogeon*, *apogeos*, < Gr. *ἀπόγαιος*, *ἀπόγειος*, from the land, from the earth (> L. *apogeus*, from the land), < *ἀπό*, from, away, + *γαῖα*, *γῆ*, earth, land: see *geography*, etc.] 1. That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; especially, that point in the orbit of the moon's orbit. The ancients regarded the earth as fixed in the center of the universe, and accordingly made the sun, with the other planets, an apogee; but we that the sun is recognized as the center of our system, the terms *perihelion* and *aphelion* are employed to denote the greatest and least distances of the planets from that orb. Strictly, therefore, the sun is in his apogee when the earth is in aphelion. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the moon apogee of the epicycle is the point of the epicycle farthest from the center of the equant; the *true* apogee of the epicycle is that point of it farthest from the earth; and the *third* apogee of the epicycle is that point of it farthest from the center of the eccentric.

2. Figuratively, the highest or most distant point; climax; culmination.

It [Prague] had by no means reached its *apogee*, but was to culminate with Venice. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 37.

apogeic (ap-ō-jē'ik), *a.* [As *apogee* + *-ic*.] Same as *apogean*.

apogeotropic (ap'ō-jē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [< NL. *apogeotropicus*, < Gr. *ἀπόγαιος*, *ἀπόγειος*, from the earth, + *τρόπος*, a turning: see *apogee* and *tropic*.] In *bot.*, characterized by apogeotropism; shooting upward; inclined to turn away from the ground.

The double-like cotyledons, whilst young, are strongly *apogeotropic*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 408.

apogeotropism (ap'ō-jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* [As *apogeotropic* + *-ism*.] A tendency to turn or bend in opposition to the force of gravity and away from the earth, as opposed to *geotropism* (which see): said of stems or other parts of plants. *Darwin*.

apogiatura (a-poj-a-tū'ra), *n.* See *appoggiatura*.

Apogon (a-pō'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπώγων*, beardless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πώγων*, beard.] 1. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Apogonidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1802. Also called *Amia*. —2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Haliday*.

apogonid (a-pog'ō-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Apogonidæ*; a chilodipterid.

Apogonidæ (ap-ō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apogon* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes; same as *Chilodipteridæ*.

Apogonina (ap'ō-gō-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apogon* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Percoidei*, having the cleft of the mouth oblique or approaching the vertical line, and two dorsal fins. It contains fishes which inhabit the sea or fresh waters and possess deciduous scales which are usually large size.

apograph (ap'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόγραφος*, also *ἀπογραφή*, a copy, < *ἀπογράφειν*, copied, < *ἀπογράφειν*, copy, transcribe, write off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *γράφειν*, write.] A copy or transcript.

These [Hebrew manuscripts] have been divided into two classes, *autographs* and *apographs*. The former, written by the original authors themselves, have long ago perished. The latter, taken from the autographs and multiplied by repeated transcription, exist in considerable numbers.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Scriptures, II. 88.

apohyal (ap-ō-hī'al), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + *hyoid* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, an element of the hyoidean arch, borne upon the basihyal and bearing the ceratohyal: now usually called the *ceratobranchial*.

apolous (a-pol'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄ-πολος*, without quality or attribute, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πολος*, of what nature or sort.] Having no active qualities; neutral, as water or starch.

apojove (ap'ō-jōv), *n.* [= F. *apojove*, < NL. *apojovium*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + L. *Jov-*, *Jovis*, Jove, Jupiter: see *Jove*.] That point in the orbit of a satellite of Jupiter which is furthest from the planet. *Airy*.

apokatastasis, *n.* See *apocatastasis*.

apolar (a-pō'lär), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*18) + *polar*.] Having no pole: in *anat.*, applied to those nerve-cells which are not known to have, or are supposed not to have, any radiating processes.

Results of observation positively prove the existence of two fibres in the case of cells which had previously been regarded as unipolar and *apolar*. *Beale*, Bioplasm, § 243.

apolaustic (ap-ō-lâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπολαυστικός*, agreeable, < *ἀπολαυστός*, enjoyable, < *ἀπολαύειν*, enjoy, appear, < *ἀπό*, off, + **λαύειν*, a verb not used.] I. *a.* Pertaining to taste or enjoyment; agreeable.

Perhaps for brevity and distinctness' sake we may call the first its *epidemic* and the second its dynamic character.

Boole, Laws of Thought, p. 411.

II. *n.* The philosophy of taste. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

apolista (ap-ō-lis'ta), *n.* [NL.; formation uncertain.] A genus of physophorous *Siphonophora*, or oceanic hydroida, founded by Eschscholtz in 1825. It is sometimes referred to the family *Aplolistidæ*, sometimes made a type of a family *Apolistidæ*. *A. uraria* is a delicious species inhabiting the Mediterranean.

Apolemiadæ (ap'ō-lē-mī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Apolemiidæ*.

Apolemiidæ (ap'ō-lē-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apolemia* + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous siphonophores, typified by the genus *Apolemia*.

Apolites (ap-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀπολίτης*, a non-citizen, exile, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πολίτης*, a citizen: see *politic*.] 1. Same as *Pitangus*. *Sundevall*, 1836.—2. A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Agassiz*, 1846.

Apollinarian (a-pol-i-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Apollinaris*, < *Apollo*, q. v.] I. *a.* Appellative of or pertaining to the vote to grance instituted at Rome in honor of Apollo, 212 B. C., in order to conciliate his favor in the war against the Carthaginians, and to obtain from him protection for the republic.

II. *n.* One of a religious sect deriving their name from Apollinaris the Younger, bishop of Laodicea, in the fourth century. Apollinaris denied the humanity of Christ, attributing to him a human body and a human soul, or vital principle, but not a human mind. He divided Reason, or Logos, the seat in man of the place which in man is occupied by the rational principle. Later Apollinarians maintained that even the body of Christ was of one substance with his divinity, that he was incarnate from eternity, and that his divinity suffered on the cross. After breaking up into different sects, the Apollinarians were finally merged in the Monophysites. *Apollinarianism* (a-pol-i-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Apollinarian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Apollinarians.

Hefele himself . . . is compelled to admit that Nestorius accurately held the duality of the two natures and the integrity of each, just as equally erroneously advanced by Arianism and *Apollinarianism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 856.

Apollinarist (a-pol-i-nā'rist), *n.* [< NL. *Apollinaristæ*: see *Apollinarian*.] Same as *Apollinarian*.

Apolline (a-pol'in), *a.* [< L. *Apollineus*, < *Apollo* (*Apollin-*): see *Apollo*.] Related or pertaining to Apollo; in particular, of Apollo.

Even in *Apolline* oracles, such as the Delphic, the artificial method was employed along with that by inspiration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 836.

Apollinic (ap-o-lin'tik), *a.* Same as *Apolline*: as, "*Apollinic* (Delphic) religion," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 360.

Apollino (a-pol-lē'nō), *n.* [It.] A statue of Apollo in the Tribuna at Florence, in which the god is represented as a youth at rest in an easy and graceful attitude, with his right hand extended and thrown over the head. It is a copy of an original of the fourth century B.C., and is the type of a series of such representations.

Apollo (a-pol'ō), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀπόλλων*, Apollo; a name derived by the Greeks from *ἀπολύειν*, destroy (see *Apollyon*); but the origin is uncertain.] 1. In *Gr.* and later in *Rom. myth.*, one of the great Olympian gods, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), representing the light- and life-giving influences, as well as the deadly power, of the sun, and often identified with the sun-god, Helios. He was the leader of the Muses, god of music, poetry, and healing, and patron of these arts: a mighty protector from evil, all-seeing, and hence the master of prophecy; also the destroyer of the unjust and insolent, and ruler of pestilence. In art he was represented in the full majesty of youthful manhood, in most of his attributions unclothed or but lightly draped, and usually characterized by the bow and arrows, the laurel, the lyre, the orsachar tripod, the serpent, or the dol-

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phin. He was the father of Æsculapius, to whom he granted his art of healing. Apollo was honored, both locally and generally, under many special titles, of which each had its particular type in art and literature: as,

Apollo.
Central figure of the western pediment of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia; 5th century B. C.

Apollo Citharœdus (Apollo who sings to the accompaniment of the lyre), equivalent to *Apollo Musagetes*, the conductor of the Muses: *Apollo Sauroctonus* (the Lizard-killer), etc.—**Apollo Belvedere**, a celebrated antique statue of Apollo now preserved in the Belvedere gallery of the Vatican palace at Rome, and esteemed one of the noblest artistic representations of the human form. It was discovered at Porto d'Anzio, Italy, among the ruins of ancient Antium, near the end of the fifteenth century.—**Delian Apollo**, the Apollo of the central Hellenic sanctuary of Delos. The statue held in one in one hand, and figures of the three Graces in the other.—**Delphinian Apollo**, Apollo of the dolphin; Apollo as the protector of sailors, navigation, and the marine: identified with the Delphian Apollo, or Apollo of Delphi (Pythian Apollo).—**Phœbus Apollo**, Apollo as the god of radiant light.—**Pythian Apollo**, the Apollo of Delphi, or the Pythian sanctuary: Apollo as the slayer of the monster Python, whom he supplanted on Parnassus.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, a butterfly, *Papilio apollo*.

Apollonian (ap-o-lō'ni-an), *a.* [Gr. Ἀπολλώνιος, adj., also proper name, < Ἀπόλλων, Apollo.] **1.** Possessing the traits or attributes of Apollo. —**2.** Derived by or named after Apollonius of Perga, an ancient Greek geometer, celebrated for his original investigations in conic sections. He flourished under Ptolemy Philopator, 225–205 B. C.—**Apollonian parabola, hyperbola, ellipse**, the ordinary conic sections, whose three names are due to Apollonius.

Apollonic (ap-o-lon'ik), *a.* Same as *Apollonian*, 1.

Apollonius's problem. See *problem*.

Apollyon (a-pol'yon), n. [LL., < Gr. Ἀπολλύων, prop. adj. ἀπολλύων, destroying, ppr. of ἀπολλύειν, usually ἀπόλλυμι, destroy utterly, < ἀπό, from, + ὄλλυμι, destroy.] The destroyer: a name given (only in Rev. ix. 11) to the angel of the bottomless pit, answering to the Hebrew *Abaddon*.

apologetic (a-pol-o-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *apologeticus*, < Gr. ἀπολογητικός, fit for a defense, < ἀπολογεῖσθαι, speak in defense, < ἀπό, from, away, + λογεῖσθαι, speak, < λόγος, speech, < λέγειν, speak: see *apology*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing a defense; defending by words or arguments; said or written in defense: as, an *apologetic* essay.—**2.** Making apology or excuse; manifesting regret for or excusing some fault, failure, deficiency, imperfection, etc., in one's own behavior or that of another: as, an *apologetic* reply; an *apologetic* manner.—**Apologetic fathers.** See *father*.

II. *n.* An apology; a defense. [Rare.]

It looks as if he wrote an *apologetic* to the mob on behalf of the prisoner. *Rogers North*, Examen, p. 306.

apological (a-pol-o-jet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *apologetic*.

apologetically (a-pol-o-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an apologetic manner; by way of defense or excuse.

apologetics (a-pol-o-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *apologetic*, after LL. *apologetici*, neut. pl. of *apologeticus*: see *apologetic*.] That branch of demonstrative or argumentative theology which is concerned with the grounds and defense of Christian belief and hope.

Apologetics defends and vindicates Christianity, as the perfect religion of God for all mankind, against the attacks of infidelity. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

apologise, apologiser. See *apologize, apologizer*.

apologist (a-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *apologiste*; < *apology*.] **1.** One who speaks or writes in defense of anything; one who champions a person or a cause, whether in public address or by literary means; one who makes an apology or defense.

There is one difficult duty of an historian, which is too often passed over by the party-writer: it is to pause whenever he feels himself warming with the passions of the multitude, or becoming the blind apologist of arbitrary power. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 200.

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*, a defender of Christianity; in particular, one of the authors of the early Christian apologies.

apologize (a-pol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *apologized*, ppr. *apologizing*. [< *apology* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make an apology or defense; speak or write in favor of some person or thing; offer defensive arguments.—**2.** To make an apology or excuse; acknowledge or express regret for a fault: followed by *for*: as, he *apologized for* his delay in replying.

II. *trans.* To make or write an apology for; defend.

Therefore the Christians, in his time, . . . were *apologized* by Plinius the second. *Dr. G. Benson*.

Also spelled *apologise*.

apologizer (a-pol'ō-jī-zėr), *n.* One who apologizes; one who makes apologies or excuses. Also spelled *apologiser*.

apologue (ap'ō-log), *n.* [< F. *apologue*, < L. *apologus*, < Gr. ἀπόλογος, a story, tale, fable, < ἀπό, from, + λόγος, speech: see *apology*, *epilogue*.] A story in relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths; a moral fable; an allegory. An *apologue* differs from a *parable* in that the latter is drawn from the common life of mankind among mankind, and is therefore supported by probability, while the former may be the product of supposed actions of brutes or inanimate things, and therefore does not require to be supported by probability. Æsop's fables are good examples of *apologues*.

apologuer (ap'ō-log-ėr), *n.* [*apologue* + *-er*.] A writer of apologues. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

apology (a-pol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *apologies* (-jiz). [= F. *apologie*, < L. *apologia*, < Gr. ἀπολογία, a speech in defense, < ἀπολογεῖσθαι, speak in defense: see *apologetic*.] **1.** A defense; a plea. Something said or written in defense, vindication, or excuse; specifically, a defense or justification of a religious belief, course of conduct, etc., against objections or criticisms.

I shall neither trouble the reader nor myself with any *apology* for publishing these sermons. *Tillotson*.

Bishop Watson's "An Apology for the Bible" is a good book with a bad title. *R. Hall*.

2. An excuse, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some fault.

Apologies only account for what they do not alter. *I. D'Israeli*.

3. That which imperfectly serves a given purpose; a temporary substitute; a makeshift.

He wears a wisp of black silk round his neck, without any stiffener, as an *apology* for a neckerchief. *Dickens*.

4t. An apologue.

A pretty *apology* of a league that was made betwixt the wolves and the sheep. *Tepwell*, Four-Footed Beasts, p. 578. (*N. E. D.*)

=Syn. 2. *Apology, Excuse, Plea.* *Apology* has in this sense the first implication that one has been, at least seemingly, in the wrong; it therefore pleads any extenuating circumstances that may exist, and makes acknowledgment as the best that can be done toward making matters right. *Excuse* may mean a defense or an explanation simply: as, his excuse was quite sufficient; or it may be a mere attempt at justification: as, it was only an *excuse*; or it may be a begging to be released from a claim: as, "they all with one consent began to make *excuse*," Luke xiv. 18. A *plea* connotes, according to the occasion, of an appeal for leniency, or of justificatory or exculpatory argument or persuasion.

Our English Martyrology counted it a sufficient *apology* for what meanness might be found in the first edition of his "Acts and Monuments," that it was hastily rushed up in about fourteen months. *Fuller*.

Weakness is thy *excuse*,
And I believe it. *Milton*, S. A., l. 829.

Hellenic art and philosophy were made to remain an unconscious *plea* for humanity in its own right.
Fortnightly Review, *Pantheism of the World*, p. 301.

apolytikion (ap'ō-li-tik'i-on), *n.*; pl. *apolytikia* (-ä). [Mgr. ἀπολυτίκιον, < Gr. ἀπολυτικός, disposed to acquit, < ἀπόλυτος, loosed, free, verbal adj. of ἀπολύειν, loose from, let go, dismiss, < ἀπό, from, + λύειν, loose.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a dismissal hymn.

Apomatocrana (a-pō-ma-tok'rā-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *a-* priv. + πῶμα(τ-), a lid, + κρᾶνα, mouth.] A suborder of pectinibranchiate or etenobranchiate mollusks, composed of the families *Ianthina*, *Volutacea*, and *Coronata*, *Menke*, 1830. Also written *Apomatosoma*. *Férussac*, 1819.

apomecometer (ap'ō-mē-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, away, + μῆκος, length, a long distance, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument used in measuring heights, constructed on the same principle as the sextant.

apomecometry (ap'ō-mē-kom'e-tri), *n.* [As *apomecometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring elevations and distances.

apomorphine (ap-ō-mōr'fin), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + *morphia* + *-ine*.] An artificial alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$, prepared from morphine. The hydrochlorate is used in medicine as a powerful emetic. It is usually administered hypodermically. Also (in New Latin) *apomorphina*, *apomorphia*, *emetomorphia*.

apomucin (ap-ō-mū'sin), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + L. *mucus*, mucus, + *-in*².] A mucin-like substance found in the mucous membrane of the intestines.

apomucous (ap-ō-mū'kus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + L. *mucus*, mucus, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of apomucin.

apomucus (ap-ō-mū'kus), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπό, from, + L. *mucus*, mucus.] Same as *apomucin*.

apomyoma (ap-ō-mī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *apomyomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἀπό, from, + μῦς, muscle, + *-oma*.] A tumor composed of muscular tissue.

apomyxis (ap-ō-mik'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπό, from, + μύξις, mucus.] In *bot.*, the production of a sporogonium without the fertilization of the archegonium.

aponeurectomy (ap-ō-nū-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + ἐκτομή, excision.] The excision of an aponeurosis.

aponeurosis (ap-ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *aponeuroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις (Galen), the end of a muscle where it becomes tendon, < ἀπονευροῦν, become a tendon, < ἀπό, from, + νεῦρον, a tendon, nerve, sinew, tendon, nerve: see *nerve* and *neurilogy*.] In *anat.*, any fascia or fascial structure; especially, the tendon of a muscle when broad, thin, flat, and of a glistening whitish color, or the expansion of a tendon covering more or less of the muscle, or a broad, thin, whitish ligament. The name was given to these structures when they were supposed to consist of nerves, any hard whitish tissue being then considered nervous. In present usage *aponeurosis* is nearly synonymous with *fascia*, but is often applied to the fascia-like tendons of muscles: as, the *aponeurosis* of the oblique muscle of the abdomen.

aponeurosy (ap-ō-nū'rō-si), *n.*; pl. *aponeurosies* (-siz). Same as *aponeurosis*.

aponeurotic (ap'ō-nū-rot'ik), *a.* [< *aponeurosis*: see *-otic*.] Having the nature of an aponeurosis; relating to the thin and expansive sheath of a muscle; fascial; tendinous.

aponeurotomy (ap'ō-nū-rot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurosis, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, cut.] In *anat.* and *surg.*, dissection of the aponeuroses.—**2.** In *surg.*, section of aponeuroses.

apoop (a-pōp'), *prep. phr. as adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *poop*.] On the poop or astern.

She . . . could get along very nearly as fast with the wind ahead, as when it was *a-poop*.
Tilloch, Philosophical Mag., Knickerbocker, p. 96.

apopemptic (ap-ō-pemp'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀποπεμπτικός, valedictory, < ἀποπέμπειν, send off, dismiss, < ἀπό, off, + πέμπειν, send.] Valedictory.

apopetalous (ap-ō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [NL. *apopetalus*, < Gr. ἀπό, from, + πέταλον, leaf, in mod. bot. petal.] In *bot.*, having the corolla composed of several distinct petals: equivalent to the more common term *polypetalous*.

apophantic (ap-ō-fan'tik), *a.* [Gr. ἀποφαντικός, declaratory, < ἀποφαίνειν, declare. Cf. *apophasis*.] Containing or consisting of a declaration, statement, or proposition; declaratory.

apophasis (a-pof'a-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἀπόφασις, a negation, denial, < ἀποφάναι, deny, < ἀπό, from, off, + φάναι = L. *fari*, say.] In *rhet.*, denial of an intention to speak of something which is at the same time hinted or insinuated; paralipsis; which see.

apophlegmatic (ap'ō-fleg-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀποφλεγματικός (Galen), < ἀποφλέγματίζειν, promote the discharge of phlegm or mucus: see *apophlegmatism*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

II. *n.* Anything which promotes the discharge of phlegm or mucus; an expectorant.

apophlegmatism (ap-ō-fleg'ma-tizm), *n.* [< LL. *apophlegmatismus*, < Gr. ἀποφλεγματισμός, < ἀποφλεγματίζειν, promote the discharge of phlegm or mucus, < ἀπό, from, + φλέγμα, phlegm, mucus.] **1.** Something which excites discharges of phlegm.—**2.** The action of apophlegmatic medicines.

apophthegm, apophthegmatic, etc. See *apothegm*, etc.

apophyge (a-pof'i-jē), *n.* [NL. (cf. F. *apophyge*, L. *apophygis*), < Gr. ἀποφυγή, lit. an escape, < ἀποφεύγειν, flee away, escape, < ἀπό, from, away, + φεύγειν, flee.] In *arch.*: (*a*) That part of a column of one of the more orate orders which is molded into a concave sweep where the shaft springs from the base or terminates in the capital. Sometimes called the *scape* or *spring* of the column. See *order*. (*b*) The hol-

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low or scotia beneath the echinus of the Doric capital, occurring in some archaic examples, and relinquished as the style advanced. Also called *apophysis* and *exoge*.

apophyllite (a-pof'i-lit or ap-ō-fil'it), *n.* [So named because of its tendency to exfoliate (cf. Gr. *ἀποφύλλιζειν*, strip of its leaves), < Gr. *ἀπό*, off, from, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*, a leaf) + *-ite*².] A mineral allied to the zeolites, occurring in laminated masses or in tetragonal crystals, and having a strong pearly lustre on the surface of perfect cleavage, parallel to which it separates readily into thin laminæ. It exfoliates also under the blowpipe. From its potassa base it is sometimes called *ichthyophthalmite*, that is, fish-eye stone. It is a hydrated silicate of calcium and potassium, containing also some fluorin.

apophyllous (ap-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, off, from, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] Having distinct leaves; eleutherophyllous: applied to a perianth with distinct sepals and petals: opposed to *gamophyllous*.

apophysary (a-pof'i-sē-ri), *a.* [< *apophysis* + *-ary*.] Having the character of an apophysis or outgrowth; apophysial.

In Magna the *apophysary* system is composed of an elevated longitudinal septum resulting from the union of the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 190.

apophysate (a-pof'i-sāt), *a.* [< *apophysis* + *-ate*¹.] In *bot.*, having an apophysis.

apophyses, *n.* Plural of *apophysis*.

apophysial (ap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *apophysis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an apophysis; growing out from, or an apophysis.

apophysis (a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *apophyses* (-sēz). [Gr. *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, the process of a bone, < *ἀποφύειν*, grow as an offshoot, < *ἀπό*, off, from, + *φύειν*, grow, > *φῦσις*, growth: see *physic*.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) Any process of bone; an outgrowth of bone: a mere projection or protuberance, which has no independent ossific center, and is thus distinguished from an *epiphysis* (which see); specifically, any process of a vertebra, whether it has such a center, and thus is epiphysial in nature, or not: in the former case, a vertebral apophysis is called *autogenous* or *endogenous*; in the latter, *exogenous*. The principal vertebral apophyses are distinguished as *anapophysis*, *diapophysis*, *epapophysis*, *hemapophysis*, *hypapophysis*, *metapophysis*, *neurapophysis*, *parapophysis*, *pleurapophysis*, and *zygapophysis*. See those words. (*b*) A process or outgrowth of some organ of the body, as the brain: as, *apophysis cerebri*, the pituitary body. See cut under *brain*. (*c*) In chitons, a process of one of the plates, inserted into the mantle. —2. In *bot.*, a swelling under the base of the theca or sporo-case of mosses, as in species of *Splachnum*. See cut under *Andreæa*.—3. In *geol.*, a term applied to the arms which often extend outward in a horizontal direction from the main mass or dike of an intrusive igneous rock.—4. In *arch.*, same as *apophyge*.—**Arthrodial apophysis**. See *arthrodial*.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *apoplecticus*, < Gr. *ἀποπληκτικός*, apoplectic, < *ἀποπήγνυσθαι*, disabled by a stroke: see *apoplexy*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to apoplexy; affected with apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* fit; an *apoplectic* patient.—2. Predisposed or tending to apoplexy: as, an *apoplectic* person; an *apoplectic* habit of body.—3t. Serving to cure apoplexy: as, "*apoplectic* balsam," *Addison*, Travels, Italy.

II. *n.* A person affected with or predisposed to apoplexy.

apoplectical (ap-ō-plek'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *apoplectic*.

apoplectiform (ap-ō-plek'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *apoplectus*, *apoplecticus* (see *apoplectic*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling apoplexy; of the nature of apoplexy.

In the gravest forms of specific cerebral disease, an *apoplectiform* seizure followed by fatal coma may usher in the attack with no premonitory symptoms.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 63.

apoplex† (ap'ō-pleks), *n.* [L. *apoplexis*, < Gr. *ἀποπληξις*, var. of *ἀποπληξία*: see *apoplexy*.] Apoplexy.

Repletions, *apoplex*, intestate death.
Dryden, Juvenal, Sat. i.

How does his *apoplex*?
Is that strong on him still?
B. Jonson, The Fox, i. 1.

apoplexed† (ap'ō-plekst), *a.* [< *apoplex* + *-ed*².] Affected with apoplexy or paralysis.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion; but, sure, that sense
Is *apoplex'd*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

apoplexious† (ap-ō-plek'shus), *a.* [< *apoplexy* + *-ous*.] Consisting in or having the character of apoplexy: as, "*apoplexious* and other congenerous diseases." *Arbuthnot*.

apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* [< ME. *apoplexie* (and abbrev. *poplexie*), < F. *apoplexie*, < L. *apoplexia*, < Gr. *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy, < *ἀποπήγνυσθαι*, disabled by a stroke, stricken with apoplexy, verbal adj. of *ἀποπλήσσειν*, disable by a stroke, < *ἀπό*, off, from, + *πήγνυσθαι*, strike.] In *pathol.*, a sudden loss of consciousness and sensation, and voluntary motion, caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the brain, an embolism, or other cerebral lesion. Sometimes incorrectly used to denote hemorrhage into the tissues of any organ.]

apora, *n.* Plural of *aporon*.

aporetic (ap-ō-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *aporetique*, < F. *aporétique* (Cotgrave), < Gr. *ἀπορητικός*, inclined to doubt, < *ἀπορεῖν*, be in doubt, < *ἄπορος*, in doubt, at a loss: see *aporia*.] I. *a.* Inclined to doubt or to raise objections.

II. *n.* A skeptic; one who believes that perfect certainty is unattainable, and finds in every object of thought insoluble difficulties.

aporetical (ap-ō-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aporetic*.

aporia (a-pō'ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *aporiæ* (-ē). [LL., < Gr. *ἀπορία*, difficulty, doubt, puzzle, < *ἄπορος*, in doubt, doubtful, at a loss, impassable, without passage, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πόρος*, way, passage: see *pore*².] 1. In *rhet.*, a professed doubt where to begin or what to say on account of the variety of matter; a feigned want of reason for and against a given proposition.—3. In *pathol.*, febrile anxiety; uneasiness.

Also *apory*.

aporimer, **aporimt** (ap'ō-rim), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πόριμος*, finding a way, able to provide, < *πόρος*, way, passage: see *pore*², and cf. *aporia*.] Same as *aporia*.

Aporobranchia (ap'ō-rō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπορος*, without passage (see *aporia*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Latreille's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida* having no apparent respiratory apparatus, by which the *Pycnogonida* alone were distinguished from other arachnidans. Afterward called *Pedaosomata* of Lesch's system.—2. In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of his *Paracephalophora*, containing the pteropods, which are divided into the *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. Also *Aporobranchiata*.

aporobranchian (ap'ō-rō-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Aporobranchia*.

Aporobranchiata (ap'ō-rō-brang-ki-ā'ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Aporobranchia* + *-ata*.] Same as *Aporobranchia*, 2.

aporobranchiate (ap'ō-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aporobranchiata*.

aporon† (ap'ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *apora* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄπορον*, neut. of *ἄπορος*, doubtful, difficult: see *aporia*.] A very difficult or insoluble problem. Also called *aporime*.

Aporopoda (ap-ō-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄπορος*, without passage (see *aporia*), + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of his *Condylopa*, by which the centipedes, scolopendras, and myriapods are collectively contrasted with *Hexapoda*, or insects proper. It was defined as "insects" with more than six feet and rudimentary wings, having also uses the name. It is synonymous with the *Hyperhexapoda* of Westwood.

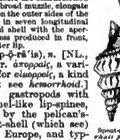
aporous (ap-ō-rō'us), *a.* [NL., pl. of *aporus*, not porous (see *aporose*); cf. Gr. *ἄπορος*, without passage: see *aporia*.] A group of corals of the sclerodermic section, having the coralla lum or sclerenchyma only solid, and not perforated with minute apertures. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

aporose (ap'ō-rōs), *a.* [< NL. *aporosus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + NL. *porosus*, porous, < L. *porus*, pore: see *pore*².] 1. Not porous.—2. Belonging to the group of corals called *Aporosa*; eporose.

In the simple *aporose* corals the calcification of the base and side walls of the body gives rise to the cup, or theca.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 146.

aporrhaid (ap-ō-rā'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Aporrhaidæ*.

Aporrhaidæ (ap-ō-rā'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aporrhais* + *-idæ*.] A family of entobranchiate taenioglossate gastropods, of which there are few living species. Its members are characterized by a flat foot, a broad muzzle, elongate tentacles, eyes on the outer sides of the tentacles, teeth in seven longitudinal rows, a turreted shell with the spire more or less produced in front, and an slate outer lip.


Spur-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelicani*).

Aporrhais (ap-ō-rā'is), *n.* [NL., in form < Gr. *ἁρπαξ*, a various reading for *ἅρπη*, a kind of shell-fish: see *hemorrhoid*.] A genus of gastropods with effuse channel-like lip-spines, represented by the pelican's foot or spout-shell (which see) of northern Europe, and typical of the family *Aporrhaidæ*.

aport (a-pōrt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *port*.] *Naut.*, to or on the port side of a ship, as in the phrase *hard aport*. *Hard aport!* as a command, instructs the helmsman to turn the tiller to the left or port side of the ship, thus causing the ship to swerve to the right or starboard.

apory (ap'ō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *aporia*: see *aporia*.] Same as *aporia*.

aposaturn (ap-ō-sat-ėrn), *n.* [Also, as NL., *aposaturnium*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + L. *Saturnus*, Saturn. Cf. *apojove*.] The point in the orbit of any one of the satellites of Saturn most remote from the planet. *Airy*.

aposepalous (ap-ō-sep'i-lus), *a.* [< NL. *aposepalus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having the calyx composed of distinct sepals; polysepalous.

aposepidin (ap-ō-sep'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀπό*, away, + *σῆπειν*, make rotten (see *septic*), + *-id* + *-in*².] Same as *leucin*.

aposiopesis (ap'ō-si-ō-pē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀποσιώπησις*, < *ἀποσιωπᾶν*, become silent, < *ἀπό*, off, from, + *σιωπᾶν*, be silent.] In *rhet.*, sudden reticence; the suppression by a speaker or writer of something which he seemed to be about to utter, or the abrupt termination of a discourse before it is really finished. The word is also applied to the act of speaking of a thing while pretending to say nothing about it, or of agreeing without one pretends to conceal by uttering a part and leaving the remainder to be understood, as his character is such—but it is better I should not speak of *that*.

aposiopestic (ap'ō-si-ō-pes'tik), *a.* [For *aposiopetic*, by irreg. imitation of *aposiopesis*.] Same as *aposiopetic*. [Rare.]

That interjection of surprise . . . with the *aposiopestic* break after it, marked thus, f——ds.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

aposiopetic (ap'ō-si-ō-pet'ik), *a.* [< *aposiopesis* (*-pet-*) + *-ic*, after L. *Gr. ἀποσιωπᾶς*, taciturn.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *aposiopesis*.

apositia (ap-ō-sit'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀποσιτία*, < *ἀσιτος*, abstaining from food, < *ἀπό*, away, from, + *σῖτος*, food.] A loathing of food. *Dunglison*.

aposporous (a-pos'pō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *aposporus*, < Gr. *ἀπό*, from, away, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by apospory.

In the *aposporous* Ferns and Mosses and in the Characeæ the oosphere is developed as a bud from the sporophore.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 424.

apospory (a-pos'pō-ri), *n.* [NL. "*aposporia*, < *aposporus*: see *aposporous*.] In the higher cryptogams, the production of the prothallus immediately from the sporangium without the ordinary intervention of spores, or from the last itself, without either sporangium or spore.

apostacy, *n.* See *apostasy*.

apostasis (a-pos'ta-sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀπόστασις*, in med. a suppurative inflammation, a transition from one disease to another, lit. a standing away from: see *apostasy*.] 1. In *old med.*: (*a*) The termination or crisis of a disease by some secretion or critical discharge, in opposition to *metastasis*, or the termination by transfer to some other part. (*b*) An apostem or abscess. (*c*) The throwing off or separation of exfoliated or fractured bones.—2. In *bot.*, a term proposed by Engelmann for the separation of floral whorls or of parts from each other by the unusual elongation of the internodes.

apostasy (a-pos'ta-si), *n.*; pl. *apostasies* (-siz). [< ME. *apostasie*, < F. *apostasie*, < LL. *apostasia*, Gr. *ἀποστασία*, late form for *ἀπόστασις*, a standing away from, a defection, revolt, departure, distance, etc., in med. a suppurative inflammation (see *apostasis*), < *ἀφίστασθαι*, *ἀποστῆναι*, stand away from, < *ἀπό*, away, off, + *ἵστασθαι*, *στῆναι*, stand: see *static*.] 1. An abandonment

of what one has professed; a total desertion of, or departure from, one's faith, principles, or party.—2. In *theol.*, a total abandonment of the Christian faith.

It is a mistake . . . to brand as *apostacy* any kind of heresy or schism, however criminal or absurd, which still assumes to hasit the Christian name. *Cath. Dict.*

3. In *Rom. Cath. eccles. law:* (*a*) A persistent rejection of ecclesiastical authority by a member of the church. (*b*) An abandonment without permission of the religious order of which one is a member. (*c*) A renunciation of the clerical profession by one who has received major orders.—4. In *med.*, same as *apostasis.*

Also spelled *apostacy.*

apostate (a-pos'tāt), *n.* and *a.* [<ME. *apostate* (also, as in AS., *apostata*, < LL.), < OF. *apostate*, F. *apostat*, < LL. *apostata*, < Gr. ἀποστάτης, a deserter, rebel, apostate, < ἀφίστασθαι, ἀποστῆναι, stand off, desert: see *apostasy.*] **I.** *n.* 1. One who is guilty of apostasy; one who has forsaken the church, sect, party, profession, or opinion to which he before adhered (used in reproach); a renegade; a pervert.

He [the Earl of Strafford] . . . felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has, in all ages, been characteristic of *apostates.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one who, without obtaining a formal dispensation, forsakes a religious order of which he has made profession.

Syn. *Neophyte, Convert, Proselyte,* etc. See *convert*, and list under *renegade.*

II. *a.* Unfaithful to religious creed, or to moral or political principle; traitorous to allegiance; false; renegade: as, "the *apostate* lords." *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

apostate (a-pos'tāt), *v. i.* [<*apostate*, *a.*] To apostatize.

Had they been truly inspired by God, . . . he would not have *apostated* from his purpose. *Fuller.*

apostatical (ap-os-tat'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀποστατικός, <ἀποστατέω, <ἀποστάτης, apostate; guilty of or characterized by apostasy.

An heretical and *apostatical* church. *Bp. Hall.*

An assembly of prelates, convened by Archbishop Usher in 1626, declared that the religion of Rome is papistical, idolatrous; their faith and doctrines erroneous and heretical; their Church, in many points, *apostatical.* *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

apostatize (a-pos'tā-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *apostatized*, ppr. *apostatizing.* [<ML. *apostatizare*, < LL. *apostata*, apostate: see *apostate* and *-ize.*] To abandon one's profession or church; forsake one's principles; retrograde from one's faith; withdraw from one's party. Also spelled *apostatise.*

He *apostatized* from his old faith in facts, took to believing in swindlers. *Carlyle.*

The English certainly were not converted to Christianity: did the Britons *apostatize* to heathenism?
R. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 121.

apostaxis (ap-os-tak'sis), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόσταξις, < ἀποστάζειν, drip, distil, < ἀπό, away, from, + στάζειν, drop.] In *med.*, a hemorrhage of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.—2. In *bot.*, an abnormal discharge of the juices of plants, as the gumming of the plum.

aposteme, apostemet (ap'os-tem, -tēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apostem* and *apostume* (whence by further corruption *impostume*, *imposthume*, after OF. *empostume*), < ME. *apostume*, *apostym*, < OF. *apostesme* and *apostume*, < L. *apostēma*, < Gr. ἀπόστημα, distance, interval, an abscess, < ἀφίστασθαι, ἀποστῆναι, stand off, < ἀπό, off, + ἵστασθαι, στῆναι, stand: see *stasis.*] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter. Also *apostemate*, and, corruptly, *apostume*, *apostume*, *impostume*, *imposthume.*

apostemate (a-pos'tē-māt), *v. i.* [<ML. *apostematus*, pp. of *apostemari*, < L. *apostema* : see *aposteme.*] To form into an abscess; swell and fill with pus.

apostemate (a-pos'tē-māt), *a.* and *n.* [<ML. *apostematus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Formed into an apostem; festering.

II. *n.* Same as *apostem.*

Have you no convulsions, pricking aches, sir, Ruptures, or *apostemates*?
Middleton (and other), The Widow, iv. 2.

apostemation (a-pos-tē-mā'shon), *n.* [<OF. *apostemation*, < ML. *apostematio(n-)*, < *apostemari*, pp. *apostematus*: see *apostemate*, *v.*] The formation of an apostem; the process of gathering into an abscess. Also, corruptly, *impostemation.*

apostematous (ap-ō-stem'a-tus), *a.* [L. *apostematōsus*, < *apostema*, + *-osus*.] Pertaining to an abscess; having the nature of an apostem.

aposteme, *n.* See *apostem.*

aposteriori (ā'pos-tē-ri-ō'ri). [ML., L. *a for ab*, from; *posteriori*, abl. of *posterior*, neut. *posterius*, compar. of *posterus*, after, subsequent: see *posterior.*] Literally, from the latter or subsequent: hence, in *logic*, from a consequent to its antecedent, or from an effect to its cause; used of reasoning which follows this order, formerly called *demonstratio quia*, or *imperfect demonstration.* See *phrase* to be used adjectively: as, *a posteriori* reasoning. As applied by Kant to the mode of knowledge, it is equivalent to *from experience*, or *empirical*; and it is opposed by him to *a priori*, that is, from the intellect independently of all experience. See *a priori.*

Inversely, the elaborate Homeric test or *a posteriori* rational fables furnishes an *a posteriori* argument that Homer did seek this island. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

aposterioristic (ā-pos-tē'ri-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [<*a posteriori* + *-istic.*] 1. Empirical; inductive. —2. Having a somewhat empirical or inductive character. [Rare.]

aposthume, *n.* A corrupt form of *apostem.*

apostil, **apostille** (a-pos'til), *n.* [<F. *apostille*: see *postil.*] A marginal note or annotation; a comment.

He scrawled *apostilles* on the margins to prove that he had read with attention. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 240.

apostil (a-pos'til), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apostiled*, *apostilled*, ppr. *apostiling*, *apostilling.* [<F. *apostiller*: from the noun.] To annotate by marginal observations or comments.

apostille, *n.* See *apostil.*

apostle (a-pos'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also by aphæresis *postle*, < ME. *apostle*, *apostel*, *apostell*, *apostill*, etc., and by aphæresis *postle*, *postel*, < AS. *apostol* = OFries. *apostol*, *apostel* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *apostel*, < L. *apostolus*, form being mixed with OF. *apostle*, later *apostre*, mod. F. *apôtre*, = Pr. *apotre* = Sp. *apóstol* = Pg. It. *apostolo*, < LL. *apostolus*, an apostle, also a late name for a bishop, < Gr. ἀπόστολος (def. 4), = Goth. *apaustaulus*, *apaustulus* = Russ. *apostolŭ* = Pol. *apostol* (barred l), etc., an apostle, < Gr. ἀποστέλλειν, send away, send off, send on a mission, < ἀπό, off, away, + στέλλειν, send.] **1.** A person sent to execute some important business: among the Jews of the Christian epoch, a title borne by persons sent on religious missions, especially by those commissioned to collect the temple tribute; specifically adopted by Christ as the official title of his disciples, his disciples are chosen and sent forth to preach the gospel to the world (Luke vi. 13); afterward applied in the New Testament to others who performed apostolic work, as Barnabas, Paul, Epaphras, and once to Christ himself (Heb. iii. 1). In the Greek Church this title is given "not only to the Twelve, but to the Seventy Disciples, and to all those also who were the companions of the Apostles properly so called." (*L. M. Dennis*, Christian Missions.) It has been given to the first Christian missionaries in any part of the world, and to their successors in the same work, as to St. Augustine, the *apostle* of the English; St. Boniface, the *apostle* of Germany; St. Francis Xavier, the *apostle* of the Indies; St. Patrick, the *apostle* of Ireland; St. Thomas, the *apostle* of temperance.

2. In the Mormon Church, the title of an official whose duty it is to be a special witness of the name of Christ, to build up and preside over the church, and to administer in all its ordinances. There are twelve of these officials, who rank next after the president and his two assistants, and constitute a Presiding High Council, which has the general direction of the affairs of the church and the settlement of important matters.

3. In the liturgy of the early church, and in the modern Greek Church, the lesson from the epistles, usually taken from the writings of St. Paul; also, a book containing these lessons, printed in the order in which they are to be read.—4. In *law*, a brief statement of a case sent by a court whence an appeal has been taken to a superior court. This sense belonged to the Latin *apostolus* among the Roman jurists, and was commonly used until a late date in the tribunals of the Roman Catholic Church.

5. *Naut.*, a knighthead or bollard-timber where hawsers and heavy ropes are belayed.—**Acts of the Apostles.** See *def.*—**Apostles' Creed**, an early confession of faith in use in the Western Christian church, preserved in substantially its present form from the close of the fourth century, but in its precise wording from about A. D. 500.—**Apostles' gems**, in Christian symbolism, various gems assigned to the twelve apostles according to the twelve foundations of the New Jerusalem (Rev. xxi. 14, 19, 20). Thus, to St. Peter was assigned jasper; to St. Andrew, sapphire; and so on according to the order of their calling (Mat. x. 2, 3, 4), except that St. Thomas and St. Matthew interchange, and Matthias takes the place of Judas.—**Apostles' ointment**, an ointment formerly used which was supposed to derive its virtues chiefly from the fact that it was composed of twelve ingredients (resina, gumi, wax, oil, vinegar, verdigris, etc.), corresponding in number to the apostles.—**Apostle of the Indies**. See *def.* 2.—**Apostle of the Peruvians**, Bartholomew de las Casas, a Spanish Dominican, bishop of Chiapa, in Mexico, 1544–47, who labored for the conversion of the natives and their protection from the cruelties of the Spanish conquerors. He died in Madrid in 1566.—**Apostle-ship**, the office of an apostle.—**Apostle of the Slavs**, Cyril, the inventor of the Cyrillic alphabet, who, with his brother Methodius, labored for the conversion of the Slavs in Moravia, Bohemia, and Pannonia, 863–885.—**Apostle-spoon**, a spoon having on its handle, usually at the end, the figure of one of the apostles. A set of twelve of these spoons, or sometimes a smaller number, often formed a christening gift in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The silt gift of apostle-spoons which still exists are generally of silver gilt.

Now, by my faith, a fair high standing-cup
And two great *postle-spoons*, one of them gilt.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

Apostle-Spoons.

apostolate (a-pos'tō-lāt), *n.* [<LL. *apostolatus*, office of apostle, < *apostolus*, apostle.] **1.** The dignity or office of an apostle.

That the *apostolate* might be successive and perpetual, there gave them [the clergy] a power of ordination.
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 11.

The ministry originally conferred with the *apostolate*.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, II. 68.

Specifically—**2.** The dignity or office of the pope; the holder of the apostolic see: used as a title in the early middle ages, as the title *Holiness* is employed by the present Pope.—3. *Apostle* **Apostolate**, a name adopted by an ecclesiastical congregation and certain pious societies founded by Vincent Pallotti, a Roman priest, in 1835. Such societies comprise communities of secular priests, with lay brothers attached, devoted to the work of missions; communities of religious women, occupied with the instruction and care of poor girls; and associations of devoted lay men or women of any condition, who by their alms and prayers share in the benefactions and other good works.

apostoleos, a. [<ME. *apostoleose*, *apostleose*, after OF. "*apostleose*, *apostresse*; cf. ML. *apostola*, fem.: see *apostle* and *-ess.*] A female apostle.

Apostolian (ap-os-tō'li-an), *n.* One of a sect of Mennonites in the Netherlands, founded in the seventeenth century by Samuel Apostool, a minister of Amsterdam. Also *Apostolianer.*

apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *apostolique*, < LL. *apostolicus* (ML. also *apostolicalis*), < Gr. ἀποστολικός, < ἀπόστολος: see *apostle.*]

I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, or more especially of the twelve apostles; of the apostles or an apostle: as, the *apostolic* office; according to the doctrines of the apostles; delivered or taught by the apostles; as, *apostolic* faith or practice.—**2.** Also *Apostolical*. Pertaining to the Church, signifying her identity with the primitive church of the apostles. See *apostolicity.*—**4.** Pertaining to or conferred by the pope: as, *apostolic* privileges. See *apostolic benediction.*—*apostolic* **benediction**. See *benediction.*—**Apostolic Brethren**. See **II.**, 1.—**Apostolic canons**, certain ordinances and regulations belonging to the first centuries of the Christian church, and incorrectly ascribed to the apostles. In the Eastern Church eighty-five canons, translated from the Greek by Dionysius Exiguus, appeared in Latin about the year 500, and about fifty years later the Greek text, with thirty-five additional canons, making the whole number eighty-five, was published by John of Antioch; they are all commonly printed at the end of the Apostolic Constitutions.—**Apostolic church**. See *church.*—**Apostolic Constitutions**, a collection of diffuse instructions, relating to the duties of clergy and laity, and to liturgical discipline and ceremonies, divided into eight books. Unlike the apostolic canons, they seem to have been practically unknown in the West until their publication in the sixteenth century, though existing in ancient MSS. in some libraries; like the canons, they profess to be the words of the apostles, written down by Clement of Rome. Controversy has existed with regard to their precise age, composition, and authoritative character. They are now generally supposed to be considerably later than the time of the apostles, but to have been in existence, in the main, by the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth century.—**Apostolic council**. See *council.*—**Apostolic fa-**

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thers. See *father*.—**Apostolic king**, a title granted by the pope to the kings of Hungary, first conferred on St. Stephen (A. D. 1000), the founder of the royal line of Hungary, for what he accomplished in the spreading of Christianity. The title was renewed by Clement XIII. in 1758, in favor of the Austro-Hungarian royal house, and was abolished in 1848, but was reassumed as *apostolic majesty* in 1851, and restricted to the emperor in his character of king of Hungary in 1866.—**Apostolic see**, a name originally applied to certain churches, particularly to those at Antioch, Rome, and Ephesus, which were founded by apostles: now, however, specially appropriated by the Church of Rome, on the ground that it was founded by St. Peter and that its popes are his successors.—**Apostolic succession**, an uninterrupted succession of bishops, through them of priests and deacons (these three orders of ministers being called the apostolic order), in the Greek, Latin, and Anglican churches, to the spiritual powers believed to be essential to the transmission of valid orders.—**Catholic Apostolic Church**, a name assumed by the body of which Irving was a *Irvingite*.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] **1.** A member of one of various sects (also called *Apostolicals* or *Apostolics*) which professed to revive the doctrine and practice of the apostles. (*a*) One of a sect which in the third and fourth centuries condemned wealth and individual ownership of property. (*b*) A member of an anti-sacerdotal sect of the twelfth century, in Switzerland and France, which denounced the corruption of the papal hierarchy, and rejected many of the doctrines of the Roman Church. (*c*) One of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, who assumed a vow of poverty, denounced the papacy, and foretold its destruction and the inauguration of a new age under the direction of the Holy Ghost. Their first leader, Sagarelli, was put to death in 1300; their second, Dolcino, who made war against the papacy, in 1307.

2. A title of bishops in early times, afterward limited to primates, and finally to the pope.

apostolical (ap-ọs-tol'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *apostolic*.—**apostolically**, *adv.*

apostolicalness (ap-ọs-tol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being apostolic, or of being in accordance with the doctrines of the apostles.

apostolicism (ap-ọs-tol'i-sizm), *n.* [< *apostolic* + *-ism.*] The quality of being apostolic; profession of apostolic principles or practices.

apostolicity (a-pos-tọ-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< *apostolic* + *-ity.*] Same as *apostolicism*, *catholicity*, etc.] The quality of being apostolic; one of the four qualities of the true church as given in the Constantinopolitan Creed, a. D. 381, namely, unity, sanctity, catholicity, *apostolicity*.

Apostoline (a-pos'tọ-lin), *n.* [< ML. *Apostolinus*, < L. *apostolus*, apostle.] A member of a religious congregation of nuns established in Milan in the fifteenth century, and following the rule of the Hermits of St. Augustine. They were also called Ambrosian nuns, from St. Ambrose at their mother house, and Apostolic Brethren of the Poor Life, whence they have been sometimes confounded with the Apostolics. (See *Apostolic*, **1.** (*c*).) They were for a time merged with the order of Barnabites, and were finally suppressed in the eighteenth century.

Apostollan (ap-os-tọ'li-an), *n.* See *Apostolian*.

apostrophe[1] (a-pos'trọ-fē), *n.* [Formerly also *apostrophy* (q. *apostrophy*, or F. *apostrophe*, < Sp. *apostrofe* = Pg. *apostrophe* = It. *apostrofe*, < L. *apostrophe*, < Gr. ἀποστροφή, a turning away, < ἀποστρέφειν, turn away, < ἀπό, away, + στρέφειν, turn. Cf. *strophe*.] **1.** In *rhet.*, a digressive address; the interruption of the course of a speech or writing, in order to address directly a person or persons present or absent, real or imaginary) individually or separately; hence, any abrupt interjectional speech. (Originally the term was applied only to such an address made to one present.

> At the close of his argument, he turned to his client, in an affecting *apostrophe*.
> *Sir W. Scott.*

2. In *bot.*, the arrangement of chlorophyl-granules under the action of direct sunlight (*light-apostrophe*), and in darkness (*dark-apostrophe*); in the first case upon the lateral walls of the cells, so that their edges are presented to the light; in the latter, upon the lateral and basal cell-walls: used in distinction from *epistrophe* (which see).

apostrophe[2] (a-pos'trọ-fē), *n.* [In form and pron. confused with *apostrophe*[1]; prop. **apostrophi* or **apostrophy*, < Gr. ἀπόστροφος, < ἀπό, away, + στρόφος, a turning, < στρέφειν, turn.] **1.** In *gram.*, the omission of one or more letters in a word.—**2.** In *writing and printing*, the sign (') used to indicate such omission. The omission may be (*a*) of a letter or letters regularly written but not sounded, as in *tho'* for *though*, *lis'd* for *listed*, *aim'd* for *aimed*, etc.; (*b*) of a letter or letters regularly sounded and written, and omitted only in poetical or colloquial speech, as in *e'er* for *ever*, *gov'r* for *governor*, etc.; or (*c*) of a letter regularly sounded but not written, as in the possessives *church's*, *fox's*, *Jones's*, etc., and so formerly often in similar plurals now written in full, as *churches*, *foxes*, *Joneses*. The apostrophe is now extended to all possessives (except of pronouns) as a mere sign of the case, as *boy's*, *lady's*, etc., also when the suffix is omitted, as in *conscience' sake*, and in plural possessives, as *boys' book*, *lions' dens*, and in the same manner of peculiar plurals, as many *D.D.'s* and *LL.D.'s*, a succession of *a's*, four *o's*, etc.

3. The sign (') used for other purposes, especially, single or double, as a concluding mark of quotation, as in "'Well done,' said he." See *quotation-mark*.

apostrophic[1] (ap-ọ-strof'ik), *a.* [< *apostrophe*[1] + *-ic.*] In *rhet.*, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, an apostrophe.

apostrophic[2] (ap-ọ-strof'ik), *a.* [< *apostrophe*[2] + *-ic.*] In *gram.*, pertaining to the apostrophe.

apostrophize[1] (a-pos'trọ-fīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *apostrophized*, ppr. *apostrophizing*. [< *apostrophe*[1] + *-ize*. Cf. ML. *apostrophare*, > F. *apostropher*.] **I.** *trans.* In *rhet.*, to address by apostrophe.

> There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Kamæus, and speaking of him in the second person.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi., 41, *note*.

II. *intrans.* To make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking; speak in the manner of an apostrophe.

> Also spelled *apostrophise*.

apostrophize[2] (a-pos'trọ-fīz), *v. i.* [< *apostrophe*[2] + *-ize.*] In *gram.*: (*a*) To omit a letter or letters. (*b*) To mark such omission with the sign (').

apostrophy, *n.* See *apostrophe*[1].

apostumet, *n.* Same as *apostem* of *apostem*.

Apostactic (ap-ọ-tak'tik), *n.* Same as *Apotactite*.

Apotactite (ap-ọ-tak'tīt), *n.* [ML. *Apotactitæ*, pl., < Gr. ἀποτακτικοί, pl., < ἀποτάσσειν, set apart for special use, specially appointed, verbal adj. of ἀποτάσσειν, set apart, assign specially, < ἀπό, from, + τάσσειν, arrange, ordain: see *tactics*.] A communistic sect of ancient Christians who, in imitation of the recorded acts of certain of the first followers of Christ, added to the ascetic vows of the Encratites, of whom they were a branch, the renunciation of all personal property: probably the same as the early Apostolics. See *Apostolic*, *n.*, 1 (*a*).

apotelesm (ap-ọ-tel'em), *n.* [< Gr. ἀποτέλεσμα, result, effect, event, the result of certain positions of the stars on human destiny, < ἀποτελεῖν, complete, accomplish, < ἀπό, from, + τελεῖν, < τέλος, end.] The result; the sum and substance. *N. E. D.*—2. In *med.*, the result or termination of a disease.—3. In *astrol.*, the calculation of a horoscope. *Bailey*.

apotelesmatic (ap-ọ-tel-ez-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποτελεσματικός, < ἀποτέλεσμα: see *apotelesm*.] Relating to astrology; pertaining to the casting of horoscopes.

apothec (ap'ọ-thek), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apotheke*, and corruptly *apothet*, *opathake*, etc., < G. *apotheke*, a shop, introduced in later F. by the borrowed *boutique*, a shop, < Pr. *botica*, later *boutiga*, a shop, = Sp. Pg. *botica*, apothecary's shop, Sp. also *bodega*, a wine-cellar, shop, grocer, Pg. *bodega*, a public house, eating-house, = It. *bottega*, dial. *potega*, *putiga*, a shop, = D. *apotheek* = G. *apotheke* = Dan. Sw. *apotek*, an apothecary's shop, < ML. *apotheca*, a repository, storehouse, warehouse, ML. a shop, store, < Gr. ἀποθήκη, a repository, storehouse, < ἀποτίθεναι, put away, < ἀπό, away, + τιθέναι, put.] A shop; especially, a drug-shop.

apothecary (a-poth'ē-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *apothecaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also by aphæresis *pothecary*, *potecary*, etc., < ME. *apothecarie*, *apothicarie*, etc., by aphæresis *potecarie*, *potikarie*, etc., < OF. *apotecaire*, *apoticaire*, mod. F. *apothicaire*, = Sp. Pg. *boticario*, apothecary, = It. *bottegaio*, a shopkeeper, = D. G. Dan. *apotheker* = Sw. *apothekare*, < ML. *apothecarius*, a warehouseman, ML. a shopkeeper, apothecary, < L. *apotheca*: see *apothec*.] One who practises pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses and keeps them for sale; a pharmacist. In England and Ireland the term is now specifically applied to a member of an inferior branch of the medical profession, licensed, after examination by the Apothecaries' Company, to practise medicine as well as to sell and dispense drugs. In Scotland, however, as in the United States, an apothecary is simply a pharmacist qualified by examination and license to compound, sell, and dispense medicines. See *druggist*.—**Apothecaries' Act**, an English statute of 1815 (55 Geo. III., c. 194) regulating the business of apothecaries, the examination of drugs, etc.—**Apothecaries' Company**, one of the worshipful companies of London, incorporated by royal charter in 1617. It is empowered to grant a license to practise medicine.—**Apothecaries' Hall**, the hall of the corporation of apothecaries of London, where medicines are prepared and sold under their direction.—**Apothecaries' weight**, the system of weights formerly in Great Britain, and still in the United States, employed in dispensing drugs, differing only in its subdivisions from troy weight. The table is as follows:

	Ounce.	Dram.	Scruple.	Grain.
1 pound (lb) =	12 =	96 =	288 =	5760
1 ounce (℥)	=	8 =	24 =	480
1 dram (ʒ)		=	3 =	60
1 scruple (℈)			=	20

apothecia, *n.* Plural of *apothecium*.

apothecial (ap-ọ-thē'sial), *a.* [< *apothecium* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to an apothecium.

> *Apothecial* reactions for the most part take place either externally on the epithecium or internally on the hymenium.
> *Harper, Bot.*, XIV. 350.

apothecium (ap-ọ-thē'sium), *n.*; pl. *apothecia* (-siạ). [NL., < Gr. ἀπό, away, + θήκη, case: see *apothec*.] In *bot.*, the fruit of lichens, usually an open, rounded, shield- or dish-shaped body attached to the surface, as in gymnocarpous lichens, and sunken and immersed in the substance of the thallus, as in the angiocarpous series of genera. An apothecium consists of an exciple and the included hymenium. The exciple is composed of a layer of cells (hypothecium) with or without an

Apothecia. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

A, apothecium of *Lecanora subfusca*; *B*, apothecium of *Aspicilia cinerea* enlarged: *r*, cortex; *g*, gonidia; *m*, medullary layer; *h*, hymenium; *p*, subhymenial layer and exciple; *S*, *Cistus hirsutus*, and *L*, *Stictis palmacearum*, with apothecia, *a*.

additional subhymenial layer. The hymenium consists of asci (otherwise these or thickened), with the spore-bearing organs, usually intermingled with slender erect filaments (paraphyses).

apothegm (ap'ọ-them), *n.* [First in E. as *apothem*, but later also written *apophthegm*, = F. *apophthegme* = Sp. *apotegma* = Pg. *apophtegma*, *apotegma* = It. *apotegma*, *apoftegma*, < ML. *apothegma*, **apophthegma*, < Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα, a terse, pointed saying, < ἀποφθέγγεσθαι, speak out plainly, < ἀπό, from, + φθέγγεσθαι, cry out, utter.] A short, pithy, instructive saying; a terse remark, conveying some important truth; a sententious precept or maxim. Also spelled *apophthegm*.

> Of the Richard Hooker's statements in the ancient tongues, it may be sufficient to say that in his prose he has confounded an aphorism with an *apothem*.
> *Macaulay*, Addison.

=**Syn.** *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

apothegmatic (ap'ọ-theg-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀποφθεγματικός, sententious, < ἀποφθέγμα, apothegm.] **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of an apothegm; containing an apothegm or apothegms; sententious.—**2.** Given to the use of apothegms.

Also spelled *apophthegmatic*.

apothegmatical (ap'ọ-theg-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *apothegmatic*. Also spelled *apophthegmatical*.

apothegmatist (ap-ọ-theg'ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. ἀποφθεγματ(ικός), apothegm, + *-ist.*] A collector or maker of apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatist*.

apothegmatize (ap-ọ-theg'ma-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *apothegmatized*, ppr. *apothegmatizing*. [< Gr. ἀποφθεγματ(ικός), apothegm, + *-ize.*] To utter apothegms. Also spelled *apophthegmatize*.

apothem, **apothema** (ap'ọ-them, -thē'ma), *n.* [= F. *apothème*, < NL. *apothema*, < Gr. as if *ἀπόθεμα, < ἀποτίθεναι, set off, put aside, deposit: see *apothecia*.] In *geom.*, a perpendicular let fall from the center of a regular polygon upon one of its sides.—**2.** In *pharmaceutics*, the more or less completely insoluble brownish substance

deposited when vegetable infusions, decoctions, tinctures, etc., are subjected to prolonged evaporation by heat with access of air. The substance or substances out of which it is in this way formed constitute the so-called *extractive*.

apothema (a-poth'e-mă), *n.* [NL.: see *apothem.*] Same as *apothem.*

apotheme, *n.* See *apothem.*

apotheosis (ap-ō-thē'ō-sis or ap'ō-thē-ō'sis), *n.*; pl. *apotheoses* (-sēz). [= F. *apothéose*, < Gr. *ἀποθέωσις*, a deification, < *ἀποθεοῦν*, *ἀποθεοῦν*, deify, < *ἀπό*, from, + *θεός*, a god.] **1.** Deification; consecration; specifically, under the Roman empire, the formal attribution of divine honors to a deceased emperor or other member of the imperial family.

> A regular custom was introduced, that on the decease of every emperor who had neither lived nor died like a tyrant, the senate, by a solemn decree, should place him in the number of the gods; and the ceremonies of his *apotheosis* were blended with those of his funeral. *Gibbon.*

In order to invest themselves with a sacred character, the emperors adopted the religious device of an *apotheosis*. *Lecky, Europ. Morals,* I. 272.

2. Figuratively, excessive praise; the giving any great or distinguished person; the ascription of extraordinary virtues or superhuman qualities to a human being.

> Exerting himself in laudation, almost in *apotheosis*, of the republican heroes and martyrs.
>
> *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 396.

3. The personification and laudue exaltation of a virtue, a sentiment, or an idea.

> The *apotheosis* of chivalry, in the person of their apostle and patron, St. James. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., I. 241.

apotheosize (ap-ō-thē'ō-sīz or ap'ō-thē-ō'sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apotheosized*, ppr. *apotheosizing.* [< *apotheosis* + *-ize.*] **1.** To consecrate or exalt to the dignity of a deity; deify.—**2.** To pay excessive honor or ascribe superhuman qualities to; glorify; exalt.

apothesis (a-poth'e-sis), *n.* [NL., in arch., the same as *apophysis*, < Gr. *ἀπόθεσις*, a laying up, a putting back or away, a storing up, a setting or disposition of a dislocated or fractured limb, also the same as *apodyterium*, q. v., < *ἀποτίθεναι*, put back or away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *τίθεναι*, put, set, place: see *apo-* and *thesis.*] In *surg.*: (*a*) The reduction of a dislocation or fracture. *Hooper.* (*b*) That which is proper to be given to a fractured limb after reduction. *Dunglison.*

apotome (a-pot'ō-mē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀποτομή*, a cutting off, a piece, the larger segment of a tone, < *ἀποτέμνειν*, cut off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *math.*, a term used by Euclid to denote a straight line which is the difference between two straight lines that are rational (in Euclid's sense, that is, are either commensurable with the unit line, or have squares commensurable with the square on the unit line) and that are commensurable in power only (that is, have their squares commensurable, but not themselves): as, a *first apotome* is a straight line which is incommensurable with a straight line, called by Euclid the whole, and let *w* denote the length of the subtrahend line, called by Euclid the adapted line (*προσαρμόζουσα*). The apotome is *u* − *w*. In a *first apotome* *u* and $\sqrt{u^2-w^2}$ are commensurable with the unit line. It is a *second apotome* if $\sqrt{u^2-w^2}$ is commensurable with *u* and *w* is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *third apotome* if $\sqrt{u^2-w^2}$ is commensurable with *u*, but neither *u* nor *w* is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *fourth apotome* if $\sqrt{u^2-w^2}$ is incommensurable with $\sqrt{u^2-w^2}$, but is commensurable with the unit line. It is a *fifth apotome* if $\sqrt{u^2-w^2}$ is incommensurable but *u* commensurable with the unit line. It is a *sixth apotome* if neither $\sqrt{u^2-w^2}$, *u*, nor *w* is commensurable with unity. The *first apotome of a medial line* is the difference of two lines commensurable in power only, whose rectangle is a rational area. The *second apotome of a medial line* is the difference of two medial lines, commensurable in power only, whose rectangle is a medial area.

2. In the Pythagorean musical system, the greater of the two half steps or semitones into which the whole step or whole tone is divided. Its vibration ratio is $\frac{2187}{2048}$.

apotomy (a-pot'ō-mi), *n.* Same as *apotome.*

apotropais (ap-ō-trep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀποτρέπειν*, aversion, a turning away, < *ἀποτρέπειν*, turn away: see *apotropous.*] In *med.*, the resolution of an inflammatory tumor. [Rare.]

apotropaia, *n.* Plural of *apotropaion.*

apotropaic (ap'ō-trō-pā'ik), *a.* [*apotropaion* + *-ic.*] Possessing the property of an apotropaion; having the reputed power of averting evil influences.

> The sacrifice (to Mars) of the "October horse," in the Campus Martius, . . . had also a naturalistic and *apotropaic* character. *Encyc. Brit.,* XV. 576.

apotropaion (ap'ō-trō-pā'yon), *n.*; pl. *apotropaia* (-yă). [NL. prop. "*apotropaum*, -*aeum*, repr. Gr. *ἀποτρόπαιον*, neut. of *ἀποτρόπαιος*, averting evil, < *ἀποτρέπειν*, a turning away, averting, < *ἀποτρέπειν*, turn away, avert: see *apotropous.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, any sign, symbol, or amulet reputed to have the power of averting the evil eye or of serving in any way as a charm against bad luck. In art, the representation of an eye, as on painted vases, was often introduced in this character; and figurines of comic, indecent, or terrifying subjects and caricatures of real objects were also used as apotropaia.

apotropous (a-pot'rō-pus), *a.* [NL. *apotropus*, < Gr. *ἀποτρόπος*, turned away, < *ἀποτρέπειν*, turn away, < *ἀπό*, away, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, turned away: applied by Agardh to an anatropous ovule which when erect or ascending has its raphe toward the placenta, or averse from it when pendulous: opposed to *epitropous* (which see).

Apous, *n.* See *Apus.*

apoxymones (a-pok-si-mō'nēz), *n.*; pl. *apoxymenes* (-nēi). [Gr. *ἀποξύνωσις*, ppr. mid. of *ἀποξίνειν*, scrape off, < *ἀπό*, off, + *ξίνειν*, scrape.] In *Gr. antiq.*, one who scrapes the skin; one scraping dust and perspiration from his body, as a bather or an athlete. Famous representations in art are a statue by Polycletus and one by Lysippus.

> My own impression of the relief [at Athens] of *Apoxymenos* is that the style had been influenced by Praxiteles. *A. S. Murray,* Greek Sculpture, II. 334, note.

apozem (ap'ō-zem), *n.* [< L. *apozema*, < Gr. *ἀπόζεμα*, a decoction, < *ἀποζεῖν*, boil till the scum is thrown off, < *ἀπό*, away, + *ζεῖν*, boil.] In *med.*, a decoction or aqueous infusion of one or more medicinal substances to which other medicaments are added, such as salts or syrups. [Rare.]

apozemical (ap-ō-zem'i-kal), *a.* [*apozem* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an apozem. [Rare.]

appair (a-pār'), *v.* [< ME. *apairen*, *apayren*, *apeiren*, *apeyren*, and by aphæresis *pairen*, *peiren*, reduced from *ampairen*, *empairen*, *empeiren*, later also *impair*, after *empair*, mod. *impair*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To deface; damage; make worse; impair; bring into discredit; ruin.

> It is a vice that doth *appair* the grace
> To *apeyren* any man or hym defame.
>
> *Chaucer,* Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 80.

II. *intrans.* To deteriorate; become weaker; grow worse; deteriorate; go to ruin.

> It shulde not *apaire*. *Chaucer,* House of Fame, l. 756.

appal, **appall** (a-pâl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *appalled*, ppr. *appalling*. [Early mod. E. also *appawle*, *apaul*, < ME. *appallen*, *apallen*, < OF. *apallir*, *apalliz*, to grow pale, also *apalir*, *apalie* (French), or according to Wallon, the latter appearing E. *appuie*, q. v.), = It. *appallidire*, grow pale, < L. *ad* (> It. *a*, F. *à*), to, + *pallidus*, > It. *pallido*, OF. *pale*, *palle*, mod. F. *pâle*, pale: see *pallid* and *pale*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To grow pale or become dim.

> Hir liste nat *appalled* for to be.
>
> *Chaucer,* Squire's Tale, l. 857.

2. To become weak in quality, or faint in strength; fade; fail; decay.

> There with her wrathful courage can *appall*.
>
> *Spenser,* F. Q., IV. vi. 26.

Like the Fire, whose heat doth soon *appall*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Fourth Day, Fourth Week, (*N. E. D.*)

3. To become faint-hearted; lose courage or resolution; become dismayed.—**4.** To become weak, flat, stale, and insipid; lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

> I *appalle*, as drinke dothe or wyne, when it lesith his colour, or ale when it hath stande longe.
>
> *Palsgrave.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To make pale; cause to grow pale; blanch.

> The answer that ye made to me, my dear, . . .
> Hath so *appalled* my countenance.
>
> *Wyatt,* To his Love.

2. To cause to become weak or to fail; weaken; reduce.

> But if were for an olde *appalled* [var. *palled*] wight.
>
> *Chaucer,* Shipman's Tale, l. 102.

All other thirst *appall'd*.
Thomson, Seasons.

Severns, being *appalled* with age, . . . was constrained to keep his chamber. *Stow,* Chron., The Romanynes.

3. To deprive of courage or strength through fear; cause to shrink with fear; confound with fear; dismay; terrify: as, the sight *appalled* the stoutest heart.

> Every noise *appals* me. *Shak.,* Macbeth, II. 2.
>
> Does neither rage inflame nor fear *appall*?
>
> *Pope,* Iliad, of Hect., II. ii. 308.

4. To cause to become weak, flat, or stale, or to lose flavor or taste, as fermented liquor.

> Wine of its own nature will not congeal and freeze; only it will lose the strength and become *appalled* in extremity of cold. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny.

appal, **appall** (a-pâl'), *n.* [*appal, appall, v.*] A state of terror; affright; dismay; consternation. [Rare.]

> Him [Ajax] viewed the Greeks exulting, with *appal*
> The Trojans. *Cowper,* Iliad, vi.

Appalachian (ap-a-lach'i-an or -lā'chi-an), *a.* [Named from the *Appalachees*, an Indian tribe.] Appellative of or pertaining to a system of mountains in eastern North America, extending from Cape Gaspé, in the province of Quebec, to northern Alabama, and divided into many ranges bearing separate names. The whole system has also been called the Alleghanies, after the most extensive division. The name Appalachian was first applied by the Spaniards to the region of southern part of Georgia. Also sometimes spelled *Apalachian*, after the Spanish orthography. — **Appalachian tea,** the American name for the leaves of two plants, *Viburnum cassinoides* and *Ilex Cassine*, used as substitutes for Chinese tea.

appaler (a-pâl'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *apale*, < OF. *appalir*, *apalir*; being the same as *appall*, < OF. *apallir*, *appallir*, in closer association with *pâle* (< L. *pallidus*), *palet*, *r.*, and *pal*(2.] An old spelling of *appal.*

appalement, *n.* [< *appale* + *-ment.*] An old form of *appalment.*

appall, *v.* and *n.* See *appal.*

appalling (a-pâl'ling), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause terror; terrible: as, an *appalling* accident; an *appalling* sight.

> All the avenues of enquiry were painted with images of *appalling* suffering, and of nameless abominations.
>
> *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, II. 243.

appallingly (a-pâl'ling-li), *adv.* In a manner to appal or transfix with fright; shockingly.

appalment (a-pâl'ment), *n.* [< *appal* + *-ment.*] The state of being appalled; depression occasioned by fear; discouragement through fear. Also spelled *appallment*, and formerly *appalement.* [Rare.]

> The furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appallment* to the rest. *Bacon,* Hen. VII., p. 35.

apparage (ap'a-nāj), *n.* [< F. *appanage*, *appavage* (Cotgrave), *apanage*, now only *apanage* (> E. also *apanage*), < OF. *apaner* = It. *apanare*, < ML. *appanare*, furnish with bread, < L. *ad*, to, + *panis* (> F. *pain*), bread.] 1. Originally, in the feudal law of France, that which was granted to the sons of the sovereign for their support, in the form of privileges, and which reverted to the crown on the failure of male heirs. In Scotland, at a later date, apanage was the patrimony of the king's eldest son, upon whose death or accession to the throne it reverted to the crown. In England, the duchy of Cornwall is sometimes regarded as an apanage of the Prince of Wales; in addition, he and other members of the royal family receive from Parliament allowances amounting to £156,000 out of the annual income derived from the hereditary crown lands surrendered to Parliament in the time of William IV.

> France could little afford to see Normandy separated from its body, even though it was to form an *apanage* of one of its own princes. *A. Freeman,* Norm. Conq., III. 78.

2. Whatever belongs or falls to one from one's rank or station in life.

> "I prefer respect to admiration," said Flora: "but I fear that respect is not the *appanage* of rank in I am."
>
> *Disraeli,* Coningsby, iv. 8.

3. A natural or necessary accompaniment; an endowment or attribute.

> Where, save the rugged road, we find
> No *appanage* of human kind.
>
> *Wordsworth,* Pass of Kirkstone.

4. A dependent territory; a detached part of the dominions of a crown or government: as, India is an *appanage* of the crown of Great Britain.

Also written *apanage*, and sometimes *appenage.*

appanagist (a-pa'na-jist), *n.* [< F. *apanagiste*: see *appanage* and *-ist.*] A prince to whom an appanage was granted. *Penny Cyc.*, II. 144.

apparage, *n.* [< OF. *aparage*, *caparer*, < *a*, to, + *par* < L. *par*.] Same as *peerage*, 2, and E. *peerage.*] Noble extraction; nobility; rank; quality. *N. E. D.*

apparaile, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *apparel.*

apparate (ap'a-rāt), *n.* Same as *apparatus.*

> Such *apparate* and order for public sacrifices.
>
> *Sheldon,* Miracles, p. 271.

apparatus (ap-a-rā'tus), *n. sing.* and *pl.*; pl. also rarely *apparatuses* (-ez). [L., pl. *apparatūs*, preparation, equipment, gear, < *apparatus*, pp. of *apparare*, *adparare*, prepare, < *ad*, to, + *parare*, make ready, prepare: see *pare* and *prepare.*] An equipment of things provided and adapted as means to some end; especially, a collection, combination, or set of machinery, tools, instru-

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ments, utensils, appliances, or materials intended, adapted, and necessary for the accomplishment of some purpose, such as mechanical work, experimenting, etc.: an, chemical, philosophical, or surgical *apparatus*.

The whole military *apparatus* of the archduke was put in motion. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

Specifically—(*a*) In *physiol.*, a collection of organs which, though differing in structure, all minister to the same function: as, the respiratory *apparatus*; the digestive *apparatus*. (*b*) A collection of materials for any literary work: as, critical *apparatus* for the study of the Greek text of the New Testament.—**Apparatus bellī** (*faith*, materials of war; ammunition; military stores.—**Apparatus Sculptoris** (*New Latin*), the Sculptor's workshop, a constellation situated in that region of the heavens which lies immediately to the east of the large star Fomalhaut, or of Piscis Australis. It barely rises above the horizon in the northern hemisphere.

apparel (a-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appareled* or *apparelled*, ppr. *apparceling* or *apparelling*. [Early mod. E. also *aparel*, *aparell*, etc., <ME. *aparailen*, *aparellen*, *-aylen*, *-ailen*, etc., and by aphæresis *parailen*, < OF. *aparailler*, *apareiller*, F. *appareiller*, dress, prepare, = Pr. *aparellar* = Sp. *aparejar* = Pg. *apparelhar* = It. *apparecchiare*, < L. as if **adpariculare*, make equal or fit, **ad*, to, + **pariculus* (> Pr. *parecchio* = Pg. *pardo* = Sp. *pardo* = Pr. *pareih* = F. *pareil*, equal, like), dim. of *par*, equal: see *par*.] **1†.** To make ready; prepare; fit out; put in proper order.

For ther he wolde hire wedding *apparaile*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2472.

2. To dress or clothe; adorn or set off; deck with ornaments.

Behold, they which are gorgeously *apparelled* and live delicately, are in kings' courts. Luke vii. 25.

It is no greater charity to clothe his body, than *apparel* the nakedness of his soul.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

She did *apparel* her appearance, and with the prescriptions of her body made it most sumptuous. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers by boring holes in them, putting into them earth, and setting roots of violets. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 504.

3. To furnish with external apparatus; equip; as, ships *apparelled* for war.

apparel (a-par'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aparel*, *aparrel*, etc., and *parel*, *parrell*, etc., < ME. *aparail*, *aparayl*, and by aphæresis *parel*, < OF. *aparail*, *apareil*, *apparel*, preparation, equipment, F. *appareil*, preparation, provision, = Pr. *aparelh* = Sp. *aparejo* = Pg. *aparelho* = It. *apparecchio*; from the verb.] **1†.** Preparation; the work of preparing or providing.—**2.** Things prepared or provided; articles or materials to be used for a given purpose; apparatus; equipment. Specifically—(*a*) The furniture, appendages, or attachments of a house. (*b*) *Naut.*, the furnishings or equipment of a ship, as sails, rigging, anchors, guns, etc.

The carpenters were building their mansions of cane-masts, &c., for an hundred gailey and ships, which have all their *apparell* and furniture neere them.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

3. A person's outer clothing or vesture; raiment; external array; hence, figuratively, aspect; guise.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
For the *apparel* oft proclaims the man.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3.

At publick devotion his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity. *Tatler.*

4. *Eccles.*, an ornament of the alb and amice, found as a simple fringe or colored stripe earlier than the fourth century, most extensively employed and elaborate in workmanship during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and still used in the form of pieces of lace sewed upon silk. The apparels of the alb are either oblong quadrangular patches on the wrists and on the skirt before and behind, or bands completely encircling the skirt and wrists. The apparel of the amice is on the outside part, which is turned down like a collar. It was often in orphrey work adorned with precious stones so disposed as to form sacred emblems. = **Syn. 2.** Raiment, costume, attire, clothes, garb, habiliments.

Part of the Apparel of the Alb of Backet, in the cathedral of Sens, France. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français."

apparelment†, *n.* [< ME. *apparailement*, *apparayllment*, < OFr. *aparejamiento* = Pg. *apparelhamento* = It. *apparecchiamento*: see *apparel* and *-ment*.] Equipment; clothing; adornment. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

apparencet, *apparency* (a-pâr'ens, -en-si), *n.* [ME. *apparence*, *apparens*, *aparence*, *-ance*, also *appearence*, < OF. *aparence*, *aparance*, F. *apparence* = Pr. *aparencia*, *aparensa* = Sp. *apariencia* = Pg. *apparencia* = It. *apparenza*, < L. *apparentia*, appearance, in ML. also simulation, < *apparent(s-)s*, apparent: see *apparent*. Cf. *appearance*.] **1.** Preparation; making ready. —**2.** Special seeming; external semblance; appearance: as, "vain and gaudy *apparencies*," *Sp. Hren.*

Outward *appearance* is no authentic instance of the inward desires. *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 2.

3. The quality of being apparent to the senses or to the mind; apparentness.—**4.** The position of being in sight; exposure. *E. D.*

apparent (a-pâr'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *apparent*, *-aunt*, *-ayant*, also by aphæresis *parent*, < OF. *aparent*, *-ant*, = Pr. *aparen* = Sp. *aparente* = Pg. *apparente* = It. *apparente*, < L. *apparen(t-)s*, ppr. of *apparēre*, *adpārēre*, come in sight, appear: see *appear* and *-ent*.] **1.** *a.* **1.** Exposed to the act of sight; open to view; capable of being seen, or easily seen; visible to the eye; within the range of vision.

Let us have knowledge of some *apparent* star
Let us have knowledge of some *apparent* star
Whose influence is cause of your content.
Shak., I Hen. VI., ii. 1.

As we rapidly approached the land the beauty of the scenery became more fully *apparent*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. 10.

2. Capable of being clearly perceived or understood; obvious; plain or clear; evident: as, the wisdom of the Creator is *apparent* in his works.

At that time Cicero had vehement suspicions of Cæsar, but no *apparent* proof to convince him. *North.*

3. Having the character of a mere seeming or appearance, in distinction from what is true or real: as, the *apparent* motion of the sun; his anger was only *apparent*.

For the powers of nature, notwithstanding their *apparent* magnitude, are limited and circumscribed.
Buckle, Civilization, I. 46.

Culture inverts the vulgar view of nature, and brings the mind to call that *apparent* which we use to call real, and that real which it uses to call visionary. *Emerson*, Nature.

4†. Probable; likely: as, "the three *apparent* candidates," *H. Walpole*.—**Apparent day**, the real or true solar day, as distinguished from the mean day. See *day*.—**Apparent declination**, the declination of the true place of a star, as distinguished from that of a **heavenly body**, the angle which its diameter subtends at the eye; that is, the angle contained by lines from the extremities of its diameter to the eye.—**Apparent double point**, in *math.*, a point on a curve in space which appears to be double to a spectator at a given point.—**Apparent easement.** See *easement*.—**Apparent or intentional sin.** See *sin*.—**Apparent figure**, the figure or shape under which an object appears when seen at a distance.—**Apparent horizon**. Same as *visible horizon* (which see, under *horizon*).—**Apparent magnitude**, when applied to a heavenly body, the instant at which the center of the sun crosses the meridian.—**Apparent place of a star**, etc., the place on the celestial sphere where the star appears to be referred; sometimes the place where it does appear.—**Apparent position**, in *optics*, that in which an object appears to be when seen through glass, water, or any other differing medium, as distinguished from its true position. See *refraction*.—**Apparent right ascension**, the right ascension of the apparent place of a star.—**Apparent time**, the hour-angle of the sun. See *hour-angle*. See *hori-*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Clear, distinct, manifest, patent, unmistakable.—**2.** Palpable, visible.

II† *n.* An heir apparent.

K. Hen. Then dwy the sword in right. . . .
Prince. I'll give it you at the time to the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

apparently (a-pâr'ent-li), *adv.* **1.** Openly; evidently to the senses or the intellect.

I would not spare my brother in this case,
If he should scorn me so *apparently*.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

2. Seemingly; in appearance, whether in reality or not: as far as one can judge: as, he is *apparently* well; only *apparently* friendly.

The motions of a watch, *apparently* unceased by anything external, seem spontaneous.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 65.

apparentness (a-pâr'ent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apparent; plainness to the eye or to the mind; obviousness; obviousness.

apparishi (a-par'ish), *n. t.* [Late ME. *apparysshe*, < OF. *aparisse*, stem of certain parts of *aparir*, *aparer*, < L. *apparēre*, appear: see *appear*.] To appear. *Carton*, Golden Legend. (*N. E. D.*)

apparition (ap-a-rish'on), *n.* [< F. *apparition*, < ML. *apparitio(n-)s*, an appearance, epiphany, also attendants, L. only in sense of attendance, attendants, < *apparēre*, *adpārēre*, pp. *apparitus*, *adparitus*, appear, attend, wait upon, serve: see *appear*, *apparent*, and *apparitor*.] **1.** The act of appearing or coming into sight; appearance; the state of being visible; visibility.

When the holy churchman join'd our hands,
Our vows were real then: the ceremony
Was not in *apparition*, but in act.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

The sudden *apparition* of the Spaniards. *Prescott.*

Louis XV. appeared [at Chambord] on several occasions, and the people came to be characterically brilliant.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 39.

2. That which appears or becomes visible; an appearance, especially of a remarkable or phenomenal kind.

Let us interrogate the great *apparition* that shines so peacefully around us. *Emerson*, Nature.

Miss Edgeworth taught a contempt of falsehood, no less in its most graceful than in its meanest *apparitions*.
Sir Walter Scott, Essay, *Fuller*, Worthies, p. 131.

Specifically—**3.** A ghostly appearance; a specter or phantom: now the usual sense of the word.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

4. In *astron.*, the first appearance of a star or other luminary after having been obscured: opposed to *occultation*.—**Circle of apparition**, or of perpetual apparition, the bounding circle of that part of the heavens which is always visible: that circle of declination which is tangent to the horizon.—**Syn. 3.** *Specter, Phantom*, etc. See *ghost*.

apparitional (ap-a-rish'on-al), *a.* [< *apparition* + *-al*.] Resembling an apparition; having the nature of a phantom; ghostly.—**2.** Capable of appearing; endowed with materialising qualities.—**Apparitional soul**, a thin, unsubstantial immaterial soul, conceived, in certain phases of primitive thought, as the cause of life and mind, capable of quitting the body for a time or altogether, and so leaving it insensible or dead, and when thus absent from it appearing to other individuals as sleep or awake.

Closely allied . . . to the primitive notion of the *apparitional soul*, is the belief in the soul's existence after death. *Encyc. Brit.*, 11. 56.

That the *apparitional* human soul bears the likeness of its fleshly body, is the principle implicitly accepted by all who believe it really and objectively present in dream or vision. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 406.

apparitor (a-par'i-tor), *n.* [L., a servant, esp. a public servant, lictor, herald, messenger, aide, priest, etc., < *apparēre*, *adpārēre*, attend, serve: see *appearance*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, any officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.—**2.** Any officer of a court, or his servant or attendant.—**3.** Any one who puts in an appearance; an appearer. [Rare.]

The Higher Court . . . in which . . . every Human Soul is an *apparitor*. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, p. 211.

He swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Aytlffe*, Parergon.

Then my great-grandfather wished to read the Bible to his family, . . . one of the children stood at the door to give notice if he saw the *apparitor* coming, who was an officer of the spiritual court. *Franklin*, Autobiog., pt. 3, § 9.

5. The beadle in a university, who carries the mace.

appaumde (a-pô-mā'), *a.* [F., < *d* (< L. *ad*, to) + *paume*, the palm of the hand: see *palm*.] In *her.*, open and extended so as to show the palm with thumb and fingers at full length: said of the human hand. Also spelled *apaumée*.

appay†, *v. t.* See *appay*.

appeach (a-pēch'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *apeach*, < ME. *appechen*, *apechen*, *apechchen* (and by aphæresis *pechen*,) hod. E. *peach*, q. v.), reduced from earlier *empechen*, whence the usual mod. form *impeach*, q. v. Cf. *appair*, *impair*.] **1.** To impeach.

A Right Hand Appaumée.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

Nor can't, nor dar'st thou, traitor, on the plain
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, Ded., p. 200.

2. To censure; reproach; accuse; give accusatory evidence.

And oft of error did himselfe *appeach*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 40.

appeacher (a-pē'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *apechoure* (Prompt. Parv.), < AF. *empechour*, OF. *empescheor*: see *appeach* and *-er*.] An accuser.

appeachment (a-pēch'ment), *n.* [< *appeach* + *-ment*. Cf. *impeachment*.] Accusation; impeachment; charge.

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find very diligently and civilly couched.
Sir H. Wotton.

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appeal (a-pēl'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *apeal*, and *appell*, *apell*, < ME. *appelen*, *apelen*, < OF. *apeler*, *F. appeler* = Pr. *apellar* = Sp. *apelar* = Pg. *appellar* = It. *appellare*, < L. *appellare*, *adpellare*, address, appeal to, summon, accuse, accost, by name, a secondary form of *appellere*, *adpellere*, bring to, drive to, bring to land, < *ad*, to, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *expel*, *impel*, *propel*, *repel*, and see *repeal*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To call; summon; challenge. [Rare.]

Man to man will I *appeal* the Norman to the lists.
Scott.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To remove, as a cause, from a lower to a higher judge or court. See *appeal*, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

Causes of any importance were *appealed* from the Sendacco to the Gastaldo.
Palgrave, Hist. Eng., xxix.

(*b*) Formerly, to charge with a crime before a tribunal; accuse; institute a criminal prosecution against for some heinous offense: with of before the offense charged: as, to *appeal* a person *of* felony.

I *appeal you of murder.* *B. Jonson.*

In November, 1417, William Ashford *appealed* Abraham Thornton, to answer for the alleged murder of appellant's sister. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 295.

If a Frenchman *appealed* an Englishman, the Englishman had the choice of either mode of trial.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., IV. 422.

3†. To address; offer up, as a prayer.

They both uprose and looke their ready way
Unto the church, their praiers to *appele*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2211.

II. *intrans.* 1. To call for aid, mercy, sympathy, or the like; make an earnest entreaty, or have the effect of an entreaty.

And last their merit if dark envy rebel,
To future times for justice they *appeal*.
Dryden, Art of Painting, iii. 756.

The deepening expression of pain on Phillip's face . . . made the deformity *appeal* more strongly to her pity.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

2. In *law*, to refer to a superior judge or court for the decision of a cause depending; specifically, to refer a decision of a lower court or judge to a higher one, for reëxamination and revisal.

I *appeal* unto Cæsar. Acts xxv. 11.

3. To refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted, or for the corroboration of testimony; to refer in general, to refer to some tribunal explicitly mentioned or implied.

I *appeal* to the Scriptures in the original.
Horsley, Sermons, I. 1

I *appeal* from your customs. I must be myself.
Emerson, Self-Reliance.

4. To have recourse; resort for proof, decision, or settlement: as, to *appeal* to force.

Not prevailing by dispute, he *appeals* to a miracle, restoring to sight a blind man whom he had undertaken not to cure. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

[In all senses with *to* used before the tribunal whose judgment is asked, and *from* before that whose decision is rejected.]

appeal (a-pēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apeal*, *appell*, *apell*; < ME. *apel*, *apel*, *apele* (and by aphæresis *pele*, > mod. E. *peal*, *q. v.*), < OF. *apel*, *F. appel*, appeal; from the verb.] **1.** An address or invocation; a call for sympathy, mercy, aid, or the like; a supplication; an entreaty: as, an *appeal* for help; an *appeal* for mercy.

Whenever yet was your *appeal* denied?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A proceeding taken to reverse a decision by submitting it to the review of a higher authority: as, an *appeal* to the house from a decision of the chair. In *law*: (*a*) Sometimes used in the above general meaning, so as to include writs of error, certiorari, etc. (*b*) Strictly, the removal of a cause or suit from a lower to a higher tribunal, in order that the latter may review, and, if it seem advisable, reverse or amend, the decision of the former. In modern usage an appeal implies not merely a preliminary objection, but a proceeding for review after a decree has been rendered. As now used, it is a proceeding derived from the canon law equity. The mode of service of summons is was formerly not to remove the cause, but only to bring up specific points or questions by writs of error. This was changed in England by the Judicature acts of 1873-5, and there is now one Court of Appeal for all cases. In Scotland the highest appellate court is the Court of Session. The judgments of both these courts may be appealed to the House of Lords. In the United States the appeal has been to a great extent substituted for the writ of error. The highest appellate courts are, for federal questions arising in either federal or State courts, the United States Supreme Court; for other questions, the supreme courts, courts of appeal, or courts of error of the various States, the practice being wholly regulated by statutes. (*c*) The mode of procedure by which such removal is effected. (*d*) The right of removal to a higher court. (*e*) Formerly, a vindictive action at the suit of a party injured when the supposed criminal had been previously acquitted on an indictment or pardoned. The appellant raised an action (which had to be brought within a year) and demanded the punishment of the accused, who had to submit to a fresh trial by jury, or demand a trial by wager of battle.

He was threatened with an *appeal* of murder by the widow of a Protestant clergyman.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxix.

3. A summons to answer to a charge; a challenge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urged to shield me from thy bold *appeal*.
Dryden.

4. A call to another to sanction or witness; a reference to another for proof or decision: as, in an oath a person makes an *appeal* to the Deity for the truth of his declaration.—5. Resort or recourse for decision.

Every milder method is to be tried before a nation makes an *appeal* to arms. *Kent.*

In the community of nations, the first *appeal* is to physical force. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Commission of Appeals. See *commission*, 1. = **Syn. 1.** *Petition*, *Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, application.

appealable (a-pē'la-bl), *a.* [< *appeal* + *-able*.] Capable of being appealed; admitting of appeal; removable to a higher tribunal for decision.

Pressure on the bench to make as many decisions as possible in a given time tends . . . to engender *appealable* decisions and prolong litigation. *The Nation*, XXX. 330.

appealant (a-pē'lant), *n.* [< *appeal* + *-ant*. Cf. *appellant*.] One who appeals; an appellant.

appealer (a-pē'lėr), *n.* [< *appeal* + *-er*1. Cf. *appellor*.] 1. One who appeals, or carries his cause to a higher court.—2. An appellor; an accuser or informer.

I should become an *appealer*, or every bishop's espie.
Foxe, Book of Martyrs (Thorpe).

appealingly (a-pē'ling-li), *adv.* In a appealing or entreating manner; beseechingly.

appealingness (a-pē'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being appealing, or of awakening sympathy, pity, or the like.

Ready sympathy . . . made him alive to a certain *appealingness* in her behaviour. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxix.

appear (a-pēr'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *apear*, *apeer* (and by aphæresis *peer*, *pear*, dial. *peer*), < ME. *aperen*, *apperen*, < OF. *aperer*, *apperer* (Roquefort), *aparir*, reg. inf. *aparcir*, *aparoir* = Pr. *aparer* = It. *apparire*, *apparere*, < L. *appārēre*, *adpārēre*, be visible, be, + *pārēre*, appear, come in sight (a secondary form of *parēre*, produce): see *apparent* and *parent*.] **1.** To come or be in open view visible by approach or by emerging from concealment; be exposed to view.

And God said, . . . Let the dry land *appear*. Gen. I. 9.

The angel of the Lord *appeared* unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush. Ex. iii. 2.

In each cheek *appears* a pretty dimple.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, Works, I. 242.

2. To stand in presence, as parties or advocates before a court; make appearance.

We must all *appear* before the judgment seat of Christ.
2 Cor. v. 10.

3. To come or be placed before the public; come to the notice of the public: as, the actor *appeared* only once a week; his history *appeared* in 1880.—4. To be obvious; be known, as a subject of observation or comprehension; be clear or made clear by evidence.

It doth not yet *appear* what we shall be. 1 John iii. 2.

5. To seem; have a certain semblance or appearance; look: as, he *appeared* to be wise; it *appears* to me that this is unsafe; he *appears* very old.

They disfigure their faces, that they may *appear* unto men to fast. Mat. vi. 16.

Months to the old man *appear* no longer than weeks to the young man. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 91.

6. To be understood; be intelligible: as, "Do I now *appear*?" *Colgrave*.—**Appearing gratis**, in *chancery practice*, the act of a defendant in causing his appearance to be entered to defend a suit without waiting to be served with a process.=**Syn. 5.** *Look*, *etc.* See *seem*.

appear (a-pēr'), *n.* [< *appear*, *v.*] Appearance.

Here will I wash it in the morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass doth strew
In silver drops against the sun's *appear*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 4.

appearance (a-pēr'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apperance*, < ME. *apparaunce*, *-ens*; the same as *apparence* (q. v.), conformed to *appear*.] **1.** The act of coming into sight; the act of becoming visible to the eye: as, the *appearance* of the sun above the horizon.—2†. The state of being in sight; visibility. [Rare.]

He's built a bower, made it secure,
Wi' carbines and steel mixt;
Tho' travellers were never sae nigh,
Appearance it had nane.
Young Allan, in Child's Ballads, I. 180.

3. A coming into presence; the act of presenting one's self: as, his sudden *appearance* surprised me.

The duke does greet you, general;
And he requires your haste-post-haste *appearance*,
Even on the instant. *Othello*, I. 2.

4. An object as seen or perceived; a phenomenon; the immediate object of experience.

The term *appearance* is used to denote not only that which reveals itself to our observation as existent, but also to signify that which only seems to be, in contrast to that which truly is. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., ix.

Surely, it must be a miraculously active principle that can match up from transitoriness and oblivion the variegated play of footing and halting *appearances* and construct therefrom the world of steady experience of which we have knowledge. *Mind*, IX. 350.

5. Something believed to have a supernatural character; an apparition: as, an *appearance* in the sky.—6. That which appears or is obvious; outward show or seeming; semblance as apart from reality or substance: as, there is an *appearance* of trouble yonder; *appearances* are against him.

Judge not according to the *appearance*. John vii. 24.

Men are governed by opinion: this opinion is as much influenced by *appearances* as by realities.
A. Hamilton, Works, I. 168.

7. Outward look or aspect; mien; build and carriage; figure: as, a man of noble *appearance*.

Much have I heard, . . .
And now am come to see of whom such noise
Hath walk'd about, and each limb surveyed,
If thy *appearance* answer loud report.
Milton, S. A., l. 1090.

8. *pl.* Indications; look.

My master heard me with great *appearances* of uneasiness in his countenance. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 3.

9. The act of coming before the public; the act of coming into public notice: as, he made his *appearance* as a historian; the *appearance* of a book.—10. Seeming; probability; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*. *Bacon.*

11. In *law*: (*a*) The coming into court of either of the parties to a suit; the being present in court as a party to a pending proceeding; the coming into court of a party summoned in a process, either in person or by his attorney, usually evidenced by a formal entry by the proper officer to that effect; the act or proceeding by which a party proceeded against places himself before the court and submits to its jurisdiction. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the stating of a defense in a cause. Where a defender in writing, or by counsel at the bar, states a defense, he is said to have *appeared*.—To put in an *appearance*, to enter one's name.=**Syn. 3.** Arrival, presence.—6. Guise, show, pretense, pretext, color, fashion, manner, demeanor.

appearer (a-pēr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which appears, in any sense of that word. [Rare.]

Owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and prestigiuly unlucky events. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Specifically—2. In *law*, one who formally appears (in court, etc.).

appearingly (a-pēr'ing-li), *adv.* Apparently; seemingly; according to all outward signs. [Rare.]

A flourishing branch shall grow out of his *appearingly* sere and sapless root. *Bp. Hall*, Paraph. of Isaiah.

appeasable (a-pē'za-bl), *a.* [< *appease* + *-able*.] Capable of being appeased, quieted, calmed, or pacified; placable.

The tumult of a mob, *appeasable* only by . . . bloodshed.
G. P. Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 20.

appeasableness (a-pē'za-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being appeasable.

appease (a-pēz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appeased*, ppr. *appeasing*. [Early mod. E. also *apease*, *apeace* (conformed to *peace*), *apaise* (and by aphæresis *pease*), < ME. *apesen*, *apeisen*, *apaisen*, < OF. *apeser*, *apeiser*, *apaiser* (F. *apaiser* = Sp. *apezar*), purify, bring to peace, < *a*, to, + *pais*, *peis*, *pes*, mod. F. *paix*, peace: see *peace*, and cf. *apay*, *appay*, of which *appease* is thus a doublet.]

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1. To bring to a state of peace; pacify; quiet by allaying anger, indignation, strife, etc.

> O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
> But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
> Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

2. To allay; calm, as an excited state of feeling; remove, as a passion or violent emotion.

> The signori . . . earnestly exhorted the principal citizens to use their good offices to soothe the people and *appease* the general indignation. *J. Adams*, Works, V. 70.

> The function of official priests was to *appease* the wrath of God or purchase his favor. *Theodore Parker*, Sermons, Int.

3. To assuage or soothe, as bodily pain; satisfy, as an appetite or desire: as, to *appease* the smart of a wound, or one's hunger. =**Syn.** To satisfy, hush, quell (see list under *allay*[1]); propitiate, conciliate.

appeasement (a-pēz'ment), *n.* [< *appease* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *apaisement*, > ML. *appeisamentum*.] The act of appeasing, or the state of being appeased, or in peace; pacification. [Rare.]

> For its *appeasement* and mitigation. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 223.

> Being neither in number nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasement*. *Sir J. Hayward*, Edw. VI., p. 64.

appeaser (a-pē'zėr), *n.* One who or that which appeases or pacifies.

appeasive (a-pē'ziv), *a.* [< *appease* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to appease; mitigating; quieting.

appel (a-pel'), *n.* [F.: see *appeal*, *n.*] In *fencing*, a smart stroke with the blade on the sword of an antagonist on the opposite side to that which he engaged, generally accompanied with a stamp of the foot, used for the purpose of procuring an opening. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict. See *feint*.

appellability (a-pel-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *appellable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being appealable.

appellable (a-pel'a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **appellabilis*, < *appellare*, appeal: see *appeal*. Cf. *appealable*.] Capable of being appealed; appealable.

appellancy (a-pel'an-si), *n.* [< *appellant*: see *-cy*.] Appeal; capability of appeal. *Todd.*

appellant (a-pel'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *appelant*, < L. *appellan(t-)s*, ppr. of *appellare*, appeal: see *appeal*, and cf. *appealant*.] **I.** *a.* Appealing; relating to appeals; appellate.

> The first having an *appellant* jurisdiction over the second. *Hallam.*

II. *n.* 1. In *law*: (*a*) One who appeals or removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal. (*b*†) One who prosecutes another for a crime, such as felony or treason.—2. One who looks to any tribunal for corroboration or vindication.—3†. One who challenges or summons another to single combat.

> This is the day appointed for the combat;
> And ready are the *appellant* and defendant.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

> Answer thy *appellant*, . . .
> Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1220.

4. *Eccles.*, one of the French clergy who, in the Jansenist controversy, rejected the bull Unigenitus, issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's "Réflexions morales sur le Nouveau Testament," and appealed to the pope "better informed," or to a general council.—5. One who appeals or presents a request.

> Each of them is now a humble and earnest *appellant* for the laurel. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Epist. Ded.

appellate (ap'e-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appellated*, ppr. *appellating*. [< L. *appellatus*, pp. of *appellare*, address, appeal to, sue, accuse, accost, name: see *appeal*.] To call by a name; call; name; entitle. [Rare.]

> The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly . . . *appellated* (as the saying is) and annominated the South-sea.
> *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature (1765), I. 465. (*N. E. D.*)

appellate (a-pel'āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *appellatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals: as, an *appellate* court.

> *Appellate* stands in contradistinction to original jurisdiction, and as the latter implies that the case must commence in the Supreme Court, so the former implies that the case must commence in an inferior court, not having final jurisdiction; and, therefore, liable to be carried up to a higher, for final decision. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 321.

II.† *n.* A person appealed or prosecuted for a crime; an appellee.

appellation (ap-e-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *appellation*, < L. *appellatio(n-)*, an accosting, an appeal, a naming, < *appellare*, accost, appeal to, name: see *appellate*, *v.*, and *appeal*.] 1†. The act of appealing from a lower to a higher court or authority; appeal.

> There is such a noise i' the court . . . with their several voices of citations, *appellations*, allegations, certificates, etc. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne.

2†. The act of appealing for aid, sympathy, etc.; entreaty.—3. The act of naming; nomenclature.—4. The word by which a person or thing is called and known; name; title.—5. In *logic*, the acceptation of a term to denote an existing thing.—**Formal appellation.** See *formal*. =**Syn.** 4. *Designation*, etc. (see *name*, *n.*), cognomen, epithet.

appellative (a-pel'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *appellatif*, < L. *appellativus*, < *appellare*, name, call: see *appeal* and *appellation*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the character of an appellation; serving to name or mark out; serving as a distinctive denomination; denominative: as, hydrochloric is a term *appellative* of a certain acid.—2. In *gram.*, common, as applied to a noun; general; denominative of a class: opposed to *proper*.

> Nor is it likely he [St. Paul] would give the common *appellative* name of "Books" to the divinely inspired writings, without any other note of distinction.
> *Bp. Bull*, Works, II. 401.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, a common name in distinction from a proper name; a name standing for a whole class: thus, the word *man* is the *appellative* of the whole human race, *fowl* of all winged animals, *tree* of all plants of a particular class, etc.—2. Title; appellation; nickname.

> There [in the rosary] also the blessed Virgin Mary, after many glorious *appellatives*, is prayed to in these words.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, p. 218.

appellatively (a-pel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an appellative manner; in *gram.*, according to the manner of appellative nouns; in a manner to express whole classes or species: as, the name *Hercules* is sometimes used *appellatively*, that is, as a common name to signify a strong man.

appellativeness (a-pel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being appellative. *Fuller.*

appellatory (a-pel'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *appellatorius*, < *appellator*, an appellant, < *appellare*, pp. *appellatus*, appeal: see *appeal*.] Containing an appeal.

> An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant. *Aylife*, Parergon.

appellee (ap-e-lē'), *n.* [< F. *appelé* (< L. *appellatus*), pp. of *appeler*: see *appeal* and *appellate*.] In *law*, the person against whom an appeal is brought; the respondent in an appeal.

appellor (a-pel'or), *n.* [ME. *apelour*, and by apheresis *pelour*, < OF. *apelour*, *appelour*, *apeleur*, earlier *apeleor*, *apelor*, < L. *appellator*, acc. *appellatorem*, appellant, < *appellare*, pp. *appellatus*, appeal: see *appeal*.] In *law*: (*a*) The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes another for crime. [This term is not now applied to the plaintiff in appeal from a lower court, he being called the *appellant*.] (*b*) One who confesses a felony, and turns king's or state's evidence against his associates. *Wharton.* (*c*) One who challenges a jury. *Wharton.*

appenage, *n.* See *appanage*.

append (a-pend'), *v.* [The intrans. use is the earlier, < ME. *appenden*, *apenden*, *appenten*, *apenten*, and by apheresis *penden*, *penten*, < OF. *apendre*, *appendre*, hang up, hang by, depend on, appertain or belong to; in trans. use mod., < F. *appendre*, < ML. *appendere*, intrans., LL. trans., hang, L. *appendĕre*, *adpendĕre*, *appendĕre*, weigh, consider, < *ad*, to, + *pendĕre*, intrans., hang, *pendĕre*, trans., hang, weigh: see *pendant*, *poise*, and cf. *depend*, *dispend*, *expend*, *spend*, *perpend*, *suspend*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To belong; pertain.

> Holy orisoun . . . *appendith* specially to penitence.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

II. *trans.* 1. To hang or attach as a proper part, possession, or accompaniment, as a pendant; suspend: as, a seal *appended* to a record.

> If amulets do work . . . upon those parts whereunto they are *appended*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

> Conceive . . . a pig's tail . . . *appended* to the back of the head. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lii.

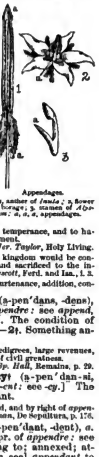
2. To add, as an accessory to the principal thing; subjoin; annex.

> One hundred passages from the fathers *appended* in the notes. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., p. 22.

> To hunt out mediocrity and feebleness, and *append* correct dates to their forgotten effusions, is an exercise of philanthropy which is likely to be little appreciated.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 33.

=**Syn.** To join, superadd, affix.

appendage (a-pen'dāj), *n.* [< *append* + *-age*.] 1. That which is appended to something as a proper part of it; a subordinate attached part of anything. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, any limb, member, or peripheral part of the body diverging from the axial trunk; an appended or appendicular part. See cut under *Appendicularia*. (*b*) In *bot.*, any subsidiary part superadded to another part, as hairs and glands to a stem or leaf, or nectaries and corona to the corolla: applied especially to processes of any kind. (*c*) *Naut.*, a small portion of a vessel extending beyond the general form, as shown by the cross-sections and the water-sections.



Appendages.
1, anther of *Inula*; 2, flower of borage; 3, stamen of *Alyssum*: *a*, *a*, *a*, appendages.

2. Something added to a principal or greater thing, though not necessary to it, as a portico to a house.

> Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

> In case of a union, the smaller kingdom would be considered only as an *appendage*, and sacrificed to the interests of the larger. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

=**Syn.** Adjunct, attachment, appurtenance, addition, concomitant.

appendance, appendence (a-pen'dans, -dens), *n.* [< F. *appendance*, < *appendre*: see *append*, *appendant*, and *-ance*.] 1. The condition of being appendant. [Rare.]—2†. Something annexed; an appendage.

> High titles, rich coats, long pedigrees, large revenues, . . . the just . . . *appendances* of civil greatness.
> *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 29.

appendancy†, **appendency**† (a-pen'dan-si, -den-si), *n.* [< *appendant*, *-ent*: see *-cy*.] The condition of being appendant.

> Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of *appendency* had the cave with it. *Spelman*, De Sepultura, p. 176.

appendant, appendent (a-pen'dant, -dent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *appendant*, ppr. of *appendre*: see *append*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hanging to; annexed; attached; concomitant: as, a seal *appendant* to a paper.—2. In *law*, appended to something by prescription: applied to a right or privilege attached to a principal inheritance: thus, in England, an advowson, that is, the right of patronage or presentation, is said to be *appendant* or annexed to the possession of a manor.—**Appendant advowson.** See *advowson*, 2.—**Common appendant.** See *common*, *n.*, 4.

II. *n.* That which belongs to another thing, as incidental or subordinate to it; an adjunct; a dependency.

appendical (a-pen'di-kal), *a.* [< *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-al*.] Of the nature of an appendix. *N. E. D.*

appendicate† (a-pen'di-kāt), *v. t.* [< *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-ate*[2].] To append; add to: as, "divers things *appendicated*," *Sir M. Hale.*

appendication† (a-pen-di-kā'shon), *n.* [< *appendicate* + *-ion*.] An appendage or adjunct. *Sir M. Hale.*

appendicatory (a-pen'di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *appendicate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix. *W. Taylor.*

appendices, *n.* Plural of *appendix*.

appendicitis (a-pen-di-sī'tis), *n.* [< L. *appendix* (*-dic-*) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vermiform appendix (which see, under *appendix*).

appendicle (a-pen'di-kl), *n.* [< L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*: see *appendix*.] A small appendage.

appendicular (ap-en-dik'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *appendicularius*, < L. *appendicula*: see *appendicle*.] Having the character of an appendicle; appendiculate: specifically, in *anat.*, opposed to *axial*: thus, the whole skeleton of a vertebrate is divided into the axial and the *appendicular* skeletons, the latter being that of the limbs or appendages.

Appendicularia (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *appendicularius*: see *appendicular*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Appendiculariidæ*. *A. flabellum* is about one fifth of an inch long, exclusive of the tail, with an oval or flask-shaped body, and has the power of rapidly secreting a mucilaginous cuticular investment in which it becomes incased.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *appendiculariæ* (-ē).] A member of the above genus.

> The simplest members of the [ascidian] group, and those the structure of which is most readily comprehensible, are the *Appendiculariæ*; minute pelagic organisms, which

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Appendicularia

are found in all latitudes, and are propelled, like tadpoles, by the flapping of a long caudal appendage.

*Appendicularia sicula*im, magnified.

1, the entire animal, with the caudal appendage forward in its natural position; H, its view of body, the appendage forcibly bent backward: *A*, body; *B*, appendage; *a*, mouth; *b*, pharynx; *c*, an atrial opening; *d*, the corresponding stigma with its cilia; *e*, anus; *f*, rectum; *g*, esophagus; *h*, *i*, stomach; *k*, ansis; *l*, unciform; *m*, cellular patch at side of anal end of body; *n*, endostyle; *o*, ganglion; *p*, eyelet; *q*, otocyst; *r*, posterior nerve, with *t*, its ganglia; *ee*, endoderm; *rr*, ectoderm.

Appendicularian (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-an), *n. pl.* Same as *Appendiculariidæ*.

appendicularian (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-an), *n.* [< *Appendicularia* + *-an*.] An animal of the genus *Appendicularia*; one of the *Appendiculariidæ*.

appendiculariid (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'ri-id), *n.* A tunicate, or ascidian, of the family *Appendiculariidæ*.

Appendiculariidæ (ap-en-dik-ū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Appendicularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tunicates, or ascidians, of a low grade of organization, permanently retaining a form and structure which characterize only the embryonic or larval stage of other ascidians. They are named from their tadpole-like shape and long tail or appendage, by the vibration of which they move about. The family corresponds to a suborder *Copelata* or some other division, as distinguished from *Asopa*.

Appendiculata (ap-en-dik-ū-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *appendiculatus*: see *appendiculate*.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to a phylum or prime group of the animal kingdom, including those forms which have internal locomotive appendages and usually a segmented body. It is a loose and inexact synonym of *Arthropoda*, together with *Rotifera* and *Chætopoda*. See *Arthropoda*.

appendiculate (ap-en-dik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *appendiculatus*, < L. *appendicula*: see *appendicle*.] 1. Provided with appendages; having the character of an appendage or appendages; forming an appendicle. Used especially in botany, being applied, for instance, to leaves, to organs appended to leaves, leaf-stalks, etc.; thus, the pitcher-like appendage of the leaf of the *Nepenthaceæ*, as distinguished from the *Aroideæ*, the hoopoes or *Upupidæ*.

appendix (a-pen'dikṣ), *n.*; pl. *appendixes* or *appendices* (-di-sēz or -di-sēz). [< L. *appendix*, rarely *ampendix*, an appendage, appendix, addition, < *appendere*, hang: see *append*, *v.*] 1. Something appended or added; an adjunct, concomitant, appendage, or accessory.

Normandy became an *appendix* to England.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng.

Specifically — **2.** An addition appended to a document or book relating to the same work, usually consisting of explanatory or statistical matter adding to its value, but not essential to its completeness, and thus differing from a *supplement*, which properly is intended to supply deficiencies and correct inaccuracies. — **3.** [As a Latin word; pl. *appendices*.] In *anat.*, a process, prolongation, or projection. See the phrases following. — **Appendices epiploicæ** (appendages of the epiploon), small folds of peritoneum covering the large intestine and containing fat. — **Appendix auriculæ**, the appendage of the auricle of the heart, an ear-like projection, from which, in human anatomy, the auricle itself derives its name. — **Appendix cæci**, in *anat.*, the vermiform appendix. — **Appendix ensiformis**, the ensiform appendage of the breast-bone; the xiphoid cartilage or xiphoid. See *cut* under *skeleton*. — **Appendix vermiformis**, or **vermiform appendix**, a blind process given off from the cæcum, varying in man from 3 to 6 inches in length. See *cut* under *intestine*. — **Appendix vesicæ** (appendage of the bladder), a hernia of the mucous membrane of the bladder through the muscular coat. = **Syn. 2.** *Appendix*, *Supplement*. See *supplement*.

appendixes (a-pen-dik'sēz), *n.* [< *appendix* + *-es*.] Plural of *appendix*.

appense (a-pens'), *a.* [< L. *appensus*, pp. of *appendere*: see *append*.] Hanging from above; specifically, in *bot.*, pendulous: applied to ovules attached to the sides or angles of the ovary, and drooping. [Rare.]

appenset (a-pens'), *v. t.* [< OF. *appenser*, append (a seal), < L. as if **appensare*, freq. of *appendere*, pp. *appensus*, append: see *append*.] To append (a seal).

We have caused . . . our seale thereunto to be *appenset*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 134. (*N. E. D.*)

appent, *v. i.* An old form of *append*.

appentice (a-pen'tis), *n.* [< ME. **apentice* (by aphæresis *penlis*, *penlice*, whence, by corruption, *pentehouse*, *q. v.*), < OF. *apentis*, F. *appentis*, < Ml. *appendicium*, *appenditium*, appentice, < LL. *appendicium*, an appendage, < *appendere*, append: see *append*, *appendix*.] In *arch.*, any lean-to

Appentice.
Chapter-house of the Cathedral of Meaux, France.

roof; especially, a kind of open shed of a single slope supported on posts or columns, or on brackets let into a wall, or otherwise, to afford protection from the weather to a door, window, flight of steps, etc., over which it projects or forms a hood.

apperceive (ap-ėr-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apperceived*, ppr. *apperceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *apperceyve*, *apperceave*, ME. *apperceiven*, *aparceiven*, *aparceven*, < OF. *aperceveir*, *apercevoir*, *aparcevoir*, F. *apercevoir* = Sp. *apercibir* = Pg. *apperceber*, < LL. **apercipere* < L. *ad*, to, + *percipere*, perceive: see *perceive*.] To be conscious of perceiving; comprehend (what is perceived); loosely, to perceive; notice: used specifically of internal perception or self-consciousness. See *apperception*.

apperceiving (ap-ėr-sē'ving), *n.* [ME. *aperceyvynge*; verbal n. of *apperceive*.] Perception. *Chaucer*.

apperception (ap-ėr-sep'shon), *n.* [< NL. *apperceptio(n-)* (Leibnitz), < LL. *appercipere*, pp. **apperceptus*: see *apperceive* and *perception*.] 1. That act of the mind by which it becomes conscious of its ideas as its own; perception (which see) with the added consciousness that it is "I" who perceive.

It is well to make a distinction between perception, which is the inner state of the mound, representing external things, and *apperception*, which is consciousness, or the reflexive knowledge of this interior state, which is not given to all souls, nor always to the same soul.
Leibnitz, Nature and Grace, tr. by N. Porter, § 4.

The Leibnitzian term *apperception* . . . expresses acts in the process of representative cognition: (1) The act of representing a (mediate) object to the mind; (2) the representation, or, to speak more properly, representamen, itself as an (immediate or vicarious) object exhibited to the mind; (3) the act by which the mind is conscious immediately of the representative object, and through it mediately of the remote object represented. This we called the first perception; the last, *apperception*; the second, idea.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, p. 877, note.

Hence, by a slight modification — **2.** With Kant and most English writers, an act of voluntary consciousness, accompanied with self-consciousness: especially in the phrase *pure apperception*.

My theory, like Kant's, lays *apperception*, applied reflection, at the basis of philosophy.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, I. 224.

3. In the psychology of Herbart (1776–1841), the coalescence of the remainder of a new isolated idea with an older one, by a modification of one or the other. — **4.** Apprehension; recognition.

appetence

The recognition or *apperception* of those truths by men.
Maurice. (*N. E. D.*)

Active apperception. See *active*. — **Pure apperception**, in *Kantian philos.*, the bare consciousness of self, the mere "I" or "I think." See *self-consciousness*. — **Unity of apperception**, that unity of consciousness by virtue of which its contents (perceptions, thoughts, etc.) coexist for it; the pure self or "I" to which the contents of one and the same mind must be referred.

apperceptive (ap-ėr-sep'tiv), *a.* [< *apperception*, after *perceptive*.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, *apperception*.

It is after all nothing but our *apperceptive* faculties, potentially idealised, that are made to serve for the conciliation of contrary attributes.
Mind, IX. 261.

Apperceptive union, the uniting of one idea with another by a voluntary act of consciousness.

apperil (a-per'il), *n.* [< *ap-*1 + *peril*.] Peril; danger; risk.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*. *Shak.*, T. of A., I. 2.

[Cf. there no law for a woman that will rest upon a man at her own *apperil*? *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

appersi-and (ap'ėr-si-and'), *n.* Same as *amperzand*.

A shrivelled cadaverous piece of deformity in the shape of an lizard or an *apperzand*.
Dickens, Man of the World, iii. 1.

appertain (ap-ėr-tān'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *appertaine*, *apertain*, < ME. *appertenen*, *apertenen*, *aparten*, *apartenen*, *apertenyn*, *appertenir*, < LL. *appertinere*, belong to, < L. *ad*, to, + *pertinere*, belong, pertain: see *pertain*.] To belong or pertain, as a part (to the whole), a member (to a class), a possession, or an attribute; belong by association or normal relation.

Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That *appertain* unto a burial.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

The Father, to whom in heaven supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 815.

In giving him to another, it [love] still must seem to him to himself. . . . He does not longer *appertain* to his family and society; he is somewhat; he is a person.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 161.

I am much inclined to suspect that the fossil upon which the genus *Amphisteginæ* has been founded *appertains* to a true Bird.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 232.

= **Syn.** See *pertain*.

appertainance (ap-ėr-tā'nans), *n.* [< *appertain* + *-ance*. Cf. *appertenance* and *appurtenance*.] 1. The quality or state of appertaining. [Rare.]

The noblest element in the human nature is its *appertainance* their sands and swamps.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A thing which appertains; an appurtenance.

appertainment (ap-ėr-tān'ment), *n.* [< *appertain* + *-ment*.] That which appertains or belongs; an appurtenance; an external or adventitious attribute. [Rare.]

We lay by
Our *appertainments*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

appertenance, appertenence, appertinence, *n.* Old forms of *appurtenance*.

appertinent (a-per'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [Same as *appertenent*, < ME. *appertenent*, < *appertenen*, < *pe* + *appertenant*.] I. *a.* Belonging; properly relating; appurtenant.

All the other gifts *appertinent* to man.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

II. *n.* That which appropriately belongs to something else; an appurtenance.

You know how we propose the law, to accord
To fermah him with all *appertinents*
Belonging to his honour.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

appetet, *v. t.* [ME. *appetes*, < OF. *appeter*, < L. *appetere*, *adpetere*, strive after, try to get, < *ad*, to, + *petere*, seek, aim at: see *petition*.] To crave; long for; covet; desire. *Chaucer*.

appetence, appetency (ap'ē-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [= F. *appétence*, < L. *appetentia*, < *appetent(-t)-s*, *adpetent(-t)-s*: see *appetent*.] **1.** The act of seeking or having after that which is good: the affections, passions, or tastes; desire; inclination; propensity.

I am not to what else we can better liken the strong *appetence* of the mind for improvement, than to a hunger and thirst after knowledge and truth.
Everett, Orations, II. 277.

They had a strong *appetency* for reading. *Merivale*.

Specifically — **2.** Strong natural craving for that which gratifies the senses; appetite; animal desire: as, "lustful *appetence*." *Milton*, P. L., xi. 619.

The innate aversion to any poison known to modern chemistry can, by persistent disregard, be turned into a marked *appetency*, vehement and persistent in proportion to the violence of the poison.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 518.

3. A mental tendency toward an end; a volition or desire.

I shall occasionally employ the term *appetency* in the rigorous signification, as a genus comprehending under it both desires and volitions.

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appetence

4. Instinctive inclination or natural tendency.

These factors have merits, and by natural selection or *appetency* they absorb such part of the fluid as is agreeable to their palate. *E. Darwin.*

The present example . . . precisely contradicts the opinion that the parts of animals may have been all formed by what is called *appetency*, i. e., endeavour perpetuated, and imperceptibly working its effect through an incalculable series of generations. *Paley.* Nat. Theol., ii.

5. In inanimate things, material or chemical attraction or affinity. **—Syn.** *See appetite.*

appetent (ap'ē-tent), *a.* [〈 L., *appetent(e)s*, ppr. of *appetere, adipetere*, strive after, try to get; see *appete*; cf. *appetite.*] **1.** Desiring; very desirous; eagerly longing.

Thirsty and *appetent* after glory. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 60.

2. Pertaining to desire or volition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

appetibility (ap'ē-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *appetibilité*, 〈 *appetible* : see *appetible* and *-bility.*] The quality of exciting appetite or desire; attractiveness. [Rare.]

The *appetibility* of the object. *Bramhall.*

appetible (ap'ē-ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *appétible*, 〈 L. *appetibilis*, desirable, 〈 *appetere*: see *appete* and *-ible.*] Exciting the appetite; worthy of being sought for; desirable. [Rare.]

Power both to slight the most appetible object, and to control the most unruly passions. *Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

appetite (ap'ē-tīt). *n.* [< ME. *appetit, apetite*, 〈 OF. *appetit* (F. *appétit*), 〈 L. *appetitus*, desire, 〈 *appetere*, *adipetere*, pp. *appetitus*, long for, desire: see *appete, appetent* and *-ite*.] **1.** Desire or inclination or acquired demand or propensity to satisfy a want; desire, especially strong desire; inclination; wish to attain some object or purpose; with *for* (formerly with *of, to*, or an infinitive) or absolutely.

She dyd it not for *appetite* of vengeaunce.
Latimer, Sermon before Edward VI.

If God had given to eagles an *appetite* to swim.
Jer. Taylor.

As it is best to preserve our natural *appetites* in that tone and degree of strength which nature gives them, so we ought to beware of acquiring habits which by nature never gave. *Reid*, Active Powers, p. 128.

It is the glory of God, indeed, to conceal a thing, but not absolutely, or for the sake of concealment. He does it only till a mind and *appetite* for the truth is prepared. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 108.

Specifically—**2.** A desire to supply a bodily want or craving; a desire for food or drink.

Let first hunger feed, than longe to the eye
Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 306.

Instinct enables a spider to entrap flies, while *appetite* only leads him to devour it when in his possession.
Paley.

3. Relish for food; the capacity of taking food with pleasure.

With bounds and horns go hunt an *appetite*.
Ben Jonson, Pope, Duke of Brittany, I. vi. 114.

4. Preference; taste; liking: as, to or according to one's *appetite*, that is, as one pleases. [Rare.]—**5.** A thing desired. [Archaic.]

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes. *Swift.*
The mountains, and the deep and gloomy wood,
Their coverts and their forms,
Were then to me an *appetite*. *Wordsworth.*

6. A tendency of an inanimate thing analogous to a desire.

The air of itself hath little or no *appetite* of ascending.
Bacon, Sylva Sylvarum.

Canine appetite. See *canine.* **Syn.** Appetence, appetency, craving, longing, relish, lust, passion, hunger, thirst, lust.

appetite (ap'ē-tīt), *v. t.* [〈 *appetite, n.*] **1.** To desire; long for; deeply want.

A man in his natural perfection is fierce, . . . *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his own likeness.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, p. 76.

2. To satisfy the appetite or desire of.

appetitionl (ap-ē-tish'on), *n.* [= F. *appétition*, 〈 L. *appetitio(n-)*, 〈 *appetere*, pp. *appetitus*: see *appetite.*] An act of appetite; desire; craving.

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or inclination.
Sir W. Hamilton.

The monad is a simple substance exercising perceptive and appetitive powers, a conscious and active existent. The "simple substance" represents the material aspect, and becomes the condition of the perceptions and *appetitions* which represent the subjective aspect.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. 27.

appetitionst (ap-ē-tish'us), *a.* [*< appetition* + *-ous.*] Pertaining or agreeable to appetite; appetitive; appetizing: as, *appetitious* liking.
Appetitious, passable, and loathsome.
Brief Descr. of Fanaticks, p. 17.

appetitive (a-pet'i-tiv or ap'ē-ti-tiv), *a.* [= F. *appetitif*, 〈 L. as if **appetitivus*, 〈 *appetere*: see *appetite* and *-ive.*] **1.** Characterized by or of the nature of appetite.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the sensual appetite. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Pure spontaneity has no alternatives of imperative and *appetitive*. *Hickok*, Science of Mind, p. 278.

2. Appetizing. **—The appetitive faculty**, the sum of all our tendencies toward ends.

appetize (ap'ē-tīz), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. *appetized*, ppr. *appetizing.* [*< appet(ite)* + *-ize*; suggested by F. *appetisant*, appetizing.] To give an appetite to; awaken a craving in; increase or whet the appetite of: as, to *appetize* one for his food. [Rare.]

appetizer (ap'ē-tī-zėr), *n.* That which excites or whets the appetite, as a walk; anything that gives a relish for food.

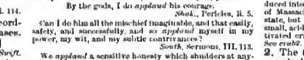
A glass of vodka, together with caviar, raw salt herring, pickled mushrooms, or some such viand as an *appetizer* before dinner. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 160.

appetizing (ap'ē-tī-zing), *p. a.* 1. Exciting an appetite; giving a relish for food: as, "it could not be very *appetizing*," *Mrs. Gaskell.* Hence—**2.** Stimulating or awakening any desire; exciting interest or curiosity.

Men forget that he, too [Tennyson], was once new, unbackneyed, *appetizing*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 355.

Appian (ap'i-an), *a.* [*< L. Appianus, < Appius*, a proper name.] Pertaining to Appius, an ancient Roman gens, or to one of its members (Appius).—**Appian Way** (Latin *Via Appia*), a celebrated road running from Rome south through Capua to Brundisium (Brindisi), begun by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus, 312 B. C. It was about 350 miles in length, from 12 to 15 feet in breadth, and, like other Roman roads, was paved with hard stone in irregular blocks, closely fitted together and resting on a firm substructure. It was made with great care, and exists in part at the present time.

applanate (ap'la-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *applanatus*, < L. *ad*, to, + *planus*, flat, LL. *planare*, flatten.] In *bot.*, flattened out or horizontally expanded.



Applanate thallus of *Marchantia polymorpha*. *a*, *a*, androecia.

applaud (a-plâd'), *v.* [= F. *applaudir*, OF. *aplaudir* = Sp. *aplaudir* = Pg. *applaudir* = It. *applaudire*, *applaudere*, < L. *applaudere*, LL. also *applaudare*, clap the hands together, applaud, < *ad*, to, + *plaudere*, strike, clap. Cf. *explode.*] I. *trans.* 1. To praise or show approval of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign: as, to *applaud* a play, a song, as by words or actions; commend; approve.

By the gods, I do *applaud* his courage.
Beaumont and *Fletcher*, Bonduca, II. 5.

Can I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily, safely, and successfully, and so *applaud* myself in my power, my wit, and my contrivance?
South, Sermons, III. 113.

We *applaud* a sensitive honesty which considers at any thing underhand or dishonourable.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 129.

—Syn. *Extol*, etc. (see *praise*), *cheer*, cry up, magnify.

II. *intrans.* To express approval by clapping the hands or by other similar means.—**2.** To give praise; express approval.

And there he kept the justice of the King
So vigorously, yet mildly, that all hearts
Applauded him. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

applauder (a-plâ'dėr), *n.* One who applauds, praises, or commends.

Two hundred and eighty *applauders* at three shillings a day. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v.

applause (a-plâz'), *n.* [= Sp. *aplauso* = Pg. It. *applauso*, < L. as if **applausus*, n., < *applaudere*, pp. of *applaudere*, applaud; cf. *plausus*, applause, < *plaudere*, applaud.] **1.** A manifestation of approval by sound; enthusiastic approbation expressed by clapping of hands, acclamation, huzzas, or other means of demonstration; popular laudation.—**2.** Any expression of approbation, appreciation, or delight; commendation; encouragement; approval.

I humbly am content with human praise;
A goddess's *applause* would envy raise.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 126.

Shall he for whose *applause* I strove—
I had such reverence for his blame—
See with clear eye some hidden shame,
And I be lesser'd in his love?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

3. An object of approval. *B. Jonson.*

applauser (a-plâz'), *n. t.* [*< applause, n.*] To applaud; approve.

apple

And with a general voice *applauser* his death
As for a special zeal to Christendom.
Chapman, Alphonsus, ii. 2.

applaudful (a-plâd'ful), *a.* [*< applause* + *-ful.*] Abounding in plaudits; laudatory; manifesting applause. [Rare.]

All France and Britain ring with acclamation,
And with *applaudful* thanks they do rejoice.
John Taylor.

applausion (a-plâ'zhon), *n.* Applause.

applausive (a-plâ'siv), *a.* [< ML. *applausivus*, propitious, favorable, < L. *applaudere*: see *applaud*, and cf. *applause* and *plausive.*] **1.** Applauding; containing applause; of the nature of applause.

The soldiers, as you heard, my lord,
Did fill the air with their *applausive* shouts.
Beaumont and *Fletcher*, Woman's Prize, or the Tamer Tamed, v. 1.

Greet her with *applausive* breath.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Worthy of applause. *Chapman.*

apple (ap'l), *n.* [< ME. *apple, appel, eppel, epple, appul, æl, æpl*, < AS. *æppel*, in comp. *æppel-, æpel-, æpul-*, in inflection *æppl-, æpl-, æppl-, once æpel-, æ*=Prics. *appel* (in comp.), N.Frics. *apke, apke*, north. Frics. *ape*, = D. *appel* = OHG. *aphal, aphul, aphul, affal, affol, afful, apful*, pl. *epfili*, MHG. *apfel*, pl. *epfel, epfel*, G. *apfel*, pl. *äpfel*, = Icel. *epli* = Sw. *äpple* = Dan. *æble* = OSw. *apil*, Sw. *äple, äpple* (in comp. *æpel-*) = Dan. *æble* (Goth. not recorded), apple; used also, in connection with *eye* (in AS. also absolutely), for the pupil of the eye; in AS. also poet. for ball (*treowen æpplum*, with iron balls); in southern Norway also absolutely for *jordeple* or *earth-apple*, potato; a common Teutonic word, found also in Celtic (in *abhal, abhal* = Gael. *ubhall* = W. *afal*, OW. *aball* = Corn. Bret. *aval* = Manx *ooyl*), and in Slavic (OBulg. *ablŭko, jablŭko*, Bulg. *oblŭka, jublŭka* = Slovene, *jabelko, yabolko* = Serv. *yabuka* = Bohem. *jablo, jablko* = Pol. *jabłko* (barred *l*) = Russ. *yabloko* = White Russ. *yablko*), and further in Oltrusc. *weble* = Lith. *obulas* = Lett. *dkols*, apple; but in all these languages regarded as of foreign origin. The original home of all the Teutonic tribes was sought in L. *Abella* (It. *Avella*), a town in Campania abounding in fruit-trees and nuts (and hence called *malifera*, apple-bearing, by Virgil), whence *mal Abellanus*, the filbert or hazel-nut (see *avellane*), and, it is supposed, **malum Abellanum*, the apple in particular; cf. L. *malum Persicum*, the Persian apple, the peach (whence, by *synech.*, p. v.). In this view apple, like *pear, peach, plum, quince, apricot, cherry*, is of L. (all but *apple* and *pear* being ult. of Gr.) origin.] **1.** The fruit of a well-known tree, *Pyrus Malus*, a native probably of central Asia. The tree is now cultivated in nearly all temperate regions, in numerous varieties, and in the wild state in various parts. It was introduced into America from England in 1629, by the governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and is known in the wild state, but as an escape from cultivation its fruit becomes small, acid, and harsh. It is known as the crab. The cultivated crab-apple is the fruit of other species of *Pyrus*. See *crab*.

2. The tree itself, *Pyrus Malus*.—**3.** A name popularly given to various fruits or trees having little or nothing in common with the apple. Among them are: Adam's apple (the lime, a variety of *Citrus medica*, and the plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*); the alligator apple, *Annona palustris*; the balsam apple, *Momordica Balsamina*; the wild balsam apple, *Echinocystis lobata*; the beef- or bull-apple, *Nutrungia rumosa*; the bitter apple, or colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*; the apple of Cain, *Arbutus Unedo*; the cedar-apple, an excrescence on the juniper caused by a fungus (*Gymnosporangium macropus*); the custard apple, species of *Annona*, especially, in the West Indies, *A. reticulata*, and, in the East Indies, *A. squamosa*; the devil's or mandrake apple, *Mandragora officinalis*; the egg apple, or love's or mad apple, *Solanum melongena*; the false apple, or wood apple, *Feronia elephantum*; the golden apple of Bengal, *Ægle Marmelos*; the Indian apple, *Solanum Indicum*; the Java apple, *Eugenia Jambos*; the love-apple or tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum*; the mammee apple, *Mammea Americana*; the May or Indian apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*; the monkey apple, *Chaira florida*; the oak apple, *Spondias dulcis*; the apple of Peru, *Nicandra physaloides*; the Persian apple (an early name for the peach), the pigmy apple, *Passiflora minima*; the sandal apple, *Santalum lucidum*; the prairie apple, the root of *Psoralea esculenta*; the rose-apple, species of *Eugenia*, especially *E. Jambos*; the seven-year apple, *Genipa clusiaefolia*; the star apple, *Chrysophyllum Cainito*; the sugar apple, *Annona reticulata*; the thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium* and other species. The wild apples of Queensland are the dropmore fruit of a species of *Guenzia*. **Adam's apple.** See above, and *Adam.*—**Apple of discord**, a cause of envy and contention: in allusion to the golden ball in Greek mythology of a golden apple thrown into an assembly of the gods by the goddess of discord (Eris), bearing the inscription, "For the fairest." Aphrodite (Venus), Hera (Juno), and Pallas (Minerva) became competitors for it, and its adjudication to the first by Paris of Troy, selected by Zeus as umpire, so inflamed the jealousy of Hera and her hatred toward all the Trojan race that she did not

cease her machinations till Troy was destroyed.—Apple of Sodom, or **Dead Sea apple**, (*a*) A fruit said to grow on or near the site of the Biblical Sodom, described by Josephus and other old writers as externally of fair appearance, but turning to smoke and ashes when pinched. Many unsatisfactory attempts have been made to account for the tradition. (*b*) Figuratively, some fruitless thing; something which disappoints one's hopes or frustrates one's desires.—**Apple of the eye.** (*a*) The pupil.

Dull people turn up the palms of their hands and the *apples of their eyes*, on beholding a balloon in the air.
Blackwood's Mag., XXII. 874.

Hence—(*b*) Something very important, precious, or dear.

He kept him as the *apple of his eye*. Deut. xxxii. 10.

Poor Richard was to me as an eldest son, the *apple of my eye*.
Scott, Old Mortality, xx.

Winter apple, an apple that keeps well in winter, or does not ripen till winter.

apple (ap'l), *v.* [< AS. **applian*, used only in pp. *æppled*, applied, formed like an apple; < *æppel*, an apple: see the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To give the form of an apple to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow into the form of an apple.

The cabbage turnip is of two kinds; one *apples* above ground, the other in it. *C. Marshall*, Gardening.

2. To gather apples. [Rare in all uses.]

apple-berry (ap'l-ber-i), *n.* The fruit-tree driven in Australia to the pleasant subacid fruit of a twining shrub, *Billardiera scandens*, of the natural order *Pittosporeæ*.

apple-butter (ap'l-but'ėr), *n.* A sauce made of apples stewed in cider.

apple-corer (ap'l-kōr'ėr), *n.* Any device for removing the cores from apples.

apple-curculio (ap'l-kėr-kū'li-ō), *n.* A kind of weevil which infests the apple. See cut under *Anthonomus*.

apple-green (ap'l-grēn), *n.* The light-green color of certain apples, as the greening.

apple-headed (ap'l-hed'ed), *a.* Having a head that is round on top, between the ears, instead of flat: said of dogs.

apple-jack (ap'l-jak), *n.* [< *apple* + *jack*, used vaguely: see *jack*², and cf. *apple-john*.] A liquor distilled from cider.

apple-john (ap'l-jon), *n.* [< *apple* + *John*, so called, it is said, because it is ripe about St. John's day, 27 December.] A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shriveled and withered.

I am withered like an old *apple-John*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

apple-mint (ap'l-mint), *n.* A European plant, a species of *Mentha*, *M. rotundifolia*.

apple-moss (ap'l-mos), *n.* A dish made with the pulp of stewed apples and other ingredients.
N. E. D. [Rare.]

apple-moth (ap'l-môth), *n.* The *Tortrix pomonana*, a lepidopterous insect, the larvæ of which live in apples.

apple-parer (ap'l-pār'ėr), *n.* A machine for paring apples.

apple-pie (ap'l-pī'), *n.* 1. A pie made of apples variously prepared, inclosed in or covered with paste, and baked.—2. An English name for a species of willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.—**Apple-pie bed**, a bed made up, as a practical joke, with one of the sheets doubled upward in the middle, so that, while the bed appears as usual from the outside, it prevents one from getting his legs down; so called from the apple-turnover, a kind of pie in which the crust is turned or folded over so as to inclose the apples.—**Apple-pie order**, an expression used in familiar conversation, denoting perfect order: as, everything in the house was in *apple-pie order*.

I am just in the *order* which some folks — though why I am sure I can't tell you — would call *apple-pie*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, III. 65.

apple-scoop (ap'l-skōp), *n.* A scoop-shaped instrument formerly used instead of a knife in eating apples.

apple-shell (ap'l-shel), *n.* A snail-shell of the genus *Ampullaria*. Also called *idol-shell*. See cut under *Ampullariidæ*.

apple-slump (ap'l-slump), *n.* Hot apple-sauce covered with a rich dough and cooked. [U. S.]

apple-snail (ap'l-snāl), *n.* The snail which has an apple-shell: one of the *Ampullariidæ*.

apple-squiret (ap'l-skwīr), *n.* [Cf. *apron-squire*.] 1. A pimp; a kept gallant; a page who waited on loose women. *Marston*, What You Will, iii. 1.—2. A wittol.

apple-tree (ap'l-trē), *n.* [< ME. *appeltre*, *appultre*, *appultre*, < AS. *æpeltreow*, later contr. *æpeltrē* ("*æppeltreow*," *æppeltrēow* not authenticated) = Norw. dial. *epletre* = Dan. *æbletræ*; not, as usually regarded, a "corruption" of AS. *æpulder*, *æpuldor*, *æpuldre* (the alleged "*æppelder*, "*æppeldor*, "*æpelder*, etc., not authenticated) = OHG. *aphaltra*, *apholtra*, *affoltra*, *affultra*, MHG. *apfolter*, *apfolter*, *affalter* = Icel. *apaldr* = Norw. dial. *apald*, *apall*, *apal*, *aple* = Sw. *apel* = Dan. *abild*, an apple-tree; a word still existing in the E. place-name *Appledore* (< AS. *Apuldor*, *Apeldor*). The same termination occurs in AS. *mapuldor*, *mapuldor*, *mapuldre*, *mapuldern*, a maple-tree: see *maple-tree*.] A tree (*Pyrus Malus*) bearing apples. Its wood is hard, durable, and fine-grained, and much used in turnery. Apple-trees are propagated by seeds, layers, grafting, and budding.

appliable (a-pli'a-bl), *a.* [< *apply* + *-able*. Cf. *applicable*.] 1. Capable of being applied; applicable; pertinent; suitable.

All that I have said . . . touching idolatry is *appliable* to . . . idolatry of another sort. *South.*

2. Willing to apply one's self; compliant; disposed.

Apte by goodnes of witte, and *appliable* by readines of will, to learning. *Ascham*, The Schoolemaister, p. 38.

appliance (a-pli'ans), *n.* [< *apply* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of applying, putting to use, or carrying into practice.

The attention to fashion, the tasteful *appliance* of ornament in each portion of her dress, were quite in place with her. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

2. Something applied as a means to an end, whether independently or subordinately; that which is adapted to the accomplishment of a purpose; an instrumental means, aid, or appurtenance: as, the *appliances* of civilization, or of a trade; mechanical, chemical, or medical *appliances* (tools, machinery, apparatus, remedies, etc.); an engine with its *appliances*.

Manners, desperate grown,
By desperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

Material *appliances* have been latently sanctified; arts, inventions, and machines introduced from abroad, manufactures set up, communications opened, roads made, canals dug, mines worked, harbours formed.
Buckle, Civilization, I. 1.

appliant (a-pli'ant), *a.* 1. Readily inclined; docile; pliant.—2. Applicable: with *to*.

applicability (ap'li-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *applicable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being applicable, or fit to be applied; capability of being applied or used; pertinence.

He who has read his Aristotle will be apt to think that observation the most potent of general *applicability* said its last word. *Lowell*, Democracy.

applicable (ap'li-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *applicable* = Sp. *aplicable*, < L. *applicabilis*, < *applicare*, apply, and cf. *applicable*.] Capable of being applied; fit to be applied; having relevance; suitable; appropriate; pertinent. The word *pertinent* is *applicable* to the case under consideration.

The use of logic, although potentially *applicable* to every matter, is always actually *materia* by special reference to some one. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

applicableness (ap'li-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being applicable; fitness to be applied.

applicably (ap'li-ka-bli), *adv.* In an applicable manner; fittingly.

applicancy (ap'li-kan-si), *n.* [< *applicant*, in orig. sense of applying: see *apply* and *-ancy*.] The state of being applicable. *Is. Taylor.*

applicant (ap'li-kant), *n.* [< L. *applican(t-)s*, ppr. of *applicare*, apply: see *apply*.] One who applies; one who makes request; a petitioner; a candidate.

The *applicant* for a cup of water declares himself to be the Messias. *Plumtree.*

applicate (ap'li-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *applicatus*, pp. of *applicare*, apply: see *apply*.] To apply.

The act of faith is *applicated* to the object.
Bp. Barrow, Exposition of Creed, ix.

applicate (ap'li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *applicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Applied or put to some use; concrete. [Rare.]

Those *applicate* sciences which extend the power of man over the elements. *Is. Taylor.*

applicate number, a number applied in a concrete case. *Hutton.* [Rare.]—**Applicate ordinate**, in *math.*, a straight line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve. [Rare.]

II. *n.* [L. *applicata* (sc. *linea*), fem., formed as if *applicatus*: see above.] An ordinate to a conic section. [Rare.]

application (ap-li-ka'shon), *n.* [= F. *application*, < L. *applicatio(n-)*, a joining or attaching one's self to, < *applicare*, pp. *applicatus*: see *apply*.] 1. The act of applying or putting to; the act of laying on: as, the *application* of emollients to a diseased limb.—2. The thing or remedy applied: as, the pain was abated by the *application*.

The rest [physicians] have worn out
With several *applications*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

3. The act of making request or of soliciting; the request so made: as, he made *application* to the Court of Chancery.

One Sidney gave his patronage to the *applications* of a poet; the other offered it unasked.
Dryden, Ded. of Don Sebastian.

4. The act of putting, or a special use or purpose; adaptation to a specific end.

What we buy in a broom, a mat, a wagon, a knife, is some *application* of good sense to a common want.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. The act of fixing the mind on something; close attention; devotion, as to a pursuit; assiduous effort.

The caution, surprised to find such instances of industry and *application* in a young man who had never met with the least encouragement, soon left him if he did not extraordinarily regret the want of a liberal education.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

6. The act of applying a general principle, law, or theory to a particular case; the demonstration of the relation of a general principle to an actual state of things; the testing of something theoretical by applying it in practice.

He laid down with clearness and accuracy the principles by which the question is to be decided, but he did not pursue them into their *application*.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Cred. of Early Roman Hist., I. 5.

7. In *law*, appropriation; the act of allotting among several debts a payment inadequate to satisfy all. See *appropriation*, 4.—8. In *astrol.*, the approach of a planet to any aspect.—**Syn. 3.** Request, solicitation, appeal, petition.—5. *Industry*, *assiduity*, *diligence*, etc. See *assiduity*.

applicationer (ap-li-ka'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *application* + *-er*¹.] One who makes an application or appeal. *N. E. D.*

applicative (ap'li-ka-tiv), *a.* [= F. *applicatif*, < L. *applicare*: see *apply*, *applicate*, and *-ive*.] 1. Applying; practical. [Rare.] *Swinburne.*

applicator (ap'li-ka-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *applicare*, pp. *applicatus*: see *apply*.] 1. One who applies.—2. A surgical instrument for applying anything, as caustic or a tent, to a deep-seated part. *E. H. Knight.*

applicatory (ap'li-ka-to-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *application*, *c*, + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Containing or fitted for application; serving for application; practical: as, "*applicatory* information," *Bp. Wilkins*, Ecclesiastes (Davies).

II. *n.* Book [the Bible] morning and evening read a chapter, with a little *applicatory* exposition, before and after which he made a prayer.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

This *applicatory* portion of a sermon, wherever it occurs, is strikingly indicative of the latter age of preaching.
A. Phelps, Theory of Preaching, xxiii.

2. Making application, appeal, or request. *N. E. D.*

III. *n.* That which applies; a means of putting to use.

Faith is the inward *applicatory* [of Christ's death], and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant, i. § 4.

applied (a-plīd'), *p. a.* [< *apply* + *-ed*².] Put on; put to; directed; employed: said specifically of sciences when their laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, and in this use distinguished from *abstract* or *theoretical*.—**Applied chemistry**, **logic**, **mathematics**, etc. See the nouns.—**Applied work**. See *appliqué*.

applier (a-plī'ėr), *n.* 1. One who applies.—2. A dental instrument for placing a piece of floss-silk between teeth.

appliment†, *n.* Same as *applyment*.

appliqué (ap-li-kā'), *a.* [< F. *appliqué*, pp. of *appliquer*, put on, < L. *applicare*: see *apply*.] 1. In modern dress and upholstery, applied or sewed on, or produced in this way. Thus, the gimp or pattern of soldier or injured lace may be sewed upon a new ground, or embroidered flowers may be secured to new silk in such a manner that the pattern or ornament is said to be *appliqué*, and the whole is *appliqué work*.

2. More generally, said of one material, as metal, fixed upon another, in ornamental work: as, an enameled disk *appliqué* upon a surface of filigree, an ivory figure *appliqué* upon a Japanese lacquer, and the like. [In both senses also used as a noun.]—**Point appliqué**, point-lace in which the design, after having been separately made, has been applied to the net which forms the foundation.

applot (a-plot'), *v. t.* [< *ap-* + *plot*1, *n.* Cf. *allot.*] 1. Literally, to divide into plots or plats; plot out.—2. To allot or apportion.

applotment (a-plot'ment), *n.* [< *applot* + *-ment.* Cf. *allotment.*] A division of lots; apportionment.

applumbature (a-plum'ba-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *applumbatura,* < L. *applumbatus,* pp. of *applumbare,* solder with lead, < *ad,* to, + *plumbare* (pp. *plumbatus,* > *plumbatura,* a soldering), < *plumbum,* lead: see *plumb.*] A joining or soldering with lead. *Blount.*

apply (a-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *applied,* ppr. *applying.* [< ME. *applyen, applien, aplyen, aplien,* < OF. *aplier,* mod. F. *appliquer* = Pr. Sp. *aplicar* = It. *applicar* = Pg. *applicare,* < L. *applicare,* attach, to, apply, < *ad,* to, + *plicare,* fold or lay together: see *ply, plicate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay or bring into physical proximity or contact: as, to *apply* the hand to the breast; to *apply* medicaments to a diseased part of the body; to *apply* a match to powder.

"Beseech you, tenderly *apply* to her
Some remedies for life. *Shak.,* W. T., III. 2.

In the gardens of the old Marquis Spinola I saw huge citrons hanging on the trees, *applied* like our apricots to the walls. *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

2. To bring into contact with particulars or with a particular case, as a principle, law, or rule; bring to bear upon; put into practical operation.

Quintilian *applied* to general literature the same principles by which he had been accustomed to judge of the declamations of his pupils. *Macaulay,* Athenian Orators.

3. To use or employ for a particular cause, or devote to a particular purpose: as, to *apply* a sum of money to the payment of a debt.

Craft against vice I must *apply.*
Shak., M. for M., II. 2.

4. To connect or associate with, or refer to, some person or thing as applicable or pertinent: as, to be suitable or fitted to every person or thing: as, to *apply* the testimony to the case.

Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall *apply*
Thy latest words. *Shak.,* T. and C., I. 3.
I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him.
Prefix to Fables.

5†. To attribute; refer; ascribe.—6. To give with earnestness or assiduity; employ with attention; devote: as, "*apply* thine heart unto instruction," Prov. xxiii. 12.

Like Isaac, with a mind *applied*
To serious thought at eventide.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected.

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks, and that which his mind is *applied* about, whilst thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

7†. To address or direct.

Sacred vows and mystic song *applied*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

8†. To be busy about; devote one's self with diligent vigor to; ply (which see).

He is ever *applying* his business.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Whose flying feet so fast their way *applie,*
That round about a cloud of dust they fly. *Spenser,* F. Q., II. iv. 37.

9†. To bend (the mind); reflexively, to comply; conform; be subservient.

Apply
Yourself to me and the consul, and be wise.
B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 2.

10†. To visit.

He *applied* each place so fast.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 61.

To apply one's self. (*a*) To give the chief part of one's time and attention; dedicate or devote one's self (to a thing): as, to *apply one's self* to the study of botany. (*b*) To make an application or appeal; have recourse by request; address one's self (to a person).

I *applied* myself to him for help. *Johnson.*

=Syn. 1. To place (on).—3. To appropriate (to).—6. To turn, bend, direct.—8. *Addict, Devote, Apply,* see *addict.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To be in close contiguity.—2. To have application; be applicable; have some connection, agreement, analogy, or reference: as, this argument *applies* well to the case; the remarks were not meant to *apply* to you.

Of the puzzles of the Academy, there is not one which does not *apply* as strongly to Deism as to Christianity, and to Atheism as to Deism.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

3. To make application or request; ask; have recourse with a view to gain something: as, to *apply* for an office, information, etc.—4. To give attention; turn the mind.

I have been too ill and too dispirited to *apply* to anything for some weeks past. *Miss Carter,* Letters, II. 60.

[In all senses used with *to.*]

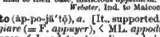
applyment† (a-plī'ment), *n.* [< *apply* + *-ment.*] Application. Also *applyment.*

Yet there are a sort of discontented creatures that bear a stingless envy to great ones, and these will wrest the doings of any man to their base, malicious *applyment.*
Webster, Ind. to Malcontent.

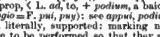
appoggiato (ap-poj-jī'tō), *a.* [It., supported, pp. of *appoggiare* (= F. *appuyer,* < ML. *appodiare,* support, prop., < L. *ad,* to, + *podium,* a balcony (> It. *poggio* = F. *puy, puy*): see *appui, podium.*] In *music,* literally, supported: marking notes which are to be performed so that they shall insensibly glide and melt into one another without any perceptible break.

appoggiatura (ap-poj-ja-tū'rä), *n.* [It., < *appoggiare,* prop. lean: see *appoggiato.*] In *music,* a small additional note of embellishment, preceding the note with which it is connected, and taking away from that note a portion of its time. It is of two kinds: (*a*) short, which is played as

(*a*) Written. Played.



(*b*) Written. Played.



quickly as possible, and (*b*) long, which is given its proper length, the principal note being played accordingly. The long appoggiatura was especially used by earlier pianoforte composers to avoid the display of passing notes and suspensions. See *acciaccatura.* Sometimes spelled *appoiatura.*

appoint (a-point'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also by aphæresis *point;* < ME. *appointen, apointen,* < OF. *apointer, poinpter,* settle, fix, F. *appointer,* refer a cause, put on a salary (cf. OF. *a point,* to the point), = Pr. *apointar, apontar* = Sp. *apuntar* = It. *appuntare,* < ML. *appunctare,* repair, appoint (L. only, < *ad,* to, + *punctare,* mark by a point, < L. *punctum,* usually *punctum,* a point: see *point.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make fast or firm; found; establish; prepare.

When he *appointed* the foundations of the earth.
Prov. viii. 29.

2. To constitute, ordain, or fix by decree, order, or decision; decree; command; prescribe.

Thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall *appoint.* 2 Sam. xv. 15.

Unto him was given gravest commandment to love thy way which he transgressed, and immediately then *appointed* death in him and in his generations. 2 Esd. iii. 7.

There be six wayes *appointed* by the best learned men, for the learning of tongues. *Ascham,* The Schoolmaster, p. 92.

3. To allot, set apart, or designate; nominate or authoritatively assign, as for a use, or to a post or office.

Those were the cities *appointed* for all the children of Israel. Josh. xx. 9.

A ship was *appointed* them, which ship they began immediately to rig up, and supply plentifully with all manner of stores for a long stay. *Beverley,* Virginia, I. ¶ 6.

The ancient [Hindu] law allowed the father who had no prospect of having legitimate sons to *appoint* or nominate a daughter who should bear a son to himself and not to her own husband. *Mayne,* Early Law and Custom, p. 91.

4. To settle; fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement: as, they *appointed* a time and place for the meeting.—5. In *law,* to fix the destination of property by designating a person or persons to take the use of an estate created by a preceding deed or will, conferring on the appointor the power so to do. Thus, a testator may give a fund to a child for life, with power to *appoint* the fund to one or more grandchildren. The donee of the power of appointment is the designation used by the appointor to enjoy the fund are termed the appointees.

6†. To point at by way of censure; arraign: as, "*appoint* not heavenly disposition," *Milton,* S. A., l. 373.—7. To provide with what is requisite; equip.

You may be armed and *appointed* well.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

Six hundred cavalry, and three thousand musketeers, all perfectly *appointed,* entered Antwerp at once.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 566.

8†. To agree upon; decide upon or settle definitely.

She sat alone and gan to caste
Wherein she wolde *appoint* hire at the laste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 991.

=Syn. 2. To prescribe, establish, direct.—3. To assign, destine, constitute, create.—7. To furnish, supply.

II. *intrans.* 1. To ordain; resolve; determine.

The Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xvii. 14.

2. In *law,* to exercise a power of appointment.

appointable (a-point'a-bl), *a.* [< *appoint* + *-able.*] Capable of being appointed or constituted; subject to appointment or decision.

That external ceremonies were but exercises of religion, *appointable* by superior powers.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

appointé (a-point-tā'), *a.* [As if F., in lit. sense 'pointed': see *appointee.*] In *her.,* same as *aiguisé.*

appointee (a-point-tē'), *n.* [< *appoint* + *-ee*1, after F. *appointé,* pp. of *appointer:* see *appoint.*] 1. A person appointed.—2. In *law,* the person who benefits by the execution of a power of appointment. See *appoint,* 5.

appointer (a-point'ėr), *n.* One who nominates, appoints, ordains, or settles. See *appointor.*

appointive (a-point'iv), *a.* [< *appoint* + *-ive.*] 1. Of or pertaining to appointment; appointing: as, *appointive* power of the President.—2. Dependent upon the exercise of the power or right to appoint; filled by appointment: opposed to *elective:* as, *appointive* offices.

In 1873, the question whether the entire judiciary should be *appointive* or elective was again submitted to popular vote. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLIII. 203.

appointment (a-point'ment), *n.* [< ME. *appointment,* and by aphæresis *poynptment,* < OF. *apointement, F. appointement,* decree, order, in pl. salary, < *appointer;* see *appoint.*] The act of appointing, designating, or placing in office: as, he erred by the *appointment* of unsuitable men.—2. An office held by a person appointed: as, a high *appointment* in the civil service.—3. Stipulation; engagement; assignation; the act of fixing by mutual agreement: as, an *appointment* to meet at six o'clock.

I shall be with her . . . by her own *appointment.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. Anything fixed or established; established order or constitution; decree; ordinance; direction; order; command: as, it is our duty to submit to the divine *appointments.*

Wheat, salt, wine, and oil, according to the *appointment* of the priests. Ezra vi. 9.

Do you not think it was a merciful *appointment* that our fathers did not carry the possession of independence . . . as to a great *prize* drawn in a lottery?
E. Cheetv, Addresses p. 67.

5. Equipment, furniture, outfit, as for a ship, an army, a soldier, etc.; whatever is appointed for use and management; accoutrements: in this sense generally used in the plural.

Well set forth,
In best *appointment,* all our regiments.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

The cavaliers emulated their chief in the richness of their *appointments.* *Prescott.*

6. The act of preparing; preparation. [Rare.]

Your best *appointment* make with speed;
To-morrow you set on. *Shak.,* M. for M., iii. 1.

7†. An allowance to a person; a salary or pension, as of a public officer: properly used only in the plural.

An expense proportioned to his *appointments* and fortune is necessary. *Spectator,* No. 347.

8. In *law,* the act of appointing or designating the beneficiary who is to take the use of an estate created under a preceding deed or will. See *appoint,* 5.—**Board of Appointment,** in the government of the State of New York, from 1777 to 1821, a council, consisting of the governor and four senators chosen by the Assembly, in whom was vested the right of appointment to State offices and of removal from them.—**Midnight appointments.** In U. S. *history,* appointments made during the last hours of an administration: specifically, those so made by President John Adams.

appointor (a-point'ȯr), *n.* [< *appoint* + *-or.*] In *law,* one who has official or legal power of appointing: opposed to *appointee.*

apport† (a-pȯrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *apporter,* < L. *apportare,* bring to, < *ad,* to, + *portare,* carry: see *port*3.] To bring; carry; portage.

apporter† (a-pȯr'tėr), *n.* A bringer in; one who imports anything into a country; an introducer or procurer.

This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aiders, abettors, and assistants, traitors.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., xx.

apportion (a-pȯr'shon), *v. t.* [< F. *apportionner* (Cotgrave), < ML. *apportionare,* < L. *ad,* to, + *portio*(*n*-), portion, part: see *portion.*] To divide and assign in just proportion or according to some rule; distribute proportionally; allot: as, to *apportion* undivided rights; to *apportion* time among various employments.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was *apportioned* among the people according to the rate at which they had been respectively assessed to the last subsidy.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

=Syn. *Dispense, Distribute,* etc. See *dispense.*

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apportionate† (a-pōr'shon-āt), *v. t.* [< ML. *apportionatus*, pp. of *apportionare*: see *apportion*.] To apportion.

apportionateness† (a-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* [< *apportionate*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being adapted; just proportion.

The *apportionateness* of it to the end for which it was designed. *Hammond*, Pref. to View of New Directory.

apportioner (a-pōr'shon-ėr), *n.* One who apportions.

apportionment (a-pōr'shon-ment), *n.* [< *apportion* + *-ment*; after F. *apportionnement*, ML. *apportionamentum*.] 1. The act of apportioning; a dividing into portions or shares; a dividing and assigning of a just and equitable portion to each person interested or entitled to participate in any claim, right, property, or charge.—2. In the United States: (*a*) The distribution of representation in the federal House of Representatives, and in the houses of the different State legislatures. In the former case a fresh apportionment is made by Congress every ten years, shortly after the completion of the decennial census returns, and in the latter generally after stated enumerations made at different dates in different States, or after the federal census. In the federal apportionment, Congress determines the proportion of representatives to population (one to 194,182 of the total population of the United States under the census of 1880, or 386 in all), and the State legislatures fix the boundaries of the elective districts accordingly. [The principle of legislative apportionment according to population has been more recently adopted in the other American and most European states, though in some it is not yet very strictly applied.] (*b*) The allotment of direct taxes on the basis of population: a Congressional power rarely exercised.

apposable (a-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< *appose*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being apposed or brought together.

appose[1] (a-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apposed*, ppr. *apposing*. [< F. *apposer*, to lay, put, or add to, destinate, appoint, repr. L. *apponere*, *adponere*, pp. *appositus*, *adpositus* (cf. *apposite*), put or lay at, near, or by, apply to, add, < *ad*, to, + *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place, confused in ML. and Rom. with *pausare*, F. *poser*, etc.: see *pose*[2], and cf. *compose*, *depose*, *expose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*.] 1. To put or apply (one thing) to or near to (another).

> Atrides . . . food sufficient
> *Appos'd* before them, and the peers *appos'd* their hands to it.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 45.

> His power having wrought
> The king already to *appose* his hand.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, i.

2. To bring near or next, as one thing to another; put side by side; arrange in juxtaposition.

> See you how the people stand in heaps,
> Each man sad looking on his *appos'd* object?
> *Dekker and Webster* (?), Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 37.

appose[2]† (a-pōz'), *v. t.* [< ME. *apposen*, *aposen*, OF. *aposer*, *apposer*, with unaccented prefix *a-* for *o-*, prop. ME. *oposen*, *opposen*, < OF. *opposer*; ME. also by apheresis *posen*, mod. E. *pose*[3]: see *oppose* and *pose*[3], which are now discriminated. *Appose*[2], though orig. a mere variation of *oppose*, seems to have been regarded as depending on L. *apponere*, E. *appose*[1], in ref. to 'putting' questions 'to' one: see *appose*[1].] 1. To oppose in discussion; bring objections or difficulties before one to be answered; examine; question; pose; puzzle.

> The prest and Perkyn *apposed* eyther other,
> And I thorw here wordes awoke, and waited aboute.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 138.

> Tho the people hym *apposed* with a peny in the temple,
> Whether thei shulde therwith worschip the kyng Sesar.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), i. 47.

Christ was found sitting in the temple, not to gaze on the outward glory of the house, . . . but to hear and *appose* the doctors. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations.

Specifically—2. To examine (a sheriff) with reference to (his) accounts. See *apposer*.

apposer† (a-pō'zėr), *n.* [< *appose*[2] + *-er*[1].] An examiner; one whose duty it is to put questions; specifically, in England, a former officer of the Court of Exchequer who examined the sheriff's accounts. The office was abolished in 1833.

apposite (ap'ọ̄-zit), *a.* [< L. *appositus*, *adpositus*, placed near to, fit, suitable, pp. of *apponere*, *adponere*, put or lay at, near, or by, put to, annex, add, < *ad*, to, + *ponere*, place: see *appose*[1] and *position*.] 1. Placed near to; specifically, in *bot.*, lying side by side, in contact, or partly united. Hence—2. Suitable; fit; appropriate; applicable; well adapted: followed by *to*: as, this argument is very *apposite to* the case; "ready and *apposite* answers," *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 120.

The common church office was us'd for the King without naming the person, with some other, *apposite to* the necessity and circumstances of the time. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, Whitsunday, 1693.

What influence, I say, would these prayers have, were they delivered with a due emphasis, and *apposite* rising and variation of voice? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 147.

3†. Apt; ready in speech or answer: said of persons.

appositely (ap'ọ̄-zit-li), *adv.* In an apposite manner; suitably; fitly; appropriately; pertinently.

appositeness (ap'ọ̄-zit-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apposite; fitness; propriety; suitableness.

apposition[1] (ap-ọ̄-zish'on), *n.* [= F. *apposition* = Pr. *appozicio* = Sp. *aposicion* = Pg. *apposição* = It. *apposizione*, < LL. *appositio(n-)*, *adpositio(n-)*, a placing by or near, setting before, application, < L. *apponere*, pp. *appositus*: see *appose*[1], *apposite*.] 1. The act of adding to or together; a setting to; application; a placing together; juxtaposition.

The *apposition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot*, Choice of Aliments.

Placing in *apposition* the two ends of a divided nerve does not re-establish nervous communication. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 25.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The relation to a noun (or pronoun) of another noun, or in some cases of an adjective or a clause, that is added to it by way of explanation or characterization. Thus, "Cicero, the famous *orator*, lived in the first century before Christ"; "On him, their second *Providence*, they hung." In languages that distinguish cases, the noun in apposition is in the same case as the word to which it is apposed. The same term is also used of an adjective that stands to the noun (or pronoun) to which it refers in a less close relation than the proper attributive, being added rather parenthetically, or by way of substitute for a qualifying clause. Thus, "They sang Darius, *great* and *good*"; "Truth, *crushed* to earth, shall rise again." Rarely, it is applied to a clause, whether substantive or adjective, that qualifies a noun (or pronoun) in an equivalent manner. Compare *attributive* and *predicative*. (*b*) The relation of two or more nouns (or a noun and pronoun) in the same construction, under the above conditions. *Knights Templars, lords justices, Paul the apostle*, my *son John's* book (where *son* is also possessive, the sign of the possessive case being required only with the final term), are examples of nouns in apposition; "*I Jesus* have sent mine angel" (Rev. xxii. 16) is an example of a pronoun and noun in apposition.

3†. In *rhet.*, the addition of a parallel word or phrase by way of explanation or illustration of another. *N. E. D.*—**Growth by apposition**, in *bot.*, growth in thickness by the repeated formation of laminæ, as of cellulose in the thickening of cell-walls and of starch in the increase of starch-granules.

apposition[2] (ap-ọ̄-zish'on), *n.* [< OF. *apposition*, var. of *opposition*. See *appose*[2].] A public disputation or examination: now used only as a name of Speech Day in St. Paul's School, London.

appositional (ap-ọ̄-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *apposition* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to apposition, especially grammatical apposition.—2. In *bot.*, lying together and partly uniting so as to appear like a compound branch: applied to the branches of algæ.

appositionally (ap-ọ̄-zish'on-al-i), *adv.* In apposition; in an appositional way.

appositive (a-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *appositif*, < L. as if **appositivus*, < *appositus*: see *apposite*.] I. *a.* 1. Apposite; applicable.—2. In *gram.*, placed in apposition; standing over against its subject in the construction of the sentence.

Appositive to the words going immediately before. *Knatchbull*, Animad. in Libros Novi Test., p. 42.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word in apposition.

appositorium (a-poz-i-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *appositoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *appositus*, pp. of *apponere*, *adponere*, put near or by: see *apposite*.] A conical vessel of glass or earthenware, the narrow end of which is placed in a receiver while the larger end receives the neck of a retort: used as a precaution against the breakage of the receiver by contact with the hot neck of a retort during distillation.

appost†, *v. t.* [< F. *apposter* (Cotgrave), < It. *appostare*, < LL. **appositare*, < L. *appositus*: see *apposite*.] To place or arrange with a purpose. *N. E. D.*

appraisal (a-prā'zal), *n.* [< *appraise* + *-al*.] The act of appraising; valuation; appraisement or estimation of value or worth.

appraise (a-prāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appraised*, ppr. *appraising*. [< ME. *apraysen*, **apreisen*, also *aprisen* (> mod. *apprise*[2], *apprize*[2], q. v.), and also simply *praisen*, *preisen*, praise, appraise, < OF. **apreiser*, *apretier*, *aprisier*, *apriser*, price, value, praise, < LL. *appretiare*, value, estimate, appraise, purchase, < L. *ad*, to, + *pretium* (> OF. *preis*, *pris*), price: see *price* and *praise*, and cf. *apprize*[2] and *appreciate*.] 1†. To value; prize.

> Hur enparel was *apraysut* with prynces of myʒte.
> *Anturs of Arth.*, st. 29.

2. To value in current money; officially set a price upon; estimate the value of: used especially of the action of a person or persons appointed for the purpose, under direction of law or by agreement of persons interested: as, to *appraise* the goods and estate of a deceased person, or goods taken under a distress for rent. [See note under *appraiser*.]—3. To estimate generally, in regard to quality, service, size, weight, etc.

Greek and Latin literature we shall examine only for the sake of *appraising* or deducing the sort of ideas which they had upon the subject of style. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

To get at the full worth of Emerson, . . . we must *appraise* him for his new and fundamental quality of genius, not for his mere literary accomplishments, great as these were. *The Century*, XXVII. 927.

> The sickly babe, . . .
> Whom Enoch took, and handled all his limbs,
> *Appraised* his weight, and fondled father-like.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

appraisement (a-prāz'ment), *n.* [< *appraise* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of setting a value upon, under some authority or appointment; appraisal. It generally implies resort to the judgment of a disinterested person.—2. The rate at which a thing is valued; the value fixed, or valuation; estimation generally.

appraiser (a-prā'zėr), *n.* One who appraises, or estimates worth of any kind, intellectual, moral, or material; specifically, a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods or estate. [*Appraise*, *appraiser*, *appraisement*, are now generally used, instead of *apprize*, *apprizer*, *apprizement*, although the latter were formerly used by good English authors, as Bacon and Bishop Hall, and are still frequently used in the United States.]

apprecation† (ap-rẹ̄-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **apprecatio(n-)*, < *apprecari*, *adprecari*, pp. *apprecatus*, pray to, adore, < *ad*, to, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] Invocation of blessing; prayer: as, "fervent *apprecations*," *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 404.

apprecatory† (ap'rẹ̄-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **apprecatorius*, < *apprecari*: see *apprecation*.] Of the nature of or containing a prayer.

Not so much *apprecatory* as declaratory. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 9.

appreciable (a-prē'shi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *appréciable*, < L. as if **appretiabilis*, < *appretiare*: see *appreciate*.] Capable of being appreciated, estimated, or perceived; neither too small nor too great to be capable of estimation or recognition; perceptible.

A twelfth part of the labour of making a plough is an *appreciable* quantity. *J. S. Mill.*

An odour which has no *appreciable* effect on the consciousness of a man has a very marked effect on the consciousness of a dog. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 79.

appreciably (a-prē'shi-a-bli), *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated; perceptibly; by a difference that may be remarked; noticeably: as, he is *appreciably* better.

The puffs of an approaching goods-engine seem *appreciably* more numerous to the ear than those of a receding one. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 418.

appreciant (a-prē'shi-ant), *a.* [< L. *appretian(t-)s*, ppr. of *appretiare*: see *appreciate*.] Appreciative. [Rare.]

> Such was the man whom Henry, of desert
> *Appreciant* alway, chose for highest trust.
> *Southey*, Ded. of Colloquies.

appreciate (a-prē'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *appreciated*, ppr. *appreciating*. [< L. *appretiatus*, pp. of *appretiare*, value or estimate at a price (> It. *appregiare*, *apprezzare* = Pg. *apreçar* = Sp. Pr. *apreciar* = F. *apprécier*), < *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, and cf. *appraise*, *apprize*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To value; set a price or value on; estimate the commercial worth of.—2. To esteem duly; place a sufficiently high estimate on; recognize the quality or worth of: as, his great ability was not *appreciated*.

The sectaries of a persecuted religion are seldom in a proper temper of mind calmly to investigate or candidly to *appreciate* the motives of their enemies. *Gibbon.*

I pronounce that young man happy who is content with having acquired the skill which he had aimed at, and waits willingly when the occasion of making it *appreciated* shall arrive, knowing well that it will not loiter. *Emerson*, Success.

3. To be fully conscious of; be aware of; detect; perceive the nature or effect of.

The eye *appreciates* finer differences than art can expose. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

There is reason to believe that insects *appreciate* sounds of extreme delicacy. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 202.

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appreciate

Without study of his forms of metre or his scheme of colours we shall certainly fail to *appreciate* or even to apprehend the gist or the worth of a painter's or a poet's design. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 5.

4. To raise in value; advance the exchange, quotation, or price of: opposed to *depreciate*.

Lest a sudden peace should *appreciate* the money.
G. Ramsay.

= **Syn.** *Value, Prize, Esteem, Estimate, Appreciate.* *Value* and *estimate* commonly imply a comparison with a standard of commercial worth: as, to *value* a picture at so much; to *estimate* its value at so much. To *prize* is to value highly, generally for other than pecuniary reasons, and suggesting the notion of reluctance to lose. Thus, we *prize* a book for its contents or associations; we *prize* a friend for his affection for us. To *esteem* is sometimes simply to think; as, I *esteem* him a scoundrel; sometimes to value; as, I *esteem* his friendship; sometimes to have a high opinion of or set a high value on: as, I *esteem* him for his own sake; in the highest sense it implies moral approbation. *Estimation* is an act of comparison or judgment, and wholly without the feeling of moral approbation: as, to *estimate* the size of a room, the weight of a stone, the literary excellence of a book, the character of a person. (See *esteem*, n., 3, for a picture of spending money.) *Appreciate* is to set a just value on; it implies the use of wise judgment or delicate perception: as, he *appreciated* the quality of the work. With the exception naturally goes a certain sympathetic personal valuation and moral esteem: as, they knew how to *appreciate* his worth. *Appreciate* often implies also that the thing appreciated is likely to be overlooked or undervalued: as, *I estimate* his wickedness; *I realized* the full extent of his folly; I *appreciated* his virtue or wisdom. Compare such phrases as an *appreciative* audience, a few *appreciative* words, *appreciation* of merit.

The pearls after removal from the dead oysters are "cleaned" by passing through a number of graduated brass cullenders. . . . Having been sized in this way, they are sorted as to colour, weighed, and *valued*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 447.

For so it falls out,
That what we have we *prize* not to the worth.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

Though men *esteem* thee low of parentage.
Milton, P. R., i. 235.

The truth is, we think lightly of Nature's penny shows, and *estimate* what we see by the cost of the ticket.
Lowell, Among My Books, Prose, p. 70.

It will be soon enough to forget them [the ancients] when we have learned to judge the genius which will enable us to attend to and *appreciate* them.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

II. *intrans.* To rise in value; become more valuable: as, public securities *appreciated* when the debt was funded.

appreciation (ə-prē-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *appréciation*; from the verb: see *appreciate*.] **1.** The act of setting a price or money value on real, personal, or mercantile effects.—**2.** The act of estimating the qualities of things and giving them their due value; clear perception or recognition of the quality or worth of anything; sympathetic understanding.

What sort of theory is that which is not based upon competent *appreciation* of well-observed facts and their relations?
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 206.

Those who aim to be Christians should be fully armed to contend for the truth, and should have a clear and intelligent *appreciation* of the weapons and tactics which may be employed against it.
Dawson, Nat. and the Bible, p. 15.

3. A rising in value; increase of value.

The most certain test of the metal which is a proper standard, and the consequent decline in prices, is one of the causes of (the) . . . depression of trade.
A. W. Acworth, Fowl's Errand, p. 122.

appreciator (ə-prē'shi-ā-tor), *n.* [*appreciate* + *-or*; = F. *appréciateur*.] **1.** One who appreciates.

A discovery for which there was no permanent *appreciator*.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

2. An apparatus for determining the amount of gluten contained in a given quantity of flour.

appreciatory (ə-prē'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*appreciate* + *-ory.*] Expressive of admiration; appreciative: as, *appreciatory* words.

appredicate (a-pred'i-kāt), *n.* [< NL. *appredicatum* (tr. of Gr. *προσαγορευόμενον*), < L. *ad*, to, + ML. *predicatum*, predicate.] The copula in a proposition. See *copula*.

With *Aristotle*, the predicate includes the copula; and, from a hint by him, the latter has, by subsequent Greek logicians, been styled the *appredicate*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, I. 238.

apprehend (ap-rē-hend'), *v.* [< OF. *appreendre*, mod. F. *appréhender*, apprehend, = Pr. *apprendar* = Sp. *aprehender* = Pg. *apprender* = It. *apprendere*, the older Rom. forms being contracted. OF. *apresdre*, *appremdre*, mod. F. *apprendre*, learn, con (> E. *append*, *chain*), = Pr. *aprendre* = Sp. *aprender* = Pg. *aprender* = It. *apprendere*, < L. *apprehendere*, *adprehendere*, pp. *apprehensus*, *adprehensus*, contr. *apprendere*, *adprendere*, pp. *apprensus*, *adprensus*, lay hold upon, seize, understand, comprehend, < *ad*, to, + *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize: see *prehend*, *prize*1, *apprentice*, and *apprise*1, and cf. *comprehend*, *reprehend*.] *trans.* **1.** To lay hold of; seize upon; take possession of.

That I may *apprehend* that for which also I am *apprehended* of Christ Jesus.
Phil. iii. 12.

Apprehend your places, he shall be [ready] soon, and at all points.
Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or, at least, we have two hands to *apprehend* it.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. § 6.

2. To take into custody; make prisoner; arrest by legal warrant or authority.

The robber . . . was *apprehended* selling his plunder.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

Hancock and Adams, though reserved by their friends from the immediate vicinity of the force sent to *apprehend* them, were apprised, too faithfully, of the work of death that was begun.
Everett, Orations, p. 88.

3. To take into the mind; seize or grasp mentally; take cognizance of. (*a*) To perceive; learn by the senses. (*b*) To form a character or quality of; become acquainted or familiar with.

He seems to hear a Heavenly Friend,
And thro' their labour *apprehend*
A labour working to an end.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*c*) To imagine, especially as object of desire or dread: form a concrete conception of: frequently opposed to *comprehend* or *adjust*.

He *apprehends* a world of figures here,
But not the form of what he should attend.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 475.

(*d*) To understand; take an intelligent view of.

This yet I *apprehend* not; why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth
So many and so various laws are given.
Milton, P. L., xii. 560.

4. To anticipate; expect; especially, to entertain suspicion or fear of.

All things *apprehending*, nothing understanding.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

O, let my lady *apprehend* no fear.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

A man that *apprehends* death no more dreadfully, but as a mere idea.
M. for M., iv. 2.

5. To hold in opinion; be of opinion concerning. See extract.

When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying, "This is my opinion, Gallio," "This is my judgment," which has the air of dogmaticalness, we say, "I conceive it to be thus"—"I suppose or *apprehend* it to be thus."
Reid, Intellectual Powers, p. 10.

= **Syn. 2.** To catch, arrest, capture.—**3.** *Apprehend*, *Comprehend*. To conceive, understand, know. We *apprehend* many truths which we do not *comprehend*. The great mystery, for instance, of the Holy Trinity — we lay hold upon it (*ad prehendo*), we hang upon it, our souls live by it; but we do not take it all in, we do not *comprehend* it; it belongs to the idea of God that he may be *apprehended* though not *comprehended* by his reasonable creatures; he has made them to know him, he has the will to know him all, to *apprehend* them not to *comprehend* him." *Trench.*—**4.** To fear, dread, anticipate with fear.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To imagine; form a concrete conception of anything; have intellectual perception; conceive the idea or meaning.

You *apprehend* passing shrewdly.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

Put it into his hand; 'tis only there
He *apprehends*: he has his feeling left.
E. Jonson, The Fox, i. 1.

Men that are in fault
Can subtly *apprehend* when they sin
At what they do amiss.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

To *apprehend* notionally is to have breadth of mind, but to be shallow: to *apprehend* really is to be deep, but to be narrow-minded.
J. H. Newman, Grammar of Assent, p. 32.

2. To believe or be of opinion, but without positive certainty: used as a modest way of introducing an opinion: as, all this is true, but we *apprehend* it is not to the purpose.

This, we *apprehend*, is a mistake.
Goldsmith, Versification.

There are sentiments on some subjects which I *apprehend* might be displeasing to the country.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 437.

3. To be apprehensive; be in fear of a future evil.

It is worse to *apprehend* than to suffer.
Rowe.

apprehender (ap-rē-hen'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who seizes or arrests.—**2.** One who discerns or recognizes mentally.

apprehensibility (ap-rē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *apprehensible* : see *-bility.*] The capability of being understood, or the quality of being apprehensible.

Simplicity and popular *apprehensibility* will be everywhere aimed at.
Whately, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 6.

apprehensible (ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [< LL. *apprehensibilis*, < L. *apprehensus*, pp. of *apprehendere*, apprehend: see *apprehend*.] Capable of being apprehended or understood; possible to be conceived by the human intellect.

It [Greek philosophy] so educated the intellect and conscience as to render the Gospel *apprehensible*, and in many cases, congenial to the mind.
Fairbairn, Typol. Begin. of Christianity, p. 140.

apprehension (ap-rē-hen'shon), *n.* [= F. *appréhension*, < L. *apprehensio(n-)*, < *apprehendere*, pp. *apprehensus* : see *apprehend*.] **1.** The act of seizing or taking hold of; prehension: as, the hand is the organ of *apprehension*. [Rare.]—**2.** The act of arresting or seizing by legal process; arrest; power: as, the thief, after his *apprehension*, escaped.

The increase in the number of *apprehensions* for drunkenness.
Sat. Rev., LXIII. 386, Cent. Socialism, p. 345.

3. A laying hold by the mind; mental grasp; the act or faculty (*a*) of perceiving anything by the senses; (*b*) of learning or becoming familiar with anything; (*c*) of forming an image in the imagination (the common meaning in English for three centuries, and the technical meaning in the Kantian theory of cognition); (*d*) of catching the meaning of anything said or written; (*e*) of simple apprehension (which see, below); (*f*) of attention to something present to the imagination.

In *apprehension*, how like a god!
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

They have happy wits and excellent *apprehensions*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 233.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act, not according to truth, but *apprehension*.
South.

Apprehension then is simply an understanding of the idea or fact which a proposition enunciates.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 18.

The proper administration of outward things will always rest on a just *apprehension* of their cause and connection.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.

Whatever makes a large impression upon the senses is, other things being equal, matter of *apprehension*, and is seen not of comprehension.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 352.

4. Anticipation of adversity; dread or fear of coming evil; distrust of the future.

The sense of death is most in *apprehension*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

As he was possessed of integrity and honour, I was under no *apprehensions* from throwing him naked into the amphitheatre to the lions.
Goldsmith, The Bee, iii.

Let a man front the object of his worst *apprehension*, and his stoutness will commonly make his fear groundless.
Bacon, Essays, lvi. (ed. 1625).

Simple apprehension (ML., *simplex apprehensio*, first used by *Jean Buridan*, of the fourteenth century), in *nominalistic logic*, conception without judgment; the thinking of a unity as distinguished from the thinking of a proposition: called *simple apprehension* a term is adequate thereto with a proposition.—**Synthesis of apprehension**, in the *Kantian philosophy*, that operation of the mind by which the manifold of intuition is collected into definite images. It is called *pure* when the manifold operated upon is that of pure space and time.= **Syn. 3.** Comprehension, understanding, idea, notion.—**4.** Alarm, *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. (see *alarm*), disquiet, dread, anxiety, misgiving, solicitude, nervousness, fearfulness.

apprehensive (ap-rē-hen'siv), *a.* [= F. *appréhensif*, anxious, < L. *apprehensus*, pp. of *apprehendere*: see *apprehend*.] **1.** In the habit of seizing; ready to catch or seize; desirous to lay hold of: used literally and figuratively.

I shall be very *apprehensive* of any occasions wherein I may do my habit honour.
Lord Strafford, Letters, i. 380.

2. Quick to learn or understand; quick of apprehension.

A good sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; . . . makes it *apprehensive*, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

An understanding dull of *apprehension*
Of constant sorrow is not *apprehensive*
In pregnant novelty.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

Is there a surer way of achieving the boast of Themistocles, that he knew how to make a small State a great one, than by making it wise, bright, knowing, *apprehensive*, quick-witted, ingenious, thoughtful?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 111.

3. Realizing; conscious; cognizant. [Rare.]

A man that has spent his younger years in vanity and folly, and is, by the grace of God, *apprehensive* of it.
Jer. Taylor.

4. In a state of apprehension or fear; feeling alarm; fearful.

The leading reformers . . . began to be *apprehensive* for their lives.
Gladstone, Church and State, vii.

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apprehensive

5. inclined to believe or suspect; suspicious: as, I am *apprehensive* that he does not understand me.

He [the King] became *apprehensive* that his motives were misconstrued, even by his friends. *Hallam.*

6. Perceptive; feeling; sensitive.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts. *Milton, S. A.*, l. 624.

7. In *metaph.*, relating to simple apprehension.

It yields as a corollary that judgment, that comparison, that the cognition of relativity is implied in every *apprehensive* act. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Apprehensive concept, a concept without judgment.—**Apprehensive knowledge**, the mere understanding of a proposition without assent or dissent: opposed to *discursive knowledge.*

apprehensively (ap-rē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In an apprehensive manner; with apprehension.

apprehensiveness (ap-rē-hen'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apprehensive. *(a)* Readiness to understand. *(b)* Fearfulness.

apprendi, *v. t.* [< F. *apprendre*, < L. *apprendere*, lay hold of: see *apprehend.*] To lay hold of; apprehend.

apprentice (a-prен'tis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apprentise*, < ME. *apprentice, aprentis* (and by aphoresis often shortened to *prentice, prentis*, mod. E. *prentice*, q. v.), < OF. *apprentis, aprentiz, aprentice* (Roucbi dial. *apprentiche* = Pr. *aprentitz* = Sp. Pg. *aprendiz*, Mil. *apprentieus*; mod. F. *apprenti*, as adj. = Sp. *aprendido*, pl.), orig. nom. of *aprentif, apprentif*, a learner of a trade, < *apprendre, aprendre*, learn, < L. *apprendere*, contr. from *apprehendere*, lay hold of, understand, in Mil. and Rom. also learn: see *apprehend.*] **1.** One who is bound by indenture to serve some particular individual or company for a specified time, in order to learn some art, trade, profession, manufacture, etc., in which his master or masters become bound to instruct him. Hence—**2.** A learner in any department: one only slightly versed in a subject; a novice.—**3.** In *old English law*, a barrister of less than sixteen years' standing. After this period he might be called to the degree of serjeant.—**Parish, town, etc., apprentice**, a person bound out by the proper authorities of a parish, town, etc., to prevent his becoming a public charge.

apprentice (a-prен'tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprenticed*, ppr. *apprenticing.* [< *apprentice*, *n.*] To bind or put under the charge of another for the purpose of instruction in some art, trade, or profession; indenture.

apprenticeage (a-prен'tis-āj), *n.* [Also spelled *apprentiscage*, < *apprentice* + *-age*, now *apprenticeship*, < OF. *apprentis*: see *apprentice*, *n.*, and *-age.*] Same as *apprenticeship.*

apprentice-box (a-prен'tis-boks), *n.* Same as *thrift-box.*

apprenticehood (a-prен'tis-hūd), *n.* [< *apprentice* + *-hood.*] Apprenticeship.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign passages? *Shak., Rich. II.*, i. 3.

apprenticeship (a-prен'tis-ship), *n.* [< *apprentice* + *-ship.*] **1.** The service or legal condition of an apprentice; the method or process of gaining knowledge of some trade, art, or profession from the instruction of a master.—**2.** The term during which one is an apprentice.

appressed (a-prest'), *a.* [< L. *appressus, adpressus* (pp. of *apprimere*, press to, < *ad*, to, + *premere*, press) + *-ed*2.] Pressed closely against; flattened closely to; apposed. A term used in botany and zoology, and to a limited extent in geology: as, the spikelets of a grass may be closely *appressed* to the rachis. So also hairs or feathers when closely apposed are said to be *appressed.* Fissures of retreat are said to be *appressed* when the anticlinals or synclinals are closely folded together, so that the opposite corresponding portions are brought in contact with each other. In botany, also written *adpressed* (which see).

apprest (a-prest'), *n.* [< OF. *apreste, apprest*, mod. *apprêt*, preparation, < *aprester, apprester* (mod. *apprêter*), make ready, < L. *ad*, to, + *praestare*, make ready: see *presta*, and cf. *prest*, *imprest*.] Preparation or provision, especially for war, by enlisting soldiers.

Vespasian late at Yorke making his *apprests* . . . to go against the Scots and Picts.
Holinshed, Chron., Scotland (1586), p. 48.

appréteur (a-prā-tėr'), *n.* [F., lit. a preparer, < *apprêter*, prepare: see *apprest.*] A rubber used in giving a gloss to skins.

apprisal (a-pri'zal), *n.* Same as *appraisal.*

apprise[1], **apprize**[1] (a-prīz'), *n.* [< ME. *apprise, aprise*, < OF. *aprise, apprise*, instruction, prop. fem. of *aprís, apprís*, pp. of *aprendre, F. apprendre*, teach, learn, inform, < L. *apprendere, apprehendere*: see *apprehend.*] Learning; instruction; information; lore.

apprise[1], **apprize**[1] (a-prīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprised, apprized*, ppr. *apprising, apprizing.* [< F. *aprris, apprise* (< L. *apprensus*), pp. of *apprendre* (< L. *apprendere*), teach, inform, learn: see *apprise*[1], *n.*] To give notice, verbal or written; to inform; advise: followed by *of* before that of which notice is given: as, we will *apprise* the general *of* an intended attack; he *apprised* his father *of* what he had done.

He had been repeatedly *apprised* that some of his friends in England meditated a deed of blood.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

We now and then detect in nature slight dislocations, which *apprise* us that this surface on which we now stand is not fixed, but sliding. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 285.

Syn. Notify, announce, intimate, mention to.

apprise[2], *v. t.* See *appraise.*

apprise[1], *n.* and *v.* See *apprise*[1].

apprise[2], **apprize**[2] (a-prīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *apprised, apprized*, ppr. *apprising, apprizing.* [< ME. *aprisen*, < OF. *aprisier, aprisier* (ME. also *apraysen, *apreisen*, mod. E. *appraise*, < OF. **apretiare, apretiare*), < L. *ad*, to, + *pretium*, value, estimate: see *appreciate, appraise*, and cf. *price*[2], *prize, praise.*] Same as *appraise.*—**To apprise a heritage**, in Scots law, to award a creditor the heritable estate of his debtor.

apprisement (a-prīz'ment), *n.* [< *apprise*[2] + *-ment.* Cf. *appraisement.*] Same as *appraisement.*

appriser (a-prī'zėr), *n.* [< *apprise*[2] + *-er*[1].] Same as *appraiser.*

approach (a-prōch'), *v.* [< ME. *aprochen, approchen*, < OF. *aprochier, F. approcher* = Pr. *aproptar* = It. *approssare*, < LL. *approximare*, come near to, < L. *ad*, to, + *proximus*, next: see *proximal.*] I. *trans.* **1.** To come near to; draw near; advance nearer; come into presence.

He was expected then,
But not *approached* till Candlemas. *Shak.*, 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

He . . . made signs for Rip to *approach* and assist him with the load. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

2. Figuratively, to draw near; approximate; come near in degree: with to, by, or with.

To the character of an able statesman.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bring near; advance: as, he *approached* his hand to the cup.

I . . . *approached* my chair by sly degrees to the fire.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vi.

Even as a resolved general *approaches* his camp . . . so nearly as he can to the besieged city. *Scott.*

2. To come or draw near to: as, to *approach* the gate.—**3.** Figuratively, to come near to in quality, character, or position; nearly equal: as, modern sculpture does not *approach* that of the Greeks.

Such and so extraordinary was the embroidery, that I never saw anything *approached* to it.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1684.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* his friend Virgil. *Sir W. Temple.*

In proportion as mankind *approach* complete adjustment of their relations to social needs, there must be fewer and smaller opportunities for giving aid.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96.

approach (a-prōch'), *n.* [< ME. *approche* = F. *approche*; from the verb.] **1.** The act of drawing near; a coming or advancing near.

Does my *approach* displease his grace? are my eyes
So hateful to him? . . . Be it for a Month, I. 1.

2. Access; opportunity or liberty of drawing near; nearness: as, "the *approach* to kings," *Bacon.*—**3.** Nearness or close approximation in quality, likeness, or character.

Absolute purity of blood, I repeat, will be found nowhere; but the nearest *approach* to it must be looked for among those nations which have played the least part in history. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 88.

We can none the less restore or reconstruct individual Old Aryan words with a fair *approach* to accuracy.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 126.

4. A passage or avenue by which anything is approached; any means of access or approximation.

The *approaches* to the city of New Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. *Jefferson*, Works, VIII. 64.

The *approach* by rail is through the marshes and lagoons which lie on either side of the Rhone.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 46.

5. *pl.* In *fort.*, the works thrown up by besiegers to protect themselves in their advances toward a fortress. Compare *lesque.*—**6.** In *golf*, the play by which a player endeavors to get his ball on to the putting-green.—**Counter approaches**, in *fort.*, works carried on by the besieged against those of the besiegers.—**Curve of equal approach**, in *math.*, a curve along which a body descending by the force of gravity makes equal approaches to the horizon in equal portions of time.—**Method of approaches**, in *algebra*, a method of resolving certain problems by assigning limits and making gradual approximations to the correct answer.—**To graft by approach**, in *hort.*, to inarch.—**Syn. 1.** Approximation, advent.—**2.** Admittance.

approachability (a-prō-cha-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *approachable*: see *-bility.*] Approachableness; affability. *Bentley.*

approachable (a-prō'cha-bl), *a.* [< *approach* + *-able.*] Capable of being approached; accessible.

approachableness (a-prō'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being approachable; affability; friendliness.

approacher (a-prō'cher), *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

approaching (a-prō'ching), *n.* In *hort.*, the act of ingrafting a sprig or shoot of one tree into another without cutting it from the parent shoot. Also called *inarching* and *grafting by approach.*

approachless (a-prōch'les), *a.* [< *approach* + *-less.*] Without approach; unable to be approached; inaccessible; forbidding.

approachment (a-prōch'ment), *n.* [< *approach* + *-ment.*] The act of approaching; approach; affinity; resemblance in trait or character. [Rare.]

Ice will not concrete, but in the *approachment* of the air. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

approbate (ap'rō-bāt), *a.* [< L. *approbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Approved. *Sir T. Elyot.*—2. In *Scots law*, accepted. See the verb.

approbate (ap'rō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *approbated*, ppr. *approbating.* [< L. *approbatus*, pp. of *approbare*, assent to as good, favor, approve: see *approve*.] 1. To express approbation of; manifest favor for; express satisfaction in; express approbation of officially, as of a person's fitness for a public office or employment; approve; pass.

The cause of this battle every man did allow and *approbate*. *Holl.*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

Mr. Hutchinson *approbated* the choice. *J. Rixe.*

2. To license; as, to *approbate* a person to preach. *Methodist Bk. of Discipline.*—**3.** In *Scots law*, to approve of and keep a deed or other public house. [United States.]—**3.** In *Scots law*, to approve or assent to as valid: chiefly in the following phrase.—**To approbate and reprobate**, in *Scots law*, to attempt to take advantage of one part of a deed while rejecting the rest: as, for example, a person who takes on a sheriff-clerk's office previous liege-poustie conveyance to the prejudice of the heir at law, but still gives the estate to the heir. The heir who abides by the deed in so far as it revokes the liege-poustie deed to his prejudice may be challenged if on the head of death-bed, in so far as it defeats his interest in the estate, to said to *approbate and reprobate* the deed. This, however, is contrary to the law, and cannot be done; he must elect between the two alternatives: hence in English law the act is called *election.*

This is not an ordinary case of election, but I consider that it is not open to the party to *approbate and reprobate* — to take benefits under the settlement, and by her will to dispose of property which is comprised therein in a manner not in accordance with its provisions.
Weekly Reporter, XXXII. 581.

approbation (ap-rō-bā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *approbacion*, prob. < L. *approbatio*, < *approbare*, pp. *approbatus*: see *approve*.] 1. The act of approving or commending; the giving of assent to something as proper or praiseworthy; sanction; approval; commendation.

The silent *approbation* of one's own breast.
Addison, Spectator, lv. or Tonson's Letters, I. 8.

Both managers and authors of the least merit laugh at your pretensions. The public is their critic—without whose fair *approbation* they know no play can rest on the stage. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

If the *approbation* of good men be an object fit to be pursued, it is fit to be gained. *D. Webster*, Speech, May 27, 1834.

2. In the *Hom. Cath. Ch.*, the official judgment of the *approbators* by representative approving the fitness of a priest for hearing confession. It is distinct from the conferring of jurisdiction or power of absolving, though in case of danger of death, necessary to the valid exercise of the latter. *Addis & Arnold.*

3. An official sanction or license formerly required in England, France, etc., for the publication of a book or other writing.—**4.** Conclusive evidence; proof. *Shak.*—**5†.** Probation; trial; novitiate.

This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation*.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3.

=Syn. 1. *Approbation, Approval*, liking, commendation; sanction, consent, concurrence. *Approbation* and *approval* are becoming separated in meaning, *approbation* being used more for the inward feeling, and *approval* more for the formal act.

appropriative (ap'rō-pī-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *appropriatif*, < L. as if **appropriativus*: see *appropriate* and *-ive*.] Appraising; expressing, implying, or of the nature of approbation.

appropriativeness (ap'rō-pī-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, ambition; love of praise or desire for fame; pride of character; sensitiveness to the opinions of others. *Fowler and Wells.*

approbator (ap'rō-bā-tor), *n.* [L., an approver, < *approbare*, pp. *approbatus*, approve: see *approve*.] One who approves; a patron: used in "judges and *approbators*," *Evelyn*, Letter (1669). [Rare.]

approbatory (ap'rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. *approbatorius*, < L. *approbator*: see *approbator*.] Having the nature of sanction; containing or expressing approbation.

Letters . . . confirmatory and *approbatory*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 457.

approclivity† (ap-rō-klivʹi-ti), *n.* [< *ap-*1 + *proclivity*.] Proclivity; inclination; tendency.

apprompt†‡ (a-prompt'), *v. t.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *promptus*, prompt: see *prompt*.] To prompt; stimulate; encourage: as, "to *apprompt* our invention," *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

apprompte‡, *v. t.* [< AF. *apprompter*, *apromter*, OF. *enpromter*, F. *emprunter* = Wallon *apromter* = It. *improntare*, borrow, = Sp. *tomar*, *apromar*, give or take in pledge, < L. **impromptuare*, < *in promptum*, in advance (> Wallon. *impromta*, a pledge): L. *in*, in, + *promptum*, an advance, neut. of *promptus*, paid beforehand, advanced, < *pro*, beforehand, + *mutuus*, lent: see *mutual*.] To borrow.

approof† (a-prōfʹ), *n.* The mod. form is related to *approve* as *proof* to *prove*; ME. *aprefe*, *aprof*, < OF. *aprove*, *aprevue*, proof, trial, < *aprover*, *aprevre*: see *approve*, and cf. *proof*.] 1. The act of proving; trial; test.—2. Approval or approbation.

He was pleased a marriage feast to crown
With his great presence, and *approof* of his.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, x. 22.

approperate† (a-prop'e-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *appropertatus*, pp. of *approperare*, *adproperare*, < *ad*, to, + *properare*, hasten, < *propere*, quick, speedy, < *pro*, forward, + **parus*, < *parare*, make, prepare: see *pare*, *prepare*.] To hasten. *Cockeram*; *Johnson*.

approximate† (ap-rō-pingʹkwāt), *v. t.* [< L. *appropinquatus*, pp. of *appropinquare*, *adpropinquare*, < *ad*, to, + *propinquare*, bring near, < *propinquus*, near: see *propinquity*.] I. *intrans.* To draw near; approach.

II. *trans.* To bring near.

approximation† (ap'rō-ping-kwā'shon), *n.* [< L. *appropinquatio(n-)*, < *appropinquare*: see *approximate*.] 1. The act of coming into near relation or proximity; a drawing nigh.

There are many ways of our *approximation* to God.
Sp. Hall, Remains, p. 90.

2. The act of bringing remote things near.

approinque† (ap-rō-pingkʹ), *v. t.* [< L. *appropinquare*: see *approximate*.] To approach; get nearer. [Rare.]

The clotted blood within my hose . . .
With mortal crisis doth portend
My death to *approinque* me shortly.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 590.

approinquity (ap-rō-pingʹkwi-ti), *n.* [< *approinque*, q. v. Cf. *approximate*.] The state of being near; propinquity. [Rare.]

approiret, *v. t.* [< ME. *approyren*, *approyre*, < OF. *aproyer*, F. *approprier* = Sp. *apropiar* = Sp. *apropriar* = Pg. *apropriar* = It. *appropriare*, < LL. *appropriare*, appropriate: see *appropriate*, *r.*] 1. To appropriate; set apart for a special purpose; assign; take possession of; specifically—2. *Eccles.*, to annex to a religious corporation.

approriable (a-prōʹpri-a-bl), *a.* [< LL. as if **appropriabilis*, < *appropriare*: see *approprie*.] Capable of being appropriated, set apart, sequestered, or assigned exclusively to a particular use.

approriament† (a-prōʹpri-a-ment), *n.* [< LL. *appropriare*: see *approriate* and *-ment*.] Anything properly or peculiarly one's own; a characteristic.

If you can neglect
Your own *approriaments*, but praising that
In others wherein you excel yourself,
You shall be much beloved here.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

appropriate (a-prōʹpri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *appropriated*, ppr. *appropriating*. [< LL. *appropriatus*, pp. of *appropriare*, *adpropriare*, make one's own, < L. *ad*, to, + *proprius*, one's own: see *proper*.] 1. To take to one's self in exclusion of others; claim or use as by an exclusive right: as, let no man *appropriate* the use of a common benefit.

To themselves *appropriating*
The Spirit of God. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 518.

A man is a knave who falsely, but in the panic of turning all suspicion from himself, charges one of me with having *appropriated* another man's jewel.
In Quinsey, Secret Societies, II.

The estate I so admired and envied is my own. It is the nature of the soul to *appropriate* all things.
Emerson, Compensation.

2. In general, to take for any use; put to use.

In solar light the leaves of plants decompose both carbonic anhydride and water, *appropriating* the carbon and the hydrogen of each for their own growth and nutrition.
Dana, Manual of Geol., p. 253.

3. To set apart for or assign to a particular purpose or use, in exclusion of all other purposes or uses: as, Congress *appropriated* more money than was needed; to *appropriate* a spot of ground for a garden.

The profits of that establishment [the Post-office] had been *appropriated* by Parliament to the Duke of York.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

4. In *eccles. law*, to annex, as a benefice, to an ecclesiastical corporation, for its perpetual use.

appropriate (a-prōʹpri-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *appropriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, belonging peculiarly; suitable; fit; belonging; proper.

It might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own case.
Bacon.

More *appropriate* instances abound.
Browning, King and Book, II. 184.

A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each evokes and requires its specific qualities and produces its *appropriate* types.
Spencer, Essays, Moral, I. 365.

=Syn. Apt, becoming, in keeping, felicitous.

II.† *n.* Peculiar characteristic; attribute; proper function; property.

The Bible's *appropriate* being . . . to enlighten the eyes and make wise the simple.
Wyclif, Holy Bible of Holy Scripture, p. 44.

appropriately (a-prōʹpri-āt-li), *adv.* In an appropriate or proper manner; fittingly; suitably.

appropriateness (a-prōʹpri-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being appropriate or suitable; appicability.

A hunting-box, a park-lodge, may have a forest grace and the beauty of *appropriateness*.
De Quincey, Style, i.

appropriation (a-prō-pri-āʹshon), *n.* [= F. *appropriation*, < LL. *appropriatio(n-)*, < *appropriare*: see *appropriate*.] 1. The act of appropriating, setting apart, or assigning to a particular use or person in exclusion of all others; application to a special use or purpose; specifically, an act of a legislature authorizing money to be paid from the public treasury for special use.—2. Anything appropriated or set apart for a special purpose, as money.

The specific *appropriations* made by Congress for the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, amounted to $1,168,350.
Report of Sec. of the Treasury, 1886, I. 137.

3†. Acquisition; addition.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and he makes it a great *appropriation* to his own good parts that he can shoe him himself.
Shak., M. of V., I. 2.

4. In *law*: (*a*) The annexing or setting apart of a benefice to the perpetual use of a spiritual corporation. (*b*) The determining to which of several debts a sum of money paid shall be applied. If the debtor does not designate the appropriation, the creditor may; if neither has done so, and litigation arises, the court may do it.—**Appropriation bill**, a legislative bill proposing appropriations of money for some particular purpose, as for carrying on some department of government.

appropriative (a-prōʹpri-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *appropriate* + *-ive*.] Appropriating; making appropriation; having the power, tendency, or capability of appropriating.

appropriator (a-prōʹpri-ā-tor), *n.* [< LL. as if **appropriator*, < *appropriare*, appropriate.] 1. One who appropriates or takes to his own use.

He knew very well that he was the . . . *appropriator* of the money which . . . ought to have fallen to his younger brother.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlix.

2. In *eccles. law*, one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice. See *appropriate*, *r.*, 4.

approriatory† (ap-rō-pri-eʹtā-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *appropriate*, after *proprietary*.] Same as *appropriator*, 2.

approvable (a-prōʹva-bl), *a.* [< *approve*† + *-able*.] Capable of being approved; meriting approbation.

approvableness (a-prōʹva-bl-nes), *n.* [< *approvable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being approvable.

approval (a-prōʹval), *n.* [< *approve*† + *-al*.] The act of approving; approbation; commendation; sanction; ratification.

A censor . . . without whose *approval* no capital sentences are to be executed. *Sir W. Temple*, Heroic Virtues.

He was under, instructing, anxious for her approval, eager to unfold himself to her.
Mrs. Oliphant, Hester, xxii.

=Syn. *Approbation*, *Approval* (see *approbation*), acceptance, consent, authorization.

approvance (a-prōʹvans), *n.* [< OF. *aprovance*, < *aprover*: see *approve*, and *-ance*.] The act of approving; approbation. [Archaic.]

The people standing all absent,
As in *approvance*, doe thereto applaud.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

approve† (a-prōvʹ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *approved* (early pp. *approven*, after *proven*), ppr. *approving*. [Early mod. E. also *approvre*, < ME. *approven*, *aprevven*, *apreven*, < OF. *aprover*, *approver*, *approuver*, *aprouver*, *aprouer*, etc., F. *approuver* = Pr. *aprovar* = Sp. *aprovar* = Pg. *approvar* = It. *approvare*, < L. *approbare*, *adprobare*, assent to as good, approve, also show to be good, confirm, < *ad*, to, + *probus*, good: see *prove*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make good; show to be real or true; prove; confirm; attest; corroborate.

What damned error but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text?
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

Wouldst thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 367.

The Guardian Angel of Paradise are described as returning to Heaven upon the Fall of Man, in order to *approve* their Vigilance. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 357.

2. To show; prove to be; demonstrate.

In all things ye have *approved* yourselves to be clear in this matter. 2 Cor. vii. 11.

'Tis an old lesson; Time *approves* it true.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 35.

3. To sanction officially; ratify authoritatively: as, the decision of the court martial was *approved*.

And by thy coming certainly *approve*
The pledge of peace. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant.

4. To pronounce good; think or judge well of; admit the propriety or excellence of; be pleased with; commend: as, on trial the goods were *approved*; to *approve* the policy of the administration.

Yet their posterity *approve* their sayings. Ps. xlix. 13.

The deed which closed the mortal course of these sovereigns, I shall neither *approve* nor censure.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 82.

She wore the colours I *approved*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

5. To manifest as worthy of approval; commend: used reflexively.

The minister of necessity, so far from shocking me, *approves* themselves at once to my intellect and my heart.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 248.

6. To put to the test; prove by trial; try.

Nay, task me to my word; *approve* me, lord.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

A hundred knights with Palamon there came,
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 1290.

Hence—7†. To convict upon trial or by proof.

He that is *approv'd* in this offence.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Approved bill or **note**, in com., a bill or note drawn by a solvent, trustworthy party, and to which therefore no reasonable objection can be made.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To show itself to be; prove or turn out.—2. To think or judge well or favorably; be pleased: usually with *of*.

I showed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve of* and be my customer for. *Swift*.

approvet (a-prōvʹ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *approved*, ppr. *approving*. [The *approve* (NL. *approbare*, *approvare*), confused with *approve*†, is a mod. error, due to a misunderstanding of the earlier forms prop. *approver*, < late M.E. *approwe*, *aprowe*, < OF. *aprower*, *approer*, *approuer*, *apprower* (> ML. *approare*, *approarе*, and later *approware*, *approvare*, as above), perhaps, besides, improve, < L. *ad*, to, + *pro*, *pru*, *prou*, *prau*, earliest form *prod* (> ME. *prow*), benefit, advantage, profit: see *prow*² and *prowess*. By a change of prefix, *approve*† has become *improve*, q. v. Cf. *appair*, *impair*.] In *law*, to turn to one's own profit; augment the value or profits of, as of waste land, by inclosing and cultivating; improve.

As long ago as the thirteenth century the statute of Merton had authorized the lords of manors to *approve* that is, inclose for their own profit, as much of the waste land as would leave enough uninclosed for the use of the commoners. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 173

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approvedly (a-prō'ved-li), *adv.* In a manner to gain approval; to an approved degree.

approvement[1] (a-prōv'ment), *n.* [< *approve*[1] + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of approving; approbation; an expression of assent or preference.

I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward.*

I am not bound
To fancy your *approvement*, but nay own.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 3.

2. In *law*, the act of becoming an approver or informer; the act of a person who confesses, and accuses his accomplices; the act of turning king's or state's evidence.

approvent[2] (a-prōv'ent), *n.* [Prop. *approvement* (see *approve*[2]), < late ME. *approvement, aprovement, aprovment,* < OF. *aprovment, aprovement, aprovment* (Ml. *approvamentu, approvamentum, approvamenta*, pl.), < *aprover*, etc., profit, benefit, improve: see *approve*[2] and *-ment*. Now *improvement*, q. v.] In *old English law*: (*a*) The improvement by the lord of a manor of common or waste lands by inclosing and converting them to his own use. (*b*) The profits of such lands.

approver[1] (a-prō'vėr), *n.* [ME. "*approvour*, usually *provour*, only in def. 1; < *approve*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who approves or commends. —**2.** One who proves or offers to prove; specifically, in *law*, one who confesses a felony, and gives evidence against his accomplice or accomplices; an informer and accuser; one who turns king's or state's evidence.

In the 22 Edw. III. a commission was issued to inquire into the practice of torturing men by gaolers to compel them to become *approvers*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., III. 288, note.

approver[2] (a-prō'vėr), *n.* [Prop. *approver* (see *approve*[2]), < ME. *approver, approvour, aprover, aprovour*, < AF. *aprovour*, OF. "*aprover* (Ml. *approvator, approrator*, NL. *approbator*), < *aprover*, etc., profit, benefit: see *approve*[2] and *-or*[2].] One who manages a landed estate for the owner; a bailiff or steward of a manor; an agent.

approvingly (a-prō'ving-li), *adv.* In a commendatory manner; in such a way as to imply approval.

approximal (a-prok'si-mal), *a.* [< L. *ad*, to, + *proximus*, next, + *-al*. Cf. *approximate*.] Closely joined in *anat.*, used with reference to the contiguous surfaces of adjoining teeth.

approximate (a-prok'si-mat), *a.* [< LL. *approximatus*(-*t*-), pp. of *approximare*: see *approximate*.] Approaching in character; approximating. [Rare.]

Approximated and conformant to the apostolical and pure primitive church. *Sir E. Dering*, Speeches, p. 74.

approximate (a-prok'si-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *approximated*, ppr. *approximating*. [< LL. *approximatus*, pp. of *approximare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *proximare*, come near, < *proximus* (for '*propsimus*), superl. of *prope*, near: see *proximate*, and cf. *approach*.] **I.** *trans.* To carry or bring near; advance closely upon; cause to approach in position, quality, character, condition, etc.

To *approximate* the inequality of riches to the level of nature.
Burke.

II. *intrans.* To come near; approach closely; figuratively, to stand in intimate relation; be remarkably similar.

It is the tendency of every dominant system . . . to force its opponents into the most hostile and jealous attitude, from the apprehension which they naturally feel, lest, by those points in which they *approximate* towards it, they should be misinterpreted and overborne by its authority.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doctrine, p. 3.

approximate (a-prok'si-māt), *a.* [< LL. *approximatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Near in position; near to; close together. Specifically —(*a*) In *anat.*, applied to teeth so arranged in the jaw that there is no vacancy between them, as the teeth of man. (*b*) In *bot.*, said of leaves or other organs that stand near together. **2.** Near in character; very similar: as, a statement closely *approximate* to a falsehood. —**3.** Nearly approaching accuracy or correctness; nearly precise, perfect, or complete: as, an *approximate* result; *approximate* values.

The English must certainly reach among the more mixed nations; we cannot claim the *approximate* purity of Basques and Albanians. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 88.

Approximate values or **limits**, in *math.*, one which is very nearly, but not exactly, true.

approximately (a-prok'si-māt-li), *adv.* In an approximate manner; by approximation; nearly; closely.

approximation (a-prok-si-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *approximation*, < LL. *approximare*: see *approximate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of approximating; a drawing, moving, or advancing near in space, position, degree, or relation; approach; proximity.

The largest capacity and the most noble dispositions are but an *approximation* to the proper standard and true symmetry of human nature. *Is. Taylor.*

Not directly, but by successive *approximations*, do mankind reach correct conclusions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 167.

2. In *math.* and *phys.*: (*a*) A continual approach to a true result; the process by which the value of a quantity is calculated with continually increasing exactness without ever being actually ascertained. (*b*) A result so obtained; a result which is not rigorously true, but is near the truth as to be sufficient for a given purpose. —**Horner's method of approximation** (named for its inventor, W. G. Horner, 1819–1837), a method of solving numerical equations, the most salient features of which are that each approximation is obtained by means of the last by Taylor's theorem, and that the coefficients of the developments are calculated by Horner's synthetic procedure.

approximative (a-prok'si-mā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *approximatif*, < LL. as if *approximativus*, < *approximare*: see *approximate*.] Approaching; becoming near, as to some state or result.

approximatively (a-prok'si-mā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an approximative manner; approximately.

appui, **appuy** (ap-wē'), *n.* [< F. *appui*, pp. *appuyé*, *appuyed*, ppr. *appuying*. [< F. *appuyer*, OF. *apoyer*, *apoier*, *apoer*, = It. *appoggiare* (see *appoggiato*), < ML. *appodiare*, support, prop, < L. *ad*, to, + *podium*, a support, a balcony, etc., > F. *pui*, *puy*, a hill (*appuye*, a balcony), = It. *poggio*, a hill, bluff, formerly also a horse-block, etc.] **1.** In *mil. sci.*, a support: *militi.*, to post, as troops, at a point of support.

appui (ap-wē'), *n.* [F., a support, prop, < *appuyer*, support: see *appui*, *v.*] **1t.** A support, stay, or prop.

If a vine be to climb trees that are of any great height, there would be stays and *appuis* set for it.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, I. 538.

2. In the *manège*, a reciprocal action between the pressure of the hand of the rider, the bit and rein forming the line of communication: thus, a horse with a sensitive mouth may be said to have a good *appui*, and the same may be said of the rider if his hand is good. — **Point d'appui** (pwan dap-wē'), point of support; basis; *milit.*, a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations are based.

appulse (ap'uls or a-puls'), *n.* [< L. *appulsus*, *adpulsus*, driving to, a landing, approach, < *appellere*, *adpellere*, drive to, land: see *adpulse*, drive to, < *ad*, to, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*, and cf. *impulse*, *repulse*.] **1.** The act of striking against or driving upon something; active or energetic approach. [Rare.]

In all consonants there is an *appulse* of the organs.
Holder.

2. In *astron.*, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star.—**3t.** A coming to land, as of a vessel: as, "the *appulse* of the ship." *Sir T. Herbert*, p. 1.

appulsion (a-pul'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **appulsio*(*n*-), < *appulsus*: see *appulse*.] The act of striking against; impulsion; shock.

appulsive (a-pul'siv), *a.* [< L. *appulsus*: see *appulse* and *-ive*.] Striking against; impinging: as, the *appulsive* influence of the planets.

appulsively (a-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By appulsion.

appurtenance (a-pėr'te-nans), *n.* [Also, less commonly, *appertenance*, *appertinence*, and, with immediate dependence on the verb, *appertainance*, *q. v.*; < ME. *appertenaunce*, *appertenaunse*, but earlier and usually *appurtenance*, *appurtenaunce*, *appurtenaunse*, *appurtenaunce*, < AF. *appurtenance*, OF. *apertenance* = Pr. *apartenensa* = It. *appartenenza*, < Ml. *appertenentia*, < LL. *appertinere*, belong to, appertain: see *appertain*, *appurtenant*, and *-ance*.] **1.** The act, state, or fact of appertaining.—**2.** That which appertains or belongs to something else; something belonging to another thing as principal; an adjunct; an appendage; an accessory: as, "*appurtenance* of majesty," *Barrow*, Sermons, III. xiv.

The Pope with his *appertinence* of Jesuits.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.

Revolutions upon resolutions, each attended by its *appurtenance* of proscriptions, and persecutions, and lests.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Specifically, in *law*, a right, privilege, or improvement belonging to a principal property, as a right of pasture in a common attached to an estate, outhouses, gardens, etc., attached to a mansion, and the like.

appurtenant (a-pėr'te-nans), *v. t.* [< *appurtenance*, *n.*] To furnish with by way of appurtenance; supply or equip.

The buildings are ardent, large, strong, and fair, and *appertenanced* with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mills. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

appurtenant (a-pėr'te-nant), *a.* and *n.* [Also written, less commonly, *appertinent*; < ME. *appertenant*, *appertinent*, *appurtenaunt*, *appurtenaunt*, etc., < OF. *apertenant*, *apartenant*, < LL. *appertinen*(*t*-)*x*, ppr. of *appertinere*, belong to, appertain: see *appertain* and *-ant*[1], and cf. *appurtenance*.] **I.** *a.* Appertaining or belonging; pertaining; incident or relating to, as a legal right, interest, or property subsidiary to one more valuable or important.

Right of way is *appurtenant* to land.
Blackstone, Commentaries, II. 3.

A part [of land common to a tribe] is allotted to a special way to the chief, as *appurtenant* to his office, and descends from chief to chief according to a special rule of succession. *Edinburgh Rev.*

Common appurtenant. See *common*, *n.*

II. *n.* A thing appertaining to another more important thing; an appurtenance; a belonging.

appuy, *v. t.* See *appui*.

apranki (a-prank'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *ā*[3] + *prank*.] In ostentatious or impertinent fashion.

To set the arms a-prank and a-proud.
J. Bulwer, Chirosophia (1644), p. 104.

aprazia (a-prak'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπραξία*, not doing, non-action, < *ἄπρακτος*, not doing, not to be done, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πρακτός*, verbal adj. of *πράσσειν*, do: see *practice*, *praxis*.] In *pathol.*, loss of the knowledge of the uses of things.

apresse, *r. t.* An old form of *oppress*. *Chaucer.*

apricate (ap'ri-kāt), *v. i.* [< L. *apricatus*, pp. of *apricari*, bask in the sun, < *apricus*, open to the sun, sunny, prob. < **apericus*, **aperire*, open: see *aperient*, and cf. *April*.] *intrans.* To bask in the sun. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To expose to sunlight. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

aprication (ap-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aprication*(*s*-), < *apricari*: see *apricate*.] The act of basking in the sun; exposure to sunlight. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

The luxury and benefit of *aprication*, or immersion in the sunshine bath. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 209.

aprictyi (a-prik'yi), *n.* [< L. *apricitas*, *aprica*, sun, sunny: see *apricate*.] The warmness of the sun in winter. *Cockeram.*

apricock, *n.* An old spelling of *apricot*.

apricot (a'pri-kot or ap'ri-kot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aprocote*, *aprecott*, *abricot*, *abricote*, *abricoct*, etc., with term. after F. *abricot*, also, and earlier, *apricock*, *apricocke*, *apricoct*, *abricock*, *abrecock*, etc. (cf. D. *abrikoos*, Dan. *abrikos*, Sw. *aprikos*, G. *aprikose*), < Pg. *albricoque* = Sp. *albaricoque*, OSp. *albarcoque*, *albercoque*, etc., = It. *albicocca*, *albicocco* (the form in *apr-*, as in E., G., etc., being due perhaps to a fancied connection with L. *apricus*, sunny (so explained by Minsheu as "quasi *ex aprico coctus*," ripened in a sunny place): see *apricate*), < Ar. *al-birqūq*, *al-burqūq*, apricot, < *al*, the, and *burqūq*, < Gr. *πραικόκια*, pl. *πραικόκιον* (Dioscorides), later *πρεκόκιον*, *βερίκοκκα* (whence formerly in It. *berricocche*, pl.—Minsheu), < L. *præcoqua*, apricots, neut. pl. of *præcoquus*, a form of *præcox*, early ripe, precocious, < *præ*, beforehand, + *coquere*, cook: see *precocious* and *cook*[1]. The vernacular Ar. name is *mishmish*, *mushmush*,] Pers. *mishmish*; Hind. *khubbni*.] A roundish,

Apricot (*Prunus Armeniaca*).

pubescent, orange-colored fruit, of a rich aromatic flavor, the produce of a tree of the genus Kind, *Prunus Armeniaca*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. Its specific name is due to the belief that it is a native of Armenia, but it is now supposed to be of Chinese origin.

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It grows wild in the Himalayas and Northwestern Provinces of India, where its fruit is gathered in great quantities. It was introduced into England in 1548, by the gardener of Henry VIII. The tree rises to the height of from 15 to 20 and even 30 feet, and its flowers appear before its leaves. In cultivation it is often propagated by budding upon plum-stocks. There is a considerable number of varieties, some of them with sweet kernels which may be eaten like almonds. The wild apricot of the West Indies is the *Huanacus americana*. (Also called, the *Guinea-* or *Surinam plum*.) Generally also applied to *Spondias*.

April (ā'pril), *n.* [< ME. *Aprille*, *Averil*, etc. (AS. *Aweril*, *Aprelis*), < OF. *Avril*, F. *Avril* = Pr. *Ap*, *Vg. Abril* = It. *Aprile* = D. *April* = MHG. *Aprille*, *Abrille*, *Abrelle*, *Aprell*, G. *April* = Sw. *April*, < L. *Aprilis* (sc. *mensis*, month), April; usually, but fancifully, regarded as if < *aperilis*, < *aperire*, open, as the month when the earth opens to produce new life: see *aperient*.] The fourth month of the year, containing thirty days. With pasts, April is the type of inconstancy, from the changeableness of the weather.—

April fool. See *fool*1.

a priori (ā pri-ō'ri). [L., from something prior or going before: *a* for *ab*, from; *priori*, abl. of *prior*, neut. *prius*, preceding: see *prior*, *a.*] From the former; from that which precedes; hence, from antecedent to consequent; from definition to conditioned, or from cause to effect. Since the fourteenth century, the phrase *demonstratio a priori* (first found in Albert of Saxony, died 1390) has been commonly employed, instead of the earlier expression *demonstratio propter quid*, to mean proof proceeding from causes or first principles: opposed to *demonstratio a posteriori*, or *demonstratio quia*, which proceeds from effect to cause, and simply proves the fact without showing why it must be as it is. In the eighteenth century *demonstratio a priori* was applied to reasoning from a given notion to the conditions which such notion involves. But since Kant, *a priori*, used as an adjective and frequently placed before the noun, has been applied to cognitions which, though they may come to us in experience, have their origin in the nature of the mind, and are independent of experience.

Demonstration is perfect, when it proceedeth from the proper cause to the effect, called of the schoolmen, *a priori*. *Boudinelle*, Arts and Sciences (1599), vi. 15.

Thus when we argue from the ideas we have of immensity, eternity, necessary existence, and the like, that such perfections can reside but in one Being, we shall discover conclude that there can be but one supreme God, . . . this is an argument *a priori*. *Clarke*.

General truths, which at the same time bear the character of an inward necessity, must be independent of experience — clear and certain by themselves. They are therefore called *a priori*, while that which is simply taken from experience is said to be, in ordinary parlance, known *a* posteriori or empirically only.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

As used in a psychological sense, knowledge *a posteriori* is a synonym for knowledge empirical, or from experience; and, consequently, is adventitious to the mind, as subsequent to it, and its consequence in the exercise of the faculties of observation. Knowledge *a priori*, on the contrary, called likewise native, pure, or transcendental knowledge, embraces those principles which, as the condition of the exercise of its faculties of observation and thought, and consequently, not the result of that exercise. True it is that, chronologically considered, we have no knowledge antecedent to our a posteriori knowledge; for the internal conditions of experience can only operate when an object of experience has been presented. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

A priori philosopher, a philosopher who believes in the existence of a priori cognition in the Kantian sense of the term: an *aprioristic*.

aprioristic (ā-pri-ō-ris'tik), *a.* [< *a priori*, as adj., + *-ist*.] A principle assumed as if known a priori: used in a depreciatory sense.

Unwarrantable *a-priorisms*, . . . pure unproved assumptions. *G. H. Lewes*, Fruits of Solitude, 3d ed. Mind, I. 1, § 182.

aprioristic (ā-pri-ō-ris'tik), *a.* 1. A priori.—2. Having something of an a priori character; as, *aprioristic* reasoning or tendencies. [Rare.]

aprioristically (ā-pri-or'i-sti-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner aprioristic; in the character of being undérived from experience, or of being a priori.

Aproctа (a-prok'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aproctus*: see *aproctous*.] One of two divisions of the *Turbellaria*, in which the digestive cavity is sexual, having no anal aperture: contrasted with *Proctacha*. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

aproctous (a-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *aproctus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πρωκτός*, anus.] Having no anus; specifically, pertaining to or characteristic of the *Aproctа*.

The *aproctous* condition, which persists in most of the Platyhelminthes, is passed through by these forms at an early stage in development. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 102.

apron (ā'prun or ā'pėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *apern*, *apurn*, earlier *napron*, whence, by misdividing *a napron* as *an apron*, the loss of initial *n*, as in *adder*1, *auger*, *orange*, *ouch*, *umpire*, etc., < ME. *napron*, *naprun*, *naprone*, *naperon*, < OF. *naperon* (F. *napperon*), < *nape*, *nappe* (F. *nappe*, a cloth, table-cloth), < L. *mappa*, a cloth: see *napery*, *napkin*, and *map*.] 1. A piece of apparel made in various ways for covering the front of the person more or less completely. It is ordinarily used while at work to keep the clothes clean or protect them from injury, for which purpose it is made of cotton or linen, or for blacksmiths, shoemakers, etc., of leather. A cloth, silk, or other fine material are sometimes worn by ladies as an article of dress or for ornament. An apron is a part of certain official costumes, as that of an English bishop, and that of freemasons and of members of other secret or friendly societies. 2. Anything resembling an apron in shape or use. (*a*) The leather covering used to protect the lower part of the person while riding in an open carriage. (*b*) A rectangular piece of lead with a conical projection on the under side, used to cover the vent in heavy guns and field-pieces. (*c*) A piece of wood, iron, or other facing or plank at the entrance of a dock; the sill. (*d*) In *carp.*, the sill or lower part of a window-frame. (*e*) A strip of lead which directs the drip of a wall into a gutter. (*f*) A piece of leather or beading used to conceal the moving mechanical part an opening, as grain in a separator. (*g*) Sheets of lead, or flashing, placed about skylights and at the intersection of roofs and walls or chimneys. (*h*) The flat skin covering the belly of a goose. (Provincial.) (*i*) In *bot.*, the abdomen of the bract-bivalve or short-tailed decapod crustaceans, as crabs: so called because it is folded under and closely applied to the thorax. Its width and general shape often distinguish the sexes.

3. In *ship-carp.*, a piece of curved timber placed on a ship's bow just above the foremost end of the keel, to join together the several pieces of the stem. Also called *stomach-piece*. See cut under *cutwater*. In *mach.*, a piece that holds the cutting-tool of a plane.—5. Any device for protecting a surface of earth from the action of moving water. Examples of such devices are a mattress of brushwood and logs anchored with stones, to protect river-banks from the action of the current; (*b*) the planking or logs placed at the base of a sea-wall, to protect it from the scour of the waves; (*c*) the planking which covers the water that falls over a dam or through a sluice.

apron (ā'prun or ā'pėrn), *v. t.* [< *apron*, *n.*] To put an apron on; furnish with an apron; cover as with an apron.

The cobbler *aproned* and the parson gowned.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

aproneer (ā-prun-ēr'), *n.* [< *apron* + *-eer*.] One who wears an apron; a tradesman or shopman; a mechanic: as, "some surly *aproneer*," *Bp. Corbet*, Iter Boreale, p. 28.

apron-lining (ā'prun-lī'ning), *n.* In *joinery*, the piece of boarding which covers the rough apron-piece of a staircase.

apron-man (ā'prun-man), *n.* A man who wears an apron; a laboring man or workman; a waiter or bar-tender.

You have made good work,
You, and your *apron-men*. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

apron-piece (ā'prun-pēs), *n.* In *joinery*, a piece of timber fixed into a wall and projecting horizontally, to support the ends of staircases and joistings in the half-spaces or landing-places of a staircase. Also called *pitching-piece*.

apron-stage (ā'prun-stāj), *n.* In *theatre*, a roll which gives motion to or which supports a traveling apron.

The upward movement of the drum prevents the skin from being carried around the lower roller.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 315.

apron-squirel, *n.* Same as *apple-squire*. *Nashe*. (*N. E. D.*)

apron-string (ā'prun-string), *n.* A string by which an apron is attached to the person.—**Apron-string hold**, in *law*, a tenure of property through one's wife, or during her lifetime alone.—**To be tied to a woman's apron-strings**, to be bound to her as a child is bound to its mother; be unable to break away from her control or influence: be kept subservient to her caprice.

apropos (ap-prō-pō'), *adv.*, *a.*, and *n.* [< F. *à propos*, to the purpose: *à*, to, with reference to, < L. *ad*, to; *propos*, purpose, < L. *propositum*, a thing proposed: see *purpose* and *propose*.] I. *adv.* 1. To the purpose; opportunely; seasonably.—2. With reference or regard; in respect: followed by *of*.

Suddenly, and *à propos* of nothing, asking him how it was possible for a man to have three godmothers.
W. Black, Shandon Bells, xxiii.

3. With reference to that (a thing just mentioned); by the way: used absolutely, to introduce an incidental observation.

Mr. Rowan is now busy upon his work. *Apropos*, I heard very lately that my friend was the author of that fine little pamphlet that has so irretrievably spoiled the credit and sale of that vain simple book of Watson's.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letter xvii.

II. *a.* Opportune; seasonable: to the purpose; pertinent; happy: as, an *apropos* remark.

III. *n.* Pertinency. [Rare.]

Aprosmictus (ap-ros-mik'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπρόσμικτος*, not associating, isolated, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πρόσμικτος*, verbal adj. of *προσμίγνυναι*, mingle with, associate, < *πρός*, by, with, + *μίγνυναι*, mingle, mix: see *mix*.] A genus of parrakeets. It includes *A. erythropterus*, the red-winged parrakeet of Australia, and *A. scapulatus*, the king parrakeet. By some this genus is referred to a subgenus of *Platycercus*.

aprosopia (ap-rō-sō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀπρόσωπος*, without a face, < *ἀ-* priv. + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, absence of the greater part of the face, due to arrested development of the mandibular arch.

aproterodont (ap-rō-ter'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *πρότερος*, in front, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *herpet.*, having no front teeth: applied to the dentition of serpents whose intermaxillaries are toothless.

aps (aps), *n.* [A dial. form of *asp*1, *q. v.*] A common name for white-poplar wood, used for toys, etc. [Eng.]

apse (aps), *n.* [< L. *apsis*, in the architectural sense, as in definition: see *apsis*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) Strictly, any recess, or the termination of a building of semicircular plan, covered by a semicircular vault or semi-dome; hence, a similar feature of polygonal plan. (*b*) In ordinary use, the termination of the choir or

Apse. — Duomo of Pisa, Italy.

sanctuary of any church, particularly if it presents a superficial resemblance to an apse in the stricter sense, in that it is at least approximately semicircular in plan, and vaulted: commonly equivalent to *chevet*, and applied to the altar extremity of a church, even if of rectangular plan and not vaulted, and including the apse-aisles, chapels, and any other adjunct to the ritual east end of a church. The apse in its origin was a characteristic feature of the ancient Roman basilica, in which it formed the raised tribune for the court magistrates. The throne of the quæstor or presiding judge stood in the center of the chord of the arc of the apse. When the basilicas became Christian churches, the throne was replaced by the high altar, which still occupies this position in Latin churches of the strict basilica type, and has regularly kept it in Oriental churches. Some types of church regularly have secondary apses in other positions than at the eastern end, as at the western end, at the extremities of the transepts or of aisles, etc. See cuts under *basilica* and *bema*. Also *apsis*.

2. In *astron.*, same as *apsis*.

apse-aisle (aps'īl), *n.* An aisle which extends around an apse, continuing the lateral aisles of the choir, or choir-aisles.

Apse-aisle. — Original plan of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

apse-chapel (aps'chap'el), *n.* A chapel opening upon an apse or apse-aisle.

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apselaphesis (ap-sel-a-fē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἁ- priv. + ψηλάφησις, feeling, < ψηλαφᾶν, feel, grope, touch, connected with ψάω, touch, rub.] In *pathol.*, diminution or loss of tactile sensibility.

apsidal (ap'si-dal), *a.* [< *apsis* (*apsid-*) + *-al.*] 1. In *astron.*, pertaining to the apsides. See *apsis*.—2. In *arch.*, of or relating to an apse or of the nature or form of an apse; terminating in an apse.

The prothesis and diaconicon [in Armenian churches] are never *apsidal* on the outside, and seldom so on the inside. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 174.

Apsidal chapel. (a) A chapel terminating in an apse. (b) An apse-chapel.—**Apsidal surface**, in *math.*, a surface related to any other surface and to any point as Fresnel's wave-surface is related to the quadric surface and to its center; that is to say, on each plane section of an original surface through a certain fixed point the apsides from that point which cut the section orthogonally are taken, and distances equal to these radii are measured off from the fixed point on the perpendicular to the section; then the locus of the extremities of these lines so measured is the apsidal surface.

apsidally (ap'si-dal-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of an apse; with an apse.

In this difficulty the architect hit upon the happy expedient of finishing the roof westwards *apsidally*.
Dean Hornes, Handbook of Chester Cathedral, p. 40.

apsides, *n.* Plural of *apsis*.

apsidiole (ap-sid'i-ōl), *n.* [F., commonly *absidiole*, < NL. **apsidiola*, dim. of L. *apsis* (*apsid-*), apse.] A small apse; a secondary apse, as one of the apses on either side of the central or

Apsidioles. — St. Sernin, Toulouse, 12th century.

main apse in a church of trisapsidal plan, or one of the apse-chapels when these project on the exterior of the church, particularly if the projection resembles an apse in shape. Also written *absidiole*.

apsis (ap'sis), *n.*; pl. *apsides* (ap'si-dēz). [L. (pl. *apsides*), also *absis* (pl. *absides*) and *absida* (pl. *absidæ*), a round arch or vault, the circle which a dancer describes in the air, < Gr. ἁψίς (pl. ἁψίδες), a loop, wheel, orbit, etc., < ἅπτειν, fasten, bind: see *apt.*] 1. In *astron.*, a point in the eccentric orbit of a planet in which it is either furthest from or nearest to the body about which it revolves. The *higher apsis* is the point furthest from, and the *lower apsis* the point nearest to, the central body. The *line of apsides* is the line joining the apsides. These terms were originally applied to circular orbits, but are now extended to ellipses. Also *apse*.

2. In *arch.*, same as *apse*.—3. A religiary or case in which the relics of saints are kept, especially one of a form imitating the curves of a dome or vault.

Sometimes written *absis*.

apsychical (ap-sī'ki-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀ- priv. + ψυχικός, of the mind or soul: see ψυχή and *psychical*.] 1. Not psychical; not mental or spiritual.—2. Not involving conscious mental action; not controlled by the mind.

apt (apt), *a.* [< F. *apte* = Pr. *apte* = Sp. Pg. *apto* = It. *atto*, < L. *aptus*, fit, fitted, prop. pp. of obs. *apere*, fasten, join (whence the inceptive *aptare*, pp. *aptus*, reach after, try to seize), = Gr. ἅπτειν, fasten, bind.] 1. Possessing the qualities necessary or proper for a certain purpose or end; fit; suited; adapted; suitable.

All the men of might, . . . strong and *apt* for war.
2 Ki. xxiv. 16.

In woode and stone, not the softest, but hardest, be always *apted*. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, p. 85.

No man that putteth his hand to the plough, and looketh back, is *apt* for the kingdom of God.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The hands that have grasped dominion and hold it have been large and hard: those from which it has slipped, delicate, and *apt* for the lyre and the pencil.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 253.

2. Suited to its purpose; apposite; pertinent; appropriate; becoming; as, an *apt* metaphor.

Such *apt* and gracious words.
That aged ears play truant at his tales,
And younger hearings are quite ravished.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

Expert
In fitting *apt* words to think.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.
Inclination yet *apt* citations
Of barbarous law Latin.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. Having a tendency; naturally susceptible; liable; likely: as, wheat on moist land is *apt* to blast or be winter-killed.

It [the barber's] is the common resort of small beasts, . . . *apt* to be painted green and adorned with pictures.
C. Mather, Roundabout Journey, p. 135.

4. Inclined; predisposed; accustomed; customarily; prone; ready: as, one who is too *apt* to slander others.

Tis time my hard-mouthed corners to control,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal.
Dryden, Tyrtæus, Philos., l. 68b.

What makes you thoughtful, you are *apt* to find, and *apt* to run into a thousand little imprudences?
C. C. Colton, Lacon, or Many in One Sentiment, lv. 3.

5. Ready; prompt; quick; unusually intelligent; expert; facile: as, a pupil *apt* to learn; an *apt* wit.

Strong, supple, sinew-corded, *apt* at arms.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

An *apt* taster knows which wine has the novel flavor.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 268.

6. Prepared; ready; willing.

Live a thousand years,
I shall not find myself so *apt* to die.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

The paymaster and the attorney stood at hand *apt* with suggestions. *C. J. Belamy*, The Breton Mills, xiv.

7†. Capable of easy explanation; natural; credible.

That Cassio loves her, I do well believe it;
That she loves him, 'tis *apt*, and of great credit.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Apt*, *Fit*. "The words *apt* and *fit* might be thought to differ only in this, that the former is of Latin derivation; but *apt* has an active sense, and *fit* a passive sense,—a distinction clearly shown by Shakspere, when he pokes fun in the play at Hamlet says, 'Such *apt*, thing *fit*,' and by Wordsworth: 'Our hearts more *apt* to sympathize with beaver, or seals more *fit* for future glory.'" *H. Reed*, Eng. Lit., p. 106.—2. Meet, fitting, germane, appropriate.—3 and 4. *Apt*, *Likely*, *Liable*, *Subject*, *prone*. *Apt*, when used in reference to persons, indicates physical tendency or inward inclination: as, *apt* to catch cold; *apt* to neglect work; when used of things it similarly indicates natural tendency: as, *apt* to mould. *Likely* may suggest the same idea: as, he is *likely* to do it. It is likely to rust; or it may express more external probability or chance: as, he is *likely* to come at any moment. *Liable* in this connection is rarely used except of exposure to evil, being practically equivalent to exposed, or exposed to the danger of: as, *liable* to accident. *Liable* to be hurt, that is, exposed to the danger of being hurt; *liable* to censure: in such use it does not express probability or tendency, but merely the possibility of exposure or risk. *Subject* expresses rather the liability of a person or thing, and occasionally does happen. "*Liable* to disease and *subject* to disease thus convey different ideas. The things to which we are *liable* are determined more by accident or circumstance; the things to which we are *subject* are determined by constitutional peculiarities. *Apt* to be suddenly ill; *liable*, but not *likely*, to die before the physician arrives; *subject* to disease, *liable* to be hurt, ill is, exposed to the danger of being hurt; *liable* to censure: in such use it does not express probability or tendency, but merely the possibility of exposure or risk. *Subject* expresses rather the liability of a person or thing, and occasionally does happen." *Liable* to disease and *subject* to disease thus convey different ideas. The things to which we are *liable* are determined more by accident or circumstance; the things to which we are *subject* are determined by constitutional peculiarities. *Apt* to be suddenly ill; *liable*, but not *likely*, to die before the physician arrives; *subject* to disease, *liable* to be hurt.
Hoare, Synonyms, p. 12.

How *apt* the poor are to be proud!
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

It is the duty of practical good sense to bear in mind that a certain result, though not certain to happen, is *likely* to happen, and that no wise man will put that likelihood out of sight. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 212.

Till that hour
Not *liable* to fear, or flight, or pain.
Milton, P. L., vi. 397.

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons, monarchs must obey.
Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, l. 1.

5. Clever, bright, dexterous.

apt (apt), *v. t.* [< L. *aptare*, fit, adapt, accommodate, adjust, < *aptus*, fit, etc.: see *apt*, *a.*] To prepare for a definite exercise; fit; suit for anticipated circumstances; adapt.

If he be mine, he shall follow and observe what I will *apt* him for. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, chapter, i. 3.

That our speech be *apted* to necessary edification.
Jer. Taylor.

He takes his top-sail down in such rough storms,
And *apts* his sails to stir more temperate.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, i.

aptable (apt'ia-bl), *a.* [< L. *aptabilis*, < *aptare*, adapt: see *apt*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being fitted or adapted. *Sherwood.*

aptaker (ap'tāk), *v. t.* [< L. *aptatus*, pp. of *aptare*, adapt: see *apt*, *v.*] To make fit.

Aptenodytes (ap'te-nō-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπτερος, wingless (< ἀ- priv. + πτερόν, wing), < *πτερόν*, *πτέρυξ*, wing, fly), + *δύτης*, diver, < *δύειν*, dive, sink.] A genus of penguins, formerly coextensive with the family *Spheniscidæ*, and giving name to a family *Aptenodytidæ*, but now usually restricted to two large species, the emperor and king penguins, *A. imperator* and *A. rex*, or *A. forsteri* and *A. pennanti*, distinguished from all others by their great size and long, slender, somewhat curved bill. Both were formerly called the great or Patagonian penguin, *A. patachonica*. Also *Aptenodyta* and *Apteronectes*.

Aptenodytidæ (ap'te-nō-dit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aptenodytes* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, the penguins, named from the genus *Aptenodytes*: synonymous with *Spheniscidæ* (which see).

Aptera (ap'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gr. ἄπτερα, animals without wings), ἄπτερος, wingless, neut. of such animals—Aristotle), neut. pl. of *apterus*, < Gr. ἄπτερος, wingless: see *apterous*.] In *zoöl.*, a group to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) In the Linnean system of classification, the seventh and last order of *Insecta*, including "insects" without wings, that is, crustaceans, arachnidans, myriapods, etc. In 1795 it was divided by Latreille into seven orders: *Suctoria*, *Trachelata*, *Parasita*, *Aspidota*, *Rhizophaga*, *Crustacea*, and *Myriapoda*. (*b*) In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fourth of nine orders of *Insecta*, including "wingless forms without gnathites," and containing only the genus; the *Suctoria* of De Geer, the *Siphonaptera* of Latreille, the *Aphaniptera* of Kirby and modern writers. Used in this sense also by Mackay and others. (*c*) Leach's name applied to mostly groups of wingless parasitic fleas, as to the haustellate and mandibulate lice, the thysanurous insects, etc. (*d*) In Hoffmansegg's system of classification, one of the two prime divisions of *Insecta* or *Insecta* (the other being *Pterygota*), consisting of the two orders *Collembola* and *Thysanura*, containing all apterous anomalous insects of such forms as *Podura* and *Lepisma*, *Campodea* and *Japyx*, etc. The name is practically synonymous with *Ametabola* (which see).

apteral (ap'te-ral), *a.* [As *apteron* + *-al*.] 1. Destitute of wings.—2. In *arch.*, applied to a temple or other building which has no columns on the flanks, but may have a portico at one or at each end: opposed to *peripteral*, surrounded by columns. See *prostyle* and *amphiprostyle*.

apteran (ap'te-ran), *n.* [As *apteron* + *-an*.] A wingless insect; one of the *Aptera*.

apteria, *n.* Plural of *apterium*.

apterial (ap-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *apterium* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, pertaining to an apterium, or to apteria.

apterium (ap-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *apteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἄπτερον, without feathers: see *apterous*.] In *ornith.*, a tract or space on the skin of a bird where no feathers grow; a non-feathered tract, in distinction from a feather-tract or pteryla (which see). *Nitzsch*; *Sundevall*.

apterous (ap'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *apterus*, < Gr. ἄπτερος, wingless, without feathers, < ἀ- priv. + πτερόν, wing, feather.] 1. In *entom.*, wingless; having no wings: applied both to wingless insects belonging to winged groups, and to the wingless stage of winged insects. A specialization of, or pertaining to the *Aptera*.—2. In *bot.*, destitute of membranous expansions, as a stem or petiole: opposed to *alate*.

Apterpges (ap-ter'i-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Apteryx*.] A superfamily group, made by Newton an order, of carinate birds, based upon and including only the family *Apterygidæ* (which see).

Apterygia (ap-te-rij'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πτέρυγιον, a wing, fin: see *Pterygia*.] A group of wingless birds, confined to islands and with an intromittent male organ, and contrasting with the *Pterygia*, composed of the cephalopodous and carinate birds. *Latrobe*, 1840.

apterygian (ap-te-rij'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. ἀπτέρυγος, wingless (see *Apteryx*), + *-ian*.] 1. Wingless; apterous.—2. Pertaining to the genus *Apteryx*, or to the family *Apterygidæ*.

Apterygidæ (ap-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apteryx* (*Apteryg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ratite or struthious birds, of the suborder *Dromiæ* and suborder or superfamily *Apterypes*, constituted by the single genus *Apteryx*. It is characterized by the rudimentary condition of the wings and tail, long feet, very long slender bill with terminal nostrils, and many anatomical peculiarities, among them a better development of the diaphragmatic than in any other bird.

Apterygine (ap'te-ri-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Apteryx* (*Apteryg-*) + *-inæ*.] The only subfamily of the family *Apterygidæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

Apteryx (ap'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. ἀπτέρυγος, wingless), < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), a wing, < πτερόν, a wing, or *πτέρον*, feather.] 1. A genus of ratite birds, constituting the family *Apterygidæ*. There are several species or varieties, all inhabiting New Zealand, of which *A. australis* has been

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longest and best known: *A. mantelli* inhabits Stewart Island, and *A. owenii* the South Island. All are known as kiwis, kiwi kiwis, or kiwi-kiwis, from their cry. Also, improperly, *Apteryx* and *Apteryx*.

2. [*l.c.*] A bird of this genus; a kiwi (which see).

Apteryx mantelli.

aptha (ap'thă), *n.* See *aphtha*.

aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *aptitude* = Pg. *aptidão* = It. *attitudine*, < L. *aptitudo*, fitness, aptness, apt, fit: see *apt*, *a.* Cf. *attitude*, which is a doublet of *aptitude*.] **1.** The state or quality of being apt or fit for or suited to a purpose, place, or situation; fitness; suitableness.

> *Aptitude* . . . for the end to which it was aimed.
> *Dewey of Christ. Piety.*

2. A natural tendency or acquired inclination; both capacity and propensity for a certain course: as, oil has an *aptitude* to burn; men acquire an *aptitude* to particular vices.

> He that is about children should learn their nature and *aptitudes*.
> *Locke.*

The Americans have at all times shown a remarkable *aptitude* for the sea-faring life, and they did not wait for the Declaration of Independence to take measures for the construction of an independent navy.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. Readiness in learning; teachableness; quickness to understand and acquire; intelligence; talent.

> He is a boy of remarkable *aptitude*. *Macaulay.*

= **Syn.** *Faculty*, *Capacity*, etc. See *genius*.

aptitudinal (ap-ti-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< ML. *aptitudo* (*aptitudin-*) + *-al*: see *aptitude*.] **1.** Relating to aptitude or aptitudes. — **2.** Existing in possibility or capacity merely. [Rare.] — **Aptitudinal station**, a relation which does not require the correlate to exist actually, but only potentially; as, for example, the relation of a desire to its object.

aptitudinally (ap-ti-tū'di-nal-i), *adv.* In an aptitudinal manner; in a way which reveals aptitude.

aptly (apt'li), *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner. (*a*) With exact correspondence; with fitness; justly.

> I have forgot your name; but, sure, that part
> Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally performed.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., l.

(*b*) Suitably; appropriately: of language, pertinently, appositely, or significantly.

> Irenæus very *aptly* remarks. *Addison.*
> Words *aptly* cull'd and meanings well express'd
> Can calm the sorrows of a wounded breast.
> *Crabbe*, The Village.

(*c*) Readily; quickly; cleverly: as, he *aptly* caught my meaning.

aptness (apt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being apt, in any sense of that word.

> The *aptness* of things to their end. *Hooker.*
> What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts, to imitate speech may be inquired. *Bacon.*
>
> At his first *aptness*, the maternal love
> Those rudiments of a mind improve. *Dryden*, Eleonora, l. 218.

Aptornis (ap-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., short for **apteryornis*, < Gr. ἄπτερος, wingless (see *apterous*), + ὄρνις, a bird: see *ornithology*.] A genus of recently extinct ralliform birds, probably of the family *Rallidæ*, related to the extant genus *Ocydromus*. Its remains are found in New Zealand with those of the moa. *A. defossor* and *A. otidiformis* are two species described by Owen in 1851.

aptosochromatism (ap-tō-sō-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἁπτός (ἀπτυ-), not falling off (cf. ἀπτωσία, stability, firmness: see *aptote*), + *chromatism*.] In *ornith.*, change of color of the plumage without loss or gain of any feathers. *Coues.*

aptote (ap'tōt), *n.* [< LL. *aptotum*, only in pl. *aptota*, < Gr. ἄπτωτον, neut. of ἄπτωτος, without case, undeclined, also as ἀπτώς (ἀπτωτ-), not falling, < ἀ- priv. + πτωτός, verbal adj. of πίπτειν, fall, whence also πτῶσις, case, inflection.] In *gram.*, a noun which has no distinction of cases; an indeclinable noun.

aptotic (ap-tot'ik), *a.* [*aptote* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an aptote; having no declension. — **2.** Uninflected; having no grammatical inflections: said of certain languages.

aptychus (ap'ti-kus), *n.*; pl. *aptychi* (-ki). [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πτυχή, a fold, < πτύσσειν, fold.] In *Cephalopoda*, a plate formed of a shelly substance, found in the terminal chamber of certain fossil mollusks, as ammonites, and regarded by some as an operculum. It was formerly considered to be one of the parts of different animals called trigonellites, lepadites, etc.

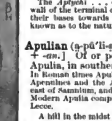
> The *Aptychi* . . . occupy the middle of the posterior wall of the terminal chamber of the Ammonite, and have their bases towards its mouth. Nothing is certainly known as to the nature of the *Aptychi* or Anaptychi.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 459.

Apulian (a-pū'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Apulia*, *Appulia*, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the region called Apulia, in southern Italy, or to its inhabitants. In Roman times Apulia included the region between the Apennines and the Adriatic and the Frentani and east of Samnium, and later also the Messapian peninsula. Modern Apulia comprises the provinces Foggia, Bari, and Lecce.

> A hill in the midst of the *Apulian* plain. *Brit.*, XV. 39.

Apulian pottery, a name given to the Italo-Greek pottery found in Apulia and southeastern Italy generally, especially in the vases with red figures on a lustrous black ground, some of the most important examples of which are from this region.

Apus (ā'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄπους, without feet: see *apod*, *Apoda*, etc.] **1.** One of the southern constellations, inscribed in the sixteenth century, probably by Petrus Theodori; the Bird of Paradise. It is situated south of the Octans and Chamæleon, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. **2.** A genus of branchiopodous or phyllopodous entomostracous crustaceans, typical of the family *Apodidæ* or *Apusidæ*: a synonym of the form *Apous* by Frisch in 1732. Like nearly all animals which have been miscalled *Apoda* or *Apodes* (footless), they have feet. The mouth-organs in the phyllopoda ranging from 11 to 70 pairs. The genus is characterized by a large shield-like carapace, or cephalothorax in one piece, covering the whole of the animal. *A. cancriformis*, called the crab-shelled shrimp, is 2 or 3 inches long, and is noted for its powerful molts (it sheds its skin twenty times in two or three months), and for the sexual peculiarities of the females, the males having been only recently discovered.


Apus cancriformis.—A, lateral view, natural size; B, dorsal view, natural size; C, ventral view, enlarged; *a*, antennules; *b*, labrum; *c*, cephalothorax, separated at *e* from the rest of the carapace, or shield; *d*, gills: 1 to 10, the six simple somites preceded by twenty pedigerous somites bearing the foliaceous swimming-feet; *f*, eyes; *H*, antennæ; *IV*, or *th*, labrum.

3. In *ornith.*; (*a*) A genus of birds, of the family *Cypselidæ*, founded by Illiger in 1777; equivalent to *Cypselus* of Illiger, 1811. (*b*) [*l.c.*] The specific name of the common swift of England, *Cypselus apus* (L.) Illiger, 1811.

4. In *teratol.*, a monster destitute of posterior limbs, while the anterior are well formed.

Apyonia (a-pi'si-ē-a), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Apus* + *-idæ*: see *Apodidæ*.] Same as *Apodidæ*.

Apygia (a-pij'i-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + πυγή, buttock.] An order of *Arthropoda*: a synonym of *Arthropomata* (which see).

Apyrenmata (a-pi-re-nē'ma-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *apyrenmatus*: see *apyrenmatous*.] A division of animals including those in which the blood-corpuscles are not nucleated; those animals which have blood-disks as distinguished from nucleated cells of the blood. The term is practically the same in application as *Nemmatia*, though nuclei have been discovered in the form-elements of the blood of a few mammals.

apyrenmatous (a-pi-re-nem'a-tus), *a.* [NL. *apyrenmatus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + *pyrenmatous*: see *a.*-18 and *pyrenmatous*.] Not pyrenmatous; having blood which contains disks, or non-nucleated corpuscles, as a mammal.

apyretic (ap-i-ret'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἄπυρετος, without fever, < ἀ- priv. + πυρετός, fever. Cf. *apyrexia*.] Without pyrexia or fever; specifically, in *pathol.*, applied to those days in which the intermission of fever occurs in agues, and also to local affections which are not accompanied with fever.

apyrexia (a-pi-rek'si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀπυρεξία, absence of fever, < ἄπυρετος, without fever, < ἀ- priv. + *πυρεκτος, verbal adj. of πυρέσσειν, be in a fever, < πυρετός, fever: see *pyretic*, and cf. *apyretic*.] The absence or intermission of pyrexia or fever; the interval between the paroxysms in intermittent fevers. Also *apyrexy*.

apyrexial (a-pi-rek'si-al), *a.* [*apyrexia* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by apyrexia; apyretic.

apyrexy (ap'i-rek-si), *n.* Same as *apyrexia*.

apyrotype (a-pī'rō-tip), *n.* [< Gr. ἄπυρος, without fire (see *apyrous*), + *type*, *q. v.*] Printing-type produced without heat, as by means of dies and pressure, instead of by casting in molds.

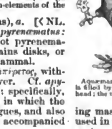
apyrous (a-pī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄπυρος, without fire, < ἀ- priv. + πῦρ, fire, = E. *fire*: see *fire* and *pyre*.] Incombustible, or capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or properties, as asbestos, mica, and talc. Apyrous bodies differ from the refractory ones in remaining unchanged even under extreme heat, while the latter may be altered even though not fused by fire.

aq. In *pharr.*, an abbreviation of *aqua*.

aqua (ā'kwă), *n.* [L. (> It. *acqua* = Sp. Pg. *agua* = F. *eau*), < Goth. *ahwa*, river, = AHG. *aha*, MHG. *ahe* (G. *Aa*, the name of several rivers) = OS. *aha* = AS. *éa* (for **eah*: see *ey*, Island), water, river, as OFries. *â*, *ê* = Icel. *á*, water, river, = Sw. *å* = Dan. *aa*, a brook.] **1.** Water: a word much used in medical prescriptions written in Latin, and in pharmacy generally, also in old chemistry, to denote a solution, or menstruum of water. — **2.** In *anat.*, some watery fluid or humor. — **Aqua ammonia**, a solution of ammonia gas in water, having the chemical properties of an alkali hydrate. — **Aqua ductus et aquæ haustus** (conducting of water and drawing of water), in *Scots law*, two servitudes, the former consisting in a right of carrying a watercourse through the grounds of another, and the latter of watering cattle at a river, well, or pond in the ground of another. — **Aqua fortis** (strong water), a name given to weak and impure nitric acid. *Double aqua fortis* contains twice as much acid as single *aqua fortis*. — **Aqua labyrinthi**, the fluid of the labyrinth of the ear; the perilymph, aquula acustica, or liquor Cotunnii. — **Aqua marina**. See *aquamarine*. — **Aqua mirabilis** (wonderful water). (*a*) A preparation of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardamom, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled. *Johnson.* (*b*) A carminative cordial prepared from oil of pimento (allspice): also called *aqua mirabilis pimentæ*. *Dunglison.* — **Aqua Morgagni**. Same as *liquor Morgagni* (which see, under *liquor*). — **Aqua regalis** (royal water), a name given to a mixture of one part of nitric acid and three to four parts of hydrochloric acid, from its power of dissolving gold, the "king" of metals, a poisonous fluid made about the end of the seventeenth century by a woman of Palermo named Tofana, who confessed that she had not fewer than 600 persons had been killed with it. It colors the skin yellow. (*b*) A name of the fluid of the pericardium, obtained by a long boiling of its acid. Also called *aquatella*. — **Aqua vitæ** (water of life), an old name for alcohol, how familiarly applied to brandy. *Addison.*

aquæductus (a-kwē-duk'tus), *n.* [L.: see *aqueduct*.] In *anat.*, a natural or artificial conveying a fluid, or supposed to do so. Also *aquæductus*. — **Aquæductus cochleæ**, the aqueduct of the cochlea, a minute tortuous channel in the temporal bone, running from the scala tympani of the cochlea to a point just below the internal auditory meatus. — **Aquæductus Fallopii**, the aqueduct of Fallopius, a channel through the temporal bone, leading from the internal auditory meatus and ending at the stylo-mastoid foramen, transmitting the facial nerve. — **Aquæductus Sylvii**, the aqueduct of Sylvius, the channel of communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. Also called *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. — **Aquæductus vestibuli**, a small canal running from the vestibule of the ear to the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It transmits the endolymphatic duct.

aquæmanale (ā'kwē-ma-nā'lē), *n.*; pl. *aquæmanalia* (-li-ă). [ML., also *aquæmanile*, *aquæminale*, *aquiminale*, LL. *aquimanale*, *lanale*, *aquiminarium*, < L. *aqua*, water, + *manale*, a ewer, neut. of *manalis*, flowing, < *manare*, flow, trickle, drip.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a pitcher or vessel for pouring out water, used especially for pouring water over the hands into a basin during and after meals. **2.** The basin in which, according to an ancient church ceremony, the priest washed his hands before celebrating mass. — **3.** A kind of water-ewer formerly used in private houses, and frequently made in grotesque forms. The term is now used specifically in this sense.


Aquamanale of copper, 14th century. It is filled by an opening at the top of the head; the tail forms a handle.

aquafortis (ā-kwā-fôr'tis), *n.* See *aqua fortis*, under *aqua*.

aquafortist (ā-kwā-fôr'tist), *n.* [*aqua fortis* + *-ist*.] One who etches by means of aqua fortis. *N. E. D.*

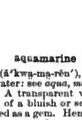
aquage (a'kwāj), *n.* [LL. *aquagium*, aqueduct, < L. *aqua*, water, + *agere*, lead: see *agent*.] In *leveling*: (*a*) The course of a mill-stream before it reaches the pond formed by a dam. (*b*) Any watercourse.

aquamarine (ă'kwą-mą-rēn'), *n.* [< L. *aqua marina*, sea-water: see *aqua*, *marine*, and *aigue-marine*.] 1. A transparent variety of beryl of a bluish or sea-green tint, used as a gem. Hence —2. A bluish-green color resembling that of the finest beryl.

aqua-meter (ă'kwą-mē'tėr), *n.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *meter*.] Same as *pulsometer*.

aquapult (ă'kwą-pult), *n.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *spult*, as in *catapult*.] A small portable force-pump.

aquapuncture (ă-kwą-pungk'-tūr), *n.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *punctura*, puncture.] A form of counter-irritation consisting in the forcible projection of a very fine stream of water against the skin. The stream, which comes from a powerful force-pump, reddens and blisters the part to which it is applied. It is used especially in neuralgic and affections of the spinal cord. Also called *douche à jet forme*.


Aquapult.

aquarelle (ak-wą-rel'), *n.* [F., < It. *acquerella*, water-color, light rain, *acquerello*, water-color, thin wine, dim. of *acqua* (= F. *eau*), < L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Water-color painting, or a painting in water-colors.

They (Frenchmen) despised it [water-color] when it was called *aquarelle*; they bowed down to it when it was called *peinture à la fresque*. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 361.

aquarellist (ak-wą-rel'ist), *n.* [*aquarelle* + *-ist*.] An artist who works in water-colors; a water-color painter.

aquaria, *n.* Plural of *aquarium*.

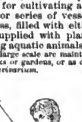
aquarian (ą-kwā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aquarius*, pertaining to water (see *Aquarius*), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to an aquarium. [Rare.]

N. E. D.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] [< ML. *Aquarii*, pl., the Aquarians, < L. *aquarius*: see *Aquarius*.] One who used water instead of wine in the eucharist: a term applied to certain Christians in Africa about the middle of the third century, who, while it was still customary to celebrate the Lord's supper twice a day, though employing wine at the evening eucharist, substituted water for it in the morning in order that the odor of wine might not betray them during the day. They are often confounded with earlier followers of the ascetic Tatian in Syria, called Hydroparastatæ, or Water-drinkers, and reckoned among the Encratites, who used water in place of wine at the eucharist, because they held the latter to be sinful, regarding it as the evil principle or blood of the devil.

aquariculture (ă'kwą-ri-kul'tūr), *n.* [< L. *aquarium* + *cultura*, culture.] The culture of aquatic plants in aquariums; the management of an aquarium.

aquarium (ą-kwā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aquariums*, *aquaria* (-umz, -ą). [L., a watering-place for cattle, neut. of *aquarius*: see *Aquarius*.] 1. An artificial pond, cistern, or place in a garden or elsewhere for cultivating aquatic plants.—2. A vessel or series of vessels, constructed chiefly of glass, filled with either fresh or salt water, and supplied with plants, rocks, etc., in which living aquatic animals are kept. Many aquariums on a large scale are maintained in connection with public parks or gardens, or as distinct institutions. Also called *aquariarium*.


Aquarium.

Aquarius (ą-kwā'ri-us), *n.* [L., a water-bearer, one of the signs of the zodiac (Gr. ὑδροχόος, < ὕδωρ, water, + χεῖν, pour), < *aqua*, water, + *-arius*, pertaining to.] 1. In *astron.*, a southern constellation, supposed to represent a man standing with his left hand extended upward, and with his right pouring out of a vase a stream of water which flows into the mouth of the Southern Fish. It contains no star brighter than the third magnitude.—2. The Water-bearer; the eleventh sign (marked ♒) of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January: so called from the constellation.

aquarter (a-kwär'tėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *quarter*.] *Naut.*, on the quarter: 45° abaft the beam.

a quartieri (ä kwär-tē-ā'ri). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *quartieri*, pl. of *quartiere*, a quarter, compartment: see *quarter*.] In *ecram.*, (decorated) in compartments: said especially of anything circular, such as a shield, the rim of a round dish, or the like, which is divided into panels or compartments by radiating lines.

aquatic (ą-kwat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aquaticus*, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to water; watery.—2. Living in or frequenting water: as, *aquatic* animals; *aquatic* plants.—3. Practised on or in water: as, *aquatic* sports.—**Aquatic bird**, a cenant, specifically, *Aves aquaticæ*, the members of the old orders *Grallatores* and *Natatores*; the waders and swimming birds, taken together.—**Aquatic box**, an accessory to the microscope, generally in the form of a glass cell, in which algæ or animalcules are placed for observation.

II. *n.* 1. A plant which grows in water.—2. *pl.* Sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming.

aquatical (ą-kwat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aquatic*. [Rare.]

aquatilis (ak'wą-til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *aquatile*, < L. *aquatilis*, living or growing in or near water, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] I. *a.* Inhabiting water.

The *aquatile* or water frog. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

II. *n.* An aquatic animal or plant.

Aquatilia (ak-wą-til'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *aquatilis*, living in the water: see *aquatile*.] In Fleming's system of classification, a subsection of heteropterous insects, including genuine aquatic species with concealed antennæ, as distinguished from those of the section *Litoralia*.

aquatint (ă'kwą-tint), *n.* [< F. *aquatinte*, *aqua-tinta*, < It. *acqua tinta* lit. dyed water: *acqua*, water (see *aqua*); *tinta*, fem. of *tinto* (< L. *tinctus*), pp. of *tingere*, *tingere*, < L. *tingere*, tint, tinge: see *tint*, *tinge*.] 1. An etching process by which prints imitating the broad flat tints of India ink, bister, or sepia drawings are produced. It was perfected by the Abbé St. Non in the eighteenth century, and was perfected by Jean Baptiste Le Prince (1733–1781). In the aquatint process spaces are bitten, instead of lines as in etching (which see).

2. An engraving executed by the aquatint process.

Also *aquatinta*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to this method of etching.

aquatint (ă'kwą-tint), *v. t.* [*aquatint*, *n.*] To etch in aquatint.

aquatinta (ă'kwą-tin'tą), *n.* Same as *aquatint*.

aqur tinter (ă'kwą-tin'tėr), *n.* One who practises the art of aquatinting.

aquatinting (ă'kwą-tin'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *aquatint*.] The art or process of etching in the aquatint method. See *aquatint*.

aquavivarium (ă'kwą-vi-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aquavivaria* (-ą). [L. *aqua*, water, + *vivarium*, q. v.] Same as *aquarium*, 2.

aqueduct (ak'wę-dukt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aquaduct*; = F. *aqueduc*, OF. *aquedut*, < L. *aquæductus*, prop. separated, *aquæ ductus*, a conveyance of water: see *aqua*, gen. of *aqua*, water; *ductus*, conveyance, lead, < *ducere*, lead, convey: see *aqua* and *duct*.] 1. A conduit or channel for conducting water from one place to another. More particularly applied to structures of masonry and tunneling for the conducting of water from distant sources to large cities through tubular conduits. Aqueducts were extensively used in the Roman empire, and many of these ancient structures still remain. They were constructed of stone or wood, sometimes tunneled through hills and carried over valleys and rivers on arches, much of the latter upon double rows uselessly expended, from a mistaken idea of the necessity of a perfectly level course. The aqueduct of Segovia, originally built by the Romans, has 150 arches in some parts built in two tiers 100 feet or more in height, and is an admirable monument of ancient engineering. One of the most remarkable aqueducts of modern times is that of Marseilles, to which city it conveys the waters of the river Durance from a distance of about 80 miles, of which 30 miles consists of tunnels, and a considerable portion is traversed by means of viaducts of great height and length. This aqueduct was built between 1839 and 1847, and supplies water in such abundance that the environs of Marseilles formerly

Aqueduct of Segovia, Spain.

extremely arid, have become a garden from the plentiful irrigation which is now possible.

2. In *anat.*, same as *aquæductus*.

aquæductus (ak-wę-duk'tus), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, same as *aquæductus*.

aqueity (ă-kwē'i-ti), *n.* [< *aque-ous* + *-ity*.] The essential principle or quality of water; wateriness; aqueousness.

The *aqueity*,
Terreity, and sulphureity
Shall run together again, and all be annulled.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

aqueous (ă'kwę-us), *a.* [< L. as if **aqueus*, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Of the nature of water; abounding with water; formed by water; watery: as, an *aqueous* solution.—**Aqueous or watery fusion.** See *fusion*.—**Aqueous humor** (of the eye), the limpid watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the crystalline lens in the eye. See *eye*.—**Aqueous rocks**, in *geol.*, mechanically formed rocks, composed of matter deposited by water. Also called *sedimentary* or *stratified rocks*.—**Aqueous tint**, in *painting*, a nearly colorless tint.—**Aqueous tissue**, in *bot.*, epidermal or subepidermal layers of cells filled with clear sap, as in most succulent plants.—**Aqueous vapor**, the invisible vapor which, taken from the surface of water by evaporation and rising into the atmosphere, returns to the earth in the form of rain, dew, and snow.

aqueousness (ă'kwę-us-nes), *n.* [< *aqueous* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being aqueous or watery; wateriness.

aquetta (ą-kwet'tą), *n.* [It., prop. *acquetta*, dim. of *acqua*, water: see *aqua*.] A celebrated Italian poison, more commonly called *aqua Tofana* (which see, under *aqua*).

aquicultural (ă-kwē-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [*aquiculture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to aquiculture.

By the regulations of the various foreign powers the [Fish Commission] Bulletin becomes a guide to the knowledge of what is being done in *aquicultural* enterprise in all parts of the world. *Nature*, XXXIII. 38.

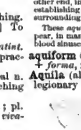
aquiculture (ă'kwē-kul-tūr), *n.* [= F. *aquiculture*, < L. *aqua*, water, + *cultura*, culture.] Culture of the natural inhabitants of water; fish-breeding; pisciculture.

aquiferous (ą-kwif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying water.—**Aquiferous canals**, the channels which traverse the liver or other part of many mollusks, as lamellibranchs and odontophores, opening into the surface by one end, and at the other end, in some cases, emptying into blood-sinuses, thus establishing communication between the blood and the surrounding water.

These *aquiferous canals*, as they have been termed, appear, in many cases, to open by their inner ends into the blood sinuses. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 491.

aquiform (ă'kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *aqua*, water, + *forma*, form.] In the form of water; liquid.

Aquila (ak'wi-lą), *n.* [L., an eagle, hence the legionary standard; prob. fem. of the rare adj.


The Constellation Aquila.

aquilus, dark-colored, dun, swarthy; cf. Gr. ἀχλύς, a mist, darkness.] 1. In *ornith.* a genus

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Aquila

of birds established by Brisson in 1760, but having no characters by which it can be exactly defined. The name has been loosely applied to eagles and other large diurnal raptorial birds which have no tooth of the beak. It is now restricted and somewhat definitely applied to eagles having booted tarsi, that is, having the shank more or less completely feathered. Such are the golden eagle, *A. chrysaetus*, of Europe and North America; the spotted eagle, *A. nævioi*, of Asia and Europe; the Imperial eagle, *A. heliaca*, of the same region; the Russian eagle, *A. mogilnik*, etc. See cut under *eagle*.

2. A northern constellation situated in the Milky Way, nearly south of Lyra, and containing the bright star Altair. It has for its outline the figure of a flying eagle carrying in its talons the boy Antinous, the page of the emperor Hadrian. See cut, p. 284.

3. [*l. c.*; pl. *aquilæ* (-lē).] A reading-desk in the form of an eagle.

aquilated† (ak'wi-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *aquilatus*, adorned with eagles' heads, < L. *aquila*, an eagle: see *Aquila*.] In *her.*, adorned with the heads of eagles: as, a cross *aquilated*.

Aquilegia (ak-wi-lē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Mi. *aquilegia*, *aquilega*), said to be < L. *aquila*, an eagle, whose claws the spurs of the petals are supposed to resemble. Cf. L. *Aquilēia*, Gr. Ἀκυ-ῆια, Aquileia, a town of Austria near the Adriatic.] A genus of acrid plants, natural order Ranunculaceæ, widely distributed over the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The flowers have flat, elliptical, colored sepals, alternating with as many spurred petals; the fruit consists of five follicles with numerous seeds. The spurred petals with incurved hooks have been compared to five pigeons, the sepals representing the wings, and to this the English name *columbine* refers (from Latin *columba*, a pigeon). Several species are common in cultivation, and, as they are prone to sport and hybridize, the varieties of form and color are numerous. There are 10 North American species, in some of which, from the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, the spurs are several inches in length.

Inflorescence of *Aquilegia vulgaris* (garden columbine); *a*, flower; *b*, same, cut vertically; *c*, pistils.

Aquilino (ak-wi-lī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aquila* + *-inæ*. Cf. *aquiline*.] A conventional subfamily of *Falconidæ*, containing eagles. It has no assignable technical characters. See *Aquila*, 1.

aquiline (ak'wi-lin or -līn), *a.* [= F. *aquilin*, < L. *aquilinus*, pertaining to an eagle, < *aquila*, an eagle: see *Aquila*, 1. Of or pertaining to the eagle.

> When mortals lived
> Of stronger wing, of aquiline ascent.
> Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 967.

2. Resembling an eagle; having the characteristics of an eagle; especially, resembling an eagle's beak; curving; hooked; prominent.

> Terribly arched and *aquiline* his nose.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii.

Even before objection was made to his appearance in the board . . . the *aquiline* suggestions of Mr. Oakhurst's nature and countenance not only prominently flattered the pigeons, but absolutely occasioned them to manifest among the fish-hawks.
Bret Harte, Argonauts, p. 130.

aquilon (ak'wi-lon), *n.* [< F. *aquilon*, < L. *aquilo*, the north wind, Boreas; prob. < *aquilus*, dark-colored, dun, swarthy (cf. *Aquila*), with allusion to the dark, stormy weather accompanying the north wind.] The north wind. [Rare.]

> Blow, villain, till thy spheted face chock
> Doo swell the cheke of pull'd Aquilon.
> *Skelt.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

aquiminale, **aquimanile** (ā'kwi-mi-nā'lē, -ma-nā'lē), *n.* See *aquamanile*.

aquuminarium (ā'kwi-mi-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aquuminaria* (-ä). Same as *aquamanile*.

Aquitanian (ak-wi-tā'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Aquitania*, said to be < Celtic *Aqui*, name of a people, + *tau*, country.] Pertaining to Aquitania, one of the great divisions of ancient Gaul. Accord. ing to Cæsar, it was bounded by the Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean. Augustus extended it as a Roman province northward to the Loire. It afterward became the Frankish and French duchy (and for some time kingdom) of Aquitaine (held as an appanage of the English crown through intermarriage for about 300 years before 1453), and finally, greatly reduced, the French province of Guienne (a medieval corruption of *Aquitaine*).

aquitel, *v. t.* An old form of *acquit*, *Chaucer*.

Aquitelæ (ak-wi-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *aqua*, water, + *telæ*, web.] A subdivision of spiders, of the family *Araneidæ*, corresponding to the old genus *Argyroneta* and to the *Nayades* of Walckenaer or the family *Tubitelæ* of Latreille. It contains such species as the diving water-spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*. So called because they spin their webs in the water. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

aquocapsulitis (ā'kwō-ap-sū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *aqua*, water, fluid, + *capsula*, box, + *-itis*: see *aqua* and *capsulitis*.] Inflammation of the linings of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

aquometer (ā-kwom'e-tėr), *n.* [The analogical L. form would be **aquimeter*, < *aqua*, water, + *metrum*, measure. Cf. *aquameter*.] A steam-pump which acts both by direct steam-pressure and by vacuum. It has two working chambers, into which steam is alternately admitted. By the condensation of the steam a partial vacuum is formed, and the water rushes in. When the chamber is full of water a valve opens, and steam enters and forces the water out into a pressure- or delivery-chamber. The steam condenses as before, causing the inflow of a further supply of water, the chamber is filled with its companion is discharged, and thus keeping up a continuous delivery. See *pulsometer* and *steam-pump*.

aquose (ā'kwōs), *a.* [= F. *aqueux* = Pg. *aquoso*, < L. *aquosus*, < *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Watery; abounding in water. [Rare.]

aquosity (ā-kwos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *aquosité* = Pg. *aquosidade*, < LL. *aquositas*, moistness, < L. *aquosus*: see *aquose*.] **1.** The abstract essential quality of water; watery nature as a quality.

> We do not assume that a something called *aquosity* entered into and took possession of the oxide of hydrogen as soon as it was formed, and then guided the aqueous particles to their places in the facets of the crystal, or among the leaflets of the hoar-frost.
> *Bradley*, Lay Sermons, p. 136.

Life is thus only an abstraction from the properties of living things, just as *aquosity* would be an abstraction from the properties of water. *The Princeton Rev.*, II. 15.

2. The state of being aquose or watery; moisture.

aquula (ak'wū-lä), *n.* [L., also *aquola*, *acula*, a little water, a little stream, dim. of *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] In *anat.*, a small collection of watery fluid. — **Aquula acustica**, the auditory fluid. — **Aquula Morgagni**, the liquid of the labyrinth of the ear.

ar† (ār), *n.* [< ME. *ar*, pl. *arres*, < AS. *ær*, < L. *er*, the nature of the letter *r*; *r*, the usual assistant vowel; + *ær*, *r*.] The name of the letter *R*. Also formerly spelled *arre*.

> There was an V. and thre *arres* bygvne in a nute
> With letters crowkede, whiche shal reherse.
> *Pol. Poem in Archæologia*, XXIX. 21. (*Halliwell.*)

ar-2, **a-**. See *arr-*1.

ar-3, **ar-ti**, etc. Obsolete forms of *arch*, *ere*, *or*, *ary*, etc.

ar-. The assimilated form, in Latin, etc., of *ad-* before *r*; in older English words a restored form of Middle English and Old French *a-*, the regular reduced form of Latin *ar-*, as in *array*, *arrange*, etc.

-ar†, [ME. *-ar*, occasional spelling of *-er*3, *-ere*.] A suffix of indeterminate origin, a variant of *-er*1, as in *beggar*, *liar*, formerly and properly *beger*, etc.

ar2, [ME. reg. *-er*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, *-air*, mod. F. *-ier*, *-aire* = Sp. Pg. *-ario* = It. *-ario*, *-aio*, < L. *-ārius*, fem. *-ār-ia*, neut. *-ār-i-um*, a common adj. and noun suffix, = Goth. *-ar-eis* = OHG. *-ari*, *-æri*, MHG. *-ære*, *-er*, G. *-er* = AS. *-ere*, E. *-er*, suffix of nouns of agent: see *-er*1. The reg. OF. form was *-er*, *-ier*, > ME. *-er*, now restored to *-ar*. The usual mod. E. form is *-ary*. In E. *-ar*2 as an adj. suffix appears as *-ary*1, q. v.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in some nouns, as in *bursar*, *medlar*, *mortar*, *vicar*, etc.

ar3, [ME. *-ar*, < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, mod. F. *-ier*, *-aire* = Sp. Pg. *-ar* = It. *-arc*, < L. *-aris*, neut. *-are*, equiv. to *-alis* (E. *-al*), for which it is used when *l* precedes: as in *-al*2, E. *-ar*3 also appears as *-ary*2, q. v.] A suffix, of Latin origin, (1) of adjectives (and of nouns thence derived), being equivalent to *-al*, for which it is used when *l* precedes, as in *alter*, *polar*, *regular*, *angular*, etc. (see *-al*, and compare *-ar*2); (2) of nouns, as in *altar*, *collar*, *pillar*, *scholar*, etc. In these nouns and other old words *-ar* is alternation (to suit the Latin) of the Middle English *-er*, from Old French, or (as in *scholar*) from Anglo-Saxon.

ar. In *her.*, a common abbreviation of *argent*.

arabesque

Ara† (ā'rä), *n.* [L., an altar.] One of the 15 ancient southern constellations; the Altar. It is situated south of the Scorpion. Its two brightest stars are of the third magnitude.

Ara2 (ä'rä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson)]; appar. a native Braz. name; see def., at end.] A genus of Neotropical birds, of the family *Psittacidæ*, the macaws, of large size and gorgeous coloration, with very long cuneate tail and more or less naked face; sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Arinæ*, containing large wedge-tailed American parrots.

The Constellation Ara.

Ends. Leading species are *A. macrus*, the red and blue macaw; *A. ararauna*, the blue and yellow macaw, and *A. hyacinthina*, the hyacinthine macaw. It is a synonym of *Macrocercus* (Vieillot, 1816) and *Sittace* (Wagler, 1830). The related forms *ara*, *arra*, *arara*, *araranga*, *ararauna*, *araruna*, and *arara*, are severally used for species or sections of the genus *Ara*.

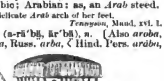
Arab (ar'ab), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Arabs*, pl. *Arabes* (also *Arabus*, pl. *Arabi*), < Gr. Ἄραψ, pl. Ἄραβες, = Turk. *Arab*, < Ar. *Arab*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A native of Arabia, or a member of the Arabic race (now widely spread in Asia and Africa, and formerly in southern Europe); an Arabian, whether a civilized inhabitant of a city or a dweller in the desert, commonly known as a Bedawi (see *Bedouin*) or nomadic Ishmaelite.—**2.** A neglected outcast of the streets, particularly an outcast boy or girl, often styled a *street Arab*, in allusion to the wandering Arabs.

When he read about the *street Arabs*, and of the doings of the young fry of thieves, he . . . wiped his eyes, and said, "God bless me!" *Mrs. Riddell.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Arabs or to Arabia; Arabic; Arabian: as, an *Arab* steed.

The delicate *Arab* arch of her feet.
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 1.

arabä1, **arba** (ar-rū'bä, är'bä), *n.* [Also *araba*, = Bulg. *araba*, Russ. *arba*, < Hind. Pers. *arabī*,



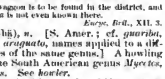
Arabs.
(From Lewin's "Costumes of Turkey.")

Turk. Ar. *'arabah*, a cart, wheeled vehicle.] A heavy, springless wagon, usually covered with a screen as shelter from the rays of the sun, drawn by oxen or cows, and used throughout northwestern and central Asia, India, Turkey, and Russia, wherever Tatars have settled.

Not a single wagon is to be found in the district, and the wooden *arbah* is not even known there.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 3.

arabä2 (ar'a-bä), *n.* [S. Amer.; cf. *guariba*, *guaraba*, and *araguato*, names applied to a different species of the same genus.] A howling monkey of the South American genus *Stentor*, *M. stramineus*. See *howler*.

arabesque (ar-a-besk'), *a.* and *n.* [Also *arabesk*, < F. *arabesque*, < It. *arabesco* (= Sp. Pg. *ara-*



Moorish Arabesque.—Hall of Ambassadors, Alhambra, Spain.

besco), < *Arabo*, Arab (see *Arab*), + *-esco*: see *-esque*. The grabesque style is so called because

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arabesque

Arabian artists brought it to high perfection, and were at one time supposed to be its originators.] *I. a.* Arabian or resembling the Arabian in style; specifically, in *art*, relating to or exhibiting the variety of ornament known as arabesque. See II.

Some cushions disposed in the Moorish fashion, and ornamented with *arabesque* needle-work, supplied the place of chairs in this apartment. Scott, Kenilworth, I. vi.

II. *n.* 1. A kind of ornament of a capricious and fanciful character, consisting of lines, geometrical figures, fruits, flowers, foliage, etc., variously combined and grouped, and painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief: used especially for the decoration of walls and ceilings, but also for the decoration of objects of any nature. In the arabesques of the Mohammedan animal forms were rigidly excluded, in accordance with the requirement of their religious law; but the Greeks and Romans, and the Renaissance artists, among them Raphael and his scholars, to whom are due the rich arabesque decorations of the loggie of the Vatican, laid all the kingdoms of nature under contribution. The Greeks undoubtedly derived the idea of pictorial or plastic ornament of this kind from the Oriental stuffs, painted, woven, or embroidered with natural or fantastic forms of plants and animals, which were brought to them by Phœnician traders from a very early period.

Cinque-cento Arabesque, from tomb in Church of S. Pietro-in-Vincoli, Rome.

2. In *bookbinding*, a term used in England for impressed ornamental work on the side of the binding, produced by the pressure of hot plates or rollers upon which the pattern is engraved.

Also spelled *arabesk*.

arabesque (ar-a-besk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arabesqued*, ppr. *arabesquing*. [< *arabesque*, *n.*] To enrich with ornament in arabesque.

With its vermilioned initial letters, so prettily *arabesqued*. *Eclectic Rev.*

Arabian (a-rā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Arabius*, < Gr. Ἀραβίος, < Ἄραψ: see *Arab*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Arabia, or to the Arabs: as, *Arabian* science or philosophy.—**Arabian bird**, the phœnix (which see); hence used, like that, for any unique or singularly excellent person.

She [Imogen] is alone the *Arabian bird*; and I Have lost the wager. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 7.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Arabia; an Arab.—2. One of a Christian sect of the third century (commonly called *Arabici*) which sprung up in Perea, beyond the Jordan, a region often included in Arabia. According to Eusebius, its members "asserted that the human soul, as long as the present state of the world existed, perished with the body, but that it would be raised again with the body at the time of the resurrection." The point was discussed with them by Origen, at a council, with so much force that they were led to change their opinions.

Arabic (ar'a-bik), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Arabik*, *n.*; < OF. *Arabic*, < L. *Arabicus*, < Gr. Ἀραβικός, < Ἄραψ, Arab: see *Arab*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to Arabia, or to the Arabian race or language.—2. [*l. c.*] Derived from certain species of acacia growing

Arabic Architecture.— Tombs of the Califfs, Cairo.

in Arabia and other eastern countries: as, gum *arabic* (which see, under *gum*²); *arabic* acid. See *arabin*.—**Arabic architecture**, a general term for the Mohammedan or Mussulman, Moorish, or Saracen styles of architecture, but applied especially to Egyptian and Oriental examples. This architecture shows in its systems of construction and ornament the profound influence of Persian and Byzantine models, though, as a rule, in architectural science it falls far behind the work of the Byzantine masters. The revolving-cruciform supported on pendentives is a characteristic feature; the buildings are usually square or polygonal in plan, seldom circular; the roofs are in general flat, and supported by arches resting on columns forming long parallel aisles, or on piers surrounding a central court. The arches are very commonly of the horseshoe shape developed in Persia, and from the beginning show the pointed form, though it is clear that neither form was adopted for constructive reasons, and that neither influenced the methods of building, much less revolutionized the entire art of architecture, as did the adoption of the pointed arch in western Europe. Walls, particularly interior walls, ceilings, domes, spandrels, etc., are commonly covered with an intricate leaf-work of arabesques, usually executed in relief on stucco, and often colored with at once great brilliancy and great delicacy. The most noteworthy examples of the style exist in Cairo.—**Arabic figures or characters**, the numeral characters (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, so called as having been introduced into Europe from Arabian. They were so introduced in the twelfth century, and the work of Leonardo of Pisa, published in 1202, contributed much to their dissemination. They were taken from the Arabic work of Al-Khowarazmi (*see algorism*), who obtained them in India or Afghanistan. The system in its complete form (with the cipher) certainly originated in India; but what the ultimate origin of the characters was, whether they had been previously known in Europe with the cipher, and their history among the Arabians, are matters still in dispute.

The Arabic language of the Arabians; a Semitic dialect, belonging (along with the Himyaritic and Abyssinian languages) to the southern branch of the Semitic languages, and generally regarded as exhibiting more ancient features than any other Semitic tongue. It is the language of the Koran, the sacred language of Islam, and possesses an immense literature, almost wholly Moslem later than the time of Mohammed. Many other languages have borrowed largely of the Arabic, as the Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, and Malay on the east to the Spanish on the west.

Arabical (a-rab'i-kal), [< *Arabic* + *-al*.] Arabian; Arabic. [Rare.]

Arabically (a-rab'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to Arabic usage; in Arabic. [Rare.]

Arabicist (ar'a-bi-sist), *n.* [< *Arab* + *-ic* + *-ist*.] Same as *Arabian*, *n.*, 2.

Arabicize (a-rab'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Arabicized*, ppr. *Arabicizing*. [< *Arabic* + *-ize*.] To render conformable to the Arabic usage.

arability (ar-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *arable* + *-ness*.] Capability of being cultivated; fitness for cultivation.

A Domesday Hide, which one of our latest archæologists with good reason maintains is variable according to the *arability* or pasturability of the land. *Shak.*, *The Nation*, Aug. 7, 1879, p. 96.

arabin, **arabine** (ar'a-bin), *n.* [< *arab-ic* (gum) + *-in*²,] A variety of gum, ($C_6H_{10}O_5)_2+H_2O$, soluble in cold water, precipitated by alcohol. It is the principal constituent of gum arabic, which consists of salts of arabin, and is also contained in other similar substances.

arabinose (ar'a-bi-nōs), *n.* [< *arabin* + *-ose*.] A crystallizable sugar, $C_5H_{10}O_5$, prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on arabin.

arabinous (ar'a-bi-nus), *a.* [< *arabinose* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to arabinose.

Arabis (ar'a-bis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἀραβίς, Arabian, < Ἄραψ, Arabia, which the more important species are natives.] A large genus of plants, of the order *Cruciferæ*; wall- or rock-cresses. The species are mostly of little interest or importance; a few are cultivated for ornament in rockwork and flower-borders.

Arabism (ar'a-bizm), *n.* [= F. *arabisme*; < *Arab* + *-ism*; cf. Gr. Ἀραβίζειν, take part with the Arabs.] An idiom or a peculiarity of the Arabic language.

Arabist (ar'a-bist), *n.* [= F. *arabiste*; < *Arab* + *-ist*. Cf. *Arabism*.] One versed in the Arabic language, or in Arabian literature or science.

Arabize (ar'a-bīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Arabized*, ppr. *Arabizing*. [< *Arab* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. Ἀραβίζειν, take part with the Arabs, < Ἄραψ, Arab: see *Arab*.] To render Arabic in character; especially, to impress with Arabisms.

These Arabs of the Sudan are not true Arabs, but to a great extent merely *Arabized* negroes. *Science*, IV. 531.

arable (ar'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *arable*, < L. *arabilis*, that can be plowed, < *arare*, plow, = Gr. ἀροῦν = Goth. *arjan* = Icel. *erja* = AS. *erian*, > E. *ear*, plow: see *ear*³.] Fit for plowing or tillage.—**Arable land**, land which is cultivable by means of the plow, as distinguished from grass-land, wood-land, common pasture, and waste.

Aracanese (ar-a-ka-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Aracan* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Aracan or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Aracan, a division of Burma.—2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Aracan, a dialect of Burmese.

Also spelled *Arakanese*.

Araces

aracanga (ar-a-kang'gā), *n.* [Braz.; see *Ara*².] A kind of macaw, *Psittacus macao* (Linnæus), *P. aracanga* (Gmelin), now *Ara macao*; the red and blue macaw. Also *araracanga*.

aracari (ar-a-kā'ri), *n.* [= Fg. *aracari* (NL. *Aracarius*), from a native name.] 1. A toucan of the genus *Pteroglossus*, differing from the

Pteroglossus aracari.

true toucan in being smaller in size, with a less developed beak, and in having more brilliant and variegated plumage. See *Pteroglossus* and *Rhamphastos*. The aracaris breed in the hollows of decayed trees, which they enlarge by means of their beak. The prevailing color of their plumage is green, often varied with spaces or bands of black, or of brilliant red and yellow. They are natives of the warm parts of South America. 2. In *ornith.*, the specific name of one of the aracaris, *Pteroglossus aracari*. It was made a generic name by Lesson in 1828, and was Latinized as *Aracarius* by Rafinesque in 1815.

Also spelled *aricari*.

aracé†, *v. t.* [< ME. *aracen*, *arasen*, also *arace*, *race*, < OF. *aracer*, *arracer*, *arracher* (= It. < L. **abradicare*), mixed with *eracher*, *esracher* (mod. F. *arracher*) = Pr. *araisar*, < L. *exradicare*, *eradicare*, uproot, eradicate: see *eradicate*.] To pull up by the roots; pull away by force; tear violently away.

The children from her arm they gonne *arace*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1047.

aracé²†, *v. t.* Same as *arase*¹.

Araceæ (ā-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monocotyledonous plants, of which the genus *Arum* is the type. The species are herbaceous perennials, mostly acaulescent from tuberous or creeping roots, but in the tropics often tall rooting climbers. The inconspicuous flowers, usually monœcious or dichogous, are crowded upon a spadix surrounded by a spathe, with which it is sometimes confluent. The order includes 98 genera and about 1,000 species, abundant within the tropics, but comparatively rare in temperate regions. The largest genera are *Anthurium*, *Philodendron*, *Arisæma*, and *Pothos*. In temperate North America there are 10 species, belonging to 4 genera, of which the most common is the Jack-in-the-pulpit, or Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*. The skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, and the water-dog, *Acorus calamus*, are also well-known representatives of the order. The tuberous roots of many species abound in starch, and furnish a wholesome food when cooked, or after the acridity has been removed by washing, as in the taro, *Colocasia esculenta*, which is extensively cultivated in tropical countries. British or Portland arrowroot is manufactured from the roots of *Arum maculatum* (the wake-robin or cuckoo-pint), the species of which are natives chiefly of tropical countries. A principle of irritating quality pervades the *Araceæ*, existing in so strong a degree in some as to render them dangerous poisons, as *Dieffenbachia seguina* of the West Indies and South America, which revives its popular name *dumb-cane* from the fact that when it is chewed the tongue becomes swelled by the acrid juice, and the power of speech is destroyed. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses, chiefly as foliage-plants, and

Cuckoo-pint, or Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).

a, spadix; *b*, *b*, stamens, or male flowers; *c*, *c*, ovaries, or female flowers; *d*, spathe; *e*, corm.

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the calla, *Richardia Æthiopica*, is a very common house-plant. Also called *Aroidee*.

arcosus (ȧ-r'shŭs), *a.* [< NL. *arcosus*: see *Arcose*.] Pertaining to the natural order of plants *Aroceæ*.

arachidic (ar-ȧ-kid'ik), *a.* [< *Arachis* (*Arachid-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the earth-nut, *Arachis hypogæa*: as, *arachidic* acid.

Arachis (ar'ȧ-kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρακος, ἄρακος, ἀραιός, some leguminous plant.] A small genus of leguminous plants, natives of Brazil. The genus is remarkable in the order for its elongated pedicel-like calyx-tube, and for the manner in which the growing ovary of the ovary bends downward and, attaining a length of 2 or 3 inches, pushes the ovary into the ground, where it begins to enlarge and ripen. The well-known species is *A. hypogæa*, the common peanut or groundnut, which is now cultivated in most warm climates, and is esteemed a valuable article of food. Its pod when mature is oblong, often contracted in the middle, wrinkled, of a pale-yellow color, and contains two seeds of the size of a hazel-nut, sweet in flavor, especially when

Common Peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*).
a, *a*, flowers; *b*, ovarium on lengthened stipe; *c*, *c*, forming fruit; *d*, ripe pod; *e*, pod opened, showing seeds.

roasted, and yielding when pressed an oil not inferior to that of olives. The plant grows to the height of 1 or 2 feet.

-Arachis-oil, the oil expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*, the fine limpid nut-oil of commerce, used as a substitute for olive oil, and largely in soap-making.

arachnactis (ar-ak-nak'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + ἀκτίς, a ray.] A name given to the free-swimming young of the genus *Edwardsia* (which see). The term was used as a genus name before the nature of these organisms was determined.

arachnid (a-rak'nid), *n.* One of the *Arachnida*; an arachnidan.

Arachnida (a-rak'ni-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider (see *Aranea*), + *-ida*.] In *zoöl.*, a class name used with varying signification. (*a*) In Lamarck and Latreille's systems of classification, one of three classes into which the Linnean *Insecta* were divided, the other two being *Crustacea* and *Insecta*; primarily divided into *Pulmonaria* and *Trachearia*. (*b*) In Latreille's system, the second class of articulated animals with antennifer legs, apterous and pulmoniferous, and usually divided into two orders, *Pulmonaria* and *Trachearia*, the former containing the spiders and scorpions, the latter the false scorpions, harvestmen, and mites. (*c*) A class of the phylum *Arthropoda*, including the spiders, scorpions, false scorpions, harvestmen, and mites, with or without the bear animalcules and the *Pentastomidæ* and *Pantopodidæ*. They are apterous, anetaboious, articulate animals, with articulated legs. They are decephalized by the blending of the head with the thorax as in the *Crustacea*, normally bearing 8 legs, and never more; the antennæ are transformed into chelæ when present; the abdomen is usually distinct but not segmented, or if segmented in not dis tinctly separated from the cephalothorax; and does not bear limbs, the appendages being in the higher forms transformed into spinnerets; the eyes are simple and generally more than two in number; and the respiration organs is pulmonary or tracheal, or compounded of these two forms: and their mode of progression is digitigrade. There are about 4,500 species, some of which are fossils occurring in the Silurian and Carboniferous. They are now distributed into from six to nine orders. Huxley makes six: *Arthrogastra*, *Araneina*, *Acarina*, *Tardigrada*, *Pycnogonida*, *Pentastomida*. Pascoe makes nine: *Scorpionina*, *Chelifericina*, *Anoricina*, *Araneidea*, *Phalangidea*, *Pseudoscorpionidea*, *Solpugidea*, *Acarina*, *Pentastomidea* (without the bear animalcules), and *Tardigrada*, with *Arthrogastra*, 3, and *Acera*, 2.

arachnidan (a-rak'ni-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Arachnida* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Arachnida*.

II. *n.* One of the *Arachnida*.

arachnidia, *n.* Plural of *arachnidium*.

arachnidial (ar-ak-nid'i-ȧl), *a.* [< *arachnidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an arachnidium.

-Arachnidial mammillia, one of the processes into which the ducts of the arachnidium enter; a spinneret.

Their (the glands') ducts ultimately enter the six prominent *arachnidial mammillæ*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 329.

Two Arachnidial Mammillæ, or Spinnerets: *a*, *a*, of a Spider (*Argiope carnuta*).

arachnidium (ar-ak-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *arachnidia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. ἀραχνώδης, a cobweb, < ἀράχνη, a spider, + εἶδος, form.] The characteristic organ of the *Araneida*, or true spiders; the glandular organ by which the silky threads forming cobweb are secreted and spun out. Numerous tubuliform glands terminated with separate ducts, secrete the viscid material which hardens into silk when drawn out. The glands have been divided into five kinds: aciniform, ampullate, aggregate, tubuliform, and luteiform. Their ducts enter the arachnidial mammillæ, and discharge through orifices in the arachnidial papillæ.

arachnites (ar-ak-ni'tēz), *n.* A shortened form of *arachnoidites*.

arachnoid (a-rak'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀραχνοειδής, like a cobweb, < ἀράχνη, a spider's web, a spider, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Arachnida*: arachnidan.—2. Like or likened to a cobweb: applied, in *anat.*—(*a*) to the arachnoid of the brain (see II.); (*b*) to the hyaloid membrane or arachnoid of the eye (see II.).—**Arachnoid canal**, cavity, etc. See the nouns.—**Arachnoid membrane**. Same as II., 2.—**Arachnoid tunic**. Same as II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. A kind of fossil madrepore.—2. In *anat.*, the membrane investing and enclosing the brain and spinal cord; the middle one of the three cerebrospinal meningeses, between the dura mater and the pia mater. It was formerly regarded as consisting of two layers, a visceral layer investing the pia mater and a reflected parietal layer lining the dura mater, the two being united in a sac like other serous membranes, inclosing a cavity called the arachnoid cavity, containing a watery fluid, the arachnoid fluid; but the more modern view regards the arachnoid membrane as a single sheet closely fitting the pia mater and reflected at it, but not following it into the sulci and other depressions of the brain. What was formerly called the cavity of the arachnoid is the subdural space. The arachnoid is by some regarded as simply the outermost layer of the pia mater. Also called *arachnoid membrane*, *arachnoidea*, *arachnoides*, and *aranæous membrane*.

3. An old and disused name of the hyaline or hyaloid membrane within the eyeball, especially of that portion of it which contributes to form the capsule of the crystalline lens.

arachnoidal (ar-ak-noi'dȧl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of the arachnoid, in any sense of the word; arachnoid.

arachnoidea (ar-ak-noi'dē-ȧ), *n.* Same as *arachnoid*, *n.*, 2.

arachnoiditis (a-rak-noi-di'tis), *n.* [NL., < *arachnoidea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

arachnological (a-rak-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to arachnology.

arachnologist (ar-ak-nol'o-jist), *n.* [< *arachnology* + *-ist*.] One versed in arachnology.

arachnology (ar-ak-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of the *Arachnida*.

Arachnopoda (ar-ak-nop'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of his suborder *Cornuostomata* of *Entomostraca*. The term corresponds with *Araneiformia* or *Pycnogonida* (which see).

Arachthus (a-rak'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀράχθειν, a spider, + θυμός, heart.] The typical genus of birds of the subfamily *Arachnotherinæ*. There are many species, inhabiting the India-Malayan region, such as *A. longirostris*. Also *Arachnothera*.

Arachnotherinæ (a-rak'nō-thē-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arachnothera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Nectariniidæ*, containing numerous species, chiefly East Indian and Oceanic, sometimes called spider-eaters, having long slender curved beaks like the sun-birds of the genera *Drepanis*, *Cinnyris*, etc.

arack, *n.* See *arrack*.

aracouchini-resin (ar'ȧ-kō-shē'ni-rez'in), *n.* Same as *aroeehi-resin*.

aracuan (ar-ȧ-kwan'), *n.* [Of S. Amer. origin.] A name of one of the guans, *Ortalis aracuan*. Also written *araucuan*.

arad (ar'ad), *n.* [< *Arum* + *-ad*.] A plant of the natural order *Araceæ*. *Lindley*.

Aradidæ (a-rad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aradus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, characterized by their extremely depressed form and brown or fuscous coloration, and divided into *Aradinæ* and *Brachyrhynchinæ*.

Aradus lugubris.

Aradinæ (ar-ȧ-di'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aradus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Aradidæ*, having a comparatively long rostrum, the sternum grooved, the end of the abdomen with a thin cleft and lobate margin, and the head with an angular process exterior to the antennæ. It is a large group, generally distributed in America from the arctic regions to the tropics.

Aradus (ar'ȧ-dus), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἀράδος, a rumbling (rattling), var. of ἀρᾱδός, a gnashing, chattering (rattling); cf. ἐράζειν, rattle, ring, as armor: in allusion to the loose-armored appearance of the insects of this genus.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Aradinæ*. *A. crematus* is a large species of the United States, nearly half an inch long.

aræometer, etc. See *areometer*, etc.

aræostyle, *a.* See *areostyle*.

aræostylar, *a.* See *areostylar*.

aræotic, *a.* and *n.* See *areotic*.

Aragonese (ar'ȧ-gō-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Aragonés*, < *Aragon*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Aragon or to its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of Aragon, one of the great divisions (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, in the northeastern part.

Sometimes spelled *Arragonese*.

aragonite (ar'ȧ-gō-nīt), *n.* [< *Aragon*, a division of Spain, + *-ite*².] Calcium carbonate crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is identical with calcite in chemical composition, but differs from it in crystalline form and in some of its physical properties; for example, its specific gravity is 2.9, while that of calcite is 2.7. It occurs often in transparent acicular crystals, and also as a deposit from waters carrying lime. A white variety, having a delicate coralloid form, is called *flos ferri* (flower of iron), from the fact of its occurrence with iron ores.

aragrip (ar'ȧ-grip), *n.* [Canarese *aragru*, Telugu *arakku*, ult. < Skt. *lakshā*, lac: see *lac*¹.] Crude stick-lac. See *stick-lac*.

araguato (ar-ȧ-gwȧ'tō), *n.* [S. Amer.; cf. *aratibá*.] A kind of howling monkey of South America, of the genera *Mycetes*, *M. ursinus*, or the ursine howler monkey, is the largest of the new-world monkeys hitherto noticed, its length being nearly 3 feet, while the tail reaches to even a greater length. Like all other species of the group, it is characterized by its discordant and dismal yells, which can be heard at the distance of a mile. See cut under *howler*. Also called *guariba*, *guariba*.

araignée (a-rā-nyā'), *n.* [F. *araignée*, a spider, formerly also a spider's web, < LL. "*aranecta*, a spider's web, < L. *aranea*, spider: see *Aranea*.] In *fort.*, a kind of underground work consisting of several short galleries starting from one point, like a spider's web.

arain, *n.* [Mod. only dial., also *arran*, *arrand*, < ME. *arain*, *arein*, *arayne*, etc., *train*, *crayne*, etc., < OF. *arraigne*, *arrayne*, *traigne* = Pr. *arahna*, *erahna* = Sp. *araña* = Pg. *aranha* = It. *aragna*, a spider, < L. *aranea*, a spider: see *Aranea*.] A spider's web.

Araina (ar-ȧ-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ara*² + *-ina*.] Same as *Arinæ*.

araise†, *v. t.* [< ME. *araisen*, *areisen*, raise up, < *a-* (< AS. *á-*) + *raisen*, *reisen*, raise: see *a-*¹ and *raise*.] Same as *raise*.

[A medicine] whose simple touch
Is powerful to araise King Pepin.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

arak, *n.* See *arrack*.

Arakanese, *a.* and *n.* See *Aracanese*.

arake (ȧ-rak'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*² + *rake*.] *Naut.*, on the rake; inclined from the perpendicular.

araki (ar'ȧ-ki), *n.* [Cf. *arki*; see *arrack*.] An Egyptian intoxicating drink prepared from the dibs or boney of dates; a kind of rum.

My guardians and attendants . . . used to fetch *araki* in a clear glass bottle, without even the decency of a cloth, and the messenger twice returned with the empty vessel decidedly drunk. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 467.

Aralia (a-rā'li-ȧ), *n.* [NL.; origin unknown.] A genus of plants with usually large leaves divided in umbels, and succulent berries, the type of the natural order *Araliaceæ*.

Araliaceæ (a-rā-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aralia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants nearly related to the *Umbelliferæ*, from which they are distinguished chiefly by their three- or more celled fruit, shapely epigynous disk, usually valvate corolla, and more shrubby habit. The order is most largely represented in warm and tropical countries, and to it belongs the ivy, *Hedera Helix*. Ginseng, which is highly esteemed by the Chinese as a stimulant, is produced by *Panax Schinseng*, a plant found in northern Asia. The ginseng of North America, *Aralia quinquefolia*, is less valued. A species of *Aralia*, *A. nudicaulis*, is used in North America as a substitute for sarsa-

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parilla. The true rice-paper of the Chinese, obtained only from the island of Formosa, is made from the pith of another araliaceous plant, *Fatsia papyrifera*. The order is represented in temperate North America only by the genus *Aralia*, of which there are eight species, and by a single species of *Fatsia* on the Pacific coast.

araliaceous (a-rā-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *araliaceus*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Araliaceæ*.

Aramæan, *n.* See *Aramean*.

Aramaic (ar-a-mā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. as if *Aramaicus*, < Gr. *Ἀραμαῖος*, LL. *Aramæus*, property Gen. of *Ἀραμία*, LL. *Aramæa*, adj. formed on Heb. *Ārām*, the name given to the districts comprehended in Mesopotamia, northern Syria, the region of Damascus, and eastern Palestine southward to Arabia Petræa.] Same as *Aramean*.

The *Aramaic* speech began to extend itself beyond its original limits. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 283.

Aramean, Aramæan (ar-a-mē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Aramæus*, < Gr. *Ἀραμαῖος*; see *Aramaic*.] *a.* Belonging or relating to the northern division of the Semitic family of languages and peoples, containing the Mesopotamian, the Syrian (extending over Palestine prior to the Christian era), and the Nabatæan; Chaldaic; Syrian: in distinction from the western or middle Semitic (Phœnician and Hebrew) and the south Semitic (Arabic and Ethiopic).

The *Aramæan* alphabet attained an even wider extension than the Aramaic speech, and at length captivated all the independent North Semitic nations.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 283.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the northwestern Semites, preserved in the Biblical books of Ezra and Daniel, in the Targums, and in the Peshito version of the Scriptures, together with the Christian Syriac literature.—2. An inhabitant or a native of Aram or Syria.

The *Arameans* also . . . have the form "mata."
A. H. Sayce, CXXVII. 563.

Arameanism (ar-a-mē'an-izm), *n.* [*Aramean* + *-ism*.] Same as *Aramaism*.

Aramide (a-ram'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aramus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gruliatural birds, confined to the warmer parts of America, and forming a connecting link between the cranes and the rails, or the gruiform and ralliform birds. The principal osteological and other characters are: those of the crane, while the digestive system and the general habits and appearance are those of a rail. There are a pair of cæca, a pair of carotid arteries, and a pair of syringeal muscles. The family consists of the single genus *Aramus* (which see).

Aramides (a-ram'i-dēz), *n.* [NL., < *Aramus* + *-ides*.] A genus of American ralliform birds, of the family *Rallidæ* and subfamily *Rallinæ*: the American crakes, or small rails with short bills. The genus contains about 20 species, chiefly of Central and South America; it is sometimes restricted to one species of those, other names, as *Porzana*, *Coturnicops*, and *Creciscus*, being used for the rest.

Aramism (ar'a-mizm), *n.* [< *Aram*- (in *Aramæan*, etc.) + *-ism*.] An idiom of the Aramean or Chaldee language; a Chaldaism. Also *Arameanism*.

Aramus (ar'a-mus), *n.* [NL.; etym. unknown.] The typical and only genus of the family *Aramidæ*, containing the courlans, caraus, or crying-birds. They are about 2 feet long, of chocolate-brown color streaked with white, with short and rounded wings, a falcate first primary, a short tail of 12 feathers, and stout legs. The hinder toe is elevated, and the tarsus is scutellate anteriorly, and as long as the tibia. The bill is twice as long as the head, slender but strong, compressed, contracted opposite the linear nostrils, grooved about half its length, and culminated and decurved in the terminal portion. *A. pictus* (sometimes called *Psophia crepitans*) is known as the limpkin; another species, *A. scolopaceus*, the scolopaceous courlan, is found in the warmer parts of America. See *courlan*.

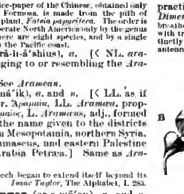
Aranea (a-rā'nē-ā), *n.* [L., a spider, a spider's web; Gr. *ἀράχνη*, q. v.; also *ἀρανέη*, *ἀρανίη*, *ἀρανίς*, cf. Gr. *ἀρήνη*, Attic *ἀράνη*, poet. *ἀρείνη*, a spider, perhaps connected with *ἄραρα*, a net.] 1. An old genus of spiders, more or less exactly equivalent to the modern group formally called *Araneida*, by various restrictions it has been reduced to the value of one of the modern families or genera, and has also been eliminated entirely from some systems. *Aranea diadema*, the common house spider, is now *Tegenaria domestica*. See *Araneæ*.

2. [NL., neut. pl.] A former group of spiders, intermediate between a modern order and a modern genus.

araneal (a-rā'nē-al), *a.* [< L. *aranea*, a spider, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling the spider.

aranéid (a-rā'nē-id), *n.* Same as *araneidan*.

Araneida (ar-a-nē'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aranea* + *-ida*.] A superfamily and subgroup of the class *Arachnida*, now usually called an order, containing the spiders as distinguished from the mites, scorpions, and other arachnidans: practically synonymous and conterminous with *Dimeromacera* or *Pulmotracheatia*. The spiders breathe by two or more pulmonary sacs, combined or not with tracheæ. The abdomen is not segmented, and is distinctly separated from the cephalothorax; they have from 2 to 8 simple eyes, and 6 pairs of palps; they have from 2 to 4 simple eyes, and 6 legs of 7 joints each. The abdominal appendages are modified into the arachnidium or spinneret, the appurtenances by which cobweb, gossamer, and other kinds of spider-silk are spun from a secretion of glandular organs. There are also always poison glands connected with the mouth-parts. The division of the group varies with every leading writer as to number of suborders or families and their arrangement, sometimes subdividing but two



Mygale cementaria, typical of *Araneida*. *A*, female, natural size; *B*, cheliceræ; *ch*, cheliceræ; *l*, *l'*, maxillary lobes; *VII*, *VIII*, thoracic feet; *cha*, cephalothorax; *x*, *x'*, last joint of pedipalps of male, much magnified. See cut under *cheliceræ*.

or three families, others several suborders and upward of twenty families, while the diversities of detail are endless. A prime division is into *Dipneumones*, those having two pulmonary sacs (the usual bulk of spiders), and *Tetrapneumones*, with four; or according to the names of subgroups, those having two pairs (*Tetrapneumones*) or only one pair (*Dipneumones*) of spinnerets; the number of eyes, whether 2, 4, 6, or 8; or, finally, according to the way in which they move about and spin their webs. Some authors adopt three families: *Araneidea*, *Lycoidæ*, and *Mygalidæ*. Also *Araneidea*, *Arkeonæ*.

Araneidæ (ar-a-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aranea* + *-idæ*.] The spiders, considered as a family; the spinning spiders. The group approaches more or less nearly in each of the orders *Araneida*, *Solpugida*, and *Pedipalpi*, the name being conterminous with the order, which then is divided into numerous families of other names.

araneidan (a-rā-nē'i-dan), *n.* [< *Araneida* + *-an*.] One of the *Araneida*; any spider. Also *araneid*.

Araneides (ar-a-nē'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Araneidea*.

araneiform (a-rā'nē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *araneiformis*, < L. *aranea*, a spider, + *forma*, form.] 1. Spiderlike in form; resembling a spider; belonging to the *Araneida*, as distinguished from other arachnidans.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Araneiformia*.

Araneiformia (a-rā'nē-i-fôr'mē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *araneiformis*: see *araneiform*.] Same as *Araneiformia*.

Araneiformia (a-rā'nē-i-fôr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *araneiformis*: see *araneiform*.] A group of spider-like marine animals: synonymous with *Syngnathognathi* (which see). They are spider or a sub-class called *Podomastoda*, sometimes in *Arachnida*, sometimes coördinate with the latter in a division *Pseudarachnoa*, and sometimes otherwise disposed of. They have a rudimentary compound abdomen, a suctorial mouth, and 4 pairs of long, jointed legs, but are destitute of respiratory organs. Some are parasitic.
Cooley, Works (ed. 1710), II. 710.

araneina (a-rā-nē'i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aranea* + *-ina*.] Same as *Araneida*.

araneologist (a-rā-nē-ol'o-jist), *n.* [< *araneology* + *-ist*.] Same as *arachnologist*.

araneology (a-rā-nē-ol'o-ji), *n.* [< L. *aranea*, a spider, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of entomology which relates to spiders.

The facts . . . were new to the field of *araneology*.
Science, IV. 24.

araneose (a-rā'nē-ōs), *a.* [< L. *araneosus*, full of or like spiders; < *aranea*, a spider's web, also a spider: see *Aranea*.] Covered with hairs crossing one another, like the rays in a spider's web; araneous.

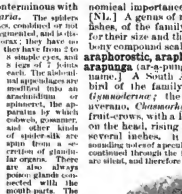
araneous (a-rā'nē-us), *a.* [As *araneose*, or after L. *araneus*, pertaining to a spider or to a spider's web, < *aranea*, a spider, spider's web: see *Aranea*.] 1. Like a spider's web.—2. Resembling a cobweb; extremely thin and delicate, like spider's silk or gossamer; covered with delicate tangled hairs like cobweb; arachnoid.—**Araneous membrane**. Same as *arachnoid*, *a.*, 1.

arango (a-rang'gō), *n.* [A native name.] A kind of bead made of rough carnelian, generally of a cylindrical shape. Such beads, imported from Bombay, constituted an article of trade with Africa previous to the abolition of the slave-trade.

arapaima (ar-a-pā'mä), *n.* [S. Amer. native name.] 1. The name of the largest known fresh-water fish, *Arapaima gigas*, an inhabitant of Brazil and Guiana, said to attain a length of 15 feet and a weight of 400 pounds. It is of economical importance as a food-fish.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of malacopterygian abdominal fishes, of the family *Osteoglossidæ*, remarkable for their size and the mosaic work of their hard bony compound scales. *A. gigas* is an example.

araphoracic, araphostic, *a.* See *arrhaphostic*.

arapunga (ar-a-pung'gä), *n.* [S. Amer. native name.] A South American oscine passerine bird of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*; the bell-bird, campanero, or guyrano, *Chasmorhynchus niveus*; one of the fruit-crows, with a long erectile tubular process on the head, rising sometimes to the height of several inches. It is remarkable for its clear, far-sounding voice, of a peculiarly resonant or bell-like quality, continued through the heat of the day, when most birds are silent, and therefore readily heard at a great distance.



Arapunga, or Campanero (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*).

The bird is of about the size of a pigeon, and the plumage of the adult is pure white. The native name was made a generic term by Lesson in 1831. The bird is nearly related to the umbrella-birds, *Cephalopterus*.

arara (a-rā'rä), *n.* [Braz., Cf. *Ara*2.] A kind of macaw, *Ara maracana*.

araracanga (a-rā-rä-kang'gä), *n.* Same as *arawanna*.

araramboya (ar-a-ram-bō'yä), *n.* [Braz.] A name of the bojobi or dog-headed boa of Brazil, *Xiphonoma cenchria*.

ararauna (ar-a-rä'nä), *n.* [Braz.] The blue and yellow macaw, *Psittacus ararauna* (Linnæus), now *Ara ararauna*.

arawanna (ar-a-wä'nä), *n.* Same as *chrysarabin*.

arar-tree (är'är-tre), *n.* The sandarac-tree of Morocco, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. See *sandarac-tree*.

arara1 (ä-rä'rä), *v. t.* [Also written *arare*, < OF. *ararer*, raze, demolish, < *a*, to, + *ras*, level: see *a*-11 and *raze*, *race*, and cf. *erase*.] 1. To raze; level with the ground.—2. To erase.

arara2, *v. t.* Same as *arare*1.

arasene, *n.* Same as *arsene*.

aratrin (a-ra'trin), *n.* [Gr. *ἄροτρον*, a plow, + *-in*2.] Same as *arvalin*.

aratrum (a-rā'trum or ar'a-trum), *n.* [L., < *arare*, pp. *aratus*, plow: see *arable*.] Plowing; tillage. [Rare.]

I would endeavor to teach these four parts of agriculture; first *aratrum*, and all things belonging to it.
Cooley, Works (ed. 1710), II. 710.

aratory (ar'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< Mil. *aratorius*, < L. *arator*, plower, < *arare*, pp. *aratus*, plow: see *arable*.] Relating or contributing to tillage.

araturan (ar-a-tū'ran), *n.* [From ter. L. *aratura*, a plowgate of land: *aratrum*, a portion of land as much as could be plowed with one plow (a special use of L. *aratrum*, plow, < *arare*, plow: see *arable*).] A land-tax in Scotland; [a *Scots law*, a plowgate of land, consisting of eight oxgates, because anciently the plow was drawn by eight oxen.

Araucan (a-rä'kan), *n.* Same as *Araucanian*.

Araucanian (ar-ä-kā'ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Araucanos*, < *Araucanus*, the Araucanians, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the southern parts of Chile.] I. *n.* Of or pertaining to Araucania, a territory in the southern part of Chili, mainly comprised in the southern provinces of Araucano and Valdivia.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Araucania. The aboriginal Araucanians are a partially civilized race who have never been conquered by Europeans; but in 1882 the portion of them living on the mainland voluntarily submitted to the Chilian government.

Araucaria (ar-a-kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (*Araucanæa*) + *-aria*.] A genus of *Coniferæ*, the representative of the pine in the southern hemisphere, found in South America, Australia, and some of the islands of the Pacific. The species are large evergreen trees with verticillate spreading branches covered with stiff, narrow, pointed leaves, and bearing large cones, each scale having a single large seed. The species best known in cultivation is *A. imbricata* (the Chili pine or monkey-puzzle), which is quite hardy. It is a native of the mountains of southern Chili, where it forms vast forests, and yields a hard, durable wood. Its seeds are eaten

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when roasted. The Moreton Bay pine of Australia, *A. Cunninghamii*, supplies a valuable timber used in making furniture, in house- and boat-building, and in other carpenter-work. *A. excelsa*, abounds on Norfolk Island, attaining a height of 200 feet. See *Norfolk Island pine*, under *pine*.

1. Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*). 2. Cone of *Araucaria Cookii*.

araucarian (ăr-â-kâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Araucaria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Related to or having the characters of the genus *Araucaria*.

II. *n.* A tree of the genus *Araucaria*.

arauncel which our coal seams are composed speak to us of lands covered with luxuriant growths of tree-ferns and *arauncarians*. *Geikie*, Inc Anc, p. 94.

araucarite (a-ra'ka-rit), *n.* [< *Araucaria* + *-ite*².] The name given to fragments of plants found fossilized in strata of different ages, and believed to be related to plants of the living genus *Araucaria*. Trunks occur in the coal-measures in the neighborhood of Edinburgh which have belonged to immense coniferous trees, referred, though with some doubt, to this genus. The fruits and foliage found in the Secondary rocks are certainly closely related to the Australian arauncarians.

araught, Preterit of *areach*.

aranha (a-rē'nyâ), *n.* The native name of a gigantic spider of the genus *Mygale*, found on the Abrolhos islands, Brazil. It preys on lizards, and even on young chickens. It is probably the bird-spider, *Mygale* (*Avicularia*) *avicularia*, or a related species.

arba, *n.* See *arabal*.

arbacio (ăr-bâch'iō), *n.* [It. dial.] A coarse cloth made in Sardinia from the wool of an inferior breed of sheep called the Nuoro. *E. H. Knight.*

Arbacia (ăr-bā'si-â), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Arbaciidæ*. *A. punctulata* and *A. nigra* are the species occurring respectively on the eastern and western coasts of North America.

arbaciid (ăr-bā'si-id), *n.* A sea-urchin of the family *Arbaciidæ*.

Arbaciidæ (ăr-bā-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arbacia* + *-idæ*.] A family of desmostichous or endocyclical echinoids, or regular sea-urchins, interregular in its general characters between *Cidaridæ* and *Echinidæ*, and having median ambulacral spaces appearing as bare bands. The family is typified by the genus *Arbacia*; another genus is *Coelopleurus*.

arbalest, arbalester. See *arbalist, arbalister*.

arbalète (ăr-ba-lāt'), *n.* [F., < OF. *arbaleste*: see *arbalist*.] Same as *arbalist*, 2.

arbalist, arbalest (ăr'ba-list, -lest), *n.* [< ME. *arbelaste, arblast, arblest*, etc. (also *arbelast, arcoblaste*, as if connected with *arco*, *arcus*), < OF. *arbaleste*, *arbelaste*, *arbalestre*, *F. arbalète* = Pr. *arbalesta*, *albalesta*, < LL. *arcubalista*, *arcuballista*: see *arcuballist*.] 1. A crossbow used in Europe in the chase and in war throughout the middle ages. The bow was made of steel, horn, or other material, and was of such great strength and stiffness that some mechanical appliance was used to bend it and adjust the string to the notch. The lighter arbalists, used in the chase, and generally by horsemen, carried a double bow, which the arbalister carried at his girdle. Heavier ones required a kind of lever, or a windlass, or a revolving winch with a ratchet and long handle, to draw them. These appliances were separate from the arbalist, and were carried slung from the shoulder or at the belt. The short and heavy arrow of the arbalist was called a *quarrel*, from its square head, or more commonly a *bolt*, as distinguished from the *shaft* discharged by the longbow. Sometimes stones (see *stone-bow*) and leaden balls were used. The missile of the arbalist was discharged with such force as to penetrate ordinary armor, and the weapon was considered so deadly as to be prohibited by a council of the church except in warfare against infidels. It could, however, be discharged only twice a minute. It was used especially in the attack and defense of fortified places. For similar weapons of other periods than the European middle ages, see *crossbow*. Also *arcubalist*, and formerly *ordeat*.

2. In *her.*, a crossbow used as a bearing.

Arbalister.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

arbalister, arbalester (ăr'ba-lis-tėr, -les-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *arbalester*, *arbalaster*, *arblaster*, etc., < OF. *arbalestier*, < MLL. *arcubalistarius*: see *arcubalister*.] One armed with the arbalist; a crossbowman; especially, a soldier carrying the arbalist of war. Also *arcubalister*.

arbiter (ăr'bi-tėr), *n.* [= F. *arbitre*, < L. *arbiter*, a witness, judge, lit. one who goes to see, < *ar-* for *ad*, to, + *beter*, *bitere*, come.] 1. A person chosen by the parties in a controversy to decide their differences; one who decides points at issue; an arbitrator; a referee; an umpire.

The civilians make a difference between *arbiter* and *arbitrator*, the former being obliged to judge according to the customs of the law; whereas the latter is at liberty to use his own discretion, and accommodate the difference in that manner which appears most just and equitable. *Wharton.*

2. In a general sense, a person who has the power of judging and determining absolutely according to his judgment; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited; one who has a matter under his sole authority for adjudication.

Her plan best, I believe, combines wisdom and practicability, by providing a plurality of Counsellors, but a single *arbiter* for ultimate decision. *Inference*, Autobiog., p. 44.

The final *arbiter* of institutions is always the conception of right prevailing at the time.

Fortnightly Review, Contemporary Socialism, p. 170.

Arbiter sieganarium (el-ē-gan-ah-ri'num). [L.] A judge of the elegancies; an authority in matters of taste. *Syn.* *Arbitrator*, umpire, referee, judge; absolute ruler, controller, governor.

arbiter (ăr'bi-tėr), *v. t.* [*< arbiter*, *n.*] To act as arbiter between; judge. *Hall.*

arbitrable (ăr'bi-tra-bl), *a.* [< Sp. *arbitrable* = Pg. *arbitravel* = It. *arbitrabile*, < *arbitrabile*, < *arbitrari*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate*.] 1. Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*—2. Subject to arbitration; capable of the decision of an arbiter, court, judge, or other appointed authority; discretionary.

The value of moneys is *arbitrable* according to the use of several kingdoms. *Sp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, I. 1.

arbitrage (ăr'bi-trāj), *n.* [< F. *arbitrage*, < *arbitrer*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate*.] 1. *Arbitration.* *R. Cobden.*—2. The calculation of the relative value at the same time, at two or more places, of stocks, bonds, or funds of any sort, including exchange, with a view to taking advantage of favorable circumstances or differences in payments or other transactions; arbitration of exchange.

Arbitrage requires a separate, distinct, and well-defined business, with three main branches. Two of these, viz., *arbitrage* strictly so called, and coins, and arbitration in bills, also called the arbitration of exchanges, fall within the businesses of bullion dealing and banking respectively. The third, viz., stocks and shares, is *arbitrage* properly so called, and so understood, whenever the word is mentioned without qualification among business men, and it is strictly a Stock Exchange business.

Encyc. Brit., II. 311.

3. The business of bankers which is founded on calculations of the temporary differences in the price of securities, and is carried on through a simultaneous purchase in the cheaper and sale in the dearer market.

arbitrager (ăr'bi-trē-jėr), *n.* A banker or a broker who engages in arbitrage operations.

arbitrageur (ăr-bi-tra-zhėr'), *n.* [F.] Same as *arbitrager*.

As a rule, the arbitrage property known as such is the business of an *arbitrageur*, who is almost always a member of a Stock Exchange or "Bourse," and his arbitrations with very few exceptions are neither in bullion nor in bills, but in Government and other stocks and shares.

Encyc. Brit., II. 311.

arbitral (ăr'bi-tral), *a.* [< LL. *arbitralis*, < L. *arbiter*, arbiter.] Relating to arbitration; subject to review and adjudication.—**Decree arbitral.** See *decree*.

arbitrament (ăr-bit'ra-ment), *n.* [< ME. *arbitrement*, *arbitriment*, < OF. *arbitrement* = Pr. *arbitrance* = Sp. *arbitramento* = Pg. *arbitramento*, < ML. *arbitramentum*, < L. *arbitrari*, arbitrate; see *arbitrate*.] 1. The power or right to decide for one's self or for others; the power of absolute and final decision.

Liberty, and Life, and Death would seem . . .
Lie in the *arbitrament* of those who ruled
The capital City. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, x.

2. The act of deciding a dispute as an arbiter or arbitrator; the act of settling a claim or dispute which has been referred to arbitration; the absolute and authoritative settlement of any matter.

Want will force him to put it to *arbitrament*.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii. 1.

This tax was regulated by a law made on purpose, and not left to the *arbitrament* of partial or interested persons.
J. Adams, Works, V. 73.

3. The decision or sentence pronounced by an arbiter. [In this sense *award* is now more common in legal use.]

To discover the grounds on which . . . usage bases its *arbitraments*, baffles, not seldom, our utmost ingenuity of speculation. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 31.

Sometimes spelled *arbitrement*.

arbitrarily (ăr'bi-trā-ri-li), *adv.* In an arbitrary manner; at will; capriciously; without sufficient reason; in an irresponsible or despotic way.

The Bishop of Dunkeld, who . . . had opposed the government, was *arbitrarily* ejected from his see, and a successor was appointed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

arbitrariness (ăr'bi-trā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being arbitrary.

Consciousness is an entangled plexus which cannot be cut into parts without more or less *arbitrariness*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

arbitrarious (ăr-bi-trā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *arbitrarius*: see *arbitrary*.] Arbitrary. *Norris.*

arbitrariously (ăr-bi-trā'ri-us-li), *adv.* Arbitrarily. *Barrow.*

arbitrary (ăr'bi-trā-ri), *a.* [= F. *arbitraire* = Pr. *arbitrari* = Sp. Pg. It. *arbitrario*, < L. *arbitrarius*, of arbitration, hence uncertain, depending on the will of the arbitrator, umpire: see *arbiter*.] 1. Not regulated by fixed rule or law; determinable as occasion arises; subject to individual will or judgment; discretionary.

Indifferent things are left *arbitrary* to us.
Sp. Hall, Remains, p. 277.

2. In *law*, properly determinable by the choice or pleasure of a tribunal, as distinguished from that which should be determined according to settled rules or the relative rights or equities of the parties. Thus, whether the judge will take and state an account himself, or refer it to a master, is a question resting in his arbitrary discretion; whether, also, a particular person is qualified to act as auditor is a question involving judicial or legal discretion.

3. Unconfined by law; tyrannical or abusing unlimited power; despotic; tyrannical.

For sure, if Dulness sees a grateful day,
'Tis in the shade of *arbitrary* Power.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 182.

Could I prevail upon my little tyrant here to be less *arbitrary*, I should be the happiest coast man alive.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*

4. Not characterized by or manifesting any overruling principle; fixed, determined, or performed at will; irregular or odd; as, an *arbitrary* sign in mathematics or in any artificial language; in the Author of Nature, it is a natural language. *Sp. Berkeley.*

They perpetually sacrifice nature and reason to *arbitrary* caprice and fashion. *Burke.*

By an *arbitrary* proceeding, I mean one conducted by the private opinions or feelings of the man who attempts to regulate. *Burke.*

5. Ungoverned by reason; hence, capricious; uncertain; unreasonable; varying; changeful: as, an *arbitrary* character.

My disappointments, as a general thing, . . . had too often been the consequence of *arbitrary* preconceptions.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour in Spain, p. 253.

Arbitrary constant, in *math.*, a quantity which by a differential equation is required to have the same value for all values of the variable, while this constant value remains indeterminate.—**Arbitrary discretion.** See *discretion*.—**Arbitrary function**, in *math.*, a quantity which is required by a partial differential equation to remain unchanged as long as certain variables remain unchanged, but which may vary in any manner with those variables, subject only to the conditions of having differential coefficients with respect to them.—**Arbitrary homonyms.** See *homonym*, a. 2.—**Syn.** Capricious, unlimited, irresponsible, uncontrolled, tyrannical, domineering, imperious.

arbitrate (ăr'bi-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *arbitrated*, *ppr. arbitrating*. [< L. *arbitratus*, pp. of *arbitrari* (> It. *arbitrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *arbitrar* = F. *arbitrer*), be a witness, act as umpire, < *arbiter*, witness, judge: see *arbiter*, *n.*] 1. *To* act as an arbitrator, or formal umpire between contestants; mediate.

In the disputes of kings, the weaker party often appealed to the Pope, and thus gave him an opportunity to *arbitrate* or command. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 8.

2. To decide; determine; settle a question or rule otherwise indeterminate.

Some [words] become equivocal by changing their signification, and some fall entirely into disuse, cannot tell why, for custom or caprice *arbitrates*, guided by no law.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 172.

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II. *trans.* 1. To give an authoritative decision in regard to as arbitrator; decide or determine.

> Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate;
> But certain issue strokes must *arbitrate*.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 4.

> Things must be compared to and *arbitrated* by her (wisdom's) standard, or else they will contain something of monstrous enormity. *Barrow*, Works, I. vi.

> But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
> Enchain'd to-morrow, *arbitrate* the field.
> *Tennyson*, The Last Tournament.

2. To submit to arbitration; settle by arbitration: as, to *arbitrate* a dispute regarding wages.

arbitrated (ärʹbi-trā-ted), *p. a.* Ascertained or determined by arbitrage: as, *arbitrated* rates; *arbitrated* par of exchange.

> Business men . . . were . . . enabled to utilize all the advantages of cross and *arbitrated* exchanges.
> *Balch*, Mines of U. S., p. 444.

arbitration (är-bi-trāʹshŏn), *n.* [ME. *arbitracioun*, < OF. *arbitration* = Pr. *arbitracio*, < L. *arbitratio(n-)*, < *arbitrari*, arbitrate, judge: see *arbitrate*.] The hearing and determining of a cause between parties in controversy by a person or persons chosen or agreed to by the parties. This may be done by one person, but it is usual to choose more than one. Frequently two are nominated, one by each party, the two being added, in turn to agree upon a third, who is called the umpire (or, in England, sometimes the *overman*) who either acts with them or is called on to decide in case the primary arbitrators differ. The determination of the arbitrators or umpire is called an *award*. By the common law an award properly made is binding; but the arbitrators' authority may be revoked before award at the will of either party. Permanent boards of arbitration are sometimes constituted by legislative or corporate authority, but the submission of cases to their decision is always voluntary.

> It is not too much to hope that *arbitration* and conciliation will be the means adopted by civilized nations and by individuals, to adjust all differences.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 613.

Arbitration, in International Law, is one of the recognized modes of terminating disputes between independent nations.

arbitration bond, a bond by which a party to a dispute engages to abide by the award of arbitrators. Also called **submission of exchange**. See *arbitrage*, 2.—**Geneva arbitration**, the settlement by arbitration of the dispute between the government of the United States and Great Britain concerning the Alabama claims: so called because the board of arbitrators held their sessions at Geneva in Switzerland. See *Alabama claims*, under *claim*.

arbitrational (är-bi-trāʹshŏn-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of arbitration or involving arbitration: as, *arbitrational* methods of settling disputes.—2. Resulting from arbitration or a reference to arbitration.

> *Arbitrational* settlement of the Alabama claims.
> *A. Hayward*, Ethics of Peace.

arbitrative (ärʹbi-trā-tiv), *a.* [*arbitrate* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of arbitration; relating to arbitration; having power to arbitrate: as, "he urged *arbitrative* tribunals," *E. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 117.

arbitrator (ärʹbi-trā-tȯr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arbitrater*, < ME. *arbitrator*, < OF. *arbitrateur*, *-eur* (earlier *arbiteur*, *arbitreur*, see *arbiter*), < L. *arbitrator*, < *arbitrari*, pp. *arbitratus*, arbitrate: see *arbitrate*.] 1. A person who decides some point at issue between others: one who formally hears and decides a disputed cause submitted by common consent of the parties to arbitration.—2. One who has the power of deciding or prescribing according to his own absolute pleasure; an absolute governor, president, autocrat, or arbiter. See *arbiter*.

> Though heaven be shut,
> And heaven's high *Arbitrator* sit secure.
> *Milton*, P. L., II. 360.

> The end crowns all,
> And that old common *arbitrator*, Time,
> Will one day end it. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

=Syn. 1. *Umpire*, *Referee*, etc. See *judge*, *n.*

arbitratorship (ärʹbi-trā-tȯr-ship), *n.* The office or function of an arbitrator.

arbitratrix (ärʹbi-trā-triks), *n.*; pl. *arbitratrices* (ärʹbi-trā-tri-sēz). [LL., fem. of *arbitrator*: see *arbitrator*.] A female arbitrator.

arbitret, *n.* See *arbitrety*.

arbitrer, *n.* See *arbiter*.

arbitrement, *n.* See *arbitrament*.

arbitret (ärʹbi-trēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arbitrer*, *arbitrour*, < ME. *arbitrour*, < OF. *arbitrour*, *arbitreur*, *arbiteur*, < LL. *arbitrator*: see *arbitrator*.] An arbiter or arbitrator.

> The *arbitrer* of her own destiny. *Southey.*

arbitress (ärʹbi-tres), *n.* [ME. *arbitres*; < *arbiter* + *-ess.*] A female arbiter: as, an *arbitress* of fashion.

> He aspired to see
> His native Pius queen and *arbitress*
> Of cities. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

arbitrori, *n.* See *arbitror*.

arbitryt, *n.* [ME. *arbitrie* (earlier *arbitre*, < OF. *arbitre*), < L. *arbitrium*, will, judgment, < *arbiter*, arbiter: see *arbiter*.] 1. Free will; discretion.—2. Arbitration.—3. Judgment; award.

arbitset, *n.* Same as *arbalist*.

arbiaster†, *n.* Same as *arbalister*.

Arbogast's method. See *method*.

arbor1 (ärʹbȯr), *n.* [In the derived sense formerly *arber*, < ME. *arbre*, < OF. *arbre*, *arbre* = Pr. *aubre* = Sp. *arbol* = Pg. *arvore*, formerly *arbor* = It. *albero*, *albero*, *arbero*, *post.* *arbore*, a tree, by transposition < L. *arbor* (acc. *arborem*), earlier *arbos*, a tree, and hence also a beam, bar, mast, shaft, oar, etc. Cf. the similar development of *beam* and *tree*.] 1. Literally, a tree; but now used chiefly in botanical names.—2. In *mech.*: (*a*) The main support or beam of a machine. (*b*) The principal spindle or axis of a wheel or pinion communicating motion to the other moving parts.—**Arbor Diana** (tree of Diana, that is, of silver; see *Diana*), in *chem.*, a beautiful arborescent precipitate produced by silver in mercury.—**Arbor Judæ**, in *bot.*, the Judas-tree (which see).—**Arbor Saturni** (tree of Saturn, that is, of lead: see *Saturn*), in *chem.*, an arborescent precipitate formed when a piece of zinc is put into a solution of acetate of lead.—**Arbor vitæ** (tree of life). See *Thuja*.—**Expanding arbor**, in *mech.*, a mandrel in a lathe provided with taper keys or other devices for expanding the head, by varying the diameter of the parts or surfaces of the mandrel which bear against it, so as to fix the head at the central hole of the object which is to be operated upon.

arbor2, **arbour** (ärʹbȯr), *n.* [In England the second form is usually preferred. E. *arbor*, *arbour*, *arber*, *harbor*, *harbour*, *harher*, *herber*, *herbor*, etc., < ME. *erber*, *erbere*, *herber*, *herbere*, < AF. *erber*, *herber*, *herbere*, a place covered with grass or herbage, a garden of herbs, < ML. *herbarium* in same sense, earlier, in LL., a collection of dried herbs: see *herbarium*, of which *arbor* is a doublet; and cf. *arb*, *yarb*, dial. forms of *herb*. The sense of 'orchard,' and hence 'a bower of trees,' though naturally formed from that of 'a grass-plot' (so *orchard* itself, AS. *wyrt-geard*, i. e., wort- or herb-yard; cf. F. *verger*, an orchard, < L. *viridarium*, a garden, lit. a 'greenery'), led to an association of the word with the one hand with *harbor*, ME. *herbere*, *herberwe*, etc., a shelter, and on the other with L. *arbor*, a tree. Cf. *arbour* and *harbour* in Florio.] 1†. A grass-plot; a lawn; a green. [Only in Middle English.]—2†. A garden of herbs or of flowering plants; a orchard or flower-garden.—3†. A station of fruit-trees; an orchard.

> In the garden, as I wene,
> Was an *arber* fayre and grene,
> And in the *arber* a tre.
> *Squire of Lowe Degre*, l. 29.

4. A bower formed by trees, shrubs, or vines intertwined, or trained over a latticework, so as to make a leafy roof, and usually provided with seats; formerly, any shaded walk.

> Those bullies of themselves a shape
> As of an arbour took.
> *Coleridge*, Three Graves, iv. 24.

arboraceous (är-bō-rāʹshius), *a.* [< NL. *arboraceus*, < L. *arbor*, a tree.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree or trees.—2. Living on or among trees; living in the forests; pertaining to such a life.

> Not like Papuas or Bushmen, with *arboraceous* habits and half-animal clicks. *Max Müller*, India, etc., p. 133.

arboral (är-bōʹral), *a.* [< *arbor*1 + *-al*.] Relating to trees; arboreal.

arborary† (ärʹbo-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *arborarius*, < *arbor*, a tree.] Belonging to trees. *Bailey*.

arborator (ärʹbo-rā-tȯr), *n.* [L., a pruner of trees, < *arborare*, pp. *arboratus*, < *arbor*, a tree.] One who plants or prunes trees.

arbor-chuck (ärʹbȯr-chuk), *n.* See *chuck*4.

arbor-day (ärʹbȯr-dā), *n.* [< *arbor*1 + *day*1.] In some of the United States, a day of each year set apart by law for the general planting of trees wherever they are needed.

> The *arbor-day* idea . . . was formally adopted already by seventeen of our States.
> *Amer. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 601.

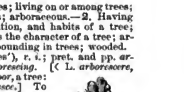
arboreal (är-bōʹrē-al), *a.* [< L. *arboreus* (see *arboreous*) + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of trees.—2. Living on or among trees; inhabiting or frequenting forests.

arbored1 (ärʹbȯrd), *a.* [< *arbor*1 + *-ed*2.] Furnished with an arbor or axis.

arbored2 (ärʹbȯrd), *a.* [< *arbor*2 + *-ed*2.] Furnished with an arbor or bower.

arboreous (är-bōʹrē-us), *a.* [< L. *arboreus*, pertaining to trees, < *arbor*, a tree.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to trees; living on or among trees; frequenting forests; arboraceous.—2. Having the form, constitution, and habits of a tree; having more or less the character of a tree; arborescent.—3. Abounding in trees; wooded.

arborescе (är-bō-resʹ), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *arboresced*, ppr. *arborescing*. [< L. *arborescere*, become a tree, < *arbor*, a tree: see *arbor*1 and *-esce*.] To become a tree or like a tree; put forth branches.


Arborescent Structure in native copper.

arborescence (är-bō-resʹens), *n.* [< *arborescе* + *-ence*.] The state of being arborescent.—2. Something, as a mineral or a group of crystals, having the figure of a tree.

arborescency (är-bō-resʹen-si), *n.* [< L. *arborescens*(*t*-)s, ppr. of *arborescere*: see *arborescе*.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in growth, size, or appearance; having the nature and habits of a tree; branching like a tree; dendritic.

> A repetition of simple structure, if *arborescent* in its habit, might be held sufficiently to correspond with the statement as to the plants of the third day.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 107.

By the extension of the division down the pedicels themselves, a compound arborescent fabric, like those of Zoophytes, are produced. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 424.

arborescent (är-bō-resʹent), *a.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree (see *arbor*1), + *-escent*. Cf. F. *arbre* = L. *albero*, *arborescent*.] Resembling a tree; tree-like.

> Not *arborescent* with numerous branches, but simple, with a single stem and flowers.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 437.

arboretum (är-bō-rēʹtum), *n.*; pl. *arboretums*, *arboreta* (-tumz, -tȧ). [L., a plantation of trees, < *arbor*, a tree, + *-etum*, denoting place.] A place in which trees and shrubs, especially rare ones, are cultivated for scientific or other purposes; a botanical garden.

arboreal (är-bōrʹi-kal), *a.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-ical*.] Relating to trees. *Smart.*

arboricole (ärʹbo-ri-kōl), *a.* [= F. *arboricole*, < NL. *arboricola*, < L. *arbor*, a tree, + *colere*, inhabit, dwell.] In *zoöl.*, living in trees; of arboreal habits.

arboriculine (är-bō-rikʹū-lin), *a.* In *bot.*, growing upon trees: applied to lichens, etc.

arboricolous (är-bō-rikʹū-lus), *a.* Same as *arboriculine*.

arboricultural (är-bō-ri-kulʹtūr-al), *a.* [< *arboriculture* + *-al*.] Relating to arboriculture.

arboriculture (ärʹbō-rikʹul-tūr), *n.* [= F. *arboriculture*, < L. *arbor*, a tree, + *cultura*, cultivation: see *culture*.] The cultivation of trees; the art of planting, training, pruning, and cultivating trees and shrubs.

arboriculturist (ärʹbō-ri-kulʹtūr-ist), *n.* [< *arboriculture* + *-ist*.] One who practises arboriculture.

arboriform (ärʹbo-ri-fȯrm), *a.* [= F. *arboriforme*, < L. *arbor*, a tree, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a tree.

arborist1 (ärʹbȯr-ist), *n.* [F., pp. of *arboriser*: see *arborize*.] Marked with ramifying lines, veins, or cloudings, like the branching of trees: said of agates and other semi-precious stones, and of certain porcelains, lacquers, enamels, etc.

arborist2 (ärʹbo-rist), *n.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-ist*: = F. *arboriste*. Cf. *arborize*. In earlier use associated with *herbal*, *herbary*, a garden of herbs; cf. *herborist*.] A cultivator of trees; one engaged in the culture of trees: as, "our cunning *arborists*," *Evelyn*, Sylva, i.

arborization (ärʹbo-ri-zāʹshŏn), *n.* [= F. *arborisation*; < *arborize* + *-ation*.] 1. A growth or an appearance resembling the figure of a tree or plant, as in certain minerals or fossils.—2. In *pathol.*, the ramification of capillary vessels or veinlets rendered conspicuous by distention and injection.

arborize (ärʹbo-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arborized*, ppr. *arborizing*. [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + *-ize*; = F. *arboriser*, only in pp.; formerly, "to study the nature, to observe the properties of trees" (Cotgrave). Cf. *herborize*, *botanize*.] To give a tree-like appearance to: as, "an ar-

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borized or moss-agate." *Wright.* Also spelled *arborise.*

arboriform (är-bo-rol'ȝ-tri), *a.* [< L. *arbor*, a tree, + Gr. *ἅτρεια*, worship.] Tree-worship.

Few species of worship have been more common than *arboriatry.* *S. Hardy,* Eastern Monachism. p. 216.

arborous (är'bę-rus), *a.* [*arbor*1 + *-ous.*] Consisting of or pertaining to trees.

From under shady *arborous* roof.
Milton, P. L., v. 197.

arbor-vine (är'bor-vin), *n.* [*arbor*1 + *vine*.] A species of bindweed. The *Spanish arbor-vine* of Jamaica is an ornamental species of *Ipomœa, I. tuberosa.*

arbor-vitæ (är'bor-vī'tē), *n.* [L., tree of life: see *arbor*1 and *vital.*] In *bot.*, a common name of certain species of *Thuja*, a genus belonging to the natural order *Coniferæ. Thuja occidentalis* is the American or common arbor-vitæ, extensively planted for ornament and for hedges.

2. In *anat.*, the arborescent or foliaceous appearance of a section of the cerebellum of the higher vertebrates, due to the arrangement of the white and gray nerve-tissue and their continuation in color. See cut under *corpus.*— **Arbor-vitæ uterinus**, an arborescent appearance presented by the walls of the canal of the neck of the human uterus, becoming habituated or disappearing after the first gestation.

arbour, *n.* See *arbor*3.

arbrier (är'bri-ėr), *n.* [OF., also *arbreau, arbrel, arbrisel, arbre*, a tree, beam: see *arbor*1.] The staff or stock of the crossbow.

arbuscle (är'bus-l), *n.* [< L. *arbuscula*, a little tree, dim. of *arbor*, a tree.] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree. *Bradley.*

arbuscular (är-bus'kȳ-lär), *a.* [< L. *arbuscula*: see *arbuscule.*] Resembling an arbuscule; tufted.

arbuscule (är-bus'kūl), *n.* [< L. *arbuscula*, a little tree: see *arbuscle.*] In *zoöl.*, a tuft of something like an arborescule, as the tufted branchiæ of an annelid; a tuft of cilia.

arbusta, *n.* Plural of *arbustum.*

arbustive (är-bus'tiv), *a.* [< L. *arbustivus*, < *arbustum*, an assemblation of trees: see *arbustum.*] Containing copses of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs; shrubby.

arbustum (är-bus'tum), *n.*; pl. *arbustums, arbusta* (-tumz, -tȧ). [L., < *arbos, arbor*, a tree: see *arbor*1.] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard or arboretum.

arbute (är'būt), *n.* [Formerly also *arbut*, < L. *arbutus*: see *arbutus.*] The strawberry-tree. See *arbutus*, 3.

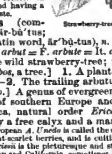
arbutean (är-bū'tē-an), *a.* [< L. *arbutus*, pertaining to the arbutus. < *arbutus*: see *arbute.*] Pertaining to the arbute or strawberry-tree.

arbutin (är'bū-tin), *n.* [< *arbutus* + *-in*2.] A glucoside ($C_{24}H_{28}O_{14} + H_2O$) obtained from the bearberry (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*) and other plants of the heath family. It forms tufts of colorless acicular crystals soluble in water and having a bitter taste.

Strawberry-tree (*Arbutus Unedo*).

arbutus (är'bū-tus), *n.* [Formerly also *arbute, arbut* = F. *arbute*, < L. *arbutus*, < *arbor*, a tree.] 1. A plant of the genus *Arbutus.*—2. The trailing arbutus (see below).—3. (*cap.*) A genus of evergreen shrubs or small trees of southern Europe and western North America, natural order *Ericaceæ*, characterized by a free calyx and a many-celled capsule. The European *A. Unedo* is called the strawberry-tree from its bright-scarlet berries, and is cultivated for ornament. *A. Menziesii* is the picturesque and striking madrono-tree of Oregon and California, sometimes reaching a height of 80 feet or more.—**Trailing arbutus**, *Epigæa repens*, a fragrant ericaceous creeper of the United States, blooming in the spring, and also known as *May-flower* (which see).

arc1 (ärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ark*; < ME. *ark, arke*, < OF. (and F.) *arc* = Pr. *arc* = Sp. Pg. It. *arco*, < L. *arcus, arquus*, a bow, arc, arch, akin to AS. *earh*, > E. *arrow*, q. v. Doublet. *arch*1.] 1. In *geom.*, any part of a curved line, as of a circle, especially one which does not include a point of inflection or cusp. It is by means of arcs of a circle that all angles are measured, the arc being described from the angular point as a center. In the higher mathematics the word *arc* is used to denote any angular quantity, even when greater than a whole circle: as, an *arc* of 750°. See *angle*3.


Arc.

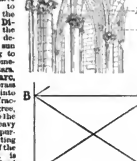
2. In *entrom.*, a part of a circle traversed by the sun or other heavenly body; especially, the part passed over by a star between its rising and setting.

The bright*e* sonne
The *arc* of his artificial day hath ronne
The fourthe part.
Chaucer, Frol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 2.

3. In *arch.*, an arch. [Rare.]

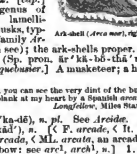
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden-gate.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 30.

Arc boutant (F.), a flying buttress.—**Arc doubleau** (F.), in *arch.*, the main rib or arch band which crosses a vault at right angles and separates adjoining bays from each other.—**Arc formeret** (F.), the arch which receives the vaulting at the side of a vaulted bay.—**Arc ogive** (F.), one of the transverse or diagonal ribs of a vaulted bay.—**Complement of an arc.** See *complement.*—**Concentric arcs**, arcs which belong to circles having the same center.—**Diurnal arc**, the apparent arc described by the sun from its rising to its setting: sometimes used of stars.—**Elevating arc**, in *gun.*, a brass scale divided into degrees and fractions of a degree, and fastened to the breech of a heavy gun for the purpose of regulating the elevation of the piece, or it is sometimes fixed to the carriage under the breech. When secured to the gun itself, a pointer is attached to a ratchet-part in the rear of the piece, and indicates zero when the gun is horizontal.—**Nocturnal arc**, the arc described by the sun, or other heavenly body, during the night.—**Similar arcs**, of unequal circles, arcs which contain the same number of degrees, or are the like part or parts of their respective circles.—**Supplemental arcs.** See *supplemental.*—**Voltaic arc**, in *elect.*, a brilliant band of light, having the shape of an arc, formed by the passage of a powerful electrical current between two carbon-points. Its length varies from a fraction of an inch to two inches, or even more, according to the strength of the current. Its heat is intense, and on this account it is used for fusing very refractory substances. It is also used for illuminating purposes. See *electric light*, under *electric.*


Arcs in vaulting, perspective and plan (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture").
A B, C D, arcs doubleaux; *A D, C B*, arcs ogives; *A, C, B, D*, arcs formerets.

arc2†, *n.* Obsolete form of *ark*2.

arca (är'kȧ), [L., box, chest, box, safe; in cecies. writers, the ark: see *ark*2.] 1. In the early church: (*a*) A chest for receiving offerings of money. (*b*) A box or casket in which the eucharist was kept. (*c*) A name given by St. Gregory of Tours to an altar composed of three marble tablets, one resting horizontally on the other two, which stand upright on the floor. *Walcott,* Sacred Archæol.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of asiphonate lamellibranch mollusks, typical of the family *Arcidæ* (which see); the ark-shells proper.


Ark-shell (*Arca naæ*), right valve.

arcabucero (Sp. pron. är'kȧ-bō-thȧ'rō), *n.* [Sp., = *harquebusier.*] A musketeer; a harquebusier.

Here in front you can see the very dint of the bullet
Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish *arcabucero.*
Longfellow, Miles Standish, I.

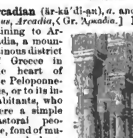
Arcadæ (är'kȧ-dē), *n. pl.* See *Arcidæ.*

arcade (är-kād'), *n.* [< F. *arcade*, < It. *arcata* = Sp. Pg. *arcada*, < ML. *arcata*, an arcade, < L. *arcus*, arc, bow: see *arc*1, *arch*1, *n.*] 1. Properly, a series of arches supported on piers or pillars. The arcade is used especially as a screen and as support for a wall or roof, but in all architecture since the Roman it is also commonly used as an ornamental dressing to a wall. In this form it is known as a *blind arcade* or an *arcature*, and is also called *wall-arcade.*

2. A simple arched opening in a wall. [Rare.]—3. A vault or vaulted place. [Rare.]—4. Specifically, in some cities, a long arched passageway; a covered avenue, especially one that is lined with shops.

arcaded (är-kā'ded), *a.* Furnished with an arcade.

Arcadian (är-kā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Arcadius, Arcadia*, < Gr. *Ἀρκαδία.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district of Greece in the heart of the Peloponnesus, or to its inhabitants, who were a simple pastoral people, fond of music and dancing. Hence—2. Pastoral; rustic; simple; innocent.—3. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Academy of the Arcadians, an Italian poetical (now also scientific) society founded at Rome in 1690, the aim of the members of which was originally to imitate classic simplicity.


Arcadia.
Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

Sometimes written *Arcadic.*

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Arcadia.—2. A member of the Academy of the Arcadians. See I. 3.

Arcadianism (är-kā'di-an-izm), *n.* [*Arcadian* + *-ism.*] Rustic or pastoral simplicity, especially as affected in literature; specifically, in Italian literature about the end of the seventeenth century, the affectation of classic simplicity.

Arcadic (är-kā'dik), *a.* [< L. *Arcadicus*, < Gr. *Ἀρκαδικός.*] Same as *Arcadian.*—**Arcadic poetry**, pastoral poetry.

arcana, *n.* Plural of *arcanum.*

arcane (är-kān'), *a.* [< L. *arcanus*, hidden, < *arcere*, shut up, *arca*, a chest. Cf. *arcanum.*] Hidden; secret. [Rare.]

The luminous genius who had illustrated the demonstrations of Euclid was penetrating into the *arcane* caverns of the calculus. *J. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., II. 294.

arcanum (är-kā'num), *n.*; pl. *arcana* (-nȧ). [L., neut. of *arcanus*, hidden, closed, secret: see *arcane.*] 1. A secret; a mystery generally used in the plural: as, the *arcana* of nature.

The very *Arcanum* of pretending Religion in all Wars is, That something may be found out in which all men may have interest. *Selden,* Table-Talk. p. 108.

Inquiries into the *arcana* of the Godhead. *Warburton.*

The Arabs, with their usual activity, penetrated into these *arcana* of wealth. *Prescott,* Ferd. and Isa., I. 8.

2. In *alchemy*, a supposed great secret of nature, which was to be discovered by alchemical means; the secret virtue of anything. Hence—3. A secret remedy reputed to be very efficacious; a marvelous elixir.—**The great arcanum**, the supposed art of transmuting metals.

He told us stories of a Genoese jeweller, who had *the great arcanum*, and had made projection before him several times. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 7, 1652.

arcature (är'kā-tūr), *n.* [< ML. **arcatura*, < *arcata*: see *arcade.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) An arcade of small dimensions, such as a balustrade, formed by a series of little arches. In some medieval churches open arcatures were introduced beneath the cornices of the external walls, not only as ornament, but to admit light above the vaulting to the roof-timbers.

Arcature.—Cathedral of Peterborough, England.

(*b*) A blind arcade, used rather to decorate a wall-space, as beneath a row of windows or a cornice, than to meet a necessity of construction.

arc-cosecant (ärk-kō-sē'kant), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its cosecant.

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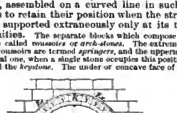
arc-cosine (ärk-kō'sīn), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its cosine.

arc-cotangent (ärk-kō-tan'jent), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its cotangent.

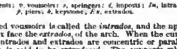
Arcella (är-sel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *arca*, a box: see *arca, arcula*.] A genus of amebold protozoan organisms having a kind of carapace or shell, the type of a family *Arcellidæ*.

Arcellidæ (är-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcella* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Protozoa*, of the order *Amœboidea*, containing the genera *Arcella*, *Difflugia*, etc., the members of which are inclosed in a kind of test.

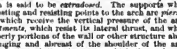
arch[1] (ärch), *n.* [< ME. *arch, arche,* < OF. *arche* (> ML. *archia*), mod. F. *arche*, an arch, fem. form (prob. by confusion with OF. and F. *arche*, ark, < L. *area*: see *arch*[2]) of OF. and F. *arc*, < L. *arcus*: see *arch*.] **1**†. In *geom.*, any part of the circumference of a circle or other curve; an arc. See *arc*, 1.—**2**. In *arch.*, a structure built of separate and inelastic blocks, assembled on a curved line in such a way as to retain their position when the structure is supported extraneously only at its two extremities. The separate blocks which compose the arch are called *voussoirs* or *arch-stones*. The extreme or lowest voussoirs are termed *springers*, and the uppermost or central one, when a single stone occupies this position, is called the *keystone*. The under or concave face of the



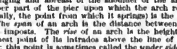
assembled voussoirs is called the *intrados*, and the upper or convex face the *extrados*, of the arch. When the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric or parallel, the arch is said to be *extradosed*. The supports which afford resting and resisting points to the arch are *piers* or *pillars*, which receive the vertical pressure of the arch, and *abutments*, which resist its lateral thrust, and which are properly portions of the wall or other structure above the springing and abreast of the shoulder of the arch. The upper part of that edge of the arch which rests (technically, the point from which it springs) is the *impost*. The *span* of an arch is the distance between its opposite imposts. The *rise* of an arch is the height of the highest point of its intrados above the line of the imposts; this point is sometimes called the *under side of the crown*, the highest point of the extrados being the *crown*. The *throat* of an arch is the pressure which it exerts outward. This pressure is practically collected, so far as it is manifested as an active force, at a point which



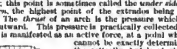
cannot be exactly determined theoretically, but is at about the height of the haunch of the rise of the arch. The thrust must be counteracted by abutments or buttresses. Arches are distinguished, in their various



there are *arches of equilibration*, *equivalent arches*, *arches of discharge*, *skew* and *reversed arches*, *Roman*, *Pointed*, and *Saracenic arches*. Second, they are named specifically, according to the curve the intrados assumes, when that curve is the section of any of the geometrical solids, as *segmental*, *semicircular*, *cycloidal*, *elliptical*, *parabolical*,



hyperbolical, or *catenarian arches*; or from the resemblance of the whole contour of the curve to some familiar object, as *lancet arch* and *horseshoe arch*; or from the



method used in describing the curve, as *equilateral*, *three-centered*, *four-centered*, *ogee*, etc. When an arch has one of its imposts higher than the other, it is said to be *rampant*. *Foil arches* are arches whose intrados outlines form a series of subordinate arcs called *foils*, the points of which

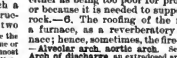
are termed *cusps*. A numeral is usually employed to designate the number of foils, as a *trefoil arch*, a *cinquefoil arch*, etc.

3. Any place covered with an arch or a vault like an arch: as, to pass through the *arch* of a bridge.—**4.** Any curvature in the form of an arch: as, the *arch* of the nostra; the *arch* of an eyebrow, of the foot, of the heavens, etc.

Whereon a sapphire throne, inlaid with pure
Amber, and colours of the showery *arch*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 759.

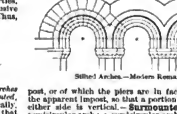
5. In *mining*, a portion of a lode left standing, either as being too poor for profitable working or because it is needed to support the adjacent rock.—**6.** The roofing of the fire-chamber of a furnace, as a reverberatory or a glass-furnace; hence, sometimes, the fire-chamber itself.

Alveolar arch, **aortic arch**. See the adjectives.—**Arch of diaphragm**, an enforced arch built in the masonry of a wall, over a doorway or any other open or weak place, to transfer pressure from



above to points of assured stability on either side. An arch of discharge is generally distinguishable to the eye from the wall in which it is built mainly by the position of its stones, or at most by a slight projection beyond the wall-surface.—**Arch of the fauces**. See *fauces*.—**Auxiliary arches**. See *auxiliary*.—**Back of an arch**. See *back*.—**Backing of an arch**. See *backing*.—**Basket-handle arch**, an elliptical arch, or a three-centered low-crowned arch.—**Blind arch**, an arch of which the opening is walled up, often used as an *arch of discharge*. See cut under *aventure*.—**Branchial arch**. See *branchial*.—**Clustered arch**, a number of arched ribs springing from one impost, a form usual in mediæval pointed vaulting. See cut under *clustered*.—**CommA.**—**Court of Arches**. See *court*.—**Crural or inguinal arch**. See *crural*.—**Flat arch**, an arch of which the intrados is flat or nearly so. The voussoirs being wedge-shaped and assembled in a horizontal line; used especially in brickwork, where the charge to support is not great.—**Hemal arch**, **hypoxiatic arch**. See the adjectives.—**Laminated arch**, a beam in the form of an arch, constructed of several thicknesses of bending-boards, set on edge and bolted together: a form of arched beam.—**Mandibular arch**, **mental arch**, **nasal arch**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Oblique arch**. Same as *skew arch* (which see, below).—**Pectoral arch**. Same as *pectoral girdle* (which see, under *girdle*).—**Pelvic arch**. Same as *pelvic girdle* (which see, under *girdle*).—**Preoral arches**, **postoral arches**. See the adjectives.—**Recessed arch**, one arch within another. Such arches are sometimes called double, triple, etc., arches, and sometimes *compound arches*.—**Reversed arch**, an inverted arch.—**Ribbed arch**, an arch composed of parallel ribs springing from piers or imposts.—**Rough arch**, an arch formed of bricks or stones roughly dressed to the wedge form.—**Round arch**, a semicircular arch.—**Skeletal arches**. See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Skew arch**, an arch of which the axis is not perpendicular to its abutments.—**Slitted arch**, an arch of which the true impost is higher than the apparent im-

post, or of which the piers are in fact continued above the apparent impost, so that a portion of the intrados on either side is vertical.—**Spanish arch**, a pointed semicircular arch; a semicircular arch of which the rise is greater than the radius.—**Triumphal arch**, a monumental arch in honor of an individual or in commemoration of an event. Such arches were first erected under



the Roman emperors, and were originally temporary structures, festooned and otherwise decorated, standing at the entrance of a city, or in a street, that a victorious general had his army might pass under them in triumph. At a later period the triumphal arch became a richly sculptured, massive, and permanent structure, having an archway passing through it, and often a smaller arch on either side. The name is at the present day often given to an arch, generally of wood decorated with flowers, evergreens, banners, etc., erected on the occasion of some public rejoicing, as a triumph. The great arch in a church which gives access to the choir—the chancel arch—is sometimes so called. In early Christian churches, a representation of the Glory or Triumph of Christ sometimes occupied a wall space above this arch.

Statues, and trophies, and triumphal *arcs*,
Gardens, and groves, presented to his eyes.
Milton, P. L., iv. 37.

Tywer arch, an arched opening in a smelting-furnace to admit the blast-pipe.—**Tymp arch**, the arch above the tymp in a blast-furnace.—**See tymp**.—**Vascular arches**. See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Visceral arches**. See under *visceral*.

arch[2] (ärch), *v.* [< *arch*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with a vault, or span with an arch.

The grand river . . . is *arched* over with . . . a curious pile of stones. *Howell.*

No bridge *arched* thy waters save that where the trees Stretched their long arms above to and kissed in the breeze. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To throw into the shape of an arch or vault; curve: as, the bony roofing of the skull is *arched*.

Fins devices of *arching* water without spilling. *Bacon*, Gardens.

Beneath our keel the great sky *arched*
Its liquid light and azure.
H. F. Spofford, Poems, p. 11.

II. *intrans.* To form an arch or arches: as, the sky *arches* overhead.

The nations of the field and wood . . .
Build on the wave their arched bridges proud.
Pope, Essay on Man, Ill. 102.

arch[3] (ärch), *n.* [< ME. *arche*, in Scriptural senses, assibilated form of *arc, ark*, < AS. *arce, earc, erc* (see *ark*[2]), merged with the identical OF. *arche, archе*, < L. *arca*, a box, chest: see *arc*[3], *ark*[2].] **1.** A box or chest; a spiritual archives. The civile law . . . was laid up in their *arches*. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, IX. xlvi. 333. (*N. E. D.*)

2. The ark of Noah. [The common form in Middle English.] —**3.** The ark of the covenant.

arch[3] (ärch), *a.* and *n.* [A separate use of the prefix *arch-*, chief, which in many compounds *arch* and *archi*, from the second element of the compound, or from the intention of the user, a more or less derogatory implication.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chief; principal; preeminent. See *arch-*.

The tyrannous and bloody act of the *arch* Herod
The most *arch* deed of piteous massacre
That ever yet this land was guilty of.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3.

Died that *arch* rebell Oliver Cromwell, cald a Protector. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 3, 1658.

2. Cunning; sly; shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish: now commonly used of facial expression: as, "no *arch* a leer," *Tatler*, No. 193.

He had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school. *Swift.*

So limpeth down the sweet cascade
From beneath her gather'd wimple
Glancing with black-beaded eyes.
Tennyson, Lilian.

The *archest* chin
Mockery ever ambush'd in!
M. Arnold, Switzerland.

II. *n.* A chief; a leader. [Rare.]

The noble duke my master,
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.
Shak., Lear, iii. 1.

arch-, [< ME. *arch-, archе-*, etc., < AS. *arce-*, also *erce-* and *erce-*, = D. *aarts-* = OHG. *erzi-*, MHG. G. *erz-* = Sw. *ärke-, erke-* = Dan. *erke-, ærke-* = Bohem. *arci-, arcy-* = Sp. *arci-, arci-* = Russ. *archi-* (ML. *archе-* also partly < OF. *arce-, archе-*, mod. F. *arch-, archi-* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *arce-* (Sp. sometimes *arzo-*) = It. *arce-, arci-*), < L. *archi-* < Gr. *ἀρχι-* in *ἀρχιφρύκτωρ*, *archiphrygia*), < Gr. *ἀρχ-*, *ἀρχ-*, combining form of *ἀρχός*, chief, < *ἄρχειν*, be first, begin, lead, rule, = Skt. √ *ṛch*, be worthy.] Chief; principal: a prefix much used in composition with words both of native and of foreign origin. See *arch*[3].

archabbot (ärch'ab'ut), *n.* [*arch-* + *abbot*.] A chief abbot; applied as a specific title to the head of certain monasteries.

archæal (är-kē'al), *a.* [*archæus* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the archæus, or supposed internal cause of all vital phenomena.—**2.** Caused by the archæus: as, *archæal* diseases. See *archæus*.

archæan (är-kē'an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient: see *archæus*.] Of or relating to the oldest period of geological time: a name proposed by J. D. Dana, and now generally adopted, for a series of crystalline schists and massive rocks lying underneath the most ancient fos-

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siliferous stratified formations. This series is still called by some writers *azoic*, because than far it has not been found to contain any traces of life. It also includes an undetermined portion of the rocks formerly designated as *primitive*, and by some writers is vaguely used to indicate crystalline rocks of uncertain and often quite recent age. See *azoic* and *primitive*.

archæi, *n.* Plural of *archæus*.

Archæiurus (ärˊkē-ī-ūˊrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχ-, primitive, + αἰ̈ουρος, a cat.] A genus of fossil cats from the Miocene of North America, having 4 upper premolars, 3 lower premolars, and 2 lower molars. *A. debilis* is about as large as the puma. *E. D. Cope*, 1879.

archæo-. [NL. *archæo-*, < Gr. ἀρχαῖο-, stem of ἀρχαῖος, ancient, primeval, < ἀρχή, beginning, < ἄρχειν, be first, begin, lead, rule. Cf. *arch-*.] Ancient; primeval: the first part of a number of compound scientific words. Also written *archeo-*, and, rarely, *archæio-*.

Archæocesti (ärˊkē-ō-sēˊtī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + κῆτος, whale.] A suborder of cetaceans, framed to include all the fossil forms usually referred to the genus *Zeuglodon* (or *Basilosaurus*); equivalent to *Zeuglodontia* of some naturalists. The dentition is 3 incisors, 1 canine, and 5 grinders on each side of each jaw — in like that of some seals. The skull is elongated and depressed, and the cervical vertebræ are long.

Archæocidaris (ärˊkē-ō-sīdˊa-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + NL. *Cidaris*, a genus of sea-urchins] see *Cidaris*.] A genus of fossil sea-urchins or echinids, from Carboniferous and Permian strata, having small hexagonal plates and long spines, either smooth or notched and denticulated.

archæogrāphical (ärˊkē-ō-grafˊi-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to archæography.

archæography (ärˊkē-ogˊra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιογραφία, writing of antiquity, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + γράφειν, write, describe.] A treatise on antiquity; a description of antiquities in general, or of any particular branch or series.

archæologian, **archeologian** (ärˊkē-ō-lōˊji-an), *n.* [< *archæology* + *-an*.] An archæologist.

archæologic, **archeologic** (ärˊkē-ō-lojˊik), *a.* Same as *archæological*.

archæological, **archeological** (ärˊkē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαιολογικός, < ἀρχαιολογία, archæology.] Pertaining to archæology: as, *archæological* researches. — **Archæological ages or periods**. See *age*.

archæologically, **archeologically** (ärˊkē-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an archæological way; in accordance with archæology.

archæologist, **archeologist** (ärˊkē-oiˊō-jist), *n.* A student of ancient monuments; one skilled in archæology.

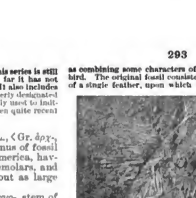
archæologize, **archeologize** (ärˊkē-oˊlōj), *v.* [= F. *archéologuer*, < Gr. ἀρχαιολόγος: see *archæology*.] An archæologist. *The Nation*, Dec. 7, 1876.

archæology, **archeology** (ärˊkē-oˊlō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχαιολογία, antiquarian lore, ancient legends or history, < ἀρχαιολόγος, antiquarian, lit. speaking of ancient things, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + -λογος, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. Ancient usages and curiosities; that branch of knowledge which takes cognizance of past civilizations, and investigates their history in all fields, by means of the remains of art, architecture, monuments, inscriptions, literature, language, implements, customs, and all other examples which have survived. Archæology is sometimes taken in the more restricted sense of the science of ancient art, including architecture, sculpture, painting, and decoration, together with whatever records may accompany and serve to identify them. — **Classical archæology**, the archæology of ancient Greece and Rome. — **Medieval archæology**, the archæology of the middle ages. — **Syn.** *Archæology*, *Antiquarianism*. *Archæology* denotes the relics of the past rather as objects of mere curiosity or as interesting merely on account of their antiquity; *archæology* studies them as means to a scientific knowledge of the past. See *palæontology*.

archænomous (ärˊkē-onˊō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀρχαίονομος, old-fashioned, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient, old, + νόμος, law, custom.] Retaining, or deviating little from, a primitive condition; old-fashioned: especially applied by S. Loven to echinoids of the family *Clypeastridæ*. [Rare.]

Archæopterygidæ (ärˊkē-op-te-rijˊi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archæopteryx* (*-pteryg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil birds, containing the genus *Archæopteryx*, the only known representative of the subclass *Saururæ* (which see).

Archæopteryx (ärˊkē-opˊte-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + πτέρυξ, a wing, a bird, < πτερᾶν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] A genus of fossil reptilian Mesozoic birds discovered by Andreas Wagner, in 1861, in the lithographic slates of Solenhofen in Bavaria. It is of Jurassic age, and is notable as the oldest known avian type, and as combining some characters of a lizard with those of a bird. The original fossil consisted only of the impression of a single feather, upon which the name *Archæopteryx*



Archæopteryx. — From cast in British Museum.)

lithographica was imposed by Von Meyer. A second specimen from the same formation and locality was named *A. macrura* by Owen. The specific identity of the two can be neither affirmed nor denied, and their generic identity is only presumptive. A third and still more characteristic specimen is identical with the second, and has furnished many additional characters. Members of this genus had teeth, a long, lizard-like tail formed of many vertebræ, and separate metacarpal bones, in combination with a carinate sternum and other features of modern birds. It is thus a unique type of ornithic structure, and represents a distinct subclass of Aves. See *Saururæ*.

archænterous (ärˊkē-enˊte-rus), *a.* pl. *archæntera* (ärˊkē-enˊte-raˊ). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + ἔντερον, bowel.] In *biol.*, a primitive blastopore; a primitive unmodified enteric orifice, both oral and anal: opposed to *deuterostoma*. Also written *archænstome*.

Archænstomata (ärˊkē-ō-stōˊma-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *archænstomatus*: see *archænstomous*.] A group of animals retaining or supposed to retain an unaltered oral orifice or archænstoma throughout life; in some systems, a prime division, the great phylum *Vermes*, including the *Rotifera*, *Gephyrea*, *Nemathelmithes*, and *Platyhelmithes* excepting *Cestoidea* — distinguished from *Deuterostomata*.

archænstomatous (ärˊkē-ō-stōˊma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *archænstomatus*, < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Archænstomata*. — 2. In *biol.*, having a primitive blastopore or original orifice of invagination of a blastosphere which does not become perforative; retaining an archenteric aperture, as distinguished from any other which may be acquired by a deuterostomatous gastrula: it is the usual state of those gastrulæ which are formed by emboly.

In the former process of gastrulation by emboly the blastopore would be left as the aperture of communication of the endoderm with the exterior; and the result would be the formation of an *archænstomatous* gastrula.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 585.

archænstome (ärˊkē-ō-stōm), *n.* Same as *archænstomous*.

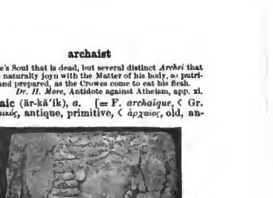
archæsthetic, **archæsthetism**, etc. See *archæsthetic*, etc.

archæus (ärˊkē-us), *n.*; pl. *archæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, primitive, < ἀρχή, beginning, < ἄρχειν, be first: see *archæo-*.] In the philosophy of Paracelsus and other spagyrics, mystics, and theosophists, a spirit, or invisible man or animal of ethereal substance, the counterpart of the visible body, within which it resides and to which it imparts life, strength, and the power of assimilating food. The word is said to have been used by Basil Valentine, a German chemist of the fifteenth century, to denote the solar heat as the source of the life of plants. Paracelsus uses it with the above meaning. It is frequent in the writings of Van Helmont, who explains it as a material coexistence of the human or animal form *in posse*. He regards the archæus as a fluid, that is, as a semi-material substance, like air, and seems to consider it a chemical constituent of the blood. Paracelsus had particularly made use of the hypothesis of the archæus to explain the assimilation of food. This function of the archæus became prominent in medicine. Van Helmont calls it the dove-keeper of the stomach (*janitor stomachi*). There are further divarications of meaning. Also spelled *archeus*.

As for the many pretended intricacies in the instance of the off-ruination of Wasps out of the Carcase of a Horse, I say, the *Archei* that formed them are no parts of the Horse's Soul that is dead, but several distinct *Archei* that do as naturally joyn with the Matter of his body, as purified and prepared as the Chymes come to eat his flesh.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, app. xi.

archaic (ärˊkāˊik), *a.* [= F. *archaïque*, < Gr. ἀρχαϊκός, antique, primitive, < ἀρχαιος, old, an-



Greek Archaic Sculpture.
Diadochos, Athens, illustrating the archaic smile and the incorrect placing of the eye in profile.

tique: see *archæo-*.] Marked by the characteristics of an earlier period; characterized by archaism; primitive; old-fashioned; antiquated: as, an *archaic* word or phrase.

A person familiar with the dialect of certain districts in Massachusetts will not fail to recognize, in ordinary discourse, many words now noted in English vocabularies as *archaic*, the greater part of which were in common use about the time of the King James translation of the Bible. Shakspere stands less in need of a glossary to most New Englanders than to many a native of the Old Country.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

There in the best *archaic* coin wear [of the Sicilian] . . . a strength and a delicacy which are often wanting in the fully developed art of a later age.

Head, Historia Numorum, [Int., p. lii.

The **archaic**, in art, is simply the quality of rudeness or of being primitive, and a tendency and imperfection implying the infancy of technical advance. Work that is merely *barbarous* is not properly *archaic*. The archaic style is an art of sufficient force to have any development, succeeds the first rude attempts of civilization in every kind of representation, and exhibits a manifest sincerity and striving to attain truth, until finally the archaic quality disappears little by little as truth is reached in the great art-schools, such as those of Greece and of the Renaissance painters, or as art sinks into lifeless conventionalism before reaching truth, as in the sculpture of Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Greek Archaic Sculpture.
Funeral Relief, illustrating the careful but angular and "fluted" treatment of drapery.

archaical (ärˊkāˊi-kal), *a.* [< *archaic* + *-al*.] Relative to an early period or to a fashion long out of date; primitive; antiquated; archaic.

archaically (ärˊkāˊi-kal-i), *adv.* In an archaic manner.

archaicism (ärˊkāˊi-sizm), *n.* [*< archaic* + *-ism*.] Ancient style or quality; archaism. *N. E. D.*

archaio-. Same as *archæo-*.

archaism (ärˊkā-izm), *n.* [= F. *archaïsme*, < Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός, an antiquated phrase or style, < ἀρχαΐζειν, imitate the ancients, < ἀρχαῖος, ancient: see *archæo-*.] 1. The adoption or imitation of that which is antiquated or out of use; especially, the use of archaic words or forms of speech; also, the quality of being archaic; antiquity of style, manner, or use, as in art or literature; especially, in *art*, the appearance of traces of the imperfect conception or unskilful handling of tools and material belonging to an art before the time of its highest development. See *the archaic*, under *archaic*.

A select vocabulary corresponding (in point of *archaism* and remoteness from ordinary use) to our Scriptural vocabulary.

De Quincey.

3. That which is archaic; especially, an antiquated or obsolete word, expression, pronunciation, or idiom.

A permissible *archaism* in a word or phrase that has been supplanted by something less apt, but has not become unintelligible. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 195.

Dominion the too free use of *archaisms* is an abuse.

G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., p. 176.

archaist (ärˊkā-ist), *n.* [As *archa-ism* + *-ist*.] 1. An antiquary; an archæologist. [Rare.] — 2. One who makes use of archaisms in art or in literary expression. *Mrs. Browning*.

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archaistic (ärk-kā-is'tik), *a.* [*< archaist + -ic.*] Imitating that which is archaic; exhibiting the attempt to reproduce the characteristics of the archaic; affecting archaism.

In spite of the *archaistic* efforts of many writers, both in forms and in vocabulary, the language [Swedish] nevertheless underwent rapid changes during the 16th and 17th centuries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 272.

archaize (ärk'kā-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *archaized*, ppr. *archaizing*. [*< Gr. ἀρχαΐζειν* see *archaism.*] To use or imitate what is archaic; imitate an olden style; especially, to make use of archaisms in speech.

archaizer (ärk'kā-i-zėr), *n.* One who archaizes; one who affects an archaic style.

But it may be remembered that Varro was himself something of an *archaizer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 272.

archall†, *n.* An old form of *orchil.*

archamœba (ärk-ka-mē'bä), *n.* [*Gr. ἀρχ-, ἀρχτ-*, first, + *ἀμοιβή*, change, + NL. *amœba.*] A hypothetical primitive simple amœba supposed by Haeckel to have made its appearance in the earliest geologic period, and to have been the progenitor of all other amœbæ and also of all higher forms of life.

archamphiaster (ärk-kam-fi-as'tėr), *n.* [Also *archiamphiaster*, < Gr. *ἀρχ-*, first, + *ἀμφί*, around, + *ἀστήρ*, star. See *amphiaster.*] In *embryol.*, one of the nuclear cleavage figures developed from the germinative vesicle or primordial nucleus at the time the polar bodies or globules are expelled from an ovum, at or before the beginning of development.

The history of the early stages of the spindle and the *archamphiasters* shows their agamic origin. *Wyatt*, Proc. Boat. Soc. Nat. Hist. (1884), p. 56.

archangel (ärk'ān-jel), *n.* [< ME. *archangel, archangelle*, etc. (in AS. *heah-angel*, lit. high angel), < OF. *archangel, archangelle*, mod. F. *archange* = Sp. *arcángel* = Pg. *archanjo, arcanjo* = It. *arcangelo* = D. *aartsengel* = G. *erzengel* = Sw. *erkeängel* = Dan. *erkeengel*; < LL. *archangelus* (= Russ. *archangelŭ* = Goth. *arkaggilus*), < Gr. *ἀρχάγγελος*, archangel, chief angel, < *ἀρχ-, ἀρχτ-*, chief, + *ἄγγελος*, angel: see *arch-* and *angel.*] 1. An angel of the highest order; a chief angel. The word occurs in two passages of the Bible, 1 Thes. iv. 16, and Jude ix., and in both instances in the latter as an archangel, also in Daniel as the spiritual prince of the Jews, and in Rev. xii. 7 as the commander of the heavenly hosts against the dragon and his angels, is the St. Michael of the church calendar. Coming after him in dignity, three others are especially known by name as archangels: Gabriel, the frequent interpreter and announcer, or herald (Dan. viii. 16, ix. 21; Luke i. 19); Raphael, the guardian angel commemorated in the book of Tobit; and Uriel (2 Esd. iv. 1), the fire of God, often also mentioned, like the others, in Milton's "Paradise Lost." Three other names are added by tradition to make the number seven (Tobit xii. 15, Rev. viii. 2, where the angels mentioned are taken as archangels), Chamuel, Jophiel or Zophiel, and Zadkiel; and still others are spoken of.

For archangels were the first and most glorious of the whole creation: they were the ministers and work of God, and had the first impressions of his image.
Dryden, Don. of Plutarch's Lives.

2. A member of the lowest but one of the nine orders of angels composing the "celestial hierarchy" of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite, whose classification was adopted by Pope Gregory the Great, and is generally accepted by the theologians of the Roman Catholic Church. The nine orders are: seraphim, cherubim, thrones, dominations, virtues, powers, principalities, archangels, angels.

3. [M.] *archangelus, archangelica.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) The name of several labiate plants, as *Stachys sylvatica* and species of *Lamium.* (*b*) An unidentifiable plant, *Archangelica officinalis.* See *angelica.*—**4.** A slim-bodied, thin-faced variety of domestic pigeon, of rather small size, with long head and beak, a peaked, shorn skin, and rich metallic lustrous plumage, black on the shoulders and tail, but coppery elsewhere. The origin of the breed is unknown: it was introduced into England from Ghent. The name is supposed to allude to the brilliancy of the plumage. The bird breeds very true, the chief points being the peaked crest and the luster.

archangelic (ärk-an-jel'ik), *a.* [< ML. *archangelicus*, < LL. *archangelus*, < Gr. *ἀρχάγγελος*, archangel.] Of or pertaining to archangels: as, "*archangelic* pomps," *Mrs. Browning.*

arch-apostate (ärch'a-pos'tāt), *n.* [*< arch- + apostate.*] A chief apostate.

arch-apostle (ärch'a-pos'l), *n.* [*< arch- + apostle.* Cf. ML. *archiapostolus.*] A chief apostle.

archarchitect (ärch'är'ki-tekt), *n.* [*< arch- + architect.*] The supreme Architect; the Creator.

I'll ne'er believe that the *Archarchitect*
With all these fires the heavenly arches decked
Only for show. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

arch-band (ärch'band), *n.* A name given by artisans to that portion of an arch or rib which is seen below the general surface of vaulting.

arch-bar (ärch'bär), *n.* In *arch.*, a bar or arched shape, as the iron bar taking the place of a brick arch over the ash-pit door of some furnaces.—**2.** The upper member of a curved truss.—**3.** A wrought-iron bar extending from the bolster of a car-truck each way to the top of the journal-boxes. It forms the compression member of the framework which supports the weight of the body of the car from the truck-bolster to the car-axles.

archbishop (ärch'bish'op), *n.* [< ME. *archbishop, archebiscop*, etc., < AS. *arce-, arce-, ercebiscop* (also *heah-biscop*, lit. high bishop) = OFries. *arcebiskop* = D. *aartsbisschop* = OHG. *erzbiscof*, G. *erzbischof* = Icel. *erkibiskup* = Sw. *erke-biskop* = F. *archevêque* = Sp. *arzobispo* = Pg. *arcebispo* = It. *arcivescovo*, < LL. *archiepiscopus*, < Gr. *ἀρχιεπίσκοπος*, < *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *ἐπίσκοπος*, bishop: see *arch-* and *bishop.*] A title used in the Christian church as early as the fourth century, and regularly given in that and the next four centuries to the bishops of the highest rank, afterward known as patriarchs. It was also occasionally applied in the East to exarchs and metropolitans of more or less exceptional dignity or dignity, and was sometimes extended in later times to others of high rank and influence. *Archbishop* is, in the West, from the eighth or ninth century, the title was given to metropolitans of dioceses, and this still is the use of the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishops have certain rights of honor and authority over the bishops of dioceses within that is, the bishops of the dioceses making up their ecclesiastical province), such as those of calling and presiding over provincial councils, of receiving appeals in certain cases, etc.; but these rights, formerly very considerable, are now comparatively slight. The title of archbishop is not always a metropolitan, since there have long been a few archbishoprics without suffragans, and sometimes still the title is purely honorary. See *primate.* The insignia of an archbishop in the Roman Catholic Church are the woolen pallium, before receiving which from the pope he cannot exercise the functions of his office, and the double cross borne before him in processions. In the Anglican Church there are four archbishops, two in the Church of England (those of Canterbury and York, the former of whom is metropolitan of all England), and two in the Church of Ireland (those of Armagh and Dublin, the former of whom is primate). The Church of Sweden has one archbishop, whose see is at Upsala. Abbreviated to *abp.*

archbishopric (ärch'bish'op-rik), *n.* [*< arch-bishop + -ric.*] The wife of an English archbishop. *Miss Burney.* [Rare.]

archbishopric (ärch'bish'op-rik), *n.* [< ME. *archebischoprîche, -ryk*, etc., < AS. *arcebiscoprice, < archebiscop*, archbishop, + *rice*, jurisdiction, realm: see *bishopric.*] The office or diocese of an archbishop; the province over which an archbishop exercises authority.

arch-board (ärch'bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a narrow plank or board fitted to the arch immediately under the knuckles of the stern-timbers. On this board the ship's name is sometimes painted.

arch-brick (ärch'brik), *n.* **1.** A wedge-shaped brick used in arched work. See *compass-brick.*—**2.** A hard and partly vitrified brick, taken from one of the arches of a brick-kiln in which the fire is made.

archbutler (ärch'but'lėr), *n.* [*< arch- + butler.* The G. equiv. is *erzschenk*, 'arch-skinker.'] A chief butler. Formerly it was the title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire, one of the imperial court-offices connected with the royal dignity, and held by the King or Elector of Bohemia.

arch-buttress (ärch'but'res), *n.* Same as *flying buttress* (which see, under *buttress*).

archchamberlain (ärch'chām'bėr-lān), *n.* [*< arch- + chamberlain.* Cf. ML. *archicamerarius*, > G. *erzkämmerer*, D. *aartskamerling*, a chamberer.] A chief chamberlain. It was formerly the title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire, held by the electoral archbishop of Mainz.

archchancellor (ärch'chān'sel-ėr), *n.* [*< arch- + chancellor*, after F. *archichancelier* = G. *erzkanzler*, ML. *archicancellarius*, archchancellor.] A chief chancellor: formerly—(*a*) The title of an office in the Roman-German empire, held by the electoral archbishop of Mainz, who was actual chancellor of the empire. (*b*) An honorary official rank held by the electoral archbishops of Cologne and Treves, the former nominally for Italy and the latter for Burgundy (Gaul and the kingdom of Aries).

archchanter (ärch'chān'tėr), *n.* [*< arch- + chanter.* Cf. ML. *archicantor*, chief singer.] The chief chanter or president of the chanters of a church; a choir-leader or precentor.

archchaplain (ärch'chap'lān), *n.* [*< arch- + chaplain*, after ML. *archicapellanus.*] In the early French monarchy, the court chaplain, often the same as the papal, or later the imperial, spokesman, and identical with the grand almoner and archchancellor. The title became extinct with the Carolingian, or second race of kings, before A. D. 1000.

archchemic (ärch'kem'ik), *a.* [*< arch- + chemic.*] Of supreme chemical powers: as, "the *archchemic* sun," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 609. [Rare.]

arch-confraternity (ärch'kon'fra-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* In the Roman Church, a chief confraternity having affiliated societies and endowed with special privileges: rarely called *arch-sodality.* See *confraternity.*

archcount (ärch'kount'), *n.* [*< arch- + count*, after ML. *archicomes*, archcount.] A chief count: a title formerly given to the Count of Flanders in consequence of his great riches and power.

archdapifer (ärch'dap'i-fėr), *n.* [Modified (with *arch-*, for L. *archi-*) from LL. *archidapifer*, < L. *archi-* + *dapifer*, a food-bearer, < *dapis*, food, feast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] The title of an official rank in the Roman-German empire, held by the Elector of the Palatinate; the seneschal.

archdeacon (ärch'dē'kn), *n.* [< ME. *archedeken, archidekne*, etc., < OF. *archedeacon, archidiacon* = D. *aartsdeken* = Icel. *erkidjákn* = Dan. *erkedegn* = F. *archidiacre* = Sp. *arcediano* = Pg. *arcediago* = It. *archidiacono*, < LL. *archidiaconus*, < LGr. *ἀρχιδιάκονος*, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *διάκονος*, deacon.] A chief deacon; strictly, an ecclesiastic who has charge of the temporal and external administration of a diocese, with jurisdiction delegated from the bishop. The word is found as the title of an ecclesiastical dignitary from the fourth century. The first archdeacon of whom we read in ecclesiastical officer of the court of Constantinople under the late Byzantine emperors. In the West, in the eighth century, dioceses began to be divided into separate territories, over which rural archdeacons were placed, having under them a dean and chapter/priests, charged with the supervision of the parish priests of their respective districts, and the visitation of churches, and jurisdiction of the whole diocese, who took precedence of the archpriest (which see). The archdeacon was the court which, distinct from that of the bishop, so that appeals were taken from the former to the latter. The rural archdeaconries were often priests, having a cure of souls, but also the grand archdeacon from the twelfth century. The powers and privileges of this office were gradually restricted, and in the Roman Catholic Church, since the Council of Trent, the place is for the most part supplied by the bishop's vicar-general, between whom and the parish priests are sometimes found the vicars forane, or present rural deans; while the archdeacon of the present day, where the office survives, holds a dignity of honor. In the Church of England the archdeacon has the charge of two or more archdeacons, who as his deputies inspect and manage the affairs of the diocese, and perform a variety of duties, partly secular and partly ecclesiastical. In two dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States the archdeacon has been introduced.—**Archdeacon's court.** See *court.*

archdeaconate (ärch'dē'kn-āt), *n.* [*< archdeacon + -ate*1.] Same as *archdeaconship.*

archdeaconry (ärch'dē'kn-ri), *n.*; pl. *archdeaconries* (-riz). [*< archdeacon + -ry.*] The archdeacon's office.] The district over which an archdeacon has jurisdiction; an archdeaconry.

archdeaconry (ärch'dē'kn-ri), *n.*; pl. *archdeaconries* (-riz). [*< archdeacon + -ry.*] The office, rank, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon. In the Church of England every diocese has one or more archdeaconries; every archdeaconry is divided into rural deaneries, and every rural deanery into parishes.

archdeaconship (ärch'dē'kn-ship), *n.* [*< archdeacon + -ship.*] The office of an archdeacon.

archdean (ärch'dēn'), *n.* [*< arch- + dean.* Cf. *D. aartsdiaken*, archdean.] A chief dean; a superior over other deans. [Sometimes used by Scottish writers for *archdeacon.*]

archdeanery (ärch'dē'ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *archdeaneries* (-riz). [*< archdean + -ery.*] The office or jurisdiction of an archdean.

archdiocese (ärch'dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [*< arch- + diocese*, after ML. *archidiocesis.*] The see or diocese of an archbishop.

archdruid (ärch'drō'id), *n.* [*< arch- + druid.*] A chief druid.

archdural (ärch'dū'kal), *a.* [*< archduke; = F. archiducal*: see *ducal.*] Pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

In the Austrian assembly of states Vienna has as many votes as all the other *archdural* towns together.
Brougham.

archduchess (ärch'duch'es), *n.* [*< arch- + duchess*, after F. *archiduchesse.* The G. word is

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erzherzogin.] The wife of an archduke; a princeſs of the reigning family of Auſtria.

archduchy (ärch'duch'i), *n.*; pl. *archduchies* (-iz). [Formerly also *archiduchy*, ‹ OF. *archiduché* (= Sp. *archiducado*, ‹ ML. *"archiducatus*: see *arch-* and *duchy*.] The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

archduke (ärch'dūk'), *n.* [‹ *arch-* + *duke*; = OF. *archeduc*, mod. F. *archiduc*, ‹ ML. *archidux* (-*ducis*), ‹ L. *archi-*, chief, + *dux* (*duc-*), duke: see *arch-* and *duke*. The G. word is *erzherzog*.] A title formerly borne by some of the sovereign princes of Auſtraſia, Lorraine, and Brabant, but for several centuries held exclusively by the ruler of the archduchy of Auſtria (afterward emperors of Auſtria, and now of Auſtria-Hungary); now only a titular dignity of the princeſs of the house of Auſtria, as *archduchess* is of the princeſſes.—Archduke's pear. See *pyrus*.

archdukedom (ärch'dūk'dum), *n.* [‹ *archduke* + *-dom*.] The territory or dignity of an archduke or archduchess; archduchy.

arche[1], *n.* Obſolete form of *ark*[1].

arche[2], *n.* See *arch*[2].

arché (är-shā'), *n.* [Heraldic F., pp. of *archer*: see *arch*[1], *v.*] Same as *arched*.

archebiosis (är'kē-bi-ō'sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. ἀρχή, beginning (see *arch-*), + βίωσις, way of life, ‹ βιοῦν, paſs one's life, ‹ βίος, life.] The origination of living from non-living matter; abiogeneſis (which see).

However the question may eventually be decided as to the possibility of *archebiosis* occurring at the present day and the artificial circumstances of the laboratory, it cannot be denied that *archebiosis*, or the origination of living matter in accordance with natural laws, must have occurred at some epoch of the past.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 430.

arched (ärcht), *p. a.* [*arch*[1] + *-ed*.] 1. Made with an arch or arches; covered or spanned with an arch; having the form of an arch; composed of an arch or arches.

Twas pretty, though a plague,
To see him every hour; to sit and drive
His *arched* brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our heart's table. *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 1.

All hors of our house have that *arched* instep under which water can flow. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ix.

Specifically—2. In *her.*, applied to an ordinary both sides of which are bowed alike in the form of an arch. Also *arcky*, *arche*, *archy-fleeted*, and *concaved*.—Arched beam, a beam cut, bent, or built in

Arched Beams.—Grand Central Station, New York

the form of an arch, usually to secure greater reſistance or provide for a longer span than a straight beam would afford. The most important type of arched beam is that which is built up, often called a compound arched beam. Such beams are made in many forms, especially in those of several thicknesses of timber or planks laid upon or alongside of one another and bolted together, and of a truss construction in iron. The arched beam roof of the St. Pancras railway-ſtation, London, has a span, in the clear, of 240 feet; that of the Grand Central Station, New York, has a span of 199 feet 3 inches.—**Arched-beam bridge**, etc., a bridge, etc., in which one or more of the principal members is a compound arched beam. See *bridge*.—**Arched double**, having two arches or bends.

archedicrees, *n.* [ME., ‹ OF. *archidiacre*, *archediacre*, mod. F. *archidiacre*, ‹ L. *archidiaconus*, archdeacon: see *archdeacon*.] An archdeacon. *Chaucer's Dreem.*

archegayt, *n.* See *assagai*.

archegone (är'kē-gōn), *n.* English form of *archegonium*.

archegonia, *n.* Plural of *archegonium*.

archegonial (är-kē-gō'ni-al), *a.* [*archegonium* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to an archegonium.

The flattened fronds . . . bearing upon tiny stalks which rose from the middle vein of the leaf, the female portion of the plant—the *archegonial disks*.

S. B. Herrick, Plant Life, p. 89.

archegoniate (är-kē-gō'ni-āt), *a.* [*archegonium* + *-ate*[1].] Having archegonia.

A female (*archegoniate*) prothallium.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 429.

archegonium (är-kē-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *archegonia* (-ä). [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀρχέγονος, first of a race, original, ‹ ἀρχή, ἀρχι-, first (see *archi-*), + γόνος, race: see *-gony*.] The pistilliform or female organ of the higher cryptogams, having the same function as the pistil in flowering plants. It is a cellular sac, containing at the bottom a cell, analogous to the embryo-sac of phenogamous plants, which is impregnated by spermatozoids from the male organ (antheridium). This cell, after fertilization, the new plant is produced directly, as in the ferns and their allies, or a spore-case is developed, as in the mosses, when new plants follow upon the germination of the spores.

archegony (är-keg'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. as if *ἀρχέγονος, ‹ ἀρχή, first, + γόνος, race: see *-gony*.] The doctrine of the origin of life; speciſically, the doctrine of spontaneous generation; archebiosis; abiogeneſis.

He (Haeckel) considers that, though the doctrine of spontaneous generation (or *archegony*) has not been proved, it is quite possible, and even probable, the arguments against it resting on negative grounds.

The Scotsman (newspaper).

Archegosauria (är'kē-gō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ see *Archegosaurus*.] A suborder or other group of extinct labyrinthodont amphibians, typified by the genus *Archegosaurus*. The name is a close synonym of *Labyrinthodontia*.

Archegosaurus (är'kē-gō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀρχέγονος, beginning, originating (‹ ἀρχή, the beginning, + γενάω, γίγνομαι, beget), + σαῦρος, lizard: see *saurian*.] A genus of extinct reptiles related to *Labyrinthodon* (which see), supposed by some to be a larval form of another animal.

Archelmithes (är-kel-mith'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀρχι-, ἀρτι-, first, + ἕλμινθες, pl. of ἕλμις, worm.] A hypothetical group of primitive worms, supposed to be ancestral to the *Acoelomi*; primitive acoelomatous worms, of which a prothelmis is the conjectured parent form. They are supposed by Haeckel to have evolved in the primordial geologic epoch ia the direct line of descent of the ancestors of the higher worms. Several living relatives are considered by him to be the *Turbellaria*.

archelogy (är-kel'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή, beginning, first principle, + *-λογία*, ‹ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of, or a treatise on, first principles.

Archelogy treats of principles, and should not be confounded with *archæology*, which treats of antiquities.

Fleming.

archemastryt, *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME., also *archimastry*; ‹ *archi-* + *mastery*; perhaps confused with *alchemistry*.] Supreme skill; mastery of applied science or applied mathematics. *N. E. D.*

archemy (är'ke-mi), *n.* A variant of *alchemy*.

Archencephala (är-ken-sef'a-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain: see *encephalon*.] A name proposed by Owen, in 1857, for the highest one of four subclasses into which he divided the class *Mammalia* according to the character of the brain, in which subclass the brain attains its maximum development in complexity, and especially in the relative size of the cerebrum, which is deeply convoluted, largely overlaps both the olfactory lobes and the cerebellum, and has a well-marked hippocampus minor. It includes man alone as the representative with the order *Bimana* of some, or the family *Hominidæ* or *Anthropidæ* of others. All the several characters adduced are shared by the anthropoid apes, and the term is not in use, except as a synonym of a group of the zoological value of a modern family.

archencephalic (är'ken-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*Archencephala* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Archencephala*; hence, characteristic of the human brain alone.

arch-enemy (ärch'en'e-mi), *n.* [*arch-* + *enemy*.] A chief enemy; speciſically, Satan, the devil.

archenteric (är-ken-ter'ik), *a.* [*archenteron* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an archenteron; having a primitive unmodified enteron.

The perivisal portion of the *archenteric* space.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XII. 548.

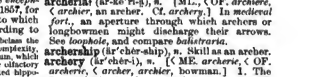
archenteron (är-ken'te-ron), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + ἔντερον, intestine: see *enteron*.] The enteron (which see) in its original or primitive undifferentiated state: opposed to *metenteron*.

The hollow, which we have mentioned above as forming primarily the digestive cavity, is known as the *archenteron* or primitive stomach.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I., Int., p. xi.

archeo-. See *archæo-*.

archer (är'cher), *n.* [< ME. *archer*, *archere*, *archiere*, < OF. *archer*, *archier*, F. *archer* = Pr. *arquier*, *archier* = Sp. *arquero* = Pg. *arqueiro* = It. *arciere*, < ML. *arcuarius*, also *arcuarius*, a bowman, < L. *arcus*, a bow: see *arch*[1] and *arcade*.] 1. One who uses a bow; a bowman; speciſically, in medieval Europe, one who shot with the longbow (which see) and shaft, as distinguished from an arbalister or crossbowman. In Greek art the archer is generally represented in Oriental dress and armor, and the use of the bow by a native Greek in war is rarely mentioned, but one of the two bowmen of the Ægina temple is dressed and armed as a Greek, and on a Basilicatan vase of the 4th century (Museum, No. 1027), of good Greek work, a painting represents three youths, evidently Greeks, shooting with bows and arrows at a vase as a mark. Among the Romans archers are rarely mentioned. Throughout the middle ages the archers formed an important part of the armies of Europe; but, as they were drawn chiefly from the peasants and townspeople, the nobility and their retainers were often suspicious of them, and the free use of the bow among the common people was often discouraged. In some countries, too, the aristocrat was so much preferred that the longbow came little into use. In England large bodies of archers were furnished by towns and counties to the royal armies, and were armed with some defensive armor with the steel cap, the gambeson or hauberk, and a short double-edged sword, besides bow and quiver. There is on record of mounted archers in the English armies, but they were common on the continent; the dukes of Burgundy maintained large bodies of them, and King Charles VII. of France had a body-guard of mounted men armed with brigandines or gambesons, and carrying a longbow. From this last organization the name *archers* came to be applied to the body-guard of one of the later kings of France, whose weapon was the harquebuse, which replaced the bow and shafts, and (until the Revolution) to the watchmen or guards of the Provost of Paris.



Archer-fish (*Toxotes chatareus*).

2. Same as *archer-fish*.—3. [*cap.*] The constellation Sagittarius.

archeress (är'cher-es), *n.* [*archer* + *-ess*.] A female archer. [Rare.]

She, therefore, glorious *archeress* of heaven.

Cowper, Iliad, ix.

archer-fish (är'cher-fish), *n.* A name given to three species of the genus *Toxotes* and family *Toxotidæ* (which see), occurring in the East Indian and Polynesian seas. To this fish has been ascribed the power of shooting drops of water to the distance of 3 or 4 feet, with such aim, at insects, as usually them to fall into the water, when it seizes and devours them. This power has been doubted or denied by several ichthyologists. Also called *archer* and *darter-fish*.

archeria (är-kē'ri-ä), *n.* [ML., ‹ OF. *archiere*, *archier*, an archer. Cf. *archery*.] In *medieval fort.*, an aperture through which archers or longbowmen might discharge their arrows. See *loophole*, and compare *balistraria*.

archership (är'cher-ship), *n.* Skill as an archer.

archery (är'cher-i), *n.* [< ME. *archerie*, < OF. *archerie*, *archiere*, *archier*, bowman.] 1. The use of the bow and arrow; the practice, art, or skill of archers; the art of shooting with a bow and arrow.—2. Archers collectively.

That vanished, and Sir Bors and many wine,
Might serve the *archery* be dine.

Scott, L. of the L., v. 28.

3. In *old law*, a service of keeping a bow for the lord's defense.

archesporc (är'kē-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *archesporium*, < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + σπόρος, a seed.] In *bot.*, a layer of small cells within the nucleus giving rise to the mother-cells of the pollen and to the very delicate lining of the anther-cell. The name is also given to a similar structure in some of the vascular cryptogams. Also called *archesporium*.

archesthetic (är-kes-thet'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + αἰσθητός, verbal adj. of αἰσθάνεσθαι, perceive: see *esthetic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of archesthetism. Also spelled *archæsthetic*.

archesthetician (är-kes-the-tish'an), *n.* [< *archesthetic* + *-ian*.] Same as *archesthetism*.

The hypothesis of *archæsthetic*ians, then, maintains that consciousness as well as life preceded organism, and has been the *primum mobile* in the creation of organic structure.

Science, IV. 211.

archesthetism (är-kes'the-tizm), *n.* [< *archesthetic* + *-ism*.] The hypothesis of the primitive creative function of consciousness; the hypothesis that consciousness, considered as an attribute of matter, is primitive and a cause of

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evolution: opposed to *metechethism* (which see). Also *archeathethism*, *archeethicism*, *archeasthetic-cism*.

The place of the doctrine of *archeasthetism*, as distinguished from the opposing view of *metaesthetism*, which it held by many monists.

K. Is Cope, Amer. Naturalist, XVI. p. 469.

archetto (är-ket'ō), *n.* [It., a small arch, an arched stick, fiddlestick, < *arco*, an arch, bow: see *arch*1.] An implement, consisting of a wire stretched across a forked or bent stick, used for cutting away clay from a molded piece of pottery.

archetypal (ärʹkē-tīʹpal), *a.* [< *archetype* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an archetype; constituting a model or pattern; original: as, "one *archetypal* mind," *Cudworth*. Also *archetypic*, *archetypical*.

Glorified eyes must see by the *archetypal* Sun, or the light of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 15.

Archetypal idea, **archetypal world**, an immaterial world supposed by some Platonists to have been first created as a pattern, according to which the sensible world was constructed; opposed to *ectypal world*.

archetype (ärʹkē-tīp), *n.* [Formerly also *architype*; = F. *archétype*, < L. *archetypum*, < Gr. *ἀρχέτυπον*, a pattern, model, neut. of *ἀρχέτυπος*, first-molded, as an exemplar or model, < *ἀρχε-*, *ἀρχη-*, first, + *τύπτειν* (√ *τυπ*), beat, stamp, + *τύπος*, stamp, mold, pattern, type: see *type*.] **1.** A model or first form; the original pattern or model after which a thing is made; especially, a Platonic idea, or immaterial preexisting exemplar of a natural form.

Among the ancients, the co-existence of the Epicurean and Stoical schools, which effected, in the world two entirely different *archetypes* of virtue, secured in a very remarkable manner the recognition of different kinds of excellence. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 239.

Man is the *archetype* of the animal creation, the highest manifestation of life. *Pearson*, Nat. and the Bible, p. 30.

2. In *coining*, the standard weight by which others are adjusted: now called the *prototype*. —**3.** In *compar. anat.*, a primitive generalized plan of structure assumed to have been subsequently modified or lost by differentiation and specialization: as, the vertebrate *archetype*.—**4.** The original form from which a class of related forms in plants or animals may be supposed to have descended. *Darwin*.

archetypic (ärʹkē-tipʹik), *a.* [*< archetype* + *-ic*.] Same as *archetypal*.

archetypical (ärʹkē-tipʹi-kal), *a.* [*< archetype*, Cf. Gr. *ἀρχετυπικός*, adv.] Same as *archetypal*.

archetypically (ärʹkē-tipʹi-kal-i), *adv.* In an archetypal manner; after the mode or plan of an archetype.

archetypist (ärʹkē-tī-pist), *n.* [*< archetype* + *-ist*.] One who studies early typography. *N. E. D.*

archeus, *n.* See *archæus*.

arch-fiend (ärchʹfēnd'), *n.* [*< arch-* + *fend*; = G. *erzfeind*.] A chief fiend; specifically, the devil.

archi-. [L., etc., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, *ἀρχι-*, first, chief: see *arch*1, the naturalized Gr. form of the same prefix.] A prefix of Greek origin, the original form of *arch-*, first, chief. See *arch-*.

archiamphistaer (ärʹkē-am-fi-asʹtėr), *n.* Same as *archamphistaer*.

archiannelid (ärʹki-anʹē-lid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Archiannelida*.

II. *n.* One of the *Archiannelida*, as an annelid of the genus *Polygordius*. Also *archiannelidan*.

Archiannelida (ärʹki-a-nelʹi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + NL. *Annelida*.] A skeletal or other leading division of annelids, supposed to be the nearest living representatives of the archetypal segmented worms. The best-known genus is *Polygordius* (which see).

archiannelidan (ärʹki-a-nelʹi-dan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Archiannelida*.

II. *n.* Same as *archiannelid*.

archiater (ärʹki-āʹtėr), *n.* [= Russ. *arkhiatrŭ* = OHG. *arzat*, MHG. *arzet*, G. *arzt* = D. *arts*, etc., a physician, < Mlt. *archiater*, < L. *archiatrus*, < Gr. *ἀρχίατρος*, < *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *ἰατρός*, physician.] A chief physician: a title first given by the Roman emperors to their chief physicians, and now applied on the continent of Europe to the first or body physician of a prince, and to the first physician of some cities; specifically, in Russia, the first imperial physician.

archiblast (ärʹki-blast), *n.* [*< Gr. ἀρχι-*, first, primitive, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *embryol.*, (*a*) The formative yolk of an egg; that which composes the germ, and in germination becomes the embryo, as distinguished from the food-yolk or parablast. *Wilhelm His.* (*b*) A name given by His to the epiblast.

archiblastic (ärʹki-blasʹtik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the archiblast: applied to those holoblastic eggs which, by equal or palingenetic as well as total segmentation of the yolk (vitellus), produce an archigastrula in gemmating.

archiblastula (ärʹki-blasʹtū-lä), *n.*; pl. *archiblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + NL. *blastula*.] In *embryol.*, a hollow and usually globular vesicle, the walls of which consist of a single layer of similar cells, and which by invagination develops an archigastrula.

Yolk-division is complete and regular, and gives rise to a vesicular morula (*archiblastula* of Haeckel), each cell of which is provided with a flagellate cilium.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 553.

Archibuteo (ärʹki-bū'tē-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *archi-*, first, + *buteo*, buzzard.] A genus of buzzards, of the family *Falconidæ*, having booted tarsi.

Rough-legged Buzzard (*Archibuteo lagopus*).

A. lagopus, the rough-legged buzzard of Europe and America, is the best-known species. *A. sancti-johannis* is the black buzzard of America, and *A. ferrugineus* the western rough-leg or Californian squirrel-hawk.

archicarp (ärʹki-kärp), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-*, first, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, same as *ascogonium*.

archicerebrum (ärʹki-se-rēʹbrum), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *στρεμ-*, tail, + *-al*.] Having a wormlike tail without fin-folds, as a fish; exhibiting archicercy, as a fish's tail.

archicercy (ärʹki-sėrʹsi), *n.* [See *archicercal*.] The state of being archicercal; the primitive condition of a fish's tail when it is archicercal. *J. A. Ryder*.

archicytula (ärʹki-sitʹū-lä), *n.*; pl. *archicytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + NL. *cytula*.] In *embryol.*, the parent cell or cytula which results from an archimonerula by the re-formation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by total and equal or palingenetic segmentation, to develop in succession an archimurula, archiblastula, and archigastrula.

Archidesmidæ (ärʹki-desʹmi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Archidesmus* (< Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *δεσμός*, band), the typical genus.] A family of palæozoic fossil myriapods of the archipolypodous type.

archidiaconal (ärʹki-di-akʹon-al), *a.* [*< L. archidiaconus*, archdeacon: see *archdeacon*.] Pertaining to an archdeacon or to his office: as, an *archidiaconal* visitation.

This Prelate calls himself Eranch, and claims *Archidiaconal* rights in the whole Diocese.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, ii. 93.

archidiaconate (ärʹki-di-akʹon-āt), *n.* [< Mlt. *archidiaconatus*, < L. *archidiaconus*: see *archdeacon* and *-ate*3.] The office or order of archdeacons.

archiepiscopacy (ärʹki-ē-pisʹkō-pa-si), *n.* [As *archiepiscopate* + *-acy*. Cf. *episcopacy*.] The state or dignity of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal (ärʹki-ē-pisʹkō-pal), *a.* [< L. *archiepiscopus*, archbishop: see *archbishop*.] Pertaining to an archbishop or to his office: as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see.

A Franciscan friar rode before him, bearing aloft the massive silver cross, the *archiepiscopal* standard of Toledo. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Is., ii. 23.

archiepiscopality (ärʹki-ē-pis-kō-palʹi-ti), *n.* [*< archiepiscopal* + *-ity*.] The dignity or state of an archbishop; archiepiscopacy. *Fuller*.

archiepiscopate (ärʹki-ē-pisʹkō-pāt), *n.* [< Mlt. *archiepiscopatus*, < *archi-* + *episcopatus*: see *archi-* and *episcopate*.] The office or jurisdiction of an archbishop; an archbishopric.

archierey (ärʹki-ē-ri), *n.* [< Russ. *arkhiereĭ*, < Gr. *ἀρχιερεύς*, a high priest, < *ἀρχι-*, *ἀρχε-*, chief, first, + *ἱερεύς* (> Russ. *ierei*), a priest, < *ἱερός*, holy, sacred.] In the Greek church, a collective term for the higher orders of ecclesiastics in the Russian Church, including metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops. *Pinkerton*.

archigastrula (ärʹki-gasʹtrū-lä), *n.*; pl. *archigastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + NL. *gastrula*.] In *embryol.*, a bell-gastrula; a gastrula which is bell-shaped or has the form of a deep cup, resulting from that method of egg-cleavage and gastrulation supposed to be primitive or palingenetic. It occurs in various animals, from sponges up to the lowest vertebrates. See *metagastrula*, and cut under *gastrulation*.

archigraphers (ärʹki-graf'ėrz), *n. pl.* [< LL. *archigraphus*, < Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *γράφειν*, write. Cf. Gr. *ἀρχιγραμματεύς*, of same sense and same ultimate origin.] A chief secretary. *Blount*.

archil (ärʹkil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *archell*, *archel*, etc., corrupt forms of *orchil* (q. v.). < ME. *orchell*, < OF. *orchel*, *orchell*, *orseil*, mod. F. *orseille*, < It. *orsello*, *orsello* = Sp. *orchilla*, mod. *orchilla* = Pg. *orzella*; origin undetermined.] **1.** A rich violet, mauve, or purple coloring matter obtained from certain lichens, especially the *Roccella tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*—the Archil from which the dye is obtained. See *Roccella*. It is brushed between stones moistened with putrid urine, and mixed with quicklime or other alkaline liquor. It then becomes purplish-red in color, and then turns to violet. In the first state it is called archil, and in the second state litmus. Dyers rarely use archil by itself on account of its dearness and imperishableness of its beauty. They employ it to give a bloom to other colors, as scarlets, reds, and blacks; but this bloom soon decays. Archil is used for tinging the fluid employed in spirit-levels, while litmus is employed by chemists as a test for acidity or alkalinity.

Archil: *Roccella tinctoria*.

Also written *orchil*, and formerly *archall*, *orchal*, *orchel*, *orchella*.

Archilochian (ärʹki-lōkʹi-an), *a.* [< L. *Archilochius*, < Gr. *Ἀρχιλόχειος*, pertaining to *Ἀρχίλοχος*, L. *Archilochus*, a poet and satirist of Paros, who lived about 700 B. C.] **1.** Pertaining to Archilochus, a lyric poet of Paros, noted for the bitterness and severity of his satire. Hence—**2.** Severe; ill-natured: as, *Archilochian bitterness*.—**3.** In anc. *pros.*, noting four stanzas—(1) A dactylic hexameter alternating with a pentheimim (called a *lesser Archilochian*) or (2) with an iambelegus. (3) An iambic trimeter alternating with an ellegiambus. (4) A verse consisting of four dactyls and three trochees called a *greater Archilochian*; alternating with an iambic trimeter catalectic.

archilowe (ärʹchi-lou), *n.* [Sc., also *archilogh* and *archilagh*, a corrupt word; according to the Imp. Dict., < *ber*-, agam, + *gelag* (Gl. *gheilagh*), share of expenses at an inn: see *lough*, *lauch*, also *lavish*, *laving*, tavern-shot, reckoning: see *laving* and *last*.] The return which one who has been treated in an inn or tavern sometimes reckons himself bound in honor to make to the company: when he calls for his bottle he is said to give his *archilowe*. [Scotch.]

I propose that this good little gentleman seems fair forbidden, as I may say, in this tailyie, shall send for a tun of brandy, and I'll pay for another by way of *archilowe*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

archilute (ärʹki-lūt), *n.* [*< archi-* + *lute*1. See *archlute*.] Same as *archlute*.

archimage (ärʹki-māj), *n.* [Formerly also, as if lt., *archimago*, and as NL. *archimagus*, q. v.] A chief magician or enchanter; a wizard.

The character of sage and *archimage* had fully imprinted itself on his countenance. *Hogg*, Brit., XIV. 402.

archimagus (ärʹki-māʹgus), *n.*; pl. *archimagi* (-ji). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρχίμαγος*, chief of the magi, < *ἀρχι-*, chief, + *μάγος*, one of the magi: see *magi*.] **1.** The high priest of the Persian magi, or worshipers of fire.—**2.** A chief magician; an archimage.

archimandrite (ärʹki-manʹdrīt), *n.* [*< archimandrite* + *-ate*3.] The dignity, office, or province of an archimandrite.

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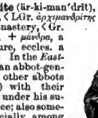
archimandrite (ärk-ĭ-man'drīt), *n.* [< ML. *archimandrita*, < LGr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης (Epiphanius), chief of a monastery, < Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + μάνδρα, a fold, inclosure, cells, a monastery.] In the *Eastern Church*, an abbot-general, having either abbots (*hegoumenoi*) with their monasteries under his superintendence; also sometimes, especially among the Greeks, the abbot of a single large monastery. In Russia the bishops are selected from among the archimandrites. The title has been retained among those who separated from the Eastern Church and submitted to the pope while still observing the Greek rite (the so-called United Greeks), and their monasteries are not subject to one prior-archimandrite. A congregation of Basilian monks existing in Italy before the eleventh century has been under the care of an archimandrite apparently from that time. Its head abbey is that of San Salvatore in Messina, and it formerly had an extensive archimandriate immediately dependent on the pope. In the early church, and sometimes during the middle ages in the Western Church, the word was used vaguely as equivalent to *prefect*.


Greek Archimandrite.

Archimedean (är"ki-mē'dē-an or -mē-dē'an), *a.* [L. *Archimedius*, < Gr. Ἀρχιμήδειος, < Ἀρχιμήδης, L. *Archimedes*.] Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated mathematician, born at Syracuse in the third century B. C., or to his mechanical inventions.—**Archimedean drill.** See *drill*.—**Archimedean principle**, or **principle of Archimedes.** (a) The principle of the equilibrium of the lever; namely, that a lever loaded with two weights, on opposite sides of the fulcrum, is in equilibrium when the weights are inversely proportional to the length of the arms at whose ends they hang, and that the pressure on the fulcrum of the lever is then exactly equal to the sum of the two weights. (b) The hydrostatical principle, also discovered by Archimedes, that a body immersed in a fluid loses an amount of weight equal to that of the fluid it displaces.—**Archimedean propeller**, a propeller consisting of a continuous spiral vane on a hollow core running lengthwise of the vessel. It is an amplification and extension of screw.—**Archimedean railway**, a form of railway in which a continuous belt rotates around the rails between the lines of rails, and propels the car by means of a screw which engages in a pedestal attached to the car.—**Archimedean screw**, a device for raising water, sald to

Archimedean Screw.

have been invented by Archimedes. It is made by forming a spiral tube within, or by winding a flexible tube spirally about, a cylinder. When the cylinder is placed in an inclined position, and the lower end is immersed in water, its revolution will cause the water to move upward through the spiral chambers. Whatever quantity of water first enters the screw immediately descends by its own weight to the lowest spiral of the spiral; but at this point being always shifted higher up by the revolution of the screw, the water may thus be raised to a considerable height. Also called *water-screw* and *spiral pump*.—**Archimedean solid**, one of the thirteen solids described by Archimedes, which, without being regular, have all their solid angles alike, all their faces regular, and not less than four faces of any one kind: sometimes incorrectly called *semi-regular solids*. They are the *truncated tetrahedron*, the *cuboctahedron*, the *truncated octahedron*, the *truncated cube*, the *rhombicuboctahedron*, the *truncated cuboctahedron*, the *icosidodecahedron*, the *truncated icosahedron*, the *truncated dodecahedron*, the *snub-cube*, the *rhombicosidodecahedron*, the *truncated icosidodecahedron*, and the *snub-dodecahedron*. See these terms.

archimonerul (ärk"ĭ-mō-ner'ul), *n.*; pl. *archimonerule* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + NL. *monerula*.] In *embryol.*, a term invented by Haeckel and defined by him as a cytod in which the formative and the nutritive yolk are not distinct. It is a special name for the *monerula* stage of a holoblastic egg which undergoes palingenetic or primitive as well as larval cleavage, and the several succeeding stages of which are an archicytula, archimorula, archiblastula, and archigastrula.

archimorula (ärk-ĭ-mor'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *archimorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + NL. *morula*.] In *embryol.*, the morula or mulberry-mass which results from the total and equal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk of an archicytula; a solid, generally globular, mass of cleavage-cells which proceed to develop an archiblastula and archigastrula.

archinephra, *n.* Plural of *archinephron*.

archinephric (ärk-ĭ-nef'rik), *a.* [< *archinephron* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an archinephron or primitive kidney: as, the *archinephric* duct.

archinephron (ärk-ĭ-nef'ron), *n.*; pl. *archinephra* (-frȧ). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + νεφρός, kidney.] In *embryol.*, the primitive or rudimentary, as distinguished from the final definitive, renal excretory organ of an animal; the primitive kidney.

arching (är'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *arch*1.] Arched work or formation; the arched portion of a structure.

archipelagian (ärk"ĭ-pē-lā'ji-an), *a.* Same as *archipelagic*.

archipelagic (ärk"ĭ-pē-laj'ik), *a.* [< *archipelago* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to an archipelago. The *archipelagic* fringe of coast line. *Geological Mag. Rep.*, XXXIX. 87.

archipelago (ärk-ĭ-pel'ȧ-gō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *archepelago*, also *archipelage* and *archipelagus* (and abbr. *archipel* as D. G. *archipel*, < F. *archipel* as Pr. *archipel*; cf. early mod. F. *archipelague*) = OSp. *archipiélago*, Sp. *archipiélago* = OPg. *archepelago*, Pg. *archipelago* (cf. Dan. *arkipelag*, *arkipelagus*, Russ. *archipelagŭ*, NGr. ἀρχιπέλαγος, MGr. ἀρχιπέλαγον, < It. *arcipelago*, orig. the Ægean sea, lit. the chief gulf or sea (in distinction from minor bodies of water to which the term was also applied), < Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + πέλαγος, sea, < ML. *L. pelagus*, < Gr. πέλαγος, sea: see *pelagic*.] Originally and specifically, the sea which separates Greece from Asia Minor, otherwise called the Ægean sea, studded with a host of small islands. Hence, generally—2. Any body of water abounding with islands, or the islands themselves collectively.

Archipolypoda (ärk"ĭ-po-lip'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + *Polypoda*, pl. of *Polypus*, q. v.] A group of fossil myriapods from the Carboniferous formation of Illinois and Great Britain, related to the *Chilognatha*, but having the tergites small and armed with large spines, the sternites proportionally large and bearing exteriorly processes used to form possibly gill-supports. The *Archipolypoda* had two legs to each segment, as in the extant *Diplopoda*, and appear to have become extinct in the Paleozoic period. Three families have been recognized, *Archidesmidæ*, *Euphorberiidæ*, and *Archiulidæ*.

Mr. Scudder has proposed the name *Archipolypoda* for a group of fossil myriapods which, while closely related to the *Chilognatha*, show several important points of difference. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 128.

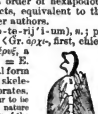
archipolypodan (ärk"ĭ-po-lip'ō-dan), *n.* One of the *Archipolypoda*.

archipolypodous (ärk"ĭ-po-lip'ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Archipolypoda*.

archippus (är-kip'us), *n.* [NL., in form as Gr. Ἄρχιππος, a proper name.] A butterfly, *Danaus archippus*: the technical specific name used as an English word.

Archiptera (är-kip'te-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + πτερόν, wing.] In Haeckel's system of classification, the hexapodous metabolous winged insects, equivalent to the *Pseudoneuroptera* of other authors.

archipterygium (ärk"ĭp-te-rij'ĭ-um), *n.*; pl. *archipterygia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, chief, + πτερύγιον, dim. of πτέρυξ, a wing, < πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*.] The archetypal form or primitive type of the skeleton of the limbs of vertebrates. It was supposed by Gegenbaur for most nearly approximated in nature by the pectoral members or fin of the crotaloontids, but this view has not been generally accepted; by others the pectoral appendage of the primitive selachian is believed to approximate it by realize the idea.


Cartilaginous skeleton of a limb; archipterygium: of *Cercolabes fimbriatus*, the large upper piece articulating with the limb-rest.

I have given the name of *Archipterygium* to the ground-form of the skeleton, which extends from the finbearing girdle into the free appendage. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (tr.), p. 173.

archistome (är'ki-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + στόμα, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the primitive elongated blastopore of *Bilateralia*.

The primitively elongated mouth of the larvæ of Bilateralia, with an extended body-axis, or any derived form of the latter, or wherever there is formed a well-defined, unpaired median neural plate, or where a pair of parallel neural plates or cords are developed, I would call the whole area thus embraced an *archistome*.

J. A. Ryder, Amer. Naturalist, 1885, p. 1117.

architect (är'ki-tekt), *n.* [= F. *architecte* = It. *architetto*, < L. *architectus*, also *architecton*, < Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων, chief builder, chief artificer, < ἀρχι-, chief, + τέκτων, a worker, esp. in wood, a carpenter, joiner, builder: see *tectonic*.] 1. A person skilled in the art of building; one who understands architecture, or whose profession it is to form plans and designs of buildings and superintend the execution of them. Hence—2. One who plans, designs, or consummates any complex thing: as, the supreme *Architect* of the universe; he is the *architect* of his own fortunes.—3. One who contrives, devises, or plots.

Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

architective (är'ki-tek-tiv), *a.* [< *architect* + *-ive*.] Used in building; proper for building.

architectonic (är"ki-tek-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *architectonique*, < L. *architectonicus*, < Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονικός, pertaining to architecture, fem. ἀρχιτεκτονική, n., architecture, < ἀρχιτέκτων, chief workman: see *architect*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to architecture; hence, pertaining or relating to construction or design of any kind.

The Archeologist cannot fail to remark how severe, in a true sort of taste, is the observance of this great architectonic law — how its influence pervades all design — how the pictures, sculptures, and even the embossed and inlaid work of the medieval goldsmiths, are all adjusted to the form and surface allotted to them by an external necessity.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 34.

2. Skilled in architecture; expert in designing or constructing.—3. Relating to the construction of a whole and of systematic arranged theory or system of doctrine.—4. Having the same relation to something as that of an architect to his work; designing; controlling; governing; directive.

In the language of Aristotle, which of these two (Culture and Religion) is the *architectonic* or master-art which prescribes to all the rest, and keeps occupied with their functions, as the master-builder prescribes their duties to his workmen, is, for Plato and Schleiermacher, plain.
Westminster Rev., LXXIII. 2.

Architectonic idea. See *idea*.—**Architectonic unity**, the unity or union of the parts of a theory or system which springs from the idea of the whole which they form or system depends.

II. *n.* The science of architecture. Also *architectonics*.—2. In *logic*, the art of constructing systems.

By *architectonic* I understand the art of constructing systems. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller).

Of these two sciences, . . . that which treats of those conditions of knowledge which lie in the nature of thought itself, but of that which we think about, . . . has been called . . . *architectonic*, in so far as it treats of the method of building up our observations into system.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, App. No. I. (1866), II. 230.

architectonical (är"ki-tek-ton'i-kal), *a.* Same as *architectonic*.

Geometrical and *architectonical* artists.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 6.

architectonically (är"ki-tek-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an architectonic manner; according to true structural principles or fitness.

architectonics (är"ki-tek-ton'iks), *n. pl.* Same as *architectonic*, *n.*, 1.

architector (är'ki-tek-tor), *n.* [ML., for L. *architectus*, *architecton*: see *architect*.] 1. An architect.—2. A superintendent.

architectress (är'ki-tek-tres), *n.* [< *architector* + *-ess*.] A female architect. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 418.

architectural (är-ki-tek'tūr-al), *a.* [= F. *architectural*; < *architecture* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to architecture or the art of building; according to the principles of architecture.—**Architectural notation.** See *notation*.

architecturalist (är-ki-tek'tūr-al-ist), *n.* [< *architectural* + *-ist*.] A professional student of, or connoisseur in, architecture. *N. E. D.*

architecturally (är-ki-tek'tūr-al-i), *adv.* In an architectural manner; with regard to architectural principles; from an architectural point of view.

architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* [= F. *architecture* = It. *architettura*, < L. *architectura*, < *architectus*, architect: see *architect*. The Gr. word is ἀρχιτεκτονία, < ἀρχιτέκτων; also ἀρχιτεκτονική: see *architectonic*.] 1. The art of building, specifically of fine or beautiful building. Architecture includes, in the widest sense, (1) the principles of design and of ornament as applied to building; (2) the science of construction, including the properties of materials and the methods of combining them; and (3) the practice of construction, including estimates of cost and the directing of builders and workmen. The practice of this art requires skill in design, which is the special province of the architect, and skill in execution, which is the special province of the workmen whom the architect employs and directs. It is the function of skill in architectural design to combine in a harmonious scheme the independent and often hostile requirements (1) of use

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and convenience as dictated by the conditions of the problem in hand; (2) of constructive necessity and fitness as determined either by practical experience or by scientific theory; and (3) of artistic excellence both in the proportions of the parts and in the decorative treatment of details, in accordance with either the general principles and canons of good taste or the prescriptions of custom or tradition. It is the function of skill in execution practically to carry out the scheme so designed; and this skill is exercised by draftsmen, engineers, superintendents, and artists, each in his place. Architecture is properly distinguished from mere building by the presence of the elements of design. Architecture is also implied in styles in the history of architecture are the Egyptian, Assyrian, Hellenic, Roman, Byzantine, Mediæval (including Romanesque and Pointed), Renaissance, and Arabic. (See these and other adjectives expressing the corresponding styles.) The various later medieval styles are commonly included under the vague and misleading term Gothic (which see).

Architecture, the art of building, includes two elements, theory and practice. The former comprehends the fine art side proper, the body of general rules inspired by taste and based on tradition, and the science, which admits of demonstration by means of invariable and absolute formulæ. Practice is the application of theory to particular needs; it is practice which causes the art and the science to conform to the nature of materials, to climate, to the customs of a people, or to the requisites of the occasion.

Viollet-le-Duc, Dict. de l'Architecture (trans.), I. 116.

We must consider *Architecture* as the great law which has in all time regulated the growth and affected the form of painting and sculpture, till they arrived at certain period in their development, and free themselves from its influence. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæology, 1. 1.

Architecture and eloquence are mixed arts, whose end is sometimes barely and sometimes use. *Emerson*.

2. The buildings or other objects produced by architecture as defined above.—**3.** The character or style of building: as, the *architecture* of Paris.—**4.** Construction and formative design of any kind.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a parabolical chaos. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

Civil architecture, the branch of architecture having to do with buildings for the purposes of civil life.—**Military architecture**, the branch of architecture which has to do with buildings for military purposes, to some extent coextensive with military engineering.—**Naval architecture**, the science and practice of the designing and construction of ships and of their engines and appurtenances.

architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *v. t.* [*Architecture*, *n.*] To construct; build. [Rare.]

This was *architectur'd* thus
By the great Ocneans. *Keats*, Fingal's Cave.

Architeuthis (är-ki-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχι-, first, chief, + τευθίς, squid.] A genus of monster cephalopods, or giant squids, of the family *Ommastrephidæ*, and related to those of *Mastrephes* except in size. Several species are described, as *A. princeps*, *A. harveyi*, and *A. sanctipauli*. Some specimens are said to attain a total length of upward of 50 feet. These animals furnish the basis of fact for the fabulous monsters known as devil-fishes.

One of the giant squids, belonging, doubtless, to the genus *Architeuthis*. The whalers have long had accounts of the sperm whale battling giant squid, portions of the arms being vomited by these animals in their death flurry, but scientists have recognized the existence of these huge monsters for only a few years.

Giant Squid (*Architeuthis harveyi*, sp. nov.). From Verrill, in Trans. Connecticut Acad.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 377.

architonnerre (är-shi-to-ner'), *n.* [F., < Gr. ἀρχι-, chief, + F. *tonnerre*, thunder, thunderbolt, chamber (of a gun, etc.), < L. *tonitrus*, thunder.] A form of steam-gun invented by Leonardo da Vinci, and supposed to have been devised by Archimedes, which discharged iron balls with great noise.

architrave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* [= F. *architrave*, < It. *architrave*, < L. *archi-* (see *archi-*), chief, + It. *trave*, < L. *trabes*, acc. of *trabs*, a beam.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) The lower division of an entablature; that member which rests immediately on the column and supports those portions of the structure which are above it. See cut under *entablature*. (*b*) The lowest member, including running round the extrados of an arch. Also called *archivolt*. (*c*) Sometimes, less properly, the molded enrichments on the faces of the jambs and lintel of a door, window, or other opening. Also called *antepagment*.—**2.** In *fort.*, the master-beam, or chief supporter, in any part of a subterranean fortification. **Architrave cornice**, an entablature in which the cornice rests directly on the architrave, the frieze being omitted.

architroch (är'ki-trok), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + τροχός, a disk, wheel, hoop: see *trochæ*.] In *zoöl.*, the specialized ciliated girdle or band surrounding the mouth of the planula in many invertebrate embryos. *E. R. Lankester.*

It (the oral ciliated band) was probably primitively a mouth-organ of the ancestral gastrulated *architroch*, similar to the circlet of cilia in the Protozoan ciliata.

Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., 1884, p. 87.

archityposgrapher (är'ki-ti-pog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *archi-* + *typographer*.] The chief university printer at Oxford, an office established in 1636. He is the director of the Oxford press. By Laud's statutes, "it is to be a person well instructed in Greek and Latin literature, and of great experience in philological pursuits; and it will be his duty to preside over the operations of the press, to superintend the office, and to take care that the printing materials and furniture are all of the choicest description." The works issuing from the public press of the university, he is to prescribe the scale of the type, the quality of the paper, and the size of the margins, and to set right the errata of the correctors, and to take diligent care in all other particulars which pertain to the correctness and perfection of the work." He is also *ex officio* upper beadel in civil law.

Archivillus (är-ki-vil'us), *n.* [NL., < *Archi-* + *villus*, < *villa*.] A family of fossil archipolypodous myriapods. *Scudder*, 1868.

Archlag (ärch'lag), *n.* [< *arch-*, Gr. ἀρχι-, first, + NL. *lulus*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Archiulidæ*.

archivat (är'ki-vāt), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *archivus*: see *archivus*.] Archivists.

The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman archives. *Pusey*, Daniel the Prophet, Sermons.

archival (är-kī'val or är'ki-val), *a.* [*Archive*.] Pertaining to archives or records; contained in records.

archivo (är'kiv or -kiv), *n.* [< F. *archives*, pl., < L. *archivum*, also *archium* (pl. *archiva*), a place where public records are kept, the records themselves, < Gr. ἀρχεῖον, a public building, hence pl. τὰ ἀρχεῖα, the public records there kept, prop. neuter of *ἀρχεῖος*, adj., pertaining to office, < ἀρχή, office, government, < ἄρχειν, rule, be first: see *archi-*.] **1.** A place where public records or other historical documents are kept: now only in the plural. **2.** In the plural, documents preserved in evidence of something; in the plural, documents or records relating to the rights, privileges, claims, treaties, constitutions, etc., of a family, corporation, community, or nation.

A most unpleasant *archive* or register.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 116.

Sponged and made blank of crimeful record all
My mortal preamble. *Shak.*, M. Measure, iii. 1.

The social conditions represented in the Homeric poems cannot be more figurants. By the Greeks they were always regarded as the remote past, the golden age, a result from which very definite claims and prerogatives were derived.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 448.

archivolt (är'ki-vōlt or -vōlt), *n.* [= F. *archivolte*, < It. *archivolto* (cf. ML. *archivoltus*), apparently < *archi-*, chief, + *volto*, vault, arch: see *archi-* and *vault*, and cf. *architrave*; but It. *arcovolto* is based on *arco*, arch, + *volto*, *volta*, vault, arch.] An ornamental molding or band of moldings on the face of an arch, following the contour of the extrados; an arch-molding. Also called *architrave*. *Archivolt* is sometimes incorrectly used for *arch*. The term is applied specifically to the arches of any arched construction, upon which, as upon the architrave in columnar construction, rests the weight of the superimposed portion of the edifice. *Viollet-le-Duc*.

Archivolt of a bridge, the curved line formed by the exterior upper edges of the arch-stones in the face of the work.

archlute (ärch'lūt), *n.* [*arch-* + *lute*1.] A large bass lute, double-necked like the theorbo and chitarrone, and differing from them in the arrangement of the longer strings. Also written *archilute*.

archly (ärch'li), *adv.* In an arch manner; coyly.

He bow'd, and *archly* smiled at what he said,
Civil but sly. *Crabbe*, Parish Register.
And the glances of the Creole
Were still as *archly* fair.
Whittier, The Slave Ships.

archmagician (ärch-ma-jish'an), *n.* [*arch-* + *magician*. Cf. *archimage*.] A chief magician; a great wizard.

archmarshal (ärch-mär'shal), *n.* [< *arch-* + *marshal*; = G. *erzmarschall*.] The grand marshal of the old German empire, a dignity which belonged to the Elector of Saxony.

arch-mock (ärch-mok'), *n.* [< *arch-* + *mock*.] Extreme mockery or bitterest jest; deepest scorn.

O, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock*!
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

arch-molding (ärch'mōl'ding), *n.* [= *archi*1 + *molding*.] Same as *archivolt*: used especially of mediæval architecture.

archness (ärch'nes), *n.* [= *archi*3 + *-ness*.] The quality of being arch; slyness without malice; cunning; waggishness; roguishness; pleasing coyness: as, the archness and *archness* of humour, *J. Warton*, Pope, p. 68.

There was a mixture of sweetness and *archness* in her manner which made it difficult for her to affront anybody.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

archology (är-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχή, beginning, origin, rule, government (see *arch-*), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The doctrine of the origin of things. *N. E. D.*—**2.** The science of government. *N. E. D.*—**3.** The theory of first principles of knowledge.

archon (är'kon), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄρχων, a ruler, orig. ppr. of ἄρχειν, rule, be first: see *arch-*.] **1.** A chief magistrate of some states in ancient Greece, particularly Athens. After the abolition of the title of king in Attica there was chosen a single archon, who exercised for life essentially royal powers. The term of office was afterward reduced to ten years, and in 683 B. C. it was made annual, and the duties of the archonship were distributed among nine persons. The first was the *archon eponymus* (name-giving archon), whose functions were executive and judicial, and whose name was given in official acts, etc., to the year of his service; the second was the *archon basileus* (archon king), whose duties were chiefly religious and ceremonial; the third was the *archon polemarchus* (archon generalissimo), who was, first in fact and then nominally, commander of the military power; and the remaining six were the *thesmothetæ*, or administrators of justice, whose most important duty it was to pass carefully in review, each year, the whole body of laws of the state, in order to correct them as to errors or contradictions that crept in, that repealed laws had been duly enacted, and that proper laws were enacted. It rested with the thesmothetæ, also, to see that all the laws of the republic that were in vigor were strictly enforced, and to bring before the people for trial any found to have failed in his trust. At the end of their year of office, all the archons, including the second and third archon, entered by virtue of their office entered the council of the Areopagus.

2. In the Byzantine empire: (*a*) One of a number of officers of the court. (*b*) One of those assumed by the Frankish barons who established themselves in Greece after the fourth crusade, in the thirteenth century.—**3.** In modern Greece, a person in authority, as a magistrate, a presiding officer of some societies, etc.—**4.** Any ruler or governor.—**5.** In various Gnostic systems, any of several spiritual powers superior to angels, believed to be the rulers of the several heavens. According to Basilides, the great archon is the highest cosmical power and the creator of the ogdoad or ethereal world, having below him the archon who presides over the hebdomad or lower planetary heaven. See *archontic*, *hebdomad*, and *ogdoad*.

6. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the human animal; man, as mentioned in the Linnean genus *Homo*.—**7.** [cap.] [NL.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1822. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Leach*, 1826.

archonship (är'kon-ship), *n.* [< *archon* + *-ship*.] The office or the term of office of an archon.

On the expiration of the *archonship* of Eryxias, it was resolved that the office should be annual, and that each archon should be nine persons to execute it.
Grote, Hist. Greece, Works, IV. 475.

archont (är'kont), *n.* [< NL. *archon*(*t*-), sing. of *Archontia*, q. v.] A member of the zoölogical group *Archontia*; a man.

archontes (är'kon-tēz), *n.* [< *archon*(*t*-) + *-ates*2.] The office of an archon, or the term for which an archon was elected. *N. E. D.*

Archontia (är-kon'ti-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *archon*, Gr. ἄρχων, ruling: see *archon*.] In some zoölogical systems, a prime division of mammals, represented by man alone. It is synonymous with the order *Arthropoda* of Owen, the genus of Blumenbach and Cuvier, and *Bipeda* of others, and with the family *Hominidæ* and genus *Homo*.

Archontic (är-kon'tik), *a.* [< LL. *archonticus*, < Gr. ἀρχοντικός, pertaining to archons (> LGr. οἱ Ἀρχοντικοί, Archontics), < ἄρχων, ruler: see *archon*.] Of or pertaining to a sect of the second century, originating in Palestine, apparently an offshoot of the Ophites: so called from their belief, in common with other Gnostic sects, in archons or rulers of the several heavens. They rejected baptism and the eucharist, identified the God of the Jews with the devil, and used to sprinkle their dead with water and oil to make them invisible and put them beyond the reach of the heavenly powers.

Archoplites (ärk-ko-plī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρχή, a leader, + ὁπλίτης, heavy-armed: see *hoplite*.] A genus of percoid fishes. A single species, *A. interruptus*, occurs on the Pacific slope of North America. It resembles the rock-bass, has 7 branchiostegal rays, and attains a length of a foot or more. *Gill*, 1861.

archpillar (ärch'pil'är), *n.* [*arch-* + *pillar.*] A main or principal pillar; a chief support.
Archpillar and foundation of human society.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 294.

archpoet (ärch'pō'et), *n.* [*arch-* + *poet*; tr. of NL. *archipoeta.*] 1. A chief or preëminent poet.—2†. A poet laureate; an official poet.
The title of archpoeta or *arch poet*.
Pope, The Poet Laureate.

archpolitician (ärch'pol-i-tish'an), *n.* [*arch-* + *politician.*] A chief or leading politician; a great political leader. *Bacon.*

archprelate (ärch'prel'āt), *n.* [*arch-* + *prelate.*] A chief prelate. *Milton.*

archpresbyter (ärch'prez'bi-tėr), *n.* [*arch-* + *presbyter.* Cf. *archpriest* and LL. *archipresbyter.*] *Archpriest.* *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

archpresbytery (ärch'prez'bi-te-ri), *n.* [*arch-* + *presbytery.*] The absolute dominion of presbytery; presbytery as exercising supreme or sovereign authority. *Bacon.*

Arch-presbytery . . . claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendency, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations to say their own.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, § 13.

archpriest (ärch'prēst'), *n.* [< late ME. *archepreost*, < OF. *archeprestre*, mod. F. *archiprêtre* (cf. G. *erzpriester*), < LL. *archipresbyter* (Jerome), < LGr. ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος (Sozomen): see *archi-* and *presbyter.* Cf. Gr. ἀρχιερεύς, archpriest, chief priest, in N. T. high priest: see *archierey.*] *Eccles.*, the chief among the priests, called by the Greeks *protopresbyter*, and later *protopope.* As a title it also denotes the first beneficiary, and was originally given to the senior by ordination in a diocese, a rule long generally observed in the West. The archpriest or dean of the cathedral assisted the bishop in solemn functions and in his spiritual administration, though without ordinary jurisdiction; the rural archpriest or dean had a limited superintendence over the parish priests of his district or district of the diocese, and formed with them the rural chapter, as the bishop with his canons formed the cathedral chapter. For relations with other officials, see *archdeacon.* At present, in the Roman Catholic Church, *archpriest* is, for the most part, a title of honor only, the former duties of the office being performed by the auxiliary bishop or the dean of the cathedral chapter. The duties of the archpriest were, since the Council of Trent, have commonly devolved on the vicar-forane, still sometimes called rural dean, or directly on the bishop's vicar-general. In rare case when rural archpriests and vicars-forane are found in the same diocese, the latter have the precedence.

archpriestal (ärch'prēs'tal), *n.* [*arch-* + *priestal.*] Chief priests.
One *arch-primate* or Protestant pope.
Milton, Church Gov., I. 6.

archprophet (ärch'prof'et), *n.* [< *arch-* + *prophet.* Cf. Gr. ἀρχιπροφήτης, chief prophet.] A chief prophet; a great prophet. *T. Warton.*

archprotestant (ärch'prot'es-tant), *n.* [*arch-* + *Protestant.*] A leading or eminent Protestant.
These *archprotestants* and master ministers of Germany.
Stapleton, Fortress of Faith, p. 93.

archprotopope (ärch'prō-tō-pōp), *n.* [*arch-* + *protopope.*] The chief of the archpriests or protopopes.
The *archprotopope* of Suza, where the royal residence was.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 715.

arch-see (ärch'sē'), *n.* [*arch-* + *see*2.] The see of an archbishop. *Drayton.*

arch-sodality (ärch'sō-dal'i-ti), *n.* [*arch-* + *sodality.*] An arch-confraternity (which see).

arch-stone (ärch'stōn), *n.* [< *arch*1 + *stone.*] 1. A wedge-shaped stone used in the construction of an arch; a voussoir. See cut under *arch.*—2. A flat stone by which the opening into the chamber of some furnaces is covered.

archtraitor (ärch'trā'tor), *n.* [*arch-* + *traitor.*] A chief traitor: sometimes applied specifically to the devil. *Hakewill.*

archtreasurer (ärch'trezh'ū-rėr), *n.* [*arch-* + *treasurer.* The G. word is *erzschatzmeister.*] The great treasurer of the German empire, a dignity held by the resident electorate of the Rhine Palatinate from 1648 to 1777, and later by the Elector of Hanover.

archtype (ärch'tīp), *n.* [*arch-* + *type*: suggested by *archetype*, q. v.] An archetype. *Cartwright.*

archvillain (ärch'vil'an), *n.* [*arch-* + *villain.*] A desperate, confirmed villain.
An *arch-villain* keeps him company.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

archvillainy (ärch'vil'a-ni), *n.* [*arch-* + *villainy.*] Atrocious villainy. *Bean. and Fl.*

archway (ärch'wā), *n.* [*arch*1 + *way.*] An entrance or a passage under an arch or vault; an opening that is closed in or covered by an arch.
Through the piers ran *archways* in both directions, so as to open a narrow aisle on each side of the nave and transept.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 83.

Compound **archway.** See *compound*1.

archwife (ärch'wīf), *n.* [*arch-* + *wife.*] A woman of strong, masculine physique; a hardy, masculine woman disposed to rule her husband.
Ye *archwyves*, stondeth at defence,
Sin ye be strong as is a greet camaille [camel];
Ne suffereth nat that your husbonde shende.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1129.

archwise (ärch'wīz), *adv.* [< *arch*1 + *wise*2.] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

archy1 (är'chi), *a.* [< *arch*1 + -*y*1.] Resembling an arch; having arches; *archlike.* [Rare.]
Beneath the black and *archy* brows shined forth the bright lamps of her eyes. *Portfolio Rarer* (1893). Her

archy2 (är'chi), *a.* [< ME. *archid*, arched, pp. of **archer*, v.: see *arch*1, *r.*] In *her.*, same as *arched*, 2.

archy-flected (är'chi-flek-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *arched*, 2.

arcid (är'sid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Arcidæ.*

Arcida (är'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arca* + *-idæ.*] A family of asiphonate acephalous bivalves, or lamellibranch mollusks, having equivalve shells with a long row of transverse teeth. The family is a large one of world-wide distribution at the present day, and dates back in geologic time to the Lower Silurian. Its leading genera are *Arca*, *Axinæa* (or *Pectunculus*), *Anomalocardia*, *Cucullæa*, etc.; but the limits of the family vary much. The animal is inequivalve. See cut under *Arca.* Sometimes wrongly spelled *Arcadæ.*

arcifer (är'si-fėr), *n.* [NL. *arcifer*: see *Arciferæ.*] A member of the group *Arciferæ.*

Arciferæ (är-sif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *arcifer* (cf. ML. *arcifer*, an archer), < L. *arcus*, a bow, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] A section of phaneroglossate salient amphibians, with ecraceoids and precoracoids connected by an arched cartilage (the epicoracoid), that of the one side overlapping that of the other. It includes the true toads (*Bufonidæ*), the treetoads (*Hylidæ*), and others.

arciferous (är-sif'e-rus), *a.* [As *Arciferæ* + *-ous.*] In *zool.*, pertaining to or of the nature of the *Arciferæ.* Also *arcigerous.*

arcifinious (är-si-fin'i-us), *a.* [L. *arcifinius*, < *arcifinis* (*arci-*), a citadel, defense, + *finis*, pl. *fines*, boundary.] 1. Serving both as a boundary and a defense: applied to rivers, mountains, etc. *Webster, Worc. Dict.*—2. Having a frontier which forms a natural defense: as, '*arcifinious* states,' *Twiss*, Law of Nations, II. 35. *N. E. D.*

arciform (är'si-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *arcus*, a bow, + *forma*, form.] Bow-shaped; curved; arched.—**Arciform fibers**, in *anat.*, the arcuate nerve-fibers, especially those superficial ones on the surface of the upper part of the medulla oblongata.

arcigerous (är-sij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *arcus*, a bow, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *arciferous.*

arcitenent (är-sit'e-nent), *a.* [< L. *arcitenen(t-)s*, holding a bow, < *arcus*, a bow, + *tenen(t-)s*, ppr. of *tenēre*, hold: see *arc* and *tenant.*] Holding or carrying a bow. *Blount.*

arc-light (ärk'līt), *n.* An electric light produced by the arc; one in which the electric current passing between a pair of carbon-points slightly separated. See *electric* and *voltaic arc.*

arcograph (är'kō-graf), *n.* [< L. *arcus*, arc, + Gr. γράφειν, describe.] An instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point. It consists of a thin and pliable strip of wood or metal, two ends of which are held straight one at a time, which can be shortened or lengthened to form a chord of the required arc. It is used on the electric current.

arcosolium (är-kō-sō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *arcosolia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *arcus*, an arch, + *solium*, a seat, throne.] A name given to certain recesses for dead bodies in the Roman catacombs, consisting of a deep niche cut in the rocky wall and arched above, a sarcophagus being hewn from the rock under the arch. The flat cover of the sarcophagus has sometimes have been used as an altar. Such tombs were often richly ornamented.

arc-piece (ärk'pēs), *n.* In *mech.*, a piece serving to adjust the angle of elevation of a cutting-tool.

arc-secant (ärk'sē'kant), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its secant.

arc-sine (ärk'sin), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its sine.

arct (ärkt), *n. t.* See *arc*8.

Arctalia (ärk-tā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Arctic* + Gr. ἅλς, assemblage (with an intended allusion to ἅλς, sea).] In *zoögeog.*, a primary marine realm or zoological division of the waters of the globe, embracing the seas of the northern hemisphere as far to the south as floating ice descends. *Gill.*

Arctalian (ärk-tā'li-an), *a.* [< *Arctalia.*] Of or pertaining to Arctalia.

Arctamerican (ärk-ta-mer'i-kan), *a.* [< *Arctic* + *American.*] In *zoögeog.*, same as *Angloquan*: as, "Anglogusan or *Arctamerican* realm," *Gill.*

arc-tangent (ärk'tan'jent), *n.* In *math.*, an angle regarded as a function of its tangent.

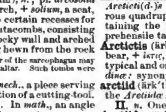
arctation (ärk-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *arctation*, < L. as if **arctatio(n-)*, < *arctare*, prop. *artare*, pp. *arctatus*, *artatus*, draw close, tighten, < *arctus*, prop. *artus*, close, tight: see *art*3, *article*, *arm*1, etc.] Narrowness or constriction in any sense; in *pathol.*, unnatural contraction of any natural opening. Also called *arctitude.* Opposed to dilatation from inflammation. Also called *arctitude.*

Arctia (ärk'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear (in ref. to the furriness of the caterpillars: see *Arctiidæ*).] A genus of moths, typical of the family *Arctiidæ.* *A. (or Euprepia) caja* is the common tiger-moth. See cut under *Arctiidæ.*

Arctian (ärk'ti-an), *n.* [< *Arctia* + *-an.*] A moth of the family *Arctiidæ.*

arctic (ärk'tik), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *artic*, *artick*, etc., < ME. *artik*, < OF. *artique*, mod. F. *arctique* = Pr. *artic* = Sp. Pg. *ártico* = It. *artico*, < LL. *arcticus*, northern, < Gr. ἀρκτικός, northern, lit. pertaining to a bear, < ἄρκτος, a bear, specifically the constellation Ursa Major; sometimes spelled ἄρκος = Skt. *ṛikṣa* (for **arkṣa*) = L. *ursus* (for **ursus*) = Ir. *art*, a bear: see *arctic*, *n.*] Pertaining or relating to the northern constellations called the Great and Little Bears; hence, pertaining or relating to the north pole or the northern polar regions; northern: as, the *arctic* circle, region, or sea. Hence—2. Cold; frigid.
I was the traveller who goes to see the lovely Madonnas of Bellini for her he trusts himself in winter to the gusty, *arctic* magnificence of the Church of the Redeemer. *Howells*, Venetian Life, iii.

Arctic circle, a small circle, parallel to the equator, distant from the north pole by an angular quantity equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23° 28′. This and the *antarctic circle* are called the *polar circles*, and within these lie the frigid zones. At every point within either the sun, theoretically, on at least one day in summer, passes through the north point without setting, and on at least one day in winter does not rise; practically, allowance must be made for the semidiameter and horizontal refraction of the sun.—**Arctic fox**, a small species of fox, *Vulpes lagopus*, of the family *Canidæ*, celebrated for the



Arctic Fox (*Vulpes lagopus*).

beauty and fineness of its fur, which is a valuable article of commerce. It is 2 feet in length, and its tail is 1 foot long. It is bluish- or brownish-gray in summer and white in winter.—**Arctic sea**, polar.

arctic-bird (ärk'tik-bėrd), *n.* A name originally given by Edwards to a species of jaeger figured and described by him. It has been applied to two species of *Lestris* or *Stercorarius*, but is identified as the long-tailed jaeger of Buffon's *Atlas*, *L. or S. longicaudus* of some, *S. buffoni* or *S. parasiticus* of others.

arctician (ärk-tish'an), *n.* [< *arctic* + *-ian.*] One who has made nautical matters relating to the arctic regions; an arctic explorer. *N. E. D.*

Arctictidinæ (ärk-tik-ti-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctictis* + *-idinæ.*] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, containing the binturongs, characterized by the prehensile tail.

Arctictis (ärk-tik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + ἰκτίς, the yellow-breasted marten.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Arctictidinæ*; synonymous with *Ictides.* See *binturong.*

arctid (ärk'tid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Arctiidæ*: as an *arctid* moth.

II. *n.* One of the *Arctiidæ* or an arctian.

Arctiidæ (ärk-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctia* + *-idæ.*] A family of lepidopterous insects, belonging to the section *Heterocera*; the bear-moths. The types of the family are distinguished by the fact that their larvæ are very thickly clothed with long hairs, whence they have obtained the name of *woolly bears*. They feed upon the external parts of plants, and inclose themselves in cocoons when about to undergo their transformations. See cut under *Euprepia.*

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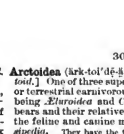
Artipalatales (ärk'tĭ-pal-ā-tā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Artipalata*.

Artipalates (ärk'tĭ-pa-lā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *arctus*, prop. *artus*, compressed (see *arti*²), + *palatum*, palate.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a group of fringilline and tanagrine oscine passerine birds, embracing six families of buntings, crossbills, rice-birds, and various other conirostral *Passeres*.

Arctisca (ärk-tis'kä), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear.] The water-bears, or bear-animalcules, otherwise known as the *Tardigrada*. *Macrobiotidæ*, or *Calpodida*, a group of uncertain value and position, formerly associated with the rotifers, but now usually considered an order of *Arachnida*, and located in the vicinity of the *Acarida*. They are microscopic aquatic creatures, living in moss and wet sand, often in company with rotifers. They have a vermiform body, with four pairs of very short feet terminated by hooked claws, no distinction of cephalothorax and abdomen, and a suctorial mouth with two styliets, resembling that of a tick or mite. The young usually have the same number of legs as the adult. The *Arctisca* are mostly hermaphrodite, and are oviparous. They are represented by a single family, *Macrobiotidæ*, of which *Macrobiotus* is the leading genus.



A Water-bear, or Bear-animalcule (*Macrobiotus hufelandi*), much enlarged: after Doyère.

a, *b*, *c*, the limbs; *d*, mouth with its suctorial papillæ; *e*, gullet, calcified styliets; *f*, salivary glands; *g*, muscular pharynx; *i*, ovary; *k*, rectum; *l*, anus; *m*, alimentary canal; *n*, testis.

Arctisca (ärk-tis'kən), *n.* [NL.: see *Arctisca*.] The typical genus of *Arctiscidæ*.

arcticsonid (ärk-tis-kon'id), *n.* An acarid of the family *Arctiscosomidæ*.

Arctiscosoma (ärk-tis-kō-sō'mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctiscon* + *-idæ*.] A family of arctiscate acarids with all 8 legs developed, legs of 3 joints, and without caudal prolongations.

arctitude (ärk'tĭ-tūd), *n.* [< *arctitude*, equity, to *arctation*, q. v.] Same as *arctation*.

Arctocebus (ärk-tō-sē'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + κῆβος, an ape: see *ape* and *Cebus*.] A remarkable genus of lemurs, having a very short tail, small fore and hind feet, the digits partly webbed, and the index finger rudimentary. *A. calabarensis*, the typical species, inhabits Old Calabar in Africa.

Arctocephalus (ärk-tō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*, suborder *Pinnipedia*. The name is used in various senses by different authors: it formerly included the fur-seals as well as the southern fur-seals, but is now properly restricted to the latter. The species are commonly known as *sea-bears*.

Arctocyon (ärk-tos'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + κύων, a dog, = E. *hound*.] The typical genus of the family *Arctocyonidæ* of Cenozoic time, having all the molars tuberculate. *A. primævus*, from the Eocene of France, is the oldest known Tertiary mammal.

arctocyonid (ärk-tō-sī'o-nid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Arctocyonidæ*.

Arctocyonida (ärk'tō-sī-on'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, having 44 teeth, the last upper premolar trituberculate, and all the molars tuberculate, combining the characters of *Creodonta* and its allies, placed by Cope in a suborder *Creodonta* (which see).

Arctogæa (ärk-tō-jē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, the north (see *arctic*), + γαῖα, land.] In *zoögeog.*, a great zoological division of the earth's land surface, comprising the Eurasian, Indian, and Ethiopian regions; opposed to *Neogæa*.

Arctogæal (ärk-tō-jē'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zoögeographical area known as *Arctogæa*.

In Europe, North America, and Asia, the *Arctogæal* province was as distinctly characterized in the Miocene, and probably in the Eocene epoch, as it is now.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 70.

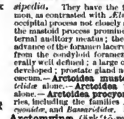
Arctogæan (ärk-tō-jē'an), *a.* Same as *Arctogæal*.

arctoid (ärk'toid), *a.* [< Gr. ἀρκτοειδής, bearlike, < ἄρκτος, a bear, + εἶδος, form.] Bear-like; ursine; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arctoidea*.

Arctoidea (ärk-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *arctoid*.] One of three superfamilies of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals (the others being *Æluroidea* and *Cynoidea*), including the bears and their relatives, as distinguished from the feline and canine members of the *Feræ fissipedia*. They have the following characters in common, as contrasted with *Æluroidea*: a skull with the paroccipital process not closely applied to the auditory bulla; the mastoid process prominent, projecting behind the external auditory meatus; the glenoid cavity distinct and in advance of the foramen lacerum posterius, which is distinct from the ovale and foramen; the glenoid foramen generally well defined; a large os penis; Cowper's glands not developed; prostatic utricle and sailicle; and no intestinal cæcum.—**Arctoides musteliformia**, the family *Mustelidæ* alone.—**Arctoides typica**, the family *Ursidæ* alone.—**Arctoides procyoniformia**, the raccoon-like series, including the families *Bassaridæ*, *Cercoleptidæ*, *Procyonidæ*, and *Nasuidæ*. See these names.

Arctomyinæ (ärk'tō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctomys* + *-inæ*.] One of two subfamilies into which the family *Sciuridæ* is divisible, containing the terrestrial as distinguished from the arboreal members of the family, as the marmots or woodchucks, the prairie-dogs, the susliks, the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, etc. They are generally distinguished by larger size, stouter form, shorter and less bushy tail, and terrestrial and fossorial habits, and offer a very near transition through some forms into the true squirrels. The principal genera are *Arctomys*, *Spermophilus*, and *Tamias*; their species are numerous, and are very generally distributed over the northern hemisphere. Also called *Arctomyinæ*, *Arctomyidæ*, and *Arctomyina*.

Arctomys (ärk'tō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + μῦς = L. *mus* = E. *mouse*, q. v.] The



Woodchuck (*Arctomys monax*).

typical genus of the subfamily *Arctomyinæ*, containing the marmots proper or woodchucks. They have the largest size, stoutest form, shortest tail, and most completely terrestrial and fossorial habits of any of the members of the subfamily. The leading old-world species are *A. marmota*, the marmot of Europe and Asia, and *A. bobac*, of Russia. The American forms are known as woodchucks, of which *A. monax* is the Eastern States, and *A. flaviventris* and *A. pruinosus*, of the Western and Northern States.

Arctopithecini (ärk'tō-pith-ē-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arctopithecus* + *-ini*.] A synonym of *Mididæ*, used by some as a family name of the marmosets of South America.

The *Arctopithecini* . . . are small, thickly furred, long-tailed, habitually quadrupedal, Squirrel-like animals, which are found only in South America.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 332.

Arctopithecus (ärk'tō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of marmosets, giving name to the *Arctopithecini*.

Arctostaphylos (ärk-tō-staf'ĭ-los), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.] A genus of evergreen ericaceous shrubs, nearly related to *Arbutus*, and mostly natives of California and Mexico, where the larger species are known as manzanita, and are sometimes from 10 to 20 feet high. The bearberry, *A. Uva-ursi*, is a trailing plant, found in the arctic and mountainous regions of the old and new worlds, and valuable as furnishing an astringent tonic and styptic in affections of the bladder. The kinnikinic of the Indians of western America.

Arctotheridæ (ärk'tō-ther'ĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, + θήριον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil bear-like quadrupeds from the bone-caves of South America, representing a generalized ursine type.

arcturid (ärk-tū'rid), *n.* An isopod of the family *Arcturidæ*.

Arcturidæ (ärk-tū'rĭ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arcturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, represented by the genera *Arcturus*, *Idotea*, and others; synonymous with *Idoteidæ* (which see).

In *Arcturidæ* they [the young] are carried for some time clinging on to the antennæ of the mother.

Packard, Zool. Class., p. 84.

Arcturus (ärk-tū'rus), *n.* [L. (> ME. *Arcture*, *Arture*, *Arthurus*), < Gr. Ἀρκτοῦρος, Arcturus, lit. bear-ward, < ἄρκτος, a bear, the Great Bear, + οὖρος, ward, guard, keeper, akin to E. *ward*, *ward*, *ward*, etc.] 1. A yellow star in the northern hemisphere, the fourth in order of brightness in the entire heavens. It is situated between the thighs of Bootes, behind the Great Bear, and is easily found by following out the curve of the bear's tail. In the southern hemisphere it may be recognized by its forming a nearly equilateral triangle with Spica and Denebola. It is called by astronomers *α (alpha) Bootis*. See cut under *Bootes*.

2. [NL.] A genus of isopod crustaceans, of the family *Idoteidæ* or *Arcturidæ*. *Latreille*, 1829.

arcual (ärk'ū-al), *a.* [< L. *arcus* (see *arcu*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an arc.

Arcuata (ärk-ū-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *arcuatus*: see *arcuate*.] A group of crabs, including those of the typical genus *Cancer*.

arcuate (ärk'ū-āt), *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, pp. of *arcuare*, bend like a bow, < *arcus*, bow: see *arch*, *arcki*.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow; arched; as, "oblique and *arcuate* lines," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 224.—**Arcuate fasciculus**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The longitudinal fibers of the gyrus fornicatus, connecting the frontal and temporosphenoidal convolutions of the brain as well as intermediate points. *Meynert.* (*b*) The uncinate fasciculus of Meynert, passing across the bottom of the sylvian fissure to connect the frontal and temporosphenoidal convolutions of the brain. *Quain.*—**Arcuate fibers**, in *anat.*, the horizontal arching fibers of the medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and tegmentum, especially those arising to originate in the raphe.—**Arcuate ligament**, in *anat.*, the tendinous arch which passes on either side of the lumbar bones over the psoas magnus and quadratus lumborum muscles, and to which the diaphragm is attached.

arcuated (ärk'ū-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *arcuate*.

The interior edges of the mesenteries are free, and *arcuated* in such a manner as to leave a central common chamber.

Dana, Zoöphytes, p. 131.

arcuately (ärk'ū-āt-li), *adv.* In an arcuate manner.

arcuation (ärk'ū-ā-shn), *n.* [< LL. *arcuatio*, bow-shaped, < *arcuare*, bend like a bow: see *arcuate*.] Bent or curved.

arcuation (ärk-ū-ā'shən), *n.* [< LL. *arcuatio*(*n*-), an arch, lit. act of bending like a bow, < *arcuare*: see *arcuate*.] 1. The act of bending; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvedness; prominence. *Bailey*, 1. A method of propagating plants by bending branches to the ground and covering portions of them with earth; layering (which see).—3. The employment of arches in architectural work; arched work. **Epistylar arcuation.** See *epistylar*.

arcuature (ärk'ū-ā-tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **arcuatura*, < *arcuare*: see *arcuate*.] The curvature of an arch. *Bailey*.

arcubalist (ärk'ū-ba-list), *n.* [< LL. *arcubalista*, more commonly *arcuballista*, a ballista furnished with a bow, < L. *arcus*, bow, + *ballista*, a military engine for hurling projectiles: see *ballista*. Contr. forms are *arcubalist*, *arblast*, etc.: see *arbalist*.] Same as *arbalist*.

Richard was killed by the French from the shot of an *arcubalist*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 158.

arcubalister (ärk'ū-ba-lis'tėr), *n.* [< *arcubalist* + *-er*¹: suggested by LL. *arcuballistarius*, one who used an arcubalist, < *arcuballista* : see *arcubalist*, and cf. *arbalist*, *arblaster*.] Same as *arbalister*.

King John was copied by a very good *Arcubalister*, who said that he would soon despatch the cruel tyrant.

Camden, Remains, p. 302.

arcubust, *n.* One of the numerous variants (simulating Latin *arcus*, a bow) of *harquebuse*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Arcuirostres (ärk'ū-ī-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *arcuirus*, dim. of *arcus*, a bow (cf. *arcuatus*), + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a group of birds, the hoopoes, *Upupidæ*, as distinguished from the *Appendicirostres* or *Dysoreidæ*, the hornbills.

arculus (ärk'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *arculi* (-lī). [L., neut. dim. of *arcus*, a bow.] A small circular cushion used in antiquity by persons bearing weights on the head, to interpose between the head and the burden. Similar cushions are still in use.

arcus (ärk'us), *n.*; pl. *arcus*. [L., a bow, an arch, = E. *arch*¹, *arcki*, *arcual*, q. v.] In *anat.*, an arch, bow, or ring.—**Arcus adiposus**, the arcus senilis.—**Arcus biciptalis**, the bicipital arch: the tendinous band through which the long head of the biceps muscle passes.—**Arcus neuralis**, the neural arch. See *neural*.—**Arcus palatoglossus**, a cerebral gyrus bounded above by the occipital portion of the intraparietal fissure, and embracing what may be regarded as the arcuate nucleus of the second temporal fissure.—**Arcus palatoglossus**, the anterior pillar of the fauces, in front of the tonsil, formed by the palatoglossus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it. Also called *arcus palatinus anterior*.—**Arcus palatopharyngeus**, the posterior pillar of the fauces, behind the tonsil, formed by the palatopharyngeus muscle and the mucous membrane covering it. Also called *arcus palatinus posterior*.—**Arcus senilis**, the bow of old age; an opacity occurring in advanced age around the margin of the cornea. See *senilis*.

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a horizontal ridge on the frontal bone, on either side, just above the orbit.—**Arcus volaris**, the superficial palmar arch.

Arcyidæ (ärʹsi-īdē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Arcys* + *-idæ*.] A family of orbitelarian spiders.

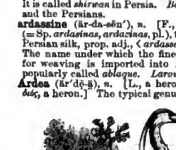
Arcys (ärʹsis), *n.* [NL., (Gr. ἄρκυς, a net, a hunter's net, a hair-net: see *arcula*, *Arcuses*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Arcyidæ*. Also spelled *Arkys*.

-ard. [F. *-ard*, (OHG. (MHG. G.) *-hart* (frequently as a suffix in proper names (later also in common nouns), as in *Reginhart*, > OF. *regnard*, F. *renard*, > E. *reynard*, q. v.), < *hart* = E. *hard*.] A suffix in nouns of French origin or of a French type. In personal nouns it usually has a sinister implication, as in *bastard*, *coward*, *dotard*, *dullard*, *drunkard*, etc. In other words, like its Latin original, usually intensive, is now scarcely felt, as in *billiard*, *leonard*, *placard*, *standard*, *tankard*, etc. In *brangle* (also *brangler*) and *standard* (tree) it has taken the place of *-ard* = *-er*; in *cockade*, originally *cockard*, and in *custard*, *custard*, originally as if *custate*, *crustate*, the suffixes *-ade* and *-ate* (*-ate*) have changed places.

ardash (ärʹdash), *n.* [Formerly also *ardas*, *ardass*, < F. *ardasse* = Sp. *ardasas*, *ardazes*, < Pers. *ardan*, raw silk.] The European or Levantine name for Persian raw silk or floss of commerce. It is called *shirwan* in Persia. *Benjamin*, Persia and the Persians.

ardasine (ärʹdā-sēn), *n.* [F., pl. *ardassines* (= Sp. *ardasinas*, *ardazinas*, pl.), the finer sort of Persian silk, prop. adj., < *ardasse*: see *ardash*.] The name under which the finest Persian silk for weaving is imported into France. It is popularly called *ablaque*. *Larousse*.

Ardea (ärʹdē-ä), *n.* [L., a heron; cf. Gr. ἐρῳδός, a heron.] The typical genus of the family



Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*).

Ardeidæ, and formerly coextensive with it. It is variously restricted to exclude the bitterns and night-herons (*Nycticardeæ*), or to include only the large species intimately related to the common heron of Europe, *A. cinerea*, such as *A. goliath* of Africa; *A. herodias*, the great blue heron of North America; *A. occidentalis*, the great white heron of Florida; *A. egretta*, the large blue heron of South America, etc. The egrets are sometimes referred to this genus, and sometimes made a genus of several species.

ardeb (ärʹdeb), *n.* [Ar. *irdab*, *urdab* (Mahn.).] The principal Egyptian measure of capacity (not used for liquids), equally containing 40 imperial gallons, or 5.2 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 183.2 liters. But other ardebs are in use, ranging from little more than half the above up to 284 liters; this, the ardeb of Rosetta, was at one time the commonest. See *artaba*.

Ardeidæ (ärʹdē-īdē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ardea* + *-idæ*.] A family of grallatorial altricial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Herodii*, the herons. They have a comparatively small thin body, very long legs and neck, long straight acute bill, ample wings, short broad tail, naked lores, pectinate middle claws, the hind toe not elevated, lower larynx scarcely developed, and 2, 3, or 4 pairs of powder-down tracts or pulviplumes. The family includes several genera and about 75 species, of most parts of the world, inhabiting seas, lakes, marshes, and rivers, nesting usually in communities in trees and bushes, where they perch with ease by means of their insessorial feet, laying greenish white-colored eggs, and rearing their young in the nest. The species present a wide range of difference in stature and coloration, but comparatively little in form or structure, which is on the whole a homogeneous one. They are most nearly related to the storks, Ibises, and other altricial grallatores, but cluster abundantly to the cranes. They are divisible into three subfamilies: *Ardeinæ*, the true herons; *Botaurinæ*, the bitterns; and *Cancromainæ*, the boatbills. The last-named, however, is often considered a family apart. See cuts under *Ardea*, *bittern*, and *boatbill*.

Ardeinæ (ärʹdē-īnē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ardea* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Ardeidæ*, containing the herons proper, egrets, etc., as distinguished from the bitterns and boatbills. They have 12 tail-feathers, 3 pairs of powder-down feathers or pulviplumes, the tibiæ not feathered to the suffrago, the outer toe not shorter than the inner, and moderately curved claws. The species are numerous, inhabiting nearly all parts of the world, but especially warm countries. Leading genera, besides *Ardea*, are *Herodias*, *Garzetta*, *Demiegretta*, *Ardeola*, *Buterides*, and *Nycticardea*.

ardeine (ärʹdē-in), *a.* [< NL. *ardeinus*, < *Ardea*, q. v.] Heron-like; having the characters of the *Ardeidæ*, or herons.

ardelio, ardelion, *n.* [< L. *ardelio*, a busybody, meddler, < *ardere*, be on fire, burn, be eager. Cf. *ardent*.] A busybody; a meddler.

Striving to get that which we had better be without. *Ardelion*, busybodies as we are. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., 1. 2. (*N. E. D.*)

ardency (ärʹden-si), *n.* [*ardent*: see *-cy*.] 1. Intense heat: as, "the *ardency* of the sun," *Sir T. Herbert*, p. 327. Hence—2. Warmth of passion or feeling; ardor; eagerness: as, the *ardency* of love or zeal.—3. *Naut.*, a tendency of some ships to come quickly to the wind. [Rare.]

ardennite (ärʹden-īt), *n.* [From Ardennes, a high wooded region of France and Belgium, + *-ite*.] A silicate of manganese and aluminium with 9 per cent. of vanadium pentoxid, found in orthorhombic crystals of a yellow-brown color near Ottrez, in the Ardennes.

ardent (ärʹdent), *a.* [< ME. *ardent*, *ardant*, *ardaunt*, < OF. *ardant*, burning (ppr. of *ardre*, *ardoir*, *ardre*, burn), < L. *ardent(-)s*, ppr. of *ardere*, burn, be eager.] 1. Hot; burning; redhot; fiery: figuratively, causing a sensation of burning: as, an *ardent* fever.—2. Inflammable; combustible: only in the phrase *ardent spirits* (which see).—3. Fig. Having the appearance or quality of fire; flashing; fierce.

With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled. *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria.

4. Having glowing or fiery passions or affections: as applied to the emotions themselves, showing vehemence; passionate; affectionate; zealous: as, *ardent* love or vows; *ardent* zeal.

Not *ardent* lovers robb'd of all their bliss,
Not ancient ladies when refused a kiss, . . .
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair
As thou, and virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 8.

His form accorded with a mind
Lively and *ardent*, frank and kind.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 23.

5†. *Naut.*, having a tendency to gripe or come quickly to the wind: said of certain ships.—**Ardent spirits**, distilled alcoholic liquors, as brandy, whisky, gin, rum, etc. They are obtained by the distillation of fermented vegetable juices containing sugar. = Syn. 3 and 4. Fiery, burning, eager, keen, fervent, impassioned, glowing.

ardently (ärʹdent-li), *adv.* [ME. *ardentliche*; < *ardent* + *-ly*.] In an ardent manner; with warmth; affectionately; passionately.

ardentness (ärʹdent-nes), *n.* [< ME. *ardentnesse*.] The state or quality of being ardent; ardency.

Ardeoidæ (ärʹdē-oiʹdē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ardea* + *-oidæ*.] A superfamily group of herodioninе birds.

Ardeola (ärʹdē-ōʹlä), *n.* [L., a little heron, dim. of *ardea*, a heron.] A genus of small and somewhat aberrant herons, the pond-herons, of the subfamily *Ardeinæ*. The type is *A. comata* or *A. ralloides*, of Europe; but there are several other species. *J. F. Brit.*, Index.

arder (ärʹdėr), *n.* [E. dial. (formerly also written *ardor*, *ardour*, as if of Latin origin), prob. < *ard*, < ON. *arðr*, *arðrum*, a plow (see *aratrum terræ*); Corn. (dial.) *ardar*, a plow, *ardur*, a plowman, W. *arad*, a plow, Gael. Ir. *aradh*, a plowman; all sit. from the same root. See *arable* and *ear*3.] 1. The plowing or fallowing of ground.

Arders; fallowings or plowings of ground. This is the explanation in the Dict. Rust., 1726, in v. *Hallowall*, Prov. Dict.

2. The state of being plowed.—3. Land plowed and left fallow.

Ardetta (ärʹdet-tä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Ardea*, q. v.] A genus of diminutive herons, of the family *Ardeidæ* and subfamily *Botaurinæ*; the dwarf bitterns. They are scarcely a foot long, have variegated plumage dissimilar in the two sexes, inhabit the swamps and marshes, and somewhat resemble rails in appearance and mode of life. There are several species, as the dwarf bittern of Europe, *A. minuta*, and the least bittern of America, *A. exilis*. *G. R. Gray*, list.

ardish (ärʹdish), *n.* [E. Ind.] A style of East Indian decoration for interior walls and ceilings. It is made at Jeypore, British India, and elsewhere, by embedding pieces of glass in plaster, and cutting away the plaster over the glass in ornamental patterns. The effect resembles a blending of white marble and polished silver. *Arnold*.

ardluke (ärdʹlūk), *n.* [Said to be Eskimo.] A name of the grampus, *Orca gladiator*.

ardmaner (ärdʹmā-nėr), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ardmhaor*, a chief magistrate, < Gael. and Ir. *ard*, high, + *maor*, a bailiff, steward, officer.] The high bailiff or steward under the ardrigh or chief king of ancient Scotland.

ardor, ardour (ärʹdėr), *n.* [Second form prevalent in England; early mod. E. *ardor*, *ardour*, < ME. *ardure*, *ardeure*, < OF. *ardour*, *ardor*, *ardur*, mod. F. *ardeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ardor* = It. *ardore*, < L. *ardor*, a burning, fire, heat, eagerness, < *ardere*, be on fire, burn, be eager. Cf. *ardent*.] 1. Intense heat: as, the *ardor* of the sun's rays. —2. In *pathol.*, a feeling of heat or burning.—3†. A bright or effulgent spirit. [Poetical.]

The winged saint . . . from amongst a
Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up springing light,
Flew like a seraph. *Milton*, P. L., v. 549.

4. Warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections; eagerness; intensity.

The wicked enchanting *ardor* of this strum.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxvi.

In the heart's attachment a woman never likes a man with *ardour* till she has suffered for his sake.
Sheridan, The Duenna, I. 3.

The *ardour* of Dunstan's temper was seen in the eagerness with which he plunged into the study of learning.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 271.

= Syn. 4. Fervor, fervency, vehemence, intensity, impetuosity.

ardrigh (ärʹdrē), *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ardrigh*, < *ard*, high, + *righ*, a king, = L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] In the early history of Ireland and Scotland, a chief monarch or king.

ardrutyr (ärʹdū-tėr), *n.* [< L. *ardultus*, steep, + *-er*1.] A steeper: see *ardituus*, 2. Steepness; difficulty; arduousness. *Cockeram*.

arduous (ärʹdū-us), *a.* [< L. *arduus*, lofty, high, steep, hard to reach, difficult, laborious, = Gael. Ir. Corn. Manx *ard*, high.] 1. Steep, and therefore difficult of ascent; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 96.

2. Attended with great labor, like the ascent of acclivities; difficult.

In every *arduous* enterprise we consider what we are to lose, as well as what we are to gain.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

Hence—3. Energetic; laborious: said of persons or actions: as, an *arduous* student; *arduous* struggles. = Syn. 2. *Difficult*, *Hard*, *Arduous*, laborious, toilsome, herculean, severe. *Difficult* means not easy, attended with obstacles, requiring work, but possible by faithful effort and perseverance: as, a difficult problem, question, task, or case in surgery. *Hard* suggests work, like that of digging or hewing, or breaking through: *hard* rock; it is stronger than *difficult*. It may also apply to passive suffering: as, a hard fate. What is *arduous* requires more energy and endurance, and is less within the reach of common powers, than what is *hard*. Its primitive meaning of climbing is still felt in it, and makes it suggestive of severe and protracted effort.

To explain the history of my laughter is a task peculiarly *difficult* at this period of the world, in which we are so remote from the era of its construction.
De Quincey, Humor, Dublin Ed. Ex. viii. 26.

Faithful friends are *hard* to find.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, i. 408.

Such an enterprise would be in the highest degree *arduous* and hazardous. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., II.

It is often *difficult* to control our feelings; it is still *harder* to control our reason; but it is an *arduous* undertaking to control the contending will of others.
Crabb, English Synonymes, p. 498.

arduously (ärʹdū-us-li), *adv.* In an arduous manner; with laboriousness.

arduousness (ärʹdū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being arduous; difficulty of execution or performance.

arduret, *n.* An old form of *ardor*.

ardurous (ärʹdū-rus), *a.* [< *ardure* for *ardor* + *-ous*.] Burning; ardent.

Lo! further on,
Where flames th' *ardurous* spirit of Isidore.
Cary, tr. of Dante's Purgatorio, x. 548.

are1 (är). The present indicative plural of the substantive verb *to be*. See *be*.

are2 (ār or ārē), *n.* [F., < L. *area*, a piece of ground, vacant space: see *area*.] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial or square measure, containing 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards. Its abbreviation is *a*.

a-re (äʹrä). [It.: see *gamut*.] The note immediately above the tonic, *ut*, in the grave hexachord of Guido d'Arezzo's musical scale.

are (ārē), *n.* [Ir. Gael. *aire*, < *aire*, *airi*, a piece of level ground, a vacant space, a court, yard, field, threshing-floor; perhaps allied to *arere*, be dry: cf. *arid*. In dial. and vulgar pron. Ir'ri: see *airy*3, and cf. *airy*2 = *awry*2.] 1. Any plane surface within boundaries; the super-

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ficies of an inclosed or defined surface-space; the superficial contents of any figure or surface; superficial extent. Hence—2. Any particular extent of surface; region; tract: as, the settled *area* of the United States.—3. The space or site on which a building stands; the yard attached to or surrounding a house; specifically, a sunken space or inclosure before windows or a door of a basement story.—4. A bald place on the head; a disease of the hair which causes it to fall off and leave bald patches. *N. E. D.*—**Area Celsi**, abscess areata (*area* for *alopecia*).—**Area cruralis**, in *anat.*, the crural area: a term applied in that part of the surface of the base of the brain which is bounded by lines projected laterally from the pons Varolii and optic chiasm. It may be recognized for convenience, but has no anatomical importance.—**Area olfactoria**, in *anat.*, the olfactory area; the surface of the olfactory body of the mucous membrane of the nose.—**Area thyroidalis**, in *embryol.*, the embryonic area; the central thickened portion of that part of the blastodermic vesicle of mammalian embryos which is lined with hypoblast. From this the main body of the animal is developed, while the rest of the blastodermic vesicle goes to form the umbilical vesicle.—**Area germinativa**, in *embryol.*, the germinal area; the spot where the first indications appear in an embryo appear as a little heap of blastospheres; the germinal disk.—**Area interparietalis**, in *anat.*, the interparietal area; the space between the crura or peduncles of the brain. Also called the *area interpeduncularis*.—**Area of a tumour**, the area of its maximum orthogonal projection on a plane.—**Area ovalis**, in *anat.*, the oval area; an elevated space on the interolateral surface of the cerebellum, on the outer side of the area ellipitica.—**Area pellucida**, in *embryol.*, the clear space; the fluid interval (of the area) between the blastocoele.—**Area postpontilis**, in *anat.*, the area of the ventral aspect of the brain behind the pons Varolii, being the ventral aspect of the metencephalon, including the area ellipitica and area ovalis.—**Area praecuneatrina**, in *anat.*, the surface of the base of the brain in front of the optic chiasm.—**Area septalis**, in *anat.*, the septal area; the mesial surface of each half of the cerebral hemisphere.—**Areas of Cohnheim**, in *anat.*, the polygonal areas into which the cross-section of a muscle-fiber is divided. Also called *fields of Cohnheim*.—**Area vasculosa**, in *embryol.*, the vascular area about the embryo, where blood-vessels are developed in the mesoblast.—**Area vitellina**, in *embryol.*, the yolk-area; beyond the vascular area in meroblastic eggs.—**Blind area**, faunal area, etc. See the adjectives.

areach, *v.* [Early mod. E. also *areche*, *arreach*, *aretch* (pret. *araught*, *arraught*), Sc. *areik*, etc., < ME. *arechen*, < AS. *arǽcan* (= OHG. *arrecchôn*, MHG. G. *arrecken*), reach, reach to, get at, < *á-* + *rǽcan*, reach: see *a-*1 and *reach*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reach; get at; get; obtain.—2. To reach, hand, or deliver (a thing to a person).

To whom Y schal *areche* a sop of breed. *Wyclif*, John xiii. 26.

II. *intrans.* To reach; stretch; extend.

areadt, aredet (ą-rēd′), *v. t.* In mod. use archaic, and of unsettled orthography; also written *areed*, *arreed*; < ME. *areden*, < AS. *árǽdan*, *árédan* (weak verb, pret. *árǽdde*), < *á-* + *rǽdan*, *rédan*, *ród*, strong), determine, decree, explain, interpret, read (= OHG. *arrâtan*, MHG. *erraten*, G. *erraten*, guess, conjecture), < *á-* + *rǽdan*, determine, counsel, read: see *a-*1 and *read*, *rede*.] 1. To declare; tell; interpret; explain.

Aredes my dremes. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 289.

Arede, good gentle swaine,
If in the dale below, or on yon plaine,
Or in the village situate by the grove,
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 3.

Areed my counsel aright, and I will warrant thee for the bounce. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 130.

2. To counsel; advise; direct; teach.

But mark what I *arreed* thee now; Avaunt. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 962.

3. To guess; conjecture.

So hard this Idole was to be *areed*,
That Florimell herselfe in all *areeu* vew
She seem'd to passe. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 15.

4. To read.

Her hardly open'd book, which to *areed* is easie. *John Heil*, Poems, p. 61.

areadt, aredet, *n.* [< *areadt*, *v.*] Advice; discourse; narration.

Fayre *aredes*
Of tydinges strainges. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 28.

areæ, *n.* Plural of *area* in its anatomical senses.

areal (ą′rē-al), *a.* [< L. *arealis*, of a threshing-floor (cf. ML. *arealis*, *arealis*, *n.*, an area), < *area*, an open space, threshing-floor, etc.: see *area*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an area: as, *areal* interstices.

The rapid study of the *areal* geology of the country, including the outlines of its commercial problems.
Science, IV. 362.

Areal coördinates. See *coördinate*.

arealityt (ą-rē-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *areal* + *-ity*.] The condition or relation of anything in respect to area. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

arear1 (ą-rēr′), *r. t.* [Early mod. E. also *areare*, and erroneously *arrear*, < ME. *areren*, < AS. *árǽran*, < *á-* + *rǽran*, raise, rear: see *a-*1 and *rear*1.] 1. To raise; erect; build; rear.—2. To lift up; exalt.—3. To arouse; start; excite; stir up.

arear2 (ą-rēr′), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*3 + *rear*2; practically equiv. to *rearward*, *adv.*] In the rear; to the rear. [Rare.]

arear3†, *adv.* and *n.* See *arrear*2.

area-sneak (ā′ri-ą-snēk), *n.* A person who lurks about the areas of dwelling-houses for the purpose of stealing; a sneak-thief.

areason†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *arraison*, < ME. *arraisonen*, *arresonen*, *arresunen*, < OF. *arraisner*, *areisner*, *araisoner* (mod. F. *arraisonner* = Pr. *arrazonar* = Pg. *arrazoar*), < ML. *arrationare*, reason with, call to account, arraign, < L. *ad-*, to, + *ratio*(*n*-), account, discourse, reason: see *reason*, and cf. *arraign*1, a doublet of *areason*.] To question; call to account; arraign.

Love kyn *areasoneth*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6228.

areca (ar′ē-kạ), *n.* [Formerly also *areka*, *areeka*, *arrequa*, *ereeca*, also *arak*, *areek*, *areque*, < Pg. Sp. *areca*, < Malayalam *adekka*, Canarese *ádike*, *ádiki*, Tamil *adaikkay*, *vadai*, denoting close compression, < *adai*, close, join, nut, fruit (Bishop Caldwell, in *N. E. D.*). The first consonant is cerebral *d*, variable to *r*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Areca* and its fruit (betel-nut). See next definition, and *areca-nut*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of palms, natives of tropical Asia and the Malay archipelago, with pinnate leaves and solid, fibrous-coated nuts. There are about 30 species, the most important of which is the pinang or betel-palm, *A. Catechu*, which furnishes the well-known betel-nut. It is one of the noblest palms of India, its slender trunk rising to a height of 80 feet.

areca-nut (ar′ē-kạ-nut), *n.* The betel-nut; the fruit of an East Indian palm, *Areca Catechu*. The nut has long been used by the Asiatics as a masticatory, and is also employed in dyeing. Its exports from Ceylon to India alone amounting to nearly 4,000 tons annually. The nuts are ovoid in shape and size of a hen's egg, consisting of a thick fibrous rind including a nut like a nutmeg. The nuts are sometimes called betel-nut. It is one of the noblest palms of India, its slender trunk rising to a height of 80 feet.

areca-palm (ar′ē-kạ-pạm), *n.* The betel-nut; the fruit of an East Indian palm, *Areca Catechu*. The nut has long been used by the Asiatics as a masticatory, and is also employed in dyeing. Its exports from Ceylon to India alone amounting to nearly 4,000 tons annually. The nuts are ovoid in shape and size of a hen's egg, consisting of a thick fibrous rind including a nut like a nutmeg. The nuts are sometimes called betel-nut. It is one of the noblest palms of India, its slender trunk rising to a height of 80 feet.

areek, *n.* See *areca*.

areel, *v. t.* [See *arraine*.] Same as *raine*.

arena1 (ą-rē′nạ), *n.* [L., sand, a sandy place, beach, arena; more correctly *harena*, Oil. *kahena*, *aaena* = Sabine *fuaena*, sand; not related to *arere*, be dry.] I. The inclosed space in the central part of the Roman amphitheaters, in which the combats of gladiators or wild beasts took place. It was usually covered with sand or sawdust, to prevent the gladiators from slipping and to absorb the blood, and, for the protection of the spectators from the beasts, was surrounded by a high wall, which was often surmounted by a strong grating.

2. Figuratively, the scene or theater of exertion or contest of any kind: as, the *arena* of war or of debate.

Rival politicians contending in the open *arena* of public life.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ii.

3. In *pathol.*, sand or gravel in the kidneys.—4. In *arch.*, the main area of a temple, church, or other building. [Rare and incorrect.]

arena2 (ār′nạ). [= *E. are no*, l. *e.*, *are not*; *no* = *E. no*1, q. v.] Are not. [Scotch.]

Things . . . *arena* keepit in mind . . . as they used to be. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

arenaceocalcareous (ar-ē-nā′shiō-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* [*arenaceous* + *calcareous*.] Of the nature of, or consisting of, a mixture of sand and carbonate of lime.

Near Nice, in places where the great cylindrical castings . . . abound, the soil consists of very fine *arenaceo-calcareous* loam. *Darwin*, Veg. Mould, p. 275.

arenaceous (ar-ē-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *arenaceus*, *harenaceus*, sandy, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*1.] 1. Sandy; abounding in sand; having the properties of sand.—2. Figuratively, dry; arid.

An *arenaceous* quality in the style, which makes progress wearisome. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 239.

3. Composed largely of sand or sandy particles. (*a*) In *geol.*, applied to rocks: as, *arenaceous* limestone. A rock is said to be *arenaceous* when it contains a considerable amount of quartz-sand, or is largely made up of sandy particles.

A reddish, softish, somewhat *arenaceous* marly rock. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 216.

(*b*) In *zool.*, specifically applied to those *Foraminifera* whose membranous case becomes hardened by the attachment of sand-particles, as particles of sand or shelly matters.

Arenaria (ar-ē-nā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *arenarius*, *harenarius*: see *arenarious*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A disused specific name of several shore-birds or limicoline species of *Scolopacidæ*, as the redshank, *Totanus calidris*. (*b*) A generic name of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. *Brisson*, 1760. (*c*) A generic name of the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. *Meyer*, 1810. (*d*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the same. *Linnæus*, 1758, and most modern writers.—2. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Tellinidæ*: synonymous with *Scrobicularia*. *Schlüfeld*, 1811.—3. In *bot.*, an unimportant genus of low herbs, of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, allied to the chickweeds; the sandworts.

Arenarian (ar-ē-nā′ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *arenarius*, *harenarius*, sandy, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*1.] I. *n.* Same as *arenicole*.

II. *a.* Same as *arenarious*.

arenarious (ar-ē-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *arenarius*, *harenarius*, sandy, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*1.] Sandy; composed wholly or in part of sand: as, *arenarious* soil.

arenated (ar′ē-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *arenatus*, prop. *harenatus*, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*1.] Reduced or ground into sand; mixed with sand.

arenation (ar-ē-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *arenatio*(*n*-), *harenatio*(*n*-), a pulverizing with sand, < *arenatus*, *harenatus*, sanded, mixed with sand, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*1.] In *med.*, a sand-bath; the application of hot sand to the body of a diseased person as a remedy.

The practice of *arenation* or of burying the body in the sand of the sea-shore . . . is very ancient, as also that of applying heated sand to various parts of the body.
Encyc. Brit., III. 439.

arendalite (a-ren′da-lit), *n.* [< *Arendal* + *-ite*2.] A lime and iron epidote from Arendal in Norway, consisting of silica, alumina, iron peroxid, and lime. Also called *acanticone*. See *epidote*.

arenet, *n.* See *arrenet*.

areng, arenga (a-reng′, -ēng), *n.* [E. Ind.] A valuable sago-palm of the Indian archipelago, *Arenga saccharifera*. It yields a black bristly fiber resembling horsehair, which makes excellent cordage, and

Arenga saccharifera, with fruit entire and in section.

is known as *gomuto* or *gomuti fiber*. The trunk affords a considerable amount of sago of good quality, and the abundant saccharine juice from the flower-sheaths is collected for the sake of its sugar and for fermentation.

Arenicola (ar-ē-nik′ō-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *arena*, *harena*, sand, + *colere*, inhabit, dwell.] The typical and principal genus of the family *Arenicolidæ* (which see); the lobworms or lugworms, which live in the sand of sea-coasts. *A. piscatorum*, a common European species, much used by fishermen for bait, burrows a foot or two deep in the sand, is 8 or 10 inches long, with an eyeless head, and arbuscular gills upon the segments of the middle part of the body.

Arenicoli (ar-ē-nik′ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **arenicolus*, as *Arenicola*, q. v.] A group of scarabæoid beetles, corresponding to the families *Geotrypidæ* and *Trogidæ* of Macleay.

arenicolid (ar-ē-nik'ō-lid), *n.* A worm of the family *Arenicolidæ*.

Arenicolida (ar'ē-ni-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arenicola* + *-idæ*, q. v.] Same as *Arenicolidæ*.

Arenicolidæ (ar'ē-ni-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arenicola* + *-idæ*.] A family of free marine polychætous or chætopodous and notobranchiate annelids, of which the genus *Arenicola* is the type. Also *Arenicolida*, *Arenicolina*.

arenicolite (ar-ē-nik'ō-lit), *n.* [< *Arenicola* + *-ite*².] The name given by some paleontologists to peculiar markings observed on various rocks in Wales and Newfoundland, and supposed to be burrows of annelids, or something similar. They have recently been carefully examined by various zoologists and paleontologists, and are considered by them as not being of organic origin, but simply markings made by the water or by water in some other form.

arenicolous (ar-ē-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. **arenicolus*: see *Arenicola* and *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, inhabiting sand, as certain worms. See *Arenicola*.

arenilitic (a-ren-i-lit'ik), *a.* [< **arenilite*, L. *arena*, *harena*, sand (see *arena*¹), + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] Pertaining to sandstone; consisting of sandstone: as, *arenilitic* mountains.

arenose (ar'ē-nōs), *a.* [< L. *arenosus*, *harenosus*, full of sand, < *arena*, *harena*, sand: see *arena*¹.] Full of sand; sandy.

arenous (ar'ē-nus), *a.* [As *arenose*.] Sandy; sand-like.

arenulous (a-ren'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *arenula*, *harenula*, fine sand, dim. of *arena*, *harena*, sand; see *arena*¹.] Like or full of fine sand.

areocentric (ā'rē-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [Gr. Ἄρης, Mars (the planet), + κέντρον, center, + *-ic*.] Having Mars as a center: as, *areocentric* longitude.

areographic (ā-rē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*areography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to areography.

The *areographic* longitude of the center of the Ocuius. *Lockyer*, Nature, XXIII. 45.

areography (ā-rē-og'ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *areographies* (-fiz). [Gr. Ἄρης, Mars (the planet), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on or description of the planet Mars.

The *areographies* agree very well with each other in respect to the planet's [Mars's] most important features. *N. A. Rev.*, CXVI. 50.

areola (a-rē'ō-lā), *n.*; pl. *areolæ* (-lē). [L., a small open place, dim. of *area*: see *area*.] 1. In *anat.*, a small, general, or lax angular, inclosed space on a surface, as the spaces between the veinlets in the wing of a dragon-fly, or pale spaces between dark lines which form a network. Also *areolet*.—2. In *bot.*, a term sometimes used to designate the meshes of cellular tissue or little distinct angular spaces on a surface.—3. In *anat.*: (*a*) The cell, area, or space; especially, one of the small interstices in the meshes of areolar tissue and the like, or among minute interlacing vessels, as capillaries. (*b*) The colored circle or halo about the nipple of the human mammary gland, pink in virgins, and brown of various shades in women who have borne children. (*c*) The red ring of inflamed tissue surrounding a pustule. Hence, figuratively—4. An aureole.

In some legends of saints we find that they were born with a lambent circle or golden aureole about their heads. *De Quincey*, Works, XV. 39.

5. In decorative art and manufactures, any plate, tile, or flat panel. (*a*) A tile of earthenware, or a plate of marble or stone forming part of a pavement. (*b*) One of the slight plates, rectangular, with arched tops, and richly jewelled and enameled, which make up the circuit of the imperial crown of the Byzantine empire and that of Charlemagne. See *crown*.

Also *areole*.

areolar (a-rē'ō-lär), *a.* [< *areola* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to an areola or to areolæ; resembling an areola; consisting of or containing areolæ; full of interstices. — *Areolar* tissue, in *anat.*, the light fleecy or flocculent kind of ordinary connective tissue, such as that usually found beneath the skin, consisting of a fine network of white or yellow fibrous tissue interlaced as to include numberless areolæ in its meshes. Also called *cellular tissue*.

The cellular or *areolar tissue* is so called because its meshes are easily distended and thus separated into cells or spaces which all open freely into one another, and are consequently easily blown up with air, or permeated by fluid. Such spaces, however, do not exist in the natural condition of the body, but the whole [*areolar*] *tissue* forms one unbroken membrane composed of interlacing fibres. *H. Gray*, Anat.

areolate (a-rē'ō-lāt), *a.* [< *areola* + *-ate*¹.] Characterized by areolæ; exhibiting areolæ, as the reticulated leaves of plants or the wings of a dragon-fly.

areolated (a-rē'ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *areolate* + *-ed*².] Marked by or consisting of areolæ; divided into small spaces by intersecting lines.

areolation (ar'ē-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *areolate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being areolate in character, or of having an areola, or of division into areolæ; the arrangement and form of areolæ, as in the leaves of mosses.—2. A set of areolæ taken together as making something areolate.

areole (ar'ē-ōl), *n.* [= F. *aréole*, < L. *areola*.] Same as *areola*.

areolet (ar'ē-ō-let), *n.* [< *areole* + *-et*.] 1. A small areola.—2. Same as *areola*, 1.

areology (a-rē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Ἄρης, Mars (the planet), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific investigation of the substance of Mars.

areometer (ar-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *aréomètre*, < Gr. ἀραιός, thin, not dense, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer. Also spelled *aræometer*.

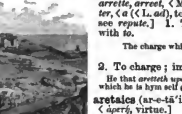
areometric (ar'ē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [As *areometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the areometer, or to areometry. Also spelled *aræometric*.

areometrical (ar'ē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *areometric*. Also spelled *aræometrical*.

areometry (ar-ē-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *areometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of the specific gravity of fluids by means of an areometer. Also spelled *aræometry*.

Areopagist (ar-ē-op'a-gist), *n.* [As *Areopagite* + *-ist*.] Same as *Areopagite*.

Areopagite (ar-ē-op'a-gīt), *n.* [< L. *Areopagites*, < Gr. Ἀρεοπαγίτης, later Ἀρειοπαγίτης, < Ἄρειος πάγος, Mars's Hill: see *Areus*]; πάγος, a hill.] 1. A rocky hill in Athens, situated immediately to the west of the Acropolis; hence, the sovereign tribunal or council of elders which held its sittings on this hill from unrecorded antiquity. Though modified several times in its constitution, notably by Solon and Ephialtes, the Areopagus always retained the highest reputation for dignity, justice, and wisdom. Its functions were at once religious, political, and judicial; the scope of its action was thus much wider than that of a supreme court of the present day, extending not only to jurisdiction in cases of homicide and some others in which religion was concerned, and to a general censorship of all affairs of state, but even to the supervision of education, and to cer-



The Areopagus at Athens, as seen from the Hill of the Nymphs; the Acropolis in the background.

tain police and sumptuary regulations. In historic times the Areopagus was constituted of all archons, after their year of office, who had successfully proved themselves guiltless of malfeasance, in accordance with the provisions of law.

The Areopagus, as a political tribunal, hallowed by mythic associations, where trials were held under primitive forms, secured to them [the great families] a privileged authority under the sanction of religion.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.) p. 138.

Hence—2. Any body, company, or tribunal of which the members are critical, or criticisms are final or carry great weight: as, the *Areopagus* of public opinion.

The Emperor, instead of drawing the sword for Luxemburg, submitted his case to the *Areopagus* of Europe.

Lowe, Bismarck, I. 436.

areopagy (ar-ē-op'a-gi), *n.* [< *Areopagus*.] An Areopagus or tribunal.

The . . . *Areopagy* of hell. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

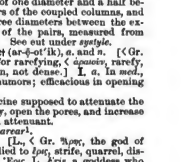
areostyle, **areostyle** (a-rē'ō-stīl), *a.* [< L. *areostylos*, < Gr. ἀραιόστυλος, with columns far apart, < ἀραιός, thin, not dense, + στῦλος, a column, pillar: see *style*².] In *arch.*, having columns placed four diameters, or more than three diameters, apart, from center to center of the columns.

areosystyle, **areosystyle** (a-rē'ō-sis'tīl), *a.* [< Gr. ἀραιός, thin, not dense, + συστῦλος, with columns standing together, < σύν, together, + στῦλος, column: see *style*².] In *arch.*, having columns coupled or placed in pairs, with an interval generally of one diameter and a half between the centers of the coupled columns, and of more than three diameters between the external columns of each pair, measured from center to center. See cut under *systyle*.

areotic, **arsotic** (ar-ē-ot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ἀραιωτικός, of or for rarefying, < ἀραιοῦν, rarefy, < ἀραιός, rare, thin, not dense.] I. *a.* In *med.*, attenuating the humors; efficacious in opening the pores.

II. *n.* A medicine supposed to attenuate the fluids of the body, open the pores, and increase perspiration; an attenuant.

aresta (a-rē'stä), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄρης, the god of war; perhaps allied to ἔρις, strife, quarrel, discord, personified Ἔρις, L. *Eris*, a goddess who excites to war, sister and companion of Ares.]



Ares.—Statue in the Villa Ludovisi, Rome.

In *Gr. myth.*, the god of war, typical particularly of the violence, brutality, confusion, and destruction it calls forth. The corresponding Roman deity was Mars.

aresont, *v. t.* See *arsesan*.

aresti, *v.* and *n.* An old form of *arrest*¹.

aretæ, **aretæe**, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *aret*, *arrette*, *arrett*, < ME. *aretten*, < OF. *areter*, *arter*, *ater*, < L. *ad*), to, + *reter*, < L. *reputare*, count: see *repute*.] 1. To reckon; assign; ascribe: with *to*.

The charge which God doth unto me and *Aaron*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 8.

2. To charge; impute: with *to* or upon.

He that *aretteth* upon God, or blameth God of thyng of which he is hym self gilty. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

aretaics (ar-e-tā'iks), *n.* [< Gr. as if **ἀρεταϊκός*, < ἀρετή, virtue.] In *ethics*, same as *aretology*. *Groth*.

arête (a-rāt'), *n.* [F., a ridge, sharp edge, < OF. *arestе*, L. *arista*, ear of corn, spine: see *arrest*² and *arista*.] A sharp ridge or rocky spur of a mountain.

Arethusa (ar-ē-thū'sä), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀρέθουσα, the name of several fountains, the most famous being that in the island of Ortygia at Syracuse; fabled to have been a nymph of Arcadia, who, being pursued by the river-god Alpheus, and changed into a stream by Artemis, disappeared under ground, passed beneath the Ionian sea, and reappeared in Ortygia; lit., the Waterer; fem. ppr. of **ἀρέθειν* for ἄρδειν, to water.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of orchids, consisting of a single species, *A. bulbosa*, a small swamp-plant of North America, with a handsome rosy-purple sweet-scented flower terminating a sheathed scape.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of scalopths. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808. (*c*) A genus of reptiles. *Duméril and Bibron*, 1840. (*d*) A genus of crustaceans.

a reticelli (ä rā-tē-chel'lē). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *reticelli*, pl. of *reticello*, masc., more commonly *reticella*, fem., a small net, dim. of *rete*, < L. *rete*, net: see *retia*.] With reticulations: applied to glassware decorated with fine lines of opaque white buried in the transparent paste and forming net-like designs. The decoration is obtained by making the body of the object of two thicknesses of glass in such a manner that the spiral lines in one form an angle with those in the other.

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Aretine (ar'e-tin), *a.* [< L. *Aretinus*, < *Arretium*, the ancient name of Arezzo in Tuscany.] 1. Of or relating to the town of Arezzo in Tuscany, or to its inhabitants.—2. Same as *Arretinian*.—

Aretine ware, a kind of ware of which the paste is of a red coralline color, pale when broken, and does not become redder when subjected to a red heat, but fuses in the ground, into an orange-red rash. Vases in this ware are coated with a very slight glaze, which is levigated and is usually of a red-coral color; rarely it is black, very ring toward azure, and sometimes iron-gray, or with a bright metallic luster. *Birch*, Ancient Pottery.

Aretinian (ar-e-o-tin'i-an), *a.* [See *Aretine.*] Pertaining to or originated by Guido Aretino (Guido d'Arezzo), a noted Italian musician of the eleventh century.—**Aretinian syllables**, the syllables *ut*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la* (the initial syllables of the lines of a Latin hymn to St. John the Baptist which begin with successive tones), chosen by Guido d'Arezzo to name the notes of the hexachord, C, D, E, F, G, A. Subsequently the Gregorian melody for the hymn they fall upon those notes respectively. They are still used, especially in France, as the common names of these six notes. Since the semitones between these notes are the same as those between the first six tones of the modern major scale, the syllables have also been used extensively as names for those tones and as guides in studying their relations. This application is called *solmisation*. When thus used, *ut* is generally changed to *do*, and the syllable *si* (tonic sol-fa, *ti*) is added for the seventh tone.

Aretinist (ar'e-tin-ist), *n.* [< *Aretino* + *-ist.*] A profligate of the stamp of Pietro Aretino, an Italian poet (1492–1557), noted for his impudence and profligacy, and for the virulence of his satire.

aretology (ar-e-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. as if **aρετολογία* (cf. *ἀρεταλογία*, discussion or praise of virtue, otherwise jesting, < *ἀρεταλόγος*, a jester, lit. one who talks about virtue), < *ἀρετή*, virtue, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining it. Also called *aretaics*. [Rare.]

arettet, *v. t.* See *aret.*

arew†, *prep.* *phr.* *as ade.* An old form of *arow.*

arfvedsonite (är'ved-son-īt), *n.* [Named from J. E. *Arfvedson*, a Swedish chemist.] A mineral related to hornblende, composed of silicates of iron and soda with a little alumina and lime.

arg. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *argent.*

argal† (är'gal), *n.* See *argol*†.

argal†‡ (är'gal), *adv.* A ludicrous corruption of Latin *ergo*, therefore.

> He drowns not himself: *argal*, he . . . shortens not his own life. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

argala (är'ga-lä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Skt. *argalā*, formerly also *argali*, *argili*, *hargil*, repr. Hind. *hargilā*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The adjutant-bird, *Ardea argala* (Latham), now *Leptoptilus argala*, of India. (*b*) A similar bird of Africa, *Leptoptilus crumeniferus*. *Temminck.* Properly called *marabou.* (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of both these birds. *Hodgson*, 1836. See *adjutant-bird*, *marabou.*

argali (är'ga-li), *n.* [F., Russ., NL., etc., after the Mongolian and Tungusian name.] The large wild sheep of Asia, *Ovis ammon* (Linnæus), now *Caprovis argali*, supposed to be the original stock of the domestic sheep. It stands about 4 feet high at the withers, and is of a very stout build, with enormously thick and long spirally curved horns, which are about 15 inches in circumference at the base, and are sometimes upward of 3 feet in length measured along the convexity of the curve. The horns rise boldly from the forehead, and curve backward and outward, then downward, outward, and forward, coming to a recurved point, and they taper gently from base to tip. The animal is gregarious, living in small flocks, chiefly in mountainous or northerly regions and on high plateaus.

Argali (*Caprovis argali*).

Hence—2. Some other similar wild sheep, as the following.—**American argali**, the Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn, *Ovis montana* or *bisbon.*—**Beardad argali**, the Barbary wild sheep or aoudad, *Ammotragus tragelaphus*. See *aoudad.*

Argand gas-burner, lamp. See *gas-burner, lamp.*

Argandite (är-gan'ī-dīt), *n. pl.* Same as *Argasidæ.*

argan-tree (är'gan-trē), *n.* [Ar. (Morocco) *argān*, prop. *arjān.*] A sapotaceous tree of Morocco, *Argania Sideroxylon*, the only species of the genus *Argania*. The nuts furnish an oil, similar to olive-oil, which is an important article of food for the inhabitants. Its wood is remarkable for hardness and durability.

Argas (är'gas), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *ἀργός*, contr. of *ἀεργός*, not working, idle; cf. *ἄργυρος*, Doric *ἄργος*, bright, shining.] A genus of mites, of the family *Ixodidæ*, having no eyes. The best-known species is *A. reflexus*, a parasite of birds, especially doves, and known as the *dove-tick*. Other species are *A. persicus* and *A. miniatus*.

Argasidæ (är-gas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argas* + *-idæ.*] A family of ticks, named from the genus *Argas*. Also *Argantidæ*.

Argean (är-jē'an), *a.* [< L. *Argæus*, pertaining to the Greek: see *Argo.*] 1. Pertaining to the ship Argo, or to the Argonautic expedition.—2. Pertaining to Argeia (Argolis or the district of Argos) in Greece, or to the Argives, the ancient inhabitants of Argos.

argel, **arghel** (är'gel), *n.* [Syrian.] The leaves of the asclepiadaceous plant *Solenostemma Argel*, used in Egypt for the adulteration of senna. Also written *argul.*

argema (är'je-mä), *n.*; pl. *argemata* (är-jem'a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄργεμα*, *ἀργεμον*, a small white spot on the eye, < *ἀργός*, white: see *argent.*] 1. A small white ulcer on the cornea.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Argemone (är-je-mō'nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀργεμόνη*, a kind of poppy, named from its supposed medicinal qualities; < *ἄργεμον* or *ἄργεμα*, a small white speck in the eye: see *argema.*] A small genus of plants, natives of Europe. *Papaveraceæ.* The species are all ornamental, and natives of America, but are widely naturalized. From the seeds of *A. Mexicana* the Mexicans express a yellow oil for painters. Both yellow and white varieties of this species are often cultivated under the name of the mexican or prickly poppy.

argent (är'jent), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *argent*, < L. *argentum*, silver, money, = Oscan *argetom* = Skt. *rajata*, white, silver; cf. Ir. Gael. *airgiod*, silver, money, connected with Ir. Gael. *arg*, white, Gr. *ἀργός*, white, shining, Doric Gr. *ἄργος*, silver (with different suffix); Skt. *arjuna*, silver-white, < √ *ṛj*, shine, *raj*, color, be red.] I. *n.* 1. Silver, especially meaning wrought it; formerly, in a more general sense, money.

> She shall have the first day a whole peeke of *argent*.
> *Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 4.
>
> With that she tore her purse and eke her hand
> The polish'd *argent* of her breast to sight
> Laid bare. Fair Women.

2. In *her.*, the metal silver: represented conventionally in uncolored drawing or engraving by a plain white surface.

Often abbreviated to *ar.*, or *arg.*

Argent compatant, ready money.

II. *a.* Made of silver; resembling silver; bright like silver; silvery.

> Pardon me, airy planet, that I prize
> One thought beyond thine *argent* luxuries!
> Keats, Endymion, iii.

argental (är-jen'tal), *a.* [= F. *argental*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling silver.—**Argental mercury**, a native amalgam of silver.

argentan (är-jen'tan), *n.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-an.*] An alloy of varying proportions of nickel, copper, and zinc; one of the names given as a trade-mark to German silver (which see, under *silver*).—2. A species of French point-lace.

argentate (är'jen-tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *argentatus*, silvered, < *argentum*, silver.] I. *a.* Silvery, or of a shining white color with a tinge of gray. *A. Gray.*

II. *n.* In *chem.*, a salt of argentic acid.

argentation (är-jen-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *argentatus*, covered with silver: see *argentate.*] An overlaying with silver.

argentea (är-jen'tē-ä), *n.*; pl. *argenteæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *argentum*, silver: see *argentine.*] In *zoöl.*, a membrane which enters into the formation of the eyeball of some animals, as *Cephalopoda*: so called from its silvery color. There may be two membranes in which case they are known as the *argentea externa* and *argentea interna*.

argenteal, *a.* Plural of *argenteum.*

argenteous (är-jen'tē-us), *a.* [< L. *argenteus*, silvery, < *argentum*, silver.] Silvery. [Rare.]

argenteryt, *n.* [Also written *argentrie*, < OF. *argenterie*, L. *argentarius*, a money-changer, banker, LL. a silversmith, prop. adj., < *argentum*, silver, money.] 1. A money-changer; a banker.—2. A silversmith. *A. Wilson*, Hist. James I.

argenteus (är-jen'tē-us), *n.*; pl. *argentei* (-ī). [L. (sc. *nummus*), of silver: see *argentineus.*] A Roman silver coin, weighing about 80 grains, introduced by the emperor Caracalla, and worth a denarius and a half. It gradually supplanted the denarius, from which it may be distinguished by having the head of the emperor radiate. After a short time it became only a copper coin washed with silver.

Obverse. Reverse.

Argenteus of Caracalla, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

argentic (är-jen'tik), *a.* [< NL. *argenticus*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] Containing silver in chemical combination. See *argentous.*

argentiferous, *a.* Same as *argentous.*

argentiferous (är-jen-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing or containing silver: as, *argentiferous ore*, veins, etc.

argentific (är-jen-tif'ik), *a.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic.*] Producing silver. [Rare.]

argentify† (är-jen'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-fy*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To turn into silver.

argentil, **argentile** (är-jen'til), *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver, + *-il*, *-ile*.] Same as *alum.* of *argento*, < L. *argentum*, silver.] A Genoese lace, much like point d'Alençon.

Argentina (är-jen-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. **argentinus*, pertaining to silver: see *argentine.*] 1. A genus of malacopterygian fishes, giving name to the family *Argentinidæ*: so called from their silvery scales. *A. sphyræna*, of European waters, is the type.—2. [*l. c.*] A name given to unglazed porcelain, coated with gold, silver, or copper by a process similar to that of electroplating.

argentine (är'jen-tīn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *argentin*, < L. **argentinus*, pertaining to silver (as noun, L. *argentinus*, a piece of silver money), < *argentum*, silver.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling silver; silvery; argent.

> Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Rio de la Plata (Sp. *plata*, silver), the estuary of the rivers Parana and Uruguay in South America, or to the country called from it the Argentine Republic or Confederation, or Argentina.—**Argentine bronzes of antimony.** See *antimony.*—**Argentine glance**, the ornamental glance bunting the sheen of silver. It is generally formed by inclosing delicate white silver leaves of dry powdered mica clay in solid and transparent glass.

II. *n.* 1. A silver-white slaty variety of calcite, containing a little silica with laminæ usually undulated, found in primitive rocks and frequently in metallic veins.—2. The tetroxid or antimonous oxid of antimony.—3. The silvery coloring matter of the scales of fishes.—4. A fish of the family *Scopelidæ* or *Maurolicidæ*.—5. White metal covered with silver.—6. [*cap.*] A citizen or an inhabitant of the Argentine Republic.—**Sheppey argentine**, *Scopelus pennanti*, a fish of the family *Scopelidæ*, commonly called the *pearl-side.*

argentinid (är-jen'ti-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Argentinidæ*, as a caplin or eulachon.

Argentinidæ (är-jen-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argentina* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Argentina*. The body is fusiform, covered with moderate or large scales; the branchiostegal rays are few; and pyloric cæca are few or wanting. The species were universally referred to the family *Salmonidæ* by the older authors, and are still retained in it by many, but they differ in the characters specified and other anatomical peculiarities. The chief representatives are the genera *Argentina*, *Osmerus* (including the smelts), *Mallotus* (capelin), and *Hypomesus*. They are chiefly inhabitants of cold or temperate seas, but some, as the smelts, enter and live in fresh water.

argentinoid (är-jen'ti-noid), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < *Argentina* + *-inæ*.] I. *a.* A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Argentina*, referred to the family *Salmonidæ* by some as *Argentinidæ*.

argentinoidean (är-jen-ti-noi'dē-an), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Argentinidæ.*

argentite (är'jen-tīt), *n.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + *-ite*2.] Silver sulphid, a blackish lead-gray mineral, occurring in crystals, in crusts, and massive. It is a valuable ore of silver, found in the crystalline rocks of many countries. Also called *argyrite*, *acanthite*.

argentobismutite (är-jen-tō-bis'mū-tīt), *n.* [< *argentum* + *bismuth*(*a*) + *-ite*.] A native sulphid of bismuth and silver. Sometimes called *bismuth silver.*

argentometer (är-jen-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *argentum*, silver, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A graduated glass tube used in ascertaining the

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quantity of silver in a solution by the admission of chlorid of sodium.

By means of an *argentometer* the strength of the bath can easily be maintained at a given point.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 196.

argentous (ăr-jen'tus), *a.* [< L. *argentosus*, < *argentum*, silver.] Pertaining to or containing silver: applied to a compound which contains a larger proportion of silver than the corresponding argentic compound: as, *argentous* oxid, Ag_2O; *argentic* oxid, AgO.

argentry (ăr'jen-tri), *n.* [< F. *argenterie*, plate, silver plate, < *argent*, silver: see *argent*.] 1†. Articles formed of silver; silver plate.

Pawning his . . . *argentry* and jewels.
Howell, Letters, i. 2.

2. Silvery appearance. [Rare.]

And there the glittering *argentry*
Ripples and glances on the confluent streams.
Southey.

argentum (ăr-jen'tum), *n.* [L.: see *argent*.] Silver. In *chem.*, abbreviated *Ag*.—**Argentum mosaicum**, an amalgam of tin, bismuth, and mercury, used for coloring images of plaster of Paris. *E. H. Knight*.

Arges (ăr'jēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀργής*, bright, glancing, *ἀργός*, bright, white.] 1. A genus of South American fishes, typical of the family *Argidæ*.—2. A genus of trilobites.

argheł, *n.* See *argol*.

arghool (ăr-gōl'), *n.* An Egyptian musical instrument, consisting of two tubes, with a mouthpiece furnished with reeds. Sometimes both tubes are pierced with holes, sometimes only one, the other being used as a drone.

argid (ăr'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Argidæ*.

Argidæ (ăr-jid'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Argus*, related to the *Loricariidæ*, but having a naked body and only maxillary barbels. There are about 10 known species, of small size, inhabiting the upper Andean streams and derivatives therefrom.

argil (ăr'jil), *n.* [< F. *argile*, < L. *argilla*, white clay, < Gr. *ἀργίλλα* or *ἄργιλλα*, usually *ἄργλλος* or *ἄργιλος*, white clay, < *ἀργός*, white: see *argent*.] Potters' clay. This word has been used in different senses, and was proposed as a name for alumina when its nature was first discovered. It is now used by technical writers as a distinctive term for clay which is fit for pottery use.

argillaceous (ăr-ji-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *argillaceus*, < *argilla*, white clay: see *argil*.] 1. Of the nature of or resembling clay.—2. Containing a considerable amount of clay in its matter: as, *argillaceous* earth.—**Argillaceous rocks**, rocks of sedimentary origin, soft in texture, deposited for the most part in thin layers. Clay forms the basis, but with it other substances may be associated, as vegetable matter (carbonaceous shale), iron (clayband ironstone), lime (marl), etc. When the shale is tolerably pure it is readily distinguished by the peculiar odor, termed *argillaceous*, which it emits when breathed on.—**Argillaceous slate** or **schist**, shale, a metamorphic rock which in Scotland is characteristic of the Silurian formation.

argilliferous (ăr-ji-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing or containing clay or argil.

argillite (ăr'ji-lit), *n.* [< L. *argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + *-ite*2.] Argillaceous schist or slate; clay slate (which see, under *slate*).

argillitic (ăr-ji-lit'ik), *a.* [< *argillite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to argillite.

argilo (ăr-jil'ō), *n.* [< L. *argilla*, < Gr. *ἄργιλλος*, white clay: see *argil*.] A name given to a vitreous compound of which tiles, table-tops, door-knobs, etc., are made.

argilloarenaceous (ăr-jil'ō-ar-ē-nā'shius), *a.* [< *argillous* + *arenaceous*.] Consisting of clay and sand.

argillocalcareous (ăr-jil'ō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [< *argillous* + *calcareous*.] Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

argillocalcite (ăr-jil-ō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *argillous* + *calcite*.] A species of calcareous earth with a large proportion of clay; marl.

argilloferruginous (ăr-jil'ō-fe-ru'ji-nus), *a.* [< *argillous* + *ferruginous*.] Containing clay and iron, as a mineral.

argilloid (ăr-jil'oid), *a.* [< L. *argilla* (see *argil*) + *-oid*.] Having an argillaceous or clayey appearance; like argil or clay.

Argillornis (ăr-jil-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < L. *argilla*, white clay (see *argil*), + Gr. *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of fossil birds from the London clay of Sheppey. *A. longipennis* (Owen), of uncertain affinities, is the typical species. The fossil remains indicate a long-winged bird larger than an albatross. *R. Owen*, 1878.

argillous (ăr-jil'us), *a.* [< ME. *argillous*, < OF. *argillos*, *argillous*, mod. F. *argileux*, < L. *argillosus*, abounding in clay, < *argilla*, white clay: see *argil*.] Consisting of or belonging to clay; clayey.

argint, argine†, *n.* [< It. *argine*, perhaps < L. *aggerem*, acc. of *agger*, a mound: see *agger*.] An embankment or rampart in front of a fort.

Argive (ăr'giv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Argivus*, < Gr. *Ἀργεῖος*, pertaining to *Ἄργος*, Argos.] I. *a.* Relating to Argos, the historic capital of Argolis or Argeia in Greece, or to its inhabitants, or to Argolis, the territory of Argos. The Argive race is represented in Homer as the most powerful in Greece, and Argos often used as equivalent to *Grecian* or *Greek*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Argos or of Argolis; a Greek.

argle-bargle (ăr'gl-bär'gl), *v. i.* [Also *argie-bargie*, *ergle-bargle*, etc.; a varied reduplication of *argue*.] To argue obstinately; baudy words; haggle. [Scotch.]

Argo (ăr'gō), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ἀργώ*, name of Jason's ship, lit. the swift; also a constellation named after this ship; < *ἀργός*, swift, glancing, bright, white: see *argent*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the name of the ship in which Jason and his fifty-four companions sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.—2. An ancient southern constellation, the largest in the heavens. It

The Constellation Argo.

contains Canopus, after Sirius the brightest of the fixed stars. By modern astronomers it is commonly divided into four parts by adding the distinctive words *navis*, *carina*, *puppis*, and *velum*, or hull, keel, stern, and sail.

3. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, the technical specific name of the genus *Argonauta*. *Argonauta argo*.—4. In *conch.*, a genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: synonymous with *Doris*. *Bohadsch*.

argol (ăr'gol), *n.* [< *argil*, *argoyle*, AF. *argoil*; origin unknown; appar. ult. < Gr. *ἀργός*, white.] Unrefined or crude tartar; a hard crust, consisting of potassium bitartrate, formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been fermented. It is purple or white according to the color of the wine. Argol is used by dyers to dispose the stuffs to take their colors; and the purified bitartrate, called *cream of tartar*, is used in medicine, cooking, and the processes of tinning and silvering. It is also a constituent of most baking-powders. Also written *argeł*, *argoil*, *argul*, *argyl*.

argoł (ăr'gol), *n.* [Mongol.] A cake of dried camel's dung, used by the Mongols as fuel.

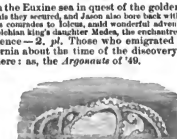
argolet, argoulet, *n.* [OF. *argoulet*; origin obscure.] A member of a French corps of light cavalry instituted by Louis XII., similar to the estradiots, and probably armed and drilled in partial imitation of that corps.

argolétier, *n.* Same as *argolet*.

Argolic (ăr-gol'ik), *a.* [< L. *Argolicus*, < Gr. *Ἀργολικός*, pertaining to *Ἀργολίς*, Argolis. See *Argive*.] Belonging to Argolis, the territory of Argos, a district of Greece, in Peloponnesus, between Areadia and the Ægean sea: as, the *Argolic* Gulf.

argon (ăr'gon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀργός*, lazy, inert.] A gaseous element having a density of nearly 20 and an atomic weight of about 40. It forms nearly one per cent. of the atmosphere, and was isolated from the gases yielded by the water of some springs, and, with helium (which see), from certain minerals and from meteoric iron. It was first recognized in 1895 by Lord Rayleigh and Professor W. Ramsay, who separated it from the nitrogen with which it is mixed. It is considered largely because of its chemical inertness, it being more indifferent to reagents than even that element. It has a boiling-point of −187° C., and has been solidified at a temperature of −190° C. It yields two characteristic spectra, marked respectively by certain prominent red and blue lines. Recent experiments indicate that it is not a simple substance.

Argonaut (ăr'gō-nât), *n.* [< L. *Argonauta*, < Gr. *Ἀργοναύτης*, one who sailed in the Argo, < *Ἀργώ*, Argo, + *ναύτης* (= L. *nauta*), a sailor, < *ναῦς*, a ship: see *nave*3, *nautical*.] 1. One of the heroes who, according to the ancient Hellenic myth, sailed with Jason in the ship Argo to Colchis


Argonaut (*Argonauta argo*), female.

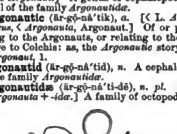
3. [*l. c.*] A cephalopod mollusk, known also as the *paper-nautilus* and *paper-sailor*. The common Mediterranean species, *Argonauta argo*, was fabled to carry its velamentous arms erect as sails, and thereby to be wafted by the winds. The arms are in fact commonly carried appressed to the shell, and progression is effected chiefly backward, as with other cuttlefishes, by the ejection of water through the siphon.

Argonauta (ăr-gō-nâ'tâ), *n.* [L., an Argonaut: see *Argonaut*.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Argonautidæ*.

Argonautic (ăr-gō-nâ'tik), *a.* [< L. *Argonauticus*, < *Argonauta*, Argonaut.] Of or pertaining to the Argonauts, or relating to their voyage to Colchis: as, the *Argonautic* story. See *Argonaut*, 1.

argonautid (ăr-gō-nâ'tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Argonautidæ*.

Argonautidæ (ăr-gō-nâ'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argonauta* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cepha-


Argonauta argo (male), with hectocotylized arm attached. (See *hectocotylus*.) Smaller than the female, though about half grown.

lopods, represented by the genus *Argonauta*, with an ovoid finless body and the two uppermost arms (in the female) expanded terminally

Argonauta argo (female), swimming in the direction of the large arrow — the smaller showing the current from the siphon.

into broad flattish velamenta, which secrete a papery, spiral, single-chambered, involute shell. The female is much larger in the development of the shell. The only known genus is *Argonauta*. The shells, popularly known as the *Argonaut*, *paper-nautilus*, and *paper-sailor*, and common as curiosities, are peculiar to the female, are secreted by the velamentous arms, and are charged with the eggs in the breeding season.

argosy (ăr'gō-si), *n.*; pl. *argosies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *argosie*, *argosey*, *argosye*, *argasey*, also *argose*, *arguse*, and *ragusie*, *ragusy*, *rhagusa*, and first in the form *ragusye* (see first quot.), < It. *Ragusea*, pl. *Ragusee*, lit. a vessel of *Ragusa* (in early mod. E. also *Aragousa*, *Aragoun*), a port in Dalmatia on the east coast of the Adriatic sea, noted for its commerce.] A large merchant vessel, especially one carrying a rich freight.

Furthermore, how acceptable a thing this may be to the *Ragusyes*, Hulks, Caravels, and other foreign rich

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argosy

laden ships passing within or by any of the sea-limits of Her M. s royalty.

Dr. John Dee, Petty Navy Royal, in Arber's English [Garner, II. 67.

There, where your *argosies* with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood, . . .
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 1.

By the Venetian law, no slave might enter a Venetian ship, and to tread the deck of an *argosy* of Venice became the privilege and the evidence of freedom.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 129.

argot (är'gō or är'got), *n.* [F.; origin obscure.] The conventional slang of a class, originally that of thieves and vagabonds, devised chiefly for purposes of disguise and concealment; cant; slang.

Argot is formed . . . by the adoption of foreign words, by the abbreviation of language, by grotesque *tropes*, wild catachresis, and allegorical metonymy.

Farrar.

Words or expressions in an ancient language, if they happen to coincide with some modern *argot* or vulgarism, take on a grotesque association which is as due as if all to the phrase itself, but which makes the phrase seem much bolder than it really is. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXII. 177.

argoulet, *n.* See *argolet*.

Argozoum (är-gō-zō'um), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *ἀργός*, lucent (see *argo*), + *ζῷον*, animal.] A kind of bright, etc., (*ἀργός*, white), + *ζῷον*, animal.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. *Hitchcock*, 1848.

arguable (är'gū-a-bl), *a.* [< *argue* + *-able*.] Capable of being argued; admitting argument.

When men say "mere philosophy," they mean something *arguable*, something deniable.

J. R. Seeley, Natural Religion, p. 184.

argue (är'gū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *argued*, ppr. *arguing*. [< ME. *arguen*, *arguwen*, < OF. (and mod. F.) *arguer*, < L. *argutari*, declare, show, prove, make clear, reprove, accuse; prob. connected with Gr. *ἀργός*, white, bright, etc.; see *argent*, and cf. *declare*, lit. 'make clear.'] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bring forward reasons to support or to overthrow a proposition, an opinion, or a measure; use arguments; reason; as, *A argues* in favor of a measure, B *argues* against it.

With what cunning
This woman *argues* for her own damnation!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

Yet I *argue* not
Against Heaven's hand or will, nor *stand* a-jot
Of heart or hope. *Milton*, Sonnets, xvii.

Paul *argues* that human reason so seeking for God can discover his power and his divinity, and holds that the true God is not far from every one of us.

Darwin, Descent and the Bible, p. 206.

2. To contend in argument; dispute: as, you may *argue* with your friend a week without convincing him.

For e'en though vanquished, he could *argue* still.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 212.

How freely we *argue* upon mistaken facts!

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

II. *trans.* 1. To debate or discuss; treat by reasoning; state the reasons for or against: as, the counsel *argued* the case before the Supreme Court; the cause was well *argued*.

I must submit
To the divine decree, and *argue* not
And cheerfully I welcome it.
Fletcher (and Massinger), Lover's Progress, iv. 2.

2. To evince; render plausible or declinible; show; imply: as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.

Not to know me *argues* yourselves unknown.
Milton, P. L., iv. 830.

These were words,
As meted by his measure of himself,
Arguing boundless forbearance.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To affect in any way by reasoning; induce a change in the mind of, or in regard to, by persuasion or reasoning: as, to *argue* one out of his purpose; to *argue* away a false impression.

It is a sort of political logic which I would make use of to *argue* you into a protection of this play.

Congreve, Dedication of Old Batchelor.

4†. To accuse or charge; impeach or convict; used with *of*.

He doth implore,
You would not *argue* him of arrogance.
B. Jonson, Ind. to Poetaster.

I have pleaded guilty to all . . . expressions of mine which can be truly *argued of* obscenity, . . . and retract them.

Dryden, Pref. to Fables.

—**Syn.** *Argue*, *Dispute*, *Debate*, *Discuss*, plead, expostulate, remonstrate. To *argue* is to defend one's opinion, or to exhibit reasons or proofs in favor of some assertion or principle; it implies a process of detailed proof by one or more persons. To *dispute* may be to call in question the statements or arguments of an opposing party; as, to *dispute* about an award. It often means the alternate giving of reasons, especially by two persons. It is often applied to men bickering, and is in general less dignified than the other words. To *debate* is to interchange arguments in a somewhat formal manner: as in debating societies and legislative bodies. To *discuss* is, by derivation, to shake or knock a subject to pieces in order to find the truth, or the best thing to be done. A *debate*, therefore, may be viewed as a *discussion*, or a *discussion* as a *debate*. Strictly, a *discussion* is not concerned with questions of opinion, but limited, like the others, to affirmative and negative sides of a proposition, and ending in action on the part of all that the conclusion will be the adoption of some person's opinion or plan unmodified. To *argue a point*, to *dispute a position*, to *debate a question*, to *debate a motion*, to *discuss a subject or a plan*.

Stationed by the gates
Sad Argument, purposing the truth
About a certain question in the Hall,
Argu'd betwixt the duke of York and him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

We might *discuss* the Northern sin
Which shall be nameless here,
Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win.
Tennyson, To Maurice.

They [lawyers] found time to *debate* fully all the points of interest, even by a scanty allowance of fourteen days was necessary for the actual decision or not.

Pollock, Land Laws, p. 106.

The archbishop was on his way to a synod where the great question was to be *discussed* whether gas might be used at the altar instead of incense.

Froude, Sketches, p. 43.

argued, *n.* Same as *argel*.

arguer (är'gū-ėr), *n.* [ME. *arguere*; < *argue* + *-er*1.] One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer.

argufier (är-gī-fī-ėr), *n.* One who argues or argufies. [Colloq.]

I have noticed that your people who are pretty well agreed are always the frequent *arguefiers*.

R. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, i.

argufy (är'gū-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *argufied*, ppr. *argufying*. [Improp. < *argue* + *-fy*.] *intrans.* 1. To argue, commonly in a pertinacious manner, or for the sake of controversy; be wrangle.

It ain't no use to *argufy* nor try to cut up frisky.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 15.

2. To have weight as an argument; import; signify.

II. *trans.* 1. To contend about; worry with argument.—2. To signify; mean.

But what *argufies* all this talk? 'Tis all vanity and vexation of spirit. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, vi. 41.

[In all uses colloquial or dialectal.]

argutive (är'gū-tiv), *a.* [< L. *argutus*, pp. of *arguere*, argue (see *argue*), + *-ive*.] Having the character or form of an argument. [Rare.]

—**Argutive syllogism**, a syllogism.

argulid (är'gū-lid), *n.* A fish-louse of the family *Argulidæ*.

Argulidæ (är-gū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous entomostracan crustaceans, typified by the genus *Argulus*. These fish-lice have a flat shield-like body, the cephalothorax of which bears four pairs of feet for posture, abdomen rudimentary and bearing two tail-fins. They are found on various fishes, sometimes in great numbers, and sometimes attack young fishes in such numbers as to cause their destruction. Together with some authors constitutes a suborder *Branchiura*.

Argulina (är-gū-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Argulus* + *-ina*.] Same as *Argulidæ*. *Claus*, 1876.

arguline (är'gū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Argulina*.

Argulus (är'gū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *ἀργός*, contr. of *ἀεργός*, living without labor, < *ἀ-* priv. + *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] A genus of fish-lice, or epizoic entomostracans, the type of the family *Argulidæ*. They have the ventral and caudal fins of these parasitic entomostracous crustaceans, and is a common parasite upon the stickleback and various other fishes.

argument (är'gū-ment), *n.* [< ME. *argument*, < OF. *argument* (F. *argument*), < L. *argumentum*, proof, evidence, token, subject, contents, < *arguere*, prove, argue: see *argue*.] 1. A statement or fact tending to produce belief concerning a matter in doubt; a premise or premises set forth in order to prove an assumption or conclusion.

It is not *argument* the times are sore,
When virtue cannot safely be advanced.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Thicker than *arguments*, temptation throng.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 75.

The only *argument* available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat. *Lowell*, Democracy.

[This, the familiar meaning of the word, probably originated in Roman law-courts. The usual definition given by Cicero and almost all authorities is *ratio rei dubiæ faciens fidem*, a reason causing belief of a doubtful matter. Boethius in one place defines it as a medium proving a conclusion. The word *medium* here means a premise, or premises, according to all the commentators. (*Petrus Hisp.*, tr. v. ad init.) But since *medium* usually means the middle term of a syllogism, some logicians have been led to give *argument* this signification.]

argumentable

2. The middle term of a syllogism. [See preceding note.]

Argument is the bare proof or mean term which is invented by him that disputeth, to prove the truth of the question; but argumentation is the whole reasoning itself, of what form soever it be, comprehending both the question and also the proof thereof.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, ii. 20.

Argument again, *argumentum*,—what is assumed in order to argue from, or to prove by, is logically another in a reasoning—that through which the conclusion is established. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A reasoning; the process by which the connection between that which is or is supposed to be admitted and that which is doubted or supposed to need confirmation is traced or tested.

In matters of wrong *argument* do confound sense, when in expansion of right they do sensibly approve it.

Ford, Honour Triumphant, iii.

The probability which she easily perceives in things than in their native state would be quite lost if this *argument* were managed learnedly and proposed in mood and figure. *Locke.*

We do not know God by *argument*, by reading books of evidences or books of theology; we know him just as we know the external world, by experience.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 162.

4. An address or composition made for the purpose of producing belief or conviction by reasoning or persuasion. —5. A series of arguments or allegations for and against in a proposition; a debate. —6. The subject-matter or groundwork of a discourse or writing; specifically, a abstract or summary of the chief points in a book or section of a book: as, the *arguments* prefixed to the several books of "Paradise Lost" were an afterthought.

That the whole *argument* fall within compass of a day's hearing.

B. Jonson, Ind. to Every Man out of his Humour.

The abstract or *argument* of the piece is shortly as follows. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

7†. Matter of contention, controversy, or conversation.

And sheath'd their swords for lack of *argument*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

It would be *argument* for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest forever. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

The remembrance of this small occasion
Will be an *argument* of mirth for ever.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

8. In *math.*: (*a*) Of an imaginary quantity, the coefficient of the imaginary unit in its logarithm. (*b*) The angle or quantity on which a series of numbers in a numerical table depends and with which the table is entered. If, for example, a table of the sun's declination were formed corresponding to every minute, etc., of longitude, so that, the longitude being known, the declination might be found opposite it, the longitude would be called the *argument* of the table. Tables of double entry have two arguments. In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the *argument*, without qualification, is the angular distance on the epicycle of a planet from the true apogee of the epicycle; and the *equation of the argument* is the angular distance, as seen from the earth, of a planet from the center of the epicycle, the complement of the *argument*. See *equation*. —**Argument from enumeration**, a rude kind of induction in which the inference is made that something is true of a whole class, because it is true of each or numbers of that class. —**Argument from example**. See *example*. —**Argument from exclusion**, an argument in which, after showing that all causes but one are insufficient to account for a phenomenon, it is urged that the one remaining cause must be the true one. —**Argument of the latitude**, the arc of the orbit reckoned from the ascending node. —**Artificial argument**, **contentious argument**, **cumulative argument**. See the adjectives. —**Demonstrative argument**, one which proves to show that a whole class has a certain character by dividing it into parts and showing that every part has that character. —**Disjunctive argument**, a reasoning of the form: It is either P or Q; it is not P; hence it must be Q. —**Dimensionless argument**, **extrinsic argument**, etc. See the adjectives. —**Hypothetical argument**, an argument of one of three premises in a hypothetical or conditional proposition. It is not identical with *hypothetic inference*. See *hypothetic*. —**Inductive argument**, an argument founded on an induction. —**Negative argument**, an argument which consists in the non-existence of a phenomenon from its not having been observed. (For other phrases, see *argumentum*, *plate proof*, etc.) Syn. 2. *Plea*, *Argument*. "*Plea* should be used of the pleadings or of the arrangement before the trial, not of the *argument* at the trial. A *plea* is always addressed to a judge; an *argument* may be addressed either to the court or to the jury." *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 83.

argument† (är'gū-ment), *v.* [ME. *argumenten*, < L. *argumentari*, advance proof, < *argumentum*: see *argument*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To argue; debate; bring forward reasons. *Chaucer.*

II. *trans.* To make the subject of an argument or debate. *N. E. D.*

argumenta, *n.* Plural of *argumentum*.

argumentable (är-gū-men'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *argumentabilis*, that may be proved, < L. *argumentari*, adduce as proof: see *argument*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Admitting of argument; capable of being argued.

argumental (ärˈgū-menˈtal), *a.* [< L. *argumentalis*, < *argumentum*: see *argument*.] Belonging to or consisting in argument.

> Thus they dispute, guilding their tongues' report
> With lustiness and *argumental* waves.
> *G. Markham*, Sir R. Grinuile (Arb. reprint), p. 49.

I am at length recovered from my *argumental* delirium.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 95.

argumentation (ärˌgū-men-tāˈshon), *n.* [= F. *argumentation*, < L. *argumentatio(n-)*, < *argumentari*, pp. *argumentatus*, adduce as proof: see *argument*, *v.*] **1.** The setting forth of reasons together with the conclusion drawn from them; also, the premises and conclusion so set forth.

> Those scholastic forms of discourse are as less liable to fallacies than the plainer ways of *argumentation*. *Locke.*
>
> *Argumentation* or reasoning is that operation of the mind whereby we infer one thing, that is, one proposition, from two or more propositions premised. *Watts*, Logic, Int.

2. A course of reasoning; discussion; debate.

> The relation of his meaning to science is essential, but, in orderly *argumentation*, subsequent. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 619.

—**Syn.** See *reasoning*.

argumentative (ärˌgū-menˈta-tiv), *a.* [< F. *argumentatif*, < L. as if **argumentativus*, < *argumentatus*: see *argumentation*.] **1.** Containing in argument; containing a process of reasoning; controversial: as, an *argumentative* discourse.

> We are not to dwell upon the mental processes which composed the proof, upon the *argumentative* part of religion; but upon the things proved.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 237.

2. Showing reasons for. [Rare.]

> Another thing *argumentative* of Providence is, etc.
> *Ray*, Works of Creation.

3. Addicted to argument; disputatious: as, an *argumentative* writer; he is very *argumentative*.

argumentatively (ärˌgū-men-taˈtiv-li), *adv.* In an argumentative manner; with respect to reasoning or arguments.

> Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though in a vague way esthetically right, contrived always to be *argumentatively* wrong.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 420.

argumentativeness (ärˌgū-men-taˈtiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being argumentative.

> Thus was the young, vacant mind furnished with much talk about the reason of the species, Dark Ages, Reason and the like, so that all were quickly enough blown out into a state of windy *argumentativeness*.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 78.

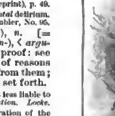
argumentator (ärˌgū-men-tāˈtor), *n.* [LL., < L. *argumentatus*: see *argumentation*.] One who conducts an argument; a reasoner. *N. E. D.*

argumentize (ärˈgū-men-tīz), *v. i.* [< *argument* + *-ize*.] To argue; debate; reason: as, "*argumentizing* philosophy," *Monaughan*, Discourses, p. 34.

argumentum (ärˌgū-menˈtum), *n.*; pl. *argumenta* (-tȧ). [L.: see *argument*.] An argument.

—**Argumentum ad crumenam**, an argument appealing to the purse, or to one's desire to save money. —**Argumentum ad hominem**. See *ad hominem*. —**Argumentum ad ignorantiam**, an argument based upon an adversary's ignorance of the matter in dispute. —**Argumentum ad invidiam**, an argument appealing to one's hatreds or prejudices. —**Argumentum ad judicium**, an argument addressed to the judgment; a proof drawn from any of the foundations of knowledge or probability: as, "**Argumentum ad verecundiam** (literally, an appeal to one's modesty), an argument from the opinions of men whose views are commonly accepted as authority: also called *argument from authority*.—**Argumentum baculinum**, an appeal to force; club- or lynch-law. —**Argumentum concessо**, an argument based on some previous admission.

Argus (ärˈgus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἄργος, < ἀργός, bright.] **1.** In *Grecian legend*, a giant of vast strength, held in early times to have four eyes, and later to have eyes without number. Hera set him to guard the heifer Io, and after he was slain by Hermes transferred his eyes to the tail of the peacock. Hence—**a.** Any observant or sharp-sighted person: as, he is a very *Argus* in watchfulness.—**3.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of gallinaceous birds, of Malay and Sumatra, the family *Phasianidæ*, characterized by the enormous development of the secondary feathers of the wings and middle feathers of the tail, the former being adorned with ocelli resembling those of the many eyes of Argus. The type is the argus pheasant (*Phasianus argus*, or *Argus giganteus* or *pavoninus*) of the Malay archipelago. Other species or varieties are the *Argus grayi* of Elliot, from Borneo, the *Argus nodatus* of Vermeux, and the *Argus bipunctatus*. Other forms of the word, as a genus name, are *Argusianus* and *Argusianus*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Any species of the genus *Argus*; an argus-pheasant. The common species has a body only about as large as that of a barnyard hen, but sometimes measures 6 or 6 feet in total length, owing to the extraordinary development of the tail-feathers. The inner feathers of the wing are 2 or 3 feet long, and beautifully ocellated with metallic iridescent spots. The general plumage is brown, variegated with lighter and darker tracery. The female is a plain bird,



Argus-pheasant.

lacking the extraordinary development of the wings and tail-feathers.

4. A genus of gastropods. *Bohadsch*, 1761. —**5.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777.—**6.** A genus of arachnidans. *Walker*, 1837.—**7.** [*l. c.*] A name of certain curculean ophiurians, or sand-stars with branching arms.—Shetland argus, the *Astrophyton* (or *Euryale*) *arabicum*, or organ's-head, a kind of basket-fish, basket-urchin, or sea-basket, sometimes measuring a foot across. The ultimate ramifications of its rays are estimated to be some 80,000 in number. See *Astrophyton* and *basket-fish*.

Argus-eyed (ärˈgus-īd), *a.* Vigilant; watchful; extremely observant. See *Argus*, 1.

argus-pheasant (ärˈgus-fezˈant), *n.* See *Argus*, 3.

argus-shell (ärˈgus-shel), *n.* [< *argus* (with allusion to the peacock's tail) + *shell*.] A gastropod of the family *Cypraeidæ*, or porcelain-shells, *Cypraea argus*, beautifully variegated with ocelli, latel spots. It is an inhabitant of the Pacific ocean.

argutation (ärˌgū-tāˈshon), *n.* [< *argute*, *q. v.* Cf. L. *argutatio(n-)*, a creaking, < *argutari*, pp. *argutatus*, creak, make a noise, < *argutus*, clear, sharp, shrill: see *argute*.] Cavil; over-refinement in arguing; quibble; subtlety: as, "frivolous *argutations*," *Bp. Hall*, Myst. of Godliness, 8.

argute (ärˌgūtˈ), *a.* [< L. *argutus*, clear, bright, sharp, sagacious, formally pp. of *arguere*, make clear: see *argue*.] **1.** Sharp, as a taste; shrill, as a sound.—**2.** Subtle; ingenious; sagacious; shrewd; keen.

> I will have him, continued my father, . . . vigilant, acute, *argute*, inventive. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.

The active preacher, the restless missionary, the *argute* schoolman. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, x.

argutely (ärˌgūtˈli), *adv.* **1.** Shrilly.—**2.** In a sharp or subtle manner; sagaciously; shrewdly. *Sterne.*

arguteness (ärˌgūtˈnes), *n.* **1.** Shrillness.—**2.** Acuteness; wittiness; sagacity; shrewdness.

> This [Seneca] tickles you by starts with his *arguteness*, that [Plutarch] pleases you for continuance with his propriety. *Dryden*, Plutarch, p. 118.

Argynnis (ärˌjinˈis), *n.* [NL., appar. orig. a misprint for "*argyrus* or "*argyreus*, < Gr. ἀργύρεος, silvery, < ἄργυρος, silver.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Nymphalidæ*, commonly called fritillaries, the several species of which have the under side of the wings marked with silvery spots. *A. cybele* and *A. myrina* are two familiar North American species.

argyranthemous (ärˌgir-ranˈthē-mus), *a.* [Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + ἄνθεμον, a flower.] In *bot.*, having silvery-white flowers. *Craig*, 1847.

argyranthous (ärˌgir-ranˈthus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, same as *argyranthemous*.

argyraspid (ärˌgir-raˈspid), *n.* [< Gr. ἀργυράσπις, pl. -ιδες, lit. the silver-shielded, < ἄργυρος, silver, + ἀσπίς (ασπιδ-), a shield.] A soldier of a chosen body in the army of Alexander the Great, distinguished by carrying shields plated with silver, as a mark of honor. The name was retained after the time of Alexander for soldiers of similar chosen bodies in other Macedonian and Greek armies.

argyria (ärˌgirˈi-ȧ), [NL., < Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + *-ia*.] Same as *argyrism*.

argyriasis (ärˌgi-rīˈa-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀργυρίασις, silver, < ἀργυρᾶν, < ἄργυρος, silver.] Same as *argyrism*.

argyric (ärˌjirˈik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀργυρικός, of silver, < ἄργυρος, silver, silver money; cf. L. equiv. *argentum*: see *argent*.] In *chem.*, of silver: same as *argentic*.

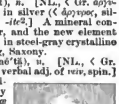
argyrism (ärˈji-rizm), *n.* [For form, cf. Gr. ἀργυρισμός, a getting money, < ἀργυρίσασθαι, get money < Gr. ἄργυρος, be of a silver color, < ἄργυρος, silver, money.] A discoloration of the skin and other parts of the body due to the medicinal use for a considerable time of preparations of silver. It is caused by the deposition of silver or its compounds in a state of minute subdivision in certain tissues. Also *argyria*, *argyriasis*.

argyrite (ärˈji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀργυρίτις, silver ore, fem. of ἀργύριτης, of silver, < ἄργυρος, silver.] In *mineral.*, same as *argentite*.

argyrized (ärˈji-rīzd), *a.* [< Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Exhibiting argyrism.

argyrodite (ärˌjir-ōˈdīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀργυροειδής, like silver, < ἄργυρος, silver, + εἶδος, form), + *-ite*2.] A mineral containing silver, sulphur, and the new element germanium. It occurs in steel-gray crystalline aggregates. *Dana*, System, 1892.

Argyroneta (ärˌjir-i-nēˈtȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + νητός, verbal adj. of *νεῖν*, spin.] A genus of aquatic spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ* (or *Araneidæ* in a strict sense). The type of the genus is the well-known water-spider or diving-spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which spins a tubular web under water, fills it with air, and dwells, mostly downward, which is then inflated with air carried down in bubbles upon the spider's body and set free beneath the bell.



Water-spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*).

Argyropelecus (ärˌjir-ō-pēˈle-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄργυρος, silver, + πέλεκυς, hatchet.] The typical genus of fishes of the subfamily *Argyropelecinæ*: so called from the silvery color and somewhat hatchet-like shape.

argyrose (ärˈjir-ōs), *n.* [F., < Gr. ἄργυρος: see *argent*.] In *mineral.*, same as *argentite*.

arh-, in words of Greek origin. See *arrh-*.

Arhan (ärˈhan), *n.* Same as *Arhat*.

arhapedan (ärˌha-pēˈdan), *n.* A Syrian measure of land, a square of 100 feet on the side.

Arhat (ärˈhat), *n.* [< Skt. *arhat*, deserving, worthy (fem. *arhatī*), pp. of *arh*, deserve, worthy.] The highest rank of Buddhist saintship; specifically, one of the original five hundred disciples of Gautama Buddha. Also *Arahat*, *Rahat*, and *Arhan*, *Rahan*.

arhatship (ärˈhat-ship), *n.* [< *Arhat* + *-ship*.] The state of an Arhat. Also *arrhatship*.

> The central point of primitive Buddhism was the doctrine of *Arhatship*, a system of ethical and mental self-culture, in which deliverance was found from all the mysteries and sorrows of life in a change of heart to be reached here on earth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 226.

arhizal, arhizous, *a.* More common but less correct forms of *arrhizal*, *arrhizous*.

aria (äˈri-ȧ or ārˈi-ȧ), *n.* [It., < L. *aër*, air: see *air*3, also *air*1.] In *music*: (*a*) A rhythmical and metrical melody or tune for a single voice (rarely for a monophonous instrument), having a vocal or instrumental accompaniment: dis-

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tinguished from a *song* by being less simple and less purely lyrical. The *aria grande* is the next most elaborate species of solo vocal music to the *scena* (which see). (*b*) A distinct form of solo vocal music, distinguished by a clear division into three parts, namely, a principal section, a subordinate section, and a repetition, with or without alterations, of the first section: otherwise known as the *da capo* form. (*c*) A solo movement, whether in strict aria form or not, in an extended vocal work, like an opera or an oratorio: as, the *soprano aria* "I know that my Redeemer liveth." See *air*[3], 1.

Arian[1] (ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Ariran* (*Ash*, *Arrianist*); ⁊ *Arien*, ⁊ *Lil*, *Arianus* (< Gr. Ἀριανός), < *Arius*, *Arias* (improp. *Arrius*), < Gr. Ἄρειος, a man's name, prop. adj., martial, warlike, of Ares or Mars, < Ἄρης, Ares, Mars: see *Ares*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of the doctrines of Arius. See II. —2. Adhering to Arius or his doctrines.

II. *n.* In *theol.*, one who adheres to the doctrines of Arius and his school. Arius was a presbyter of the church of Alexandria in the fourth century. He held that the Son was begotten of the Father, and therefore not coeternal nor consubstantial with the Father, but created by and subordinate to the Father, thus denying the essential unity of the Father and Son. The name Arian is given in theology not only to all those who adopt this particular view of the nature of Christ, but also to all those who, holding to the divine nature of Christ, yet maintain his dependence upon and subordination to the Father in the Godhead. As a class the Arians accept the Scriptures as a divinely inspired and authoritative book, and declare their doctrines to be sustained by its teachings. The doctrine of Arius was authoritatively condemned by the Council of Nice A. D. 325, which stated that Jesus Christ was "very God of very God; begotten, not made; of one substance with the Father."

Arian[2], *a.* and *n.* See *Aryan*.

arian-. [< L. *-āri-us* (< *-ārius*, *-ārius*) + *-an-us*, *-a-na*.] A compound suffix of Latin origin, forming adjectives, and thence nouns, from or instead of adjectives or nouns in *-ary*. Words so formed refer sometimes to persons, but chiefly to persons, either in regard to pursuit or occupation, as *antiquarian*, or to sympathy or adherence, as *barian*, *arminarian*, etc., or to religious or social belief and practice, as *Agnarian*, *Millenarian*, *necessarian*, *Supralapsarian*, *Calvarian*, *Arminarian*, *Sabbatarian*, etc. In the last use the termination is extended to words of non-Latin origin, as *anabaptistarian*, *methodistarian*.

Arianism (ā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *Arianisme*, < Gr. Ἀρειανισμός, < Ἀρειανίζειν, Arianize.] The doctrines of the Arians. See *Arian*, II.

Arianize (ā'ri-an-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Arianized*, ppr. *Arianizing*. [< LGr. Ἀρειανίζειν, be an Arian, < Ἀρειανός, Arian: see *Arian*.] I. *trans.* To render conformable to Arianism; convert to Arianism.

II. *intrans.* To favor or admit the tenets of the Arians; tend toward Arianism: as, an *Arianizing* sect of Christians.

Arianizer (ā'ri-an-ī-zėr), *n.* One who favors, tends toward, or converts others to Arianism.

Arica bark. See *bark*[2].

aricari (ar-i-kā'ri), *n.* See *araeari*.

Aricia (a-rish'i-ā), *n.* [NL., prob. < L. *Aricia*, a town in Latium, now (it.) *La Riccia*.] The typical genus of the family *Ariciidæ*.

Ariciidæ (ar-i-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aricia* + *-idæ*.] A family of free marine annelids, of the order *Chætopoda*.

aricin (ar'i-sin), *n.* [< *Aricia*, the name of a place (formerly Ferm, now (it.) Nemi), near which bark is exported, + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid found in the bark of some species of *Cinchona*. See *bark*[2].

arid (ar'id), *a.* [< L. *aridus*, dry, < *arere*, be dry.] Dry; without moisture; parched with heat; hence, figuratively, uninteresting, lifeless, dull, pithless, etc.

> The *arid* abstractions of the schoolmen were succeeded by the fanciful illusion of the occult philosophers.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 385.

As *arid* as a tuft of moss is this whose life is in the shade, the rain, or the mountain dew) crumbling in the sunshine, after long expectance of a shower.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xi.

The capital defect of cobb, *arid* natures is the want of animal spirits. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

aridas (ar'i-das), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of taffeta, or plain smooth silk stuff without pattern, from the East Indies.

aridge (ar'ij), *prep.*, *phr.*, as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *ridge*.] In a ridge; in or into a ridge-like position.

> You're others quick to set your back *aridge*.
> Though't suits a tom-cat mere's a sober bridge.
> *Lowell*, Monument to the Bridge.

aridity (a-rid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *aridities* (-tiz). [= F. *aridité*, < L. *ariditas*, dryness, < *aridus*, dry: see *arid*.] 1. The state of being arid; dryness; want of moisture.—2. Figuratively, want of interest; dryness; lifelessness.

> The harsh ascetic mode of treating philosophy by the schoolmen generated a corresponding barrenness, *aridity* and repulsiveness, in the rigid forms of their technical language. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

> I have often been reproached with the *aridity* of my genius. *Poe*, Tales, I. 186.

3. Dullness of mind or situation; depression; tedium.

> Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to break up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections. *Norris.*

aridness (ar'id-nes), *n.* Same as *aridity*.

> Around and between the ruined cities, and reaching far and wide to the north and east, was the bleak *aridness* and desolation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

arieo-. [NL., fem. pl. of *-arieus*, < L. *-ārius* + *-eus*]: see *-aryl* and *-eous*.] In *bot.*, an ordinal termination, used by some authors in a very few cases instead of the more common *-aceæ*.

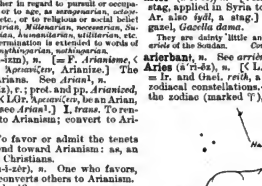
Ariel[1] (ā'ri-el), *n.* [In def. 1, < LL. *ariel*, < Gr. ἀρήν, < Heb. *ariél*, in the passage cited of uncertain meaning, perhaps 'fire-altar of God' (Gesenius); elsewhere in the Old Testament as a man's name and as an appellation of Jerusalem, where it is taken as 'lion of God.' Hence, in T. Heywood and Milton, the name of an angel, and in Shakspere and Pope, 'airy spirit.' (*N. E. D.*). There is an allusion in the poets' use to *aërial*, *airy*[1]; hence the application to a heavenly body and to birds.] 1. [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, applied to sundry birds of buoyant airy flight: as, the *ariel* of Sheldon (*ariel* = the *ariel* petrel, *Procellaria ariel*; the *ariel* toucan, *Rhamphastos ariel*.

ariel[2] (ā'ri-el), *n.* [< Ar. *aryil*, var. of *ayyil*, a stag, applied in Syria to the gazel (Dorcy); cf. Ar. also *tydl*, a stag.] In *zoöl.*, an Arabian gazel, *Gazella dama*.

> They are chiefly little antelopes, these gazelles and *ariels* of the Sudan. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 854.

arierbant, *n.* See *arrière-ban*.

Aries (ā'ri-ēz), *n.* [L. *aries* (*ariet-*), OL. *ares* as Ir. and Gael. *reith*, a ram.] 1. One of the zodiacal constellations.—2. The first sign of the zodiac (marked ♈), which the sun enters



The Constellation Aries.

at the vernal equinox, March 21st, and leaves April 20th. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the constellation Aries has moved completely out of the sign of the same name, which is now occupied by the constellation Pisces.

3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mammals. *Storr*, 1780.

arietast, *v. i.* [< L. *arietatus*, pp. of *arietare*, butt, as a ram, < *aries* (*ariet-*), a ram: see *Aries*.] To push or butt like a ram. *Bailey.*

arietation (ar'i-e-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *arietatio*(*n*-), < *arietare*, butt: see *arietate*.] 1. The act of butting like a ram.—2. The act of battering with a battering-ram.

Ordinance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon*, Essays, No. 58.

3. The act of colliding or conflicting. *Glanville.*

arietiform (ar-i-et'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *aries* (*ariet-*), a sign of the zodiac (see *Aries*), + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of the symbol of the zodiacal sign Aries (♈).

arietine (ar'i-e-tin), *a.* [< L. *arietinus*, < *aries* (*ariet-*), a ram: see *Aries*.] Butting; pertaining to or having the nature of a ram.

arietta (à-ri-et'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *aria*, q. v.] A short song; an air, or a little air.

ariette (à-ri-et'), *n.* [F., < It. *arietta*, q. v.] Same as *arietta*.

She hastened to beseech their attention unto a military *ariette*. *Scott.*

aright (ə-rīt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *aright*, *arizt*, *arikt*, etc., < AS. *āriht*, earlier *on rihte*, aright: *on*, *a*[3]; *riht*, *E. right*: see *right*, *n.* The second sense is modern.] 1. Rightly; in a right way or form; without error or fault.

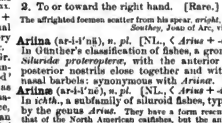
> Nor can a man of passions judge *aright*,
> Except his mind be calm as all passions free.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, iv.
>
> These mingled seeds thy hand shall set *aright*,
> All laid in heaps, each after its own kind.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 264.

2. To or toward the right hand. [Rare.]

The affrighted footmen scatter from his spear. *aright*, *aleft*. *Southey*, Joan of Arc, vii. 308.

Arlina (ar-l-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arius* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Siluroidea proteropteræ*, with the anterior and posterior nostrils close together and without nasal barbels: synonymous with *Ariinæ*.

Arlinæ (ar-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arius* + *-inæ*.] In *ichth.*, a subfamily of siluroid fishes, typified by the genus *Arius*. They have a form resembling that of the North American catfishes, but the anterior nostrils are close to the posterior, and the latter have no barbels. Most species have a bony occipital shield, between which and the dorsal fin is a smaller antero-dorsal shield; the dentition is variable, but palatine teeth are



Salt-water Catfish (*Arius felis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

usually present. About 100 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the tropical or warm seas. The males of many species carry the eggs, which are of large size, in their mouth, and there hatch them. A few reach a length of nearly 5 feet.

aril (ar'il), *n.* [= F. *arille* = Sp. *arilla* = Pg. It. *arillo*, < NL. *arillus*, < ML. *arilli* (pl.), dried grapes, < L. *aridus*, dry: see *arid*.] In *bot.*, a term variously applied to the accessory coverings or appendages of seeds. It is sometimes used in a general sense, without regard to form or place of origin, and includes the so-called, carunculæ, which are (see these words); but it is usually limited to a more or less fleshy covering of seeds which originates from the funiculus near the hilum, or from the placenta when there is no funiculus. Also *arillus*.

ariled (ar'ild), *a.* Same as *arillate*.

arillate (ar'i-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *arillatus*, < *arillus*; see *aril*.] Furnished with an aril, as the fruit of the spindle-tree.

arillated (ar'i-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *arillate*.

arilli, *n.* Plural of *arillus*.

arilliform (a-ril'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *arillus*, aril, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of an aril.

arillode (ar'i-lōd), *n.* [< NL. *arillodium*, < *arillus*, aril, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a false aril: sometimes applied to

a form of aril which originates from the micropyle or raphe instead of at or below the hilum, as in the nutmeg. Also spelled *arilode*.

Arillodes.

a, *b*, seed of *Euonymus europæus*; *c*, seed of *Hedysarum multijugum*; *d*, *e*, seed of *Myristica fragrans*, nutmeg and mace; *f*, arillode. (*a*, *b*, and *c* magnified.)

arillus (a-ril'us), *n.*; pl. *arilli* (-ī). [NL.] Same as *aril*.

Arilus (ar'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly including the species of *Pygmæus*, as the wheel-bug.

Arimaspi (ar'i-maspī), *n.* [< L. *Arimaspi*, < Gr. Ἀριμασποί, pl., a 'Scythian' word, said to mean 'one-eyed'; according to Herodotus, 'Scythian,' < ἷσος, one, + σπού, eye; according to Eustathius, < ἄμ, one, + σπατός, eye.] One of the Arimaspi, a mythical tribe of Scythians, believed in antiquity to have carried off a hoard of gold which was under the guardianship of griffins. Figures of Arimaspi occur sometimes in Greek art, represented in oriental dress and fighting griffins.

Arimaspian (ar-i-mas'pi-an), *n.* Same as *Arimasp*.

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Arimaspian As when a gryphon through the wilderness . . . Pursues the *Arimaspians*, who by stealth Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd The guarded gold. *Milton, P. L.*, ii. 945.

Goat or griffin, Christian or Cockney, Miner or *Arimaspian*. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXI. 780.

Arinæ (a-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [*< Aria*[2] + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Psittacidæ*, including the wedge-tailed macaws and parrakeets of America. See *Aria*[2] and *Conurus*. Also written *Arinæ*.

ariolation (ar'i-ō-lā'shọn), *n.* See *hariolation*.

Arion (a-ri'on), *n.* [NL., < L. *Arion*, < Gr. Ἀρίων, a celebrated cithara-player, said to have been rescued from drowning by a dolphin.] 1 genus of pulmonate gastropods, by some referred to the family *Limacidæ* and subfamily *Arionacea*, but of generally equivalent rank with type of a family *Arionidæ*, including several species of slugs, of which *A. ater*, the black slug, is a characteristic example.

In the principal genus, *Arion*, there is a triangular pore at the upper posterior part of the body, which readily separates it from Limax. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 316.

arionid (a-ri'on-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Arionidæ*.

Arionidæ (ar-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arion* + *-idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, resembling the *Limacidæ*, and represented by such genera as *Arion* and *Ariolimax*. Its locomotive powers are a shell reduced to a small flat plate or granules, a small and shield-like anterior mantle, the jaw entire and transversely ribbed, and teeth of three kinds, the laterals especially differing from those of the *Limacidæ* by their low, wide, and quadrate form. They are confounded with the Limacids under the general name of slugs.

Arionium (ar'i-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arion* + *-inæ.*] The slugs of the genus *Arion* and related genera, such as *Ariolimax*, regarded as a subfamily of the *Limacidæ*.

The Limacinæ are divisible into three subfamilies. In the *Arioninæ* the shell may be present, though concealed by the mantle, or it may be represented by a number of calcareous grains scattered through the corresponding portion of the mantle. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 315.

arioso (ar-i-ō'sō), *n.* [It. < *aria*, air: see *aria* and *-oso*[2].] In *music*, like an air; a term distinguished from *recitative*. The word is used especially with reference to recitative passages which are treated more in the smooth and melodious style of airs than in the ordinary style of recitatives. In instrumental music it indicates a flowing vocal style. Prefixed to an air, it denotes a sustained elaborate style, appropriate to the grand airs of an opera.

arious. [Accom. of L. *-arius*: see *-ary*[1] and *-ous.*] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ary*[1], but used only in adjectives, as in *adversarious*, *centenarious*, *contrarious*, *cursorious*, *erroneously calcareous*), *gregarious*, *vicarious*, etc.

ariradi, arisardi, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A long robe of tinsel worked with gold wire, worn by women in Scotland as late as 1740. *Planché.* Also *airiadd*, *airisard*.

arise (a-rīz'), *v. i.*; pret. *arose*, pp. *arisen*, ppr. *arising*. [< ME. *arisen*, < AS. *ārīsan* (= ONorth. *arrisa* = OS. *arīsan* = OHG. *ar-, ir-, ur-rīsan* = Goth. *urrisan*, arise), < *ā-* + *rīsan*, rise: see *a-*[1] and *rise*.] 1. To get up from sitting, lying, or kneeling, or from a posture or state of repose, as from sleep or the grave: as, the audience *arose* and remained standing.

I will *arise*, and go to my father. Luke xv. 18.
The king *arose* very early in the morning. Dan. vi. 19.
Arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light. Eph. v. 14.

Many bodies of the saints which slept *arose*. Mat. xxvii. 52.

Arise, he said, to conquering Athens go, There fate appoints an end of all thy woe. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 533.

I rob thee knighted, *Arise*, Sir Ralph, De Wilton's heir. *Sir J. Harington*, Brief View of Ch. of Engl., p. 158.

2. To get up from a sitting or session, as of a court; suspend sittings for a time; adjourn: as, the court *arose* at 4 o'clock. [Archaic: see *rise*.]—**3.** To spring up from, as from the ground; ascend; mount or move from a lower to a higher place: as, vapors *arise* from humid ground.

The forests were filled with birds; and at the discharge of an arquebuse, whole flocks would *arise*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 76.

From right to left about the flashing mass *Arose* a spiral stair, the tower ringing. *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, v.

4. To come into view, as from a hiding-place; specifically, to appear, as the sun or a star, above the horizon: hence, to begin, or be ushered in, as the day.

Arise, fair sun, and kill the envious moon. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

While day *arises*, that sweet hour of prime. *Milton*, P. L., v. 170.

5. To come into being or action; come into existence or play; start into prominence or activity; appear; come upon the scene: as, a false prophet has *arisen*; a great wind *arose*; a cry *arose*.

Now there *arose* up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. Ex. i. 8.

Whence heavy persecution shall *arise*
On all, who in the worship persevere
Of holy Sabbath day. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 631.

For the mighty wind *arises*, roaring seaward, and I go. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The idea of a universal and beneficent Creator of the universe does not seem to *arise* in the mind of man until it has been elevated by long-continued culture. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 377.

6. To have a beginning or origin; originate. (*a*) To have or take its rise, as a river; rise, as from a source. (*b*) To result or proceed, as from a cause: as, most of these appalling accidents *arise* from carelessness.

All the powers and capacities of man, being the work of God, must have their proper place in his design; and the evil in the world *arises* not from the things, but from their misuse. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 130.

7. To come or spring up incidentally, as anything requiring attention; as, other cases can be attended to as they *arise*.

Fortunately, the contingency to which I allude [the necessity of a coup d'état] did not *arise*. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 194.

8. To rise in hostility; rebel: with *against*: as, the men *arose against* their officers.

When he *arose against* me, I caught him by his beard. 1 Sam. xvii. 35.

[In senses 1–4, 6 (*a*), and 8, *rise* is now more common. = Syns. *Arise*, *rise*. The choice between these words was primarily, and still often is, a matter of rhythm. The literal meanings, however, or those which seem literal, have become so associated with the figurative as to be consciously figurative with *arise*: as, he rose from his chair; the sun rose; the provinces rose in revolt; troubles rose; a fine house with its voluptuous swell," Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

arisel (a-rī'zl), *n.* [*< arise* + *-l.*] Rising.

Upon the *arisel* or descent of the stars. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 2.

arish (ar'ish), *n.* [Persian.] A Persian linear measure, equal to 38.304 English inches.

arist, *n.* [ME., < AS. *ārist*, *ērist*, *ērest* (= Goth. *aurists*), arising, < *ārīsan*, arise, + *-t*, a common noun formative.] Rising from a seat, a bed, or the ground, or from below the horizon: as, "at the sonne arist," *Chaucer*, Astrolabie.

arista (a-ris'tā), *n.*; pl. *aristæ* (-tē). [L., the awn or beard of grain. Cf. *arrest*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, an awn (which see).—2. In *zoöl.*, an awn or tactile filament on the end of the antenna of an insect, as in some *Diptera*.

The antennæ . . . may . . . be very short and composed of three joints, frequently bearing a tactile hair at the extremity (*arista*). *Claus*, Zoöl. (trans.), I. 573.

aristarch (ar'is-tärk), *n.* [L. *Aristarchus*, < Gr. Ἀριστάρχος, a critical editor, noted for his severity, especially in regard to the Homeric poems.] A severe critic: as, "the *aristarch* Johnson," Scott, Abbot, Int.

Aristarchian (ar-is-tär'ki-an), *a.* [< Gr. Ἀριστάρχειος, < Ἀριστάρχος: see *Aristarch* and *-ian.*] Like the ancient critic Aristarchus; severely critical.

aristarchy[1] (ar'is-tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *aristarchies* (-kiz). [< LGr. ἀρισταρχία, < Gr. ἄριστος, best, + -αρχία, rule. Cf. *aristocracy*.] Government by the best men; a body of worthy men constituting a government.

aristarchy[2] (ar'is-tär-ki), *n.* [< *Aristarchus.*] Severe criticism like that of the ancient critic Aristarchus. [Rare.]

However, the ground on which I would build his chief praise (to some of the *Aristarchy* and our censures of these days) requires, first, an apology.
Sir J. Harington, Brief View of Ch. of Engl., p. 158.

aristate (a-ris'tāt), *a.* [< LL. *aristatus*, < L. *arista*, awn or beard of grain.] Awned; having a pointed, beard-like process, like that of barley. See cut under *barley*.

aristocracy (ar-is-tok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *aristocracies* (-siz). [< OF. *aristocracie*, F. *aristocratie*, < ML. *aristocratia*, < Gr. ἀριστοκρατία, the rule of the best (cf. ἀριστοκρατίκεσθαι, be governed by the best-born), < ἄριστος, best, + -κρατία, rule, < κράτειν, be strong, rule.] **1.** Government by the best men in the state; a governing body composed of the best men in the state.

Aristocracy is the government of the few, but not of any few. It is the government of those few who are the best men in the state, so long as they are governed by the single principle of aiming at the public good. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

He [Perander] reckoned that popular estate . . . best which came nearest unto an aristocracy or regiment of wise and noble senate. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 276.

2. A form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by those members of the state who are distinguished by their rank and opulence. When the ruling power is exercised by a very few of this class to the exclusion of all others, the government becomes an oligarchy.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses . . . that the period of its duration seems to approach.
Swift.

Take away the standing armies, and leave the nobles to themselves, and in a few years they would overturn every monarchy in Europe, and erect *aristocracies*.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 288.

3. A body of persons holding exceptional prescriptive rank or privileges; specifically, a class of hereditary nobility; the nobles of a country and those nearly related to them.

Between the *aristocracy* and the working people had sprung up a middle class, agricultural and commercial.
Macaulay.

4. Persons noted for superiority in any character or quality, taken collectively: as, the *aristocracy* of wealth or of culture.

aristocrat (ar'is-tō-krat or a-ris'tō-krat), *n.* [< F. *aristocrate*, a reverse formation from the adj. *aristocratique*: see *aristocratic*.] **1.** A member of the aristocracy or men of rank in a community; hence, a person having the traits supposed to be characteristic of the aristocracy: as, "a born *aristocrat*," *Mrs. Browning*.—**2.** One who favors an aristocracy; one who is an advocate of an aristocratic form of government.

aristocratic (ar'is-tō-krat'ik), *a.* [< F. *aristocratique*, < Gr. ἀριστοκρατικός, pertaining to aristocracy, < ἀριστοκρατία, aristocracy.] **1.** Pertaining to aristocracy or a ruling oligarchy; consisting in or pertaining to the rule of a privileged class; oligarchic: as, an *aristocratic* constitution; an *aristocratic* government.

The Areopagus was a body of *aristocratic* tendencies, consisting of those who had served the office of archon; its functions were to maintain the laws by a strict censure.
Von Raumer, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 144.

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or befitting the nobility or men of rank; resembling in manners or character the aristocracy or higher classes in a community: as, *aristocratic* pride; *aristocratic* sentiments.—**3.** Belonging to an aristocracy.

aristocratical (ar'is-tō-krat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *aristocratic*.

aristocratically (ar'is-tō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an aristocratic manner.

aristocraticalness (ar'is-tō-krat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being aristocratic.

aristocratism (ar'is-tō-krat-izm or ar-is-tok'ra-tizm), *n.* [*< aristocrat* + *-ism.*] Aristocratic rank, privilege, or character; the state or condition of being aristocratic in rank or feeling; membership of or adherence to a privileged class.

Aristocratism rolls in its carriage, while patriotism cannot trail its sacred robe in the dust. *Parkman*, Pioneers of France in New World, p. 111. 4. 2.

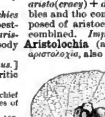
aristocratize (ar-is-tok'ra-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aristocratized*, ppr. *aristocratizing*. [< F. *aristocratiser*, < *aristocrate*: see *aristocrat* and *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To render aristocratic.

II. *intrans.* To favor or support aristocracy. [Rare.]

aristocratyt (ar-is-tok'ra-ti), *n.* Same as *aristocracy*. *Burton*.

aristodemocracy (ar'is-tō-dē-mok'ra-si), *n.* [< *aristo(cracy)* + *democracy*.] Government by nobles and the commonalty; a government composed of aristocratic and democratic elements combined. *Imp. Dict.*

Aristolochia (ar'is-tō-lō'ki-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀριστολόχια, also ἀριστόλοχος, an herb promoting child-birth, < ἄριστος, best, + λοχεία, childbirth: see *lochia*.] A large genus of apetalous exogenous plants, the type of the small principal genus of the natural order *Aristolochiaceæ*, chiefly woody climbers, and very widely distributed. There are about 180 species, of which 7 are found in the United States. They are remarkable for their curious flowers, which vary greatly in form and size, but are all so constructed as to imprison in some way the insects which visit them. The relative position of the anthers and stigmas prevents fertilization without the agency of insects, and self-fertilization even by their aid is, at least in some cases, made impossible by protecrogyny. The flowers are usually of a dingy hue,


Dutchman's-Pipe (*Aristolochia Sipho*).

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Aristolochia *A. Goldieana*, of Calabar, has the largest that are yet known, the blade of which is nearly 2 feet in breadth. In *A. Clematitis* insects bringing pollen to the early unmatured stigma are imprisoned by impeding hairs which wither after the fresh pollen is shed. This and some other European species had formerly a reputation as emmenagogues and as facilitating parturition. Various species have had a popular reputation as remedies for snake-bites, as anthelmintics, etc., and the Virginia snakeroot, or serpentary-root, *A. Serpentaria*, is employed as a stimulant tonic and diaphoretic. The pipe-flower, or Dutchman's-pipe, *A. Sipho*, a native of the Alleghanies, with very large cordate leaves, is grown for its ornamental climber.

Aristolochiaceæ (ar'is-tō-lō-ki-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aristolochia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of apetalous dicotyledonous plants, characterized by an inferior capsular many-seeded fruit, epigynous stamens, and a calyx usually irregular, calyx. The principal genera are *Aristolochia* and *Asarum*, with about 200 species, herbs or woody climbers, widely distributed through temperate and tropical regions, and possessing bitter and acrid properties. See *Aristolochia*, and cut under *Asarum*.

aristolochiaceous (ar'is-tō-lō-ki-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the *Aristolochiaceæ*.

aristological (ar'is-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to aristology. *N. E. D.*

aristologist (ar-is-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*aristology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in the science of food. *N. E. D.*

aristology (ar-is-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἄριστον, breakfast, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of dining. *T. Walker*. [Rare.]

Aristotelian (ar'is-tō-tē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Aristoteles*, best, + *-ytta*, a dunce, + L. *anas*: see *Anas*.] A genus of sea-ducks, subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, family *Anatidæ*: named from the extreme value of the flesh. The type and only species is the canvasback, *A. vallisneria*. *S. F. Baird*, 1858. See cut under *canvasback*.

Aristophanic (ar'is-tō-fan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Aristophanicus*, < *Aristophanes*, < Gr. Ἀριστοφάνης, Aristophanes.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the writings or style of Aristophanes, the great comic poet of Athens; shrewd; witty.

II. *n.* [*c.*] In *anc. pros.*, same as *first Pherecratic*. See *Pherecratic*.

Aristotelean (ar'is-tot-ē-lē'an), *a.* Same as *Aristotelian*.

Aristotelian (ar'is-tō-tē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Aristotelius*, -*ius*, < Gr. Ἀριστοτέλειος, pertaining to Ἀριστοτέλης, L. *Aristoteles*, Aristotle.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle (born at Stagira in Macedonia, 384 B. c., died 322 B. c.), to his system of logic and the most influential of all philosophers, or to his works, school, or philosophy. See *peripatetic*.—**Aristotelian logic**. (*a*) The logic of Aristotle, especially in the modified form taught in the middle ages. (*b*) Formal logic, based on the four propositional forms: All S is P; No S is P; Some S is P; Some S is not P.—**Aristotelian sorites**, a progressive chain of reasoning like the following: He is prudent who is temperate; he who is temperate is constant; he who is constant is unperturbed; he who is unperturbed is without sorrow; he who is without sorrow is happy: therefore he is prudent who is happy.

The progressive *sorites* has been called the common or *Aristotelian*. This latter denomination is an error, for Aristotle, though certainly not ignorant of the process of reasoning now called sorites, does not seem to take any consideration. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *n.* A follower of Aristotle. See *peripatetic*.

Aristotelianism (ar'is-tō-tē'li-an-izm), *n.* [< *Aristotelian* + *-ism*.] The philosophy of Aristotle, or any later modification of it. Aristotelianism is a kind of metaphysical evolutionism. Its central idea is the distinction of *act* and *power* (actuality and potentiality). The nature of the world is not fixed as well as every part of it, may be illustrated by the analogy of the growth of a tree from a seed. The tree has a sort of being in the seed—a nature of its own—but it is not all in power only. That which is actualized in the perfected developed tree from the seed—the tree—is not merely act absolutely. This perfected development—the entelechy—is the characteristic nature of the thing, but it is not all. Some natural species, and which is its *form*, or that element of the thing which makes it to be that thing and nothing that it is. The other element, which merely makes the thing to be, is its *matter*, which, as unformed, is identified by Aristotle with the *power* or potentiality of the germ. Every event is an act of development. Most events take place under the influence of a final efficient cause, and their character is determined by an end. *Matter*, *form*, *efficient cause*, and *end* are the four Aristotelian causes or principles. But not all events are brought about by external efficient causes. Some happen by fortuitous spontaneity, and are not determined by any cause whatever. Other events come to pass naturally, that is, by a self-determined growth. Inanimate things, indeed, but does not cause motion, and that which is both moved and causes motion, there must needs be a *tertium quid*, which is not moved, yet causes motion; and this is God, or *pure act* (actuality) without undeveloped potentiality. The soul is the entelechy, or perfect flower, of the body. It has three parts, the vegetative (or merely vital), the sensible, and the rational. The reason is not a mere belonging of the individual; it exists before the body, and, as the active reason, is common to all persons upon the tablets of whose passive reason it writes its dicta. Space and time are mere logical elements of motion. Aristotle is justly called the father of logic, although there were some vague logical doctrines before him, and although his system is now largely superseded. He holds the only excellent reasoning to be syllogism, and all other kinds of reasoning to be imperfect approximations to syllogism. Particular facts are first and best known to us, but general truths are first and best known in themselves. Science must set out with certain fixed first principles, which are definitions. Knowledge is a development from impressions of sense, to the formation of which reason and experience both contribute. Things are of ten classes, substances, relations, quantities, qualities, time, place, etc. Different genera are subdivided upon different principles, so that there are no classes under the real classification of natures. It is possible to so collate passages from Aristotle as to make him appear a deductive logician, but the whole cast of his mind was such as to lead him to intensely value the inductive method. He lays much stress on the principle of excluded middle, which he treats as a corollary of the principle of contradiction; and he has a great fondness for the division into wooden distinctions. The most important of his ethical doctrines are that happiness consists in virtuous energy, that virtue is a habit, and that every virtue is a golden mean between two vices.

Aristotelic (ar'is-tō-tel'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Aristotelicus*, < Gr. Ἀριστοτελικός, < Ἀριστοτέλης, Aristotle.] Pertaining to Aristotle or to his philosophy.

Aristotle's lantern. See *lantern*.

aristulate (a-ris'tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *aristulatus*, < *aristula*, dim. of L. *arista*, awn or beard of grain.] In *bot.*, having a short beard or awn. *A. Gray.*

arithmancy (ar'ith-man-si), *n.* [= Sp. *arithmancia* = Pg. *arithmancia*; contr. of *arithmomancy*, q. v.] Same as *arithmomancy*.

arithmantical (ar-ith-man'ti-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to arithmancy. *Ash*, 1775.

arithmetic (a-rith'me-tik; as adjective, ar-ith-met'ik), *n.* and *a.* [The ME. forms are corrupt: *arsimetrik*, *arsmetrik*, *ars metrike*, etc., in simulation of L. *ars arithmetica*, the metric art; later ME. *arismetrik* (early mod. E. *arithmetricke*, *arithmetike*, after mod. F. and L.), < OF. *arismetrique*, mod. F. *arithmétique* = Pr. *arismetica* = Sp. *aritmética*, now usually *aritmética* = Pg. *arithmetica* = It. *aritmetica* = G. Sw. Dan. *arithmetik*, < L. *arithmetica*, < Gr. ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), the science of reckoning, fem. of ἀριθμητικός, of or for reckoning, < ἀριθμεῖν, reckon, number, count, < ἀριθμός, number.] I. *n.* 1. The theory of the properties and the mutual applicability of whole numbers, the remainders after division, etc. Also called *theoretical or higher arithmetic*.—**2.** That branch of mathematics which the most elementary branch of mathematics. This one of the word appears early in the sixteenth century. The art of using Arabic numerals was known in English *algorism* (which see) or *augrim*, then *practical arithmetic*, lastly *artificial arithmetic*, to distinguish it from *algebra*. *Practical arithmetic* teaches systematic notation for numbers, the three rules of direct computation, addition, subtraction, and multiplication, the rules of inverse or indirect computation, or computation by successive approximation, such as division, and the rules of direct rule: proof, double position, etc. *Practical arithmetic* teaches the various kinds of computation employed in trade.

3†. (*pron.* ar-ith-met'ik). An arithmetician.—**Binary** (or **dyadic**) **arithmetic**, decimal **arithmetic**, duodecimal **arithmetic**. See the adjectives.—**Literal** or **universal arithmetic**, algebra.—**Mental arithmetic**, the simpler branches of arithmetic adapted for mental training, through the performance of the operations in the mind without writing. See *Pestalozzian*.—**Political arithmetic**, the application of arithmetic to politics; statistics.

II. *a.* A less common form of *arithmetical*.

arithmetical (ar-ith-met'i-kal), *a.* [= F. *arithmétique*, < L. *arithmeticus*, < Gr. ἀριθμητικός: see *arithmetic*.] Relating to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.—**Arithmetical complement**, the sum which a number lacks of 10 or of the next higher power of 10: 3, for example, is the arithmetical complement of 7; 56 of 44.—**Arithmetical complement of a logarithm**, the sum or number which a logarithm lacks of 10.—**Arithmetical mean**. See *mean*.—**Arithmetical progression**, a series of quantities or numbers increasing or decreasing by a common difference, as 1, 3, 5, 7, etc. See *series*.—**Arithmetical proportion**, the equality of two arithmetical ratios or differences, as in the numbers 12, 9, 6, where $12-9=6-3$.—**Arithmetical ratio**, the difference between any two adjacent terms in arithmetical progression.—**Arithmetical signs**, the arbitrary symbols used to denote the operations performed on numbers or the relations subsisting between them: as, +, −, =, etc.—**Arithmetical triangle**, the triangle formed by the orderly arrangement of binomial coefficients; thus:

```
                1
              1   1
            1   2   1
          1   3   3   1
        1   4   6   4   1
      1   5  10  10   5   1
    1   6  15  20  15   6   1
  1   7  21  35  35  21   7   1
        etc., etc.
```

arithmetically (ar-ith-met'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to the rules, principles, or method of arithmetic.

arithmetician (a-rith-me-tish' an), [< F. *arithméticien*, < *arithmeticus*: see *arithmetical*.] One skilled in arithmetic.

arithmetico-geometrical (ar-ith-met'i-kō-jē-o-met'ri-kal), *a.* Arithmetical and geometrical: a term descriptive of a kind of mean between two quantities obtained by taking both the arithmetical and the geometrical means of the two quantities, the means of these two means, and so on, until the two results become identical. Thus, starting with 2 and 3, we obtain successively the following pairs of means:

	Arithmetical.	Geometrical.
First pair,	2.5	2.449490
Second "	2.474745	2.474592
Third "	2.474680	2.474680

The numbers of the last pair being sensibly equal, 2.474680 is the arithmetico-geometrical mean of 2 and 3. This process, invented by Gauss, is useful in calculating elliptic integrals.

arithmocracy (ar-ith-mok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + -κρατία, rule: see *-cracy*, and cf. *democracy*.] Rule or government by a majority. [Rare.]

A democracy of mere numbers is no democracy, but a mere brute *arithmocracy*. *Keightley*, Alton Locke (ed. 1850), Pref.

arithmocratic (a-rith-mō-krat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + -κρατικός, < κράτος, rule.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an arithmocracy or rule of numbers. [Rare.]

American democracy, being merely *arithmocratic*, produce no representation whatever for the more educated and more experienced minority. *Keightley*, Alton Locke (ed. 1850), Pref.

arithmograph (a-rith'mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + γράφειν, write.] A kind of computing-machine.

arithmomancy (a-rith'mō-man-si), *n.* [Also contr. *arithmancy*, q. v., < NL. *arithmomantia*, < Gr. ἀριθμός, a number, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by numbers. Also *arithmancy*.

arithmometer (ar'ith-mom'e-ter), *n.* [= F. *arithmomètre*, < Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for performing multiplication and division. The multiplicand is made to appear in one place by setting certain pins on wheels. A handle is then turned, and other numbers are made to appear on the multiplier to appear in another place. Then the product will be found in a third place. Division and subtraction can be performed in a somewhat similar way. The best-known of these machines is by Thomas de Colmar; the other is by Babbage.

arithmo-planimeter (a-rith'mō-pla-nim'e-ter), *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός, number, + *planimeter*.] A form of planimeter invented by M. Lalanne.

a ritorte (à rē-tôr'te). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *ritorte*, pl. of *ritorta*, band, tie, sprig; cf. *retort*.] With bands: said of glassware decorated by means of rods of white or colored glass, generally spiral, sunk in a body of transparent glass, so as to form one mass with it.

arium, [L., neut. of *-arius*, q. v.] A suffix (*-ary*, *-ery*), denoting a thing connected with, chiefly a place for, something, as in *L. aquarium*, a place for watering cattle, *vivarium*, a place for live fish, etc., *L. herbarium*, a collection of dried plants, etc., such words being transferred to E. unchanged, or with adopted suffix *-ary*, as *aviary*, *estuary*, *salary*, etc. [A suffix, this original Latin neuter form of *-ary*], usually in words denoting a place set apart for something, as *aquarium*, *vivarium*, *herbarium*, also (as Latin words) *librarium*, *granarium* (*granary*), but sometimes used differently, as in *honorarium*.

Arius (ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. ἄριος, a kind of fish.] A genus of catfishes, giving name to the subfamily *Ariinæ*: synonymous with *Galeichthys* (which see). See cut under *Ariinæ*.

arix, *n.* [< see *arrow*, *-ary*.] A suffix of termination frequent in zoological and botanical terms: sometimes used unchanged in English.

ark†, *n.* An old spelling of *arc*, a bow, arch.

ark[2] (ärk), *n.* [< ME. *ark*, *arke*, < AS. *earc*, *erc*, *arc* = OHG. *arc*, *erc* = OFries. *erke* = D. *ark* = OHG. *arka*, *arca*, *MHG.* G. *arche* = Icel. *ǫrk* = Dan. *Sw. ark* = Goth. *arka* = Sp. It. *arca* = Pr. *archa* = OF. *arche* (> ME. *arche*: see *arch*[2]), mod. F. *arche* = Gael. Ir. *airc* = W. *arch*; < L. *arca*, a chest, box, coffer (in Vulgate of Noah's ark and the ark of the covenant), < *arcere*, keep, = Gr. ἀρκεῖν, keep off, suffice.] **1.** A chest, box, coffer, or other close receptacle; a bin or hutch: as, a meal-*ark*. [Obsolete, poetical, or dialectal.]

Then first of all forth came Sir Satyrane,
Bearing that precious relicke in an *arke*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 15.

Rich *arks* with priceless bones of martyrdom.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

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2. In *Scrip.*: (*a*) The repository of the covenant or tables of the law. The ark was made of shittim-wood, overlaid within and without with gold. It was about 3½ feet long by 2½ feet high and broad, and over it were placed the golden covering of mercy-seat and the two cherubim. The same name is given in modern Jewish synagogues to a repository for the rolls or books used in divine service. (*b*) The large floating vessel in which, according to the account in the Old Testament, Noah and his family were preserved during the great inundation. (*c*) The vessel of bulrushes in which the infant Moses was laid.—3. In the *Ethiopic Ch.*, a sacred chest, called the *tabout*, serving as an altar.

I must here speak of that extraordinary representation of the Ethiopic Church, the tabout, or *ark*. It is the belief of that Church that the original ark is preserved in the cathedral of Axum, and, in imitation of that, every parish church is also furnished with an *ark*, which is preserved in the sanctuary, and forms the principal object in the ecclesiastical procession.

A. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 185.

4. A large boat used on western American rivers to transport produce to market.—5. In *zool.*, a name common to the bivalve mollusks of the family *Arcidæ*; an ark-shell.—6. In Arabian measure of capacity, equal to the Spanish *fanega*, or 58 quarts; also, a measure of three fourths of this capacity, or 43 quarts.

ark[2] (ärk), *v. t.* [*ark*[2],*n.*] To inclose in an ark.

Arkansas stone. See *stone*.

arkansite (är'kan-sīt or är-kan'sīt), *n.* [*Arkansas* (see the United States) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of brookite from Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

ark (är'kē), *n.* [Ar. *'arqiy*: see *arrack*.] Same as *arrack*.

arkite (är'kīt), *n.* and *a.* [*ark*[2] + *-ite*[2].] I. *n.* One of the persons who were preserved in Noah's ark. *J. Bryant*, [Rare.]

II. *a.* Belonging to Noah's ark. *J. Bryant*, [Rare.]

arkose (är-kōs'), *n.* [F.] Feldspathic sandstone; a rock consisting essentially of quartz in unconsolidated quartzose sand with grains or particles of orthoclase disseminated through it, and frequently containing also some mica and kaolin. The feldspar seems, in some cases, to have been derived from the disintegration of rock containing that mineral; in others, to have resulted from the mechanical decomposition of a mass of sandstone containing argillaceous material. The rock to which the name arkose has been given occurs chiefly in the Lower Silurian, Carboniferous, and Triassic formations.

ark-shell (ärk'shel), *n.* [*ark*[2] + *shell*.] The shell of a mollusk belonging to the family *Arcidæ* (which see).

arkunite (är'kun-īt), *n.* [*Arkun* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A fluorid of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring with cryolite in the Arksut fiord, Greenland.

Arrya (är'kis), *n.* Same as *Areys*.

arle-penny, arles-penny (ärl'-, ärls'pen'i), *n.* [*Earle, arles + penny.*] Same as *arles*.

Here sak 'this grot' and never trust
Enough to gar you drink and rust,
And this is but an *arle penny*
To what I afterwards shall give you. *Allan Ramsay.*

arles (ärls), *n.* [North. and Sc., Sc. also *arlis, erlis*, < ME. *erles*, appar. < OF. **erle, *arle*, < L. as if **arrhula*, dim. (cf. *vel, vellus, pl. erres, arres*, mod. F. *arrhes*), < L. *arra, arna*, earnest: see *arra*.] 1. Earnest-money given in confirmation of a bargain, contract, or agreement: a practice chiefly connected with the hiring of servants and with sales of goods where there is no writing and delivery is postponed. [Scotch and north of England.]—2. An earnest or foretaste.

This sure laurel [Lord] giueth haun [them] as on *erles* of the eche nede (eternal need) *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 183.

Holy Weidenhed (ed. Cockayne), p. 7.

arlienasse (är'li-ā-nās'sā), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of Spanish linen. *E. H. Knight.*

arling[1] (är'ling), *n.* [E. dial. (ME. not found), < AS. *arthling, irthling, earthling*, a name for this bird, lit. a 'dwelling,' 'earthling' (cf. *etodlord, flalaw-smiter*): the name also means a 'farmer': see *earthling*.] A species of bird; the wheatear.

Arting, a bird that appeareth not in winter; a chistbyrde: a snatch. *Baret*, Alvearie. (*N. E. D.*)

arm[1] (ärm), *n.* [< ME. *arm*, < AS. *earm* = ONorth. *arm* = OS. *arm* = OFries. *erm, arm*, Fries. *arm* = OD. *arm*, D. *arm* = OHG. *aram*, MHG. G. *arm*, arm, = Icel. *armr* = Sw. Dan. *arm* = Goth. *arms*, arm, = L. *armus*, shoulder (usually of a brute), = Gr. ἀμός, joint, shoulder, allied to ἄρθρον, joint, L. *artus*, limb, joint; all < √ *ar*, fit, join. See *arm*[2], and cf. *arli, arli, article*, etc.] 1. In ordinary language: (*a*) The upper limb of the human body, extending from the shoulder to the hand, and including the latter. (*b*) The same, exclusive of the hand; the upper limb from the shoulder to the wrist. (*c*) That which is divided into upper arm, or arm proper, from the shoulder to the elbow, and lower arm, or forearm, from the elbow to the wrist.—2. In *human anat.*, the anterior extremity from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint, represented by the extent of the humerus; the brachium, as distinguished from the forearm or antebrachium.—3. In *comp. anat.* and *zool.*: (*a*) The fore limb of any vertebrate, especially when terminating in a prehensile extremity like a hand, more or less removed from the office of locomotion; the fore limb or thoracic limb; the diverging appendage of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle; a fore leg, wing, pectoral fin, etc. (*b*) Some diverging or radiating part or organ like or likened to an arm, as the *arm* of a cephalopod, the wing of a pteropod, the brachium of a brachiopod, and the ray of a starfish. (*c*) Any member of a group, anything formed on the type of the arm, or resembling an arm in shape, position, or function. (*d*) Any projecting part from a main body, axis, etc.: as, the *arm* of a lever or of the yard of a ship; an *arm* of the sea; the *arm* of an anchor. (*e*) A rail or projecting support at the sides of a chair, sofa, etc.

5. Figuratively, power; might; strength; authority: as, the secular arm; in the sense the word is often used in the Scriptures.]

To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? Is. lii. 1.

Hence—6. That on which one relies for support or assistance; a help: as, the *arm* in *arm*, properly *arm-and-arm*, with arms interlinked.

I saw my companions passing *arm-in-arm* across the end of one of the long avenues. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 140.

Arm of the sea, *arm* of a couple, in *sarch*. See *mermaid of a ferne*, under *mermaid*.—**Arm** of a hill, a shoulder of a hill.—**Arm** of a lever, under *moment*.—**Arm** of a pulley, the part of the frame of a pulley-block which is carried in the arm.—**Better** *arm*, in *sculpture*, the left arm. H. 1650.—**Oral** *arms*, in *scalpsis*. See *oral*.—**To dagger** or **stab** one's *arm*, a jocular expression, implying a habit of cutting their arms with daggers so as to draw blood, which they mixed with wine and drank to the health of their mistresses. *Aubrey.*

Have I not . . . *stabb'd arms*, and done all the offices of protestation? *Middleton and Rowley*, Macedon.

Trailing arm, in *mach.*, an arm which follows the piece to which it is attached.

In adapting the wheel to multiplex telegraphy, a *trailing arm* is attached to the revolving wheel.

Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, CXXII. 313.

With open arms, cordially; with eager welcome.

Even mitred Rochester would nod the head,
And St. James's self step kindly forward *with open arms* received one poet more.

Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 142.

arm[1] (ärm), *v. t.* [< *arm*[1], *n.*] To take by the arm; also, to seize or hold in the arms.

Arm your prize;
I know you will not lose her. *Fletcher* (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3.

And make him with our pikes and partisans
A grave. *Comes, arm him.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 2.

arm[2] (ärm), *n.* [< pl. *arms*, < ME. *armes*, < OF. *armes*, pl. (sing. *arme*), in Pr. *armas* = Sp. Pg. *armas* (sing. *arma* = Pg. *arma*, rare), < L. *arma* (sometimes *arma*), < L. *armus* (neut. pl., in ML. sometimes used as fem. sing.), arms, weapons, prop. fittings, equipments; from same source as *armus*, shoulder: see *arm*[1]. Cf. *arma clarum*, q. v.] 1. *Milit.*; (*a*) A weapon. In this sense most commonly used in the plural, and when used in the singular for the most part referring rather to a particular kind of weapon than to an individual piece.

If the citadel is provided with cannon and rice is to be taken at all, it must be besieged from every point of the compass, . . . and no kind of *arms* must be neglected which will tend to increase the influence of morality and culture. *Jerome*, Social Reform, p. 2.

(*b*) *pl.* Armor; coverings for the body intended as defenses against weapons.

Look, a prize!
Three bones and three goodly suits of *arms*,
And all in charge of whom? Two sots. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

(*c*) A branch of the military service, as cavalry or artillery: as, the enemy was strong in artillery, but we were weak in that *arm*.

The Inland Revenue being accustomed to rely upon their infantry, and the Continental levies being leader of the cavalry *arm*. *C. Elton*, Orig. of Eng. Hist., p. 118.

Hence—2. *pl.* The use of weapons; military occupations; war.

By sea, by land, thy matchless worth was known,
Arms thy delight, and war was all thy own.
Dryden, Alex. and Achit., l. 841.

3. *pl.* Deeds or exploits of war.

Arma and the man I sing. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 1.

The women crowded to the doors to gaze upon him as he passed, so much does prowess in *arms* delight the gentle sex. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 418.

4. In *law*, anything which a man takes in his hand in anger to strike or assault another.—5. *pl.* In *bot.*, anything that serves as a defense to a plant, as prickles, thorns, or spines.—6. *pl.* In *falconry*, the legs of a hawk from the thigh to the foot.—7. *pl.* The heraldic bearings of an individual or a community, consisting of some device in heraldic tinctures (see *tincture*) borne on a shield, generally with the addition of a crest and sometimes with supporters. A description in heraldic terms of shield, crest, etc., is called *blazoning* (which see). The right to bear the arms of the father is inherited by the sons, but in strictness each of the younger sons should add to the paternal shield a label as a mark of cadency: the same right descends to a daughter only if she is her father's heiress. The common bearing as ensign other than the paternal one often assumes the arms of the wife's family, but should indicate this in strictness by the proper authorities. See *king-at-arms, herald, and herald's college*. Also called *coat of arms* and *achievement*.

Arms of dominion, or the national arms borne by the sovereign, in which generally the bearings inherited by the paternal line of descent have come to form a certain national character. (*b*) *Arms of community*, as of a corporation, an episcopal see, or the like. Arms assumed by a republic, as by the United States or by one of the States, partake of the nature of both the preceding. (*c*) *Arms of pretension*, as, specifically, those assumed by a sovereign in assertion of his claim to a realm not actually under his authority, like the fleurs-de-lys of France, which were borne by English sovereigns until 1801. (*d*) *Arms of succession*, designating inheritance of an estate, as mentioned above. (*e*) *Arms of assumption*, or *assumptive arms*, bearings assumed on the occasion of acquisition of an exploit, as the three feathers with the motto *Ich dien* taken from the sable King John of Bohemia by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Crécy (1346), and now borne by the Prince of Wales. (*f*) *Arms of alliance*, as where one spouse impales the arms of the other on his or her shield. (*g*) *Arms of office*, arms which are the peculiar or appendage of some public position. In all the above cases except (*a*) and (*b*), a private individual having a right to such arms charges them with the paternal arms, whether by quartering or otherwise. For the origin and history of heraldic arms, see *heraldry*, *blazon*, and *crest*.

Adoptive arms. See *adoptive*.—**Allusive arms**, in *her.*, a bearing or bearings having immediate reference to the person bearing it. Thus, a man of a jovial disposition or of Herring would be termed *allusive*, if they included in his shield a bottle or a herring. The mind in which the way the name De Loupe may have been given to the first owner of it or whether from the arms of a wolf's head in the name Arundel may be derived from swallows (French *hirondelles*) borne on the shield. The arms of Bolton are a cross fleury between a lion brought in. Canting arms are for their chief bearings a castle and a lion respectively, with allusion to the name. Also called *armes parlantes*, *casting heraldry*, *rebus*, and *armes parlantes*.—**Arms-carrier** (*Ant.*). See *bilif* and *bilifer*, under *bil*[2].—**Arms-precision**, firearms rifled, furnished with graded sights, accurately proportioned to the ball, and sighted and tested to enable them to act with precision and rapidity, and at much greater distances than ordinary weapons. The American, and the Swiss Federal rifle and the Enfield rifles are examples.—**Assize of arms.** See *assize*.—**Assumptive arms.** See above.—**Coat of arms.** See *coat*.—**Places of arms**, in *fort.*, parts of the covered way appointed for the salient and reentering angles of the counterscarp.—**Repeating arms**, arms that can be discharged a number of times without being reloaded.—**Rifled small arms**, rifles, fusils, carbines, pistols, or revolvers, the bores of which are cut with spiral grooves or "rifles."—**Small arms**, all weapons not requiring carriages, as opposed to *artillery*, and including rifles, muskets, bayonets, pistols, revolvers, swords, and swords; also, sporting weapons.—**Stand of arms**, a complete set of arms for one soldier, consisting of a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box, and belt, with or without a sword.—**To arms!** a warning equivalent to "arm! take to your arms!" or "arm for battle!" (compare *to arms!*).—**To bear arms**, to do military service; serve as a soldier.

You have been a soldier, Sir Edward, all your days, and
bona, and Fi, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

To be in arms, to be in a state of hostility, or of readiness for war.

Sir Edward Courtenay and the haughty prelate, . . .
With many more confederates, are in *arms*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

To be under arms, to be armed and in a state of readiness for fighting.—**To carry** *arms*, present, etc. See the verbs.—**To take** (or **take up**) *arms*, to arm for attack or defense; begin war or hostilities.

Ye will find it a far easier field to wage war against all the armies that ever were or will be on earth, and all the angels of heaven, than to take up *arms* against the truth of God. *Nathaniel Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 27.

—**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Arm, Weapon.* *Arm* is especially applied to those things which are designed for fighting and recognized as such; it includes defensive as well as offensive armor. *Weapon* applies to any means of offense made for the purpose or in a scythe, chisel, or hammer) used for the noose.

arm[2] (ärm), *v.* [< ME. *armen*, < OF. *armer*, F. *armer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *armar* = It. *armare*, < L. *armare*, arm, furnish with weapons, < *arma*, arms: see *arm*[2], *n.*] *trans.* 1. To furnish or equip with weapons for offense or defense; as, to *arm* the militia.

On our return to Soulag we met a party of men on foot, who were *armed* with spears, shields, and daggers, and one or two with guns. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 119.

2. To cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security: as, to *arm* the hilt of a sword; to *arm* a man-of-war with armor-plates.—3. To furnish with means of defense; prepare for resistance; fortify.

Arm yourselves likewise with the same mind. 1 Pet. iv. 1.

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> There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats;
> For I am arm'd so strong in honesty,
> That they pass by me as the idle wind.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

> I am *arming* myself against her favours with all my philosophy. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 124.

4. To provide with the requisite appliances or authority for any work or undertaking: as, *armed* with axes and alpenstocks, we started out; *armed* with a warrant.—5. To fit or prepare (a thing) for any specific purpose or effective use: as, to *arm* a hook in angling; to *arm* a dressing in surgery.—**To arm a lead**, to apply soap or grease to the socket in the lower end of a sounding-lead, so that a specimen of the bottom may be brought up.—**To arm a magnet**, to fit it with an armature. See *armature*, 6.—**To arm a shot**, to roll rope-yarns about a cross-bar shot in order to facilitate ramming it home, and also to prevent the ends from catching any accidental inequalities in the bore. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict. [For other phrases, see *armed*.]

II. *intrans.* To provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; take arms: as, the nations *arm* for war.

> Now is it time to *arm*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

> The Belgic tribes, alarmed at the approaching danger, *arm* against the universal tyrant.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 11.

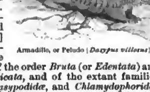
armada (är-mä'dä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also erroneously *armado* (also sometimes as It., *armata*); < Sp. *armada* = Pr. Pg. *armada* = It. *armata* = F. *armée* (> E. *army*[2], q. v.), lit. an armed force, army, navy, < ML. *armata*, an armed force, an army, prop. fem. of L. *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, arm: see *arm*[2], *v.*, and also *army*, which is a doublet.] 1. A fleet of war-ships; a squadron. The *Spanish* or *Invincible Armada*, which consisted of 130 large ships, was sent by Philip II. against England in 1588, during the reign of Elizabeth, but was repulsed, and afterward almost entirely destroyed by storms off the Orkney islands and on the western coast of Ireland.

> A whole *armado* of convicted sail. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 4.

2†. A single war-ship.—3. Any armed force; an army.

> Nor was the naval unworthy of the land *armada*.
> *Bulwer*, Athens, II. 121. (*N. E. D.*)

armadillo (är-ma-dil'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *armadillio*, *armadilio*, *armadile*; < Sp. *armadillo* (= Pg. *armadilho*), dim. of *armado*, armed, with reference to its bony shell. Cf. ML. *armadillus*, a kind of sea-fish.] 1. An American edentate quadruped, of the order *Bruta* (or *Edentata*) and suborder *Loricata*, and of the extant families *Tatusiidæ*, *Dasypodidæ*, and *Chlamydophoridæ*, or of the extinct family *Glyptodontidæ*, having a hard shell or carapace like a coat of mail, resulting from a peculiar ossification of the integument and the confluence of numerous small scutes. In the glyptodons the carapace was entire and fixed, and even in some cases covered the belly as well as the back; but in all the living armadillos the shell is divided into an anterior, a posterior, and an entire or variously divided middle part. When the division of the middle part is complete, the animal can roll itself into a ball. The teeth are numerous, but vary in number and other characteristics with the several genera; in the genus *Prionodontes* they are a hundred in number. The peba is an armadillo of the family *Tatusiidæ*, the *Tatusia novemcincta*, the only one of the group found as far north as the United States. There are other species. The encouberts are the typical armadillos of the family *Dasypodidæ*. The peludo is *Dasypus villosus*. The kabassous constitute the genus *Xenurus*. The kabalassou is *Priodontes gigas*. The apars are the three-banded armadillos, of the genus *Tolypeutes*. The pichiciagos constitute the family *Chlamydophoridæ*; they are the smallest and most peculiar forms, being less than a foot long, while the kabalassou is three feet long without the tail. All these animals are mild, timid, and inoffensive, subsisting on roots, leaves, and fruits, sometimes on insects or flesh. They are able to dig into the ground with great rapidity, and escape from their enemies in this way as well as by rolling up in a ball. The flesh is considered good for food.



Armadillo, or Peludo (*Dasypus villosus*).

2. In *Crustacea*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of isopods, of the family *Oniscidæ*, including the pill-bugs, which can roll themselves into a ball like the mammals called armadillos. (*b*) A species of this genus; a pill-bug or sow-bug: a kind of wood-louse.—3. A name given to an electric battery composed of copper and zinc elements riveted together, and designed to be worn as a remedy in certain diseases.

armado†, *n.* An erroneous form of *armada*.

armament (är'ma-ment), *n.* [< L. *armamentum*, usually in pl. *armamenta*, implements, esp. tackle of a ship, < *armare*, arm, equip: see *arm*[2], *v.*] 1. A body of forces equipped for war: used of a land or naval force.

> The whole united *armament* of Greece. *Glover*.

> It was necessary for him . . . to proceed with his twenty men-of-war to the Mediterranean, while his superiors, with the rest of the *armament*, returned to the Channel.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Munitions of war; especially, the number and weight of all the guns which a ship of war carries. Within a comparatively short period remarkable changes have occurred in the size and weight of the armament of war-vessels. In the United States, before the civil war, the usual armament for both forts and vessels consisted of 32-pounders. The war led to the construction and use of 15-inch smooth-bore guns, weighing 50,000 pounds, and afterward of 20-inch guns, weighing 100,000 pounds. Rifling was introduced in 1859, and is now universally employed, reliance being placed upon the piercing power of elongated projectiles moving at a great velocity and fired from rifled guns. The United States battle-ship "Kearsarge" (1898) carries four 13-inch, four 8-inch, fourteen 5-inch, and twenty-six quick-fire guns. In the British navy, the "Warrior," in 1861, was provided with 4½-ton guns; but the weight of metal was successively increased up to the 80-ton guns of the "Inflexible" (1876) and the 111-ton guns of the "Sans Pareil" (1887). The "Magnificent" (1894), the latest type, is armed with four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, and twenty-eight smaller quick-fire guns. The more recent ships of other nations have similar armaments.

armamentarium (är'ma-men-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *armamentaria* (-ä). [L.] An armamentary.

> The physiological investigation of new remedies for the purpose of enriching the *armamentarium* of the physician.
> *Therapeutic Gazette*, IX. 24.

armamentary (är-ma-men'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *armamentaries* (-riz). [< L. *armamentarium*, an arsenal, armory, < *armamenta*, equipments: see *armament*.] An armory; a magazine or an arsenal. *Bailey*.

armarian (är-mā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *armarius*, < *armarium*, a bookcase, library: see *armary*.] A librarian. See extract. [Rare.]

> *Armarian*, an officer in the monastic libraries who had charge of the books to prevent them from being injured by insects, and especially to look after bindings. He had also to keep a correct catalogue.
> *Chambers's Journal*, No. 276, p. 239. (*N. E. D.*)

armary†, *n.* [< ME. *armarie* (Wyclif), < L. *armarium*, a chest, safe, or closet, a repository, in ML. esp. a bookcase, library, lit. a place for arms or tools. Cf. *armory*[3], and *armory*[1], a different word, of the same ult. origin, with which *armary* was confused.] 1. A library: used by Wyclif in the plural for books, writings.

> Thou shalt find write in *armaries* [Vulgate, *in commentariis*]. *Wyclif*, Ezra iv. 15.

2. An armory. *Leland*, Itin., IV. 54. (*N. E. D.*)

armata[1]† (är-mā'tä), *n.* Obsolete form of *armada*.

Armata[2] (är-mā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *armatus*, armed: see *armada*.] A group of gephyreans having setæ and a double blood-vascular system: synonymous with *Chætifera*. It consists of the families *Echiuridæ* and *Sternaspidæ*.

armature (är'ma-tūr), *n.* [= F. *armature* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *armadura* = It. *armadura*, *armatura*, < L. *armatura*, armor, equipment, armed troops, < *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, arm: see *arm*[2], *v.* Doublet, *armor*, q. v.] 1†. Military equipment; especially, defensive armor.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Any part or organ of an animal serving as a means of defense or offense.

> Others armed with hard shells; others with prickles; others having no such *armature*. *Ray*, On Creation.

> It is remarkable that man, who is endowed with reason, is born without *armature*.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, iv. 14.

(*b*) Any apparatus or set of organs without reference to defense; an equipment; an appanage: as, the genital or the anal *armature*.

> All the crayfishes have a complete gastric *armature*.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 256.

3. In *bot.*, the hairs, prickles, etc., covering an organ.—4†. A body of armed troops.

> Ground fit for the archers and light *armature*.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. of World, v. 6.

5. In *arch.*, any system of bracing in timber or metal, as the iron rods used to sustain slender columns, to hold up canopies, etc. The term is applied especially to the iron framework by which lead-lights are secured in medieval windows.

6. A piece of soft iron applied simply by contact to the two poles of a magnet or electro-magnet as a means of maintaining the magnetic power undiminished. In dynamo-electric machines (which see, under *electric*) the armature is a cylinder or ring of laminated soft iron wound with coils of insulated copper wire. This armature is rotated rapidly in the field of the adjacent electromagnets. In the Holtz electric machine the armature is a strip of varnished paper attached to the edge of the openings or windows of the fixed plate. Also called *armor*.

armazine, *n.* See *armozeen*.

arm-band (ärm'band), *n.* A piece of crooked iron attached to a rail or to a stone block fixed against the walls in barrack-rooms, to retain the soldiers' muskets when not in use.

arm-board (ärm'bōrd), *n.* A graining-board used in leather-working, made of the outer bark of the cork-oak, without grooves.

arm-bone (ärm'bōn), *n.* A bone of the arm or fore limb; especially, the bone of the upper arm; the humerus.

arm-chair (ärm'chãr), *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

arm-chest (ärm'chest), *n.* 1. *Naval*, a box placed on the upper deck, or in the tops, to contain a ready supply of rifles, pistols, or cutlasses.—2. A similar box or chest used in the military service for the transportation of small arms.

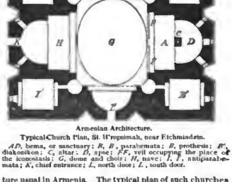
armed (ärmd), *p. a.* [< *arm*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Bearing arms; furnished with means of offense and defense: as, an *armed* force or ship; "the *armed* rhinoceros," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.—2. Supported by arms; carried on or maintained by force or readiness for military action: as, an *armed* inroad; *armed* peace or neutrality.

> I shall not attempt to collect the duties and imposts by any *armed* invasion of any part of the country.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 132.

3. In *her.*, having the beaks, talons, horns, or teeth, or, of an arrow or lance, having the head, of the color specified: as, a lion gules *armed* or. The word is not used for the horns of a hart or buck. See *attired*.—4. In *phys.*, furnished with an armature or a piece of iron so as to connect the poles, as a horseshoe magnet.—5. In *bot.*, having prickles or thorns.—**Armed at all points**. (*a*) Completely equipped with offensive and defensive arms, according to the fashion of the time: equivalent to the French *armé de pied en cap*. See cuts under *armor*. (*b*) In *her.*, dressed in complete plate-armor, but having the visor open: said of a warrior used as a bearing or supporter.—**Armed in flute**. See *flute*[2].—**Armed neutrality**, the maintenance by a nation of an armed force held ready to repel any aggression on the part of belligerent nations between which it is neutral.—**Armed peace**, the condition of a country which in time of peace maintains its military establishments on a war footing, so as to be ready for war at any moment.—**Armed ship**, a merchant ship taken into the service of a government for a particular occasion, and armed like a ship of war.—**Armed to the teeth**, very fully or completely armed.

> On the ramparts of the fort stood Nicholas Koorn, *armed to the teeth*, flourishing a brass-hilted sword.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 251.

Armenian (är-mē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Armenius*, < Gr. Ἀρμένιος, < Ἀρμενία, Armenia.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a former kingdom of Asia lying between the Black and Caspian seas, northeast of Asia Minor, now included in Turkey, Persia, and Asiatic Russia, or to its inhabitants.—**Armenian architecture**, a term sometimes applied to the form of Byzantine church architecture usual in Armenia. The typical plan of such churches maintains a strict symmetry between the apsidal and western ends, having antiparabemata to correspond with the parabemata, and omitting the narthex. The central dome is often represented by a lofty tower.—**Armenian blue**. See *blue*.—**Armenian bole**. See *bole*[2].—**Armenian cement**, a cement made by soaking isinglass in water until it becomes soft, and then mixing it with spirit in which a little gum mastic and ammoniacum have been dissolved. It is used to unite pieces of broken glass, to repair precious stones, and to cement them to watch-cases and other ornaments.—**Armenian Church**, the ancient national church of Armenia. It maintains that it was founded as early as A. D. 34; but while traces of Christianity are found previously to the fourth century, the conversion of the country as a whole was the work of St. Gregory the Illuminator, who began his evangelistic labors about the year 301; and from his name it is sometimes known also as the Gregorian Church. The Armenian Church has for the most part remained estranged from the orthodox Greek Church since the latter part of the fifth century, when it rejected the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451). It has therefore been credited



Armenian Architecture.
Typical Church Plan, St. H'repsimah, near Etchmiadzin.
AD, bema, or sanctuary; *B*, *B'*, parabemata; *B*, prothesis; *B'*, diakonikon; *C*, altar; *D*, apse; *FF*, veil occupying the place of the iconostasis; *G*, dome and choir; *H*, nave; *I*, *I'*, antiparabemata; *K*, chief entrance; *L*, north door; *L'*, south door.

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with holding Monophysite or Eutychian doctrine, but many authorities hold that the differences arose from misunderstandings occasioned by the incapacity of the Armenian language to express the finer distinctions of Greek terminology. The Armenian Church accepts all the first seven ecumenical councils, with the exception of that of Chalcedon, the doctrines of which they seem, however, to hold under a different phraseology. Their doctrines and images exactly resemble those of the Greek Church, with the exception of their use of unleavened bread and of an unmixed chalice in the sacrifice. The priesthood is hereditary. The bishops are governed by their patriarch, the primate of Armenia, who usually resides in the monastery of Etchmiadzin, a short distance north of Mount Ararat. Since the fifteenth century a large number of the Armenians have formed a separate Catholic Church and are known as *United Armenians*. A separate Armenian Protestant Church has more recently been formed. **Armenian** *sea*, **liturgy**, etc. See the nouns. **Armenian stone**, a soft blue-veined variety of copper; also, a commercial name for lapis lazuli.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Armenia.—2. *Eccles.*, an adherent of the Armenian Church.—3. The Armenian language.

Armeno-Turkish (är-mē'nō-tėr'kish), *n.* The Turkish language as written by Armenians in Turkey, with letters of the Armenian alphabet.

armental† (är-men'tal), *a.* [< L. *armentalis*, < *armentum*, old form *armenta*, cattle for plowing, collectively a herd, drove, pack, entr., from **arimentum*, < *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] Of or belonging to a drove or herd. *Bailey.*

armentine†, *a.* [< L. *armentum*, a herd (see *armental*), + *-ine*2.] Same as *armental*. *Bailey.*

armentose (är-men'tōs), *a.* [< L. *armentosus*, abounding in herds, < *armentum*, herd: see *armental*.] Full of great cattle; abounding with herds or beasts. *Bailey.*

armer (är'mėr), *n.* [*arm*2 + *-er*1.] One who arms or is supplied with arms. See *wipe-armer*.

Builders and *armers* of vessels [of war].
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 160.

armet (är'met), *n.* [F., OF. also *armette*, *armeret*, dim. of *arme*, armor.] The most complete and perfect defensive head-covering of the middle ages, introduced about 1450, and remaining in use until the abandonment of the closed headpiece, more than a century later.

It was lighter than the basnet and even the bascinet, and was a better protection than the salet. (See these words.) It fitted the head well, allowed of some movement, and had openings for sight and breathing. It was forged in many parts, which fitted together accurately and were secured by hinges, hooks, and the like, and when closed was very rigid and firm.

Steel Armet, about A. D. 140o.
A, cuisse; *B*, cuisse; *C*, genouillère; *D*, sollerets; *E*, sword; *F*, gauntlet; *G*, vambrace; *H*, rerebrace; *I*, pauldron; *K*, gorget; *L*, armet; *M*, lance-rest; *N*, shield.

armful (ärm'fūl), *n.* [*arm*1 + *-ful*.] As much as the arms can hold; what one holds in one's arms or embrace.

The rich wealth of Thrace, how the gods it bestow'd
Leck'd in the heart of earth, can buy away
This *armful* from me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 1.

I sailed where love in brimstone *armfuls* bore
Slight wanton flowers and foolish toys of fruit.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, xiv.

arm-gaunt, *a.* [An isolated form, appar. < *arm*1 (or *arm*2, *arme*) + *gaunt*, as if 'with gaunt limbs,' or 'worn with military service'; in either case a violent formation. Perhaps merely a scribe's or printer's sophistication of some word which must be left to conjecture.] An epithet of disputed meaning, applied by Shakespere to a horse, and in some editions changed to *arrogant*.

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed,
Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was beastly dumb'd by him. *Shak.*, 1 K. I. 5.

arm-great, *a.* [ME. *arm-gret*; < *arm*1 + *great*.] As thick as a man's arm.

A wrothe of gold, *arm-gret*, of huge wighte,
Upon his hond. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2287.

arm-guards (ärm'gärdz), *n. pl.* A general name of plate-armor for the defense of the arms. It corresponds to *brassart* (which see) and to the French *garde-bras*. See also *bracelet*, *vambrace*, and *rerebrace*.

armhole (ärm'hōl), *n.* [ME. *armhole*, corrupt-ly *harehole* (< *arm*1 + *hole*.] 1. The cavity under the shoulder; the armpit. [Now rare.]

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *armholes*, and on both sides. Thus much is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. A hole in a garment for the arm.

armiak (är'myak), *n.* [< Russ. *armyáki*, of Tatar origin.] 1. A stuff woven of camel's hair by the Tatars.—2. In Russia, a plain caftan or outer garment made of armiak or a similar material, worn by the peasantry.

armiferous (är-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *armifer*, < *arma*, arms, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing arms. *Blount.*

armiger (är'mi-jėr), *n.* [L., armor-bearer, < *arma*, arms, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] 1. An armor-bearer to a knight; a squire; the second in rank of the aspirants to chivalry or knighthood, he who has a right to the heraldic bearings: formerly used after the proper name by a person possessing such right, but no higher title: thus, "John Bolton, *armiger*," is nearly equivalent to "John Bolton, gentleman." In Shakspere, *armigero*.

A gentleman born, master parson; who writes himself *armigero*; in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation, *armigero*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., I. 1.

This young *armiger* must be the too attractive cynosure to our poor little nation. *E. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, II.

armigeral (är-mij'e-ral), *a.* [< *armiger* + *-al*.] Of the class of squires; gentle.

I am exempted at present from residence, as preacher to the Founding Hospital: had it been otherwise, I could, I think, have lived very happily in the country, in *armigeral*, priestly, and swine-feeding society.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

armigero (är-mij'e-rō), *n.* [= Sp. *armigero*, a squire, = Pg. *armigero*, a page, < L. *armiger*: see *armiger*.] Same as *armiger*, 2.

armigerous (är-mij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *armiger* (later, but rarely, *armigerus*), bearing arms: see *armiger*.] Entitled to bear heraldic arms.

They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population. *Times*, Lit. Supp., March 4, 1915, VII. 6.

armil (är'mil), *n.* [< late ME. *armille*, < OF. *armille*, < L. *armilla*, a bracelet, armlet, hoop, ring, dim. prob. of *arma*, shoulder, upper arm: see *arm*1.] 1. An ancient astronomical instrument consisting of a ring fixed in the plane of the equator, sometimes crossed at right angles by another ring fixed in the plane of the meridian. In the first case it was an *equinoctial armil*, in the second a *solstitial armil*. Also called *armilla*. See *armillary*.

With the advance of geometrical conceptions there came the hemisphere of Berosus, the equinoctial *armil*, the solstitial *armil*, and the quadrant of Ptolomy—all of them employing shadows as indices of the sun's position, but in combination with angular divisions.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 172.

2. Same as *armilla*, 1.

The *armil*, or bracelet, was looked upon by the Anglo-Saxons as one among the badges of royalty.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 426, note.

armilausa (är-mi-lâ'sạ), *n.*; pl. *armilausæ* (-sē). [LL.; origin uncertain; said by Isidore to be a contr. of **armicalausa*, < *arma*, shoulder, + *clausa*, pp. of *claudere*, shut in: see *arm*1, *clause*, and *clot*.] 1. A kind of Roman military tunic. —2. A garment worn in England and on the Continent during the middle ages, probably differing in shape at different times. Meyrick describes it as "a body garment the prototype of the surcoat"; but it seems always to have been an outer garment, and even worn over the armor.

armilla (är-mil'ạ), *n.*; pl. *armillæ* (-ē). [L.: see *armil*.] 1. In *archæol.*, a bracelet or armlet: as, a Roman or Frankish *armilla*. Also called *armil*.—2. In *mach.*, an iron ring, loop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move.—3. In *anat.*, the annular ligament of the wrist which binds together the tendons of the hand.—4. Same as *armil*, 1.—5. In *ornith.*, a colored ring encircling the limb of a bird just above the heel-joint. [Little used.]

armillary (är'mi-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *armilla*, an armlet, ring, circle: see *armil*.]

Armillary Sphere.

1. Resembling a bracelet or armilla; consisting of rings or circles.—**Armillary sphere**, an arrangement of rings, all circles of a single sphere, intended to show the relative positions of the principal celestial circles. The whole revolves upon its axis within a horizon divided into degrees and movable in every direction upon a brass supporter. There are two kinds of armillary sphere, one with the earth and one with the sun in the center, called respectively the sphere of Ptolemy and the sphere of Copernicus. Since the main use of such a contrivance is to give an accurate representation of the apparent motions of the solar system, the former is the one most used, the latter having little practical value.

armillate (är'mi-lāt), *a.* [< L. *armillatus*, < *armilla*, bracelet: see *armil*.] Wearing a bracelet. *Ash.*

armillated (är'mi-lā-ted), *a.* Wearing brace lets. *Cockeram.*

armillet† (är'mi-let), *n.* [< OF. *armillet*, dim. of *armille*: see *armil*, *armilla*.] A small armilla or armlet. See *armilla*.

arming, *n.* [< *arm*2, *armilla*.] A kind of ornament for the pike. It appears to have been a piece of staff sewed around the staff, perhaps to afford a firm hold for the hand.

arminet†, *n.* [Perhaps for **arming* (of which, however, no record is found for 400 years preceding), < early ME. *armyng*, < AS. *earming*, wretched person, < *earm*, wretched, miserable, poor, = OS. *arm* = OFries. *erm*, *arm* = D. *arm*, OHG. *armer*, MHG. *arm* = Icel. *armr* = Sw. Dan. *arm* = Goth. *arms*, wretched, miserable. See *yearn*?.] A beggar; a mendicant.

Luce. So young an *arminet*!
Flow. Arminet, sweetheart, I know not what
You mean by that, but I am almost a beggar.
London Prodigal (1605).

armine2†, *animed*. Obsolete forms of *ermine*, *crimined*.

arming (är'ming), *n.* [ME. *armyng*; verbal n. of *arm*2, *v.*] 1. The act of taking arms or furnishing with arms: as, an extensive *arming* of the people.—2†. In *her.*, a coat of arms.

When the Lord Beaumont, who their *armings* knew . . .
Their persons plac'd in their true Suffolk shews.
Drayton, 3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of tallow placed in a cavity at the lower end of a sounding-lead to bring up a sample of the sand, mud, etc., of the sea-bottom.

On the *arming* from an eight-fathom cast there was a perfect impression of an Astrea, apparently alive.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 11.

(*b*) *pl.* A kind of boarding-nettings. (*c*) *pl.* Iced dress-cloths formerly hung fore and aft outside the upper works on holidays: still used by some nations. *Smyth.*

arming-buckle (är'ming-buk'l), *n.* 1. A buckle used in defense of armor.—2. In *her.*, a buckle, generally having the shape of a lozenge, used as a bearing.

arming-doublet (är'ming-dub'let), *n.* A doublet used in military dress, forming an essential part of the harness of a light-armed foot-soldier in the middle ages and later. It is probable that it was a very close-fitting garment worn under the outer suit. The general use of it seems to have suggested a style or cut in elegant costume, as we read of arming-doublets of costly materials.

Four Varieties of Heraldic Arming-buckle.

That every man have an *arming-doublet* of fustian or canvas. *Statute of Apparels & Orders*, Hen. VIII., an. 36.

An *arming-doublet* of crimson and yellow satin . . . with threads of Venice gold.
Inventory, 1547, quoted by Planché.

arming-points (är'ming-points), *n.* A point used in fastening together parts of a suit of armor.

arming-press (är'ming-pres), *n.* A small hand-power stamping-press used by bookbinders. Its earliest employment was in stamping heraldic arms on the sides of books; hence its name. In the United States this form of press is known as a *stamping-press* or *embossing-press*.

arming-spear (är'ming-spēr), *n.* A spear used in war.

arming-sword† (är'ming-sôrd), *n.* A sword made especially for use in battle, as distinguished from one worn as a part of military dress or uniform in time of peace, and from that used in tourneys or the like.

A helmet of proofe shee strait did provide,
A strong *arming-sword* shee girt by her side.
Percy's Reliques.

Arminian (är-min'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Arminianus*, < *Arminius*, Latinized from the name of *Harmensen*.] I. *n.* 1. One of a Christian sect named from James Arminius (Jacobus Harmensen), a Protestant divine of Leyden, Netherlands (1560–1609). Its members were also called *Remonstrants*, from a statement of their views in the form of a remonstrance presented to the States-General in 1610. They separated from the Calvinists, objecting to their doctrine of predestination. The sect as a distinct organization is chiefly confined to the Netherlands, where it numbers only about twenty congregations and a few thousand adherents.

2. A believer in the Arminian doctrines. These doctrines are: (1) Conditional election and reprobation, in opposition to absolute predestination as taught by

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Calvin. (2) Universal redemption, or that the atonement was made by Christ for all mankind, though none but believers can be partakers of its benefits. (3) That man, in order to exercise true faith, must be regenerated and renewed by the operation of the Holy Spirit, which is the gift of God. (4) That this grace is not irresistible. (5) That believers are able by the aid of the Holy Spirit to resist sin, but that there is always in this life the possibility of a fall from grace, in opposition to the Calvinistic doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. Protestants in general shared in the controversy excited by the promulgation of these doctrines, and all opponents of Calvinism are still often characterized as Arminians. In the Church of England Arminianism was especially favored by the High Church party. The Methodist denomination was divided on the subject, the followers of Wesley being Arminians, and those of Whitefield Calvinists.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Arminius or to his doctrines.

Arminianism (är-min'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Arminian* + *-ism*; = F. *arminianisme.*] The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

Arminianize (är-min'i-an-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Arminianized*, ppr. *Arminianizing.* [< *Arminian* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make Arminian; tinge or permeate with Arminian doctrines.

II. *intrans.* To teach Arminianism.

armipotence (är-mip'ọ-tens), *n.* [< LL. *armipotentia*, < L. *armipoten(t-)s*: see *armipotent.*] Puissance at arms. *Bailey.*

armipotent (är-mip'ō-tent), *a.* [< ME. *armypotent*, < L. *armipoten(t-)s*, powerful in arms, < *arma*, arms, + *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent.*] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle. [Rare.]

> The temple of Marz *armypotente.*
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1124.

> The manifold linguist and the *armipotent* soldier.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

> Who dost pluck
> With hand *armipotent* from forth blue clouds
> The mason'd turrets.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

armisonant† (är-mis'ọ-nant), *a.* [< L. *arma*, arms, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound (see *sonant*); suggested by *armisonous*, q. v.] Same as *armisonous*. *Ash.*

armisonous† (är-mis'ọ-nus), *a.* [< L. *armisonus*, < *arma*, arms, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5], and cf. *armisonant.*] Sounding or rustling with arms or armor. *Bailey.*

armistice (är'mis-tis), *n.* [< F. *armistice* = Sp. Pg. *armisticio* = It. *armistizio*, < NL. *armistitium*, a cessation of hostilities, < *arma*, arms, + *-stitium*, < *status*, a standing, pp. of *sistere*, cause to stand, fix, reduplicated from *stare*, stand: see *state*, *stand*. Cf. *solstice*, *interstice.*] A temporary suspension of hostilities by convention or agreement of the parties; a truce.

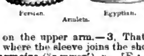
> But, while an *armistice* is an interval in war and supposes a return to it, a peace is a return to a state of amity and intercourse, implying no intention to recommence hostilities. An *armistice* again leaves the questions of the war unsettled, but a peace implies in its terms that redress of wrongs has been obtained, or that the intention is renounced of seeking to obtain it.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 150.

armless[1] (ärm'les), *a.* [ME. *armles*; < *arm*[1] + *-less.*] Without arms. In *zoöl.*, specifically applied to the *Lipobrachia*, or those echinoderms, as sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers, which have no distinct rays or arms.

armless[2] (ärm'les), *a.* [< *arm*[2] + *-less.*] Destitute of weapons; defenseless.

> Spain lying *armless* and open. *Howell*, Letters, I. 3.

armlet (ärm'let), *n.* [< *arm*[1] + *-let*, dim. suffix; suggested prob. by *armillet*, q. v. Cf. *bracelet.*] 1. A little arm: as, an *armlet* of the sea.—2. An ornament for the arm; specifically, a metal band or ring worn upon the upper arm.—3. That part of a dress where the sleeve joins the shoulder.


Persian. Armlets. Egyptian.

armoire (är-mwor'), *n.* [F.: see *ambry.*] An ambry; a large wardrobe or movable cupboard, with doors and shelves; especially, one which is inclosed or shut in with doors from base to cornice, and is simple and roomy in design.

armoirie† (är'mọr-i), *n.* [F.] An old form of *armory*[2].

> Their great aim was to elevate their subject by tracing back the use of *armoiries* to the patriarchs and heroes of Jewish and pagan antiquity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 712.

armoniac†, *a.* An old corruption of *ammoniac*. *Chaucer.*

armor, armour (är'mọr), *n.* [Second form now usual in England; < ME. *armour*, *armoure*, earlier and more commonly *armure*, armor (often in pl. *armures*, *armurs*, *armeris*, *armeres*, weapons), < OF. *armure*, *armeüre*, F. *armure* = Sp. Pg. *armadura* = It. *armadura*, *armatura*, armor, < L. *armatura*, armor: see *armature.*] 1. Defensive arms; any covering worn to protect the person against offensive weapons. All available materials that offer some resistance to edge or point have, at various epochs and among various peoples, been put to use for this purpose, as thick skins, garments of linen or of silk, stuffed with vegetable fiber, or made of many thicknesses of material, thin plates of horn or metal, sewed to some textile fabric and lapping over one another like scales, etc. Usually the headpiece was the first piece of armor to be made in solid metal. (See *helmet.*) The Greeks had a solid cuirass from a very early period. (See *cuirass* and *thorax.*) This, with the helmet and the greaves (see *greave*), constituted the whole armor of the heavy-armed Greek warrior of historic times. The Roman legionary was in general similarly armed, sometimes wearing only one greave. Chain-mail was introduced in the armor of the Roman soldiery. The Norman invaders of England in 1066 wore a conical helmet with a nasal or strong projecting piece of iron coming down over the nose, and long gowns of stuff to which were sewed rings or plates of metal, and the leaders had leg-coverings of similar make. A century later chain-mail was in common use. The knights of the time of Richard I. of England (Cœur de Lion, 1189–1199) wore a long hauberk of chain-mail, reaching to the knee or below, with long sleeves closed at the ends so as to form gloves, and with openings in the sides through which the hands could be passed, leaving the gloves hanging down from the wrist; hose of the same make, either covering the feet or worn with shoes of strong leather; or sometimes long hose of leather laced or buckled like modern long gaiters. A hood, called the camail, sometimes of chain-mail, sometimes of leather, covered the head and descended to the shoulders, and upon this rested the iron helmet, either of conical form or rounded or acorn-shaped, without visor, pressing on the head at its lower edge, where it was often secured to the camail, and rising above the crown of the head. Very rarely in this reign a closed helmet was used, as seen on a seal of King Richard I.; helmets of this form became common early in the reign of Henry III. (1216–1272). By the time of Henry IV. (1399–1413) and his invasion of France (1411), the knight was completely clothed in armor of plates, chain-mail being used at the junction of the limbs with the body, at the elbow- and knee-joints, and for a hood covering the top of the corselet. Finally, under Henry VI. (1422–1461), at about the time that the English were driven out of France (1453), the suit of armor reached its complete development, being forged of thin steel to fit the body and limbs, weighing not over 60 or 70 pounds in all, and allowing of free movement. This, however, was extremely costly. The armor worn in jousts and tournaments was very different after the twelfth century from that worn in war, being heavier, and neither allowing the knight to dismount without assistance nor affording him adequate protection if dismounted. For war, in spite of the general adoption of firearms, armor, though not investing the whole body, continued to be worn by officers and mounted men until the close of the seventeenth century, in the wars of Louis XIV.'s reign, and, indeed, survives to this day in the helmets and cuirasses of certain corps of cavalry. (The cuts are from Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

1

Complete Armor of 1195–1205.

1. Conical helmet set upon the head. *A*, hood of leather; *B*, camail of chain-mail secured to the hood. This is here separate from the hauberk, though it was often a part of it. The hauberk of mail reaches to the knees and is divided before and behind; the gambeson has a long skirt, and is worn under the hauberk and divided in the same way; the belt is only a leather strap with buckle; the shield is triangular and very much rounded or bowed sidewise, and straight lengthwise; the hose, or chausses, are of mail, and the shoes of leather. The broigne was often worn instead of the hauberk; the closed helmet, rarely. The chausses often covered the feet, replacing the shoes.

2

Armor and Equipment for man and horse, about 1300.

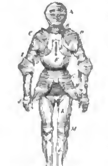
2. A heaume or large helmet, worn over a steel cap (cervelière or secret). It had no visor nor aventaille, but was worn only in fight, and rested directly upon the armor of the neck. *A*, ailette (one on each shoulder); *B*, rerebrace; *C*, cubitière, or elbow-guard; *D*, genouillère, or knee-guard; *E*, greave, or bainberg; *F*, surcoat of stuff worn over the armor; *M*, barbe of the same make as the body-armor of the rider; *N*, chamfron of hammered iron; *O*, housings of stuff affording considerable protection. The armor of the body and limbs of the rider is of the fashion called banded mail; that for the body, therefore, is not properly a hauberk, perhaps a broigne.

3

Complete Armor, about 1395.

3. *A*, basinet with visor; *B*, large camail of chain-mail; *C*, corselet of separate plates of iron or steel, each one riveted to an inner doublet or jacket of linen, silk, or leather (this corselet comes no higher than the armpits, and corresponds exactly to the later panseret); *D*, complete brassart; *E*, cubitière, which is, however, included in *D*; *F*, gauntlet of leather with bracelet or wrist-guard of steel and back of hand covered with a steel plate; *G*, skirt of six taces or tassets sliding one over another like the shell of a lobster's tail (each tasset is riveted to a series of vertical straps of stuff or leather); *H*, military belt secured to the lowest tasset (the sword is not secured to the belt, but to a hook or staple riveted to the cuishe); *I*, cuishe, or thigh-piece, in two parts connected by hinges and fastened by hooks; *J*, jamb, or leg-piece, in two parts like the cuishe; *K*, genouillère, or knee-guard; *L*, solleret of small plates sliding one over another.

4



Complete suit of Plate-Armor, now in Paris, date about 1440—the epoch of greatest perfection of defensive arms.

4. *A*, armet; *B*, gorget of three plates or splints sliding one over the other, the lowermost one passing beneath the plastron; *C*, *C*, pauldrons, each of three sliding plates, the right-hand pauldron smaller than the left, and its lowest plate capable of being lifted to allow the lance to be put in rest; *D*, adjustable lance-rest; *E*, plastron, or upper part of corselet; *F*, panière, or lower part of corselet (these two pieces slide one upon the other so that the body can bend forward, and the panière is so cut away over the hips that the body can bend sideward); *G*, skirt of taces or tassets; *H*, other tassets forming thigh-guards (the large lowest splint is often called the tuille); *I*, complete brassart in many pieces perfectly articulated and forming a connected sleeve, composed of rerebrace, vambrace, and cubitière; *J*, gauntlet having no bracelet, but secured to vambrace of brassart; *K*, cuishe; *L*, jamb; *M*, genouillère, having two sliding splints above the main knee-guard; *N*, solleret, with the terminal splint removable when the wearer dismounted.

2. The metallic sheathing, intended as a protection against projectiles, for a ship of war or the exposed face of a fortification.—3. Figuratively, a defensive covering of any kind; that which serves as a protection or safeguard; a bulwark: used in *zoöl.* and *bot.* of the protective envelop or cover of an animal or a plant, as the scales of a fish or the plates of a crocodile.

> There is no *armor* against fate. *Shirley.*

> In one species [hornbills] the bill *armor* resembles somewhat the great recurved horn of the rhinoceros.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 73.

> In Europe the cables contain from five to seven wires, each insulated with gutta-percha, and the whole protected with an *armor* of iron wires or iron pipe.
> *Greer*, Dict. of Electricity, p. 162.

4. In *magnetism*, same as *armature*, 6. [Rare.]—**Mascled armor.** See *mascled.*—**Submarine armor**, a water-tight covering worn by a diver; a diving-dress. The essential part of the armor is a metal helmet, large enough to permit free movement of the head within, provided with windows for outlook, and connected with a breastplate which prevents any compression of the lungs. The remainder of the suit is of India-rubber. Pure air is pumped through a tube opening into the helmet and is projected against the windows, removing the moisture which condenses upon them; it then becomes diffused and is breathed, the impure air passing out through a similar tube. Weights are attached to the waist, and leaden soles to the shoes. A signal-line affords communication with attendants above.

armor, armour (är'mọr), *v. t.* [< *armor*, *n.*] To cover with armor or armor-plate.

> The trees were yet growing and the iron unmined with which a navy was to be built and *armored.*
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 152.

armor-bearer (är'mọr-bãr'ėr), *n.* In ancient and feudal times, one who carried the armor or weapons of another.

armored, armoured (är'mord), *p. a.* [< *armor* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Equipped with arms or armor.—2. Covered with armor, as a ship or the face of a fortification; armor-plated.

> The "Stonewall" was a ram with *armored* sides.
> *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 221.

> Fishes [*Cephalaspidæ*] whose peculiar *armoured* forms indicate a low stage of organization.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 177.

armorer, armourer (är'mọr-ėr), *n.* [Second form now usual in England; < ME. *armorer*, *armerer*, *armurer*, < AF. *armurer*, OF. *armurier* (F. *armurier*), < *armure*, armor: see *armor* and *-er.*] 1. Formerly, a maker of or an expert in armor; hence, one who had the care of the arms and armor of a knight or man-at-arms, and equipped him for action.

> The *armourers*, accomplishing the knights,
> With busy hammers closing rivets up,
> Give dreadful note of preparation.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

> Riding further past an *armorer's*,
> Who, with back turn'd, and bow'd above his work,
> Sat riveting a helmet on his knee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In modern use, a manufacturer or custodian of military arms; specifically, one who has the supervision of any collection or equipment of arms. The armorer of a ship has charge of the arms,

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and seas that they are kept in a condition fit for service. In the British army an *armour* is attached to each troop of cavalry and to each company of infantry, to clean the arms.

armor-grating (ärˈmor-grāˈting), *n.* In many war-ships, especially in ironclads, one of several deep iron gratings which are fitted around the bottom of the funnel and across its throat, to protect the boilers and uptakes from shot and shell during an engagement.

armorial (är-morˈi-al), *a.* and *n.* [≡ F. *armorial*; < *armory*⁴ + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to heraldry, or to heraldic bearings.

Armorial signs of race and birth. *Wordsworth.*

Armorial bearings. See *arms*, 9.

He was surrounded by his retainers, with their stately raiment, glittering in gorgeous panoply, and proudly displaying the *armorial bearings* of their ancient houses.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 15.

II. *n.* A book containing heraldic bearings and devices; a dictionary of the arms rightly borne by the persons named in it.

Armoric (är-morˈik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Armoricus*, pl., later *Armoricani*, sing., said to be < Celtic *ar* (W. *ar* = Ir. *ar* = Gael. *air*), on, upon, + *mor* (W. *môr* = Ir. and Gael. *muir*), the sea: see *mere*, sea, = E. *mere*, lake: see *merel*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ancient Armorica, the region in the western extremity of France now called Bretagne or Brittany. See *Breton*.

II. *n.* The language of the inhabitants of lower Brittany, one of the Celtic dialects which have remained to the present time. It is a member of the Cymric group, of which the closely allied Welsh is the only other living member.

Armorican (är-morˈi-kan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *Armoric*.

II. *n.* A native of Armorica or Brittany.

armoried (ärˈmorid), *a.* [< *armory*⁴ + *-ed*².] Decked with armorial bearings.

armorist (ärˈmor-ist), *n.* [< F. *armoriste*, < *armories*, coat of arms: see *heraldry*² and *-ist*.] One skilled in armory or heraldic arms.

armor-plate (ärˈmor-plāt), *n.* A metallic plate, usually of iron or steel, intended to be attached to the side of a ship or the outer wall of a fort, with the view of rendering it shot-proof. A protection of iron for ships was proposed in the early part of the present century, but the first plates actually applied it was probably to the French floating batteries used in the Crimean war. The success of these led the French to construct "la Gloire," the first of the so-called ironclads, completed in 1859. This vessel, which had 4 inch wrought-iron plates over a backing of about 2 feet in thickness, was specially framed in this by their "armor" and other cities of the same class built by the British government, with 6-inch plates over 18 inches of teak backing. Both the thickness and the resisting power of the armor have been increased as more powerful ordnance has been invented. So-called "compound armor-plates" were early adopted, consisting of a hard steel face welded upon a soft iron back. This proving to be too brittle, better results were obtained by oil tempering the face of a homogeneous steel plate. The most notable advances, however, in the manufacture of armor-plate have been due to the use of nickel-steel, and the invention of the process of face-hardening known as *harveyizing* (which see). Upon the latter various improvements have been made. In recent foreign ships the maximum thickness of armor-plate is about 18 inches. In the United States navy the maximum thickness thus far in the monitors has been 14 inches, and in the latest battle-ships in the "Kearsarge" 18 and 17 inches. See *ironclad*.—**Armor-plate cradle**, a device used for bending armor-plate. It is placed near the furnace, and the plate is laid within it while hot. The bed is formed by numerous cross-bars of iron, so placed that their upper edges correspond to the curve desired in the finished plate. Bars are similarly placed above the plate, and the bending is effected by driving wedges between the upper bars and the upper surface of the plate, which is thus forced down upon the bed below.

armor-plated (ärˈmor-plāˈted), *a.* Covered or protected by iron plates, as a vessel for naval warfare; iron-clad.

armor-shelf (ärˈmor-shelf), *n.* An iron shelf or ledge projecting from the sides of an armored war-vessel, and forming a support upon which the armor-plate and armor-backing rest.

armory¹ (ärˈmor-i), *n.*; pl. *armories* (-iz). [In England usually spelled *armoury*; < ME. *armorie*, *armory*, *armory*, sometimes *armury*, < ME. *armorye*, *armerie*, *armurie*, < *armure*, armor (see *armor* and *-y*), but practically equiv. to and later often written as *armor* + *-y*, a place for arms, arms collectively: see *arm*² and *-ery*. Cf. OF. *armeurerie*, *armorie*, mod. F. *armurerie*, an armory, armoury.] 1. A word has been confused to some extent with *armory*².

1. Arms or armor collectively; a collection of arms or armor.

Blue-eyed maid, thy spear;
Thy club, Alcides! all the *armoury*
Of heaven is too little! *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.
Celestial *armoury*, shields, helms, and spears.
Milton, P. L., iv. 550.

What a range of abstract thought, what an *armory* of dialectic weapons, . . . do the epistles of the learned Paul exhibit! *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 527.

2. A place where arms and instruments of war are kept. In the United States the State militia are usually provided with armories, which include also offices, drill rooms, etc.

3. A place where arms and armor are made; an armorer's shop; an arsenal. [U. S.]—4. The craft of an armorer.

armory² (ärˈmor-i), *n.*; pl. *armories* (-iz). [In England usually spelled *armoury*; early mod. E. *armory*, *armoury*, *armory*, < late ME. *armorye*, *armoirie*, < OF. *armoirie*, *armoierie*, in pl. *armoiries*, heraldic bearings, = Pr. *armoiers*, *armoier*, *armoyer*, *armoirer*, one who blazons arms, < *armoier*, *armoyer* (mod. F. *armorier* = It. *armeggiare*), blazon arms, < *armes*, arms: see *arm*², *n.* Cf. *armory*¹.] 1. The science of blazoning arms; the knowledge of coat-armor; heraldry.—2. An armorial ensign; a crest or heraldic emblem; arms.

Henry VII. united, by the marriage of Elizabeth of York, the white rose and the red, the *armories* of two very powerful families. *Sir H. Wotton*, Panegyric of Charles I.

3†. Ensigns of war; colors.

armory³, *n.* [< F. *armoyé* and F. *armoire* (see *armoire*), tilt. < L. *armarium*, whence indirectly *ambry* and directly *armary*: see *ambry* and *armary*, and cf. *armoyé*.] A cupboard; an ambry.

armosie†, *n.* A variant of *armozeen*.

armour, armoured, etc. See *armor*, etc.

armozeen, armozine (ärˌmō-zēnˈ), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *armazine*, *armezine*, < OF. *armesin*, F. *armoisin* = It. *ermesino*, < ML. *ermesinus*; origin unknown.] A kind of taffeta or plain silk, used for women's and also for men's wear in the eighteenth century and earlier.

armpit (ärmˈpit), *n.* [< ME. *armepyt*; < *arm*¹ + *pit*¹.] The hollow place or cavity under the shoulder; the axilla.

arm-rack (ärmˈrak), *n.* A frame or fitting for the storage of small arms.

arm-rest (ärmˈrest), *n.* Something designed as a rest for the arm; specifically, that portion of a chair-stall which is designed to support the arms of the occupant when he is either at leaning or a standing posture; also, the carved end of a bench, as in a church-pew.

arm-saw (ärmˈsâ), *n.* Same as *hand-saw*. See *saw*.

arm-scye (ärmˈsī), *n.* Same as *scye*.

arm's-end (ärmzˈend), *n.* The end of the arm; a good distance off. [Colloq.]

arm's-length (ärmzˈlength), *n.* A space equal to the length of the arm.—**To keep at arm's-length**, literally, to keep at a distance; not to allow to come into close contact or familiarity.—**To work at arm's-length**, to work disadvantageously or awkwardly.

arm-sling (ärmˈsling), *n.* A sling of linen or other fabric for supporting the forearm when fractured or otherwise injured.

arm-span (ärmˈspan), *n.* The span or reach of one's arm; an arm's-length.

Not too wide for the *arm-span* of the silverer.
Workshop Receipts, I. 333.

arm's-reach (ärmzˈrēch), *n.* The reach of the arm; the space to which the arm can reach: as, to be within *arm's-reach*.

armstrong (ärmˈstrong), *n.* [*Arm*¹ + *strong*.] A local English name of the common knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

Armstrong gun. See *gun*.

arm-sweep (ärmˈswēp), *n.* The length of reach of a sweep or oar. *Bowditch.* [Poetical.]

armulet† (ärˈmū-let), *n.* A form of *armillet* or of *armilet*. [Rare.]

armure (ärˈmūr), *n.* 1†. The regular Middle English form of *armor*. *Chaucer.*—2. A woolen or silk fabric woven with a surface-ridge forming a small pattern, as a diamond, etc.

army¹ (ärˈmi), *n.*; pl. *armies* (-miz). [Consisting of or abounding in arms or branches; branching; spreading. [Rare.]

Though large the forest's monarch throws
His *army* shade. *Burns.*

army² (ärˈmi), *n.*; pl. *armies* (-miz). [Early mod. E. also *armie*, < ME. *armye*, *armeye*, *armee*, < OF. *armee*, mod. F. *armée* = Sp. Pg. *armada* = It. *armata*, < ML. *armata*, an armed force, army, prop. fem. of L. *armatus*, pp. of *armare*, arm, < *arma*, arms: see *arm*², and cf. *armada*, *armata*, doublets of *army*.] 1†. An armed expedition.

In the Grete Sea
At many a noble *armee* hadde he be.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., 59.

2. A large body of men trained and armed for war, and organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, or similar divisions, under proper officers. In general, an army in modern times consists of infantry and cavalry, with artillery, although the union of the three is not essential to its constitution, the two latter being adjuncts to the infantry. Armies are designated, according to their objects, duties, field of operations, etc., as *advance* or *defensive*, *covering*, *blockading*, *besieging*, *standing* or *regular*, *army of obstruction*, *army of observation*, *army of invasion*, *army of occupation*, *army of reserve*, etc. The forces employed in the large war fleets of former times were called *naval armies*.

The essential characteristics of an *army*, by which it is distinguished from other assemblages of armed men, are its national character — that is, its representing more or less the will and the power of the nation or its rulers — and its organization. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 500.

3. A great number; a vast multitude.

The locust, . . . the caterpillar, and the palmerworm, my great *army* which I sent among you. Joel ii. 25.

The noble *army* of martyrs. *Book of Common Prayer.*

Army Acts, a series of English statutes passed each year to provide for the army.—**Army Regulations**, the title of a work issued by the United States government, containing the acts of Congress and the rules of the commander-in-chief for the management of the army both in peace and in war.—**Grand Army of the Republic**. See *republic*.—**Salvation Army**. See *salvation*.—**Standing army**, a permanently organized military force kept up by a country.

army-cloth (ärˈmi-klôth), *n.* Cloth from which soldiers' uniforms are made.

army-corps (ärˈmi-kōr), *n.* [*Army*² + *corps*; a translation of F. *armée-corps*.] A corps which is made up of several divisions, and embraces every arm of the service, thus forming an army complete in itself, and placed under the command of a general officer of higher rank than a divisional officer. In the British army three divisions make an army-corps. Sometimes also called *A. C.* See *division*.

army-list (ärˈmi-list), *n.* 1. An English publication (as title, *Army List*), issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, etc. In the United States there is a similar list, called the *Army Register*.—2. Figuratively, the officers whose names are recorded in the list.

They ride and walk with half the *army-list*, . . . and yet the Miss O'Gradys are Miss O'Gradys still.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliii.

army-worm (ärˈmi-wėrm), *n.* A name given to the larva of *Leucania unipuncta* (Harris) on account of the immense numbers in which it

Army-worm (*Leucania unipuncta*), about natural size.
a, male moth; *b*, abdomen of female; *c*, eye; *d*, pupa; *e*, cater-pillar.

sometimes marches over a country, completely stripping it of all the grasses and young grain in its way. It undergoes transformation in the ground. The parent moth has a conspicuous white dot on the disk of the front wings.

arn (ärn), *n.* [Sc., perhaps a reduction of *aiders*, *aidern*, of elder; or else of Gael. *fearn*, alder, = Ir. *fearn*, alder, = W. *gwern*, alder-trees.] The alder, *Alnus glutinosa*.

arna (ärˈna), *n.* [Hind. *arnā*, fem. *arni*.] A name of the wild Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus* or *Bubalus arni*, notable for its size and the length of its horns. Also *arnee*, *arni*.

arnatto (är-natˈō), *n.* Same as *annotto*.

Arnaut (ärˈnaut), *n.* [Also as F., *Arnaout* = G. *Arnaut* = Serv. *Arnauti*, *Arnautin*, Bulg. *Arsoutin*, < Turk. *Arnaut*, < Ngr. Ἀρβανίτης, transposed from Ἀλβανίτης for Ἀλβανίτης < ML. *Albanus*, an Albanian, + *-ites*, E. *-ite*².] A native of Albania; an Albanian.

arnee, arni (ärˈnē), *n.* Same as *arna*.

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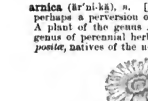
arnica (ärʹni-kä). *n.* [NL., origin unknown; perhaps a perversion of *Ptarmica*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Arnica*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of perennial herbs, natural order *Compositæ*, natives of the northern temperate and



Mountain-tobacco (*Arnica montana*).

arctic zones, with showy yellow flowers and opposite leaves. The most important species, *A. montana*, the mountain-tobacco of central Europe, has long been a popular remedy in Germany. *A. alpina* is found in high northern regions in all parts of the world; one species is peculiar to the Atlantic States, and a dozen others are natives of western North America.

3. A tincture of the roots or flowers of *A. montana*, much used as an external application in wounds and bruises, and internally as a stimulant in debilitated states.

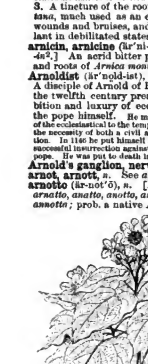
arnicin, arnicine (ärʹni-sin), *n.* [*arnica* + *-in*².] An acrid bitter principle in the flowers and roots of *Arnica montana*.

Arnoldist (ärʹnold-ist), *n.* [*Arnold* + *-ist*.] A disciple of Arnold of Brescia, who in Italy in the twelfth century preached against the substitution and luxury of ecclesiastics, not sparing the pope himself. He maintained the subordination of the ecclesiastical to the temporal power, and proclaimed the necessity of both a civil and an ecclesiastical revolution. In 1146 he put himself at the head of a temporarily successful insurrection against the temporal power of the pope. He was put to death in 1155.

Arnold's ganglion, nerve. See the nouns.

arnot, arnott, *n.* See *arnut*.

arnotto (är-notʹō), *n.* [In various other forms, *arnatto, anatto, anotta, annatto, annotto, annotin*; prob. a native Amer. name.] 1. *Bixa*



Arnotto (*Bixa Orellana*).

Orellana, a small tree, natural order *Bixaceæ*, a native of tropical America. It is extremely common in Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, and has been introduced into tropical regions of the old world. **2.** The dye of coloring matter obtained from the seeds of this plant. The seeds are covered with a reddish or reddish yellow waxy pulp, which is dissolved in water, then dried to the consistency of putty, and made up in balls or folded in leaves, or dried still more and made into cakes. It is employed as a dye for silken, woolen, or cotton stuffs, as an auxiliary in giving a deeper shade to simple yellows, and also as a coloring ingredient for butter, cheese, and chocolate, and for varnishes and lacquers.

arnut, arnut (ärʹnut, -not), *n.* [E. dial., = *earthnut*, q. v. Cf. *ariling* for *earthling*.] The earthnut (which see). Also spelled *arnot*.

aroeira (ar-ō-āʹrā), *n.* [Brar.] The native name of a small anacardaceous tree of Brazil, *Schinus terebinthifolius*, the resin obtained from which, and also the bark and leaves, are used as a remedy for rheumatism and other complaints.

aroid (arʹoid), *n.* [*Arum* + *-oid*.] One of the *Aroideæ* or *Araceæ*.

Aroideæ (a-roiʹdē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arum* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Araceæ*.

aroint, aroynt (a-roinʹt), *v.* [Found only in the expression "*Aroint thee, witch!*" in two passages of Shakspere, and in modern imitations, being prob. Shakspere's own adaptation (*aroynt, aroint thee*, or *aroynt thou*) of an unoriginal introductory syllable due perhaps to forcible utterance, or perhaps merely metrical, for **roynt, rynt*, the diphthong *oy*, of being then and still dial. often equiv. to *i* (*ī*) of an E. dial. (Cheshire) proverb, "'*Ryat* you, witch,' quoth Bessie Locket to her mother," so recorded by Ray in 1693, but prob. in use in Shakspere's time. (If original with him, it could not have passed into popular speech so early as 1693.) The proverb, which began the train of local origin, from some incident long forgotten, contains a particular use of the same verb that occurs in E. dial. *ryntye* (given by Ray in connection with the proverb), *ryndta* (Thoresby, 1703), *rynt thee*, an expression "used by milkmaids in Cheshire to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her go out of the way" (Clark and Wright, ed. Shak., I. c., note), that is, *round yo, round thee*, move round, turn about; *rynd, ryn*t, being a dial. form of *round*: see *round*².] *intrans.* In exclamational imperative equivalent, in the passages quoted, to *avaunt!* be gone! See etymology.

"*Aroint thee, witch!*" the rump-fed ronyon cries. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

He met the night-mare and her nine-fold;
Bid her alight,
And her troth plight,
And *aroint thee, witch, aroint thee!* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* To say "aroint" to; bid begone.

Whitened cap, and *aroynting* spoon. *Mrs. Browning*, To Flush, xviii.

That Humbug, whom thy soul *aroints*. *Mrs. Browning*, Two Poets.

arolium (a-roʹli-um), *n.*; pl. *arolia* (-ä). [NL.] An appendage of the tarsus of some insects, as the *Trichoptera*, or caddis-flies.

A short cushion [plantula] and two membranous *arolia*. *Psaccæ*, Zool. Chass., p. 130.

arolla (a-rolʹlä), *n.* The Swiss stone-pine, *Pinus Cembra*.

aroma (a-rōʹmä), *n.*; pl. *aromas* (-maz), sometimes *aromata* (-ma-tä). [Early mod. E. *aromate*, < ME. *aromat*, < OF. *aromat*, mod. F. *aromate*; mod. E. directly < L. *aroma*, < Gr. *ἄρωμα* (*ἀρωματ-*), any spice or sweet herb; perhaps orig. the smell of a plowed field, and so identical with *ἄρουρα*, a plowed field, arable land (< *ἀράομαι*, plow, = L. *arare*, plow: see *arable*.)] **1.** Spice: usually in the plural, spices. *N. E. D.*—**2.** An odor arising from spices, plants, or other substances, more especially an agreeable odor; fragrance; spicy perfume.

The air had the true northern *aroma*.
R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 276.

3. Figuratively, a characteristic but subtle quality; a pervasive charm or flavor.

The subtle aroma of genius. *Saturday Rev.*

A happy surprise awaits those who come to the study of the early literature of New England with the expectation of finding it altogether arid in sentiment, or void of the spirit and aroma of poetry.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 264.

= **Syn. 2.** *Perfume*, *Fragrance*, etc. See *smell*, *n.*

aromatic (ar-ō-matʹik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *aromatick*, *-ygue*, < ME. *aromatik*, < OF. *aromatique*, < L. *aromaticus*, < Gr. *ἀρωματικός*, < *ἄρωμα*, spice, sweet herb: see *aroma*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Giving out an aroma: fragrant; sweet-scented; odoriferous; of spicy flavor.

Great blueberry bushes hanging thick with misty blue spheres, *aromatic* and sweet with a sweetness no tropic sun can give. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 291.

2. Caused by an aroma or fragrant odor.

Die of a rose in *aromatic* pain. *Pope*, Essay on Man, I. 200.

3. In *chem.*, an epithet formerly applied to a small group of organic bodies, of vegetable origin, which had an aromatic smell and taste; now applied to all those compounds which are derived from the hydrocarbon benzene, C_6H_6. They are distinguished from those of the fatty series by not being derived from methane, CH_4, and by the fact that hydrogen in the aromatic hydrocarbons is easily directly replaced by another univalent element or radical, while in compounds of the fatty series it is not. They generally contain more carbon, also, than the compounds of the fatty series.—**Aromatic vinegar**, a volatile and powerful perfume made by adding the essential oils of lavender, thyme, etc., to glacial acetic acid, or strong weak acid. It is an excitant in fainting, languor, and headache.

II. *n.* A plant, drug, or medicine which yields a fragrant smell, as sage, certain spices and oils, etc.

aromatical (ar-ō-matʹi-kal), *a.* Same as *aromatic*.

aromatically (ar-ō-matʹi-kal-i), *adv.* With an aromatic or agreeable odor or taste; fragrantly.

aromatite (a-rōʹmä-tīt), *n.* [< L. *aromatites*, a precious stone of the smell and color of myrrh, < Gr. *ἀρωματίτης*, aromatic, < *ἄρωμα*, spice: see *aroma*.] **1.** A bituminous stone, in smell and color resembling myrrh.—**2.** A factitious wine, containing various aromatics.

aromatization (a-rōʹma-ti-zāʹshon), *n.* [*aromatize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering aromatic; aromatic flavoring.

aromatize (a-rōʹma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aromatized*, ppr. *aromatizing*. [< late ME. *aromatysen*, < OF. *aromatiser*, < LL. *aromatizare*, < Gr. *ἀρωματίζειν*, spice, < *ἄρωμα*, spice, sweet herb: see *aroma*.] To render aromatic or fragrant; give a spicy flavor to; perfume.

aromatizer (a-rōʹma-ti-zėr), *n.* One who or that which aromatizes; that which communicates an aromatic quality.

...ase of the spirit. *Bulwer-Lytton*, Last Days of Pompeii, ii.

aromatous (a-rōʹma-tus), *a.* [< *aromat(ic)* + *-ous*.] Containing an aromatic principle; aromatic.

Aromochelyina (ar-ō-mokʹē-li-īʹnä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aromochelys* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of turtles (the stinkpots), typified by the genus *Aromochelys*, referred by Gray to his family *Chelydridæ*. They have a cruciform plastron of 11 shields, of which the gular pair is united and linear. *A. odorata* is the common stinkpot of the United States.

Aromochelys (ar-ō-mokʹē-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρωμα*, in mod. sense 'sweet smell,' + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] The genus of turtles containing the stinkpot of North America, *A. odorata*, typical of the subfamily *Aromochelyina*.

aromodie, aromody, *n.* Variants of *arrowdi*.

aronhidra theorema. See *theorem*.

aroont, prep. phr. as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *aroum, a roume, on rum*: *a*, *on*, *e*⁵, to or at; *roum*, *rum*, space, room: see *a*⁵ and *room*.] To or at a distance; abroad; apart.

I aroume was in the feide.
Sir Beues of Hamtoun (Ritson's Metr. Romances, Essay, Bibliog. Account of Fame, I. 540.

aroph (arʹof), *n.* [Said to be < ME. *aro(ma) ph(ilosophorum)*, aroma of the philosophers.] **1.** A name formerly given to saffron.—**2.** A chemical preparation concocted by Paracelsus, used as a remedy for urinary retention.

arose (a-rōzʹ). Preterit of *arise*.

a rotelle (ä rō-telʹle). [It.: *a* (< L. *ad*), to, with; *rotelle*, pl. of *rotella*, a small wheel, disk, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*.] With disks, roundels, or rosettes: used in works on decorative art in describing objects so ornamented; as, "an amphora with handles *a rotelle*" (*Birch*), that is, having handles which, rising above the lip of the vase, form a circular ornament, often filled with a mask.

around (a-roundʹ), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [ME. *around, aroude, a round*; < *a*⁵ + *round*³. Hence by aphæresis *round*², *adv.* and *prep.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In a circle or sphere; round about; on every side: as, a dense mist lay *around*.

The gods of greater nations dwell *around*,
And on the right hand of the palace bound.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 223.

And all naught above, below, *around*,
Of life or death, of night or sound.
Whittier, New-England Legend.

2. From place to place; here and there; about: as, to travel *around* from city to city. [U. S.]—**3.** About; near: as, he waited *around* till the fight was over. [U. S.]

II. *prep.* **1.** About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

A tardiest flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows. *Dryden*, Æneid.
Around us ever lies the enchanted land.
In marvels rich to thine own sense displayed.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 58.

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2. From place to place; at random: as, to roam *around* the country. [U. S.]

aroura, *n.* See *arura*.

arousal (a-rou'zal), *n.* [*arouse* + *-al*.] The act of arousing or awakening; the state of being aroused or awakened.

The *arousal* and activity of our better nature. *Harv.* Cognition of these relations [between the organism and some noxious agent] will determine the *arousal* of some antagonistic feeling. *Mind*, 13, 342.

arouse (a-rouz'), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *aroused*, ppr. *arousing*. [*a-1* + *rouse*1, after *arise*, *rise*, etc.] To excite into action; stir or put in motion or exertion; awaken: as, to *arouse* attention; to *arouse* one from sleep; to *arouse* dormant faculties.

Crying with full voice,
"Traitor, come out, ye trust at last." *Arouzal*
Lancelot,
They [the women of Goethe] satisfy for the present, yet *arouse* an infinite expectation.
Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.

=**Syn.** To rouse, wake up, awaken, animate, incite, stimulate, kindle, warm.

arouse (a-rouz'), *n.* [*arouse*, *v.*] The act of arousing; an alarm. [Rare.] *N. E. D.*

arouser (a-rou'zėr), *n.* One who or that which arouses.

arow (a-rō'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME. *arowe*, *a-rowe*, *o rowe*, *arawe* (early mod. E. also *arew*, ⟨ ME. *arewe*, *areawe*); ⟨ *a*3 + *row*2.] In a row; one after the other.

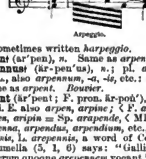
And all her bones might through her cheekes be red.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 26.

And twenty, rank in rank, they rode arowe.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 240.

arpeggiation (är-pej-i-ā-shon), *n.* Playing in arpeggios.

arpeggio (är-pej'ō), *n.* [It., lit. harping, ⟨ *arpeggiare*, play on the harp, ⟨ *arpa*, harp, ⟨ MLG. *arpa*, also *harpa*, harp: see *harp*.] 1. The sounding of the notes of an instrumental chord in rapid succession, either upward or (rarely) downward, as in harp-playing, instead of simultaneously.—2. A chord thus sounded; a broken chord.

Played.



Written.

Arpeggio.

Sometimes written *harpeggio*.

arpent (ar'pen), *n.* Same as *arpent*.

arpennus (är-pen'us), *n.*; pl. *arpenni* (-ī). [MLL., also *arpennum*, -*ed*, -*is*, etc.: see *arpent*.] Same as *arpent*. *Bouvier.*

arpent (är'pent; F. pron. ar-pon'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arpen*, *arpine*; ⟨ F. *arpent* = Pr. *arpen*, *arpin* = Sp. *arpende*, ⟨ MLL. *arpenna*, *arpenna*, *arpendius*, *arpendium*, etc., ⟨ LL. *arapennis*, L. *arepennis*, a word of Celtic origin. Columella (5, 1, 6) says: "Gialli . . . semijugrum quoque *arepennem* vocant." The *semijugerum* was equal to 14,400 square feet.] An old French measure for land. By a royal edict of 1669 it must contain 100 perches of 22 feet each (linear), or 48,400 square feet. This was called the *arpent royal*, *grand arpent*, *arpent de roi*, *arpent de Paris*. The common arpent had 40,000 square feet, the arpent of Paris 32,400, these being based on perches of 20 and 18 feet. The following are the areas in square arpents of Paris, 34.1837; common arpent, 42.2883; royal arpent, 34.0720; English acre, 40.4678. The arpent is still used in Louisiana, and in the province of Quebec. Formerly also *arpen*, *arpine*.

If he be master
Of poor ten *arpines* of land forty hours longer,
Let the world repute me an honest woman.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iii. 3.

arpentator (är'pen-tā-tor), *n.* [NL., ⟨ MLL. *arpentum*, one of the numerous variants of L. *arepennis*: see *arpent*.] A measurer or surveyor of land. *Bouvier.*

arpine (är'pin), *n.* Same as *arpent*.

arquata (är-kwā'tą), *n.* [NL., prop. *arcuata*, fem. of L. *arcuatus*: see *arcuate*.] An old name of the curlew, *Numenius arquatus*, from its long arcuate bill. Also written *arcuata*.

arquated (är'kwā-ted), *a.* [For *arcuated*: see *arcuate*.] Shaped like a bow; arcuate. [Rare.]

arquebus, **arquebuse**, **arquebusier**. See *harquebus*, *harquebusier*.

arquerite (är'ke-rit), *n.* [*Arqueros*, near Coquimbo, a seaport town of Chili, + *-ite*2.] A mineral silver amalgam, occurring in small octahedrons and in arborescent forms. It contains 86 per cent. of silver, and is the chief ore of the rich silver mines of Arqueros.

arquifoux (är'ki-fō), *n.* Same as *alquifoux*.

arr1 (är), *n.* [E. dial., ⟨ ME. *arre*, *orre*, ⟨ Icel. *orr*, *ar* = Sw. *arr* = Dan. *ar*, a scar.] A scar. Also spelled *orr*. *Halliwell.*

arr2†, *v.* t. [⟨ ME. *arren* = LG. *arren*, *vex*, ⟨ *arre* = AS. *ierre*, *yrre*, *sorre*, anger, as adj. angry; cf. Dan. *arrig*, angry, peevish, however, is commonly associated with Dan. Norw. Sw. *arg*, wicked, bad, = G. *arg* = AS. *earg*, timid, cowardly.] To anger; vex; worry.

He *arred* both his dame and the laity.
N. Bacon, Hist. Discourse, xiv. 216. (*N. E. D.*)

arr3, *v.* i. [⟨ late ME. *arre*; cf. E. dial. *narr*, *narre*, imitative; cf. E. to snarl (dial.) letter, and hurreth in the sound" (B. Jonson): see *hurr*.] To snarl as a dog.

A dog is . . . tell and quarrelsome, given to *arre* and war upon a very small occasion.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch's Morals, p. 776.

arra1, *n.* See *arrha*.

arracacha (ar-a-g-kach'ą), *n.* [Sp. *arracacha* (⟩ NL. *Arracacia*), of S. Amer. origin.] A name given by the natives of western South America to several kinds of plants with tuberous roots, and especially to a species of the umbelliferous genus *Arracacia*, *A. esculenta*, which is extensively cultivated in the Andes, has become naturalized in Jamaica. The roots are divided into several lobes of the size of a carrot, which when boiled have a flavor between that of parsnip and that of the chestnut. It is said to be more prolific and nutritious than the potato. The name is also given to a tuber-bearing species of the *Oxalis*, *O. crenata*.

arrace†, *v.* t. See *arace*1, *arase*1.

arrace2, *n.* See *arrace*3.

arrache, *n.* See *orach*.

arrachet, *v.* t. See *aracel*.

arrache (ar-a-shā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *arracher*, uproot: see *arrace*1.] In *her.*, torn up by the roots: applied to plants used as bearings, and to whatever has the appearance of having been severed by violence. *Erased* is now in more general use.

arrack (ar'ak), *n.* [Better spelled *arack*, formerly *arak*, *arac*; now commonly shortened to *rack*; = F. *arack* = Sp. *arac* = Pg. *araca*, *araque*, ⟨ Hind. *arak*, Tamil *araku*, *aruki*, ⟨ Ar. '*araq*, sweat, spirit, juice, essence, distilled spirits, '*iraqiy*, arrack, brandy; ⟨ '*araqa*, sweat, perspire. The forms *arak*, *arki* (Tatar), and *araki* (Egyptian) are from the same source, the name being applicable to any spirituous liquor.] Originally the name of a strong liquor made in southern Asia from the fermented juice of the date, but used in many parts of Asia and eastern Africa for strong liquors of different kinds. It is made in Goa from the sap of the cocoa-palm, and in Batavia from rice; and the name is sometimes in Southern India is a sort of rum distilled from molasses. See *rum*.

A servant brought in a silver tray, upon which were large glasses of the abominable drink called *arrack*, each of which was supposed to be emptied at a draught.
Gleanings, Merry, ii.

Arragonese, *n.* and *a.* See *Aragonese*.

arrah (ar'ą), *interj.* A common Anglo-Irish expletive, expressing excitement, surprise, etc.

arraign (ą-rān'), *v.* t. [ME. *araynen*, *arenyen*, ⟨ AF. *arainer*, *areiner*, *arener*, ⟨ OF. *araisnier*, earlier *aresnier*, *arisnier* (later *arraisonner*, *arreisonner*, *arrenier*, *arrener*, *arrainer*, see *arraisonn*), ⟨ ML. *arrationare*, call to account, arraign, ⟨ L. *ad*, to, + ML. *rationare*, reason: see *reason* and *ratio*. Cf. *derainer*, *q. v.* In law, to call to or before the court, in order to plead guilty or not guilty to the matter charged in an indictment or information. This term is unknown in the law of Scotland, except in the transferred sense, in which the forms of procedure in England and Scotland are the same. Hence —2. To call in question for faults, before any tribunal; call before the bar of reason or of taste; accuse or charge in general.

They *arraign'd* shall sink
Beneath thy sentence. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 321.
Is there not something in the pleading eye
Of the poor brute that suffers, which *arraigns*
The lust that bids it suffer? *O. W. Holmes*, Rights of Animals.

=**Syn.** *Accuse*, *Charge*, *Indict*. See *accuse*.

arraign† (ą-crān'), *n.* [⟨ *arraign*1, *v.*] Arraignment: as, the clerk of the *arraigns*. *Blackstone.*

arraign2† (ą-rān'), *v.* t. [Early mod. E. also *arraise*, *araise*, ⟨ AF. *arraigner*, *araiser*, the latter an error for *arainer* (⟩ ML. *arranare*), OF. *araisner*, *aramer* = Pr. *aramir* = OCat. *aremir*, ⟨ ML. *adramire*, *adhramire*, *adehramire*, *agramire*, *arramire*, etc., ⟨ L. *ad*, to, + **hramire*, prob. orig. with a sense subsequently lost in the technical use, ⟨ Goth. *hramjan*, *us-hramjan*, crucify, lit. hang (cf. OHG. *ramā*, MHG. *rame*, *ram*, (*ir*)*rahmen* D. *raam* = Dan. *ramme* = Sw. *ram*, frame, support), = Gr. *κρεμάν*, *κρεμαννύναι*, hang.] In *old law*, to appeal to; claim; demand: in the phrase *to arraign an assize*, to demand, and hence to institute or prepare, a trial or an action.

arraigner (ą-rā'nėr), *n.* [⟨ *arraign*1 + *-er*1.] One who arraigns or accuses.

The ordinary name for the Iconoclasts is the *arraigners* of Christianity. *Milman*, Latin Christianity.

arraignment (ą-rān'ment), *n.* [⟨ *arraign*1 + *-ment*.] 1. The law, the act of arraigning; the act of calling and setting a prisoner before a court to answer to an accusation. The form usually includes calling the prisoner, sometimes requiring him to stand or hold up his hand by way of identification, reading the indictment to him, and asking him whether he pleads guilty or not guilty.

2. Accusation before any tribunal, as that of reason, taste, etc.; a calling in question for faults; accusation.

But this secret *arraignment* of the king did not content the unquiet prelate. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, viii. 3.
The chief satire . . . seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex. *Dryden*, Ded. of Aeneid.

=**Syn.** 1. Prosecution, impeachment, indictment.

arrainour, *n.* [AF., ⟨ *arrainer*, *arainer*, ⟨ OF. *arraimir*, *aramir* = Pr. *aramir*, ⟨ ML. *aramire*, *adhramire*, etc., pledge, promise, appoint: see *arraign*2.] A pawnbroker. [Rare.] He superintended the loading and unloading of vessels.

arran (ar'an), *n.* [E. dial.: see *arsin*.] A spider. Also called *arrand*. [Prov. Eng.]

arrand1, *n.* An old form of *errand*.

arrand2, *a.* An old form of *arrant*.

arrand3 (ar'and), *n.* Same as *arran*. [Prov. Eng.]

arrange (ą-rānj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *arranged*, ppr. *arranging*. [⟨ ME. *arayngen*, *arengen*, ⟨ OF. *arangier*, *arengier*, F. *arranger*, put into a rank, arrange, ⟨ *a*- (⟨ L. *ad*, to) + *rangier*, *ranger*, range, put into a rank, ⟨ *rang*, *reng*, *renc*, F. *rang*, a rank: see *rank*2 and *range*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put in proper order; dispose or set out conformably to a plan or purpose; give a certain collocation to; marshal: as, to *arrange* troops for battle.

Arrange the board and brim the glass.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

When we come to *arrange* our shapes and our measurements (in biological investigations), we find a certain number of identities, and a certain number of variations.
Tyndall, Fragments of Science, p. 396.

2. To adjust; settle; come to an agreement or understanding regarding: as, to *arrange* the terms of a bargain.

Matters, therefore, were happily *arranged*. The baron pardoned the young couple on the spot.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 209.

3. In *music*, to adapt or alter so as to fit for performance by other voices or instruments than those designed by the composer: as, to *arrange* an opera for the piano.—4. To array, classify, group, dispose, sort.—5. To fix upon, determine, agree upon, draw up; to devise, organize, construct, concoct.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make preparations; carry out beforehand: as, each candidate or make such disposition in regard to some matter as may be necessary: as, to *arrange* about a passport, or for supplies; *arrange* with a publisher.—2. To come to an agreement or understanding in regard to something; make a settlement.

We cannot *arrange* with our enemy in this conjuncture, without abandoning the interest of mankind.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

arrangeable (ą-rān'ja-bl), *a.* [⟨ *arrange* + *-able*.] Capable of being arranged.

Fishes have cranias made up of bones that are no more clearly *arrangeable* into segments like vertebræ than are the cranial bones of the highest mammals.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 210.

arrangement (ą-rānj'ment), *n.* [⟨ F. *arrangement*: see *arrange* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of arranging or putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form. Specifically, in the *fine arts*, the grouping of parts in a manner conformable to the character and aim of the design; composition.

The freedom of syntactical *arrangement* which was possessed by the Anglo-Saxon is irrecoverably gone.
A. P. Marsh, Origin of Eng. Language, p. 111.

2. That which is disposed in order; a system of parts disposed in due order; any combination of parts or materials.

The interest of that portion of social *arrangement* is in the hands of all those who compose it.
Burke.

3. The style or mode in which things are arranged.

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The clouds passed slowly through several *arrangements*. *De Quincey*, Confessions (ed. 1862), p. 97.

4. Preparatory measure or negotiation; previous disposition or plan; preparation: commonly in the plural: as, we have made *arrangements* for a journey.

Previous to his departure he made all the *arrangements* with the holy fraternity of the convent for the funeral solemnities of his friend. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 198.

An elaborate *arrangement* was at once laid into the same time by the Allied Powers, to provide for a succession to Parma in the event of the sovereign dying childless. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emanuel, p. 74.

5. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement: as, the *arrangement* of a dispute.—**6.** In *music*: (*a*) The adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments, or to a purpose, for which it was not originally designed. (*b*) A piece so adapted; a transcription: as, an orchestral *arrangement* of a song; an opera, or the like.—**7†.** Classification, distribution.—**8.** Structure, form.

arranger (a-rān'jėr), *n.* One who arranges or puts in order.

arrant (ar'ant), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *arraunt*, *arrand*, a variant spelling of *errant*, *erraunt*, *errand*, roving, wandering, which, from its common use in the term *arrant* or *errant thief*, that is, a roving robber, one outlawed, proclaimed and notorious as such, came to be used apart from its lit. sense as an opprobrious intensive with terms of abuse, as *rogue*, *knave*, *traitor*, *fool*, etc., but often also without opprobrious force. See *errant*, *a.*] Errant; itinerant; vagrant; errant: as, a knight *arrant*; an *arrant* preacher: especially in the phrase *arrant* or *errant thief*, a roving, outlawed, robber; a highwayman. Now written *errant*.—**2.** Notorious; manifest; unmitigated; downright: in a bad sense (derived from the noun qualified): as, an *arrant* rogue; an *arrant* coward; *arrant* nonsense.

I discover an *arrant* laziness in my soul. *Fuller.*

As *arrant* a "Screw"
In money transactions as Jew Isaacs.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 46.

It was easy to see through all his piety that he was an *arrant* author at the bottom. *Smollett*, Gil Blas, VIII. iii. (*N. E. D.*)

3. Thorough; downright; genuine: in a good sense.

An *arrant* honest woman. *Burton*, Anat. Mel., p. 617.

=Syn. 2. Utter, rank, consummate, perfect.

arrantly (ar'ant-li), *adv.* In an arrant manner; notoriously; impudently; in a bad sense.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out as mourning clokes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

arras† (ar'as), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrace*, *arrasse*, < ME. *arras*, orig. cloth (or cloths) of Arras (F. *drapsd'Arras*) (= It. *arazzo* = Pr. *raz*), < F. *Arras*, the capital of the department of Pas-de-Calais, in the north of France, where this article was manufactured. The name *Arras* is corrupted from the name of the *Atrebates* (L.), a people of Belgic (Gaul.) ? ancestry: specifically, that used for hangings covering the walls of a room. The original expression *cloth of Arras* was probably used with more accuracy to distinguish a tapestry from other work. Sometimes used as an adjective.

I'll not speak another word for a King's ransom unless the ground be perfumed, and covered with cloth of *arras*. *Marlowe*, Faustus, ii. 2.

I have of yore made many a scrambling meal,
In corners, behind *arrases*, on stairs.
Beau. and Fl., Woman Hater, iii. 4.

Arras was used precisely as a curtain; it hung on tenters or lines from the rafters, or from some temporary stay, and was opened, held up, or drawn aside, as occasion required. *Pope*, Note to Ford's Lover's Melancholy, ii. 2.

In Arthur's *arras* hall at Camelot.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

arras†, *n.* [Prob. a form of *orris*, *q. v.*] A kind of powder, probably made of the root of the orris. *Halliwell.*

arrased (ar'ast), *a.* [< *arras*† + *-ed*2.] Hung with arras. *Chapman.*

arrasene (ar'a-sēn), *n.* [< *arras*† + *-ene*.] A sort of cord made with a central thread and a thick wavy-like pile of worsted, etc., and used in raised embroidery. Also spelled *arasene*.

arrastra (a-ras'tra), *n.* Same as *arrastre*.

arrastre (a-ras'tre), *n.* [Sp., lit. the act of dragging, < *arrastrar*, drag along the ground, creep, crawl, < *a-* (L. *ad*, to) + *rastrar* (obs.), drag, < *rastro*, a rake, sledge, track, = Pg. *rasto*, *rastro*, < L. *rastrum*, a rake, mattock, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch.] A rude apparatus used in Mexico, and to some extent in the United States, for grinding and at the same time amalgamating ores containing free gold or silver. It has a vertical axis with horizontal arms attached to it. To these arms masses of rock are fastened by chains and dragged over the ore, which is placed on a bed of flat stones laid within a circular inclosure, usually about 12 feet in diameter. Also written *arrastra*, *arastra*.

Mexican Arrastre.
(From Peppers's "Play-Book of Metals.")

arraswise (ar'as-wīz), *adv.* Erroneous form of *arrowise*.

arratel (ar-ra'tel), *n.* [Pg.: see *arrel*.] The Portuguese pound. It exceeds the pound avoirdupois by about one per cent. The following are the values in grams: Pound avoirdupois, 453.593; arratel, in Lisbon, 459; in Funchal, 458.547; in Rio de Janeiro, 458.75.

arraught†. For *araught*, preterit of *areach*.

array (a-rā'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *aray*, *arraye*, ME. *arayen*, *arreyen*, *areyen*, *aFF. arayer*, *arayer*, *OF. areyer*, *areier*, *areer*, later *arroyer*, *arroyer* = Pr. *ardear* = Sp. *arrear* (obs.) = Pg. *arrear* = It. *arredare*, < ML. *arredare*, put in order, order, array, < L. *ad*, to, + ML. **redum* (> OF. *rei*, *rai*, *roi*), preparation, order, of Teut. origin; cf. AS. *geræde*, preparation, equipment (Icel. *reidhi*, rigging, harness, *reidha*, implements, outfit; Sw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, order), < *gerædde* = OFries. *rēde*, *rēd* = Goth. *garaids*, ready, prepared; see *ready*, *a.* (*E. curry*).] **1.** To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle; marshal; draw up in hostile order: often used figuratively.

They were more ignorant in ranging and *arraying* their battles. *Bacon*, Vicissitude of Things.

The stronger our conviction that reason and Scripture were decidedly on our side, the stronger, manifestly, the grace is the reluctant adornation with which we regard that system of tactics against which reason and Scripture were *arrayed* in vain. *Macaulay*, Ranke's Hist. of Popes.

2. To deck or dress; adorn with dress, especially with dress of an ornamental kind.

Array thyself wit' glory and beauty. Job xl. 10.

Morn by morn, *arraying* her sweet self
In that wherein she deem'd she look'd her best.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

And there the fallen chief is laid,
In tasselled velvet *arrayed*,
And girded with his sampum-braid.
Whittier, Funeral Tree of Sokokis.

3. In *law*, to set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; to call (the jury) man by man.—**4.** To envelop; wrap. [Rare.]

In gelid caves with horrid gloams *arrayed*.
Bridge Trumbull.

=Syn. 1. To arrange, range, marshal, draw up.—**2.** *Adorn*, *ornament*, *decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*); clothe, invest.

array (a-rā'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aray*, *arraie*, < ME. *aray*, *arai*, *araie*, < AF. *arai*, *araii*, OF. *arrei*, later *arroi*, F. *arroi* = Sp. *arreo* = Pg. *arreio* = It. *arredo*; cf. ML. *arredium*, equipment, furniture; from the verb: see *array*, *v.*] **1.** Regular order or arrangement; disposition in regular line or body, especially, disposition of a body of men for attack or defense: as, troops in battle *array*.—**2.** An orderly collection or assemblage; especially, a body of men in order of battle or prepared for battle; hence, military force; soldiery; troops.

A gallant *array* of nobles and cavaliers. *Prescott.*

What was that mighty *array* which Elizabeth reviewed at Tilbury? *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

3. A display; an imposing series of things exhibited.

Nothing could well be lovelier than this *array* of Doric temples and ruins of temples.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 96.

4. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person; raiment or apparel.

Emily ere day
Arose and dress'd herself in rich *array*. *Dryden.*

5†. Preparation; special arrangement of things.

He had maid al this *array*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 444.

6. Situation; circumstances; position; plight.

Then stondeth yet (quod sche) in swiche *array*.
That of thy lyf hastow no wonder.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 66.

7. In *law*: (*a*) The body of persons summoned to serve upon a jury. (*b*) The act of impaneling a jury; that is, the act of the proper officer setting a jury in order for the trial of a cause, or calling it man by man. (*c*) The jury impaneled.

Challenges are of two kinds; first, to the *array*, when exception is taken to the whole number impaneled; and secondly, to the polls, when individual jurymen are objected to. *Encyclopædia Jr.*, How we are fostered, xvii.

8. Formerly, in England, the muster of a county for military purposes; the men so mustered: as, a commission of *array*. See *commission*.

Y^e parliament had ordered a generall *array* for attempting to put in execution y^e commission of *array*, and for which the rest of his colleagues were hanged by y^e rebells.
Evelyn, Diary, March 25, 1646.

Previous to the reign of Henry VIII., in order to protect the kingdom from domestic insurrection and suppression of foreign invasions, it was usual from time to time for our princes to issue commissions of *array*. *Wharton.*

9. In *metal.*, a collection of quantities arranged in a rectangular block; a matrix.—**Challenge to the array.** See *challenge*.

arrayal (a-rā'al), *n.* [< *array* + *-al*.] The process of arraying; muster of a force; array.

E. D.

arrayer (a-rā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *arayer*, *arraiour*, < OF. *araieor*, *areeor*, < *areer*, *araier*, *array*: see *array*, *v.*] **1.** One who arrays.—**2.** In *Eng. hist.*, an officer who had a commission of array to put the soldiers of a county in a condition for military service.

arrayment (a-rā'ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrayement*, *arrayment*, < ME. *arāiment*, < AF. *arāiement*, OF. *areement*, < *araier*, *etc.*, *array*: see *array* and *-ment*, and the abbr. form *rāiment*.] The act of arraying.—**2†.** That in which one is arrayed; raiment.

Sheep clothed in soft *arrayment*. *Quarles.*

arre†, *n.* See *arl*.

arre†, *v.* See *arr*3.

arreach, *v.* See *areach*.

arrear†, *v.* See *array*.

arrear2 (a-rēr'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *arrear*, *arrere*, < ME. *arere*, *arrere*, < OF. *arere*, *arriere*, mod. F. *arrière* = Pr. *areire*, *arreire*, < ML. *ad retro*: L. *ad*, to; *retro* (> OF. *rere*), backward: see *retro-* and *rear*1. Backward; late or toward the rear; back; behind.

Forst him back recoyle and rede *arrear*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 5.

arrear2 (a-rēr'), *n.* [ME. only in phr. *in arere*, in time past; < *arrear*2, *adv.* The older noun is *arrearage*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being behind or behindhand: as, his work is in *arrear*.

Spain, though at least a generation in *arrear* of England, was after our own the first modern European country to attain to . . . a national dramatic literature.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., xvii.

2†. The rear.

The *arrear* consisting of between three and four thousand foot. *Hayward*, Hist. Reformation, p. 92.

3. That which is behind in payment; a debt which remains unpaid though due: generally used in the plural and implying that a part of the money is already paid: as, *arrears* of rent, wages, or taxes.

For nine days dread due payment by the Greeks
Of yesterday's *arrear*. *Cowper*, Iliad, iii.

My agreement is given in order that every possible facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all *arrears* of pay due to our soldiers and sailors.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 382.

arrearage (a-rēr'āj), *n.* [< ME. *arerage*, *arrerage*, < OF. *arerage*, *arrerage*, *arrierage*, mod. F. *arriérage*, pp. < OF. *arrere*, money, back: see *arrear*2, *adv.*, and *-age*, and cf. *advantage*.] **1.** The state or condition of being behindhand or in arrears.

I have employment for thee, such a one
As shall not only pay my services,
But leave me in *arrearage*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, f. 2.

2. Arrears; amount or amounts outstanding or overdue; any sum of money remaining unpaid after previous payment of a part.

The old *arrearages* . . . being defrayed.
Howell, Vocal Forest.

Our pleasure is, that all *arrearages*
Be paid unto the captains.
Massinger, The Picture, ii. 2.

arrearance (a-rēr'ans), *n.* [< *arrear*2 + *-ance*.] Same as *arrearage*.

arrect (a-rekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *arrectus*, pp. of *arrigere*, set up, raise, erect, < *ad*, to, + *regere*, keep straight, direct.] **1.** To raise or lift up; make erect.

Having large ears perpetually exposed and *arrected*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

2. To direct.

Arrecting my sight towards the zodiake.
Skelton, Poems, p. 9.

3. To impute.

Therefore he *arrected* no blame . . . to them.
Sir T. More, Works, fol. 271.

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arrect, arrected (a-rekt', a-rek'ted), *a.* [< L. *arrectus*: see the verb.] **1†.** Erect; erected. —**2†.** Attentive, as a person listening.

Eager for the event,
Around the beldams all *arrect* they hung.
Abraside, Pleasures of Imagination, i. 269.

3. In *bot.*, pointing upward; brought into an upright position. *A. Gray.*

arrectary† (a-rek'ta-ri), *n.* [< L. *arrectarius*, perpendicular, neut. pl. *arrectaria*, the upright posts of a wall, < *arrectus*, erect: see *arrect*.] A beam or post standing upright, as opposed to one which is horizontal.

The *arrectary* at the beam of his cross.
Bp. Hall, Works, II. 378.

arrector (a-rek'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *arrigere*, pp. *arrectus*, set up erect: see *arrect*, *v.*] That which arrects; an erector.—**Arrector pili**, in *anat.*, the erector of the hair, a small strip of unstriated muscle running from the lower part of the hair-follicle toward the surface of the skin, and by contraction, under the influence of fright or cold, causing the hair to stand straight up or "on end," at the same time so raising the surface just around the orifice as to occasion goose-flesh or horripilation.

arrecti, *v. t.* See *arrect*.

arrel (ar'el), *n.* Also *arrele* (> Basque *arrulea*, a weight of 10 pounds); Sp. *arrate*, Pg. *arrátel*, a weight of 16 ounces (see *arratel*); < Ar. *al, the,* + *rátl*, a weight of 12 ounces.] A weight of 4 pounds, used in Spain.

Arremon, *n.* See *Arhemon*.

arrendation (ar-en-da'shon), *n.* Same as *arrentation*.

arrendator (ar'en-da-tor), *n.* [Also *arendator*, < Runs. *arendatorŭ*, < ML. *arrendator*, *arendator*, *arrendare*, *arendare*, to farm out: see *arrendare*, *arrentare*, let for a rent, farm the revenue: see *arrent*.] One who farms the revenues in certain Russian governments.

arrenkokous, *n.* See *arrhenokous*.

arrent (a-rent'), *v. t.* [OF. *arenter*, *arentir* (ML. *arrentare*, *arrendare*, *arendare*), < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *rente*, rent: see *arrear*, *rent*.] To let for a rent; especially, in *old Eng. law*, to let out for inclosure, as land in a forest. See *arrentation*.

arrentation (ar-en-ta'shon), *n.* [Also *arrendation*, < ML. *arrentatio(n-)*, *arendatio*, < *arrentare*, *arrendare*: see *arrent*.] In *old Eng. law*, the action or privilege of letting out the giving of permission by the lord of the manor to the tenant of land in a forest to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent. Also written *arrendation*.

arreption† (a-rep'shon), *n.* [< L. *arreptus*, pp. of *arripere*, snatch, seize to one's self, < *ad*, to, + *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rapacious*, *rapture*.] The act of taking away.

This *arreption* was sudden, yet Elisha sees both the chariot and the horses, and the man.
Bp. Hall, Explan. of Miracles.

arreptitious† (ar-ep-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *arreptitius*, *arripitius*, seized in mind, insane, delirious, < L. *arreptus*, pp. of *arripere*, snatch, seize: see *arreption*.] Snatched away; hence, seized or possessed; frantic; crack-brained; mad.

Odd, *arreptitious*, frantick extravagancies.
Howell, Letters (1650), I. 475.

arreptitious²† (ar-ep-tish'us), *a.* [As if < L. *arreptus*, pp. of *arripere*, creep toward, steal softly to (< *ad*, to, + *repere*, creep: see *reptile*), + *-itious*; but appar. a mistaken def. of preceding.] Creeping or having crept in privily. *Blount's Glossog.*

arrest¹ (a-rest'), *v. t.* [< ME. *aresten*, *arresten* (also by aphæresis *resten*, > mod. dial. *rest*), < OF. *arester*, F. *arrêter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *arrestar* = It. *arrestare*, < ML. *arrestare*, stop, restrain, < L. *ad*, to, + *restare*, stay back: see *rest*².] **1.** To stop forcibly; check or hinder the motion or action of: as, to *arrest* the current of a river; to *arrest* the course of justice.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret proprieties hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true inquiry.
Bacon.

With the progress of adaptation each (human being) becomes so constituted that he cannot be helped without in some way *arresting* a pleasurable activity.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96.

2. To take, seize, or apprehend by virtue of a legal warrant or official authority: take into custody: as, to *arrest* one for a crime or misdemeanor. [Shakspere most commonly construes this verb with *of*, like *accuse*: as, "*of* capital treason we *arrest* you here," Rich. II., iv. 1.]

According to law no Englishman could be *arrested* and detained in confinement merely by the mandate of the sovereign. *Macaulay.*

3. To seize and fix; engage; secure; catch; take: as, to *arrest* the eyes or the attention.

King. If you prove it, I'll repay it back.
Or yield up Aquitain.
Prin. We *arrest* your word.
Shak., L. L. L., II. 1.

The appearance of such a person in the world, and such a period, ought to *arrest* the consideration of every thinking mind. *Burkinshaw.*

4. To rest or fix.

We may *arrest* our thoughts upon the divine mercies.
Jer. Taylor.

5. In *Scots* and *admiralty law*, to seize (property) for debt or the satisfaction of a claim; attach or levy upon. =**Syn. 1.** To stay, interrupt, delay, detain.—**2.** To capture, lay hold of, stop, take, imprison.

arrest² (a-rest'), *n.* [< ME. *arest*, < OF. *arest*, *areste*, a delay, restraint; from the verb: see *arrest¹*, *v.*] **1.** The act of stopping, or the state of being stopped; suspension of movement or action: as, an *arrest* of the vital functions; "the stop and *arrest* of the air," *Bacon*.—**2†.** Self-restraint; self-command.

In noble courage oughte ben *areste*,
And weyen everythyng by discrecioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 396.

3. Any seizure or taking by force, physical or moral; hindrance; interruption; stoppage; restraint.

To the rich man who had promised himself ease for many years it was a sad *arrest* that his soul was surprised the first night. *Jer. Taylor.*

I could . . . mingle my tears with you, . . . but when I consider the necessity of my present *arrest*, I define *arrest*, I am ready to dry them again, and be silent.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. Quoted by *Johnson*, *G. Evelyn.*

4. In *mach.*, any contrivance which stops or retards motion.

The *arrest* consists of a fly vane, or escapement with stops, connected with one of the arms of the clock-work acting on the wheel. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8674.

5. In *law*, the taking of a person into custody of the law, usually by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body or otherwise taking possession of it. By the law of most jurisdictions, arrest is allowed in civil cases for the purpose of enforcing the payment of debts or preventing a defendant from eluding an obligation. In criminal or penal cases arrest is made for the purpose of compelling the person charged with a crime or an offense to appear and submit to justice. Under the common law he legally effected except by virtue of a precept or writ issued out of some court, but this is regulated by statute in criminal cases. Arrest in civil cases is of two kinds, viz., that which takes place before trial, and that which takes place in execution, and that which takes place after trial and judgment, and is called *arrest on final process*, or *arrest in execution*.

6. In *admiralty law*, the taking of a ship into custody by virtue of a warrant from a court.—**7.** In *Scots law*, attachment; seizure of property, funds, etc., by process of law for debt or the satisfaction of a claim.—**Arrest of judgment**, in law, the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts in a common law power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record, as when the declaration varies from the original writ, when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings, or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in point of law to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in *arrest of judgment*. Modern practice has superseded these motions by requiring such defects to be objected to before judgment.—**Breach of arrest**. See *breach*.

arrest² (a-rest'), *n.* [< OF. *arreste*, *areste*, mod. F. *arête*, awn, beard, fishbone, arrest, < L. *arista*: see *arista* and *awn*.] A mangy tumor on the back part of the hind leg of a horse. Also called *rat-tail*.

arrestable (a-res'ta-bl), *a.* [< *arrest¹* + *-able*.] **1.** Liable to be arrested or apprehended.—**2.** In *Scots law*, attachable; subject to seizure at the suit of a creditor of the owner, by a process in the nature of a writ or order of garnishment: applied to property, funds, etc.

Burgh customs still stand in the peculiar position of being neither adjudgeable nor *arrestable*; they are therefore bad security. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 63.

arrestation (ar-es-ta'shon), *n.* [= F. *arrestation*, < ML. *arrestatio(n-)*, < *arrestare*, arrest: see *arrest¹*, *v.*] The act of arresting; an arrest or seizure. [Rare.]

The *arrestation* of the English residing in France was decreed by the National Convention.
H. M. Williams, Letters on France, I. 1.

arrestee (a-rest-ē'), *n.* [< *arrest* + *-ee*.] In *Scots law*, the person in whose hands an arrestment is laid.

arrester, arrestor (a-res'tėr, -tor), *n.* [ME. *arester*; < *arrest¹* + *-er*, *-or*. Cf. ML. *arrestator*.] **1.** One who or that which arrests.—**2.** In *Scots law*, the person at whose instance an arrest is made. See *arrest*, *n.*, 7. [*Arrestor* is the form usual in legal documents.]

arrestive (a-res'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *arrestif*; < *arrest* + *-ive*.] **1.** Serving or tending to arrest. —**2.** In *gram.*, marking an arrest, restriction, or qualification of thought: applied to conjunctions like *but*, *yet*, *however*, etc. *Bain*, Eng. Grammar.

arrestment (a-rest'ment), *n.* [< OF. *arestement*, < *arester*, arrest: see *arrest*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of arresting or stopping; obstruction; stoppage.

The first effect is *arrestment* of the functions of the spinal cord. *Sir R. Christison*, Poisons, I. 1. § 2.

The fall of man would produce an *arrestment* in the progress of the earth in that last great season which would have converted it into an Eden.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 239.

2. In *Scots law*: (*a*) A process by which a creditor may attach money or movable property which a third person holds for behoof of his debtor. It bears a general resemblance to foreign attachment in the custom of London. See *attachment*. (*b*) The arrest or detention of a criminal till he finds caution or surety to stand trial, or the securing of a debtor until he pays the debt or gives security for its payment.—**Breach of arrestment**. See *breach*.

arrestor, *n.* See *arrester*.

arrest-it†, *v. t.* See *arret*.

arrêt² (a-rā' or a-ret'), *n.* [< F. *arrêt*, < OF. *arest*, *areste*: see *arrest²*, *n.*] The decision of a court, tribunal, or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince: applied to the judgments and decisions of courts and tribunals in France.

arrha (ar'hā), *n.*; pl. *arrhæ* (-ē). [L., also *arrhabo*, and later *arra*, *arrabo*, < Gr. ἀρραβών, earnest-money. Cf. *arles*.] Earnest-money paid to bind a bargain or contract; a pledge. Formerly also spelled *arra*.

arrhal (ar'al), *a.* [< *arrha* + *-al*.] Of the nature of earnest-money; given as a pledge.

arrhaphostic (ar-a-fos'tik), *a.* [Badly formed < Gr. ἀρρᾱφος, seamless, + *-ptic*, + *-αφος*, a seam, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] Seamless. [Rare.] Also written *araphostic*, *araphorostic*.

arrhen (a-ren'non), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρρην, without sex, < ἀ- *priv.* + ῥήν, a word, < ἔειν, speak.] A genus of Central and South American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Tanagridæ*, including a group of several species of tanagers with white bills, like *A. silens*, the type. Also *Arremon*, *Buarremon*.

Arrhenotinæ (a-rē-nō-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arrhenotus* + *-inæ*.] A group of tanagrine birds, named by Lafresnaye from the genus *Arrhenotus*.

arrhenotokous (ar-e-not'ō-kus), *a.* [Better **arrhenotokous*, < Gr. ἀρσενογόνος, bearing male children, < ἄρρην (ἄρσεν-), male, + τίκτειν, receive, bear.] Producing males only: applied by Leuckart and Siebold to those agamogenetic female insects which produce male progeny: opposed to *thelytokous*. Also spelled *arrenotokous*.

The terms *arrenotokous* and thelytokous have been proposed by Leuckart and Von Siebold to denote those parthenogenetic females which produce male or female young respectively. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 384.

arrhenotoky (ar-e-not'ō-ki), *n.* [As *arrhenotous* + *-y*.] The producing of males only: a form of parthenogenesis. See *arrhenotokous*.

arrhephore (ar'e-fōr), *n.* [Gr. ἀρρηφόρος, commonly in pl., ἀρρηφόροι (see def.); of uncertain origin.] One of four young girls of noble birth who were chosen annually in ancient Athens to dwell on the Acropolis and attend the priestess of Athena Polias. They played a ceremonial part in the festival of the Panathenæa, on the night before which they bore baskets or vases of unknown contents from the Acropolis to an underground sanctuary near the precinct of Aphrodite in the Gardens.

Arrhephoria (ar-e-fō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [Gr. Ἀρρηφόρια: see *arrhephore*.] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated in the month of Skirophorion (June). It was connected with the Panathenaic festival, and was the occasion of the ceremonial induction into their annual office, with a splendid procession to the Acropolis, of the four young priestesses of Athena called *arrhephores*.

arrhinencephalia (ar-in-en-ce-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρρις (ἀρριν-), without power of scenting (< ἀ- priv. + ῥίς, ῥῑν, nose), + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *teratol.*, congenital absence of one or (usually) both sides of the olfactory lobe (rhinencephalon), accompanied with more or less dwarfing or absence of adjacent structures. Also spelled *arhinencephalia*.

arrhizal (a-rī'zal), *a.* [As *arrhizous* + *-al*.] Same as *arrhizous*.

arrhizous (a-rī'zus), *a.* [< NL. *arrhizus*, < Gr. ἄρριζος, without roots, < ἀ- priv. + ῥίζα, a root.] Having no root: applied to parasitical plants which have no root, but adhere to other plants

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by any part of their surface, and derive their nourishment from them; also to mosses and *Hepaticæ* which are destitute of rhizoids. Also *arrhizal*, *arrhizous*.

Arrhynchia (a-ring'ki-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *arrhynchius*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + ῥύγχος, snout.] A group of the lowest proctuchous *Turbellaria*, having no frontal proboscis, but provided with an anus, and presenting distinct sexes. Also spelled *Arhynchia*.

arrhythmia (a-rith'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρρυθμία, want of rhythm, < ἄρρυθμος, without rhythm: see *arrhythmous*.] In *pathol.*, irregularity. Also spelled *arhythmia*. — **Arrhythmia cordis**, irregularity of pulse.

arrhythmic (a-rith'mik), *a.* [As *arrhythmous* + -*ic*; see -*ic*[3] and *rhythmic*.] Irregular; wanting rhythm or regularity: used specifically, in *pathol.*, of the pulse. Also spelled *arhythmic*. *N. E. D.*

arrhythmical (a-rith'mi-kal), *a.* Same as *arrhythmic*. Also spelled *arhythmical*.

arrhythmically (a-rith'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a style without rhythm. Also spelled *arhythmically*.

arrhythmous (a-rith'mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄρρυθμος, without rhythm, out of time, < ἀ- priv. + ῥυθμός, rhythm.] Same as *arrhythmic*. Also spelled *arhythmous*.

arrhythmy (a-rith'mi), *n.* [< NL. *arrhythmia*, q. v.] Want of rhythm. Also spelled *arhythmy*. [Rare.]

arriage (ar'āj), *n.* [Sc., a contr. of *areriage*[1], q. v.] In *Scots law*, an indefinite service performed by horses, formerly required from tenants, but now abolished. Used chiefly in the phrase *carriage and arriage*.

It (the mandatory) is said to have possessed nearly two thousand pounds in yearly money-rent, . . . capons and poultry, butter, salt, *carriage and arriage*, peats and kain, wood and silt. *Scott*, Monastery, Int.

arride (a-rīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arrided*, ppr. *arriding*. [< L. *arridere*, please, be favorable to, smile or upon, < *ad*, to, + *ridere*, laugh: see *ridicule*.] To please; gratify.

Fest. Yore heavens, his humour *arrides* me exceedingly. *Car. Arrides* you!

Fest. Ay, pleases me.

R. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

The fastering sycophant is the fawning spaniel, that hath only learned to fetch and carry, to spring the covey of his master's lusts, and to creep and crouch at him.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 118.

Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most *arride* and solace me are thy reputed sole moulders of learning. *Lamb*, Oxford in Vacation.

arridentt (a-rī'dent), *a.* [< L. *arriden(t-)s*, ppr. of *arridere*: see *arride*.] Pleasing; gratifying.

arrière (a-rēr'; F. pron. ar-liār'), *n.* [F., < OF. *ariere*, *arere*, > ME. *arere*, mod. E. *arrear*[2]. *Arrière* is thus the mod. E. form of *arrear*[2], restored in E. from the earlier form, or adopted afresh, in special phrases: see *arrear*[2] and *rear*[3], *n.* *Arrear* or *rear*, however, only except in composition, as in *arrière-ban*, *fief*, *-fief*, *-pensée*, etc. (See these words, below.) In *arrière-ban*, as shown, it is historically a different word.]

An inferr'd *arrière* of such storms, such wrecks.

W. Whitman, in *Academy*, Nov. 14, 1885. (*N. E. D.*)

Volant en arrière, in *her.*, said of a bird represented as flying upward and away from the spectator.

arrière-ban (a-rēr'ban'; F. pron. ar-liār-bon'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arrier-*, *arrear-*, *arere-ban* (also *arrear-*, *rere-band*, *arrer-van*, simulating *band*[2] and *van*[1]), < F. *arrière-ban*, OF. *ariere-ban*, a corruption (< *ban*, q. v.) due to supposed connection with *ariere*, mod. *arrière*, rear, behind) of OF. **arriban*, **heriban*, < Mll. *herii*, *herio*, *ario*, *arro*, *arrio*, *herbannum*, etc., < OHG. **harriban*, **heriban* (MHG. *herbun*, *G. heerbann*), the summoning of an army, < *hari*, *heri* (MHG. *her*, G. *heer* = AS. *here*), army, + *ban*, a public call, order, decree: see *ban*[1], *n.*, 2, and *banish*, v. 1. In the early feudal state, the summons of the sovereign to all freemen, calling them to the field with their vassals, and limiting their service months' provisions. Neglect to obey the summons brought fines or even loss of the fief. Hence—2. The military force thus liable to be called out. Formerly written *arierban*. (The misunderstanding of the first element (see etymology) led to the use of *ban* of *arrière-ban*, English *ban* (or *van*) and *arrière-ban* (or *van*), with an artificial distinction, the *ban* being supposed to refer to the immediate feudatories of the sovereign, and the *arrière-ban* to the vassals of the latter, or the holders of *arrière-fiefs*.)

arrière-bras (ar-liār'bra'), *n.* Same as *vervelet*.

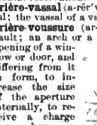
arrière-fee (a-rēr'fē), *n.* A fee or fief dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a fendatory.

arrière-fief (a-rēr'fēf), *n.* Same as *arrière-fee*.

arrière-pensée (ar-liār'pon-sā'), *n.* [F., < *arrière*, rear, behind, + *pensée*, thought: see *pensive*.] A thought kept back or dissembled; a mental reservation.

arrière-vassal (a-rēr'vas'al), *n.* An under-vassal: the vassal of a vassal.

arrière-vousure (ar-liār'vō-sūr'), *n.* A rear vault; an arch or a vault placed within the opening of a window or door, and differing from it in form, to increase the size of the aperture internally, to receive a charge from above, or to form an architectural junction between interior and exterior forms.



Arrière-Vousure.

arriero (ar-ri-ā'rō), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *arrieiro*), a muleteer, < *arre* (> Pr. *arri* or *ar*, *arri*), OSp. *farre*, a cry used to mules and horses; prob. of Ar. origin.] A muleteer.

arris (ar'is), *n.* [Also written *aris*, formerly *arriss*, E. dial. (North.) *arridge*, the edge of anything that is liable to hurt (Halliwell); < OF. *arrete* (F. *arête*), L. *arista*, an ear or beard of grain, in Mll. also a bone of a fish, exterior angle of a house: see *arista* and *arrest*[2].] 1. A sharp edge, as of a squared stone or piece of wood. Specifically—2. In *arch.*, the line, edge, or hip in which the two straight or curved surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet; especially, the sharp ridge between two adjoining flutes of a Doric column.

arris-fillet (ar'is-fil'et), *n.* A triangular piece of wood used to raise the slates of a roof against the back of a chimney or a wall, to throw off the rain more effectually. Also called *tilting-fillet*.

arris-gutter (ar'is-gut'ėr), *n.* A wooden gutter of the form of the letter V, fixed to the eaves of a building. *Gwilt.*

arrish, arrish (ar'ish), *n.* [E. dial., = *ers*, dial. form of *erdish*, q. v.] The corn- or wheat-field which has been harvested; stubble; eddish. [Devonshire, Eng.]

arrisions (a-riz'honz), *n. pl.* [L. *arrisio(n-)*, < *arridere*, please, smile upon: see *arride*.] The act of smiling upon or at. *Blount.*

arris-piece (ar'is-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, one of the pieces of a built mast beneath the hoops.

arris-rail (ar'is-rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a rail of triangular section, generally formed by slitting diagonally a piece of square section. The broadest surface forms the base.

arriswise (ar'is-wīz), *adv.* [< *arris* + *-wise*.]

An Altar Arriswise.

1. Diagonally: said of an arrangement of tiles or slates so that one angle points downward. — 2. In *her.*, with one angle projecting toward the spectator: said of any bearing of a rectangular form so placed that one corner is in front, and the top and two of the sides are shown.

Erroneously written *arraswise*.

arrivage (a-rī'vāj), *n.* [ME. *arrivage*, *arryvage*, < OF. *arrivage*, *arrivaige*, F. *arrivage* = Sp. *arribaje*, < Mll. *arribaticum*, *arripaticum*, < *arripare* (> OF. *ariver*), come to shore, arrive: see *arrive* and *-age*.] 1. Landing; arrival. *Skinner.*—2. That which happens or befalls one; lot or fate.

arrival (a-rī'val), *n.* [< ME. *arrivaile*, *arrivaile*, < AF. *arrivaile* = Pr. *arribalh*, *arribalh*, *arrival*: see *arrive* and *-al*.] 1. The act of arriving, as in coming to land or to the end of a journey; a reaching or coming to a destination, or some definite place.

Fro thence he goth toward Italie
By ship, and there his *arrivaile*
Hath take, and shope him for to ride.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 4.

2. The person or thing which arrives: as, a long list of *arrivals*.

To-day the lady Pyche will harangue
The fresh *arrivals*. *Tennyson*, Princess, II.

3. The reaching or attainment of any object or state by effort, or in natural course: as, *arrival* at a just conclusion.

arrivance (a-rī'vans), *n.* [< *arrive* + *-ance*.] 1. The act or fact of arriving; arrival.

Its [an animal's] sudden *arrivance* into growth and maturity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 8.

2. Persons who arrive; arrivals collectively.

For every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance* (*arrivance* in early edn.).
Shak. (ed. Leopold), Othello, II. 1.

arrive (a-rīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *arrived*, ppr. *arriving*. [< ME. *arriven*, *aryven*, < OF. *ariver*, *arriver*, F. *arriver* = Pr. *arribar*, *arivar* = Sp. Pg. *arribar* = It. *arrivare*, *arrivare*, *arripare*, come to shore, < Mll. **arribare*, **arripare*, reach, come to shore, earlier *adripare*, bring to shore, < L. *ad*, to, + *ripa*, shore, bank.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring (a ship or its passengers) to shore; land.

Some points of wind . . . may as soon Overturn as *Arrive* the ship. *Brough*, Sacr. Princ. (1650), p. 466. (*N. E. D.*)

When Fortune . . . had *arrived* me in the most joyful port. *G. Cavendish.*

2. To reach.

Ere he *arrive* the happy isle. *Milton*, P. L., II. 409.

3. To come to; happen to.

Lest a worse woe *arrive* him. *Milton*, Civil Power.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come to or reach a certain point in the course of travel: with *at*: as, we *arrived at* Havre-de-Grace.

When at Collatium this false lord *arrived*,
Well was he welcomed by the Roman dame.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 53.

2. To reach a point or stage by progressive advance; attain to a certain result or state: with *at*, formerly sometimes with *to*: as, to *arrive at* an unusual degree of excellence; to *arrive at* a conclusion.

The Greek language was *arrived* to its full perfection.
Dryden, Pref. to Troilus and Cressida.

They *arrive at* a theory from looking at some of the phenomena; and the remaining phenomena the strain or curtail to suit the theory. *Macaulay*, On History.

3. To happen or occur: with *to*.

Happy ! te whom this glorious death *arrives*. *Waller.*

The lot of humanity is on these children. Danger, sorrow, and pain *arrive to* them, as to all.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 168.

arrive (a-rīv'), *n.* [< *arrive*, *v.*] *Arrival.*

How should I joy of thy *arrive* to hear!
Drayton, Brandon to Mary.

Warm at the safe *arrive*
Of this small vessel, which all weathers drive.
Middleton, Triumphs of Truth.

arroba (a-rō'bä), *n.* [Formerly also *aroba*, *arobe*, *arobe*, *roba*, etc., < Sp. *arroba*, < Ar. *ar-rub'*, *al*, the, + *rub'*, fourth part (of a hundred-weight), a quarter, < *arba'a*, four.] 1. A Spanish and Portuguese unit of weight. The following table shows the number of pounds Spanish and pounds it contains and its equivalent in kilograms:

Places.	Local Pounds.	Av. Pounds.	Kilos.
Saragossa	36	27.360	13.474
Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro	32	32.381	14.686
Barcelona	32	25.400	11.521
Valencia	36	28.272	12.824
Paraguay	25	27.440	12.443
Castile, Buenos Ayres, [	25	25.317	11.484
Chili, Mexico, etc.			
Alicante	24 and 36	28.354	12.816

There was also formerly in use in Valencia a small *arroba* of 10.667 kilograms.

2. A measure for wine, spirits, and oil in Spanish countries, arising from the Moorish practice of weighing those liquids; the cantara. There are two measures of this name. The commoner, the *arroba mayor*, contains in liters: in Castile, Cadiz, 16.127; in Seville, 16.663; in Malaga, 15.195; in Estremadura, 16.81; in Alicante, 11.550; in Valencia, 11.482. The *arroba menor*, in Madrid, is equivalent to 27.85 pounds of water or 12.64 liters; it is reckoned to 25 pounds in Biscay. Wine was sold by a weight of 32 pounds to the arroba.

arrode (a-rōd'), *v. t.* [< L. *arrodere*, gnaw at, < *ad*, to, at, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*, and cf. *corrode*, *erode*.] To gnaw or nibble at. *Bailey.*

arrogance (ar'ō-gans), *n.* [< ME. *arrogance*, *arrogaunce*, < OF. *arrogance*, < L. *arrogantia*, < *arrogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *arrogare*: see *arrogate*.] The condition or quality of being arrogant; a manifest feeling of personal superiority in rank, power, dignity, or estimation; the exalting of one's own worth or importance to an undue degree; pride with contempt of others; presumption.

Pride hath no other glass
To show itself, but pride; for supple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees.
Shak., T. and C., III. 3.

—**Syn.** *Pride*, *Arrogance*, *Presumption*, *Assumption*, *Haughtiness*, *Disdain*, *Loftiness*, *Supercilliousness*, *Insolence*, lordliness, self-importance, imperiousness, swagger. (See *pride*.) *Pride* and *disdain* are the only words in the list that may have a good meaning when applied to per-

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son: as, *pride* in one's country; *disdain* of a base suggestion. *Pride* primarily respects the temper of the mind, not being necessarily manifested or directed toward others; it is the general term for an unreasonable estimate of one's own superiority in any respect. As it comes into relation and action, it may receive other titles. Thus, *arrogance* is, at its simplest, *pride* with contempt of others, and is essentially the same as *disdain*. In action, *arrogance* is the assertion of exorbitant claims to rank, dignity, estimation, homage, power, etc. *Presumption* is often used for *arrogance*, but more properly expresses a less decided and self-important forwardness to run risks, take liberties, and crowd in where one does not belong: as, *To presumption* helps itself to what it wants, while *arrogance* claims from others, and feels its pride hurt if others do not yield. *Presumption* is less selfish than *arrogance*, but more unmannerly and boisterous. *Assumption*, also added to its other meanings a bad sense, kindred to *presumption*: it means a disposition to do what does not belong to one to do, and sometimes to claim to be what one is not. *Haughtiness*, like *disdain* and *loftiness*, dwells upon the inferiority of others as much as upon the own elevation; it is equally applicable to spirit and to manner. *Disdain* is a mingling of lofty contempt with aversion, abhorrence, or indignation. *Superciliousness*, as befits its derivation, is chiefly applied to manner; it is a manifested haughtiness. *Insolence* is exhibited not only in manner, but in conduct and language; it is pride or haughtiness, shown in contemptuous or overbearing treatment of others, especially by words; from an equal or an inferior it is an outrageous kind of impertinence. See *impudence*, *egotism*, and *scorn*.

I know you proud to bear your name,
Your *pride* is yet no blame for that;
Too proud to care from whence I came.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

Turbulent, discontented men of quality, in proportion as they are puffed up with personal *pride* and *arrogance*, generally despise their own orders.—*Burke*, Rev. in France.

But most it is *presumption* in us, when
The help of Heaven we count the act of men.
Shak., Alls Well, II. 1.

His usual air of haughty *assumption*. *Scott*, Waverley, xlix.

I own that there is a *haughtiness* and fierceness in human nature which will cause innumerable broils, place men in what situation you please.

Good nature produces a *disdain* of all baseness, vice, and folly. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 242.

The *loftiness* of man shall be bowed down. Isa. ii. 17.

Sometimes, it is true, the gentle and generous *disdain* levels; but there is something so lofty even in its condescension that the very act of lending encouragement is a *haughtiness* of the worst order, and suggests that it does it from policy. To be always keeping state, and forever in the clouds, might make shorter allowance for those who live *superciliously*. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 182.

The *insolence* of the aggressor is usually proportioned to the humanity of the sufferer. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

arrogancy (ar'ō-gan-si), *n.* [See *arrogance.*] 1. The quality of being arrogant; arrogance: as, "presumptuous *arrogancy*," *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 77.

His *arrogancy* and his impudence, in commending his own things. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

2. A piece of arrogance; an arrogant act.

That most odious of all reputable *arrogancies*.—*Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 472.

arrogant (ar'ō-gant), *a.* [<ME. *arrogant*, *arrogaunt*, < OF. *arrogant*, < L. *arrogan(t-)s*, assuming, arrogant, insolent, ppr. of *arrogare*, assume, etc.: see *arrogate*.] 1. Making or having the disposition to make unwarrantable claims of rank or estimation; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; aggressively haughty; full of assumption: applied to persons.

Arrogant Wischester! that haughty prelate!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 3.

2. Characterized by arrogance; proceeding from an overestimate of one's importance or superiority to others: applied to things: as, *arrogant* claims.

The speech of Themistocles, the Athenian, which was haughty and *arrogant*, in taking so much to himself, had been a grave and wise observation and censure, applied at large to others. *Bacon*, True Greatness.

Surely etiquette was never maintained in a more *arrogant* manner at the court of Louis XIV.
Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 268.

His [Lord Clarendon's] temper was sour, *arrogant*, and impatient of opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

=Syn. *Authoritative*, *Magisterial*, *Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*), proud, assuming, overbearing, presumptuous, supercilious, lordly, cavalier, important, swelling, blustering, grand, disdainful, overweening.

arrogantly (ar'ō-gant-li), *adv.* In an arrogant manner; with undue pride and contempt of others; with haughty presumption.

Godwin and his Sons bore themselves *arrogantly* and proudly towards the King, usurping to themselves equal share in the Government. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

arrogantness (ar'ō-gant-nes), *n.* Arrogance.

arrogate (ar'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arrogated*, ppr. *arrogating*. [< L. *arrogatus*, *adrogatus*, pp. of *arrogare*, *adrogare*, ask of, adopt, appropriate, assume, < *ad*, to, + *rogare*; ask: see *rogation*. The form *adrogate* is confined to the legal sense.] 1. To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously; lay claim to in an overbearing manner: as, to *arrogate* power or dignity to one's self.

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeserved
Over his brethren. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 27.

A man possessed of such warm imagination commands all nature, and appropriates to himself whatever he sees and has a blunter relish. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

Even the spiritual supremacy *arrogated* by the Pope was, in the dark ages, productive of far more good than evil.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To lay claim to on behalf of another: as, to *arrogate* to the crown the privilege of issuing writs.

To antiquity we *arrogate* many things, to ourselves nothing. *Coleridge*, The Friend, I. 12. (*N. E. D.*)

3. In *Rom. law*, same as *adrogation*.

arrogation (ar-ō-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *arrogatio(n-)*, a taking to one's self, < *arrogare*, take to one's self: see *arrogate*, and cf. *adrogation*.] 1. The act of arrogating, or making unjust or unwarrantable claims or demands; the act of taking more than one is justly entitled to.

Where *selfness* is extinguished, all manner of *arrogation* must of necessity be stifled. *Dr. H. More*, Song of the Soul, p. 373, note.

2. In *Rom. law*, same as *adrogation*.

arrogative (ar'ō-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *arrogate* + *-ive*.] Making undue claims and pretensions; arrogant. *Dr. H. More.*

arrollo (a-ro'lyō), *n.* Same as *arroyo*.

arrondi, arrondee (a-ron'di, -dē), *a.* [< F. *arrondi* (fem. *arrondie*), rounded, pp. of *arrondir*, make round, < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *rond*, round: see *rounds*, 1.] In *her.*, rounded off: applied to a bearing, especially a cross, the extremities of which are rounded. Also written *aronde*, *arondée*. Barbed *arrondi*. See *barbed*. — **Bend arrondi, fesse arrondi**, etc. See the nouns.

arrondissement (a-rōn-dēs'mon), *n.* [F., lit. a rounding, < *arrondissez*, stem of certain parts of *arrondir*, make round: see *arrondi*.] In France, the largest administrative division of a department. The 87 departments are divided into 362 arrondissements. Each arrondissement is divided into cantons, and each of the latter into communes.

arroo (a-rö'), *n.* [Sp. *arroo* (= Pg. *arrobe*), < Ar. *ar-rub'*, the fourth part.] A weight used in Spain, Portugal, and Spanish America, varying in different localities from 25 to 35 pounds avoirdupois.

arrope (a-rō'pā), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *arrobe*), < Ar. *ar-rubb*, a thick decoction of fruit.] A thick decoction of grape-juice, used in Spain to sweeten wine.

arrosion (a-rō'zhon), *n.* [< L. as if **arrosio(n-)*, < *arrodere*, pp. *arrosus*, gnaw at: see *arrode*.] A gnawing at. [Rare.]

This *arrosion* of the nutrition . . . the property of men inraged with choler. *J. Bulwer*, Chirologia, p. 160. (*N. E. D.*)

arrow (ar'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arowe*, *arowe*, < ME. *arow*, *aro*, *aru*, *arw*, *arwe*, *arewe*, *arewe*, *arew*, < AS. (1) *arwe*, fem., (2) *earh*, neut., = Icel. *ör* (gen. *örvar*), an arrow, = Goth. deriv. *arkwazna*, a dart (Gr. *βέλος*), prob. orig. 'that which belongs to the bow' (a 'bow-dart' as distinguished from a missile thrown by hand!), < **arhw* = L. *arcus*, *arcus*, a bow, whence E. *arch*!, *arch*!, and deriv. *archer*, q. v.] 1. A slender, generally pointed, missile weapon made to be shot from a bow. Arrows have nearly universally been made with a light, straight shaft of wood, fitted with feathers at the nock end to steady the flight, and with a pointed head of various forms, often barbed so as to remain fixed in the object pierced. Those used in the middle ages rarely had barbed heads; sometimes the head was flat, sometimes conical, and fitted to the shaft like the ferrule of a walking-stick. The arrow-heads of the North American Indians were of flint, obsidian, or other hard stone, or of bone; as well as the shafts, and were often barbed. They were secured to the shaft by lashings of fine deer or sinew. Arrow-heads intended to be poisoned, among South American Indians, are said to be fastened lightly, so as to leave the shaft and remain in the wound. The feathers at the butt of the shaft seem to have been generally used in all ages, and to have the art of such a form, as to give to the arrow a rotary movement, like that of a modern ball. The arrow of the crossbow is called a *bolt* or *quarrel* (which see).

European 13th century.

2. Anything resembling an arrow. (*a*) In *surv.*, a small painted iron rod, or a stick shod with iron, stuck into the ground to mark a chain's length. (*b*) In *fort.*, a work placed at the salient angle of a glacis, constructed casing with the covert way. (*c*) A figure used in maps, architectural drawings, etc., to indicate direction, as of winds, currents, rivers. In maps, an arrow or half-arrow, pointing north, serves to fix the points of the compass. (*d*) A wedge-shaped ornament, as for the hair. — Broad *arrow*. See *broad*.

arrow (ar'ō), *v. t.* [< *arrow*, *n.*] 1. To grow up into a long pointed stalk like an arrow.

The West Indian planter must prevent his sugar-canes from *arrowing*. *Simmonds' Colonial Mag.*

2. To move swiftly, as an arrow. [Rare.]

About an hour ago she . . . saw that identical animal . . . *arrow* up the bay.
Blackwood's Mag., XXII. 446.

arrow-grass (ar'ō-gras), *n.* A common name of plants of the genus *Triglochin*, especially of the common *T. palustre*. It is also sometimes applied generally to the members of the tribe *Juncaginew*, to which *Triglochin* belongs, or usually included in the natural order *Naiadaceæ*.

arrow-head (ar'ō-hed), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The head of an arrow.—2. An aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria*: so called from the shape of the leaves. See *Sagittaria*.—3. A heliomitle.

II. *a.* Written with arrow-headed characters: as, an *arrow-head* inscription.

arrow-headed (ar'ō-hed'ed), *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow.—**Arrow-headed character**, a cylindrical, syllabic, and ideographic combination of a triangular, arrow or wedge-like figure; hence, also called *cuneiform*.

Assyrian Arrow-headed Characters.

(wedge-shaped) and *nail-headed characters*. See *cuneiform*.

arrowleaf (ar'ō-lēf), *n.* A South American aquatic plant, the *Sagittaria Montevidensis*, with large, arrow-shaped leaves.

arrowlet (ar'ō-let), *n.* [< *arrow* + *-let*.] A little arrow. *Tennyson.* [Poetic.]

arrowroot (ar'ō-röt), *n.* [< *arrow* + *root*; from the use of the fresh roots or tubers to absorb poison from wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows.] A starch obtained from the horizontal rhizomes of several species of *Maranta*. It is much used as food and for other purposes, and is obtained from the West Indies. The species from which arrowroot is most commonly made is *M. arundinacea*, better called the *arrowroot-plant*. Other starches than that of *Maranta* are occasionally sold under the name of arrowroot. *Brazilian arrowroot*, or tapioca-meal, is sold principally in Europe, and is obtained from the bitterly toxic root of *Manihot utilissima*, after the poisonous juice has been removed; *East Indian arrowroot*, from the large root-stocks of *Curcuma angustifolia*; *Chinese arrowroot*, from the creeping rhizome of *Nelumbium speciosum*; *English arrowroot*, from the potato; *Portland arrowroot*, from the pith of *Arum maculatum*; and *Otaheite arrowroot*, from Indian corn.

Arrowroot-Plant (*Maranta arundinacea*).
a, a, rhizome.

arrow-shaped (ar'ō-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like an arrow; sagittate: applied in botany to auriculate lanceolate leaves which have the basal lobes elongated, acute, and turned downward.

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arrow-stone (ar'ō-stōn), *n.* A belemnite.

arrow-tie (ar'ō-ti), *n.* [< *arrow* (in allusion to the shape of the fastening) + *tie*.] A tie of hoop-iron used in baling cotton.

arrow-wood (ar'ō-wŭd), *n.* A name given in the United States to several species of shrubs or small trees used by the Indians for making their arrows, as *Viburnum dentatum* and *V. acerifolium*, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, *Cornus florida*, and in the western territories *Tessaria borealis*. See out under *Cornus*.

arrow-worm (ar'ō-wėrm), *n.* An animal of the genus *Sagitta* (which see).

arrowy (ar'ō-i), *a.* [< *arrow* + *-y*1.] Resembling an arrow or arrows, as in shape or in rapidity and directness of motion.

Iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darkened air. *Gray*, Fatal Sisters.
The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue.
Cowper, Task, vi. 782.
The carrier-bird released
Points to one cherished spot his arrowy flight. *J. Baillie.*

arroyo (a-roi'ō), *n.* [Sp., OSp. *arrogio*, = Pg. *arroio*, < Mil. *arrogium*; cf. ML. *ropium*, *rogia*, a stream for irrigation (Diez); origin unknown.] A watercourse; a rivulet. [South-western United States.] Also *arrollo*.

Down the *arroyo*, out across the mead,
The health and holiday, sped the flying maid. *Bret Harte.*

Arsacid, Arsacidan (ärs'as-id, -i-dan), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Arsacidæ, rulers of Parthia from about 250 B. C., and afterward of the Parthian empire (see *Parthian*), till A. D. 226. The Arsacid dynasty was founded by Arsaces, a Scythian, who revolted from Antiochus II. of Syria; and all his successors, almost thirty, added the name to their own. A branch of the Arsacidæ reigned in Armenia from about 149 B. C. to A. D. 428.

arschin, *n.* See *arshin*.

arse (ärs), *n.* [< ME. *ars*, *ers*, < AS. *ears*, *ærs* = OFries. *ers* = Il. *aars*, *naars* = OHG. MHG. *ars*, G. *arsch* = Icel. *ars*, also *rass* = Sw. *ars* = Dan. *ars*, *arse* = Gr. ἄρρος for *ῥρσος, the rump.] The buttocks or hind part of an animal. [Now only in vulgar use.]

arse-foot (ärs'fut), *n.* [< *arse* + *foot*, from the position of the feet in birds of the genus *Podiceps*, which seem to be inserted quite behind the anus. Once used by writers of repute, as by Willughby and Ray, 1678.] An early British name of the great crested grebe, *Podiceps* or *Podicipes cristatus*, and of other species of the same genus. Also spelled *arsfoot*.

arsenal (är'se-nal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *arsenall*, *arsenall*, *arcenall*, *arsenale*, *arsenac*, etc., from It. and F.; cf. F. *arsenal*, formerly *arsenal* = It. *arsenale*, *arzenale*, *arzanale* = Sp. Pg. *arsenal* (MGr. ἀρσενᾶς), with suffix *-al*, *-ale*, a simpler form appearing in ML. *arsena*, It. *arzana*, *arzanà*, F. (16th cent.) *arsena*, *arsenac*, *arsenal*, dockyard; cf. It. *darsena*, dial. *tirzanà* = Sp. *dárcena* = Pg. *tarcena*, *tarsena*, dockyard; F. *darse*, *darsine*, a dock; also Sp. *atarazana*, also *atarazanal*, an arsenal, rope-walk, dockyard; < Ar. *dār-aṣ-ṣinā'ah*, lit. house of construction, < *dār*, house, + *al*, the, + *ṣinā'ah*, trade, industry, < *ṣāna'a*, make, fabricate.] 1. A repository or magazine of arms and military stores of all kinds, whether for land or naval service.—2. A public establishment where naval and military engines or warlike equipments are manufactured. Hence—3. Figuratively, a repository of any kind of equipment.

We can find no weapon in the whole rich *arsenal* of Conjecture. *Academy*, 1884, p. 276.

Anatomy will be found the true *arsenal* of Art. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 576.

Theory of Descent more powerfully than the comparison of the internal skeletons of the various Vertebrates. *Huxley*, Fall of Man (trans.), II. 276.

arsenate, *n.* See *arseniate*.

Arsenian (är-sē'ni-an), *n.* One of a party in the Greek Church, in the third century, so named from its leader Arsenius, patriarch of Constantinople, who excommunicated the emperor Michael Palæologus for putting out the eyes of John Lascaris, a minor and heir to the throne. The banishment of Arsenius, the appointment of a new patriarch, and the confirming of the emperor to the Latin Church at the second council of Lyons gave rise to a schism between the patriarchates of Constantinople and Alexandria which continued more than half a century.

arseniasis (är-se-ni'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *arsen(icum)* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid state produced by the use of arsenic. Also called *arsenicism*.

arseniate, arsenate (är'se-ni-āt, är'se-nāt), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt formed by the combination of arsenic acid with any base.

arsenic (as a noun, är'se-nik; as an adjective, är-sen'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *arsenick*, *arsenick*, < ME. *arsenik*, *arsenik*, < OF. *arsenic*, mod. F. *arsenic* = Sp. *arsénico* = Pg. It. *arsenico*, < L. *arsenicum*, *arrenicum*, *arrhenicum*, < Gr. ἀρσενικόν, yellow arsenic, orpiment, lit. 'masculine,' being neut. of ἀρσενικός, ἀρρενικός, masculine, < ἄρσην, ἄρρην, male, also strong, = Zend *arshan*, a man, male. The name is said to refer to the powerful qualities of arsenic.] **I.** *n.* 1. A yellow mineral, called specifically *yellow arsenic*; the trisulphid of the element to which it has given its name. Formula, As_2S_3. The original use.]—2. Chemical symbol, As; atomic weight, 75. A chemical element having a grayish-white, metallic lustre, and a specific gravity of 5.727. Under ordinary pressure it does not melt, but at 356° F. it passes from the solid state into vapor of a brown color. It tarnishes rapidly in moist air at ordinary temperature, and heated in air is oxidized and volatilized as arsenic. Arsenic occurs in nature uncombined, but much more commonly in combination. The chief ores are the two sulphids, realgar (As_2S_2) and orpiment (As_2S_3), arsenical pyrites or mispickel (FeSAs), and arsenides of iron, nickel, and cobalt. Most of the arsenic of commerce is obtained by roasting the mixed ores of Saxony or in England. Arsenic itself is little used in the arts. Its salts, however, have great commercial importance. With oxygen arsenic forms two compounds, the more important of which is arsenic trioxid (As_2O_3), a violent poison, the colorless, white arsenic of commerce, or the alum. It is prepared by a process of sublimation from arsenical ores, and is sold as a white, crystalline solid or in glassy translucent masses, which are odorless, nearly tasteless, and slightly soluble in water. Arsenic trioxid in addition to freshly prepared hydrated sesquioxid of iron, which should be given immediately after the absorption of arsenic has been freed from the poison as completely as possible by an emetic given with bland liquids, such as milk, flour and water, or white of egg, and which serve to envelop the poison and effect its complete ejection from the stomach. In the absence of hydrated sesquioxid of iron, large quantities of a paste made of chalk or magnesia and calcined magnesia may be substituted. Arsenic is medicinal, especially in the treatment of certain nervous and skin diseases, and in the form of Fowler's solution, which is a potassium arsenite, is much used in veterinary practice. Arsenic acid occurs in commerce as a thick acid liquid, and is also prepared by the oxidation of arsenious acid, and sodium arsenate is much used in calico-printing. The arsenic of Scheele's green, native as realgar (see *realgar*), and is made artificially under the name of *ruby sulphur*. Both the native and the artificially prepared sulphids are used in painting. Yellow arsenic trisulphid (As_2S_3), or orpiment, also called *king's yellow*. The hydrogen compound of arsenic, arsenid (AsH_3), in the preparation of arsenic usually retained in trade. See above.

II. *a.* Containing arsenic; specifically, containing arsenic in smaller proportion than arsenious compounds. See *arsenious*.—**Arsenic acid** (H_3AsO_4), a white, deliquescent, crystalline acid.—**Arsenic oxid, arsenic pentoxid** (As_2O_5), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a larger proportion of oxygen than of the trioxid. Also called *oxygen arsenic acid*.

arsenical (är-sen'i-kal), *a.* [= F. *arsenical*; < *arsenic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic.—**Arsenical antimony.** See *allemontite*.—**Arsenical mineralization**, the class of minerals in which arsenic acts the part of the electronegative element.—**Arsenical pyrites**, the *arsenopyrite* and *löllingite*.—**Arsenical silver**, an ore of silver containing arsenic.

arsenicalize (är-sen'i-kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arsenicalized*, ppr. *arsenicalizing*. [< *arsenical* + *-ize*.] To give an arsenical character to; treat with or mix with arsenic.

The preceding [pitch] *arsenicalized*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 8803.

arsenicate (är-sen'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arsenicated*, ppr. *arsenicating*. [< *arsenic* + *-ate*2.] To combine with arsenic; treat with arsenic. Also spelled *arsenicize*.

arsenic-black (är'se-nik-blak), *n.* The name given in commerce to a mixture of powdered arsenic, lampblack, and lime.

arsenic-furnace (är'se-nik-fėr"nās), *n.* A furnace for decomposing arsenical pyrites by heat and condensing the fumes: used in the manufacture of white arsenic.

arsenic-glass (är'se-nik-glās), *n.* Glass colored with arsenic. It is usually semi-opaque, and of an opaline-white color.

arsenicize, *v. t.* Same as *arseniate*.

arsenicism (är-sen'i-sizm), *n.* [< *arsenic* + *-ism*.] Same as *arseniasis*.

arsenicize (är-sen'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arsenicized*, ppr. *arsenicizing*. [< *arsenic* + *-ize*.] Same as *arseniate*: as, "*arsenicizing* agents," *Fre*, Dict., I. 265. Also spelled *arsenicise*.

arsenicophagy (är-sen-i-kof'a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀρσενικόν, for mod. *arsenic*, + φαγία, < φαγεῖν, eat.] The practice of eating arsenic.

arsenide (är'se-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-ide*2.] A compound of arsenic and a metallic base. Also called *arseniuret*, *arsenuret*.

arseniferous (är-se-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-i-ferous*.] Bearing or containing arsenic: as, *arseniferous* substances; *arseniferous* zinc.

arsenillo (är-se-nil'ō), *n.* [Cuban Sp., < Sp. *arsénico*, arsenic, + dim. *-illo*.] The commercial name of a granular form of atacamite from Chili.

arsenious (är-sē'ni-us), *a.* [*arsen(ic)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing arsenic.—**Arsenious acid** (H_3AsO_3), an acid formed from arsenious oxid.—**Arsenious oxid, arsenic trioxid** (As_2O_3), a compound of oxygen and arsenic having a smaller proportion of oxygen than arsenic acid. Also called *white arsenic*, and often improperly *arsenious acid*. See *arsenic*.

arsenite (är'se-nīt), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-ite*2.] A salt formed by the union of arsenious acid with a base.

arseniuret, arsenuret (är-sē'ni-ret, är-sen'ū-ret), *n.* [*arsen(ic)* + *-uret*.] Same as *arsenide*.

arseniureted, arsenuretted (är-sē'ni-ret-ed), *a.* [*arseniuret* + *-ed*2.] Combined with arsenic so as to form an arseniuret.—**Arseniureted hydrogen** (AsH_3), also called *arsine*, a gas generated by fusing arsenic with its own weight of granulated zinc, and decomposing the alloy with strong hydrochloric acid. It is colorless, has a fetid odor like that of garlic, and is exceedingly poisonous when breathed. The hydrogen of this compound may be replaced wholly or in part by organic radicals forming bodies analogous to ethyl and phosphine, as trimethyl arsine, (CH_3)$_3$As.

arsenobenzol (är-sē-nō-ben'zōl), *n.* [< *ἀρσην*, male, + *βενζίν*, germ.] In *biol.*, a male genobiast. *Haytt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 147.

arsenolite (är-sen'ō-līt), *n.* [*arsen(ic)* + *-lite*.] Native arsenic trioxid, crystallizing in isometric octahedrons.

arsenopyrite (är"se-nō-pī'rit), *n.* [*arsen(ic)* + *pyrite*.] A mineral containing arsenic, sulphur, and iron. Its color is tin-white, and it commonly occurs in granular masses, sometimes in a crystalline form. The ordinary white arsenic is mostly obtained by roasting this ore. It is common in Cornwall, Saxony, and Silesia, and also found in Canada, where called *arsenical pyrites* and *mispickel*.

arsenuret, *n.* See *arseniuret*.

arse-smart (ärs'smärt), *n.* [< *arse* + *smart*, *n.*, See *smartweed*.] A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, and also *P. acre* (which see).

arsfoot, *n.* See *arse-foot*.

arsheen, *n.* See *arshin*.

arshin, arshine (är'shēn'), *n.* [Also spelled *arsheen*, *Russian*, *arshin*, Bulg. Serv. *arshin*, repr. Turk. Pers. *arshin*; of Tatar origin.] A measure of length in Turkey and Persia, and formerly in Russia, but now officially fixed at 70.985 centimeters, but the name is now given in Constantinople to the meter (100 centimeters = 39.37 inches), through the introduction of the decimal system of measures. The Russian arshin was equal to 71.119 centimeters, or about 28 inches.

arsine (är'sin), *n.* [< *arsen(ic)* + *-ine*2.] Arseniuret hydrogen (which see, under *arseniuret*).

arsis (är'sis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄρσις, a raising, elevation, < *αἴρειν*, raise, lift up.] In *prosc.* (*a*) Originally, the metrically unaccented part of a foot, as opposed to the *thesis* or part which receives the tetsus or metrical stress. (*b*) In prevalent modern usage, that part of a foot which bears the ictus or metrical accent, as opposed to the metrically unaccented part, called the *thesis*. According to the original Greek usage, *arsis* denoted the raising of the hand in dancing, or of the hand in beating time, and therefore the unaccented part of the metrical foot, whereas the fall of the hand in dancing or beating time, and therefore the accented part of the prosodial foot. Latin writers show great confusion in the application of these terms, sometimes employing them in conformity with Greek usage, sometimes changing their meaning, sometimes assigning still other meanings to them. Some modern writers have employed them with their original Greek significations, as given above under (*a*); but the meanings given under (*b*), which are believed to be accepted by the Latin writers, are those generally adopted at the present time.

2. In *physiol. acoustics*, a periodical increase in the intensity of a sound, producing a rhythmical effect.

arsmetrik†, *n.* A Middle English form of *arithmetic*. *Chaucer.*

arson1 (är'son), *n.* [< OF. *arson*, *arsoun*, *arsun* (as if < L. **arsio*, **arsion-*), a burning, < *ardere*, *arsūre* (pp. *arsus*), burn, < L. *ardere* (pp. *arsus*), burn: see *ardent*, 1. In law, the malicious burning of a dwelling-house or outhouse of another. By the common law it is a felony, and if any person be in the building at the moment of firing it is a capital offense, by statutes the definition has been extended so as to include the burning of other property besides that above specified, or of one's own property. In Scotland called *wilful fire raising*.

arson2† (är'son), *n.* [ME. *arsoun*, *arsun*, < OF. *arcun*, *arzon*, *archon*, mod. F. *arçon* = Sp. *arzon* = Pg. *arção* = It. *arcione*, < ML. *arcio(n-)*, also

arso(n-), and corruptly **arctio(n-)**, a saddle-bow, ⟨ L. *arcus*, a bow: see *arc*¹, *arch*¹.] A saddle-bow; sometimes, a saddle.

arst, *adv.* A Middle English form of *erst*. *Chaucer*.

arsy-versy (ärʹsē-vėrʹsi), *adv.* [Also *arse-versy*, *arsie-versie*, *arsy-tarsy*, a humorous mingling compound of E. *arse* ⟨ L. *versus*, turned, Cf. *topsy-turvy*, etc.] In a reversed or perverse way; backward; in a preposterous position; upside down; topsy-turvy; as, "the world goes *arsie-versie*," *Berneners*, Passengers' Dialogues.

I took the pen first of the lawyer, and turning it *arsy-versy*, like no instrument for a ploughman, our youngster and the rest of the faction burst into loud laughter at the simplicity of my fingering.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

art¹ (ärt), ⟨ [CME. *art*, *ert*, ⟨ AS. *eart* = ONorth. *art*, *arth*: see *be*.] The second person singular, indicative mood, present tense, of the verb *be* (which see).

art² (ärt), *n.* [⟨ ME. *art*, *arte*, ⟨ OF. *art*, *F. art* = Sp. Pg. It. *arte*, ⟨ L. *ars*(*t*-)s, *acc. artem*, skill, prob. orig. skill in fitting or joining; akin to *artus*, a joint, *arma*, arms, *armus*, shoulder-joint, etc., ⟨ √ *ar*, join: see *article*, *arm*¹, *arm*².] 1. The combination or modification of things to adapt them to a given end; the employment of given means to effect a purpose.

With each gift of nature and of *art*.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine, l. 192.

Mr. Mill says, "*Art* is but the employment of the powers of nature for an end." Yes; but the employment is the *art*. That use or employment of the natural powers which precisely the function of the intelligence and the will, which differs from nature, in its proper sense, as the active differs from the passive. *Edinburgh Rev.*

2. Skill; dexterity; an especial facility in performing any operation, intellectual or physical, acquired by experience or study; knack.

There is *art* in roasting eggs. *Old adage.*

Russell had the *art* of writing letters that exploded like bombshells in the midst of some one's correspondence.

J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xx.

3. Artfulness; cunning.

She hath *so* faults, who hath the *art* to hide them.

Webster, White Devil, v. 2.

Queen. More matter, with less *art*.

Pol. Madam, I swear, I use no *art* at all.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. A system of rules and traditions adapted for facilitating the performance of certain actions; acquaintance with such rules or skill in applying them, as in any manual trade or handicraft, technical profession, or branch of accomplishment: as, the *art* of building or of engraving; the healing *art*; the *art* of music or of dancing; the practising of the elegant *arts*: in this sense opposed to *science*.

The object of science is knowledge; the objects of *art* are works. In *art*, truth is blended to an end; in science, it is only the end. Hence the practical *arts* are not to be classed among the sciences. *Whewell.*

Theorists, by an observation of particulars and by generalising on them, attempt to construct a system of scientific propositions with respect to a certain subject, on which system a set of rules intended for the guidance of practice may be founded. These rules form an *art*.

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, iii.

5. [It. *arte*.] An organized body of men practising a given trade, and carrying out an established system of rules and traditional usages; a guild.

The city [Florence] was first divided into *arts*, in the time of Charles I. . . . These *arts* or companies . . . were at first but twelve, but since the city have increased to twenty-one, and arrived at such power and authority that in a few years they wholly engrossed the government of the city. . . . Seven of them were called the greater *arts*, and fourteen the less.

J. Adams, Works, V. 54.

A portion of the taxes was assigned to the work [building the Duomo, 1331], and the charge of it was committed to the *Art* of Wool; that is, to the corporation of the dealers in wool, the richest and most powerful of the *Arts* of Florence.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 211.

6. A branch of learning regarded as an instrument of thought, or as something the knowledge of which is to be acquired in order to be applied or practised: chiefly in the plural, and in such phrases as master of *arts*, bachelor of *arts*, and formerly in the universities the seven liberal *arts* were the Roman trivium, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, and the Pythagorean quadrivium, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. But by *art*, in the middle ages, was usually meant logic, that being the principal study in the faculty of arts.

7. Esthetics; the science and theory of beauty in perception and expression.

Art is simply the harmonic expression of human emotion. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 29.

8. Artistic or esthetic quality: the exhibition of the power of perceiving the beautiful and of expressing it in artistic forms: as, a picture skilfully painted, but devoid of *art*.—9. The actual production or construction of objects beautiful in form, color, or sound; the practical application of esthetic principles, as in the departments of production specifically called the *fine arts* (which see, below); especially, painting and sculpture.

Nothing is better founded than the famous aphorism of rhetoricians, that the perfection of *art* consists in concealing *art*. *Campbell.*

10. *Art* and part, in *Scots law*, instigation; abetment.

By *art* is understood the mandate, instigation, or advice that may have been towards committing the crime; *part* expresses the share from the Greek *μέρος*, a concurrency. The confusion was assisted by the common practice of pardoning for *art* and part. **Fine arts**, that branch of art which has for its primary object merely the pleasure of the eye, especially in decoration which is subservient to architectural features or to form, as in ceramics.—**Faculty of arts**, the lowest and fundamental faculty of the four in the universities, the faculty of philosophy, which had charge of students upon their first entrance and until they took the first master of arts. When a boy could read, write, and had mastered the elements of Latin grammar, he was considered ready to begin his studies in logic at the university. The instruction in the faculty of arts was sharply separated from the tests preliminary to the conferring of degrees. In the middle ages the subjects of the ordinary lectures were Priscian's grammar, the logic of Aristotle, Porphyry's Isagoge, and the Ise Divisione and three books of the Topics of Boethius, while the examinations were related to rhetoric, ethics, and a little geometry and astronomy. Frequent disputations were among the exercises for the scholars; and the masters disputed in public once a week. The degrees conferred by the incorporated faculty of the arts were those of bachelor and master. In Paris the degree of licentiate was a distinct one intermediate between the two. In the Scottish universities determinance was not originally a degree. Upon the reform of the universities in Scotland, the faculty of arts came to be the humanities, and during the present century natural science has had a more conspicuous place in the instruction.—**Fine arts**, those arts which seek expression through beautiful modes; specifically, architecture, sculpture, painting, and sometimes also **Harmonics**. See *harmonic*.—**Master of Arts**. See *master*.—**Military art**. See *military*.—**Liberal art or science**, including all subordinate or related arts by which objects are represented in the verse, as rhetoric, logic, etc., anything in the formation or into the accomplishment of which art in any sense has entered, as the production of any one of the fine arts, but especially of one of the militant members of the group, as a statue or a painting.

That is best which lies Shape from that thy *work of art*.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

=**Syn. 2.** Aptitude, readiness, address, tact, adroitness, contrivance.—3. Shrewdness, subtlety, cunning, artifice, deceit, duplicity.—**Art**, *Science*. The essential difference between an *art* and a *science* is in aim. "*Science* and *art* may both be investigations of truth, but *science* inquires for the sake of knowledge, *art* for the sake of production." (*Kerslake*.) Hence, they differ somewhat in that with which they are concerned. "An *art* directly and immediately concerns itself with a faculty. . . . It fastens upon that, and keeps it ever in its view as it touches how that may be developed, trained, and guided. A *science*, on the other hand, considers rather the product of a faculty, and, keeping its view directly upon that, proceeds to unfold its nature and proper characteristics." (*H. N. Day*, Art of Discourse, § 1.) Incidental to this difference is a difference in spirit, *science* being analytic and critical, while *art* is synthetic and constructive. In the matter which makes up the body of the two, an *art* involves the means of disciplining the mind and knowledge which may have been furnished by a corresponding *science*. The same branch of knowledge may be regarded as either a *science* or an *art*. It may be viewed theoretically, as seeking, coördinating, arranging, and systematizing knowledge, and by observation, comparison, abstraction, and generalization deducing laws; or as, with more or less reference to such systematic work, framing rules which are the lessons of experience, and are designed to facilitate work or give it superior excellence. The more complete the scientific basis of an art, the more perfect the art. There is a secondary use of the word *science* in which it stands for an art that thus rests upon a science, as in the following:

The fundamental conception of the occupation of the architect embraces the two ideas of *science* and *art*. Architecture as an *art* is the work of the skilled hand; as a *science*, it is that of the informed and cultivated brain.

Edinburgh Rev.

art³, *v. t.* [ME. *arten*, *erten*, ⟨ OF. *arter* = Sp. *artar* (obs.) = Pg. *arctar* = It. *artare*, ⟨ L. *artare*, Mi., often erroneously *arctare*, compress, contract, draw close, ⟨ *artus*, drawn close, prop, fitted; pp. of **arere*, √ *ar*, fit, join: see *article*, *arm*², etc.] 1. To force; compel; constrain.

Love *arted* me to do my observance
To his estate. *Court of Love*, l. 46.

2. To indnce; incite.

What to *erten* hire to love he sought.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 288.

Also written *arct*.

-art. A suffix, another form of *-ard*, as in *bragart*.

artaba (ärʹtą-bą), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀρτάβη*.] A measure of capacity which appears to have originated in Egypt, where it had under the Pharaohs a capacity of 36,176 liters. A Persian measure of the same name had, according to Herodotus, about the same capacity. The Romans reduced its volume to 27.132 liters (according to some, to 29.23 or 29.36 liters). The Arabic and modern Persian measures have evidently been doubled, having respectively 60.096 and 60.228 liters.

Artamidæ (ärʹtą-midʹē-ē), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Artamus*, 1.

Artamidæ (ärʹtą-midʹē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Artamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds, the swallow-shrikes or wood-swallows, closely related to the *Dicruridæ*, and by some combined with that family. The species are chiefly East Indian and Polynesian, including *Artamus*, besides *Artamus*, are *Grioüa*, *Pseudochelidon*, and *Anaïpetes*.

Artamidæ, *n.* The mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*.

Artamoides, the linguist, a bird that imitateth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the countrie. *Harriott*, Virginia (1588).

Artamus (ärʹtą-mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἀρτᾶμος*, a butcher, a cook.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Artamidæ*, and nearly contemminous therewith. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also called *Artamia*. — 2. A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1837.

artel (ärʹtel), *n.* [⟨ *art*² + *-el*².] Skilled.

Those that are thoroughly *artel* in navigation.

Feltham, Resolves (ed. 1670), I. xii.

It hath been counted ill for great ones to sing, or play, like an *artel* musician.

Feltham, Resolves (ed. 1670), I. lxxxvii.

artefact, *n.* and *a.* See *artifact*.

artefactum (ärʹtē-fakʹtum), *n.* Same as *artifact*.

artelier, *n.* A Middle English form of *artillery*. *Chaucer*.

Artemia (ärʹtē-miʹą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ἄρτεμις*, that which hangs, as an ear-ring, etc., ⟨ *ἀείρειν*, hang upon, fasten.] 1. A genus of phyllopod or branchiopod entomostracous crustaceans, of the family *Branchipodidæ*. The animals are notable as inhabiting saline waters, the other forms of group being found in fresh water. *A. salina*, a common British species, is known as the *brine-prawn* or *brine-worm*.

Artemis (ärʹtē-mis), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *Ἄρτεμις*. The origin of the name is undetermined.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the great Olympian deities, daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona), and twin sister of Apollo. She may be regarded as a feminine form of Apollo. She chastised evil with her keen shafts and with deadly sickness, and also protected mortals from danger and pestilence. Unlike Apollo, she was not connected with poetry or divination, but, like him, she was a deity of light, and to her was attributed

Artemis (Diana) the Huntress.—Louvre Museum.

authority over the moon, which belonged more particularly to her kinswomen Hecate and Selene. In art, Artemis is represented as a virgin of noble and severe beauty, tall and muscular, and generally bearing bow and quiver as the huntress or mountain goddess. She was identified by the Romans with their Diana, an original Italian divinity.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of siphonate lamellibranch bivalves, of the family *Veneridæ*, having the pallial margin sinuous. (*b*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*, 1851.—**Ephesian Artemis**. See *Diana*.

Artemisia (ärʹtē-mizʹi-ą), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *ἀρτεμισία*, an herb like wormwood; prob. ⟨ *Ἀρτεμίσιος*, pertaining to *Ἄρτεμις*: see *Artemis*.] A very large genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*, abundant in dry regions, and mostly of the northern hemisphere. The genus is allied to

the tansy (*Tanacetum*), and consists of low shrubs and herbs, with small discoid, often pendulous, heads panicularly arranged, and all bitter aromatics. There are over 40 species in the United States, mostly confined to the regions west of the Mississippi. Of the foreign species, the common wormwood, *A. Absinthium*, was formerly much used as an anthelmintic, and furnishes a volatile oil that is the peculiar ingredient in the French liqueur absinthe. *A. abrotanita* and *A. nutellina* of the Alps are used in the manufacture of a similar liqueur, genepi. *A. pontica*, a native of Russian coniferous of the small unexpanded flower-buds of *A. pauciflora*, extensively collected on the steppes of Turkestan and exported as an anthelmintic. The southwood, a plant of gardens, *A. Abrotanum*, and the tarragon, *A. Dracunculus*, have a fragrant aromatic odor. Of the numerous North American species, the best known are *A. tridentata* and *A. ludoviciana*, which are the sage-brush of the western plains, the first especially covering large areas in the valleys of the Great Basin. See cut under *Absinthium*.

artemod (ärt'tē-mŏd), n. [< *Artemis*, as goddess of the moon, + *od*, q. v. Lunar od; the odic force of the moon. *Baron von Reichenbach.*

arter (ärt'tėr), n. [< OF. *arter*, a mash; *arter grise de boix*, a wood-louse (Cotgrave); also *arte*, and *artron*, *artuon*, *artuion*, mod. F. *artison*, a wood-worm. Cf. *art-worm*.] A wood-worm. Also called *art-worm*.

arteria (ärt-tē'ri-ą), n.; pl. *arteriæ* (-ē). [L.; see *artery*.] In *anat.*, an artery: now mostly superseded by the English form of the word. Some of the principal arteries in the names of which the Latin form is still used are: *arteria anastomotica magna*, the largest of the brachial or femoral artery, forming anastomoses about the elbow or knee; *arteria centralis meduliæ or retinæ*, the central proper artery of the spinal cord or the retina; *arteria coliaca dextra, sacilia, sinistra*, the artery of the ascending, transverse, and descending colon, respectively; *arteria comes*, a companion artery of a nerve, as the ulnar and sciatic; *arteria cystica*, the cystic artery, the proper gastric artery, a branch of the coeliac axis; *arteria dorsalis hallucis*, [NL.], the dorsal artery of the great toe; *dorsalis nasalis*, the dorsal artery of the great toe, index finger, tongue, penis, foot, thumb, and shoulder-blade respectively; *arteria gastro-duodenalis*, the *gastro-epiploica dextra*, two arteries of the stomach and associate parts; *arteria innominata*, innominate artery, a short thick trunk, the great arterial branch of the arch of the aorta, on the right side; *arteria pancreatica magna*, the largest pancreatic artery; *duodenalis, superior et inferior*, large and small pancreatic arteries, and the superior and inferior arteries of the pancreas and duodenum; *arteria princeps pollicis*, the princeps pollicis, the principal branch of the occipital artery for the back of the neck, and the principal artery of the shoulder, respectively; *arteria profunda humeri, superior et inferior, cervicis, femoris*, the superior and inferior deep branches of the brachial artery, the deep cervical branch of the first intercostal artery, and the deep branch of the femoral artery, respectively; *arteria sacra media*, the middle sacral artery, the continuation of the abdominal aorta after giving off the iliac arteries; *arteria scapularis*, the dorsal scapular artery of the ball of the thumb, a branch of the radial, usually continuous with the superficial palmar arch; *arteria transversalis colli*, a branch of the thyroid axis which traverses the root of the neck and ends in the posterior scapular artery.—**Arteria aspera**, the aspera or rough artery, that is, the windpipe or trachea.

arterial (ärt-tē'ri-al), a. and n. [< Gr. ἀρτηριακός, pertaining to the windpipe, fem. ἡ ἀρτηριακή, a medicine therefor, < ἀρτηρία, windpipe: see *artery*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the windpipe.

II. *n.* A medicine prescribed in diseases of the windpipe. *Dunglison.*

arterin, *n.* Plural of *arteria*.

arterial (ärt-tē'ri-al), *a.* [= F. *artériel*, < NL. *arterialis*, L. *arteria*, artery: see *artery*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to an artery or the arteries; as, *arterial* action.—**2.** Contained in an artery: as, *arterial* blood.—**3.** Having a main channel and many branches or subdivisions like the arteries: as, *arterial* drainage.—**Arterial blood**, blood as it passes through the arteries after having been oxygenated in the lungs. It is distinguished from venous blood particularly by its lighter florid-red color, due to the presence of oxygen.—**Arterial cone**, (*a*) The upper left conical portion of the right ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery leads. Also called *infundibulum*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, the elongated conical ventricle of the heart, which is continuous with the bulbus arteriosus, and is distinguished therefrom by the presence of valves at each of the two.—**Arterial duct** (ductus arteriosus), the portion of any primitive aortic arch which serves to connect and furnish communication between a branchial artery and a branchial vein.—**Arterial navigation**, navigation by means of connected or branching channels of inland water, as rivers, deepened streams, and canals.

arterialism, **arterialize**. See *arterialization*, *arterialize*.

arterialization (ärt-tē'ri-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *arterialize* + *-ation*.] The process of making arterial; the conversion of venous into arterial blood, during its passage through the lungs, by the oxidation of carbon dioxid and the absorption of oxygen from the air. Also spelled *arterialisation*.

arterialize (ärt-tē'ri-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arterialized*, ppr. *arterializing*. [< *arterial* + *-ize*; = F. *artérialiser*.] To convert (venous blood) into arterial blood by the action of oxygen in the lungs. Also spelled *arterialise*.

arterially (ärt-tē'ri-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of an artery; by means of arteries.

arteriocapillary (ärt-tē'ri-ō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *arterial* + *capillary*.] Pertaining to arteries and capillaries.—**Arteriocapillary fibrosis**, the increase of connective tissue in the walls of arteries and capillaries.

arteriococcygeal (ärt-tē'ri-ō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *arterial* + *coccygeal*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to arteries and to the coccyx: specifically applied to the glomerulus arteriococcygeus, or Luschka's gland. See *gland* and *glomerulus*.

arteriography (ärt-tē'ri-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρία, artery, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] A description of the arterial system.

arteriola (ärt-tē'ri-ō-lą), *n.*; pl. *arteriolæ* (-lē). [NL. In *anat.*, a little artery; an arteriole.—**Arteriola recta**, small straight arteries supplying the medullary pyramids of the kidney.

arteriole (ärt-tē'ri-ōl), *n.* [= F. *artériole*, < NL. *arteriola*, dim. of L. *arteria*, artery.] A small artery.

The minute arteries, the *arterioles* of some distant organ like the brain. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 407.

arteriology (ärt-tē'ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρία, artery, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on the arteries.

arteriosclerosis (ärt-tē'ri-ō-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρτηρία, artery, + σκλήρωσις, hardening: see *sclerosis*.] The increase of connective tissue in the walls of arteries, especially in the intima.

arteriotome (ärt-tē'ri-ō-tōm), *n.* [Gr. as if *ἀρτηριοτόμος: see *arteriotomy*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for opening an artery.

arteriotomy (ärt-tē'ri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< LL. *arteriotomia*, < Gr. ἀρτηριοτομία, the cutting of an artery (cf. ἀρτηριοτομέω, cut an artery), < ἀρτηρία, artery, + τομή, verbal adj. τμητός, cut, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the opening of an artery by the lancet or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood.—**2.** That part of the science of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

arteriovenous (ärt-tē'ri-ō-vē'nus), *a.* [< L. *arteria*, artery, + *venus*, vein: see *venous*.] Pertaining to an artery and a vein.—**Arteriovenous aneurism**. See *aneurism*.

arteritis (ärt-tē'ri-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀρτηρία, artery, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of an artery or of the arteries.

artery (ärt'te-ri), *n.*; pl. *arteries* (-riz). [< ME. *artere* (pl. *arteres*), < L. also *arteria*, *arteries*, *arture*, etc., < OF. *artere*, mod. F. *artère* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *arteria*, < L. *arteria*, the windpipe, an artery, < Gr. ἀρτηρία, the windpipe, an artery, < ἀείρειν, raise, lift up; cf. *aorta*, from the same source.] **1.** The trachea or windpipe.

Under the *artery* or windpipe is the mouth of the stomach. *Sir H. Blundeil.*

2. One of a system of cylindrical, membranous, elastic, and muscular vessels or tubes, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body by ramifications which as they proceed distantly are found to increase in number, and terminate in minute capillaries which unite the ends of the arteries with the beginnings of the veins. The arteries are distinguished from the veins, which rise from the left ventricle of the heart and ramify through the whole body, and the *pulmonary artery*, which conveys venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs, to undergo aëration. Most arteries are composed of three coats, fibrous, fibrous, of condensed connective tissue well supplied with blood-vessels and nerves; a middle or elastic, consisting chiefly of circular, non-striated, muscular fibers; and an inner, thin, smooth, and dense, composed, from without inward, of an elastic fenestrated membrane, a layer of connective tissue, and a lining of endothelium. The outer coat is the (*tunica*) *adventitia*, the middle, the (*tunica*) *media*, and the inner, the (*tunica*) *intima*. The arteries in the human body which have received special names are about 350 in number. They range in caliber from more than the thickness of a finger to microscopic minuteness.

3. A main channel in any ramifying system of communication, as in drainage.—**Artery-claw**, a locking forceps for holding an artery.—**Artery of the bulb**, a small but surgically important branch of the internal pudic artery, supplying the bulb of the urethra.—**Axillary artery**, coronary artery, interlobular artery, radial artery, etc. See the adjectives.

artery (ärt'te-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *arteried*, ppr. *arterying*. [< *artery*, *n.*] To supply with arteries; figuratively, to traverse like arteries.

Great rivers that *arteried* every State. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 491.

arthrocalogy

Artesian (ärt-tē'zian), *a.* [< F. *artésien*, properly pertaining to *Artois*, *Artesia*, anciently *Artoisium*, in France.] Pertaining to Artois, an ancient province of northern France, corresponding to the modern department of Pas-de-Calais. — **Artesian well**, a name usually restricted to a capital letter given to a peculiar kind of bored well from its long use in Artois, but applied to any well

Artesian Well.

a, *a*, fault filled with clay and impervious to water; *b*, *b*, impervious strata; *c*, porous stratum of *d*, *d*, artesian basin; and well.

proper the water rises to the surface and overflows. The geological conditions permitting this are not general, since it is necessary that the region should have a more or less complete basin structure, and that there should be a series of permeable covered by impermeable beds. In the United States any deep bored well is called *artesian*, even if the water has to be pumped from a considerable depth. Artesian wells vary in depth from less than 100 to nearly 4,000 feet, some of the deepest boring being for petroleum.

artful (ärt'fūl), *a.* [< *art*2 + *-ful*.] **1.** Done with or characterized by art or skill. [Rare.]

Our psalms with *artful* terms inscribed. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 235.

No one thinks when he looks at a plant, what restless activity is at work within it, but rather admires their *artful* labor in stillness. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 186.

2t. Artificial, as opposed to *natural*; produced or producing by art; as, "too *artful* a writer," *Dryden*, Life of Virgil.—**3.** Skilful. (*a*) Of persons, skilful in adapting means to ends; adroit. (*b*) Of things, skilfully adapted; ingenious; clever. Hence—**4.** Cunning; crafty; practising or characterized by art or stratagem: as, "the *artful* Dodger," *Dickens*, Oliver Twist.

Fair to see, but *artful* to an end. *Pope*, Moral Essays, Iv. 116.

=Syn. **4.** *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*), deceitful, subtle, shifty, insidious.

artfully (ärt'fūl-i), *adv.* In an artful manner, (*a*) With art or skill; as, "a picture *artfully* placed on the canvas. [Rare.] (*b*) With cunning or craft; craftily; cunningly.

Whether this motion was honestly made by the Opposition . . . or *artfully* made by the courtiers, . . . it is now impossible to determine. *Macaulay*, Hist., vi.

artfulness (ärt'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being artful; craft; cunning; address.

arth (ärth), *n.* An old form of *earth*.

arthra, *n.* Plural of *arthron*.

arthral (ärthral), *a.* [< *arthron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an arthron or articulation; articular: as, "the *arthral* surface of the ilium," *Wilder and Gage*.

arthralgia (ärthral'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρθρον, joint, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in a joint; specifically, neuralgia in a joint.

arthralgic (ärthral'jik), *a.* Pertaining to arthralgia.

arthrobolus (ärthrom'bō-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρθρον, joint, + βόλος, a putting in place, the setting of a bone, < βάλλειν, throw, put: see *embolus*.] In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the reduction of dislocations. *Dunglison.*

arthria, *n.* Plural of *arthrion*.

arthritic (ärthrit'ik), *a.* [< ME. *artetike*, < OF. *artetique* < L. *arthriticus*, < Gr. ἀρθριτικός, of the joints, gouty, < ἄρθρῖτις: see *arthritis*.] Pertaining to the joints, or to arthritis, or specifically to the gout; affecting the joints.

Pangs *arthritic*, that infest the toe
Of libertine excess. *Cowper*, The Task, i.

arthritical (ärthrit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *arthritic*.

arthritis (ärthrī'tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀρθρῖτις (sc. νόσος, disease), joint-disease, gout, prop. fem. adj., of the joints, < ἄρθρον, a joint: see *arthron*.] Inflammation of a joint.—**Arthritis deformans**, arthritis in which considerable deformity is produced. See *rheumatoid*.

arthrium (ärthri-um), *n.*; pl. *arthria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. ἄρθρον, joint, dim. of ἄρθρον, a joint.] In *entom.*, the minute penultimate tarsal joint of many *Coleoptera*.

arthrobrachia (ärthrō-brang'ki-ą), *n.*; pl. *arthrobrachiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἄρθρον, a joint, + βραχίων, gills.] In *Crustacea*, a distinct respiratory appendage of the maxilliped. *Huxley.*

arthrocace (ärthrok'ą-sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρθρον, a joint, + κάκος, badness, vice, < κακός, bad.] Caries of a joint. *Billroth.*

arthrocalogy (ärthrō-kal-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *arthrocace* + *-ology*, q. v.] The sum of human knowledge concerning diseases of the joints.

arthroderm (ärˈthrō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *δέρμα*, skin.] The crust or body-wall of an articulate animal, as the shell of a crab or the integument of an insect. *A. S. Packard.*

arthridia (är-thrīdˈi-ä), *n.*; pl. *arthridiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ἀρθρίδιον*, a particular kind of articulation, < *ἄρθρόειν*, articulated, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *εἶδος*, form.] A gliding joint; a movable articulation formed by plane or nearly plane surfaces which glide upon each other to some extent, as in the articulations of the carpus: a form of diarthrosis. Also called *adarticulation*.

arthridiæ, *n.* Same as *arthridia*.

arthridial (är-thridˈi-al), *a.* [< *arthridia* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by an arthridium.—2. Of or pertaining to arthrology; concerned in the jointing or articulation of parts, especially of limbs.—**Arthridial apophysis**, in *Crustacea*, that process of an endosternite or endopleurite which enters into the formation of an articular cavity of a limb.

The endosternite . . . divides into three apophyses, one descending or *arthridial*, and two which pass nearly horizontally inward. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 355.

arthridic (är-thridˈik), *a.* Same as *arthridial*.

arthridynia (är-thrī-dinˈi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in a joint; arthralgia.

arthridynic (är-thrī-dinˈik), *a.* [< *arthridynia* + *-ic*.] Relating to arthrodynia, or pain in a joint; arthralgic.

Arthrogastra (är-thrō-gasˈträ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A division of the class *Arachnoida*, including the opiliones and their allies, as distinguished from spiders and mites. See cut under *Scorpionidæ*.

The *Arthrogastra*, or acarpions and pseudo-scorpions, exhibit, in many respects, a remarkable series of resemblances to the Merostomata among the Crustacea.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 426.

Arthrogastres (är-thrō-gasˈtrēz), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Arthrogastra*.] Same as *Arthrogastra*.

arthrography (är-throgˈra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] In *anat.*, a description of the joints.

arthrology (är-throlˈō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The knowledge of the joints; that part of anatomy which relates to the joints.—2†. Finger-speech for the deaf and dumb; chirology.

arthromere (ärˈthrō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a member, joint, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *zoöl.*, the ideal single ring of a series of which any articulate animal is composed; a zoönite, somite, or somite of an articulated invertebrate animal. The typical arthromere consists of a tergite, a pair of pleurites, and a sternite, or else of a tergite, two lateral pieces, and an under piece.

arthron (ärˈthron), *n.*; pl. *arthra* (-thrē). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint (of the body); in grammar, the article; akin to equiv. L. *artus*: see *artus* and *article*.] In *anat.*, a joint or an articulation of any kind.

arthroneuralgia (ärˈthrō-nū-ralˈji-ä). *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia of a joint.

arthropathy (är-thropˈa-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of a joint.

arthrophragm (ärˈthrō-fram), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *φράγμα*, a fence, screen, < *φράσσειν*, fence in, stop up. Cf. *diaphragm*.] An articular diaphragm: a septum or partition between certain articulations, as in the crawfish. See extract.

All four apodemes lie in the ventral half of the somite and form a single transverse series; consequently there are two nearer the middle line, which are termed the endosternites, and two farther off, which are the endopleurites. The former lie at the inner, and the latter at the outer ends of the partitions or arthrophragms that intervene the articular cavities for the basal joints of the limbs, and they spring partly from the latter and partly from the sternum and the epimera respectively.

Huxley, Crayfish, p. 158.

arthroplana (är-thrō-plāˈnä), *n.* pl. *arthropleuræ* (-rē). [NL.] Same as *arthropleure*.

arthropleure (ärˈthrō-plōr), *n.* [< NL. *arthropleura*, < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πλευρά*, side.] The pleural lateral or side-bearing portion of the arthrodermn of articulated animals; the portion of any arthromere between the tergite and the sternite.

arthropod (ärˈthrō-pod), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *arthropus* (*-pod-*), pl. *arthropoda*, q. v., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *n.* A jointed invertebrate animal with jointed legs; one of the *Arthropoda*.

II. *a.* Arthropodous; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arthropoda*.

Among the Crustacea the simplest stage of the *Arthropod* body is seen in the Nauplius-form.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 234.

Arthropoda (är-thropˈō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *arthropus* (*-pod-*): see *arthropod*.] 1. One of two prime divisions (*Anarthropoda* being the other) into which a subkingdom *Annulosa* has been divided. It contains bilateral segmented animals with articulated legs, and approximately corresponds to the "articulated animals with articulated legs" of Cuvier, as contrasted with that division (*Annelides*) of *Articulata*, or with the *Condylopoda* of Latreille or with the *Gnathopoda* or *Arthropoda* of some other naturalists. 2. In more modern use, a subkingdom, one of the phyla, subkingdoms, or main types of the *Metazoa*, containing the articulated, invertebrate, segmented animals with articulated limbs, a ganglionic nervous system, oviparous reproduction, and generally separate sexes. The phylum is divided into numerous classes, into the four great classes *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, *Arachnida*, and *Crustacea*, and contains the vast majority (about four fifths) of the animal kingdom, in numbers both of species and of individuals.

The *Arthropoda*, with more than 200,000 species, vary to so an extent that little can be said applicable to the whole group. Of all Invertebrata they are the most advanced in the development of the organs peculiar to animal life, manifested in the powers of locomotion, and in the instincts which are so varied and so wonderful in the insect class. *Pascoe, Zool. Class.*, p. 70.

arthropodan (är-thropˈō-dan), *a.* [< *arthropod* + *-an*.] Same as *arthropodous*.

arthropodous (är-thropˈō-dus), *a.* [< *arthropod* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Arthropoda*; having jointed legs (among invertebrates); condylopodous; arthrozoic. Also *gnathopodous*.

Arthropoma (är-thropˈō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πῶμα*, pl. *πώματα*, a lid.] One of two orders into which the class *Brachiopoda* is generally divided, the other being *Lyopomata*; synonymous with *Ayapoda* and *Articulata* (*b*).

arthropomatous (är-thrō-pōˈma-tus), *a.* [< *Arthropomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arthropomata*.

Arthropterido (är-throp-terˈi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arthropterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, chiefly of the Orient, Africa, and the Pacific islands, including a large number of flat wasp-like species with polished black color variously marked with yellow.

arthropterous (är-thropˈte-rus), *a.* [< NL. *arthropterus*, adj., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] Having jointed wings, as a fly or a flea.

Arthropterus (är-thropˈte-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *arthropterous*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Arthropteridæ*. *Macleay*, 1830.—2. A genus of fishes. *Agassiz*, 1843.

arthroses, *n.* Plural of *arthrosis*.

arthrosia (är-thrōˈsi-ä), *n.* [NL. (*cf. arthrosis*), < Gr. *ἄρθρωσις*, a jointing, < *ἀρθροῦν*, *ἀρθρόειν*, fasten by a joint, < *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *anat.*: (*a*) A suture; an articulation; a joining or jointing of bones or cartilages otherwise than by ankylosis. Arthrosis is divisible into three principal categories: (1) Synarthrosis; (2) amphiarthrosis; (3) diarthrosis. See these words. (*b*) The result of articulation; a joint: an arthrop; a node.

arthrospore (ärˈthrō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*, one of a number of spores united together in the form of a string of beads, formed by fission, and characteristic of various low fungi and algæ.

arthrosporic (är-thrō-sporˈik), *a.* Same as *arthrosporous*.

arthrosporous (är-throsˈpō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *arthrosporus*: see *arthrospore* and *-ous*.] Producing arthrospores.

Arthrostigma (är-thrō-stigˈmä), *n.*; pl. *arthrostigmata* (-mä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *στίγμα*, a support, < *στηρίζειν*, set fast, support, prop, < √ *στα*, stand.] In *bot.*, the jointed sterigma which occurs in the spermagonium of many lichens.

Arthrotraca (är-thrō-traˈkä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *δστρακον*, a shell.] 1. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two prime divisions of malacostracous crustaceans (the other being *Thoracostraca*), corresponding approximately to the edriophthalmous or sessile-eyed crustaceans of other authors, and divided into the three orders *Amphipoda*, *Læmodipoda*, and *Isopoda*.—2. In Burmeister's system of classification, one of three orders of *Crustacea* (the other two being *Aspidostraca* and *Thoracostraca*), divided into nine lesser groups.

arthrostracous (är-throsˈtrā-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Arthrostraca*.

arthrotome (ärˈthrō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *τομή*, cutting: see *anatomy*.] A cartilage-knife; a strong scalpel, two-edged for a part of its cutting length, and having a roughened steel handle continuous with the blade. It is used in dissection for cutting cartilage, disarticulating joints, and other rough work.

Any thick bladed scalpel may be ground into a tolerable *arthrotome*. *Quain and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 63.

arthrotomy (är-throtˈō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, incision into a joint.

Arthrozoa (är-thrō-zōˈä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of six series of animals into which the *Metazoa* have been divided: equivalent to *Arthropoda* together with *Nematozoidea* and probably *Chætognatha*.

arthrozoic (är-thrō-zōˈik), *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Arthrozoa*.—**Arthrozoic series**, a gradation of animals represented by the *Nematozoidea* and *Arthropoda*, from the lowest nematoids to the highest arthropods. *Huxley.*

Arthurian (är-thūˈri-an), *a.* [< *Arthur*, ML. form *Arthurus*, representing W. *Arthur*.] Of or pertaining to King Arthur, one of the last Celtic chiefs of Britain, the hero of a great literature of poetic fable, and whose actual existence has been questioned, or to the legends connected with him and his knights of the Round Table.

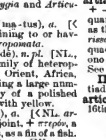
Arthurian legend is not, and never has been, to the English national mind what the myths which supplied the subjects of Attic tragedy were to the Greek.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 122.

artiad (ärˈti-ad), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *ἄρτιος*, even, + *-ad*.] I. *n.* In *chem.*, an atom whose quantivalence is expressed by an even number, as the atoms of sulphur, oxygen, etc. See *perissad*.—2. In *zoöl.*, an even-toed ungulate quadruped; a cloven-footed mammal; one of the *Artiodactyla*; opposed to *perissad*. See cut under *Artiodactyla*.

II. *a.* In *chem.*, having the nature of an artiad: as, oxygen is an *artiad* element.

artichoke (ärˈti-chōk), *n.* [Introduced in the 16th century, the two normal forms (after the



Artichoke (*Cynara Scolymus*).
a, top of plant; *b*, flowering head.

Dan. *artiskok*, Sw. *artiskocka*, G. *artischocke*, Russ. *artishóki*, Bohem. *artyčoky*, Pol. *karczock*, with F. *artichaut* (formerly also *artichaus*, *-chault*, *-chaud*, *-chou*, etc.), Pt. *artichocha*, *artachofra*, *artiscofas*, all from Sp. or It.; < It. (north. dial.) *articiocco*, *arcisiocco*, *archiocco*, *arciocco*, also *arcisciaffo*, *archesciofo*, for *artaciofo*?; also simply *carciocco*, *carciofo*, mod. It. *carciofo*, *carriofo*, Sp. *alcachofa*, *alcachofera*, Pg. *alcachofra*, < Sp. Ar. *al-kharshūfa* (Pedro de Alcalá), *al-kharshūf* (Boethor), < Ar. *al-*, the + *kharshūf* (with initial *khā*, 7th letter), also *harshīf* (in Bagdad—Newman), *harshaf* (Freytag; Pers. *harshaf* — Richardson) (with initial *hā*, 8th letter), an artichoke. The Ar. *ardi-shawīk* (Diez), *erdushaukie* (in Aleppo—Newman), Pers. *ardishāhi*, Hind. *hāthi chak*, are adaptations of the European forms (appar. simulating Ar. *ardh*, *erdh*, Pers. *ard*, *arz*, ground, earth, Ar. *shawk*, thorn, Pers. *shāk*, king, Hind. *hāthi*, an elephant.) The *Cynara Scolymus*, a plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, somewhat resembling a thistle, with large prickly leaved. The erect flower-stem terminates in a large round head of numerous imbricated oval spiny scales which surround the flowers. The fleshy bases of the scales with the large receptacle are used as food. Artichokes were introduced into

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Europe early in the sixteenth century.—**Jerusalem artichoke** [corruption of It. *girasole artichiocco*, sunflower-artichoke], the *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of sunflower, native of Canada and the upper Mississippi valley. It was cultivated by the aborigines for its sweet and farinaceous tuberous roots, and was introduced at an early date into Europe, where it is raised in considerable quantities as an article of food. The plant was long believed to be a native of Brazil, and it is only recently that its true origin has been ascertained.

article (är'tĭ-kl), *n.* [< ME. *article*, < OF. *article*, F. *article* = Sp. *artículo* = Pg. *artículo* (in anat. and bot.), *artigo* = It. *articolo*, *articulo*, < L. *articulus*, a joint, limb, member, part, division, the article in grammar, dim. of *artus*, a joint; prop. dim. of *artus*, a joint, akin to Gr. ἄρθρον, a joint, article, < √ *ar*, fit, join: see *arm*[1], *arm*[2], *art*[1], *rite*.] **1.** A joint or subdivision of the body or limb; a member; a part.

> The first pair of legs (of the whip-scorpion) in the longest, and the usual pair is bristly into a long series of *articles*.
> *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, vi. 122.

3. In *bot.*, the name formerly given to that part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints. Hence—**4.** A separate member or portion of anything. In particular—(*a*) A clause, item, point, or particular in a contract, treaty, or other formal agreement; a condition or stipulation in a contract or bargain: as, *articles* of **association**; *articles* of apprenticeship.

> 'Tis direct
> Against our *articles*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

(*b*) A distinct proposition in a connected series; one of the particulars constituting a system: as, the Thirty-nine *Articles*; the *articles* of religion.

> A Minister should preach according to the *Articles* of Religion Established in the Church where he is.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 72.

> Cried amen to my creed every *article*.
> *Browning*, King and Book, II. 256.

(*c*) A separate clause or provision of a statute: as, the act of the six *articles* (31 Henry VIII. c. 14). A distinct charge or count: as, *articles* of impeachment. (*e*) A distinct item in an account or a list. (*f*) One of a series of regulations: as, the *articles* of war.—**5.** A literary composition on a specific topic, forming an independent portion of a book or literary publication, especially of a newspaper, magazine, review, or other periodical: as, an *article* on war, or on earthquakes and their causes.—**6.** A material thing as part of a class, or, absolutely, a particular substance or commodity: as, *articles* of food or merchandise; an *article* of clothing; salt is a necessary *article*.—**7.** A particular immaterial thing; a matter.

> Where nature has bestowed a show of nice attention in the features of a man, he should laugh at it as misplaced. I have seen men, who in this view of the *article* would rank above you.
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

8. A concern; a piece of business; a subject. —**9.** A point or nick of time joining two successive periods; a juncture; a moment; the moment or very moment. [Now rare or obsolete except in the phrase *in the article of death* (which see, below).]

> Could my breath
> Now execute 'em, they should not enjoy
> An *article* of time.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

This total newes coming to Hick's Hall upon the *article* of my Lord Mayor's trial was a meanes to put a great influence on the jury and all the bench to his prejudice.
Evelyn.

An infirm building just in the *article* of falling.
Wotton, Reliq. of Nat., v. 99.

10†. The number 10, or any number ending in a cipher.—**11.** In *gram.*, a word used attributively to limit the application of a noun to one individual or set of individuals, and also to indicate whether the noun is used in a sense definitely one or any one of the class which it names, or definitely a specific object of thought. The two articles are used as a distinct part of speech. They are in English an (before consonant-sounds *a*) and the. *An* was originally the same word as *one*, and its meaning is an unemphatic *one*, a singles out an individual as an example of a class, any other member of the class being capable of serving as a substitute equally well. *A* or *an* is accordingly called the *indefinite article*. The was originally a demonstrative pronoun, and in meaning is an unemphatic *this* or *that*; it points out a particular individual or set of individuals, and is consequently known as the *definite article*. Articles may therefore be regarded as a specialized and segregated class of pronouns. Some languages, as Latin, have no articles; others, as Hebrew and Greek, have the definite article only. The indefinite article is always of later formation than the definite. [The name *article* is a translation of the word ἄρθρον, joint, which was applied by the Greek grammarians to the one article of that language (the definite), on account of its frequent use after the manner of a relative to join an adjective to a noun: as, ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός, literally, *man the good, for* (the) man who (is) good, that is, the good man.]—**Articles of association**, or **articles of incorporation**, the certificate filed, in conformity with a general law, by persons who desire to become a corporation, and setting forth the rules and conditions upon which the incorporation or corporation is founded.—**Articles of Confederation**: see *confederation*.—**Articles of faith**, the main or essential points of religious belief; especially, an authoritative and binding statement of such points as held by a particular church or denomination; a doctrinal creed.—**Articles of impeachment**, the accusations in writing which form the basis of an impeachment trial; in the United States one of the *indictment* in ordinary criminal, and of the *declaration* or *complaint* in civil, actions.—**Articles of Perth**, five articles agreed upon in a convention of the Church of Scotland convened by James VI. in 1618, enjoining certain ecclesiastical observances such as the observance of feast-days, kneeling at the Lord's supper, etc. They were ratified by the Scottish Parliament in 1621, and became a subject of bitter controversy between the king and the people.—**Articles of the peace**, an obligation to keep the peace for a certain time, under a penalty, and with or without sureties, imposed upon an individual against whom complaint has been made; a complaint that there is just cause to fear that the party complained of will burn down somebody's house, or do some bodily harm, or procure a third person to do it.—**Articles of Schmalkald**, articles of a confession faith drawn up by Luther, and submitted to a meeting of electors, princes, and states at Schmalkald (or Schmalkalden), Germany, in 1537, adopted by almost all the Protestants who were willing to go in order to avoid a rupture with Rome.—**Articles of war**, rules established by the government and discipline of the army and navy. In Great Britain they are embodied in a yearly Mutiny Act, which is passed every year. The articles of war of the United States are 128 in number; and whatever may be the army not comprehended therein is published in general orders or in established regulations, issued from time to time by the War Department, and which have the force binding and read to the troops.—**City article**. See *city*.—**In the article of**, in the act of; at the moment of.

> As he [T. L. K. Oliphant] views matters, we have been steadily going down hill, *in the article of our* motherhood.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., [CAL. 321.

In the article of death (Latin, *in articulo mortis*), at the moment of death; at the last struggle or agony.

> *In the article of death*, I give you my thanks, and pray for you.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

Lords of the Articles. See *lord*.—**Marriage articles.** See *marriage*.—**Memorandum articles.** See *memorandum*.—**The Five Articles and the Five Points**, statements of the controversy between the Arminians and Calvinists respectively, the former promulgated in 1610 in opposition to the Calvinistic doctrines of the latter, which were sustained by the Synod of Dort in 1619, and are known as the five great struggles or agony.

> *In the article of death*, I give you my thanks, and pray for you.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 82.

Articles of the Synod of Dort. See *Dort*.—**Articles of union**, the terms of agreement between the Presbyterians and Calvinists respectively, the former promulgated in 1610 in opposition to the errors of the Arminians and the latter, which were sustained by the Synod of Dort in 1619, and are known as the five great struggles or agony.—**The Articles**, the thirty-nine articles of religion, limited atonement, natural inability, irresistible grace, and the perseverance of saints. The discussion of these differences is known as the Calvinistic and the Arminian controversy.—**The Lambeth Articles**, nine articles drawn up in 1595 at Lambeth Palace, intended to embody the Calvinistic doctrine respecting predestination, limited atonement, etc. They were not approved by the church in any regular synod, and therefore possess no ecclesiastical authority.—**The Six Articles**, sometimes called the whip with six strings, articles imposed by a statute (often called the Bloody Statute) passed in 1539 in the reign of Henry VIII. They decreed the acknowledgment of transubstantiation, the sufficiency of communion in one kind, the obligation of vows of chastity, the propriety of private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Acceptance of these six doctrines was made obligatory on all persons under the severest penalties. The act, however, was repealed in 1547, and repealed by Parliament of 1549.—**The Thirty-nine Articles**, a statement of the particular points of doctrine, in thirty-nine number, maintained by the Church of England, first framed by an ecclesiastical council convened in London in 1552, and revised and promulgated in thirty-nine articles by a convocation held in London in 1562–3. Some alterations they were adopted by the Church of Ireland in 1635, and by the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1804, and, with certain modifications, by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in 1801.—**The Twenty-five Articles**, the articles adopted by the Methodist Episcopal Church, substantially the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the omission of the 2d, 8th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 30th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 29th, 33d, 34th, and 37th. They were originally framed by John Wesley, and, with some modification, were adopted, substantially as now held, in 1784.

article (är'tĭ-kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *articled*, ppr. *articling*. [< *article*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To state in detail; particularize; specify. [Rare.]

> If all his errors and offences were *articled* against him.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living (ed. 1727), p. 92.

2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles or accusations. [Rare.]

> What I have *articled* against this fellow
> I justify for truth. *Middleton*, Spanish Gipsy, v. 1.

3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation: as, to *article* an apprentice.

II. † *intrans.* To agree by articles; stipulate.

> Cams Sir John Kiviet to *article* with me about his brick-work.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1667.

They have so *articled* with me.
Massinger, The City Madam, ii. 3.

Then he *articled* with her that he should go away when he pleased.
Selden, Table-Talk.

articular (är-tik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *articularis*, pertaining to the joints, < *articulus*, a joint: see *article*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or affecting an articulation or joint; entering into the composition of an articulation: as, the *articular* surface of a bone; an *articular* cartilage; an *articular* disease.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, articulate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Articulata*. [Rare.]—**Articular bone.** Same as *articulare*.—**Articular eminence of the temporal bone**, the cylindrical elevation forming the anterior root of the zygoma in front of the glenoid fossa; the zygomatic process.—**Articular process of the lower jaw**, the process which is capped by the condyle.—**Articulated** *condyloid process*.

II. *n.* Same as *articulare*.

articulare (är-tik-ū-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *articularia* (-rĭ-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *articularis*: see *articular*.] A bone of the lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals, by means of which the jaw or mandible articulates with its suspensorium. See cuts under *cerebrost*, *Cyclodus*, and *Galeus*.

articularly (är-tik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* **1.** In an articular manner.—**2.** Articulately; article by article: in detail. *Hooker*.

articulary (är-tik'ū-lā-ri), *a.* Articular.

Articulated by a double *articulary* head with the mastoid and posterior frontal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 685.

Articulata (är-tik-ū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *articulatus*, jointed: see *articulate*.] In *zoöl.*, a name variously applied. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third primary group of animal kingdom, including all segmented invertebrates in which the body is made up of a series of rings (metameres), branchiopods, and insects; those branches which the shell is hinged, the mantle-lobes are not entirely free, and limestone is usual. (*c*) Any one division of cyclostomatous polyzoans, containing the families *Salpiformes* and *Cellularidæ*: opposed to *Inarticulata*. (*d*) One of six divisions of cyclostomatous polyzoans, represented by the family *Crisiidæ*. Also called *Radiata*. (*e*) One of the two primary divisions, the other being *Inarticulata*.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *articulated*, ppr. *articulating*. [< L. *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, divide into joints or members, utter distinctly, articulate, < *articulus*, a joint; article, etc.: see *article*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To joint; unite by means of a joint: as, two pieces loosely *articulated* together. See *articulation*, 2.

> Plants . . . have many ways of *articulating* their parts with one another.
> *Spencer*, First Prin., § 213.

The delicate skeleton of admirably *articulated* and related parts which underlies and sustains every tree worthy of the name, and keeps it from strolling on itself in loose heaps.
Carlyle.

2. To utter articulately; produce after the manner of human speech.

> The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue in *articulating* sounds into words.
> *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

3. To utter in distinct syllables or words.—**4†.** To formulate or *set forth* in articles; draw up or state under separate heads.

> These things, indeed, you have *articulated*,
> Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Pronounce*, *Enunciate*, etc. (see *utter*); speak.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form an articulation (with); connect (with): as, the ulna *articulates* with the humerus.—**2.** To utter articulate sounds; utter distinct syllables or words: as, to *articulate* distinctly.

> It was the eager, inarticulate, uninstructed mood of the whole Norse people, longing only to become *articulate*, to go on articulating ever further.
> *Carlyle*.

3†. To enter into negotiations; treat; come to or make terms.

> Send us to Rome
> The best, with whom we may *articulate*,
> For their own good, and ours. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 9.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *articulatus*, jointed, distinct (applied particularly to utterance), pp. of *articulare*: see *articulate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Jointed; segmented; articulated: as, an *articulate* limb: an *articulate* animal.—**2.** Specifically, having the character of the *Articulata*.—**3.** Jointed by syllabic division; divided into distinct successive parts, like joints, by the alternation of opener and closer sounds, or the intervention of consonantal utterances (sometimes also of pause or hiatus) between vowel sounds: said of human speech-utterance, as distinguished from other sounds made by

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human organs, and from the sounds made by the lower animals. The terms *articulate, articulation*, etc., as applied to human utterance, are not seldom misunderstood and wrongly used as if the "jointing" intended were that of the physical organs of utterance, a narrowing or closing of the organs at some point or points. Such action, however, belongs to all utterance, articulate or inarticulate, whether of man or of the other animals. See *consonant, syllable, vowel*.

Hence—4. Clear; distinct.

La Fontaine's voice was naturally soft and low, yet was as articulate as a flute. *Sharp*, Trinity Monthly, v. 1.

The sentiment of Right, when very low and indistinct, but ever more *articulate*, because it is the voice of the universe, predominance Freedom.

Emerson, West Indian Emancipation, p. 175.

5. Formulated or expressed in articles, or in separate particulars. [Rare.]

Total changes of party and *articulate* opinion. *Carlyle*.

6†. Consisting of tens: as, *articulate* numbers.

—**Articulate adjudication.** See *adjudication*.

II. *n.* One of the *Articulata*.

articulately (är-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a jointed manner; by joints: as, parts of a body *articulately* united.—2. In an articulate manner; with distinct utterance of syllables or words.

Is it for nothing the wind sounds almost *articulately* sometimes—sings as I have lately heard it sing at night? *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, xxix.

3. Article by article; in detail.

I had *articulately* set down in writing our points.

Sir T. Roe, in Ellis, Orig. Lett., Ser. III., lx. 116.

articulateness (är-tik'ū-lāt-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being articulate.

articulation (är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *articulatio(n-)*, a uniting forth of new joints, as a vine, a disease of the vine at the joints, lit. a jointing, < *articulare*, joint, articulate: see *articulate*.] 1. The act of articulating, or the state of being articulated. (*a*) The act of putting together so as to form a joint or joints. (*b*) The uttering of articulate sounds.—2. In a concrete sense. (*a*) In *anat.*, a joint, or the jointing or juncture of bones or of the movable segments of an arthropod. The articulations of bones are of three kinds: (*b*) *Diarthrosis*, or a movable connection with a synovial cavity, including enarthrosis, or the ball-and-socket joint; arthrodia, or the gliding joint; ginglymus, or the hinge-joint; the trochoid, or pivot-joint; the axial joint, otherwise called *diarthrosis rotatoria*; and the condyloid, or ellipsoidal joint. (*c*) *Synarthrosis*, immovable connection, including suture, gomphosis, and symphysis (see these words). (*d*) *Amphiarthrosis*, or connection with slight but not free motion, as between the vertebral centra. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A joint; a place where separation takes place spontaneously, as at the point of attachment of a deciduous organ, such as a leaf or the pedicel of a flower, or easily, as at the divisions of the stem of a jointed cactus. (2) A node: applied either to the thickened jointlike part of the stem where a leaf is placed or to the space between two such points. (*c*) In *gram.*, an articulate sound or utterance; especially, a consonant, as ordinarily affecting and marking syllabic division.—**Acromioclavicular articulation.** See *acromioclavicular*.—**Articulation of a science**, the system upon which its parts are put together.—**Articulation school**, or **class**, a school or class in which the deaf and dumb are taught to speak.—**Clavicular articulation.** See *clavicle*.—**Harmonic articulation.** See *harmonic*.

articulative (är-tik'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *articulate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to articulation.

articulator (är-tik'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *articulate*, v. *t.*, + *-or*.] 1. One who articulates. (*a*) One who utters or pronounces words. (*b*) One who articulates bones or mounts skeletons.—2. An apparatus for obtaining the correct articulation of artificial sets of teeth.—3. A contrivance for preventing or curing stammering.—4. An attachment to the telephone, producing regularity of vibrations and smoothness of tone.

articulatory (är-tik'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *articulate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to the articulation of speech.

articulus (är-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *articuli* (-li). [L., a joint: see *article*.] A joint; specifically, one of the joints of the stem of a crinoid.

artiest, *n.* An old form of *artery*. *Marlowe*.

artifact (är'ti-fakt), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *ars* (*art-*), art, + *factus*, made: see *fact*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Anything made by art; an artificial product.—2. A natural object modified by human art.

Also *artefactum*.

II. *a.* Not natural, but produced by manipulation, as some microscopic feature in a hardened tissue.

Also spelled *artefact*. [Rare in all senses.]

artifex (är'ti-feks), *n.* [L.: see *artifice*.] An artificer. [Rare.]

artifice (är'ti-fis), *n.* [< F. *artifice*, skill, cunning, < L. *artificium*, a craft, employment, art, cunning (cf. *artifex* (*artific-*), artist, master in any occupation), < *artifex*, art, skill, + *facere*, make.] 1. The art of making.

Strabo affirmeth the Britons were so simple, that though they abounded in milk, they had not the *artifice* of butter.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., p. 212.

2†. An ingenious or skilfully contrived work.

The material universe, which is the *artifice* of God, the *artifex* of the best mechanicks.

Cudworth, Morality, iv. 2, § 13.

Morality is not the *artifice* of ecclesiastics or politicians.

Bibliotheca Sacra, x. 1111.

3. Skill in designing and employing expedients; artful contrivance; wiles; dexterity.

His [Congreve's] plots are constructed with much *artifice*.

Hallam, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 257.

4. A crafty device; an ingenious expedient; trick; shift; piece of finesse.

Those who were conscious of guilt employed numerous *artifices* for the purpose of averting inquiry.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

=Syn. *Artifice, Manœuvre, Stratagem, Wile, Trick, Ruse, Finesse*, device, contrivance, cunning, craft, deception, cheat, fraud, guile, ingenuity, dodge, subterfuge, doubledealing. These words generally imply a careful endeavor to conquer and end by operating others, not necessarily, however, with evil intent. They all imply management and address. An *artifice* is prepared with art or care: it is craftily devised. *Manœuvre* suggests something more elaborate or intricate, a carefully contrived movement or course of action for a definite purpose, in the spirit or secret marshaling of one's intellectual or other resources to carry a point. *Stratagem*, like manœuvre, a figurative term drawn from war; it is upon a larger scale what *wile* is upon a smaller, a device or course one has in the object of an imagined warfare, so that we may catch him at a disadvantage and discomfit him, or, more generally, a carefully prepared plan to carry one's point with another — to capture it or him, so to speak. A *wile* may be peculiarly cunning or insidious. *Trick* is the lowest and most dishonorable of these words; it may be a low or underhand act, a deceitful device, or a crafty plot for the purpose of cheating, or something as bad. A *ruse* is a deception of some elaborateness, intended to cover one's intentions, help one to escape, or the like. *Finesse*, etc.: it is a pinnacle way of bringing about what we desire to happen, without openly declaring it on our part. *Finesse* is subtlety in action; it is a more delicate sort of *artifice*. See also *cunning*, *fraud*, and *guile*.

A favorite *artifice* [with Venetian beggars] is to approach Charity with a slice of polenta in one hand, and, with the other extended, to implore alms. They desire to eat with the polenta. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

Pope completely succeeded [in startling the public] by the most subtle and elaborate *manœuvre*.

I. D'Israeli, Quar. of Auth., II. 100.

This gave the Parliament a vantagegrass,
Which, cunningly effected, will beget
A very excellent piece of villainy.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Who can describe
Women's hypocrisies! Nor wiles of state,
Betraying smiles, feigned tears, inconstancies!

Tourneur, Atheist's Tragedy, Orphemus.

But, Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,
By some sly *trick*, blunt Thurio's dull proceeding.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6.

The departure of the Mahrattas was a *ruse*. . . . Their object in leaving the Deccan was to blind Chander Sahib, and in this they fully succeeded.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. Ind., p. 237.

[Monting] was not provided with the special means which are considered most efficient in elections, nor possessed the interest nor the patronage of his political competitors; he was to derive all his resources from diplomatic *finesse*.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 261.

artificer (är-tif'i-ser), *n.* [< *artifice* (cf. mod. F. *artificier*, maker of fireworks, < ML. *artificiarius*, artist, artisan), < L. *artificium*: see *artifice* and *-er*1.] 1. A maker; a constructor; a skilful or artistic worker; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

But till some genius as universal as Aristotle shall arise, who can grasp and connect all the sciences without the practice of them, I shall think it reasonable that the judgment of an *artificer* in his own art should be preferable to the opinion of another man, at least when he is not bribed by interest, or prejudiced by malice.

Dryden, Ded. of All for Love.

Horrible art-heaps, thick with their *artificers*.

Tennyson, The Tyrannicide, p. 251.

2. One who contrives or devises; an inventor; especially, an inventor of crafty or fraudulent artifices: as, "*artificer* of fraud," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 121; "*artificer* of lies," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4; "alone, cunning *artificer*," B. *Jonson*.—3. *Milit.*, a soldier-mechanic attached to the artillery and engineer service, whose duty it is to construct and repair military materials.—4†. One who uses artifice; an artful or wily person.

artificer knot, a knot consisting of two half-hitches that just failed when pulled. *Sea knot*.

artificial (är-ti-fish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *artificial*, < L. *artificialis*, of or belonging to art, < *artificium*, art, skill, theory, system, etc.: see *artifice*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Of or pertaining to art; in accordance with the rules of art; technical.—2. Contrived with skill or art; artistically done or represented; elaborate.

It [a picture] intices nature: *artificial* strife
Lives in these touches, livelier than life.

Shak., T. of A., I. 1.

Some birds build highly *artificial* nests.

Cowan.

3. Made or contrived by art or by human skill and labor: opposed to *natural*: as, *artificial* heat or light; an *artificial* magnet.

That is the pattern of his father's glory
Dwell in your memories us, industry shall strive
To make another *artificial* nature,
And change all others to be like ours.

Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

All *artificial* sources of light depend upon the development of light during combustion. *Lardner*, Light, p. 1.

4. Made in imitation of or as substitute for that which is natural or real: as, *artificial* pearls or diamonds; *artificial* flowers.—5. Feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; constrained; not genuine or natural: said of things.

I can . . .
Wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears,
And frame my face to all occasions.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

O let them [the linnets] ne'er with *artificial* note,
To please a tyrant, strain the little bill,
But sing what heaven inspires, and wander where they will.

Beattie.

The whole *artificial* dialect of books has come into play as the dialect of ordinary life. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

6. Full of affectation; not natural: said of persons.

Cities force growth, and make men talkative and entertaining, but they make them *artificial*. *Emerson*, Farming.

7†. Artful; subtle; crafty; ingenious.

We Hermia, like two *artificial* gods,
Have with our needles created both one flower.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Artificial argument, in *rhet.*, an argument invented by the speaker, in distinction from laws, authorities, etc., which are called *inartificial* arguments or proofs.—**Artificial caoutchouc.** See *caoutchouc*.—**Artificial character.** See *character*.—**Artificial classification**, in *nat. hist.*, a method of arranging, by a few prominent points of resemblance or difference, without reference to natural affinities, the whole object being convenience and facility of determination.—**Artificial day.** See *day*.—**Artificial gum**, imitation of gum, as a kind of glass called paste or strass, mixed with metallic oxids capable of producing the desired color.—**Artificial harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Artificial horizon.** See *horizon*.—**Artificial light**, any light except what proceeds from the heavenly bodies.—**Artificial limb**, a sector of scale, lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic sines and tangents, which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve with tolerable exactness questions in trigonometry, navigation, etc.—**Artificial marble.** See *marble*.—**Artificial masterhand.** See *masterhand*.—**Artificial mineral**, a mineral made in the laboratory, not by processes of nature alone.—**Artificial mother.** See *brooder*.—**Artificial numbers**, logarithms.—**Artificial person.** See *person*.—**Artificial printing**, a kind of printing from an etched plate in which the print owes more or less of its tone to the way in which the ink has been spread over the plate, whether by playing over the surface with a soft muslin rag rolled together, by tinting with a stiff rag, or by wiping with the rag only. In artificial printing difference of tone is also obtained by increasing or diminishing the pressure, and by the use of texture in the muslin rags used. Also called *artistic print*.—**Artificial sines, tangents**, etc., the logarithms of the natural sines, tangents, etc. See 3.—**Artificial wood**, a kind of pasteboard, fireproof, preserved, spurious.—**4–6.** *Unnatural*, etc. See *factitious*.

II. *n.* 1. A production of art. *Sir W. Petty*, [Rare.]—2. An artificer; an artisan.

No, sir, ye are deceived, I am no peasant; I am Bunch the botcher: peasants be ploughmen; I am an *artificial*.

Ascham, Toxophilus (Arber's Reprints), p. 55.

artificiality (är-ti-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *artificialities* (-tiz). [< *artificial* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being artificial; appearance of art; insincerity.

It is a curious commentary on the *artificiality* of our lives, that men must be disguised and masked before they will venture into the obscure corners of their individuality, and display the true features of their nature.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 55.

2. That which is artificial; an artificial thing or characteristic.

artificialize (är-ti-fish'al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *artificialized*, ppr. *artificializing*. [< *artificial* + *-ize*.] To render artificial. [Rare.]

It has *artificialized* large portions of mankind.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., ii. 12.

artificially (är-ti-fish'al-i), *adv.* 1. In an artificial manner; by art or human skill and contrivance.

The entire spot, church, mansion, cottages, and people, form a piece of ancient England *artificially* preserved from the intrusion of modern ways.

Froude, Sketches, p. 233.

2†. With good contrivance; with skill or ingenuity.

A grove of stately trees, amongst which are sheepe, shepherds and wild beasts, cut very *artificially* in a grey stone. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

The spider's web, finely and *artificially* wrought.

Tillotson, Sermons, I. xv.

3. Artfully; craftily. [Rare.]

There was not, perhaps, in all England a person who understood more *artificially* to disguise her passions than the late queen. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

artificialness (är-ti-fiăl'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being artificial.

artificious (är-ti-fish'us), *a.* [< F. *artificieux*, < L. *artificiosus*, made with art, < *artificium*, art, etc.: see *artifice*.] Same as *artificial*.

artillen (är'ti-lin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *artillied*, ppr. *artillying*. [< OF. *artillier*, make artificially (Cotgrave), as if < **artial*, adj., < *art* + *-ial*: see *art*, *-al*, *-ize*, and cf. *natur-al-ize*. Cf. also OF. *artillerer*, fortify, equip, also prepare or do with art: see *artiller*.] To give an appearance of art to; render artificial. [Rare.]

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalize art, instead of *artillering* nature. To explain in odd, but the same is good. *Bolingbroke*, To Pope.

artiller†, *n.* [ME., also *artiler*, < OF. *artiller*, *artilier*, *artelier* (also *artilerier*, after the ML.) = Sp. *artillero* = Pg. *artilheiro* = It. *artigliere* (Ml. reflex *artillerus*, etc.), < ML. **artillarius* (cf. OF. *artillerer*, *artiller*), certify, equip, provide with artillery, also prepare or do with art. = Sp. *artillar* = Pg. *artilhar* = It. *artigliare*, provide with artillery, < ML. **artillare*), < ML. *artista*, art, *artificium*, art, artifice, skill, dim. of L. *ars(t-)s*, art. Cf. *engine* and *gin*†, ult. < L. *ingenium*, genius, skill. The word has also been referred to L. *artus*, a joint, *artel*, *artoil*, a joint, dim. of L. *artus*, a joint, which is closely related.] A maker of implements of war, especially, a bowyer.

artillerist (är-til'e-rist), *n.* [< *artillery* + *-ist*.] **1.** A person skilled in designing and constructing artillery.

Our *artillerists* have paid more attention . . . to the destructive properties . . . of cannon than to . . . range.
R. J. Procter, Light Science, p. 302.

2. One skilled in the use of artillery; a gunner; an artilleryman.

artillery (är-til'e-ri), *n.* [< ME. *artilerye*, *artelerye*, *artelrie*, *artelry*, etc., < *artiller*, *artillerie* = It. *artiliheria* = Sp. *artilleria* = Pg. *artilharia* = It. *artiglieria* (Ml. reflex *artilleria*, *artillaria*), < ML. as if **artillerius*, fem. abstract to **artillarius* < *artiller*, *artiler*, etc.]

1†. Implements of war: in this sense formerly with a plural.

With towres ache he have castles and other maner offices, and armure, and *artilleries*. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

In particular—**2†.** Engines for discharging missiles, as catapults, bows, crossbows, slings, etc.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them to the city. 1 Sam. xx. 40.

The Parthians, having all their hope in *artillery*, overcame the Romans other than the Romans them. *Ascham*.

3. In modern use, properly, all firearms discharged from carriages, in contradistinction to *small arms*, which are discharged from the hand; cannon; ordnance. Guns, howitzers, and mortars are the three kinds of artillery employed in the land service of the United States. They are classified as *light* and *heavy artillery*, according to their characteristics as *field*, *siege*, and *sea-coast artillery*, according to their principal use. See phrases below.

Hence—**4.** The particular troops employed in the service of such firearms.—**5.** The science which treats of the use and management of ordnances.—**Artillery fire.** See *fire*.—**Field-artillery.** Same as *light artillery*, but often used specifically for *foot-artillery*, the heaviest class of field-artillery.—**Flying artillery**, artillery designed for very rapid evolutions, the gunners being either all mounted or accustomed to ride upon the ammunition-chests when the pieces are limbered up from one part of the field to another.—**Foot-artillery**, field-artillery which is served by artillerymen on foot, as distinguished from horse-artillery. It is used in connection with infantry.—**Heavy artillery**, artillery not formed into batteries or equipped for field evolutions; it is divided into *siege* and *sea-coast artillery*.—**Horse-artillery**, light field- or machine-guns, of which the cannoneers in maneuvering or marching are mounted on horse-back. In general accordance with this term, **light artillery**, artillery for service in the field. It is organized into batteries, and is armed with guns of different calibers according to its special function, and with machine-guns, and includes flying artillery, foot-artillery, horse-artillery, and mountain-artillery. Also called *field-artillery*.—**Mountain-artillery**, light artillery of small caliber, used in mountain warfare, and consisting of rifled light carriages or on pack-animals for transportation.—**Park of artillery.** See *park*.—**Royal regiment of artillery**, a collective name for the whole of the artillery belonging to the British army. This force is divided into a number of brigades, which in respect of size would correspond with the regiments into which the other forces are divided.—**Sea-coast artillery**, artillery consisting of guns of the heaviest caliber, used for the armament of permanent works, chiefly on the sea-coast. Their carriages do not subserve the purpose of transportation. Four distinct systems of mounting are used with such artillery, namely, the *siege*, the *casemate*, the *barbette*, and the *mortar-carriage*.—**Siege-artillery**, artillery used in attacking fortified places, and, when it accompanies armies in their operations in war, mounted on carriages for transportation; when employed in the defense of field-works it is sometimes called *garrison-artillery*.—**Train of artillery**, a number of pieces of ordnance, mounted on carriages, with all their furniture, and ready for marching.

artillery-carriage (är-til'e-ri-kar'āj), *n.* See *gun-carriage*.

artillery-level (är-til'e-ri-lev'el), *n.* An instrument for indicating the angle of elevation which it is desired to give to a piece of artillery in aiming. It is made to stand on the piece, and marks, by means of a pendulous pointer, the angle made by the axis of the piece with the horizon.

artilleryman (är-til'e-ri-man), *n.*; pl. *artillerymen* (-men). = Sp. *artillero* = Pg. *artilheiro*. One who serves a piece of artillery or cannon; a soldier in the artillery corps.

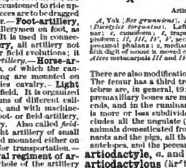
artillery-plant (är-til'e-ri-plant), *n.* A name given to several urticaceous species of *Pilea*, as *P. serpyllifolia* and *P. muscosa*, natives of tropical America. The name has allusion to the forcible discharge of the pollen from the anthers by the sudden straightening of the elastic filaments.

artimonantico (är-ti-mōn-tän-tē'kō), *n.* An alloy imitating old gold, composed of tin, bismuth, sulphur, and copper.

artiodactyl, artiodactyle (är'ti-ō-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *artiodactylus*, < Gr. ἄρτιος, even in number, complete, perfect, exact (< ἄρτι, just, exactly, just now, < √ *ἀρ, join, fit, reduplicated pres. ἀραρίσκω: see *arth*, *arm*†, etc.), + δάκτυλος, a finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Artiodactyla*; cloven-footed; even-toed. Also *artiodactylous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Artiodactyla*.

Artiodactyla (är'ti-ō-dak'ti-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *artiodactylus*: see *artiodactyl*.] An order or a suborder of ungulate or hoofed mammals which have the hind- or rear-foot cloved and have hoofs in pairs (either two or four), as all ruminants (*Bovidæ*, *Cervidæ*, etc.) and hog-like ungulates (*Suinæ*, *Dicotylinæ*, *Hippopotamidæ*, etc.): opposed to odd-toed ungulates or *Perissodactyla*, as the horse, rhinoceros, tapir, etc. The character indicated in the name is only one relation of a wide difference which exists between all the living ungulates of the two series named, though various extinct forms go far toward bridging over the gulf between them. The functional digits of the *Artiodactyla* are the third and fourth of the typical pentadactyl foot, forming the pair of large true hoofs, in addition to which there may be present a pair (second and fifth) of smaller hoofs, the false hoofs. The metacarpals and metatarsals are correspondingly modified, in typical cases by the reduction of the lateral ones (second and fifth) and the ankylosis of the enlarged third and fourth into a stout single cannon-bone.



Artiodactyl Feet.

A, York (*Sus grunniens*); *B*, Moose (*Alces machlis*); *C*, Pronghorn (*Dicranocerus furcifer*); *left foot*. I, II, III, IV, digits of left foot; *t*, tibia; *f*, fibula; *a*, astragalus; *c*, calcaneum; *n*, navicular; *cu*, cuboid; *ec*, *ec'*, *ec''*, ectocuneiforms; *mc*, magnum; *ul*, unciform; *mt*, metatarsal; *ph*, phalanges; *s*, sesamoid bones; *e*, median phalanx; *u*, ultimate phalanx. The fifth digit of scarcely any is moved outward to show its length. In *Sus* and *Alces* metatarsals II and V are fused into a single cannon-bone.

There are also modifications of the carpal and tarsal bones. The femur has a third trochanter. The dentosuperior osteology, in general, 69: dorsal 12-15, lumbar 7-8. The premaxillary bones are usually deflected toward their ends, and in the ruminants bear no teeth. The stomach is complex or less simplified and complex. This group includes all the ungulate (not the solidungulate, however) animals domesticated in the temperate zones, as the ruminants and the pigs, all the wild ruminants, as the deer and antelopes, and the peccaries and hippopotamuses.

artiodactyle, *a.* and *n.* See *artiodactyl*.

artiodactylous (är'ti-ō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *artiodactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *artiodactyl*.

artisan (är'ti-zan, in England often är'ti-san'), *n.* [Also *artizan*; < F. *artisan*, earlier *artisien*, artist, = Sp. *artesano* = Pg. *artesão* = It. *artigiano* (Ml. reflex *artesanus*), < ML. **artitianus*, < L. *artitus*, skilled, pp. of *artire*, instruct in arts, < *art(i-)s*, art, skill: see *art*‡.] **1.** One skilled in any art, mystery, or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

The painter who is content with the praise of the world in respect to what does not satisfy himself, is not an artist, but an *artisan*. *Blake*.

The soldier was on a sudden converted into an *artisan*, and, instead of war, the camp echoed with the sounds of peaceful labor. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 15.

2. One skilled in a fine art; an artist.

Best and happiest *artisans*,
Best of painters! *Guardian*.

artist (är'tist), *n.* [< F. *artiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *artista*, < ML. *artista*, < L. *ar(t-)s*, art: see *art*‡ and *-ist*.] **1†.** A person of especial skill or ability in any kind: one who is highly accomplished; especially, one versed in the liberal arts.

The wise and fool, the *artist* and unread.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3.

Some will make me the pattern of ignorance for making this Scaliger [Julius Cæsar] the pattern of the general *artist*, whose only fault enough might have been his father in many arts. *Fuller*.

2. One skilled in a trade; one who is master of a manual art; a good workman in any trade: as, a tonsorial *artist*. [Obsolete, colloquial, or vulgar.]

When I made this an *artist* undertook to imitate it, but using another way, fell much short. *Newton*.

"You shall have no cause to rue the delay," said the smith, "for your horse shall be better fed in the meantime than he hath been this morning, and made fitter for travel." With that the *artist* left the vault, and returned after a few minutes with the provender. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, I. 15.

3. One who practises any one, or any branch, of the fine arts; specifically, a painter or a sculptor.

Miss Sharp's father was an *artist*, and in that quality had given lessons of drawing in Miss P.'s school.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, I. 11.

Love, unperceived,
A more ideal *artist* he than all,
Came, drew your pencil from you.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

4. A member of one of the histrionic professions, as an actor, a tenor, or a dancer.—**5.** In universities, a student in the faculty of arts.—**6†.** One who practises artifice; a trickster.

artiste (är-tēst'), *n.* [F.: see *artist*.] Same as *artist*. One who is peculiarly dexterous or skilful in the practice of some art not one of the fine arts; one who makes an art of his employment, as a dancer, a hairdresser, or a cook: same as *artist*, 2 and 4.

artistic (är-tis'tik), *a.* [< F. *artistique*, < *artiste*: see *artist* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to art in any sense, or to artists; characterized by or in conformity with art or with an art; displaying perfection of design or execution and execution; specifically, pertaining to or characterized by art in the esthetic sense; pertaining to one of the fine arts.

To be *artistic*, that is, to excite the feeling of beauty effectually, the notes [of a song] must not be all forte or all piano; and the excellence of the latter is the more remarkable the greater . . . supposing there are such as to satisfy other requirements. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 537.

artistic temperament, a phrase used as *artificial prudence* (which see, under *artificial*).

artistical (är-tis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *artistic*.—**2†.** Produced by art; artificial.

artistically (är-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an artistic manner.

artistlike (är'tist-lik), *a.* **1.** Befitting an artist.—**2.** Executed in the manner of an artist; conformable to the rules of art.

To this day, though we have more finished drawings, we have no designs that are more *artist-like*.
Walcroft, Hist. Indust. Sciences, xvii. 2.

artistry (är'tis-tri), *n.* [< *artist* + *-ry*: see *-cry*.] **1.** Artistic pursuits collectively. *Browning*.—**2.** Artistic workmanship or effect; artistic quality.

The scene overlooked by these heavenly frescoes, *bodeless* there in their airy *artistry*!
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 203.

Artium Baccalaureus (är'ti-um bak-a-lā'rē-us). [NL., < Baccalaureus of Arts. See *bachelor*.

Artium Magister (är'ti-um mą-jis'ter). [ML., NL.] Master of Arts. See *master*.

artize† (är'tiz), *v.* [< *art*‡ + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To form by art.

II. *intrans.* To live by or exercise an art. *Florio*.

artless (ärt'les), *a.* [< *art*‡ + *-less*.] **1.** Unskilful; wanting art, knowledge, or skill.

The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land, . . .
Arthur of stars, and of the moving sand.
Dryden, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 149.

In early times very little that resembles modern botany was known; every part was rude, and joined in the most *artless* manner. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 485.

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2. Without knowledge of art; ignorant of the fine arts. [Rare.]

And as for Mr. Rankin's world of wet being a place where he may take life easily, woe to the luckless mortal who enters it with any such disposition. . . . The poor wanderer soon begins to look back with longing to the lost paradise of the *artless*.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 68.

3. Showing no artistic skill; inartistic; rude. [Rare.]

Had it been a practice of the Saxons to set up these assemblages of *artless* and many-pillared stone, specimens would have remained. *T. Warton*, Hist. of Kiddington.

4. Free from guile, craft, or stratagem; simple; sincere; unaffected; undesigning; unsophisticated: as, an *artless* mind.

The little *artless* Rosey warbled on her pretty ditties. *Thackeray*, The Newcomes, II. 58.

=Syn. 4. Guileless, open, candid, frank, natural, unaffected, ingenuous, simple-minded, naive, honest.

artlessly (ärt'les-li), *adv.* In an artless manner. (*a*) Without art or skill. [Rare.] (*b*) Without guile; naturally; sincerely; unaffectedly.

Some buds she arranged with a vast deal of care,
To look as if *artlessly* twined in her hair.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

artlessness (ärt'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being artless; simplicity; sincerity; unaffectedness.

artly (ärt'li), *a.* [< *art*2 + *-ly*1.] Artistic; skilful; artful. [Rare.]

Their *artly* and pleasing relation.
Chapman, Odyssey, iz. 212.

artocarpad (är-tō-kär'pad), *n.* A member of the tribe *Artocarpeæ*. *Lindley.*

Artocarpeæ (är-tō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Artocarpus*, q. v.] A tribe of trees or shrubs under the natural order *Urticaceæ*, but by some botanists raised as a distinct order, characterized generally by a milky juice, small unisexual flowers numerous upon a fleshy receptacle, erect anthers, and pendulous ovules. There are about 32 genera, the best known being the cow-tree (*Brosimum*), the upas (*Antiaris*), the India-rubber tree of Central America (*Castilloa*), and the breadfruit (*Artocarpus*). The tribe is mostly tropical, and is represented in the United States only by a few species of *Ficus* in southern Florida.

artocarpous, **artocarpeous** (är-tō-kär'pus, -pē-us), *a.* [NL. *Artocarpus* + *-ous*, *-eous*, q. v.] Relating to the *Artocarpeæ*, or to the breadfruit-tree.

Artocarpus (är-tō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄρτος, bread (of unknown origin), + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Artocarpeæ*. Many species are known, some of which in the islands of the Pacific and Indian yield valuable timber, called *anjili*-wood. The most important species is *A. incisa*, the breadfruit-tree of the South Sea islands. See *breadfruit-tree*. The jack-tree or jack-tree, *A. integrifolia*, is the breadfruit of tropical Asia, where it is extensively used for food. See *jackfruit*.

artolatry, *n.* See *artolatria*.

artolatria (är-tō-lā'tri), *n.* [< Gr. ἄρτος, bread, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of bread, especially in the mass or eucharist.

article (är'ti-l), *n.* An East Indian weight, equal to 90 grains troy.

artophorion (är-tō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; *pl. artophoria* (-ä). [Gr. ἀρτοφόριον, a pyx, a basket-basket (cf. ἀρτοφόρος, holding bread), < ἄρτος, bread, + φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] In the Gr. *Ch.*, a pyx. *C. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I.

artotype (är'tō-tīp), *n.* [Irreg. < *art*2 + *type*.] A form of photolithograph printed in ink from a photographic plate in bichromated gelatin.

artotypy (är'tō-tī-pi), *n.* The art or process of making artotypes.

Artotyrite (är-tō-tī'rīt), *n.* [< Lit. *Artotyrita*, pl., Gr. ἀρτότυρος, bread and cheese, < ἄρτος, bread, + τυρός, cheese. Cf. *butter*.] One of a sect in the primitive church who used bread and cheese in the eucharist, alleging that the first oblations of man were the fruits of the earth and the produce of their flocks. They admitted women to the priesthood and to the episcopate.

artsman (ärts'man), *n.*; pl. *artsmen* (-men). [< *art*'s, poss. of *art*2, + *man*. Cf. *craftsman*.] A man skilled in an art or in the arts; especially, a learned man; a scholar. [Archaic.]

The pith of all sciences which maketh the *artsmen* differ from the inexpert is in the middle proposition.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. xiii. § 2.

The triumphs of an *artsman*
O'er all infirmities.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iv. 4.

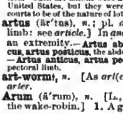
No artsman is literally without conscious and systematised, selected knowledge, which is science; and no scientific man can remain absolutely inoperative.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 196.

art-union (ärt'ū-nyon), *n.* An association or society the object of which is to cultivate art, to aid in extending the knowledge of and love for the arts of design, or to give encouragement and aid to artists. The method employed by associations called art-unions has been usually the distribution of works of art by lot among subscribers to their funds, this distribution being the chief inducement for subscription. Such art-unions were common in the United States, but they were generally declared by the courts to be of the nature of lotteries, and therefore illegal.

artus (är'tus), *n.*; pl. *artus*. [L., a joint, a limb: see *article*.] In *anat.*, a limb; a member; an extremity. **Artus abdominalis**, arms pelvic. **Artus posticus**, the abdominal, pelvic, or hind limb. **—Artus anticus**, **Artus pectoralis**, the fore limb, or pectoral limb.

art-worm, *n.* [As *art*(*er*) + *worm*.] Same as *arter*.

Arum (ā'rum), *n.* [L., also *aron*, < Gr. ἄρον, the wake-robin.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Araceæ*, natives of Europe and of regions bordering on the Mediterranean. The only British species is *A. maculatum* (wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, or lords-and-ladies), the root of which yields a starch known as Portland sago or arrowroot. See also cut under *Araceæ*.



Wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A name given in the United States to plants belonging to the order *Araceæ*, but not to the genus *Arum* (although some of these were formerly so classed), as the arrow-arum (*Peltandra Virginica*), the dragon-arum (*Arisæma Dracontium*), and the water-arum (*Calla palustris*).

Arundelian (ar-un-dē'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to an Earl of Arundel, particularly to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and of Norfolk (1592–1646).

Arundelian marbles. See *marble*.

arundiferous (ar-un-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *arundifer*, *harundifer*, cane-bearing, < *harundo*, reed, cane, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing reeds or canes.

arundinaceous (a-run-di-nā'shius), *a.* [< L. *arundinaceus*, *harundinaceus*, like a reed, < *harundo* (*-din-*), a reed.] Pertaining to a reed; resembling a reed or cane.

Arundinaria (a-run-di-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Arundo* (*Arundin-*) + *-aria*.] A genus of tall woody grasses, allied to the bamboo, including about 25 species of America and Asia. *A. macrosperma*, the cane of the southern United States and *A. tecta*, the small or switch cane, are the only bamboo-like species that are found in North America north of Mexico. The cane ranges from Texas to Kentucky and Virginia, occupying rich river-bottoms and forming dense cane-brakes. It grows to a height of 10 to 40 feet, rarely producing seed. It is used for fishing-rods and various other purposes, and cattle and hogs are fond of the young plants and the seeds.

arundineous (ar-un-din'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *arundineus*, *harundineus*, like a reed, < *harundo* (*-din-*), a reed.] Abounding in reeds.

Arundo (a-run'dō), *n.* [L. *arundo*, better *harundo*, a reed.] A genus of tall reedy grasses, with large, dense flowering panicles. There are 6 or 7 species, 3 of which are found in Europe, of which *A. donax* is the most common, a native of the south of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and also widely found in the warmer parts of America. It is sometimes cultivated, and attains a height of 20 feet, with large, coarse, wide bread and long leaves. Its canes or stems are imported from Spain and Portugal for the use of weavers and for fishing-rods.

arura (a-rō'rä), *n.* [< Gr. ἄρουρα, tilled or arable land, ground, a measure of land in Egypt, < ἀρόειν, plow, = L. *arare*, plow: see *arable*.] An ancient Egyptian measure of surface, according to Herodotus the square of 100 cubits, which would be 27.35 ares, or 0.676 of an English acre. Under Roman rule in Egypt another aura was established, equal to 2 jugera, which was $\frac{4}{5}$ of the old aura. Also spelled *aroura*.

aruspex, **aruspice** (a-rus'peks, -pis), *n.*; pl. *aruspices* (-pi-sēz). See *haruspex*.

aruspicy (a-rus'pi-si), *n.* See *haruspicy*.

arval1, **arvel** (ärv'val, -vel), *n.* and *a.* [Now only dial., also *arvil* and *averil*, formerly *arvall*, *arvill*, < ME. *arvell* (ef. equiv. Sc. *arvaly*, *arpaw*, adapted from the E.), appar. < Icel. *erfidi* = Osw. *arfél* = Dan. *arveel*, a wake, a funeral feast (cf. Icel. *erfi* and *erfidha-ǫlðr*, the same), < Icel. *arfr* (= Sw. *arf* = Dan. *arv* = AS. *erfe*, *yrfe*), inheritance, + *öl*, an ale, a feast: see *ale*, and cf. *bridal*.] **I.** *n.* A funeral feast; a wake.

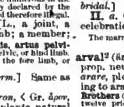
II. *a.* Connected with or relating to funeral celebrations.

The marriage and *arval* gatherings after the summer.
Nineteenth Century, Aug., 1881, XIII. 260.

arval2 (är'val), *a.* [< L. *arvalis*, < *arvum*, a field, prop. neut. of *arvus*, that has been plowed, < *arare*, plow; see *arable*.] Pertaining or relating to arable or plowed land. — **Arval Brethren** or **Brothers** (L. *Fratres Arvales*), a college numbering 12 of twelve priests in ancient Rome, who offered sacrifices, with a fixed ceremonial, to the rural goddess Dea. The lists of them never give more than nine names, but the college was supposed to have been instituted by Romulus with twelve members, consisting of himself and his eleven foster-brothers, sons of his nurse Acca Larentia. One of their principal duties was the annual performance of the public ambarvalia on the borders of the country, at the same time with the private ones. See *ambarvalia*. The college existed till about A. D. 400.

arvel, *n.* and *a.* See *arval*1.

Arvicola (är-vik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *arvum*, a field, arable land (see *arval*2), + *colere*, inhabit.] The central and typical genus of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, containing the great bulk of the species which have perennial prismatic molars,



Meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparia*).

ungrooved incisors, and no special peculiarity of the tail or claws. The best-known species are the water-vole and field-vole of Europe, *A. amphibius* and *A. agrestis*, and several meadow-mice of North America, as *A. riparius*, *A. austerus*, and *A. pinetorum*.

arvicolid (är-vik'ō-lid), *n.* Same as *arvicoline*.

Arvicolidæ (är-vi-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arvicola* + *-idæ*.] The *Arvicolinæ*, rated as a family. *Waterhouse*, 1840.

Arvicolina (är-vik-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Arvicola* + *-ina*.] One of several subfamilies into which the family *Muridæ* is divided. It contains those murine rodents which (except *Ellobius*) have the following characters: perennially growing, prismatic, rootless molars, with flat crowns and serrate periphery; incisors usually broader transversely than in the opposite direction; the root of the under incisor sometimes causing a protuberance on the inner side of the mandibular ramus between the condyloid process and the strong lamellate angle of the mandible, which later attains the level of the molar crowns; the zygomata high and wide, not dipping to the level of the arched palate, and the nasal bones not produced beyond the premaxillaries; and the dental formula of 16 teeth, there being 1 incisor and 3 molars on each side of each jaw, without any canines or premolars. The *Arvicolinæ* are specially characteristic of the northern hemisphere, and are very abundant in high latitudes. They include all kinds of voles or field-mice properly so called, the water-rat of Europe, the meadow-mice of America, the lemmings, the muskrat, etc. The leading genera are: *Evotomys* (Coues), *Arvicola* (Lacépède), with its subdivisions, *Synaptomys* (Baird), *Microtus* (Pallas), *Cuniculus* (Wagler), and *Fiber* (Cuvier). The species are very numerous.

arvicoline (är-vik'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *arvicolinus*: see *Arvicolinæ*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Inhabiting fields. — 2. In *zoöl.*, having the characters of the *Arvicolinæ*.

II. *n.* A rodent of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. Also called *arvicolid*.

arvicolous (är-vik'ō-lus), *a.* Same as *arvicoline*, 1.

arwet, *n.* A Middle English form of *arrow*. *Chaucer.*

ary (är'i or er'i), *a.* [Formerly also *ery*, a modification of *-er a* for *ever a* (with *ever* in a generalizing sense) toward *any*, of which *any* is now regarded as a dial. form. Cf. the negative *nary*.] Any: as, I haven't seen *ary* one of them. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

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-ary[1]. [L. *-arius* (fem. *-aria*, neut. *-arium*),] It. *-ario*, *-aio*, Sp. Pg. *-ario*, OF. reg. *-air*, usually *-ier*, *-er* (? ME. *-er*, E. *-er*, *-or*,) in some cases *-ar*[3], q. v.), later partly restored *-aire*, mod. F. *-aire*. Cf. *-ary*[2.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring (1) in adjectives, as in *arbitrary*, *contrary*, *primary*, *secondary*, *sumptuary*, etc., and (2) in nouns denoting either (*a*) persons, as *antiquary*, *apothecary*, *notary*, *secretary*, etc., or (*b*) things, as books, writings, etc., as in *breviary*, *glossary*, *breviary*, *diary*, *vocabulary*, *formulary*, etc., or (*c*) places, repositories, etc., as in *aviary*, *granary*, *piscary*, *library*, *refinery*, *sanctuary*, etc.

-ary[2]. [L. *-aria* (neut. *-are*),) It. *-ara*, Sp. Pg. *-ar*, OF. reg. *-er*, *-ier* (? ME. *-er*, mod. E. restored *-ar*[3], q. v.), later *-aire*, mod. with *-airy*, E. *-ary*[1.] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ar*[3], occurring in adjectives, as *auxiliary*, *capillary*, *exemplary*, *military*, *salutary*, etc., some of which are also used as nouns, as *auxiliary*, *capillary*, *military*, etc.

Arya (ār'yą), *n.* [Skt. *Arya*: see *Aryan*.] Same as *Aryan*.

But besides these *Aryas* there were also the Dasyus, of whom we learn little but that they were dark in complexion and constantly at war with the *Aryas*.
J. Robson, Hindustan, p. 13.

Aryan (ār'yan or ar'lan), *a.* and *n.* [Also in the form *Arian*, after L. *Arianus*, belonging to *Ariana* or *Aria*, Gr. Ἀριανός, Ἄρια, or Ἀρία, the eastern part of ancient Persia, < Skt. *Arya*, the name by which the Sanskrit-speaking immigrants into India called themselves, in distinction from the aborigines of the country, whom they called *Dasyu*, *Sudra*, etc. The ancient Persians also called themselves the same title (OPers. *Ariya*, Zend *Airya*); and it appears in the name of their country, *Aryana* or *Iran*: see *Iranic*. There are no traces of the word to be found outside of these two races. Its origin is obscure and disputed; there is no probability that it has anything to do with a root **ar*, plow: cf. L. *arare*, plowing to the Aryans or to their speech. See II.

Our faith, our customs, our language, were all but fragments of the primitive *Aryan* stock of Asia and Germany.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 118.

II. *a.* **1.** A member of the eastern or Asiatic division of the Indo-European family, occupying the territories between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Bengal, in the two subdivisions of Persia, or Iran, and India. (This is the older, more scientific, and still widely current use of the word. More recent, but increasingly popular, is the second use.)

2. An Indo-European or Indo-Germanic or Japhetite; a member of that section of the human race which includes the Hindus and Iranians (Persians) as its eastern or Asiatic division, and the Greeks, Italians, Celts, Slavonians, and Germans or Teutons as its western or European division. The languages of all these branches or groups of peoples are akin; that is to say, they are descendants of one original tongue, once spoken in a limited locality by a single community, but where or when it is impossible to say.

Many words still live in India and England that have witnessed the first separation of the northern and southern *Aryans*, and these are witnesses not to be shaken by any cross-examination. The name for God, for house, for father, mother, son, daughter, for dog and cow, for heart and tears, for axe and tree, identical in all the Indo-European idioms, are like the medals of soldiers. We challenge the seeming stranger; and whether he answer with the lips of a Greek, a Roman, or an Indian, we recognize him as one of ourselves. There was a time when the ancestors of the Celts, the Germans, the Slavonians, the Greeks and Italians, the Persians and Hindus, were living together beneath the same roof, separate from the ancestors of the Semitic and Turanian races. *Max Müller.*

Aryandic (ār-yan'dik), *a.* Originating with Aryandes, Persian satrap of Egypt, condemned to death by Darius for making silver finer than that of the great king himself.—**Aryandic coin**, a coin struck by Aryandes.

Aryanize (ar'yan-īz or ar'lan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Aryanized*, ppr. *Aryanizing*. [< *Aryan* + *-ize*.] To render Aryan in character or appearance; impart Aryan peculiarities to. [Rare.]

European artists who have not lived among the African race sometimes try their hands at a pretty negress, but they always *Aryanize* the type.
G. Allen, Physiol. Æsthetics, p. 241.

aryballus (ar-i-bal'us), *n.*; pl. *aryballi* (-i). [< Gr. ἀρύβαλλος, a bag or purse made so as to draw close, a vessel so shaped.] In *archæol.*, a form of Greek vase. Probably in ancient times this name was applied to a large vase with a small neck, used for carrying water to the bath. In modern archæological nomenclature, it generally denotes a small vase shaped like a ball, with a short neck and a small orifice surrounded by a broad flat rim, used like the alabastrum in anointing the body with oil.

Archaic Aryballus.

aryepiglottic (ar'i-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *aryte-noid* + *epiglottic*.] Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

Folds of mucous membrane, extending from the epiglottis to the arytenoid cartilages, are like *arycpiglottic* ligaments.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 93.

aryepiglottidean (ar-i-ep'i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* Same as *aryteno-epiglottidean*.

aryteno-epiglottic (ar-i-tē'nō-ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *arytenoid* + *epiglottic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages and the epiglottis.—**Aryteno-epiglottic fold**, one of two folds of mucous membrane passing from the tips of the arytenoid cartilages to the cornicula laryngis to the lateral margins of the epiglottis.

aryteno-epiglottidean (ar-i-tē'nō-ep-i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* [< *aryteno-epiglottidean* + *-an*.] Same as *aryteno-epiglottic*.

aryteno-epiglottidean (ar-i-tē'nō-ep-i-glo-tid'-ē-an), *n.*; pl. *aryteno-epiglottidei* (-i). [NL.] The name of one of two pairs of small muscles of the larynx extending from the arytenoid cartilages to or toward the epiglottis.—**Aryteno-epiglottideus inferior**, muscular fibers arising from the arytenoid cartilages and spreading out upon the laryngeal pouch, which is composed by the action of the muscle. Also called *compressor sacculi laryngis*.—**Aryteno-epiglottideus superior**, a few muscular fibers arising from the apex of the arytenoid cartilages to the aryteno-epiglottidean fold of mucous membrane.

aryteno-epiglottidei (ar-i-tē'nō-ep-i-glo-tid'-ē-ai), *n.* pl. of *aryteno-epiglottideus* (-i). [NL.] The arytenoepiglottidean muscles.

arytenoid (ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *arytenoides*, < Gr. ἀρυταινοειδής, < ἀρύταινα, fem. form of ἀρυτήρ, a ladle or cup (< *ἀρύειν*, draw water), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Ladle- or cup-shaped: in *anat.*, applied to a pair of cartilages at the top of the larynx, and also to the muscles connected with these cartilages.—**Arytenoid cartilages**. See *cartilage*.—**Arytenoid gland**. See *gland*.—**Arytenoid muscle**. Same as *arytenoideus*.

II. *n.* An arytenoid cartilage.

arytenoidal (ar'i-tē-noi'dal), *a.* Same as *arytenoid*.

arytenoideus (ar'i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *arytenoidei* (-i). [NL.: see *arytenoid*.] The arytenoid muscle, a pair of the larynx passing transversely behind the arytenoid cartilages from one to the other.—**Arytenoideus major**, the arytenoideus.—**Arytenoideus minor**. Same as *arytenoideus obliquus*.—**Arytenoideus obliquus**, two small muscular fasciæ, often crossing behind the arytenoid cartilages, regarded as parts of the aryteno-epiglottidean muscles.—**Arytenoideus transversus**, the arytenoideus.

as[1] (az), *adv.*, *conj.*, and *pron.* [< ME. *as*, *ase*, *als*, *alse*, *also*, *alsa*, *alswa*, *al so*, *al swa*, < AS. *eallswā*, *ealswā*, *all swā*, *eal swā*, = OFries. *as*, *ase*, *asa*, *als*, *alse*, *alsa* = D. *als* = OHG. *alsō*, MHG. *alsō*, *alse*, *also*, G. *alsō*, *als*,] It. 'all so,' wholly so, both forms of the demonstrative adv. *so*, qualified by the intensive adv. *all*. As a demonstrative, the word retains its full form (see *also*); as a relative or correlative, the word, the first element of which is lost and recent, has been reduced to *as*. *As* is thus historically *so* with an absorbed intensive, whose force has disappeared; and in all the relational uses of *so*, the differences being only idiomatical. The peculiar form and uses of *as* have arisen out of the correlation *as* . . . *as*, and *so* . . . *so*, in comparison, (*eall swā*), in which both terms were orig. demonstrative. The second term passed into the relative use, and the first, remaining demonstrative, was strengthened by the adv. *all* (AS. *eal swā* . . . *swā*). The second term, as a relative, became weak in accent, and, accordingly the prefix *all* in conformity to the first, was gradually reduced, through *also*, *alse*, *alsa*, *asw*, to *as*, to which, in turn, the first term in many constructions conformed, as in *as* . . . *as*, *as* . . . *so*, *so* . . . *as*, *so* . . . *so*, *as* . . . *as*, through involution of uses, transposition of clauses, and ellipsis of one or other term, extending often to the whole clause, present in mod. E. a complication of constructions which cannot be fully exhibited except at great length, and in connection with the earlier uses. They are also involved with the kindred correlations *such* . . . *as* (*such* being historically *so*, with an absorbed relational suffix), and *same* . . . *as*, in which the relative conj. *as* varies with *that*, and leads to the use of *as as a* simple relative pronoun.] **I.** *adv.* (*demonstrative or antecedent*). The antecedent in the correlation *as* . . . *so*, or *as* . . . *as*: In that degree; to that extent; so far. The correlation *as* . . . *as* is obsolete; *as* . . . *as* is extremely common use, being, besides *like*, the regular formula of comparison to express likeness or equality: *as*, as black as jet, as cold as ice, as wise as Solomon, etc.; the verb in the relative clause, when the same as in the principal clause, being usually omitted: as, as it is as cold as ice (sc. is); come as soon as you can (sc. come).

He was al so [var. *also*, *ale*, *asl* freesche *as* is the moneth of Mai. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 92.

Lo! whiche sleighten and subtiltees
In womman ben; for ay as busy as bees
Ben they, vs ay sely men for to deceyve.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, Prol., l. 4.

We [Americans] use these words (faith and hope) as if they were as obsolete as 'belike and 'wis.
Emerson, Man the Reformer.

The relative clause is often omitted, especially in colloquial speech, being inferred from the antecedent: as, this will do as well (sc. as that); I would as lief walk (sc. as ride).

The bad man shall attend as bad a master.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

I will be temperate
In speaking, and as just in hearing.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

These scruples to many perhaps seem trifling, to others, upon a good grounds, may seem real.
Watson, Bp. of Llandaff, Wilkinsoniana, xi.

The appointment of a regular wit has long ceased to be a part of the economy of a morning paper. Editors find their own jokes, or do as well without them.
Lamb, Newspapers 35 Years Ago.

II. *conj.* (*conjunctive or relative adv.*). **1.** The consequent in the correlations *as* . . . *as*, *so* . . . *as*, *such* . . . *as*, *same* . . . *as*, etc., expressing quantity, degree, proportion, manner, etc. The relative uses are as exhibited in I. (where see examples). Through ellipsis of the antecedent, it enters into many peculiar idiomatic phrases.

No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

His resolutions were as famed as his vows were frustrate.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

The results of this campaign were as honorable to Spain as they were disastrous and humiliating to Louis the Twelfth.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

The clauses may be transposed for emphasis.

As thy days, *so* shall thy strength be. Deut. xxxiii. 25.

As it is in particular persons, *so* it is in nations.
Bacon, Atheism.

The antecedent *as* is often, and in usually, omitted: as, black as jet; cold as ice; like as you like.

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

I desire no titles,
But as I shall deserve 'em.
Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, ii. 3.

Black Tt stood as night,
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell.
Milton, P. L., ii. 671.

I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did.
Swift.

It is in criticism, as in all other Sciences and Speculations.
Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

In parenthetical clauses involving a concession, the relative *as* (like antecedent *as* when omitted) may be equivalent to *though*: as, late as it was, we set forth on our journey.

Trite as the counsel was, . . . in this emergency it was new to all an angel had spoken.
Lamb, Amicus Redivivus.

Neither the arguments nor entreaties of his friends, backed as they were by the well-timed threat of his sovereign, could overcome his scruples.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

In parenthetical clauses involving a contrast or negation as to fact with the principal clause, as approaches an adversative sense, being nearly equivalent to *but*.

Had I but time, (as this fell serpent, Death,
Is strict in his arrest,) O, I could tell you,—
But let it be.
Shakespeare (?), Hamlet, v. 2.

I must confess I lov'd her; *as* who would not?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

In subordinate clauses involving a supposition, *as* is conditional, being equivalent to *as if*, or *as though*, which are the ordinary forms. This use is now rare or only poetical except in the independent phrase *as it were*. (See phrases below.)

It lifted up its head, and did address
Itself to motion, *as* it were to speak.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

And all at once their breath drew in,
As they were drinking all.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, l. 165.

The proud have borne
As to the tabor's sound.
Wordsworth, Intimations of Immortality.

The clause introduced by *as* may be reduced by ellipsis of its verb and other elements to one or two important words, leaving *as* as a quasi-connective: (*a*) Between an adverb or adverbial phrase in the principal clause and an adverb or adverbial phrase constituting the subordinate clause.

It suffices me to say . . . that men here, *as* elsewhere, are indisposed to innovation.
Emerson, Lit. Ethics.

(*b*) Between the principal verb or its subject and the subordinate subject or object, which becomes equivalent to a predicate appositive or factitive object after the principal

verb, as meaning 'after the manner of,' 'the same as,' 'like.' In the character or capacity of, etc.: as, the audience rose *as one* man; all these things were *as* nothing to him; he has been nominated as a candidate. Hence in constructions where the appositive clause depends directly upon the noun: as, his career *as a soldier* was brilliant; the reputation *as a scholar* stands high; and so in naming phases of a general subject: as, Washington *as a general*; man *as a thinker*. The construction as a quasi-predicate appositive or factitive object after a principal verb is natural after verbs of esteem and describing.

Evil was embrac'd for good, wickedness honour'd and esteem'd *as* virtue. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

That law which concerneth men *as men*.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol.

This gentleman was known to his contemporaries *as* a man of fortune, and *as* the author of two successful plays.
Macaulay.

Our age is bewailed *as* the age of Interviews.
Emerson, Literary Ethics.

The subordinate clause introduced by *as* is often not dependent grammatically upon the principal verb, but serves to restrict or determine the scope of the statement as a whole. Such clauses are parenthetical, and usually elliptical, some of them, *as as usual* and *as a rule*, having almost the idiomatical unity of an adverbial phrase.

The streets were narrow, *as* is usual in Moorish and Arab cities.

In certain emphatic formulas, *as* ('even as') introduces a solemn attestation ('as truly or surely as') or adjuration ('in a manner befitting the fact that'), approaching a causal sense, 'since, because.' (See 2, below.)

But truly as the Lord liveth, none of my soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death. 1 Sam. xx. 3.

Now, *as* you are a Roman, tell me true.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

As ever thou lov'st valour, or wear'st arms
To punish baseness, shew it
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

2. Of reason: Since; because; inasmuch as.

He who would persuade us of his sorrow for the sins of other men, they are sins, not of his will, but of his instinct himself, must give us first some testimony of a sorrow for his own sins. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

As the wind was favorable, I had an opportunity of surveying this amazing scene. *Bp. Berkeley*.

3. Of time: When; while; during the time that.

And whistled as he went for want of thought.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 1. 86.

As day broke, the scene of slaughter unfolded its horrors. *Prescott*.

4. Of purpose or result: The consequent in the correlations *so . . . as, such . . . as:* To such a degree that; in such a manner that: followed by an infinitive or, formerly, by a finite verb (but in the latter construction *that* has taken the place of *as*).

So many examples *as* filled xv. bookes.
Ascham, The Schoolemaster, p. 157.

The relations are so uncertain *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Locke*.

Indeed the prospect of affairs here is so strange and melancholy, as would make any one desirous of withdrawing from the vicinity at any time.
Walpole, Letters, III. ii.

With a depth so great as to make it a day's journey from the rear to the van, and a front so narrow *as* to consist of one gun and one horseman. *Macaulay*, Clive.

5. Of mere continuation, introducing a clause in explanation or amplification of a word or statement in the principal clause, especially in giving examples: For example; for instance; to wit; thus.

Winter birds, *as* woodcocks and fieldfares. *Bacon*.

A simple idea is one idea; *as* sweet, bitter. *Locke*.

6. In dependent clauses: That. Formerly *as* was often attached, like *that*, to the adverbs *there*, *then*, *where*, *when*, etc., to make them distinctly relative. These forms are now obsolete, except *whereas*, which remains in a deflected sense. See *whereas*. From this interchange with *that* follows the use of *as* for *that* in introducing an object clause after *say*, *know*, *think*, etc., varying with *as that* and *as to*: only in dialectical use: as, I don't know *as* I do, and I don't know *as* I do, the sense varying with the accent. [Colloq., New Eng.]

"Damnow I know" = the utmost your true Yankee ever comes to acknowledging ignorance.
Lowell, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 2d ser.

7. After comparatives: Than. [Now only prov. Eng.; cf. *G. als*, the regular construction after comparatives.]

How may the herte be more contrayte and meke *as* whan of very contrycion . . . we aske mercy and forgyvenesse of almyghty god! *Bp. Fisher*, I. 210.

Darkness itself is no more opposite to light *as* their actions were diametricall to their words.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 48.

I rather like him *as* otherwise. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well.

8. Before certain adverbs and adverbial phrases, including prepositional phrases: Even; just: restricting the application to a particular point: as, *as* now, *as* then, *as* yet, *as* here, *as* there, etc. [Now only dialectal, except *as yet*. See phrases below.]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with cheerfulness — which is a thousand outward and intermitting crosses may yet be done well, *as* in this life it never is done. *Milton*.

Before punishment he was to be heard as to-morrow. *Warburton*.

Before prepositional phrases as becomes attached in thought to the preposition, making practically a new prepositional unit: *as to*, *as regarding*, *as for*, etc.,

—**As anent, as concerning, as touching**, more commonly *as for*, *as to*, so far as it concerns: as regards; as respects; in regard to; in respect to: introducing a particular point or subject of thought.

And in regard of causes now to hand,
Which are open'd to his grace at large,
As touching France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

Sir J. Jack! Jack! what think you of blooming, love-breathing seventeen?
Abs. As to that, sir, I am quite indifferent. If I can please you in that point, 'tis all I desire.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

—**As if, as though**, as it would be if, or supposing that.

It seemed to the affrighted inhabitants *as if* the fiends of the air had come upon the wings of the wind, and possessed themselves of tower and turret.
Irving, Granada, p. 21.

Blinded alike from sunshine and from rain,
As though a rose should shut and be a bud again.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes.

—**As it were**, as if it were so: in some sort; so to speak: a parenthetical clause of modification. Comment or comparison is admitted to be inexact, though substantially correct for the purpose in hand.

Brutus, that expell'd the kings out of Rome, was for the time forc'd to be, *as it were*, a king himself till matters were set in order as in a free Commonwealth.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

—**As much**, what amounts to the same thing; the same.

But if you brought at my rude carriage
In pence, I'd do *as much* for you in war
When you come thither
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

—**As well (as)**, just as much (as); equally (with); in addition (to): besides: as is true, but it is true of the other *as well*; this is the case with manufacturing *as well* as with agricultural interests.

In order to collect Peacham it was necessary to find facts *as well as* law.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

—**As who**, as one who: as if one: as, *as who* should say.—**As yet**, so far: up to this time; hitherto.—**Forasmuch, inasmuch**. See these words.

III. *rel. pron.* That; who; which: after *such* or *same*, and introducing an attributive clause: as, he did not look for *such* a result *as* that; he traveled the *same* route *as* I did.

They fear religion with *such a* fear *as* loves not.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., Chancellor-Government, ii. 3.

(In this use also formerly after *that*, *this*, *what*; now, dialectally or vulgarly after a personal pronoun, or, by omission, as a simple relative depotent on a noun.

That gentlemen
And show of love *as* I was wont to have.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

Under these hard conditions, as this time
Is like to be, *as* this is.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

Old Percy (Dodsley, II. 47).

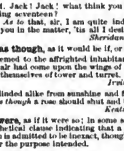
Here I do bequeathe to thee
In full possession half that Kendal hath,
And what our Bradford holds of me in chief.

Take the box *as* stands in the first fire-place.
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.]

as[2] (az), *v.* An obsolete and dialectal or colloquial form of *has*; in colloquial speech often further reduced to *'s*: as, *who's* been here?

As[3] (as), *n.*; pl. *Æsir* (ā'sēr). [Icel. *áss*, pl. *æsir*, a god, demigod, = Goth. *ans* (inferred from the related plural form in Jornandes), about A. D. 552; "Gothi proceres suos quasi qui fortuna vincerabant non parvis hominem sed semideos, id est *anses*, vocavere" = AS. *ós*, found as the name of the rune for *o*, and twice in doubtful gen. pl. *ósa*; otherwise only in compound proper names, = OHG. *ans* in like compounds: AS. *Oscuhel*, Oswald, *Oric* (= OHG. *Ansarih*), Orric, *Oswine*, Oswin, *Osbeorn*, etc., usually derived. *Ashjorn*, Osborn, OHG. *Anselm*, Anselm, etc.] In *Norse sagâs*, one of the gods, the inhabitants of Asgard.
Asgard.

As[4] (as), *n.*; pl. *asses* (as'ez). [L., a unit, one pound of money, = Gr. ἄς, said to be the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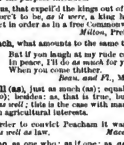
Reverse.
Roman As in the British Museum.

Tarentine form of Gr. *εἷς*, one; but this derivation is very doubtful. See *ace*.] **1.** In Latin, an integer, a whole or single thing; especially, a unit divided into twelve parts. Thus, the *jugerum* was called an *as*. Hence—**2.** As a unit of weight, 12 ounces (L. *uncæ*, twelfths) in the libra or pound, equal to 325.8 grams, or 5,023 grains.—**3.** A copper coin, the unit of the early monetary system of Rome. It was first coined in the fourth (according to Mommsen, the fifth) century B. C., and was at first nominally of the weight of a libra or pound, that is, 12 ounces. It was gradually reduced in weight, about 269 B. C. weighing 4 ounces, and about 250 B. C. 2 ounces. In A. D. 15, after having fallen to half an ounce, it ceased to be issued. The smaller copper coins forming the divisions of the *as* were named semis (half of the *as*), *triens* (third), *quadrans* (fourth), *sextans* (sixth), and *uncia* (twelfth). The constant obverse type of the *as* has the double head of Janus, the reverse, a prow. Its subdivisions bore various devices. Coins struck on the same system (called the *libral system*) were issued in other parts of Italy from the fourth century B. C. See *as grave*, under *as*.

as[5], *n.* [ME. *as*, etc. (see *ace*); in def. 2 = D. *aas* or SW. *ås* (see *ace*) = G. *as*, in technical sense < L. *as*: see *ace*.] **1.** Obsolete form of *ace*. *Chaucer*.—**2.** An old Swedish and Dutch unit of weight, equal to 4.8042 centigrams, or about three quarters of a troy grain. See *as-head* and *ass*.

As. Chemical symbol of *arsenic*.

A. S. An abbreviation of *Anglo-Saxon*.

as-[1], pref. [L. *as-*, assimilated form of *ad-* before *s*. The reg. OF. and ME. form was *a-*, later restored to *as-*, as in *assent*, *assign*, etc.] An assimilated form of *ad-* before *s*, as in *assimilate*, *assert*, *assume*, etc.

as-[2], [L. *ab-*, reduced in OF. and ME. before a consonant to *a-*, erroneously restored to *as-* before *s*.] An assimilated form of *ab-*, rarely, originally Latin *ab-*, in *assoil*, *assoilzie*, from the Latin *absolvere*, *absolvo*.

as-[3], [ME. and OF. *as-*, var. of *es-*, < L. *ex-*: see *ex-*, *es-*.] A formative of Latin *ex-*, in *assart*, *assay*, *astonish*, obsolete *assaye*, *aschewe*, *assumple*, etc.; now represented also, or only, by *es-*, as in *escape*, *eschew*, or, as in *scape*, *sample*. See *es-*.

asa (as'ä), *n.* [NL., < Pers. *áza*, mastic: see *asafetida*.] A name of several gum resins, originally used separately with the Latin adjectives *dulcis* and *fœtida* (*fœtida*), now joined to them as a prefix. See below. Also spelled *assa*.

asafetida (as-a-fet'i-dä), *n.* [Also *asa-foetida*, *asa-fœtida*, *assa-foetida*, *assa-fœtida*, < ML. *asa fœtida*, < Pers. *áza*, gum, + L. *dulcis*, sweet.] The *laser* or *laser Cyrenaicum* of the ancients, a very highly esteemed drug, usually supposed to have been a gummy accretion from *Thapsia Garganica*, an umbelliferous plant of northern Africa and southern Europe. It was believed by some to be the true silphium, to which the name (*asa dulcis* or *odorata*) is still sometimes applied. The drug now obtained from this plant is used as an antispasmodic.

asafetida, asafœtida (as-a-fet'i-dä), *n.* [NL., formerly also *azafetida*, < *aza* + L. *fetida*, *fœtida*, fem. of *fetidus*, *fœtidus*, stinking: see *asa* and *fetid*.] A fetid inspissated sap from Persia and Afghanistan, the concrete juice from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of the genus *Ferula*, chiefly *F. Narthex* (*Narthex Asafœtida*) and *F. Scorodosma* (*Scorodosma fœtida*). The drug has a powerful and persistent alliaceous odor and bitter acrid taste, and consists of resin, gum, and an essential oil which contains sulphur. It is used as an antispasmodic, and in India and Persia also as a condiment. Also spelled *assafetida*.

Asaphes (as'a-fēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσαφές*, obscure, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σαφές*, clear.] A genus of very minute parasitic ichneumon-flies, which prey on, and keep in check, the aphids, so destructive to crops and fruits. The female punctures the winged female aphids with her ovipuct, and lays an egg in each puncture. The egg hatches, becomes a maggot, and eats out the inside of the aphid.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Kirby*, 1837.

asar (ā'sär), *n.* [Pers.] A Persian gold coin, equal in value to about $1.60.

asarabacca (as'a-ra-bak'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *asaraback*, and erroneously *asarabecca*, < L. *asarum* (see *Asarum*) + *bacca*, *baca*, berry.] A common name of a European plant, a species of *Asarum*, *A. Europæum*. See *Asarum*. Also spelled *asarabaca*.

asarin, asarine (as'a-rin), *n.* [< *Asarum* + *-in*[2].] **1.** A volatile crystallizable solid ($C_{20}H_{36}O_5$) obtained from the plant *Asarum Europæum*, having an aromatic taste and smell like camphor.—**2.** A bitter principle obtained from the plant *Asarum Europæum*.

asarone (as'a-rōn), *n.* [*Asarum* + *-one*.] Same as *asarin*, 1.

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Asarum (as'a-rum), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἄσαρον, asarabacca.] A genus of apetalous exogenous plants, natural order *Aristolochiaceæ*, low, stemless herbs, with dull-brownish flowers and aromatic root-stock. The few species are natives of the northern temperate zone. The asarabacca, *A. Europæum*, was formerly used as a purgative and an emetic. The common American species, *A. Canadense*, is known as wild ginger or snakeroot. Five other species are found in the Alleghanies and Sierra Nevada, and four or five in Asia.

Asarum Europæum.

asbestic (as-bes'tik), *a.* [< *asbestos* + *-ic.*] Relating to or containing asbestos. Also *asbestous*.

asbestiform (as-bes'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *asbestos* + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of asbestos.

asbestine (as-bes'tin), *a.* [< Gr. ἀσβέστινος, < ἄσβεστος, asbestos.] Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities; incombustible.

asbestinite (as-bes'tin-īt), *n.* [< *asbestine* + *-ite*².] Actinolite or strahlstein.—**Calciferous asbestinite**, a variety of steatite.

asbestoid (as-bes'toid), *a.* [< *asbestos* + *-oid.*] Resembling asbestos.

asbestos, asbestus (as-bes'tos, -tus), *n.* [Also *asbest* (< F. *asbeste*), *abbest*, *abest* (< OF. *abeste*), also, and in ME., *asbeston*, *abeston*, *abiston*, *albeston*, etc., and in other corrupt forms (in earlier use only in sense 1), < L. *asbestos*, used by Pliny in ref. to the mineral asbestos, which he believed to be vegetable (see def. 2), < Gr. ἄσβεστος, applied by Dioscorides to unslaked lime, lit. inextinguishable, unquenchable, < ἀ- priv. + σβεστός, verbal adj. of σβεννύναι, extinguish, quench.] 1†. A fabulous stone, which, once set on fire, could not be quenched: a notion due to observation of the effect of cold water in heating quicklime.

> My mind is like to the *Asbeston* stone,
> Which, if it once be heat in flames of fire,
> Denieth to becommen cold again.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

2. A supposed kind of flax, alleged to be incombustible. [An erroneous notion of the mineral. See 3.]—3. A fibrous variety of amphibole or hornblende, composed of separable filaments, with a silky luster; also, in popular use, a similar variety of serpentine called *chrysotile*. Its fibers are sometimes delicate, flexible, and elastic, sometimes stiff and brittle, and when reduced to a powder are soft to the touch. Its colors are various shades of white, gray, or green, passing into brown, red, or black. It is incombustible, and is therefore used for making lamp-wicks, paper, firemen's clothing, building materials, twine, and rope for packing steam-joints and pistons; it is also prepared as a cement for protecting heated surfaces, roofs, and floors, and for various fire-proofing purposes. It is mined in Canada, Vermont, Virginia, South Carolina, and in Staten Island, New York. Some varieties are compact, and take a fine polish; others are loose, like flax or silky wool. *Ligniform asbestos*, or *mountain-wood*, is a variety presenting an irregular filamentous structure, like wood. Other varieties of hornblende asbestos are *rock-cork*, *mountain-leather*, *fossil paper*, and *fossil flax*. A fine variety is called *amiantus* (which see).—**Blue asbestos**, the mineral crocidolite (which see).

asbestos-stove (as-bes'tos-stōv), *n.* A gas-stove with asbestos spread over the burners, so as to form an incandescent radiator.

asbestous (as-bes'tus), *a.* [< *asbestos* + *-ous.*] Same as *asbestic*.

asbestus, *n.* See *asbestos*.

asbolan, asbolane (as'bō-lan, -lān), *n.* [< Gr. ἀσβόλος, also ἀσβόλη, soot (cf. ψόλος, soot, smoke), + *-an.*] Earthy cobalt; wad containing oxid of cobalt. It is used in the manufacture of smalt. Also called *asbolite*.

asbolin, asboline (as'bō-lin), *n.* [As *asbol-an* + *-in*².] An oil-like, nitrogenous matter, acrid and bitter, obtained from the soot of wood.

asbolite (as'bō-līt), *n.* [As *asbol-an* + *-ite*².] Same as *asbolan*.

Ascalabota (as'ka-la-bō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Ascalabotes*.] One of the major groups of the *Lacertilia*, consisting of the geckos alone. See *Gecco* and *Gecconidæ*. Also called *Nyctisauria*.

Ascalabotes (as'ka-la-bō'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκαλαβώτης, the spotted lizard, prob. *Lacerta gecko*.] A genus of nyctisaurian lizards, of the family *Geccotidæ* or *Gecconidæ*. *A. fascicularis* is sometimes known by the name *tarentola*. The genus was originally, as used by Cuvier, coextensive with the family, or with the modern superfamily *Ascalabota*.

Ascalaphidæ (as-ka-laf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascalaphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, related to the ant-lions (*Myrmeleontidæ*), and characterized by long clavate antennæ and a comparatively short body. It corresponds to the genus *Ascalaphus* of Fabricius.

Ascalaphus (as-kal'a-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκάλαφος, an unknown bird, supposed to be a kind of owl.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Ascalaphidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] The specific name of a horned owl, *Bubo ascalaphus*, of Europe and Africa.

Ascalopax (as-kal'ō-paks), *n.* [NL. Cf. Gr. ἀσκαλώπας (sic), a bird, supposed to be the same as σκολόπαξ: see *Scolopax*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old form of *Scolopax*. (*b*) A synonym of *Gallinago*.

ascan (as'kan), *a.* [< *ascus* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to an ascus. *N. E. D.*

ascance¹†, *adv.* See *askance*¹.

ascance²†, **ascancest**, *conj.* See *askance*².

ascant†, *adv.* See *askant*.

ascarid (as'ka-rid), *n.* One of the *Ascaridæ*.

Ascaridæ (as-kar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascaris* + *-idæ*.] A family of worms, of the order *Nematoda* and class *Nemathelmintha*, containing several genera of round-worms, or thread-worms, which are intestinal parasites of man and other animals. They have a cylindrical elastic body, tapering toward each end, and a trivalved head. The leading genera are *Ascaris* and *Oxyuris*. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

Ascaris (as'ka-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀσκαρίς, a worm in the intestines.] 1. A genus of round-worms, typical of the family *Ascaridæ*, infesting the small intestines. The best-known species, *A. lumbricoides*, is so called from its resemblance to an earth-worm in size, shape, and general appearance. It has a cylindrical body, with ends of equal size, a somewhat conoidal head, with trilabiate terminal mouth, and a filiform penis; the genital pore of the female is in the anterior part of the body. The female attains a length of from 12 to 14 inches; the male is less than half as long. 2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ascarides* (as-kar'i-dēz).] A thread-worm or pinworm of the rectum, formerly placed in this genus, now referred to a different genus, *Oxyuris* (which see).

ascaunce¹†, *adv.* See *askance*¹.

ascaunce²†, **ascauncest**, *conj.* See *askance*².

ascend (a-send'), *v.* [< ME. *ascenden*, *assenden*, < L. *ascendere*, *adscendere*, go up, climb up to, < *ad*, to, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, and cf. *descend*, *transcend*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move upward; mount; go up; rise, whether in air or water, or upon a material object.

> In our proper motion we *ascend*
> Up to our native seat: descent and fall
> To us is adverse. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 75.

2. To rise, in a figurative sense; proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, etc.

> By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

> 'Tis sometimes questioned whether morals have not declined as the arts have *ascended*.
> *Emerson*, Works and Days.

3. To slope upward.—4. To go backward in the order of time; proceed from modern to ancient times: as, our inquiries *ascend* to the remotest antiquity.—5. To rise, as a star; appear above the horizon.

> Higher yet that star *ascends*.
> *Sir J. Bowring*, Watchman, Tell us of the Night.

6. In *music*, to rise in pitch; pass from any tone to one more acute.=**Syn.** To mount, soar, climb.

II. *trans.* 1. To go or move upward upon; climb: as, to *ascend* a hill or ladder; to *ascend* a tree.

> We returned to the great tower, and *ascended* the steep flight of steps which led to its door of entrance.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 77.

2. To move upward along; go toward the source of: as, to *ascend* a river.=**Syn.** To mount, climb, scale.

ascendable (a-sen'da-bl), *a.* [< *ascend* + *-able.*] Capable of being ascended. Also written *ascendible*.

ascendance, ascendence (a-sen'dans, -dens), *n.* Same as *ascendancy*. [Rare.]

> Fear had too much *ascendance* on the mind.
> *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ix.

ascendancy, ascendency (a-sen'dan-si, -den-si), *n.* [< *ascendant*, *-ent*, + *-ancy*, *-ency*.] The state of being in the ascendant; governing or controlling influence; domination.

> The great Latin war, the war in which the first Decius gave himself for Rome, marks the last struggle of Rome's immediate kinsfolk against her *ascendency*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

=**Syn.** *Influence*, *Authority*, *Ascendancy*, etc. (see *authority*), mastery, dominion, superiority, advantage, upper hand.

ascendant, ascendent (a-sen'dant, -dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *ascendent*, *assendent*, n. (the form *ascendant* being later, after F. *ascendant*), < L. *ascenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *ascendere*, go up, rise, ascend: see *ascend*.] I. *a.* 1. Proceeding upward; rising; mounting.—2. Superior; predominant; surpassing: as, "an *ascendant* spirit over him," *South*.—3. In *astrol.*, rising over the horizon, or nearly so.

> The constellation of Pegasus . . . is about that time *ascendant*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4. In *bot.*, same as *ascending*.—5. In *her.*, rising or issuing upward (the reverse of *issuant*): as, rays of the sun *ascendant* from the bottom of the shield, from a fesse, etc.

II. *n.* 1. In *astrol.*, the point of the ecliptic or the sign of the zodiac that is situated on the eastern horizon at any particular moment, as at the moment of birth or of the propounding of any question; the horoscope. The *house of the ascendant* includes that part of the zodiac which extends from 5° above the horizon to 25° below it. The *lord of the ascendant* is the planet that rules the ascendant. This planet is generally the significator of the querent, and the decision of the question depends upon its aspects. Hence, *to be in the ascendant* signifies to have commanding power or influence, to occupy a ruling position; and *lord of the ascendant*, one who has possession of such power or influence: as, to rule, for a while, *lord of the ascendant*.

> The *ascendent* sothly, as wel in alle natiuitez as in questiouns and elecciouns of tymes, is a thing which that thise Astrologiens gretly obseruen; wher-fore me semeth convenient sin that I speke of the *ascendent*, to make of it special declaracioun. The *ascendent* sothly, to take it at the largest, is thilke degree that ascendeth at any of thise forseide tymes upon the est Orisonte; and there-fore, gif that any planet ascende at that same tyme in thilke forseide degre of his longitude, Men seyn thilke planete is in horoscope. *Chaucer.*

> Sciences that were then in their highest *ascendant*.
> *Sir W. Temple.*

> Marlborough had not, when Popery was *in the ascendant*, crossed himself, shrived himself, done penance, taken the communion in one kind, and, as soon as a turn of fortune came, apostatized back again.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Superiority or commanding influence; predominance: especially in the phrase *to gain the ascendant over* one.

> What star I know not, but some star, I find,
> Has given thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 68.

> She had art enough to gain an entire *ascendant* over the king. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

> The secular authority, long unduly depressed, regained the *ascendant* with startling rapidity.
> *Macaulay*, Von Ranke.

3. An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred: opposed to *descendant*.

> The succession of *ascendants* of the deceased, of his male paternal ancestors, if any survived him.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 111.

4. In *arch.*, one of the two sides or vertical members of the chambranle of a door or window.

ascendence, ascendency, ascendent. See *ascendance*, etc.

ascender (a-sen'dėr), *n.* 1. One who ascends.—2. An ascending letter. See *ascending*.

ascendible (a-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< L. *ascendibilis* (also, from pp. *ascensus*, LL. *ascensibilis*), < *ascendere*, ascend: see *ascend* and *-ible*, and cf. *ascendable*.] Same as *ascendable*.

ascending (a-sen'ding), *p. a.* 1. Proceeding from a lower position to a higher; rising; moving upward; figuratively, proceeding from the less to the greater; proceeding from a later to an earlier time; rising from grave to acute.—2. In *bot.*, growing upward, as the stem of a plant, which is called the *ascending axis*. Commonly restricted to the sense of growing up obliquely or in a curve from the base, in distinction from *erect*, and from *decumbent* or *horizontal*.—**Acute ascending paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Ascending latitude**, the latitude of a planet when moving toward the north pole.—**Ascending letter**, in *type-founding*, a letter which reaches to the extreme upper part of the body of the type. In Roman types of the minuscule or "lower-case" form the ascending letters are b, d, f, h, i, j, k, l, t. All capitals are ascending letters.—**Ascending node**, that point of a planet's orbit at which it passes the ecliptic to proceed northward. It is also called the *northern node*.—**Ascending ovule**, in *bot.*, an ovule that is attached above the base of the ovary and directed upward.—**Ascending rhythm**, in *pros.*, a rhythm or movement composed of feet in which the metrically accented part (commonly called the *arsis*) follows the metrically unaccented part (commonly called the *thesis*), as an iambic or anapestic rhythm: opposed to *descending rhythm*, such as the trochaic or dactylic.—**Ascending signs**, the signs Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini: so called because the sun, while in them, is approaching the north celestial pole, which is to our view elevated.—**Ascending vessels**, in *anat.*, those vessels which carry the blood upward or toward the superior parts of the body.

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ascension (ą-sen'shŏn), *n.* [< ME. *ascencioun, ascensioun,* < L. *ascensio(n-),* a rising, ascension, < *ascendere,* pp. *ascensus,* rise, ascend: see *ascend.*] 1. The act of ascending; a rising; specifically, the bodily passing from earth to heaven of Christ, in the presence of his disciples (Mark xvi. 19; Luke xxiv. 50, 51; Acts i. 1–11).—2. [*cap.*] The day on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated in the church; Ascension-day.—3†. That which rises or ascends; a fume.

Men ery in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain dull only suffer from vaporous ascension from the stomach. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

4. In *astron.,* the rising of a star or point above the horizon on the celestial sphere.—5. A rising back in time, or in the order of genealogical succession; ascent.—**Apparent right ascension.** See *apparent.*—**Ascension day,** the fortieth day after Easter, on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated; sometimes called *Holy Thursday.*—**Oblique ascension,** of a star, in *astron.,* an arc of the celestial equator intercepted between the vernal equinox or first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the horizon at the same time with the star.—**Right ascension.** (a) In *old astron.,* vertical rising.

The signes of *right ascension* ben fro the heued of cancer to ye ende of sagittare, and thise signes arisen more uprihte. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, ii. 3.

(b) In *mod. astron.,* the *right ascension* of a star or point of the sphere is the arc of the equator intercepted between its circle of declination and the circle described by the first point of Aries, reckoned toward the east. This meaning is derived from the conception of an observer at the center of the earth's equator where all the stars rise vertically.

ascensional (ą-sen'shọn-ąl), *a.* [< *ascension* + *-al.*] Relating to ascension or ascent; ascending or rising up.

That idea [of the gun-cotton rocket] was to place a disc or shorts cylinder of the gun-cotton at the head of a rocket, the *ascensional forced* of which should be employed to carry the disk to an elevation of 1,000 feet or thereabouts.
Tyndall, Fog. Sci. Mo., XIII. 281.

ascensional difference, in *astron.,* the difference between the right and the oblique ascension of the same point on the arches of the sphere: used chiefly as expressing the difference between the time of the rising or setting of a body and six o'clock, or six hours from its meridian passage.

ascensive (ą-sen'siv), *a.* [< L. *ascensus* (pp. of *ascendere* : see *ascend*) + *-ive.*] 1. Characterized by an ascending movement; tending to ascend; rising; tending to rise. Also, tending to rise. *Sir T. Browne.*—2. In *gram.,* increasing force; intensive; augmentative. [Rare.]

ascent (ą-sent'), *n.* [< *ascend* + *-ent,* after L. *descendere, descent.*] 1. The act of rising or ascending; upward movement: as, the *ascent* of vapors, of a balloon.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 224.

Hence—2. A rising from a lower to a higher state, degree, or grade; advancement.

As to the genesis of man and the universe, the less cultured tribes clamored to be an *ascent* from birds, fishes, snakes. *Fiske's Idea of the Free State,* p. 23.

3. The act of climbing or traveling up; the act of advancing from a lower to a higher position; a going up, as up a mountain, river, stairway, etc.—4. An eminence; a hill or high place.

Depressed valleys and swelling *ascents.* *Bentley.*

5. The way by which one ascends; the means of ascending; acclivity; upward slope.

It was a steep *ascent*
Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent.*
Milton, P. L., iv. 545.

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood
A mount of rough *ascent,* and thick with wood.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 102.

Clambering up the very steep *ascent,* I took my place upon the ramparts to watch the sunrise over the plain.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxiv.

6. The angle made by an ascending line or surface with the horizontal line or plane; as, the road has an *ascent* of five feet in a rod.—7. A proceeding upward or backward in time or in logical order of succession.

The *ascent* from particular to general are all successive, and each step of this *ascent* requires time and labour.
J. S. Mill, System of Logic.

Line of ascent, in *genealogy,* ascendency.

They (ancient Hindu law-teachers) say hardly anything of inheritance as now understood, save in the direct *line of descent* or *ascent.*
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 172.

ascertain (as-ėr-tān'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. and late ME. *ascertaine, ascertaine, assertaine, -toyne,* etc., with *asser-, acser-,* in erroneous simulation of words like *assent, ascend,* etc., earlier ME. *acertainen, acertisen,* < OF. *acertainer, acertiser,* make certain, < *a,* to, + *certain,* certain: see *a-*[1] and *certain.* The word is thus etymologically a-[1] + *certain,* and was so pronounced in early mod. E.] 1. To make certain; determine; define or reduce to precision by removing doubt, obscurity, or ambiguity; establish; prove. [Archaic.]

The two first lines of the following book seem to *ascertain* the true meaning of the conclusion of this. *Cowper.*

In 1698 he [Moyle] was chosen to represent the borough of Saltash in parliament; a circumstance which *ascertains* the place before us to have been written subsequent to that period. *Malone,* note in Dryden's Life of Lucian.

We must look somewhat deeper, would we learn why a book which now strikes us as so dull and undescriptive of those multiplied editions which have *ascertained* its popularity. *J. D'Israeli,* Amens. of Lit., I. 327.

2. To find out by trial, examination, or experiment, so as to know as certain; acquire an accurate knowledge of: as, to *ascertain* the weight of a commodity or the purity of a metal.

To pass to more modern times, there are words which were ventured many generations ago, but, for some reason or other, were not taken to . . . and yet are now familiar to everybody. *F. Hall,* Mod. Eng., p. 131, note.

3. To make sure of; insure. [Archaic.]

The ministry, in order to *ascertain* a majority in the House of Lords, persuaded the queen to create twelve new peers. *Smollett.*

4†. To make certain or sure; certify; assure; inform. [Rare.]

I am desirous of arranging with you such just and practicable conditions as will *ascertain* to you the terms at which you will receive my part of your labors.
Jefferson, in Morse, p. 334.

Numer assured them that the design was approved of by Reaven, and that the Almighty had in a dream *ascertained* him of its effects. *Robertson.*

5. To establish with certainty; render invariable, or not subject to caprice; fix. [Rare.]

The mildness and precision of their laws *ascertained* the rule and measure of taxation. *Gibbon.*

ascertainable (as-ėr-tā'na-bl), *a.* [< *ascertain* + *-able.*] 1†. Capable of being determined or made certain.—2. Capable of being ascertained or found out by trial, experiment, investigation, inquiry, etc.

ascertainer (as-ėr-tā'nėr), *n.* One who ascertains.

ascertainment (as-ėr-tān'ment), *n.* [< *ascertain* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of fixing or determining; a reducing to certainty. [Archaic.]—2. The act of attaining certainty; the acquirement of certain knowledge concerning something; a finding out.

Our ancestors guided their course by the stars, without having had much idea of the *ascertainment* of a few relative positions sufficed.
G. H. Lewes, Prob. of Life and Mind, I. i § 2.

We can proceed in the *ascertainment* of internal truths as we proceed in the *ascertainment* of external ones.
H. Spencer.

ascetery (a-set'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *asceteries* (-riz). [< Gr. *ἀσκητήριον,* < *ἀσκητής,* a monk: see *ascetic.*] Originally, a dwelling-place of ascetics; a monastery; now, in certain religious houses, a common meeting-place for spiritual exercises and reading.

ascetic (a-set'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσκητικός,* ascetic, laborious; as noun, a hermit, an ascetic; < *ἀσκεῖν,* one who exercises, an athlete, eccles. a monk or hermit, < *ἀσκεῖν,* work, exercise, discipline, mortify the body.] I. *a.* 1. Practising special acts of self-denial as a religious exercise; seeking holiness through self-mortification; hence, rigidly abstinent and self-restrained as to appetites and passions.

He was for his life so exact and temperate that I hane heard he had never been surprised by excesse, being *ascetic* and sparing. *Evelyn,* Diary.

Genius is always ascetic; severity and love. Appetite shows to the finer souls as a disease.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 210.

Hence—2. Unduly strict or rigid in religious exercises or mortifications; severe; austere.

A constant *ascetic* course of the severest abstinence and devotion. *South,* Sermons (ed. 1737), II. 33.

A dominant religion is never *ascetic.*
Macaulay, Dryden.

3. Pertaining to or resembling the ascetics.

II. *n.* 1. In the early Christian church, one who practised unusual self-denial and devotion; in modern usage, also one who retires from the customary business of life and engages in pious exercises; a hermit; a recluse.

He that preaches to man should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetic* in his solitudes. *Atterbury.*

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The title of certain books on devout exercises: as, the *Asceties* of St. Basil.

ascetical (a-set'i-kal), *a.* [< *ascetic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the practice of rigid self-denial and the mortification of the body as a means of attaining virtue and holiness; ascetic.—**Ascetical theology,** a name given to the science which treats of virtue and perfection and the means by which they are to be attained. *Cath. Dict.*

ascetically (a-set'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an ascetical manner; by the practice of asceticism; as an ascetic; to or toward asceticism: as, persons *ascetically* inclined.

asceticism (a-set'i-sizm), *n.* [< *ascetic* + *-ism.*] 1. The life or practice of an ascetic; the principles and historic course of the ascetics. In ancient Greece *asceticism (ἄσκησις)* meant the discipline undergone by athletes in their training for the games, and to Moses the same word was applied to the controlling of the appetites and passions and the practice of virtue. Among Christians, in connection with the Alexandrian school of philosophy, the word early came into use with a similar meaning, namely, the habitual use of self-discipline, such as had been practised by individuals and even by communities among the Jews. The object of this discipline was to control and subdue the bodily nature with its passions and desires as the struggle with the inherent in man since the fall of Adam, the means used being fasting, celibacy, poverty, penance, and solitude, a mode of life which developed in the course of a few centuries into monasticism. Similar and even greater austerities have been practised from very early times by many among pagan nations and in connection with various religious systems, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, etc., under the influence of the idea that matter is essentially evil, and that an approach to ideal good or to escape from the evils of existence can be effected only by subduing or torturing the body.

Asceticism again—including under this term . . . all efforts to withdraw from the world in order to cultivate a higher degree of sanctity—belongs naturally to a society which is somewhat advanced, but which indulges without and easy. *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, I. 136.

2. In *theol.,* the theory or systematic exposition of the means, whether positive, as self-denial and abstinence, or positive, as the exercise of natural and Christian virtues, by which a complete conformity with the divine will may be attained. See *ascetical theology,* under *ascetical.*

= Syn. *Self-exercise, Austerity, etc.* See *self-denial.*

aschan (asʻkan), *n.* [After Berthold Aschan, who in 1545 published "Toxophilus," a celebrated treatise on archery.] A cupboard or case to contain bows and sometimes arrows and other implements of archery. *Encyc. Brit.*

Aschiza (as-kiʻzą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σχίζα,* a cleft: see *schism.*] In Brauer's system of classification, a division of cyclorhaphous dipterous insects or flies, of the suborder *Cyclorhapha,* containing the families *Syrphida, Platypezidæ, Pipunculidæ,* and *Phyxeleridæ,* thus collectively contrasted with *Schizophora* (which see).

Aschizopoda (as-ki-zop'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σχίζειν,* a cleft, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A division of macrurous decapodous crustaceans, embracing most of the group, as distinguished from the *Schizopoda* or opossum-shrimps.

asci, *n.* Plural of *ascus.*

ascian (asʻian), *n.* [< L. *ascius,* < Gr. *ἄσκιος,* without shadow, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σκιά,* shadow.] A person who casts no shadow at noon. The inhabitants of the torrid zone alone fulfil this condition, having the sun twice a year in their zenith.

Ascidia (a-sidʻi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Ascidium,* q. v.] 1. A class of animals connecting the mollusced invertebrates with the vertebrates; the tunicates, tunicaries, or sea-squirts, otherwise called *Tunicata, Ascacea, Urochordia,* or *Protovertebrata* (in part); the sea-tuns. They are asymmetrical marine animals, simple or compound, fixed or free, with a non-segmented nervous system, tubular heart, and no foot. The integument is a leathery sac, with two orifices, oral and anal. The young are free-swimming and tadpole-like, and in this larval condition show traces of vertebrate affinities in the possession of a notochord or notochord of the tail, a dorsal nerve-tube, and generally in one family, the *Appendicularidæ.* They are fixed when they mark on the sea-beach, and attached by a stalk; shells and fixed objects are dredged from deep water. An ascidian presents externally the appearance of a wine-jar or double-necked bottle, the one aperture of bottle corresponding to the mouth and the other to the vent or excretory aperture. A feature in the organization of tunicates is that a large proportion of the tough outer case or test is composed of cellulose, a starchy substance highly characteristic of plants. The mouth-opening leads into a large branchial sac or breathing-sac, and from the bottom of this sac the digestive system, consisting of stomach and intestine, is continued the intestine opening into a second sac, the atrial chamber. This latter cavity opens externally by the second aperture of the body, and also emits the effete water which

Ascidia mentula.
a, termination of intestine; *b,* branchial sac; *c,* ganglion; *d,* oral orifice; *g,* gullet; *h,* stomach; *i,* anus; *k,* mouth; *n,* branchial fringes; *r,* rudimentary organ; *s,* stomach; *t,* test, or outer tunic; *t',* inner tunic; *v,* ventral sinus; *x,* dorsal sinus

Ascidia has been used in breathing. A single nervous mass or ganglion represents the nervous system, this mass being placed between the two apertures of the body. Male and female reproductive organs exist in each individual. These animals may be *single* or *simple, social,* or *compound.* In social ascidians the peduncles of a number of individuals are united into a common tubular stem, with a partial common circulation of blood. The species are more or less gelatinous, and some are used as food in China and on the shores of the Mediterranean. The *Ascidiæ* are divisible into two orders not yet defined, called *Bicipalpa* and *Ascidioida*, and by other names constituting the *Ascidian* and *Salpidian*, the other two of the class. Also written *Ascidie.* See cuts under *Appendicularia, Ascidiidæ, Ascidiozoa,* and *Tunicata.*

2. [Used as a singular.] Loose proper form of *Ascidium.*—3. [*L. c.*] Plural of *ascidium.*

Ascidiacea (a-sid-i-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidium* + *-acea.*] Same as *ascidioida,* 2.

Ascidian (a-sid'i-ą), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < *Ascidium* + *-an.*] **I.** *n.* Same as *ascidioid,* 2.

II. *a.* One of the *Ascidia* or *Tunicata*; a sea-squirt.

ascidiarium (a-sid-i-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ascidiaria* (-ą). [NL., < *Ascidium* + *-arium.*] A compound ascidian, consisting of two or more individual ascidiozoöids. See cut under *cyathozooid.*

It (a fixed ascidian) may remain simple, or it may develop buds and give rise to a compound ascidiarium.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 523.

ascidiate (a-sid'i-āt), *a.* [< *Ascidium* + *-ate*1.] Shaped like a small bottle, or like an ascidian.

Ascidicola (as-i-dik'ō-lą), *n.* [NL., < *Ascidium* + *L. colere,* inhabit.] The typical genus of the family *Ascidicolidæ.*

Ascidicolidæ (as-id-i-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidicola* + *-idæ.*] A family of copepod entomostracans, parasitic upon ascidian ascidians.

ascidiform (a-sid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Ascidium* + *L. forma,* shape.] 1. Shaped like an ascidian; bottle-shaped.—2. Having the structure of an ascidian; related to the *Ascidiæ.*

Also *ascidiiform.*

ascidioid (a-sid'i-oid), *a.* One of the *Ascidiidæ.*

Ascidiidæ (as-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidia,* 2, + *-idæ.*] A family of solitary ascidians, typically with the branchial aperture 8-lobed, the atrial 6-lobed, the branchial sac 4-sided, the tentacles simple, and the genitalia in close connection with the mantle. It is the typical family of the section, proper, including the genera *Ascidia, Phallusia, Ascidia* or *Phallusia,* etc., as distinguished from the social and compound forms, and contains many species. See cut under *Ascidia.*

ascidiiform (a-sid'i-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *ascidiiform.*

ascidioid (a-sid'i-oid), *a.* [< *Ascidium* + *-oid.*] Of or resembling an ascidian: as, an *ascidioid* form. *Huxley.*

Ascidioida (a-sid-i-oi'dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascidia, Ascidium,* + *-oida.*] 1. Same as *Ascidia, Ascidiacea,* or *Tunicata,* as a class or phylum of animals.—2. An order of *Ascidiæ,* heteromorphous with *Asopa* (which see). Also called *Ascidiacea.*

ascidiology (a-sid-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *Ascidium* + *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which treats of the ascidians or tunicates.

ascidiozoöid (a-sid'i-ō-zō'oid), *n.* [< *Ascidium* + *zooid.*] One of the zoöids or individual organisms which collectively constitute a compound ascidian or ascidiarium (which see). See cuts under *cyathozooid* and *Doliolidæ.*

In the compound or social Tunicata, many *ascidiozoöids,* which are united by a common tunic, an ascidiarium, are produced by gemmation from a solitary metamorphosed larva. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 523.

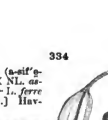
Ascidium (a-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκίδιον,* dim. of *ἀσκός,* a leathern bag, a wine-skin: see *ascus.*] 1. [Also less prop. *Ascidia.*] A genus of tunicates, typical of the principal family of the class *Ascidiæ,* some of whose species are known as sea-squirts: synonymous with *Phallusia.*—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ascidiæ* (-ē).] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any tubular, horn-shaped, or pitcher-like formation, arising usually from the union of the margins of a leaf or other organ, or from the disproportionate growth of some part. The ascidium ordinarily known as a *pitcher,* as in the pitcher-plants (*Nepenthes*) and side-saddle flowers (*Sarracenia*), is often covered by a lid, and contains a secreted fluid in which insects are drowned and macerated. The small aquatic sacs of species of *Utricularia* are also ascidia. See cut in next column. (*b*) Same as *ascus,* 1.

asciferous (a-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ascus,* q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Having asci.

There is a parallelism between the fructification of lichens and the *ascigerous* section of fungi.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 557.

ascigerous (a-sij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ascus,* q. v., + L. *gerere,* bear.] In *bot.*, bearing asci, as lichens and ascomycetous fungi. See *ascus,* and compare *ascosporous.*

ascites (a-sī'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀσκίτης* (sc. *νόσος,* disease), a kind of dropsy, < *ἀσκός,* a leathern bag, a bladder: see *ascus.*] In *pathol.*, a collection of watery serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; dropsy of the belly.



Ascidium of a Plant.
Leaf of pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes*) with a winged petiole and terminating in an operculate pitcher. From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique."

ascitic (a-sit'ik), *a.* Relating to ascites; dropsical.

ascitical (a-sit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *ascitic.*

ascititious (as-i-tish'us), *a.* Same as *adventitious.*

asclent (as-klent'), *adv.* A Scotch form of *aslant.*

asclepiad (as-klē'pi-ad), *n.* [< L. *Asclepiadeum* (sc. *metrum*), < Gr. *Ἀσκληπιάδειος* (sc. *στίχος,* verse), the meter of *Ἀσκληπιάδης,* a Greek poet, lit. descendant of Asclepius, < *Ἀσκλήπιος,* Asclepius: see *Asclepius.*] 1. [*cap.*] In anc. *pros.*, an Aeolic verse of four feet.—2. In *bot.*, a member of the order *Asclepiadaceæ.*—3. [*cap.*] One of the Asclepiads (which see).

Asclepiadaceæ (as-klē'pi-ą-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asclepias (-ad-)* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of gamopetalous exogenous plants, with pollen in waxy masses, the pollinia attached in pairs to glandular processes of the stigma, the fruit a pair of follicles, and the seed comose. They are mainly tropical, many of them African and Indian twining shrubs, usually with milky juice. Some have strong emetic and purgative qualities. It includes the milkweed (*Asclepias*), the stapelias, the hoya plant (*Hoya*), and other handsome greenhouse plants, the Indian arrowroots (*Hemidesmus*), the ornamental fiber plants, as species of *Calotropis* and *Marsdenia,* a species of the latter grows yielding a blue dye resembling indigo.

Asclepiadæ (as-klē'pi-a-dē'shi-ē), *n. pl.* Belonging to the *Asclepiadaceæ.*

Asclepiadn (as-klē'pi-a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Asclepiad.*] Same as *Asclepiadæ.*

Asclepiadean (as-klē'pi-a-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Asclepiadeus* (see *asclepiad*) + *-an.*] In anc. *pros.*, consisting or composed of Asclepiadics.

In his combinations of the Asclepiadean (metre) we note the grave and thoughtful temperance of tone which pervades those in which the three *Asclepiadeus* lines are combined with one Glyconic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 166.

Asclepiadean strophe, a strophe or stanza composed of Asclepiadics, with or without other verses, such as Glyconics and Pherecratics.

Asclepiadic (as-klē-pi-ad'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Asclepiad* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Asclepiad or Asclepiadic, a kind of verse.

II. *n.* In anc. *pros.*, a verse consisting of a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus; or, according to other authorities, a logaoedic verse consisting of a basis, three eyclic dactyls, of which the second is syncopated (or five eyclic dactyls, of which the second and fourth are syncopated), and a trochaic dipody catalectic. The shorter form is called the *lesser,* the longer the *greater Asclepiadic.*

Mŏdō | nāsĭ | tĕnŭĭ | fŏlĭă rē- | gĭbŭs.
Mūrĕ- | nāsĭ | tĕnŭĭ | vĭă | dūctĕ | rīgĭbus.

Tūnĕ | quidnĕtĕ | sĕcrē nēfās | quēm mălŏ quēm | bŏnō.
Tūnĕ | quidnĕ | rīs | sĕcrē dĕ | fas | quēm mălŏ | quēm bŏnō.

Asclepiads (as-klē'pi-adz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Ἀσκληπιάδαι,* pl. of *Ἀσκληπιάδης,* a descendant of Asclepius.] An order of Greek physicians, priests of Asclepius or Æsculapius, the god of medicine, whose descendants they claimed to be. They practised medicine under the reputed inspiration of that deity, and were bound by oath not to reveal the secrets of their art. Also *Asclepiadæ.*

From these primitive clinical records, the half-priestly, half-philosophic caste of the *Asclepiads* compiled the data upon which the earliest generalizations of medicine, as an inductive science, were based.
Huxley, Biol. Sci. and Med.

Asclepias (as-klē'pi-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἀσκλήπιος,* an uncertain plant, < *Ἀσκλήπιος,* Doric *Ἁσκλάπιος,* Asclepius, > L. *Æsculapius,* Æsculapius, the tutelary god of medicine.] A large genus of North American herbs, natural order *Asclepiadaceæ,* popularly known as milkweed or silkweed. The plants are perennial herbs with milky juice, mostly upright with opposite or verticillate leaves, the flowers in umbels, and the seeds tufted with long silky hairs. Of the more than 70 species, nearly 50 are found within the United States. The variously named *quaterjoux, A. tuberosa,* has diaphoretic and mild purgative properties. The butterfly ipecacuanha of the West Indies, *A. curassavica,* is a powerful emetic. Some of the species afford an excellent fiber.

ascocarp (as'kō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσκός,* a bag (see *ascus*), + *καρπός,* fruit.] The developed fructification in *Ascomycetes,* consisting of asci and accessories.

ascogenous (as-koj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσκός,* a bag (see *ascus*), + *-γενής,* producing: see *-genous.*] In *bot.*, producing asci: applied to the hyphæ upon which asci are developed in the ascomycetous fungi.

ascogone (as'kō-gōn), *n.* Same as *ascogonium.*

ascogonium (as-kō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *ascogonia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός,* a bag (see *ascus*), + *γονή,* progeny: see *-gony.*] The female organ in certain of the Ascomycetes, from which after fertilization develops asci. Also called *carpogonium* and *archicarp.*

ascomycetous (as'kō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ascomycetes.*

Ascomycetozoa (as'kō-mī-sē-tō'zō-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός,* a bag (see *ascus*), + *μύκης,* pl. *μύκητες,* a mushroom, akin to L. *mucus*: see *mucus.*] A family of fungi characterized by the formation of free spores within elongated cells (asci), often associated with alternation of generation. It includes a great variety of forms, such as the microscopic yeast-fungi or torulæ, various molds and rusts, the subterranean truffles, the morels, helvellas, etc., which represent the higher or fruit-bearing division, the *Ascomycetes. Pyronemaceæ, Tuberaceæ,* and *Discomycetes.* Most of the lichens are now also regarded as considered as belonging to this family. See cut under *ascus.*

ascomycetous (as'kō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* [*Ascomycetes* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Ascomycetes.*

Ascomyzon (as-kō-mī'zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός,* a bag (see *ascus*), + *μύζειν,* ppr. of *μύζειν,* suck in.] The typical genus of the family *Ascomyzontidæ.*

Ascomyzontidæ (as'kō-mi-zon'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ascomyzon* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic epizoic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma.*

ascon (as'kon), *n.*; pl. *ascona, ascones* (-konz, as-kō'nēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός,* a bag: see *ascus.*] One of the *Ascones*; a sponge having the characters of the *Ascones.*

Ascones (as-kō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ascon.*] A group of the lowest and simplest chalk-sponges, having a ventricle with walls so thin that the inhalent pores open directly into the ventricular cavity, distinguished from *Leucones* and *Sycones.* See *Olynthus.*

Asconidæ (as-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *ascon* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Calcisponges,* the same as *Ascones.*

ascophore (as'kō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσκόφορος,* bearing wine-skins, < *ἀσκός,* a bag (see *ascus*), + *-φορος,* < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, the ascus-bearing form or stage of development in some groups of the *Ascomycetes.* See cut under *ascus.*

ascophorous (as-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *ascophore* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, bearing an ascus or asci: applied to the fruit in lichens, which develop asci at the end of the branches.

ascospore (as'kō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσκός,* a bag, + *σπόρος,* seed: see *ascus* and *spore.*] In *bot.*, one of a cluster of spores borne within an ascus.

The characteristic form of reproduction of the Ascomycetes is by *ascospores* formed within asci by free cell-formation. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 833.

ascosporous (as-kos'pō-rus), *a.* [As *ascospore* + *-ous.*] Having ascospores: as, "*ascosporous* fungi." *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 162.

Ascoson (as-kō-zō'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός,* a bag (see *ascus*), + *ζῷον,* an animal.] A name of the tunicates or ascidians: synonymous with *Ascidiæ,* 1 (which see).

ascozoan (as-kō-zō'an), *n.* [< *Ascozoa* + *-an.*] One of the *Ascozoa*: an ascidian or tunicate.

ascozoic (as-kō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Ascozoa* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Ascozoa*; tunicate; ascidian.

ascribable (as-krī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *ascribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being ascribed or attributed; attributable.

ascribe (as-krīb'), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. **ascribed**, ppr. *ascribing*. [Altered to *ascribe* (after L.) from early mod. E. *ascrive*, < ME. *ascriven*, < OF. *ascrive* (*ascrits-*) = It. *ascrivere*, L. *ascribere*, annex by writing, add to a writing, enroll, enter in a list, impute, attribute, < *ad*, to, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **1†.** To add in writing: append (one's name) to a document, etc.; subscribe.

The *ascribing* of my name would . . . have substracted from . . . the weight of those testimonies.
Netherseale, Self-Conid., p. 3. (*N. E. D.*)

2†. To inscribe or dedicate.

The second pillar called Dorica, being *ascribed* to Hercules. *Shute*, Archit., C ij, b. (*N. E. D.*)

3†. To enroll or register.

He would long since have been *ascribed* a member there, *Asbrey*, in Letters of Emin. Persons, I. cix. (*N. E. D.*)

4. To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause or source; assign; set down: as, losses are often to be *ascribed* to imprudence.

This Speech is, I think, the first that is *ascribed* to Satan in the whole Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 321.

But many atrocious proceedings must, doubtless, be *ascribed* to hasted imagination, to perverted principle, to a distaste for what was vulgar in morals, and a passion for what was startling and dubious. *Macaulay*, On History.

5. To attribute, as a quality or an appurtenance; consider or allege to belong.

I . . . will *ascribe* righteousness to my Maker.
Job xxxvi. 3.

They have *ascribed* unto David ten thousands, and to me they have *ascribed* but thousands. 1 Sam. xviii. 8.

= **Syn.** *Attribute, Refer, etc.* See *attribute*.

ascript (a-skript'), *n.* [< *ascribe*, *ascription*, pp. of *ascribere*, *ascribere*, annex by writing: see *ascribe*, *adscript*.] Registered; enrolled.

ascription (as-krip'shon), *n.* [OL. *ascriptio-*, an addition in writing, lit. the act of ascribing, < *ascribere*, pp. *ascriptus*, add to a writing: see *ascribe*.] **1.** The act of ascribing, imputing, or affirming to belong, to be due, etc.

Self-abnegations often repeated imply on the part of the actor a tacit *ascription* of relative selfishness to others who profit by the self-abnegations.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96.

2. An expression ascribing; words in which one ascribes.

Offering up the *ascriptions* justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 391.

Also rarely *adscription*.

ascriptitious (as-krip-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *ascriptivus*, enrolled as a citizen, added, etc. (*ascriptitii servi*, slaves bound to the soil), < *ascriptus*, pp. of *ascribere*, enroll: see *ascribe*, *ascript*.] **1.** Bound or attached to the soil: applied to villeins under the feudal system, who were annexed to the freehold and transferable with it. —**2.** Added, as to a list; enrolled.

An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary god.
Bentley, Phalaris, Sermona, p. 82.

Also rarely *ascriptitious*.

ascrye, *v.* (Early mod. E., < ME. *ascrien*, *ascryen*, *askryen*, < OF. *ascrier* (mod. F. *escrier*), < OF. *escrier*, mod. F. *écrier*), < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *crier*, cry. Cf. *escry*, and by aphoresis *scry*, doublet of *ascry*: see *as*-3, *es*-1, and *cry*.] **1†.** *trans.* To call forth or out; call upon; challenge.—**2.** To descry.

II. *intrans.* To cry out, shout, or exclaim.

ascryt, *n.* [< *ascry*, *v.*] Outcry; clamor; shouting.

Ascry arss at skarmyah at withoute.
Destruction of Troy, 11. 11818. Thornton, II. 611.

ascula (as'kū-lā), *n.*; pl. *ascuke* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *asous*.] **1.** That stage of the young of sponges (as of *Oynthia*, *Sycon*, *Halisphærema*) in which, after ceasing to be a free-swimming embryo, and before it has changed into adult form by the development of spicule in the ectoderm, or other modifications, it becomes attached to some support. *Haeckel*.—**2.** The first period of attachment of certain sponges, namely, that in which the sponge has lost or is losing its collar, opening the primitive osacal collar, and forming the first central cavity without lateral ampulæ. It corresponds to the protospongian stage of Haeckel. *Hyatt*.

ascus (as'kus), *n.*; pl. *asci* (as'i). [NL., < Gr. *ἀσκός*, a leathern bag, bottle, bladder, wine-skin: see *Asciditum*, *Asicidia*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, the spore-case of lichens and ascomycetous fungi, consisting of a single cell, usually the swollen terminal cell of a branch of a hypha, from the protoplasm of which the spores (typically 8) are produced. Also called *ascidium* and *theca*.—**2.** In *archæol.*, same as *askos*.

asdagons (as'i-fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄασφος*, without a cup, < *a-* priv. + *σκύφος*, a cup.] In *bot.*, having no scyphi: applied to lichens without cup-shaped bodies (scyphi) bearing the organs of fructification.

as-ducat (as'duk'at), *n.* An old German unit of weight, used in Saxony, equal to 5.2875 centigrams, or five sixths of a troy grain.

asea (a-sē'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *sea*. Cf. *aland*.] At sea; on the sea; to the sea.

aseel (a-sēl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety of the common hen, similar to the Malay. It is of exclusively Indian descent in the East Indies for its pugnacity.

aseismatic (a-sis-mat'ik), *a.* [< *a*-[16] + *seismatic*.] Not seismatic; not relating to shock; mitigating the effects of earthquake-shocks: applied to certain contrivances designed to secure stability, as of lighthouses and other structures during earthquakes: as, *aseismatic* joints; *aseismatic* tables.

aseity (a-sē'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *aséité*, < Mi. *aseitas*, the state of being of one's self, independent existence, < L. *a se*, of one's self: *a* for *ab*, of, from; *se*, self: see *se*.] The mode of being of that which is underived from anything else; independent existence; existence by self-origination.

By what mysterious light have you discovered that *aseity* is entail'd on matter?
Gentleman Instructed (ed. 1732), p. 425.

The absolute unity and *aseity* of God. *W. R. Smith*.

Aselli, *n.* Plural of *Asellus*, 1.

aselli (a-sel'li), *n.* An isopod of the family *Asellidæ*.

Asellida (a-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asellus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopodous crustaceans, of which the genus *Asellus* is the type. It also contains the genus *Limnoria*, of which the species *L. terebrans*, the gribble, is destructive to submerged wood. Other genera are *Ianra* and *Munna*. Its various forms inhabit both fresh and salt water.

Asellota (as-e-lō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asellus* + *-ota*.] A synonym of *Asellidæ*.

asellus (a-sel'us), *n.*; pl. dim. of *asinus*, an ass: see *ass*.] **1.** [Pl. *Aselli* (-li).] A name given to each of the two stars γ and δ Cancri, lying on the quadrangle of that constellation.—**2.** [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Asellidæ*. *A. aquaticus*, the water hoglouse, is a common form in fresh water.

asemia (a-sē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄσημος*, having or giving no sign, < *a-* priv. + *σῆμα*, a sign.] In *pathol.*, the loss of the power of forming or understanding signs or symbol of thought, whether spoken, written, or acted. Also called *asymbolia*.

asepsis (a-sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σῆψις*, putrefaction.] Absence of living germs of disease, putrefaction, or fermentation.

asepta (a-sep'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aseptus*, < Gr. *ἄσηπτος*, not liable to decay: see *aseptic*.] Things not liable to putrefy.

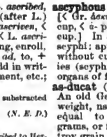
aseptic (a-sep'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄσηπτος*, not liable to decay, < *a-* priv. + *σηπτός*, septic: see *septic*.] Free from the living germs of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction.

aseptically (a-sep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< *aseptic* + *-ly*.] The character or quality of being aseptic.

These are absence of damp soil, *aseptically* of the air, and dryness of the atmosphere. *Med. News*, XLVII.

asepticize (a-sep'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asepticized*, ppr. *asepticizing*. [< *aseptic* + *-ize*.] To render free from living germs of disease, fermentation, or putrefaction.

asexual (a-sek'sū-al), *a.* [< Gr. *a-* priv. (*a-*[18]) + *sexual*.] Not sexual; not associated; having no sex, as a species or other group of animals which have no sexual system or organs.—**2.** Neuter; being of neither sex, as some individuals of species in which other individuals are male or female.—**3.** Effected or produced by other than sexual processes; agamic; agamogenetic: as, *asexual* reproduction.



Asci.

A, Section of *Peziza convexula*; *magnified*: *i*, tissue of the fungus, surrounding by the margin of the hymenium; *h*, which contains the asci; *c*, *d*, group of asci (*c*, *c*) highly magnified; *ch*, sub-hymenial layer of hyphæ. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

ash

Little colonies of these parasites, the Canine, ultimately develop into meduse. Here is an *asexual* multiplication, but no true alternation of generation. *Science*, VII. 264.

Asexual reproduction, any process of propagation that is not effected by means of sexual organs, as, in *bot.*, in many of the cryptogams, by cell-division, and in plants monœcious when propagation is carried on by buds, offshoots, bulbs, etc.

asexually (a-sek'sū-al-i), *adv.* In an asexual manner; agamically; agamogenetically.

For what are the phenomena of Agamogenesis, stated generally? A unicellular germ-cell develops into an asexual form, A; this gives rise *asexually* to a second form or forms, B, more or less different from A. B may multiply *asexually* again: in the simpler cases, however, it does not, but, acquiring sexual characters, produces impregnated eggs from whence A once more arises.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 311.

Asgard (as'gärd), *n.* [Icel. *Ásgarðr*, < *Ass*, a god, + *garðhr*, an inclosure, = E. *yard*[2]: see *Ass*[2], *garth*[1], and *yard*[2].] In *Norse myth.*, the abode of the twelve gods and twenty-six goddesses, and of heroes slain in battle, situated on the eyebrows of the giant Ymer. In the midst of Asgard were the plain of Ida (Idavöll), where the gods assembled to hold their trials; Hvergelmir, the spring. The several gods and goddesses had their own dwellings, and Valhalla (Valhöll), Gladsheim (the general hall of the gods), and Vingolf (that of the goddesses) were common meeting-places of all. Asgard was connected with Midgard (the earth) by the bridge Bifrost.

ash[1] (ash), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *asch*, *assh*, *aische*, etc., < AS. *æsc* = OS. *askr* = OHG. *asc*, MHG. *asch*, *m.*, *G. esche*, *f.*, = Icel. *askr* = Dan. Sw. *ask* = OSlug. *jasika* = Lith. *uste*, the ash.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *bot.*, a tree of the popular name of trees belonging to the genus *Fraxinus* (which see). The common ash of Europe, *F. excelsior*, is native through the greater part of Europe, southern Africa, and some parts of Asia. It is a handsome ornamental tree, and is exceedingly valuable for its timber, which is remarkable for remarkably tough and elastic. It was therefore in early times the chief material in the construction of bows and spears, and is now largely used wherever these qualities are needed. In its younger state the tree is called groundash, and in coppice it will shoot up in cultivation as the young ash. The flowering ash, *F. ornus*, is a small tree of southern Europe, sometimes cultivated for ornament. It yields a saccharine exudation, which forms the best known and most important of the various kinds of manna. In the United States several species of the genus are commonly known under the name, as the black ash, ground-ash, or hoop-ash, *F. sambucifolia*; the blue ash, *F. quadrangulata*; the green ash, *F. viridis*; the red ash, *F. pubescens*; the water ash, *F. sambucifolia*; and the white ash, *F. Americana*. The last is the most valuable. Its wood closely resembles that of the European ash, and is used for similar purposes. (*b*) The name (with some adjunct) of various trees or shrubs of other genera, generally from some resemblance in foliage or appearance of the wood to the common ash (See below.) (*c*) Also, in parts of England, the name of some herbaceous plants, chiefly those with long, winged, pinnated ash, or ashweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* and *Angelica sylvestris*, and the sweet ash, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—**2.** The wood of the ash-tree; hence, something made of ash, as the shaft of a lance or spear.

My grained ash a hundred times hath broke.
Shak., Cor., IV. 5.

Ash of Jerusalem, an old English name for wood of dyer's weed, *Isatis tinctoria* and *Reseda luteola*.—**Bitter ash**, a West Indian name of the quassia-tree, *Picræna excelsa*.—**Cape ash**, the *Ekebergia capensis*, a large meliaceous tree of southern Africa, furnishing valuable timber.—**Poison ash**, the poison sumach, *Rhus venenata*.—**Prickly ash**, a name given to species of *Xanthoxylum* (*X. Americanum*, *X. fraxineum*, etc.), the latter also called *ox-ash*.—**Quaking ash**, in Scotland, the aspen.—**Red ash**, of Australia, the *Eucalyptus rostrata*.—**Sycamore ash**, the white wych tree, *Ulmus montana*.—**Wild ash**, an old name for mountain-ash.—**Yellow ash**, a leguminous tree of the United States, *Cladrastis tinctoria*. See *yellow wood*. (See also *hoop ash*, *mountain-ash*, *water-ash*.)

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

ash[2] (ash), *n.* [E. dial. pl. *azen*, Sc. *as*, *aas*, pl. *ases*.] A name of various kinds of carrion, as *cat-ash*, *cake*, *ace*, pl. *ashes*, *aaches*, *ashes*, *axes*, and with older term. *ashen*, *aschen*, *asken*, *axen*, < AS. *æsc*, *æse*, *æse*, pl. *æscan*, *æscen*, *æsca*, *æsna*, = D. *asch* = MLG. *asch*, *esch*, = OHG. *asc*, MHG. *asche*, *m.*, *G. asche* = Icel. Sw. *aska* = Dan. *aske* = Goth. *azgō*, ash.] **1.** What remains of a body that is burned; the incombustible mineral organic substances (animal or vegetable) remaining after combustion; in common usage, any incombustible residue of materials used as fuel; usually in the plural. As a commercial term, the word generally means the ashes of vegetable substances, from which are extracted the alkaline matters called potash, pearlash, kelp, barilla, etc.

The ash of tobacco. *Donne*, Polydoron (1631) p. 142.

A residue consisting of carbon, or carbon and salt. *Ure*.

2. Fine material thrown out of a volcano in eruption. It is not, like ordinary ashes, a residuum of the combustion of a substance containing carbonaceous mingled with inorganic matter, but is finely pulverized lava, derived in part from the actual tearing asunder of

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the not fully consolidated material by the expansive force of the gases which it contains, and in part from mechanical pulverization by friction in the chimney of the volcano. Larger particles are called *capilli*; coherent masses of still larger size, *scoriæ*, *cinders*, and *bombs*. If the erupted ashes fall into water, they assume a stratified form. Rocks of this character have been called *igneo-aqueous* and *pluto-neptunian*. See *lava*, *volcano*, and *tuf*.

3. *pl.* The remains of the human body when burned; hence, a dead body or corpse; mortal remains.

> Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
> Pale ashes of the house of Plantagenet!
> Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood!
> Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

Black ashes, crude soda.—**Blue ashes.** See *blue*.—**Clavellated ashes.** See *clavellated*.—**Dust and ashes**, a Scriptural phrase expressive, when applied to one's self, of deep humiliation: as, "I which am but *dust and ashes*," Gen. xviii. 27.—**Ditrameniau ashes.** See *ditrameniau*.—**ash**[2] (ash), *v. t.* [< *ash*[2], *n.*] **1.** To strew or sprinkle with ashes.

> They *ash* and powder their perfuminums.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 5.

2. To convert into ashes.

> The folded filter paper brought into a scorifier and ashed in a glowing muffle. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII. 75.

ashame (ə-shām'), *v.* [< (1) ME. *aschamen*, *askamen*, < AS. *æscamian*, *æscamman* (= MHG. *ireschamen*, *erschemen*, G. *erschämen*), mixed with (2) ME. *yschamen*, *yschamen*, < AS. *gescamian*, *gescæmian*, *gescæmman* (= Goth. *gaskaman*, refl.), and (3) ME. *o(a)schamen*, < AS. *ofscamian* (the last two in ME. only in pp.); < AS. *ā-* (E. *a-*[1]), AS. *ge-* (E. *a-*[3]), or AS. *of-* (E. *a-*[2]), + *scamian*, *scæmian*, *scamman*: see *a-*[1], *a-*[3], *a-*[2], and *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To feel shame; be ashamed.

II. *trans.* To shame; make ashamed. [Now rarely used except in the past participle *ashamed*, with the force of an adjective.]

> It should humble, *ashame* and grieve us.
> Bp. Hall, Works, II. 417.

ashamed (ə-shāmd'), *p. a.* [< (1) ME. *ashamed*, *aschamed*, < AS. *æscamod*, mixed with (2) ME. *yashamed*, < AS. *gescamod*, and (3) ME. *ofschamed*, AS. **ofscamod*]; pp. of the preceding verb.] **1.** Affected or touched by shame; abashed or confused by guilt or a conviction of some wrong action, indecorous conduct, or other improper fact; hardly used alone, but followed by *of*, or by a dependent clause with *that*.

> They shall be turned back, they shall be greatly *ashamed*, that trust in graven images. Is. xlii. 17.
>
> I feel sufficiently my folly's penance,
> And am *ashamed*; that shame a thousand sorrows
> Heed not continually. *Lord Brooke*, Sonnet, v. 7.

Those who base their hopes for the future on the glorious revelations of the Bible need not be *ashamed* of the story of the past. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 181.

> "Thy name?" . . .
> "*Ashamed* am I *that* I should tell it thee.
> My pride is broken: men have seen my fall."
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Reluctant through fear of shame; followed by an infinitive: as, I am *ashamed* to offer it, it is so little.

> I cannot dig, to beg I am *ashamed*. Luke xvi. 3.
> He was not *ashamed* to answer that he could not live out of the royal smile. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

ashamedly (ə-shā'med-li), *adv.* With shame.

ashamedness (ə-shā'med-nes), *n.* The state of being ashamed.

Ashantee, Ashanti (a-shan'tē), *n.* and *a.* [Native name.] **I.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ashantee, a state in western Africa.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ashantee.

ash-barberry (ash'bär'ber-i), *n.* A name given to pinnate-leaded species of barberry (*Berberis*) belonging to the section *Mahonia*.

ash-bead (ash'bēd), *n.* In the manufacture of varnish, a layer of *ashes* placed near the fire over which the gum is melted. The containing the gum is placed upon the ashes when the heat becomes too great, or when the varnish is ready for mixing.

ash-bin (ash'bin), *n.* A receptacle for ashes and other refuse.

ash-cake (ash'kāk), *n.* A cake baked on or in hot ashes.

ash-candles (ash'kan'dlz), *n. pl.* Ash-keys; an English name of the fruit of the European ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

ash-color (ash'kul'ọr), *n.* The color of ashes; a clear, neutral gray.

ash-colored (ash'kul'ọrd), *a.* Of the color of ashes; cinereous.

ashen[1] (ash'en or ash'n), *a.* [< ME. **aschen*, < AS. **æsen* (Bosworth), < *æse*, ash: see *ash*[1] and *-en*[2].] Pertaining to the ash-tree or its timber; made of ash.

> His ashen spear, that quivered as it flew.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 494.

ashen[2], *n.* Obsolete plural of *ash*[2]. *Chaucer.*

ashery (ash'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *asheries* (-riz). [< *ash*[2] + *-ery*.] **1.** A place for ashes; an ash-hole.—**2.** A manufactory of potash or pearlash.

ashet (ash'et), *n.* [Sc., earlier *asset*, < F. *assiette*, a plate.] A large platter or dish, generally of an oval shape, on which meat is brought to the table. [Scotch.]

ash-fire (ash'fīr), *n.* A slow fire of live coals banked or covered with ashes, used in chemical operations, and by bakers and others.

ash-fly (ash'flī), *n.* The oak-fly, *Cynips quercusfolii*.

ash-furnace (ash'fėr'nās), *n.* A kind of furnace or oven in which the materials for glass-making are fritted.

ash-hole (ash'hōl), *n.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace; an ash-bin.

ashine (a-shīn'), *prep.* or *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *shine*.] Shining; bright; luminous.

> His hard features . . . all agrin and *ashine* with glee.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iii.

Ashkenazic (ash-kē-naz'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Ashkenazim. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 262.

Ashkenazim (ash-kē-naz'im), *n. pl.* [Heb.] German-Polish Jews, as distinguished from the Sephardim or Spanish-Portuguese Jews. They form about the majority of Jewish race, and differ from the Sephardim in liturgy and in pronunciation of Hebrew, but not in doctrine.

ash-key (ash'kē), *n.* [< *ash*[1] + *key*[1]. Cf. *maple-key*.] The key or samara of the ash-tree; the pericarp of the ash; in *her.* (in the plural), a representation of the keys or samaras of the ash-tree, used as a bearing. Also called *ash-candles*.

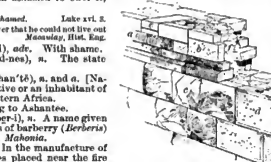
Ash-Keys.

ashkoko (ash-kō'kō), *n.* A native name in Alaska of the common species of *Hyrax*. *Bruce*. Also called *gunam* and *wabber*. See *coney*, 2.

ashlar, *n.* See *ashler*.

ash-leach (ash'lēch), *n.* A hopper in which ashes are placed during the process of the removal of their soluble salts by lixiviation.

ashler, ashlar (ash'lėr, -lär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aisler*, *aisler*, etc., < ME. *askeler*, *ascheler*, *achsler*, < OF. *aisselier*, *ashlier*, < OF. *aisselle*, *aiasele*, *aiselle*, < ML. *axella*, a chip, shingle), dim. of L. *axis* (> It. *asse* = F. *ais*), a board, plank, also spelled *axia*, and the same word as *axis*, axis: see *axis* and *axtel*.] **1.** A block of building-stone, rough as it is brought from the quarry; such stones collectively.—**2.** In *masonry*, a squared stone,


Ashler.

a, random-range quarry-faced ashler; *b*, random-range tressed-face ashler; *c*, coursed quarry-faced ashler; *d*, coursed tressed-face ashler with margin-draft, the drawing iron ancher; *e*, bonder in ashler; *f*, rebate filling back of ashler.

as distinguished from a stone which is of irregular shape; such stones collectively.

Ashlar stones, or *ashlers* as they are commonly called, are made of various sizes on the surface, as the character of the edifice may require. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 471.

3. Masonry constructed of ashler. When the courses are not regular, but broken up by the use of stones of different thicknesses, it is called *broken ashler* or *random-range ashler*. *Small ashler* employs stones of less than one foot in breadth. *Bastard ashler* is an ashler face backed with rubble or other inferior work, as in all courses but the lowest in the cut. Ashler is said to be *plane* when it is smoothly dressed: *fair-faced*, *fine-faced*, *proper*, when the tooling is in grooves; *random-tooled*, when cut without regularity; *chiseled* or *boasted*, when wrought with a narrow tool; *pointed*, when wrought with a tool still narrower; *rusticated*, or *quarry-faced*, when the joints only are hewn, the face of the stone being left irregular; *prison rustic*, when pitted into deep holes; *herring-bone*, when tooled obliquely in alternate directions; and *nigged*, when dressed with a pointed hammer.

> The *ashler* buttress braves its force,
> And ramparts frown in bastion row.
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

Drowed ashler, a Scotch name for ashler of inferior quality, whether chiseled or random-tooled.

ashlering (ash'lėr-ing), *n.* [< *ashler* + *-ing*[1].] In *masonry*, the pieces to which the ashlers are nailed, extending from the floor-beams to the rafters in garrets.—**2.** In *masonry*, ashler used as a facing to the body of a wall; bastard ashler.

ashore (a-shōr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *shore*[1].] **1.** On shore; on or to the land adjacent to water: as, living the grounds *ashore*; the ship was driven *ashore*.—**2.** On land; opposed to *aboard* or *afloat*: as, the captain of the ship remained *ashore*.

ash-pit (ash'pit), *n.* **1.** A place of deposit for ashes and house-rubbish generally.—**2.** The place where the cinders fall under a furnace or fireplace.

ash-plate (ash'plāt), *n.* The rear plate of a furnace.

ashraf (ash-raf'), *n.* [Pers. *ashraf*.] A Persian gold coin, weighing rather more than 53 grains, and worth about $2.43.

ash-shoot (ash'shōt), *n.* A tube leading upward from the stoke-hold of a ship to the deck, through which the ashes are lifted. The shoot is also utilized as a ventilating shaft.

Ashtaroth (ash'ta-roth), *n.* [Heb.] Plural of *Ashtoreth*.

Ashtoreth (ash'tō-reth), *n.* [Written *Astoreth* by Milton: < Heb., orig. Phœnician, name, equivalent to the Assyrian *Ishtar*.] Same as *Astarte*.

Ashuru (ash'ō-ra), *n.* [Ar. '*ashir*, tenth, < '*ashara*, ten.] A voluntary fast-day observed by the Mohammedans on the 10th day of the month Muharram. *Hughes*.

Ash Wednesday (ash wenz'dā). [ME. *asshe-, ash-, ax-wednesday*; *ash*[2] and *Wednesday*.] The first day of Lent. It is named from a custom in the Western Church of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents assembled for worship. The use of the imposition of this ceremony is generally attributed to Gregory the Great. According to the present rite in the Roman Catholic Church, the ashes are consecrated on the altar, sprinkled with holy water, signed with the cross, and then strewn on the heads of the clergy and people, the priest repeating, "Memento quod cinis es, et in cinerem reverteris" (Remember that thou art dust, and to dust shalt return).

ashweed (ash'wēd), *n.* [Formerly also *ashe-, ash-weed*; < *ash*[1] + *weed*[2].] The goutwort, *Aegopodium Podagraria*.

ashy (ash'i), *a.* [ME. *asshy, ashy*; < *ash*[2] + *-y*.] **1.** Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling ashes; hence, ash-colored; pale.

> A timely-parted ghost,
> Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.
> Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

2. Sprinkled with ashes. *Chaucer.*

Asian (ā'shian or ā'zhian), *a.* [< L. *Asianus*, < Gr. Ἀσιανός, < Ἀσία, Asia, a town in Lydia, then the region around, extended to mean what is now known as Asia Minor; in Pliny *Asia* is used, as now, for the whole continent. The origin of the name Asia is unknown.] Pertaining to Asia, a continent extending from Europe eastward to the Pacific ocean, and from the frozen ocean on the north to the Indian ocean on the south.

Asianic (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-an'ik), *a.* [< *Asian* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Asia Minor.

A syllabic writing, evidently of immense antiquity, which prevailed throughout the whole of Asia Minor, and which has been designated by Professor Sayce as the *Asianic* alphabet. *Academy*, October 19, 1889, p. 251.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by Asianism, or a florid and inflated style of literature.

Asianism (ā'shian- or ā'zhian-izm), *n.* [< *Asian* + *-ism*.] A florid and inflated style of oratory or rhetorical treatment, such as was characteristic of the Asiatic Greeks in the three centuries preceding the Christian era.

Asiarch (ā'si-ärk), *n.* [< L. *Asiarcha*, < Gr. Ἀσιάρχης, < Ἀσία, Asia, the province so called, + ἄρχειν, rule, govern.] In the Roman province of Asia, one of the presidents of the provincial games. The Asiarchs were chosen annually, and celebrated the games wholly or in part at their own expense.

It was probably the policy of the Romans to encourage centralization in the religious organization of their provinces, and the titles "Archiereus of Asia" and *Asiarch* were probably introduced by them into Asia Minor.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 160.

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Asiatic (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Asiaticus*, < Gr. Ἀσιατικός, < Ἀσία, L. *Asia*, Asia: see *Asian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to or characteristic of Asia or its inhabitants.—2. Characterized by Asiatism.—**Asiatic cholera.** See *cholera*.—**Asiatic pills**, in med., pills of arsenious oxid and black pepper.

II. *n.* A native of Asia.

Asiaticism (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Asiatic* + *-ism.*] Something characteristic of Asiatics; specifically, Asiatism as distinguished from European, modes of thought and life. [Rare.]

The great struggle between Protestantism and *Asiaticism*. *New Eng. Jour. of Education*, XX. 75.

Asiaticization (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'i-si-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Asiaticize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering Asiatic, or of permeating with Asiaticism. [Rare.]

The *Asiaticization* of European life.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 117.

Asiaticize (ā-shi- or ā-zhi-at'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Asiaticized*, ppr. *Asiaticizing*. [< *Asiatic* + *-ize.*] To render Asiatic; tinge or imbue with Asiatic ideas, customs, etc. [Rare.]

The close of the seventeenth century, which marks the culmination of the *Asiaticizing* tendency in Europe, saw despotism, both political and religious, firmly established in France, and Spain, and Italy, and in half of Germany.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 119.

Asida (as'i-dā), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of beetles of the subfamily *Asidinæ*, containing numerous wingless species with ovate bodies, inhabiting desert regions of Europe and North America.

aside (a-sīd'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *aside*, *on side*, *on sides*, with adverbial gen. suffix, *asides*, *andis*, *angdis*); see *on*, *a*[3], and *side*[1].] **I.** *adv.* 1. On or to one side; to or at a short distance; apart; away from some normal direction or position: as, to turn or stand *aside*; to draw a curtain *aside*.

Then shalt set *aside* that which is frail. 2 Ki. iv. 4.
He took him *aside* from the multitude. Mark vii. 33.
The flames were blown *aside*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 1638.

2. Apart or separately (from); in a state of withdrawal or exclusion (from). [A use of *aside* for *apart* nearly or quite peculiar to the United States.]

I give thee love as God gives light,
Aside from merit or from prayer.
R. C. Waterston, Poems, p. 76.

That we agree with him [Emerson], or that he always agrees with himself, is *aside* from the question.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 197.

3. Out of one's thoughts, consideration, or regard; away; off: as, to lay *aside* one's animosity; to put one's cares *aside*.

Without laying *aside* that dauntless valour which had been the terror of every land from the Elbe to the Pyrenees.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

Books can only reveal us to ourselves, but as often as they do us this service, we lay them *aside*.
Emerson, Letters, p. 153.

No man can put abstract notions more entirely *aside* than he. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 506.

4. So as not to be heard by some one present: chiefly a dramatic use. Thus one says to a third person *aside*, to utter it in such a manner that it is assumed not to be heard by the other characters, or to be heard only by those for whom it is intended.

O dear, madam, you are not to say that to her face:—*aside*, ma'am, *aside*.—The whole scene is to be *aside*.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

II. *prep.* By the side of; beside. [Rare, except in old English and Scotch.]

Here shake your thirst *aside* their liveliest rill. *Lander.*

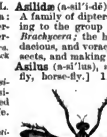
aside (a-sīd'), *n.* [< *aside*, *adv.*] Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one or more present; especially, a remark uttered by an actor on the stage, and assumed not to be heard by the other characters on the stage, or to be heard only by those for whom it is intended.

asiderite (a-sid'e-rit), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + *σίδηρος*, of iron: see *a*-[18] and *siderite*.] A meteoric stone which contains no metallic iron. See *meteorite*.

Asidinæ (as-i-di'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asida* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of atrachelate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, typified by the genus *Asida*.

Asilici (a-sil'i-si), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asilus*.] A name given by Latreille to a group of tetrachatous brachycerous dipterous insects, corresponding most nearly to the modern family *Asilidæ*, or horned-flies. Latreille divided the Linnean genus *Asilus* into two groups, which he called *Asilici* and *Hybotini*.

Asilidæ (a-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, or flies, belonging to the group *Tetrachæte* of the suborder *Brachycera*; the horned-flies, very native, predacious, and voracious, preying upon other insects, and making a humming noise in flight.



Robber-fly (*Asilus serripes*, Say), natural size.

Asilus (a-sil'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *asilus*, a gadfly, horse-fly.] 1. A genus of two-winged flies, of the family *Asilidæ*, popularly known as horned-flies, robber-flies, or hawk-flies. They are large, rather slender-bodied flies, having strong legs and a remarkably strong beak with which they pierce their prey. They destroy caterpillars, grasshoppers, and even honey-bees. Their larvæ live under ground.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] An old name (Gesner, 1555, to Brisson, 1760) of the willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. (*b*) A genus of such warblers. *Leckenby*, 1862.

Asimina (a-sim'i-nā), *n.* [NL., < Canadian F. *asimine*, the fruit; *asiminier*, the tree], < *asimina*, the northern Algonkin corruption of southern Illinois *rassimina* (pl.), the name of the fruit, prob. < *wassi*, Trumbull suggests, < *vassa*, a sieeve, + *min*, pl. *mina*, fruit; from its shape.] An anonaceous genus of shrubs of the Atlantic and Gulf States, including half a dozen species. Of these the most widely distributed is the common papaw, *A. triloba*, which becomes a small tree and bears a large edible fruit. The others are low shrubs, confined to the Gulf states. Some doubtful species are also credited to Mexico and the West Indies.

asinary (as'i-na-ri), *a.* [< L. *asinarius*, < *asinus*, an ass: see *ass*[1].] Asinine. *Bailey.*

asinego (as-i-nē'gō), *n.* [Also *asinico*, Sp. *asnico*, a little ass, dim. of *asno*, < L. *asinus*: see *ass*[1].] 1. A little ass.—2. A foolish fellow.

Thou sudden-witted lord! thou hast no more brain than I have in mine elbows: an *asinego* may tutor thee.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1.

Also spelled *assinego*.

asinine (as'i-nin or -nīn), *a.* [< L. *asininus*, < *asinus*, an ass: see *ass*[1].] 1. Belonging to or characteristic of the ass.—2. Having the qualities attributed to the ass; stupid; obstinate; obtrusively silly; offensively awkward.

This one act . . . proclaims his *asinine* nature.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 88.

The gravest historians of the Netherlands often relieved their elephantine labors by the most irreverent gambols.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 88.

asininity (as-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* [< *asinine* + *-ity*. Cf. ML. *asinitas*, stupidity.] The quality of being asinine; stupidity; silliness.

The elephant's discourse
Will neutralize the stupid *asininity*.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, XXVII. 960.

asinus (as'i-nus), *n.* [L., an ass: see *ass*[1].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Specifically, the ass, *Equus asinus*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] Generically, any species of *Equus*, including the asses, as the hemione, onager, quagga, zebra, etc.

asio (ā'si-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *asio* (in Pliny, with var. reading *ascio*), a horned owl.] An old name of a horned owl. It was made a genus by Brisson, 1760, having as type the common long-eared owl of Europe, *A. otus*, and since has been given with little discrimination to sundry horned or eared owls. Now usually: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus comprehending only *A. otus* and its immediate relatives, as *A. wilsonianus* of North America, *A. accipitrinus*, the short-eared owl of Europe, and many under *otus*. (*b*) The specific name of the small red or gray owl of North America, *Strix asio* (Linnæus), now *Scops asio*.

Asiphonata (ā-si-fō-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *asiphonatus*: see *asiphonate*.] An order of acephalous inmellibranchiate mollusks, containing bivalves which without respiratory tubes or siphons like those which in the *Siphonata* convey water from the gills, and having the lobes of the mantle free. Most of the *Asiphonata* are fixed, the being small or wanting, and many secrete a byssus. The order includes in general those bivalves well known as the most useful and valuable to man, as oysters, pearl-oysters, scallops, mussels, unios, etc., and is now divided into about 12 families. Synonymous with *Atrachia*. Also *Cryptosiphonata*, *Asiphonida*, *Asiphonoida*.

asiphonate (a-si'fō-nāt), *a.* [NL. *asiphonatus*, < Gr. ἀ- priv. + *σίφων*, siphon: see *a*-[18] and *siphonate*.] Not possessing a respiratory tube or siphon: opposed to *siphonate*; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Asiphonata*. *H. A. Nicholson*. Also *asiphonate* and *ensiphonate*.

Asiphonida (as-i-fō-ni-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asiphonata* + *-ida*.] Same as *Asiphonata*.

Asiphonata (as-i-fō-ni-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Asiphonata*.

asiphonate (as-i-fō-nāt), *a.* Same as *asiphonate*.

Asiphonida (as-i-fon'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Asiphonata*.

asis. See *-asis*.

asitia (a-sish'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄσιτία, want of food, < ἄσιτος, without food, < ἀ- priv. + *σῖτος*, food.] Loss of appetite; loathing of food.

ask[1] (ask), *v.* [P. dial. also *ax* and *axe* (pret. *ast*); < ME. *asken*, *askien*, assibilated *axien*, *aysen*, *csken*, *esnen*, transposed *acsen*, *acsien*, *acsien*, < AS. *ācsian*, often transposed *āscian*, *āxian*, *āhsian*, < Sax. *ēscon* = OFries. *āskia* = D. *eischen* = OHG. *eiscōn*, MHG. *eischen*, G. *eischen*, *heischen* = Sw. *åska* = Dan. *ønske*, ask (cf. Icel. *æskja*, wish; see *wish*), an OBalg. *iskati* = Bohem. *ziskati* = Russ. *iskatĭ* = Lith. *jeszkoti* = Lett. *ēskāt*, seek; cf. Skt. √ *iṣ*, seek, desire.] I. *trans.* 1. To request; seek by words to obtain; petition for: commonly with *of*, in the sense of *from*, before the person to whom the request is made.

Ask counsel . . . of God. Judges viii. 5.
2. To demand, expect, or claim: with *for*: as, what price do you *ask*, or *ask for* it?

Ask me never so much dowry. Gen. xxxiv. 12.
3. To solicit from; request of: with a personal object, and with or without *for* before the thing desired: as, to *ask* a great favor; to *ask* one *for* a drink of water.

I came near, . . . and *asked* him the truth of all this. Mark xiv. 16.
4. To require as necessary or useful; demand; exact.

The exigence of a state *asks* a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity. *Addison.*
To find the medium *asks* some share of wit,
And therefore 'tis a mark few hit with.
Cowper, Conversation.

5. To interrogate or inquire of; put a question to.

He is of age, ask him. John ii. 21.
6. To inquire concerning; seek to be informed about: as, to *ask* the way; to *ask* a question.

Here seemed he took she finds a bound,
And *asks* the weary caitiff for his master.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 914.
7. To invite: as, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment.—**To ask in** church, to publish banns of marriage. [The verb *ask* is used in this phrase because the publication is really an inquiry whether any one can state any valid objection to the marriage.]—**Syn.** 1 to 6. *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, *Entreat*, *Demand*, *Claim*, *Require*, *Solicit*, *Beseech*, *Entreat*, *Crave*, *Supplicate*, *Implore*, *Importune*. *Ask* is the generic word in this list; it implies neither that what is asked rather than requested, nor, on the other hand, that it would be a favor. *Demand*, *claim*, and *require* ask imperatively or authoritatively, the others ask for a favor with different degrees of urgency or humility. *Beseech*, *solicit*, *entreat*, *importune*, and sometimes *beg* imply great urgency; *crave*, *supplicate*, and *implore* imply great urgency and great dependence or humility. *Request* is a little more formal or carefully civil than *ask*: as, your attendance is *requested*. *Beg* is primarily to ask as a beggar; sometimes, by the phrase of social usage, to ask as a favor, real or professed: as, I *beg* your pardon. *Demand* and *claim* express a right to challenge; *require* implies more often to action: as, he *demanded* his share; he *claimed* the white; he *required* me to come; he *required* some proof to back my demand and substantiate my claim. *Solicit* is urgent, but less so than the words that follow it: as, he *solicited* my vote. *Beseech* is unanswerable in the act of asking on the ground of pure favor. *Entreat* implies earnestness, and often a previous relationship of kind. *Crave* is almost or quite abject; like *beg*, it has been taken into polite modes of speech, in that use called of most of its force. *Supplicate* and *implore* are, figuratively, modes of appeal to a source superior before the imply request or desperate appeal, perhaps in many words. *To importune* is generally to beg in a persistent, wearying way, with urgency, but perhaps without much dependence or humility.

To ask and have, command and be obeyed.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I. iv. 2.
To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll *request* your presence. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.
These matters could not be thus carri'd without a *beg's* and borrow'd force from worldly authority.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.
It is only when the reasonable and the practicable are denied that men *demand* the unreasonable and impracticable. *Lowell*, Democracy.
Since the knight
Came not to us, of us to claim the prize,
Ourselves will send it after.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.
The guards opened the doors, we were told that we could proceed no further, and were *required* to alight.
Freude, Sketches, p. 41.
The port . . . was crowded with those who hastened to solicit permission to share in the enterprise.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 40.

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His eyes, his silence, did *beseech*
For more and more and more of love.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 114.

Lest I should *fear* and fall, and miss Thee so,
Who art not missed by any that *entreat*.
Mrs. Browning, Comfort.

Time, the avenger! unto thee I lift
My hands, and eyes, and heart, and *crave* of thee a gift.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 130.

We have petitioned, we have remonstrated, we have *supplicated*, we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have *implored* its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament.
Patrick Henry.

Did they hear me, would they listen, did they pity me *supplicating?*
Shall I heed them in their anguish? shall I brook to be *supplicated?* *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

Implore your help in these pathetic strains.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 232.

Importune him for my moneys; be not ceas'd
With slight denial. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1.

5 and 6. *Ask*, *Inquire*, *Question*, *Interrogate*. *Ask* is here also the generic word; it is simple and informal. *Inquire* may be used in the endeavor to be civil, or it may express a more minute examination into facts: as, to *inquire* (into, as to) the causes of discontent. To *question* in this sense implies the asking of a series of questions, it being supposed that the truth is hard to get at, through ignorance, reluctance, etc., in the person questioned. *Interrogate* is essentially the same as *question*, but more formal: as, to *question* a child or servant about his conduct; to *interrogate* a witness, an applicant for office, etc. *Questioning* or *interrogation* might be resented where *asking*, *asking* a question, or *inquiring* would meet with a friendly response.

If we encountered a man of rare intellect, we should *ask* him what books he read.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims.

I promis'd to *inquire* carefully
About a schoolmaster for the fair Bianca.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

But since I heard him make reply
Is many a weary hour;
'T were well to *question* him, and try
If yet he keeps the power.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

To *question* and [to] *interrogate* [are] to ask repeatedly, and in the latter case more authoritatively than in the former. *Crabb*, English Synonymes, p. 102.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To request or petition: with *for* before the thing requested: as, *ask for* bread.

Your committee *ask for* candor and justice; they do not *ask for* adhesion to any system.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

Explore the thought, explain the *asking* eye.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 412.

2. To inquire or make inquiry; put a question: often followed by *after* or *about*, formerly also by *of*.

Wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name?
Gen. xxxii. 29.

ask^{2} (ask), *n.* [E. dial. also *asker*, *ascar*, *askerd*, *askard*, < ME. *aske*, spelled once *arske*, < AS. *āthexe* (found but once, in a gloss), appar. contr. from **agithexe* = OS. *egithassa* = OD. *eggedisse*, *egdis*, later *heghdisse*, *haeghdisse*, now *hagedis*, *haagdis* (simulating D. *haag* = E. *hay*^{2}, hedge) = OHG. *egidehsa*, MHG. *egedehse*, G. *eidechse*, a newt; appar. a compound, but of uncertain formation; perhaps < AS. **agi*, *ege* = OS. *egi* = OHG. *egi* = Goth. *agis*, fear (see *awe*), + *-thexe*, OHG. *-dehsa*, repr. a Teut. √ **thaks*, make, fashion (seen also in OHG. MHG. *dahs*, G. *dachs*, a badger, OHG. *dehsala*, MHG. *dehsel*, a hatchet, ax, in Gr. *τέκτων*, a carpenter, artisan, *τόξον*, a bow, etc.: see *tectonic*, *architect*, *toxic*), = Skt. √ *taksh*, make, fashion; the sense 'awe- or fear-maker' suiting the popular dread of lizards and other reptiles.] A newt. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

aska (äs'kä), *n.* [Russ. *aska*.] A warm cap with a round top and without ear-pieces, worn by the Russian peasantry.

askance^{1} (a-skans'), *adv.* [First in early mod. E., also written *ascance*, *askaunce*, *ascaunce*, *askauns*, *askaunse*, *asconce*, *a scance*, *a sconce*, in the earliest recorded form (Palsgrave, 1530) *a scanche*; with a later variant *askant*, q. v. Origin uncertain. Cf. *asquint*, *asklent*, *aslant*, and *askew*, *askile*.] Sidewise; obliquely; out of the corner of the eye; askant.

But Rustum ey'd *askance* the kneeling youth.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

So she, and turn'd *askance* a wintry eye.
Tennyson, The Princess.

askance^{1} (a-skans'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *askanced*, ppr. *askancing*. [< *askance*^{1}, *adv.*] To turn aside, as the eyes. [Rare.]

O, how are they wrapp'd in with infamies
That from their own misdeeds *askance* their eyes!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 637.

askance^{2}†, **askances**†, *adv.* and *conj.* [Early mod. E. *ascances*, *askaunces*, < ME. *ascance*, *askaunce*, *ascaunce*, *ascaunces*, *as skaunce*, of uncertain origin; perhaps < OF. **as cances*: *as*, < L. *ad illas*, to the; *cances*, pl. of *cance*, unassibilated (Picard) form of *cheance*, > ME. *chance*, *chaunce*, E. *chance*. Cf. *perchance*.] **I.** *adv.* Perhaps.

Ascaunce that craft is so lyght to lere?
Chaucer, Yeoman's Tale, l. 838.

II. *conj.* As if; as if (saying).

And wroot the names . . .
Ascaunce [var. *askaunce*] that he wolde for hem preye.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 37.

Keeping a countenance *ascances* she understood him not. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

Therewith he raysed his heavy head alight,
Askaunces, Ha! indeed and thinkest thou so.
Gascoigne, Flowers. (*N. E. D.*)

askant (a-skant'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *ascant*, *askaunt*, *ascaunt*, later form of *askance*^{1}. Cf. *aslant* or *asquint*.] Sidewise; askance.

With an eye *askant*. *Cowper*, Iliad, xi. 657.

asker^{1} (äs'kėr), *n.* [ME. *asker*, *askere*; < *ask*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer.

To give to every *asker*. *Hammond*, Works, I. 99.

Every *asker* being satisfied.
Sir K. Digby, The Nature of Bodies.

asker^{2} (as'kėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *ascar*, *askard*, *ascard*, *askerd*, *askal*, etc.: see *ask*^{2}.] Same as *ask*^{2}. [Prov. Eng.]

askew (a-skū'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *askue*, *ascue*, *a skew*; appar. < *a*^{3} + *skew*, q. v. Cf. equiv. Icel. *á ská*.] In an oblique position; obliquely; awry; out of the proper position or arrangement; hence, askance; sidelong.

When ye lowre, or looke on me *askew*,
Then doe I die. *Spenser*, Sonnets, vii.

He [Kepler] found that this planet [Mars] moved in an ellipse or oval curve round the sun, which was situated rather *askew* near the middle.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 78.

askile†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [Appar. < *a*^{3} + **skile*, appar. of Scand. origin, repr. by AS. *sceolh*, *sceol-*, *scyl-* (cf. in comp. *sceolh-ēge*, *scyl-ēgede* = Icel. *skjöleygr* = Sw. *skelögd* = Dan. *skelöjet*, squint-eyed) = Icel. *skjälgr* = Sw. dial. *skjalg* = D. *scheel* = OHG. *scelah* (*scelh-*), MHG. *schelch*, *schel*, G. *scheel*, *schel*, oblique, squinting; hence Icel. *skæla* = Sw. *skela* = Dan. *skele*, make a wry face.] Askant. *Bp. Hall.*

asking (äs'king), *n.* [< ME. *askinge*, *axunge*, etc., < AS. *āscung*, *āxung*, < *āscian*, ask: see *ask*^{1}.] **1.** The making of a request; a petition: as, it may be had for the *asking*.—**2.** Proclamation or publication in church of banns of marriage. See *to ask in church*, under *ask*^{1}.

askingly (äs'king-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner; with expression of request or desire. [Rare.]

How *askingly* its footsteps toward me bend!
It seems to say, "And have I then one friend?"
Coleridge, Young Ass (ed. 1796).

asklent (as-klent'), *adv.* A Scotch form of *aslant*.

askos (as'kos), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσκός*, a wine-skin: see *ascus*.] In *classical archæol.*, a vase imitating more or less closely the form of a wine-skin. Such vases, of Etruscan or Greek workmanship, are of not uncommon occurrence in Italy, and are often provided with a foot and a handle. Also *ascus*.

asla (as'lä), *n.* An ancient Persian measure of land, probably a plethra (which see).

aslake† (a-slāk'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< ME. *aslaken*, < AS. *āslacian*, slacken, loosen, remit, < *ā-* + *slacian*, slake: see *a-*^{1} and *slake*.] **1.** To abate; diminish.

The water schal *aslake* and gon away.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 367.

Shal . . . thy hauty lookes quench my kindeled loue, or thy gallant shew *aslake* my good wil?
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 179.

2. To moderate; mitigate; appease; satisfy.

Atte laste *aslaked* was his mood.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 902.

When mourning altars, purgd with enimies life,
The black infernall Furies doen *aslake*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 36.

The beast that prowls about in search of blood,
Or reptile that within the treacherous brake
Waits for the prey, upcoiled, its hunger to *aslake*.
Southey, Paraguay, i. 14.

aslani (as-lä'ni), *n.* [Turk., < *aslan*, *arslan*, a lion.] A Turkish silver coin, worth from 115 to 120 aspers. See *asper*^{2}.

aslant (a-slant'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.*, and *prep.* [ME. *aslante*, *o slante*, *aslonte*, earlier *on slonte*, *on slent*; < *a*^{3}, on, + *slant*. Cf. Sc. *asklent*, *asclent*.] **I.** *adv.* or *a.* In a slanting or sloping direction; oblique; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles.

The shaft drove through his neck *aslant*. *Dryden.*

As with his wings *aslant*
Sails the fierce cormorant.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

II. *prep.* Slantingly across; athwart.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

The swelling upland where the side-long sun
Aslant the wooded grove at evening goes.
Longfellow, Spirit of Poetry.

asleep (a-slēp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Also *on sleep* (Acts xiii. 36); ME. *aslepe*, *aslape*, *onslape*, etc., < AS. *on slǣpe*, in sleep; < *a*^{3} + *sleep*.] **1.** In or into a state of sleep: as, to fall *asleep*.

He [Sisera] was fast *asleep*. Judges iv. 21.

By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 116.

And there within the hollow lay . . .
Aslaug the golden-headed child,
Asleep and rosy.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 32.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) Dead; in or into a state of death: chiefly in the Scriptures and religious literature.

Concerning them which are *asleep*, . . . sorrow not.
1 Thes. iv. 13.

(*b*) Dormant; inactive; idle.

During this inquisition Julia's tongue
Was not *asleep*. *Byron*, Don Juan, i. 145.

3. Having a peculiar numb feeling, accompanied by or passing off with a prickly tingling sensation. This condition is produced usually by prolonged pressure on the nerve-trunks, and consequently is most frequent in the arms and legs.

His legge . . . was all *aslepe*, and in a manner sterke stiff. *Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 235.

4. *Naut.*, said of sails when the wind is just strong enough to distend them and prevent them from shaking.

aslope (a-slōp'), *pp.*, or *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< late ME. *a slope*, either < *a*^{3} + *slope*, *n.*, or else for *aslope*, *aslopen*, 'slipped away,' < AS. *āslopen*, pp. of *āslūpan*, slip away, < *ā-* + *slūpan*, slip: see *a-*^{1} and *slope*, *a.* and *n.*, and *slip*. Cf. *alight*^{1}, of similar double formation.] In or into an inclined or slanting position or direction; with leaning or inclination; deflected from the perpendicular; with declivity or descent, as a hill.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*. *Bacon*, Essays.

aslug† (a-slug'), *adv.* [< *a*^{3} + *slug*^{1}.] In a sluggish manner. [Rare.]

His boat
That comes *aslug* against the stream.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, ii. 12.

-asm. [< Gr. *-ασμός*, < *-άζειν*, after *-ι-*, equiv. to *-ισμός*, < *-ίζειν*: see *-ism*, and cf. *-ast*.] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring instead of *-ism* after *-i-*, as in *enthusiasm*, *miasm*, etc.

asmanite (as'man-īt), *n.* A form of silica found in some meteorites. It has been supposed to be orthorhombic in crystallization, but is probably identical with tridymite.

Asmannshäuser (äs-mänz-hoi'zėr), *n.* A brand of wines made at Asmannshausen, in Nassau on the Rhine. These wines are both red and white, the former being in especial repute for its excellent flavor and color, though not keeping well.

asmatography† (as-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. *ᾀσματογράφος*, writing songs, < *ᾀσματογραφεῖν*, write songs, < Gr. *ᾆσμα*(*τ-*), a song (< *ᾄδειν*, sing, > ult. E. *ode*, q. v.), + *γράφειν*, write.] The art of composing songs.

asmear (a-smēr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *smear*.] Smeared over; bedaubed.

I came into Smithfield, and the shameful place, being all *asmear* with filth, and fat, and blood, and foam, seemed to stick to me. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xx.

Asmonean, Asmonæan (as-mō-nē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Asmonæus* or *Asmoneus*, representing Heb. *Khasmōn*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Asmoneus or Asmonæus, a reputed ancestor of Mattathias, the first of the Maccabees and the father of Judas Maccabæus, who lived about 165 B. C.; hence, pertaining to the Maccabees. See *Maccabean*.

II. *n.* One of the family of Asmoneus; a Maccabean.

asoak (a-sōk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*^{3} + *soak*.] In or into a soaked or soaking condition; thoroughly wet.

asocial (a-sō'shal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a-*^{18}) + *social*.] Unsocial; antagonistic to society.

As new morbid elements are formed in the disintegrating processes of disease, the ravages of which they thereupon accelerate; so new products of an *asocial* or antisocial kind are formed in the retrograde metamorphosis of the human kind. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 241.

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asomatous (a-sō'ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀσώματος, without a body, < ἀ- priv. + σῶμα(τ-), body.] Without a material body; incorporeal. [Rare.]

Asopia (a-sō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Asopus.*] A genus of pyralid moths. *A. farinalis* is the meal-moth.

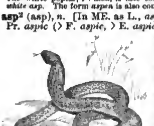
Asopinæ (as-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asopus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Asopus.* Also *Asopina.*

Asopus (a-sō'pus), *n.* [NL., appar. < L. *Asōpus*, Gr. Ἀσωπός, name of several rivers and of a river-god.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Pentatomidæ.*

asor (as'ôr), *n.* [Heb.] A ten-stringed musical instrument of the Hebrews, played with a plectrum, and supposed to have borne some resemblance to the nebel. *S. K. Handbook Mus. Inst.*, p. 19.

asp^1 (asp), *n.* [< ME. *asp, aspe, espe*, < AS. **æsp, æspe, aspe, espe*, transposed *æps*, = D. *esp* = OHG. *aspa*, MHG. *aspe*, G. *espe* = Icel. *ösp*, asp, *espi*, aspen wood, = Dan. Sw. *asp*, asp; origin unknown. The E. form *aspen* is prop. an adj.: see *aspen.*] A European tree of the poplar family, *Populus tremula.* In America a similar species, *P. tremuloides*, is known as the quaking asp, or aspen. The white poplar, *P. alba*, is also sometimes called the *white asp.* The form *aspen* is also common.

asp^2 (asp), *n.* [In ME. as L., *aspis*; OF. *aspe* = Pr. *aspic* (> F. *aspic*, > E. *aspic*^{1}, q. v.) = Sp. *aspid, aspide* = Pg. It. *aspide*, < L. *aspis* (*aspid-*), < Gr. ἀσπίς (ἀσπιδ-), an asp, Egyptian viper.] 1. A very venomous serpent of Egypt, celebrated in connection with the story of Cleopatra's suicide. It is identified with greatest probability with the horned viper, of the genus *Cerastes*, a snake about 15 inches long. The name has also been commonly applied to the *Naja haje*, a species attaining a length of 3 or 4 feet, related to and resembling the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians.* It is of a mottled green and brown color, with the skin of the neck dilatable, though less so than that of the true cobra. This serpent is of frequent occurrence along the Nile, and is the sacred serpent of ancient Egypt, represented commonly in art as a part of the head-dress of kings and divinities, and often connected with their emblems, as a symbol of royal power. In archæology it is usually known as the *uræus.* 2. The common viper or adder of Europe, a feebly poisonous serpent, formerly named *Vipera communis*, now *Pelias berus*, of the family *Viperidæ.* See cut under *adder.*—3. A name of sundry other poisonous serpents.



Asp (*Naja haje*).

Asp, as an Egyptian royal symbol.—Seti I., father of Rameses II.

Aspic and *aspick* are obsolete or poetic forms.

Aspalacidæ (as-pa-las'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Spalacidæ.*

Aspalacinæ (as-pal-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Spalacinæ.*

aspalathus (as-pal'a-thus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀσπάλαθος, a prickly shrub yielding a fragrant oil.] 1. An unknown aromatic thorny shrub mentioned in the Apocrypha and by some of the old herbalists.

> I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus.*
> Ecclus. xxiv. 15.

2. [*cap.*] The South African broom, a large genus of African plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, with small heath-like leaves, and generally with yellow flowers.

Aspalax (as'pa-laks), *n.* Same as *Spalax.*

asparagi (as-par'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *asparagus.*] In *bot.*, scaly shoots from under ground, as in asparagus. Also called *turions.*

asparagic (as-pa-raj'ik), *a.* [< *asparagus* + *-ic.*] Same as *aspartic.*

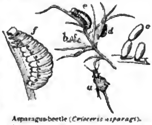
asparagin, asparagine (as-par'a-jin), *n.* [< *asparagus* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] A crystallized substance ($C_4H_8N_2O_3$) found in the juice of asparagus, beets, and other vegetables, in the sprouts of cereals, and in leguminous seeds during germination. It is an amide of aspartic acid, and forms compounds with both acids and bases. Sometimes called *althein* or *asparamid.*

asparaginous (as-pa-raj'i-nus), *a.* [< *asparagus* + *-in*^{2} + *-ous.*] Belonging to asparagus; resembling asparagus; specifically, having tender edible shoots like those of asparagus: as, *asparaginous* plants.

asparagus (as-par'a-gus), *n.* [< L. *asparagus*, < Gr. ἀσπάραγος, Attic ἀσφάραγος, asparagus; said to be of Pers. origin. In ML. by apheresis also *sparagus, sparagi*, > It. *sparagio*, OF. *esperage*, > early mod. E. *sperage, sparage, sperach.* The ML. form *sparagus* was in E. altered by popular etymology into *sparagrass* and *sparrow-grass* (sometimes simply *grass*), which were until recently in good literary use.] 1. A plant of the genus *Asparagus*, especially *A. officinalis.*—2. [*cap.*] A large genus of plants of the old world, natural order *Liliaceæ.* That which is cultivated in gardens, the common asparagus, or *Asparagus officinalis*, has a much-branched stem rising from thick and matted perennial root-stocks, and small greenish-yellow flowers. The narrow thread-like so-called leaves are in reality branchlets growing in clusters in the axils of the true but scale-like leaves. The roots have a bitterish mucilaginous taste, and the stalk is in some degree aperient and deobstruent, but not very efficacious. The part eaten is the turion, or young shoot covered with scales in place of leaves. The sprouts contain the crystalline substance called *asparagin.*—**French** or **Prussian asparagus**, a name in some parts of England for the fleshy spike of *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum.*

asparagus-bean (as-par'a-gus-bēn), *n.* See *bean*^{1}, 1.

asparagus-beetle (as-par'a-gus-bē''tl), *n.* A name given to two species of leaf-beetles (*Crioceridæ*) of the genus *Crioceris*, *C. asparagi* (Linnæus) and *C. duodecimpunctata* (Linnæus), which prey upon the asparagus-plant. Both species were imported into the United States from Europe. Both the beetles and their larvæ feed upon the asparagus-plant, but the damage is principally done by the larvæ. *C. asparagi* is blackish beneath, the thorax being reddish above, and the elytra ornamented with yellowish spots of varying extent. *C. duodecimpunctata* is nearly uniformly reddish, the elytra having twelve small black spots. The larvæ of the two species resemble each other closely; they are nearly cylindrical, tapering somewhat toward the head, shining, and of a dirty olive-green color.



Asparagus-beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*).
a, b, d, and *e*, beetle, eggs, and larvæ, natural size; *c* and *f*, eggs and larva, enlarged.

asparagus-stone (as-par'a-gus-stōn), *n.* A yellowish-green variety of the mineral apatite, occurring in Spain in small transparent crystals.

asparamide (as-par'a-mid), *n.* [< *aspar*(*agin*) + *amide.*] Same as *asparagin.*

asparginic (as-pär-jin'ik), *a.* [< *aspar*(*a*)*gin* + *-ic.*] Same as *aspartic.*

asparmate (as-pär'māt), *n.* [< *aspar*(*a*)*m*(*ide*) + *-ate*^{1}.] Same as *aspartate.*

aspartate (as-pär'tāt), *n.* [< *aspart*(*ic*) + *-ate*^{1}.] Any salt of aspartic acid.

aspartic (as-pär'tik), *a.* [< *aspar*(*agin*) + *-t-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from asparagin. Also *asparagic, asparginic.*—**Aspartic acid**, $C_4H_7NO_4$, a crystalline acid derived from asparagin.

aspe†, *n.* An old spelling of *asp*^{1} and *asp*^{2}.

aspect (as'pekt, formerly as-pekt'), *n.* [< ME. *aspect*, < L. *aspectus*, seeing, look, appearance, countenance, < *aspicere*, look, behold, < *ad*, to, + *specere*, look: see *species* and *spy.*] 1. The act of seeing, or of looking at anything; view; gaze; glance; look. [Archaic.]

> Some other mistress hath thy sweet *aspects.*
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

> His *aspect* was bent on the ground. *Scott.*

> Meeting the cold *aspect* of Duty.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, xi.

2. Countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air: as, a mild or severe *aspect.*

> Wiser princes patron the arts, and carry an indulgent *aspect* unto scholars. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

> Yet, had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
> But such a face as promis'd him sincere.
> *Dryden*, Character of Good Parson, l. 12.

3. Appearance to the eye or mind; look: as, the physical *aspect* of the country.

> And then our arms, like to a muzzled bear,
> Save in *aspect*, have all offence seal'd up.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

> How sweet, how fair, and lovely her *aspects* are!
> Her eyes, like bright Eoan flames, shoot through me.
> *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 3.

> What a collegiate *aspect* has that fine Elizabethan hall, where the fountain plays! *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

4. One of the ways in which a thing may be viewed or contemplated: as, to present an object or a subject in its true *aspect*; in a double *aspect*; a favorable *aspect.*

> Something loftier, more adorned,
> Than is the common *aspect*, daily garb,
> Of human life. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, v.

> Undoubtedly we have a right to make new words, as they are needed by the fresh *aspects* under which life presents itself here in the New World; and, indeed, wherever a language is alive, it grows.
> *Lowell*, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

5. Practical bearing or reference. [Rare.]

> The *aspect* of atonement is obviously toward creatures, working effects on them, not on God.
> *J. Gilbert*, Christ. Atonement, p. 167. (*N. E. D.*)

6. View commanded; prospect; outlook.

> This town has a good *aspect* toward the hill from whence we descended. *Evelyn.*

[Now used in this sense mainly with reference to the points of the compass: as, a house has a southern *aspect* or exposure.]

7. In *astrol.*, the relative positions of the planets as they appear at any given time to an observer upon the earth; the combined look of the heavenly bodies from the earth. The aspects are nine in number: (1) semisextile, a difference of longitude of 30°; (2) semisquare, of 45°; (3) sextile, of 60°; (4) quintile, of 72°; (5) square or quartile, of 90°; (6) trine, of 120°; (7) sesquiquadrate, of 135°; (8) biquintile, of 144°; (9) opposition, of 180°. To these may be added conjunction, which occurs when the planets have the same longitude. *Good aspects* are the semisextile, sextile, quintile, trine, and biquintile. *Bad aspects* are the semisquare, square, sesquiquadrate, and opposition. *Mundane aspects* are such as are formed by the houses in horary astrology and by the semiarcs of the planets in nativities.

> The glorious planet, Sol, . . . whose med'cinable eye
> Corrects the ill *aspects* of planets evil.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

> We, that behold the sad *aspects* of heaven,
> Leading sense-blinded men, feel grief enough
> To know, though not to speak, their miseries.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 3.

8. In *her.*, the position of an animal with reference to the spectator.—**Ambulacral aspect.** See *ambulacral.*—**Aspect of a plane**, in *math.*, the direction of its normal.—**In full aspect.** Same as *affronté*, 2.—**In trian aspect**, in a position between *affronté* and *passant.*—**Mesial aspect.** See *mesial.*

aspect† (as-pekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *aspectare*, look at, view, freq. of *aspicere*, look at: see *aspect, n.*] To behold; look upon.

> Happy in their mistakes those people whom
> The northern pole *aspects.*
> *Sir W. Temple*, tr. of Lucan, in Heroic Virtue.

aspectable (as-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *aspectabilis*, that may be seen, < *aspectare*, see, look at: see *aspect, v.*] 1. Capable of being seen; visible.

> What is in this *aspectable* world? *Ray*, Creation.

2. Fair or fit to be seen.

> Via Vittoria, the *aspectable* street
> Where he lived mainly.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 57.

[Rare in both senses.]

aspectant (as-pek'tant), *a.* [< L. *aspectan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *aspectare*: see *aspect, v.*] In *her.*, same as *affronté*, 2.

aspected (as-pek'ted), *p. a.* [< *aspect* + *-ed*^{2}.] 1†. Looked at; viewed.—2. Having an aspect or look. [Rare.]

> Your lawyer's face, a contracted, a subtile, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings, a labyrinthean face, now angularly, now circularly, every way *aspected.*
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

aspecting (as-pek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *aspect.*] Same as *affronté*, 2.

aspection† (as-pek'shon), *n.* [< L. *aspectio*(*n-*), < *aspicere*, look at: see *aspect, n.*] The act of viewing or looking upon; view.

> A Moorish queen, upon *aspection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one.
> *Sir T. Browne.*

aspector (as-pek'tor), *n.* [< L. as if **aspector*, < *aspicere*, look at: see *aspect, n.*] A beholder; a spectator. *J. Davies.* [Rare.]

> The first-mentioned [galvanism] may contract a muscle, or relax the rigidity of an eye-lid, but it is the second [animal magnetism] that throws the diligent *aspector* into paroxysms. *Jon Bee*, Ess. on Samuel Foote.

aspen (as'pen), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *aspen*, < AS. **æspen* (not authenticated; = OFries. *espen* = D. *espen* = G. *espen*, a.), < **æsp, æspe*, asp, + *-en*: see *asp*^{1} and *-en*^{2}.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tree named asp.

> Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Tremulous, like an aspen-leaf; quivering.

II. *n.* [A mod. substantive use of the adj., prob. due to such phrases as *aspen leaf, aspen tree, aspen wood*, etc., regarded as compounds; cf. *linden* for *lind.*] Same as *asp*^{1}. [*Aspen* is

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the usual form in poetry, and is also common in prose.]

His hand did quake
And tremble like a leafe of *Aspin* greene.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 51.

Only the pattering *aspen*
Made a sound of growing rain.
Lowell, Singing Leaves.

aspen[1] (as'pĕn), *a.* [< ME. *aspre, aspere*, < OE. *aspre*, < L. *asper*, rough; origin undetermined.] Rough; rugged; harsh; cruel; savage. *Chaucer.*

All laue notes . . . give an *aspen* sound.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 173.

aspen[2] (as'pĕn), *n.* [Short for *L. spiritus asper*, a translation of Gr. πνεῦμα δασύ, rough breathing: see *spirit* and *asper*[1], *a.*] In *Gr. gram.*, a sign (') placed before or over an initial vowel or ρ to show that it is aspirated, that is, pronounced as *h* preceded it; the rough breathing. Thus, ὁς = *hos*; ῥὸς = *hrös*. [In Latin, and hence in modern words derived from the Greek, aspirated *r* is represented by *rh*, as in *rhetoric*, *rhythm*, the *h* being silent in the modern pronunciation.]

aspen[2] (as'pĕn), *n.* [= F. *aspre* = It. *aspro*, < Mk. *aspros, asprus, asperum, asprum*, < Mgr. ἄσπρος, prop. neut. of ἄσπρος, white. In Turkish this coin is called *aspre*, lit. whitish, < *ak*, white, + *-shai*, -*ja*, equiv. to E. *-ish*[1].] An old Egyptian and Turkish silver coin: now only a money of account. A piaster is considered equal to 100 good aspers or 120 current ones. The current asper is equal to four mills of a United States mill.

Demanded of me,
For what I valued at so many *aspers*,
A thousand ducats.
Massinger, The Renegado, I. 3.

aspera (as'pe-rä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *asper*, rough.] Same as *asper-artery*.

asper-artery (as'pėr-är'tę-ri), *n.* [< L. *aspera arteria*, or *arteria aspera*, tr. Gr. ἀρτηρία τραχεῖα, lit. rough artery: see *asper*[1], *artery*, and *trachea*.] The trachea or windpipe. *Cowes.*

asperate (as'pe-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *asperatus*, pp. of *asperare*, roughen, < *asper*, rough.] To make rough or uneven in surface, sound, etc. [Rare.]

The level surface of clear water being by agitation *asperated*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 683.

asperation (as-pe-ri-shon), *n.* [< *asperate* + *-ion*.] A making rough. *Bailey.*

asperge[1] (as-pėrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aspersed*, ppr. *aspersing*. [= F. *asperger*, < L. *aspergere*, sprinkle, < *ad*, to, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*, and cf. *aspersa*.] To sprinkle.

Each thing in order, and before
His pious hands array
Asperge the shrine; and then once more
He takes his viewe [*sic*] well.
Bulwer, tr. of Schiller's Fridolin.

aspergeore, *n.* [OF., also *aspergoir* (mod. F. *aspergeoir*); cf. ML. *aspergillum*, < L. *aspergere*, sprinkle: see *asperge*, and cf. *aspergillus*.] Same as *aspersorium*, 1.

asperges (as-pėr'jēz), *n.* [LL., prop. second pers. sing. future ind. of L. *aspergere*, sprinkle: see *asperge*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) An antiphon, taken from the Miserere, intoned by the celebrant and sung by the choir before the solemn mass on Sundays, during which the priest sprinkles with holy water the altar, clergy, and people. With some modifications, the same rite is practised in the Greek and Oriental churches. (*b*) The sprinkling performed by the priest during the antiphon.

aspergill (as'pėr-jil), *n.* [< ML. *aspergillus*, q. v.] Same as *aspersorium*, 1.

aspergilla, *n.* Plural of *aspergillum*.

aspergilli, *n.* Plural of *aspergillus*.

aspergilliform (as-pėr-jil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. *aspergillus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] 1. Shaped like an aspergillus or sprinkler.—2. In *bot.*, brush-shaped; made up of numerous spreading hairs.

aspergillum (as-pėr-jil'um), *n.*; pl. *aspergilla* (-lą). [ML.: see *aspergillus*, 1.] Same as *aspersorium*, 1.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks, the watering-pot shells, of a family *Aspergillidæ*: a synonym of *Brechites*. *Lamarck*, 1799.

aspergillus (as-pėr-jil'us), *n.*; pl. *aspergilli* (-lī). [ML. (in sense 1), < L. *aspergere*, sprinkle (see *asperge*), + dim. *-illus*.] 1. Same as *aspersorium*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of hyphomycetous fungi, including several of the common moulds. Some of the species have been found to be only conidial forms of corresponding species of *Eurotium*, and it is probable that the same is true of all. Several have been detected in the human ear and in diseased lungs. See cut under *Eurotium*.

Asperifolæ (as'pėr-i-fō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *asperifolius*: see *asperifolious*.] Same as *Boraginaceæ*.

asperifoliate (as'pėr-i-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< NL. *asperifoliatus*, < L. *asper*, rough, + *folium*, leaf: see *asper*[1] and *foliate*.] Having leaves rough to the touch.

asperifolious (as'pėr-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [< NL. *asperifolius*: see *asperifoliate*.] Same as *asperifoliate*.

asperity (as-per'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *asperities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *aspertie*, < ME. *asprete*, < OF. *aspreté*, mod. F. *âpreté* and *aspérité*, < L. *asperita(t-)s*, roughness, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*[1].] 1. Roughness of surface; unevenness: opposed to *smoothness*.

The pores and *asperities* of dry bodies.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 683.

Four thousand pioneers were sent in advance . . . to conquer, in some degree, the *asperities* of the road.
Irving, Granada, p. 320.

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

The dissonances and *asperities* which still adhered to . . . our diction. *T. Warton*, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 62.

3. Harshness of taste; sourness.

The *asperity* of tartarous salts. *Sir Berkeley*, Siris, § 86.

4. Roughness of temper; harshness; crabbedness; bitterness; severity: as, to chide one with *asperity*; "*asperity* of character," *Lindor*.

It could only have been the strong political feeling of Warton which could have induced him to censure the prose of Milton with such *asperity*.
Southey, Lives of Cowper, etc., I. 226.

A royalist, . . . without any of that political *asperity* which is so unwomanly as a long beard.
Sir W. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xli.

5. Disagreeableness; unpleasantness; difficulty: as, "the acclivities and *asperities* of duty," *Jeffrey*, Jeremy Bentham, III. xlii.

The allurements of praise and the *asperities* of censure.
Sumner, Fame and Glory.

=Syn. 4. *Acrimony, Harshness, Roughness, Sourness.*

asperlyi (as'pėr-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *asprely*, < ME. *asperly*; < *asper*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Roughly; severely; harshly.

Enforced their enemies to strike on land, and there assaulted them *so asperly*.
Sir T. Hoyet, The Governour, i. 17.

aspermatism (as-pėr'ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-ism*.] 1. Absence of semen in the sexual act. The non-emission of semen in the sexual orgasm, owing to its reflux into the bladder.

aspermatous (as-pėr'ma-tus), *a.* Same as *aspermous*.

aspermous (as-pėr'mus), *a.* [< NL. *aspermus*, < Gr. ἄσπερμος, seedless, < ἀ- priv. + σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, destitute of seed.

aspersation[1] (as-pėr-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aspernatio(n-)*, < *aspernari*, pp. *aspernatus*, disdain, spurn, neglect, < *ab*, from, + *spernari*, despise, spurn.] 1. A disdaining; disdain; slighting.—2. Neglect; disregard. *Johnson.*

asperness, *n.* [ME. *aspreenesse*; < *asper* + *-ness*.] Harshness; severity. *Oldbey*, 1731.

asperous[1] (as'pėr-us), *a.* [< L. *asper*, rough (see *asper*[1]), + *-ous*.] Rough to the touch; uneven; harsh; severe.

aspersa (as-pėr'sä), *n.* [< pret. and pp. *aspersed*, ppr. *aspersing*.] [< L. *aspersus*, pp. of *aspergere*, besprinkle, bespatter: see *asperge*.] 1. To besprinkle; scatter over.

Aspersa and sprinkle the attendants.
J. Heath, Flagellum, p. 153.

The mourners returning from a Roman funeral, approved with water and stepping over fire, were by this double process made pure. *F. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 396.

2. To besprinkle with blame or false and injurious charges; tarnish in point of reputation or good name; slander; calumniate.

With blackest crimes *aspersed*. *Cowper*, Iliad, vi.

What pleasure can it be to him who could be so base as to *asperse* the character of a family so harmless as ours. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

=Syn. 2. *Asperse, Defame, Calumniate, Slander, Malign, Traduce, Libel, Vilify*, decry, depreciate, disparage, slur, run down, lampoon, backbite. All these words tell derogative of attempts to injure reputation by false statements. They all apply primarily and chiefly to persons. There is often little or no difference in meaning. *Asperse*, in literally, to bespatter, as with mud or dirt; it sometimes implies injury to reputation by indirect insinuation. *Defame* is, literally, to lower the fame or reputed, to bring toward infamy, to make charges that are more open and weighty than aspersions. *Calumniate, slander*, and *malign* represent the most deliberate and deadly assaults upon reputation. The *calumniator* is most often the inventor of the falsehoods he circulates. The *slanderer* is less inventive and more secret, his work being generally behind the back of the injured person. The *maligner* is most mischievous, malicious, or sullen in his motives. To *traduce* is to misrepresent, to show in an odious light.

asperser (as-pėr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which aspersers.

aspersion (as-pėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *aspersion*, < L. *aspersio(n-)*, a besprinkling, < *aspergere*, besprinkle: see *asperge*.] 1. A sprinkling, as of or with water.

No sweet *aspersion* shall the heavens let fall
To make this contract grow. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

To season a surly discourse with a more pleasing *aspersion* of love matters. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 424.

Thoughts, made to stand upon the rock by each individually, was adopted to adapt the expedient familiar to the Christian missionaries, of christening them en masse by *aspersion* (sprinkling) instead of immersion. *Sir* W. *Scott*, Waverley, xlv.

2. The making of calumnious reports, imputations, or charges; a derogatory assertion or criticism; calumny; censure.

There, sir, an stand upon my language! what do you think of that!—an *aspersion* upon my parts of speech!
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 3.

Every candid critic would be ashamed to cast wholesale *aspersions* on the entire body of professional teachers.
Grote, Educ. Greece, I. 67.

aspersive (as-pėr'siv), *a.* [< *asperse* + *-ive*.] Tending to asperse; defamatory; calumnious; slanderous.

aspersively (as-pėr'siv-li), *adv.* In an aspersive manner; by way of aspersion.

aspersor (as-pėr'sor), *n.* [P., < ML. *aspersor*, < L. *aspergere*, sprinkle.] Same as *asperser*.

aspersorium (as-pėr-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *aspersoria* (-ą). [ML., < L. *aspergere*, pp. *aspersus*, besprinkle: see *asperge*.] 1. A brush, or oftener a metallic instrument, used by the priest in Roman Catholic churches for sprinkling holy water. Also called *aspergillus, aspergillum, aspergil*.—2. A holy-water stoup or font. *Parker*, Glossary. [Not in common Middle Latin use.]

Aspersorium.

aspersory (as-pėr'sō-ri), *a.* [< *asperse* + *-ory*. Cf. *aspersorium*.] Tending to asperse; defamatory.

asphalt (as'falt or as-falt'), *n.* [Also written in F., *asphalte*, and as NL., *asphaltum*, formerly also *asphaltus*, *-os*, *-a*, and as lt., *aspalto*; in ML. spelled *aspalt*, once *aspaltum*; < OF. **asphalt* = Pr. *asfalt* = Sp. *asfalto* = It. *asfalto* = D. *asphalto*, *asfalte*, < Gr. ἄσφαλτος, asphalt, bitumen; a word of undetermined foreign origin.] 1. Same as *asphaltum*.—2. A bituminous material, employed for the covering of roofs and arches, for the lining of tanks, for pavement and flooring, and as a cement. See *asphaltum*. In the United States the asphaltum employed is commonly made of refuse tar from gas-houses, mixed with slaked lime and gravel. Also called *asphaltic cement*.

3. A thick solution of the finest asphaltum in spirits of turpentine, used by opticians. It is used for making veils on pieces of glass, in which objects may be preserved in liquid, for examination with the microscope.

Asphalt-furnace, a portable furnace in which asphalt cement is heated for use in roofing, paving, etc.—**Asphalt stone, asphalt rock.** See *asphaltum*.—**Asphalt tiling,** a mosaic of china or glass bedded in asphalt, and made in the form of flooring-tiles.—**Asphalt varnish,** a black var-

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nish composed of 3 parts of asphalt, 1 of boiled linseed oil, and from 15 to 18 oil of turpentine.—**Mexican asphalt.** Same as *chapapote*.

asphalt (as-falt'), *v. t.* [*asphalt, n.*] To cover or treat with asphalt.

asphalter (as-fal'ter), *n.* One who covers (as a path or a roof) with asphalt.

asphaltic (as-fal'tik), *a.* [*asphalt + -ic.*] Of the nature of or containing asphalt; bituminous.—**Asphaltic cement** or **asphaltic mastic.** Same as *asphalt*, 2.

asphalting (as-fal'ting), *n.* The process of covering or paving with asphalt.

In Paris . . . *asphaltine* is still extensively practiced in the more spacious thoroughfares.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., p. 112.

asphaltite (as-fal'tīt), *a.* [< L. *Asphaltites*, a term applied especially to the Dead Sea; < Gr. *ἀσφαλτίτης*, of asphalt, < *ἄσφαλτος*, asphalt.] Asphaltic; bituminous.

asphaltose (as-fal'tōs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄσφαλτος*: see *asphalt*.] Same as *asphaltene*.

asphaltotype (as-fal'tō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄσφαλτος*, bitumen, + *τύπος*, type.] A negative photograph produced, by the process of Niepce, on a plate coated with a film of bitumen. See *photography*.

asphaltum (as-fal'tum), *n.* [NL.: see *asphalt*.] One of the so-called bituminous substances which are widely diffused over the earth, and are of great practical importance. See *bitumen* and *bituminous*. The asphaltums of various localities differ from each other considerably in their chemical composition, as is proved by their different chemical reactions. They all agree, however, in being non-crystalline, in their luster and general appearance of pitch (whence the name of *mineral pitch*, often applied to them), in melting at about the temperature of boiling water, and in taking fire when heated and burning with a bright but smoky flame. They differ essentially from coal in being more or less soluble in various reagents, such as oil of turpentine, ether, and alcohol. Asphaltum seems, in most cases at least, to have resulted from the hardening of the more liquid forms of bituminous substances, namely, naphtha and petroleum, which have oozed out upon the surface and become impregnated by oxygenation or evaporation of their more volatile portions, or by both causes combined. The most interesting locality of asphaltum is the so-called "pitch lake" in the island of Trinidad, about a mile and a half in circumference, and filled with asphaltum, which near the shore is quite solid, but nearer the center, where it is soft and bubbling. Most of what is called asphaltum consists of this material more or less mixed with sand or other mineral substances. Asphaltum is extensively used in a variety of ways, and especially for pavements, floorings, and roofing. For this purpose the material is prepared by mixing it while hot with sand or fine gravel, or by causing it to be absorbed by paper. Certain kinds of asphaltic rock, or asphalts (*F. asphalte*), as they are frequently called, are peculiarly adapted for pavements or other special purposes. The localities of Seyssel in France and Val de Travers in Switzerland are the most important of this kind. At each of these the *asphalte* consists of limestone impregnated with bituminous material to the amount of from 4 to 10 per cent. The rock, originally that from Val de Travers, has the remarkable property of forming, without any admixture of other substances, durable and elastic roadway, and is although expensive, extensively used for that purpose in Paris and other large cities of Europe. The rock has only to be heated, when it crumbles to powder, in which condition it is compressed in molds into blocks, or simply spread over the surface required to be covered, and packed or pressed by peetle or roller, when, after cooling, it assumes a condition closely resembling that of the original rock. See *mastha*, *naphtha*, and *petroleum*. Also *asphalt*.

aspheterism (as-fet'e-rizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σφέτερος*, one's own, + *-ism*. Cf. Gr. *σφετερισμός*, appropriation.] Deprivation of the rights of private property; the principle of communism. *Southey*. [Rare.]

asphesterize (as-fet'e-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *asphesterized*, ppr. *asphesterizing*. [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σφέτερος*, one's own, + *-ize*. Cf. *asphesterism*.] To practise asphesterism. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

asphodel (as'fō-del), *n.* [< L. *asphodelus*, < Gr. *ἀσφόδελος*, king's-spear, a plant of the lily kind; as adj., *ἀσφόδελος λειμών*, in Homer, the asphodel meadow of the dead: origin unknown. The E. forms *affodil*, *daffodil*, *daffodilly*, etc., are corruptions of *asphodel*: see *daffodil*.] A name of various species of *Asphodelus*, a genus of plants, natural order *Liliaceæ*, natives of southern Europe. The yellow asphodel or king's-spear, *A. luteus*, is the handsomest and best-known species, though others are sometimes cultivated for ornament. The asphodel of the earlier English and French poets is the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*. In Gr. myth. the asphodel was the peculiar plant of the dead. Its pale blossoms covering the meadows of Hades. It received this attribution, perhaps, because in Greek lands it is a very common weed, plentiful in barren and desert places and about tombs.

Branched Asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*).

The banks of *asphodel* that border the river of life.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

Bog-asphodel, the name of species of *Narthecium*, *N. ossifragum* and *N. Americanum*. **False asphodel**, the American name of plants of the genus *Tofieldia*. **Scotch asphodel**, *Tofieldia palustris*.

asphyctic (as-fik'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄσφυκτος*, without pulsation (see *asphyxia*), + *-ic*.] 1. Pulseless.

asphyxia (as-fik'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσφυξία*, a stopping of the pulse, < *ἄσφυκτος*, without pulsation, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σφύζειν* (*σφύγ-*), pulsate, throb.] 1. Originally, absence of pulse.—2. The extreme condition caused by failure of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxid in the blood, brought about by any sufficient interference with respiration, as in choking, drowning, or paralysis of the muscles of respiration. Also *asphyxy*.—**Local asphyxia.** See *Raynaud's disease*.

asphyxial (as-fik'si-al), *a.* [< *asphyxia* + *-al*.] Relating to asphyxia; resulting from or indicating asphyxia: as, *asphyxial* symptoms.

asphyxiant (as-fik'si-ant), *n.* [< *asphyxia* + *-ant*¹.] Any poisonous chemical substance which produces asphyxia.

asphyxiate (as-fik'si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asphyxiated*, ppr. *asphyxiating*. [< *asphyxia* + *-ate*³.] To produce asphyxia in; suffocate, or deprive of oxygen to the extent of producing death or very serious symptoms.

The deprivation of oxygen, and the accumulation of carbonic acid, cause injury long before the *asphyxiating* point is reached. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 138.

asphyxiation (as-fik'si-ā'shon), *n.* [*asphyxiate* + *-ion*.] The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

asphyxiative (as-fik'si-ā-tiv), *a.* [*asphyxiate* + *-ive*.] Suffocating; producing asphyxia or suffocation.

asphyxy (as-fik'si), *n.* See *asphyxia*.

aspic¹ (as'pik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aspick*; < F. *aspic*, < Pr. *aspic*, < L. *aspis* (*aspid-*), an asp: see *asp*².] 1. A venomous serpent: same as *asp*², but used chiefly in poetry.

They shall find
That, to a woman of her hopes begrudg'd,
A viper true as any aspic is still.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Thereto she pitched with a body
Showing the *aspick's* tribe.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2†. A piece of ordnance of small caliber.

aspic² (as'pik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *aspicke*; < F. *aspic*, in *huile d'aspic* for *huile de spic* (so first in E., "oil of aspicke"): *spic*, lavender spike, orig. spikenard: see *spike*.] The great lavender, *Lavandula spica*, or *L. latifolia*.

aspic³ (as'pik), *n.* [F.; perhaps < *aspic*, an asp (see *aspic*¹), with allusion to its coolness, there being a French proverbial saying, "Cold as an *aspic*" (Littré); or perhaps from the (supposed) custom of flavoring or seasoning this dish with spikes of lavender: see *aspic*².] In *cookery*, a kind of jelly, made of clear, savory meat-jelly containing fowl, game, fish, etc.

aspick, *n.* See *aspic*¹.

aspiculate (as-pik'ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *aspiculous*.

aspiculous (as-pik'ū-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + L. *spiculum*, a point: see *spiculum*.] Having no hard spicules.

Aspidisca (as-pi-dis'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίδισκος*, fem. form of *ἀσπιδίσκος*, a boss, dim. of *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, type of the family *Aspidiscidæ*. *Ehrenberg*, 1830.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Aspidiscidæ (as-pi-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspidisca*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotrichous *Ciliata*.

Aspidium (as-pid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίδιον*, a little shield, dim. of *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield.] 1. A genus of ferns variously limited, but in its broad sense including all those in which the dot-like sori are covered by a roundish, peltate, or reniform indusium. Those with a reniform indusium, attached by the sinus, are often separated as the genus *Nephrodium*. When the indusium is abortive or obliterated, the species are not distinguishable from ferns of *Polypodium*. The species, cosmopolitan, include nearly 300 species, which vary greatly in size, texture, venation, and division of the frond. About 40 species are found within the United States. The common species are usually known as wood-ferns or shield-ferns. See *shield-fern*.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects. Also *Aspidion*.

Aspidobranchia (as'pi-dō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of prosobranchiate gastropods, approximately equivalent to *Scutibranchia*, *Rhipidoglossa*, or *Chiastoneura*. It includes such families as *Fissurellidæ*, *Haliotidæ*, etc. Also *Aspidobranchiata*.

aspidochirote (as'pi-dō-ki-rō'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *χείρ*, a hand.] A group of ordinary pedate holothurians or sea-cucumbers, with pedate tentacles: equivalent to the family *Holothuriidæ*: contrasted with *Dendrochirote* (which see). Also spelled *Aspidochirotæ*.

In the *Aspidochirotæ*, or holothurians with disk- or shield-shaped tentacles furnished with tentacular ampullæ, the left respiratory tree is found in the male only, there are no retractor muscles to the pharynx, and Cuvierian organs are present. These form the highest type of Holothuroidea, and are mainly tropical in their distribution. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 192.

aspidochirote (as'pi-dō-ki'rōt), *a.* Pertaining to or belonging to the *Aspidochirota*. Also spelled *aspidochirotic*.

Aspidogaster (as'pi-dō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A genus of *Trematoda*, or fluke-worms, parasitic in the pericardial cavity of the fresh-water mussel. *A. conchicola* is an example. See cut under *Trematoda*.

Aspidoglossa (as'pi-dō-glos'ä), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue (lingua).] A genus of beetles, family *Carabidæ*, of the group *Scaritini*. About 70 species are known, all mostly found in Cuba or South America. One, *A. subangulata* (Chaudoir), occurs in the more southern portion of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. It is an elongate, convex, and shining insect, nearly 3 millimeters in length, with very short basal margins, and deeply crenulate tibiæ. The color is black with a greenish tinge, but the antennæ, legs, and under side of the thorax are reddish. It is found on moist ground, where it preys on soft-bodied insects.

Aspidogonoporus (as'pi-dō-gō-nek'tē-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] A genus of leather-back or soft-shelled turtles. *A. spinifer* is a common carnivorous terrapin of North American lakes.

Leather-back Turtle (*Aspidonectes spinifer*).

Aspidophora (as-pi-dof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *aspidophorus*, adj.: see *Aspidophorus*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllopodous branchiopods, containing the genera *Apus* and *Lepidurus*, and equivalent to the modern family *Apodidæ* of the order *Phyllopoda*. Also *Aspidiphora*. See *Potostomata*.—2. In Aliman's system of classification, a suborder of polyzoans constituted for the reception of *Rhabdopleura*.

Aspidophorus (as-pi-dof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπιδοφόρος*, shield-bearing, < *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *φορός*, < *φέρειν*, bear.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes armed with shield-like scales: synonymous with *Agonus*.

aspidorhynchid (as'pi-dō-ring'kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aspidorhynchidæ*.

Aspidorhynchidæ (as'pi-dō-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspidorhynchus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of lepidosteoid fishes with an elongated body covered with ganoid scales, a series of enlarged scales along the sides, jaws prolonged into a beak, the vertebral column homocercal, the fins furnished with fulcra, and the dorsal fin opposite the anal. The species are extinct; they lived during the Mesozoic epoch.

Aspidorhynchus (as'pi-dō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout, a beak.] 1. The typical genus of *Aspidorhynchidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.—2. A genus of reptiles. —3. A genus of worms.

Aspidostraca (as-pi-dos'tra-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a shield, + *ὄστρακον*, a shell.] In Burmeister's system of classification, one of three orders of *Crustacea*, divided into five suborders called *Parasita*, *Lophyropoda*, *Phyllopoda*, *Cirripedia*, and *Pavisiopoda*. See these words.

aspies, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *espy*.

Aspila (as'pi-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίλος*, spot, speck.] 1. A genus

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of moths, family *Noctuidæ*, founded by *Guénée*. The larve are smooth, soft leaf-feeders. *A. virescens* is a beautiful moth, with olive-green fore wings, marked with three distinct pale lines, relieved by coincident deeper shades.

Aspila virescens. (Natural size.)

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

aspine (as'pīn or -pin), *a.* [Irreg. < *asp*[2] + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to an asp; snaky: as, "*aspine* venom," *Quarles*.

aspirant (a-spīr'ant or as'pi-rant), *n.* and *a.* [< *aspirant*, a candidate (prop. ppr.), < L. *aspirant*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *aspirare* (> F. *aspirer*), aspire: see *aspire*.] **I.** *n.* One who aspires; one who seeks advancement, elevation, or preference.

Our young *aspirant* to the name and honours of an English senator. *Sir Hurd.*

"Beauty and extraordinary goodness" were her dower; and she was claimed by four separate *aspirants*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 196.

II. *a.* 1. Aspiring; ambitious: as, "our *aspirant* souls," *Mrs. Browning*.—2. Ascending; mounting up: as, *aspirant* flames. [Rare in both uses.]

aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aspirated*, ppr. *aspirating*. [< L. *aspiratus*, pp. of *aspirare*, give the *h*-sound to, breathe or blow upon: see *aspire*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pronounce with a breathing or an audible emission of breath; pronounce with such a sound as that of the letter *h*: as, we *aspirate* the words *horse* and *house*, but not *hour* and *honor*; cockneys often *aspirate* words beginning with a vowel.

Such names as were originally *aspirated*—that is say, had an audible bit of an *h* pronounced after them.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 93.

2. To remove by aspiration: said of *nowing-machine*, one in which aspiration or suction is used instead of a blast.

II. *intrans.* To be uttered with an aspirate or strong breathing. [Rare.]

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for one and it *aspirate*. *Dryden.*

aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *aspiratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Pronounced with the aspirate or rough breathing; pronounced with the *h*-sound, or with a strong emission of breath.

The Zend often showing an *aspirate* mute where the Sanskrit has the unaspirate, and vice versâ.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 172.

They are not *aspirate*, *i. e.*, with such an aspiration as *h*.
Holder, Elem. of Speech.

II. *n.* An aspirated sound, or a sound like one *h*; a sound with which the *h*-sound is combined, or which corresponds historically to a sound of this nature: thus, the Sanskrit *kh*, *ph*, *bh*, etc., and the Greek *ch*, *th*, *ph* (= *f*, *θ*, *φ*) are called *aspirates*, as are also the English *f*, *th*, which are more properly called breathings or spirants; also, a character or combination of characters representing a sound thus described, as the letter *h*, the Greek rough breathing, etc.

aspirated (as'pi-rā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *aspirate*.

aspiration (as-pi-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *aspiratio*(*n*-), a breathing upon, aspiration of a sound, the aspirate letter *h*, < *aspirare* : see *aspirate*, *v.*] 1. The act of aspirating or breathing; breath.

Fanned with continued breezes, and gentle *aspirations* of wind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 28.

2. An aspirated sound; a phonetic breathing.

The *h*, the pure *aspiration*, is an expulsion of flatus through the position of the adjacent letter, whether vowel, semivowel, or nasal.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 67.

The Latin grammarian Priscian found that the *h* is not that the sound then expressed by *f* was originally signified by *p* with an *aspiration* (that is, by *ph*).
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 172.

3. The act of aspiring or ardently desiring; an ardent wish or desire, chiefly after what is elevated or spiritual.

She . . . feels neither inclination to pleasure nor *aspiration* after virtue. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 112.

All Emerson's *aspirations* were toward greatness of character, greatness of wisdom, nobility of soul.
The Century, XXVII. 928.

4t. Aid; inspiration; countenance.

To God's honour, . . . without the *aspiration* and help of whose especial grace no labours of man can profit.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 887.

5. The act of removing a fluid, as pus or serum, from some cavity of the body, by means of a hollow needle or trocar connected with a suction-syringe.—6. Suction; the act or process of drawing air through (by some method of exhaustion), as opposed to the act or process of forcing it through—that is, to a blast.

For cleaning grain there are other kinds of apparatus in which the principle of *aspiration*, or drawing currents of air through the grain, is now extensively employed.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 344.

—**Syn. 3.** Longing, yearning.

aspirator (as'pi-rā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *aspirare*, breathe or blow upon: see *aspirate* and *aspire*.] 1. An apparatus for creating a vacuum by the action of a moving fluid. A common form is that of a simple vessel filled with water and connected with the receptacle to be exhausted. On opening the tube the water to escape below, a partial vacuum is formed above it.

2. A surgical instrument, consisting of a hollow needle, or trocar, connected with a suction-syringe, used in removing fluids from the cavities of the body.—3. A form of winnowing-machine employing aspiration instead of a blast. See *aspiration*, 6.

aspiratory (a-spīr'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **aspiratorius*, < *aspirare*, breathe upon: see *aspirate* and *-ory*.] Relating to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

aspire (a-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *aspired*, ppr. *aspiring*. [< late ME. *aspyre*, < O. *aspirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *aspirar* = It. *aspirare*, < L. *aspirare*, *adspirare*, breathe or blow upon, desire to reach, < *ad*, to, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirit*. *Cf. conspire*, *aspire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To breathe to or into.

To sprende his beames vpon vs, and *aspire* hys breth into vs. *More*, Apol., xiii. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To breathe forth or exhale. *Shenstone.*

Whose notes the air *aspire*
Of th' old Egyptian or the Thracian lyre.
Sir R. Howard, Love Rested.

3. To breathe after; seek with eagerness to attain to; long or try to reach; attempt.

Who dare *aspire* to the name of citizen? *Burke*, Rev. in France, p. 184.

4. [See II., 2.] To mount or soar to; attain.

That gallant spirit hath *aspir'd* the clouds.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

Come, there was never any great thing yet
Aspired, but by violence or fraud.
B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be eagerly desirous; aim ambitiously, especially at something great or noble; be ambitious: followed by an object with *to* or *after*, or by an infinitive: as, to *aspire* to a crown or *after* immortality.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 127.

He *aspired* to see
His native Pisa queen of arts and arms
Of cities. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. [Partly influenced by association with *spire*.] To rise up as an exhalation, or as smoke or fire; hence, to mount in the air, tower up or rise high.

Whose flames *aspire*,
As thoughts do blow them, higher and higher.
Shak., M. W., of W., v. 5, song.

aspirer (a-spīr'er), *n.* [< *aspire*, *v.*] Aspiration; ardent wish or desire.

And mock the fondling for his mad *aspire*. *Chapman.*

aspirement (a-spīr'ment), *n.* [< *aspire* + *-ment*.] The act of aspiring; aspiration.

By which *aspirement* she her wings displays.
Ant. Brewer (?), Lingua, III. 8.

aspirer (a-spīr'er), *n.* One who aspires; an aspirant.

aspiring (a-spīr'ing), *p. a.* 1. Animated with an ardent desire, as of power, importance, or excellence; ambitious; soaring: as, "*aspiring* nobles," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Aspiring beggary is wretchedness itself.
Goldsmith, Vicar, III.

Ere he filled with loves, hopes, longings, this *aspiring* heart of man. *Lowell*, Anti-Apis.

2. Rising; towering or soaring.

To sore destruction driven the *aspiring* wall.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 566.

aspiringly (a-spīr'ing-li), *adv.* In an aspiring manner; eagerly; ambitiously.

aspiringness (a-spīr'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being aspiring; ambitiousness. [Rare.]

aspis (as'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπίς*, an asp, the Egyptian cobra: see *asp*[2].] 1. Same as *asp*[2] or *aspic*[1]. Also used as a generic term.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Germar*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Treitschke*, 1829.

aspish (as'pish), *a.* [< *asp*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to asps; snaky. *N. E. D.*

aspisoma (as-pi-sō'mā), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἀσπίς*, a shield, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of South American fireflies, of the family *Telephoridæ*, belonging to the malacodermatous division of pentamerous *Coleoptera*. *A. lineatum* is the common firefly of the Amazon region.

Asplanchna (as-plangk'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σπλάγχνον*, without bowels, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σπλάγχνα*, bowels.] A genus of free *Rotifera*, having a rounded sac-like body, devoid of appendages, and possessing neither anus nor intestine, whence the name. The genus is typical of the family *Asplanchnidæ*.

asplanchnic (as-plangk'nik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσπλάγχνος*, without bowels (see *Asplanchna*), + *-ic*.] Having no intestine or alimentary canal; anenterous.

asplanchnid (as-plangk'nid), *n.* A rotifer of the family *Asplanchnidæ*.

Asplanchnidæ (as-plangk'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asplanchna* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wreath single and marginal, the trophi ineudate, and no intestine, anus, or foot. *Asplanchna* is the leading genus.

Asplenium (as-plē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσπλήνιον*, also *σπλήνιον*, usually *ἀσπλήνιον* (> L. *asplenium*), spleenwort, supposed to be a cure for the spleen, < *ἀ-* euphonic + *σπλήν*, spleen: see *spleen*.] A genus of ferns characterized by linear or oblong sori lying on the veins (which are free in most species) and obliquely to the costa, the involucre being conformable to the sorus and opening toward the costa when single. It is the largest genus of the order (*Filices*) excepting *Polypodium*, and is represented in all parts of the world, wherever ferns grow. It includes very varied forms. Many of the species are evergreen, and some are cultivated for their beauty. Among the more common species, growing in the United States, are the bird's-nest (*A. Filix-fœmina*), black maidenhair (*A. Trichomanes*), distributed around the world, and wall-rue (*A. Ruta-muraria*), and ebony spleenwort (*A. ebenum*).

aspodill, *n.* An obsolete and corrupt form of *asphodel*. *Asphodelus ramosus*). Also *aspodil-flower*. *Holme*, 1688.

asporous (a-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] Without spores; not developing spores.

In the case of the simplest and most minute Schizomycetes (Micrococcus, etc.) no definite spores have been discovered; any one of the segments of the constricted row commence a new series of cells by growth and division. We may call these forms *asporous*, at any rate provisionally.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 604.

asport (as-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *asportare*, carry away, < *ab*, away (see *ab-*), + *portare*, carry.] To carry away; especially, to remove feloniously. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

asportation (as-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *asportatio*(*n*-), a carrying away, < *asportare*, pp. *asportatus*: see *asport*.] 1. A carrying away or off. [Rare.]

Aubrey, whose "Miscellanies" were published in 1696, had no doubts whatever as to the physical reality of the witch. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 115.

2. In *criminal law*, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited. It may be theft, though the goods be not carried from the house or apartment.

asprer, *a.* A Middle English form of *asper*[1].

Aspredinæ (as-pre-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspredo* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Aspredinina* or *Aspredinidæ*. *Swainson*, 1839.

aspredinid (as-pred'i-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aspredinidæ*.

Aspredinidæ (as-pre-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspredo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Aspredo*, containing a few fresh-water catfishes of South America. They have no operculum, no adipose fin, no spine in the dorsal fin, reduced gill-openings, small eyes and mouth, and 6 to 8 barbels. The skin is either smooth or tuberculous.

Aspredinina (as-pre-di-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aspredo* (*-din-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ pectinopteri*, with the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other, the lower lip not reverted, and the humerocubital process much developed and prolonged: synonymous with the family *Aspredinidæ*.

Aspredo (as-prē'dō), *n.* [NL., < L. *asprēdo*, roughness, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*[1].] A genus of nematognathous fishes, typical of the family *Aspredinidæ*.

asprely†, *adv.* See *asperly*.

asproness†, *n.* See *asperness*.

asprino (as-prē'nō), *n.* [It., prop. dim. of *aspro*, sour, sharp, < L. *asper*: see *asper*[1].] A

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white wine made in the neighborhood of Reme. The best-known quality is sparkling.

aspyt, *n.* and *r.* A Middle English form of *espy*.

squat (a-skwot'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *squat*.] In or into a squatting posture.

Sitting *squat* between my mother and sister. *Richardson.*

asquint (a-skwint'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< ME. *asquint*, *a asquynte*, appar. < *a*[3] + **squint* (cf. D. *schuinte*, slope, slant); but *squint* is not found in ME., the mod. form *squint*, *adv.* and *a.*, having arisen by aphæresis from *asquint*.] 1. To or on at the corner or angle of the eye; obliquely; toward one side; not in the straight line of vision; askance; squintly.

Who look *asquint* or shut their eyes. *Swift.*

Edifices . . . with all their costliness, looking somewhat *asquint* on the visitor, as if questioning his right to enter them. *Atlantic Monthly*, Tableta, p. 70.

2. In the condition of squinting; oblique.

The eye is muddy and sometimes *asquint*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 126. (*N. E. D.*)

asquirm (a-skwėrm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *squirm*.] On the squirm; squirming. *Howells.*

ass[1] (as), *n.* [< ME. *as*, *ass*, *asse*, < AS. *assa*, *m.* (fem. assumed not **asse*), an assumed form, perhaps adapted from ONorth. *assnêl*, *asnêl*, *asnî* (which is from the Celtic), the earlier form of the common Teut. type, being *esol*, *esil* (> OS. *esil* = D. *ezel* (> E. *easel*, q. v.) = OHG. *esil*, MHG. G. *esel* (> Dan. *esel*, *æsel*) = Sw. *gylta* (cf. Ir. and Gael. *asal* = Manx *assyl*, and OBulg. *oslŭ* = Bohem. *osel* = Pol. *osioł*, *oseł* (barred l) = Russ. *oslu* = Lith. *asilas* = OPruss. *asilis*), prob. the same, with variant termination, as Icel. *asni*, *m.*, *asna*, fem., = Sw. *åsna* = Dan. *aasne* = OHG. *asyn* = Corn. *asen* = Bret. *azen*; all appar. (the Slav. and Lith. forms through Teut.) < L. *asinus* (> *asina* = Sp. Pg. *asno* = Pr. *asne* = OF. *asne*, F. *âne* = It. *asino*, dim. *asinello*, > E. *asinine*), perhaps ult. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *athôn*, a she-ass. Cf. *G. assel*, esp. in comp. *keller-assel* (also *kellerassel*), a wood-louse, so named from its color, < L. *cellarius*, a little ass, dim. of *asinus*; cf. Gr. *ὄνος*, a wood-louse.] 1. A solidungulate quadruped of the family *Equidæ* and genus *Equus*. This animal has long ears, a short mane, and a tail covered with long hairs at the end. It is usually ash-colored, with a black cross over the shoulders and upper leg, longitudinal and a transverse dark streak. The tame or domestic ass is patient, and carries a heavy burden. It is slow, but very sure-footed, and for this reason very useful on rough, steep, and hilly ground. The ass is supposed to be a native of central Asia (by Darwin referred to Abyssinia), where vast troops roam over the great deserts in a wild state. The wild ass is the onager, of which one is accounted the noblest game in Persia, where its flesh is prized as venison in which the Mohammedan mind has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. See *zebra*.

2. Any wild species of the subgenera *Asinus*, as the dziggetai or hemionus. The domestic ass has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. See *zebra*.

3. Any wild species of the subgenus *Asinus*, as the dziggetai or hemionus. The domestic ass has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity. See *zebra*.

If this be not a fit of some violent affection, I am an *ass* in understanding. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 2.

4. A post in the bridge of a pulp-vat on which the mold is placed to drain.—**Asses' bridge** (*pons asinorum*), a name humorously given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid's Elements of Geometry. See *pons asinorum*, under *pons*, 2, and *bridge*[1].—**The Two Asses**, the stars γ and δ of the constellation Cancer, on either side of the nebula Præsepe. See *Aselli*. *N. E. D.*

ass[2] (as), *n.* [Scotch form of *ash*[2].] Ashes.

ass[3] (as), *n.* A unit of weight in use in different parts of Germany since the adoption of the metric system. It was equal to 5 centigrams, or three quarters of a grain troy.

assacu (as'a-kū), *n.* [Native name.] A euphorbiaceous tree of South America, *Hura crepitans*, the bark and sap of which contain a very acrid poisonous principle. Applied to the skin the milky sap produces a pustular eruption; the natives prepare from it a poisonous drink, also used as an anthelmintic. The seeds are most violently purgative. A decoction of the bark is used as a remedy for elephantiasis, and the pounded leaves are used for rheumatism.

assafetida, *n.* See *asafetida*.

assagai (as'a-gī), *n.* [Also written *assegai*, *assagay*, *assegay*, and formerly *assagaie*, *assagaye* (also *zagaye*, *zagaie*, < F. *zagaie*), and early mod. E. *archegaye* (< F. *archegaie*, *archigaie*, *arcigaye*); < F. *azegaye*, *azagaye*, < Pg. *azagaia*, Sp. *azagaya* (Sp. formerly also without the art., *zagaya*, > It. *zagaglia*, F. *zagaie*, above), < Ar. *az-zaghāyah*, < *al*, the, + *zaghāyah*, a spear: a native Berber word. Cf. *lassegay*.] A slender spear or lance of hard wood, usually having an iron head: now most commonly applied to the throwing-spear or javelin used in battle by the natives of South Africa, especially the Zulus and Kafirs. Also spelled *assegai*.

assagai (as'g-gī), *v. t.* [< *assagai*, *n.*] To strike or kill with an assagai. Also spelled *assegai*.

Upon a signal the Zulus rushed upon their unarmed guests, and *assagaied* them to the last man.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 173.

assagai-wood (as'a-gī-wụd), *n.* The wood of a cornaceous tree of southern Africa, *Curtisia faginea*, of which the Zulus make their spears.

assail (a-sāl'), *adv.* [It., very, much, enough, < M.L. *ad satis*: L. *ad*, to, + *satis*, enough. See *asselh*, *assets*.] In *music*, very: as, *allegro assai*, very quick; *adagio assai*, very slow.

assaí[2] (a-sā'ē), *n.* [Braz.] The native name in Brazil of several species of palms of the genus *Euterpe* (which see). The *assaí-rana* (that is, false *euterpe*) is the species which *Assaí* is a drink prepared from the nuts of *E. oleracea*.

assail (a-sāl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *assailen*, *assilen* (later often by aphæresis *sail*), < OF. *assaillir*, *asalir*, later *assaillir* or Pr. *asalir*, *assalhir* = It. *assalire*, < ML. *assalire*, *adsalire*, assault, for L. *assilire*, *adsilire*, spring upon, leap, jump, rush forth: see *salient*. Cf. *assault*.] 1. To fall upon with violence; assault; attack.

With greedy force he gan the fort t' *assail*. *Spenser.*

The corner-men . . . stood ever in the rear enabled a party to steal round and *assail* them unexpectedly in flank. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., III. 74.

2. To attack with words, arguments, censure, abuse, criticism, appeals, entreaties, or anything that bears upon the mind or feelings: as, to *assail* an obnoxious person with jeers.

The prince now began to harass upon the subject of settling his estate on his daughter. *Scott.*

The really efficient weapons with which the philosophers assailed the evangelical morality. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke.

The metaphysical doctrine *assailed* by Hume tended, when carried to its logical extreme, to identify reality with reason. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. ¶ 64.

3. To fall upon; bring something to bear upon or against; come to grips or with: as, the ship was *assailed* by a severe storm.

Sit down awhile,
And let us once again *assail* your ears. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

When trouble did thee *assail*. *Milton*, Ps. lxxxii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Attack*, *Set upon*, *Fall upon*, *Assail*, *Assault*. *Attack*, literally to fasten to, is the most general of these terms. *Set upon* and *fall upon* have the idea of short and familiar words, and they express a sudden, energetic attack. *Assail* and *assault* have the idea of spring at, are to attack vehemently and perhaps suddenly. *Assault* is the strongest of the four terms, and is specially used of attacks with personal violence, as with fists, stones, etc. All five of these words are extended to warfare, and to contests and struggles of any kind.

This king's [Menephtah's] first experience in war was against an army of wild nationality that had ever before *attacked* Egypt. *H. S. Osborn*, Ancient Egypt, p. 74.

He look'd, and more amazed
Than if serpents had *set* upon him, saw
The maiden standing in the dewy light.
Tennyson, Gareth.

The indignation which arms Hazlitt with secret forces does not awaken until we are pricked and stung and sorely *assailed*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., Shakspeare Emendations.

Then they *assaulted* one of the gates, which they burned: but only to find that the defender had raised a more formidable barrier behind it. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., III. 64.

assailable (a-sā'la-bl), *a.* [< *assail* + *-able*.] Capable of being assailed, attacked, or invaded.

He lived among a generation of sinners, whose consciences were not *assailable* by smooth rhetoricians, and whose vices required the scourge and the hot iron.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 86.

assailant (a-sā'lant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *assaillant*, ppr. of *assaillir* = *assalir* and *-ant*.] I. *a.* 1. Assaulting; attacking; invading with violence. *Milton*, —2. In *her.*, same as *salient*.

II. *n.* One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

The wise man throws himself on the side of his *assailants*. It is more his interest than it is theirs to find his weak point. *Emerson*, Compensation.

assailer (a-sā'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *assailour*, *assailiour*, < OF. *assailleor*, < *assaillir*: see *assail*.] One who assails.

assailment (a-sāl'ment), *n.* [< *assail* + *-ment*.] An assault; an attack. [Rare.]

His most frequent *assailment* was the headache.
Johnson, Pope.

assai-palm (a-sī'pām), *n.* Same as *assaí*[2].

assamar (as'a-mär), *n.* [< L. *asmus*, roasted, + *amarus*, bitter.] A bitter substance produced by roasting in the air such substances as sugar, meat, bread, grain, etc., until they turn brown. *Baron von Reichenbach.*

Assamese (as-a-mēs' or -mēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Assam* + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Assam or its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Assam, an eastern province of British India adjoining Burma and Tibet.

assapan, **assapanic** (as-a-pan', -ik), *n.* [N. Amer. Ind.] The native name of the American flying-squirrel, *Sciuropterus volucella*. Also *assapanick*, *assaphan*.

assart (a-särt'), *v. t.* [< AF. *assarter*, OF. *essarter*, < ML. *exartare* (freq. of *exarare*, pull up, < *ex*, out, + *arare*, plow) = Sp. *ar-tare*, freq. of L. *serire*, *serrire*, pp. *sarritus*, hoe, weed, grub.] In *Eng. law*, to grub up (trees and bushes); clear (wood-land).

assart (a-särt'), *n.* [Now also *essart*; < AF. *assart*, OF. *essart* (> law L. *assarta*, *assartus*, *exartum*), < ML. *exartum*, prop. neut. of *exartus*, pp. of *exarire*, *scrurire* = see *assart*, *v.*] In *Eng. law*: (*a*) The act of grubbing up trees and bushes in a forest. This act, as destroying thickets and covert, was in some circumstances forbidden by law. (*b*) A tree grubbed up by the roots. (*c*) A piece of land cleared, as by grubbing.

In those districts and in many others in the neighbourhood, the copyhold lands which have been reclaimed from the forest-waste are known as "*assart*-lands."
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 520, Origin of Eng. Hist., p. 192.

assary[1], *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσσάρων*.] The Roman copper coin called *as*.

assassin (a-sas'in), *n.* [< F. *assassin* = Pr. *assassin* = Sp. *asesino* = Pg. It. *assassino*, < ML. *assassinus*, prop. one of the *Assassini*, *Assacini*, *Assacarii*, *Assasini*, *Assisini*, *Assessini*, *Hassassini*, *Hassessini*, < OF. *Assacis*, *Hassasis*, MGr. *Ἀσσάσιοι*, pl., from the Ar. sing., **Asas* or *Hashshāshin* and *Hashishiyyin*, the order or sect of the Assassins, lit. hashish-eaters, so called because the agents selected to do murder were first intoxicated with hashish), pl. of *hashshāsh* and *hashishiyy*, hashisheater, < *hashsh*, *hashish*, < *hashsha*[1], v. [esp.] One of the Assassins, a military and religious order in Syria, founded in Persia by Hassan ben Sabbah about the year 1090. A colony migrated from Persia to Syria, and established its places, with their chief seat on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their secret murders in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism. One article of their creed was that the Holy Spirit resided in their chief and that his orders proceeded from God himself. The name of the sect is known by its denomination *old man of the mountain* (Arabic *shēkh al-jebal*, chief of the mountain). These barbarous chieftains were first followers spread terror among nations far and near for almost two centuries. In the time of the crusades they mustered to the number of 50,000, and presented a formidable obstacle to the armies of the Christians. They were eventually subdued by the sultan Bibars about 1272.

2. One who undertakes, for a reward previously agreed on, to put another person to death by surprise or secret assault; hence, one who kills, or attempts to kill, by treacherous violence; a murderer—3†. [With allusion to its 'killing' effect.] A breast-knot, or similar decoration worn in front. *Ladies' Dict.*, London, 1694.

assassinate (a-sas'in-āt), *v. t.* [< *assassiner*, assassinate, worry, vex, = It. *assassinare*, assassinate, < ML. *assassinare*; from the noun.] To murder; assassinate.

With him that *assassinates* his parents.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, p. 502.

assassinate[†] (a-sas'i-nāt-ed), *a.* [*assassinat*(*e*) + *-ed*[2].] Assassinated. *Hammond.*

assassinator[†] (a-sas'i-nāt-or), *n.* [< F. *assassinateur*, ppr. of *assassiner*: see *assassin*, *v.*] An assassin.

assassinate (a-sas'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assassinated*, ppr. *assassinating*. [< ML. *assassinatus*, pp. of *assassinare*: see *assassin*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault; murder by sudden or treacherous violence.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open, . . . and I am ravished and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

2†. To assault; maltreat.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and killed. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1100.

3. Figuratively, to blight or destroy treacherously; overthrow by foul or unfair means: as, to *assassinate* a person's character or reputation.—**Syn. 1.** *Slay*, *Murder*, etc. See *kill*.

II. *intrans.* To commit murder by assassination.

Where now no thieves *assassinate*.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Judges, v.

assassinate† (ə-sas'i-nāt), *n.* [< F. *assassinat*, assassination, < Mil., *assassinatus*, < *assassinare*: see *assassinate*, *v.*] 1. Assassination; murderous assault.

If I had made an *assassinate* upon your father.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, II. 1.

2. An assassin.

Seize him for one of the *assassinates*. *Dryden.*

assassination (ə-sas-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *assassinate* + *-ion.*] The act of assassinating; the act, especially of a hired assassin, of killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault; murder by treacherous violence.

assassinative (ə-sas'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *assassinate* + *-ive.*] Inclined to assassinate. *Carlyle.*

assassinator (ə-sas'i-nā-tor), *n.* 1. An assassin.—2. In *canon law*, one who hires another to kill a third person by surprise or secret assault. He loses the right of sanctuary and all other ecclesiastical immunity, and is subjected to excommunication, and, by the letter of the law, to confiscation of goods or even to deprivation of personal rights, including that of security of life: these penalties could be inflicted even when the attempted assassination fell short of its effect. The law was first made against those employing infidels to murder Christians, but almost immediately and a fortiori extended to Christians as against any person, whether Christian or not, who was allowed to live in the state. The peculiar malice of the crime was placed in its being secret murder for hire. Technically it was unknown to the civil law.

assassinous (ə-sas'i-nus), *a.* [< *assassin* + *-ous.*] Murderous; treacherous.

To smother them in the basest and most *assassinous* manner. *Milton*, On Ormond's Letter, 561 (ord MS.).

assation (ə-sā'shon), *n.* [< F. *assation*, < Mil. **assatio(n-)*, < L.L. *assare*, roast, < L. *assus*, roasted, perhaps for *arsus*, pp. of *ardere*, burn, be on fire.] A roasting.

Assation is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

assault (ə-sâlt'), *n.* [The *t* has been restored, as in *fault*, *vault*, etc.; < ME. *assaut*, *assaute*, *asaute* (also by aphaeresis *saut*, later *sault*), < OF. *assaut*, *asalt*, *asaut*, F. *assaut* = Pr. *assaut* = Sp. *asalto* = Pg. It. *assalto*, < Mil., *assaltus*, assault, attack, < *assaltire*, assault, leap.] 1. An attack or violent onset with physical means; an onslaught; especially, a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified position.

Able to resist
Satan's *assaults*, and quench his fiery darts.
Milton, P. L., xii. 497.

In military art . . . more is oftentimes effected by regular approaches than by an open *assault*.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 454.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an unlawful attack upon the person of another; an attempt or offer to do violence to another, coupled with present ability to effect it, but irrespective of whether the person is touched or not, as by lifting the fist or a cane in a threatening manner. If the person is struck, the act is called *assault and battery*. In Scotland this distinction is not regarded. *Assaults* are variously punished.

3. An attack with other than physical force, as by means of legislative measures, by arguments, invective, appeals, etc.: as, an *assault* upon the constitution of government; an *assault* upon one's reputation.

I would not have thought her proof had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection. *Mach.* Also, ii. 3.

Assault of or at arms, the attack made upon each other by the opposite parties in fencing or in military exercises. = Syn. *Charge*, *Onslaught*, *etc.* See *assart*.

assault (ə-sâlt'), *v. t.* [< late ME. *assaute*, *asaute* (and by aphaeresis *saute*, later *sault*), < OF. *asauter*, later *asaulter* = Sp. *asaltar* = Pg. *assaltar* = It. *assaltare*, < Mil., *assaltare*, < L. *ad*, to, upon, + *saltare*, leap: see the noun.] 1. To attack by physical means; fall upon with violence or with a hostile intention: as, to *assault* a man, a house, a town.

Look in upon me then, and speak with me,
Or, naked as I am, I will *assault* thee.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Specifically—2. In *law*, to attempt or offer to do violence to another, with present ability to accomplish it. See *assault*, n., 2.—3. To attack with other than physical force; assail with arguments, complaints, hostile words, etc.

The cries of babes new-born . . . *Dryden*, *Assault* his ears.

= Syn. *Attack*, *Set upon*, *etc.* (see *assail*); to storm. See *attack*.

assaultable (ə-sâl'ta-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *assaultable*; < *assault* + *-able.*] Capable of being assaulted.

The 28th day of October the walls were made low, and the town *assaultable*. *Holl*, Henry VIII., an. 15.

In the breach made *assaultable*?
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 3.

assaultant (ə-sâl'tant), *a.* [< OF. *assaultant*, ppr. of *assaulter*: see *assault*, and cf. *assailant*.] Same as *assailant*, 1.

assaulter (ə-sâl'ter), *n.* One who assaults or violently attacks; an assailant.

assault, u. Older spelling of *assault*.

assay (ə-sā'), *n.* [< ME. *assay*, *assai*, *asaye*, *essai* (and by aphaeresis *say*, < OF. *assai*, *essay* = Pr. *assai*, *assag* = Cat. *assaig* = Sp. *asayo* = It. *assaggio*, *saggio*; also, with variation of the same prefix, OF. *essai* (> E. *essai*) = Pr. *essai* = Cat. *essaig* = Sp. *ensayo* = Pg. *ensaio* (Mi. reflex *exagium*, *assaia*, *exagium*, *esayum*), < L.L. *exagium*, a weighing, cf. *exámen* (for **exagmen*), a weighing, examination), < *exagere*, *exigere*, weigh, try, prove, measure, examine: see *examen*, *examine*, and *exigent*, and cf. the doublet *essay*. For the change of prefix, see *ex-*, 2.] 1†. Examination; trial; attempt; essay.

Neither is it enough to have taken a slender taste or *assay* thereof. *Udall*, Pref. to Luke.

This cannot be,
By no *assay* of reason. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

He hath made an *assay* of her virtue.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

Hence—2†. Trial by danger; risk; adventure.

Through many hard *assayes* which did betide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 35.

3†. Trial; tribulation; affliction.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to minister sorrow's meed.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 27.

4. The trial of the purity, weight, etc., of metals or other substances; the tests and analyses; any operation or experiment for ascertaining the quantity of a precious metal in an ore or a mineral, or in coin or bullion. See *assaying*, 2. The subordinate terms to be used, *viz.*—

6. In *law*, an examination of weights and measures by the standard. *Cowell.*—7. Formerly, the act or process of tasting wine or drink intended for another, as a king, before presenting it.—8†. Value; ascertained purity: as, "stones of rich *assay*," *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 15.—**Annual assay**, an annual trial of gold and silver coin to ascertain whether the standard of fineness and weight of coinage is maintained. See *assaying*, 2. (a) At every trial or in every puncture; always. (b) At all hazards; ready for every event. = **Cup of assay**. small cup with which the assay of wine, etc., was made. (See 7.)—**Put it in assay†**, make the trial or experiment. = Syn. 4. *Assay*, *Analysis*. *Assay* is the trial of metals, and is thus a word of narrower signification than *analysis* (which see).

assay (ə-sā'), *v.* [< ME. *assayen*, *assayen*, *assaien* (later also by aphaeresis *say*, *say*), < OF. *assayer*, *assaier* = Pr. *assaiar*, *assatjar* = Sp. *ensayar* = It. *assaggiare*; also, with variation of the same prefix, OF. *essayer* (> E. *essay*, q. v.) = Pr. *essaiar*, *essaiar* = Cat. *ensaiar* = Sp. *ensayar* = Pg. *ensaiar*; from the noun.] *I. trans.* 1. To examine by trial; put to the trial; try the effect or merit of: as, to *assay* armor. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Soft words to his fierce passion she *assay'd*.
Milton, P. L., x. 865.

Here, too, our shepherd-pipes we first *assay'd*.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

Specifically—2. To make trial of or analyze, as an ore or metallic compound, with the view of determining the quantity of a particular metal present in it.—3. To attempt; endeavor; essay: often with an infinitive as object.

The first part I have told you in three sermons past, in which I have *assayed* to cut with my plough, to prove what I could do. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

She hath *assay'd* as much as may be proved.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 608.

[Hen. VIII.] effected no more than what his own predecessors desired and *assayed* in vain.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 5.

[In this sense *essay* is now commonly used.]

4†. To endeavor to influence.

Implore her in my voice, that she make friends
To the strict deputy; bid herself *assay* him.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3.

5†. To affect; move.

When the bait is ill *assayed*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

II. intrans. To make an attempt or endeavor; try. [Now more commonly *essay*.]

assayable (ə-sā'a-bl), *a.* [< *assay* + *-able.*] Capable of being assayed or tested.

assay-balance (ə-sā'bal'ans), *n.* A very accurate balance used by assayers.

assayer (ə-sā'er), *n.* [< ME. *assayer*, *assaiur*, *assaiour*, < AF. *assaiur*, *assaiour*: see *assay* and *-er*1.] 1†. One who tries, tests, or attempts.—2. One who assays metals; one who examines metallic ores or alloys for the purpose of determining the quantity of any particular metal, particularly of gold or silver, present in them. Specifically—3. An officer of the mint, whose duty is to test bullion and coin.

assay-furnace (ə-sā'fėr"nās), *n.* A simple form of furnace and muffle for leading metals in cupels.

assaying (ə-sā'ing), *n.* The act or art of testing metals, ores, or alloys in order to ascertain the quantity of gold or silver or any other metal present in them. There are two modes of assaying, one of which is sometimes employed to corroborate the other. These are called the *humid* or *wet* process, in which the solution of the metals is effected by means of acids, after which those sought for are precipitated by proper reagents. The other is called the *dry* process, and is performed by the agency of heat. The first is generally employed for the purpose of estimating the quantity of gold in silver bullion or alloy, and the second in regard to ores. Tests are also made by comparison of specific gravities, and by the color of the streak or trace made by rubbing the ore upon a rough surface. In Great Britain each article of silver or gold plate is assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall previously to being sold, in order to determine the exact richness of the metal of which it is made. See *bull-mark*.

assay-master (ə-sā'mas'tėr), *n.* An assayer; a chief officer appointed to try the weight and fineness of the precious metals.—2. An officer appointed, in the provincial period in Massachusetts, to test the quality of potash and pearlash intended for export, or the composition of the worms and still-heads used in distilling.

assay-office (ə-sā'of"is), *n.* A laboratory where ores or metals are assayed.

assé†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *ass*1.

asse2 (as), *n.* A name of the canna, a small African lily. *Treasury of Botany.*

asseal†, *v. t.* [< ME. *asselen*, *aselen*, var. of *enseler*; see *enseal*.] Same as *enseal*.

ass-ear (as'ēr), *n.* An old name for the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

assectation† (as-ek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *assectatio(n-)*, attendance, < *assectari*, pp. *assectatus*, attend upon, < *ad*, to, + *sectari*, follow, attend, freq. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Attendance or waiting upon; a following. *Blount*; *Bailey.*

assectator† (as-ek-tā'tor), *n.* [L., < *assectarī*: see *assectation*, and *-ator*.] Same as *assecutor*.

assecure† (as-ē-kūr'), *v. t.* [< ME. *assecuren*, < *assecurare*, assure: see *assecutor*, *secure*, *v.*] Same as *ensure*. *Chaucer.*

assecurance† (as-ē-kū'rans), *n.* [< ME. *assecurance*, < *assecurare*, pp. *assecuratus*, assure: see *assecure*.] Assurance; a making secure or sure.

How far then reaches this *assecurance*? so far as to exclude all fears, all doubting? *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xiii.

assecure (as-ē-kūr'), *v. t.* [< ML. *assecurare*, assure, < L. *ad*, to, + *securus*, secure, safe. Doublet, *assure*, q. v.] To make secure; make sure or certain.

Sin is not helped but by being *assecured* of pardon.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., vi. 6.

assecution (as-ē-kū'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **assecutio(n-)*, < *assecutus*, pp. of *assequi*, follow up, reach, obtain, < *ad*, to, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] An obtaining or acquiring.

His first (benefice) . . . is immediately void by his *assecution* to a second. *Aylife*, Parergon, p. 125.

assegai, *n.* and *v.* Same as *assagai*.

assegee†, *n.* and *n.* See *assiege*.

assegire†, *v. t.* To seize. *Marlowe.* [Rare.]

assegnt†, *v. t.* [< OF. *assegner*, < L. *assignare*, assign.] To assign; appropriate; adopt.—2. To substimilate: as, to *assegnt* aliment. [Rare in both uses.]

assemblage (ə-sem'blāj), *n.* [< F. *assemblage*, < *assembler*, assemble: see *assemble*1 and *-age*.] 1. The act of assembling or the state of being assembled; association.

In sweet *assemblage* every blooming grace. *Fenton.*

2. A collection of individuals or of particular things: as, an *assemblage* of noted men; an *assemblage* of rare materials.—3. The act of fitting together, as parts of a machine; in *engr.* and *joinery*, a union of parts or pieces by framing, dovetailing, etc. See *assembling*.

The exterior plank (*l*, *n*, planking). . . . The large wooden war ships was divided into a number of distinct *assemblages*, each having a special designation.
Thomas, Naval Arch., § 212.

assemblance†† (ə-sem'blans), *n.* [< OF. *assemblance* = It. *assembranza*: see *assemble*1 and *-ance*.] An assembly.

To wcete the cause of their *assemblance* wide.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 21.

assemblance2 (ə-sem'blans), *n.* [< OF. *assemblance* (Roquefort), < *assembler*, resemble: see *assemble*2 and *-ance*.] Representation; likeness; semblance.

Cure I for the . . . big *assemblance* of a man? Give me the spirit. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

assemblation†, *n.* A gathering; a meeting. *Roger North*, Examen. [Rare.]

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assemble[1] (a-sem'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assembled*, ppr. *assembling*. [< ME. *assemblen*, *assemblien*, *assemelen*, *assemlen*, < OF. *assembler*, *assembler*, *assanbler* = Pr. *assemblar*, *asemblar*, *asemlar* = Sp. *asemblar* = It. *assemblare*, *assembrare*, < ML. *assimulare*, bring together (in L. the same as *assimilare*: see *assimilate*[2]), < L. *ad*, to, + *simul*, together. Also by aphæresis *semble*, Ch., *assemble*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To collect into one place or body; bring or call together; convene; congregate.

Thither he *assembled* all his train. *Milton*, P. L., v. 767.

2. To fit together. See *assembling*, 2.—**Syn.** To join or couple, as one with another, or as in sexual intercourse. – **Syn. 1.** To convene, collect, congregate, muster, unite.

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet or come together; convene, as a number of individuals; as, "the church *assemble*." *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 1. To meet in battle; fight.—**Syn. 1.** To gather, get together, muster, convene.

assemble[1] (a-sem'bl), *n.* [< *assemble*[1], *v.* Cf. *assemble*.] An assembly.

assemble[2] (a-sem'bl), *v. t.* [Late ME. *assemble*; < OF. *assembler*; cf. Pg. *assemelhar*, *assimilar* = It. *assimigliare*, *assembiare*, *assigliare*; < L. *assimilare*, *assimilare*, make like, consider like, compare, < *ad*, to, + *similis*, like (related to *simul*, together; cf. *assemble*[1]); see *assimilate*. Also by aphæresis *semble*.] **1.** To be similar to; resemble.

For the world *assembleth* the see.
Caxton, Golden Legend, p. 114. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To liken or compare.

Britaes may be *assembled* to pitch.
Lodge, Sermons before Law, VI. (Arber), p. 101.

assembler (a-sem'blėr), *n.* **1.** One who assembles.—**2.** Specifically, a workman who assembles parts together the different parts of a machine, as of a watch. See *assembling*, 2.—**3t.** One who takes part in an assembly; a member of an assembly.

assembling (a-sem'bling), *n.* **1.** A collecting or meeting together.

Not forsaking the *assembling* of ourselves together, as the manner of some is. Heb. x. 25.

2. The act of fitting together parts of machines and instruments, such as sewing-machines, guns, microscopes, watches, etc., especially when duplicate parts are so exactly made as to be interchangeable.

assembling-bolt (a-sem'bling-bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt for holding together the several parts of a machine or tool.

assembly (a-sem'bli), *n.*; pl. *assemblies* (-bliz). [< ME. *assemble*, *assemblage*, *assemblee*, < OF. *assemblee*, F. *assemblée* = Pr. *assemblada* = Sp. *asamblea*), meeting, coming together, < *assembler*, meet: see *assemble*[1].] **1.** The act of assembling, or the state of being assembled or gathered together.

A Triennial Bill enforced the *assembly* of the Houses every three years, and bound them under a penalty to proceed to election if the Royal writ failed to summon them. *J. R. Greene*, Short Hist. Eng., p. 524.

2. A company of persons gathered together in the same place, and usually for the same purpose, whether religious, political, educational, or social; an assemblage.

At length they issued from the grove behind
A fair *assembly* of the female kind.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 154.

Another *assembly*, composed of representatives chosen by the people in all parts, gives free access to the whole nation, and communicates all the light, truth, passions, prejudices, and wishes to government. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 205.

The Popular *assembly* and the Senatorial Court of Justice are in principle the same institution; they are gatherings of the freemen of the community for different public purposes. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 173.

3. Specifically—*(a)* [*cap.*] The name given to the lower house of the legislature in several of the United States and in some of the British colonies. *(b)* A company of persons of both sexes met for dancing; a ball; especially, a ball the expenses of which are defrayed by the subscriptions of those who take part in it.

Her girls . . . appeared perseveringly at the Winchester and Southampton *assemblies*; they penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and regatta-quieten there.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

4. *Milit.*; *(a)* The second beating of the drum before a march, upon which the soldiers strike their tents. *(b)* A drum-beat or bugle-call to bring troops together at an appointed place.

Ingoldsby . . . thought it best to beat the loyalty of the dragoons by sounding the *assembly*.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 109.

5t. An assemblage of inanimate objects.

To Venice herself, or to any of the little *assembly* of islands about her. *Howell*, Letters, i. 1.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster, commonly called *The Westminster Assembly*, a convocation summoned by the Long Parliament to advise "for the settling of the government and the liturgy of the church of England." Most of its members were Presbyterians, and nearly all were Calvinists. It met July 1, 1643, and continued its session till February 22, 1649. The chief work of its labors were the Directory of Public Worship, the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, which were rejected in England, but established in Scotland. — **Black Assembly**, to the University of Cambridge, the great *assembly* of the Presbyterians, 1640–60. The highest ecclesiastical tribunal of churches of the Presbyterian order, meeting annually, composed of ministers and ruling elders delegated by each presbytery within their respective national bounds. (*b*) In many of the United States, the collective title of the legislature. (*c*) In New Jersey, the lower house of the legislature. — **Legislative Assembly**. (*a*) The collective title of the legislature in the State of Oregon and the territories of the United States; also, the title of the lower house of the single legislative body in many of the British colonies. (*b*) *French hist.*, the legislative body of 1791–92, 1849–51, as distinguished from the National Assembly of 1789–1791. — **National Assembly**. (*a*) *French hist.*, first of the revolutionary bodies, in session 1789–1791. The States General, elected in 1789, were opened May 5, 1789, and in June the third estate assumed the title of National Assembly and absorbed the two remaining estates. Its chief work was the formation of the Constitution of 1791. It is also called the *Constituent Assembly*. (*b*) In many countries, the popular branch. — **Rump assembly**, a contemptuous name for the single legislative body in many of the British colonies. (*b*) *French hist.*, the legislative bodies of 1792–1795, 1849–51, as distinguished from the National Assembly of 1789–1791. — **National Assembly**, the Church Act, first of the revolutionary bodies, in session 1789–1791. The States General, elected in 1789, were opened May 5, 1789, and in June the third estate assumed the title of National Assembly and absorbed the two remaining estates. Its chief work was the formation of the Constitution of 1791. It is also called the *Constituent Assembly*.

assemblyman (a-sem'bli-man), *n.*; pl. *assemblymen* (-men). [< *assembly* + *man*.] A member of a legislative assembly. [U. S.]

assembly-room (a-sem'bli-rōm), *n.* A room in which persons assemble, especially for dancing. See *assembly*, 3.

assen[1], *n.* An obsolete plural of *ass*. *Chaucer*.

assen[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *assin*.

assent (a-sent'), *v.* [< ME. *assenten*, *assenten* (later also by aphæresis *sente*), < OF. *assenter*, *asenter* (< L. *assentari*, *assentari*, freq. of *assentire*), also *assentir*, *asentir*, < L. *assentire*, more frequently deponent, *assentiri*, assent to, approve, consent, < *ad*, to, + *sentire*, feel, > E. *sent*, *scent*, *sense*, *sentient*, *sentiment*, *scent* and *sense*, and cf. *consent*, *dissent*, and *resent*.] **I.** *intrans.* To admit a proposition as true; express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed; concur; acquiesce: with *to* before an object.

The Jews also *assented*, saying that these things were so. Acts xxiv. 9.

We cannot *assent* to a proposition without some intelligent apprehension of it; whereas we need not understand it at all in order to believe it.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 6.

–Syn. To agree, subscribe.

II.† *trans.* To agree to; approve; determine.

Here wytes wolde it wel *assente*.
Chaucer, Sen. Frol. to C. T., l. 374.

assent (a-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *assent*, *asent*, < *assenten*, *asenten*, the verb: see *assent*, *v.*] **1.** The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition proposed for acceptance.

Faith is the *assent* to any proposition on the credit of the proposer. *Locke*.

2. Consent; concurrence; acquiescence; agreement to a proposal: as, the bill before the house has the *assent* of a great majority of the members.

Without the king's *assent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

No parish-business in the place could stir,
Without direction or *assent* from her.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

3. Accord; agreement; approval.

Virtue engages his *assent*,
But Pleasure wins his heart.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

Too many people read this ribaldry with *assent* and admiration. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

4t. Opinion.

Thou art con of his *assent*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 296.

Royal assent, in England, the approbation given by the sovereign in Parliament to a bill which has passed both houses, after which it becomes a law. This assent may be given in two ways: (*a*) In person, when the sovereign comes to the House of Peers, the Commons are sent for, and the titles of all the bills which have passed are read. The royal assent is declared in Norman French by the clerk of the Parliament. (*b*) By letters patent under the great seal, signed by the sovereign, and notified in his or her absence. A money bill, or bill of aids, originates in the House of Commons, is presented by the Speaker for the royal assent.

–Syn. *Assent*, *Consent*, *Concurrence*, *Acquiescence*, acceptance, adherence. *Assent* is primarily an act of the understanding; *consent* is distinctly the act of the will: as, I *assent* to that proposition; I *consent* to his going. Butler speaks of justifying faith as the *assentive* trust of the understanding and the *consentive* trust of the will. *Assent* is not yet altogether excluded from the field of the will, but tends to express a heedier action of the will than it formerly did, or than *consent* does. Compare Luke xxiii. 24 (margin), "Pilate *assented* that it should be as they required," with the formal *consent* in the royal *assent* to a bill. *Concurrence* is a running of minds in the same channel, an agreement in opinion or decision. *Acquiescence* is a state of act of quiet submission to a decision, an act, or the prevalence of an opinion, because it is near enough to one's wishes, or not worth resisting, or impossible to resist, but not because it is entirely acceptable.

Assent I have described to be a mental assertion; in its very nature then it is of the mind, and not of the lips.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 11.

If any faction of men will require the *assent* and *consent* of other men to a vast number of disputable and unfounded things, I say, it may be to a multitude unlearned among the first of them, and utterly renounce all Christian communion with all that shall not give their *assent* and *consent*, we look upon those to be separatists; we dare not to be so narrow-spirited.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int. to lii.

The necessity, under which the jury is placed, to agree unanimously, in order to find a verdict, gives the preponderating cause of *concurrence* in some common opinion.
Calhoun, Works, I. 68.

The sheepman rubs his brow impishly, . . . but finally, with the inevitable *acquiescence* of all public servants, resumes his composure and goes on.
Hawthorne, Main Street.

assentant (a-sen'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *assentaunt*, < OF. *assentant*, assenting, ppr. of *assentir*, < see *assent*, *v.*, and *-ant*[1]. Doublet, *assentient*.] **I.** *a.* Assenting; agreeing.

II. *n.* One who assents or agrees.

assentation (as-en-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *assentatio(n-)*, flattery, servile assent, < *assentari*, pp. *assentatus*, flatter, assent in everything, irreg. freq. of *assentiri*, assent, agree: see *assent*, *v.*] The act of assenting; especially, obsequious assent to the opinion of another; flattery; adulation.

It is a fearful presage of ruin when the prophets conspire in *assentation*. *Bp. Hall*, Death of Ahab.

Words smooth and sweeter sounded are to be used, rather than rough or harsh, as silver for ringing, *assentation* for flattery. *Instructions for Oratory* (1682), p. 25.

assentator (as'en-tā-tōr), *n.* [< L. *assentator*, < *assentari*, flatter: see *assentation*.] One who assents or consents; especially, one who assents obsequiously; a flatterer. *Sir T. Elyot*.

assentatorily (a-sen'ta-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of an assentator; with adulation or obsequiousness. *Bacon*.

assentatory (a-sen'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *assentator* + *-y*[1] (implied in *assentatorius*, < *assentator*, a flatterer; see *assentator*.] Pertaining to or characterized by assentation; flattering; adulatory.

assenter (a-sen'tėr), *n.* One who assents. See *assentor*.

assentient (a-sen'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *assentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *assentiri*, assent: see *assent*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Assenting; yielding assent. *Quarterly Rev.*

II. *n.* One who assents; an assenter. *North British Rev.*

assentingly (a-sen'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner expressing assent; by agreement.

assentive (a-sen'tiv), *a.* [< *assent* + *-ive*.] Giving assent; complying. *Savage*, [Rare.]

assentment (a-sent'ment), *n.* [< OF. *assentement*, < ML. *assentamentum*, < L. *assentari*, assent: see *assent*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] Assent; agreement. *Sir T. Browne*.

assentor (a-sen'tor), *n.* [< *assent* + *-or*; the usual legal form: cf. *assenter*.] One who assents; specifically, one of the eight voters who indorse the nomination, by a proposer and seconder, of a candidate for election to the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, as required by law.

assert (a-sėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *assertus*, pp. (ML. *asserere*, freq.) of *asserere*, *adserere*, join to, *adserve aliquem manu* (or simply *adserere*) *in libertatem* or *in servitutem*, declare one free or a slave by laying hands upon him, hence free from, protect, defend, lay claim to, assert, declare, < *ad*, to, + *serere*, join, range in a row, = Gr. *εἴρειν*, bind, fasten: see *series* and *serried*.] **1.** To bring (into freedom); set (free). [The original Latin use, *asserere in libertatem*.]

The people of Israel, being utterly oppressed in Egypt, were *asserted* by God into a state of liberty.
Bp. Patrick, on Num. xxiii. 2.

2. To vindicate, maintain, or defend by words or measures; support the cause or claims of: vindicate a claim or title to: now used only of immaterial objects or reflexively: as, to *assert* our rights and liberties; he *asserted* himself boldly.

I could and would myself *assert* the British from his scandalous pen. *Fuller*.

Often, in the parting hour,
Victorious love *asserts* his power
O'er coldness and disdain.
Scott, Marmion, v. 7.

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3. To state as true; affirm; averment; aver; declare.

There is no proof of what is so commonly *asserted*, that the heel is longer in proportion to the foot in Negroes.
Darley, Anat. Vert., p. 419.

To assert one's self, to assume and defend one's rights, claims, or authority; exert one's influence; sometimes, to thrust one's self forward unduly or obtrusively.

The natural strength and firmness of his nature began to *assert itself*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 7.

While the struggle between the Emperor and the Pope absorbed the strength of both, it became possible for the people to *assert themselves*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 498.

—**Syn. 2.** *Assert*, *Defend*, *Maintain*, *Vindicate*. *Assert* supports a cause or claim aggressively: its meaning is well brought out in the expression, *assert yourself;* that is, make yourself felt. To *defend* is to repel attack or to drive back assaults. To *maintain* is to hold up to the full amount, defending from attack, as to maintain the rights of the ancient customs, liberties, rights. To *vindicate* is to rescue, as from disinheritance, dishonor, censure, as to "*vindicate* the ways of God to man," Pope, Essay on Man, i. 16.

And as my vassals, to their utmost might,
Assist my person, and assert my right.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 1,000.

It is time now to draw homeward; and to think rather of *defending* myself, than assaulting others.
Dryden, Pref. to Mock Astrologer.

I will *maintain*
My truth and honour firmly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

If it should at any time so happen that these rights should be invaded, there is no remedy but a resort to the courts to protect and *vindicate* them.
D. Webster, Convention to Revise the Const., 1821.

3. *Assert*, *Affirm*, *Declare*, *Aver*, *Asseverate* (see *declare*), allege, protest, avow, lay down. (See *protest*.) *Assert* seems to expect doubt or opposition, and to meet what one says. *Affirm* strengthens a statement by resting it upon one's reputation for knowledge or veracity: as, "she [Rhoda] constantly *affirmed* that it was even so," Acts xii. 15. *Declare* makes public, clear, or emphatic, especially against contradiction. *Aver* is positive and peremptory. *Asseverate* is positive and solemn.

We can *assert* without asserting.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 11.

It is a pure impertinence to *affirm* with oracular assurance what might perhaps be affirmed with the same assurance offered with the due diffidence of modest and genuine scholarship. *Shakespeare*, p. 23.

Our Hebrew songs and harps, in Babylon
That pleased so well our victors' ear, *declare*
That rather Greece from us these arts received.
Milton, P. R., iv. 237.

Then all *averred* I had killed the bird
That brought the fair wind from the South.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

It is impossible to calculate the good they could do, were it would have done if half which is *asseverated* had only been proved. *J. J. Blunt.*

assertable (a-sėr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *assert* + *-able*.] Capable of being asserted or maintained. Also *assertible*.

assertaut (as-ėr-tâ'shun), *n.* [< ML. *assertatio(n-)*, < *assertare*, pp. *assertatus*, assert: see *assert*.] An assertion. *Sir T. More.*

assertative (a-sėr'ta-tiv), *a.* [< *assert* + *-ative*.] Assertive.

asserter (a-sėr'tėr), *n.* 1. One who asserts or maintains; a champion or vindicator.

Harmodius and Aristogiton had assassinated Hipparchus from private revenge; but they were afterwards called *asserters* of public liberty. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 488.

2. One who asserts or declares; one who makes a positive declaration.

Also *assertor*.

assertible, *a.* [< *assert* + *-ible*.] See *assertable*.

assertion (a-sėr'shun), *n.* [L. *assertio(n-)*, declaration, < *asserere*, *assertum*, see *assert*.] The act of setting free; liberation.—2. The action of maintaining a cause or a claim: as, the *assertion* of one's rights.—3. The act of stating something to be true.

Assertion unsupported by fact is nugatory. *Junius.*

4. A positive declaration or averment; an unsupported statement or affirmation: as, his *assertion* proved to be false.

An *assertion* is as distinct from a conclusion as a word of command is from a persuasion or recommendation.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 2.

The capacity of [elly [protoplasm] to guide forces, which Professor Huxley says is a fact of the most extraordinary significance to him, is not a fact at all, but merely an *assertion*.
Beale, Protoplasm, p. xi.

—**Syn. 2.** Vindication, defence, maintenance.—**3** and **4.** Statement, asseveration, protestation.

assertional (a-sėr'shun-al), *a.* [< *assertion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an assertion; containing an assertion. [Rare.]

assertive (a-sėr'tiv), *a.* [ML. "*assertivus* (implied in adv. *assertive*), < L. *asserere*, pp. of *asserere*: see *assert* and *-ive*.] Positive; dogmatic; affirming confidently; peremptory; affirmative.

Proposing them not in a confident and *assertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheses. *Glanville.*

assertively (a-sėr'tiv-li), *adv.* In an assertive manner; affirmatively.

assertiveness (a-sėr'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being assertive or self-assertive.

As for this *assertiveness*, one should admire it; it tends to the virtue of contentment.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 144.

assertor (a-sėr'tor), *n.* [L. *asserere*, declarer, advocate, defender, < *asserere*: see *assert*.] See *asserter*.

assertorial (as-ėr-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *assertorius*, < L. *asserere*: see *assertor*.] Asserting a fact as true, but not holding it to be necessary. See *assertory*, the common form.

assertorially (as-ėr-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In an assertorial manner; as an assertion.

assertoric, assertorical (as-ėr-tor'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *assertor* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Assertory; assertive: as, an *assertoric* judgment. See *assertory*.

assertory (a-sėr'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *assertorius*, < L. *asserere*: see *assertor*.] Affirming; maintaining; declaratory; affirmative; assertive.

We have not here to do with a promissory oath: . . . it is the *assertory* oath that is now under our hand.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 5.

An *Assertory* Oath is made to a Man before God, and I must swear so, as man may know what I mean.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 77.

Assertory proposition, in *logic*, a proposition stating something to be true, but not stating it as necessary.

assertress (a-sėr'tres), *n.* < *asserter* + *-ess*.] A female who asserts.

asserver (a-sėr'), *v. t.* [L. *asserire*, serve, aid, < *ad*, to, + *serire*, serve: see *sert*.] To help; succor; relieve. *Bailey.*

asservile† (a-sėr'vil), *v. t.* [< *as-*1 + *servile*.] To render servile or obsequious.

[I] am weary of *asserviling* myself to every man's charity.
Barrow, v. 240 (Ord. MS.)

assess, *n.* Plural of *ass* and of *asse*.

assess (a-sės'), *v. t.* [< late ME. *assesse*, also *accesse* (= D. *accesseren* = G. *accessiren*), < OF. *assasser*, < ML. *assessare*, fix a rate, impose a tax, freq. of L. *assidere*, pp. *assessus*, sit beside, be assessor to a judge, in ML. also, to impose a tax, assess (ef. *assessor*), < L. *ad*, to, + *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit*. Cf. *assize*.] 1. To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon, by way of tax: as, to *assess* each individual in due proportion.

His method of raising supplies was to order some rich courtier to pay a sum, and then sell this order to some speculator with the power of torturing the person *assessed*.
Bronghaus.

2. To estimate the value or amount of (property or income) as a basis for taxation.—3. To set, fix, or determine: as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.

assessable (as-ės'a-bl), *a.* [< *assess* + *-able*.] Capable of being assessed; liable to assessment.

assessably (a-ses'a-bli), *adv.* By assessment.

assession (a-sesh'un), *n.* [L. *assession(-n)*, a sitting by or near, < *assidere*, sit by or near: see *assess*.] A sitting beside or together; a session. [Rare.]

assessionary (a-sesh'on-a-ri), *a.* [*assession* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to an assession or to assessors: as, "at the *assessionary* court," *H. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall. [Rare.]

assessment (a-ses'ment), *n.* [ML. *assessamentum*, < *assessare*, assess: see *assess* and *-ment*. Also by aphæresis *assessment*.] 1. The act of assessing, determining, or adjusting the amount of one's proportion of charge, duty, etc., to be paid by an individual, a company, or a community. —2. The amount so determined; the tax or specific sum charged upon a person or property: as, an *assessment* upon shareholders to pay corporate debts.—3. An official valuation of property, profits, or income, for purposes of taxation. —4. The act of ascertaining or assigned.—**Commissioners of estimate and assessment.** See *commissioner*.—**Political assessments**, in the United States, contributions of money levied by political committees upon the office holders and candidates belonging to their respective parties, in order to defray the expenses of a political canvass.—**Union Assessment Acts**, English statutes of 1862 (25 and 26 Vict. c. 103), 1864 (27 and 28 Vict. c. 39), and 1880 (43 and 44 Vict. c. 7), which relate to the poor-rates and secure a uniform valuation of parishes in England.—**Syn.** *Impost*, *Rates*, etc. See *tax*.

assessor (a-ses'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *assessour*, < ME. *assessour*, < OF. *assesseur*, mod. F. *assesseur* = Pr. *assessor* = Sp. *asesor* = Pg. *assessor* = It. *assessore*, < L. *assessor*, an assistant judge, in ML. also assessor of taxes, lit. one who sits by another, < *assidere*, sit by: see *assident*, *assess*.] 1. One who sits by another; hence, one who shares another's position, rank, or dignity; an associate in office.

Don Quixote, . . . or his *assessors*, the curate and the barber. *Warton*, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, I. 338.

2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist a judge as a law authority; in Scotland, the legal adviser of a magistrate, with judicial powers.

Thou frosa the strict inquisitor appears,
And lives and crimes with his *assessors* hears.
Churchill, Ghost, vi.

3. In England, a person chosen to assist the mayor and aldermen of a borough in matters concerning elections.—4. In some universities, as the Scotch, the title of the elected members of the university court or supreme governing body of the university.—5. One appointed to make assessments, especially for purposes of taxation.—**Assessor of the vice-chancellor**, in English universities, a deputy of the vice-chancellor appointed by him to hear causes and to be his viscegerent in court.—**Nautical assessors.** See *nautical*.

assessorial (as-e-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< *assessor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to an assessor, or to a court of assessors.

assessorship (a-ses'or-ship), *n.* [< *assessor* + *-ship*.] The office of assessor.

He this as it may, his progress from the passive Ascuitchatorship towards any active *Assessorship* is evidently of the slowest. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 96.

asset (as'et), *n.* See *assets*.

assetht, *n.* [ME., also *ascth*, *aseth*, *asethe*, *assethe*, *assethe*, etc. (= Sc. *assyth*), < *asetl*, *asetl*, *asez*, *assez*, in the phrase *fere asetl*, *asez fere* (< L. (*ad*) *satis facere*), make amends, lit. do enough: see *asset*, *assets*, the same word, of later and different use in [a] satisfaction, amends.

We may nogbte be assoyled of the trespase but if make *asethe* in that that we may.
Religious Pieces (ed. Percy), p. 6.

Yit never shal make his richesse
Asseth unto his greedynesse.
Gow., Conf. Amant., Bk. of the Rose, l. 5600.

assets (as'ets), *n. pl.*, orig. *sing.* [< AF. *assetz*, *asetz* (OF. *asez*, *asez*, *asez*, *asez*, *asez*, mod. F. *assez* = Pr. *assatz* = Sp. *asaz* = Pg. *assaz* = It. *assai*), enough, in the law phrase *aver assetz*, have enough, taken into E. as 'have assets'; < ML. *ad satis*, to enough, equiv. to L. *satis*, enough: see *satisfy*.] 1. In law: (*a*) Sufficient estate; property sufficient in the hands of an executor or heir to pay the debts or legacies of the testator or ancestor for whose estate he is liable against it. (*b*) Any goods or property or right of action properly available for the payment of a bankrupt's or a deceased person's obligations or debts: generally used to signify resources for the payment of debts, etc. Assets are *real* or *personal*. *Real assets* are lands and tenements left to the heir, subject to the fulfilment of the obligations of the ancestor; *personal assets* are the money or goods of the deceased or insolvent debtor. *Debts due to bankrupt* come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is to collect or convert into money.

2. Property in general; all that one owns, considered as applicable to the payment of his debts: as, his *assets* are very much greater than his liabilities.—3. [As a singular, *asset*.] Any portion of one's property or effects so considered: as, three shares are a valuable *asset*.—**Equitable assets.** See *equitable*.—**Marshaling assets.** See *marshal*, *v.*

assever (a-sev'ėr), *v. t.* [L. *asseverare*, assert strongly, speak in earnest, < *ad*, to, + *severus*, earnest, serious, severe: see *severe*.] To asseverate.

Anselmus . . . not only *asseverets* it, but also endeavoureth . . . to set out the true . . . proportion of it.
Fisher(?), Athenasnatis, p. 317.

asseverate (a-sev'ėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *asseverated*, ppr. *asseverating*. [< L. *asseveratus*, pp. of *asseverare*: see *asseverer*.] To affirm or aver positively or solemnly.

Charity nigh chokes
Ere swallow what they both *asseverate*;
Though down the throat, they feel it go.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 85.

—**Syn.** *Assert*, *Affirm*, *Declare*, etc. (see *assert*); to say, allege, protest, insist, maintain.

asseveration (a-sev-e-rā'shun), *n.* [L. *asseveratio(n-)*, an earnest declaration, < *asseverare*, pp. *asseveratus*, asseverer: see *asseverer*.] 1. The act of asseverating; positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration.

"My God!" cried the monk, with a warmth of *asseveration* which seemed not to belong to him.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 21.

2. That which is asseverated; an emphatic assertion.

He [Leeds] denied with the most solemn *asseverations* that he had taken any money for himself.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

assever'ative (a-sev'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *asseverate* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or characterized by asseveration.

Jean Thompson looked at his wife, whose applause he prized, and she answered by an *asseverative* toss of the head. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 71.

asseverator (a-sev'ēr-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *asseverate* + *-ory.*] Of the nature of an asseveration; solemnly or positively affirming or averring.

After divers warm and *asseveratory* answers made by Mr. Atkins, the captain stopped short in his wish.
Roger North, Examen, p. 247.

ass-head (as'hed), *n.* One who is dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an *ass-head*, and a coxcomb, and a man's a thin-faced knave, a gull?
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

assibilate (a-sib'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assibilated*, ppr. *assibilating*. [< *assibilus*, pp. of *assibilare*, whisper at or to, < *ad*, to, + *sibilare*, whisper: see *sibilant*. The E. sense of *assibilate* depends on that of *sibilant.*] To render sibilant, as a sound; change into a sibilant or hissing sound; alter, as a sound, by the phonetic process called assibilation. The term may be applied to the whole word so affected: as, *church* is an *assibilated* form of *kirk*.

assibilation (a-sib-i-lā'shōn), *n.* [< *assibilate.*] The act of making sibilant; specifically, in *philol.*, the change of a dental or guttural (or a labial) mute into a sibilant: (*a*, *s*, *sh*, *zh*, *ch* = *tch*, or *j* = *dzh*), or into a sound ending in a sibilant, as for instance a palatal. This change usually results from a tendency to accommodate the mute to an immediately succeeding *i*, or *y*: thus, in Latin *natio*, the Latin *natio* becomes *z* (= *ts*) in the Italian *nazione*, and is pronounced *a* in the French *nation* and *sh* in the English *nation*. Similarly, the English *t* approaches or assumes the sound of *sh* before the *y*-sound contained in *long* s in *nature*, *nurture*, etc.

Assidean (as-i-dē'an), *n.* [Also *Assidæan*, *Asidean*; < M.L. *Asidei* (confused with L. *assidei*, as if 'assidentes, sedentes'), pop. *Asidæi*, < Gr. Ἀσιδαῖοι, repr. Heb. *ḥasidim*, lit. pious ones (usually translated "saints" in the English Bible), < *ḥasid* (initial *ḥeth*), pious.] The Greek form of *Hasidean* is approximated to the Heb.] 1. One of a sect of orthodox Jews, opposed to Greek innovations. They were among the first to join Mattathias, the father of the Maccabees, in defense of the purity of their religion and the liberties of their country.

2. One of a mystical sect of English Jews which originated in the eighteenth century.

Also called *Chasidean*.

assident (as'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *assident(-t-)s*, ppr. of *assidere*, sit by or near, < *ad*, to, + *sedere* = *E. sit.* See *assess* and *assiduous.*] Accompanying; concomitant.—**Assident or accessory signs** or **symptoms**, in *pathol.*, signs or symptoms which usually, though not invariably, attend a disease: distinguished from *pathognomonic* signs, which always indicate it.

assidate† (a-sid'ā-āt), *a.* [< L. **assidatus*, pp. of *assidare*, apply constantly, < L. *assiduus*, assiduous: see *assiduous.*] Constant; continual; assiduous.

By love's *assidate* care and industry.
Middleton, Mayor of Queenborough, I. 3.

assiduity (as-i-dū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *assiduities* (-tiz). [= F. *assiduité*, < L. *assiduita(t-)s*, < *assiduus*: see *assiduous.*] 1. Constant or close application to any business or occupation; diligence.

I have, with much pains and *assiduity*, qualified myself for a nomenclator.
Addison.

By marvellous *assiduity*, he [Pickering] was able to lead two lives, one producing the fruits of science, the other those of immortality.
Sumner, Orations, I. 140.

2. Solicitous care of a person or persons; constant personal attention; assiduous service. Rare.

Far from their native home, no tender *assiduities* of friendship . . . relieve their thirst, or close their eyes in death.
Goldsmith.

Hence—3. Sycophantic attention; servility.

The obsequiousness and *assiduity* of the court.
Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia (1630), p. 229.

=Syn. 1. *Industry*, *Assiduity*, *Application*, *Diligence*, *Constancy*, *Perseverance*, *Persistence*, *care*, attention, watchfulness, sedulousness, laboriousness. *Industry* is that often conveys the idea of quickness. *Industry* keeps at work, having no time idle. *Assiduity* (literally, a sitting down to work) sticks quietly to a particular task, with the determination to succeed in spite of its difficulty, or to get it done in spite of its length. *Application* implies a putting itself to its work, and is more specifically than *assiduity*, a steady concentration of mind and body and heart upon it, as he was a man of extraordinary powers of *application*; Newton attributed all his own success to *application*. *Diligence* is, literally, fondness for one's work, and so, by a natural transfer, industry that is alert. *Constancy* is the power to continue unchanged, as in affection, or to hold on in any particular course or work; it goes more deeply into character than the others. *Perseverance* suggests obstacles from without or within which are steadily met, and is morally neutral. *Persistence* may be good, but it is more often an evil perseverance, as obstinacy or a determination to carry one's point against unwillingness or refusal on the part of others. We speak of plodding *industry*, patient *assiduity*, steady *application*, great *diligence*, unshaken *constancy*, undaunted *perseverance*, persistence that will not take No for an answer.

He [Richardson] advanced rapidly by *industry* and good conduct, was taken into partnership, and ultimately became the head of an extensive business.
Welsh, Eng. Lit., II. 146.

He was distinguished among his fellow students . . . by the *assiduity* with which he often prolonged his studies far into the night.
Macaulay, Addison.

A man of judgment and *application* will succeed incomparably better in counting the Fables to his own wife's lings than a stranger can.
Bagie.

Diligence and accuracy are the only merits which an historical writer can generally attain.
Gibbon.

The careful search . . .
Is made with all the *diligence* of love.
Shak., Pericles, iii. (cho.).

True *constancy* no time, no power can move.
Gray.

All the performances of human art, at which we look with pride or wonder, are instances of the meritorious force *of perseverance*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 43.

Full-arm'd upon his charger all day long
Sat by the walls, and no one spoke of him.
And this *persistence* turn'd her scorn to wrath.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

assiduous (a-sid'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *assiduus*, sitting down to, constantly occupied, unremitting, < *assidere*, sit at or near: see *assident.*] Constant in application or attention; devoted: as, a person *assiduous* in his occupation; an *assiduous* physician or nurse.

The most *assiduous* tale-bearer . . . are often half-witted.
Sacrament of the Tongue.

2. Constant; unremitting; applied to actions.

In some places the deep sand could with difficulty be forced by *assiduous* tillage to bear crops of rye and oats.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

To weary him with my *assiduous* cries.
Pope, Dunciad, iv., l. 31.

His character, . . . as displayed in his works, repays the most *assiduous* study.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 74.

= **Syn. 1.** Sedulous, laborious, diligent, constant, patient, persevering, industrious, unceasing, indefatigable, untiring. See *assiduity*.

assiduously (a-sid'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an assiduous manner; diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care.

Many persons have attained a marvellous proficiency in falsehood, and tell lies as *assiduously* as a friar does his beads.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 121.

assiduousness (a-sid'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being assiduous; constant or diligent application. = **Syn.** See comparison under *assiduity*.

assiege, *v. t.* See *assiege*.

assiegement, *n.* See *assiegement*.

assiegent, *n.* See *assiegent*.

assientist (as-ē-en'tist), *n.* [< Sp. *asentista*, < *asiento*: see *asiento.*] One connected with the furnishing of slaves by assiento to Spanish America.

asiento (as-ē-en'tō), *n.* [< Sp. *asiento*, formerly *assiento*, a seat, seat in a court, a contract, treaty, < *asentar*, formerly *assentar* (= Pg. *assentar* = It. *assentare*), to seat, to assent, adjust, make an agreement, < ML. as if **assedentare*, cause to sit, < L. *ad*, to, + *sedere*(*t*-)*e*, ppr. of *sedere* = E. *sit.*] A contract or exclusive contract made by Spain with foreign powers or merchants for the supply of African slaves to its American possessions. The last asiento, held by British merchants under the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, was abrogated or relinquished in 1750.

assign (a-sīn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *assignen*, *assignen*, < OF. *assigner*, *asigner*, < L. *assignare*, mark out, appoint, assign, distribute, allot, < *ad*, to, + *signare*, mark, < *signum*, mark, sign: see *sign.*] 1. To set apart; make over by distribution or appropriation; apportion; allot.

The priests had a portion *assigned* them. Gen. xlvii. 22.

Mr. Buckle's fundamental error lay in the attempt to *assign* distinct parts to elements of human nature that in reality cannot be separated.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 217.

2. To point out; show; designate; specify.

All as the Dwarfe the way to her *assigned*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 28.

assignation

It is not easy to *assign* a period more eventful.
De Quincey.

With the help of the scale of numbers, then, any *assigned* continuous quantity will serve as a standard by which the whole scale of quantities may be represented.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 338.

3. To give, furnish, or specify: as, to *assign* a reason for anything.—4. To appoint; select for a duty or office: as, the officer *assigned* to the charge of a military department.

Knights *assigned* to enforce the oath of peace and the law said ery appear as early as the year 1195. Their designation as *assigned* knights to prove that they were duly nominees and not elected officers; but their early history is obscure.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., II. 368.

5. To ascribe; attribute; refer.

There are many causes to which one may *assign* this light infidelity.
Steele, Spectator, No. 448.

6. In *law*: (*a*) To transfer or make over to another the right one has in any object, as in an estate, chose in action, or reversion, especially in trust for the security of creditors: rarely applied to testamentary transfers. (*b*) To show or set forth with particularity; as, to *assign* error in a writ; to *assign* false judgment. (*c*) To point out or substantiate as a charge: as, perjury cannot be *assigned* on an oath taken without the jurisdiction of the officer administering it. To *assign* a warrant, to allot or portion out to a widow the part of land forming her dower therein; to fix the boundaries by which she is to have an estate.—**To assign in bankruptcy**, to transfer property to and vest it in assignees for the benefit of the creditors.—**Syn. 1.** *Dispense*, *Distribute*, etc., see *dispense*.—**3.** *Allege*, *Allot*, etc. (*see address*); to determine, give, name, present.

assign (a-sīn'), *n.* [< *assign*, *v.*] **1.** Assignment; property or interest of another is or may be transferred: as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*.

Servage was his sole executor, his sole administrator, his sole *assign*.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, I.

The exclusive right of frequenting all the countries that make the Black Sea are reserved to them [Greeks and all the sons] and to their *assigns*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 8.

[*Assigns* is now used more than *assignee*, because a person are usually understood to mean those who take immediately from him, by his assignment; the *assigns* of a person are all to whom any interest title under him passes, immediately or remotely.]

2. A thing pertaining to something else; an appurtenance; an appendage. [Affected.]

Six French rapiers and poniards, with their *assigns*, as girdles, hangers, etc.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7, 164.

assignability (a-sī-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *assignable* : see *-bility.*] Capability of being assigned.

assignable (a-sī'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *assignable*; < *assign* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being allotted, appointed, or assigned: as, an *assignable* note or bill.—2. Capable of being specified, shown, designated, or expressed with precision: as, an *assignable* reason; an *assignable* magnitude.

His [a soldier's] fighting condition was needed not on one or two days consecutively, but on many days, and not against a particular *assignable*, but against any number or period perhaps of months.
De Quincey, Hate.

3. Capable of being made inalienable by capital, as on the other every increase of capital gives, or is capable of giving, additional employment to industry; and this without *assignable* limits.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. 3.

3. Capable of being attributed; attributable.—4. In *law*, predicable; capable of being pointed out or substantiated: as, error not *assignable* of testimony on an immaterial point.

assignably (a-sī'na-bli), *adv.* In an assignable manner.

assignat (as'ig-nat; F. pron. a-sē-nyà'), *n.* [F., < L. *assignatus*, pp. of *assignare*, assign, allot: see *assign*, *v.*] 1. One of the notes forming the paper currency issued in France during the revolution from 1789 to 1796. The assignats were based on the security of the confiscated church lands, and afterward of all the national domains and other property. They were issued to the amount of over forty-five billion francs, and before they were withdrawn depreciated to less than one three-hundredth of their face value.

2. In *French law*, the assignment of an annuity on an estate, by which the annuity is based on the security of the latter: now little used.

assignation (as-ig-na'shōn), *n.* [= F. *assignation*, < L. *assignatio(n-)*, assignment, allotment, < *assignare*, pp. *assignatus*: see *assign*, *v.*] 1. The act of assigning or allotting; the act of fixing or specifying.

The *assignation* of particular names to denote particular objects.
Adam Smith, Origin of Language.

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2. An appointment of time and place for meeting: used chiefly of love-meetings, and now generally in a bad sense.—**3.** The legal transfer of a right or title, or the deed by which this is made; in sassignment.—**4.** Paper currency; a bill; an assignat.

assignee (as-i-nē'), *n.* [< F. *assigné*, pp. of *assigner*, assign: see *assign*, *r.*] A person to whom a transfer of some right or interest is made, either for his own enjoyment or in trust. An assignee may take title by act of the person or by operation of law, as in the case of an administrator. See trustee under *assign*, 3.—**Assignee in bankruptcy**, or **assignee in insolvency**, a person to whom is transferred the title to the estate of a bankrupt or insolvent, for the purpose of its preservation and proper distribution among creditors.

assigner (ą-si'nėr), *n.* One who assigns, appoints, or allots. See *assignor*. [Rare.]

assignment (ą-sin'ment), *n.* [< ME. *assignement*, < OF. *assignement*, < ML. *assignamentum*, < L. *assignare*: see *assign*, *r.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of apportioning or allotting; allotment.—**2.** The act of setting apart, appointing, designating, or specifying.

The only thing that unites a people public is the public *assignment* thereof into such duties. *Hooker.*

3. That which has been assigned, as a particular task or duty.—**4.** Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) The transference of a right or an interest. See *assign*, *r.*, 6 (*a*). (*b*) A pointing out or setting forth: as, the *assignment* of error.—**5.** The writing by which an interest is transferred.—**6t.** An allotment, allowance, or pension; a sum allowed.—**7.** Formerly, in Australia, the allotting of convicts as unpaid servants to colonists, in order to relieve the authorities of the expense of the convict establishments.

The expense of the Australian convict establishments was enormous, and alone changed its system to assignment. These were the conditions that brought about the plan of *assignment*, in other words, of giving a convict, as a servant, to any one who would relieve the authorities of the burdensome charge. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 136.

assignment of dower. See *assign*, *v.*—**Assignment of errors.** See *error*.—**General assignment** (more fully, *assignment for benefit of creditors*), an assignment of all the assignor's property not exempt from execution, in trust to pay his creditors: a common-law method of pleading at common law to which the plaintiff was obliged to resort in his replication, for the purpose of setting the defendant right when he had through misapprehension of the real cause of complaint as stated in the declaration, had been led to apply the wrong remedy at the time that which the plaintiff had in view. *Stephen.*—**Also called** *novel assignment*.

assignor (as-i-nôr'), *n.* In *law*, one who makes an assignment, or assigns an interest.

assilag (as'i-lag), *n.* [E. dial.] A local British name of the petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu.*

assimilability (a-sim'i-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *assimilable*: see *-ibility*.] The quality of being assimilable. *Coleridge.*

assimilable (a-sim'i-la-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *assimilabilis*, that can be made like: see *assimilate*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being assimilated, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* That which can be assimilated. [Rare.]

Meeting no *assimilables* wherever he touches nature.
Sir T. Browne, Urig. Err., vii. 19.

assimilate (a-sim'i-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assimilated*, ppr. *assimilating*. [< L. *assimilatus*, pp. of *assimilare*, *adsimilare*, mixed with *assimulare*, *adsimulare*, make alike, compare, more frequently imitare, feign, simulate; < *ad*, to, + *similis*, like (related to *simul*, together): see *similar*, *similate*. To an erroneous supposition that the ancients used *assimilare* for the sense 'make like,' and *assimulare* for the sense 'counterfeit,' is due the existence of the corresponding E. forms *assimilate* and *assimulate*, with the same distinction of sense: see *assimulate*. Cf. *ascwidle*.] See ult. C. L. *assimulate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make alike; cause to resemble.

Fast falls a fleecy shower; the downy flakes . . .
Assimilate all objects.
Cowper, Task, iv. 228.

A mouse's squeak *assimilates* itself in thought with sounds of high pitch, and not with sounds like the bellowing of a bull. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 154.

2. In *philol.*, to render accordant, or less discordant, in sound; bring to or toward agreement in mode of utterance: said of alphabetic sounds as affected by other neighboring sounds, generally (but not always) in the same word. See *assimilation*, (*d*).—**3.** To compare; liken; class.

He *assimilated* the relation between teacher and pupil to that between two lovers or two intimate friends.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 67.

4. To convert into a substance suitable for absorption by an animal or vegetable system; absorb and incorporate into the system; incorporate with organic tissues: as, to *assimilate* food. Hence, in general, to appropriate and incorporate, as the body does food: as, such plans cannot be *assimilated* by the mind.

5. To bring into conformity; adapt.

The case with which she *assimilates* the city life when in it, making it a part of her imaginative tapestry, is a sign of the power to which she has grown.
Mary Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 374.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become similar; become like something else; grow like by undergoing assimilation.

Do but put them in relationship, and no division into castes, no differences of wealth, can prevent men from *assimilating*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociology, p. 254.

A people whose differences of religion, language, and general habits made them not only incapable of *assimilating* with their Christian neighbors, but almost their natural enemies. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 13.

2. To be taken into and incorporated with another body; be converted into the substance of another body, as food by digestion.

For whatsoever *assimilateth* not to flesh turneth either to sweat or filth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 708.

3. To perform the act of converting anything, as food, into the substance of that which converts it: as, "birds *assimilate* . . . less than beasts," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 708.

No organs which are destitute of chlorophyll can *assimilate*. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 626.

assimilateness (a-sim'i-lāt-nes), *n.* [< *assimilate*, *a.*, (*a.*) *assimilatus*, pp.), + *-ness*.] Likeness. *Bailey.*

assimilation (a-sim-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *assimilation*, < L. *assimilatio*(*n*-), *assimilatio*(*n*-), a being similar, < *assimilare*, *assimulare*: see *assimilate*.] The act or process of assimilating or of being assimilated. Specifically—(*a*) The act or process of making or becoming like or identical; the act or process of bringing into harmony: followed by *to* or *with*.

It is as well the instinct as duty of every nature to aspire to an *assimilation* with God. *Dean of Christ. Piety.*

In this long stillness the fusion of conquerors and conquered, the Frankish and Gallic races, the Celtic and Teutonic, his *assimilation* in political and social temper to the France beside him, went silently on.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 374.

(*b*) In *physiol.*, the act or process by which organisms convert and absorb food, and thereby form part of the fluid or solid substances composing them.

To these preparatory changes, which fit the crude food materials for *protoplasmic* use, the general name of *assimilation* has been given. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 178.

Plants and animals increase by accretion and fission-formation, minerals by attraction and aggregation. *Page.*

(*c*) In *pathol.*, the supposed conversion, according to an obsolete theory, of the fluids of the body to the nature of any morbific matter. (*d*) In *philol.*, the act or process by which one alphabetic sound is rendered like, or less unlike, another neighboring sound; a tightening of the effort of utterance by removing the more or less decordance of formation between different sounds in a word, or in contiguous words. The kinds and degrees of assimilation are very various, and include a large part of the historical changes in the phonetic forms of words. Examples are *assimilated* from L. *ad-similare*, *ad-similis* from L. *con-similis*, *impend* from L. *in-pendere*, *l*, *vertex* from *v-ertex*, *l*, *recieved* from A. F. *leg-cu* (pronounced *lee*), *resaid* (pronounced *reed*), and so on.—**Little assimilations**, in *philol.*, a name given by the makers of the Volapük language to the slight changes in the body of the native words in the process of their adaptation to the peculiar laws of the university, written conformably to the decree of Convocation, and also to the decrees of Convocation, and to despatch minor matters.

assimilative (a-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *assimilatif*; < *assimilate* + *-ive*.] Characterized by assimilation; capable of assimilating or of causing assimilation: as, *assimilative* substances or organs.

The desert birds are still more remarkably protected by their *assimilative* hues. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Selec., p. 56.

A bookishness as *assimilative* as that of Horace Walpole. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 184.

assimilatory (a-sim'i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *assimilate* + *-ory*.] Tending to assimilate; producing assimilation; assimilative: as, *assimilatory* organs.

The *assimilatory* cells, though the most important members of the sac-like stomach, are not the only ones, by any means, essential to the welfare of the body corporate.
S. H. Hurrell, Plant Life, p. 73.

Assiminia (as-i-min'i-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, giving name to the family *Assiminidæ*, by some referred to the family *Littorinidæ*, or periwinklers. Also spelled *Assimirea*.

assiminiid (as-i-min'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Assiminidæ*.

Assiminiidæ (as-i-mi-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Assiminia* + *-idæ*.] A family of treniglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Assiminia*. The eyes are at the tips of special peduncles which accompanie with the tentacles. The shell is conical, with an oval aperture. Progression is effected by a looping movement, the front rim and small foot being alternately applied to the ground. The species are of small size, and terrestrial or amphibious.

assimulate (a-sim'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assimulated*, ppr. *assimulating*. [< L. *assimulatus*, pp. of *assimulare*, *adsimulare*, also *assimilare*, *adsimilare*, make alike, feign, counterfeit, etc.: see *assimilate*. Cf. *assembl-*, also ult. < L. *assimulare*.] To feign; simulate. *Coles*, 1717.

assimulation (a-sim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *assimulatio*(*n*-), *adsimulatio*(*n*-), < *assimulare*, etc.] Simulation; the act of counterfeiting; imitation.

assinego, *n.* See *asinego*.

assis (as'is; F. pron. a-sē'), *a.* [F., pp. of *asseoir*, sit: see *assize*.] In *her.*, sitting; same as *sejant*.

assisé, *n.* and *v. t.* See *assize*.

assiser, *n.* See *assizer*.

assists (as'ists), *n.* [< ME. *assistes*, < OF. *assistes*, < ML. *assistere*, stand at or by, < *ad*, at, to, + *sistere*, place, stand, a redupl. form of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *consist*, *desist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] **1.** *trans.* **1†.** To attend; be present at or with; take part with.

The king and prince at prayers! let's *assist* them.
Shak., Tempest, I. 1.

2. To help; aid; succor; give support to in some undertaking or effort, or in time of distress.

Assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you.
Acts ii. 2.

Soon after Christianity had achieved its triumph, the principle which had *assisted* it began to corrupt it.
Macaulay, Milton.

3. To be associated with as an assistant.—**Syn.** 2. To succeed, back, support, further, sustain, serve; befriend, relieve.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lend aid or help.

Let them of other trades alone, without meddling on either side, he [Lord Leicester] has always been favourable and *assisting* to oppressed merit. *Dryden*, Ded. of Don Sebastian.

God . . . has connected moral qualities with those of men, that they might mutually *assist* to the support of each other. *Sir W. Jones*, Supplement to Works, I. 6.

2. To be present, as at a public meeting; take part, as in a ceremony or discussion. [A Gallicism.]

He would require the pen of Tacitus [if Tacitus had *assisted* at this assembly] to describe the various emotions of the senate. *Gibbon.*

3. To be upon all the nation may be said to *assist* at every deliberation of the Lords and Commons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. In *euchre*, to order the adoption of the suit to which the card turned up as trump belongs, when this order is given by the partner of the dealer.

assistance (a-sis'tans), *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *assistence*, later, after F., *assistance*, < ML. *assistentia*, < L. *assistent-s*, ppr. of *assistere*, *assist*.] **1.** (*a*) A being present; presence; attendance. (*b*) The persons present; spectators; audience. [In these uses obsolete, or in conscious imitation of the French.] **2.** Help; aid; furtherance; succor; a contribution in aid, by bodily strength or other means.

Where we do reign, we will alone uphold,
Without the *assistance* of a mortal hand.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

3†. An assistant or helper; assistants collectively.

Wat Tyler [was] killed by valiant Walworth . . . and his *assistance* . . . John Cavendish. *Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge, p. 41.

4. In *Scots law*, = E. and *Amer. common law* and *Amer. colonial law*, a general name for a somewhat undefined body of subordinate parish or town officers, of which the number, including, as sometimes used, the ex-officers, in their customary function of advisers.—**Court of assistance**. See *court*.—**Writ of assistance**, (*a*) A writ commanding the sheriff to put into possession the successful party in a decree of chancery awarding possession of land, so called because it was in assistance of the execution of the decree. (*b*) In *Amer. hist.*, a writ issued by a superior colonial court, on adopted precedents of the English Court of Exchequer, authorizing any officers of the crown, in the process of executing the acts of trade, to summon assistance and enter and search any premises. The attempt to use such writs in Massachusetts, defeated in 1761, was one of the causes which led to the revolution.—**Syn. 2.** Aid, support, backing, relief.

assistant (a-sis'tant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. and ME. *assistent*, later, after F., *assistant*, < Sp. *asistente* = It. It. *assistente*, < L. *assistent(-)s*, ppr. of *assistere*; see *assist* and *-ant*1, *-ent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Standing by; present; accompanying.

Christ hath promised in both sacraments to be *assistent* with us. *Cranmer*, Sacrament, p. 45. (*N. E. D.*)

No prophane thing ought to have access, nothing to be *assistant* but sage and Christianly Admonition, brotherly Love, flaming Charity, and Zeale. *Milton*, Hist. in Eng., ii.

2. Present to help; helpful; aiding or fitted to aid and support; auxiliary: with *to*.

Mutually and greatly *assistant* to each other.
Beattie, Moral Science, i. 1.

Assistant engine, a steam or hydraulic motor used to control the reversing-gear of a marine engine, or to turn the shaft when the main engine is at rest. See *engine*.—**Assistant form**. See *form*.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who stands by; a bystander; one who takes part in anything: usually in the plural.

The growing circumference was observed with astonishment by the *assistants*. *Holden*, Decline and Fall, II. 11.

2. One who stands by to help; one who helps; a helper; an auxiliary; specifically, one who is associated with another as an auxiliary in carrying on some systematic work or undertaking, or in discharging the duties of an office: as, the harbor-master and his *assistants*; a bookkeeper's *assistant*.—**3.** An official auxiliary to the father-general of the Jesuits. Erroneously called *adjutant-general*.—**4†.** [Sp. *asistente*.] The chief officer of justice at Seville.

The *assistant* sits by every Alcalde in the judges. The new articles relate to tenure, reliefs, dower, etc.—**Assize of novel disseizin**. See *disseizin*.—**Assizes Act**, an English statute of 1857 (20 and 21 Vict. c. 3; Wm. IV. c. 70), affecting the constitution of the common-law courts in England and Wales and the holding of the assizes.—**Assizes of Jerusalem**, two codes of laws, drawn up under the authority of the kingdom of Jerusalem by the real founding king of Jerusalem, and in force under the Christian sovereigns of the kingdom and in Cyprus. One dealt with jurisdiction over the nobility, the second over the common people. Both were concerned with a wisdom and enlightenment far beyond the time, and were based on contemporary French law and customs.—**Grand assize**, formerly, in England, a form of trial by certain oaths by a jury of sixteen persons, which took the place of trial by judicial combat at the option of the tenant.—**Maiden assize**. See *maiden*.—**Maritime Assizes of Jerusalem**, a body of maritime laws constituting a part of the Assizes of Jerusalem.—**Royal assizes**, the established rents of the freeholders and ancient copyholders of a manor; rents which cannot be raised.

assize† (a-siz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assized*, ppr. *assizing*. [< ME. *asisen*, < AF. *asiser*, from the noun: see *assize*, *n.*] **1†.** In a general sense, to fix; appoint.

Thou shalt have day and time *assized*.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

2†. To fix the rate of; assess, as taxes.—**3.** To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by an ordinance or authoritative regulation.

The liberty of *assizing* bread has been used at Clyderhou and Rochdale as annexed and belonging to the market and fair. *Quoted in Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 14.

assignment (a-sīn'ment), *n.* [< *assign*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] An inspection of weights and measures, and of the quality of commodities, legalized by statute.

assizer (a-sī'zėr), *n.* [< ME. *assisour* (and by aphæresis *sisour*, > mod. E. *sizar*, q. v.), < AF. *assisour*, *assiseur*: see *assize*, *v.*, and *-er*1, *-or*.]

1. In *Scots law*, one of a grand assize (which see, under *assize*).—**2.** In Scotland, a juror.—**3†.** One who had custody of the assize or standards of weight and measure; one who fixed the assize of bread and ale, or other articles of general consumption.

Also spelled *assisour*, *assiser*, *assisor*.

assize-sermon (a-sīz'sėr'mon), *n.* In England, a sermon preached to the judges, barristers, and others attending the assizes.

assizor, *n.* See *assizer*.

assobern, *v. t.* See *assoborn*, *v.*

assoc†, *n.* See *associate*.

associability (a-sō-shi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *associable*: see *-ibility*.] **1.** The quality of being associable.

The *associability* of feelings with those of their own kind, group within group, corresponds to the general arrangement of nervous structures into great divisions and sub-divisions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 116.

2. In *psychol.*, the property of suffering changes by sympathy, or of being affected by the condition of other parts of the body.

associable (a-sō'shi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *associable*, < L. as if **associabilis*, < *associare*, associate: see *associate*.] **1.** Capable of being joined or associated; capable of forming part of a combination or association.

Different classes of relations [feelings] were observed to be revivable in different degrees, which implies that, other things equal, they are associable in different degrees.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 117.

2. Capable of being made an associate; companionable; social.—**3.** In *pathol.*, liable to be affected sympathetically, or to receive from other parts like feelings and affections.

associableness (a-sō'shi-bl-nes), *n.* Associability.

associate (a-sō'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *associated*, ppr. *associating*. [< L. *associatus*, pp. of *associare*, join to, unite with, **ad*, to, + *sociare*, join, < *socius*, a fellow, ally, also following (as a noun, a companion): see *social*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To join in company, as a friend, companion, partner, confederate, or the like; join or connect intimately; unite; combine: link: followed by *with* (formerly sometimes by *to*): as, to *associate* others *with* us in business or in an enterprise; particles of earthy matter *associated with* other substances.

He succeeded in *associating* his name inseparably *with* some names which will last as long as our language.
Macaulay.

Just as the older female deities were *associated* in their worship with gods, so the heavenly bodies, with seasons of the year and *with* sacred places, so is the more modern goddess [the Virgin Mary].
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 215.

2†. To keep company with; attend.

Friends should *associate* friends in grief and woe.
Cowper, Task, v. 3.

To-morrow I will *associate* you to court myself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

3. To make an associate of; admit to association or membership: with *to*: as, "it was *associated* to the Royal Academy," *Southey*. [Rare.]—**Associated functions**. See *function*.

II. *intrans.* To enter into intercourse; be an associate or associates: implying intimacy: as, congenial minds are disposed to *associate*.

It was once degradation intensified for a Norman to *associate* with a Saxon. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXVI. 85.

2. To join in or form a confederacy or association.

The clergy of a district in the diocese of Lincoln *associated* for the purpose of forming a branch of the state of religion within their own limits.
Sydney Smith, Lady Holland, iii.

3. In general, to unite, as in action, with a person or thing, or to coexist in organic dependence, as the parts of the body.

associate, *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *associat*, < L. *associatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Joined in interest, object or purpose, office or employment; combined together; joined with another or others: an *associate* judge or professor; "my *associate* powers," *Milton*, P. L., x. 395.—**2.** In *pathol.*, connected by habit or sympathy: as, associated movements; that is, movements which occur sympathetically, in consequence of preceding motions: thus, convergence of the eyes is associated with contraction of the pupils.

II. *n.* **1.** A companion; one who is on terms of intimacy with another; a mate; a fellow.

Sole Eve, *associate* sole, to me beyond
Compare above all living creatures dear!
Milton, P. L., ix. 227.

2. A partner in interest, as in business; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally: as, "their defender and his *associate*," *Bacon*.—**3.** One who shares an office or a position of authority or responsibility; a colleague or coadjutor.—**4.** One who is admitted to a subordinate degree of membership in the association or institution: as, an *Associate* of the Royal Academy, or of the National Academy of Design.—**5.** Anything usually accompanying or associated with another.

The one [idea] no sooner . . . comes into the understanding than its *associate* appears with it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. 33.

= **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Associate*, *Friend*, *Companion*, *Comrade*, *Fellow*, *Partner*, *Ally*, *Colleague*, *Confederate*. *Associate* is the most general word for persons who are connected in life, work, etc.; it is special only in suggesting an alliance of some permanence. *Friend* is the most general word for persons who, through community of life or otherwise, have kindly feelings toward each other. *Companion*, literally a messmate, applies where the persons are much thrown together, but are not united by any strong tie; hence it is not a good synonym for *husband* or *wife*. "Many men may be admitted as *companions* who would not be altogether fit as *associates*," *Crabb*. *Eng. Synonymes*.

p. 197. *Comrade* denotes a close companion; it implies freedom of intercourse and a good degree of friendship; as, *comrades* in arms. *Fellow* has nearly the same signification of agreeable companionship, the later meanings having overshadowed it: as, "a better *fellow* schilde men might finde," *Chaucer*. Compare *fellow-feeling, fellow-helper, fellowship*. *Fellow* in this connection may mean one who naturally would or is a companion: as, why do you not go with your *fellow*? *A partner is one* who takes part with others, especially in business or any kind of joint ownership. Formerly *ally* was nearly equivalent in meaning to *associate*, but it is now applied chiefly to states or rulers in their relations, as the *allies* in the Crimean war. A *colleague* is an associate for some specific purpose or in some office: as, in like manner, property applicable only to one engaged in labor or business regarded as especially professional, as, lawyers and B were *colleagues*; Luther and his *coadjutors*. A *confederate* is one somewhat formally associated with others, now usually when applied to political relations, for a bad object. See *accomplice*.

A nice and subtle happiness, I see,
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associate, Adam! *Milton*, P. L. viii. 401.

Thou shalt never find a *friend* in thy young years whose conditions and qualities will please thee after thou comest to more discretion and judgment. *Raleigh*, Letter to Son.

One that has well digested his knowledge, both of books and men, has little enjoyment but in the company of a few select *companions*. *Addison*.

Thus he moved the Prince
To laughter and his *comrades* to applause.
Tennyson, Geraint.

I and my *fellows*
Are ministers of fate. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

Myself and other noble *friends*
Are *partners* in the business. *Shak.*, Cymb., i. 7.

The *allies*, after conquering together, return thanks to God separately each after his own form of worship.
Macaulay, Gladstone's Church and State.

The patricians prevailed upon some of the tribunes to dissent from their *colleagues*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 854.

Whose general character, of his Dictionary as *coadjutor*, read the late interests of nations.
Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1870.

I had forgot that foul conspiracy
Of the beast Caliban, and his *confederates*,
Against my life.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

associateship (a-sō'shi-ăt-ship), *n.* [< *associate* + *-ship*.] The position or office of an associate. [Rare.]

association (a-sō-si-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *association*, < Mlt. *associatio(n-)*, a society, < L. *associare*, associate: see *associate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of associating or the state of being associated. (*a*) Combination of persons or things in union.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *association* with God.
Bogie, Seraphic Love, iii.

There are many objects, of great importance, which cannot be attained by unconnected individuals, but must be attained, if attained at all, by *association*.
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburgh, July, 1833.

The very common *association* between seeing clearly and seeing narrowly is a law of which the limits are not sufficiently understood. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 135.

(*b*) A union or connection of ideas. See *association of ideas*, below.

The words which we use are so enwrapped in an atmosphere of subtle *associations* that they are liable to sway the direction of our thoughts in a way not easily to be often unconscious. *J. Fiske*, Idea of God, p. 151.

2. An organized union of persons for a common purpose; a body of persons united together for the promotion of some object of mutual interest or advantage; a partnership, corporation, or society: as, the *Association* for the Advancement of Science; a political or charitable *association*.

The old company . . . was able, with the help of its Tory friends, to prevent the rival association from obtaining similar privileges. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

Articles of association or incorporation. See *articles*.—**Association of ideas** (in psychology, as used by Locke), or **mental association**, in *psychol.*, the tendency of a sensation, perception, feeling, volition, or thought to recall to consciousness others which have previously coexisted in consciousness with it or with antecedents of it. Thus, the name of a friend is associated with his personal appearance, age, place of residence, and so on; and the sound of the name brings the whole group into involuntarily one or more of these associated ideas. The special laws of association, though variously stated by psychologists, are usually admitted to be those of contiguity and similarity; that is, ideas recall ideas which have been formed along with them, and also those which are similar to them. These are called the principles of objective and subjective association. The doctrine of association has played an important part in the history of modern English psychology and philosophy.

The phrase, *intrinsic and extrinsic association*, might be introduced very appropriately to distinguish associations founded on intrinsic resemblances of mental states from those which merely imply the extrinsic accident of simultaneous occurrence in consciousness. *T. Clarke Murray*.

Association philosophy, the doctrine put forward by Hobbes, Hume, Hartley, James Mill, and others, that the operations of the mind are to be explained chiefly by the association of ideas.—**Evangelical Association**. See *evangelical*.—**Free Religious Association**. See *free*.—**Indissoluble or inseparable association**, an association of ideas so strong that we cannot think one without also thinking the other.—**Voluntary association**, in *law*, a society which is unincorporated, but is not a partnership, in that the members are not agents for one another: in Sp. **2**. Combination, company, club, fraternity.

associational (a-sō-si-ā'shon-ăl), *a.* [< *association* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an association. —**2.** Pertaining to the psychological doctrine of association or associationism.

associationalism (a-sō-si-ā'shon-ăl-izm), *n.* Same as *associationism*.

associationalist (a-sō-si-ā'shon-ăl-ist), *n.* and *a.* Same as *associationist*.

associationism (a-sō-si-ā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *association* + *-ism*.] **1.** The psychological theory which regards the laws of association as the fundamental laws of mental action and development. See *association of ideas*, under *association*.—**2.** Same as *Fourierism*.

Also *associationalism*.

associationist (a-sō-si-ā'shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *association* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who advocates the psychological doctrine of associationism.—**2.** One who supports the doctrine of association advocated by Fourier and known as *Fourierism* (which see).

II. *a.* Pertaining to associationism, in either sense of that word.

Also *associationalist*.

associative (a-sō'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *associate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resulting from association; capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; characterized by association: as, "the *associative* faculty," *Hugh Miller*.

Unmeaning, in such connection, is self-witness, has neither *associative* nor etymological application to words imitating sounds. *J. A. H. Murray*, 9th Ann. Add. to Philol. Soc.

2. In *math.*, applied to an operation which gives the same result whether it first unites two quantities A and B, and then unites the result to a third quantity C, or whether it first unites B and C, and then unites the result to A, the order of the quantities being preserved. Thus, addition and multiplication are said to be associative, on account of the general formulas,

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c).$$
$$(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c).$$

In the same sense, mathematicians often use the expressions *associative principle*, *associative law*.—**Associative algebra**, a system of algebra in which multiplication is associative.

associatively (a-sō'shi-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being associative, especially in the mathematical sense.

associator (a-sō'shi-ā-tor), *n.* **1.** One who or that which associates or connects together.—**2.** An associate or partner in any scheme; a confederate.

Our late *associators* and conspirators have made a third copy of the League. *Dryden*, Post. to Hist. of League.

assogue, *n.* [< F. *assogue*, < Sp. *azogue* (in same sense), < Ar. *al-sūk*: see *azogue*.] A Spanish galleon transporting quicksilver to America for use in the mines.

assoil† (a-soil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *assoilen*, *asoilen*, *assoilien*, *asoilien*, *assoylen*, etc., = Sc. *assoilzie*, formerly *assoilyie*, *assoilze* (where *lz*, *ly* represent the F. *ll mouillées*), < OF. *cassoiler*, *assoiler*, *asoiler*, also *assoldre*, *assoudre*, *asseudre*, etc., < L. *absolvere*, absolve, loosen: see *absolve*, of which *assoil* is thus a doublet.] **1.** To solve; clear up.

To *assoil* this seeming difficulty.
Waterland, Scripture Vindicated, iii. 63.

2. To release; set free; acquit; pardon; absolve. [Archaic.]

At my own tribunal stand *assoil'd*. *Tuke.*

To some bishop we will wend,
Of all the sins that we have done,
To be *assoiled* at his hand. *Percy's Reliques.*

3. To remove; dispel.

Seeking him that should her paine *assoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 30.

assoil[2] (a-soil'), *v. t.* [< *as-*1 + *soil*.] To soil; stain.

What'er he be
Can with unthankfulness *assoil* me, let him
Dig out mine eyes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

assoilment (a-soil'ment), *n.* [< *assoil* + *-ment*.] The act of assoiling; absolution. *More*.

assoilyie, **assoilzie** (a-soil'yē), *v. t.* Scotch forms of *assoil*.

God *assoilzie* him for the sin of bloodshed.
Scott, Ivanhoe, II. vi.

assonance (as'ō-nans), *n.* [< F. *assonance* (= Sp. *asonancia* = Pg. *assonancia*), < *casonant*: see *assonant*, *a.*] **1.** Resemblance of sounds.

The disagreeable *assonance* of "sheath" and "sheathed."
Stevens.

The combination of cadenced sentences with antithetical alliteration, interspinkled with *assonances* of every kind and their inevitable offspring, the unrailed-for pun, was by him (1585) first introduced into English prose.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 137.

Homer, like Dante and Shakespeare, like all who really command language, seems fond of playing with *assonance*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 227.

Specifically—**2.** In *prosody*, a species of imperfect rime, or rather a substitute for rime, especially common in Spanish poetry, consisting in making the vowel sound with the different consonants, and requiring the use of the same vowels in the assonant words from the last accented vowel to the end of the word: thus, *mean* and *hut*, *persistent* and *reticence*, are examples of assonance in English.

There are some traces of the employment of rhyme and *assonance* in mere popular literature at a very remote period. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 505.

3. Agreement or harmony of things. [Rare.]

Syrtis, *Parnassus*, etc., the very names, are an *assonanced* (as'ō-nanst), *a.* [< *assonance* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by assonance; assonant.

The lines are, in the earlier examples, *assonanced*,—that is to say, the vowel sound of the last syllables is identical, but the consonants need not agree.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 638.

assonant (as'ō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *assonant* (= Sp. *asonante* = Pg. *assonante*), < L. *assonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *assonare*, sound to, respond to: see *assonance* and *sonant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a resemblance of articulate sounds.

Landor's blank verse . . . is . . . terse, yet fluent, *assonant*, harmonious. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 46.

2. In *pros.*, pertaining to or characterized by assonance.

II. *n.* **1.** A word resembling another in sound. Specifically—**2.** In *pros.*, a word forming an assonance with another word. See *assonance*, 2.

assonantal (as-ō-nan'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to assonance; of the nature of an assonant.

assonantic (as-ō-nan'tik), *a.* Same as *assonantal*.

assonate (as'ō-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *assonated*, ppr. *assonating*. [< L. *assonare*, sound to, respond to, < *ad*, to, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] To correspond in sound; rime in assonance. See *assonance*, 2.

assort (a-sôrt'), *v.* [< late ME. *assorte*, < OF. *assorter* = Olt. *assortare*, < Mlt. *assortare* (mod. F. *assorter* = Sp. *asortar* = Pg. *assortar*, < Mlt. as if **assortiri*, after L. *sortiri*, cast lots, allot, distribute, select: see *sort*, *v.*;] **1.** *tr.* To separate and distribute into classes, sorts, or kinds; part into lots; arrange; classify: as, to *assort* goods.—**2.** To furnish with a suitable assortment or variety of goods; make up of articles likely to suit a demand: as, to *assort* a cargo; "well-*assorted* warehouses," *Burke*.—**3.** To make of the same sort; adapt or suit.

No way *assorted* to those with whom they must associate. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To agree in sort or kind; be accordant or matched: as, the two kinds *assort* well or ill.—**2.** To associate; consort.

Assort no more with the menials of the goddess.
Bulwer.

assorted (a-sôr'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Consisting of selected kinds; arranged in sorts or varieties.

Our cargo was an *assorted* one; that is, it consisted of everything under the sun.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 85.

2. Matched; fitted; suited: as, a well-*assorted* pair.

assortment (a-sôrt'ment), *n.* [< *assort* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *assortiment*, < *assortir*.] **1.** The act of assorting or distributing into sorts, kinds, or classes, or of selecting and suiting.—**2.** A collection of things assorted: as, an *assortment* of goods; "an *assortment* of paintings," *Coze*.—**3.** A class or group into which objects are assorted.

Those classes and *assortments* . . . called genera and species. *Adam Smith*, Mor. Sent., II. 407 (1767). (*N. E. D.*)

assoti (a-sō't), *v.* [< ME. *assoten*, < OF. *assoter*, *asoter*, < *a* (L. *ad*, to) + *sot*, foolish: see *sot*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be or become infatuated or like a fool.

II. *trans.* To infatuate; deceive; befool.

That monstrous error which doth some *assoti*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 8.

assoyle, *v. t.* See *assoil*.

ass's-ear (as'ez-ēr), *n.* A fine iridescent shell, *Haliotis asininus*, used in the manufacture of

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buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes.

ass's-foot (as'-ez-fut), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

assuade (a-swād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *assuaded*, ppr. *assuading*. [< L. *as-* for *ad-* + *suadere*, advise: see *suasion*, and cf. *persuade*.] To present as advice; urge persuasively. *N. E. D.*

assuage (a-swāj'), *v.*; pres. and pp. *assuaged*, ppr. *assuaging*. [Early mod. E. also *asswage*, *aswage*, and by aphæresis *swage*; < ME. *assuagen*, *asuagen*, < OF. *assuager*, *asuager*, *asoager* = Pr. *assuviar*, *assuviar*, < ML. as if **assuviare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *suavis*, sweet: see *suave* and *sweet*. Cf. *abridge*, < L. *abbreviare*; *allege*2, < L. *alleviare*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To relieve, in a figurative sense; allay; mitigate, ease, or lessen, as pain or grief; moderate; appease or pacify, as passion or tumult.

Yet he with strong persuasions her *asswaged*,
And wonne her will to suffer him depart.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 43.

Refreshing winds the summer's heats *assuage*.
Addison.

For the first time in history, she [the church] inspired thousands to devote their entire lives, through sacrifice and danger, to the single object of relieving the sufferings of human misery. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 81.

=Syn. *Alleviate*, *Relieve*, *Mitigate*, etc. (see *alleviate*); to appease, soothe, temper, calm, hush, quiet, *alay*1).

II. *intrans.* To abate or subside; grow less: as, "let thin hert *assuage*," *Gower*; "the waters *asswaged*," Gen. viii. 1.

assuagement (a-swāj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *assuagement*, < *assuager* + *-ment*: see *assuage* and *-ment*.] The act of assuaging; mitigation; abatement. *Spenser*.—2. An alleviative; a sedative.

assuager (a-swā'jer), *n.* One who assuages or allays; that which mitigates or allays.

assuasive (a-swā'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< *as-*1 + *suasive*, as in *persuasive*, with reference to *assuage*.] **I.** *a.* Softening; mitigating; tranquilizing; soothing. [Rare.]

Music her soft *assuasive* voice applies.
Pope, tr. of Cowley's Davideis, i. 7.

II. *n.* A soothing medicine or application.

assubjugate (a-sub'jō-gāt), *v. t.* [< *as-*1 + *subjugate*.] To reduce to subjugation; put into a low or subservient position; debase. [Rare.]

No, this thrice worthy and right valiant lord
Must not . . . *assubjugate* his merit . . .
Shak., Cor., v. 6, 94.

By ending Achilles. *Sandys*, 3d and C., ii. 3.

assuefaction† (as-wē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **assuefactio*(*n-*), < *assuefacere*, pp. *assuefactus*, make accustomed to, habituate, < *assuetus*, pp. of *assuescere*, accustom (see *assuete*), + *facere*, make.] The act of accustoming; the state of being accustomed; use; habituation.

Right and left, as part inherent unto the motive faculty, are discerned by degrees. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

assuete†, *a.* [< L. *assuetus*, pp. of *assuescere*, accustom, habituate, < *ad*, to, + *assuescere*, incceptive of **suere*, be wont: see *custom*.] Accustomed; practised. *Blount*.

assuetude† (as'swē-tūd), *n.* [< L. *assuetudo*, custom, < *assuetus*, pp.: see *assuete*. Cf. *desuetude*.] Custom; habit; habitual use.

Assuetude of things hurtful doth make them lose their force to hurt. *Bacon*.

assumable (a-sū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *assume* + *-able*.] Capable of being assumed or taken for granted.

assumably (a-sū'ma-bli), *adv.* As may be assumed; presumably.

The Macfarlane Highlanders, who were armed *assumably* with target and broadsword.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 40.

assume (a-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assumed*, ppr. *assuming*. [< L. *assumere*, take to one's self, take up, receive, adopt, claim, assume, < *ad*, to, + *sumere*, take, contr. from **subimere*, < *sub*, under, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, *emptor*, *redeem*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take into relation or association; adopt; take in; admit: as, "Enoch and Elias were *assumed* up into heaven," *Abp. Abbot*. See *assumption*, 5. [Archaic.]

The sixth was a young knight . . . *assumed* into that honourable company. *Scott.*

2. To take upon one's self; undertake: as, to *assume* the responsibility of a proceeding; to *assume* office; to *assume* an obligation.

Assume thy winged throne, thou Vesper of our throng!
Shelley, Adonais, st. 46.

Among those subject kings whom the Assyrians had established in Egypt the descendants of the first Necho *assumed*, after the fall of Nineveh, the position of independent sovereigns. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 83.

3. To take or put on one's self; invest one's self with: as, to *assume* the garb of a mendicant, or the figure of an animal; to *assume* a severe aspect; "to *asvume* man's nature," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 303.

They say the devil can *assume* heaven's brightness,
And so appear in temptation. *Flatcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 6.

Caroline . . . had persuaded Mrs. Pryce to *assume* her bonnet and summer shawl, and to take a walk with her.
Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, xxi.

Society never *assumed* the military type in England which it *assumed* upon the continent.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 122.

Wheat quickly *assumes* new habits of life.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 332.

4. To apply to one's self; appropriate.

His majesty might well *asvume* the complaint of King David. *Clarendon*.

His Holiness the Pope, by virtue of being Christ's Vicegerent upon earth, *assumes* to himself a right to dispose of the territories of infidels as he thought fit.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 68.

Hastings had ceased to distinguish his arms as a cadet, and *assumed* them unbroken. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 687.

5. To take for granted or without proof; suppose as a fact; postulate: as, to *assume* a principle in reasoning.

Generally it may be *assumed* that rhetoric will not survive the age of the ceremonious in manners and the gorgeous in costume. *Lowell*, Study Windows, Rhetoric.

If the step from mechanics to chemistry is known, has been proved, and is admitted, that from chemistry to life is *assumed*, and *assumed* without the slightest reason.
Beale, Protoplasm, p. 117.

6. To take fictitiously; pretend to possess; take in appearance: as, to *assume* the garb of humility.

Assume a virtue, if you have it not.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

7†. To claim.

Like a bold champion I *assume* the lists.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1.

=Syn. 6. To affect, feign, counterfeit.

II. *intrans.* To be arrogant; claim more than is due; presume.

assumedly (a-sū'med-li), *adv.* As is or may be assumed or taken for granted; presumably.

assument (a-sū'ment), *n.* [< L. *assumentum*, a piece sewed on, < *assuere*, sew on, < *ad*, to, + *suere*, sew, = E. *sew*, *q. v.*] A piece sewed on; a patch; an addition.

The *assument* or addition Dr. Marshall never could find anywhere but in the Book of Common Prayer.
J. Lewis, Hist. of Eng. Bibles, p. 2.

assumer (a-sū'mėr), *n.* One who assumes; an arrogant person.

These high *assumers* and pretenders to reason. *South.*

To swear at the mention of *assumers* and pretenders to harmonicism. *The Athenæum*, LII. 365.

assuming (a-sū'ming), *p. a.* Taking or disposed to take upon one's self more than is just; disposed to attribute to one's self undue importance; haughty; arrogant.

His haughty look and his *assuming* air
The son of his ouvid no longer bear. *Dryden.*

A virtue that might repress the most *assuming*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

=Syn. Bold, forward, presuming, self-confident.

assumingly (a-sū'ming), *n.* Presumption.

Be vain *assumingse* of some. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster.

assumingly (a-sū'ming-li), *adv.* In an assuming manner; arrogantly.

assumpsit (a-sump'sit), *n.* [L., he undertook; pret. of *assumere*, take to one's self: see *assume*, undertake: see *assume*.] In *law*: (*a*) An action lying for the recovery of damages sustained through the breach of a simple contract (that is, a promise not under seal), in which the plaintiff alleges that the defendant *assumpsit*, that is, promised or undertook, to perform the act specified. In England and in most of the United States this, like the other common-law forms of action, has been superseded by statute. Hence—(*b*) An actionable promise, express or implied by law.

assumpt† (a-sumpt'), *v. t.* [< L. *assumptus*, pp. of *assumere*, take up: see *assume*.] 1. To take up; raise. See *assume*, *v.*, 1.

She was *assumpted* into the clouds.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 14.

2. To assume, as a proposition or premise.

Supposition *assumpted* is when a manifest supposition is *assumpted* to prove another thing withal, as . . . the disputer will *assumpt* this assertion, which saith that of false things there is no certain knowledge, and truth is not known but of true things. *Blundeville*, 1619.

3. To assume, as a property, attribute, etc.

I do grant it to be Christ's true body and flesh by a property of the nature *assumpted* to the Godhead; yea, and we do really eat and drink His flesh and blood after a certain real property. *Ridley*, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xvi., note.

4. To take to one's self; put on; assume.

And *assumpted*, or tooke to his Arms . . . a Crosse Silver, in a field vert. *Bosswell*, Armorie, p. 22. (*N. E. D.*)

assumpti (a-sump'ti), *n.* [< L. *assumptum*, neut. of *assumptus*, pp.: see *assumpt*, *v.*] That which is assumed; an assumption.

The sum of all your *assumpti*.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, I. 1.

assumption (a-sump'shon), *n.* [< ME. *assumpcioun*, *assumpsioun* (of the Virgin Mary), < ML. *assumptio*(*n-*), a taking up (into heaven); L., a taking up, adoption, the minor proposition of a syllogism; < *assumere*, pp. *assumptus*, take up, etc.: see *assume*.] 1. The act of taking to one's self; a taking upon one's self; undertaking.

Since the *Assumption* of our flesh, we know what shape to picture God in. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 50.

An *assumption* of power not conferred by the Constitution and laws. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

2. The act of taking for granted, or supposing without proof; supposition.

The *assumption* of a final cause in the structure of each part of animals and plants is as inevitable as the *assumption* of an efficient cause for every event.
Warner, Am. Nov. Org. Renovatum, p. 105.

3. The thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.

Let well-weighed considerations, not stiff and peremptory *assumptions*, guide thy discourse.
Sir W. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 3.

In fact, the putting of limits to human conception must always involve the *assumption* that our previous experience is universally valid in a theoretical sense: an *assumption* which we have already seen reason to reject.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 158.

4. In *logic*, the minor premise in a categorical syllogism.

Still more objectionable are the correlative terms proposition and *assumption* as synonymous with major and minor premises. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic.

[This use of the word, originating with Cicero (*latio assumptionis*), prevailed in the sixteenth century, and is common in modern Latin, but is rare in English.]

5. The taking up of a person into heaven; specifically, the traditional anticipated resurrection or bodily taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary after her death, celebrated by the Roman Catholic Church, and formal characters by the feast of the Assumption on the 15th of August.—6. Adoption, or making use of.

In is evident that the proper psalms of our liturgy were chiefly compiled and copied by the perpetual *assumptions* of their words and combinations.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 172.

7. In *law*, the agreement of the transferee of property to pay obligations of the transferor which are chargeable on it.—8. A conjectured disposition, characterized by a tendency to claim more than is one's due; presumption.

The priest, however arrogant his *assumption*, makes a civil salute. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 543.

Arms of assumption. See *arms*, 7, and *assumptive arms*, under *assumptive*.—**Assumption clause.** See *clause*.—**Deed of assumption**, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by trustees under a trust deed or deed of settlement, assuming a new trustee or trustees.—**Syn. 2** and **3.** Conjecture, hypothesis, theory, postulate.—**8.** *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*); obtrusiveness, forwardness, self-confidence, self-conceit, face.

assumptious (a-sump'shus), *a.* [< *assumption* + *-ous*. Cf. *presumptuous*.] Assuming; presumptuous. [Rare.]

assumptive (a-sump'tiv), *a.* [< L. *assumptivus*, taken in addition, < *assumptus*, pp. of *assumere*, take, assume: see *assume*.] 1. Capable of being assumed; assumed.

Writing under an *assumptive* character.
Wyclerly, Plain Dealer, Pref.

2. Marked or characterized by assumptions.

Trivial, scholastic, and *assumptive* methods.
G. H. Hall, Germ. Culture, p. 213.

Assumptive arms, in *her.*: (*a*) Formerly, arms not paternal, assumed in consequence of an exploit. (*b*) Now, arms which a person has a right, with the approbation of his sovereign and of the heralds, to assume. (*c*) Armorial bearings improperly assumed. [Rare in last use.] Also called *arms of assumption*.

assumptively (a-sump'tiv-li), *adv.* In an assumptive or assumed manner; by way of assumption.

assurable (a-shōr'a-bl), *a.* [< *assure* + *-able*.] Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance: as, an *assurable* property.

assurance (a-shōr'ans), *n.* [< ME. *assurance*, < OF. *asseurance*, F. *assurance* = Sp. *asegurancia* = It. *assecuranza* (as E. *assecurance*, *q. v.*), < ML. *assecurantia*, < *assecurare*, assure: see *assure* and *-ance*.] 1. The act of assuring; a formal or earnest statement intended to produce belief or conviction; a positive declaration intended to give confidence: as, I trusted to his *assurances*.

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Plight me the full *assurance* of your faith.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

2. Pledge; guaranty; surety.

You should procure him better *assurance* than Bardolph; he would not take his bond and yours; he liked not the security. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

3†. Affiance; betrothal.

The day of their *assurance* drew nigh.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

I am sure
I never courted you, nor gave you tokens
That might concern *assurance*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

4. In *law*, documentary evidence of the title or right of possession of property.—**5.** Insurance; a contract for the payment of a sum on the occurrence of a certain event, as loss or death.

Recent writers have sought to establish distinctions of a novel character between them (*assurance* and *insurance*). One of these is that a person insures his life, his house, or his ships, and the office assures to him in each of these cases a sum of money payable in certain contingencies. Another is that *assurance* represents the principle and *insurance* the practice. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 169.

6. Certain proof; clear evidence; positive demonstration; undeniable grounds for belief or trust; assuredness.

Whereof he hath given *assurance* unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead. *Acts* xvii. 31.

A form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
To give the world *assurance* of a man.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

I feel desires
That give *assurance* of their own success,
And that, infus'd from Heav'n, must thither tend.
Cowper, The Task, v.

A brightness, like that of the eyes of some smaller animals, which gives *assurance* of life, but not of the forethought and unintelligible. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 44.

7. Firm persuasion; full confidence or trust; freedom from doubt; certain expectation; the utmost certainty.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full *assurance* of faith. *Heb.* x. 22.

I'll make *assurance* double sure.
And take a bond of fate. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

There have prevailed very widely . . . among mankind the sad tradition of a lost or forfeited life of perfection and happiness, and a dim expectation or the fond *assurance* of a future life of perfection and happiness.
Mozley, Body and Will, p. 197.

Especially — **8.** Firmness of mind; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; courage.

Brave men meet danger with *assurance*. *Knolles*.

He is wanting in neither personal courage, *assurance*, nor presumptuous, but he abuses them, and they betray them in the service of vice.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 31.

9. Freedom from timidity or bashfulness; laudable confidence; self-reliance.

Conversation with the world will give them knowledge and *assurance*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

10. Excess of boldness; impudence: as, his *assurance* is intolerable.

Immoderate *assurance* is perfect licentiousness.
Shenstone.

Upon my soul, Jack, thou art a very impudent fellow! to do you justice, I think I never saw a piece of more consummate *assurance*! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

Chamber of assurance. See *chamber*.—**Collateral assurance.** See *collateral*.—**Common assurances.** See *common*.—**Further assurance.** See *further*.—**Syn. 2.** *Pledge*, etc. See *promise*.—**10.** Effrontery, presumption.

assure (a-shōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *assured*, ppr. *assuring*. [< ME. *assuren*, *assuren*, *assecuren*, < OF. *asseurer*, mod. F. *assurer* = Pr. *assegurar* = Sp. *asegurar* = Pg. *assegurar* = It. *assecurare* (= E. *assecure*, q. v.), < ML. *assecurare*, assure, < L. *ad*, to, + *securus* (> OF. *segur*, *seür*), secure, sure: see *secure*, *sure*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make sure or certain; convince or make confident, as by a promise, declaration, or other evidence: as, to *assure* a person of love or favor.

It is idle to propose remedies before we are *assured* of the disease. *Swift*, Advancement of Religion.

'T is a vast privilege for a divine to be *assured* that the Lord will do this or that individual thing for him.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv. 1.

And, for I am a man, I dare not do
God's work until *assured* I see with God.
Browning, King and Book, I. 94.

2. To declare solemnly to; assert earnestly to; endeavor to convince by assertion: as, I *assure* you I am speaking the truth.

I dare *assure* thee that no enemy
Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus.
Shak., J. C., v. 4.

They are recommended by people of consequence, I *assure* you. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

3. To secure or confirm; make sure to be or to continue; give certainty or stability to: as, to *assure* a person's position or possessions.

This shall *assure* my constant loyalty.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

My penance hath not slacken'd, though my pardon
No way *assured*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 739.

So irrealistic an authority cannot be reflected on without the most awful reverence, even by those whose piety *assures* its favour to them. *H. Rogers*.

4. To free from obscurity, ambiguity, or uncertainty.

So reason's glimmering ray
Was lent, not to *assure* our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day.
Dryden, Religio Laici.

5. To embolden; make confident.

And hereby we . . . shall *assure* our hearts before him. 1 John iii. 19.

6†. To affiance; betroth.

This drudge, or diviner, laid claim to me; called me Dromio; swore I was *assured* to her.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

7. To insure, as against loss. = **Syn.** *Insure*, *Assure* (*ensure*): to assecurate is, encourage, touch to warrant.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To confide; trust.

Therfore as frend fulfych in me *assure*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 690.

2. To promise; pledge one's self. *Chaucer*.

assured (a-shōrd'), *p. a.* **1.** Certain; sure; indubitable; undoubted: as, "an *assured* experience," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

We dare not leave his fortunes,
Though most *assured* death hung round about us.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 1.

In history, as in tragedy, the master's hand has not yet come to its full stroke; and still the touch is not yet wholly *assured*, its work not yet wholly blameless.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 50.

2. Bold; confident; unreserved.

He looked frank, unconstrained, something *assured*, but not bordering upon assurance.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15.

He . . . came forth with an *assured* air and bade defiance to the messenger. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

3. Affianced. *Shak.*—**4.** Insured; having one's life or goods insured.

assuredly (a-shōr'ed-li), *adv.* **1.** Certainly; indubitably.

Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign. 1 Ki. i. 13.

2. With assurance; confidently; impudently.

The more
Actions of depth and danger are considered,
The less *assuredly* they are performed.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

assuredness (a-shūr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; confidence.

assurer (a-shōr'er), *n.* **1.** One who or that which assures, or gives assurance; specifically, an insurer or underwriter.—**2.** One who takes out a policy of insurance; one who is assured.

assurgency (a-sėr'jen-si), *n.* [< *assurgent*.] The tendency or disposition to rise. [Rare.]

The continual *assurgency* of the spirit through the body.
Coleridge, Lit. Rem. (1839), IV. 167.

assurgent (a-sėr'jent), *a.* [< L. *assurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *assurgere*, rise: see *ascend*, < *ad*, to, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge*.] Rising; ascending. Specifically —(*a*) In *her.*, applied to a bearing when depicted as rising out of the base, the sun, (*b*) In *bot.*, rising in a curve to an erect position; ascending. Also *adscendent*. (*c*) In *zoöl.*, leaves first bent down, but rising erect toward the apex.

assuringly (a-shōr'ing-li), *adv.* In an assuring manner; so as to give assurance.

asswage, *v.* An old spelling of *assuage*.

Assyrian (a-sir'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Assyrius*, < Gr. Ἀσσύριος, perhaps < Ἀσσυρία, Assyria, < Ἄσσυρος, Ἄσσουρος, Assur, Asshur, the name relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants.—**Assyrian architecture**, the most important branch of the architecture of Mesopotamia, developed in Assyria during the period of its supremacy. Its chief monuments were the royal palaces, which were of enormous extent, and consisted of massive walls of sundried brick on great mounds of clay, of which they have now virtually become a part, owing to the disintegrating influence of time and the elements upon their friable materials. They were never more than two stories high, owing to the limited endurance of the unbaked bricks, and consisted chiefly of corridors and long, narrow halls, either arched over in brick or roofed with ceilings of wood, and surrounding open courts. The entrances were of impposing height and width, flanked by colossal stone figures of winged human-headed bulls or lions, or other mythological compositions. The interior walls were commonly lined with a revetment of soft alabaster slabs, on which were carved in low relief the remarkable series of sculptures which have preserved the record of Assyrian triumphs, character, and customs. Color in somewhat subdued tints was generally employed upon the sculptures and the wall-spaces. The temple, in Assyria, was subordinate to the palace, the opposite being the case in Babylonia.—**Assyrian art**, one of the later branches of Mesopotamian art, parallel to the later Babylonian. Its most characteristic manifestation is presented in its lavish sculptured architectural decoration in low relief. In its first period, culminating in the ninth century B. C., it displayed great vigor and truth in its interpretation of nature, particularly in its portrayal of animal forms. Later it suffered a decline until the close of Assyrian supremacy, toward the end of the seventh century B. C. Its human figures never have the life and force of its animals, but are

Assyrian Sculpture.
Relief from Koyunjik, in the British Museum. King Assur-bani-pal pouring a libation. About 66 B. C.

heavy and conventional. It is marked by great minuteness of detail, ornaments, texture of fabrics, etc., being carefully rendered. In metal-work of all kinds the Assyrian craftsmen took a high place, and they excelled also in gem-engraving.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Assyria, an ancient country of Asia, east of the river Tigris, long at the head of the powerful Assyrian empire, including Babylonia and other neighboring countries.—**2.** The language of the Assyrians, which has been preserved by and largely recovered from their cuneiform inscriptions. See *cuneiform*.

Assyriological (a-sir'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to Assyriology.

The latest results of *Assyriological* research.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 343.

Assyriologist (a-sir-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *Assyriology* + *-ist*.] A student of Assyriology; one versed in Assyriology.

Assyriology (a-sir-i-ol'ō-loj), *n.* [= F. *Assyriologue*, < Gr. Ἀσσυρία + -λόγος, < λέγειν: see *Assyrian*, *-ology*.] An Assyriological.

Assyrology (a-sir-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀσσυρία + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of Assyrian antiquities; that branch of knowledge which includes the history, language, etc., of ancient Assyria.

assyth, *n.* A Scotch form of *asseth*.

assythment (a-sīth'ment), *n.* [Sc., also by aphæresis *athment*, < *assyith*, *athe*, + *-ment*.] In *Scots law*, an indemnification due from a person guilty of manslaughter to the heirs of the person murdered. Where the criminal has suffered the penalty of the law, no claim for assythment lies.

-ast. [< Gr. *-αστής*, < *-άζειν*, later *-ίζειν*, equiv. to *-αστής*, < *-ίζειν*: see *-ist*, *-ize*.] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring instead of *-ist* after *-i-*, as in *chiliast*, *enthusiast*, etc.

Structure of the Cesarean (*Astacus*).
a, antennæ; *a'*, antennules; *ad*, second, and *third* somites; *C*, heart; *G*, membranous part of stomach; *H*, labrum; *I*, metastoma; *i*, cardiac muscle; *Lf*, gastrocardiac dilator muscles; *Lm*, cardiac valve; *Ls*, lateral cardiac dilator muscles; *P*, cardiac-pyloric valves; *pc*, inferior pyloric valvular apparatus; *m*, superior gastric muscle; *n*, nerve; *o*, ostium of pericardiac sac; *p*, pericardiac process; *s*, opening of gastric gland; *t*, tendon of gastric muscle; *u*, intestine; *ph*, testis; *x*, *x'*, *x''*, *x'''*, maxillæ; *y*, maxilliped; *z*, *z'*, *z''*, *z'''*, walking-feet; *z'''*, sexual organs in male; *z''''*, sexual organs in female.

astacian (as-tā'shiān), *n.* [< *Astacus* + *-ian*.] An animal of the genus *Astacus* or family *Astacidæ*, as a crawfish or lobster.

astacid (as'ta-sid), *n.* One of the *Astacidæ*.

Astacidæ (as-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-idæ*.] A family of macrurous decapod crustaceans represented by the crawfish and lobster. Among fluviatile forms, the best known are *Astacus* and *Cambarus*, the former containing the river-crawfish, *A. fluviatilis*, and the latter numerous species of North

Astacide

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Astacide

America, among them the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave, *C. pellucidus*. The lobster is *Homarus marinus*, of *H. americanus*. *Nephrops* is another genus of this family. See cut under *Astacus*.

Astacina (as-ta-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-ina.*] A group of macrurous decapod crustaceans corresponding more or less nearly with *Astacini* or *Astacidæ*.

astacine (as'ta-sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Astacus* + *-ine*¹.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of a crawfish; pertaining to the *Astacidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Astacidæ*, as a crawfish.

The problem whether the crustacean in question was a marine *Astacine* or a true Homarine might be very hard to solve. *Huxley*, Crayfish, vi.

Also *astacoid*.

Astacini (as-ta-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-ini.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing a number of forms now distributed in several families and at least two suborders. His subsection of the same name corresponds more nearly to the modern family *Astacidæ* (which see).

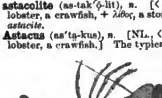
astacite (as'ta-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστακός, a lobster, a crawfish, + *-ite*².] A petrified or fossil crawfish, or other similar crustaceous animal. Also *astacolite*.

astacoid (as'ta-koid), *a.* and *n.* [*Astacus* + *-oid.*] Same as *astacine*. *Huxley*.

Astacoidea (as-ta-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astacus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily group or series of macrurous decapod crustaceans.

astacolite (as-tak'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστακός, a lobster, a crawfish, + λίθος, a stone.] Same as *astacite*.

Astacus (as'ta-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστακός, a lobster, a crawfish.] The typical genus of the



River-Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*). ("From Huxley's "Crayfish.")

family *Astacidæ*, and one of the two leading genera of fluviatile crawfishes, the other being *Cambarus*.

astarboard (a-stär'bōrd), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*³ + *starboard.*] At or to the starboard or right-hand side of a ship when looking forward.

astare (a-stār'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *stare*¹.] Staring.

astartle (a-stär'tl), *v.* [< ME. *asterten*, *astorten*, *asturten*, startle, start up, escape, < *a-* (< AS. *á-*) + *steorten*, etc., start: see *a-*¹ and *start*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To escape; escape from.

Every lere which that Cresseyde *astorte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 1070.

2. To cause to start; startle.

No danger there the shepheard can *astart*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Nov.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To start up.

Out of her bed she did *astart*,
As one with vew of ghastly feende affright.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 29.

2. To be escaped from.

She baidde the herte,
And who hath that may *astarte*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1153.

Astarte (as-tär'tē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Ἀστάρτη, representing Phen. *Ashtaroth*.] **1.** The principal female divinity of the Phenicians, properly a chaste deity, goddess of the moon or of the heavens, but frequently confounded with the unchaste Ashera. She was the same as the Assyrian Istar. Also called *Astaroth* (*Ashtaroth*, *Astoreth*), and, incorrectly, *Ashtoreth* (*Ashtaroth*), a plural form of *Ashteroth*.

Mooned *Ashtaroth*,
Heaven's queen and mother both.
Milton, Nativity, l. 200.

With these in troop
Came *Astoreth*, whom the Phenicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

2. The moon.

Astarte's bedlamonded crescent,
Distinct with its duplicate horn.
Poe, Ulalume.

3. [NL.] A genus of bivalve shells, formerly of great extent and referred to a family *Cyprinidæ*, now restricted and made the type of a family *Astartidæ*.

Astartidæ (as-tär'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astarte*, 3, + *-idæ.*] In some systems of zoölogical classification, a family of dimyarian bivalves, with solid equal valves, an external ligament, cardinal teeth, and also lateral teeth on each valve, the pallial line entire, the muscular scars ovate, and a distinct pedal scar above the anterior muscular one. The typical genus is chiefly inhabitants of the northern seas, but members of the same family are found in most other seas.

Astarte borealis ventricolate. *A F*, anterior and posterior pedal muscle.

Astartinæ (as-tär-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστάρτη, unsteadiness, inconstancy, < ἀστατος, unsteady: see *astatic*.] A genus of eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typical of the family *Astasiidæ*, having a distinct tubular pharynx. It contains such species as *A. trichophora*, found in marsh-water.

astatid (as'ta-tid), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Astasiidæ*.

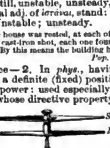
Astatidæ (as-tat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astasia* + *-idæ.*] A family of animalcules, mostly free-swimming, exceedingly plastic and variable in form, bearing a single terminal flagellum, and having the oral aperture distinct and the endoplasm colorless.

astatic, *n.* An obsolete form of *estate*.

astatic (as-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀστατος, not standing still, unstable, unsteady, < ἀ- priv. + στατός, verbal adj. of ἱστάναι, stand: see *a*-¹⁸ and *static*.] **1.** Unstable; unsteady.

The house was rested, at each of its piers, upon a handful of cast-iron shot, each one fourth of an inch in diameter. By this means the building has been made *astatic*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 508.

Hence — **2.** In *physics*, having no tendency to take a definite (fixed) position; without directive power: used especially of a magnetic needle whose directive property has been neutralized. A needle may be rendered astatic in various ways, but most simply by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, and with the poles reversed, the north pole of the one being adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this position the needles neutralize each other, and are therefore unaffected by the magnetism of the earth, though they are still subject to the influence of an electric current properly situated. Such needles were formerly employed in the electric telegraph, and they form an essential part of the astatic galvanometer.



Astatic Needles.

astatically (as-tat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an astatic manner.

astaticism (as-tat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *astatic* + *-ism.*] The state or quality of being astatic.

The nominal sensitiveness of a galvanometer can be increased to any extent by increasing the *astaticism* of the needle. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 90.

astatine (as'ta-tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *astatined*, ppr. *astatining*. [< *astatic* + *-ine.*] To render astatic.

The deflection of a properly *astatined* needle suspended inside the galvanometer. *Engin. Rec.*, XV. 267.

astatizer (as'ta-ti-zėr), *n.* A device for rendering the needle of a galvanometer astatic.

astay (a-stā'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *stay*¹.] Naut., said of the anchor when, in heaving in, the cable forms such an angle with the surface of the water as to appear to be in a line with the stays of the ship.

asteatodes (as-tē-a-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στεατώδης, like tallow or fat, < στέαρ (στεατ-), tallow or fat, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *asteatosis*.

asteatosis (as-tē-a-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + στέαρ (στεατ-), tallow or fat, + *-osis.*]

asteriated

In *pathol.*, defective secretion of sebaceous matter by the glands of the skin.

asteer (a-stēr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Sc., < *at*¹, *p.*, + *steer*¹.] In or into a state of stir; stirring. [Scotch.]

asteism (as'tē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστειασμός, clever talk, < ἀστείεσθαι, talk cleverly, < ἄστειος, clever, witty, lit. of the town, < ἄστυ, town. Cf. *civil*, L. *civis*, a citizen; *urbane*, < L. *urbs*, a city.] In *rhet.*, polite irony; a polite and ingenious manner of deriding another.

astel (as'tel), *n.* [< ME. *astelle*, < OF. *astelle* = Pr. *astela*, < L. **astella*, for *astula*, a form of *assula*, a thin board, a shingle, dim. of *assis*, a board: see *ashlar*.] A ceiling of boards overhead in a mining-drift, designed to protect the men when at work from falling rocks. [Eng.]

aster² (as'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀστήρ, a star (also a plant, prob. *Aster Attieus*; cf. ἀστρον (> L. *astrum*), a star, a constellation, usually in pl. ἄστρα, the stars), = E. *star*, *q. v.*] **1.** A star. [Rare.]—**2.** A plant of the genus *Aster*.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, natives of Europe, Asia, and America, but chiefly of North America, about 120 species occurring in the United States. They are mostly perennial, flowering in late summer and autumn, on which account they are often called in England Michaelmas or Christmas daisies. The ray-flowers vary from white to blue-lilac or purple, the center being yellow, changing sometimes to purple. Many of the species especially cultivated are known as asters in the satisfactory determination of the species more difficult.

4. A name of plants of some allied genera, as the Cape aster (*Aster* or *Callistephus*), the China aster (*Callistephus Chinensis*), the false aster (*Boltonia*), the golden aster (*Chrysopsis*), and the white-topped aster (*Sericocarpus*).—**5.** In *biol.*, a karyokinetic figure in moving in time between the rosette and the diaster during the changes in the nucleus of a cell. See *diaster* and *karyokinesis*.

Aster² (as'tėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, same as *Astur*.

-aster. [L. *-aster*, dim. suffix, as in *parasitaster*, a bit of a parasite, *Arminiaster*, a little Arminian, *oleaster*, wild olive, *pinaster*, wild pine, *surdaster*, deafish, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, forming contemptuous diminutives, as in *criticaster*, *poetaster*. It occurs without recognized diminutive force in *pinaster*, *oleaster* (which see).

Asteracanthidæ (as'tē-ra-kan-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asteracanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of ordinary starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*.

Asteracanthion (as'tē-ra-kan'thi-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, + ἀκανθα, a spine.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Asteracanthidæ*. *A. rubens* is a common British species, the "five-finger" of the oystermen.

Asteracanthus (as'tē-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, + ἀκανθα, a spine.] A genus of placoid fossil fishes, occurring in the Oölite and Lias formations.

Asteraceæ (as-tē-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aster*¹, 3, + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Compositæ*.

asteria (as-tē'ri-a), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀστήρ, a star. Cf. *Asteria*.] A variety of sapphire, not perfectly transparent, but showing, when cut round, a stellar opalescence in the direction of the vertical axis of the crystal. Also called *oculus cati*.

Asteriad (as'tē-ri-ad), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asteria*, 1, + *-ad*.] **1.** Same as *Asteridæ*.—**2.** Some other and major group of starfishes.

asterial (as-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. ἀστήρ, a star, + *-ial.*] Relating to or connected with the stars.

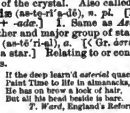
If the deep learn'd *asterial* quacks
Paint Time to life in alamacks,
He has on brow a look of hair,
But all the head beside is bare.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 298.

asterialite (as-tē'ri-a-līt), *n.* [< *Asterias*, 1, + *-lite.*] A fossil starfish.

Asterias (as-tē'ri-as), *n.* [NL., < L. *asterias*, < Gr. ἀστερίας, a fish, lit. starry, < ἀστήρ, a star.]

1. The genus of starfishes which is typical of the family *Asteriidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the goshawk, goosehawk, or starhawk. See *Astur*.

asteriated (as-tē'ri-ā-ted), *a.* [< Gr. ἀστήρ, a



Common Starfish (*Asterias forbesi*).

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asterism (as'te-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστερισμός*, a marking with stars, a constellation, < *ἀστερίζειν*, mark with stars, < *ἀστήρ*, a star, = E. *star*.] 1. A group of stars: formerly equivalent to *constellation*, but now appropriated to any small cluster of stars, whether a part of a constellation or not.

> All set in number and in perfect form,
> Even like the *Asterisms* fix'd in heaven.
> *Chapman*, Blind Beggar.

Any one who studies the heavens will recognize the fact that the larger constellations have been subdued of their just proportions to form the smaller *asterisms*.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 335.

2. An asterisk, or mark of reference. [Rare.]—3. Three asterisks placed thus, ⁂, or thus, ∴, before a passage, to direct attention to it. 4. Any crystal prepared or exhibited by some crystallized minerals which show a star-shaped luminous figure when viewed by reflected light, as the asteriated sapphire, or by transmitted light, as some kinds of phlogopite. In the former case it is due to certain peculiarities of internal structure, in the latter to the inclusion of symmetrically arranged acicular crystals.

astern (a-stėrn'), *prep. phr. as adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *stern*.] In or toward the hinder part of a ship: as, to go *astern*.—2. Behind, at any indefinite distance: as, the ship was far *astern* of us.

> Captain Terry . . . put off in his boat at sunset for his ship, which was now six or eight miles *astern*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 38.

3. In the direction of the stern; backward; back; to the rear: said of a ship: as, the current drove us far *astern*.—**To back astern**, to move stern foremost: generally said of a ship.—**To be astern of the reckoning**, to be behind the position given for a vessel by the reckoning.—**To fall astern.** See *fall*.

asternal (a-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στέρνον*, sternum.] 1. Having no sternum or breast-bone, as a serpent. [Rare.]—2. Not reaching to or connected with the sternum: as, *asternal* ribs, that is, floating ribs, the ends of which do not articulate with the breast-bone.

Asterodactylidæ (as'te-rō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-idæ*.] A family of saltient amphibians: synonymous with *Pipidæ* (which see). Also *Asterodactylodæ* and *Astrodactylidæ*.

Asterodactylus (as'te-rō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of saltient amphibians: synonymous with *Pipa* (which see).

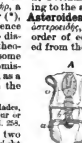
asteroid (as'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*, star-like, < *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Star-like. [Rare.] 2. Having a flower like an aster.

II. *n.* 1. One of the small planets, 465 or more in number, which (with one known exception) lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter: more accurately called *planetoids*. See *planetoid*.—2. One of the *Asteroidea*; a starfish, in a wide sense.

Asteroida (as-te-ro'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*, star-like: see *asteroid*.] In Eggenbaur's system of classification, a class of echinoderms, the starfishes, consisting of the orders *Asterida*, *Brisingida*, *Ophiurida*, and *Euryalida*.—2. Same as *Aleyonaria*.

asteroidal (as-te-roi'dal), *a.* [< *asteroid* (or *Asteroidea*) + *-al*.] 1. Resembling a star.—2. Pertaining to the asteroids.—3. Same as *aleyonarian*.

Asteroidea (as-te-roi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*, star-like: see *asteroid*.] 1. An order of echinoderms, the starfishes: so called from their star-like form. They have a more or



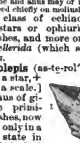
Development of Asterid Larvæ.

f, echinopædium of the form called bipinnaria, ventral view; *A*, lateral view; *C*, the bipinnaria, showing rudiment of the starfish; *a*, mouth; *b*, œsophagus; *c*, stomach; *d*, intestine; *e*, anus; *g*, ventral and dorsal sides of anterior end of body; *h*, ciliated bands; *k*, apical diverticulum, forming rudiment of the ambulacral system, opening externally at *p*.

less lobed or pentagonal disk; lobes continuous with the disk, receiving prolongations of the viscera, and bearing tube-feet with suckers, as locomotory organs; and an aboral madreporic body. This group includes several families, as *Brisingidæ*, *Pterasteridæ*, *Astropectinidæ*, *Asterinidæ*, *Goniasteridæ*, *Linckiidæ*, and *Asteriidæ*, or the starfishes proper as distinguished from the sand-stars and other echinoderms of the class *Stelleridea* (which see). They have a cortaceous skin, in which are implanted spines or tubercles. The body is expanded into arms, the under surface of which is marked with grooves, radiating from the center, and pierced with rows of holes, whence issue tentacular feet, by means of which the animals move. Most have 5 arms or rays, but some have more, varying from 8 to 40. They have the power of reproducing lost arms if they are broken off; and if an entire arm, with a small portion of the body attached to it, is torn off, it forms a new and perfect animal. The mouth is in the inferior center of the rays, is not provided with teeth, and leads by a short œsophagus into a large stomach, from which a pair of lateral tubes are prolonged into each ray. A distinct intestine and anus may or may not be present. The animals feed chiefly on mollusks.

2. A class of echinoderms, containing the starfishes and ophiurans together with the starfishes, and more or less exactly equivalent to *Stelleridea* (which see).—3. Same as *Aleyonaria*.

Asterolepis (as-te-rol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of gigantic prim-itive fishes, now found only in a fossil state in the Old Red Sandstone. They are remarkable in having the breast-plates and head covered with stellate tubercles.



1, broad plate of *Asterolepis*, with natural size; 2, internal ridge of broad plate, with natural size.

asterophrydid (as'te-rof'ri-did), *n.* One of the *Asterophrydidæ*.

Asterophrydidæ (as'te-rō-frid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Asterophrys* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous saltient amphibians with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses (the coccyx being consequently united to the condyles or sacral vertebræ), and opisthocœlian vertebræ. It is a small group of toad-like animals.

Asterophrys (as-te-rof'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow: see *brow*.] A genus of arciferous amphibians of New Guinea, typical of the family *Asterophrydidæ*.

asterophyllite (as'te-rō-fil'īt), *n.* [NL. *Asterophyllites*.] A member of the genus *Asterophyllites*.

Asterophyllites (as'te-rō-fi-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of fossil plants; star-leaf: so called from the stellated disposition of the leaves around the branches. They abound in the coal-measures, and are believed to be the branches of the *Calamites* or *Calamodendron*.

asterty, *v.* See *astart*.

asthenia (as-the-ni'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσθένεια*, weakness, < *ἀσθενής*, without strength, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σθένος*, strength.] 1. In *pathol.*, debility; want of strength. Also *astheny*.—2. [cap.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of insects.

asthenic (as-then'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσθενικός*, weak, < *ἀσθενής*: see *asthenia*.] Of the nature of asthenia; characterized by or suffering from asthenia or debility; weak.

asthenology (as-then-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσθένεια*, weak (see *asthenia*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

asthenopia (as-the-nō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσθένεια*, weak (see *asthenia*), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] Weakness of the eyes. Two forms are especially important: (a) accommodative *asthenopia*, which is the result of the exhaustion of the ciliary muscle, as in hypermetropia; and (b) muscular *asthenopia*, which is the result of some exhaustion of the external muscles of the eye, usually the internal rectus.

asthenopic (as-the-nop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or suffering from asthenopia.

> For reading, the manifest imperfections should be corrected, the strength of the glasses being increased as often as *asthenopic* symptoms reappear.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 783.

Asthenurus (as-the-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσθενής*, weak (see *asthenia*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of woodpeckers: synonymous with *Picumnus*. *Swainson*, 1827.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes.

astheny (as'the-ni), *n.* Same as *asthenia*, 1.

asthma (ast'ma or as'ma), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *astma*, *asma*, < M.E. *asma*, *asme*, < OF. *asma*, *asthma*, < Gr. *ἆσθμα*, asthma, panting, < *ἄζειν*, also *ἀάζειν*, *αἰάζειν*, breathe hard, pant, < *ἄημι* (< **ἄϝ-ημι*), breathe, blow, = Goth. *uzuan* = AS. *wāwan* = OHG. *wājan*, MHG. *wæjen*, G. *wehen* = Skt. ✓ *vā*, blow. From the same root, in Gr., come

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air], aura, aula, atmo-, etc., and in Teut., wind², q. v.] A paroxysmal disorder of respiration, characterized by laboured breathing, sibilant rales, a feeling of constriction in the chest, and cough. The essential feature of the attacks is the contraction of the bronchial tubes through spasm of the muscles in their walls. The name is sometimes loosely applied to other dyspnoeic conditions.—**Hay asthma.** Same as *hay fever* (which see).

asthmatic (ast- or as-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *asthmaticus*, < Gr. *ἀσθματικός*, < *ἆσθμα* (-τ-), asthma: see *asthma*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to asthma: as, *asthmatic* symptoms.—2. Affected by asthma: as, an *asthmatic* patient.

He reads from paper and book,
In a low and husky *asthmatic* tone.
Whittier, Yankee Idyl, Autumn of the Study.

II. *n.* A person troubled with asthma.

asthmatical (ast- or as-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *asthmatic*.

asthmatically (ast- or as-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an asthmatic manner; as an asthmatic.

Asthmatos (ast'ma-tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀσθ-ματ(-τ-)*, panting, asthma: see *asthma*.] A genus of cilioflagellate infusorians, having at the anterior end a single flagellum in the midst of a circlet of cilia. *A. ciliaris* is found in the mucus of the nose in cases of hay fever, and is supposed to cause the complaint.

astichous (as'ti-kus), *a.* [NL. *astichus*, < Gr. *a-* priv. + *στίχος*, a row.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, not arranged in ranks or rows.

astigmatic (as-tig-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στίγμα(τ-)*, a point, + *-ic*: see *a-*¹⁸, *stigma*, and *stigmatic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting astigmatism.

astigmatism (as-tig-mā'shon), *n.* Same as *astigmatism*.

astigmatism (as-tig'ma-tizm), *n.* [Also *astigmatism*, q. v.; < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *στίγμα*, a point, + *-ism*.] 1. In *ophthal.*, a defect in the refractive apparatus of the eye, the curvature of the refracting surfaces being greater along certain meridians than along others, so that rays of light proceeding from an external point do not converge to a point upon the retina, but to a line.—2. A similar defect in a lens.

astigmism (as-tig'mizm), *n.* [See *astigmatism*, which is "etymologically the better word," notwithstanding the extract.] Same as *astigmatism*.

The late eminent scholar, Dr. Whewell, who had originally suggested the word astigmatism, . . . approves of *astigmism* as being etymologically the better word.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 344.

astigmometer (as-tig-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στίγμα* (*στιγμ-*) + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring astigmatism.

Zehender describes a new *astigmometer*, consisting of two pasteboard tubes, one of which is placed before the other and could be revolved around its long axis.
N. Y. Med. Journ., XL. 218.

astigmometry (as-tig-mom'e-tri), *n.* [< *astigm(atism)* + Gr. *-στιγμα*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of astigmatism.

astipulate† (as-tip'ū-lāt), *v.* [< L. *astipulatus*, pp. of *astipulari*, *adstipulari*, agree with, < *ad*, to, + *stipulari*, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a stipulation; agree.

All, but an hateful Epicurus, have *astipulated* to this truth. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World, ii. § 1.

II. *trans.* To assent or agree to.

astipulation† (as-tip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *astipulatio(n-)*, < *astipulari*, *adstipulari*, agree with: see *astipulate*.] 1. Agreement; concurrence.

Greeting himself . . . with the general *astipulation* of our reverend Jewell. *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, ii. § 8.

2. Assent.

astir (a-stėr'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [= Sc. *asteer*, earlier *on steir*; < *a*³ + *stir*.] On the stir; on the move; stirring; active.

For the Nantes youth, the Angers youth, all Brittany was *astir*. *Carlyle*, Fredk. the Great, Bk. I., iv. 3.

Persecuted and tinged and all *astir* with the principle of equality. *R. Choate*, Address, p. 36.

Astoma (as'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. or neut. pl. of *astomus*, < Gr. *ἄστομος*, mouthless: see *astomous*.] 1. [NL., fem. sing.] A spurious genus of mites, the six-legged larval form of acarines of the family *Trombidiidæ*, retained as a distinctive name of this stage.—2. [NL., neut. pl.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a general name for those acaiepha or medusæ which have no central mouth, no ramifications of the peduncle, and no cavities for the ovaries. [Not in use.]

Astomata (as-tō'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *astomatus*: see *astomatous*.] That one of the two groups into which the *Protozoa* are divided, with reference to the presence or absence of a mouth, in which the mouth is wanting. The group comprises two classes, *Gregarinida* and *Ichinopoda*. See *Protozoa*.

astomatous (as-tō'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *astomatus*, < Gr. *a-* priv. + *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth.] 1. Not possessing a mouth; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the *Astomata*.—2. In *bot.*, without an aperture; specifically, without stomata or breathing-pores.

astomous (as'tō-mus), *a.* [NL. *astomus*, < Gr. *ἄστομος*, mouthless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *στόμα*, mouth.] Without a stoma or mouth; astomatous: applied to mosses in which the capsule does not open regularly by an operculum, but bursts irregularly, as in *Phascum* and its allies. *A. Gray.*

astonⁱ, astone, astun, *v.* [< ME. *astonen, astunen, astonien, astunien* (later and rarely *astoyne*), also *astonien, astunien* (whence later and mod. *astony*, q. v., and by extension *astonish*, q. v.), oftenest in the pp. *astoned, astuned, astuneed* (whence in mod. E. a new inf. *astound*, q. v.), also *astonied* (see *astony*); of uncertain origin; either (1) in the earlier normal form **astunen*, < AS. **astunian* (not found), < *ā-* + *tunian*, resound (not verified in the later sense of 'stun with a noise,' *stun* in this sense being possibly by aphæresis from *astun*); cf. Swiss *stunen*, a NHG. *staunen* (in comp. *erstaunen* = AS. **astunian*?), astonish; or (2) < OF. *estoner, estuner, estonner*, mod. F. *étonner*, astonish, < L. as if **ectonare*, equiv. to *attonare*, chiefly in pp. *attonitus*, strike with a thunderbolt, stun, astonish, < *ex*, out (*ad*, to), + *tonare*, thunder: see *as*³, *ex-*, and *thunder*. The indirect Latin point to an orig. AS. word, merged in ME. with the etymologically different but formally and notionally equiv. OF. words. Forms *aston, astone, astun, astony, astonish*, and *astound* are thus variations of the same word. The normal mod. form is *astun* (a-stun'), or with further development and change, *stun*, besides *astonish*, in actual use.] To confound; astonish; amaze; bewilder; dismay. *Chaucer.*

He fell rebounding breathless, and *astund*
Ilia trunk extended lay. *Somerville*, Hobbinol, ii. 384.

astoniedness†, *n.* [*astonied* + *-ness*.] The state of being astonished.

astonish (as-ton'ish), *v. t.* [First in early mod. E.; either < *aston, astone, or astony*, + *-ish*², used (as in *distinguish* and *extinguish*) in imitation of words in *-ssh*, as *banish, cherish*, etc., where *-ish* represents *-iss-* in certain parts of F. verbs; or perhaps from an actual OF. **estonir* (**estonise-*), indicated in *estonissement*, astonishment (Palsgrave).] 1. To stun, as with a blow; benumb; give a stupefying shock to.

Or as a thunder-clap, or cannons' noyse,
The power of hearing doth astonish quite.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

The knaves that lay in wait behind rose up and rolled down two of the foremost, whose fall sore smote the king upon the head, the other *astonished* his shoulder.
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, xiii. 15.

2†. To stun or strike dumb with sudden fear; confound.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the great mighty Gods, by tokens sent
Such dreadful heralds to *astonish* us.
Shak., J. C., i. 3.

3. To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration; surprise; amaze.

Thou hast *astonish'd* me with thy high terms.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

The student of Nature wonders the more and is *astonished* the less, the more conversant he becomes with her operations. *Bailey*, Essay on Sermons, p. 200.

What shall we say of the ocean telegraph, that extension of the eye and ear, whose sudden performance *astonished* mankind? *Emerson*, Misc., p. 170.

=Syn. 3. *Surprise, Amaze*, etc. (see *surprise*); startle, shock.

astonishable† (a-ston'ish-a-bl), *a.* [*astonish* + *-able*.] Astonishing.

astonishedly (a-ston'isht-li), *adv.* In an astonished manner. [Rare.]

astonisher (a-ston'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which astonishes.

astonishing (a-ston'ish-ing), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause astonishment; amazing; wonderful.—Syn. Amazing, surprising, wonderful, marvellous.

astonishingly (a-ston'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an astonishing manner; to an astonishing degree.

astonishingness (a-ston'ish-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of exciting astonishment. [Rare.]

astonishment (a-ston'ish-ment), *n.* [*astonish* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *estonissement* (Palsgrave).] 1. The state of being astonished. (a†) The state of being stunned or benumbed.

A coldness and *astonishment* in his loins, as folk say.
Holland.

(b†) Confusion of mind from sudden fear or other emotion; consternation.

Astonishment is that state of the soul in which all its motions are suspended with some degree of horror.
Burke, Sublime and Beautiful.

(c†) Passion; excitement; frenzy.

Furious ever I knew thee to be,
Yet never in like *astonishment*. *Spenser.*

(d) Great surprise or wonder; amazement.

We found, with no less wonder to us than *astonishment* to themselves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. A cause or matter of consternation.

Thou shalt become an *astonishment*, a proverb, and a by-word among all nations. Deut. xxviii. 37.

Those imaged, to the pride of kings and priests,
A dark yet mighty faith, a power as wide
As is the world it waited, and are now
But an *astonishment*. *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

=Syn. 1. Amazement, admiration, awe.

astony (as-tō'ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *astonied*, ppr. *astonying*. [< ME. *astonien*, rarely *astonie*: see *aston*.] 1†. To stun, as with a blow.

The captain of the Heloda . . . strake Palladius upon the side of his head that he reeled *astonied*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. 23.

2. To astonish; terrify; confound. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And when I heard this thing, I rent my garment and my mantle, . . . and sat down *astonied*. Ezra ix. 3.

Astonying with their suddenness both their friends and their enemies. *Knolles.*

And I *astonied* fell and could not pray. *Mrs. Browning.*

astore†, *v. t.* [< ME. *astoren* (and by aphæresis *storen*, *store*), < OF. *estorer, estaurer*, < L. *instaurare*, repair, renew: see *instauration* and *store*.] To store; furnish with stores.

Ful riche he was *astored* prively. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, line 5, in C. T., l. 200.

Upstarted lightly. *Spenser.*

astound (as-stound'), *v. t.* [As an inf. this form is late, being due in part to the pp. *astound, astounded*, and in part perhaps to the frequent diminish'd gemination of final *-n* into *-nd*, as in *wond* for *won*, *stu*, so dial. *stu* for *stud* for *stun*, pp. *drowned* for *drowned*.] **I.** *trans.* To astonish greatly; strike dumb with amazement; amaze; dismay.

These thoughts may startle well, but not *astound*
The virtuous mind. *Milton*, Comus, l. 210.

In the architecture and embellishments of the chamber, the evident design had been to dazzle and *astound*.
Poe, Tales, I. 375.

=Syn. *Surprise, Astonish, Amaze*, etc. (see *surprise*): confound, stagger, dumfounder, stupefy, shock.

II. *intrans.* To cause astonishment; amaze; stun.

The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more
The noise *astounds*. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1138.

astounding (a-stoun'ding), *p. a.* Causing or fitted to cause surprise or wonder; causing amazement; highly astonishing.

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and *astounding* face. *E. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

His (Comte's) *astounding* self-conceit was more akin to that which may be seen in humble artisans than to anything which is known to have been manifested by persons in a state of health. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 142.

astoundingly (a-stoun'ding-li), *adv.* In an astounding or amazing manner; amazingly.

astoundment (a-stound'ment), *n.* [*astound* + *-ment*.] Astonishment. [Rare.]

To the *astoundment* of the young urchins, my contemporaries. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

astraddle (a-strad'l), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*³ + *straddle*: see *straddle*.] In straddling position; with one leg on each side of something; astride; as, to sit *astraddle*.

Astræa (as-trē'ą), *n.* [L. *Astræa*, < Gr. *Ἀστραία*, the goddess of justice, lit. starry, fem. of *ἀστραῖος*, starry, < *ἀστηρ*, a star: see *astral*.] 1. A name sometimes given to the sign Virgo.—2. The 5th planetoid, discovered at Driesen by Henke in 1845.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of fixed coralligenous zoöphytes, or stone-corals, typical of the family *Astræidæ*, or star-corals. See *star-coral*.

Also spelled *Astrea*.

Astræaca (as-trē-ā'se-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astræa* + *-aceæ*.] In Verrill's system of classifi-

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eation, the third suborder of the order *Madreporaria*. The technical characters are: polyps usually compound, either by fissiparity or various modes of budding; tentacles usually well developed, long, subcylindrical, limited in number, in multiples of six, encircling the disk; the coral mural, septal, and endothecal, with vertical and cenitrifugal growth, producing tuberculated forms which are often elongated. The families referred to the order as thus defined are: *Lithophyllidæ, Meandrinidæ, Eusmilidæ, Caryophyllidæ, Stylinidæ, Astræidæ, Oculinidæ, Agaricidæ*. Also called *Astræacea*.

astræan (as-trē'an), *a.* Same as *astræan*.—2. Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Astræa*.

Imbedded in the base of this cliff of coral limestone were two dome-shaped masses of astræan coral.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 558.

astræid (as-trē'id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *astræan*, 2.

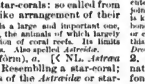
The large *astræid* and brain corals imbedded in the upper portion of the cliff-face were only half the size of those imbedded some 15 or 20 feet below.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII. 553.

II. *n.* A coral of the family *Astræidæ*.

Astræidæ (as-trē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of aporose scleroderma-tous stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, class *Actiniozoa*; the star-coral family, having the radiated or star-like arrangement of their tentacles. The family is a large and important one, containing several genera, the species of which largely contribute to the formation of coral reefs. Its limits vary with different authors. Also spelled *Astreidæ*.

astræiform (as-trē'i-form), *a.* [< NL. *Astræa* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a star-coral; having the characters of the *Astræidæ* or star-corals; as, "*astræiform* in shape," *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 383.

astragal (as'tra-gal), *n.* [*astragalus*, q. v.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small convex molding cut into the form of a string of beads, used in classical architecture, especially in connection with the egg-and-dart molding and between the faces of different projection of Ionic and Corinthian capitals and coffering beams. (*b*) A small plain convex molding, usually with a fillet beneath it, sometimes between two fillets, used between the capital and the shaft of classic orders, except the Greek Doric, and in many other positions in classic, medieval, and later styles. See cut under *colonnade*. Also called *bead*.—(*c*) A convex molding encircling a cannon near the mouth: not present on modern guns.—3. In *carp.*, one of the rabbeted bars which hold the panes of a window.—4. In *anat.*, the astragalus.



Astragal in Greek Architecture.

astragalar (as-trag'a-lär), *a.* [*astragalus* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the astragalus.

astragali, *n.* Plural of *astragalus*.

Astragalinus (as-tra-ga-lī'nus), *n.* [NL., < *astragalus* + *-inus*.] An old and disused name of some European siskin, linnet, or thistle-bird. In 1861 it was used by J. J. Audubon as a genus of the American goldfinches, such as *A. tristis*, the common goldfinch or thistle-bird of the United States, *A. psaltria*, the Arkansas goldfinch, etc.

astragalocalcanea, *n.* Plural of *astragalocalcaneum*.

astragalocalcaneal (as-trag'a-lō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* Pertaining to the astragalocalcaneum.

astragalocalcaneum (as-trag'a-lō-kal-kā'nē-um), *n.*; pl. *astragalocalcaneæ* (-ē). [< *astragalus* + *calcaneum*.] A bone of the tarsus representing both the astragalus and the calcaneum, as in lizards and birds. It is supposed also to include the navicular, in some cases at least, and thus to represent the whole proximal row of tarsal bones. In some lizards, as members of the genus *Varanus*, it is very large, perfectly distinct, extended transversely, but little forward, and movably articulated with the tibia, fibula, and distal tarsal bones.

astragaloid (as-trag'a-loid), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *-oid*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the astragalus.

astragalomancy (as-trag'a-lō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστραγάλος*, a die, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *ἀστραγαλομάντις*, a diviner from dice (*ἀστής*, a diviner, a prophet): see *astragal*.] Divination by means of huckle-bones or dice.

astragalonavicular (as-trag'a-lō-nā-vik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [*astragalus* + *navicular*.] I. *a.* An epithet descriptive of a tarsal bone of some reptiles, as a crocodile, supposed to represent an astragalus and a navicular bone combined.

The tarsus presents, proximally, an *astragalo-navicular* bone.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 293.

II. *n.* A bone of the tarsus. See I.

The distal end of the *astragalo-navicular*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 293.

astragalocephalic (as-trag'a-lō-se-fal'ik), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *scaphoid*.] Pertaining to both the astragalus and the scaphoid or navicular bone; connecting these two bones: as, the *astragalocephalic* ligament.

astragalofibial (as-trag'a-lō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< *astragalus* + *tibial*.] Pertaining to both the astragalus and the tibia: as, *astragalotibial* articulation.

astragal-plane (as'tra-gal-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a bench-plane of the shape necessary to form astragals.

astragal-tool (as'tra-gal-töl), *n.* A turning-chisel with a concave face for cutting astragals.

astragalus (as-trag'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *astragali* (-li). [L., < Gr. *ἀστράγαλος*, one of the vertebræ, the ball of the ankle-joint, a die, an architectural molding, a leguminous plant; prob. from same root as *ὀστέον*, a bone, cf. *osteo-*.] 1. In *anat.*, the tibiale, or innermost one of the proximal row of tarsal bones, in mammals it articulates with the tibia and enters into the tibiotarsal or ankle-joint; in birds it is ankylosed with the tibia, forming more or less of the tibial condyles, and entering into the tibiotarsal or so-called tibiotarsal joint or heel-joint. In man and some other mammals it is known as the talus, the ankle-bone, or sling-bone, being the uppermost bone of the tarsus, and chiefly or entirely receiving the weight of the leg, in so far as this is borne upon the foot or hind *foot*. See cuts under *Dromæus*, *goat*, and *ungulate*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A very large genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, mostly low herbs, found in all parts of the world except Australia and New Zealand, but of which there are known in the old world, and about 200 in North America, chiefly west of the Mississippi River. Many yield valuable *A. gummifer* and a group of allied species, low spiny shrubs of Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia, are the source of the gum tragacanth of commerce. Some of the species also yield a sort of manna. *A. Baticus* is cultivated in some part of Louisiana, where its seeds are used as a substitute for coffee. In the United States several species are known as loco weed, and are injurious to animals eating them.

astrain (a-strān'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *strain*.] On the strain; straining.

astrakhan (as-tra-kan'), *n.* [*Astrakhan* (Russ. *Astrakhanuĭ*), a city and government (province) of Russia.] 1. A name given to skins with a curled wool (the pelts of young lambs) obtained from Astrakhan in Russia.—2. A fabric with a rough fabric with a long and closely curled pile in imitation of the fur.

astrakhanite (as-tra-kan-it), *n.* [< *Astrakhan* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of blödite from the salt lakes of Astrakhan.

astral (as'tral), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *astralis*, < L. *astrum*, a star, < Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, a constellation, < *ἀστήρ*, a star, = E. *star*: see *aster*[1] and *star*.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to the stars; starry.

Astral and sidereal influences.
Palgrave, Norm. and Eng., III. 331. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Specifically, in *theosophy*, an epithet descriptive of a supersensible substance supposed to pervade all space and to permeate all bodies; odic; biogenic.—**Astral body**, in *theosophy*, a living form composed of astral fluid; a ghost, wraith, or double; an astral.—**Astral fluid**, in *biology*, these words.—**Astral lamp**, a lamp with an annular reservoir for oil, which is contained in a glass shade with a small tubus. These tubes offer the only obstruction to the passage of all rays which pass from the flame to the reservoir and the stem of the lamp-stand, the shadow cast by lamps of the ordinary construction being thus in great measure avoided.—**Astral spirits**, spirits which, in the middle ages, to people the stars. They were variously conceived as fallen angels, souls of departed persons, spirits originating in fire, and hovering between heaven and earth, and between earth and hell.

II. *n.* In *theosophy*, an astral form or body.

Two or more *astrals* will make this journey together.
A. P. Sinnett, Esoteric Buddhism, p. 74.

astrand (a-strand'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *strand*.] Stranded.

The tall ship, whose lofty prore
Shall never stem the billows more,
Astrand, wrecked by her guilty deed,
Amid the breakers lies *astrand*.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 13.

astrangel, *v. t.* An old spelling of *estrange*.

Astrapæa (as-tra-pē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστραπαῖος*, of lightning, < *ἀστραπή*, lightning.] A genus of brachelytrous beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

astraphobia (as-tra-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστραπή*, var. of *ἀστεροπή*, *στεροπή*, thunder and lightning, + *-φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] In *pathol.*, morbid dread of thunder and lightning.

Astrapia (as-trap'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστράπτειν*, var. of *ἀστραπαίειν*, of lightning, < *ἀστραπή*, lightning.] A genus of sturnoid passerine birds of New Guinea, sometimes located in the family *Paradiseidæ* next to *Manucodia*, sometimes referred to the *Paradiseidæ*, having a very long gradu-

ated tail, like a magpie's, paired lateral crests on the head, and the whole plumage brilliantly iridescent. *A. nigra*, or *A. gularis*, is the paradise-pie, also known as the lesser paradise.

astraught (as-trāt'), *p. a.* [Substituted for *distraught*, q. v.] Distracted; distraught; aghast. *Golding.*

astraunge (as-trānj'), *v. t.* An old form of *estrange*.

astray (a-strā'), *r. i.* [< ME. *astraien*, only in pp. *astraied* (after OF. *estraié*, *estrayé*, whence also appar. ME. *astrayed*, *astreyed*, etc.), by apheresis *straien* (> E. *stray*), < OF. *estraier*, *strayer*, prob. = Pr. *estragar*, < late ML. *extravagare*, < L. *extra*, without, out, + *vagare*, wander: see *extravagant*. See *estray* and *stray*, which are doublets of *astray*.] To go out of the right way; go astray; stray.

astray (a-strā'), *adv.* and *a.* [< ME. *astray*, *astraie*, *astraye* (also, and earlier in recorded date, by expansion and adaptation, *a stras*, *on straye*, *on the straye*; mod. E. as if *a*[3] + *stray*), also *astrayey*, < OF. *estraié*, *estrayé*, strayed (cf. ME. *astraied*), pp. of *estraier*, *estrayer*, go astray: see *astray*, *r.* The word is thus a p. a. later assimilated to the form of a prep. phr. like *asleep*, etc. Cf. *alight*[1] and *astlope*.] Out of the right way or proper place, either literally or figuratively; wandering.

Then shalt not see thy brother's ox or his sheep go *astray*, and hide thyself from them. Deut. xxii. 1.

The guides would purposely lead the Castilians *astray*, and bewray them to the enemies. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 84.

With eyes *astray*, she told mechanic beads.
Lowell, Cathedral.

astrei, *n.* [E. dial. *auster*, in *austerland*, q. v., early mod. E. *astire*, *astere*, < ME. *astre*, < OF. *astre*, *aistre* (ML. *astrum*), mod. F. *âtre*, a hearth.] A hearth; a home.

Astrea, *n.* See *Astræa*.

astrean (as-trē'an), *a.* [< L. *astræus*, < Gr. *ἀστραῖος*, pertaining to a star, < *ἀστήρ*, a star.] Of or belonging to the stars. Also spelled *astræan*. [Rare.]

Every Star to Heaven is colonis'd and replenish'd with *Astrean* Inhabitants. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 8.

astreated (as-trē'a-ted), *p. a.* [< LL. as if **astreatus*, pp. of **astreare*, only in ppr. *astreans*, gleam like a star, < *astrum*, a star: see *astral*.] Furnished with star-like ornaments. *Imp. Dict.*

Astreidæ, *n. pl.* See *Astræidæ*.

astrelabiet, *n.* One of various Middle English names of *astrolabe*.

Astrelata (as-trē-lā'tä), *n.* See *Œstrelata*.

astrict (as-trikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*, draw close: see *astringe*.] 1. To bind fast; confine. [Rare.]—2. In *Scots law*, to limit. See *astriction*, 3.—3. To constrict; contract. [Rare.]

The solid parts were to be released or *astricted*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

4. To constrain; restrict. [Rare.]

The mind is . . . *astricted* to certain . . . forms of thought. *W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xl.

Formerly also *adstrict*.

astricti (as-trikt'), *a.* [< L. *astrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Brought into small compass; compendious; concise.

astricted (as-trik'ted), *p. a.* Restricted. See *astriction*, 3. Formerly also *adstricted*.

astriction (as-trik'shon), *n.* [L. *astrictio*(*n*-), a power of contracting, < *astringere*, pp. *astrictus*, contract: see *astringe*.] 1. Restriction; obligation.

By marriage he is the author and the witness; yet hence will not follow any divine *astriction* more than what is subordinate to the glory of God, and the main good of mankind. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. (Prol. 1.)

2. In *med.*: (*a*) The act of binding close or compressing with ligatures. (*b*) A contraction of parts by applications; the closing of the cartilages. (*c*) Constipation.—3. In *Scots law*, the obligation imposed by the servitude of thirlage, by which certain lands are restricted to the use of a particular mill for the grinding of grain. See *thirlage*.

Formerly also *adstriction*.

astrictive (as-trik'tiv), *a.* [< L. *astrictus*, pp. (see *astrict*), + *-ive*; = F. *astrictif*.] 1. Binding; obligatory.—2. Tending to contract or draw together; astringent; styptic.

Being sodden, it is *astrictive*, and will strengthen a weak stomach. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 8.

Formerly also *adstrictive*.

astrictiveness (as-trik'tiv-nes), *n.* [< *astrictive* + *-ness*.] The quality of being astrictive. Formerly also *adstrictiveness*.

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astrictory (as-trik'tŏ-ri), *a.* [< L. *astrictorius*, binding. < *astrictus*, pp. of *astringere*: see *astringe*.] Astringent; binding; apt to bind.

astride (a-strīd'), *prep., phr., as adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *stride*.] With one leg on each side of some object; with the legs wide apart.

Placed *astride* upon the bars of the palisade. *Scott.*

astriferous (as-trif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *astrifer*, star-bearing, < *astrum*, a star, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing stars. *Blount.*

astrigerous (as-trij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *astriger*, star-bearing, < *astrum*, a star, + *gerere*, bear.] Bearing stars. *Bailey.*

astrild (as'trild), *n.* [< *Astrilda*, *Estrelda*: see *Estrelda*.] A bird of the genus *Estrelda* (which see); as, the gray *astrild*, *Estrelda cinerea*.

astringe (as-trinj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *astringed*, ppr. *astringing*. [Early mod. E. also *astringe*, < L. *astringere*, *adstringere*, draw close, contract, < *ad*, to, + *stringere*, bind fast, strain: see *astrict*, and *stringent*, *strict*, and *strain*.] I. *trans.* To compress; bind together; constrict. [Rare.]

Which contraction . . . *astringeth* the moisture of the brain, and thereby sendeth tears into the eyes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Castle of Health, Bist., § 714.

2†. Figuratively, to oblige; constrain; bind by obligation.

II. *intrans.* To become solid; congeal. *Holland.*

astringency (as-trin'jen-si), *n.* [= F. *astringence*, < *astringent*: see *-ency*.] The quality of being astringent; especially, that property in certain substances by which they cause contraction of soft or relaxed parts of the body; as, the *astringency* of acids or bitters.

astringent (as-trin'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *astringent*, < L. *astringens*(*t*-)*s*, *adstringens*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *astringere*, *adstringere*, draw close, contract: see *astringe*.] I. *a.* Binding; contracting; constrictive; styptic.

A strengthening and *astringent* diet. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A substance which contracts the tissues and canals of the body, condensing the soft solids, and thereby abating or diminishing excessive discharges, as of blood. The chief astringents are the mineral acids, alum, lime-water, chalk, salts of copper, zinc, iron, lead, and silver, and many vegetables catechu, kino, oak-bark, and galls. Vegetable astringents owe their efficacy to the presence of tannin.

Formerly also *adstringent*.

astringently (as-trin'jent-li), *adv.* In an astringent manner.

astringer (as'trin-jėr), *n.* See *austringer*.

astrite (as'trīt), *n.* [< LL. *astrites*, also *asteries*, < Gr. *ἀστρίτης*, a brilliant precious stone, < *ἀστρίτις*, a star: see *aster*[1].] A star-like fossil encrinite, or one of the detached articulations of fossil crinoidites; star-stone. See *encrinite*. Also *asterite* and *asteriole*.

astro-. [Gr. *ἀστρο-*, combining form of *ἀστηρ*, a star: see *astral* and *aster*[1].] The initial element in many compound scientific terms of Greek origin, meaning star.

Astrocaryum (as-trō-ka-ri'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, + *κάρυον*, a nut.] A genus of palms from 10 to 40 feet in height, with beautiful pinnated leaves, inhabiting the tropical parts of America. The stems are covered with stiff and sharp spines, which are set in length. The seed is inclosed in a hard stony nut, and that is enveloped by a fleshy fibrous pericarp. The cuticle of the upper leaves is used on the fleshy pericarp of *A. Murumuru*. The wood of *A. Ayri* is much used for bows and for other purposes, and the fibers of the leaves of *A. Tucuma* are made into hammocks.

astrofel, astrophel, *n.* [Found only in Spenser as quoted. It is in the first instance appar. a manipulated form of *asphodel* (*asfodill*, *daffodill*) simulating L. *astrum*, a star, and *fel*, gall ('bitter'). In the second instance the name is professedly taken from "*Astrophel*" (Sir Philip Sidney), the subject of the elegy of that name and of another elegy (by Matthew Roydon) printed with it; in the latter also written *Astrophill* ("Our *Astrophill* did Stella love"), as if (Gr. *ἄστρον*, L. *astrum*, a star ('Stella,' 'starlight'), + *φίλος*, loving.] A name applied by Spenser to some bitter herb.

My little flocke, whom earst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feede with finest grasse that grew,
Feede ye hereafterth on bitter *Astrofell*,
And stinking Smallage, and unsavorie Rew.
Spenser, Dubbinalda, l. 346.

That hearbe of some Starlight is cald by name,
Of others Penthia, though not so well:
But blest, where ever thou doest finde the same,
From this day forth do cull it *Astrophel*.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 196.

astrogeny (as-troj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *-γένεια*, generation: see *-geny*.] The theory of the creation or evolution of the celestial bodies; stellar cosmogony. *H. Spencer.* Also *astrogony*.

astrogony (as-trog'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄστρον*, a star, + *γνῶσις*, knowledge: see *gnostic*.] Knowledge of the stars, especially of the fixed stars, in respect to their names, magnitudes, situations, etc.

astrogonic (as-trō-gon'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrogony or astrogeny.

astrographer (as-trog'ra-fėr), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, + *-γράφος*, generation: see *-graph*.] Same as *astrogeny*.

astrography (as-trog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write, describe.] A description of, or the art of describing or mapping, the stars.

astroid (as'troid), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστροειδής*, star-like, < *ἀστρον*, a star, + *εἶδος*, form, likeness. Cf. *asteroid*.] 1. In *her.*, same as *mullet*.—2. A plane curve of the sixth class and fourth order, having two conjugate diameters of a conic and the line at infinity as inflectional tangents.

astroite (as'trō-it), *n.* [L. *astroites* (Pliny), an unknown precious stone, < Gr. *ἀστροίτης*, < *ἀστρον*, a star. Cf. *astrite*.] Same as *astrite*.

astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *astrolaby*, *astrolobe*, etc., < ME. *astrolabe*, *astrolabie*, *astrelabie*, *astelabre*, etc., < OF. *astrolabe*, mod. F. *astrolabe*, < ML. *astrolabium*, < Gr. *ἀστρολάβος*, lit. 'star-taking' (*ἀστρολάβον* (sc. *ὄργανον*, instrument), an astrolabe, prop. neut. of *ἀστρολάβος*, lit. taking star, < *ἀστρον*, a star, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take.] 1. An obsolete astronomical instrument of different forms, used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, and for the solution of other problems in astronomy. The name was applied to a variety of instrument with a graduated circle or circles, and sometimes to

Sir Francis Drake's Astrolabe.
Royal Naval College, England.

by one intended to be held in the hand. Some astrolabes were armillary spheres of complicated construction, in the older and more elaborate forms to measure the altitude only. One of the most important uses of the astrolabe was in navigation, which it was superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant.

If it does, I'll burn my *astrolabe*.
Shoemaker, City Madam, II. 2.

2. A stereographic projection of the sphere, either upon the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in the pole of the world, or upon the plane of the meridian, the eye being in the point of intersection of the equinoctial and the horizon.

astrolabe†, *v.* Same as *astrolabe*.

astrolatry (as-trol'a-tri), *n.* [= F. *astrolâtrie*, < Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, + *λατρεία*, worship: see *latria*. Cf. *idolatry*.] Worship of the heavenly bodies, as stars, the sun, etc.

astrolithology (as'trō-li-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, + *λίθος*, a stone, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *lithology*.] The scientific study of aërolites or meteoric stones.

astrologer (as-trol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *astrologer*, *-ere* (with suffix *-er* as in *astronomer*, etc.; cf. *astrologian*), < L. *astrologus*, < Gr. *ἀστρολόγος*, an astronomer; later an astrologer: see *astrology*. 1]. An astronomer; an observer of the stars.

Such a worthy *astrologer*, by perspective glasses, hath found in the stars many things unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh*.

2. One who professes to determine the influence of the stars on persons, events, qualities, etc.

Astrologers that future fates foreshow. *Pope*.

astrologian (as-trō-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< ME. *astrologien*, < OF. *astrologien* or Pr. *astrologian*, < LL. *astrologia*, astrology; < L., astronomy: see *astrology* and *-ian*.] Same as *astrologer*, 2.

astrologic (as-trō-loj'ik), *a.* Same as *astrological*: as, "no *astrologic* wizard," *Dryden*.

astrological (as-tro-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστρολογικός*, < *ἀστρολογία*: see *astrology*.] Pertaining to astrology; professing or practising astrology.

astrologically (as-trō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an astrological manner; by means of or according to astrology.

astrologize (as-trol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *astrologized*, ppr. *astrologizing*. [< *astrology* + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* To practise astrology.

II. *trans.* To ascertain by means of astrology.

Also spelled *astrologise*.

astrologue (as'trō-log), *n.* [Early mod. E. and M.E. *astrologe*, < L. *astrologus*: see *astrologus*, Gr. *ἀστρολόγος*: see *astrology*.] An astrologer. *D'Urfey*.

astrology (as-trol'ō-ji), *n.* [< ME. *astrologie*, *astrologye*, < OF. *astrologie* as Sp. *astrología* = Pg. It. *astrologia*, < L. *astrologia*, < Gr. *ἀστρολογία*, astronomy, later astrology, < *ἀστρολόγος*, an astronomer: see *astrologer*, and cf. *astrology*, < *ἄστρον*, a star, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. 1. The science or doctrine of the stars; practical astronomy; astronomy in its earliest form. The term is now restricted in usage to the pseudo-science or perversion called *mundane astrology*, which assumes that the heavenly bodies exercise, according to their relative positions at certain times, a direct influence upon human life and destiny, and which proposes to deduce from any given case what this influence is, and thus to foretell the future. Thus, one's temperament was ascribed to the planet under which he was born, as *saturnine* from *Saturn*, *jovial* from *Jupiter*, *mercurial* from *Mercury*, etc.; and the events of one's birth, progress, and usefulness were supposed to be due to their ruling planets.

Yet, An old name for the plant histort, *Polygonum Bistorta*.—**Horary astrology**, that branch of the art which shows how to answer questions by the figure of the heavens at the moment when the question arises.—**Judicial astrology**, that branch of astrology which professes to foretell human affairs. The practice of judicial astrology was forbidden under the severest penalties by the Jewish, Roman, and canon laws, as implying idolatry or heresy equivalent to high treason, and failing under the greater excommunication.—**Natural astrology**, (a) *Astrology* applied to determining the density of a person from the configuration of the planets at his birth. (b) That branch of astrology which professes to predict natural effects, as changes of the weather, winds, storms, etc.

Astrolophida (as-trō-lof'i-dā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, + *λόφος*, a crest, + *-ida*.] A genus of radiolarians, representing a special family, the *Astrolophidæ*.

Astrolophididæ (as'trō-lō-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrolophida* + *-idæ*.] A family of acantharian radiolarians with a skeleton having a varying number of spicules irregularly distributed, consisting of the genera *Astrolophida* and *Litholophida*: synonymous with *Actinelidæ*. *Haeckel*.

astromancy (as'trō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστρομαντεία*, < *ἀστρον*, a star, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the stars: same as *astrology*.

astrometeorological (as'trō-mē'tē-ō-roloj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to astrometeorology.

astrometeorologist (as'trō-mē'tē-ō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* One who believes in or practises astrometeorology.

astrometeorology (as'trō-mē'tē-ō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, + *μετεωρολογία*, meteorology: see *meteorology*.] A The pretended art of foretelling the weather and its changes from the aspects and configurations of the moon and stars: a branch of judicial astrology. 2. Prognostication of the weather from the appearances of the heavenly bodies.

astrometer (as-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *astrolâtrie*, < Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument designed to measure the relation, brightness, or apparent magnitude of the stars. It was invented by Sir John Herschel. By it an artificial star, the moon, or some other object of recognized brightness is brought into direct comparison with a star, so that star and image are seen in the same direction. By adjusting the diameter of the artificial star, it appears equal in brightness to the star, and by measuring this distance, the luster of the star is readily determined.

astrometric (as-trō-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστρον*, a star, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of determining by measurement the apparent relative magnitudes of the stars.

Astronesthæ (as-trō-nes'thē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *ἀστρον*, a star, + *ἰσθίειν*, clothing.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Astronesthidæ*.

Astronesthidæ (as-trō-nes'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astronesthes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Astronesthes*. They have a cleaver body; the supramaxillaries an internasal; illages enter into the upper arch of the mouth: a loyid barbel is developed; the dorsal fin is in advance of the anal; and there is no adipose fin.

astronomer (as-tron'ō-mėr), *n.* [< ME. *astronomer*, earlier *astronoumer* (with suffix *-er*), < *astronomien*, < L. *astronomia*: see *astronomy* and *-er*[1], and cf. *astrologer*.] 1. One who is versed in astronomy; a scientific observer of the stars; a student of the laws of the heavenly bodies, or the principles by which their motions are regulated, with their various phenomena.—2†. An astrologer: as, "*astronomers* foretell it," *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.—**Astronomer Royal**, the official title of the astronomer in charge of any one of the royal observatories of Great Britain, especially of the Greenwich observatory.

astronomian† (as-trō-nō'mi-an), *n.* [< ME. *astronomien*, *astronomyn*, < OF. *astronomien* as Pr. *astronomian*, < ML. as if **astronomianus*, < L. *astronomia*: see *astronomy* and *-an*.] An astronomer; any one having knowledge of the stars.

Astronomians came from the East. *Wyclif*, Mat. ii. 1.

astronomic (as-trō-nom'ik), *a.* [= F. *astronomique*, < L. *astronomicus*, < Gr. *ἀστρονομικός*, < *ἀστρονομία*, astronomy.] Of or pertaining to astronomy: as, *astronomic* facts.

astronomical (as-trō-nom'i-kal), *a.* [< *astronomic* + *-al*.] Pertaining or related to astronomy; connected with or relating to astronomic observation or research. — **Astronomical chronology.** See *chronology*. — **Astronomical clock**, a clock which keeps sidereal time. — **Astronomical column, day, horizon,** etc. See the nouns. — **Astronomical lantern**, a lamp having a glass or paper screen on which a celestial map is drawn. — **Astronomical signs**, the signs of the zodiac. — **Astronomical year.** See *year*.

astronomically (as-trō-nom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an astronomical manner; by means of astronomy, or according to astronomic principles or methods.

astronomicon† (as-trō-nom'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστρονομικόν*, neut. of *ἀστρονομικός*: see *astronomic*.] A treatise on the stars.

astronomics (as-trō-nom'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *astronomic*: see *-ics*.] Astronomy.

The laws of Gravitation, Statics, Acoustics, Chemics, Optics, Pneumatics, Magnetics, *Astronomics* . . . are all reducible to numerical language.

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 310, App.

astronomize (as-tron'ō-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *astronomized*, ppr. *astronomizing*. < Gr. *ἀστρονομεῖν*, play astronomer, < *ἀστρονόμος*, astronomer: see *astronomy*.] To study astronomy; apply the principles of astronomy. Also spelled *astronomize*.

They *astronomized* in caves.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

astronomy (as-tron'ō-mi), *n.* [< ME. *astronomie*, *astronomye* (also *-onomy*, *-onymy*), < OF. *astronomie*, < L. *astronomia*, < Gr. *ἀστρονομία*, astronomy, < *ἀστρονόμος*, an astronomer, lit. 'star-arranging' (with ref. to classifying or mapping the stars or constellations), < *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *νέμειν*, distribute, arrange: see *nome*.] 1. The science which describes the heavenly bodies and explains their apparent motions, etc. That part of the science which gives a description of the motions, figures, periods of revolution, and other phenomena of the heavenly bodies is called *descriptive astronomy*; that part which teaches how to observe their motions, figures, periodical revolutions, distances, and how to use the necessary instruments, is called *practical astronomy*; and that part which explains the cause of the motions, and demonstrates the laws by which those causes operate, is termed *physical astronomy*.

2†. Astrological skill.

Not from the stars do I my judgment pluck,
And yet methinks I have *astronomy*.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv

Nautical astronomy. See *nautical*.

Astropecten (as-trō-pek'ten), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star, + L. *pecten*, comb: see *Pecten*.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Astropectinidæ*.

Astropectinidæ (as'trō-pek-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astropecten* (*-tin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Astropecten*. They have a dorsal skeleton formed of raised cushions and somewhat irregular, the teeth nailant from the ventral surface, no anus, no intermediate system, and the ambulacra biserial and conic. The family includes the genera *Astropecten*, *Luidia*, and *Craspedaster*.

astrophel†, *n.* See *astrofel*.

Astrophiura (as'trō-fī-ū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + NL. *Ophiura*, q. v.] A genus of sand-stars representing a generalized form, typical of the family *Astrophiuridæ*.

Astrophiurida (as'trō-fī-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrophiura* + *-idæ*.] A family of sand-stars, order *Ophiuroidea*, typified by *Astrophiura*. They have arms, with an ophiurid disk, included in a pentagonal body, a very broad interbrachial cavity, ambulacral pores separated by septa perpendicular to the rays, and the oral armature without teeth.

astrophotography (as'trō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *photography*.] The application of photography to the delineation or record of solar spots, the moon's disk, the planets, and the constellations, and to other astronomical ends.

astrophotometer (as'trō-fō-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *photometer*.] A device fitted to a telescope for comparing the brightness of a star with a standard light.

astrophotometrical (as'trō-fō-tō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the astrophotometer or its use; obtained or made by means of the astrophotometer.

astrophyllite (as-trō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a bronze- or gold-yellow color and micaceous structure, sometimes found in tabular triclinic crystals. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, with potassium, sodium, and also some titanium. It is found in Norway and in Colorado.

astrophysical (as'trō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star, + *φυσικός*, physical: see *physical*.] Pertaining to astronomical physics.

astrophysics (as'trō-fiz'iks), *n.* Astronomical physics.

Astrophytidæ (as-trō-fit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrophyton* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophiurians, of the order *Ophiuroidea*, containing those which have branching arms. It corresponds to the *Euryalidæ*.

Astrophyton (as-trof'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star, + *φυτόν*, plant.] The typical genus of the family *Astrophytidæ*, containing the gorgon's-head, basket-fish, or sea-basket, *Astrophyton scutatum*.

Oral Skeleton of *Astrophyton*, an ophiurian, seen from within.

A, *A*, vertebral or axial ossicles of ray; *a*, interambulacral pieces; *f*, first true angulabrals; *p*, position of true conlar; *m*, peristomial plates; *s*, parangulars.

Astrorhiza (as-trō-rī'zā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, star, + *ῥίζα*, root.] A genus of foraminiferous rhizopods, typical of the family *Astrorhizidæ* and the subfamily *Astrorhizinæ*. The species are of considerable size.

Astrorhizidæ (as-trō-rī'zi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrorhiza* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizopods with the test invariably composite, usually of large size and monothalamous, often branched or radiate, sometimes segmented by constriction of the walls, but not truly septate. The polythalamous forms are never symmetrical.

Astrorhizinæ (as'trō-rī-zī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astrorhiza* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Astrorhizidæ*, characterized by thick walls composed of sand or mud but slightly cemented.

astrorhizine (as-trō-rī'zin), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *ἐνστεῖν*, view: see *astroscopy*.] An astronomical instrument composed of two cones on the surfaces of which the constellations with their stars are delineated. It was formerly used as a substitute for the celestial globe.

astroscopy (as-tros'kō-pi), *n.* [< Μάτ. *ἀστροσκοπία*, observation of the stars, < Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Observation of the stars.

astrotheology (as'trō-thē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀστήρ*, a star, + *θεολογία*, theology: see *theology*.] Natural theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

astructive (as-struk'tiv), *a.* [< *astruct*us, pp. of *astruere*, build in addition, add (< *ad*, to, + *struere*, heap up, pile), + *-ive*. Cf. *destructive*.] Building or erecting; constructive: opposed to *destructive*.

The true method of Christian practice is first destructive, then *astructive*. . . . "Cease to do evil, learn to do well."

Bp. Hall, Sermons, Rom. xii. 2.

astrut (as-prup'), *prep.* *phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [ME. *astrut*, *astrout*, *astrote*, *a strut*, *on strut*; < *a*2 + *strut*.] Strutting; pompous. [Rare.]

Inlisted and *astrut* with self-conceit.

Cowper, Task, v. 268.

astucious (as-tū'shus), *a.* [< F. *astucieux*, astute, < *astuce*, astuteness, < L. *astutia*, astuteness, < *astutus*, astute: see *astute*.] Astute; subtle; designing. Also spelled *astutious*.

Lenin, . . . like all astucious persons, was as desirous of looking into the hearts of others as of concealing his own. *Scott Quentin Durward*, ii.

astuciously (as-tū'shus-li), *adv.* Astutely.

astucity (as-tū'si-ti), *n.* [< *astuci-ous* + *-ty*.] The quality of being astute; sagacity.

With *astucity*, with swiftness, with quickness.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. I. 3.

astunt, *v. t.* See *astun*.

Astur (as'tėr), *n.* [L., *astur*, ML. also *astor*, *austur*, etc., a goshawk: see *austringer*.] A genus of hawks, formerly called star-hawks or goose-hawks, now goshawks, of large size, with short rounded wings, long tail, moderately long legs, and the beak festooned but not toothed. The European goshawk is *A. palumbarius*; the American genus are indefinite. The word has been used with much latitude for various hawks and hawk-like birds. Also spelled *Astor*.

Asturian (as-tū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Asturiano*, < *Asturias*, Asturia, < L. *Asturia*, the country of the Astures, in Hispania Tarraconensis, < *Astur*, an Asturian. Cf. *Astura*, a river in Asturia, now the *Esla*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to ancient Asturia or modern Asturias, a northwestern province of Spain, on the bay of Biscay.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Asturia.

Asturina (as-tū-rī'nā), *n.* [NL., < *Astur* + *-ina*.] A genus of comparatively small American hawks, of the buteonine division, the adults of which have somewhat the pattern of plumages of the goshawks, to which, however, they are not specially related: synonymous with *Asturiscus* (Sundevall, 1872). One species, *A. plagiata*, occurs in the United States, and there are several others in the warmer parts of America.

Asturina (as-tū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Astur* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily or other group of hawks having the genus *Astur* as its central figure: synonymous with *Accipitrinæ*. The name is used with great latitude, and is incapable of exact definition. In Sundevall's classification, for example, it is a family of its *Hieracomorphæ*, more than coextensive with *Falconidæ*.

asturine (as'tėr-in), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *asturi-nus*: see *Astur* and *-ine*1.] **I.** *a.* Like or likened to a hawk, especially of the genus *Astur*; accipitrine.

II. *n.* An American hawk of the genus *Asturina*.

Asturisca (as-tū-ris'kā), *n.* [NL., < *Astur* + dim. *-isca*.] Same as *Asturina*.

astute (as-tūt'), *a.* [< L. *astutus*, cunning, crafty, < *astus*, cunning, craft.] Of keen penetration or discernment; cunning; sagacious.

That *astute* little lady of Gunnum Street. *Thackeray.*

Mighty clever you gentlemen think you are! . . . Acute and *astute*, why are you not also omniscient?

Brooke, Shirley, xx.

=Syn. *Sagacious*, *Sage*, *Knowing*, *Astute*, *Subtle*. *Sagacious* and *sage* are used only in good senses, and when applied to persons generally suggest the wisdom of age or experience. The *knowing* man has wide knowledge and other penetration. The word *knowing* has also a very humorous cast: as, he gave me a *knowing* wink; it may be used ironically: as, he is a little too *knowing*, that is, he thinks he knows more than he does; it may be used of knowing more than one has a right to know; it sometimes suggests a disposition to make ill use of knowledge: as, a *knowing* leer. *Astute* is often the same as *sagacious*, but is sometimes used in a bad sense to mean in the direction of a narrow shrewdness, slyness, or cunning; it often means a *sagacity* that knows how to be silent; it is frequently applied to looks. *Subtle*, in its good sense, implies great acuteness, delicacy, or refinement in mental action: as, a *subtle* reasoner. For its bad sense, see *cunning*.

Another effect of public instability is the unreasonable advantage it gives to the unconscious, the reckless, and the monied few, over the industrious and uninformed mass of the people. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 63.

Let time, that makes you honest, make you *sage*.

Parnell, To an Old Beauty, l. 38.

Not every one, *knowing* as he may be, knows when his question is answered. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 84.

No peacemakers to Western Courts were so instinctively so decorous, so proud, so *astute* as the Venetian ambassadors. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, ii.

A *subtle* disputant on creeds. *Byron*, Napoleon Bonaparte.

astutely (as-tūt'li), *adv.* In an astute manner; shrewdly; sharply; cunningly.

astuteness (as-tūt'nes), *n.* The quality of being astute; cunning; shrewdness.

All so smooth and fair,
Even Paul's *astuteness* sniffed no harm if the world.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 14b.

astylar (a-stī'lėr), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀστῦλος*, without pillars or columns (< *ἀ-* priv. + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*2), + *-ar*.] In *arch.*, having no columns.

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astyllen† (as-til'en), *n.* [E. dial.; etym. obscure.] A small temporary dam or partition, made either of branches or twigs interlaced, or perhaps sometimes of a simple piece of board, and used either to check the flow of water under ground or to separate ore from refuse or attle on the surface. [Eng.]

asunder (a-sun'dèr), *prep., phr., as adv. or a.* [< ME. *a sundir, o sunder, on sonder*, etc., < AS. *on sundran*, apart: see *a*[3] and *sunder*.] 1. In or into a position apart; apart or separate, either in position or in direction: said of two or more things: as, wide as the poles *asunder*.

The vanguard and rear-guard were above half a league *asunder*, with the cavalgada between them.
Irving, Granada, p. 78.

2. In or into a divided state; into separate parts; in pieces: as, to tear, read, break, burst, or cut *asunder*.

The Lord . . . hath cut *asunder* the cords of the wicked.
Ps. cxix. 4.

What a plaguing thing it is to have a man's mind torn *asunder* by two projects of equal strength.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 21.

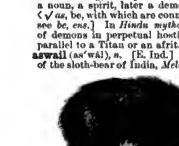
Ties the strongest, influences the sweetest, seem falling *asunder* as smoking flax.
Chamb. Journal, Addresses, p. 408.

3. Separately; apart. [Archaic.]

It was impossible to know them *asunder*.
Defoe, Plague, p. 264.

asura (as'ö-rä), *n.* [< Skt. *asura*, spiritual; as a noun, a spirit, later a demon (Hind. *asur*); < √ *as*, be, with which are connected E. *am, are:* see *be, am.*] In *Hindu mythol.*, one of a class of demons in perpetual hostility to the gods: parallel to a Titan or an afrit.

aswail (as'wāl), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of the sloth-bear of India, *Melursus* or *Prochilus*



Aswail, or Sloth-bear (*Prochilus labiatus*).

labiatus. It is an uncouth, unwieldy animal, with very long black hair, and inoffensive when not attacked. Owing to its exceeding sensitiveness to heat, it confines itself to its den during the day. It never eats vertebrate animals except when pressed by hunger; its tastes are alet consisting of roots, bees' nests, grubs, snails, ants, etc. Its flesh is used for food, and its fat is highly valued for the lubrication of the delicate steel-work in gun-locks. When captured young it is easily tamed, and can be taught to perform various tricks.

aswarm (a-swârm'), *prep., phr., as adv. or a.* [< *a*[3] + *swarm*.] In a swarm; swarming.

Carnival time,—another providence!
The town *a-swarm* with strangers.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 72.

aswash, *prep., phr. as adv. or a.* [Early mod. E., also *aswasshe, a sosshe, ashoashe;* < *a*[3] + *swash*, of obscure origin.] Washingly; aslant; oblique; (of looking) askant and with scorn. *Colgrave.*

asway (a-swā'), *prep., phr. as adv. or a.* [< *a*[3] + *sway*.] In a swaying state; rocking from side to side.

aswever, *v. t.* [ME. *aswevven*, stupefy, < AS. *āswebban*, soothe, still, put to death, < *ā-*, intensive, + *swebban*, put to sleep, < *swefan*, sleep: see *sweven*.] To stupefy, as by torture.

So astonyed and *aswevyd*,
Was every wyght in hert ybrend.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 540.

aswim (a-swim'), *prep., phr., as adv. or a.* [< *a*[3] + *swim*.] Swimming; overflowing; afloat.

aswing (a-swing'), *prep. phr. as adv. or a.* [< *a*[3] + *swing*.] In a swinging state; sweep.

aswoon (a-swön'), *prep., phr. as adv. or a.* [< ME. *aswoun, aswoune, awsoune, awsowne*, also *a swoune, on swoune, in swoune*, taken, as in mod. E., as prep. with noun (cf. *abed*, etc.), but originating in *aswoven* for *swoven*, the fuller form of *aswove, awsowe*, orig. pp.: see *aswough*. Cf. *aslope, alight*[1].] In a swoon.

And with this word she fell to ground
Aswoon.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Because I fell *aswoon*,
I think you'll do the like.
Robin Hood and the Beggar, in Child's Ballads, V. 303.

aswooned (a-swönd'), *adv. or a.* [< ME. *a-swouned, swouned*, occasional var. of *aswoune*, etc.: see *aswoon* and *aswound*.] Aswoon.

aswough†, *adv. or a.*, orig. *p. a.* [ME., also *awough, awowe, iwowe, swowe*, < AS. *geswōgen*, senseless, swooned (cf. *geswōgung*, swooning), pp. of *swōgan*, overgrow, choke: see *swough*.] In a swoon; swooned.

aswound†, *prep. phr. as adv. or a.* [< *a*[3] + *swound* for *swoon*: see *swound*, and cf. *aswoon, aswouned*.] In a swoon; aswoon.

asylet (a-sil'), *n.* [< ME. *asile*, < F. *asile*, < L. *asylum*: see *asylum*.] An old form of *asylum*.

asylum (a-sī'lum), *n.* [< L. *asylum*, a sanctuary, asylum, < Gr. *ἄσυλον*, an asylum, neut. of *ἄσυλος*, safe from violence, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σῦλη*, also *σῦλον*, a right of seizure, perhaps related to *σεύειν* or *L. spoliare*, spoil.] **1.** A sanctuary or place of refuge where criminals and debtors formerly sought shelter from justice, and from which they could not be taken without sacrilege.

So sacred was the church to some that it had the right of an *asylum* or sanctuary. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Hence—**2.** Inviolable shelter; protection from pursuit or arrest; security of the person: as, the right of *asylum*, that is, of furnishing such protection. Most Grecian temples had anciently this right, and the custom, following Jewish examples, passed into the Christian church. From the fourth century the churches had widely extended rights of asylum, but modern legislation has nearly everywhere ended the custom. (See *sanctuary*.) In *international law*, the right of asylum was formerly claimed by the houses of ambassadors. The term now specifically signifies the right of one state to receive within its territory accused of crimes, or especially of political offenses, committed in another. See *extradition*.

3. Any place of retreat and security.

Earth has no other *asylum* for them than its own cold bosom. *Southey.*

Specifically—**4.** An institution for receiving, maintaining, and, so far as possible, ameliorating the condition of persons suffering from bodily defects or mental maladies or other misfortunes: as, an orphan-*asylum*; an *asylum* for the blind, for the insane, etc.; a magdalen *asylum*.

asymbolia (as-im-bō'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *σύμβολον*, symbol.] Same as *asemia*.

asymmetral† (a-sim'e-tral), *a.* Same as *asymmetrous*.

asymmetric (as-i-met'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *symmetric*. Cf. *asymmetrous*.] Destitute of symmetry; unsymmetrical.—**Asymmetric system**, in *crystal.*, same as *tricinate system*: so called from the fact that the crystals belonging to it are without a plane of symmetry. See *crystallography*.

Many substances contain an *asymmetric* carbon atom, but are optically inactive. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XIX. 314.

asymmetrical (as-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *symmetrical*. Cf. *asymmetric*.] **1.** Not symmetrical; unsymmetrical.

In some Cetacea, the bones about the region of the nose are unequally developed, and the skull becomes *asymmetrical*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 36.

2†. In *math.*, not having commensurability; incommensurable.—**3.** Inharmonious; not reconcilable. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

asymmetrically (as-i-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In an asymmetric manner; without symmetry.

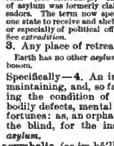
asymmetrosat (a-sim'e-trus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσύμμετρος*, incommensurable, disproportionate, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύμμετρος*, commensurate: see *symmetric*.] **1.** Incommensurate; incommensurable.—**2.** Asymmetrical.

Also *asymmetral*.

asymmetry (a-sim'e-tri), *n.*; pl. *asymmetries* (-triz). [< Gr. *ἀσυμμετρία*, lack of symmetry, incommensurability, disproportion, < *ἀσύμμετρος*: see *asymmetrous*. Cf. *symmetry*.] **1.** Want of symmetry or proportion.

In the Flat-fishes (*Pleuronectidæ*), the skull becomes completely distorted that the two eyes lie on one side of the body.

In certain of these fishes the rest of the skull and facial bones, the upper jaw excepted, the limbs, partake in this *asymmetry*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 36.



Asymmetry of Skull of Flounder (*Platessa vulgaris*).

Or, the positions of the two eyes in their *orbitæ*; *l.o.*, left orbit; *r.o.*, right orbit; *fr.*, left, and *fr'*, right, frontal; *pa.*, parietal; *so.*, supra-occipital; *s.pt.*, sphenoid, etc.

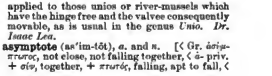
2†. The want of a common measure between two quantities; incommensurability. *Barrow.*

asymphynote (a-sim'fi-nōt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *symphynote*.] Not soldered together at the back, that is, at the hinge: the opposite of *symphynote* (which see): applied to those unions or river-mussels which have the hinge free and the valves consequently movable, as is usual in the genus *Unio*. *Dr. Isaac Lea.*

asymptote (as'im-tōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀσύμπτωτος*, not close, not falling together, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύν*, together, + *πτωτός*, falling, apt to fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall; cf. *συμπίπτειν*, fall together, meet.]

I. *a.* In *math.*, approaching indefinitely close, as a line to a curve, but never meeting. See II.

II. *n.* A straight line whose distance from a curve is less than any assignable quantity, but which does not meet the curve at any finite distance from the origin. The asymptote is often defined as the tangent to the curve at an infinite distance, and this definition answers for Euclidean space; but, in view of non-Euclidean hypotheses, it is preferable to define it as a common chord of the curve and the absolute (which see), and thus as not necessarily a tangent.



aA, *aA*, Asymptotes.

asymptotic (as-im-tot'ik), *a.* Same as *asymptotical*.

asymptotical (as-im-tot'i-kal), *a.* [< *asymptote* + *-al*.] Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote; approaching indefinitely near, but never meeting.

In these perpetual lines and curves run the *asymptotical* negotiation from beginning to end—and so it might have run for two centuries without hope of coincidence.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 455.

Asymptotical lines or curves, lines or curves which approach indefinitely close, but never meet.

asymptotically (as-im-tot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an asymptotical manner; in a manner so as gradually to approach indefinitely near, though never to meet.

The theory is not a thing complete from the first, but a thing which grows, as it were, *asymptotically* towards certainty. *Tyndall.*

The curve approaches . . . *asymptotically*.
O. M. Mitchell, Stellar. I. 180.

asynartete (a-sin'är-tēt), *a.* [< Gr. *ἀσυνάρτητος*, not united, disconnected, of differing meters, < *ἀ-* priv. + **συνάρτητος* (cf. *συνάρτησις*, a junction), verbal adj. of *συναρτᾶν*, hang up with, connect, < *σύν*, together, + *ἀρτᾶν*, join, fasten, related to *ἄρθρον*, joint, L. *artus*, joint, etc.: see *arthritic, article, arm*[1], etc.] **1.** Disconnected; not fitted or adjusted.—**2.** In *anc. prox.*: (*a*) Wanting interior cæsura at the end of a colon; procatalectic or dicatalectic: as, an *asynartete* verse, meter, or period. (*b*) Composed of cola of different kinds of feet: epiarthitic. [Used in this latter sense (*b*) by most modern writers since Bentley, the former sense (*a*), however, being restored by some writers in accordance with ancient authority.] Also *asynartetic*.

asynchronism (a-sin'krō-nizm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *synchronism*.] Want of synchronism or correspondence in time.

asynchronous (a-sin'krō-nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + *synchronous*.] Not coinciding in time.

asyndetic (as-in-det'ik), *a.* [*asyndeton* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by asyndeton.

asyndeton (a-sin'de-ton), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἀσύνδετον*, asyndeton, neut. of *ἀσύνδετος*, unconnected, without conjunction, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύνδετος*, bound together, < *συνδεῖν*, bind together, < *σύν*, together, + *δεῖν*, bind.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in the omission of connectives, as in the following passage:

Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils. Mat. x. 8.

It is the opposite of *polysyndeton*, which is a multiplication of connectives.

asyntactic (as-in-tak'tik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀσύντακτος*, not ranged together, ungrammatical (< *ἀ-* priv. + *συντακτός*, verbal adj. of *συντάσσειν*, put in order together: see *syntax*), + *-ic*.] Loosely put together; irregular; ungrammatical. *N. E. D.*

asystaton† (a-sis'ta-ton), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσύστατον*, incoherent, incongruous, < *ἀ-* priv. + *σύστατος*, verbal adj. of *συνιστάναι*, hold together, < *σύν*, with, + *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, mid. *ἱστασθαι*, stand.] The sophism of the liar (which see, under *liar*). Formerly erroneously *assistation*.

asystaton *Asystation [asystaton]* is a kind of cavilling not consisting of any sure ground, as if a man should say that he doth hold his peace or lyeth or knoweth nothing, another by and by might cavil thereof in this sort, *Ergo*, He that holdeth his peace speaketh, he that lyeth saith truth, he that knoweth nothing knoweth something. *Blundeville.*

asystole (a-sis'tŏ-lē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἀ- priv. + συστολή, systole.] In *pathol.*, that condition in which a dilated and enfeebled heart remains continuously filled with blood on account of the inability of the left ventricle to discharge more than a small part of its contents. Also called *asystolism.*

asystolic (as-is-tol'ik), *a.* [⟨ *asystole* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to asystole; characterized by or affected with asystole.

asystolism (a-sis'tŏ-lizm), *n.* [⟨ *asystole* + *-ism.*] Same as *asystole.*

asyzygetic (a-siz-i-jet'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. ἀ- priv. (α-ιβ) + *syzygetic.*] Not connected by a syzygetic relation.

at (at), *prep.* [⟨ ME. *at*, sometimes *att*, *atte*, *et*, ⟨ AS. *æt* = OS. *at* = OFries. *et* (in combination also *at*, *it*) = OHG. *az* = Icel. *at*, mod. *at* = Sw. *at* = Dan. *ad* = Goth. *at* = L. *ad* (? It. *a* = Sp. *a* = Pg. *a* = Pr. *a*), to, at, = Skt. *ati*, over, on. This prep. is most nearly equiv. to *to*, without the orig. implication of motion. In many constructions the two prepositions interchange. In such a dialects as that of Lincolnshire, *at* Sarah has wholly, displaced *to*, while on the other hand in G. *to* (*zu*) has wholly displaced *at*. In L. and Greek, the form *ad* (*πρός*) also covers all the uses of *to* as well as of *at*, and extends partly over the field of *with*.] A preposition of extremely various use, primarily meaning *to*, without implication, however, of motion. It expresses position attained by motion to, and hence contact, contiguity, or coincidence, or approximate, in space or time. Being less restricted as to relative position than other prepositions, it may in different constructions assume their office, and become approximate, according to the context, to *in*, *on*, *near*, *by*, *about*, *under*, *over*, *through*, *from*, *with*, etc.

1. Of simple local position: (*a*) With verbs of rest (*be*, *live*, etc.): In, on, near, by, etc., according to the context: denoting somewhat vaguely a place conceived of as a mere point: as, *at* the center, *at* the top, *at* the corner, *at* the end, *at* the next station, *at* the door, *at* the river, *at* the north pole, *at* No. 48 Main street, etc. so with names of towns, etc.: as, *at* Stratford, *at* Lexington, etc.; but if the city is of great size, *in* is usually used: as, *in* London, *in* Paris, *in* New York; unless, again, the city is conceived of as a mere geographical point: as, a commercial interests center *at* New York. The place implied by *at* may be left indeterminate, with a reference rather to condition than to mere location: as, *at* school, *at* dinner, *at* court, *at* sea, etc. *At* may also express personal proximity: as, *at* one's side, *at* one's beck, *at* one's service. *At hand*, near by, has lost its personal reference.

I don't believe there's a circumlocution library in Bath I ha'n't been at. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 3.

Mabley Abul Hassan, at the head of a powerful force, had hurried from Granada. *Irving*, Granada, p. 36.

He [Don Juan de Vera] was armed at all points, gallantly mounted, and followed by a numerous train of dependents. *Irving*, Granada, p. 10.

(*b*) With verbs of motion: (1) Through, by (implying a starting-point or a point where a thing enters or departs): as, to enter *at* the window, to go out *at* the back door. (2) From (implying a source from which a thing comes or where it is sought): as, to receive a letter *at* the hands of their hands. (3) To, toward (implying a stopping-point, a position attained or aimed *at*): as, to come *at*, to get *at*, to aim *at*, fire *at*, shoot *at*, drive *at*, point *at*, look *at*, shout *at*, reach *at*, snatch *at*, clutch *at*, etc.; also be *at* when it implies effort directed toward a thing.

No doubt but they will soon answer that all these things they seeke *at* God's hands. *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonstrants.

There is no way of coming at a true theory of society but by inquiring into the nature of its component individuals. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 2.

What you can drive *at*, unless you mean to quarrel with me, I cannot conceive! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

In spite of his former submission to the throne, Lamar was at it again. R. W. *Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

Who but Henry could have been aware of what his father was *at*? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 172.

2. Of circumstantial position, state, condition, manner, environment, etc., in a great variety of relations developed from the local sense: as, *at* dinner, *at* play, *at* work, *at* service, *at* right angles, *at* full length, *at* odds, *at* ease, *at* war, *at* peace, *at* will, *at* pleasure, *at* discretion, etc.

They let her goe *at* will, and wander waies unknowne. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 49.

I have brought you a new song will make you laugh, Though you were *at* your prayers. *Fletcher* (and another), False One, i.

Really, sir, you have the advantage of me:—I don't remember ever to have had the honour—my name is Saunderson, *at* your service. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 2.

Success would place a rich town *at* their mercy. *Irving*, Granada, p. 85.

The ship in which he [Goldsmith] had taken his passage, having got in fair wind while he was *at* a party of pleasure, had sailed without him. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

3. Of relative position: implying a point in an actual or metaphorical series, and hence used of degree, price, time, order, occasion, etc.: as, *at* the beginning, *at* the third house from the corner, *at* nine years of age, *at* seventy degrees in the shade, *at* four dollars a yard, *at* ten cents a pound, *at* half past six, *at* midnight, *at* first, *at* last, etc.

I'll take them *at* your own price. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

At present, if you please, we'll drop the subject. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

In passing through the gate of Elvira, however, he accidentally broke his lance against the arch. *At* this, certain of his nobles turned pale, for they regarded it as an evil omen. *Irving*, Granada, p. 108.

[In all uses, especially in those last mentioned, *at* is very frequently in idiomatic phrases: as, *at all*, *at most*, *at least*, *at last*, *at length*, *at any rate*, *at stake*, *at one*, *at once*, *at large*, *at present*, etc. See the principal words, *all*, *most*, *least*, etc.]

4†. With the infinitive: To.

Fairy gan to fly
At tide through Ingland. *Minot*, Poems (ed. Ritson), p. 40.

[Now only dialectal, but common in Middle English, and the regular use in Scandinavian, to which the English use is due. A relic of this use remains in *ado*, originally *at do*. See *ado*.]

at (at), *pron.* and *conj.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *that*.

at-1. [ME. *at-*, ⟨ AS. *æt-*, being the prep. *æt*, E. *at*, in comp. with a verb (with the accent on the verb) or with derivatives of a verb (with the accent on the derivative).] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning at, close to, to: common in Middle English, but now obsolete. A relic of it remains in *twit*, ⟨ AS. *æt-wītan*. The *at-* is not properly a prefix, but is the preposition merged with its object.

at-2. [L. *at-*, assimilated form of *ad-* before *t*; in OF. and ME. reg. reduced to *a-*, later restored.] An assimilated form of *ad-* before *t*, as in *attract*, *attend*, etc.

ata†. [L. *-āta*, fem. sing. of *-ātus* = E. *-ate*²; see *-ate*¹, and cf. *-ade*¹.] A suffix in New Latin (and Italian) nouns, some of which are found in English, as *armata*.

ata-3. [L. *-āta*, neut. pl. of *-ātus* = E. *-ate*²; see *-ate*¹.] A suffix in New Latin names of zoölogical divisions, properly adjectives, agreeing with *animalia* understood: as, *Articulata*, jointed animals; *Annulata*, ringed animals, etc.

atabal (at'a-bal), *n.* [Formerly also *attaball*, *attaballe* = F. *attabale* = It. *ataballo*, ⟨ Sp. *atabal*, = Pg. *atabale*, ⟨ Ar. *at-tabl*, the art. *al*, the, + *tabl*, drum: see *tabor*, *tambour*, and *timbal*.] A Moorish tambour.

Don John gave orders for trumpet and *atabal* to sound the signal for action. *Prescott.*

atacamite (a-tak'a-mīt), *n.* [⟨ *Atacama* + *-ite*²; having been first found in Atacama, a province of Chili.] A mineral consisting of chlorid hydrated oxychlorid of copper. It occurs abundantly in some parts of South America, as Atacama, in Australia, near Austria on the west coast of Africa, and in Arizona in the western United States. It occurs massive, or in small prismatic crystals of a bright emerald-green or blackish-green color. A specimen from Chili is called *ataxite*. It also appears on copper long exposed to the air or sea-water.

atactic (a-tak'tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. ἀτακτος, without order, ⟨ ἀ- priv. + ταττός, verbal adj. of τάσσειν (ταγ-), arrange, order, + *-ic*.] Disconnected; without arrangement or order: in *gram.*, opposed to *syntactic*: as, an *atactic* sentence. [Rare.]

Porcelain images of "Josh" will find niches in Protestant meeting-houses; New England ancestral tablets will be inscribed in perpendicular columns of *atactic* characters. *H. C. Trumbull*, Ancestral Worship.

at-affert, *prep.* [ME., ⟨ *at* + *affert*.] After.

At-affert super fille they le treten. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, Prankin's Tale, l. 422.

atagas, *n.* [See *attagas*.] Same as *attagen*.

atagen, *n.* See *attagen*.

ataghan (at'a-gan), *n.* Same as *yataghan*.

atak (at'ak), *n.* [Native name.] The harpseal of Greenland, *Pagophilus groenlandicus*.

atake†, *v. t.* [ME., ⟨ *a-*1 + *take*.] To overtake.

At Boughton under Blee us gan *atake*
A manne, that clothed was in clothes blake.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 3.

ataxia

ataman (at'a-man), *n.* [Russ. *atamanŭ* or Pol. *ataman*, also *hetman*: see *hetman*.] Same as *hetman*.

Any member could be chosen chief of his kurén, and any chief of a kurén could be chosen *Ataman*.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 356.

atamasco (at-a-mas'kō), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] An amaryllidaceous bulbous plant, *Zephyranthes Atamasco*, of the southern United States, with a low scape bearing a single white, lily-like flower.

atamasco-lily (at-a-mas'kō-lil'i), *n.* Same as *atamasco*.

ataraxia (at-a-rak'si-a), *n.* [Gr. ἀταραξία, calmness, ⟨ ἄτραχος, undisturbed, ⟨ ἀ- priv. + ταράσσειν, verbal adj. of ταράσσειν, disturb.] Freedom from the passions; calmness of mind; stoical indifference: a term used by the Stoics and Skeptics.

Their *ataraxia* and freedom from passionate disturbances. *Glanville*, Sceps. Sci.

Thus *ataraxia* is supreme and utter immobility. The mystic quietism which determines nothing, denies nothing. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 416.

ataraxy (at'a-rak-si), *n.* Same as *ataraxia*.

ataster, *v. t.* [ME., ⟨ OF. *ataster*, ⟨ *a-* + *taster*, taste: see *a-* and *taste*.] To taste.

But now is tyme that thou drynke and *astel* some sothe and delitable thynge. *Chaucer*, Boethius, II. prose 1.

ataunt (a-tânt'), *adv.* [⟨ ME. *ataunt*, *atount*, ⟨ OF. *autant*, *atant* (mod. F. *autant*), as much, so much, ⟨ *a*, another (ult. ⟨ L. *ad*), + *tant*, so much, ⟨ L. *tantum*, neut. of *tantus*, so much.] 1†. As much as possible.

A drinke [var. dronken] fole that sparythe for no diseppose
To drynk *a-taunte* til he slepe at tabilde.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, l. 92.

2. *Naut.*, with all sails set; fully rigged.—**All ataunt**, or **all ataunte**, said of a vessel when fully rigged, with all the upper masts and yards aloft.

ataunto (a-tân'tō), *adv.* Same as *ataunt*, 2.

atavic (a-tav'ik), *a.* [⟨ F. *atavique*; ⟨ L. *atavus* (see *atavism*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to atavism; characterized by or exhibiting atavism; reversional.

atavism (at'a-vizm), *n.* [= F. *atavisme*, ⟨ L. *atavus*, a great-grandfather's grandfather, an ancestor of all ancients, ⟨ *ater*, very dark-tinted, origin, + *avus*, a grandfather), + *-ism*.] 1. In *biol.*, reversion, through the influence of heredity, to ancestral characters; resemblance exhibited by a child or descendant to a remotest ancestor; the return to an early or original type by its modified descendants; restoration of characters which might have been lost or obscured. *Atavism*, to some slight extent, is witnessed in the human race, when children exhibit some peculiarity of physique or color, or character attributed to ancestors, that is, to intermittent heredity. *Science*, IV. 367.

2. In *pathol.*, the recurrence of any peculiarity or characteristic of an ancestor in remote generations.

atavistic (at-a-vis'tik), *a.* [As *atav-ism* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by atavism; atavic.

Theoretically we may decompose that force which determines human actions and, through them, social phenomena, into its two component forces, the social and the *atavistic* influence. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 275.

atavistically (at-a-vis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an atavistic manner; as an atavistic reversion.

But, after the lapse of thousands of years, the features are incomplete, and the ancient types crop out *atavistically*. *Science*, VII. 323.

ataxaphasia (a-tak-sa-fā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., irreg. ⟨ Gr. ἀταξία, disorder (see *ataxia*), + ἀφασία, speechlessness: see *aphasia*.] Same as *ataxic aphasia*. See *aphasia*.

ataxia (a-tak'si-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ἀταξία, disorder, ⟨ ἄτακτος, disorderly, ⟨ ἀ- priv. + τακτός, verbal adj. of τάσσειν, order, arrange: see *tactic*.] In *pathol.*, irregularity in the functions of the body or in the course of a disease; specifically, inability to coördinate voluntary movements: also called *locomotor ataxia*, a disease characterized clinically by want of power to coördinate voluntary movements, by violent shooting pains, especially in the legs, absence of knee-jerk, atrophy of the optic nerve, paresthesia and anesthesia in certain parts, dysuria, and functional sexual disorders; anatomically, by a sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. Also called *progressive locomotor ataxia* and *tabes dorsalis*.

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ataxic (a-tak'sik), *a.* [*ataxie*, *-ic.*] In *pathol.*, of or pertaining to ataxia; characterized by irregularity in function or cause; irregular.

Soon *ataxic* nervous symptoms declared themselves.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

Ataxic aphasia. See *aphasia*. — **Ataxic fever**, a term applied by Pinel to fevers attended with great weakness.

ataxy (a-tak'si or a'tak-si), *n.* [Formerly also, as *T.*, *ataxie*, < Ml. *ataxia*, q. v.] 1†. Want of order; disturbance.

Three ways of church government I have heard of, and no more; the Episcopal, the Presbyterial, and that sworn brotherhood Independency: . . . the last of these is nothing but a confounding *ataxy*.
Sir R. Dering, Speeches, p. 141.

2. In *pathol.*, same as *ataxia*.

ataxyr, *n.* [ME., < Sp. *ataxir*, *ataxie*, < Ar. *'at-taksīr*, < *al*, the, + *taksīr* (> Pers. *tasvīr*), impression, effect, influence, < *athara*, leave a mark, *athar*, *ethr*, a mark, trace, footstep.] In *natrol.*, according to modern authorities, the (supposed) influence of a star upon other stars or men. But the Arabian astrologer Haly distinctly states (Comment. on Ptolemy's Quadripartitum, lib. 10) that it means the direction of higher. This, according to the method of Messahallah, determines the duration of life.

Informant accordeth vnto fortune,
Of which the lord is helpless falle, alias!
Out of his angle into the ferreth hous.
O Marz, O *ataxir*, as to this cas!
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 172. (*Skeat.*)

atche (at'che), *n.* [Turk. *aqcha*; see under *asper*.] A small Turkish coin, somewhat less than a cent in value.

atchison (ach'i-son), *n.* [Sc.; also spelled *atcheson*; < *Atchison*, a Sc. form of *Atkinson*, name of an Englishman who was master of the Scottish mint in the reign of James VI. (James I. of England).] A billon coin, or rather a copper coin washed with silver, struck in Scotland in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny. *Jamieson.*

atchorn, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *acorn*.

ate[1] (āt). Preterit of *eat*.

Até[2] (ā'tē), *n.* [< Gr. Ἄτη, a personification of *ἄτη*, infatuation, reckless impulse, sin, ruin, fatal misery, verbal, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τάω*, hurt, damage.] In *Gr. myth.*, an ever-present evil genius leading men on to crime; the goddess of blundering mischief; a personification of the reckless blindness and moral distortion inflicted by the gods in retribution for presumption and wickedness, typifying the self-perpetuating nature of evil.

-ate[1]. [ME. *reg.* *-at*, < OF. *-at*, a later "learned" form of vernacular *-e* (*-é*), from. *-ee* (*-ée*), = Sp. *-ado*, fem. *-ada*, = It. *-ato*, fem. *-ata*, < L. *-atus*, fem. *-ata*, neut. *-atum* (after Gr. *-ατος*, gen. and adj. suffix, being *-tu-o* (= Gr. *-τυ-ος* = E. *-th*, *-ed*2), added to stem of verbs in *-ā-re* (*it.-are*, Sp. Pg. *-ar*, F. *-er*). This suffix appears as *-ate*[1], *-ado*, *-ato*, *-ee*, *-y*, etc. Latin adjectives and participles in *-ātus* were usable as nouns, in case, of persons, as *legātus*, one deputed, a legate, Mr., *prudētus*, one preferred, a prelate, etc., in nent. of things, as *mandātum*, a thing commanded, a mandate, etc. See *-ate*[2] and *-ate*[3]. A suffix of Latin origin: (*a*) In words where *-ate* is equivalent to and cognate with English *-ed*2, *-d*2, *-t*2, in perfect participles and participial adjectives, the native English suffix being often added to *-ate* when a verb in *-ate*[3] exists, as in *desolate* or *desolat-ed*, *accumulate* or *accumulat-ed*, *situate* or *situat-ed*, etc. In many instances the adjective is not accompanied by a verb in *-ate*, as *innate*, *ornate*, *temperate*, etc.; this is especially true of botanical descriptives, as *acuminate*, *crenate*, *dentate*, *lanceolate*, *serrate*, etc. (*b*) In nouns, of persons, as *legate*, *delegate*, *reprobate*, etc., or of things, as *mandate*, *prerogative*, etc., and specifically in *chem.*, in nouns denoting a salt formed by the action of an acid on a base, as in *acetate*, *nitrate*, *sulphate*, etc., the suffix being added to the stem (often shortened) of the name of the acid. (The corresponding New Latin forms are *acetatum*, *nitratum*, *sulphatum*, etc., but often erroneously *acetas*, *nitras*, *sulphas*, genitive *acetatis*, etc., by confusion with *-ate*[3].)

-ate[2]. [L. *-ātus*, *-āta*, *-ātum*, pp. suffix of verbs in *-ā-re* (see *-ate*[3]), with supine in *-ātum* (stem *-āta-*), to which, instead of the pp. stem, such verbs are often referred. In this dictionary E. verbs in *-ate* (and so verbs in *-e*, *-ite*) are reg. referred to the L. pp. *-ātus* (*-ātus*, *-ātus*), intimating that such verbs are taken from or formed according to the L. pp. stem, though with the force of the inf. From L. participles in *-tus* (*-ā-tus*, of the 1st conjugation, *-ē-tus*, *-i-tus*, of the 2d, *-tus*, *-sus*, of the 3d, *-i-tus*, of the 4th), and from them-formed frequentatives, which became very numerous in LL. and ML., arose many verbs in OF. and ME., based, or appar. based, on L. participles, coinciding thus with adjectives and nouns from such participles. These, with verbs of other origin agreeing in form with adjectives, have made it a rule in E. that any adj. may be used as a verb; hence adjectives in *-ate*[1] are usually accompanied by a verb in *-ate*[3], and new verbs from L. verbs of the 1st conjugation are reg. formed in *-ate*, whether a corresponding adj. exists or not) and *-ate*[3], as a recognized verb-formative, may be suffixed to other stems of any origin, as in *felicitate*, *capacitate*, *substantiate*, *assassinate*, *camphorate*, etc., based on *felicity*, *capacity*, *substance*, etc., of Latin origin, *assassin*, *camphor*, etc., of other origin. Owing to the preponderance of verbs in *-ate* over adjectives in *-ate*, such verbs are in this dictionary placed before the adjectives, even when the adjectives are of earlier date, as in the case of *agitate*, a common formative in verbs taken from the Latin, as in *accumulate*, *imitate*, *militate*, etc., or formed in English, either on Latin stems, as in *felicitate*, *capacitate*, etc., or on stems of other origin. See etymology.

-ate[3]. [< *-ate*[2], < OF. *-at*, a later "learned" form of vernacular *-e* (*-é*) (as in *duché*, E. *duch-y*, q. v.), = Sp. Pg. *-ado* = It. *-ato*, < L. *-āta* (stem *-āta-*), forming nouns of the 4th declension from nouns, but from verbs of the 1st, as from in *-ā-re*, with suffix *-tu-*, parallel with *-to-*, suffix of pp. (hence the similarity to pp. *-ātus*, E. *-ate*[1], q. v.). As in *consulātus*, *magistrātus*, *pontificātus*, *senātus*, LL. *episcopatus*, etc., with senses as in corresponding E. words.] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting office, an office, a body of officers, as in *consulate*, *pontificate*, *secretariate*, *senate* (Latin *senātus*, from *senex*, an old man), *episcopate*, etc., and sometimes a single officer, as *magistrate* (Latin *magistrātus*, properly male magistracy, also a magistrate), the suffix in the last use being equivalent to *-ate*[1] in *legate*, etc., and to *-ate*[4] in *primate*, etc.

-ate[4]. [< L. *-ās* (stem *-āt-*) as in *magnas* (gen. *magnātis*) (parallel to *magnatus*), *primas* (prop. adj.), etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, practically equivalent to *-ate*[3], as in *magnate* (= *magnatate*), as in *magnate*, *primate*, and (in Latin plural) *penates*, *optimates*.

-ate[5], *n.* [< L. *-atus*, < Gr. *-ατος*, a noun suffix, ult. = L. *-tus*.] Same as *-ite*[2], differs in the inflexive syllable.] A suffix of Greek origin, occurring usually in *ptwite* (which see).

atechnic (a-tek'nik), *a.* [< Gr. ἀτέχνως, without art, < ἀ- priv. + τέχνη, art: see *a-*[18] and *technic*.] **I.** *a.* Without technical knowledge, especially of art.

II. *n.* A person without technical knowledge, especially of art.

In every fine art there is much which is illegible by *atechnics*, and this is due to the habits of interpretation into which artists always fall. *North British Rev.*

atechnical (a-tek'ni-kal), *a.* Free from technicality; popular: as, *atechnical* treatment of a technical subject.

atechny (a-tek'ni), *n.* [= F. *atechnie*, < Gr. ἀτεχνία, < ἄτεχνος: see *atechnic*.] Ignorance of art; unskilfulness. *N. E. D.*

ates (ā'tēz), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native Indian name of the tuberous root of *Aconitum heterophyllum*, which is used as an antiperiodic and a tonic. In some parts the same name is given to the root of *A. Napellus*, and to several other drugs.

atef (ā'tef), *n.* [Egypt.] Father: an ancient Egyptian title and component of proper names. Also written *atf*.—**Atef-crown**, in *Egypt. antiq.*, a symbolic headdress uniformly worn by deities Khonsu and Osiris, sometimes by other gods, as Seb(e), Thoth, Harmachis, etc., and occasionally assumed by kings, as Rameses II. It consisted primarily of the tall conical white cap of upper Egypt, flanked with a pair of ostrich-feather plumes, and having the solar disk and uræus in front, and was probably emblematic of the sovereignty of Egypt under the attributes of light, truth, and divinity. The conical cap is sometimes omitted in works of art. The atef is often mentioned in the "Book of the Dead," and is frequently represented in frescos, bas-reliefs, and statues.

Atef-crown borne by the deity Khonsu.

ategar, *n.* See *etegar*.

atelectasis (at-e-lek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, incomplete, + ἔκτασις, extension, < ἐκτείνειν, extend, < ἐκ, *ἐξ*, out, + *τείνειν*, stretch, = L. *extendere*: see *extend*.] Imperfect dilatation, especially of the air-cells of the lungs of newly born children.

There is a class of cases in which a child is born alive, but its lungs remain in the fœtal condition, *i. e.*, they present no appearance of having received air by the act of breathing. These are cases of *atelectasis*.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jour., XLV. 464.

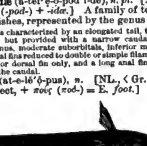
atelectatic (at'e-lek-tat'ik), *a.* [< *atelectasis* (*-tat-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by atelectasis.

atelocephalous (a-tel'ē-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀτελής, incomplete, + κεφαλή, head.] In *zoöl.*, having the cranium more or less imperfect: said of certain fishes: opposed to *teleocephalous*.

atelocopid (a-tel'ō-kō-pid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ateleopodidæ*.

Ateleopodidæ (a-tel'ē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ateleopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the genus *Ateleopus*. It is characterized by an elongated tail, tapering backward but provided with a narrow caudal fin, antennæ none, anus moderate subortbital, inferior mouth, thoracic ventral fins reduced to double or simple filaments, a short dorsal fin, inferior dorsal fin only, and a long anal. Its contineuous with the caudal.

Ateleopus (at-e-lē'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The


Ateleopus japonicus.

typical genus of fishes of the family *Ateleopodidæ*: an unarmed fish with imperfect ventral fins.

ateleost (a-tel'ē-ost), *n.* A fish of the subclass *Ateleostei*.

Ateleostei (a-tel-ē-os'tē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, incomplete, + ὀστέον, a bone. See *Teleostei*.] A subclass of fishes constituting with the *Teleostei* and distinguished by the reduction of the bones of the head and branchial skeleton, proposed for the order *Lyomeri*.

ateleosteous (a-tel-ē-os'tē-us), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ateleostei*.

Ateles (at'e-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, incomplete, imperfect, < ἀ- priv. + τέλος, end, completion.] A genus of American platyrrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Cebinæ*; the spider-monkeys or sapajous, with attenuate bodies, very long slender limbs, and long powerfully prehensile tails: so called because the thumb is rudimentary. There are several species, among them the nomenclatural representative of the *Quadrumana* in America. Also called *Atelocebinæ*.

atelier (at-e-lyā'), *n.* [F., formerly *atellier*, *hastelier*; of disputed origin.] A workshop; specifically, the workroom of a sculptor or painter; a studio.

Modern sculptors . . . too often execute colossal works in cramped *ateliers*, where the conditions of light are widely different from those of the site for which the statue is destined. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 347.

ateline (at'e-lin), *n.* [< Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + *-ine*[2].] An alloy chiefly of copper used to atacamite, occurring at Vesuvius, and derived from the alteration of the copper zoid tenorite.

atelite (at'e-lit), *n.* [< Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *atelene*.

Atellan (a-tel'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Atellanus*, pertaining to *Atella*, an ancient town of the Osci, in Campania: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to *Atella*: as, *Atellan* farce (or *Fabulæ*) *Atellanæ*, Atellan plays: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling in character the farces or dramas called *fabulæ Atellanæ*; farcical; ribald. See II. *a.* Also spelled *Atellane*.

Their . . . *Atellan* way of wit.
Shaftesbury, Characteristics, II. 176.

These *Atellane* plays . . . seem to have been a union of high comedy and its parody. . . . They were not performed by regular actors (histriones), but by Roman citizens of noble birth, who were not on that account subjected to any degradation. *W. Smith.*

II. *n.* 1. One of a class of farces or dramatic pieces (*fabulæ Atellanæ*) in vogue among the ancient Osci, and early introduced into Rome. The personages of these pieces were always the same, and the wit was very broad. It is probable that their performance in rural districts was the model of Punchinello and the other Italian rustic masks. See I.

2. A satirical or licentious drama: as, "*Atellans* and lascivious songs," *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 425.

Atellane (a-tel'ān), *a.* Same as *Atellan*.

atelocardia (at'e-lō-kär'di-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + καρδία = E. *heart.*] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the heart.

atelochilia (at'e-lō-kil'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + χείλος = E. *lip.*] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the lip. Also spelled *atelocheilia.*

Atelochirus (at'e-lō-kī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + χείρ, hand.] Same as *Ateles.* Also spelled *Atelocheirus.*

atelocrania (at'e-lō-krā'ni-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + κρανίον, the brain: see *encephalon.*] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the encephalon.

ateloglossia (at'e-lō-glos'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the tongue.

atelognathia (at'e-log-nā'thi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + γνάθος, the jaw.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the jaw.

atelomyelia (at'e-lō-mī-ē'li-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + μυελός, marrow.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the spinal cord.

ateloprosopia (at'e-lō-pro-sō'pi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + πρόσωπον, the face: see *Prosopis.*] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the face.

atelorachidia (at'e-lō-rā-kid'i-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + ῥάχις, back-bone.] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the spinal column.

Atelornis (at-e-lōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of Madagascan ground-rollers, family *Coraciidæ* and subfamily *Brachypteracinæ.* *A. pittoides* is a typical species of gorgeous colors and terrestrial nocturnal habits.

atelostomia (at'e-lō-stō'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτελής, imperfect, + στόμα, mouth: see *stoma.*] In *teratol.*, imperfect development of the mouth.

a tempo, a tempo primo (ä tem'pō, prē'mō), [It., in time, to the first time; < L. *ad, to; tempo,* < L. *tempus,* time (see *tempo*); *primo,* < L. *primus,* first: see *prime.*] In *music*, a direction, after any change of movement, as by acceleration or retardation, that the original time be restored. See *a battuta.*

a tempo giusto (ä tem'pō jös'tō). [It., lit. to just time: *a tempo* (see *a tempo*); *giusto,* < L. *justus,* just: see *just*².] In *music*, a direction to sing or play in an equal, just, or strict time. It is seldom used except when the time has been interrupted, as during a recitative, to suit the action and sense of the piece.

Atenchus (a-tē'kus), *n.* [NL., lit. without armor, in allusion to the absence of a scutellum, < Gr. ἄτευχτος, unarmed, unequipped, < ἀ- priv. + τεύχειν, pf. τέτυχα, arms, armor, prop. implements, < τεύχειν, make, prepare.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ.* *A. sacer* seems to have been the sacred beetle, or scarabæus, figured on Egyptian monuments, amulets, gems, *scarabæi,* etc., and of which a figure, either in porcelain or carved out of stone, rarely a gem, was placed in the mummy of every mummy, as a symbol of and prayer for resurrection.

ater (ātf), *n.* Same as *atef.*

atgari, n. [Also improp. *ategar,* repr. AS. *atgar,* also *atgeru* (only in glosses), = OFries. *etger, ether* = OHG. *asger, asgēr* = Icel. *atgeirr*), a spear, < *at-,* appar. = E. *at,* + *gār,* a spear: see *gar*¹, *garfish, gore*⁵.] A kind of spear or lance formerly in use.

Athabaskan (ath-a-bas'kan), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Belonging to a certain great family of North American Indian languages and tribes, occupying a vast extent of country south from the Eskimo region, between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, with outlying members also west of the mountains, as far south as Mexico, including the Apaches and Navajos.

II. *n.* A member or the language of this family.

Also spelled *Athabascan, Athapaskan.*

athalamous (a-thal'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + θάλαμος, bed: see *thalamus.*] In *bot.*, without apothecia: applied to lichens, or lichenoid growths, the fructification of which is unknown.

Athalia (a-thā'li-ă), *n.* [NL., named with allusion to the devastation produced by its larvæ, < Gr. ἀθαλής or ἀθάλιος, not verdant, withered, < ἀ- priv. + θάλλειν, be fresh or luxuriant.] A genus of saw-flies, or *Tenthredinidæ*, of the order *Hymenoptera* and family *Tenthredinidæ.* *A. spinarum* or *A. centifoliæ* is the turnip saw-fly of Europe, whose larvæ occasionally devastate turnip-fields. The parent insect appears about the end of May, and deposits its eggs in the substance of the leaf, and in about six days the larvæ are hatched. Within a few days the vegetation on which they appear is laid waste by their eating the soft tissue of the leaf, leaving only skeletons and stalks.

athalline (a-thal'in), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + θαλλός, a frond: see *thallus.*] In *bot.*, without a thallus; characterized by the absence of a thallus.

athamantin (ath-a-man'tin), *n.* [< *Athamanta* (see def.) + *-in*².] In *chem.*, a substance (C_{21} $H_{30}O_7$) produced from the root and seeds of the *Athamanta Oreoselinum* and other species of the same genus of European and Asiatic umbelliferous herbs. It has a rancid soapy odor, and a slightly bitter taste. *U. Watts.*

athamaunt, *n.* An old form of *adamant.*

athanasia (ath-a-nā'si-ă), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀθανασία,* immortality (> NL. *athanasia,* tansy), < *ἀθάνατος,* immortal: see *Athanasian.*] 1. Deathlessness; immortality. Also *athanasy.*—2. The herb tansy. See *tansy.*

Athanasian (ath-a-nā'zhian), and *a.* [< LL. *Athanasianus,* < Gr. Ἀθανάσιος, a proper name, < ἀθάνατος, immortal.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius (about 296 to 373), bishop of Alexandria. — **Athanasian creed**, formerly ascribed to Athanasius, but whose real authorship is unknown. It is an explicit assertion of the doctrines of the Trinity (as opposed to Arianism) and of the incarnation, and contains what are known as the "damnatory clauses" in the concluding formulas of the two parts: "He . . . whosoever will be saved, before all things it is necessary that he should hold the catholic faith. Which faith, except every one do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly"; and "This is the catholic faith; which except a man believe faithfully he cannot be saved." This creed is retained in the service of the Church of England, but not in that of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

II. *n.* A follower of Athanasius or a believer in his creed.

Athanasianism (ath-a-nā'si-an-izm), *n.* [< *Athanasian* + *-ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the Athanasian creed.

Athanasianist (ath-a-nā'si-an-ist), *n.* [< *Athanasian* + *-ist.*] An Athanasian.

athanasy (a-than'a-si), *n.* Same as *athanasia*, 1.

Time brings to obscure authors an odd kind of reputation, as immortality, or at least duration and admiration, but of curiously merely. . . . Is not then a scholastic *athanasy* better than none?

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 346.

athanor (ath'a-nōr), *n.* [Late ME. also *athenor* (cf. *F. athanor*), < Ar. *at-tannūr,* < *al,* the, + *tannūr,* < Heb. or Aramaic *tannūr,* an oven or furnace, < *tanan,* burn.] A slow-heating digesting furnace formerly used by alchemists. It was so made as to maintain a uniform and durable heat.

athecata (ath-ē-kā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *athecatus,* not sheathed: see *athecate.*] A name of the gymnoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, which are sessile and simple, have no gonangia and no hydrotheca: a synonym of *Gymnoblastea* (which see).

athecate (ath'ē-kāt), *a.* [NL. *athecatus,* < Gr. ἀ- priv. + θήκη, sheath: see *theca.*] Not sheathed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Athecata.*

atheism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *athéisme* = Pg. *atheismo* = Sp. It. *ateismo,* < NL. *"atheismus,"* < Gr. *ἄθεος,* without a god, denying the gods, < ἀ- priv. + θεός, a god. The Gr. term for atheism was *ἀθεότης.*] 1. The doctrine that there is no God; denial of the existence of God.

Atheism is a disbelief in the existence of God — that is, disbelief in any conception of God to which man must consent who himself under penalties.

Encyc. Brit., 9th ed., XIII. 806.

2. The denial of theism, that is, of the doctrine that the great first cause is a supreme, intelligent, righteous person.—3. A practical indifference to and disregard of God; godlessness. In the first sense above given, *atheism* is to be discriminated from *pantheism*, which denies the personality of God, and from *agnosticism*, which denies the possibility of positive knowledge concerning him. In the second sense, *atheism* includes both pantheism and agnosticism.

atheist (a'thē-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *athéiste* = Pg. *atheista* = Sp. It. *ateista,* < NL. *"atheista,"* < Gr. *ἄθεος,* see *atheism.*] I. *n.* One who denies the existence of God, or of a supreme intelligent being.

Well, nonsense bias may own religion's name,
But stales are *atheists* in their very frame.
Dryden, Prol. to Amboyna, l. 22.

By night an *atheist* half believes a God.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 177.

2. A godless man; one who disregards his duty to God. — **Syn.** *Skeptic, Deist, etc.* See *infidel.*

II. *a.* Godless; atheistic: as, "the *atheist* crew," *Milton*, P. L., vi. 370.

atheistic (ā-thē-is'tik), *a.* [< *atheist* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by atheism; involving, containing, or tending to atheism: as, *atheistic* doctrines or beliefs; an *atheistic* tendency.—2. Denying the existence of God; godless; impious: applied to persons: as, "*atheistic* gainsayers," *Bay*, Works of Creation. Syn. *Godless, Unsaintly, etc.* See *irreligious.*

atheistical (ā-thē-is'ti-kal), *a.* Marked by or manifesting atheism; atheistic.

I was present, very seldom going to the public theaters for many reasons, but then they were absurd to an *atheistical* liberty. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 18, 1666.

atheistically (ā-thē-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an atheistic manner; impiously.

I entreat such as are *atheistically* inclined to consider these things.

Waterland, Works, I. 500.

atheisticalness (ā-thē-is'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being atheistic; irreligiousness.

Purge out of all hearts profaneness and *atheisticalness.*

Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 500.

atheize (a'thē-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *atheized*, ppr. *atheizing.* [< Gr. *ἄθεος* (see *atheism*) + *-ize.*] Li *intrans.* To disbelieve as an atheist.

We shall now make diligent search and inquiry, to see if we can find any other philosophers who *atheized* before Democritus and Leucippus.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 111.

II. *trans.* To render atheistic. [Rare.]

They endeavoured to *atheize* one another.

Bp. Berkeley, Minute Philosopher, ii.

atheizer (a'thē-i-zėr), *n.* One who atheizes, or renders atheistic. *Cudworth.* [Rare.]

athel†, *n.* [Early ME., < AS. *æthele, æthelo,* pl., = OS. *adhal* = OFries. *ethel-, edel-* (in comp. and deriv.) = D. *adel* = OHG. *adal, MHG. adel,* race, family, nature, = Goth. *aþals,* noble, same sense; nobility, G. *adel,* nobility, = Icel. *aðal,* nature, disposition, family, origin, in comp. chief-, headlike, = Sw. Dan. *adel,* nobility, a sense due to the G. use of Goth. **athal* from the proper name **Athalareiks* (> MS. *Athalaricus*) = AS. *Æthelric*]; not found outside of Teut. Hence, *athel-born, athel-cyn, q. v.*; and *athel*, patrimony (see *ethel*). In mod. E. only in proper names, historical or in actual use, of AS. or OHG. origin: as, *Athelbert, Athelhere, Athelstan, Albert, Ethelred, Audrey* (St. *Audrey*, > *tawdry*, q. v.), etc.] Race; family; ancestry; noble ancestry; nobility; honor.

Her was Arthur the king *athelen* bidaled [deprived].

Layamon, III. 453.

athel²†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *ethel, ethel,* and prop. *athele, athelo,* = D. *edele* (in names) often *hathel*, etc., < AS. *æthele, ethele* = OS. *edili* = OFries. *ethel, edel* = D. *edel* = OHG. *edili,* MHG. *edele,* G. *edel* = Icel. *æðal, aðalin* (in comp.), = Sw. *ädel* = Dan. *adel*, < Goth. the Seand. after G.), noble, of noble family; from the noun: see *athel*.] I. *a.* Noble; illustrious; excellent.

Under clustres in the cradele,
Both chorles an ek *athele*.
God and Kynde, *Nightingale*, l. 631.

II. *n.* A noble; a chief; often simply a man.

His *athel* on hors watt thenne
That here his spere & launce.
Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight (ed. Morris), l. 2965.

atheling (ath'el-ing), *n.* [In mod. use, as a historical term, also written *etheling* and *ætheling*, repr. ME. *atheling*, < AS. *æthéling* (in OS. *edhiling* = OFries. *ethelinga, edlinga* = OHG. *adaring*, MD. *adalinge, adelinge*), < *athel*, noble family (see *athel*¹), + *-ing*, a patronymic suffix. The word survives in the place-name *Athelney*, AS. *Æthelinga ēg*, the Ætlings' island.] A prince.

Saxon hist.: (*a*) A crown prince or heir apparent; one of the royal family. (*b*) A nobleman. Originally none but Anglo-Saxon princes were called athelings, and the atheling was the eldest son of the king or nearest heir to the throne, to which, however, he did not necessarily succeed; but the term was afterward extended to all who held noble rank. Also written *etheling, ætheling.*

An English community (A. D. 560-600) knew but two orders of men, the *ceorl* or the freeman, and the *eorl* or the noble. The freeman was the base of the village society. He was the "free-necked man," whose long hair flowed over a neck which had "never bowed to a lord. . . . But the social centre of the village was the *eorl*, or, as he was sometimes called, the *æthéling*, who dwelt somewhat proud high above the lowlier dwellings of the ceorls.

J. R. Green, Making of England, p. 173.

One or two rebellions are mentioned, headed by *Athelings* or men of the royal house.

E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Athena (a-thē'nā), *n.* Same as *Athene*, 1.

Athenæum, Athenæum (ath-e-nē'um), *n.* [L. *Athenæum*, < Gr. *Ἀθήναιον*, a temple of Athene, < *Ἀθήνη*, Athene: see *Athene.*] 1. A temple or a place dedicated to Athene, or Minerva: specifically, an institution founded at Rome by Hadrian for the promotion of literary and scientific studies, and imitated in the provinces.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *athenæa, athenæa* (-ē).] In mod-

ern times, an institution for the encouragement of literature and art, often possessing a library for the use of those entitled to its privileges.

Athene (a-thē'nē), *n.* [L., also *Athena*, < Gr. Ἀθήνη, Doric Ἀθάνα, also (prop. an adj. form) Ἀθηναίη, Æolic Ἀθαναία, Ἀθανάα, Attic Ἀθηναία, contr. Ἀθηνᾶ, a name of uncertain origin, associated with that of Ἀθῆναι, Athens.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of knowledge, arts, sciences, and righteous war; particularly, the tutelary deity of Athens: identified by the Romans with Minerva. She personified the clear upper air as well as mental clearness and acuteness, embodying the spirit of truth and divine wisdom, and was clothed with the ægis symbolizing the dark storm-cloud, and armed with the resistless spear — the shaft of lightning. Also *Athena*. 2. [NL.] In *ornith.*, an extensive genus of owls, related to *A. noctua* of Europe, including small earless species. The name is used by different authors with great latitude, and is not susceptible of exact definition. It was first used for a genus of birds by Boie, 1822.

Athene.—The Minerva Farnese, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

Atheneum, *n.* See *Athenæum*.

Athenian (a-thē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **Athenianus*, equivalent to *Atheniensis*, < *Athenæ*, < Gr. Ἀθῆναι, Athens, traditionally named after Ἀθήνη, Athene.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Athens, anciently the metropolis of Attica in Greece, and now the capital of the kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* A native or citizen of Athens.

atheologian† (ā"thē-ō-lō'ji-an), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *theologian*.] One who is not a theologian; one who has no knowledge of theology; an ignorant theologian.

They . . . [the Jesuits] are the only *atheologians* whose heads entertain no other object but the tumult of realms. *Sir J. Hayward*, Answer to Doleman, ix.

atheological (ā"thē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *theological*.] Untheological; contrary to theology.

In the curt *atheological* phrase of the Persian Lucretius, "one thing is certain, and the rest is lies." *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 233.

atheology† (ā-thē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a*-18) + *theology*. Cf. *atheous*.] 1. Lack or absence of theological knowledge; opposition to theology.—2. Atheism.

Several of our learned members have written many profound treatises on anarchy, but a brief, complete body of *atheology* seemed yet wanting. *Swift*, On Collins's Discourse.

atheous (ā'thē-us), *a.* [= Pg. *atheo* = Sp. It. *ateo*, an atheist, < L. *atheus*, *atheos*, < Gr. ἄθεος, without a god, godless: see *atheism*.] 1†. Atheistic; ungodly.

The hypocrite or *atheous* priest. *Milton*, P. R., i. 487.

2. Having no reference to God; irrespective of divine existence or power.

"All physical science, properly so called, is compelled by its very nature to take no account of the being of God: as soon as it does this, it trenches upon theology, and ceases to be physical science." And so, coining a discriminating word to express this, he [the Bishop of Carlisle] would say that science was *atheous*, and therefore could not be atheistic. *Science*, III. 132.

Athericera (ath-ē-ris'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἀθήρ, awn or beard of an ear of corn, + κέρας, a horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, the fifth family of dipterous insects, nearly equivalent to the dichætous division of brachycerous *Diptera*, but including the *Syrphidæ*. The division corresponded to the Linnean genera *Conops* and *Œstrus*, with most of the species of *Musca*, including the bot-flies and drone-flies with the flies proper. [Not in use.]

athericerous (ath-ē-ris'e-rus), *a.* [< *Athericera* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Athericera*.

Atherina (ath-e-rī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀθερίνη, a kind of smelt.] A genus of abdominal acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Atherinidæ*, containing the sand-smelts. *A. presbyter*, the common British atherine or sand-smelt, is a fish about 6 inches long, used as food.

atherine (ath'e-rin), *n.* [< *Atherina*.] A fish of the genus *Atherina*; a sand-smelt.

atherinid (ath-e-rin'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*.

Atherinidæ (ath-e-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atherina* + *-idæ*.] The atherines or sand-smelts; a family of abdominal acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Atherina*, to which varying limits have been ascribed by different writers. In Günther's system the *Atherinidæ* are a family of *Acanthopterygii mugiliformes*, having vertebræ in increased number and the dentition feeble or of moderate strength, and including the tetragonurids as well as the atherinids proper. In more recent systems they are a family of *Percesoces* with more than 24 vertebræ, cycloidal scales, dorsal fins two in number and separate, and feeble dentition. The species are mostly small; those found in America are known as *friars*, or are confounded with the *Osmeri* under the name of *smelts*.

atherinidan (ath-e-rin'i-dan), *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*; an atherinid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Atherinina (ath"e-ri-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atherina* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first subfamily of *Atherinidæ*, characterized by feeble dentition, cycloidal scales, the separation of the first dorsal fin from the second, the presence of an air-bladder, and the absence of pyloric appendages: same as *Atherinidæ* of recent systems.

atherinoid (ath'e-ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Atherina* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Atherinidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Atherinidæ*; an atherinid.

athermancy (a-thėr'man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ἀθέρμαντος, not heated: see *athermanous* and *-cy*.] The power or property of stopping radiant heat; impermeableness to radiant heat. It corresponds to *opacity* in the case of light.

athermanous (a-thėr'ma-nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + θερμαίνειν (θερμαν-), heat, impart heat (cf. ἀθέρμαντος, not heated), < θερμός, hot (θέρμη, heat): see *thermo-*.] Impermeable to radiant heat; having the power of stopping radiant heat; opaque to heat.

athermous (a-thėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄθερμος, without warmth, < ἀ- priv. + θερμός, hot, θέρμη, heat.] Same as *athermanous*.

atheroma (ath-e-rō'mä), *n.*; pl. *atheromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. ἀθήρωμα(τ-), a tumor full of gruel-like matter, < ἀθήρη, a form of ἀθάρη, groats or meal, a porridge made therefrom.] 1. A name given to various kinds of encysted tumors, the contents of which have the appearance of bread-sauce.—2. The formation of thickened patches of the inner coat of an artery (much more rarely of a vein), constituting flattened cavities which contain a pasty mass exhibiting fat-globules, fatty acid crystals, cholesterin, more or less calcareous matter, etc. The endothelial film separating this from the blood may give way, and an atheromatous ulcer be formed.

Also *atherome*.

atheromatous (ath-e-rō'ma-tus), *a.* [< *atheroma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling atheroma; having the qualities of atheroma.

atherome (ath'e-rōm), *n.* Same as *atheroma*.

Atherura (ath-e-rö'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀθήρ, the beard of an ear of corn, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, of the family *Hystricidæ*; the brush-tailed porcupines: so called because the tail ends in a pencil of flattened scaly bristles. The best-known species are *A. fasciculata*, the Malacca porcupine of India, and the African *A. africana*. There are several others. Also *Atherurus*.

atherure (ath'e-rör), *n.* [< *Atherura*.] A brush-tailed porcupine; a species of the genus *Atherura*.

Atherurus (ath-e-rö'rus), *n.* Same as *Atherura*.

atheticize (a-thet'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atheticized*, ppr. *atheticizing*. [Irreg. < Gr. ἄθετος, set aside, invalid, + *-ic* + *-ize*. Cf. *athetize*.] Same as *athetize*. *Beverley.*

athetize (ath'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *athetized*, ppr. *athetizing*. [< Gr. ἀθετεῖν, set aside, reject as spurious (< ἄθετος, set aside, invalid, without place or position, < ἀ- priv. + θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι, put, place: see *thesis*, etc.), + *-ize*.] To set aside; reject as spurious.

He [Walter Leaf, in his edition of the Iliad] *athetizes* but 63 lines in A–M. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VII. 378.

athetoid (ath'e-toid), *a.* Of or resembling athetosis: as, *athetoid* movements.

athetosis (ath-e-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἄθετος, without place (see *athetize*), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which the hands and feet cannot be maintained in any position in which they are placed, but continually perform involuntary, slow, irregular movements.

athink†, *v. impers.* [ME. *athinke*, reduced form of *ofthinke*, < AS. *ofthyncan*, impers., < *of-* + *thyncan*, seem: see *a*-4 and *think*.] To repent; grieve.—**Me athinketh†**, it repents me.

Me athinketh that I schal reherce it here. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 62.

athirst (a-thėrst'), *a.* [< ME. *athurst*, also *athreste* and *afurst*, contr. from *ofthurst*, *ofthyrst*, < AS. *ofthyrsted*, very thirsty, pp. of *ofthyrstan*, thirst, < *of-* (intensive) + *thyrstan*, pp. *thyrsted*, thirst: see *a*-4 and *thirst*, *v*.] 1. Thirsty; wanting drink.

When thou art *athirst*, go unto the vessels, and drink. Ruth ii. 9.

2. Figuratively, having a keen appetite or desire.

Their bounding hearts alike
Athirst for battle. *Cowper*, Iliad.

athlete (ath'lēt), *n.* [< L. *athleta*, < Gr. ἀθλητής, a combatant, contestant in the games, < ἀθλεῖν, contend, < ἆθλος, a contest, esp. for a prize (neut. ἆθλον, the prize of contest), contr. of *ἄϝεθλος, prob. < ἀ- + √ *ϝεθ (= E. *wed*, pledge: see *wed*) + formative -λο-ς.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, one who contended for a prize in the public games. Hence—2. Any one trained to exercises of agility and strength; one accomplished in athletics; a man full of strength and activity.

Here rose an *athlete*, strong to break or bind
All force in bonds that might endure.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

athletic (ath-let'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *athleticus*, < Gr. ἀθλητικός, < ἀθλητής, athlete: see *athlete*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to athletes or to the exercises practised by them: as, *athletic* sports. Hence—2. Strong; robust; vigorous; physically powerful and active.

That *athletic* soundness and vigour of constitution which is seen in cottages, where Nature is cook and Necessity caterer. *South.*

II. *n.* An athlete. [Rare.]

athletically (ath-let'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a strong, robust, or athletic manner.

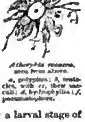
athleticism (ath-let'i-sizm), *n.* [< *athletic* + *-ism*.] The act or practice of engaging in athletic exercises; devotion to athletics.

athletics (ath-let'iks), *n.* [Plural of *athletic*.] The art or practice of athletic games or exercises; the system of rules or principles employed for physical training, as in running, rowing, boxing, gymnastics, etc.

athletism (ath'lē-tizm), *n.* [< *athlete* + *-ism*.] The character or profession of an athlete.

Athole brose. See *brose*.

Athorybia (ath-ō-rib'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + θόρυβος, noise, murmur, confusion.] A genus of oceanic hydrozoans, type of the family *Athorybiidæ*. *A. rosacea* inhabits the Mediterranean.



Athorybia rosacea, seen from above.
a, polypites; *b*, tentacles, with *cc*, their sacculi; *d*, hydrophyllia; *f*, pneumatophore.

Athorybiadæ (ath"ō-ri-bī'a-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Athorybiidæ*.

Athorybiidæ (ath"ō-ri-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Athorybia* + *-idæ*.] A family of physophorous oceanic *Hydrozoa*, of the order *Siphonophora*, having a bundle of hydrophyllia instead of a swimming-column, and resembling a larval stage of some other *Physophora*.

athree†, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME., also *a thre*; < *a*3 + *three*.] In three parts. *Chaucer.*

athrepsia (a-threp'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + θρέψις, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.] In *pathol.*, a profound disturbance of nutrition in children, due to neglect of hygiene and insufficient or improper food.

athrob (a-throb'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*3 + *throb*.] In or into a throbbing or palpitating state or manner; throbbing.

[Language] is a mere dead body without a soul till some man of genius set its arrested pulses once more *athrob*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 258.

athwart (a-thwârt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *athirt*, Sc. *athourt*, *athort*,

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athwart

‹ ME. *athuert* ; ‹ *a*[3] + *thwart*. Cf. *overthwart*.]
I. *adv.* 1. Crosswise; from side to side; transversely.

He cauȝt to be drawn out and pared fonr main roads to the utmost length and breadth of the island; and two others *athwart*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In opposition to the proper or expected course; in a manner to cross and perplex; erosely; wrongfully. [Rare.]

The baby beats the nurse, and quite *athwart* Goes all decorum. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

II. *prep.* 1. Across; from side to side of.

A pine,
Rock-rooted, stretched *athwart* the valley
Its swinging boughs. *Shelley*, Alastor.

The Fome Way was one of the two great lines of communication between Italy and *athwart* Britain northeast to the southwest. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 193.

2. *Naut.*, across the line of a ship's course.—**3.** In opposition to; against; contrary to.

I have seen this present week, and flat nothing *athwart* the Catholick faith and good manners. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 11.

Athwart hawse, said of a ship when she lies or sails across the stem of another, whether near or at some distance.

We soon saw two sails to wind ward, going directly *athwart our hawse*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 10.

Athwart the forefoot, said of the flight of a cannonball fired across a ship's course before her bows, as a command for her to bring to.

athwarthips (a-thwärt'ships), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [‹ *athwart* + *ship* + *-s*[3], gen. suffix *-s*.] *Naut.* across the ship; crosswise of the ship.

The foretopsail, which had been double reefed, split in two *athwartships*, just below the reef-band, from earing to earing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 254.

athymial (a-thim'i-al), *n.* [Gr. *ἀθῡμία*, want of courage or spirit, ‹ *ἄθῡμος*, wanting courage or spirit, ‹ *ἀ-* priv. + *θῡμός*, courage, spirit, breath, ‹ *θύειν*, rush, rage, be eager.] Lowness of spirits; despondency; melancholy.

atic[1], [‹ *-atic* (vernacularly *-age*,) E. *-age*, q. v.] = Sp. Pg. It. *-atico*, ‹ L. *-aticus*, a compound adj. suffix, being *-ic-us*, E. *-ic*, suffixed to a pp. stem in *-āt-*: see *-ate*[3], *-ic*, and *-age*.] A compound suffix of some adjectives of Latin origin, as *aquatic*, *erratic*, *lymphatic*, etc., some of which are also used as nouns, as *fanatic*, *lunatic*, etc. [See remark under *-atic*[2].]

atic[2], [‹ F. *-atique* = Sp. Pg. It. *-atico*, ‹ L. *-aticus*, ‹ Gr. *-ατ-ικός*, being *-ακός*, E. *-ic*, suffixed to a noun stem in *-ατ-*, nom. *-α*, or *-ας*, or *-ατ-ος*: see *-ate*[3] and *-ic*.] A compound termination of adjectives taken from or formed after Greek, as *grammatic*, *hepatic*, *pneumatic*, some accompanying English nouns in *-atic* being formed in *-atic*, *problematic*, etc., or in *-atic*[3], as *piratic*, etc. [Most adjectives of this termination, and also some ending in *-atical*, may take (often preferably) the adjectival syllable *-al*, with very slight if any change of meaning. See *-al* and *-ical*.]

atile, [= F. *-atile*, ‹ L. *-ātilis*, a compound adj. suffix, being *-ātis*, E. *-ate* or *-le*, suffixed to a pp. stem in *-āt-*: see *-ate*[3] and *-ile*.] A suffix of some adjectives of Latin origin, as *aquatile*, *fluviatile*, etc.

atilt (a-tilt'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [‹ *a*[3] + *tilt*[1], *n.*] Tilted up; set on tilt, literally or figuratively.

Speak: if not, this stand
Of royal blood shall be abroach, *atilt*, and on
Even to the lees of honour.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 1.

The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
Atilt like a blossom among the leaves.
Tennyson, The Lauufal, i.

2. In the manner of a tilter; in the position or with the action of a man making a thrust; as, to ride or run *atilt*.

atimy (at'i-mi), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτιμία*, disgrace, loss of civil rights, dishonor, ‹ *ἄτῑμος*, dishonored, deprived of civil rights, ‹ *ἀ-* priv. + *τιμή*, honor, ‹ *τίειν*, honor.] In *tir. anhg.*, disgrace; suspension of the civil rights of a person in punishment of grave offenses; outlawry; civil disfranchisement; degradation. It was perpetual and total (sometimes hereditary), or temporary, or partial and affecting only certain privileges of the citizen. It often involved confiscation of property.

ation, [‹ F. *-ation* = Sp. *-acion* = Pg. *-ação* = It. *-azione*, ‹ L. *-atio(n-)*, acc. *-ationem*, being *-tio(n-)*, E. *-tion*, q. v., suffixed to the stem of verbs in *-ā-re*, or, in other words, *-to(-)*, E. *-ion*, suffixed to the pp. stem *-āt-*, E. *-ate*[3], of verbs in *-ā-re*: see *-tion*, *-ion*, and *-ate*[3]. The reg. OF. form of this suffix was *-ation*, *-ason*, later *-aison*, etc. (later restored *-ation*, ME. *-ation*, *-acion*, *-atioun*, *-arioun*,) > ME. *-asun*, *-esun*, *-esn*, etc., which exists, unrecognized, in *orison*, *venison*, which have differentiated doublets in *oration*, *venation* (obs.).] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in nouns of action, etc. These nouns are properly abstract nouns equivalent to English nouns in *-ing*, and are (*a*) taken directly from the Latin, as *citation*, *commendation*, *creation*, *education*, *liberation*, etc., and formed in Latin (*nouns*) from the verbs represented in English either by forms without suffix (from the Latin infinitive), as *cite*, *command*, etc., or by forms in *-ate* (from the Latin perfect participle), as *create*, *educate*, *liberate* (or (*b*) formed in modern speech, whether from verbs without suffix, as in *gestation*, *hesitation*, etc., from *to*, *gest*, *hesitate*, or from verbs in *-ate*, as *consecration*, *desiccation*, from *consecrate*, *desiccate*, etc., or from verbs of modern form, as *starvation*, *titration*, these being the earliest formations (in the middle of the eighteenth century) in *-ation* from verbs of native origin (*starve*, *titrate*). Verbs in *-ation* have no accompanying verb in English, as *constellation*, *lunation*, *sensation*, etc.

ations, [‹ *-ation*) + *-ous*, like *-tious*, ‹ *-tio(n)* + *-ous*.] A compound adjective suffix, consisting of *-ous* added to a reduced form of *-ation*, and serving to form adjectives from nouns in *-ation*, as *disputatious* from *disputation*, etc.

atiptoe (a-tip'tō), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [‹ *a*[3] + *tiptoe*.] On tiptoe.—**2.** Figuratively, in a state of high expectation or eagerness.

ative, [‹ OF. *-atif*, fem. *-ative*, ‹ L. *-āt-ivus*, being *-tus*, E. *-ive*, suffixed to the pp. stem in *-āt-*, E. *-ate*], *-ate*[3].] A compound adjective suffix of Latin origin, consisting of *-ate* added to the stem represented by *-ate*[3], and accompanying verbs with suffix *-ate*[3], as in *demonstrative*, *relative*, etc., from *demonstrate*, *relate*, etc., or verbs without a suffix, as in *laudative*, etc., from *laud*, etc., or standing without corresponding verbs in English, as in *amative*, *hortative*, *lamentative*, especially frequent in grammatical terms, as in *vocative*, *locative*, *ablative*, etc., all used also as nouns. It is also found in a few other nouns of the preceding *descent*. It is added rarely to verbs of non-Latin origin, as in *talkative*, *babblative*, and used in colloquial or slang expressions like *go-ahead-ative*, *can-ative*, *run-ative*, from verbs in *-ate*[3], retain the accent of the verb, as *decorative*.

atlantad (at-lan'tad), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *Atlanticus*, Atlantic; see *Atlantic*, *a.*] A genus of mollusks, typical of the family *Atlantidæ*, having the twisted visceral sac inclosed in a dextral spiral shell, and the foot provided with an operculum. *A. peroni* is a Mediterranean species.

atlantad (at-lan'tad), *adv.* [‹ *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *-ad*[1].] Toward the atlas, or the upper part of the body.

atlantal (at-lan'tal), *a.* [‹ NL. *atlantale*, ‹ *atlas*[3], 3, q. v.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas.—**Atlantal foramen** (foramen alantale), a hole through the fore-border of the atlas of many animals for the transmission of the superficial nerve and vertebral artery. In man it is present only exceptionally, and is generally represented by a groove.

Atlantean (at-lan'tē-an), *a.* [‹ L. *Atlanteus*, ‹ Gr. *Ἀτλάντειος*, pertaining to *Ἄτλας*, Atlas; *Ἀτλαντίς*, Atlantis, is properly fem. adj. ‹ *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*).] Same as *Atlantic*[1]. 1. Pertaining to Atlas; resembling Atlas.

Sure he stood,
With *Atlantean* shoulders fit to bear
The weight of mightiest monarchies.
Milton, P. L., ii. 306.

2. Pertaining to the island Atlantis of Plato and Strabo, fabled to exist in the ocean of the far West, or to Bacon's ideal commonwealth of that name.

Sometimes written *Atlantæan*.

atlantes (at-lan'tēz), *n. pl.* [‹ Gr. *Ἀτλαντες*, pl. of *Ἄτλας*, Atlas: see *atlas*[3].] In *arch.*, figures or half figures of men used in place of columns or pilasters, to support an entablature. They were called *telamones* by the Romans. Female figures so employed are called *caryatids* or *caryatides*. See *atlas*[3], 4.

Atlantian (at-lan'tī-an), *a.* See *Atlantean*.

Atlantic (at-lan'tik), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *Atlanticus*, ‹ Gr. *Ἀτλαντικός*, pertaining to Atlas, Atlas (*Ἀτλαντ-*), Mount Atlas, taken for Africa (see *Atlantic*), + *-ικος*, -ic. In sense 2, ‹ *Atlantis* (q. v.).] **I.** *a.* 1. One of the three great divisions into which some ethnologists divide the human race, including the tribes of Africa and the Semitic peoples of Asia.—**2.** A family of heteropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Atlanta*. They are free-swimming pelagic forms, of warm seas, with a small, thin, keeled, spiral shell and calcareous operculum. Besides the type, *Atlanta*, the family contains the genus *Oxygyrus*.

Atlantides (at-lan'ti-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., ‹ Gr. *Ἀτλαντίδες*, pl. of *Ἀτλαντίς*, fem. patron., daughter of *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*), Atlas: see *atlas*[1].] 1. A name given to the Pleiades, which were fabled to be the seven daughters of Atlas. They were translated to heaven.—**2.** The inhabitants of the legendary island of Atlantis.

Atlantis (at-lan'tis), *n.* [L., ‹ Gr. *Ἀτλαντίς*; see *Atlantic*.] A mythical island of vast extent, mentioned by Plato and other ancient writers, and placed by them in the far West.

atlanto-epistrophal (at-lan'tō-e-pp'i-strō-fal), *a.* [‹ *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *epistrophæus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the atlas and epistrophæus or axis.

atlanto-occipital (at-lan'tō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [‹ *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *occiput* (*occipit-*) + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the atlas and the occipital bone.

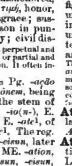
atlanto-odontoid (at-lan'tō-ō-don'toid), *a.* [‹ *atlas* (*atlant-*) + *odontoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis.

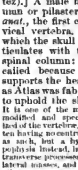
atlantosaurid (at-lan'tō-sa'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Atlantosauridæ*.

Atlantosauridæ (at-lan'tō-sa-rī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Atlantosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sauropodous dinosaurian reptiles with a pituitary canal, the ischia directed downward and meeting at the middle, a hollow sacrum, and the anterior caudal vertebræ excavated between lateral cavities. It is a group of gigantic Jurassic herbivorous lizards. *O. C. Marsh.*

Atlantosaurus (at-lan'tō-sâ'rus), [NL., ‹ Gr. *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*), in allusion to their size, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of dinosaurians the species of which were of gigantic size; the type of the family *Atlantosauridæ*.

atlas[1] (at'las), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *atlas* = It. *atlante* = G. Dan. Sw. *atlas*, atlas (def. 4), < L. *Atlas* (*Atlant-*), < Gr. *Ἄτλας* (*Ἀτλαντ-*), in myth. a member of the older family of gods, who bore up the pillars of heaven; later, one of the Titans, condemned to bear up the heavens, or, in other forms of the legend, the earth: the name was also given to Mount Atlas (see *Atlantic*), to a statue serving as a column (def. 2), and to one of the cervical vertebræ (def. 3); appar. < *ἀ-* euphonic + √ *τλα* (*τλάω*), endure, = L. √ *tla*, in *tlatus*, *latus*, pp. (associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], hold up, carry), and in *tollere*, lift, elevate, endure: see *abolative* and *tolerable*, 1. [*cap.*] One who supports a heavy burden; a mainstay; a 'pillar.'—**2.** [Pl. *atlantes* (at-lan'tēz).] A male human figure serving as a column or pilaster. See *atlantes*.—**3.** [NL.] In *anat.*, the first cervical vertebra, by which the skull articulates with the spinal column: so called because it supports the head, as Atlas was fabled to uphold the sky. It is one of the most modified and specialized of the vertebræ, often having no centrum, as such, but a hypapophysis instead, large transverse processes or lateral masses, and the other processes small


Otto Heinrich's Palace, Heidelberg Castle Baden.


Human Atlas.

A, rudiment of neural spine in the apical arch; *a'*, articular process, or diapophysis proper, and *p'*, capsular process, or parapophysis — these two making the parallel transverse processes, and inclosing the vertebrarterial foramen; *hy*, hypapophysis, in place of a centrum; *s*, articular surface for occipital condyle.

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atlas

or wanting. The general form of the bone is annular: it revolves about a pivot furnished by the odontoid process of the axis, and follows the rotatory movements of the head upon the neck. It is commonly ankylosed with the axis in *Cetacea*. See *ankylosis*.

4. A bound collection of maps. The word was first used in this sense by Mercator in the sixteenth century, in allusion to the Atlas of mythology, whose figure, represented as bearing a globe on his shoulders, was given on the title-page of such works.

Hence—**5.** A volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject.—**6.** A size of writing- or drawing-paper, 26 by 33 or 34 inches.—**7.** [N.L.] In *entom.*, a large lamellicorn beetle of the family *Cetoniidæ*; the atlas beetle, *Chalcosoma atlas*, about 3 inches long, and of a brilliant metallic-green color.

atlad (at'lad), *n.* [= Sp. *atlas* = G. *atlas* = Sw. *atlas* = Dan. *atlas*, < L. *atlas*, smooth, bare, blank, < Gr. *ἄτλας*, smooth, bare, blank, < *τάλαια*, make smooth, delete.] A kind of satin: a word formerly used in the Levant and in India.

atlas-folio (at'las-fō'liō), *n.* [*atlas*1, 6, + *folio*.] A large square folio size of books.

atlo-axoid (at'lō-ak'soid), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas and axis, the first and second cervical vertebræ.—**Atlo-axoid ligament**, one of the ligaments, mainly membranous, which connected with both the atlas and the axias.

atloid (at'loid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄτλας*, wool.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the atlas; atlantal: usually as the second element of a compound: as, *occipito-atloid* ligaments.

atmidometer (at-mi-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument invented by Babington for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow. *E. H. Knight.* See *atmometer*.

atmo-. [< Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, steam (= Skt. *átman*, breath, = AS. *ǽthm* = OS. *âthm* = OFries. *âthma* = D. *adem* = OHG. *âdum*, *âtum*, MHG. *âtem*, *âten*, G. *atem*, *athem*, *odem*, also (prop. dial.) *oden*, breath), perhaps from the root of Skt. √ *vā*, Gr. *ἀϝᾱ* (√ *ϝᾱ*), blow, and so related to *ὀϝή*, air, *ὀσθμη*, asthma, etc., and to E. *wind*2: see *air*1, *asthma*, and *wind*2.] The first element, meaning vapor, in some compound words of Greek origin.

atmological (at-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *atmology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to atmology.

A classification of clouds can then only be consistent and intelligible when it rests on their *atmological* conditions. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x. 2.

atmologist (at-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *atmology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in atmology; a student of atmology.

The *atmologists* of the last century. *Whewell*, Nov. Org. Renovatum, III. lx. § 8.

atmology (at-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτμός*, steam, vapor, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.

The relations of heat and moisture give rise to another extensive collection of laws and principles, which I shall treat of in connection with the subject of which I term *atmology*. *Whewell*, Hist. Induct. Sciences, x., Int.

atmolysation, etc. See *atmolyzation*, etc.

atmolysis (at-mol'i-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, + *λύσις*, a loosing, < *λύειν*, loose.] A method of separating mixed gases or vapors of unequal diffusibility by confining the mixture in a vessel of porous material, such as graphite, placed in a vacuum. See *atmolyzer*. This method was first made known in 1859 by its discoverer, Professor T. Graham, master of the English mint.

atmolyzation (at'mō-li-zā'shon), *n.* The separation of mixed gases by atmolysis. Also *atmolysation*.

atmolyze (at'mō-līz), *r.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *atmolyzed*, ppr. *atmolyzing*. [< *atmolysis*. Cf. *analyze*, *catalyze*.] To separate, as gases or vapors, by atmolysis. Also *atmolyse*.

atmolyzer (at'mō-lī-zėr), *n.* An instrument for separating gases. It consists of a porous pipe surrounded by an air-tight cylinder connected with an aspirator, the lighter gases passing through the pores of the pipe, the heavier remaining in it. Also *atmolyser*.

atmometer (at-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument, invented by Sir John Leslie, for measuring the amount of evaporation from a humid surface in a given time; an evaporometer. It consists of a thin hollow ball of porous earthenware, to which is joined a graduated glass tube. The ball and the tube are filled with water, the top of the tube is closed, and the instrument is exposed to the free action of the air. As the water transudes through the porous substance, and is removed in the form of vapor by the air, the extent of evaporation is shown by the sinking of the water in the graduated tube.

atmosphere (at'mos-fēr), *n.* [= F. *atmosphère* = Sp. *atmosfera* = Pg. *atmosphera* = It. *atmosfera* = Sw. *atmosfär* = Dan. *atmosfære* = G. *atmosphäre*, < NL. *atmosphæra*, < Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *sphere*.] **1.** The aëriform fluid which surrounds the earth, and extends to an undetermined height above its surface; the air. It is a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen and 21 of oxygen, with nearly one per cent. of argon, a trace of carbon dioxid, and a variable quantity of aqueous vapor, ammonia, ozone, and organic matter. The composition is somewhat uniform at places but slightly in different localities, although near towns it usually contains impurities, such as carbonic and sulphurous acid, etc. The movements of the atmosphere constitute the winds, and in it are formed the principal clouds, rain, and snow. Its density is greatest at the earth's surface, and decreases as the height above it increases. The atmosphere, like other bodies, gravitates toward the earth, and therefore has weight and exerts pressure. Its average weight at the level of the sea is about 14.7 lb. to the square inch.

2. A conventional unit of atmospheric pressure. An atmosphere is in English use the pressure of a vertical column of 30 inches of mercury at the freezing-point at London; in French use it is the pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury at the freezing-point at Paris. For the absolute atmosphere in the C. G. S. (centimeter-gram-second) system, see *absolute*. The weight of the atmosphere to the square inch is commonly taken as a convenient unit for pressures arising from other causes, such as the weight of liquids, the force of steam, etc.; thus, a pressure in a steam-boiler of 2 atmospheres means a pressure equal to 45 pounds per square inch.

The apparatus . . . was of great simplicity, all of glass, capable of resisting the pressure of many *atmospheres*. *Science*, VIII. 156.

3. The gaseous envelop surrounding any of the heavenly bodies.

No sound, either loud or soft, could be heard by any inhabitant of the moon, because there is no moon practically no *atmosphere*. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spectr. Anal., p. 22.

4. Any gaseous medium.

For an *atmosphere* of any gas at uniform temperature, the height at which the density is halved is the half the height of the homogeneous atmosphere for that gas, multiplied by .6931. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 824. See *Electric atmosphere*.

J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 41.

5†. An assumed outer envelop of force, effluvia, etc., surrounding a body, as an electrical *atmosphere*.—**6.** Figuratively, intellectual or moral environment; pervading influence.

By the hearth the children sit
Cold and silent in the *atmosphere* of Death.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xx.

Absolute atmosphere. See *absolute*.—**Electric atmosphere.** See *electric aura*, under *aura*1.

atmospheric (at-mos-fer'ik), *a.* [< *atmosphere* + *-ic*. Cf. *spherical*.] **1.** Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere: as, *atmospheric* air or vapors.

Quarantine cannot keep out an *atmospheric* disease.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

2. Dependent on the atmosphere.

I am an *atmospheric* creature. *Pope.*

3. Caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere: as, rust is an *atmospheric* effect.—**Atmospheric churn**, a churn of various forms, in which atmospheric air is driven into the milk in order to agitate it, and also in order to obtain the specific effect of the air upon the milk in aggregating the oleaginous globules.—**Atmospheric currents.** See *current*.—**Atmospheric engine**, a variety of steam-engine in which the steam is admitted only to the under side of the piston and for the

Newcomen's Atmospheric Steam-engine.

A, *A*, working-beam; *B*, boiler from which steam is admitted through the steam-cock, *c*, to the cylinder *C*; *P*, rod, serving to lift a small pump, *p*, upon the end of the working-beam; *w*, reservoir of supply-water; *f*, tank; *H*, weights.

up-stroke, the down-stroke being effected by the pressure of the atmosphere caused by the formation of a vacuum under the piston through the condensation of the steam. This engine, invented by Papin in 1695, was first made a practical success by Newcomen, and was subsequently greatly improved by Watt, through the addition of a separate condenser and air-pump.—**Atmospheric governor**, an apparatus for controlling the movements of machinery by the use of air under pressure.—**Atmospheric hammer.** (*a*) A hammer driven by means of compressed air, as the steam-hammer is operated by steam. See *steam-hammer*. (*b*) A hammer in which an atmospheric spring is employed. The hammer-head is connected by a rod with a piston working in a cylinder to which air is admitted at the center of its length. A reciprocating motion is given to the cylinder, and by means of the air confined between the piston and the piston a corresponding motion is given to the piston-head connected with it.—**Atmospheric line.** (*a*) In a diagram of steam-pressure, a line drawn by the pencil when the steam is shut off from the piston of the indicator, and thus under the pressure of the atmosphere alone. The height of the steam-line above this shows the pressure of the steam, and the depth below that of the vacuum; above shows the degree of condensation which is then taking place in the cylinder. (*b*) *pl.* Lines in the solar spectrum produced by the absorption of part of the solar radiation by the terrestrial atmosphere. See *spectrum*.

In addition to the lines which undoubtedly belonging to the sun, there are many other dark lines in the solar spectrum which originate from the absorption of the terrestrial atmosphere, and are therefore called *atmospheric lines*. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 366.

Atmospheric pressure. See *atmospheric*, 2.—**Atmospheric pump**, a pump in which the water is forced into the suction-pipe by atmospheric pressure.—**Atmospheric railway**, a railway so constructed that the motive power is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere acting on a piston working in a continuous iron tube of uniform bore laid from one place to another, the pressure being created by exhausting the air from that end of the tube toward which it is desired that the piston should advance, or by forcing air behind it, or by both methods at once. The system has not been found suitable for the ordinary purposes of a railway, though it is successfully worked for the conveyance of light articles, telegrams, and packages. See *pneumatic despatch*, under *pneumatic*.—**Atmospheric spring**, a spring formed by the elasticity of a confined body of air.—**Atmospheric stamp**, a stamp operated in the same manner as an atmospheric hammer (which see, above).—**Atmospheric tides**, diurnal oscillations of the atmosphere, produced by the attraction of the sun and moon, like the tides of the ocean, and indicated by minute variations of pressure on the barometer.

atmospherical (at-mos-fer'i-kal), *a.* Same as *atmospheric*.

atmospherically (at-mos-fer'i-kal-i), *adv.* As, or as regards, the atmosphere; by atmospheric force or influence.

atmostea, *n.* Plural of *atmosteon*.

atmosteal (at-mos'tē-al), *a.* [< *atmosteon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an atmosteon; pneumatic, as a bone.

atmosteon (at-mos'tē-on), *n.*; pl. *atmostea* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ἀτμός*, vapor, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ornith.*, an air-bone; a sclerokeletal cavitation of a membranous tube or canal conveying air into the bone of a bird: a portion of a bird.

The siphon-like tube which conveys air from the outer ear-passage to the hollow of the mandible may easily, . . . resulting in a neat tubular bone, be termed an "atmosteon." *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

atocha-grass (a-tō'chi-gras), *n.* [Sp. *atocha*, esparto-grass, + E. *grass*.] Same as *esparto-grass*, *Stipa tenacissima*.

atok (a-tok'), *n.* [Peruv.] The native name of a kind of skunk, of the genus *Conepatus*, found in Peru, orginally described by Molina by prob. (Malayalam *adal*, closing, uniting (Yule).] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. Such islands are very common in the Pacific. They often present an exceedingly picturesque appearance, a comparatively narrow belt of coral rock lifted, coated with soil, and covered with a vigorous growth of cocoanut, pandanus, and breadfruit trees, rising from a thin sheet of water, usually of considerable depth, and often well supplied with fish. The circle of coral is sometimes complete, though two apparent openings can be seen on the inclosed lagoon and the surrounding sea; but generally it is interrupted by a passable one or more openings suitable for the passage of boats.

atoll, *n.* See *atol*.

atom (at'om), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *atome*, *attom* (and as L. *atomus*, *atomos*, with pl. *atomi*, sometimes *atomie*, > E. sing. *atomie*, *atomy*), q. v.), < ME. *atome*, *attome*, < F. *atome* = Sp. *atomo* = Pg. It. *atomo* = G. Dan. Sw. *atom*, < L. *atomus*, < Gr. *ἄτομος*, an atom, prop. adj., indivisible, that cannot be cut, < *ἀ-* priv. < *τομή*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *tome*.] **1.** An extremely minute particle of matter: a term used generally with certain philosophic or scientific limitations. (*a*) A supposed particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division; an ultimate indivisible particle of matter. See *atomic philosophy*, under *atomic*.

No *atoms* casually together hurl'd
Could e'er produce so beautiful a world.
Dryden, Epistles, I. 31.

(*b*) A particle of matter assumed not to be divided under the circumstances considered; a molecule.

An *atom* means something which is not divided in certain cases that we are considering.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 166.

(*c*) In *chem.* and *physics*, the unit of matter; the smallest mass of an element that exists in any molecule. The number of kinds of atoms is the same as the number of the elements. All atoms of the same element have the same constant weight. They are for the most part combined with other atoms, either of the same or of a different kind, forming molecules, and are indivisible by chemical

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atom

force. The atom is sometimes called the chemical unit, in distinction from the molecule or physical unit, the latter being the smallest particle of any kind of matter which can exhibit all the properties of that matter; but *atom* is also sometimes used as synonymous with *molecule* in this sense.

Hence—2. Anything extremely small; a minute quantity: as, he has not an *atom* of sense.

—3†. The smallest division of time, equal to about ½ of a second.—4. Anything indivisible; an individual. = Syn. *Molecule*, etc. *See particle.*

atom† (at'ǝm), *v. t.* [*atom*, *n.*] To reduce to atoms; atomize.

> And *atom* d mists turn instantly to hail.
> *Drayton*, Elegies, i.

atomatic (at-ǫ-mat'ik), *a.* [*atom* + *-atic.*] Same as *atomic*.

atomic (a-tom'ik), *a.* [*atom* + *-ic*; = F. *atomique.*] 1. Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms.

> The *atomic* constitution of bodies.
> *W. Scwell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas.
> The gods, the gods!
> If all be atoms, how then should the gods,
> Being part *atomic*, not be dissoluble,
> Not follow the great law? *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Extremely minute.—**Atomic or molecular heats of bodies**, the products of the specific heats of bodies into their atomic weights. These products are nearly the same for all elementary bodies, and in compounds of like atomic composition, though the products of the specific heats into the atomic weights may differ in different classes of compounds.—**Atomic or physical philosophy**, a system of philosophy, founded by Leucippus and Democritus, which taught that the ultimate constituents of all things are indivisible particles or atoms, which differ from one another by form and position; that motion is qualities of material was disputed among the atomists. From the diverse combination and motion of these atoms and things, including the soul, were supposed to arise. The atomistic philosophy was perfected in its details by the Epicureans, particularly by Lucretius, and was the first complete system of materialism. It is the basis of the modern physical *atomic theory*, but, apart from the number of special modifications which the progress of modern science has rendered necessary, it differs from it essentially in this, that the ancient atomism was a philosophy of the universe, while modern atomism is, primarily at least, merely a physical theory of the inner structure of matter, constructed for convenience of research.—**Atomic theory**, or **doctrine of definite proportions**, *in chem.*, the hypothesis that all chemical combinations take place between the intimate particles or atoms of bodies, and that these unite either atom with atom or in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms. —**Atomic volume**, *in chem.*, the space occupied by a quantity of an element in the solid state proportional to its atomic weight, and expressed by the quotient of the specific gravity divided by the atomic weight, or, atomic weight, in *chem.*, the number expressing the relative weight of one atom of an element compared with that weight of some unit, usually that of the hydrogen atom, which is the lightest at present known. The atomic weights of the other elements, therefore, express how many times the atoms of these elements are heavier than the atom of hydrogen. See *element*.

atomical (a-tom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *atomic*.

atomically (a-tom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an atomic manner; from an atomic point of view; as regarded as an atom, or as made up of atoms.

atomician (at-ǫ-mish'an), *n.* [*atomic* + *-ian.*] An adherent of the atomic philosophy or theory. See *atomic*.

atomicism (a-tom'i-sizm), *n.* [*atomic* + *-ism.*] Atomism.

atomicity (at-ǫ-mis'i-ti), *n.* [*atomic* + *-ity.*] In *chem.*, same as *equivalency* and *quantivalency*.

> The number of bonds possessed by an element, or its *atomicity*, is apparently, at least in many cases, a fixed and variable quantity. *K. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 9.

atomisation, etc. See *atomization*, etc.

atomism (at'ǫm-izm), *n.* [= F. *atomisme*; = Sp. Pg. It. *atomismo.*] 1. The metaphysical or the physical theory of atoms; atomic philosophy or atomic theory. See *atomic*.

> *Atomism* also is inconceivable; for this supposes atoms, minima, extended but indivisible.
> *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphys., II. 528, App.

The result of *atomism* in any form, dealing with any subject, is that the principle of uniformity is hunted down into the elements of things: it is resolved into the uniformity of these elements or atoms, and of the relations of those which are next to each other.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 139.

2. The state of existing as an atom or a unit, or being composed of atoms or units; individualism.

atomist (at'ǫm-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*atom* + *-ist*; = F. *atomiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *atomista.*] I. *n.* One who holds to or expounds the atomic philosophy or the atomic theory.

> II. *a.* Same as *atomistic*.
> The more closely we follow the *atomist* doctrine to its starting-point, and spread before us the necessary result for the journey of deduction, the larger do its demands appear. *J. Martineau*, Materialism.

atomistic (at-ǫ-mis'tik), *a.* [*atomist* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to atomism or the atomists.

> It is the object of the mechanical *atomistic* philosophy to confound synthesis with narthesis.
> *Coleridge*, Friend, I. 121.

2. Consisting of atoms.—**Atomistic philosophy.** *See atomic philosophy*, under *atomic*.

atomistical (at-ǫ-mis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *atomistic*.

atomistically (at-ǫ-mis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an atomistic manner; as composed of distinct atoms.

atomization (at'ǫm-i-zā'shǫn), *n.* [*atomize* + *-ation.*] The process of atomizing or the state of being atomized; specifically, in *med.*, the reduction of liquids to the form of spray for inhalation or for application to the throat or nasal passages, and for other purposes. Also spelled *atomisation*.

atomize (at'ǫm-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *atomized*, ppr. *atomizing*. [*atom* + *-ize.*] I. *intrans.* To speculate respecting atoms. *Cudworth*.

II. *trans.* To reduce to atoms; reduce to very small particles, as a liquid; spray.

Also spelled *atomise*.

atomizer (at'ǫm-ī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which atomizes or reduces to atoms or very small particles; specifically, an apparatus designed to reduce a liquid to spray for disinfecting, cooling, breathing medicinal, and other purposes. Also spelled *atomiser*.

atomology (at-ǫ-mol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [Gr. *ἄτομος*, atom, + *-λογία*, *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The metaphysical doctrine of atoms. See *atomic*.

atomy† (at'ǫm-i), *n.*; pl. *atomies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *atomye*, *atomye*, *atomie*, prop. *atomi*, pl. of *atomus*, prop. the L. form then in current use along with *atom*, the form *atomy* being regarded appar. as a dim. Cf. *atomy*².] 1. An atom; a mote.

> Should he or hill
> Affront me in the passage of my fate,
> I'd crush them into *atomies*.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, III. 3.
> From hill to cave
> Betwixt the close-set cities zone a band
> And solid beam of isolated light,
> Which drives the darkness, . . .
> Thousands of *atomies*. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, II.

2. A tiny being; a pygmy.

> Drawn with a team of little *atomies*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 4.
> Epicurus makes them [souls] a swarm of *atomies*,
> Which do by chance into our bodies flee.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul.

atomy² (at'ǫm-i), *n.*; pl. *atomies* (-iz). [Formerly also *atamy* and *natomy*, for *anatomy*, mistakenly divided *an atomy*.] 1. An anatomy; a skeleton.—2. A very lean person; a walking skeleton.

> Thou *atomy*, thou. *Shak.* (ed. Leopold), 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

atonable (a-tō'na-bl), *a.* [*atone* + *-able.*] Capable of being atoned for; reconcilable.

atone, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [ME., also *atone*, earlier *atoon*, *aton*, *at one*, *at on*, lit. at one, agreed. Cf. *one* atoned for; two words, of *one*: see *at* and *one*. In *at-one*, as in *al-one* and *on-ly*, *one* preserves its proper pronunciation (ōn), the usual pronunciation (wun) being a modern (18th century) corruption, which has not affected the compounds.] 1. At one; reconciled.

> Make the wel *at on* with him . . . and dred the of the dome. *Early Eng. Psalter*, p. 155.
> *Atone* he was with the king. *King Horn*.
> If gentil men, or others of his contree,
> Were wrooth, and hadden pleynt hym *atoon*.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 381.
> All his sences seemd berefte *atone*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 42.

atone (a-tōn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *atoned*, ppr. *atoning*. [*atone*, *adv.*, q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be at one; agree; be in accordance; accord.

> His and Aufidius can no more *atone*.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.
> Than violentest contrariety. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

2. To make reparation, amends, or satisfaction, as for an offense or a crime, or for an offender: with *for*.

> The murderer fell, and blood *atoned* for blood. *Pope*.
> The ministry not *atoning for* their former conduct by any wise or popular measures. *Junius*.
> So it somehow happens that a single bright and generous act serves to *atone for* the abuse of years.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 82.

3. To make up, as for errors or deficiencies; be a set-off or palliative.

> Or where the pictures for the page *atone*,
> And Quarles is saved by beauties not his own.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, I. 139.

II. *trans.* 1. To bring into concord; reconcile, as parties at variance.

atonement

> I would do much
> To *atone* them, for the love I bear to Cassio.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.
> I am just at that hour
> Upon some late conceived discontents
> To *atone* me to my father.
> *Webster*, Cure for a Cuckold, I. 2.
> Tigers and lions, bears and raging bulls,
> Hath he *atoned* with leopards and wolves.
> *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, Dedication.

2. To put in accordance; harmonize.

> Let your looks
> With my more noble meaning. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

3. To unite in forming.

> The Four Elements, who joined
> With the Four Seasons Complexion, have *atoned*
> A noble league, and severally put on
> Material bodies. *Dekker and Ford*, The Sun's Darling, v. 1.

4. To conciliate; appease.

> So heaven, *atoned*, shall dying Greece restore.
> *Pope*, Iliad, I. 89.

5. To expiate; answer or make satisfaction for.

> Soon should yon boasters cease their haughty strife,
> Or each *atone* his guilty love with life.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 98.

[Although *atone* as a transitive verb is essentially obsolete, it is used occasionally by modern writers in several of the senses shown above.]

atone-makery, *n.* [*atone*, *adv.*, + *maker.*] One who makes reconciliation or atonement; a reconciler; a mediator.

> One God, one mediatour, that is to say, advocate, interc*essor*, or an *atonemaker*, between God and man.
> *Tyndale*, Works, p. 158.

atonement (a-tōn'ment), *n.* [*atone*, *v.*, + *-ment*; but compare *amendment*.] 1. The act or verb, arising perhaps from the phrase *at one-ment*: see *oneness*.] 1†. Reconciliation after enmity or controversy; settlement, as of a difference; concord.

> Blanching more regarde to their old variaunce than their new *atonement*. *Sir T. More*, Descrip. of Rich. III.
> If we do now make our *atonement* well,
> Our peace will, like a broken limb united,
> Grow stronger for the breaking.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Satisfaction or reparation made for wrong or injury, either by giving some equivalent or by doing or suffering something which is received in lieu of an equivalent.

> And when did he
> So rich in *atonement* as this
> For my dark-dawning youth?
> *Browning*, Mand, xix. 2.

3. In *theol.*, the reconciliation of God and man by means of the life, sufferings, and death of Christ.

> For God was in Christ, and made agreement betwene the Godde and mankynde, and laquyted not them but himself in them; and hath committed to vs the preachynge of the *atonement*. *Tyndale*, 2 Cor. v. 19.
> When we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son; . . . we also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the *atonement*. Rom. v. 10, 11.

This doctrine assumes that sin has made a spiritual separation between God and the human soul. Various systems of theology explain differently the method of reconciliation, and therefore use the word *atonement* with different meanings. The early fathers generally stated the doctrine in the terms of Scripture, and it was not until the time of the Reformation that the differences in philosophical statement were clearly marked. The modern statements may be classified under four general heads, as follows: (a) A reparation or satisfaction for sin made by the sufferings of Christ as a substitute for the sinner, and in lieu of the punishment to which the sinner was justly amenable. Such satisfaction is regarded as necessary either (i) to satisfy the justice of God, and so make forgiveness consistent, or (ii) to satisfy the law of God, produce the public impression which punishment would have produced, and so make forgiveness safe. This view is known as the *satisfaction*, the latter as the *governmental theory*.

The word *atonement*, in its original sense, always denotes some amends, or satisfaction, for the neglect of some duty, or the commission of some fault. In connection with which, when supposed to be complete, the person injured is considered as fully reconciled, and to demand of the offender nothing more on account of his transgression. *Dwight*, Theology, IV.

Taking the term *atonement* in its technical signification to denote the satisfaction of divine justice for the sin of man, by the substitution of penal sufferings for the sin of God, we shall find a slower scientific unfolding of this great cardinal doctrine than of any other the principal truths of Christianity. *Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, v. 1.

(b) The entrance of God into humanity, that he may thereby drive out sin and make the human race at one with himself.

> Supposing the Father's will to be a will to all good; the Son of God, being one with him, and Lord of man, to obey and fulfil in our flesh that will by entering into the lowest condition into which man had fallen through their sin; this Man to be, for this reason, an object of continual complacency to his Father, and that complacency to be fully drawn out by the death of the cross;—his death to be a sacrifice, the only complete sacrifice ever offered, the entire surrender of the whole spirit and

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body to God; is not this in the highest sense *atonement!* is not the true root of humanity revealed? is not God in him reconciled to man? *Maurice*, Theol. Essays.

It [the new theology] holds to the *atonement* as a divine act and process of ethical and practical import—not as a mystery of the distant heavens and isolated from the struggle of the world, but a comprehensible force in the actual redemption of the world from its evil.

T. T. Munger, The Freedom of Faith.

The majority of orthodox divines, whether in the Roman Catholic or the Protestant churches, ordinarily hold one of the above views or a combination formed from them. In general, the former opinion (*a*) is held by the Thomistic school of theology, the latter opinion (*b*) in the more modern Dual Church school. In Anglican theology, the moral result produced by the influence exerted on mankind by the life and death of Christ, leading men to repentance and to God. This is sometimes known as the *moral influence* theory of the atonement.

Even though we should reject all the above orthodox theories about *atonement*, we may accept the fact. We can believe that God in Christ does reconcile the world to himself, does create a sense of pardoned sin, does remove the weight of transgression,—does take away the obstacle in our consciences,—does bring us into a living faith, hope, peace, joy.

J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 62.

(*d*) In *New Church* (Swedenborgian) *theology*, the union and accord of flesh and spirit in man, and so of the visible and invisible record of man with God by a spiritual change wrought in the individual.

This is what is understood in the New Church by the *atonement*, or at-one-ment, . . . a bringing at one of the human and the divine, or, as the apostle says, "making in himself of twain one new man." And the purpose of this *atonement* is, that the Lord might ever after be able to bring our external or natural at one with our internal or spiritual—goodness at one with truth in our minds—and so bring us into complete spiritual union or at-one-ment with himself.

R. F. Barrett, Doctrine of the New Church.

Doctrine of blood atonement, the doctrine, attributed to the Mormon Church, that the killing of an apostate or of one in danger of apostasy is a deed of love, since it makes atonement for the sin of apostasy and thus makes possible God's forgiveness of it.

atoner (ą-tō'nėr), *n.* One who makes atonement.

atonest, *adv.* [Early mod. E. and ME., prop. separate, *at ones*: now written as one: *cf. once*: see *at* and *ones*.] 1. At once; immediately.

Love me at *atonest*. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 94.

2. At one and the same time.

Curious casting and hard sentence is full hevy *atonest* for wrath and hate. *Chaucer*, Boethius, bk. ii. prose 4.

atonic (a-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ἀτονος*, (*a*) not stretched, relaxed, languid, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τείνειν*, stretch; (*b*) without tone, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τόνος*, accent, < *τείνειν*, stretch: see *a-*18 and *tonic*.] I. *a.* 1. In *pathol.*, characterized by atony, or want of tone or power: as, an *atonic* disease. — 2. In *phonol.*: (*a*) Unaccented. (*b*) Produced by the breath alone; surd. — **Atonic dyspepsia**, defective digestion, independent of inflammation or other recognizable lesion of digestive organs.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, a drug capable of allaying organic excitement or irritation. [Rare.]—2. In *phonol.* (*a*) A word or syllable that has no accent.

A single unaccented syllable is called an *atonic*.

F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 222.

(*b*) An elementary sound produced by the breath; a surd consonant; a breathing.

atonic, *v.* [ME., < *atonic*, *a.*] To make *atonic*, < Gr. *ἀτονία*, languor, < *ἄτονος*, languid: see *atonic*.] In *pathol.*, a want of tone; defect of muscular power; weakness of any organ, particularly of one that is contractile; debility. — **Atony of the bladder**, in *pathol.*, loss by the muscular fibers in the walls of the bladder of the power to contract and expel the urine.

atop (ą-top'), *prep.* phr. as *adv.* or *a.* [< *at*[3] + *top*.] On or at the top.

Tis but to shew that you can place sometimes
Your modesty *a-top* of all your virtues.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.
Despota atop, a wild clan below,
Such is the Gaul from land to sea.
Lowell, Villa Franca.

atopite (at'ō-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄτοπος*, unusual, out of place, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τόπος*, a place: see *topic*, and *-ite*[2].] A calcium antimonate said to occur in Sweden in yellow or brown isometric octahedrons.

-ator. [L. *-ator*, term. of nouns of agent, being the agent-suffix *-tor* (Gr. *-τωρ*, *-τωρ*, Skt. *-tar*, *-tār*) (E. *-or*) added to the stem in *-a* of verbs in *-āre*.] This termination was reg. reduced in OF. to *-eor*, *-eour*, whence in ME. *-eour* (as in *saveour*, mod. E. *saviour*), commonly *-eor*, *-our*, mod. E. *-or*, *-er*, as in *appellor*, *arbitror* or *arbiter*, *accusor*, etc., from L. nouns in *-ator*, the term. being merged with *-or* of AS. origin.] A termination of nouns of agent taken directly from the Latin, as *creator*, *educator*, *liberator*, or formed in English or New Latin, as *detonator*, *corrugator*, etc., from verbs of the Latin first conjugation, which have in English the suffix *-ate*[2]. It also occurs in some nouns derived from nouns without an intermediate verb, as *gladiator*, *senator*.

atory. [< L. *-atorius*, being *-ius* added to nouns in *-ator*.] A termination of adjectives, of Latin origin, in form from nouns in *-ator*, *-tor*, in sense often to be referred to the original verb, as in *amatory*, *accusatory*, *declamatory*, *exclamatory*, *nugatory*, etc. When from English nouns in *-ator*, the termination is *-al*, as *senatorial*, etc.

atour (a-tōr'), *prep.* and *adv.* [Sc., also written *ator*, *atowre*, < ME. (Scotch) *atour*, *atowre*, *at-oure*, *at-owre*, *at* + *our*, *owre*, *ower*: see *at* and *over*: for the combination, cf. *at-after*.] I. *prep.* 1. Of place, over.—2. Of number or quantity, over; beyond; more than.

II. *adv.* Over and above; besides.—**By and atour** (prep. and adv.), also by *atour* (adv.), over and above. [Scotch in all uses.]

atour[2], *n.* See *attour*.

atrabiliarian (at'rą-bi-li'ā-ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *atrabiliarius*, < *atra bilis*, black bile: see *atrabile* and *bile*[2].] I. *a.* Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile; atrabilious.

The *atrabiliarian* constitution, or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A person of an atrabilious temperament; a hypochondriac. *Dunglison*.

atrabilarious (at'rą-bi-lā'ri-us), *a.* [< ML. *atrabilarius*: see *atrabiliarian*.] Same as *atrabilarian*.

Christopher Glowry, Esquire, . . . was naturally of an *atrabilarious* temperament, and much troubled with those phantasms of indigestion which I commonly called blue devils. *Peacock*, Nightmare Abbey, i.

atrabilariousness (at'rą-bi-lā'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being atrabilious or melancholy.

atrabile, *n.* [< F. *atrabile*, formerly *atrabile*, < Sp. *atrabilis*, < ML. *atra bilis*: see *atrabilis*, *bile*[2]. (L. formerly also in E.) *atra bilis* (tr. Gr. *μελαγχολία*: see *melancholy*), lit. black bile: *atra*, fem. of *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile: see *bile*[2].] Black bile; melancholy: from the supposition that melancholy is due to a preponderance of the so-called "black bile," an imagined secretion of the renal capsules. [Rare.]

atrabiliar, atrabiliary (at-ra-bil'i-ar, -ā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *atrabiliarius*, < L. *atra bilis*, black bile: see *atrabile*.] Atrabilious or hypochondriacal: atrabilious. See *atrabile*.

Complexion of a multiplex *atrabiliar* character, the fusal shade of which may be the pure black.

Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

Atrabiliary capsules, glands. See *capsule*, *gland*.

atrabilious (at-ra-bil'i-us), *a.* [< L. *atra bilis*: see *atrabile*, *bile*[2], and *-ious*.] Affected as if by black bile; melancholic or hypochondriacal; splenetic. See *atrabile*.

A hard-faced, *atrabilious*, earnest-eyed race, stiff from long wrestling with the Lord in prayer, and who had taught Satan to dread the new Puritan hag.

Lady Bagshaw Papers.

atracheate (a-trā'kē-āt), *a.* [NL. *atracheatus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. (*a*-18) + NL. *trachea*.] Having no trachea or tracheæ, as some arthropods, such as crustaceans.

Atrachelia (at-ra-kē'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτράχηλος*, without neck, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τράχηλος*, neck.] A division of heteromerous beetles, having the head not exserted nor narrowed behind, the antennæ linear or subclavate, and the claws undivided, sometimes serrate or pectinate: opposed to *Trachelida*. The group is chiefly composed of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, which are plantfeeding terrestrial insects. The nomadic cirrus and no lower wings.

atrachelian (at-ra-kē'li-an), *a.* [< *Atrachelia* + *-ian*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Atrachelia*.

atrachelid (at-ra-kē'lid), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *τράχηλος*, trachea: see *trachea*.] A division of *Lamellibranchiata*: a synonym of *Asiphonata* (which see).

atractaspid (at-rak-tas'pid), *n.* A serpent of the family *Atractaspididæ*.

Atractaspididæ (a-trak-ta-spid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atractaspis*(*id-*)*æ* + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous African serpents, suborder *Solenoglypha* (sometimes referred to *Viperidæ*), having extremely long venom-fangs.

Atractaspis (at-rak-tas'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄτρακτος*, a spindle, an arrow, + *ἀσπίς*, a serpent: see *asp*[2].] A genus of venomous serpents, typical of the family *Atractaspididæ*. *A. irregularis* and *A. corpulentus* are two African species, from Angola and Liberia respectively.

atrachtenchyma (at-rak-teng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄτρακτος*, a spindle, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a tissue composed of spindle-shaped cells.

atrament (at'rą-ment), *n.* [< L. *atramentum*, black ink, < *ater*, black.] Blacking; ink; any black fluid, as the ink of the cuttlefish.

atramentaceous (at'rą-men-tā'shius), *a.* [< *atrament* + *-aceous*.] Of the nature of ink; black as ink. *Derham*.

atramental (at-ra-men'tal), *a.* [< *atrament* + *-al*.] Inky; black like ink. — *Sir T. Browne* [Rare.] Also *atramentous*.

atramentarious (at'rą-men-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *"atramentarius*, only as neut. noun *atramentarium*, an inkstand, < L. *atramentum*, ink: see *atrament*.] Like ink; suitable for making ink. Thus, the sulphate of iron, or copperas, is called *atramentarious* from its use in the manufacture of ink.

atramentous (at-ra-men'tus), *a.* [< *atramen* + *-ous*.] Same as *atramental*.

atrede, *v. t.* [ME., < *at*, from, + *reden*, advise: see *read*, *rede*.] To surpass in counsel.

Men may the olde atrenne, but not atrede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1501.

atrent, *v. t.* [ME. *atrennen*, < *at*, from, + *rennen*, run.] To outrun. *Chaucer*.

atresia (a-trē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτρησία*, not perforated, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τρητός*, perforated (> *τρύειν*, opening, orifice), verbal adj. of *τετραίνειν* (√ *τερ*), bore, pierce.] The state or condition of being closed or imperforate; specifically, absence of a natural opening or passage: chiefly used in medicine and surgery.

atresial (a-trē'si-al), *a.* Characterized by atresia; imperforate.

atria, *n.* Plural of *atrium*.

atrial (ā'tri-al), *a.* [< *atrium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an atrium.—**Atrial aperture, opening**, or **orifice**, the communication of the atrial cavity with the exterior, in the case of the tunicates (where the other being the oral) with which ascidians or sea-squirts are provided, and through which the water may be carried by the contraction of the muscular walls of the body. See cuts under *ascidian*, *Ibidioidea*, and *Tunicata*.—**Atrial canal**, the cavity of an atrium.

Each stigma leads into a funnel-shaped *atrial canal*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 512.

Atrial membrane, the third tunic of ascidians; a delicate membrane of two layers, parietal and visceral, like a peritoneum. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 517.

Atricha (at'ri-kà), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτρίχος*, poet. for *ἄθριξ*, without hair, < *ἀ-* priv. + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] 1. A division of the *Nematophycha*, containing those forms which are devoid of cilia, as the genus *Echinothecium*. They are distinguished from *Gastrotricha*, which are ciliated on the ventral surface of the body.

2. A name given to certain protozoans, or lobose rhizopods having no permanent processes: an inexact synonym of *Amœbaidea*.

Atrichia (a-trik'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτρίχεια*, poet. for *ἀθριξία*, without hair, < *ἄθριξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] 1. A division of the *Nematophycha*, containing those forms which are devoid of cilia, as the genus *Echinothecium*. They are distinguished from *Gastrotricha*, which are ciliated on the ventral surface of the body.

2. A name given to certain protozoans, or lobose rhizopods having no permanent processes: an inexact synonym of *Amœboidea*.

Atrichia (a-trik'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτρίχεια*, poet. for *ἀθριξία*, without hair: see *Atricha*.] 1. The typical and only genus of the family *Atrichidæ*, confined to the genus *Echidnocerus* of Australia. *J. Gould*, 1844. Also called *Atrichornis*.—2. A genus of dipterous insects.

Atrichidæ (at-ri-kī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atrichia*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of anomalous oscine passerine birds, forming with *Menuridæ* one of the major groups of birds, *Passeres desmodactyli*. It contains the Australian scrubbirds of the genus *Atrichia*, which have the syrinx differently constructed from that of normal oscines. Also called *Atrichornithidæ*.

Atrichornis (at-ri-kōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἀτρίχος*, without hair (see *Atricha*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] Same as *Atrichia*, 1.

Atrichornithidæ (at'ri-kōr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atrichornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Atrichidæ*.

atrichosis (at-ri-kō'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἀτρίχωσις*, without hair (see *Atricha*), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, failure to develop hair.

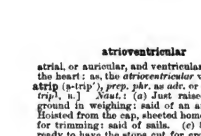
atrioventricular (ā'tri-ō-ven-trik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *atrium*, 3, + *ventriculus*.] Pertaining to the

atrial, or auricular, and ventricular cavities of the heart: as, the *atrioventricular* valve.

atrip (a-trip'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* (*a* as + *trip*, n.) *Naut.:* (*a*) Just raised from the ground in weighing: said of an anchor. (*b*) Hoisted from the cap, sheeted home, and ready for trimming: said of sails. (*c*) Swayed up, ready to have the stops cut for crossing: said of yards. (*d*) Having the fid loosed: said of an upper mast.

Atripliceæ (at-ri-plek'ē-ē), *n.* [L., also *atriplexum*, a perversion of Gr. *ἀτράφαξυς*, also written *ἀτρά φαξις*, *ἀνδράφαξις*; origin obscure.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, mostly mealy or scurfy herbs or low shrubs, growing usually in saline localities, and of very little importance. The garden orach, *A. hortensis*, is cultivated to some extent as a salad, and a variety with crimson foliage for ornament. A number of shrubby species are very frequent in the dry and alkaline portions of western North America, and are generally known as *greasewood*, a term which also includes some other *Chenopodiaceæ*.

atrium (ā'tri-um), *n.*; pl. *atria* (-ä). [L., in senses 1 and 2, also a hall in general; said to have been orig. the kitchen, and so called because blackened with smoke, < *ater*, black; but perhaps the reference is to the hearth or fireplace in the atrium, the name being connected with *ædes*, orig. a fireplace (cf. *E. oast*), later a house, temple: see *edifice*.] In *anat.* and *Rom. arch.*, the entrance-hall, the most impor-



Atrium.—Restoration of a Pompeiian interior.

tant and usually the most splendid apartment of the house. At an early period, and later among the poor, the atrium was used not only as a ceremonial room, but as a reception-room and for general domestic purposes, as cooking and dining. In it were placed the ancestral images and heirlooms, the marriage-couch, the *focus* or hearth, and generally a small altar. Later, among the wealthy, when separate apartments were built for kitchen and dining-room, chapel of the lares, etc., it was reserved as a general reception- and show-room. It was lighted by an opening in the roof, called the *compluvium*, toward which the roof sloped, so as to conduct the rainwater into a cistern in the floor, called the *impluvium*.

2. A hall or court resembling in arrangement an atrium proper, as at the entrance of some classical or early Christian public buildings, etc.—3. [NL.] In *anat.*, an auricle of the heart, or some equivalent venous cardiac cavity.

In all the other vertebrates (than *Amphioxus*) there is a heart with at fewest three chambers (sinus venosus, *atrium*, ventricle). *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 57.

4. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The chamber or cavity of ascidians, communicating with the exterior, and with the cavity of the alimentary canal. See *atrial*, and cut under *Tunicata*.

The *atrium*, into which the *testes* and genital products are poured. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 514.

(*b*) A membranous saccular diverticulum of the ear in fishes: as, the *atrium* sinus imparis, a membranous sac given off from the sinus auditorius impar of fishes, and connected in various ways with the air-bladder.

atrocet, *a.* [< F. *atroce*, < L. *atrox* (*atroc-*), cruel: see *atrocious*.] Atrocious.

atrocerulous (at-rō-sē-rō'lē-us), *a.* [< L. *ater*, black, + *cæruleus*, blue: see *cerulean*.] Of a deep blackish-blue color, as an insect.

atrocha (at'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *atrochus*: see *atrochous*.] 1. Ciliated embryos of the polychætous annelids, in which the cilia form a broad zone around the body, leaving each end free of cilia, excepting, in some cases, a tuft on the head. See *mesotrocha*, *telotrocha*.—2. [*cap.*] In *Rotifera*, a group of wheel-animalcules having no cilia and the lobes highly modified in shape; the wheelless rotifers.

atrochous (at'rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *atrochus*, < Gr. *ἀ-* priv. + *τροχός*, anything round or circular, a wheel, etc., < *τρέχειν*, run.] 1. Of or pertaining to atrocha; having cilia disposed as in those annelian larvæ called *atrocha*.—2. Wheelless, as a rotifer.

atrocious (a-trō'shus), *a.* [< L. *atrox* (*atroc-*), cruel, fierce, savage, < *ater*, black: see *atrocet* and *-ous*.] 1. Manifesting or characterized by atrocity; extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormously or outrageously wicked.

Revelations . . . so *atrocious* that nothing in history approaches them. *De Quincey.*

In spite of the comic law, which forbade a churchman to take any part in matters of blood, the archbishop signed the warrant for the *atrocious* sentence.

Motley, Dutch Republic, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2†. Very grievous; violent: as, *atrocious* distempers.—**3.** Very bad; execrable: as, an *atrocious* pun. [Colloq.] =Syn. 1. *Wicked*, *Scandalous*, *Shocking*, *Flagrant*, *Heinous*, *Infamous*, *Outrageous*, *Atrocious*, *Monstrous*, *horrible*, villainous, flagitious, diabolical, agree in expressing the highest moral badness, calling for strong abhorrence. Because they are used with feeling, the recognition of the differences in not always practicable. *Flagrant* and *heinous* are hardly applicable to persons: the others apply to persons or things. *Wicked* is the generic word, and is the lightest where all are strong: it is the one that is most applied to a playful use, yet it is at times an intense word, as forcible as any of the others. *Scandalous* and *shocking* describe *heinous* offensive to decency, and so disgraceful. That which is *shocking*, literally, gives a sudden and heavy blow, and hence produces a corresponding feeling of horror or disgust, or both. That which is *flagrant*, literally, dances into notice, and hence is glaring, striking, and so noticeable, enormous in badness. *Heinous* means hateful, and hence aggravated. That which is *infamous* is worthy of a total loss of reputation, and hence has a reputation or character of the worst kind, especially for badness. *Outrageous* means attended with outrage, doing outrage, especially outraging decency, going beyond all bounds, like the acts of a madman, or the cruelty of a ferocious beast or cruel, savage, bloody, and wicked, enormously wicked, hence violating the first principles of humanity or of human nature. That which is *monstrous* is so bad as to be out of the course of nature; a prodigy or miracle of badness. See *abandoned*, *criminal*, *irreligious*, and *nefarious*.

As even here they talked at Almesbury
About the good King and his wicked Queen.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

So the king arose and went
To smoke the scandalous hive of those wild bees
That made such honey in his realm.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

In this dreadful manner was one who had been till then of an excellent character hurried on, from a single, and seemingly slight, indiscretion, into the depth of the poorest and most *atrocious* villanies. *Seeker*, Sermons, I. xxv.

The object of Anti-Slavery Abolitionists now, as it has always been, to convince our countrymen, by arguments addressed to their hearts and consciences, that slaveholding is a *heinous* sin. *C. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 96.

There is no crime more *infamous* than the violation of truth. *Johnson.*

This fill day
A most *outrageous* fit of madness took him.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

It is a war base in its object, *atrocious* in its beginning, inhuman in all its progress. *Sumner*, Speech against Mexican War, Nov. 4, 1846.

Pliny assures us that the most *monstrous* of all criminals was the man who first devised the luxurious custom of wearing golden rings. *Locky*, Europ. Morals, II. 157.

atrociously (a-trō'shus-li), *adv.* In an atrocious manner; with great cruelty or wickedness.

atrociousness (a-trō'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being atrocious; atrocity.

The *atrociousness* of the crime made all men look with an evil eye upon the claim of any privilege which might prevent the severest justice. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., III. 6.

atrocity (a-tros'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *atrocities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *atrocyte*, < F. *atrocité*, < L. *atrocita(t-)s*, cruelty, hatefulness, < *atrox*, cruel, etc.: see *atrocious*.] 1. The state or quality of being atrocious; enormous wickedness; extreme criminality or cruelty.

They desired justice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deserved. *Clarendon.*

Burke was the only man in England in whom the prosecution of Indian delinquency and *atrocity* was a fixed passion as well as a fixed principle.

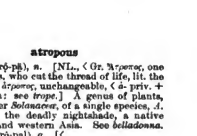
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 318.

2. A specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty; an atrocious deed.

The *atrocities* which attend victory. *Macaulay.*

atropa (at'rō-pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἄτροπος*, one of the Fates, who cut the thread of life, lit. the inflexible, < *ἄτροπος*, unchangeable, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τρόπος*, turn: see *trope*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Solanaceæ*, of a single species, *A. Belladonna*, the deadly nightshade, a native of Europe and western Asia. See *belladonna*.

atropal (at'rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἄτροπος*, inflexible, not to be turned: see *Atropa*.] In *bot.*, erect; orthotropous: said of an ovule. Also *atropous*.



Fruit of Duck (*Rumex*).—Section (*a*) and fruit (*b*) (natural size). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

atrophied (a-trō'fid), *a.* [< *atrophy* + *-ed*2.] Affected by atrophy; wasted.

atrophic (a-trof'ik), *a.* [< *atrophy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to atrophy; characterized by atrophy; exhibiting or undergoing atrophy: as, an *atrophic* process; an *atrophic* organ.

atrophied (at'rō-fid), *p. a.* [< *atrophy* + *-ed*2.] Exhibiting or affected with atrophy; wasted.

In many instances special muscles, or sets of muscles, are *atrophied* from want of use.

R. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 228.

The distrust of one's own *atrophied* faculties of loving.

Lodge, Beyond the Gates, p. 105.

atrophy (at'rō-fi), *n.* [= F. *atrophie*, < LL. *atrophia*, < Gr. *ἀτροφία*, wasting, lack of nourishment, < *ἄτροφος*, not well fed, < *ἀ-* priv. + *τρέφειν*, nourish, feed.] **1.** A wasting of the body, or of a part of it, owing to defective nutrition.

There is no demand for the labour of the poor; the field of Malthusian cures is to be applicable; the only communicates no nutriment to the members; there is an *atrophy* in the body politic. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, arrested development of an organ due to stoppage of growth at any stage by the operation of causes either external to or inherent in the organism.—**Brown atrophy**, a very common degeneration of muscle in a heart hypertrophied as a result of valvular disease or of old age. The heart, frequently of increased consistence, is dark red-brown, and the muscular tissue contains pigment especially about the nuclei.—**Cruveilhier's atrophy**, progressive muscular atrophy of children.

atrophy (at'rō-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atrophied*, ppr. *atrophying*. [< *atrophy*, *n.*] To waste away.

As the fruit ripens one of them almost always *atrophies*.

G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 121.

The tail gradually shrinks and *atrophies*.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 130.

atropia (a-trō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Atropa*.] Same as *atropin*.

atropic (a-trop'ik), *a.* [< *atropia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to atropin.

atropin, **atropine** (at'rō-pin), *n.* [< NL. *atropina*, < *Atropa* + *-ina*, *-ine*3.] A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) obtained from the deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. It is very poisonous, and causes temporary dilatation of the pupil. Also *atropina* and *atropia*.

atropina (at-rō-pī'nä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *atropine*, *n.* See *atropin*.

atropinize, *v. t.* See *atropinize*.

atropinism (at'rō-pin-izm), *n.* [< *atropin* + *-ism*.] Same as *atropism*.

atropinize (at'rō-pin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *atropinized*, pp. *atropinizing*. [< *atropin* + *-ize*.] To treat or affect with atropin. Also sometimes spelled *atropinize*.

atropism (at'rō-pizm), *n.* [< *atropia* + *-ism*.] The morbid state produced by atropin, characterized by dilated pupil, frequent pulse, dryness of mouth and skin, hallucinations, and delirium. Also *atropinism*.

atropion (at'rō-pī-on), *n.* [< *atropin* + *-ion*.] A form of atropin.

Atropos (at'rō-pos), *n.* [NL., < L. *Atropos*, < Gr. *Ἄτροπος*, one of the Fates: see *Atropa*.] 1. A genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Psocidæ*: synonymous with *Troctes*. *A. pulsatorius* shares with certain beetles the popular name of death-watch, and is a great pest in entomological collections.

2. A genus of venomous serpents. *Wagler*, 1830. [Not in use.]—**3.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Oken*, 1815.

atropous (at'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἄτροπος*, not to be turned: see *Atropa*.] Same as *atropal*.

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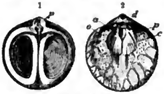
atrous (ā'trus), *a.* [< L. *ater*, black, + *-ous.*] Intensely black. [Rare.]

atry (a-trī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [Appar. < *a*³ + *try*: see *try-sail.*] *Naut.*, with the sails so arranged that the bow is kept to the sea: said of a ship in a gale.

Atrypa (a-trī'pạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀ- priv. + τρύπα, a hole.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the family *Atrypidæ*. *Dalman*, 1828.

atrypid (a-trī'pid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Atrypidæ*.

Atrypidæ (a-trip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Atrypa* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil arthropomatous



Atrypa reticularis.
1. Dorsal valve: *p*, hinge-plate. 2. Ventral valve: *a*, impressions of abductor muscles; *c*, cardinal muscle; *p*, pedicle muscle; *o*, ovarian sinus; *d*, deltidium.

brachiopods with the brachial appendages rigid and spirally coiled toward the center of the shell, and completely supported by spiral lamellæ, the valves generally subovate or trilobed, the foramen beneath a produced beak completed by a deltidium, and the shell-substance fibrous and impunctate.

Atta (at'ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < L. *Atta*, a surname for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes; cf. *atta* = Gr. ἄττα, a childish word for father, used familiarly in addressing an old man. Cf. Goth. *atta*, father.] A genus of hymenopterous

Texas Red Ant (*Atta fervens*).
a, queen; *b*, worker.

insects, of the suborder *Heterogyna* and family *Formicidæ*, or ants. They have very short palps, and the heads of the workers are thick. *A. cephalotes* is a West Indian species called the *visiting ant*, and *A. fervens* is the red ant of Texas.

attaball, *n.* See *atabal*.

attac, *n.* See *adag*.

attacca (ät-täk'kạ̈). [It., impv. of *attaccare*, join, fasten, tie, = F. *attacher*: see *attach* and *attack.*] In *music*, begin! a direction to proceed with a succeeding movement immediately, without pause.

attach (a-tach'), *v.* [< ME. *attachen, atachen* (only in the legal sense, the lit. sense being of mod. adoption), < OF. *atacher, atachier*, later and mod. F. *attacher* (also without assibilation OF. *ataquer*, mod. F. *attaquer*, > E. *attack*, q. v.) (= Pr. *attacar* = Sp. Pg. *atacar* = It. *attaccare*: see *attacca*), fasten, join, lit. tack to, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + **tac* (not found in OF.), Genevese *tache* = Sp. Pg. *tacha* = It. *tacca*, < Bret. *tach*, a nail, = Ir. *taca*, a nail, peg, = Gael. *tacaid*, a nail, tack, etc.: see *tack*¹, and cf. *detach.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *law*, to take by legal authority. (*a*) To take bodily; arrest in person; now applied only to arrest of a person by civil process to answer for a contempt of court or disregard of its mandate, but formerly to arrests of all kinds: with *for*, also formerly with *of*.

> There were two or three *attached for* the same robbery.
> *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> *Of* capital treason I *attach* you both.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

(*b*) To take (real or personal property) by legal warrant, to be held for the satisfaction of the judgment that may be rendered in a suit. See *attachment*.

2†. To lay hold of; seize.

> Then, homeward, every man *attach* the hand
> Of his fair mistress. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

3. To take, seize, or lay hold on, by moral force, as by affection or interest; fasten or bind by moral influence; win: as, his kindness *attached* us all to him.

> Songs, garlands, flowers,
> And charming symphonies *attach'd* the heart
> Of Adam. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 595.

4. To tack or fix to; fasten in any manner, as one thing to another, by either natural or artificial means; bind; tie; cause to adhere.

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> The next group consists of those Rotifers which seldom or never *attach* themselves by the foot, but swim freely through the water. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 453.

> Such temperaments . . . *attach* themselves, like barnacles, to what seems permanent.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 67.

5. Figuratively, to connect; associate: as, to *attach* a particular significance to a word.

> He *attaches* very little importance to the invention of gunpowder. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

6. To join to or with in action or function; connect as an associate or adjunct; adjoin for duty or companionship: as, an officer is *attached* to such a ship, regiment, battalion, etc.; our regiment is *attached* to the 1st brigade; this man is *attached* to my service; he *attached* himself to me for the entire journey.—**Attached column**, in *arch.*, same as *engaged column* (which see, under *column*).=**Syn. 1.** To seize, distrain, distress.—**3.** To win, gain over, engage, charm, endear one's self to, captivate.—**4.** *Add, Affix, Annex*, etc. See *add*.—**5.** To attribute.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To adhere; pertain, as a quality or circumstance; belong or be incident: with *to*.

> The fame of each discovery rightly *attaches to* the mind that made the formula which contains all the details, and not to the manufacturers who now make their gain by it.
> *Emerson*, Success.

> *To* the healthful performance of each function of mind or body *attaches* a pleasurable feeling.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 92.

2. To be fixed or fastened; rest as an appurtenance: with *on* or *upon*.

> Blame *attached upon* Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet for yielding. *Kinglake*, Crimea, I. 491. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To come into operation; take or have effect.

> After the risk [in marine insurance] has once commenced, the whole premium is earned, even though the voyage should not be prosecuted. . . . But if the risk should not commence at all, or in technical phrase, if the "policy should not *attach*," the premium must be returned to the assured. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 185.

attach† (a-tach'), *n.* [< *attach, v.*] **1.** An attachment.

> I am made the unwilling instrument
> Of your *attach* and apprehension.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

2. An attack.

attachable (a-tach'a-bl), *a.* [< *attach* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being attached, legally or otherwise; liable to be taken by writ or precept.—**2.** Capable of being fastened or conjoined as an adjunct or attribute.

attaché (a-ta-shā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *attacher*, attach: see *attach.*] One attached to another, as a part of his suite or as one of his attendants; specifically, one attached to an embassy or a legation at a foreign court.

> George Gaunt and I were intimate in early life: he was my junior when we were *attachés* at Pumpernickel together. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xlvii.

attachedly (a-tach'ed-li), *adv.* With attachment. [Rare.]

attachment (a-tach'ment), *n.* [< ME. *attachment* (in sense 1), < *attachen*, attach; in other senses < F. *attachement*, < *attacher*: see *attach.*] **1.** The act of attaching; specifically, in *law*, a taking of the person, goods, or estate by a writ or precept in a civil action, to secure a debt or demand, or to compel to appear in court, or to punish for contempt. In American usage, *attachment*, when used in reference to property, means the taking of the defendant's property into custody by the law, by a summary process from a court, in advance of the trial of the merits of the case, as security for the payment of any judgment that may be recovered. The grounds of granting it are usually evidence of fraud or fraudulent disposal of property, or apprehension of absconding, etc. When used in reference to the person, it means the taking of the person into custody to answer to a charge of contempt of court. *Foreign attachment* is the taking, from the hands or control of a third person within the jurisdiction, of the money or goods or rights of action of a debtor who is not within the jurisdiction. Any person who has goods or effects of a debtor is considered in law as the agent, attorney, factor, or trustee of the debtor; and an attachment served on such person binds the property in his hands to respond to the judgment against the debtor. The process of foreign attachment has existed from time immemorial in London, Bristol, Exeter, Lancaster, and some other towns in England, and by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854 has been made general. It is also sometimes known as *garnishment*, in Scotland as *arrestment*, and in New England as *trustee process*.

2. The writ or process directing the person or estate of a person to be taken, for the purposes above stated.—**3.** The act or state of being attached, fastened on, or connected.—**4.** Close adherence or affection; regard; any passion or affection that binds a person to another person or to a thing.

> The *attachment* of the people to the institutions and the laws under which they live is . . . at once the strength, the glory, and the safety of the land.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 276.

> Cromwell had to determine whether he would put to hazard the *attachment* of his party, the *attachment* of his army, . . . to save a prince whom no engagement could bind. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

> The hereditary *attachments* of those kings [English] lay in Anjou and Aquitaine far more than in England, or even in Normandy. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 159.

5. That which attaches one thing to another, or a person to an object: as, the *attachments* of a muscle; the *attachments* of home.—**6.** That which is attached to a principal object; an adjunct: as, the æolian *attachment* to the piano; an *attachment* to a sewing-machine.—**Æolian attachment.** See *Æolian*¹.—**Court of Attachments.** See *court*.=**Syn. 4.** *Predilection, Affection*. See *love*.—**6.** Appendage, appurtenance, addition.

attachment-screw (a-tach'ment-skrö), *n.* A binding-screw.

attack (a-tak'), *v.* [Formerly also *attacque, attaque*; < F. *attaquer*, OF. *ataquer*, unassibilated form (perhaps < Pr. *attacar* or It. *attaccare*) of *attacher*, join, fasten: see *attach.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assault; fall upon with force; assail, as with force and arms; begin hostilities against.

> The strong tribe, in which war has become an art, *attack* and conquer their neighbors, and teach them their arts and virtues. *Emerson*, War.

2. To endeavor to injure, overthrow, or bring into discredit by any act or proposal, or by unfriendly words or writing, whether by satire, calumny, criticism, or argument: as, to *attack* a religious belief or a legislative measure; to *attack* a man or his opinions in a newspaper.

> The people's interest is the only object that we have any right whatever to consider in deciding the question, whether or not the present state of things shall be submitted to or *attacked*. *Brougham*.

3. To make an onset or attempt upon, in a general sense; begin action upon or in regard to; set about or upon: as, to *attack* a piece of work or a problem, or (humorously) the dinner.—**4.** To begin to affect; come or fall upon; seize: said of diseases and other destructive agencies: as, yesterday he was *attacked* by fever; caries *attacked* the bones; locusts *attacked* the crops. Specifically—**5.** In *chem.*, to cause to decompose or dissolve.

> The bodies are of a siliceous character, for they are not destroyed by ignition, nor *attacked* by hydrochloric acid.
> *Science*, VII. 218.

=**Syn. 1.** *Set upon, Fall upon*, etc. (see *assail*), assault, beset, besiege, beleaguer, charge upon, engage, challenge, combat.—**2.** To impugn, criticize, censure.

II. *intrans.* To make an attack or onset: as, the enemy *attacked* with great boldness.

> Those that *attack* generally get the victory.
> *Cane*, Campaigns.

attack (a-tak'), *n.* [= F. *attaque*; from the verb.] **1.** A falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, or criticism; an onset; an assault.

> I wish that he [Mr. Sumner] may know the shudder of terror which ran through all this community on the first tidings of this brutal *attack*.
> *Emerson*, Assault upon Mr. Sumner.

2. Battle generally; fight. [Rare.]

> Long time in even scale
> The battel hung; till Satan, . . .
> . . . ranging through the dire *attack*, . . .
> Saw where the sword of Michael smote, and fell'd
> Squadrons at once. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 248.

3. An onset of any kind; the initial movement in any active proceeding or contest, as a game of chess, cricket, etc.; in *music*, specifically, the act (with reference to the manner) of beginning a piece, passage, or phrase, especially by an orchestra.—**4.** The aggressive part of the art of fencing: opposed to *defense*.

> *Attacks* are made in three ways:—first, by a quick thrust proceeding merely from the wrist, the arm at the same time being elevated and advanced, with the point directed towards the adversary's breast; secondly, by what is technically called an extension; and lastly, by longeing and recovering. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

5. A seizure by a disease; the onset of a disease.—**Attack of a siege**, an assault upon an enemy's field or permanent fortifications, by means of parallels, galleries, saps, trenches, mines, enfilading-, counter-, or breaching-batteries, or by storming parties.—**To deliver an attack.** See *deliver*¹.=**Syn. 1.** *Charge, Onslaught*, etc. See *onset*.

attackable (a-tak'a-bl), *a.* [< *attack* + *-able*, = F. *attaquable.*] Capable of being attacked, assailable.

attacker (a-tak'ėr), *n.* One who attacks or assaults; an assailant.

attagas (at'a-gas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀτταγᾶς, a bird described as of a reddish color and spotted on the back; prob. a kind of partridge. See *attagen.*] Same as *attagen*.

attagen (at'a-jen), *n.* [L., also *attagena*, < Gr. ἀτταγήν, also ἀτταγής, a bird (appar. different from the ἀτταγᾶς), prob. a kind of grouse, the francolin, classed with the partridge, pheasant,

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etc.] **1.** Properly, the common partridge of Europe, now known as *Perdix cinerea*.—**2.** A name given to various other European birds. (a) Used indiscriminately by early writers for sundry gallinaceous birds of Europe, as grouse, ptarmigan, partridges, francolins, *Perdrix alchata*, etc. (b) Used by Markham, 1753, for the frigate-bird or man-of-war bird, *Tachypetes aquila*, and adopted by G. R. Gray, 1871, in the spelling *Atagen*, as the generic name of these birds: whence *Atagenine* (Gray) as a name for the group (N.L.) Made by Brisson in 1760 an indeterminable genus of grouse, including besides European species, two North American species called *African ascending* and *African penetrante*. (d) Applied by Cuvier (1817) to the sandgrouse of the genus *Syrrhaptes*, and (Illiger, 1811) the only species of which known to Cuvier was Pallas's sand-grouse, *S. paradoxus*, a bird of the steppes of central Asia, first applied by Gloger in 1842 to the francolins, of which *Perdix francolinus* [Linnæus], now *Francolinus vulgaris*, of Europe, etc., is the type.

Also *atagen*, *attagas*, *atagus*.

Attagenine (at'a-je-nīn), *a.* and *n.* pl. [N.L., *Attagen*, 2 (*b*), + *-ine*. *Atagenine* is the form used by Gray.] In G. R. Gray's system of classification (1871), a subfamily of totipalmate birds, named from Moehring's genus *Attagen* (1752), equivalent to the family *Tachypetidæ* of authors in general; the frigate-birds or man-of-war birds. See *Tachypetidæ*.

attaghani, *n.* Same as *yatughan*.

attain (a-tān'), *v.* [< ME. *attaine*, *attayne*, *atteine*, *ataine*, *ateine*, etc., < OF. *ataindre*, *ateindre*, (*atign-*, *ateign-*), F. *atteindre* = Pr. *ateigner*, *ateaher* = It. *attignere*, *attingere*, attain, (< L. *attingere*, touch upon, attain, < *ad*, to, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*. Cf. *attainder* and *attaint*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To touch; strike; hit.—**2†.** To touch upon; mention.—**3†.** To convict; condemn. Compare *attaint*, v., 3–5.—**4.** To come so near as to touch; reach, achieve, or accomplish; put end or object (to or control) effort; come into possession of; acquire; gain.

Ends we seek we never shall *attain*.
M. Arnold, Self-Deception.

5. To come to or arrive at (a place); reach (a place, time, or state).

Canaan he now *attains*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 135.
He has scarce *attained* the age of thirty.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

6. To reach in excellence or degree; equal.

So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom *attained* by imitation.

7†. To overtake; come up with; as, "not *attaining* him in time," *Bacon*.—**8†.** To come to know; experience. *Chaucer*.—**9†.** To *attain, obtain, procure*, reach, achieve, get possession of, carry. (See lists under *acquire* and *accomplish*; also note under *attainder*.) *Attain* involves the idea of considerable effort, while *obtain* does not necessarily imply effort at all, and *procure* only a small degree of it; thus, we may *obtain* property by inheritance, we may *procure* a book by purchase, but we can attain an end only by exertion. *Attain* generally has higher or more abstract objects than *obtain* or *procure*: as, to *attain* a knowledge of truth, to *procure* a chair; to *attain* eminence; *attain* one's end. In these cases it would be indicrous to use *obtain* in place of *attain* or *procure*.

The Khans, or story-tellers in Ispahan, *attain* a controlling power over their audiences, keeping them for many hours attentive to the most fanciful and extravagant adventures. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

Some pray for riches; riches they *obtain*;
But, watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 484.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procured?
Set down by the poll? *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To reach; come or arrive by motion, bodily or mental exertion, or efforts of any kind: followed by *to* or *unto*.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high; I can not *attain* unto it. Ps. cxxxix. 6.

2†. To pertain; have relation. *Chaucer*.

attain† (a-tān'), *n.* [< *attain*, *v.*] Something attained. *Glanville*.

attainability (a-tā-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *attainable* + *-ness*: see *-bility*.] Attainableness. *Coleridge*.

attainable (a-tā'na-bl), *a.* [< *attain* + *-able*.] Capable of being attained.

He [Plato] quits the normal for the *attainable*.
De Quincey, Plato.

All that is said of the wise man by Stoic, or oriental or modern sage, describes it: Plato only made a fine picture, his unattained but *attainable* self. *Emerson*, History.

[*Attainable* was formerly sometimes used where *attainable* or *procurable* would now be preferred, as in the following passages:

The kind and quality of food and liquor, the species of habitation, furniture, and clothing, to which the common people of each country are habituated, must be *attainable* with ease and certainty. *Paley*.

General Howe would not permit them [clothes and blankets] to be purchased in Philadelphia, and they were not *attainable* in the country. *Marshall*, Life of Washington.]

=Syn. Practicable, feasible, possible, within reach.

attainableness (a-tā'na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being attainable.

attainder (a-tān'dėr), *n.* [< late ME. *attayndere*, < OF. *ataindre*, *ateindre*, attain, touch upon, affect, accuse, attack, attaint, convict; the inf. used as a noun. The idea of taint, stain, or corruption has been erroneously connected with this word: see *attaint*.] **1.** The act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; the legal consequence, in England, of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony: as, a bill of *attainder*; to remove an *attainder*. The consequence by the common law included forfeiture of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, incapability of suing in a court of justice, or of performing any of the functions, or enjoying any of the privileges of a free citizen, and "corruption of blood," rendering the person affected incapable of inheriting property or transmitting it to heirs.

An act of *attainder* was carried against him, as one who had been indicted for piracy and murder, and had fled from justice. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 180.

2. A bringing under some disgrace, stain, or imputation; the state of being in dishonor.

So to the laws at large I write my name:
And he that breaks them in the least degree
Stands in attainder of eternal shame.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

attaindyr, *n.* An obsolete form of *attainder*.

attaindure, *n.* [A mixture of *attainder* and *attainture*.] An obsolete form of *attainder*.

attainment (a-tān'ment), *n.* [*Cattain* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching; the act of obtaining by exertion or effort.

The attainment of every desired object.
Sir W. Jones, Hitopadésa.

2. That which is attained, or obtained by exertion; acquirement; acquisition.

Formerly the natural impulse of every man was, spontaneously to use the language of life; the language of books was a secondary *attainment* and a studied effort. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Smatterers, whose *attainments* just suffice to elevate them from the insignificance of ignorance to the dignity of bores. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

=Syn. 2. *Acquirements*, *Acquisitions*, etc. See *acquirement*.

attainory, *n.* [*Cattain* + *-or*, after AF. *atteignour*.] One of the jurors in the process called *attaint* (which see).

attaint (a-tānt'), *v.* [< ME. *ataynten*, *ateynten*, *ateinten*, *ataynt*, *ateynt*, *ateint*, pp. of *ataynen*, etc., after OF. *ateint*, pp. of *ateindre*: see *attain* and *attainder*. Later erroneously associated with *taint*, stain, corruption, to which some of the senses are due.] **1†.** To touch; hit in fighting.—**2†.** To attain; ascertain.—**3†.** To convict (a jury) of having given a false verdict.—**4.** To affect with attainder; pass judgment on, as on one found guilty of a crime, as felony or treason, involving forfeiture of civil privileges.

I dare undertake, that in this day there are more *attaynted* landes, concealed from her Majestie, then she hath now possessions in all Ireland.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

I must offend before I be *attainted*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person *attainted*.
Constitution of U. S., iii. 3.

5. To accuse: with *of*: as, to *attaint* a person of sorcery.

He was *attainted* . . . of high treason.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

6†. To affect with any passion or emotion.

This noble woman . . . *attainted* with extreme sorrow.
Historia Anglicæ (trans.).

7. To taint; disgrace; cloud with infamy; stain; corrupt.

Lest she with blame her honour should *attaint*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. 1. 5.

That the pleasure is of an inferior order, can no more *attaint* the idea or model of the enjoyment, than it can impeach the excellence of an epigram that it is not a tragedy. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

attaint† (a-tānt'), *p. a.* [The older pp. of *attaint*, *v.*] **1.** Attainted; convicted.—**2.** Tainted; corrupted; infected; attainted.

Ay, tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any passion. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

Autterfote attaint. See *autterfote*.

attaint (a-tānt'), *n.* [*Cattaint*, *v.*] **1†.** The act of touching or hitting; specifically, in *jilting*, a hit. [Archaic.]

"You, reverend sir," said the knight, "have in the encounter of our wits made a fair *attaint*."
Scott, Monastery, I. xvi.

2. A blow or wound on the leg of a horse caused by overreaching.—**3.** An ancient legal process instituted for reversing a false verdict given by a jury; conviction of a jury for giving such a verdict.—**4.** In *old law*: (*a*) A conviction. (*b*) Impeachment.—**5†.** Infection; injurious or deleterious action.

The narrow eating sickness, whose *attaint*
Disorder breeds. *Shak.*, V. and A., l. 741.

6. Attainder.

It was a point of honour with his [Bismarck's] Government that the captive royalists should at every cost allowance but the subject *attaint* of life or limb.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 220.

7†. A stain, spot, or taint; hence, a disgrace; an imputation involving dishonor.

What simple thief brags of his own *attaint*?
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

attaintment† (a-tānt'ment), *n.* [*Cattaint* + *-ment*.] The act or state of being attainted or affected with attainder; conviction; arrest; impeachment.

When this man was attainted there, and they had liberty to say nay to his *attaintment* if they would, sure I am the most allowed it, and else it would not have gone forward. *Latimer*, quoted in Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

attainture (a-tān'tūr), *n.* [*Cattaint* + *-ure*.] **1.** Same as *attaintment*.

Her *attainture* will be Humphrey's fall.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

2. Imputation; stain.

Without the least *attainture* of your valour.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iii. 1.

attake†, *v. t.* See *attake*.

attal (at'al), *n.* Same as *attle*†.

Attalea (a-tā'lē-ä), *n.* [N.L., named with allusion to the beauty of the trees, < L. *Attalus*, < Gr. Ἄτταλος, Attalus, the name of three kings of Pergamum.] A genus of palms, noted for their wealth and liberality.] A genus of palms, allied to the cocoanut, natives of tropical America, and distinguished by the fact that the ant contains three cells, each inclosing a single seed. There are about 30 species. The nuts, which hang in large clusters, are egg-shaped, with a very hard and thick pericarp inclosing the edible oily kernels. The pinnate leaves are very large, and are often used for thatching and other purposes. The fibers of the leaf-stalks of *A. funifera* are made into ropes and brooms. The seeds are sold in the vegetable nuts; they are 2 or 4 inches long, brown in color, hard, and of sufficient thickness to be turned in a lathe, and are then called *coco*. The cohune palm, *A. Cohune*, is the largest palm that is found in Guatemala and Honduras.

attalica (a-tal'i-kä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Attalicus*, < *Attalus*, < Gr. Ἄτταλος.] Cloth of gold: a name derived from its supposed introduction under King Attalus of Pergamum.

attaman (at's-man), *n.* Same as *hetman*.

attame†, *v. t.* [< OF. *+atamer*, < L. *ad*, to, + *tame*, *v.*] To tame; overcome. *Sylvester*.

attames†, *v. t.* [< ME. *attamen*, *atamen*, *open*, broach, begin, injure.] L.L. *attaminare*, touch, handle, < L. *ad*, to, + *tangere*, touch: see *contaminate*.] **1.** To broach or open (a cask, etc.). *Chaucer*.—**2.** To begin; venture upon; injure.

Right anon his tale he hath *attamed*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 82.

attaminate (a-tam'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *attaminatus*, pp. of *attaminare*: see *attames*.] To contaminate. *Blount*.

attap (at'ap), *n.* [Native name; also written *atap* and *adap*.] The *Nipa fruticans*, a nearly stemless palm of the tidal forests of the East Indian archipelago. Its smooth pinnate leaves are from 12 to 30 feet long, very thick and strong, and are extensively used for thatching.

The rod is thatched with the common Buttam *attaps* in the same way as Malay houses.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XV. 293.

attaque, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *attack*.

attar (at'ar), *n.* [Also written *otter*, *ottar*, and *otto*; < Pers. *'atar*, Hind. *'atr*, < Ar. *'itr*, fragrance, perfume, esp. of roses (Pers. *'atar-gul*, attar of roses).] A fragrant smell or oil. In the East Indies, a general term for a perfume from flowers. In Europe it generally denotes only the *otter or ottar of roses*, an essential oil made in Turkey and various other eastern countries, chiefly from the damask rose, *Rosa Damascena*. The yield is very small, 150 pounds of rose-leaves yielding less than an ounce of attar. The principal source of the attar of commerce is in the vicinity of Kazanlik, on the northern side of the Balkan mountains, in Eastern Rumelia. The pure oil solidifies at a temperature between 60° and 66° F. It is a well-known perfume, but the odor is agreeable only when diffused, being too powerful when it is concentrated. It is largely used in the scenting of snuff. Also written *otar*, *otto*.

attaak† (a-tāsk'), *v. t.* [*Cat-* + *task*.] To task; tax; reprove; blame.

You are much more *attaak'd* for want of wisdom,
Than prais'd for harmful boldness. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4.

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attaste, v. [ME. *ataste*, < OF. *ataster*, taste: see *taste*.] I. *trans.* < *a-* (L. *ad*) + *taster*, taste: see *taste*.] To taste. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* To taste (of).

Ye shullen *ataste* both thowe and shoe
Of thilke water. *Lydgate.*

attel. Middle English assimilation of *at the*. *Chaucer.*

Attelabida (at-e-lab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Attelabus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous beetles. See *Attelabus*.

Attelabus (at'e-lā-bu̇s), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Attelabus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Curculionidæ*, typified by the genus *Attelabus*, containing weevils with the abdomen alike in both sexes, the mandibles pincer-like, the elytra without a fold on the inner surface, and no labium. The group is sometimes raised to the rank of a family under the name *Attelabidæ*.

Attelabus (a-tel'a-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. ἀτέλεβος, Ionic ἀτίτταβος, a kind of locust without wings.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Attelabidæ*. *A. rhois* is a reddish pubescent species with a short proboscis, infesting the hazel in the northeastern parts of the United States.

attemper (a-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *attempren*, *atempren*, < OF. *atremper*, < L. *attemperare*, fit, adjust, accommodate, < *ad*, to, + *temperare*, control, moderate, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] **1.** To reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture: as, to *attemper* spirits by diluting them with water.

Nobility *attempers* sovereignty. *Bacon.*

2. To soften, mollify, or moderate: as, to *attemper* justice with clemency.

Those smiling eyes *attemp'ring* every ray. *Pope, Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 68.

Those [influences] which, in short, most normally constituted communities, modify and *attemper* Mammonworship. *The Americus*, IV. 68.

3. To mix in just proportion; regulate.

God hath so *attempered* the blood and bodies of fishes. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Pure of blame,
In praise and in dispraise the same,
A man of well-*attempered* frame.
Tennyson, Dedic. of Wellington.

4. To accommodate; fit or make suitable.

The joyous birdes, shrouded in cheerefull shade,
Their sundrie notes unto the voice *attempred* sweet. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

Arts *attempered* to the lyre. *Pope.*

[In all its uses nearly obsolete, *temper* being generally used.]

attemperament (a-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* A tempering or mixing in due proportions. Also *attemperment*.

attemperance (a-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *attemperaunce*, < OF. *atemprance*, < *atemprer*, attemper. < L. *temperare*.] Temperance.

attemperate (a-tem'pėr-āt), *v.* pret. and pp. *attemperated*, ppr. *attemperating*. [< L. *attemperatus*, pp. of *attemperare*, attemper: see *attemper*.] **1†.** To attemper; regulate.

If any one do . . . *attemperate* his actions accordingly. *Barrow*, Math. Lectures, iv.

2. In *brewing* and *distilling*, to regulate the temperature of, as the wort.

attemperate† (a-tem'pėr-at), *p. a.* [< L. *attemperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Tempered; proportioned; suited.

Hope must be proportioned and *attemperate* to the promise. *Hammond*, Pract. Catechism.

2. Moderate; equable; mild: applied to climate.

attemperation (a-tem-pe-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *attemperate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of attempering, regulating, adjusting, or accommodating. *Jackson.* — **2.** The act of regulating the temperature of the wort in brewing and distilling.

attemperator (a-tem'pėr-ā-tor), *n.* [< *attemperate*, *v.*, + *-or*.] In *brewing* and *distilling*, a contrivance for regulating the temperature of the wort during the progress of fermentation.

attemperly, *adv.* See *attemptly*.

attemperment (a-tem'pėr-ment), *n.* [< *attemper* + *-ment*.] Same as *attemperament*.

attempt, *n.* [ME., also *atempre*, < OF. *atempre*, pp. of *atemprer*, attemper: see *attemper*.] Temperate.

Attempre diete was all hire physike. *Chaucer.*

attemperly†, *adv.* [ME., also *attempreliche*, < *attempre* + *-ly*, -ly².] In a temperate manner. *Chaucer.*

attempt (a-tempt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *atempter*, *attenter*, mod. F. *attenter* = Pr. *attentar* = Sp. *atentar* = Pg. *attentar* = It. *attentare*, < L. *attemptare*, more correctly *attentare*, try, solicit, < *ad*, to, + *temptare*, more correctly *tentare*, try: see *tempt*.] **1.** To make an effort to effect or do; endeavor to perform; undertake; essay: as, to *attempt* a bold flight.

The wise and prudent conquer difficulties by daring to *attempt* them. *Bacon.*

Something *attempted*, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

2. To venture upon: as, to *attempt* an exam.—**3†.** To make trial of; prove; test: as, "I will *attempted* thee." *Fairfax*, tr. Tasso, 4. To try with afflictions. *Jer. Taylor.*—**5†.** To endeavor to obtain or attract.

This man of thine *attempts* her love. *Shak.*, T. of A., I. 1.

6. To try to win or seduce; tempt; entice.

He will never . . . *attempt* us again. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 636.

It made the laughter of an afternoon,
That Vivien should *attempt* her morals, or *attempt* her character. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

—**Syn. 1.** *Attempt*, *Essay*, *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, *Strive*, *Struggle*, seek, aim. The idea common to these words is expressing the beginning of a task, physical or intellectual, which is difficult and often unusual. They are arranged in the order of strength. *Attempt* is to try with some effort. *Essay* is sometimes to try, or to see if a thing can be done or attained, and sometimes simply to attempt: as, "which the Egyptians *assaying* to do were drowned." Heb. xi. 29. *Undertake* is, literally, to take a task upon one's self, perhaps formally, and hence to go about a task with care and effort. *Endeavor* is to try with more earnestness, labor, or exertion. *Strive* is to work hard and earnestly, doing one's best. *Struggle* is to tax one's powers to the extent of fatigue, pain, or exhaustion. The first three words are more appropriate for a single effort, the other three for continuous or continual efforts.

None are very violent against it [writing plays in verse] but those who neither have written in it, or who have succeeded ill in their attempt.
Dryden, Ded. of Rev. to Dram. Poesy.

Instinct led him [Tennyson] to construct his machinery before *essaying* to build. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 165.

I will . . . *undertake* one of Hercules' labours.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

In what I did *endeavour*, it is my vanity to say, I have succeeded. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Literature.

A certain truth possesses us, which we in all ways *strive* to utter. *Emerson*, Clubs.

O limed soul, that, *struggling* to be free,
Art more engag'd! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

attempt (a-tempt'), *n.* [< *attempt*, *v.*] **1.** A putting forth of effort in the performance or accomplishment of that which is difficult or uncertain; essay, trial, or endeavor; effort.

The *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

By his blindness maim'd for high *attempts*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1221.

2. An effort to accomplish something by force or violence; an attack or assault: as, an *attempt* upon one's life.

Foreign *attempts* against a state and kingdom
Are seldom without some great Rebels at home.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 1.

3†. Temptation.

To avoid
The *attempt* itself intended by our foe.
For he who tempts, though in vain, at least asperses
The tempted with dishonour foul. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 296.

4. In *law*, an act done in part execution of a design to commit a crime. *Judge May.* Mere solicitation or preparation, without a step taken toward the actual commission, is not a criminal *attempt*.—**Syn.** Undertaking, effort, endeavor, enterprise, experiment.

attemptability (a-temp-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *attemptable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being attemptable.—**2.** A thing that may be attempted. [Rare.]

Short way ahead of us it is all dim: an unbound skein of possibility and apprehension, of vagueness, vacuity, looming hopes. *Carlyle*, Heroes (1858), p. 35.

attemptable (a-temp'ta-bl), *a.* [< *attempt* + *-able*.] Capable of being attempted, tried, or attacked; likely to yield to an attempt or attack.

Less *attemptable* than any the rarest of our ladies in France. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

attemptate† (a-temp'tāt), *n.* [< OF. *attemptat*, mod. F. *attentat*: see *attentate*.] An attempt or endeavor; especially, a violent or criminal attempt or attack; assault; outrage.

He called . . . for redress of the *attemptates* committed by the Greeans. *Stryppe*, Eccles. Mem., IV. 364. (*N. E. D.*)

attempter (a-temp'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who attempts, tries, or endeavors.—**2.** One who attacks or assails; an assailant.

Against the *attempter* of thy Father's throne.
Milton, P. R., iv. 603.

3. A tempter. *Milton.*

attemptive (a-temp'tiv), *a.* [< *attempt* + *-ive*.] Ready to attempt; enterprising; venturous. *Daniel.*

attend (a-tend'), *v.* [< OF. *atendre*, F. *attendre*, wait, relilex. expect, = Sp. *atender* = Pg. *attender* = It. *attendere*, < L. *attendere*, stretch toward, give heed to, < *ad*, to, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attempt*.] I. *trans.* **1.** To fix the mind upon; listen to; hear; give heed to; consider. [Archaic. See II., 1.]

The diligent pilot . . . doth not *attend* the unskilful words of the ignorant. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark
When neither is *attended*. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

Their hunger thus appeased, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their absent friends.
Dryden.

2. To accompany or be present with, as a companion, minister, or servant, or for the fulfilment of any duty; wait upon.

The fift had charge sick persons to *attend*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 41.

Let one *attend* him with a silver basen.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

You shall have men and horses to *attend* you,
And money in your purse. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, ii. 3.

3. To be present at or in for purposes of duty, business, curiosity, pleasure, etc.: as, to *attend* a meeting.—**4.** To accompany or follow in immediate sequence, especially with a causal connection: said of things: as, a cold *attended* with fever; a measure *attended* with bad results.

A counter-present revolution in things will *attend* the influx of the spirit. *Emerson*, Nature.

5†. To wait or stay for; expect, as a person or an event.

Thy interrepter . . . bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

The time expects, next the gate, in arms
Attend the sign to sound the martial blast.
Addison, Cato, Pal. and Arc., i. 1741.

6†. To be in store for; await.

The state that *attends* all men after this. *Locke.*

One fate *attends* us, and one common grave.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 304.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To give attention; pay regard or heed; followed by *to*: as, my son, *attend* to my words.

Attend to the voice of my supplications. Ps. lxxvi. 6.

It will be sufficient for me if I discover many Beauties or Imperfections which others have not *attended* to.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. To be present, in pursuance of duty, business, or pleasure; especially, act as an attendant: absolutely, or with *on* or *upon*, or *at*: as, who *attends* here? to *attend upon* a committee; to *attend at* such a church. Hence—**3.** To fix the mind in worship: with *on* or *upon*.

That ye may *attend* upon the Lord without distraction.
1 Cor. vii. 35.

4. To be consequent; wait: with *on* or *upon*.

It is good that a certain portion of disgrace should constantly *attend* on certain bad actions.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

5†. To stay; wait; delay.

For this perfection she must yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker she rejoyned *shall*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

attend (a-tend'), *n.* [*Attend*, *v.*] Attendance.

Stars have made poets fortunes often so high,
To give *attend* on Rauni's excellence.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

attendance (a-ten'dans), *n.* [< ME. *attendaunce*, < OF. *atendance* = Pr. *atendensa*, < ML. *attendentia*, < L. *attendent(t-)s*, ppr. of *attendere*: see *attend* and *-ance*.] **1.** The act of attending or attending on. (a) The act of waiting on or serving; the state of being present for purposes of duty, business, pleasure, etc.; service; ministry.

No man gave *attendance* at the altar. Heb. vii. 13.

Lindamira, a lady whose . . . constant *attendance* at church three times a day had utterly defeated many malicious attacks upon her reputation.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

The other, after many years' *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bed-chamber to the prince.
Clarendon.

(*b*) Attention; regard; careful application of mind.

Give *attendance* to reading. 1 Tim. iv. 13.

(*c*) A waiting on, as in expectation.

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attendance

That which causeth bitterness in death is the languishing *attendance* and expectation thereof ere it come.
Hooker.

2. The body of persons attending for any purpose: as, a large *attendance* is requested.

The *attendance* of the Tories was scanty, as no important discussion was expected. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xv.

3†. Attendants collectively; persons waiting on one to render him service; a train; a retinue.
—**To dance attendance.** See *dance*.

attendancy (a-ten'dan-si), *n.* 1. Attendance; a train or retinue. *Fuller.*

Of honour another part is *attendancy*; and therefore, in the visions of the glory of God, angels are spoken of as his attendants. . . . It sheweth what honour is fit for prelates, and what *attendancy*.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., vii. § 20 (Ord MS.).

2. Relation; relative position.

To name lands by the *attendancy* they have to other lands more notorious. *Bacon*, Maxims of the Law, xxiv.

attendant (a-ten'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *attendant* (m. ft. *attendante*), ppr. of *attendre*, wait: see *attend* and *-ant*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Accompanying; being present or in attendance.

With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt descry,
Communities. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 148.

2. Accompanying, connected, or immediately following as consequential: as, intemperance, with all its *attendant* evils.

Those bodily pains and sufferings which . . . are but too frequently *attendant* upon any disorder of the fancy.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 183.

3†. In *law*, depending on or connected with something or some person; owing duty or service. —**Attendant keys**, in *music*, same as *relative keys*. See *relative*.

II. *n.* 1. One who attends or accompanies another, in any character; especially, one who belongs to a train or retinue; a follower.

Brave *attendants* near him. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

The Furies, they said, are *attendants* on justice, and if the sun in heaven should transgress his path, they would punish him. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. One who attends on or waits on the pleasure of another, as a suitor or the like.

To give an *attendant* quick answer, a civility.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically — 3. In *law*, one who owes a duty or service to, or depends on, another. — 4. One who is present, as at a public meeting, for any purpose.

He was a constant *attendant* at all meetings relating to charity.

5. That which accompanies or is consequent on anything.

He that early arriveth unto the parts and prudence of age, is happily old without the uncomfortable *attendants* of it. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

An extreme jealousy of power is the *attendant* on all popular revolutions, and has seldom been without its evils. *A. Hamilton*, Continentalist, No. 1.

Master attendant, an officer of an English dockyard, generally a staff commander, whose duty it is to inspect moorings, move and secure vessels, and, as in ordinary, and generally to assist the superintendent. = **Syn. 1.** Associate, escort, retainer. — 4. Accompaniment, concomitant.

attender (a-ten'dèr), *n.* 1. One who attends or gives heed.

Attending to conduct, to judgment, makes the *attender* feel that it is joy to do it.
H. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

2. An attendant; a companion.

attendingly (a-ten'ding-li), *adv.* With attention; intentively.

attendment† (a-tend'ment), *n.* [< *attend* + *-ment*.] An accompanying circumstance; as, "uncomfortable *attendments* of hell," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 16.

attendress† (a-ten'dres), *n.* [< *attender* + *-ess*.] A female attendant. *Fuller.*

attent† (a-tent'), *v. t.* [A later form of *attempt*, after the orig. *attentare*: see *attempt*.] To attempt. *Quarles.*

attent (a-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *attentus*, pp. of *attendere*, attend: see *attend*.] **I.** *a.* Attentive; intent: as, "an *attent* ear," *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Let thine ears be *attent*. 2 Chron. vi. 40.

Whylest thus he talkt, the knight with greedy care
Hong still upon his melting mouth *attent*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 26.

II. *n.* [< ME. *attente*, *atente*, < OF. *atente*, mod. F. *attente* = Pr. *atenta*, prop. pp., < L. *attenta*, fem. of *attentus*, pp. of *attendere*: see *attend*.] Attention.

So being clad unto the fields he went
With the fairе Pastorella every day,
And kept her sheepe with diligent *attent*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 37.

attentat, **attentat** (a-ten'tät, -tat), *n.* [< F. *attentat*, crime, < ML. *attentatum*, crime, attempt, neut. of L. *attentatus*, pp. of *attentare*, attempt: see *attempt*.] 1. A criminal attempt.

Affrighted at so damnable an *attentate*.
Time's Storehouse, p. 154 (Ord MS.).

2. In *law*: (*a*) A proceeding in a court of jurisdicture after an inhibition is decreed. (*b*) A thing done after an extra-judicial appeal. (*c*) A matter improperly innovated or attempted by an inferior judge.

attention (a-ten'shon), *n.* [< ME. *attencioun* (= Pr. *atencion*), < L. *attention*(*n*-), < *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, attend, give heed to: see *attend*.] 1. Active direction of the mind upon an object of sense or of thought, giving it relative or absolute prominence: it may be either voluntary or involuntary.

When the ideas that offer themselves are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory, it is *attention*.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 19.

In the relation of events, and the delineation of characters, they have paid little *attention* to facts, to the costume of the times of which they pretend to treat, or to the general principles of human nature.
Macaulay, on History.

A trained pianist will play a new piece of music at sight, and perhaps have so much *attention* to spare that he can talk with you at the same time.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 308.

2. The power or faculty of mental concentration.

In the childhood of our race and of each one of us, the *attention* was called forth by the actions upon us of external matters. *Mivart*, Natural Thought, p. 15.

3. Consideration; observant care; notice: as, your letter has just arrived, and will receive early *attention*.—4. Civility or courtesy, or an act of civility or courtesy: as, *attention* to a stranger; in the plural, acts of courtesy indicating regard: as, his *attentions* to the lady were most marked. — 5. In *milit. tactics*, a cautionary word used as a preparative to a command to execute some manœuver: as, *attention*, company! right dress! — Syn. 1. Notice, heed, mindfulness, observance; study. — 4. Politeness, deference.

attentive (a-ten'tiv), *a.* [< F. *attentif*, < L. as if **attentivus*, < *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, attend: see *attend*, *attent*, and *-ive*.] 1. Characterized by or of the nature of attention; heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care; mindful: as, an *attentive* ear or eye; an *attentive* listener; an *attentive* act.

Like Calo, give his little senate laws,
And sit *attentive* to his own applause.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 210.

They know the King to have been always their most *attentive* scholar and imitator. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiv.

2. Characterized by consideration or observant care; assiduous in ministering to the comfort or pleasure of others; polite; courteous; as, *attentive* to the ladies.

Herbert proved one of the most *attentive* guards on the line. *G. A. Sala.*

= **Syn.** Regardful, watchful, circumspect, wary, careful, thoughtful, alert.

attentively (a-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* [< *attentive* + *-ly*².] In an *attentive* manner; heedfully; carefully; with fixed attention.

attentiveness (a-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

attently (a-tent'li), *adv.* Attentively. *Barrow.*

attentor (a-ten'tor), *n.* [< L. as if **attentor* (cf. ML. *attentare*, attempt), < *attendere*, pp. *attentus*, attend.] A listener.

Let ballad-rhymers tire their gulled wits,
Scorns to their patrons, making them mere mirth
To gross *attentors* by their hired writs.
Fame's Memorial.

attenuant (a-ten'ū-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *atténuant*, < L. *attenuant*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *attenuare*, make thin: see *attenuate*.] **I.** *a.* Attenuating; making thin, as fluids; diluting; rendering less dense and viscid.

Things that be *attenuant*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 642.

II. *n.* A medicine which increases the fluidity of the humors; a diluent.

attenuate (a-ten'ū-at), *v.*; pret. and pp. *attenuated*, ppr. *attenuating*. [< L. *attenuatus*, pp. of *attenuare* (> It. *attenuare* = Pg. *attenuar* = Sp. Pr. *atenuar* = F. *atténuer*), make thin, weaken, lessen, < *ad*, to, + *tenuare*, make thin, < *tenuis*, thin, = E. *thin*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make thin or slender; reduce in thickness; wear or draw down: as, an *attenuated* thread or wire.

attenuate

He pities his long, clammy, *attenuated* fingers.
Lamb, The Convalescent.

2. To reduce by comminution or attrition; make small or fine; as, extremely *attenuated* particles of dust or flour.

This uninterrupted motion must *attenuate* and wear away the hardest rocks. *Chapital* (trans.), 1791.

3. To make thin or rare; reduce in density; increase the fluidity or rarity of.

The earliest conception of a soul is that of an *attenuated* duplicate of the body, capable of detachment from the body, yet generally resident in it.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 37.

The finer part belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and subtilized, was changed into an ardent spirit. *Boyle.*

4. To lessen in complexity or intensity; reduce in strength or energy; simplify; weaken: as, the *attenuated* remedies of the homœopathists.

To undersell our rivals . . . has led the manufacturer to *attenuate* his processes, in the abatement of tasks, to an extreme point. *Ir. Taylor.*

If correctly reported, Pusteur is convinced that he has discovered means by which the virus of hydrophobia can be *attenuated*, and that, by the inoculation of the *attenuated* virus, individuals may be rendered, for the time being, insusceptible to the disease. *Science*, VI. 396.

5. Figuratively, to weaken or reduce in force, effect, or value; render meager or jejune; fine down.

We may reject and reject till we *attenuate* history into sapless meagreness. *Palgrave*, Eng. and Normandy, I. 533.

Men of taste are so often *attenuated* by their refinements, and weakened by the overgrown accuracy and polish of their attainments.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 181.

Mentschikoff tried to *attenuate* the extent and reflect of his demands. *Athenæum*, 1891, p. 396.

6†. To lessen; diminish: said of number. *Hooker.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To become thin, slender, or fine; diminish; lessen.

The attention *attenuates* as its sphere contracts.
Coleridge.

2. In *brewing* and *distilling*, to undergo the process of attenuation. See *attenuation*, 4.

attenuate (a-ten'ū-at), *a.* [< L. *attenuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Slender; thin.—2. In *bot.*, tapering gradually to a narrow extremity. —3. Of thin consistency; dilute; rarefied.

Spirituous *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

A series of captivating bubbles, each more airy and evanescent than the last, each more attenuate and delicate, than its glittering brother. *H. James, Subtle and Shad.*, p. 345.

attenuation (a-ten-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *attenuatio*(*n*-), < *attenuare*, pp. *attenuatus*, v.] 1. The act or process of making slender, thin, or lean; the state of being thin; emaciation; reduced thinness or prominence.

Age had worn to the extreme of *attenuation* a face that must always have been hard-featured.
G. P. Cook, Sutherford's Neighbors, p. 36.

2. The act of making fine by comminution or attrition.

The action of the air facilitates the *attenuation* of those resins. *Chaptal* (trans.), 1791.

3. The act or process of lessening in complexity or intensity; reduction of force, strength, or energy; specifically, in *homœopathy*, the reduction of the active principle of medicines to minute or infinitesimal doses.—4. The act of making thin or thinner, as a fluid, or the state of being thin or thinned; diminution of density or viscidity: as, the *attenuation* of the humors; specifically, in *brewing* and *distilling*, the fining or clarifying of an alcoholic wort by the conversion of the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid.

The decrease in density [of the beer-wort] is called *attenuation*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 707.

atter†¹ (at'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *atter*, < AS. *ātor*, *ātter*, more correctly *āttor*, *ātter*, dirt, poison, = Dan. *edder*, *ardder*, poison, connected with OHG. MHG. *eit*, a boil, sore: cf. Gr. *αἰδών*, *αἶδος*, a tumor, swelling: see *ædema*.] Poison; venom; pus. *Holland.*

atter†² (at-tėr'), *v. t.* [< F. *atterrer*, < ML. *atterrare*, prostrate, cast down, carry earth from one place to another, < L. *ad*, to, + *terra*, earth. Cf. *inter*.] To place upon or in the earth; cast down to the earth; humble; subdue. Also written *attere*.

Atterre the stubborn and attracte the prone.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

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atterate, atteration. See *attrrate, atterration.*

attercop (at'êr-kop), *n.* [=So. *ettercap*; < ME. *attercop, attercoppe,* < AS. *attercoppe* (= Dan. *edderkop*), a spider, < *átor,* poison (see *atter*¹), + **coppe,* < *cop,* head, round lump, or *copp,* a cup; see *cob*¹, *cobweb, cop*¹, and *cup.*] 1. A spider. [Old and prov. Eng.]—2. Figuratively, a peevish, testy, ill-natured person. [North. Eng.]

atterly (at'êr-li), *a.* [< ME. *atterlich,* < AS. *átorlic* (= OHG. *eitarlih*), poisonous, < *átor,* poison, + *-lic:* see *atter*¹ and *-ly*¹.] Poisonous; attery.

atterminal, *a.* See *atterminal.*

atterr, *v.* See *atterr.*

atterrate, atterate (at'e-rāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *atterratus,* pp. of *atterrare,* carry earth from one place to another: see *ad-* and *terra.*] To fill up with earth, especially with alluvium.

Attenated by land brought down by floods.
Bay, Diss. of World, v.

atterration, atteration (at-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *atterrate, atterrate.*] The process of filling up with earth; especially, the formation of land by alluvial deposits.

atteryl, attryl, *a.* [< ME. *attri,* < AS. *áttrig, áttryg,* poisonous (= OHG. *eitarig*), < *áttor, átor,* poison: see *atter*¹.] Poisonous; pernicious.

Than cometh also of ire attery anger. *Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

attest (a-test'), *v.* [= F. *attester* = OF. *atester* = Sp. *atestar* = Pg. *attestar* = It. *attestare,* < L. *attestari,* bear witness to, < *ad,* to, + *testari,* bear witness, < *testis,* a witness: see *testify*, *testament*, *testate*, *testimony*, *testify*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear witness to; certify; affirm to be true or genuine; declare the truth of in words or writing; especially, affirm in an official capacity: as, to *attest* the truth of a writing; to *attest* a copy of a document.

The most monstrous fables . . . *attested* with the utmost solemnity. *Goldsmith,* A History of the World, xvi.

This sale of a tract, twelve miles square, was formally *attested* at Manhattan. *Irving,* Hist. U. S., II. 44.

2. To make evident; vouch for; give proof or evidence of; manifest.

The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attest their joy, that hill and valley rings. *Milton,* P. L., II. 495.

The rancor of the diocese *attests* the severity of the constitution. *Emerson,* Conduct of Life.

3. To call to witness; invoke as knowing or conscious. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sacred streams which heaven's imperial state
Attests in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

4. To put upon oath; swear in.

If a proposed recruit, when taken before a justice of the peace, . . . should change his mind, he is dismissed upon paying a fine of twenty shillings, commonly called smart money; but if he does not, he is *attested,* and after that, should he abscond, he is considered and punished as a deserter. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*

Attesting witness, a person who signs his name to an instrument to prove it, and for the purpose of identifying the maker or makers. = **Syn. 1.** To confirm, corroborate, support, authenticate, prove.

II. *intrans.* To bear witness; make an attestation: with *to:* as, to *attest* to a statement or a document.

attest (a-test'), *n.* [*Cattest, v.*] Witness; testimony; attestation. [Now chiefly used at the end of a document, as introductory to the name of one authenticating it by his signature.]

There is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the *attest* of eyes and ears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

attestation (at-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *attestation,* < L. *attestatio(n-),* < *attestari,* pp. *attestatus:* see *attest, v.*] **1.** The act of attesting; a declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence; testimony.

The applause of the crowd testifies the head giddy, but the *attestation* of a reasonable man makes the heart glad. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 155.

I would not willingly spare the *attestation* which they took pleasure in rendering to each other's characters. *Everett,* Orations, I. 146.

2. The administration of an oath, as to a military recruit. See *attest,* 4. — **Attestation clause,** a clause usually appended to a deed, after the signature of the testator and before that of the witnesses, reciting the due performance of the formalities required by the law.

attestative (a-tes'ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *attestativus,* pp. of *attestari* (see *attest, v.*), + *-ive.*] Of the nature of attestation; corroborative: as, *attestative* evidence.

attestator (at'es-tā-tor), *n.* [= It. *attestatore,* < L. as if **attestator,* < *attestare,* pp. *attestatus:* see *attest, v.*] An attester.

attester, attestor (a-tes'tèr, -tor), *n.* One who attests or vouches for. [*Attestor* is the common form in legal phraseology.]

attestive (a-tes'tiv), *a.* [< *attest* + *-ive.*] Giving attestation; attesting. [Rare.]

attestor, *n.* See *attester.*

Athis (at'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἄθις, Attic, Attica.] A genus of diminutive humming-birds,

Attic Humming-bird (*Athis scintilla*).

having the metallic scales of the throat prolonged into a ruff, as in *A. helenae,* the Attic humming-bird of the southwestern United States.

Attic¹ (at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Attique* = Sp. *Ático* = Pg. It. *Attico,* < L. *Atticus,* < Gr. Ἀττικός, Attic, Athenian, < Ἀττική, Attica, a province of Greece; supposed by some to stand for **αὐτική,* fem. adj. equiv. to *αὐτόχθων,* the coast, < *αὐτός,* self, + *χθών,* land, pronounce: Ἀκτή is the ancient name of the headland of the Piræus. According to others, Ἀττική stands for **Ἀκτική,* < *ἀκτή, ἀκτή:* see *acteiform.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Attica, or to the city or state of Athens; Athenian; marked by such qualities as were characteristic of the Athenians. — **Attic base,** in *arch.,* a base used properly with the Ionic order, consisting of an upper torus, a scotia, and a lower torus, separated by fillets. See cut under *base.* — **Attic dialect,** the dialect of Greek used by the ancient Athenians, and regarded as the standard of the language. It was a subdivision of the Ionic, but is often spoken of as a coordinate dialect: it is distinguished from the Ionic by a more frequent retention of an original *a* (*ā*) sound, and by its avoidance of hiatus, especially through contraction. Its chief literature belongs to the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. As writing during the greater part of the former century, it is known as *old Attic;* in its transition to the next century, as *middle Attic;* and during the greater part of the fourth century, as *new Attic.* It passed after this into the Koinè or common dialect, the general Greek of the Alexandrian and Roman periods, departing more or less from its former classic standard. — **Attic faith,** inviolable faith. — **Attic humour,** a humorous kind of the genus *Attic.* — **Attic salt,** wit of a dry, delicate, and refined quality. — **Attic school,** in *art.* See *Hellenic art,* under *Hellenic.* — **Attic style,** a pure, chaste, and elegant style.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Attica, the territory of the ancient Athenian state, now an sparchy of the kingdom of Greece; an Athenian.—2. The Attic dialect; Attic Greek.

attic² (at'ik), *n.* [= F. *attique* = Sp. *ático* = Pg. It. *attico,* an attic, < L. *Atticus,* Attic; see

Attic of St. Peter's, Rome.
A, attic of the main edifice; *B,* attic of the dome.

*Attic*¹, and extract below.] **1.** In *arch.,* a low story surmounting an entablature or the main cornice of a building. Also called *attic story.*

The term [*attic*] appears to have been introduced by the architects of the seventeenth century, with the intention of covering falsely the flat roof of the feature to which it alluded was constructed or designed in the Athenian manner. *Audsley,* Dict. of Architecture.

2. A room in the uppermost part of a house, immediately beneath the roof or leads; a garret. They stare not on the stars from out their *attics.*

Byron, Beppo, st. 78.

Attic order, a name sometimes given to small pilasters or pilasters decorating the exterior of an attic.

Attical† (at'i-kal), *a.* [< *Attic*¹ + *-al.*] Pertaining to Attica or Athens; Attic; pure; classical. *Hammond.*

atticc, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *attice,* < ME. *atticen, atticen,* < OF. *atticer, atticer, aticer,* mod. F. *attiser* = Pr. Sp. *atizar* = Pg. *atiçar* = It. *attizzare,* < L. as if **attitiare,* stir the fire, < *ad,* to, + *titio(n-),* a firebrand; cf. ML. *titionari* = F. *tisonner,* stir the fire. Cf. *entice.*] To instigate; allure; entice.

atticement, *n.* Instigation; enticement. *Cotton.*

Atticise, *v.* See *Atticize.*

Atticism (at'i-sizm), *n.* [< Gr. Ἀττικισμός, a siding with Athens, Attic style, < Ἀττικίζειν, Atticize: see *Attic*¹.] **1.** A peculiarity of style or idiom belonging to the Greek language as used by the Athenians; Attic elegance of diction; concise and elegant expression.

They thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools; and between them and I taught, they improvenounc'd and I mainti'd, and to make up the *atticism,* they were out, and I shit. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

An elegant *atticism* which even Luke still preserves in "if it bear fruit, well." *Alex. Newsome,* Eng. Biblical Trans., p. 579.

2. A siding with, or favoring the cause of, the Athenians.

Put to death by Pedaritus for *atticism.*
Holden, tr. of Thucydides, viii. 28.

Atticist (at'i-sist), *n.* One who affects Attic style.

Atticize (at'i-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Atticized,* ppr. *Atticizing.* [= L. *Atticizare,* < Gr. Ἀττικίζειν, side with the Athenians, speak Attic, < Ἀττικίζειν, Attic, Athenian: see *Attic*¹.] *I. intrans.* 1. To use Atticisms or idioms peculiar to Attic Greek.—2. To favor or side with the Athenians. *Dean Stanley.*

II. *trans.* To make conformable to the language or idiom of Attica.

Also spelled *Atticise.*

attid (at'id), *n.* A jumping-spider; a member of the family *Attidæ.*

Attidæ (at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Attus* + *-idæ.*] A family of saltigrade dipneumonous arancids with a short body, flattened cephalothorax, and eyes usually in three transverse rows; the jumping-spiders. Their chief characteristic is that the median foremost pair of eyes are much larger and the hindmost relatively smaller than the others. They spin no webs, but capture their prey by leaping upon it. The species are very numerous.

Attidian (a-fid'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Attidium in Umbria. — **Attidian Brethren,** a fraternity of twelve priests in ancient Umbria, who had authority over a considerable region, and to whom we owe, mainly from their tile tablets, the Umbrian inscriptions on which are records of their acts. See *Engubine.*

Attiguous (a-tig'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *attinguus,* touching, contiguous, < *attigere,* older form of *attingere,* touch: see *attinge,* and cf. *contiguous.*] Near; adjoining; contiguous.

attiguousness (a-tig'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being attiguous. *Bailey.*

attihaynt (at'i-hānt), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of whitefish, of the genus *Coregonus* and family *Salmonidæ,* abundant in the great lakes of North America, and a delicious food-fish.

Attila (at'i-lä), *n.* [NL., named from *Attila,* king of the Huns.] *Attila smithii,* a genus of South American tyrant fly-catchers, family *Tyrannidæ,* sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Attilinæ. A. cinerea* is the type, and about 12 other species are included in the genus.

attinge (a-tinj'), *v. t.* < L. *attingere,* older form *attigere,* touch, border upon, border, near, < *ad,* to, + *tangere,* touch: see *tangent.*] To touch; come in contact with; hence, affect; influence.

attire (at'tīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *attired,* ppr. *attiring.* [Also by aphæresis *tire* (see *tire*²); < ME. *atiren, atyren,* < OF. *atirer, earliest* = Pr. *atirar*), put in order, arrange, dress; < *a tire* (= Pr. *a tirar*), in order, in a row; < (L. *ad*), to; *tire, tiere* (= Pr. *tieira, tiera* = It. *tiera*), order, row, file, dress: see *tier*²,] To dress; clothe; array; adorn.

With the linen mitre shall he [Aaron] be *attired.*
Lev. xvi. 4.

His shoulders large a mantle did *attire,*
With rubies thick, and sparkling as the fire.
Dryden, Fal. and Anc., l. 1346.

The woman who *attired* her head.
Tennyson, Geraint.

attire (a-tīr'), *n.* [Also by aphæresis *tire* (see *tire*³, *n.*); < ME. *atire, atir, atyr,* dress, equipment; from the verb.] **1.** Dress; clothes; garb; apparel.

Earth in her rich *attire*
Consummate lovely smiled.
Milton, P. L., vii. 501.

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2†. A dress or costume; an article of apparel.
Show me, my women, like a queen:—go fetch
My best *attires*. Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

3. *pl.* In *her.*, the horns of a hart, when used as a bearing.—**4.** In *bot.*, the stamens collectively.

Grew speaks of the *attire*, or the stamens, as being the male parts. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 83.

=**Syn. 1.** Raiment, array, costume, suit, toilet, wardrobe.

attired (a-tīrd'), *p. a.* In *her.*, having horns: thus, "a hart glues *attired* or" means a red stag having horns of gold: used only of the hart and buck. See *armed*, 3.

attirement (a-tīr'ment), *n.* [*attire* + *-ment.*] Dress; apparel; attire. [Obsolete or rare.]

attirer (a-tīr'ėr), *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

attirewoman (a-tīr'wụm'an), *n.*; *pl. attirewomen* (-wim'en). Same as *tirewoman*.

attiring (a-tīr'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of dressing or decking.—**2†.** Attire; dress; array.
Each tree in his best *attiring*.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Specifically—**3†.** A head-dress. *Halliwell.*—**4.** The attire of a stag.

attitle, *v. t.* [< ME. *attilen*, < OF. *atiteler*, later *attirer*, mod. F. *attirer*, < LL. *attitulare*, name, entitle, < L. *ad*, *to*, + LL. *titulare*, give a title, < L. *titulus*, title: see *title*. Cf. *entitle*.] To name; name after. *Gower.*

attitude (at'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *attitude*, < It. *attitudine*, attitude, aptness, < ML. *aptitudo* (*aptitudin-*), aptitude: see *aptitude*.] **1.** Posture or position of the body, or the manner in which its parts are disposed; expressive of posture or position as indicating emotion, purpose, etc., or as appropriate to the performance of some act.
The demon sits on his furious horse as heedlessly as if he were reposing on a chair. . . . The *attitude* of Faust, on the contrary, is the perfection of horsemanship.
Macaulay, Dryden.
There sat my lords,
Here sit they now, so that they vary not
In easier *attitude* than suits my haunch!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 227.

Hence—**2.** Any condition of things or relation of persons viewed as the expression of, or as affecting, feeling, opinion, intentions, etc.
England, though she occasionally assumed a menacing *attitude*, remained inactive. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

If we were to estimate the *attitude* of ecclesiastics to sovereigns by the language of Bossuet, we should suppose that they ascribed to them a direct Divine inspiration, and exalted the Imperial dignity to an extent that was before unknown. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 277.

To strike an attitude, to assume an emotional posture or pose in a theatrical manner; and so, to be affectedly or natural expression of feeling.—**Syn.** *Position*, *Pose*, etc. See *posture*.

attitudinal (at-i-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< *attitude* (*lt. attitudine*) + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to attitude.

attitudinarian (at'i-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *attitude* (*lt. attitudine*) + *-arian.*] One who studies or practises attitudes.
Attitudinarians and face-makers; these accompany every word with a peculiar grimace and gesture. *Cowper.*

attitudinarianism (at'i-tū-di-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The use of affected attitudes; insincerity of expression.

attitudinize, **attitudiniser**. See *attitudinize*, *attitudiniser*.

attitudinize (at-i-tū'di-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *attitudinized*, ppr. *attitudinizing*. [< *attitude* (*lt. attitudine*) + *-ize.*] **1.** To pose; strike or practise attitudes.
Marla, who is the most picturesque figure, was put to *attitudinize* at the harp. *Mrs. H. Ker*, Useless, ii.

2. To be affected in deportment or speech.
Also spelled *attitudinise*.

attitudinizer (at-i-tū'di-nī-zėr), *n.* One who poses, or strikes attitudes. Also spelled *attitudiniser*.

attle[1] (at'l), *n.* [Also written *atal*, *addle*, *adall*; origin uncertain; perhaps not connected with *addle*.] Filth, mud, mire; see *addle*, 3.] Dirt; filth; rubbish; specifically, the refuse or worthless rock which remains after the ore has been selected from the material obtained by mining; a term originally Cornish, but extensively used in other mining regions in both England and America.

attle[2] (at'l), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ettle*.

attole (a-tō'lē), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a favorite dish prepared from wheat, maize, and various other nutritious seeds, which are parched and finely powdered, and then made into a gruel with boiling water.

attollens (a-tol'enz), *ppr.* used as *n.*; pl. *attollentes* (at-o-len'tēz). [NL., < L. *attollens*, ppr.: see *attollent*.] In *anat.*, an attollent muscle; a levator. — **Attollens aurem**, a muscle which raises the ear, or tends to do so. — **Attollens oculi**, an old name of the superior rectus muscle of the eyeball.

attollent (a-tol'ent), *a.* and *n.* [L. *attollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *attollere*, lift up, raise, < *ad*, to, + *tollere*, lift, related to *tolerare*, bear: see *tolerate*.] I. *a.* Lifting up; raising: as, an *attollent* muscle.
II. *n.* In *anat.*, a muscle which raises part, as the ear; a levator; an attollens.

attollentes, *n.* Plural of *attollens*.

attonable, *a.* See *atonable*.

attonet, *adv.* See *atone*.

attorn (a-tėrn'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *attorne*, < OF. *atorner*, *atourner*, *aturner* (> ML. *attornare*), transfer into the power of another, < *a* (< L. *ad*), to, + *tourner*, *turner*, turn: see *turn*. Cf. *attorney*.] I. *trans.* **1.** To turn over to another; transfer; assign.—**2.** In *old Eng. law*, to turn or transfer, as homage or service, to a new possessor, and accept tenancy under him.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *feudal law*, to turn or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This was the act of tenants on the demesnes upon the alienation of the estate.
2. In modern law, to acknowledge being the tenant of one who was not the landlord originally, but claims to have become such.

attorney[1] (a-tėr'ni), *n.*; pl. *attorneys* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *attorny*, < ME. *atorne*, < OF. *atorne*, *atourne*, *aturney*, *aturne*, < OF. *atorne*, *atourne* (ML. *attornatus*), pp. of *atorner*, *aturner*, transfer into the power of another: see *attorn*.] **1.** One who is appointed by another to act in his place or stead; a proxy.
I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Do his embassage, rule his state, be his officer,
And will have no *attorney* but myself.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business in his behalf. *In fact*, sometimes called a *private attorney*, is an attorney authorized to make contracts and do other acts for his principal, out of court. For this purpose a written power is usually, but verbal authority is in general sufficient. For the performance of some suit, hearing, or trial, or for the sale, transfer of stock, etc., a formal power of attorney is necessary. An *attorney at law*, sometimes called *counsel* or *attorney*, is a person qualified to appear for another before a court of law to prosecute, defend, or manage the affairs of such other. The term was formerly applied especially to those practising before the supreme courts of common law, those practising in equity courts being called *solicitors*. Under the present English system, all persons practising before the supreme courts at Westminster are called *solicitors*. In England attorneys or solicitors do not argue in court in behalf of their clients, being the part of the *barristers* or *counsel*; their special functions may be defined to be: to advise clients on subject of their affairs and take necessary steps for defending them; to furnish counsel with the necessary materials to enable them to get up their pleadings; to practise conveyancing; to prepare legal deeds and instruments of all kinds; and generally to advise with and act for clients in all matters connected with law. An attorney, whether private or public, may be *special*, and limited to a particular act or acts, or he may be *general*, and authorized to do all acts that the position of a fully qualified lawyer may *attorney and counselor at law*, and then appears and pleads in person a cause in court, an attorney is termed *counsel*. In Scotland there is no class of practitioners of the law who take the name of attorney. See *attorney-at-law*, 3.
3. The general supervisor or manager of a plantation. [British West Indies.] — **district attorney.** See *district*.—**Scotch attorneys**, a name given in Jamaica to species of *Cassia*, woody vines which twine about the trunks of trees and strangle them.

attorney[1] (a-tėr'ni), *v. t.* [*attorney*[1], *n.*] **1.** To perform by proxy.
Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally *attorneyed*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

2. To employ as a proxy.
I am still
Attorneyed at your service.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

attorney[2] (a-tėr'ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *atturney*, < ME. *aturne*, < OF. *atiorner*, *atourner*, prop. fem. pp. (ML. "*attornata*) of *atourner*, *aturner*: see *attorn*, and cf. *attorney*[1].] The appointment of another to act in one's stead; the act of naming an attorney; now used only in the following: — **letter, warrant, or power of attorney**, an instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him, as to execute a deed, to collect rents or debts, to sell estates, etc.

attorney-general (a-tėr'ni-jen'e-ral), *n.*; pl. *attorneys-general*. [< *attorney*[1] + *general*, *a.*] **1.** The first ministerial law-officer of a state. He has general powers to act in all legal proceedings in which the state is a party, and is regarded as the official legal adviser of the executive. In England the attorney-general is specially appointed by letters patent. In the United States he is a member of the cabinet appointed by the President, has the general management of the departments of justice throughout the country, advises the President and departments on questions of law, and appears for the government in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. The individual States of the Union also have their attorneys-general. See *department*.
2. In England, the title of the king's (or queen's) attorney in the duchy of Lancaster and Cornwall and the county palatine of Durham. *N. E. D.*—**3.** Formerly, an attorney having general authority from his principal.

attorney-generalship (a-tėr'ni-jen'e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *attorney-general* + *-ship.*] The office of or term of service as attorney-general.

attorneyism (a-tėr'ni-izm), *n.* [< *attorney*[1] + *-ism.*] The practices of attorneys; the unscrupulous practices frequently attributed to attorneys or lawyers. *Imp. Dict.*

attorneyship (a-tėr'ni-ship), *n.* [< *attorney*[1] + *-ship.*] The office of an attorney, or the period during which the office is held; agency for another.
Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyship*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

attornment (a-tėrn'ment), *n.* [< OF. *atornement* (ML. *attornamentum*), < *atorner*: see *attorn* and *-ment*.] In *old Eng. law*, the act of a feudatory, vassal, or tenant, by which he consented, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transferred to him his homage and service; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge as his landlord one who was originally such, but claimed to have become such.
The necessity for *attornment* was done away with by 4 Anne, c. 16. *Duke*, Real Prop., Bk. III., ch. 2, § 27. (*N. E. D.*)

attour[1], *prep.* and *adv.* See *atour*[1].

attour[2], **atour**[2], *n.* [ME., also *atorn*, < OF. *atour*, older form *atourn*, *aturn*, dress, attire, < *a*(*d*)*ourner*, *atorner*, dress, prepare, same as *atorner*, *attorn*: see *attorn*.] Attire; dress; specifically, head-dress: as, "her rich *attour*," *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 877. *Cowper*.

attract (a-trakt'), *v.* [< L. *attractus*, pp. of *attrahere*, draw to, attract, < *ad*, to, + *trahere*, draw: see *trait*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw in to, or toward by direct mechanical agency or action of any kind.—**2.** To draw to or toward (itself) by some occult or unlocal force; cause to gravitate toward or cohere with.
It is a universal physical law that every particle of the universe *attracts* every other particle with a force. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 1.

3. To draw by other than physical influence; invite or allure; win: as, to *attract* attention; to *attract* admirers.
Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love. *Milton*, P. L., x. 152.
At sea, everything that breaks the monotony of the surrounding waters *attracts* attention.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 19.
=**Syn. 3.** To entice, fascinate, charm, captivate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To possess or exert the power of attraction: as, it is a property of matter to *attract*.—**2.** Relatively, to be attractive or winning: as, his manners are calculated to *attract*.

attract (a-trakt'), *n.* [< *attract*, *v.*] Attraction; in plural, attractive qualities; charms.
What magical *attracts* and graces!
Beaumont and *Fletcher*, Bloddius, III. i. 1037.

attractability (a-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *attractable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction.
Thou wilt not find a corpuscle destitute of that natural *attractability*. *Sir W. Jones*, Asiatic Researches, IV. 178.

attractable (a-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [< *attract* + *-able*.] Capable of being attracted; subject to attraction.

attracter (a-trak'tėr), *n.* One who or that which attracts. Also spelled *attractor*.

attractic, **attractical**† (a-trak'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *attract* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Having power to attract; attractive.
Some stones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray*, Works of Creation (1714), p. 93.

attractile (a-trak'til), *a.* [< *attract* + *-ile*.] Having the power to attract; attractive.

attractingly (a-trak'ting-li), *adv.* By way of attraction; so as to attract.

attraction (a-trak'shon), *n.* [= F. *attraction*, < L. *attractio(n-)*, < *attrahere*, attract: see *attract*.] **1.** The act, power, or property of attracting. Specifically—(*a*) In *physics*, the force through which particles of matter are attracted or drawn toward one another; a component acceleration of particles

toward one another, according to their distance. Such attraction is a mutual action which in some form all bodies, whether at rest or in motion, exert upon one another. The attractive force with which the atoms of different bodies in certain cases tend to unite, so as to form a new body or bodies is called *chemical affinity*; that which binds together the molecules of the same body is called *cohesion*; those of different kinds, *adhesion*. Connected with the last-named forces is *capillary attraction*, by which liquids tend to rise in fine tubes or small interstices of porous bodies. In all the cases mentioned the forces act only through very small distances. When bodies tend to come together from sensible distances, the force being directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them the attraction is called *gravitation*, as when the earth attracts and is attracted by a falling body, or attracts and is attracted by the moon, etc.: or *magnetism*, as when exerted between the unlike poles of a magnet; or *electricity*, as when dissimilarly electrified bodies attract one another. See *angling, chemical, cohesion, electricity, gravitation, magnetism.* (b) The power or act of alluring, winning, or engaging; allurement; enticement: as, the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. *Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.*

2. That which attracts feeling or desire; a charm; an allurement.

She, questionless, with her sweet harmony,
And other chosen *attractions*, would allure. *Shak., Pericles, v. 1.*

It is probable that pollen was aboriginally the sole *attraction* to insects. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 602.*

Center of attraction. See *center*. — **Heterogeneous attraction.** See *heterogeneous*. — **Molecular attraction.** See *molecular*. = **Syn. 2.** Attractiveness, fascination, seductiveness.

attractionally (a-trak'shon-ăl-i), *adv.* By means of attraction.

The advance and retreat of the water react *attractionally* upon the plummet in a very marked degree. *The American*, VI. 172.

attractive (a-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *attractif*, -*ive*, = It. *attrattivo*, < L. as if **attractivus*: see *attract* and -*ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power or faculty of drawing in, to, or toward by mechanical agency or action.—**2.** Having the quality of attracting by inherent force; causing to gravitate to or toward: as, the *attractive* force of bodies.

A repulsive force is positive; an *attractive*, which diminishes the distance between two masses, is negative.
J. Dandelin, Prin. of Physics, p. 165.

3. Having the power of charming or alluring by agreeable qualities; inviting; engaging; enticing.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For softness she and sweet *attractive* grace. *Milton, P. L., iv. 298.*

For hers was one of those *attractive* faces,
That when you gaze upon them, never fail
To bid you look again. *Hallock, Fanny.*

II. *n.* That which draws or incites; allurement; charm.

The dressing
Is a most rash *attractive*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

The gospel speaks nothing but *attractives* and invitations. *South, Sermons.*

attractively (a-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In an attractive manner; with the power of attracting or drawing to: as, to smile *attractively*.

attractiveness (a-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being attractive or engaging.

The same *attractiveness* in riches. *South, Sermons, VII. xiv.*

attractivity (a-trak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *attractive* + *-ity*.] Attractive power or influence.

attractor, *n.* See *attracter*.

attrahens (at'ra-henz), *ppr.*, used also as *n.*; pl. *attrahentes* (at-ra-hen'tēz). [NL., < L. *attrahens*, ppr.: see *attrahent*.] In *anat.*, drawing forward, or that which draws forward; attrahent: the opposite of *retrahens*. Used in the phrase *attrahens aurem*, the name of a small muscle whose action tends to draw the ear forward.

attrahent (at'ra-hent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *attrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *attrahere*, attract: see *attract*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Drawing to; attracting.—**2.** In *anat.*, same as *attrahens*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which draws to or attracts, as a magnet. *Glanville.*—**2.** In *med.*, an application that attracts fluids to the part where it is applied, as a blister or a rubefacient; an epispastic.

attrahentes, *n.* Plural of *attrahens*.

attrap[1] (a-trap'), *v. t.* [< F. *attraper*, OF. *atraper*, trap, insnare, < *a* (< L. *ad*) + *trappe*, trap: see *trap*[1].] To insnare.

He [Richard III.] was not *attrapped* either with net or snare. *Grafton*, Hen. VII., an. 17.

attrap[2] (a-trap'), *v. t.* [< *at*-[2] + *trap*[3], *v.*] To furnish with trappings; deck.

For all his armour was like salvage weed
With woody mosse bedight, and all his steed
With oaken leaves *attrapt*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 39.*

attractation† (at-rek-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *attractatio(n-)*, < *attrectare*, handle, pp. *attrectatus*, < *ad*, to, + *tractare*, handle, freq. of *trahere*, pp. *tractus*, draw. Cf. *attract*.] A touching; a handling; frequent manipulation.

attrectation† (at-rek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *attrite* + *-able*.] Capable of being or liable to be ascribed, imputed, or attributed; ascribable; imputable: as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

Hibernation, although a result of cold, is not its immediate consequence, but is due to the want and deprivation of food and other essentials which extreme cold occasions.
Sir J. R. Tennent, Ceylon, ii. 4.

attribute (a-trib'ūt), *v. t.* and *pp.* [< *attribuere*, pp. *attributus*, < *ad*, to, + *tribuere*, give, assign, bestow: see *tribute*.] To ascribe; impute; consider as belonging or as due; assign.

The merit of service is seldom *attributed* to the true and exact performer. *Shak., All's Well, iii. 6.*

Narrow views of religion tend to *attribute* to God an arbitrary and capricious action, not in harmony with either science or the Bible. *Dawson, Origin of the Bible, p. 12.*

He does not hesitate to *attribute* the disease from which they suffered to those depressing moral influences to which they were subjected. *G. P. Fisher*, Hist. Vol. of Life, p. 2.

The burning of New York was generally *attributed* to New England incendiaries. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

attribute (at'ri-būt), *n.* [< *attribute*, *v.*] **1.** That which is ascribed, imputed, or attributed; a quality, or appurtenance to a person or thing, or they may connect different things together with its cause. *Bacon*
is the weakest. *Attribute* is stronger; as, to *attribute* conscience to God; to *impute* sloth to incompetence. *Ascribe*, being most manifestly figurative, is the strongest and most common; it is rarely used in a bad sense. That which is *imputed* in the first sense named is generally but not always bad: as, to *impute* folly to a man. To *impute* anything good seems an archaic mode of expression. *Imputable* is not very common in the second sense: as, to *impute* one's troubles to folly. See *quality*. = **2.** Theological meaning of *imputed*, that of laying to a person's account something good or bad which does not belong to him, has affected but little the popular use of the word. That which is *attributed* to a man is not always to his credit: as, "His angels he *charged* with folly." Job iv. 18; *I charged* it to their youth and inexperience." Shak., Cor. v. 6. And in another connection, on account of its connection with legal processes, etc.

The singular excellence to which eloquence attained at Athens is to be mainly *attributed* to the influence which it exerted there. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

I have never yet encountered that bitter spirit of bigotry which is so frequently *imputed* to the nonconformist. *E. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 24.

The sails, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to latvitate than acid. *Boyle*, Colours.

I desire that what I have said may not be *imputed* to the circumstance I am a private person, and do not write by their direction. *Franklin*, Life, p. 287.

What you have *charg'd* me with, that have I done,
And more, much more. *Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

attribute (at'ri-būt), *n.* [< L. *attributum*, predicate, attribute, lit. what is ascribed, neut. of *attributus*, pp. of *attribuere*, ascribe, attribute: see *attribute*, *v.*, 1.] **1.** In *logic*, that which is predicated or affirmed of a subject; a predicate; an accident.

A predicate, the exact limits of which are not determined, cannot be known and determined a subject. It may be called an *attribute*, and conveys not the whole nature of the subject, but some quality belonging to it.
Alex. Thomson, Laws of Thought, p. 130.

The term *attribute* simply directs the attention to the fact that we attribute to, or affirm of, being something that we distinguish from itself.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 642.

2. A character inseparable from its subject.

By this word *attribute* is meant something which is immediately inseparable from the essence of its subject, or that which constitutes it, and which is thus opposed to mode. *Descartes.*

These necessary marks belong to things as reasons of other marks of the same things, others as consequences of other marks. . . . The latter are called *attributes*.
Kant.

3. A characteristic or distinguishing mark; essential property; quality: as, justice is a divine attribute; wisdom and goodness are his *attributes*.

Serv. . . . with him the mortal Venus, the heart-blood of beauty, love's invisible soul.
Pers. Who, my cousin Iachimo?
Serv. No, sir, Helen: could you not find out that by her *attributes*? *Shak., T. and C., iii. 1.*

The term *attribute* is a word properly convertible with *quality*, for every *quality* is an *attribute*, and every *attribute* is a *quality*; but custom has introduced a certain distinction in their application. *Attribute* is considered as a word of loftier significance, and is, therefore, conventionally limited to qualities of a higher application. Thus, for example, it would be felt as indecorous to speak of the *qualities* of God, and as ridiculous to talk of the *attributes* of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., I. 151.

4. In the *fine arts*, a symbol of office, character, or personality: thus, the eagle is the *attribute* of Jupiter.

The ladder is a striking *attribute* for the patriarch Jacob, and the harp for King David. *Fairholt.*

Persephone is recognised by the lofty modius, or cornmeasure, on her head, the *attribute* of the Chthonian deities. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 87.

5. Reputation; honor.

Much *attribute* he hath: and much the reason
Why we ascribe it to him. *Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.*

6. In *gram.*, an attributive word; a word denoting an attribute. — **Symbolical attributes.** See *symbolical*. = **Syn. 1–3.** *Property, Characteristic*, etc. See *quality*.

attribution (at-ri-bū'shon), *n.* [= F. *attribution*, < L. *attributio(n-)*, < *attribuere*, attribute: see *attribute*, *v.*] The act of attributing, in any sense; ascription.

His (God's) relative personality is shadowed forth by the *attribution* to him of love, anger, and other human feelings and sentiments. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 12.

2. That which is ascribed; attribute.

If speaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery,
Such *attribution* should the Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp
Should go so general current through the world.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

3. Authority or function granted, as to a ruler, minister, or court.

It is not desirable that to the ever-growing *attributions* of the government so delicate a function should be superadded. *J. S. Mill.*

attributive (a-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *attributif*, < L. as if **attributivus*, < *attributus*: see *attribute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the character of attribution: as, the *attributive* use or relation of certain words; *attributive* qualities or insight; an *attributive* judgment (in logic).—**2.** In *gram.*, pertaining to or expressing an attribute; used (as a word) in direct description or predication: as, a *bad* pen, a *burning* house, a *ruined* man. An attributive word is to be distinguished from a *predicative*; as, the pen is bad; the man is *ruined*; the house is *burning*: as, the pen, bad as it is, might be worse; this man, *ruined* by another's misconduct, is in misery. All adjective words, as proper adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles, may be used attributively: as, a *wise* man; a *gold* ring; my *hunter* friend; the young *soldier-boy*. The relation of an adverb to the adjective qualified by it is also by some called attributive.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word expressing an attribute; an adjective, or even a phrase or clause performing the function of an adjective, which describes a noun without being part of the assertion or predication made about it.

attributively (a-trib'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In an attributive manner; specifically, in *gram.*, as attribute or attributive; in direct ascription of quality or description without predication.

attrist† (a-trist'), *v. t.* [< F. *attrister*, sadden, < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *triste*, < L. *tristis*, sad.] To grieve; sadden.

How then could I write when it was impossible but to *attrist* you? when I could speak of nothing but unparalleled horrors. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 425.

attrite (a-trit'), *a.* [< L. *attritus*, pp. of *atterere*, rub away, wear, < *ad*, to, + *terere*, rub: see *trite*.] **1.** Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton*, on Def. Ans. — **2.** Imperfectly contrite or repentant. See *attrition*, 3.

He that was *attrite* being, by virtue of this (the priest's) absolution, made contrite and justified.
Abp. Usher, Ans. to a Jesuit, v.

attriteness† (a-trit'nes), *n.* The state of being attrite; the state of being much worn.

attrition (a-trish'on), *n.* [= F. *attrition* = Sp. *atricion* = Pg., It. *attrição*, < L. *attritio(n-)*, a rubbing, < L. *attritus*, pp. of *atterere*, rub: see *attrite*.] **1.** The rubbing of one thing against another; mutual friction: as, the abrasion of coins by *attrition*.—**2.** The act of wearing away by rubbing; the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction; abrasion.

The change in the element is effected by the *attrition* of the inward stomach and abscident humor assisted with heat. *Brookhurst*, Alimenta.

These were people trained by *attrition* with many influences. *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 118.

3. In *theol.*, imperfect contrition or repentance, with real detestation of sin, and a true purpose of amendment, arising from those supernatural motives of faith which are lower than charity, or the true love of God for his own infinite perfections. Such motives are a love of justice for its own sake, the intrinsic shamefulness of sin, the fear of divine punishment, etc. *Attrition* results sin only when completed by the grace conferred through sacramental absolution. See *contrition*.

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attrition

Attrition by virtue of the keys is made contrition.
Quoted in *Arp. Usher's* Ans. to a Jesuit, v.

attrition-mill (a-trish'ŏn-mil), *n.* A mill, usually centrifugal, in which grain is pulverized by the mutual attrition of its particles, and by frictional contact with the sides.

attritus (a-tri'tus), *n.* [L., a rubbing on, an inflammation caused by rubbing, *< attritus*, pp. of *atterere*: see *attrite*. For the sense here given, cf. *detritus*.] Matter reduced to powder by attrition; *Curiqie*.

attry, *a.* See *attery*.

attune (a-tūn'), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *attuned*, ppr. *attuning*. [*< at-*[3] + *tune*, q. v.] 1. To tune or put in tune; adjust to harmony of sound; make accordant: as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.

And tongues, *attuned* to curses, roar'd applause.
Crabbe, The Borough.

2. Figuratively, to arrange fitly; make accordant; bring into harmony: as, to *attune* our aims to the divine will.

The landscape around . . . was one to *attune* their souls to holy musings. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 5.
The songster was tuneful, . . .
Though my ear was *attuned*, the charm was lurdy.
The Century, XXVII. 776.

3. To make musical. [Rare.]

Vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 205.

attune (a-tūn'), *n.* [*< attune, v.*] Harmony of sounds; accord. *Mrs. Browning.*

attunement (a-tūn'ment), *n.* [*attune* + *-ment.*] The act of attuning. *Pollok.*

atturn, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *attorn*.

atturney, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *attorney*.

Attus (at'us), *n.* [NL.: cf. *Attis*.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Attidæ*.—2. A genus of hemipterous insects.

attypic, attypical (a-tip'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< at-*[3] + *type*, *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of the particular character acquired, or in process of acquisition, by specialization, from a more generalized type, as from a prototype or archetype; opposed to *atypical*.

Atypical characters are those to the acquisition of which, as a matter of fact, we have had a long journey to a specialized condition, tend.
Cope, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XX. 293.

attypically (a-tip'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an attypic manner.

atumble (a-tum'bl), *prep. phr. as adv.* [*< a*[3] + *tumble*.] In a tumbling manner.

atus[1], [L. *-atus*, fem. *-ata*, neut. *-atum*; see *-ate*.] A Latin termination, the original of *-ate*, *-ade*, *-ee*[1], *-ey*, and *-y*[6], a mark of perfect participles of the Latin first conjugation, and of adjectives similarly formed. It occurs frequently in New Latin specific names in botany, zoölogy, etc.

-atus[2]. [L. *-atus* (*-at-us*), in nouns of the 4th declension, *-ūs*, pp. stem (see *-ate*[1]), + stem vowel *-u-*. The Eng. form of this suffix is *-ate*, see *-ate*[3].] A termination of Latin nouns, many of which have been adopted unaltered in English, as *apparatus*, *æthatus*, *flatus*, etc., such nouns, if they have a plural, retain the Latin form (*i. -ātūs*), as *apparatus*, or, rarely, take an English plural, as *apparatuses*.

atwain[1] (a-twān'), *adv.* [*< ME. atwayne, a-twayne*; *< at*[3] + *twain*. Cf. *atwin* and *atwo*.] In twain; asunder.

A fickle maid full pale,
Tearing of papers, breaking rings *a-twain*,
Storming her world with sorrow's wind and rain.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 6

atweel (at-wēl'). [Sc., appar. contr. from *I wat weel*, I know well: *wat* = E. *wot*; *weel* = E. *well*.] I wot well. [Scotch.]

Atweel I will tell him. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxix.

atween (a-twēn'), *prep.* and *adv.* [*< ME. atweene, atweone*; *< a-* + *tween*, equiv. to *between*, q. v.] Between; in or into an intervening space. [Old English and Scotch.]

But he, right well aware, his rage to ward
Did cast his shield *atweene*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 30.

atwin, *adv.* [ME., also *ateinne*; *< a*[3] + *twin*. Cf. *atwain*.] Apart; asunder.

Thy wif and thou most hangen *a-twinne*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 403.

atwirl (a-twėrl'), *prep. phr. as adv.* or *a.* [*< a*[3] + *twirl*.] In a twirl; twirling.

Goody Cole
Sat by her door with her wheel *atwirl*.
Whittier, The Wreck of Rivermouth.

atwist (a-twist'), *prep. phr. as adv.* or *a.* [*< a*[3] + *twist*, n.] Awry; distorted; tangled. [Rare.]

atwixt, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *attwixe*, *ME. atwixten*, *AS. ætwixtan*, *< æt*, at, + *wixtan*, blunge: see *wixle*. Hence by aphæresis mod. E. *twixt*.] To blame; reproach; twit.

atwitter (a-twit'ėr), *prep. phr. as adv.* or *a.* [*< a*[3] + *twitter*.] In a twitter.

atwixt, atwixten, atwixtt, *prep.* [ME. *atwix, atwixen, atwixe, atwixt*, etc.; *< a-* + *-twixen, twixt*; equiv. to *betwixen, betwixt*, q. v.] Betwixt; between.

Atwixen some and see. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 868.

atwo, *adv.* [ME., *< AS. on twá, on tú*: see *a*[3] and *two*.] In two.

An axe to smite the cord *atwo*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 383.

Atwood's machine. See *machine*.

atypic (a-tip'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἀ-* priv. + *τύπος*, type.] + *-ic*: see *a*-[18] and *typic*.] 1. Having no distinct typical character; not typical; not conformable to the type.—2. Producing a loss of typical characters. *Dana.*

atypical (a-tip'i-kal), *a.* [*< atypic* + *-al*.] Same as *atypic*.

atypically (a-tip'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an atypic manner.

Atypus (at'i-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἀτυπος*, conforming to *τύπος*, type: see *type*.] 1. A genus of spiders, of the family *Theraphosidæ* or *Mygalidæ*, having six arachnidian spinnulæ or mammillæ. *A. piceus* is a European species which digs a hole in the ground and lines it with silk. Other species with some authors given name to a subfamily *Atypinæ*.

Atypus piceus. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

2. A genus of fishes, now called *Atypichthys*. *Günther*, 1860.

au[1], [*< ME. au, aw, or a* before a guttural, nasal, or *l* (*ag., ak, al* (*aul*), etc.), of AS. or OF. or L. origin.] A common English digraph representing generally the sound of "broad a" (ā), but often also ŏ. It occurs only exceptionally, and by conformation with Romance analogies, in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as in *aught*, *taught*, *daughter*, *haulm* or *halm*, *haunch* and *haunt*, *saunter*, a variant, usually, with *au*, as in *haul*, *haul*, etc., for *haul*, *haul*; etc.). In words of Old French (and ultimately Latin) origin it represents an original *al*, *au*, or *aul* followed by a guttural, as *fault*, *assault*, etc., or a before a nasal, as in *aunt*, *launch*, *launch*, etc. (but in most such words now usually simplified to *a*, as in *grand*, *grand*, *lance*, etc.). It is frequently of Latin origin, as in *audit*, *cause*, *laud*, etc., of Greek origin, as in *caustic*. In words from recent French it may have the present sound (ō), as in *hauteur*, *au fait*, etc. In words of German and usually of other foreign origin, it has its analytical value (a + u), corresponding to English *ou* in *sour*, as in *sauerkraut*, *Faust*, *Faustrecht*, etc. In *haul* and *sauerkraut* used almost indifferently; but now *au* is never final in English words, and is rarely medial, except in a few familiar words, as in *haunt*, *haul*, but regularly final, as in *law*, *saw*, *awful*, etc.

au[2] (ō), [F., *< OF. au, o, ou*, earlier *al*, contr. of *a le* = Sp. Pg. *al* = It. *al*, *all'*, *allo*, *alla*, *l'*, *lo*, *la*, *allow* (m.) or *all'* (f.) = Wall. *al*, *lu*, with acc. of *aller*, that, in Rom. the def. art. 'the.' The corresp. fem. is *à la*, q. v.] To the: at the; with the: the form of the (*le*), definite article, occurring in some phrases frequently used in English, as *au fait*, *au feu*, *au revoir*, etc.

Au. The chemical symbol of gold (L., *aurum*).

aubade (ō-bād'), *n.* [F., *< aube*, dawn (*L. alba*, fem. of *albus*, white; cf. *aube* = *albā*), after Sp. *albada*, *albada*, *< alba*, dawn: see *alb*.] 1. In troubadour poetry, a song or piece to be performed in the open air in the early morning, usually addressed to some special person; a musical announcement of dawn. See *serenade*.

There he lingered till the crowing cock,
The Alectryon of the Greek, awoke the flock,
Sang his *aubade* with lusty voice and clear.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Emma and Eginhard.

2. In *modern music*, a rarely used title for a short instrumental composition in lyric style.

aubain (ō-bān'; F. pron. ō-ban'), *n.* [F., OL. *albanus*, an alien, *< L. alibi*, elsewhere, + *-anus*; see *alibi*.] A non-naturalized foreigner, subject to the right of aubaine. *N. E. D.*

aubaine (ō-bān'), *n.* [F., *< aubain*: see *aubain*.] Succession to the goods of a stranger not naturalized. The *droit d'aubaine* in France was a right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his realm, who was alienated in the place of the heirs. This right was abolished in 1819.

aube, *n.* [F., OL. *alba*, alb: see *alb*.] Obsolete form of *alb*. *Fuller.*

auberge (ō'bėrj; F. pron. ō-bėrzh'), *n.* [F., *< OF. auberge* (= Pr. *albere* = Sp. *albergue* = It. *albergo*, an Inn), earlier *helberge*, orig. *herbergo*, a military station, < MHG. *herberge*, OHG. *heriberga*, a camp, lodging, G. *herberge*, an inn: see *harbinger* and *herbergage*.] An inn. *Beau. and Fl.*

aubergine (ō'bėr-jēn'; F. pron. ō-bėr-zhēn'), *n.* [F., dim. of *auberge*, *alberge*, a kind of peach, < Sp. *albérchiga*, *albérchiga* (= Pg. *alperche*), a peach, < Ar. *al*, the, + *perzaq*, *perzaq*, *prisco* = Pg. *pecego* = F. *pêche* (> E. *peach*), < L. *persicum*: see *peach*[1]. The Sp. forms touch those of *apricot*: see *apricock*.] The fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*; the brinjal.

aubergist, aubergiste (ō'bėr-jist; F. pron. ō-bėr-zhēst'), *n.* [F. *aubergiste*, inn-keeper, < *auberge*: see *auberge*.] The keeper of an auberge; an inn-keeper; a tavern-keeper; a landlord or landlady: as, "the *aubergiste* at Terni," *Smollett.*

aubin (ō-ban'), *n.* [F., *< OF. haubin, hobin*, an ambling nag: see *hobby*.] In the *manege*, a kind of broken gait, between an amble and a gallop, commonly called a "Canterbury gallop," and accounted a defect.

auburn (â'bėrn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *auborn*, *abourne* (also *abrown*, *abrone*, *abrune*, simulating *brown*), < ME. *auburne*, *aubarne* (defined "white"), < L. *alburnus*, in Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *auborne*, *alborne*, L. *alburnus*, auburn, < ML. *alburnus*, whitish, < L. *albus*, white. Cf. *alburn*, *alburnum*.] I. *a.* Originally, whitish or yellowish-colored; now, reddish-brown: generally applied to hair.

That whitish colour of a woman's hair called an *auburn* colour. *Pierce.*

II. *n.* An auburn color.

He's white-haired,
Not wanton white, but auburn, burnish'd brown,
Next to an auburn.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

A. U. C. Abbreviation of Latin *ab urbe condita* or *anno urbis conditæ* (which see).

Auchenia (â-kē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *αὐχήν*, neck.] A name for the long neck of the llauna.] A genus of ruminants, of the family *Camelidæ*, representing in the new world the camels of the old, but having no hump. The genus includes four important and well-known quadrupeds indigenous to South America, namely, the llama (*A. lama*), the guanaco, the alpaca (*A. pacos*), and the vicugna (*A. vicugna*). The second of these is by some supposed to be the wild stock of the llama, which is now known only in domestication. See cuts under *alpaca*, *guanaco*, *llama*, and *vicugna*.

auchenium (â-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *auchenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *αὐχήν*, neck.] In *ornith.*, the lower back part of the neck, between the scapulæ and just below the nape. *Illiger*; *Sundevall.* [Little used.]

Auchenorhynchi (â-kē-nō-ring'ki), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐχήν*, neck, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A group of hemipterous insects: synonymous with *Homoptera*.

auchlet (âch'let), *n.* [Sc., < *auch*[1], *n.* E. *eight*, + *lot*, part. Cf. *firlot*.] In Scotland, a measure equal to the eighth part of a boll.

auch[1] (âch), *n.* Same as *aught*[2]. [Scotch.]

auch[2] (âch), *a.* and *n.* Same as *aught*[1]. [Scotch.]

au courant (ō kö-ron'). [F.: *au*, with the (see *au*[2]); *courant*, current (see *courant*, *current*).] Literally, in the current, that is, of events; well informed in regard to any event or subject.

auctificial, *a.* Same as *auctific*. *Coles.*

auction (âk'shon), *n.* [L. *auctio(n-)*, an increasing, a sale by auction, < *augere*, pp. *auctus*, increase, + E. *-ion*: see *v.*] 1. The act of increasing; increase; growth. *Bailey.*—2. A public sale in which each bidder offers an increase on the previous bid, the highest bidder becoming the purchaser. Called in Scotland a *roup*. Goods may be said to be sold either *at* or by auction, the former use prevailing in the United States and the latter in Great Britain.

The old books would have been worth nothing at an *auction*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

3†. The property or goods put up for sale at auction.

Ask you why Phrynè the whole *auction* buys?
Phrynè forbears a general excise.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 139.

Auction by inch of candle, an old method of selling by auction, still sometimes practised, in which a small piece of candle is lighted at the beginning of a sale, and the highest bid made before the wick fails is successful.—**Dutch auction.** See *Dutch*.

audition (âk'shŏn), *v. t.* [< *auction*, *n.*] To sell by auction: commonly used with *off*.

A catalogue deals with articles to be *auctioned*.
The American, V11. 134.

auctionary (âk'shŏn-ê-ri), *a.* [< L. *auctionarius*, < *auctio(n-)*, an auction. Cf. *auctioneer*.] Pertaining or relating to an auction or public sale.

With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vii.

auctioneer (âk-shŏn-ēr'), *n.* [*auction* + *-eer*. Cf. L. *auctionarius*, under *auctionary*.] One whose business is to offer goods or property for sale by auction; the crier who calls for bids and strikes the hammer at an auction; a person licensed to dispose of goods or property by public sale to the highest bidder.

auctioneer (âk-shŏn-ēr'), *v. t.* [*auctioneer*, *n.*] To sell by auction.

Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon awhile,
Then advertis'd, and *auctioneer'd* away.
Cowper, Task, iii. 756.

auction-pitch (âk'shŏn-pich), *n.* See *pitch*1.

auction-pool (âk'shŏn-pōl), *n.* In betting, a pool in which the highest bidder has the first choice, the second, third, etc., choices being then sold, and the remainder, comprising those most unlikely to win, being "thumbed" and sold as "the field," the winner taking the entire pool thus formed.

auctive (âk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *auctus*, pp. of *augere*, increase (see *auction*), + *-ive*.] Increasing; serving to increase. *Coles*, 1717.

auctory, *n.* An obsolete form of *author*.

auctorial (âk-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *auctor* (see *author*) + *-ial*. Cf. *authorial*.] Of or pertaining to an author.

There is here than people think in the gratification of the *auctorial* ego, and the reflection that good writing will be handsomely placed before the public.
The Century.

auctours, *n.* An obsolete form of *author*. *Chaucer*.

aucuba (â-kū'bâ), *n.* [NL., prob. < Jap. *aoki*, green, + *ba* = *ha*, a leaf.] 1. A shrub of the genus *Aucuba*.—2. [cap.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cornaceæ*, consisting of six species from eastern Asia. They are branching shrubs, with smooth opposite leaves and small unisexual flowers. *A. Japonica* has long been in cultivation, and is valued for its mass of glossy leathery green leaves, mottled with yellow, and coral-red berries.

aucupate (â'kū-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aucupated*, ppr. *aucupating*. [< L. *aucupatus*, pp. of *aucupare*, go bird-catching, < *aucup* (*aucr-*), a bird-catcher, contr. of **aviceps*, < *avis*, a bird (see *Aves*), + *capere*, take: see *capable*.] Literally, to go bird-catching; figuratively, to lie in wait for; hunt after; gain by craft.

To *aucupate* benefices by cajoling the Patrons.
Gentleman's Mag., Ch. Ch. (*N. E. D.*)

aucupation† (â-kū-pā'shŏn), *n.* [L. *aucupatio(n-)*, < *aucupari*: see *aucupate*.] 1. The art or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. *Bacon*.—2. Hunting in general. *Baldwin*.

aud (âd), *a.* [Cf. *auld*.] A dialectal form of *old*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

audacious (â-dā'shus), *a.* [< F. *audacieux*, < *audace*, boldness, < L. *audacia*, boldness, < *audax* (*audac-*), bold, < *audere*, be bold, dare.] 1. Bold-daring; spirited; adventurous. [Irreprob.]

She that shall be my wife, must be accomplished with courtly and *audacious* ornaments.
Jonson, Epicœne, II. 3.

Her sparkling eyes with manly vigour shone,
Big was her voice, *audacious* was her tone.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Flight and Ianthe.

Since the day when Martin Luther posted his *audacious* heresies on the church door at Wittenberg, a great change has come over men's minds. J. *Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 289.

2. Unrestrained by law, religion, or propriety; characterized by contempt or defiance of the principles of law or morality; presumptuously wicked; shameless; insolent; impudent: as, an *audacious* traitor; an *audacious* calumny; "*audacious* cruelty," *Shak.*, Jul. Cæs., IV., iv. 3.

=Syn. 1. Intrepid, foolhardy, rash. — 2. Shameless, unabashed, presumptuous.

audaciously (â-dā'shus-li), *adv.* In an audacious manner; with excess of boldness or insolence.

The strongest, the best, the most *audaciously* independent of us, will be conscious, as age assaults us, of our weakness and helplessness.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 260.

audaciousness (â-dā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being audacious; boldness; reckless daring; impudence; audacity.

audacity (â-das'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *audacities* (-tiz). [< ME. *audacite*, < L. as if **audacita*(*t-*)*s*, boldness, < *audax* (*audac-*), bold: see *audacious*.] 1. Boldness; daring; confidence; intrepidity.

The freedom and *audacity* necessary in the commerce of men.
Tatler.

No Homer sang these Norse sea-kings; but Agamemnon's was a small *audacity*, and of small fruit in the world to some of them — to Rolf's of Normandy for instance.
Carlyle.

2. Reckless daring; venturesomeness.

A touch of *audacity*, altogether short of effrontery, and for less approaching to vulgarity, gave as it were a wildness to all that she did.
Scott, The Abbot, iv.

3. Audaciousness; presumptuous impudence; effrontery: in a bad sense, and often implying a contempt of law or moral restraint: as, "arrogant *audacity*," *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, vii.—4. An audacious person or act. [Rare.]=Syn. 2. Hardihood.—3. Presumption, coolness.

Audian (â'di-an), *n.* A follower of Audius or Audiæus, a Syrian Quartodeciman, who, in the fourth century founded a sect holding anthropomorphitic views, and was irregularly ordained a bishop.

Audianism (â'di-an-izm), *n.* The peculiar doctrinal system of Audius and the Audians. In addition to strict asceticism, it consisted mainly in a literal interpretation of Gen. i. 26, 27, reasoning from the constitution of man to the nature of God.

audibility (â-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *audible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being audible.

The note itself is possibly too feeble for *audibility*.
Nature, May, 1882, Mag., II. 92.

audible (â'di-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *audibilis*, that may be heard, < L. *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] I. *a.* Capable of being heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard: as, an *audible* voice or whisper.

To man's ears not *audible*. *Sir T. More.*

Even then only when speech which has held its own against so many governments, seance dared to utter an *audible* murmur.
Edin. Rev., Bibl. Eng., I.

II.† *n.* That which may be heard.

Visibles are swiftlier carried to the sense than *audibles*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 273.

audibleness (â'di-bl-nes), *n.* Audibility.

audibly (â'di-bli), *adv.* In an audible manner; so as to be heard.

audience (â'di-ens), *n.* [< ME. *audience*, < OF. *audience* (vernacularly *oiance*), mod. F. *audience* = Sp. *audiencia* = It. *audienza*, *audiencia*, < L. *audientia*, attention, hearing, < *audient*(*e*-)*s*, ppr. of *audire*, hear: see *audient*.] 1. The act or state of hearing or attending to words or sounds; the act of listening.

Drew *audience*, and attention still as night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 306.

2. Liberty or opportunity of being heard; liberty or opportunity of speaking with or before, as before an assembly or a court of law; specifically, admission of an ambassador, envoy, or other appliant to a formal interview with a sovereign or other high officer of government.

Were it treason to give men pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified?
Hooker.

That day Sir Lancelot at the palace craved *Audience* of Guinevere.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. A hearing; an interview or conference.

This conversation was not ended under five *audiences*, each of several hours.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 6.

4. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit *audience* find, though few.
Milton, P. L., vii. 31.

5. [Sp. *audiencia*, commonly used in English writing without translation.] In Spain and Spanish countries, a name given to certain courts, also collectively to certain law-officers appointed to institute a judicial inquiry.

Among those of the former class are the president, oidors, with the members of the *audience*, and the civil authorities in Granada.
Prescott.

6. In English law, an abbreviation for *audience-court* (which see).—Syn. 4. See *spectator*.

audience-chamber (â'di-ens-chām'bėr), *n.* An apartment where an audience or a formal meeting.

audience-court (â'di-ens-kōrt), *n.* An ecclesiastical court, now disused, held by the archbishops of Canterbury and York or by auditors in their behalf. That held by the Archbishop of Canterbury had equal authority with the Court of Arches, though of less dignity, and is now merged in it.

audiencia (Sp. pron. ou-dē-en-thē'â), *n.* Sp.] See *audience*, 5.

audiendo et terminando (â-di-en'dō et tėr-mi-nan'dō). [ML., for hearing and deciding; dat. ger. of L. *audire*, hear (see *audient*), and of *terminare*, end, decide (see *terminate*). Cf. *oyer and terminer*, under *oyer*.] In *law*, a writ or commission to certain persons for appeasing and punishing any insurrection or great riot.

audient (â'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *audient*(*e*-)*s*, ppr. of *audire*, < L. *audire* = Sp. *oir* = Pg. *ouvir* = Pr. *auzir* = OF. *odir*, *oir* (AF. *oyer*, > E. *oyer*, q. v.), mod. F. *ouïr*), hear; ef. Gr. *ἀκούειν*, hear: see *hear* and *ear*1.] I. *a.* Hearing; listening. *Mrs. Browning*.

II. *n.* 1. A hearer.

The *audients* of her sad story felt great motions both of pity and admiration for her misery.
Skelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 2.

2. In the *early church* = *(a)* One not yet baptized, but receiving instruction preparatory to baptism; a catechumen of the first stage. Such persons were permitted to hear the psalms, lessons, and sermon, but were not present at the more sacred services which followed. *(b)* In the *Eastern Church*, according to the systematic classification of penitents in force at the close of the third century, but becoming obsolete early in the fifth, one of the second class of public penitents, occupying a station higher than that of the weepers and lower than that of the prostrates. The audients were permitted to enter the body of the church, but heard the opening prayers and sermon standing in the narthex, which was also the place of the catechumens, and, like them, had to depart before the offertory and anaphora. See *penitent*. Also called *auditor*.

audile (â'dil), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *audire*, hear (see *audient*), + *-ile*.] One in whose mind auditory images are predominant, or especially distinct.

Stricker, a sculptor, observes that it is impossible to represent to ourselves other vowels while pronouncing any particular one, say *a*: he can only represent them as under images which blush with the motor representation. M. Paulhan, an *audile*, declares he can easily do what Stricker declares impossible, that is, he can represent the auditory images of *i* and *u* while the motor presentation of *a* is predominant.
Mind, II. 280.

audiometer (â-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *audire*, hear, + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument designed to gage the power of hearing and record it upon an arbitrary scale.

audiometric (â-di-ō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to audiometry.

audiometry (â-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *audiometer* + *-y*.] The testing of the sense of hearing, especially by means of the audiometer.

audiphone (â'di-fōn), *n.* [< L. *audire*, hear, + Gr. *φωνή*, a sound.] An instrument for counteracting deafness by collecting the sound-waves and transmitting the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the bony part of the head. It consists of a diaphragm, or plate, which is held in contact with the upper teeth, and is vibrated by sound-waves.

audit (â'dit), *n.* [< L. *auditus*, a hearing, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear: see *audient*.] 1†. Audience; hearing.

With his Orisons I meddle not, for hee appeals to a high *Audit*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

Whose seeks an *audit* here
Propitious, pays his tribute, pious or false.
Cowper, Task, iv. 610.

2. Official examination and verification of accounts or claims; an examination of such accounts or dealings with money or property; especially, an examination of accounts by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the result.

The rule of insisting on a proper *audit* of account was a corollary from the practice of appointing the supply to particular purposes.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 694.

Hence — 3. A calling to account; an examination into one's actions.

You must prepare against to-morrow for your last *audit*. Being here, am I your father's *audit* hereafter?
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 3.

4. An account or a statement of account; a balance-sheet.

And, how his *audit* stands, who knows, save heaven?
Shakspere, Hamlet, iii. 3.

5†. A periodical auditing or settlement of accounts; hence, receipts; revenues.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest *audits* of any man in my time: a great grazier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, *&c.* *Bacon*, Riches.

Commissioners of audit, formerly called *auditors of the Exchequer*, in England, officers appointed to call on all public accountants to render account for money or stores intrusted to them, and to check the accounts of the ordnance, army, and navy, and the land-revenue. The establishment consisted of a chairman and five commissioners, a secretary, and numerous subordinate clerks.

audit (â'dit), *v.* [*audit*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To make audit of; examine and verify by reference to vouchers, as an account or accounts: as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer.

In 1406 the commons, who objected to making a grant until the accounts of the last grant were *audited*, were told by Henry that kings do not render accounts.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 394

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The commission under the convention with the Republic of New Granada closed its session without having *audited* and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. *Lossing*, in Raymond, p. 311.

II. *intrans.* To examine into the correctness of an account; act as an auditor.

Let Hocus *audit*; he knows how the money was disbursed. *Archbishop Arbuthnot*, John Bull, p. 86.

audit-ale (á'dit-āl), *n.* A specially excellent kind of ale brewed at certain colleges in the English universities, originally for the occasion of an audit. It was formerly a custom in all the colleges to make a great feast on the day on which the college accounts were audited, and the very best ale was brought out for the occasion. The audit-ale was first broached on that day every year.

Observing from the goose on the table and the *audit-ale* which was circling in the loving-cup that it was a feast. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxiii.

audita querela (á-dī'tȧ kwe-ré'lȧ). [L. (NL.), the complaint having been heard: *audita*, fem. of *auditus*, pp. of *audire*, hear; *querela*, a complaint: see *audient* and *quarrel*².] In *law*, a form of action in which the judgment debtor strives to recall or prevent execution on a judgment to which he claims a valid defense: the writ by which such action is begun. [Now generally superseded.]

audita-house (á'dit-tȧ-hous), *n.* A building or room appended to an English cathedral, in which the business belonging to the cathedral is transacted.

audition (á-dish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *audition-*(*n*-), a hearing, listening, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear: see *audient*.] 1. The act of hearing; the act of sense or listening; the sensation from an impression on the auditory nerve by the vibrations of the air produced by a sonorous body.

It is generally admitted that the *audition* of speech in the telephone is the result of repetitions, by the diaphragm, of the receiving instruments, . . . of the vibrations produced in the transmitter. *Nature*, xxxiii. 5.

Quoted in *G. B. Prescott*, Electricity and the Telephone, Invent., p. 305.

2. The sense of hearing; hearing, as a physiological function or faculty; one of the five special senses.—3. Something heard. [Rare.]

I went to hear it [the Cock-Lane Ghost], for it is not an apparition, but an *audition*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 333.

Ossicles of audition. See *ossicle*.

auditive (á'di-tiv), *a.* [< F. *auditif*, < L. as if **auditivus*, < *auditus*, pp. of *audire*: see *audient*.] Of or pertaining to the sense of hearing; concerned with the power of hearing; auditory.

His heart is fixed and busily taken up in some object, . . . and the ears, like faithful servants attending their master, the heart, lose the act of hearing, and, during some suspension, till the heart hath done with them. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 265.

audit-office (á'dit-of"i-sē), *n.* An office where accounts are audited: as, a railway *audit-office*; specifically, in England, the office where the commissioners for auditing the public accounts of the United Kingdom transact their business. The imperial audit-office is under the immediate control of the lords of the treasury.

auditor (á'di-tọr), *n.* [< ME. *auditour* (AF. *auditour*, OF. *auditeur*—Roquefort), < L. *auditor*, a hearer, in ML., specifically, a judge, commissioner, notary, examiner of accounts, etc., < *audire*, hear: see *audient* and *audit*, 1. A hearer; one who listens to what is said; a member of an auditory.

What, a play toward? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

I was infinitely delighted with the station of a humble *auditor* in such conversations. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

2. Same as *auditant*, 2.—3. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the result. It is usual with courts to refer accounts involved in litigation to auditors, in some jurisdictions called *masters in commissioners*, for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgment. Sometimes an auditor is a standing officer of political or corporate bodies. State or municipal auditors are persons appointed or elected to examine the public accounts at the close of, or at such intervals as may be designated, in the United States government there are six auditors of the treasury. The first auditor has charge of the accounts of the civil service, customs, judiciary, public debt, etc.; the second, those of Indian affairs and some of those of the army; the third, those of the quartermaster-general, engineer corps, commissary-general, war claims, etc.; the fourth, those of the navy; the fifth, those of the internal-revenue office, census, patent-office, and state department; and the sixth, those of the post-office department.

4. One of certain officers of high rank at the papal court: so called from their connection with business treated of in audiences with the pope: as, *auditor* of the apostolic chamber; *auditor* of the pope; *auditors* of the Roman rota (which see).—**Auditor of the Court of Session**, in Scotland, a crown officer to whom suits in which expenses are found due may be remitted in order that the costs may be taxed.—**Auditors of the Exchequer.** See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit*.

auditoria, *n.* Plural of *auditorium*.

auditorial (á-di-tō'ri-al), *a.* [Cf. L. *auditorius*, pertaining to a school (*auditorium*), ML. *auditorialis scholasticus*, an advocate; < L. *auditorius*, auditory, < L. *auditor*, a hearer: see *auditory*.] 1. Auditory. *Ser J. Stoddart*. [Rare.]—2. Of or pertaining to an auditor of accounts, or to audits.

auditorian (á-di-tō'ri-an), *n.*; pl. *auditorians*, *auditoria* (-ȧ). [L., a court of justice, a hall of audience, a school, assembled hearers, in ML. also a reception-room in a monastery; < *auditor*, a hearer, judge, or for hearing: see *auditory*, *a.*] 1. In a church, theater, public hall, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers or audience. 2. In monasteries, an apartment for receiving visitors; a parlor or reception-room.

auditorship (á'di-tọr-ship), *n.* The office of auditor.

auditory (á'di-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *auditorius*, of or for hearing, < L. *auditor*, a hearer, < *audire*, pp. *auditus*, hear: see *audient*.] Pertaining to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing: as, the *auditory* nerve.—2. Pertaining to an auditorium; addressed to an audience: as, the *auditory* part of a theater. [Rare.]—**Auditory artery**, a branch of the basilar artery which accompanies the auditory nerve and supplies the labyrinth of the ear.—**Auditory canal**, the meatus auditorius external; the passage leading to the drum: usually called simply *ear*.—**Auditory crest**, auditory bars, auditory plate, in cephalopods. See *crista acustica*.

The terminations of the auditory nerves either form the *auditory plate*, which is a thickened portion of the epithelium, from which the cells send hair-like processes (*auditory hairs*) (Sepia); or an *auditory crest*, which generally takes a curved direction, and which is likewise covered by modified epithelium.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 357.

Cells bearing or developed into long *auditory hairs*, which are to be regarded as the peripheral end-organs of the vestibular branches of the auditory nerve.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 802.

Auditory duct (ductus cochlearis or ductus auditorius), a term applied to the interval between the membrana tectoria and membrana basilaris of the human cochlea.—**Auditory nerve**, the special nerve of hearing, which enters the cat-pats by the meatus auditorius internus, and is distributed to the membranous labyrinth. In Wilbs's enumeration it was known as the *portio mollis* of the seventh cranial nerve; it is now usually reckoned as the eighth cranial nerve. Also called the *acoustic nerve*, see under *nerve*.—**Auditory organ**, the labyrinth of the ear.—**Auditory process**, or **external auditory process**, the projecting border of the external auditory meatus to which the cartilage of the ear is attached.—**Auditory vesicle**, the vesicle formed in the embryo by the invitation of the epiblast on either side of the head; the rudiment of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.—**Internal auditory meatus**. See *meatus*.

auditory (á'di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *auditories* (-riz). [< L. *auditorium*: see *auditorium*.] 1. An audience; a body of hearers, as in a church, lecture-room, theater, etc.

He had not the popular way of preaching, nor is in any measure fit for our plain and unaffected *auditory*, as his predecessor was. *Evelyn*, Diary, Mar. 5, 1672.

2. A place reserved his court, he addressed the splendid *auditory* in a grave and dignified speech. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. A place for hearing or for the accommodation of hearers; an auditorium; specifically, in a church, the nave, in which the hearers or congregation are accommodated.

When Agrippa and Bernice entered into the *auditory*. *Wyclif*, Acts xxv. 23.

3†. A bench on which a person sits to hear causes.—**4†.** A lecture-room; a philosophical school. *N. E. D.*

auditress (á'di-tres), *n.* [< *auditor* + *-ess*.] A female hearer.

Adam relating, she sole *auditress*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 51.

audital (á-dī'tal-al), *a.* [< L. *auditus* (*audit-*), hearing (see *audit*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Relating to hearing; auditory. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

auditual (á'di-tụ-al), *a.* Same as *audital*.

A mere changeling, a very monster, an *oaf* imperfect.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 567.

au fait (ō fā). [F.], lit., to the point or fact: *au*, to (the) *au*(*x*); *fait*, < L. *factum*, fact: see *feat* and *fact*.] Up to the mark; fully skilled or accomplished; expert; possessing or showing the readiness or skill of an adept: followed by *at* or *in*: as, he is quite *au fait* at the game.

The natives [of Malta] seemed quite *au fait* in the matter of monetary transactions and exchanges.
Lady Bruney, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiii.

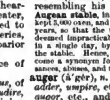
au fond (ō fōⁿd). [F.: *au*, at the (see *au*²); *fond*, bottom: see *fund*.] At bottom; essentially.

Petrarch was timid. Laura was a woman of sense, and yet, like all women, *au fond*, a coquette.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 9.

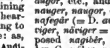
auger, augest, auxt, *n.* [It. Sp. Pg. *auge*, acme, summit, MLG. *auger*, *aux*, < Ar. Pers. *auj*, top, summit, altitude, zenith, ascendant of a planet.] In *old astron.* (*a*) Properly, the apogee of a planet, or the longitude of the apogee. (*b*) Either apsis of the orbit. (*c*) The culmination or point of culmination.

Augean (á-jē'an), *a.* [< L. *Augeas*, *Augias*, < Gr. Αὐγείας, Αὐγίας, king of Elis (see def.), according to one tradition a son of the Sun and Naupidame; prob. < αὐγή, splendor, sunlight.] Of or pertaining to Augeas or Augeias, one of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis, or resembling his stables; hence, very filthy:—**Augean stable**, in *Gr. myth.*, a stable in which this king kept 3,000 oxen, and which had not been cleaned for thirty years when Hercules undertook to do it. It was said to be deemed impracticable. Hercules accomplished the task in a single day, by turning the river Alpheus through the stable. Hence, cleaning the Augean stable has become a synonym for the removal of long-standing nuisances, abuses, and the like.

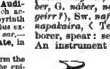
auger (á'gėr), *n.* [Initial *n* has been lost, as in *adder*, *umpire*, etc.; early mod. E. also *augre*, *augor*, etc., and, with orig. *s*, *nauger*, < ME. *nauger*, *nauguor*, earlier *navegor*, < AS. *nafogār*, *nafegār* (= D. *avegaar*, *avegor*, *eggor* = MG. *nabegēr*, *nabeger*, *nabēger* = OHG. *nabagēr*, *nabigēr*, transposed *nagēbir*, MHG. *nabeger*, *negeber*, *negber*, G. *bohrer*, *nober* = Icel. *nafarr* [for **nafgarr*], Sw. *nafvare* (for **nafgare*); cf. Finn. *napakaira*, < Teut.), < *nafu*, nave, + *gār*, a borer, spear: see *navel*, *gar*¹, and *gore*³, 1, 11. An instrument for boring holes larger than


Cook's Auger. Expanding Auger.

those bored by a bit or gimlet. It consists of an iron shank ending in a steel bit, and a handle placed at right angles with the shank. The augers commonly made with a straight channel or groove are called *pod-augers*; augers of the modern form, with spiral channels, are called *screw-augers*. The ordinary screw-auger is forged as a parallelled blade of steel, which is twisted while red-hot. The end terminates in a worm, by which the auger is gradually drawn into the work, like the gimlet. Another form is that of a cylindrical shaft, grooved in which is brazed a single fin or rib, the end being made into a worm, and hemialated to the shaft. In the ship-carpenters' nautical mortise is formed for the reception of a detached cutter, which completes or embodies the chisel-edge of the center-bit. *Expanding augers* have cutters sharpened to the usual adjustment for boring holes of different sizes. In the *slotting-auger*, used for channels, mortises, etc., the cutters project over upon the side of the auger as well as at the end, and the piece to be grooved is held against them laterally. Mortises are cut by causing the auger to penetrate to the proper depth, and then feeding the work laterally to the required length. The two rounded ends of the mortise are then squared with a chisel. The *square-hole auger* is an auger revolving within a rectangular tube or boring, whose lower edge is sharpened to cut away the remaining substance of the square circumscribing the round hole which the auger bores a little in advance.


Slotting-Auger.

2. An instrument for boring the soil. Such an instrument used in setting posts is called a *post-hole auger*, and that for ascertaining the nature of a subsoil, the presence of water, mineral, etc., is called specifically an *earth-boring auger*. Augers for the latter use are of various kinds, but they all consist of three parts, namely: a handle by which two or more


Post-hole Auger. Earth-boring Augers.

men can work the instrument; the bit, mouth, or cutting piece; and rods for connecting the handle with the bit or cutting piece.—**Annular auger**. See *annular*.

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auger-bit (á'gẽr-bit), *n.* A small auger used with a brace or bit-stock.

auger-faucet (á'gẽr-fâ'sset), *n.* A faucet with an auger attached. By means of the auger a hole is bored nearly through the wood of the cask, or the like, in which the faucet is to be inserted, and the faucet is then fixed by a single blow. The auger is withdrawn through the faucet by a rack and pinion.

auger-gage (á'gẽr-gāj), *n.* A collar, sleeve, or clamp attached to the shank of an auger, to prevent it from penetrating beyond the desired point.

auger-hole (á'gẽr-hōl), *n.* A hole made by an auger.

Hid in an *auger-hole*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

auger-shell (á'gẽr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Terebra* and family *Terebridæ*. See cut under *Terebra*.

auger-stem (á'gẽr-stem), *n.* The iron rod or bar to which the bit is attached in rope-drilling.

auger-twister (á'gẽr-twis'tẽr), *n.* A machine for twisting the blanks for screw-augers.

augess, *n.* See *auge*.

aught (âṭ), *pron.* F. pron. ō-shâ'), *n.* [F., dim. of *auge*, a trough, < L. *alveus*, a trough, channel, hollow: see *alveus*.] *Mining.*, a small trough extending from the chamber of a mine to the extremity of a gallery, to protect from dampness a saucisson or tube filled with powder.

augh (á; Sc. pron. âkh), *interj.* [Cf. *ay*, *ah*.] An exclamation of disgust. [U. S. and Scotch.]

aught[1] (âṭ), *n.* or *pron.* [In two forms: (1) *aught*, < ME. *aught*, *aught*, *ought*, *owght*, *owht*, < AS. *æwiht*, *awiht*, with vowel shortened from orig. long, *āwiht*; (2) *ought*, < ME. *ought*, *ouht*, *oght*, *ogt*, *owt*, < AS. *āwiht*, *āht*, *ōht*, *ōt*, with labialized vowel, *ōwiht*, *ōuht* (= OS. *ēowiht* = OFries. *āwet*, *āet* = D. *iete* = OHG. *ewiht*, *iowiht*, *sewiht*, MHG. *iht*, *iht*, *iewet*, *iet*), < *ā*, ever, in comp. a generalizing prefix, + *wiht*, wight, whit, thing: lit. 'ever a whit': see *ay*[1] and *whit*, *wight*, and cf. the negative *naught*, *nought*, never a whit.] There is no essential difference between the two spellings *aught* and *ought*; the former is now preferred.] Anything whatever; any part: used in interrogative, negative, and conditional sentences.

Is there *aught* else, my friends, I can do for you?
Addison, Cato, iv. 4.

Unfaith in *aught* is want of faith in all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

aught[1] (âṭ), *adv.* [< ME. *aught*, etc.; prop. acc. of the noun.] In any respect; in any way at all; by any chance.

Can he *aught* telle a merry tale or tweye?
Chaucer, Prol. to Chaon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 44.

Thereon mused he
If that the children moder were *aught* she
That was his wyf.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 936.

aught[2], *v.* An obsolete form of *ought*[2].

aught[3] (át), *n.* [Now only in Sc., written *auch* (âkht), < ME. *aught*, *aughte*, *auchte*, *aght*, *auhte*, *ahte*, etc., < AS. *āht*, pl. *āhta* (= OHG. *āht* = Goth. *aihts*, property, = Icel. *eit*, family), with formative *-t*, < *āgan* (pret. *āhte*), have, hold, own: see *ought*[2] and *owe*.] Possession; property.

The surest gear in their *aught*.
Scott, Quentin Durward, i. vii.

aught[4] (át, śâht), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *eight*.

aughtwhere (âṭ'hwâr), *adv.* [< *aught*[1], *adv.*, + *where*.] Anywhere. *Chaucer.*

augite (â'jīt), *n.* [= F. *augite*, < L. *augites*, a precious stone, < Gr. *αὐγίτης*, < *αὐγή*, brightness, sunlight.] The dark-green to black variety of pyroxeno characterized by short prismatic rocks like basalt. It differs from other varieties of pyroxene in containing a considerable proportion of alumina. The name is sometimes used to include the whole species. *See pyroxene.*

augitic (â-jit'ik), *a.* [< *augite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to augite; resembling augite, or partaking of its nature and characters; composed of or containing augite.—**Augitic porphyry**, a rock with a dark-gray or greenish base, containing crystals or crystals of augite and labrador feldspar.

augitoid, *n.* An obsolete form of *aplet*.

augment (âg'ment), *n.* [< ME. *augment*, < OF. *augment* = Pg. *augmento* = Sp. It. *aumento*, < L. *augmentum*, increase, growth, < *augere*, increase: see *auction*.] **1.** Increase; enlargement by addition; augmentation.

This *augment* of the tree. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. In *gram.*, an addition at the beginning of certain past indicative tenses of the verb in a part of the Indo-European languages. In Sanskrit it is always *á*; in Greek it is *é* (*á*) before a consonant (syllabic augment), but an initial vowel is lengthened (*ă*, *ĕ*-) (temporal augment). The same name is sometimes given to other purely inflectional elements, as to the *ge* of the German perfect participle (*gebrackt*, brought).

Another form, which we may call the preterite-present, unites the *augment* of the past and the ending of the present tense. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 384.

3. In *pathol.*, the period of a fever between its commencement and its height. [Rare.]

augment (âg-ment'), *v.* [< ME. *augmenten*, < OF. *augmenter*, *aumenter* = Sp. *aumentar* = Pg. *augmentar* = It. *aumentare*, < L.L. *augmentare*, increase, < L. *augmentum*, an increase: see *augment*, *n.*] *trans.* **1.** To increase; enlarge in size or extent; swell: as, to *augment* an army by reinforcement; impatience *augments* an evil.

Be it your care
To *augment* your heap of wealth.
Beaumont and *Fletcher*, Elder Brother, i. 2.

Though fortune change, his constant spouse remains:
Augments his joys or mitigates his pains.
Pope, January and May, l. 42.

The general distress did but *augment* the piety and confirm the fortitude of the colonists.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 284.

2. In *gram.*, to add an augment to.

Most tenses beginning with a consonant *augment* the imperfect and aorist by prefixing *e*.
Goodwin, Greek Gram., § 102.

3. In *her.*, to make an honorable addition to, as a coat of arms.

Henry VIII. granted to the earl of Surrey to *augment* his arms with a demi-lion, gules, pierced through the mouth with an arrow. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 690.

Augmented interval. See *interval*.—**Augmented surface**, in *math.*, a surface which can be intersected or wetted surface sufficiently greater than the actual surface of a vessel to be installed for the actual quantity in estimations of the speed of a vessel, results which conform to the actual performance.—**Augmented tetrahedron**, in *crystallog.*, a tetrahedron greater in size, amount, degree, etc.; increase; grow larger.

The winds redouble and the streams *augment*.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 466.

Her fears *augmented* as her comforts fled.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

augmentable (âg-men'ta-bl), *a.* [< *augment* + *-able*.] Capable of being augmented or increased.

augmentation (âg-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *augmentacioun*, < L.L. *augmentare*, pp. *augmentatus*, augment: see *augment*, *v.*] **1.** The act of increasing or making larger by addition, expansion, or dilatation; the act of adding to or enlarging; the state or condition of being made larger.

Bacon, holding that this method was insufficient and futile for the *augmentation* of real and useful knowledge, published his Novum Organon.
Whewell, Hist. Sci., Nov. Org. Renovatum, Pref.

2. That by which anything is augmented; an addition: as, the *augmentation* amounted to $500 a year.

He does smile his face into more lines than are in the new map with the *augmentation* of the Indies.
T. N., iii. 2.

Specifically—**3.** In *music*, where much repetition and imitation of themes is required, the modification of a theme by which, while essentially increasing the original time-value of all its notes, it is kept, in her, an additional charge to a container, granted as a mark of honor to a knight-armiger. It is borne on an ordinary or subordinary in such a way as to be evidently an addition to the paternal coat, and in armorial bodies was more rarely used as an addition to the bearings of the field. Also called *augmentation of honor* and *augmentation of honor*.

Arms of Sir Edward Duke of Waltham, granted by augmentation.
(*Encyclopædia of Heraldry*.)

4. In *pathol.*, same as *augur* (á'gẽr), *v.* [= F. *augurer* = Sp. Pg. *augurar* = It. *augurare*, < L. *augurari*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* **1.** To prognosticate from signs, omens, or indications; predict; anticipate: with a personal subject.

I did *augur* all this to him beforehand.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

I *augur* everything from the approbation the proposal has met with. *Sir J. Hershel.*

2. To betoken; forebode: with a non-personal or impersonal subject.

Such was my prophecy of fear;
Believe it when it *augurs* clear.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 11.

—**Syn. 2.** To portend, presage, foreshadow, be ominous of.

augur

augmentative (âg-men'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *augmentatif*, < L.L. as if **augmentativus*, < *augmentare*, pp. *augmentatus*: see *augment*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting.—2. In *gram.*, expressing augmentation or increase in the force of the idea conveyed: applied both to words and to affixes which effect this.

II. *n.* A word formed to express increased intensity of the idea conveyed by it, or an affix which serves this purpose.

Also *augmentative*.

augmentatively (âg-men'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to augment or increase; in the manner of an augment.

augmenter (âg-men'tẽr), *n.* One who or that which augments.

augmentive (âg-men'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *augment* + *-ive*.] Same as *augmentative*.

augmentless (âg'ment-les), *a.* [< *augment* + *-less*.] Without an augment. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 276.

augoer, augor, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *auger*.

au gratin (ō gra-tan'). [F.] With the burnt part: done brown.

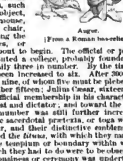
augrim, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism*.

augrim-stones, *n. pl.* Stones used as counters in arithmetical calculations, some standing for units, others for tens, etc.

His *augrim-stones*, leyen faire apart.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

Augsburg Confession. See *confession*.

augur (á'gẽr), *n.* [< ME. *augur*, < L. *augur*, earlier *auger*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < *avis*, a bird (cf. *au-spex* (*avi-spex*), < *spec*, connected with *garrire*, talk, chatter.] **1.** Among the ancient Romans, a functionary whose duty it was to observe and to interpret, according to traditional rules, the auspices, or reputed natural appearances portending future events. These auspices were studied with a liberal latitude, which in the following classes of phenomena: (1) signs from the heavens, including thunder and lightning, and other meteorological manifestations; (2) signs from the direction of flight or the various cries of birds; (3) signs from the manner of eating of domestic fowls kept for this purpose; (4) signs from the movements and attitudes of animals; (5) evil omens from various fortuitous incidents, such as the fall of a salt-cellar, the gnawing of a mouse, the croaking of a chair, etc., occurring during the augural ceremonies, or



Augur.
(From a Roman bas-relief.)

when these were about to begin. The official or public augurs, who constituted a college, probably founded by Numa, were originally three in number. By the time of Sulla's dictatorship they had increased to six. After 300 B. C. the number became nine, of whom five must be plebeians. Sulla made the number fifteen; Julius Cæsar, sixteen, not including the two officials mentioned in the next section of perpetual chief priest and dictator, and toward the close of the empire the number was still further increased. The augurs wore the sacerdotal pretexta, or toga with a broad purple border, and their distinctive emblem was the curved rod called the *lituus*, with which they marked out the limits of the templum or boundary within which the omens with which they had to do were to be observed. Before any public business or ceremony was undertaken the augurs decided whether the omens were propitious, or whether unfavorable omens demanded interruption or delay. They conducted the inauguration or consecration of priests, temples, and places, such as new settlements, and fixed the times of favorable festivals. In the augural ring, the figure holds the lituus in his right hand, while one of the sacred fowls appears at his feet.

Hence—**2.** One who pretends to foretell future events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet; one who foretells events.

Augur of ill, whose tongue was never found
Without a priestly curse or boding sound.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1. 158.

augur (á'gẽr), *v.* [= F. *augurer* = Sp. Pg. *augurar* = It. *augurare*, < L. *augurari*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* **1.** To prognosticate from signs, omens, or indications; predict; anticipate: with a personal subject.

I did *augur* all this to him beforehand.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

I *augur* everything from the approbation the proposal has met with. *Sir J. Hershel.*

2. To betoken; forebode: with a non-personal or impersonal subject.

Such was my prophecy of fear;
Believe it when it *augurs* clear.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 11.

—**Syn. 2.** To portend, presage, foreshadow, be ominous of.

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augur

II. *intrans.* **1.** To conjecture from signs or omens.

> My power's a crescent, and my *auguring* hope
> Says it will come to the full. *Shak., A. and C.*, ii. 1.

2. To be a sign; bode: with *well* or *ill*.

> It *augures ill* for an undertaking . . . to find such dissensions in headquarters. *W. Belsham*, Hist. Eng.

augural (â'gû-ral), *a.* [< L. *augurialis*, pertaining to an augur, < *augur*, augury.] Pertaining to an augur, or to the duties or profession of an augur; of or pertaining to divination; ominous: as, 'portents *augural*,' *Cowper*.

augurate† (â'gû-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< pret. and pp. *augurated*, ppr. *auguratinq*. [< L. *auguratus*, pp. of *augurari*, augur: see *augur*, *v.*, and *-ate*3.] To conjecture or foretell by augury; predict; act as an augur.

> *I augurated* truly the improvement they would receive this way. *Wordsworth*, To Rydal Lethers, etc.

augurate[2] (â'gû-rāt), *n.* [< L. *auguratus*, the office of augur, < *augur*: see *augur*, *n.*, and *-ate*3.] The office of augur; augurship.

auguration† (â-gû-rā'shan), *n.* [< L. *auguration(n-)*, < *auqurari*, pp. *auguratus*, augur: see *augur*, *v.*] The practice of augury, or the foretelling of events by signs or omens; as, "'antipudiary *augurations*," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 11.

augure†, *n.* [For **augor*, for **algere*, appar. < D. *aalgeer*, *aalger*, *elger*, < *aal* (= E. *eel*) + *ger* (= AS. *gār*), a spear: see *gar*1, *gore*2.] An eel-spear.

augure[2]†, *n.* [Also *augur*, < O.F. *augure*, < L. *augurium*: see *augury*.] Augury.

augurer (â'gėr-ėr), *n.* [< *augur* + *-er*1.] *Shak.*

augurial (â-gū'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *augurialis*, collateral form of *auguralis*: see *augural*.] Of or pertaining to augurs or augury; augural.

> As for the divination or decision . . . from the staff, it is an *augurial* relic. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

augurism† (â'gėr-izm), *n.* [< *augur* + *-ism*.] Augury.

augurist (â'gėr-ist), *n.* [< *augur* + *-ist*. Cf. *auguriste*.] An augur.

auguriste (â'gėr-ist), *n.* [< *augur* + *-iste*. Cf. *augurist*.] An augur.

augurous† (â'gėr-us), *a.* [< *augur* + *-ous*.] Predicting; foretelling; foreboding.

> Presaging in their *augurous* hearts.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 191.

augurship (â'gėr-ship), *n.* [< *augur* + *-ship*.] The office or period of office of an augur.

augury (â'gū-ri), *n.*; pl. *auguries* (-riz). [< ME. *augury*, < OF. *augurie* (ME. also *augure*, < OF. *augure*) = Sp. Pg. It. *augurio*, < L. *augurium*, divination, prognostication, omen, < *augur*, an augur: see *augur*, *n.*] **1.** The art or practice of foretelling events by signs or omens.

> She knew by *augury* divine.
> *Siegfl*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

The throne and sceptre of Ithaca were to be disposed by augury, by the will of Jove, signified by some omen.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 521.

2. That which foreboded; that from which a prediction is drawn; an omen or significant token.

> Sad *auguries* of whiter thence she drew.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 441.

I hail this interchange of sentiment . . . as an *augury* that . . . the peace and friendship which now exist between the two nations will be . . . perpetual.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 402.

3. Figuratively, indication; presage; promise.

> His diligence at school . . . gave *augury* of his future accomplishments. *Skinner*, John Pickering.

=Syn. *Portent*, *Sign*, etc. See *omen*.

august[1] (â-gust'), *a.* [= F. *auguste* = Sp. Pg. It. *augusto*, < L. *augustus*, reverable, worthy of honor (associated as a title by Octavius Cæsar and his successors), perhaps orig. 'consecrated by augury,' < *augur*, augur (cf. *robustus*, L. *robur*), < *robur*; but usually associated with *augere*, increase, exalt: see *auction*.] **1.** Inspiring reverence and admiration; majestic; solemnly grand or stately; sublime; magnificent; imposing.

> There is on earth a yet *august* thing,
> Veiled though it be, than parliament or king.
> *Wither*.

That *august* face of Truth. *Whittier*, Eve of Election.

This was an extensive and magnificent structure, the creation of the prince's own eccentric yet *august* taste.
Fox, Tales, I. 269.

2. Venerable; worshipful; exalted. = **Syn.** *Stately*, etc. (see *majestic*), awful, imposing.

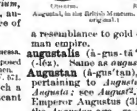
August[2] (â'gust), *n.* [< ME. *August*, *Augst*, also *Aust*, after O.F. *Aoust*, mod. F. *Août* = Sp. Pg. It. *Agosto* = D. *Augustus* = G. Dan. *August* = Sw. *Augusti* = Russ. *Avgustŭ* = Gr. Αὔγουστος, < L. *Augustus* (sc. *mensis*, month), August: so named by the emperor Augustus Cæsar (see *august*[1]) in his own honor, following the example of Julius Cæsar, who gave his name to the preceding month, July. The earlier name of August was *Sextilis* (< *sextus* = E. *sixth*, it being the sixth month in the old calendar).] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days, reckoned the first month of autumn in Great Britain, but the last of summer in the United States. See *month*.

August[3] (â'gust), *v. t.* [= F. *asoûter*, ripen, = Sp. *agostar*, be parched, dial. plow land in August, pasture cattle on stubble in summer (see *agostadero*), < *August*[2], *n.*] **1.** To make brown or sunburnt. *Evelyn*.—**2.** To ripen; bring to fruition. [Poetical.]

> He for . . . dear nations toiled,
> And *augusted* man's heartiest hopes.
> *Bailey*, Mystic, i. 85. *(N. E. D.)*

augusta (â-gus'tä), *n.* [See *august*[1].] A name given in General Lawson to a valuable timber-tree, the botanical relations of which are unknown.

augustal (â-gus'tal), *n.* [< L. *Augustalis*, relating to Augustus, the title assumed by the emperors, *Cæsar*, venerable: see *august*[1].] **1.** Under the ancient Roman empire: (*a*) A priest of the lares at the *compitalia*, the office first established by Augustus. (*b*) A priest of a college or brotherhood (*sodales Augustales*) of members of the imperial house and some other persons of high rank, whose duty it was to maintain the religious rites of the Julian family instituted by Tiberius. They ranked with the patrician college or corporation, of which there were many in Rome and throughout the provinces, formed to do reverence, by religious ceremonies and observances, to the memory of Augustus, and, at a later date, to pay divine honors to the reigning emperor also. The office of augustal became hereditary, and carried with it the assessment of certain public dues, and the giving to the public of stated feasts and shows. The augustals were distinctive ornaments, had places of honor in the theaters, and enjoyed other privileges. (*d*) Under the early empire, a general name for the chief pattern officers of the legion.—**2.** The name of an Italian gold coin, weighing from 20 to 40 grains, issued in the thirteenth century by the emperor Frederick II., and named from Augusta, the ancient Roman name of Syracuse, Sicily, where it was struck.



Obverse. Reverse.
Augustal, in the British Museum. Diam. of the original.

It has a resemblance to gold coins of the ancient Roman empire.

augustalis (â-gus-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *augustales* (-lēz). Same as *augustal*, 2.

Augustan (â-gus'tan), *a.* [< L. *Augustanus*, pertaining to *Augustus*, or to cities named *Augusta*; see *August*[2].] **1.** Pertaining to the Emperor Augustus (31 B. C. to A. D. 14); as, the *Augustan* age. The Augustan age was the most brilliant period in Roman literature; hence the phrase has been applied to periods of splendid results in the literary history of other countries. Thus the reign of Louis XIV. has been called the Augustan age of French literature, while that of Queen Anne has received this distinction in English.

2. Pertaining to the town Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg, in Bavaria: as, the *Augustan Confession*, commonly called the Augsburg Confession. See *confession*.

Augustin, Augustine (â-gus'tin or â'gus-tin), *n.* [< L. *Augustinus*, a proper name, < *Augustus*, name of Roman emperor: see *August*[2].] The name *Austin* is a contraction of *Augustin*.] A name formerly given to a member of one of the monastic fraternities following the rule of St. Augustine. See *Augustinian*.—**Augustine disputation**, a disputation formerly held at Oxford on the feast of St. Augustine.

Augustinian (â-gus-tin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Augustinus*, Augustine.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Augustine or his doctrines, or to the order of monks following his rule.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of one of several religious orders deriving their name and rule from St. Augustine. The regular canons of St. Augustine, or Austin Canons, were introduced into Great Britain soon after 1100, and had houses at Pontefract, Scone, Holyrood, etc. The hermits of St. Augustine, or Austin Friars, now known as Augustinians, form one of the four mendicant orders of the Roman Catholic Church; they were gathered into one body from several congregations in the middle of the thirteenth century. A reformed branch of this order is known as the *barefooted Augustinians*. There have also been various congregations of nuns called by this name; and many others follow the rule of St. Augustine, as the Hospital Sisters of the Hotel-Dieu in France, Canada, etc.

2. In *theol.*, one who adopts the views of St. Augustine, especially his doctrines of predestination and irresistible grace. See *grace*.—**3.** One of a sect of the sixteenth century, which maintained that the gates of heaven will not be open till the general resurrection.

Augustinism (â-gus'tin-i-zm), *n.* [< *Augustinian* + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrines of St. Augustine.—**2.** The rules and practice of the Augustinians.

augustly (â-gust'li), *adv.* In an august manner; majestically.

augustness (â-gust'nes), *n.* The quality of being august; dignity of mien; grandeur; magnificence.

> He was daunted at the *augustness* of such an assembly.
> *Shortlidge*.

auk† (âk), *n.* [Also written *awk*, E. dial. *ark*, < Icel. *alka*, *álka* = Sw. *alka* = Dan. *alk*; > NL. *Alca*, q. v.] A diver-bird belonging to the family *Alcidæ* and the order *Pygopodes*, characterized by having 3 toes, webbed feet, and short wings and tail. Originally the name was specifically applied to the great auk, or garefowl, *Alca impennis*, which became extinct about 1844, notable as the largest bird of the family and the only one deprived of the power of flight by reason of the smallness of its wings, though these were so perfectly formed as to aid in diver birds. It was about 30 inches long, the length of the wing being only about 6 inches. Its color was dark brown above and white below, with a large white spot before the eye. It shunned on both coasts of the North Atlantic, nearly or quite to the arctic circle, and south on the American side to Massachusetts. The name came to be also specifically applied to the razor-billed auk, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, a similar but much smaller species, about 18 inches long, with a white line behind as well as before the eye, and finally, as a book-name, it was made synonymous with *Alcidæ*. Several North Pacific species still bear the name, as the rhinoceros auk (*Cerorhinca monocerata*), the crested auk (*Simorhynchus cristatellus*), etc.; but other special names are usually used for most of the birds of this family, as *puffin*, *murre*, *sea-dove*, *dovekie*, *auklet*, etc. There are about 24 species usually referred to the family. See *Alca*, *Alcidæ*.

auk[2], *a.* Same as *awk*[1].

auklet (âk'let), *n.* [< *auk* + *dim. -let*.] A little auk. Specifically applied to several small species of

Crested Auklet (*Simorhynchus cristatellus*).

Alcidæ, of the genera *Simorhynchus*, *Ombria*, and *Ptychorhamphus*, as the crested auklet, *Simorhynchus cristatellus*; the parrakeet auklet, *Ombria psittacula*; the Aleutian auklet, *Ptychorhamphus aleuticus*.

aul (âl), *n.* [E. dial., a reduction of *alder*1.] The alder.

> When the bud of the *aul* is as big as the trout's eye,
> Then that fish is in season in the river Wye.
> *Izaak Walton*, Complete Angler, v.

aula (â'lä), *n.*; pl. *aulæ* (-lē). [L., a hall, a court, < Gr. *αὐλή*, a hall, a court, orig. an open court, prob. as being open to the air, < *αὔειν*, blow: see *aura*.] **1.** In *anat.*, either of *airʹ-cle*, a pipe, duct.] **1.** A court or hall.—**2.** [NL.] In *anat.*, the anterior portion of the third ventricle of the brain, corresponding to the cavity of the primitive prosencephalon; a mesal portion of the common ventricular cavity of the brain; the septum lucidum; the ventricle of the unpaired cerebral rudiment.—**3.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the cavity of a colony of infusorians, as members of *Volvox* or *Eudorina*. *A. Hyatt*.—**Aula Regis** or **Regia** (Royal or King's Court), a court established by William the Conqueror in his own hall, whence the name. It was composed of the great officers of state resident in the palace, of the king's justiciars, and the greater barons. It formed an advisory body consulted by the king in matters of great importance. Also called *Curia Regis*. See *curia*, 2.

Aulacantha (â-la-kan'thi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐλός*, pipe, tube, + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of radiolarians, representing a peculiar family, the *Aulacanthidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

aulacanthid (â-la-kan'thid), *n.* A radiolarian of the family *Aulacanthidæ*.

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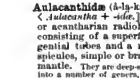
Aulacanthide (â-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Aulacantha* + *-idæ.*] A family of tripylean or acantharian radiolarians, with a skeleton consisting of a superficial pallium of fenestrated tests and a number of strong radial spicules, simple or branched, which pierce the mantle. They are deep-sea organisms, and are divided into a number of genera, as *Aulacantha*, *Aulospathis*, *Aulacospira*, *Aulodendrum*, etc. *Haeckel.*

aulacode (â'la-kōd), *n.* [⟨ *Aulacodus.*] A spiny ground-rat of the genus *Aulacodus*.

Aulacodus (â-lak'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *αὖλαξ*, a furrow, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] 1. A genus of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echimyinæ*, containing animal. including one African species, *A. swinderianus*, Swinder's aculeate, the ground-pig. It is a large terrestrial rodent



Ground-pig (*Aulacodus swinderianus*).

about 2 feet long, with a stout body, short limbs, ears, and tail, flattened and channeled bristly hairs like spines, and triply grooved teeth.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Eschscholtz*, 1822.

aulæ, *n.* Plural of *aula*.

aulærian (â-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ ML. *aularia*, ⟨ L. *aula*, hall.] I. *a.* Relating to a hall.

II. *n.* At English universities, especially Oxford, a member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

aulary (â'la-ri), *a.* [⟨ ML. *aularia*: see *aularian*.] Same as *aularian*.

aulatel (â'la-tē'lē), *n.*; pl. *aulatelæ* (-lē). [L., ⟨ Gr. *αὐλή* (see *aula*) + L. *tela*, a web.] In *anat.*, the atrophied or membranous roof of the aula. See *aula*, 2.

aulbe, *n.* An obsolete form of *alb*1.

auld (âld), *a.* [Sc., = E. *old*, q. v.] Old.

Take thine *auld* cloak about thee.
Quoted in *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Auld birkie. See *birkie*. — **Auld lang syne.** [*Auld* = E. *old*; *lang* = E. *long*; *syne* = E. *since*: see *since*.] A Scotch phrase denoting days or times long since past, used to express hazy times. — **Auld wives' tongues**, an old name of the asp, *Populus tremula*. "This tree in the winter wherewof women's toongs were made, as the poets and some others report, which seldome cease wagging." *Gerard.*

Auldana (âl-dā'nā), *n.* An Australian red wine.

auld-farand, auld-farrant (âld-fā'rand, -rant), *a.* [Sc., = *auld* + *farand*, *farrant*.] Having the ways or thoughts of an old person; resembling an old or at least a grown-up person; hence, sagacious; wily; knowing more than was expected; most frequently applied to children. [Scotch.]

aulen (â'len), *n.* [E. dial., a reduction of *alder*. Cf. *aul.*] Alder; of alder. [Prov. Eng.]

auletes (â-lē'tēz), *n.*; pl. *auletæ* (-tē). [Gr. *αὐλητής*, ⟨ *αὐλεῖν*, play on the flute, ⟨ *αὐλός*, a flute, a pipe, tube, ⟨ *αὔω*, blow. Cf. *aula.*] In ancient Greece, a flute-player.

Before him on the right stands an *auletes*.
Cat. of Vases in Brit. Museum, II. 86.

auletic (â-let'ik), *a.* [L. *auleticus*, ⟨ Gr. *αὐλητικός*, of or for the flute (cf. *αὐλητής*, a flute-player), ⟨ *αὐλεῖν*, play on the flute: see *auletes*.] Pertaining to instruments of the flute kind.

It is true that the ancients also had an instrumental music separate from poetry; but while that in modern times has been coming more and more to be the crown of musical art, it was confined in antiquity to the kitharistic and *auletic* nonnes. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 92.

auletris (â-lē'tris), *n.*; pl. *auletrides* (-tri-dēz). [Gr. *αὐλητρίς*, fem. of *αὐλητής*: see *auletes*.] In ancient Greece, a female flute-player.

In the centre an *auletris*, looking to the right, playing on the double flute.
Cat. of Vases in Brit. Museum, II. 15.

aulic (â'lik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *aulicus*, ⟨ Gr. *αὐλικός*, of the court, ⟨ *αὐλή*, court: see *aula*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a royal court. In the old German empire, the Aulic Council was the personal council of the emperor, and one of the two supreme courts of the empire which decided without appeal. It was instituted about 1502, and organized under a definite constitution in 1550, modified in 1654. It finally consisted of a president, a vice-president, and eighteen councilors, six of whom were Protestants; the unanimous vote of the latter could not be set aside by the others. The Aulic Council ceased to exist on the extinction of the German empire in 1806. The title is now given to the Council of State of the Emperor of Austria. Also *aulical*.

Auletris.—Performer on the double flute or chaulos. From a vase; archaized vase, 5th century B. C.

2. [*cap.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the aula. *Wilder.*

II. *n.* Formerly, in the University of Paris, the ceremony at conferring the degree of doctor in theology, including a harangue by the chancellor and a disputation upon a thesis written and defended by the candidate: so called because it was held in the great hall of the archbishopric.

aulical (â'li-kal), *a.* Same as *aulic*, 1.

aulician (â-lish'an), *n.* [⟨ *aulic* + *-ian*.] A courtly phrase or expression.

aulin (â'lin), *n.* [Also written *allin*, *allen*, *alen*; according to Schuchardt (Gloss.) ⟨ Icel. "*alinn*, a parasite" (cf. the specific name *parasiticus*), prop. one fed, being pp. of *ala*, bear, nourish: see *ale*1 and *alt.*] The arctic gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus*, also called *dirty-allen*, *scouty-aulin* or *aulin-scouty*, and *short-bird*. See *scouty-aulin* and *short-bird*.

aulin-scouty (â'lin-skou'ti), *n.* Same as *aulin*.

auliplexus (â-li-plek'sus), *n.*; pl. *auliplexus* or *auliplexuses* (-es). [NL., ⟨ *aula*, 2, + *plexus*.] In *anat.*, the saddle portion of the diaplexus: that part of the choroid plexus which is in the aula. See *aula*, 2. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 473.

aulmoniere, *n.* See *aumônière*.

aulnt, *n.* See *aunt*.

aulnager, *n.* See *alnager*.

aulnagery, *n.* See *alnager*.

aulophyte (â'lō-fīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *αὐλός*, a pipe, tube, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant living within another; a shield-*fat* shelter, not parasitically, as some minute algæ.

Aulopora (â-lop'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *αὐλός*, a pipe, + *πόρος*, a pore.] A genus of fossil sclerodermatous corals, of the group *Tubulosa*, giving name to a family *Auloporidæ*.

aulorhynchid (â-lō-ring'kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aulorhynchidæ*.

Aulorhynchidæ (â-lō-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Aulorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lophobranchiate fishes, with an elongated subcylindrical body, elongated tubiform snout, sides with rows of bony shields, and subthoracic ventral fins having a spine and four rays each.

Aulorhynchus (â-lō-ring'kus), [NL., ⟨ Gr. *αὐλός*, a flute, pipe, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Aulorhynchidæ*. *A. flavidus*, the only known species, occurs on the Pacific coast of the United States.

Aulosphæra (â-lō-sfē'rā), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Aulosphæra* + *-ida*.] A family of tripylean or acantharian radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell composed in a peculiar fashion of hollow tubes. It is a genus of several deep-sea genera, as *Aulosphæra*, *Aulosphæmga*, etc. *Haeckel.*

Aulostoma (â-los'tō-mā), *n.* [NL. (prop. fem. of *Aulostomus*), ⟨ *Aulostomus*, ⟨ Gr. *αὐλός*, a pipe, + *στόμα*, mouth: see *auletes* and *stoma*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Aulostomidæ*. Also *Aulostomus*.

Aulostomidæ (â-lō-stō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Aulostomidæ*.

aulostomid (â-los'tō-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Aulostomidæ*.

Aulostomidæ (â-lō-stō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Aulostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Aulostoma*,

Aulostoma chinense.

with a long compressed body, elongated tubiform snout, imbricated ctenoid scales, numerous dorsal spines, the dorsal and spinose ventral fins. Several species are known as inhabitants of tropical and warm seas. Also *Aulostomatidæ*.

aulostomidan (â-lō-stō'mi-dan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Aulostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Aulostomidæ*; an aulostomid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Aulostomus (â-los'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., masc.: see *Aulostoma*.] Same as *Aulostoma*.

aum1 (âm), *n.* A dialectal form of *elm*. [North. Eng.]

aum2 (âm), *n.* See *oam*.

aum3 (âm), *n.* A dialectal form of *alum*. [North. Eng.]

aum4, *v.* See *om*.

aumail, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *amel*.

aumbry, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambry*.

aumelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *omelet*.

aumener1, *n.* An obsolete form of *almoner*1.

aumener2, *n.* An obsolete form of *almoner*2.

aumery, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambry*.

aumone (â'mōn), *n.* [⟨ F. *aumône*, ⟨ OF. *almosnya*, *almus*: see *alms* and *almoin*.] In *law*, alms.—**Tenure in aumone**, a tenure by which lands are given in alms to some church or religious house.

aumônière, aulmoniere (ō-mō-ni-âr'), *n.* [F.: see *almoner*2.] A pouch or purse, often richly embroidered, carried at the girdle by persons of rank during the middle ages. The name is also given to a bag or pouch similarly worn by women at the present day.

aumrce, *n.* See *amice*3.

auncel†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ancel*, ⟨ ME. *aunel*, *aunelle*, *aunelle*, also *awnelle*, *awnere*, ⟨ AF. *awnelle*, *aunelle*, appar. ⟨ *awn*, *aun*, mistaking the initial *l* for the article *l'*, *la*) for **launcelle*, ⟨ It. *lancetta*, a little balance, dim. of *lance*, a balance: see *lance*1, *launce*3, *launce*4, and *balance*.] A kind of balance for weighing ancientiy used in England, apparently that variety of the steelyard commonly known as the Danish steelyard, which has a movable fulcrum and a fixed weight, the forefinger often serving as the fulcrum. It was very inaccurate, and was therefore prohibited by statute. In many parts of England the term *auncel-weight* still means the customary weight, or beam, which has been estimated by the hand without scales.

aunders, *n.* A dialectal form of *undern*.

aundiron, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron*.

aune (ōn), *n.* [P., ⟨ OF. *alne*, *elle*: see *alnage* and *ell*.] A French cloth-measure, now superseded as a standard measure by the meter. The use of the *aune metrique*, *nouvelle*, or *usuelle*, equal to 1¼ meters or 4¼ English inches, established in 1812, was forbidden after 1839. The old measure of the same varied at different places: at Rouen it was the same as the English ell, 45 inches; at Paris, 46 inches; at Lille, 47¾ inches; at Calais, 69¾ inches. Formerly written *aulne*.

aunt (ânt), *n.* [ME., ⟨ OF. *ante*, *antge*, angel: see *angel*.] Obsolete forms of *angel*.

aunt (ânt), *n.* [ME. *aunte*, *aunt*, ⟨ OF. *ante*, *aunte* (F. *tante*) as Pr. *amda* as It. dial. *amida*, *amma*, *anna*, *nana*, etc., Icel. *amma*, grandmother: see *ammal*. For the change of *mt* to *nt*, *ntt*,] 1. The sister of one's father or mother; also, in address or familiar use, the wife of one's uncle.—**2†.** Formerly used by alumni of Oxford and Cambridge as a title for the "mistress of the house." *N. E. D.*—**3†.** An old woman; an old gossip.

The wisest *aunt* telling the saddest tale.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

4†. A procuress; a loose woman.

Summer songs for me and my *aunts*,
While we lie tumbling in the hay.
Shak., W. T., iv. 2.

Aunt Sally. (*a*) In England, a favorite game at racecourses and fairs. A wooden head is set on a pole, and a clay pipe is placed in the mouth or nose. The game consists in endeavoring to smash the pipe by throwing sticks or other missiles at it. (*b*) The head so used.

aunter†, *n.* The common Middle English form of *adventure*, *n.*

aunters, **auntre**, *v. i.* and *t.* The common Middle English forms of *adventure*, *v.*

I wol arise and *auntre* it by my fay.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 280.

auntie, *n.* See *aunty*.

auntroust, *a.* The common Middle English form of *adventurous*. *Chaucer.*

aunty, **auntie** (ân'ti), *n.* Familiar diminutive forms of *aunt*.

aura1 (â'rā), *n.* [L., a breeze, a breath of air, the air, ⟨ Gr. *ἀήρ* (*ἀερ-*), air in motion, a breeze, ⟨ *ἀάω*, breathe, blow. Cf. *aula*, and see *air*1.] 1. A supposed influence, force, or imponderable matter proceeding from a body and surrounding it as an atmosphere; specifically, an imponderable substance supposed to emanate from all living things, to consist of the subtle essence of the individual, and to be a means of manifesting what is called animal magnetism, and also a medium for the operation of alleged mesmeric, clairvoyant, and somnambulic powers. Also called *nerve-aura*, or *nervoura*. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, atmosphere; air; character, etc.

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aura

He [Rossetti] appreciated to a generous extent the poetry of present younger writers, but failed to see in nine-tenths of it any of that originality and individuality of aura that characterise work that will stand the stress of time. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 25.

The personal *aura* which surrounded him [S. Rowlins] in social intercourse was nowhere more potent than with his young men in the office.

Charles G. Whiting, in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 69.

3. A peculiar sensation resembling that produced by a current of air. See *epileptic aura*, below. — **Electric aura**, a supposed electric fluid emanating from an electrified body, and forming a sort of atmosphere around it. Also called *electric atmosphere*. — **Epileptic aura** (*aura epileptica*), primarily, a sensation, as of a current of air rising from some part of the body to the head, preceding an attack of epilepsy; in a more general sense, any disturbance of consciousness or local motor symptoms immediately preceding an epileptic spasm. — **Hysteric aura**, a similar sensation preceding an attack of hysteria.

aura[2] (ā'rȧ), *n.* [NL., appar. adapted (with ref. to *aura*[1]) from a Sk. name. Amer. native. The form *aouara* is given by Barrère as the native name in Guiana.] An old native name of any South American vulture except the king-vulture, an urubu, tropilot, gallinazo, turkey-buzzard, or carrion-crow. It was early latinized in the form *vespa aurarum*, was adopted by linnæus as the specific name of his *Vultur aura*, and is now used as the specific name of the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*. See cut under *Cathartes*.

aural[1] (ā'ral), *a.* [L. *aura* (see *aura*[3] + *-al*.] Pertaining to the air or to an aura.

aural[2] (ā'ral), *a.* [L. *auris*, = E. *ear*[1], + *-al*.]

1. Relating to the ear; as, the *aural* orifice; *aural* surgery.—**2.** Perceived by the ear; learned by hearing; auricular.

That *aural* acquaintance with Latin phrases which the unlearned might pick up from public worship, or the manly interest in the prayer-book, could help them little when they saw written Latin. *George Eliot*, Romola, lxii.

auramine (ā'ra-min), *n.* [*aura*[3] + *-ine*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the hydrochlorid of tetra-methyl-diamido-benzo-phenon-imide. It yields a pure and brilliant yellow on silk, wool, and cotton.

aurantia (a-ran'shi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < *aurantium*, an orange: see *orange*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the ammonium salt of hexa-nitro-diphenylamine. It produces shades of orange, but is only applied to wool and silk. It has been said that this dye has poisonous properties, occasioning skin eruptions.

Aurantiaceæ (a-ran-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *aurantium*, an orange (see *orange*), + *-aceæ*.] See *Aurantieæ*.

aurantiaceous (a-ran-ti-ā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *aurantiaceæ*: see above.] Of or belonging to the *Aurantiaceæ*.

Aurantieæ (a-ran-ti'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *aurantium* (see *orange*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe in the natural order *Rutaceæ*, trees or shrubs, distinguished from the rest of the order by their perfect flowers and by their fruit, a large berry with exalbuminous seeds. It is the only tribe reckoned as a distinct order, the *Aurantiaceæ*. There are about a dozen genera, indigenous to tropical Asia, of which the most familiar are *Citrus*, yielding the orange, etc.; *Limonia* (which see); and *Feronia*, the bael-tree.

aurate[1] (ā'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [L. *auratus*, overlaid with gold, of gold, pp. of *aurare*, overlay with gold, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum* and *ore*[1].]

I. *a.* Resembling gold; gold-colored; gilded. [Rare.]

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of pear.—**2.** A combination of auric acid with a base. Unlike the more normal ortho-*aurates*, the meta-*aurates* are yellow in color.

aurate[2] (ā'rāt), *a.* [L. *auris*, = E. *ear*[1], + *-ate*[1].] Eared; having ears, as the scallop-shell.

aurated[1], **aurated**[2] (ā'rā-ted), *a.* Same as *aurate*[1], *aurate*[2].

auré (ō-rā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., = *aurate*[1].] In *her.*, spirited with drops or spots of gold. Otherwise termed *gutté d'or*. See *gutté*.

aureate (ā'rē-āt), *a.* [Early mod. E. *aureat*, < L. *aureatus*, adorned with gold, < *aureus*, golden, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] Golden; gilded; golden-yellow, as a flower.

aurei, *n.* Plural of *aureus*.

aurelia (ā-rē'li-ȧ), *n.* [*aure-ous* + *-ia*.] The peculiar properties of gold; goldiness. *Coleridge*.

aurelia (ā-rē'lyȧ), *n.* [NL., < li. *aurelia*, chrysalis, < *aurelia*, fem. of *aurelius*, golden (Florio), < L. **aurelius* (only as a proper name, *Aurelius*, a earlier *Aurelius*, a Roman family), < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] 1t. In *entom.*, the nymph, chrysalis, or pupa of a lepidopterous insect. See *chrysalis*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of pelagic discophorous *Hydromedusæ*, typical of the family *Aureliidæ*, characterized by having branched radial vessels and the edge of the disk fringed with small tentacles. *A. aurita* is the type-species, found in European seas, the old *Medusa aurita* of Linnæus. *A. flavidula* occurs on the coast of North America. The name is synonymous with *Medusa* regarded as a genus and in its most restricted sense.

In the study of the sunfish (*Aurelia*) we are able to see plainly the prominent differences between jelly-fishes as a group and polyps as a group.

Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 318.

3. The adult state of any medusa, or the perfected stage of a hydrozoan. See cut under *Aurelia*.

aurelian (a-rē'lyan), *a.* and *n.* [< *aurelia*, 1, + *-an*.] I. *a.* In *entom.*, like or pertaining to the aurelia: as, the *aurelian* form of an insect.

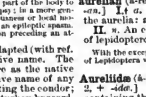
II. *n.* An entomologist devoted to the study of lepidopterous insects only.

With the exception of a few *Aurelians*, as the students of Lepidoptera were then [1853] termed.

J. O. Westwood, 1863.

Aureliidæ (ā-rē-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Aurelia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pelagic *Discophora*, containing the genus *Aurelia*.

aureola (ā-rē'ō-lȧ), *n.* [L., fem. of *aureolus*, of gold, dim. of *aureus*, of gold, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] **1.** In representations of the Deity, the Virgin Mary, saints, martyrs, etc., a radiance or luminous cloud emanating from and surrounding the whole figure. If the figure is represented in an erect position, the aureola is usually oval, or of the form known in heraldry as vesica piscis (fish's bladder); if the figure is sitting, the aureola often approaches a circular form. Angels, seraphs, and glory are frequently confounded, though technically quite distinct. See *seraphim* and *glory*.



Aureola.—Figure of Christ, from tympanum of portal of Church of Trophime, Arles, France; 12th century.

There are some poets whom we pititure to ourselves as surrounded with *aureolas*.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 114.

2. Anything resembling an aureola. Specifically—(*a*) In *astron.*, the appearance of light seen around the moon in total eclipses of the sun. (*b*) In *meteor.*, a kind of halo sometimes seen around the sun, caused or fog-bank or dew-covered grass: often observed by aeronauts on the upper surface of the cloud called a *cockey*.

3. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, a higher reward added to the essential bliss of heaven as a recompense for a special spiritual victory gained by the person to whom it is attributed: as, the *aureola* of virgins, martyrs, doctors, etc.

aureole (ā'rē-ōl), *n.* [< ME. *aureole* (cf. F. *auréole*), < L. *aureolus*, golden, dim. of *aureus*, of gold: see *aureola*.] Same as *aureola*, 1.

Cf. *oriole*.] A luminous emanation or cloud surrounding a figure or an object; an aureola.

Fair appeared the *aureole*
In which our highest painters place
Some living woman's simple face.

D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

And round the grisly fighter's hair the martyr's *aureole* bent! *Kingsley*, Hermits, ii. Oasis of Osmaroniæ.

When the electric arc is produced between carbons in vacuo a beautiful glow is obtained, the negative pole being surrounded by a blue *aureole*, which is succeeded by a striated pale-blue light. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 833.

aureole (ā'rē-ōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *aureoled*, ppr. *aureoling*. [*aureole*, *n.*] To surround or invest with an aureole.

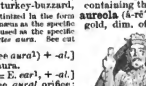
aureolin (a-rē'ō-lin), *n.* [< L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aurum*, gold, + *-in*[2].] A trade-name for the pigment cobalt yellow (which see, under *yellow*).

aureolin (ā-rē'ō-lin), *a.* [< L. *aureus*, gold, + *-olin*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a chlorinated fluorescein (which see). It dyes light-red shades on silk, giving a greenish yellow reflection.

aureous (ā'rē-us), *a.* [L. *aureus*, of gold, golden, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurum*.] Of a golden-yellow color.

aures, *n.* Plural of *auris*, 1.

aureus (ā'rē-us), *n.*; pl. *aurei* (-ī). [L., prop. adj. (sc. *nummus*, coin), of gold: see *aureous*.] A Roman gold coin equivalent to 100 sesterces or 25 denarii, first minted in the first century B. C., and issued



Obverse. Reverse.

Aureus of Augustus, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

under the empire till the reign of Constantine I., who substituted for it the gold solidus. In the time of Augustus the aureus weighed about 120 grains and was worth about $5.02. Its weight and standard were afterward reduced.

au revoir (ō rē-vwor'). [F.: *au* (see *au*[2]); *revoir*, < L. *revidere*, see again, < *re-*, again, + *videre*, see: lit. to the reseeing (inf. used as n.).] Until we meet again; good-by for the present.

auri-argentiferous (ā'ri-är-jen-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *argentum*, silver, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *aurum* and *argentiferous*.] Bearing or containing both gold and silver.

There are found in the lower levels pockets of *auri-argentiferous* galena. *Encyc. Brit.*, Amer. Handbook, p. 139.

auric[1] (ā'rik), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, silver (see *aurum*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to gold.—**Auric acid**, or **gold** [oxid], Au_2O_3, a blackish-brown powder, the highest known oxid of gold.

auric[2] (ā'rik), *a.* [< *aural* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the ears; aural. See *aural*.

auricha[1] (ā'ri-kȧ), *n.* See *orichalc*.

auricha[2] (ā'ri-kȧ), *n.* See *auricula*.

auricha[3] (ā'ri-kȧ'shi), *n.* [< L. *auricha*[1], *aurum* (*orichalcum*) + *-ate*[1].] A hydrous carbonate of copper and zinc occurring in transparent verdigris-green to sky-blue needle-shaped crystals, also in laminated or granular masses. When reduced it yields a gold-colored alloy of copper and zinc. Bursatte is a variety which was supposed to be a popular binding cobalt ore.

auricha[4] (ā'ri-kȧ), *n.* See *orichalc*.

auricha[5] (ā'ri-kȧ'shi), *n.* See *orichalc*.

auricle (ā'ri-kl), *n.* [L. *auricula*, the external ear, the ear, dim. of *auris* = E. *ear*[1], q. v.] **1.** The pluna of the external ear; that part of the organ of hearing which projects from the side of the head. See *pinna* and *ear*[1], and under *ear*. Also *auricula*.—**2.** A chamber or one of the chambers of the heart into which the blood comes from the veins and from which it passes into the ventricle or one of the ventricles. In the mammalian, avian, and reptilian heart there are two auricles, the right and the left. The name is sometimes used in a more special sense to designate an ear-like portion of the anterior superior angle of each of the atrial chambers; the remainder is then distinguished as the sinus. The right auricle receives venous blood from the venæ cavæ; the left auricle receives arterial blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins. See cuts under *heart* and *lung*.

3. Something, or some part of a thing, like or likened to an ear: variously applied chiefly in botany, zoölogy, and comparative anatomy. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, an appendage of the plumula of certain insects, as bees. (*b*) In *ichthyology*, the external ear. See *auricula*, 4, (*c*). (*c*) In *bot.*, an ear-shaped or ear-like appendage; the shaded lower lobe or appendage of the leaves of some *Hepaticæ*.

4. An instrument applied to the ears to assist in hearing; a kind of ear-trumpet.

auricled (ā'ri-kld), *a.* [*auricle* + *-ed*[2].] Having ears or auricles; having appendages resembling ears in bot., same as *auriculate*.

auricomous (ā-rik'ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *auricomus*, with golden hair, < *aurum*, gold, + *coma*, hair: see *aurum* and *coma*[2].] Having golden hair; yellow-haired.

auricula (ā-rik'ū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *auriculæ* (-lē). [L., a garland or drivel from the yellow *Primula Auricula*, found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's-ear from the shape of its leaves. It has been cultivated for centuries by florists, who have succeeded in raising from seed a great number of beautiful varieties.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of phytophagous or plant-eating pulmonate gastropods, typical of the family *Auriculidæ*. *A. judæ* and *A. midæ* are examples. They are known as *ear-shells*.—**4.** [NL.] In *chondrostean.*, one of the perforated processes into which the ambulacral and sometimes the interambulacral plates are prolonged, and which arch over the interior of the ambulacra, as in the typical echini, or sea-urchins. See cut under *Echinida*.

Ear-shell (*Auricula judæ*).

auricular (ā-rik'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *auricularis*, < L. *auricula*, the ear: see *auricle*.] I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the ear, or to the auricle of the ear; aural: as, the *auricular* nerve.—**2.** Used in connection with the ear: as, an *auricular* tube (which see, below).—**3.** Addressed to the ear; privately confided to one's ear, especially the ear of a priest: as, *auricular* confession.—**4.** Recognized or perceived by the ear; audible.

You shall . . . by an *auricular* assurance have your satisfaction. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 5.

5†. Communicated or known by report; hearsay.

Auricular traditions and feigned testimonies.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 998.

6. Known or obtained by the sense of hearing: as, *auricular* evidence.—7. Ear-shaped; auriculate; auriform: as, the *auricular* articulating surface of the human ilium.—8. In echinoderms, of or pertaining to the auricles: as, an internal *auricular* process.—9. Pertaining to the auricle of the heart.—**Anterior auricular arteries**, two or more branches of the upper occipital, supplying the external ear.—**Anterior auricular veins**, small veins from the external ear emptying into the temporal vein.—**Auricular feathers**, in *ornith.*, the special set of feathers, usually of peculiar structure, which overlie and defend the outer opening of the ear.—**Auricular finger**, the little finger: so called from the fact that it is most easily introduced into the ear.—**Auricular foramen**, the mouth of the external auditory meatus of the ear.—**Auricular nerves**, various small nerves derived from the great auricular, the auricular otemporal, the facial, the second cervical, the small or sometimes the large occipital, and the vagus nerves, which supply the integument and other parts of the external ear and its vicinity.—**Auricular point**, in *anat.*, the center of the auricular foramen.—**Auricular radii**, in *crinoids.*, radii drawn from the projection of the auricular point on the median plane to the projections of other points of the shell. See *projection*, 6.—**Auricular tube**, a speaking-tube, either portable for the use of deaf persons, or extending between different parts of a building for the conveyance of messages.—**Auricular witness**, a witness who relates what he has heard.—**Deep auricular artery**, a small branch from the internal maxillary artery, supplying the external meatus of the ear.—**Great auricular nerve**, the auricularis magnus nerve arising from the second and third cervical nerves, and distributed to the external ear and adjacent parts.—**Posterior auricular artery**, a branch of the external carotid artery supplying parts in the region of the ear.—**Posterior auricular vein**, a vein, descending behind the pinna of the ear from the side of the head, joins the external jugular vein.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the auricular feathers.—2. The auricular or little finger. See *auricular finger*, above.

auriculares, *n.* Plural of *auricularis*.

auricularia (â-rik-ū-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *auricula*, 4, + *-aria*.] 1. [*l.c.*] (-ē). The larval form of certain echinoderms, as the sea-cucumbers, characterized by the presence of ciliated processes or lobes. See *Holothuroidea*. [It is a generic name given by Müller through a mistake as to the nature of the animal.]—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a generic name variously used: as, (*a*) De Blainville for a genus of acephalous mollusks; (*b*) by Fabricius for a genus of gastropods.

auricularian (â-rik-ū-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* [⟨ *auricularia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to an auricularia: echinopædic.

auricularis (â-rik-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; *pl.* *auriculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *auricular*.] The little finger. See *auricular finger*, under *auricular*.

auricularly (â-rik'ū-lėr-li), *adv.* 1. In an auricular manner; specifically, in a secret manner; by whispers.

> Those will confess, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Christ. Piety*, vii. § 4.

2. By means of auricles.

auriculate, **auriculated** (â-rik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [⟨ NL. *auriculatus*, ⟨ L. *auricula*: see *auricle*.] 1. Ear-shaped; like or likened to an auricle; auriform.—2. Having ears; provided with ears, auricles, or ear-like parts: in *bot.*, said of a leaf with a pair of small blunt projections or ears at the base.—**Auriculate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which one of the basal joints is expanded laterally in a concave plate, as in certain aquatic beetles.—**Auriculate styles**, in *entom.*, styles produced laterally at the humeral angles into a free lobe.

auriculid (â-rik'ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Auriculidæ*.

Auriculidæ (â-ri-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Auricula*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pulmonate gastropods with contractile tentacles, eyes sessile at the inner or hinder bases of the tentacles, rugose tegumenta, and a spiral shell whose partitions are generally absorbed, so that no columella is plicated. The family is divided into subfamilies and many genera. Some of the species frequent banks, generally within high-water mark, among reeds and wet weeds, and a few of the genus *Cassidula*, are almost exclusively terrestrial. See cut under *Pedipes*.

auriculobregmatic (â-rik'ū-lō-breg-mat'ik), *a.* [⟨ *auricula* + *bregma*(*t*-) + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the auricular point and the bregma.—**Auriculobregmatic line**, a line drawn from the projection of the auricular point on the median plane of the skull to the bregma. See *craniometry*.

auriculo-orbicularis (â-rik'ū-lō-ōr-bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *auricula* + *orbicularis*.] A muscle of the hedgehog connecting the pinna of the ear with the orbicularis palpebræ, which it antagonizes.

auriculoparotidean (â-rik'ū-lō-pa-rō-tid'ē-an), *a.* [⟨ *auricula* + *parotid* + *-ean*.] Pertaining to the auricle of the ear and the parotid gland; specifically applied to a nerve which supplies those parts.

auriculotemporal (â-rik'ū-lō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [⟨ *auricula* + *temporal*.] Pertaining to the ear and the temporal region: specifically applied to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve which supplies the external ear and adjacent regions.

auriculoventricular (â-rik'ū-lō-ven-trik'ū-lär), *a.* [⟨ *auricula* + *ventricular*.] Pertaining both to the auricles and to the ventricles of the heart: as, the *auriculoventricular* orifice. See cut under *heart*.—**Auriculoventricular valves**. See *valve*.

auriferous (â-rif'e-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *aurifer*, gold-bearing, ⟨ *aurum*, gold, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Yielding or producing gold; containing gold: as, *auriferous* quartz; *auriferous* strata.

> Whence many a bursting stream *auriferous* plays.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 646.

aurific (â-rif'ik), *a.* [⟨ L. *aurum*, gold, + *facere*, make.] Capable of transmuting substances into gold; gold-making.

> Some experiments made with the *aurific* powder.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, clxxvii.

aurifiamma, **aurifiamme** (â-ri-flam'ạ, â-ri-flam), *n.* [⟨ ML. *aurifiamma*, lit. golden flame, ⟨ L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame.] The ancient royal banner of France. See *oriflamme*.

auriform (â'ri-förm), *a.* [⟨ L. *aurix*, the ear, + *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped; having the form of the external human ear: as, an *auriform* shell.

aurifrisia (â-ri-fris'i-ạ), *n.* Same as *auriphrygia*.

aurifrisiate (â-ri-fris'i-āt), *a.* Same as *auriphrygiate*.

aurify (â'ri-fī), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *aurified*, ppr. *aurifying*. [⟨ L. *aurum*, gold, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To turn into or become gold.

Auriga (â-rī'gạ), *n.* [L., a charioteer; as constellation, the Wagoner; perhaps ⟨ *aurea*, bridle (*cf. orea*, the bit of a bridle, ⟨ *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *ora*1), + *agere*, drive; otherwise ⟨ **aurus* (not found, supposed to mean 'a horse,' = Gr. *ὄρνυς*, swift) + *agere*, drive: see *act*, *c.*] 1. A northern constellation containing the splendid star Capella; the Charioteer or Wagoner. It is supposed to represent a charioteer kneeling in his vehicle. He is often represented with a kid on his left shoulder, this being doubtless an ancient constellation-figure coincident in position with the Charioteer. [*l.c.*] 2. [*l.c.*] A name of the fourth lobe of the liver. [Rare.]

The Constellation Auriga.

aurigal (â-rī'gal), *a.* [⟨ LL. *aurigalis*, ⟨ L. *auriga*: see *Auriga*.] Pertaining to a charioteer or carriage. [Rare.]

aurigation (â-ri-gā'shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. *aurigatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *aurigare*, pp. *aurigatus*, be a charioteer, ⟨ *auriga*, a driver: see *Auriga*.] The act or practice of driving a chariot or coach. [Rare.]

> It a man indulges in the vicious habit of sleeping, all the skill in *aurigation* of Apollo himself, with the horses of Aurora to execute his notions, avail him nothing.
> *De Quincey*, Eng. Mail Coach.

aurigerous (â-rij'e-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *aurum*, gold, + *gerere*, bear.] Gold-bearing.

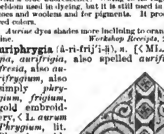
aurigraphy (â-rig'ra-fi), *n.* [⟨ ML. *aurigrafia*, ⟨ *aurigraphus*, one who writes in golden characters, ⟨ L. *aurum*, gold, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing in golden characters. *Blount*.

aurilave (â'ri-lāv), *n.* [⟨ L. *auris*, the ear, + *lavare*, wash: see *auricle* and *lave*2.] An earbrush. *E. H. Knight*.

auris, aurine (â'ris), *n.* [⟨ L. *aurum*, gold, + *-is*2.] The commercial name for impure rosolic acid (which see, under *rosalic*), one of the coaltar colors. In its pure state it forms ruby-red crystals with a blue fluorescence. Owing to its fugitiveness, it is seldom used in dyeing, but it is still used in printing calicoes and woolens and for glazing. It produces orange-red colors.

Aurine dyes shades more inclining to orange than coralline. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 278.

auriphrygia (â-ri-frij'i-ạ), *n.* [⟨ ML. **auriphrygia*, *auriphrisia*, also spelled *aurifrisia*, *aurifrisia*, also simply *phrygium*, *frigium*, gold embroidery, ⟨ L. *aurum Phrygium*, lit. Phrygian gold; the Phrygians were noted for their skill in embroidering with gold: see *aurum Phrygium*, and *Phrygian*. From the same source, through the French, come *orfrays*, *orfroy*, *orphrey*, q. v.] Properly, gold embroidery; *eccles.*, an ornamental band on various vestments: an orphrey; more especially of the orphrey of a miter, which is a richly adorned band around its lower edge. Also *aurifrisia*, *aurifrisium*, *aurifrisiate*, *aurifrisiated*, *auriphrygiate*, *auriphrygiata*, *aurifrisiata*, *aurifricatus*, etc., ⟨ **auriphrygia*: see *auriphrygia*.] Embroidered with gold; provided with an auriphrygia. Also *aurifrisiate*.



Miter with Auriphrygia, or Aurifrigiate Miter, 14th century.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Nor wore he mitre here, precious or *auriphrygiate*.
Southey, Roderick, xviii.

auripigment, **auripigmentum** (â-ri-pig'ment, â-ri-pig-men'tum), *n.* [L. *auripigmentum*, ⟨ *aurum*, gold, + *pigmentum*, pigment: see *aurum* and *pigment*. From the L. through F., comes *orpiment*.] Same as *orpiment*.

auris (â'ris), *n.*; pl. *aures* (â'rēz). [L., = E. *ear*1, q. v.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an ear; the outer ear or auricle.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of ear-shells: synonymous with *Haliotis*.

auriscalp (â'ri-skalp), *n.* [⟨ *auriscalpium*.] An instrument for cleaning the ears; an earpick; also, a similar instrument used in surgical operations on the ear.

auriscalpium (â-ri-skal'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *auriscalpia* (-ạ). [NL., ⟨ L. *auris*, = E. *ear*1, + *scalpere*, scratch, carve: see *scalpel*.] Same as *auriscalp*.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks.

auriscope (â'ri-skōp), *n.* [⟨ L. *auris*, = E. *ear*1, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view, look at.] An instrument for examining and exploring the ear.

auriscopy (â-ris'kō-pi), *n.* [⟨ L. *auris*, = E. *ear*1, + Gr. *-σκοπία*, ⟨ *σκοπεῖν*, view, look at.] The use of the auriscope.

aurist (â'rist), *n.* [⟨ L. *aurix*, = E. *ear*1, + *-ist*.] One who treats disorders of the ear; an otologist.

> In England the medical profession is divided into physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, oculists, *auristæ*, dentists.
> *Lecky*, Hist. of Europ. Morals, I. 2.

aurite (â'rīt), *n.* Same as *auritol*.

aurited (â'ri-ted), *a.* [⟨ L. *auritus*, = E. *eared*, ⟨ *aurix* = E. *ear*1. Cf. *auratedS*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *auriculate*; having lobes or appendages like an ear.

aurivorous (â-riv'ō-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *aurum*, gold, + *vorare*, devour.] Gold-devouring. *Walpole*.

aurocephalous (â-rō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [⟨ L. *aurum*, gold, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] In *zoöl.*, characterized by a gold-colored head.

aurochs (ou'roks), *n.* [G., also *auerochse*, ⟨ MHG. *ūrochse*, ⟨ OHG. *ūrohso*, ⟨ *ūr*, a wild ox (= AS. *ūr* = Icel. *ýrr*; cf. L. *urus* = Gr. *οὐρος*, from Teut.), + *ohso*, G. *ochse*, *ochs* = E. *ox*: see *urus* and *ursus*.] A species of wild ox or buffalo, the *bonasus* of Aristotle, *bison* of Pliny, the European bison, *Bos* or *Bison bonasus* of modern naturalists. This animal was once abundant in many parts of the continent of Europe, especially in the neighborhood of large forests. The species of population has nearly exterminated it, and were it not for the protection afforded by the emperor of Russia to a few herds which inhabit the forests of Lithuania and of Kuluan in the Caucasus, it would soon become extinct. Also called *wisent*, *urus*, and, wrongly, *aurochs* and *aurochs*. See cut.

The relationships of the *aurochs* to the American bison, while very close, do not warrant that specific identity

Aurochs. *Bos primigenius.*

which some authors have assumed to exist. The *aurochs* is rather larger, with a smaller front, larger and stronger pelvis, longer and thicker tail, and less shaggy fore parts. *Cuvier, Livyn, Owen, Ansted, Lydekker.*

Aurocores (ȧ-rok'ō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *aurum*, gold, + Gr. κόρις, a bug.] Literally, the gold-bugs: a group of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the same as *Aurocoreæ*, the name *Aurocores* being considered more appropriate by Westwood, who proposed it as a substitute. See *Icaronces*.

Aurocoreæ (ȧ'rō-kō-rē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Aurocores*.

aurocyanide (ȧ-rō-sī'a-nīd or -nid), *n.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + E. *cyanide*.] In *chem.*, a double cyanide, one of the bases of which is gold: as, potassium *aurocyanide*, $KAu(CN)_4$.

aurora (ȧ-rō'rȧ), *n.* [L., the dawn, the goddess of the dawn, earlier **Ausosa*, = Gr. ἠώς (Laconian), ναύς (Æolic), σώς (Doric), ἕως (Ionic), *ĕos* (Attic), the dawn, goddess of dawn (related to *aurum*, to-morrow), = Skt. *ushas*, **oshasi*, dawn, < *ush*, burn, = Gr. αὖος = L. *urere*, burn. To the same source are referred L. *aurum*, gold, *auster*, south wind, Gr. αὔριον, the sun, E. *east*, etc.; see *east*.] 1. The rising light of the morning; the dawn of day, or morning twilight.—2. [*cap.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn: called Eos by the Greeks. The poets represented her as rising out of the ocean in a chariot, her two fingers dropping gentle dew.

3. The aurora borealis or the aurora australis (the polar lights).

The most probable theory of the *aurora* is that originally due to Franklin, namely, that it is due to electric discharges in the upper air.

S. P. Thompson, Elem. Lessons in Elect. and Mag., p. 264.

4. A reddish color produced by dyeing with arnotto.—**Aurora australis**, the aurora of the southern hemisphere, a phenomenon similar to the aurora of the north.—**Aurora borealis**, the boreal or northern dawn: the northern lights or polar lights, luminous meteoric phenomenon appearing at night. It usually manifests itself by streams of light ascending toward the zenith from a dusky line of cloud or haze, a few degrees above the horizon, and stretching from the north toward the west and east, so as to form an arc, with its ends on the horizon. Sometimes it appears in detached places, another time it covers almost the whole sky. As the streams of light have a tremulous motion, they are called by some the "merry dancers." They assume many shapes and a variety of colors, from a pale red or yellow to a deep red or blood-color; and in the northern regions they serve to illuminate the earth and cheer the gloom of the long winter night. The appearance of the aurora borealis so exactly resembles the effects of artificial electricity that there is every reason to believe that their causes are identical. When electricity passes through rarefied air it exhibits a diffused luminous stream which has all the characteristic appearances of the aurora, and hence it is highly probable that this natural phenomenon is occasioned by the passage of electricity through the upper regions of the atmosphere, although under conditions not as yet sufficiently understood. The connection of the auroral displays with disturbances of the magnetic needle is now regarded as an ascertained fact. The aurora borealis is said to be frequently accompanied by sound, which is variously described as resembling the rustling of pieces of silk against each other, or the sound of wind against the flame of a candle. The spectrum of the aurora is peculiar in consisting of a permanent line in the green or yellow (green line), which has not been identified with any known substance; also occasionally a sharp line in the red and some others less prominent have been observed.—**Aurora polaris**, polar aurora: the aurora of either the northern or the southern hemisphere.

auroral (ȧ-rō'ral), *a.* [< *aurora* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the dawn.

Those steady discharges of *auroral* light to the zenith along innumerable constricting lines cone, it is thought, to explain the electric conditions of the air.

J. F. Clarke, Self Culture, xiii.

2. Resembling the dawn in color, beauty, etc.; hence, roseate.

Her cheeks suffused with an *auroral* blush.

Longfellow, Falcon of Federigo, l. 151.

3. Pertaining or relating to the polar aurora; resembling an aurora.

4. In *geol.*, appellative of the second of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata in Pennsylvania. As applied by him, it included all the divisions of the lower Silurian between the Potsdam sandstone and the Hudson River group, according to the now generally adopted nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey.

aurorally (ȧ-rō'ral-i), *adv.* 1. As the dawn; roseately: as, "to blush *aurorally*." *Browning*, Red Cotton Night-cap, l. 117.—2. In the manner of the polar aurora.

aurora-shell (ȧ-rō'rȧ-shel), *n.* The shell of the *Haliotidæ*; an ear-shell, sea-ear, ormer, or abalone (which see). See also *Haliotis*.

aurorean (ȧ-rō'rē-an), *a.* [< *aurora* + *-an*.] Belonging to or resembling the dawn.

At tender eyedawn of *aurorean* love.

Keats, Ode to Psyche.

aurorium (ȧ-rō'ri-um), *n.* See the extract.

Still awaiting discovery by the fortunate spectroscopist are the unknown celestial elements *aurorium*, with a characteristic line at 5,570·7, and nebulium, having two bright lines at 4,987·05 and 4,959·07.

Sir W. Thomson, Address to the Brit. Assoc., 1898.

aurotellurite (ȧ-rō-tel'u-rīt), *n.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + NL. *tellurium* + *-ite*2; see *aurum* and *tellurite*.] A tellurium containing gold and silver; sylvanite.

aurous (ȧ'rus), *a.* [< L. *aurum*, gold, + *-ous*. Cf. L. *aureus*, golden.] Of or pertaining to gold; in *chem.*, a term applied to an oxid of gold (Au_2O) whose molecule contains two atoms less of oxygen than auric oxid. See *auric*.

aurum (ȧ'rum), *n.* [L., gold (see *Aurora*), in colloq. speech *orum* (> It. Sp. *oro* = Pg. *ouro* = F. *or*; see *or*3), gold; related to *aurora*, *auster*, *Eos*, etc.] 1. Gold. In chemical symbols Au.—**Aurum fulminans**, gold dissolved in aqua regia or nitromuriatic acid, and precipitated by ammoniacal gas, forming a fulminate of a brown-yellow or orange color, and when exposed to a moderate heat, or struck, detonating with considerable noise. It is probably an ammonium aurate, $AuNH_2$.—**Aurum graphicum**, graphic gold. See *graphic*.—**Aurum mosaicum** or **mustivum**, mosaic gold, a yellow gold-like alloy, containing about equal quantities of copper and zinc, used chiefly in the form of a bronzing powder.—**Aurum potabile**, literally, "drinkable gold"; a cordial prepared by precipitating gold. It was said to consist of "solid gold, totally reduced, without corrosive, from a liquor which will dissolve like substance." *Phillips* (1678). "Gold made liquid, or fit to be drunk; or some rich Cordial Liquor, with pieces of Leaf-gold in it." *Kersey* (1708).

Monsr. Rouget sent me a small phial of his *aurum potabile*, with a letter wherein he acknowledging it, and my suppose ones it had done me.

Evelyn, Diary, June 27, 1653.

auscult (ȧs-kult'), *v. t.* [< L. *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*.] Same as *auscultate*, [Rare.]

auscultate (ȧs'kul-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *auscultated*, ppr. *auscultating*. [< L. *auscultatus*, pp. of *auscultare*, listen.] To listen to; give ear to; specifically, in *pathol.*, to examine by auscultation.

auscultation (ȧs-kul-tā'shon), *n.* [L. *auscultatio*, < *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*.] 1. The act of listening or hearkening. [Rare.] *F. Hicks*, tr. of Lucian.

2. In *pathol.*, the act of examining the state of the internal parts of the body, particularly of the thorax and abdomen, by observing the sounds arising in the part, either through the medium of the unaided ear or by the adjacent external surface (immediate auscultation) or by applying the stethoscope over the part and listening through it (mediate auscultation). See *stethoscope*. Auscultation may be used with more or less advantage in all cases where morbid sounds are produced, but the general applications are: auscultation of respiration; auscultation of the voice; auscultation of the cough; auscultation of sounds foreign to all these, but sometimes accompanying them; auscultation of the pulsations of the heart; fetal auscultation.

auscultative (ȧs-kul'tȧ-tiv), *a.* [< *auscultate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of auscultation.

auscultator (ȧs'kul-tā-tor), *n.* [L., a listener, < *auscultare*: see *auscultate*.] 1. A listener; specifically, one who practises auscultation.—2. An instrument in listening to the sounds within the thorax; a stethoscope.—3. In Germany, a member of a college of officials who attends its sessions as a student, but is not entitled to a vote; specifically, in Prussia, before 1869, one who had passed the first examination and begun his judicial career at a college of judges. See *referendar*.

His first law Examination he has come through triumphantly; and can even boast that the Examen Rigorosum need not have frightened him: but though he is hereby 'an *Auscultator* of respectability,' what avails it?

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 85.

auscultatory (ȧs-kul'tȧ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **auscultatorius*, < *auscultator*.] Pertaining to auscultation; auscultative.

auset, *adv.* Obsolete dialectal form of *also*.

ausiet, *n.* A dialectal form of *ouse*.

auslaut (ous'laut), *n.* [G., < *aus*, denoting completion or cessation (= E. *out*), + *laut*, a sound (= E. *loud*). Cf. *inlaut*, *ablaut*, *umlaut*.] In *philol.*, the final sound of a word.

Ausonia (ȧ-sō'ni-ȧ), *n.* [L. *Ausonia*, poet. name of Italy, prop. applied to middle and lower Italy, < *Ausones* (Gr. Αὔσονες), a name given to the primitive inhabitants of middle and lower Italy.] Of or pertaining to Italy or the Italians. *Longfellow*. [Poetical.]

auspice (ȧs'peks), *n.*; pl. *auspices* (ȧs'pi-sēz). [L., *auspex* (*auspic-*), a diviner, contr. < **avispex*, < *avis*, a bird, + *specere* (*spicere*), view: see *species*.] One who divines by observing the motions, cries, etc., of birds; a diviner in general; an augur.

auspicial (ȧs-pi'shal), *a.* [< L. *auspicialis*, < *auspex*, a diviner: see *auspex*.] Auspicatory; pertaining to omens or auspices. *Blount*.

auspicate (ȧs'pi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *auspicated*, ppr. *auspicating*. [< L. *auspicatus*, pp. of *auspicari*, make a beginning for the sake of a good omen, begin, prop. take the auspices, act as augurs, < *auspex*, a diviner: see *auspex*. Cf. *augurate*.] 1. To be an augury of; foreshow.

Long magni thou live, and see me thus appear,
A—nullion-crowned from the Ionian Bear!
Unto thy reign, as that did *auspicate*
So shall thy Coronation's signature.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

There are rather special auguries of this great change. *Auspicates*, the Congress of Man, the abandonment of all international Preparations for War.

Carlyle, Latter-Day Pamphlets, I. 111.

2. To initiate or inaugurate with ceremonies calculated to insure good luck. The naming of the world as borrowed from the Roman practice of taking the auspices before undertaking any important business.

If we are conscious of our situation, and glow with zeal to fill our place as becomes our station and ourselves, we ought to *auspicate* all our public proceedings in America with the old warning of the Church, *Sursum corda!*

Burke, Conciliation with America.

To *auspicate* . . . the . . . concern and set it agoing with a lustre. *Lamb*, Elliotsiana.

3. To begin or introduce in a favorable or auspicious manner. [Rare.]

The London company merits the praise of having *auspicated* liberty in America. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 324.

auspicator (ȧs'pi-kā-tor), *n.* [L. as if **auspicator*, < *auspicare*; see *auspicate*.] An augur.

auspicatory (ȧs'pi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*auspicate*, *v.*, + *-ory*.] Pertaining to auspices or omens.

auspice (ȧs'pis), *n.* [< F. *auspice*, pl. *auspices*, < L. *auspicium*, divination from the flight of birds, a sign, omen, < *auspex*, a diviner: see *auspex*.] 1. An augury from birds; an omen or a sign in general: as, to take the *auspices*; an *auspice* of good fortune.

Their auspices were at first elected by the curie, where the vote of the poorest citizen was equal to that of the most wealthy. But, even here, the patricians, besides their great influence, had a negative on all proceedings, by holding the *auspices*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 301.

We then undertake, as our poor philosophy can do it, to read the country a reverend *auspice*.

Emerson, Orations, p. 12.

2. Protection or lead; favoring or propitious influence; patronage; especially in the phrase *under the auspices of*.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
Whose *auspice* Rome hath stood
So long! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, II. 1.

3. A circumstance or conjunction of circumstances betokening success: as, his career was begun under the fairest *auspices*. [In all senses nearly always used in the plural.]

auspices, n. Plural of *auspex* and of *auspice*.

auspicial (ȧs-pish'ȧl), *a.* [< L. *auspicium*, auspice, + *-al*.] Relating to auspices or omens: as, *auspicial* rites. [Rare.]—2. Fortunate: auspicious. [Rare.]

auspicious (ȧs-pish'us), *a.* [< L. *auspicium*, auspices, + *-ous*.] 1. Of good omen; betokening success, or a favorable issue; prognosticating good; favorable.

Auspicious omens from the past and the present cheer us for the future. *Sumner*, The Grandeur of Nations.

2. Prosperous; fortunate: applied to persons.

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auspicious

Auspicious chief! thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.
Dryden.

3. Favorable; kind; propitious; applied to persons or things.

Fortune play upon thy prosperous helm,
As thy *auspicious* mistress!
Shak., All's Well, iii. 3.

No day could be more *auspicious* to the undertaking.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument.

4. Showing joy; happy. [Rare.]

With one *auspicious* and one drooping eye.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

—**Syn.** Bright, golden, lucky, promising. *See propitious.*

auspiciously (âs-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an auspicious manner; with favorable omens; happily; prosperously; favorably; propitiously.

I looked for ruin; and encrease of honour
Meets me auspiciously.
Middleton, Witch, iii. 1.

auspiciousness (âs-pish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being auspicious; a state of fair promise; prosperity.

auster (âs'tėr), *n.* [L., the south wind; akin to *aurora*, the dawn, and *urere*, burn: see *aurora* and *aurum*.] The south wind (commonly with a capital, as a proper name): as, "drizzly *Auster*," *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, lxxxi. Hence—**2.** The south.

austere (âs-tēr'), *a.* [< ME. *austere*, < OF. *austere*, < L. *austerus*, harsh, sour, tart, severe, < Gr. *αὐστηρός*, dry, harsh, bitter, < *αὕειν*, Attic *αὖειν*, dry, withered, scarf: see *aurum*.] **1.** Severe, dry; see *scarf*, *scarf*.] **1.** Sour; harsh; rough to the taste: applied to things: as, *austere* fruit or wine; "sloes *austere*," *Cowper*, Task, i. 122.

An *austere* grape
That hast no juice but what it borrows in haste.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

2. Severe; harsh; rigid; rigorous; stern: applied to persons and things: as, an *austere* manner; an *austere* look.

A stern lady, and *austere*, not only in her manners, which made most people dislike her, but in the character of her understanding and morals.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

But what chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies was the *austere* morality and the fear of God which pervaded all ranks.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

3. Grave; sober; serious: as, *austere* deportment.

There lived a Lady, wise, *austere*, and nice,
Who show'd her virtue by her scorn of vice.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, Register.

Priest and sage, with solemn brows *austere*.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

4. Severely simple; unadorned. = Syn. *Austere*, *Severe*, *Stern*, *Hard*, *Harsh*, *Strict*, *Rigorous*, *Rigid*, unaccommodating, morose, may characterize a person's dealings with himself or with others, but in the most individual word in the list; it still suggests the etymological sense of dryness and withdrawal. As applied to manner of life, it implies self-mortification, refusal of pleasure, or the self-infliction of pain, for the purpose of self-discipline. The *austere* man may treat others as he treats himself, or may be severe and a corresponding sort. There is no suggestion of hypocrisy or self-righteousness in the word, nor does it go so far as asceticism (see *self-denial*). *Severe* starts from the notion of seriousness or freedom from levity, but extends through a wide range, covering most of the meanings of the other words. *Stern*, while primarily meaning fixed in facial expression, applies to almost anything to which *severe* can apply. *Hard* is of the same character, but starts from the notion of physical hardness, sometimes carrying no mean difficult to endure, unfeeling, etc. *Harsh* primarily expresses physical roughness, as *harsh* sound, and retains some figurative suggestion akin to that idea. *Strict* is drawn close, tense, not relaxed, observing exact rules for one's self or requiring such observance from others. *Rigorous* means, literally, stiff, and hence allowing no abatement or willingness to make concessions. *Rigid* is the same as *rigorous*, but with somewhat more of the original force; it is less than *rigorous*; both are opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*. *Rigid* is more often used of tenacity, *severe* of the application of somewhat strictness than *rigorous*. We speak of *austere* morality; a *severe* aspect, treatment, tone; a *stern* resolve; a *hard* master, a *harsh* judgment; *harsh* enforcement of laws; *strict* rules, discipline, repression of mischief; *rigorous* justice; *rigid* adherence to petty restrictions. *Severious.*

He [Plutarch] was not so *austere* as to despise riches, but being in possession of a large fortune, he used it, though not splendidly, yet plentifully.
Dryden, Plutarch.

For in their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 293.

Wrapped in his sad-colored cloak, the Day like a Puritan standeth
Stern in the joyless field, rebuking the lingering color.
R. Taylor, Home Pastorals.

The common executioner,
Whose heart the accustom'd sight of death makes hard.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

Be sometimes lovely like a bride,
And put thy *harsher* moods aside,
If thou will have me wise and good.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lix.

Strict statutes and most bloody laws.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4.

I have heard
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to qualify
His *rigorous* course.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Scarcely he pronounced
The *rigid* interdiction.
Milton, P. L., viii. 334.

austerely (âs-tēr'li), *adv.* In an austere manner; severely; rigidly; harshly.

Whatever hypocrites *austerely* talk
Of purity.
Milton, P. L., iv. 744.

In the wonder whether a door so grimly bolted and *austerely* barred could possibly open into a hotel, with cheerful overcharges for candles and service.
Fletcher (Grave), Bloody Brother, v. 1.

austerity (âs-ter'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *austerities* (-tiz). [< ME. *austerite*, < OF. *austerite*, *F. austérité*, < L. *austeritas*, < *austerus*, austere: see *austere*.] **1.** Harshness or astringency of taste.

The sweetness of the ripened fruit is not the less delicious for the *austerity* of its early state.
Horsley, Sermons, iii. xxviii.

2. Severity of manner, life, etc.; rigor; strictness; harshness of treatment or demeanor.

But the austerities of Lycurgus were reduced to the conventional elegance which makes the charm of French.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 23.

There is no show of mercy in him. He carried his *austerity* beyond the bounds of humanity.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

3. Severe or rigorous simplicity; absence of adornment or luxury.

The Baptist we know was a strict man, remarkable for *austerity* and the rules of abstinence.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. Severe or ascetic practices: chiefly in the plural: as, the *austerities* of the Flagellants.

The *austerities* and the blameless purity of Ximenes's life had given him a reputation for sanctity throughout Spain.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

—**Syn.** *Self-sacrifice*, *Asceticism*, etc. (see *self-denial*); severeness, harshness, austereness, severity, rigor.

austerland (âs'tėr-land), *n.* [E. dial., < "*auster* = *notre*, hearth (see *astre*), + *land*.] Land which had a house and fire in ancient times.
Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 101. [Local Eng.]

Austin (âs'tin), *a.* [< ME. *Austyn*, contr. of *Augustin*, q. v.] Same as *Augustinian*: as, *Austin* friars. *See Austin*.

austral (âs'tral), *a.* [< ME. *austral* = F. Sp. Pg. *austral* = It. *australe*, < L. *australis*, south, < *auster*, south wind, south: see *auster*.] Southern; lying in or pertaining to the south: as, *austral* lands; the *austral* signs of the zodiac.—**Austral** pole, the pole of the earth which is nearest to that pole of a magnet which points to the north, and is called the south pole by English and American writers. So, also, what is termed the south pole of the *earth* is termed the boreal pole by the former.—**Austral** signs, the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator.

Australasia (âs-tra-lā'shi-ạ or -zhi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *austral*, southern (cf. *Australian*), + *Asia*.] In *geog.*, a general name for Australia, Papua, Tasmania, and the neighboring islands.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, a division comprising the islands and insular groups south of Asia: synonymous with *Australegea*.

Australasian (âs-tra-lā'shan or -zhan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australasia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Relating to Australasia.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to that primary faunal area of the earth's land-surface which comprises Australia, Papua, Tasmania, and the neighboring islands.—**3.** In *zoögeog.*, a division comprising the islands and insular groups south of Asia: synonymous with *Australegea*.

Australasian (âs-tra-lā'shan or -zhan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australasia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Relating to Australasia.—**2.** In *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to that primary faunal area of the earth's land-surface which comprises Australia, Papua, Tasmania, and the neighboring islands. Also *Australian*.

australene (âs'tra-lēn), *n.* [< L. *australis*, southern, + *-ene*.] A name given to the constituent of English and American oil of turpentine, obtained by neutralizing turpentine-oil with an alkaline carbonate, and by subsequent distillation. It is dextrogyrate.

Australian (âs-trā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australia*, the NL. term for the earlier *Australia terra*, lit. southern land: see *austral*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Australia, a large island, often classed as a continent, south of Asia.—**Australian** ballot. See *ballot*.—**Australian** beech. See *beech*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Australia; specifically, a member of the aboriginal race of Australia.

Australian

Australoid (âs-trā'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Australian* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* In *ethnol.*, of the type of the aborigines of Australia and of some of the native races of the Deccan. The Australoid races form a group of the *Leiotrichi* (which see), having dark eyes and skin, wavy black hair, and long prognathous skulls with well-developed superciliary ridges.

II. *n.* A member of the Australoid group of men.

Also *Australoid*.

australize (âs'tra-līz), *v. i.* [< *austral* + *-ize*.] To point southward, or to the south magnetic pole, as a magnet.

They [steel and iron] do septentrionate at one extreme, and *australize* at the other.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 2.

Australoid (âs'tra-loid), *a.* and *n.* Australioid.

Austrasian (âs-trā'zian or -zhan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to Austrasia, the eastern or Teutonic portion of the Frankish empire under the Merovingians.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Austrasia.

Austrian[1] (âs'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Austria*, a ML. form of *Oesterreich*, *Oostenrijk*, *Oostrijk*, Austria, lit. eastern kingdom (so called relatively to the western dominions of Charlemagne), < OHG. *ôstar*, *ôstan*, *ôstarôd* = AS. *ēst*, kingdom, E. *-ric* in *bishopric*, etc.: see *east* and *-ric*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the archduchy of Austria, or to the Cisleithian division of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy, or to the collective dominions of the house of Hapsburg.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the archduchy of Austria, or of the dominions of the Hapsburg dominions, comprising the crown lands of Upper and Lower Austria.—**2.** A native or an inhabitant of the Cisleithian division of Austria-Hungary, which comprises all the crown lands of the dual empire except Hungary, Croatia with Slavonia, and Fiume.—**3.** A native or an inhabitant of any part of the dominions of the house of Hapsburg, known since 1804 as Austria-Hungary.

austrian[2] (âs'tri-an), *a.* [< L. *auster*, the south wind, south (see *auster*), + *-ian*.] Southern; austral.

austrine (âs'trin), *a.* [< L. *australis*, southern, < *auster*, the south wind: see *auster*.] South; southerly; southern. *Bailey.*

austringer (âs'trin-jėr), *n.* [Also written *ostringer* and *astringer*, early mod. E. *ostreger*, < ME. *ostreger*, < OF. *ostreicher*, *austreicher* (*austracier*, *autracier*—see Roquefort), < ML. reflex *astorerius*), < ML. "*austracarius*, one whose business it was to breed and fly goshawks, < "*austracus*, *austurcus*, *asturco*, *asturcus*, *austurgo*, *asturgus*, *osturcus*, etc., various forms (perhaps due in part to confusion with certain forms of *ostrich*, q. v.) of *auntur*, *astur*, *autor*, *LL. autur* (> It. *astore* = Sp. *azor* = Pg. *açor* = OSp. *açtor*, Sp. *azor* = Pr. *autor* = OF. *austour*, *astor*, *hostur*, mod. F. *autour*), a goshawk: see *Astur*. The *n* is inserted after the OF. manner (*austreicher*, *autracier*, etc.) A keeper and trainer of goshawks.

Austrocolumbia (âs'trō-kō-lum'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *austro-*, for south, + NL. *Columbia*, applied to America.] In *zoögeog.*, a primary division of the earth's land-surface which, according to this author, consists of all the American continent south of Mexico.

Austrocolumbian (âs'trō-kō-lum'bi-an), *a.* [< *Austrocolumbia*.] Of or pertaining to Austrocolumbia; the realm of *Austrocolumbia* fauna.

Australegea (âs-trō-jē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *auster*, the south wind, south, + Gr. *γαῖα*, the earth.] In *zoögeog.*, the primary zoölogical region or realm of the earth's land-surface which comprises Australia and its immediately outlying islands, that is, the Australasian archipelago. It is bounded on the west by Wallace's line, and includes Papua or New Guinea and the Solomon islands on the east and Tasmania on the south.

Australegean (âs-trō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Australegea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Australegea: as, the *Australegean* fauna.

Austro-Hungarian (âs'trō-hung-gā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Austria-Hungary.

Australoya (âs'tsu-mā-lā'yạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *auster*, the south wind, + NL. *Malaya*.] In *zoögeog.*, the first subregion of the great Australasian region, including Papua and the islands zoölogically pertaining thereto. On the west the boundary passes between Borneo and Celebes, and thence along Wallace's line between Lombok and Bali; eastward it extends to include San Christoval. It lies entirely north of Australia.

Australasian (âs'trō-mā-lā'yan), *a.* [< *Australoyan* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Australoya.

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autonomacy (ât'trŏ-man-si), *n.* [< L. *auster*, the south wind, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination, < *μάντις*, divine, < *μαίνεσθαι*, be inspired: see *Mantic.*] Divination from observation of the winds.

aut-. See *auto-.*

autacanthid (â-ta-kan'thid), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ἄκανθα*, spine, + *-id*.] In *zoöl.*, having the greater number of the intermediate spines on special plates or local modifications of the integument: applied to a starfish: opposed to *hyacanthid*.

autaesthesy, autesthesy (â-tes'thē-si), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *æsthesia*, *-esthesy*.] Self-consciousness. *N. E. D.*

autamoeba (â-ta-mē'bȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + NL. *amœba*.] A term applied by Haeckel without exact definition, in connection, to any simple amœba form regarded as the nearest living representative of a hypothetical primitive amœba or archamœba.

autantipyy (â-tan-tip'i-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀντιτυπία*, resistance: see *antitypy*.] Absolute incompressibility: attributed by many metaphysicians to matter.

Autarachnæ (â-ta-rak'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀράχνη*, spider.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of the Arachnida, the arachnids themselves, or *Arachnida proper*, consisting of spiders, scorpions, mites, etc., as distinguished from the *Pseudarachnæ* (*Tardigrada*, *Pycnogonoidea*). Lucas subdivides the *Autarachnæ* into four groups: *Arthrostates*, *Aranea*, *Acarina*, and *Linguatulina*. See these words.

autarchy[1] (â'tär-ki), *n.*; pl. *autarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *αὐτοκρατία*, absolute power, < *αὐτοκράτωρ*, absolute, < *αὐτός*, self, + *κράτος*, power.] Absolute power; autocracy; self-government.

A certain government called an *autarchy*, of which he makes God the only judge.
J. Hall, Apology, tr. of Milton's Def. Pop.

autarchy[2] (â'tär-ki), *n.* [Prop. **autarcy*, < Gr. *αὐτάρκεια*, self-sufficiency, < *αὐτάρκης*, self-sufficient, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ἀρκεῖν*, suffice.] Self-sufficiency; independence.

[Conscience is] in man the principal part of God's image, and that by which man resembleth most the *autarchy* and self-sufficiency of God.
Bp. Hall, Christian Moderation, i.

autemt, *n.* [Obsolete slang.] A church.

autery, *n.* Middle English form of *attar*. *Chaucer.*

auter droit (ō'tėr drwo or droi). [OF. (mod. F. *autre droit*): *auter*, *autre*, *altre*, etc., < L. *alter*, other; *droit*, < L. *directus*, straight: see *right*, *direct*, of L. *directus*, straight, direct: see *alter* and *direct*.] In *law*, another (another's) right: thus, one who acts not on his own behalf, but as trustee or representative of another, is said to act in *auter droit*.

autersfoits (ō-tėr-fwo' or -foi'), *adv.* [OF. (mod. F. *autrefois*), at another time, < *auter*, *autre*, *altre* (see *auter droit*), + *foits*, *fois* = Pr. *fes* = It. *rece*, time, turn, < L. *vice*, in place of, in turn: see *vice-*, *vicar*.] In *law*, a plea formerly introduced into the plea of former trial as a bar to a second prosecution for the same offense.—**Autersfoits acquit** (formerly *acquitt*), the plea of *autersfoits acquit*.—**Autersfoits attaint** (formerly *attainted*), the plea of former attaint.—**Autersfoits convict** (formerly *convicted*), the plea of former conviction.

autervie (ō-tėr'vē). [OF.: *auter* (see *auter droit*); *vie*, < L. *vita*, life: see *vital*.] In *law*, another (another's) life.—**Tenant pour auter vie**, one who holds an estate by the life of another.

authentic (â-then'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *authentick*, *autentic*, etc., < ME. *autentike*, *auctentyke*, < OF. *autentique* (mod. F. *authentique*, being changed, like the E. word, to suit the L. spelling) = Pg. *authentico* = Sp. *auténtico* = It. *autentico*, < LL. *authenticus*, < Gr. *αὐθεντικός*, warranted, authentic, original, < *αὐθέντης*, original author, < *αὐθέντης*, *αὐτός* + *ἑντης* (rare), one who does anything with his own hand, the real author of any act, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ἕντης* (found also in *συνέντης*, equiv. to *συναρχός*, a fellow-workman), of uncertain origin, perhaps < **ασυτ-*, **ασωτ-*, orig. form of Ionic *ἐών*, Attic *ὤν* (= L. *ens*, **sens*), ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *ens*, *be*[1]. Cf. *effendi*, also ult. < Gr. *αὐθέντης*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having authority; possessing inherent authority; duly authorized; authoritative.

Men ought to fly all pedantisms, and not rashly to use all words that are met with in every English writer, whether *authentick* or not. *T. Philipot.*

2. Real; of genuine origin; being what it purports to be; opposed to *pretended* or *imaginary*, *fictitious*, *counterfeit*, *apocryphal*, or *unauthorized*: as, *authentic* documents.

As there is but one God, but one hope, but one anchorage for man—so also there can be but one *authentic* faith, but one derivation of truth, but one perfect revelation. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

3. In *law*, executed with all due formalities; executed by the proper person and legally attested before the proper authorities: as, an *authentic* deed.—**4.** Entitled to acceptance or belief; reliable; trustworthy; of established credit, credibility, or authority: as, an *authentic* tale, book, writer.

Origen, a most *authentic* author in this point.
Bp. Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xiii.

Of the manner in which the ruin of Nineveh was brought about we have no *authentic* record.
Van Ransle, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 82.

That this mere dream is grown a stable truth
Is sought a most *authentic* way.
Browning, In a Balcony.

5†. Original; first-hand, as opposed to *copied* or *transcribed*.—**6.** Own; proper; properly belonging to one's self. [Archaic.]

It were extreme partiality and injustice, the flat denial and overthrow of all testimony, to give our own *authentic* word into the hand of an unjust and wicked man.
Milton, Reformation in England, Wks., 1738.

Men are ephemeral or evanescent, but whatever page the *authentic* soul of man has touched with her immortalizing finger, no matter how humble, is young and fair as it was to the world's gray fathers.
Lowell, Among my Books, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

7. In *music*, having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic: in distinction from *plagal*, which has the relation primarily to the fifth or dominant in the octave below the key-note.—**Authentic act**, in *civil law*, an act or deed performed before and attested by the proper officers or proper magistrate.—**Authentic cadence**, same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Authentic melodies**. See *melody*.—**Authentic modes or tones**. See *mode*, 8.—**Syn. 2** and **4**. *Authentic*, *genuine*, *correct*, trustworthy, reliable, credible. *Authentic* is a written document or a book, *authentic* indicates that it is reliable as narrating facts; *genuine*, that it is what it at first its author's hands: as, an *authentic* history; a *genuine* text. *Authentic* is thus applied to persons, reliable; *genuine*, to unadulterated. The "Memoirs of a Cavalier" is a genuine work, but it is not an *authentic* history by him, but it is not an *authentic* work, although so plausibly assuming the form of real biography as to be deceived even the great Chatham into citing the volume as an *authentic* narrative (*Bayliss*, Revision of Shaw's Eng. Lit., p. 250).

A *genuine* book is that which is really the work by the person whose name it bears; . . . an *authentic* book is that which relates matters of fact as they really happened. A book may be *authentic* without being *genuine*, and *genuine* without being *authentic*. *Bp. Watson.*

II. *n.* (< LL. *authenticus*, ML. also *auctentica*, the original (of a document), neut. or fem. of *authenticus*: see I.) **1.** An authoritative or genuine document or work. [Rare.] An original, as opposed to a copy or transcript.

Authentics and transcripts. *Fuller*, Church Hist., I. 42.

The Authentica, in *civil law*, a Latin translation from the Greek of the Novels or constitutions of Justinian, made by an anonymous author. So called as an unabridged translation of the novels, to distinguish it from the epitome made by Julian.

authentical (â-then'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *authentic*.

The hopes then dost conceive
Of thy quick death, and of thy future life,
Are not *authentical*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 6.
His testimony will be *authentical*. *Beau. and Fl.*

This, the more readily proceeded, with some little hesitation, was a pheasant pie, though a peacock pie was certainly the most *authentical*. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 277.

authentically (â-then'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an authentic manner. (*a*) With the requisite or genuine authority. (*b*) With certainty.

He (Coleridge) was the first in modern generation to whom we should most unhesitatingly allow the distinction of genius, that is, of one *authentically* possessed from time to time by some influence that made him better and greater than himself. *Lowell*, Coleridge.

(*c*) Actually; really.

Not yet *authentically* decided. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

authenticalness (â-then'ti-kal-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being authentic or trustworthy; the quality of being of good authority; authenticity.

They did not at all rely on the *authenticalness* thereof. *Barrow*, Works, I. 257.

2. The quality of being genuine or what it purports to be; genuineness; authenticity.

Nothing can be more absurd than to see virtuosos about a cabinet of medals, discussing upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalness* of the several pieces.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

[In both uses obsolete or obsolescent.]

authenticate (â-then'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *authenticated*, ppr. *authenticating*. [< MLL. *authenticatus*, pp. of *authenticare*, confirm, < LL. *authenticus*, authentic: see *authentic*.] **1.** To render authentic; give authority to by the proof, attestation, or formalities required by law or sufficient to entitle to credit.

The king serves only as a notary to *authenticate* the choice of judges. *Burke.*

Precisely as our researches are fortunate, they *authenticate* themselves as privileged; and in such a chase all success justifies itself. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

He (God) *authenticates* this instinctive yearning in the creature after selfhood, le order that the latter . . . may effectually aspire to the knowledge and obedience of those laws of Divine order which alone give him rest.
J. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 61.

2. To prove authentic; establish as correct or genuine.

I have *authenticated* two portraits of that prince.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

There is little more left for Biblical research. The few places which can be *authenticated* are now generally accepted. *R. Temple*, Lands of the Church, p. 72.

On June 18, 1838, about 2,000 volumes, and in 1858, 295 other volumes of non-parochial registers, were *authenticated*.

authenticated (â-then'ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Established as correct.

3. To establish as true or worthy of belief: as, to *authenticate* a statement.

One of the most *authenticated* ghost stories in existence.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends.

authenticatee (â-then'ti-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *authenticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] *Rare*, that which is authenticated.

authentication (â-then-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< *authenticate* + *-ion*.] The act of authenticating, verifying, or establishing the authoritativeness, genuineness, validity, credibility, or truth of anything; specifically, in *law*, the official attestation of a written instrument.

The *authentication* of every little detail in the text.
The Academy, VIII. 315.

authenticity (â-theu-tis'ji-ti), *n.* [< *authentic* + *-ity*; = F. *authenticité*.] The quality of being authentic, or entitled to acceptance as authoritative, genuine, true, or correct: as, the *authenticity* of the Scriptures or of a document; the *authenticity* of a portrait; the *authenticity* of a statement.

We compare the narrative with the account of the times when it was composed, and are left satisfied with the *authenticity* of its leading anecdotes.
Edin. Rev., CLXXXVIII. 315.

authentick (â-then'tik), *a.* Obsolete form of *authentic*.

authentico- (â-then'ti-kō), *adv.* Authentically.

He could learn no way to *authentico* as from this testimony. *Milton*, tr. of Accession, Wks., I.

authenticness (â-then'tik-nes), *n.* Authenticity. [Rare.]

The *authenticness* of that decree.
Hammond, Works, II. 106.

author (â'thėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *authour*, *auctour*, *actor*, and prop. *autor*, < ME. *autour*, *autor* (later *author*, after *actor*, *auctor*, etc.) < AF. *autour*, OF. *autor*, later and mod. F. *auteur* = Pr. *autor*, *actor* = Sp. Pg. *autor* = It. *autore*, < L. *auctor* (in ML., and hence in E., corruptly *author*, prob. through the influence of LL. *authenticus* and its derivatives; cf. ML. *authoriare*, authorize, confirm, var. *authorizare*, synonymous with *authenticare*, confirm; *authorabilis*, synonymous with *authenticus*, etc.), an originator, < *augere*, cause to grow, increase: see *auction*.] **1.** The founder, former, or first mover of anything; he to whom something owes its origin; originator; creator; efficient cause: as, God is the *author* of the universe.

The law, the *author* . . . whereof is . . . God. *Hooker.*

The serpent *autor* was, Eve did proceed;
Adam *out autor*, *autor* was indeed. *Vicars.*

He was become the *Authour* of a fever after to be called Lotharean. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 32.

Thus King Lations in the third degree
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

2. Cause: applied to things. [Rare.]

That which is the strength of their amity shall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

3. The original composer of a book or writing of any kind, as distinguished from a compiler, translator, editor, or copyist.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts, which a translator has not. *Dryden.*

[Often used elliptically for the literary production itself; as, the statement occurs in Pliny and other ancient *authors*.]—**4**†. An editor: as, the *author* of the Gentleman's Magazine. [Rare.]—**5**†. A person who authorizes a statement; an authority; an informant.

Look upon him;
Such holy men are *authors* of no fables.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, v. 2.

6. In *Scots law*, one from whom a title to property is derived either by inheritance or otherwise; especially, one from whom title is de-

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rived by purchase or otherwise than by way of descent.

author (â'thor), *v. t.* [< *author, n.*] **1.** To occasion; effect; do.

Execrable slaughter! what hand hath *authored* it?
Fletcher (and *others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 4.
Do you two think much,
That he thus wisely and with need consents
To what I *author* for your common good,
You being my tutor, you my chancellor?
Fletcher (and *others*), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

2. To be authority for; vouch for.
More of him I dare not *author*.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

authoress (â'thor-es), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *authouress, authrease, auctresse, auctrice,* < late ME. *auctrice*; see *author* and *-ess.*] A female author, in any sense of that word. *Author* is commonly used for both sexes, except in case of special discrimination.]

authorhood (â'thor-hud), *n.* [< *author* + *-hood.*] The state of being an author (of books); the province of an author; authorship.

authorial (â-thô'ri-al), *a.* [< *author* + *-al.* Cf. *auctorial.*] Pertaining to an author (of books). Also *auctorial.*

Must we then bow to *authorial* dignity, and kiss hands because they are inked?
D. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 145.
Testing the *authorial* power. *Poe*, Marginalia, cvi.

authorisable, authorisation, etc. See *authorizable,* etc.

authorism (â'thor-izm), *n.* [< *author* + *-ism.*] Authorship; the position or character of an author. [Rare.]

He [Bayle] is a sensible man, but has not worn off his *authorism* yet, and thinks there is nothing so charming as writers, and to be one. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 26.

authoritan (â-thor-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *authority* + *-arian.*] **I.** *a.* Favoring the principle of authority, as opposed to that of individual freedom.

The loyalists, who sympathized most strongly with . . . his *authoritarian* views. *Athenæum*, No. 3066, p. 826.

II. *n.* One who supports the principle of authority, as opposed to that of individual freedom.

By hooting only at the beginning and end of his career, . . . as January Napoleon has been obtained who is . . . a lover of liberty, not *authoritarian*. *Bagehot*, Brit. Consti., XVII. 220.

authoritative (â-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *authority* + *-ative.* Cf. ML. *auctoritativus.*] **1.** Having due authority; having the marks or weight of authority; entitled to credence or obedience: as, "*authoritative* teaching," *Barrow.*

The Law of Duty remains indeed *authoritative*, but its authority cannot scarcely be said to be felt as formerly.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 112.

Anselm was compelled to publish an authoritative edition of his *Monologium*, because so many copies of it were already in circulation from imperfect archetypes.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxv.

2. Having an air of authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial.

The most *authoritative* manner of the one and the insipid mirth of the other. *Swift*, Examiner.

Dogmatic and *authoritative* by nature and education, he hardly comprehended the meaning of toleration in matters of religion. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 66.

= Syn. 2. *Authoritative, Magisterial, etc.* (see *magisterial*), commanding.

authoritatively (â-thor'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an authoritative manner. (*a*) With due authority.

I think it [the law of repetition] is even more *authoritatively* present in the minds of most great composers than the law of principality. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, (*b*) With a show of authority.

authoritativeness (â-thor'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being authoritative; an acting by authority; authoritativeness of appearance.

authority (â-thor'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *authorities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *autorite, auctorite,* etc., < ME. *autorite, auctorite,* < OF. *autorite, autorité* = Pr. *autoritat* = Sp. *autoridad* = Pg. *autoridade* = It. *autorità,* < L. *auctoritā(t-)s,* counsel, will, decree, liberty, power, weight, authority, < *auctor,* author, originator: see *author.*] **1.** Power or admitted right to command or act, whether original or delegated: as, the *authority* of a prince over subjects and of parents over children; the *authority* of an agent to act for his principal. In law, an authority is general when it extends to all acts, or all connected with a particular employment, and special when confined to a single act.

By what *authority* doest thou these things, and who gave thee this *authority*? Mark xi. 28.

If law, *authority*, and power deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

If his conscience were so narrow and peculiar to it selfe, it was not fit his *Autority* should be so ample and Universall over others. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2. The power derived from opinion, respect, or long-established reputation; influence conferred by character, office, station, mental superiority, or the like; credit: as, the *authority* of age or example; the *authority* of Aristotle.

But the mortalest enemy unto knowledge, and that which hath done most mischief unto truth, hath been a peremptory adhesion unto *Authority*, and especially the unadvisable use of Antiquities. For (as every capacity may observe), most men of Ages present, so supertitiously do look upon Ages past, that the *Authorities* of the one exceed the testoes of the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (1646), I. 20.

Truth, whether sacred or severe and stern,
Whence true *authority* in men. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 296.

3t. Power in a general sense.

The . . . corruptible *authority* of this lieu in our wills.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

4. A person or persons, or a body, exercising power or command: generally in the plural: as, the civil and military *authorities*. **5.** The outward marks of authority; especially, the expression of authority in the countenance.

Kent. You have that in your countenance which I would fain call master.
Lear. What's that?
Kent. Authority. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

6. That to which or one to whom an appeal or reference may be made in support of any opinion, action, or conduct; a precedent. (*a*) Testimony; witness; that which or one who testifies.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an *authority*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Had seen . . .
Jesus, Messiah, Son of God declared,
And on that high *authority* had believed.
Milton, P. R., iii. 5.

(*b*) Weight of testimony; credibility: as, a historian of no *authority*; "*authority* of the Scriptures," *Hooker.*

The registers are the principal seat of far Population: *authority* than any other statistical documents.
Encyclopædia Britannica, IX. 544.

(*c*) One who possesses adequate knowledge of a subject, and whose opinions or statements may be relied on; an expert: a standard author: as, to be an *authority* in matters pertaining to geology.

This practice we may learn, from a better and more ancient *authority* than the modern writer hath to give us. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref.

(*d*) In law, a precedent; a decision; an official declaration or opinion, such as ought to be followed in similar cases. (*e*) *Justification; guarantee; warrant.*

Thieves for their robbery have *authority*
When judges steal themselves.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Argument from authority. Same as *argumentum ad verecundiam*, 2 (which see).—**Constituted authorities,** the magistracies or governors of a nation, people, municipality, etc.—**General authority,** the authority which is attached to apply to all matters which arise in the course of business, as distinguished from special authority, which is limited to a particular business and to a particular place. = Syn. 1. Rule, direction, influence, control, persuasion, authorization.—2. *Influence, Authority, Ascendancy, Control, Sway, Domination, Ascendant.* Influence is often used in a bad sense; as, the *ascendancy* of cunning over simplicity. *Control* is a complex or successful and continued authority; as, his *control* over the convicts was maintained without resort to force. *Sway*, by its derivation, control over that which may be viewed as a weighty or massive object; hence, a still more powerful or controlling influence. *Domination*, as it may be an absolute and tyrannical rule, may also be an absolute and tyrannical influence or ascendancy; as, he was under the *domination* of those whom he thought his servants or tools.
Heaven, earth, and ocean plow and reap
To lull the master's fancied sleep.
Yet clearest of ambitious crime
Our generous country honored the illustrious throughout
Collins, Works, I. 88.

Government . . . has a general superintending *control* over all the actions and over all the publicly propounded doctrines of men. *Burke*, Unitarians, May 1792.

Horrible forms of worship that of old
Held, o'er the shuddering realms, unquestioned *sway*.
Bryant, The Ages, xxv.

They rose and took arms to resist Orgetorix, son of Athousus III., whose *domination* was too severe for them.
J. Addams, Working, XVI. 270.

authorizable (â'thor-i-za-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *auctorizable*; < ML. *authorisabilis, auctorizabilis,* etc., < *auctorizare:* see *authorize* and *-able.*] That may be authorized: as, "a censure *authorizable*," *Hammond*, Works, I. 242. Also spelled *authorisable.*

authorization (â'thor-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *autorisation,* < ML. "*auctorizatio(n-),* < *auctorizare,* pp. *auctorizatus:* see *authorize.*] The act of authorizing; the act of giving authority or legal power; establishment by authority: as, "the *authorization* of laws," *Motley.* Also spelled *authorisation.*

authorize (â'thor-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *authorized,* ppr. *authorizing.* [Early mod. E. also *auctorize,* < ME. *auctorisen, autorisen,* < OF. *auctoriser, later autoriser,* mod. F. *autoriser* = Pr. *autorizar* = Sp. *autorizar* = Pg. *autorisar* = It. *autorizzare,* < ML. *auctorisare, auctorizare, authorizare,* etc., < L. *auctor,* author: see *author* and *-ize.*] **1.** To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; empower (a person): as, to *authorize* commissioners to settle the boundary of a state.—**2.** To give authority for; approve of and permit; formally sanction (an act or a proceeding).

The report of the commission was taken into immediate consideration by the estates. They resolved, without one dissentient voice, that the order signed by William did not *authorize* the slaughter of Glencoe.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The money, then, is borrowed . . . on the credit of the United States—an act which Congress alone is competent to *authorize*. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

3t. To make authoritative or valid; legalize; validate.

She shall *authorize*
Our undertakings to the ignorant people,
As if what we do were by her command.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 2.

4. To establish by authority or usage: as, an *authorized* idiom.—**5.** To warrant; vouch for. [Rare.]

A woman's story, at a winter's fire,
Authorized by her grandam. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

6t. To support (one's self) upon the authority (of).

The Historian . . . *authorizing* himself, for the most part, upon other Historians.
Sir P. Sidney, Def. of Poesie (Arber), p. 81.

Also spelled *authorise.*

authorizer (â'thor-i-zer), *n.* One who authorizes. Also spelled *authoriser.*

authorlet (â'thor-let), *n.* [< *author* + dim. *-let.*] A petty author. *Blackwood's Mag.* [Rare.]

authorling (â'thor-ling), *n.* [< *author* + dim. *-ling.*] A petty author. [Rare.]

Oh then poor *authorling!* Reach a little deeper into the human heart. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 11.

authorly (â'thor-li), *a.* [< *author* + *-ly*1.] Belonging to an author; authorial. [Rare.]

He keeps his own *authorly* secrets.
Lowell, Letter to Unwin.

authorship (â'thor-ship), *n.* [< *author* + *-ship.*] **1.** The source or cause of anything that may be said to have an author; origination; causation: as, the *authorship* of an invention or of a political movement; a book whose *authorship* is unknown.—**2.** The state of being an author; the occupation of writing books.

If the formalists of this sort were erected into patentees with a sole commission of *authorship*, we should undoubtedly see such writings in our days as would wholly wean us from all books in general, or at least from all such as were the product of our own nation.
Shaftesbury, Characters (ed. 1869), I. 347.

auto (ou'tō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., < L. *actus,* an act: see *act, n.*] **1.** In *Spanish literature,* a play.

The miracle plays of the people attained a high degree of excellence in the *autos* or sacred Christmas plays of Gil Vicente (1470–1536). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 156.

2. In *Spanish law:* (*a*) An order or decree; a sentence; a decision. (*b*) pl. The pleadings and proceedings in a lawsuit.—**3.** An auto de fe.

auto-, < Gr. αὐτός, self, a reflexive, which before a rough breathing becomes *auth-*, stem of *αὐτός*, self (myself, thyself, himself, etc.).] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning self, of itself (natural), of one's self (independently), of nothing but . . . , etc.: very common in English and other modern languages, especially in scientific terms.

autobiographer (â'tō-bi-og'ra-fèr), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *biographer.*] One who writes an account of his own life.

"And yet, O man born of Woman," cries the *Autobiographer*, with one of his sudden whirls, "wherein is my case peculiar?" *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

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autobiographic (ă-tō-bī-ō-graf'ĭk), *a.* Of the nature of autobiography.

The writings of Dante . . . are all . . . *autobiographic*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26.

autobiographical (ă-tō-bī-ō-graf'ĭ-kal), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to autobiography; characterized by an autobiographic tendency.—2. Same as *autobiographic*.

autobiographically (ă-tō-bī-ō-graf'ĭ-kal-ĭ), *adv.* In an autobiographic manner.

autobiographist (ă'tō-bī-og'ra-fist), *n.* [< *autobiography* + *-ist.*] Same as *autographer*. [Rare.]

autobiography (ă'tō-bī-og'ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *autobiographies* (-fiz). [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *biography*.] A biography or memoir of a person written by himself.

Auto'ch'thon, *n.* [< *auto(-mobile)* + *car.*] An automobile car: a use which confuses in itself a motor with its source of power.

autocarpian, autocarpic (ă-tō-kär'pi-an, -pik), *a.* Same as *autocarpous*.

autocarpous (ă-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self (in comp. sometimes, as here, meaning 'of nothing but . . .' 'of mere . . .'), + *καρπός*, fruit. The Gr. *αὐτόκαρπος* means only 'self-fructifying.'] In *bot.*, consisting of pericarp alone; having no adnate parts (*Gray*): applied to fruits which are free from the perianth. Same as *asyncarpous*.

autochaille (ă'tō-se-fal'ĭk or ă-tō-sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *autocephal-ous* + *-ic.*] Autocephalous; autonomous.

autocephalous (ă-tō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< LGr. *αὐτοκέφαλος*, < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Having a head or chief of its own; independent of jurisdiction: applied to a church.

The Russian Church became *autocephalous*, and its patriarch had immense power. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 157.

2. Acting as an independent head; having primary jurisdiction: as, an *autocephalous* bishop or metropolitan.

We have seen Greece proclaim its Holy Governing Synod *autocephalous*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 10.

autochronogram (ă-tō-krŏn'ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *chronogram*.] A chronogram for instantaneously and automatically recording time.

autochthon (ă-tok'thŏn), *n.*; pl. *autochthons*, *autochthones* (-thons, -thō-nēz). [< L. *autochthones*, pl., < Gr. *αὐτόχθων*, pl. *αὐτόχθονες*, aborigines, primitive inhabitants, < *αὐτός*, self, + *χθών*, the land itself (it was the belief of the ancient Athenians and some other Greeks that they sprang originally from the soil on which they lived), < *ἄγω*, self, + *χθών*, earth.] 1. Literally, one sprung from the land he inhabits; hence, one of the primitive inhabitants of a country: a member of the race found in a country when first known; an aboriginal inhabitant.

Wherever the artist may have been, it is statue! is undoubtedly a very able conception, the figure seeming to rise from the earth just as an *autochthon* would be thought to rise. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, i. 154, note.

Their own traditions appear to have made them [the Phrygians] *autochthones*, or aboriginal, and it would seem that they believed the re-peopling of the earth after the flood to have begun in their country.

G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 67.

2. *pl.* The primitive animals or plants of a country or region, especially in geological time. [Rare.]

autochthonal (ă-tok'thę-nal), *a.* [< *autochthon* + *-al.*] Autochthonic; aboriginal: as, *autochthonal* peoples.

autochthones, *n.* Plural of *autochthon*.

autochthonic (ă-tok-thon'ĭk), *a.* [< *autochthon* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an autochthon; native to or sprung from the soil; aboriginal; indigenous.

The aborigines of the country [were] driven, like the Iberia and other *autochthonic* Indians, into the eastern and southeastern wilds bordering upon the ocean.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 20.

We may however, venture the assertion that the Eskimo is of *autochthonic* origin in Asia.

Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 30.

autochthonism (ă-tok'thę-nizm), *n.* [< *autochthon* + *-ism.*] Birth from the soil.

According to the Scythians, Targitaos lived just a thousand years before the year 513 B. C.—a legend which, taken with the tradition of *autochthonism*, indicates a much earlier date for the immigration of the Scythians than we should deduce from other narratives.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 676.

autochthonous (ă-tok'thę-nus), *a.* [< *autochthon* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to autochthons; indigenous; sprung from the soil; aboriginal.

I speak here . . . of ancient religions only, of what are sometimes called national or *autochthonous* religions—not of those founded in later times by individual prophets or reformers. *Max Müller*, India, p. 116.

One would almost be inclined to think from Herr Stahr's account of the matter, that Lessing had been an *autochthonous* birth of the German soil, without intellectual ancestry or helpful kindred.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 301.

2. In *pathol.*, not extraneous; originating at the place where found.

autochthonously (ă-tok'thę-nus-li), *adv.* In an autochthonous manner.

The larger number of maladies do not arise *autochthonously* or "under a whole skin." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 361.

autochthony (ă-tok'thę-ni), *n.* [< *autochthon* + *-y.*] The condition of being autochthonous.

The practice of describing legendary heroes and men of ancient lineage as earth-born, γηγενεῖς, strengthened greatly the doctrine of *autochthony*, and nowhere so much as in Attica. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 141.

autociave (ă'tō-klāv), *n.* [F., self-regulating, a digester, < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + L. *clavis*, a key, or *clavus*, a nail ?.] A kind of stewpan, the lid of which is kept close and steam-tight by the steam pressure from the contents of the pan. It is an application to culinary purposes of Papin's digester. See *digester*.

autocracy (ă-tok'ra-si), *n.*; pl. *autocracies* (-siz). [< F. *autocratie*, < Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια*, absolute power, < *αὐτοκρατής*, absolute, ruling by one's self: see *autocrat*.] 1. The power of determining one's own actions; independent or self-derived power; self-government; self-rule.

Man's will, that great seat of freedom, that, with a kind of *autocracy* and sovereignty within it, commands its own actions. *South*, Sermons, VIII. i.

It [the divine will] moves, not by the external impulse or stimulation of objects, but originally itself by an absolute *autocracy*. *South*, Sermons, VIII. x.

2. Uncontrolled or unlimited authority over others, invested in a single person: the government or power of an absolute monarch.

At least from the days of Hildebrand the mind of Europe had become familiarized with the notion of those claims which in their latest significance amounted to an absolute irresponsible *autocracy*.

Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 1.

3†. In *med.*, action of the vital powers toward the preservation of the individual. — Syn. 2. *Tyranny, Absolutism, etc.* See *despotism*.

autocrat (ă'tō-krat), *n.* [F. *autocrate*, < Gr. *αὐτοκράτωρ*, ruling by one's self, *αὐτοκράτωρ*, an autocrat: see *autocrator*), < *αὐτός*, self, + *κράτος*, power, < *κρατεῖν*, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard*.] 1. One who is an absolute prince or sovereign; a ruler or monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government as by inherent right, not subject to restrictions: as, "the *autocrat* of all the Russias," a title assumed by the emperor of Russia.—2. One who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation: as, "The *Autocrat* of the Breakfast-Table" (title of a book), *O. W. Holmes*.

autocratic (ă-tō-krat'ĭk), *a.* [< *autocrat* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the nature of autocracy; absolute; holding independent and unlimited powers of government.

The Russian government is *autocratic*, inasmuch as over the larger part of the country it has simply succeeded to the position of the Mongolian khans, who from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century held the Russian people in subjection. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 43.

autocratical (ă-tō-krat'ĭ-kal), *a.* Same as *autocratic*.

autocratically (ă-tō-krat'ĭ-kal-ĭ), *adv.* In an autocratic manner.

autocrator (ă-tok'ra-tor), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτοκράτωρ*, one's own master, an absolute ruler: see *autocrat*.] An autocrat; a dictator. [Rare.]

The picturesque spired Macedonian helmet with a gold laurel and cherry wreath, and above the reverse of a coin, on which is written after "King Tryphon" the strange title *autocrator*. *Academy*, XVII. 66.

autocratrical (ă'tō-kra-tor'ĭ-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοκρατορικός*, < *αὐτοκράτωρ*: see *autocrator*.] Pertaining to an autocrat or autocrator; supreme; absolute: as, *autocratrical* power. [Rare.]

autocratrix (ă-tok'ra-triks), *n.*; pl. *autocratrices* (ă-tok-ra-tri'sēz). [NL. (cf. MGr. *αὐτοκρατόρισσα*), fem. of *autocrator*.] A female sovereign who is independent and absolute: a title sometimes given to a reigning empress of Russia. [Rare.]

autocratship (ă'tō-krat-ship), *n.* [*autocrat* + *-ship.*] The office of autocrat.

auto da fe (ou'tō dā fā); pl. *auto da fe* (ou'tōz). [*Pg. auto da fé* = Sp. *auto de fé* (*Pg. da*, < *de* + *a*, where *a* is the fem. art., < L. *illa*).] Same as *autogenic*

auto de fe. [This Portuguese form, commonly written *auto da fé* or *auto-da-fé*, was the first introduced, and has been most used in English literature.]

auto de fe (ou'tō dā fā); pl. *autos de fe* (ou'tōz). (Sp., lit. act (judicial process, judgment) of faith: *auto*, < L. *actum*, an act: see *act*, < L. *ag-ere*, from, of; *fe* = Pg. *fé*, < L. *fidem*, acc. of *fides*, faith: see *act*, *n.*, *deed*, *fay*, and *faith*. Cf. *auto da fe*.] The public declaration of the judgment passed on accused persons who had been tried before the courts of the Spanish Inquisition, and by extension the infliction of the penalties as had been prescribed in the sentence. The declaration of judgment was usually made with much solemnity, in an open place, and included the acquittals, reception to retraction, official admonition, and sentence of punishment for the crimes within the competency of the Inquisition, crimes more or less heinous: of heresy, apostasy, witchcraft, solicition by ecclesiastics, bigamy, unnatural crimes, church-robbery, blasphemy, usury, and, in general, crimes of or against the officers of the Inquisition itself. Persons convicted were brought from prison, dressed in the sanbenito, or robe of ashamed criminals, which was painted with flames and other designs, sometimes with grotesque scenes of infernal characters or torments, and varied in its color and pattern in accordance with the severity of the sentence to be passed. Each offender was called by name, his crime specified, and his punishment declared, after which all were delivered up to the civil officials. Here the auto proper concluded; but as the execution of those penalties that were of capital or corporal nature immediately followed, the name was sometimes used for this part, as applied to which it has become popularly accepted. Such punishments were flogging, the pillory, banishment or ministered, and death by hanging or burning, according to the prescriptions of the imperial or Catholic code.

autodactic (ă'tō-dak'tĭk), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτοδίδακτος*, self-taught, < *αὐτός*, self, + *δάσκειν*, verbal adj. of *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic*.] A self-taught person. [Rare.]

autodidactic (ă'tō-dī-dak'tĭk), *a.* [< *autodidact* + *-ic.*] Self-taught. [Rare.]

He [Mentel] was from the beginning an *autodidactic* realist; he drew naturally as he saw — that is, as others taught him how they had seen.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 293.

autodynamic (ă'tō-dī-nam'ĭk), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτοδύναμος*, powerful of itself, < *αὐτός*, self, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Having power or force in itself: *Autodynamic elevator*, a hydraulic machine in which the weight of a falling column of water is made to raise a smaller column to a height exceeding that of the first.

autogenous (ă-toj'ę-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-γενής*, (*γένος*, production.] 1. In *biology*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant; monœcious. Three modifications are cladautogenous, gynandrous, and rhizautocious. Also written *autocious*.

autogamous (ă-tog'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Self-fertilized; self-impregnated; self-fertilizing: applied to flowers which are fertilized by their own pollen, in distinction from *amphigamous* and *entomophilous* flowers, in which one flower is fertilized by pollen from another through the intervention of the wind or of insects.

autogamy (ă-tog'a-mi), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γάμος*, marriage. Cf. *autogamous*.] In *bot.*, close fertilization, or self-fertilization; the fertilization of a flower by its own pollen. See *allogamy*.

autogenal (ă-toj'ę-nal), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτογενής*: see *autogenous*.] Self-begotten; autogenous. *Waterhouse*.

autogeneous (ă-tō-jē'nę-us), *a.* Same as *autogenous*.

autogenesis (ă-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γένεσις*, production.] Self-production; production independent, (*a*) in organisms, of parent organisms; (*b*) in tissues, of parent tissues; and (*c*) in disease, of previous cases of zymotic disease.

autogenetic (ă'tō-jē-net'ĭk), *a.* [*autogenesis* + *-ic*: see *genetic*.] Self-producing; pertaining to autogenesis.

There was no doubt . . . of the existence of *autogenetic* puerperal fever. *Brit. Med. Jour.*, No. 1319.

autogenetically (ă'tō-jē-net'i-kal-ĭ), *adv.* By autogenesis, or autogenetic processes.

Some septic poison, either from without or *autogenetically*, might cause the same. *Brit. Med. Jour.*, No. 1318.

autogenic (ă-tō-jen'ĭk), *a.* [As *autogen-ous* + *-ic.*] Self-produced; independent of a medium: especially applied to a process of soldering in which pieces of metal are united by fusing the parts to be joined. See *autogenous*.

Platinum workers . . . have long learned to unite two platinum seams by the *autogenic* process — the local fusing of the two contiguous parts in the oxyhydrogen flame. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 190.

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autogenous (ă-tŏj'e-nus), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτογενής*, self-produced, < *αὐτός*, self, + *γένος*, kind, race, offspring: see *genus*, *-genous*.] 1. Self-produced; self-generated; coming forth independently. Specifically, in *anat.*, *endogenous*: applied to those processes or parts of a bone which arise from an independent or separate center of ossification, as distinguished from mere exogenous outgrowths. Thus, the epiphyses of a bone are *autogenous*; apophyses may be either *autogenous* or *exogenous*.

The centrum and several of the apophyses of a vertebra are *autogenous*, while other apophyses are exogenous. *Owen.*

2. Same as *autogenic*.

Also *autogenose*.

Autogenous soldering, the process of uniting pieces of metal by the fusion of part of the metal composing them, without the use of a special solder. It is performed by means of the alcohol-blowpipe or oxyhydrogen blowpipe and by electricity.

autogenously (ă-tŏj'e-nus-li), *adv.* 1. In an autogenous manner.

The anterior, or more properly inferior, bar of the transverse process of the seventh, and occasionally of some of the other cervical vertebræ in Man, is *autogenously* developed. *W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 30.

2. By the autogenous process of soldering.

This battery is constructed of a case of insulite, having a lid of the same material *autogenously* soldered in.

J. W. Queen, Elect. Engineer, 1883, p. 16.

autogeny (ă-tŏj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτογενής* (see *autogenous*): see *-geny*.] Autogenesis; autogony; spontaneous generation.

autogony (ă-tŏg'ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτογόνος*, self-produced, self-producing, < *αὐτός*, self, + *-γονος*, produced: see *-gony*.] The generation of simple organisms from a lifeless or inorganic matter.

autograph (ă'tē-gráf), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *autographe*, < L. *autographus*, < Gr. *αὐτόγραφος*, written with one's own hand, < *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφειν*, write.] I. *a.* Written by one's self; in one's own handwriting: as, an *autograph* letter.

II. *n.* [< F. *autographe*, < L. *autographum*.] 1. A person's own handwriting; something written by a person's own hand; an original manuscript or signature.

Autographs of famous names were to be seen in faded ink on some of their fly leaves. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I. 20.

2. An autographic press (which see, under *press*).

autograph (ă'tē-gráf), *v. t.* [*autograph*, *n.*] 1. To write with one's own hand.—2. To write one's autograph on or in.—3. To reproduce in autograph, or by an autographic process. See *autographic*.

Announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or *autographed*.

U. S. Postal Guide, July, 1879.

It contains 80 *autographed* leaves on the 15 of April, which the whole work will contain.

Trubner's American and Oriental Lit. Record, X. 4.

autographal (ă-tog'ra-fal), *a.* [*autograph* + *-al*.] Autographic. *Bennet.*

autographic (ă-tē-graf'ik), *a.* [*autograph* + *-ic*; = F. *autographique*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an autograph; contained in or furnished by one's own handwriting: as, *autographic* authority; *autographic* evidence.—2. Relating to or used in the process of autography; as, *autographic* ink; *autographic* paper.—3. Self-recording: applied to a form of telegraph. See below.—**Autographic press**. See *press*.—**Autographic process**, (*a*) In the *fine arts*, any process by means of which an artist's work is engraved, preserved in mechanical reproductions, as in an autotype or a photo-engraving. (*b*) A general term applied to those chemical and mechanical processes in which a writing or drawing is made with a greasy ink, and then transferred to the stone, plate, or other matrix from which it is to be printed.—**Autographic telegraph**, an instrument for transmitting a telegraphic dispatch written in nonconducting ink upon a metallic paper, and reproducing it with absolute exactness on another prepared paper. The instrument may be used for transmitting portraits or other figures, diagrams, etc.

autographical (ă-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *autographic*.

autographically (ă-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an autographic manner; by means of autographic writings; in autograph.

And had "shaken hands *autographically*" with him across the Atlantic. *D. Hill*, Life of Irving, p. 150.

autography (ă-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*autograph* + *-y*; = F. *autographie*.] 1. The art of writing with one's own hand; autographic writing.—2. That department of diplomatics, or the study and decipherment of old writings, which is concerned with autographs.—3. A process in lithography by which copies of a writing, drawing, etc., are produced in facsimile.

autoicous (ă-toi'kus), *a.* Same as *autœcious*.

auto-inoculability (ă'tō-in-ok'ū-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *auto-inoculable* : see *-bility*.] Capacity for auto-inoculation.

auto-inoculable (ă'tō-in-ok'ū-la-bl), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *inoculable*.] Possessing the power of auto-inoculation; capable of being propagated by auto-inoculation: as, an *auto-inoculable* disease.

auto-inoculation (ă'tō-in-ok-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *inoculation*.] The inoculation of a healthy part of the body with the virus from a diseased part of the same person, as from a chancroid.

auto-insufflator (ă-tō-in'suf-lā-tor), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *insufflator*.] An instrument used for administering to one's self a medicinal powder.

autokinesy, *n.* [< LGr. *αὐτοκινησία*, Gr. *αὐτοκινησις*, self-movement, < *αὐτοκινητος*, self-moved: see *autokinetical*.] Self-movement; spontaneous motion. *Dunglison.*

autokinetical (ă'tō-ki-net'i-kal), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοκίνητος*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *κινητός*, move: see *kinetic*.] Self-moving. *Dr. H. More.*

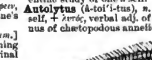
autolaryngoscope (ă'tō-la-ring'gō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *laryngoscope*.] An instrument, consisting of a combination of mirrors, by which one may inspect his own larynx. *E. H. Knight.*

autolaryngoscopy (ă'tō-lar-ing-gos'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *laryngoscopy*.] The inspection of one's own larynx by means of an autolaryngoscope.

autolatry (ă-tol'a-tri), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λατρεία*, worship.] Self-worship.

autology (ă-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of one's self.

Autolytus (ă-tol'i-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose.] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidæ*: a synonym of *Syllis*. *A. prolifer* is an asexual form, the opposite actual forms of which have been called *Polybostrichus* and *Autolytus*.



Autolytus cornutus.

automat, *n.* An erroneously assumed singular of *automata*. See *automaton*, 3.

It is an *automat*, runs under water,
With a mug nose, and has a nimble tail
Made like an eagle.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, III. 1.

automalite, *n.* See *automolite*.

automata, *n.* Plural of *automaton*.

automatal (ă-tom'a-tal), *a.* [*automaton* + *-al*.] Same as *automatic*. [Rare.]

automath (ă'tō-math), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτομαθής*, self-taught, < *αὐτός*, self, + *μαθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn: see *mathematics*.] One who is self-taught.

automatic (ă-tō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόματος*, self-moving (see *automaton*), + *-ic*.] 1. Acting as an automaton. (*a*) Having the power of self-motion; self-acting: as, *automatic* machinery. (*b*) Done unconsciously or from force of habit; mechanical, as opposed to voluntary.

2. Conducted or carried on by self-acting machinery.

It is in our modern cotton and flax mills that *automatic* operations are displayed to most advantage.

Ure, Dict., I. 274.

3. In *physiol.*: (*a*) Not voluntary: not under the control of, or not effected by, volition: said of certain muscular actions.

Let me briefly notice some of our other *automatic* actions. In the act of swallowing, which properly begins at the back of the throat, the "swallow" like a bolt of the food or the drink brought to it by the muscles of the mouth and carries this down into the stomach. We are quite unconscious of its passage thither unless we have taken a larger morsel or something hotter or colder than ordinary. This is an instance of purely *automatic* action.

W. B. Carpenter.

In animals, too, to a far greater extent than in plants, is the *automatic* activity which always resides in protoplasm limited and transformed by the organization and adapted to different parts of the organism or to the whole of it.

J. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 368.

(*b*) Not reflex: said of certain activities of ganglion-cells.—**Automatic brake**. See *brake*.—**Automatic coupling**. See *coupling*.—**Automatic mallet**. Same as *drastel hammer* (which see, under *hammer*).—**Automatic theory**. Same as *automatism*, 3.

automatical (ă-tō-mat'i-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *automatic*.—2. Having reference to or connected with automatic things.

automatically (ă-tō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In an automatic manner; mechanically; unconsciously.

He went on rowing idly, half *automatically*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

We know that a frequently repeated act of muscular skill finally comes to be done almost *automatically* and with little intervention of consciousness. *Science*, IV. 473.

2. By automatic means; by its own action.

An *automatically* working machine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 55.

Automatically keeping its temperature uniform.
Franklin Inst., Jour., Cl., Supp. 7.

automaticity (ă'tō-ma-tis'i-ti), *n.* The state of being automatic; automatic action. *Martin*, Human Body, p. 23.

automatism (ă-tom'a-tizm), *n.* [*automaton* + *-ism*. Cf. Gr. *αὐτοματισμός*, that which happens of itself, chance.] 1. Automatic or involuntary action: in *pathol.*, sometimes specifically applied to such purposeless actions as are often exhibited by patients after an epileptic fit.

In considering the body as the instrument of the mind, I shall show you, first, the large amount of *automatism* in the human body. *W. B. Carpenter.*

2. The doctrine that animals, especially those below man, are automata, in the sense that all the phenomena exhibited by them are results of physical laws; especially, the doctrine of Descartes that animals are devoid of consciousness.—3. The faculty of independently originating motion or action. [From the original sense of *automaton*.] *N. E. D.*

automatist (ă-tom'a-tist), *n.* [*automaton* + *-ist*. Cf. Gr. *αὐτοματιστής*, one who refers all things to chance.] 1. One who uses automata.—2. One who believes that animals (sometimes including man) are automata. See *automatism*, 2.

Though not a declared *automatist*, however, Mr. Spencer is by virtue of his general philosophy a necessarian.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 768.

automatize (ă-tom'a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *automatized*, ppr. *automatizing*. [*automaton* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *αὐτοματίζειν*, act by one's self, introduce the agency of chance, happen by chance.] To make an automaton or a self-acting machine of.

A God-created man, all but elongating the character of man; forced to exist, *automatized*, mummy-wise, . . . as headsmen or dragoons. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, I.

automaton (ă-tom'a-ton), *n.*; pl. *automata*, *automatons* (-tōz, -tonz). [Formerly also *automatum*, < L. *automatum*, < Gr. *αὐτόματον*, neut. of *αὐτόματος*, acting of one's self, self-moving, spontaneous, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ματεῖν*, seek, strive to do), verbal adj. of *ὄμαι* (perf. *μέμονα*), strive after, move.] 1. That which is self-moving, or has the power of spontaneous movement, but is not conscious.

So great and admirable an *automaton* as the world.
Boyle, Works, V. 293.

Specifically—2. A self-acting machine, or one which is actuated in such a manner as to carry on for some time certain movements without the aid of external impulse. In this respect clocks and watches, with a vast number of other machines, may be denominated automata; but the term more specifically denotes an apparatus in which the purposely concealed power is lodged in the machinery or mechanical motions of living beings, such as men, horses, birds, fishes, etc.

3. A living being acting mechanically or as a mere machine, especially without consciousness; a person or an animal whose actions are purely involuntary or mechanical. See *bestial automaton*, below.

Obedience,
Bane of all genius, virtue, freedom, truth,
Makes slaves of men, and of the human frame
A mechanical *automaton*. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, VI.

4. A person who acts in a monotonously routine manner, without active intelligence, especially without being fully aware of what he is doing.—**Automaton balance**, a machine for weighing platechecks, counting, and sorting the pieces automatically, according to their weight, as full, light, or false. — **Bestial automaton**, in the Cartesian philosophy, a brute, as supposed to be devoid of consciousness and sensibility.—**Spiritual automaton**, a mind not possessed of a body, but subject to necessity.

automatous (ă-tom'a-tus), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόματος*, automatic (see *automaton*), + *-ous*.] Automatic.

Clocks or *automatous* organs, whereby we now distinguish of time, have found no mention in any ancient writers. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

automeric (ă-tō-mer'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to automeryy.

automeryy (ă-tom'e-ri), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *μέρος*, measure.] Self-measurement; self-estimation. *N. E. D.*

automobile (ă-tō-mō'bil), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + L. *mobilis*, mobile.] I. *a.* Self-moving, or self-movable; changing its own place, or

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able to effect change of its own place; as, an *automobile* torpedo.

II. *n.* A self-moving vehicle designed to travel on common roads; specifically, a wheeled vehicle for use on roads without rails, which carries its itself a mechanical motor, with its source of power. Automobiles are distinguished from *locomotives* by the fact that they do not travel on a fixed track, and both from *locomotors* and *traction engines* by carrying loads instead of drawing them in other vehicles. The number of wheels may be two (bicycle), three (tricycle), four, or more. Those with four or more wheels are built for nearly every variety of purpose of ordinary vehicles, such as carriages and cabs for two or more persons, omnibuses, merchandise delivery wagons, and drays. Automobiles are usually provided with pneumatic tires and ball bearings. The four-wheel electric automobile may be taken as a type of these vehicles. The front wheels are turned by a steering handle, and the rear or driving wheels are connected with an electric motor on the rear axle through the medium of a balance or compensating gear, so that one wheel may revolve slower than the other in turning the vehicle. The motor derives its power from a battery of storage cells within the body of the vehicle, which are coupled in parallel or in series for various speeds by means of a controller placed under the vehicle, and shifted from one position to another by a hand-lever, to which it is connected by a chain-and-sprocket gear. In certain positions of the controller the automobile is made to run backward at different speeds. A foot-lever is connected with band-brakes which act on surfaces formed on the peripheries of the internal gears which are attached to the driving-wheels. The vehicle is provided with meters for measuring the electric current, and with electric lights and an electric gong. Automobiles are named according to the number of wheels, when this is less than four, as *automobile bicycle* and *automobile tricycle*; and according to the kind of motor used, as *compressed-air automobile*, *electric automobile*, *petroleum automobile*, and *steam-automobile*. — **Compressed-air automobile**, an automobile, as that is propelled by an air-motor. — **Electric automobile**, a motor-mobile which is propelled by an electric motor. — **Petroleum automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by a motor of the gas-engine type that uses petroleum, or such derivatives of petroleum as gasoline or naphtha. Variation of speed is obtained by the use of a change-gear between the motor and the driving-wheels, by choking the supply of gases to or their exhaust from the engine, or by the use interchangeably of two or more of these methods. — **Steam-automobile**, an automobile which is propelled by a steam-engine. *Steam-automobiles are also called steam-carriages or steam-wagons.*

Gardner Automobile.
A, speed-lever; *B*, emergency brake; *C*, steering-wheel; *D*, horn; *E*, radiator; *F*, steering-handle.

automobile (ā-tō-mō'bil), *v. i.* To ride in an automobile vehicle. [Recent.] *Cosmopolitan*, XXV. 486.

automobilism (ā-tō-mō'bil-izm), *n.* The use of automobile vehicles. [Recent.]

> A departure in *automobilism* which they believe to be of the highest practical value from a commercial standpoint. *Bicycling World*, XXXVIII. 118.

automobilist (ā-tō-mō'bil-ist), *n.* One who uses an automobile vehicle.

automolite (ā-tom'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόμολος*, a deserter, prop. adj., going of one's self (*αὐτός*, self, + *μόλος*, go, or come), + *-ite*.] A name sometimes given to gahnite, from the fact that it contains a large proportion of zinc oxid, though it has no resemblance to an ore. See *gahnite*. Also spelled *automalite*.

automorphic (ā-tō-môr'fik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόμορφος*, formed, natural; taken as formed upon one's own self or pattern), *+ -ic*.] Same as *automorphic* + *-ism*.] The ascription of one's own characteristics to another, or the habit of judging others or explaining their acts by means of analogies furnished by the knowledge of one's self.

autonomic (ā-tō-nom'ik), *a.* [As *autonom-ous* + *-ic*.] Relating to autonomy; having the power of self-government; autonomous; self-governing: independent.

autonomist (ā-ton'ō-mist), *n.* [*autonomy* + *-ist*.] One who advocates or favors the principle of autonomy; one who desires home rule, or self-government of the community to which he belongs, or of any community.

autonomous (ā-ton'ō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόνομος*, independent, of one's own free will, < *αὐτός*, self, + *νόμος*, law, custom, usage, *nomos*.] 1. Of or pertaining to autonomy or an autonomy. — 2. Independent in government; having the right of self-government.

> The few brave men who seven years back first unsheathed their yataghans amid the hills of Herzegovina did not carry with them a more . . . an *autonomous* province of Eastern Roumelia.
> *Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 443.

3. Subject to its own laws; specifically, in *biol.*, independent of any other organism; not a form or stage of development of some other organism.

autonomously (ā-ton'ō-mus-li), *adv.* In an autonomous manner; from one's own choice.

autonomy (ā-ton'ō-mi), *n.*; *pl.* *autonomies* (-miz). [Gr. *αὐτονομία*, independence, < *αὐτόνομος*, independent: see *autonomous*.] 1. The power or right of self-government, whether in a community which exists its own magistrates and makes its own laws, or in an individual who acts according to his own will. — 2. A self-governing community. — 3. An autonomous condition; the condition of being subject only to its own laws; especially, in *biol.*, organic independence of the whole body. — 4. In *Kant*, the doctrine that the moral law is one which reason imposes upon itself a priori, that is, independently of motives, of time-experience, and is therefore absolute and immutable: opposed to *heteronomy* (which see).

autonym (ā'tō-nim), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ὄνυμα*, dial. *ὄνυμν*, Cretan *ὄνυμμα*, name.] The real name: opposed to *pseudonym* and *anonym*. — 2. That which bears one's own name, as a book published under the author's real name. — 3. The self-same name; the same name for two or more things; a homonym. [Rare.]

autopathic (ā-tō-path'ik), *a.* [*autopathy* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, dependent on the original structure and developmental tendencies of the individual; endopathic, as opposed to *exopathic*: applied to certain forms of disease.

autopathy (ā-top'a-thi), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοπάθεια*, one's own feeling or experience, < *αὐτοπαθής*, speaking from one's own experience, < *αὐτός*, self, + *πάθος*, feeling, suffering.] Egotistic sentiment or feeling; exclusive self-consideration.

autophagi (ā-tof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *autophagus*, self-feeding: see *autophagous*.] In *ornith.*, a name of the precocial birds which are able to shift about and feed themselves as soon as they are hatched; synonymous with *Fulicariæ* or *Dasypedes*.

autophagous (ā-tof'a-gus), *a.* [NL. *autophagus*, self-feeding, < Gr. *αὐτοφάγος*, self-devouring, < *αὐτός*, self, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, devour.] 1. Self-devouring. — 2. Self-feeding; capable of feeding itself, as a gestorial bird: equivalent in application (but not in meaning) to *hesthogenous* or *pitelopodic*, and opposed in meaning to *heterophagous* (which see).

autophagy (ā-tof'a-ji), *n.* [= F. *autophagie* = as *autophagy-ous* + *-y*.] The act of feeding upon one's self.

autophoby (ā'tō-fō-bi), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *φοβία*, fear: see *-phobia*.] Fear of referring to one's self; fear of being egotistical. *Hare.* [Rare.]

autophon (ā'tō-fon), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόφωνος*, self-sounding, < *αὐτός*, self, + *φωνή*, voice, sound.] A form of phonograph in which the tunes are determined by perforations in a sheet of millboard cut to correspond with the desired notes. *E. H. Knight.*

autophony (ā-tof'ō-ni), *n.* [NL. *autophonia* (tu form as if < Gr. *αὐτοφωνία*, the voice itself), < Gr. *αὐτόφωνος*, self-sounding: see *autophon*.] In *auscultation*, the character of the sound of the auscultator's own voice when his head is placed against the chest of the patient. When there is a large cavity this sound may be rendered of greater intensity than is normal.

autophthalmoscope (ā-tof-thal'mō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *ophthalmoscope*.] An instrument by which one may inspect the interior of one's own eyes.

autophyllogeny (ā'tō-fō-loj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-γένεια*, production: see *-geny*.] A term proposed by Morren for the abnormal growth of leaves from leaves.

autopisty (ā'tō-pis-ti), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόπιστος*, credible in itself, < *αὐτός*, self, + *πιστός*, credible, worthy of belief, < *πείθειν*, *πιθεῖν*, persuade.] Worthiness of belief from internal evidence; the quality of credibility existing in a statement itself, independently of external evidence or corroboration. [Rare.]

autoplast (ā'tō-plast), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόπλαστος*, self-formed, < *αὐτός*, self, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *embryol.*, an independent cell, that is, a cell which appears to take form spontaneously in the yolk of an ovum, not by fission of the regular process of cleavage of the vitellus.

autoplastic (ā-tō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to autoplasty: see *autoplasty* (*a*).

autoplasty (ā'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [As *autoplast* + *-y*.] In *surg.*, an operation by which lesions accompanied with loss of substance are repaired by means of healthy portions of tissue taken from another part of the patient, and made to supply the deficiency. See *rhinoplasty*.

autograph (ā'tō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *γράφειν*, write.] An autographic printing process. *E. H. Knight.*

autoptic (ā-top'tik), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *αὐτόπτης*, a seeing with one's own eyes, < *αὐτός*, seen by one's self, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ὄπτης*, seen (cf. *ὄψις*, sight): see *optic*.] Same as *autoptical*, 1.

> It is no small undertaking for a man . . . to begin a natural history from his own *autoptic*. *Gilbert White.*

autopsic (ā-top'sik), *a.* [*autopsa* + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *autoptic*. — 2. In *med.*, pertaining to or obtained by means of an autopsy.

autopsical (ā-top'si-kal), *a.* Same as *autopsic*.

autopsically (ā-top'si-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *autoptically*.

autopsy (ā'top-si), *n.* [*autopsia*, q. v.] 1. A seeing for one's self; personal ocular observation, inspection, or examination. Specifically — 2. In *pathol.* and *anat.*, dissection and inspection of a dead body to discover the cause of death, or the site and character of the disease of which the person died; post-mortem examination; a post-mortem.

autoptic (ā-top'tik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοπτικός*, < *αὐτόπτης*, seen by one's self: see *autopsia*.] Seen with one's own eyes; relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation: as, *autoptic* evidence. Also written *autopsic*.

autoptical (ā-top'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *autoptic*.

autoptically (ā-top'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an autoptic manner; by ocular view or one's own observation. Also written *autopsically*.

autor, *n.* An obsolete form of *author*.

autorial, *a.* An obsolete form of *authorial*.

autority, *n.* An obsolete form of *authority*.

autoschediasm (ā-tō-skē'di-azm), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιασμός*, work done offhand (cf. *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν*, extemporaneous speaking), < *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν*: see *autoschediast*.] An offhand act or performance; something hastily improvised.

autoschediastic (ā'tō-skē-di-as'tik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιαστικός*, offhand, extemporaneous, < *αὐτοσχεδιαστής*, one who acts or speaks offhand, < *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν*, do, act, or speak offhand: see *autoschediast*.] Slight; hasty; not fully considered; done hastily or on the spur of the moment.

autoschediastical (ā'tō-skē-di-as'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *autoschediastic*. *Dean Martin.*

autoschediaze (ā-tō-skē'di-āz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *autoschediazed*, ppr. *autoschediazing*. [Gr. *αὐτοσχεδιάζειν*, act, or speak offhand, < *αὐτοσχέδιος*, offhand, < *αὐτός*, self, + *σχεδίος*, near, sudden, offhand: see *schediastic*.] To improvise or act offhand.

autoscope (ā'tō-skōp), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument invented by Cuevillas for the self-examination of the eye. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

autoscopy (ā-tos'kō-pi), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *med.*, the examination of one's self, as by the autoscope or the autolaryngoscope.

autositarius (ā'tō-si-tā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *autositarii* (-i). [NL., as *autosite*, q. v., + *-arius*.] In *teratol.*, either part of a double monster which is formed by the junction of two equally de-

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veloped individuals, as by means of the umbilicus.

autoxite (ât'ŏk-sīt), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόξυλος*, bringing one's own provisions, *αὐτός*, self, + *ὀξύς*, food.] In *teratol.*, that twin in an unequal double monster which furnishes nutriment to the other, the latter being called the *parasite* or *parasitic twin*.

autostylic (ât-ŏ-stī'lik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτόστυλος*, resting on natural columns, *αὐτός*, self, + *στῦλος*, column: see *style*².] In *anat.*, having no separate suspensorium or distinct suspensory apparatus of the lower jaw.

autotemna, *n.* Plural of *autotemnon*.

autotemnic (ât-ŏ-tem'nik), *a.* [*autotemnon* + *-ic.*] Same as *autotemnous*, 1 (b).

autotemnon (ât-ŏ-tem'non), *n.*; pl. *autotemna* (-na). [NL., irreg. (better **autotomon*) < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τέμνειν*, *τμητός*, cut.] In *biol.*, a cell considered as an organism capable of self-division. [Rare.] *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 143.

autotemnous (ât-ŏ-tem'nus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τέμνειν*, *τμητός*, cut, + *-ous*.] Self-dividing; capable of spontaneous fission: applied to a cell or autotemnon which propagates itself by fission and not by impregnation. Common tissue-cells of all kinds are autotemnous, as are spermatocyte and spermatozoön, and also any plant divided before the union of male and female nuclei. Division subsequent to such union constitutes gemmation. The protozoans are autotemnous while growing by fission, but are embryous or form spores thereafter. Also *autotemnic*.

autotheism (ât'ŏ-thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτόθεος*, very God, < *αὐτός*, self, + *θεός*, God.] 1. The doctrine of the self-existence of God; especially, the ascription of self-existence to the second person of the Trinity. [Rare.]—2. Assumption of divine powers; self-deification; excessive self-esteem. *Nineteenth Century.*

autotheist (ât'ŏ-thē-ist), *n.* [*autotheism* + *-ist.*] 1. One who believes in autotheism.—2. One who ascribes to himself the possession of divine powers.

He begins to mistake more and more the voice of that very book of his, which he learnt to hear composed, for the voice of God, and to become without knowing it an *autotheist*. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, I.

autotomic (ât-ŏ-tom'ik), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *τμητός*, cut.] Self-intersecting, as a line or trace. *N. E. D.*

autotype (ât'ŏ-tīp), *n.* and *v.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *τύπος*, a stamp, type.] I. The trade-name of a certain photographic process for producing permanent prints in carbon pigment. It is much used for reproducing works of art.—2. A picture made by this process.—3. A copy; a reproduction in facsimile. *Kingsley.*

autotypal (ât'ŏ-tip), *a.* [*autotype* + *-al*] pp. *autotyped*, ppr. *autotyping*. [*autotype*, *n.*] To reproduce by means of the autotype process, or in facsimile.

autotypic (ât-ŏ-tip'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an autotype, or produced by the autotype process.

autotypography (ât'ŏ-tī-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτός*, self, + *typography*.] Any process by means of which drawings, manuscripts, etc., can be transferred directly to a plate or material from which impressions can be taken; especially, a process by which autographs executed in a special ink are transferred to a plate of zinc, which is then etched and prepared for printing on an ordinary press. See *zincography*.

autrefois, *adv.* See *autrefois*.

autumn (â'tum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *autome*, < ME. *autumpne*, < OF. *autompne*, mod. F. *automne* = Sp. *otoño* = It. *ottono* = It. *autunno*, < L. *autumnus*, less correctly *auctumnus*, *autumnus*, perhaps related to *augere*, be well, Skt. *ay ac*, satisfy one's self. The old derivation from *augere*, increase, is not now accepted.] 1. The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter: often called *fall*, as being the time of the falling of the leaves. Astronomically it begins at the autumnal equinox, about the 23d of September, when the sun enters Libra, and ends at the winter solstice, about the 21st of December, when the sun enters Capricorn. In popular language autumn is regarded in North America as comprising September, October, and November, but in Great Britain, August, September, and October.

Figuratively.—2. A period of maturity, or of incipient decay, abatement, or decline: as, the *autumn* of life.

Dr. Preston was now entering into the *autumn* of the duke's favour. *Fuller.*

autumnal (â-tum'nal), *a.* and *n.* [L. *autumnalis*, *auctumnalis*, *Cautumnus*: see *autumn* and *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn: as, *autumnal* fruits.

Figuratively.—2. Belonging to a period corresponding to autumn in the year; hence, past the middle stage of life: as, "an *autumnal* matron." *Hawthorne.*—**Autumnal equinox**, the time when the sun crosses the equator as he proceeds southward. This happens about the 23d of September. See *equinox*.—**Autumnal plumage**, in *ornith.*, the plumage acquired by a bird after the first molt, when that in which the bird leaves the nest is exchanged for another; the plumage of an immature, and subsequently acquired each autumn by such birds as molt at that season as well as in spring: also called the second nuptial plumage.—**Autumnal signs**, the signs Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes during the autumnal, astronomically speaking.

II. *n.* A plant that flowers in autumn.

autumn-bells (â'tum-belz), *n.* A name given to a European gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, from its bell-shaped flowers and their season of opening.

autumnian (â-tum'ni-an), *a.* [*autumn* + *-ian.*] Autumnal. [Rare.]

Methinks already
I grasp best part of the autumnian blessing.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, Induction.

autumnity (â-tum'ni-ti), *n.* [L. *autumnitas*, the season of autumn, < *autumnus*, autumn.] The season of autumn; quality or condition characteristic of autumn. [Rare.]

Draughts of sweet *autumnity*. *Sp. Hall*, Satires, iii. 1.

autunite (â'tu-nīt), *n.* [From *Autun*, in Burgundy, France, + *-ite*².] A native hydrous phosphate of uranium and calcium, occurring in tabular crystals of a lemon-yellow to green, and of a citron or sulphur-yellow color. It is usually found with other uranium minerals, often as a result of the decomposition of pitchblende or pitchblende. It is closely related to the phosphate of uranium and copper, chalcolite or torbernite, the corresponding arsenic salt is called *lime uranite*, and also simply *uranite*.

autury (â'tėr-ji), *n.* [Gr. *αὐτουργία*, < *αὐτός*, self, + *ἔργον*, work, L. *chirurgus*.] Work with one's own hands; self-action. [Rare.]

Auvergnat (F. pron. ō-vėr-nyä'), *n.* [F., < *Auvergne*, a province in the central part of France, nearly corresponding to the modern departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme.—2. A French wine of a deep-red color, made near Orleans; so called from the name of the variety of grape.

aux, *n.* See *augx*.

auxanometer (ak-sa-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐξανειν*, grow, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring, or measuring and recording, the growth of plants. In the *auxanometer* this is done with the aid of an index moving over a vertical arc of a circle.

Auxerre (ō-zãr'), *n.* [F.] A general name often given to the Burgundy wines produced near the city of Auxerre, in the department of Yonne.

auxesis (ak-sē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *αὔξησις*, increase, amplification, < *αὐξειν*, *αὐξανειν* (cf. L. *augere*), increase, = E. *wax*: see *auction* and *wax*².] 1. In *rhet.*, amplification; exaggeration: specifically, the more unusual and high-sounding word for the ordinary and proper word.—2. In *math.*, the ratio in which the element of a function is magnified to make it conform to the corresponding element of a conformable figure.

auxetic (ak-set'ik), *a.* < Gr. *αὐξητικός*, < *αὐξητός*, verbal adj. of *αὐξανειν*, increase: see *auxesis*.] Pertaining to auxesis; amplifying; increasing.

This auxetic power of the gorgeocition.
Dr. Hutchinson, Sermon on Cerem. Law, p. 8, note.

auxetically (ak-set'i-kal-i), *adv.* By auxesis or amplification.

auxiliant (ag-zil'iant), *a.* [L. *auxiliant(-t-)s*, ppr. of *auxiliari*, help: see *auxiliate*.] Auxiliary; affording help or assistance.

auxiliar (ag-zil'iär), *a.* and *n.* [L. *auxiliaris*, helping, aiding, < *auxilium*, help, aid, < *augere*, increase.] I. *a.* Helping; auxiliary.

Catorina, though yet not strengthened with his Legions, causes the *auxiliar* Banda, his Troops also alighting, to assault the rampart. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

There Athens sat as in the forefront, on her citadel rock, in sight of her *auxiliar* sea, crowned, garlanded, [etc.] *R. Chantry*, Addresses, p. 105.

II. *n.* An auxiliary: usually in the plural, auxiliary troops.

My *auxiliars* and allies.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Art., II., v. 1.

Mighty were the *auxiliars* which then stood
Upon our side, we who were strong in love!
Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven.
Wordsworth, French Revolution.

[Archaic in both uses.]

auxiliary (ag-zil'iā-ri), *adv.* By means of aid or help. *Coleridge.*

auxiliary (ag-zil'iā-ri), *a.* and *n.*, [L. *auxiliarius*, equiv. to *auxiliaris*, helping: see *auxiliar*.] I. *a.* Helping; aiding; assisting; giving support or succor; hence, subsidiary; additional: as, *auxiliary* troops; *auxiliary* engines.—**Auxiliary bishop**, auxiliary buffer-spring, auxiliary chapain, etc. See the nouns.—**Auxiliary circle**, in *conic sections*, a circle having its center at the center of the ellipse, and its diameter at the extremities of the transverse diameter.—**Auxiliary quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity introduced to simplify or facilitate an operation, as may be done in equations or trigonometry.—**Auxiliary scales**, in *music*, the six keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the scientific keys of each.—**Auxiliary screw.** See *screw*.—**Auxiliary verb**, a verb that assists in the conjugation of others. See II., 3.

II. *n.*; pl. *auxiliaries* (-riz). [L. *auxiliarius*, *n.*] 1. A helper; an assistant; a confederate in some action, enterprise, or undertaking; an aid of any kind.

Aquanil is seldom practiced by itself; it is rather an *auxiliary* to line-etching. *P. G. Hamerton.*

Specifically.—2. *pl.* Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

The Elenians often engaged as *auxiliaries* in the wars of other states, on pretence of asserting the cause of religion. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 342.

3. In *gram.*, a verb used in forming, with the infinitive and participles of other verbs, phrases having the value of a verb: a value analogous to that of, modes and tenses: thus, I *do* love, I *have* loved, I *shall* love, I am loved.—4. In *math.*, an auxiliary quantity (which see). [Rare.]

auxiliate (ag-zil'iāt), *v. t.* [L. *auxiliatus*, pp. of *auxiliari*, help, < *auxilium*, help: see *auxiliar*.] To help; assist.

He [Day] then fell into a disputation with Cranmer and Goodrich, in which he repeated his former Scripture, and *auxiliated* his cause with it.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

auxiliatory (ag-zil'iā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [L. as if **auxiliatorius*, < *auxiliatus*, a helper, < *auxiliari*, pp. *auxiliatus*, help, < *auxilium*, help.] I. *a.* Helping; aiding; auxiliary.

Masses both *auxiliatory* and expiatory.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

II. *n.* A help; an aid; in the plural, auxiliaries.

There were no such *auxiliatories* within the walls.
R. Watson, Hist. Philip II.

auxometer (ak-som'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐξειν*, increase, + *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. *auxanometer*.] An instrument for measuring the magnifying powers of an optical instrument.

auxospore (ak'sō-spōr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐξειν*, grow, + *σπόρος*, seed, offspring.] In the *Diatomaceæ*, an enlarged individual, formed either asexually by the growth of the protoplasm attended by renewal of the siliceous envelop, or sexually, by the union of the contents of two separate cells.

auxotonic (ak-sō-ton'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αὐξειν*, grow, + *τόνος*, tension, tone.] Determined by growth: in *bot.*, applied to those movements of plants which are the result of growth, in distinction from those of matured organs influenced by stimulation. See *thigmotonic*.

ava (ä'vä), *n.* Also called *kava*, *kawa*; a native name.] A fermented drink used in the South Sea islands, made from the roots of the *Piper methysticum*. See *kava*.

ava²(ä'vä), *n.* A name of the topaz hummingbird, *Topaza pella*.

ava³, *n.* and *v.* *adv.* Scotch for *of a'*, that is, *off*, frequently used in the sense of *at all*.

avadavat (av'a-da-vat'), *n.* Same as *amadavat*.

avahi (av'a-hi), *n.* [Native name.] The woolly lemur, or long-tailed indri, of Madagascar, *Avahis laniger*: the ampongne.

Avahis (av'a-his), *n.* [NL., < *Avahi*.] A genus of lemurs, containing the ampongne, avahi, or woolly lemur of Madagascar, *A. laniger*: a synonym of *Microrhynchus* of which see).

avail¹ (a-vāl'), *v.* [< ME. *availen*, < OF. *a-* (for *l'a*, *at*-) + *valer*, *valoir*, be of value or use, < L. *valere*, to be strong, to be worth: see *value*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To have value or use; be of service or advantage; give profit: as, wealth *avails* little to a castaway.

The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man *availeth* much. *Jas.* v. 16.

2. To have force or efficacy; serve for a purpose; give aid toward an end: as, his cries *availed* to bring relief.

The thing to be taught has *availed* to observe or even to annihilate for their eyes every anxiety as to the mode of teaching. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

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3†. To take or draw advantage; make use or profit.

But how out of this can she *avail?*
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To be for the advantage of; assist or profit: as, what will skill *avail* us against numbers?

Yet all this *availeth* me nothing. Esther v. 13.

All the songs and newspapers and money-subscriptions and vituperations of such as do not think with us, will *avail* nothing against a fact.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

"God save us!" cried the captain.
"For naught can man *avail*."
Whittier, The Mantle of St. John De Matha.

2†. To promote; prosper; assist: said of things.

Meantime he voyaged to explore the will
Of power on high Dodona's holy hill,
What means might best his safe return *avail*. *Pope.*

3. To advantage; profit; give the benefit to: used reflexively, with *of*: as, he *availed himself of* the opportunity. [Often used colloquially in the United States without the reflexive.]

Then shall they seek *t' avail themselves* of names,
Places and titles. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 315.

The theatre *avails itself* of the best talent of poet, of painter, and of amateur of taste, to make the ensemble of dramatic effect. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 396.

To avail one's self by†, to avail one's self of.

And my peculiar profit persuaded me, sometimes, to *avail myself by* their folly. *Sanford.*

avail[1] (a-vāl'), *n.* [ME. *availe*, *availen*: see *avail*, *v.*] **1.** Advantage, profit, or benefit, in a general sense; also, value or estimation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *avail* of a death-bed repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

Thy pardon; I but speak for thine *avail*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Efficacy for a purpose; advantage to an object or end: now used chiefly in negative phrases, or sentences of negative import: as, of little or no *avail*; I doubt whether it will be of much *avail*.

But Cranmer's lance, of more weight and power,
Pierced through, like silk, the Borderer's mail;
Through shield, and jack, and acton pierced
And, sheathed in him, his heart's blood drank. *Scott*, L. of L., iii. 6.

3. *pl.* Profits or proceeds: as, the *avails* of a sale by auction.—**Avail of marriage**, in *Scots law*, a sum payable to the superior by the heir of a deceased ward-vassal on his becoming marriageable.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Use, utility, service.—**3**. Returns.

avail[2], *v.* See *avale*.

availability (a-vā'la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*available*: see *-ability*.] The state of being available; suitableness for the accomplishment of a given purpose: capability of advantageous use or employment: as, the *availability* of a candidate for office, or of a prospective friend.

available (a-vā'la-bl), *a.* [ME. *available*; < *avail* + *-able*.] **1.** Profitable; advantageous; having efficacy.

Those who will consult him [Fourier] for no other reason, might do so to see how the energies of Woman may be made *available* in the perennial war.
Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 124.

2. Having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object: valid.

Laws human are *available* by consent. *Hooker.*

She knows no commendation is more *available* with thee than that of proper virtue.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Capable of being used or employed with advantage; attainable; possible; at one's disposal: as, his resources were not *available* at the time.

The whole army is called 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned *available*. *Brougham.*

We do not choose our own candidate, no, nor any other man as first choice,—but only the most *available* man, whom, perhaps, no man loves. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 401.

Advisable is a rare and obsolete form.

availableness (a-vā'la-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being available; capability of being used; power or efficacy in promoting an end in view. [Rare.]

The efficacy, or *availableness*, . . . or suitableness of these reluctives to the end proposed.
Sir R. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 225.

2. Competent power; legal force; validity: as, the *availableness* of a title.

availably (a-vā'la-bli), *adv.* In an available manner; so as to be used with efficacy; profitably; advantageously; validly; efficaciously.

availingly (a-vā'ling-li), *adv.* In an availing manner; successfully.

It [the Bible] is worshipped with a positive idolatry, in extenuation of whose gross fanaticism its intrinsic beauty pleads *availingly* with the man of letters and the scholar.
Faber, in Dublin Rev., June, 1853.

availment (a-vāl'ment), *n.* [*< avail*, *v.*, + *-ment.*] Profit; efficacy; successful issue. [Rare.]

avail[1] (ā'val), *a.* [*L. aus*, grandfather, + *-al.*] Relating to grandparents.

avail[2] (a-val'), *n.* [F., an inducement, guaranty, < *à val*, at the bottom: see *avale*.] In Canada, an act of suretyship or guaranty on a promissory note.

avalanche (av'a-lanch), *n.* [*F. avalanche* (also *avalange*), simal. form of *avalasche*) of **avalance* (ML. *avalantia*), lit. descent, < *avaler*, let fall down: see *avale* and *-ance*.] **1.** The fall or sliding down of a mass of snow or ice from a mountain-slope. The sliding down of ordinary snow is, in high snow-covered mountains, an event of frequent occurrence, and generally not dangerous or destructive, since it mostly takes place high above habitations and forests. Partly consolidated snow, or neve, however, is sometimes set in motion in large quantities, and such an occurrence may be productive of very serious injury, especially to the forests below. Small glaciers sometimes detach themselves from their rocky beds and fall into the valley below. Such events are rare, but have sometimes been attended by very disastrous results. The more terrible catastrophes which have occurred, and by which, especially in the Alps, whole villages have been buried, have been due to the sliding down of a portion of the rock itself of which the mountain was formed. These "rock avalanches," as they are sometimes called, are more properly denominated land-slips or land-slides. *See land-slip, land-slide.*

Around [by Mont Blanc's] wall are forests braced,
The *avalanche* in his hand;
But ere it fall, that thundering ball
Must pause at my command. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

Hence **2.** Anything resembling an avalanche in suddenness and destructiveness: as, an *avalanche* of misfortunes.

avale[1] (a-vāl'), *v.* [*ME. avalen, availen*, < OF. *avaler, aviller* (= Pr. *avalar* = Olt. *avallare*), come down, < *a*, < L. *ad*, to, + *vallis*, a valley: see *vale*. Cf. *amount*, < L. *ad montem*, to the hill; *down, adown*, < AS. *of dúne*, from the hill.] **1.** *intrans.* To come down; fall.

A rayn from hevene gun *avale*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 626.

2. To descend; dismount.

They . . . from their sweaty Coursers did *avale*.
Spenser, F. Q., ii. 12.

II. *trans.* **1.** To lower; uncover; take off, as a vizor or hood. *Chaucer.*

Heldd men were cleped thanne the Lolardis, that wold never *avale* here hood in presens of the Sacrament.
Capgrave's Chron., p. 245, an. 1387. Quoted in G. F. Dasent's Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 7.

2. To let down; lower; as, I will cause to descend: as, "hath his sails *availed*," *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

By that, he wished Phœbus gan *avale*
His weary waine. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Sept.

Then seest my lowly sailes,
That froward fortune doth compell to *avale*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Sept.

3. To make low or abject; depress; degrade.

avalite (av'a-līt), *n.* [*Avala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A silicate occurring in small grains or in emerald-green scales at the mercury-mines of Mount Avala, near Belgrade.

Avallon (a-val'on), [*F.*] A French wine of good quality, named from the town of Avallon in the department of Yonne. There are several varieties, made locally from the white vineyards. These wines are free from sweetness, and are often sold under the name of *Chablis*.

avance[1], *v.* A Middle English form of *advance*.

avance[2], *n.* Obsolete form of *avens*.

avanch (a-vänch'), *n.* A light scarf or sash, generally of silk, worn in Asia Minor and Syria as a girdle, or twisted around the tarboosh to form the turban.

avania (a-vā'ni-ä), *n.* [Formerly also *avarria*, *avaria*, also *aveny*, < F. *avanie* = It. Pg. *avania*, < NGr. *ἀβανία*, Turk. *ar. avānī*, also *avārī*, also *'avāriz*, 'avānīz, < *'awān*, an impost.] An imposition by the (Turkish) government; compulsory tax; government exaction; "aid," "benevolence" (*Marsh*); specifically (as applied by Christians), an extortionate exaction or tax levied by the Turks. *N. E. D.*

avanious (a-vā'ni-us), *a.* [*< avania* + *-ous*.] Extortionate.

avant[1] (a-vänt'), *n.* [Abbr. of *avant-garde*, q. v.] The front of an army; the van.

avant-. [*F. avant* = Pr. *avant* = It. *avante, avanti*, before, < LL. *abante*, i. e., *ab ante*, from before: see *ab-* and *ante-*, and cf. *avaunt*, *advance*, *advantage*, etc.] A prefix of French origin, meaning before, fore. Also shortened to *vant-*, *van-*.

avantage, *n.* A Middle English form of *advantage*.

avant-brae (a-von'brā), *n.* A piece of plate-armor, generally called in English *vambrace* (which see). See *brassart*.

avant-courier (a-vänt'kur'i-èr; often, as F., a-von'kö-riā'), *n.* [Formerly *avant-courrier*, *-currier*, *-courreur*, *-courer*, *avant-courrer*, *-currer*, *-courrier*, *-courier*, *-corrier*, *-corer*, *-corier*, *-courrer*, *-currier*, *-courier*, *-corrier*: see *courier*.] **1.** One despatched in advance to give notice of the approach of another or others.—**2†.** *pl.* The scouts, skirmishers, or advance-guard of an army. *N. E. D.*

avanters†, *n. pl.* [ME., also *avancers*, < OF. *avant*, before: see *avant-*.] Antlers of the numbles of a deer which lie near the neck.

Rynet hit vp redly, rist to the hyyt,
Vayded and the *avancers*, & vayly ther after
Alle the rymeg by the rybbeg radly they lance.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1342.

Then dresse the nombles, fyrste that ye recke,
Downe the *avancers* kerue, that strength to the neck.
Book of St. Albans, sig. d, iv.

avant-fosse (a-von'fos'), *n.* [F., < *avant*, before, + *fosse*, a ditch: see *fosse*.] In *fort.*, the ditch of the counterscarp next to the country, dug at the foot of the glacis. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

avant-garde (a-vänt'gärd; F. pron. a-von'gärd), *n.* [F. *avant-garde*, < *avant*, before, + *garde*, guard: see *vanguard*.] Advance-guard.

avantplat (a-von'plä), *n.* Same as *examplate*.

avanturin, **avanturine** (a-van'tū-rin), *n.* and *a.* See *aventurin*.

avarice (av'a-ris), *n.* [< ME. *avarice*, < OF. *avarice* (F. *avarice*), < L. *avaritia*, < *avarus*, greedy (cf. *aviditas*, avid: see *avid*), < *avere*, wish, desire.] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; cupidity; greediness, or insatiable desire of gain.

So for a good old gentleman
I think I must take up with *avarice*.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 214.

=**Syn.** *Avarice*, *Covetousness*, *Cupidity*, *greediness*, closeness, miserliness, all denote bad qualities, corruptions of the natural instinct of possession. *Avarice* literally greediness, a strong desire to get objects of value, has become limited, except in figurative uses, so as to express only a sordid and inordinate desire to get riches. *Covetousness* and *cupidity* are not limited to wealth, but may have for their object anything which is desired, the *cupidity* being directed especially toward material things. *Covetousness* is the desire to possess that which belongs to another; hence the prohibition in the tenth commandment (Ex. xx. 17). *Cupidity* is more active than the others, less grovelling, and more ready to snatch from others that which *covetousness* may wish for without trying to get. See *parsimonious*.

There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A stanchless *avarice*, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

I would not have you to think that my desire of having is the sin of *covetousness*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvii.

When this continent was first discovered, it became an object of *cupidity* to the ambition of many states and nations of Europe. *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

avaricious (av-a-rish'us), *a.* [< ME. *avaricious*, < F. *avaricieux*, < *avarice*, < L. *avarus*, greedy: see *avarice*.] Characterized by avarice; greedy of gain; immoderately desirous of accumulating property; eager to acquire or possess.

Luxurious, *avaricious*, false, deceitful.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Liberal of everything else, he [Walpole] was *avaricious* of power. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

avariciously (av-a-rish'us-li), *adv.* In an avaricious manner; with inordinate desire of gaining wealth; covetously.

Each is concerned with his own possessions, nor *avariciously* endeavours to heap up more than is necessary for his own subsistence. *Goldsmith*, Essays, xvi.

avariciousness (av-a-rish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being avaricious; insatiable or inordinate passion for property.

avarous, *a.* [ME. *avarous*, *averous*, < OF. *averos*, *avrous* (extended form as if < *aver*, possession: see *aver*[2]), < *aver*, *avar*, mod. F. *avare*, < L. *avarus*, greedy: see *avarice*.] Covetous; avaricious: as, "the erie *avarous*," *Piers Plowman*.

avast (a-väst'), *interj.* [Prob. < D. *hou' vast*, *houd vast* = E. *hold fast*, i. e., hold on, wait a while. Cf. D. *houvast* = E. *holdfast*, a cramp-iron.] *Naut.*, stop! hold! cease! stay! [Sometimes used colloquially.]

Avast and lasting! Don't you know me, mother Partlett?
Cumberland.

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Avast heaving (*naut.*), the cry to arrest the capstan when nippers are jammed, or any other impediment occurs in heaving the cable.

avatar (av-ạ-tär′ or av′ạ-tär), *n.* [< Skt. *avatâra*, descent, < *ava*, down, + √ *tar*, cross over, pass through.] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, the descent of a deity to the earth in an incarnate form or some manifest shape; the incarnation of a god.

Three of the *Avatâras* or incarnations of Vishnu are connected with a deluge, . . . Vishnu in each case rescuing mankind from destruction by water.
Max Müller, India, p. 144.

Hence — 2. A remarkable appearance, manifestation, or embodiment of any kind; a descent into a lower sphere; an adorable or wonderful exhibition of an abstract idea, principle, etc., in concrete form: as, "The Irish *Avatar*" (a poem by Byron on a visit of George IV. to Ireland); "the *avatar* of mathematics," *Masson*, Milton, I. 226.

[Carlyle is] the most shining *avatar* of whim the world has ever seen. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 148.

avatara (av-ạ-tä′rä), *n.* Same as *avatar*.

avaunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *advance*.

avaunt^{1} (ạ-vänt′ or -vânt′), *adv.* and *interj.* [ME., < OF. *avant*, forward, < LL. *abante*, lit. from before: see *avant-*.] I.† *adv.* Forward.

And with that word came Drede *avaunt*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3958.

II. *interj.* Away! begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

avaunt^{1}†, *n.* [< *avaunt*^{1}, *interj.*] Dismissal.

After this process
To give her the *avaunt!* it is a pity
Would move a monster.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

avaunt^{2}†, *v. i.* [A modification of *avance*^{1} = *advance*, due to influence of *avaunt*^{1}, *adv.*] To advance.

Avaunting in great bravery. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 6.

avaunt^{3}†, *v.* [ME. *avaunten*, *avanten*, < OF. *avanter*, *avaunter*, < *a-* + *vanter*, *vaunter*, vaunt: see *vaunt*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To praise highly; vaunt; make renowned.

Do you favour you to *avaunte*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1788.

II. *intrans.* or *reflexive.* To boast; brag; speak or express vauntingly.

"Thanne," quod she, "I dar *me wel avaunte*,
Thy lif is sauf." *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 158.

Let now the papists *avaunt themselves!*
Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 333.

avaunt^{3}†, *n.* [ME. *avaunt*; < *avaunt*^{3}, *v.*] A boast; a vaunt.—**To make avaunt**, to assert confidently; declare positively. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 289.

avauntance†, *n.* [ME., < *avaunten*: see *avaunt*^{3}, *v.*, and *-ance*. Cf. OF. *vantance*, < *vanter*, vaunt.] Boasting.

avaunter†, **avauntour**†, *n.* [< ME. *avauntour*, *avaunter*, < OF. *avantour*, *-eor*, < *avanter*: see *avaunt*^{3}, *v.*] A boaster.

He is not nyce
Ne *avauntour*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 724.

avauntry†, *n.* [ME., also *avauntarie*, < OF. **avanterie*, found only as *vanterie*: see *avaunt*^{3}, *v.*] Same as *avauntance*.

avdp. An abbreviation of *avoirdupois*.

ave (ā′vē or ä′ve), *interj.* [L., hail! orig. impv. of *avere*, be well, be of good cheer; esp. in LL. phrase *Ave Maria*, hail Mary! in allusion to Luke i. 28: "*Ave* [*Maria*], gratia plena."] Hail! Also, farewell!

And "*Ave*, *Ave*, *Ave*" said,
"Adieu, adieu" for evermore.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvii.

Ave Maria, the Hail Mary, a devotion or prayer used in the Western Church. In the older form it consists of the salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary when he announced to her the incarnation (Luke i. 28), together with the words of Elizabeth to Mary (Luke i. 42). This form of the Hail Mary was used as an anthem in both the Eastern and Western churches as early as the seventh century. It came into wide use as a devotion in the eleventh century. The concluding words, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us," etc., were first introduced in the fifteenth century, and first authorized for daily use in the breviary in 1568. Also called the *angelic salutation*. See *angelus*.

ave (ā′vē or ä′ve), *n.* [< *ave*, *interj.*] 1. An Ave Maria (which see, under *ave*, *interj.*).

Nine hundred Pater nosters every day,
And thrise nine hundred *Aves* she was wont to say.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 13.

2. A salutation. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

Ave. A contraction of *Avenue* (in an address).

avel (av′el), *n.* [E. dial., appar. due to a confusion of ME. *avene* (Prompt. Parv.), for *awene*, awn (cf. Dan. *avne*, awn), with E. dial. *ail*^{2}, ME. *aile*, *eile*, < AS. *egl*, awn, beard of grain. *Ail*^{2} and *awn* are from the same root, differing only in the suffix.] The awn or beard of barley.

aveler (av′el-ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the avels or awns of barley from the grain; a hummeler. *E. H. Knight.*

avelingest, *adv.* [Early mod. E., < *avelong* + adv. gen. suffix *-es*, the term. being assimilated to *-lings*, q. v.] In an oblong or oval shape.

avell (ạ-vel′), *v. t.* [< L. *avellere*, pull away, < *ab*, away, + *vellere*, pluck, tear.] To pull away. *Sir T. Browne.*

avellan, *a.* See *avellane*.

avellanarious (av″el-ạ-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *Avellanus*: see *avellane*.] Relating to the filbert.

avellane, avellan (ạ-vel′ān, -an, or av′el-ān, -an), *a.* [< OF. *avelane*, < L. *Avellana* (sc. *nux*, nut), earlier *Abellana*, the filbert, lit. the nut of Avella, < *Abella*, a town in Campania abounding in fruit-trees and nuts, now *Avella*. Cf. *apple*.] In *her.*, resembling a filbert: specifically said of a cross each of whose arms resembles the filbert in its outer sheath, sometimes blazoned as four filberts conjoined in cross.

Cross Avellane.
(From "Berry's Dict. of Heraldry.")

avelong†, *a.* [E. dial. *avelang*, oval, < ME. *avelonge*, *awelonge*, < Icel. *aflangr* = Sw. *aflång* = Dan. *aflang* (the prefix being assimilated to *af* = E. *off*), < L. *oblongus*, oblong: see *oblong*.] Oblong or oval; drawn out of a square or circle.

Ave-Mary† (ä′vē-mā″ri), *n.* Same as *Ave Maria* (which see, under *ave*, *interj.*).

He told of Saintes and Popes, and evermore
He strowd an *Ave-Mary* after and before.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

I could never hear the *Ave-Mary* bell without an elevation, or think it a sufficient warrant because they erred in one circumstance for me to err in all — that is, in silence and dumb contempt.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 3.

Avena (ạ-vē′nä), *n.* [L., oats.] A genus of plants, natural order *Gramineæ*, characterized by having large membranous outer glumes, which inclose two or three perfect flowers, each with a long, bent, and twisted awn on the back of the lower palet. The species are natives of temperate and cold regions. Some are useful pasture-grasses, but by far the most important species is *A. sativa*, the cultivated oat. See *oat*.

avenaceous (av-ẹ-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *avenaceus*, < *avena*, oats.] Belonging to or resembling oats.

avenage (av′ẹ-nāj), *n.* [< OF. *avenage*, < *avene*, oats, < L. *avena*, oats.] In *old law*, a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to a landlord in lieu of rent or other duty.

avenary† (av′ẹ-nā-ri), *n.* [< L. *avenarius*, < *avena*, oats.] Same as *avener*.

avenaunt†, *a.* [ME., also *avenant*, *avenand*, etc., < OF. (and mod. F.) *avenant*, comely, convenient, ppr. of *avenir*, come, suit, become, < L. *advenire*, come: see *advene*, and cf. *convenient*, *comely*, and *becoming*.] 1. Becoming; well-looking.

Clere browne she was, and thereto bright
Of face, body *avenaunt*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1263.

2. Convenient; suitable.

Dyghttes his dowblettez for dukes and erles,
Aketouns *avenaunt* for Arthure hym selfue.
Morte Arthure (ed. Perry, E. E. T. S.), l. 2027.

avener (av′ẹ-nėr), *n.* [ME. *avener*, *avenere*, < OF. *avenier*, < L. *avenarius*: see *avenary*.] In *feudal law*, a chief officer of the stable, whose duty it was to provide oats. Also spelled *avenor*.

avenge (ạ-venj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *avenged*, ppr. *avenging*. [< ME. *avengen*, < OF. *avengier*, < *a-* (< L. *ad*, to) + *vengier*, revenge, take vengeance, < L. *vindicare*, lay claim to, punish: see *vindicate*, and cf. *revenge* and *vengeance*.] I. *trans.* 1. To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer; execute justice or vengeance on behalf of: with a person as object.

Avenge me of mine adversary. Luke xviii. 3.

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold.
Milton, Sonnets, xiii.

2. To take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party; deal punishment on account of: with a thing as object.

He will *avenge* the blood of his servants.
Deut. xxxii. 43.

Never, till Cæsar's three-and-thirty wounds
Be well *aveng'd*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to *avenge* even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of chivalry is gone.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3†. To take revenge on; treat or deal with revengefully.

If Cain shall be *avenged* sevenfold, truly Lamech seventy and seven fold. Gen. iv. 24.

=**Syn.** *Avenge*, *Revenge*. Until lately these words were used with little or no difference of meaning (see quotations under each). *Avenge* is now restricted to the taking of just punishment or the vindication of justice, and *revenge* to the infliction of pain or evil to gratify resentful feelings, or the desire of retaliation for some real or fancied wrong. Poetic use sometimes returns to the earlier freedom in the meaning of *avenge*. See *revenge*, *n.*

I will *avenge* this insult, noble Queen.
Tennyson, Geraint.

If you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not *revenge?* *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To execute vengeance; inflict retaliatory pain or injury on a wrong-doer.

Thou shalt not *avenge* nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people. Lev. xix. 18.

The *avenging* horror of a conscious mind,
Whose deadly fear anticipates the blow,
And sees no end of punishment and woe.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 231.

avenge† (ạ-venj′), *n.* [< *avenge*, *v.*] 1. Revenge; retaliation.

That *avenge* by you decreed.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 8.

2. Punishment; vengeance taken.

Why doth mine hand from thine *avenge* abstaine?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 52.

avengeance† (ạ-ven′jans), *n.* [< *avenge* + *-ance*, after *vengeance*.] The act of avenging; vengeance: as, "fear signal *avengeance*," *J. Philips*, Cyder, ii. 49.

avengeful (ạ-venj′fůl), *a.* [< *avenge*, *n.*, + *-ful*, after *revengeful*.] Avenging; executing vengeance. [Rare.]

avengement (ạ-venj′mẹnt), *n.* [< *avenge* + *-ment*.] The act of avenging; vengeance; punishment; satisfaction taken. [Rare.]

Nought may thee save from heavens *avengement*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

God's *avengement* of his repulse at Hull.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

avenger (ạ-ven′jėr), *n.* One who avenges or takes vengeance.

The Lord is the *avenger* of all such. 1 Thes. iv. 6.

Brutus, thou saint of the *avenger's* order.
Beddoes, Death's Jest-Book, i. 1.

avengeress (ạ-ven′jėr-es), *n.* [< *avenger* + *-ess*.] A female avenger. [Rare.]

That cruell Queene *avengeresse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 20.

aveniform (ạ-vē′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *avena*, oats, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a grain of oats. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

avenin (ạ-vē′nin), *n.* [< L. *avena*, oats, + *-in*^{2}.] A nitrogenous proteid substance found in oats, similar to legumin, and probably a mixture of legumin and gluten.

avenious (ạ-vē′ni-us), *a.* Same as *avenous*.

avenor†, *n.* See *avener*.

avenous (ạ-vē′nus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. + L. *vena*, vein.] In *bot.*, wanting veins or nerves, as the leaves of certain plants. Also *avenious*.

avens (av′enz), *n.* [< ME. *avans*, *avance*, *avaunce*, *avence*, ML. *avancia*, *avencia*, *avantia*, avens, harefoot; origin obscure.] The popular English name of species of plants of the genus *Geum*. The common or yellow avens, or herb-bennet, is *G. urbanum*; the purple or water avens, *G. rivale*.—**Mountain avens**, *Dryas octopetala*.

aventaile, aventail (av′ẹn-tāl), *n.* [< ME. *aventayle*, < OF. *esventail*, air-hole, < *esventer* (mod. F. *éventer*), < L. *ex*, out, + *ventus*, wind.] In medieval armor: (*a*) The flap or adjustable part of the hood of mail, which when unfastened allowed the hood to drop upon the shoulders. (*b*) The movable front of the helmet.

A, Aventaile (def. *a*).
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Aventine (av′ẹn-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Aventinus*.] I. *a.* Appellative of one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. According to a legend, it was called Mons Aventinus, or the Aventine hill, from an aboriginal king Aventinus who was buried there.

II.† *n.* A post of defense or safety; security; defense.

Into the castle's tower,
That only *Aventine* that now is left us.
Beau. and Fl.

My strong *Aventine* is
That great Domitian . . . will once return,
Who can repair, with ease, the consul's ruins.
Massinger, Roman Actor, i. 1.

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aventré, *v. t.* [< It. *arventare*, throw, shoot, dart, < *a* (< L. *ad*, to) + *vento*, wind; cf. Pr. *ventar* = OF. *venter*, cast to the wind: see *vent*.] To throw, as a spear or dart.

Her mortall speare
She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And downe him smot. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 28.

aventure, *n.* [The older form of *adventure*, q. v.] Adventure; chance; accident; specifically, in *old law*, a mischance causing a person's death without felony, as drowning or falling from a house.

aventurin, **aventurine** (a-ven'tū-rin), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *aventurine*, < It. *avventurino*, < *avventura*, chance: see *adventure*, *n.*] I. *n.* 1. A sort of opaque golden-brown glass filled with specks or drops of a bright gold-color and of different sizes, used, under the name of *goldstone*, for various ornaments. Its preparation was discovered at Murano, near Venice, by the accident of dropping a quantity of brass filings into a pot of melted glass; hence the name.

2. A variety of feldspar, usually oligoclase, spangled with scales of hematite, göthite, or mica. It is often called *aventurine*. The most highly prized variety is obtained in Russia.—

3. A similar variety of quartz containing spangles of mica or other mineral.—4. Some kind of sealing-wax, of a translucent brown color and abounding in gold specks or particles.—**Chrome aventurin**, a glass made by adding oxid of chromium of potash to the other materials used, thus separating spangles of oxid of chromium.

II. *a.* Having the appearance of aventurin: as, *aventurin* lacquer, etc.—**Aventurin glass**, a glaze for porcelain. It is brownish, with crystalline lamellæ of a golden luster.

Also written *aventurin*, *avanturine*.

aventurous (a-ven'tū-rus), *a.* Obsolete form of *adventurous*.

avenue (av'e-nū), *n.* [Formerly also *advenue*, *avenew*, < F. *avenue*, orig. pp. fem. of *avenir*, < L. *advenire*, come to, < *ad*, to, + *venire*, come. Cf. *advene*.] 1. A passage; a way or an opening for entrance into a place; any opening or passage by which a thing is or may be introduced or approached.

Good guards were set up at all the *avenues* of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Bacon*.

2. A roadway of approach to a country-house, particularly when straight, of considerable length, and shaded by a row of trees on each side; a drive in a public country-road; a walk in a garden or demain of some pretensions as to style or size.

A long avenue wound and circled from the outermost gate through an untrimmed woodland.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 45.

3. A street; properly, a wide street planted with trees and often with turfed spaces on either side, or a garden or shaded promenade in the middle: used in New York, Washington, etc., in the names of the longest and greatest by the widest streets, as Fifth or Pennsylvania *Avenue*, but in some American cities without special reference to the character of the street.

—4. Figuratively, means of access or attainment.

There are no avenues to the public service opened for talent. *Brougham.*

aver[1] (a-vėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *averred*, ppr. *averring*. [Early mod. E. also *averr*, < ME. *averren*, < OF. *averrer*, *averer*, mod. F. *averer* = Pr. *averar* = It. *avverare*, < ML. *adverare*, make true, prove true, be true, < L. *ad*, to, + *verus*, true: see *verify*, *verily*, *very*.] To assert the truth of.—2. To confirm; verify; prove to be true.—3. To affirm with confidence; declare in a positive or peremptory manner.

And I *aver* that, to this day, I have done no official act fit more deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 681.

4. In *law*, to avouch or verify; offer to verify; allege as a fact. See *averment*.—5. To assert the existence of; offer in evidence. [Archaic.]

Averring notes
Of chamber-hangings, pictures, this her bracelet.
Tennyson, Princess, v. 4.

—**Syn. 3.** *Affirm*, *Declare*, etc. (see *assert*), say, allege, protest, insist, maintain.

aver[2] (a'vėr), *n.* [Sc. *aver*, *aiver* (def. 3); < ME. *aver*, *averr*, *averr* (later also *avoir*, *havoir*, *havor*, *havour*, after later OF.), < OF. *aver*, *aveir*, later *avoir*, mod. F. *avoir* = Sp. *haver*, *haberes*, pl., now *haber*, = Pg. *haveres*, pl., = It. *avere* (ML. *averum*, *averium*, *avere*, *aver*), substance, property, stock, lit. 'having,' being the noun use of the inf., OF. *aver*, *avoir*, etc., < L. *habere*, have: see *have*. From its use as a collective sing. arose its use in the plural, in the special sense of stock, cattle, whence a new sing. (ML. *averia*, *averium*, as well as *averium*, *averium*), a beast of burden.] 1†. Substance; property; estate.

Marchaunt he was of great *aver*.
Seuyn Sages, l. 2305, in Weber's Metr. Rom., III.

2†. *pl.* Live stock; cattle; domestic animals.—3. A beast of burden; a draft-ox or draft-horse; an old horse. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

An inch of a nag is worth a span of an *aver*.
Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 36.

average[1] (av'e-rāj), *n.* [= Sc. *average*, *contr. average*, *arage*, now *arriage*, esp. in the combination *arriage and carriage*; < late ME. *average*, earlier only in AL. *averagium* or OF. *average*, appar. the same, with suffix *-age*, as ML. *averia*, a kind of service mentioned in Domesday Book: usually referred to *aver*, a beast of burden, and defined accordingly; but this is doubtful, *averia* being more prob. a reflex, simulating *aver*, of OF. *aevre*, *aevre*, mod. F. *œuvre*, < L. *opera*, work: see *opera*, *ure*[2], *manœuvre*.] In *old law*, a kind of service owed by tenants to their superior. The nature of the service is not clear. It is usually explained as carriage of the beasts of burden, but this appears to rest on a doubtful etymology (see above).

average[2] (av'e-rāj), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *averge*, *averidge*, *avaridge*, < late ME. *average*, the same, with suffix *-age*, as used only in E. and Anglo-L. *averagium*), as late ME. *averays* (for *averey*†), < F. *avarie*, "decay of wares or merchandize, leakage, or breakage in the charges of the carriage or measuring thereon, also the fees or veils of a cook, etc." (Cotgrave), sing. prop. *avarie* = Sp. *averia* = Pg. *averia*, in ML. usually, *averia*; cf. MD. *avarij*, D. *haverij* = G. *haverei*, *haverie* = Dan. *havari* = Sw. *haveri*, from Rom. Origin disputed; the orig. sense, 'a duty on goods,' suggests a connection with ML. *averia*, goods, property: see *aver*[2]. Perhaps *avania*, through its appar. more orig. form *avaria*, is to be referred to the same source: see *avania*.] I. *n.* 1. (*at*) A duty or tax upon goods. (*b*) A small charge payable by the shippers of goods to the master of a ship in addition to the above the freight, for his care of the goods. Hence the clause, in bills of lading, "paying so much freight, with primage and *average* accustomed." (*c*) A small deduction by the master on account of the ship and cargo, such as pilotage, towage, etc.: called more specifically *petty average*. (*d*) A loss, or the amount of a loss accruing to a loss (such as that of an anchor), when the general safety is not in question, and which falls on the owner of the particular property lost: called more specifically *particular average*. (*e*) A contribution made by the owners of a ship's freight and by the owners of cargo in their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained or an expense incurred for the general safety of the ship and cargo. Thus, when for the safety of a ship in distress any destruction of property is incurred, either by cutting away the masts, throwing goods overboard, etc., or when four persons who have goods on board or property in the ship (or the insurers entitled to be so according to their average, that is, according to the proportionate value of the goods of each on board. Average in this sense is also called *general average*.

2. A sum or quantity intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities, obtained by adding them together and dividing the result by the number of quantities added: an arithmetical mean or medium. Thus, four persons lose respectively $10, $20, $30, and $40, the *average* loss by the four is $25. Hence—3. Any medial amount, estimate, or general statement based on a comparison of a number of diverse specific cases; a medium.

A like number of men, through various kinds and degrees of ill-success, reveal a moral capacity that is more or less below the *average*. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 377.

Yet I have no doubt that people's rulers are as wise as the *average* of civilized rulers. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 39.

Average bond. See *bond*[1].—**Upon or on an average**, taking the arithmetical mean of several unequal numbers or quantities; taking the arithmetical mean deduced from a great number of examples.

On an average the male and female births are tolerably equal. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iv.

—**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Medium*, etc. See *mean*, *n.*

II. *a.* 1. Equal in amount to the sum of all the particular quantities of the same sort divided by the number of them: as, the *average* yield of wheat to the acre; the *average* price of anything for a year.

I departed . . . convinced that . . . whatever the ratio of population, the *average* amount of human nature in the square inch is the same the world over.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 93.

Hence—2. Of medium character, quality, etc.; midway between extremes; ordinary.

They all [the Paleocœnic skeletons] represent a race of grand physical development, and of cranial capacity equal to that of the average modern European.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 174.

The *average* intellect of one hundred persons, taken as they come, is not very high. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

We mortals cross the ocean of this world
Each in his *average* cabin of a life . . .
The boat's not big, the worst yields elbow-room.
Browning, Bishop orders his Tomb, Epilogue.

3. Estimated in accordance with the rules of average: as, the loss was made good by an *average* contribution.—**Average curvature**. See *curvature*.—**Average standard**, in *copper-smelting*, the market value of a ton of tough-cake copper. It formerly served as a basis for estimating the amount to be paid by the smelters to the miners for ores of copper purchased. [Cornwall, Eng. and U. S.]

average[2] (av'e-rāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *averaged*, ppr. *averaging*. [< *average*[2], *n.*] 1. To find the arithmetical mean of, as unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean.—2. To result in, as an arithmetical mean term; amount to, as a mean sum or quantity: as, wheat *averages* 56 pounds to the bushel.

These spars *average* 10 feet in length. *Belknap.*

3. To divide among a number proportionally; divide the total amount of by the number of equal shares: as, to *average* a loss.

The permanent *averaged* price on all kinds of commodities. *English Rev.*, VI. 261.

average[3] (av'e-rāj), *n.* [Also *averagy*, *averid*, prob. an expansion (in reverse imitation of *Sc. arriage*, *arrage*, for *average*[1]) of *arrish*, *ersh*; see *arrish*, *ersh*, under *arish*.] The stubble and grass left in one field after harvest.

In these months after the corune bee inmede it is meete to putt draughte horses and oxen into the *averide*.
Fitzherbert, Husbandry, § 111. (*Halliw.*)

average-adjuster (av'e-rāj-a-jus'tėr), *n.* An expert accountant who is employed in cases of general average by the master of a ship to state which each of the parties interested has to pay in order to make up the loss sustained by some for the general good. Also called *average-stater*, *average-taker*.

averagely (av'e-raj-li), *adv.* In an average or medial manner; in the mean between two extremes.

Which tends to render living more difficult for every *averagely* situated individual in the community.
J. S. Mill, Polit. Econ., I. xiii. § 4.

average-stater, **average-taker** (av'e-rāj-stā'tėr, -tā'kėr), *n.* Same as *average-adjuster*.

averano (av-e-rī'no), *n.* [Appar. S. Amer.] A name of the birds of the genus *Chasmorhynchus* of Temminck, including several South American fishing-birds of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, as *C. variegatus*, the averano of Buffon, and the arapunga. See cut under *arapunga*.

avercake, *n.* See *havercake*.

avercorn, *n.* [Appar. < *aver* (repr. ML. *averia* (see *average*[1]), and *corn*[1].] In *old law*, corn paid by a tenant to his superior as rent or in lieu of service. This word, like *averland* and *averpenny*, is well known in vernacular use, and its technical sense is uncertain. See *averpenny*.

averdant (a-vėr'dant), *a.* [See *verdant*.] In *her.*, covered with green herbage: chiefly applied to a mount in base.

averiabt (av'e-riish), *n.* Same as *average*[3].

averland (ā'vėr-land), *n.* [See *aver*[2], *land*.] In *old law*, land subject to the service called *average*. See *average*[1].

averment (a-vėr'ment), *n.* [< *aver*[1] + *-ment*.] 1. The act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion.

Publishing *averments* and innuendoes.
Macaulay, Hist., Powers of Juries.

2. Verification; establishment by evidence.
Bacon.—3. In *law*, an allegation or statement as a fact: commonly used of statements in a pleading which the party thereby professes to be ready to prove.

Avernian (a-vėr'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Avernus* (*ae*, *lacus*), now (It.) *Lago d'Averno*; usually referred to Gr. ἄορνος, without birds (< ἀ- priv. + ὄρνις, bird); called ἄορνος ἄλσος by Aristotle, ἄορνος by Strabo.] Pertaining to Avernus, a lake of Campania in Italy, looked upon by the ancients as an entrance to hell. From its waters mephitic vapors arose, which were supposed to kill birds that attempted to fly over it.

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averpenny (ā'vĕr-pen"i), *n.* [See *avercorn.*] In *old law*, money paid by a tenant to his lord in lieu of the service called *average*.

averrable (a-vĕr'a-bl), *a.* [*Averr* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being verified or proved.—2. Capable of being averred, asserted, or declared.

Averrhoa (av-e-rō'ȟ), *n.* [N.L., named from *Averrhoës, Averroes*: see *Averroist.*] A genus of small trees, natural order *Geraniaceæ*, tribe *Oxalideæ*, containing two East Indian species, cultivated for their very acid fruit. The species bl. *A. Bilimbi*, is often pickled or candied, and its juice removes the stain of iron-rust and other spots from linen. The carambola, *A. Carambola*, is also used as food.

Averroism, Averrhoism (a-vĕr-ō'izm), *n.* [*Averrhoës* + *-ism.*] The doctrines taught by Averrhoës and his followers. See *Averroist.*

The patricians of Venice and the lecturers of Padua made *Averroism* synonymous with deism and criticism in theology, and with sarcasm against the hierarchy.
Encyc. Brit., III. 181.

Averroist, Averrhoist (a-vĕr-ō'ist), *n.* [*Averrhoës* or *Averroës* + *-ist.* *Averroës* is a Latinized form of Ar. *Ibu-Roshd.*] A follower of Averrhoës, a celebrated Arabian philosopher and commentator on Aristotle, who was born at Cordova about A. D. 1126, and died 1198. The philosophy of the Averroists was little more than an imperfect interpretation of Aristotle's doctrines; but Averroism was particularly characterized by its effort to separate philosophy and religion.

Averrotic (av'e-rō'ik), *a.* [*Averroist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Averroists or their doctrines.

The *Averrotic* school, mainly composed of physicists and naturalists, was the most decided opponent of the scholastic system in its relations to theology.
Prof. T. Davis, in Cudworth's Hist. Phil., II. App. ii.

averruncate (av-e-rung'kāt), *v.* pret. and pp. *averruncated*, ppr. *averruncating.* [*L. averruncatus*, pp. of *averruncare*, avert, remove, an ancient word peculiar to the language of religion, < *ā* for *ab*, off, + *verruncare*, turn. Hence erroneously *averruncate*, *averruncate* (Cockeram), *aberuncate* (Bailey and Johnson), "to weed," "to pull up by the roots," from an erroneously assumed L. "*aberuncare*, as if < *ab*, from, + *eruncare*, < *e* for *ex*, out, + *runcare*, to weed, weed.] 1. To avert or ward off. [Obsolete or rare.]

But sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit
Or force, we *averruncate* it.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 788.

2. [Improp.: see etym.] To weed; pull up by the roots.

averruncation (av'e-rung-kā'shọn), *n.* [*averruncate.*] 1. The act of averting or warding off (evils). [Obsolete or rare.]

Averruncation of epidemical diseases by leisures.
J. Robinson, Saduca Debilium, p. 82.

2. [Improp.] A rooting up; extirpation; removal.

averruncator (av'e-rung-kā'tọr), *n.* [*averruncate* + *-or*: also spelled *aberuncator*: see *aberuncate.*] See *aberuncator.*

aversant (a-vĕr'sant), *a.* [*L. aversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *aversari*, turn away, < *ā* for *ab*, away, + *versari*, turn. Cf. *averse.*] In *her.*, turned to show the back: said of a right hand. Also called *dorsal.*

aversation (av-er-sā'shọn), *n.* [*L. aversatio(n-)*, < *aversari*, pp. *aversatus*: see *aversant.*] Aversion; a turning away from. [Obsolete or rare.]

A Hand aversant. A Hand of Dorsal.

I had an *aversation* to this voyage
When first my brother moved it.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, iii. 1.

Certainly for a king himself to charge his subjects with high treason, and so vehemently to prosecute them in his own cause as to do the office of a searcher, argued in him no great *aversation* from shedding blood.
Bacon, Henry VII.

Some men have a natural *aversation* to some vices or virtues and a natural affection to others.
Jer. Taylor.

averse (a-vĕrs'), *a.* [*L. aversus*, pp. of *avertere*, turn away: see *avert.*] 1. Turned away from anything; turned backward; averted.

Earth . . . with her part averse
From the sun's beam.
Milton, P. L., viii. 128.

The tracks averse a lying notice gave,
And led the searcher backward from the cave.
Dryden, Knight, viii.

Hence—2. Specifically: (*a*) In *bot.*, turned away from the central axis: opposed to *adverse* (which see). (*b*) In *ornith.*, set back or turned away from: applied to pygopodous or rumpfooted birds, whose legs are set so far back that the erect posture is necessitated, as in the case of the loon, grebe, or auk.—3. Disliking; unwilling; having reluctance.

Averse alike to flatter, or offend.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 743.

As Mr. Wilmot knew that I could make a very handsome settlement on my son, he was not *averse* to the match.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

4. Unfavorable; indisposed; adverse.

Some much *averse* I found and wondrous backh,
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite.
Milton, S. A., l. 1461.

And Pallas now *averse* refused her aid.
Dryden.

[This word and its derivatives are now regularly followed by to, and not by *from*, although the latter is used by some writers. The word was formerly used besides the idea of *from*; but the literal meaning is ignored, the affection of the mind signified by *averse* being regarded as carried *toward* the object of dislike. Similarly, the kindred terms *contrary, repugnant, loathe, hate*, followed by *to*, in Eng. 3. *Averse, Reluctant*, discinctured, backward, slow, loath, opposed. *Averse* implies habitual dislike or unwillingness, though not of a very strong character, and is nearly synonymous with *disinclined*. *Reluctant* is acutely active pursuits. *Reluctant*, literally, struggling back from, implies some degree of struggle either with others who are inciting us on, or between our own inclination and some strong motive, as sense of duty, whether it operates as an impelling or as a restraining influence. See *antipathy.*

Averse to pure democracy, yet firm in his regard for existing popular liberties.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 277.

I would force from the retired lips of the Secretary of State his testimony to the real power of the masses.
F. W. Hilliard, Speeches, p. 44.

4. *Adverse, Inimical*, etc. See *hostile.*

averse (a-vĕrs'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*L. aversus*: see the adj.] To turn away; avert. *B. Jonson.*

Wise Pallas' shield
[By which, my face averted, in speed held
I slew the Gorgon].
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

aversely (a-vĕrs'li), *adv.* 1. In the reverse or opposite direction; backward.—2. With aversion or repugnance; unwillingly. [Rare in both senses.]

averseness (a-vĕrs'nes), *n.* [*averse* + *-ness.*] The state of being averse; opposition of mind; dislike; unwillingness; backwardness.

aversion (a-vĕr'shọn), *n.* [*L. aversio(n-)*, < *avertere*: see *averse*, *a.*, and *avert.*] 1. A turning away; a change of application.

A figurative expression of *aversion* which is an assertion of speech from one thing . . . to another.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 101.

2. The act of avoiding or warding off.—3. An averted state of the mind or feelings; opposition or repugnance of mind; fixed or habitual dislike; unwillingness; reluctance to do with *to*, sometimes with *from*, *for*, or *toward*.

His *aversion towards* the house of York. *Bacon.*

Adhesion to vice, and *aversion from* goodness.
Sir W. Temple, Ess. Ancient & Modern, *Attorbury.*

A state *for* which they have so great an *aversion*.
Addison.

An *aversion* to a standing army in time of peace had long been one of the strongest of English sentiments.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

4†. Opposition or contrariety of nature: applied to inanimate substances.

Magnesia, notwithstanding this *aversion* to solution, forms a kind of *aversion* to *efflorescency* (brass.)
Boyle, Works, I. 609.

5. A cause of dislike; an object of repugnance.

Had I no preference for any one else, the choice you have made would be my *aversion*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

=Syn. 3. *Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy* (see *antipathy*); unwillingness, backwardness, indisposition, distaste, detestation.

averst (a-vĕrst'siv), *a.* [*L. aversus* (see *averse*, *a.*) + *-ive.*] Averse; turning away.

Those strong-bent humours, which *aversive* grew.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 78.

aversively (a-vĕr'siv-li), *adv.* With aversion; backwardly. *Chapman.*

avert (a-vĕrt'), *v.* [*L. avertere*, turn away, < *a for ab*, from, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, *version*, *averse*, etc. Cf. *advert*, *convert*, *divert*, *evert*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*, *subvert*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn away; turn or cause to turn off or away: as, to *avert* the eyes from an object: now seldom with a personal object.

When athletics and profane persons do hear of so many discordant and contrary opinions in religion, it doth avert them from the church.
Bacon.

To associate Himself with some persons and to *avert* Himself from others.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 151.

2. To give a turn or direction to; direct.

Avert your liking a more worthier way,
Than on a wretch whom Nature is ashamed
Almost to acknowledge hers.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

3. To ward off; prevent the occurrence or happening of (evil or something threatened).

Believing in the divine goodness, we must necessarily believe that the evils which exist are necessary to *avert* greater evils.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4†. To oppose; view with aversion.

The nature of mankind doth certainly *avert* both killing and being killed.
Bunny Christ. Piety (1667), vi. § 9, 351. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* To turn away. [Rare.]

Averting from our neighbour's good.
Thomson, Spring, l. 301.

avertebrated (a-vĕr'tē-brā-ted), *a.* [*G. ā-priv.* (*a-*) + *vertebrated.*] Evertebrated; invertebrate.

The Linnean classification of *avertebrated* animals.
G. Johnston (ed. of Cuvier, 1840), p. 835.

averted (a-vĕr'ted), *p. a.* 1. Turned away or aside.

When food was brought to them, her share
To his *averted* lips the child did bear.
Shirley, Revolt of Islam, v. 30.

2. Specifically, in *anat. drawing*, having the bend of the object turned to the top of the figure. *Wilder.*

averter (a-vĕr'tẹr), *n.* One who or that which averts or turns away.

Averters and purgers must go together, as tending all to the same purpose, to divert this rebellious [hypochondriacal] humour.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 1000.

avertible (a-vĕr'ti-bl), *a.* [*avert* + *-ible.*] Capable of being averted; preventable: as, "*avertible evils*," *Kinglake.*

avertiment, *n.* An erroneous form of *advertisement.* *Milton.*

Aves (ā'vēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *avis*, a bird; cf. Skt. *vi* = Zend *vi*, a bird, < Skt. √ *av*, also *vay*, *vyā*.] Birds; feathered animals, considered as a class of vertebrates, next after mammals; sometimes called *Ornithoidea*. Reptiles in a somewhat wide sense, distinguished on the one hand from *Mammalia*, and on the other from *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes together. *Aves* are defined by the following characters: a body covered with feathers, a kind of exoskeleton no other animals possess; both pairs of limbs modified for flight; perfectly 4-chambered heart; single and dextral aortic arch; blood long, flat, oval, nucleated; prolonged limb metamerism, even into the interior of some of the bones of the skeleton; rump-vertebræ coalesced into a single terminal piece, the pygostyle; with copious lung-pouches and air-cells; no urinary bladder; with a single median penis; no teeth; horny beak without labial cartilages; limbs 4 in number, the anterior pair of which are modified as wings, generally serving for flight by means of their large feathers, the distal segment of the limb being consequently reduced, with not more than 3 digits, usually not 3 unguiculate; the metacarpals more or less anchylosed as a rule, and the two carpals normally only 2 in adult life; a large breast-bone, usually carinate, and great pectoral muscles; a transverse interfurcular, sacral, and noncaudal vertebræ anchylosed into a sacrarium; ilia greatly developed forward and ischia and pubes backward, normally without median symphyses; perforate cotyloid cavity; the trochanter of the femur articulating with an ilio-femoral ligament, and the fibula incomplete below; the astragalus anchylosed with the tibia, and assisting in forming the tibial condyles; metatarsals median joint; not more than 4 metatarsals, 3 anchylosed together, and not more than 4 digits, the phalanges of which are usually 2, 3, 4, or 5 in number; the hind limb fitted as a whole for speedy locomotion (cursorial); and no hind pectoral forms, the jaws being sheathed in horn. Birds have undergone little modification since their first appearance in the Jurassic period, in their structural adaptations to daily fitness, and no leading authors agree in detail. Linnæus (1758) divided them into 6 orders: *Accipitres*, *Picæ*, *Anseres*, *Grallæ*, *Gallinæ*, and *Passeres*. Cuvier's arrangement (1817) was similar, with the 6 orders *Accipitres*, *Passerina*, *Scansores*, *Gallinæ*, *Grallæ*, and *Palmipedes*. A system said to have been originally proposed by Illiger, and formerly much in vogue among English ornithologists, recognized 4 orders: *Insessores*, *Cursores*, *Scansores*, *Anseres*, *Incessores*, and *Raptores* as orders. The latest artificial system is that of Sundevall (1872-3), with the orders *Oscines*, *Clamatores*, *Gallinæ*, *Grallatores*, *Anseres*, *Accipitres*, *Proceres*, and *Saururæ*, 42 subordinate groups, and 1,239 genera. In 1867 Huxley divided birds into 3 orders: *Saururæ*, *Ratitæ*, and *Carinatæ*; the latter into 4 suborders, *Dromæognathæ*, *Schizognathæ*, *Desmognathæ*, and *Ægithognathæ*, and 16 superfamily groups—an arrangement very different from any previously made. The discovery of *Odontornithes*, or toothed birds, led to another primary division by Marsh into *Odonticeæ*, *Odontolcæ*, and *Saururæ*, this subdivision of the latter the classification to recent birds. In 1884 Coues divided all birds into 9 subclasses: I. *Odontornithes*, with teeth, archæopterous vertebræ, carinate sternum, separate metacarpals, and long, biserial ribs; II. *Odontotormæ*, with acodont teeth, biconcave vertebræ, carinate sternum, anchylosed metacarpals, and short tail; III. *Cryptodontes*, with acodont teeth, biconcave vertebræ, carinate sternum, anchylosed metacarpals, and short tail; IV. *Odontopteryges*, with odontopteryx vertebræ, carinate sternum, developed wings, anchylosed metacarpals, and short tail. The *Carinatæ* include all living birds, except the few struthious or ratite birds. For the carinate subclass or order, some 15 or 20 ordinal or subordinal names are now usually adopted. One of these, *Passeres*, includes a large majority of all birds. The posters or sailgorers of birds in one new range from about 1,300 to about 2,900. The species are usually estimated at about 10,000. See *bird* and *Saurognathæ*.

Avesta (a-ves'tä), *n.* The sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster. See *Zend-Avesta.*

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Avestan (a-ves'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Avesta* + *-an.*]
I. *a.* Belonging to the Avesta.
II. *n.* The language of the Avesta; Zend.

avestrus (a-ves'trus), *n.* [Pg., also *abestruz*, = Sp. *avestruz*, ostrich: see *ostrich.*] A name of the South American ostrich, *Rhea americana.*

aviador (a-vī'a-dōr'), *n.* [Amer. Sp., < Sp. *aviar*, to provide articles for a journey, prepare, < *á* (< L. *ad*), to, + *avia*, < L. *via*, way, road: see *via.*] One who furnishes to the proprietor of a mine money and supplies for working it.

Mineral *aviadores*, or providers of goods and provisions, which they obtained on credit.
Bartlett, Journey in Mexico, i. 425.

avian (ā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + *-an.*]
I. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Aves*, or birds; ornithic.

The furculum is distinctly avian.
G. C. Bompas, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 228.

Avian anatomy. See *anatomy.*
II. *n.* A member of the class *Aves*; a bird: as, "this ancient avian," *Coues.*

aviary (ā'vi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *aviaries* (-riz). [< L. *aviarium*, an aviary, neut. of *aviarius*, of birds, < *avis*, bird: see *Aves.*] A large cage, building, or inclosure in which birds are kept for exhibition.

aviation (ā-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *avis*, a bird.] The art or act of flying. [Rare.]

aviator (ā'vi-ā-tor), *n.* A flying-machine employing the principle of the aeroplane. [Recent.]

avicula (a-vik'ū-lā), *n.* [L., dim. of *avis*, a bird.] 1. A little bird; hence, any ungrown bird; a nestling, fledgling, or chick.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.:] In allusion to the wing-like expansion of the hinge.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Aviculidæ*; the wing-shells. *A. hirundo* is the type.

Wing-shell (*Avicula hirundo*).

avicular (a-vik'ū-lar), *a.* [L. *avicularius*, n., a bird-keeper, prop. adj., pertaining to birds, < *avicula*, a little bird: see *avicula.*] Pertaining to birds. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

avicularia, *n.* Plural of *avicularium.*

avicularian (a-vik-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an avicularium.

avicularium (a-vik-ū-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *avicularia* (-ä), [NL., neut. of L. *avicularius*, adj.: see *avicular.*] In *zoöl.*, a singular small prehensile process, resembling a bird's head, with a movable mandible, which snaps incessantly, found in many of the *Polyzoa.* Compare *flabellarium*, *vibracularium.*

aviculid (a-vik'ū-lid), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Aviculidæ.*

Aviculidæ (a-vi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Avicula* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellibranchs, with oblique inequivalve shells, having an outer prismatic tubular layer and inner nacreous layer, a small byssus-secreting foot, and completely open mantle. There are several genera besides *Avicula*, the type, among them *Melagrina*, which contains the famous pearl-mussel, *M. margaritifera*, of the Indian ocean and Persian gulf and the Gulf of Mexico. See cut under *avicula.*

aviculoid (a-vik'ū-loid), *a.* [< *Avicula* + *-oid.*] Resembling the *Aviculidæ*; as, "an *aviculoid* shell." *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 140.

Aviculopecten (a-vik'ū-lō-pek'ten), *n.* [NL., < *Avicula* + *Pecten.*] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks: so called because it combines characters of the genera *Avicula* and *Pecten.* Species occur in the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks.

aviculture (ā'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [L. *avis*, a bird, + *cultura*, culture.] The care of birds; the rearing or keeping of birds in domestication or captivity.

avid (av'id), *a.* [L. *avidus*, greedy, eager, < *avere*, wish. Cf. *avarice.*] Eager; greedy.

Avid of gold, yet greedier of renown.
Southey.

The voluptuous soul of Mirabeau was not more *avid* of pleasure than the vain, ambitious soul of Robespierre was of applause.
G. H. Lewes, Robespierre, p. 154.

avidious (a-vid'i-us), *a.* [Expanded form for "*avidous*, < L. *avidus*: see *avid.*] Same as *avid*: as, "*avidious* greediness," *Bp. Bale*, Select Works (1849), p. 418.

avidiously (a-vid'i-us-li), *adv.* In an avid or avidious manner; eagerly; with greediness.

Nothing is more *avidiously* desired than is the sweet peace of God. *Bp. Sale*, Image of the Two Churches.

avidity (a-vid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *avidité*, < L. *avidita(t-)s*, < *avidus*, greedy, eager: see *avid.*] 1. Greediness; strong appetite: applied to the senses.—2. Eagerness; intenseness of desire: applied to the mind.

Avidity to know the causes of things is the parent of all philosophy. *Reid.*

-Syn. 2. *Earnestness, Zeal, etc.* See *eagerness.*

avie† (a-vī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *á*† + *vie*, after F. *à l'envi*, in emulation, emulously: see *vie.*] Emulously.

They strive *avie* one with another in variety of colours.
Holland.

aview† (a-vū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *advieu*, *advewe*, < Late ME. *avewe*, < *a-*, *ad-*, + *vewe*, view. Cf. OF. *avuer*, *avouer*, follow with the eye (*avuement*, a view), < *a*, to, + *vue*, view, sight.] To view or inspect; survey; reconnoiter.

avifauna (ā'vi-fâ-nä), *n.*; pl. *avifaunæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *avis*, a bird (see *Aves*), + *fauna*, q. v.] 1. A collective name for the birds of any given locality or geographical area; the fauna of a region or district so far as concerns birds. —2. A treatise upon the birds of a given region.

avifaunal (ā'vi-fâ-nal), *a.* [< *avifauna.*] Of or pertaining to an avifauna.

aviform (ā'vi-fôrm), *a.* [L. *avis*, a bird, + *forma*, form.] Bird-shaped; having the structure characteristic of the class *Aves*; avian, in a morphological sense.

Avignon berry. See *berry*1.

avilet (a-vil'et), *v. t.* [ME. *aviles*, < OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir* = Pr. *Sp. avilar* = It. *avvilire*, *avvilare*, < L. as if **advilare*, **advilire*, < *ad*, to, + *vilis*, vile: see *vile.*] To make vile; treat as vile; depreciate; debase.

Want makes us know the price of what we *avile*.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

avilement†, *n.* [< OF. *avilement* (mod. F. *avilissement*): see *avile* and *-ment.*] The act of rendering vile, or of treating as vile.

avino (á'vin), *a.* [< L. *avis*, a bird, + *-inel.*] Same as *avian.*

avirostrian (ā-vi-ros'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *avis*, bird, + *rostrum*, rostrum, + *-an.*] Combining avian and reptilian characters; sauropsidan, as a bird. [Rare.]

The head is in a stage of *avi-reptilian* transition.
R. W. Shufeldt, in The Century, XXXII. 855.

avisa, *n.* An obsolete form of *advice.*

avisandé, *a.* An obsolete form of *advised.*

avisandum, *n.* See *avizandum.*

avisee, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *advice*, *advise.*

avised (a-vīst'), *a.* [Sc., prop. **aviced*, < F. *vis*, face, + *-ed*2, with unorig. *a*- developed in comp.] Faced: only in compounds, as *black-avised*, dark-complexioned; *lang-avised*, long-faced. [Scotch.]

avisefull (a-vīz'fūl), *a.* [Also *avizefull*; < *avise*, = *advise*, + *-ful.*] Circumspect. *Spenser.*

avisely†, *adv.* Advisedly. *Chaucer.*

avisement (a-vīz'ment), *n.* Obsolete form of *advisement.*

I think there never
Marriage was managed with more wisement.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, II. 1.

avision†, *n.* [ME., also *avizion*, *-oun*, < OF. *avision*, *avizion* (= Pr. *avizon*), for *vision*; confused with *advice*, *advise*: see *vision.* *Chaucer.*

avisot, *n.* [< Sp. *aviso*, advice, etc.: see *advice.*] 1. Advice; intelligence.

I had yours, . . . and took your *avisos*, I must thank you for the rich flourishes wherewith your letter was embroidered. *Howell*, Letters, II. 6.

I am no footpost,
No pedlar of *avisos*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, I. 1.

2. An advice- or despatch-boat.

avital (av'tal), *a.* [< L. *avus*, grandfather, + *-ital*, as in *cultural*, *paternal*, etc.] Pertaining to a grandfather (< *avus*, a grandfather), + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a grandfather; ancestral.

I asserted just now at *avital* simplicity.
C. Reade, Love me Little, etc., xi.

avivage (a-vī-vāzh'), *n.* In *dyeing*, the process of clearing a fabric of superfluous coloring matter after it has left the bath, and of reviving and brightening the colors.

When the dyeing process is continued for more than six hours the colours produced stand clearing (*avivage*) less well than when the time has been shorter.
Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 201.

avizandum (av-i-zan'dum), *n.* [Law L., also *arisandum*, gerund of *arisare*, < F. *arixer*, consider, advise: see *advise.*] In *Scots law*, private consideration. To make *avizandum* with a cause is to remove it from the public court to the private consideration of the judge. Also spelled *avizandum.*

avize†, *v.* An obsolete form of *advise.*

avize2 (a-vēz'), *n.* A sparkling wine named from the village of Avize, in the department of Marne, France. See *champagne.*

avocado (av-ō-kä'dō), *n.* [Corrupted from Mexican name.] The alligator-pear, the fruit of *Persea gratissima*, natural order *Lauraceæ*, a tree common in tropical America and the West Indies. It is from 1 to 2 pounds in weight, is pear-shaped, of a brownish-green or purple color, and is highly esteemed, though rather an article of luxury than of nutriment. The pulp is firm and marrowlike, whence the fruit is sometimes known as *vegetable marrow* or *midshipman's butter.* The oil is said to be equal to palm-oil for soap. The tree is an evergreen, growing to the height of 30 feet. *Also avocado-pear, avocado-apple.*

Avocado, or Alligator-pear (*Persea gratissima*).

avocat (av-ō-kä'), *n.* [F., < L. *advocatus*: see *advocate*, *n.*] An advocate; a lawyer.

avocate (av'ō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *avocated*, ppr. *avocating*. [< L. *avocatus*, pp. of *avocare*, call away, < *a* for *ab*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *voice* and *vocal.*] 1†. To call off or away.

One . . . who *avocateth* his mind from other occupations. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxii.

2. To remove authoritatively from an inferior to a superior court. [Archaic.]

Seeing . . . the cause *avocated* to Rome.
Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII., p. 250.

avocation (av-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *avocatio(n-)*, a calling off, interruption, < *avocare*, call off: see *avocate*.] 1†. The act of calling aside or diverting from some object or employment.

God does frequently inject into the soul blessed impulses to divert and powerful avocations from sin. *South.*

2. The authoritative removal of a case or process from an inferior to a superior court.

The pope's *avocation* of the process to Rome, by which his dignified and alienated from the king's side were made evident, and the disgrace of Wolsey, took place in the summer of 1529. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., I. 78.

3†. The state of being called, or of wandering aside or away; a diversion of the thoughts.

If not from virtue, from its greatest wrong,
The soul with pleasing *avocation* strays.
Parnell, To an Old Beauty.

Hence—4. That which calls one away from one's proper business; a subordinate or occasional occupation; a diversion or distraction.

Heaven is too serious, and therefore by no carnally employments *avocations*. *Fuller*, Holy State, iv. ii.

Visits, business, cards, and I know not how many other *avocations* . . . do encroach one another on this thick. And in the day there is no time left for the distracted person to converse with his own thoughts. *Bagot*, Occasional Reflections, ii. 6.

5. A person's regular business or occupation; vocation; calling. [An improper though common use of the word.]

Does it not require time for an individual, thrust out of one *avocation*, to gain admittance to another?
Godwin, The Enquirer, p. 196.

The ancient *avocation* of picking pockets.
Sydney Smith.

In a few hours, above thirty thousand men left his standard, and returned to their ordinary *avocations*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The wandering *avocation* of a shepherd.
Buckle, Civilization, II. i.

avocative† (a-vok'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *avocate* + *-ive.* Cf. *vocative.*] I. *a.* Calling off. *Smollett.*

II. *n.* That which calls aside; a diversionary. Incentives to virtue, and *avocatives* from vice.
Barrow, The Creed.

avocato (av-ō-kä'tō), *n.* Same as *avocado.*

avocatory (a-vok'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *avocate* + *-ory.*] Calling off; recalling. **Letters avocatory**, letters by which the recipient of a sovereign are recalled from a foreign state with which he is at war, or which bid them abstain or desist from illegal acts.

avocet, *n.* See *avoset.*

Avocetta (av-ō-set'ä), *n.* [NL.: see *avoset.*] 1. A genus of birds, the avosets: a synonym of *Recurvirostra* (which see). *Brisson*, 1760. See cut under *avoset.*—2. A genus of humming-birds. *Iguanist.* Also *Avocettula.*

Avogadro's law. See *law.*

avoid (a-void'), *v.* [< ME. *avoiden*, *avoyden*, < AF. *avoider*, OF. *esvuider*, *esvoidier*, *esvoyder*, *esvoier*, < *es-* (< L. *ex*, out) + *vuider*, *voidier*, < L. *vidare*, empty, < *vidus*, empty: see *void*, *a.*, which has influenced *avoid* in some of its senses.] I. *trans.* 1. To make void; annul; make of no effect: chiefly used in legal phraseology: as,

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this grant cannot be *avoided* without injustice to the grantee.—**2†.** To empty.

Avoyd thou thi trenchere. *Babees Book*, p. 23.

3†. To eject; throw out; drive out.

And yf he *avoyde* hem [swine going at large] nol, or put hem in warde, aft' warning made, . . . he that is so in default to paye the peyne rehersed. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 396.

A toad contains not those urinary parts . . . to *avoid* that serous excretion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. iii. 27.

4†. To quit; evacuate; depart from.

And then the both maires to chaunge their places, then to *avoid* the ladie. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

Avoid the gallery. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 1.

That prince should command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

5. To shun; keep away from; eschew: as, to *avoid* expense, danger, or bad company.

The best way to *avoid* controversies about words is to use words in their proper senses. *Mosheim*, Sadler's Ed. Retinted.

6†. To get rid of; get out or clear of.

I will no longer endure it, though yet I know no wise remedy how to *avoid* it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., Ind., l. 1.

= Syn. 5. To escape, elude, evade, keep clear of.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become void, vacant, or empty.

Bishopricks are not inclinded under benefices; so that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. To retire; withdraw.

David *avoided* out of his presence. 1 Sam. xviii. 11.

Avoid, my soul's vexation! Hence, hence! *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

Let him *avoid*, then,
And leave our walk. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

avoidable (ą-void'ą-bl), *a.* [*< avoid + -able.*] 1. Liable to be annulled or to become void; voidable. [Rare.]—**2.** Capable of being avoided, shunned, escaped, or prevented.

avoidably (ą-void'ą-bli), *adv.* In an avoidable manner.

avoidance (ą-void'dans), *n.* [*< ME. avoidaunce, avoidance; < avoid + -ance.*] 1. The act of annulling or making void; annulment.

The obsequious clergy of France . . . pronounced at once the *avoidance* of the marriage. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 4.

2. The act of becoming, or the state of being, vacant; especially, the state of a benefice when it becomes void by death, deprivation, resignation, or preferment of the incumbent; a vacancy.

Wolsey, . . . on every *avoidance* of St. Peter's chair, was slitting down thereon, when suddenly some one or other clapped in before him. *Bacon.*

3. The act of avoiding or shunning anything disagreeable or unwelcome.—**4†.** A retiring from or leaving a place.—**5†.** An emptying out; that by which a fluid is carried off; an outlet.

Avoidance and drainings of water. *Bacon.*

Confession and avoidance. See *confession.*—**Plea in avoidance**, in *law*, a plea which, without denying the plaintiff's allegation, sets up some new fact evidently its effect, as where the plaintiff alleges a debt and the defendant pleads a release in avoidance.

avoider (ą-void'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who avoids, shuns, or escapes.

Good sir, steal away: you were wont to be a curious *avoider* of women's company. *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2†. That which empties.

avoidless (ą-void'les), *a.* [*< avoid + -less.*] That cannot be avoided; inevitable: as, "*avoidless* ruin." *Dennis*, Letters. [Rare.]

avoir, a abbreviation of *avoirdupois*.

avoirdupois (av'ėr-dų-poiz'), *n.* [Prop. *averdepois*, early mod. E. *averdepois*, *averdupois*, *haverdupois*, *-poise*, < ME. *aver de pois*, *avoir de pois*, *aver de peise* (also *aver-pairs*, *-pois*), *avoir-de-pes*, *avoir de pois* (equiv. to ML. *averia ponderis*), lit. goods of weight: *aver*, *avoir*, goods (see *aver*²); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *pois*, *peise*, *pes*, < OF. *pois*, by mistaken reference to L. *pondus*, weight) = Pr. *pes*, *peus* = It. *peso*, < L. *pensum*, weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *poise*, *pease*, *pendant*.] **1.** A system of weight in which one pound contains 16 ounces. It was introduced into England from Bayonne about A. D. 1300, and is substantially the Spanish system. In avoirdupois weight 7,000 troy grains (formerly, and now in the United States, approximately, but in Great Britain exactly) make a pound, while in troy weight the pound contains 5,760 grains, the grain being the same in both cases; hence, 175 pounds troy are equal to 144 pounds avoirdupois. The pound avoirdupois is the standard weight of Great Britain, and is equal to 453.6 grams in the French metric system. Avoirdupois weight is used in determining the weights of all commodities except gems and the precious metals. It is reckoned as follows:

	Cwt.	Qrs.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drams.
1 ton	= 20	= 80	= 2240	= 35840	= 573440
1 hundredweight	= 4	= 112	= 1792	= 28672	
1 quarter	=	28	= 448	= 7168	
1 pound			16	= 256	
1 ounce				16	

In the United States the hundredweight is now commonly 100 pounds, and the ton 2,000 pounds, called the *short ton* in distinction from that of 2,240 pounds.

2. The weight of anything according to the avoirdupois system: as, his *avoirdupois* was 150 pounds. [Colloq.]

Also written *averdupois*, and often abbreviated to *avoir.* and *avdp.*

avoke (ą-vōk'), *v. t.* [*< L. avocare*, call away: see *avocate*. Cf. *concoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] To call away or back. *Bp. Burnet.*

avolat (av'ō-lat), *v. i.* [*< L. avolatus*, pp. of *avolare*, fly away, *< de* of, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] To fly off; escape; exhale. *Boyle.*

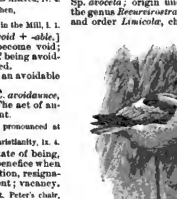
avolation (av-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L.* as if **avolatio(n-)*, *< avolare*: see *avolat*.] The act of flying away; flight; escape; exhalation; evaporation.

The *avolation* of the farilions particles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

avoll (ą-vōl'), *n.* [It.] In *glass-blowing*, especially in Venetian work, the small circular piece which covers the junction of the bowl and the stem in a drinking-glass.

avonce, *n.* Variant of *avance*¹, obsolete form of *advance*.

avoset, avocet (av'ō-set), *n.* [Also as NL. *avocetta*, *avocetta*; < F. *avocette* = It. *avocetta* = Sp. *avoceta*; origin uncertain.] **1.** A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*, family *Recurvirostridæ*, and order *Limicolæ*, characterized by extreme



European Avoset (*Recurvirostra avocetta*).

slenderness and upward curvature of the bill, and by very long legs and webbed toes. In the latter characteristic it differs from most wading birds. Its length is from 15 to 18 inches from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and its coloration is chiefly black and white, the legs being blue. Several species are described. The avoset of Europe is *R. avocetta*; that of the United States is *R. americana*, distinguished by the chestnut-brown coloration of the head. The former is sometimes called the *scooper* or *scooping avoset*.

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Avocetta*.

avouch (ą-vouch'), *v.* [< ME. *avouchen* (rare), < AF. *advochier*, OF. *avochier*, *avochier*, a partly restored form, after the L., of *aover*, *avower*, affirm, declare, avow, orig. call upon to defend, < L. *advocare*, see *advocate*, *avocat*¹, and *vouch*.] *I. trans.* **1.** To affirm or acknowledge openly; declare or assert with positiveness; proclaim.

Thou hast *avouched* the Lord this day to be thy God; . . . and the Lord hath *avouched* thee this day to be his peculiar people. Deut. xxvi. 17, 18.

Neither have we could I have thought I had any such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Irish.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

If this which he *avouches* does appear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

I speak what history *avouches*, that this mechanics, as a class, were prime agents in all the measures of the revolution. *Emerson*, Orations, I. 269.

2. To admit, confess, or avow.

The first time that I have heard one with a beard on his lip *avouch* himself a coward. *Scott*, Betrothed, iii.

Milton in his prose works frequently *avouches* the peculiar affection to the Italian literature and language which he bore. *French*, Eng. Past and Present, lii. 319. *(N. E. D.)*

3. To maintain, vindicate, or justify; make good; answer for; establish; guarantee; substantiate.

What I have said
I will *avouch*, in presence of the king. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2.

We might be disposed to question its authenticity if it were not *avouched* by the full evidence in its favour. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, iv. 7.

4. To appeal to, or cite as proof or warrant: as, to *avouch* the authorities on any subject.

II. *intrans.* To give assurance or guaranty; vouch: as, "I can *avouch* for her reputation," *Defoe*, Mrs. Veal.

avouch (ą-vouch'), *n.* [*< avouch, v.*] Evidence; testimony; assurance.

Without the sensible and true *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

avouchable (ą-vou'cha-bl), *a.* [*< avouch + -able.*] Capable of being avouched.

avoucher (ą-vou'chėr), *n.* One who avouches.

avouchment (ą-vouch'ment), *n.* [*< avouch + -ment.*] The act of avouching; declaration; avowal; acknowledgment.

By laying the foundation of his defence on the *avouchment* of that which is so manifestly untrue, he hath given a worse foil to his own cause than when those forces were at any time overthrown. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

avoué (a-vō-ā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *avowe* (pp. of *avower*, *avoer*), < L. *advocatus*, advocate, patron: see *advocate*, *advowee*, and *advocate*.] In France, originally, a protector of a church or religious community; now, a ministerial officer whose duty it is to represent parties before the tribunals and to draw up acts of procedure.

avouree, *n.* See *avower*².

avouter, avoutery, etc. See *advouter*, etc.

avow¹ (ą-vou'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *avowe*, after the L.; < ME. *avowen*, *avowe*, < OF. *avower*, *avoer* = Pr. *avoar*, < L. *advocare*, call to, call upon, call to defend, < *ad*, to, + *vocare*, call: see *advocate*, *avocat*¹, *vouch*, *advowee*, *avow*², *avouch*, and *advocate* (directly from L.), doublets of *avow*¹. This verb, in E. and F., was partly confused with the now obsolete *avow*²; cf. the similar confusion of *allow*¹ and *allow*².] *I. trans.* **1.** To own or acknowledge openly, as a fact or relation, as a person: as, he *avowed* him for his son.—**2†.** To sanction; approve.—**3.** To declare openly, often with a view to justify, maintain, or defend: as, to *avow* one's principles.

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece . . .
That loves his mistress more than in confession, . . .
And dare *avow* her beauty and her worth
In other arms than hers—to him this challenge.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

"Water, verdure, and a beautiful face," says an old Arab proverb, "are the three things which delight the heart," and the Syrians *avow* that all three are to be found in Damascus. *R. Pashley*, Travels of the Saracens, p. 126.

4. Specifically, in *law*, to acknowledge and justify, as when the distrainer of goods defends in an action of replevin, and *avows* the taking, but justifies that such taking was legal. See *avowry*, 1.—**5.** To admit or confess openly or frankly; acknowledge; own: as, to *avow* one's self a convert.

Left to myself, I must *avow*, I strove
From public shame to screen my secret love. *Dryden.*

= Syn. 2. To affirm, assert, profess.—**3.** *Admit, Confess*, etc. See *acknowledge*.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to justify or maintain an act; specifically, to make avowry for rent taken in one's own right. *N. E. D.*

avow² (ą-vou'), *n.* [*< avow*¹, *v.*] An avowal; a bold declaration. *Dryden.*

avow²† (ą-vou'), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *advow* (after the L.); < ME. *avowen*, *avowe*, < OF. *avoer*, *avoe*, later *advoer*, < ML. as if **advocare*, < L. *ad*, to, + *vota*, vows, pl. of *votum*, vow: see *vote*, *vow*, > F. *vœu*, < L. *votum*, q. v. This verb was partly confused with *avow*¹, q. v.] *I. trans.* **1.** To bind with a vow. **2.** To devote or dedicate by a vow; vow.—**3.** To vow to do or keep; promise; undertake.

II. *reflexive.* To bind one's self by a vow; make a vow; vow.

avow²† (ą-vou'), *n.* [ME. *avowe*, *avow*; from the verb.] A vow; a promise.

I make *avow* to my God here. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 33.

I will make mine *avow* to do her as ill a turn. *Marriage of Wit and Science*.

avowable (ą-vou'ą-bl), *a.* [*< avow*¹ + *-able.*] Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged with confidence.

avowably (ą-vou'ą-bli), *adv.* In an avowable manner. *Imp. Dict.*

avowal (ą-vou'al), *n.* [*< avow*¹ + *-al.*] An open declaration; a frank acknowledgment.

His . . . *avowal* of such . . . principles. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., an. 1688.

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avowance (ə-vou'ăns), n. [< *avow*[1] + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of avowing; avowal.—**2†.** Justification; defense; vindication.

Can my *avowance* of king-murdering be collected from anything here written by me? *Fuller.*

avowant (ə-vou'ant), n. [< *avow*[1] + *-ant*.] In *law*, the defendant in replevin, who avows the distress of the goods, and justifies the taking.

avowed (ə-voud'), p. a. Declared; open.

I was thine open, thine *avowed* enemy. *Massinger.*

avowedly (ə-vou'ed-li), *adv.* In an avowed or open manner; with frank acknowledgment.

avowee, n. [Also *advowee*, q. v.; < ME. *avowe*, < OF. *avoe* (see *avoué*), earlier *avoe*, < L. *advocatus*: see *advocate*, *advocate*.] An advocate or patron; in *law*, same as *advowee*.

avower[1] (ə-vou'ėr), n. [*avow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who avows, or asserts.

avower[2], n. [Also *advower*, *avowre*; < OF. *avower*, inf. used as a noun: see *avow*[1].] Avowal.

He had him stand t' abide the bitter stoure
Of his sore vengeance, or to make amoure.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 43.

avowry (ə-vou'ri), n. [< ME. *avowerie*, *avowrie*, acknowledgment, authority, < OF. *avouerie*, *avoerie*, < *avower*, *avoer*, *avow*: see *avow*[1] and *-ry*.] **1.** In *old law*, the act of the distrainer of goods, who, in an action of replevin, avowed and justified the taking by maintaining that he took them in his own right; thus distinguished from *cognizance*, in which was the defense of one who maintained that he took them in the right of another as his bailiff or servant.—**2†.** A patron saint adopted for one's self; advocatry [a sense often applied to a picture or representation of the patron saint, and hence the cognizance by which a knight was known]. Also, the representation of his patron saint borne on his pennon because such a cognizance.

Therefore away with these *avowries*; let God alone be our *avowry*.
Latimer, Sermons before Edw. VI. (Arber), p. 193.

Within this circle and close to the corner are painted the four banners—two before, two behind—of the dead person's *avowrie*, which were small square vanes beaten out of gilt metal, painted with the figures of his patron saints and fastened flag-wise upon staves.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 468.

avowtry, etc. See *advoutry*, etc.

avoyt, *interj.* [< OF. *avoi*, *avoy*, *interj.*] An exclamation of surprise or remonstrance.

Avoy, quod she, fy on yow heritelem.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 88.

avoyer (a-voi'ėr), n. [Also *advoyer*, *avoyor*, prob. < ML. **advocarius*, equiv. to *advocatus*, protector, patron; cf. ML. *advocaria*, tribute paid for protection, the protection itself: see *advocate*.] In French Switzerland, one of the titular or the chief magistrates of the cantons. In Bern the title was used until 1794.

avulsed (a-vulst'), *v. t.* [< L. *avulsus*, pp. of *avellere*, pluck off: see *avell*.] To pluck or pull off. *Sheraldene.*

avulsion (a-vul'shon), n. [< L. *avulsio(n-)*, < *avulsus*, pp. of *avellere*, pluck off: see *avell*.] **1.** A pulling or tearing asunder or off; a rending or violent separation.

The throwing clusters thin
By kind *avulsion*. *J. Philips*, Cyder, i. 74.

On condition of everlasting separation from Great Britain.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 134.

2. A fragment torn off.—**3.** In *law*, the sudden removal of soil from the land of one man and its deposit upon the land of another by the action of water.

avuncular (a-vung'kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *avunculus*, uncle, dim. of *avus*, grandfather: see *uncle*.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

In these rare instances the law of pedigree, whether direct or *avuncular*, gives way. *A. Taylor.*

Clive had passed the *avuncular* banking-house in the city, without caring to face his relations there.
Thackeray, Newcomes, II. ii.

aw[1], *n.* and *v.* See *awe*[1].

aw[2], *interj.* [Cf. *augh*, *ah*, *oh*.] An exclamation of surprise, disgust, or remonstrance. [Colloq.]

aw. [(1) < ME. *aw*, *au*, *ag*, *ag* (*awe*, etc.), < AS. *ag* (*agn*, *agn*, etc.), that is, a followed by the guttural *g*; (2) < ME. *aw*, *au* (*awe*, etc.), < AS. *aw* (*awn*, etc.) (or *ēw*, *ēaw*), that is, *a* (or *ē*, *ea*) followed by the labial *w*; (3) < ME. *aw*, *au*, *av*, < AS. (etc.) *af* (or); (4) of other origin.] A common English digraph (pron. ȧ), formerly interchangeable in most instances with *au* (which see), but now the regular form when final, and when medial before *k*, *l*, and *n*. Historically it represents, in older words, (1) *a* (*a*) with an absorbed guttural, as in *hawk*, *lawl*, *mawl*, *awl*, *awful*, *awn*, *dawn*, etc.; (2), (3), *a* (*a*) with an absorbed labial (*w* or *v*), as in *saw*, *claw*, *raw*, *awl*, *hawl*, *crawl*, etc.; (4) *a*, *au*, or *o* in other positions and of various origin, as in *yawn*, *jawl*, *lawn*, *pawn*, *pawl*, *bawl*, etc. In later words often a mere accident of spelling.

awa (ə-wâ'), *adv.* A Scotch form of *away*.

awabi (ə-wä'bē), n. [Jap.] The Japanese abalone, or sea-ear, *Haliotis gigantea*, a shell-fish found in great quantity on the southern shores of Japan and much used as food. The shell is extensively used for inlaying in lacquer-work, and in other ornamentation. *See abalone.*

await[1] (ə-wāt'), *v.* [< ME. *awaiten*, *awayten*, < OF. *awaitier*, later *agnaitier*, *agnaiter*, watch for, lie in wait, < *a*, to, + *waitier*, later *guaitier*, *gaitier*, *gaiter* (mod. F. *guetter*), watch, wait: see *a*-[1], *wait*, and *gait*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To watch for; lie in wait for.

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of feasts and games,
Appointed to *await* me thirty spies.
Milton, S. A., l. 1196.

2. To wait for; look for or expect.

Betwixt those rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of the angelic guards, *awaiting* night.
Milton, P. L., iv. 550.

All through life I have *awaited* the fulfilment of a prophecy. *Hawthorne.*

3. To be in store for; attend; be ready for: as, a glorious reward *awaits* the good.

Let all good things *await*
Him who inherits heaven.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, viii.

II.† *intrans.* To watch; give heed.

Awaitynge on the reyn if he lit heere.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 456.

Ther is ful many an eye and many an ere
Awaityng on a lord, be he lief or looth yvere.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 352.

await[2] (ə-wāt'), *n.* [< ME. *await*, *awayt*, < OF. *await*, later *agnait*, *agait*, etc., mod. F. *guette*, watch, ambush; from the verb.] A state of waiting; watch; ambush.

The tyrant sit in his *awayt* alway
To slen the innocents, as he hem may.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 350.

Themselves they set
There in *await* with thicke troupes overgrowne.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 17.

To have in await, to keep a watch over.

Fortune was first frend and sithen foo,
No man ne truste vp-on his fauour longe,
But sitte in *await* alwey with stille eere.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 732.

await[2], *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wait*, *n.*] In wait. Tyndale.

awaiter (ə-wā'tėr), n. [< ME. *awayter*, *awaitour* (cf. OF. *aguiteor*, *aguetteur*): see *await* and *-er*[1].] One who awaits.—**2†.** One who lies in wait.

Yet be he a prive *awaitour* yhid, and reioyseth hym to ruynate by sytes, thou shalt seyne him lyke to the foxe whelpes. *Chaucer*, Boethius.

awake (ə-wāk'), *v.*; pret. *awoke*, *awaked*, pp. *awoke*, *awaked*, *awaken*, ppr. *awaking*. This verb are merged two orig. different but closely related forms: (1) ME. *awaken* (strong verb; pret. *awoke*, *awok*, pp. *awaken*, *awake*), < AS. **awacan*, only in pret. *āwōc*, pp. *āwacen*, being supplied by *āwecnan* with formative *-n* (whence prop. mod. E. *awaken*, q. v.), earlier **owacan* (pret. *owōc*, pres. *owacneþ*, etc.), < G., orig. *ou-*, + **wacan*, *wecnan*, wake; (2) ME. *awaken*, *awaiken* (weak verb; pret. *awaked*, pp. *awaked*), < AS. *āwæcnan* (pret. *āwæcnde*, pp. *āwæcnd*) (= OHG. *arwachen*, MHG. G. *erwachen*), < *ā-wacian*, wake, watch. The above were prop. intrans., the trans. form being ME. *awecchen*, < AS. *āwecc(e)an*, MHG. *erwecken*, OHG. *arwecchan*, *irwecchen*, MHG. G. *erwecken*), < *ā-* + *weccan*, trans., wake, arouse. The forms vary as those of the simple verb: see *a*-[3], *a*-[4], and *wake*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cease to sleep; come out of a state of natural sleep.

Jacob awaked out of his sleep. Gen. xxviii. 16.

2. To come into being or action as if from sleep.

Now with his wakening senses, hunger too
Must needs *awake*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 178.

3. To bestir or rouse one's self from a state resembling sleep; emerge from a state of inaction; be invigorated with new life; become alive: as, to *awake* from sloth; to *awake* to the consciousness of a great loss.

Awake, O sword, against my shepherd. Zech. xiii. 7.
Awake to righteousness. 1 Cor. xv. 34.
And at his word the choral hymns *awoke*.
Scott, Don Roderick, st. 32.

4. To be or remain awake; watch. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Such as you
Nourish the cause of his *awaking*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 8.

The purple flowers droop: the golden bee
Is lily-cradled: I alone *awake*.
Tennyson, Œnone.

II. *trans.* **1.** To arouse from sleep.

I go that I may *awake* him out of sleep. John xi. 11.

2. To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death, stupor, or inaction; put into action or new life: as, to *awake* the dead; to *awake* the dormant faculties.

My master is *awak'd* by great occasion
To call upon his own. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.
Then dost *awake* something that troubles me,
And says, I lov'd these once.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

=Syn. 2. To wake, excite, stir up, call forth, stimulate, spur (up).

awake (ə-wāk'), *a.* [Formerly also *awaken*, < ME. *awake*, *awaken*, < AS. *āwæcen*, pp.: see the verb.] Roused from sleep; not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

It is my love that keeps mine eye *awake*.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

awakement (ə-wāk'ment), n. [< *awake*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of awakening, or the state of being awake; revival, especially revival of religion. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

awaken (ə-wā'kn), *v.* [< ME. *awakenen*, *awaknen*, < AS. *āwecnan*, pres. used with strong pret. *āwōc* (see *awoke*), pp. *āwacen*; pret. *āwecnede*, pp. *āwecned*), awake; orig. intrans., but in mod. use more commonly trans.: see *awake*, *v.*, I., II. *Awake* is to be awaken; cease to sleep; be roused from sleep or a state resembling sleep: as, to *awaken* early.

A music of preparation, of *awakening* suspense—a music like the opening of the Seventh Symphony.
De Quincey.

2. To come into being or action as if from sleep: as, hope *awakened* in his breast.

II. *trans.* **1.** To rouse from sleep or a state resembling sleep; cause to revive from a state of inaction.

Satan . . . his next subordinate
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake.
Milton, P. L., v. 672.

I offer'd to *awaken* his regard
For his private interest. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

2. To call into being or action.

Such a reverse in a man's life *awakens* a better principle than curiosity. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 77.

[*Awaken* is chiefly used in figurative or transferred applications, *awake* being preferred in the sense of arousing from actual sleep.]

awakenable (ə-wā'kn-a-bl), *a.* [< *awaken* + *-able*.] Capable of being awakened. *Carlyle.*

awakener (ə-wāk'nėr), n. One who or that which awakens or arouses from sleep or inaction.

Though not the safest of guides in politics or practical philosophy, the Utopias do make as an honorable and *unsleeper* cannot be overestimated.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 149.

awakening (ə-wāk'ning), *n.* **1.** The act of awaking from sleep.

Some minute ere the time
Of her *awakening*.
Shak. (some editions), K. and J., v. 3.

2. An arousing from what is like sleep; a revival of interest in, or attention to, what has been neglected.

It was a sign of a great *awakening* of the human mind when theologians thought it both their duty and their privilege to philosophize. *Stillé*, Mod. Med. Hist., p. 384.

Especially—**3.** A revival of religion, either in an individual or in a community: a use of the word derived from the Scripture symbol of sin as death or sleep, and conversion as resurrection or awakening.—**The great awakening**, the great revival of religion in New England brought about through the preaching of Whitefield in 1740.

awakening (ə-wāk'ning), *p. a.* Rousing; alarming: as, an *awakening* sermon.

awakenly (ə-wāk'ning-li), *adv.* In a manner to awaken.

awakenment (ə-wā'kn-ment), *n.* [< *awaken* + *-ment*.] The act of awakening, or the state of being awakened; specifically, a religious revival. [Rare.]

awald, awald (ä'wald, ā'wald), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also written *awelled*, *awart* (and by simulation *awkward*); origin uncertain. Cf. AS. *wealtan*, *weltan*, roll, **wealtas*, pret. *dwelte*, roll: see *welter*, *waltz*, *welter*.] *a.* Lying helplessly on the back: said of a sheep when unable, through sickness or fatness, to get up.

II. *n.* A sheep so lying.

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awane (ə-wān'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wane.*] On the wane; waning.

awanting (ə-wän'ting), *a.* [Prop. a phrase, *a wanting of, amissing.*] Wanting; deficient; absent; missing: not used attributively.

In either case criticism was required, and criticism was *awanting.* *Sir W. Hamilton.*

awaper, *v. t.* See *awhape.*

award[1] (ə-wârd'), *v. t.* [< ME. *awarden,* < AF. *awarder,* OF. *eswarder, eswarder,* later *esgarder, esgarer, esgarder* or *Sp. esguardar* (obs.) = It. *sguardare,* look at, consider, decide, adjudge, < ML. **exwardare,* < L. *ex,* out, + ML. *wardare, guardare,* observe, guard, guard: see *ward, guard,* and *regard.*] 1. To adjudge to be due; assign or bestow as of right; give by judicial determination or deliberate judgment, especially upon arbitration or comparison; as, to *award* the prizes at a school examination; the arbitrators *awarded* him heavy damages.

A pound of that same merchant's flesh is thine:
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

To the woman who could conquer, a triumph was *awarded.* *Mary. Fuller,* Woman in 19th Cent., p. 97.

2†. To sentence; adjudge or determine the doom of.

Lest . . . the supreme King of kings . . . *award*
Either of you to be the other's end.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

The extremity of law
Awards you to be branded in the front.
Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

3. In a general sense, to permit the possession of; allow; allot; yield.

The child had many more luxuries and indulgences than had been *awarded* to his father. *Thackeray.*

award[1] (ə-wârd'), *n.* [< ME. *award,* < AF. *award,* OF. *eswart, esguart* (from the verb)] 1. A decision after examination and deliberation; a judicial sentence; especially, the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them, or the document containing such a decision.

We cannot expect an equitable *award* where the judge is made a party. *Giannini.*

2. That which is awarded or assigned by such a decision, as a medal for merit, or a sum of money as damages, etc.—**Geneva award.** See *Alabama claims,* under *claim.*

award[2], *v. t.* [< *a*[11] + *ward.*] 1. To guard. —2. To ward off. *Evelyn.*

awarder (ə-wär'dėr), *n.* One who awards or assigns as of right; a judge, arbitrator, or umpire.

aware (ə-wār'), *a.* [< ME. *aware, iwar, iseare, ywar,* < AS. *gewar* (= OHG. *giwar,* MHG. *gewar,* G. *gewahr*), < *ge-* + *war,* cautious, wary: see *a*-[5], *ge-,* and *ware*[1.] 1†. Watchful; vigilant; on one's guard.

I have laid a snare for thee, and thou art also taken, O Babylon, and thou wast not *aware.* Jer. l. 24.

Are you all *aware* of . . . late-bearing and evil-speaking? *Wesley,* Works, VII. 2. *R. D.*

2. Apprised; cognizant; in possession of information: as, he was *aware* of the enemy's designs.

I was so distinctly made *aware* of the presence of something kindred to me . . . that I thought no place could ever be strange to me again. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xiii.

Specifically—3. Informed by sight or other sense.

Then Enid was *aware* of three tall knights
On horseback, wholly arm'd, behind a rock,
In shadow, waiting. *Tennyson,* Geraint.

= **Syn. 2.** *Aware, Conscious* (see *conscious*). Intellectual, acquainted (with), sensible, observant.

awareness (ə-wār'nes), *n.* The state of being aware.

Recognition of reality in our view is not *awareness.*
Whitehead, Nature, p. 225.

This consciousness I speak of is not a direct perception of the Absolute, but a general *awareness* that it exists.
Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 178.

awarn†(ə-wärn'), *v. t.* [< *a-* + *warn.*] To warn.

Every bird and beast *awarned* made
To shun evil themselves. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. x. 46.

awash (a-wosh'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* or *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wash.*] *Naut.:* (*a*) Just level with or emerging from the surface of the water, so that the waves break over it, as wreckage, or the anchor when hove up to the surface, or rock, spit, or bank just appearing above the water.

The wrecks are floating almost awash, presenting little surface for the wind to blow upon. *Science,* III. 362.

(*b*) Covered with water; kept wet: as, the decks were constantly *awash.* (*c*) Washing about; tossed about by the waves.

awaste (a-wāst'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *waste.*] Wasting; going to waste or decay.

Awaste ware, pottery. See *ware.*

awater (ə-wâ'tėr), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *water.*] On the water.

awave (ə-wāv'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wave.*] On the wave; waving.

away (ə-wā'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< ME. *away, awey, awei, awoy, o wey, on way,* etc., < AS. *aweg,* earlier *on weg,* lit. on way: see *a*[3] and *way.*] 1. On the way; onward; on; along: as, come *away.*

Mistress, you must come *away* to your father.
Shak., As you like it, I. 2.

2. From this or that place; off: as, to go, run, flee, or sail *away.*

He rose and ran away. *Shak.,* Pass. Pilgrim, iv. 14.
And we shall be the flenge of his beard and we pray'd as we heard him pray,
And the Holy man he assoil'd us, and sadly we sail'd *away.*
Tennyson, Voyage of Maeldune.

3. From one's own or accustomed place; absent: as, he is *away* from home; I found him *away* on a vacation.

Thyself *away* art present still with me;
For thou not farther than my thoughts canst move.
Shak., Sonnets, xlvii.

4. From contact or adherence; off: as, to clear *away* obstructions; cut *away* the broken spars.

Before the golden tresses of the dead
. . . were shorn away. *Shak.,* Sonnets, lxvii.

5. Removed; apart; remote: as, *away* from the subject.

Quite *away* from aught vulgar and esteem.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 122.

6. From one's possession or keeping: as, to give *away* one's books or money; throw *away* a worn-out or discarded thing.

O there, perchance, when all our wars are done,
The brand Excalibur will be cast *away.*
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. From one's immediate presence, attention, or use; aside: as, put or lay *away* your work; put *away* your fears; the things were laid *away* for the summer.

Put *away*
These dispositions, which of late transport you
From what you rightly are. *Shak.,* Lear, I. 4.

8. From this or that direction; in another or the other direction: as, turn your eyes *away*; he turned *away.*

Often, where clear-stemm'd platans guard
The cool-lipp'd stream, his high-grown broad canal.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

9. At or to such a distance; distant; off: as, the village is six miles *away.*

Mirthful sayings, children of the place,
That have no meaning half a league away.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

An hour away, I pulled up, and stood for some time at the edge of a meadow. *H. James, Jr.,* Trans. Sketches, p. 136.

10. From one state or condition to another; out of existence; off: as, to nothing: as, to pass, wear, waste, fade, pine, or die *away;* continual dropping wears away stone; the image soon faded *away;* the wind died *away* at sunset; she pined *away* with consumption.

The new philosophy represented by Locke, in its confidence and pride taking a starting-book at the old philosophy, represented by the scholastic discussions, passing away in the midst of weakness and ridicule.
McCosh, Locke's Theory of Knowledge, p. 16.

11. Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he [Mr. Mill] placidly dogmatises away the interest of one half of the human race. *Macaulay,* Mill on Government.

11. Gone; vanished; spent: as, here's a health to them that's *away.* [Chiefly Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—12. On; continuously; steadily; without intermission: as, he worked *away;* he kept pegging *away;* and hence often as an intensive: as, to fire *away,* eat *away,* laugh *away,* snore *away.*

As if all the chimneys in Great Britain had, by one consent, caught fire and were blazing *away* to their dear hearts' content. *Dickens.*

13. Often used elliptically, with a verb (as *go, get*) suppressed, and simulating an imperative: as, (*go*) *away*! (*get*) *away*! we must *away*; whither shall we fast?

Away, old man! give me thy hand, *away*!
Shak., Lear, v. 2.

Love hath wings, and will *away.* *Waller.*
Away, away, there is no danger in him.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

away back, far back; long ago: as, *away back* in the years before the war; *away back* in 1844. [Colloq. often *way back.*]—**Away with.** (*a*) Used as an imperative phrase, commanding the removal of an object.

Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas.
Luke xxiii. 18.

Away with you! . . . I'll put everybody under an arrest that stays to listen to her. *Sheridan,* The Camp, I. 1. (*b*) An elliptical expression for "I get away with," that is, get on with; accommodate one's self to; endure. [Archaic.]

Some agayne affirme that he returned into his countrey, but partly for that he coulde not *away with* the fashions of his countrey folk, and partly for that his minde and affection was altogether set and fixed upon Utopia, they say that he hathe taken his voyage thetherwarde *ageyne.*
Sir T. More, Utopia (Arber), p. 165.

Shak. She never could *away* with me.
Pol. Never, never; she would always say she could not abide Master Shallow. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., III. 2.

I could never *away with* that stiff-necked generation.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

Far away, far and away. (*a*) At a great distance. (*b*) By far. [Colloq.]

Of all the men whom she had ever seen, he was *far away* the nicest and best. *Trollope.*

Right away, straightway; at once; immediately; forthwith.—**Say away,** say on; proceed with your remarks. [U. S. and prov. Eng.]—**To have away,** explain away, **give away, make away,** etc. See the verbs.—**To make away with.** See *make.*

away-going (ə-wā'gō'ing), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Going away; departing; leaving: as, an *away-going* tenant.—**Away-going crop,** crops sown during the last year of a tenancy, but not ripe until after the expiration of it.

II. *n.* A going away; departure.

awaywards (ə-wā'wärdz), *adv.* [ME., also *awei-ward, etc.*; < *away* + *-ward.*] Turned aside. *Gower.*

awber, *n.* [< F. *aubour, ol. aubour,* also *aubourt* (Cotgrave), laburnum, sopar. < L. *alburnum:* see *alburnum* and *laburnum.*] The laburnum-tree, *Cytisus Laburnum. Incrasse Maubert,* Hermark. Provid., p. 232. (*N. E. D.*)

awe[1] (â), *n.* [Also more properly, as (like *law, hawe,* etc.), < ME. *aw, awe, agh, aghe, age,* < Icel. *agi* = Dan. *ave* = AS. as if **egu,* the same with diff. formative as AS. *egor,* ME. *eyr, eye, age, ay,* = OHG. *agi, egi,* MHG. *ege* = Goth. *agis,* fear, < **agan,* fear (in prot. **agands,* with negative *unagands,* unfearing); perhaps akin to Gr. ἄχος, anguish. Cf. *ad*[2].] 1. Dread; fear, as of something evil.

I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself.
Shak., J. C., I. 2.

In every form of government, the rulers stand in some *awe* of the people. *Macaulay,* Mill on Government.

2. Fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear; feeling inspired by something sublime, not necessarily partaking of the nature of fear or dread.

Stand in *awe,* and sin not. Ps. iv. 4.

The [Egyptian] deities representing the great forces of nature, and shrouded by mysterious symbols, excited a degree of *awe* which their more ancient rivals approached.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 345.

To feel once more, in placid *awe,*
The strong imagination roll
A sphere of stars about my soul,
In all her motions one with law.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxvii.

3. Overawing influence; power to restrain.

By my sceptre's *awe* I make a vow.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 1.

= **Syn.** *Reverence, Veneration, etc.* See *reverence.*

awe[1] (â), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *awed,* ppr. *awing.* [< ME. *awen,* < *awe*[1], *n.*] 1. To inspire with fear or dread; terrify; control or restrain by the influence of fear.

Nor think thou with wind
Of sery threats so stout and strong as lines of words
Thou canst not. *Milton,* P. L., vi. 893.
Never be it said
That fate itself could *awe* the soul of Richard.
Colmer, Rich. III., v. 3.

2. To strike with awe, reverence, or respect; influence by exciting profound respect or reverential fear.

awe[2] (â), *v. t.* [Sc., = E. *owe.*] To owe. [Scotch.]

awe[3] (â), *n.* [Sc. also *ave,* early mod. E. also *aw, awe, ave, alre;* origin obscure.] 1. One of the floatboards of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water acts.—2. One of the sails of a windmill.

awear (a-wēr'), *a.* [< *a-* expletive + *weary.*] Weary; tired. [Archaic or poetical.]

She said, "I am *awearie, awearie,*
I would that I were dead!"
Tennyson, Mariana.

And all his people told him that their horses were *awearie,* and that they were *awearie* themselves.
Tiptoner, Spua. Lit., I. 66.

aweather (a-weтн'ėr), *prep., phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[3] + *weather.*] On the weather side, or toward the wind: as, the helm is *aweather:* opposed to *alee.*

aweel (a-wēl'), *adv.* [Sc., < *a* for *ah, oh,* + *weel* = E. *well.*] Oh well; very well; well then.

Aweel, if your honour thinks I'm safe— the story is just this. *Scott,* Guy Mannering, II. 63.

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aween†, *v. t.* [< ME. *awesen*, < *a-* + *wesen*, < AS. *wēnan*, think; ween: see *a-*[3] and *ween*.] To ween; suppose.

The Jewes out of Jarselem *awenden* he were wode [mad].
Rel. Ant., I. 144.

aweigh (*a*-wā'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *a*[2] + *weigh*.] *Naut.*, atrip. The anchor is aweigh when it is just drawn from its hold in the ground and hangs perpendicularly. See *atrip*.

aweless (*a*'less), *a.* [< ME. *awles*, etc.; < AS. *egeleás*, < *egе*, awe (see *awe*[1]), + *-leás*, -less.] 1. Wanting awe or reverence; void of deferential fear.

Lordes bene lawles,
Chyldren bene *awles*.
A Prophecy, etc., l. 16 (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII. l. 85).

The *aweless* lion could not wag the fight.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

2. Wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe.

The innocent and *aweless* throne. *Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 4.

Also spelled *awless*.

awesome (*a*'sum), *a.* [North. E. and Sc.; < *awe*[1] + *-some*.] 1. Inspiring awe; awful: as, an *awesome* sight.

"An awesome place," answered the blind woman, "as ever living creature took refuge in."
Scott, Old Mortality, xlii.

The Wizard, on his part, manfully stuck up for his price, declaring that to raise the Devil was really no joke, and insinuating that to do so was an *awesome* crime.
Kingsley, Hereward, p. 168.

2. Evidencing or expressive of terror.

He did get an *awesome* glance at the cloth.
Scott, Guy Mannering, I. xi.

Also spelled *awsome*.

awe-strike (*a*'strik), *v. t.* To strike with awe. [Rare.]

awe-struck (*a*'struk), *p. a.* Impressed or struck with awe.

awful (*a*'ful), *a.* [< ME. *awful*, *agheful*, *aghful*; AS. *egefull*, < *egе*, awe (see *awe*[1]), + *-full*.] 1. Striking or inspiring with awe; filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence: as, the *awful* majesty of Jehovah; the *awful* approach of death.

Her fathers' God before her moved,
An *awful* guide in smoke and flame.
Scott, When lamps were lit, of the Lord beloved.

The *awful* mysteries of the world unseen. *J. Caird.*

2. Of a dreadful character; causing fear or horror; terrible; appalling: as, an *awful* disaster; I heard an *awful* shriek.

Or if she slept, she dream'd
An *awful* dream. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3†. Inspiring or commanding respect, reverence, or obedience.

An *awful* rule and right supremacy.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

A parish priest was of the pore Lyf,
An *awful*, reverend, and religious man.
Dryden, Char. of Good Parson, l. 2.

She would, upon occasions, treat them with freedom; yet her demeanour was so *awful*, that they durst not fail in the least point of respect. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

4. Expressive of or indicating deep awe, as for the Deity.

Towards him they bend
With *awful* reverence prone. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 478.

Awful prostration, like Pascal's, before the divine idea.
De Quincey, Secret Incidents, I.

5†. Impressed with or exhibiting respect or reverence, as for authority; law-abiding; respectful in the extreme.

Thrust from the company of *awful* men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1.

How dare thy joints forget
To pay their *awful* duty to our presence?
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

6. Having some character in an extreme or noticeable degree; excessive; very great; extraordinary; preposterous: as, he is an *awful* dandy; that is an *awful* bonnet. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

Pot-pie is the favorite dish, and woodsmen, sharp-set, are *awful* eaters.
Carleton, New Purchase, I. 182. (*Bartlett.*)

=Syn. 1 and **2**. *Awful*, *Dreadful*, *Fearful*, *Frightful*, *solemn*, *imposing*, *majestic*; dread, dire, dreadful, terrible. The first four of these words are often loosely or colloquially used to express dislike, detestation, or horror, but should in the main retain the same distinctions of meaning as the nouns from which they are derived. Thus, *awful* is full of awe, full of that which inspires awe, exciting a feeling of deep solemnity and reverence, often with a certain admixture of fear, acting especially upon the imagination (see *reverence*, n.); the suggestion may shift in all degrees from awe to horror: as, an *awful* steamboat explosion. *Dreadful* is applied to what inspires dread, that is, an oppressive fear of coming evil, and loosely to what is very bad. *Fearful*, full of fear, impressing fear: as, "a certain *fearful* looking for of judgment," Heb. x. 27. *Frightful*, not full of fright, but inspiring fright or sudden and almost paralyzing fear. An *awful* sight; a *dreadful* disaster; a *fearful* leap; a *frightful* chasm.

Abash'd the Devil stood,
And felt how *awful* goodness is.
Milton, P. L., iv. 846.

The smoothness of flattery cannot save us in this rugged and *awful* crisis. *Chatham*, Speech on American War.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to drown!
What *dreadful* noise of waters in mine ears!
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand *fearful* wrecks.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 4.

There was a *fearful*, sullen sound of rushing waves and broken surges. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, Book, p. 71.

Their music, *frightful* as the serpents' hiss.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

awfully (*a*'ful-), *adv.* In an awful manner. (a) Dreadfully; terribly. (*b*) With solemn impressiveness; sublimely; majestically. (*c*) With a feeling of awe or reverential fear; reverently. (*d*) Excessively; extremely; very: as, an *awfully* jolly man; an *awfully* pretty girl. [Slang.]

You'll be *awfully* glad to get rid of me.
W. Black, Green Pastures, ii.

awfulness (*a*'ful-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being awful, or of striking or inspiring with awe, fear, or horror; impressive solemnity or sublimity; dreadfulness; terribleness: as, the *awfulness* of the sacred place, or of a casualty.

Contrasts which move, now our laughter at their incongruity, and now our terror at their awfulness.
J. Caird.

2†. The state of being full of or inspired with awe; reverence; awe.

A help to prayer producing in us reverence and *awfulness*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

awgrim†, *n.* A Middle English form of *algorism*.

awhapet, *v. t.* [Revived by Spenser from a ME. verb found only in pp. *awhaped*, *awaped*, terrified, confounded; a word of uncertain origin. Cf. Goth. *afhwapjan*, choke, suffocate.] To confound; terrify. Also *awape*.

Not fulliche alle *awhaped*,
Out of the temple alle esliche he wente.
Cursor M., 13504.

A wilde and salvage man, . . .
All overgrowne with hair, that could him wrap
As hardy hide. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV., vii. 5.

awheels (*a*-hwēlz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wheels*.] On wheels. *B. Jonson.*

while (*a*-hwīl'), *adv.* and *conj. phr.* [< ME. *awhile*, *one while*; the adv. acc. of *a*[2] + *while*.] For a space of time; for some time; for a short time.

Counsel may stop *awhile* what will not stay.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 159.

The company were all agreeably surprised to soon, . . . and stood *awhile* looking back on the water, upon which the moonbeams played. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

[*Awhile* is properly two words, as it has to be written when an adjective is used, as *a little while*, and as it is commonly and should be always written when preceded by *for*.]

awide, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wide*, after *afar*, etc.] Wide; widely.

They opened their mouth *awide* (*awide* in authorised version) upon me. Ps. xxii. 21 (Douay version).

awing (*a*-wing'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* or *adv.* [< *a*[3] + *wing*.] On the wing.

'Tis time his fortune be *a-wing*; high time, sir.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, I. 1.

Moving specks, which he thought might be ships in flight or pursuit, or they might be white birds *awing*.
Ben Hur, p. 161.

awk[1] (âk), *a.* [< ME. *awke*, *auke*, < ONorth. **afuk* (in *afulic*, perverse) (= Icel. *öfugr*, *öfgr* (for **afugr*) = Sw. *afog*, p. 68, *afvuk*, p. 68, *afvuk* = OHG. *abuh*, *abah*, *abeh*, MHG. *ebich*, *ebech*, G. dial. *abicht*, *abech*, *abéch*, *äbich*, *äbig* = MD. *aevech*, *aefech*, awkward, contrary, perverse, D. *aafech*, crafty, artful), lit. 'off-ward,' < *af*, AS. *of*, E. *off*, away, with a suffix of variable form and obscure origin. Cf. Goth. *ibuks*, back, backward, in which *ibu-* is the prefix in *ibuhafts*, descent, docility, is perhaps a var. of **ub*, *af*, thus making *ibuks* = OS. *abuk*, etc., = E. *awk*.] 1†. Turned in the opposite direction; directed the wrong way; backhanded: as, "an *awk* stroke," *Palsgrave*.—2†. Left; left-handed. On the *awk* or left hand.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 717.

3†. Wrong; erroneous; perverse: as, the *awk* end of a rod.

Confuting . . . the *awk* opinions of the Stoics.
Goldwin, tr. of Dr Morwar's Trueness of Christ. Religion.

4. Awkward to use; clumsy: as, an *awk* tool. [Prov. Eng.]—5†. Strange; singular; distinguished.

Of elders of able years and of theire *awke* dedys,
How they were lede in theire lawe, and lovede God Almyghty. *Morte Arthure* (ed. Perry, E. E. T. S.), l. 13.

awk[1] (âk), *adv.* [< *awk*[1], *a.*] Awkwardly; wrongly.

Professors ringing as *awk* as the bells.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables, occt.

awk[2], *n.* See *auk*[1].

awkerd, **awkert** (â'kėrd, -kėrt), *a.* A dialectal form of *awkward*. [Prov. Eng.]

awkly† (âk'li), *adv.* [ME. *awkely*; < *awk*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In the wrong direction; left- or back-handedly. Hence—(*a*) Awkwardly; clumsily. (*b*) Perversely. (*c*) Untowardly; unluckily.

awkly† (âk'li), *a.* [< *awk*[1] + *-ly*[1]. Cf. AS. (ON.orth.) *afulic*, perverse: see *awk*[1].] Perverse; untoward.

awkness (âk'nes), *n.* [< *awk*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being awk or awkward.

awkward (âk'wėrd), *adv.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *awkward*, *awkward*, *awkard*, *awkerd*, *awkert*, etc., ME. *awkwarde*, *awkward*, etc., transvenerately, sidewise, perversely; < *awk*[1] + *-ward*.] 1†. In the wrong direction; in the wrong way; backward.

The emperour thanne *awkward* at Arthure he strykes,
Awkwarde on the undurere (visor) ende egerly hym hittes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2237.

2†. Asquint.—3. Awkwardly; clumsily. [Now only prov. Eng.]

awkward (âk'wėrd), *a.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *awkard*, *awkeard*, *awkard*, *awkerd*, etc.; < *awkward*, *adv.*] 1†. Turned the wrong way; backhanded.—2†. Perverted; perverse.

They with *awkward* judgment put the chief point of godliness in outward things. *Bp. Hall*, Mat. v.

'Tis no sinister nor no *awkward* claim.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4.

3†. Untoward; adverse.

Twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
Drove back again into my native clime.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

4. Ill adapted for use or handling; unhandy in operation; clumsy: as, *awkward* instruments or contrivances.—5. Not exhibiting dexterity or skill in action or movement; clumsy in doing anything, as in using tools or implements; bungling.

So true that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

6. Ungraceful in action or person; ungainly; uncouth: as, *awkward* gestures; the *awkward* gambols of the elephant.

Drop'd an *awkward* curtsy to the Knight.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

7. Embarrassed; not at ease: used in relation to persons: as, *awkward* feelings.—8. Not easily dealt with; troublesome; vexatious; requiring caution: as, an *awkward* predicament. [Colloq.]

Between the wet and the trees it is an *awkward* spot, but difficulty is the charm of fly-fishing.
Froude, Sketches, p. 241.

9†. Unlucky.

The beast long struggled as being like to prove
An *awkward* sacrifice. *Dryden*.

=Syn. 5 and **6**. *Awkward*, *Clumsy*, *Unwieldy*, *Unready*, *Bungling*, *unhandy*, inexpert, unskilful, inapt, blubberly; unscourly, lumpish, constitutional, clownish. *Awkward* is generally applied to want of ease and grace or skill in bodily movement, especially of the arms or legs: as, an *awkward* gait; *awkward* in the use of a tool. *Clumsy* starts from the notion of heaviness, and consequent unwieldiness or awkwardness in use; it is applicable to the whole body or to any part of it, even when still: as, a *clumsy* figure; *clumsy* hands. This last epithet is also found in the figurative use of the words: a *clumsy* excuse is one that is put together badly; an *awkward* excuse is one that may be good, but is not gracefully presented. *Unready*, literally unhandsome, not pleasing to the eye, is applied generally to awkwardness of appearance. *Unready*, literally unknown, uncustomed, and so, by a bit of human conceit, uninstructed, untrained, unskilled, somehow even rude, barbarous: as, *unready* phrases, manners. *Bungling*, awkward in doing, blundering awkwardly. *Awkwardness*, in either literal or figurative use: as, he made *bungling* work of it.

With ridiculous and *awkward* action . . .
He pageants us. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Besides Reynolds's disadvantages of person, there was an uncouthness pervading all her deeds; a *clumsy* something, that could but ill adapt itself for use, and not at all for ornament. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Who would have predicted that the prince of Grecian eloquence should have been found in a manufacturing orphan, of feeble limbs and manners carriage, deprived of education by avaricious guardians? *Everett*, Orations, II. 318.

Many unwrought phrases and forgotten words seemed to her no less available than common forms.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 126.

He must be a *bungling* gamester who cannot win.
Macaulay.

awkwardly (âk'wėrd-li), *adv.* In an awkward manner. (*a*) Clumsily; without dexterity or grace in action; in a rude or bungling manner; inelegantly. (*b*) Embarrassingly; inconveniently: as, *awkwardly* fixed or situated.

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awkwardness (âk'wärd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being awkward. (*a*) Clumsiness; unwieldiness; unsuitableness: as, the *awkwardness* of a tool, or of a plan of operation; the *awkwardness* of a bundle on account of its size or shape. (*b*) Lack of skill or dexterity in action. (*c*) Lack of ease in action; ungracefulness. (*d*) An awkward circumstance or feeling; embarrassment; unpleasantness; inconvenience.

awl (âl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *aul, all,* and by misdivision (*a navl for an awl*) *navl, navil, nail,* Me. *nal.* The earlier forms are of four types: (1) ME. *aule, eawle, oul, < AS. æwel, æwul:* (2) ME. *owle, oeel, owel, owul, < AS. æwel, æwul;* (3) ME. *al, ale, < AS. æl;* (4) ME. *alle, al, < AS. æl, eal* = OLG. *æl* = OHG. *ala,* MHG. *ale,* G. *ahle* = Icel. *alr,* an awl; with added formative, OHG. *alansa, alunsa,* "*alasna* (? MLt. *alesna,*) It. *lesina* = Sp. *lesna, alesna* = Pr. *alena* = OF. *alesne,* F. *alêne* = OD. *aelsene, elsene* (mod. D. *els*), > Sc. *elsin, elson,* Shetland *alsoon,* an awl. Cf. Skt. *ârâ,* an awl.] 1. A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, etc., as the bent-pointed *awl of* a shoemaker and saddler and the straight-pointed *bradawl* of the joiner.—2. The

a, Bradawl; *b*, Sewing-awl.

popinjay or green woodpecker, *Picus or Gecinus viridis.* [Local, British.]

awl-bird (âl'bėrd), *n.* Same as *awl,* 2. *Moulagu.*

awl-clip (âl'klip), *n.* A device for holding blanks, memoranda, etc., consisting of an awl or pin fixed to a stand. The papers to be kept on file are thrust upon the pin.

awless, *a.* See *aweless.*

awl-shaped (âl'shāpt), *a.* 1. Having the shape of an awl.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.* tapering gradually toward the extremity from a broadish base, as a leaf; subulate.

awl-tree (âl'trē), *n.* [*< awl,* repr. Hind. *âl* (see *alb, al-root*), + *tree.*] Same as *alb.*

awlwort (âl'wėrt), *n.* The popular name of the *Subularia aquatica:* so called from its awl-shaped leaves (Latin *subula,* an awl). It is a rare small stemless aquatic plant, natural order *Cruciferæ,* found in Europe, Siberia, and North America.

awm (âm), *n.* Same as *aum.*

awmbry (âm'bri), *n.* Same as *ambry.*

awmous (â'mus), *n.* A Scotch form of *alms.*

awn[1] (ân), *n.* [E. dial. also *ang;* < ME. *awne, aune, avene,* earlier *agun,* < AS. **agun* (not recorded; the ME. may be from the Scand.) = OHG. *agana,* MHG. *agene, agne, ane, ahne* (also *agen*), awn, = Icel. *ögn,* pl. *agnar,* = Sw. *agn,* only in pl. *agnar,* = Dan. *arne* = Goth. *ahana, ahaft,* = Gr. *ἄχυρον,* Doric *ἄχνα,* chaff; of (with dif. formative) Gr. *ἀχυρών,* chaff, L. *acus* (*acer*-), chaff, and AS. *egl,* E. *ail*[2], awn, and AS. *ear* (contr. of **ahar* = ONorth. *ehver, ahher*), E. *ear*[5] (of corn) (see *ail*[2], *avel, etc.*, and *ear*[5]); uit. < **ak,* be sharp. But it is possible that two orig. different words, meaning 'awn' and 'chaff' respectively, have been confused together.] In *bot.,* a bristle-shaped terminal or dorsal appendage, such as the beard of wheat, barley, and many grasses.

awn[2], *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *own.*

awned (ând), *a.* [*< awn*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having awns: applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, etc., bearing a long rigid spine, as in barley, etc.

awner (â'nėr), *n.* A machine for removing the awns or awns from grain; an awcher; a hummeler. See *hummeling-machine.*

awning (â'ning), *n.* [First recorded in the 17th century in naut. use; ? of undetermined origin, but appar. (with suffix *-ing*[2]) < **awn,* prob. a naut. reduction of F. *auvent,* "a penthouse of cloth before a shop-window" (Cotgrave), OF. *auvant,* ML. *awanna* (also spelled *awentus,* appar. in simulation of L. *ventus,* wind), of unknown origin.] A movable roof-like covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place, or in front of a window, door, etc., as a protection from the sun's rays.

A court
Compact with lucid marbles, boss'd with lengths
Of classic trieze, with ample awning gay
Between the pillars. *Tennyson,* Princess, ii.

It was very hot, and sitting under the *awning* turned out to be the pleasantest occupation.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, i. 1.

Backbone of an awning. See *backbone.*—**To house awnings.** See *house,* v.

awnless (ân'les), *a.* [*< awn*[1] + *-less.*] Without awns or beard.

awny (â'ni), *a.* [*< awn*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having awns; bearded; bristly.

awoke (a-wōk'). Preterit and past participle of *awake.*

awork[1] (a-wėrk'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< ME. averke; < a*[3] + *work.*] At work; in a state of labor or action.

Twere a good mirth now to set him *a-work*
To make her wedding ring. *Middleton,* Chaste Maid, i. 1.

The bad will have but small matter wherewith to set their mischiefe *a-worke.* *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

aworking (a-wėr'king), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a*[3] + *working.*] At work; in or into a state of working or action.

Never met
Adventure which might them *a-working* set.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 284.

awreak[1], *v. t.* [*< ME. awreken, < AS. ā-wrecan, < ā-* + *wrecan,* wreak: see *a-*[1] and *wreak.*] To wreak; take vengeance on; avenge.

He were lever smite the kynges foo
Of this dispit *awreken* for to be.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 166.

awrong[1] (a-rông'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [*< a*[3] + *wrong.* Cf. *aright,* a much older word.] In a wrong manner; wrongly.

If I alm'd
Awrong, 'twas in an envy of thy goodness.
Beau. and *Fl.,* Woman Hater, i. 1.

awry (a-rī'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [*< ME. awry, awrye, on wry; < a*[3] + *wry.*] 1. Turned or twisted toward one side; not in a straight or true direction or position; aslant: as, to glance or look *awry;* the lady's cap is *awry.*

If she steps, looks, or moves *awry.* *Spectator,* No. 66.

2. Figuratively, away from the line of truth or right reason; perversely or perversely.

Much of the soul they talk, but all *awry.*
Milton, P. R., iv. 313.

The prince's counsels all awry he go.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxii.

To go (run, step, tread, walk) awry. Of persons: To fail into error; do wrong. (*b*) Of things: To turn out badly or unfavorably; go wrong.

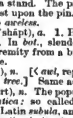
awsk (ask), *n.* A dialectal form of *ask*[2].

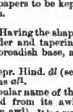
awsome, *a.* See *awesome.*

ax[1], **axe**[1] (aks), *n.* [The reg. mod. spelling is *ax,* < ME. also *axe, ex, exe,* < AS. *æx,* also *eax, ex* (gen. *æxes*) = OFries. *axa, eassa, aessa* = OS. *accus* = OD. *akes,* D. *aks, aakse, aaks,* = OHG. *achus, achus,* MHG. *ackes, ax,* G. *ax, axt* = Icel. *öx, öxi* = Sw. *yxa* = Dan. *öxe* = L. *ascia,* ax, mattock, akin to Gr. *ἀξίνη,* ax.] An instrument used for hewing timber and chopping wood, and also

A, Broad-ax, for hewing; *B*, Ax for chopping.

as a weapon of offense. The modern ax consists of a head of iron, with an inclining edge of steel, and a helve or handle. The edge is in the same way with the adze, but the helve is straight instead of curved, and the head is set on the helve at right angles to the plane of the sweep. As a weapon, the ax was in very common use from the earliest times until the general adoption of firearms. It was used by the Egyptians. By the Greeks it was looked upon as a weapon of their own ancestors rather than of Asiatic nations, and so figured in works of Greek art. The northern nations as well as the Roman empire used many varieties of this weapon, and its use prevailed throughout the middle ages in Europe. A light ax was common among the Arabs and Moors. Axes of various kinds of stone, or ordinarily of copper or bronze, are found among prehistoric and ancient remains, and in use by barbarous races. See *celt.*—**An ax to grind** (in allusion to a story told by Franklin), to serve private purposes to subserve, or selfish end to attain.—**Bullhead ax,** a pole-ax with a small hammer-head at the back, used in slaughter-houses.—**Sacred ax,** a name given by collectors of Chinese porcelain to an emblem or mark supposed to resemble an ax, and found either alone or as forming part of the decoration of certain pieces said to be assigned to warriors.—**To put the ax in the helve,** to solve a doubt; find out a puzzle.


Ax of jadeite from New Ireland.


Sacred Ax.—Emblem on Chinese porcelain.

ax[2], **axe**[2] (aks), *n.* [< ME. *ax, axe* (in compp.), *ex, exe,* also *ax,* < AS. *eax, ex* = OD. *asse,* D. *as* = OHG. *ahsa,* MHG. *ahse, G. achse* = Dan. *axe* = L. *axis* = Gr. *ἄξων* = OBulg. *osi,* Bulg. *ŝevr. os* = Pol. *os* = Russ. *ось* = Lith. *aszis* = Skt. *ákshā, aksha, axle, axis.* Hence *axle, q. v.*] An axle; an axis.

ax[3], **axe**[3] (aks), *v. t.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *ask.*

For I wol axe if it hir wille be
To be my wyf. *Chaucer.*

axal (ak'sal), *a.* Same as *axial.*

axe[1], *n.* and *v.* See *ax*[1].

axe[2], *n.* See *ax*[2].

axe[3], *v.* See *ax*[3].

axe[4] (aks), *n.* An English name of a native species of *Lobelia, L. urens.*

axed (akst), *a.* [*< ax*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *masonry,* dressed with a stone hammer to a smooth surface.

Good effect is obtained by the contrast of *axed* and polished surfaces. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 574.

axes, *n.* Plural of *ax* and of *axis.*

axfitchi, *n.* [Also written *axvitch, axfetch;* < F. *hache,* ax, + *fitchi,* the Canadian name of the fisher.] Same as *fisher,* 2.

axhammer, *n.* See *ax*[1].

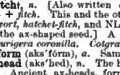
axhead (aks'hed), *n.* The head or iron of an ax. Ancient *axheads,* formed of stone and sometimes of bronze, are called *celts.*

axial (ak'si-al), *a.* [*< axis + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an axis.

From axial development we pass insensibly to that higher kind of development for which axial terms seem the most appropriate name. *Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 50.

2. Situated in the axis or in the axis.—3. In *anat.,* pertaining to the somatic as distinguished from the membranal portions of the body; not appendicular. *Axial bones* or organs are, in general, divided into *spinal, hyoidal,* and *pectoral,* according as they are situated over, under, or alongside the spinal column.

4. In *geol.,* forming the axis, central dominating portion, or crest of a mountain-range.


Section of mountain showing anticlinal structure with axial mass of eruptive or metamorphic rock.

The central or axial portions of many mountain-ranges consist of crystalline schist or eruptive rock, as is especially true of the numerous ranges of the North American Cordilleras.

Sometimes *axial.*

Axial canal, in crinoids, the central canal within the hard perisome of the stem, extending the length of the latter and filled with a soft solid substance.—**Axial cavity,** in *Actinozoa,* the cavity common to the gastric and intermesenteric chambers. See *Actinozoa.*—**Axial circle,** a circle having its center on the axis of a curve.—**Axial line,** a line drawn by Faraday to the line in which the magnetic force passes from one pole of a horseshoe magnet to the other.—**Axial plane,** in *crystal.,* a plane containing (1) two of the crystallographic axes, or (2) the optic axes in the case of a biaxial crystal.—**Axial rotation,** rotation upon an axis.—**Axial skeleton,** the skeleton of the trunk and head and tail, as distinct from the skeleton of the limbs.

axially (ak'si-al-i), *adv.* In a line with or in the direction of the axis; with reference to the axis.

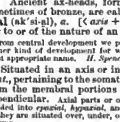
There are many Transparent Objects, however, whose peculiar features can only be made out when they are viewed by light transmitted through them obliquely instead of axially. *W. A. Carpenter,* Microsc., § 145.

axiferous (ak-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. axis, axis, + ferre = E. bear*[1].] In *bot.,* consisting of an axis only, without leaves or other appendages: applied by Turpin to a kind of algæ, considered as consisting essentially of an axis merely.

axiform (ak'si-form), *a.* [*< L. axis, axis, + form, shape.*] In the form of an axis.

axifugal (ak-sif'ū-gal), *a.* [*< L. axis, axis, + fugere,* flee, + *-al.*] Centrifugal. Flare.]

axil (ak'sil), *n.* [*< L. axilla,* dim. (cf. *ala* for **axila,* dim.) of *axis,* axis, armpit: see *ala, aisle, axial,* and *axle.*] 1. The armpit, or axilla (which see). [Rare.]—2. In *bot.,* the angle formed between the upper side of a leaf and the stem or branch to which it is attached; in cryptogams, the angle formed by the branching of a frond.


a, *a*, Axils.

axile (ak'sil), *a.* [< L. as if **axile, * axis*: see *axis*.] **1.** Of or belonging to an axis or the axis; axial.—**2.** Situated in an axis or the axis, as an embryo which lies in the axis of a seed.

A large sinus, which separates the *axile* portion of the stem of the proboscis from its investing coat.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 555.

3. In *zoöl.*, axial, with reference to ovarian organs or ova: opposed in this sense to *peripheral*.

This mass becomes differentiated into an *axile* cord of protoplasmic substance,—the rhachis,—and peripheral masses, . . . which are the developing ova.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 548.

axilla (ak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *axillæ* (-ē). [L.: see *axil*.] In *anat.*, the armpit; a region of the body in the recess between the upper arm (or in birds the upper part of the wing) and the side of the chest beneath the shoulder. It is pyramidal in shape, its apex corresponding to the interval between the scaleni muscles opposite the first rib.—**Axilla thermometer**, a clinical thermometer: so named because it is placed in the axilla in observing the temperature of a person.

axillant (ak-sil'ant), *a.* [< *axil* + *-ant*¹.] Forming an axil, as a leaf with another leaf in whose axil it is. [Rare.]

For him the tree is a colony of phytons, each being a bud with its *axillant* leaf and fraction of the stem and root.
Emerson, Nat., Essay, Brit., XVI. 93.

axillar (ak'si-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *axillaris*, < L. *axilla*, axil: see *axil*.] I. *a.* Same as *axillary*.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the under wing-coverts of a bird, growing from the axilla or armpit, and distinguished from the under coverts in general by being the innermost feathers lining the wing, lying close to the body, and almost always longer, stiffer, and narrower than the rest. Commonly used in the plural.

axillary (ak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *axillaris*, see *-ar*³, *-ary*².] I. *a.* **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to the axilla; contained in the axilla: as, the *axillary* boundaries: the *axillary* region.—**2.** In the arthropod animals, pertaining to an articulation or joint: said of parts which are attached to the point of union of two joints or other movable parts of the body.—**3.** In *bot.*, pertaining to or growing from the axil (of plants).—**Axil vein**, in *anat.*, the axillary artery, in *anat.*, muscular slips which sometimes pass from the serratus dorsi (broadest muscle of the back) near its insertion, across the axilla, to terminate in the tendon of the pectoralis major (greater pectoral muscle), in the coracobrachialis, or otherwise.—**Axillary artery**, the continuation of the subclavian artery, after it has passed the lower border of the first rib, as far as the lower border of the axilla, where it takes the name of *brachial artery*. It is divided into three portions, that above, that behind, and that below the pectoralis minor (smaller pectoral muscle, and gives off numerous branches, thoracic, subscapular, and circumflex.—**Axillary bone**, in *ornith.*, the axillare. See *axillar*, *n.*—**Axillary nerve**, the circumflex nerve of the arm.—**Axillary vein**, in *anat.*, the continuation through the axilla of the basilic vein reinforced by the venæ comitantes of the brachial artery and other veins, and ending in the subclavian.

II. *n.* Same as *axillar*.

axine (ak'sin), *n.* and *a.* [< *axis*² + *-ine*¹.] I. *n.* Of or pertaining to the group of deer of which the axis, or spotted Indian hog-deer, is the type.

II. *n.* A deer of the axine group.

axinite (ak'si-nit), *n.* [Gr. *ἀξίνη*, ax (see *axis*), + *-ite*².] A mineral occurring commonly in crystals, whose general form is that of a very oblique rhomb, so flattened that some of its edges become thin and sharp like the edges of an ax (whence its name), also sometimes found in lamellar massee. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and manganese and calcium, with 5 per cent. of boron trioxid, and is commonly of a clove-brown or plum-blue color.

axinomancy (ak'sin- or ak-sin'ō-man-si), *n.* [< L. *axinomantia*, < Gr. *ἀξινομαντεία*, < *ἀξίνη*, ax, + *μαντεία*, divination: see *Mantic*.] An ancient kind of divination for the detection of crime by means of an ax or axes. One form consisted in poising an ax on a bar, not repeating the names of persons suspected. If the ax turned on the name of any one, he was pronounced guilty. For another form, see extract.

[Jet] was moreover employed in the form of divination called *axinomancy*. Laid on a hatchet made hot, it was stated to be consumed if the thieving or murdering party were destined to be fulfilled.
Archæologia, XLIII. 517. (*Davies' Sup. Glass.*)

axinometry, *n.* See *axonometry*.

axiolite (ak'si-ō-līt), *n.* [< L. *axis*, axis, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] An aggregation of rudimentary crystal-fibers and products of devitrification, occurring in certain rocks like rhyolite. Axiolites resemble spherulites, except that their arrangement is divergent from a line instead of from a point.

Axiolite.—Specimen of rhyolite from Virginia Range, Nevada, magnified and drawn by Hague. (From Zirkel's "Microscopical Petrography.")

axiolitic (ak'si-ō-lit'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of axiolite.

axiom (ak'si-om), *n.* [< L. *axioma*, < Gr. *ἀξίωμα*, that which is thought fit, a requisite, that which a pupil is required to know beforehand, a self-evident principle, < *ἀξιοῦν*, think fit or worthy, require, demand, < *ἄξιος*, worthy, fit, fit, weighing as much as, of like value, < *ἄγειν*, drive, lead, also weigh, = E. *agent*, *drive*, &c., etc.: see *act*, *n.*, *agent*, *etc.*] **1.** A self-evident, undemonstrable, theoretical, and general proposition to which every one who apprehends its meaning must assent. The Greek word was probably applied by Plato (though it does not occur in his dialogues in this sense) to certain first premises of mathematics, and this continues to be the ordinary use of the term. It was extended by Aristotle to similar principles supposed to underlie other branches of knowledge. The axioms or "common notions" of Euclid, as given in English translations, are twelve in number, viz.: (i) Things which are equal to the same are equal to one another. (2) If equals be added to equals, the wholes are equal. (3) If equals be taken from equals, the remainders are equal. (4) If equals be added to unequals, the wholes are unequal. (5) If equals be taken from unequals, the remainders are unequal. (6) Things which are double of the same are equal to one another. (7) Things which are halves of the same are equal to one another. (8) Magnitudes which coincide with one another, that is, which exactly fill the same space, are equal to one another. (9) The whole is greater than its part. (10) Two straight lines cannot include a space. (11) All right angles are equal to one another. (12) If a straight line meets two straight lines, so as to make the two interior angles on the same side of it taken together less than two right angles, these straight lines, being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which are the angles which are less than two right angles. Only the first three of these are universally acknowledged to be authentic, though the second is required to allow the eighth and ninth also. Euclid gives besides a list of *postulates*, which, as given in English translations, are: (1) Let it be granted that a straight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point. (2) That a terminated straight line may be produced to any length in a straight line. (3) And that a circle may be described from any center, at any distance from that center. Some English editions give as the eleventh and twelfth axioms formed originally the fourth and fifth of the postulates. (4) That all the right angles are equal to one another. (5) That if a straight line falling on two straight lines make the interior angles on the same side of it taken together less than two right angles, these straight lines, being continually produced, shall at length meet upon that side on which are the angles which are less than two right angles. 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Only the first three of these are universally acknowledged to be authentic, though the second is required to allow the eighth and ninth also. Euclid gives besides a list of *postulates*, which, as given in English translations, are: (1) Let it be granted that a straight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point. (2) That a terminated straight line may be produced to any length in a straight line. (3) And that a circle may be described from any center, at any distance from that center. Some English editions give as the eleventh and twelfth axioms formed originally the fourth and fifth of the postulates. It would thus seem that he understood by "postulate" a geometrical premise which was asked to be granted, and by "axiom" or "common notion," a not specially geometrical principle with the use of which the learner would be already familiar. This agrees with Aristotle's definition of an axiom as principle which he who would learn must bring of himself. The Leibnitzians distinguish a postulate as a practical principle, and principle from an *axiom* as a self-evident theoretical principle. According to Kant, an axiom is a synthetic principle of intuitive proposition which declares a property of pure space or time and rests directly on intuition, and is thus self-evident. Proclus refused the name of "common notions" to Euclid, holding these to be analytical propositions. Modern mathematicians seem to regard the axioms of geometry as an analysis of the independent properties of space, so that the longer the list, provided the propositions are really independent, the more perfectly has the design been fulfilled. Many eminent mathematicians hold that there is no reason to think these axioms to be exactly true, but that they must be assumed to be slightly erroneous one way or the other; although experience shows that they approximate so nearly to the truth that in the study of whether it will ever be possible to measure the amount of their error. A similar doctrine is held by some mathematicians concerning physical axioms, such as the axiom that every event is determined by causes.

2. Any higher proposition, obtained by generalization and induction from the observation of individual facts, and used in demonstration of a general fact; an empirical law. This use originated with Bacon, influenced probably by the employment of *axioms* by the Stoics to mean any proposition.

3. In *logic*, a proposition, whether true or false: a use of the term which originated with Zeno the Stoic.—**Syn. 1.** *Maxim*, *Truism*, *etc.* See *aphorism*.

axiomatic (ak'si-ō-mat'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἀξιωματικός*, < *ἀξίωμα(τ-)*, an axiom: see *axiom*.] **1.** Of the nature of an axiom, self-evident truth, or received principle; self-evident.

Many controversies arise touching the *axiomatic* character of the law.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, I. 86.

2. Full of axioms or maxims; aphoristic.

The most *axiomatic* of English poets.
Southey, Doctor, p. 281.

axiomatical (ak'si-ō-mat'i-kal), *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an axiom; axiomatic.—**2.** Of or pertaining to axioms or received first principles: as, "materials of *axiomatical* knowledge," *Bolingbroke*.—**3.** In *logic*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a proposition, whether true or false.

axiomatically (ak'si-ō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an axiomatic manner. (*a*) By the use of axioms; as an axiom or axiomatic truth. (*b*) In logic, in the form of a simple proposition. See *axiom*, 3.

axiometer (ak-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἄξιος*, a axis, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for showing the position of the tiller of a vessel which uses a steering-wheel.

axiopisty (ak'si-ō-pis-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *ἀξιοπιστία*, < *ἀξιόπιστος*, trustworthy, < *ἄξιος*, worthy, + *πιστός*, verbal adj. of *πείθειν*, trust, believe.] Worthiness to be believed; trustworthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

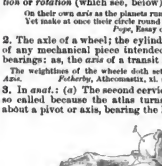
axis¹ (ak'sis), *n.*; pl. *axes* (ak'sēz). [L., axle, axis, pole of the earth; poet., the heavens, also, a board or plank (see *ashler*); = AS. *eax*, E. *ax*³, axle; see *ax*², *axle*.] **1.** The motionless, or relatively motionless, imaginary line about which a rotating body, such as the earth, turns: specifically called in this sense the *axis of revolution* or *rotation* (which see, below).

On their own axes the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the sun.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 313.

2. The axle of a wheel; the cylindrical portion of any mechanical piece intended to turn in bearings: as, the *axis* of a transit instrument.

The weightiness of the whole earth settles it upon his *Axis*. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, xi. § 1. (*N. E. D.*)

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) The second cervical vertebra: so called because the atlas turns upon it as about a pivot or axis, bearing the head with it.



Human Axis (upper figure, right side; lower figure, left side).

a, body; *b*, odontoid process; *c*, articulatory surface for atlas; *d*, foramen for vertebral artery; *e*, superior articulating surface; *f*, spinous process; *g*, inferior articulating surface; *h*, transverse process.

It is usually distinguished from the other vertebræ by having an odontoid or tooth-like process, furnishing the pivot about which the atlas turns, hence called the *dentate vertebra* (vertebra dentata), or the *odontoid vertebra* (vertebra odontoidea). (*b*) The odontoid process of the axis. (*c*) The entire vertebral column. (*d*) The central or axial nervous system of a vertebrate: as, the cerebrospinal axis. (*e*) The columnella or modiolus of the cochlea. (*f*) A short thick artery which immediately divides into several branches: as, the *arteria axis*; the thyroid *axis*. (*g*) The axis-cylinder of a nerve. (*h*) Same as *axon*.—**4.** The central line of a solid of revolution; the central line of any symmetrical, or nearly symmetrical, body: as, the *axis of a cylinder*, of the *eye*, etc.—**5.** Any line with reference to which the physical properties of a body, especially its chemical, are symmetrical.—**6.** In *Trilobita*, specifically, the tergum; the median convex portion of a thoracic somite, intervening between the pleuræ or flattened lateral portions of the thorax. See cut under *Trilobita*.—**7.** In *conch.*, the imaginary line or space around which the whorls of a spiral shell turn.—**8.** In *bot.*, the stem; the central part or longitudinal support on which organs or parts are arranged. The root has sometimes been called the *descending axis*. *A. Gray*.

In many cases the floral *axis* is prolonged beyond one or more circles of floral organs, and the stem again assumes the ordinary leaf-bearing form. *Science*, III. 302.

9. In *geog.* and *geol.*, the central or dominating region of a mountain-chain, or the line which follows the crest of a range and thus indicates the position of the most conspicuous portion of the uplift. In a folded region, or one in

Section of mountain showing position of axis of synclinally folded strata.

which the strata have been bent into anticlinals and synclinals, the axis of each fold is the plane indicating the direction parallel to which the folding has taken place, or toward which the strata incline.

10. In *analytical geom.*, any fixed line of reference used to determine the position of a point or series of points (line, surface) in space.—**Anticlinal axis**, in *geol.* See *anticlinal.*—**Axes of an ellipsoid**, its maximum and minimum diameters and the diameter perpendicular to these.—**Axes of coördinates**, or **coördinate axes**, in *analytical geom.*, fixed lines on which or parallel to which an element (abscissa or ordinate) of the position of a point is measured.—**Axes of light-elasticity**, the three directions at right angles to one another in a biaxial crystal in which the elasticity of the light-ether has its maximum, minimum, and mean value. In a trimetric (orthorhombic) crystal they coincide with the crystallographic axes; in a monoclinic crystal one coincides with the orthodiagonal axis, the others lie in the plane of symmetry. In a triclinic crystal there is no necessary relation between the two sets of axes.—**Axis of a beam of light**, the middle ray of the beam.—**Axis of a cone**, a straight line drawn from the vertex to the center of the base.—**Axis of a conic**, a diameter perpendicular to the chords it bisects.—**Axis of a crystal**, in *crystal.*, one of three or four imaginary lines assumed for convenience to define the position of the planes of the crystal, and to exhibit its symmetry. See *crystallography.*—**Axis of a curve**, a right line dividing it into two symmetrical parts, so as to bisect every chord perpendicular to it, as in a parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola.—**Axis of a cylinder**, a straight line drawn from the center of the one end to that of the other.—**Axis of affinity**, the axis of homology of figures homological by affinity.—**Axis of a gun** or **piece**, the middle line of the bore of the gun.—**Axis of a lens**, a straight line drawn through the optical center of the lens, and perpendicular to both its surfaces.—**Axis of a magnet**, the imaginary line which connects the north and south poles of the magnet.—**Axis of a sphere**, any straight line drawn through the center and terminated both ways by the surface of the sphere.—**Axis of a spherical, concave**, or **convex mirror**, a straight line which passes through the geometrical and optical centers of the mirror.—**Axis of a telescope**, a straight line passing through the centers of all the glasses in the tube.—**Axis of collineation**, in *math.*, a line which corresponds to itself in a projective transformation.—**Axis of direct elasticity**, a direction in a solid body such that a longitudinal strain in that direction produces a stress precisely opposed to the strain.—**Axis of elasticity**, a direction in a solid body with respect to which some kind of symmetry exists in the relation of strains and stresses.—**Axis of homology**, the line upon which corresponding lines of two figures in homology intersect each other.—**Axis of oscillation of a pendulum**, a right line passing through the center about which it vibrates, and perpendicular to the plane of vibration.—**Axis of perspective**, the line in which the plane of a perspective representation cuts any plane represented.—**Axis of reflection**, in the method of inversion in geometry, any line considered as perpendicular to and bisecting the distance between two inverse points.—**Axis of refraction**, a straight line drawn perpendicular to the surface of the refracting medium, through the point of incidence of the refracted ray. Some crystals have two axes of refraction.—**Axis of rotation**, the imaginary line about which all the parts of a rotating body turn.—**Axis of similitude of three circles**, a line passing through two intersections of corresponding pairs of common tangents of two pairs out of the three circles. The axis of similitude also necessarily passes through a third such point, but this fact is not essential to its definition.—**Axis of symmetry**, a line on both or all sides of which the parts of a body or magnitude are symmetrically disposed.—**Axis of the earth**, the straight line connecting its two poles, and about which it performs its diurnal rotation.—**Axis of the eye**, a straight line passing through the centers of the pupil and crystalline lens; the optic axis.—**Axis of the Ionic capital**, a line passing perpendicularly through the middle of the eye of the volute.—**Axis of the world**, the imaginary axis passing through the celestial poles.—**Axis of vision.** See *visual axis*, below.—**Basicranial axis**, a straight line drawn from a point midway between the occipital condyles, through the median plane of the skull, to the junction of the ethmoid and presphenoid, in the floor of the cerebral cavity. *Huxley.* See cut under *craniofacial.*—**Basifacial axis**, or **facial axis**, a straight line drawn from the anterior extremity of the premaxilla to the anterior extremity of the basicranial axis (which see, above): not to be confounded with *facial line*. See *craniometry* and cut under *craniofacial.*—**Celiac axis.** (*a*) A short, thick branch of the abdominal aorta, given off just below the diaphragm, and immediately dividing into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic arteries. (*b*) The sympathetic plexus which surrounds this artery.—**Cerebrospinal axis.** See *cerebrospinal.*—**Conjugate** or **minor axis**, in *geom.*, an axis, especially of a hyperbola, perpendicular to the transverse axis. The term was originally used in the plural for a pair of conjugate diameters at right angles to each other. As now used, it is an abbreviated expression for *axis conjugate to the transverse axis.*—**Facial axis.** See *basifacial axis*, above.—**Harmonic axis.** See *harmonic.*—**Instantaneous axis**, the axis about which a body is rotating at any instant: an expression applicable when motion is considered in only two dimensions or when a point of the body is fixed; in other cases it would be an inaccurate abbreviation of the following: **Instantaneous sliding axis**, that line about which a body is rotating and along which it is simultaneously sliding at any instant. Every rigid body at every instant of its motion has such an instantaneous sliding axis.—**Macrodiagonal axis, magnetic axis.** See the adjectives.—**Neural axis**, in *anat.*, the cerebrospinal axis; the axis or central trunk of the cerebrospinal system.—**Neutral axis**, in *mech.*: (*a*) Of a beam, the plane in which the tensile and compressing forces terminate, and in which the stress is therefore nothing. (*b*) Of a deflected bar, the line along which there is neither extension nor compression.—**Optic axis**, the axis of the eye (which see, above).—**Orthogonal** or **principal metastatic axes**, three axes in a body such that, if a cube be cut out having its faces normal to these axes, and if there be a linear elongation along one of them and an equal linear compression along a second, no tangential stress will result round the third axis on planes normal to the first two.—**Radical axis of two circles**, the line joining their points of intersection. This line is real even when the circles do not really intersect, the difference of its distance from the two centers being proportional to the difference of the areas of the two circles.—**Spiral axis**, in *arch.*, the axis of a twisted column spirally drawn in order to trace the circumvolutions without.—**Synclinal axis**, in *geol.* See *synclinal.*—**Tectonic axes**, in *crystal.*, the lines along which the minute crystals are arranged in the formation of a complex crystalline growth. Thus, dendritic crystallizations of gold and copper often branch at angles of 60°, their directions being parallel to the sides of an octahedral face.—**The principal axes of inertia** of a body, those lines passing through its center of mass about which its moments of inertia are a maximum and a minimum, together with the third line perpendicular to these at their intersection.—**The principal axes of stress** in a body, the directions of the three conjugate normal stresses.—**Thyroid axis**, a short, thick branch from the subclavian artery, dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, suprascapular, and transversalis colli.—**Transverse** or **major axis**, in *conic sections*, the diameter which passes through the foci. In the ellipse it is the longest diameter; in the hyperbola it is the shortest; and in the parabola it is, like all the other diameters, infinite in length.—**Visual axis**, in *physiol.*, the straight line passing through the center of the pupil and the middle of the macula lutea. It does not coincide with the optic axis. Also called *visual line*, or *axis of vision.*—**Zone axis.** See *zone.*

axis[2] (ak'sis), *n.* [L. *axis* (Pliny); perhaps of E. Ind. origin.] **1.** A kind of East Indian deer, *Cervus axis*, of which there are several varieties, perhaps species. The body is spotted with white. Also called *axis-deer*, *spotted deer*, and *hog-deer*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such deer. *Ham. Smith*, 1827.

axis-cylinder (ak'sis-sil'in-dėr), *n.* In *anat.*, the central part of a nerve-fiber; the core of white nerve-tissue in a nerve-fiber. It is the essential part of the nerve, and is the only part found at its origin and termination. In cross-section, a bundle of nerve-fibers appears like a bunch of lead pencils, the axis-cylinder corresponding to the lead. Also called *band-axis* and *axis-band*.

axis-deer (ak'sis-dēr), *n.* Same as *axis*[2], 1.

axisymmetric (ak'si-si-met'rik), *a.* Symmetrical with reference to an axis.

axle (ak'sl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *axel*, *axell*, *axile*, < ME. *axel*, *axil* (chiefly in comp. *axel-tree*, q. v.; not in AS., where only the primitive *ax*, *eax* occurs: see *ax*[2]) = Icel. *öxull*, m., = Sw. Dan. *axel*, axle; not found in this sense in the other languages, where its place is supplied by the primitive *ax*[2], but ult. = ME. *axl*, *exl*, < AS. *eaxl*, *exel* = OHG. *ahsala*, MHG. *ahsel*, G. *achsel* = Icel. *öxl*, f., = Sw. Dan. *axel* = Norw. *oksl*, *aksl*, *axel*, the shoulder, = L. *ala* (for **axla*), shoulder-joint, wing (see *ala*, *aisle*, and cf. *axilla*); with formative *-l*, < *ax*[2] (L. *axis*, etc.), axle (the shoulder-joint being the axle or axis on which the arm turns): see *ax*[2].] **1.** The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which forms the axis of the wheel and revolves with it. Properly, the axle of a carriage-, cart-, or wagon-wheel is the round arm of the axletree or axle bar which is inserted in the hub or nave, but the name is sometimes extended to the whole axletree.

2†. An axis, as of the earth.

> Whether . . .
> He [the sun] from the east his flaming road begin,
> Or she [the earth] from west her silent course advance,
> With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
> On her soft *axle*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 165.

Axle stop-key, a plate upon the end of the axle of a railroad-car, intended to prevent excessive lateral motion and to take the wear.—**Blind axle**, an axle that does not communicate power; a dead axle.—**Collinge axle**, in *coach-building*, an axle the box of which is secured upon the arm by two nuts screwed right and left.—**Compound axle**, an axle having two parts connected by a sleeve or some other locking arrangement.—**Dead axle**, one which does not impart motion; a blind axle: opposed to a *live axle* or *driving-axle*.—**Dipping the axle**, in *coach-building*, bending the end of the axle so that the wheel shall strike squarely upon the ground.—**Driving-axle**, in locomotive engines, the axle which receives the power from the steam-piston transmitted through the piston-rod and connecting-rod. The rear end of the latter is connected either with cranks formed in this axle, or more generally with crank-pins upon the driving-wheels at its ends.—**Leading axle**, in British locomotives, an axle of a wheel in front of the driving-wheels.—**Mail axle**, in *coach-building*, an axle which is secured by a plate at its back instead of a nut on the end.

> The commonest kind of oil *axle* is called the *mail*, because the peculiar mode of fastening was first used in the mail coaches. *J. W. Burgess*, Coach-Building, p. 72.

Telescopic axle, an extension-axle which permits the running-wheels of a railroad-car to be slipped in or out, thus making them adaptable to tracks of different gage.—**Trailing axle**, the rear axle of a locomotive. In English engines it is usually placed under the foot-plate.

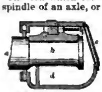
axle-adjuster (ak'sl-a-jus'tėr), *n.* A machine for straightening axles; a machine used in giving to the spindle its proper line of direction relatively to the axletree.

axle-arm (ak'sl-ärm), *n.* The spindle on the end of an axle on which the box of the wheel slips, or one of the two pivots on which the axle itself turns. See second cut under *axle-box*.

axle-bar (ak'sl-bär), *n.* The bar of an axletree.

axle-block (ak'sl-blok), *n.* The block placed upon the axle of a vehicle to form a seat for the spring when it is depressed.

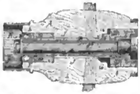
axle-box (ak'sl-boks), *n.* The box which contains the bearings for the spindle of an axle, or the journal of an axle, as of a carriage-wheel, a railroad-car wheel, etc.; the bushing or metal lining of the hub which forms the rotatory bearing of the axle of a vehicle.—**Axle-box guides**, the guides for the brasses of an axle-box.—**Radial axle-box**, in a railroad-car, a sliding axle-box, so arranged that, with its fellow, it maintains the axle in a position radial to the curve of the track, however its direction may change.



Railroad-car Axle-box.

a, axle; *b*, journal; *c*, saddle, by means of which the weight of the car rests on the journal; *d*, chamber for a lubricating substance, having its lid at *e*.

axle-clip (ak'sl-klip), *n.* A clevis or bow which unites some other part of a vehicle to the axle.—**Axle-clip tie**, the cross-bar which joins and secures the ends of the bow-clip (which see).



Miller's Rubber-cushioned Axle-box.

A, hub; *B*, axle-box; *C*, axle-arm; *D*, rubber cushions; *E*, compression-nut; *F*, cavities in compression-nut admitting points of the wrench when compressing cushions; *G*, slotted retaining-sleeve; *H*, spur on axle-box; *J*, space between axle-box and hub.

axle-collar (ak'sl-kol'är), *n.* The collar on an axle which receives the lateral pressure from the wheel or bearing.

axled (ak'sld), *a.* Furnished with an axle or with axles.

axle-gage (ak'sl-gāj), *n.* A wheelwright's instrument for giving to the spindle of an axle its proper swing and gather.

axle-guard (ak'sl-gärd), *n.* Those parts of a railroad-car in which the axle-box plays vertically under the yield and reaction of the car-springs.—**Axle-guard stays**, the iron rods or straps which are bolted to the frame and to all the ends of the axle-guards, to strengthen them.

axle-hook (ak'sl-hůk), *n.* A hook in front of the axle of a carriage, to which is attached the stay-chain connecting the axle and the double-tree.

axle-nut (ak'sl-nut), *n.* A screw-nut fitted to the end of the arm of an axle to keep the wheel in place.

axle-packing (ak'sl-pak'ing), *n.* The guard or material placed about an axle to exclude dust.

axle-pin (ak'sl-pin), *n.* Same as *linch-pin*.

axle-saddle (ak'sl-sad'l), *n.* A saddle-shaped clip, used in securing a spring to an axle.

axle-seat (ak'sl-sēt), *n.* The hole in a railroad-car wheel which receives the arm of the axle.

axle-skein (ak'sl-skān), *n.* A band, strip, or thimble of metal placed on a wooden axle-arm to prevent the wood from wearing rapidly.

axle-sleeve (ak'sl-slēv), *n.* A sleeve placed round a railroad-car axle in order to hold up the ends should the axle be broken.

axle-tooth (ak'sl-töth), *n.* [E. dial., also *assle-*, *azzle-*, *assal-tooth*, early mod. E. *axel-*, *axill-tooth*, < late ME. *axyltothe* (= Dan. *axel-tand*); < **axel* (Shetland *yackle*) (< Icel. *jaxl* = Norw. *jaksle*, *jakle* = Sw. dial. *jäkkel*, *jäksl* = Dan. *axel*), a jaw-tooth, grinder, + *tooth*.] A grinder; a molar. [Prov. Eng.]

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axletree (ak'al-trē), *n.* [< ME. *axel-tree, axil-tre*, etc. (= Icel. *öxul-tré*), < *axel* + *tree*. Cf. *axe-tree*.] 1. A bar or beam fixed crosswise under the body of a carriage, having rounded axles at the ends for a pair of wheels to revolve on.

> Be ben turnethe alle the firmament, right as dothe a wheel, that turneth be his *axille tree*.
> *Mandeville* (ed. Halliwell), p. 182.

2†. An axis.

axle-yoke (ak'sl-yōk), *n.* A plate beneath an axle-through which the ends of the saddle-peg pass. It serves as a washer-plate for the nuts upon the ends of the saddle-clip.

axman, axeman (aks'man), *n.*; pl. *axmen, axemen* (-men). 1. One who wields an ax; one employed in chopping; a woodman.

> *Axemen* were put to work getting out timber for bridges, and cutting fuel for the locomotives when the road was completed.
> *U. S. Grant*, in The Century, XXXI. 136.

2. Formerly, a soldier whose weapon was an ax.

We hear nothing of any pensioned corps, before the establishing of any of the *axemen* taking to flight.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 326.

ax-master (aks'mās'tėr), *n.* A name given in Honduras to a tree with very hard wood. Its genus is not known.

Axminster carpet. See *carpet*.

axoid (ak'soid), *a.* [< *axial* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the axis: used in anatomical terms, chiefly in composition: as, the *occipito-axoid* ligament. See *axial*, 3.

Axolotes (ak-sō-lō'tēz), *n.* A Latinized form of *axolotl*, used as a generic name. See *Siredon*.

axolotl (ak'sō-lot), *n.* [Mex.] A urodele or tailed amphibian found in Mexico, which is supposed not to undergo metamorphosis, but

Axolotl (*Amblystoma*).

to retain its gills throughout life, breeding in the larval state. From this circumstance the animal was made the type of a distinct genus, Siredon, and was placed with *Proteus*, *Siren*, etc., in the family *Proteidæ*, under the name of *Meantes*. Numerous other species has been named *Siredon lichenoides*. Later observations, however, have shown that the axolotl, or siredon, is simply a prolonged, sometimes permanent, stage like that which all the species of salamandrine of the family *Amblystomidæ* pass through, and that the animal is referable to the genus *Amblystoma*. Axolotls are common in lakes and the canals of Mexico, the various species of *Amblystoma* known in the United States as *mud puppies*, *water-dogs*, etc. They have the appearance of gigantic tadpoles about to turn into frogs, being from 6 to 8 inches long, with a broad compressed tail, 4 legs, gill-tufts on each side of the neck, and obtuse flattened head. They are marketable in Mexico, where they are said to be deemed a luxury as an article of food.

axometer (ak-som'e-tėr), *n.* [L. *axis* (Gr. *ἄξων*), + *metrum* (Gr. *μέτρον*), measure.] An instrument used in adjusting the height of the bridge of a pair of spectacles, to bring the centers of the lenses in line horizontally with the centers of the pupils of the eyes.

axon (ak'son), *n.*; pl. *axones* (-sēz). [Gr. *ἄξων*, axis: see *axis*1, *axle*2.] In *anat.*, the body-axis; the mesal, longitudinal, skeletal axis of the body, represented in *Branchiostoma* and embryos by a membranogelatinous notochord, and in most adult vertebrates by fibro-cartilaginous or osseous centra of the vertebræ and the base of the skull. *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., Aug. 2, 1884, p. 113. Also called *axis*.

Axonia (ak-sō'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἄξων*, axis.] Organic forms, animal or vegetable, having definite axes: the opposite of *Anaxonia*.

> The *Axonia* are divided into *Homaxonia*, having all axes equal, as spherical and polyhedral forms, and *Protaxonia*, having one main axis about which other axes are arranged. The latter are again subdivided into *Monaxonia* and *Stauraxonia*. See these words.

axonometry (ak-sō-nom'e-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ἄξων*, axis, + *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of making a perspective representation of figures when the coordinates of points in them are given. Also written *axinometry*.

axospermous (ak-sō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< L. *axis*, axis, + Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, an epithet descriptive of compound fruits which have an axile placentation, the attachment of the seeds being toward the axis.

axotomous (ak-sot'ō-mus), *a.* [< L. *axis* (Gr. *ἄξων*), axis, + Gr. *τομός*, < *τέμνειν*, *τανειν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, cleavable in a direction perpendicular to the axis.

axseed†, *n.* [< *ax*1 + *seed*.] Same as *axstich*.

ax-shaped (aks'shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, shaped like an ax or a hatchet; dolabriform.

ax-stone (aks'stōn), *n.* A mineral found chiefly in New Zealand and the South Sea islands, and used by the natives for axes and other cutting instruments, whence the name. Also called *nephrite* and *jade*.

axtree (aks'trē), *n.* [Sc., also *aixtree, extree*, < ME. *extre, extre, axtreo*, < AS. **eaxtreow*, < *eax*, E. *ax*2, + *treów*, E. *tree*, beam. Cf. *axletree*.] An axletree. [Obsolete, except in Scotland.]

> A large pyn is maner of an *extre*.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, p. 8.

> Thunder and earthquakes raging, and the rocks
> Tumbling from thowrt like *axtrees* of the mighty blocks
> Rowl'd from huge mountains, such a noise they make.
> As though in sunder here the huge *axtree* brake.
> *Drayton*, Poems (ed. Halliwell), p. 219.

axunge (ak'sunj), *n.* [< F. *axunge*, now *azonge*, < L. *axungia*, grease, < *axungen*, -*ginis*, < *axis*, axle, + *ungere*, grease: see *unguent*.] The internal fat of the body, especially of pigs and geese; fat; lard.

axungious (ak-sun'ji-us), *a.* [< *axunge* + *-ious*.] Lard-like; fat; greasy. *Sir T. Browne.*

ayaitch, ayaurh, *n.* Same as *aytch*.

aye1, **ay**1 (ā), *adv.* [< ME. *ay, eye, ai, ei* (in Ormulum *aggi*), prop. a northern form (< Icel. *ei*, *ey*), the native form being ME. *ev, o*, earlier *a*, < AS. *á*, ever, always, = OS. *ēo* = OFries. *â, ê-* (in comp.), = OHG. *io, eo, ëo, ie, je, ê, je* in Icel. *ei, ey* (as above) = Goth. *aiw* = L. *ævum*, *longe aiw*, poet. for diu. = Gr. *αἰών*, *αἰεί*, *ἀεί*, *ἀϊ, ἀϊδ, ἀϊε, αἰε, ἀιε, ἠϊ*, orig. *αἰϝι*, ever, always. prop. acc. (in Gr. locative) of a noun, AS. *ā, ēw* (orig. **āw*), existence, life, eternity, = Icel. *ævi*, *æfi*, = OFries. *â, ê, êwe, ewa*, law. = OHG. *êwa*, MHG. *êwe, ê*, eternity, law, marriage, = G. *ehe*, marriage, = Goth. *aiws*, an age, a long period, eternity, = L. *ævum*, OL. *aevom* (whence ult. E. *age, eternal*, q. v.); cf. Gr. *αἰών*, **αἰϝών* (with nonorig. formative *ν*), an age, a long period; orig. appar. a going, course, with formative *-να*, < √ *ϝι*, Skt. *i*, Gr. *ἰ-ναι* = L. *i-re*, go: see *iter* and *go*. This adv. was much used as a generalizing prefix (cognate with the related suffix *-ever* in *whoever, whatever*, etc.), and, fused with *ge-*, exists unrecognized in *each, either*. With the negative, *ay* = *never*, and with which are related to each other as the simple *ay* and (obs.) *o*. The spelling *ay*, like *nay*, is historically and analogically correct. [Archaic.] 1. Ever; always; for ever; continually; for an indefinite time. [Now only poetical and North. E. dial.]

> Care for the Conscience, & kepe it *ai* clene.
> *The A B C of Aristotle* (E. E. T. S., extra ser., VIII. l. 65).

> Let this pernicious hour
> Stand *aye* accursed in the calendar!
> Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

2†. Ever: indefinitely, after *if*.

> Behold the man! and tell me, Britonart,
> *If ay* more goodly creature thou didst see?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 32.

For ay, for ever: sometimes strengthened by combination *—for ever and ay*.

> The soul, through made in time, survives *for ay*;
> And though it hath beginning, sees no end.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxix.

ay2 (ā), *interj.* [Also *aye, eigh* (and, in this use, *eh*), < ME. *ey, ei*; a mere interj., of no definite history, of which it may be regarded, formally, as a variant of ME. *o, O*, etc., *ah, oh*, etc. In the poetical *ay me*, prob. in imitation of OF. *aymi*, Sp. *ay de mi*, It. *ahime*; cf. F. *ahi, ai*, Sp. *ay*, It. *ahi, ai, ahimè*, etc., *oh, and woe!* Ah! Oh! oh! an exclamation expressing surprise, interest, regret, etc., according to the manner of utterance. [North. E. dial.] **Ay me! ah me!** an expression of regret or sorrow. [Poetical.]

> *Ay me!* that thankes so much should strife procure!
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 353.

ay3, *adv.* or *interj.* See *aye*3.

ay4, *n.* See *aye*1.

ay5, *n.* See *eye*1.

ay6 (ā), *n.* A sparkling wine taking its name from the town of Ay in the department of Marne, France. See *champagne*.

aye1, **ay**1 (ā), *adv.* [< ME. *ey, ei, ey, ei*, etc., < AS. *ég, ēg, ēg*, etc.; (2) of other origin: see under *ai*.] A common English digraph (pron. *ā*), formerly interchangeable in most instances with *ai*, but now the regular form when final, occurring medially only in certain positions. *Historically* it represents (1) in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, *a* (*e*) or *e* with an absorbed guttural, as in *clay, dawl, lay*1, *tawl, tawl, stay*1, etc.; (2) in words of Scandinavian, Romanic, or other origin, various diphthongs, *ai, ei*, etc., as in *ayl, nay, ray*1, *ray*2, *stay*2, etc. In recent words it is the ordinary representative of the sound *ā* when final. See further under *ai*.

ayah (ä'y̆ä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind., etc., *dya, aya*, < Pg. *aia* (= Sp. *aya* as *ama*), nurse, governess, fem. of *aio* (= Sp. *ayo* as It. *ajo*), tutor; of uncertain origin.] In the East Indies, a native waiting-woman or lady's-maid; a nurse.

ayapana (ä-ya-pä'na), *n.* [Brax.] The native name of *Eupatorium triplinerve*, a Brazilian plant, natural order *Compositæ*, at one time believed to be a specific. It is still considered to have some valuable medicinal properties.

ayaya, *n.* See *siaia*.

aye1 (ā), *adv.* See *ay*1.

aye2 (ā), *interj.* See *ay*2.

aye3, **ay**3 (ā or ī), *adv.* or *interj.* [Formerly also *ai, ey*, but at its first appearance, in Elizabethan period, invariably printed *I* (often associated in puns with the pronoun *I*). Earlier history unknown; possibly orig. a dial. form of *ay, ever*, always, now down to a mere particle of assent. Hardly, as commonly supposed, a corruption of *yea*. The spelling *aye* is preferred, as making a distinction like that in *eye* from words in *-ay, -ey* with the reg. pron. *ā*, as in *bay, bey, gray, grey*, etc. I. Yes; yea: a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question; opposed to *no*. It is common in dialectal and nautical language, and is the regular word used in voting [*aye] in Congress, the House of Commons, and other legislative bodies. In Congress the official terms, as in the Constitution, are usually *yea* and *nay*; but the more concrete *aye* and *no* are preferred in making response.

> 2. Yes; yea; even so; truly: indicating assent to what has been said, and introducing a further or stronger statement.

> What ! am I not your king?
> If *ay*, then am I able to be obey'd
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 2.

> The champions, *ay*, and triumphers too, of classical learning.
> *Story*, Speech, Washington, Aug. 31, 1826.

3. Indeed: suggesting slight surprise, interrogation, anger, or reproach, or simple attention, according to the mode of pronunciation.

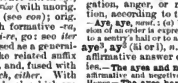
> **Aye, aye,** *sarah.* (a) The phrase by which comprehension of an order is expressed on board ship. (b) An answer to a sentry's hail or to a call.

aye3, **ay**3 (ā or ī), *n.* [*aye, ay, or interj.*] An affirmative answer or vote in deliberative bodies.—**The ayes and noes,** the yeas and nays. (a) The affirmative and negative votes. (b) Those who so vote. Hence—**The ayes have it,** in deliberative bodies, the phrase employed by the presiding officer in declaring that the affirmative vote is in majority.

> Another was the late Speaker Trevor, who had, from the chair, put the question, whether he was or was not a rogue, and had been forced to pronounce that the *Ay's* had it.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

aye4†, *n.* See *eye*1.

aye-aye (ī'ī), *n.* [< F. *aye-aye*, < Malagasy *aiay*, also dial. *ahay, hahay*, prob. of imitative origin (cf. *ai* and *ai-ai*).] Redupl. in character-istic of imitative names, particularly in native languages.] A name of a remarkable lemurine



Aye-aye (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*).

quadruped of Madagascar, of the suborder *Prosimiæ*, family *Daubentoniidæ* (or *Chiromyidæ*), the *Daubentonia* (or *Chiromys*) *madagascariensis*, which combines a rodent-like dentition with the general characters of the lemurs. It was originally referred to the *Rodentia*, and was described as a species of *Sciurus*, or squirrel. It is a small squirrel-like animal (so far as its long bushy tail, general configuration, and arboreal habits may warrant the comparison), with large eyes and opening for ears, gnaw cives looking forward, a very peculiar phalangeous, and an attenuated middle finger, which seems as if withered. The thumb is not opposable, in which respect it is unlike the lemur-digit of the hind foot. The animal is nocturnal, arboreal, and peculiar to Madagascar. Its economy is still imperfectly known. The meaningless name *aye-aye* was in 1782 or 1783 made a barbarous generic name by Gmelin, The genus is usually called by the name *Chiromys*, given by Cuvier in 1800, but this is preoccupied by *Dasymanis*, applied by Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire in 1796. See *Daubentonia*.

ayeing, *adv.* and *prep.* An old form of *again*.

ayelf, *n.* See *aylp*.

ayelp (a-yelp'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* [< *a*8 + *yelp*.] On the yelp; yelping. *Browning.*

ayent, *adv.* and *prep.* An old form of *again*.

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ayenbite†, *n.* [ME., < *ayen,* again, + *bite* (a translation of *L. remorsus,* remorse): see *again* and *bite.*] Remorse. [The "Ayenbite of Inwyt" (Remorse of Conscience) is the title of a well-known old English religious work adapted from the French.]

ayenes (ā-ye-nē'), *prep.* [E. Ind.] Angili-wood (which see).

ayens†, **ayenst†,** *prep.* Obsolete forms of *against.*

ayenward, *adv.* An obsolete form of *again-ward.*

ayenyefter, *n.* [ME., < *ayen,* again, back, + *yefte, gift*: see *again* and *gift.*] A recompense. *Ayenbite of Inwyt.*

ay-green, **aye-green** (ā'grēn), *n.* [< *ay*1 + *green.* Cf. *evergreen* and *sempervivum.*] The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

ayglet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *aglet.*

aylet, ayel, *n.* [< ME. *aiel, ayel,* < AF. *ayle, Of. aiel, aiol,* F. *aïeul* = Pr. *avol* = Sp. *abuelo* = It. *avolo,* < LL. **aviolus,* dim. of *avius,* for L. *avus,* grandfather.] A grandfather. See *beagle.*

I am thin *ayel,* ready at thy wille.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1619.

aylet (ā'let), *n.* [Cf. *allette.*] In *her.,* a bird represented as sable, beaked and legged gules. Also known as the *sea-swallow* and as the *Cornish chough.*

aymant, aymonst, *n.* [< OF. *aymant, aimant* = Sp. *imán, aiman, adiman,* < ML. **adimas* (*adimant-*), var. of L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), adamant, diamond: see *adamant, diamond.*] Adamant; a diamond.

aymet, *interj.* See *aym* or *me*1 under *ay*2.

Aymets and hearty heigh-hoes
Are sallads fit for soldiers.
Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 2.

aymers†, *n. pl.* Obsolete form of *embers.*

aymont, *n.* See *agmont.*

aynl-wood (ī'nīl-wud), *n.* The timber of the *Terminalia tomentosa,* a combretaceous tree of southern India.

ayont (ay-ont'), *prep.* [Sc., = E. *beyond,* with prefix *a-* instead of *be-*: see *beyond.*] Beyond.

Some wee short hour *ayont* the twal.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter. [Dunbar Hornbook.

ayr (ār), *n.* [Sc., also *air,* < Icel. *eyrr,* mod. *eyri,* the gravelly bank of a river, a small tongue of land running into the sea (= Sw. *ör* = Dan. *ør,* sand, gravel), + place-name, *á,* river: see *Ingram, Helsingör,* Icel. as if **Helsingja-eyrr*;) *aurr,* clay, mud, = Norw. *aur* = AS. *ēdr,* earth, ground, used also as the name of the runic character for *ed.*] An open sea-beach; a sand-bank. Also spelled *air.* [Scotch.]

ayrant (ar'ant), *n.* [Also *eyrant,* a ppr. form, < ME. **ayren, eire, ayre, eyre,* see *ayr* and *iren*.] In *her.,* seated on its nest or nery: said of a bird of prey when thus represented as a bearing.

Ayr stone. See *stone.*

ayuntamiento (ä-yön'tä-mi-en'tō), *n.* [Sp., < OSp. *ajuntar,* < ML. **adjunctare,* < *ad,* to, + **junctare* (Sp. *juntar,* join), < L. *jungere,* pp. *junctus,* join: see *join.* Cf. *junta.*] In Spain and Spanish America, a corporation or body of magistrates in a city or town; a town council, usually composed of alcaldes, regidors, and other municipal officers.

ay-word (ā'wērd), *n.* [A form, appar. an error, appearing in some editions of Shakspere, specifically in "Twelfth Night," ii. 3, where others give *sayword,* q. v.] A byword.

az. In *her.,* an abbreviation of *azure.*

azalé (a-zā'lē), *n.* [Appar. < *azalea.* Cf. *azalein.*] A coloring matter obtained by extracting "madder-flowers" with wood-naphtha at a boiling temperature. It is no longer made.

Azalea (a-zā'lē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἀζαλέος, dry (in allusion to the dry habitat of the plant), < ἄζειν, dry up, parch.] A genus of ericaceous plants, now referred to *Rhododendron.*—2. [*l. c.*] A plant or flower belonging to this genus. See *Rhododendron.*—3. [*l. c.*] A name of a species of plants of the genus *Loiseleuria,* the Alpine azalea, *L. procumbens.*

azalein (a-zā'lē-in), *n.* [< *azalea* + *-in*2.] Same as *rosanilin.*

azan (a-zän'), *n.* [Ar.] In Mohammedan countries, the call to public prayers, proclaimed by the crier from the minaret of the mosque.

When their crier, a small wizen-faced man, began the *Azan,* we received it with a shout of derision, and some, hastily snatching up their weapons, offered him an opportunity of martyrdom. *R. F. Burton,* El Medinah, p. 133.

azarin (az'a-rin), *n.* A coal-tar color of the azo group used in dyeing. It is applied only to cotton, and is fairly fast to light. It is a compound of naphthol-azo-dichlor-phenol and ammonium bisulphite. It dyes a brilliant red inclining to crimson.

azarole (az'a-rōl), *n.* [Also *azerole*; < F. *azarole, azerole* = It. *azzeruolo* = Sp. *acerolo, azarolo* = Pg. *azarola* (NL. *azarolus*), < Ar. *az-zu'rūr,* < *al,* the, + *zu'rur,* azarole.] The Neapolitan medlar, a species of thorn, *Crataegus Azarolus,* which bears a rather large, pleasant fruit.

azedarach (a-zed'a-rak), *n.* [< F. *azédarac* = Sp. *acedaraque,* prob. through Ar., < Pers. *āzād dirakht,* lit. free (noble) tree: *āzād,* free; *dirakht,* tree.] 1. An ornamental East Indian tree, *Melia Azedarach,* cultivated in southern Europe and America, and also known as *bead-tree, pride of India,* etc. See *Melia.*—2. A drug, consisting of the bark of the root of the azedarach. It is an emetic and a cathartic, and a mode of fever-fuge.

azian (az'ian), *n.* [Russ. *azyanú.*] A full long outside garment, without plaits, made of a coarse stuff, worn in Astrakhan, a sheep-skin coat covered with cloth. [Rhadian.]

azimuth (az'i-muth), *n.* [< ME. *azymuth, azimut,* < OF. *azimut* = Sp. *azimut* = Pg. *azimuth* = It. *azimutto,* < Ar. *as-sumūt,* < *al,* the, + *sumūt,* pl. of *samt,* way or path, point or quarter of the horizon. From the same word is derived *zenith,* q. v.] In *astron.,* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial object. The azimuth and altitude of a star give its exact position in the sky.

— **Altitude and azimuth circle.** See *circle.*

— **Azimuth compass,** a compass placed in some convenient part of a ship on the midship line, and provided with vanes, screws, and other apparatus for observing the bearings of heavenly and terrestrial objects.

— **Azimuth dial,** a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. The shadow marks the sun's azimuth. The hour-circles, declination-circles, prime circles intersecting one another in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles.

— **Magnetic azimuth,** an arc of the horizon intercepted between the azimuth or vertical circle passing through the center of any heavenly body and the magnetic meridian. This is found by observing the object with an azimuth compass.

azimuthal (az'i-mu-thal), *a.* [< *azimuth* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the azimuth; used in taking azimuths.

azimuthally (az'i-muth-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of an azimuth; in the direction of the azimuth.

Turning *azimuthally* in either direction.
Nature, XXX. 525.

azo-. A curt form of *azote* in compounds.—**Azo-compound,** a compound intermediate between a nitro- and an amido-compound, made from the former by partial reduction, or from the latter by partial oxidation: as, *azobenzene,* $C_6H_5-N=N-C_6H_5$.—**Azo-dyes,** a well-defined group of the coal-tar colors, all containing the diatomic group $-N=N-$, bound on either side to a benzene radical. They may be prepared by reduction of the nitro-compounds in alkaline solutions or by acting on diazo-compounds with phenols or amines of the aromatic series. Most of the azo-compounds are for the most part brightly colored bodies; but they are not coloring matters, since they do not possess the property of combining with either acids or bases. The azo-dyes are the amido- or hydroxyl-derivatives of the azo-compounds, and are distinguished as amidoazo- and oxyazo-dyes. In dyeing, the amidoazo-dyes are generally used as salts or in the form of their sulphonic acids, while the oxyazo-dyes nearly always contain sulpho groups.

azobenzene (az-o-ben'zēn), *n.* [*azo*(*ic*) + *benzene.*] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2N_2$, obtained by the action of reducing agents upon nitrobenzene. Also called *azobenzol* and *azobenzide.*

azobenzol (az-o-ben'zōl), *n.* [*azo*(*ic*) + *benzol.*] Same as *azobenzene.*

azo-blue (az'ō-blö), *n.* A coal-tar color used for dyeing cotton, and fast to soap and acids. It is a dark blue crystalline powder, and is made by the action of tetrazo-ditolyl chlorid on beta-naphthol-sulphonate of potash.

azodiphenyl (az'ō-di-fen'il), *n.* Same as *Coupier's blue* (which see, under *blue*).

azo-erythrin (az'ō-e-rith'rin), *n.* [*azo*(*ic*) + *erythrin.*] A coloring principle obtained from the archil of commerce.

azogue (Sp. pron. a-thō'gā), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *azouque,* quicksilver, < Ar. *azouqoq,* < Ar. *az-zuuq,* < *al,* the, + *zāuq,* ? Pers. *Absīch,* quicksilver. Cf. *assoque.*] Quicksilver.

All the different kinds of silver are called [in Mexico] *azogues,* or quicksilvers. *Sir. Ansr.* (N. S.), LVI. 399.

azoic (a-zō'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἄζωος, lifeless, < ἀ- priv. + ζωή, life, < ζάειν, ζῆν, live.] Destitute of organic life: in *geol.,* applied to rocks which are destitute of any fossil remains or other evidence of the existence of life at the period of their deposition. The "azoic system" or series of Foster and Whitney includes the crystalline rocks, together with the associated unstratified or massive ones, which underlie unconformably all the fossiliferous shown to be older than, the Potsdam sandstone, or the lowest group of rocks which has up to the present time been proved to contain traces of a former organic life.

The dredge has not yet found any successive station, but with very poor result; and Dr. Carpenter was driven to the conclusion that the bottom of the Mediterranean at depths beyond a few hundred fathoms is nearly azoic.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 192.

The enormously thick metamorphic slaty and other rocks, which constitute the Laurentian and Cambrian formations, may be to a great extent the metamorphosed products of Archæan sedimental life. *Dusley,* Anat. Invert., p. 82.

azolitmin (az-ō-lit'min), *n.* [*azo*(*ic*) + *litmus* + *-in*2.] A deep blood-red coloring matter obtained from litmus.

azonic (a-zon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ἄζωνος, confined to no zone or region, < ἀ- priv. + ζώνη, a zone.] Not confined to any particular zone or region: not local. *Emerson.*

azoösperm (a-zō-ō-spėrm' or -sper'm), *n.* [< Gr. ἄζωος, lifeless (see *azoic*), + σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-in*2.] Same as *azoöspermia.*

azoöspermia (a-zō-ō-spėr'mi-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *azoöspermatism.*] In *pathol.,* loss or diminution of vitality of the spermatozoa, or their absence from the semen.

azor (ā'zor), *n.* A kind of bewer cloth, made in Syria, Austria.

Azorian (ā-zō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. *Azores,* Pg. *Açores,* so named from the abundance of hawks or falcons, < Sp. *azor,* < Pg. *açor,* a hawk: see *Astur* and *austringer.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Azores, or to their inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Azores, a group of islands situated in the Atlantic ocean about 800 miles west of Portugal, to which country they belong.

azorite (az'ō-rīt), *n.* A mineral crystallizing in tetragonal crystals, found in a granitic rock in the Azores. Its chemical nature is doubtful; it may be identical with *zircon.*

azotate (az'ō-tāt), *n.* [< *azot-ic* + *-ate*1.] A compound formed by the union of nitric or azotic acid with a base; nitrate.

azote (az'ōt), *n.* [= F. *azote,* < NL. *azotum,* < Gr. ἀ- priv. + **ζωτός,* assumed verbal adj. of ζάειν, var. of ζάειν, ζῆν, live.] A name formerly given to nitrogen, because it is unfit for respiration.

Lavoisier suggested the propriety of giving to this foul kind of air [air robbed of its oxygen] the name of *Azote,* . . . a name which still retains its place, but which has been superseded elsewhere by the term *Nitrogen.*
Roscoe, Chemistry, p. 79.

azoted (az'ōt-ed), *a.* [< *azote* + *-ed*2.] Nitrogenized.

As animals are fed on animal diet or on azoted substances. *Med. Dict.,* 6th ed., p. 1021.

azoth† (az'oth), *n.* [Also *azot* and *azook*; a corruption of the Ar. original of *azoque,* q. v.] 1. In *alchemy,* mercury, as the assumed first principle of all metals.—2. The universal specific or panacea of Paracelsus.

azotic (a-sot'ik), *a.* [< *azote* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life.—**Azotic acid.** Same as *nitric acid.* See *nitric.*—**Azotic gas,** nitrogen, or nitrogen gas.

azotide (az'ō-tīd or -tid), *n.* [< *azote* + *-ide*2.] An azoted body. See *azotized.*

azotin (az'ō-tin), *n.* [< *azote* + *-in*2.] An explosive compound consisting of 15.23 parts of carbon, 11.43 of sulphur, 69.05 of saltpeter, and 4.29 of nitrogen.

azotise, azotised. See *azotize, azotized.*

azotite (az'ō-tīt), *n.* [< *azote* + *-ite*2.] A salt formed by a combination of nitrous acid with a base; a nitrite: contrasted with *nitrate.*

azotize (az'ō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *azotized,* ppr. *azotizing.* [< *azote* + *-ize.*] To nitrogenize. Also spelled *azotise.*

azotized (az'ō-tīzd), *p. a.* Imbued with azote or nitrogen. Also spelled *azotised.*

It has been maintained, on the basis of carefully conducted experiments, . . . that the amount of work done by an animal may be greater than can be accounted for by the ultimate metamorphosis of the *azotized* constituents of its food.
W. B. Carpenter, in Corr. and Conserv. of Forces, p. 431.

Organic compounds which contain nitrogen are frequently termed *azotized* substances.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 339.

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azotometer (az-ō-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *azote* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] Same as *nitrometer*.

An *azotometer* containing a concentrated solution of potassium hydroxide where the nitrogen was measured.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 57.

azotous (a-zō'tus), *a.* [< *azote* + *-ous*.] Nitrous: as, *azotous* (or nitrous) acid.

asoturia (az-ō-tū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < *azote* + L. *ur-ina*, urine: see *urea*.] In *pathol.*, a condition in which there is an excess of urea excreted.

Azrael, Azrail (az'rā-el, -il), *n.* [Heb. *Azrā'el*, lit. help of God.] In *Mohammedanism*, the angel of death, whose function it is to separate men's souls from their bodies.

The second trumpet blast will be that of "Extermination," at the sound of which the lives of all creatures . . . will in an instant be extinguished, the last to die being *Azrael*, the angel of death. *Religions of the World*, p. 264.

Aztec (az'tek), *n.* and *a.* [< *Aztecs*, the native name. Cf. *Aztlan*, the legendary but unknown region from which the Aztecs came; said to be < *aztatl*, heron, + *tlan* or *titlan*, place.] **I.** *n.* A member of one of the leading aboriginal tribes of Mexico, which was dominant on the central table-land at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortes in 1519.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs.

Aztecan (az'tek-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Aztecs; Aztec.

Specimens of *Aztecan* aboriginal workmanship.
Science, VIII. 403.

azulejo (Sp. pron. ä-thū-lā'hō), *n.* [Sp., < *azul*, blue: see *azure*.] An earthenware tile of Spanish manufacture, painted and enamelled in rich colors, especially one having a metallic luster. (This use of the word, which is general among English collectors and writers on decorative art, is founded on the assumption that the word in the original Spanish means a tile of any kind.)

azulene (az'ū-lēn), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *azul*, blue, azure, + *-ene*.] A vegetable principle which imparts a blue color to many of the volatile oils. It is a volatile liquid, with an intensely blue vapor. The formula $C_{15}H_{18}$ has been given to it. Also called *cerulein*.

azulin (az'ū-lin), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *azul*, blue, azure, + *-in*².] A coal-tar color formerly used in dyeing. It was prepared by heating coralline and aniline together, and produced blue colors.

azulmin (az-ul'min), *n.* [< *azul*(e) + *ulm*(ic) + *-in*².] A name given to the brown ulmic nitrogenous substance which is formed by the spontaneous decomposition of hydrocyanic acid.

azumbre (Sp. pron. ä-thōm'brā), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish liquid measure, equal to about half a gallon.

azure (azh'ūr or a'zhūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *azure*, *asure*, *asur*, < OF. *azur*, *asur*, *P. azur* m. Pr. *azur* m. OSp. *azur*, Sp. Pg. *azul* m. It. *azzurro*, *azzuolo*, < Ml. *azura*, *azurum*, etc., also *lazur*, *lazurius*, *lazulus*, an azure-colored stone, lapis lazuli, also azure, Mōr. *lażward*, *lażuard*, *lażuerd*, < Pers. *lażward*, lapis lazuli, azure: said to be named from the mines of *Lejward*. The initial *l* is supposed to have been lost in the Romanic forms through confusion with the definite article, F. *le*, *l'*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Lapis lazuli.

But subtiles this marble hath doon make
Of gemmes set in gold and in asure,
Broches and ringes, for Grisildis sake.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1254.

2. The fine blue color of the sky: as, "her eyes a bashful *azure*," *Tennyson*, The Brook.

If . . . the air were absolutely pure and devoid of matter foreign to it, the *azure* of the sky would no longer be seen and the heaven would appear black.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 82.

A little speck of *azure* has widened in the western heaven.
Hawthorne, Twice Told Tales, I.

3. A name formerly applied to several sky-colored or blue pigments, but now used for cobalt blue (which see, under *blue*). It has been applied to—(*a*) that made from lapis lazuli, called genuine ultramarine; (*b*) that made by fusing glass with oxid of cobalt, and reducing this to a powder: in grains the size of sand, this is called smalt; (*c*) an artificially prepared carbonate of copper.

4. The sky, or blue vault of heaven.

Not like those steps
On heaven's *azure*. *Milton*, P. L., I. 287.

5. In *her.*, the tincture blue, which in uncolored drawings or engravings is represented by horizontal and horizontal lines. Often abbreviated to *az.*

Azure: heraldic tincture.

II. *a.* Resembling the clear blue color of the sky; sky-blue.

—**Azure blue.** See *blue*.—**Azure copper ore.** See *azurite*, 1.

azure (azh'ūr or a'zhūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *azured*, ppr. *azuring*. [< *azure*, *a.*] To color blue.

Who *azur'd* the firmament? *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 304.

Twixt the green sea and the *azur'd* vault.
Shakspere, Tempest, v. 1.

azure-stone (azh'ūr-stōn), *n.* Same as *azurite*, 1.

azurine (azh'ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< Ml. *azurinus*, < *azura*, azure: see *azure*.] **I.** *a.* Azure. *Hakluyt.*

II. *n.* **1.** An English book-name of a fish which is a variety of the rudd; the blue roach. —**2.** A bird of the genus *Malurus* (which see). —**3.** A bluish-black shade produced in printing with aniline black, formed by treating the fabric with ammonia after the black is completely developed.

azurite (azh'ū-rīt), *n.* [< *azure* + *-ite*².] **1.** A blue mineral, a hydrous carbonate of copper. It has been used as a pigment, under the name of mountain blue. Azurite occurs chiefly crystallized at Chessy, near Lyons, France, whence it has been called *chessylite* and *Chessy copper*; it is also obtained in fine crystals at several mines in Arizona and Utah. Also called *azure copper ore*, *azure stone*, *blue copper ore*, and *blue malachite*.

2. Same as *lazulite*.

azurn (azh'ėrn or a'zhėrn), *a.* [< *azure* + *-en*².] *Cf. golden*.] Of a blue color.

The *azurn* sheen of turtle blue.
Milton, Comus, l. 893.

asury (azh'ū-ri or a'zhū-ri), *n.* [< *azure* + *-y*³.] Of an azure or bluish color; blue.

Azygobranchia (az'i-gō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἄζυγος, not joined (see *azygous*), + βράγχια, gills.] A division of streptoneurous gastropods, by which the *Scutibranchia*, the *Cteno-branchia*, and the *Heteropoda* are collectively contrasted with the *Dipobranchia*. See extract.

All the remaining Gasteropoda contrast with the Zygobranchia in the fact that the torsion of the body has caused the simultaneous or alternate loss of one of the true gills, and for this reason Dr. Lankester has arranged them under one ordinal head, *Azygobranchia*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 322.

azygobranchiate (az'i-gō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Azygobranchia* + *-ate*¹.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Azygobranchia*.

azygomatous (az'i-gom'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*[18]) + *zygomatic*.] Having no zygomata; destitute of zygomatic arches, as the skull of a shrew. *Coues*.

azygos (az'i-gos), *n.* [< Gr. ἄζυγος, unpaired: see *azygous*.] An azygous part, as a muscle, vein, etc.—**Azygos pharyngis**, a small muscle arising from the pharyngeal spine of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and lying along the middle line of the back of the pharynx and inserted into the raphe.—**Azygos uvulæ**, the fleshy substance of the uvula, supposed to be a single symmetrical muscle, but really composed of paired halves.

azygospore (a-zī'gō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. ἀ- priv. (*a-*[18]) + *zygospore*.] A spore exactly resembling a zygospore, but produced parthenogenetically by an isolated reproductive organ in some members of the order *Zygomycetes* of the lower fungi.

azygous (az'i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄζυγος, unpaired, < *a-* priv. + *ζυγόν* as E. *yoke*.] Having no fellow; not being one of a pair; single: in *anat.* applied to several parts, as muscles, veins, bones, etc., that are apparently single, or have no symmetrical fellow.—**Azygous artery**, an artery of the knee-joint, usually coming from the popliteal, but sometimes from one of the anterior tibial or articular arteries.—**Azygous veins**, three veins of the trunk, one on the right and two on the left. The *right* or *large azygous vein* arises in small branches from the upper lumbar vertebræ, passes up into the thorax to the right of the aorta, and, receiving the right inferior right intercostal veins, the lesser azygous vein, the left superior intercostal vein, the right bronchial vein, and some esophageal and mediastinal branches, empties into the superior vena cava just above the pericardium. The *left lower or small azygous vein* begins in the upper lumbar veins, enters the thorax, receives the four or five lower left intercostal veins and some esophageal and mediastinal branches, and empties usually into the right azygous vein, but sometimes into the left innominate vein. The *left upper azygous vein* is derived from the left intercostal veins, which lie between the one that empty into the left superior intercostal trunk and those that empty into the left lower azygos. They are usually two or three in number. It communicates above with the left superior intercostal vein and below with the right azygous vein.

azym, azyme (az'im), *n.* [< LL. *azymus*, also *azymon*, unleavened bread, < Gr. ἄζυμος, neut. ἄζυμον, unleavened, < *a-* priv. + *ζύμη*, leaven, < *ζέω*, boil, bubble, ferment.] Unleavened bread, or a loaf of unleavened bread; especially, the bread eaten among the Jews at the time of the Passover, or that used in part of the Christian church for consecration in the eucharist: generally in the plural. In the Western church azym seems to have been used as the most positive testimony goss, but the evidence either for or against their use in the earlier centuries is very scanty. In the Eastern church consecration of leavened bread seems to have been the universal rule since the earliest times, but some early Oriental sects used azyma. The Latin Church does not hold that the use of leavened bread invalidates consecration. The controversy between the Eastern and Western churches as to azyma turns mainly on the question whether the Last Supper was with the period of unleavened bread, and whether therefore the holy communion was instituted with azyma or not.

We have shunned the obscurity of the papists in their *azymes*, tunicle, &c.
The Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

Rome prescribes nothing to other nations on the point, merely holding to it that the blessed Sacrament may more conveniently be consecrated in *Azymes*.
J. H. Newt, Eastern Church, I. 1055.

azymic (a-zim'ik), *a.* [< *azym* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to unleavened bread; unleavened; azymous.

Azymite (az'i-mit), *n.* [< Ml. *azymita*, < Mōr. *ażwāiṭy*, < ἄζυμος, unleavened: see *azym* and *-ite*².] A member of a church which uses unleavened bread for consecration in the eucharist; especially, a designation applied by controversialists of the Greek Church to a member of the Latin or Western Church, or to an adherent of the Armenian or of the Maronite Church, which also use azyma. See *azym*. The terms *Fermentans* and *Prosphite* have sometimes been applied in return to members of the Greek Church by Latin controversialists.

azymous (az'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. ἄζυμος, unleavened: see *azym*.] Unleavened; unfermented: as, sour bread is sweeter than azymous. [Rare.]

azzimina (at-si-mē'nā), *n.* [It.] Decoration by damaskeening of the finer sort, especially in gold or silver and in elaborate designs. Also called *agemina*.

azzle-tooth (az'l-tōth), *n.* [See *azle-tooth*.] Same as *azle-tooth*. *Halliwell*; *Dunglison*. [Prov. Eng.]

azzy, *n.* [E. dial.] A wayward child. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

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1. The second letter in order in the English alphabet, and, with the ancient Phenician, and has been in most other alphabets derived from the Phenician. (See *A*.) The name of the Phenician character was *beth*, meaning *house*; from this comes the letter name, *beta*. The Phenician *beth*, with some

early Greek and Latin forms of it, and with the ancient Egyptian characters, hieratic and hieroglyphic from which the others are by many authorities supposed to be ultimately derived, are given below:

Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

The value of the character is the same in all these alphabets. It is a labial sonant (or voiced) mute (or stop, or check); that is, it is made with the lips alone, by a complete closure cutting off all exit of breath from the mouth, but with accompanying sound vibrations of the vocal chords, the current of air necessary to produce this being driven from the lungs into the closed cavity of the mouth. The corresponding surd (or voiceless) mute is *p*. (See *P*.) *B* has nothing of that variety of pronunciation shown by most English letters; but it is sometimes silent, as when final after *m*, in *lamb*, *comb*, *tomb*, *thumb*, and in a few other cases, as *debt*, *doubt*. In most of these cases it has in a modern graphic insertion, and was never pronounced (in the English form): *e. g.*, *limb*, *thumb*, *debt*, *doubt*. *B* is the fundamental or thematic part of our language a b comes from a more original aspirate found in Sanskrit as bh, in Greek as φ (ph), in Latin usually as *f*. Examples are: *E. brother* = Sk. *bhrâtar* = Gr. φράτηρ = L. *frater*; *E. bear* (v.) = Skt. *y bhar* = Gr. φέρω = L. *ferre*. With the English *v* corresponds that of most of the other Germanic dialects. In the original Indo-European or Aryan language *b* was nearly or altogether wanting.

2. As a numeral, B was used by the Hebrews and Greeks, as now by the Arabians, for 2.—

3. As a symbol: (*a*) In *music*, the seventh tone, or "leading tone," of the modern diatonic scale, or scale of C. B was the last tone to be adopted into the modern major scale. It was the first note to be modified by lowering its pitch a semitone, its two forms being *b rotundum* or *b* flat (♭) and the *b quadratum* or *b* natural (♮) (see below), afterward become conventional signs which were applied as accidentals to all the notes of the scale. See *accidental*, *a.*, 1. The Italian and French the same note is called *si*. In German use *B* denotes *B* flat, while *H* natural is represented by *H*, and a called *A*. (*b*) In *chem.*, the symbol of *boron*. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the accessory femorocaudal muscle, one of the chief classificatory muscles of the leg. — (*d*) In *Gaertnel.* (*d*) In *math.*, see *A*, 2 (*c*). — (*e*) In abstract reasoning, suppositions, etc., the second or other person or thing mentioned: as, if A strike *B*, (*f*) In general, the second of any series: as, Company B (of a regiment), schedule B, etc.; in the form b, or b, the second column of a page, in a book printed in columns. — (*g*) As an abbreviation, B. stands for—(*a*) *Bachelor* (or Middle Latin *Baccalaureus*), in B. A. or A. B., B. C. E., B. D., B. L., B. M., etc. — Several other abbreviations. (*b*) In dates, *before*, as in B. C. or B. C., and *born*, as in b. 1813. (*c*) In a ship's log-book, in the form b., *blue sky*. (*d*) In hydrometric measurements, *Baumé*, as 8° B. See *Baume's hydrometer*, under *hydrometer*. Also *Bk.*

—**B, or B flat**, an English humorous euphemism for *bat* (*Cimex lectularius*). —**Bronco-buster**, a *bronco* (properly so called because it is originally indicated by crossing or cauterizing the symbol of the Spanish *Bonito*). —**B quadrum**, in *music*, literally square B, a modified form (♮) of the black-letter *b* used before the inventory of accidentals to denote B natural in distinction from B flat: now used as the natural. See *accidental*, *a.*, 1. —**B rotundum**, in *music*, literally round B, a modified form (♭) of the Roman letter *b* first used to denote B flat, as distinguished from B quadratum: it is now the conventional sign of the flat. See *accidental*, *a.*, 1. —**Not to know B from a bull's foot**, or **a broomstick**, or **a battledore**, to be very illiterate or very ignorant: popular alliterative comparisons, the first dating from the Middle English period.

ba[1], *pr. t.* [Perhaps a humorous imitation of a smack; but cf. OF. *baer*, *beer*, open the mouth, gape (see *bay*[3]), and *baes*[2], kiss.] To kiss.

Let me ba thy cheke.
Chaucer, Frol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 433.

ba[2] (bä), *v. t.* [Imitative of the sound.] To lull asleep by a continuous, inarticulate, musical hum. [Scotch.]

Till he the bairns wi' an unkenned tune.
W. Nicholson.

Ba. The chemical symbol of *barium*.

ba[3] (bä), *n.* [Sc., = E. *ball*[3]. Cf. *ba*[4].] A ball. [Scotch.]

B. A. An abbreviation of—(*a*) *Bachelor of Arts*. See *A. B.* and *bachelor*. (*b*) *Bachelor of Agriculture*: same as *B. Agr.* (*c*) *British Association* (for the Advancement of Science): used in such phrases as *B. A. unit*. See *unit*.

baa (bä), *v. i.* [Imitative of the sound. Cf. L. *balare*, bleat, Gr. βαάζω, Doric βᾱάζ, a bleating; G. *bā*, bleating, Cat. *be*, a sheep, with similar forms in many languages.] To cry or bleat as a sheep.

Like a lamb whose dam away is set
He trebles bass for help.
Sir P. Sidney.

baa (bä), *n.* [< *baa*, *v.*] The cry or bleating of a sheep or lamb.

baag-nouk, *n.* A weapon for secret attack used among the Mahrattas in India, consisting of short, sharp, curving steel blades, secured to a strap or plate passing across the palm of the hand, and so arranged as not to wound the user. An apparently friendly movement of the hand inflicts a terrible wound.

Baal (bā'al), *n.* [L. *Baal*, Gr. Βάαλ, Βαάλ, < Heb. *Ba'al*, orig. 'lord,' or 'owner,' applied to any deity, then to a particular deity; pl. *ba'alim*.] The name or appellative of any deity worshiped, especially by the Phenicians and their descendants the Carthaginians, with much license and sensuality. Baal was derived from the Babylonian Bel, and was of much higher type, and was merged in the Tyrian Melkarth. In its original generic sense of 'lord,' the name was applied to many different divinities, or, with qualifying epithets, to the same divinity regarded in different aspects and as exercising different functions. Thus in Hos. ii. 16 it is applied to Jehovah himself, while *Baal-berith* (or the covenant-lord) was the god of the Shechemites, and *Baal-zebub* (the fly-god) the idol of the Philistines at Ekron. *Baal-peor* (lord of the opening) was the god of Moab and Ammon, probably the same as Chemosh. The word enters into the composition of many Hebrew, Phenician, and Carthaginian names of persons and places, as *Jerubbaal*, *Hasdrubal* (help of Baal), *Hannibal* (grace of Baal), *Himmera*, *Baal-Hamon*, etc.

Baalism (bā'al-izm), *n.* [< *Baal* + *-ism*.] The worship of Baal; gross idolatry of any kind.

His seven thousand whose knees were not supplied with the *baalisms* of that age.
Fuller.

Baalist (bā'al-ist), *n.* [< *Baal* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of Baal; a Baalite.

Baalite (bā'al-īt), *n.* [< *Baal* + *-ite*[2].] A worshiper of Baal; hence, a worshiper of heathen gods in general; an idolater, or idolatrous worshiper.

These *Baalites* of self.
Keats, Isabel.

Baanite (bā'an-īt), *n.* [< *Baanes* + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Baanes, a Paulician of the eighth century.

baar, *n.* See *bahar*.

bab[1] (bab), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial., = E. *bob*[1], *q. v.*] 1. A bunch; tassel; cockade. [Scotch.]

A cockit hat with a white *bab* ribbands at it.
Scott.

2. A bob, as used in fishing.

Besides these eel-sets, however, the Norfolk Broadmen also fish for eels with *bobs*, which can hardly be called sport in any sense of the term.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 788.

bab[1] (bab), *v. i.* [E. dial., = *bob*[1], *v.*] To fish with a bob. See *bobb*[1].

bab[2] (bab), *n.* [E. dial., = *babe*, *q. v.*] A babe. [Prov. Eng.]

Bab[3] (bäb), *n.* [Ar. Pers. *bāb*, a gate or door; forming part of many eastern place-names, as *Babel-mandeb*.] 1. The title assumed by the founder of Babism.—2. A Babist; an adherent of or a believer in Babism.

baba[1] (bä'bä), *n.* A child's variant of *papa*.

baba[2] (ba-bä'), *n.* [F.] A light kind of fruit-cake, of Polish origin.

Baba[3] (bä'bä), *n.* [Turk. and Ar. *bābā*, father. Cf. *babu*.] An Oriental title of respect applied (*a*) by tributary Arabs to the Turks, (*b*) to the ushers of the seraglio, and (*c*) to the Patriarch of Alexandria.

babacoote, *n.* Same as *babakoto*.

babakoto (bä-bä-kō'tō), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the indri or short-tailed woolly lemur of Madagascar, *Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*.

babber (bab'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., = *bobber*[1].] One who fishes with a bob; a bobber.

Norfolk *babbers* frequently catch four stone weight of eels to a boat per night, especially in the spawning-grounds.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 789.

babbint, *n.* An obsolete form of *barisal*.

babbitting (bab'it-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **babbit*, *v.*, < *Babbitt* (*metal*).] 1. The operation of lining shells or bushings for a bearing with Babbitt metal; hence, commonly, the similar use of any antifriction alloy.—2. Babbitt metal.

—**Babbitting jig**, a two-part mold used to hold bearing-brasses in position about the journals of shafts, etc., while any boring, metal, as the Babbitt, is being poured in.—**Babbitting ladle**, an iron ladle used to pour the Babbitt metal or any antifriction alloy upon the bearings of machinery.

Babbitt metal. See *metal*.

babblative (bab'li-tiv), *a.* [Formerly also *bab-latiue*; < *babble* + *-ative*. Cf. *talkative*.] Given to babbling.

Argumentative, *babblative*, and unpleasant to me.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 118.

babble (bab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *babbled*, ppr. *babbling*. [< ME. *babelen*, *babien* = D. *babbelen* = Lith. *babbelen* = Icel. *babbla* = Dan. *bable* = G. *bappeln*, *bappern*, babble (cf. F. *babiller*, chatter); all perhaps imitative, with freq. suffix *-l*. From the redupl. syllable *ba*: see *bab*[3]. I. *intrans.* 1. To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, as children do; prattle; jabber.

I babbled for you, as babies for the moon.
Agnes Strickland, Princess, iv.

2. To talk idly, irrationally, or thoughtlessly; chatter or prate heedlessly or mischievously.

A *babbled* of green fields.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3.

The people, when they *babble*,
Began to scoff and jeer and *babble* of him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To make a continuous murmuring sound, as a stream; repeat a sound frequently and indistinctly.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

The *babbling* runnel crispeth.
Tennyson, Claribel.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter incoherently or with meaningless iteration; repeat; prate.

These [words] he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies.
Arbuthnot.

2. To utter foolishly or thoughtlessly; let out by babbling or prating: as, to *babble* a plot or a secret.

babble (bab'l), *n.* [< *babble*, *v.*] Inarticulate speech, such as that of an infant; idle talk; senseless prattle; murmur, as of a stream.

Making merry in odd tones, and a *babble* of outlandish words.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, II.

An extraordinary incessant *babble* of rapid prayer from the priests in the stalls.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 54.

—**Syn.** See *prate*, *v.*

babblement (bab'l-ment), *n.* [< *babble* + *-ment*.] Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words.

Included all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*.
Milton, Education.

babbler (bab'lėr), *n.* 1. One who babbles; an idle talker; an irrational prater; one who says things heedlessly or mischievously.

Cunn. No blabbing, as you love me.
Sir Greg. None of our blood.
Were ever *babblers*.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A name of various old-world dentirostral oscine passerine birds more or less nearly related to thrushes. (*b*) *pl.* The family

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Timaliidæ or subfamily *Timaliinæ* of *Turdidæ*, an uncertain group of generally short-winged and short-tailed birds, definable by no common characters. It contains a great number of birds not satisfactorily located elsewhere, and has been called "the ornithological waste-basket."
3. In *hunting*, a dog that yelps or gives tongue too much when in the field.

After a fox has been found, the *babbler* announces the fact for the next ten minutes, and repeats his refrain whenever the least opportunity presents itself.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 315.

babblery[1]†, *n.* [< *babble* + *-ry*. Cf. F. *babillerie* (Cotgrave), babble.] Babbling; chattering; idle talk. *Stubbes.*

babblery[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *babblerie*, *bablerie*, appar. for *babery* or *baublery*.] Something worthless; worthless things collectively. *Nares.*

Other toyes, fantasies, and *bableries*, whereof the world is ful, are suffered to be printed. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

babbling (bab'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *babble*, *v.*] Foolish talk.

Avoiding profane and vain *babblings*. 1 Tim. vi. 20.

babblingly (bab'ling-li), *adv.* In a babbling manner; with babblement; pratingly.

babblishly† (bab'lish-li), *adv.* Babblingly.

babbly (bab'li), *a.* [< *babble* + *-y*.] Full of babble; chattering.

babby (bab'i), *n.* [E. dial., = *baby*, q. v.] A baby. [Prov. Eng.]

babe (bāb), *n.* [< ME. *babe*, prob. abbr. of earlier *baban*; origin obscure, perhaps ult. imitative; cf. *ba*[2]. The Celtic words (W. Gael. Ir. Corn. *baban* = Manx *baban*, *bab*, a babe, child; regarded by Skeat after Williams (Lex. Cornu-Brit.) as a mutation of **maban*, dim. of W. *mab*, a son, = Gael. Ir. Manx *mac*, a son, = Goth. *magus*, a boy, = AS. *magu*, a son, related to *may*[1], *may*[2], *might*) are late, and may be from E.] **1.** An infant; a young child of either sex.—**2**†. A child's doll.

All as a poore pedler he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of tryfles at hys backe,
As bells, and *babes*, and glasses, in hys packe.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

3. One who is like a babe in any respect; a person of infantine or childish character or ability: as, he is a mere *babe* in that man's hands.—**Babe in arms.** See *arm*[1].—**Babe in Christ**, a recent convert to Christianity (1 Cor. iii. 1).

babehood (bāb'hůd), *n.* [< *babe* + *-hood*.] Same as *babyhood*. *Udall.*

Babel (bā'bel), *n.* [LL. *Babel*, < Heb. *Bābel*, referred in Genesis to the notion of 'confusion'; but perhaps < Assyrian *bāb-ilu*, lit. gate of God, or *bāb-ili*, gate of the gods, < *bāb*, gate, + *ilu* = Heb. *el*, God: see *Elohim* and *Allah*.] **1.** The Semitic name of the city (Babylon) where, according to Gen. xi., the construction of a tower that would reach to heaven was attempted, and where the confusion of tongues took place. See *Babylonian*. Hence—**2.** A lofty structure.—**3.** A visionary scheme.—**4.** A scene of noise and confusion, as a great city or a riotous assemblage.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of retreat,
To peep at such a world—to see the stir
Of the great *Babel*, and not feel the crowd.
Cowper, The Task, iv. 90.

5. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A confused mixture of sounds; confusion; disorder.

That *babel* of strange heathen languages.
Hammond, Sermons, p. 566.

Babel quartz. See *quartz*.

babery† (bā'bėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *babery*, earlier *babeurie*, *babeuwrie*, etc., appar. corrupt forms of *babwynrie*, baboonery (see *baboonery*); but in later use < *babe* + *-ery*.] **1.** Grotesque ornamentation in art or architecture, as carved human figures or other decorations.

Many subtile compassinges,
As *babeuwryes* and pynacles,
Ymageries and tabernacles,
I saugh. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1189.

2. Finery to please a child; any trifling toy for children: as, "painted *babery*," *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, x. 181.

babian†, **babion**†, *n.* [Also *baboyne*, etc., variant forms of *baboon*, q. v.] A baboon. *B. Jonson*; *Massinger*.

babillard (bab'i-lärd), *n.* [F., < *babiller*, chatter: see *babble*.] The chatterer: a name borrowed from the French by Rennie for the lesser white-throat, *Sylvia curruca* of Europe, *la fauvette babillarde* of Buffon. [Rare.]

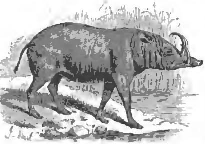
babingtonite (bab'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [After the mineralogist William *Babington* (1756–1833).] A vitreous dark-green or black mineral of the pyroxene group, occurring in small brilliant triclinic crystals in beds of magnetic iron ore and in veins of quartz and feldspar. It is a silicate of iron, manganese, and calcium.

Babington's-curse (bab'ing-tonz-kėrs), *n.* The water-weed, *Elodea Canadensis*: so called in England from the false supposition that it was introduced there by the botanist Charles Babington (born about 1808).

babion†, *n.* See *babian*.

babir (bä'bėr), *n.* A Syrian name for the papyrus.

babirussa, **babiroussa** (bab-i-rö'sä), *n.* [Also formerly *babirusa*, *barbirousa*, etc. (NL. *babirussa*), < Malay *bābi*, hog, + *rūsa*, deer.] **1.** The East Indian wild hog or horned hog. The upper



East Indian Wild Hog (*Babirussa alfurus*).

canines of the boar are sometimes 12 inches in length, and nearly reach the forehead; the lower pair partake of the same unusual development and direction, but not to the same extent, nor do they pierce the lips. The tusks of the sow are much smaller. The general appearance of the animal is that of a hog, but the legs are longer and the pelage is less bristly. The babirussa is gregarious and herbivorous, like the rest of the pig tribe, and its flesh is used for food; it is sometimes domesticated.
2. [*cap.*] A genus of setiferous pachydermatous ungulate quadrupeds, of the order *Artiodactyla*, or even-toed ungulates, and family *Suidæ*, containing only the babirussa.
Also spelled *babyrussa*, *babyroussa*.

babish† (bā'bish), *a.* [< *babe* + *-ish*[1].] Like a babe; babyish.

If he be bashful and will soon blush, they call him a *babish* and ill brought up thing.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, I.

babishly† (bā'bish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a babe; babyishly.

babishness† (bā'bish-nes), *n.* Babyishness; childishness.

Babism (bäb'izm), *n.* [< Pers. *Bābi*, Babism (< *bāb*, a gate, the name assumed by the founder of the sect, who claimed that no one could come to know God except through him: see *Bab*[3]), + *-ism*.] A religious, political, and social system founded in Persia about 1843 by Seyd Mohammed Ali, a native of Shiraz, who pretended to be descended from Mohammed. It is a pantheistic offshoot of Mohammedanism, tinctured with Gnostic, Buddhistic, and Jewish ideas. It inculcates a high morality; discountenances polygamy; forbids concubinage, asceticism, and mendicancy; recognizes the equality of the sexes; and encourages the practice of charity, hospitality, and abstinence from intoxicants of all kinds.

Babist (bäb'ist), *n.* [< Pers. *Bābi* (see *Babism*) + *-ist*.] A believer in Babism.

bablah (bab'lä), *n.* [See *babul*.] The pod of several species of *Acacia*, especially of *A. Arabica*, which comes from the East and from Senegal under the name of *neb-neb*. It contains gallic acid and tannin, and has been used in dyeing cotton for producing various shades of drab. The seeds are said to contain a red coloring matter, and to be used in India and Egypt for dyeing morocco. Also called *babool*, *babul*, and *babulah*. See cut under *acacia*.

bablative†, *a.* See *babblative*.

bable[1]†, **bable**[2]†, *n.* See *bauble*[1], *bauble*[2].

Bable[3] (bä'blā), *n.* A dialect of Spanish, spoken in Asturias. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 824.

baboo, *n.* See *babu*.

babool, *n.* Same as *bablah*.

baboon (ba-bön'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baboone*, *baboune*, *babound* (also *babion*, *babian* (< F. *babion*), and *barian*, after D. *baviaan*, LG. *barian*, > Dan. *bavian*, G. *pavian*), < ME. *babewyne*, *babwyn*, *babewen*, *baboyne*, etc., < OF. *babuin*, *baboin*, *babouin*, *babion*, mod. F. *babouin* = Sp. Pg. *babuino* = It. *babbuino*; ML. *babewynus*, *baberynus*, *babuynus*, *baboninus*. The OF. forms appear to be the oldest. The origin of the name is unknown. The Ar. *maimūn* is prob. from the European word.] A quadrumanous animal of the old world, of the subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*, and especially of either of the genera *Cynocephalus* (or *Papio*) and *Mandrilla* (or *Mormon*). The baboon has a large prominent muzzle and a low facial angle, constituting a physiognomy to which the term "dog-faced" has been applied. It has cheek-pouches, large canine teeth, tail usually short (whence the term "pig-tailed" applied to some), and large bare ischial callosities, often gayly colored. Its fore and hind limbs are proportionate, so that the animal can go upon all-fours like ordinary quadrupeds, or sit upright like most other monkeys. Baboons are generally large, heavy animals, some equaling a mastiff in size and weight, and are among the most sullen, intractable, ferocious, and filthy brutes of the order to which they belong. Most of them are African, and they are usually gregarious, going in large troops, and feeding on fruits, roots, birds' eggs, insects, etc. Among those which have special names are the anubis, chacma, mandrill, drill, etc. Some of the *Quadrumana* which belong technically to the same group as the baboons do not usually take the name, as the black ape of Celebes, *Cynopithecus niger*, and the Barbary ape, *Inuus ecaudatus*; while some monkeys of other groups are occasionally called baboons.

Baboon (*Cynocephalus maimon*).

baboonery (ba-bön'ẹ-ri), *n.*; pl. *babooneries* (-riz). [< *baboon* + *-ery*.] **1**†. Same as *babery*, 1.—**2.** A collection of baboons.—**3.** Baboonish conduct or condition.

baboonish (ba-bön'ish), *a.* [< *baboon* + *-ish*[1].] Like a baboon; characteristic of baboons.

A series of *baboonish* chuckles and grins.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 660.

baboosh (ba-bösh'), *n.* [Also *babouche*, after F. *babouche* (usually pl., *babouches*) = Sp. *babucha* (pl. *babuchas*), < Ar. *bābūsh*, < Pers. *pāpōsh*, a slipper, < *pā*, = E. *foot*, + *pōsh*, covering; cf. *poshīdan*, cover.] A kind of slipper without quarters or heel, worn in Turkey and the East.

Babouvism (ba-bö'vizm), *n.* [< F. *babouvisme*, < *Babeuf* (*Babœuf*) + *-isme*.] The communistic system promulgated by the French socialist François Noël Babeuf during the revolution. Its fundamental principles were summed up in the sentence: "The aim of society is the happiness of all, and happiness consists in equality." By "equality" was meant absolute uniformity in dress, food, elementary education, etc. The property of corporations was to be seized at once, and that of individuals at their death. Officers chosen by the people were to have unlimited powers to divide the product of the industry of all, according to the needs and requirements of each. A great conspiracy was organized by Babeuf and his followers for the establishment of a new government based on these principles, but it was betrayed to the Directory in May, 1796, and Babeuf was executed in May, 1797. Also *Baruvism*.

Babouvist (ba-bö'vist), *n.* [< F. *babouviste*: see *Babouvism*.] A follower of the French socialist Babeuf, or an adherent of Babouvism.

babu (ba-bö'), *n.* [Also (as E.) *baboo*; < Hind. *bābu*, a title of respect; in Canarese it means father. Cf. *baba*.] A Hindu title of address, equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.*, given to gentlemen, clerks, etc.: formerly applied in some parts of Hindustan to certain persons of distinction. "In Bengal and elsewhere, among Anglo-Indians, it is often used with a slight savor of disparagement, as characterizing a superficially cultivated but too often effeminate Bengali; and from the extensive employment of the class to which the term was applied as a title in the capacity of clerks in English offices, the word has come often to signify 'a native clerk who writes English.'" *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Gloss.

babuina (bab-ū-ī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *babuinus*: see *baboon*.] A female baboon.

The depravity of an old *babuina*, or female Bhunder baboon. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 298.

babul (ba-böl'), *n.* [Also written *babool*, *babulah*, repr. Hind. *bābūl*, a species of *Acacia*.] Same as *bablah*.

baby (bā'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. *babby*; early mod. E. also *babie*, < ME. *babee*, *babi*, dim. of *babe*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *babies* (-biz). **1.** An infant or young child of either sex; a babe.

I knew them all as *babies*, and now they're elderly men.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

2†. A doll.

The archduke saw that Perkin would prove a runagate; and it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*.
Bacon.

These [boxes] are to have Folding-Doors, which being open'd, you are to behold a *Baby* dress'd out in some Fashion which has flourish'd, and standing upon a Pedestal, where the Time of its Reign is mark'd down.
Spectator, No. 478.

3†. [Cf. E. *pupil*, < L. *pupilla*, a girl, the pupil of the eye.] The minute reflection which a person sees of himself in the pupil of another's eye. There are many allusions to this in our older poets;

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baby

hence such phrases as *to look babies in one's eyes*, used with regard to a lover.

No more fool,
To look gay *babies in your eyes*, young Roland,
And hang about your pretty neck.
Fletcher, Woman's Prize, v. 1.

But wee cannot so passe the centre of the Eye, which wee call Pupilla, quasi Puppa, the *babie in the eye*, the Bigbt. *Porchas*, Microcos. (1616), p. 90.

4. One who is like a baby; a childish person.

Though he be grave with years, he's a great *baby*.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 4.

Baby act, a colloquial name for the legal defense of infancy. Hence—**To plead the baby act.** (*a*) To plead that a contract is void because made during one's minority. (*b*) To attempt to excuse excessive or feigned ignorance or stupidity on the ground of professed inexperience, [Colloquial in both uses.]—**Bartholomew baby**, a kind of doll sold originally at Bartholomew fair in London, and celebrated as the best then known.

It also tells farmers what manner of wife they shall choose; one that trikt up with ribbons and looks like a *Bartholomew baby*. *Poor Robin's Almanac*, 1695.

II. *a.* **1.** Babyish; infantine; pertaining to an infant.

Ye conscience-stricken cravens, rock to rest
Your baby hearts. *Shelley*, The Cenci, iv. 2.

Modelled in baby thought. *Emerson*, Essays.

2. Small, or comparatively small: as, a *baby* engine. [Colloq.]

baby (bā'bi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *babied*, ppr. *babying*. [< *baby*, *n.*] To treat like a young child.

At least it *babies* us with endless toys,
And keeps us children till we drop to dust.
Young, Night Thoughts, vi. 91.

baby-farm (bā'bi-färm), *n.* A place where children are received and cared for.

baby-farmer (bā'bi-fär'mėr), *n.* One who receives and contracts to care for the infants of those who, for any reason, may be unable or unwilling to bring up their own children.

baby farming (bā'bi-fär'ming), *n.* The business carried on by a baby-farmer.

babyhood (bā'bi-hūd), *n.* [< *baby* + *-hood*.] The state of being a baby; infancy.

baby-house (bā'bi-hous), *n.* A toy house for children's dolls.

babyish (bā'bi-ish), *a.* [< *baby* + *-ish*.] Like a baby; childish.

babyishness (bā'bi-ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being like a baby; extreme childishness.

babyism (bā'bi-izm), *n.* Babyishness; infancy. **1.**

The state of being a baby; babyhood. *Jeffrey*. **—2.** A childish mode of speech; childishness.

Babyisms and dear diminutives.
Palmer's Field.

The egotism, the *babyism*, and the inconsistency of this transaction have no parallel. *Contemporary Review*, LXIV. 434.

baby-jumper (bā'bi-jum'pėr), *n.* [< *baby* + *jumper*.] A basket or sling in which a small child may be fastened, having an adjustable elastic cord which permits the dancing motion when the child's feet touch the floor.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Babylon*, < Gr. *Βαβυλών* (the city), or *Βαβυλωνία*, < Gr. *Βαβυλωνία* (the province), the Gr. form of the Semitic name *Babel* or *Bābili* (Heb. *Bābel*). See *Babel*. The original Accadian name of the city was *Ca-dimirra*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Babylon, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or to the kingdom itself. Ruins of the city, in two of three large mounds, exist near Hillah on the Euphrates, about 48 miles south of Bagdad on the Tigris.

2. Like the confusion of tongues at Babel (= Babylon); mixed; confused.

This formal error [of applying the word "force" to all kinds of power, living or dead] has become a Pandora's box, whence has sprung a *Babylonian* confusion of tongues.
Macleod, in *W. R. Greener*, of Force, p. 33.

3†. [From a former common identification by Protestants of the "scarlet woman," "of Babylon the great, the mother of harlots and abominations" (Rev. xvii. 5), with the Papacy.] (*a*) Popish. (*b*) Scarlet.—**Babylonian art**, a subdivision of Mesopotamian art; the later Chaldean and Assyrian art as practised at Babylon, both prior to the Assyrian domination, which began in the ninth century B. C. and culminated in the ninth century, and after the restoration of the Babylonian kingdom, under Nabopolassar, about 625 B. C. The architecture of Babylon, like that of Assyria, of which it was the model, employed as its third material of construction the sun-dried brick, and built in general to the thick walls and massive forms which were imposed by this friable material. Stone was much more scarce in Babylonia than in Assyria; hence Babylonian decoration adhered in the main to painting on a surface of plaster for interiors, and to brilliantly enamelled tiles, often forming pictorial subjects of great size and variety, for exteriors. In Babylonian contrary to Assyrian practice, the temple, rising pyramidally in stages, each ascended by broad flights of steps, and each of a distinct color, was the most important development of architecture, the royal palace being subordinated to it. The paucity of stone rendered sculpture scanty; but the gem-cutter's art produced cylinders or seals in great plenty and of much merit, and pottery, metal-work, and textile fabrics attained great perfection. See *Mesopotamian art*, and compare *Chaldean art* and *Assyrian art*, under the adjectives.—**Babylonian quarts**, same as *Babel quartz* (which see, under *quartz*).—**Babylonian seals**, the sexagesimal scale of numeration, which originated in Babylonia.

Babylonian Art.—Design in enameled brick-work, from a palace-wall. (From Clerk Sedley, "Ancient Sculpture of Ancient Art.")

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Babylonia; a Chaldean.—**2.** An astrologer: so used from the fact that the Chaldeans were remarkable for the study of astrology.—**3†.** A Papist. See I., 3.

Babylonic (bab-i-lon'ik), *a.* [< L. *Babylonicus*, < *Babylon*: see *Babylonian*.] **1.** Pertaining to Babylon, or Babylonia; Babylonian: *Babylonic* garments, carpets, or hangings.—**2.** Tumultuous; disorderly. *Sir J. Harington.*

Babylonical (bab-i-lon'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Babylonic*.

Babylonish (bab-i-lō'nish), *a.* [< *Babylon* + *-ish*.] **1.** Belonging to or made at Babylon.—**2.** Babel-like; confused.

Words which were a perfect *Babylonish* jargon to the bewildered Van Winkle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 58.

3†. Popish. See *Babylonian*, *a.*, 3.

Babylonite (bab'i-lon-īt), *n.* [< *Babylon* + *-ite*².] The arrow-shaped Babylonish character. See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform*.

baby-pin (bā'bi-pin), *n.* A safety-pin.

babyrussa, babyroussa, *n.* See *babirussa*.

babyship (bā'bi-ship), *n.* [< *baby* + *-ship*.] The state of being a baby; babyhood.

baby-walker (bā'bi-wâ'kėr), *n.* A frame, moving on casters, in which a child may be supported while learning to walk.

bac†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *back*¹.

bac², *n.* See *back*⁶.

bacaba-palm (ba-kä'bä-päm), *n.* [< S. Amer. *bacaba* + E. *palm*.] A palm of northern Brazil, *Œnocarpus distichus*, with a tall trunk and widely spreading pinnate leaves. The erapaceous fruits are used by the natives for making a pleasant drink, and the kernels furnish an oil resembling that of the olive.

bachakri (bach-ak'ri), *n.* [Native name.] A name of an African shrike, *Telephonus gutturalis*.

baccalaurean (bak-a-lâ'ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *baccalaureus*: see *baccalaureate*.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a bachelor.

That quiet, comfortable, *baccalaurean* habitation, over against the college gate. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 52.

baccalaureate (bak-a-lâ'ri-ėt), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. NL. *baccalaureatus*, < *baccalaureus*, a corruption (simulating L. *bacca*, berry, and *laurus*, laurel) of ML. *baccalarius*, a bachelor, one who has attained the lowest degree in a university: see *bachelor*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The university degree of bachelor.—**2.** A baccalaureate sermon (which see, below).

II. *a.* Pertaining to the university degree of bachelor.—**Baccalaureate sermon**, a farewell sermon delivered to graduating classes by the presiding officer. **Baccanarist** (bak-a-nār'ist), *n.* In the *Hom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a society founded in Italy by Father Bresciani after the suppression of the Jesuits in 1773, with the object of restoring that order under a new name and form. The society merged in the reëstablished order of Jesuits in 1814.

baccara, bacarat (bak-a-rä'), *n.* [F.; origin unknown.] A French game of cards played by any number of bettors with a banker, and with one or more packs of cards, according to the number of players. Each bettor deposits a stake, and all stakes are duplicated by the banker, after which the latter deals two cards to each player, including himself. The aim is to decide each individual bet by comparison of the total count held by each bettor with that held by the banker. The court cards each count 10, and the others according to the spots. The counts range in value by series of 9, 19, 29, 8, 18, 28, etc., 9 beating any other count. A player may call for more cards, but at the risk of exceeding 29 in count, which excess forfeits his bet. If any player's count equals or surpasses it, when all who hold hands superior to that of the banker may claim the amount of their bets, and the banker takes the stakes of the others. In America the game is slightly different, court-cards and ten not counting.

baccarat, *interj.* See *bacchare*.

baccarinine (bak-kar'i-nin), *n.* [< *Baccharis* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid obtained from *Baccharis cordifolia*.

baccate (bak'āt), *a.* [< L. *baccatus*, *baccatus*, set with pearls, lit. berried, < *bacca*, *bāca*, a berry, a pearl: see *boy*¹.] In *bot.*: Pulpy and berry-like: applied to fruits. See *berry*¹, (*b*) Bearing berries; berried.

baccated (bak'ā-ted), *a.* [< *baccate* + *-ed*².] **1.** Set or adorned with pearls. *Bailey.*—**2.** Having many berries. *Bailey.*

Baccha (bak'ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. Gr. *βάκχη*, a kind of pear.] A genus of tachanitous brachycerous dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ*.

bacchanal (bak'a-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bacchanalis*, pertaining to Bacchus: see *Bacchus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy: as, "*bacchanal* feasts," *Crowley*, Deliberate Answer, fol. 26 (1566).—**2.** Relating to or resembling a bacchanal or the bacchanalia.

II. *n.* **1.** One who celebrated the bacchanalia; a votary of Bacchus. Hence—**2.** One who indulges in drunken revels; one who is noisy and riotous; a drunkard: as, "each bold *bacchanal*," *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86.

Each with the merry wink of a practised *bacchanal*.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, v.

3. *pl.* Same as *bacchanalia*.

In this unspeakable *bacchanal* and love,
Mistook the bliss of heaven for *bacchanals* above.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 387.

Also *bacchanalian*.

bacchanalia (bak-a-nā'li-a), *n. pl.* [L. (OL. *bacanalia*), neut. pl. of *bacchanalis*, pertaining to Bacchus: see *bacchanal*.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival in honor of Bacchus. These festivals became the occasion of great excesses, and were forbidden by the senate in 186 B. C. —**2.** Drunken revelries characterized by jollity and good-fellowship, particularly if somewhat boisterous, and accompanied by much wine-drinking.

The morning after the *bacchanalia* in the saloon of the palace. *L. Wallace*, Ben Hur, p. 283.

3. Drunken orgies; riotous disorderly festivities and shameless excesses; unbounded license.

Flinging without restraint or shame into the *Bacchanalia* of despotism, the King [*John*] continued to pillage, to banish, and to slay. *E. Crowe*, Eng. Comic, p. 110.

bacchanalian (bak-a-nā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *bacchanalia* + *-an*.] Same as *bacchanal*. [The more common of the two adjective.]

Evil is *bacchanalian* madness has its charms.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 56.

Sculptures of the *bacchanalian* revel. *Shelley.*

bacchanalianism (bak-a-nā'li-an-izm), *n.* [< *bacchanalian* + *-ism*.] The practice of bacchanalian rites; drunken revelry; riotous festivity.

bacchanalianly (bak-a-nā'li-an-li), *adv.* In a bacchanalian manner.

bacchant (bak'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bacchan(t-)s*, ppr. of *bacchari*, celebrate the feast of Bacchus, < *Bacchus*, Bacchus. Cf. *bachante*.] **I.** *a.* Worshiping Bacchus; reveling.

Over his shoulder with a *bacchant* air
Presented the unflowing cup.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 43.

II. *n.* **1.** A priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus; a bacchanal.

They appear in a state of intoxication, and are the *bacchants* in a delirium. *Knox*, Cyc., under *Amos*.

2. One addicted to intemperance or riotous revelry.—**3.** A name given in Germany, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, to wandering scholars who traveled from one institution of learning to another. These bacchants frequently had younger students under their protection and instruction, who waited upon them, begged for them, etc.

bacchante (bak'ant, ba-kant', or ba-kan'te), *n.*; pl. *bacchantes* (bak'ants; usually, as if L., ba-kan'tēz). [< F. *bacchante* = Sp. *bacante* = Pg. *bacchante* = It. *baccante*, < L. *bacchan(t-)s*: see *bacchant*.] **1.** A bacchant; a bacchanal; a priestess of Bacchus, or a woman who joined in the celebration of the festivals of Bacchus;

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bacchante a woman inspired with the bacchic frenzy. See *mænad*.

Under the revel of frenzied *Bacchantes*.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

Bacchantes.—Mythological festival of Bacchus, from an ancient sarcophagus in the Vatican Museum.

2. A woman addicted to intemperance or riotous revelry; a female bacchanal.

bacchantic (ba-kan'tik), *a.* [< *bacchant* + *-ic.*] Of or resembling a bacchant or bacchanal; bacchanalian; riotous; joyful.

It is the feeliest hand [of music]; and yet it is subject to spurts of *bacchantic* fervor.
C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 103.

I hardly know what of *bacchantic* joyousness I had not attributed to them [the Italians] on their holidays.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

baccharici, *n.* A corrupt form of *Bacharach*.

Baccharis (bak'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *bacchar*, bet-rayed in *bacrata*, *bacear*, < Gr. *βάκκαρις* (sometimes spelled *βάκχαρις*, as if related to *Βάκχος*, Bacchus), an unknown plant with an aromatic root yielding an oil: said to be a Lydian word.] A very large genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, somewhat nearly allied to *Eupatorium*, but with dioecious whitish or yellowish flowers, and the leaves often coated with a resinous exsuccretion. They are mostly shrubs, sometimes small trees, chiefly tropical and South American. About 30 species occur in the United States, in the

Groundsel-tree (*Baccharis halimifolia*).

Andes extensive plateaus are covered with them. Sudorific and tonic properties are ascribed to several of the more resinous species. A decoction from the groundsel-tree of the West Indies and Atlantic coast of North America, *B. halimifolia*, is occasionally used as a remedy in diseases of the lungs and as a demulcent.

bacchiacal (bak'a-sō-kal), *a.* [< *Baccharis* + *-oid.*] Resembling in some respect the group of composite plants of which the genus *Baccharis* is the type.

bacchiac (ba-kī'ak), *a.* [< Gr. *βακχιακός*, also *βακχειακός*, < *βακχεῖος*, *βακχίος*, a bacchius: see *bacchius*.] Pertaining to or consisting of bacchii.

Bacchic (bak'ik), *a.* [< L. *Bacchicus*, < Gr. *Βακχικός*, < *Βάκχος*, Bacchus: see *Bacchus*.] 1. Relating to or in honor of Bacchus; connected with bacchanalian rites or revelries. [Often without a capital.]

The bacchic orgies were celebrated on the tops of hills and desolate wild places.
Stukeley, Palæeographia Sacra, p. 39.

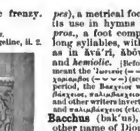
2. Jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication: as, a *Bacchic* reveler.—**3.** [*l. c.*] Same as *bacchius*.

Bacchic amphora or **vase,** in *archæol.*, a Greek or Roman amphora or vase decorated with scenes relating to the myths or the festivals of Bacchus. Also called *Dionysiac amphora* or *vase*. An example is shown in the cut of a decorated amphora, under *amphora*.

Bacchical† (bak'i-kal), *a.* Same as *Bacchic*: as, "*bacchical* enthusiasm," *J. Spencer*, Vulgar Prophecies, p. 78.

bacchius (ba-kī'us), *n.*; pl. *bacchii* (-i). [L. (so. *pes* = E. *foot*), < Gr. *Βακχειος* (so. *ποὺς* = L. *pes*), a metrical foot: so named, it is said, from its use in hymns in honor of Bacchus.] In *prosa.*, a foot composed of one short and two long syllables, with the ictus on the first long, as in ἄνά'ρι, ἄβόν'βοαῖ. See *anibacchius* and *hemiolic*. [Before the Alexandrine period Βακχεῖος meant the 'Ionicus' (⏑ — — —) or 'ionicus' (— — ⏑ ⏑) (see *ionicus*), and the χορεῖος (— ⏑ —) (see *choriambus*). Beginning with that period, the Βακχεῖος was the — ⏑ — and sometimes (*dochmius*, βακχιβακχειος, παλιμβακχειος) ⏑ — —. Hephæstion, Quintilian, and other writers invert this, and make the Βακχεῖος ⏑ — —, and παλιμβακχειος (etc.) — ⏑ —.]

Bacchus (bak'us), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Βάκχος*, another name of Διόνυσος, the god of wine; also one of his followers or priests. Also called Ἴακχος, prob. related to ἰάχειν, shout, with allusion to the noisy manner in which the festival of Dionysus was celebrated.] In *classical myth.*, a name of Dionysus, the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Semele, and the god of wine, personifying both its good and its bad qualities. It was the current name of this god among the Romans. The orgiastic worship of Bacchus was especially characteristic of Bœotia, where his festivals were celebrated on the slopes of Mount Cithæron, and extended to those of the neighboring Parnassus. All attica the rural and somewhat savage cult of Bacchus underwent a metamorphosis which reached its highest expression in the chaste literary conception in which originated both tragedy and comedy, and for which were written most of the masterpieces of Greek literature. Bacchus was held to have taught the cultivation of the grape and the preparation of wine. In early art, and less commonly after the age of Phidias, Bacchus is represented as a bearded man of full age, usually completely clothed; after the time of Praxiteles he appears almost universally, except in archaistic examples, in the type of a beardless youth, of graceful and rounded form, often entirely undraped or very lightly draped. Among his usual attributes are the vine, the ivy, the *thyrsus*, the wine-cup, and the panther. See *Dionysia*, *mænad*, and *thiasus*.



Bacchus and Eros (Love).—Museo Nazionale, Naples.

baccciferous (bak-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *bacifer*, *bacifera*, < *baca*, *bāca*, berry (cf. *bacate*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing or producing berries.

bacciform (bak'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *baccu*, *bāca*, a berry, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a berry.

baccivorous (bak-siv'o-rus), *a.* [< L. *baccu*, *bāca*, berry, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Eating or subsisting on berries: as, *baccivorous* birds.

bacey, *n.* An obsolete form of *base*, in various senses.

Bacharach (bak'a-rak), *n.* A brand of Rhine wine made at Bacharach, a small town in Rhinish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 23 miles south of Coblentz. Formerly also *backarack*, *backarack*, *backrag*, *bacharic*, etc. [In the old forms generally without a capital.]

I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will
Give a fine relish to my *backrag*.
Jasper Mayne, City Match.

Good *bacharack* . . . to drink down in healths to this day.
Thomas Fuller, Beggar's Bush, v. 2.

bachel (bak'el), *n.* [See *bacele*.] A grain-measure used in parts of Greece, varying in capacity from ¾ of a bushel to 1¼ bushels, according to the locality. Also *bachil*.

bachelert, *n.* An obsolete form of *bachelor*.

bachelerian, *n.* [ML., also *bacellaria*, etc.; see *bachelery*.] In old records, the communalty or yeomanry, in contradistinction to the baronage.

bachelery, *n.* [ME., also *bachelerie*, *bacherie*, *-rye*, etc.; < OF. *bachelerie* (ML. *bachelaria*, etc.), < *bachelier*: see *bachelor* and *-y*.] **1.** The body of young aspirants for knighthood.

And of his retenue the *bachelrye*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 214.

2. The whole body of knights.

This Phebus that was flour of *bachelrie*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 21.

bachelor (bach'e-lor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bachcler*, *batchelor*, *-ar*, *-our*, *batchler*, etc.; < ME. *bachelor*, *bachiler*, *bachler*, etc., < (a) OF. *bacheler* = It. *baccalare* = Pr. *bacalar*, < ML. *baccalarius*; (*b*) later OF. *bachelier*, *bachilier*, etc., F. *bachelier* = Pr. *bachallier* = Sp. *bachiller* = Pg. *bacellarel*, < ML. *baccalarius*, *bachalarius*, etc. (later *baccalaureus*: see *baccalaureate*), a bacheior. Origin uncertain; supposed by some to be orig. connected with ML. *baccalarius*, the holder, as vassal of a superior vassal, of a farm called *baccalaria*, perhaps < *bacca*, for L. *vacca*, a cow. By others the OF. *bachelier*, in the assumed early sense of 'a young man,' is connected with OF. *bacele*, *bacelle*, *bacelet*, *bachelle* (with dim. *bacelete*, *bachelette*), a young servant, female servant, *bachelerie*, youth, *bacelage*, apprenticeship, courtship, etc., words erroneously referred to a Celtic origin (W. *bach*, little, *bachgen*, a little girl, *bachgen*, a boy, a child). The history of the forms mentioned above is not clear. Perhaps several independent words have become confused in form.] **1.** Formerly, a person in the first or probationary stage of knighthood; a knight not powerful enough to display his banner in the field, and who therefore followed the banner of another; a knight of low rank. See *knight bachelor*, under *knight*.

I sche after a segge [man] that I seigh ons,
A ful bold *bacheler*, a lewe him by his bisaen.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 179.

With him ther was his sone, a yong *Squyer*,
A lovyere, and a lusty *bachelor*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 79.

"Community of the *bachelors* of England," that is, no doubt, the body of knights—the tenants in chivalry, the landowners knight-service of the baronage.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 176.

2. In universities and colleges: (*a*) Before the fifteenth century, a young man in apprenticeship for the degree of master in one of the higher faculties, that is, of theology, law, or medicine. (*b*) In modern use, a person who has taken the first degree (baccalaureate) in the liberal arts and sciences, or in divinity, law, medicine, etc., at a college or university: as, a *bachelor* of arts; a *bachelor* of science. See *baccalaureate*. Originally, a bachelor had not necessarily taken any degree whatever; but after the fourteenth century the word, without ceasing to carry this signification, was also applied to a determinant, or young man who had taken the lowest degree in the faculty of arts. This degree seems to have been conferred not by the chancellor or by the faculty, but only by the "nation." It was not accompanied by any regular diploma, but testimonial letters were furnished if desired. In order to proceed to the degree, it was requisite for the candidate to be four, ten years of age, to have followed a three years course in logic in the university, and also to sustain a disputation, called the determinance. There was in the middle ages three orders of bachelors of theology. The lower order consisted of the *ordinary bibles* and *cursors*, the duty of the former being to read and expound the Bible from beginning to end, and that of the latter to give one course of lectures upon a book of the Old and another upon a book of the New Testament, which books they chose at pleasure. Bachelors of the second order of theology were called *sententiary bachelors*, because they publicly read and expounded the Book of the Sentences of Peter Lombard. It was not, however, till late in the thirteenth century that any bachelor was permitted to lecture on the Sentences. According to the law, the lectures of the sententiary bachelors had to include the reading of the text of the author, and the explanation of the difficulties in it; and they were forbidden to trench upon questions of logic and metaphysics. They also made certain oral *caleti principia*. See *principium*. As soon as the sententiary had completely finished the exposition of the Sentences, he became a *formed bachelor* (*baccalarius formatus*), and was still to continue his theological studies for three years longer before he could be licensed to preach and to teach as a master.

3. A man of any age who has not been married.

It was my turquoise: I had it of Leah when I was a *bachelor*: I would not have given it for a wilderness of monkeys.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xl. vi. 1.

4. A woman who has not been married.

He would keep you
A *bachelor* still, by keeping of your name;
And keep you not alone without a husband,
But in a double sense a *bachelor*.
Ben Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 1.

5. In London livery companies, a person not yet admitted to the livery.—**6.** A local name in the United States of a fish, *Yowarra australis*, of the Mississippi valley area.

Sometimes incorrectly spelled *batchelor*.

Budge bachelors. See *budge*2.—**Knight bachelor.** See *knight*.

bachelorhood (bach'e-lor-hud), *n.* [< *bachelor* + *-hood*.] The state or condition of being a bachelor or unmarried man.

I can fancy nothing more cruel after a long easy life of *bachelorhood* than to have to sit day after day with a dull handsome woman opposite. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, II. ii.

Keeping in *bachelorhood* those least likely to be longlived.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 96.

bachelorism (bach'e-lor-izm), *n.* [< *bachelor* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state of being a bachelor; bachelorhood.—**2.** A trait or habit peculiar to a bachelor.

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bachelor's-buttons (bach'e-lerz-but'nz), *n. pl.* [Said to be so named because country youths used to carry the flower in their pockets to divine their success with their sweethearts.] 1. The popular name of several plants, as the double-flowered variety of *Lychnis diurnus* (the red campion), *Centaurea nigra* (knapweed), but chiefly the double-flowered varieties of *Ranunculus aconitifolius* (white bachelor's-buttons) and *Ranunculus acris* (yellow bachelor's-buttons). The name is also given to the ragged-robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*), to the globe-amaranth (*Gomphrena globosa*), to the *Scabiosa succisa*, and in some parts of the United States to *Polygonia latifolia* and *P. amplexicaulis*. 2. A name for the seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, formerly used for poisoning rats. *Dunglison.*

bachelorship (bach'e-lor-ship), *n.* [*bachelor + -ship.*] The state or condition of being a bachelor in any sense; the rank or dignity of a bachelor; the unmarried state of a man.

bachele[1], *n.* See *bauchle*[1].

bachele[2], *v. t.* An obsolete Scotch form of *baffle*.

bacile (ba-chē'lē), *n.*; *pl.* *bacili* (-lē). [It., < M.L. *bacile*, *bascile*, *bachile*, a basin, a dry measure; cf. *bacinus*, *bascinus*, *bacchinus*, *bachinus*, a basin, a dry measure: see *basin*.] 1. In *ceram.*, a basin or deep dish: in use in English for an ornamental vessel of Italian make and of that shape, especially when of enameled and lustered pottery.—2. In *metrology*, same as *bachel*.

bacillar (bas'i-lär), *a.* [< L. *bacillum* or NL. *bacillus*, q. v., + *-ar*.] 1. Belonging or pertaining to the genus *Bacillus*.—2. Resembling in form a short rod or bacillus; bacilliform. As applied to the valves of diatoms, it indicates that their greatest dimension is in a direction parallel to the line of junction of the two valves; that is, they are longer than broad, and therefore rod-like. See cut under *bacillus*.

Bacillaria (bas-i-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *bacillus* + *-aria*.] A genus of microscopic algæ, belonging to the class *Diatomaceæ*. They consist of slender rectangular segments, arranged in tabular or oblique series. The compound segments of frustules are incessantly slipping backward and forward over each other. They are frequent on the coasts of Great Britain.

Bacillariaceæ (bas-i-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bacillaria* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Diatomaceæ*.

bacillary (bas'i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *bacillus* + *-ary*.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting of bacilli; characterized by the presence or agency of bacilli. —2. Having the form of bacilli.—**Bacillary layer**, the layer of rods and cones of the retina. See *retina*.

bacilli, *n.* Plural of *bacillus*.

bacillus (ba-sil'i-an), *a.* [< *bacillus* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bacillus; as, "*bacillian* parasites," *B. W. Richardson*.

bacillicide (ba-sil'i-sīd), *n.* [< NL. *bacillus* + L. *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A substance employed to kill bacilli or infectious germs; a germicide.

A combination of lime with chlorine, perhaps the best of all the *bacilliciden*, is very generally employed.

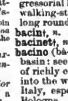
Lancet, 1883, II. 1.

bacillicidic (ba-sil-i-sid'ik), *a.* [< *bacillicide* + *-ic*.] Destructive to bacilli.

bacilliculture (ba-sil'i-kul-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *bacillus* + L. *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of bacteria in vegetable or animal infusions or otherwise, for purposes of investigation.

bacilliform (ba-sil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *bacillus* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of a small rod; rod-shaped; bacillar in form.

bacillus (ba-sil'us), *n.*; *pl.* *bacilli* (-lī). [NL., a particular use of L.L. *bacillus*, L. *baculum*, a little rod or staff, dim. of L. *baculus*, *baculum*, a stick, staff; cf. Gr. βάκτρον, a staff, perhaps akin to *βαίτη*, *βό*, *βῶ*, L. *venire* = E. *come*.] 1. In *anat.*, a little rod or rod-like body, as one of the rods of the retina.—2. An individual of the genus *Bacillus*.—3. (*zoöl.*) A so-called genus of the microscopical vegetable organisms known as *bacteria*, having the form of very slender straight filaments, short or of moderate length, and consisting of one or more elongated cylindrical joints. Several forms, or species, are recognized. Of these, *B. subtilis* is found in rennet, and is the agent in butyric fermentation; *B. anthracis* causes the disease known as anthrax or charbon; and *B. amylobacter* is one of the species which produce putrefaction. Other species are believed to cause tuberculosis, leprosy, and cholera. The comma bacillus, which is asserted to be always present in the course of the last-named disease, is peculiar in having a more or less curved form. See *Bacterium* and *Schizomycetes*.



Bacillus, highly magnified.—Upper figure, *B. subtilis*; lower figure, *B. anthracis*; lower figure, comma bacillus.

4. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous arthropodal insects, of the family *Phasmidæ*; the walking-sticks.—5†. Medicine made up into a long round figure like a stick. *Kersey* (1708).

bacinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *basinet*.

bacinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *basinet*.

bacino (ba-chē'nō), *n.*; pl. *bacini* (-nē). [It., a basin; see *basin*.] One of the circular dishes of richly colored pottery often found built into the walls of certain medieval buildings in Italy, especially at Pesaro, Pisa, Rome, and Bologna.

back[1] (bak), *n.* [< ME. *bak*, < AS. *bæc* = OS. *bak* = OFries. *bek* = MD. *bak* (D. *bak-*, in comp.) = MLG. *bak* (also in comp., *bak-*, > G. *back-* in comp., also separately, *back*, forestastle) = Icel. Sw. *bak* = Dan. *bag*, *bæk*. Cf. AS. *hrycg*, E. *ridge*.] 1. The whole hinder part of the human body, opposite the front and between the sides, or the upper part of the body of animals; technically, the spinal, dorsal, or tergal portion, surface, or aspect of the trunk, extending from the scruff of the neck between the shoulders to the buttocks, hams, or hind legs, bifurcation of the body at the legs; the tergum; the dorsum; the notæum.—2. The corresponding or related portion of any part or organ of the body; the posterior aspect of a thing; the part opposite to or furthest from the front, or in any way correlated with the back of the trunk; as, the *back* of the head, neck, arm, leg; the *back* of the hand; the *back* of the mouth.—3. Anything resembling the back in position, as the upper, outer, or furthest from the face or front, like the back in man, as the *back* of a house.

Trees set upon the *backs* of chimneys do ripen fruits sooner. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) As being behind, or in the furthest distance, with reference to the speaker, writer, or action, etc.; as, the back of an island; the *back* of a wood; the *back* of a village. (*c*) As being that which is behind in the ordinary movements of a thing, or when it is used: as, the *back* of a knife, as distinguished from the upper, and especially the outer and upper, portion of a thing, like the back of a knife, as distinguished from the *back* of a hand-rail; the *back* of a rafter. (*d*) The ridge of a hill.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 286.

O'er the long backs of the bushless downs.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

(*f*) As being that which supports the ribs: as, the *back* of a ship (anciently, the keel and keelson). See *broken-backed*. (*g*) The upright hind part of a chair, serving as a support for the back. (*h*) In *bot.*, the outer side of an organ, or the side turned away from the axis: as, the *back* of a leaf or of a carpel.

4. By synecdoche, the whole body, with reference to clothing, because the back is usually most fully covered: as, he has not clothes to his *back*.

I bought put a dozen of shirts to your *back*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

5†. Clothing; a garment to cover the back.

And over habbe that ich a good *bak*.
Vices Piowman (B), x. 362.

6. *pl.* In the *leather trade*, the thickest and best-tanned portion of the hide of a heifer, formerly written on the back of the letter itself. *Scott.*—8†. A reserve or secondary resource.

This project
Should have a *back*, or second, that might hold,
If this did blast in front. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

9. In *ship-building*, a timber bolted on the after end of the rudder, to complete its form. —10. In *metal-mining*, the portion of the lode which lies between any level or stope and the one next above it, or the surface. Generally, the *backs* are the unstoped portions of the lode, as far as they are open, and ought to be mined or stoped.—11. In *coal-mining*: (*a*) Same as *face*. (*b*) The inner end of a heading where work is going on.—12. In *foot-ball*, a position behind the line of rushers, or a player in this position: called *quarter-back*, *half-back*, *three-quarters-back*, or *full-back*, according to the distance from the rushers.—**Back and belly.** (*a*) Before and behind; all over: as, to beat a person *back and belly*. (*b*) With clothes and food: as, to keep a person *back and belly* (to keep him in clothes and food). [Vulgar.]—**Back and breast**, the usual term in the seventeenth century for the body-armor of the period. It consisted of a solid breastplate in one piece, generally considered bullet-proof, and a lighter backpiece, the two secured together under the arms, usually by straps and buckles.

Armed with *back and breast*, head piece and bracelets.
Scott, Legend of Montrose.

Back and edge!, wholly; completely.

They have engaged themselves ours *back and edge*.
Lady Alimony, iii.

Back of a book, that part of the cover to which the two sides are attached and on which the title is usually printed. —**Back of a bow**, in *archery*, the exterior side of a bow, which in drawing the bow is bent. In Asiatic Turkestan bows this part is flat. See *belly*, 8 (*g*).—**Back of a hand-rail**, the upper surface which is the true *front*. —**Back of a rafter**, the upper edge of the rafter shaped to the angle which the adjoining sides make with each other. See cut under *hip*.—**Back of an arch** or **vault**, the extrados, or outer curve or face. See first cut under *extrados*.—**Back of a roof-truss**, the outer surface.—**Back of a slate**, in *roofing*, the upper or weather side.—**Back of a window**, in *mining*, a timber in the sash-frame, extending to the floor.—**Backs and cutters**, a miners' name for planes in rock structures, the backs lying in lines more or less parallel to the strike of the strata, and forming the "upper" side of the quarry, and the cutters running them at right angles.—**Behind one's back**, in secret, or when one is absent.

I confess, Mr. Sparkish, I cannot endure to hear people attacked *behind their backs*; and when ugly circumstances come out against our acquaintance, I own I always love to think the best. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Lazy-back, a high back-bar in a carriage seat. It is sometimes made so as to be removable at will. *E. H. Knight.*

—**Mitered back**, in *bookbinding*, a back having lines, usually in gold, crossing each other diagonally in square panels by means of cross-lines between the bands.—**Run-up back**, in *bookbinding*, a back having no lines, usually in gold, on its outer edges, running off at top and bottom; distinguished from the *mitered back* (which see). —**To fall of the back**. See the verbs.—**The back of the head.** See *beyond*.—**To be on another's back**, to be severe on one for something; to censure one; to blame one. [Colloq.]

—**To be on one's (own) back**, to be at the end of one's resources; to be helpless. [Colloq.]—**To break one's back**, to submit to oppression. Rom. xi. 10.—**To break one's back (legs)**, to tire one out. [Colloq.]—**To break Scrip.**: (*a*) To forget and forgive. In xxxviii. 17. (*b*) To treat with contempt. Prov. xxiii. 9.—**To break the back (legs) of a task**, to finish it, or to obstinate. See *to put one a back up*, below. [Colloq.]—**To give a back**, to bend the back: said of a horse. [Rare.]—**To give one the back**, to keep over one by placing his hands upon the back, or to mount by the assistance of the back. [Rare.]—**To give a back to**, *to give a back*. See *to put* or *get one's back up*, to show antagonism and resistance; to be angry or indignant: a metaphor probably taken from the habits of frightened or angry cats. [Colloq.]—**To put the back of the hand to**, to turn the back on one, to forsake or neglect him.

back[1] (bak), *a.* [< *back*[1], *n.*, and *back*[1], *adv.*, the attributive use of the noun, as in *backdoor*, mingling with that of the adv., as in *back yard*, the yard which is back, *back spring*, a spring backward, *back tooth*, the tooth *back*, *back etc.*, there is no definite dividing line between the separate adj. use and the use in composition.] 1. Lying or being behind; opposite to the front; hinder; rear: as, the *back* part of anything; a *back* door or window; *back* stairs; the *back* side of a field.

I will take away mine hand, and thou shalt see my *back* parts: but my face shall not be seen. Ex. xxxiii. 23.

Hence—2. Away from the front position or direction; backward; retrograde; retrospective: as, the rear, literally or figuratively: as, the *back* settlements of a country.

In December we had two insurrections of the *back* inhabitants of our province. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 315.

3. In a backward direction; returning in the direction whence it came: as, a *back* stroke; *back* water. [In this sense usually with a hyphen.]—4. In arrear; overdue: as, *back* pay or rents.—Back action. See *action*.—**Back cylinder-head**, that head or cylinder through which the piston-rod passes in locomotives: the opposite head in stationary engines.

back[1] (bak), *adv.* [By apheresis for *aback*, < ME. *abak*, < AS. *on bæc*: see *aback* and *back*[1], *n.*] 1. To or toward the space behind; in the reverse direction: as, to step or shrink *back*; the tide flowed *back*.

All shrank *back* aghast, and left the denouncer of woe standing alone in the middle of the hall.
Irving, Granada, p. 23.

2. From forward motion or progress; without advancing or advancement; in a state of restraint, hindrance, or retardation: with such verbs as *keep* and *hold*: as, he was held *back* with difficulty; the police kept *back* the crowd.

The Lord hath kept them *back* from honour.
Num. xxiv. 11.

3. To or toward one's (its or their) original starting-point, place, or condition: as, to go *back* to the city, to one's old occupation, to one's former belief.

I must bear answer *back*
How you excuse my brother. *Shak.*, As you like it, iv. 3.

Each successive wave rushes forward, breaks, and rolls *back*. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

4. From a present, usual, or natural position; in a direction opposite to some other. expressed

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or understood; backward: as, to bend *back* one's finger; to force *back* the bolt of a door.

The angel of the Lord . . . came and rolled *back* the stone from the door. Mat. xxviii. 2.

5. To or toward times or things past; backward in time: as, to look *back* on former ages.

Oh, that constant Time
Would but go *back* a week!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Volumes of this form dated back a two hundred years or more. *Hawthorne,* Old Manse.

The existence of this language [Singhalese] has been taken back at least two thousand years by the inscriptions discovered by Goldschmidt of the Archæological Survey.
E. W. Cust, Mod. Lang. & Indies, p. 62.

6. From the proper destination or purpose: as, to keep *back* despatches.

A certain man named Ananias, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession, and kept *back* part of the price.
Acts v. 1, 2.

7. Away from an undertaking, engagement, or promise.

I've been surprised in an unguarded hour,
But must not now go *back*. *Addison.*

8. In a position of retirement or withdrawal; off; aloof: absolutely or with *from*: as, the house stands a little *back from* the road.

Somewhat *back from* the village street
Stands the old-fashioned country-seat.
Longfellow, Old Clock.

9. Behind in position, literally or figuratively, or as regards progress: absolutely or with *of*: as, the hills *back* of the town; the feeling *back* of his words; a few pages *back*.—**10.** Past in time; ago; since: as, a little *back*. [Colloq.]

This precaution, still more salutary than offensive, has for some years back been omitted.
Quoted in *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., II. 106.

11. Again; in return: as, to answer *back*; to pay *back* a loan.

"Bath—the slaughter Bath!" the cutlaw shrieks,
But no sound comes *back*—he is standing alone.
Whittier, A Mogg Megone, i.

To and back, forward and backward; to and fro.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes *to and back*, lackeying the varying tide.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

To beat, draw, fall, hang, etc., back. See the verbs.

back[1] (bak), *v.* [In senses 1., 1–8, *c back*[1], *n.*; in senses 2., 9–11, and II., *c back*[1], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a back or backing; strengthen or support at the back: as, to *back* a book; to *back* an electrotype-plate; to *back* the armor-plates of a war-vessel with teak.—**2t.** To cover the back of; clothe.

To broke beggeris bred and bakken hem with clothis.
Purvey, Remedy against Pestilence, p. 186.

3. To support or aid, as with practical assistance, money, authority, influence, etc.; second or strengthen; reinforce: often with *up*: as, in his efforts he was bearing up and *backed* influential men; he *backed up* his argument with a bet.

Success still follows him and *backs* his crimes.
Addison.

The men of the northern Danelaw found themselves *backed*, not only by their brethren from Ireland, but by the mass of states around them.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 243.

Hence—**4.** In *sporting*, to recognize and support by standing or dropping: said of dogs which follow the lead of a dog on point.

Both dogs went off finely; soon after being put down Foreman pointed and was *backed* by Shot.
Forest and Stream, XXI. 418.

5. To act or wager in favor of; express confidence in the success or superiority of: as, to *back* a horse in a race, or one of the parties in an argument.

I *back* him at a rebus or a charade against the best rhymer in the kingdom.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

They [Redonlins] are fond of *backing* themselves with wagers, and will shoot for a sheep, the loser inviting his friends to a feast. *R. F. Burton,* El Medinah, p. 108.

6. To get upon the back of; mount: as, to *back* a horse.

We both will back the winds,
And hunt the phœnix through the Arabian deserts.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iv. 5.

And he has reached the northern plain,
And backed his fire-fly steed again.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 59.

7. To write something on the back of; address, as a letter; indorse.—**8.** To lie at the back of; adjoin in the rear; form a back or background to.

That length of cloistral roof,
Peering in air and *backed* by azure sky.
Wordsworth, Near Aquapendente.

That snug and comfortable retreat which generally *backs* the warerooms of an English tradesman. *Bulwer.*

9. To carry on the back. [Colloq.]

If the men are expected to *back* the traps for any considerable distance, the only admissible articles are, etc.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 306.

10. To cause to move backward; propel backward: as, to *back* a horse; to *back* a boat.—**11.** To reverse the action of: as, to *back* a stationary engine.—**12.** In *coal-mining*, to lower *back* into the pit: said of the coal at the mouth: slack made in holing or undercutting the coal. *Greenley.* [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**To back a cable**, to range it from the moorings to its so as to reduce the strain upon it.—**To back an anchor.** See *anchor*[1], 8.—**To back in**, to lower the yards so that the wind will press on the forward surface of the sail.—**To back a writ**, in *law*, to indorse a warrant issued in another county to apprehend an offender.—**To back** (a spindle) off, in *cotton-spinning*, to reverse the motion of mule-spindles at the end of a stretch, in unwinding the last few coils of the thread about the cop, in order to prepare for its proper distribution upon the cop when the mule-carriage returns.—**To back the oars**, to row backward so as to stop the boat's headway or to gain sternway.—**To back the worming**, in *rope-making*, to fill the interstices between the strands of a rope, thus making the surface even.—**To back up.** (*a*) To lend support, aid, or assistance to; stand by; give countenance to: as, to *back up one's* friends. (*b*) To have and force backward: as, to *back up* a carriage. (*c*) To reverse, as an engine or a press. (*d*) In *electrography*, to strengthen, as the thin shell or electroplate obtained from a wax mold of a form of type, an engraved plate, etc., by depositing upon its back type-metal to a certain thickness. (*e*) In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to stand behind the batsman, to another player, in order to stop and return any balls that may pass him: as, the center field *backs up* the second base.—**To back water**, to propel a boat in the opposite direction to that in which the prow is pointed, by reversing the action of the rowing in the case of a rowboat, and of the machinery in the case of a steamboat.

II. *intrans.* [*c back*[1], *adv.*] **1.** To move or go backward: as, the horse *backed*; the train *backed*.—**2.** To move in the reverse direction: said specifically of the wind, in contradistinction to *haul* (which see), when it changes in a manner contrary to the usual circuit. In the northern hemisphere the wind, in the trade-winds, the usual circuit of changes in the wind is from east by the south to west, and so on in the west. In the same latitudes in the southern hemisphere the reverse usually takes place. The backing of the wind is regarded as an indication of bad weather.—**To back and fill.** (*a*) To get a square-rigged vessel to windward in a narrow channel, when the wind is ahead, by bracing the yards in opposite fashion, by alternately filling and backing the sails so as to make the ship move from one side of the channel to the other while being carried on by the tide. Hence—(*b*) To be wavering in a difficult position. Usually: To back astern. See *astern.*—**To back down**, to recede from a position; abandon an argument or opinion; give in.—**To back out**, to retreat from a difficulty or withdraw from an engagement.

back[2], *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].

back[3] (bak), *n.* [< D. *bak*, a bowl, tray, = Dan. *bakke*, a tray, < F. *bac*, a trough, basin, a brewer's cistern; also a ferry-boat; cf. Bret. *bak*, *bag*, a boat, Mil. *bacau*, *bacsu*, a ferry-boat, *bacca*, a bowl ('vas aquarium'); origin unknown; perhaps from the same source.] **1.** A large flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the stream.—**2.** A large cistern or vat used by brewers, distillers, dyers, etc., for holding liquids; a large tub or trough.—**3.** A kind of wooden trough for holding or carrying fuel, ashes, etc.; a coal-scuttle: commonly in the diminutive form *bakey*. [Scotch.]

Narrowly escaping breaking my shins on a turf *back*.
Scott, Rob Roy, III. 13.

backache (bak'āk), *n.* Any dull or continuous pain in the back.

backache-brake (bak'āk-brāk), *n.* A name of the lady-fern, *Asplenium Filix-fœmina*.

backache-root (bak'āk-rōt), *n.* The button snakeroot, *Liatris spicata*.

back-action (bak'ak'shọn), *a.* In *marine engin.*, having the connections between the piston-rod and crank reversed: as, a *back-action* steam-engine. See *action*.

backarack, *n.* See *Bacharach*.

backare, *interj.* [Perhaps for *back there*. The spelling *bacare*, orig. *bécare*, in the passage of Shakspere has led to the fancy that the word is dog-Latin, based on E. *back*.] Stand back! go back!

Ah, *backare*, quod Mortimer to his swine.
Udall, Roister Doister.

Backere, quoth Mortimer to his sow, see
Mortimer's sow speaketh as good Latyn as hee.
Heywood.

[A proverbial saying, derived apparently from some local anecdote.]

Bacare! you are marvellous forward.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

back-balance (bak'bal'ans), *n.* A weight used as a counterbalance for an eccentric, or an eccentric pulley or gear.

back-band (bak'band), *n.* A broad strap or chain passing over the saddle of a cart- or carriage-horse, and used to support the shafts. Called in Scotland a *rigwiddie*.

back-bar (bak'bär), *n.* The horizontal bar in the old English open fireplace, on which the heavy kettle was hung over the fire.

backbear (bak'bār), *n.* In old *Eng. forest law*, the act of carrying on the back venison killed illegally. See *backearry*.

backbite (bak'bīt), *v.* pret. *backbit*, ppr. *backbitten*, *backbit*, ppr. *backbiting*. [< ME. *bakbiten*, earlier *bacbiten* (= Icel. *bakbita* (Haldorsen), appar. from the noun *bak*, n., the back, or, more prob., < *bak*, adv. (though this, the adnexetic form of *abak*, *aback*, is not found in ME. except in comp. and deriv.), + *biten*, bite: see *back*[1] and *bite*.] **I.** *trans.* To injure morally in a manner comparable to biting from behind; attack the character or reputation of secretly; censure, ridicule, or speak evil of in absence: rarely with a thing as object.

And eke the verse of famous Poets wit
He does *backbite*. *Spenser,* V. ii. 1. iv. 32.

Most untruely and maliciously doe these evill tongues *backbite* and slaunder the sacred sabes of that personage.
Speed, Theatre of Great Britaine, ix.

II. *intrans.* To slander or speak evil of the absent.

To be prynces in pryde and powerte to displise,
To *backbite*, and to baskett and bere fals witnesse.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 60.

He that *backbiteth* not with his tongue. Ps. xv. 3.

They are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

backbiter (bak'bī'tėr), *n.* One who slanders, calumniates, or speaks ill of the absent.

Satirists describe the age, and *backbiters* assign their descriptions for the present time.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

Nine tithes of times
Face-flatterers and *backbiters* are the same.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

backbiting (bak'bī'ting), *n.* [ME. *backbiting*, *bacbitung*; verbal n. of *backbite*.] The act of slandering the absent; secret calumny.

Envyings, wraths, strifes, *backbitings*, whisperings.
2 Cor. xii. 20.

backbitingly (bak'bī'ting-li), *adv.* With backbiting.

back-block (bak'blok), *n.* In *piano-making*, see *wrest-block*.

backboard (bak'bōrd), *n.* [< *back*[1], *n.*, + *board*. The Ab. *bachbord*, O. LG. *bagbord*, D. Q. *backbord*, F. *babord*) = Dan. *bagbord* = Icel. *bakbordhi*, also *bakbordhi* means 'starboard.'] A board for the back; a board placed at the back or serving as the back of something. Specifically—(*a*) A board placed across the stern-sheets of a boat to support the backs of the occupants. (*b*) A small strip of wood used to support the back and give erectness to the figure.

A careful and undeviating use of the *backboard* . . . is recommended as essential to the acquirement of that dignified deportment and carriage so requisite for every young lady of fashion. *Thackeray.*

(*c*) A board used in a lathe to sustain the pillars supporting the puppet-bar. (*d*) In *English* (Yorkshire) *coal-mining*, a third or cross-hole communicating with the return air-course. *Greenley.*

back-board (bak'bōrd), *n.* In *Scots law*, a deed attaching a qualification or condition to the terms of a conveyance or other instrument.

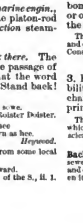
backbone (bak'bōn), *n.* [ME. *bakbone*, *bakbon*, *bacbon*; < *back*[1] + *bone*[1].] **1.** The bone of the middle line of the back; the spine; the vertebral column; the vertebræ collectively.—**2.** Something resembling a backbone in appearance, position, or office: as, the Apennines are the *backbone* of Italy.

The plutocrats, shippers, merchants and others who are the *backbone* of the Conservative party.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 300.

3. Figuratively, firmness; stability of purpose; decision of character; resolution; moral principle.

The civilization is cheap and weak which has not the *backbone* of conviction in it.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 202.

Backbone of an awning, a rope sewed to the middle of a ship's awning, and extending fore and aft, to strengthen it and afford it support.—**To the**



Human Backbone.
C1, first cervical vertebra; C7, last cervical vertebra; T1, first dorsal vertebra; T12, last dorsal vertebra; L1, first lumbar vertebra; L5, last lumbar vertebra; Cy, sacro-coccygeal vertebræ.

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backbone, to the utmost extent of one's power or nature; out and out; thoroughly; entirely.

Jolly old Burbo, staunch *to the backbone*.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, II. 1.

A true-blue Tory *to the backbone*. *T. Hughes.*
Game *to the backbone*. *Trollope.*

backboned (bak'bōnd'), *a.* Vertebrated; furnished with a backbone.

backcap (bak'kap), *v. t.* To depreciate or disparage. [U. S. *slang.*]

backcarry (bak'kar"i), *n.* In *old English forest law*, the crime of having game on the back, as deer unlawfully killed. See *backbear*.

back-casing (bak'kās'sing), *n.* In *mining*, a wall or lining of dry bricks, used in sinking through sand or gravel. Within it the permanent wall of the shaft is built up, after the bed-rock or *stone-head* has been reached.

back-cast (bak'kast), *n.* [< *back*1, *adv.*, + *cast*, *vb.*] 1. A cast or throw back.—2. A backward stroke, or a stroke driving one back; hence, figuratively, any discouragement or reverse of fortune. [Scotch.]

back-cast (bak'kast), *a.* [< *back*1, *adv.*, + *cast*, *pp.*] Cast or thrown back: as, "*back-cast* thoughts." *Joanna Baillie.*

back-center (bak'sen'tėr), *n.* In lathe, the point of the back or dead spindle of the tailstock. It supports that end of the piece which is to be turned. The *front center* is that part of the live spindle which is in the headstock.—**Back-center screw**, in a lathe, the screw which gives longitudinal motion to the back center.

back-chain (bak'chān), *n.* A chain that passes over the saddle of a horse's harness to support the shafts of a cart or wagon.

back-cloth (bak'klōth), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a reinforcing cloth used to support a fab-

Back-cloth.

ric which is being printed.—2. *Naut.*, a triangular piece of canvas fastened in the middle of a topsail-yard to facilitate the stowing of the bunt of the topsail.

back-down (bak'doun), *n.* The act of backing down. See *back*1, *v. i.*

backed (bakt), *p. a.* [< *back*1, *n.* or *v.*, + *-ed*2.] In *composition*, having *a*-back (with the quality or characteristic noted in the first part of the word): as, a high-*backed* chair; humpbacked; broad-*backed*.

Old rickety tables and chairs broken-*back'd*. *Thackeray.*

backen (bak'n), *v. t.* [< *back*1, *adv.*, + *-en*1.] To hold back; retard. *Halliwell.* [Local in Eng. and U. S.]

back-end (bak'end), *n.* The latter end or part; especially (Scotch), the latter part of autumn.

The hedges will do, I clipped them wi' my sin hands last *back-end*. *J. Wilson.*

backer1 (bak'ėr), *n.* [< *back*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] 1. One who backs or gets on the back: as, a *backer* of untamed horses.—2. One who backs or supports, or who aids and abets, another in an undertaking, especially in any trial of skill, agility, or strength; also, one who bets or "lays" his money in favor of a particular person, horse, etc., in a contest; one who indorses the notes or sustains the credit of another.—3. In *arch.*, a narrow slate laid on the back of a broad square-headed one, where the slates begin to diminish in width. 4. *Naut.*, a strap of rope or sennit fastened to a yard-arm to secure the head-earings of a sail.

backer2, *adv.* [*back*1, *adv.*, + *-er*2.] Same as *beckermore*.

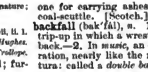
backermore, *adv.* [ME., a double compar., < *backer*1 + *-more*. Cf. *furthermore*, *kindermost*, etc.] More or further back.

With that anon I went me *backermore*.
La Belle Dame sans Mercie, l. 85. (*Halliwell.*)

backermost, *a. superl.* [< *backer*2 + *-most*.] Backmost.

backet (bak'et), *n.* [< F. *baquet*, trough, dim. of *bac*: see *back*3.] A trough or box, especially one for carrying ashes or cinders; a hod or coal-scuttle. [Scotch.]

backfall (bak'fâl), *n.* 1. In *wrestling*, a fall or trip-up in which a wrestler is thrown upon his back.—2. In *music*, an obsolete melodic decoration, nearly like the modern long appoggiatura: called a *double backfall* when prolonged.



Double Backfall.

3. In *organ-building*, a lever whose front end is raised by the motion of a digital or pedal transmitted through a sticker (which see), its back end being correspondingly depressed: a device for transforming upward motion into downward.

backfallen (bak'fâ'lėn), *p. a.* [< *back*1, *adv.*, + *fallen*. Cf. *backslider*.] A backslider; a renegade. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, xi.

backfill (bak'fil), *v. t.* In *engin.*, to fill (a depression) with material taken from a cutting.

back-fillet (bak'fil'et), *n.* The return of the margin of a groin, or of a door or window-jamb, when it passes through the pile of the wall. Such margins are said to be *back-filleted*.

back-flap (bak'flap), *n.* That part of a window-shutter which folds into a recess made for it in the window-casing.

back-frame (bak'frām), *n.* An internally gearedwheel supporting the twisting pinions or whirlers of a rope-making machine.

back-friend (bak'frend), *n.* [< *back*1, *a.*, + *friend*.] 1†. A false or pretended friend; a secret enemy.

Let him take heed I prove not his *back-friend*.
Massinger, Virgin Martyr, II. 1.

Far is our church from incroaching upon the civil powers, as some who are *back-friends* to both would maliciously insinuate. *Bonds.*

2. A friend at one's back; a backer. [Rare.]

back-game (bak'gām), *n.* [< *back*1, *a.*, + *game*.] 1. A game at backgammon or chess.—2. A return-game.

backgammon (bak-gam'on), *n.* [Also formerly *baggammon* (< *back*1, *bag*, + *gammon*), game (see *gammon*) and *gamet*; appar. so called because in certain circumstances the pieces are obliged to go back and reënter. The reason of the name is not known, but the formation is clear. Cf. *back-game*.] 1. A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice. The board is in two parts, usually hinged together, on which twenty-four spaces, called points, are marked. Each player has fifteen men, with which movements are made in accordance with the numbers turned up by the dice, the object of each player being to advance his men to the last six points, and then "throw them off," or remove them entirely from the board.

2. A single bout at backgammon won by a player before his opponent has advanced all of his men from the first six points.

backgammon (bak-gam'on), *v. t.* To beat by winning a backgammon. See *backgammon*, *n.*, 2.

backgammon-board (bak-gam'on-bōrd), *n.* The board or table on which the game of backgammon is played.

back-gear (bak'gēr), *n.* The variable speed-gear in the headstock of a power-lathe.

background (bak'ground), *n.* 1. The ground at the back of anything; the part of the field; situation in the rear of those objects, considerations, etc., which engage the attention; subordinate or secondary position; in contradistinction to principal or important position; place out of sight: used both literally (of physical objects) and figuratively: as, there were mountains in the *background*; the true reasons for this action were kept in the *background*.

A husband somewhere in the *background*. *Thackeray.*
Forbearance and mercy to enemies are not unknown to the old Testament; but they are in the *background*.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 22.

Specifically—2. The part of a picture represented as furthest from the spectator's eye: opposed to *foreground*. In pictures of which the foreground possesses the chief interest, the background is so designed as to enhance the effect of objects in the foreground, to which it is kept subordinate in color, etc., often serving no other purpose than that of a mere screen or setting behind the objects in which the interest is concentrated: as, a portrait with a landscape *background*; a group of figures with buildings in the *background*. In landscapes, when no such evident opposition is intended, or when the chief interest lies in the background, the term *distance* is properly used to denote the more distant planes in the picture, as distinguished from the *foreground* and the *middle distance*.

Here we are the rude and simple expedient by which, to atone for the want of aerial perspective, the vanpainters indicated the distance of their compositions. Figures more distant from the eye are always represented raised or standing on a higher level than figures in the foreground. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 388.

The leafless trees become spires of flame in the sunset, with the blue east for their *background*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 23.

3. In *photog.*, the plain or decorated screens, properties, etc., placed behind the subject in taking portraits, especially in regular gallery-work, in order to form an appropriate setting in the finished picture.

backhand (bak'hand), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. Writing which slopes backward or to the left: as, he writes *backhand*.—2†. In *tennis*, the position behind the principal player.

No, faith, that's odds at tennis, my lord; not but if your lordship pleases, I'll endeavour to keep your *back-hand* a little, that my soul you may safely set me up at the line. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv.

II. *a.* Backhanded; unfavorable; unfair: as, a *backhand* influence.

backhanded (bak'han'ded), *a.* 1. With the back of the hand: as, a *backhanded* blow.—2. Done or effected with the hand turned backward, crosswise, or in any oblique direction; marked by a backward slope, direction, or effect: as, *backhanded* writing.—3. *Lawn-tennis*, *backhanded* stroke in sword-play or lawn-tennis. In the latter game a backhanded stroke is one that causes the ball to strike the player to have a tendency on striking the ground to bound backward in the direction of the striker.

Hence—4. Figuratively, oblique in meaning; indirect; equivocal; ambiguous; sarcastic: as, a *backhanded* compliment.—4. Twisted in the opposite way from the usual method: said of a rope.

One part plain-laid and the other *backhanded* rope.
Lees, Seamanship, p. 252.

backhandedly (bak'han'ded-li), *adv.* With the hand directed backward: as, to strike *backhandedly*.

backhandedness (bak'han'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being backhanded; unfairness.

backhander (bak'han'dėr), *n.* A blow with the back of the hand: as, to strike one a *backhander*.

backhead (bak'hed), *n.* 1. The back part of the head opposed to the face.—2†. False hair worn on the back of the head.

backhouse1 (bak'hous), *n.* [< *back*1, *a.*, + *house*.] A building behind or back from the main or front building; hence, in country places, especially in New England, a privy.

backhouse2, *n.* Same as *backhouse*.

backing (bak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *back*1, *v.*] 1. Support, physical or moral; supporters or backers collectively.—2†. The address of a letter.—3. Something placed at or attached to the back of something else to support, strengthen, or finish it; the act of providing anything with such a support. Especially—(*a*) A layer or layers of thin paper, generally tough, on the inner plates of armor-clad ships are bolted. (*b*) A heavy plating of wood, or wood and iron, supporting the armor plates of fortifications or of targets from behind; a thick bed of rammed sand or concrete placed behind armored works or targets.

The concrete might be faced with a comparatively thin steel plate which would explode the shell, and so save the *backing*. *London Engineer.*

(*c*) In *bookbinding*, the curving of the back of sewed sheets intended for a book, with the intent (1) to spread the thread so that the book will not be thicker at the back than at the fore edge; (2) to make a secure rest in the arched groove at either side for the covers; (3) to make the book flexible, so that the leaves of the book shall be flat when open. Backing is done by hand with a hammer or rolling mill with a machine. (*d*) In *weaving*, the web of coarser or stronger material at the back of multiplied fabrics as velvet, plush, satin, Brussels carpet, etc. (*e*) In *photog.*, a coating of a dark, generally brown, color on the back of the sensitized plate in some classes of work to absorb light that might otherwise pass through the film, be reflected again upon it from the back of the glass, and cause an effect of blurring. Such a backing is useful in taking pictures in the direction of the chief light, or those in which some portions of the field are very highly illuminated while others are deeply shaded, as in taking a picture with a skylighting of the second side of a sheet. (*f*) In *electrotyping*, the metal used to back up or strengthen an electrotype. (*g*) In *thrat.*, that portion of a scene on a stage which is revealed through an open door or window. **Backing of an arch**, the course of masonry which rests upon the extrados of an arch.

backing-boards (bak'ing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *bookbinding*, boards of hard wood, faced with steel, which are used in pairs for the purpose of clamping together the sewed sheets of an

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unbound book while the back is being rounded with a hammer.

backing-deals (bak'ing-dēlz), *n. pl.* In *English coal-mining*, boards or planks placed behind the curbs of a shaft, to keep the earth behind in place.

backing-hammer (bak'ing-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer used in beating into shape the backs of books.

backing-iron (bak'ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* An iron block having upon four sides beveled surfaces of different widths and depths, suitable to different sizes of books, and used in shaping their backs.

backing-metal (bak'ing-met'al), *n.* A composition of type-metal, in which lead is the chief ingredient, which is poured into an electrotype-shell of copper to form the backing of the electrotype-plate.

backing-pan (bak'ing-pan), *n.* A pan in which electrotype-shells are placed face downward, while the molten metal with which they are backed is poured over them.

backings (bak'ingz), *n. pl.* The refuse of wool or flax after it is dressed; the tow thrown off by the second hackling of flax.

back-joint (bak'joint), *n.* In *masonry*, a rebate such as that made on the inner side of a chimneypiece to receive a slip.

backlash (bak'lash), *n.* **1.** In *mech.*, the jarring reaction of each of a pair of wheels upon the other, produced by irregularities of velocity when the load is not constant or the moving power is not uniform.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, the backward suction of the air-current after an explosion of fire-damp.—**Backlash of a screw**, the play between a screw and its nut when the latter is loosely fitted.—**Backlash-spring**, a spring in a machine to keep the moving parts in contact and prevent backlash.

backlas (bak'las), *n.* [< *backl*, *a.*, + *-les*.] Without a back: as, *backless* benches.

backling, backlings (bak'ling, -lingz), *adv.* [*sc. backlins*, < AS. *bæcling*, in adv. phrase *on bæcling*, back, behind; < *bæc*, back, + *-ling*, adv. suffix. Cf. *darkling, headlong.*] Backward.

back-lining (bak'lī'ning), *n.* In windows, a piece of sash-frame parallel to the pulley-piece and next to the jamb on each side.

back-link (bak'lingk), *n.* In engines, one of the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam.

backlog (bak'log), *n.* A large log placed at the back of an open wood-fire to sustain combustion and concentrate the heat.

You want, first, a large *backlog*, which does not rest on the andirons. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 6.

backlook (bak'lůk), *n.* Retrospective view: as, to take a *backlook*. [Rare.]

back-lye (bak'lī), *n.* [*back*1 + *lye* for *lee*.] In *coal-mining*, a siding or shunt on an underground railway. *Greeley.* [North. Eng.]

back-mill (bak'mil), *n.* A fulling-mill. *Ure*, Dict.

back-mold (bak'mōld), *n.* In reversing molding, that part of the mold which conforms to the back of the pattern or model.

backmost (bak'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *back*1, *adv.*, + *-most*. Cf. *bachermore*.] Hindmost. [Rare.]

back-overman (bak'ō'vėr-man), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a man whose duty it is to see to the safety of a district of underground workings, and of the men working in it, during the back-shift. *Greeley.* [North. Eng.]

back-painting (bak'pān'ting), *n.* A method of applying varnish colors to mezzotint prints affixed to glass, in such a manner that they appear as if painted on the glass.

backpedal (bak-ped'al), *v. i.* In *bicycling*, to press down upon the pedal as it rises, in order to check the movement of the wheel.

backpiece (bak'pēs), *n.* A piece at the back of something; specifically, a piece of armor which covered the back and was connected with the breastplate by straps and buckles, hooks, and the like. See *back and breast*, under *back*1, *a.*

backplate (bak'plāt), *n.* Same as *backpiece*.

back-pressure (bak'presh'ūr), *n.* Pressure backward or in the reverse of the normal direction; specifically, the resistance of the atmosphere or of waste steam to the action of the piston of a steam-engine.—**Back-pressure valve**, in *mech.*, a valve placed within a supply-pipe or over an inlet-orifice, to prevent the backward flow of a fluid or gas when the pressure in the normal direction falls below that in the reservoir or chamber to which the fluid is supplied.

Back-pressure Valve.

backrack, backrag, *n.* See *Bacharach*.

back-racket (bak'rak'et), *n.* The return of a ball in tennis; hence, figuratively, a counter-charge.

Hos. Why, are not debts better than words, sir?
Wit. Are not words promises, and are not promises debts, sir?
Hos. He plays at *back-racket* with me.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iii. the Old One, iv. 4.

back-raking (bak'rā'king), *n.* In *farriery*, an operation by which hindered faeces are withdrawn from the rectum.

back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* **1.** Arrears of rent.—**2.** In *Scots law*, a rent paid subsequently to reaping. Thus, when a tenant entering with a lease is allowed to remain on the first crop before paying his rent, the rent in this case is termed a *back-rent*, in contradistinction to *fore-rent*, a rent payable before the first crop is reaped.

back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* A guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it in turning.

back-returnt (bak'ri-tėrn'), *n.* A going or coming back; return.

Harry's *back-return* again to France.
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho).

The *back-return* of Charon's boat. *Marlowe.*

backrope (bak'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) The rope or chain-cable of the lower end of the dolphin-striker to each side of the bows of a ship. (*b*) A small rope attached to the hook of the cat-block or fish-hook, to facilitate hooking it on the bow. *Sartorius*, Jacktopsails. *Sec. mariniadæ.*

back-saw (bak'sâ), *n.* A saw the web of which is stiffened by a metallic back of greater substance. Such saws have specific names according to their use, as *tenon-saw, dovetail-saw, carcass-saw*, etc.

back-scraper (bak'skrā'pėr), *n.* Same as *back-scratcher*.

back-scratcher (bak'skrach'ėr), *n.* **1.** An implement for scratching the back, generally made of bone or ivory, in the form of a small hand fixed to a long slender handle.

A *back-scratcher* of which the hand was ivory and the handle black. *Southey*, The Doctor, iv.

2. A toy of wood or bone having a thin tongue which presses upon a toothed reel, on the principle of a watchman's rattle: when it is rubbed on the back of a person, it produces a sound like the tearing of cloth.

backset (bak'set), *n.* [< *back*1, *adv.*, + *set*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To set upon in the rear.

The Israelites . . . [were] backset with Pharaoh's whole power. *Fuller*, Church History, fol. 71 b (1655).

II. *intrans.* To flow again, in the autumn, prairie-land which has been plowed for the first time in the preceding spring. [Western U. S.]

backset (bak'set), *n.* [< *back*1, *a.* or *adv.*, + *set*1, *v.* or *n.*] **1.** A setting back or backward, as the result of some untoward circumstance or opposition; a check in one's progress; retardation, or the losing of ground; a relapse: as, he suffered more than one serious *backset*; a *backset* which appeared to be fatal.—**2.** An eddy or counter-current in flowing water.

Of course much of this was slack water, or the backset caused by the overflow. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 612.

back-settler (bak'set'ler), *n.* One inhabiting the back settlements of a country.

backsheesh, *n.* See *bakshish*.

back-shift (bak'shift), *n.* [< *back*1, *a.*, + *shift*.] In *coal-mining*, a second shift or relay of hewers who begin cutting the coal after another set have begun to draw it, at the same place.

backside (bak'sīd'), *n.* [< *back*1 + *side*; < *back*1, *a.*, + *side*.] **1.** The back part or aspect of anything; the part opposite to the front, or behind that which is considered the principal part. [Properly two words in this use. See *back*, *a.*, 1.] Specifically—**2.** The hind part of an animal; the rump; often (vulgarly) in the plural.—**3.** The back premises, back yard, or out-buildings attached to a dwelling; also, the privy. [Obsolete or dialectal.] *N. E. D.*

back-sight (bak'sīt), *n.* **1.** In *surveying*, the reading of a leveling-rod, taken when looking back to a station which has been passed. All other readings are called *foresights*.—**2.** The rear sight of a gun.

back-skin (bak'skin), *n.* A leather dress used by miners when at work in wet places.

back-slang (bak'slang), *n.* [< *back*1, *n.* or *adv.*, + *slang*. Cf. *palindrome*.] A species of slang in which the words are pronounced or written backward, or as nearly so as the skill of the speaker or writer, or the possibility of pronouncing the word, will permit: thus, penny becomes *yennep*; woman, *namow*, and so on.

backslide (bak-slīd'), *v. i.*; pret. *backslid* (sometimes *backslided*), pp. *backslid, backslidden* (sometimes *backslided*), ppr. *backsliding*. [< *back*1, *adv.*, + *slide*.] To slide back, in a figurative sense; apostatize; turn from the faith; depart from or abandon religious principles or practices.

I have fallen back to my carnal tenure, from the holy ways of God, and have again *backslided*.
Bp. Hopkins, Works, p. 835.

When persons have been professors of religion, and have for various reasons *backslidden* and declined into a carnal and secular life. *H. W. Beecher.*

backslider (bak-slī'dėr), *n.* One who backslides. (*a*) An apostate; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion. Prov. xiv. 14. (*b*) One who neglects his religious vows and falls into habits of sin.

backsliding (bak-slī'ding), *n.* A falling back in principle or practice; a lapse in or abandonment of religious obligation; apostasy.

Our *backslidings* are many: we have sinned against thee. Jer. xiv. 7.

backslidingness (bak-slī'ding-nes), *n.* The state of backsliding.

back-spear, *v. t.* See *back-spear*.

back-speed (bak'spēd), *n.* In *mech.*, a second speed-gear of a lathe, which can be brought into action on the back gear-speed, so that second series of speeds of the spindle are thereby obtained.

back-spear (bak'spēr), *v. t.* [Sc., also written *back-spear, -speir*, < *back*1, *adv.*, + *speer*, ask, question.] To reëxamine or cross-examine. [Scotch.]

back-splinting (bak'splin'ting), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a system of working coal over the goaf behind across the whole of a lower seam in advance upon the long-wall method. *Greeley.*

back-spring (bak'spring), *n.* **1.** A spring formed in the bolt of a lock by cutting a longitudinal slit near the upper edge, thus making a strip of unsupported metal which by elastic pressure springs the bolt into its place when it is left by the key.—**2.** The spring at the rear of the body of a vehicle; specifically, a C-spring which rides up at the back of the carriage, the body of which is thus suspended from the forward end.—**3.** A spring backward.

back-staff (bak'stâf), *n.* An instrument formerly used for measuring the sun's altitude at sea: so called from its using it the observer turned his back to the sun.

backstair, backstairs (bak'stār, -stārz), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A back or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs. [Properly two words. See *back*1, *a.*, 1.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to stairs in the back part of a house: as, a *backstair* entrance.—**2.** Indirect; underhand; unfair; intriguing: as, *backstair* influence.

He's like a *backstair* minister at court, who, whilst the reputed favourites are sauntering in the bed-chamber, is raking the mistress in the closet. *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, ii. 1.

Is he not a *back-stairs* favourite — one that can do what he pleases with those that do what they please?
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

back-stall (bak'stâl), *n.* The thief who walks behind the chief operator in a garrote-robbery to conceal him when at work and make off with the booty. [Thieves' slang.] See *garrote*.

backstand† (bak'stand), *n.* Support; something to fall back upon.

A sure stay and a stedfast *backstande* at home.
Hall, Hen. VII.

backstay (bak'stā), *n.* **1.** In *spinning*, a strap of leather used to check the carriage of a jenny-frame.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, a lateral bar of wrought-iron attached to the back of the mine-car when ascending an inclined plane, for the purpose of stopping the car in case of accident. [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**3.** A rod extending from the perch to the outer end of the rear axle of a carriage.—**4.** One of the flaps of a carriage-top.—**5.** In purchase-gears, a powerful spring placed at the back of the moving blade to keep the two cutting edges in contact.—**6.** In *metal-turning*, an adjustable support for any very long or slender article.—**7.** *pl. Naut.*, long ropes extending backward from the heads of all masts above the lower mast and fastened

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on each side of the ship to the chain-plates, serving to support the masts.—**Backstay-stools**, planking or pieces of iron projecting from the side of a ship, to which the backstays are made fast. They serve the same purpose for the backstays that the channels do for the shrouds.—**Traveling backstays**, backstays fitted with a traveler which slides up and down with the topsail-yard. The principal support for the mast is thus kept at that part which is just above the yard. [Not now in use.]

back-step (bak'step), *n.* A rearward movement of a scund or body of troops, without change of front.

backster[1], *n.* See *baxter*.

backster[2] (bak'ster), *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] A flat piece of wood or cork fastened on the feet for walking over loose beach. *N. E. D.*

backstitch (bak'stich), *n.* A method of sewing in which each stitch overlaps or doubles back on the preceding one, the needle entering behind the thread at the end of the stitch already made and coming out in front of it.

backstitch (bak'stich), *v. t.* and *i.* To sew with stitches which overlap each other. See *backstitch*, *n.*

backstone (bak'stōn), *n.* [E. dial., = *bakestone*, ‹ *bake* + *stone*.] The heated stone on which oat-cake is baked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

back-stop (bak'stop), *n.* In *base-ball*, a fence placed a short distance behind the catcher to stop the ball if he fails to catch it.

back-strap (bak'strap), *n.* A broad strap passing along the middle of a horse's back from the upper hame-strap to the crupper or a point of junction with the hip-straps in a wagon-harness, and in a carriage-harness from the gig-saddle to the crupper. *E. H. Knight.*

back-strapped (bak'strapt), *p. a.* Carried by head-winds to the back of a cape or promontory: said of a ship.

back-stream (bak'strēm), *n.* A current running against the regular course of the stream; an up-stream.

back-string (bak'string), *n.* A leading-string by which a child is supported or guided from behind. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 228.

back-stroke (bak'strōk), *n.* 1. A blow or stroke in return.—2. A backhanded stroke; a backhander.

My uncle Toby never took this *back stroke* of my father's at his hobby-horse kindly. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 31.

3. In *telegr.*, the return-motion of the lever in a telegraph-sounder. *Standard Elect. Dict.*

back-swimmer (bak'swim'ėr), *n.* Same as *boat-fly*.

back-sword (bak'sōrd), *n.* 1. A sword with one sharp edge, used for cutting rather than thrusting, sometimes curved, and frequently straight. It usually had a basket-hilt, and was the common weapon of citizens and country people when the rapier and afterward the small-sword were worn by gentlemen.

2. A cudgel fitted with a basket-hilt, used for a particular kind of match-play, as is the single cudgel-play in which the back-sword (in sense 2) is used, peculiar to certain counties of England, and still kept up at festivals and the like in the attempt to preserve old customs. The guard is with the left arm, and the object of each player is to break the skin of his adversary's forehead so as to draw blood.

back-tack (bak'tak), *n.* In *Scots law*, a tack or lease connected with wadsets or mortgages, by which the possession of the land is returned to the proprietor on payment of a rent corresponding to the interest of the money advanced. See *wadset*.

back-tool (bak'tōl), *n.* Any tool, either fillet or roll, used by bookbinders in decorating the curved surface of the back of a book.

back-trick[1] (bak'trik), *n.* A caper backward in dancing.

I have the *back-trick* simply as strong as any man in Illyria. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

backward, **backwards** (bak'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [‹ ME. *bakward*, *baward*, adv., by apheresis for *abackward*, ‹ *aback*, adv., back, + *-ward*, *-wards*.] 1. In the direction of the back; as, to throw the arms *backward*.—2. With the back first in the direction of motion: as, to walk *backward*; to fail *backward*.

He [Fil] fell from off the seat *backward*, . . . and his neck broke. 1 Sam. iv. 18.

Then wit fell *backward*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

3. In the direction from which one has come; toward that which is or has been left behind: as, he glanced *backward*.—4. Toward bygone times or events; toward that which is past in time: as, to look *backward* to the last century.

The lights of memory *backward* stream. *Whittier*, Memories.

5. In or by reflection; reflexively.

The mind can *backward* cast
Upon herself her understanding light.
Sir J. Davies, Introd. to Immortal. of Soul.

6. In time past; ago.

Some reigns *backward*. *Locke.*

7. In an opposite or contrary direction.

For every two steps they made forwards and upwards they slipped one *backward*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. ii.

8. In an opposite or reverse order; from the end toward the beginning; in an order contrary to the natural order: as, to read or spell *backward*; hence, perversely; in a wrong or perverse manner.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But she would spell him *backward*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

The gospel of Christ is read *backwards*, when that world which he came to save is regarded as a world which it is a merit to abandon.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 47.

9. From a better to a worse state; retrogressively.

The work went *backward*; and the more he strove T advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*

Backward and forward, to and fro.—To ring bells **backward**. See *ring*, *v. t.*, and the bells of a chime in the wrong order, beginning with the bass bell.

The bells they *ring backward*, the dinner they are beat.
Scott, Bonnie Dundee.

backward (bak'wārd), *a.* [‹ *backward*, *adv.*] 1. Directed to the back or rear: as, "a *backward* look." *Shak.*, Sonnets, lii.—2. Reversed; returning; directed to or toward the original starting-point: as, a *backward* movement or journey.

And now they do re-turn
Their *backward* course. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3.

3. Done in reverse order; done in an order contrary to the natural order, as in repeating a sentence from the end to the beginning.

Without his toil reversed,
And *backward* motion his returning power.
We cannot free the lady. *Milton*, Comus, l. 817.

4. Being in, or placed at, the back.

Four legs and two voices. . . . His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his *backward* voice is to utter foul speeches, and to detract. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

5. Slow; sluggish; unprogressive; unadvanced; behind in progress: as, a *backward* learner.

Brigandage survives only in out-of-the-way corners of the most forward countries, and in countries, such as Spain and Sicily. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 229.

6. Late; behind in time; coming after something else, or after the usual time: as, *backward* fruits; the season is *backward*.

A dry, cold, *backward* spring, easterly winds.
Evelyn, Diary, April 15, 1688.

7. Holding back; averse; reluctant; hesitating.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

For wiser brutes were *backward* to be slaves.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 50.

8. Timid; bashful; retiring in disposition; modest.—9. Reaching back into the past; already past.

Flies unconscious o'er each *backward* year.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 24.

backward[1] (bak'wārd), *n.* [‹ *backward*, *adv.*] The things or state behind or past.

What see'st thou else
In the dark *backward* and abysm of time?
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

backward[2] (bak'wārd), *v. t.* [‹ *backward*, *adv.*] To obstruct; keep back; retard; delay.

Doth clog and *backward* us. *Hammond*, Sermons, xv.

backwardation (bak-wär-dā'shōn), *n.* [*backward*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] On the London Stock Exchange, the premium paid by a seller of stock for the privilege of postponing its delivery to the buyer until the next fortnightly settlingday. See *contango*.

backwardly (bak'wārd-li), *adv.* 1. In a backward direction.

The mandible is extremely massive and has a *backwardly* produced angle. *Darwin*, Anim. Vers., p. 230.

2. Unwillingly; reluctantly; severely; perversely; ill.

I was the first man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him:
And does he think so *backwardly* of me now,
That I'll requite it last? *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 3.

backwardness (bak'wārd-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being backward. (*a*) Backward state as regards progress; slowness; tardiness: as, the *backwardness* of the spring. (*b*) Unwillingness; reluctance; disinclination or dullness in action.

Our *backwardness* to good works. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*c*) Bashfulness; shyness.

backwards, *adv.* See *backward*.

back-washed (bak'washt), *a.* Cleansed from oil, as wool after combing.

back-water (bak'wâ'tėr), *n.* 11. Water flowing in from behind.—2. Water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of steamboats, etc.—3. Water held or forced back, as in a mill-race or in a tributary stream, in consequence of some obstruction, as a dam or flood.—4. An artificial accumulation of water obtained at high tide and reserved in reservoirs, to be discharged at low tide for clearing off deposits in channel-beds and tideways.—5. A creek or arm of the sea which runs parallel to the coast, having only a narrow slip of land between it and the sea, and communicating with the latter by barred entrances.

Entering the mouth of the Moradab, an extensive *back-water* lake which fed the Pir-Bansar and other streams, we come alongside a fairly constructed quay.
O'Donovan, Merv, viii.

backwood (bak'wūd), *n.* That portion of a carpenter's plane which is immediately behind the plane-iron.—To drive the **backwood** up, to drive the wedge of a plane tightly. When it is done the pressure of the plane-iron raises a bur or slight ridge at the angle of the mouth and sole.

backwoods (bak'wūdz'), *n. pl.* Wooded or partially uncleared and unsettled districts in the remote parts of a new country; hence, in the United States and Canada, any rough or thinly settled region far from the centers of population.

The very ease with which books containing the world's best literature were obtainable in the *backwoods* made our early writers cosmopolitan. *Woodman*, Poets of America, p. 14.

He [Count Tolstoi] put into my hands a letter from some man living in a village in the *backwoods* of Pennsylvania.
The Century, XXIV. 781.

backwoodsman (bak'wūdz'man), *n.*; pl. *backwoodsmen* (-men). An inhabitant of the backwoods.

The General Boone, *backwoodsman* of Kentucky,
Was happiest among mortals anywhere.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 61.

backworm (bak'wėrm), *n.* A small worm generally found in the thin skin about the reins of hawks. See *reins*.

backwort (bak'wėrt), *n.* The comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

back-wounding (bak'wön'ding), *a.* Wounding at the back or behind one's back; backbiting; injuring surreptitiously: as, "*backwounding* calumny." *Shak.*, Hamlet, M., iii. 2.

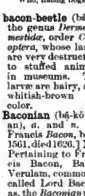
bacon (bā'kon or -kn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bakon*, *bakyn*, ‹ ME. *bacon*, *bacoun*, *bakoun*, ‹ OF. *bacon* = Pr. Bacon, ‹ MLL. *bacon(e)*, bacon, side of bacon, shoulder, ham, also a swine, ‹ OHG. *bahho*, *bacho*, MHG. *backe*, side of bacon, ham, G. *backe*, a wild sow (obs. or dial., a ham), = MD. *bake*, *backe*, bacon, a swine, ‹ OHG. **bah*, etc., = AS. *bæc*, E. *back*[1]: see *back*[1].] 1. Hog's flesh, especially the back and sides, salted or pickled and then usually in smoke.—2†. Pork.—3†. A hog; hence, a grossly fat person.—4†. A rustic; a clown: in allusion to the fact that swine's flesh was the meat chiefly eaten by the rural population. *N. E. D.*

On, *bacona*, on! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

To save one's bacon, to preserve one's self from harm.

But here I say the Turks were much mistaken,
Who, hating hogs, yet wished to *save their bacon*.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 42.

bacon-beetle (bā'kon-bē'tl), *n.* A species of the genus *Dermestes*, *D. lardarius*, family *Dermestidæ*, order *Coleoptera*, whose larvæ are very destructive to stuffed animals in museums. The larvæ are hairy, and white-brown in color.


Bacon-Beetle (*Dermestes lardarius*).
a, larva; *b*, one of its barbed hairs; *c*, beetle. (Hair lines show natural size.)

Baconian (bā-kō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ Francis *Bacon*, born 1561, died 1626.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, commonly called Lord Bacon: as, the *Baconian* philosophy.—**Baconian method**, a term often, though incorrectly, applied to the method of

Baconian induction (which see) as developed by modern science, on the supposition that Bacon was mainly instrumental in bringing this method into general use.

II. *n.* **1.** An adherent of the Baconian philosophy.—**2.** One who holds the theory that Bacon wrote the plays usually attributed to Shakspere.

Baconism (bā'kon-izm), *n.* [< *Bacon* + *-ism.*] The philosophy of Francis Bacon, or the general spirit of his writings.

These societies are schools of *Baconism*, designed to embody all that was of value in the thought and spirit of Bacon — namely, a protest against traditional authority in science, truth, of course, as ascertained by observation and of the inductive sciences for their value in the arts of life.

baconize (bā'kon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baconized*, ppr. *baconizing*. [< *bacon* + *-ize.*] To make into or like bacon; smoke, as bacon.

baconweed (bā'kon-wēd), *n.* The pigweed, *Chenopodium album*.

bacony (bā'kon-i), *a.* [< *bacon* + *-y*1.] Like bacon; lardaceous.

bacteria (bak-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *bacterium*, 1. Plural of *bacterium*, 1.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of gymnosal orthogoterous insects, of the family *Phasmidæ*; the stick-insects or walking-sticks. *B. sarmentosa* is about 10 inches long. See *Phasmidæ*.

Bacterieæ (bak-tē-ri-ē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bacterium* + *-aceæ.*] A group of the simplest microscopic fungi, more usually called *Schizomycetes*, the schizomycetous division of the *Schizomycetes* of Cohn, or of the *Schizophyta* of more recent authorities. They exhibit a great variety of forms, and are subdivided accordingly into—(1) *Sphærobacteria*, which are spherical, as in *Micrococcus*; (2) *Microbacteria*, which are elliptical or shortly cylindrical, as in *Bacterium*, the only genus; (3) *Desmobacteria*, which consist of straight filaments, as in *Bacillus*; (4) *Spirobacteria*, in which the filaments are more or less twisted, as in *Spirillum*.

bacterial (bak-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling bacteria; of the nature of or caused by bacteria: as, a *bacterial* parasite in the blood; *bacterial* organisms; *bacterial* infusions.

The basis of a *bacterial* affection is either the death of the patient, or the death and elimination of the bacteria.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. 287.

bacterian (bak-tē'ri-an), *a.* Same as *bacterial*.

bactericidal (bak-tē'ri-si-dal), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-cide* + *-al.*] Destructive to bacteria.

bactericide (bak-tē'ri-sīd), *n.* [< NL. *bacterium* + L. *cædere*, kill.] A substance that has the property of destroying bacteria.

A *bactericide* of great activity.
Therapeutic Gaz., VIII. 561.

Bacterides (bak-ter'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. "*Bacteridæ*, < *Bacterium* + *-ides*, *-idæ*.] A name sometimes given indefinitely to a group of microbes referable to the genera *Bacillus* and *Bacterium* (which see).

bacteriform (bak-tē'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *bacterium* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of bacteria; resembling bacteria.

bacterioid (bak-tē'ri-oid), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-oid.*] Resembling or closely allied to bacteria.

bacteriological (bak-tē'ri-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to bacteriology.

bacteriologist (bak-tē'ri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *bacteriology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in bacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [NL. *bacterium* + Gr. *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of biology which investigates bacteria and other microbes, especially their life-history and agency in disease; the scientific study of bacteria.

Bacteriology is now a natural science of sufficient importance and completeness to take its proper place in hygiene, etiology, and pathological anatomy.
Science, VI. 77.

bacterioscopic (bak-tē'ri-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *bacterioscopy* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to the discovery or observation of bacteria.

bacterioscopy (bak-tē-ri-os'kō-pi), *n.* [NL. *bacterium* + Gr. *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Microscopic investigation of bacteria.

bacteriotherapeutic (bak-tē'ri-ō-ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* [< *bacteriotherapeutics*.] Pertaining to bacteriotherapy.

Dr. Ballard has carefully followed the *bacteriotherapeutic* details advised by Cantani in eight cases of advanced phthisis with moderate fever.
Medical News, XLIX. 41.

bacteriotherapy (bak-tē'ri-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [NL. *bacterium* + Gr. *θεραπία*, medical treatment.] In *med.*, the introduction of bacteria into the system for the cure of disease. Thus in phthisis inhalations containing *Bacterium termo* have been employed, with the idea that the bacterium destroyed the *Bacillus tuberculosis* which is characteristic of the disease.

bacteritic (bak-tē-rit'ik), *a.* [< *bacterium* + *-itic*: see *-itis*.] Characterized or caused by the presence of bacteria.

bacterium (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *bacteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *βακτήριον*, a little stick, dim. of *βακτηρία*, a staff, stick, < *βάκτρον*, a staff, stick, akin to L. *baculum*, a staff: see *baculus*.] **1.** One of the micro-organisms which are concerned in the putrefactive processes, and are known as *Schizomycetes* (fission-fungi), in distinction from *Saccharomycetes*, or budding fungi, which produce alcoholic fermentation. Their true character was long in doubt, but they are now generally regarded as the lowest forms of vegetable life, and are known to multiply, in some species at least, by the formation of spores and even of true sporangia. They consist of excessively minute spherical, oblong, or cylindrical cells, with real chlorophyll, entirely destitute of nucleus or sac, and are found anywhere. Their origin and the part they take in putrefaction, fermentation, and disease have been the subject in recent years of much study and discussion. Very much uncertain in detail, but there is no question of the importance of these investigations from a sanitary point of view. It also appears to have been demonstrated that the bacteria which exist in the soil are active in changing otherwise inert substances into matter suitable for the food of plants, converting the nitrogenous matter of organic origin into soluble nitrates. The genera and species have been variously defined, and are necessarily based on slight characters. The groups and principal genera usually recognized are *Micrococcus*, with spherical cells connected in certain fermentations and found in connection with special contagious diseases; the red bacteria, *Bacterium*; the straight filiform bacteria, *Bacillus*, etc.; and the spiral filiform bacteria, *Vibrio*, *Spirillum*, etc. Of the genus *Micrococcus*, *M. diphtheriticus* is considered to be the special cause of diphtheria, and *M. sarcinæ* of malignant fever. *Bacterium*, and not *Bacillus*, is the genus.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of microscopic cylindrical, constituting of single short cylindrical or elliptical cell, or of two such cells united end to end, and capable of spontaneous movement. The well-known species, *B. Termo*, is the prime cause of putrefaction, occurring early in all infusions of animal and vegetable substances and multiplying with great rapidity. The individuals are about one two-thousandth of an inch in length.

Bactrian (bak'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Bactriani*, < Gr. *Βακτριανοί*, < *Bactria*, < Gr. *Βακτρα* (also *Βακτρα*, < Pers. *Bākhtar*), a province so called.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria or Bactriana, an ancient country of central Asia, with its capital, Bactra, on the site of the modern Balkh. It became a province of the Persian empire under Cyrus, and from about 256 to about 128 B. C. was a separate kingdom under a Greek dynasty.—**Bactrian camel**. See *camel*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bactria.

Bactris (bak'tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βακτρον*, a staff: see *bacterium*.] A genus of slender palms, consisting of about 40 species, found about rivers and in marshy places in America within the tropics. The stems are generally covered

Bactris acanthocarpa, with fruit, and not deprived of its husk, the forn upon the latter showing position of embryo.

with spines, and the leaves are pinnate, though occasionally simple or 3-lobed. The fruit is small, with a thin fibrous pulp inclosing a hard black nut. The kernel of *B. major* is eaten in Cartagena. The stems of *B. minor* are used for walking-sticks, under the name of Tobago canes.

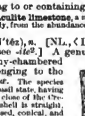
baculi, *n.* Plural of *baculus*.

baculine (bak'ū-līn), *a.* [< L. *baculum*, a rod, + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to the rod, or to its use in punishment by flogging.

baculite (bak'ū-līt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Baculites*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Baculites*; staff-stone.

bad **II.** *a.* Pertaining to or containing baculites.

Baculites (bak-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *baculum*, a staff, + *-ites*: see *-lite*.] A genus of polythalamous or many-chambered cephalopods, belonging to the family *Ammonitidæ*. The species are known only in a fossil state, having become extinct at the close of the Cretaceous period. The shell is straight, more or less compressed, conical, and very much striated. The chambers are sinuous and pierced by a marginal siphon. The external chamber is considerably larger than the rest. There are about 30 species, found from the Neocomian to the Chalk formation.



Portion of *Baculites Anglicus*.

baculitic (bak-ū-lit'ik), *a.* Same as *baculine*.

baculometry (bak-ū-lom'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *baculum*, a staff, + *-metria*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The measurement of heights or distances by means of staves. *Phillips*.

baculus (bak'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *baculi* (-lī). [L., more commonly *bastum*, *bacillum*, a stick, staff, scepter, etc.; cf. LL. dim. *bacillus* (see *bacillus*); akin to Gr. *βάκτρον*, a rod, staff: see *bacterium*.] **1.** A divining-rod.—**2.** A long staff or crook carried by the Vestal Virgins when they were allowed to lean during long offices, such as the psalms.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of crustaceans.

bad[1] (bad), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *bad*, *badde*, bad, worthless, wicked, prob. a generalized adj. use (with loss of *-d-*) of ME. *wecche* for *wenchel*, < AS. *wycel*, *much*; ME. *lyte* for *lytel*, < AS. *lytel*, little; ME. *wesche* for *wenchel*, < AS. *wencel*: see *much*, *weikle*, *lite*, *lyte*, *little*, and *wench*]. Compar. *worse*, < AS. *wiersa*, *bædel* (=Icel. *verri*, a gloss-es), with equiv. deriv. *bædling* (suffix *-ing*[3]), an effeminate person, a hermaphrodite, with formative *-el*, *-ing*[3]; cf. OHG. *bad, *part*, a hermaphrodite (Leo). This word appears to exist also in some AS. local names, but traces elsewhere are slight: cf. AS. *bæd, *bædæ, *bædan, unmarriage, < *or-bede*, < *or-pede*, adultus," in glosses. This etymology, first suggested by Leo, is uncertain, but is the only one that fairly satisfies the phonetic and historical conditions; the word can have no connection, as suggested, with Goth. *bauths*, deaf and dumb, with AS. *bana*, bad, or with Norm. *bad*, Ir. Gael. *baodh*, foolish, etc. The orig. word, AS. *bædel*, ME. **badel*, on account of its distinct import, is rarely found in literature, but, like other words of similar sense, it prob. flourished in vulgar speech as an indefinite term of blame, and at length, divested of its original meaning, emerged in literary use as a mere adj., *badde*, equiv. to the older *evil*, *ill*, the similar development of the adj. *wicked*, ME. *wikked*, *wikked*, earlier *wicke*, *wikke*, from the noun AS. *wicca*, m., a witch, wizard, hence an evil person: see *wicked*.] The adj. first appears at the end of the 14th century, and does not become common till the 15th century. In high literary use it is comparatively rare, as against *evil*, till the 16th century. In the English Bible *bad* occurs but rarely, and only in the familiar antithesis with *good*, *Bad* was formerly coupled with *badder*, *baddest*, but has now taken from *evil* the irreg. comparison *worse*, *worst*.] **I.** *a.*: compar. *worse*, superl. *worst* (formerly *badder*, *baddest*). **1.** Evil; ill; vicious; wicked; depraved: applied to persons, conduct, character, influence, etc.: as, a *bad* man; *bad* conduct; a *bad* life; a *bad* heart; *bad* influence, etc.

Wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived.
Milton, S. A., l. 211.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; troublesome; painful; grievous: as, *bad* treatment; a *bad* temper; it is too *bad* that you had to wait so long.

The old soldiers of James were generally in a very *bad* temper.
Macaulay.

3. Hurtful; noxious; having an injurious or unfavorable tendency or effect: with *for*: as, *bad* air or *bad* food; late hours are *bad for* the health; this step would be *bad for* your reputation or prospects.

Reading was *bad for* his eyes; writing made his head ache.
Addison.

4. Ill; in ill health; sick; in unsound condition: as, to feel *bad*; to be *bad* with rheumatism; a *bad* hand or leg. [Colloq.]

I have been, three days ago, *bad* again with a spitting of blood.
Sterne, Letters, cvi.

bad

5. Not good; defective; worthless; poor; of no value: as, *bad* coin; *bad* debts; a *bad* seal; a *bad* crop; a *bad* piece of work; *bad* health.

Perjuries are common as *bad* pence.
Cowper, Expostulation.

6. Incorrect; faulty: as, a *bad* aim; *bad* English; a *bad* pronunciation.

Call, if you will, *bad* rhyming a disease.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 102.

7. Not valid; not sound: as, a *bad* claim; a *bad* plea.

"You had better get a porter's knot, and carry trunks." "Nor was the advice *bad*; for a porter was likely to be as plentifully fed, and as comfortably lodged, as a poet.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

8. Unfavorable; unfortunate: as, *bad* news; *bad* success.

Perplex'd and troubled at his *bad* success
The tempter stood, nor had what to reply.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1.

(*Bad* is the ordinary antithesis of *good*, in all its senses, whether positively, 'evil,' 'harmful,' or negatively, 'not good,' 'not satisfactory,' and whether substantively, 'being evil,' or casually, 'causing harm.' The senses run into one another, the precise application being determined by the context.) **In bad blood, bad conscience,** etc. See the nouns. — **Bad form,** conduct not in accordance with good taste or propriety, or not in keeping with the present conventional usage; slightly vulgar; not very refined. [Slang.]

They are taught that to become emotional or enthusiastic over anything is *bad form*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 651.

In bad odor. See *odor*. — **With a bad grace.** See *grace*.

II. *n.* That which is bad. (*a*) A bad condition: as, to go to the *bad* (see below). (*b*) A bad thing: as, there are *bads* and goods among them. — **To the bad.** (*a*) To ruin, financial or moral: as, he and his affairs soon went to the *bad*. (*b*) To the wrong side of the account; in arrear or deficit: as, I am now $100 *to the bad*.

bad[2] (bad). Preterit of *bid*.

badak-tapa (bad'ak-tap'ä), *n.* [Malay.] The Malay name of the rhinoceros of Sumatra.

badandi (ba-dan'di), *n.* The fabric woven by the Egyptian caliphs, made of the very finest quality of linen. The weight of the garment was only 2 ounces, and it is said to have cost 1,000 dinars (about $2,000).

baddam (bad'am), *n.* A species of bitter almond imported into some parts of India from Persia, and used as money, with a value of about half a cent.

baddeer (bad'ēr), *a.* Old comparative of *bad*. See *bad*[1].

Lewed pople . . . demen gladly to the *badder* ende.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 216.

Were it *badder*, it is not the worse. *Lyly*, Euphues.

badderlocks (bad'ėr-loks), *n.* [Supposed, without evidence, to stand for *Balder's locks*. Cf. *balder-brae*.] A name given in Scotland to the edible seaweed *Alaria esculenta*. It is a long, olive-green, belonging to the order *Laminariaceæ*, and has a lanceolate frond borne upon a stipe which is continued into a midrib. The stipe bears large, pinnate leaflets. Also called *honeware*, and in the Orkney Islands *honey-ware*. In parts of Ireland, *dulse*.

baddest (bad'est), *a.* Old superlative of *bad*. See *bad*[1].

The *baddest* among the cardinals is chosen pope.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

baddish (bad'ish), *a.* [< *bad*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat bad; of inferior character or quality.

He wrote *baddish* verses. *Jeffrey*.

A smaffy, babbling, *baddish* fellow.
Carlyle, Sir Walter Scott, Century, XXIV. 24.

baddock (bad'ok), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *badock*.] A local English name of the codfish.

bade (bād). Preterit of *bid*.

badelaire (ba-de-lār'), *n.* [F., formerly *baudelaire*: see *badelar*.] In *her.*, a curved sword or cutlas used as a bearing.

badelar, **baudelar** (ba-de-lär', bâ-de-lär'), *n.* [F. *badelaire* (ML. *badelare, badarellus*). Cf. *basilard*, *baslard*.] A short curved sword. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais.

badge[1] (baj), *n.* [< ML. *badgia, bagia, bage* (also *bagg, early* mod. Sc. *bagie, badgie, bawgy*), later in ML. *bagea, bagia*, OF. *bage* (rare), Origin unknown; perhaps < ML. *bagia*, a ring, < OS. *bâg, bâg* or AS. *beág, beáh*, a ring, ornament, ME. *beg, beigh*, etc., mod. E. *bee*[2], q. v.] **1.** A token or cognizance worn in allusion to the wearer's occupation, position, preferences, or achievements. The badge in the middle ages was not necessarily heraldic, though in many cases it was selected from one or more of the heraldic bearings, and it is not bound by heraldic rules. Thus, the white hart of Richard II. is represented in different attitudes, and is not described in the language of blazon. A figure for a badge might also be chosen arbitrarily, as the boar of Richard III. Badges selected as personal tokens have often become heraldic bearings, as the three feathers of the Prince of Wales.

His gorgeous collar hung adown,
Wrought with the *badge* of Scotland's crown.
Scott, Marmion, v. 8.

2. A mark, token, or device worn by servants, retainers, partisans, or followers, as a sign of their allegiance, or a similar token worn by members of an association to indicate their membership.

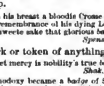
On his breast a bloodie Cyprus he bore,
The deare remembrancer of his dying Love:
For whose sweete sake that glorious *badge* he wore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 2.

3. The mark or token of anything.

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*.
Shak., Tit. And., I. 2.

Zeal for orthodoxy became a *badge* of Spanish patriotism after the long struggle, first with Arians, and then with Moors. *H. C. Trevelyan*, North Italian, p. 387.

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A carved ornament formerly placed on ships, near the stern, and often containing the representation of a window. (*b*) A mark of good conduct awarded in the United States naval service to seamen distinguished for sobriety and obedience. — **Badge of Ulster,** in *her.*, the ancient distinctive emblem of the order of baronets. (*See baronet.*) It is the ancient badge of the Irish kingdom of Ulster, and is thus blazoned: *arg.*, a shinster hand appaumée, couped at the wrist, gules. This may be borne upon a armorial escutcheon, and on that part of the bearer's armorial shield which is most convenient. Sometimes called the *Red Hand of Ulster*. — **Corps badges,** tokens worn by the different bodies of Union army corps during the civil war of 1861–65, to distinguish them one from another.


Good-conduct Badge, U. S. Navy.—Pendant of gold, outer ring, blue; inner ring, red; center, an anchor. Medal of bronze, clasp with bunter of gold given for each succeeding recommendation for good conduct, to be worn on the pendant as in the cut.

Their hands and faces were all *bada'd* with blood.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 3.

badge[2] (baj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *badged*, ppr. *badging*. [< *badge*[1], *n.*] To mark or distinguish with a badge or as with a badge. [Rare.]

Their hands and faces were all *bada'd* with blood.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 3.

badge[3] (baj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bagge*; appar. the source of *badger*[2] as a noun of agent (< *badge*[3] + *-er*[1]), or the verb appears later than the noun and is prob. a reverse deriv. of it, like *peddle* from *peddler* or *pedler*, etc.: see *badger*[2].] In hawk for sale; buy up, as provisions, for the purpose of selling again; engrate.

badgeer, *n.* See *badgir*.

badgeless (baj'les), *a.* [< *badge*[1] + *-less*.] Having no badge.

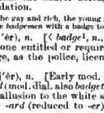
Some *badgeless* blue upon his back.
Ep. Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

badgeman (baj'man), *n.*; pl. *badgemen* (-men). [< *badge*[1] + *man*.] A man who wears a badge; specifically, in England, an almshouseman: so called because a special dress or badge is worn to indicate that the wearer belongs to a particular foundation.

He quite left the way and rich, the young and free,
Among the *badgemen* with a badge to be.
Crabbe.

badger[1] (baj'ėr), *n.* [< *badge*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] A badgeman: one entitled or required by law to wear a badge, as the police, licensed porters, and others.

badger[2] (baj'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *badgerd, bagerd* (mod. dial. also *badgert*, q. v.), prob. < *badge*[1] (in allusion to the white stripes on its forehead) + *-ard* (reduced to *-er*) or *-ert* (ex-


European Badger (*Meles vulgaris*).

tended to *-ard*, as in *brongard, braggart*, for *bragger, standard*, a tree, for *stander*, etc.), being thus identical with *badger*[3]. Cf. F. *blaireau*, a badger, OF. *blarian*, a badger, < OFlem.

OD. *blaar*, bald, *blare, blaere*, D. *blaar*, a white spot on the forehead: cf. also the equiv. name *bawson*.] **1.** A fossorial plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Melinæ*. (For its technical characters, see *Meles*.) The common European species, to which the name was first applied, is *Meles vulgaris* or *Meles taxus*; it is about 3 feet long, of heavy clumsy shape, low on the legs, with a short thick tail, a long snout, and long claws fitted for digging. The general color is grizzled gray, with dark limbs, and black and white stripes on the head. This animal inhabits temperate and northern portions of Europe and Asia. Its flesh is used as food, its pelt in furriery, and its hair for making shaving-brushes and the kind of artists' brushes called *badgers*. In a state of nature the animal is less fetid than some of the other species. The American badger, *Taxidea americana*, resembles the foregoing, but differs in the dental formula and some other technical characters. It is common in the dry parts of western States and Territories, and in some regions, as the Missouri watershed, it is very abundant. The Indian badger is *Arctonyx collaris*; it is also called *sand-bear* and *bear-pig*. The Javanese skunk (so called from its extreme fetidness, the fetich of the people), or *melogale*, is a true badger. See cut under *teledu*. The ratel, honey-badger, or Cape badger, *Mellivora capensis*, is very ratlike, but should belong to a different subfamily, the *Mellivorinæ*. The wombat is often called badger in Australia. It is a wide-spread vulgar error that the legs of the badger are shorter on one side than on the other: hence, "*the wary-legg'd badger*."

We are not *badgers*.
For our legs are one as long as the other.
Lyly, Midas, I. 2.

2. (*a*) An artists' brush made of badger hair, used for blending or causing the pigments to melt or shade into one another and for imparting smoothness. (*b*) A flat brush used for removing dust from a polished surface in some photographic and other chemical operations, etc.—**3.** The *Lutraria vulgaris*, a common concholepteric or bivalve mollusk of northern Europe. It is especially used as bait for the cod. —**4.** A sobriquet of a resident of Wisconsin, called from the early lead-mining and abundance of badgers in it.—**Drawing the badger** Same as *badger-baiting*.

badger[2], *v.* [< ME. *badgeren*, < *badger*[2], *n.*] **1.** To attack, as the badger is attacked when being drawn or baited; bait; worry; pester.

Incessantly *badgered* by the women, I never *badgered* him [Thomas Cooper] out of Methodism into scepticism.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 342.

When one has to be *badgered* about like this, one wants a drop of something more than ordinary. *Trollope*, Orley Farm.

2. To beat down in a bargain. [Prov. Eng.]
Halliwell. [Cant.] — **3.** To worry, etc. See *badger*[3].

badger[3] (baj'ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *bager*, of obscure origin, perhaps an assibilated form (arising from the French phrase, in an AF. or L. form) of *bauger* (which does not occur in the lit. sense till much later), in allusion to the hawker's bag, < *bag*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *pedler, pedlar, peddler*, < *ped*, a basket, panniers.] One who buys corn and other provisions to sell them elsewhere; a hawker; a huckster; a cadger. Badgers were required to take out a license, and were subject to legal restrictions as to regrating or forestalling the market. [Now only prov. Eng.]

badger-baiting (baj'ėr-bā'ting), *n.* A barbarous sport formerly common, and still practised to some extent, especially as an exhibition to public houses of the lowest sort. A badger is put into a barrel, and one or more dogs are put in to draw him out. When this is effected, he is returned to the barrel, to be similarly assailed by a fresh set of dogs. The badger usually makes a most determined and savage resistance. Also called *drawing the badger*.

badgering (baj'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *badger*[3] + *-ing*[1].] In English law, the practice of buying corn or victuals in one place and selling them in another for profit: once restricted by statute.

badger-legged (baj'ėr-legd), *a.* [< *badger*[2] + *leg* + *-ed*[2].] Having one leg shorter than the other: in allusion to the common but erroneous supposition that the badger's legs on one side are shorter than those on the other.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

badgerly (baj'ėr-li), *a.* [< *badger*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Badger-like; grizzled or gray in color.

badger-plane (baj'ėr-plān), *n.* [< *badger*[2] (appar. in allusion to its snout) + *plane*.] In *joinery*, a hand-plane the mouth of which is cut obliquely from side to side, so that it can work close up to a corner in making a rabbet or sinking.

badger's-bane (baj'ėrz-bān), *n.* A variety of wolf's-bane, *Aconitum lycoctonum*.

badget (baj'et), *n.* [E. dial.; appar., like *badger*[2], *badge*[1], in allusion to the white stripes on the badger's forehead. The same allusion holds for a cart-horse.] Same as *badger*[2], 1.—2. A common name for a cart-horse. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

badgir (bâd'gēr), *n.* [Pers. *bâdgir*, < *bâd*, wind, + *gir*, seizing, catching.] A wind-catcher or wind-tower projecting above the roof of a dwelling, used in Persia and northwestern India. The badgirs are built like large chimneys, of wicker-work and plaster, with openings toward the quarter of the prevailing wind; they are sometimes also made movable or adjustable. *See wind-sail.* Also written *badgeer*.

badiaga (bad-i-á'gȧ), *n.* [Russ. *badyaga*, also *bodyaga*.] A small sponge (*Spongilla*) common in the north of Europe, the powder of which is used in removing the livid marks of bruises.

badian, badiane (bā'di-an, -án), *n.* [< F. *badiane*, said to be so named from the color of the capsules, < L. *badius*, bay: see *bay*⁶.] The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*, the Chinese anise-tree. It abounds in a volatile oil which gives it an aromatic flavor and odor. On this account it is much used in China and India as a condiment, and is imported into France for flavoring.

Badian.

badigeon (ba-dij'on), *n.* [F.: origin unknown.] 1. A mixture of plaster and freestone, ground together and sifted, used by sculptors to fill the small holes and repair the defects of the stones used by them.—2. A mixture of sawdust and glue, or of whiting and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work.—3. A preparation or wash for coloring houses, for giving to plaster the appearance of stone, consisting of powdered stone, sawdust, slaked lime, alum, and other ingredients.—4. A preparation of tallow and chalk used by coopers.

badinage (bad-i-nāzh' or bad'i-nāj), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest, make merry, < *badin*, jesting, frivolous, < Pr. *badar* (= F. *bayer*), gape, < Mr. *badare*, gape: see *bay*⁴.] Light playful banter or raillery.

He seems most to have indulged himself only in an elegant *badinage*. *Warburton.*

=Syn. Raillery, banter.

badinerie (ba-dē'ne-ri), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest: see *badinage*.] Light or playful discourse; nonsense; badinage. [Rare.]

The fund of sensible discourse is limited: that of jest and *badinerie* is infinite. *Shenstone*, Works, II. 240.

badineur (bad-i-nėr'), *n.* [F., < *badiner*, jest: see *badinage*.] One who indulges in badinage; a trifler.

Rebuke him for it, as a divine, if you like it, as a *badineur*, if you think that more effectual. *Pope*, To Swift (Ord MS.).

badious (bā'di-us), *a.* [< L. *badius*, bay: see *bay*⁶.] Of a bay color; reddish-brown; chestnut. [Rare.]

badling (bad'ling), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *bad*³ + *-ling*¹, and not connected directly with AS. *bædling*, a bad'l.] 1. An effeminate man; a wanish man. *N. E. D.*—2. A worthless person. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

badly (bad'li), *adv.* [ME. *badly, badelliche*; < *bad*¹ + *-ly*².] In a bad manner. (*a*) Wickedly; wrongly; in an evil or an improper manner; as, the boys behaved *badly*. (*b*) Grievously; dangerously; sorely; as, *badly* wounded. (*c*) In a manner which fails below a recognized standard or fair average of excellence; unskilfully; imperfectly; defectively; poorly; not well; as, the work was *badly* done. (*d*) Incorrectly; faultily; as, to speak French *badly*. (*e*) Unfortunately; unsuccessfully; as the army fared *badly*. — **Badly off**. See *of*.

badman, *n.* Same as *badsman*.

badminton (bad'min-ton), *n.* [< *Badminton*, in Gloucestershire, England, a seat of the duke of Beaufort.] 1. An English game played, similar to lawn-tennis, but played with shuttlecocks.—2. A summer beverage, properly a claret-cup made with soda-water instead of plain water and flavored with cucumber. [Eng.]

Soothed or stimulated by fragrant cheroots or beakers of *Badminton*. *Disraeli*, Lothair, xxx. (*N. E. D.*)

[With or without a capital in either sense.]

badness (bad'nes), *n.* [< *bad*¹ + *-ness*.] The state of being bad, evil, wicked, depraved, wrong, improper, erroneous, etc.; want or deficiency of good qualities, physical or moral; as, the *badness* of the heart, of the season, of the roads, etc. See *bad*¹.

"The *badness* of men," a Jewish writer emphatically declared, "is better than the goodness of women."
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357.

badoch (bad'och), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *baddock*.] A Scotch and local English name of one of the jaegers or skuas, *Stercorarius parasiticus*, a predatory marine bird of the family *Laridæ*.

bads (badz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] The husks of walnuts. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

basel, *n.* See *bas*⁵.

basta (bä-á'tȧ), *n.* [Pg. *basta*, *baieta* = Sp. *bayeta*, baize: see *baize*.] A plain woolen stuff manufactured in Spain and Portugal. *Simmonds.*

Bastis (bā'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Batis*, Gr. *Βαΐτις*, a river in Spain, now called Guadalquivir.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Ephemeridæ*, or giving name to a group *Bastida*, containing numerous species with 4 wings and 2 setæ.

batyl (bat'il), *n.* Same as *batylus*.

batylus (bat'i-lus), *n.* [L., also *batillus*, *betulus*, < Gr. *βαΐτυλος*, also *βαΐτιλος*, a meteoric stone.] Any stone of divine origin, whether meteoric or artificially shaped, which was venerated as of divine origin, or honored as a symbol of divinity. Such stones were preferably of conical form, and sometimes bore certain natural symbols, as at Emesa; but, especially when meteoric, the form was not considered essential. Thus, the stone preserved on the omphalos at Delphi, reputed to be the one swallowed by Kronos (Saturn) through Rhea's stratagem in place of the infant Zeus (Jove), was of spherical shape. Among the most celebrated of these sacred stones were those of Paphos in Cyprus, of Zeus Kasios at Seleucia, and of Zeus Tebios at Tegea in Arcadia. Also written *batulus*, *baityl*, and *baitylus*.

baff[1], *v. i.* [< ME. *baffen* = D. and LG. *baffen* = MHG. *baffen*, *beffen*, *baffen*, *bâffen* = Dan. *bjeffe* = Sw. *bjeffa*, bark; appar. imitative. Cf. dial. *buff*, *bauk*, and *gaff*.] To bark; yelp.—To say neither baff nor buff, to say nothing.

baff[2] (baf), *v. t.* [Sc., also *beff*. Cf. Of. *baffe*, a blow with the back of the hand: see *baffle*.] To beat; strike; specifically, in the game of golf, to hit the ground with the club when striking at the ball. [Scotch.]

baff[3] (baf), *n.* [Sc.: see the verb.] A blow; a heavy thump.

baff-ends (baf'endz), *n. pl.* [< *baff* (dial.), perhaps for *baft*, behind, + *ends*.] In *coal-mining*, long wooden wedges for adjusting tubbing-plates, or cribs, in sinking shafts during the operation of fixing the tubbing. *Greenwell.* [Eng.]

baffert, *n.* [< *baff*[1] + *-ert*.] A barker.

Hounds for the hawk both fleten and gripe,
Baffert and bark. *Rel. Ant.*, I. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

baffeta (baf'e-tȧ), *n.* Same as *baffê*.

baffle (baf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *baffled*, ppr. *baffling*. [First in the 16th century, also written *bauffel*, *baffel*; perhaps < OF. *beffler*, < *beffe*, a jest, a joke, a trick, a mocking, a derision, a point to two or more independent sources: cf. (1) Sc. *bauchle*, *bauchle*, disgrace, treat with contempt (see *bauchle*, *n.*), and *bauchle-corner*, earlier *baffle-corner*, disgrace, revile, scuff at, deceive, belfer, also *belfer*, deceive, mock, = Pr. *bafar* = Sp. *befar* = It. *beffare*, mock, jest, < OF. *befe*, *beffe* = Pr. *befa*, = Olsp. *befa*, Sp. *befa* = It. *beffa*, *beffe*, mockery; cf. Pr. *baf*, an interj. of disdain; cf. Sc. *baffle*, a trifle, nonsense, appar. < OF. *beffe*, trifling, mockery (see above). Cf. MHG. *beffen*, bark: see *baff*[1].] *I. trans.* 1. To disgrace; treat with mockery or contumely; hold up as an object of scorn or contempt; insult; specifically, to subject to indignities, as a recreant knight or traitor.

The whole kingdom took notice of me for a *baffled*, whipped fellow. *Bacon*, on *Pl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

You on your knees have curs'd that virtuous maiden,
And me for loving her; yet do you now
Thus *baffle* me to my face. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

Justice fin "Measure for Measure") is represented as evaded or ignored or wholly defied: she is both in the older and the newer sense of the word directly and deliberately *baffled*; buffeted, outraged, "scorned in the face."
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 203.

2†. To hoodwink; cheat.

Alas, poor fool! how have they *baffled* thee!
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

3. To circumvent by interposing obstacles or difficulties of any description, purpose, or success of; frustrate; check; foil; thwart; disconcert; confound: as, the fox *baffled* his pursuers; to *baffle* curiosity or endeavor.

To paint lightning, and to give it no motion, is the doom of the *baffled* artist. *J. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 298.

Calculations so difficult as to have *baffled* . . . the most enlightened nations. *Prescott.*

I never watched Robert in my life but my scrutiny was presently *baffled* by finding he was watching me.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

4. To beat about, as the wind or stray cattle do standing grain or grass; twist irregularly together. = Syn. 3. *Foil*, *Thwart*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To practise deceit; shuffle; quibble.

Do we not palpably *baffle* where, in respect to God, we pretend to deny ourselves, yet, upon urgent occasion, allow him nothing? *Barrow*, Works, I. 432.

2. To struggle ineffectually; strive in vain: as, the ship *baffled* with the gale.—3. In *coal-mining*, to brush out or mix fire-damp with air, to such an extent as to render it non-explosive.

baffle (baf'l), *n.* [< *baffle*, *v.*] 1. Disgrace; affront.—2. Defeat; discomfiture.

It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*.
South.

3. Same as *buffler*, 2.

bafflement (baf'l-ment), *n.* [< *baffle* + *-ment*.] The state of being baffled, frustrated, or thwarted in one's endeavors; want of success after repeated attempts. [Rare.]

Associated in his mind with defeat and defeat.
J. S. Blackie, Self-Culture, p. 99.

baffle-plate (baf'l-plāt), *n.* A metal plate used to direct the flames and gas of a furnace to different parts of a steam-boiler, so that all portions of it will be evenly heated; a deflector.

baffler (baf'ler), *n.* 1. One who or that which baffles.—2. A partition in a furnace so placed as to aid the convection of heat; a baffle-plate. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 304.—3. Same as *buffler*.—4. In *coal-mining*, the lever with which the throttle-valve of a winding-engine is worked. [North Staffordshire, Eng.]

baffling (baf'ling), *a.* Frustrating; disconcerting; confusing; perplexing: as, a *baffling* wind, that is, one which frequently shifts from one point to another.

bafflingly (baf'ling-li), *adv.* In a baffling manner.

bafflingness (baf'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of baffling.

baff-week (baf'wēk), *n.* [E. dial., < *baff*, perhaps for *baft*, behind (see *baft*[1]), + *week*.] In *coal-mining*, the week next after *bag-week*, when wages are paid once a fortnight. [Eng.]

baffy-spoon (baf'i-spön), *n.* A wooden club with a short shaft and very much bent to the face, formerly used in golf for playing approaches. *W. Park, Jr.*

baft[1] (baft), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *baft*, *beftan*, *beften*, *biefter*, < AS. *beftan*, *beæftan*, *be æftan*, *be*, by, + *æftan*, aft: see *be*-[2] and *aft*, *a.*, *adv.*, and *after*.] **I.** *adv.* Behind; in the rear; *naut.*, abaft. [Obsolete.]

II. *prep.* Behind.

baft[2], **bafta** (baft, baf'tȧ), *n.* [Formerly also *baftah*, *baftas*, *baftata*; < Hind. *bāfta*, a kind of cotton cloth, *bāft*, weaving, a web, < Pers. *baft*, wrought, woven.] A fine cotton fabric of Oriental manufacture, especially a plain muslin, of which the Surat manufacture is said to be the best. The bafts of Dacca in British India are an inferior quality of muslins made in that district, and are said to be manufactured from European thread. The name is also given to similar fabrics made in Great Britain. Also *baffeta*.

bag[1] (bag), *n.* [< ME. *bagge*, *bagge*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < Icel. *baggi*, a bag, pack, bundle (cf. the older *boggr*, a bag), appar., with assimilation, < **balgr*, *belgr*, skin, bellows, = Goth. *balgs*, a wine-skin, = OHG. *balg*, MHG. *balc*, G. *balg*, a skin, = D. *balg*, skin, belly, = AS. *belg*, *belig*, *belig*, a bag, > mod. E. *belly* and *bellows*: see *belly*, where other forms are given, and *bellows*. Cf. *bilge*, *bulge*, *bouge*, = It. dial. *baga*, a bundle, baggage, ML. *baga*, a bag, chest, baggage, belongings, appar. from the Teut. source of the similar Celtic forms.] 1. A small sack; a portable receptacle or repository of leather, cloth, paper, or other flexible material, capable of being closed at the mouth; a wallet; a pouch: as, a flour-*bag*; a carpet-*bag* or traveling-*bag*; a mail-*bag*. Specifically—2. A purse or money-bag.

He was a thief, and had the *bag*. John xii. 6.

3†. A small silken pouch in which the back hair of the wig was curled away.

A bob wig and a black silken *bag* tied to it. *Addison.*

4. What is contained in a bag; in *hunting*, the animals bagged or obtained in an expedition or a day's sport.

The *bag* is not the sole aim of a day afield.
Forest and Stream, XXII. 2.

5. A sac or receptacle in animal bodies containing some fluid or other substance: as, the honey-*bag* of a bee.—6. An udder.

The cow is sacrificed to her *bag*, the ox to his sirloin.
Emerson, Eng. Traits, p. 90.

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7. *pl.* The stomach. [Scotch and north. Eng.] —**8.** *pl.* Trousers. [Vulgar.]—**9.** The middle part of a large haul-seine: the two parts on the sides are called *wings*.—**10.** A fine in a porcelain-oven which ascends on the inner side, and enters the oven high up, so as to heat the upper part.—**11.** A customary measure of capacity, generally from 2 to 4 bushels.—**12.** In *coal-mining*, a quantity of fire-damp suddenly given off from the coal; also, the cavity from which the gas is emitted: formed sometimes by beheld cavities containing a large amount of water. —**Bag and baggage,** all one's belongings or property; originally a military phrase.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with *bag and baggage*, yet with scrip and scrippage. *Shak.*, As you like it, III. 2.

Bag and spoon, an arrangement used in dredging for river-sand. It consists of a bag attached by the mouth to an iron hoop which is fastened to a long pole, by means of which it is sunk to the bottom of the river and dragged along so that the bag is filled.—**Bag of bones,** a very lean person or animal. [Humorous.]

Stitch a limping *bag of bones* as I was! *Dickens.*

Bag of foulness, in a coal-seam, a cavity filled with fire-damp.—**To bear the bag,** to carry the purse; have command of the money.

These court admirers,
And ever echo him that *bears the bag*.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, I. 2.

To bring to bag. See *bring*.—**To give one the bag.** See to *give one the sack*, under *sack*. (*a*†) To leave on without warning. (*b*) To dismiss one from one's service. *Bunyan.* [Colleg. or dial.] (*c*†) To cheat. *Webster.*—**To leave or give one the bag to hold,** to leave one in the lurch.—**To let the cat out of the bag.** See *cat*.

bag[2], *v.* [< ME. *bagen*, intrans.; from the noun.] *I. intrans.* **1.** To swell or bulge.—**2.** To hang loosely like a bag.

His frill and neck-cloth hung limp under his *bagging* waistcoat. *Thackeray.*

3†. To grow big with child.

Then Venus shortly *bagged*, and
Ere long was Cupid born. *Warner*, Albion's England, vi. 148.

II. trans. **1.** To put into a bag; to pack in bags.—**2.** To distend like a bag; swell.

How doth an unwelcome dropsy *bag* up his flesh. *Sp. Hall*, Works, II. 486.

3. To secure as game; shoot, entrap, or otherwise lay hold of: as, to *bag* thirty brace of grouse.

The disputes of Italians are very droll things, and I will accordingly *bag* the one which is now imminent as a specimen. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 245.

4. To make off with; steal. [Colloq.]

bag[2] (bag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bagged*, ppr. *bagging*. [E. dial., also *bagge*, *badge*; origin obscure.] To cut with a reaping-hook or scythe: used especially of cutting hedges. *Halliwell.*

bagana (ba-gä'na), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian lyre with ten strings, sounding five notes and their octaves.

bagara (bag'a-ra), *n.* [Cf. *Bagarius*.] A selenoid fish of California, *Menticirrus undulatus*, related to the kingfish of the eastern United States.

Bagariinæ (ba-gā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bagarius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Siluridæ*, having the head naked above, and the anterior and posterior nostrils close together with a barbel between them. It contains about 30 species of Asiatic and East Indian catfishes, mostly of small size, some of which are provided with a sucking-disk. Also written *Bagarinæ*.

Bagarius (ba-gā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Bagrus*.] A genus of catfishes, typical of the subfamily *Bagariinæ*.

The first appearance of *Siluroids* is indicated by some fossil remains in the tertiary deposits of the highlands of Padang, in Sumatra, where the existing *Bagarius* and allied types will represented in the living fauna, have been found. *Rep. of A. Gunther, Study of Animals*, p. 180.

bagasse (ba-gas'), *n.* [= F. *bagasse*, also *bagace*, < Sp. *bagazo* (= Pg. *bagaço*), the refuse of sugar-cane, grapes, olives, etc., which have been pressed, prob. a dial. var. of Sp. *pagazo*, trash, lumber, baggage: see *baggage*[1] and *baggage*[2].] The sugar-cane after it has been crushed and the juice extracted; cane-trash. It is used as fuel in heating the boilers and pans in the sugar-manufactory, and sometimes as manure. Also called *bagass*, *megass*, and *megasse*.

When they have finished grinding the cane, they form the refuse of the stalks (which they call *bagasse*) into great piles and set fire to them.

S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 136.

bagatelle (bag-a-tel'), *n.* [Formerly also *bagatel*, *bagatelle* (also *bagatello*), < F. *bagatelle* = Sp. *bagatela* = Pg. *bagatella*, < It. *bagattella*, dim. of dial. *bagatta*, *bagata*, a trifle, prob. < ML. *baga* (It. dial. *bagà*, *OF. bague*), a bundle; see *bag*[1] and *baggage*[1].] **1.** A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

There is a pleasure arising from the perusal of the very *bagatelles* of men renowned for their knowledge and genius. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The [cremation] furnace can not be erected in this country for less than from four to five thousand dollars—a mere *bagatelle* compared with the cost of some of our cemeteries. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 807.

2. A game played on a table having at one end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a billiard-cue.

bagatelle-board (bag-a-tel'bōrd), *n.* A portable board on which bagatelle is played.

bagatelle-table (bag-a-tel'tā'bl), *n.* A table on which bagatelle is played.

bagatinet, *n.* [< It. *bagatino*: see *bagatino*.] Same as *bagatino*.

Expect no lower price, for by the banner of my front, I will not bate a *bagatinet*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

bagatino (bag-a-tē'nō), *n.*; pl. *bagatini* (-nē). [It., dim. of dial. *bagatta*, a trifle: see *bagatelle*.] A copper coin of Venice, worth about half a cent.

bagaty (bag'a-ti), *n.* [Also *baggety*; origin not ascertained.] A name of the female lumpfish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

bagaso (Sp. pron. bä-gä'thō), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *bagaço*: see *bagasse*.] Same as *bagasse*.

bag-clasp (bag'klasp), *n.* A clasp for closing the mouth of a bag; a bag-fastener.

bag-fastener (bag'fas'ner), *n.* A device made of wire, twine, rope, etc., for closing the mouths of bags.

bag-filler (bag'fil'ėr), *n.* A funnel used in filling bags.

bag-filter (bag'fil'tėr), *n.* A filter used in sugar-refining to clear saccharine solutions of feculencies and impurities suspended in them. It consists of a series of pieces of cloth through which the solutions pass into one or more flannel bags, whence the juice drips into a cistern.

bag-fox (bag'foks), *n.* A fox kept in confinement, and slipped from a bag when no other game for a hunt can be had.

To have a sort of *bag-fox* to turn out, when fresh game cannot be had. *Miss Ferrier*, Inheritance, I. x.

bagful (bag'fūl), *n.* [< *bag*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as a bag will hold, of whatever size: as, three *bagfuls* of wool.

baggage[1] (bag'āj), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *baggage*, *bagage*, < OF. *bagage*, baggage, esp. of an army, also the baggage-train, including the attendants, mod. F. *bagage*, baggage (= Pr. *bagatge* = Sp. *bagaje*, baggage, esp. of an army, a beast of burden, formerly also refuse, lumber, trash, = It. *bagaglio*, baggage, carriage; cf. It. *bagaglia*, baggage, luggage), < OF. *baguer*, tie up, pack up, truss up (mod. F. *baguer*, baste), < *bague*, a bundle, pack, usually in pl. *bagues*, baggage, belongings: see *bag*[1] and cf. *baggage*[2].] *I. n.* **1.** The bags, trunks, valises, satchels, packages, etc., and their contents, which a traveler requires or takes with him on a journey; now usually called *luggage* in Great Britain. In law, baggage includes whatever the passenger takes with him for his personal use or convenience according to the habits or wants of the particular class to which he belongs, with reference either to the immediate necessities or to the ultimate purpose of the journey. *(Chief Justice Cockburn.)*

Mounting the baronet's *baggage* on the roof of the coach. *Thackeray.*

Having dispatched my *baggage* by water to Alsdorf. *Cure.*

We were told to get our *baggage* in order and embark for quarantine. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 18.

Specifically—**2.** The portable equipment, including tents, arms, utensils, animals, and other necessaries, of an army or other moving body of men; impedimenta.—**3†.** Trash; rubbish; refuse.

In the stomacke is engendered great abundance of naughty *baggage* and hurtfull phlegme.

Bullein's Dialogue against the Feuerfulness of Complexions, p. 118.

Bag and baggage. See *bag*[1].

II. a. Trashy; rubbishy; refuse; worthless.

baggage[2] (bag'āj), *n.* and *a.* [Also a particular use of *baggage*[1] in sense 3; but the form and sense agree closely with F. *bagasse*, strumpet, also *bajasse*, *baïasse* = Pr. *baguassa*, prob. < Sp. *bagasa* (obs.) = Pg. *bagaza* = It. *bagascia*, a strumpet; of uncertain origin; associated with, and perhaps a particular use of, OF. *bagasse*, Sp. *bagazo*, etc., refuse, trash, which is, perhaps, a prob. var. (in Sp.) of *bagage*, baggage: see *baggage*[1] and *bagasse*. But there are inducations of two or more independent sources.]

I. n. **1.** A worthless person, especially a worthless woman; a strumpet.

A spark of indignation did rise in her not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away anything of hers. *Sir P. Sidney.*

You are a *baggage*, and not worthy of a man. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, I. 1.

2. A playful, saucy young woman: a flirt: usually in conjunction with such qualifying words as *cunning*, *sly*, *saucy*, etc. [Familiar.]

Tell them they are two arrant little *baggages*, and that I am this moment in a most violent passion with them.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

II. a. Worthless; vile: said of persons: as, a *baggage* fellow.

baggage-car (bag'āj-kär), *n.* A railroad-car built for heavy loads and high speed, and used for carrying the luggage of the passengers on a train. [U. S. and Canada.]

baggage-check (bag'āj-chek), *n.* A tag or label to be attached to each article of a traveler's baggage, indicating its destination, and also usually the point of departure and the company which issues it. A duplicate is given to the traveler, on the presentation of which the baggage can be reclaimed. [U. S. and Canada.]

baggager (bag'āj-ėr), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *baggage*[1] + *-er*[2].] Mad; bewitched. [Prov. Eng.]

baggageman (bag'āj-man), *n.*; pl. *baggagemen* (-men). A man who handles luggage; especially, one who carries or throws it into a baggage-car.

baggage-master (bag'āj-mās'tėr), *n.* An officer of an express, railroad, or steamship company whose duty is to look after the baggage intrusted to the company's care.

baggager[1] (bag'āj-ėr), *n.* [< *baggage*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who carries baggage; specifically, one who assists in carrying the baggage of an army.

The whole camp fed anew, the victuallers and *baggagers* forsaking their camps. *Bulinge*, Hist. of World, III. x. § 4.

baggage-truck (bag'āj-truk), *n.* A hand-truck for transferring baggage at a railroad station, passenger wharf, etc.

baggala, baglo (bag'a-la, bag'lō), *n.* [Ar.] A two-masted Arab boat used for trading in the

Baggala. — From model in South Kensington Museum, London.

Indian ocean, between the Malabar coast and the Red Sea. Large numbers of baggalas trade between Muscat, the Red Sea, and India, making one voyage each way annually with the monsoons. They are generally of from 200 to 250 tons burden, are exceedingly weatherly, and are remarkable for the elevation of the stern, which is highly ornamented. Also *bagla* and *bugalow*.

baggar, *v. i.* [ME., found only twice, in the apparent sense of 'taunt,' or 'look aside'; adv. *baggingly*, q. v. Origin obscure.] A word of doubtful meaning, probably, to squint or look aside.

False fortune . . . that *baggeth* foule, and looketh faire. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 621.

bagged (bagd), *p. a.* **1.** Hanging in bags or slack folds.

In a robe of russet and white mist, full and *bagged*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

2. Provided with bags.—**3.** Retained in the bags after filtration: applied to crude sperm or other matter remaining in the filtering-bags after the process of bagging.

bagger (bag'ėr), *n.* [< *bag*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Only modern: see etym. of *beggar*, and cf. *badger*[3].] One who bags or incloses in a bag.

baggety (bag'e-ti), *n.* See *bagaty*.

baggie (bag'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *bag*[1]. Cf. *belly*.] The belly.

A cuid New year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie.
Burns, Earnest to his Auld Mare Maggie.

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baggily (bag'i-li), *adv.* In a loose or baggy way.

bagginess (bag'i-nes), *n.* [< *baggy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being baggy.

There was a *bagginess* about the trousers which indicated the work-a-day costume of a man of might.
National Baptist, XVIII. 6.

bagging[1] (bag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bag*[1].] 1. The act of putting into bags.—2. Filtration through canvas bags.

Separation of "brown paraffin scale" is effected by *bagging* and pressing.
Ure, Dict., III. 315.

The first operation needed to fit spermaceti for use is technically termed *bagging*. The crude sperm oil, as brought in by the whalers, is placed in a coarsely, at the bottom of which are a number of pipes leading into long bags lined with linen, and temporarily closed at the bottom by tying cords round the mouths.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 241.

3. Any coarse woven fabric of hemp, etc., out of which bags are made, or which is used for covering cotton-bales and for similar purposes. —4. In northern England, as in England, food eaten between regular meals; now, especially in Lancashire, an afternoon meal, "afternoon tea" in a substantial form. —5. *pl.* Trousers.

bagging[2] (bag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bag*[2].] A method of reaping corn or pulse by chopping it with a hook.

bagginglyt, *adv.* [ME., < *bagge*, q. v.] With a leering expression. *Rom. of the Rose.*

bagging-time (bag'ing-tim), *n.* [E. dial., < *bagging* + *time*.] Lunch-time.

baggit (bag'it), *n.* [Sc., prop. p. a., = E. *bagged*.] A female salmon after spawning.

baggy (bag'i), *a.* [< *bag*[1] + *-y*.] Having the appearance of a bag; bulging out loosely like a bag; puffy: as, a *baggy* umbrella; a *baggy* face.

We untwisted our turbans, kicked off our *baggy* trowsers.
R. Tinder, Ladies of the Sarraca, p. 196.

He looked like a Hindoo idol, with his heavy-lidded orbs and baggy cheeks.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 204.

bag-holder (bag'hōl'dėr), *n.* A contrivance for supporting a bag and holding it open during the process of filling it.

Bagimont's Roll. See *roll*.

bagio, **bagia**, *n.* See *bagpipe*.

bag-machine (bag'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making paper bags.

bagman (bag'man), *n.*; *pl.* *bagmen* (-men). One who carries a bag; especially, one who travels on horseback carrying samples or wares in saddle-bags: a name formerly given to commercial travelers, but now used only as a term of moderate contempt.

bagne (F. pron. banȳ), *n.* [F.] Same as *bagnio*, 3.

bag-net (bag'net), *n.* An interwoven net in the form of a bag for catching or landing fish.

bagnet (bag'net), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *bayonet*.

bagnio (ban'yō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bagno*, *banio*, < It. *bagno* (> F. *bagne* in sense 3) = Sp. *baño* = Pg. *banho* (see *baths*), < L. *balneum*, a bath: see *balneum*.] 1. A bath; a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.—2. A brothel; a stew.—3. In the Turkish empire, a prison in general; in France, formerly, one of the great prisons (*bagnes*) substituted for the galleys, now superseded by transportation: perhaps so called from the former use of ancient baths in Constantinople as prisons.

Bagnolian (bag-nō'li-an), *n.* [From *Bagnols*, in the department of Gard, France, where the heresy had its rise.] One of a sect of French heretics of the eighth century, who rejected the whole of the Old and part of the New Testament, and generally held the doctrines of the Manichæans. The name was again applied in the thirteenth century to some of the Cathari. They were also called *Bagnolenses*.

bagnut (bag'nut), *n.* The bladder-nut of Europe, *Staphylea pinnata*.

bagonet (bag'ō-net), *n.* [Cf. *bagnet*.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *bayonet*.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* [ME. *bagpype*; < *bag*[1] + *pipe*.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a leathern bag, which receives the air from the mouth, or from bellows, and of pipes, into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow. Originated in the East, was known to the Greeks and Romans, was popular in Europe throughout the middle ages, and is still used in many eastern countries, as well as among the country people of Poland, Italy, the south of France, and in Scotland and Ireland. Though now often regarded as the national instrument of Scotland, especially Celtic Scotland, its origin and use seem to belong to the Celtic race in general. In its best-known form it has four pipes. One of these, called the *chanter*, has a double reed and eight finger-holes, so that melodies may be played upon it. Its compass may be approximately indicated thus:

There are three other pipes, called *drones*, with a single reed, which give a continuous sound, and are tuned in various ways. There are several kinds of bagpipes, as the Scotch (Highland and Lowland), which is the most important, most characteristic, best known, and perhaps the oldest; the English, or perhaps more properly Northumbrian, a large fourth-reed, no-longer-in-use; and the Irish, which is the most elaborate and most in accordance with modern ideas of musical accuracy. The word is now used chiefly in the plural, especially in Scotland.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bagpiped*, ppr. *bagpiping*. [< *bagpipe*, *n.*] To cause to resemble a bagpipe.—**To bagpipe the missen** (*naut.*), to lay it aback by bringing the sheet to the *mizzen-shrouds*.

bagpiper (bag'pī'pėr), *n.* [ME. *baggepipere*; < *bagpipe* + *-er*[1].] One who plays on a bagpipe.

Laugh, like parrot, bagpiper, and monkey.
Shak., M. of V., I. 1.

bag-press (bag'pres), *n.* A press in which the materials to be pressed are inclosed in sacks or bags of linen or hair, as is used in various manufacturing processes, as in the expressing of oil from seeds.

bag-pudding (bag'pud'ing), *n.* A pudding boiled in a bag.

bag-pump (bag'pump), *n.* A form of bellows-pump in which there is an elastic bag, distended at intervals by rings, fastened at one end to the bottom of the pump-chamber, and at the other to the valve-disk.

Bag-pump.
a, valve; *b*, disk which take the place of the bucket.

B. Ag. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Agriculture*, a title conferred by agricultural colleges. See *bachelor*.

bagrationite (bag-rā'shon-īt), *n.* [After P. R. *Bagration*: see *-ite*[2].] A mineral from the Ural, resembling some forms of allanite, of which it is probably a variety.

bag-reef (bag'rēf), *n.* The lowest reef of a fore-and-aft sail, or the first reef of a topsail.

Bagrinæ (ba-grī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bagrus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*. They have the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from one another, the latter being provided with tentaculiform appendages; differ from the Ictalurinæ, a short anal fin; a long adipose fin; and a short dorsal fin in front of the adipose fin. There are many species, mostly Asiatic and East Indian.

bag-room (bag'rōm), *n.* A room on a man-of-war where the clothing-bags of the crew are stored. *Luce*.

Bagrus (bag'rus), *n.* [NL., < Sp. Pg. *bagre*, a fish, *Silurus bagre*.] The typical genus of catfishes of the subfamily *Bagrinæ*. Two species, attaining a length of 5 or 6 feet, are found in the Nile.

Bagshot beds. See *bed*[1].

bag-trousers (bag'trou'zėrz), *n. pl.* The coverings of the legs of sailors, worn by servants, and to a certain extent by all Mohammedan peoples. It consists of an unlitvided bag with two holes in the bottom, through which the feet are passed. It is drawn up with a cord, and tied around the waist and around the ankles, or above them, and is sometimes so full as nearly to reach the ground in falling over the feet. The trousers of the women are made of colored silk with two legs, like European drawers or trousers. See *petticoat-trousers* and *short-clothes*.

baguet, **baguette** (ba-get'), *n.* [< F. *baguette*, a wand, rod, stick, < It. *bacchetta*, a rod, stick, dim. of *bacchio*, a rod, pole, < L. *baculum*, a rod, stick: see *baculus*.] In *arch.*, a small convex semicircular molding: usually called when plain a *bead*, when enriched with foliage a *chaplet*.

bag-wig (bag'wig), *n.* A wig the back hair of which was inclosed in a bag. See *bag*[1], 3.

I expect at every turn to come upon intriguing spectres in *bag-wigs*, tumscrue hoops and patches.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

bagwigged (bag'wigd), *a.* Wearing a bag-wig.

bag-worm (bag'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a lepidopterous insect, *Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis* (Harris), common throughout the more northern part of the United States. The larva is called bag-worm because it spins a silken bag for its protection, and moves with it hanging downward: it has also received the names *basket-worm*, *drop-worm*, etc. The male insect has well-developed wings, but the female is apterous, and lays her eggs within the puparium.

Bag-worm: *Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis* (male), larva and moths, natural size.

a, larva; *b*, male chrysalis; *c*, female moth; *d*, male moth; *e*, female chrysalis in bag (sectional view); *f*, caterpillar and bag; *g*, very young caterpillars in their bags.

bagwyn†, *n.* In *her.*, a fabulous beast, like an antelope's head and body. *Cussans.*

bah (bä), *interj.* [< F. *bah*, interj. of contempt.] An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity.

Twenty-five years ago the vile ejaculation *bah!* was utterly unknown to the English public.
Fraser's Mag.

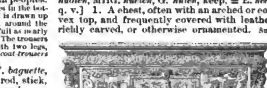
bahadur (ba-hä'dör), *n.* [Hind. *bahadur*, brave, gallant; as a noun, a hero, champion.] A title of respect commonly affixed to the names of European officers in Indian documents, or used in ceremonious mention by natives: as, Jones Sahib *Bahadur*. It may be compared to the phrase "gallant officer" of parliamentary courtesy, or the "illustrissimo signore" of the Italians. It was conferred as a title of honor by the Great Mogul, and by other native princes. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Glossary.

Bahama grass, sponge, etc. See the nouns.

bahar (ba-här'), *n.* [Also *baar*, *barr*, *barre*; < Ar. *bahar*.] An Eastern measure of weight, varying considerably in different localities and according to the substances weighed. In Mosambique it is about 660 pounds, in Muscat 656 pounds, in Senaara and Ceylon 446 pounds. It is also used as a measure of capacity.

bahraingi (bäl-ring'gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name of an East Indian deer; the spotted deer of the Sunderbunds or swampy parts of the Ganges delta: the *Rusa duvaucelii*.

bahut[1] (ba-hōt'), *n.* [F.; formerly also *bahu*, *bahuc*, *bahuse* (as Pr. *buse* as Pg. *bahú*, *bahul* as Sp. *baul* = It. *baule*), a chest, trunk, with arched top, prob. < MHG. *behut*, *behut*, a keeping, guarding, a magazine, < *behuten*, *behüeten*, G. *behüten*, keep, guard, < *be-* (= E. *be-*[1]) + OHG. *huoten*, MHG. *hüeten*, G. *hüten*, keep, = E. *heed*, q. v.] 1. A chest, often with an arched or convex top, and frequently covered with leather, richly carved, or otherwise ornamented. Such



Bahut.—French 16th century work. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

chests were a universal and very important article of furniture during the medieval and Renaissance periods.

2. An ornamental cabinet, especially one having doors. See *cabinet*.—3. In *arch.*: (*a*) The convex crowning course of a wall or parapet. *Victor Gay.* (*b*) In great medieval buildings, a low wall supporting the roof behind the gut-

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ter and balustrade or parapet covering the main walls. This wall serves both to prevent infiltration of water from heavy storms and to protect the lower part of the roof covering from damage which the use of the gutters as passages would be likely to cause. *Viollet-le-Duc.*

bahut[2], *n.* [* *F. bahutte.* Cf. *bahut*.] A dress for masquerading; a domino. *N. E. D.*

Baianism (bā'yan-izm), *n.* [From Michel *Baius*, or de *Bay*, its author.] A system of religious opinions, regarded as an anticipation of Jansenism, found in part or constructively in the writings of Baius (Michel de Bay), professor of the University of Louvain. As condemned by Pius V. and Gregory XIII., its chief points are: that original righteousness was an inherent condition natural before the fall, not an additional gift of God; that Adam could have merited eternal life as a matter of strict justice; that man as fallen was mutilated in nature and capable of sin only; and that all virtue of the heathen was from pure love of God. Baius submitted to the condemnation of his doctrines.

baichi, *n.* Same form of *obelisk* for 2. *Ray* (Halliwell).

baid (bad). [North. Eng. and Sc., = E. *bode*.] A preterit of *bide*.

baidak (bī'dăk), *n.* [Russ. *baidárka*.] A river-boat used on the Dnieper and its affluents. It is from 100 to 150 feet long, and will carry from 50 to 200 tons. It has generally one mast and one large sail.

baidar (bī'dar), *n.* [Native name.] A canoe used by the inhabitants of the Aleutian and Kurile islands in the pursuit of otters and whales. It is from 18 to 25 feet long, covered with hides, and propelled by from 6 to 12 paddles.

baier, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete form of *bayl*, *bayś*, *etc.*

baierine (bī'e-rin), *n.* [< G. *Baiern*, Bavaria, + *-ine*2.] A name given by Beudant to columbite obtained in Bavaria.

baiese, *n.* An obsolete form of *baize*.

baigne, n. and v. See *bain*3.

baignoire (bā-nwor'), *n.* [F., a bath-tub, a box in a theater, < *baigner*, bathe: see *bain*2.] A box in a theater on the same level as the stalls. Sometimes written *baignoir*.

The twelve *baignoires* and the thirty-six boxes of the second tier are left at the disposal of the managers.
Harper's Mag., LXVII. 884.

baikalite (bī'kal-īt), *n.* [< *Baikal* (*Baikalsee*), said to mean 'abundant water'), a lake in southern Siberia, + *-ite*2.] An orthorhombic variety of pyroxene, occurring in crystals with a lamellar structure like that of salite near Lake Baikal in southern Siberia.

bail[1] (bāl), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *bale*; early mod. E. *bail*, *bayle*, < ME. *baile*, *beyl*, prob. < OÆS. **beygel*, **bygil* (not recorded), = OS. *bugil* = OHG. *buruta*, *bedh* (< *bhes*2), a ring) (= D. *beugel*, a hoop, ring, bow, stirrup, handle, = MLG. *beygel*, *LG. bügel*, a bow, ring, = Sw. *bygel*, *bygel*, a bow, hoop, ring, stirrup, = Icel. *bygill*, a stirrup) = Goth. *biugls*, a ring, = OHG. *bügil*, *bügel*, = G. *bügel* = Icel. *bjúga*, etc.), bow, bend, in part from the zeusative *bjúga*, *bjúgan*, ME. *beyen*, *bien*, etc., mod. E. *bay*2, *bay* (as G. *bogen*, = Icel. *bogja*, etc.: see *bay*9), bend: see *bow*1, *v.*, and cf. *bow*2, *n.*] 1. A hoop or ring; a piece of wood, metal, or other material bent into the form of a circle or half-circle, as a hoop for supporting the tilt of a boat, the cover of a wagon or cradle, etc. Specifically —2. The hoop forming the handle of a kettle or bucket. —3. One of the iron yokes which serve to suspend a fire-crar from the bawser on which it runs.—4. A stout iron yoke placed over heavy guns and fitting closely over the ends of the trunnions, to which it is attached by pins in the axis of the trunnions: used to raise or depress the muzzle of the gun. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—5. An arched support of a millstone.—6†. A wooden canopy formed of bows. *Halliwell.*

bail[2] (bāl), *v.* [< ME. **bayles*, < OF. *bailler*, *baillier*, *baillier* = Pr. *bailar*, carry, conduct, control, receive, keep in custody, give, deliver, < L. *bajulare*, bear a burden, carry, ML. also conduct, control, rule, < *bajulus*, a beast of burden, carrier, porter, in ML. (> It. *balio*, *balio* = Pg. *baliio* = Sp. Pr. *baile* = OF. *bail*, with ML. reflex *ballivus*, *ballivo*, etc.) a governor, administrator, tutor, guardian, fem. *bajula* (> OF. *baille*, etc., ML. reflex *baila*), a governess, nurse. In E. the verb, in its customary senses, is rather from the noun: see *bail*2, *n.*] I. In *law*: (*a*) To deliver, as goods, without transference of ownership, on an agreement, expressed or implied, that they shall be returned or accounted for. See *bailment*.

If cloth be delivered (or in our legal dialect, *bailed*) to a tailor to make a suit of clothes. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 452.

(*b*) To set free, deliver, or liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security given that the person bailed shall appear and answer in court or satisfy the judgment given: applied to the action of the magistrate or the surety. The magistrate is said to *bail* a person (or to *admit him to bail*) when he liberates him from actual imprisonment, upon bond given with sureties. The surety is also said to *bail* the person whose release he procures by giving the bond.

Tit. Let me be their bail. . . .
Sat. Thou shalt not bail them.
Shak., Tit. Andr., ii. 4.

When they [the judges] had *bailed* the twelve bishops, the House of Commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be committed to the Tower.
Clarendon.

2. Figuratively, to release; liberate.

Na none there was to reskew her, na none to *bayle* her.
Sir Degrevant, F. L. J. V. ix. 7.

3. To be security for; secure; protect.

We can *bail* him from the cruelty
Of misconstruction. *Middleton*, Fancies, v. 2.

To bail out, to procure the release of (a person) by acting as his bail.—**To bail over to keep peace**, to require security from (a person) that he will keep the peace.

bail[2] (bāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayle*, *bale*, < ME. *bayle*, < OF. *baile*, *bail* (also *ballium*), < OF. *bail*, power, control, custody, charge, jurisdiction, also delivery, < *bailler*, *baillier*, conduct, control, etc., < L. *bajulare*, bear a burden: thus historically from the verb, though in E. the verb in some of its senses depends on the noun: see *bail*3, *v.*] 11. Power; custody; jurisdiction.

So did Eunuus, and all his band,
Use silly Faunus, now within their *bayle*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 49.

2. The keeping of a person in nominal custody on security that he shall appear in court at a specified time. The person is said to be *admitted to bail*, in which case he is *bailed*, or now commonly thought of as the security given. See 3.

3. Security given to obtain the release of a prisoner from custody, pending final decision in the action against him. In civil cases a person arrested has a right to give bail to obtain release, and thereupon be released from custody. In criminal cases the defendant has also a right to bail, except when the crime charged is a mere misdemeanor. Whether to bail in other charges is left to the discretion of the judge. The discretion of the judge, and in some states bail is always denied to one held for a crime punishable with death. The security is in the form of a bond, executed by responsible sureties, providing that the defendant shall appear at the order of the court, and specifying the sum to be the sum named in the bond. The person bailed is regarded as but transferred from the custody of the sheriff to that of his sureties, who may therefore seize and surrender him at any time. In criminal cases there are two kinds of bail at common law, the chief being *common bail* and *special bail*. *Common bail*, or *bail below*, which is now disused, was given to the sheriff on the defendant giving two sureties, on condition that the defendant appear at the day and in such place as the sheriff should appoint himself in the proper person, or that they will do so for him. (*Wharton.*) In federated States, Territorial courts and colonies (which see). 4. Figuratively, security; guaranty.

Doubtless this man hath *bail* enough to be no Adulterer.
Milton, Tetrachordon (1738), I. 251.

5. Liberation on bail: as, to grant *bail*.—6. The person or persons who provide bail, and thus obtain the temporary release of a prisoner. Persons who become sureties in a criminal bail on payment of a fee often frequent law-courts. Formerly such persons were sixths in number, and one of their occupations; hence the term *straw bail*, used to designate fictitious or irresponsible professional bail.

The bail must be real substantial bondsmen.
Blackstone.

The attorney whispered to Mr. Pickwick that he was only a bail. "A bail!" — "Yes, my dear sir, half-a-dozen of 'em here. You pay to say you're bail only charge half-a-crown."
Dickens, Pickwick Papers.

Where those mysterious personages who were wont in the old times to perambulate the great saloon of the futile footsteps, Westminster Hall, with straws in their shoes, and whose occupation, time out of mind, has gone now-a-days, are always in attendance in a philanthropic capacity to render bail to prisoners.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvi.

7. In *law*, a bailment: a technical word, to become popular by ellipsis, is not used in the plural.]—**Bail a longe ante**, in Somerset's time, more than nine years, termed also an *emphyteutic lease*, whereby the lessee enjoys for the term all the rights attached to the quality of proprietor, and can dispose of the property subject to the rights of the lessor.—**On bail**, on guarantee duly given for the appearance or production of a prisoner in court at the proper time: as, he was liberated *on bail*.

His (Somerset's) friends attempted to obtain his release *on bail*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 672.

To admit to bail, or **to take bail for**, to release upon security given. See also 2.—**To find bail**, to procure persons to act as bail.—**To go bail**. (*a*) To act as bail of surety. (*b*) To vouch (for a thing): as, *I'll go bail* for that.—**To hold to bail**, to oblige to find bail or go to jail.—**To perfect or justify bail**, to prove by the oath of the person furnishing bail that, over and above his debts, he is worth the sum for which he is about to become security.

bail[3] (bāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayle* (still sometimes used archaically in def. 6), < ME. *bayle*, *baile*, *beil*, a barrier, palisade, prob. also a bar (= Sw. Dan. *bom*, a bar, rail), < OF. *bail*, *baile*, *baille*, a barrier, palisade, prob. also (as in mod. F. dial. *bail*) a bar, cross-bar (cf. Icel. *bagall*, an episcopal staff, crosier), prob. < L. *bacillum*, a little staff, rod: see *bacillus*, and cf. *bail*4, < ML. **bacula*): see *bail*5, *v.*, and cf. *derby*, *bailey*1. The noun *bail*3 in some specialized senses, as in the verb, but with more appear to depend ult. on that of a bar, or crossbar.] 1†. A bar; a cross-bar.

Set them up in the parche or bayle of wood that they maye by that meanes the better keepe their feathers unbroken and eschue the dragging of their traines upon the ground.
Turberville, Booke of Falconrie, p. 253. (*N. E. D.*)

2. In *cricket*, one of the two little bars or sticks, about 4 inches long, which are laid on the tops of the stumps, one end resting in the groove of one stump, and the other in that of the next. Since the ball with the lightest blow, they serve to indicate when the stumps have been struck.

Old Bailey cannot get a hit on the middle stump again, and puts the *bails* on.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

3. A bar or pole to separate horses in a stable. —4. A framework for securing the head of a cow while she is being milked. [Australian.]

5. [The plural (= E.) is also *bails* (*s*) *pl.* The outer wall or line of defenses, originally often made of stakes; barriers; palisades. See *palisade*. Hence—(*a*) The space between (*b*) the outer wall; the outer court of a castle or a fortified post: in this sense usually called *bailey*. See *bailey*, 4.—(*c*) A certain limit in forest.

bail[3] (bāl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *bale*: a paper. < OF. *bailler*, inclose, shut in, bar, appar. < *baille*, a bar, cross-bar, barrier; in the second sense, directly < ML. **bacula*, n., 5.] 1. To confine. [Rare.]—2. To provide with a bail.

—**To bail up**. (*a*) To secure the head of a cow) in a bail while she is being milked. [Australia.]—(*b*) To obstruct by robbing; order to throw up the arms. [Australia.]

bail[4] (bāl), *n.* [< ME. *bayl*, < OF. *bail*, < D. *balie* = MLG. *balge*, *ballige*, *ballie*, LG. *balje*, a tub, bucket, = G. Dan. *balje* = Sw. *balja*, a tub, as in E. *bailful*, a tub's load; < F. *baille*, a tub, bucket, pail, prob. < ML. **bacula*, a bucket or tub (cf. *bacula*, a small boat), dim. of *baca*, *baga*, a tub: see *bag*1, *n.*, *bail*3, prob., and *bacillum*.] A bucket; a pail; especially, a bucket or other small vessel used to dip water out of a boat.

bail[5] (bāl), *v.* [Also less prop. *bale*; early mod. E. *baile*, *bayle* (= D. *balieen*, *uit-balen*); from the noun.] I. *trans.* To remove (water), or free (a boat, etc.) of water, with a bail, bucket, basin, or other small vessel: usually with *out*.

II. *intrans.* To remove water, as from a boat or the like, with a bail or bucket.

bail[6], *etc.* Obsolete and less proper spelling of *bale*1, *etc.*

bailable (bā'la-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *baletable*, *baileable*; < *bail*6, *v.* and *n.*, + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being delivered; deliverable.—2. Capable of being set free upon giving bond with sureties; capable of being admitted to bail: used of persons.—3. Admitting of bail: as, a *bailable* offense.

bailage (bā'lāj). [Also *baillage*, *baillage*, as if < AF. **baillage*, ML. *ballagium*: see *bail*2, *v.*, and *-age*.] A duty imposed upon the delivery of goods; an ancient duty received by the city of London for all goods and merchandise brought into or carried out of the port. *Chambers.*

bail-bond (bāl'bond), *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety to insure the appearance of the former in court at the return of the writ.

bail-dock[1] (bāl'dok), *n.* [Prob. < *bail*3 + *dock*3.] Formerly, at the Old Bailey in London, a small room taken off the west end of the court of the court, and left open at the top, in which certain malefactors were placed during trial. Also spelled *bale-dock*.

Penn and Mead, for their stout defence at their trial, were dragged into the *bale-dock*, and the Recorder proceeded to charge the jury during their deliberation there, urging for an excuse, that they were all within hearing of the Court.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 87.

bailed[1] (bāld), *p. a.* [< *bail*3 + *-ed*2.] Provided with a bail; hooped and covered, as a wagon.

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bailee (bā-lē'), n. [O. *baillē*, r., + *-ee*1.] In *law*, the person to whom goods are committed in bailment. He has a temporary possession of them and a qualified property in them for such purpose only.

bailer1, n. [< *bail*2 + *-er*1.] See *bailor*.

bailer2 (bā'lėr), n. [< *bail*4 + *-er*1.] One who bails out water, or frees a boat from water.—2. A vessel used for bailing water.

For river or lake work a sponge and *bailer* may be sufficient, but for sea cruising at least two pumps should be fitted. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 194.

Also *bailor*.

bailey1 (bā'li), n. [Early mod. E. also *baily*, *bailie*, < ME. *baily*, *bailie*, *bailie*, *bayly*, *bayle*, *bayle*, an extended form (prob. after the ML. *ballium*, *ballia*, a reflex of the O. Fr. *bail*) of *baile*, *bayle*, mod. E. *bail*, a barrier, etc.: see *bail*2.] 1. The external wall of defense about a feudal castle (see *castle*); by extension, any of the circular or wall other than a keep or donjon, that is, any line of defense other than the innermost one. —2. As used by later writers, the outer court or base-court of a castle; by extension, any court of a defensive post used with a distinctive epithet. The *inner bailey* contained the stables and often the chapel, etc., and communicated directly with the keep; the *outer bailey*, when there were only two, more commonly contained the chapel and somewhat above a tilt-yard, exercise-ground, or the like. The entrance way to a castle, after passing the defenses of the barbican, led first into the outer bailey and thence into the inner bailey; but it was usual for the latter to have also a separate communication with the exterior. [The word is still retained in some proper names, as in the *Old Bailey*, the seat of the central criminal court of London, so called from the ancient bailey of the city wall between Ludgate and New Gate, within which it is situated.]

Also *bailiwn*.

bailey2, n. See *bailie*3.

bailiage1, n. See *bailage*.

bailiage2, **bailiage** (bā'li-āj), n. [Formerly also *baillage*, *bailage*, and *ballage* (cf. ML. *ballagium*, *ballagium*, *ballagium*), < F. *bailliage* (= Pr. *bailatge* = Sp. *baliage*), < *bailli*, a bailiff. bailie, + *-age*.] The jurisdiction or district of a bailiff or bailli; a bailiwick. It is used chiefly (in the form *bailliage*) with reference to old French or to Swiss bailiwicks.

At first our *baillages* were extended. *Brougham.*

The several orders [in France] met in their *baillages* in 1789, to choose their representatives [in the Assembly] and draw up their grievances and instructions.

John Morley, Burke, p. 161.

bailiary, n. See *bailiery*.

bailie1, n. An obsolete spelling of *bailey*1.

bailie2 (bā'li), n. [Now only as Sc., also spelled *bailie*, *bailey*, early mod. E. also *bayly*, *bayley*, *bey*, etc., < ME. *baylie*, *bayly*, *bailie*, *baili*, *bailli*, < OF. *bailli*, earlier *baillif*, > E. *bailiff* of which *bailie*3 is thus a doublet: see *bailiff*.] 1†. A bailiff. — 2. In Scotland: (*a*) The chief magistrate of a barony or part of a county, having functions equivalent to those of a sheriff. (*b*) A municipal officer or magistrate, corresponding to an alderman in England. He possesses a certain jurisdiction by common law as well as by statute. The criminal jurisdiction of the provost and bailies of royal burghs extends to breaches of the peace, drunkenness, adulteration of articles of diet, thefts not of an aggravated character, and other offenses of a less serious nature. Formerly, a person empowered by a proprietor to give infeftment in land (a legal formality now abolished) was also called a *bailie*.

bailie3, n. See *bailiff*.

bailiery, **bailiary** (bā'li-ę-ri, -ę-ri), n. [Early mod. E. also *bailierie*, etc., < F. as if **bailerie*, < *bailli*: see *bailie*2 and *-ery*.] 1. A bailie's jurisdiction. Also *bailiery*, *bailiary*.—**Letter of bailiery**, a commission by which a heritable proprietor, entitled to grant sets, accords power to a person, a baron bailie, with the usual powers, to hold courts, appoint officers under him, etc.

bailiff (bā'lif), n. [Early mod. E. also *bailif*, *baliffe*, *bailive*, etc., < ME. *baili*, *bailif*, *bailif*, etc. (ML. *ballivus*), < OF. *bailif* (later *bailli*), > E. *bailie*2, q. v.), < ML. **bajulivus*, prop. adj., < *bajulus*, an administrator, manager, guardian, tutor, etc., in L. a carrier, porter: see *bail*3, *v.* t.] 1. A subordinate civil officer or functionary. There are in England several kinds of bailiffs, whose offices differ widely, but all agree in this, that the keeping or protection of something belongs to them. The sheriff is the sovereign's bailiff, and his county is a bailiwick. The name is also applied to the chief magistrates of some towns, to keepers of royal castles, and lower in persons having the conservation of the peace in hundreds and in some special jurisdictions, as Westminster, and to the returning-officers in the same. But the officials commonly designated by this name are the *bailiffs of sheriffs*, or sheriffs' officers, who execute processes, etc., and *bailiffs of liberties*, appointed by the lords in their respective jurisdictions to perform similar functions.

2. An overseer or under-steward on an estate, appointed to manage forests, direct husbandry operations, collect rents, etc. Also called a *bailiff of forests*, or *bailiff in husbandry*.—3. An officer of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. —**Bailiff of forests**, or **bailiff in husbandry.** See above, 2. **High bailiff**, in *England*: (*a*) The chief officer of certain corporations. (*b*) The officer of a county court. (*c*) The officer who serves writs and the like in certain franchises not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the sheriff. — **Special bailiff**, a person named by a party in a civil suit for the purpose of executing some particular process therein, and appointed by the sheriff on the application of such party. — **Water-bailiff**, in England, an officer employed in protecting a river from poachers and from being fished at by other times or other ways than those permitted by law.

bailiffry (bā'lif-ri), n. [Early mod. E. also *bailwery*; < *bailiff* + *-ry*.] The office or jurisdiction of a bailiff.

bailiffship (bā'lif-ship), n. [< *bailiff* + *-ship*.] The office of bailiff.

bailliwick (bā'lif-wik), n. [< *bailiff* + *-wick*. Cf. *bailiwick*.] The office of a bailiff or a sheriff, or the district under his jurisdiction: a bailiwick.

bailing-machine (bā'ling-ma-shēn'), n. A form of bail-scoop (which see).

bailiwick (bā'li-wik), n. [< ME. *bailie*, *bayly*, etc., + *-wike*, etc.; < *bailie*2 + *-wick*.] The country within which a sheriff exercises his office; the precinct within which a bailiff has jurisdiction; the limits of a bailiff's authority, as (in England) a hundred, a liberty, or a forest over which a bailiff is appointed.

There is a person in the province appointed for these turnes, to wit the sheriff of the shire, whose peculiar office it is to go through his bailiwick, or up and down his *balywick*, as ye would have a marshall. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

baillage, n. [F.] See *bailiage*2.

baillie1, n. See *bailie*1.

baillie2, n. See *bailie*2.

baillie3, n. See *bailie*3.

baillie-brunkle (bā'li-brun'k'l), n. [Native name in Alaska. The parrakeet-auklet, *Phaleris or Ombria psittacula*. *H. W. Elliott*.

baillery, **baillary**, n. See *bailiery*.

bailli (F. pron. bā-yē'), n. [F. *bailli*, < OF. *baillon*, a gag, of uncertain origin; either (1) dim. (as if < L. **bacul*, **bacul-on*) of OF. *baille*, *bail*, a bar, barrier, etc., < L. *baculus*, a staff, stick, + *baillon*, < *bailler*, OF. *bailler*, *baailer* = Pr. *badallar* = Cat. *badallar* = It. *sbadigliare*, gape (cf. ML. *badallum*, a gag), < ML. *badare*, gape, open the mouth: see *bay*4.] A gag; specifically, a piece of cork or other material used to keep the mouth open during operations, dental or surgical, in the mouth.

bailloné (ba-lyo-nā'), a. [< F. *bâillonné*, pp. of *bâillonner*, gag, < *bâillon*, a gag: see *baillon*.] In *her.*, holding a stick between the teeth: said of an animal used as a bearing.

bailment (bāl'ment), n. [Early mod. E. also *bailement*; < OF. *bailler*, deliver, bail: see *bail*2, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The contract or legal relation which is constituted by the delivery of goods without transference of ownership, to be returned or accounted for, as a loan, a consignment, a delivery to a carrier, a pledge, a deposit, a hiring, or a letting on hire.—2. The act of bailing a prisoner or an accused person; also, the record of or document relating to such bailing.

bailo (bā'lō), n. [It., < ML. *bajulus*, a manager, administrator, guardian, etc.: see *bail*3, *v.*] The title of the Venetian Resident at the Ottoman Porte. *N. E. D.*

bailor, **bailer**1 (bā'lor, -lėr), n. [< *bail*2, *v.*, + *-or*, *-er*1.] In *law*, one who delivers goods to another in bailment. See *bailment*.

bail-piece (bāl'pēs), n. In *law*, a certificate issued to a person by a court attesting his acceptance as surety in a cause before it.

bail-scoop (bāl'skōp), n. [< *bail*4 + *scoop*.] A scoop pivoted at one end, fitted with valves, and used to transport large quantity of water may be raised by it through a short distance: used in draining and irrigating.

bailsman (bālz'man), n.; pl. *bailsmen* (-men). [< *bail*'s, poss. of *bail*3, + *man*.] One who gives bail for another; a surety or bail.

baily1 (bā'li), n. Obsolete spelling of *bailey*1.

baily2 (bā'li), n. The regular English spelling of the word now used only in the Scotch spelling *bailie*. See *bailie*2.

Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailly*, sent every three years from the senate of Berne. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

baily3 (bā'li), n. [Also *bailie*, < ME. *bailie*, *bayly*, *baly*, *bailly*, *baillye*, *bailie*, *baili*, < OF. *bailie*, *baillie* = Pr. *bailia* = Sp. *bailia* = It. *balia* (ML. *balia*, *ballia*, *bailia*, *baillia*, *baylia*, *bayllia*), < ML. *bajulia*, the jurisdiction or office of a bailiff, < *bajulus*, an administrator, governor, bailiff: see *bail*3 and *bailiff*, *bailie*2.] 1. The jurisdiction, authority, or office of a bailiff or bailie; hence, jurisdiction or authority, especially as delegated; stewardship.—2. The district of a bailiff or bailie; a bailiwick.

Baily's beads. See *bead*.

bain1 (bān), a. [Now only E. dial., also written *bane*, < ME. *bayne*, *bayn*, *beyn*, < Icel. *beinn*, straight, direct, hospitable, = Norw. *bein*, straight, direct, well, = Sw. *bän*, adj., direct; near; short: as, that way's the *bainest* (*banest*) [Prov. Eng.]—2†. Ready; willing.

Be thou buxom and right bayn. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 168.

3†. Limber; pliant; flexible.

bain2 (bān), adv. [E. dial., also *bane*, < ME. *bayn*, *bain*, from the adj.] 1. Near by; at hand. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. Readily; willingly.

The berne boslly and bare bleuklit hem about.
Gawan and Gologras, l. 6 (in Pinkerton's Scottish Poems).

bain3 (bān), n. [Early mod. E. also *bane*, < ME. *bayne*, *baine*, < OF. and F. *bain* = Pr. *banh* = Sp. *baño* = Pg. *banho* = It. *bagno* (> F. *bagne*, E. *bagnio*, q. v.), < L. *balneum*, a bath, bath-house: see *balneum*. 1. A bath, in any of the senses of that word.—2. A baguio or brothel.

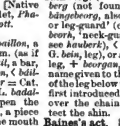
bain4 (bān), n. [< OF. *baigne*, < OF. *baigner* = Pr. *Ig. banhar* = Sp. *bañar* = It. *bagnare*, < ML. *balneare*, bathe, < L. *balneum*, a bath: see *bain*2, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To bathe; wash.

He that in Eurotas' silver glide
Doth bain his tresses. *Greene*, Palmer's Verses.

2. *intrans.* To bathe one's self; take a bath.

bain5, **bane**, n. An old spelling of *bone*, esse, etc.

bainberg (bān'berg), n. [Appar. F., < G. **beinberg* (not found) = AS. *bānberg*, *bānbeorg*, also called *sancgeberg*, lit. 'bone- or leg-guard' (cf. *einberge*, 'shin-guard'; *healsbeorh*, 'neck-guard,' *haubeck*: see *harness*), < *bān*, bone, + *berg*, *beorg*, G. *bein*, leg), or *scanca*, shank, leg, + *beorgan*, protect.] A name given to the plate-armor of the leg below the knee, when first introduced. It was worn over the chain-mail, to protect the shin.



Bainberg worn over Chain-mail. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de Mobilier Français."

Baines's act. See *act*.

bainie (bā'ni), *a.* Scotch form of *bony*.

bain-marie (F. pron. bain-ma-rē'), n. [F., formerly *bain de Marie*, < ML. *balneus Marie*, lit. bath of Mary; a fanciful name, perhaps in allusion to the 'gentle' heat. The second element is sometimes erroneously referred to L. *mare*, sea.] A vessel of any kind containing heated water, in which another vessel is placed in order to heat its contents gently, or with more regularity and evenness than if the heat were applied directly to the second vessel: used in some operations of cooking, manufacture, chemistry, etc. Also called *water-bath*, **balneo**, n. pl. Another spelling of *banes*, obsolete form of *brains*. *Spenser*.

baiocco, **bajocco** (bā-yok'kō), n.; pl. *baiocchi*, *bajocchi* (-kē). [Formerly in E. *baiocé*, *boyé*, after F. *baiocque*, *baioque*, < It. *baiocco*, *bajocco*, a small coin, so called from its color, < *baio*, *bajo*, brown bay: see *bay*6.]

Obverse. Reverse.
Baiocco of Pope Pius VI., Bologna. (Size of the original.)

small coin of the former Papal States, struck in both silver and copper, worth about a cent.

Bairam (bā'ram), n. [Formerly *bayram*, *beyram*, < Turk. *bairâm*, *bayrâm*, *beiram*, < Pers. *bairâm*.] The name of two festivals in the Mohammedan calendar, distinguished as the *lesser* and the *greater*. The *lesser Bairam* follows immediately after the fast strictly kept during the ninth month Ramadan, in the first three days of the tenth month, and is devoted to feasting, rejoicing, visiting, and gifts, very much as our Christmas holiday season is spent. The *greater Bairam* occurs on the tenth day of the twelfth month, and is everywhere observed with the slaughter of sheep and general festivity by those at home, simultaneously with the great sacrificial feast at Mecca concluding the ceremonies of the annual pilgrimage by the hadjis. Also spelled *Beiram*.

bairman1, n. See *bareman*.

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bairn (bârn), *n.* [Sc. form of the reg. E. *barn*[2] (now only dial.), ⟨ ME. *barn, bern*, ⟨ AS. *barn* (= OS. *barn* = OFries. *barn* = OD. *barn* = OHG. MHG. *barn* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *barn* = Goth. *barn*), a child, ⟨ *beran*, E. *bear*[1].] A child; a son or daughter. See *barn*[2]. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Think, like good Christians, on your *bairns* and wives.
Dryden.

As she annunciated to her *bairns* the upshot of her practical experience, she pulled from her pocket the portion of tape which showed the length and breadth of the various rooms at the hospital house. *Trollope.*

Bairns' part of sea. In *Scots law*, same as *pupillus*.

bairnliness (bârn'li-nes), *n.* [⟨ *bairnly* (*bairn* + *-ly*[1]) + *-ness*.] Childishness; the state of being a child or like a child. [Scotch.]

bairntime (bârn'tim), *n.* [Sc., ⟨ ME. *barntem, barne-tem, etc.*, ⟨ AS. *bearn-teám* (= OFries. *barn-tám*), a family, ⟨ *bearn*, child, *barn*, + *teám*, family: see *bairn* and *team*.] A family of children. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The bonnie *bairntime* Heav'n has lent.
Burns, A Dream.

bairnwort (bârn'wėrt), *n.* A name for the common English daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

baisemain† (bāz'mān), *n.* [F., ⟨ *baiser*, kiss (⟨ L. *basiare*, kiss, ⟨ *basium*, a kiss), + *main*, L. *manus*, hand.] A kissing of hands; in the plural, compliments; travels. *Spenser.*

baisemeni†, *n.* Same as *baisemain*.

bait[1] (bāt), *v.* [ME. *beiten, beiten, beyten, beyten* (AF. *beter*, bait, in comp. *abeter*, abet, on, abet, ⟩ E. *abet*, q. v.), ⟨ Icel. *beita*, feed, hunt, as with hounds or hawks, bait, as a hook (= Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bede*, bait, = AS. *bâtan*, also *gebâtan*, bridle, curb (cf. *bâtian*, bait, ⟨ *bât*, bait), = MD. *beiten* = OHG. *beizzen, beizzen*, MHG. G. *beizen*, bait), in the latter sense ⟨ AS. *bîtan*, E. *bite*: see *bite*. In senses 5 and 6 the verb is from the noun. Cf. *bate*[5].] I. *trans.* 1†. To cause to bite; set on (a dog) to bite or worry (another animal). — 2. To provoke and harass by setting on dogs; set a dog or dogs to worry or fight with for sport, as an animal that is hampered or confined: as, *to bait* a bull or a bear.

We'll *bait* thy bears to death. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3. To set upon, as a dog upon a captive animal; hence, to harass in any way; annoy; nag; badger; worry.

As chained beare whom cruell dogs doe *bait*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 35.

How oft have I been *baited* by these peers,
And dare not be revenged.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

Baited thus to extortion, I assum'd
A dulness of simplicity. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 2.

4. To feed; give a portion of food and drink to, especially upon a journey: as, to *bait* horses.

The Sunne, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *baite* his steedes the Ocean waves emong.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 2.

5. To put a bait on or in: as, to *bait* a book, line, snare, or trap.

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

6†. To allure by a bait; catch; captivate: as, "*to bait fish*," *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

Do their gay vestments his senses *bait*?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

But this day she was *baited*
A stranger, a grave knight, with her gentle eyes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To act in a worrying or harassing manner.—2. To take food; feed.—3. To stop at an inn, while on a journey, to feed the horses, or for rest and refreshment.

Thence *baiting* at Newmarket, stopping in at Audley End to see that house again, I slept at Bishops Stratford, and the next day home. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 13, 1677.

bait[1] (bāt), *n.* [⟨ ME. *bait, beit, beyt, beyte*, ⟨ Icel. *beita*, f., bait (cf. *beit*, neut., a pasture), (= AS. *bât*, bait, = MHG. *beiz*, hunting), ⟨ *beita*, feed, bait: see the verb. The E. noun is in part directly from the verb.] 1. Any substance, as an attractive morsel of food, placed on a hook or in a trap to allure fish or other animals to swallow the hook or to enter the trap, and thereby be caught; specifically, worms, small fishes, etc., used in fishing. Hence — 2. An allurement; enticement; temptation.

I do not like that ring from him to her.
I mean to women of her way; such tokens
Rather appear as baits than royal bounties.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 2.

Their riper years were knowne to be unmov'd with the baits of preferment. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The *chief bait* which attracted a needy sycophant to the court was the hope of obtaining, as the reward of servility and flattery, a royal letter to an heiress. *Macaulay.*

3. A portion of food and drink; a slight or informal repast. (*a*) Refreshment taken on a journey, by man or beast.

If you grow dry before you end your business, pray take a *bait* here: I've a fresh hogshead for you.
B. Jonson, Scornful Lady.

(*b*) A luncheon; food eaten by a laborer during his shift. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A halt for refreshment or food in the course of a journey.

The tediousness of a two hours' *bait* at Petty France, in which there was nothing to be done but to eat without being hungry, and loiter about without anything to see, next followed. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 122.

5†. A refreshment or refresher.

A pleasant companion to make a journey.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 198.

6†. A hasty meal; a snack.

He rather took a hasty bait than a meal at the inns of court, whilst he studied the laws therein.
Fuller, Worthies (ed. 1840), II. 607. (*N. E. D.*)

7. Short for *whitebait*.

bait[2]†, etc. An obsolete form of *bate*[1], etc.

bait-box (bāt'boks), *n.* 1. A small box in which anglers carry worms or small bait for fish.—2. A tank in which bait for fish is taken to the fishing-ground.

baiter (bā'tėr), *n.* One who baits or worries (animals); hence, a tormentor; a tease.

baith (bāth), *a., pron., or conj.* A Scotch form of *both*.

baiting (bā'ting), *n.* [⟨ ME. *baiting, bayting*, etc.: verbal n. of *bait*[1].] 1. The act of worrying a chained or confined animal with dogs. Hence — 2. The act of teasing and harassing; persistent annoyance.—3. The act of halting on a journey for rest and food for either man or beast.—4. The act of furnishing a trap, hook, etc., with bait.

bait-mill (bāt'mil), *n.* A mill used by American fishermen for cutting mackerel, salted herring, etc., into small pieces for bait. It consists of a roller armed with knives and inclosed in an upright wooden box, and is worked by a crank on the outside.

bait-poke (bāt'pōk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the bag in which bait or luncheon is carried into the mine.

baittle (bā't'l), *a.* A Scotch form of *battle*[3].

baityloa, *n.* See *batylus*.

baize (bāz), *n.* [Also *bayze*. E. also *buze, buyze, bezzer, beize*, ⟨ OF. *baies* (Godefroy), pl., also in sing. *baye* (Cotgrave), baize (whence also D. *baai*, LG. *baje* (> G. *bai*) = Sw. *baj* = Dan. *baj* = Russ. *baiku*, baize), ⟨ L. *badius*, chestnut = Gr. *βαστα* = It. *bajetta*, baize), ⟨ *bai* = Sp. *bayo* = Pg. *baio* = It. *bajetto*, bay-colored. The word is thus prop. pl. (Pg. *baios*), formerly used also in the singular: see *bay*[6].] 1. A coarse woolen stuff with a nap on one side, and dyed in plain colors, usually red or green. Baize (or bay) was first manufactured in England in 1561, when a patent issued to certain refugees from the Netherlands, who had settled at Sandwich and other towns, for their skilled in weaving. Baize is now chiefly used for linings, table-covers, curtains, etc.; but when first introduced it was much thinner and finer material, and was used for clothing. See *bay*[6].

2. Any article, as a table-cover, a curtain, etc., made of baize; specifically, in theaters, the plain curtain lowered at the end of a play.

baize (bāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baized*, ppr. *baizing*. [⟨ *baize*, *n.*] To cover or line with baize.

bajadere, *n.* See *bayadere*.

bajadirk, *n.* Same as *bajardo*.

Bajimont's Roll. See *Bagimont's Roll*, under *roll*.

bajirkeit (baj'ėr-kit), *n.* [⟨ Beng. *bajrakit* (Hunter).] A name of the *Manis pentadactyla* or scaly ant-eater, an edentate mammal of Africa.

bajocco, see *baiocco*.

bajra† (buj'rā), *n.* [Hind. and Beng. *bajrā*.] Same as *budgero*.

bajra†, **bajri** (buj'rā, -rē), *n.* [Also written *bajree, bajeree, bajery*, ppr. Hind. *bajrā* or *bājrī*, also *bājrā*; *bājri* prop. denotes a smaller kind, which ripens earlier.] A species of millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*, much used in the East Indies, especially for feeding cattle and horses.

bajulate (baj'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *bajulatus*, pp. of *bajulare*, bear a burden; see *bajil*.] To carry to some other place, as in badgering (which see).

bake (bāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *baked*, ppr. *baking*. [⟨ ME. *baken*, ⟨ AS. *bacan* (pret. *bōc*, pp. *bacen*) = D. *bakken* = LG. *bakken* = Fries. *baeke* = OHG. *bacchan*, MHG. *backen*, G. *backen* = Icel. *baka* = Sw. *baka* = Dan. *bage*, bake, prob. = Gr. *φόγειν*, roast, parch.] I. *trans.* 1. To cook by dry heat in a closed place, such as an oven: primarily used of this manner of cooking bread, but afterward applied to potatoes, apples, etc., and also flesh and fish: to be distinguished from *roast* (which see).

I have *baked* bread upon the coals. Isa. xliv. 19.

2. To harden by heat, either in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the sun's heat: as, to *bake* bricks or pottery.—3†. To harden by cold.

They *bake* their sides upon the cold hard stone.
Spenser.

The earth
When it is *bak'd* with frosts. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his house; and I wash, wring, brew, bake, . . . and do all myself. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. To undergo the process of baking.

bake (bāk), *n.* [*Bake, v.* Cf. *batch*[1].] A baking.

After this East finished the oven, and accomplished a *bake* of bread therein. *Tyler*, Fortescue, p. 129.

bakeboard (bāk'bōrd), *n.* A board on which dough is kneaded and rolled out in making bread.

baked-apple (bākt'ap'l), *n.* A name given in Labrador to the dried fruit of the *Rubus Chamæmorus*, or cloudberry.

baked-meat, bake-meat (bāk'-, bāk'mēt), *n.* [Prop. *baked meat*; ⟨ *baked* + *meat*.] 1. Food prepared by baking; a dish of baked meat or food.

In the uppermost basket there was of all manner of *bake-meats* for Pharaoh. Gen. xl. 17.

Truth, birth, and death! the funeral *bak'd meat*
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

2. A meat-pie.

You speak as if a man
Should know what fowl is coffin'd in a *bak'd-meat*
After you cut it up. *Webster*, White Devil, iv. 1.

bakehouse (bāk'hous), *n.* [E. dial. also *bastehouse*; ⟨ ME. *bak-hous, bachous*; see LG. *bakerhus*), ⟨ AS. *bæchûs, bacan*, bake, + *hûs*, house.] A building or an appartment used for the preparing and baking of bread.

bake-meat†, *n.* See *baked-meat*.

baken† (bā'kn). An obsolete past participle of *bake*.

baker (bā'kėr), *n.* [⟨ ME. *baker, bakere*, ⟨ AS. *bæcere* (= OS. *bakkeri* = D. *bakker* = G. *bäcker, becher* = Icel. *bakari* = Sw. *bagare* = Dan. *bager*), ⟨ *bacan*, bake: see *bake* and *-er*[1]. Hence *bakester, backester*[1], *baxter*.] 1. One who bakes; specifically, one whose business it is to make bread, biscuit, etc., for sale. A small portable oven used in baking. [U. S.]—3. The popular name of the flesh-fly, *Sarcophaga carnaria*.—**Baker's dozen**, thirteen reckoned as a dozen. It was customary for bakers, like some other tradesmen, to give 13 for 12, the extra piece being called among bakers the *in-bread* or *in-bread*, because says the custom originated when heavy penalties were imposed for short weights, bakers giving the extra bread to secure themselves.—**Bakers' fich**, a species of pectinate, so called when it is confined to the back of the head. [Local, Australia.]—**Bakers' salt**, subcarbonate of ammonia, or smelling salts, so called from its being used by bakers as a substitute for yeast in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

baker-foot (bā'kėr-fūt), *n.*; pl. *baker-feet* (-fēt). [Cf. *baker-legged*.] An ill-shaped or disfigured foot: as, "bow-legs and *baker-feet*," *Jer. Taylor* (†), Artif. Handsomeness, 1629, p. 79.

baker-kneed (bā'kėr-nēd), *a.* Same as *baker-legged*.

baker-legged (bā'kėr-legd), *a.* Disfigured by having crooked legs, or legs that bend inward at the knees.

bakery (bā'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bakeries* (-iz). [⟨ *baker* + *-y*.] 1. The trade of a baker. [Rare.]—2. A place used for making bread, etc., or for the sale of bakers' goods; a bakehouse or baker's establishment; a baker's shop.

bakester†, *n.* [Also *bakestere, baxter* (whence the proper name *Baxter*), ⟨ ME. *bakestere, bacstere, baxter*, usually masc., ⟨ AS. *bæcestre* (fem. in form, but masc. in use), a baker, ⟨ *bæcere*, baker, + *-estre*, E. *-ster*.] A baker; properly, a female baker: as, "browesteres and *bakesteres*," *Piers Plowman*. In Scotland commonly written *baxter*: as, *baxter* wives.

bakestone (bāk'stōn), *n.* [E. dial., also *backstones*.] A flat stone or slate on which cakes are baked. [Prov. Eng.]

bakey (bā'ki), *n.* [Sc., also *bakie* and *baikie*, dim. of *back*[3], *n.*] A square wooden vessel, narrower at the bottom than at the top, and with a handle on each of two opposite sides, used for carrying coals, ashes, etc.; a wooden coal-scuttle. Also spelled *baikie* and *baikie*. See *back*[3], 3. [Scotch.]

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bakhshish.

bakhshish, n. See *bakshish*.

baking (bā'king), n. [Verbal n. of *bake*.] 1. The act of baking.—2. The quantity baked at once: as, a *baking* of bread. Also called *bake* and *batch*.

baking-powder (bā'king-pou'dėr), n. Any powder used as a substitute for yeast in raising bread, cakes, etc. Baking-powders are composed of bicarbonate of sodium or potassium mixed with a dry powder capable of setting carbonic acid free when the mixture is moistened.

bakshish, bakhshish (bak'shēsh), n. [Also *backshish*, *backsheesh*, *bakshish*, etc., < Turk. *Ar.* Hind. *bakhshish*, < Pers. *bakhshish*, a present, < *bakhshidan*, give.] In the East, a present or gratuity in money.

We promised him *baksheesh* for a sight of the sacred book. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 96.

"*Bakhshish*," says a modern writer, "is a fee or present which the Arabs (who here mean the Egyptians, who got the word from the Persians through the d'urks) claim on all occasions for services you render them, as well as for services they have rendered you. This *bakshish*, in fact, is a sort of alms or tribute, which the Arab believes he himself entitled to claim from every respectable-looking person." *R. F. Burton*, El Medinah, p. 88.

bakufu (bak'ū-fō), n. [< Jap. *baku*, curtain, + *fu*, office.] Curtain-government, that is, the government or council of the former shoguns of Japan: so called in allusion to the curtain used in time of war to screen off that part of the camp occupied by the general or shogun. See *shogun*.

On the 3rd of June the Shogun had an audience of the Mikado. His majesty's speech on the occasion was as follows: "The decline of the *bakufu* on the one hand to govern the empire in peace, and on the other to subjugate the barbarians." *P. O. Adams*, Japan, I. 304.

bal (bal), n. [Formerly also *ball*, < Corn. *bal*, a mine (Pryce), a cluster of mines (Borlase).] A mine. [Cornwall.]

bal. An abbreviation of *balance*.

balaam (bā'lam), n. [In allusion to Balaam and his "dumb ass speaking with man's voice" (Num. xxii. 28–30; 2 Pet. ii. 16).] 1. Matter regarding marvelous and incredible events inserted in a newspaper to fill space. [English printers' cant.]

Balaam is the cant name for anime paragraphs about monstrous productions of nature and the like, kept standing in type to be used whenever the real news of the day leave an awkward space that must be filled up somehow. *Lockhart*, Life of Scott, lix.

2. Same as *balaam-box*.

Bring in *Balaam*, and place him on the table.
J. Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianæ, II. xvi.

balaam-box, balaam-basket (bā'lam-boks, -bas'ket), n. An editor's depository for worthless matter, rejected writings, etc.

Who can doubt that . . . an Essay for the Edinburgh Review . . . of the old unpolluted English language, would have been consigned, by the editor, to his *balaam-basket*?
F. Hall, Mod. Eng. p. 17.

Balaamite (bā'lam-īt), n. [< *Balaam* (Num. xxii.) + -*ite*.] One who makes a profession of religion for the sake of gain: in allusion to the prophet Balaam.

Balaamitish (bā-lam-īt-ish), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a Balaamite.

Bala beds. See *bedl*.

balachan (bal'a-chan), n. Same as *balachong*.

balachong (bal'a-chong), n. [< Malay *balachan*.] A substance composed of small fishes or shrimps pounded up with salt and spices, and then dried. It is much used in the East as a condiment for rice. Also *balachan*, *belachong*, *balachaun*.

baladine, n. See *balladine*.

Balæna (ba-lē'nā), n. [L., < Gr. φάλαινα, more correctly φάλλαινα, a whale.] The typical genus of whalebone whales, of the family *Balænidæ*, having the cervical vertebræ ankylosed, the fore limbs pentadactyl, the head enormous, with long black elastic baleen, the throat with-

Bhoreal or Whalehead (*Balæna mysticetus*).

out furrows, and no dorsal fin. It contains the Greenland or arctic whale, *B. mysticetus*, and several other species found in all seas. See cuts under *ambiens* and *Balænidæ*.

Balænicepa (ba-lē'ni-sep), n. [NL., < L. *balæna*, a whale, + -*ceps*, < *caput*, head.] A genus of grallatorial altricial birds, of which the type and only known member is the shoebill or whalehead of Africa, *B. rex*, comparatively lately discovered in the upper waters of the White Nile. The genus is the type of a family *Balænicipidæ*, of somewhat uncertain position, probably near the storks. The bird is remarkable for its enormous vaulted beak, which is much longer than the head. Little is known of its habits and economy. It is a large species, standing upward of 3 feet high. The bill somewhat resembles that of the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia*. See cut in preceding column.

Balænicipidæ (ba-lē-ni-sip'i-dē), n. *pl.* [NL., < *Balænicepa* + -*idæ*.] A family of birds, of which the genus *Balænicepa* is the type and only known representative. It belongs to the altricial or herodione series of wading birds, and is probably nearly related to the *Ciconiidæ*, or storks.

balænid (bal'ē-nid), n. A cetacean of the family *Balænidæ*; any right whale.

Balænidæ (bal-ē'ni-dē), n. *pl.* [NL., < *Balæna* + -*idæ*.] A family of right whales, or true whalebone whales, typified by the genus *Balæna* and *Balænoptera*, having no dorsal fin, and possessing baleen instead of teeth. Teeth are, however, present in the fetus, though they never cut the gum. The *Balænidæ* are divided into two sections, the true whale, characterized by smoothness of skin and the absence of a dorsal fin, as the Greenland or right whale, *Balæna mysticetus*; and the *furcatus*, or humpbacked whales, in which the skin is furrowed and the dorsal fin is present, as the humpback (*Physalus*), hump-

Skull of Fetal Whale (*Balæna australis*), side and top view.
Fo, occipital; *Fr*, frontal; *Gf*, glenoid; *Mx*, maxillary; *Mx*, nasalia; *Na*, nasal; *Pa*, parietal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Sq*, squamosal; *So*, supra-occipital; *Ty*, tympanic.

backed whales (*Megaptera*), and rorquals or piked whales (*Balænoptera*). The baleen is more restricted to the first of these sections, the other whalebone whales then constituting a separate family, *Balænopteridæ*. See *whale*.

Balænid (bal-ē'nid), n. [NL., < *Balæna* + -*inæ*.] A subfamily of *Balænidæ*, typified by the genus *Balæna*, containing only the smooth right whales, *Balæna*.

Balænoidea (bal-ē-noi'dē-ā), n. *pl.* [NL., < *Balæna* + -*oidea*.] One of the three primary groups into which the *Cetacea* are divisible, the other two being the *Delphinoidea* and the *Phocodontia*. It embraces the right whales (*Balæna*) and the fin-whales (*Balænoptera*, etc.).

Balænoptera (bal-ē-nop'te-rā), n. [NL., < L. *balæna*, a whale, + Gr. πτερόν, a wing.] A genus of whalebone whales, containing the several species of piked whales, rorquals, finners, finbacks, or razor-backs, so called from their long, sharp, pikelike dorsal fin. They are found in all seas. Some are very large, as *B. sibbaldii*, which attains a length of 80 feet. The finners have a pointed, flat, baleen in short and coarse; the skin of the throat is folded; the head is small, flat, and pointed; the body is long and slender; and the fore limbs are very large. Common Atlantic species are *B. musculus* and *B. borealis*. The whalebone is of comparatively little value.

balænopterid (bal-ē-nop'te-rid), n. A cetacean of the family *Balænopteridæ*.

Balænopteridæ (bal-ē-nop-ter'i-dē), n. *pl.* [NL., < *Balænoptera* + -*idæ*.] The furrowed whalebone whales; a family of mysticete cetaceans, typified by the genus *Balænoptera*, having the throat pleated, the dorsal fin developed, the cervical vertebræ free or incompletely ankylosed, the flippers with only 4 digits, and the baleen short and coarse. It contains the humpbacked and the finner whales, sometimes respectively made types of the subfamilies *Megapterinæ* and *Balænopterinæ*.

balance

Balænoptrine (bal-ē-nop'te-rin), n. [NL., < *Balænoptera* + -*inæ*.] A subfamily of whalebone whales, typified by the genus *Balænoptera*. (*a*) A subfamily of *Balænidæ*, including the furrowed as distinguished from the smooth right whales or *Balæninæ*. (*b*) A subfamily of *Balænopteridæ*, including the finner whales as distinguished from the humpbacked whales or *Megapterinæ*, having a high, erect, falcate dorsal fin, and 4 digits on each of not more than 4 phalanges.

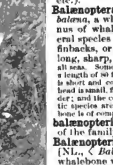
balafo (bal'a-fō), n. [Native name.] A musical instrument of the Senegambian negroes, consisting of graduated pieces of wood placed over gourds to increase their resonance. Its compass is two octaves.

balaklava (bal-a-klā'vā), n. [= F. *balaclava* = G. *bilalaika*, repr. Russ. *balalaika*.] A musical instrument of very ancient Slavic origin, common among the Russian peasantry. It has, according to Nieburh, also in Egypt and Arabia. It is of the guitar kind, and has two, three, or four strings, giving a minor chord. *Grove's Dict.* It is now most used by the gipsies of eastern Europe.

The dances of the gipsies, accompanied by the music of the balalaika, and singing . . . are of harsh.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, vi.

bala limestone. See *limestone*.

balance (bal'ans), n. [< ME. *balance*, *balaunce*, early mod. E. also *ballance*, *belaunce*, etc., < OF. *balance*, *F. balance* = Pr. *balansa* = Sp. *balanza*, *balance* = It. *bilancia* = D. *bilancie*, < L. *bilancia*, a balance, < *bilanx* (*nec*, *bilancem*), adj., in *libra bilanx*, a balance having two scales, < *bi-*, *bis*, = E. *two*, + *lanx*, a dish, bowl of a balance. See *bi-2*, *lance*², *launce*², and *aunce*¹.] 1. An instrument for determining the weight of bodies as compared with an established standard mass. In its simplest and most scientific form it consists of a horizontal lever, having its fulcrum (which is a knife-edge) just above the center of gravity of the whole balance, and carrying two pans suspended as delicately as possible (preferably from knife-edges) at equal distances on the right and left of the fulcrum. It also carries a tongue-pointer or index (a slender rod) rigidly attached to the middle of the lever, and so adjusted as standing vertically up or down. Except in coarse balances, there is a divided scale, over which the end of the tongue plays, in oscillations of the balance. All delicate balances are protected from currents of air by glass cases, and they have contrivances for steadying the pans, and often for removing the knives from their bearings and for replacing them. Exceedingly delicate balances are sometimes inclosed in vacuum-chambers, and have a machinery for lifting the weights. In using the balance, the substance to be weighed is placed in one pan or scale and the weights are put in the other, and different combinations of weights are tried until the pointer oscillates at equal distances to one side and the other of the position it has when the scales are empty. In chemical balances the last adjustment is obtained by moving a minute weight, or rider, in decimal points on the decimally graduated beam. The figure shows the beam of a balance of precision. It is so formed as to combine stiffness with lightness, and there are various adjustments for moving the center of gravity, the knife-edges, etc. Other things being equal, the greater the length of



Beam and neighboring parts of a Balance of Precision.
A f, beam; *B*, knife-edge on which it turns; *C*, knife-edges fixed to the beam on which the scale-pans hang; *D*, the hemispherical cap of the agate plate on which the knife-edge rests; *E*, the tongue-pointer; *F*, screw with a pot for raising and lowering the center of gravity: this has no connection with the horizontal rod *f f*, *G*, screw with a nut for carrying the center of gravity toward one or the other pan; *H*, a rider, or little weight, whose position depends on the position on the beam, which it straddles: *I I*, rod sliding horizontally, with a hook to take up the beam when it is not in use; *K*, screw with rounds and knees for the knobs, *L*, *L*, which lower the beam and pans gently; *M*, *M*, *M*, the three feet of the balance; *N*, *N*, *N*, screws with milled heads for the feet when the levers, *I*, *I*, are raised. Many balances have arrangements for adjusting the relative positions of the three levers, but these are discarded in the larger balances.

the arms and the smaller the distance of the center of gravity below the center of suspension, the greater will be the sensibility of the balance or the angular amount of the deviation produced with a given slight addition to either scale. The degree of sensibility to be desired depends upon the use to which the instrument is to be put. In such a balance as employed in accurate chemical analysis will indicate a difference of weight of a tenth or hundredth of a milligram.

I have in equal *balance* justly weigh'd
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Any apparatus for weighing, as a steelyard or a spring-balance.—3. One of the scales of a balance; in the plural, scales.

And I beheld, and to a black horse; and he that sat on him had a pair of *balances* in his hand. Rev. vi. 5.

Take a piste of air; and weigh it against a piste of water, and you will see the *ballance* of the last go down a inum. *Dialog*, Nat. Bodies, iii. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

4. The act of weighing mentally; the act of comparing or estimating two things as in a balance.

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Upon a tair *balance* of the advantages on either side. *Bp. Atterbury.*

5. An equivalent or equalizing weight; that which is put into one scale to offset the weight in the other; the weight necessary to make up the difference between two unequal weights; a counterpoise, literally or figuratively. Specifically—**6.** In *mining*, a counterpoise or counterweight used in such a way as to assist the engine in lifting the load. **7.** The part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats: formerly, a pin oscillating on its center, and thus resembling the beam of a balance; now, a wheel. See *balance-wheel*.—**8.** The arithmetical difference between the two sides of an account: as, to strike a *balance*.—**9.** The sum or amount necessary to balance the two sides of an account, usually spoken of as a *debit* or a *credit balance*: as, I have still a *balance* at my banker's; a *balance* still due.—**10.** Anything a remainder; the rest; the residue; what remains or is left over: as, he bequeathed the *balance* of his estate to A. B.; the *balance* of a meal. [A colloquial use, of commercial origin.]—**11.** A balanced condition; a state of equilibrium or equipoise: as, to lose one's *balance*.

His credit now in doubtful *balance* hung. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II. 1, 2.

12. Harmonious arrangement or adjustment; just proportion, especially in the arts of design.—**13.** [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a sign of the zodiac, called in Latin Libra, which the sun enters at the equinox in September: same as *Libra*, 5. See *acronatic*.—**Automaton balance.** See *automaton*.—**Balance of power,** in *international law*, a distribution and an adjustment of forces among independent part of one system, such that no state shall be in a position, either alone or leagued with others, to overthrow the own will any other state or interfere with its independence. (*Ortolan.*) The leading rule by which the powers sought to civilize Europe has been to oppose every new arrangement which threatens either materially to augment the strength of one of the greater powers or to diminish that of another.

The meaning of the *balance of power* is this: that any European state may be resisted in her ambitious plans of acquisition, or making preparations looking towards future acquisition, which are likely to be hazardous to the independence and national existence of its neighbors.

Woolsey, Introd. to Int. Law, § 43.

Balance of probabilities, the excess of reasons for believing one of two alternatives over the reasons for believing the other. It is measured by the intensity of the ratio of the chances in favor of a proposition to the chances against it.—**Balance of trade,** the difference between the amount or value of the commodities exported from and imported into a country. The balance is said to be *favorable for or in favor of* a country when the value of its exports exceeds that of its imports, and *unfavorable* when the value of its imports exceeds that of its exports.—**Bent-lever balance.** See *bent-lever*.—**Compensation balance.** See *compensation*.—**Danish balance,** a weighing apparatus somewhat resembling the steelyard, but differing from it in having the talcrum movable, the weights being at one end and the load at the other; the loop by which it is suspended is shifted along the beam until equilibrium is established. The weight of the instrument is the scale pan is indicated by the point at which the fulcrum is placed when the instrument is in equilibrium.—**Electric balance.** See *absolute electrometer*, under *electrometer*.—**Gravitation balance,** *gravitation-measurer*, under *gatvano-meter*; *inductive balance*; *Weak-stone's balance*, under *resistance*.—**Hydraulic balance,** a compensation-balance in watches, consisting of a condensed rim whose outer and liner portions are made of metals having different rates of expansion by heat. This arrangement serves to counteract the effects of variations of temperature upon the speed of the watch.—**Jolly balance,** a balance having arms of unequal length, or of equal length and unequal weights, so that its portions when empty and when carrying equal weights in the two pans are different.—**Hydraulic balance.** See *hydrostatic balance*.—**Hydrostatic balance.** See *hydrostatic*.—**Hygrometric balance.** See *hygrometer*.—**Lever balance,** a balance having two horizontal beams one over the other, connected at their extremities by joints to vertical pieces, so that the whole forms a linked parallelogram. The scales are at the top. The advantage of the contrivance is, that it makes it a matter of indifference where the weight on the pan the object to be weighed, or the counterpoise, is placed. An improved form of this balance is commonly used to weigh articles sold by druggists.—**Roman balance,** a steelyard (which see).—**Spring balance,** a contrivance for determining the weight of any article by observing the amount of deflection or compression while it produces upon a helical steel spring properly adjusted and fitted with an index working against a graduated scale. Another form of spring balance is that in the shape of the letter U, the upper end being suspended by a ring, and the lower end affording attachment for the hook whereby the object is suspended. As the bow opens a finger traverses a graduated arc and registers the weight.—**Thermic or actinic balance.** Same as *bolometer*.—**To cast the balance,** to turn the scale; cause one scale to preponderate: often used figuratively. *South; Dryden.*—**To hold in balance,** to keep in a state of uncertainty or suspense.

She would not fonde
To *holde* no wight in *balance*
By halfe wordes ne by countenaunce.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1023.

To lay in balance, to put up as a pledge or security.

Ye wolde nat forgon his aqueyntance
For muchel good, I *lay* it in *balance*
At thal I have in my possessioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 98.

To pay a balance, to pay the difference and make two accounts equal.—**Torsion-balance,** an instrument for measuring certain electrical forces and the intensity of magnets. It consists of a magnetic needle suspended by a silk thread or a very fine wire in a glass cylinder, of which the graduated top serves to measure the force of torsion necessary to be measured is applied to one side of the cylinder, either inside or outside. Its intensity is indicated by the amount of deflection of the suspended needle, which is caused to exert a force of torsion on the thread or wire which supports it. (See also *alloy-balance*, *assay-balance*, *coin-balance*, *counter-balance*, *uniform-balance*.)—**Syn. 10.** See *remainder*.

balance (bal'ans), *r.*; pret. and pp. *balanced*, ppr. *balancing*. [< *balance*, *n.*] I. *trans.* **1.** To bring into a state of equipoise or equilibrium; arrange or adjust (the several parts of a thing) symmetrically; as, to *balance* the several parts of a machine or a painting.—**2.** To keep in equilibrium or equipoise; poise; steady: as, to *balance* a pole on one's chin.

I cannot give due action to my words,
Except a sword or sceptre *balance* it.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

The maids of Nazareth, as they trooped to fill
Their balanced urns beside the mountain rill.
O. W. Holmes, The Mother's Secret.

5. To serve as a counterpoise to; counterbalance; offset: as, the ups and downs of life *balance* each other.

One expression in the letter must check and *balance* the *Krol.*

In the case of a precision steel-yard, it is best so to distribute the mass of the beam that the right arm *balances* the left. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LI. 382.

6. To bring into a state of equality; make equal; offset (one thing with another).

To *balance* grief and fortune for a queene,
Join with economy, magnificence;
With splendour, charity; with plenty, health.
Ben Jonson, Masques, Kenelm Digby, Knt.

Like souls that *balance* joy and pain.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

Weariness was *balanced* with delight.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 246.

7. To use as a counterpoise or set-off.

Is it a rule of criticism, or the style against the subject, and to handle the most sublime truths in the dullest language and the driest manner?
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, ii.

The . . . wisdom which *balanced* Egypt against Assyria.
Pusey, Minor Prophets, p. 67.

8. To sway up and down, like the arms of a balance.

Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and *balancing* his hands.
Addison, Spectator.

9. To settle by paying what remains due on an account; equalize or adjust.

Though I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way.
Addison, Spectator.

10. To examine or compare by summations, etc., so as to show how assets and liabilities or debits and credits stand: as, let us *balance* our accounts.—**11.** *Naut.*, to steady (a ship in bad weather) by roefing with a balance-reef.—**Balanced copula.** See *copula*.—**To balance books,** to close or adjust each personal account in a ledger.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have an equality or equivalence in weight, parts, etc.; be in a state of equipoise; be evenly adjusted: as, the two things exactly *balance*; I cannot make the account *balance*.—**2.** To oscillate like the beams of a balance; waver; hesitate. [Rare.]

He would not *balance* nor err in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

3. In *dancing*, to move forward and backward, or in opposite directions, like the arms of a balance; especially, to set to a partner.—**4.** To be employed in finding the balance or balances of an account or accounts.

balance-bar (bal'ans-bär), *n.* Same as *balance-beam*, 2.

balance-barometer (bal'ans-bə-rom'e-tėr), *n.* A barometer consisting of a beam balanced on a pivot, and formed, on opposite sides of the pivot, of materials differing greatly in specific gravity, so that the parts on either side of the fulcrum, and consequently the volumes of air displaced by them, thus either greatly or slightly diminished in density, is reflected with the same beam under considerably exceeds its effect upon the smaller; the former therefore rises if the air becomes lighter, the reverse happens. The vibrations are noted upon a scale.

balance-beam (bal'ans-bēm), *n.* **1.** The beam of a balance.—**2.** A long beam attached to a drawbridge, the gate of a canal-lock, etc., serving partially to counterbalance its weight, and used in opening and closing it. Also called *balance-bar*.

balance-bob (bal'ans-bob), *n.* A beam, bent lever, or bob, rocking or oscillating on an axis, and having at one end a counterpoise, while the other is attached to the rod of a Cornish pumping-engine. It is designed to relieve the strain on the engine and rod resulting from lifting a heavy load. Also called *oscillating* or *rocking bob*. See *bob*.

balance-book (bal'ans-buk), *n.* In *com.*, a book in which the balances of personal and creditor accounts have been posted from the ledger.

balance-bridge (bal'ans-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the overhang beyond an abutment is counterbalanced either by means of heavy weights connected with it by chains running over pulleys, or by a portion of the roadway which extends backward from the abutment. See *bascule-bridge*.

balance-chamber (bal'ans-chām'bėr), *n.* In a Whitehead torpedo, a compartment just behind the condensed-air chamber, containing the devices which keep the torpedo at its proper depth in the water.

balance-crab (bal'ans-krab), *n.* A crane in which the load is counterbalanced in whole or in part by a weight, swinging with the load, but placed upon the opposite side of the pintle or post.

balance-dynamometer (bal'ans-dī-na-nom'e-tėr), *n.* A form of dynamometer in which the principle of the steelyard is used to estimate the number of foot-pounds of power. The apparatus is attached between a motor, of which one receives and the other transmits the motive force, and is operated by means of loose pulleys, upon which the belts are shifted to and fro by the power. Also called *bent-lever transmitting dynamometer*. See cut under *dynamometer*.

balance-electrometer (bal'ans-ē-lek-trom'e-tėr), *n.* A form of absolute electrometer. See *electrometer*.

balance-engine (bal'ans-en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine which has two pistons acting in opposite directions in the same cylinder.

balance-fish (bal'ans-fish), *n.* A name of the hammerhead, or hammer-headed shark, *Sphyrna zygæna*: so called because the sides of the head resemble the arms of a balance. Also called *hammer-fish*. See cut under *hammerhead*.

balance-frame (bal'ans-frām), *n.* One of two frames of a ship which are of equal weight and at equal distances from its center of gravity.

balance-gate (bal'ans-gāt), *n.* **1.** A gate either so supported in the middle, or so counterweighted, that its weight may rest vertically upon the gate-post instead of hanging upon one side of it. See *bascule-bridge*.—**2.** A gate having equal areas upon each side of the supporting post, so that the action of a current may not impede its movement.

balance-level (bal'ans-lev'el), *n.* A builders' or surveyors' instrument, consisting of a bar exactly balanced and suspended by a cord, and carrying two sights which show the line of level. Sometimes the bar is placed at right angles to a rod, the whole being allowed to hang like a pendulum. A telescope is sometimes substituted for the bar and sights.

balancement (bal'ans-ment), *n.* [*balance*, *r.*, + *-ment*.] The act of balancing, or the state of being balanced. [Rare.]

The law of compensation or *balancement*.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 362.

balance-pit (bal'ans-pit), *n.* In *mining*, the shaft or excavation in which the balance or counterpoise moves.

balance-plow (bal'ans-plou), *n.* A plow in which two sets of plow-bodies and colters are attached to an iron frame moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing in different directions. The balance-plow is intended

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to be used without turning, and is so arranged as to cast all the furrows in the same direction, the one part of the frame being raised out of the ground when moving in one direction, and the other when moving in the opposite. It is the front part of the frame, or that furthest from where the driver sits, which is elevated, the plowing apparatus connected with the after part being always inserted in the ground and doing the work. Balance-plows are used in steam-plowing. Generally two, three, or four sets of plow-bodies and colters are attached to either extremity, so that two, three, or four furrows are made at once. See *plow.*

balancer (bal'an-sėr), *n.* 1. One who balances or weighs; a weigher of things in or as in a balance.

The nicest of our modern critical *balancers.*
Dawson, Orig. of World, p. 59.

2. An acrobat; one who balances himself.—3. One who or that which keeps a thing or things in equilibrium; that which maintains or helps to maintain something in a state of balance or equipoise.—4. Specifically, in *entom.*, a halter (which see); a poiser; the small organ supposed to be useful in balancing the body; one of a pair of slender processes with clubbed ends placed near the insertion of the wings, especially of dipterous insects.—5. In *herpet.*, an elongate cylindrical rod protruding from each side of the head of larval salamanders, in front of the gills: permanently retained in certain forms, as the cæcilins and some salamanders. *E. D. Cope.*

balance-reef (bal'ans-rēf), *n.* *Naut.*, a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally. A balance-reef

Balance-reef.
a, sail before reefing; *b*, balance-reefed sail.

is generally placed in all gaff-sails, the band running from the throat to the clew. Either the upper or the lower half of the sail may be reefed.

balance-rudder (bal'ans-rud'ėr), *n.* A rudder supported on a skeg or projection from the keel, about one third of its surface being forward of and two thirds abaft its vertical axis of motion. See *rudder.*

Balance-rudder.

balance-rynd (bal'ans-rind), *n.* An iron bar stretched across the eye of a revolving millstone, to support the stone upon the top of its spindle.

balance-sections (bal'ans-sek'shonz), *n. pl.* In *ship-building*, a pair of sections, one near each end of the vessel, which are not designed till after the midship section and the water-line are determined.

balance-sheet (bal'ans-shēt), *n.* A statement made by merchants and others to show the true state of a particular business. A balance-sheet should exhibit all the balances of debits and credits, also the value of the merchandise, and the result of the whole. (*Bouvier.*) A statement designed to show the assets and liabilities and the profits and losses of a company. (*Marsh*, Bank Book-keeping.)

Many banks publish *balance-sheets* professing to show the reserve of ready money.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 320.

balance-step (bal'ans-step), *n.* In *milit. tactics*, an exercise in squad-drill intended to teach the principles of marching.

balance-thermometer (bal'ans-thėr-mom'e-tėr), *n.* A device in which mercury inclosed in a balanced tube is caused to make one or the other of the ends preponderate, thereby opening or closing a window or damper, or touching an alarm.

balance-valve (bal'ans-valv), *n.* A valve in which the fluid is admitted to both sides, and acts with nearly equal pressure in opposite directions, but with an excess in the direction of the seat sufficient to keep the valve in contact with it when closed. It is a construction designed to permit the operation of a valve by a slight force. The *balance puppet-valve* has two disks upon a single stem, the fluid being admitted either between the two disks or above the upper and below the lower. One disk is made larger than the other, that there may be a slight excess of pressure tending to close the valve, or to keep it pressed to its seat.

balance-vise (bal'ans-vis), *n.* A small tail-vise used by watchmakers.

balance-wheel (bal'ans-hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel in a watch or chronometer which by the regularity of its motion determines the beat or strike.—2. Figuratively, whatever serves for the regulation or coördination of movements.

These are in themselves very objectionable; the true regulators, the proper *balance-wheels*, are those which have been described. *Brougham.*

Balance-wheel engine, a watchmakers' instrument, used in the construction of the balance-wheel.—**Balance-wheel file**, a watchmakers' file with three sides, one convex and cut, the others plane and smooth. It is used in working in the sector openings of a balance-wheel.—**Compensation balance-wheel**, a balance-wheel whose rim is formed of two metals of different expansive powers, so arranged that the change of size of the wheel, as the temperature rises or falls, is compensated for by the change in position of the parts of the rim.

balandra (ba-lan'drä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *balandra* = F. *bélandre*, < D. *bijlander*, > E. *bilander*: see *bilander.*] A small coasting vessel used in South America.

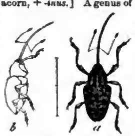
balandrana (ba-lan'drä-nä), *n.* [ML.; OF. *balandran*, F. *balandras* = Sp. *balandran* = It. *palandrono, palandrana*; origin unknown.] A wide cloak or mantle used as an additional garment by travelers and others in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Also called *supertotus.*

balanid (bal'a-nid), *n.* A cirriped of the family *Balanidæ.*

Balanidæ (ba-lan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balanus* + *-idæ.*] A family of sessile thoracic cirripeds, of which the genus *Balanus* is the type. The peduncle is absent or rudimentary, the operculum is present, and the scuta and terga are movably articulated. The species are commonly called *acorn-shells* or *sea-acorns*, and often share the name *barnacle* with the species of *Lepas*. They are found all over the world, adhering closely to submerged rocks, timber, etc. Also *Balanoidea*. See cuts under *Balanus.*

balaniferous (bal-a-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *balanus* (< Gr. βάλανος), an acorn, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing, yielding, or producing acorns.

Balaninus (bal-a-ni'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *balanus* (< Gr. βάλανος), an acorn, + *-inus.*] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils; the nut-weevils. *B. nucum* is the weevil of hazels and filberts; *B. glandium* and *B. rectus*, of acorns.



Nut-weevil (*Balaninus rectus*, Say).
a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view. (Vertical line shows natural size, including proboscis.)

balanism (bal'a-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. βάλανος, an acorn, a suppository, + *-ism*; cf. Gr. βαλανίζειν, administer a suppository.] In *med.*, the application of a suppository or pessary.

balanite (bal'a-nit), *n.* [< L. *balanites*: see *Balanites.*] 1†. A kind of precious stone.—2. A fossil cirriped of the family *Balanidæ.*

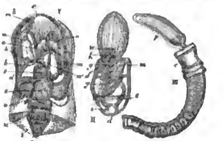
Balanites (bal-a-ni'tēz), *n.* [L., < Gr. βαλανίτης, a precious stone, prop. adj. (sc. λίθος), acorn-shaped, < βάλανος, an acorn. Cf. *Balanus.*] 1. [*l. c.*] A kind of precious stone; balanite.—2. [NL.] A simarubaceous genus of plants, including two species, spiny shrubs or small trees, natives of the drier parts of India, western Asia, and tropical Africa. The fruit is a one-seeded drupe, the pulp of which is sometimes used in India in cleaning silk. The oily seeds, as well as the bark and subacid leaves, of the Indian species, *B. Roxburghii*, are employed in native medicine, and the hard woody nut is made into a kind of fireworks. The African species is *B. Ægyptiaca.* 3. [NL.] A genus of fossil cirripeds, of the family *Balanidæ.*

balanitis (bal-a-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βάλανος, acorn, glans penis, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the glans penis.

balanoglossid (bal'a-nō-glos'id), *n.* A member of the family *Balanoglossidæ.*

Balanoglossidæ (bal'a-nō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balanoglossus* + *-idæ.*] The family of invertebrates represented by the genus *Balanoglossus.*

Balanoglossus (bal'a-nō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βάλανος, an acorn, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] 1. An extraordinary genus of invertebrate animals, the type not only of a family, *Balanoglossidæ*, but also of an order or even a distinct class of animals, *Enteropneusta* (which see). It is related in its mode of development to the echinoderms, in some respects to the ascidians, and is usually classed with the



Balanoglossus.
I. The *Tornaria* larva, about 1-12 of an inch long, enlarged, side view. *a*, anus; *b*, vessels leading to the dorsal pore, *d*, from sac of the water-vascular system, *w*; *w'*, prolongation of the sac; *h*, heart; *i*, intestine; *s*, stomach; *e*, esophagus; *m*, mouth; *u*, *u'*, lobes of alimentary canal; *mb*, muscular band from eye-speck, *e*, to water-vascular sac. II. Young balanoglossus. Letters as before, except *g*, the first-formed branchial stigmata. III. Balanoglossus, more advanced. *c*, collar; *p*, proboscis.

Vermes. The members of this genus are elongated, footless, soft-bodied worms, with the mouth at one end of the body and the anus at the other. The fore part of the body presents a kind of collar surrounding a constriction from which springs a long hollow proboscis-like organ, whence the name *Balanoglossus*, this organ being like a tongue somewhat acorn-shaped, proceeding from within the collar like an acorn from its cup. On the portion of the body from which the proboscis springs there is a flattened area with a longitudinal series of branchial apertures, communicating with branchial sacs connected with the alimentary canal; hence the term *Enteropneusta*. In consequence of this relation of the respiratory to the alimentary canal, Huxley associates *Balanoglossus* with *Tunicata* (or ascidians) as members of a pharyngopneustal series. The larval form of *Balanoglossus* was formerly called *Tornaria*, and regarded as an echinoderm from its great resemblance to the larva of a starfish.

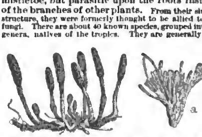
2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Balanoglossus.*

balanoid (bal'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. βαλανοειδής, like an acorn, < βάλανος, an acorn, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Resembling an acorn: specifically applied to the acorn-shells of the family *Balanidæ*. See cut under *Balanus.*

II. *n.* An acorn-shell; a cirriped of the family *Balanidæ.*

Balanoidea (bal-a-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balanus* + *-oidea.* Cf. *balanoid.*] Same as *Balanidæ.*

Balanophoraceæ (bal'a-nō-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βάλανος, an acorn, + -φόρος, bearing (< φέρειν = E. *bear*[1]), + *-aceæ.*] An order of curious apetalous leafless plants, related to the mistletoe, but parasitic upon the roots instead of the branches of other plants. From their simple structure, they were formerly thought to be allied to the fungi. There are about 40 known species, grouped into 14 genera, natives of the tropics. They are generally of a



Balanophoraceæ. *Cynomorium coccineum*, growing upon the root of a salsola, 1-25 natural size; *a*, inflorescence, ½ size.
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

bright yellow or red color. Their small flowers, in most cases unisexual, are aggregated into dense masses. The fruit is one-celled, with a single seed.

balant† (bā'lant), *a.* [< L. *balan(t-)s*, ppr. of *balare*, bleat. Cf. *baa.*] Bleating.

The *balant* and latrant noises of that sort of people.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ. (ed. 1852), App., p. 620.

Balanus (bal'a-nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. βάλανος, an acorn. Cf. L. *glans*, an acorn: see *gland.*] The typical genus of sessile cirripeds of the family *Balanidæ*; the acorn-shells or sea-acorns, called *barnacles*, except in Great Britain, where the pedunculated *Lepadidæ* have that name. *B. tintinnabulum* is the representative species. The shell consists of 6 plates, with an operculum of 4 valves. Colonies are to be found on rocks left dry at low water, on ships, on timber, on lobsters and other crustaceans, and on the shells of conchifers and other mollusks. They differ from the members of the genus *Lepas* in having a symmetrical shell and in being destitute of a flexible stalk. They pass through a larval stage of exis-

Balanus perforatus.

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Diagrammatic section of Acorn-shell: *Balanus*.

a, canopy of the ear lying over the tubrum; *b*, prosoma; *c*, carina; *cl*, cephalothoracal compartment; *f*, lateral compartment; *r*, rostrum; *s*, scutum; *t*, tergum; *f*, penis; *g*, gut-formed gland; *o*, duct connecting *g* with *f*, pedunculus or stalk; testicles, and 6, cement-duct and glands; *f*, antennæ; *m*, supposed remains of, anus.

trence, at which period they are not fixed, but move about by means of swimming-feet, and possess large stalked eyes, both feet and eyes disappearing when they attach themselves to their final place of repose.

balas[1], **balass** (bal'as, ba-las'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballas*, etc., < ME. *balas*, *balace*, *balays*, etc., < OF. *balais*, *balai* = It. *balasso*, *balasco* = Sp. *balax* = Pg. *balache* = It. *balascio*, < ML. *balascius*, *balascus*, < Ar. *balakhsh*, a kind of ruby, < Tees. *Badakhshán*, a country in central Asia north of the Hindu Kush mountains (called *Balascian* by Marco Polo), where this ruby is found.] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red color, sometimes inclining to orange. See *spinel*. Usually called *balas-ruby*.

William of Wykeham . . . bequeathed to his successor in the bishopric of Winchester . . . his large gold pontifical ring, with a sapphire stone, surrounded with four *balas-rubies*, and two small diamonds and eleven pearls.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, ii. 171.

balas[2] (bal'as), *n.* [Turk.] A long dagger intended for thrusting rather than cutting, used by the Turks; a Turkish yataghan. *E. P. Burton.*

balase[1], *n.* See *balas*[1].

balase[2], *n.* See *balas*[2].

balass, *n.* See *balas*[1].

balata (bal'a-tä), *n.* Same as *balata-gum*.

balata-gum (bal'a-tä-gum), *n.* The inspissated juice of a sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops globosa*, of tropical America from the Antilles to Guiana. It is intermediate in character between caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and from its great strength is especially suited for belting and similar uses.

balata-tree (bal'a-tä-trē), *n.* A large sapotaceous tree of the West Indies, *Bumelia retusa*, the wood of which is very hard. See *bully-tree*.

balatron† (bal'a-tron), *n.* [< L. *balatro(n-)*, a babbler, jester, buffoon, prob. for **blatro(n-)*, < *blaterare*, babble.] A buffoon. *Cockeram.*

balatronic† (bal-a-tron'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to buffoons. *Sala.* [Rare.]

balausta (ba-las'tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *balaustium*: see *balaustium*.] A fruit like the pomegranate, succulent within and many-seeded, with a firm rind, and tipped with the persistent lobes of the calyx.

balaustine (ba-las'tin), *a.* [< L. *balaustium* (< Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate) + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the wild pomegranate-tree.—**Balaustine flowers**, the wild flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine as an astringent.

Balaustion (ba-las'ti-on), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *balaustium*, < Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate. Cf. *balauster*.] A genus of myrtaceous plants, of a single species, *B. pulcherrimum*, a shrub inhabiting southwestern Australia. It bears numerous flowers resembling in shape and color those of the dwarf pomegranate.

balaustium (ba-las'ti-um), *n.* Same as *balaustine flowers*.

balayeuse (bal-ā-yēz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *balayeur*, a sweeper, < *balayer*, sweep, < OF. *balei*, *baleis*, a broom, dial. the broom-plant, > ME. *baleis*, a rod.] A strip of plaited muslin or lace placed inside of the bottom of women's dresses to protect them from the floor.

balayn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *baleen*.

balaye, *n.* An obsolete form of *balas*[1].

bal-boy (bal'boi), *n.* A boy working in a mine. *Ure*, Dict., I. 280. [Cornish.]

Balbriggan hosiery. See *hosiery*.

balbuzard (bal'bū-zärd), *n.* [F., also *balbuzard.*] A name of the osprey or bald buzzard, *Pandion haliaëtus*. It was taken in 1828 by Fleming as a genus name in the form *Balbusardus*. [Not in use.]

balbutiate† (bal-bū'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. as if **balbutiare* for *balbutire*, stammer, < *balbus*, stammering.] To stammer in speaking.

balbutiation† (bal-bū'shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *balbutien(t-)*, ppr. of *balbutire*, stammer: see *balbutiate*.] Stammering.

balbuties (bal-bū'shi-ēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *balbus*, stammering. Cf. *balbutiate*.] 1. Stammering. —2. A vicious and incomplete pronunciation, in which almost all the consonants are replaced by *b* and *l*. *Dunglison.*

bal-captain (bal'kap'tin), *n.* A mine-captain. [Cornish.]

balcone, **balconet**, *n.* [< F. *balcon*, < It. *balcone*, a balcony; see *balcony*.] A balcony or gallery. *Fepys.*

balconet (bal-kō-net'), *n.* [Also *balconette*, < *balcon*, balcony, + *-et*, *-ette*. Cf. It. dim. *balconata*.] A low ornamental railing to a door or window, projecting but slightly beyond the threshold or sill.

balconied (bal'kō-nid), *a.* Having a balcony or balconies.

The house was double-balconied. *Roger North*, Examen, iii. 7.

balcony (bal'kō-ni, until recently bal-kō'ni), *n.*; pl. *balconies* (-niz). [Formerly also *balcone*, *balconie*, *balcony*, etc. (sometimes *balcon*, after F. *balcon*), < It. *balcone*, < *balco*, a beam, scaffold, < OHG. *balko*, *balcho*, a scaffold, = E. *balk*, a beam, etc.: see *balk*[1], *n.*] 1. A stage or platform projecting from the wall of a building within or without, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and accompanied with a balustrade, railing, or parapet. Outer balconies are common before windows, and inner ones in ball-rooms, public halls, etc.

A Venetian Balcony.

The flourish of trumpets and kettledrums from a high *balcony*, which overlooked the hall, announced the entrance of the masquers. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xviii.

2. In theaters, a gallery occupying various positions. In some theaters it is a raised tier of seats surrounding the parquette; in others it takes the place of the dress-circle, and in others still it is the gallery immediately behind or above the dress-circle.

bald (bâld), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balde*, *baulde*, *bald'd*, *bauld'd*, < ME. *balde*, *belde*, earlier *ballede*, *ballid*, *ballede*, bald; of uncertain origin, (1) by some regarded as identical with the rare early ME. *ballede*, in the apparent sense of rotund, corpulent, applied to the body, lit. 'balled,' round like a ball (< *ball*[1] + *-ed*[2]), and hence, perhaps, of the head, smooth, hairless; otherwise (2) perhaps < *ball*, a white streak or spot (a word of Celtic origin not found in ME., but prob. then existent: see *ball*[2]), + *-ede*, an adj. suffix connected with *-ed*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Wanting hair, as the head, in some part (usually the top, or front and top) where it naturally grows; partly or wholly deprived of hair on the head, as a person.

His heed was *balld* and schon as eny glas. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 198.

Cæsar, . . . because his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addison.*

2. Without the natural or usual covering of the head or face; barebeaded: as, a *bald* cak; a *bald* mountain.

No question asked him by any of the senators, but they stand *bald* before him. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

Thy *bald*, awful head, O sorrau Blanc!
Coleridge, Chamouni.

3. Destitute of beard or awn: as, *bald* wheat. —4. Wanting force or meaning; meager; jejune; as, a *bald* sermon; a *bald* truism.—5. Destitute of appropriate ornament; too bare, plain, or literal; unadorned; inelegant: as, "a *bald* translation," *Longfellow*; Hyperion, iii. 6.

He (Milton) could stoop to a plain style, sometimes even to a *bald* style; but false brilliancy was his utter aversion. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Ghastly thro' the drizzling rain
On the *bald* street breaks the blank day.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vii.

6. Bare; open; undisguised.

A *bald* captain which is quite above and beyond schoolmen. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 314.

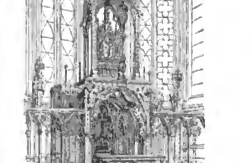
7. Having white on the face or head: specifically applied to several birds: as, the *bald* buzzard, eagle, etc.

II. *n.* A natural meadow or grassy plain occurring on the rounded summit of a high mountain: a term in use in the southern extension of the Appalachian ranges, where a number of the highest knobs have their dome-shaped tops entirely bare.

bald[1] (bâld), *v. t.* [< *bald*[1], *a.*] To make bald; deprive of hair.

bald[2], *a.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *bold*. It is retained in this spelling as an element in certain proper names of Anglo-Saxon or Old High German origin: as, *Baldwin*, *Archibald*, *Ethelbald*, etc.

baldachin (bal'da-kin), *n.* [In def. 1 also formerly *baldakin*, *baldekin*, and earlier *baudekin*, q. v.; in def. 2 also *baldaquin*, and, as It. or Sp., *baldacchino*, *baldaquino*; < F. *baldaquin* = Sp. *baldaquino* = Pg. *baldaquim*, < It. *baldacchino* (ML. *baldakinus*, etc.), a canopy, < *Baldacco*, It. form of *Bagdad* (Ar. *Baghdádah*), where a rich cloth used for such canopies was manufactured.] 1. Same as *baudekin*.—2. A canopy of various kinds. (*a*) A portable decorative covering, borne in ceremonial processions as a sign of rank or dignity; particularly, the delicate canopy carried over the pope, which is supported on eight poles and carried by distinguished personages. (*b*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a portable canopy borne over the eucharist carried processionally, as on the feast of Corpus Christi. (*c*) A stationary covering, of baudekin, silk, or other rich stuff, stretched above the seat of a dignitary; in general, the canopy of a dais; sometimes, that of a bed with curtains. (*d*) A fixed



Double Baldachin.—Shrine of the Virgin, at Loreto, high altar of the Santa Chapelle, Paris, 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

canopy, often of metal or stone, above the holy table which altar in many churches, especially in Italy and the East. From its center, according to the old ritual, usually hung by a chain the vessel containing the Host, but this usage has now been superseded. Baldachins also occur in other positions than over altars, as over tombs, statues, etc. Also spelled *baldequin*. Also called *ciborium*.

baldachino (bal-da-kē'nō), *n.* [< It. *baldacchino*.] Same as *baldachin*.

baldaquin (bal'da-kin), *n.* See *baldachin*.

baldarot, *n.* [Origin obscure; some suppose an allusion to the god Baldur and his restoration to life.] An old name of the amaranth, *Amaranthus caudatus*.

bald-coot (bâld'kōt), *n.* See *baldicoot*.

baldekin†, *n.* An obsolete form of *baldachin*.

balden (bal'den), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *bald*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make or become bald. [Rare.]

Balder-brae, **Balder's-brae** (bâld'der-, bâl'-dērz-brā), *n.* [North. E., < Icel. *Baldrs-brá* (*Odnis fétida*) = Norw. *baldur-bræa*, *baldebrå* (*Pyrethrum inodorum*), that is, as also in E. *Balder's brow*; also corruptly *bald eyebrow*. From *Balder*, a Norse divinity, son of Odin.] An old name for the mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*.

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baldrdash (bâl'dêr-dash), *n.* [First in sense 1; of obscure origin, appar. dial. or slang: according to one conjecture, < Dan. *balder*, noise, clatter (from a verb repr. by Sw. dial. *baldra*, Norw. *baldra*, bellow, prattle, = Icel. refl. *baldrast*, *baltrast*, clatter; cf. D. *LG. balderen*, roar, thunder), + *dash*, repr. Dan. *dask*, slap, flap; see *dash*. But the word may be merely one of the numerous popular formations, of no definite elements, so freely made in the Elizabethan period.] **1.** A jumbled mixture of frothy liquors.

To drink such *balderdash* or bonny-clabber.
H. Downes, New Hom. I. 2.

2. Senseless prate; an unmeaning or nonsensical jumble of words; trashy talk or writing.

I heard him charge this publication with ribaldry, scurrility, blasphemy, and *balderdash*.
Horne Tooke, Trial, p. 25.

= **Syn. 2.** See *prattle*, *n.*

balderdash (bâl'dêr-dash), *v. t.* [< *balderdash*, *n.*] To jumble and adulterate (liquors); hence, to mix with inferior ingredients; adulterate: with *with* before the adulterant: as, to *balderdash* wine *with* cider. [Rare.]

The wine-merchants of New Jersey and *balderdash* and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quicklime.
Smollett, Travels, xix.

Balder's-brae, *n.* See *Balder-brae*.

bald-faced (bâld'fast), *a.* Having a white face or white on the face: said of animals: as, a *bald-faced stag*.

baldhead (bâld'hed), *n.* **1.** A man bald on the head. **2** Ki. ii. 23.—**2.** The name of a breed of domestic pigeons.—**3.** A name of the South American crows (*Cotinginæ*) of the genus *Gymnocephalus*. *G. calvus* is the capuchin baldhead.

bald-headed (bâld'hed'ed), *a.* Having a bald head.—**Bald-headed eagle.** See *eagle*.

baldicoot (bâl'di-kōt), *n.* [Also *baldecoot*, *baldcoot*, < *bald* + *coot*; the syllable -*di*- is meaningless.] **1.** The common coot, *Fulica atra*. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a monk, on account of his sombre raiment and shaven crown.

Princesses that . . . demean themselves to hob and nob with these black *baldicoots*.
Beaumont and *Fletcher*, Saint's Tragedy, iii. 4.

baldly (bâld'li), *adv.* So as to be bald, in any sense of that word.

baldmoney (bâld'mun'i), *n.* See *bladmoney*.

baldness (bâld'nes), *n.* [< ME. *baldnesse*; < *bald* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bald. (*a*) Lack of hair or natural covering on the head or top; absence or loss of hair. (*b*) Lack of adventitious or appropriate ornament, as in writing; meanness or inelegance; want of ornaments, as, *baldness of style*.

Baldness of allusion and barbarity of versification.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 74.

baldpate (bâld'pāt), *n.* **1.** A person with a bald head.

Come hither, goodman *baldpate*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

2. In *ornith.*, a kind of duck with white on the head; a widgeon, *Mareca penelope* and *M. americana*. See cut under *widgeon*.

baldpate, bald-pated (bâld'pāt, -pā'ted), *a.* Lacking hair on the pate; shorn of hair.

Your *bald-pated*, lying rascal.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

baldrib (bâld'rib), *n.* **1.** A joint of pork cut from nearer the rump than the spare-rib, and consisting of a rib from which the fat has been removed.

Baldrib, griskin, chine, or chap.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, a lean, lanky person. [Rare.]

Faith, thou art such a spring *baldrib*, all the mistresses in the town will never get thee up.
Middleton, A mad World, my Masters, iv. 1.

baldric (bâl'drik), *n.* [Formerly also *boudrick*, etc., < ME. *baudrik*, *bawdrik*, *bauderik*, etc., earlier *bandry*, < OF. *bawdrei*, *baldrei*, *baldrei* (later *baudrey* and, with inserted *d*, *baudrei*) = Pr. *baudrat* (ML. *baldringus*), appar. < MHG. *balderch*, a girdle, perhaps < OHG. *balz* = E. *belt*, < L. *balteus*: see *belt*.] **1.** A belt, or an ornament resembling a belt.

A palmer's amice wrapt him round,
With a wrought Spanish *baldrick* bound.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 19.

In particular—(*a*) A belt worn round the waist, as the Roman cingulum, or military belt. (*b*) A jeweled ornament worn round the neck by both ladies and gentlemen in the sixteenth century. *E. Morris.* (*c*) Figuratively, the zodiac. *Spenser*. (*d*) A belt worn over the right or left shoulder, crossing the body diagonally to the waist or below it, either simply as an ornament or to support a sword, dagger, or horn. Such belts, in mediæval and Renaissance times, were sometimes richly decorated and garnished with bells, precious stones, etc.

Athwart his breast a *bauldrick* brave he ware
That shined, like twinkling stars, with stones most pretious rare.
Spenser, F. Q., i. vii. 29.

And from his blazon'd *baldric* slung
A mighty silver bugle hung.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

2. The leather thong or gear by which the clapper of a church bell is suspended.

In the earliest accounts the *baldricks* of the bells are always referred to *os nomine*, but later on they are called "leathers."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 446.

Also spelled *baldrick*.

baldric-wise (bâl'drik-wīz), *adv.* [*baldric* + *-wise*.] After the manner of a baldric; over one shoulder and hanging down to the waist.

baldustard, *n.* [Also *baldrickram*, < ML. *baldacta*, curd, but milk curdled with ale or wine, + *pastel*.] Baldrdash; trash.

Baldwin bit. See *bit*1.

baldy (bâl'di), *n.* [< *bald*1 + dim. *-y*.] A nickname for a bald-headed man. [Colloq.]

bale1 (bāl), *n.* [< ME. *bale*, *balwe*, *balw*, *balwe*, *balu*, etc., < AS. *balu*, *balo*, *bealo* (*bealw-*, *bealg-*) = OS. *balo* = OFries. *bâle*, *bâl* (in comp.) = OHG. *balo* = Icel. *böl* (not in mod. G. Sw. Dan.), evil, calamity; prop. neut. of the adj. found only in AS. *bealo*, *bealu* (*bealg-*, *bealw-*) = MLG. *bal*, in comp., Goth. *balþs* (in comp. and deriv.), evil, dire.] Evil; woe; calamity; misery; that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow. Long obsolete except as purely revived in poetry. It occurs especially in alliterative antithesis to *boot* or *bliss*.

For now this day shall burn art my *bale*,
My boote whan thou shold bee.
Babees Book, E. E. T. S., Percy's Reliques.

Yett still he strove to choke his inward *bale*.
Spenser, F. Q., i. ix. 16.

Brought hither from their homes to woe and *bale*.
Southey.

A touch, and blist is turned to *bale*.
C. Thaxter, The Pimpernel.

bale2 (bāl), *n.* [Sc. also *beal*, *beil*; < ME. *bale*, *bele*, *belle*, chiefly northern, the reg. southern ME. would be *bele*, **bel*, giving mod. E. **beal* or **beel*, like *deal*3 or *eel*, < AS. *bál* = Icel. *bál* = Sw. *bål* = Dan. *baal*, a great fire, a blazing pile, funeral pyre: see *bale*-*fire*, *bale*-*light*, *Gr. aὐλός*, shining, white: see *bal*19.] A large fire built out of doors and burning freely; a bonfire. Specifically—(*a*) A funeral pile; a pyre. (*b*) Any beacon-fire. (*c*) A signal-fire; a beacon. See *beacon* and *bale-fire*.

On Penigent glows a guardian *bale*.
And three are kindling on Pricstlandswerke.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 27.

bale3 (bāl), [< ME. *bale*, < OF. *bale*, *balle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bala* = It. *balla*, < ML. *bala*, *balla*, a ball, a round bundle, a package, < OHG. *balla*, *palla*, *ball*, *ball*: see *ball*1, of which *bale* is a doublet.] **1.** A large bundle or package of merchandise prepared for transportation, either in a cloth cover, corded or banded, or without cover, but compressed and secured by transverse bands, wires, or withes and longitudinal slats. The chief articles of merchandise that are baled are cotton, wool, hay. The weight of a bale of American cotton is between 400 and 500 pounds, varying in different localities. A bale of cochineal is 11 hundredweight, a bale of Spanish wool 3½ hundredweight, a bale of raw silk seven hundredweight, a bale of Mocha coffee 303 pounds, a bale of thread 100 bolts.

2. A pair or set of dice.

It is a false die of the same *bale*, but not the same cut.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters.

I have a couple of angels prisoners in my pocket, and none but a good *bale* of dice can bail them out.
Middleton, Short, Master Constable, ii.

bale3 (bāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baled*, ppr. *baling*. [< *bale*3, *n.*] To make up into a bale or bales.

bale4†, **bale**5†, **bale**6†, **bale**7. See *bail*1, *bail*3, *bail*4.

Balearian (bal-ē-ā'ri-an), *a.* Same as *Balearic*.

Balearic (bal-ē-ar'ik), *a.* [< L. *Balearicus*, better *Baliaricus* (Gr. *Βαλιαρικός*, also *Βαλεαρικός* and *Βαλεαρεικός*), < Gr. *Βαλιαρεῖς*, later *Βαλεαρεῖς*, Gr. *Βαλιαρίς*, the ancient name of the islands and of their inhabitants, lit., according to the common tradition, the slingers, < Gr. *βάλλειν*, throw, sling.] Pertaining to the islands Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, etc., in the Mediterranean sea, called the Balearic islands.—**Balearic crane.** See *Balearica*.

Balearica (bal-ē-ar'i-kā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *Balearicus*: see *Balearic*.] A genus of cranes, family *Gruidæ*, including the crowned cranes, *B. pavonina* and *B. regulorum*. They have a fastigiate fan-shaped erect crest of modified yellowish feathers resembling a miniature wisp-broom. The head is also variegated with black feathers and red naked spaces, and the throat is wattled; the general plumage is blackish, with much white on the wings. The total length is about 4 feet. These cranes occur in various parts of Africa, as well as in the islands to which they owe their name, and one species has occasionally been found in Europe. The genus has also been named *Balearica* (Rafinesque, 1815) and *Geranopsis* (Gloger, 1842).

balearician (bal-ē-ā-ri'shan), *n.* [< *Balearica*.] A crane of the genus *Balearica*.

baleen (ba-lēn'), *n.* [< ME. *balene*, *baleyne*, a whale, < OF. *baleine*, F. *baleine*, < L. *balæna*, a whale: see *Balæna*, + *fin*, fore-shortened.] The sea-bream.—**3.** Whalebone in its natural state: a name given by whale-fishers.

The horny tissue of the Lamprey, and of Ornithorhynchus, appear to be rudimentary structures, homologous with the *baleen* of the Cetacea, with the palatal plates of the Sirenia, or the beaks of Birds and Reptiles, and not with true teeth.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 90.

baleen-knife (ba-lēn'nīf), *n.* A double-handled knife with a curved blade, used for splitting whalebone.

bale-fire (bāl'fīr), *n.* [< ME. *balefyre*, < AS. *bælfȳr*, < *bæl*, bale, + *fȳr*, fire: see *bale*2 and *fire*.] **1.** A large fire in the open air; particularly, the fire of a funeral pile.

The festival of the death of the earth in winter; was . . . kept by the lighting of great fires, called *bale-fires*.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 227.

2. A beacon- or signal-fire.

Sweet Twicksl on thy silver tide
The glaring *bale-fires* blaze no more.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 1.

baleful (bāl'fūl), *a.* [< ME. *baleful*, *baluful*, < AS. *bealfull*, *bealofull*, < *bealu*, *bealo*, bale, + *-full*, -ful: see *bale*1 and *-ful*1.] Full of hurtful or malign influence; destructive; pernicious; noxious; direful; deadly: as, "*baleful* breath," *Dryden*; "*baleful* drugs," *Milton*, Comus, l. 522.

And when he weeps, as you think for his vices,
'Tis but as killing drops from *baleful* yew-trees,
That rot the honest neighbour.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

This lustful, treacherous, and *baleful* woman.
Edinburgh Rev.

He reminded him that the *baleful* horoscope of Abdallah had predicted the downfall of Granada.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. xiv.

2. Fraught with bale; full of calamity or misfortune; disastrous; wretched; miserable.

Ah! luckless lande, borne under cruel starre,
And in deal parents *baleful* nurses bred.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 2.

That *baleful* burning night,
When subtle Greeks surpris'd King Priam's Troy.
Shak., 3d and 1st, v. 3.

balefully (bāl'fūl-li), *adv.* [ME. *balfully*, *bailfully*; < *baleful* + *-ly*2.] In a baleful manner. (*a*) Calamitously; perniciously; noxiously. (*b*) Miserably; unhappily; painfully.

balefulness (bāl'fūl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being baleful.

Their blame he turn'd to *balefulness*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 83.

bale-hook (bāl'hūk), *n.* **1.** A large hook suspended from the chain of a crane or winch, for use in lifting bales.—**2.** A smaller hand-hook used in handling unwieldy bales, boxes, and packages.

baleine (ba-lān'), *n.* [F., lit. a whale: see *baleen*.] A movable platform for the support of dumping-wagons, used in France in building railroad embankments.

baleist, *n.* [Early mod. E. *baiys*, < ME. *baiya*, *baieya*, < OF. *baleis*, *balei*, mod. F. *balai*, a broom, besom, dial. also broom, genesta; cf. Bret. *balaen*, a broom, besom, *balan*, broom, genesta.] A rod; a twig.

baleless (bāl'les), *a.* [< ME. *baleles*, < AS. *bealuleás*, *bealoleás*, < *bealu*, *bealo*, bale, + *-leás*, -less: see *bale*1 and *-less*.] Harmless; innocent.

baler1 (bāl'ėr), *n.* [< *bale*3, + *-er*1.] One who bales, or makes up bales or bundles.

baler2, *n.* See *bailer*2.

balers, *n.* A Middle English form of *balas*1.

balester, *n.* See *bailster*1.

bale-tie (bāl'ti), *n.* A contrivance for joining the ends of the straps used in baling cotton, hay, etc.

baliki (ba-lē'kē), *n.* [Russ.] The back-pieces of the sturgeon, salted and smoked in Russia for home use and exportation.

balint, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *balin*, acc. of *balia*, < Gr. *βάλλειν*, an unknown plant: see def.] An unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal virtues. *N. E. D.*

Having th' herbe *balin* in his wounds infus'd.
Great Britaines Troy (1630).

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baline (ba-lēn'), *n.* [F., packing-cloth; cf. *balin*, winnowing-cloth.] A coarse kind of canvas used for packing.

balinger (bal'in-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *balinger*, *ballenjer*, *balenier*, orig. a while-ship (= Pg. *baleciro*, a whaler, a whale-ship, = It. *baleniera*, a pinnace), < *baleine*, a whale: see *baleen*.] A small sea-going warvessel in use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and supposed to have been a kind of ship without forecastle.

In February, 1417, the king possessed six great ships, eight barges, and ten *balingers*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 650.

baling-press (bā'ling-pres), *n.* A power-press employed for compressing soft or fibrous materials, as raw cotton, hay, paper, and woolen goods, into bales for transportation.

balisaur (bal'i-sâr), *n.* [Hind. *baluswar*, sandhog, < *bālū* (Beng. *bāli*), sand, + *sār*, a hog (Skt. *śūkara*, a hog).] The common Indian badger, *Arctonyx collaris*, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Melinæ*. It resembles the common European badger of the genus *Meles*, but is larger, and is, from its technical characteristics, placed in a different genus. It is a true badger, and not a member of the *Meline*, *Sus badger*?. Also spelled *balsaur*.

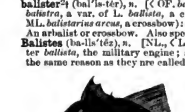
baline, *n.* See *baliste*.

balista, *n.* See *ballista*.

balister[1] (bal'is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *balester*, < OF. *balestier*, < LL. *ballistarius*, one who makes crossbows, a crossbowman, < L. *ballista*, a crossbow. Cf. *arcubalister*.] A crossbowman.

balister[2] (bal'is-tėr), *n.* [< OF. *balestre*, < ML. *balistrea*, a var. of L. *ballista*, a crossbow (cf. ML. *balistarius arcus*, a crossbow): see *ballista*.] An arbalist or crossbow. Also spelled *ballister*.

balistes (ba-lis'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *ballista*, balister *ballista*, the military engine; so called for the same reason as they were called trigger-fish:



Trigger-fish (*Balistes capriscus*).

see def.] A genus of plectognath fishes, typical of the family *Balistidæ*, *Triacanthidæ*, and subfamily *Balistinæ*, founded by Linnæus on the species known as *B. capriscus*. They are known as *trigger-fish*, because one large and sharp first ray of the dorsal fin cannot be pressed down until the second ray is depressed, when the first shuts down as does the hammer of a gun when the trigger is pulled.

balistid (ba-lis'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Balistidæ*.

Balistidæ (ba-lis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balistes* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Balistes*, adopted by different authors with various limits. (*a*) In Bonaparte's early system, 1832, a family embracing the *Balistidæ*, *Triacanthidæ*, and *Ostracionidæ*, and thus equivalent to the *Sclerodermi* of Cuvier. (*b*) In Bonaparte's later system (1846, etc.), a family embracing the *Balistidæ* and *Triacanthidæ*, thus equivalent to the suborder *Sclerodermi* of Gill. (*c*) In Swainson's system, a family including all the plectognath fishes. (*d*) In Gill's system, a family of acanthopterous plectognaths with reduced rhombiform or more or less spiniform dermal appendages; a compressed body; teeth few in number and more or less compressed; a long pelvis, compressed and arcuate, with the tip sometimes prominent and sometimes concealed; and no pectoral ventral fins or spines. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical seas, and are divided into three subfamilies, the *Balistinæ*, *Monacanthinæ*, and *Paleacanthinæ*. See these words. Species are known as *trigger-fish*, *file-fish*, etc.

Balistina (bal-is-tī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balistes* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the second group of his family *Sclerodermi*, identical with the family *Balistidæ* of recent authors.

Balistinæ (bal-is-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Balistes* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of balistoid fishes having few vertebræ (17), an anterior dorsal fin consisting of 3 (rarely 2) spines, of which the first is enlarged and the second locks it in erection, branchial apertures behind the eye, a compressed ovate form, and rhombiform scales. The most common English names of the species are *file-fish* and *trigger-fish*. The flesh is generally but little esteemed, and may even be poisonous; but in some places, as in Bermuda, one of the species of the genus *Balistes* is highly esteemed and locally called *turbot*. The skin is used for filing and as a substitute for sandpaper. See cut under *Balistes*.

2. In early systems of classification, a subfamily embracing the *Balistidæ* and *Triacanthidæ*, and equivalent to the suborder *Sclerodermi* of Gill.—3. In some systems, a subfamily equivalent to the family *Balistidæ* of Gill.

balistine (ba-lis'tin), *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Balistinæ*.

balistoid (ba-lis'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Balistes* + *-oid*.] *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Balistidæ*.

II. n. A balistid.

balistraria (bal-is-trā'ri-ā), *n.* [ML., < *balistra*, a form of *ballista*, a crossbow: see *balister*[2].] In *old fort.*: (*a*) A loophole or aperture in the wall of a fortification, or in a wooden breastwork temporarily put up for defense, through which crossbowmen might discharge their bolts. See *loophole*, and compare *archeria*. (*b*) A room in which balisters or crossbows were kept.

balize, **balise** (ba-lēz'), *n.* [< F. *balise* = Sp. Pg. *baliza*, Sp. also *balisa*, *valiza*, a beacon, buoy, sea-mark; origin unknown.] A sea-mark or beacon at the mouth of a river or the entrance to a harbor; a barrel-buoy, a pole surmounted by a pentaine flag or other object, etc.

balk[1], **baulk** (bâk), *n.* [< ME. *balk*, *balke*, < AS. *balca*, a ridge, = OS. *balco* = OFries. *balka* = OD. *balcke*, D. *balk* = MLG. *balke*, a beam, balance, corn-loft, LG. *balke*, corn-loft, = OHG. *balcho*, *balko* (> It. *balco*, a beam, > *balcone*, > E. *balcony*, q. v.), MHG. *balke*, G. *balke*, *balken*, a beam, rafter, also, with diff. formation, AS. *bolca* (once), a ridge, = Icel. *bjálkr*, *bálkr* = Sw. *bälk* = Norw. *bjelk*, *bolk*, beam, bar, partition, division, = Dan. *bjælke*, a beam, partition; AS. *balcu*, gangway, = Icel. *bjálki* = Sw. *bjälke*, *bjelke* = Dan. *bjælke*, a beam; cf. AS. *balc*, covering; perhaps akin to Gr. φάλαγξ, a beam, log, trunk, block: see *phalanx*.] 1. A ridge; especially, a ridge left unplowed in the body of a field, or between fields; an unreclaimed strip of land serving as a boundary, often between pieces of ground held by different tenants. The latter use originated in the open-field system which, under *feld*). Common in provincial English and Scotch.

Dikeres and delueres digged vp the *balkes*.
Fitzherbert, Husbandry (1534), vi. 100.

Green *balkes* and furrow'd lands.
Cowper, Retirement.

The property consisted of 2,752 acres, which were divided into 3,500 strips of land set at every possible angle, from nine to fifteen feet wide, and a mile or less chains long, with a grass path called a *balk* between each.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 802.

2. A piece missed in sowing. Hence—3t. An omission; an exception.

The most steele about doth fiercely fly,
Not sparing wight, ne leaving any *balke*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 16.

4. A blunder; a failure or miscarriage: as, to make a *balk*. [Colloq.]—5. In *base-ball*, a motion made by the pitcher as if to pitch the ball, but not completed.—6t. A barrier in one's way; an obstacle or stumbling-block.—7. A check or defeat; a disappointment.

A balk to the confidence of the bold undertaker. *South.*

8. In *coal-mining*, a more or less sudden thinning out, for a certain distance, of a bed of coal; a dip or pitch of the coal, or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness. Specifically—(*a*) A cross-beam in the roof of a house which tied the principal rafters together. In old-fashioned one-story houses of Scotland, Ireland, and the North of England these are often of considerable size, and boards or peeled saplings called *cairns* were laid across them, forming a kind of loft often called the *balks*. From these a long-handled broom or rake called a *cairn-rake* were often suspended. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Tubbes hanging by the *balkes*.
Chancer, Miller's Tale, l. 440.

The stiffest *balk* bends more or less; all joists creak.
Contemporary Rev., lii. 1. 12.

(*b*) *Milit.*, one of the beams connecting the successive supports of a trestle-bridge or baton-bridge. (*c*) In *surg.*, a squared timber, long or short; a large timber in a frame, floor, etc.; a square log.

10. The beam of a balance. [Obsolete, except in dialectal usage.]—11. In *billiards*, the space between the cushion of the table and the balkline. A ball inside this is said to be in *balk*.—12. A long wooden or iron table on which paper is laid in the press-room of a printing-office.—13. A set of stout stakes surrounded by netting or wickerwork for catching fish. *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]—14. The stout rope at the top of fishing-nets by which they are fastened one to another in a fleet. [In Cornwall, *balch*.] *N. E. D.*

balk[1], **baulk** (bâk), *v.* [< ME. *balken*, make a balk in land, that is, leave a strip or ridge of land unplowed, < *balk*, a ridge: see *balk*[1], *n.* Cf. Norw. *balka*, do clumsy work.] I. *trans.* 1t. To make a balk or ridge in plowing; make a ridge in by leaving a strip unplowed.

To tille a feilde man must have diligence,
And *balk* it not.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Hence — 2t. To leave untouched generally; omit; pass over; neglect; abuse.

Balk logic with acquaintance that you have.
Shak., *T. of the Sh.*, i. 2.

By reason of 3e compten him in London, we *baulked* the inns. *Erslyn*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1641.

3. To place a balk in the way of; hence, to hinder; thwart; frustrate; disappoint.

My Sport is always *balkt*, or cut short.—I stumble over the game I would have. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

Alike to the citizen and to the legislator, home experience daily supply proofs that the conduct of human beings baffle calculation. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociology, ii.

4t. To miss by error or inadvertence.

You cannot *balk* your Road without the hazard of drowning. *Feltham*, Low Countries (1677), p. 86. (*N. E. D.*)

5t. To tip up so as to form a ball or ridge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand bold Scots, two-and-twenty knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter see
On Homedon a plains. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

[Some editors read *bak'd* in this passage.]—*Syn.* 3. *Foil*, *Thwart*, etc. See *frustrate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stop short in one's course, as at a balk or obstacle: as, the horse *balked*; he *balked* in his speech. *Spectator*. [Obsolete in England, but in common use in the United States.]—2t. To quibble; bandy words.

But to occasion him to further talke,
To feed his humour with his pleasing style,
Her list in stryfull termes with him to *balke*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 12.

They do not divide and *baulk* with God.
Masters, Hist. Bene't Coll., p. 107. (*N. E. D.*)

balk[2] (bâk), *n.* [Prob. < ME. **balken* (not found in this sense, but cf. *balken*, var. of *belken*, *belchen*, belch, vociferate), < AS. *bælcan*, shout, = Prics. *balcken* or Flem. and D. *balken*, bawl, bray; cf. Flem. and D. *bulken* = LG. *bölken*, low, bellow, = G. *bölken*, *blöken*, bleat, low, bellow. The AS. form, which occurs but once in this sense, is by some identified with the closely related *bealcan*, or, with an added formative, *bealcettan*, *bælcettan*, > ME. *balken*, *belken*, *belchen*, E. *belch*, used also in AS. chiefly, like L. *eructare*, as a transitive verb, and without offensive implication, belch out, vociferate, utter (words).] 1t. > ME. *balken*, *baul*, dial. *bonk*, *bake*, *bark*, etc.: see *belch*, *belk*, *bolk*. All these words are prob. based on the same imitative stem (cf. *bark*, *bellow*, *blare*).] To signify to fishing-boats the direction taken by the shoals of herrings or pilchards, as seen from heights overlooking the sea: done at first by bawling or shouting, subsequently by signals. *N. E. D.* [Local, Eng.]

Balkan (bâl-kân' or bâl'kan), *a.* [Formerly also *Balcan*; = F. *Balkan* = G. *Balkan*, < a name appar. of Slavic origin.] Of or pertaining to the Balkans, a mountain-range crossing Bulgaria from west to east, or to the peninsula embracing European Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Servia, and the regions westward to the Adriatic.

balker[1] (bâ'kėr), *n.* [< *balk*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who balks, in any sense of the verb.

balker[2] (bâ'kėr), *n.* [< *balk*[2] + *-er*[1].] A man stationed on a cliff or elsewhere to look out for shoals of herrings or pilchards, and signal the direction taken by them. [Local, Eng.]

balkerite (bâ'kėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Balker, a plumber, who lanpeth above water and beswayeth them to the *balker*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

balkh (bâ'kish), *n.* [< *balk*[1], *n.*, + *-ish*.] Furrowy; ridged; uneven.

That craggy and *balkish* way.
Stanihurst, Ded. of Holinshed's Chronicles, II.

balk-line (bâk'lin), *n.* In *billiards*, a diagonal line cutting off a corner, or a straight line cutting off a uniform space on each side (generally 14 inches), from the main field of the table.

balk-staff (bâk'staf), *n.* A quarter-staff.

balky (bâ'ki), *a.* [< *balk*[1], *v.*, + *-y*.] Given to balking; apt to stop abruptly and obstinately refuse to move: as, a *balky* horse. [U. S.]

ball[1] (bâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balle*, sometimes *baule*, *bawle*, CME. *bal*, *ball*, *balle*, either from Icel. (see below) or < AS. **bealla* or **bealla* (not found, but evidenced by the dim. *bealine*, E. *ballock*, lit. a little ball: see *ballock*) = D. *bal* = Flem. *bal*, MLG. *bal*, LG. *bal*, a

ball, = OHG. *bal, m., *ballo*, *pallo*, m., *balla*, *palla*, f., MHG. *bal*, *balle*, m., G. *ball*, m., a ball, *ballen*, m., a bale, package, = Icel. *böllr* = Norw. *ball*, ball, = Sw. *boll*, ball, *bal*, bale, = Dan. *bal*, billiard-ball, *balde*, ball (in anat.), *balle*, bale, *bold*, playing-ball; not found in Goth. Hence (from OHG.) ML. *balla*, *palla*, *bala*, a ball, a bale, > It. *balla*, *palla*, a ball (now distinguished: *balla*, a bale, *palla*, a ball), Sp. Pg. Pr. *bala*, a ball, a bale, = F. *balle*, OF. *balle*, *bale*, a ball, a bale, > D. *baal* = OFlem. *bale*, Flem. *bal*, MLG. *bale* = ME. *bale*, E. *bale*, prop. a round bundle: see *bale*[3]. Appar. a native Teut. word, akin to *boll*[1], *bowl*[1], q. v., and to L. *follis*, a wind-bag, an inflated ball for playing, > ult. E. *fool*: see *fool*[1] and *follicle*, etc. The Gr. πάλλα, a ball, is appar. a different word, but it may be the source of ML. and It. *palla*. See *balloon*, *ballot*.] 1. A spherical or approximately spherical body; a sphere; a globe: as, a *ball* of snow, of thread, of twine, etc. Specifically—2. A round or nearly round body, of different materials and sizes, for use in various games, as base-ball, foot-ball, cricket, tennis, billiards, etc.—3. A game played with a ball, especially base-ball or any modification of it.—4. A toss or throw of a ball in a game: as, a swift *ball*; a high or low *ball*.—5. In *base-ball*, a pitch such that the ball fails to pass over the home-plate not higher than the shoulder nor lower than the knees of the striker: as, the pitcher is allowed four *balls* by the rules of the game.—6. A small spherical body of wood or ivory used in voting by ballot. See *ballot*[1] and *blackball*.—7. The missile or projectile thrown from a firearm or other engine of war; a bullet or cannon-ball, whether spherical (as originally) or conical or cylindrical (as now commonly); in artillery, a solid projectile, as distinguished from a hollow one called a *shell* (which see).—8. Projectiles, and more particularly bullets, collectively: as, to supply a regiment with powder and *ball*; the troops were ordered to load with *ball*.—9. In *printing*, a rounded mass or cushion of hair or wool, covered with soft leather or skin, and fastened to a stock called a ball-stock, used (generally in pairs, one for each hand) before the invention of the roller to ink type on the press: still in use by wood-engravers, but made of smaller size, and with a silk instead of a leather face. A similar ball is used in inking the blocks in calico-printing. That used by engravers in spreading an etching-ground is called a *dabber*.
10. A clew or cop of thread, twine, or yarn.—11†. A spherical piece of soap.

> Then she said to her maids, bring me oil and washing *balls*, and shut the garden doors, that I may wash me.
> *Susanna* (Apocrypha), i. 17.

> For my part, I'll go and get a sweet *ball*, and wash my hands of it. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

12. A rounded package; a bale.—13. In *metal.*, one of the masses of iron, weighing about 80 pounds, into which, in the process of converting pig-iron into wrought-iron by puddling, the iron in the reverberatory furnace is made up as soon as it begins to assume a pasty condition. As fast as the iron is balled it is taken out of the furnace, and is first hammered or squeezed, and then rolled into bars of any desired form.
14. In *med.*, a bolus; a large pill: now only in veterinary medicine.—15. In *pyrotechnics*, a globular mass of combustible ingredients, or a case filled with them, designed to set fire to something or to give forth light, etc.; a fire-ball.—16. In *cabinet-work*, the composition of shoemakers' wax used in waxing black-work.—17. Any part of a thing, especially of the human body, that is rounded or protuberant: as, the *ball* of the eye; the *ball* of the thumb; the *ball* of a dumb-bell; the *ball* of a pendulum, that is, the bob or weight at the bottom.

> Is the *ball* of his sight much more dear to him?
> *Lamb*, My Relations.

18†. The central hollow of the palm of the hand.—19. The central part of an animal's foot.—20. A testicle: generally in the plural. [Vulgar.]—21. A hand-tool with a rounded end arranged for cutting hollow forms.—22. A round valve in an inclosed chamber, operated by the flow of the liquid through the chamber; a ball-valve.—23. In *lapidary-work*, a small spherical grinder of lead used in hollowing out the under side of certain stones, as carbuncles, to make them thinner and thus more transparent.—24. The globe; the earth. [Now rare.]

> Julius and Anthony, those lords of all,
> Low at her feet present the conquered *ball*.
> *Granville*.

> Ye gods, what justice rules the *ball*?
> Freedom and arts together fall.
> *Pope*, Chorus to Brutus, i. 25.

[A globe representing the earth is a common symbol of sovereignty; hence Bacon has the phrase *to hold the ball of a kingdom*, in the sense of to bear sovereignty over it.]—**A ball fired**, in *her.*, a globe with fire issuing from the top. When it is intended to represent the fire issuing in more places than one, it is so expressed in the blazon: as, *a ball fired* in four places.—**Ball and socket**, an instrument made of brass, with a universal screw, to move horizontally, obliquely, or vertically, used in managing surveying and astronomical instruments.—**Ball-and-socket coupling**, a ball-and-socket joint used for a revolving rod or shaft, principally to change the direction of the line of transmission of motion, but sometimes to allow for any yielding of the supports which would bring the shafting out of line.—**Ball-and-socket hanger**, a hanger in which the box or bearing is attached to the bracket or pendant by a spherical segment-joint, to allow for a spring of the shaft or rod, or other cause which may bring the shaft out of line and thus occasion excessive friction and wear.—**Ball-and-socket joint**, a natural or an artificial joint formed by a ball or knob working in a socket. In *anat.* it is a kind of articulation technically called *enarthrosis*, exemplified in the hip-joint and shoulder-joint. Also called *cup-and-ball joint*.—**Ball-and-socket pillow-block**, in *mech.*, a pillow-block which, within certain limits, can accommodate itself to the line of the shafting.—**Ball of a pendulum**, a bob. See bob[1].—**Ball of the eye.** See *eyeball*.—**Ball of the foot**, the protuberant part of the sole at the base of the great toe, with the smaller eminences at the bases of the other toes, upon which the body rests when the heel is elevated.—**Ball of the thumb**, the fleshy mass at the base of the thumb on the side of the palm; the volar or thenar eminence.—**Ball soda**, crude soda.—**Golden balls.** See *golden*.—**Venetian ball**, in *glass-manuf.*, a filigree work inclosed in a transparent ball.=**Syn.** *Sphere*, etc. See *globe*.

Ball-and-Socket Joint.

ball[1] (bâl), *v.* [< *ball*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make into a ball. Specifically—(*a*) In the manufacture of cotton, to wind into balls. (*b*) In *metal.*, to heat in a furnace and then form into balls for rolling.
2. To surround in a compact cluster, as bees when they surround the queen bee.

> This is more apt to happen when a strange queen is introduced to a colony, but sometimes a colony will *ball* their own queen if unusually excited or disturbed. . . . If not soon released, the queen dies and is thrown out of the hive. Dzieron tells us that bees sometimes *ball* their queen for the purpose of protecting her from the attacks of strange bees. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 10.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form or gather into a ball, as snow on horses' hoofs, or mud on the feet.—2. To remain in a solid mass instead of scattering: said of shot discharged from a gun.—**To ball up.** (*a*) In a puddling- or balling-furnace, to form the ball preparatory to rolling. (*b*) To fail; miscarry. [Slang.]

ball[2] (bâl), *n.* [First in the 17th century, = D. Sw. Dan. *bal* = G. *ball*, < F. *bal* = Pr. *bal* = Sp. Pg. *baile* = It. *ballo* (ML. *ballus*), dancing, a dance; from the verb, F. *baller*, OF. *baler* (> ME. *balen*, rare) = Pr. *ballar* = Sp. Pg. *bailar* = It. *ballare*, < LL. *ballare*, dance, < Gr. (in Sicily and Italy) βαλλίζειν, dance, jump about, appar. < βάλλειν, throw. Hence *ballad*, *ballet*[2].] 1†. A dance; dancing.

> They had got a Calf of Gold and were Dancing about it. But it was a Dismal *Ball*, and they paid dear for their Junket. *Penn*, Add. to Prot., p. 19. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

> In various talk th' instructive hours they pass'd,
> Who gave the *ball*, or paid the visit last.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 12.

> She began, for the first time that evening, to feel herself at a *ball*: she longed to dance, but she had not an acquaintance in the room.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 8.

To open the ball, to begin the dancing; hence, figuratively, to begin operations; lead off, as in a discussion or a battle.

ball[3] (bâl), *v. i.* [< *ball*[2], *n.*] To take part in a ball; dance. [Rare.]

> It is the temperature that sets people dancing and *balling*. *Harper's Mag.*, X. 821.

ball[3]† (bâl), *n.* [Not found in ME., but perhaps existent, as the possible source of the adj. *ballede*, *balled*, *balde*, E. *bald*[1], q. v., and of *ballard*[1], q. v.; < W. *bal*, having a white streak on the forehead, as a horse, *bali*, a white streak, = Bret. *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face, = Ir. Gael. *bal*, a spot, mark, freckle. Cf. Gr. φαλός, shining, white, φαλιός, white, φαλαρός, φάλαρος, having a spot of white, as a dog, φαλακρός, bald-headed, perhaps ult. connected with E. *bale*[2], a fire. Hence prob. *bald*[1] and *ballard*[1].] 1. A white streak or spot.

> The II. propertyes of a bauson [badger]. The fyrste is to haue a whyte rase or a *ball* in the forehead; the seconde, to haue a whyte fote.
> *Fitzherbert*, Husbandry, § 73. (*N. E. D.*)

2. A horse or nag (originally, white-faced): used appellatively, like *dun*, *bayard*.

ball[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *bawl*[1].

ball[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bal*.

balla (bäl'lä), *n.* [It., a bundle, package, bale: see *bale*[3].] In *lace-making*, a sort of cushion used by the Maltese lace-makers.

ballace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ballast*.

ballad (bal'ad), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballade*, also (after It.) *ballat*, *ballatt*, *ballet*, *ballette*, *balette* (with term. conformed to *-et*; cf. *salad*, formerly *sallet*), Sc. corruptly *ballant*; < ME. *balade*, < OF. *balade*, mod. *ballade*, a dancing-song, < Pr. Pg. *ballada* = OSp. *balada* = It. *ballata*, a dance, a dancing-song, < *ballare*, dance: see *ball*[2].] 1†. A song intended as an accompaniment to a dance.—2†. The tune to which such a song is sung.—3. A short narrative poem, especially one adapted for singing; a poem partly epic and partly lyric. As applied to the minstrelsy of the borders of England and Scotland, and of Scandinavia and Spain, the ballad is a sort of minor epic, reciting in verse more or less rude the exploits of warriors, the adventures of lovers, and the mysteries of fairyland, designed to be rehearsed in musical recitative accompanied by the harp.

> Roundel, *balades*, and virelay. *Gower*, Conf. Amant.

> The *ballad* . . . is the lyrically dramatic expression of actions and events in the lives of others.
> *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 355.

4. In *music*, originally, a short and simple vocal melody, often adapted to more than one stanza of poetry and having a simple instrumental accompaniment. The term is sometimes applied to instrumental melodies of a similar character, and more loosely to more elaborate compositions in which a narrative idea is intended to be expressed.

ballad† (bal'ad), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ballat*, *ballet*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To make or sing ballads.

> These envious libellers *ballad* against them.
> *Donne*, Juvenilia, i.

II. *trans.* To celebrate in a ballad.

> Rhymers *ballad* us out o' tune.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

> She has told all: I shall be *ballated*,
> Sung up and downe by Minstrells.
> *Heywood*, A Challenge, iii. 1.

> I make but repetition
> Of what is ordinary and Ryalto talk,
> And *ballated*, and would be play'd o' the stage.
> *Webster*, White Devil.

ballade (ba-läd'), *n.* [F.: see *ballad*, *n.*] 1. A poem consisting of one or more triplets each formed of stanzas of seven or eight lines, the last line being a refrain common to all the stanzas.—2. A poem divided into stanzas having the same number of lines, commonly seven or eight.—**Ballade royal**, a ballade in which each line consists of ten syllables.

ballader (bal'ad-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ballater*, *balletter*; < *ballad*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A writer or singer of ballads; a balladist.

balladic (ba-lad'ik), *a.* [< *ballad* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of ballads.

balladical (ba-lad'i-kal), *a.* Same as *balladic*.

balladier†, *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ier*: see *-eer*.] A public ballad-singer.

balladine (bal'a-dēn), *n.* [Formerly also *balladin*, recently also *baladine*; < F. *balladin*, now *baladin*, m., *baladine*, f., < *ballade*, a ballad: see *ballad*.] 1†. A theatrical dancer.—2. A female public dancer. [Rare.]

> The first breathing woman's cheek,
> First dancer's, gipsy's, or street *baladine's*.
> *Browning*, In a Balcony.

3†. A ballad-maker.

balladism (bal'ad-izm), *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ism*.] The characteristic quality of ballads. *N. E. D.*

balladist (bal'ad-ist), *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ist*.] A writer or singer of ballads.

balladize (bal'ad-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *balladized*, ppr. *balladizing*. [< *ballad* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To convert into the form of a ballad; make a ballad of or about.

II. *intrans.* To make ballads.

balladling (bal'ad-ling), *n.* [< *ballad* + *-ling*.] A little ballad. *Southey*.

ballad-maker (bal'ad-mā'kėr), *n.* A writer of ballads. *Shak.*

balladmonger (bal'ad-mung'gėr), *n.* A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet; a poetaster.

> I had rather be a kitten and cry mew,
> Than one of these same metre *ballad-mongers*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

> To make herself the pipe and *balladmonger* of a circle! to soothe her light heart with catches and glees!
> *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

ballad-opera (bal'ad-op'e-rä), *n.* An opera in which ballads or popular songs are sung.

balladry (bal'ad-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balletry*, *ballatry*; < *ballad* + *-ry*.] Poetry of the ballad kind; the style of ballads.

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balladry What though the greedy fry Be taken with false baits Of worded *balladry*, And think it poesy? *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xli.

The villages also must have their visitors to inquire what lectures the bagpipe and the rebeck reads, even to the *balladry* and the gaunt of every municipal fiddler. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

ballad-singer (bal'ad-sing'ėr), *n.* A person whose employment consists in singing ballads in public.

ballad-singing (bal'a-bš), *n.* [Prob. of native origin.] 1. A fast-sailing two-masted vessel, rigged with high fore-and-aft sails, much used in the West Indies. The foremast rakes forward, the mainmast aft.—2. A term sometimes applied to an ill-conditioned, slovenly ship.

ballam (bal'am), *n.* [Native name, prob. same as Malayan *ralleau*, a large basket for storing grain, a dam.] A sort of canoe hollowed out of timber, in which Singhalese pearl-fishers wash out the pearls from the oysters.

ballan (bal'an), *n.* [Appar. < Gael. and Ir. *ballach*, spotted, speckled, < Gael. and Ir. *ball*, a spot, speck: see *ball*².] A fish, the ballan-wrasse.

ballan (bal'an), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining*, pulverized lead ore, after separation from its gangue. [North. Eng.]

ballant (bal'ant), *n.* [Sc., a corruption of *ballad*.] A ballad.

They're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and *ballants*, and charms. *Scott.*

ballan-wrasse (bal'an-ras), *n.* The most general English name of the *Labrus maculatus*, a fish of the family *Labridæ*.

ballaragt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *bullyrag*.

You vainly thought to *ballarag* us. *T. Warton*, Newman's Verses.

ballard¹†, *n.* [ME., also *bilard*; prob. < *ball*⁵ + *-ard*.] A bald-headed person; a baldhead.

And accorede to hym saying, *skye up, ballard!* [“Go up, thou baldhead,” in authorized version.] *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. ii. 23.

ballard², *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of musical instrument. *Purchas*, Pilgrims. (*N. E. D.*)

ballast, **ballaste**, *n.* and *v.* See *ballast*.

ballast (bal'ast), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balast*, *balest*, and, with loss of *t*, *ballas*, *balase*, *balace*, *balese*, etc., < M. D. Flem. Lel. *ballasten* = Dan. *ballaste*, *bugiaste* = Sw. *barlasta*; from the noun.] 1. To place ballast in or on; furnish with ballast: as, to *ballast* a ship; to *ballast* a balloon; to *ballast* the bed of a railroad. See the noun.

The road was not properly *ballasted* with stone that we had no dust. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 3.

2. Figuratively: (*a*) To give steadiness to; keep steady.

Th' charity must *ballast* the heart. *Hammond*, Sermons, p. 611.

(*b*) To serve as a counterpoise to; keep down by counteraction.

Now you have given me virtue for my guide, And with three horses *ballasted* my pride. *Dryden*.

3†. To load; freight.—4. To load or weigh down.

When his belly is well *ballasted*, and his brain rigged a little, he sails a way withal. *B. Jonson*, Ind. to Every Man in his Humour.

These yellow rascals [coins] must serve to *ballast* my purse a little longer. *Scott*, Old Mortality, lx.

Ballast (bal'ast), *pp.* Ballasted.

Who sent whole armadas of carracks to be *ballast*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

Hulks of burden great, Which Brandimart from Biserta took, And sent them home *ballast* with little wealth. *Ariosto*, tr. Harington, Orlando Furioso.

ballastage (bal'as-tāj), *n.* [< *ballast* + *-age*.] 1. An old right of the admiralty in all the royal rivers of Great Britain to levy a rate for supplying ships with ballast.—2. The toll paid for the privilege of taking ballast, as from a gravel-bed, etc.

ballast-engine (bal'ast-en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine used for dredging a river or drawing earth and ballast on a railroad.

ballast-getter (bal'ast-get'ėr), *n.* One who is employed in procuring ballast for ships.

I now come to the nature of the ballast labour itself. This is divisible into three classes: 1st, employment by the *ballast-getters*, or those who are engaged in raising it from the bed of the Thames; 2dly, lightermen, or those who are engaged in carrying it from the getters to the ships requiring it; and by the *ballast-heavers*, or those who are engaged in putting it on board such ships. *Mayhew*, London Labour, III. 278.

ballast-hammer (bal'ast-ham'ėr), *n.* A double-faced, long-handled hammer used in laying railroad-tracks.

ballast-heaver (bal'ast-hē'vėr), *n.* 1. One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships. See extract under *ballast-getter*.—2. A dredging-machine for raising ballast from a river-bed; a ballast-getter.

ballast-hole (bal'ast-hōl), *n.* Same as *ballast-port*.

ballasting (bal'as-ting), *n.* 1. The act of furnishing with ballast, as a ship or railroad.—2. Ballast; that which is used for ballast, as gravel or broken stone, sand, or other material used for the covering of roads or to form the upper works or permanent way of a railroad.

ballast-lighter (bal'ast-lī'tėr), *n.* [< *ballast* + *lighter*².] 1. A person employed in conveying ballast for ships. See extract under *ballast-getter*.—2. A flat-bottomed barge for receiving and transporting ballast, or for removing sand, sill, ashes, or other deposits dredged from the beds of rivers and the bottoms of harbors, docks, etc.

ballast-port (bal'ast-pōrt), *n.* A large square port in the side of a merchant ship serving for the reception and discharge of ballast. Also called *ballast-hole*.

ballast-trim (bal'ast-trim), *n.* The state of a ship when she is merely in ballast or has no cargo on board: as, she is in *ballast-trim*.

ballast, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ballad*.

ballatoon (bal-a-tōn'), *n.* A heavy boat employed in Russia in the transportation of timber, especially from Astrakhan to Moscow.

ballatrix (bal'a-triks), *n.*; pl. *ballatrices* (-ti-sēz). [ML., < *ballare*, < Gr. *βάλλειν*, throw. Cf. *balista*, *ballista*, etc.] The forecastle or the stern-castle of a medieval ship of war: so called because it was a position of vantage from which missiles were discharged.

ballatry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *balladry*.

ball-bearing (bal'bār'ing), *n.* In *mech.*, a method of lessening friction by causing a shaft to rest upon or to be surrounded by balls partly contained in sockets, each ball being loose, and turning with the shaft.

If necessary, *ball bearings* can be placed upon the crank-pin. *Sci. Amer.*, (N. S.), LIV. 108.

ball-block (bal'blok), *n.* In printing with balls, the slab or plate which holds the ink.

ball-blue (bal'blō), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (which see, under *blue*).

ball-caliber (bal'kal'i-bėr), *n.* A ring-gage for determining the diameter of gun-shot.

ball-cartridge (bal'kär'trij), *n.* A cartridge containing a ball, in contradistinction to a *shot-cartridge* or a *blank cartridge*.

ball-caster (bal'kās'tėr), *n.* A caster for the legs of furniture, etc., having a ball instead of an ordinary roller.

ball-cock (bal'kok), *n.* A hollow sphere or ball of metal attached to the end of a lever, which turns the stop-cock of a water-pipe and regulates the supply of water. The ball, floating in the water of a tank or cistern, rises and falls with it, shutting off the flow when the water has reached a certain level, and letting it on when it falls below that level.

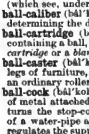


Fig. 2, Cistern with ball-cock attached. Fig. 1, Section of ball-cock on larger scale: *a*, valve shown open as when water is running; *b*, arm of the lever which being raised shuts the valve.

balledt, *a.* An obsolete form of *bald*¹.

baller¹ (bā'lėr), *n.* [< *ball*¹, *v.* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which forms anything into balls.

One who or that which forms anything into balls.

baller² (bā'lėr), *n.* [< *ball*³, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who takes part in a ball for dancing.

ballerina (bal-lē-rē'nä), *n.*; pl. *ballerinas*, *ballerine* (-nēs, -nā). [It., fem. of *ballerino* (pl. *ballerine*), a dancer, < *ballare*, dance: see *ball*².] A female ballet-dancer.

ballet¹ (bal'et), *n.* [< OF. *balette*, a little ball, dim. of *bale*, *balle*, a ball: see *ball*¹ and *-et*.] A little ball: in *her.*, a bearing in coats of arms, denominated, according to the color, bezants, plates, hurts, etc.

ballet² (bal'a, formerly and still sometimes bal'et), *n.* [First in the 17th century, also *ballett*, *ballette*, *balet*, < F. *ballet* (as It. *balletto*), dim. of *bal* = It. *ballo*, a dance: see *ball*² and *-et*.] 1. A spectacular dance, more or less elaborate in its steps, poses, and costumes, in which a number of performers, chiefly females, take part. It is led or conducted by one or more chief dancers or coryphées, and is usually incidental to an operatic or other dramatic representation.

2. A complete pantomime or theatrical representation, in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions are represented, by gestures and grouping, accompanied by characteristic or illustrative music, dancing, and often rich scenery and decorations.—3. The corps of dancers who perform ballets.

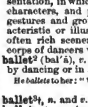
ballet³ (bal'ā), *v.* [< *ballet*², *n.*] To express by dancing or in a ballet. [Rare.]

He *ballets* to her: “Will you come down here and dance?” *Mayhew*, London Labour, III. 165.

ballet³†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ballad*.

balletryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *balladry*.

ball-flower (bal'flou'ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament resembling a ball placed in a circular



Ball-flowers.

flower, the three petals of which form a cup round it. This ornament is usually found inserted in a hollow molding, and is generally characteristic in England of the decorated style of the thirteenth century. Some variations of form occur, as four petals instead of three (York cathedral), and balls of different sizes and shapes.

ball-grinder (bal'grīn'dėr), *n.* A pulverizer or disintegrator formed by balls of metal inclosed in a rotating cylinder. The material to be crushed is broken by the attrition of the rolling balls.

ball-gudgeon (bal'guj'on), *n.* A spherical gudgeon, permitting a lateral deflection of the arbor or shaft, while still remaining itself in the socket. *E. H. Knight.*

ballage, *n.* See *balage*.

ballardst, *n. pl.* Billiards. *Spenser.*

ballimong (bal'i-mong), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dredge. *Holland.*

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balling[1] (ba'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ball*, *v.*] The act or process of making into balls; the act of assuming the form of a ball; specifically, in the process of puddling, the forming of the iron into balls or rounded masses of a size convenient for handling.

balling[2] (ba'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ball*, *v.*] The frequenting of balls; dancing. [Rare.]

balling-furnace (ba'ling-fer"nās), *n.* [*C. ball-ing*, verbal n. of *ball*, *v.*, + *furnace*.] A furnace in which piles or bars of iron are placed to be heated preparatory to rolling. It resembles a puddling-furnace.—2. A reverberatory furnace used in alkali-works.

balling-gun (ba'ling-gun), *n.* An instrument for administering to horses medicine rolled into balls.

ball-ironstone (bal'i-ern-stōn), *n.* In *English mining*, nodular iron ore. Also called *ball-mine* and *ball-rein*.

ballisdt, *a.* [Appar. for **pallised*, < F. *palissé*, pp. of *palisser*, surround with palES; see *palisade*.] Inclosed with a railing or balustrade. *Holton.* (*N. E. D.*)

ballismus (ba-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βαλλισμός, a jumping about, dancing, < βαλλίζειν, jump about, dance: see *ballet*.] In *pathol.*, a name which has been given to chorea, to paralysis agitans, and to other forms of tremor.

ballist (bal'ist), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balist*, < ME. *balist*, < L. *ballista*, *balista*: see *ballista*.] Same as *ballista*. [Rare.]

ballista, balista (ba-lis'tä), *n.*; pl. *ballistæ, balistæ* (-tē). [L., occasionally (in gloss.) *ballistra*, appar. formed on a Greek model, < Gr. βάλλειν, throw.] 1. An ancient military engine used for throwing missiles. The different references to it are contradictory, as it is described as acting by means of a bow, but also as throwing large stones rather than darts. An attempt has been made to reconcile these statements by representing the engine as composed of a strong shaft, rotating on one of its ends, and having at the other end a receptacle for the missile; this shaft would be thrown forward by the recoil of a steel bow, and stopped suddenly against a transom, thus releasing the missile. Throughout the middle ages the term is used in Latin writings for military engines of different kinds. See *trebucket*, *mangonel*, *castle*, *petrariæ*, *puercites*, and *catapult*. When used as a bearing in heraldry, the ballista is represented so simplified as to be hardly recognizable. It has generally two upright posts with a movable bar between them, shown headed at one end.

2. [NL.] In *anat.*, the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus.

ballistic (ba-lis'tik), *a.* [< *ballista* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to ballistics, or the scientific construction and use of projectiles.—**Ballistic galvanometer**. See *galvanometer*.—**Ballistic pendulum**, an apparatus invented by Benjamin Robins for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consisting of the pendulum of force of gunpowder. A piece of ordnance is fired against a cast-iron case filled with sand, which forms the ball of a pendulum, and the percussion causes the pendulum to vibrate. The distance through which it vibrates is measured on a copper arc by an index carrying a vernier, and the amount of vibration forms a measure of the force or velocity of the ball. The ballistic pendulum is now nearly superseded by various forms of apparatus for measuring the time occupied by the passage of the shot from one screen or wire to another. See *electroballistic*.

ballistics (ba-lis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *ballistic*: see *-ics*.] 1. The science or art of discharging large missiles by the use of the ballista or other engines.—2. The science of the motion of projectiles.

ballistite (ba-lis'tīt), *n.* A smokeless powder containing a large percentage of nitroglycerin: similar to cordite.

ballium (bal'i-um), *n.* [MLa.: see *bail*[3] and *bailey*.] 1. Same as *bail*[3], 5.—2. Same as *bailey*[1].

ball-joint (bal'joint), *n.* A jointed connection in which one of the connected pieces has a ball-shaped extremity, fitting a cup-shaped socket in the other.

ball-lever (bal'lev"er), *n.* The lever of a ball-cock.

ball-mine (bal'min), *n.* Same as *ball-ironstone*.

ball-mounting (bal'moun'ting), *n.* A kind of harness-mounting having a ball where a ring is fastened to the base.

ballock, **ballok** (bal'ok), *n.* [< ME. *ballok*, *bollok*, *balok*, < AS. *bealluc*, < **bealla* or **bealle*, a ball, + dim. *-uc*: see *ball*[1], 20, and *-ock*.] A testicle. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

ballon[1], *n.* [< F. *ballon*, *balon*, dim. of *balle*, *bale*, a bale; in def. 2, obs. form of *balloon*: see *balloon*[1].] 1. A bale of paper, etc.—2. Same as *balloon*[1], 1, 2.

balloon[1] (ba-lön'), *n.* [In some senses also *ballon*, after F.; early mod. E. *baloon*, *baloone*, *balone*, < It. *ballone*, *pallone*, a large ball, < *balla*, a ball: see *ball*[1] and *bale*[1].] 1. A large ball of leather, used in playing certain games; a game played with such a ball. It was tossed to and fro by either hand or foot, the hand being defended by a guard (ballon-brasser). See *ballon*.

> This easier sport than the *baloon*. *Heywood*.
>
> It was my envied lot to lead the winning party at that well-contested match at *balloon*, ready beyond the glitter Antrobus (our matchless Sidney) and the right honourable my very good Lord of Dufferin. *Scott*, Monastery, II. iii.

2. In *chem.*, a round vessel with a short neck, used as a receiver in distillation; a glass receiver of a spherical form.—3. In *arch.*, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar.—4. In *pyrotechnics*, a ball of pasteboard or a kind of bomb stuffed with combustibles, which, bursting like a bomb, exhibits sparks of fire like stars.—5. In *mining*, a kind of red ore which sized wooden yarn for warp is wound in order to be dried by rapid revolution in a heated chamber.—6. In *aëron.*, a bag filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, and thus caused to rise and float in the air. It is made of silk or other light material, varnished with caoutchouc dissolved in turpentine. A network of twine envelops the balloon, and is tied to a circular hoop a little below it, from which a car, usually consisting of a large wicker basket, is suspended. A valve in the bottom of the balloon can be opened and closed at pleasure by means of a string, and the basket is furnished with sand-bags as ballast. If the aeronaut wishes to ascend, he throws out some of the ballast; if to descend, he opens the valve. Balloons have been successfully used for military purposes (see *captive balloon*), and first in the case of besieged cities, as a medium of communication with the outside world.

7. In comic engravings, a figure shaped like a balloon and inclosing words which are represented as issuing from the mouth of a speaker.—**Captive balloon**, a balloon anchored or attached to the ground by means of a rope, which may be either permanently fixed or connected with an anchor which can be raised by a windlass. Such balloons have been employed for military reconnaissance.—**Steering balloon**, a balloon capable of being steered. One such was invented by M. Dupuy de Lôme during the siege of Paris in 1871. The rudder is said to be able to deflect the machine 11° to either side of the direct line in which the wind is blowing, so that a balloon leaving Paris with the wind straight for Rennes could be steered to Havre or Cologne.

balloon[2] (bal'ō-on), *n.* [Also *ballown*, *ballon*, *ballong* or *bp. balon* or Pg. *baldo*; from the native name.] A staid boat or skiff, made in fanciful imitation of a sea-monster, and having 70 to 100 oars on a side.

balloon-ball (ba-lön'bâl), *n.* Same as *ballon*[1], 1. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, ii. 2.

balloon-boiler (ba-lön'boi'lėr), *n.* A steam-boiler having a form somewhat resembling that of a balloon.

balloon-brasser, *n.* [< *balloon*[1] + *brasser*, a form of *bracer*, after F. *brassard*, also *brassal* (Cotgrave); see *bet.*] A brace or guard of wood, used by balloon-players (see *balloon*[1], 1) to protect the hand and arm.

ballooned (ba-lönd'), *a.* Swelled out like a balloon.

ballooner (ba-lö'nėr), *n.* A balloonist; an aëronaut.

balloon-fish (ba-lön' fish), *n.* A globefish; a fish of the order *Plectognathi* and suborder *Gymnodontes*, as the thoropical *Tetraodon lineatus*, or striped puffer, or a species of one of the genera *Tetrodon* and *Diodon*. So called because it has the power of swallowing air, which is retained in a dilatation of the œsophagus, and thus of blowing itself up into a nearly spherical shape like a balloon. The ivory-like tips of the jawbones cleft above and below, as in *Tetrodon*, give the fish the appearance of having four teeth, two above and two below. See *Gymnodontidæ*.

Balloon-fish (*Tetrodon lineatus*).

ballooning (ba-lö'ning), *n.* [< *balloon*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The art or practice of ascending in and of managing balloons.—2. In political and stock-exchange slang, the operation of booming a candidate, or of inflating the money-market, by means of fictitious favorable reports.

Ballooning Indeed
goes on.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 133.

balloonist (ba-lö'-nist), *n.* [< *balloon*[1] + *-ist*.] One who ascends in a balloon; an aëronaut.

balloon-jib (ba-lön'jib), *n.* A triangular sail made of light canvas, used only in calms and in light winds, set between the foretop-mast-head and the end of the jib-boom.

balloon-net (ba-lön'net), *n.* A kind of woven lace in which the weft-threads are twisted in a peculiar manner round the warps. *E. H. Knight*.

balloony (ba-lön'i), *n.* [< *balloon*[1] + *-cy*.] The art or practice of ascending in a balloon. *Quarterly Rev.*

balloon-sail (ba-lön'sāl), *n.* Light canvas used in yachts, as the balloon-jib, the spinnaker, balloon-topsails and -foresails, and the shadow-sail and water-sail.

balloon-vine (ba-lön'vīn), *n.* A herbaceous climbing plant, *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*,

Balloon-vine (*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*).
a, inflated capsule, showing one seed; *b*, seed; *c*, section of seed. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

natural order *Sapindaceæ*, found in all tropical countries. It bears a large, 3-celled, bladder-like pod. Also called *heartseed*.

ballot[1] (bal'ot), *n.* [First in the 16th century, < It. *ballotta* = F. *ballotte*, *balotte*, a little ball, esp. as used for voting, a vote, suffrage, = Sp. *balota*, a ballot (ML. *ballotta*), dim. of *bolla*, a ball: see *ball*[1] and *-ot*.] 1. A little ball used in voting. Hence—2. A ticket or slip of paper, sometimes called a *voting-paper*, used for the same purpose, on which is printed or written an expression of the elector's choice as between candidates or propositions to be voted for.—3. A method of secret voting by means of small balls, or of printed or written ballots, which are deposited in an urn or a box called a ballot-box, in the former case, each person who is entitled to vote, having the choice of two balls, one white and one black, placed in a white ball in the box if he is in favor of the resolution proposed, as the admission of a person to membership in a club, or a black ball if he is opposed to it. Hence, to *blackball* a person is to vote against his election. In the latter case, the ballots or voting-papers are so folded as to prevent the voter's preference from being disclosed, and are usually handed to an authorized officer called an inspector of elections, to be deposited in the box in the voter's presence. The ballot is now employed in all popular elections in the United States, throughout the United Kingdom and the British colonies, and in the national or parliamentary elections in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and most other countries of continental Europe. See *blanket-ballot*.

4. A casting of ballots; a vote by ballot; also, the whole number of votes cast or recorded:

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as, a *ballot* was taken on the resolution; there was a large *ballot*.—5. A method of drawing lots by taking out small balls, or the like, from a box; hence, lot-drawing. *E. D.*—**Australian ballot**, a system of balloting of which the principal features are the placing of the names of all the candidates on each ballot, the printing of the ballots by the government, the arrangement and control of the polling-places, and devices for securing secrecy in marking and casting the ballots. The system, with numerous variations, has been extensively adopted in the United States.—**Tissue-ballots**, ballots printed on thin tissue-paper to the end that a large number of ballots may be rolled together may be smuggled into the ballot-box without detection.—**To cast a ballot**, to deposit in a ballot-box present for deposit, a ballot or voting-paper.—**To cast the ballot**, to record, as if ascertained by ballot, the vote of an assembly or meeting. To cast the ballot was instructed to "cast the ballot" when for convenience the actual process, as required by law, was omitted.

ballot[1] (bal'ot), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ballat, ballet;* < It. *ballottare* = F. *ballotter*, earlier *baloter*, ss. Sp. *balotar*, vote by ballot; < *ballota*, a ball: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To decide upon a question, proposition, or candidacy by casting ballots; take a ballot or a vote by ballot: often with *for* in the sense of 'in relation to': as, to *ballot for* members of a club. See the noun.

> The judges . . . would never take their balls to *ballot* against him. *Scott*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 967.

> The convention did not *ballot* until its third day.
> *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 185.

2. To bound, as in the bore of a cannon: as, spherical projectiles *ballot* in the bore of the piece.—3. To select by lot; draw lots (for): as, to *ballot* for places.

II. *trans.* 1. To vote for or against by ballot; choose or elect by ballot.

> None of the competitors arrived at a sufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* some others.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 222.

2. To choose by lot; select by drawing lots for.

> Peasants . . . who will not be *balloted* for soldiers.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. I. 1.

ballot[2] (bal'ot), *n.* [< F. *ballot*, a bale, prop. a small ball, dim. of *balle*, a bale; see *bale*[3] and *-et*, and cf. the ult. identical *ballad*.] A small bale, weighing from 70 to 120 pounds.

Ballota (ba-lō'tä), *n.* [NL. (L. *ballote*), < Gr. *βαλλωτή*, a plant believed to be the black horehound, origin unknown.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 25 species, mostly natives of the Mediterranean region. The black horehound, *B. nigra*, sometimes used in medicine, is found throughout Europe and Russian Asia.

ballotade, balloutade (bal-ō-tād' or -tād'), *n.* [< F. *ballottade* (Sp. *balotada*), < *ballotter*, toss, prob. < *ballotte*, a little ball: see *ballot*[1], *n.*] In the *manège*, a leap of a horse, in which all four legs are bent without jerking out the hind ones. Also spelled *balotade*.

ballotage (bal'ot-āj), *n.* [< F. *ballottant*, pp. of *balloter*, ballot: see *ballot*[1], *v.*] A voter by ballot. *J. Harrington*, [Rare.]

ballotation (bal-o-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *ballot*[1] + *-ation*, after It. *ballottazione*.] A voting by ballot; a balloting. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 260. [Rare.]

ballot-box (bal'ot-boks), *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

balloter (bal'ot-ėr), *n.* 1. One who ballots or votes by ballot.—2. A mechanical device for receiving, counting, and recording ballots.

ballotin, *n.* [< *ballot* + *-in*, irreg. used.] The carrier of the ballot-box; the taker of the votes by ballot. *J. Harrington*. [Rare.]

balloting (bal'ot-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ballot*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of casting or taking a ballot: as, the *balloting* began at 2 o'clock.—2. A specific instance in which a ballot is taken; a vote.

> From the result of the *ballotings* yesterday, I guess it highly improbable that I shall receive the nomination.
> *Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 2.

ballotist (bal'ot-ist), *n.* [< *ballot*[1] + *-ist*.] An advocate of voting by ballot.

ballottade, *n.* See *ballotade*.

ballottement (ba-lot'ment), *n.* [F., a tossing, < *balloter*, toss: see *ballot*[1].] In *obstet.*, a method of testing pregnancy.

ballow[1], *a.* [Appar. < ME. *balowe, balwe, balyhe, balwh*, round, rounded, smooth, appar. < AS. *bælg*, bag, a bag: see *bellows* and *belly*.] An epithet of uncertain meaning, in the following passage: the apparent etymology suggests "round," pot-bellied.

> The *ballow* nag outstrips the winds in chase.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 60. (*N. E. D.*)

ballow[2] (bal'ō), *n.* [Hyum. unknown.] *Naut.*, deep water inside a shoal or bar. *Smyth*, Sailor's Word-Book. (*N. E. D.*)

ballow[3], *n.* A word used only by Shakspere in the passage cited, in the folio of 1623, where the quarto editions have *battero* and *bat;* it is, like *battero*, apparently a misprint for *batton, battoon*, or *baltoun*, a stick, cudgel. See *batton, baloon, baton*, and *ball*[1].

> Keepe out, . . . or ice try whither your Costard or my *Ballow* be the harder. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6 (1623).

ball-proof (bal'prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting balls from firearms; impenetrable by bullets.

ball-rack (bal'rak), *n.* In *printing*, the rack which held the balls formerly used in inking.

ball-room (bal'rōm), *n.* A room expressly designed for balls or dancing, or a room in which such entertainments are given.

ball-screw (bal'skrō), *n.* A screw which can be attached to the ramrod of a gun, for the purpose of extracting a bullet from the barrel.

ball-seater (bal'sē$^{\prime}$tėr), *n.* A tool used in fitting the ball of a cartridge accurately in line with the axis of the shell.

ball-stock (bal'stok), *n.* In *printing*, formerly, a stock somewhat hollow at one end, to which the ball was attached, and which served as a handle. See *ball*[1], 9.

ball-train (bal'trān), *n.* A set of rolls for rolling puddlers' balls or loops into bars.

ball-trimmer (bal'trim$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* A lathe for finishing musket-balls.

ball-trolly (bal'trol'ī), *n.* A small iron truck used in conveying the balls of puddled iron from the puddling-furnace to the tilt-hammer or squeezer. *E. H.*

ballustred[1] (bal'us-tėrd), *a.* Same as *balustered*. *Dryden.*

ball-valve (bal'valv), *n.* A valve formed by a globe resting upon a concave circular seat. It is lifted by the upward pressure of the fluid, and descends by gravity when that pressure is removed. See *ball-cock*.

ball-vein (bal'vān), *n.* Same as *ball-ironstone*.

bally (bal'i), *n.* [Repr. Ir. Gael. *baile*, Manx *bailey*, a town, village.] A town: an element in many names of towns in Ireland. *Ballyhaunis*, upper town; *Ballycastle*, castle-town; *Ballymoney*, town on the moss, etc.

> The old tribal division of the *ballys* into "quarters" and "taths" has left distinct and numerous traces in the names of the present townlands in Ireland.
> *Seebohm*, Eng. Village Community, p. 223.

balm (bäm), *n.* [The spelling has been altered to bring it nearer *balsam;* early mod. E. also *bawm, baume*, ME. *bawme, baume*, < OF. *baume, basme*, mod. F. *baume* = Pr. *basme* = Sp. *bálsamo* = Pg. It. *bálsamo*, < L. *balsamum*, < Gr. *βάλσαμον*, balsam: see *balsam*.] 1. An oily, aromatic, resinous, usually healing, substance, anciently from trees of the genus *Balsamodendron;* hence, by extension, any aromatic or odoriferous exudation from plants, whether spontaneous or after incision; balsam.

> And sweetest breath of woodland *balm*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

2†. An aromatic preparation used in embalming the dead. See *embalm*.—3. Any aromatic or fragrant oleaginous substance for ceremonial or for medicinal use, as for healing wounds or soothing pain. (For the ecclesiastical use, see *balsam*, 3.)

> Thy place is filled, thy sceptre wrung from thee,
> Thy *balm* wash'd off, wherewith thou wast anointed.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

4. Aromatic fragrance; sweet odor.—5. Anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain.

> Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
> The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
> *Balm* of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

> Heal the wounded spirit with the *balm* Of pity.
> *Bryant*, A Forest Hymn.

6. A tree that yields balm; especially, a tree of the genus *Balsamodendron*.—7. One of several aromatic plants of the natural order *Labiatæ*, particularly *Melissa officinalis* and *Monarda*. The garden- or lemon-balm, bee-balm, or balm-mint is *M. officinalis*. Horse-balm is sometimes the name for bastard balm, *Melittis melissophyllum;* the bee-balm of American gardens, *Monarda didyma;* the horse-balm, *Collinsonia Canadensis;* the dragon-head, *Dracocephalum;* the Moldavica balm, *Moldavica laevis;* and the sweet balm, sometimes called balm of Gilead, *Cedronella triphylla*. See *Canariensis*.

> Abraham's balm, an old name for an Italian willow.—**Balm of Gilead**, (*a*) Balm or balsam of Mecca, or of Syria, an oleo-resin, once of great repute and still esteemed in the East for its fragrance and medicinal properties. Mixed with oil, it constitutes the chrism of the Roman Catholic Church. It is the product of a tree or shrub, *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) *Opobalsamum*, which also yields myrrh. It is now produced, so far as is known, only in Arabia. (*b*) A fragrant resin from South America. See *carauna*. (*c*) In North America, the balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, the buds of which are coated in spring with an odorous balsam; also occasionally the balsam fir, *Abies balsamea*, which yields the Canada balsam. (*d*) The sweet balm, *Dracocephalum Canariense* (see above).—**Balm of heaven**, one of the many names given in California to the *Umbellularia Californica*, a lauraceous tree with very strongly aromatic foliage.

balm (bäm), *v. t.* [< OF. *embaumer*, embalm; see *embalm*.] 1. To embalm.

> Shrouded in cloth of state!
> *Balm'd* and entombed with full many spices!
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2.

2. To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal.

> *Balm* his foul head in warm distilled waters.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

3. To soothe; mitigate; assuage; lenify.

> Oppressed nature sleeps:—
> This rest might yet have *balm'd* thy broken senses.
> *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

balmaiden (bäl'mā-dn), *n.* [< *bal* + *maiden*.] A girl or young woman employed in the mines of Cornwall, England.

> The smock-frock is a survival of a ploughman's dress, and the Cornish miner and mine-girl (or *balmaiden*) have a sort of peasant dress. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 508.

balm-cricket (bäm'krik$^{\prime}$et), *n.* [Earlier *baum-cricket*, appar. a half translation of G. *baum-grille*, tree-cricket, < *baum*, a tree (= E. *beam*), + *grille*, a cricket; see *Gryllus*.] The field-cricket, *Gryllus campestris*.

> The *balm-cricket* . . . inhabits the warm clear
> In the green that holds thy grave.
> *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

balmer[1] (bä'mėr), *n.* One who or that which embalms.

> Blood must be my body's only *balmer*,
> No other balm will there be given.
> *Raleigh*, The Pilgrimage.

balmify (bäl'mi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *balmified*, ppr. *balmifying*. [< *balm* + *-ify*: see *-fy*.] To render balmy. [Rare.]

> The fields have been entirely sweetened and *balmified*.
> *G. Harper*, Engl. Malady, p. 206.

balmily (bä'mi-li), *adv.* In a balmy manner.

balminess (bä'mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being balmy.

balm-mint (bäm'mint), *n.* Same as *garden-balm*. See *balm*, 7.

balmony (bäl'mō-ni), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *balsamoney*.] A name sometimes given in the United States to the plant snakehead, *Chelone glabra*.

Balmoral (bal-mor'al), *a.* or *n.* A name given (usually in the plural as an adjective and without as a noun) to various articles of dress possessing unusual strength and weight, in imitation of the Highland kilt or style of dress worn out of doors by Queen Victoria, or the members of her family, during visits to the royal residence at Balmoral, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.—**Balmoral boots**, shoes or ankle-boots that are up in front, worn by both men and women. Also called *balmorals*.—**Balmoral petticoat**, a woolen petticoat, originally red with black stripes, intended to be displayed below the skirt of the dress, which was looped up.

balmy (bä'mi), *a.* [< *balm* + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant.

> So *balmy* breath, that doth almost persuade
> Justice to break her sword! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

> And I would be the necklace,
> And all day long to feel and rise
> Upon her *balmy* bosom,
> With her laughter or her sighs.
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

2. Producing balm: as, "the *balmy* tree," *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 30.—3. Soft; soothing; assuaging; refreshing.

> Now with the drops of this most *balmy* time
> My love looks fresh. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cvii.
> Tired nature's sweet restorer, *balmy* sleep.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 1.

4. Of healing virtue; healing: as, *balmy* medicines.

balnea, n. Plural of *balneum*.

balneal (bal'nē-al), *a.* [< L. *balneum*, a (warm) bath: see *bath*[1].] Of a bath. The adj. is *balnearis* or *balnearius*.] Of or pertaining to a bath: as, "*balneal* heat," *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 35.

balneary (bal'nē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *balnearius*, pertaining to a bath (neut. pl. *balnearia*, a bathing-room), < *balneum*, a bath: see *balneum*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to baths or bathing.

> The French do not treat their leeches as we do ours — as places for a glance, a dip, or a treat, places animated simply during the *balneary* hours.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 142.

II. *n.*; pl. *balnearies* (-riz). A room or provision of any kind for bathing.

> The *balnearies* and bathing places.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

balneation! (bal-nē-ā'shŏn), *n.* [< ML. *balneare*, pp. *balneatus*, bathe, < L. *balneum*, a bath: see *balneum*.] The act of bathing.

Balneations, washings, and fomentations.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 6.

balneatory (bal'nē-ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *balneatorius*, < *balneator*, a bath-keeper, < *balneum*, a bath: see *balneum*.] Of or pertaining to a bath or bath-keeper.

All the refinements of the antique *balneatory* art.
T. S. Hoare, tr. of Gardner's Classic Nights, p. 46.

balneot, *n.* [For *bagnio*, after L. *balneum*.] Same as *bagnio*, 1.

Then began Christian churches . . . to outshine . . . the *Baineot* and Theatres of Pagans.
Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

balneography (bal-nē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *balneum*, a bath (see *balneum*), + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of baths. *Dunglison.*

balneological (bal-nē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to balneology.

balneology (bal-nē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *balneum*, a bath, + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *balneum* and *-ology*.] A treatise on baths or bathing; the use of baths and bathing as a department of therapeutics.

Among our medical schools *balneology* as a subject of systematic study is entirely neglected.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 438.

balneotherapeutics (bal'nē-ō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* [< L. *balneum*, bath (see *balneum*), + *therapeutics*.] Balneotherapy.

balneotherapia (bal'nē-ō-ther-a-pī'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *balneum*, a bath (see *balneum*), + Gr. θεραπεία, medical treatment: see *therapeutic*.] Same as *balneotherapy*.

balneotherapy (bal'nē-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* [Englished from *balneotherapia*.] The treatment of disease by baths; water-cure.

Balneotherapy, or bathing, and treatment by medicaments. *Sci. Amer.* (N. S.), LIV. 4.

balneum (bal'nē-um), *n.*; pl. *balnea* (-ạ). [L., fuller form *balineum*, < Gr. βαλανεῖον, a bath, < βαλανεύειν, bathe. From L. *balneum* come *bagnio* and *bain*², q. v.] In *chem.*, a vessel filled with water or sand, in which another vessel is placed to be heated; a bath. See *bath*¹, 8.

balolo (ba-lō'lō), *n.* A sea-worm found in the South Pacific ocean. See *palolo*.

The *balolo* is a small sea-worm, long and thin as ordinary vermicelli. Some are fully a yard long, others about an inch. It has a jointed body and many legs, and lives in the deep sea.
C. F. Gordon-Cumming, At Home in Fiji, p. 60.

balon, **balonet**, **balonne**, **balonnet**, etc. See *ballon*, etc.

balonen (ba-lō'nē-ẹn), *n.* [See *valonia*.] A name for an oak, *Quercus Ægilops*, large quantities of the cups of which are exported from the Mediterranean ports for tanners' use. See *valonia*.

baloot, *interj.* and *n.* See *below*.

balooka, *n.* See *ballotade*.

baloo, **baloot**, *interj.* and *n.* [Nursery syllables.] I. *interj.* An utterance used in lulling to sleep.

Hee *baloo* ! my sweet wee Donald.
Burns, Song.

II. *n.* 1. A lullaby.—2. A song containing this word. *N. E. D.*

bala. An abbreviation of the Latin *balanmum*, that is, balsam, used in medical prescriptions.

balsa, balza (bäl'sä, -zä), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *balsa* (> F. *balse*, *balze*), < Peruv. *balza*, a log.] A light, porous wood used in Peru for constructing rafts.] 1. The native name of the *Ochroma Lagopus*, a bombaceous tree common in the forests upon the coasts of tropical America. The wood is very soft and light, and is used for stopping bottles, as well as in the construction of rafts which take its name.

2. A kind of raft or float much used on the west coast of South America for crossing lakes or rivers, for landing through the surf, and by fishermen. It is there formed of two inflated cylinders of seal-skin or bullock's hide, with a series of platforms on which the passengers or goods are placed. In the United States the name is given to two or more inflated cylinders of india-rubber, or long casks of metal or wood, secured together in pairs by a framework, and used as a life-saving raft or for crossing heavy surf. See *life-raft*.

balsam (bäl'sam), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *balsem*, *balsame* (in ME. only as *balm*, q. v.), < AS. *balsam*, *balzum*, < L. *balsamum*, < Gr. βάλσαμον, the resin of the balsam-tree, the tree itself; *βάλσαμον*, a balsam-tree; prob. of Semitic origin: see *balm*.] 1. An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, exuding spontaneously from trees of the genus *Balsamodendron*; hence, by extension, any aromatic or odoriferous exudation from trees or shrubs, whether spontaneous or after incision; balm. A great variety of substances pass under this name; but in chemistry the term is confined to vegetable juices, whether they remain liquid or spontaneously become solid, which consist of resins mixed with gums or volatile oils, the resins being produced from the oils by oxidation. A balsam is thus intermediate between a volatile oil and a resin. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and capable of yielding benzoic acid. The balsams are either liquid or solid: of the former are the balsam of Gilead and the balsams of copaiba, Peru, and Tolu (see below); of the latter, benzoin, dragon's blood, and storax. The balsam of Gilead is the produce of a branch in the confection of chrism is, by the rubrics, that of Syria or Mecca; but, from difficulty in obtaining this, concessions have been made by the popes for the use of the balsams of Brazil, Tolu, Peru, etc.

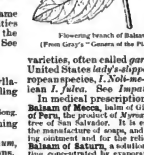
Many of the resins occur in combination with ethereal oils. Should the vessels which contain this solution be injured, if the oil be very volatile, as that of even solid, on exposure to the air, partly from evaporation of the solvent oil, and, in part, from oxidation. Such mixtures of oils and resins are termed *balsams*.
Watts, Dict. Chem., Introd. to Organic Chemistry, p. 732.

2†. An aromatic preparation used for embalming the dead.—3. Any aromatic fragrant ointment, unguent, or perfume used for medicinal use, as for healing wounds or soothing pain.—**4.** Figuratively, any healing or soothing agent or agency.

Is this the *balsam* that the usuring senate
Pours into captains' wounds? *Shak.*, T. of A., III. 5.
Was not the people's blessing . . . a *balsam* to thy blood?
Tennyson, Becket, I. 24.

5†. In *alchemy*, a healthful preservative essence, of oily penetrative nature, conceived by Paracelsus to exist in all organic bodies. *N. E. D.*—**6.** A tree yielding an aromatic, oily resin. In the United States the name is often applied generally to the firs (species of *Abies*), and sometimes especially to the spruce also. See *balsam-tree*.

7. The *Impatiens balsamina*, a familiar flowering annual, of Eastern origin, cultivated in many



Flowering branch of balsam (*Impatiens Balsamina*).
(From Curtis's Botanical Magazine, by permission of the United States.)

varieties, often called *garden-balsam*, and in the United States *lady's-slipper*; also, the native European species, *I. Noli-me-tangere*, and the American *I. fulva*. See *impatiens* and *jewel-weed*.

In medical prescriptions abbreviated to *bals.*

Balsam of Mecca, balm of Gilead. See *balm*.—**Balsam of Peru**, the product of *Myroxylon Pereræ*, a leguminous tree of San Salvador. It is employed in perfumery and the manufacture of soaps, and in medicine as a stimulating ointment and for the relief of asthma and coughs.—**Balsam of Saturn**, a solution of lead acetate in turpentine, concentrated by evaporation and mixed with camphor, formerly used to hasten the cicatrization of wounds.—**Balsam of Tolu** (from Tolu, a seaport in the United States of Colombia), a product of *Myroxylon Toluifera* of Venezuela and the United States of Colombia, a species closely allied to *M. Pereræ* (see above). It has an agreeable flavor, and is used in medicine as an expectorant and stimulant, though its properties are not important.—**Brazilian balsam**, the product of *Myroxylon peruiferum*. It closely resembles balsam of Peru.—**Broad-leafed balsam**, of the West Indies, a small tree belonging to the natural order *Araliaceæ*, *Sciadophyllum asperum*, yielding an aromatic balsam, which is derived chiefly from the berries.—**Canada balsam**, a transparent liquid resin or turpentine obtained by puncturing the vesicles which form under the bark of the balsam fir, *Abies balsamea* of North America. It is much valued for mounting objects for the microscope, as it remains permanently transparent, and it is also used in making varnish. The principal supply is from Canada. Other forms of turpentine from American coniferous trees are sometimes sold as balsam.—**Copaiba balsam**, a balsam obtained from the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*, very fragrant and much used for similar purposes.—**Yellow balsam**, of Jamaica, *Croton flavens*, an aromatic euphorbiaceous shrub, covered with a yellow wool. (For other kinds of balsam, see *aromachi-resin*, *copaiba*, *peruvian*, and *tolu*.)

balsam (bäl'sam), *v. t.* [< *balsam*, *n.* Cf. ML. *balsamare*.] **1.** To apply balsam or balm to; anoint with balm or balsam.

The gifts of our young and flourishing age are very sweet when they are *balanced* with discretion.
Sp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 57.

2. To embalm. [Rare.]

We had him *balsamed* and sent home.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 222.

balsam-apple (bäl'sam-ap'l), *n.* An annual cucurbitaceous plant of tropical regions, *Momordica Balsamina*, bearing a small warty fruit of a red or orange color, in which the fruit and the root are actively purgative.—**Wild balsam-apple**, of the United States, an annual vine, *Echinocystis lobata*, of the order Cucurbitaceæ, with small white flowers and a globose fruit opening at the summit.

balsam-bird (bäl'sam-bėrd), *n.* [< ML. *balsamatio(n-)*, < *balsamare*, pp. *balsamatus*, to balsam, < L. *balsamum*, balsam.] The act of rendering balsamic. [Rare.]

balsam-bog (bäl'sam-bog), *n.* A curious umbelliferous plant of the Falkland islands, forming hard hemispherical hillocks often from 2 to 6 feet in height. It yields a gum which has been used in medicine.

balsam-herb (bäl'sam-ėrb), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to *Dianthera reptans*, an acanthaceous plant.

balsamic (bäl- or bal-sam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *balsam* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of balsam: as, *balsamic* juices.—**2.** Yielding balsam: as, *balsamic* pine.—**3.** Having the fragrance of balsam; aromatic; balmy.

The balsamic wave-loaved butterbur
And quivering poplar to the roving breeze
Gave a balsamic fragrance.
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

4. Having the healing or soothing qualities of balsam; healing; soothing; mild: as, *balsamic* remedies.—5†. Of or pertaining to the balsam of the alchemists. See *balsam*, 5.

II. *n.* Any soothing, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence.

balsamicall (bäl- or bal-sam'i-kal), *a.* Same as *balsamic*.

The *balsamicall* humour of my blood.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, I. 1.

balsamically (bäl- or bal-sam'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a balsamic manner; as balsam.

balsamiferous (bäl- or bal-sa-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *balsamum*, balsam, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Producing balsam or balsams: said of those trees and shrubs which yield balsam.

balsamina (bäl-sa-mi'nạ), *n.* [NL.: see *balsamine*.] Same as *balsamine*.

balsamine (bäl'sam-in), *n.* [< F. *balsamine* = Sp. Pg. It. *balsamina*, < NL. *balsamina* (< Gr. *βαλσαμίνη*), balsam-plant, prop. fem. of L. *balsaminus*, < Gr. *βαλσαμινος*, pertaining to balsam, < *βάλσαμον*, balsam.] A name given to the garden-balsam and to some other species of the genus *Impatiens* (which see).

balsamitic (bal-sa-mit'ik), *a.* [< ML. *balsamiticus* (cf. ML. *balsamaticus*), < L. *balsamum*.] Balsamic.

balsamito (bal-sa-mē'tō), *n.* [In form Sp. or Pg.; cf. Sp. *balsamita* (= Pg. *balsamita*), tansy, < *balsamo*, balsam.] Local name in Peru for a bitter taste, the odor of the Tonquin bean, and a light sherry-color, produced by digesting the fruit of the balsam of Peru in rum. It is used as a medicine, and also as an antidote to strophine poison, especially to those caused by the chigoe.

balsamize (bäl'sam-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *balsamized*, ppr. *balsamizing*. [< *balsam* + *-ize*.] To render balsamic.

balsamous (bäl'sam-us), *a.* [< *balsam* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of balsam; abounding in balsam; consisting of balsam.

Now the radical moisture is not the tallow or fat of animals, but a balsamous and unctuous humour.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 36.

balsam-root (bäl'sam-rōt), *n.* A name given in California to species of *Balsamorrhiza*, a genus of low, coarse, perennial composite plants, allied to the sunflower. They have deep thick roots which contain a terebinthine balsam. These roots are eaten by the natives after being peeled and baked.

balsam-tree (bäl'sam-trē), *n.* A name given to many of the balsam-bearing trees of the tropics (see *balsam*), and to the mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*. In North America it is applied to *Populus balsamifera*, and on the western coast to *P. trichocarpa*. It is also given especially to the balsam-bearing conifers, the balsam and *A. Fraseri* in the east (the latter tree being distinguished as the *she-balsam*), and the Rocky Mountains and westward to *A. concolor* and *A. subalpina*. The balsam-tree or balsam-fig of Jamaica is the *Clusia rosea*.

balsam-weed (bäl'sam-wēd), *n.* A name of the common everlastings of the United States, *Gnaphalium decurrens* and *G. polycephalum*. They are also called *sweet balsam*, on account of their balsamic fragrance.

balsamy (bäl'sam-i), *a.* [< *balsam* + *-y*¹.] Balsam-like; balmy.

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baltei, *n.* Plural of *balteus*.

balter, *v.* [Early mod. E. *baulter, bolter* (in *blood-bolterred*, q. v.), now only dial. *bauter*, < ME. *balteren*, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. *baltre*, var. of *boltre*, roll, tumble, gambol.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To tumble; dance clumsily.

So blythe of his wodbyne he *balteres* thee vnde(r).
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 459.

2. To become tangled or matted. [Prov. Eng.]

It is grass's beard) *haltereth* and clutereth into knote and balls. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xii. 17. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To tread down in a clumsy manner. [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** To tangle; clot; mat, as the hair.

balteus (bal'tē-us), *n.*; pl. *baltei* (-i). [L., a belt: according to Varro, a Tuscan word, but perhaps of Celtic origin: see *belt*.] **1.** In *Roman antiq.*, a belt: either a girdle, or a baldric worn over the shoulder to support a sword, shield, or quiver.—**2.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A band perpendicular to the axis in the lateral part of the volute of an Ionic (sub)vault or capital. (*b*) One of the passages dividing the auditorium of ancient Roman theaters and amphitheaters horizontally into upper and lower zones, and affording access to the different cunei, or wedge-shaped divisions of the auditorium, without disturbing persons occupying seats. Such a passage had usually the form of a wide step.

Baltic (bal'tik), *a.* [< NL. *Balticus*, prob. < Lith. *baltas*, white, *baltì*, be white.] Appellative of or pertaining to the sea which separates Sweden from Denmark, Germany, and Russia; situated on or bordering the Baltic sea: as, the *Baltic* islands; the *Baltic* coasts.

Baltimore bird, oriole. See *oriole*.

baltimorite (bal'ti-mōr-it), *n.* [< *Baltimore*, the chief city in Maryland, + *-ite*².] A variety of serpentine from Bare Hills, Maryland.

balu (bal'lō), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of wildcat, *Felis manul*, native in Sumatra.

Baluchi (ba-lō'chē), *n.* [Pers. *Baluchi, Beluchi.*] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Baluchistan, a country lying to the east of Persia and between Afghanistan and the Arabian sea; specifically, a member of one of the tribes of Baluchistan, a distinct race from the present dominative, the Brahoes.—**2.** The language spoken by the Baluchis and by over 300,000 British subjects inhabiting Sind and the Punjab. It belongs to the Iranic branch of the Aryan family of languages. It has no literature and writers characters of its own. Arabic characters having been used for such works in Baluchi as have recently appeared.

Also written *Beloochee* and *Belooch*.

balueter (bal'us-tėr), *n.* [Also *balluster, balustre* and corruptly *bannister, banister*, q. v.], formerly also *ballester*; < F. *balustre*, < It. *balaustro* (= Sp. *balaustre*), a balluster, small pillar, so called from a fancied resemblance to the flower of the wild pomegranate, < *balausto*, *balausta*, *balaustra* = Sp. *balaustra*, *balaustre* = Pg. *balaustia* = F. *balauste*, formerly also *balaustre*, < L. *balaustium*, < Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate-tree. Cf. *Balaustium*.] In *arch.* and *building*, a small upright member made in a great variety of

Balusters.
A, from church of Santo Trinità del Monte, Rome; *B*, from palet-shaire, Duomo of Siena; *C* (bronze), from Casa de Pilatos, Seville.

forms, but typically strongly swelled outward at some point between the base and the top or capital, and commonly vase- or urn-shaped, used in series to support the rail of a railing or balustrade. The baluster, as distinguished from a small column serving the same purpose, originated in the architecture of the Renaissance. Now often called *banister*.

2. In *arch.*, the lateral part of the volute of the Ionic capital. Also *bolster*.

balustered (bal'us-tėrd), *a.* [< *baluster* + *-ed*².] Furnished with balusters.

At the bottom is a *balcone*; the upper terrace neere half a mayle in length, with double decklrities, arched and *balustr'd* with stone, of vast and royal cost.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

baluster-shaft (bal'us-tėr-shāft), *n.* A form of pillar occurring in so-called Anglo-Saxon architecture, and in work influenced by it as late as the twelfth century. It serves especially as a separation of window-lights and other openings, and is unmixed from its rude resemblance in shape to a baluster of the conventional type.

Baluster-shafts.
St. Albans Cathedral, England.

baluster-stem (bal'us-tėr-stem), *n.* The stem of a goblet, chalice, or other similar vessel when of the bulging shape characteristic of a baluster.

balustrade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* [< F. *balustrade*, < It. *balaustrata* (= Sp. Pg. *balaustrada*), a balustrade, prop. adj. fem., furnished with balusters, < *balaustro*, a baluster.] In *arch.*, strictly, a barrier or railing consisting of a horizontal

Balustrade. — From the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, Italy.

member resting on a series of balusters; but commonly, an ornamental railing or pierced parapet of any kind, whether serving as a barrier or merely as a decorative feature, and whether composed of balusters or not.

Broad-based flights of marble stairs
Ran up with golden balustrade.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

balustraded (bal-us-trā'ded), *a.* [< *balustrade* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a balustrade or balustrades.

I like the *balustraded* terraces, the sun-proof laurel walks, the vases and statues.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 327.

balustrading (bal-us-trā'ding), *n.* [< *balustrade* + *-ing*¹.] A balustrade or balustrades; balustrade-work.

The upper [floor] was terraced and defended by strong *balustrading*.
Lady L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 95.

balysaur, *n.* See *baloaur*.

balza, *n.* See *balsa*.

balzan, *a.* [F., < It. *balzano*, white-footed, white-spotted, = OF. *bausen, bauzant*: see *bausand, bauson*.] A horse having four white feet.

balzarine (bal-za-rēn'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A light mixed fabric cotton and wool for women's dresses, commonly used for summer gowns before the introduction of barege.

bam (bam), *v.* and *n.* Same as *bamboozle*, ppr. *banning*. [A slang word, formerly also *bamb*, either an abbr., or the source of the first syllable, of *bamboozle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To bamboozle; cheat; hoax; wheedle. [Slang.]

This is some conspiracy, I suppose, to bam, to chouse me out of my money.
Foote.

II. *intrans.* To practise hoaxing or imposition. [Slang.]

bam (bam), *n.* [< *bam*, *v.*] A cheat; a hoax; an imposition. [Slang.]

It was all a *bam*, madam, a scene we thought proper to act.
A. Murphy.

To relieve the tedium he kept plying them with all manner of *bams*.
J. Wilson.

bamalip (bam'a-lip), *n.* [An artificial term.] In *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a mood of the fourth figure, containing syllogisms with universal affirmative premises and a particular affirmative conclusion: as, All greyhounds are dogs; but all dogs are quadrupeds; therefore, some quadrupeds are greyhounds. Six of the seven letters composing the word are significant. *B* shows that the mood is to be reduced to *barbara* (which see); *a*, that the major premise is a universal affirmative; *m*, that the premises are to be transposed in reducing it to the first figure; *a*, that the minor premise is a universal affirmative; *l*, that the conclusion is a particular affirmative; and *p*, that the conclusion of *barbara* has in the reduction to be converted per accidens to give the conclusion of *bramalip*. This mood was originally called *baralipton* by Petrus Hispanus. English logicians more commonly call the mood *brasmantip*, in order to make the brasmantip

Brasmantip, camenes, dimaris, fesapo, fresison.

See *mood*.

bamalipton (bam-a-lip'ton), *n.* [An artificial term.] A mood of syllogism, differing from baralipton only in having the names of the major and minor premises transposed. The name was invented by Archbishop Whitgift of Canterbury, Lather, who died in 1919.

bambara (bam'ba-rä), *n.* [An artificial term.] A mood of syllogism, differing from barbara only in having the names of the major and minor premises transposed. The name was invented by Archbishop Whitgift. See *baralipton*.

bambino (bam-bē'nō), *n.*; pl. *bambini* (-nē). [It., a child, dim. of *bambo*, childish, simple; cf. *bimbo*, a child; Sp. *bambarria*, a child, a foolish man, Austrian *bams*, child. Prob. of imitative origin, and so far related to Gr. *βαυ-βάειν*, chatter with the teeth, also stammer; *βαυβάσσειν*, *βαυβάζειν*, *βαρβάζειν*, stammer. Cf. *babble*.] A child or baby; specifically, a figure of the Child Jesus. It is commonly represented in the manger of Bethlehem, and is exposed in many Roman Catholic churches throughout the world from Christmas to Epiphany, the effect being often heightened by figures of angels, of the shepherds, of the Magi, etc. The whole, together with a cradle, is called in English the *crib*. As a subject of popular devotion, it owes its origin to St. Francis of Assisi in the early part of the thirteenth century. The famous bambino in the church of Ara Coeli at Rome is of olive wood, and was made in Palestine by a Franciscan lay brother some time before the seventeenth century. It is in repute for miraculous healing, and has been richly decorated by the faithful. In the fine arts this subject has been frequently treated, notably in the glazed terra-cotta reliefs of Luca della Robbia.

Bambino, Church of Ara Coeli, Rome.

bamboccade (bam-boch-i-ād'), *n.* [Also *bambocheria*, *bambocherie*, *bambochade*, < F. *bambochade*, < It. *bamboceiata*, grotesque painting, caricature, < *bamboccio*, a little child, puppet, simpleton (like *bambino*, a dim. of *bambo*, childish, simple; see *bambino*); said to have been a nickname given to Pieter van Laer (17th century), a painter of such scenes.] In *painting*, a grotesque scene from common life, as rustic games, a village festival, rollicking peasants drinking and smoking, and kindred subjects. Teniers is the greatest master of this style, and in British art Wilkie is probably its best representative.

bamboo (bam-bō'), *n.* [Also *bambu*, and formerly also *bambou*, *bambor*, *bambo*, and (after D.) *bambouse*, *bambus*; = D. *bamboes* or G. *Dan. bambus* = Sw. *bambu* = Pol. Bohem. *bambus* = Russ. *bambuku* = F. *bambou* = Sp. *bambu* = Pg. *bambi* (first recorded as *mambu*) = It. *bambù* (Nl. *bambusa*); from the native E. Ind. name, Malay and Jav. *bambu*, Canarese *bambu orbarwa*. The orig. language is uncertain.] **1.** (*a*) The common name of the arborescent grasses belonging to the genus *Bambusa* (which see) and its allies. (*b*) In the West Indies, a tall climbing grass of the genus *Panicum*, *P. divaricatum*. (*c*) In Queensland, a coarse grass, *Stipa micrantha*.—**2.** A stick or cane from the stem of the bamboo.—**3.** In *pottery*, a name given to a cane-colored biscuit made by Wedgwood.—**4.** An Eastern measure of length, equal in Pondicherry to 3½ meters.—**5.** In Sumatra, a measure of capacity: in Bencoolen, equal to the United States (Winchester) gallon; in Achin, to 5 pints.—**Bamboo books**, a collection of ancient Chinese writings, chiefly historical, said to have been discovered in the tomb of prince of Wei, in 279. The writings were engraved on slips of bamboo, as was customary in China before the invention of paper.—**Sacred bamboo**, the *Nandina domestica*, a handsome evergreen berberidaceous shrub, bearing red berries, and extensively cultivated in China and Japan. It is chiefly used for decoration.

bamboo (bam-bō'), *v. t.* [< *bamboo*, *n.*] To beat with a bamboo; punish by flogging with a smooth lath of bamboo; bastinado.

bamboo-brier (bam-bō'brī'ėr), *n.* The greenbrier of the United States, *Smilax rotundifolia*, a tall thorny climber.

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bamboo-partridge (bam-bō'pär'trij), *n.* A member of the genus *Bambusicola*.

bamboo-rat (bam-bō'rat), *n.* A species of rodent animal of the size of a rabbit, belonging to the genus *Rhizomys*, found in Malacca.

bamboozle (bam-bō'zl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bamboozled*, ppr. *bamboozling*. [Mentioned by Swift in 1710 among "certain words invented by some pretty fellows, such as *banter*, *bamboozle*, *country put*, . . . some of which are now struggling for the vogue" (Tatler, No. 230); apparently a slang word, of no definite origin, connected with (prob. abbreviated to) *bamb*, *bam*, which appears a little later: see *bam*. Cf. Sc. *bombaze*, *bumbaze*, confuse, stupefy, *bazed*, *bazie*, *bizzie*, confused, stupid.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hoax; deceive; trick; impose upon.

> All the people upon earth, excepting these two or three worthy gentlemen, are imposed upon, cheated, bubbled, abused, *bamboozled*. *Addison*, *Drummer*, I. 1.
>
> Americans are neither to be dragooned nor *bamboozled* out of their liberty. *Franklin*, *Life*, p. 514.
>
> It's supposed by this trick
> He *bamboozled* Old Nick.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 203.

2. To perplex; mystify.

II. *intrans.* To use tricky slavery; practise cheating.

bamboozler (bam-bō'zlėr), *n.* One who bamboozles; a cheat; one who plays tricks upon another.

> There are a set of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play such tricks.
> *Arbuthnot*, John Bull (1755), p. 58.

bambosh (bam'bosh), *n.* [< *bam* + *bosh*, prob. with ref. to *bamboozle*.] Humbug. [Slang.]

> *N. E. D.*

bamboula (bam-bō'lä), *n.* [Creole F., < F. *bambou*, bamboo.] 1. A small drum consisting of a section of bamboo covered at one end with sheepskin, formerly in common use in Louisiana.—2. A dance performed to the accompaniment of such a drum.

Bambusa (bam-bū'sä), *n.* [NL., through D. *bamboes*, G. *bambus*, etc., < E. ind. *bambu*: see *bamboo*.] A genus of arborescent grasses, of the tribe *Bambuseæ* (which see), of about 25 well-

a, Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*), showing its mode of growth; *b*, flowers, leaves, and stem on a larger scale.

known species, natives of southern and eastern Asia, one species only being cosmopolitan. This species, the common bamboo, *B. vulgaris*, is nowhere known as indigenous, but is naturalized in many places, and is cultivated extensively in the old world, the West Indies, and South America. Some of the species are arboreous at the joints, others are climbers. The stems attain a height of 20, 50, or even 120 feet, with a diameter, in the larger species, of from 4 to 8 inches. The uses that are made of the stems and leaves of the various species of bamboo in the East Indies and eastern

Asia are innumerable. Houses and their furniture, the masts, sails, and rigging of ships, rafts, bridges, fences, carts, palanquins, water-pipes, cordage, paper, boxes, baskets, musk, pipe-stems, and in fact nearly all forms of ordinary use, are made entirely or in part from this material. The seeds and young shoots are used as food, and the leaves furnish fodder for cattle.

bambusaceous (bam-bū-zā'shius), *a.* [< *Bambusa* + *-aceous*.] Resembling the bamboo; belonging to the gramineous tribe *Bambuseæ*.

Bambuseæ (bam-bū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bambusa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of grasses of great economic importance, including nearly 200 species in about 20 genera, of which *Bambusa* (which see) may be considered the type. They are mostly confined to the warmer regions of the globe, though some are there found at an altitude of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea. They are gregarious in habit, and have woody, tall, and often arborescent stems, hollow between the joints, the taller species reaching an extreme height of 120 feet, with a diameter of 8 or 9 inches. Most of the species flower but rarely, but the flowering of any species, when it occurs, is usually general, and the consequent harvest of seed has at times prevented famine in India. The bamboos of tropical America belong to several genera (chiefly *Arthrostylidium*, *Chusquea*, and *Guadua*), some species attaining nearly the size of those of the old world. The genus *Guadua* scarcely differing from *Bambusa*. Several of the Indian genera are found in the Malay region. A remarkable in this respect being *Melocanna bambu-*

Clump of Giant Bamboo (*Dendrocalamus giganteus*).

soides, which produces an edible, fleshy, pear-shaped fruit from 3 to 5 inches long. The same species, as also some others, yields the talcasheer (which see), a secretion in the joints, mainly siliceous, which is used as a medicine.

Bambusicola (bam-bū-sik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < *bambusa*, bamboo, + L. *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of Asia, the bamboo-partridges. *B. thoracica* is a Chinese species; *B. sonoriver* is found in Formosa.

bambusicoline (bam-bū-sik'ō-lin), *a.* [< NL. *bambusicolinus*, < *bambusa*, bamboo, + L. *colere*, inhabit: see *-ine*1.] Inhabiting cane-brakes; living in bamboo-grass: said of sundry animals, as certain partridges, rats, etc.

bamia (bä'mi-ä), *n.* A fish of the family *Silurida*e, taken in the Red Sea. In a dried state it is much used as food by sailors.

bamlite (bam'līt), *n.* [< *Bamle* + *-ite*1.] A variety of fibrolite from Bamle, Norway.

ban1 (ban), *v.*; pret. and pp. *banned*, ppr. *banning*. [< ME. *bannen*, < AS. *bannan*, *bannian*, summon, in comp. *ābannan*, summon, *gebannan*, summon, command, proclaim, = OFries. *banna*, *bonna*, command, proclaim, = OD. *bannen*, prohibit, mod. D. banish, exile, exorcise, trump, = OHG. *bannan*, MHG. G. *bannen*, banish, expel, exorcise, = Icel. *banna*, forbid, curse, rel. swear, = Sw. *banna*, reprove, chide, refl. curse, swear, = Dan. *bande*, curse, swear, = Goth. ***bannan* (not recorded), appar. 'proclaim or announce,' subsequently 'command or forbid under a penalty,' prob. akin to L. *fari*, say, speak (> ult. E. *fable*, *fame*, *fate*, etc.), = Gr. *φάναι*, speak, say (> ult. E. *aphasia*, *emphasis*, *euphemism*, etc.); cf. Skt. √ *bhan*, speak. Cf. also Gr. *φάνειν*, make appear, show, shine, Skt. √ *bhā*, appear, shine. The ML. verb *bannire*, summon, proclaim, banish, is formally from the noun: see *banish*. The sense of 'curse' is appar. due to Scand. use.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To summon; call out.

> He . . . *bannede* his cattes. *Layamon*, I. 324.
> Pharaon *bannede* vt his here. *Gen. and Ex.*, l. 2213.

2. To anathematize; pronounce an ecclesiastical curse upon; place under a ban.

> It is hard to admire the man [Henry VIII.] who was burning and *banning* Lutherans at home, while he was trying to allay himself with Luther abroad.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., III. 3.

3. To curse; execrate.

> Here upon my knees, striking the earth,
> I *ban* their souls to everlasting pains.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, i. 2.

He cursed and *banned* the Christians. *Knolles.*

4. To prohibit; interdict; proscribe.

> The religion of the immense majority . . . was *banned* and proscribed. *Lecky*, Rationalism (1878), II. 41. (*N. E. D.*)
>
> Working has been with lords and crowns *ban*
> The enemy that comes in like a flood.
> *Browning*, King and Book, I. 46.

II. *intrans.* To curse; utter curses or maledictions.

> And curst, and *band*, and blasphemous forth threw
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 12.

ban1 (ban), *n.* [< ME. *ban*, *banne*, *bane*; partly identical with *ban*, < AS. *gebann*, proclamation, decree, as (without prefix) OS. *ban* = OFries. *ban*, *bon* = OD. *ban* = OHG. MHG. *ban*, *bann*, G. *bann*, proclamation (of command or prohibition), = Icel. *bann* = Sw. *bann* = Dan. *band*, prohibition. Interdict, excommunication; and partly (in the form *ban*, *bane*) < OF. *ban* = Pr. *ben* = Sp. Pg. It. *bando*, < ML. *bannum*, *bannus*, also *bandum*, proclamation, summons, edict, proscription, banishment, excommunication, etc., from the Teut. (OHG.) form, which is from the verb: see *ban*1, *v.*, and cf. *banish*.] 1. In feudal times: (*a*) A public proclamation or edict; especially, a proclamation summoning to arms. (*b*) The array or body so summoned. See *arrière-ban*, 2.

> The ban was sometimes convoked, that is, the possessors of the fiefs were called upon for military services in subsequent wars. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, ii. 3.

(*c*) A proclamation made at the head of a body of troops, or in the cantonments of an army, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, to announce the appointment of an officer or the punishment of a soldier, to enforce discipline, etc. In modern times these proclamations are published in the written orders of the day.

2. A proclamation or notice given in a church of an intended marriage; generally used in the plural, *bans*, usually spelled *banns* (which see).—3. An edict of interdiction; a sentence of outlawry. Thus, to put a prince under the ban of the empire was to divest him of his dignities, and to interdict all intercourse and all offices of humanity with the offender. Sometimes whole cities have been put under the ban, that is, deprived of their rights and privileges.

4. Interdiction; authoritative prohibition.—5. A formal ecclesiastical denunciation; curse; excommunication; anathema.—6. A malediction; expression of execration; curse.

> Her lyric eyes with furious sparkles did stare,
> And with blasphemous *banne* high God in pieces tare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 39.

7. A pecuniary mulct or penalty laid upon a delinquent for offending against a ban.—8. A mulct paid to the bishop, in addition to other penalties, for certain crimes connected with sacred things, chiefly sacrilege and perjury.

ban2 (ban), *n.* [Croatian *ban* = Bulg. *ban*, Hung. *ban*, < Pers. *ban*, lord, master.] A title formerly given to the military chiefs who guarded the southern marches of Hungary (the Banat), but now only to the governor of Croatia and Slavonia, who is appointed by the emperor of Austria as king of Hungary, and is responsible to the landtag of Croatia and Slavonia.

ban3 (ban), *n.* [Cf. *banana*.] A fine sort of muslin made in the East Indies from the leaf-stalk fibers of the banana.

banal1 (ban'al), *a.* [Formerly also *bannal*, < F. *bannal* (Cotgrave), now *banal* = Pr. *banal*, < ML. *bannalis*, pertaining to compulsory feudal service: applied especially to mills, wells, ovens, etc., used in common by people of the lower classes, and the property of a feudal superior; hence, common, commonplace; < *bannum*, command, proclamation: see *ban*1, *n.*] 1. Subject to manorial rights; used in common: as, a *banal* mill or oven. See *banality*.—2. Common; commonplace; hackneyed; trite; stale.

> Too much of what [England] gives us from her painters of modern life is familiar, tawdry, *banal*.
> *Fortnightly Rev.* (N. S.), XXXIII. 76.

banal2 (ban'al), *a.* [< *ban*2 + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a ban, or provincial governor: as, the royal *banal* court at Agram. See *ban*2.

banality (ba-nal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *banalities* (-iz). [< F. *banalité*, < *banal*: see *banal*.] 1. In *old French* and *French-Canadian law*, the right by which a lord compelled his vassals to grind at his mill, bake at his oven, etc.: applied also to the regions within which this right was exercised.—2. The quality of being banal, trite, or stale; commonplaceness; triviality.—3. Anything common, trite, or trivial; a commonplace.

> He has a good sense that enables him to see through the *banalities* of English political life and to shrink from involving his own existence in such littleness.
> *Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 253.

banana (ba-nan'ā), *n.* [Also formerly *banano* (tree); = F. *banane*, < Sp. Pg. *banana*, the fruit of the banana-tree, Sp. *bananero* (Pg. *bananeira*, F. *bananier*), the tree itself; cited in the 16th century as the native name in Guinea, but the plant is probably a native of the East Indies.] An endogenous plant of the genus *Musa*, *M. sapientum*, now cultivated throughout everywhere in the tropics. The stem-like trunk, formed of the compact sheathing leaf-stalks, grows to a height usually of 8

Banana (*Musa sapientum*).

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banana

or 16 feet, bearing its oblong fruit in a dense cluster 2 or 3 feet long and sometimes weighing 70 or 80 pounds. The fruit is soft, sweetish, not highly flavored, and without seeds. It is eaten either raw or cooked. Several varieties are cultivated, differing in size, color, and flavor. After fruiting the stem decays, or is cut down, and new shoots spring from the root and produce a new crop in a few months. The fiber of the stem and leaves is of little value. The plantain, *M. paradisiaca*, is probably only a variety of the same species. See *Musa* and *plantain*. — **Banana essence**, an artificial fruit-essence used for flavoring jellies, ices, and confectionery. It is a mixture of amyl acetate and butyric ether. — **Mexican banana**, a name sometimes given to a species of *Yucca*, *Y. baccata*, of northern Mexico and the adjacent United States, which bears a large, juicy, edible fruit.

banana-bird (ba-nan'ä-bėrd), *n.* A name given by early writers to several West Indian and tropical American species of the large genus *Icterus*, which contains the American orioles or hangnests, more or less nearly related to the Baltimore bird, *Icterus galbula*. Thus, under this name, Edwards describes a species, afterward *Icterus thoracus mexicanus* of Brisson (1760), and the *Oriolus habanensis* Linnæus (1766). The *Icterius leucopterygius* Jamaica is also one of the species which have borne the name. One section of the genus *Icterus* has been named *Bananivorus* from the implied habit (of banana-eating) of the birds composing it; the type of this is the common orchard-oriole of the United States, *Icterus spurius*.

banana-eater (ba-nan'ä-ē'tėr), *n.* A plantain-eater; a bird of the genus *Musophaga*.

banana-quit (ba-nan'ä-kwit), *n.* A name of the black and yellow honey-creeper, *Certhiola flaveola*, and other species of birds of the same genus.

bananist (ba-nan'ist), *n.* [< *banana* + *-ist*.] A banana-bird: a name given to various birds besides those of the genus *Icterus*. See example, to *Certhiola bananivora* of San Domingo.

bananivorous (ban-a-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< *banana* + L. *vorare*, eat.] Feeding upon bananas.

banat, banate (ban'at, -āt), *n.* [Also *benat*; < *banā* + *-at*, *-ate*-3.] 1. In Hungary, a border province ruled by a ban; the territory or jurisdiction of a ban; specifically, the Transylvanian banat in southeastern Hungary, distinctively called the Banat, formally reunited to Hungary in 1860–2. The office of a ban.

banatite (ban'ą-tīt), *n.* [< *Banat* + *-ite*2.] A name given by Von Cotta to a variety of diorite occurring in the Banat, Hungary.

banausic (ba-nâ'sik), *a.* [< Gr. βαναυσικός, of or for mechanics, < βαναυσία, the practice of a mechanical art, the habits of a mechanic, < βάναυσος, mechanical, < βάσκειν, forge.] Merely mechanical; characteristic of mechanics or a mechanic. [Rare.]

By this term [Americanisms] he [Dr. Pete Raymond] designates materialistic and humane tendencies in general, which are more specifically expressed in making money—giving the prime object of life, both in private and in public and private corruption.

G. S. Hall, American Culture, p. 149.

banc (bangk), *n.* [< AF. and F. *banc* (ML. *banca*), bench: see *bank*3.] In *law*, a seat or bench of justice. — **A court in banc**, a court in which the full bench of judges is present: as, before in banc. See *in banc*. — **A sitting in banc**, a session of court held by all the judges or by a quorum of them. — **Judge in banc.** See *judge*.

bancal1 (bang'kal), *n.* [F., prop. adj., bandylegged.] A saber more curved than usual, as if in imitation of the Indian scimitar, which the saber of this form worn by officers of the first French republic and empire, during 1792–1810.

bancal2 (bang'kal), *n.* [F. *bancal*, < *banc*, a weight equal to about 1 pound, used in India.

banco (bang'kō), *n.* [It., a bank, bench, counter, < ML. *banca*: see *bank*3.] In com., the money in which the banks of some countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place. The distinction was more necessary when the currency consisted, as it often did, of clipped, worn, and foreign coins. — **Banco mark**. See *mark banco*, under *mark*.

band1 (band), *n.* [< ME. *band*, *bande*, also *bond*, *bonde* (?) = Sc. *bande*, the same word, now partly discriminated from *band*2; < AS. *bend* = OS. *band* = OFries. *band* = D. *band* = OHG. MHG. *bant*, G. *band* = Icel. Sw. *band* = Dan. *bånd*, a band, a tie, a bond; < AS. *bindan* = etc., also *binden*, etc., bind: see *bind*, *bond*1.] 1. Anything which binds the person or the limbs, and serves to restrain or to deprive of liberty; a shackle, manacle, or fetter: usually in the plural.

And Pharaoh-nechoh put him in *bands* at Riblah. 2 Ki. xxiii. 33.

And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's *bands* were loosed. *Acts* xvi. 26.

2nd. In chains of adamant?
Mam. Yes, the strongest *bands*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

2. That by which loose things of the same or a similar kind are bound together. Specifically—(*a*) The tie of straw used in binding sheaves of wheat or other grain. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, one of the cords, tapes, or strips of parchment which support the several sections of the sewed book. The thread is drawn from without in each section around the *bands*. See *sewing*.

3. That which connects; a connecting piece, or means of connection; that which connects or unites the several parts of a complex thing.

The body, by joints and *bands* . . . knit together, increaseth with the increase of God. Col. ii. 19.

His [hope] is a flatterer,
A parasite, a keeper-back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the *bands* of life.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) In *logic*, the copula. [Rare.]

A simple Axiome is that, the head whereof is a Verbe.
T. Spencer (1628), Logick, p. 160. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) The metallic sleeve which binds the barrel and *stock* of a musket. (*c*) One of the pieces of iron fastened to the bows of a saddle to keep them in place. (*d*) A leaden came. See *lead*3, 2 (*c*). (*e*) A *fillet*.

4. A binding or uniting power or influence: as, a *band* of union. [Now usually *bond*.]

I drew them with *bands* of a man, with *bands* of love. Hos. xi. 4.

Land of my sires! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial *band*
That knits me to thy rugged strand?
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 2.

5. An obligation imposing reciprocal, legal, or moral duties: as, the nuptial *bands*. [Now usually *bond*.]

Here's eight that must take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4.

6†. A binding promise or agreement; a bond or security given.

Ide, Tertia, was he arrested on a *band*?
Dro. S. Not on a *band*, but on a stronger thing.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

You know my debts are many more than means,
My *bands* not taken in, my friends at home
Drawn dry with lending.
Flatcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

7†. A surety; a bondsman.

Since faith would get no credit at his hand,
I sent him word to come and use my *bond*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August, l. 178.

8†. A covenant or league. [Scotch.] — **False bands**, in *bookbinding*, strips of leather or strands of twisted thread laid on the backs of the backs of books, and afterward molded in high relief to give the appearance of the raised bands of sewing or strength. — **Raised bands**, in *bookbinding*, strips of leather or braided cord of considerable thickness, laid on the backs of the sewed sheets of a book-back, making a noticeable projection on the back, and intended to give increased strength to sewing.

band2 (band), *n.* [< ME. *bande*, < OF. *bande*, earlier *bende*, F. *bande* = Pr. *benda* = Sp. *banda*, *venda* = Pg. *banda* = It. *banda* and *benda*, dial. *bendu*, a band, strip, side, etc., in various partitive senses, < OHG. *binda*, *bunda*, MHG. *binde*, G. *binde*, f., a band, fillet, tie, cravat (cf. D. *bind*, neut., a crossbeam, joist, = Dan. *bind*, neut., a band, tie, etc.), < OHG. *bintan*, MHG. *binden*, G. *binden* = AS. *bindan*, E. *bind*. The word is thus ult. cognate with *band*1 and with *bend*1, with which it has been confused. It differs in form from *bend*1 in formation: see *band*3, *bend*1, and the doublet *bend*2.] 1. A flat strip of any material, but especially of a flexible material, used to bind round anything; a fillet: as, a rubber *band*; *a band* around the head; a hat-*band*.

A single *band* of gold about her hair.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Anything resembling a band in form or function. (*a*) A bandage; specifically, a swaddling-band.

Hearty the Sailor, that *band* around'd his
Of France and England. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

(*b*) A border or strip on an article of dress serving to strengthen it or to adorn it: as, a wrist-*band*, neck, or wrist: as, a waistband; a wristband; a neck-band. (*c*) A *sash*: (*d*) A stiff or starched neck-band: a mill to strengthen it. (*e*) An iron hoop round a spar. (*f*) In *mech.*, a belt, cord, or chain for transmitting power. Such bands generally pass over two pulleys, wheels, or drums, communicating motion from one to the other. (*g*) In *arch.*: (*i*) Any flat member or molding, broad but of small projection: also called *fascia*, *face*, or *plinth*. (*ii*) A tablet or string-course carried around a tower or other part of a building. (*j*) In *decorative art*, a horizontal strip of decoration separated from the general wall-surface by parallel lines. (*g*) A more or less broad space crossing a surface, and distinguished from it by difference of color or aspect: as, absorption-*bands* in the spectrum. (*h*) In *zoöl.*, a transverse stripe of any color. Also called *fascia*.

band

3. The form of collar commonly worn by men and women in the seventeenth century in western Europe. It was originally starched, and fixed in a half-erect position, nearly like the ruff, which it superseded, but was often of lace and of immense size. Afterward it was turned down over the shoulders, and called a *falling-band*.

This *band*
Shews not my neck enough.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

Kissing your fingers that hath the ruby, or playing with some stately point lace. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

The next that mounted the Stage was an Under-Citizen of the Bath, a Person remarkable among the inferior People of that Place for his great Wisdom and his Broad *Band*. *Steele*, in Dobson, p. 452.

4. The linen ornament worn about the neck, with the ends hanging down in front, by certain Protestant clergymen. It was prescribed by Queen Elizabeth as a part of the every-day dress of Anglican ecclesiastics. [Now only in the plural.]

5. In *mining*, a layer of rock interstratified with the coal; sometimes, as in Cumberland, England, the coal itself. — **Band of rock**, a phrase sometimes used for *bed of rock*. See *blackband*. — **Gastropteraline band**, hypersarcal band, ilioepisacral band, **iliocostal band**, etc. See the adjectives.

band3 (band), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bend*, < late ME. *bande*, also *bende*, < OF. and F. *bande* = Pr. Sp. It. *banda* (ML. *bandum*, *bandus*; see G. *bande*, *n.*, *bandu*, now *bende*, Dan. *bande*, Sw. *band*, after Rom.), a band or company, < OHG. *bant*, OS. OFries., etc., *band*, a band or tie, the sense of 'company' being developed first in Rom.: see *band*1, *bandit*, and cf. the doublet *bend*2.] 1. A company of persons, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers, or of persons united for any purpose.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

My lord of Somerset, marvel not,
Your troops of horsemen with his *bands* of foot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

Originally there were usually in each considerable society [of Methodists] four *bands*, the members of which were collected from the several classes—one class—one band composed of married and another of unmarried men, one of married women, and one of unmarried women. All the members of society, however, were not of necessity members of *bands*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 188.

Did not Sober Felipe tell you that he had formerly engaged the same *band* of sheavers we had last autumn, Alexandro's *band* from Temecula?
Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona, i.

2. In *music*, a company of musicians playing various instruments in combination, in the manner of an orchestra: most frequently applied to a company of musicians playing such instruments as may be used in marching.—3. A collection or association of any kind: as a drove of cattle or horses, or a flock of sheep. [Western U. S.]

In California every collection of animals of any sort is called a band. A herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, a party of Indians — anything and everything that walks — when seen in numbers is called a *band*, and is regarded as a sure sign of being a "tenderfoot" to use my otherterm.
Milton Cheney, Evening Post, Dec., 1886.

Knights of the band. See *knight*.—**Military band**, a body of musicians enlisted and attached to a regiment or military post.

band3 (band), *v.* [< *band*3, *n.*] *trans.* To unite (in a troop, company, or confederacy; generally reflexive.

They *band* themselves with the prevalent things of this world to overrun the weak things which Christ hath made choice to work by. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Among the sons of morn, what multitudes
Were *banded* to oppose his high decree.
Milton, P. L., v. 717.

Bend them into geebice; make them work; and, above all, keep peace with the whole.
Mrs. H. Jackson, Ramona, v.

II. *intrans.* To unite; associate; confederate for some common purpose.

With them stood Asbur also *banded*,
And doth confirm the knot.
Milton, Pa. lxxxiii. 29.

The great lords
Banded, and so brake out in open war.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

The weak will *band* against her when she becomes too strong. *R. H. Stoddard*, Guests of State.

band4 (band), *n.* [Local E., perhaps a particular use of *band*3, a strip, or possibly of early mod. E. *bande*, < ME. *bande*, var. of *bonde*, a bound, limit: see *bound*.] A ridge of a hill: commonly applied in the English lake district to a long ridge-like hill of minor height, or to a long narrow sloping offshoot from a higher hill or mountain. N. E. D.

band5†, *n.* An obsolete or Scotch preterit of *bind*.

band6 (band), *v. t.* [Same as *band*1, after Ml. and It. *bandire*, a form of Ml. *bannire*, banish,

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band: see *band*, *bandit*. Otherwise taken, in the passage quoted, as *band*[1], for *bandy*[1.] To interdict; banish.

Swete love was lewdnes *bande* from his faire compance.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 41.

band[7], v. Same as *bandy*[1].

band[8] (band), *n.* [Native name.] A weight equal to about 2 ounces troy, in use in western Africa for weighing gold-dust. *Simmonds.*

bandage (ban'dāj), *n.* [< F. *bandage*, < *bande*, a band, strip: see *band*[2] and *-age*.] 1. A strip, band, or swathe of cotton cloth, or other soft woven material, used in dressing and binding up wounds, stopping hemorrhages, joining fractured and dislocated bones, etc. The word band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a *bandage* over her eyes. *Addison.*

3. In *arch.*, an iron ring or a chain bound around the springing of a dome, the circumference of a tower, or some similar part of a building, to tie it together.

bandage (ban'dāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bandaged*, ppr. *bandaging*. [< *bandage*, *n.*] To bind up or dress, as a wound, fracture, limb, etc., with a roller or bandage; cover with a bandage for the purpose of binding or concealing: as, to *bandage* the eyes.

bandager (ban'dāj-ėr), *n.* One who bandages or binds up wounds, etc.

bandagist (ban'dāj-ist), *n.* [< F. *bandagiste*, < *bandage*: see *bandage* and *-ist*.] A maker of bandages, especially for hernia.

bandal, *n.* See *bandle*[2].

bandana (ban-dā'nā), *n.* [Native name.] The strong outer fiber of the abaca or *Musa textilis*.

bandana, **bandanna** (ban-dan'ą), *n.* [First in form *bandanoo*, later *bandanna*, prob. through Pg., < Hind. *bāndhnū*, "a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places to prevent the parts from receiving the dye" (Shakspear, Hind. Dict.), < *bāndh*, or preferably *bāndh*, a cord, ligature, tie, band, ult. = E. *band*[1].] A large handkerchief, usually blue, yellow, or red, with small spots left white, where the stuff has been pressed to prevent it from receiving the dye, — a style of calico-printing in imitation of bandana handkerchiefs, white spots being produced on a red or dark-colored ground by discharging the color.

band-axis (band'ak'sis), *n.* Same as *axis-cylinder*.

band-bird (band'bėrd), *n.* A name of the African collared finch, *Amadina fasciata*.

bandbox (band'boks), *n.* A light box made of pasteboard or thin flexible pieces of wood and paper, for holding caps, bonnets, or other light articles of attire: so called because originally made to contain the starched bands commonly worn in the seventeenth century. See *band*[2], 3.

She deposited by her side a capacious *bandbox*, in which, as in the custom among travellers of her sex, she carried a great deal of valuable property. *Hawthorne.*

bandboxical (band'boks'al-kal), *a.* [< *bandbox* + *-ical*.] Of the size or appearance of a bandbox: as, *bandboxical* trousers. [Colloq.]

band-brake (band'brāk), *n.* A form of brake used to prevent or to control the revolution of a shaft. It consists of a pulley secured to the shaft, the circumference of which is embraced by a strap or band, usually of metal, which is capable of being adjusted to any desired degree of tightness.

band-coupling (band'kup'ling), *n.* Any device for uniting together the ends of a band.

band-driver (band'drī'vėr), *n.* A tool used for correcting irregularities in the bands of machinery. *E. H. Knight.*

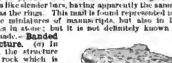
bandé (bon-dā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *bander*, band: see *band*[2], *v.*] In *her.*, barely dexter, as distinguished from bendy sinister. See *barré*.

bandeau (ban-dō'), *n.*; pl. *bandeaux* (-dōz'). [F., < OF. *bandel*, m., dim. of *bande*, band: see *band*[2], and cf. *bandorez*.] 1. A fillet worn round the head; a head-band; especially, a ribbon worn by girls and women above the forehead. — 2. A horizontal band or ring forming a part of the headpiece of armor.

Around the edge of this cap was a *stiff bandeau* of leather. *Scott*, Ivanhoe.

bandel[1] (ban'del), *p. a.* [< *band*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Bound or fastened with a band.

banded[2] (ban'ded), *p. a.* [< *band*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having bands; crossed or encircled by a band or bands; specifically, in *her.*, encircled with a band, often of a different color from the shield or bundle which it surrounds: as, a bundle of lances proper, *banded* gules, or the like. — **Banded** column. See *column*. — **Banded** mail, a kind of mail armor shown in works of art of the thirteenth century, in which the limbs are covered in bands running around the arms, body, etc. Between the rows of rings there are ridges like those under the scales, apparently the same thickness as the rings. This mail is found represented not only in the miniatures of manuscripts, but also in life-size effigies in stone; but it is not definitely known how it was made. — **Banded** structure, (*a*) In *geol.*, the structure of a rock which is more or less distinctly divided into layers of different color, texture, or composition. The term implies, ordinarily, something different from true stratification, and is applicable chiefly to volcanic masses. (*b*) In *mineral.*, the structure of a mineral mass of a series of layers, usually parallel and differing in color or texture, as onyx.



Banded Structure (b).—Onyx.

banded[3] (ban'ded), *p. a.* United as in a band.

Though *banded* Europe stood her foes—
The star of Brandenburg arose.
Scott, Marmion, iii., 1st.

bandeli, **bandelie**[1], *n.* [< OF. *bandel*, m., *bandele*, *bandelette*, f., dim. of *bande*, a strip: see *band*[2]. Cf. *bandelet*.] A swaddling-band.

bandelet, *n.* Same as *bandlet*.

bandeliers, *n.* See *bandoleer*.

bandelore, *n.* See *bandoleer*.

bandert (ban'dėr), *n.* One who bands or associates with others; a member of a band or confederacy.

Yerke and his *banderes* proudly pressed in
To challenge the crown by title of right.
Mir. for Mags., p. 356.

You are to watch every attempt which is made . . . to open any communication with any of the lords who may be disposed to join the *banderets*. *Scott*, Abbot, I. xx.

banderet (ban'de-ret), *n.* [Swiss F., = F. *banneret*, E. *banneret*[2], q. v.] A Swiss army commander.

banderilla (ban-de-rē'yą), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *bandera*, banner: see *banner*.] A small dart-like javelin ornamented with a banderole, used in bull-fights to goad and infuriate the bull.

banderillero (ban-de-rē-yā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *banderilla*: see *banderilla*.] A bull-fighter who uses banderillas.

banderole, **banderol** (ban'de-rōl, -rol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bandrol*, *bandroll*, etc., *bannerol*, *bannerolle*, etc., < F. *banderole* (OF. *banerolle*), < It. *banderuola*, *banderola* (= Sp. *banderola*), a little banner, dim. of *bandiera* (= Sp. = Pg. *bandeira*), a banner; see *banner*.] 1. A small flag or streamer. Specially — (*a*) A small ornamental streamer carried on the shaft of a lance, near the head.

Then take my *banderol* of red;
Mine, and none but mine, shall honour thee,
And safe-conduct to the Holy Sepulchre.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

From the extremity . . . fluttered a small *banderole* or streamer bearing a cross. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxvi.

(*b*) In *her.*, a streamer affixed immediately beneath the crook on the top of the staff of a bishop, and folding over the staff. (*c*) A long narrow streamer with cleft ends, carried at the masthead of ships, as in battle, etc.

Heraldic Banderole.

2. A kind of various form adapted to receive an inscription, used in decorative sculpture and other decorative art, especially of the Renaissance period.

Also written *bannerol*.

band-fish (band'fish), *n.* The English name of (*a*) the *Cepola rubescens*, a species of the family *Cepolidæ*, more specifically called *red band-fish*; (*b*) the oar-fish, *Regalecus glesne*. Also called *snake-fish*.

bandful (band'ful; by miners, bon'tl), *n.* [< *band*[1] + *-ful*.] In *coal-mining*, a load of men carried up or down in the mine by sitting on chain-loops attached to the hoisting-rope, as was customary before the introduction of the cage and man-engine. [S. Staffordshire, Eng.]

bandicoot (ban'di-kōt), *n.* [Cf. G. *bandikut*, from E.; said to be a corruption of the Telugu name *pandi-kokku*, lit. pig-rat.] 1. The Anglo-Indian name of the *Mus giganteus* of Hardwicke, a large Indian rat, upward of 2 feet long including the tail, and weighing 2 or 3 pounds. It is very abundant in some regions, a great pest in the rice-fields and garden, and is said to be good eating.

2. The Anglo-Australian name of any marsupial animal of the family *Peramelidæ*. Also called *bandicoot rat*.

bandie (ban'di), *n.* [Local Sc.] The stickleback: a name current around Moray Frith, Scotland.

bandikai (ban'di-kā), *n.* One of the names of the *Abelmoschus esculentus*. See *Abelmoschus*.

bandileer (ban-di-lēr'), *n.* See *bandoleer*.

banding-machine (ban'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A blocking-machine for forming the band of a hat.

banding-plane (ban'ding-plān), *n.* A plane used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands in straight and circular work. It bears a general resemblance to the plane called a *plow*.

banding-ring (ban'ding-ring), *n.* In *hat-making*, a ring which passes over the body of a hat, keeping it pressed to the block-block. Its lower edge is at the band, or angle formed by the body and the brim.

bandit (ban'dit), *n.*; pl. *bandits*, *banditti* (ban'-dits, ban-dit'ī). [Early mod. E. *bandetto*, later *banditto*, *bandito*, *bandite*, etc., pl. *bandetti*, *banditti*, *bandiți*, *banditty*, and with added E. pl. *banditties*, etc.; < It. *bandito* (pl. *banditi*), a bandit, pp. of *bandire*, < Ms. *bandire*, *bannire*, banish, outlaw: see *ban*[1], *banish*.] 1†. An outlaw; one who is proscribed. Hence — 2. A lawless or desperate fellow; a brigand; a robber; especially, one of an organized band of lawless marauders.

The Pope soon brought down the half-outlawed *banditti* from the Archbishop's liberty of Tyndale.
Froude, Hist., I. 698.

= Syn. 2. *Brigand*, etc. See *robber*.

banditt (ban'dit), *v. t.* To outlaw; proscribe; banish.

banditti, *n.* 1. Plural of *bandit*, *banditto*. — 2†. [Used as a singular.] A band or company of bandits. Sometimes written *banditty*.

banditto (ban-dit'ō), *n.*; pl. *banditti* (-ī). [It. *bandito*: see *bandit*.] A bandit.

A Roman sworder and *banditto* [originally printed *bandetto*] slave
Mortal a sweet Tutty. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

That ruthless hearse of her dear spouse,
Slain by *banditti* on Chapparal, Wilson's Tears, iv. 2.

band-lacing (band'lā'sing), *n.* Strips of leather used in fastening together the ends of a band or belt used in driving machinery.

bandlet[1], *n.* See *bandel*.

bandle[2] (ban'dl), *n.* [Also sometimes *bandal*, < Ir. and Gael. *bannlamh*, a cubit, < *bann*, a measure, + *lamh*, hand, arm.] A lineal measure of uncertain value, sometimes more than half a yard in length, used in the southern and western parts of Ireland.

bandle-line (band'dl-līn), *n.* A coarse homemade Irish linen of narrow width.

bandlet (band'let), *n.* [< F. *bandelette*, dim. of OF. *bandele*, a band, etc.: see *bandeli*.] 1. In *arch.*, any little band or flat molding, as that which crowns the Doric architrave: a fillet or listel. — 2. A small band for encircling anything: as, an india-rubber *bandlet*.

Also *bandelet*.

band-master (band'mās'tėr), *n.* The leader or director of a band of music.

band-mounting (band'moun'ting), *n.* In *harness-making*, a style of harness-mounting in which the rings are broad and flat with square edges.

band-nippers (band'nip'ėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An instrument used in bookbinding to draw the leather on the back close to the sides of the bands.

bando (ban'dō), *n.* [ME. *band dogge*, etc.; < *band*[1] + *dog*.] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained.

They pray us that it would please us to let them still hale us, and worry us with their bandogs, and Pursuivants. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., ii.

The keeper entered leading the bandog, a large bloodhound, tied in a leash or band, from which he takes his name. *Scott.*

bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bandaleer*, *bandeleer*, *bandileer*, *-ier*, etc., < F. *bandoulière*, now *bandolière*, < It. *bandoliera* (= Sp. *bandolera*), a shoulder-belt, < **bandola*

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(*cf. bandolo*, head of a skein), dim. of *banda* (= Sp. *banda* = F. *bande*), a band, sash: see *bandC.*] **1†.** A broad belt or baldric worn over the shoulder and across the breast, and used for suspending a wallet by the side.

I threw mine arms like a scarf or *bandileer*, cross the lieutenant's melancholy bosom.
Middleton, The Black Book.

The Ballite now came bustling in, dressed in his blue coat and bandaliere, and attended by two or three halberdiers. *Scott*, Monastery, I. x.

Specifically — **2.** Such a belt worn by soldiers; a shoulder-belt from which cartridges are suspended.

The dagger is stuck in the sash, and a bandoleer slung over the shoulders carries their cartridge-case, powder-flask, flint and steel, priming-horn, and other necessaries.
R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 151.

Bandoleer.

Hence — **3.** A nearly cylindrical case of copper or other material formerly used to contain a charge of powder. A number of these were slung to a baldric or shoulder-belt, and hence the common mode of charging the harquebuse, or in modern times the musket.

And, as Sym Hall stood by the fire,
He lighted the match of his *bandeleer*.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 21.

Also spelled *bandileer*, *bandaleer*, *bandelier*.

bandoleer-fruit (ban-dō-lēr'frōt), *n.* The berries of *Zanonia Indica*, an Indian cucurbitaceous vine bearing a fleshy fruit with winged seeds.

bandoline (ban'dō-lin), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. a trade-name, perhaps based on *band*2.] A gummy perfumed substance, originally obtained mainly from quince-seeds, used to impart glossiness to the hair, or to fix it in any particular form.

bandoline (ban'dō-lin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bandolined*, ppr. *bandolining*. [< *bandoline*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To apply bandoline to, as the hair; render stiff, as the mustache, by applying bandoline.

II. *intrans.* To apply bandoline to the hair. *Dickens.*

bandom, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bandom*, *bandum*, *bandun*, etc., < OF. *bandon*, < Mll. **bando*(*n*-) for *bandum*, *bannum*, proclamation, command, edict, ban: see *ban*1, *n.*, and *cf. abandon.*] Jurisdiction; power of disposal; discretion.

bandoni, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., < late ME. *bandonner*, by aphæresis for *abandon*, q. v.] To abandon.

bandore1 (ban-dōr'), *n.* [Also formerly *bandora*, *bandorum*, after Sp. or It.; Sp. *bandurria* and *bandola*, formerly *pandurria*, = Pg. *bandurra* = It. *mandora* (> F. *mandore*) and *mandola* (dim. *mandolina*), > E. *mandolin*, and *pandora*, *pandura*; variously corrupted (as also E. *banjo*, q. v.), < LL. *pasdura*, *pandurium*, < Gr. *πανδοῦρα*, also *πανδοῦρα*, a musical instrument with three strings.] An old variety of the zither. Also called *bandalore*.

Sound late, *bandora*, gittern,
Viol, virginals, and cittern.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 2.

bandore2, *n.* [For '*bando*, i. e., *bandeau*, < F. *bandeau*, a band, in the particular sense of a widow's head-dress: see *bandeau.*] A widow's veil for covering the head and face. *Prior.*

band-pulley (band'pul'i), *n.* A flat or slightly crowned pulley. Also called *bandwheel.*

Two-part band-pulley.

band-rail (band'rāl), *n.* An endless narrow band or ribbon of steel with a serrated edge, passing over two large wheels, which give a continuous uniform motion instead of the reciprocating action of the jig-saw. It was invented by William Newberry of London. Also called *belt-saw* and *endless saw.*

band-setter (band'set'ėr), *n.* A tool used for shaving off the surface of a band-wheel so that the band-saw can be forced on. It has a broad

Band-saw.

cutting edge like a plane-iron, which is held against the wheel while the latter is revolving, thus scraping off its surface. A narrow upright cutter at the same time forms a slight shoulder.

bandsman1 (bandz'man), *n.*; pl. *bandsmen* (-men). [< *band*'s, poss. of *band*1, + *man.*] In *mining*, a miner who works in connection with the band or flat rope by which the coal or other mineral is hoisted.

bandsman2 (bandz'man), *n.*; pl. *bandsmen* (-men). [< *band*'s, poss. of *band*3, + *man.*] A musician who plays in a band.

band-spectrum (band'spek'trum), *n.* A spectrum consisting of a number of bright bands. See *spectrum.*

bandster (band'stėr), *n.* [< *band*1, *v.*, + *-ster.*] In England, one who binds sheaves after reapers. *N. E. D.*

band-string (band'string), *n.* One of the laces used in securing the bands formerly worn round the neck. They were usually tied in a large bow in front, and often had rich tassels and even jewels at the ends.

If he should go into Fleet street, and sit upon a Stall, and twirle *Bandstrings*, . . . Boyes would laugh in the Street would laugh at him. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

I went away, and with Mr. Creed to the Exchange, and bought some bands, strings, and *bandstrings*, &c.
Pepys, Diary, I. 173.

band-wheel (band'hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, same as *band-pulley.*—**2.** A small wheel with a grooved face or rim, driven by a round belt or cord; also, a wheel round which a band-saw runs.

band-work (band'wėrk), *n.* Coöperation; work in bands or companies.

The practice of *band-work*, or comradeship, the organic action of society, has so moulded the nature of man as to create in it two especially human faculties — the consciences and the intellect. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 283.

bandy1 (ban'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bandied*, ppr. *bandying.* [First in Elizabethan E., also written *bandie*, and less commonly but more reg. *band* (the term. *-ie*, *-y* being irreg., and due perhaps to the Sp. Pg. *bandear*), < F. *bander*, bandy at tennis, refl. band together, join in a league (= Sp. Pg. *bandear*, refl. band together, form a party or side, = It. *bandire*, "to side or bandy"—Florio), appar. the same as *bander*, tie with a band, < *bande* (= Sp. Pg. It. *banda*), a band, side, party, E. *band*2, mixed with *bande* = Sp. It. *banda*, a band, company, troop, E. *band*3. The senses 'throw from side to side' (from *band*2) and 'band together' (from *band*3) appear to meet in the sense 'contend, strive.'] *I. trans.* **1.** To throw to and fro, or from side to side, as a ball in play.

Tennis balls *bandied* and struck upon us . . . by rackets from without. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 845.

To fly sublime
Thro' the courts, the camps, the schools,
To be the ball of Time,
Bandied by the hands of fools.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2†. To toss aside; drive or send off.

If the Earth had been *bandied* out of one Vortex into another. *Dr. H. More*, Div. Dial., I. 17. (*N. E. D.*)

3. To toss about, as from man to man; pass from one to another, or back and forth.

Let not . . . known truth . . . be *bandied* in disputation. *Watts.*

But now her wary ears did hear
The new king's name *bandied* from mouth to mouth.
Williams Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 275.

4. To give and take; exchange, especially contentiously; as, to *bandy* compliments; to *bandy* words, reproaches, etc.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you rascal?
Shak., Lear, I. 4.

I'll not *bandy*
Words with your mightiness.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iv. 3.

Mischief, spirit, and glee sparkled all over her face as she thus *bandied* words with the old Cossack, who aimed equally conjured the silk. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

5. To discuss; debate.

O, what a thing is man,
To *bandy* factions of disdemper'd passions
Against the sacred Providence above him!
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

6†. To band together; league; chiefly reflexive.

All the kings of the earth *bandy* themselves to fight with him. *Hughes*, Saints' Lesse (1632), p. 38. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bound, as a ball that is struck.—**2.** To form a band or league.—**3.** To contend; strive, whether in emulation or in enmity.

One fit to *bandy* with thy lawless sons.
Shak., Tit. And., I. 2.

bandy1 (ban'di), *n.* [< *bandy*1, *v.*; appar. for *bandy-ball*, club used at bandy; but see *bandy*3, *a.*] **1.** A particular manner of playing tennis, the nature of which is not now known.—**2.** A stroke with a racket, or a ball so struck; a return at tennis. *N. E. D.*—**3.** A game played with a bent club, better known as hockey, and, in the United States, shinny (which see).—**4.** A club bent at the end, used for the game of hockey or bandy-ball; a shinny or shinty.

bandy2 (ban'di), *a.* [Appar. attrib. use of *bandy*1, *n.*, a bent club, but some refer it back to F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*, bend a bow, < *bande*, a band. The second sense seems to rest on *bandy*1.] **1.** Having a bend or curve outward: said of a person's legs: as, his legs are quite *bandy.*

Nor make a scruple to expose
Your *bandy* leg, or crooked nose.
Swift, Furniture of a Woman's Mind.

2†. Limp; without sufficient substance: said of bad cloth.

bandy3 (ban'di), *a.* [< *band*2 + *-y*; but cf. F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*, bend, and *bendy.*] Marked with bands or stripes.

bandy3 (ban'di), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Telugu *bandi*, Tamil *vandil*.] A kind of cart or buggy used in India.

A buggy being a one-horse vehicle . . . (at Madras they call it a *bandy*).
Stoneyford, Handbook of Brit. India, p. 109. (*N. E. D.*)

The framework of *bandies* is made of light wood, but of wood as strong as possible. Above it is spread a semicircular awning of bamboo supporting thick cloth or canvas. The *bandy* is a cross-country vehicle, and as a rule possesses no springs of any kind. The curtains are dragged by oxen. *Caldwell.*

bandy-ball (ban'di-bâl), *n.* [< *bandy*1, *n.*, + *ball*1.] **1.** The ball used in the game of bandy or hockey.—**2.** The game itself.

bandy-jig (ban'di-jig), *n.* [< *bandy*1, *n.*, + *jig*1.] A barbarous dance performed with the toes and knees turned in. *Mayhew.*

bandy-legged (ban'di-legd or -leg'ed), *a.* [< *bandy*3, *a.*, + *leg* + *-ed*2.] Having bandy or crooked legs; bow-legged.

bandyman (ban'di-man), *n.*; pl. *bandymen* (-men). [< *bandy*3 + *man.*] In British India, a man engaged in driving a bandy.

When also, as all over India, our white kinsmen speak of bandymen and bandies, the word thus anglicised is simply the old Tamilian one. *Caldwell.*

bane1 (bān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also, less prop., *bain*, *baine*; < ME. *bane*, < AS. *bana*, *bona*, a slayer, murderer, an OS. *bano* and OFries. *bona* = OHG. *bano*, MHG. *bane*, *ban* = Icel. *bani* = Sw. Dan. *bane*, death, murder (not in Goth); akin to AS. *benn*, a wound, Icel. *bein* = Goth. *bnus*, a wound, Gr. *φόνος*, *φονή*, killing, murder, *φονεύς*, a slayer, murderer, *γ'φεν* (aor. *ἔπεφνον*, *πεφάνειν*), slay; cf. *γ'θω*, slay, *σφάζω*, verbal adj. in comp., slain.] **1.** A slayer or murderer; a worker of death, as a man or an animal.

He overcame this beeste and was his *bane*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2147.

Lest Rome herself be *bane* unto herself.
And she . . .
To shameful execution on herself.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

2. That which causes death or destroys life; especially, poison of a deadly quality.

A sword and a dagger he wore by his side,
Of many a man the *bane*.
Robin Hood, in Percy's Reliques.

4. To give and take; exchange, especially contentiously: as, to *bandy* compliments; to *bandy* words, reproaches, etc.

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Of many a man the *bane*.
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bane

Hence—3. Any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction: as, vice is the *bane* of society.

Bane of the poor! it wounds their weaker mind
To miss one favour which their neighbours find.
Crabbe, The Parish Register.

Thoughts with better thoughts at strife,
The most familiar *bane* of life.
Wordsworth, Sequel to Beggars.

4. Ruin; destruction.

The cup of deception spired and tempered to their *bane*.
Milton.

5†. Death: usually with such verbs as *catch, get, take*: as, to *catch* one's *bane*.

She catch'd her *bane* o' th' water.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

6. A disease in sheep, more commonly called the *rot*.—**Syn.** 3. Pest, curse, scourge.

bane[1] (bān), *v. t.* [< *bane*[1], *n.*] **1.** To kill; poison.—**2.** To injure; ruin.

For princes have not only *baned* families but ruined realms.
Fuller.

bane[2] (bān), *n.* Scotch form of *bone*[1].

bane[3], *n.* An obsolete form of *bane*[1], especially in plural *banes*, now *banns* (which see).

bane[4], *a.* An obsolete form of *bain*[1].

bane[5], *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of *bain*[2].

baneberry (bān'ber'i), *n.* [< *bane*[1] + *berry*[1].] The common name of plants of the genus *Actæa*: so called because of their noxious poisonous berries. Also called *herb-christopher*. See *Actæa*.

baneful (bān'ful), *a.* [< *bane*[1] + *-ful*.] Destructive; pernicious; poisonous: as, "*baneful* wrath," *Chapman*, Iliad. i. 1; "*baneful* hemlock," *Garth*, The Dispensary, ii.

Like *baneful* herbs, the gaure of day they seize,
Rank to the head, and poison where they please.
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

—**Syn.** *Hurtful, harmful, mischievous, deadly.*

banefully (bān'ful-i), *adv.* In a baneful manner; perniciously; destructively.

banefulness (bān'ful-nes), *n.* The quality of being baneful or hurtful; poisonousness.

banewort (bān'wėrt), *n.* A name applied to two plants: (*a*) *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade; (*b*) *Lonnicera Xylosteum*, or fly-honeysuckle. The name is from the use of its wood in arrow-shafts, from the supposition that it is a bane to sheep.

bang[1] (bang), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *bangue*; not found in ME., but prob. existent; of native or Scand. origin, as LG. *bangen*, freq. *bangeln*, strike, beat (cf. D. *bengel*, a staff, cudgel, ring a bell, MHG. *bengel*, a club, G. *bengel*, a club, clown), = Icel. *banga* = OSw. *bånga*, hammer, = Norw. *banke* = Dan. *banke*, beat. In popular apprehension the word is imitative.] **1.** *trans.* To beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; cudgel.

He hung up *some* iron out of the earth, put it into his servants' hands to fence with, and *bang* one another.
Locke.

2. To beat or handle roughly in any way; treat with violence; knock about; drub; defeat: often with *about*: as, to *bang* the furniture *about*.

The desperate tempest hath so *bang'd* the Turks
That their designment halts.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

What gallays have we *bang'd*, and sunk, and taken,
Whose only draughts were fire and stern defiance.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

3. To produce a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like: as, he went out and *bang'd* the door behind him.

Two unlucky redcoats . . . *banged* off a gun at him.
Scott, Waverley, II. xxviii.

4. To beat in any quality or action; surpass; excel. [Colloq.]

The practical denial of the common brotherhood of the same family *bangs* brotherliness.
J. Mill.

That *bangs* Banagher, and Banagher *bangs* the world.
Saying.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike violently or noisily; thump: usually with *against*.

Now there are certain particles or small masses of matter which we know to *bang against* one other according to certain laws.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 177.

2. To resound with clashing noises.

The nails and pegs remain in their orbits,
The palace *bangs* and buzz and clacks.
Tennyson, Day Dream.

3. To spring or move with sudden energy or impetus; bounce: as, he *banged* up at once.

bang[1] (bang), *n.* [< Icel. *bang* = Sw. *bång*, a hammering, = Norw. Dan. *bank*, a beating; from the verb.] **1.** A heavy, resounding blow; a thump, as with a club.

The very first blow that the forester gave,
He made his broad weapon cry twang!
Twas over the head, he fell down for dead.
O, that was a dunnable *bang!*
Robin Hood and the Ranger, in Child's Ballads, V. 200.

I heard several *bangs* or buffets . . . given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels.

2. A loud, sudden, explosive noise, as the discharge of a gun or cannon, the slamming of a door, etc.

The steps of a fine-belcongered carriage were let down with a bang.
Thackeray, Newcomes, II.

3. A sudden, impetuous movement; an energetic dash or bounce: as, he got up with a *bang*.—**4.** A stick; a club. [North. Eng.]—**Syn. 1.** See *thump*.

bang[1] (bang), *adv.* [Adverbial use of *bang*[1], *v.* or *n.*] With a sudden, violent blow or clap; all of a sudden; abruptly: especially with *come* or *go*: as, *bang* went the guns.

A 22lb. shot struck us *bang* on the quarter.
Tom Cringle's Log, Blackwood's Mag., XXXII. 21.

bang[2] (bang), *v. t.* [< *bang*[1], *adv.*; to cut the hair 'bang off.'] To cut across: used of hair. (*a*) To cut (the hair) so as to form a fringe over the forehead: a common fashion with girls and young women.

He was lurchended, his hair *banged* even with his eyebrows in front.
The Century, XXV. 192.

(*b*) To dock (a horse's tail).

bang[2] (bang), *n.* [< *bang*[2], *v.*] The front hair cut so as to hang straight over the forehead: often in the plural: as, to wear *bangs*.

bang[3], *n.* See *bhang*.

bang-beggar (bang'beg'ar), *n.* [< bang[1], *v.*, + obj. *beggar*.] **1.** A strong staff.—**2.** A constable or beadle. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

banger (bang'ėr), *n.* One who or that which bangs. Specifically—(*a*) Something very large; especially, a lie. [Slang.] (*b*) A large, heavy cane. [Slang, U. S.]

bangeris (bang'e-ris), *n.* [Origin not known; possibly connected with *banksi*.] In *mining*, a coarse kind of stopping used to hold up the earth. [Eng.]

bangery (bang'ėr-i), *n.* [Hind. *bangṛi*.] In the East Indies, a sort of bamboo pole or yoke carried on a person's shoulder with a load suspended at each end. Hence—2. A parcel-post; a carrier.

bangky-post (bang'ė-pōst), *n.* Same as *bangky*, 2.

bangky-wallah (bang'ė-wal'ä), *n.* [Hind. *bangṛi* (see *bangky*) + *-wālā* (in comp.), -man.] In British India, one who carries a bangky.

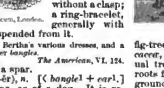
banging (bang'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *bang*[1]. Cf. *thumping, whopping*.] Huge; great; surpassing in size. [Vulgar.]

bangle[1] (bang'gl), *v. t.* [Prob. freq. of *bang*[1], *v.*] *trans.* **1.** To beat about or down, as corn by the wind. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To waste by little and little; squander carelessly; fritter.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for him.
Peale Duty of Man.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *falconry*, to beat about in the air; flutter: said of a hawk which does not rise steadily and then swoop upon its prey.—**2.** To flap or hang down loosely, as a hat-brim or an animal's ear.

bangle[2] (bang'gl), *n.* [< Hind. *bangṛi*, a bracelet of glass.] **1.** An ornamental ring worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa. Hence—**2.** A bracelet without a clasp; a ring-bracelet, generally with small ornaments suspended from it.



Bangles from East India Museum, London.

We hear too often of Bertha's various dresses, and a great deal too much of her *bangles*.
The American, VI. 124.

3. *Naut.*, a hoop of a spar.

bangle-ear (bang'gl-ėr), *n.* [< *bangle*[1] + *ear*[1].] A loosey, hanging ear, as of a dog. It is regarded as an imperfection.

bangle-eared (bang'gl-ėrd), *a.* [Also *bangled-eared*; as *bangle-ear* + *-ed*[2].] Flap-eared, like a spaniel.

bangling (bang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bangle*[1], *v.*] Contention; squabbling.

Bangorian (bang-gō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Bangor*, a bishop's see. The name is W., lit. 'high pen,' < *ban*, peak, prominence, + *gor*, high.] Relating to Bangor, a bishop's see in North Wales.—**Bangorian controversy**, a controversy stirred up by a sermon preached before George I. on March 31, 1717, by Dr. Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, from the text "My kingdom is not of this world," from which the bishop argued that Christ had not delegated judicial and disciplinary powers to the Christian ministry. Convocation declared that Hoadly's teaching tended to subvert all government in the church of Christ, rendering his kingdom to anarchy, and it was about to proceed against him when the king saved him by proroguing Convocation, and renewing the prorogation as often as it had to be summoned again. See *convocation*.

bang-pitcher (bang'pich'ėr), *n.* [< *bang*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pitcher*.] A drunkard.

bangsring (bangs'ring), *n.* Same as *bausring*.

bangster (bang'stėr), *n.* [< *bang*[1], *v.*, + *-ster*.] A violent fellow who carries everything before him; bruiser, a riotous person. [Scotch.]

bang-straw (bang'strâ), *n.* A thresher. [Prov. Eng.]

bangue, *n.* See *bhang*.

bang-up (bang'up), *a.* or *adv.* [< *bang*[1], *v.*, or *adv.*, implying energy or dash, + *up*, implying completeness.] In fine style; in the best manner; complete; perfect: as, a bang-up entertainment; "task *bang-up*," *Scott*, Diary, Sept. 8, 1826 (in Lockhart's Life). [Slang.]

bangy, *n.* See *bhangy*.

banian[1], **banyan**[1] (ban'ian), *n.* [Formerly also *banian, bannyan, baniane*; = F. *banian*, < Pg. *banian*, prob., through Ar. *banyān*, Hind. *banya* (also *baniā*), Beng. *baniya, banya, benya*, a trader, merchant, Gujarati *vaniyo*, a man of the trading caste, < Skt. *vaṇij*, a merchant, possibly < *pan*, buy, bargain.] **1.** A Hindu trader or merchant, especially of the provinces of Guzerat; one engaged in commerce generally, but more particularly one of the great traders of western India, as in the seaports of Bombay, Kurrachee, etc., who carry on a large trade with Arabia and the Red Sea by means of caravans, and with Africa by vessels. They form a class of the caste Vaisya, wear a peculiar dress, and are strict in the observance of caste and in abstaining from the use of flesh.

The *Banians* would eat nothing that had life. Their priests were called Gymnosophists, and wore white clothes, which they never took off until worn to rags. They lived upon herbs, and kept nothing till the next day.
J. T. Wheeler, Hist. India, III. 421.

2. In British India, originally, a cotton shirt worn by the Hindus. Hence—(*a*) Any undergarment, even of the elastic web made in England. (*b*) Any loose or easy dress worn in the house, especially one modeled on the native dress of the Hindus.—**Banian days**, originally two days in the week, and afterward one, in which sailors in the British navy had no flesh meat served out to them. Banian days are now abolished, but the term is still applied to days of poor fare.

banian[2], **banyan**[2] (ban'ian), *n.* [For *banian-* or *banyan-tree*, that is, banians' tree, tree of the banians or Hindu mercantes; orig. applied to an individual tree of this species at Gombroon, a port of the Persian gulf, and then extended to all trees of the species, from their frequent use as market-places. The native Hind. name for the tree is *bar*, < Skt. *vaṭa* (cerebral *ṭ*), the banian-tree.] An East Indian

Banian (*Ficus Bengalensis*).

fig-tree, *Ficus Bengalensis*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, remarkable for the area which individual trees cover through the development of roots from the branches, which descend to the ground and become trunks for the support and nourishment of the extending crown. It is sometimes planted about pagodas in India as a sacred tree, and is of rapid growth, frequently covering a space 100 yards in diameter and reaching a height of 80 or 100 feet. The fruit is of the size of a cherry. As in some other tropical species of the genus, the seeds rarely germinate in the ground, but usually in the crowns of palms or other trees, where they have been deposited by birds. Roots are sent down to the ground, and they embrace and finally kill the nurse-plant. The tree furnishes lac, the bark is made into cordage, the milky juice yields a valuable gum, and the leaves are fashioned into platters. The wood is soft and of little value.

banie (bā'ni), *a.* A Scotch form of *bony*.

banish (ban'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *banissen*, *banyssen*, < OF. *benir*, *banir* (*bannir*), mod. F. *bannir* = Olsp. Pg. *bandir* = It. *bandire*, ML. *bannire*,

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banditre, proclaim, ban, banish, (*bannum, bandum*, ban: see *ban*1, *n.* and *v.*] **1†.** To outlaw; put under ban.

> When he had in Lough-leven been
> Many a month and many a day:
> To the regent the lord warden sent,
> That *banished* earl for to betray.
> *Percy's Reliques*, p. 150.

> For I munte to the grene wode goo,
> Alone, a *banyshed* man.
> *The Nutbrowne Maid*, in Child's Ballads.

2. To condemn to exile by political or judicial authority; expel from or relegate to a country or a place, either permanently or for a time; often with objectives of both person and place: as, he was *banished* the kingdom; Ovid was *banished* to Tomi.

> We,
> From this instant, *banish* him our city.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Six years we *banish* him.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Thou knowest what it is to be *banished* thy native country, to be over-ruled, as well as to rule and sit upon the throne.
R. Bentley, Pref. to An Apology.

3. To send or drive away; expel; dismiss; with a person or thing as object: as, to *banish* sorrow; to *banish* an obnoxious person from one's presence or thoughts.

> These evils thou repeat'st upon thyself
> Have *banish'd* me from Scotland.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

You have already *banished* slavery from this commonwealth.
Summner, Arg. against Sept. Colored Schools.

=Syn. *Banish, Exile, Expel*, expatriate, put away, are all used of removal by physical or moral compulsion; they all have a retributive as well as a forcible idea. *Banish* is literally, to put out of a community or country by ban or civil interdict, and indicates a compulsory removal out of sight, perhaps to a distance. To *exile* is simply to cause to leave one's place or country, and is often used reflexively; it emphasizes the idea of leaving home, while *banish* emphasizes rather that of being forced by some authority to leave it: as, the bitterness of *exile*; *banished* to Siberia. *Expel*, literally, to drive out, means primarily to cast out forcibly and violently, and has reference to disgrace: as, to *expel* from the chamber, or from college; he was *expelled* the county.

> *Banished* from Rome! what's *banished* but set free
> From daily contact with the things I loathe?
> *Cowley*, Cattiline.

The intrigues of Richelieu compelled her [Mary of Medicis] to *exile herself*, and live an unhappy fugitive.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 256.

When the French Revolution of February, 1848, broke out, Marx was *expelled* without a hearing from Prussia.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 183.

banisher (ban'ish-er), *n.* One who banishes.

> To be full quit of those my *banishers*,
> Stand I before thee here.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* [*banish* + *-ment*, after F. *bannissement* q. v.] The act of banishing or compelling a citizen to leave his country or place of residence by political or judicial authority.

> He scorned himself by the *banishment* of his enemies.
> *Johnson.*

2. The state of being banished; enforced absence; expulsion; exile; the state of a fugitive or a general sense: as, *banishment* from thy presence is worse than death.

> Sir, frozen winters spent,
> Return with welcome home from *banishment*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

Fields whose thrifty occupants are in *banishment*,
As in a dear and chosen *banishment*,
With every semblance of native content.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 21.

3. The act of driving away or dispelling: as, the *banishment* of care from the mind.

banister (ban'is-ter), *n.* Corrupt forms of *baluster*.

He struggled to ascend the pulpit stairs, holding hard on the *banisters*.
Scott, Woodstock, I. 5.

banister-cross (ban'is-ter-krôs), *n.* In *her.*, see *cross-banister*.

banjo (ban'jō), *n.* See *banjo*.

banjo (ban'jō), *n.* [Negro pron. of *banjore*, a corruption (in another form *banjer*) of *bandore*1, *q. v.*] **1.** A musical instrument of the guitar class, having a neck with or without frets, and a circular body covered in front with tightly stretched parchment, like a tambourine. It has from five to nine strings, of which the melody string, the highest in pitch, but placed outside of the lowest of the others, is played by the thumb. As in the zither, the pitch of the strings is fixed by stopping them with the left hand, while the right hand produces the tone by plucking or striking. It is a favorite instrument among the negroes of the southern United States, and is much used by other persons.

2. A banjo-frame (which see).

banjo-frame (ban'jō-frām), *n.* A rectangular frame of metal, fitted in the stern of a ship, for carrying and hoisting or lowering a two-bladed screw-propeller. It works in guides in the stern-post and rudder-post, and enables the screw to be lifted out of the water when it is desired to proceed under sail, and to be lowered and connected to the shafts when steaming is resumed.

Banjo-frame.

a, two-bladed screw; *b*, propeller-shaft; *c*, stern-frame for carrying screw when not in use; *d*, rudder; *e*, sternpost.

banjoist (ban'jō-ist), *n.* [< *banjo* + *-ist*.] One who plays the banjo.

bank1 (bangk), *n.* [< ME. *bank, banke*, also *bonk, bonc, bonke*, < AS. **banca* (found only once, in a gloss, in comp. *hó-banca*, a couch, lit. 'heel-bench': see *hoch*1), the ME. being cognate with forms from the cognate Icel. **banki*, assimilated *bakki*, a bank (of a river, of a chasm, of clouds, etc.), ridge or eminence, = Sw. *backe* = Dan. *bakke*, a hill, hillock, rising ground, eminence; with weak suffix, cognate with AS. *benc, etc.*, E. *bench*, with orig. strong suffix: see *bench*. Some senses of *bank*1 are due to the F. *banc*, a bench, etc., from Teut.; so the distinct *bank*3, sit. a domicile, cf. *bench*, I. 2. A mound, pile, or ridge of earth raised above the surrounding plain; an artificial embankment, especially for military use.

> They cast up a *bank* against the city.
> 2 Sam. xx. 15.

2. Any steep acclivity, as one rising from a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hillock on a plain.

> Tiber trembled underneath her *banks*. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 1.

Moored against the grassy *bank* of the brimming river, the black ships were taking in hides and furs.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 104.

3. An elevation or rising ground in the sea or the bed of a river, composed of sand or other soil, and either partly above water or covered everywhere with shoal water; a shoal; a shallow: as, the Grand *Bank*, established in the Dogger *bank* in the North Sea.—**4†.** A bench or long seat; also, a stage or platform to speak from. [Rare.]

> *Per.* Who be these, sir? . . .
> *Sir P.* Fellows to mount a *bank*. Did your instructor
> In the dear way you came hither tell you how
> Of the Italian mountebanks?
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

The heads of the coaches were towards the walls; and so far as one can judge from the vague descriptions which have come down to us, the ends of them towards the fire served as a kind of *bank*.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cxvii.

5. A bench in a galley for rowers; hence, the number of rowers on a bench. A galley was double-banked when there were two tiers or rows of benches, one above the other, the rowers when there were three tiers, and so on. In modern phraseology, a boat is single-banked when the oars are pulled each by one man, the men sitting on benches placed transversely on opposite sides of a boat; it is double-banked when two men sit upon one bench, each with an oar. And so single-banked when worked by one man, and double-banked when worked by two men.

> Meantime the king with gifts a vessel stores,
> Supplies the *banks* with twenty-thoscn oars. *Dryden.*

6. In *law*, the ground or water upon which the judges sat. See *banc*.—**7.** A bench or row of keys in an organ or similar instrument.—**8.** In *carp.*, a long piece of timber, especially of fir-wood, from 6 to 12 inches square.—**9.** In *coal-mining*: (*a*) The surface around the mouth of a shaft: in this sense nearly synonymous with *pit-mouth grass*, to *bank* being the same as *to grass*. (*b*) In England, the whole or one end or side of a working-place under ground. (*c*) In Pennsylvania, a coal-working opened by water-level drifts. *Penn. Geol. Surv. Glossary.* (*d*) In England (Cumberland), a large heap or stack of coal on the surface. *Greenwell*, 16.—**10.** The support of the moving carriage of a printing-press.—**11.** In the fire-chamber of a glass-furnace, one of the banked-up parts which support the glass-pots. [Local.]—**12.** In *printing*: (*a*) The table used by a hand-pressman for his unprinted paper and his printed sheets. (*b*) A frame, with sloping top, on which are placed the galleys for use in collecting and proving the type set: mainly used in newspaper composing-rooms.—**13.** In thread or yarn manufacture, a creel in which rows of bobbins are held.—**Bank of clouds**, a mass of clouds appearing as if piled up in the form of a bank.—**Bank oil**, menhaden-oil.—**Spoil bank**, in *civil engineering*, earth obtained from distant points in the line of a work, or purchased for use where a sufficient quantity for the needed fillings is not furnished by the cuttings.

bank1 (bangk), *v.* [< *bank*1, *n.*] *I. trans.* **1.** To raise a mound or dike about; inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; embank: as, to *bank* a river.—**2.** To form into a bank or heap; heap or pile: with *up*: as, to *bank up* the snow.—**3.** To lie around or encircle, as a bank; constitute a bank around; form a bank or border to; hem in as a bank.

> Burning sands that *bank* the shrubby vales.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 660.

4. To pass by the banks of or fortifications of.

> Have I not heard these islanders shout out
> "Vive le roy" as I have *bank'd* their towns?
> *Shak.*, John, v. 2.

To **bank a fire**, to cover up a fire with ashes, and use other means, as closing the dampers and ash-pit door, to make it burn low and at the same time to prevent its becoming extinguished.

> Towards the afternoon a nice breeze sprang up, and we were able to *bank fires* and sail.
> *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. 1.

To **bank out**, in *coal-mining*, to stack, as coal, on the surface, in default of means for removing it. [Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To border upon, as in phrase to impinge upon the banking-pins of a watch: said of the escapement.

bank2 (bangk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *banke, banque*, < late ME. *banke*, < F. *banque*, < It. *banca* (as F. *banche* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *banca*, < ML. *banca*, (*i*.), a bench, esp. (in It. and thence in other languages) a money-changer's bench or table, later a bank; cf. It. Sp. Pg. *banco* = Pr. F. *banc*, < ML. *bancus*, m., a bank, bench, < MHG. *banc* (*g*. *bench* = E. *bank*1, a bench: see *bank*1.] **1†.** A money-dealer's table, counter, or shop.

Exchangers of Money made the temple to be the market and the *banke*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, ii. 11.

These established their *banks* or tables in the forum, like ordinary bankers.
Arnold, Hist. Rome, II. xxvii. 72. (*N. E. D.*)

2†. A sum of money, especially a sum to draw upon, as in a modern bank.—**3.** A game of chance, the amount or pile which the proprietor of the gaming-table, or the person who plays against all the others, has before him; the funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards: as, a *faro-bank*.—**4.** An institution for receiving and lending money. The banking institutions of the United States may be classed as *national* and *State banks*, *savings-banks*, *private banks*, and *trust companies*. *Loan and investment societies* National banks were first authorized by a law of the United States passed in 1863, but a term of twenty years. In 1864 another act was adopted (allowing the like term of twenty years), which was thereafter known as the *National Bank Act*. In 1883 they were authorized to continue for a further period. They receive, loan, and transmit money, and issue notes which are used as money, and buy, sell, and collect bills of exchange. Their circulating notes are secured by United States bonds deposited with the government, and their operations are subject to the inspection and supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. State banks perform the same functions except that of issuing notes. The notes of the State banks were taxed 10 per cent. by Congress in 1865, in order to cause their retirement, which was speedily accomplished. Private banks and bankers carry on the same business as State banks. Sometimes one or more persons, usually for a fixed period, and loan them on the pledge of stocks, bonds, and other securities, while additional and State banks lend largely on the promises of the borrowers; they have also a capital which is subscribed and paid in by stockholders. Savings-banks receive money and lend it chiefly on the security of real estate. See *savings-bank*. In Europe several great national banks are intimately associated with the fiscal departments of the governments of their respective countries, as the Bank of England and the Bank of France. Banks of issue are such as issue notes that circulate as money. In London and Paris for sixty miles around no bank having more than ten partners, save the Bank of England, is allowed to issue its own notes.

5. The office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted.—**Bank-charter** Act, an English statute passed 1844 and 8 Vict. c. 32, defining the powers of the Bank of England in respect to the issue of notes and the amount of bullion reserve. Its object was to avoid the danger of the over-issue of circulating notes, which is accustomed by fixing a limit to the amount of bullion held by the bank. It also regulated the issue of notes by other banks. Also known as the *Peel Act*, from *Robert Peel*, *Jr.*, the author.—**Bank discount.** See *discount*.—**Bank men**, in *U. S. hist.*, supporters of the second United States Bank in its struggle with President Jackson. Two institutions have been chartered by Congress under the name of Bank of the United States, having their seat in Philadelphia, and intimately connected with the national finances. The charter of the first expired in 1791, expired in 1811, its renewal having been refused. The second lasted from 1816 to 1836 under the national charter, and was continued for a time as a State bank. The opposition of President Jackson to the renewal of its charter, and his removal of the government deposits from it in 1833, led to a violent political contest, in which his course was ultimately sustained.—**Bank of issue**, a bank or banking company duly authorized by law to issue banknotes of its own.—**Bank post-bill.** See *bill*1.—**Days in bank.** See *days*.—**National Bank Act**, an act of Congress of 1864, providing for the organization throughout the

bank United States of banks whose circulating notes were required to be secured by a deposit of United States bonds, which resulted, as was intended, in providing a market for a very large government loan, and at the same time a secure currency equally acceptable in all parts of the country.—**penny-banks Act**, an English statute of 1850 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 53) authorizing the investing of the funds of penny savings-banks, charitable societies, etc., in the money of established savings banks.—**To break the bank**, to win, as in faro, from the management a certain sum which has been fixed upon as the limit that the bank is willing to lose in a single day.—**To play against the bank**, to take the risks of a game, as rouge-et-noir or faro, in opposition to its managers.

bank[2] (bangk), *v.* [*< bank*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To have an account at a bank; transact business with money in a bank; transact business with a bank or as a bank; exercise the trade or profession of a banker.

I *bank* with one of my sons' fathers-in-law, and the other *banks* with me. *Thackeray.*

II. *trans.* To lay up on deposit in a bank: as, *to bank*[ed] $300.

banka (bang'kä), *n.* [Native.] A passenger-boat without outrigger, used on the river and harbor at Manila. It is hewn from a single log of wood from 16 to 22 feet long, and carries three or four passengers. *Imp. Dict.*

bankable (bang'ka-bl), *a.* [*< bank*[2], *v.*, + *-able*.] Receivable as cash by a bank, as bank-notes, checks, and other securities for money.

bank-account (bangk'a-kount'), *n.* A sum deposited in a bank to be drawn out on the written order of the depositor.

bank-bait (bangk'bāt), *n.* A name of May-flies.

A great many fall into the water a prey to fishes, and at that time [May], especially at Bendrecht, the roach is so set on being poetically fed with the said *bank-bait* [in some parts of France, *la manne*].

E. P. Wright, Anim. Life, p. 486.

bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n.* A bill of exchange drawn by one bank on another, and payable either on demand or at some future specified date.—**2.** In the United States and some parts of England, a bank-note of small value.

bank-book (bangk'bůk), *n.* The pass-book in which an officer of a bank enters the debits and credits of a customer. An abstract of this book or accountant of the bank affixed to the sums entered in the bank book to the credit of the customer constitute a valid receipt.

bank-credit (bangk'kred'it), *n.* A credit with a bank, by which, on proper security given to the bank, a person receives liberty to draw to a certain extent agreed upon: in Scotland also called a *cash-account*. Such credits were long a distinctive feature of Scotch banking.

banker[1] (bang'kėr), *n.* [*< bank*[1], *n.*, or *v.*, in various senses, + *-er*[1].] **1.** A vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. *J. Q. Adams.*—**2.** The bench or table upon which bricklayers and stone-masons prepare and shape their material; a banker.—**3.** In *sculp.*, a modeler's bench provided with a circular platform turning on wheels so that the work can be revolved to expose any portion to the light.—**4.** A covering for a bench or seat, made of tapestry, rich stuff, or embroidered cloth.—**5.** A hanging on the church wall or screen; specifically, the curtains placed at the ends of an altar.—**6.** A ditcher; one engaged in embanking.

The discovery was made by some *bankers* (men who work in the fens) from Lincolnshire.

J. Provoost, in Life of W. Kirby, p. 135.

7. In *hunting*, a horse which can jump on and off field-banks too large to be cleared. *N. E. D.*—**8.** In Australia, a river full to the brim. *N. E. D.*

banker[2] (bang'kėr), *n.* [*< bank*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, etc.—**2.** The holder of the funds of a gaming establishment; in games of chance, that player who deposits a certain sum of money against which bets are made, or that player who for the sake of convenience receives and pays out bets won and lost.—**Banker's note**, a promissory note given by a banking company or incorporated bank.

bankeress (bang'kėr-es), *n.* [*< banker*[2] + *-ess*.] A female banker; a banker's wife. *Thackeray.* [Rare.]

The late Countess of Jersey was only received on sufferance in some houses in Vienna, because she was a *bankeress*. *The American*, V. 200.

bankerless (bang'kėr-les), *a.* [*< banker*[2] + *-less*.] Without bankers. *Quarterly Rev.*

bankerout†, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *bankrupt*.

banket†[1], *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *banquet*.

banket[2] (bang'ket), *n.* [*< bank*[1], a bench, + dim. *-et*.] A piece of wood on which bricklayers cut their bricks to the size proper for the place into which they are about to lay them. [Eng.]

bank-fence (bangk'fens), *n.* A fence made of a bank of earth.

bank-game (bangk'gām), *n.* In *billiards*, a game in which only bank-shots count.

bank-head (bangk'hed), *n.* In *mining*, the upper level end of an inclined plane next the engine. [Eng.]

bank-holiday (bangk'hol'i-dā), *n.* In Great Britain, a secular day on which the law exempts the parties to negotiable paper from the obligation of presentment, payment, etc., and consequently allows banks to be closed. Its effect on such paper differs from that of Sunday in the fact that the law of negotiable paper always usually, if not always, provide that paper falling due on such day is payable on the next secular day, while paper is entitled by commercial usage to days of grace, and falling due on Sunday, is payable on Saturday. By a statute of 1871, the bank-holidays in England are Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and the 26th of December (Boxing-day); in Scotland, New Year's day, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, and Christmas day. [Eng.]

bank-hook (bangk'hůk), *n.* **1.** A large form of fish-hook for catching cod, used on the banks of Newfoundland. **2.** In *coal-mining*, the form of hook with which the bankseman draws the loaded tubs off the cage. [Eng.]

banking[1] (bang'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bank*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of raising a mound of bank, or of inclosing with a bank.—**2.** The bank or mound raised; anything piled up to serve as a bank, as a raised edge of wax put on a plate that is to be treated with acids for etching.—**3.** A general term for fishing as practised on the banks of Newfoundland. **4.** In *coal-mining*, the sorting or loading of coals "at bank," or at the mouth of the shaft. [Eng.]

banking[2] (bang'king), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bank*[2], *v.*] The business or employment of a banker; the business carried on by a bank.

The term *banking* was then [1742] applied only to the issue of notes and the discounting of bills on demand. *W. Bagehot*, Lombard Street, p. 98.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or conducted by a bank: as, *banking* operations.

banking-file (bang'king-fil), *n.* A file with parallel edges and a triangular section.

banking-out (bang'king-out), *n.* In a watch, one of two pins serving to confine the movements of the escapement.

banking-way (bang'king-wāk), *n.* A composition of beeswax, common pitch, Burgundy pitch, and sweet oil, melted in a crucible and poured into water, the resulting cake being to form a border around the plate, to prevent the overflow of the acid.

bankless (bangk'les), *a.* [*< bank*[1] + *-less*.] Without banks or limits: as, "the *bankless* sea." *Davies.*

bank-level (bangk'lev'el), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the level heading from which the bank is worked. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

bank-martin (bangk'mär'tin), *n.* Same as *bank-swallow*.

bank-note (bangk'nōt), *n.* A promissory note payable on demand, made and issued by a bank authorized by the government to circulate as money. In the United States frequently called *bank-bill*.—**Bank-note paper**, paper used for issuing bank and government bonds. It is made in such a way that it is very difficult to imitate it, and such imitation is a forgery.—**Bank-note press**, a machine for pressing bank-notes and packing them in packages.

banko-ware (bang'kō-wār), *n.* A Japanese imitation of celadon ware from Kuwana on the Tokaido. It is very light and durable, is made in molds of irregular shapes, and decorated with figures in relief. So called from Kuwana, the original maker.

bank-plate (bangk'plāt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, one of the cast-iron plates with which the surface at the mouth of the shaft or the bank is floored. [Eng.]

bank-post (bangk'pōst), *n.* [*< bank*[2] + *post*[2].] A large size of letter-paper, ranging in weight from 5½ to 10 pounds to the ream.

bankrout† (bangk'rout), *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* One of the older forms of *bankrupt*.

Being *bank-rout* both of wealth and worth.

Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

For these modern languages will at one time or other play the *bank-routes* with ours. *Bacon*, Letter, in Spedding, VII. 496.

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bankrout*, *bankerout*, *banquerowte*, etc., later *banqueroupt*, and finally *bankrupt* (in imitation of L. *rupitus*), < F. *banqueroutie*, now *banqueroute* (> *banqueroutier*, a bankrupt), orig. in E. *banca rupta* (del. 1), L. *banca rotta* (Balk., as if **banca rupti*), bankruptcy, lit. broken bank or bench: *banca*, < Mli. *banca*, < MHG. *banc*, a bank (see *bank*[1], *bank*[2]); *rotta*, fem. of *rotto*, broken, wrecked, < L. *ruptus*, broken (in Mli. also as a noun, a bankrupt). It is said to have been the custom in Italy to break the banker or counter of a money-changer upon his failure; but the allusion is prob. figurative, like *break*, *crack*, and *failure*, familiarly used in English. See *bank*[1], *bank*[2], *rupture*, *rout*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1†.** The breaking up of a trader's business due to his inability to meet his obligations; bankruptcy.

—**2.** An insolvent person whose property is administered for, and distributed among, his creditors in accordance with the provisions of a system of laws called *bankruptcy*, *bankruptcy*, or *insolvent laws*. See *bankruptcy*, 1*b*.

In *old law*, a trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Blackstone.* (*b*†) A fugitive from his creditors; one who by extravagance and reckless expenditure had brought himself into a state of insolvency and had absconded, or retired into a place of concealment, or (*c*) in *mod. law*, any person who upon his own petition or that of his creditors is adjudged insolvent by a bankruptcy court. His estate may be administered by a receiver or trustee, under the direction of the court, for the benefit of the creditors.

3. In popular language, a hopelessly insolvent person; one who is notoriously unable to pay his debts; hence, one who is unable to satisfy just claims of which he has made himself.

What a *bankrupt* I am made
Of a full stock of blessings. *Ford.*

Cessionary bankrupt. See *cessionary*.

II. *a.* **1.** In the state of one who has committed an act of bankruptcy, or is insolvent; subject to or under legal process because of insolvency.

—**2.** Unable to pay just debts, or to meet one's obligations; insolvent.

Wilde. The king's crown *bankrupt*, like a broken man. . . .
Ilion. He lacks my money for [their] trish wars.
His burthenous taxations notwithstanding.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

The beggared, the *bankrupt* society, not only proved able to meet all its obligations, but . . . grew richer and richer. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

3. Figuratively, at the end of one's resources: as, *to be bankrupt* in thanks.

Do you see? he has tears
To lend to him who from prodigal expense
Of sorrow has made *bankrupt* of swift treasure.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

Bankrupt laws. Same as *bankruptcy laws* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *v.* [*< bankrupt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make insolvent; render unable to meet just claims.

Wasting the care of all future thrift because we are already *bankrupted*. *Hammond.*

Iron-clads, more than anything else, *bankrupted* Turkey. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 214.

2†. To reduce to beggary; exhaust the resources of.

Fal panches have lean pates; and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

II. † *intrans.* To become bankrupt; fail or become insolvent.

bankrupting (bangk'rupt-ing), *n.* [*< bankrupt* + *-ing*.] The state of being bankrupt or insolvent; inability to pay debts; failure in trade. In *law*, specifically, the status of a person or corporation that by reason of insolvency has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

2. Figuratively, utter wreck; ruin.—**Act of bankruptcy**, in law, any act in the commission of which by a debtor renders him liable to be adjudged a bankrupt. Among such acts of bankruptcy in England are the conveyance by a debtor to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors; the making of a transfer of any of his property in fraud of his creditors; the departure, concealment or removal of it to evade legal process; departing from the country, or remaining absent from it, in order to defeat or delay creditors; the filing in court of a declaration of inability to pay debts; non-payment of a debt within a certain time; circumstances defined by the law as indicating insolvency.—**Assignee in bankruptcy**. See *assignee*.—**Bankruptcy commissioner**, or **register in bankruptcy**, a judicial officer empowered, subject to the supervision of the court, to investigate and adjudicate upon the affairs of bankrupts.—**Bankruptcy laws**, the statutory regulations under which the property of an insolvent may be distributed among his creditors, with the double object of enforcing a complete discovery and an equitable distribution of the property, and of discharging the debtor from his obligations and from future molestation by his creditors. Formerly, only a trader could be made a bankrupt under the bankruptcy laws, other persons who were unable to meet their obligations being *insolvents*. This distinction was abolished in the United States in 1841 and in Great Britain in 1869. In the United States, Congress has the power of enacting bankruptcy laws which shall be uniform throughout the country. These laws are administered by the federal

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bankruptcy

courts. Laws having similar objects, but less efficacious in respect of discharging the debtor, are maintained by many of the States, but can operate to give a discharge irrespective of creditors assent only when there is no federal bankruptcy law. These are termed *insolvent laws*. In England bankruptcy laws have existed from the time of Henry VIII. The principal acts are: 34 and 35 Hen. VIII., c. 4, directed against fraudulent debtors, and empowering the lord chancellor and other high officers to seize their estates and divide them among the creditors; 13 Eliz., c. 7, restricting bankruptcy to traders, and prescribing certain acts by committing which a trader became a bankrupt; 4 Anne, c. 17, and 10 Anne, c. 15, removing the criminal character borne by bankruptcy proceedings up to that time, and permitting a debtor to obtain a certificate of having conformed to the requirements of the bankrupt law; 5 Geo. V., c. 46, allowing a debtor to preserve his own bankruptcy, and introducing the principle of private settlements between debtors and creditors; 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 56, establishing a court of bankruptcy, consisting of six commissioners sitting with four judges, as a court of review, and making provision for official assignees. By the Bankrupt Consolidation Act of 1842, proceedings might be begun by a petition to the Court of Bankruptcy, and the commissioners were authorized to award certificates according to the merits of the bankruptcy. The bankruptcy act of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 134) abolished special legislation relating to insolvent debtors, and established persons other than traders to avail themselves of the relief afforded by the bankruptcy court. In 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 71) the commissionerships and official assignees were abolished, a new court of bankruptcy was established, and provision was made for the appointment of trustees who should be creditors. The court of bankruptcy was also stripped of its criminal jurisdiction, the criminal business being placed in another statute, the Debtors Act, which abolished imprisonment for debt except in certain cases. In 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 52, taking effect Jan. 1, 1884) the English bankruptcy acts were amended and consolidated. In the United States the subject has been, except during the periods of the operation of the United States bankruptcy acts, left to the imperfect regulation of diverse State laws. Such a law in any particular State may, when there is no United States act conflicting, provide for the distribution of an insolvent's property, may discharge him from imprisonment for debt, and may discharge him, if a citizen of such State, from indebtedness to another citizen thereof contracted while such State law is in force, so far as to make the discharge a protection in the courts of the same State. The first United States bankrupt law, known as the act of 1800 (2 Stat. at L., p. 19), was based on a consolidation of then existing English statutes, and was in force from June 2, 1800, till Dec. 19, 1803. The second, the act of 1841 (5 Stat. at L., p. 440), was in force from Feb. 1, 1842, till March 3, 1843. The third, the act of 1867 (14 Stat. at L., p. 517), repeatedly amended, and finally revised in the United States Revised Statutes, tit. LXI., and reenacted with modifications in 1874 (18 Stat. at L., p. 178), was in force from June 1, 1867, till Sept. 1, 1878. A fourth was enacted in 1898. In general, debts contracted by fraud, or in a fiduciary capacity, are not discharged by the bankruptcy laws. **Commission of bankruptcy**, a commission formerly issued by the English lord chancellor, appointing and empowering commissioners to examine into the facts relative to an alleged bankruptcy, and to secure the bankrupt's property for the benefit of his creditors. **Discharge in bankruptcy.** See *discharge*. — **Fiat in bankruptcy.** See *fiat*. — **Involuntary bankruptcy.** See *fraudulent bankruptcy*. — **Involuntary bankruptcy**, bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of creditors, showing cause why the bankrupt should not be allowed to continue in possession of his assets. — **Voluntary bankruptcy**, bankruptcy adjudged on the petition of the bankrupt, setting his debts due to surrender his assets and be discharged. = **Syn.** *Insolvency, etc.* See *failure*.

bankruptism† (bank'rup-tizm), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-ism*.] Bankruptcy.

bankruptlyt (bank'rupt-li), *adv.* Like a bankrupt.

bankruptship† (bank'rupt-ship), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-ship*.] Bankruptcy.

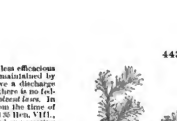
bankrupturet (bank'rup-tūr), *n.* [< *bankrupt* + *-ure*; after *rupture*.] Bankruptcy.

bankshall (bangk'shal), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., formerly also *banksall*, *ankshall*, repr. Hind. *bangsāl*, Beng. *bankśal*, *bankśāla*, lit. hall of trade, < Skt. *vaṇij* () Beng. Hind., etc., *bania*, a trader: see *banian*] A public building in India: see *Gurmukhta* and *Kachahri*.

bank-shot (bangk'shot), *n.* In *billiards*, a shot which makes the cue-ball touch the cushion before hitting any other ball.

Banksia (bangk'si-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Sir Joseph *Banks* (1743–1820).] A genus of shrubs or trees, for the most part of small size, of the natural order *Proteaceæ*, natives of western extra-tropical Australia and Tasmania, where with other shrubs of the same order they constitute most of the so-called "scrub." The foliage is hard and dry, and extremely variable in form, and the flowers form close cylindrical heads resembling bottle-brushes. Many species have been cultivated in European conservatories and gardens.

banksman (bangks'man), *n.*; pl. *banksmen* (-men). [< *bank*'s, poss. of *bank*1, + *man*.] In *coal-mining*, a man in attendance at the mouth



Flowering branch of *Banksia ericifolia*.

of the shaft, who superintends the sorting and loading of the coal. [Eng.] *Greenley*.

bank-stock (bangk'stok), *n.* The capital of a bank. In England the term is applied chiefly to the stock of the Bank of England. The stock of other English joint-stock banks is divided into shares.

bank-swallow (bangk'swol'ō), *n.* *Hirundo* or *Cotile riparia*, a very common bird of Europe, Asia, and America, of the family *Hirundinidæ*: so called from its habit of burrowing in banks to build its nest. It is a small swallow, mouse-gray above and white below, with a gray collar. In places where it is numerous, hundreds or thousands gather to breed in sympathy and association. The

Bank-swallow (*Cotile riparia*).

bank may be riddled with their holes, which are excavated to the depth of a foot or more. Also called *sand-martin* and *bank-martin*.

bank-work (bangk'wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a method of working coal in use in South Yorkshire, England, and in parts of North Wales collieries, combining some of the peculiarities of the pillar system with those of the long-wall system.

banky (bang'ki), *a.* [< *bank*1 + *-y*.] Full of banks or ridges; ridgy; hilly. [Rare.]

banlieue (ban'lū), *n.* [F. (in ML. *banleuca*, *bannum leucæ*), < *ban*, command, jurisdiction, + *lieue*, league, also an indefinite extent of territory. Cf. G. *bann-meile* in same sense: see *ban*1 and *league*2.] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits, of a town or city. Sometimes erroneously spelled *banlieu*, as if from French *lieu*, a place.

bannat (ban'at), *n.* Scotch form of *bonnet*.

bannat2, *n.* See *bunnat*.

banner (ban'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *baner*, *banere*, < OF. *banere*, *bannere*, F. *bannière*, *banlière* = Pr. *bandiera*, *banuiera* = Sp. *bandera* = It. *bandiera* = It. *bandiera*, < ML. **bandaria* (*banderia* after Roum.), < *bandum*, a standard, < Goth. *bandwa*, *bandwo*, a sign, token, prob. akin to E. *bind* and *band*1, q. v.] *I. n.* 1. The piece of cloth, attached to the upper part of a polo or staff, which in former times served as the standard of a sovereign, lord, or knight, after which he and his followers marched to war, and which served as a rallying-point in battle; hence, the flag or standard of a country, army, troop, etc.; a standard or ensign.

Terrible as an army with *banners*. Cant. vi. 4.

Hang out our *banners* on the outward walls:
The cry is still, "They come!" Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

2. In *her.*, a square flag which in the middle ages was the ensign of a knight bannerel. Instances are related of a knight companion being made a knight banneret on the field of battle, the mark of his promotion being the lacerating of the points of his pennon, leaving the flag square. In modern usage, any square flag is termed a *banner* when it bears heraldic devices. The most familiar instance is the royal banner of England, commonly called the royal standard; but other heraldic banners are used in the funeral ceremonies of knights of the Garter and the higher nobility.

3. An ensign or flag bearing a badge or emblem, as of a society or order, and borne in processions. Banners were early used in the processions of the Christian church, usually of the form adopted by Constantine. It consisted of a square cloth suspended from a cross-bar near the top of a gilt pole, bearing or surmounted by the sacred symbol ☧. See *labarum*.

4. Figuratively, anything displayed as a profession of principles.

Those that given a *banner* to them that fear ther, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Ps. lx. 4.

See *ensign*, *flag*, *pennon*, and *standard*.

5. In *zoöl.*, the vexillum or upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. Also called the *standard*.—6. One of eight flags, under which the Manchus are marshaled, each with distinguishing flag or banner. Four of the flags are plain red, yellow, white, or blue, the other four having a margin of a different color. Hence, the Manchus are known collectively as the *Eight Banners* and as *bannermen*.

Pea-blossom with expanded *banner*, *a*, *wing*, *c*, keel

II. a. Leading or foremost in regard to some particular cause or matter, such as giving the largest majority to a political party, etc.

I am reminded that there is an Allegheny City as well as an Independence, the former the *banner* town, and the latter the *banner* county, perhaps, of the world. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 84.

bannera, *n.* A corrupt form of *bannerol*, 2.

bannered (ban'ėrd), *a.* [< *banner* + *-ed*2.] 1. Furnished with or bearing a banner; displaying banners.

A *bannered* host
Under spread ensigns marching. *Milton*, P. L., II. 880.

Bothwell's *bannered* hall. *Scott*, L. of the L., II. 8.

2. Borne or adorned on a banner.

bannerer (ban'ėr-ėr), *n.* A standard-bearer; one who carries a banner.

banneret (ban'ėr-et), *n.* [Also *bannerette*, < ME. *banneret*, *bannerett*, < OF. *baneret*, *banerete*, dim. of *banere*, banner: see *banner* and *-et*.] A little banner; a banderole.

The ships had their *bannerets* about thee did manifoldly dismade me from believing thee a vessel of ten great a burden. *Nash*, Pierce Penilesse, 1592, sig. B 4.

banneret2 (ban'ėr-et), *n.* [< ME. *banneret*, < OF. *baneret*, *baneret*, < *banere*, a banner (see *banner*), + *-et*, < L. *-atus* (*sese-atel*) = *-ate*2, q. v.] 1. One bannered; see *banner* and *-ed*2.] 1. One who is bannered or entitled to a banner; specifically, a knight of a certain grade in the military hierarchy of the middle ages, originally the right to display a banner (as distinguished from a pennon) when he could bring a certain number of followers into the field, and who had also been dubbed or accounted knight. As the military distinctions of earlier feudal times became confused by the employment of paid soldiers, the right of displaying a banner became more and more a mere matter of ceremonies in battle. After a victory or a notable achievement a banneret elect, carry the big pennon in his hand, as it is said, conducted between two knights of note, and preceded to the king or general, who cuts off the corner of it and thereby makes it square. He was then called a *knight of the square flag*. Also called *knight banneret*.

Sir Richard Vortex, who was made *bannerett* at . . . Stoke, was a wise man. *Camden*, Remains (ed. 1637), p. 271.

2. Formerly, the title of magistrates of the second rank in the Italian cantons, and also of certain officers of some of the Italian republics.

Melchior Sturmthal, . . . *Banneret* of Berne.
Scott, Anne of Geierstein, I. vii.

(In Solothurn) on the death of an avoyer, the *banneret* succeeds to his place. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 320.

bannerette (ban'ėr-let), *n.* [*banner* + *-let*.] Having no banner. *J. H. Jesse*.

bannerman (ban'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *bannermen* (-men). [< *banner*'s, standard-bearer's, + *man*.] 2. A person belonging to one of the eight banners into which the Manchus are marshaled. See *banner*, 6.

bannerol (ban'ėr-rōl), *n.* [See *banderole*. This is the usual spelling in sense 2.] 1. Same as *banderole*.—2. In England, a banner, about a yard square, borne at the funerals of prominent men, and placed over the tomb. It bears the arms of the ancestors and alliances of the deceased, painted on silk. Also erroneously written *banner-roll* and *bannerul*.

banner-plant (ban'ėr-plant), *n.* A name given to some cultivated species of *Anthurium*, natural order *Araceæ*, in which the bright-colored spathe is broadly expanded at right angles to the spadix.

banner-roll (ban'ėr-rōl), *n.* An erroneous form of *bannerol*, 2.

banner-stone (ban'ėr-stōn), *n.* A name sometimes given, not very aptly, to certain stone objects shaped like a small two-edged ax, which

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are supposed to have been worn as ornaments in prehistoric times, or held in the hand as badges of authority. They have an eye for the insertion of a handle.

Some *banner-stones* of striped slate have been found in Camillus, and one on Skaneateles Lake [New York].
Smithsonian Rep., 1881, p. 657.

banner-vane (ban'ẽr-vān), *n.* A weather-vane having the shape of a banner, balanced by a weight on the other side of the staff.

bannet (ban'et), *n.* [Sc., = E. *bonnet.*] A bonnet. *Scott.*

bannimust, *n.* [< ML. *bannimus*, we banish, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *bannire*, banish: see *banish.*] Same as *banishion.*

banning (ban'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ban*1, *v.*] The act of uttering a ban or curse; an execration or cursing of another.

Especially when the names of the infernal fiends or unlucky scales are used in such bannings.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xxviii. 2.

bannition (ba-nish'gn), *n.* [< ML. *bannitio*(*n-*), < *bannire*, banish: see *banish*, and cf. *abjuration.*] The act of banishing or the state of being banished; expulsion, especially from a university.

You will take order, when he comes out of the castle, to send him out of the university too by *bannition*.
Ayloffe, *Lamd*, Remains, II. 191.

bannock (ban'ok), *n.* [Sc., < ME. *bannok*, < AS. *bannuc*, < Gael. *bannach*, also *bonnach*, = Ir. *bonnog*, a cake.] A thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, baked on the coulter, or on an iron plate or griddle over the fire.

Bannock is better nor an kin bread.
Ray's Scottish Proverbs (1678), p. 264.

bannock-fluke (ban'ok-flūk), *n.* [Sc., < *bannock* + *fluke*2.] A Scotch name of the common turbot.

banns (banz), *n. pl.* [Formerly *bannes*, often *banes*, mod. more correctly *bans*, pl. of *ban*1, q. v. The spelling *bans* is now usual in this sense.] 1. The proclamation of intended marriage in order that those who know of any impediment thereto may state it to the proper authorities. Banns were made a part of ecclesiastical legislation by the fourth Council of the Lateran, A. D. 1215, whose decrees were confirmed by the Council of Trent. In the Roman Catholic Church the celebration of marriage without previous proclamation of the banns, unless by special dispensation, is gravely illicit, but not invalid. The proclamation is made by the parish priest of each contracting party, on three consecutive festivals during public mass. The proclamation of banns is no longer required in order to a valid civil marriage in England, Scotland, or the United States.

2. The proclamation or prologue of a play.

Banns or Prologue [to] the Fool in Lear.
York Plays, Int., p. lxii.

To bid or ask the banns, to publish the banns.

If all parties be pleased, ask their *banns*, 'tis a match.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 561.

To forbid the banns, to make formal objection to an intended marriage.

A better fate did Maria deserve than to have her *banns forbid*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

bannut (ban'ut), *n.* [E. dial., also written *bannet*, < ME. *bannemot*, *bannemote*, *bannemetre*, glossed *avetana*, filbert); < **ban*, *banne (origin unknown) + *nut.*] A walnut, the fruit of *Juglans regia* (bannut-tree). [Obsolete or dialectal.]

banquet (bang'kwet), *n.* [Earlier *banket*, < F. *banquet* (= It. *banchetto* = Sp. *banquete*), a feast, orig. a little bench or table, dim. of *banc* (= It. Sp. *banco*), a bench or table: see *bank*1 and *banquette*.] 1. A feast; a rich entertainment of food and drink.

A napkin of fine linen to be laid on the table at the coronation *banquet*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

2†. A light entertainment at the end of a feast; a dessert; a refection at which wine is drunk.

We'll dine in the great room; but let the music
And *banquet* be prepared here.
Massinger, The Unnatural Combat, III. 1.

There were all the dainties, not only of the season, but of what art could add, venison, game, pastry, fruits, liquid and solid meats, *banquet* (dessert) in exceeding plenty, and exquisitely dressed.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 27, 1685.

3†. A slight repast between meals: sometimes called *running banquet*. *N. E. D.*

The *banquet* of two hours.
Shak., Henry VIII., v. 3.

4†. In *fort.*, same as *banquette*, 1.—5. A small rod-shaped part of a horse's bridle coming under the eye.—**Syn. 1.** *Feast*, *Festival*, etc. See *feast.*

banquet (bang'kwet), *v.* [Earlier *banket*, < F. *banqueter*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.

You exceed in entertainment;
Banquet our eyes too? *Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 2.

Just in time to *banquet*
The illustrious company assembled there. *Coleridge.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To feast; regale one's self with good eating and drinking; fare daintily.

The mind shall *banquet*, though the body pine.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

Were it a draught for Juno when she *banquets*,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer. *Milton*, Comus, l. 702.

2†. To take part in a light refection after a feast. See *banquet*, *n.*, 2.

Then was the banqueting-chamber in the tilt-yard at Greenwich furnished for the entertainment of these strangers, where they did both sup and *banquet*.
G. Cavendish.

banquetanti (bang'kwet-ant), *n.* [< F. *banquetant*, ppr. of *banqueter*: see *banquet*, *v.*] One who banquets; a banqueter.

Are there not beside
Other great *banquetants*?
Chapman, Odyssey, xx.

banqueter (bang'kwet-ẽr), *n.* 1. A guest at a banquet; a feaster.

Great *banqueters* do seldom great exploits. *Cotgrave.*

2†. One who provides feasts or rich entertainments.

banquet-hall (bang'kwet-hâl), *n.* A hall in which banquets are held. Also called *banqueting-hall.*

The fair Pelesian *banquet-hall*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

banquet-house (bang'kwet-hous), *n.* A banqueting-house.

A *banquet-house* salutes the southern sky. *Dryden.*

banqueting (bang'kwet-ing), *n.* The act of feasting; luxurious living; rich entertainment; a feast.

Excess of wine, revellings, *banquetings*. 1 Pet. iv. 3.

banqueting-hall (bang'kwet-ing-hâl), *n.* Same as *banquet-hall.*

banqueting-house (bang'kwet-ing-hous), *n.* A house where banquets are given.

In a *banqueting-house*, among certain pleasant trees, the table was set. *Sidney.*

banquette (bong-ket'), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *banc*, a bench: see *bank*2, and cf. *banquet.*] 1. (*a*) In *fort.*, a raised foot-bank, running along the inside of a parapet breast-high above it, on which riflemen stand to fire upon the enemy. (*b*) In *coast-guard fort*, an advanced earthwork or palisaded defense outside of the ditch. The space between the ditch and the parapet was often occupied by soldiers, but too narrow to allow of its being fortified if occupied by the besiegers. Formerly sometimes written *banquet*, as English.

2. The footway of a bridge, where raised above the carriageway.—3. A bench for passengers, or the space occupied by benches, on the top of a French diligence, and hence of any public vehicle.—4. A sidewalk. [Common in the southern and southwestern United States.]

Standing on the broad *banquette* that bordered — not to Dr. Mosny, but to the balcony of the big red-brick front.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 144.

Banquette slope, in *fort.*, the slope connecting the banquette tread with the terreplein or interior of the work. — **Banquette tread**, the level surface of the banquette on which the soldiers stand while firing over the crest of the parapet; the tread.

bans, *n. pl.* See *banns.*

banshee (ban'shē), *n.* [< Gael. *ban-sith*, Ir. *banshithe*, lit. woman of the fairies, < Gael. *ban*, Ir. *bean*, a woman, + Gael. *sith*, Ir. *sighidh* (the final consonant being scarcely sounded), fairy.] A type of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach herself to a particular house, and to foretell by each appearance the death of one of the family. Also *benshie*, *benshi.*

The *banshee* is a species of aristocratic fairy, who, in the shape of a little hideous old woman, has been known to appear, and heard to utter the most unnatural yells under the windows of great houses, to warn the family that some of them were soon to die. In the last century every great family in Ireland had a *banshee*, who attended regularly, but latterly their visits and songs have been discontinued. *Miss Edgeworth.*

banstickle (ban'stik-l), *n.* [Sc., < ME. *banstickle*, < *bane*, < AS. *bán*, bone, q. v., + *sticle*, < AS. *sticele*, prickle, < *stician*, stick.] A name of the three-spined stickleback.

bant (bant), *v. i.* [Judiciously formed from the phrase "the Bantling system," the proper name being taken as *banting*, ppr. and verbal noun of an assumed verb *bant.*] To practise bantingism (which see).

bantam (ban'tam), *n.* and *a.* [So named, prob., from *Bantam*, in Java.] I. *n.* 1. A general name for a number of varieties of the common hen possessing the characteristic of very diminutive size. Many of these varieties are the exact counterparts, except in size, of the corresponding breeds of full size, and were originally reduced to weight by careful selection and breeding of small specimens from these full-sized breeds. There are other varieties, however, as the Japanese and the Sebright bantams, which do not resemble any of the large breeds. The chief varieties are the African, game (in the several colors), Japanese, Pekin, Polish, and Sebright bantams.

2. Same as *Bantam-work.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the bantam; of the breed of the bantam; hence, diminutive; puny; absurdly combative, or fussy and consequential.

Bantam-work (ban'tam-wẽrk), *n.* An old name for carved work, painted in party-colors, imported from the East Indies; later, " a kind of Indian painting and carving on wood, resembling Japan-work, only more gay," *Chambers's Cyc.*, Supp., 1753.

banteng (ban'teng), *n.* [Native name; also spelled *banting.*] A species of ox, *Bos banteng* or *B. sondaicus*, a local race in the Malay archipelago.

banter (ban'tẽr), *v.* [Poet in the latter part of the 17th century; regarded then as slang.] 1. To address good-humored raillery to; attack with jokes or jests; make fun of; rally.

The magistrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into custody. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Scott succeeding in *bantering* me out of my epistolary proprieties. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXIII. 384.

So home we went, and all the livelong way
With solemn jibe did Eustace *banter* me.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. To impose upon or cheat, originally in a jesting or bantering way; bamboozle. [Archaic.]

Somebody had been *bantering* him with an imposition.
Scott, Guy Mannering, II.

3. To challenge; invite to a contest. [Southern and western U. S.]—**Syn.** 1. Rally, gibe, jeer, jape, joke. We *banter* another in good humor chiefly for something he or she has done or neglected to do, whether the act or omission be really or relatively small. If it only affords a subject for a laugh or smile at his or her expense, or causes a blush of embarrassment, it is practically to rail, generally implies some degree of sarcasm or pungency, and is aimed at some specific fault, offense, or weakness.

The sort of mock-heroic gigantesque
With which we banter' d little Dr. Swift.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

Lest you think I banter you, I will be grave.
Or praise malignly arts I cannot reach.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, i. 1.

banter (ban'tẽr), *n.* [< *banter*, *v.*] 1. A joking or jesting; good-humored ridicule or raillery; wit or humor; pleasantry.

When wit has any mixture of raillery, it is but calling it *banter* and the work is done.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Apol.

Mr. Adams made his contribution to the service of the table in the form of that good-humored sort of *banter* which makes a dinner of herbs more digestible than a stolen or stalled ox.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 62.

2. A challenge to a match or contest; the match or contest itself. [Southern and western U. S.]

bantered (ban'tẽrd), *n.* One who banters or assails with good-humored jests or pleasantry.—2. One who cheats or bamboozles. [Archaic.]

His dress, his gait, his accent, . . . marked him out as an excellent subject for the operations of swindlers and *banterers*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

bantery (ban'tẽr-i), *a.* Full of banter or good-humored raillery. *Carlyle.*

banting1, *n.* See *banteng.*

banting2 (ban'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bant*, *v.*] The practice of bantingism (which see); as, to go through a course of *banting.*

bantingism (ban'ting-izm), *n.* [Named after William Banting, by whom a course of reducing corpulence, adopted and recommended in 1863 by William Banting, a merchant of London. The dietary recommended was the use of lean meat principally, and abstinence from fats, starches, and sugars.

banting (ban'ting), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of **bandling*, meaning a child in swaddling-clothes, < *band*2, a wrapping, + *-ling*, dim. suffix, as in *swaddling*, *fondling*, *nurseling*, etc.; more prob. for **bankling*, < G. *bänkling*, a bastard, < *bank*, bench, + *-ling*: cf. equiv. G. *bankert*, LG. *bankert*, < *bank*, bench, + *-ert* = E. *-ard.*] A young child; an infant: a term earrying with it a shade of contempt.

It's a rickety sort of *banting*, I'm told,
That'll die of old age when it's seven years old.
James Smith, Rejected Addresses.

Bantu (ban'tū), *n.* [A native name, lit. 'people.'] A name sometimes applied to the South

Bantu

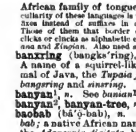
African family of tongues. The most marked peculiarity of these languages is their prevailing use of prefixes instead of suffixes in derivation and inflection. Those of them that border on the Hottentot employ clicks or clucks as alphabetic elements. Also called Caffrarian and *Zingian*. Also used as a racial name.

banxring (bangks'ring), *n.* [Native name.] A name of a squirrel-like insectivorous mammal of Java, the *Tupaia javanica*. Also called *bangsring* and *sinaring*. See *Tupaiidæ*.

banyan[1], *n.* See *bania*[1].

banyan-tree, *n.* See *bania*[2].

baobab (ba'ō-bab), *n.* [Formerly also *bahobab*; a native African name.] An African tree, the *Adansonia digitata*, belonging in the order *Bombaceæ*, natural order *Malvaceæ*, also called the Ethiopian sour-gourd, and in South Africa the cream-of-tartar tree. It is a native of tropical Africa, and has been introduced and naturalized in various parts of the East and West Indies. It is one of the largest trees in the world, being often found 30 feet in diameter, though it grows to a height of only from 40 to 70 feet. The branches shoot out from 60 to 70 feet, bearing a dense



Baobab of Madagascar (*Adansonia Madagascariensis*).

mass of deciduous leaves, somewhat similar to those of the horse-chestnut. The white flowers are from 4 to 6 inches broad, and the oblong gourd-like fruit, about a foot in length, is eaten by natives, and known as the *monkey-bread* (which see). The juice of the fruit mixed with sugar is much esteemed as a beverage, and the pulp, which is pleasantly acid, is eaten, and is employed as a remedy in Egyptian dysentery. The dried and powdered mucilaginous bark and leaves are used by the negroes under the name of *lalo*, on their food, like pepper, to diminish perspiration, and the strong fiber of the bark is made into ropes and cloth. The only other known species of this genus are in Australia and the interior of tropical Africa, *Adansonia Gregorii*, which differs chiefly in its smaller flowers and the absence of down on the leaves, and *Adansonia sericea*, which has red flowers.

bap (bap), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] A roll or bread of various shapes, costing generally a halfpenny or a penny.

The young baker who brings the bape in the mornings.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxv. 307.

baphe (baf'fē), *n.* [G. *βαφή*, a dye, dyeing, dipping in dye, a dipping, < *βάπτειν*, dip: see *baptize*.] The brilliant red color used in illuminating ancient manuscripts.

Baphomet (baf'ō-met), *n.* [F. *Baphomet*: Pr. *Bafomet*, Osip. *Mafomat*, regarded as a corruption of *Mahomet*. Cf. *Mahound* and *Mummet*.] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of worshiping. By some modern writers the Templars are charged with a depraved Gnosticism, and the word Baphomet has had given to it the significations of baptism of wisdom or *Ψ Ω* (i. e. alpha baptism, + *ὦ μέ*, wisdom), baptism of fire, in other words, the Gnostic baptism, a species of spiritual illumination. But this and the other guesses are of no value. The word may be a multiplied form of *Mahomet*, a name which took strange shapes in the middle ages.

Baphometic (baf-ō-met'ik), *a.* [< *Baphomet*.] Of or pertaining to Baphomet, or to the rites in which it was supposed the Templars employed.

It is from this hour that I incline to date my spiritual new birth or *Baphometic* Fire-baptism; perhaps I directly thereupon began to be a man.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 117.

Bapta (bap'tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαπτός*, dipped, dyed, verbal adj. of *βάπτειν*, dip.] A genus of geometrid moths. The white pinion-spotted moth is *B. bismarckiata*; the clouded silver-moth is *B. punctata*.

baptise, *v. t.* See *baptize*.

Baptisia (bap-tiz'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάπτειν*, a dipping (dyeing †: cf. *βαπτός*, dyed), < *βαπτίζειν*, dip, dye.] A genus of leguminous plants of the United States east of the Mississippi. They are herbaceous, and turn black in drying. The wild indigo, *B. tinctoria*, has been used for dyeing, and the root in medicine as a laxative, and in larger doses as a cathartic and emetic. Some species, especially the blue-flowered *B. australis*, are occasionally cultivated in gardens.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* [< ME. *baptisme* (usually and earlier *baptym*, *baptym*), < OF. *baptesme*, *baptesme*, *bateseme*, *batesme* (mod. F. *baptême*), < LL. *baptisma*, < Gr. *βάπτισμα*, also *βάπτισις*, a dipping, < *βαπτίζειν*, dip in or under water, sink (a ship), drench, soak, draw (wine) by dipping with a cup; in N. T. and eccl., baptize.] 1. A sacrament or ordinance of the Christian church, instituted by Christ as an initiatory rite, consisting in the immersion of the person in water, or in the application of water to the person's head or forehead, by the authorized administrator, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The proper significations of the rite, the proper subjects of it, and the proper methods of administering it, are matters of dispute in the Christian church. In Protestant churches it is generally regarded as a symbol of purification, a rite of initiation into the visible church of Christ, and a sign ratifying God's covenant with his people. In the Roman Catholic Church baptism is the sacrament of initiation into the church of Christ, consisting essentially in the application of water to the person baptized by one having the intention of conferring the sacrament, and who pronounces at the same time the words, "N., I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The Greek formula, "The servant of God is baptized, in the name, etc., is also recognized as valid. Baptism by laymen of the church in a layman may, in case of necessity, administer baptism. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and most Protestant churches, infant children are admitted to baptism; but among the various Baptist denominations only those are admitted who give credible evidence of possessing a Christian experience. Among them, also, it is generally performed by immersion, which they regard as the Scriptural mode. This is also the common mode in the Eastern churches, in the West other modes of administering it is commonly substituted. The Friends reject all baptism with water, regarding Christian baptism as spiritual only.

Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of Regeneration or New birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive *baptism* rightly are grafted into the Church; the promises of the forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed; Faith is confirmed, and Grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God.
Articles of Religion of Ch. of Eng. and Prot. Epis. Ch.

We believe in . . . *baptism* to be administered to believers and their children, as the sign of cleansing from sin, of union to Christ, and of the impartation of the Holy Spirit.
Congregational Creed, 1852.

2. Any ceremonial ablution intended as a sign of purification or consecration; thus, the *baptism* administered by John the Baptist, or that administered to proselytes by the ancient Jews; the baptismal cleansing of bells, ships, and other objects in the Roman Catholic Church, etc.

The publicans justified God, being baptized with the baptism of John. Luke vii. 29.

3. **Baptism for the dead**, the baptism of a living person instead of and for the sake of one who has died unbaptized. The performance of this ceremony, though disapproved by the church, is on record in a number of individual cases among the early Christians, and is also said to have been a common practice with several sects, the Ebionites, Marcionites, and others. In modern times it has been revived by the Mormons. This practice has been supposed by many to be alluded to in 1 Cor. xv. 29, but other explanations of the passage have been given.—**Baptism of blood**, martyrdom for the sake of Christ, regarded as supplying the defects of the sacrament of baptism.—**Baptism of desire**, the virtue or grace of baptism received by a person who dies earnestly desiring that sacrament, but unable to obtain it.—**Baptism of fire**. (a) The gift or gifts of the Holy Spirit; the grace of baptism considered especially from the outer effects. (b) Martyrdom.—**Clinical baptism**, baptism on a sick-bed. In the early church this was regarded as a mode of imperfect entry, and was sometimes refused even then, except to persons already candidates. Such baptism was recognized as valid; but a person so baptized was not ordinarily eligible to orders, presumption existing that he had not had induced the reception of the sacrament.—**Conditional baptism** (also called *hypothetical baptism*), in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, baptism administered to persons in respect to whom it is doubtful whether they have been baptized or not, or whose know baptism is of doubtful validity. The condition is then regularly inserted in the ceremony, "If thou art not baptized."—**Private baptism**, baptism conferred in the home or elsewhere than in the consecrated font, for the rite of solemn baptism in the church.—**Seal of baptism**, (a) The rite of unction in baptism. (b) Same as *baptismal character* (which see).—**Spiritual baptism**. See *spiritual*.

baptismal (bap-tiz'mal), *a.* [< *baptism* + *-al* = F. *baptismal*.] Pertaining to baptism: as, "the *baptismal* vow," *Hammond*.—**Baptismal character**, a spiritual and indelible mark attaching to the souls of baptized Christians from their reception of the sacrament. This term is used officially by the Roman Catholic Church, and also by theologians of the Greek, Oriental, and Anglican churches, to express the doctrine of those churches that a baptized person can by good or by evil never be as one unbaptized, and that the sacrament cannot be repeated without sacrilege. Also called the *seal*, or the *seal of baptism*. See *baptism*.—**Baptismal name**, the personal or Christian name given at baptism.—**Baptismal regeneration**, the doctrine of the remission of original and actual sin, and the new birth into the life of sanctifying grace, in and through the sacrament of baptism.—**Baptismal shell**, a real shell polished, or a small metal vessel in the shape of a scallop-shell, used to take water from the font and pour it upon the head of the candidate in baptism.—**Baptismal vows**, the promises made at baptism by the person baptized, or by the sponsors in his name.

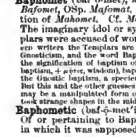
baptismally (bap-tiz'mal-i), *adv.* In or through baptism; by means of baptism.

baptist (bap'tist), *n.* [< ME. *baptist* (only in reference to John the Baptist), < LL. *baptista*, < Gr. *βαπτιστής*, a baptizer, < *βαπτίζειν*, baptize: see *baptize*.] 1. One who administers baptism: the title (with a capital letter) of John, the forerunner of Christ.

Him the great Baptist preached.
Milton, P. R., i. 85.

2. [*cap.*] A member or an adherent of one of those Christian denominations which maintain that baptism can be administered only upon a personal profession of Christian faith. Generally, though not always, Baptists are immersionists. This doctrine has been held from a very early age of the Christian church; but the Baptists as a distinct denomination date from the epoch of the Reformation, and were originally called *Anabaptists* by their opponents. In the United States the Baptists owe their origin to Roger Williams, who was originally a minister of the Church of England. The principal Baptist denominations are the *Baptists*, sometimes called *Calvinist Baptists*, from their Calvinistic theology; *Freewill Baptists*, who are Arminian in theology and in their communion in practice; *Seventh-day Baptists*, popularly called *Dunkers*; *General Baptists*, a party of English Baptists who are Arminian in theology and hold to a general atonement (opposed to *Particular Baptists*, who are Calvinistic); *Old-School Baptists*, sometimes called *Anti-Mission* or *Hard-Shell Baptists*, from their extreme Calvinism, which leads them to oppose all active operations for the conversion of the world (a sect numbering 40,000); *Seventh-Day Baptists*, who keep the seventh day, instead of the first, as the sabbath; *Six-Principle Baptists*, so called from the six principles which constitute their creed (they practise "laying on of hands," and refuse communion to all who do not); *Disciples of Christ*, also called *Christians* or *Campbellites*, an American denomination growing out of the labors of Alexander Campbell, and separately organized in 1827; *Winebrennerians*, or *Church of God*, organized in 1830 by John Winebrenner, who maintain the washing of feet as an ordinance of perpetual obligation; and *Christians*, or the *Christian Connection*, an American sect of Unitarian Baptists founded about 1800. The Baptists are congregational in polity, and generally Calvinistic or semi-Calvinistic in theology. Those of Great Britain do not generally regard baptism by immersion as a prerequisite to communion, and therefore commune with other churches; but the opposite position is, with few exceptions, adopted by the Baptists of the United States. The former are popularly called *open-communionists*, the latter *close-communionists*.

baptistery, **baptistry** (bap'tis-ter-i, -tri), *n.* [< ML. *baptisterium*, *baptistrium* (-ter, -trix), < LL. *baptisterium*, a place for bathing (Lit. in eccl. sense), < Gr. *βαπτιστήριον*, < *βαπτίζειν*, baptize: see *bap-*



Baptistery of the Duomo, Pisa, Italy.

tize.] A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism. In early Christian churches this baptistery was distinct from the church building, and was situated near its west end; it was generally circular or octagonal in form, and domeroofed. About the end of the fifth century the baptistery began to be absorbed in the church, within which the font was placed, usually in the western part. The detached baptistery was, however, often preserved, especially in Italy; and many such baptisteries still remain in use, as that of St. John Lateran in Rome, and those of the cathedrals of Pisa, Florence, etc. As a separate building the baptistery was often of considerable size and great architectural beauty; that of Florence is 100 feet in external diameter. In the West, baptisteries were in early times commonly dedicated to St. John the Baptist. See *font* and *baptismal*.

baptistic, **baptistical** (bap-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *βαπτιστικός*, < *βαπτιστής*, baptist: see *bap-*

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tist.] Pertaining to baptism, or (with a capital) to the doctrine of the Baptists.

This *baptistical profession*, which he ignorantly lamheth at, is attested by fathers, by councils, by liturgies.
Abp. Bramhall, Schism Guarded, p. 205.

Baptistically (bap-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* Accordingly to Baptist doctrine; in the manner of the Baptists.

baptizable (bap-ti'za-bl), *a.* [< *baptize* + *-able.*] That may be baptized. [Rare.]

As for the contrition limiting persons *baptizable*, which is actual believing, this also the Church of Christ understood in a limited and temporary sense.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 284.

baptization (bap-ti-za'shion), *n.* [< LL. *baptizatio(n-)*, < *baptizare*, baptize: see *baptize.*] The act of baptizing; baptism. [Rare.]

If they had been by persons their *baptizations* were null and void.
Jer. Taylor, Certain Sermons, p. 1.

baptize (bap-tiz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *baptized*, ppr. *baptizing*. [< ME. *baptizen*, < LL. *baptizare*, < Gr. *βαπτίζειν*, dip in or under water, baptize, < *βάπτειν*, dip in water. See etym. of *baptism.*] 1. To administer the rite of baptism to. See *baptism.*

None [in Yucatan] might marry who had not been *baptized*. *Faiths of the World*, p. 248.

2. To christen; name; denominate: with allusion to the naming of infants at baptism.

Half me but love, and I'll be now *baptized*:
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

Sometimes spelled *baptise*.

baptizement (bap-tiz'ment), *n.* [< *baptize* + *-ment.*] The act of baptizing; baptism. [Rare.]

baptizer (bap-ti'zer), *n.* One who baptizes.

On the part of the *baptizer*, baptism was a form of reception to instruction. *Bere.* Cyc., Baptism.

baquet (ba-kā'), *n.* [F.: see *basket.*] A small tub or trough.

bar[1] (bär), *n.* [< ME. *barr*, *barre*, < OF. *barre*, F. *barre* as Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barra*, < Ml., *barra*, of unknown origin. The Celtic words, Bret. *barres*, a bar, a branch, W. *bar*, a bar, rail, finel, and Ir. *barra*, a bar, spike, Corn. *barr* (v.), bar, as well as MHG. *bar*, *barre*, a barrier, G. *barre*, Dan. *barre*, a bar, ingot, Russ. *baru*, bar (of a harbor), are from the Ml., Rom., or E. Hence *barrier*, *barrister*, *barricade*, *barrace*, *embarrass*, *debar*, *debarrass*, etc.] 1. A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness, used for some mechanical purpose; a rod: as, a capstan-*bar*; the *bars* of a grate; the splinter-*bar* of a vehicle; especially, such a piece of wood or metal used as an obstruction or guard: as, the *bars* of a fence or gate; the *bar* of a door or window.—2. Anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstruction; an obstacle; a barrier.

Must I new *bars* to my own joy create? *Dryden.*

The incapacity to breed under confinement is one of the commonest *bars* to domestication.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, I. 71.

3. A barrier—(*a*) At the entrance to a city, or between the city proper and its suburbs; hence, the gate at which the barrier was placed in former times, as Temple *Bar* in London, now

Temple Bar, London.—Founded 1666, demolished 1878.

removed, and the existing medieval *bars* of York. (*b*) At a toll-house; a toll-gate. Also called *toll-bar.*—4. An accumulation forming a bank obstructive to navigation or to the flow of water. (*a*) A bank of sand, gravel, or earth forming a shoal in any body of water; a bank or shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance or rendering it difficult.

He rose at dawn, and, fired with hope,
Shot o'er the seething harbour *bars*.
Tennyson, The Sailor Boy.

(*b*) A narrow point of land jutting out into the water. (*c*) In *placer mining*, an accumulation of sand or gravel in or near the bed of a stream.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The pleading inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. [Hence the phrase *at the bar of the court* signifies in open court.]

Some at the *bar* with subtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untie. *Dryden.*

(*b*) The plea in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*; where to his accusations
He pleaded still, not guilty. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

(*c*) The practising members of the legal profession in a given community; all those who have the right to plead in a court; counsel or barristers in general, or those present in court.

It is the bench, the magistracy, the *bar*—the profession as a profession . . . —it rises, by each of which I mean exclusively to speak. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 137.

The storm of invective which burst upon him from *bar*, bench, and House of Lords. *Hist. Eng.*, ix.

(*d*) A stoppage or defeat in an action or suit by countervailing the alleged right of action.—6. In *figure-skating*, a figure in which separates a space near the door from the body of other house of Parliament, beyond which none but members are admitted. As these bars counsel stand when pleading before the house, and to the same bar witnesses and such as have been ordered into the house by either House are brought. In the houses of Congress, the bar, for the latter purpose, is the area in front of the presiding officer.

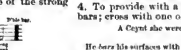
7. Figuratively, any tribunal: as, the *bar* of public opinion; the *bar* of God.—8. That portion of a tavern, inn, coffee-house, or the like, where liquors, etc., are set out; the counter over which articles are served in such an establishment.

I was under some apprehension that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, . . . and made the best of my way to Cheapside.
Addison, Spectator, No. 401.

9. A band or stripe: as, a *bar* of light.

The long, slender *bars* of cloud that lie ashes in the sea of crimson light. *Emerson*, Nature.

10. In *farriery*, the upper part of the gums of a horse between the grinders and tusks, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is fitted.—11. In *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff, dividing it into equal measures of time and marking the place of the strong


Whole. Half. Quarter. Eighth. Sixteenth.
Whole accent. Second accent. Third accent. Fourth accent.

accent; hence, the space and notes included between two such lines; the portion of music represented by the included notes. See also *double bar*, below.

Whistling a random *bar* of Bonny Dundee.
Sir W. Scott, The Brook.

12. In *com.*: (*a*) An ingot, a lump, or a wedge, as of gold or silver, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. (*b*) A short piece of bar-iron about half a pound in weight, used as a medium of traffic with African negroes.—13. In *printing*: (*a*) The lever by which the pressure is applied in a hand-press. (*b*) The middle cross-piece of a printers' chase.—14. In *her.*, a horizontal stripe crossing the field, narrower than the fesse, and occupying usually one fifth or less of the field: one of the nine ordinaries. It is rare that one bar alone is used: bars may be borne in any number, and the blazon always names the number; but when more than four are to be or smaller, they are called *barrulets*. See *barry*[2] and *barways*.

Heraldic Bar.

15. In a bridle, the mouthpiece connecting the cheeks.—16. In a rifle-sight, a plate in the form of a square, with its upper or chord edge horizontal, and secured in a ring. If the plate has a vertical slot in it, it is called a *bar-sight*; if it has an annulus or smaller ring attached to it, it is a *bar-sight or open bead-sight*.

17. In *saddlery*, one of the side pieces connecting the pommel and cantle of a saddle.—**Accented parts of a bar.** See *accent*, 8, (*c*).—**Bar of ground**, a term used in Cornwall, England, and elsewhere to designate a stratum or mass of rock coming near to or crossing the lode, and of a different character from that adjacent to it.—**Bar sinister**, a phrase erroneously used for *bend sinister*. See *bend*[2].

baraket

Thackeray falls into the common error of describing "a *bar-sinister* as a mark of bastardy. A bar in heraldry, being horizontal, cannot be dexter or sinister; a bend may be either. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 46.

Bar auger, in *agriculture*, a case or crate in which the honeycomb is hung from bars, instead of being built in sections or boxes. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 20.—**Bastard bar.** Same as *bastion*, (*g*).—**Blank bar**, in *law*, a plea in bar which in an action of trespass is put in to compel the plaintiff to assign the certain place where the trespass was committed; a common bar. It is based upon the practices in the Common Bench, for in the King's Bench the place is always certainly stated in the declaration. *Blount*.—**Branchial bar.** See *branchial*.—**Double bar**, in *music*, two bars added together at the conclusion of a movement or strain. If two or four dots are added to it, the strain in that also should be repeated.—**Equalizing bar.** (*a*) In a car-truck, a wrought-iron beam which bears upon the two equalizing boxes on the axle-journals of a truck. The springs which sustain the weight of the body of the car upon that side rest upon the center of this bar, which therefore has the weight upon the two journals. (*b*) In a vehicle, a bar to each end of which a whippletree is attached. It is pivoted at the middle, and is used to equalize the draft of two horses harnessed abreast. Also called *center* and *doubletree*.—**Father of the bar.** See *father*.—**Horizontal bar**, a round bar placed horizontally at some convenient height from the ground, on which to exercise.—**Landing-bar**, in *lace-making*, a shuttle-box; a receptacle for the shuttle at the end of each cast.—**Loosening-bar**, in *woolen-mfg.*, a polished steel wire which is driven into the pattern and struck lightly with a hammer to loosen it from its mold, so that it can be withdrawn.—**Parallel bars**, a pair of bars raised about 4 to 6 feet above the ground and about a foot and a half apart, used in gymnastics to develop the muscles of the arms, chest, etc.—**Plea in bar**, in *law*, a plea in matter of such a nature that if sustained it would defeat not merely the present action, but any other of the same nature. See *abatement*.—**Splinter-bar**, in *coach-building*, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are attached.—**To call to the bar**, in *law*, to call at bar, a term of the superior courts before all the judges of the court in which the call is made, or a quorum of them, sufficient to make a full court.—Syn. 2 and 3. *Barricade*, etc. See *barrier*.

bar[1] (bär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barred*, ppr. *barring*. [< ME. *barren*, < OF. *barrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barrare*, < Ml. *barra*, bar: see the noun.]

1. To fasten with a bar, or as with a bar.

Every door is *barred* with gold, and opens but to golden keys.
Tennyson, The Lover's Tale.

Now to all hope her heart is *barred* and cold.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé, II.

2. To hinder; obstruct; prevent; prohibit; restrain.

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, *never* attempt
Anything on him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The houses of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it *barred* mutual succour.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. To except; exclude by exception.

Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you shall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

4. To provide with a bar or bars; mark with bars; cross with one or more stripes or lines.

A Cayuse she wored, *barred* all of silke.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 48.

He *bars* his surfaces with horizontal lines of colour, the expression of the level of the desert. *Ruskin.*

5. To make into bars. [Rare.]—**To bar a vein**, in *farriery*, to open a place in it above a vein to be let, disengaging it, tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures; an operation intended to stop inflammation. *Johnson*.—**To bar down**. See *down*[1].—**To bar an entail**. See *entail*.

bar[2] (bär), *prep.* [< F. *barr*, imper. of *barrer*, < Pr. *barrar*, < Ml. *barrare*, bar: see *bar*[1].] Except; omitting; but: as, to offer to bet two to one against any horse *bar* one.

bar[2] (bär), *n.* [< F. *barr*, "the fish called a base" (Cotgrave); see *base*[5].] An acanthopterygian European fish, *Sciæna aquila*. Also called *meagre*.

bar[3], *a.* An obsolete (Middle English) or dialectal form of *bare*[1].

bar[4], *a.* A Middle English preterit of *bear*[1].

bar[5] (bär), *n.* A dialectal form of *bear*[2]. [U. S.]

bar[6], *n.* A Middle English form of *baron*.

baracan, *n.* See *barracan*.

barad (ba-rad'), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, Cf. *-ad*[1] and *farad.*] The unit of pressure in the centimeter-gram-second system, equal to one dyne per square centimeter.

baresthesiometer, *n.* See *baresthesiometer*.

baragouin (ba-rē-gwaṅ' or -gwin'), *n.* [F., said to be < Breton *bara*, bread, + *gwin*, wine, or *garous*, white, in reference to the astonishment of Breton soldiers at the sight of white bread"; but this reads like a popular etymology, with the usual fictitious anecdote appended. The word may be merely imitative.] Unintelligible jargon; language so altered in sound or sense as not to be generally understood.

baraket (bar'a-ket), *n.* [Heb.] In *Jewish antiq.*, the third jewel in the first row in the breastplate of the high priest: it is thought to be the garnet.

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barallpton (bar-a-lip'ton), *n.* [An artificial term.] 1. In *logic*, a mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism, in which the two premises are universal affirmatives and the conclusion is a particular affirmative: as, Every animal is a substance; every man is an animal; therefore, some substances is a man. The name was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See *bamalip* and *moofk*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

baranco (ba-rang'kō), *n.* Same as *barranca*.

baranee (bar-a-nē'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *bārānī*, lit. keeping off rain.] A cloak made of felted woolen cloth, used in India.

baranilline (ba-ran'i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *aniline*.] A name given by Reimann to heavy aniline oil, to distinguish it from the light aniline oil or kuphaniline.

barathea-cloth (bar-a-thē'ä-kloth), *n.* 1. A woolen cloth made at Leeds, England.—2. A silk, either plain or twilled, made in England. Also spelled *barrathea-cloth*.

barathrum (bar'a-thrum), *n.*; pl. *barathra* (-thrä). [L., < Gr. *βάραθρον*, Ionic *βόοθρον*, contr. *βόθρον*, a gulf, pit.] 1. A rocky place or pit outside the walls of ancient Athens, into which criminals were thrown.—2†. The abyss; hell.

He will eat a leg of mutton while I an in my porridge, . . . his belly is like *Barathrum*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3†. Anything that swallows up or devours; the belly; an insatiable glutton or extortioner.

You come
To scour your dirty maw with the good cheer,
Which will be damn'd in your lean *barathrum*,
That kitchen-stuff devourer.
Shirley, The Wedding, ii. 3.

You *barathrum* of the shambles!
Massinger, A New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

barato (bä-rä'tō), *n.* [Sp., as in def., lit. cheapness, low price, bargain, *barato*, cheap: see *barrat*.] A portion of a gamester's winnings given "for luck" to the bystanders. *N. E. D.*

barb[1] (bärb), *n.* [< ME. *barbe*, < OF. *barbe*, F. *barbe* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barba*, < L. *barba*, beard: see *beard*.] 1. A beard; anything which resembles a beard or grows in the place of it.

The barbel, so called by reason of his *barbs*, or wattles in his mouth.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

2. In *bot.*, a terminal tuft of hairs; a beard; more usually, a retrorse tooth or double tooth terminating an awn or prickle.—3. In *ornith.*, one of the processes, of the first order, given off by the rachis of a feather;

a, *a*, Barbs.

the vane of a feather) consists of a series of appressed, flat, narrowly linear or lanceolate membranous or plates, set obliquely on the rachis by their bases, diverging out from it at a varying open angle, ending in a free point; each such narrow acute plate is called a barb.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

4. One of the sharp points projecting backward from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to fix it in place; a beard.

Having two points or *barbs*.
Ascham, Toxophilus (Arber), p. 135.

5. A linen covering for the throat and breast, sometimes also for the lower part of the face, worn by women throughout the middle ages in western Europe. It was at times peculiar to nuns or worn in mourning.

Do wey your *barbe* and shew youre face bare.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1130.

6. A band or small scarf of lace, or other fine material, worn by women at the neck or as a headdress.—7. Same as *barbel*, 3.—8. In *her.*, one of the five leaves of the calyx which project beyond and between the petals of the heraldic rose. See *barbed*[1], 3.—9. A bur or roughness produced in the course of metal-working, as in coining and engraving.—10. A military term used in the phrase *to fire in barb*, in *barbette*, or *en barbe*, that is, to fire cannon over the parapet instead of through the embrasures.

Also spelled *barbe*.

barb[1] (bärb), *v.* [< OF. *barber*, shave, < *barbe*, beard. In E. the verb is now generally regarded as formed from *barber*, like *peddle* from *peddler*, and is used only colloquially.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shave; dress the beard. [Now only colloq.]—2†. To pare or shave close to the surface; mow.

The stooping scytheman, that doth barb the field.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iii. 2.

3†. To clip, as gold. *B. Jonson*.—4. To furnish with barbs, as an arrow, fish-hook, spear, or other instrument.

II. *intrans.* To shave.

To Sir Guy's house to bring new night, and there up to his chamber, and sat talking, and I *barbing* against to-morrow.
Pepys, Diary, II. 229.

barb[2] (bärb), *n.* [A corruption of *barb*[2], perhaps by confusion with *barb*[1], a beard, or *barb*[3], a Barbary horse.] Same as *barb*[3], *n.*

He left his lofty strain and took with ease
And goodly gorgeous *barbs*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 11.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbe*, for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on.
Sir J. Smythe, Discourse, fol. Vi., p. 32.

barb[2]† (bärb), *v. t.* [< *barb*[2], *n.*] Same as *bard*[2], *v.*

A brave courser trapped and barbed.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 1179.

Barbed with frontlets of steel, I trow,
And with *bestrowed* sun at either bow.
Scott, L. of L. M., I. 8.

barb[3] (bärb), *n.* [< F. *barbe*, a Barbary horse (alt. *cavallo de barbe*, indicating a supposed connection with L. *barba*, a beard), < *Barbarie*, Barbary: see *barbary*, 1.] A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors into Spain from Barbary and Morocco, and remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility. In Spain this noble race has degenerated, and true barbs are rare even in their native country.

The importance of improving our stude by an infusion of new blood was obvious; and with this view a considerable number of *barbs* had lately been brought into England.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. A breed of domestic pigeons having a short broad beak, classed by Darwin with the carriers and runts. Also called *barb-pigeon*, *Barbary pigeon*, and *Barbarian*. 3. A scimetar. [Rare.]

Fish, *Menicirrus albumus*, better known as *kingfish*. See *kingfish*.

barbacan, *n.* See *barbican*[1].

barbacou (bär'ba-kō), *n.* [< F. *barbacou*, irreg. *barba*, a barbel, + (*tur*)*acou* or (*cou*)*cou*, cuckoo.] A name given by Le Vaillant to the American barbets of the family *Bucconidæ*, to distinguish them from the barbets proper of the family *Capitonidæ*. The South American barbacous are the birds of the genera *Monasa* and *Cheiloptera*.

barbacue, *n.* See *barbecue*.

Barbadian (bär-bā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Barbados*, the Barbados, a name said to be due to Pg. *as barbadas*, the bearded, applied by the Portuguese to the Indian figtrees growing there.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Barbados (also spelled *Barbadoes*).

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Barbados, the most eastern island of the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain.

Barbados cherry, leg, nut, tar, etc. See the nouns.

Barbados-pride (bär-bā'dōz-prid), *n.* 1. A prickly leguminous shrub, *Cæsalpinia pulcherrima*, of tropical regions, planted for hedges as well as for the beauty of its flowers. Also called *Barbados flower-fence*.—2. In the West Indies, a handsome flowering leguminous tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, introduced from the East Indies.

barba Hispanica (bär'bä his-pan'i-kä), *n.* [NL., lit. Spanish beard.] A name given to the plant *Tillandsia usneoides*. See *long-moss*.

barbaloin (bär'ba-lō-in or -loin), *n.* A neutral substance, $C_{21}H_{22}O_9$, crystallizing in tufts of small yellow prisms, extracted from Barbados aloes.

barbar (bär'bär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbare*, < ME. *barbar*, OF. *barbare*, < L. *barbarus*: see *barbarous*.] **I.** *a.* Barbarous.

II. *n.* A barbarian.

barbara (bär'ba-rä), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic name of a syllogism of the first figure, all whose parts are universal affirmative propositions: as, All men are mortal; all the patriarchs (Enoch, Elijah, etc.) are men; hence, all patriarchs are mortal. It is the type of all syllogism. This name is believed to have been invented by Petrus Hispanus (Pope John XXI., died 1277), although Prantl thinks the work of William of Shyrwode (died 1249) in which it is found is earlier. See *moodi*.

barbaresque (bär-ba-resk'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *barbaresque*, of Barbary, < Sp. *Pg. barbaresco* = It. *barbaresco* (obs.), < Barbary, barbarous: see *barbar* and *-esque*. Cf. *barbary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Characteristic of or appropriate to barbarians; barbarous in style. [Rare.]

Our European and East Indian coins are the basest of all base products from rude *barbaresque* handicraft.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Barbary in northern Africa.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] A native of Barbary. *Jefferson*. [Rare.]

barbari (bär'bä-ri), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a kind of syllogism the premises of which are those of a syllogism in barbara (which see), while the conclusion is only a particular instead of a universal affirmative: as, All men are mortal; all kings are men; hence, some kings are mortal. This kind of syllogism was noticed by Occam, and the name was invented by one of his followers, Albert of Saxony. See *moodi*.

barbarian (bär-bā'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *barbarien*, < L. *barbaria*, barbarousness (see *barbary*), < *barbarus*, barbarous; + barbarian: see *barbarous* and *-an*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A foreigner; one whose language and customs differ from those of the speaker or writer. [This is the uniform meaning of the word in the New Testament.]

Therefore if I know not the meaning of the voice, I shall be unto him a barbarian, and he a barbarian, and the barbarian shall be a barbarian unto me. 1 Cor. xiv. 11.

It is well known that many of the Roman Emperors were *barbarians*, and that the most successful soldiers in the Imperial army. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 50.

[With the Greeks, one not a Greek was a barbarian; with the Romans, one outside the pale of the Roman empire or its civilization, and especially a person belonging to one of the northern nations who overthrew the empire; with the Italians of the Renaissance period, one of a nation outside of Italy; with the Chinese, one who is not a Chinaman, and especially a European or an American, in commonly spoken of as a *modern barbarian*. Therefore with the Chinese government, however, stipulate that the Chinese term (*yi*) thus translated shall not be used in documents of any of the treaty powers, or of their subjects or citizens.]

2. One outside the pale of Christian civilization.—3. A man in a rude, savage state; an uncivilized person.

There were his young *barbarians* all at play,
There was their Dacian mother—he, their sire,
Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 141.

4. An uncultured person; one who has no sympathy with culture; a philistine.—5. A cruel, savage, brutal person; one destitute of pity or humanity: as, "thou fell *barbarian*," *Philips*.—6†. [*cap.*] A native of Barbary.—**Syn.** *Heathen*, etc. See *pagan*, n.

II. *a.* 1. Foreign; of another or outside nation; hence, non-Hellenic, non-Roman, non-Christian, non-Chinese, etc.

Thou art bought and sold among those of any wit, like a barbarian slave. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

2. Of or pertaining to savagery; uncivilized.—3. Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

The stormy rage and hate of a *barbarian* tyrant.
J. Cumming, Hist. Reg., xxiii.

barbarian[2] (bär-bā'ri-an), *n.* [< *barbarian*[1], *a.*] A barbarism.

barbarianism (bär-bā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *barbarian*[1] + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being a barbarian.

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barbarianize (bär-bā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barbarianized*, ppr. *barbarianizing*. To make barbarian; barbarize.

barbaric (bär-bar'ik), *a.* [< L. *barbaricus*, < Gr. *βαρβαρικός*, foreign, barbaric, < *βάρβαρος*, barbarous: see *barbarous*.] 1†. Foreign.

> The *gorgeous* east with richest hand
> Showers on her kings *Barbaric* pearl and gold.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 4.

2. Uncivilized; barbarian: as, "*barbaric* or Gothic invaders." *T. Warton*, On Milton's Smaller Poems.—**3.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of barbarians or their arts; hence, ornate without being in accordance with cultivated taste; wildly rich or magnificent.

> We are by no means insensible . . . to the wild and *barbaric* melody.
> *Macaulay*.

His plans were bold and fiery, and his conceptions glowed with *barbaric* lustre.
> *Poe*, Tales, I. 341.

—**Syn.** *Barbarian, Barbarous, Barbaric.* See *barbarian.*

barbarically (bär-bar'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a barbaric manner; after the fashion of barbarians or uncivilized persons.

barbaris (bär'ba-ris), *n.* In *logic*, a mnemonic name for the syllogistic mood barallipton; used by some later nominalists. See *mood*[3].

barbarisation, barbarise. See *barbarization, barbarize.*

barbarism (bär'bą-rizm), *n.* [= F. *barbarisme*, < L. *barbarismus*, < Gr. *βαρβαρισμός*, the use of a foreign, or misuse of one's native, tongue, < *βαρβαρίζειν*, speak like a foreigner or barbarian: see *barbarize*.] **1.** An offense against purity of style or language; originally, the mixing of foreign words and phrases in Latin or Greek; hence, the use of words or forms not made according to the accepted usages of a language: limited by some modern writers on rhetoric to an offense against the accepted rules of derivation or inflection, as *hisn* or *hern* for *his* or *her*, *gooser* for *geese*, *goodest* for *best*, *pled* for *pleaded*, *growed* for *grown*, etc. A vulgarism so used; an expression not made in accordance with the proper usages of a language.

> The Greeks were the first that branded a foreign term in any of their writers with the character of *barbarism*.
> *G. Campbell.*

A *barbarism* may be in one word; a solecism must be of more.
> *Johnson.*

3. An uncivilized state or condition; want of civilization; rudeness of life resulting from ignorance or want of culture.

> Times of *barbarism* and ignorance.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Divers great monarchies have risen from *barbarism* to civility, and fallen again to ruin.
> *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

4†. An act of barbarity; an outrage.

> A heinous *barbarism* . . . against the honour of marriage.
> *Milton.*

—**Syn. 1.** *Barbarism, Solecism*, etc. See *impropriety.*

barbarity (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *barbarities* (-tiz). [< *barbarous*.] **1.** Brutal or inhuman conduct; barbarousness; savagery; cruelty.

> Another ground of violent outcry against the Indians is their *barbarity* to the vanquished.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 348.

2. An act of cruelty or inhumanity; a barbarous deed: as, the *barbarities* of war or of savage life.—**3†.** Barbarism.

> The *barbarity* and narrowness of modern tongues.
> *Dryden.*

barbarization (bär-ba-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *barbarize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering barbarous; a reduction to barbarism, or to a barbarous state; said of language, and of persons and communities. Also spelled *barbarisation.*

barbarize (bär'ba-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *barbarized*, ppr. *barbarizing*. [= F. *barbariser*, < LL. *barbarizare*, < Gr. *βαρβαρίζειν*, speak like a foreigner or barbarian, hold with the barbarians, < *βάρβαρος*, foreign, barbarian. See *barbarous.*] **1.** *intrans.* To speak or write like a barbarian or foreigner; use barbarisms in speech or writing.

> The ill habit which they got of wretched *barbarizing* against the Latin and Greek idiom.
> *Milton*, Education.

2. To become barbarous. [Rare.]

> The Roman Empire was *barbarizing* rapidly.
> *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

II. *trans.* **1.** To corrupt (language, art, etc.) by introducing impurities, or by departing from recognized classical standards.

> He (Inigo Jones) *barbarized* the ancient cathedral of St. Paul in London, by repairing it according to his notions of Pointed architecture.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 444.

2. To render barbarous.

> Hideous changes have *barbarized* France.
> *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

To habitual residents among the Alps this absence of social duties and advantages may be *barbarizing*, even brutalizing.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 301.

Also spelled *barbarise.*

barbarous (bär'ba-rus), *a.* [Earlier *barbar*, *q. v.*; < L. *barbarus*, < Gr. *βάρβαρος*, foreign, uncivilized; applied orig. to one whose language was unintelligible. Cf. Skt. *barbara*, stammering, in pl. foreigners; L. *balbus*, stammering: see *babble* and *booby*; cf. *babble*.] **1.** Foreign; not classical or pure; abounding in barbarisms; of or pertaining to an illiterate people: applied to language, originally to languages which were not Greek or Latin. See *barbarism.*

> A wholly *barbarous* use of the word.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, Pol. Econ., Art. ix.

2. Speaking a foreign language; foreign; outlandish: applied to people. [Archaic.] See *barbarian*, *n.*, 1.

> The island was called Melita. And the *barbarous* people shewed us no little kindness: for they kindled a fire and received us every one.
> Acts xxviii. 1, 2.

3. Characterized by or showing ignorance of arts and civilization; uncivilized; rude; wild; savage: as, *barbarous* nations, or countries; *barbarous* habits or customs.

> Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous*.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

What we most require is the actual examination by trained observers of some *barbarous* or semi-barbarous community, whose customs are reasonably pure.
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 233.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians; adapted to the use of barbarians; barbaric; of outlandish character.

> Emeterius, king of Inde, a mighty name,
> On his huge crowned head, with *barbarous* gold.
> The trappings of his horse embossed with *barbarous* gold.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 65.

Pyrrhus, seeing the Romans marshal in their army with some art and skill, said, with surprise, "These barbarians have nothing *barbarous* in their disposition."
> *Hume*, Refinement in the Arts.

5. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman: as, *barbarous* treatment.

> By their *barbarous* usage he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him.
> *Clarendon.*

6. Harsh-sounding, like the speech of barbarians: as, wild and *barbarous* music.

> A *barbarous* noise environs me.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, vii.

—**Syn.** *Barbarian, Barbarous, Barbaric* (see *barbarian*); rude, savage, brutal, inhuman, uncivilized.

barbarously (bär'bą-rus-li), *adv.* In a barbarous manner; as a barbarian. (*a*) Imperfectly; without regard to rules of grammar: said of admixture of foreign or mechanical words and phrases.

> How *barbarously* we yet speak and write, your lordship knows, and I am sufficiently sensible in my own English.
> *Dryden*, Ded. of Trollus and Cressida.

Modern French, the most polite of languages, is *barbarously* vulgar if compared with the Latin out of which it has been corrupted, or even with Italian.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, Papers, 2d ser., lxi.

(*b*) As an uncivilized, illiterate, or uncultured person. (*c*) Savagely; ferociously; inhumanly.

The English law touching forfeiture became, at a later period, *barbarously* severe.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

barbarousness (bär'bą-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being barbarous. (*a*) Rudeness or incivility of manners. (*b*) Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureness of speech; being overgrown with *barbarousness*. *Brerewood.* (*c*) Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity.

barbary (bär'ba-ri), *n.* [< ME. *barbary*, *barbery*, *barberie*, < OF. *barbarie* = Sp. It. *barbarie*, < L. *barbaria*, *barbaries* (MGr. *βαρβαρία*), a foreign country, barbarism, < *barbarus*, < Gr. *βάρβαρος*, foreign, barbarous. Hence, specifically, *Barbary*, a collective name for the countries on the north and northwest coasts of Africa, < F. *Barbarie*, < It. *Barbaria*, < O. *Berberi*; Ar. *Barbarigan*, < *Barbar*, *Berber*, the Berbers, people of Barbary in northern Africa, ult. < Gr. *βάρβαρος*, a foreigner.] **1.** Foreign or barbarous nationality; paganism; heathenism.—**2.** Barbarity; barbarism.—**3.** Barbarous speech.—**4.** A Barbary horse; a barb. See *barb*[1], 1.

> They are ill-built,
> Ha-buttocked, like your dainty *barbaries*.
> *Fletcher*, Whilgiouse Chase.

Barbary ape, gum, etc. See the nouns.

Barbary horse. Same as *barb*[1], 1.

barbastel, barbastelle (bär'bas-tel or bär-bas-tel'), *n.* [< F. *barbastelle* = It. *barbastello*, LL. *barbastellus*, < L. *barbus*, beard.] A common European species of long-eared bat, *Barbastellus communis*, *B. daubentoni*, or *Plecotus barbastellus*.

Long-eared Bat (*Barbastellus communis*).

barbate (bär'bāt), *a.* [< L. *barbatus*, bearded, < *barba*, beard: see *barb*[2].] **1.** Furnished with barbæ.—**2.** In *bot.*, bearded; furnished with long and weak hairs.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, bearded; having a tuft of hair or feathers on the chin; in *entom.*, bordered by long hairs.

barbated (bär'bā-ted), *a.* Barbed or bearded; barbate: as, "a dark uncommonly *barbated*," *T. Warton*, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 63.

Barbatula (bär-bat'ū-la), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *barbatulus*, dim. of *barbatus*, bearded: see *barbate.*] A genus of African scansorial barbets, the barbions, of the family *Megalæmidæ* or *Capitonidæ*.

barb-bolt (bärb'bōlt), *n.* A bolt whose edges are jagged to prevent it from being withdrawn from that into which it is driven; a rag-bolt.

barbe[1], *n.* See *barb*[1].

barbe[2], *n.* Same as *barb*[2].

barbel (bärb), *n.* [F., it., and Rumonsch *barba*, < Mll. *barba*, *barbus*, *barbanus*, uncle, lit. having a beard, < L. *barba*, beard: see *barb*[1].] A superior teacher or ecclesiastic among the Vaudois.

barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* [Also *barbacue*, and formerly *barbicue*, *barbecu*, *barbecus* = Sp. *barbacoa*, < Haytian *barbacoa*, a framework of sticks set upon posts. In Cuba *barbacoa* designates a platform or floor in the top story of country houses where fruits and grain are kept.] **1.** A wooden framework used for supporting over a fire meat or fish to be smoked or dried.—**2.** An iron frame on which large joints are placed for broiling, or on which whole animals are roasted; a large gridiron.—**3.** The carcass of an ox, hog, or other animal, roasted whole.

> A kid that had been cooked in a hole in the ground, with embers upon it. . . . This is called a *barbecue*.
> *Tylor*, Anahuac, iv. 96. (*N. E. D.*)

4. A large social or political entertainment in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole, and feasting on a generous scale is indulged in. [U. S.]—**5.** An open floor or terrace smoothly covered with plaster or asphalt, on which to dry coffee-beans, etc.

barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barbecued*, ppr. *barbecuing*. [< *barbecue*, *n.*] **1.** To cure by smoking or drying on a barbecue (which see).—**2.** To dress and roast whole, as an ox or hog; to broil by splitting it to the backbone, and roasting it on a gridiron.

> Rich puddings and big, and a *barbecued* pig.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 228.

barbed[1] (bärbd), *p. a.* [< *barb*[1], *v.* or *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Shaved; trimmed; having the beard cut.—**2.** Furnished with barbs, as an arrow, the point of a fish-hook, and the like: as, "arrows *barbed* with fire," *Milton*, P. L., vi. 546; "a *barbed* proboscis," *Sir E. Tennent*, Ceylon, II. 7.

> And, with the same strong hand
> That flung the *barbèd* spear,
> *Bryant*, Christmas in 1876.

3. In *her.*; (*a*) Having barbs: said of the rose used as a bearing. The barbs are commonly colored green, and the blazon is a rose gules *barbed* proper. (*b*) Having gills or wattles, as a cock: said of the cock, rather than of its black cock having golden gills). Also called *wattled*. (*c*) Having the ends made with barbs like those of an arrow-head: said especially of a crown or the like. Also called *barbé*.—**Barbed bolt.** See *bolt*[1].—**Barbed shot,** a shot having barbs or grapnels. It is fired from a mortar to carry a life-line to a wreck.—**Barbed wire,** two or more wires twisted together, with spikes, hooks, or points clinched or woven into the strands, or a single wire furnished with sharp points or barbs: used for fences, and so made for the restraint of animals.

barbed[2] (bärbd), *p. a.* [< *barb*[2], *v.*, + *-ed*[2]. Prop. *barbed*, *q. v.*] Same as *bearded*.

barbel (bär'bel), *n.* [Mll. *barbelle*, *barbylle*, < OF. *barbel* (F. *barbeau*), < Mll. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*, a barbel (fish), < *barba*, beard: see *barb*[1]. In the sense of an appendage, *barbel* is rather < NL. *barbella*: see *barbella*, and cf.

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barbule,] 1. The common English name of the fish *Barbus vulgaris*, also extended to other species of the genus *Barbus.*—2. A small cylindrical vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch. —3. A knot of superfluous flesh growing in the channel of a horse's mouth. Also *barble* and *barb.*

barbella (bär-bel'ȧ), *n.*; pl. *barbellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of *l.* *barba*, a beard. Cf. *barbule* and *barbel*, 2, 3.] A small barb or bristle.

barbellate (bär-bel'āt), *a.* [NL. *barbellatus*, < NL. *barbella*, q. v.] Having small bristles or barbules: used chiefly in botany. Also *barbulate.*

barbellula (bär-bel'ū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *barbellulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *barbella*, q. v.] A very small barb or bristle.

barbellulate (bär-bel'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *barbellulatus*, < *barbellula*, q. v.] Having very small bristles or barbules.

barber (bär'bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbour*, < (*a*) ME. *barbour, barber, barbor*, < AF. *barbour*, OF. *barbeor* (< L. as if **barbator*, < **barbare*, shave: see *barb*[2], *v.*), also *barbier* (*b*) ME. *barber*, < OF. *barbier*, F. *barbier* = It. *barbiere*, < L. as if **barbarius*, < L. *barba*, a beard: see *barb*[2], *n.*] 1. One whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair.

2. Same as *surgeon-fish.*—**Barber's basin**, a basin or bowl formerly used in shaving, having a broad rim with a semicircular opening to fit the neck of the customer, who held it, while the barber made the lather with his hand and applied it directly: still in use in some parts of Europe as a barber's sign.—**Barber's pole**, a pole striped spirally with alternate bands of white and blue, red or black and white, and often, in Europe, having a brass basin at the end, shaped like the basin used in a barber's shop. The striping is in imitation of the ribbon with which the arm of a person who has been bled is bound up, and originally indicated that the barber combined minor surgical operations with his other work.

barber (bär'bėr), *v. t.* [*barber, n.*] To shave and dress the hair of.

Our courteous Antony, . . .
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
Shak., A. and C., II. 2.

barbera (bär-bā'rȧ), *n.* [It.] An Italian red wine, made in Piedmont from a variety of grapes so called.

barber-boat (bär'bėr-bōt), *n.* A small boat like a canoe, in use at Canton in the port of China: probably so called because in the early days of trade with China native barbers used such boats in going about among the shipping.

barber-chirurgeon† (bär'bėr-ki-rėr'jon), *n.* A barber-surgeon.

He put himself into a *barber-chirurgeon's* hands, who, by unfit application, rarded the stump.
Wiseman, Surgery.

barberess (bär'bėr-es), *n.* [*barber* + *-ess.*] A female barber; a barber's wife.

barber-fish (bär'bėr-fish), *n.* In *ichth.*, *Teuthis cærulea* or some other fish of the family *Teuthididæ.*

barbermonger† (bär'bėr-mung'gėr), *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself on being dressed by a barber; a fop. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

barberry (bär'ber-i), *n.*; pl. *barberries* (-iz). [Also *berberry*, early mod. E. also *barbery, barbary, berbery* (the term. simulating *berry*[1]), < ME. *barbere* (cf. F. *berberis*, formerly *berbere*) = Sp. *berberis* = It. *berbero*, < Ml.L. *berberis, barberis*, of uncertain origin. The Ar. *barbāris*, Pers. *barbārī*, are from the ML.] 1. A shrub of the genus *Berberis*, *B. vulgaris*, bearing racemes of yellow blossoming flowers, which produce red elongated berries of a pleasantly acid flavor, a native of Europe and extensively naturalized in New England. From the root of the barberry a yellow coloring matter is obtained, which when rendered brown by alkalis is used in the manufacture of morocco leather. In England also called *pepperidge* or *pipridge.* See *Berberis.*

2. The fruit of this shrub.

barberry-fungus (bär'ber-i-fung'gus), *n.* A fungus which attacks the leaves of the common barberry, formerly known as *Æcidium Berberidis*, but now proved to be the æcidiospore stage of the red and black rust (*Puccinia graminis*) which is found upon wheat, oats, other kinds of grain, and various species of grass. Also called *barberry-rust* or *barberry-cluster-cups.* See cut under *Puccinia.*

barber-surgeon (bär'bėr-sėr'jon), *n.* Formerly, one who united the practice of surgery with that of a barber; hence, an inferior practitioner of surgery.

Those deep and public brands,
That the whole company of *barber-surgeons*
Should not take off with all their arts and plasisters.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader.

barber-surgery (bär'bėr-sėr'jėr-i), *n.* The occupation or practice of a barber-surgeon; hence, bungling work, like that of a low practitioner of surgery.

Slits it into four, that he may the better come at it with his *barber-surgery.* *Milton*, Colasterion.

barbery† (bär'ber-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbary* (ME. *barbarie*), < OF. *barberie*, < *barbier*, a barber: see *barber* and *-ery.*] 1. A barber's shop.—2. The occupation or craft of a barber. [Rare.]

The union of surgery and *barbery* was partially dissolved in 1540 (32 Henry VIII., c. 42), the barbers being confined by that Act to their own business, viz. blood-letting and tooth-drawing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 196.

barbery[2], *n.* See *barberry.*

barbet[1] (bär'bet), *n.* [F., *barbette*, OF. *barbete*, dim. of *barbe*, < L. *barba*, a beard: see *barb*[1].] 1. A small beard.—2. A part of the helmet in the sixteenth century; either (*a*) the fixed beaver or mentonnière, or (*b*) the lower part of the vizor when made in two pieces, so that either could be raised without the other. Compare *bevor*[1], 2, and *mentonnière*, 1.

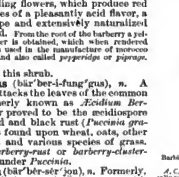
barbet[2] (bär'bet), *n.* [< F. *barbet* (prob. for *barbe*), < OF. *barbet*, < L. *barbatus*, bearded. Cf. *barbudo.*] 1. A dog having long curly hair; a poodle.—2. In *ornith.*, any bird of the families *Capitonidæ* (or *Megalæmidæ*) and *Bucconidæ.* It is a book-name which has followed the generic names *Capito* and *Bucco* in their various applications to numerous zygodactyl birds with large heads, stout bills, and prominent rictal vibrissæ, inhabiting both the old and the new world, and has consequently no exact technical meaning. **Flame-crested barbet**, the golden-back: the birds of the family *Bucconidæ* (which see). They are confined to America, belong to the three leading genera, *Bucco, Monasa*, and *Chelidoptera*, and include the birds known as barbacous, tamatias, or monasses. (See these words.) They are closely related to the jacamars or *Galbulidæ*, but have no special affinity with the scansorial barbets. **Scansorial barbets**, the barbets proper: the birds of the family *Capitonidæ* (which see). They are chiefly birds of the old world, and the leading genera *Pogonias* (or *Pogonorhynchus*), *Megalæma*, *Calorhamphus*, *Trachyphonus*, *Xylobucco*, etc., including the African birds known as barbicans and barbicans; but they also include the American genus *Capito.*

barbetti, *n.* See *barbet*[1], 2.

barbette (bär-bet'), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard: see *barbet*[1].] The platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through embrasures.—**Barbette-carriage**, a carriage which elevates a gun sufficiently to enable it to be fired over the parapet, and lowers it again behind the parapet after the discharge. See cut under *gun.*—**Barbette gun**, or **battery**, one gun, or several, mounted in barbette.—**Barbette tower**, a war-vessel, generally an ironclad, carrying heavy guns which are fired over the turret or casemate, and not through port-holes.—**To fire in barbette.** See *barb*[1], 10.

barb-feathers (bärb'feru'ėrz), *n. pl.* The feathers under the beak of a hawk.

barbican[1] (bär'bi-kan), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barbacan*, etc., < ME. *barbican, berbikan, barbiquian*, etc., < OF. *barbacane, barbaquenne*, mod. F. *barbicane* = Pr. Sp. *barbacana* = Pg. *barbicão* = It. *barbicane*, < Ml.L. *barbicana, barbacana*, "*barbacanna*, a barbican: supposed to be



Barbican.—Plan of Castle of Carcassonne, France: 12th and 13th centuries.

A, C, barbican protecting the approach on the side of the town; *B*, gallport; *D*, main barbican without the walls; *E, F, J, H*, turrets of wall between the castle and the barbican; *I*, postern-gate; *K*, gate of the castle; *L*, outer wall of the castle; *M*, inner wall of the castle; *N*, secondary court; *O, O*, covered galleries affording accommodations in case of siege; *P, Q*, chief gate of the castle and bridge over the moat; *R, S, Q*, permanent lodgings, three stories high; *X, K*, double doors, or keep; *T*, watch-tower; *V*, guard-post between the double walls of the city; *Y*, barriers carried across the space intervening between the two walls; *Z, H, I*, barriers erected by curtains. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

of Ar. or Pers. origin, introduced into Europe by the crusaders; cf. Ar. Pers. *bāb-khānā*, a gatehouse, gateway with a tower.] 1. In *medieval fort.*, an outwork of a castle or fortified place. (*a*) Properly, a post in which a force could be sheltered so as to be ready for a sortie to protect communications, etc. Such a work frequently supplied an advantageous means for taking an assailant in the flank, and, while communicating with the main place, seldom contained the chief entrance to it. (*b*) An outpost of any nature, as a bridge-tower, or a detached portion of the town, protecting the approach to the drawbridge; also a gateway-tower through which the main entrance was carried.

Within the *barbican* a Porter sate,
Day and night duely keeping watch and ward.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 25.

He leads a body of men close under the outer barrier of the *barbican.* *Scott*, Ivanhoe, II. vi.

2. A loophole. [Rare and obsolete.]

He caused certain *barbacans* or loops-holes to be pierced through the walls. *Holinshed*, 1st Chr., Liry, xxiv. 34.

3. A channel or scupper in a parapet for the discharge of water.

barbican[2] (bär'bi-kan), *n.* [Appar. a made word, based upon *barb*[2], q. v.] An F. *barbone*, a beard.] A scansorial barbet of the family *Capitonidæ* and subfamily *Pogonorhynchinæ*, or the genus *Pogonias* in a broad sense. The barbicans are all African, like the barbions.

barbicel (bär'bi-sel), *n.* [< NL. **barbicella*, dim. of *l.* *barba*, a beard. Cf. *barbel*.] In *ornith.*, a fringing process of the third order of a feather; a fringe of a barbule; one of the processes with which a barbule is fringed, differing from a hamulus or booklet in not being recurved.

barbiers (bär'bėrz), *n.* [Sed.def.] A paralytic disease (beriberi) very common in India, believed to be identical with *beriberi* (which see), or to be another form of that disease.

barbigerous (bär-bij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *barbiger* (< *barba*, beard, + *-gerere*, carry) + *-ous.*] Bearded; wearing a beard: in *bot.*, applied to petals that are hairy at over.

barbion (bär'bi-on), *n.* [< F. *barbion* (†), < *barbe*, a beard. Cf. *barbet*[2].] An African scansorial barbet of the genus *Barbatula*, family *Megalæmidæ* or *Capitonidæ.*

barbiton, barbitos (bär'bi-ton, -tos), *n.*; pl. *barbita* (-tȧ). [< Gr. βάρβιτον, earlier βάρβιτος, a word prob. of Lydian origin.] An ancient Greek musical instrument of the lyre kind.

barble, *n.* See *barbel*, 3.

barbolet, *n.* See *barbulet.*

barbotine (bär'bō-tin), *n.* [F., wormwood, semen-contra, < *barboter*, dabble.] 1. An East Indian vegetable product, the chief constituents of which are a resin, and bitter extract. *Simmonds.*—2. Worm-seed. *Simmonds.*—3. In *ceram.*, same as *slip.*

barb-pigeon (bärb'pij'ọn), *n.* Same as *barb*[3], 2.

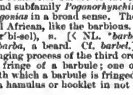
barbree, *n.* See *barbe.*

barbu (bär'bü), *n.* [F., < *barbe*: see *barb*[1].] 1. A name derived from Rafinesque and other French naturalists, equivalent to *barbet* in any of the senses of the latter, as applied to birds either of the family *Bucconidæ* or family *Capitonidæ*. See these words, and *barbet*[2], 2, *pl.* The birds of the family *Capitonidæ* alone, as distinguished from the *Bucconidæ.*

barbula (bär'bū-lȧ), *n.* pl. *barbulæ* (-lē). [L., a little beard, a small barb: see *barbule*.] 1. Same as *barbule*, 1.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of true mosses characterized by terminal, erect fruit, and a peristome of long filiform segments spirally twisted to the left.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks.

barbulate (bär'bū-lāt), *a.* Same as *barbellate.*

barbule (bär'būl), *n.* [< L. *barbula*, dim. of *barba*, a beard.] 1. A small barb, as of a plant; a little beard. Also *barbula.*—2. In *ornith.*, one of a series of pointed, barb-like processes fringing the barbs of a feather.



At the rachis [of a feather] bears its vane or series of barbs, and these each bear its vanes of the second order, or little vanes, called *barbules.*
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

3. The part of a helmet which protects the cheeks and chin.

Barbus (bär'bus), *n.* [NL., < L. *barbus*, a barbel, < *barba*, beard: see *barbel*.] An extensive genus of cyprinoid fishes, containing the barbels, typified by the common barbel of Europe,

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Barbel (*Barbus vulgaris*).

B. vulgaris: used with varying latitude by different writers.

barbuté, *n.* [OF., orig. fem. of **barbut*, *barbu*, mod. F. *barbu*, bearded, < *barbe*, beard.] **1.** A steel cap without vizor, but covering the cheeks and ears, used in the fifteenth century and later by foot-soldiers, archers, etc., and by the common people in times of danger.—**2.** A mantat-arms: from the name of the helmet worn by heavily armed men.

barca[1] (bär'kä), *n.* A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ* (*Ophiocephalus barca*), living in the fresh waters of Bengal.

barca[2] (bär'kä), *n.* [It., Sp., Port.: see *bark*[3].] A boat, skiff, or barge. *N. E. D.*—**Barca longa** (lit. long boat), a fishing-boat, common in the Mediterranean. *Fincham*, Ship-building, iv. 11.

Barcan (bär'kan), *a.* and *n.* Of or pertaining to Barca, a vilayet of the Turkish empire, in northern Africa, lying to the north of the Libyan desert, and between Egypt and the gulf of Sidra.

Of morning, pierce the Barcan wilderness.
Tennyson, Tiresias.

barcarole (bär'ka-rōl), *n.* [< It. *barcarolo*, *barcaruolo*, a boatman (fem. *barcaruola*, > F. *barcarolle*, > E. *barcarole*, a boatman's song), < *barca*, a boat, barge: see *barch*[1].] **1.** An Italian boatman.—**2.** A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers.—**3.** A piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song.

Also spelled *barcarolle*.

barco (bär'ko), *n.* [Another spelling of *barse*, q. v.] English (Yorkshire) name of the stickleback.

barcolona (bär-sē-lō'nä), *n.* [Named from *Barcelona*, a city in Spain.] A neck-cloth of soft silk.

The author of Waverley *entered*! . . . a double *barcolona* protected his neck.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxvii.

barcenite (bär'se-nit), *n.* [After Prof. Mariano *Barcena*, of Mexico.] A hydrous antimoniate of mercury from Huitzuco, Mexico, derived from the alteration of livingstonite.

B. Arch. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Architecture*, a degree granted by some colleges and schools in the United States.

Barclayite (bär'klā-īt), *n.* Same as *Berean*, 2.

barcon, barcone (bär'kon, bär-kō'ne), *n.* [< It. *barcone*, aug. of *barca*, a bark: see *bark*[3].] A trading-vessel used in the Mediterranean.

bar-cutter (bär'kut'ėr), *n.* A shearing-machine which cuts metallic bars into lengths. *E. H. Knight.*

bard[1] (bärd), *n.* [Formerly also *barth*, *bardh* (< W.), and Sc. *baird* (< Gael.); = F. *barde* = Sp. Pg. It. *bardo*, < LL. *bardus*, Gr. *Βάρδος*, of Celtic origin: W. *bardd* = Ir. and Gael. *bard* = Corn. *bardh* = Bret. *barz*, a poet.] **1.** A poet and singer among the ancient Celtic nations whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men, and on other subjects, generally to the accompaniment of the harp. The whole bards formed a hereditary order regulated by laws, and held stated festivals for competition, called *eisteddfods*, which after a long suspension were revived in the eighteenth century. (*See eisteddfod.*) There was also a hereditary guild of bards in Ireland, many of whom attained great skill.

There is amongst the Irish a certayne kind of people called *Bardi*, which are to them instesde of poetis, whose profession is to sett fourth the prayses and disprayses of men in their poems and rimes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2†. Formerly, in Scotland, a strolling musician; a minstrel: classed with vagabonds, as an object of penal laws.

All vacabundis, fuilis[fools], *bardis*, scudlaris, and dicklis lillil pepill, sall be tuist in the cheek.
Records Scot., in Sir J. Balfour's Practicks, 666. (*N. E. D.*)

3. In modern use, a poet: as, the *bard* of Avon (Shakspere); the Ayrshire *bard* (Burns).

Bard, who with some diviner art
Hast touched the *bard*'s true lyre, a nation's heart.
Lowell, To Lamartine.

4. [See def. 2 and *bardy*, and cf. *skald*, *scald*, a poet, no related to *scold*.] A scold: applied only to women. [Shetland.]

bard[2] (bärd), *n.* [Also corruptly *bard*[3], formerly *barde*, < F. *barde* (= It. Sp. Pg. *barda*), the trappings of a horse, the defensive armor of a war-horse. (Cf. OF. *bardelle* (see *bardelle*), F. dial. *aubarde*, Sp. Pg. *albarda*, a pack-saddle.) Ar. *al-bardá'ah*, < *al*, the, + *bardá'ah*, a yard of wool placed under a saddle, a pack-saddle. But the meaning seems to have been influenced by Ital. *bardo*, the beak or prow of a ship of war, the brim of a helmet, orig. a beard, = E. *beard* (see *beard*); hence the variations of form, *barde* and *barbe*.]

Horse-armor of Maximilian I. of Germany. *a*, chanfron; *b*, crinet; *c*, peytrel; *d*, crupper, or buttock-piece.

1. Any one of the pieces of defensive armor used in medieval Europe to protect the horse. There is no record of the use of such armor in antiquity or among oriental peoples, or in the European middle ages before the fifteenth century. Housings of different kinds of stuff, sometimes quilted and wadded in exposed parts, the saddle with its appurtenances, and occasionally a chanfron, were all the defense provided for horses until that time. The piece of armor most commonly used after the chanfron (which it was the last of the breast. See *peytrel*. The crupper, or part covering the haunches, was added at the end of the fifteenth century; but after the wars of the Roses the bards reached their fullest development, and the upper part of the body of the horse was covered as completely with steel as the body of his rider. See *crupper*.

Hence—**2**. *pl.* The housings of a horse, used in tourneys, justs, and processions during the later middle ages. They were most commonly of stuff woven or embroidered with the arms of the rider.

The bases and *bardes* of their horse were gyens saityn.
Hall, Henry VIII., an. 1 (1548).

3. *pl.* Armor of metal plates, worn in the sixteenth century and later. See *armor*.

A compleat French man-at-armes with all his *bards*.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, ii. iii. 208. (*N. E. D.*)

bard[2] (bärd), *v. t.* [< *bard*[2], *n.*] To caparison with bards, as a horse; to furnish or accoutre with armor, as a man.

Fifteen hundred men . . . *barded* and richly trapped.
Stow, Edw. IV., an. 1474.

Above the foaming tide, I see
Scarce half the charger's neck was seen;
For he was *barded* from counter to tail,
And the rider was armed to the nail.
Scott, L. of M., ii. 29.

bard[3] (bärd), *n.* [< F. *barde* (= Sp. *barda* = Sp. *albarda*), a strip of bacon; a particular use of *barde*, trappings: see *bard*[2].] A strip of bacon used to cover a fowl or meat in roasting.

bard[3] (bärd), *v. t.* [< *bard*[3], *n.*] To cover with thin bacon, as a bird or meat to be roasted.

bardash (bär'dash), *n.* [< F. *bardache*, < Sp. *bardaxa*, a pack-saddle, < Ar. *bardaj*, slave, captive.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

bardel, **bardet**, *n.* See *bardi*, *bardi*[2].

bardel (bär'del), *n.* [< *bardi*[2] + *-el*[2]. Cf. *barbel*[2].] Furnished with or clad in armor: said of a war-horse.

bardelle (bär-del'), *n.* [< OF. *bardelle* (= It. *bardella*), dim. of *barde*: see *bard*[2].] A pack-saddle made of cloth, stuffed with straw, and tied down tightly with pack-thread.

Bardesanic (bär-des-an'ik), *a.* [< *Bardesanes* + *-ic*.] The doctrinal system of the Bardesanists.

Bardesanist (bär-des'a-nist), *n.* One of the followers of Bardesanes, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the second and third centuries. He is said to have taught a theory resembling those of the Gnostic Valentinus, namely: a self-existent principle of evil; and a belief in the immortality of the body by way of punishment: and that therefore a body was not assumed by Christ in his incarnation, and is not to be raised at the resurrection. Recent discussion has shown, however, that the true nature of his doctrines remains an open question. There are still extant Syriac hymns and prose works ascribed to Bardesanes.

Bardesanitic (bär-des-a-nit'ik), *a.* [< *Bardesanes* + *-atic*[2].] A Bardesanist.

He [Manes] looked upon what he considered to be Christianity proper, that is, Christianity as it had been developed among the sects of the Basilidians, Marcionites, and perhaps *Bardesanites*, as a comparatively valuable and sound religion.
Encyc. Brit., X. 495.

bardic (bär'dik), *a.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the character of a bard or bards.

Here, in the open air — in "the eye of light and the face of the sun," to use the *bardic* style — the decrees were pronounced, and the Druids harangued the people.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 20.

barding (bär'ding), *n.* [< *bard*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Horse-armor in general: usually in the plural. See *bard*[2], 1.

bardish (bär'dish), *a.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of bards: as, "*bardish* imposture." *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion.

bardism (bär'dizm), *n.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ism*.] The science of bards; bardic principles or methods.

bardist (bär'dist), *n.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ist*.] A bardling.

bardling (bärd'ling), *n.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ling*[1].] An inferior bard; a mediocre or inexperienced poet.

The forte of *bardlings* is the foible of a hand.
Poe, Fifty Suggestions.

bardocucullus (bär'dō-kū-kul'us), *n.*; *pl. bardocucelli* (-ī). [NL.] A kind of cowled cloak anciently worn by some Gallic peasants, and adopted by Roman and monks. See *cucullus*.

bardos (bär'dos), *n.* [Sc.; cf. F. *barbote*, an eelpout.] A local name in Edinburgh of the eelpout, *Zoarces viviparus*.

bardship (bärd'ship), *n.* [< *bard*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of bard; position or standing as a bard.

The Captain . . . showed a particular respect for my *bardship*.
Burns, Border Tour, p. 569. (*N. E. D.*)

bardy (bär'di), *a.* [< *bard*[1], in the depreciative senses (defs. 2 and 4), + *-y*[1].] Bold-faced; defiant; audacious. [Scotch.]

bare[1] (bār), *a.* [< ME. *bare*, *bar*, < AS. *bær* = Ofs. *bar* = Of'ries. *ber* = D. *baar* = OHG. MHG. *bar*, G. *bar*, *bloss* = Icel. *berr* = Sw. *bar* = Dan. *bar* = OBulg. *bosŭ* = Lith. *basus*, *bosus*, bare; orig. meaning prob. 'shining'; cf. Skt. √ *bhās*, shine.] **1.** Naked; without covering: as, *bare* arms; the trees are *bare*.

Thou wast naked and *bare*.
Rev. xvi. 7.

Envy finds
More food in cities than on mountains *bare*.
Lowell, Dara.

2. With the head uncovered. In ministerial descriptions, said of a head on a coin or medal when uncovered or devoid of any adornment, such as a diadem or laurel-wreath.

When once thy foot enters the church, be *bare*.
Herbert, The Church Porch.

Thou standest *bare* to him now, workest for him.
Burton, Anat. of Melp., p. 357.

3. Open to view; unconcealed; undisguised.

Bare in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear!
Milton, S. A., l. 902.

4. Lacking in appropriate covering or equipment; unfurnished; as, *bare* walls.—**5.** Plain; simple; unadorned; without polish.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain.
Spenser.

6. Threadless; napless.

It appears, by their *bare* liveries,
That they live by your *bare* wits.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

7. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished; unprovided with what is necessary or comfortable: absolutely or with *of*.

I have made Emm *bare*.
Jer. xlix. 10.

Upon her death, when her nearest friends thought her very *bare*, her executors found in her strong box about £150 in gold.
Swift, Death of Stella.

Tho' your visions should leave them *bare*
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

8. Empty; valueless; paltry; worthless.

Not that we give, but what we have,
For the gift without the giver is *bare*.
Lowell, Sir Launfal.

9. Mere; scarcely or just sufficient; as, the *bare* necessaries of life; a *bare* subsistence.

Pray you, cast off these fellows, as unfitting
For your *bare* knowledge, and far more your company.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

10. Unaccompanied; without ornament; simple.

It was a *bare* petition of a state.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

11. Unadorned; without literary or artistic effect; bald; meager.

Much has yet to be done to make even the *bare* annals of the time coherent.
Athenæum, No. 3067, p. 150.

12. In *beer-making*, not completely covered by the bubbles formed in fermentation: said of the surface of beer.—**13**†. Raw; excoriated.

How many flyes in hotted seamers day
Do seize upon some beast, whose flesh is *bare*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 45.

14†. Lean; spare.

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bare

Fal. For their barenes, I am sure they never learned that of me.
Prince. . . . Unless you call three fingers on the ribs *bare*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Bare contract, in *law*, an unconditional promise or surrender. — **Bare wind**, *naut.*, a wind that is scant, or too much ahead to fill the sails. — **The bare**, (*a*) *in art*, the nude. [Rare.] (*b*) The uncovered or unhidden surface; the body; the substance. [Rare.]

You have touched *the very bare* of truth. *Marston.*

To lay bare, to uncover; expose to view or to knowledge, as something hidden or a secret. — **To lay oneself under bare poles** (*naut.*), said of a ship with no sail set, in a gale of wind. — **Syn.** See *naked*.

bare[1] (bār), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bared*, ppr. *baring*. [< ME. *baren*, < AS. *barian* (in comp. *ābarian*), also *berian* (in comp. HG. *baren* = Icel. *bera*), make bare, < *bær*, bare: see *bare*[1], *a.*]
1. To make bare; uncover; divest of covering: as, to *bare* one's head or one's breast.

He *bared* an ancient oak of all her boughs. *Dryden.*
That cry . . . that seemed to *bare*
A wretched life of every softening veil.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 150.

2. To disclose; make manifest; lay bare: as, to *bare* the secrets of the heart. [Archaic.]

bare[2] (bār). Old preterit of *bear*[1].

Barea (bä-rē'ä), *n. pl.* [Gr., neut. pl. of *βαρύς βαρεῖα*, heavy.] An Aristotelian group of birds, corresponding to the Linnæan *Gallinæ*, including the gallinaceous or rasorial birds.

bareback (bār'bak), *a.* and *adv.* I. *a.* Using or performing on a barebacked horse: as, a *bareback* rider.

II. *adv.* On a barebacked horse: as, to ride *bareback*.

barebacked (bār'bakt), *a.* Having the back uncovered; unsaddled, as a horse.

barebind, *n.* See *bearbine*.

barebone (bār'bōn), *n.* A very lean person. [Rare.]

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *bare-bone*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4, 180.

bareboned (bār'bōnd), *a.* Having the bones bare or scantily covered with flesh; so lean that the bones show their form.

But now that fair fresh mirror, dim and old,
Shows me a *bareboned* death by time outworn.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiii.

barefaced (bār'fāst), *a.* 1. With the face uncovered; not masked.

Then you will play *bare-faced*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; open: in a good or an indifferent sense. [Obsolete or archaic in this use.]

If (Christianity) did not peep in dark corners, . . . but with a *barefaced* confidence it openly proclaimed itself.
Barrow, Works, II. 418.

3. Undisguised or open, in a bad sense; hence, shameless; impudent; audacious: as, a *barefaced* falsehood.

See the *barefaced* villain, how he cheats, lies, perjures, robs, murders! *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, II. 17.
A wretch, . . . guilty of . . . *barefaced* inconstancy.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xviii.

barefacedly (bār'fās-li), *adv.* In a barefaced manner; without disguise or reserve; openly; shamelessly; impudently.

Some profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*. *Locke.*
Barefacedly unjust. *Carlyle*, Fred. the Gt., IV. xii. 11.

barefacedness (bār'fās-nes), *n.* 1. Openness. — 2. Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

barefit (bār'fit), *a.* Barefoot or barefooted. [Scotch.]

barefoot (bār'fut), *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *barefote*, *barfote*, < AS. *bærfōt* (= OS. *barfōt* = D. *barrevoet* = Icel. *berfættr*), < *bær*, bare, + *fōt*, foot.] I. *a.* Having the feet bare; without shoes and stockings.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 2.
Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
Whittier, Barefoot Boy.

II. *adv.* With the feet bare.

I must dance *barefoot*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

barefooted (bār'fut-ed), *a.* [< *barefoot* + *-ed*[2].] Having the feet bare. — **Barefooted Augustinians**. See *Augustinian*. — **Barefooted Carmelites**. See *Carmelite*.

baregar (bā-rē-gär'), *n.* [F. *barège*, so called from *Barèges*, a watering-place in the Pyrenees. See def.] A thin gauze-like fabric for women's dresses, usually made of silk and worsted, but, in the inferior sorts, with cotton in place of silk. In reality barèges were never made in the village from which they have their name, the seat of the manufacture being at Sazières-de-Bigorre in the Pyrenees.

baregin, **barege** (ba-rā'zhin), *n.* [< *Barèges* (see *barege*), the springs of which yield the substance, + *-in*[2].] A transparent, gelatinous, mucous-like substance, the product of certain algæ growing in thermal sulphur-springs, to which they impart the flavor and odor of flesh-broth. Baregin is itself odorless and tasteless. It contains, when dry, from 30 to 80 per cent. of mineral matter, chiefly silica. The organic matter contains no sulphur and from 3 to 12 per cent. of nitrogen.

bare-gnawn (bār'nän), *a.* Gnawed or eaten bare. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

bareheaded (bār'hed'ed), *a.* 1. With uncovered heads.—2. Destitute of means; with no aid but one's own hands: as, he began life *bareheaded*.

bareheaded (bār'hed'ed), *a.* Having the head uncovered, especially as a token of respect.

First, great sir, bareheaded, his name my lord.
Or bear him nam'd hereafter, but *bare-headed*.
Fletcher (and another?), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

On being first brought before the emperor, Ridley stood *bareheaded*. *Prescott*, Peru, Hist. Eng., xxxiii.

bareheadedness (bār'hed'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being bareheaded.

Bareheadedness was in Corinth, as also in Greece and Rome, a token of honour and superiority.
Sir T. Hall, Remains, p. 237.

barely (bār'li), *adv.* [< *bare*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Nakedly; openly; without disguise or concealment. — 2. Scantily; poorly: as, a man *barely* clad, or a room *barely* furnished. — 3. Only just; no more than; with nothing over or to spare: as, she is *barely* sixteen.

In paying his debts a man *barely* does his duty.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

For himself *barely* succeeded in retaining his seat for Westminster. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

4. Merely; only. [Archaic.]

It is not *barely* a man's abridgment in his external accommodations in which makes him miserable.
South.

baremani (bär'man), *n.* [Sc., also *bairman*; < *bare*[1] + *man*.] A bankrupt. [Scotch.]

bareness (bār'nes), *n.* The state of being bare. (*a*) Want of covering; nudity; plainness; baldness. (*b*) Deficiency of appropriate covering, equipment, furniture, etc. (*c*) Leanness. [Rare.] (*d*) Decrepitude: as, *bareness* of limbs. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcvii.

To make old *bareness* picturesque.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

(*e*) Leanness. [Rare.] (*f*) Poverty; impecuniousness.

Stript of . . . its Privileges, and made like the primitive Church for its *Bareness*. *South*, Sermons, I. 229.

bare-picked (bār'pikt), *a.* Picked bare; stripped of all flesh, as a bone.

The *bare-picked* bone of majesty. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

bare-pump (bār'pump), *n.* A pump for drawing liquor from a cask: used in vinegar-works, wine- and beer-cellars, in sampling, etc. Also called *bar-pump*.

bare-ribbed (bār'ribd), *a.* With bare ribs like a skeleton: as, "*bare-ribbed* death," *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

bares, *n.* Plural of *baris*, 1.

baresark (bār'särk), *n.* [< *bare*[1] + *sark*; a lit. translation of *berserker*, Icel. *berserkr*, in the supposed sense of 'bare shirt'; but see *berserker*.] A berserker or berserk.

Many of Harold's brothers in arms fell, and on his own ship every man before the mast, except his band of *Baresarks*, was either wounded or slain. *Edinburgh Rev.*

baresark (bār'särk), *adv.* In a shirt only; without armor.

I will go *baresark* to-morrow to the war.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, Boustward, p. 169.

baresthesiometer (bar-es-thē-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *αἴσθησις*, perception, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for testing the sense of pressure. Also spelled *barasthesiometer*.

baret, *n.* See *barret*[2].

bare-worn (bār'wōrn), *a.* Worn bare; naked: as, "the *bare-worn* common," *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil.

barf (bärf), *n.* Same as *bargh*.

bar-fee (bär'fē), *n.* In *English law*, a fee of 20 pence, which every prisoner acquitted (at the bar) of felony formerly paid to the judge.

bar-fish (bär'fish), *n.* Same as *calico-bass*.

bar-frame (bär'frām), *n.* The frame supporting the ends of the grate-bars in furnaces.

barful (bär'fūl), *a.* [< *barl* + *-ful*.] Full of obstructions or impediments. [Rare.]

I'll do my best
To woo your lady: (*aside*) yet, a *barful* strife!
Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife.
Shak., T. N., i. 4.

bargain (bär'gin), *n.* [< ME. *bargain*, *bargayne*, *bargeyn*, *bargen*, etc., < OF. *bargaine*, *bargaigne* = Pr. *bargani*, *barganha* = Fg. *barganha* = It. *bargagna* (Pr. also *bargant* = It. *bargagno*), < Ml. **barcaniza*, **barcanizium*, a bargain, traffic; cf. *bargain*, *v.* Origin unknown; supposed by Diez and others to be from Ml. *barca*, a boat, bark, or barge, but evidence is wanting. 1†. The act of discussing the terms of a proposed agreement; bargaining.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well-deserving friend:
But in the way of *bargain*, mark ye me,
I'll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

2†. A contention or contest for the mastery or upper hand; a struggle.

Un Brudus side the better of that bloodie *bargaine* went.
Warner, Albion's Eng., XIV. xc. 305. (*N. E. D.*)

3. A contract or agreement between two or more parties; a compact settling that something shall be done; specifically, a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

To clap the royal *bargain* up of peace.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Boe. But if you do refuse to marry me,
You'll give yourself to this most faithful shepherd?
Phe. So is the *bargain*. *Shak.*, As you like it, v. 4.

"Our history," said the man orator, "and their king for southern gold, and we still lie under the reproach of that foul *bargain*." *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. The outcome of an agreement or bargain; one of the parties; that which is acquired by bargaining; the thing purchased or stipulated for: as, look at the *bargain*; a bad *bargain*; "a losing *bargain*," *Junius*, Letters, v.

She was too fond of her most filthy *bargain*.
Shak., Ant. and Cleop., iii. 6.

5. Something bought or sold at a low price; an advantageous purchase.

If you have a taste for paintings, egad, you shall have 'em a bargain. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Bargain and sale, or, more fully, *deed of bargain and sale*, in *law*, a deed of bargain in common use for the conveyance of land: so called because it is expressed as a sale for a pecuniary consideration agreed on, being thus distinguished on the one hand from a gift, which is not a release, and on the other hand from the old conveyance by covenant to stand seised to uses. — **Catch or wet bargain**, a bargain sealed by the parties drinking over it. — **Into the bargain**, over and above what is stipulated; moreover; besides.

Faith, Charles, this is the most convenient thing you could have found for the business, for 'twill serve not only as a hammer, but a catalogue into *the bargain*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

To beat a bargain, to bargain; haggle. — **To buy at a bargain**, to buy cheaply; to get the bargain desired; to pay dearly for a thing. — **To make the best of a bad bargain**, to do the best one can in untoward circumstances.

I am sorry for thy misfortune; however, we must *make the best of a bad bargain*. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. of John Bull.

To sell a bargain†, to entrap one into asking innocent questions, so as to give an unexpected answer, usually a course of mirthful one.

The boy hath sold him a *bargain*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

I see him cafe stitl, and hear him chat:
Selling bargains, *Sophia*, and propounding
That witty recreation call'd dumfounding.
Sir J. Beaumont, To Prophetess, l. 46.

No maid at court is less asham'd
To whisper *selling bargains* fast'. *Swift.*

To strike a bargain, to complete or ratify a bargain or an agreement, originally by striking or shaking hands. — **Syn. 3.** Covenant, transaction, compact.

bargain (bär'gin), *v.* [< ME. *bargainen*, *bargaynen*, etc., < OF. *bargaigner* (F. *barguigner*) = Pr. Fg. *barganhar* = It. *barganare*, < Ml. *barcaniare*, traffic, trade, < **barcaniz*, traffic: see the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To treat about a transaction; strive.

The thrifty state will *bargain* ere they fight. *Dryden.*

2. To come to or make an agreement; stipulate; make or strike a bargain: *with* a person, *for* an object, or *about* or *upon* the price or purchase of a daily supply.

So worthless peasants *bargain for* their wives
As market-men *for* oxen, sheep, or swine.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.

I slighted, and having *bargained with* my host for 20 crowns a month, I caused a good fire to be made in my chamber. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

II. *trans.* 1. To arrange beforehand by negotiation and agreement.

'Tis *bargain'd* . . .
That she shall still be curst in company.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2†. To agree to buy or sell.—**To bargain away**, to part with or lose as the result of a bargain.

The heir . . . had somehow *bargained away* the estate.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

bargain-chop (bär'gin-chop), *n.* A kind of gambling "option" on opium to arrive, formerly common among foreign traders in China.

bargainee (bär-gē-nē'), *n.* [*< bargain, v., + -ee*] Of. *bargagné*, pp. of *bargagner*.] In *law*, the party to whom a bargain and sale is made. *Wharton.*

bargainer (bär'gān-ėr), *n.* [ME. *bargansar*; *< bargain, v., + -er*1.] One who bargains or stipulates; specifically, in *law*, the party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another by bargain and sale. In the latter sense also spelled *bargainor*.

Though a generous giver, she [Nature] is a hard bargainer. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 330.

bargainman (bär'gān-man), *n.*; pl. *bargainmen* (-men). In *coal-mining*, a man who does bargain-work. [North. Eng.]

bargainor (bär'gān-ọr), *n.* In *law*, same as *bargainer*.

bargain-work (bär'gān-wėrk), *n.* In *coal-mining*, any underground work done by contract. [North. Eng.]

bargander (bär'gan-dėr), *n.* A local (Norfolk, England) form of *bergander*.

bargaret, *n.* A variant of *bergeret*.

barge1 (bärj), *n.* [*< ME. barge, < OF. barge* (Mlt. refex *barja*) = Pr. *barga*, < Mlt. *barga*, appar. a var. of LL. *barca*, a bark: see *bark*3.]

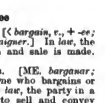
1. A sailing vessel of any sort.

His *barge* ycleped was the Maudelayne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 410.

2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burden used in loading and unloading ships, and, on rivers and canals, for conveying goods from one place to another.

By the margin, willow-veil'd,
Slide the heavy *barges* trail'd
By slow horses. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

3. A long, double-banked boat, spacious and of elegant construction, for the use of flag-officers of ships of war.—4. A practice-boat used by crews in training for a race. It is commonly a light, narrow, lap-strake boat, somewhat wider and stronger than a shell, and thus better fitted for rough water. [U. S.]—5. A boat for passengers or freight, two-decked, but without sails or power, and in service towed by a steam-boat or tug; used for pleasure-excursions and for the transportation of hay and other bulky merchandise. [U. S.]—6. A pleasure-boat; in former times, a vessel or boat of state, often



Barge-boards.

A, carved example from Warwick, England; *B*, cusped; *C*, cusped, New York.

decorated, being cusped, feathered, paneled, pierced with a series of trefoils, quatrefoils, etc., or carved with foliage. After the medieval period barge-boards gradually become less bold and rich in treatment. Also called *gable-board*.

barge-couple (bärj'kup"l), *n.* [Cf. *barge-board*.] In *arch.*, one of the rafters placed under the barge-course, which serve as grounds for the barge-boards, and carry the plastering or boarding of the gable. Also called *barge-rafter*.

barge-course (bärj'kōrs), *n.* [Cf. *barge-board*.] In *bricklaying*: (*a*) A part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters in buildings where there is a gable. (*b*) The coping of a wall formed by a course of bricks set on edge.

bargee (bär-jē'), *n.* [*< barge*1 + *-ee*.] One of the crew of a barge or canal-boat.

bargeman (bärj'man), *n.*; pl. *bargemen* (-men). A man employed on a barge; an oarsman.

And backward yoda, as *Bargemen* wont to fare.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 35.

barge-master (bärj'mas"tėr), *n.* The master or owner of a barge conveying goods for hire.

barger (bär'jėr), *n.* A bargeman. [Rare.]

The London *bargers*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

barge-rafter (bärj'raf"tėr), *n.* Same as *barge-couple*.

bargeret, *n.* See *bergeret*.

bargh (bärf), *n.* [E. dial., also written *barf*, *< ME. berg*, *berh*, *burh*, *burg*, *burgh*, E. *borrow*], of which *bargh* is a dial. form: see *borrow*.] 1. A low ridge or hill.—2†. A road up a hill. *Bay.*—3†. A mine. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

barghmote†, *n.* See *barmote*.

bar-gown (bär'goun), *n.* The gown or dress of a lawyer.

barguest (bär'gest), *n.* [Also *barghest*, *bargest*, *Sc. barghaist*; perhaps *< G. berggeist*, mountain (or mine) spirit, *bergmönch*, *bergmaste*, *bermote*. Ritson says the ghost was so called from appearing near *bars* or stiles.] A kind of hobgoblin, spirit, or ghost believed in in the north of England, whose appearance to any one is supposed to prognosticate death or some great calamity.

He understood Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and therefore, according to his brother Wilfrid, needed not to care for ghaist or *bar-ghaist*, devil or *dogbear*.
Scott, Rob Roy, I. 223.

barhal (bär'hal), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *burrhel*.

The *barhal*, or blue wild sheep [inhabits the Himalayas].
Sclater, Brit., XII. 747.

bari1 (bä'rē), *n.* [It.] That part of a roofing-slate which is exposed to the weather. *Weale.*

bari2 (bä'rē), *n.* [It.] A wine-grown near Bari, on the Adriatic coast of Italy.

baria1 (bē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy. Cf. *baryta*, *barytes*.] Same as *baryta*.

baric (bar'ik), *a.* [In sense 1, < Gr. *βαρύς*, weight, < *βαίνειν*, heavy; in sense 2, < *barium* + *-ic*.] 1. Same as *barometric*.—2. Of or pertaining to barium; derived from barium: as, *baric* iodide.

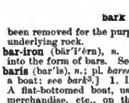
barilla (ba-ril'ä), *n.* [= F. *barille*, < Sp. *barrilla* = Pg. *barrilha*, impure soda, also the plant from which it is obtained.] The commercial name of the impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from several *Salsolaceæ*, plants growing by the sea or in saline localities, mostly belonging to the chenopodiaceous genera *Salsola*, *Salicornia*, and *Chenopodium*. The plants are dried and burned, and the incrusted carbonate barilla. This was once the chief source of carbonate of soda, but is now used principally in the manufacture of soap and glass. British barilla is the crude soda-ash left from common salt in the manufacture of carbonate of soda.

barillet (bar'i-let), *n.* [F., dim. of *baril*, a barrel.] 1. The barrel or case containing the mainspring of a watch or spring-clock.—2. The funnel of a sucking-pump.

baring (bär'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bare*1, *v.*] In *mining*, soil or surface detritus, which has been removed for the purpose of getting at the underlying rock.

bar-iron (bär'ī'ėrn), *n.* Wrought-iron rolled into the form of bars. See *iron*.

baris (bar'is), *n.*; pl. *barre* (-ēz). [*< Gr. βᾶρις*, a boat: see *bark*3.] 1. In *Egypt. antiq.*: (*a*) A flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting merchandise, etc., on the Nile: the Greek term for the Egyptian *makhen*. (*b*) The sacred



Baris.—Temple of Seti I., Abydos.

boat, represented in art as bearing an enthroned deity or some symbolical or venerated object. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ*, or weevils. *B. lignarius* feeds upon the elm.

Barita (ba-rī'tä), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification (1817), a genus of shrikes or *Laniidæ*: a synonym of *Cracticus* (Vieillot), of prior date. [Disused.] (*b*) Transferred by Temminck in 1820 to the Australian and Papuan manucodes. See *Manucodia*. [Disused.] (*c*) Transferred by Swainson in 1837 to a genus described by Vigors and Horsfield, the Australian and Papuan cassicans, or corvine birds of the modern genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera*, of which the piping-crow of Australia (*Gymnorhina* or *Barita Hilaris*) is the best-known species. This is the sense of the word, and the above-noted transfers of the name account for the common statement that the genus *Barita* is sometimes classed with the *Laniidæ*, sometimes with the *Cuvieridæ*. (Not now in use.)

baritah (ba-rī'tä), *n.* A name of the Australian birds of the genus *Barita*.

barite (ba'rīt), *n.* [*< bar(ium)* + *-ite*2.] Native barium sulphate: also called *heavy spar* and *heavespar*, because of its high specific gravity. It occurs in orthorhombic crystals, commonly tabular, and with perfect prismatic and basal cleavage. It is often transparent, and varies in color from white to yellow, gray, red, blue, and brown. There are also massive varieties, columnar, granular, and compact, resembling marble. It is a common mineral in fissure veins and beds. It sometimes mined and ground in a mill, and used to adulterate white lead. Also *barytesulphate*, *baryline*.

baritone, *n.* and *a.* See *baritone*.

barium (bā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *bar(yta)* or *bar(ytes)* + *-ium*, as in other names of metals: so named by Davy.] Chemical symbol, Ba; atomic weight, 137.43. A chemical element belonging to the group of metals whose oxids are the alkaline earths. It is obtained as a silver-white powder, which oxidizes quickly and burns when heated in air. Its melting-point is about that of cast iron. It does not occur native, but is found abundantly in combination in the minerals barite, barium sulphate, and witherite or barium carbonate, and less commonly in several other minerals. Barium combines with most acids to form salts which are more or less soluble in water, and these soluble salts, together with the carbonate, are active poisons.—**Barium chromate**, a yellow, insoluble salt, $BaCrO_4$, formed by precipitating any soluble salt of barium with chromate of potassium. It finds a limited use as a pigment both for painting and for calico-printing, under the name of *yellow ultramarine*.—**Barium hydrate**, $Ba(OH)_2$, a caustic alkaline powder, soluble in water, formerly used in sugar-refining to form an insoluble saccharine compound.—**Barium nitrate**, $Ba(NO_3)_2$, a substance used extensively in pyrotechny to produce green fire, and to some extent in the manufacture of explosives. —**Barium oxid**. See *baryta*.—**Barium sulphate**, or heavy spar, $BaSO_4$, the commonest of the barium minerals, almost perfectly insoluble in water. Artificially prepared barium sulphate is used as a pigment, under the name of *permanent white*. See *baryte*.

bark1 (bärk), *v.* [*< ME. barken, berken, borken, < AS. beorcan, bearcan* (pret. *bearc*), = D. *barcken*, bark, weak verb) = Icel. *berkja* (weak verb), bark, bluster. Supposed by some to be orig. another form of AS. *bræcan* (pret. *bræcte*), break, snap. Cf. Icel. *brakta*, bleat, = Norw. *brakta*, *breka* = Sw. *brāka* = Dan. *brage*, bleat.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter an explosive cry: said of a dog, and hence of other animals.

No dog shall rouse thee, though a thousand bark.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 240.

2. Figuratively, to clamor; pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach: usually followed by *at*.

Vile is the vengeance on the ashes cold,
And envy base to *bark at* sleeping fame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 13.

The lank hungry belly *barks for* food.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

3. To cough. [Colloq.]—**To bark at the moon**, to clamor or agitate to no purpose.—**To bark up the wrong tree**, to mistake one's object; attack or pursue another than the person or thing intended, as what a dog

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bark

by barking brings the hunter to a tree other than that in which the game has really taken refuge. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To utter or give forth with a bark.—2. To break out with: as, to *bark* out flame.

bark[1] (bärk), *n.* [< *bark*[2], *v.*] The abrupt explosive cry of a dog; hence, a cry resembling that of the dog, uttered by some other animals.—**His bark is worse than his bite**, little harm is portended by his angry threats. Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

bark[2] (bärk), *n.* [< MF. *bark*, *barc*, *barque*, < late A.S. *barc*, < Icel. *börkr* (gen. *barkar*) = Sw. *bark* = Dan. *bark* = M.LG. LG. *borke* (> G. *borke*), *bark*. Possibly connected with Icel. *bjarga* = A.S. *beorg* = G. *berge*, a cave, cover, protect; see *burg*[3]. Theodor E. word for 'bark' is *rind*.] 1. Generally, the covering of the woody stems, branches, and roots of dicotyledonous and allied plants, as distinguished from the wood itself. In its strictest scientific sense it is limited to the dry and dead portion of this covering, as found on exogenous plants, which usually consists of parenchyma or soft cellular tissue, cork, and bast, in varying proportions. See *bast*[1], *cork*, and *epidermis*. It is very diverse and often complicated in structure, varying in these respects with the species upon which it is found; but it is usually arranged in annular concentric layers. As these become distended by the thickening of the stem, the older layers often crack and are gradually cast off. In the bark the medicinal and other peculiar properties of the plant are usually abundant, especially tannin and many alkaloids. The younger and softer layer lying next to the wood, as distinguished under *bast*, *liber*, or *bast*. See cut under *bast*.

bark[2]†, *v.* [< (*a*) In a general sense Peruvian or Jesuits' bark (see *Cinchona*). (*b*) In *tanning*, oak and hemlock barks.—**Alstonia bark**, a bitter bark obtained from the *Alstonia scholaris* and other species found in the tropics of the old world. It is used in India as a tonic and antiperiodic. The Alstonia or Queensland bark of Australia is the product of *Alstonia constricta*.—**Angostura or Cusparia bark**, the product of a rutaceous plant, *Galipea officinalis*, of the mountains of Venezuela, a valuable tonic in dyspepsia, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa. It was formerly prized as a febrifuge, and is now much used in making a kind of bitters. Its use in medicine was discontinued for a time, because of the introduction into the markets of a false Angostura bark, obtained from the nux-vomica tree, which produced fatal effects. See *Strychnos*.—**Arica bark**. Same as *Cusco bark*.—**Ashy crown bark**, the bark of *Cinchona macrocalyx* and *C. nitida*.—**Bahia bark**. See *boleera*.—**Bitter bark**. See *Georgia bark*.—**Bogota bark**, the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*.—**Boldu bark**. See *boldo*.—**Bolivian or calisaya bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Calisaya*.—**Canaguate bark**. See *Canaguate*.—**Carabaya bark**, the bark of *Cinchona ellipticat*.—**Caribbean or West Indian bark**, the bark of a rubiaceous tree, *Rondeletia Cubensis*, nearly allied to the genus *Cinchona*, used in making tonic bitters and in medicine as a substitute for cinchona.—**Carolina bark**. See *Georgia bark*.—**Carthagena bark**, a general name for varieties of cinchona bark brought from the northern parts of South America, generally of inferior quality.—**Cascara amarga or Rhondgan bark**, a silver bark, said to be obtained from *Picramnia antidesma*, a simaroubaceous tree of tropical America.—**Cascara sagrada or Sagrada bark**, the *Rhamnus Purshianus* of California, used as a tonic aperient.—**Cascarilla, sweetwood, or Eleuthera bark**, the bark of *Croton Eleuteria*, a western coast tree of the Bahamas. It is an aromatic, bitter tonic.—**Cassia bark**. See *Cassia*.—**China bark**, (*a*) See *Cinchona*. (*b*) See *Pterocarpus*.—**Chuquisaca bark**, the bark of *Cascarilla* (*Buena*) *hexandra*, a rubiaceous tree of the western coast of South America, which is used as a substitute for cinchona.—**Clove-bark**. Same as *clove-cassia* (which see, under *cassia*).—**Columbian bark**, the bark of *Cinchona pitayensis*, *C. lancifolia*, and *C. cordifolia*.—**Conessi bark**, a bark obtained from *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, an apocynaceous tree of India, where it is of considerable repute as a remedy for dysentery and as a tonic febrifuge.—**Copalchi bark**. See *Tolucberry bark*.—**Coquetta bark**, the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*.—**Crown bark**. See *Ashy crown bark*.—**Cuban bark**, a valuable aromatic, pungent bark, the product of *Cinchonodaphne or Laurel Calilawan*, a tree of the Moluccas, useful in indigestion, diarrhœa, etc. Sometimes written *calilawan*.—**Cuprea bark**, a bark obtained from several species of the rubiaceous genus *Remijia*, of tropical South America, largely imported into England for the manufacture of quinine.—**Curaga bark**, the bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, variant *Pallidiana*. Also called *Arica bark*.—**Curaguate bark**. See *Canaguate*.—**Cusco bark**, the bark of *Erythroxylum Guianense*.—**Dondabard bark**, the name of several species of *Cinchona* of the west coast of Africa, possessing tonic, febrifugal, and other medicinal properties. The best known kind is the product of a rubiaceous plant, *Sarcocephalus cavalettus*.—**Eleuthera bark**. See *cascarilla bark*.—**Elk bark**, the bark of *Pinckneya pubens*. Also called *fever-tree*.—**Essential salt of bark**, an aqueous extract of cinchona bark.—**False toza bark**, the bark of *Cinchona heterantha*.—**Florida bark**. See *Georgia bark*.—**French Guiana bark**, a bark obtained from *Remijia Purdieana*, a rubiaceous tree of tropical South America, having febrifugal properties.—**Fungus bark**, a variety of *Polyporus thagana* bark.—**Georgia, bitter, Carolina, or Florida bark**, the bark of the *Pinckneya pubens*, a small rubiaceous tree of the southern United States, having the same properties as French Guiana bark.—**Honduras bark**. See *cascara amarga bark*.—**Huanillos bark**, the bark of *Cinchona purpurea*.—**Indian barberry bark**, the root-bark of several East Indian species of *Berberis*, used as a tonic and in the treatment of fevers, diarrhœa, etc.—**Indian bark**, the bark of *Magnolia glauca*. Also called *elk bark*.—**Iron bark**, the bark of *Eucalyptus resinifera*.—**Jaen bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Humboldtiana*.—**Jamaica bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Caribæa*.—**Jesuits' bark**, Peruvian bark.—**Jesuits' Bark Act**, an English statute of 1806 forbidding the exportation of Jesuits' (Peruvian) bark, except to Ireland.—**Lima bark**, the bark of *Cinchona Peruviana*, *C. nitida*, and *C. oblongifolia*.—**Loxa bark**, the bark of *Cinchona officinalis*. Also called *crown bark*.—**Malambo bark**, an aromatic bark obtained from the *Croton Malambo*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Venezuela and New Granada. It is employed as a remedy for diarrhœa and as a vermifuge, and is said to be largely used in the United States for the adulteration of spices.—**Mangosa bark**, the bark of *Erythrophlæum Guineense*.—**Maracaibo bark**, the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*.—**Margosa or Nim bark**, the bark of *Melia Indica*, used in India as a tonic and antiperiodic.—**Mesquite bark**, the bark of *Dosphax Mexicana*. It is acrid and irritant, and is used in liniments and as a remedy in venereal, rheumatic, and scrofulous complaints.—**Neem bark**, the bark of *Azadirachta Indica*.—**New bark**, the bark of *Cascarilla oleosiciflua*.—**Nim bark**. See *Margosa bark*.—**Oak bark**. See *Quercus alba*, under *Quercus*.—**Ordeal bark**, the bark of *Erythrophlæum Guineense*.—**Pale bark**, a name applied to the barks of *Cinchona officinalis*, *C. nitida*, *C. micrantha*, *C. purpurea*, and *C. rubrinervis*.—**Pareira bark**, the bark of *Cissampelos pareira*, variant *Pitton*.—**Peruvian bark**. See *china bark*.—**Pitaya bark**, the bark of *Cinchona pitayensis*.—**Quebracho bark**, the bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, an apocynaceous tree of Brazil. It contains several peculiar alkaloids, and is used as a febrifuge in the cure of dyspnœa.—**Red bark**, the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*.—**Red Cuzco bark**, the bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*.—**Rohun bark**, a bitter astringent bark, from *Soymida febrifuga*, a meliaceous tree of India, where it is used as an astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic.—**Royal bark**, the bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*.—**St. Lucia bark**, the bark of *Exostemma floribundum*.—**Sambadeira bark**, the inner bark of a tree belonging to the *Simarubaceæ*, growing in Ceylon. It is intensely bitter.—**Santa Fé bark**, the bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*.—**Santa Martha bark**, a cinchona bark obtained from *Cinchona Pahudiana*.—**Sassy bark**, the bark of *Erythrophlæum Guineense*.—**Sweetwood bark**. See *cascarilla bark*.—**Tolu bark**. See *Caribbean bark*.—**Wild-cherry bark**, the bark of *Prunus serotina*.—**Willow bark**, the bark of various species of *Salix*, obtained from a magnoliaceous tree, *Drimys Winteri*, native of the mountains of western America from Mexico to Cape Horn. It is a stimulant and antiscorbutic. See *Paratoo bark* is a variety of it. Most of the so-called barks of the genus *Drimys* are barks of *Canella* or *Canella alba* of the West Indies.

bark[2] (bärk), *v.* [< Icel. *börkva* or Dan. *barke*, tan; from the noun.] 1. To strip off the bark of, or remove a circle of bark from, as a tree; peel; specifically, to scrape off the outer or dead bark of. See *barking*[2], 1.

This pine is *bark'd*
That overtopp'd them all.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

Hence—2. To strip or rub off the outer covering of (anything, as the skin): as, to *bark* one's shins.

So after getting up (the tree) three or four feet, down they came differently, some on their backs, some on legs and faces. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

3. To cover or inclose with bark: as, to *bark* a house.—4. To cover, as the bark does a tree; incrust.

A most instant letter *bark'd* about,
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

5. To apply bark to, as in the process of tanning; tan.—6. To color with an infusion or a decoction of bark: as, to *bark* sails or cordage.—7. To kill (game) by the concussion of a bullet striking the bark of a tree, limb at the spot on which the animal is crouched, or by the flying bark.

Barking of squirrels is a delightful sport, and in my opinion requires a greater degree of accuracy than any other. I first witnessed this near Frankfort. The performer was a Mr. Shipp. *Audubon*, Orn. Biog., I. 299.

bark[3] (bärk), *n.* [< ME. *barke*, < OF. *barque* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *barca* = MHG. *barke*, *barc* = Dan. *bark* = Sw. *bark*, < LL. *barca* (Ital. also *barga*, > OF. *barge*, > E. *barge*, q. v.), regarded by some as a syncopated form of an assumed LL. **barica*, a quasi-adj. formation, < L. *baris*, < Gr. *βᾶρις*, *βᾶρις*, a flat-bottomed Egyptian boat used in Egypt; but more prob. of Celtic or even of Teut. origin.] 1. *Naut.*, a three-masted vessel square-rigged on the mizzenmast, the other two masts being square-rigged.—2. A vessel of any kind, especially a sailing vessel of small size.

O lear my bark to Krin's isle,
For Krin is my home. *Moore.*

barkantine, **barkentine** (bär'kan-tēn, -ken-tēn), *n.* [*bark*[3], on type of *brigantine*.] A three-masted vessel, with the foremast square-rigged, and the mainmast and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged. Also *barquantine*, *barquentine*.

bark-bed (bärk'bed), *n.* In *hort.*, a bed formed of the spent bark that has been used by tanners. The bark is placed in a trick pit in a glazed house constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants. Artificial warmth and dampness are produced by the fermentation of the bark. Also called *bark-stove*.

bark-bound (bärk' bound), *a.* Hindered in growth by having the bark too firm or close.

Barkantine.

barkeeper (bär'kē'pėr), *n.* One who has charge of the bar of an inn or other place of public entertainment; a bartender.

barken[1] (bär'kn or -ken), *v.* [< *bark*[2] + *-en*[1].] Consisting or made of bark: as, "*barken* knots," *Whittier*. [Rare.]

barkentine, *n.* See *barkantine*.

barken[2] (bär'kn), *v.* [< *bark*[1], *v.*, + *-en*[1].] 1. An animal that barks; a person who clamors unreasonably.

They are rather enemies of my fame than me, these barkers. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. The spotted redshank, *Totanus fuscus*. *Allis*; *Montagu*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A person stationed at the door of a house where auctions of inferior goods are held, to invite strangers to enter; a touter; a tout. [Cant.]—4. A pistol. [Slang.]—5. A lower-deck gun in a ship.

barker[2] (bär'kėr), *n.* [< *bark*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who strips trees of their bark.—2†. A tanner.

Barker's mill. See *mill*[1].

barkery (bär'kėr-i), *n.*; pl. *barkeries* (-iz). [< *bark*[2] + *-ery*.] A tan-house, or a place where bark is kept.

bark-feeder (bärk'fē'dėr), *n.* A bark-eating insect or animal.

barking[1] (bär'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bark*[1], *v.*] The uttering of an abrupt explosive cry, as that of a dog.

barking[2] (bär'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bark*[2], *v.*] 1. The process of stripping bark from trees, of removing a ring of bark from a tree so as to kill it, or of removing bark from hides or branches to promote their growth.—2. The operation of tanning leather with bark; also, the operation of dyeing fabrics with an infusion of bark.

barking-ax (bär'king-aks), *n.* An ax used in scraping bark from trees.

barking-bill (bär'king-bil), *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument used to make transverse cuts through the bark of trees, preparatory to the process of stripping them.

barking-bird (bär'king-bėrd), *n.* [*barking*, ppr. of *bark*[1], + *bird*[1].] The name of a rockwren, *Pteroptochus* or *Hylactes tarni*, of the island of Chiloé: also said to be applied to another and smaller species, *P. rubecula*. The name is due, in either case, to the similarity of the cry of the birds to the yelping of a puppy. Darwin. Also called *guid-avid*.

barking-iron† (bär'king-ī'ėrn), *n.* [*barking*, ppr. of *bark*[2], *v.*, + *iron*.] A pistol. *Nares*. [Slang.]

barking-iron[2] (bär'king-ī'ėrn), *n.* [*barking*[2] + *iron*.] An instrument for removing the bark of oak and other trees, for use in tanning.

barking-mallet (bär'king-mal'et), *n.* A hammer with a wedge-shaped edge, used in barking trees.

barklak (bär'klak), *n.* A myrtaceous tree of Venezuela.

barkless (bärk'les), *a.* [< *bark*[2] + *-less*.] Destitute of bark.

bark-louse (bärk'lous), *n.* A minute insect of the genus *Aphis* that infests trees; an aphid.

bark-mill (bärk'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding bark for tanners' and dyers' uses, or for medicinal purposes.

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barkometer (bär-kom'e-tėr), n. [Irreg. < *bark*2 + *-o-meter*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A hydrometer used by tanners in ascertaining the strength of infusions of bark, or ooze.

bark-paper (bärk'pā'pėr), n. Paper made from bark; specifically, paper made from the bark of *Broussonetia papyrifera*, a tree common in southeastern Asia and Oceanica. Most of the paper used in Japan is of this kind.

bark-pit (bärk'pit), n. A tan-pit, or pit for tanning or steeping leather.

barkstone (bärk'stōn), n. The concrete musky secretion taken from the castor-glands of the beaver; castoreum.

bark-stove (bärk'stōv), n. Same as *bark-bed*.

bark-tanned (bärk'tand), a. Tanned by the slow action of oak, hemlock, or other barks, as leather, in contradistinction to that tanned wholly or in part by chemicals.

barky (bär'ki), a. [< *bark*1 + *-y*1.] Consisting of bark; containing bark; covered with bark.

The barky fingers of the elm. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

bar-lathe (bär'lāтн), n. A lathe with a single beam, usually having a triangular section, on which the heads or puppets slide.

barley1 (bär'li), n. [Early mod. E. also *barly*, *barlie*, *barlich*; < AS. *bærlic*, barley, appar. < *bere*, E. *bear*9, barley, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*2; the word appears first as an adj., being first formally an adj. The leaf, *leorlak*, and W. *barlys*, barley (as if < *bara*, bread, + *llysiau*, herbs, plants, herbs), Corn. *barlis*, are from E.] The name of a grain, and of the plant yielding it, belonging to the genus *Hordeum*, natural order *Gramineæ*. This grain has been cultivated from the very earliest times. It is formed an important article of food, as it still does where other cereals cannot be raised. It is largely employed for brewing and malt, but its chief use is in the manufacture of fermented liquors, as beer, ale, and perter, and of whisky. No other grain can be cultivated through so great a range of climate, for it matures in Lapland, Norway, and Iceland, to 66° and 70° north latitude, and at an altitude of 11,000 feet in the Andes and Himalaya. The only cultivated species that has been found wild is the two-rowed or long-eared barley, *H. distichon*, a native of western Asia, but in cultivation in prehistoric times, as was also the six-rowed species, or winter barley, *H. hexastichon*. Of later origin is the common four-rowed species, or spring or summer barley, *H. vulgare*. Fan-shaped barley, also called battledore or square barley, *H. zeocrithon*, is perhaps only a cultivated form of the two-rowed species. Several varieties of these are found in cultivation. The grain differs generally from wheat in retaining closely its husk. It is also somewhat richer in nutritious and palatable as an article of food. See *Hordeum*.—**Canstic barley**, an early name for the seeds of *Sclerauchenium elymoides* called in medicine *scholastica*, and used as a source of vermin.—**House, wall, way, or wild barley**, *Hordeum murinum*, a grass of little value.—**Patent barley**, the farina obtained by grinding pearl barley.—**Pearl-barley**, the grain deprived of husk and pollard, and completely rounded by grinding. It is used in making broths and in soups.—**Scotch, pot, or hulled barley**, the grain deprived of the husk in a mill.

barley2 (bär'li), n. [A corruption of *parley*, q. v.] A cry used by children in certain games when a truce or temporary stop is desired. [Scotch.]

barley-bigg (bär'li-big), n. Same as *bigg*.

barley-bird (bär'li-bėrd), n. [*barley*1 + *bird*; applied to various birds which appear about the time of sowing barley.] 1. A name of the European wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*.—2. A name of some small bird; said to be either the siskin (*Chrysomatris spinus*) or the nightingale (*Daulias philomela*).

barley-brake, barley-break (bär'li-brāk), n. [Se., *barley-brauks*, *barla-breiks*; < *barley* (uncertain whether *barle* gl or *barley*2, or from some other source) + *break*.] An old game played by six persons, three of each sex, formed into couples. Three contiguous places ground were chosen, and one couple, placed in the middle plot, attempted to catch the others as they passed through. The middle plot was called *hell*, wherein the allusions in old plays to "the last couple in hell."

She went about thereby
At *barley-brake* her sweet swift feet to try.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.
A thousand sarces
Play at *barley-break* in my bones.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

barley-bree, barley-broo (bär'li-brē, -brö), n. Liquor made from malt, whether by brewing or distillation; ale or whisky. [Scotch.]

barley-broth (bär'li-bröth), n. 1. Broth made by boiling barley and meat with vegetables. [Scotch.]—2. Ale or beer: used jocosely, and also in contempt, as in the extract.

Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Hen. V., iii. 5.

barleycorn (bär'li-kôrn), n. 1. A grain of barley.—2. A measure equal to the third part of an inch; originally, the length of a grain of barley. A statute of Edward II. (A. D. 1324) makes "three barley-corns round and dry" the definition of an inch.

3. A measure equal to the breadth of a fine grain of barley, about 0.155 inch.—**John or Sir John Barleycorn**, a humorous personification of the spirit of barley, or malt liquor: a usage of considerable antiquity.

John Barleycorn was a hero bold
Of noble enterprise,
For, if you do but taste his blood,
'Twill make your courage rise.
Burns, John Barleycorn.

barley-fever (bär'li-fē'vėr), n. [*barley*1 (as a source of strong drink) + *fever*.] Illness caused by intemperance. [North. Eng.]

barley-fork (bär'li-förk), n. A hand-fork with a guard at the root of the tines, used for gathering up ears of barley.

barleyhood (bär'li-hud), n. A fit of drunkenness, or of ill humor brought on by drinking. [Chiefly Scotch.]

barley-island† (bär'li-ī'land), n. An alehouse.

barley-meal (bär'li-mēl), n. Meal or flour made from barley.

barley-milk† (bär'li-milk), n. Gruel made with barley or barley-meal.

barley-sick (bär'li-sik), a. [< *barley*1 (see *barley-fever*) + *sick*.] Intoxicated. [Scotch.]

barley-sugar (bär'li-shug'ėr), n. Sugar boiled (formerly in a decoction of barley) till it becomes brittle and candied.

barley-water (bär'li-wâ'tėr), n. A decoction of barley-meal, as a demulcent or common drink in fevers, and in inflammations of the air-passages and of the alimentary canal.

barley-wine (bär'li-win), n. Ale or beer.

bar-lift (bär'lift), n. A short metal bar fastened to a heavy window as a convenience in lifting it.

barling, n. [North. E. and Se., < Sw. *bärling*, a pole, < *bära* = E. *bear*1, q. v.] A pole.

bar-loom (bär'lōm), n. A ribbon-loom.

barm1 (bärm), n. [< ME. *barm*, *berm*, < AS. *beorm* (ONorth. *barm* = OS. OFries. ODG. *barm* = Icel. *barmr* = Sw. Dan. *barm* = Goth. *barms*, bosom, = MHG. *barme*, *berme*, < *beran*, E. *bear*1, q. v.] The bosom; the lap.

barm2 (bärm), n. [< ME. *barme*, *berme*, < AS. *beorma* = Frics. *berme*, *barm* = MLG. *berm*, *barm*, Lit. *barmas*, *barma* (> O. Bulgarian *brĭmo* = Sw. *bärma* = Dan. *barme*; prob. akin to L. *fermentum*, yeast, < *fervere*, boil: *see ferment*, *n.*] The scum or froth rising in beer or other malt liquors when fermenting; yeast. It is used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to become softer, lighter, and more digestible, and may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. It is a fungus, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, the cause of fermentation.

barm3 (bärm), n. Same as *berm*.

Barmacide, n. and a. See *Barmecide*.

bar-magnet (bär'mag'net), n. An artificial steel magnet made in the form of a straight and rather slender bar.

barmaid (bär'mād), n. A maid or woman who attends the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment.

barman (bär'man), n.; pl. *barmen* (-men). 1. A barrister.—2. A barkeeper or bartender.

barmaster (bär'mas'tėr), n. [Reduced from earlier *barghmaster*, *barge master*, prob. < G. *bergmeister*, a mine-master, < *berg*, a hill, a mine (= E. *barrow*: *see barrow*1 and *burgh*), + *meister* = E. *master*. A number of E. mining terms are of G. origin. Cf. *barmote*.] In *mining*, the title of an officer who acts as manager, agent, and surveyor, representing the interests of the proprietor or "lord," and at the same time looking after those of the miner. Also called *bailiff*, *bergmaster*, and *burghmaster*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

barmbrack (bärm'brak), n. [A corruption of Ir. *barigeu breec*, speckled cake; *barigeun*, *bairgheun*, *bairin*, a cake; *breac*, speckled, spotted.] A currant-bun. [Anglo-Irish.]

barm-cloth, n. An apron. *Chaucer*.

Barmecidal (bär'mē-si-dal), a. Same as *Barmecide*.

Barmecide, Barmacide (bär'mē-sid, -mą-sid), n. and a. [< one of the *Barmecidæ* (a Latinized form, with patronymic suffix *-ide*) or *Barmecides*, a noble Persian family founded by *Barmek* or *Barmak*, and having great power under the Abbasside califfs.] I, n. One who offers imaginary food or illusory benefits: in allusion to the story told in the Arabian Nights, of a member of the Barmecide family of Bagdad, who on one occasion placed a succession of empty dishes before a beggar, pretending that they contained a sumptuous repast, a fiction which the beggar humorously accepted.

II, a. Like, or like the entertainment of, the Barmecide of the story; mock, unreal, sham, illusory, etc.: as, "my *Barmecide* friend," *Thackeray*; a *Barmecide* feast or repast.

It is a *Barmecide* feast; a pleasant field for the imagination to rove in. *Dickens*, Amer. Notes.

barmilian (bär-mil'yan), a. [Origin unknown.] An old name for a kind of fustian goods largely exported from England. *E. H. Knight.*

bar-mining (bär'mī'ning), n. In *placer-mining*, the washing of the sand or gravel in the bed of a stream, when all bars are by the diminution of the stream at low water, or by building a flume, and thus carrying the water to one side of the channel, the bed of which is and is more commonly called *fluming*. [California.]

barmkin (bärm'kin), n. [Also spelled *barmpkin*, *barmekin*, *barmkyn*, *barmeken*, *barmkynch*; origin uncertain; possibly < *barm*2 = *berm*, brim, border, edge (the forms in *barmpkin* seem corruptions) + *-kin*: but more prob. all corruptions of *barbican*.] The rampart or outer fortification of a castle. [Lowland Scotch and North. Eng.]

And loud and bloody rose the sun,
And on the barmkyn above
Old ballad, in Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, ii. 241.
Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage Castle,
And Redcap was not by;
And he called on his page, who was witty and sage,
To go to the barmkin high.
J. Leyden, Lord Soulis, in N. and Q. 4th ser., XI. 508.

Battlements and barmskins and all the other appurtenances of fortalice, as such places were called. *Lever*.

barmote (bär'mōt), n. [A reduction of earlier *bargemote*, also *barghmote* and *berghmote*, < G. *berg*, a hill, mine, + E. *mote*, meeting. Cf. *barmaster*.] A court established in the mines of Edward III. and held twice a year in Derbyshire, England, in which matters connected with mining are considered. Also written *bergmote*.

barmy (bär'mi), a. [< *barm*2 + *-y*1.] Containing or resembling barm or yeast; frothy.

Of windy ether and of *barmy* water.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii.
Why, thou bottle-ale,
Thou barmie froth!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi.

barmy-brained (bär'mi-brānd), a. Addled; giddy.

barn1 (bärn), n. [< ME. *barn*, *bern*, < AS. *bern*, a contr. of *berern*, *bere-ern*, as in ONorth., < *bere*, E. *bear*1, *bear*9, + *ern*, a place.] A covered building designed for the storage of grain, hay, flax, or other farm-produce. In England barns usually contain stabling for horses and cattle.

barn1 (bärn), *v. t.* [< *barn*1, *n.*] To store up in a barn. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 858.

Men . . . often burn up the chaff, and barn up the grain. . . . *Fuller*, Good Thoughts, p. 110.

barn2†, *n.* [Early mod. and dial. E., < Se. *bairn*, < ME. *barn*, *bern*, < AS. *bearn*, a child. Cf. *bairn*.] A child.

Mercy on's, a *barn*; a very pretty *barn*! A boy or a child, I wonder? *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

barnabee (bär'na-bē), n. [E. dial. (Suffolk); prob. in allusion to Barnaby day. See *Barnaby-bright*.] The lady-bird.

Barnabite (bär'na-bīt), n. [= F. *Barnabite*, < LL. *Barnabas*, < Gr. *Βαρνάβας*, a Hebrew name translated "son of consolation" (Acts iv. 36), more accurately "son of exhortation" or "son of prophecy."] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a religious congregation properly styled "Regular Clerks of the Congregation of St. Paul," but having their popular designation from the church of St. Barnabas in Milan, which was granted to them in 1545, soon after the foundation of the congregation. Their principal house is now in Rome.

barnaby (bär'na-bi), n. [Prob. connected with the celebration of Barnaby day, < *Barna-*

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by, formerly also *Barnabie*, ‹ F. *Barnabé*, ‹ LL. *Barnabas*, Barnabas: see *Barnabite*.] An old dance to a quick movement.

Bounce! cries the port-hole — out they fly,
And make the world dance *Barnaby*.
Cotton, Virgil Travestie.

Barnaby-bright (bär'na-by-brīt), *n.* [Also *Barnaby bright*, *Barnaby the bright*, and (Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4) *St. Barnabright*; also called *long barnaby*, in ref. to the coincidence of Barnaby day with the summer solstice.] The day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the 11th of June, which in old style was the day of the summer solstice.

Barnaby-bright, the longest day and the shortest night.
Old rime.

This day the sunne is in his chiefest hight,
With *Barnaby the bright*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 266.

Barnaby day. Same as *Barnaby-bright*.

barnacle[1] (bär'na-kl), *n.* [Also *barnicle*, *bernacle*, ‹ ME. *barnakylle*, *bernakill*, *bernacle*, appar. a dim. of the earlier *bernake*, *bernak*, *bernack*, *bernekke*; cf. OF. *bernaque* (ML. *bernaca*, *bernacha*), later F. *bernache*, ML. *barnacha*, *barnacle* = Sp. *bernache* = Pg. *bernaca*, *bernacha*, *bernicha* = It. *bernacla*, later ML. or NL. *bernicla*, *bernecla*, *bernacula*; G. *bernikel-gans*, Dan. *bernakel-gaas*. Ultimate origin unknown. The word seems to have arisen in England. The oldest ME. form, *bernekke*, could be simply *bearne-neck*,[1] with a reasonable allusion to the large white patches on the bird's neck and head. If this were a popular designation, it could easily have been taken into book-language and Latinized, assume the above and the other numerous corrupt forms (ML. *berucha*, *berneeha*, *bernesca*, *berneata*, etc.) in which it appears. The loss of a knowledge of its meaning would assist the growth of the fables connected with the word.] 1. A species of wild goose, *Anser bernicla* or *Bernicla leucopsis*, also called *barnacle-goose* or *bernacle-goose*. It is one of several species of the genus *Bernicla*, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe, and occasionally appearing as a straggler in North America. It is smaller than the various wild geese of the genus *Anser* proper, has dark-brown or blackish upper parts, and a black neck and head, with large white patches. It is related to the common wild goose of North America, *B. canadensis*, and still more closely to the brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. This bird, which was known in the British islands only as a visitor, became the subject of a curious popular fable, not yet extinct, being believed to be bred from a tree growing on the sea-shore, either from the fruit of the tree or as itself the fruit (hence *tree-goose*, *fruit-goose*), or from a shell-fish which grew on this tree (see def. 4), or from rotting wood in the water.

So rotten planks of broken ships do change
To *Barnacles*. . . .
'Twas first a green tree, then a broken hull,
Lately a Mushroom, now a flying bird.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, I. 6.

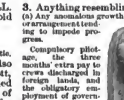
2. A species of stalked cirriped, *Lepas anatifera*, of the family *Lepadidæ*, found hanging in clusters by the long pedicels to the bottoms of ships, to floating timber, or to submerged wood of any kind; the goose-mussel, fabled to fall from its support and turn into a goose (see def. 1). The name is sometimes extended or transferred to various other cirripeds, as the sessile acorn-shells or seacorns of the family *Balanidæ*, such as *Balanus tintinnabulum*. See *Balanus*. This is the usual sense of the word, except in Great Britain.

A *barnacle* may be said to be a crustacean fixed by its head, and kicking the food into its mouth with its legs.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 256.

3. Anything resembling a barnacle (in sense 2). (*a*) Any anomalous growth or extraneous adhering matter of entrapment tending to impede progress.

Compulsory pilotage, the three months' extra pay to crews discharged in foreign lands, and the obligatory employment of government officials in the shipment of sailors in American ports, are all *barnacles* . . . which impede the progress of our commercial marine.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 181.

(*b*) A person who clings on tenaciously to a place or position; one who is a useless or incompetent fixture in an office or establishment; a follower who will not be dismissed or shaken off.


Barnacle (*Lepas anatifera*).

4t. [Cf. *barnard*.] A decoy swindler. [Cant.]

barnacle[2] (bär'na-kl), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *barnacled*, ppr. *barnacling*. [‹ *barnacle*[1], *n.*] To fix or attach, as a barnacle upon the bottom of a ship. [Rare.]

He *barnacled* himself to Gershon, now, and shipped with him always.
Mrs. Whitney, Gayworthys, xxiv.

barnacle[3] (bär'na-kl), *n.* [Also *barnicle*, *bernacle* ‹ ME. *barnakle*, *bernacle*, *bernacle* (‹ OF. *bernicle*, an instrument of torture), appar. a dim. of the earlier *barnake*, *bernak*, *bernac*, ‹ OF. *bernac*, a barnacle (def. 1); origin unknown. The word *branks*, q. v., has a similar meaning, but no connection can be made out. The sense of 'spectacles' easily arises from the original sense; but some connect *barnacles* in this sense with OF. *bericle*, mod. F. *besicle*, eye-glass (‹ ML. **bericulus*, dim. of *berillus*, *beryllus*, beryl: see *beryl* and *brille*), or with mod. F. dial. *berniques*, spectacles.] 1. A kind of bit or muzzle used to restrain an unruly horse or ass; now (usually in the plural), an instrument consisting of two branches joined at one end with a hinge, pinced on a horse's nose to restrain him while being shod, bled, or dressed.

A scourge to an hors and a *bernacle* [bridle, A. V.] to an asse.
Wyclif, Prov. xxvi. 3.

Hence—2. An instrument of torture applied in a similar way to persons.—3. *pl.* Spectacles. [Colloq.]

What d'ye lack? What d'ye lack? Clocks, watches, barnacles? What d'ye lack, sir? What d'ye lack, madam?
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.

barnacle[3] (bär'na-kl), *v.* t.; pret. and pp. *barnacled*, ppr. *barnacling*. [‹ *barnacle*[3], *n.*] To apply barnacles to: as, to *barnacle* a horse.

barnacle-goose (bär'na-kl-gōs), *n.* [Formerly also *bhbr. bargoose*, ‹ *barnacle*[1], 1, + *goose*.] Same as *barnacle*[1], 1.

barnard (bär'närd), *n.* [Also *bernard*; perhaps for *berner*, q. v.] One of a gang of swindlers who acted as a decoy.

Barnburner (bärn'bėr'nėr), *n.* [In reference to the story of a farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats.] A member of the more progressive of the two factions into which the Democratic party in the State of New York was long divided. The other was called the *Hunkers*. The Barnburners opposed the extension of the canal system, and after 1846 they opposed the extension of slavery. For a few years most of them joined the new Free-soil party.

The internal reform of a party cannot be carried out by corrupt leaders. One of the main objects of the reformers was to break the influence of the latter, and to this end the democratic appellation of *barnburners*, their enemies charging them with a readiness to burn the building with the vermin, in default of other more humane means of purification.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), III. 259.

barncock (bärn'kok), *n.* A local Scotch name of the tarbot: so called on account of its round shape. *Day.*

barn-door (bärn'dōr'), *n.* The door of a barn. —**Barn-door fowl**, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of the common hen; a dunghill or barn-yard fowl.

bar-net (bär'net), *n.* A net placed across a stream to guide fish into a trap-pool.

barney (bär'ni), *n.* [Perhaps from the proper name *Barney* for *Barnaby*, formerly very common as a Christian name, and still common among the Irish. But in 3d sense cf. *blarney*.] 1. In *mining*, a small car used in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania on inclined planes and slopes to push the mine-car up the slope.—2. A prize-fight. [Slang.]—3. Humbug.

barney-pit (bär'ni-pit), *n.* In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, a pit at the bottom of a slope or plane into which the barney runs, in order to allow the mine-car to run in over it to the foot of the plane.

barn-gallon (bärn'gal"on), *n.* A measure containing two imperial gallons of milk; a double gallon.

barn-grass (bärn'gras), *n.* The common cockspur-grass, *Panicum Crus-galli*.

barnharditte (bärn'här-tit), *n.* [‹ *Barnhardt*, name of the owner of land in North Carolina where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of copper and iron occurring massive and of a bronze-yellow color in North Carolina and elsewhere.

barnman (bärn'man), *n.*; pl. *barnmen* (-men). A laborer in a barn; a thresher.

Barnman, sower, hayward, and woodward were alike serfs.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. of Eng., p. 56.

barn-owl (bärn'oul), *n.* 1. The common white owl, *Strix flammea* or *Aluco flammeus*: so called from being often found in barns, where it is useful as a destroyer of mice. Its congeners or varieties inhabit nearly all temperate regions of the globe. The variety found in the United States is *Aluco pratincola*. Also called *church-owl*.

Barn-owl (*Aluco flammeus*).

2. *pl.* The owls of the barn-owl type, genera *Strix* or *Aluco* and *Phodilus*, which differ so decidedly from all other owls that naturalists now consider them types of a distinct family. See *owl* and *Aluconidæ*.

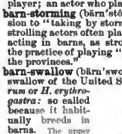
barns-breaking (bärnz'brā'king), *n.* [Sc., in allusion to the act of breaking open a barn to steal grain.] Any mischievous or injurious action; an idle frolic.

There is blood on your hand, and your clothes are torn. What *barns-breaking* have you been at? You have been fighting, I am sure.
Scott.

barn-stormer (bärn'stôr"mėr), *n.* A strolling player; an actor who plays "in the provinces."

barn-storming (bärn'stôr"ming), *n.* [In allusion to "taking by storm" the barns in which strolling actors often played.] The practice of acting in barns, as strolling players; hence, the practice of playing "upon the road" or "in the provinces."

barn-swallow (bärn'swol"ō), *n.* The common swallow of the United States, *Hirundo horreorum or H. erythrogastra*: so called because it habitually breeds in barns. The upper parts are dark steel-blue, the lower are chestnut with an imperfect collar of dusky; tail deeply forked and spotted with white. It is the American representative of the similar *H. rustica* of Europe.


Barn-swallow (*Hirundo erythrogastra*).

barn-yard (bärn'yärd), *n.* A yard surrounding or adjacent to a barn.

barn-yard fowl, any domestic fowl, specifically of the common domestic fowl, including hens, geese, ducks, guineas, and turkeys; specifically, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of these fowls; a barn-door fowl.

baro-. [‹ Gr. βάρος, weight, ‹ βαρύς, heavy, or L. *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*[2].] An element in certain compound scientific terms, implying heaviness.

barocol (ba-rō'kō), *n.* [An artificial name invented by Petrus Hispanus.] In *logic*, the

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mnemonic name of a mood of syllogism in the second figure, having a universal affirmative major premise, a particular negative minor, and a particular negative conclusion: as, Every true patriot is a friend to religion; some great statesmen are not friends to religion; therefore, some great statesmen are not true patriots. Five of the six letters that compose the word are significant. *B* means that it is to be reduced to *barbara*; *a*, that the major premise is a universal affirmative; *o*, that the minor premise is a particular negative; *c*, that the syllogism is to be reduced per impossibile ostensionem; and *o*, that the conclusion is particular negative. *See mood*[1]. Also spelled *baroko*.

barocó[2], **barocco** (ba-ró'kō), *a.* [It. *barocco.*] Same as *baronque.*

barogram (bar'ō-gram), *n.* The record traced by a barograph.

barograph (bar'ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *γράφειν*, write.] A self-registering instrument for recording variations in the pressure of the atmosphere. It is made by attaching to the lever of a counterpoised barometer an arm with a pencil in contact with a sheet of paper, and moved uniformly by clockwork. The result is a continuous trace, whose changes of form correspond to the variations of the barometer. In another form a ray of light is made to traverse the upper part of the barometer tube and fall on a moving ribbon of sensitized paper, the rising and falling of the mercury in the barometer causing the beam of light to be increased or diminished in width, thus showing the changes in the barometer by the continuous photographic record of the paper. In still another form the movement of the mercury column is used to close an electric circuit and thus report its movements. Also called *barometrograph*.

barographic (bar-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *barograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a barograph; furnished by the barograph: as, *barographic* records.

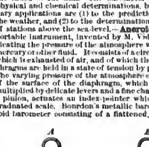
baroko, *n.* See *baroco*[2].

barolite (bar'ō-līt), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *λίθος*, stone.] Barium carbonate. See *witherite.*

barology (ba-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of weight or of the gravity of bodies.

baromacrometer (bar'ō-mak-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *μακρός*, long, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument invented by Professor Stein for ascertaining the weight and the length of new-born infants.

barometer (ba-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, invented by Evangelista Torricelli, an Italian mathematician and physicist, in 1643. The simplest form of this instrument is a glass tube over 30 inches long, sealed at one end, and then filled with mercury. When the tube is inverted, with the open end dipping into a cup or cistern of mercury, the column sinks, leaving a vacuum at the top, till the pressure of the atmosphere on each unit of surface of the mercury in the cistern equals the weight of the column in the tube over each unit of surface of the horizontal section at the level of the mercury outside; when the pressure of the column of mercury just balances that of the atmosphere. The rise and fall can be measured on a graduated scale. Barometers of this form are called *cistern barometers.* They are the commonest and most ordinary barometers. For scientific purposes, and frequently used is Fortin's barometer, in which the cistern is adjustable, the zero of the scale coinciding with the zero strength of an ivory pointer (*a* in second figure) which projects downward from the top of the cistern-box. The bottom of the cistern is made watertight, and by a screw working against a wooden button the mercury can be raised or lowered till the ivory point just touches the point of the index; this operation must be performed before each observation. The *siphon barometer* consists of a bent tube, generally of uniform bore, having two unequal legs. The longer leg, which must be more than 30 inches long, is closed, while the shorter leg is open; the difference of the levels in the two legs represents the pressure of the atmosphere. The *wheel barometer* usually consists of a siphon barometer having a float resting on the surface of the mercury in the open branch, and a thread attached to the float passing over a pulley, and having a weight at its extremity as a counterpoise to the float. As the mercury rises and falls the thread turns the pulley which moves the index of the dial. The barometer is used in many physical and chemical determinations, but its most ordinary applications are (1) to the prediction of changes in the weather, and (2) to the determination of the elevation of stations above the sea level. **Aneroid barometer,** a portable instrument, invented by M. Vidi of Paris, for indicating the pressure of the atmosphere without the use of mercury or other fluid. It consists of a circular metallic box which is exhausted of air, and of which the corrugated diaphragms are held in a state of tension by powerful springs. The varying pressure of the atmosphere causes a variation of the surface of the diaphragm, which variation, being multiplied by delicate levers and a fine chain wound around a fusiform cone, is indicated by a pointer which moves over a graduated scale. Bourdon's metallic barometer is an aneroid barometer consisting of a flattened, curved tube, as



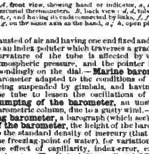
Bourdon's Metallic Barometer.

A front view, showing hand or indicator, *a*, and the scale; *b*, *c*, perforated screws; *d*, back view; *d*, tube as seen at its end; *fe*, *g*, and having its ends connected by links, *f*, *f*, to two short levers, *e*, *e*, on the same axis as the hand, *a*; *g*, open plate.

bandaled of air and having one end fixed and the other geared to an index pointer which traverses a graduated arc. The curvature of the tube is affected by variations in the atmospheric pressure, and the pointer is moved correspondingly on the dial.—**Marine barometer,** a cistern barometer adapted to the conditions of a ship's motion, being suspended by gimbals, and having a stricture in the tube to check the oscillations of the mercury.—**Pumping of the barometer,** an unsteadiness in the barometric column, due to a pump-like action.—**Self-registering barometer,** a barograph (which see).—**True height of the barometer,** the height of the barometer corrected to the standard temperature (32° F., or the density at the freezing point of water), for variations of gravity, for the effect of capillarity, index-error, expansion of the scale, etc. The United States Signal Office also corrects for the elevation of the station above the sea-level. See *atmosphere* and *syzygy*.

barometer-flowers (ba-rom'e-tėr-flou'ėrz), *n. pl.* Artificial flowers colored with chlorid of cobalt. In dry air they are blue, and in moist air they turn pink.

barometer-gage (ba-rom'e-tėr-gāj), *n.* An apparatus attached to the boiler of a steam-engine, to a condenser, or to some other chamber in which more or less perfect vacuum is liable to be formed, to indicate the state of the vacuum. In one form a reversed U-tube has one end plunged in a bath of mercury and the other connected with the vacuum-chamber. Another common form is a U-tube partially filled with mercury, and having one end open to the air and the other connected with the vacuum-chamber. Any exhaustion in the chamber causes the mercury to rise in the leg connected with it and to fall in the other. The two legs thus united are noted upon a scale placed between the two legs of the U-tube.



Two forms of Barometer-gage. *a*, bent glass tube; *b*, mercury; *c*, *c*, *c*, points of connection with vacuum-chamber; *d*, kind of tube containing mercury.

barometric (bar-ō-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to, made with, or indicated by a barometer: as, *barometric* errors; *barometric* experiments or measurements; *barometric* changes. Also *baric*.—**Barometric depression.** See *depression*.—**Barometric trough,** an area of low barometer.

Tornadoes are more frequent when the major axes of the *barometric troughs* trend north and south, or northeast and southwest, than when they trend east and west.
Science, 111. 767

barometrical (bar-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a barometer; barometric. **barometrically** (bar-ō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a barometer.

barometrograph (bar-ō-met'rō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *μέτρον*, a measure (see *barometer*), + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *barograph*.

barometrography (bar'ō-me-trog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *barometrograph* + *-y*.] The science of the barometer: also, the art of making barometric observations.

barometry (ba-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *barometer* + *-y*.] The art or operation of conducting barometric measurements, experiments, observations, or the like.

> A scrap of parchment hung by geometry,
> A great refinement in barometry.
> Cask, like the stars, foretell the weather.
> *Swift*, Grub Street Elegy.

baromets (bar'ō-mets), *n.* [Appar. an erroneous transliteration of Russ. *baranetsŭ*, chalmoss, connected with *barana*, a ram, sheep.] The dormant caudex of the fern *Dicksonia Barometz*, also called *Agnus Scythicus*, the Scythian or Tatarian lamb. See *Agnus Scythicus*, under *agnus*. Also written *boramez*.

baromotor (bar'ō-mō-tor), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + L. *motor*.] A portable hand- and foot-power having two treadles connecting with cranks on a fly-shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

baron (bar'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barron*, < ME. *baron, barun, barown,* < OF. *baron, barun* (orig. acc. of *ber*) = Pr. *bar, ber, baron, baro* = Sp. *varon* = Pg. *varão* = It. *barone*, prop. a man (it. now a vagabond), then specifically one who was a 'man' or vassal of the king or other superior, whence the later use of the term as a title, F. *baron*, fem. *baronne*, whence, from F. or E., in other languages, Sp. *baron*, Pg. *barão*, Italian, G. Dan. Sw. Russ. *baron*, Icel. *barūn*, Russ. *baronŭ*, etc.; < OL. *baro*(*n*-), a man (L. *homo or vir*), hence, in particular uses, vassal, servant, freeman, husband. Origin uncertain; by some connected through 'servant' with L. *baro*(*n*-), a simpleton, blockhead, dunce.] 1. In Great Britain, the rank or nobleman holding the lowest rank in the peerage; a member of the peerage: as, Baron Grandell of Wadsuy; a Scotch *baron.* The children of barons have the title "Honorable." Originally the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honorable service. Hence in ancient records the word *baronia* comprehends all the nobility. In England barons are the only titles a knight is sit in Parliament. Anciently barons were *greater*, such as held under the king in chief, and *lesser*, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service or copyhold. The greater barons—*1st Baronage by prescription*, for that dignity and their ancestors have immemorially sat in the Upper House. (2) *Baronage by patent*, having obtained a patent of the dignity to them and their heirs, male or otherwise. (3) *Baronage by tenure*, holding the land annexed to land. (*Blackstone.*) Formerly, when all barons were not summoned to sit in Parliament, the number of England had to be given to those who actually were so summoned. Barons in the peerages of Scotland and Ireland have seats in the British Parliament only when elected by their order.

See *peer*. The word baron was not known in the Saxon times, but introduced from the continent under the Norman princes. The coronet of a baron of England consists of a plain gold circle, with six golden strings pearls on its edge, and with the cap, cic., as in a viscount's.

Coronet of an English Baron.

2. A title of the judges or officers of the English Court of Exchequer, hence the *Baron of the Exchequer*, the president of the court being called *chief baron.*—3. In *law* and *her.*, a husband: as, *baron and feme*, husband and wife.—4. On the continent of Europe, especially in France and Germany, a member of the lowest order of hereditary nobility: in Germany, same as *Freiherr.*—**Baron of beef,** two sirloins, two sirloins not cut asunder.—**Barons of the Cinque Ports,** members of the British House of Commons formerly elected, as five each of the seven originally five Cinque Ports—Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hastings, Hythe, Winchelsea, and Rye.

baronage (bar'on-āj), *n.* [< ME. *baronage, barunage, barnage,* < OF. *barnage, barnaige*, F. *baronnage* = Pr. *barnatge* = It. *baronaggio, baronaggio* (ML. reflex *baronagium*), < ML. '*baronatium*, < *baro*(*n*-): see *baron* and *-age*.] 1. The whole body of the barons; formerly, the nobility or peerage in general.

> The *baronage* is divided so narrowly that the summons or exclusion of half a dozen members changes the fate of a ministry or of a dynasty. *Macaulay*, Comt. Hist., I. 266.

2. The dignity or rank of a baron.—3†. The land which gives title to a baron; a barony.

baron-court (bar'on-kōrt), *n.* Same as *barons.*

baroness (bar'on-es), *n.* [< ME. *baroneresse, baronye,* < OF. *barnesse, baronnesse* = Pr. It. *baronessa* (ML. *baronissa*): see *baron* and *-ess*.] The wife of a baron; a peer in (a few cases in England) a lady holding a baronial title as a peeress in her own right.

baronet (bar'on-et), *n.* [< ME. *baronet, baronete* (ML. *baronettus*, F. *baronnet*, G. *baronet*, Russ. *baronetŭ*, after E.), < *baron* + *-et*.] 1†. A lesser or inferior baron. In this use the word had not the specific sense that it received in the time of James I. "According to Spenser ('State of Ireland'), originally applied to gentlemen, not barons by tenure, summoned to the House of Lords by Edward III.; perhaps to the heirs of barons summoned by writ in their fathers' life-

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Patent, applied in Ireland to the holder of a small baronetcy. Often synonymous with *bonneret*." *N. E. D.*

He had now many Baronet in his Parliament, as were able to waight down we the Clearges and theyr freindes; the which Barrons, they say, were not afterwardes Lordes, but only *Barronettes*, as sundrye of them doe yet retayne the name. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. A British title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below that of a baronet, but often not conferring peerage. A baronet is designated Sir before his name, Baronet (christian name or surname being given), and ranks above all knights except those of the Garter. There is no ceremony of investiture, but only a warrant and a patent. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, professedly to promote the English and Irish plantations of Ulster, for which each baronet paid £1,080. The original limitation of the order to 200 members was not exceeded and the payment remitted at an early date. (For the badge of the order, see *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*.) The title is inherited *Baron*, *Baronet*, *Baronne*, *Baronnet* hand, the bloody hand of Ulster. See *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*.—**Baronet of Nova Scotia**, an order of knighthereditaments founded by James I. of England, in the seventeenth year of his reign (1625), for the same purposes and with the same privileges in Ireland as had been conferred on the order created in England in 1611.—**Baronetage of Scotland**, an order instituted by Charles I. of England in 1625. The nominal object was the settlement of Nova Scotia, and patents were granted under the great seal of Scotland, as those of the Ulster baronets had been granted under the great seal of England. After the Union of the crowns in 1707 the baronets of Scotland charged their arms with the badge of Ulster, and became identified with the United Kingdom. The baronets of Scotland are often called Nova Scotia baronets. None have been created since the union.

baronet (bar'on-et), *v. t.* To raise to the rank of baronet; generally in the passive: as, he expects to be *baroneted*.

baronetage (bar'on-et-āj), *n.* [< *baronet* + *-age*, after type of *baronetcy*.] The baronets as a body.—**2.** The dignity or rank of a baronet.

baronetcy (bar'on-et-si), *n.* [< *baronet* + *-cy*.] The title and dignity of a baronet.

baronial (ba-rō'ni-al), *a.* [< *baron* + *-ial*. Cf. ML. *baronialis*.] Pertaining to a baron or a barony; befitting the order of a baron: as, *baronial* possessions; the *baronial* dignity.

baronism (bar'on-izm), *n.* [*baron* + *-ism*.] Feudalism; the baronial system.

The spirit of Norman *baronism* on one side, and the spirit of Anglo-Saxon freedom on the other. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 422.

baronnette (bar-on-et'), *n.* [F., dim. of *baronne*, fem. of *baron*, baron.] A little baroness; a baroness' consort: sometimes used for the wife of a baronet. *N. E. D.*

baronry (bar'on-ri), *n.*; pl. *baronries* (-riz). [< ME. *barunrie*, < OF. *baronnerie*: see *baron* and *-ry*.] **1.** A barony: the dignity of a baron.—**2.** The rank or dignity of a baron.—**3.** Barons collectively.

barony (bar'on-i), *n.*; pl. *baronies* (-iz). [< ME. *baronie*, < OF. *baronie*, *barunie* (F. *baronnie*), < ML. *baronia*, < *baro(n-)*, a baron.] **1.** The rank or dignity of a baron.—**2.** The domain of a baron; the territory or lordship of a baron.—**3.** In Scotland, a large freehold estate, even though the proprietor is not a baron.—**4.** In Ireland, a territorial division corresponding nearly to the English hundred, and supposed to have been originally the district of a native chief. There are 316 baronies in the division.

Whatever the regular troops spared was devoured by bands of marauders who overran almost every *barony* in the island. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

5. Formerly, the tenure by which a baron held of his superior, namely, military or other honorable service.—**6†.** The body of barons and other peers by the baronage. **Burgh of barony.** See *burgh*.

baroque (ba-rōk'), *a.* and *n.* [Also *barocco*: as G. Dan. *barok*, < F. *baroque*, *barroque* = It. *barocco*, < Pg. *barroco* = Sp. *barrueco*, irregular, bizarre, esp. in architecture, orig. irregular-shaped, as applied to a pearl. Origin uncertain; perhaps, with some confusion with other words, < L. *verruca*, a steep place, a height; hence, a wart, an excrescence on precious stones.] I. *a.* **1.** Odd; bizarre; corrupt and fantastic in style.

The Occidium leucochlum is by no means the most eccentric or baroque member of the family of orchids. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 589.

Happy the artist whose women-friends or relatives are able to help him avoid the baroque developments of female attire which characterize so many of our native canvases, especially in genre subjects. *The Century*, XXV. 575.

2. Specifically, in *arch.*, applied to a style of decoration which prevailed in Europe during a great part of the eighteenth century, and may be considered to have begun toward the close of the seventeenth century. It is nearly equivalent to the Louis XV. style, and is distinguished by its clumsy forms, particularly in church architecture, and its contorted ornamentation, made up in great part of meaningless scrolls and inorganic shell-work. Also called, sometimes, the *Rococo style*, from the many and remarkably ugly examples supplied by churches founded by the Jesuit order. This word is often used interchangeably with *rococo*; but *rococo* is preferably reserved for ornament of the same period, particularly in France, which, though overcharged and inorganic, still retains some beauty and artistic quality: *baroque* implies the presence of ugly and repellent qualities.

Sometimes written *barocco*, *barocco*, *barock*.

baroque pearl, a misshapen pearl of irregular or contorted form. Such pearls are frequently utilized to form bodies for various figures, as dragons, in the ornaments of gold, etc.

II. *n.* **1.** An object of irregular and peculiar form, especially in ornamental art.

On the scroll handle is a pearl baroque of Neptune riding on a dolphin. *S. K. Louis Exhibition*, 1881.

2. Ornament, design, etc., of the style and period called Louis XV. *Encyc. Brit.*

The mad extravagances of the *baroque*, a style, if style it can be called, which declared war against the straight line, erased logic in construction from its grammar of art, and overloaded buildings with mercilicious ornament. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 364.

baroscope (bar'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *βάρος*, weight, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] **1.** An instrument used to indicate changes in the pressure of the atmosphere without measuring its absolute weight. See *weather-glass* and *storm-glass*.—**2.** A piece of physical apparatus used to demonstrate the upward pressure of the air. It consists of a large body of small density attached to the beam of a balance, and exactly balanced in a small receiver from this is placed under the receiver of an air-pump and the air is exhausted, the arm of the balance to which the large body is attached will be drawn downward by pressure now taken from it is greater than that removed from the smaller counterpoise.

baroscopic (bar-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [*baroscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or determined by the baroscope.

baroscopical (bar-ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* Same as *baroscopic*.

baroselenite (bar-ō-sel'e-nīt), *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight (or *βαρύς*, heavy), + *selenite*, q. v.] Same as *barite*.

Baroma (ba-rō'mā), *n.* [NL., also *Baryoma*, < Gr. *βαρύωμος*, also *βαλόδωμος*, of oppressive smell, < *βαρύς*, heavy, oppressive, + *ὀδωδή*, odor form *ὀδμή*, smell, odor, < *ὄζειν*, smell, akin to L. *odor*, odor.] A genus of shrubs, natural order *Rutaceæ*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, possessing a strong, heavy odor. The leaves of several species, as *B. crenulata*, *B. serratifolia*, and *B. betulina*, are largely used in medicine under the name of *buchu*, chiefly in disorders of the urinogenital organs. In Cape Colony they are employed as a stimulant and stomachic.

barouche (ba-rösh'), *n.* [Spelled as if F., but taken directly < G. dial. *barutsche*, < It. *baroccio*, *biroccio* (with term. assimilated to that of *carrozzo*, a chariot) = Sp. *barrocho*, orig. a two-wheeled vehicle, < LL. *birota*, a cabriolet, orig.

Barouche.

A, body; *B*, perch; *C*, C-springs; *D*, thorax; *E*, under-spring; *F*, thorough-brace; *G*, fore-wheel; *H*, hind-wheel; *I*, rim.

tem. of the adj. *birotus*, two-wheeled, < L. *bis*, double, + *rota*, a wheel.] A large four-wheeled carriage with a falling or folding top over the back seat, and the seats arranged as in a coach.

barouchet (ba-rō-shā'), *n.* [As if F.; dim. of *barouche*.] A small kind of barouche.

barsanyan (bar-san'yan), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *ἀχήτονος*, sharp-sounding.] A brass instrument of music invented in 1853, having a compass of three octaves and a half octave, beginning nearly three octaves below middle C; occasionally used in military bands.

bar-post (bär'pōst), *n.* One of the posts driven into the ground to form the sides of a fieldgate.

bar-pump (bär'pump), *n.* Same as *bare-pump*.

barquantine, **barquentine**, *n.* See *barkantine*.

barque, *n.* See *bark*[3].

barr[1], *n.* Obsolete spelling of *bar*[3].

barr[2] (bär), *v. t.* [Also *barr*; < F. *barrir*, < L. *barrire*, *cry* as an elephant.] To cry as an elephant.

barr[3], *n.* See *bahar*.

barral (bar'āl), *n.* [ML., a bar; see *bar*[1].] A bar or tower placed at the end of a bridge. *Weale*.

barra[2] (bar'ä), *n.* [Pg., a particular use of *barra*, a bar (cf. E. *yard*, *rod*, *perch*, similarly used); see *bar*[1].] A Portuguese linear measure, equal to 1.25 yards, used for cloths of various kinds.

barrable (bär'a-bl), *a.* [< *bar*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] In *law*, capable of being barred or stayed.

barra-boat (bar'ä-bōt), *n.* [Named from the island of *Barra* in the Hebrides.] A vessel carrying ten or twelve men, used in the Hebrides. It is extremely sharp fore and aft, and has no floor, the sides rising straight from the keel, so that the keel also represents the letter V.

barracan (bar'a-kan), *n.* [< F. *barracan*, *barracon*, now *bouracan* = Pr. *barracan* = Sp. *barragan* (whence also E. *barragan*) = Pg. *barregana* = It. *barracano* = Sw. *barkan* = Dan. *barkhan*, *barchat*, G. *barchent*, tustian, *berkan*, barracan, = Pol. *barchan*, *barakan* (ML. *baracanus*), < Turk. *barrakan*, < Ar. *barrakān*, *barkān*, a kind of black gown, < Pers. *barak*, a stuff made of camel's hair.] A thick, strong stuff made in the Levant, properly of camel's hair. The name is used throughout the Mediterranean region; the use of it by Byron ("the striped white gauze *barracan* that bound his head") is Asian. It is applied to denote a delicate material is apparently an error. Also written *barracan*, *barracha*, *barragan*, and *barragon*.

barrace†, *n.* [ME., also *barrase*, *barres*, *barras*, < OF. *barras*, a barrier, < *barre*, a bar: see *bar*[1], and cf. *embarrace*, *embarrass*.] **1.** A barrier or ontwork in front of a fortress.—**2.** The bar of a tribunal. [Rare.]—**3.** A hindrance or obstruction. [Rare.] The Inclosure where which knightly encounters took place. Hence

—5. Hostility; contention; strife. *N. E. D.*

barrack (bar'ak), *n.* [= D. *barak* = G. *baracke*, *baracke* = Dan. *barak*, < F. *baraque*, < Sp. *barraca* = Sp. Pg. *barraca*, a tent, soldier's hut; of uncertain origin. Some compare Gael. and Ir. *barraca*, a tent, a booth; Gael. *barc*, a boat, top branches of trees; Bret. *barrek*, full of branches, < *bar*, a branch: see *bar*[1].] **1.** A building for lodging soldiers, especially in garrison; a permanent building or range of buildings in which both officers and men are lodged in fortified towns or other places.

He [Bishop Hall] tried to see his cathedral converted into a *barrack* and his palace into an alehouse. *J. Warton*, Life of Bishop Hall, in Univ. IV. 2.

2. A large building, or a collection of huts or cabins, especially within a common inclosure, in which large numbers of men are lodged.

Most of the Negroes have two Rectons, and live in wooden *barracks*. *Anstead*, Channel Islands, I. 6.

The native has come close under the walls of the chateau, while an ugly *barrack* has sprung up on the other side. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 329.

[In both senses generally in the plural.]—**3.** A straw-thatched roof supported by four posts, under which hay is kept, and which is capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure. In Maryland, and perhaps elsewhere, the word is used for a building of any kind intended for the storage of straw or hay. (U. S.)—**4.** Endurance, a specific quantity of bread, beef, wood, coal, etc., issued by authority to British regiments stationed in barracks.—**barrack** casemate, a bomb-proof casemate for shelter and supplies. Also called *fire-proof casemate*.

barrack-master (bar'ak-mas'tėr), *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.—**Barrack-master general**, an officer who superintends the construction and repairs of barracks, and adapts the accommodation to the requirements. [Eng.]

barraclade (bar'a-klād), *n.* [< D. *baar*, = E. *bare*[1], + *kleed* = E. *cloth*.] A home-made woolen blanket or coverlet. [Peculiar to the parts of New York originally settled by the Dutch, and now little used, if at all.]

barracoon (bar-a-kön'), *n.* [< Sp. *barracon* (used in the West Indies), < Pg. **barracão*, aug. of Sp. Pg. *barraca*, barrack: see *barrack*.] A barrack or an inclosure containing sheds in which negro slaves were kept awaiting distant; a slave-pen or slave-depot. Barracoons formerly existed at various points on the west coast of Africa, also in Cuba, Brazil, etc. African barracoons were composed of large but low-roofed wooden sheds, and were sometimes provided with defensive works, in order to protect them from the British forces engaged in breaking up the slave-trade.

barracouta (bar-a-kö'tä), *n.* A corrupt form of *barracuda*.

barracuda (bar-a-kö'dä), *n.* [Native name.] A large voracious fish, *Sphyræna picuda*, of the West Indian and neighboring seas. It belongs to the perch family, and is from 6 to 10 feet in length.

barrad, **barraid** (bar'ad, -ād), *n.* [< Ir. *bairread*, *bairead*, < E. *barred*[2], q. v., or from the F. origi-

nal.] A conical cap of very ancient origin, worn by the Irish till as late as the seventeenth century.

barragan (bar'g-gan), *n.* Same as *barracan*.

barrage (bär'äj), *n.* [F., a bar, barrier, dam, < *barrer*, bar, obstruct, < *barre*, bar, obstruction: see *bar*[1] and *-age*.] 1. The act of barring; specifically, the formation of an artificial obstruction in a watercourse, in order to increase the depth of the water, to facilitate irrigation, and for other purposes.—2. The artificial bar thus formed; especially, one of those on the river Nile in Egypt.

barragon (bar'a-gon), *n.* Same as *barracan*.

Barragon, a genteel coated stuff much in vogue at that time for summer wear. *Gilbert White*, Selborne, v. 14.

barragouin (bar-a-gö'ïn), *n.* Same as *barracan*.

barra-hout (bar'a-hout), *n.* [Native Australian name of a large South American monkey of the genus *Lagothrix*.

barraid, *n.* See *barrad*.

barraisa, *n.* See *barracan*.

barramunda (bar-a-mun'dä), *n.* [Native Australian.] An Australian fish, *Ceratodus forsteri*, of the order *Dipnoi*, representative of a suborder *Monopneumona*. It attains a length of 6 feet, and its flesh is esteemed for food. See *Ceratodus*.

barranca (ba-rang'kä), *n.* [Sp., also *barranco* = Pg. *barranco*.] A deep ravine, mountain-gorge, or defile: a word frequently used by writers on Mexican and South American geography and travel.

Only in the valleys of erosion, true barranca, into which the fire-streams penetrate. *J. J. Rein*, Japan (trans.), I. 69.

barras[1] (bar'as), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A coarse linen fabric originally imported from Holland. The word was in use in the seventeenth century.

barras[2] (bar'as; F. pron. ba-rä'), *n.* [F., < *barre*, a bar, in ref. to its appearance on the tree.] The French name for the turpentine obtained in the south of France from *Pinus Pinaster*. Also called *galipot*.

barrat, *n.* [< ME. *barrat*, *barret*, *barat*, *baret*, < OF. *barat* (= Pr. *barat* = Sp. *barato* (obs.) = It. *baratto*), usu. also *barate* = Sp. *barata* (obs.), f. (ML. *barata*, *baratum*, and *baratus*), of uncertain origin: orig. applying to traffic-dealing (as in the E. deriv. *barter*, q. v.), then fraudulent dealing, fraud, etc. in sense 3, cf. Icel. *hlaut*, fight, strife, trouble.] 1. Fraud; deception.—2. Trouble; distress.

How he has in greate *laverit* bene allthen he was borne. *York Plays*, p. 179.

3. Contention; strife.

barrati, *r. i.* [Also *barret*; < *barrat*, *n.*] To quarrel; brawl.

barrathea-cloth, *n.* See *barathea-cloth*.

barrator (bar'a-tor), *n.* [< ME. *barator*, *baritor*, *baretor*, *baratour*, *baretour*, < AF. "*baratour*, OF. *baratour* (= Pr. *baratador* = It. *barattatore*; = ML. *baratator*), < *barater*, barter, cheat, deceive, < *barat*, etc., barter: see *barrat*.] 1. *Scots law*, a judge who buys or sells ecclesiastical preferment; a simonist.—2. In *Scots law*, a judge who takes a bribe.—3. One who buys or sells offices of state.—4. One who commits barratry; one who, being the master of a ship or one of its officers or seamen, commits any fraud or fraudulent act in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured, as by running away with the ship, sinking or destroying her, receiving pay in addition from the freed course, or embezzlement of the cargo.—5†. A quarrelsome, brawling person; a rowdy.—6. One who frequently excites others to lawsuits or quarrels; a common mover and maintainer of suits and controversies; an encourager of litigation between other persons: chiefly in the phrase *common barrator*. See *barratry*, 4.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Sir, to have *barrator* in thy old days, a stirrer up of quarrels amongst thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot*, Hist. of John Bull.

Also spelled *barrater*, and, especially in the last sense, *barretor*.

barratous (bar'a-tus), *a.* [< ME. *baratous*, < OF. *baratteus*, < *barat*: see *barrat*.] Contentious; quarrelsome.

The world is too full of litigious and *barratous* persons. *G. Harvey*, Pierces Supererogation, p. 97. (*N. E. D.*)

barratrous (bar'a-trus), *a.* [*barratry* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or characterized by barratry; fraudulent. Also spelled *barretrous*.

barratrously (bar'a-trus-li), *adv.* In a barratrous or fraudulent manner; by barratry. Also spelled *barretrously*.

barratry (bar'a-ri), *n.* [< ME. *barratrie*, < OF. *baraterie*, *barterie* = Pr. *barataria* (ML. *baratatia*), < *barat*: see *barrat* and *-y*.] 1. The purchase or sale of ecclesiastical preferments or of offices of state. See *barrator*, 1, 3.—2. In *old Scots law*, the taking of bribes by a judge.—3. The fraud or offense committed by a barrator. See *barrator*, 4.—4. A vexatious and persistent inciting of others to lawsuits and litigation; a stirring up and maintaining of controversies and litigation. This is a criminal offense at common law.

I also have been accused in the last sense.

barré (ba-rā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *barrer*, bar, < *barre*, bar: see *bar*[1].] 1. In *her.*, divided by a bend sinister: the reverse of *bendwise or bendé*. (This French term is used because English heraldry has no single term for bendwise in a sinister sense.)

2. In music: (*a*) A mark, or a note, barred: conveying a direction to press with the forefinger of the left hand across all the strings, in order to raise their pitch, and thus facilitate a temporary change of key.

barred (bärd), *p. a.* 1. Secured with a bar or bars: as, "the barred door," *Scott*, Abbot, xix.—2. Furnished or made with bars: as, a five-*barred* gate.—3. Obstructed by a bar, as a harbor.—4. Striped; streaked: used especially of textile fabrics: "barred of silk," *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale.—5. In *music*: (*a*) Marked off by bars. (*b*) Same as *barré*, 2.—6. In *her.*, same as *barré*, 1.

barrel (bar'el), *n.* [< ME. *barel*, *barele*, *baryl*, < OF. *barel*, *baril*, mod. F. *baril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *barril* = It. *barile*, *barilo* = D. Dan. Sw. Bulg. Serv. Russ. *barilo* = Pol. *baryłka* (barrel *i*) = NGr. *βαρίλι*, < ML. *barile*, *barillus*, *barilis*, *barilis*, *barillis*, perhaps compounded with *bar*[1]. The Celtic words, W. *baril* = Gael. *barail* = Ir. *bairile* = Manx *barrel* = Corn. *bailiar*, are of E. origin.] 1. A vessel or cask of a cylindrical form, generally bulging in the middle, usually made of wooden staves bound together with hoops, and having flat parallel heads.

—2. As a measure of capacity, the quantity of anything, liquid or solid, which a barrel should contain. In English metrology there were four principal kinds of barrels, viz.: the barrel of wine gallons; the London ale-barrel of 32 beer gallons; the country ale-barrel of 34 beer gallons; and the London or Imperial barrel of 36 beer gallons. The wine-barrel was legalized in the reign of Richard III., the others under Henry VIII. Under Queen Elizabeth the barrel of wine, beer, and ale for country was made 36 gallons. Oil, spirits, tar, and port were measured by the wine-gallon; vinegar, by the barrel of 34 gallons. A barrel of eels or herrings contained 30 gallons by a statute of Henry VI., a number of Edward VI. ward IV. this was made 42 gallons. Salmon and spruce beer were also measured by barrels of 42 gallons. A barrel of beef, wet codfish, or honey contained 32 wine gallons; but beer and ale were sold by barrels of 32 gallons of 12 pounds each. By a statute of George III., a barrel of fish was made 26 wine gallons; but a barrel of salt fish contained 42 gallons. By the same law, the barrel of apples, coal, or nuts contained 3 Winchester bushels, each of 2 gallons; and 105 of pears, by the barrel of soap, 256 pounds. A barrel of plates, by a statute of Charles II., contained 360 pounds. There were besides a great variety of other barrels in Scotland and Ireland. In England the barrel is no longer a legal measure. In the United States the barrel for liquids, petroleum, is commonly 31½ gallons, and for solid substances it is generally a unit of weight, a barrel of flour, for example, being 196 pounds, and a barrel of beef or pork 200 pounds. In Maine a barrel of fish is by law 200 pounds. In Louisiana a barrel in dry measure is 3½ bushels. The bushels vary in different states. As the consumption of flour previous to the introduction of the metric system, there were many barrels. In each state of Italy the *barile* for wine was a little smaller than that for oil; they were about 30 to 60 liters. The *barril* of Normandy was about 60 Paris pintes. The *barral* of Montpellier was 36 pintes. The *barrelleu* of Rochelona, 30½ liters; the *barril* of Riga, 1372 liters. The *barrique* was commonly larger than the *baril*. The abbreviation is *bl.*, *bbl.*

3. The contents of a barrel: sometimes, like *bottle*, used to signify a large drink.—4. The money (especially when the sum is large) supplied by a candidate in a political campaign, for campaign expenses, but especially for corrupt purposes; the political campaign is one in which money is lavishly employed to bribe voters: in this sense often written and pronounced as if (bär'el). [Recent imitation of vulgar speech. [U. S. political slang.]—5. Anything resembling a barrel; a drum or cylinder. In particular—(*a*) The drum or roller in a crane, about which the rope or chain winds. (*b*) The main portion of a capstan, about which the rope winds, between the drumhead at the top and the pawl-rim at the bottom. See cut under *capstan*. (*c*) In the steering apparatus of a ship, the cylinder on which the tiller-ropes or chains are wound. (*d*) The rim in a drum or pulley about which the belt works. (*e*) The cylinder studded with pins which in the barrel-organ opens the key-valves, and in the musical box acts in vibration the teeth of the steel comb by which the sound is produced. (*f*) The cylindrical portion of a boiler between the fire-box and the smoke-box, containing the tubes or flues. (*g*) The body or trunk of a quadruped, especially of a horse, as, etc.

Lofty is his neck,
And elegant his head, his *barrel* short.
Singleton, tr. of Virgil, I. 151.

(*h*) The cylindrical case in a watch, within which the mainspring is coiled, and around which the chain is wound. (*i*) The chamber of a pump, in which the piston works. (*j*) The tube in a lock through which the key enters. (*k*) The vibrating portion of a bell between the lower thickened part or waist and the top or crown. (*l*) The hard, horny, hollow part of the stem of a feather, the calamus proper, or quill. See cut under *aftershaft*. (*m*) That part of the bolt of a sword which is grasped by the hand. (*n*) The metal tube of a gun.—Barrel of the ear, the tympanum or tympanic cavity. See *tympanum*.—Barrel, tumbling-barrel, a tumbling-box, or vessel mounted on a shaft and turned by hand, for the purpose of polishing or cleaning by attrition materials placed within it, and for cutting and shaping.—Black barrel, a wooden vessel shaped like a cask, but not made water-tight, being intended for dry substances.

barrel (bar'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barreled* or *barrelled*, ppr. *barreling* or *barrelling*. [< *barrel*, *n.*] To put or pack in a barrel or barrels: as, to *barrel* beef, pork, or fish.

Stale . . . butter, and much, I fear, it is by the being *barrelled* up long. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, II. 1.

barrel-bayonet (bar'el-bā'ō-net), *n.* A bayonet, formerly used, fitted to a haft which was inserted into the barrel of the gun. See *plug-bayonet*.

barrel-bellied (bar'el-bel'id), *a.* Having a round and protuberant or barrel-shaped belly.

barrel-bolt (bar'el-bōlt), *n.* A door-bolt moving in a cylindrical casing.

barrel-bulk (bar'el-bulk), *n.* *Naut.*, a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet. Eight barrel-bulks, or 40 cubic feet, are equivalent to one ton by measurement.

barrel-curb (bar'el-kėrb), *n.* An open cylinder, 2 or 3 feet in length, formed of strips of wood nailed on horizontal circular ribs of rim, used as a mold in well-sinking to keep the excavation of uniform size.

barrel-drain (bar'el-drān), *n.* A cylindrical drain of masonry.

barreled, **barrelled** (bar'eld), *p. a.* 1. Packed, stowed, or stored away in barrels: as, *barreled* butter.—2. Inclosed in a cylinder or barrel: as, *barreled* bolts.—3. Having a barrel or barrels: as, a double-*barreled* gun: indicated usually in composition: as, a double-*barreled* gun.—**Barreled crossbow**, see *crossbow*.

barrelet, *n.* See *barrulet*.

barrel-filler (bar'el-fil'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for filling barrels, provided with an automatic arrangement governed by the size of the bung, for cutting off the supply of liquid in time to prevent overflow.

barrel-fish (bar'el-fish), *n.* A name of the log-fish or rudder-fish (which see), *Lirus perciformis*, of the family *Stromateidæ*.

They are almost always found in the vicinity of floating barrels, spars, or other substances inside of the barrels. Hence the fishermen call them *barrel-fish*, though the most usual name is rudder-fish. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 191.

barrel-gage (bar'el-gāj), *n.* An automatic device to indicate when a barrel is full, or to shut off the supply to prevent overflow.

barrel-hooks (bar'el-hūks), *n. pl.* A pair of iron hooks for lifting barrels by the chimes.

barrelled, *p. a.* See *barreled*.

barrel-lifter (bar'el-lif'tėr), *n.* A hand-tool for lifting a barrel by the chimes.

barrel-loom (bar'el-lōm), *n.* A loom in which the pattern of the fabric to be woven is determined by a chain of perforated cards passing over a drum or barrel. See *Jacquard loom*, under *loom*.—2. A loom in which pins projecting from a revolving barrel determine the elevation and depression of the warp-threads.

barrel-organ (bar'el-ôr'gan), *n.* An organ with a cylinder or barrel turned by a crank and furnished with pegs or staples, which, when the barrel revolves, open a series of valves admitting currents of air from a bellows actuated by the same motion to a set of pipes, thus producing a tune either in melody or in harmony. In another form of the instrument wires like those of the piano are acted on instead of pipes. Many large instruments have been made on this principle, but it is chiefly applied to the hand-organs carried about by street musicians.

Barrel-hooks.

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barrel-pen (bar'el-pen), *n.* A pen with a cylindrical shank adapting it to slip upon a round holder.

barrel-pier (bar'el-pēr), *n.* A support for a military bridge formed of empty casks or barrels joined together in a raft, in the absence of pontoons or boats. The rafts of barrels for the abutments are made fast to the shore on each side of the stream or body of water to be crossed, and those forming the piers are anchored at proper intervals between the two banks. These rafts are connected by sleepers or timbers, which are lashed to them and support the planks forming the roadway of the bridge.

barrel-plate (bar'el-plāt), *n.* A plate employed in machine-guns to assemble and hold the barrels in place about the axis. The Gatling gun has a front and a rear barrel-plate, the barrels passing through these.

barrel-saw (bar'el-sâ), *n.* A cylinder with a serrated edge, or a band-saw bent into a circle and fitted to a cylindrical frame, used for cutting barrel-staves, fellies, the curved work in furniture, etc.

barrel-screw (bar'el-skrö), *n.* A powerful apparatus consisting of two large poppets or male screws, moved by levers inserted into their heads upon a bank of planks, with a female screw at each end: of great use in starting a launch. Also called *bed-screw*.

barrel-setter (bar'el-set'ėr), *n.* A cylindrical mandrel used for straightening the barrel or truing the bore of a firearm.

barrel-shaped (bar'el-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a barrel, that is, of a short cylinder with bulging sides: used especially in describing the eggs of certain insects.

barrel-shaft (bar'el-shaft), *n.* A plain, semicylindrical vault, much used by ancient architects, and employed generally by medieval builders before the pappendant or groined vaulting at the close of the eleventh century.

barrel-vise (bar'el-vis), *n.* A bench-vise whose jaws are grooved longitudinally, adapted for holding a gun-barrel or other round work.

barrel-work (bar'el-wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, pieces of native copper large enough to be sorted out by hand and shipped in barrels, but not large enough to come under the head of *mass copper*. The latter is sent to the smelting-works after being cut, if necessary, into pieces of manageable size, and is shipped without being barreled. [Lake Superior.]

barren (bar'en), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barraine*, < ME. *barein, barain*, < OF. **barain, brahain, brehéing*, fem. *barraine, baraigne, brehaigne*, mod. F. *brehaigne*, barren: origin unknown. The Bret. *brechanez*, sterility, is from F.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Incapable of producing or that does not produce its kind: applied to animals and plants.

There shall not be male or female *barren* among you. Deut. vii. 14.

In particular—*(a)* Sterile; castrated; said of male animals. *(b)* Without fruit or seed: said of trees or plants. *(c)* Bearing no children; childless; without issue: said of a woman.

The name of Abram's wife was Sarai, . . . but Sarai was *barren*; she had no child. Gen. xi. 29, 30.

For say to be in shady cloister mew'd,
To live a barren sister all your life. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

(d) Not bearing or pregnant at the usual season: said of female animals: as, *barren heifers*.

2. Producing little or no vegetation; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile: applied to land.

Another rocky valley yawned beneath us, and another *barren* stony hill rose up beyond. *Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

3. In *mining*, unproductive; unprofitable: applied to rocks.—**4.** Void of vital germs.

It is particularly difficult to protect a liquid from all germs, or to destroy all those which have penetrated it: however, it is possible, and the liquid is then said to be *barren*. *Science*, 111. 128.

5. Mentally unproductive; unresponsive; dull; stupid. [Rare.]

There be of them, that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of *barren* spectators to laugh too.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

6. Devoid; lacking; wanting: with *of*: as, a hill *barren of* trees; a mind *barren of* ideas.

Our latest letters from America are of the middle of April, and are extremely *barren of* news.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 242.

It is impossible to look without amazement on a mind so fertile in combinations, yet so *barren* of images.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

7. Not producing or leading to anything; profitless; fruitless: as, *barren* toils; a *barren* attachment.—**8.** Destitute of interest or attraction; unsuggestive; uninstructive; bald; bare: as, a *barren* list of names.

But in (Duomo of Florence) is impressive within from its vast open spaces, and from the stately and simple, though *barren*, grandeur of its piers and vaults and walls.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 228.

Barren flowers, such as for any reason produce no seed.—**Barren ground**, unproductive soils of rock; used, especially with regard to coal, for areas where there is no coal-seam of sufficient thickness to be worked with profit.—**Barren measures**, in *law*, those portions of coal-measures which contain no workable seams of coal.—**Barren pheasant**. See *Gennæus*, 2, and *Virgo*.—**Barren stamens**, in *bot.*, such as produce no pollen in the anther.

II. *n.* A tract or region of more or less unproductive land, partly or entirely treeless. The term is applied in the United States to the name of a district in Kentucky, "the Barrens," underlaid by the subcarboniferous limestone, which produces a fertile soil, which was nearly or quite treeless when that State began to be settled, and to districts which at present, where not cultivated, is partly covered with trees. In northeastern Canada the name *barrens* is given to treeless, grass-covered areas, once the beds of lakes, but now desiccated and in most cases the exact counterpart of various tracts existing in the western United States, and there generally called *prairies*, but sometimes *holes*. The name *barrens* of the southwestern States are mostly plains on which is a valuable growth of southern or longleafed pine, *Pinus palustris*.

The "pine *barren*" is traversed by several excellent roads, and a morning ride or drive while the delicate haze still lingers among the forest trees, and the air is full of the fresh scent of the pine woods, is not easily forgotten. *Forest and Stream*, xxv. (N. S.), XXXIX. 178.

To fertilize especially the *barrens* of Surrey and Berkshire. *Kingsley, Life*, II. 100.

barren† (bar'en), *v. t.* [< *barren*, *a.*] To render barren or unproductive.

barrener (bar'en-ėr), *n.* [< *barren*, *a.*, 1 (*d*).] A cow not in calf for the year.

barrenly (bar'en-li), *adv.* In a barren manner.

barrenness (bar'en-nes), *n.* [< ME. *bareynesse, barynes*, etc.; < *barren* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being barren; (*a*) the incapability of procreation; want of the power of conception.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenness*
In worthy arms no worthier industry. S. A., I. 852.

(*b*) Want of fertility; total or partial sterility; infertility; as, the *barrenness* of the land. (*c*) Want of the power of producing spiritual results; spiritual unproductiveness, interest, or the like; want of matter: as, "*barrenness* of invention." *Addison*.

And this leads me to wonder why Lisideius and many others should cry up the *barrenness* of the French plots, above the variety and copiousness of the English.
Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The *barrenness* of his fellow students forced him prematurely into authorship for entertainment.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 19.

(d) Defect of emotion, sensibility, or fervency.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a *barrenness* of devotion. *Jer. Taylor.*

barren-spirited (bar'en-spir'i-ted), *a.* Of a poor or mean spirit. *Ash*, 2d ed., C. D.

barrenwort (bar'en-wėrt), *n.* [< *barren* + *wort*2.] The common name of *Epimedium*, a genus of herbs of the barberry natural order *Berberidaceæ*, having creeping roots and many stalks, each of which has three flowers. The only European species is *E. alpinum*. Species occur also in central Asia and Japan.—**American barrenwort**, *Vancouveria hexandra*, a nearly allied species found in Oregon.

barret†, *n.* [< F. *barrette* (as Sp. *barreta*), dim. of *barre*, a bar: see *bar*1.] A bar.

barret2 (bar'et), *n.* [Also *baret*, < F. *barrette* or Pr. *barreta, berreta* as Sp. *birreta* = It. *berretta*: see *birretta* and *birrus*.] Same as *biretta*.—**2.** A sort of ambient military cap or headpiece. *Scott.* Also called *barret-cap*.

barret3, *n.* See *barrat*.

barret-cap (bar'et-kap), *n.* Same as *barret*2, 2.

Old England's sign, St. George's cross,
His *barret-cap* did grace. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxv.

barretero (bar-e-tā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < *barreta*, dim. of *barra*, a bar, crowbar: see *barrel* and *bar*1.] A miner who wields a crowbar, wedge, or pick.

The ores . . . are so soft that a single *barretero* can throw down many tons a day.
Shaler and Brooks, Mexico, Mex. Handbook, p. 73.

barretor, barretry, etc. See *barrator, etc.*

barr-fish (bar'fish), *n.* [Cf. *barr*2.] A name of the crappie, *Pomoxys annularis*, a centrarchoid fish. See cut under *crappie*.

barricade (bar-i-kād'), *n.* [First in the form *barricado* (after Sp.), < F. *barricade* = It. *barricata*, < Sp. Pg. *barricada*, a barricade, lit. made of barrels, < *barrica* (= F. *barrique*), a barrel, prob. < *barra*, a bar: see *bar*1, and cf. *barrel*.] **I.** A hastily made fortification of trees, earth, paving-stones, palisades, wagons, or anything that can obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defense or security.

Ev'n tho' the three again
The red fool-fury of the seine
Should pile her *barricades* with dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

2. A temporary barrier of any kind designed to obstruct passage into or through a space intended to be kept free for a particular use.—**3.** Any bar or obstruction; that which defends.

There must be such a *barricade* as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere.
Derham.

4. In *naval arch.*, a strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, extending across the foremost part of the quarter-deck, in ships of war, and backed with ropes, mats, pieces of old cable, and full bales of cotton as a protection against small shot in time of action. = Syn. *Bar*, etc. See *barrier*.

barricade (bar-i-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *barricaded*, ppr. *barricading*. [< *barricade*, *n.*] **1.** To obstruct or block (a path or passage) with a barricade.—**2.** To block or render impassable.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mid-d barry *barricades* the street.
Gay, Trivia, iii.

3. To shut in and defend with a barricade; hem in.

He is so *barricaded* in his house,
And surrounded with guard still.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, I. 1.

Also formerly *barricado*.

barricader (bar-i-kā'dėr), *n.* One who barricades.

barricado† (bar-i-kā'dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *barricade*: the older form in English use.

I shall have a barricado made against my friends, to be barred of any pleasure they can bring in to me?
Fletcher (and another), Wit without Money, iii. 2.

barricot, *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *barrica*, a cask, barrel: see *barricade*.] A small barrel or keg.

barrier (bar'i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barrer, barryer* (with accom. to mod. F.), < ME. *barrere, barere*, < AF. *barrere*, OF. *barriere*, F. *barrière* = Pr. It. *barriera* = Sp. *barrera* = Pg. *barreira*, < LL. reflex *barraria*, < Mll. **barraria*, a barrier, < *barra*, a bar: see *bar*1.]

1. In *fort.*, anything, as a palisade or stockade, designed to obstruct entrance into a fortified place.—**2.** *pl.* The palisades or railing surrounding the ground where tourneys and justs were carried on; hence, the sports themselves: usually so considered with the plural in a singular sense).

[Sung me out to stay
To see a *barriers* prepared to-night.
Webster, White Devil, iv. 4.

The young Earl of Essex and others armed them entertained her majesty with tiltings and tourneys, *barriers*, mock fights and such like shows. *Hodge*, Bk. of Raleigh.

3. Any obstruction; anything which hinders approach, attack, or progress; anything standing in the way; an obstacle: as, to build a wall as a *barrier* against trespassers; constitutional *barriers*.

Constantly strengthening the *barriers* opposed to our passions. *Sp. Farmers*, Works, II. iv.

A *barrier* to defend us from popery.
Sp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1683.

4. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having possession of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace.
Swift.

5. A limit or boundary of any kind; a line of separation.

I was persuaded that when once that nice *barrier* which marked the boundaries of what we owed to each other should be thrown down, it might be propped again, but could never be restored. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 213.

6. The gate, in towns on the continent of Europe, at which local revenue duties are collected.—**7.** In China, a subordinate customs station placed on an inland trade-route for the collection of duties payable in transit. In coal-*mining*, a solid block of coal left unworked between two collieries, for security against the accidents which might occur in consequence of communication between them. [Eng.]—**Barrier Act**, the name given to an act passed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1697, enacting that no change can be made in the laws of the church without first being submitted to all the presbyteries for their judgment, and having received the approval of at least a majority of them. The Barrier Act is held both by the Established and by the Free Church of high importance, and analogous regulations have been adopted by other Presbyterian churches.—**Barrier reef**. See *reef*.—**Barrier system**, in North of England *coal-mining*, a method of working a coal-mine by pillar and stall, when solid masses or barriers of coal are left between the working places.—**Barrier treaty**, a treaty fixing the frontier of a country; especially, the treaty signed at Antwerp, Nov. 15, 1715, by Austria, Great Britain, and the Nether-

hands, determining the relations of the Dutch and the Austrians in the strategic towns of the Low Countries. **=Syn. 3.** *Bar, Barrier, Incrustate.* *Bar* is the most general, and takes almost all the many figurative meanings. *Barrier* is also full in figurative meaning. *Barricade* is confined strictly to obstructions set with the specific intention of stopping passage, as in streets and narrow passes.

My spirit beats her mortal *bars*.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

The *barriers* which they builded from the soil
To keep the foe at bay. *Bryant*, The Prairies.

The Milanese threw up *barricades* at their leisure, and still the Austrians overturned them with the perfect exactness of this defiance of the Imperial authority.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 77.

barrier (bar'i-ėr), *v. t.* [*barrier*, *n.*] To shut in or off with a barrier.

barrier-gate (bar'i-ėr-gāt), *n.* A gate which closes the entrance through a stockade or barrier.

barrigudo (bar-i-gū'dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg. big-bellied, < *barriga*, belly; of unknown origin.] The Brazilian name for several monkeys of the genus *Lagothrix*. They are the largest of South American monkeys, one measuring 25 inches in length, of which the tail constituted 16.

barring[1] (bär'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bar*[1].] In mining, timber used for supporting the roof or sides of shafts. [Eng.]

barring[2] (bär'ing), *prep.* as prep. [Prop. ppr. of *bar*[1].] Excepting; leaving out of the account; apart from: as, *barring* accidents, I shall be there. [Colloq.]

Little-ease, a desk, constructed after the fashion of those used by the judges of the land, *barring* the French polish.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, xi. Conclusion.

barris (bar'is), *n.* A name given on the Guinea coast to the chimpanzee, and also to the mandrill.

barrister (bar'is-tėr), *n.* [First in the 16th century, written *barrester*, *barrester*, later *barrister*, *barrister* (NL., *barristerius*), < *barre*, *bar* (*bar*[1], *n.*) + *-ster*, the term, being appar. assimilated to that of *sophister*, etc.] A counselor or an advocate learned in the law, admitted to plead at the bar in proceedings for and against clients: called in full a *barrister at law*. The term is more especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate* and in the United States *counselor at law*. In England barristers alone are admitted to plead in the superior courts. They must previously have belonged to one of the inns of court, and are divided into *utter or outer barristers*, who plead without the bar, and *queen's* (or *king's*) *counsel* or *serjeants at law*, who plead within the bar.

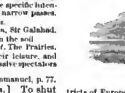
After applying himself to the study of the law Bacon was admitted in his twenty-second year (1582) as an *Utter Barrister* of Gray's Inn.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, I. 34.

Inner barrister. Same as *bencher*, 1.

bar-roll (bär'rōl), *n.* A book-binders' tool, of circular form, that makes a broad, flat line on the sides or backs of books.

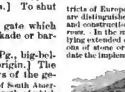
bar-room (bär'rōm), *n.* A room in a public house, hotel, restaurant, or other place of like sort, containing a bar or counter where liquors or other refreshments are served.

barrow[1] (bar'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *barow*, *barrough* (mod. dial. *barph*, *barf*, q. v., also *berrg*)[2]; < ME. *bere*, *bera*, *berg*, *bergh*, *beorwh* (also, with vowel appar. affected by association with other words, *borw*, *borgh*, *burgh*, etc., whence the mod. form with differentiated meaning *barrow*[2], q. v.); < AS. *beorg*, *beorh* = OS. *berg* = OFries. *berg*, *berch* = D. *berg* = OHG. *berg*, MHG. *berc*, G. *berg* (> E. *berg* in *iceberg*) = Sw. *berg* = Dan. *bjerg* = Goth. **bairgs* (in dat. *bairgahs*, a mountain), akin to Skt. *bṛhatī*, a hill, mountain, = Icel. *berg*, *biarg*, a rock, precipice, = Olr. *brigh*, Ir. *bri* = W. *bre* = Bret. *bre*, a mountain (cf. W. *bryn*, a hill, = Old Bulg. *brěgŭ*, a shore = Serv. *brijeg* = Bohem. *břeh* = Pol. *brzeg* = Russ. *beregu*, shore, bank); cf. Zend *bereznh*, a height, *berezant*, high, = Skt. *bṛihant*, strong, mighty, lofty, ppr. of **bṛih*, *bṛih*, be thick, be strong. The orig. notion is that of a height, and there is no connection with AS. *beorgan*, etc., cover: see *barg*[1].] 1†. A hill or mountain: originally applied to hills or mountains of any height, even the greatest, but later restricted to lower elevations. In this sense the word survives only in provincial use or as a part of local names in England.—2. A mound; a heap. [Prov. Eng.] In particular—3. A mound of earth or stones raised over a grave; a sepulchral mound; a tumulus. Barrows are among the most important monuments of primitive antiquity. They are found in Great Britain and other dis-



Bowl Barrow.

tricts of Europe, and in North America and Asia. They are distinguished, according to their peculiarities of form and construction, as *long*, *bowl*, *bell*, *disk*, *cone*, etc., *barrow*. In the more ancient barrows the bodies are found lying extended on the ground, with implements and weapons of stone; in the later barrows of bronze, of later date the implements are of bronze, and sometimes, though



Long Barrow.

rarely, of iron, while the remains are often inclosed in a stone or earthenware cist and kistvaen. Where the body was burned the ashes were usually deposited in an urn. Barrow-burial is supposed not to have been abandoned in Great Britain until the eighth century. In England, Wilts and Dorset are the counties in which barrows most abound. Stone barrows in Scotland are called *cairns*. The numerous barrows of North America are generally classed along with other ancient earthworks as *mounds*, or distinguished as *burial-mounds*.

Whilst the term barrow is almost exclusively used in speaking of the sepulchral mounds of the ancient Greeks, and the conical tumuli formed by the Romans, adjoining their camps and stations, to serve as land-marks and watching-stations, it is used indifferently with the word *barrow* to designate the sepulchral mounds of the ancient inhabitants of this and other northern countries.
Ashdeby, III. 38.

A long street climbs to one tall-towered hill;
And high the heaven behind it a great town
With Punish *barrows*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. A burrow or warren. See *burrow*[2], *burrow*[3].

The outer *barrow* of Lincoln's Inn is now covered by smooth lawns.
Blackwood's Mag., XXII. 567.

barrow[2] (bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *barrow*, *borow*, *barowe*, *bareve*, *barwe*, < AS. **bearve* (a form "*berewe* is found but not authenticated), a barrow (cf. D. *berrie*, MHG. *berre*, a hand-barrow, MHG. *raide-ber*, G. *radberge*, *radbirge*, dial. *radeberre*, a wheelbarrow, < *rad*, wheel, + mod. *bürre*, pl., a bier, Sw. *bår*, barrow, bier, Dan. *baare*, bier, AS. *bær*, E. *bier*; also L. *feretrum*, < Gr. φέρετρον, a bier, < φέρειν, bear, carry, akin to *suffer*, < *beran*, bear: see *bear*[2] and *bier*.] 1. A frame used by two or more men in carrying a load; formerly, any such frame, as a stretcher or bier; specifically, the rectangular frame of bars or boards, with projecting shafts or handles (in England called *trams*) at both ends, by which it is usually carried: also called *hand-barrow*.—2. A similar frame, generally used in the form of a shallow box with either flaring or upright sides, and supported in front formerly by two wheels, now by a single small wheel inserted between the front shafts, and pushed by one man, who supports the end opposite to the wheel by means of the rear shafts: usually called a *wheelbarrow*.—3. A frame or box of larger size, resting on an axle between two large wheels, and pushed or pulled by means of shafts at one end; a hand-cart: as, a costermonger's *barrow*. [Local Eng. (London) and Scotch.]—4. A barrowful; the load carried in or on a barrow.

Have I lived to be carried in a basket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal; and to be thrown in the Thames?
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

5. In salt-works, a wicker case in which the salt is put to drain.—6. The case of a skate or a ray: so called from its resemblance to a hand-barrow.

barrow[3] (bar'ō), *v. t.* [< *barrow*[2], *n.*] To wheel or convey in a barrow: as, to *barrow* coal in a pit.

barrow[4] (bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *barow*, *borow*, *borra*, < AS. *borg*, *borh* = Frisic *borg* = D. *borg*, *berg* = OHG. *burg*, *barug*, MHG. *burc*, G. *bürch* = Icel. *borgr*, a castrated boar. Not connected, as sometimes suggested, with L. *verres*, a boar, Skt. *varāha*, a boar. Cf. *hog*, of the same orig. sense.] A castrated boar. Also called *barrow-pig* or *barrow-hog*. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

I say "gentle," though this *barrow* grunt at the word.
Milton, Colasterion.

barrow[4] (bar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *berre*, < AS. *bearu*, a grove (= Icel. *barr*, a kind of tree); perhaps orig. a fruit-bearing tree, < *beran* = Icel. *bera*, bear.] A wood or grove: a word surviving only in English local names, as *Barrow-in-Furness*, *Barrowfield*.

barrow[5] (bar'ō), *n.* [E. dial., also *barry*, *barric*. Origin obscure.] A large mass or oblong piece of flannel, wrapped round an infant's body below the arms, the part extending beyond the feet being turned up and pinned. Also called *barrow-cloth* and *barry*.

barrowman (bar'ō-man), *n.*; pl. *barrowmen* (-men). A man employed in wheeling a barrow; specifically, in *coal-mining*, one who conveys the coal in a wheelbarrow from the point where it is mined to the trolleyway or tramway on which it is carried to the place where it is raised to the surface.

barrow-pig (bar'ō-pig), *n.* Same as *barrow*[3].

A *barrow-pig*, that is, one which has been gelded.
Dryden, Pintarch, II. 286.

barrow-pump (bar'ō-pump), *n.* A combined suction- and force-pump mounted on a two-wheeled barrow.

barrow-tram (bar'ō-tram), *n.* The tram or shaft of a wheelbarrow; hence, jocularly, a rash-boned fellow.

Sit down there, and gather your wind and your senses, ye black *barrow-trams* o' the kirk that ye are. Are ye fou or fasting?
Sir Walter Scott, Guy Mannering, II. 188.

barrow-truck (bar'ō-truk), *n.* A two-wheeled hand-truck; especially, such a truck for use in moving baggage or freight.

barrow-way (bar'ō-wā), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground road on which coal is transported from the place where it is mined to the tramway. [Eng.]

barrulée (bar-ō-lā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *barruly*.

barrulet (bar'ō-let), *n.* [Also *barrulette*, dim. of AF. **barrule*, dim. of OF. *barre*, a bar: see *bar*[1].] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, generally considered as being one fourth of its width. It is never used alone. Also written *barrulett*. Also called *bar-gemel*.

barruletty (bar'ō-let-i), *a.* [*barrulet*.] In *her.*, divided into barrulets: said of the heraldic field. Also *barred and barruletty*.

barruly (bar'ō-li), *a.* [< AF. *barrulé*, < **barrule*, dim. of OF. *barre*, a bar: see *bar*[1].] In *her.*, divided into barrulets: said of the field when divided into not less than eight parts; if the number is much greater, it is called *barrulétty*. Also *barrulée*.

barry[1] (bar'i), *a.* Same as *barrow-cost*. [Prov. Eng.]

barry[2] (bar'i), *a.* [< F. *barré*, pp. of *barrer*, bar: see *bar*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, divided into bars: said of the heraldic field. The number of divisions is always even and is always mentioned. Cf. *bar-wise*, *four pieces*, *barry of six*, etc.: if there are not less than eight divisions, the words *barrulty* and *barrulétty* may be employed. Also *barred*.—**Barry bendy**, divided into bars equal by the intersection of three drawn barwise and bendwise. This is always supposed to be bendy dexter; when bendy sinister, it is written *barry bendy sinister*. Also *bendy barry*.—**Barry paly**, divided both barwise and palewise, and therefore either checky or lozengy.—**Barry per pale**, divided into barry and pale, the division forming piles across the field. It is more properly blasoned as *of piles barwise*, the number being mentioned.—**Barry wavy**, divided into undulating bands of generally horizontal direction: said of the field. This charge is used to represent water in cases where a ship or the like is to be depicted as afloat.

Barry of six.

Barsac (bar'sak), *n.* [F.] A general name for the white wines produced in the department of Gironde, France. All the Barsac wines are sweetish Wine they have a certain bitterness and sometimes a harsh taste, which, however, disappears with age.

barse (bärs), *n.* [The original form of the word now corrupted to *bass* (see *bass*[1]); < ME. *barse*, < AS. *bærs*, *bears*, perch, = D. *baars* = MHG. *bars*, G. *barsch*, OHG. (with added formative) *berrich*, a perch; prob. akin to *barse*, *bristle*, q. v. Cf. Sw. and Dan. *abborre*, perch.] The common perch. [Local Eng. (Westmoreland).]

Bars-gemel.

bars-gemel (bärs'jem'el), *n. pl.* [< *bars* + *gemel*, q. v.] In *her.*, two bars placed very near together, having more of the field above and below them than between them.

bar-shear (bär'shēr), *n.* A machine for cutting metal bars. It consists of a very strong frame having a fixed lower blade and a vertically reciprocating upper blade, between which the bar is cut.

bar-shoe (bär'shō), *n.* A kind of horseshoe having a bar across the usual opening at the heel to protect a tender frog from injury.

bar-shooting (bär'shō'ting), *n.* The practice of shooting wild fowl from the bars of rivers and bays.

bar-shot (bär'shot), *n.* 1. Double-headed shot, consisting of a bar with a half-ball or round head at each end, formerly used for destroying masts and rigging in naval warfare.—2. In *her.*, two bullets or balls connected by a short bar like a dumb-bell.

Bar-shot.

bar-sight (bär'sīt), *n.* A form of rifle-sight. See *bar*, 16.

barsowite (bär'so-wit), *n.* [*C Barsow(skoi) + -ite*².] A mineral occurring as the gangue of blue corundum at Barsowskoi or Barsowskoi in the Ural. Its true nature is uncertain, but it may be identical with anorthite.

Bart. The contraction of *baronet* appended to a name: as, Sir John Doe, *Bart.*

bar-tailed (bär'tāld), *a.* Having the tail barred crosswise with different colors: as, the *bar-tailed* godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. See cut under *Limosa*.

bartender (bär'ten'dėr), *n.* A barkeeper: a waiter in a bar-room who serves out drinks and refreshments.

barter (bär'tėr), *v.* [< late ME. *bartren* for **barten*, *bareten* (the insertion being due perhaps to the suffix of the OF. infinitive, or to dependence on the noun *barator*, *barater*, etc.: see *barrator*), < OF. *bareter*, *bareter*, barter, truck, cheat, < *barat*, *barate*, *barete*, barter, cheating: see *barrat*.] **I.** *intrans.* To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from buying and selling for money.

II. *trans.* 1. To give (one thing or commodity) for another or a supposed or nearly supposed equivalent value: *with* a person, *for* (formerly *with*) a thing: as, to *barter* one's jewels *for* bread.

As my faith has once been given to you, I never will *barter* it *with* another. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

Rude people who were willing to *barter* costly furs for trifles. *Macaulay*, Hist. I. 4.

2. To exchange, in general.—**To barter away**, to dispose of by barter, especially in an unwise or dishonorable way; bargain away: as, to *barter away* human rights for the patronage of the great.

He also *bartered* away plums . . . for nuts. *Locke.*

barter (bär'tėr), *n.* [*barter*, *v.*] 1. The act of exchanging; specifically, the act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities.

All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compliances and *barter*. *Burke*, Conciliation with America, 1775.

Article is exchanged for article without the use of money or credit. This is simple *barter*. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

2. The thing given in exchange.—3. An arithmetical rule by which the values of different goods are ascertained and compared. —Syn. 1. Dealing, trade, truck, interchange.

barterer (bär'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who barters or traffics by exchanging commodities.

barteryi (bär'tėr-i), *n.* [*C barter* + *-y*.] Exchange of commodities in trade; barter.

It is a received opinion that, in most ancient ages, there was only barter or exchange of . . . commodities amongst most nations. *Ramsay*, Wealth of Nations, Introd.

barth (bärth), *n.* [E. dial., of obscure origin. Cf. *berth*².] A warm inclosed place of shelter for young cattle.

Bartholomew baby, day, etc. See the nouns.

Bartholomew-tide (bär-thol'ō-mū-tīd), *n.* The season near St. Bartholomew's day (August 24). See *day*¹.

Like flies at *Bartholomew-tide*, blind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

Bartholomite (bar-thol'ō-mit), *n.* [*Bartholomew* + *-ite*².] 1. A member of the community of Basilian monks of the Armenian rite who took refuge in the West and were assigned the church of St. Bartholomew, in Genoa, in 1307. The community was finally suppressed in 1650. —2. One of a congregation of secular priests following a rule drawn up by Bartholomew Holzhausen, in Germany, in 1640. They spread to Hungary, Poland, and Spain, but, under this name, became extinct after 1700.

bartizan (bär'ti-zan), *n.* [Not found before Sir W. Scott, who uses the word frequently; prob. adapted from a corrupt Sc. spelling (*bertisene*) of *brettising*, *brattising*: see *brattiching*.] In *arch.*, a small overhanging turret, pierced with loopholes or embrasures, or with both, and projecting generally from an angle at the top of a tower, or from the parapet of a building or medieval fortification-wall.

Bartizan. — Carcassonne, France. *A*, merlon; *B*, embrasure; *C*, loophole; *D*, machicolation. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

On battlement and *bartizan*
Gleamed axe, and spear, and partisan.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 20.

He pass'd the court-gate, and he op'd the tower-grate,
And he mounted the narrow stair
To the *bartizan* seat, where, with maids that on her wait,
He found his lady fair. *Scott*, Eve of Saint John.

bartizaned (bär'ti-zand), *a.* Furnished with a bartizan or bartizans. *Scott.*

Bartolist (bär'tō-list), *n.* A student of Bartolo, a famous Italian jurist (1314–57); one skilled in the law.

barton† (bär'ton), *n.* [< AS. (ONorth.) *bere-tūn*, courtyard, manor, threshing-floor, < *bere*, barley, + *tūn*, inclosure: see *beer*², *barley*¹, and *town*, and cf. *barn*¹.] 1. The demain lands of a manor, not rented, but retained for the use of the lord of the manor. Also called *berwick*. —2. A farm-yard.

Spacious *bartons*, clean, well-wall'd around,
Where all the wealth of rural life was found.
Southey, Poet's Pilgrimage, ill. 41.

bartram, *n.* See *bertram*.

Bartramia (bär-trā'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., after the naturalist William *Bartram* (1739–1823).] A genus of sandpipers the type of which is *Tringa bartramia* of Wilson, now *Bartramia longicauda*,

Bartram's Sandpiper, or Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*).

the common species of North America, variously called Bartram's sandpiper, upland plover, prairie pigeon, and quail. It belongs to the family *Scolopacidæ* and subfamily *Totaninæ*, and is peculiar for the length and graduation of its tail.

baru (ba-rö'), *n.* [Malay name.] A fine woolly substance, used for calking ships, stuffing cushions, etc., found at the base of the leaves of the *Arenga saccharifera*, a sago-palm of the East Indies.

baruria (ba-rö'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of the body characterized by the passage of urine of a high specific gravity.

barutine (bar'ō-tin), *n.* [Prob. of Pers. origin.] A kind of silk manufactured in Persia. *Simmonds.*

barvel, barvell (bär'vel), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a corruption of *\barm-fell*, < *barm*¹, lap, + *fell*², skin.] A kind of leather apron. [Prov. Eng.]

barways (bär'wāz), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *barwise*.

bar-weir (bär'wēr), *n.* A weir which rises and falls with the tide, placed in a stream to prevent the return seaward of any fish which may have passed it.

barwin (bär'win), *n.* [Cf. Ir. Gael. *bar*, the sea.] A name applied in County Antrim, Ireland, to the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

barwise (bär'wiz), *adv.* [< *bar*¹ + *-wise*².] In *her.*, in the direction of the bar, that is, horizontally across the field: said of the divisions of the field, and also of any bearing; thus, a sword *barwise* is a sword borne horizontally. Also *barways*.

barwood (bär'wūd), *n.* [Prob. so called because exported in bars; cf. *logwood*.] A red dyewood obtained from Sierra Leone and Angola, Africa. It is the product of the tree *Baphia nitida*, and is found in commerce as a rough red powder, produced by rasping the logs. Its coloring matter is soluble in water, but yields about 23 per cent. to alcoholic infusion. It is used for dyeing a very brilliant crimson-red known as *camwood*. *Turkey red* or *barwood red*. — **Barwood sprits.** Same as *tea sprits* (which see, under *tea*).

bary-. [L., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, = E. *grave*, heavy, 2 E. *grave*⁶, q. v.] An element in many words of Greek origin, meaning heavy, dull, hard, difficult, etc.

barycentric (bar-i-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *κέντρον*, center.] Of or pertaining to the center of gravity: as, *barycentric calculus*, an application to geometry of the mechanical theory of the center of gravity, executed in two distinct ways, according as metrical or descriptive geometry processes are to be investigated. — **Barycentric coordinates.** See *coordinate*.

baryecoia (bar-i-ē-koi'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρυηκοΐα*, hardness of hearing, < *βαρύηκοος*, hard of hearing, < *βαρύς*, hard, + *ἀκοή*, a hearing: see *acoustic*.] In *pathol.*, dullness of hearing; deafness.

baryglossia (bar-i-glos'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of speech; barrphonia. *Dunglison.*

barylite (bar'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, + *λίθος*, stone.] A silicate of aluminium and barium occurring in white cleavable masses in Sweden.

baryphonia (bar-i-fō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *βαρυφωνία*, a deep voice, < *βαρύφωνος*, with a deep voice), < Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy, hard, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *pathol.*, same as *baryecoia*.

baryta (ba-rī'tā), *n.* [NL., formerly also *barita*, *barytes*, q. v.] Barium oxid, BaO: also called *barium*. It is found in the mineral kingdom as a part of the earths, its specific gravity being 4.7. It is a gray powder having a sharp, caustic, alkaline taste, and a strong affinity for water, with which it combines to form barium hydrate. It forms salts with the acids, all of which are poisonous, except the sulphate, which is quite insoluble in the juices of the stomach. The carbonate of baryta is much used in the preparation of beet-root sugar, and in the manufacture of plate-glass and of colors. formerly called *heavy spar*. — **Baryta water**, a solution of the hydrate of barium in water, used as a reagent in chemical analysis.

barytes (ba-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαρύτης*, weight, heaviness, < *βαρύς*, heavy: the term being associated with that of minerals in *-ites*, *-ide*.] 1. Same as *baryta*. — 2. The sulphate of barium, $BaSO_4$, a common name for the mineral barite or heavy-spar. It is sometimes mined and ground in a mill, and used to adulterate white lead, to weight paper, etc. See *barite*.

barytic (ba-rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, formed of, or containing baryta.

barytine (bar'i-tin), *n.* [< *barytes* + *-ine*².] Same as *barite*.

barytocalcite (ba-rī-tō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *baryta* + *calcite*.] A mineral consisting of the carbonates of barium and calcium. It occurs in monoclinic crystals and massive, of a white, grayish, greenish, or yellow color.

barytocelestite (ba-rī'tō-sē-les'tīt), *n.* [< *baryta* + *celestite*.] A variety of celestite containing some barium sulphate.

barytone (bar'i-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *baritone* < It. *baritono*, < Gr. *βαρύτονος*, deep-toned, with grave accent, < *βαρύς*, heavy, deep, grave, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the quality of a voice or instrument intermediate between bass and a tenor: as, a *barytone* voice. See II.

The voice (of the Bejaal) is strong and clear, but rather *baritone* than bass in anger it becomes a shrill treble like the cry of a wild animal. *Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 218.

2. In *Gr. gram.*: (*a*) Pronounced with the (theoretical) grave accent on the last syllable (see *grave*, *a.*); having the last syllable unaccented or with the grave accent, as a word. (*b*) Causing a word to be without accent on the final syllable: as, a *barytone* suffix.

II. *n.* In *music*: (*a*) A male voice, the compass of which partakes of the bass and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one nor rise so high as the other. The range is from the lower G of the bass staff to the lower F of the treble. The quality is that of a high bass rather than that of a low tenor. Frequently applied to the person possessing a voice of this quality: as, Signor B. is a great *barytone*.

Haunting harmonies lower around us, deep and eternal like the undying *barytone* of the sea. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 360.

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(*b*) A stringed instrument played with a bow, resembling the viola da gamba, called in Italian *viola di bardone* or *bordone*. It had sometimes 6, usually 7, gut strings, stopped by the fingers of the left hand, and from 9 to 24 sympathetic strings of brass or steel, running under the finger-board. These were sometimes plucked with the thumb of the left hand. The instrument was a great favorite in the eighteenth century, and much music was composed especially for it. It is now obsolete. (*c*) The name usually given to the smaller brass sax-horn in E♭ and B♭. *Grove, Dict. of Music and Musicians*, I. 172.

baryglossia (bar-i-glō'si-a), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. βαρύγλωσσος, heavy-tongued, ⟨ βαρύς, heavy, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] Stammering; stuttering.

barygonio (bar-i-gō'ni-ō), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. βαρυγώνιος, having a wide angle, ⟨ βαρύς, heavy, + γωνία, angle.] In *crystallography*, a term applied to a hexagonal prism whose lateral edges replace the obtuse lateral edges of a hexagonal prism.

barylalia (bar-i-lā'li-a), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + λαλιά, talk, ⟨ λαλεῖν, talk.] Stammering; stuttering.

barylite (bar'i-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + λίθος, stone.] A mineral, a silicate of glucinum and barium, occurring in white prismatic crystals.

barylogia (bar-i-lō'ji-a), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. βαρυλογία, a heavy speech, ⟨ βαρύς, heavy, + λόγος, speech.] Stammering; stuttering.

barymorphic (bar-i-môr'fik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + μορφή, form.] In *crystallography*, noting a crystal whose form is derived from a hexagonal prism by the replacement of the lateral edges by planes.

barymorphism (bar-i-môr'fizm), *n.* [⟨ barymorphic + -ism.] In *crystallography*, the state of being barymorphic.

barypathia (bar-i-pā'thi-a), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. βαρύπαθεια, a heavy affection, ⟨ βαρύς, heavy, + πάθος, affection.] Dullness of feeling; insensibility.

barypathy (bar-ip'a-thi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύπαθεια, a heavy affection: see *barypathia*.] Same as *barypathia*.

barypharyngeal (bar-i-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + φάρυγξ, throat, + -al.] Pertaining to the lower part of the pharynx.

barypnea (bar-ip-nē'a), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. βαρύπνοια, a heavy breathing, ⟨ βαρύς, heavy, + πνοή, breath.] Difficult breathing.

barysilite (bar-i-sil'īt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σίλις, a kind of earth, + -ite².] A mineral, a silicate of manganese and lead, occurring in black prismatic crystals.

barysphere (bar'i-sfēr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] The central nucleus of the earth, supposed to consist of metallic matter.

barysphere-cell (bar'i-sfēr-sel), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφαῖρα, sphere, + E. *cell*.] In *biology*, a cell which contains a large proportion of heavy matter.

barysphere-layer (bar'i-sfēr-lā'er), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφαῖρα, sphere, + E. *layer*.] In *biology*, a layer of cells which contains a large proportion of heavy matter.

barysphere-nucleus (bar'i-sfēr-nū'klē-us), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφαῖρα, sphere, + E. *nucleus*.] In *biology*, a nucleus which contains a large proportion of heavy matter.

barysphere-plasma (bar'i-sfēr-plaz'ma), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφαῖρα, sphere, + E. *plasma*.] In *biology*, plasma which contains a large proportion of heavy matter.

barysphere-protoplasm (bar'i-sfēr-prō'tō-plazm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφαῖρα, sphere, + E. *protoplasm*.] In *biology*, protoplasm which contains a large proportion of heavy matter.

barysphere-substance (bar'i-sfēr-sub'stans), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφαῖρα, sphere, + E. *substance*.] In *biology*, substance which contains a large proportion of heavy matter.

barysphere-vesicle (bar'i-sfēr-ves'i-kl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφαῖρα, sphere, + E. *vesicle*.] In *biology*, a vesicle which contains a large proportion of heavy matter.

barysphere-zone (bar'i-sfēr-zōn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφαῖρα, sphere, + E. *zone*.] In *biology*, a zone which contains a large proportion of heavy matter.

barysphygia (bar-i-sfij'i-a), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. βαρύσφυγος, with a heavy pulse, ⟨ βαρύς, heavy, + σφυγμός, pulse.] Slowness of the pulse.

barysphygmia (bar-i-sfig'mi-a), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. βαρύς, heavy, + σφυγμός, pulse.] Same as *barysphygia*.

barytes (ba-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. βαρύτης, heaviness, ⟨ βαρύς, heavy.] Same as *baryta*.

barytic (ba-rit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *barytes* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to baryta; formed of or containing baryta; of the nature of or resembling baryta.

barytine (bar'i-tīn), *n.* [⟨ *barytes* + *-ine*².] Same as *barite*.

barytocalcite (bar'i-tō-kal'sīt), *n.* [⟨ *barytes* + *calcite*.] A mineral, a carbonate of barium and calcium, occurring in white or yellowish crystals.

barytocelestine (bar'i-tō-se-les'tin), *n.* [⟨ *barytes* + *celestine*.] A mineral, a sulphate of barium and strontium, occurring in white crystals.

barytocolite (bar'i-tō-kō'līt), *n.* [⟨ *barytes* + Gr. κόλον, colon, + *-ite*².] A mineral, a carbonate of barium and strontium, occurring in white crystals.

barytolamprite (bar'i-tō-lam'prīt), *n.* [⟨ *barytes* + Gr. λαμπρός, bright, + *-ite*².] A mineral, a silicate of barium, occurring in white crystals.

barytophyllite (bar'i-tō-fil'īt), *n.* [⟨ *barytes* + Gr. φύλλον, leaf, + *-ite*².] A mineral, a silicate of barium and manganese, occurring in white crystals.

barytosalt (bar'i-tō-sâlt), *n.* [⟨ *barytes* + *salt*.] A salt of baryta.

barytostrontianite (bar'i-tō-stron'ti-an-īt), *n.* [⟨ *barytes* + *strontianite*.] A mineral, a carbonate of barium and strontium, occurring in white crystals.

basad (bā'sad), *adv.* [⟨ L. *basis*, base, + *ad*, to.] In *biology*, toward the base; toward the point of attachment.

basal (bā'sal), *a.* [⟨ *base*² + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the base; constituting the base; fundamental.

The *basal* idea of Bishop Butler's profound treatise, The Analogy of Religion. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 28.

2. Pertaining to the base of a part or organ. (*a*) In or near the base: as, a *basal* cell; a *basal* nerve. Nearest the base: as, the *basal* joint, or the four *basal* joints of an insect's antenna. — **3.** In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the basals.

The Elasmobranchii possess three basal cartilages, which articulate with the pectoral arch. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 48.

Basal cell. (*a*) A cell at the base of the segmented ovum of some embryos, as sponges: the opposite of *apical cell*. (*b*) In the vegetable kingdom, a cell forming or forming the base of the wing between the second and fifth or second and sixth longitudinal veins; if there are more than one, the first being the one nearest the costal margin. — **Basal clevage.** In *crystal.*, cleavage in the direction of a basal plane. — **Basal field, area, or space,** a portion of an insect's wing lying at the base, but very diversely placed in the different groups. In the *Lepidoptera* it occupies the whole width of the wing for about one fourth of its length, and in the fore wings of the *Lamellicorn* is limited externally by the anterior or extra-basilar cross-line. In the *Diptera* this is a small space at the extreme base of the wing, between the median and submedian veins, and bounded exteriorly by the anal or second or third anal vein. In other groups it is generally an indeterminate portion occupying about one third of the wing. — **Basal ganglion.** See *ganglion*. — **Basal half-line,** in the nebulid moths, a line extending from the basal border of the anterior wing, near the base, half way across the surface. — **Basal plane,** in *crystal.*, a plane parallel to the lateral or horizontal axes. — **Basal vein,** in *entom.*, the vein by which they adhere to other substances.

basale (bā-sā'lē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *basis*, base.] One of the basal joints of the branches of a crinoid, bearing the radials. — **2.** In *ichth.*, the basisphenoid. [Rare.]

basalia (bā-sā'li-a), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *basis*, base.] [NL., ⟨ E. *basal*, *q. v.*] **1.** In *ichth.*, one of several cartilages which may compose the basis of the pectoral limb of a fish, and to which the series of radialia, or radial cartilages, is attached; as, the propterygial *basale*; the mesopterygial and metapterygial *basalia*. See *pterygium*, and cut under *synarcocrani*. — **2.** One of the bones which form the base for the pectoral fin; an actinost. — **3.** In crinoids, same as *basal*, **1**.

A central piece, which probably represents the *basalia* of other crinoids. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 560.

basal-nerved (bā'sal-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, descriptive of leaves the nerves of which all proceed from the base.

basalt (ba-sâlt' or ba'sâlt), *n.* [First in E. as L., *basaltes*; ⟨ F. *basalte*, ⟨ L. *basaltes*, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia; said to be an African word (Pliny).] A volcanic rock occurring widely, and consisting of a triclinic feldspar, together with augite and magnetite or titaniferous iron.

Olivin and nephelin are also often found in the basaltic, especially the former. Apatite, leucite, and haüyne are occasionally present. The basalts have been variously classed by different writers. Basalt proper is the more compact variety, breaking with a splintery fracture. Under the name *dolerite* are included all the more coarsely crystallized varieties in which the component minerals can be seen with the naked eye, while nonporphyritic forms given to those varieties which have a finely granular texture. In the modern eruptive region basalt has almost always been the last rock to be emitted from the volcanic orifice. The cooling of lava often gives rise to the formation of hexagonal prisms or columns, which are occasionally extremely regular in form and of great size. Basalt-glass is the structure more frequently and in greater perfection than any other rock; hence this kind of structure is frequently called *basaltic*. (See cut.) Remarkable formations of columnar basalt exist in various parts of the world, as the Giant's Causeway on the northeast coast of Ireland, and Fingal's Cave in the island of Staffa, Scotland. — **Basalt ware,** a kind of stoneware made by Josiah Wedgwood and his successors. It is usually black, colored throughout its paste, and has a dull gloss; hence also called *black ware*. Articles made of it are much admired, and those made by Wedgwood himself are rare and costly.

Columnar Basalt.

basaltic (ba-sâl'tik), *a.* [⟨ *basalt* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt; of the nature of or resembling basalt; as, *basaltic* lava.

basaltiform (ba-sâl'ti-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *basaltes*, basalt, + *forma*, shape.] Of the form of prismatic basalt.

basalting (ba-sâl'ting), *n.* [⟨ *basalt* + *-ing*¹.] A process of making paving- and building-blocks from the scoria of blast-furnaces.

basaltoid (ba-sâl'toid), *a.* [⟨ *basalt* + *-oid*.] Allied in appearance or nature to basalt; resembling basalt.

basan, basane (baz'an, ba-zān'), *n.* [Also *bazan*, *bazen*, *bazin*, and more corruptly *basil*, *basil*; ⟨ F. *basane*, *bazane* (Cotgrave), ⟨ Sp. Pg. *badana* (ML. *bedana*), a tanned sheepskin, ⟨ Ar. *bitānah*, lining.] Sheepskin tanned in oak- or larch-bark, and used for bookbinding, etc. It is distinguished from *roan*, which is tanned in sumac.

basanite (bas'a-nīt), *n.* [⟨ L. *basanites* (sc. *lapis*, stone), ⟨ Gr. βασανίτης (*λίθος*, stone), ⟨ *βάσανος*, a touchstone, a dark-colored stone on which pure gold when rubbed makes a peculiar mark: origin unverified.] A siliceous rock or jasper, of a velvety-black color, used as a touchstone for determining the amount of alloy in gold. The touchstone was formerly extensively used, but is now of less common. See *touchstone* and *touch-needle*.

bas-bleu (bä-blē'), *n.* [F., blue-stocking: *bas*, stocking (⟨ L. *bassus*, netting), + *bleu*, blue.] A blue-stocking; a literary woman.

bascinet, **s.** See *basinet*.

Bascuence, *n.* The Basque language.

bascule (bas-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [F. *bascule*, ⟨ *bas*, swing, see-saw, + *culer*, go backward.] In *gunnery*, the movement by which a retroverted uterus is swung back into position.

bascule (bas'kūl), *n.* [F. *bascule*, swing, poise, balance, see-saw, formerly *bacule*, appar. ⟨ *battre*, beat, bump (or *bas*, low), + *cul*, the posterior.] **1.** An arrangement in bridges by which one portion balances another. — **2.** A form of bailing-scoop.

bascule-bridge (bas'kūl-brij), *n.* A drawbridge arranged with a counterpoise, so that, as the floor of the bridge is raised, the counterpoise descends into a pit prepared for it: the commonest form of medieval drawbridge. See *balance-bridge*.

Bascule-bridge at Bruges.

base¹ (bās), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bace*; ⟨ ME. *base*, *bass*, *baas*, ⟨ OF. (and F.) *bas*, masc., *basse*, fem., = Pr. *bas* = Sp. *bajo* = Pg. *baixo* = It. *basso*, low, ⟨ L. *bassus*, short, thick; in classical L. found only as a cognomen, *Bassus*, 'Short.' Perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bas*, = Corn. *bas* = Bret. *baz*, shallow; W. *basn*, make shallow, lower; Corn. *besna*, fall, lower, abate; but the Celtic terms may be from the L. In music, now generally *bass*: see *bass*³. As a noun, *base* of this origin (for the other part) is confused with *base*² (the supporting part).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Low; of small height: applied to things. [Archaic.]

The cedar stoops not to the base shrub's foot. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 664.

Hence — **2.** In *bot.*, of low or lowly growth: as, *base* broom; *base* rocket. — **3.** Low in place, position, or degree. [Archaic.]

By that same hole an entrance, dark and base,
With smoake and sulphur hiding all the place,
Descends to hell. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 31.

Men acting greatly even always in extremes: as they are one moment capable of higher courage, so they are liable, the next, to baser depression. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 151.

4. Of little value; coarse in quality; worthless, absolutely or comparatively: as, the *base* metals (so called in contrast with the noble or precious metals).

The harvest white plumb is a base plumb. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 560.

Often has the vein of gold displayed itself amid the *baser* ores. *Mary. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 15.

Hence — **5.** Fraudulently debased in value; spurious; false: as, *base* coin.

They were compelled to accept *base* money in exchange for those commodities they were forced to sell. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

6. Low in scale or rank; of humble origin, grade, or station; wanting dignity or estimation; mean; lowly: as, *base* menials.

Base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen. 1 Cor. i. 28.

'Tis the plague of great ones;
Prerogatived are they less than the *base*. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

7. Suitable to or characteristic of a low condition; depressed; abject: as, *base* servility.

I am fire and air; my other elements
I give to *baser* life. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

8. Of mean spirit; morally low; without dignity of sentiment: said of persons.

Base is the slave that pays. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

The *base* and abject multitude. *Junius.*

9. Showing or proceeding from a mean spirit: said of things.

Him that utter'd nothing *base*.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

The one *base* thing in the universe — to receive favors and to render none. *Emerson*, Compensation.

10. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock.

Why hastest thou therefore *base*? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

I din'd with Sir Bob Pastou, since Earle of Yarmouth, and saw the Duke of Verneuille, *base* brother to the Q. Mother. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 2, 1666.

11. Deep; grave; applied to sounds: as, the *base* tones of a viol. See *basso*, **3**.

The air of sound was uneven did meet
With the *base* murmure of the waters fall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

12. In *old Eng. law*, not held or holding by honorable tenure: as, a *base* estate, that is, an estate held by services not honorable nor incapable of knighthood. Such a tenure is called *base* or low, and the tenant a *base* tenant. — **13.** Not classical or refined: as, "*base* Latin," *Puller*.

No Muses side me needes hereto to call:
Base is the style, and matter meane withall.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 44.

Base bullion. See *bullion*. — **Base court.** See *base-court*. — **Base fee, inheritment, right,** etc. See the nouns. — **Base metal.** See *metal*. — **Syn.** Ignoble, vulgar, plebeian, mean, contemptible, despicable, abject, sordid, cowering, servile, slavish, menial, rascally, villainous.

II. *n.* **1.** A plaited skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee, worn during the first half of the seventeenth century. Initial costume it was appended to the doublet, or second to the girdle: it was also worn over armor.

2. A skirt of plate - armor, corrugated or ribbed vertically, as if in imitation of the preceding. See *tamboys*. — **3†.** The skirt of a woman's outer garment. The word was used throughout the seventeenth and part of the eighteenth century. — **4†.** An apron.

Base of rich stuff, the border embroidered; beginning of 19th century. — From tomb of Maximilian I. at Innspruck.

With gauntlets blue and *bases* white.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 760.

Bakers in their linen *bases*. *Marston.*

5†. The housing of a horse: used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The *bases* and bardes of their horse were grene satyn.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 1.

Or to describe races and games. . . .
Bases and bloud trappings, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 36.

6. In *music*, same as *bass*³.

base² (bās), *v. t.* [⟨ *base*¹, *a.*, but in first sense ⟨ F. *baiser*, lower, ⟨ *bas*, low, base. Cf. *abase*.] **1.** To let down; abase; lower.

The great warrior . . . *based* his arms and ensigns of state. *Holland.*

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2. To lower in character, condition, or rank; degrade; debase.—**3.** To reduce the value of by the admixture of meaner elements; debase. [Rare.]

Metals which we cannot *base*. *Bacon.*

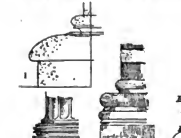
base[2] (bās), *n.* [< ME. *base, bas, bass,* < OF. *base, F. base,* < L. *basis,* < Gr. *βάσις,* a going, a stepping, a step, pedestal, foot, base, < √ *βᾰ,* in *βαίνειν,* go, = L. *venire,* come, = E. *come.*] **1.** The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or the part of the thing itself, or a separate feature, on which the thing stands or rests: as, the *base* of a column; the *base* of a mountain.

For want like thine—a hog without a *base*—
Ingulfs all gains I gather for the place. *Crabbe.*
Against the *base* of the southern hills. *Lowell,* Under the Willows.

Hence—**2.** A fundamental principle or groundwork; foundation; basis.

Antonio never yet was thief, or pirate,
Though I confess, on *base* and ground enough,
Orsino's enemy. *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1.
Hereby he undermineth the *base* of religion. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err.

3. In *arch.*, specifically—(*a*) The lowest member of a wall, either projecting beyond the face of the portion of the wall above it, or differing otherwise from it in construction, and often resting on a plinth, with or without intervening moldings. (*b*) The member on which



Bases.

a, from nave of Lyons cathedral, 13th century; *b*, from eastern porch of Ecrosthwaite, Alberta, 5th century B. C.; *c*, from nave of Orvieto cathedral, 13th century. *a*, *d*, Attic base; *b*, *f*, Ionic; *c*, Roman Tuscan; *h*, scotia; *i*, torus; *k*, plinth, or stylobate.

the shaft rests in columns of nearly all styles. It appears in most Egyptian forms, and in most in the Greek Doric column, of which the shaft rests directly on the stylobate. In purely Hellenic examples of the Ionic and Corinthian the base consists of various combinations of moldings on a circular plan, without the square plinth which was universally adopted by the Romans, and was generally retained in the elaborately molded bases of Byzantine and medieval architecture. See cut under *column.*

4. (*a*) In *anat.* and *bot.*, the extremity opposite to the apex; the point of attachment, or the part of an organ which is nearest its point of attachment: as, the *base* of a leaf; the *base* of a shell. The point of attachment of an anther, however, is sometimes at the apex. (*b*) In *anat.*, also, that part or extremity of anything by which it is attached to another of higher value or significance.—**5.** In *chem.*, a compound substance which unites with an acid to form a salt. The term is applied to the hydroxids of the metals, to certain metallic oxids, and to groups of atoms containing one or more hydroxyl groups (OH) in which hydrogen is replaceable by an acid radical.

6. In *phar.*, the principal ingredient of any compound preparation.—**7.** In *crystal.*, same as *basal plane* (which see, under *basal*).—**8.** In *petrog.*, the amorphous or isotropic portion of the ground-mass of a rock. The mag possess a certain amount of structure, rendering it distinct from glass, while not crystalline, when it is known as *microcrystalline base.* If a true glass, it may be, according to the amount of devitrification-products present, *microlitic, globulitic,* or *granular.* In some recent acrobatic lexis it possesses a peculiar appearance, so similar to felt that it is known as a *felt-like base.* The term *matrix* is used by some and *base* used by some writers as equivalent to *base.*

9. In *dentistry,* the setting for artificial teeth. —**10.** In *dyeing,* a substance that has an affinity for both the cloth and the coloring matter; a mordant.—**11.** In *fort.*, the exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which is drawn from the point or salient angle of one bastion to the point of the next.—**12.** In *groom.*, the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; the side opposite to the apex. The base of a hyperbola or a parabola is a line formed by the common intersection of the secant plane and the base of the cone.

13. In *arith.* and *algebra,* a number from the different powers of which all numbers are conceived as produced. The base of a system of arithmetical notation is a number the multiples of whose powers are added together to express any number; thus, 10 is the base of the decimal system of arithmetic. In the theory of logarithms, the base of an index is a number which, being raised to the power represented by the index, gives a number congruent to the number whose index is the index. The base of a system of logarithms is the number which, raised to the power indicated by the logarithm, gives the number to which the logarithm belongs. The *Napierian base,* or base of the Naperian system of logarithms, is the number represented by the infinite series,

$$1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{2.3.4} + \frac{1}{2.3.4.5} + \text{etc.}$$

It is 2.71828182845 +

14. In *her.*, the lower part of the field, the charges in which are said to be *in base.* It is sometimes considered as divided into dexter, sinister, and middle base, and the charges are blazoned accordingly. See *dexter* and *sinister.*

15. *Milit.*: (*a*) A tract of country protected by fortifications, and affording advantages, or for any other reason comparatively secure, from which the operations of an army proceed, or from which supplies are received: called distinctively the *base of operations* or the *base of supply.*

Base, in military operations, is simply a secure starting-point, or rather tract of country behind, in which an army is in comparative safety, and in which the stores and reserves of men for its forces are situated. *Saturday Rev.*

(*b*) The rounded hinder portion of a gun, generally called the *base of the breech.* (*c*) A small light cannon used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—**16.** In *surv.*, same as *base-line.*—**17.** The place from which racers or tilters start; a starting-post.

To their appointed *base* they went. *Dryden,* Knight's Tale.

18. An old game, played in various ways, in some of which it is still practised, and in all of which there are certain spaces marked out, beyond or off which any player is liable to be touched with the hand or struck with a ball by a player on the opposite side. Some of this game are known under the names of *prisoners' base, rounders,* and *base-ball,* which last name it has become the national game of the United States.

After a course at Barley-break or *Base.* *Shirley,* The Shepherd's Holiday, i. 2.

19. One of the spaces marked off in the game of base or prisoners' base. See 18.—**20.** In *basketry,* one of the three sets of the diamond-like *base-ball.*—**21.** That part of an electromagnetic apparatus which contains the helix, switch, and first and secondary binding-posts.

—**Altern base.** See *altern.*—**Base,** the adjective. **Organic bases.** See *organic.*—**Prisoners' base.** See *prisoner.*—**To bid the** or **a base,** to challenge to a game of base, and hence, from the popularity of the game, to challenge to a fight, a duel, or strength, or to a trial of any kind; challenge generally.

To bid the wind a base he now prepares. *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 303.

We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
Ere long to *bid* the English king a *base.*
Marlowe, Edw. II., ii.

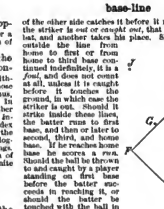
base[2] (bās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *based,* ppr. *basing.* [< *base*[2], *n.*] **1.** To form a foundation for. [Chiefly in p. p.] **2.** To form a groundwork or foundation for; ground; found; establish: with *on* or *upon*: as, all sound paper currency must be *based on* coin or bullion; he *bases* his argument *upon* false premises.

It is on the understanding, and not on the sentiment, of a nation that all safe legislation must be *based.*
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160.

base[3] (bās), *n.* Another form of *bass*[1] and *barse.* [Local Eng. and (Charleston).]

base-bag (bās'bag), *n.* In *base-ball,* one of the bags often used to mark first, second, and third base.

base-ball (bās'bâl'), *n.* **1.** A game of ball played by eighteen persons, nine on a side. A square plot of ground called the diamond, with sides 90 feet long, is marked out, at the corners of which are the bases, known as *home or home base* (B), *first base* (D), *second base* (K), and *third base* (H). The players on one side take their positions in the field, the *catcher* (A) just behind the home base, the *pitcher* (C) at a distance of 55 feet from the home base on the line from home to second base, the three *basemen* near first, second, and third base, the *shortstop* (G) between second and third, and three *fielders,* known as *right* (R), *center* (I), and *left* (L), at some distance behind and on each side of the second base. The pitcher pitches the ball over the home plate to the catcher, one of the other side, which is said to be in, or *at the bat,* takes a position by the home base, and tries to strike the ball as it passes him. If he knocks it into the air, and one



of the other side catches it before it reaches the ground, the striker is *out* or *caught out,* that is, retires from the bat, and another takes his place. Should the ball pass outside the line from home to first or from home to third base continued indefinitely, it is a *foul,* and does not count at all, unless it is caught before it touches the ground, in which case the striker is out. Should it strike inside these lines, the batter runs to first base, and then or later to second, third, and home base. If he reaches home base he scores a *run.* Should the ball be batted to and caught by a player standing on first base before the batter succeeds in reaching it, or should the batter be touched with the ball in the hands of any of his adversaries while running from one base to another, he is out. One player after another of the side which is "in" goes to the bat until three men have been put out. The constitutes an *inning.* Nine innings for each side make a game, and that side which succeeds in making the greater number of runs wins the game.

2. The ball with which this game is played.

base-board (bās'bōrd), *n.* A line of boarding around the interior walls of a room, next to the floor.

base-born (bās'bôrn), *a.* Of base or low birth; born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage or origin; spurious.

Thy *base-born* child, my babe of shame. *Gay.*

It is justly expected that they should bring forth a *base-born* issue of divinity. *Milton,* Def. of Humb. Remonst.

base-bred (bās'bred), *a.* Of low or base breeding; mean; of discreditable origin.

As little souls that *base-bred* fancies feed. *J. Baillie.*

base-broom (bās'brōm), *n.* A name given to *Genista tinctoria,* with reference to its low stature.

base-burner (bās'bėr'nėr), *n.* A stove or furnace constructed on the base-burning principle.

base-burning (bās'bėr'ning), *a.* Burning at the base.—**Base-burning furnace** or **stove,** a furnace or stove in which the fuel burns at the bottom, and is renewed from a self-acting hopper or chamber above.

base-court (bās'kōrt), *n.* **1.** A secondary or inferior court or yard, generally at the back of a house, opposed to the chief court or main quadrangle; a farm-yard.—**2.** In *law,* the inferior court of justice, but a court of record, as a court-baron, court-leet, etc.

based (bāst), *a.* [< *base*[2], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] Wearing or clothed in a base or skirt.

Based in lawny velvet. *Hall,* Hen. VIII., an. 6.

base-dance (bās'dans), *n.* A slow dance in ♩ time, resembling the minuet.

When the said Morris is doone, then the gentillmen to com unto the ladies and take their obeysaunce, and every of them to takis one by thand, and daunce suche *base dances* as they lyketh therin.
Quoted in *J. P. Collier's* Eng. Drama. Poetry, I., notes.

Basedow's disease. See *disease.*

base-hearted (bās'här'ted), *a.* Having a base, treacherous heart; deceitful.

baselard, *n.* Same as *baslard.*

baseless (bās'les), *a.* [< *base*[2] + *-less.*] Without a base; having no foundation or support.

Like the *baseless* fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. *Shak.,* Tempest, iv. 1.

baselessness (bās'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being baseless, or without foundation; groundlessness.

base-level (bās'lev-el), *n.* In *geol.*, the level at which the erosive action of a stream, in a given area, ceases.

base-line (bās'lin), *n.* **1.** A line adopted as a base or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest. (*a*) In *perspect.*, the bottom line of a picture, in which the foremost vertical plane of delineation cuts the surface of the ground on the objects represented in the picture stand. (*b*) In *surv.*, any measured line forming a side of a triangle, the adjacent angles of which being measured, the relative position of the third vertex is determined; especially, in *geodesy,* a line measured with the utmost precision to serve as the origin of a system of triangles, and as the foundation for the computation of the length of their sides. In the process of triangulation, the angles of these triangles and the length of a single side (the base or base-line) being known, the lengths of all can be computed. In every great survey a number of base-lines are measured, each being from 5 to 10 miles in length.

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Stare on him with big lookes bawn wide.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 670.

baseness (bās'nes), *n.* [< *base*[1] + *-ness.*] 1. The state or condition of being base or low in scale; meanness of grade; lowliness, as of birth or station.

Baseness of birth is a great disparagement to some men.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 347.

He mixing with his proper sphere,
She finds the *baseness* of her lot.
Tennyson, in Memoriam, lx.

2. That which is base or low; anything of an ignoble grade or quality; meanness, as of relation or employment.

Some kinds of *baseness*
Are nobly undergone. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.
I once did hold it a *baseness* to write fair.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

3†. Illegitimacy of birth; bastardy.

Why brand they us
With base? with *baseness*, bastardy?
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

4. The state or quality of being morally mean or vile; vileness; worthlessness.

Villains.
Whose *baseness* all disgraceful words made one
Cannot express! *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 4.

Equal *baseness* lived in sleeker times.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

5. Of metals: (*a*) Liability to rust: opposed to *noblesse*. (*b*) Inferior or debased quality, the result of having been alloyed with a cheaper metal; spuriousness.

We maledged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *base*ness of his metal, and the prodigious sum to be coined.
Swift.

6†. Deepness of sound.

The *baseness* or trebleness of tones.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 184.

basenet, *n.* See *basinet.*

baseology (bā-sē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *phrasеology.*] Fundamental philosophy. *Krauth.*

base-plate (bās'plāt), *n.* The foundation-plate of metal on which a heavy piece of machinery, as a steam-engine, stands; the bed-plate.—2. In *base-ball*, one of the plates formerly often used to mark the bases; hence, by extension, one of the bases.

base-ring (bās'ring), *n.* A projecting band of metal directly in front of the base of the breech in old pieces of ordnance, connected with the body of the gun by a concave moulding.

base-rocket (bās'rok'et), *n.* A species of mignonette, *Reseda lutea*: so called from its rocket-like leaves and low stature.

base-running (bās'run'ing), *n.* In *base-ball*, the act of running from base to base.

bases, *n.* Plural of *basis.*

base-spirited (bās'spir'i-ted), *a.* Having a base or mean spirit; mean; cowardly.

bash[1] (bash), *v.* [E. dial. or colloq.; in popular apprehension regarded as a variation (cf. *bang, dash, smash*, etc.), but prob. of Scand. origin, assibilated form of *bask*[3] (now obs.; cf. dial. *basking*, a sound thrashing), < Dan. *basке*, slap, drub, < Sw. *basa*, slap, drub, beat.] 1. *trans.* To strike with a heavy blow; beat violently; knock out of shape. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

A woman, a whelp, and a walnut-tree,
The more you *bash* 'em the better they be.
Proverbial saying.

(The above proverb refers to the practice of beating walnut-trees when in bud with poles, or beating off the fruit, a proceeding which was thought to improve their productiveness.)

II. *intrans.* To strike; knock. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

bash[1] (bash), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bask*, a blow, Sw. *basa*, whipping, beating; from the verb.] A blow that knocks out of shape, or leaves a dent. [Colloq. and prov. Eng.]

bash[2] (bash), *v.* [< ME. *basshen, baschen, basen*, by aphæresis for *abashen*, *etc.*, < ahash: see *abash.*] I. *trans.* To daunt; dismay; abash; confound; confuse.

She that hadde the sun-god with her eye.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be daunted, dismayed, or confounded.

His countenance was bold, and *bashed* not
For bugous lookes, but scornefull cyrgilance at him shot.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 37.

Make Venus' lemon arm'd in all his pomp,
Bash at the brightness of your hardy looks.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

2. To be abashed or ashamed; be put out of countenance.

bash[3] (bash), *v. t.* [E. dial.; perhaps another use of *bash*[1].] In *coal-mining*, to fill with rubbish (space from which coal has been taken). [S. Wales.]

bashaw (ba-shä'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bassaw, bashá, bacha* (F. *bacha*, It. *bassa, bascia*, Mil. *bassa*), etc., < Turk. *bāshā* (Pers. *bāshā, bādshāh*), another form (perhaps after *bash*, head, chief) of *pādshā* (Pers. *pādshāh*, a governor, prince, king: see *pasha.*] 1. Same as *pasha.*—2. A grandee; an important personage; a bigwig. [Colloq.]—**bashaw of three tails**, a bashaw or pasha of the rank indicated by that number of horse-tails borne upon his standard.

Tis a very fine thing to be *tother-man*
To a very magnificent *three-tailed Bashaw!*
G. Colman the Younger, Blue Beard, ii. 5.

bashful (bash'ful), *a.* [*bash*[2] + *-ful.*] 1†. Wanting in self-possession; fearful; dismayed.

And *bashful* Henry depos'd, whose cowardice
Hath made us by-words to our enemies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Easily put to confusion; modest to excess; diffident; shy; sheepish. Formerly used also in the sense of modest, unassuming, as a term of commendation.]

Come, you pernicious ass to the page, you *bashful fool*, must you be blushing? wherefore blush you now?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

3. Indicative of, accompanied with, or proceeding from bashfulness.

The refusal which his cousin had steadfastly given him would naturally flow from her *bashful* modesty and the genuine delicacy of her character.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 96.

4†. Exciting bashfulness or shame.

A woman yet more blush when *bashful* is the case.
Mir. for Mags., p. 93.

bashfully (bash'ful-li), *adv.* 1†. Without self-possession; with misgivings.—2. In a bashful, modest, or shy manner.

bashfulness (bash'ful-nes), *n.* The quality of being bashful; modesty or extreme modesty; timorous shyness; want of confidence. [Formerly, like *bashful*, a term of commendation, equivalent to *modesty.*]

He full of *bashfulness* and fear.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Bulloigne, ii.]

We have in England a particular *bashfulness* in everything that regards religion. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 458.

=Syn. *Bashfulness, Modesty, Diffidence, Shyness, Coyness*, timidity, sheepishness. *Bashfulness*, literally realiness to be abashed, designates timidity and disturbed state of feeling at meeting with others, or being brought into any prominence. It is natural and not unbecoming to the young, but with advancing years seems a defect; it is often a transient state of feeling. *Modesty* goes deeper into the character; it is either a proper and becoming distrust of one's self and one's powers, or a high-minded freedom from assurance and impudence; it is always an excellence, unless explicitly said to be excessive. *Diffidence* is modesty; it is an undue distrust of self, with fear of being censured for failure, tending to unfit one for duty. *Shyness* is simply a constitutional shrinking from contact with others; it is the result of sensitiveness. *Coyness* is affected shyness, and is disagreeable to others; a shrinking from familiarity, perhaps in a coquettish way.

Yet mask'd,
His *bashfulness* and tenderness at war,
He let himself beside her.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

It is to be noted that *modesty* in a man is never to be shunned or called *bashfulness*. If it is suppressed his virtue, when he has at the same time a mind to exert himself.
Sir R. Steele, Tatler, No. 52.

As an actor, Mr. Cunningham obtained little reputation, for his *diffidence* was too great to be overcome.
Athenæum.

For the very cause of *shyness* is an over-anxiety as to what people are thinking of you; a morbid attention to your own appearance.
Whately, Bacon's Essay of Discourse.

The laugh that guides thee to the mark,
When the kind world shall cry it would respect,
And hides but to be found again.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. ix. 36.

bashi-bazouk (bash'i-ba-zōk'), *n.* [Turk. *bashi-bozuq*, one who is in no particular dress or uniform, < *bashi*, head, chief, + *bozuq*, broken, < *bozmak*, spoil, disorderly, bad, < *boz*, spoil, damage, destroy.] A volunteer and irregular auxiliary, serving in connection with the Turkish army for maintenance, but without pay or uniform. Bashi-bazouks are generally mounted, and became notably frequently very reckless. They are also at the command of municipal governors, and are employed to accompany travelers or expeditions through the country they expect not only to be "found," but to be suitably rewarded with bakshish.

bashless† (bash'les), *a.* [< *bash*[2] + *-less.* Cf. *bashful.*] Shameless; unblushing. *Spenser.*

bashlyk (bash'lik), *n.* [Also *bashlik*, prop. Russ. *bashlukŭ*, a Caucasian hood or cowl.] A sort of hood or head-covering with long ends, usually made in one piece, worn in Russia. The best qualities are of a fine light-brown camel's-hair cloth

Base-line.

(*a*) *Mill*, a line, as of frontier, sea-coast, or forts, taken by an army as the base of operations, from which movements have their origin, and supplies of food, ammunition, and men are sent to the front, and to which the army may retreat in case of disaster. The same as *line.*

2. A line traced round a cannon behind the vent.—3. In the game of lawn-tennis, the end line of the court; the line from which the player serves the ball.—4. In *base-ball*, the line connecting one base with the next.

base[2] (bās), *adv.* 1. In a base manner; meanly; dishonorably.

Wan'd he hath not,
But *basely* yielded upon compromise
That which his ancestors achiev'd with blows.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

2. In a base or mean condition; illegitimately; in bastardy.

Two Mitylene brethren, *basely* born. *Knolles.*

3†. At a low rate; cheaply.

Them that desire to look big, and to live *basely*.
Venner, Via Recta, iii. 82. (*N. E. D.*)

baseman (bās'man), *n.*; pl. *basemen* (-men). Any one of the three players who in the game of base-ball are stationed at first, second, and third bases.

basement (bās'ment), *n.* [= MLG. *basement, basemt, basmest*, base, pedestal; cf. F. *soubassement*, formerly *sous-basement*, < *sous*, under (< L. *subtus*, < *sub*, under), + *basement*, < *base*[1], in form after It. *basamento*, abasement): see *base*[1] and *-ment.*] 1. The lower or fundamental portion; a base. [Rare.]

Up from its deep reservoirs, from the mysterious *basements* of the mountain, wells the silent stream.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 222.

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The portion of the elevation of a structure which performs the function in the design of constituting a support to those portions which come above it; especially, the substructure of a columnar or arched construction, but also the lowest member in the design of a wall, etc. Compare *base*[1], 2.

It [the tomb] consisted of a square *basement* surrounded by a Doric peristyle with ranged columns, and surmounted by a pyramid, on the apex of which was placed the lion as the epithema, or crowning ornament.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 83.

(*b*) A floor or story which is wholly or in part beneath the surface of the ground, but is usually, as distinguished from a cellar, well lighted, and fitted up and used for household or other usual purposes.—3. The act of basing, or the state of being based. [Rare.]—**Basement membrane**, in *anat.*, a delicate membrane, formed of flattened cells, which underlies the epithelium of mucous membranes, and covers that of secreting glands. Also called *membrana propria*.—**Basement tissue**, the substance of basement membrane.—**English basement**, the entrance-story of a city house when it is on the level of the street. [U. S.] See extract.

But the most conspicuous importation from Britain was the house New Yorkers call the *English basement*—the house which has its entrance at the level of the street and its drawing-rooms upstairs, as distinguished from the Dutch type with its "high stoop" giving instructible access to the chief apartments. *The Century*, XXXI. 549.

basement-story (bās'ment-stō'ri), *n.* Same as *basement*, 2 (*b*).

base-minded (bās'min'ded), *a.* Of a low spirit or mind; mean; dishonorably inclined.

base-mindedly (bās'min'ded-li), *adv.* In a base-minded or dishonorable manner.

base-molding (bās'mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornamental molding at the base of any architectural feature, as a column, pedestal, or especially a wall.

basent, *a.* [Appar. one of Spenser's made words. Cf. *Sc. bazard*, stupefied; ll. *cerbazen*, astonish.] Extended as with astonishment.

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ornamented with silver or silver-gilt galloon. A similar article to which this name has been given is worn by women in the United States as a light covering for the head.

Hanging between the shoulders, and knotted around the neck [of the Daghestani] is the *bashlik*, or hood, worn during bad weather, this hood being of a crimson color.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

I considered that a light fur and a *bashjak* — a cloth hood which protects the ears — would be quite sufficient to keep out the cold. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 21.

Bashmuric (bash-mū'rik), *n.* A dialect of Coptic, named from the district Bashmur of Lower Egypt, in the eastern part of the Delta: as, the *Bashmuric* version of the New Testament. Also *Basmuric*.

basi-, The combining form, in various scientific terms, of Latin *basis* (Gr. *βάσις*), base. See *basis*.

basia (bā'si-ā), *n. pl.* [Lit. kisses; pl. of L. *basium*, a kiss.] A name for erotic verses or amorous writings of any kind; anacreontics; sapphics: as, the *basia* of Bonnefons and Secundus.

basial (bā'zi-al), *a.* [< L. *basium*, a kiss, + *-al*.] Relating to or consisting of a kiss. [Rare.]

The innocent gaiety of his sister-in-law expressed itself in the "fanny answers" and the basial salutation.
Quarterly Rev.

basi-alveolar (bā'si-al-vē'ō-lär), *a.* See *basion* + *alveolar*.] In *craniom.*, pertaining to the basion and the alveolar point. Also *basio-alveolar*.

basi-alveolar length, the distance between the basion and the alveolar point.

Basi-alveolar line, the line joining the basion and the alveolar point. See *craniometry*.

basiation (bā-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [L. *basiatus*, pp. of *basiare*, pp. *basiatus*, kiss, < *basium*, a kiss.] Kissing. [Rare.]

basibat (bā'si-bat), *n.* [NL., < L. *basiator*, a kisser, < *basiare*, kiss: see *basiation*.] The orbicular muscle of the mouth. Also called *orbicularis oris* and *osculatorius*.

basibranchial (bā-si-bra'ki-al), *a.* In some opisthoks, a piece like an inverted T, which forms a support to the base of the "arms" of the fore foot.

basibracteolate (bā-si-brak'-tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + NL. *bracteola* + *-ate*.] In *bot.*, having bracts at the base, applied especially to the involucre of a composite flower when it is surrounded at the base by a series of bracts, as in the dandelion.

Head of Dandelion, showing basibracteolate involucre.

basibranchial (bā-si-brang'ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *branchiæ*, gills, + *-al*.] *a.* Pertaining to the basal or bony basis of gills or branchiæ, or to the corresponding visceral arches of abranchiate vertebrates.

II. *n.* A bone or cartilage forming the base of a branchia, gill-arch, or visceral arch. In birds, the basibranchial is the single median piece of the hyoid apparatus usually called the tongue-bone. In these are three basibranchials in a longitudinal row, beneath the dorsomedian of which is the urohyal, and in the glossohyal.

basic (bā'sik), *a.* [< *base*[2] + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to a base; of the nature of a base; fundamental.

This *basic* principle runs through the literature of the past from the days of the Zend Avesta.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 373.

2. In *chem.*: (*a*) Performing the office of a base in a salt. (*b*) Having (as the name implies) a saving more than one equivalent of the base for each equivalent of acid.—3. In *geol.*, containing a relatively small amount of silica: applied to crystalline rocks, as basalt: opposed to *acidic*.—4. In *anat.*, basal; basilar.—**Basic alum**. See *alum*.—**Basic blue**. See *blue*.—**Basic dye**, in the spectrum, a name given by Lockyer to those lines in the spectrum of an element which, as the spectrum changes under increase of temperature, become more conspicuous while the others disappear. Certain of these lines being common to the spectra of two substances (for example, and iron), it is inferred that they may belong to a common element present in both and that they are the last to vaporize.—**Basic lining**, a lining fitted to the interior of a Bessemer converter, having a tendency to absorb the phosphorus in the melted metal.—**Basic process**, a process of making steel or homogeneous iron, consisting in introducing into the lining composition of the Bessemer converter and into the charges lime or other earthy base, which absorbs phosphorus and other impurities in the pig iron, and permits the use of cheap grades of metal for conversion into steel. Also called the *Thomas-Gilchrist process*.—**Basic water**, water when, as in some cases, it appears to act as a base.

basicerite (bā-sis'e-rit), *n.* [Gr. *βάσις*, base, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *Crustacea*, the second joint of the antenna, or long feeler, succeeding the coxocerite. In the crawfish (*Astacus*) it bears the scaphocerite (considered to represent an exopodite) and lecticocerite. See *Podophthalmata*.

basicity (bā-sis'i-ti), *n.* [< *basic* + *-ity*.] In *chem.*: (*a*) The state of being a base, or of playing the part of a base in combination. (*b*) The power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of a base.

Another way in which acids may be classified has reference to their *basicity*: they may be divided into monobasic, dibasic, and tribasic acids.
H. Watts, Dict. of Chem., I. 46.

basicranial (bā-si-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + NL. *cranium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the base of the skull.—**Basicranial axis**. See *axis*].

basidia, *n.* Plural of *basidium*.

basidigital (bā-si-dij'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the basal phalanx: applied to the metacarpal and metatarsal bones.

Each digit has a proximal *basi-digital* . . . bone, upon which follows a linear series of phalanges.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 31.

basidigitale (bā'si-dij-i-tā'lē), *n.*; pl. *basidigitalia* (-lī-ä). [NL., < *basidigital*.] One of the basidigital bones; a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

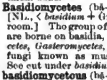
Basidiomycetes (bā-sid'i-ō-mi-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *basidium* + (Gr. *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, mushroom.] The group of fungi in which the spores are borne on basidia, including the *Hymenomycetes*, *Gasteromycetes*, and most of the larger fungi known as mushrooms and toadstools. See cut under *basidium*.

basidiomycetous (bā-sid'i-ō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* [< *Basidiomycetes* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or having the characters of the *Basidiomycetes*.

basidiospore (bā-sid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [NL. *basidium* + Gr. *σπορά*, seed.] A spore borne on a basidium.

basidiosporous (bā-sid-i-os'pō-rus), *a.* [< *basidiospore* + *-ous*.] Producing spores by means of basidia.

basidium (bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *basidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. *βάσις*, a base.] In *bot.*, an enlarged cell in basidiomycetous fungi, arising from the hymenium, and producing by abstriction spores borne upon slender projections at its summit.


Basidia.
a, basidium of *Clavaria cumolitana*; *b*, of *Agaricus*; *c*, of *Lycoperdon scabrum*.

basifacial (bā-si-fā'shial), *a.* [< L. *basis*, base, + *facies*, face, + *-al*.] Relating to the base of the face, or of the facial, as distinguished from the proper cranial, part of the whole skull: applied to the anterior vertebral region of the base of the primordial skull, corresponding to the situation of the trabeculæ cranii, and consequently in advance of the notochordal region known as the basicranial. See cut under *craniofacial*.

This section of the primordial skull may be conveniently termed the *basi-facial* region, the trabeculæ forming a support for the forebrain.
Parker, Phil. Trans., Pt. II., 1877, p. 577.

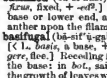
Basifacial axis. See *axis*].

basification (bā-si-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *basify* + *-ation*.] In *chem.*, the act of basifying.

basifier (bā'si-fī-ėr), *n.* In *chem.*, that which basifies, or converts into a salifiable base.

basifixed (bā'si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *basis*, base, + *fixus*, fixed, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, attached by the base or lower end, as an anther upon the filament.

basifugal (bā-sif'ū-gal), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *fugere*, flee.] In *bot.*, tending from the base: in *bot.*, said of the growth of leaves which are developed from the base upward.


Basifixed Anthers.
a, *a*, Stamens; *b*, *b*, filaments; *c*, *c*, anthers. (Adapted from Traité général de botanique.)

Two extreme cases may therefore be distinguished in leaves, although entirely connected by intermediate forms: the prevalently basifugal or basipetal growth, and the predominantly basal growth.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 138.

basify (bā'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basified*, ppr. *basifying*. [< L. *basis*, a base, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] In *chem.*, to convert into a salifiable base.

basigynium (bā-si-jin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *basigynia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *βάσις*, a base, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a stalk rising above the base of the flower, and bearing the ovary at its summit, as in plants of the genus *Cleome*. Also called *podogynium*, or more frequently *gynophore* (which see).

basihyal (bā-si-hī'al), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *hyₒid* + *-al*.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *vertebrate anat.*, the distal bony element of the second postoral visceral arch, or hyoidean apparatus, represented in human anatomy by the so-called body of the hyoid bone, bearing two pairs of horns or cornua; in general, the distal or body proper of the hyoid arch; the basihyoid. See cut under *skull*.—2. In *ichth.*, the segment of the brain-chondrocranium next to the basicranial and urohyal. It is generally double, or composed of two pieces on each side.

II. *a.* Relating to the basis or body of the hyoid bone or hyoid apparatus.

basihyoid (bā-si-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + E. *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the basihyal.

II. *n.* Same as *basihyal*.

basil[1] (baz'il), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *basil*, *basel*, < ME. *basile*, < OF. *basile*, mod. F. *basilic* = It. *basilico*, < ML. *basilicum*, *basilicon* (ef. L. *basilisca*, a plant, also called *regalis*, mentioned as an antidote for the bite of the basilisk: see *basilisk*), < Gr. *βασιλικόν* (sc. *λάχανον*, herb), basil, neut. of *βασιλικός*, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, king, a word of unknown origin.] A name of several labiate plants, especially of the genus *Ocymum*. *O. basilicum*, a native of India, is much used in cookery, especially in Italy, and is known as *sweet* or *common basil*. Bush or lesser basil is *O. minimum*. The holy basil of India, *O. sanctum*, is considered sacred to Vishnu, and pouches are worn with it about the neck. For the wild or field basil of Europe, see *basil-weed*. In the United States the name is given to the aromatic labiate genus *Satureia*, by species of *Pycnanthemum*.

The ancients had a curious notion relative to the plant basil (O. *basilicum*), viz., that there is a property in *basil* to propagate scorpions, and that by the small thereof they are bred in the brains of men.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 1st ser., VIII. 40.

He once called her his basil plant; and when she asked for an explanation, said that basil was a plant which had flourished wonderfully as a nosegay from a Venetian.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

basil-oil, an aromatic oil obtained from the roots of the basil, *Ocymum basilicum*.

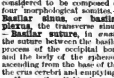
basil[2], *n.* [Early mod. E. (*def.* 1) *bassil*, < OF. *basile*, mod. F. *basile*, a basilisk: see *basilisk*.] 1. A large cannon three or four hundred pounds in weight. See *basilisk*, 4.—2. [Perhaps in allusion to a cannon-ball.] An iron or fetter fastened round the ankle of a prisoner.

basil[3] (baz'il), *n.* A corruption of *bezel*.

basil[4] (bas'il), *n.* A corruption of *bason*.

basilad (bā'si-lad), *adv.* [< NL. *basilaris* (see *basilar*) + *-ad*[2].] To or toward the base.

basilar (bas'i-lär), *a.* [= F. *basilaire*, < NL. *basilaris*, < L. *basis*, a base.] Relating to or situated at the base, especially of the skull.—**Basilar angle**. See *craniometry*.—**Basilar artery**, the artery formed by the union of the vertebral arteries, and lying on the basilar process of the occipital bone.—**Basilar groove**, a longitudinal depression on the upper side of the basilar process.—**Basilar membrane** of the cochlea, a delicate membrane stretching from the lamina spiralis to the outer wall, and forming the floor of the canal of the cochlea, and supports the organ of Corti. See *membrane*.


B, Basilar Segment of a occipital. *S*, *Scaphoid*; *Ba*, *Basilar*; *Ex*, *Exoccipital*; *Sq*, squamous or supraoccipital segment.

—**Basilar suture**, in *anat.*, the suture between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the body of the sphenoid.—**Basilar vein**, a vein ascending from the base of the brain on the outer side of the crus cerebri and emptying into the vein Galeni.

basilarhyal (bā-si-lär-hī'al), *n.* Same as *basihyal*.

basilateral (bā-si-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *basis*, a base, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al*.] Situated at the side of the base. Also *basolateral*.

Basileuterus (bas-i-lū'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βασιλεύτερος*, more kingly, compar. adj., < *βασιλεύς*, king.] A large genus of tropical and subtropical American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ* and subfamily *Setophaginæ*; a group of prettily fly-catching warblers related to the common American redstart. Several of the Mexican species reach the lower Rio Grande, but most are more southerly. *B. rufifrons* is a characteristic example.

Basilian (ba-sil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Basilius*, Basil the Great (died A. D. 379), < Gr. *Βασίλειος*, lit. kingly, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] **I.** *a.* Relating to St. Basil the Great, a Greek father of the

Christian church in the fourth century, or to the monastic rule given by him.—**Basilian lit'urgy,** the liturgy of St. Basil. *See liturgy.*

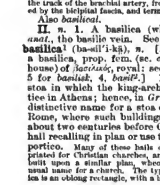
II. *n.* 1. A monk or nun belonging to one of the religious congregations following the rule of St. Basil. These comprise nearly all the Greek and Oriental monasteries, and are found in communion with Rome in Sicily, and in the Greco-Ruthenian and Armenian rites. Several Basilian monasteries in Spain were suppressed in 1838.

2. One of a congregation of priests devoted to the education of young men for the priesthood, founded in 1800 by the archbishop of Vienne, France. Their mother house was the first house, in the parish of St. Basil in Vivarais. They have establishments in France, England, and Africa.

basilic (ba-sil'ik), *a.* [F. *basilique*, L. *basilicus*, < Gr. *βασιλικός*, kingly, royal, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] **I.** *a.* 1. Kingly; royal.—2. Of or pertaining to a basilica; basilican.—**Basilic vein,** the largest of the veins of the arm, formed by the junction of two minor veins with the median basilic vein, passing the deep fascia a little above the elbow on the inner side of the arm, according in the course of the brachial artery, and ending in the axillary vein, before or after receiving the venæ comites of the brachial artery. **Median basilic vein,** a short venous trunk at the bend of the elbow, crossing the track of the brachial artery, from which it is separated by the bicipital fascia, and terminating in the basilic. Also *basilical*.

II. *n.* A basilica (which see).—2. In *anat.*, the basilic vein. See I.

basilica† (ba-sil'i-ka), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βασιλική*, a building, prop. fem. of *βασιλικός*, of *στοα*, house] of *βασιλεύς*, royal; see *basilic*. In sense 5 for *basilisk*, 4, *basil*†.] 1. Originally, the stoa in which the king-archon dispensed justice in Athens; hence, in *Gr. and Rom. archæol.*, a distinctive name for a stoa or portico.—2. In Rome, where such buildings were introduced about two centuries before Christ, a portico or hall recalling in plan or use the Athenian royal portico. Many of these halls of justice were appropriated for Christian churches, and copied after their built upon a similar plan, whence *basilica* became a usual name for a church. The typical plan of the basilica is an oblong rectangle, with a broad central nave sep-



Basilicas.

1, S. Pietro in Vincoli, Rome: a typical plan with the addition of a transept and of secondary apses. a, b, Cockerell, Hittorf, &c.: a common form illustrating the western apse and other characteristic variations from the typical plan. *a'*, *b'*, apses; *B*, *B*, secondary apses; *C*, *C*, aisles; *D*, Bishop's throne; *E*, *E*, pews; *F*, *F*, screens; *G*, *G*, ambo; *H*, western apse; *N*, nave surrounding the chief apse; *S*, *S*, aisles.

arated from two side-aisles by rows of columns. Over the aisles are galleries. At the extremity of the building farthest from the chief entrance is a raised tribune, where sat originally the Roman prætor or judge and his assessors, and which naturally became, under the name of the Christian church. This tribune usually constitutes an apse of the width of the nave, projecting from the middle body of the building, and covered with a vault on a semicircular plan. The Christian high altar, which has replaced the throne of the Roman prætor, stands properly in the center of the chord of this apse. Variations from the typical plan are of very common occurrence, such as the absence of an architectural apse; the presence of an apse at each end; a fourfold arrangement, especially in early German churches of basilican plan; the duplication of the side-aisles; the carrying out of an aisle around the apse; the presence of a transept between aisles and apse, or of minor apses on each side of the chief apse; and many others, often suggested either by accidents of position or by the exigencies of the Christian ritual. 3. Liturgically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title conferred by the pope on a church without reference to its architectural arrangement, and carrying with it certain honors and privileges. In addition to the five major or patriarchal basilicas and the eight minor basilicas at Rome, the title is borne in this sense by other churches in all parts of the world, as the cathedrals of Paris and Rheims in France, and the cathedral of Notre Dame at Quebec.

basilicalt (ba-sil'i-kal), *n. pl.* [L. *basilica*, a basilica, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a basilica; basilican.

basilican (ba-sil'i-kan), *a.* [< ML. *basilicanus*, < L. *basilica*, basilica.] Pertaining to or resembling a basilica; basilic.—**Basilican ointment.** Same as *basilicon*.

basilicanism (ba-sil'i-kan-izm), *n.* Adherence to the basilican type of church.

basilicock†, *n.* [ME., also *basilicocke*, *baselycoc*, < OF. *basilicoc* (with appar. aug. term., prob. confused with *-oc*, *-ock*), < L. *basiliscus*), a basilisk. Cf. *basilisk*.] A basilisk. *Chaucer.*

basilicon (ba-sil'i-kon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βασιλικόν*, neut. (sc. *φάρμακον*) of *βασιλικός*, royal: see *basilic*.] An ointment named from its supposed "sovereign" virtues. It consists of yellow wax, resin, and suet, each one part, and of olive-oil four parts. Also called *basilican ointment*.

Basilics (ba-sil'iks), *n. pl.* [E. pl., equiv. to ML. *basilica*: see *Basilica*2.] Same as *Basilica*2.

Basilidian (bas-i-lid'i-an), *n.* [< L. *Basilides*, < Gr. *Βασιλείδης*, a proper name, in form a patronymic, < *βασιλεύς*, king.] A follower of Basilides, a Gnostic who taught his doctrines at Alexandria, Egypt, in the second century. The Basilidians discouraged martyrdom, kept their doctrines as secret as possible, and were given to magical practices, and soon declined from the asceticism of their founder into gross luxuriousness. *See Basilidianism.*

Basilidianism (bas-i-lid'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Basilidian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Basilides and the Basilidians. Basilides taught that from a universal seed-mass containing the germs of all things and created by non-existent Deity (that is, the nothing) were separated a subtle sensible mounting at once to the Deity, and a coarse nonsoph attaining a place near to but short of the highest by aid of the Holy Spirit, which was the firstborn of all creation, and the mediator between the human and the supreme. A third nonship, that needing purification, remained in the mass, from which also emerged the archons of the ogdoad and hebdomad. See *archon*. The spiritual illumination came first to the son of the great archon, who instructed his father. From him it passed to the archon of the hebdomad through his son, and from the hebdomad to Jesus, the son of Mary. The spirit of Jesus ascended at his death to the highest God, leaving his soul in the hebdomad. When the whole of the nonship that remains in this lower world has mounted after Jesus to the highest heaven, the consummation of all things will come, and an oblivion called the great ignorance will descend on the whole world, even upon the two great archons, that all may remain in their natural place and be saved, being also immortal souls. The gospel is the knowledge of these doctrines, and the spiritual are those who have the capacity of understanding them. An exceedingly different system, known as *operitæ Basilidianism*, was developed among the followers of Basilides. According to this form of the doctrine, good angels occupying 365 heavens, each with its own archon, the lowest being the God of the Jews. Christ was the first born, the Nous or Intellect of the highest God, the unbegotten Father. All the works of creation, the appearance of outward show, a docetic feature found in many earlier heresies.

basilisine (bas-i-lis'in), *a.* [< L. *basiliscus*, a basilisk, + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to a basilisk.

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* [< L. *basiliscus*, a basilisk: see *basilic*.] **1†.** A basilisk.—**2†.** [NL.] In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the small crested or golden-crowned wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. Various vernacular languages by names corresponding to "little king," as *kinglet*, *roy-scamp*, *petty-king*, *petty-roy*, etc., also *basilisk-wren*, *scranter*, *prashpy*, *trochilus*, *orchilus*, *calendula*, etc. See *Regulus*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of saurian reptiles, or *Lacertilia*, of the family *Iguanidæ* (formerly held to be of a distinct family), characterized essentially by the presence of a continuous median dorsal crest along the back and tail, erectile at will. There are no femoral pores, and no gular sac, but a dilatable pouch on the head: the dentition is pleurodont. The mitered or hooded basilisk, *B. mitratus*, is especially remarkable for a membranous bag at the back of the head, of the size of a small hen's egg, which can be inflated with air at pleasure, and the function of which is analogous to that of the air bladder of fishes. The other species have such hoods also, but of a smaller size. To this organ they owe their name. Also

4†. In the middle ages, a name sometimes given to the elaborate structures raised over important tombs, as that over the tomb or shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey: so called, according to Duncange, because these structures bore a resemblance to diminutive churches.—**5†.** A large piece of ordnance: probably same as *basilisk*, 4.

The breaching artillery consisted of sixty-three guns, the smallest of which threw shot of fifty-six pounds, and some few, termed *basilicas*, carried marble bullets of a hundred and twelve pounds weight. *Prescott.*

Basilica2 (ba-sil'i-ka), *n. pl.*, also used as *sing.* [ML., < LGr. *βασίνια*, neut. pl. of Gr. *βασίλικός*, royal (or, less prob., relating to Basil I.).] A code of laws of the Byzantine empire, adapted from the laws of Justinian in the ninth century, by order of the emperor Basil I. Also *Basilics*.

basilical (ba-sil'i-kal), *a.* [< *basilica*1 + *-al*.] Same as *basilic*.

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Basilidianism (bas-i-lid'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Basilidian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Basilides and the Basilidians. Basilides taught that from a universal seed-mass containing the germs of all things and created by non-existent Deity (that is, the nothing) were separated a subtle sensible mounting at once to the Deity, and a coarse nonsoph attaining a place near to but short of the highest by aid of the Holy Spirit, which was the firstborn of all creation, and the mediator between the human and the supreme. A third nonship, that needing purification, remained in the mass, from which also emerged the archons of the ogdoad and hebdomad. See *archon*. The spiritual illumination came first to the son of the great archon, who instructed his father. From him it passed to the archon of the hebdomad through his son, and from the hebdomad to Jesus, the son of Mary. The spirit of Jesus ascended at his death to the highest God, leaving his soul in the hebdomad. When the whole of the nonship that remains in this lower world has mounted after Jesus to the highest heaven, the consummation of all things will come, and an oblivion called the great ignorance will descend on the whole world, even upon the two great archons, that all may remain in their natural place and be saved, being also immortal souls. The gospel is the knowledge of these doctrines, and the spiritual are those who have the capacity of understanding them. An exceedingly different system, known as *operitæ Basilidianism*, was developed among the followers of Basilides. According to this form of the doctrine, good angels occupying 365 heavens, each with its own archon, the lowest being the God of the Jews. Christ was the first born, the Nous or Intellect of the highest God, the unbegotten Father. All the works of creation, the appearance of outward show, a docetic feature found in many earlier heresies.

basilisine (bas-i-lis'in), *a.* [< L. *basiliscus*, a basilisk, + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to a basilisk.

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* [< L. *basiliscus*, a basilisk: see *basilic*.] **1†.** A basilisk.—**2†.** [NL.] In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the small crested or golden-crowned wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. Various vernacular languages by names corresponding to "little king," as *kinglet*, *roy-scamp*, *petty-king*, *petty-roy*, etc., also *basilisk-wren*, *scranter*, *prashpy*, *trochilus*, *orchilus*, *calendula*, etc. See *Regulus*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of saurian reptiles, or *Lacertilia*, of the family *Iguanidæ* (formerly held to be of a distinct family), characterized essentially by the presence of a continuous median dorsal crest along the back and tail, erectile at will. There are no femoral pores, and no gular sac, but a dilatable pouch on the head: the dentition is pleurodont. The mitered or hooded basilisk, *B. mitratus*, is especially remarkable for a membranous bag at the back of the head, of the size of a small hen's egg, which can be inflated with air at pleasure, and the function of which is analogous to that of the air bladder of fishes. The other species have such hoods also, but of a smaller size. To this organ they owe their name. Also

Hooded or Mitered Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*).

recalls the basilisk of fable, though in reality they are harmless and exceedingly lively creatures. The species are inhabitants chiefly of Central America and Mexico, and peculiar to the continent, although one species of *Ameiva* has been erroneously referred to the genus.

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* and *a.* [Also, until recently, as L., *basiliscus*; < ME. *basilisk* (cf. also *basilicok* and *P. basilic*), < L. *basiliscus*, < Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, a little king, a kinglet (bird), also a kind of serpent, so named from a white spot resembling a crown on the head; dim. of *βασιλεύς*, a king.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fabulous creature formerly believed to exist, variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice. It inhabited the deserts of Africa, and its breath and even its look were fatal. In heraldry it is represented as an animal resembling the cockatrice, with its tail terminating in a dragon's head; hence formerly also called *amphisbæna cockatrice*, as having two heads. See *amphisbæna*.

Like as the *Basiliske*, of serpents seede,
Fram powerfull eyes elose venim doth convay
Into the lookers hart, and killeth farre away.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 39.

There is not one that looketh upon his eyes but he dieth presently. The like property has the *basilisk*. A white spot or star it carries on the head and seemth it out like a coronet or diadem. If he but hiss no other serpent dare come near. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 21.

2. In *herpet.*, a lizard of the old genus *Basiliscus* (which see) in the widest sense.—**3.** In *ornith.*, the golden-crested wren or kinglet. See *basilisk-wren*.—**4.** A large piece of ordnance: so called from its destructive power. It varied greatly in size and style at different times. In the fifteenth century it is spoken of as throwing stone balls of the weight of 200 pounds, and was therefore of prodigious caliber. D'Aubigné in his History speaks of them as carrying stone balls of 300 pounds, but it is not certain which clamored he has in view. In the seventeenth century it was a smaller gun, but still one of large bore. See *basilica*, 5.

Awake, awake, my Semphis!—hear the clang
Of Scythian trumpets!—hear the *basilisks*,
That, roaring, shake Damascus' turrets down!
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., iv. 1.

A *basilisco*, bore in inches 5, weight in pounds 4000.
Sept. J. Smith, Young Artillerist's Gunnar.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the basilisk: as, a *basilisk* eye or look (a sharp, penetrating, malignant eye or look, like that attributed to the basilisk).

basilosaurid (bas'i-lō-sâ'rid), *n.* A cetacean of the family *Basilosauridæ*.

Basilosauridæ (bas'i-lō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Basilosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct zeuglodont cetaceans typified by the genus *Basilosaurus* or *Zeuglodon*, having the parietal, the frontal, and especially the nasal bones elongated, and the anterior nares opening forward. According to the rules of zoological nomenclature, the operation of the law of priority requires retention of the name, though the creatures were not whales.

Basilosaurus (bas'i-lō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βασιλεύς*, king, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of large fossil cetaceans from the Eocene of the southern United States. The name was given under the erroneous impression that the creatures were reptiles, and was afterward changed to *Zeuglodon*. Also called *Pelagiosaurus* and *Hydrarchus*. See *Zeuglodontia*.

basil-thyme (baz'il-tīm), *n.* [< *basil*1 + *thyme*.] Wild basil, or field-basil, the common name for *Calamintha Clinopodium*, a European labiate plant common in woods and copses.

basin (bā'sn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bason*, *basen*, < ME. *basin*, *basin*, < OF. *bacin*, mod. F. *bassin* = Pr. Sp. *bacin* = It. *bacino* (ML. reflex. *bacinus*, *basinus*) = OHG. *beckin*, *becki*, MHG. *becken*, *becke*, G. *becken* (> Dan. *bækken* = Sw. *bäcken*), < ML. *bachinus*, *bacchinus*, *bacchinum*,

appar. for **baccinus, *baccinum*, prop. an adj. form, ‹ *bacca*, a bowl ('vas aquarium': see *bac8*), perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *bac*, a hollow, a hook, crook, = W. *bach*, a hook, = Bret. *bak*, *bag*, a shallow dish: see *bac8*.] Hence *basinet*.] **1.** A circular dish or vessel of greater width than depth, contracting toward the bottom, and used chiefly to hold water or other liquid, especially for washing, but also for various other purposes.

Let one attend him with a silver bason,
Full of rose water, and bestrew'd with flowers, . . .
And say, Will't please your lordship cool your hands?
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., 1.

2. As much as a basin will hold; a basinful.—**3.** In the *arts* and *manuf.*: (*a*) In *hat-making*, a vessel filled with boiling water in which the loose mat of felted fur formed on the cone for a hat-body is dipped in the process of basining (see *basin*, *v.* *t.*), in order to shrink it to the proper size. Also called *stove-kettle*. (*b*) A concave piece of metal on which glass-grinders form their convex glasses. (*c*) The scale or scale-dish of a balance when counterpoised. (*d*) A pair of hollow metal dishes clashed together like cymbals to produce sound; formerly beaten when infamous persons were carried in a cart as a punishment.—**5.** A basin-shaped vessel hung by chains from the roof of a church, with a picket in the middle for the sergeæ. See *cerge*. With or of silver, such vessels usually had a brass or latten basin within to catch the wax-droppings.—**6†.** The hollow part of a plate or dish.

Silver dishes and plates . . . in the edges and basins of which was placed . . . gold medals.
Pepys, Diary, July 31, 1662. (*N. E. D.*)

7. A natural or artificial reservoir for water. (*a*) A pond or bay; a dock for shipping. (*b*) In a *canal*, a space which enables boats to turn, or to lie and unload, without obstructing the passage of other boats. (*c*) The space between the gates in a dock.

8. In *geog.*: (*a*) The area drained by a river. The term is ordinarily used in discussing rivers of large river, and then includes the entire area drained by the main stream and its tributaries. The line separating two river-systems from each other is the watershed. A *closed basin* is an area which has no outlet to the sea. In the United States, the *Great Basin* is that portion of the Cordilleran region which has no such outlet, comprising an area of about 225,000 square miles. (*b*) A depression; a basin-shaped depression or hollow; a circular or oval valley.—**9.** In *geol.*, an area over which the stratified formations are so disposed as to show that they were deposited in succession within a basin-shaped depression of the original surface, thus giving rise to a series of rocks which have a general dip toward a common center, especially near the edges of the area. In some instances the basin structure is very marked, as in case of the Forest of Dean and Indo-valley. Sometimes, however, a mere synclinal depression of the strata is called a basin; and this is especially the case in the Appalachian coal-field, where any smaller area, separated by erosion from the main body of the coal-measures, is also called a basin. The geological basins of London and Paris are especially well known and interesting. The former, also called the London tertiary, or Eocene and Oligocene, the same somewhat less so than the latter, which is also Eocene, but intermediate in age between Eocene and Miocene. The important member of the London basin—the "London clay"—is absent from the Paris basin, but the latter is largely represented in the Paris basin by an extremely fossiliferous rock, the *Calcaire grossier* (which see). The basin of the Paris basin, like that of the London basin, rests on a thick mass of white chalk. This basin-structure is shown through at various points, for the purpose of obtaining water, which rises above the surface in large quantities at the wells of Grenelle and Passy, and at other points.

10. In *anat.*: (*a*) The third ventricle of the brain. (*b*) (*Cf. B. bassin*) In the same sense: The pelvis.—**11.** In *entom.*, a large concavity in a surface; specifically, a concave portion of the metathoracic segment over the base of the abdomen. The basin of the antenna is a concavity in which the antenna is inserted, often limited on the inner side by a carina, as in the ants.

Formerly also spelled *bason*.

Barber's basin. See *barber*.

basin (bā'sn), *v. t.* [‹ *basin*, *n.*] In *hat-making*, to harden or shrink to the proper size, as a hat-body in the process of felting, by dipping in the basin of hot water, wrapping it in the basining-cloth (which see), and rolling on a table. Also spelled *bason*.

The hat is *basoned*, or rendered tolerably firm.
Ure, Dict., II. 784.

basinasal (bā-si-nā'sal), *a.* [‹ *basion* + *nasus* + *-al*.] In *craniom.*, pertaining to the basion and the nasion.—**Basinasal length**, the distance between the basion and the nasion. See *craniometry*.

basined (bā'send), *a.* Inclosed in a basin. [Rare.]

Thy *basined* rivers and imprisoned seas.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 918.

basinerved (bā'si-nėrvd), *a.* [‹ L. *basis*, a base, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having the nerves all springing from the base: applied to leaves.

basinet, **basnet** (bas'i-net, bas'net), *n.* [Also *bassinet*, *bascinet*, ‹ ME. *basinet*, *basenet*, *basnet*, *bacenett*, *bacynet*, ‹ OF. *bacinet* (*F. bassinet* = Pr. *bacinet* = Sp. Pg. *bacinete* = It. *bacinetto*), dim. of *bacin*, a basin, a helmet in the form of a basin: see *basin* and *-et*.] A steel cap, original-

1, Basinet of 1320. 2, Italian Basinet of 1380.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ly of very simple form, named from its resemblance to a little basin. It was ordinarily worn alone; but in battle the heavy helmet or beaume was placed over it, resting upon the armor of the neck and shoulders. When the beaume came to be abandoned, on account of its great weight, the basinet was furnished with a visor. It was in common use in the beginning during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and so continued until the introduction of the armet. See *helmet*, *visor*, *aventaile*, *camail*, and *armor*.

"So, youngster," said he, looking at Gleedhaing, and seeing his military dress, "then have you the basnet at last? It is a better cap to live in than die in."
Scott, Monastery, II. 213.

basinful (bā'sn-ful), *n.* As much as a basin will hold.

basining-cloth (bās'ning-klôth), *n.* [*basining*, verbal n. of *basin*, *v.*, + *cloth*.] In *hat-making*, the cloth in which a hat-body as taken from the cone is wrapped after dipping in the basin, and rolled on a table, to complete the process of felting.

basin-trap (bā'sn-trap), *n.* A seal or trap placed in the waste-pipe of a set basin to prevent the escape of sewer-gas.

basin-wrench (bā'sn-rench), *n.* A plumbers' wrench, having the jaws formed on one side, for working in contracted spaces.

basio-alveolar (bā'si-ō-al-vē'ō-lėr), *a.* [*basion* + *alveolus* + *-ar*.] Same as *basi-alveolar*.

basiobicipital (bā'si-ō-sik-sip'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *basis*, a base, + *occiput* (*occipit-*), occiput, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the base of the occiput, or to the basilar process of the occipital bone.—**Basiocipital tooth**, a tooth attached to a prolongation downward of the basiocipital bone, as in the carp and leuch.

II. *n.* The centrum of the first (hindmost) cranial segment, forming the basis of the cranium and occipital bone, called in human anatomy the basilar process of the occipital, which anteriorly articulates or ankyloses with the basisphenoid, and posteriorly circumscribes in part the foramen magnum. Its normal union with two exoccipitals and a supraoccipital constitutes the three compound occipital bones. See cuts under *craniological*, *Cyclostoma*, *Lowe*, and *Gallina*.

basioglossus (bā'si-ō-glos'us), *n.* [‹ L. *basis*, a base, + Gr. γλῶσσα, tongue.] That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the body of the hyoid bone.

basion (bā'si-on), *n.* [NL.] In *anat.*, the middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. See cut under *craniometry*.

basiophthalmite (bā'si-of-thal'mīt), *n.* [Gr. βάσις, a base, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] The proximal or basal joint of the movable two-jointed ophthalmite or pedicle of the eye of a stalk-eyed crustacean, the other joint being the podophthalmite. See cut under *stalk-eyed*.

basipetal (bā-sip'e-tal), *a.* [‹ L. *basis*, a base, + *petere*, seek, + *-al*.] Directed toward the base; in *bot.*, developing from the apex downward: applied to growth in the head when the rachis or midvein is developed first, then the leaflets or lobes in succession from the top downward.

basipodite (bā-sip'ō-dīt), *n.* [Gr. βάσις, a base, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In crustaceans: (*a*) The proximal joint of the limb of an arthropod animal, by which the limb is articulated with the body. *Dunnan*. (*b*) The second joint of a developed endopodite, between the exopodite (protopodite) and the ischiopodite. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley*. See also cut under *endopodite*.

basipodific (bā-sip-ō-dif'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a basipodite. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 164.

basipterygial (bā-sip-te-rij'i-al), *a.* [‹ L. *basis*, a base, + *pterygium*.] Situated at the base of the fin, as of a metapod.

In Sepia, along the whole base-line of each lateral fin of the mantle, is a "*basi-pterygial* cartilage."
R. E. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 670.

basipterygoid (bā-sip-ter'i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ L. *basis*, a base, + *pterygoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or situated on the base of the pterygoid bone, or the sphenoid.—**Basipterygoid processes**, in the anatomy of birds, processes which are of may be situated upon the body of the basal of the sphenoid, and articulate or may articulate, with the pterygoid bones. See cuts under *Geococcyx* and *Aramidæ*.

II. *n.* A lateral bone or process of bone at the base of the skull, developed in connection or relation with sphenoidal and pterygoid elements.

basirhinal (bā-si-rī'nal), *a.* [‹ Gr. βάσις, a base, + *ῥίς, ῥιν*, nose, + *-al*.] Situated at the base of the rhinencephalon: applied to a fissure of the brain called by Wilder *postrhinal*. *Owen*.

basirostral (bā-si-ros'tral), *a.* [‹ L. *basis*, a base, + *rostrum*, + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the base of the beak or bill of a bird: as, *basirostral* bristles.

basis (bā'sis), *n.*; pl. *bases* (-sēz). [L., ‹ Gr. βάσις, a going, step, foundation: see *base*².] **1.** The foundation of anything; that on which a thing stands or on which anything is reared; a foundation, groundwork, or supporting principle: now most commonly used of immaterial things.

Build me thy fortunes upon the *basis* of valour. Challenge me the Count's youth to fight with him; hurt him in eleven places.
Shak., As you like it, v. 2, 33.

Who builds a monument, the *basis* layer,
And the main body brick!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 4.

Good health is the *basis* of all physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual development.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, II.

2. In *arch.*, same as *base*², 3.—**3†.** A pedestal.

Observing an English inscription upon the *basis*, we read it over several times.
Addison.

4. The principal constituent of a compound; a fundamental ingredient.—**5.** *Milit.*, same as *base*², 15 (*a*).—**6.** In *crystal.* and *petrog.*, same as *base*² *plane* (which see, under *base*²).—**7.** In *bot.* and *conch.*, same as *base*², 4.—**8.** In *anat.*: (*a*) In the bones; the fundamental or basilar part of anything: as, *basis* of skull, the base of the skull.—In *pros.*, a trochee or its substitute preceding the dactyls of a logaœdic series. An apparent spondee or iambus, a long syllable of three, four, or even a pyrrhic, tribrach, or anapest, may be used as a basis, and an anacrusis may precede the basis. (*b*) The basis is sometimes the first syllable of a word in which the accent is not the ictus, whether constituting a single foot or a dipody: a measure.]—**Basis bullæ**, a basin at the beginning of a dactylic line.

basiscopic (bā-si-skop'ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. βάσις, a base, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Looking toward the base; on the side toward the base.

basisolute (bā-sis'ō-lūt), *a.* [‹ L. *basis*, a base, + *solutus*, free, loosed: see *solution*.] In *bot.*, prolonged at the base below the point of origin: said of leaves.

basisphenoid (bā-si-sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *basis* + *sphenoid*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the body or basis of the compound sphenoid bone.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the centrum of the second cranial segment, or basis, of the compound sphenoid bone, represented in human anatomy by the greater part of the body of the sphenoid (all that part behind the sella turcica), as distinguished from its wings and pterygoid processes, situated in the basicranial axis of the skull between the basioccipital and the presphenoid. It is always combined with other sphenoidal elements, and frequently ankylosed also with the basioccipital. See cuts under *Cyclostoma*, *Lowe*, and *sphenoid*.

basisphenoidal (bā'si-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* Same as *basisphenoid*.

basist (bā'sist), *n.* [‹ *basal* + *-ist*.] A singer of bass.

basisylvian (bā-si-sil'vi-an), *a.* [‹ L. *basis*, a base, + *Sylvius*, an anatomist after whom the aqueduct of Sylvius in the brain is named.] Appellative of one of the lateral fissures of the brain.

basitemporal (bā-si-tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*L. basis*, a base, + *temporal*, temples.] **I.** *a.* Situated at the base of the temporal region of the skull.

II. *n.* A membrane-bone developed at the base of the skull of many vertebrates, as birds, opposite the temporal region, underlying the true basis cranii (which is developed from cartilage), and on the same plane as the parasphenoid. *W. K. Parker.*

basivertebral (bā-si-ver'tē-bral), *a.* [*< basis + vertebral.*] Pertaining to the body or centrum of a vertebra; central in a vertebra: as, *basivertebral* veins.

bask[1] (bāsk), *v.* [< ME. *basken*, < Icel. **badhask*, now *badhast*, bathe one's self, < *badha*, = E. *bathe*, + *sik* = Gi. *sich*, refl. pron., one's self; less prob. < Icel. **bakask*, now *bakast*, warm one's self at the fire, < *baka*, = E. *bake*, + *sik*, as above. Cf. Sw. dial. *basa sig i solen*, bask in the sun; *basthek*, fishes basking in the sun; *kå, sich baken*, warm one's self in the sun, lit. bake one's self; North. E. and Sc. *beak*, bask, lit. bake. For the form, cf. *bask*[1.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To bathe, especially in warm water (and hence in blood, etc.).

Bashed and bathhied in their wyde burblyng. *Skelton*, Works, I. 398. (*S. D.*)

2. To lie in or be exposed to a pleasant warmth; luxuriate in the genial heat or rays of anything: as, to *bask* in the sunshine.

She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just, To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a summer sky. *Tennyson*, Vastness.

3. Figurately, to be at ease and thrive under benign or gratifying influences: as, to *bask* in the favor of a king or of one's lady-love.

Merely to bask and digest is sometimes
The student a wiser business. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

II. *trans.* To expose to genial warmth; suffuse with agreeable heat.

As I do live by food, I met a fool,
Who laid him down, and bask'd him in the sun,
And rail'd on lady Fortune. *Shak.*, As you like it, II. 7.

Basks at the fire his hairy strength. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 112.

bask[1] (bask), *n.* [*< bask*[1], *v.*] Emitted warmth; a genial radiation or suffusion. [Rare.]

Milton and La Fontaine did not write in the *bask* of court favor. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., I. 78.

bask[2], *a.* [Sc., prop. *bask*, < ME. *bask*, *baske*, < Icel. *beiskr* = Sw. Dan. *besk*, bitter, acrid.] Bitter. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

bask[3] (bask), *v.* [E. dial., obs.: see *bush*[1].] Same as *bush*[1].

basket (bas'ket), *n.* [< ME. *basket*; of unknown origin. The Celtic words, *W. basged*, Corn. *bascred*, Ir. *bascraid*, Gael. *bascaid* (cf. *W. basg*, a netting or piece of network), are mod. and from Eng. The supposed original, L. *bascauda*, which is mentioned by Martial as directly of Celtic origin, is defined as a washing-tub or brazen vessel, and is prob. not connected with *basket*.] **1.** A vessel made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible materials, interwoven in a great variety of forms, and used for many purposes.

Rude *baskets* . . .
Woven of the flexible willow. *Tusser*, The Fleece, ii.

2. The contents of a basket; as much as a basket will hold: as, a *basket* of fish.

Do ye not . . . remember the five loaves of the five thousand, and how many *baskets* ye took up? Mat. xvi. 9.

3. A measure for fruit, equal in the United States to three fifths of a bushel, and in Great Britain to about two bushels. Figuratively, that which is gathered or placed in a basket or baskets; provision for sustenance or use.

Blessed shall be thy *basket* and thy store. Deut. xxviii. 5.

Making hay-rakes for a charitable *basket*. *Dickens*.

5. In old stage-coaches, the two outside seats facing each other behind.

In (London's) fopperies come down not only as inside passengers, but in the very *basket*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, I. 1.

6. In *hat-making*, a wickerwork or wire screen of an oval shape, for receiving the filaments of hair which are deposited on it in the operation of bowing.—**7.** *Milit.*, a gabion (which see).—**8.** A protection of wickerwork for the handle of a sword-stick.—**9.** In *arch.*, the echinus or bell of the Corinthian capital, denuded of its acanthus-leaves.—**10.** In *ichth.*, the gill-support in the lamprey (*Petromyzon*), it consists of cartilaginous arcs depending from the soft representative of the backbone and connected by cross-bars.—**Basket-handle arch.** See *arch*[1].—**Cartilaginous branchial basket.** See *Marsipobranchia*.—**The pick of the basket**, the finest of the whole lot or number.—**To be left in the basket**, to remain unchosen or to the last, like the worst apples, etc.—**To go to the basket**, to go to prison, with special reference to the alms-basket on which prisoners in the public jails were formerly dependent for support. **To pin the basket**, to conclude or settle the matter.

Cartilaginous Branchial Basket of Lamprey (*Petromyzon*), depending from vertebral column.

basket (bas'ket), *v. t.* **1.** To put in a basket.

All that come shall be *basketed* in time, and conveyed to your door. *Cowper*, Correspondence, p. 250 (Ord MS.).

2. To cover or protect with basketwork.

Basketed bottles of Tem Tem water preserved standing in solid columns. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 454.

basket-ball (bas'ket-bâl), *n.* A game played with a ball resembling a foot-ball, in which the object is to throw the ball into one of two baskets (the goals) placed at opposite ends of the field. It is played by any number of persons (five or nine are preferred for championship games) upon a field (out of doors or within) of any convenient size. The rules are designed especially to eliminate the roughness of foot-ball. It was invented by Mr. James Naismith.

basket-beagle (bas'ket-bē'gl), *n.* A beagle used in hunting a hare that was slipped from basket to be coursed.

Gray headed sportsmen, who had sunk from fox-hounds to *basket-beagles* and couriing. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, I.

basket-button (bas'ket-but'n), *n.* A metal button with a pattern resembling basketwork. *Dickens.*

basket-carriage (bas'ket-kar'āj), *n.* A light carriage made of wickerwork.

basket-couching (bas'-ket-kou'ching), *n.* A kind of embroidery in a stitch used in embroidery. See *couching*.

basket-fern (bas'ket-fėrn), *n.* The common male fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*, L., so named from its basket-like form of its growth.

Basket-fish (*Astrophyton agassizii*).

basket-fish (bas'ket-fish), *n.* A kind of Medusa's-head or ophiurian, *Astrophyton agassizii*; a curvilean sand-star of the family *Astrophytidæ*, found off the coast of New England: so named by Governor John Winthrop of Connecticut, about 1670. The name is given to other species of the same genus, which are remarkable for the extraordinary subdivision of the rays into minute tendrils, which have been estimated to number 10,000. *Astrophyton scutatum* is also called the thousand arms. Also called *basket-urchin* and *sea-basket*.

basketful (bas'ket-ful), *n.* As much as a basket will hold.

basket-grate (bas'ket-grāt), *n.* A grate with bars at bottom, front, and sides.

basket-hare (bas'ket-hār), *n.* A captive hare slipped from a basket to be coursed in the absence of other game.

basket-hilt (bas'ket-hilt), *n.* A hilt, as of a sword, which covers the hand, and defends it from injury.

basket-hilted (bas'ket-hil'ted), *a.* Furnished with a basket-hilt.

basket-hood (bas'ket-hōd), *n.* A name in Jamaica of *Croton lucidus*, an aromatic euphorbiaceous shrub.

basket-lizard (bas'ket-liz'ārd), *n.* A bookname of lizards of the genus *Gerrhosaurus*, having a coloration resembling wickerwork.

basket-of-gold (bas'ket-ov-gōld'), *n.* The yellow alyssum, *Alyssum saxatile*.

basket-palm (bas'ket-pām), *n.* The talipot-palm of the East Indies, *Corypha umbraculifera*.

basketry (bas'ket-ri), *n.* [*basket* + *-ry.*] Basketwork or basketware; basket-making.

basket-urchin (bas'ket-ėr'chin), *n.* Same as *basket-fish*.

basket-withe (bas'ket-with), *n.* A twining shrub of tropical America, *Tournefortia volubilis*, natural order *Borraginaceæ*.

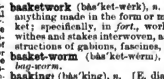
basket-wood (bas'ket-wud), *n.* A tall woody climber of the West Indies, *Serjania polyphylla*, the slender, supple stems of which are used for basketwork.

basketwork (bas'ket-wėrk), *n.* Wickerwork; anything made in the form or manner of a basket; specifically, in *fort.*, work composed of withes and stakes interwoven, as in wicker constructions of gabions, fascines, hurdles, etc.

basket-worm (bas'ket-wėrm), *n.* Same as *bag-worm*.

basking (bas'king), *n.* [E. dial., verbal n. of *bask*[1].] A sound thrashing. [Prov. Eng.]

basking-shark (bas'king-shārk), *n.* A popular name of the *Cetorhinus maximus* (or *Selaché maximus*), one of the largest of the sharks. It is an inhabitant of the northern seas, and has been known to reach the length of 40 feet. It swims with the back at the surface and basks in the sunshine. Its food consists chiefly of small animals, which are strained from the water by a pe-



Basking or Bone-shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*).

culiar development of the gill-structures. The liver is very large and yields a great quantity of oil, as much as twelve barrels having been obtained from a single individual. Other popular names are *bone-shark* (by which it is generally known along the American coast), *homer* or *hone-mother*, *sailfish*, and *rundah*. See *Cetorhinidæ*.

baslard (bas'lārd), *n.* [< ME. *baselard*, *baslard*, *baselarde*, < AF. *baslard*, < OF. *basilart* (Mi.), *basilarde*, *basilarde* (Ro.), appar. < *base*, a short knife or saber; but cf. OF. *baselaire*, *bazelaire*, *badelaire*, a short sword: see *badelaire*.] An ornamental dagger worn in the 15th century, hanging at the girdle in front. Baslards were considered indispensable to all having claim to gentility. In a satirical song of the reign of Henry V. we are told that

There is no man worth a leke,
Be he sturdy, be he make,
But he have a *baselard*.

Basmuric, *n.* See *Basilmuric*.

basnet, *n.* See *basinet*, a

basolateral (bā-sō-lat'ē-ral), *a.* Same as *basilateral*.

The *Base-lateral* angle [of the scutum]. *Dana.*

Basommatophora (bā-som-a-tof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βασίς, base, + ὄμμα(τ-), eye, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A division of pulmonate gastropodous mollusks, including those which have the eyes at the base of the tentacles, as in the families *Auriculidæ*, *Limnæidæ*, etc.; opposed to *Stylommatophora*. See cut under *Limnæidæ*.

basommatophorous (bā-som-a-tof'ō-rus), *a.* In conchology, having the eyes at the base of the tentacles, as a pond-snail; specifically, pertaining to the *Basommatophora*.

bason, *n.* and *v.* Same as *basin*.

Basque[1] (bask), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Bask*; < F. *Basque* = Sp. Pg. *Basco*; ult. = *Gascon* (see *gascoonade*), < L.L. *Vasco*(*n*-), one of the inhabitants of *Vasconia*, Gascony. The Basques call their language *Eskuara*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of a race of unknown origin inhabiting the Basque provinces and other parts of Spain in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, and part of the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France.—**2.** The language of the Basques, supposed to represent the tongue of the ancient Iberians, the primitive inhabitants of Spain. No connection between it and any other tongue has as yet been traced. Like the tongues of America, it is highly polysynthetic. It is supposed to represent the tongue of a race existing in Europe before the migration of the Indo-European tribes.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Basques or their language.

basque[2] (bask), *n.* [< F. *basque*, appar. with red. to the Basque people. Cf. *basquine*.] **1.** (*a*) The short skirt of the body-garment worn by both sexes. (*b*) A kind of short-skirted jacket worn by women, forming the upper part of a dress: probably so called because it was worn by the Basques.—**2†.** A dish of minced mutton, mixed with bread-crumbs, eggs, etc., seasoned and baked.

basqued (baskt), *a.* Furnished with or having a basque, as a woman's dress.

basquine (bas-kēn'), *n.* [< F. *basquine*, < Sp. *basquiña*, < *Basco*, Basque.] An outer petticoat worn by Basque and Spanish women.

Basquish (bask'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Baskisch*; < *Basque* + *-ish*[1].] Basque; the Basque language.

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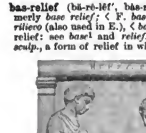
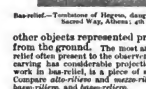
bas-relief (bä-rē-lēf', bäs-rē-lēf'), *n.* [Formerly *base relief*; < F. *bas-relief*, < It. *basso-rilievo* (also used in E.), < *basso*, low, + *rilievo*, relief: see *base*1 and *relief*.] Low relief; in *sculp.*, a form of relief in which the figures or



Bas-relief.—Tombstone of Hegeso, daughter of Proxenos, from the Sacred Way, Athens; 4th century B. C.

other objects represented project very slightly from the ground. The most artistic examples of bas-relief often present to the observer the illusion that their carving has considerable projection. A bas-relief, or a work in bas-relief, is a piece of sculpture in this form. Compare *stiacciato* and *mezzo-rilievo*. Also *base-relief*, *basso-rilievo*, and *basso-relievo*.

bass1 (bās), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bas*, *base*, < ME. *base*, *bace*, a corruption of *barse*: see *barse*.] Originally, the perch, but now restricted to fishes more or less like the true perch. (*a*) In



Striped-bass, or Rockfish (*Roccus lineatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1885.)

England, the *Labrax lupus*, an acanthopterygian fish with a compressed fusiform contour, two dorsal fins, the first with 9 spines, the second with from 12 to 14 rays, a general grayish-or-greenish color, relieved by small black spots, and a whitish belly. It is an esteemed food-fish. (*b*) In other English-speaking countries, the name of various fishes, generally distinguished by a qualifying prefix, as *black-bass*, *brass-bass*, *calico-bass*, *channel-bass*, *grass-bass*, *ironspoo bass*, *red-bass*, *rock-bass*, *sea-bass*, *striped-bass*, and *white-bass*. See the compounded words. Of these the nearest American relation of the European bass is the striped-bass or rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*. Also spelled base.

bass2 (bās), *n.* [A corruption of *bast*1, q. v.] 1. Same as *bast*1.—2. The American linden or lime-tree, *Tilia Americana*. See *basswood*.—3. A mat made of bass or bast; a bass-mat; hence, any thick mat or matting; formerly, a straw hassock or cushion.

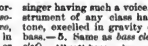
Targets consist of straw *basses* with painted canvas faces sewed on them. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 376.

bass3 (bās), *a.* and *n.* [Also and more prop. *base* (the spelling *base* being used, after It. *basso*, and the pron. being that of *base*), < ME. *base*, *bace*, *bas*, < OF. *bas*, *fem.* *basse*, low: see *base*1.]

I. *a.* In *music*, low; deep; grave.—**Bass clarinet, clef, comet.** See the nouns.—**Bass counter,** the lower or under bass; that part of a composition having two bases which is taken by voices or instruments of the lowest range, as the second-bass voices (*basso profondo*) and the violoncellos.—**Bass or Turkish drum.** See *drum*1.—**Bass horn, staff.** See the nouns.—**Bass string,** the name popularly given to the lowest string in stringed instruments.—**Bass viol.** See *viol*.—**Bass voice,** a voice adapted for singing bass; the lowest male voice, the extreme compass of which is from 2 below the bass staff to D or E above it, the ordinary compass being from F below the **bass staff** to middle C, the note on the first ledger-line above it.

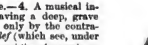
II. *n.* 1. In *music*, the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental. According to some it is the fundamental or most important part, while others regard the melody or highest part in that light. Next to the melody, the bass part is the most striking, the freest and boldest in its movements, and the richest in effect.

2. A male voice of the lowest or gravest kind, having a compass of about two octaves from the second F below middle C, or lower.—3. A singer having such a voice.—4. A musical instrument of any class having a deep, grave tone, excelled in gravity only by the contrabass.—5. Same as *bass clef* (which see, under *clef*).—**Alberti bass,** a bass consisting of arpeggios or broken chords: so called from its reputed inventor, Domenico Alberti of Venice, who died in 1739.



Alberti Bass.

Double bass. See *double-bass*.—**Drone bass.** See *drone-bass*.—**Figured bass,** a bass part having the accompanying chords suggested by figures written above or below the notes: the most successful system of shorthand scoring at present in use among organists and pianists. Also called *continued bass* (*basso-continuo*).—**Fundamental bass.** See *fundamental*.—**Ground bass,** a fundamental bass consisting of 4 or 8 bars, which are continually repeated during the whole movement. Also called *basso-ostinato*.—**Murky bass.** See *murky*.—**Supposed bass,** in *music*, the lowest note in an inverted chord, as E in the first inversion of the major common chord of C, in contradistinction to C, which is considered the real base, root, or generator of the chord. (See also *thorough-bass*.)



Supposed Bass.

bass3 (bās), *v.* [< *bass*3, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To sing or play the bass part in; accompany with the bass. [Rare.]—2. To sound in a deep tone. [Rare.]

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper; it did bass my trespass.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To take the bass part in a concerted piece of music: as, he *basses* very steadily.

bass4 (bās), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps for *bass* (formerly also *bas*), coal.] In *coal-mining*, black carbonaceous shale.

bass5 (bäs), *n.* [< ME. *basse*; cf. OF. *bassier*, mod. F. *bâcier*, < L. *bascare*, kiss, < *basium*, a kiss. Cf. *bat*1 and *buss*1.] To kiss.

bass6 (bas), *n.* [< ME. *basse*, a kiss; prob. from the verb; cf. L. *basium*, a kiss.] A kiss: a buss. *Court of Love.*

Bassalia (ba-sā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *bassus*, low, deep (see *bass*1), + Gr. ἅλς, sea assemblage, with an intended allusion to ἁλς, sea.] In *zoögeog.*, the deep-sea realm; a zoölogical division, in a vertical direction, of the waters of the globe. The depth in which life depends upon temperature and consequently upon latitude. Bassalia being deepest in tropical regions, and more shallow or even superficial toward or at either pole.

Bassalian (ba-sā'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to the deep-sea realm; of the nature of Bassalia.

The ichthyological peculiarities of the *Bassalian* realm, as he has proposed to call the deep-sea region. *Science*, III. 505.

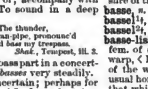
Bassano ware. See *majolica*.

Bassaricyon (bas-a-ris'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βασσαρις, a fox (see *Bassaris*), + ὠίον, a dog.] A genus of procyoniform quadrupeds, related to *Bassaris*, resembling the kinkajou in external form, but having sharp skull and teeth more like those of the racoons and coatis. *B. gabbii* of Costa Rica is the type. Another species from Ecuador is *B. alleni*.

Bassaricyonidæ (bas-a-ris-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bassaricyon* + *-idæ*.] Another name of the family *Bassarididæ*. *Coues.*

Bassarididæ (bas-a-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bassari(d-)s* + *-idæ*.] A family of American carnivorous quadrupeds, of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, the typical genus and section *Arctoidea procyoniformia*, most nearly related to the racoons (*Procyonidæ*), having some superficial resemblance to the civets and genets, and therefore long ranked as present in the new world the numerous viverrine quadrupeds of the old. It is constituted by the genera *Bassaris* (or *Bassariscus*) and *Procyon*.

Bassaris (bas'a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βασσαρις, a Thracian bacchanal, lit. a fox, equiv. to βασσάρα, a fox, a Thracian bacchanal.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Bassarididæ* (which see). *B. astuta* is the type-species, inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico, where it is called *mountain-cat* and *cacomistel*. It is a pretty and intelligent creature, about as large as a cat, resembling the racoon in some respects, but slenderer, and with a long furry tail marked with black and white rings, as in the common lemur. It is frequently tamed, and makes an interesting pet. Also called *Bassariscus*.—2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus: as, the ring-tailed *bassaris*. Also called *bassarisk*.—3. A genus of lepidopterous insects. [The use of the word in entomology antedates that in mammalogy.]



Ring-tailed Bassaris (*Bassaris astuta*).

Bassariscus (bas-a-ris'kus), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1887), < Gr. βασσαρις, a fox (see *Bassaris*), with dim. suffix.] Same as *Bassaris*, 1.

bassarisk (bas'a-risk), *n.* [< NL. *Bassariscus*.] Same as *bassaris*, 2. *Coues.*

bass-bar (bās'bär), *n.* In instruments of the violin class, an oblong wooden bar, running lengthwise within the instrument, designed to strengthen it and enable it to resist the pressure of the bridge and the tension of the strings.

basse, *n.* See *bass*1.

basse[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basil*.

basse[2]†, *n.* Same as *bason*.

basse-lisse (bas-lēs'), *n.* [F., low warp, < *basse*, fem. of *bas*, low (see *base*1), + *lisse*, also *lice*, warp, < L. *licium*, the thrum or leash, a thread of the web.] Wrought with the warp in the usual horizontal position, as distinguished from that which is wrought with the warp placed in a perpendicular, and described as *haute-lisse*: applied to tapestry.

bassenet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *basinet*.

basset1 (bas'et or ba-set'), *n.* [< F. *bassette*, < It. *bassetta*, basset, orig. fem. of *bassetto*, somewhat low, dim. of *basso*, low: see *base*1.] A game of cards resembling faro, invented in Venice, and popular throughout Europe during the eighteenth century and the latter part of the seventeenth.

We went to the Chetto de San Felice, to see the noblemen and their ladies at basset, a game at cards which is much used, but they play not in public, and all that have inclination to it are in masquerade, without speaking one word. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget
Your gilded parties, and your dear basset.
Rowe, Royal Convert, Prol., l. 8.

basset2 (bas'et), *n.* and *a.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < OF. *basset* (as It. *bassetto*), somewhat low, dim. of *bas*, low; see *base*1.] **I.** *n.* In *geol.* and *mining*, an outcrop.

II. *a.* Basset, and *mining*, outcropping.—**Basset edges,** the outcrop, or outcropping edges, of a series of stratified beds.

The inside bridge in St. Helens] is much steeper, and is almost precipitous; it is formed of the *basset edges* of the strata, which gently decline outwards.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, I. 4.

basset3 (bas'et), *v. i.* [< *basset*2, *n.*] In *geol.* and *mining*, to appear at the surface; crop out: said of the edges of strata.

basset-horn (bas'et-hôrn), *n.* [< *basset*, for It. *bassetto*, somewhat low (see *basset*1), + *horn*; tr. It. *corno di bassetto*.] A musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a single reed and a long twice-bent wooden tube; really the tenor clarinet, being intermediate between the clarinet proper and the bass clarinet. Its compass is four octaves and two tones from the second F below middle C.

bassetite (bas'et-īt), *n.* [< *basset*2, *n.*, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and uranium, $Fe(UO_2)_2P_2O_8 \cdot 8H_2O$, occurring in yellow micaceous crystals.

basset-table, *n.* The cropping out or appearance of rock on the surface of a stratum, or series of strata.

bassetto, bassette (ba-set'ō, ba-set'), *n.* [< It. *bassetto*, somewhat low: see *basset*1.] A small bass viol with three strings: now obsolete.

Bassia (bas'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Fernando Bassi (died 1777), an Italian physician and writer on botany.] A genus of tropical trees found in the East Indies and Africa, natural order *Sapotaceæ*. Several species furnish the oil yielded by the seeds and by their fleshy flowers, which are largely used as food in central India, and yield a coarse spirit by distillation. The mahwa-tree, *B. latifolia*, is cultivated throughout India for these purposes. The nuts or illipi, *B. longifolia*, are from a large evergreen tree of India. *B. butyracea* yields a solid white oil known as fulwa-butter. The bark, leaves, and oil of these trees are

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used in rheumatic and cutaneous diseases, and the timber is hard and very durable. — **Bassia oil**, an aromatic oil or butter obtained from the seeds of the *Bassia longifolia*, used for illumination and in the manufacture of soap.

bassie (bas'i), *n.* [Se., prob. dim. var. of *basin*.] A basin-shaped wooden vessel for holding meal. *Hogg.*

bassinet (bas'i-net'), *n.* [COF. *bacinet*, a basinet; also, as in defs. 2 and 3, mod. F. *bassinet*, dim. of *bassin*, basin: see *basin, basinet*.] **1†.** Same as *basinet*. — **2.** A wicker basket with a covering or hood over one end, serving as a cradle for young children. — **3.** A name given to the common European species of *Ranunculus*. — **4†.** The pan of a harquebuse or musket. See *pan*.

bass-mat (bas'mat), *n.* A mat made of bass or bast; specifically, a matting made of bast, used for packing furniture, etc., and for sugar-bags in sugar-producing countries: in the latter sense usually in the plural.

basso[1] (bäs'ō), *a.* or *n.* [It., = E. *bass*[3].] **1.** In *music*, the Italian word for *bass*. — **2.** One who sings bass.

basso[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *bashaw*. *Marlowe*.

bassock†, *n.* [Cf. "*bass, bassock*," bracketed as synonyms in Bailey, 1731 and later, where in earlier editions, as also in Phillips and Kersey, 1706 and 1708, the second form is printed *bassock*. *Bassock*, though a form found in *Nares*, is prob. a mere misprint for *hassock*.] A hassock. See etymology.

basso-continuo (bäs'ō-kon-tē'nō-ō), *n.* [It.; *basso* = E. *bass*[3]; *continuo*, < L. *continuus*, continuous.] Same as *figured bass* (which see, under *bass*[3]).

basso-di-camera (bäs'ō-dē-kam'e-rä), *n.* [It.: *basso* = E. *bass*[3]; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *camera*, < L. *camera*, chamber: see *camera*.] A double-bass or contra bass, reduced in size and power, but not in compass, and thus adapted to small or private rooms. It has four strings, of the same quality as those of the violoncello, but proportionally thicker.

bassoon (ba-sön'), *n.* The French form of *bassoon*. — **Bassoon quinte** (kant), a double-reed instrument of which the pitch is one fifth higher than that of a bassoon.

bassoon (ba-sön'), *n.* [< F. *basson*, < It. *bassone*, a bassoon, augt. of *basso*, < L. *bassus*, *basse*[3], *bass*[3].] **1.** A musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed, a long, curved metallic mouthpiece, and a doubled wooden tube or body. Its compass is about three octaves rising from B♭ below the bass staff. The shortest of the bottom is about 2 inches, and for convenience of carriage it is folded into two or more parts, whence its Italian name *fagotto*, a bundle. It serves for the bass among wood wind instruments, as hautboy, flute, etc.

Bassoon.

2. A reed-pipe stop in an organ, having a quality of tone resembling that of the bassoon.

bassoonist (ba-sön'ist), *n.* [< *bassoon* + *-ist*.] A performer on the bassoon.

basso-ostinato (bäs'ō-os-ti-nä'tō), *n.* [It., lit. obstinate *bass*: *basso* = E. *bass*[3]; *ostinato* = E. *obstinate*, q. v.] Same as *ground bass* (which see, under *bass*[3]).

basso-profondo (bäs'ō-prō-fon'dō), *n.* [It.: *basso* = E. *bass*[3]; *profondo*, < L. *profundus*, deep, profound: see *profound*.] In *music*: (*a*) The lowest bass voice, having a compass of about two octaves rising from D below the bass-staff. (*b*) One possessing a voice of this compass.

bassos (bas), *pl.* See *gyas*[2].

basso-rilievo (bäs'ō-ri-lyā'vō), *n.* See *bas-relief*.

bassorin (bas'ō-rin), *n.* [< *Bassora*, also written *Bassorah*, *Bussorah*, or *Bisra*, a city in Asiatic Turkey.] A gum ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) insoluble in water, the essential constituent of gum tragacanth and of cherry and plum gums. Also called *tragasanthin* and *astraganthin*.

bass-relief (bäs'rē-lēf'), *n.* Same as *bas-relief*.

bass-rope (bas'rōp), *n.* [*bast*[3] + *rope*.] A rope or cord made from bass or bast, used for tying cigars and for other purposes.

basswood (bas'wud), *n.* [< *bass*[3] + *wood*.] The common name of the American linden or lime-tree, *Tilia Americana*. The white basswood is *T. heterophylla*. Also called *bass*.

bast[1] (bast), *n.* [Also corruptly *bass*[2], q. v.; < ME. *bast*, < AS. *bast* = D. MHG. G. *bast* (m.) = Icel. Sw. *bast* (neut.) = Dan. *bast*; origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *besom*, q. v.] **1.** The strong inner fibrous bark of various trees, especially of species of linden (*Tilia*), of which the Russia matting of commerce is made. **2.** In *bot.*, a tissue, otherwise called the *liber* or *phloëm*, formed of or containing very narrow, long, and tough flexible cells, called bast-cells or bast-fibers, and occurring most abundantly in the inner bark of dicotyledons. The younger and softer portion lying nearest to the cambium has been called *soft bast*. Fiber-cells are the essential constituents of all textile fibers that are derived from the bark of plants, as flax, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.

Portions of Bast-fiber, showing oblique and transverse striation of the cell-walls. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

3. A rope or cord made of the inner bark of the lime-tree, or the bark made into ropes or mats. See *bast*[3].

bast[2], *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bast, baste*, < OF. *bast*, mod. F. *bât* (cf. *bat, bat-horse*, etc.) = Pr. *bast* = Sp. It. *basto*, < Mll. *barbara*, a pack-saddle, < LL. *bastare*, prob. < MHG. *bast* = E. *bast*[3], *base*[2]. Cf. *bass*[2], a cushion.] **I.** *n.* Bastardly.—**Son of bast**†, a bastard.

II. *a.* Bastard; illegitimate.

basta[1] (bäs'tä), *interj.* [It., = Sp. *basta*, orig. impv. of It. *bastare*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bastar*, *suffice*; see *bastel*.] Enough! a sale (to do something).

bastard (bas'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *bastard* (= OFries. *bastard* = G. *bastard* = Icel. *bastarðr*), < OF. *bastard*, *bastart* (F. *bâtard* = Pr. *bastard* = Sp. Pg. It. *bastardo*) < Mll. *barbara*), a bastard, prob. < *bast* (F. *bât* = Pr. *bast* = Sp. It. *basto*; see *basta*[2]), a pack-saddle, + *-ard*; equiv. to OF. *fil-de-bast*, lit. 'son of a pack-saddle,' bastard, lit. son of a pack-saddle: see *bast*[2] and *-ard*, and cf. *banting*. The first known application of the word was to William the Conqueror, who was called William the Bastard before the conquest, and, indeed, called himself so ("Ego Willelmus cognomine bastardus"). **I.** *n.* **1.** A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child. By the civil and canon laws (a rule adopted also in many of the United States) a bastard is a legitimate child by the marriage of the parents at any future time. But by the laws of England a child, to be legitimate, must at least be born after the lawful marriage; it does not require that the child shall be begotten in wedlock, but it is indispensable that it should be born after marriage, no matter how short the time, the law presuming it to be the child of the husband. The only legal incapacity of a bastard is that he cannot be heir or next of kin to any one but his own issue. Inheritance from the mother is allowed in some jurisdictions. In England the maintenance of a bastard in the first instance devolves on the mother, while in Scotland it is a joint burden upon both parents. The custody of a child, and the custody of the child in preference to the father. In the United States the father may be compelled to provide support.

2. In *surgery* (*a*) A large mold into which white sugar is drained. (*b*) An impure, coarse brown sugar made from the refuse syrup of previous boilings. — **3.** Anything spurious of inferior breed; a mongrel. — **4†.** A kind of woolen cloth, probably of inferior quality, or of unusual width, or both. — **5.** A kind of war-vessel used in the middle ages, probably of unusual size. — **6†.** In the seventeenth century, a small cannon, otherwise known as a *bastard culverin* (which see, under *culverin*). — **7†.** A sweet Spanish wine resembling muscadel; any kind of sweetened wine.

> We shall have all the world drink brown and white *bastard*. *Shak.*, M. for M., II. 2.

> Why, this now, which you account so choice, were counted but as a cup of *bastard* at the Gyrone, or at Port St. Mary's. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. 1.

8. In *falconry*, a kind of hawk. — **9.** [Sp. *bastardo*, a bastard, a short, thick-bodied snake, etc.] A local name of Kemp's gulf-turtle, *Thalassochelys* (*Colpochelys*) *kempi*, of the Gulf of Mexico. — **Special bastard**, a child born before the marriage of its parents.

bastard

II. *a.* **1.** Begotten and born out of wedlock; illegitimate: as, a *bastard* child. — **2.** Mongrel; hybrid: as, a *bastard* breed. — **3†.** Unauthorized; unrecognized: as, "*bastard* officers before God," *Knox*, First Blast (Arber), p. 48. (*N. E. D.*.) — **4.** Spurious; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate: as, "*bastard* hope," *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5; "*bastard* honours," *Temple*.

> [They] at the best attain but to some *bastard* piece of fortitude. *Jer. Taylor*, Rules of Holy Living, ii. 2.

5. Having the appearance of being genuine; resembling in some degree: an epithet applied especially in botany, zoölogy, medicine, etc., to things which resemble, but are not identical with, the things named: as, *bastard* mahogany, *bastard* pimpernel, *bastard* caddis, *bastard* manbie, *bastard* yellows, etc. See phrases below. Also *bastardly*. — **6.** Of abnormal or irregular shape or size; of unusual make or proportions: applied to grain, ships, cords: as, *bastard* culverin, *bastard* galley, etc. See phrases. — **Bastard Baltimore†**, **bastard oriole**, the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius*. — **Bastard bar**, in *her.*, same as *baton*, 1 (*c*). — **Bastard branch**, a shoot or sucker springing up of the axis, or a scion from the foot of a tree, or where it is not wanted. — **Bastard breadnut**. See *breadnut*. — **Bastard cod**, same as *green-cod*, 2. — **Bastard culverin**, See *culverin*, 1. — **Bastard file**, a file of a grade between smooth and rough. — **Bastard limestone**, an impure siliceous limestone, irregular in texture and breaking with difficulty by hammering. — **Bastard manchineel**. See *manchineel*. — **Bastard mussel**, the mussel, *Modiola modiolus*. — **Bastard plover**, a name for the lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. — **Bastard saffron**, a local Scotch name (about Aberdeen) for the rough dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*. — **Bastard senna**. Same as *bladder-senna*. — **Bastard sole**, (*a*) A local English name of the lemon-dab, *Pleuronectes cynoglossa*. (*b*) A local English name (in Weymouth) of the variegated sole, *Solea variegata*. — **Bastard stucco**, in *plastering*. See *stucco*. — **Bastard sugar**. Same as *bastard*, n., 2 (*b*). — **Bastard title**, in *printing*, an abbreviated title of a book on an otherwise blank page preceding the full title-page. — **Bastard turbot**, the fetil. Local Scotch (about Moray Firth). — **Bastard type**, in *printing*, type with a face larger or smaller than that proper to the body, as a brevier bourgeois on a brevier body. — **Bastard wheel**, in *mach.*, a flat bevel-wheel, one which is a sector, or has teeth only on a sector. — **Bastard wing**†, wine which is neither sweet nor sour. — **Bastard yellows**. See *yellows*.

bastard† (bas'tärd), *v. t.* [< *bastard*, *n.*] To declare to be a bastard; stigmatize as a bastard; bastardize. [Rare.]

> Have I not reason to prize my friends of yours of their land? bought their possessions? . . . *bastarded* their issue? *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

To *bastard* our children. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. ii. 3.

bastardice† (bas'tär-dis), *n.* [< F. *bastardise* (16th century), now *bâtardise*, < OF. *bastard*, bastard: see *bastard*, *n.*, and *-ice*.] Bastardy.

bastardise, *v. t.* See *bastardize*.

bastardism (bas'tär-dizm), *n.* [< *bastard* + *-ism*.] Bastardy.

bastardize (bas'tär-diz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bastardized*, ppr. *bastardizing*. [< *bastard* + *-ize*.] *trans.* **1.** To declare or prove to be a bastard; stigmatize as a bastard.

> The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock. *Blackstone*, Comm., I. xvi.

2†. To beget out of wedlock. *Shak.*—**3.** To render mongrel or hybrid; make degenerate; debase: as, to *bastardize* the blood of the Romans." *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 260.

II. *intrans.* To become degenerate.

Also spelled *bastardise*.

bastardly (bas'tärd-li), *a.* [< *bastard* + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Bastard; base-born.

> Thou *bastardly* rogue! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

2. Spurious; counterfeit.

> A furtive simulation, and a *bastardly* kind of adoption. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 36.

3. Degenerate; debased.—**4.** Same as *bastard*, *a.*, 5.

bastardy (bas'tär-di), *n.* [< *bastard* + *-y*. Cf. *bastardice*.] **1.** The state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock.

> Born in *bastardy*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

> They blot my name with hateful *bastardy*. *Greene*, James IV.

2. The act of begetting a bastard.—**3.** A judicial proceeding to determine the paternity of a bastard child and compel its father to support it. — **Declarator of bastardy**, in *Scots law*, an action instituted in the Court of Session by the donatory in a gift of bastardy, for the purpose of having it declared that the land or the effects which belonged to the deceased bastard belong to the donatory, in virtue of the gift from the crown. — **Gift of bastardy**, in *Scots law*, a gift from the crown of the heritable or movable effects of a bastard who has died without lawful issue, and without having disposed of his property in lieu-pounds.

baste[1] (bāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basted*, ppr. *basting*. [First known in pret. or pp. *bast*,

basist, basit, perhaps with orig. inf. **base*, ‹ Sw. *basa*, strike, beat, whip (cf. *basi*†, *bask*†); some compare Leel. *bejsta, bøysta* = Sw. *baista* = Dan. *böste*, beat, drub, generally associated with *börste* (= Sw. *borsta*), brush, ‹ *borste*, a brush, bristle, = Sw. *borste*, a brush, beard, bristle. Others take *baste*† to be a fig. use of *baste*†; cf. *anoint* in sense of *bastel*.] To beat with a stick; thrash; cudgel.

Mine had struck down Creed's boy in the dirt, with his new suit on, and the boy . . . was in a pitiful taking and pickle, but I heard my rogue scolded.

Pepys, Diary, I. 372.

Would now and then seize . . . A stick, or stool, or anything that round did lie, And baste her lord and master most confoundedly.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 100.

baste² (bāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basted*, ppr. *basting*. [Origin unknown; the word first occurs in the 16th century. Cf. *baste*†.] 1. To moisten (meat that is being roasted or baked) with melted fat, gravy, etc., to improve the flavor or prevent burning.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds will serve to *baste* them.

Swift.

Down ran the wine into the road,
Most piteous to be seen,
Which made his horse's flanks to smoke
As they had *basted* oxen.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. To mark (sheep) with tar. [Prov. Eng.]

baste³ (bāst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *basted*, ppr. *basting*. [ME. *baste*, ‹ OF. *baster*, F. *bâter* = Sp. *bastear* = It. *imbastire*, baste, sew (cf. Sp. Pg. It. *basta*, basting), prob. ‹ OHG. *bestan*, patch (cf. G. *bast*, bast), = OFries. *bestia*, baste), ‹ *bast*, bast, the fibers of which were used for thread: see *bast*†.] To sew slightly; fasten together with long stitches, as the parts of a garment, for trying on or fitting, or for convenience in handling during the process of making.

The body of your discourse is sometime guarded [trimmed] with fragments, and the guards [trimmings] are but slightly *basted* on neither.

Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

baste⁴ (bāst), *n.* [Another spelling of *beast*, retaining the former pronunciation of that word.] In *card-playing*, same as *beast*, 7.

bastel-house, *n.* [ME. *bastel, bastele, bastelle* (see *bastile*) + *house*.] A fortified house, especially one built in an outlying and exposed position. See *border-tower*.

baster¹ (bās'tėr), *n.* [*baste*† + *-er*¹.] 1. One who bastes or beats with a stick.—2. A blow with a stick or other weapon. [Colloq.]

baster² (bās'tėr), *n.* [*baste*³ + *-er*¹.] One who bastes meat.

baster³ (bās'tėr), *n.* [*baste*⁴ + *-er*¹.] One who bastes or joins the pieces of a garment loosely with long stitches; also, an attachment to a sewing-machine used for basting.

basterna (bas-tėr'nä), *n.* [L.] 1. A sort of litter or sedan, borne by two mules, used by the Romans.—2. An ox-cart or wagon used by the early French kings.

bastida (bas-tī'dä), *n.* [NL., also *bastita:* see *bastile*.] Same as *bastile*.

bastide (bas-tēd'), *n.* [F., a farm-house, a fortress, ‹ Pr. *bastida*, ‹ LL. *bastita*, prop. fem. of *bastitus*, pp. of *bastire*, build, = OF. *bastir* = Pr. *bastir*, build: see *bastile*, *bastion*.] 1†. A small fortified building, often of timber, usually placed nearly to a modern blockhouse.—2†. A temporary or movable hut or tower erected for besieging purposes. See *bastile*, 3.—3. A small farm-house or country dwelling in the south of France, especially in the neighborhood of Marseilles.

bastile, bastille (bas-tēl'), *n.* [In spelling and pron. conformed to mod. F.; ‹ ME. *bastile, bastille, bastele, bastel*, etc., ‹ OF. (and mod. F.) *bastille*, ‹ Mil. *bastita*, prop. fem. of *bastitus*, pp. of *bastire*, build, = Pr. *bastir* = Sp. *bastir* = It. *bastire*), build, of unknown origin; referred by Diez to Gr. *βαστάζειν*, support.] 1. A bridge-tower, gate-tower, outlying defense, or citadel.

At vch brugge a bertray on *bastides* wyse,
That semen sykir with a day assayled the gates.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1197.

2. In *French hist.*, a fortress used as a state prison. Many French cities had bastiles of this kind in feudal times, but the one especially known is that of Paris, called specifically the *Bastille*. It commanded the Porte St. Antoine, and its erection was begun by Charles V. in 1369. This, being of peculiar strength, remained after the other medieval fortifications of the city had been removed, and its use as a prison for persons confined at the arbitrary will of the king or his ministers gave it celebrity as a reputed stronghold of royal despotism and cruelty. It was stormed and soon demolished by the populace July 14, 1789, and was demolished shortly afterward. There were delivered from the prison-cells four forgers, two lunatics, and a nobleman who had been confined at the demand of his family.

In Paris is *Bastile* is, an our Tower, the chief prison of the kingdom. *Colgrave.*

That rock-fortress, Tyranny's stronghold, which they name *Bastille*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. 3.

Hence—3. By extension, any prison, especially one conducted in an arbitrary or oppressive way.

The modern hospital for the insane, especially the many private and corporate homes, conducted as they are with the utmost humanity and skill, are not *bastiles* or prisons, furnishing only restraints behind the bars.

Alien and Neurol., VII. 706.

4. A movable tower used by the besiegers of a strong place, whether for approaching the walls (see *belfry*) or as a defense and protection for the besieging.

bastile, bastille (bas-tēl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bastiled* or *bastilled*, ppr. *bastiling* or *bastilling*. [*bastile, n.*] To confine in a bastile; imprison.

bastillion† (bas-til'yon), *n.* [‹ OF. *bastillon*, dim. of *bastille*: see *bastile*.] A small fortress or castle.

bastiment (bas'ti-ment), *n.* [‹ OF. *bastiment* (F. *bâtiment* = Sp. *bastimento*), a building, structure, ship, ‹ *bastir*, build: see *bastile*.] 1. Military supplies.—2. A rampart.—3. A ship of war.

bastimentor (bas-ti-men'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *bastiment*, 3.

Then the *bastimentores* never
Had our foul dishonour seen,
Nor the arch sea the sad reports
Of this gallant train had been.
Howell, Dendrologia, Dodona's Grove, st. 7.

bastinade (bas-ti-nād'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *bastinado*.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *bastonado* (-*ada*, -*ade*) = F. *bastonnade*, ‹ Sp. *bastonada*, also *bastonazo* (= It. *bastonata*), a beating with a stick, ‹ Sp. *baston* = OF. *baston* = It. *bastone*, a stick, cudgel: see *baston*.] 1. A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet or on the buttocks; a cudgeling.

He brags he will gi' me the *bastinado*, as I hear.—How he the *bastinado*? How came he by that word, trow?—Nay, indeed, he said cudgel me; I learned it so for the more grace. *B. Jonson.*

2. A mode of punishment in some Oriental countries, especially in Turkey and China, in which blows with a stick or lath of bamboo are inflicted on the soles of the feet or on the buttocks.—3. A stick or cudgel as the implement used in administering the bastinado.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *v. t.* [*bastinado, n.*] To beat with a stick or cudgel; specifically, to beat on the buttocks or the soles of the feet, as a judicial punishment.

The Sailor rover, who threatened to *bastinado* a christian captive to death. *Purchas*, Hist. Eng.

basting¹ (bās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *baste*¹.] A cudgeling; a beating.

A good *basting* . . . was a sovereign remedy for sea-sickness. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, p. 64.

basting² (bās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *baste*².] 1. The moistening of meat that is being roasted with its own fat, butter, etc.—2. The gravy, melted fat, butter, etc., used in moistening roasting beef, etc.—3. In *candle-making*, the process of passing melted wax over the wicks.

basting³ (bās'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *baste*³.] 1. The act of sewing together with long, loose stitches.—2. The stitches thus sewn.

basting-machine (bās'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A sewing-machine used for basting together pieces of fabrics, to make a continuous piece for bleaching, dyeing, etc.

bastion (bas'tion), *n.* [‹ F. *bastion*, ‹ It. *bastione* (= Sp. *bastion*), ‹ *bastire* = OF. *bastir*, etc., build: see *bastile*.] In *fort.*, a mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part.

B, Bastion.
a, *a*, curtain-angles; *b*, *b*, shoulder-angles; *c*, salient angle; *d*, *e*, flanks; *e c*, face; *a a*, gorge; *a d*, *a d*, parts of curtain.

A bastion consists of two *flanks*, each commanding and defending the adjacent curtain, or that portion of the wall extending from one bastion to another, and two *faces* making with each of an acute angle called the *salient angle*, and commanding the outworks and ground before the fortification. The inner space between the two flanks is the *gorge*, or entrance into the bastion. The use of the bastion is to bring every point at the foot of the rampart as much as possible under the guns of the place. Formerly called *bulwark*.

And topples round the dreary west,
A looming *bastion* fringed with fire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xv.

To our right was a long embattled line, with many a bastion square and round. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xviii.

Center of a bastion, a point at the middle of the gorge, whence the capital line proceeds. It is in general at the angle of the inner polygon.—**Detached bastion**, in *fort.*, a bastion which is separated from the enceinte by a ditch. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

bastionary (bas'tion-ā-ri), *a.* [*bastion* + *-ary*¹.] Pertaining to or consisting of bastions: as, systems of *bastionary* fortification.

bastioned (bas'tiond), *a.* [*bastion* + *-ed*².] Provided with or defended by bastions.

His palace bright,
Bastion'd with pyramids of glowing gold.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

From the *bastioned* walls,
Like threaded spiders, one by one, we drop,
And flying reached the trenches then we crost
To a livelier land: and so by filth and grunge,
And vines, and blowing bushes of wilderness,
We gained the mother-city thick with towers,
And in the imperial palace found the king.
Tennyson, The Princess, I.

bastioned fort, a fort having two or more bastions connected by curtains: a term commonly restricted to fields. —**Bastioned front**. See *front*.

bastionet (bas'tion-et), *n.* [*bastion* + *-et*.] In *fort.*, a small bastion-proof chamber placed in a position flanking the ditch of a lunette or redoubt. Bastionets are usually placed at the salient angles of redoubts, and are furnished with loopholes for small arms, and sometimes are pierced for one or two guns.

bastite (bas'tit), *n.* [*Baste* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A serpentine mineral occurring as a constituent in serpentine at Baste in the Harz and elsewhere, and probably derived from the alteration of a variety of enstatite (or bronzite), often showing metallic pearly luster, or schiller, in the cleavage-face, and is hence called *schiller-spar*.

bastnäsite (bast'nā-sīt), *n.* [*Bastnäs* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A fluocarbonate of cerium, lanthanum, and didymium from the Bastnäs mine, in Sweden, which occurs as an alteration product of tysonite near Pike's Peak, Colorado.

basto (bas'tō), *n.* [‹ It. Sp. Pg. *basto*, ace of clubs: cf. It. *bastone*, Sp. *baston* = Pg. *bastão*, a stick, club: see *baston*, 1.] In *card-playing*, the ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre.

In Spanish cards clubs are really represented by "clubs," for which they are the equivalent. . . . In Italy, however, e. g., Ombre, the ace of clubs plays an important part, and is emphatically called *basto*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 315.

baston† (bas'ton), *n.* [ME. *baston, bastown*, ‹ OF. *baston*, F. *bâton* = Sp. *baston* = Pg. *bastão* = It. *bastone*, ‹ LL. *bastum*(-*o*-), a stick, club, cudgel. Origin unknown. The word appears in E. also as *baton, batoon, batton, batten*[2] and *batten*[3].] 1. A stick, staff, or cudgel; a baton. Specifically—(*a*) A mace of wood used in the tourney, instead of the mace of metal used in war. It was usually shaped into a handle, and had a guard like a sword. (*b*) A leading-staff or ensign of command.

Bacon.

Set her, I say, at whose grave feet comes sweet
Love first to lay his sheaf up and his spoil
With all the circle of the hills and woods
Gathered into one garland for her head,
That round her throne as round her altar clings
To crown her with the fairest of all flowers,
The maiden *baston* of our Queen of love.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

In each, a sergeant-at-mace marching with a *baston* or truncheon. *Sir W. Scott.*

2. In *heraldry*, a sceptre-like modified cudgel, especially in the bases of columns; a torus.—3. A servant of the warden of the Fleet, who attended the king's courts as an officer, carrying a red truncheon. It was his duty to take to ward such prisoners as had been committed by the court, and also to attend those entered as at large by license. *Bench, to go out of prison by baston* was to go at large in the custody of a servant of the Warden of the Fleet. *Cowell*, 1727.

bast-palm (bast'pām), *n.* Two species of Brazilian palms which yield the piassaba fiber, a coarse fiber from the sheathing-bases of the leaf-stalks, used for cordage, brooms, etc. The Bahia bast-palm is the *Attalea funifera* (see *Attalea*); that of Para is the *Leopoldinia Piassaba*.

bast-tree (bast'trē), *n.* [ME. *baste-tre*; ‹ *bast*† + *tree*.] A tree furnishing bast, in Europe especially the linden, *Tilia Europæa*. See *bast*†.

basyl, basyle (bā'sil), *n.* [‹ Gr. *βασύς*, a base, + *ὕλη*, substance.] In *chem.*, a name given by Graham to the electropositive constituent of a salt.

basylous (bā'si-lus), *a.* [*basyl* + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, of the nature of or relating to a basyl, or electropositive constituent of a salt.

The name of the electro-negative ingredient . . . being that which is placed first as the generic term, whilst that of the electro-positive or *basylous* element follows as indicating the species. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., I. 351.

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bat[1] (bat), *n.* [< ME. *bat, batte, botte,* the earliest recorded forms being dat. sing. *botte,* nom. pl. *botten* (nom. sing. **bat,* **bot*?), pointing to an AS. **bat* (gen. dat. **batte*), given by Somner, but not authenticated, appar. < *lr.* Gael. *bat, bata,* a staff, cudgel. But in part (at least the word rests on OF. *batte,* F. *batte,* a rammer, a wand, appar. < *battre,* beat: see *batter*[1]. Some of the noun senses are from the verb (see *bat*[2], v.), while others are perhaps from orig. diff. sources.] **1.** A heavy stick or club; formerly, a walking-stick.

> A handsome *bat* he held.
> On which he leaned, as one farre in elde.
> *Spenser,* Shepher Dids, Tale, l. 217.

2. The wooden club with which the players in base-ball, cricket, and similar games bat or drive the ball. That used in base-ball is a round tapering stick of varying size and weight to suit the strength of the player; that used in cricket is shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oar, and is provided with a round handle.

3. A batsman or batter.

W. is the best *bat* left.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

4. A blow as with a bat or batsman: as, to receive a *bat* in the face. [Colloq.]—**5.** A tool made of beech, used by plumbers in dressing and flatting sheet-lead.—**6.** A rammer used by founders.—**7.** A blade used for beating or scutching hemp or flax.—**8.** A piece of brick having one end entire; hence, any portion of a brick; a brickbat.—**9.** A kind of sun-dried brick. *Yarkey.*—**10.** In *card-playing,* a trump, but not fire-clay: same as *bend,* 2. *Penn. Surv. Glossary.* Also spelled *batt.*—**11.** In *hat-making,* a felted mass of fur, or of hair and wool. Two such masses are pressed to form the body of a hat. Also spelled *batt.*

One half of the intended hat, called a *bat,* is boxed at a time. *J. Thomas,* Hats and Felting, p. 76.

12. A continuous wad of cotton from the batting-machine, ready for carding; also, a sheet of cotton wadding or batting. See *batting,* 2.—**13.** In *ceram.,* a little lump of gelatin used in transferring impressions to the biscuit.

Bat or *bat in* . . . a plate of gelatine, used in printing on to pottery or porcelain, over the glaze. In bat-printing, the impression is transferred from an engraved copper plate to a bat of gelatine of the same size; it is then on the glaze, in oil or tar. Enamel powder being then dusted over the print, adheres to the oiled surface, and when the porcelain is then fired at a low temperature.

Simmonds, Dict. Trade, etc., p. 298.

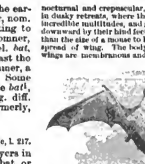
(*b*) A shelf or slab of baked clay used to support pieces of biscuit which have been painted, and are being fired again. See *enamel-bis.*—**14.** Bats; speed; style. [Slang.]

Eng.]—**At the bat,** in the position of the batter or striker in base-ball and similar games; having the right to wield the bat.—**To carry one's bat,** in *cricket,* to go on a bat, to go off for a drunken carousal or spree. [Slang.]

bat[2] (bat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *batted,* ppr. *batting.* [< late ME. *batten,* beat with a stick, < *batte,* a bat, stick: see *bat*[1], *n.*, and cf. *batter*[1], a word perhaps regarded as imitative of a heavy, dull blow; cf. *pat*[1]. I. *trans.* To beat; hit; strike. Especially—(*a*) In *base-ball* and similar games, to knock or drive, as the ball. (*b*) In *carving,* to flatten out to the required thickness, as unbaked clay, preparatory to molding in a block or throwing on a wheel.

II. *intrans.* In *base-ball* and similar games, to strike the ball: as, he bats well.—**To bat at,** to attempt unsuccessfully to knock, as a strike at bat miss.

bat[3] (bat), *n.* [A corruption of earlier *back, bak,* Sc. *back, bak* (also *bakie-bird, bawkie-bird*), a bat, < ME. *bakke, backe,* < Dan. *bakke,* in comp. *aftenbakke,* evening-bat, or *natbakke,* night-bat, *natt-bakka,* night-jar, Sw. dial. *nattabatta, natt-blacka,* = Icel. *blaka,* in comp. *leðr-blaka,* bat, lit. leather-flapper, < *blaka,* flutter, flap. The orig. form is uncertain. Cf. Mi. *blatta, blacta, batta,* a bat, another application of L. *blatta,* an insect that shuns the light, a cockroach: see *Blatta*[1]. For the change of *l* to *r*, cf. E. *mail*[1], and E. *crane* = Dan. *trane,* Sw. *trana,* Icel. *trani.* The AS. name of the bat is *hrēremūs,* > E. *reremouse.* The G. name is *fledermaus,* < E. *flittermouse.*] A wing-handed, wing-footed flying mammal, of the order *Chiroptera* (which see). The species are upward of 450 in number, nearly cosmopolitan, but largest most varied in character, and most abundant in individuals in tropical and subtropical countries. The species of temperate countries, as of the United States and Europe, are comparatively few, small, and of such uniform characters that they give little idea of the extent and diversity of the order in warmer regions. Bats are the most aerial or volitant of all animals, even more so than birds or flies, for they have scarcely any other means of locomotion than flying. They are nocturnal and crepuscular, passing most of the daytime in dusky retreats, where they gather sometimes in almost incredible multitudes, and generally repose hanging head downward by their hind feet. In size they range from less than the size of a mouse to large forms with some five feet spread of wing. The body is usually softly furry; the wings are membranous and naked. The great majority



Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*).

are insectivorous and carnivorous, and constitute the suborder *Insectivora* or *Carnivora*. A few, a few prey upon other bats, and some, of the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla,* suck the blood of large animals; but the great bats of South America called *vampires* are chiefly frugivorous. See *Desmodontes, Vampyra.* The old world fruit-bats, flying-foxes, or roussettes are mostly large species, constituting the family *Pteropodidæ* and suborder *Pteropina.* See cut under *Pteropus.* The physiognomy of many of the bats is grotesque, owing to the extraordinary appendages of the nose, which in the families *Rhinolophidæ* and *Phyllostomatidæ,* or horseshoe bats and leaf-nosed bats, reach a degree of grotesque ugliness and much complexity of detail, and, like the various appendages of the face, and the ears themselves, which also serve as tactile organs of extreme delicacy, even to the extent of sensing objects without actual contact. The wings of bats are commonly given to representations of evil genii and demons, as those of birds are attached to good angels. The large bat represented on Egyptian monuments is one of the fruit-bats, the *Cynonycteris aegyptiaca.* The fleshy name of the bat of the old Testament, *atalaph,* is now used in the form *Atalapha* for a genus of American bats. The commonest species of the United States are the small brown bat, *Vespertilio subulatus,* and the red bat, *Lasiurus noveboracensis.* Among European species may be noted the long-eared (*Vespertilio auritus*), the pipistrelle (*V. pipistrellus*), the barbastel (*Barbastella communis*), the orcelliard (*Plecotus auritus*), and the horseshoe bats (*Rhinolophus hipposideros* and *R. ferrum-equinum*). In heraldry the bat is always represented displayed, that is, with the wings opened, and is often called by its older name *reremouse.* See *Rhinolophus, Phyllostoma, vampire-bat,* under *din.*—**Bat's-wing burner.** See *burner.*—**Bulldog bats,** the molossoid chiropterans. See *Molossus.*—**Harlequin bat.** See *harlequin.*

bat[3] (bat), *v. t.* [Variant of *bate*[1], prob. now taken as a verb from the eyes of a bat.] To take or flutter, as in the phrase *to bat the eyes,* that is, wink. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You holt' your head high; don't you bat your eyes to please none of us. *The Century,* XXVII. 146.

bat[4] (bat or bä), *n.* [< F. *bât,* < OF. *bast, a* pack-saddle: see *bast*[2].] A pack-saddle: only in composition, as *bathorse, batman,* etc.

bat[5]†, (bat), *n.* Same as *bate*[2].

bat[6] (bat), *n.* [Hind. *bāṭ,* a weight, a measure of weight.] Same as *bate*[3].

bat[7], *n.* [Native name.] A kind of formerly used in South Wales; a perch of 11 feet square.

bat[8], *n.* Same as *bath*[2].

batable (bā'ta-bl), *a.* Also *bateable;* short for *debatable,* as *bate*[5] for *debate.* See *debatable.*]

A shortened form of *debatable,* as in *batable ground, batable land.* See *debatable.*

As we crossed the batable land. *Border ballad.*

batallet, batallier, etc. Obsolete forms of *battle*[1], *battler*[1], etc.

batara (ba-tä'rä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A name of sundry bush-shrikes or forusarioid passerine birds of South America, of the subfamily *Thamnophilinæ* and family *Formicariidæ;* specifically, the *Thamnophilus cinereus.* Also used as a generic name by Lesson in 1831, and by Schater in 1858, to distinguish the last named species generically from other *Thamnophilus.* The name *Batara cinerea,* also by Temminck, 1820, as a generic name of species of *Thamnophilus proper.*

batardeau (ba-tär-dō'), *n.*; pl. *batardeaux* (-dōz'). [F., dike, dam, coffer-dam, formerly *bastardeau,* < *bastard,* bastard, dike, perhaps connected with *bastir,* build.] A coffer-dam: a casing of piles made water-tight, fixed in the bed of a river to keep the water from the site of the pier or other work while it is being constructed.—2. In *fort.,* a wall, generally furnished with a sluice-gate, built across a moat or ditch, to retain the water in those parts of the ditch which require to be inundated.

batata (ba-tä'tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *batata,* < Haytian *batáta,* the native name of the sweet potato; > ult. E. *potato,* applied to a different plant: see *potato.*] The sweet potato.

The products of both China and Japan are here [Loochoo] cultivated, especially *batatas* and the sugar-cane.
J. J. Rein, Japan (trans.), p. 522.

Batavian (ba-tā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Batavia,* the country of the Batavi, a people anciently inhabiting an island (*Batavorum Insula* or *Batavia*) formed by the rivers Rhine, Waal, and Maas, and the ocean.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ancient Batavia, or its extension to the Netherlands or their inhabitants, the Dutch.—2. Pertaining to Batavia, the chief city of the island of Java, and the capital of the Dutch possessions in the East.

II. *n.* 1. A native of the Netherlands; a Dutchman.—2. A native of Batavia in Java.

bat-bolt (bat'bōlt), *n.* [< *bat*[1] + *bolt*[1].] A bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to give it a firmer hold.

batch[1] (bach), *n.* [< ME. *bacche, bache,* < AS. as if **bæcce,* < *bacan,* bake; cf. Dan. *bagt,* G. *gebäck,* a batch; see *bake.*] **1.** A quantity produced at one time; specifically, the quantity of bread made at one baking.—**2.** The quantity of material prepared or required for one operation. Specifically—(*a*) In *glass-making,* the frit ready for the glass-pot. See *frit.* (*b*) The quantity of flour or dough to be used at one baking. (*c*) The quantity of grain acted on at one time in the process of malting. **3.** An aggregation of individuals or articles similar to each other; especially, a number or aggregation considered collectively, etc., at one time: as, a *batch* of letters; a *batch* of prisoners.

The Turkish troops are being hurried to the front in *batches* of 60,000 at a time. *Times* (London).

When he had her all to himself, . . . he would pull out the last batch of sonnets, and read them in a voice tremulous with emotion. *Chambers's Bread,* Shirley, xxvii.

4. Kind, sort, or lot.

One is a rimer, sir, of your own *batch,* your own learning.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

batch[2] (bach), *v. t.* [< *batch*[1], *n.*] To mass; bring together in a batch or the quantity required.

The white ratios is *batched. Energ. Brit.,* IV. 685.

batch[2] (bach), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *baiche;* < ME. *bache, barche,* perhaps for **berche,* < AS. *berc, beorc,* a hill: see *barrow*[2]. Cf. the synonyms for of sense from 'stream' to 'bank, mound, vale,' *el, dike* and *ditch.*] **1.** A bank; a sandbank.—**2.** A valley or ground lying near a stream; the valley in which a stream flows: especially in local English names. [Local, Eng.]

batch[3] (bach), *v. t.* [E. dial., < *batch*[2], *n.*] To protect (the bank of a river) by facing it with stones, so as to prevent the water from eating into it. [Local, Eng.]

batch[4], *n.* [Appar. an assibilated form of *back*[3].] A vessel used in brewing. *N. E. D.*

batchelor, *n.* See *bachelor.*

bate[1] (bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bated,* ppr. *bating.* [Also *bait*; < ME. *baten* (only intrans.), < OF. *batre,* mod. F. *battre,* beat, flap (*battre les ailes,* beat the wings, flutter), < L. *battuere,* beat: see *batter*[1], = Pr. *batre* = Sp. *batir* = Pg. *bater* = It. *battere,* beat, etc., < Mi. (LL.) *batere, battere,* for L. *batuere, battuere,* beat, strike, whence also ult. E. *batter*[1], *battle*[1], etc., and prob. in part the simple *bat*[1], *v.*; see these words. The orig. sense 'beat' is occasionally met with, as in *bated* and *bating.*] I. *trans.* To beat: in the phrase *to bate the wings,* to flutter, fly. [In the passage quoted, there is an allusion to *bate*[2] for *abate.*]

Till the Senate by this means of *overwhelming* the tumult . . . *bated her wings* apace downward.
Milton, Church Discipline. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. In *falconry,* to beat the wings impatiently; flutter as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey; flutter away.

I am like a hawk that *bates* but cannot fly, because I am ty'd to another's fist.
Throw kites
That *bate* and beat and will not be reclaim'd.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. To flutter; be eager or restless.—**3.** To flutter or fly down. [With allusion to *bate*[2] for *abate.*]

bate[2] (bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bated,* ppr. *bating.* [Early mod. E. also *bait*; < ME. *baten,* by apheresis for *abaten, abate,* which thus becomes in form and in some senses identical with the orig. simple form represented by *bate*[1]; see *abate* and *bate*[1].] I. *trans.* **1.** To beat down or away; remove by beating.

About autumn *bate* the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, II. 328.

2. To beat back, or blunt.

Spite of cormorant devouring Time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall *bate* his scythe's keen edge.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

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3†. To weaken; impair the strength of.

These griefs and losses have so *bated* me,
That I shall hardly spare a pound of flesh.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

4†. To lessen or decrease in amount, weight, estimation, etc.; lower; reduce.

Who *bates* mine honour, shall not know my coin.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

5. To strike off; deduct; abate.

There is twelve shillings to pay, and, as I am a true knight, I will not *bate* a penny.
Beau. and Fl., A Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

I would rather *bate* him a few strokes of his oar, than not employ any honest man that had been wounded in the Queen's service. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

I *bate* no jot of trust that this noble trial of self-government will succeed. *W. Fiddes*, Speeches, p. 330.

6. To lessen in force or intensity; moderate; diminish: as, to *bate* one's breath, or with *bated* breath (see phrases, below); to *bate* one's or a person's curiosity.—**7†.** To rob or deprive of.

When baseness is exalted, do not *bate*
The place its honour for the person's sake.
G. Herbert, Church Porch, xiv.

8†. To leave out; except; bar.

Bate me the king, and he be flesh and blood,
He lies who said it.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

To bate off, to make a reduction in or an abatement from; lessen or forebate.

Abate thy speed, and I will *bate of* mine.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

To bate one's breath, to check one's breathing; breathe restrainedly, as from fear, humility, or deference.—**With bated breath**, with subdued or restrained breathing, as from fear or awe.

Shall I bend low, and in a bond-man key,
With bated breath and whispring humblenesse,
Say this? Shak., M. of V., i. 3 (1623).

II. † *intrans.* To decrease or fall away in size, amount, force, estimation, etc.

Bardolph, am I not fallen away vilely since this last action? do I not *bate*? do I not dwindle?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

I know 'twas this which made the envy and pride
Of the great Roman blood *bate* and give way
To my election. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

bate[2] (bāt), *v. i.* [< ME. *baten*, by apheresis for *debaten*, debate: see *debate*[1], *v.*] To contend; strive; quarrel.

bate[3] (bāt), *n.* [< ME. *bate*, *bat*, by apheresis for *debate*, *debat*, debate: see *debate*[2], *n.*] Contention; strife; debate.

Breeds no bate with telling. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bate[4] (bāt), *v.* and *n.* Obsolete and less correct spelling of *bait*[1].

bate[5] (bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bated*, ppr. *batting*. [Prob. a particular use of *bate*[4], properly spelled *bait*; cf. Sw. *beta*, tan, bait, = G. *beizen*, steep in lye, macerate, bait, lit. cause to bite: see *bait*[1].] **1.** To steep, as a hide, in an alkaline lye. See *bate*[5], *n.*—**2.** In *jute-manufacture*, to separate (the raw material) into layers, and then soften by sprinkling with oil and water.

bate[5] (bāt), *n.* [< *bate*[5], *v.*] The alkaline solution in which hides are steeped after being limed, in order to remove or neutralize the lime.

bate[6], *n.* Obsolete or dialectal preterit of *bite*.

Yet there the steel stayd not, but inly *bate*
Deepe in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 7.

bate[7] (bāt), *n.* [Also *bait*; origin unknown. Hence *crome-bated*.] The grain of wood or stone. [Scotch.]

bate[8], *n.* [< Lit. *batus*, < Gr. *βάτος*, < Heb. *bath*: see *bath*[2].] Same as *bath*[2].

bates (bāt'-ĕs), *n.* [Sp. Pg.] A wooden vessel in the form of a cone, with hollow cone, about 20 inches in diameter and 2 or 3 inches deep, used by Mexican and Californian miners for washing auriferous sands and pulverized ores of various kinds.

In the rubbish which was thrown out of the old mine, a comfortable subsistence is gained by washing in *bateas*.
Bowery, Arizona and Sonora, p. 44.

bateau, batteau (ba-tō'), *n.*; pl. *bateaux, batteaux* (-tōz'). [< F. *bateau*, < OF. *batel* = Pr. *batell* = Sp. Pg. *batel* = It. *battello*, < Ml. *batellus*, dim. of Ml. *batus*, *battus* (> It. *battio*), a boat, prob. < AS. *bāt*, a boat: see *boat*.] **1.** A light boat for river navigation, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.—**2.** A pontoon of a floating bridge.

bateau-bridge (ba-tō'brij), *n. Milit.*, a floating bridge supported by bateaux or boats.

bateaux, *n.* Plural of *bateau*.

bate-breeding (bāt'brē'ding), *a.* [< *bate*[3] + *breeding*, ppr. of *breed*.] Breeding strife.

This sour informer, this *bate-breeding* spy,
This canker that eats up Love's tender spring,
This carry-tale, dissentious Jealousy.
Shak., M. and A., I. 655.

bateful (bāt'ful), *a.* [< *bate*[3] + *-ful*.] Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention.

It did *bateful* question frame. *Sir P. Sidney.*

bateless (bāt'les), *a.* [< *bate*[2] + *-less*.] Not to be abated: not to be dulled or blunted. [Rare.]

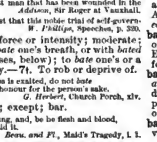
Haply that name of "chaste" unhappily set
This *bateless* edge on his keen appetite.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 9.

bateleur (bat'e-lėr), *n.* [Appar. a particular application of F. *bateleur*, a juggler, buffoon.] A name of an African eagle, the *Helotarsus ecaudatus*.

batellate, *v. t.* [< Ml. as if **batellatus*, pp. of **batellare*, assumed from OF. *batailler*, or E. *battel, battle*, fortify: see *battle*[2].] *Milit.*, to fortify or make defensible, as a dwelling-house.

batement (bāt'ment), *n.* [By apheresis for *abatement*: see *bate*[2] and *-ment*.] Abatement; diminution; lessening; specifically, among carpenters, the portion to be cut off from a piece of timber to bring it to a desired length.

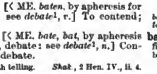
batement-light (bāt'ment-līt), *n.* In *arch.*, a vertical light in the upper part of a window of the Perpendicular style, of which the normal rectangular form at the bottom is altered or abated so as to fit in the arched head of a light below. Compare *angel-light*.



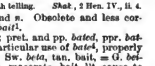
Head of Perpendicular Window.
b, *b*, *b*, batement-lights; *a*, *a*, angel-lights.

When the hides have been properly worked with the *batestone*, they are placed in a wash wheel and worked for about twenty minutes. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 506.

bat-fish (bat'fish), *n.* [< *bat*[3] + *fish*[1].] **1.** A fish of the family *Maltheidæ* (which see). The best-known species is *Malthe vespertilio*. It has a heart-



Lateral view.



Dorsal view.
Bat-fish (*Malthe vespertilio*).

shaped trunk, produced anteriorly in a prolonged snout, a short conformed tail, a small inferior mouth, and a rostral tentacle under the snout. It inhabits the Atlantic along the southern coast of the United States.

2. A name of the flying-fish or flying-robin, *Cephalacanthus volitans*.

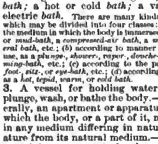
bat-fowler (bat'fou'ler), *n.* [< ME. *battfowler, battfowlere*: see *bat-fowling*.] **1.** One who practises bat-fowling.—**2†.** A swindler. [Slang.]

bat-fowling (bat'fou'ling), *n.* [< ME. *battefowlynge, battfowlen*, snare birds, < *batte*, by some supposed to refer to the bat or stick on which the nets were fastened, + *fowlen*, v., fowl. The first element is now often associated with *bat*[2].] A mode of catching birds at night by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bushes or trees where they roost. The birds fly toward the light, and are caught with nets or otherwise.

batful (bat'ful), *a.* [< *bat*- in *battle*[2], *batten*[1], etc., + *-ful*: possibly, like *bateful*, a perversion of *battle* or *batten*[1], fertile: see *battle*[3], *a.*] Rich; fertile, as land: as, "*batful* pastures," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii.

bath[1] (bath, pl. bāthz), *n.* [< ME. *bath*, < AS. *bæth*, pl. *bathu*, = OS. *bath* = D. *bad* = OHG. MHG. G. *bad*, bath, = Icel. *baðh* = Sw. Dan. *bad*; prob., with formative *-th* (*-d*), from the verb represented by OHG. *bajan*, MHG. *bæjen*, *bæn*, G. *bähen* = LG. *bien*, foment, = ME. *bawen*, cleanse, prob. = L. *fovere*, foment: see *foment*.] **1.** A washing of the body in, or an exposure of it to the action of, water or other fluid agent, for cleansing, refreshment, medical treatment, etc.: as, to take a *bath*; to administer a *bath* to a patient.—**2.** A provision or arrangement for bathing: as, to prepare a *bath*; a hot or cold *bath*; a vapor-*bath*; an electric *bath*. There are many kinds of baths, all of which may be divided into four classes: (*a*) according to the medium in which the body is immersed, as a *water-*, *air-*, or *mud-bath*; a *medicated bath*, a *medicinal bath*, a *mineral bath*, etc.; (*b*) according to manner of application or use, as a *plunge-*, *shower-*, *vapor-*, *douche-*, *spray-*, or *swimming-bath*, etc.; (*c*) according to the parts bathed, as a *foot-*, *sitz-*, or *eye-bath*, etc.; (*d*) according to temperature, as a *hot*, *tepid*, *warm*, or *cold bath*.

3. A vessel for holding water in which to plunge, wash, or bathe the body.—**4.** More generally, an apartment or apparatus by means of which the body, or a part of it, may be bathed in any medium differing in nature or temperature from its natural medium.—**5.** An edifice containing apartments fitted up for bathing: a bath-house; particularly, in the plural, one of the elaborate bathing establishments of the

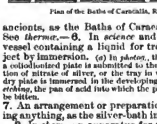


Plan of the Baths of Caracalla, Rome.

ancients, as the Baths of Caracalla at Rome.

6. In *science* and the *arts*, any vessel containing a liquid for treating any object by immersion. (*a*) In *photog.*, the vessel in which a colloid-coated plate is submitted to the action of a solution of nitrate of silver, or the tray in which an exposed dry plate is immersed in the developing solution. (*b*) In *etching*, the pan of acid in which the plate is plunged to be bitten.

7. An arrangement or preparation for immersing anything, as the silver-bath in photography.—**8.** In *chem.*, an apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, or other substance between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated. When a liquid bath of a higher boiling point than 212° is required, saturated solutions are employed in which the boiling point is higher than that of water. Concentrations of the Bath, the third or lowest class of the members of the order of the Bath.—**Compressed air bath**, a bath consisting in remaining for a longer or shorter time in a chamber filled with compressed air. Such baths have been recommended as useful in certain diseases, in which an increased expansive force is required to cause the air to inflate the more delicate air-passages of the lungs.—**Dung-bath**, a bath used in calico-printing. See *dunging*.—**Knights of the Bath**, an order of knighthood supposed to have been instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1399. It received this name from the fact that the candidates for the honor were put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from all former stain, and that they were now to begin a new life. The present order of the Bath, however, was instituted by George I. in 1725, as a military order, consisting, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand master and thirty-six companions. In 1815 the order was greatly extended, and in 1847 it was opened to civilians. It is now composed of three classes, viz.: military and civil knights grand cross, G. C. B.; knights commanders, K. C. B.; and knights companions, C. B. The



1. Badge worn suspended from the collar of a knight of the Bath.
2. Star of the Grand Cross.

badge (fig. 1) is a golden Maltese cross of eight points, with the lion of England in the four principal angles, and having in a circle in the center the rose, thistle, and shamrock (representing respectively England, Scotland, and Ireland), between three imperial crowns; motto, *Tria juncta*

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in use. Stars are also worn by the first two classes. That of the knights grand-crosses (fig. 2) is of silver, with eight points of rays wavy, on which is a gold cross bearing three crowns, encircled by a ribbon displaying the motto of the order, while beneath is a scroll inscribed *Ich dien* (I serve), the motto of the Prince of Wales. The star of the knights commanders differs chiefly in lacking the wavy rays.—**Medicated bath**, a bath of liquid or vapor designed to produce a curative effect by virtue of some medicine mixed in it.—**Mercurial bath**, a bath used in the pneumatic trough to collect such gases as are readily absorbed by water.—**Metal-bath**, a bath used in chemical operations requiring a higher temperature than can be produced by means of a water-bath. Mercury, fusible metal, tin, and lead are employed for such baths.—**Russian bath**, a kind of bath employed in Russia, and introduced thence in other countries. It resembles in principle the ancient and the Turkish baths, but differs from the latter in that the subject, after exposure to the influence of very hot vapor, with the accidental kneading, lathering, etc., is suddenly and violently cooled by means of a jet of ice-cold water. It is said to be of great value in alleviating rheumatism.—**Sour bath**, in *tanning*, an acid liquid made of bran and refuse malt. It is employed to remove the lime used in a previous process, and also to soften the skin to render it more absorbent of the tanning materials.—**Tin-bath**, molten tin employed for such baths as are required to prevent the oxidation of the metal. It is used in gilding a coating of tin to either metal or alloy, and also, to form the so-called tin-plate.—**Turkish bath**, a kind of bath introduced from the East, in which the subject, after having undergone copious perspiration in a heated room, is subjected to various processes, as soaping, rubbing, kneading (shampooing), etc., and ultimately proceeds to an outer apartment, where he is placed on a couch to cool. Turkish baths, or modifications of them, are provided in all hydrotherapeutic establishments, and are to be found in most towns of considerable size.—**Vapor bath**, a bath used in dyeing; an emulsion formed by distilled oil and the carbonates of alkalis.

bath[1] (bath), *v. t.* [Later form for *bathe*, directly from the noun.] To put into a bath; wash in a bath. [Rare.]

bath[2] (bath), *n.* [Earlier in E., as LL., *batus*, or also *bat*, *bate*, < LL. *batus*, < Gr. *βάτος*, < Heb. *bath*.] Hebrew liquid measure = 72 logs = 6 hins = $\frac{1}{10}$ cor, and corresponding to the dry measure the ephah = 72 logs = 18 cabs = 3 saths = $\frac{1}{10}$ cor. There were two measures of this name, one equal to about two thirds of the other, as seen by comparing 1 Ki. vii. 26 with 2 Chron. iv. 5. The larger bath seems to have contained about 8 English gallons or 9 United States gallons = 8 British gallons.

Bath brick, bun, chair. See the nouns.

bath-chops (bath'chops), *n. pl.* The cheeks or face of the hog cured or smoked.

bathe (bāth), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bathed*, ppr. *bathing*. [Also in var. forms *baithe*, *baythe*, *beathe*, *q. v.*; < ME. *bathen*, < AS. *bathian* (= D. *baden* = OHG. *badôn*, MHG. G. *baden* = Icel. *batha* = Sw. *bada* = Dan. *bade*), < *bath*, bath: see *bath*[1].] *I. trans.* 1. To put into a bath; immerse in water or other fluid, for cleanliness, health, or pleasure.

> Chasing his *himself* in the river Cydnus, . . . he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*
>
> Others, on silver lakes and rivers, *bathed*
> Their downy breast. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 437.

2. To apply water or other liquid to with a sponge, cloth, or the like, generally for therapeutic purposes.—3. To wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid.

> Her bosom *bathed* in blood. *Dryden.*

4. To immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water: as, *bathed* in sunlight.

> One sip of this
> Will *bathe* the drooping spirits in delight.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 812.
>
> Thy rosy shadows *bathe* me. *Tennyson*, Thetis.
>
> The sun was past the middle of the day,
> But *bathed* in flood of light the world still lay.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

5. In *zoöl.*, to tint; tinge in a uniform manner, giving the appearance of one color seen through another: as, black *bathed* with purple, brown *bathed* with rosy, etc.

II. intrans. 1. To take a bath; be in water or other liquid; go into water to bathe one's self.

> They *bathe* in summer, and in winter slide. *Waller.*

2. To be immersed or surrounded as if with water.

bathe (bāth), *n.* [< *bathe*, *v.*] The act of bathing; the immersion of the body in water: as, to take one's usual *bathe*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, lvii. It confined almost entirely to Scotland, where a distinction is made between a *bathe* and a *bath*, the former being applied to an immersion in the sea, a river, or a lake, and the latter to a bath for which artificial conveniences are used.]

bather[1] (bā'ṫhėr), *n.* 1. One who bathes; one who immerses himself in water.—2. One who bathes another.

bather[2] (bath'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.] To scratch and rub in the dust, as birds do. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bathetic (ba-thet'ik), *a.* [< *bathos*, on type of *pathetic*, < *pathos*.] Relating to or characterized by bathos; sinking rhetorically, or in style. *Coleridge.*

> A fatal insensibility to the ludicrous and the *bathetic*.
> *The Academy*, July 3, 1875, p. 5.

bath-house (bath'hous), *n.* 1. A house fitted up with conveniences for bathing, as bath-rooms, tubs, sometimes a tank or swimming-bath, etc.—2. A small house, or one divided into a number of small rooms, at a bathing-place, or place for open-air bathing, where bathers change their dress.

bathing-box (bā'ṫhing-boks), *n.* A covered shed or bath-house in which open-air bathers change their dress. [Eng.]

bathing-dress (bā'ṫhing-dres), *n.* A partial or loose costume used by open-air bathers, as on a sea-beach.

bathing-house (bā'ṫhing-hous), *n.* A bath-house. [U. S.]

bathing-machine (bā'ṫhing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A covered vehicle used at the seaside resorts of Great Britain, in which bathers dress and undress. It is driven into the water to a sufficient distance to suit the convenience of the bather.

bathing-tub (bā'ṫhing-tub), *n.* Same as *bath-tub*.

bath-kol (bath'kol), *n.* [Heb., < *bath*, daughter, + *kol*, voice.] A kind of oracular voice frequently referred to in the Talmud, the later Targums, and rabbinical writers, as the fourth grade of revelation, constituting an instrument of divine communication throughout the early history of the Israelites, and the sole prophetic manifestation which they possessed during the period of the second temple.

> From the death of Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, the Holy Spirit (which, according to the Jewish distinction, is only the second degree of the prophetical gift) was withdrawn from them, and they nevertheless enjoyed the use of the *Bath Kol*.
> Christian Examiner, quoted in Kitto's Bib. Cyc., I. 216.

Bath metal. See *metal*.

bathmic (bath'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *βαθμός* (see *bathmism*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bathmism.

> I compared the transmission of *bathmic* forces to that of the phenomenon of combustion, which is a force conversion transmitted from molecule to molecule by contact.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 222.

bathmism (bath'mizm), *n.* [Gr. *βαθμός*, also *βασμός*, a step, threshold (< *βαίνειν* (√ *βα*), go), + *-ism*.] Same as *bathmism*.

> It is here left open whether there be any form of force which may be especially designated as "vital." Many of the animal functions are known to be physical and chemical, and if there be any one which appears to be less explicable by reference to those forces than the others, it is that of nutrition. Perhaps the term formative force has been so metamorphosed through the influence of the originative or causative force in evolution that it is a distinct species in the category of forces. Assuming it to be such, I have given it the name of *bathmism*.
> *E. D. Cope*, Meth. of Creation, p. 36.

Bathmodon (bath'mō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, a step, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil hoofed quadrupeds named by Cope in 1872, subsequently identified by him with *Coryphodon* (which see).

bathmodont (bath'mō-dont), *a.* [< *Bathmodont*(*s*.).] In *odontog.*, noting a pattern of dentition in which the posterior pair of tubercles of the upper molars are approximated, connected together, and compressed and subereseentin in section, and the anterior outer tubercle is connected with the anterior inner one by an oblique crest forming a V. This dentition is characteristic of the genus *Bathmodon*.

Bath note. See *note*.

bathometer (ba-thom'e-tėr), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus, consisting of a spring-balance of peculiar construction, used for ascertaining the depth of water.

Bath oölite. See *Bath stone*, under *stone*.

bathorse (bāṫ'- or bā'hôrs), *n.* [< *bath*[2] (*bât*), + *horse*.] In the British army, a horse for carrying baggage belonging to an officer or to the baggage-train. Also written *barthorse*.

bathos (bā'thos), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, depth, < *βαθύς*, deep. In def. 2, orig. an antithesis to *ὕψος*, height, the sublime.] 1. Depth; lowest part or stage; bottom. [Rare.]—2. A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace or ridiculous in writing or speech; a sinking; anticlimax.

> Bathos, or the art of sinking in poetry. *Pope*, title.
>
> Bathos is the art of sinking in poetry, or the perpetual fall from the sublime to the ridiculous, which sometimes befalls the writer of genius, and frequently befalls the writer who has no genius. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, xxiii.

Bathrodon (bath'rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάθρον*, a base, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil hoofed quadrupeds named by Cope in 1872, subsequently identified by him with *Coryphodon* (which see).

bathroom (bath'röm), *n.* A room for bathing in.

bath-sponge (bath'spunj), *n.* A sponge used in bathing, etc. Sponges suitable for this use all belong to the genus *Spongia*, of which there are six commercial species or varieties, differing chiefly in the finer fibres and elasticity of the skeletal fibres. The bath-sponge of the Mediterranean is *S. equina*, resembling the woolsponge, but coarser and less elastic. The other species are the *zimocca*, *S. zimocca*; the cup-sponge, *S. adriatica*, of Turkey and the Levant; the Barbican sponge, *S. sordida*; and the American hard-head, *S. dura*.

Bath stone. See *stone*.

bath-tub (bath'tub), *n.* A tub to bathe in: in the usual form, approximately of the length of the body, and often permanently fixed in a bath-room. Also called *bathing-tub*.

bathukolpian, *a.* See *bathycolpian*.

bathvillite (bath'vil-it), *n.* [< *Bathville* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A brown, dull, anauthymous mineral resin, occurring in torbanite, or boghead coal, on the estate of Bathville, near Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

bathwort (bath'wėrt), *n.* [Corruption of *birthwort*, after *bath*[1].] Same as *birthroot*.

bathybial (ba-thib'i-al), *a.* [< *bathybius* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to bathybius or the depths at which it is found; bathybian: as, "*bathybial* fauna." *Lyeye. Brit.*, XXI. 774.

bathybian (ba-thib'i-an), *a.* [< *bathybius* + *-an*.] Pertaining to bathybius; composed of or resembling bathybius.

> The use of the dredge resulted in finding the usual bathybian forms that have already been described in works relating to Arctic voyages.
> *Proc. Linn. Soc. Louise of the Corwin*, 1881, p. 14.

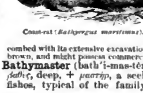
bathybius (ba-thib'i-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *βίος*, life.] A name given by Huxley to masses of so-called animal matter said to have been found covering the sea-bottom at great depths (over 2,000 fathoms), and in such abundance as to form in some places deposits upward of 20 feet in thickness. It was observed as consisting of a tenacious, viscid, slimy substance, exhibiting under the microscope a network of granular, mucilaginous matter, which expands and contracts spontaneously, forming a very simple organism, and corresponding in all respects to protoplasm of the sarcode kind. Embedded in it were calcareous bodies with an organic structure like that of coccoliths, and other organisms, which seemed to belong to bathybius as such. The existence of any such organic substance is now generally denied.

bathycolpian (bath-i-kol'pi-an), *a.* [Also less prop. *bathukolpian*; < Gr. *βαθύκολπος*, < *βαθύς*, deep, + *κόλπος*, breast, bosom.] Deep-bosomed: as, "*bathycolpian* Here." *O. W. Holmes.*

Bathygrine (bath'i-ėr-jīn), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathygrus* + *-ine*.] A subfamily of Ethiopian mole-like rodents, of the family *Spalacidæ*, or mole-rats, differing from *Spalacinæ* in having the mandibular angle arising beside the socket of the lower incisors. It includes three genera, *Bathygrus*, *Georychus*, and *Heliophobius*.

bathygrue (bath'i-grö), *n.* A rodent quadruped of the genus *Bathygrus*.

Bathygrus (bath-i-ėr'gus), *n.* [NL., after Gr. *βαθυγείειν*, plow deep, < *βαθύς*, deep, + *ἔργον*, work.] A genus of mole-rats of the subfamily *Bathygrinæ*, having grooved upper incisors.



Coast-rat (*Bathygrus maritimus*).

B. maritimus is a large species burrowing in the sand-dunes of the Cape of Good Hope, and called *coast-rat* and *mud- or sand-mole*; it is very abundant, and in some places the sandy soil is honeycombed with its extensive excavations. The fur is grayish-brown, and might possess commercial value.

Bathymaster (bath'i-mas-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *μαστήρ*, a seeker.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Bathymasteridæ*.

Ronquil (*Bathymaster signatus*).

The only known species inhabits water of moderate depth about rocks along the northern Pacific coast, ranging to Puget Sound, and is popularly known as the *ronquil* or *ronchil*.

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Bathymasteridæ (bath'i-mas-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathymaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of scatheptergian fishes, represented by the genus *Bathymaster*, and scarcely distinct from *Latilidæ* (which see).

bathymeter (ba-thim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for taking soundings at sea.

bathymetric (bath-i-met'rik), *a.* [< *bathymetry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to bathymetry or the measurement of depths, especially at sea.—**Bathymetric zone**, in *zoögeog.*, one of the horizontal belts of the depths of the sea vertically separated by their characteristic fauna and flora. Five such zones are recognized: (1) the *littoral*, between tide-marks; (2) the *laminarian*, from low water to about 15 fathoms; (3) the *coralline*, from that to about 50 fathoms; (4) the *deep-sea*, from that to about 300; (5) the *abyssal*, from that to the lowest depths.

bathymetrical (bath-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *bathymetric*.

bathymetrically (bath-i-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* As regards bathymetry; by deep-sea measurement or sounding.

bathymetry (ba-thim'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea.

bathyphon (bath'i-fon), *n.* A musical instrument of the clarinet class, having a single reed and a wooden tube, and a compass of nearly three octaves from the third B flat to middle C. It was invented in 1829 in Berlin, but was soon supplanted by the tubs.

Bathythrissa (bath-i-thris'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βαθύς*, deep, + *θρισσα*, Attic form of *τρισσα*, otherwise called *τριχίας*, < *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] The typical genus of the family *Bathythrissidæ*, containing one known species, *Bathythrissa dorsalis*) of deep-water fishes with some resemblance to a herring or whitefish, found off the coast of Japan.

Bathythrissidæ (bath-i-thris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bathythrissa* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Bathythrissa*. They have an oblong and compressed form, covered with cycloid scales; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally; complete superior apparatus; very elongate dorsal fin; a short anal fin; the stomach with a blind sac; numerous pyloric appendages; and abdominal ovaries.

batista-root (bat'i-ä-tor-rōt'), *n.* The root of an undetermined Brazilian plant, used as an emetic and in dysentery.

batiste (ba-tēst'), *n.* [NL., pl. of *Batia* (a genus of fishes), < Gr. *βατίς*, a flat fish, perhaps the skate or ray.] The rays, as an order of selachians. *L. Agassiz*. See *Batia*.

batling† (bat'ling), *n.* [< *bat*, v., + *-ling*.] The act of beating the wings; fluttering; fluttering away.

batling† (bat'ling), *prep.* [Orig. ppr. of *bate*, *for abate*; now regarded as a prep.] Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.

Batting the outward respect due to his birth, they treated him (the Prince of Conde) very ill at all his princesses. *Ep. Burnet, Hist. Own Times*, an. 1677.

batting‡ (bat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bate*, v.] The process of steeping hides and skins in an alkaline bath, to separate the lime, oil, and glutinous matter, and render them soft and pliable, and fit for tanning.

batiste (ba-tēst'), *n.* [< F. *batiste*, < OF. *baptiste*; so called, it is said, from its inventor, one *Baptiste*, a linen-weaver of Cambrai (see *cambric*) in French Flanders.] A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, of three different kinds or thicknesses; a kind of cambric.

batler†‡ (bat'lėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A *batter*², q. v. Found only in Shakspere, with a var. *batler*.] A small bat or beetle for beating clothes in washing; a clothes-pounder. Also called *batlet*, *batler*, *battril*.

I remember the kissing of her *batler* (so in early editions, but in most modern editions *battle*) and the dogs that her pretty chopped hands had milked.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 4.

batler²‡. See *batteler*.

batlet‡ (bat'let), *n.* [< *bat*¹ + dim. *-let*; but perhaps an error for *batler*‡, q. v.] Same as *batler*‡.

batman¹ (bat'- or bā'man), *n.*; pl. *batmen* (-men). [Formerly also *bateman*; < *bat*¹ (F. *bât*), a pack-saddle, + *man*.] A person allowed by the government to every company of a regiment on foreign service. His duty is to take charge of the cooking utensils, etc., of the company. There is in the charge of the batman a bathorse for each company to convey the cooking utensils from place to place. *Imp. Dict.* [Great Britain.]

batman² (bat'man), *n.* [= Russ. *batmanŭ*, < Turk. *batman*, *bātmān*, a weight, the same as the Pers. *man*: see *mound*².] A Turkish weight varying in amount in different localities. The batman formerly legal throughout the empire, now used in Constantinople and Smyrna, is 17 pounds avoirdupois. The great batman of Constantinople is 23.5 pounds; the little batman is 5.6 pounds. The batman of Tabriz is 6.4 pounds; the batman of Shiraz is 11.7 pounds; the batman-rel of Teheran is 28.3 pounds.

bat-money, **batt-money** (bat'- or bā'-, bā'mun'i), *n.* [< *bat*¹ + *money*.] Money paid to a batsman.

batoid (bat'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Batis* (a genus of fishes) + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batoidei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Batoidei*.

Batoidei (ba-toi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Batis* (a genus of fishes) + *-oidea*, pl. *-oidei*.] In Günther's system of classification, a suborder of plagiostomatous fishes, with ventral gill-openings: synonymous with *Raiæ*.

Batolites (bat-ō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < F. *baton*, a staff (see *baton*), + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of straight cylindrical bivalve fossil shells, allied to the hippurites. Some are of great length, and form masses of rock in the high Alps. Also written *Batolithes* and *Batolitus*.

batologist (ba-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *batology* (Gr. *βάτος*, a bramble-bush, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*) + *-ist*.] One who has made a special study of the genus *Rubus*, or the brambles, the numerous European species of which are very variable and exceedingly difficult to determine.

baton (bat'on, ba-ton', or, as F., bā-tōn'), *n.* [This word appears in E. in various forms: first as *batoun*, *batun*, from the *batton* of Pg. *bastão* = It. *bastone*, < Mlt. *baston*(-*n*-), a stick, staff, of unknown origin), then *baton* (< F. *bâton*), with the accent on the last syllable, and also spelled *batton* and *batten* (see *batten*²), and with F. accent *baton'*, also spelled *batoon*, *battoon* (see *batoon*), and recently, esp. in the musical use, pronounced as F.: *baton* of command. [Rare.] 1. A staff or club; a truncheon: carried either (*a*) for use as a weapon, as a policeman's baton; (*b*) as an ensign of office, as the baton of a field-marshal; or (*c*) as a warrant to do something, as the baton or staff carried in Great Britain by the engineer of a train on a single-track railway, as his authority to proceed.—2. In *music*: (*a*) The stick or wand used by the leader of a chorus or an orchestra in directing the performance.

When I went home I made myself a *baton*, and went about the fields conducting an orchestra. *Dickens.*

(*b*) A rest of two or more measures.—3. In *her.*, same as *batune*, 1 (*c*).

Also spelled *batton*.

To wield a good baton, to conduct a musical performance well.

baton (bat'on), *v. t.* [< *baton*, *n.*] To strike with a baton; cudgel.

baton-cross (bat'on-krôs), *n.* In *her.*, same as *cross potent* (which see, under *cross*).

batoon (ba-tōn'), *n.* [An older form of *baton*, < F. *bâton*: see *baton*.] 1. A club or truncheon; a baton.

Although his shoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to a swoon.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 719.

2. A staff of office. See *baton*, 1.—3. In *her.*, same as *batune*, 1 (*c*).—4. In *arch.*, same as *bâton*, 2.

bat-printing (bat'prin'ting), *n.* In *ceram.*, a mode of printing patterns in color upon glazed ware. An engraved copper plate with fine lines, from which an impression is taken in linseed-oil on a thin slab of gelatin. This impression is transferred to the glazed ware, and over it is then dusted the powdered color, which clings to the oil, and is afterward melted and fixed by fire. See *bat*¹, 1.

Batrachia (ba-trā'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Batrachoi*, < Gr. *βατραχοι*, neut. pl. (sc. *ζῷα*, animals) of *βατράχειος*, frog-like, < *βάτραχος*, a frog, with numerous dialectic variants, *βάτραξος*, *βράταχος*, *βρότταχος*, *βάττακος*, *βαύβακος*, *βάβακος*, etc., indicating an imitative origin.] 1. Formerly, as in Cuvier's system of classification, an order of reptiles, containing the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, etc., and coextensive with the modern class Batrachia, the amphibians, or those vertebrates which breathe at first by gills, and then, generally, lose the gills and breathe by lungs.—2. Now, an order of *Amphibia*, synonymous with *Anura*² (which see), containing the frogs and toads only, or those amphibians which lose the tail as well as the gills. The leading families are the *Pipidæ*, or Surinam toads; the *Ranidæ*, frogs; the *Bufonidæ*, ordinary toads; and the *Hylidæ*, tree-frogs. See cut under *Anura*.

batrachian (ba-trā'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Batrachia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, especially frogs and toads.

The *batrachian* hymns from the neighboring swamp.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

II. *n.* One of the *Batrachia*.

batrachid (bat'ra-kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Batrachidæ*.

Batrachidæ (ba-trak'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Batrachus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Batrachus*, with unarmed cheeks, a dorsal fin destroyed and compposed of a few sharp spines, and jugular and imperfect ventral fins. The species are mostly inhabitants of subtropical and tropical seas, and are known in North America as *toad-fishes*. See cut under *toad-fish*.

batrachite (bat'ra-kit), *n.* [< L. *batrachites*, < Gr. *βατραχίτης*, green stone, < *βάτραχος*, a frog.] 1. A fossil or stone in color resembling a frog; toadstone.—2. A mineral identical with the Venetian marmolite (which see), belonging to the chrysolite group.

batrachoid (bat'ra-koid), *a.* [Gr. **βατραχοειδής*, contr. *βατραχώδης*, frog-like, < *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *-οειδής*, form.] Having the form of a frog; pertaining to the *Batrachia*.

batrachoidine (ba-trak'ō-din), *n.* [< Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *-οειδής*, form, + *-ine*².] A fossil batrachian.

batrachomyomachy (bat'ra-kō-mi-om'a-ki), *n.* [< L. *Batrachomyomachia*, Gr. *βατραχομυομαχία*, name of a mock-heroic poem traditionally ascribed to Homer, < *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *μῦς*, a mouse, + *μάχη*, a battle.] A battle between the frogs and mice; specifically (*cap.*), the title of an ancient Greek parody on the Iliad.

batrachophagous (bat-ra-kof'a-gus), *a.* [Gr. *βατραχοφάγος*, a frog, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on frogs; frog-eating: said of animals, as carnivorous.

Batrachophidia (bat'ra-kō-fid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βατραχος*, a frog, + *ὄφις*, a serpent: see *ophidian*.] An order of *Amphibia* represented by the family *Coecilidæ*: same as *Ophiomorpha*. Also *Batrachophidii*.

batrachophobia (bat'ra-kō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *φόβος*, fear.] Dread of batrachians; aversion to toads, frogs, etc. [Rare.]

Batrachopsida (bat-ra-kop'si-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *ὄψις*, appearance, + *εἶδος*, form.] A primary group or superclass of *Vertebrata*, conterminous with the class *Amphibia*, synonymous with *Sauropsida*.

Batrachospermeæ (bat'ra-kō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Batrachospermum* + *-eæ*.] A small group of fresh-water algæ classed with the red seaweeds, consisting of articulated filaments with whorls of necklace-like branches. The principal genus is *Batrachospermum*, sparingly represented in the United States.

Batrachospermum (bat'ra-kō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, the type of red seaweeds, *Florideæ*, and family *Batrachospermeæ*. *Batrachospermum moniliforme* is the commonest of the red algæ which are found in fresh water. It consists of necklace-like branching filaments tinged with some shade of purple, sometimes only grass-green, and grows in ditches and springs.

batrachostomus (bat-ra-kos'tō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Frog-mouthed; having a mouth like a frog: specifically applied to birds of the genus *Batrachostomus*.

Batrachostomus (bat-ra-kos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of East Indian fissirostral picarian birds, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, or goatsuckers, sometimes combined with *Podargus* in a family *Podargidæ*, the frogmouths, or frog-mouthed goatsuckers, which differ from the enormous extent of the mouth. The genus includes a number of species of India, Java, Borneo, Ceylon, Malacca, etc., which are somewhat variegated and most notable of the caprimulgine series. *B. javanensis* is a leading species. *Batrachostomus* and *Podargus* are sometimes used as synonyms.

Batrachus (bat'ra-kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βάτραχος*, a frog: see *Batrachia*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Batrachidæ*, containing the toad-fish, *B. tau*, of the North Atlantic, and several closely related species. See *toad-fish*.

bat-shell (bat'shel), *n.* [< *bat*² + *shell*.] A mollusk, a species of *Volvaria*, *V. vespertilio*, of a dusky-brown color.

batsman (bats'man), *n.*; pl. *batsmen* (-men). [< *bat*'s, poss. of *bat*¹, + *man*.] One who wields the bat in base-ball, cricket, and similar games; a batter.

batster (bat'stėr), *n.* [< *bat*¹, *v.*, + *-ster*.] A batsman or batter.

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batt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *batt*, still occasionally used in some senses. See *batt*, 10, II.

batta[1] (bat'ă), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., formerly also *battee* (cf. *batty*[2]), Pg. *batta* (later in Hind., etc., *bhatā, bhātā*), allowance for maintenance), perhaps < Canarese *bhatta*, rice in the husk (see *batty*[2]), generalized to 'subsistence.'] In British India: (*a*) Subsistence-money given to soldiers, witnesses, prisoners, and others. (*b*) An allowance in addition to their pay originally made to troops serving in the field. "Military batta, originally an occasional allowance, as defined, grew to be a constant addition to the pay of officers in India, and constituted the chief part of the excess of Indian over English military emoluments." (*Yule and Burnell.*) It was reduced and fixed by the governor-general Lord William Bentinck in 1828.

batta[2] (bat'ă), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. Hind. *battā*, < Beng. *bāṭnā* (cerebral *ṭ*).] In British India, agio; discount; difference of exchange.

battable (bat'a-bl), *a.* [< *bat*-in *battle*[3], *batten*[1], etc., + *-able*; perhaps, like *batfal*, a perversion of *battle*[3], *v.*] Fattening; serviceable as pasture. Also spelled *batable*.

Maximus made many inward parts of Barbary and Numidia in Africk (before his time, beside and horrid) fruitful and *battable* by this means.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

battage (ba-täzh'), *n.* [F., < *battre*, beat: see *batter*.] 1. Beating; the operation of beating. —2. In *agric.*, threshing.—3. The operation of pulverizing or incorporating the ingredients of gunpowder by the old method of stamping with pestles.

Also wrongly spelled *batage*.

battalant, *a.* and *n.* [Also *battelant, battellant*, < F. *batailant*, ppr. of *batailler*, combat: see *battle*[3], *v.*] I. *a.* Combating.

I saw an Elephant,
Adorn'd with bells and bosses gorgeously,
That on his backe did bear a *battalant*
A gilden towre, which shone exceedingly.
Spenser, World's Vanitie, st. 8.

II. *n.* A combatant.

battalious (bat'ę-lius), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *battelious, battelious, battlous*, etc., < ME. *batelous, batelose, batelouse*, < OF. *batailleus, bateillous*, warlike, < *bataille*, battle.] Warlike; bellicose; ready for battle.

In sanshrigh armes, and *batelious* array.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 2.

The French came foremost, *battalious* and bold.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, x. 27.

Thoughts and images like stately fleets, . . . some deep with silk and scarcely, some thin with canvas, some shadowy with banders of their *battalious* armaments.
Lowell, Among my Books, II. 241.

battalia[†] (ba-tā'lia), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *batalia, batallia, battaglio*, etc., < It. *battaglia* (as Sp. *batalla* = Pg. Pr. *batalha* = OF. *bataille*, > E. *battle*[1]), battle, squadron: see *battle*[1].] 1. Order of battle; battle array.

I have made all his troops and companies
Advance, and put themselves in rangled in *battalia*.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

2. *Milit.*: (*a*) A large body of men in order of battle or on the march, whether a whole army or one of the great divisions of it; a host; an army.

K. Rich. Who hath descried the number of the traitors?
Nor. Six or seven thousand is their utmost power.
K. Rich. Why, our *battalia* trebles that account.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

[This is the reading of the folios; the quarto editions read *battalion.*]

In three *battalias* does the king dispose
His strength, which all in ready order stand,
And to each other's rescue near at hand.
May, Edward III.

(*b*) The main body or center of an army.

We quickly plac'd Jockey in the right wing, Sir John in the left wing, and Old Nick in the *Battalia*.
Secr. Iervell, tr. *Machiavelli*, *V. de D.*

battalion (ba-tal'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *battallion, battalion*, etc., < F. *bataillon*, < It. *battaglione*, battalion, augm. of *battaglia*, a battle, squadron: see *battalia, battle*[1].] 1†. An army in battle array.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverse
The whole *battalion* views. *Milton*, P. L., x. 568.

2. In general, any distinct force of an army or minor body of troops acting together: as, God is on the side of the largest *battalions* (a saying attributed to Turenne); a *battalion* of infantry, cavalry, grenadiers, volligeurs, etc. In the United States two or more detached companies of infantry, squadrons of cavalry, or batteries of artillery serving together are called a battalion, simply for convenience. 3. Technically, a body of infantry composed of two or more companies forming part of a regiment, or sometimes constituting a whole regiment. In European armies an infantry regiment is usually divided into three battalions, sometimes with a fourth in reserve from which losses in the others are filled. Formerly the regiments of the United States army, then consisting of twelve companies, were divided into three battalions; but now each regiment of ten companies constitutes a single battalion.

battalioned (ba-tal'yond), *a.* [< *battalion* + *-ed*[2].] Formed into battalions.

batteau, *n.* See *bateau*.

battel[1], *n.* and *v.* See *battle*[3].

battel[2], *v.* See *battle*[3].

battel[3], *n.* and *v.* See *battle*[3].

battel[4] (bat'l), *n.* [Usually in pl. *battels*, also *battles*; in the 16th century, in the 16th century, Latinized *batilli, batellæ*; a peculiar college use, of uncertain origin. The sense of 'provisions' appears later than that of 'charges therefor,' but, if original, suggests a connection with *battle*[3], *battel*[3], feed: see *battle*[3], 1.] *pl.* At the university of Oxford in England: (*a*) College accounts for board and provisions supplied from the kitchen and buttery. (*b*) The whole of the college accounts for board and lodgings, rates, tuition, and contributions to various funds.—2. At Eton college, a small allowance of food which, in addition to the college allowance, the collegers receive from their dames. *Richardson.*

battel[4] (bat'l), *v. i.* [< *battel*[4], *n.*] To stand indebted in the college-books at Oxford for provisions and drink; to run in debt.

batteler, *n.* [Also *batteller, battler, bateler*; < *batte*[3], *battle*[4], + *-er*[1].] 1. A student at Oxford indebted in the college-books for provisions and drink at the buttery.—2. One of a rank or order of students at Oxford below commoners; a poor student.

Pierce Pegasus, a rare, exceeding poor scholar, that hath made clean shoes in both universities, and been a pitiful *batteler* all thy lifetime. *Nashe*, The Black Book.

battement (bat'ment; F. pron. bat-e-mon'), *n.* [F., < *battre*, beat: see *batel*, *bat*[1], and *-ment*.] 1. A beating; striking; impulse.—2. In *music*, a trill-like ornament consisting of a slow shake of a tone with the next tone below, beginning with the latter: common in old-fashioned music.

batten[1] (bat'n), *n.* [Also *batton*, in ME., but prob. existent dialectally; < Icel. *batna*, grow better, improve, recover, = Goth. *ga-batnan*, be bettered, profit, avail, a neut. passive form from the pp. *batans* of a lost strong verb, **batan* (pret. **bōt*), be useful, profit, boot, represented secondarily by D. *MDG. LG. baten*, profit, avail, help, mat. *bi*, *be*, = Goth. *bōta*, boot, *bētan*, *bet*, *better*[1], and *boot*[1]: see *bet*[1], *better*[1], and *boot*[1]. A noun, 'bat, improvement, profit (cf. Icel. *bati*, improvement, advantage, = Goth. *bōta*, MLG. *lā. bate*, advantage, profit, gain), is implied as the formal base of the adjectives *batful, batteble*, but these are appar. manipulated forms of the verb. See also *batful*, from the verb.] 1. *intrans.* To become better; improve in condition (especially by feeding); grow fat; thrive.

It makes her fat, you see: she *battens* with it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Induction, Fair, ii. 1.

2. To feed gluttonously; figuratively, gratify a morbid appetite or craving; gloat: absolutely, or with on or upon.

Have you eyes?
Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And *batten* on this moor? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Her savage birds
O'er human carcasses do scream and *batten*. *J. Baillie.*

The moths that were then *battening* upon its obsolete ledgers and day-books, have rested from their degredations. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, Stratford-on-Avon.

Melancholy sceptics . . . who *batten* on the hideous facts in history. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude, x. 230.

3. Figuratively, to thrive; prosper; live in ease and luxury, especially at the expense or to the detriment of others: with *on*, formerly also with *a* or *by*, to denote the means.

And with these thoughts so *batten*, as if fate
Would be as easily chested on as he.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To improve by feeding; fatten; make fat or cause to thrive with plenteous feeding.

Battening our flocks with the fresh dews of night.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 39.

2†. To fertilize or enrich (the soil).

batten[2] (bat'n), *n.* [In more English spelling of *batton, baton*, prevailing in the non-literary uses of the word: see *baton, batoon, baston*.] 1. A strip or scantling of wood. Specifically—(*a*) A bar nailed across parallel boards (as those forming a door, shutter, etc.) to keep them together. (*b*) One of the strips used as supports for the laths of a plastered wall, or for nailing over the cracks between boards. (*c*) One of the narrow strips nailed to a mast or spar at a place exposed to friction, to prevent chafing. (*d*) A narrow strip used to nail down the edges of a tarpaulin over a hatchway, to prevent leaking in stormy weather. (*e*) A wooden bar or cleat nailed to the beam of a ship, from which the seamen's hammocks are slung. (*f*) One of the long slips used in the molding-loft of a ship-yard in tracing lines and setting fair the sheer of a ship in molding.

2. In *com.*, squared timber of 6 or more feet in length, 7 inches in width, and 2½ inches in thickness, used in carpentry and housebuilding for various purposes. Pieces less than 6 feet long are known as *batten-ends*.—3. In *weaving*, the beam for striking the weft home; a lathe.—**Louvered** or **louvered battens**, battens fixed, usually in pairs, at different angles in partitions, etc., at such an angle as to admit air, and yet to prevent dirt from entering. *Knight*, Mech. Dict., p. 43. See *louver*.

batten[2] (bat'n), *v. t.* [< *batten*[2], *n.*] To form or fasten with battens.—To **batten down** the hatches of a ship, to cover them with tarpaulins and nail down the tarpaulins' edges, so as to prevent water from leaking in: used during bad weather.

batten-door (bat'n-dōr), *n.* A door made of narrow boards held together by means of cross-battens nailed to them.

[He] stepped cautiously up to one of the *batten doors* with an auger, and unscrewed, without awakening any one, in boring a hole. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 307.

battening (bat'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *batten*[2], *v.*] The operation of fixing in a wall battens, to which are to be nailed laths to receive plastering.—2. The battens fixed to a wall for this purpose.

batter[1] (bat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *bateren, bateren*, with freq. formative *-er*, < *bat-* (repr. in ME. by *baten* (only intrans.) in the sense of *bate* or flutter as a bird: see *bate*[2], *v.*, and cf. ME. and mod. E. regarded as freq. of *bat* (late ME. *batten*), from the noun *bat*[3], which may be of the same origin as *bat*[1], OF. *batre*, *battre* as Pr. *batre* as Sp. *batir* as Pg. *bater* = It. *battere*, < Mll. (*LL.*) *batere, battere* for L. *batuere, battuere*, beat, strike: see *batel*, *battel*, etc. Not connected with E. *beat*.] I. *trans.* 1. To beat upon or against; strike with repeated blows; pound violently, as with the fist, a hammer or bludgeon, a battering-ram, cannon-shot, etc.; as, to *batter* a door for admittance; to *batter* the walls of a city (with or without effect).

The thunderer, whose bolt, you know,
Sky-planted, *batters* all rebelling coasts.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

[The] whole artillery of the weather . . . [is] *battering* the Temple's front, its long-drawn nave,
Smiting as if each moment it would be the last.
Wordsworth, Cave of Staffa.

2. To bruise, break, or shatter by beating; injure the substance of by blows; pound out of form or condition: as, to *batter* a person's countenance; a *battered* wall or tower; to *batter* type (that is, bruise the face of it).

Now over the walls were women with the runs, and many parts thereof shaken and *battered*. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 367.

3. In *forging*, to spread outwardly, as the ends of a metal bar or rod, by hammering; upset. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *intrans.* To act by beating or striking; use battering-blows; practise pounding: as, to *batter* away at a door; to *batter* upon a wall; *battering* cannon.

With all her *battering* engines bent to raze
Some capital city. *Milton*, P. L., II. 923.

Besiegers break ground at a safe distance, and advance gradually till near enough to *batter*.
Abp. Whately, Elem. of Rhetoric, I. iii. § 8.

To batter at, to make attacks upon; try to overthrow or destroy.

The tyrant has not *batter'd at* their peace?
Macbeth, iv. 3.

To batter in breach. (*a*) To direct a heavy cannonade from a breaching battery against a selected part of the wall or rampart including the enemy's fortification, in order to level or destroy it, and make an effective breach or opening through it, by which an assault in force may be made. (*b*) Specifically, to attempt to breach an enemy's works by means of a battering-ram used in the third sense below. To batter in breach, a sufficient number of guns should be employed to maintain a practically continuous fire, so as to prevent the enemy from repairing the damage, and to obtain the cumulative effect due to heavy firing against a single point. Breaching is sometimes accomplished by firing simultaneous or alternate volleys from two or more batteries.

batter[1] (bat'ėr), *n.* [< *batter*[1], *v.*] 1. A heavy blow.—2. In *printing*, a blur or defect in a sheet produced by some part of a type's not showing the broken state of the type.—3. In *ceram.*, a mallet used to flatten out wet clay before molding. See *batting-block*.

batter[2] (bat'ėr), *n. t.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected in some way with *batter*[1], or with F. *abattre*, beat down.] To incline from the perpendicular; said of a wall whose face recedes as it rises: opposed to *overhang*.

Retaining and breast walls *batter* towards the bank.
E. H. Knight, Amer. Mech. Dict., I. 247.

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batter[3] (bat'ĕr), *n.* [< ME. *bater, batere, batowr, bature,* < OF. *bature,* a beating, metal beaten out thin, < *batre,* beat; cf. Sp. *batido,* batter, < *batir,* beat: see *batter*[1]. Cf. *battures.*] 1. A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, salt, etc., beaten together with some liquid, used in cookery.—2. Flour and water made into paste; specifically, the paste used in sizing cloth. [Scotch.]

batter[3] (bat'ĕr), *v. t.* [Sc., < *batter*[3], *n.*, 2.] To paste together; cover with things pasted on; as, to *batter* the walls with placards. [Scotch.]

batter[4] (bat'ĕr), *n.* [< *bat*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who bats; especially, in base-ball and cricket, one who wields the bat; the batsman.

He [the bowler] bowls a ball almost wide to the off; the *batter* steps out, and cuts it beautifully to where coverpoint is standing.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, II. 8.

battered (bat'ĕrd), *p. a.* [< *batter*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Beaten down or bruised; worn or impaired, as by beating or long service: as, a *battered* pavement; *battered* type; a *battered* jade.

The Tory party, according to those perverted views of Toryism which apply too long prevalent in this country, was held to be literally defunct, except by a few *old battered* cronies of office.
Macaulay.

batterer (bat'ĕr-ėr), *n.* One who batters or beats.

batterfang, *v. t.* [Appar. < *batter*[1] + *fang.*] To assail with fists and nails; beat and beslaw. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] *N. E. D.*

batter-head (bat'ĕr-hed), *n.* That head of a drum which is beaten.

batteria[1] (ba-tē'ri-ä), *n.* [ML.: see *battery,* 13.] Beaten metal, or metal prepared for beating: a term used from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century for the thin plate-metal of which vessels and utensils were made. See *battery,* 13.

batteria (bat'ĕr-i), *n.* [F., a beating, etc.: see *battery.*] 1. A roll upon the side- or snare-drum.—2. A method of playing the guitar by striking the strings instead of plucking them.—3. An obsolete designation for a staccato arpeggiation of the chords of an accompaniment. Compare *Berti base* (under *base*[3]) and *arpeggio.*

battering (bat'ĕr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *batter*[2].] Sloping upward and inward, as a terrace or bank.

The system of its construction is that known as pyramidal or *battering.* *Athenæum,* No. 3067, p. 192.

battering-charge (bat'ĕr-ing-chärj), *n.* The maximum charge of powder prescribed for use in heavy guns; a charge used in battering an enemy's works.

battering-gun (bat'ĕr-ing-gun), *n.* Same as *battering-piece.*

battering-piece (bat'ĕr-ing-pēs), *n. Milit.,* a cannon of heavy caliber adapted for demolishing defensive works.

battering-ram (bat'ĕr-ing-ram), *n.* 1. An ancient military engine consisting of a large beam shod with metal, sometimes with a head somewhat resembling the head of a ram (whence the name), used to batter or beat down the defenses of besieged places. In its simplest form it was carried and forcibly driven against the wall by the hands of the soldiers, but more commonly it was suspended by ropes from a beam which was supported on two uprights so as to swing backward and forward, being in this way impelled against the wall with much more ease and effect. It was also often mounted on wheels and worked under cover, the assailants being protected by a movable shed from the missiles of the besieged.

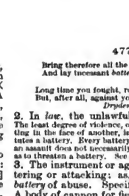
> Bring therefore all the forces that ye may,
> And lay incessant *battery* to her heart.
> *Spenser,* Sonnets, xlv.
>
> Long time you fought, redoubled battery bore,
> But, after all, against yourself you swore.
> *Dryden,* Hind and Panther, i. 609.

2. In *law,* the unlawful beating of another. The least degree of violence, or even the touching or stirring in the face of another, in anger or insolence, constitutes a battery. Every battery includes an assault, though an assault does not necessarily include that it must be such as to threaten a battery. *See assault.*

3. The instrument or agency employed in battering or attacking: as, a *battery* of guns; a *battery* of abuse. Specifically—4. *Milit.:* (*a*) A body of cannon for field operations, consisting generally of from 4 to 8 guns, with complement of wagons, artillerymen, etc. (*b*) The armament of a ship of war: as, the Colorado's *battery* consists of 46 nine-inch guns.—5. The personnel or complement of officers and men attached to a military battery.—6. In *fort.,* a parapet thrown up to cover the gunners and others from the enemy's shot, with the guns employed; a fortified work mounting artillery.

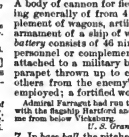
Admiral Farragut had run the *batteries* at Port Hudson with the flagship Hartford and one iron-clad, and visited me from below Vicksburg.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 464.

7. In *base-ball,* the pitcher and catcher together; as, the work of the *battery* was excellent.—8. (*a*) In *frictional elect.,* a number of Leyden



Leyden-jar Battery.

jars usually arranged with their inner coatings connected together, and their outer coatings also connected, so that they may all be charged and discharged at the same time. If arranged so that the inner coating of one is in connection with the outer coating of the next, and so on, they are said to be charged (or discharged) in cascade. (*b*) In *voltaic*



Voltaic Plunge-battery.

elect., a voltaic cell, or more properly a number of voltaic cells (as a cell) arranged together so as to give a powerful current of electricity. The way in which the cells are coupled depends upon the nature of the current which is desired and the relation between the internal and external resistance. (*See resistance.*) For example, if the cells are arranged in series, the copper of the first with the zinc of the next, and so on, the result is to give the maximum electromotive force; on the other hand, if arranged abreast, all the zincs being connected together, and all the copper plates together, the electromotive force is that merely of a single cell, but the internal or battery resistance is diminished, and hence the strength of the current or the quantity of electricity may, under certain conditions, be much increased. The first method is sometimes spoken of as regular tension or intense arrangement for *intensity,* the second for *quantity.* An early form of battery was *Volta's pile,* and another his *couronne des tasses,* or "crown of cups." The different kinds of battery are named according to the materials or the form of the cells of which they are composed, or the way in which the cells are arranged. Some of the commoner kinds are the *Bunsell, Grove, Bunsen, Le Clanché, cranky, bichromate,* etc. For a description of these and others, see *cell.*

Volta's Pile or Battery.

P, positive wire; *n,* negative wire.

In *optics,* a series of lenses or of prisms, as in the spectroscope, combined in use.—10. In *mach.,* an assemblage of similar constructions or parts: as, a *battery* of boilers; a *battery* of stamps in a stamping-mill; a *battery* of sugar-kettles.

The dark sugar-house; the *battery* of huge caldrons, with their yellow juice boiling like a sea, half-hidden in clouds of steam. *G. W. Cable,* Creoles of Louisiana, p. 151.

11. In the manufacture of nitric acid, a combination of large bottles and carboys serving as a condensing apparatus for the acid vapors.—12. In *hat-manufacture,* a large open tank containing water to which some sulphuric acid has been added. It is surrounded by planks which slope inward to the center, and is used in felting.—13. Metals, or articles of metal, especially of brass or copper, wrought by hammering; hammered metals or utensils; especially, pots and pans for preparing or serving meals: all metallic utensils of service for the kitchen. Compare *batteria.*

Soon our sea-beef was gone in, and she [the maid-servant] was forced to surrender the table for our use. The first instruments of the aforesaid *battery* looked like preparations for scrubbing the floor. *Harper's Mag.,* LXVI. 695.

There are [in Middelburg Town-hall museum], among other things, the grand old feasting *batteries* of the various guilds and corporations. *Harper's Mag.,* LXII. 294.

14. An oblong box submerged to the rim in the water, used as a boat, and for concealment, by persons engaged in shooting wild fowl; a sink-boat.

One of the commonest and most successful methods of killing fowl along the seaboard is from *batteries.*
Forest and Stream, XXIII. 441.

15. In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A structure built of timber, to keep the coal in the breast or prevent it from falling down the shaft. (*b*) A platform on which miners stand while working in thin and steeply pitching beds of coal. [Pennsylvania.] — **Ambulant battery,** a battery of heavy siege-guns provided with their carriages to transport them from point to point.—**Anderson battery,** a galvanic battery using zinc and carbon in baths of muriate of ammonia, oxalate of chromium, and potassium.—**Battery of instruction.** *See* **instruction battery.**—**Battery amalgamation,** in *mining,* amalgamation effected by placing mercury in the battery or mortar while the metalliferous rock is being stamped.—**Battery-bed** or **-battery,** a battery in which the guns are protected by an armored parapet, by bomb-proof blinds or mantlets, or by embrasure-casings or mantelets.—**Breaching-battery,** a battery so placed as to fire in a direction that, or nearly so, to a line of wall or parapet to be breached. It is used to batter an opening in the wall, through which an assailing column may enter.—**Cavalier battery,** a battery mounted in the interior of a work, and arranged to deliver a plunging fire into the works of an assailant.—**Clearing-battery,** in breweries, an arrangement of pipes through which the wort is cooled. It includes a device for cutting off the flow when the wort has attained a sufficient depth.—**Counter-battery,** (*a*) A battery intended to silence and overthrow guns of the defense which bear upon the breach-battery. Its guns are generally so placed as to fire along the ditches of the works. (*b*) Any battery opposed to another. *Tidball.*—**Covered battery,** a battery concealed from the enemy, and intended to deliver a vertical fire. *Tidball.*—**Cross-battery,** a battery whose shot intersect the line of direction of another battery.—**Direct battery,** a battery whose fire is perpendicular to the line of attack. *Tidball.*—**Enfilading battery,** a battery which sweeps the length of an enemy's line, or takes him on the flank.—**Fascine battery,** a battery of which the parapet is wholly or partially made of fascines; used where the earth is loose or sandy.—**Floating battery,** a battery erected either on a simple raft or on a ship's hull, for the defense of the coast or for the bombardment of an enemy's place. The name is sometimes given to a type of ship which, though it may be provided with independent propelling power, is planned primarily not for navigation, but merely to afford support and cover to heavy guns.—**Galvanic battery,** a battery with a parapet formed of gabions filled with earth or sand.—**Galvanic battery,** a device for the production of copper and zinc, or of any materials susceptible of galvanic action. *See galvanic.*—**Grove's gas-battery,** a battery in which the cell consists of two platinum partly filled with water, and the remainder with oxygen and hydrogen respectively, the two latter being under electrode are immersed.—**Horizontal battery,** a battery in which the parapet is on the same level as the natural level of the ground. *Tidball.*—**Indented battery,** or **battery in echelon,** a battery constructed with sufficient and resistant angles for obtaining an oblique as well as a direct fire, and to afford shelter from the enfilade fire of the enemy. *Tidball.*—**Mortar-battery,** a battery in which the mortars are constructed with a parapet without embrasures, an interior slope of retvetted, but retaining the natural slope of the soil, and platforms horizontal instead of inclining slightly toward the front, as in gun-batteries. *See* cut on next page.—**Mountain battery,** a battery of light guns, so fitted that the pieces and their carriages may be transported upon the backs of mules or pack-horses.—**Oblique battery,** a battery whose line of fire makes an angle of 30° or more with the

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perpendicular to the interior crest of the enemy's works: so called in contradistinction to a *direct* battery.—**Open battery**, a battery entirely exposed, that is, unprotected by a parapet.—**Plunge-battery**, an electric battery so arranged that the metals can be removed from the liquid when not in use.—**Raised battery**, a battery whose terreplein is elevated considerably above the ground. *Farholt.*—**Redan battery**, a battery giving a cross or flanking fire from a salient or reëntrant angle of a fortification.—**Reverse battery**, a battery which fires directly or obliquely upon the rear of a work or line of troops.—**Ricochet battery**, a battery which fires by ricochet or at a low angle of elevation, so that the projectiles graze and bound along the surface of the ground or water. Smooth-bore guns firing spherical projectiles are most effective for ricochet fire.—**Siege-battery**, a battery for siege operations. Such batteries are either *fixed*, comprising siege-guns and mortars of the heaviest caliber and largest size, or *movable*, consisting of field guns and small mortars.—**Storage battery**, or **secondary battery**, in *elect.*, a combination of secondary cells or accumulators which when once charged may be used for a considerable time after as a source of an electrical current. The Plantè cell consists essentially of two plates of metallic lead (*C*, *C*) rolled into a spiral form, and in the improved Faure form covered

Storage or Secondary Cell, or Accumulator, Plantè form.

C, *C*, lead plates rolled in a spiral form; *H*, hard-rubber jar; *e*, *e*, wires from the primary or charging battery; *A*, *A*, poles of secondary cell.

with red oxid of lead; the primary current with which the cell is charged (by the wires *G* and *H*) serves to peroxidize and reduce this coating, respectively, on the sheets connected with the two poles; the chemical energy thus stored up is given back in the form of a continuous and regular electric current when the circuit of the charged cell (*A*, *A*) are connected and the chemical action is reversed.—**Sunken battery**, a battery in which the sole of the embrasure is on a level with the ground, and the platform in consequently sunk below it. *Farholt.* The parapet is formed from the earth excavated from the site constituting the platform.—**Half-sunken battery**, a battery of which the parapet is formed partly from earth taken from the inside or terreplein, and partly from a ditch outside.—**Traversing battery**, in *hydraul.*, the mean-circle or thread-cells of hydroid polyps.—**Water-battery**, an electric battery in which the liquid employed is water. It is useless as a source of a current, because of the high resistance of the water, but by having a large number of microscopic couples, a high and constant difference of potential is obtained at the two poles; it is thus valuable in many electrostatic experiments.

battery-box (bat'ėr-i-boks), *n.* A square chest or box, filled with earth, used for making parapets for batteries where gabions or sand-bags are not to be had. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

battery-gun (bat'ėr-i-gun), *n.* A machine-gun (which see).

battery-head (bat'ėr-i-hed), *n.* The extreme end of a railroad embankment over which earth is tipped during the process of construction.

battery-shooting (bat'ėr-i-shō'ting), *n.* The shooting of wild fowl from a battery. See *battery*, 14.

It would be far better, however, to decide upon some plan of action by which *battery-shooting* could be wholly done away with. *Forest and Stream*, XXIII. 441.

battery-wagon (bat'ėr-i-wag'on), *n.* *Milit.*, a vehicle accompanying each field-battery to carry tools, paints, oils, veterinary supplies, etc., to be used for repairs and the service of the battery.

Battey's operation. See *operation*.

bat-tick (bat'tik), *n.* A small wingless tick-like insect, of the order *Diptera* and family *Nycteribiidæ* (which see): so called because it infests bats. The name is given to all the species of the family.

battil, battill, *a.* Variant spellings of *battle*3.

batting (bat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bat*3, *v.*] 1. The act or process of washing or smoothing linen with a bat.—2. The process of beating raw cotton with hazel-or holly-twigs, on a frame made of cords, in order to free it, opening the matted locks, or of beating out impurities.—3. Cotton or wool prepared in thick but light matted sheets for quilts or bed-covers, the quilting of garments, etc. Also called *bat*, *batts*.—4. The act or manner of using a bat in a game of ball: as, their *batting* was good.

batting-bat (bat'ing-bat), *n.* In *ceram.*, a block of wet plaster upon which clay is flattened out by a batter before it is shaped on the potter's wheel or by a mold and templet. See *batter*1, 3.

batting-machine (bat'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which cotton taken from the willowing-machine is mixed, blown, and lapped to prepare it for the carding-machine.

batting-staff (bat'ing-staf), *n.* [Cf. *battle*2 and *battel*.] A small mallet sometimes used in laundries for beating linen; a beetle.

battish (bat'ish), *a.* [< *bat*2 + *-ish*1.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bat. [Rare.]

The clasp-like wing by the dilatation of the inner lined, With *battish* wings.
Verses, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

battle1 (bat'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *battel* (a spelling still often used archaically, as in *wager of battel*), < ME. *batel*, *batelle*, *batayle*, *bataile*, *batailie*, < OF. *bataille* = Pr. *batalha* = Sp. *batalla* = It. *battaglia*, < LL. *battalia*, *battualia*, the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators, < L. *battuere*, *batuere*, beat, fight, fence: see *batter*1 and *batek*.] 1. A fight, hostile encounter, or engagement between opposing forces on land or sea; an important and systematic engagement between independent armies or fleets. *Actions* and *affairs* are engagements of less magnitude than *battles*, and are often unpremeditated, the result of surprises, or of the meeting of armed re-connoitering parties, though the latter is usually termed a *skirmish*. *Battles* are classed as *pitched* or *oblique*, according to the relative positions of the contending armies in order of battle: *strategical*, when fought upon an objective point selected in planning a campaign, as were the battles of Marengo and Waterloo; *general*, when the whole or the greater part of both armies are engaged; *partial*, when only brigades, divisions, or army corps are brought into action; *defensive*, when an army seeks the enemy and attacks him wherever he is encountered; *defensive-offensive*, when an army occupies a position in advance, awaits the approach of the enemy, and at the proper moment moves out to engage him.

2. An encounter between two persons; a duel or single combat.—3. A fight or encounter between animals, especially when pitted against each other for the amusement of spectators.

If we draw lots, he (Cæsar) speeds:
His cocks do win the battle still of mine,
When it is all to nought; and his quails ever
Beat mine, inhoop'd, at odds.
Shak., A. and C., II. 3.

4. Warfare; hostile action; martial conflict with enemies: as, wounds received or honors gained in *battle*.

Who is this King of glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in *battle*. Ps. xxiv. 8.

5. Any contest or conflict; struggle for mastery or victory: as, the *battle* of life.

Of the six genera, Broscra has been incomparably the most successful in the *battle for life*, and has a large part of its success may be attributed to its manner of catching insects. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 387.

6†. An army prepared for or engaged in fight.

Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each *battle* sees the other's umber'd face.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (chor.).

7†. A body of forces, or division of an army; a battalion.

Then the *battels* were staied, and set in such order as they should fight.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 32.

8†. More specifically,—(*a*) The main or middle body of an army or fleet, as distinguished from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant guard, himself followed with the battle a good distance behind, and after came the arrer.
Sir J. Hayward.

(*b*) That portion of the army, wherever placed and of whatever consisting, which is regarded as of main importance.

The cavalry, by way of distinction, was called the *battle*, and on it alone depended the fate of every action.
Robertson.

9†. A formidable array similar to an army in battle order.

On his bow-back he (the bear) hath a *battle* set
Of bristly pikes, that ever threat his foes.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 618.

Battle-range, the range best suited to firing on an enemy's line of battle. Upon the rear sights of the latest military rifles the elevation corresponding to that range is designated by stamping the letter "B" opposite the battle-range elevation. This range is 262 yards, corresponding to a continuous dangerous space of 237 yards, for the Springfield rifle, caliber .45, used against foottroops.—**Battle-sight**, a fixed sight with notch or cockpiece, in which more than two combatants are engaged: a free fight. (*b*) A fight of many against many, in which more than two are concerned.—**Drawn battle**, a battle in which neither party gains the victory.—**Order of battle.** See *order*.—**Pitched battle**, a battle in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.—**To give battle**, to attack the enemy.—**To join battle**, properly, to meet the attack; commonly, to begin a battle, whether by attack or defense. See *to join battle*.—**Wager of battle** or **battel**, in *law*, a species of trial for the decision of controversies used among the rude military people of Europe. It was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, and practised in three cases only: in the court martial, or court of chivalry or honor; in appeals of felony; and in issues joined upon a writ of right. The custom was laid before the judges on a piece of ground inclosed, and the combatants were bound to fight till the stars appeared, unless the death or defeat of one party sooner decided the contest. The weapons used were batons or staves an ell long. Women, priests, men above sixty, and those without blind persons might appear by champions. Though long fallen into desuetude, it was a valid and legal mode of trial in England down to 1818, and was then formally abolished in consequence of the demand by the defendant in a suit for this mode of arbitrament, and of the fact that this demand could not legally be denied him. =Syn. 1. *Battle*, *Engagement*, *Combat*, *Fight*, *Combat*, *Contest*, *Action*. *Battle* is a general term, and the most common. It is the appropriate word for great engagements: as, the *battle* of Waterloo. A *battle* may last merely a few hours or for days: as, the *battle* of Gettysburg lasted three days. An *engagement* is in technical military usage practically equivalent to *battle*, but it is a less forcible word. *Combat*, literally, a clashing together, is a strong word, implying fierce physical encounter. *Fight* has the same general force as *battle*, but is more familiar. A man may take part in a battle without actually fighting. A *battle* may include many *fights*: as, the *fight* at the flagstaff in the first day of the battle. If it may also be described as a *fight*. *Combat*, like *conflict*, is a word of more dignity than *fight*; it is by history rather suggestive of a struggle between two, as persons, animals, squadrons, armies. *Contest* is a very general word, of uncertain strength, but often joined with a strong adjective: as, a stubborn *contest*. *An action* is the term for small affairs of war, a skirmish or fighting: as, the whole action lasted but an hour. All these words apply equally to operations by land or by sea. See *encounter* and *strife*.

battle1 (bat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *battled*, ppr. *battling*. [< ME. *batailen*, *batelen*, < OF. *batailler*, < *bataille*, a battle: see *battle*1, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To join or engage in battle; contend in fight; fight: as, to *battle* with wolves.

The sun by craft and by surprise to gain
The yours to meet in arms and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

2. To struggle; contend; strive for mastery: either absolutely or with *for*, *with*, or *against*: as, to *battle* for one's rights; to *battle* for freedom, or *against* adversity; to *battle with* ignorance.

Who *battled for* the True, the Just.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

II. *trans.* 1†. To combattle; put into battle array.—2. To fight for.

Whom that have seen alwey *batailen* and defenden goode men. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. prose 4.

3. To give battle to; fight against; contend with: as, to *battle* a foe.

He can *battle* theologians with weapons drawn from antique armories unknown to themselves.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 15.

battle2 (bat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *battled*, ppr. *battling*. [Early mod. E. also *batel*; < ME. *bataylen*, *batailen*, < OF. *bataillier*, *batailler* (= Pr. *batalhar*), fortify with battlements, < *bataille*, battlement, appar. identical with *bataille*, battle; but in later OF. the verb was merged in *batillier*, *batillier*, < *batille*, a crenel: see *bastile*, *bastile*1, and *battlement*, and cf. *embattle*1, *embattle*2.] To furnish or strengthen with battlements; embattle.

Lest any tyme it were assayed,
Ful wel aboute it was *batayled*.
Hous. of the Rose, l. 1161.

battle3 (bat'l), *a.* [Appears first in the 16th century, in Scotch and North. E., also written *battel*, *battil*, *battill*, *battle*, *bettle*, *batwell*, etc.: in form < ^bat, a verbal root appearing in the verb *battel*, improve, etc., + *-el*, *-le*, an adjformative sufficed to verbal roots, as in *bristle*, *fickle*, etc.; see *battel*1, and cf. the noun adjectives *battable* and *batful*, appar. modifications of *battle*3.] In *agric.*: (*a*) Improving; nutritious; fattening: as, *battle* grass; *battle* pasture. (*b*) Fertile; fruitful: as, *battle* soil; *battle* land. [Now only North. Eng. and Scotch.]

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A *battel* soil for grain, for pasture good. *Fairfax.*

battle[3] (bat'l), *v.* [Se. and North. E., also written *battel*, *battil*, etc., from the adj. Cf. *battel*, v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To nourish; feed.—2. To render fertile or fruitful, as the soil.

Ashes are marvelous improvements to *battel* barren land. *Ray's Proverbs.*

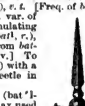
II. *intrans.* 1. To grow fat; thrive.

Sleepe, they said, would make her *battill* better. *Spenser, F. Q.*, VI. viii. 38.

2. To become fertile or fruitful, as soil.

battle[4], n. and *v.* See *battel*[4].

battle[5] (bat'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *bat* (*cf. batter*)], or perhaps a var. of *beetle*[1], *v.*, simulating *bat*[1], *v.* (*cf. batt*[1], *v.*), or perhaps from *battledore*, i, q. v.] To beat (clothes) with a battler or beetle in washing.



Persian Battle-ax, 18th century.

battle-ax (bat'l-aks), *n.* An ax used as a weapon of war. It was in almost universal use before the introduction of firearms, and is still employed among uncivilized peoples. In heraldry it is always represented with a blade on one (usually the dexter) side and a point on the other, the staff terminating in a spear-head.

battle-bolt (bat'l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt or missile of any kind used in battle.

The rushing *battle-bolt* sang from the three-decker. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

battle-brand (bat'l-brand), *n.* A sword used in battle.

Thy father's *battle-brand*. *Scott*, L. of the L., II. 15.

battle-club (bat'l-klub), *n.* A club used in battle, especially by barbarians, as the South Sea islanders.

The carved Malayan crease, and *battle-clubs* From the isles of palm. *Tennyson*, Prol. to Princess.

battle-cry (bat'l-kri), *n.* A cry or shout of troops engaged in battle.

battled[1] (bat'ld), *p. a.* 1. Ranged in battle array; disposed in order of battle.—2. Contested; fought.

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of *battled* fields no more.
Scott, L. of the L., I. 31.

battled[2] (bat'ld), *a.* 1. Furnished or strengthened with battlements.

Batoolled as it were a castel wal *Chaucer*, Rime of Sir Thopas, l. 40.

The *battled* tower. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. In *her.*, broken in the form of battlements: said (*a*) of any horizontal line dividing the field; (*b*) of a bar or fesse, when one side only is broken in this way. Also *embattled*. See cut under *embattled*.—**battled arrondi**, in *her.*, having the heads of the battlements curved or rounded.—**Battled counter**, in *her.*, same as *counter-embattled*.—**Battled embattled**, in *her.*, dentil battled, or battled in steps. Also called *grady* and *battled grady*.

battledore, battledoor (bat'l-dōr), *n.* [< ME. *batyldore, -doure, -dure*; appar. a modification (simulating *battle*, as if dim. of *bat*[1]; *cf. battle*[3]) of Pr. *batedor* (= Sp. *batidor*, a beater, formerly also *batedor*, a bat for beating clothes—Minsheu), < *batre* = Sp. *batir*, beat: see *batter*[1]. For the term., *cf. stereledore*. Cf. E. dial. *battletun*, in sense 1.] 1. A bat or beetle used in washing clothes, or for smoothing them out while being laundered.—2. An instrument shaped like a racket, but smaller, used in playing the game of battledore and shuttlecock.—3†. A paddle for a cance.—4. In *glassmaking*, a flat square piece of polished iron with a wooden handle, used for flatting the bottoms of tumblers, or for similar purposes.—5. A kind of paddle with a long handle, used for placing loaves in a baker's oven.—6. A kind of horn-book: so called from its shape.—**Battledore-boy**†, an abecedarian.—**Battledore-barley**, a species of cultivated barley, *Hordeum zeocrithon*, with short, broad ears. Also called *spratt barley*. *N. E. D.*

battle-field (bat'l-fēld), *n.* The scene of a battle.

battle-flag (bat'l-flag), *n.* A military flag; a flag carried in battle.

battle-ground (bat'l-ground), *n.* A battle-field.

battle-lantern (bat'l-lan'tėrn), *n.* A lantern placed at each gun on the gun-deck of a ship of war, to light up the deck during an engagement at night.

battle-mace (bat'l-mās), *n.* A mace designed for use in war; specifically, a name given to the spiked heads for clubs, usually of bronze, which are found among ancient remains in the British islands and elsewhere.

battlement (bat'l-ment), *n.* [< ME. *batelment, batylment*, of uncertain origin; perhaps due to an unrecorded < OF. **batillement*, < *batillier*, fortify; see *battle*[3] and *bastionet*. The word was popularly associated with *battle*[1]; hence ME. *bataylynge*, battlement, and *battle*[3], q. v.] 1. In *fort.*, an indented parapet, formed by a series of rising

Battlement.—Fortified Church of Koyat, Puy-de-Dôme, France.
A, *A*, merlons; *B*, *B*, embrasures; *C*, *C*, loopholes; *D*, *D*, machicolations. From Viollet-le-Duc, "Dict. de l'Architecture."

members called cops or merlons, separated by openings called crenelles or embrasure, first invented, the soldier sheltering himself behind the merlon while he fires through the embrasure or through a loophole in the merlon. Battlements, although originally purely military, and used from the earliest times in Egypt, Assyria, and Greece, were also employed freely, generally in reduced size, during the middle ages, especially in England, upon ecclesiastical and civil buildings by way of mere ornament, on both principal and corresponding and inferior work, transitions of windows, etc.

Hence—2. Any high wall for defense.

This was the valley of the gods of Gilhon, where Solomon was crowned, and the *battlements* which rose above it were the long looked-for walls of Jerusalem.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

battlemented (bat'l-men-ted), *a.* Furnished with battlements, as the ramparts of a city or castle.

battle-piece (bat'l-pēs), *n.* A painting which represents a battle.

battler[1] (bat'ler), *n.* [< *battle*[5] + *-er*[1]; appar. not descended from ME. *batetur* (< OF. *batailleor*), *batailler*, < OF. *batailliier*.] One who batters or fights; a warrior or contender.

battler[2] (bat'ler), *n.* [< *battle*[5] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who beats with a bat or battledore.—2. A bat or beetle.—3. See *batter*[3].

battler[3], *n.* See *batteler*.

battle-scarred (bat'l-skärd), *a.* Scarred with wounds received in battle.

battle-ship (bat'l-ship), *n.* A ship of war; specifically, a powerful war-ship designed to fight in the line of battle; in recent use, a heavily armored and armed sea-going war-ship intended for the line of battle. The change from the wooden war-ship propelled by sail-power to the modern armored iron and steel steam battle-ship dates from about the middle of the nineteenth century. The first war-ship propelled by a screw was the United States ship Princeton, launched first (with the exception of a number of floating batteries built by the French for use in the Crimean war, and employed by the English) the French armored wooden frigate La Gloire, launched in 1860. This was followed by the English Warrior, launched in 1861. From this date the development of the war-ship largely influenced by the success of the Monitor (which see), has been very rapid, resulting in a great diversity of types (as regards arrangement and weight of protective armor, character of armament, and adaptation of design to special ends), and accompanied by an equally rapid progress in the direction of increase of endurance, speed, armor plate (which see), and explosives. The Warrior, an iron vessel, was of 9,210 tons displacement, had 4½-inch iron armor, and 32 smooth-bore guns, of which the largest were of 8-inch caliber and of small power, and had no torpedo-tubes. The Devastation, the Italian navy, launched in 1863, one of the largest war-ships yet constructed, is of 15,900 tons displacement, has iced armor 19 inches in maximum thickness, carries 12 guns, of which are of 17 inches caliber, and has 4 torpedo-tubes. Modern war-vessels are classified, according to the service for which they are specially designed, as battle-ships, coast-defense and harbor-defense monitors, which are classed as armored, protected, or unarmored, according to their degrees of defensive power; first-class torpedo-boats; dispatch-vessels, ram, torpedo-boats, torpedo-boat destroyers, etc. Of vessels of this class the United States possessed at the beginning of 1890 four battle-ships, with five more in process of construction; the Kearsarge and Kentucky, were launched March 24, 1898; nineteen coast-defense and harbor-defense vessels (including a number of obsolete monitors); one ram; one dynamite cruiser; three armored cruisers (one of which, the Texas, has 12-inch armor and is also rated as a second-class battle-ship), fifteen protected cruisers; four unprotected cruisers, a number of gunboats and despatch vessels; twelve torpedo-craft, with thirteen in process of construction; and various transports, etc. Of the battle-ships the Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana, launched in 1893, are of 10,288 tons displacement, have nickel-steel armor 18 inches in maximum thickness; carry four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, four 6-inch, and twenty-six quick-fire guns, have torpedo ejectors, and are capable of a (nominal) speed of 16 knots. The Iowa, launched in 1896, is of 11,410 tons' displacement, has 16-inch armor, and carries four 12-inch guns in place of the 13-inch guns of the other vessels. The Kearsarge and Kentucky are of 11,520 tons' displacement, have 17-inch armor, and carry four 13-inch, four 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch, and twenty-six quick-fire guns. The Alabama, Illinois, and Wisconsin are to have the same displacement and armor, Of the armored cruisers, the Texas, launched in 1892, is of 6,315 tons' displacement, carries 12-inch armor, and has two 12-inch guns, four 6-inch guns, and six quick-fire guns. New York, launched in 1893, is of 8,200 tons' displacement, is protected with 10-inch armor, and has six 8-inch and twelve 6-inch guns. The coast-defense vessels are of the monitor type, and several of them are heavily armored and powerfully armed, mounting 15-inch and 12-inch guns. The effective vessels of the British navy comprise 56 battle-ships, 10 coast-defense ships, 9 armored cruisers, 80 cruisers of inferior classes, 19 1-colcut ships, 34 torpedo gunboats, and 171 torpedo craft of all classes. A large number of vessels also are in process of construction. The effective French navy includes 37 battle-ships, 16 coast-defense ships, 3 first-class cruisers, 16 second- and third-class cruisers, 12 lookout ships, 13 torpedo gunboats, and 82 torpedo craft of all classes. Of the other European navies the most powerful are those of Russia, Italy, and Germany. The Spanish navy includes 1 battle-ship, 1 coast-defense ship, 9 armored cruisers, 1 protected cruiser, 16 second- and third-class cruisers, 26 gunboats, despatch vessels, etc., and 37 torpedo craft of all classes.

battle-shout (bat'l-shout), *n.* A shout raised in battle.

battling (bat'ling), *n.* A song sung on the battle-field, or relating to battle; a martial song.

battleton (bat'l-ton), *n.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *battledore*.] Same as *battledore*, 1. [Prov. Eng.]

battlewing (bat'l-wing), *n.* [E. dial.] An earwig. [Prov. Eng.] *Halliwell.*

battle-written (bat'l-rit'n), *a.* [< *battle* + *written*, old pp. of *write*.] Twisted or distorted by stress of battle. [Poetic.]

His *battle-written* arms and mighty hands. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

battling (bat'ling), *a.* and *n.* [Also *battleing*; ppr. and verbal n. of *battle*[3], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Nourishing; fattening.

The meads ouriow'd with the silver streams,
Whose *battling* pasturages fatten all my flocks.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. Fertile.

II. *n.* 1. A growing fat, or the process of causing to grow fat; a fattening.—2. That which nourishes or fattens, as food, or feed for animals, or manure for soil.

battological (bat-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *battology* + *-ical*.] Given to or of the nature of battology.

battologist (ba-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *battology* + *-ist*.] One who talks idly; one who needlessly repeats the same thing in speaking or writing.

A truly dull battologist. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 200.

battologize (ba-tol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *battologized*, ppr. *battologizing*. [< *battology* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To repeat needlessly; iterate. *Sir T. Herbert.*

II. *intrans.* To repeat words or phrases with needless iteration.

battology (ba-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βατταλογία*, < *Βάττος*, a stammerer, < *Βάττος*, a stammerer (under the mythical name), + *-λογία*, speak: see *-ology*.] Idle talk or babbling; a needless repetition of words in speaking. [With reference to Matt. vi. 7.]

That heathenish *battology* of multiplying words. *Milton*, Eet. of Hunn. Remonst.

battont, *n.* An obsolete form of *baton* and *batoon*[2].

battoon†, *n.* Same as *batoon*.

battory (bat'ō-ri), *n.* A factory or warehouse owned by Hansa merchants. *Halliwell.*

battoule-board (ba-tūl'bōrd), *n.* A springboard used for jumping—particularly, in circuses, for vaulting over horses, elephants, etc. It consists of a plank fastened at one end to a pole supported by two uprights, the other end resting upon a floor or other surface.

battril (bat'ril), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *battler*[2], *battler*[3].] Same as *batteler*[1].

battrill, *n.* Same as *batting*, 3.

battue (ba-tü'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *batuda* = It. *battuta*), prop. fem. pp. of *battre*, beat: see *batel*, *batter*[1].] 1. A method of hunting in which the game is driven from cover by beaters toward a point where the sportsmen are in wait.

He has set a word to say against *battue* shooting, though for his own part he greatly prefers shooting over a well-trained dog to having the game put up in droves by a retired line of beaters. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 303

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Hence — 2. Any beat-up or thorough search, or undiscriminating slaughter, especially of defenseless or unresisting crowds.—3. The game driven from cover by the battue method.

batture (ba-tūr'), *n.* [F., a sand-bank, a shoal, < *battre*, beat, beat as waves: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1], and cf. *batture*[2].] An alluvial elevation of the bed of a river; in particular, one of those portions of the bed of the Mississippi river which are dry or submerged according to the season.

In September, 1807, occurred the "batture riots." The *battures* was the sandy deposits made by the Mississippi in front of the Faubourg Ste. Mary (in New Orleans). The landed jurist, Edward Livingston, representing private claimants, took possession of this ground, and was opposed by the public in two distinct outbreaks.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xiii.

battuta (bat-tö'tä), *n.* [It., < *battere*, beat. Cf. *batter*.] In *music*: (*a*) A beat in keeping time. (*b*) A bar or measure. See *a battuta* and *a tempo*. (*c*) In *medieval music*, a forbidden progression of the outer voices of a harmony from a tenth on the up-beat to an octave on the down-beat.

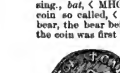
batty[1] (bat'i), *a.* [< *bat*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of or resembling a bat; batlish.

Till o'er their brows death-counterfeiting sleep
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

batty[2] (bat'i), *n.*; pl. *batties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., used in southern India for northern *paddy*, rice; < Canarese *batta*, *bhatta*, rice: see *battal* and *paddy*[2]. Cf. *bat*[6], a weight.] 1. Rice while growing.—2. A measure for rice in India, equal to 120 pounds. *McKitrick*, Com. Dict.

batwood (bat'wud), *n.* The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.

batz, **batzen** (bats, bat'zen), *n.* [Formerly also *bate*, taken as plural, with an assumed sing., *bat*, < MHG. *batze*, G. *batzen*, *bazen*, the coin so called, < MHG. *betz*, G. *bätz*, *petz*, a bear, the bear being the arms of Bern, where the coin was first issued.] A small billon coin


Obverse. Reverse.
Batz of St. Gall, Switzerland.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

worth four kreutzers (about three cents), first issued toward the end of the fifteenth century by the canton of Bern, and afterward by other Swiss cantons, which placed their respective arms upon it. The name came to be applied also to certain small German coins.

baubee, *n.* See *bawbee*.

bauble[1] (bâ'bl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bable*, *babel*, < ME. *bable*, *babylle*, *babulle*, *babel*, < OF. *babel*, *baubel* (with dim. *baubelet*, *beubelet*, > early ME. *beubelet*), a child's toy, plaything, trinket. Origin doubtful; cf. mod. dial. *babble*, a bauble, gewgaw, It. *babbola*, a toy, appar. connected with It. *babbeo*, a fool, blockhead (*babbano*, silly), < Pr. *babau*, a fool; < ML. *babalus*, a babbler, fool. Cf. *babble*. The forms, if from the same source, show imitative variation. *Baubel* in this sense was early confused with *baubel*, appar. of different origin.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A child's plaything or toy.—2. A trifling piece of finery; that which is gay or showy without real value; a gewgaw.

O, trinkets, sir, trinkets—a *bauble* for Lydia!
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 2.

Are all these words, that speed their trifling flight,
Dumb, vacant, soulless *baubles* of the night?
O. W. Holmes, The Secret of the Stars.

3. A trifle; a thing of little or no value; a childish or foolish matter or affair.

II. *a.* Trifling; insignificant; contemptible.

The sea being smooth,
How many shallow *bauble* boats dare sail
Upon her patient breast!
Shak., T. and C., I. 3.

Also spelled *bawble*.

bauble[2], *v. t.* [< *bauble*[1], *n.*] To trifle.

bauble[3] (bâ'bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bable*, *babel*, < ME. *babulle*, *babulle*, *babel*, a fool's mace, also (appar. the same word) a stick with a heavy weight at the end, used for weighing. < ME. *babelen*, *babilen*, waver, swing to and fro, appar. a freq. form from same source as *babl*, *bobl*. *Bauble* may thus be regarded as for **bobble*. But the word was early confused with *bauble*[1],

q. v.] Primarily, a sort of scepter or staff of office, the attribute of Folly personified, carried by the jesters of kings and great lords in the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century. It is generally represented as crowned with the head of a fool or ass, wearing a party-colored hood with asses' ears, and with a ring of little bells like sleigh-bells. At the other end there was sometimes a ball or bladder inflated with air, with which to "batter one's pride." Also spelled *bauble*.

Fool's Bauble.

The kyages foole
Sate by the fire upon a stoole,
As he that with his bravde bladde.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Fools, who only wanted a party-colored coat, a bauble, and a bladder, to pass for such amongst reasonable men.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, Hist. of Auspice.

baublery, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *babierie*, *babelery*; < *bauble*[1] + *-ry*.] Childish trifling; a trifling matter.

baubling (bâ'bling), *n.* [< *bauble*[1], *v.*, + *-ing*[2].] Contemptible; paltry.

A *baubling* vessel was he captain of. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

bauch, **baugh** (bâch), *a.* [Sc., perhaps < Icel. *bágr*, uneasy, difficult, > *bágra*, awkward, clumsy.] Weak; pithless; shaky. [Scotch.]

bauchee-seed (bâ'chē-sēd), *n.* Same as *bauchan-seed*.

bauchle[1], **bachle**[1] (bâch'l), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown. Cf. *bauch*.] 1. An old shoe worn down at the heel, or one with the counter turned down so as to act as a slipper.—2. A slovenly, pithless, or shiftless person; a shambling good-for-nothing. [Scotch.]

He'll bet but a *bauchle* in this world, and a bakstitter in the next. *Scott*, Antiquary, iii.

bauchle[2], *v. t.* [Sc.: see *baffle*.] To maltreat; baffle.

bauchly (bâch'li), *adv.* [Sc., < *bauch* + *-ly*[2].] Weakly; indifferently; poorly. [Scotch.]

baud[1], *n.* See *bawd*[1].

baud[2], *v. t.* See *bawd*[2].

baud[3], *n.* See *bawd*[3].

baud[4] (bâd), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *bawd*.] The fish otherwise called the *rockling*. [Local Eng. (Cornish).]

baude, *a.* [ME., < OF. *baud*, < OLG. *bald*, bold, lusty. = E. *bold*. See *bawd*[1].] Joyous; riotously gay. *Rom. of the Rose.*

baudekin, **baudkin** (bâ'de-kin, bâd'kin), *n.* [Obsolete, except in historical use; early mod. E. also irreg. *bodkin*; < ME. *baudekin*, *baudekin*, etc., < OF. *baudequin*, *baudequi* (ML. *baldakinus*), < It. *baldacchino*, > also E. *baldakin*, *baldachin*: see *baldachin*.] A rich embroidered or brocaded silk stuff originally with a warp of gold thread, and properly called *cloth of baudekin*. It was used for garments, sacred vestments, altar-cloths, etc., and is first mentioned in English history in connection with the knighting of William of Valence by King Henry III. It was probably known on the continent before that date. Later the name was applied to any rich brocade, and even to shot silk. It is not found in use after the middle of the sixteenth century. Also called *baldachin*.

There were no fewer than "Thirty albs of old cloth of *baudkyn*," that is, cloth of gold, at Peterborough.
Quoted in *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, I. 431.

baudekynt, *n.* See *baudekin*.

baudekinet, *n.* See *baudekin*.

baudkin, *n.* See *baudekin*.

baudrey (bâd'ri), *n.* A variant form of *baldric*.

baudrick, *n.* See *baldric*.

baudrons (bâd'ronz), *n.* [Sc., also *badrans*, *bathrons*; of unknown, perhaps Celtic, origin.] A name for the cat (like reputed for the fox, *brain* for the bear, etc.). [Scotch.]

Auld *baudrons* by the ingle sits,
An' wi' her lood her face she wits.
Burns, Willie Wastle.

The necbor's auld *baudrons*.
T. Martin, tr. of Horace's Ars Poetica, viii. 7.

baudy[1], **baudy**[2], *a.* See *bawdy*[1], *bawdy*[2].

baufrey, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a form of *belfry*.] A beam.

bauge (bodj), *n.* [F.; of uncertain origin.] 1. A kind of coarse drugget made in Burgundy, France.—2. Mortar made of clay and straw.

baugh, *a.* See *bauch*.

Bauhinia (bâ-hin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Jean and Gaspard *Bauhin*, eminent Swiss botanists (died in 1613 and 1624 respectively), because the leaves generally consist of two lobes or parts, and were thus taken as symbolic of the two brothers.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*. The species are usually twining plants, found in the woods of hot countries, often stretching from tree to tree like cables. The tough fibrous bark of the Malco climber, *B. Vahlii*, of India, is used for making ropes and bridges, and is suitable for paper-making. The wood of *B. variegata* is one of the varieties of ebony, and its bark is used in dyeing and tanning. Other species are equally useful.

Bauhinia variegata, vulvula Bauhinii, the flowering valve. See *flowered*.

baul (bâl), *n.* A Scotch form of *bald*.

bauld (bâld), *a.* A Scotch form of *bold*.

baudrick[2], *n.* See *bandric*.

baulk, *n.* See *balk*.

baulea (bâ'lē-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A round-bottomed passenger-boat, having a mast and sail, but generally propelled by oars, used on the shallower parts of the Ganges.

baulite (bâ'līt), *n.* [< *Baula*, a mountain in Iceland, + *-ite*[2].] The mountain prob. derives its name from Icel. *baula*, a cow, an imitative name; cf. mod. Icel. *baula*, low as a cow: see *bawl*.] A white transparent mineral, found in the matter ejected by the volcano of Krabla in Iceland. It is a variety of glassy feldspar or sanidine. Also called *krablite*.

baulk, *n.* and *v.* See *balk*[1].

baulm, *n.* See *balm*.

baulteri, *n.* See *balter*.

baumi, *n.* See *balm*.

baumacheidism (boun'shīt-izm), *n.* [From the inventor, Karl *Baumscheidt*, a German mechanician.] A form of acupuncture, in which about 25 needles, set in a metal disk and dipped in an irritant oil, are thrust into the skin by a spring. Its action seems to be accordant with that of ordinary counter-irritants.

baunet, *r. t.* [< ME. *bawnen*, < OF. *bauder*, *bauder*, q. v.] To kiss. *Marston.* [A doubtful sense.]

bauson (bâ'sn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bawson*, *bawsyn*, *etc.*, corruptly *badger*: see *badger*, < ME. *bawson*, *bawsoun*, *bawsyn*, *bausen*, a particular application of the adj. *bauson*, white-spotted, in ME. *bausand*, mod. *bawsand*, etc.: see *bawsand*.] **I.** *n.* The adj. is rarely found in ME., but must have preceded the noun use. The badger has received other names in allusion to the white mark on his face: see *badger*[2]. **II.** *a.* An old name of the badger: sometimes applied ludicrously or in contempt to a fat or pertinacious person.

His mittens were *bausons*'s skin.
Drayton, Dowsabell, st. 10 (1593).

II. *a.* Same as *bausond*.

bausond (bâ'sond), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bawsond*, *bawsand*, *bausand*, dial. *bawsent*, *bawsand*, also (erroneously written as if a participle) *bausen'd*, *bawsen'd*, *bawsn't*, etc.; < ME. *bawsand* (also, also, nouns, *bawsen*, *bausen*, *bawsare*, etc.), < OF. *bausant*, *bawsant*, *bauseni*, *bawzant*, *bauçant*, *baleent*, *bauchant*, etc. (with appar. unorig. *-l*), also *bauzan*, *bauzen*, *bauzain* (> ME. *bauzeine*, *bawsenyne*) = Pr. *bauzan* = It. *balzano*, white-spotted; cf. mod. F. (from It.) *balzan*, a black or bay horse with white feet. Origin unknown; possibly connected with the equiv. Celtic words mentioned as the source of E. *balt*[5], q. v.] Having white spots on a black or bay ground; having a white stripe down the face, or a white on the forehead: applied to animals. [Scotch.]

His honest, sonsie, *bawsn't* face
Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
Burns, The Twa Dogs, l. 21.

bauson-faced (bâ'sn-fāst), *a.* Having a white mark on the face, like a badger; bausond.

bauterel, *n.* See *balterel*.

bauxite (bō'zīt), *n.* [< *Baux* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A clay found at Les Baux, near Arles in France, and elsewhere, in concretionary grains or oölite. It contains about one half of its weight of alumina, with iron and water, and silica as an impurity. It is used as a source of alum, of the metal aluminium, and to some extent in the preparation of crucibles. Also spelled *beauxite*.

bavardage (bə-vär-dāzh'), *n.* [F., < *bavarder*, chatter, < *bavard*, talkative, < *bave*, drivel, saliva: see *baverte*.] Idle talk; chatter. [Rare.]

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Replying only by monosyllables to the gay *bavardage* of the knight. *Bulwer*, Rienzi, II. 133.

bavarette (bav-a-ret'), *n.* Same as *bavette*.

Bavarian (ba-vā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Bavaria*, NL. form of Mlt. *Boiaria*, the country of the *Boii* (G. *Baiern*), whose name is also found in *Bohemia*, the country of the *Boiemi* or *Bohemi* (G. *Böhmen*).] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Bavaria, a kingdom of southern Germany.—**Bavarian bronze**, a bronze ranging in color from a bright yellow to a copper-red. The yellow bronze contains about 87½ per cent. of copper to 12½ per cent. of tin; the red about 97 per cent. of copper to 3 per cent. of tin.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bavaria.

bavaroy (bav'a-roi), *n.* [< F. *Bavarois*, Bavarian.] A kind of cloak.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the top embrace.
Gay, Trivia, I. 53.

Baveno twin. See *twin*.

baver†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*?.

bavette (ba-vet'), *n.* [F., with dim. term. *-ette*, < *bave* = Pr. It. *bava* = Sp. Pg. *baba* (Mlt., *bava*), drivel, slaver, saliva.] 1. A bib.—2. The upper part of a child's apron turned over to serve as a bib.

bavian† (ba'vi-an), *n.* A variant form of *baboon*.

baviert, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*?.

bavin† (bav'in), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. *bavin*, *bavan*, also *babbin*; of obscure origin; cf. Of. *baffe*, a bundle.] I. *n.* 1. A fagot of brushwood; light and combustible wood used for kindling fires. *Ray*, new ed.

The *Bavin*, though it burne bright, is but a blaze.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 75.

If he outlasts not a hundred such crackling *bavins* as thou art, God and men neglect a worthy man.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, I. 1.

About two in the morning they felt themselves almost choked with smoke, and rising, did find the fire coming up stairs; so they rose to save themselves; but that, at last time, the narrow were not on fire in the house.
Pepys, Diary, III. 73.

2†. *Milit.*, a faseine.

II. *a.* Resembling bavin. [Poetic.]

Shallow jesters, and rash bavin wits,
Soon kindled and soon burnt.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

bavin‡ (bav'in), *v. t.* [< *bavin*, *n.*] To make up into fagots.

Kit or knock them, and pitch them upon their ends to preserve them from rotting. *Evelyn*, Sylva, p. 538.

bavin‡ (bav'in), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Impure limestone. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

bavin‡ (bav'in), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name on the northeastern coast of Ireland of the ballan-wrasse.

Bavouism (ba-vō'izm), *n.* Same as *Babouvism*.

Babouvism, as Babeuf's system was called, was thus established to play a rôle in French history from 1830 to 1839.
R. T. Ely, Fr. and Ger. Socialism, p. 54.

baw† (bâ), *n.* [E. dial. and Se. (Sc. also *ba'*) = *ball*?.] A ball. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

baw‡ (bâ), *v. t.* [E. dial., = Scotch. *ba'*. In def. 2, cf. l. *baubari*, bark.] 1. To bawl. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To bark. *Topsell*.

baw‡ (bâ), *interj.* [< ME. *baw*, *bawe*; a natural exclamation of disgust, like *bah*.] An ejaculation of disgust or contempt. *Goldsmith*.

bawbee, baubee (bâ-bē'), *n.* [Sc., formerly also *barbie*, *barbie*, rarely *babie*; first mentioned in pl. *bawbies*. Of uncertain origin; prob. an abbr. of the name of the laird of *Silliebawby*, a mint-master mentioned at the close of the banishance of the bawbee, in connection with *Atchison*, another mint-master whose name was applied to the coin called *atchison*; cf. also *bottle*, *bodle*, said to be named from a mint-master *Bothwell* or *Rothwell*.] 1. A Scotch billon coin, weighing about 29 grains troy, first issued in

Obverse. Reverse.
Bawbee (of James V.—British Museum. [Size of the original.]

1542 by James V. of Scotland, and worth at that time 1½d. Scotch. A half-bawbee, worth ½d. Scotch, was coined at the same time and had similar types. In Scotland the name is now given to the bronze halfpenny current throughout the British islands.

2. *pl.* Money; cash. [Scotch.]

bawbie‡, *n.* See *bawbee*?.

bawbie‡, *n.* See *baubee*?.

bawchan-seed (bâ'chan-sēd), *n.* [E. Ind.; also written *bauchee-seed*.] The seed of *Psoralea corylifolia*, a leguminous plant of the East Indies, used by the natives as a tonic and in skin-diseases, and exported as an oil-seed.

bawcock (bâ'kok), *n.* [< F. *beau coq*, fine cock: see *beau* and *cock*1.] A fine fellow. [Archaic.]

How now, my *bawcock*? *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

bawd‡ (bâd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baud*, < ME. *bawde*, *baude*, in the earliest instance varying with *baudestrot*, of which *baud* is prob. an abbr., being also (prob.) directly, and not, as commonly supposed, directly, derived from the OF. *baud*, bold, lively, gay. The OF. adj. is not used as a noun, and does not have the sense of the E. word. See *baudestrot*, and cf. *bawdy*‡, *bawdy*2.] 1. A procurer or procuress; a person who keeps a house of prostitution, and conducts illicit intrigues: now usually applied only to women.

He [Pandarus] is named Troilus' *bawd*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 235.

bawd‡† (bâd), *v. i.* [< *bawd*‡, *n.*] To pander; act as procurer or procuress.

Lucullipe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds* . . . for the whole court. *Spectator*, No. 266.

bawd‡† (bâd), *v. t.* [Also spelled *baud*; < *bawdy*‡, *a.*, q. v.] To foul or dirty.

Her shoone smeared with tallow,
Bawd round about
That *bawdeth* her skyet.
Skelton, Poems, p. 198.

bawd‡ (bâd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baud*, perhaps abbr. from *baudrons*, or perhaps a var. of ME. *bardel*, a beast, prob. transferred to the hare.] A hare. [In the extract there is a play on *baud* in this sense and *bawd*‡.]

Mer. A *baud*, a *baud*! so ho!
Rom. What hast thou found?
Mer. No *hare*, sir. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

bawd-born (bâd'bôrn), *a.* Born of a bawd; a bawd from birth. *Ford*, for M., iii. 2.

bawdekyn†, *n.* See *bawdekin*.

bawdily (bâ'di-li), *adv.* In a bawdy manner; obscenely; lewdly.

bawdiness (bâ'di-nes), *n.* [< *bawdy*‡ + *-ness*.] Obscenity; lewdness.

bawdmoney, *n.* See *baldmoney*.

bawdrick‡ (bâ'drik), *n.* See *baldrick*.

bawdry (bâd'ri), *n.* [< ME. *bauderye*, < *baude*, bawd, + *-ry*. Cf. OF. *bauderie*, boldness, gayety, < *baud*, *bawd*.] 1. The business of a bawd or procuress.—2. Illicit intercourse; fornication.

We must be married, or we must live in *bawdry*.
Beaum. and *Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 3.

3. Obscenity; lewd language; smuttiness.

It is most certain that barefaced *bawdry* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

4†. Bawds collectively. *Udall.*

bawdship (bâd'ship), *n.* [< *bawd*‡ + *-ship*.] The office or employment of a bawd. *Ford.*

bawdstrot†, *n.* ME., also *baudestrot*, *bawestrot*, *baldestrot*, *baldystrot*, < OF. **baudestrot*, **baldestrot*, found only in later form *baudetrot*, prob. a coined name, and as such a nonsense-word: prob. a coined name, and as such a nonsense-word: possibly < OF. *baud*, *bald*, bold (< OLG. *bald* = E. *bold*), + **strot*, < OLG. *strotten*, **strutten* = Dan. *strutte* = MHG. G. *strotzen* = E. *strut*; cf. LG. *strot*, a strut, stiff.] A bawd; a pander. *Piers Plowman.*

bawdy‡ (bâ'di), *a.* [< *bawd*‡ + *-y*1.] Obscene; lewd; indecent; lascivious.

bawdy2† (bâ'di), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *baudy*, < ME. *bawdy*, *baudy*, dirty, appar. from a simple form **bawd*, which is not found till much later, and only as a verb (see *bawd*‡); origin unknown; cf. W. *bawaidd*, dirty, < *baw*, dirt, mire; F. *bouc*, mud. Not connected with *bawdy*‡, though the two words are commonly associated.] Dirty; filthy.

His overslioppe . . . is al *bawdy* and to-tore also.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 82.

Slovenly cooks, that . . . never washe their *bawdy* hands.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., II. 323.

bawdy-house (bâ'di-hous), *n.* A house of lewdness and prostitution; a house of ill-fame.

bawhorse (bâ'hôrs), *n.* Same as *batthorse*.

bawl‡ (bâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ball*, *baul*, < ME. *bawlen*, bark, prob. < OF. *baular*, bark (cf. l. *baubari*, bark); cf. mod. Icel. *baula* = Sw. *böla*, low as a cow (Icel. *baula*, a cow); cf. also Sw. *båla*, roar, G. *bellen*, bark, and see *bell*3, *bellow*, *bull*2, etc., all prob. orig. imitative.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To bark or howl, as a dog.—2. To cry out with a loud full sound; make vehement or clamorous outcries, as in pain, exultation, etc.; shout.

That *baul* for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still revolt when truth would set them free.
Milton, Sonnets, vii.

Passing under Ludgate the other day, I heard a voice *bawling* for charity. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 83.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter or proclaim by outcry; shout out.

Still must I hear?—shall hoarse Fitzgerald *bawl*
His creaking couplets in a tavern hall?
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. To cry for sale, as a hawker.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought and watching, *bawled* about by the common hawkers of Grub Street. *Swift*, Battle of the Books, Apology.

bawl‡ (bâl), *n.* [< *bawl*‡, *v.*] A shout at the top of one's voice; an outcry: as, the children set up a loud *bawl*.

bawl2†, *n.* Obsolete spelling of *ball*1.

bawla (bâ'lä), *n.* [Native term.] A matting made in the islands of the Pacific from the leaves of the cocoanut-palm, used for thatching.

bawler (bâ'lèr), *n.* One who bawls.

bawmet, *n.* An obsolete form of *balm*. *Chaucer.*

baw-money, *n.* See *bat-money*.

bawn (bân), *n.* [< Ir. *babhun* or Gael. *babhun* (pron. nearly as *bawn*), an inclosure for cattle, a fortification.] 1. Formerly, an outer inclosure of an Irish castle; nearly equivalent to *bailey* and *outer bailey*. In the seventeenth century grants of government land in Ireland were made on the condition that the grantee should build a castle and bawn, the latter for the protection of the cattle of the tenants.

2. In modern times, in some parts of Ireland—(*a*) The cattle-yard near a farm-house. (*b*) A large house, including all its appurtenances, as offices, court-yard, etc. *Swift.*

bawn (bân), *v. t.* [< *bawn*, *n.*] In Ireland, to surround or inclose with a bawn.

bawrelly, *n.* A resounding tissue. *bauxet* is found; appar. of F. origin. Cf. *buckerel*, *buckeret*.] A kind of hawk. *Phillips.*

bawsand, *a.* Same as *bawsunt*.

bawsint (bâ'sint), *a.* See *bawsond*.

bawson, *n.* and *a.* See *bawsun*.

bawtie, bawty (bâ'ti), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *bawd*‡.] In Scotland, a cur; a dog, especially one of large size, and also for a hare.

baxa, baxea (bak'sä, -sē-ä), *n.* [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a sandal; a shoe of various forms, often plaited from papyrus or palm-leaves; generally, an inexpensive foot-covering worn by the poorer classes, but also referred to as occurring in rich materials and workmanship, and specifically as the shoe of comic actors, as distinguished from the cothurnus used by tragedians.

baxter (bak'stèr), *n.* [Also *backster*, < ME. *baxter*, *bacster*, *bakestre*, < AS. *bæcestre*, a baker; see *bake*, *v.*, and cf. *spinster*, *songster*, *punster*, equiv. to *Baxter*.] A baker; properly, a female baker. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Baxterian (bak-stē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Richard Baxter, a celebrated English nonconformist divine (1615–1691); as, *Baxterian* doctrines.

Baxterianism (bak-stē'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrines of Richard Baxter, who amalgamated the Arminian doctrine of free grace with the Calvinistic doctrine of election.

bay1 (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, *baie*, < ME. *bay*, *baie*, a berry, esp. that of the laurel-or bay-tree, perhaps < AS. *beg*, berry, occurring only in the dat. *begere*, glossed *baccinea*, i. e. *baccinia*, 'blueberries' (see *Vaccinium*), and in comp. *hegbeam*, lit. 'berry-tree,' applied both to the mulberry-tree (Gr. *μορέα*) and to the bramble or blackberry-bush (Gr. *βάτος*). But the ME. form, like MD. *beye*, *baeye*, a berry, a laurel-berry, agrees also with, and may have come directly from, OF. *baie*, *baye*, mod. F. *baie* = Pr. *baia* = Sp. *baya*, OSp. *baca* = Pg. *baga*, *baca* = It. *bacca*, a berry, < L. *bacca*, less correctly *baca*, a berry; cf. Lith. *bagà*, a laurel-berry.] 1†. A berry, especially of the laurel-tree.

The *bays* or berries that It beareth.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xv. 30.

2. The laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay, *Laurus nobilis*. See *laurel*. The name *bay* is given to a number of trees and shrubs more or less resembling the noble laurel. See phrases below.

Hence (like *laurel*, and in reference to the ancient use of the laurel) —3. An honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence; also, fame or renown due to achievement or merit: in this sense used chiefly in the

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plural, with reference to the leaves or branches of laurel. Also called *bay-leaf*.

Yet as you hope hereafter to see plays,
Encourage us, and give our poet *bays*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, Epil.

I play'd to please myself, on rustick reed,
Nor sought for *bay*, the learned shepherd's meed.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 1.

[In the following quotation, the office of poet laureate: formerly a not uncommon use.

If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,
You'll gain at least a knighthood, or the *bays*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, Satire I. 22.

Bays was sometimes used as a singular (compare *bays*, basis, as singular).

Do plant a sprig of cypress, not of *bays*.
Robert Randolph.

A greener hope shall crown Ben Jonson's name,
Feltham, Jonsonius Virbius.]

4. [Cf. *bays*².] A piece of low, marshy ground producing large numbers of bay-trees. [N. Carolina and Florida.] *Bartlett.*—**Bull-bay**, the *Magnolia grandiflora.*—**Cherry-bay**, *Prunus Lauro-cerasus.*—**Dwarf bay**, of Europe, the *Daphne Laureola.*—**Indian or royal bay**, *Laurus Indica.*—**Loblolly-bay**, or **tan-bay**, the *Gordonia Lasianthus.*—**Red bay**, the *Persea Carolinensis.*—**Rose-bay**, a name given (a) to the white bark, *Rhododendron maximum*; (b) in the United States, to the great laurel, *Rhododendron maximum.*—**Sweet bay**. See above, 3.—**Sweet-bay**, or **white bay**, of the United States, the *Magnolia glauca.*

bay² (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, < ME. *baye*, < OF. *baie*, *baye*, *baiole*, F. *baie* as Pr. *baia* = Sp. *bahía*, formerly also *baia*, *baya* (> Basque *baia*, *baiya*), = Pg. *bahia* = It. *baja* (cf. G. *bai*, < D. *baai*, MD. *baeye* as Dan. *bai*, < L. *baiæ*?), < LL. *baia*, a form first mentioned by Isidore, and said to have its gen. in *-æ*, implying its existence at a much earlier period; perhaps connected with L. *balneæ*, pl., a noted watering-place on the coast of Campania, hence applied also to any watering-place. *Bay* in this sense has been confused, 5, and Kom., with *bay*³.] **1.** A recess in the shore of a sea or lake, differing from a *creek* in being less long and narrow; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands.

The sea winding, and breaking in *bays* into the land.
Gray, Letters, I. 293.

2†. An anchorage or roadstead for ships; a port; a harbor.

A bay or rode for ships.
I prithee, good Iden,
Go to the *bay*, and disembark my coffers.
Cotgrave.
Shak., 1Othello, ii. 1.

3. A recess of land, as in a range of hills; a level space partly surrounded by heights. [Rare.]—**4.** An arm of a prairie extending into woods and partly surrounded by them. [U. S.] *Bartlett.*—**5.** A kind of mahogany obtained from Campeachy Bay (whence the name).

bay³ (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, *baie*, < ME. *bay*, *baye*, < OF. *baee*, an opening, gap, mod. F. *baie*, a bay (< ML. as if **badata*), on type of fem. pp., < *beer*, *baer*, *bayer*, mod. F. *bayer*, < LL. *badare*, gape (cf. E. *gap*, *n.*, *gape*, *v.*): see *bay*⁴. This word has been confused with *bay*². **1.** A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked by buttresses or pilasters on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs (arcs doubleaux) of the interior vaulting, by the placing of the main arches and pillars or of the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate the design into corresponding parts. *Oxford Glossary.*—**2.** The part of a window included between two mullions; a light. Also called *window-bay.*—**3.** A bay-window.

Some ladies walking with me, seeing my father sitting at his magical writing establishment in the bay, went in through his glorified window, and established themselves round his table.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

4. A compartment in a barn for the storage of hay or grain.—**5.** In *carp.*, a portion of a compound or framed floor included between two girders, or between a girder and the wall.—**6.** In *plastering*, the space between two screeds. See *screed.*—**7.** *Naut.*, that part of a ship between decks which lies forward of the bitts, on either side; in a ship of war, the foremost messing-place between decks. See *nick-bay.*—**8.** In *bridge-building*, the portion between two piers.—**9.** In *coal-mining*: (*a*) An open space for the gob or waste in a long-wall working. (*b*) The space between two frames or sets in a level: synonymous with *board*. [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**bay of joists**, the joists between two binding-joists, or between two girders, in a framed floor.—**Bay of rooms**, the several rafters and their supporting purlins between two principal rafters.

bay⁴ (bā), *v. i.* [< OF. *bayer*, *beer*, *baer*, gape, < LL. *badare*, mod. F. *bayer*, *bader* as Pr. *badar* = Cat. *badar* = It. *badare*, < LL. *badare*, gape, be open. Cf. *bay*⁵ and *bay*⁶.] To open the mouth, as for food; seek with open mouth.

Bayer à la mamelle, to seek or *baye* for the dugge.
Holyband, Treasurie of the French Tongue.

bay⁵ (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, < ME. *baye*n, < OF. *bayer* = It. *baiare* (also in comp., ME. *abayen*, < OF. *abayer*, *abaier*, *abbayer*, mod. F. *aboyer* = It. *abbaiare*), bark; of uncertain origin, perhaps imitative (cf. E. *bawl*¹, bark, L. *baubari*, Mir. *boulare*, G. *bröilen*, bark, and E. *bay*², *boar-swine*), but prob. associated in earlier use with *bay*⁴, *beer*, *bayer*, *bayer* = It. *badare*, < LL. *badare*, gape: see *bay*⁴, and cf. *bay*⁶, *n.*, in which the two notions unite. In some senses the verb is from the noun.] **1.** *intrans.* To bark, as a dog; especially, to bark with a deep prolonged sound, as hounds in the chase.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bayed.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1. 1. 279.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bark at; beset with deep prolonged barking.

I had rather be a dog, and *bay* the moon,
Than such a Roman.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

2. To express by barking.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, I. 123.

3. To drive or pursue so as to compel to stand at bay; chase or hunt.

They *bay'd* the bear
With hounds of Sparta.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

4. To hold at bay.

For we are at the stake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

bay⁶ (bā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *baye*, *baye*, < ME. *bay*, *baie*, of different origin, according as it stands (*a*) for *bay*⁵, n., barking; (*b*) = ME. *bayen*, bark; (*b*) by aphæresis for *abay*, < OF. *abai*, *abay*, *abbay*, *aboy*, mod. F. *aboi*, a barking, < *abayer*, *abaier*, *abbayer*, *aboyer*, v., used in the phrase *to be or stand at bay* (or *at a bay*, which is perhaps always to be read *at abay*), *to bring to bay*; (*c*) in the phrase *to hold at bay*, repr. OF. *tenir a bay*, lit. *tenir a badu*, hold in suspense or expectation, lit. on the gape: OF. *bay* (= It. *badu*), suspense, lit. gaping, < *baer* = It. *badare*, gape, a verb prob. in part connected with *bay*⁵, bark: see above.] **1.** The deep-toned barking of a dog in pursuit of game; especially, the barking of a pack of hounds. **2.** The state of being so hard pressed, as a hunted animal by dogs and hunters, as to be compelled, from impossibility of escape, to turn and face the danger: with *at* or *to*: as, *to stand at bay*, stand *at bay*, hold *at bay* (formerly also *at a bay*), bring *to bay*, etc.: often used figuratively, in these and other constructions, with reference to persons beset by enemies or held at a disadvantage: strait; distress.

Unhappy Squire! what hard mishap thee brought
Into this bay of perill and of woe?
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 12.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Emboldened by despair, he stood at *bay*.
Dryden.

3. The state of being kept off by the bold attitude of an opponent; the state of being prevented by any means, by the kind of resistance, from making further advance: with *at*.

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expense of the war where the enemy was best able to hold us at *bay*.
Swift.

The barriers which they builded from the soil
To keep the foe at *bay*.
Bryant, The Prairies.

bay⁶ (bā), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *baie*, *baie*, < ME. *bay*, *baye*, < OF. *bai*, mod. F. *bai* = Pr. *bai* = Sp. *bayo* = Pg. *baio* = It. *bajo*, < L. *badius* (> E. *badious*), bay, in ref. to a color of horses. II. *n.* 1. Rarely in sing. *bay* (= D. *baai* = MLG. *baie*, LG. *baje* (> G. *bai*) = Dan. *bai* = Sw. *bo*), usually in pl. *bays*, early mod. E. *bayes*, *baies* (whence the mod. sing. *baise*, q. v.), < OF. *baies*, pl. of *baie*, fem. of *bai*, adj.] **I.** *a.* Reddish or brownish-red, inclining to chestnut; rufous; badious; castaneous: applied most frequently to horses, but also to other animals displaying the same color.

II. *n.* **1.** A light woolen fabric (originally of a bay color), the manufacture of which was introduced into England in 1561 by refugees from France and the Netherlands: usually in plural *bays*, now, as singular, *baize* (which see).—**2.** A bay horse.

The ploughman stopped to gaze
Whene'er his chariot swept in view
Behind the shining *bays*.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

bay⁷ (bā), *v.* [Origin uncertain; the ME. **bayd*, or withstandynge, *abatacioun*, may possibly be a use of *bay*⁵ in *to stand at bay*, etc.: see *bay*⁵, *v.*] A dam; a pond-head; an embankment. [Eng.]

bay⁷ (bā), *v. t.* [Perhaps from the related noun (*bay*⁷), or, as the source of that, < lcel. *baga*, push back, hinder, < *bagr*, opposition, collision: cf. *fara i bay*, come ashwart.] To dam: as, to *bay* back the water.

bay⁸ (bā), *n.* [Short for *bay-antler.*] The bay-antler or tez-antler of a stag.

bay⁹ (bā), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *beien*, *beighen*, *beizen*, *bien*, *buyen*, *bugen*, < AS. *bégan*, *bégan*, *bigan*, *byegan*, = OS. *bôgian* = MHG. *bûgen* = MLG. *bojen* = OHG. *bougen*, MHG. *bougen*, G. *beugen* = Icel. *beygja* = Sw. *böja* = Dan. *böje* = Goth. *baugjan*), trans. bend, causative of *bûgan* (as Goth. *biugan*, etc.), E. *bow*, *intrans.* bend: see *bow*¹, and cf. *bait*¹.] To bend. [Prov. Eng.]

bay¹⁰ (bā), *v.* [Only in Spenser, who also uses *embay* for *embathe*, in most instances for the sake of rime.] A poetical perversion of *bathe*.

Her feeden upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His ever-burning forehead in the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 3.

baya (bä'yä), *n.* [Hind.] The weaver-bird, *Ploceus philippinus*, an East Indian passerine bird, somewhat like the bullinch, remarkable for its extremely curious nest. See *weaver-bird.*

baya-bird, *n.* Same as *baya.*

bayadere, bayadeer (bā-ya-dēr'), *n.* [Also spelled *bajadere* (< F. *bajadère*); formerly *baliadere*, *balhadera*, < Pg. *bailadeira* (fem. of *bailador* = Sp. *bailador*), a dancer, < *bailar* = Sp. *bailar*, dance: see *ballet.*] An East Indian dancing girl.

bayal (bā'al), *n.* A fine kind of cotton. *Simmonds.*

bayamo (bä-yä'mō), *n.* [Cuban.] A violent blast of wind, accompanied by vivid lightning, blowing from the land on the south coast of Cuba, and especially from the Bight of Bayamo.

bay-antler, *n.* See *bez-antler.*

bayard¹ (bā'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bayard*, *baiard*, *bayart*, < ME. *bayard*, *bayart*, < OF. *bayard*, *baiard*, *bayart* (as F. *baiard*), bay, a bay horse, < *bai*, bay: see *bay*⁶ and *-ard.* The adj. came to be a general appellative of a bay horse, esp. in Bayard's (Rinaldo's) magic steed in the Charlemagne romances; later of any horse, esp. in alliterative proverbial use, *bold bayard*, *blind bayard*, often with reference to reckless or stupid persons, perhaps associated in the latter sense with OF. *bayard*, gaping, staring, one who gapes or gazes. < *bayer*, *baer*, gape, gaze: see *bay*⁴.] **I.** *a.* Bay; of a bay color: applied to a horse.

II. *n.* **1.** A bay horse; generally, any horse; formerly frequent in proverbial use, especially with the epithet *blind* or *bold.*

Blind *bayard* moves the mill. *Philips.*
Who so bold as blind *bayard*? *Proverbial saying.*

2. A person who is self-confident and ignorant: usually with the epithet *blind* or *bold.*

The more we know, the more we know we want:
What *Bayard* boulder then the ignorant!
Barton, What you will, Ind.

Phillip the second, late king of Spain, perceiving that many blind *bayards* were overbold to undertake the working of his mines of silver in the West Indies, etc.
Gerard Malynes, Lex Mercatoria (1622), p. 192.

What are most of our papists, but stupid, ignorant and blind *bayards*!
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 608.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

bayard²†, *n.* [< OF. *baiart*, *bayart*, a basket used for the carrying of earth and fastened about the neck; perhaps a fanciful application of *bayard*, a horse: see *bayard*¹.] A kind of hand-barrow used for carrying heavy loads, especially of stones.

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bayardly (bā'ĕrd-li), *a.* [< *bayard*1 + *-ly*1.] Blind; stupid.

A blind credulity, a *bayardly* confidence, or an impenitent lasdrence. *Jer. Taylor*(?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 148.

bayberry (bā'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *bayberries* (-iz). [< *bay*1 + *berry*1.] 1. The fruit of the bay-tree, or *Laurus nobilis*.—2. The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. The coating of wax upon the berries is known as *bayberry-tallow* or *myrtle-wax*. See *Myrica*. Also called *candleberry*.

3. In Australia, the *Pimenta acris*, from which an oil is obtained which is used in the manufacture of bay-rum.

bay-birds (bā'bẽrdz), *n. pl.* A collective name of numerous small wading birds or shore-birds, chiefly of the snipe and plover families, which frequent the muddy shores of the bays and estuaries along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

bay-bolt (bā'bōlt), *n.* A kind of barbed bolt. See *bolt*1.

bay-breasted (bā'bres'ted), *a.* Having the breast bay in color: as, the *bay-breasted* warbler, *Dendroica castanea*, one of the commonest birds of the United States.

bay-cod (bā'kod), *n.* The name of a fish of the family *Ophidiidæ*, *Genypterus blacodes*, of New Zealand, also called *cloudy bay-cod* and *ling*.

bayed (bād), *a.* [< *bay*3 + *-ed*2.] 1. Having a bay or bays, as a building: as, "the large *bay'd* barn," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii.—2. Formed as a bay or recess.

A handsome and substantial mansion, the numerous gable-ends and *bayed* windows of which bespoke the wealth of a man of worship. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 119.

bayest, *n.* See *baize*.

bayeta (bā-ā'tä), *n.* [Sp., baize: see *baize*.] A common kind of coarse baize manufactured in Spain.

Bayeux tapestry. See *tapestry*.

bay-gall (bā'gâl), *n.* A watercourse covered with spongy earth, mixed with matted fibers, and impregnated with acids. See *gault*, 5.

bay-leaf (bā'lef), *n.*; pl. *bay-leaves* (-lēvz). 1. The leaf of the sweet-bay or laurel-tree, *Laurus nobilis*. Bay-leaves are aromatic, are reputed stimulant and narcotic, and are used in medicine, cookery, and confectionery.

2. Same as *bay*1, *n.*, 3.

baylerbay (bā'lẽr-bā), *n.* Same as *beylerbey*.

baylet (bā'let), *n.* [< *bay*3 + *-let*.] A little bay.

bay-mahogany (bā'ma-hog'a-ni), *n.* Same as *bay-wood*.

baymen1 (bā'men), *n.* pl. *baymen* (-men). [< *bay*3 + *man*.] 1. One who lives on a bay, or who fishes, shoals, or pursues his occupation in or on a bay.

When the birds are traveling with the wind, or as boatmen call it, a "free wind." *Short & Bay*, p. 43.

2. Specifically, in British Honduras, a mahogany-cutter of the coast.

baymen2 (bā'men), *n.* pl. *baymen* (-men). [< *bay*3 + *man*.] A sick-bay attendant; a nurse for sick or wounded men on a vessel of war.

bay-oil (bā'oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from the sugar-berries of the bay-tree of Italy, used in veterinary medicine. *McElrath.*

bayonet (bā'o-net), *n.* [< F. *baïonnette*, formerly *bayonnette*, a small flat pocket-dagger, or a knife hung at the girdle, like a dagger, now a bayonet, = Sp. *bayoneta* = It. *baionetta*, a bayonet, usually derived from *Bayonne*, in France, because bayonets are said to have been first made there (*Bayonne*, Sp. *Bayona*, is said to mean 'good harbor,' < Basque *baia*, harbor (see *bay*3), + *ona*, good); but cf. F. "*bayonnier*, as *arbalestier* [see *arbalester*]; an old word" (Cotgrave), < *bayon*, *baion*, the arrow or shaft of a crossbow.] 1. A short dagger.—2. A dagger or short stabbing instrument of steel for infantry soldiers, made to be attached to the muzzle of a gun. In its original

1, Common Bayonet; 2, Sword-Bayonet.

form it has a sharp point and three edges, but other forms have been introduced. (See below.) It was at first inserted in the barrel of the gun, after the soldier had fired, by a wooden handle fitted to the bore; but it was afterward made with an iron socket and ring passing over the muzzle, and attached to the blade by a shoulder, so that the soldier might fire with his bayonet fixed.

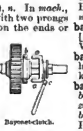
3. In *mach.*, a pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, and which thus serves to connect and disconnect parts of the machinery. See *bayonet-clutch*.—**Knife-bayonet**, a combined knife and bayonet arranged to fit the muzzle of a rifle, carried when not in use in a sheath attached to the waist-belt.—**Rod-bayonet**, a long steel rod with triangular shaped end, used as a bayonet. It is attached to the rifle by a spring socket, and may also be used as a wiping-rod. It was perfected by Lieut.-Col. A. R. Buffington, U. S. A.—**Spanish bayonet**, a common name given to plants belonging to several species of Yucca, with narrow, rigid, spine-tipped leaves, especially to *Y. aloifolia*, *Y. gloriosa*, and *Y. baccata*.—**Sword-bayonet**, a short sword with a cutting edge and sharp point, made to fasten by a spring on the barrel of a rifle or carbine. It is carried in a scabbard when not fixed to the piece. This is now the usual form of military bayonet.—**Trowel-bayonet**, a form of bayonet with a broad and curved but sharp-pointed blade, intended to serve in case of need, after the manner of a trowel, as an intrenching tool. It was invented by Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. A., and has done good service in Indian fighting.

bayonet (bā'o-net), *v. t.* [< *bayonet*, *n.*] To stab with a bayonet; compel or drive by the bayonet.

You send troops to sabre and to *bayonet* us into a submission. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

bayonet-clasp (bā'o-net-klasp), *n.* A movable ring of metal about the socket of a bayonet, which serves to strengthen it and to prevent its disengagement.

bayonet-clutch (bā'o-net-kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of clutch armed usually with two prongs (*a a*), which when in gear act on the ends or lugs of a frustum (*b*), fitted on a side-boss of the wheel to be driven, the latter being loose on the same shaft. The clutch is moved on the shaft by a leather-key, and when drawn back or out is kept at rest and the clutch continues to revolve with the shaft. When it is required to set the machinery again in motion, the clutch is thrown forward by the fork *c*, and its prongs, engaging with the gray, gradually put the shaft in motion.



Bayonet-clutch.

bayonet-joint (bā'o-net-joint), *n.* A form of coupling or socket-joint resembling the mode of attachment commonly adopted for fixing a bayonet on a musket.

bayou (bī'ō), *n.* [A corrupt form of F. *boyau*, a gut, a long narrow passage (cf. a similar use of E. *gut*), < OF. *boyel*, *boiel*, *boel*, > E. *boucel*, q. v.] In the southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the several outlets of a river through its delta to the sea; a watercourse.

For hours, in fall days, I watched the ducks cautiously tack and veer and hold the middle of the pond, far from the sportsmen, from which they knew that they must be practise in Louisiana *bayous*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 254.

Under the shore his boat was tied,
All by the willow trees
Waished the gray alligator slide
Into the bayou. *Longfellow*, Quadroon Girl.

bay-porpoise (bā'pôr'pus), *n.* A typical porpoise, as of the genus *Phocæna*; a puffing-pig: so called from the frequent appearance of the animals in bays or estuaries.

bay-rum (bā'rum'), *n.* [< *bay*1 + *rum*1.] A fragrant liquid used as a cosmetic, etc., especially by barbers, obtained by distilling the leaves of the *Pimenta acris* (see *bayberry*, 3), of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, with rum, or by mixing the oil of bay, obtained from the leaves by distillation with alcohol, water, and acetic ether. It is the *spiritus myrciæ* of the United States Pharmacopœia.

bays1 (bāz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *bay*3.] See *bay*3, *bays*2, *n.* [Prop. pl. of *bay*6.] See *baize*.

bay-salt (bā'sâlt'), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *bai salt*, *base-salt*, < late ME. *baye salt*: cf. Dan. *baisalt* = G. *baisalz*, after E.; appar. < *bay*2 (some suppose orig. in ref. to the Bay of Biscay) + *salt*1.] Coarse salt originally applied to salt obtained by spontaneous or natural evaporation of sea-water.

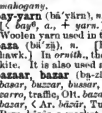
bay-stall (bā'stâl), *n.* In *arch.*, the bay of a window; a window-seat.

bayt, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete spelling of *bait*1. *Spenser.*

bay-tree (bā'trē), *n.* [< ME. *baytre* (whence appar. MD. *baeytere*); < *bay*1 + *tree*.] 1. The laurel-tree, *Laurus nobilis*, a native of Italy and Greece, growing to the height of 30 feet.—2. In the eastern United States, a name of the *Magnolia glauca*, and in California of the *Umbellularia Californica*.

bay-tree (bā-tē'), *n.* Javanese name of the tree *Pterospermum Javanicum*.

bay-window (bā'win'dō), *n.* [< *bay*3, a recess, + *window*.] In *arch.*, properly, a window forming a recess or bay in a room, projecting outward, and rising from the ground or basement on a plan semicircular, semi-octagonal, or semi-hexagonal, but always straight-sided. The term is, however, also often applied to a bow-window, which properly forms in plan the segment of a circle, or to an oriel-window, which is supported on a console or corbeling, and is usually on the first floor.



Bay-window, Burton-on-Guildford, England.

bay-winged (bā'-wingd), *a.* Having chestnut color on the wings. — **Bay - winged bunting**, the common or vesper-bird, *Poocetes gramineus*, one of the commonest sparrows of North America. — **Bay - winged longspur**, *Rhynchophanes mccownii*, a common ferruginous bird of the western prairies, related to the Lapland longspur. — **Bay-winged summer-finch**, *Pezoeca carpalis* of Arizona.

bay-wood (bā'wụd), *n.* [< *bay*3 + *wood*1.] A lighter and coarser kind of mahogany, coming especially from British Honduras. See *mahogany*.

bay-yarn (bā'yärn), *n.* Woolen yarn used in the manufacture of baize.

baza (bä'zä), *n.* [E. Ind.; cf. Ar. *bāz*, a hawk.] In ornith., the name of an East Indian kite. It is also used as a generic name.

bazaar, bazar (bą-zär'), *n.* [Formerly also *bazar*, *bazzar*, *bussar*, also *bazarro* (cf. It. *bazarro*, dim. *bazarretto*), a market-place, < F. *bazar*, < Ar. *bāzār*, Turk. *pāzār*, Hind. *bāzār*, < Pers. *bāzār*, a market.] I. In the East, an exchange, mart, or place, or place where goods are exposed for sale, consisting either of small shops or stalls in a narrow street or series of streets, or of a certain section in a town under one roof and divided by narrower passage-ways, in which all or most of the merchants and artisans in a certain material or metal, or any single class of goods, are gathered both for manufacture and traffic. These bazaar-streets are frequently shaded by a light material laid from roof to roof, and are sometimes arched over. Marts bearing the name of bazaars, for the sale of miscellaneous articles, chiefly fancy goods, are now to be found in most European and American cities; and the term has been extended to streets occupied as market-places for specific articles: as, a horse-bazaar.

The streets of the town are narrow, terribly rough, and very dirty, but the bazaars are extensive and well stocked. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 40.

2. A sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charity or other purpose; a fancy fair. The articles there sold are mostly of fancy work, and contributed gratuitously.

bazaar-hound (bą-zär'hound'), *n.* [*bazaar* + *hound*1, *n.*] An East Indian weight, differing in different localities: equal in Calcutta to 82½ pounds avoirdupois. So called in contradistinction to *factory-standard*. See *mound*1.

bazan, *n.* Same as *basan*.

bazar, *n.* See *bazaar*.

bazaruto (baz-a-rö'tō), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large flat-bottomed pleasure-boat used on the Ganges, propelled with sails and oars.

bazet, *v. t.* [Also written *bazze*, appar. < D. *bazen*, *verbazen*, astonish, stupefy (cf. *abash*); cf. G. (obs.) *bazen*, rave.] To stupefy; frighten.

baziers (bā'zi-ẽrz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Corruption of *bear's ears*.] The plant bear's-ears, *Primula Auricula*: used in some parts of England.

The *baziers* are sweet in the morning of May.
Tusser, Hundreth Points of Husbandry, p. 147.

bazil (baz'il), *n.* Same as *basan*.

Tanned with bark, . . . [sheep-skins] constitute *bazils*, and are used for making slippers and the finer leathers.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 42.

B. B. A common abbreviation in mineralogical works for *before the blowpipe*: as, quartz is infusible B. B.

bbl., bbls. Abbreviations of *barrel* and *barrels* respectively: as, 1,000 *bbls.* flour.

B. C. An abbreviation of *before Christ*, used in noting dates preceding the Christian era: as, the battle of Thermopylæ was fought 480 *B. C.*; Julius Cæsar invaded Britain 55 *B. C.*

B. C. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Civil Engineering*. See *bachelor*.

B. D. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Divinity*.

Bdella (del'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βδέλλα, a leech.] 1. A genus of leeches, of the family *Hirudinidæ* or *Gnathobdellidæ*. Also written *Bdellia*. [Not in use.]—2. The typical genus of the family *Bdellidæ*. *B. longicornis* is an example.

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bdellatomy (de-lat'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech, + *τομή*, a cutting.] 1. The act or operation of incising a leech while sucking, so that the ingested blood may escape, and the leech continue to suck.—2. The application of the bdellometer.

Bdellia (del'i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL.: see *Bdella.*] Same as *Bdella*, 1.

Bdellidæ (del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdella* + *-idæ.*] A family of tracheate mites, of the order *Acarida*, class *Arachnida*, having the head distinct from the thorax and elongated into a proboscis, chelate cheliceres, long thin raptorial pedipalps, cursorial legs of six or more joints, stigmata near the rostrum, and skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in soft skin. The animals are found creeping in damp places. Besides *Bdella*, the family contains the genus *Scirus*.

Bdellinæ (de-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdella* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of tracheate *Acarina.* See *Bdellidæ.*

bdellium (del'i-um), *n.* [In ME. *bdelyum, bidellium*, < LL. *bdellium*, < Gr. *βδέλλιον*, a plant, a fragrant gum which exudes from it (Dioscorides, Pliny); used (also in the form *βδέλλα*) to translate Heb. *b'dōlakh*, a precious article of merchandise mentioned along with gold and precious stones (Gen. ii. 12). The opinion of the rabbins, which Bochart supports, is that *b'dōlakh* signifies orig. a pearl, and as a collective noun pearls, which may be compared to grains of manna; hence its secondary sense of a gum.] A name given to two aromatic gum-resins, similar to myrrh, but weaker. Indian bdellium is believed to be the product of *Balsamodendron Mukul*, and African bdellium of *B. Africanum*. They are used for the same purposes as myrrh, but chiefly as an ingredient in plasters and as a perfume. An Egyptian resin also called bdellium is obtained from the doum-palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica*, of Upper Egypt.

Bdelloida (de-loi'dạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech, + *-oida.*] A family of rotifers that swim and creep like a leech, with the foot retractile, jointed, telescopic, and forked at the end.

bdellometer (de-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech (< *βδάλλειν*, milk, suck), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used as a substitute for the leech. It consists of a cupping-glass, to which a scarificator and an exhausting syringe are attached. *Dunglison.*

Bdellostoma (de-los'tọ-mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βδέλλα*, a leech, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of cyclostomous or marsipobranchiate fishes, or myzonts, referred to the family *Myxinidæ*, or made the type of a family *Bdellostomidæ*: so called from the comparison of the suctorial mouth to that of a leech. There are 7 branchial apertures or openings of the branchial sacs. *B. heptatrema* is found at the Cape of Good Hope. The genus is the same as *Heptatrema.*

bdellostomid (de-los'tọ-mid), *n.* A myzont of the family *Bdellostomidæ.*

Bdellostomidæ (del-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bdellostoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of hyperotretous myzonts, represented by the genus *Bdellostoma*: synonymous with *Heptatremidæ* (which see).

bds. An abbreviation of *boards*, in use among bookbinders and booksellers.

be[1] (bē), *v. i., substantive verb*; pres. *am, art* (sometimes *beest*), *is, are* (sometimes *be*); pret. *was, wast, were*; subj. *be, were, wert*; impv. *be*; pp. *been*; ppr. *being.* [Under the verb *be* are classed, as identical in sense, the surviving forms of three orig. independent verbs, which, supplementing each other's defects, serve together to make up the substantive verb or copula; they are represented by the forms *be, am*, and *was.* 1. *Be*, inf., early mod. E. also *bee*, < ME. *be, bee, been, ben, beon*, < AS. *beón, bión*; pres. ind. sing. 1st pers. *be*, early mod. E. also *bee*, < ME. *be, bee, beo*, < AS. *beó*, rarely *beóm, bióm* (retaining the suffix *-m*, which appears also in *am*) = OS. *bium* = OFries. *bem* = OHG. *pim* (*bim*), MHG. G. *bin*; 2d pers. *beest, be'st*, dial. *bist*, < ME. *beest, best, beost, bist*, < AS. *bist* = OS. *bist* = OHG. *pis, pist*, MHG. G. *bist*; 3d pers. *be*, dial. also *beeth, bes*, < ME. *beth, beoth*, north. *bes*, < AS. *bith*; pl. *be*, archaic and dial. *been, ben, bin*, also *beth*, < ME. *been, ben, bin*, etc., prop. (as ind.) *beeth, beth, beoth*, < AS. *beóth* (in all three persons) = OHG. 1st pers. *pirumes*, 2d *pirut* (MHG. *birut, bint*) (3d *sint*); with similar forms in subj., etc.; all from a common Teut. √ **beu* = L. *fu-* in perf. *fuisse*, have been (ind. *fui*, I was, I have been), fut. part. *futurus*, about to be (see *future*), fut. inf. *fore*, be about to be, = Gr. *φύεσθαι*, be, become, grow (act. *φύειν*, produce) (> ult. E. *physic, physical*, etc.), = Skt. √ *bhū*, become, come into being, take place, exist, be; the sense 'become' being still evident in AS., and giving the present generally a future implication. 2. *Am*, etc., pres. ind. (without inf.): 1st pers. *am* (often contr. *'m* in *I'm*), < ME. *am, amm, em*, < ONorth. *eam, am*, AS. *eom* = Icel. *em* (mod. usually *er*) = Goth. *im* (orig. **ism*) = L. *sum* (orig. **esum*) = Gr. *εἰμί*, dial. *ἐμμί* (orig. **ἐσμί*), = OBulg. *yesmi* = Bohem. *jsem*, etc., = Lith. *esmi*, etc., = Skt. *asmi*; 2d pers. *art*, < ME. *art, ert*, < AS. *eart*, ONorth. *arth* = Icel. *ert* = Goth. *is* = L. *es* = Gr. *εἶ*, dial. *ἐσσί*, = OBulg. *yesi*, etc., = Skt. *asi*; 3d pers. *is*, < ME. *is, es*, < AS. *is* = OS. *ist* = OFries. *ist* = OHG. MHG. G. *ist* = Icel. *er*, earlier *es*, = Sw. *är* = Dan. *er* (extended in Sw. Dan. also to 1st and 2d pers.) = Goth. *ist* = L. *est* = Gr. *ἐστί* = OBulg. *yesti*, etc., = Skt. *asti*; pl. *are*, < ME. *are, aren, arne, ere, eren, erne*, < ONorth. *aron, earon* (in all three persons) = Icel. 1st *erum*, 2d *eruth*, 3d *eru*, = Sw. 1st *äro*, 2d *ären*, 3d *äro*, = Dan. *ere*: a new formation from the stem as seen in the sing. *art*, etc., taking the place in Scand. and ONorth., etc., of the older form, namely, AS. *sind*, also in double pl. *sindon* (in all three persons), = OS. *sind, sinden* = OFries. *send* = OHG. MHG. 3d pl. *sint*, G. *sind* = Goth. 3d pl. *sind* = L. 1st *sumus*, 2d *estis*, 3d *sunt*, = Gr. 1st *ἐσμέν*, 2d *ἐστέ*, 3d *εἰσί*, dial. *ἐντι*, = Skt. 1st *smas*, 2d *stha*, 3d *santi*; also in subj. (lost since early ME.), AS. 1st pers. *si*, pl. *sin*, = OFries. *sē* = OS. *si* = OHG. MHG. *si*, G. *sei* = Icel. *sē*, earlier *sjá*, = Goth. *sijau*, etc., = L. *sim*, OL. *siem* = Gr. *εἴην* = Skt. *syām*, etc., with similar (in AS. identical) forms for the other persons; all from a common root represented by Skt. √ *as*, be, exist. 3. *Was*, pret. ind. (without inf. in mod. E.): sing., 1st and 3d pers. *was*, < ME. *was, wass, wes*, < AS. *wæs* = OS. *was* = OFries. *was* = D. *was* = OHG. *was*, MHG. G. *war* = Icel. *var*, earlier *vas*, = Sw. Dan. *var* = Goth. *was*; 2d pers. *wert*, earlier *were*, < ME. *were*, < AS. *wǣre*; pl. *were*, < ME. *were, weren*, < AS. *wǣron* (so subj. *were*, < ME. *were*, < AS. *wǣre*, etc.; AS. impv. *wes*, of which a relic remains in E. *wassail*, q. v.), with similar forms in the other tongues; pp., AS. *gewesen* (usually *beón*, E. *been*), etc.: prop. pret. (and pp.) of the strong verb, AS. inf. *wesan* = OS. *wesan* = OFries. *wesa* = D. *wezen* = OHG. *wesan*, MHG. *wesen* (G. *wesen*, n., being, a being) = Icel. *vera*, earlier *vesa*, = Sw. *vara* = Dan. *være* = Goth. *wisan*, be, = Skt. √ *vas*, dwell, abide, live. To the same root are referred Gr. *ἄστυ*, a city, dwelling-place (see *asteism*), L. *verna* (for **vesna*), a household slave (see *vernacular*).—In mod. literary E. the form *be* in the ind. is only archaic or poetical, but it still flourishes in dial. use.] 1. To exist; have existence or being; possess reality; be the case; be true or real.

> To *be*, or not to *be*, that is the question.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

> Creatures which only *are*, and have a dull kind of being not yet privileged with life.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 34.

> Time *was*, Time *is*, and Time shall *be* no more.
> *Southey.*

2. To take place; occur; happen; come about: as, the wedding will *be* to-morrow; his birthday *was* last week; it was to *be.*—3. Usually, *be* is a mere copula, or sign of predication, a link between a subject and a predicate. As such it asserts, or expresses as fact, the inclusion of the subject among the things denoted by the predicate, or the possession by the subject of the characters signified by the predicate; and this it does with temporal and modal modifications, while the whole substance of the predication, or all that is predicated, is expressed separately, in noun or adjective form, or the equivalent of such: thus, I *am* good, he *was* a hero, they *will be* there, we *should have been* beloved. Hence, every other predicating word or verb may be analyzed into a form of *be*, expressing the predication, and an adjective or noun expressing what is predicated: thus, he *loves* into he *is loving*, or he *is a lover*, and so on. Such a copula is possessed by many languages, being, as in English, reduced to that value by gradual attenuation of an originally substantial meaning: as in modern French, *était*, 'was,' from Latin *stabat*, or nearly as *exist*, literally 'stand forth.'

4. In *metaph.*, to subsist in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence; have the rudiments of existence. See *being.*—5. An auxiliary verb denoting subsistence in or subjection to the mode of action or being expressed by the principal verb. (*a*) Joined with a present participle, it has the grammatical construction of a predicate adjective qualifying the subject, to make a continuous or progressive or imperfect present: thus, *I am loving*, etc., beside *I love*, etc.—to match which the language has rather recently acquired a corresponding passive, *I am being loved*, beside *I am loved.* (*b*) It is joined with a past participle (having the same construction as above), to make phrases equivalent with the passive verb-forms or verb-phrases of other languages: thus, *he is loved*, Latin *amatur*, German *er wird geliebt.* Hence such phrases are ordinarily viewed as making a passive conjugation of the English verb. They are undistinguished in form from mere combinations of *be* with a predicate participle: thus, *he is beaten* is passive when it means 'somebody is beating him,' but not when it means 'he is a beaten man,' or 'somebody has beaten him.' (*c*) Formerly, as still to a very limited extent (much more in other related languages, as German and French), *be* was the auxiliary used in making the past tenses of intransitive verbs, as *have* of transitives: thus, he *is* come, they *were* gone (German *er ist gekommen*, French *ils étaient allés*), and so on. At present, *have* has come to be the auxiliary almost universally used in this sense.

> The heathen *are perished* out of his land [that is, have perished and now no longer exist in the land]. Ps. x. 16.

(*d*) An infinitive with *to* after *be* forms a sort of future, often with a certain implication of obligation: thus, he *is to* come, they *were to* appear, she *would have been to* blame or *to be* blamed. [*Be*, with *to*, in perfect tenses (*have been, had been*, etc.), is used in the sense of *go*, yet hardly except in colloquial style: thus, he *has been to* Paris; we *had been to* see her.]—**Been and**, a common vulgarism introduced pleonastically into the perfect and pluperfect tenses of other verbs; sometimes extended to *been and gone and.*

> Sir Pitt has *been and* proposed for to marry Miss Sharp.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. xv.

Let be, to omit or leave untouched; let alone; cease.

> *Let be*, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

> *Let be* thy wail and help thy fellow-men.
> *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

There is, etc. See *there.*

be[2] (bē), *n.* [< ME. *be*, < AS. *be* = D. G. Dan. Sw., etc., *be* = F. *bé* = Sp. Pg. It. *be*, < L. *be*, shortened from *beta* (< Gr. *βῆτα*: see *beta*), or formed from *b* + *e*, the usual assistant vowel in the names of the letters.] The name of the second letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *b* or *B.* See *B.*

be[3]†, *prep.* Obsolete form of *by.* *Chaucer.*

Be. In *chem.*, the symbol for *beryllium* (the same as *glucinum*).

be-[1]. [ME. *be-*, in early ME. commonly *bi-*, < AS. *be-, bi-*, = OS. *bi-* = OFries. *be-, bi-*, = D. *be-*, MLG. *bi-, be-*, LG. *be-* = OHG. *bi-, be-*, MHG. G. *be-* = Goth. *bi-* (lengthened under stress, as in comp. with a noun, AS. *bī-, big-*, D. *bij-*, OHG. MHG. *bī-*, G. *bei-*), an inseparable prefix, orig. the same as the prep., AS. *be, bī*, E. *by*, meaning primarily 'about,' being prob. = L. *-bi*, Gr. *-φι*, in L. *ambi-*, Gr. *ἀμφί*, about (see *ambi-, amphi-*): see *by*[1] and *be-*[2].] An inseparable prefix of verbs, and of nouns thence derived. It means primarily 'about,' 'around,' as in *beset, begird*, whence the more general sense 'around,' 'all over,' leading to a merely intensive use, as in *besmear, bespatter, besprinkle*, etc. It is also used to form transitive verbs from nouns, as *begem, bedew, befog, bemire*, etc., or from intransitive verbs, as *belie, behowl, besing*, etc., verbs of either class often conveying slight contempt, as *bepraise, beplaster, bepowder*, etc., and are hence often made for the nonce. In a few verbs, all obsolete except *behead*, *be-* assumed a privative force; while in many verbs this prefix, through loss of the simple verb, or a deflection of its sense, or by mere dilution, has now no assignable force, as in *begin, bequeath, become, behold*, etc.

be-[2]. [ME. and AS. *be-, bi-*, or separately *be, bi*, being the prep. with following adv. or noun: see *be-*[1].] An inseparable prefix of adverbs, which may also be used as prepositions or conjunctions. It is properly the preposition *by*, Middle English *be, bi*, (*a*) used adverbially, as in *before, behind, between, betwixt, below*, etc., contracted in *above, about*; or (*b*) merged with the governed noun, as in *because, beside*, that is, 'by cause,' 'by side': so also in *behalf*, originally a prepositional phrase, now taken as a noun. See the words cited.

beach (bēch), *n.* [Formerly also *beech, beatch, baich, baiche, bache*; first in early mod. E., appar. dial., with the meaning first given. Origin unknown.] 1. The loose pebbles of the seashore; shingle. [Eng.]—2. That part of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers. It usually means the tract between high- and low-water mark.

> Only the long waves as they broke
> In ripples on the pebbly *beach.*
> *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship.

Raised beach, in *geol.*, a shelf or terrace of shingle, gravel, and sand, elevated above the sea-level, and indicating a pause in the upheaval of the land, or a depression and subsequent upheaval; the margin of an ancient sea, now inland.

beach (bēch), *v.* [< *beach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To run or haul up (a ship or boat) on the beach.

> We rowed ashore, dressed in our uniform, *beached* the boat, and went up to the fandango.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 281.

II. *intrans.* To land upon a beach.

> All that afternoon we drifted between sea and shore, and *beached* at sunset in a new land.
> *C. W. Stoddard*, South-Sea Idyls, p. 344.

beach-birds (bēch'bėrdz), *n. pl.* A collective name of sundry sandpipers or other small wading birds found in flocks on beaches.

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beach-clam (bēch'klam), *n.* A popular name of the *Mactra solidissima*. [Local, U. S.]

beach-comber (bēch'kō'mėr), *n.* 1. A long wave rolling in from the ocean. *Bartlett*. [U. S.]—2. A seafaring man, generally of vagrant and drunken habits, who idles about the wharves of seaports: used most frequently in countries bordering on the Pacific ocean.

This is a specimen of the fish of half of the Americans and English who are adrift along the coasts of the Pacific and its islands, commonly called beach-combers.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 291.

beached (bēcht), *p. a.* 1. Having a beach; bordered by a beach; formed by or consisting of a beach. [Rare.]

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

2. Run on a beach; stranded.

beach-flea (bēch'flē), *n.* A name of sundry small unipodal crustaceans. Also called *sand-hopper*, *shore-jumper*, and *sand-flea*.

beach-grass (bēch'gras), *n.* The sand-reed, *Ammophila arundinacea*, a coarse grass with stout running root-stocks, growing on sandy beaches and protecting them from the winds.

beachman (bēch'man), *n.*; pl. *beachmen* (-men). A person on the coast of Africa who acts as interpreter to ship-masters, and assists in conducting the trade. *Imp. Dict.*

beach-master (bēch'mas'tėr), *n.* 1. *Navt.*, a naval officer appointed to superintend the disembarkation of an attacking force.—2. A name used in some places for a male seal.

beach-wagon (bēch'wag'on), *n.* A light open wagon with two or more seats, used on beaches.

beachy (bē'chi), *a.* [*beach* + *-y*1.] Covered with beach or shingle; pebbly; shingly.

The *beachy* girdle of the ocean. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

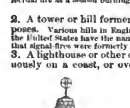
beacon (bē'kon or -kn), *n.* [< ME. *bekene*, *bekne*, < AS. *beacen*, *bécen*, *bécn*, a sign, signal-standard, = OS. *bôkan* = OFries. *bâken*, *bâkon* = D. *baak* = LG. *bâke* (> G. *bake*) = OHG. *bouhhan*, MHG. *bouchen* = Icel. *bâkn* (after AS.), a sign. Hence *beckon* and *beck*.] 1. A guiding or warning signal; anything fixed or set up as a token; especially, a signal-fire, either in a cresset and placed on a pole, or lighted on a tower or an eminence. Such beacons were usually made used to signal the approach of an enemy or to spread a call or warning for any purpose, a chain of them often conveying intelligence to great distances.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

Uncertain, troubled, earnest wonderers beheld his intellectual fire as a beacon burning on a hill-top.
Beecher, Old Manse, I.

2. A tower or hill formerly used for such purposes. Various hills in England and the older parts of the United States have the name of *Beacon*, from the fact that signal-fires were formerly lighted on them.

3. A lighthouse or other object placed conspicuously on a coast, or over a rock or shoal at


Beacons.

sea, to give notice of danger, or for the guidance of vessels.—4. A painted staff about 8 feet long, carrying a small square flag at the top, used in camps to indicate an angle of the quarters assigned to a regiment or company.—5†. In England, formerly, a division of a wapentake; probably a district throughout which a beacon could be seen, or which was bound to furnish one. *N. E. D.*

beacon (bē'kon or -kn), *v.* [< *beacon*, *n.* Cf. *beckon*.] I. *trans.* 1. To illumine or light up as a beacon.

That *beacons* the darkness of heaven.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

2. To afford light or aid to; lead; guide as a beacon.—3. To furnish or mark with beacons: as, to *beacon* a coast or a boundary: sometimes with *off*.—4†. To use as a beacon; make a beacon of.

No, if other things as great in the Church and in the rule of life both economical and political be not holst into and reform'd, we have lookt so long upon the blaze that Zwinglius and Calvin hath *beacon'd* up to us, that we are stark blind. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 44.

II. *intrans.* To serve or shine as a beacon. The soul of Adonais, like a star,
Beacons from the abode where the Eternal are.
Shelley, Adonais, lv.

Where the lighthouse *beacons* bright
Far in the bay. *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

beaconage (bē'kon-āj), *n.* [< *beacon* + *-age*.] Money paid for the maintenance of beacons.

beacon-blaze (bē'kon-blāz), *n.* A signal-light or -fire. *Tennyson*.

beaconed (bē'kond), *a.* Having a beacon.
The foss that skirts the beaconed hill. *T. Warton*, Odes, x.

beacon-fire (bē'kon-fīr), *n.* A fire lighted up as a beacon or signal; a signal-fire.

beacon-tower (bē'kon-tou'ėr), *n.* A tower on which a beacon is reared.
A beacon-tower of fame. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

bead (bēd), *n.* [< ME. *bede*, a prayer, also (in *peire of bedes*, a pair of beads) a bead used in counting prayers, < AS. *bed* (rare, and the norm, in not found), in comp. *bed-* (= OS. *bedu* = OFries. *bede* = D. *bede* = OHG. *beta*, MHG. *bete*, G. *bitte* = Goth. *bida*), fem. (also *gebed* = OS. *gibed* = OHG. *gebet*, MHG. G. *gebet*, neut.), a prayer, < *biddian*, etc., pray: see *bid*. Beads are used by Roman Catholics to keep them right as to the number of their prayers, one bead of the rosary being dropped every time a prayer is said; hence the transference of the name from that which is counted (the prayers) to that which is used to count with. Cf. Sp. *cuentas*, Pg. *contas*, the beads of a rosary, < Sp. Pg. *contar*, count.] **11.** Prayer; a prayer; specifically, the prayer in the list or bead-roll, read at public church-services by the preacher before his sermon, or by the curate *bede-bead-roller*, popularly in the plural. Hence, in this sense, *to bid (one's) beads*, to say (one's) prayers. See phrases below.

When holy and devout religious men
Are at their *beads*, 'tis much to draw them thence;
So sweet is zealous contemplation.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

2. One of the little balls, of wood, eocoanut-shell, glass, amber, coral, or other material, strung in a prescribed order, which form the chaplet or rosary in use in the devotions of Roman Catholics, Buddhists, etc., to keep count of the number of prayers said. See *pair of beads*, below.

The commonest, though not the only, appliance for reckoning these prayers is a string of *beads* to put together that every set of ten smaller ones for the "Hail Mary" is followed by one larger, to tell when the "Our Father" must be recited.
Encyclopædia of our Fathers, III. 1. 220.

3. Anything resembling a rosary-bead, strung with others for ornament, as in necklaces or beadwork: as, glass, amber, metal, coral, or other *beads*.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of bravery,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

4. Any small globular, cylindrical, or annular body, as the small projecting piece of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight, a drop of liquid, etc.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3.

He raised his piece gradually, until the *bead* . . . of the barrel was brought to a line with the spot which he intended to hit. *J. Audubon*, Birds, I. 305.

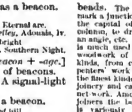
5. One of the circular markings of certain diatoms.—**6.** The bubble or mass of bubbles rising to the top or resting on the surface of a liquid when shaken or decanted: as, the *bead* of wines or spirits.

Give me the wine of thought whose head
Sparkles among the pages I read.
Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

Pleasure, that immortal wine, the luminous *bead* sparkling in the cup, effervesces soon and subsides.
Sir W. Temple, Miscellanea, Misc. Talk, p. 75.

7. A glass globule for trying the strength of alcoholic spirits. Beads are numbered according to their specific gravities, and the strength of the spirit is denominated by the number of that one which remains suspended in it, and neither sinks to the bottom nor floats on the surface. Also, for determining the strength of spirits, are now for the most part superseded by the hydrometer.

8. In *mineral.*, in the blowpipe examination of minerals, a globule of borax or other flux which is supported on a platinum wire, and in which the substance under examination is dissolved in the blowpipe-flame.—**9.** In *arch.* and *joinery*, a small convex molding, in section a semicircle or greater than a semicircle; properly, a plain molding, but often synonymous with *astragal*, which is better reserved for a small convex molding cut into the form of a string of beads. The bead is a very frequent ornament, used to mark a junction or a separation, as between the shaft and the capital of a column, to divide an angle, etc. It is much used in woodwork of all kinds, from carpenter's work to the finest kinds of joinery and cabinet work. Among joiners the bead is variously introduced: as: (*a*) *bead and flush*, the framed work in which a bead is run on the edge of the *framing*; (*c*) *bead and quirk*, (fig. 3), the edge of a piece of stuff on which a bead is stuck and quirked overlaid on the surface; (*d*) *bead and double quirk*, or *return bead* (fig. 4), the


Bead as used beneath a capital.—Abbey church of Vezelay, Yonne, France; 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

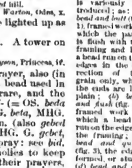


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

same on each side of the bead, flush with the surface; (*e*) *bead*, *flush*, and *square*, a framing which is beaded on one side only.

10. In *boatbuilding*, *shoemaking*, etc., any cordlike prominence, as the roll on the head-band of a book, the seam of a shoe, etc.—**Bally's beads**, appearances resembling a row of bright beads seen at the moon's limb in a total solar eclipse about the instant of internal contact. The phenomenon is due to diffraction and irradiation, and is much exaggerated in case the telescope is imperfect or out of focus. So called from the English astronomer Francis Baily, who observed these objects in the annular eclipse of May 15, 1836.—**Druidical bead**, the glass bead.—**Pair of beads**, or **pair of bedes**, that is, "set of beads" (*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3, a rosary; now, specifically, a chaplet of five decades, that is, a third part of the rosary. A chaplet or pair of beads, as thus strictly used, is the form in common use under the name of *the beads*. The large beads between the decades were formerly called *mother* (see *gaud*); each separate bead, or *grain*, as it is now termed, Paternoster beads.

Of small coral about his arm she bar
A *peire of bedes* gauded al with green.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol., l. 671.

The beads for saying the rosary went by several names, —"a *pair of beads*"; "a pair of Pater masters"; "ave beads"; but never were they called a rosary.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. 1. 227, note.

St. Cuthbert's beads, or **fairy beads**, the small perforated joints of the stems of fossil encrinites, formerly much used in rosaries.—**To bid (one's) beads** (formerly also in singular, *to bid a bead*) ME. *Bidden en bede* or *bede*, literally, to offer (one's) prayers: hence the later equivalent phrases *to say or recite (one's) beads*, now with reference, as literally in the phrase *to tell (one's) beads*, to counting off prayers by means of the beads on the rosary. The phrases *to count* and *to number (one's) beads* are merely literary.

A peire of beds eke she bere
Upon a lace, alle of white threde,
On which hung also hir *bedes* bede.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7372.

To draw a bead on, to take deliberate aim at, with a musket or other firearm. (See def. 4.)

bead (bēd), *v. t.* [< *bead*, *n.*] To ornament with beads; raise beads upon.

beaded (bē'ded), *p. a.* [< *bead* + *-ed*2.] 1. In the form of a bead or of a collection of beads.

With *beaded* bubbles winking at the brim.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

With woolly breasts and *beaded* eyes.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

2. Provided with or formed of beads, or of small bodies having the appearance of beads: as, a *beaded* necklace or bracelet.—**3.** In *bot.*, moniliform: said of vessels that are slightly constricted so as to resemble strings of beads.—**4.** Having a bead: as, *beaded* ale.—**Beaded lace**, lace through which beads are woven in the pattern.—**Beaded wire**, wire ornamented with bead-like swellings.

beader (bē'dėr), *n.* A tool for raising ornamental beadwork on metal boxes.

bead-furnace (bēd'fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which the small glass cylinders from which beads are made are rounded. The cylinders are placed in a frame over a fire sufficiently hot to soften the glass, and the rounding is effected by revolving the drum.

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beadhook† (bēd'hŏk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bedhook* (naut.), corruptly *bidhook*; < *bead* (unction) + *hook*.] A kind of boat-hook.

> *Id Le.* Arm'd men? with drum and colours?
> *Sc.* No, my lord,
> But bright in arms, yet bear half pikes or beadhooks.
> *Chapman, Caesar and Pompey*, v. 1.

beadhouse (bēd'hous), *n.* [Also archaically *bedehouse*, north. dial. *beadus* (not found in ME.), < AS. *bedhus*, < *bede*, prayer, + *hūs*, house: see *bead* and *house*.] 1. A hospital or an almshouse for the founders and benefactors of which prayers were required to be said by the beneficiaries. Also spelled *bedehouse*.

beadiness (bē'di-nes), *n.* The quality of being beady.

beading (bē'ding), *n.* [< *bead* + *-ing*¹.] 1. In *arch.* and *joinery*, a bead; collectively, the beads used in ornamenting a given structure or surface.—2. In *bookbinding*, see *bead*, n., 10.—3. In *com.*, a preparation added to weak spirituous liquors to cause them to carry a bead, and to hang in pearly drops about the sides of the bottle or glass when poured out or shaken, it being a popular notion that spirit is strong in proportion as it shows such globules. A very small quantity of oil of vitriol or of nitre mixed with rectified spirit is often used for this purpose.

beadle (bē'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bedle*, *beedle* (Sc. *beddal*), < ME. *bedel*, *bidel*, *budel* (with accent on first syllable), < AS. *bydel* (= D. *boel* = OHG. *butil*, *MHG. bütel*, G. *büttel*), < *bēodan*, announce, command, bid: see *bid*. The word merged in ME. with *bedel*, *bedell*, with accent on the last syllable (whence the mod. *beadle*, *bedell*), < OF. *bedel*, mod. F. *bedeau* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bedel* = It. *bidello* (ML. *bedellus*, *bidellus*), from Teut. The reg. mod. form from ME. *bedel*, < AS. *bydel*, would be mod. *biddle*; it so exists in the proper name *Biddle*.] **1†.** One who makes proclamation; a herald.—2. A crier or messenger of a court; a servitor; one who cites persons to appear and answer. [Rare.]—3. In universities, a subaltern official or servant, properly and usually termed a *bedel* (which see).

> It shall be the duty of the faculty to appoint a college *beadle*, who shall direct the procession on Commencement day, and preserve order during the exercises.
> *Laws of Yale College*, 1837.

4. In England, a parish officer having various subordinate duties, such as keeping order in church, punishing petty offenders, waiting on the clergyman, attending meetings of vestry or session, etc.

> And I, forsooth, in love I I, that have been love's whip;
> A very *beadle* to a humorous sigh,
> A critic; nay, a night-watch constable.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., III. 1.

Bread and a slavish ease, with some fat *beadle*
From the base *beadle's* whip, crown'd all thy hopes.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

5. The apparitor of a trades' guild or company. Also spelled *bedell* and *bedel*, in senses 2 and 3.

beadledom (bē'dl-dum), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-dom*.] Beadles collectively, and their characteristics as a class; stupid officiousness.

beadlehim (bē'dl-him), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-ism*.] The character or peculiarities of beadles; beadledom. *Dickens.* [Rare.]

beadlery (bē'dl-ri), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-ry*. The office or jurisdiction of a beadle.

beadleship (bē'dl-ship), *n.* [< *beadle* + *-ship*.] The office of beadle.

bead-loom (bēd'lōm), *n.* A gauze-loom for making beadwork, the threads used being strung with beads.

beadman (bēd'man), *n.*; pl. *beadmen* (-men). [< ME. *bedeman*, < *bede*, bead, a prayer, + *man*.] The original form of *beadsman*.

> They lade the lips of their *beadmen*, or chaplains, with so many sentences.
> *Tyndale.*
> Having thus owned the continuing sovereignty of the king, before whom they presented themselves as *bedemen*.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., V. 12.

bead-mold (bēd'mōld), *n.* A name given to various species of mucedinous fungi, in which the spores are in necklace-like chains. They belong to *Penicillium*, *Aspergillus*, and similar genera, and are found on various vegetable kinds of food and other substances, causing decay.

bead-molding (bēd'mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *bead*, 9.

bead-plane (bēd'plān), *n.* A form of plane used for cutting a bead. The cutting edge of the plane-iron is a semicircle with a diameter equal to the diameter of the required molding.

bead-proof (bēd'prōf), *a.* 1. Of such a nature or quality that a crown of bubbles formed by shaking will stand for some time on the surface: said of spirituous liquors, and erroneously supposed to indicate strength.—2. Of a certain standard of strength as ascertained by beads. See *bead*, n., 7.

bead-roll (bēd'rōl), *n.* [< *bead*, a prayer, + *roll*, a list.] 1. A list of prayers; specifically, before the Reformation, the list of the persons and objects for which prayers were said, read out by the preacher before the sermon. In "an order [of Henry VIII., A. D. 1534] taken for preaching and bidding of the bedes in every church made within this realm," mention is made of the church catholic, especially in England, of the king and royal family, of the bishops and clergy, of the nobility and entire temporalty (laity) of the kingdom, particularly of such as the preacher's devotion may prompt him to name, and of the souls of the faithful departed. The bead-roll was prohibited by Edward VI. in 1548. It has often been supposed by later writers to have had something to do with the recital of the beads or rosary.

> Thy name shall be mine enemy's bead-roll.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. Figuratively, any list or catalogue; a long series.

> Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
> On Fames eternall *beadroll* worthie to be fyled.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

Neither is the Scripture without a pitiful *beadroue* of miserable torments.
Bulleyn's Dovedale, 1567 (trans. Parker Soc.).

The *bead-roll* of her vicious tricks. *Prior*, Alma, iii.

3. A rosary.—4. [< *bead*, a dot, + *roll*, a cylinder.] In *bookbinding*, a brass roll with the edge cut in dots or beads, used in gilding.

Also called *bead-row*.

bead-sight (bēd'sīt), *n.* A sight on a firearm consisting of a small round bead on a thin stem, placed in the line of sight at the end of the barrel. Sometimes a small ring or perforated blade is used with the bead-sight.

beadsman (bēdz'man), *n.*; pl. *beadsmen* (-men). [Also *bedesman*, earlier *bedeman*, < ME. *bedeman*, < *bede*, a prayer (see *bead*), + *man*.] 1. A man employed in praying; especially, one who prays for another. In this sense the word was used in formal petitions to princes or letters to a great man, as we now use "servant" or "humble servant."

> Whereby ye shall bind me to be your poor *beadsman* for ever unto my life's end.
> *Fuller.*
> We your most humble subjects, daily orators, and *beadsmen*, of your Liberty of England.
> Quoted in Prynne's Hist. Church of Eng., II.

2. In England, a man who resides in a beadhouse or almshouse, or is supported from its funds.

> In all our old English foundations for the sick, the old, and destitute, the beads — that is to say, prayers for benefactors living and dead — were said every day by the inmates, who were hence also called *beadsmen*.
> Quoted in *Buck's Theol. Dict.*, Beadsmen, III. i. 136, note.

3. Formerly, in Scotland, a public almsman; one who received alms from the king, and was expected in return to pray for the royal welfare and the good estate of the worshipful incensed beggar. In this sense usually spelled *bedesman*.

> A long blue gown, with a pewter badge on the right arm; two or three wallets for holding the different kinds of meal, when he received his charity; . . . all these at once marked the beggar by profession, and one of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the King's *bedesmen*, or, vulgarly, Blue-gowns.
> *Scott*, Antiquary, I. iv.

4†. A petitioner.

bead-tree (bēd'trē), *n.* [< *bead* (in allusion to its coloring) + *-a*.] A genus of the coral-snake, *Elaps fulvius*, of the United States.

beat-stuff (bēd'stuf), *n.* The thin wood out of which are formed the beadings for cabinetwork.

beadswoman (bēdz'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *beadswomen* (-wim'en). [Also *bedeswoman*, earlier *bedeswman*, < ME. *bede*, + *woman*. Cf. *beadsman*.] 1. A praying woman: sometimes used as an equivalent to "humble servant." See *beadsman*.

> Honour dwells in your poor *beadswomen*.
> *R. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, II. 6.

2. My humbled service to his grace,
I am his *beadswoman*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

2. In England, a woman who resides in an almshouse.

bead-tool (bēd'tōl), *n.* 1. A turning-tool which has its cutting face ground to a concave curve, by which it produces a convex molding when applied to the work.—2. In *seal-engraving*, a tool with an end adapted for cutting the balls and beads of coronets and other designs.

bead-tree (bēd'trē), *n.* 1. The *Melia Azedarach*, natural order *Meliaceæ*. Its nuts are used for the beads of rosaries, especially in Spain and Portugal. See *Melia*.

2. The name in Jamaica of a leguminous timber-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*, with red globose seeds.—Black bead-tree, of Jamaica, *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*.

beadwork (bēd'wėrk), *n.* 1. Ornamental work formed of beads by embroidering, crocheting, etc.—2. In *joinery*, beading (which see).

beady (bē'di), *a.* [< *bead* + *-y*¹.] 1. Bead-like; small, round, and glittering: applied especially to eyes.

> Miss Crawley could not look without seeing Mr. Bute's *beady* eyes eagerly fixed on her.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, I. xix.
>
> The tittmouse turns his *beady* eye
> Upon me as I wander by.
> *Joel Benton*, December Woods.

2. Covered with or full of beads; having a bead, as ale or other liquor.

beagle (bē'gl), *n.* [Formerly *begele*, *begle*; < late ME. *begle*, origin unknown. The F. *bigle* is from the E.] 1. A small hound, formerly kept to hunt hares, now almost superseded by the harrier, which is sometimes called by this name. The beagle is smaller than the harrier, compactly built, smooth-haired, and has pendulous ears. The smallest beagles are little larger than lap-dogs.

> To plains with well-breathed *beagles* we repair,
> And trace the mazes of the circling hare.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 121.

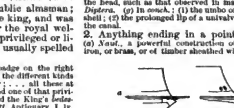
Hence—2. Figuratively, one who makes a business of scenting out or hunting down (a person or thing); a spy; a bailiff or sheriff's officer.

> There *beagles* brew
> To haud the sonsiest lads in order.
> *J. Mayne.*

3. A local name for several species of the smaller sharks.

beak¹ (bēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beke*, *beake*, preserving the orig. short vowel, *beck*, *becke*, < ME. *beke*, *beke*, *bek*, *bec*, < OF. *bec*, F. *bec* = Pr. *bec* = Sp. Pg. *beco* = It. *becco*, < Celt. *beccus*, a beak, of Old Celtic (Gaulish) origin; but the mod. Celtic words, Gael. *beic*, Ir. *bec*, Bret. *bek*, are from E. or F. The word is notionally associated with *peak*, *peek*, *pike*, and *pick*, q. v.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the rostrum, snout, muzzle, jaws, mandibles, or some similar part of an animal. Especially—(*a*) in *ornith.*, the horny tip or nib of a bird. (*b*) In *entomol.*, the jaws or other duck-billed members of the genus *Platypus*. (*c*) In *herp.*, the horny jaws of a turtle or other chelonian. (*d*) In *ichth.*, the prolonged snout of sundry fishes. (*e*) The horny jaws of a cephalopod. (*f*) In *entom.*: (1) the rostrum or snout of a rhynchophorous beetle, or weevil; (2) the rostrum or sucking mouth of a hemipterous insect; (3) the piercing and suctorial mouth of a mosquito, or other blood-sucking fly, consisting of lancet-like mandibles, maxillæ, and lingua inclosed in the elongated and grooved labium. (See cut under mosquito.) This term is also applied to any unusual prolongation of the anterior part of the head, such as that observed in many *Coleoptera* and *Diptera*. (*g*) In *conch.*: (1) the tip or apex of a bivalve shell; (2) the prolonged lip of a univalve shell, containing the canal.

2. Anything ending in a point like a beak. (*a*) *Naut.*, a powerful construction of metal, as steel, iron, or brass, or of timber sheathed with metal, forming



Beaks of Ships.

a, French ironclad Magenta; *b*, Austral Dupere? (French); *c*, H. M. S. Dreadnought; *d*, H. M. S. Pamphemus (torpedo-ram); *e*, water-line.

a part of the bow of many war-ships, and extending below the water-line, for the purpose of striking and breaking in the sides of an enemy's ship. Also called *ram* (which see). For a cut of the beak of an ancient war-galley, see *acrostolium*. (*b*) The horn of an anvil. (*c*) In *farriery*, a little shoe about an inch long, turned up and fastened to the front part of the hoof. (*d*) In *arch.*, a little pendent fillet with a channel behind it left on the face of a harmless, to form a drip and thus prevent the water from trickling down the faces of lower architectural members. (*e*) In *bot.*, a narrowed or prolonged tip. (*f*) In *surg.*, the crooked end of the boldfast of a carpenter's bench. (*g*) The lip or spout of a vessel, as a pitcher, through which the contents are poured. (*h*) In *chem.*, the rostrum of an alembic, which conducts the vapor to the worm. (*i*) The long point of the peculiar heel or shoe worn from about 1475 to 1520; also, the point of the clog worn at the same period, which was rather longer than the shoe itself. See *cultrate*.

3. A gas-burner having a round smooth hole $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter; a bird's-mouth.—4. A beak-iron (which see).

beak² (bēk), *v. t.* [< *beak*¹, *n.*] In *cock-fighting*, to seize or strike with the beak.

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beak[2] (bēk), *n.* [Same as *beck*; of obscure origin.] A magistrate; a judge; a policeman. [Slang.]

beaked (bēkt), *a.* [< *beak*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a beak, or something resembling a beak; beak-shaped. (*a*) Having a long beak-like mouth, as some insects. (*b*) In *bot.*, rostrate; ending in a beak-like point. (*c*) In *her.*, applied to birds, and used only when the beak is of a different tincture from the body: as, a cock *gules* beaked and legged *azure*. (*d*) In *ornith.*, having a beak like an eagle's; *beaked* or, means a black eagle having a gold beak. When beaks and claws are of the same tincture, the term *armed* (which see) is used. (*e*) Applied in a poetic sense to a prow.

Each *beaked* promontory. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 94.

Beaked helmet, a helmet of which the visor was worked to a sharp projecting point in front, in use about 1340–70. The breathing-holes were in the headed part, or cut in the right side of it. The extremely pointed form gave to the lance of the assailant no hold and no opportunity of entering the openings.

beaker (bē′kėr), *n.* [as Sc. *bicker*, < ME. *biker*, *bigker*, < Icel. *bikarr*, a cup, = Sw. *bägare* = Dan. *bæger* = OS. *bikeri* = D. *beker* = OHG. *behhar*, *behhāri*, MHG. G. *becher*, < ML. *bicārium*, prob. **bacārium*, > It. *bacchiero*, *becchero* = OF. *picher*, *pichier*, > ME. *picher*, E. *pitcher*, which is thus a doublet of *beaker*), a wine-cup, < Gr. as if **βαύξειον*, dim. of *βαύξ*, an earthen wine-vessel; of Eastern origin.]

1. A large drinking-vessel with a wide mouth.

Put for a *beaker* full of the warm south,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene!
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

2. A glass vessel used by chemists, usually for making solutions. It is made of thin glass to withstand heating, and has a flat bottom and perpendicular sides, with a lip for pouring, and varies in capacity from 1 to 30 fluidounces.

He used a modification of Thomson's electrometer, and connected it with suitable apparatus, with two large *beakers* which were covered with tinfoil and were filled with ice. *Science*, III. 380.

beak-head (bēk′hed), *n.* 1. An ornament resembling the head and beak of a bird, or, often, a grotesque human head terminating in a beak,

Beak-heads.—From St. Ebbe's, Oxford, England.

used as an enrichment of moldings in Romanesque architecture.—2. That part of a ship before the forecastle which is fastened to the stem and supported by the main knee.

beaking-joint (bē′king-joint), *n.* [< *beaking*, verbal *n.* of *beak*[1] + *joint*.] A joint formed by the junction of several heading-joints in a continuous line, as sometimes in folding doors, floors, etc.

beak-iron (bēk′ī′ėrn), *n.* [A further corruption, simulating *beak*[1] + *iron*, of *bickiron*, a corruption of *bickern*, q. v.] An anvil with a long beak or horn adapted to reach the interior surfaces of sheet-metal ware; a bickern. Used in various forms by blacksmiths, coppersmiths, and workers in sheet metal. Also called *beak* and *bickiron*.

Beak-irons.
a, tool with beak-head for extending sections of stove-pipe, etc.; *b*, tool with shorter and cylindrical beak; *c*, tool with two beaks which act as stakes or anvils in the interior of worn pipe; *d*, conical beak intended to be grasped in a vise.

beakment, *n.* [E. dial., also erroneously *beak-ment*; origin? < F. *becquer*, peck, pick: see *beak*, a measure.] A measure of about a quarter of a peck. *Halliwell.*

beak-rush (bēk′rush), *n.* A common name for species of *Rhynchospora*, a genus of cyperaceous plants with conspicuously beaked achenes or seed-vessels. Also called *beak-sedge*.

beak-sheath (bēk′shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, the rostral sheath or jointed extension of the labium, inclosing the mouth-organs of a hemipterous insect.

beaky (bē′ki), *a.* [< *beak*[1] + *-y*[1].] Furnished with or distinguished by a beak.

beal[1] (bēl), *n.* [< ME. *beel*, *bele*, a variant of *bile*, *bule*, > E. *bile*[1], now corrupted into *boil*: see *bile*[1] and *boil*, 1.] A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

beal[2] (bēl), *v. i.* [< *beal*[3], *n.*] To gather matter; swell and come to a head, as a pimple; fester; suppurate. [Obsolete except in Scotland.]

beal[2] (bēl), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *biel*, < Gael. and Ir. *beul*, earlier *beol*, mouth, > Gael. and Ir. *bealach*, a defile, a mountain-pass.] A mouth; an opening, as between hills; a narrow pass. [Scotch.]

Angus M'Aulay mumbled over a number of hard Gaelic names descriptive of the different passes, precipices, carries, and *beals*, through which he said the road lay to Inverary. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, viii.

Beale light. See *light*[1].

Beale's ganglion-cells. See *cell*.

bealing (bē′ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *beal*[2].] A boil or gathering; a suppuration or suppurating part.

be-all (bē′al), *n.* All that is to be; the whole being.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

beam (bēm), *n.* [< ME. *beem*, *beme*, etc., < AS. *beám*, a tree, a piece of timber, a ray of light, = OS. *bôm* = OFries. *bâm* = D. *boom* (> E. *boom*[2]) = MLG. *bôm*, LG. *boom* = OHG. MHG. *boum*, G. *baum*, and prob. = Icel. *baðmr* = Goth. *bagms* (*bm* = *mb*), tree. Connection with unexplained variations of form), a tree; perhaps akin to Gr. *φῦμα*, a growth, and Skt. *bhūman*, earth, < √ *bhū*, grow, become: see *be*[1], *bower*[1], *boor*, *bigot*, *bonny*, and cf. the doublet *boom*[2]. The sense of 'ray of light' is peculiar to AS. and E., appar. tr. L. *columna* (*lucis*), a column or pillar of light: cf. L. *radius*, a spoke of a wheel, a rod, a ray; G. *strahl*, an arrow, a spoke, a ray or beam.] I. In *arch.*, a long piece of stone, wood, or metal, as a construction of wood or metal, or combining wood and metal, used in a horizontal position, usually in combination with others like it, all being generally laid parallel to one another, and at regular intervals, to support weight, or, as a tie-beam or a collar-beam, to resist two opposite forces either pulling or compressing in the direction of its length.—2. A long piece fixed or movable in a structure, machine, or tool: often equivalent to *girder*. The word is used in a number of more or less specific senses; as: (*a*) Any large piece of timber long in proportion to its thickness, prepared for use. (*b*) One of the principal horizontal timbers in a building, especially one connecting two opposite rafters; a timber serving to strengthen the piece of wood framework. (*c*) The part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended.

Medieval Floor-beams.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

The doubtful beam long nods from side to side.
Pope, E. of the L., v. 73.

(*d*) The pole of a carriage which runs between the horses. (*e*) A cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a *loom*, on which woven wind the warp before weaving; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled as it is woven.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's *beam*.
1 Sam. xvii. 7.

(*f*) The straight part or shank of an anchor. (*g*) One of the transverse pieces of timber or iron stretching across a ship from one side to the other, to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance. (*h*) The main piece of a plow, in which the plow-tails are fixed, and by which it is drawn. (*i*) The oscillating lever of a steam-engine transmitting power from a piston-rod to a crank-shaft. Also called *working-beam* or *walking-beam*. See cut under *atmospheric*.

3. The widest part of a ship's hull; the extreme breadth of a ship; from the beams extending quite across the vessel where it is broadest: as, a steamer of fifty feet *beam*.

Ship's Beam and Timbers.
F, frame; *OP*, orlop; *DP*, lower deck; *UP*, upper deck; *QP*, deck-planking; *S*, shelf to which the beam-ends are bolted; *W*, thick waterway; *BK*, hanging knee; *LK*, lodging knee. Dotted lines show the bolts.

Bread is the *beam*, but sloping aft.
With graceful curve and slow degrees.
Longfellow, Building of Ship.

4. The main stem of a deer's horns bearing the snags or antlers. One of the snags themselves is sometimes called the *beam*-antler. See *antler*.—5. A ray of light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays of light, emitted from the sun or other luminous body. The middle ray is the axis. In heraldry, beams of the sun are commonly represented as radiating from some other charge, which in them said to be radiant or rayonnant.

The existence of an isolated ray of light is inconceivable. . . . However small a portion of the wave surface may be represented, it contains innumerable rays, which collectively form a beam or fasciculus of rays.
Lommel, Light, p. 232.

You silver *beams*,
Sleep they lam sweetly on the cottage thatch,
Than on the dome of kings? *Shelley.*

Hence—6. Figuratively, a ray or emanation of splendor: as, "*beams* of majesty," *Tillotson*, Works, I. iii.—7. Same as *roadbeam*. **Aback the beam.** See *aback*.—**Arched beam.** See *arched*.—**Axis of a beam of light.** See axis[1].—**Beam and scales**, a balance.—**Beam-center**, the fulcrum or pin on which a working-beam vibrates. Also called *beam-gudgeon*.—**Beam of a car-truck**, a cross-beam carrying the weight of the supported car.—**Before the beam.** See *before*.—**Bolt-head beam**, a beam formed of smaller beams notched, scarfed, and bolted together.—**Cellular beam**, a beam formed of wrought-iron plates riveted with angle-irons in the form of longitudinal cells, with occasional cross-struts.—**Composite beam**, a beam composed of wood and metal, or of two different metals.—**Current beam**, an inclined post over which a hide is stretched to be shaved.—**Fair-hold beam.** See *fair-hold*.—**Keel beam**, a beam with slits sawed in one side to facilitate bending in that direction.—**On the beam**, *naut.*, on a line with the beams, or at right angles with the keel.—**On the beam-ends**, in the position of a ship which inclines so much to one side that her beams approach a vertical position; hence, figuratively, *to be on one's beam-ends*, to be thrown or lying on the ground; be in bad circumstances; be at one's last shift.—**On the weather-beam**, on the windward side.—**Over the beam**, to strike the beam, to rise, as the lighter scale of a balance, so as to strike against the beam; hence, to be of comparatively light weight or little consequence.

In these he put two weights,
The sequel each of parting and of fate;
The latter quick up-flew and *kick'd the beam*.
Milton, P. L., Iv. 1004.

beam (bēm), *v.* [< ME. *beemen*, *bemen*, < AS. **bedmian* (Somner), radiate; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To shed rays of light upon; irradiate.—2. To shoot forth or send out as or like beams or rays: as, to *beam* love upon a person.

God *beams* this light into men's understandings.
South, Sermons, I. 8.

3. To furnish or supply with beams; give the appearance of beams to.

The bell-towers, again, are ribbed and *beamed* with black iava. *A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 167.

4. In *currying*, to stretch on the beam, as a hide.—5. In *weaving*, to put on the beam, as a web or yarn.

II. *intrans.* To emit beams or rays of light; shed or give out radiance, literally or figuratively; shine.

A milder light flew *beaming* every way.
Chapman, Iliad, xv.

More bounteous aspects on me bestow,
Me mightier transports move and fire.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

beam-bird (bēm′bėrd), *n.* A name sometimes given to the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam or rafter in a building.—*A. Newton*, Dict. Birds.—The pettychaps or garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*.

beam-board (bēm′bōrd), *n.* The platform of a steel yard or balance. Also called *beam-platform*. *E. H. Knight.*

beam-caliper (bēm′kal′i-pėr), *n.* An instrument similar in construction to a beam-compass, but with the points turned in so as to be used as calipers.

beam-center (bēm′sen′tėr), *n.* The pin upon which the working-beam of a marine engine reciprocates.

beam-compass (bēm′kum′pas), *n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam,

Beam-compass.

having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points, used for describing large circles and for laying off distances.

beamed (bēmd), *a.* Having beams or horns; having all its antlers put forth, as the head of a stag.

There were many great *beamed* deer in it.
J. F. Campbell, Pop. Tales of West Highlands.

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beam-engine (bēm'en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the motion of the piston is transmitted to the crank by means of an overhead- or working-beam and connecting-rod, as distinct from a direct-action engine and a side-lever engine, in which the motion is communicated by two side-levers or beams below the level of the piston cross-head.—**Compound beam-engine**, a beam-engine having compound cylinders, in which the steam is used first at a higher and then at a lower temperature.

beamer (bē'mėr), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, a person whose business it is to put warps on the beam. — 2. Same as *beaming-machine*.

beam-feather (bēm'feтн'ėr), *n.* One of the long feathers in a bird's wing, particularly that of a hawk; one of the remiges or flight-feathers.

beam-filling (bēm'fil'ing), *n.* Brickwork or masonry carried up from the level of the under side of a beam to the level of the top.—2. *Naut.*, that portion of the cargo which is stowed between the beams.

beamful (bēm'fūl), *a.* [< *beam* + *-ful*.] Emitting beams; beaming; bright; as, "*beamful* lamps," *Dryden*. Noah's Flood (Ord MS.).

beam-gudgeon (bēm'guj'eon), *n.* One of the bearing-studs on the center of a working-beam, or the central pivot upon which it oscillates.

beamily (bē'mi-li), *adv.* In a beamy or beaming manner; radiantly.

Thou thy griefs dost dress
With a bright lady, shining, beamily.
Keats, To Byron.

beaming (bē'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beam*, *v.*] 1. In *cloth-manuf.*, the operation of winding the warp-yarn on the beam of a loom.—2. In *leather-making*, the operation of working hides with a sticker over a beam, or with a beaming-machine.

beaming (bē'ming), *p. a.* Characterized by radiance; bright; cheerful.

beamingly (bē'ming-li), *adv.* In a beaming manner; brightly; radiantly.

beaming-machine (bē'ming-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for winding yarn upon the beams of looms.—2. An apparatus for working hides with a sticking-tool or sticker. It consists of a table on which the hide is placed, and an oscillating beam for moving the tool over it.

Also called *beamer*.

beam-knife (bēm'nif), *n.* A double-edged knife with a straight handle at one end of the blade, and a cross-handle fixed in the plane of the blade at the other. It is used in shaving off the thick, fleshy parts of a hide and evening its thickness.

beamless (bēm'les), *a.* [< *beam* + *-less*.] Emitting no rays of light; rayless.

The *beamless* eye
No more with ardour kindles.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1045.

beamlet (bēm'let), *n.* [< *beam* + *-let*.] A little beam, as of light.

beam-light (bēm'līt), *n.* The light formerly kept burning in churches in front of the reserved sacrament: so called because suspended from the rood-beam. [Rare.]

beam-line (bēm'līn), *n.* In *ship-building*, a line showing where the tops of the beams and the frames intersect.

beamling (bēm'ling), *n.* [< *beam* + *-ling*².] A little beam, as of light.

beam-platform (bēm'plat'fôrm), *n.* Same as *beam-board*.

beam-roll (bēm'rōl), *n.* In *cloth-manuf.*, the spool-shaped roll upon which the warp-threads are wound.

beam-room (bēm'rōm), *n.* The room or shed in a carrier's establishment where the beaming or sticking of hides is carried on.

But for amatory odors a *beam-room* might pass for a laundry. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 274.

beamsome (bēm'sum), *a.* [< *beam* + *-some*.] Shedding beams; radiant. [*N. E. D.*

beamster (bēm'stėr), *n.* [< *beam* + *-ster*.] A workman engaged in beaming or sticking hides.

The *beamsters* bending to their tasks.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 274.

beam-trawl (bēm'trâl), *n.* A trawl-net the mouth of which is kept open by a beam.

beam-tree (bēm'trē), *n.* [Short for *whitebeam-tree*.] A tree of the pear kind, *Pyrus Aria* of Europe (also called *whitebeam*), and closely allied species of central Asia. It is of moderate size, bearing an abundance of white flowers and showy red fruit. The wood is hard and tough, resembling that of the apple and pear, and is used for ashtrees.

beam-truss (bēm'trus), *n.* A compound beam, formed generally by two main parallel members which receive the stress of a load and resist it, the one by compression and the other by tension. They are connected by braces and ties, which serve to keep them apart, bind the whole firmly together, and transmit the stress due to a load upon any one part to the points of support. See *truss*.

beamy (bē'mi), *a.* [< ME. *beamy*; < *beam* + *-y*¹.] 1. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy: as, "his . . . *beamy* spear," *Dryden*, Pal. and Arcy., l. 1756.—2. Having horns or antlers: as, "the *beamy* stag," *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil.—3. *Naut.*, having much beam or breadth; broad in the beam: said of a ship whose beam is more than one tenth of its length.

The speed of *beamy* vessels has too often been demonstrated. *The Century*, XXIV. 671.

4. Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining.

The sun . . .
Brightening the twilight with his *beamy* gold.
Tickell, Royal Progress.
He bears
In a field azure a sun proper, *beamy*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

5. Figuratively, radiant; joyous; gladsome.

Bend my pathos in one *beamy* smile. *J. Inskip*.

bean¹ (bēn), *n.* [< ME. *bene*, *been*, < AS. *bēan* = D. *boon* = MLG. *bone* = OHG. *bona*, MHG. *bone*, G. *bohne* = Icel. *baun* = Sw. *böna* = Dan. *bönne*, *bøne*, also *bøn*, *bön*, *bøn*, = Russ. *bobŭ* = Bohem. *bob* = Pol. *bób* = Serv. *bob* = OBulg. Russ. *bobŭ* = Lith. *bóbà*, a bean.] 1. Originally and properly, a smooth kidney-shaped seed, flattened at the sides, borne in long pods by a leguminous plant, *Vicia Faba*; now extended to include the seed of the allied genus *Phaseolus*, and, with a specific epithet, of other genera of the order *Leguminosæ* which produce beans. The bean known to the ancients from prehistoric times was the *Vicia Faba* (or *Faba vulgaris*), a native of western Asia, and the same as the field, horse, or tick bean, and the broad or Windsor bean, still largely cultivated in the fields and gardens of the old world. It is used when green as a table-vegetable, and when dry as food for horses and cattle. The name is also given to the string-bean, and the pole-bean; to *P. lunatus*, the Lima and Carolina bean, the sugar-bean, and the butter-bean; and to *P. nanus*, the dwarf, field-, bush-, navy-, pea-, and silver-eyed bean. To the same genus belong the wild kidney bean, *P. perennis*; the scarlet-runner bean, *P. multiflorus*, cultivated for its scarlet flowers; and the prairie-bean of Texas, *P. retiarius*. The genus *Dolichos* includes *Dolichos lablab*, with very long cylindrical pods, frequently cultivated in the West Indies and tropical America. Beans as an article of food are very nutritious, containing much dry gluten and starch, consisting of a nitrogenous compound called legumin, analogous to the casein in cheese. The name bean is given to many leguminous seeds which are not cultivated or used as food, such as the *algarroba*, *Cyclobar*, and *coral bean*, and to certain other plants and their seeds which are used medicinally, as the *coffee-bean*.

3. A small oval or roundish seed, berry, nut, or lump: as, a *coffee-bean*.—4. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, small coals; specifically, coals which will pass through a screen with half-inch meshes. [North. Eng.]—5. *pl.* Money. [Slang.]—**Algarroba**, **carob**, or **locust bean**, the fruit of the carob-tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*.—**Bay-bean**, or **brook-bean**. See *bog-bean*.—**Brazilian** or **Pichurim bean**, the fruit of a lauraceous tree of Brazil, *Nectandra Puchury*.—**Calabar** or **ordeal bean**, the seed of an African leguminous climber, *Physostigma venenosum*, a violent poison, used as a remedy in diseases of the spinal cord, neuralgia, and other nervous affections. In some parts of Africa it is administered to persons accused of witchcraft: if vomiting results and the poison is thrown off, the innocence of the accused person is considered established.—**Castor-bean**, the seed of a euphorbiaceous plant, *Ricinus communis*, yielding castor-oil.—**China bean**, *Dolichos sinensis*. The black-eyed bean is one of its varieties.—**Coffee-bean**, name given in commerce to the coffee-berry.—**Coral bean**, the seed of a leguminous shrub, *Erythrina glauca*; but the large coral bean is obtained from the head- or necklace-tree, *Ormosia dasycarpa*. The coral bean of Texas is *Sophora sericea*.—**Culinary bean**, the seeds of a lauraceous tree of Brazil, *Anderlenia Cujumary*, an esteemed tonic and stimulant.—**Egyptian, hyacinth, or black bean**, the seeds of *Dolichos Lablab*, cultivated in India.—**Goa bean**, the seeds of *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*, cultivated for food in India.—**Horse-** or **sword-bean**, of Jamaica, the *Canavalia ensiformis*, a legume widely distributed through the tropics.—**Indian bean**, a name given in the United States to *Catalpa bignonioides*.—**John Crow** or **Jequirity bean**, of Jamaica, the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.—**Malacca bean**, or *marblewood*, the nut of an East Indian tree, *Sclerocarpus Amentiferus*.—**Mesquite bean**, of Texas and southward, the fruit of *Prosopis glandulosa*.—**Molucca bean**, or *cowhage*, the seeds of a tropical leguminous climber, *Carabpsina Pruriens*.—**Nit-bean**, a name given to the Abyssinian subsection of a person's ingenuities, equivalent to "not to know it from a bull's foot."—**Oil-bean**, or *bene-plant*, the *Sesamum indicum*.—**Ox-eye** or **horse-eye bean**, the seed of *Mucuna urens*, a leguminous climber of the tropics.—**Pythagorean bean**, sacred bean, of the Egyptians and Hindus, the fruit of the lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*.—**Soy**, **soja**, or **soy bean**, the seeds of *Glycine Soja*, largely cultivated in India and China, from which a sauce is prepared. The name *soy* is made.—**St. Ignatius' bean**, the seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii*, containing strychnine and highly poisonous.—**Screw-bean**, the twisted pod of *Prosopis juliflora*.—**Sesamide bean**, a name given to some creeping leguminous plants of the tropics, *Canavalia obtusifolia* and *Vigna luteola*, common on rocky and sandy sea-shores.—**To find the bean in the cake**, to succeed in detecting one's adversaries: an allusion to the old custom of concealing a bean in the Twelfth-night cake and of choosing the person who found it as king of the festival.—**Tonquin** or **Tonka bean**, the fragrant seeds of *Dipterya odorata*, a leguminous tree of Guiana, used for perfuming snuff, tobacco, etc.—**Vanilla bean**, the fragrant pod of a climbing orchid of tropical America, *Vanilla planifolia*, used for flavoring confectionery, etc.—**Wild bean**, of the United States, the *Apios tuberosa*.—**Yam-bean**, a leguminous climber, *Pachyrhizus angulatus*, with large tuberous roots, cultivated throughout the tropics.

bean² (bēn), *a.* See *been*.

bean-belly (bēn'bel'i), *n.* A great eater of beans: a vulgar nickname for a dweller in Leicestershire, England.

bean-brush (bēn'brush), *n.* The stubble of beans.

bean-cake (bēn'kāk), *n.* A large cheese-shaped compressed cake of beans after the oil has been expressed, used largely in northern China as food for cattle, and in the sugar-plantations of southern India as manure.

bean-caper (bēn'kā'pėr), *n.* *Zygophyllum Fabago*, a small tree, a native of the Levant. The flower-buds are pickled as capers.

bean-cod (bēn'kod), *n.* 1. A bean-pod.—2. A small fishing-vessel or pilot-boat used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, and has its stem bent above like a great curve and plated with iron. *Imp. Dict.*

beancrake (bēn'krāk), *n.* A bird, *Crex pratensis*; the corn-crake.

bean-curd (bēn'kėrd), *n.* A thick white jelly resembling blanc-mange, made of beans, much eaten by the natives of northern China, Corea, and Japan.

bean-dolphin (bēn'dol'fin), *n.* The aphis or plant-louse which infests the bean.

bean-feast (bēn'fēst), *n.* 1. A feast given by an employer to those whom he employs. *Brewer*.—2. A social festival originally observed in France, and also in Germany and England, on the evening before Twelfth day, or, as the Germans call it, Three Kings' day. Although confounded with the ecclesiastical festival Epiphany, which occurs on the same day, it is supposed from its custom to be traceable to the Roman Saturnalia. See *bean-king* and *twelfth cake*.

bean-fed (bēn'fed), *a.* Fed on beans. *Shak.*

bean-fly, *n.* 1. A beautiful fly of a pale-purple color, produced from a maggot called *midge*, and found on bean-flowers.

bean-goose (bēn'gōs), *n.* [So named from the likeness of the bill of the head of the bean.] A species of wild goose, the *Anser segetum*, which arrives in England in autumn and retires in the north in the end of April. Some consider it a mere variety of the *Anser ferus*.

bean-king (bēn'king), *n.* [So called because the honor fell to him who, when the Twelfth-night cake was distributed, got the bean buried in it.] The person who presided as king over the Twelfth-night festivities.

bean-meal (bēn'mēl), *n.* Meal made from beans, used in some parts of Europe as feed for horses, and for fattening hogs, etc.

bean-mill (bēn'mil), *n.* A mill for splitting beans for cattle-feeding.

bean-sheller (bēn'shel'ėr), *n.* A machine for removing beans from the pods.

bean-shooter (bēn'shō'tėr), *n.* A toy for shooting beans, shot, or other small missiles; a pea-shooter.

bean-shot (bēn'shot), *n.* Copper grains formed by pouring melted metal through a perforated ladle into warm water. If cold water is used, flakes are formed, called *feather-shot*.

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bean-stalk (bēn'stâk), *n.* The stem of a bean, or the whole plant: as, Jack and the *bean-stalk*.

bean-tree (bēn'trē), *n.* A name given to species of *Bankinia*; in Australia, to the Moreton Bay chestnut, *Castanospermum australe*; in the United States, sometimes, to *Catalpa bignonioides*; and in Jamaica, to *Erythrina Corrallodendron*.

bean-trefoil (bēn'tre'foil), *n.* 1. The laburnum, *Laburnum*, a leguminous shrub with trifoliate leaves. See *laburnum*.—2. The *Anagyris fœtida*, a similar shrub of southern Europe, whose violet-colored seeds are said to be poisonous like those of the laburnum.—3. The buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [Rare.]

bean-weevil (bēn'wē'vil), *n.* An American species of the genus *Bruchus*, which attacks beans. It has been described as *Bruchus fabæ* (Linné), but is held by Horn to be identical with the *B. obsoletus* (Say). The species averages 4 millimeters in length, with the general color dark and piceous, the whole body being covered with rubiginous clavicorn pubescence, and the elytra being indistinctly mottled by transverse bands of darker pubescence. It infests stored beans, and there are usually several, sometimes as many as 10, specimens in a single bean.

a, bean-weevil; *Bruchus fabæ*; *b*, bean from which the weevil has issued, [actual figure shows natural size.]

beany (bē'ni), *a.* [*bean*1 + *-y*1.] In good condition (like a bean-fed horse); spirited; fresh. [Slang.] *N. E. D.*

bear1 (bâr), pret. *bore* (formerly, and still in the archaistic style, *bare*), pp. *borne*, *born* (now only in a single sense: see note at end), ppr. *bearing*. [< ME. *beren* (pret. *bor*, *bare*, pl. *bore*, *bere*, *beren*, pp. *boren*, rarely *bore*), < AS. *beran* (pret. *bær*, pl. *bæron*, pp. *boren*) = OS. *beran* = OFries. *bera* = D. *baren* = OHG. *beran* = Icel. *bera* = Sw. *bära* = Dan. *bære* = Goth. *bairan* (also in comp. OS. *giberan* = AS. *geberan* = OHG. *geberu*, MHG. *gebern*, G. *gebären* = Goth. *gabairan*, bear, in MHG. and G. bring forth), = La. *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = Skt. √ *bhar*, bear, carry. A very prolific root in all the languages, both in form and senses. From the AS. come *bar-rae*2, *bier*, *barm*1, *barn*2, *baron*, *birth*1, *burthen*1, *burden*1, etc.; from the L. *fertile*, *confer*, *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, etc., *Lucifer*, *conifer*, etc., *auriferous*, *coniferous*, etc., and other words in *-ferous*; from the Gr. *semaphore*, *hydrophore*, *phosphorous*, *electrophorus*, etc., and other words in *-phore*, *-phorous*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To support; hold up; sustain: as, a pillar or a girder bears the superincumbent weight.

> Sage he stood,
> With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear
> The weight of mightiest monarchies.
> *Milton, P. L.*, ii. 306.

2. To support in movement; carry; convey.

> Whither do these *bear* the ephah? Zech. v. 10.

> From the unshaken rock the torrent bourne
> *Bears* off its broken waters, and a devious course.
> *Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 3.

> And down a rocky pathway from the place
> There came a fair-haired youth, that in his hand
> *Bare* victual for the mowers. *Tennyson*, Gerraint.

3. To suffer; endure; undergo: as, to *bear* punishment, blame, etc.

> Alas, how many *bear* such shameful blows,
> Which not themselves but he that gives them knows!
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 682.

4. To endure the effects of; take the consequences of; be answerable for.

> He shall *bear* their iniquities. Isa. liii. 11.

> Sir, let her *bear* her sins on her own head;
> Yes not yourself.
> *Beau.* and *Fl.*, King and No King, I. 3.

5. To support or sustain without sinking, yielding, shrinking, or suffering injury.

> A wounded spirit who can *bear*? Prov. xviii. 14.

> Console if you will, I can *bear* it.
> 'Tis a well-meant attempt at breath.
> *Lowell*, After the Burial.

Anger and jealousy can no more be to him objects of their objects than love.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 10.

6. To suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; admit or be capable of.

> In all criminal cases the most favourable interpretation should be put on words that they can possibly *bear*.
> *Swift.*

> The motives of the best actions will not *bear* too strict an inquiry. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

7. To suffer without resentment or effort to prevent; endure patiently.

> It was not an enemy that reproached me; then I could have *borne* it.
> Ps. lv. 12.

> With your long practis'd patience *bear* afflictions.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

8. To sustain, as expense; supply the means of paying.

> Somewhat that will *bear* your charges. *Dryden.*

9. To have, or have a right to; be entitled to; have the right to claim, as a name, a title, a coat of arms, and the like.

> We are no enemies to what are commonly called coronets, but authors *bear* them, as heralds say, with a difference. *Lowell*, Sindy Windows, p. 336.

> Who in the Lord God's likeness *bears* the keys
> To bind or loose. *Swinburne*, Laus Veneris.

10. To carry, as in show; exhibit; show.

> *Bear* welcome in your eye. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5.

> Which, like a wanton image 'gainst a fire,
> *Bears* no impression of the thing it was.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

11. To bring forward; render; give; afford: as, to *bear* testimony.

> Thou shalt not *bear* false witness against thy neighbour. Ex. xx. 16.

12. To carry in the mind; entertain or cherish, as love, hatred, envy, respect, etc.

> If I can catch him once upon the hip,
> I will feed fat the ancient grudge I *bear* him.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3.

> The reverent care I *bear* unto my lord
> Made me collect these dangers in the duke.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> The great and guilty love he *bore* the queen.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

13. To possess, as a property, attribute, or characteristic; have in or on; contain: as, to *bear* signs or traces; to *bear* an inscription; the contents which the letter *bears*.

> What, think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
> And *bear* the name and port of gentlemen?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

14. To possess and use, as power; exercise; be charged with; administer: as, to *bear* sway.

> Here's another letter to her; she *bears* the purse too; she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty.
> *Shak.*, T. of W., i. 3.

> Russia soon showed that she was resolved to *bear* a part in the quarrels as well as the negotiations of her neighbours. *Brougham.*

15†. To carry on; deal with.

> This can be no trick: The conference was sadly *borne*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

> Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,
> *Bear* it, that the opposed may beware of thee.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

16. To manage; direct; use (what is under the immediate control of one's will).

> *Bear* your body more seeming.
> *Shak.*, As you Like It, v. 4.

Hence, with a reflexive pronoun, to behave; act in any character: as, he *bore himself* nobly. —17. To carry by vital strength; put forth as an outgrowth or product; produce by natural growth: as, plants *bear* leaves, flowers, and fruit; the heroes *borne* by ancient Greece.

> Can the figtree, . . . *bear* olive berries? Jas. iii. 12.

> Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*.
> *Dryden.*

> Life that *bears* immortal fruit.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xl.

18. To bring forth in parturition; give birth to, as young; figuratively, give rise or origin to. [The past participle *born* is now used only in this sense. See remarks below.]

> And she conceived, and *bare* Cain, and said, I have got a man from the Lord. Gen. iv. 1.

> I can tell thee where that saying was *born*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

19. To conduct; guide; take: as, he *bore* him off to his quarters.

> *Bear* me forthwith unto his creditor.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2.

20. To press; thrust; push; drive; urge: with some word to denote the direction in which the object is driven: as, to *bear* down a scale; to *bear* back the crowd.

> The reddine were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight of it, and not only put one another down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant-guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*

> Confidence then *bore* thee on; secure
> Either to meet no danger, or to find
> Matter of glorious trial. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 1175.

> How the rushing waves
> *Bear* all before them. *Bryant*, Flood of Years.

21. To gain or win: now commonly with *away* or *off*: formerly, sometimes, with an indefinite *it* for the object.

> Some think to *bear* it by speaking a great word.
> *Bacon*, Of Seeming Wise.

22. In the game of backgammon, to throw off or remove, as the men from the board.—23. To purport; imply; import; state.

> The letters *bore* that succour was at hand. *Scott*, *Ivanhoe*, signifying to bring forth, when used passively, especially as an adjective, has the past participle *born* (sparingly, but when used after the verb *have* or followed by *by*, *borne* (chiefly), the latter having a more direct reference to the literal sense. Thus, a child was *born*, but, the has borne a child. In the sense of 'carry,' the participle is usually applied *borne*: as, I have *borne* the expenses; the expenses must be *borne*. The regular form, historically, is *born* (born), like *torn*, *worn*, etc., and is therefore in artificial and recent (after the middle of the eighteenth century,) use. To **bear a hand**, to make haste briskly; take hold; give aid or assistance. [Naut. and colloq.]

> All hands aloy! bear a hand and make sail.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 69.

To **bear arms**. See *arms*2.—To **bear away the bell**. See *bell*1.—To **bear a person company**. See *company*.—To **bear date**, to have the mark of time when written or executed: as, the letter *bears date* Sept. 30, 1887.

> A letter *bearing date* a month just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon to Trinity College.
> *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

To **bear down**, to force down; figuratively, to overcome; vanquish; as, to *bear down* all opposition.—To **bear in**, in coal-mining, to hole, undermine, or kirve. See *hole*, v. t., [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]—To **bear in hand**, to keep in hope or expectation; amuse with false pretences; deceive.

> A rascally yea-forsooth knave! to *bear* a gentleman *in hand*, and then stand upon security!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

> Still *bearing* them *in hand*,
> Letting the cherry knock against their lips,
> And draw it by their mouths, and back again.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of His Humour, ii. 1.

What I take from her, I spend upon other wenches; *bear her in hand* still, that we will come to see her husband, and I ways enough to consume the money.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

To **bear in mind**, to keep in remembrance; have fixed in the memory.

> With reference to the effects of intercrossing and of conjoint action, it must never be in mind that animals and plants keep to their proper homes, and do not needlessly wander about. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 94.

To **bear off**. (*a*) To sustain; endure.

> Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this?
> *Sir J. Hayward.*

(*b*) *Naut.*, to remove to a distance; keep clear from rubbing against anything: as, to *bear off* a boat. To go in and carry off: as, he *bore off* the prize.—To **bear one hard**, to cherish a grudge toward or against.

> Though he *bear me hard*,
> I yet must do him right. *B. Jonson.*

To **bear on**. (*a*) To give support or countenance to.

> Company only can *bear a man out* in an ill thing. *South.*

(*b*) To defend; support; uphold; second: with a personal object.

> If I cannot once or twice in a quarter *bear out* a knave against an honest man, I have lost a very little credit with your worship. *Shak.*, As you Like It, v. 1.

I never suspected him to be a man of resolution or courage sufficient to *bear him out* in so desperate an attempt. *Macaulay*, Essay on Chatham's Military.

Euclides by no means *bears him out*; and Plutarch directly contradicts him. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. of Greece.

(*c*) To confirm; corroborate; establish; justify: with a thing for the object.

> That such oscillations [of climate] occurred during the Tertiary period seems to be *borne out* by the facts of geology and paleontology. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 160.

(*d*) With a more or less indefinite *it* for the object: (1) To last through; endure.

> Love alters not with his [Time's] brief hours and weeks,
> But *bears it out* even to the edge of doom.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

> If that the Turkish fleet
> Be not enshelter'd and embay'd, they will not
> It is impossible to *bear it out*. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

(2) To enable to endure; render supportable.

> Many a good haunting prevents a bad marriage; and for turning away, let summer *bear it out*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

To **bear the bag**. See *bag*1.—To **bear the bell**. See *bell*1.—To **bear the grass**. See *grass*2.—To **bear through**. (*a*) To run through with a sword or rapier. (*b*) To conduct or manage.

> My hope is,
> So to *bear through*, and out, the consulship.
> As spight shall ne'er wound you, though it may me.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

To **bear up**. (*a*) To support; keep from sinking.

> A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addison.*

(*b*) To arrange; contrive; devise.

> *Iach.* I have made him know
> I have a servant comes with me about,
> That stays upon me, whose persuasion is
> I come about my brother.
> *Imo.* I'm well borne up.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be capable of supporting or carrying: as, the floor would not *bear*.

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bear

Wyld roring Bulls be would him make
To tame, and ryde their backes, not made to *beare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 34.

2. To lean; weigh; rest fixedly or burdensomely: as, the sides of two inclining objects *bear* upon or against one another.

In the important matter of taxation, the point in which the pressure of every government *bears* the most constantly upon the whole people. *Brougham.*

3. To tend; be directed in a certain way, whether with or without violence: as, to *bear* away; to *bear* back; to *bear in*; to *bear* out to sea; to *bear* upon; to *bear* down upon; the fleet *bore* down upon the enemy.

Spinola, with his shot, did *bear* upon those within, who appeared upon the walls. *Sir. J. Hayward.*

Who's there! *bear* back there! Stand from the door!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

The party soon set sail, and *bore* for England.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 8.

Down upon him *bare* the bandit three.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—**4.** To have reference (to); relate (to); come into practical contact (with); have bearing: as, legislation *bearing* on the interests of labor.

There was one broad principle which *bore* equally upon every class, that the hands of England must prepare for the defense of England. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 144.

5. To be situated as to the point of the compass, with respect to something else: as, the land *bore* E. N. E. from the ship.—**6.** To suffer, as with pain; endure.

They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as men. *Pope.*

I can not, can not *bear*. *Dryden.*

7. To be patient. [Rare.]—**8.** To produce fruit; be fruitful, as opposed to being barren: as, the tree still continues to *bear*.

Then Abraham fell upon his face, and laughed, and said in his heart, Shall a child be born unto him that is an hundred years old? and shall Sarah, that is ninety years old, *bear*? *Gen.* xvii. 17.

9. To take effect; succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*

To bear against. See above, 3.—**To bear away** (*naut.*), to change the course of a ship more away from the wind.—**To bear in with,** to run or tend toward: as, a ship *bears in with* the land; opposed to *bear off* or keep at a greater distance.—**To bear on** or **upon.** See above, 2, 3, and 4.—**To bear up.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to put the helm up so as to bring the vessel into the wind. (*b*) To be firm; have fortitude.

[If] we found evil fast as we find good
In our first years, or think that it is found,
How could the innocent heart *bear* up and live!
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

To bear up for (*naut.*), to sail or proceed toward: as, we made all sail and *bore up for* Hong Kong.—**To bear up with** or **under**, to sustain with courage; endure without succumbing; be firm under: as, *to bear up under* affliction.

So long as Charles lives, which *bears up* this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

He's of a nature
Too bold and fierce to stoop so, but *bears up*,
Presuming on his hopes. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

To bear up with!, to keep up with; be on the same footing as.

What should he do? Pain he would have the same to be religious, fain he would *bear up* with his neighbours in that. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 30.

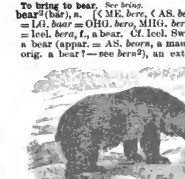
To bear with, to endure; be indulgent to; forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.

Reason would that I should *bear with* you.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 3.

If the matter be meane, and meanly handled, I pray you *beare* both *with* me and it. *Ascham*, The Schelemaster, p. 22.

To bring to bear. See *bring.*

bear[2] (bâr), *n.* [< ME. *bere*, < AS. *bera* = D. *beer* = LG. *baer* = OHG. *bero*, MHG. *ber*, G. *bär*, m., = Icel. *birn*, f., a bear. Cf. Icel. Sw. Dan. *björn*, a bear (appar. = AS. *beorn*, a man, a warrior, orig. a bear? — see *bern*[2]), an extended form



Grizzly Bear (*Ursus horribilis*).

of the same word. Perhaps ult. = L. *ferus*, wild, *fera*, a wild beast: see *fierce*.] **1.** A large plantigrade carnivorous or omnivorous mammal, of the family *Ursidæ*, especially of the genus *Ursus*. The teeth of the true bears are 42, and none of the molars are sectorial. The animals are less truly carnivorous than most of the order to which they belong, feeding largely upon roots, fruits, etc., as well as honey and insects. The tail is rudimentary, and the muzzle is prominent, with mobile lips and a slender, sometimes very extensible, tongue. The most known species is the brown or black bear of Europe and Asia, *Ursus arctos*, found chiefly in northerly regions, of which several varieties are described, differing much in size and color, and to some extent in shape; it is ordinarily about 4 feet long and 2½ feet high; its flesh is eaten, its pelt is used for robes, and its fat is in great demand as an unguent known as bear's grease. The grizzly bear of North America, *U. horribilis*, is as regards specific classification hardly separable from the last, and has it runs into several varieties, as the cinnamon bear, etc. It is ordinarily larger than the European, and is noted for its ferocity and tenacity of life. It inhabits the mountainous portions of western North America. The common black bear of North America is a smaller and distinct species, *U. americanus*, usually black with a tawny snout, but it also runs into a cinnamon variety. See cut under *Ursus*. The polar bear or white bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus*, is very distinct,

Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*).

of great size, peculiar shape, and white or whitish color, inhabits the frozen regions of the north in some extent, though seals constitute much of its food. The Syrian bear, *U. syriacus*, and the Himalayan bear, *U. himalayanus*, respectively inhabit the regions whence they take their names. The spectacled bear, *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, is the sole representative of the *Ursidæ* in South America: so called from the light-colored rings around the eyes, which have exactly the appearance of a pair of spectacles, the rest of the face and body being black. The Malayan bear, *Ursus malayanus*, is a small, black, close-haired species, with a white mark on the throat, with protrusile lips and slender tongue, capable of being taught a variety of agreeable and ludicrous tricks. The sloth-bear or aswail of India is distinct from the other bears, and is usually placed in a different genus, *Melursus labiatus*. See *Ursidæ*, and cut under *aswail*.

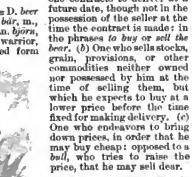
2. The Anglo-Australian name of a marsupial quadruped, the koala, *Phascolarctos cinereus*. See *koala*.—**3.** [*cap.*] The name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great and the Little Bear, both these figures have long tails. The principal stars of the Great Bear compose the figure of Charles's Wain, or the Dipper. In the tail of the Little Bear is the pole-star. See *Ursa*.

4. A rude, gruff, or uncouth man.

You are a great *bear*, I'm sure, to shame my relations.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

5. [Prob. in allusion to the proverb "to sell a bear's skin before one has caught the bear."] (There is a similar phrase in the lion's skin.) One who sold stocks in this way was formerly called a *bearskin jobber*, later simply a *bear*; now usually explained, in connection with its certainly later use, as opposed to a *bear*, "which pulls down with its paws," as opposed to a *bull*, "which tosses with its horns." In *exchanges*: (*a*) Stock which one contracts to deliver at a future date, though not in the possession of the seller at the time the contract is made: in the phrases *to buy or sell the bear*. (*b*) One who sells stocks, grain, provisions, or other commodities neither owned nor possessed by him at the time of selling them, but which he expects to buy at a lower price before the time fixed for making delivery. (*c*) One who endeavors to bring down prices, in order that he may buy cheap: opposed to a *bull*, who tries to raise the price, that he may sell dear.

Every one who draws a bill or issues a note unconsciously acts as a *bear* upon the gold market.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Ex-[change, p. 215.



Common Yellow Bear (*Epicyanus Virginianus*), natural size.

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Malt made from *bere* or bigg only, in Scotland and Ireland, for home consumption. *G. Seasoll*, Breweries and Malting, p. 138.

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Many a night have I watched
Of clothes of Reynes to stepe softe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 234, Blanche, l. 234.

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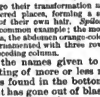
bearbine

6. A popular name for certain common caterpillars of the family *Arctiidæ*, which are densely covered with long hair resembling the fur of a bear. They undergo their transformation under old boards or other sheltered places, forming a slight cocoon composed chiefly of their own hair. *Spilosoma Virginica* (Fabricius) is a common example; the moth is white with a few black spots, the abdomen orange-colored, banded with white, and ornamented with three rows of black dots. See cut in preceding column.

7. In *metal.*, one of the masses given to the metallic mass, consisting of more or less malleable iron, sometimes found in the bottom of an iron furnace after the fusion is out of blast.—**8.** *Naut.*, a square block of wood weighted with iron, or a rough mat filled with stones, used to scour the bottom of a ship's decks instead of a holystone (which see).—**9.** In *metal-working*, a portable punching-machine for iron plates. *E. H. Knight.*



Punching-Bear.

—**Bear's grease**, the fat of bears, extensively used to promote the growth of hair. The unguents sold under this name, however, are in a great measure made of hog's lard or veal-fat, or a mixture of both, scented and slightly colored.—**Order of the bear**, order of knighthood instituted by the emperor Frederick II. of Germany, and conferred at the abbey of St. Gall, by that of Switzerland. It perished when the cantons became independent of the house of Austria.—**Woolly bear.** See *woolly*.

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bearbine
The *bearbine* with the lilac interlaced.
Hood, Haunted House, i. 34.

bear-caterpillar (bâr'kat'ėr-pil-ãr), *n.* A larva of one of the bombycid moths: so called from its hairiness. See cut under *bear*3.

bear-cloth (bâr'klŏth), *n.* Same as *bearing-cloth*.

beard (bērd), *n.* [< ME. *berde, berd*, < AS. *beard* = D. *baard* = OFries. *berd* = OHG. MHG. G. *bart* = Icel. *barðr*, in comp. (cf. neut. *barði*, brim, beak of a ship (see *stem*); the ordinary term for 'beard' is *skegg* = E. *shag*) = OSlug. Serv. Bohem. *brada* = Pol. *broda* = Russ. *borodá* = Lith. *barzda, barza* = Lett. *bārda* = OFruis. *berdas*, and prob. < L. *barba* (> E. *barbi*), W. and Corn. *barf*, a beard. The agreement in spelling between mod. E. and AS. *beard* is merely accidental: see etc.] **1.** The close growth of hair on the chin and parts of the face normally characteristic of an adult man; more specifically, the hair of the face and chin when allowed to remain wholly or in part unshaved, that on the upper lip being distinguished as the *mustache*, and the remainder as the *whiskers*, or the *side-whiskers*, *chin-whiskers* or *-beard*, etc., according as the beard is trimmed: as, to wear a *beard*, or a full *beard*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, some part or appendage likened to the human beard. (*a*) In mammal, long hairs about the head, as on a goat's chin, etc. (*b*) In *ornith.*, a cluster of fine hairs at the base of the beak, as in the bearded vulture and bearded tit. In some breeds of the common fowl, as the bearded Polish, the Houdan, and the Russian, this appendage has been made, by selection, very full. The feathers are supported by a pendulous fold of skin, which may extend up to the eyes. (*c*) In *ichth.*, the barbels of a fish, as the beach and codfish. (*d*) In *conch.*: (*1*) The fringe of long byssus fibers, as the mussel. (*2*) The gills of some bivalves, as the oyster. (*e*) In *entom.*, one of a pair of small fleshy lobes of some cephalopterous and dipterous insects. (*f*) Winklestone.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A crest, tuft, or covering of spreading hairs. (*b*) The awn or bristle-like appendage upon the chaff of grain and other grasses. See cut under *barley*. (*c*) With some authors, a name given to the lower lip of a ringent corolla.—**4.** A barb or sharp process of an arrow, a fish-hook, or other instrument, bent backward from the point to prevent it from being easily drawn out.—**5.** The hook for retaining the yarn at the extremity of the needle in a knitting-machine.—**6.** In *organ-building*, a spring-piece on the back of a lock-bolt to hold it moderately firm and prevent it from rattling in its guides.—**7.** The part of a horse which bears the curb chain, or is underneath the lower mandible and above the chin.—**8.** The train of a comet when the comet is receding from the sun (in which case the train precedes the head).—**9.** In *printing*, the out ward-slopping part of a type which connects the face with the shoulder of the body. It is obsolete, type being now made with high square shoulders, to lighten the work of the electrotyper.—**10.** The sharp edge of a board.—**False beard**, in *Egypt. antiq.*, a massive artificial beard, often represented on monuments and mummy-cases, held under the chin by bands attached to the wearer's casque or head-dress.—**To make one's beard**, literally, to draw one's beard; hence, to play a trick upon; deceive; cheat.

False Beard, as represented upon a sarcophagus in Ramesseum. II. at Abousimbel.

> Yet can a miller make a clerkes *beerd*,
> For al his art. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 175.
>
> Mo *berdes* in two houres
> (Without rasour or sisoures)
> Ymade, then graues of be acordes.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 181.

To one's beard, to one's face; in defiance of one.

> Raiſd at their sovereign dar'd to one's *beard*!
> Their rev'rend persons to lay *hand*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

beard (bērd), *v.* [< late ME. *berde*; from the noun.] **1.** *trans.* To take by the beard; seize, pluck, or pull the beard of, in contempt or anger. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to oppose to the face; set at defiance.

> It is to them most disgraceful, to be *bearded* of such a base variett. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> Darst thou, base villain,
> To *beard* the lion in his den,
> The Douglas in his hall?
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 14.

3. To furnish with a beard, in any sense of the word.—**4.** In *carp.*, to chip, plane, or otherwise diminish from a given line or to a given curve: as, to *beard* clamps, plank-sheers, etc.; in *shipbuilding*, to round, as the adjacent parts of the rudder and stern-post, or the dead-wood, so as to adapt them to the shape of the vessel.—**5.** To remove the beard or fringe from, as from oysters.

II. *intrans.* To grow a beard, or become bearded. [Rare].

> Nor laughing girl, nor *bearding* boy,
> Nor full-pulsed manhood, lingering here,
> Shall add, to life's abounding joy.
> The charmed repose to suffering dear.
> *Whittier*, Sunset by Lakeside.

bearded (bēr'ded), *a.* [< ME. *berded*; < *beard* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Having a beard.

> Full of strange oaths, and *bearded* like the pard.
> *Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 7.

It is good to steal away from the society of *bearded* men, and even of gentler woman, and spend an hour or two with children. *Henry Ward Beecher*, Life-Tool Talks, I.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *barbed*1, 3. (*b*) Having a train like that of a comet or meteor (which see).—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Having a tuft of hairs on the clypeus, overhanging the mouth. (*b*) Covered on one side with short and thickly set hairs: said of antennæ.—**Bearded argil**, See *argil*.—**Bearded grille**. See *grille*.—**Bearded iris**, See *iris*.—**Bearded titmouse**, the *Panurus biarmicus*.—**Bearded vulture**, the lammergeier.

beard-grass (bērd'gras), *n.* The common name of (*a*) some species of *Polypogon*, especially *P. Monspeliensis* and *P. littoralis*, from the densely bearded appearance of the close panicles; (*b*) some common species of *Andropogon*, as *A. nutans*, *A. furcatus*, etc.—**Spotted beard-grass**, a name given to species of *Eranthus*.—**Naked beard-grass**, a name of species of *Gymnopogon*.

beardie (bēr'di), *n.* [< *beard* + *-ie*, dim.] **1.** A bearded person.—**2.** A barb or sharp process of an arrow, a fish-hook, or other instrument, bent backward from the point to prevent it from being easily drawn out.—**3.** The hook for retaining the yarn at the extremity of the needle in a knitting-machine.—**4.** In *organ-building*, a spring-piece on the back of a lock-bolt to hold it moderately firm and prevent it from rattling in its guides.—**5.** The part of a horse which bears the curb chain, or is underneath the lower mandible and above the chin.

beardless (bērd'les), *a.* [< ME. *berdles*, < AS. *beardlēas*, < *beard*, beard, + *lēas*, -less.] **1.** Without a beard; hence, specifically, of the male sex, immature; adolescent: as, a *beardless* youth.—**2.** In *ornith.*, having no rictal vibrissæ: as, a *beardless* flycatcher, a *Tyrannus* or *Muscivora*.—**3.** In *ichth.*, having no barbels.—**4.** In *bot.*, without beard or awn.—**Beardless drum**, the reddish or branded shell, *Scissura ocellata*, which has no barbels. See cut under *reddish*.

beardlessness (bērd'les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being beardless.

beardlet (bērd'let-ed), *a.* [< *beardlet*, dim. of *beard* (cf. *barbule*), + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having little awns. *Parton*.

beard-moss (bērd'mŏs), *n.* A name of the lichen *Usnea barbata*, which, often intermixed with others, clothes forest-trees with the shaggy appearance of thread-like branches; the "idle moss" of Shakspere (C. of E., ii. 2).

beard-owl (bērd'oul), *n.* A dog for baiting bears.

> *True.* You fought him and fair. . . .
> *Dump.* Like an excellent *beard-dog*.
> *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 1.

beard-tongue (bērd'tung), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Pentstemon*, with reference to the bearded sterile stamen.

beardy (bēr'di), *n.*; pl. *beardies* (-diz). [Dim. of *beard*.] **1.** A name of the white-throat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]—**2.** In Scotland, a name of the fresh-water stickleback *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, a small fresh-water malacopterygian fish, family *Cyprinidæ*: so called from the six barbules that hang from the mouth. Also spelled *beardie*.

bearer (bār'ėr), *n.* [ME. *berer, berere*; < *bear*1 + *-er*1.] **1.** One who bears, carries, or sustains; a carrier; specifically, one who carries anything as the attendant of another: as, St. Christopher, or the Christ-*bearer* (the meaning of the name); a sword-*bearer*, an armor-*bearer*, a palanquin-*bearer*, etc.

> His armour-*bearer* said unto him, Do all that is in thine heart. 1 Sam. xiv. 7.
>
> Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news:
> Your eldest father openly pursues
> Your rein. *Dryden*.

2. One who carries a body to the grave; a pall-bearer.—**3.** In India: (*a*) A palanquin-carrier. (*b*) A domestic servant who has charge of his master's clothes, furniture, etc.—**4.** In *banking* and *com.*, one who holds or presents for payment a check or order for money, payment of which is not limited by the drawer to a specified individual or firm. Checks payable to bearer need no indorsement.—**5.** One who wears anything, as a badge or sword; a wearer.

> Then the crown‖ most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd
> Hast eat thy *bearer* up. 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

6. In *old law*, one who bears down or oppresses others by vexatiously assisting a third party in maintaining a suit against them; a maintainor. —**7.** Any part of a structure or machine that serves as a support to some other part (*a*) A support for the fire-bars of a furnace. (*b*) The support of the pepper in a hatbe. (*c*) *pl.* In a *rolling-mill*, the housings or standards in which the roller-gudgeons turn. (*d*) One of the arms which extend over a molding-trough and serve to support the bask.

8. In *printing*: (*a*) A strip of wood or metal, type-high, put in any exposed place in a form of type or on a press, for the purpose of bearing off impression and preventing injury to type or woodcuts. (*b*) pl. Type-high pieces of metal placed in the very open spaces and over the heads of pages to be stereotyped, and also type-high strips of metal placed around pages or forms to be electrotyped, to prevent injury to the face of the type or the plates in the subsequent processes, and cut away from the plates before printing.—**9.** In *mach.*, a support.—**10.** A roll of padding forming a kind of bustle, formerly worn by women to support and distend their petticoats behind, or sitting on the heels. *Fairholt*.—**11.** In an organ, one of the thin pieces of wood attached to the upper side of a sound-board, to form guides for the slider-valves which control the openings in the top of a wind-chest leading to the pipes of the separate systems of pipes which form the stops. *E. J. Hopkins*.—**12.** A tree or plant that yields fruit or flowers.

> This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good *bearers*. *Bacon*, Gardens.

bearer-bar (bār'ėr-bär), *n.* One of the bars which support the grate-bars in a furnace.

bearer-pin (bār'ėr-pin), *n.* A pin separating the ends of a piano at the point where the length is determined. *Wor. Supp.*

bear-garden (bār'gär'dn), *n.* **1.** A place where bears are kept for the diversion of visitors. The bear-gardens in London in Elizabeth's reign was also called *Paris-garden* and *bear's-college*.

> Hurrying me from the playhouse, and the scenes there, to the *bear-gardens*, in the apes, and asses, and lapwings.
> *Stillingfleet*.

2. Figuratively, any place of tumult or disorder.

> The days when slavery turned the Senate-chamber into a *bear-garden*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 111.

bear-grass (bār'gras), *n.* A name given to the camass, *Camassia esculenta*, of Oregon; also, in Texas, to *Yucca filamentosa*, having young pulpy stems of which are much eaten by bears; and to species of the genus *Yucca*, for the same reason.

bearherd (bār'hėrd), *n.* A man who tends bears; a bearward.

> Virtus is of so little regard in these costermonger times, that true valour is turned *bearherd*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

bear-hound (bār'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting or baiting the bear.

> Few years more and the Walt-hounds shall fall suppressed, the *Bear-hounds*, the Falconry.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 1.

bearing (bār'ing), *n.* [< ME. *bering, berynge*; verbal n. of *bear*1.] **1.** Support; as of a principle or an action; maintenance; defense.

> I speak against the *bearing* of bloodshed: this *bearing* must be looked upon. *Latimer*, 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. The act of enduring, especially of enduring patiently or without complaining; endurance.

> The two powers which constitute a wise woman are those of hearing and forbearing. *Epictetus* (trans.).

3. The manner in which a person bears or comports himself; carriage; mien; behavior.

> A man of good repute, carriage, *bearing*, and estimation.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.
>
> I had reason to dread a fair outside, to mistrust a popular *bearing*, to shudder before distinction, grace, and courtesy. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiv.

4. The mutual relation of the parts of a whole; mode of connection.

> But of this frame the *bearings* and the ties,
> The strong connections, nice dependencies,
> Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
> Look'd through? *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 39.

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Transactions which have . . . direct *bearings* on freedom, on health, on morals, on the permanent well-being of the nation, can never be morally indifferent.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 213.

5. The special meaning or application of anything said or written.
To change the *bearing* of a word.
Trenyson, In Memoriam, cxvIII.

6. The act or capability of producing or bringing forth: as, a tree past bearing.
In travail of his *bearing*, his mother was first dead.
Robert of Gloucester.

7. In *arch.*, the space between the two fixed extremes of a beam or timber, or between one extreme and a supporter: that is, its unsupported span.—**8.** In *mach.*, the part in contact with which a journal moves: that part of a shaft or an axle which is in contact with its supports; in general, the part of any piece where it is supported, or the part of another piece on which it rests.—**9.** Same as *bearing-note.*—**10.** *pl.* In *ship-building*, the widest part of a vessel below the plane where the line of flotation which is formed by the water on her sides when upright, with provisions, stores, etc., on board in proper trim.—**11.** In *her.*, any single charge of a cost of arms; one of the ordinaries, or any heraldic bird, beast, or other figure (see *charge*); hence, in the plural, the whole heraldic display to which a person is entitled. See *arms*2, 7—**12.** The direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen, or the direction of one object from another, with reference to the points of the compass. In *geol.* and *mining*, used in speaking either of the outcrop of the strata or of the direction of any accidental body or deposit, whether under ground or at the surface: nearly synonymous with *run*, *course*, and *strike*.

"Before the sun could go his own length, the little water will be in the big."
"I thought as much," returned the scout, . . . "from the course it takes, and the *bearings* of the mountains."
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xvii.

Antifriction bearing. See *antifriction.*—**Conical bearing**, an end-bearing for the spindle of a machine-tool, formed by adjusting the spindle-end against the end of a screw. One of these ends is brought to a conical point, and the other to corresponding degree of coincidence. The screw serves to adjust the bearings for wear.—**Continuous bearings.** See *continuous.*—**Dock-bearings**, in *ship-building*, the supports for the core in the mold of a—**Side bearings** of a car, [pl.] plates, fixed to the body, and placed on each side of the center-pin to prevent a too great rocking motion.—**To bring a person to his bearings**, to put him in his proper place; to make him feel or to cause **one's bearings**, to become uncertain or confused in regard to one's position; become bewildered or lose one's way.—**To take bearings**, to ascertain on what point of the compass an object lies. The term is also applied to ascertaining the situation or direction of any object estimated with reference to some part of a ship, as the beam, before the beam, abaft the beam, etc. Hence, to determine one's position; make one's self acquainted with the locality in which one is; discover how matters stand; get rid of one's wilderment or misunderstanding.

The best use that we can now make of this occasion, it seems to me, is to look about us, *take our bearings*, and tell the fugitives . . . what course, in our opinion, they should pursue.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 76.

bearing (bār'ing), *a.* **1.** Supporting; sustaining: as, a *bearing* wall (one that is a wall or partition supporting another).—**2.** Solid; substantial: as, "a good *bearing* dinner," *Fletcher*, Women Pleased, ii. 2.

bearing-cloth (bār'ing-klōth), *n.* The cloth with which a child is covered when carried to church to be baptized. Also called *bearing-cloth.*

Thy sacred robes, as a child's *bearing-cloth*,
I'll use to carry thee out of this place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

bearing-feeler (bār'ing-fē'lėr), *n.* An automatic alarm for signaling the overheating of a journal-bearing. A plug of fusible material connected with the bearing melts at a given temperature, and by suitable connections is made to sound an alarm.

bearing-neck (bār'ing-nek), *n.* The part which turns within the brasses of the pedestal of a car-truck, and sustains the strain; the journal of a shaft.

bearing-note (bār'ing-nōt), *n.* In tuning tempered instruments, like the pianoforte, one of the notes that are first carefully tuned as a basis in tuning the others. Also called *bearing.*

bearing-rein (bār'ing-rān), *n.* The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.

bearing-robe (bār'ing-rōb), *n.* A garment answering the same purpose as a bearing-cloth. It was formerly customary for the sponsors to present such a robe to the child.

bearish (bār'ish), *a.* [< *bear*2 + *-ish*1.] **1.** Partaking of the qualities of a bear; morose or uncouth in manner.

In our own language we seem to allude to this deep-seated accuracy of human nature when we call men, by way of reproach, *sheepish*, *beerish*, etc.
Harris, Three Treatises, Notes, p. 344.

2. Heavy and falling: applied on the stock-exchange to prices.

bearishness (bār'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bearish in nature, appearance, or manner.

bear-leader (bār'lē'dėr), *n.* **1.** A person who leads about a trained bear for exhibition. Hence—**2.** A tutor or governor in charge of a youth of rank at the university or on his travels, or one in a similar relation. [Humorous.]

Young gentleman, I am the *bear-leader*, being appointed your tutor.
Colman the Younger.

They pounced upon the stray nobility, and seized young lords travelling with their *bear-leaders*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, vii.

bear-moss (bār'môs), *n.* Same as *bear's-bed.*

bear-mouse (bār'mous), *n.* A book-name of a marmot or a woodchuck, translating the generic name *Arctomys*. See cut under *Arctomys.*

bearn (bārn), *n.* [= *bairn* = *barn*2, q. v.] An obsolete form of *barn.*

bear-pig (bār'pig), *n.* The Indian badger or sand-bear, *Arctonyx collaris*. See *badger*2, 3.

bear-pit (bār'pit), *n.* A pit prepared for the keeping of bears, or in a bear-garden. In the center a stout pole, with cross-bars or steps at proper distances, is set up to enable the bear to indulge in his instinctive habit of climbing.

bears1, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *barse.*

bear's-bed (bārz'bed), *n.* The hair-cap moss, a species of *Polytrichum* which grows in broad, soft mats. Also called *bear-moss.*

bear's-billberry (bārz'bil-ber-i), *n.* Same as *bearberry*, 1.

bear's-breech (bārz'brēch), *n.* **1.** The English name of *Acanthus spinosus*. See *Acanthus.*—**2.** The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*, so called on account of its roughness.

bear's-college (bārz'kol'ej), *n.* See *bear-garden*, 1.

The students in *bear's-college*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gypsies.

bear's-ear (bārz'ēr), *n.* A common name in England of the auricula, *Primula Auricula*, from its early Latin name, *ursi auricula*, given in allusion to the shape of its leaf. [Prov. Eng.]

bear's-foot (bārz'fūt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helleborus*, *H. fœtidus*. See *Helleborus.*

bear's-garlic (bārz'gär'lik), *n.* A species of onion, *Allium ursinum.*

bear's-grape (bārz'grāp), *n.* Same as *bearberry*, 1.

bear's-skin (bārz'skin), *n.* **1.** The skin of a bear. —**2.** A coarse shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats.—**3.** A tall cap made of black fur forming part of the uniform of some military bodies, as of the Guards in the British army and of soldiers of various organizations elsewhere.

The *bearskins* of the French grenadiers rose above the crest of the hill.
Lowe, Life of Wellington, xxIII.

Bearskin jobber. See *bear*1, n., 5.

bear's-paw clam, root. See *clam*, *root.*

bear's-tail (bārz'tāl), *n.* The yerba santa of California, *Eriodiction glutinosum.*

bearward (bār'wārd), *n.* A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Those who worke with them co'mand them as our *bearwards* do the beares, with a ring through the nose, and a cord.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 23, 1644.

I entreated a *bearward* one day to come down with the dogs of some four parishes that way.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, I. 1.

bear-whelp (bār'hwelp), *n.* [< ME. *bere-hwelp*; < *bear*2 + *whelp.*] The whelp of a bear.

An unlicked *bear-whelp*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

bearwood (bār'wud), *n.* The *Rhamnus Purshiana*, a shrub or small tree of the Pacific States. See *bearberry*, 2.

bearwort (bār'wėrt), *n.* The mew or baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum.*

beast (bēst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beest*, < ME. *beeste*, *beste*, < OF. *beste*, F. *bête* = Sp. Pg. It. *bestia* = D. LG. *beest*, < L. *bestia*, an animal, including all animals except man.] **1.** A living being; an animal: in this extended sense now only in dialectal or colloquial use.

Those ben the eyrsch lutyshe *beestes* to.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 932.

To keepe this worlde better more and lesse
A shyfull *beest* [man] than will y make.
York Plays, p. 15.

2. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from fowls, insects, fishes, and man: as, *beasts* of burden; *beasts* of the chase; *beasts* of the forest. It is applied chiefly to large animals.

The *beasts*, the fishes, and the winged fowls.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

One deep cry
Of great wild *beasts*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. *Beasts of the forest* are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts of warren* are the hare and coney.
Cowell, Law Dictionary.

3. Any irrational animal, as opposed to *man*, as in the phrase *man and beast*, where *beast* usually means horse.

O heaven! a *beast*, that wants discourse of reason,
Would have mourn'd longer.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

4. *pl.* In *rural economy*, originally all domestic animals, but now only cattle; especially, fattening cattle as distinguished from other animals.—**5.** In a bad sense, a specific use, a horse: as, my *beast* is tired out. [Local, Scotland and U. S. Compare *creature*, *critter*, similarly used.]—**6.** Figuratively, a brutal man; a person rude, coarse, filthy, or acting in a manner unworthy of a rational creature.

What an afflicted conscience do I live with,
And what a *beast* I am grown!
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 1.

7. [In this use also spelled as orig. prom., *bāste*, < F. *baste*, now *bâte*, in same sense.] (*a*) An old game of cards resembling loo. (*b*) A penalty or forfeit at this game, and also in ombre and quadrille.—**Beast royal**, the lion; used also of the constellation Leo.

And yet ascending was the *beste royal*,
The gentil Leon with his Alderis.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 256.

Blatant beast. See *blatant.*

beasted (bēs'ted), *a.* [< *beast*, n., 7, + *-ed*2.] Beaten at ombre or quadrille.

beastee, *n.* See *bheesty.*

beast-killer (bēst'kil), *n.* Sole-leather which has not been hammered. It is used for glaziers' polishing-wheels.

beasthood (bēst'hud), *n.* [< *beast* + *-hood.*] The nature or condition of beasts. *Carlyle.*

beastie1 (bēs'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *beast*.] A little animal. [Scotch.]

beastie2, *n.* See *bheesty.*

beastily (bēst'ti-li), *adv.* As a beast; bestially. *Shelley.*

beastings, *n. sing.* or *pl.* See *beestings.*

beastlihead (bēst'li-hed), *n.* [< ME. *beslihe*, < *beast* + *-lihe*, < *lik*, like.] Like a beast; brutal.

It would be but a kind of animal or *beastlih* meeting.
Milton, Divorce, xiii. (ed. 1851).

beastliness (bēst'li-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; coarseness; vulgarity; filthiness.

Rash inundation of luxuriousness
Has tainted him with such gross *beastliness*.
Marston, Scourge of Villainie, ii. 7.

2†. Absence of reason; stupidity.

Beastliness and lack of consideration. *North.*

beastly (bēst'li), *a.* [< ME. *beestely*, *beestly*, *beastliche*; < *beast* + *-ly*1.] **1.** Natural; animal: the opposite of *spiritual.*

It is sown a *beastli* body; it shal rise a spiritual body.
Wyclif, 1 Cor. xv. 44.

2. Like a beast in form or nature; brutal.

Beastly divinities and droves of gods. *Prior.*

3. Like a beast in conduct or instincts; brutal; filthy; coarse.

Then art the *beastliest*, crossest bagpage that ever man met withal.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, I. 2.

4. Befitting a beast; unfit for human use; filthy; abominable.

Lewd, profane, and *beastly* phrase. *B. Jonson.*

Thrown into *beastly* prisons. *Dickens*, Hist. of Eng., xvi.

5. Nasty; disagreeable: as, *beastly* weather. [Slang.]

By laying the defeat to the account of "this *beastly* English weather, you know."
American, VI. 245.

—**Syn.** *Brutal*, *Bestial*, etc. See *brute.*

beastly (bēst'li), *adv.* [< *beast* + *-ly*2.] In the manner of a beast; filthily; abominably.

Fie on her! see how *beastly* she doth court him.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

I have seen a handsome cause so foully led, sir,
So *beastly* cast away, for want of witnesses.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

beastlyhead (bēst'li-hed), *n.* [< *beastly* + *-head* = *-hood*; one of Spenser's artificial words.] The character or quality of a beast; beastliness: used by Spenser as a greeting to a beast.

Sicke, sicke, alas! and little lack of dead,
But I be relieved by your *beastlyhead*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

beast's-bane (bēsts'bān), *n.* A variety of the wolf's-bane, *Aconitum Lycoctonum.*

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beat[1] (bēt), *v.*; pret. *beat*, pp. *beaten*, *beat*, ppr. *beating*. [ME. *beten*, ⁊ AS. *beátan* (pret. *bēot*, pp. *beáten*) = OHG. *bāzan*, MHG. *bāzen* = Icel. *bauta*, beat. The superficial resemblance to F. *battre*, E. *batt*, *batter*[1], is accidental, but has perhaps influenced some of the meanings of *beat*[1]. Hence *beetle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike repeatedly; lay repeated blows upon.

If as *beat* me twice, and *beat* me to a coward.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

The eagles of Mexitli shall *beat* the air no more.
Whittier, The Crisis.

2. To strike in order to produce a sound; sound by percussion: as, to *beat* a drum or a tambourine.

Come, *beat* all the drums up,
And all the noble Instruments of war.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 5.

3. To play (a particular call or tattoo) upon the drum: as, to *beat* a charge; to *beat* a retreat. [The last phrase often means simply to retire or retreat.]

The enemy was driven back all day, as we had been the day before, until finally he *beat* a precipitate retreat.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 250.

4. To break, bruise, comminute, or pulverize by beating or pounding, as any hard substance.

Thou shalt *beat* some of it very small. Ex. xxx. 36.

5. To extend by beating, as gold or other malleable substance, or to hammer into any form; forge.

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates. Ex. xxxix. 3.

The hammer which smote the Saracens at Tours was at last successful in *beating* the Netherlands into Christianity.
Motley, Rise of the Dutch Republic, I. 21.

6. To separate by concussion; strike apart; remove by striking or threshing: with *out*.

So she . . . *beat out* that she had gleaned: and it was about an ephah of barley. Ruth ii. 17.

7. To mix by a striking or beating motion; whip into the desired condition: as, to *beat* or *beat up* eggs or batter.—**8.** To dash or strike against, as water or wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies, dark and wild, *beat* with perpetual storms.
Milton, P. L., ii. 588.

9. To strike with the feet in moving; tread upon.

Pass awful gulfs and *beat* my paternal fire.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Along the margin of the moonlight sea
We *beat* with thundering hoofs the yellow sand.
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

Amid the sound of steps that *beat*
The murmuring walks (like autumn rain.
Bryant, The Crowded Street.

10. To range (fields or woods) with loud blows or other noise in search of game.

To *beat* the woods and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior*.

Together let us *beat* this simple field.
Try what the open, what the covert yield!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 9.

11. To overcome in battle, contest, or strife; vanquish or conquer; as, one *beats* another at play.

Pyrrhus . . . *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbuthnot*.

12. To surpass; excel; go beyond: as, he *beats* them all at swimming. [Colloq.]

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
They were best all to sticks by the lovely Odille.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 229.

There is something out of common here that *beats* anything that ever came in my way. *Dickens*.

13. To be too difficult for, whether intellectually or physically; baffle: as, it *beats* me to make it out. [Colloq.]—**14.** To harass; exercise severely; endget (one's brains).

Sirrah, lay by your foolish study there.
And *beat* your brains about your own affairs.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

Why should any one . . . *beat* his brains about the Latin grammar who does not intend to be a critic? *Locke*.

15. To exhaust: as, the long and toilsome journey quite *beat* him. [Colloq.]

They had been *beaten* out with days exposure and hardship. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 365.

16. To flutter; flap: as, to *beat* the wings: said of a bird. See *beat*[1].—**17.** In medieval embroidery, to ornament with thin plates of gold or silver.

Hur clothyn wyth beetes and hyrdes wer bete,
All abowte for pryde.
Quoted in *Rock's* Textile Fabrics.

One coat for my lord a body *beat* with gold.
Dyce'alar, Baronage.

18. In *printing*: (*a*) To ink with beaters. (*b*) To impress by repeatedly striking with a mallet a proof-planer pressed against the paper: as, *beat* a proof of that form.—**19.** To obtain an unfair advantage of; defraud; as, to *beaten*, *beat* a hotel. [Slang, U. S.]—**To beat a bargain.** See *bargain*.—**To beat a parley**, to notify the enemy by a drum or trumpet signal that conference is desired under a flag of truce.—**To beat away**, in *mining*, to excavate: usually applied to hard ground.—**To beat back**, to compel to retire or return.—**To beat cock-fighting.** See *cock-fighting*.—**To beat down.** (*a*) To break, destroy, or throw down by beating or battering, as a wall. (*b*) To press down or lay flat (grass, grain, etc.) by any protracting action, as that of a violent storm, a moment of water, or the passage of persons or animals. (*c*) To cause to lower (a price) by importunity or argument: said of buyer. (*d*) To lessen the price or value of; make lower, as price or values.

It [usury] *beats down* the price of land. *Bacon*, Usury.

(*e*) To depress; lessen the force or animation.—**To beat into**, to teach or instil by repetition of instruction.—**To beat off**, to repel or drive back.—**To beat out.** (*a*) To extend by hammering; forge. (*b*) Figuratively, to work out fully; amplify; expand.

A man thinking on his legs is obliged to *beat out* his thought for his own sake, if not for the sake of his hearers.
Cornhill Mag.

(*c*) To perform or execute, as a piece of music, by or as if by beats with the hands or feet.

The child's feet were busy *beating out* the tune.
Cornhill Mag.

Perplext in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he *beat* his music out.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxvi.

(*c*) To drive out or sway.

Intermediate causes, from existing in lesser numbers than the forms which they connect, will generally be *beaten out* and exterminated during the course of further modification and improvement.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 206.

To beat the air, to fight to no purpose, or against no antagonist or opposition.

I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that *beateth the air*. 1 Cor. ix. 26.

To beat the bounds. See *bound*[1].—**To beat the dust**, in the manger: (*a*) To take to the field pressed with the fore legs, as a horse. (*b*) To cruet too precipitately or too low, as a horse.—**To beat the general**, to sound the call to arms: a military phrase of the seventeenth century.—**To beat the tattoo**, to sound the drum for evening roll-call, when all soldiers except those provided with permission are expected to be present in their quarters.—**To beat the wind**, to run to and fro through the air, and thus be entitled to all the advantages of a victor, as was done under the medieval system of duels, in which when the other combatant failed to appear.—**To beat time**, to measure or regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—**To beat to a mummy.** See *mummy*.—**To beat up.** (*a*) To attack suddenly; alarm or disturb; hence, to come to or upon unexpectedly: as, to *beat up* an enemy's quarters.

A distant relation left him an estate in Ireland, where he had resided ever since, making occasional visits to the Continent and *beating up* his old quarters, but rarely coming to England. *Lawrence*.

(*b*) To summon or bring together as by beat of drum: as, to *beat up* recruits. (*c*) In *hunting*, to rouse and drive (game) by ranging.

They *beat up* a little game per adventure.
Sir T. Overbury, Imperfect Sympathies.

(*d*) In *engraving*, to remove (a dent or mark) from the face of a plate by striking the back with a punch while the face rests on a soft foil on an anvil or a stake. In this way engravers can remove marks too deep to be obliterated by burnishing. (*e*) In *mining*, to work. To sound, bang, buffet, insult, drub, thump, thwack, baste, thrash, pummel.—**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To strike repeatedly; knock as at a door.

The men of the city . . . *beat* at the door. Judges xix. 22.

2. To move with pulsation; throb: as, the pulse *beats*.

A thousand hearts *beat* happily. *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

With unused thoughts my breast did swell
And hurrying hopes his heart began to beat.
Sir J. Beaumont, Crowned by Paradise, I. 426.

3. To set, dash, or fall with force or violence, as a storm, flood, passion, etc.: as, the tempest *beats* against the house.

And the sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die. Jonah iv. 8.

Rolling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden*.

For the noon is coming on, and the sunbeams fiercely *beat*.
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

4. To be tossed so as to strike the ground violently or frequently.

Floating corps file *beating* on the shore. *Addison*.

5. To give notice by beating a drum; also, to sound on being beaten, as a drum.

But Linden saw another sight
When the drum beat at dead of night.
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

6. To contain beats or pulsations of sound, as a tone formed by sounding together two notes which are nearly in unison. See *beat*, *n.*, 7.—**7.** To ponder; be incessantly engaged; be anxiously directed to something; be in agitation or doubt.

If you be pleas'd, retire into my cell,
And there repose; a turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

They heaven is on earth; thine eyes and thoughts
Beat on a crown, the treasure of thy heart.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

8. *Naut.*, to make progress against the wind by alternate tacks in a zigzag line. A good square-rigged vessel will make a direct gain to windward of three-tenths of the distance she has sailed while beating, while the gain to windward of as average fore-and-aft rigged vessel will be equal to five or six tenths of the distance sailed.

We took a pilot on board, hove up our anchor, and began beating up the bay.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 33.

Many yachtsmen had pronounced it to be an impossibility for our vessel to beat out in so light a breeze.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. 1.

To beat about, to search by various means or ways; make efforts at discovery.

To find an honest man, I *beat about*.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 102.

To beat about the bush, to approach a matter in a roundabout or circumlocutory way.—**To beat to quarters**, to summon the crew of a man-of-war by beat of drum to their stations for battle.—**To beat up and down**, in *hunting*, to run first one way and then another in quest of a stag.—**To beat up for recruits** or **soldiers**, to go about to enlist men into the military service. (A phrase originating in the fact that a recruiting party was often preceded by a drummer with his instrument.—**To beat upon**, to enforce by repetition; reiterate.

How frequently and fervently doth the Scripture *beat* upon this subject!
Hakewill.

beat[1] (bēt), *n.* [< *beat*[1], *v.*] **1.** A stroke; a striking; a blow, whether with the hand or with a weapon. [Rare.]

The Saath Dewar . . . was armed with a careless *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 253.

Thus we get but rogues and *beats*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

2. A recurrent stroke; a pulsation; a throb: as, the *beat* of the pulse; the beatings from sixty to seventy *beats* a minute.—**3.** The sound made by the foot in walking or running; a footfall.

The *beat* of her unseen feet,
Which only the angels hear.
Whitney, The Cloud.

4. A round or course which is frequently gone over: as, a watchman's *beat*; a milkman's *beat*.

We had a short *beat* to run before the sea-wall, and walk under it, until we got beyond the sentry's *beat*.
Howells, Venetian Life, xii.

Hence—**5.** A course habitually traversed, or a place to which one habitually or frequently resorts.—**6.** In Alabama and Mississippi, the principal subdivision of a county; a voting-precinct.—**7.** In *music* (*a*) The beating or pulsation arising from the interference of two musical notes differing but slightly in pitch. See *interference*. The number of beats per second is equal to the difference between the numbers of vibrations of the two notes. Thus, two notes having 256 and 258 vibrations per second, respectively, if sounded simultaneously, will give rise to one beat each second, because once in each second the two systems of waves will be in coincide and produce a maximum sound, and once they will be half a wave-length out of step, and the sound will disappear. Also called *beating*. (*b*) The motion of the hand, foot, or baton in marking the divisions of time during the performance of a piece of music. (*c*) Used vaguely by various English writers to denote different kinds of ornamental notes or graces.—**8.** In the third operation in paper-making, in which the pulp is still further divided and torn apart in the beating-engine. —**9.** The blow struck by a valve when falling into its seat.—**10.** The bearing part or the facing of a valve.

The inlet and outlet valves in the covers of the air-cylinders are of brass provided with leather *beats*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 749.

11. A worthless, dishonest, shiftless fellow; a knave. [Colloq.] **beat of a watch or clock**, the stroke made by the action of the escapement. A clock is said to be in *beat* or *out of beat* according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals.—**Beat or tattoo of drum** (*milit.*), a succession of strokes on a drum, varied in different ways for particular purposes, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to their arms or quarters, to direct an attack or a retreat, etc.—**Dead beat.** (*a*) Perfectly, a person without money or resources; now, one who never pays, but lives by evasions; an utterly dishonest, worthless fellow: an intensified form of *beat*, 11, above. [Slang.] (*b*) A stroke or blow without recoil, as in the dead-beat escapement. See *escapement*.—**Double beats**, in music, a beat repeated.—**Out of one's beat**, not in one's sphere or department. [Colloq.]

beat[2] (bēt), *pp.* [Shorter form of *beaten*, which is the only form used attributively.] Exhausted by exertion, mentally or bodily; fatigued; worn out by toil. [Colloq.]

Quite *beat* and very much vexed. *Dickens*.

Dead beat, completely exhausted or worn out, so as to be incapable of further exertion; utterly baffled, as by the difficulty of a task; thoroughly defeated in a contest or struggle. [Colloq.]

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beat[2] (bēt), *n.* [Also *beet, bait,* < ME. *bete;* origin unknown, perhaps < *beat*[1], *v.*, or perhaps connected with *bait, bate, steep*: see *bate*[2].] A bundle of flax or hemp made up ready for steeping.

beat[3] (bēt), *n.* [Also *bait, bate;* origin unknown. Cf. *beef*[3], make a fire. *Peat* is appar. a different word.] The rough sod of moorland, or the matted growth of fallow land, which is sliced or pared off, and burned when the land is about to be plowed. See *beat*[3], *v. N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

beat[3] (bēt), *v. t.* and *i.* [See *beat*[3], *n.*] To slice off (the beat or rough sod) from uncultivated or fallow ground with a beat-ax or breast-plow, in order to burn it, for the purpose at once of destroying it and of converting it into manure for the land. *N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

beatæ memoriæ (bē-ā'tē mē-mō'ri-ē). [L., gen. of *beata memoria*, blessed memory: see *beatify* and *memory*.] Of blessed memory: said of the dead.

beat-ax (bēt'aks), *n.* [E. dial., also *bidax, bidix;* < *beat*[3] + *ax*[1].] The ax or adz with which the beat is pared off in hand-beating. See *beat*[3], *v. N. E. D.* [Prov. Eng.]

beaten (bē'tn), *p. a.* [< ME. *beten,* < AS. *bǣten,* pp. of *bǣtan,* beat: see *beat*[1], *v.*] 1. Wrought upon by beating; formed or affected in any way by blows or percussion: as, *beaten* work (which see, below).

This work of the candlesticks was of *beaten* gold.
Num. viii. 4.

Specifically—2. Worn by beating or treading; much trodden; hence, common from frequent use or repetition; trite: as, to follow the *beaten* course of reasoning.

A broad and *beaten* way. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 1026.
Truth they profess'd, yet often left the true
And *beaten* prospect, for the wild and new.
Crabbe, Tales.

3. Conquered; vanquished.

I suppose everything is right, even to Wooler's being conqueror and I the *beaten* man. *S. Tyler.*

4. Exhausted; worn out.—5. Baffled, as by the difficulty of a task, intellectual or physical.

—**Beaten work.** (*a*) Metal shaped by being hammered on an anvil or a block of the requisite form. Hand-made vessels of metal, especially those of rounded form, are commonly shaped by this process. (*b*) Repoussé work. See repoussé.

beater (bē'tėr), *n.* 1. One who beats: as, a carpet-*beater*; a drum-*beater*.

Then the wisest of your *beaters* do as oft punishe nature as they do correcte faultes. *Ascham,* The Schoolemaster, p. 82.

2. In *hunting*, one who rouses or beats up game.

When the *beaters* came up we found that the bag consisted of five red-deer — namely, one small stag and four hinds. *J. Baker,* Turkey, p. 369.

3. That which beats or is used in beating. Specifically—(*a*) In *basket-making*, a heavy iron used for beating the work close, or compacting it. (*b*) In *cotton weaving*, a machine for cleansing and opening the cotton preparatory to carding. This is accomplished by beating the cotton, as it is fed through rolls, by horizontal blades attached to an axis revolving with great rapidity. (*c*) The jack of a knitting-machine. (*d*) A mallet used in hat-making. (*e*) A tool for packing wool in a blast-hole. (*f*) A scutching-blade for breaking flax or hemp. (*g*) In *weaving*, the lathe or batten of a loom: so named because it drives the weft into the shed, and makes the fabric more compact.

beater-press (bē'tėr-pres), *n.* A machine for compacting materials for baling, by beating them down by a weight, and also by direct and continued pressure.

beath (beth), *v. t.* [Now only E. dial., < ME. *bethen,* < AS. *bethian,* a parallel form of *bathian,* > E. *bathe,* q. v.] To bathe; foment. —2. To heat (unseasoned wood) for the purpose of straightening (it).

A tall young oake . . .
Beath'd in fire for steele to be in bard.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 7.

beatific (bē-a-tif'ik), *a.* [< LL. *beatificus,* < *beatus,* happy, + *facere,* make; cf. *beatify.*] 1. Blessing or making happy; imparting bliss.

The greatness and strangeness of the *beatific* vision.
South.

2. Blessed; blissful; exaltedly happy.

He arrived in the most *beatific* frame of mind.
Three in Norway, p. 176.

Beatific vision, in *theol.*, the direct vision of God, supposed to constitute the essential bliss of saints and angels in heaven.

beatifical (bē-a-tif'i-kal), *a.* Same as *beatific.* [Rare.]

beatifically (bē-a-tif'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a beatific manner.

beatificate (bē-a-tif'i-kāt), *v. t.* To beatify.

beatification (bē-at'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *béatification,* < LL. *beatificare:* see *beatify.*] 1. The act of beatifying or of rendering or pronouncing happy; the state of being blessed; blessedness.

The end of a Christian, . . . the rest of a Christian, and the *beatification* of his spirit. *Jer. Taylor,* Sermons, xx.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act by which a deceased person is declared to be beatified, or one of the blessed, and therefore a proper subject of a certain degree or kind of public religious honor. This is now an exclusive prerogative of the pope, but for several centuries it was also exercised by local bishops or metropolitans. It is usually the second step toward canonization. It may take place till fifty years after the death of the person to be beatified, except in the case of martyrs. The process is an elaborate one, consisting of thirteen or fourteen stages, and extending over many years, during which the claims of the reputed saint are formally investigated. If the final result is favorable, the pope's decree is publicly read in the pontifical church, the image and relics of the newly beatified are incensed, etc. See *canonization.*

Ximenes has always been venerated in Spain. Philip IV. endeavored to procure his *beatification.*
G. Pickar, Span. Lit., I. 424.

beatify (bē-at'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beatified,* ppr. *beatifying.* [< F. *béatifier,* < LL. *beatificare,* make happy, bless, < *beatificus,* making happy, blessing, < L. *beatus,* happy, blessed (pp. of *beare,* make happy, akin to *bonus, bonus, good, bene,* well), + *facere,* make.] 1. To make supremely happy; bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment: as, "*beatified* spirits," *Dryden.*—2. To pronounce or regard as happy, or as conferring happiness. [Rare.]

The common conceits and phrases which so *beatify* wealth. *Bancroft,* Works, 1856), III. 161.

Specifically—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to decree beatification.

The right of *beatifying*, that is, declaring a holy person a saint, and decreeing that he should be paid him, within a limited place, continued to be exercised in England and every other part of the church.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 426.

Hence—4. To ascribe extraordinary virtue or excellence to; regard as saintly or exalted.

His heroine is so *beatified* with description, that she loses all hold upon sympathy. *Whipple,* Ess. and Rev., I. 128.

beating (bē'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beat*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of striking, or operating by blows; any process of working by percussion. Specifically—(*a*) A process in the threshing and bruising by which they are made soft and pliable. (*b*) The process of hammering gold and silver into leaf. The sheets are placed between pieces of parchment, and hammered on a marble block. (*c*) In *bookbinding*, the process of flatting out the sheets of leather in which books have been badly pressed, or which have been buckled or twisted by bad sewing or uneven backing.

2. Punishment or chastisement by blows; a flogging.—3. The state of being beaten or outdone; a defeat.

Our American rifle-team has had its *beating*, but not a bad *beating*. *The American,* VI. 245.

4. Regular pulsation or throbbing.

The *beatings of my heart. Wordsworth,* Tintern Abbey.

5. In *music*, same as *beat*, 7 (*a*): but in this form more frequently applied to the beats of the strings of a piano or the pipes of an organ.—6. *Naut.*, the act of advancing in a zigzag line against the wind.

beating-bracket (bē'ting-brak'et), *n.* The batten of a loom.

beating-engine (bē'ting-en'jin), *n.* 1. A machine with rotating cutters for preparing rags in paper-making.—2. Same as *beating-machine.*

beating-hammer (bē'ting-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer having two slightly rounded faces, used in shaping the backs of books.

beating-machine (bē'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for opening and beating cotton, to loosen it and remove the dust. Also called *willowing-machine, opener, beating-engine, etc.*

beatitude (bē-at'i-tūd), [< F. *béatitude,* < L. *beatitudo,* < *beatus,* happy, blessed: see *beatify.*] 1. Supreme felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; hence, in a less restricted sense, any extreme pleasure or satisfaction.

True *beatitude* groweth not on earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 11.

About him all the sanctities of heaven
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight received
Beatitude past utterance. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 62.

Thousands of the Jews find a peculiar *beatitude* in having themselves interred on the opposite slope of the Mount of Olives. *R. Taylor,* Lands of the Saracen, p. 75.

2. One of the eight ascriptions of blessedness to those who possess particular virtues, pronounced by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount, Mat. v. 3-11: so named from the word "blessed" (in the Latin, *beati*), with which each declaration or ascription begins.—**Formal beatitude,** the possession of the highest good.—**Objective beatitude,** the highest good.

beattle (bē-at'l), *v. t.* [E. dial. (Exmoor and Scotch Gloss.) and U. S.; appar. < *be-*[1] + *attle for addle.*] To addle the brain of; make a fool of. [Prov. U. S. (Massachusetts).]

beau (bō), *n.* and *a.* [An ad. and, long obsolete; early mod. E. *bew,* < ME. *bew, biew, beaw,* < OF. *beau, biau,* earlier *bel, beal, bial,* mod. F. *beau, bel,* fem. *belle,* < L. *bellus,* fair, beautiful, fine: see *bell*[3], *belle.* The noun is mod., and follows the F. in pron.; the ME. adj. if still existent would be pronounced as in its deriv. *beauty,* q. v.] I. *n.* 1. Good; excellent: especially in address: as, "*beau* sir," *Chaucer,* House of Fame, l. 643. See *beaurire, beaupeere, etc.*

II. *a.*; fem. *belle* (bel). 1. One who is very neat and particular about his dress, and fond of ornaments and jewelry; a fop; a dandy: now most often said of a man of middle age or older: as, he is an old *beau.*

Besides then art a *beau*: what's that, my child?
A fop, well-dressed, extravagant, and wild.
Dryden, tr. of Persius, Satires, iv. 42.

He is represented on his tomb by the figure of a *beau*, dressed in a long petwig, and reposing himself upon velvet cushions under a canopy of state.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

2. A man who is suitor to or is attentive to a lady; a lover; a swain. [Now chiefly colloq. or rustic.]

Her love was sought, I do aver,
By twenty *beaux* and more.
Goldsmith, Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaize.

The rural *beaux* their best attire put on,
To win their nymphs, as other nymphs are won.
Crabbe, The Village.

—**Syn. 1.** *Dandy, Exquisite,* etc. See *coxcomb.*

beau (bō), *v. t.* [< *beau*, *n.*] To act the beau to; attend or escort (a lady).

beaucâanti, *n.* See *beauséant.*

beaucikrt (bō'kikrt or -kārk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beaucarke, beaucarte, beaucark,* < OF. *beau,* fine, + *clerc,* clerk, scholar.] A good scholar; a learned man: known especially as a surname of Henry I. of England (Henry *Beauclerk*).

beaufet, *n.* An erroneous form of *buffet*[2].

beaufin (bif'in), *n.* [A forced spelling of *biffin,* as if < *beau,* beautiful, + *fin,* fine.] Same as *biffin.*

beaufreyt, *n.* Same as *beufrey. Weale.*

beau-ideal (bō'i-dē'al or bō'ī-dē-al'), *n.* [F., *le beau idéal,* the ideal beautiful: *le beau,* the beautiful; *idéal,* adj., ideal. Hence in E. often taken as *beau,* adj., qualifying *ideal,* n., an excellent (one's best) ideal: see *ideal.*] A mental conception or image of any object, moral or physical, in its perfect typical form, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes accompanying its actual existence; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy; ideal excellence.

My ambition is to give them a *beau ideal* of a welcome.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxix.

beauish (bō'ish), *a.* [< *beau* + *-ish*[1].] Like a beau; foppish; fine: as, "a *beauish* young spark," *Tatler,* No. 230, Addison and Steele.

Beaujolais (bō-zhe-lā'), *n.* [F. *Beaujolais,* a former division of France, now chiefly comprised in the department of Rhône.] A kind of red wine made in the department of Rhône, in southeastern France.

beau monde (bō mōnd), [F.: *beau,* < L. *bellus,* fine; *mundus,* < L. *mundus,* world. See *beau* and *mundane.*] The fashionable world; people of fashion and gayety, collectively.

beaumontite (bō'mon-tīt), *n.* [After Prof. Elie de *Beaumont,* of France.] In *mineral.*, a variety of heulandite from Jones's Falls near Baltimore, Maryland.

beaumont-rock (bō'mont-rok), *n.* Same as *beaumont-root.*

Beaune (bōn), *n.* [F.] A red wine of Burgundy. The name is given to wines produced in a large district around the city of Beaune, and varying greatly in quality.

beaupeere, beaupeers, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *beaupeer,* etc. (in the sense of 'companion,' sometimes spelled *beaupheere*, by confusion with *pheere*, an erroneous spelling of ME. *fere*, a companion: see *fere*), < ME. *beaupere, beaupeer, beaupyr,* etc., < (1) OF. *beau pere,* 'good father,' a polite form of *pere,* father (mod. F. *beau-père,* father-in-law, or stepfather), < *beau,* fair, good, + *pere,* F. *père,* < L. *pater* = E. *father*: (2) OF. *beau, fair, good,* + *per, peer* (mod. F. *pair*),

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peer, equal.] 1. A term of courtesy for 'father,' used especially in addressing or speaking of priests.—2. A companion, compeer, or friend.

Now loathing him into a secret shade
From his *Beauperes*, and from bright heavens vew.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 36.

beauperst, bewperst, *n.* [Also *beuperes*; perhaps, like many other fabrics, named from the place of its original manufacture, conjectured in this case to be *Beauperées*, a town in France with manufactures of linen and woollen.] A fabric, apparently of linen, used in the six-teenth and seventeenth centuries. Flags were made of it.

With my coren Richard Pepys upon the Change, about supplying us with *bewpers* from Norwich, which I should be glad of, if cheap.
Evelyn, Diary, II. 126.

beau-perukè, *n.* A name given to periwigs of exaggerated length worn in the reign of William III.

beau-pot (bō′pot), *n.* [An erroneous form (simulating F. *beau*, beautiful) of *bowpot* for *bowghpot*, q. v.] A large ornamental vase for cut flowers.

beausean†, beauscant, *n.* [OF. *bauscant*, a flag (see def.), perhaps < *bauscié*, *bauscrat*, etc. (> E. *bausend*, q. v.), orig. black-and-white spotted, but later written *beauscrat*, *beaucéant*, as if < F. *beau*, fine, handsome, comely, + *séant*, suitable, fit, sitting, ppr. of *seoir*, sit: see *séance*.] The flag of the order of Templars, half black and half white, and bearing the inscription, "Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam."

beau-semblant, *n.* [F.: *beau*, fair; *semblant*, appearance: see *semblance*.] Fair appearance.
Court of Love, l. 1085.

beauship (bō′ship), *n.* [< *beau* + *-ship*.] The character and quality of a beau; the state of being a beau: used sometimes, as in the extract, as a title.

You laugh not, gallants, as by proof appears,
At what his *beauship* says, but what he wears.
Congreve, Prol. to *Dryden Jr.'s Husband his own Cuckold*.

beausire†, *n.* [ME. also *beausir*, *brawsher*, etc., < OF. *beau sire*, fair sir: see *beau* and *sir*, and cf. *bedesire*. See also *belsire*.] Fair sir: an ancient formal mode of address.

beauteous (bū′tē-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beautious*, *beautious*, *beautyous*, < ME. *bewteous*, etc., < *bewte*, *beaute*, beauty, + *-ous*.] Possessing beauty; sensuously beautiful. [Chiefly poetical.]

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shak., T. of the S., I. 2.

= **Syn.** *Handsome*, *Pretty*, *etc.* See *beautiful*.

beauteously (bū′tē-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *beautyously*, < *beautyous*, *beauteous*, + *-ly*².] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the senses; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look *beautyously*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. § 1.

beauteousness (bū′tē-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

beautification (bū′ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *beautify*: see *-fication*.] The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration; adornment; embellishment.

This thing and that necessary to the *beautification* of the room.
Mrs. Craik.

beautified (bū′ti-fīd), *p. a.* Adorned; made beautiful; in *her*-, ornamented with jewels, feathers, or the like: said of a crown, a cap, or any garment used as a bearing. The blazon should state 1° what way the bearing is beautified, as, for example, with jewels.

beautifier (bū′ti-fi-er), *n.* One who or that which makes beautiful.

Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, according to Justin and Strabo; but the enlarger only and *beautifier* of it, according to Herodotus.
Cotgrave, Antient. of the Ancients, p. 102.

beautiful (bū′ti-ful), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beutiful*, *beutiful*, *butyful*, etc.; < *beauty* + *-ful*.] Full of beauty; possessing qualities that delight the senses, especially the eye or the ear, or awaken admiration or approval in the mind. See *beauty*, 1.

It was wasted round after the old manner, but it is now dry, and turfed with a *beautiful* carpet.
Evelyn, Diary, July 14, 1675.

Idalian Aphrodite *beautiful*,
Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells.
Tennyson, Œnone.

Silence, *beautiful* voice!
Be still, for you only trouble the mind
With a joy in which I cannot rejoice.
Tennyson, Maud, v. 3.

It is a *beautiful* necessity of our nature to love something.
D. Jerrold.

We are clearly conscious of the propriety of applying the epithet *beautiful* to virtues such as charity, reverence, or devotion, but we cannot apply it with the same propriety to duties of perfect obligation, such as veracity or integrity.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 84.

The *beautiful*, that which possesses beauty; beauty in the abstract: as, *the beautiful* in nature or art; the good, the true, and *the beautiful*.

Can we conceive of a period of human development at which religion is the worship of *the beautiful*?
J. Caird.

It is very old, this architecture [Pisano at Murano]; but the eternal youth of *the beautiful* belongs to it, and there is scarce a stone fallen from it that I would replace.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, II. iii. 31.

= **Syn.** *Beautiful*, *Bewteous*, *Handsome*, *Pretty*, *Fair*, *Lovely*, *Comely*, charming, all apply to that which is highly pleasing, especially to the eye. *Beautiful* is the most general of these words, is also often the noblest and most spiritual, expressing that which gives the highest satisfaction to eye, ear, mind, or soul. *Beauteous* is chiefly poetic, and covers the last spiritual part of *beautiful*. *Handsome* is founded upon the notion of proportion, symmetry, as the result of cultivation or work; a *handsome* figure is strictly one that has been developed by attention to physical laws into the right proportions. It is less spiritual than *beautiful*. *Handsome* face is not necessarily a *beautiful* face. *Handsome* applies to larger or more important things than *pretty*: as, a *handsome* house; a *pretty* cottage. It is opposed to *homely*. *Pretty* applies to that which is elementary and small, a diminutive beauty, without the higher qualities of gracefulness, dignity, feeling, purpose, etc. A thing not small of its kind may be called *pretty* if it is of little dignity or consequence: as, a *pretty* dress or shade of color; but *pretty* is not often applied to the human figure, except in contempt. *Fair* starts from the notion of a brightness that ratches the eye; it is that sort of beauty which delights the eye by complexion and feature; in this sense it is now less common than *lovely*. It is also used of color that which is immediately pleasing to the eye; it applies primarily to that which excites admiration and love. *Comely* applies to that which is graceful, chiefly in its proportions; it is used less commonly than *handsome* to express the beauty of the human form.

The moon was pallid, but not faint;
And *beautiful* as some fair saint.
Longfellow, Orion.

And there a vision caught my eye;
The tall slim form of Lancelot.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

A *handsome* house to lodge a friend;
A river at my garden's end.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, Satires, II. vi. 3.

Nothing more beautiful than Corinth, at least—it was ever made than Phoebe.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

The lamps shone o'er *fair* women and brave men.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine, lii. 21.

Sweet Auburn, *loveliest* village of the plain.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 1.

I doubt, indeed, if the shepherds and shepherdesses of his day were any *comelier* and any cleaner than those their descendants.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 114.

beautifully (bū′ti-fūl-i), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

Fine by degrees and *beautifully* less.
Pope, Henry and Emma, l. 328.

beautifulness (bū′ti-fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being beautiful; elegance of form; beauty.

beautify (bū′ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *beautified*, ppr. *beautifying*. [Early mod. E. also *beautifie*, *bewtify*, *bewtifie*, *-fye*; < *beauty* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make or render beautiful; adorn; deck; grace; decorate; embellish.

The arts that beautify and cheer
The daily life.
Burke.

Mid creeping moss and ivy's darker green,
How much thy presence *beautifies* the ground!
Bp. Mant, The Primrose.

= **Syn.** *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *etc.* See *adorn* and *decorate*.

II. *intrans.* To become beautiful; advance in beauty. [Rare.]

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes.
Spectator, No. 111.

beautiless (bū′ti-les), *a.* [< *beauty* + *-less*.] Destitute of beauty.

Unamiable, . . . *beautiless*, reprobate.
Hammond, Works, IV. 7.

beauty (bū′ti), *n.*; pl. *beauties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *beautie*, *bewty*, *bewtie*, *bewte*, *beawte*, *beaute*, earliest form *bealte*, < OF. *biauté*, *bealtet*, *beltet*, F. *beauté*, = Pr. *beltat*, *beutat* = Sp. *beldad* = Pg. *beldade* = It. *bellà*, < ML. *bellitat(e-)s*, < L. *bellus*, beautiful, fair: see *bona* and *belle*.] 1. That quality of an object by virtue of which the contemplation of it directly excites pleasurable sensations. The word denotes primarily that which pleases the eye or ear, but it is applied also to that quality in any object of thought which awakens admiration or approval: as, intellectual beauty, moral beauty, the beauty of holiness, the beauty of nobility, and so on.

He hath a daily *beauty* in his life
That makes me ugly.
Shak., Sonnets, Othello, v. 1.

A thing of *beauty* is a joy for ever.
Keats, Endymion, I. 1.

The homely *beauty* of the good old-time is gone.
Wordsworth, National Independence, I.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then *beauty* is its own excuse for being.
Emerson, To the Rhodora.

Beauty results from adaptation to our faculties, and a perfect state of health, physical, moral, and intellectual.
C. E. Norton.

The sense of *beauty* and the affection that follows it attach themselves rather to modes of enthusiasm and feeling than to the course of simple duty which constitutes a merely truthful and upright man.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 84.

2. A particular grace or charm; an embellishment or ornament. . . . Any natural thing which is beautiful and pleasing; a part which surpasses in pleasing qualities that with which it is united: generally in the plural: as, the *beauties* of an author; the *beauties* of nature.

Look in thy soul, and thou shalt *beauties* find,
Like those which drown'd Narcissus in the flood.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiv.

4. A beautiful person; specifically, a beautiful woman; collectively, beautiful women: as, all the *beauty* of the place was present.

This lady was not only a great *beauty*, but a most virtuous and excellent creature.
Evelyn, Diary, July 8, 1675.

And I have shadow'd many a group
Of beauties, that were born
In teacup-times of hood and hoop,
Or while the patch was worn.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

5†. Prevailing style or taste; rage; fashion.

She stained her hair yellow, which was then the *beauty*.
Jer. Taylor.

Camberwell beauty, the *Vanessa Antiopa*, a beautiful butterfly, rare in England, but often found in some parts of the United States: so named from having been found sometimes at Camberwell, a suburb of London. The wings are deep, rich, velvety brown, with a band of black, containing a row of large blue spots around the brown, and an outer border of yellow spots on the blue and more black spots. The caterpillar feeds on the willow.—**Curve of beauty.** See *curve*, *serpentine*. See also **curve of beauty**, that beauty which does not appear when the object is contemplated in itself, but only when it is considered in its adaptation to its end.

What has been distinguished as *dependent* or relative *beauty* is nothing more than a beautified utility or fitness.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Ideal beauty, the standard of esthetic perfection which the mind frames and which is sought for in fine arts and in the rules which govern those arts.—**Mixed beauty,** the character of an object which is beautiful and at the same time affords pleasure of another kind. = **Syn.** 1. Loveliness, fairness, comeliness, attractiveness; elegance, gracefulness, symmetry, perfection.

beauty (bū′ti), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewtyen*, < *bewty*, etc., beauty: see *beauty*, *n.*] To render beautiful; adorn, beautify, or embellish.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plast'ring art.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

beauty-of-the-night (bū′ti-ov-thē-nīt′), *n.* The four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

beauty-sleep (bū′ti-slēp), *n.* The sleep taken before midnight, popularly regarded as the most refreshing portion of the night's rest.

beauty-spot (bū′ti-spot), *n.* 1. A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty, as formerly practised by women; hence, something that heightens beauty by contrast; a foil.

The filthiness of swine makes them the *beauty-spot* of the animal creation.
Grew.

The numberless absurdities into which this copyism has led the people, from nose-rings to ear-rings, from painted faces to *beauty-spots*.
Bowring, Universal Progress, p. 96.

2. An especially beautiful feature or thing.
Bunyan.

beauty-wash (bū′ti-wosh), *n.* A cosmetic.

beaux, *n.* Plural of *beau*.

beauxite, *n.* See *bauxite*.

beaver[1] (bē′vėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beavor*, *bever*, *bevor*, *bevyr*, < AS. *beofer*, *befer* = D. LG. *bever* = OHG. *bibar*, *bibur*, MHG. G. *biber* = Icel. *bjórr* = Sw. *bäfver* = Dan. *bever* = L. *fiber*, *castor* (?), *beaver* (?) = Sp. *bibaro* = Pr. *vibre* = F. *bièvre* = Gael. *beabhar* = Corn. *befr* = OBulg. *bebrŭ*, *bibrŭ*, *bobrŭ*, Bohem. Pol. *bobr* = Russ. *bobrŭ* = Lith. *bebras* = Lett. *bebris*, OPruss. *bebrus*, a beaver, = Skt. *bábhru*, a large tehneumon; as adj., brown, tawny; perhaps a redupl. of √ *bhrv*, the ult. root of AS. *brun*, E. *brown*: see *brown*.] I. *n.* 1. A rodent quadruped, about two feet in length, of the family *Castoridæ* and genus *Castor*, *C. fiber*, at one time common in the northern regions of both hemispheres, now found in considerable numbers only in North America, but occurring solitary in central Europe and Asia. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, large webbed hind feet, with a flat oval tail covered with scales on its upper surface. It is valued for its fur (which used to be largely employed in the manufacture of hats, but for which silk is now for the most part substituted), and also for certain fetid secretion named castor or castoreum (which see).

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its food consists of the bark of trees, leaves, roots, and berries. The favorite haunts of the beavers are rivers and lakes which are bordered by forests. When they find a stream not sufficiently deep for their purpose, they throw across it a dam constructed with great ingenuity of wood, stones, and mud, gnawing down small trees for the purpose, and conquering the mud by blows of their powerful tails. In winter they live in houses, which are from 3 to 4 feet high, are built on the water's edge with subaqueous entrances, and afford them protection from wolves and other wild animals. They formerly abounded throughout northern America, but are now found only in unsettled thinly populated regions. Several slightly different varieties of the European beaver have received special names. The North American beaver is somewhat larger than the European, and exhibits some slight cranial peculiarities;

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

it is commonly rated as a distinct species or congeries, under the name of *Castor canadensis*. The so-called fossil beaver, *Castoroides ohioensis*, belongs to a different family, *Castoridæ* (which see). See also *Castor*.

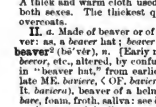
2. The fur of the beaver.—3. (*a*) A hat made of beaver fur.

This day I put on my half cloth black stockings and my new coate of the fashion, which pleases me well, and with my beaver I was, after office was done, ready to go to my Lord Mayor's feast. Pepys's Diary, I. 295.

Hence—(*b*) A hat of the shape of a beaver hat, but made of silk or other material, in imitation of the fur. The modern stiff silk hat was commonly called a beaver until recently.—4. A glove made of beaver's fur. *Miss Austen*.—5. A thick and warm cloth used for garments by both sexes. The thickest quality is used for overcoats.

II. *a.* Made of beaver or of the fur of the beaver: as, a *beaver* hat; *beaver* gloves.

beaver[2] (bē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beever*, *beevor*, etc., altered, by confusion with *beaver*[1], in "beaver hat," from earlier *barver*, *barvet*, < late ME. *barviere*, < OF. *barviere* (= Sp. *babera* = It. *barbiera*), beaver of a helmet, prop. a bib, < *barve*, foam, froth, saliva: see *barette*.] In medieval armor, originally a protection for the lower



1, Beaver fixed to the cuirass; *B*, visor; *C*, beaver. 2, Beaver working on joints and capable of being raised to cover the face; *B*, beaver. Both are examples of the middle of the 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

part of the face and cheeks, fixed securely to the armor of the neck and breast, and sufficiently large to allow the head to turn behind it. In this form it was worn throughout the fifteenth century with headpieces other than the armet. In English armor it was the movable protection for the lower part of the face, while the visor covered the upper part; it is therefore nearly the same as the aventail (which see). In the sixteenth century the movable beaver was confounded with the visor.

So beene they built at one, and doen upreare
Their beavers bright each other for to greet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 29.

He wore his *beaver* up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Their armed staves in charge, their *beavers* down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights of steel.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

beaver[3], *n.* and *r.* See *beever*[2].

beavered (bē'vėrd), *a.* [< *beaver*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with or wearing a beaver.

His *beavered* brow a birchen garland wears.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 141.

beaver-poison (bē'vėr-poi'zn), *n.* The waterhemlock, *Cicuta maculata*.

beaver-rat (bē'vėr-rat), *n.* 1. The name in Australia of the marine rodents of the family *Muridæ* and genus *Hydromys* (which see). They are aquatic animals of Australia and Tasmania, inhabiting the banks bordering both salt and fresh water, swimming and diving with ease, and in general economy resembling

Beaver-rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster*).

the water-vole of Europe, *Arvicola amphibius*, or the muskrat of America.

2. A name of the ondatra, muskrat, or musquash of North America, *Fiber zibethicus*.

beaver-root (bē'vėr-rōt), *n.* The yellow pondlily, *Nuphar advena*.

beaverteen (bē'vėr-tēn), *n.* [< *beaver*[1] + *-teen*, after *velveteen*.] 1. A cotton twilled fabric in which the warp is drawn up into loops, forming a pile, which is left uncut.—2. A strong cotton twilled fabric for men's wear. It is a kind of smooth buttan, short after being dyed. It shorts before dyeing, it is called *moleskin*. *E. H. Knight.*

beaver-tongue (bē'vėr-tung), *n.* Same as *castmargy*.

beaver-tree (bē'vėr-trē), *n.* The sweet-bay of the United States, *Magnolia glauca*.

beaver[4], **beavor**[4], *n.* Obsolete forms of *beaver*[1], *beaver*[2].

beballyt, *a.* [Late ME., a corruption of OF. (AF.) "*bipalle*, < *bi-*, two, twice, + "*palle*, party par-pale: a term of blazon" (Cotgrave).] In *her.*, divided into two parts by a vertical line; party per pale: said of an escutcheon.

bebeast (bē-bēst'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *beast*.] To make a beast of; consider as a beast; treat as a beast.

bebeerie (bē-bē'ri), *a.* [< *bebeeru* + *-ic*.] Of or derived from bebeeru. Also written *bebiric*.

—**Bebeeric acid**, a white, crystalline, volatile acid extracted from the seeds of *Nectandra Rodiæi*.

bebeerin, bebeerine (bē-bē'rin), *n.* [< *bebeeru*, q. v.] The active principle of the bark of the bebeeru or greenheart-tree of Guiana. It is said to be identical with buxine, $C_{14}H_{25}NO_2$, and is used as a bitter tonic and febrifuge, chiefly in the form of the crude sulphate. Also written *bebeerine*, *bebiric*, *bibirine*, *sebeerin*, *etc.*

bebeeru (bē-bē'rū), *n.* [Native name, also spelled *bebeeru*, *bibiru*.] A tree of British Guiana, *Nectandra Rodiæi*, natural order *Lauraceæ*, the timber of which is known to wood-purchants by the name of *greenheart*, and is largely imported into England for the building of ships and submarine structures, being remarkably hard and durable, and not subject to injury from the ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*). Its bark contains beberin, and is used as a febrifuge.

bebiration (bē-bi-rā'shon), *n.* In *music*, the system of indicating the tones of the scale, for reference or practise, by the syllables *la*, *be*, *re*, *de*, *me*, *fe*, *ge*, proposed in 1628 by Daniel Hitzler, and apparently applied not to the scale in the abstract, but to the scale beginning on A. See *bobization*, *solmization*, *etc.*

bebiric (bē-bī'rik), *a.* [< *bebeeru* + *-ic*.] Same as *bebeerie*.

bebiroid (bē-bī'roid), *a.* [< *bebeeru* + *-oid*.] Resembling bebeeru.

beblood (bē-blud'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *blood*.] To blot all over; stain.

Bebloodie it with thi teeris eke a lyte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1037.

beblubbered (bē-blub'ėrd), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *blubbered*.] Befouled or bleared, as with weeping.

Her eyes all *beblubbered* with tears.
Lord Quinoule, i. iii. 13.

beblurt, *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *blurt*.] To blur all over.

bebung (bā'bung), *n.* [Is., a trembling, < *bebben*, tremble.] A certain pulsation or trembling effect given to a sustained note, in either vocal or instrumental music, for the sake of expression. *Grove*.

bec[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *beck*[4].

bec[2] (bek), *n.* [F., beak: see *beak*[4], *beak*[1].] A beak; in *music*, a mouthpiece for a musical instrument.

becafico, **becafigo** (bek-a-fē'kō, -gō), *n.* Same as *beccafico*.

becall (bē-kâl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bicallen*, *bikallen*, < *bi-*, *be-*, + *callen*, call: see *be-*[1] and *call*.] 1†. To accuse.—2†. To call upon; call forth; challenge.—3†. To call; summon.—4. To call names; miscall. *N. E. D.*

becalm (bē-kâm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *calm*.] 1. To make calm or still; make quiet; calm.

The moon alone clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*

beccafico [Banish his sorrows and *becalm* his soul with easy dreams. *Addison.*

2. *Naut.*, to deprive (a ship) of wind; delay by or subject to a calm.

A man *becalmed* at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

becalming (bē-kâ'ming), *n.* The state of being becalmed; a calm; a sea. [Rare or obsolete.]

Other unlucky accidents oftentimes happen in these seas, especially in *becalmings*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 6.

becalmment (bē-kâm'ment), *n.* [< *becalm* + *-ment*.] The state of being becalmed. [Rare.]

became (bē-kām'), *n.* Portcrit of *become*.

becap (bē-kap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *becapped*, ppr. *becapping*. [< *be-*[1] + *cap*[1].] To cover with a cap.

becard (bek'ärd), *n.* [< F. **becard*, < *bec*, beak: see *beak*[1] and *-ard*.] A name of sundry insectivorous birds of Central and South America, such as those of the genera *Tityra* and *Pachyrhynchus*, given on account of their large or hooked bill.

becarpeted (bē-kär'pet-ed), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *carpet* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished or covered with a carpet or carpets; carpeted. [Rare.]

Is there another country under the sun so beenabled, *becarpeted*, and beearriaged with grass?
The Century, XXVII. 103.

becarve (bē-kärv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bekerven*, < AS. *becorfan*, < *be-*, about, + *ceorfan*, cut. In mod. use, < *be-*[1] + *carve*.] 1†. To cut off.—2†. To cut up or open (land).—3. To cut to pieces. *N. E. D.*

because (bē-kâz'), *n.* [< F. *because*, a woodcock, < *bec*, a beak: see *beak*[1].] The European woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*.

because (bē-kâz'), *conj.* [< F. *because*, < *be-cause* : see *because*.] The European snipe, *Gallinago media*.

because (bē-kâz'), *adv.* and *conj.*; orig. *prep.* phr. [Early mod. E. also by *cause*; < ME. *because*, *bi-cause*, *bycause*, also and prop. written apart, *be cause*, *bi cause*, by *cause*, being the prep. *by* with the governed noun omitted. The phrase *by the cause of*, or because of (cf. the similar phrase *by reason of*), was used as equiv. to a prep., and the phrase *by cause that*, or *by cause as*, was variously shortened to *because* (colloq. and dial. *cause*), as a conj.] I. *adv.* 1. By reason (of); on account (of): followed by *of*.

The spirit is nie, *because of* righteousness. Rom. viii. 10.

Let no self-reproach weigh on you *because of* me.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

2. For the sake (of); in order (to).

II. *conj.* 1. For the reason (that); since.

Those wickets of the soule are plac'd on his
Because we should be more highly minded alofe.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Why is our food so very sweet?
Because we earn it by the sweat. *Cotton*, Fables, i.

Men who could never be taught to do what was right because it was right, soon learned to do right *because* it was a shrewd thing in them, as knights and nobles, to do so.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., xiii.

2. To the end that; in order that.

And the multitude rebuked them, *because* they should hold their peace. Mat. xx. 31.

[*Because* introduces a clause stating some particular circumstance, from which, (*a*) by virtue of a general truth not usually mentioned, the truth of the preceding clause necessarily follows, or (*b*) in consequence of a general purpose, that agent is led to perform the act, or bring about the state of things, mentioned in the previous clause. *Because* is not properly used to introduce a general principle or major premise.]—**Syn. 1.** See *since*.

becca (bek'ä), *n.*; pl. *becce* (-se). [NL.: see *beck*[4], *beak*[1].] A variety of the genus *Anthus*, especially in the fifteenth century, when such points reached below the waist behind.—2. A long scarf or drapery attached to a turban-shaped cap in the fifteenth century. *Fairholt.*

beccabunga (bek-a-bung'gā), *n.* [NL. ML., < Lit., *beckebunge* (= D. *beekbunge* = G. *beekbunge*), brooklime, < *beck*[4] = D. *beek* = G. *bach* = E. *beck*[1], a brook, + *bunge* = OHG. *bungo*, a bunch, bulb. Cf. Icel. *bunge*, a bolster, a heap: see *bung*[1].] The brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

beccæ, *n.* Plural of *becca*.

beccafico (bek-a-fē'kō), *n.* [Also written *becafico*, *becafigo*, *beccafigue*, etc. (cf. F. *becfigue*), < It. *beccafico*, < *beccare* = F. *becquer* (Cotgrave), also *becqueter*, peck with the beak (< *becco* = F. *bec*, > E. *beck*[1], *beak*[1]), + *fico*, a fig, < L. *ficus*, a fig: see *fig* and *fico*.] 1. An old and diminished name of sundry small European birds, chiefly of the family *Sylviidæ*, or warblers, which peck figs, or were supposed to do so. The application of the word is indeterminate; but it has been, perhaps most frequently used in connection with the garden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis* (Bechstein), *Curruca hortensis* of some authors.

In extended use — 2. One of sundry small American birds, as some of those formerly included in a genus *Vireolia*. — 3. The European golden oriole, *Oriolus galbula*.

beccot, *n.* [It., a goat.] A cuckold.

Duke, then art a *becco*, a cornuto.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, I. 3.

bec-de-corbin (bek'dē-kôr-ban'), *n.* [P., lit. crow's beak: see *beak*[1], *de*[2], and *corbie*.] 1. A name given in the middle ages to the pointed end of the martel-de-fer, or war-hammer. Hence — 2. The whole weapon having such a point or beak. — 3. A name given in the eighteenth century to the head of a walking-cane having something somewhat the form of a bird's beak.

Bec-de-corbin, 15th century.
A, with hauds of wrought iron; *B*, with wooden handle sheathed with metal. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de Mobilier Français.")

becharmed (besh'ärmd), *n.* [< F. *becharmé*: see *charm*, 1, for definition.] In *cookery*, a white sauce of elaborate composition, named from its inventor, Louis de Béchamel or Béchmeil, marquis of Nointel, steward to Louis XIV.

bechance[1] (bē-chäns'), *v.* [< *be-*[1] + *chance*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To happen; chance.

II. *trans.* To befall; happen to.

My sons — God knows what hath *bechanced* them.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

bechance[2] (bē-chäns'), *adv.* [For *by chance*; cf. *because*.] Accidentally; by chance.

We *bechance* lost our sovereign lord.
Grafton, Hen. VIII., an. 14.

becharm (bē-chärm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *charm*.] To charm; captivate; enchain.

The lethargy wherein my reason long
Hath been *becharmed*.
Beau., and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

Prithee, interrupt not
The paradise of my *becharming* thoughts.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

bêche-de-mer (bâsh'dē-mār'), *n.* [F., lit. spade of the sea (*bêche*, < OF. *besche* (ML. *besca*; cf. *esp.* *escr.* *becer*; see *beech*), + *de*, < L. *de*, of, + *mer*, < L. *mare*, sea, = E. *mere*), a name explained as having reference to the shape of the animals when dried and pressed, but really an accommodation of the Pg. name *bicho do mar*, lit. worm of the sea, sea-sling: *bicho* = Sp. *bicho*, a worm, grub, slug: *do*, of the; *mar*, < L. *mare*, sea.] The trepang, a species of the genus *Holothuria* (*H. argus*), or sea-slugs, much esteemed by the Chinese as a culinary delicacy. See *trepang*.

bechic (bē'kik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bechicus*, < Gr. βηχικός, pertaining to a cough, < βήξ (βηχ-), a cough, < βήσσειν, cough.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of curing coughs.

II. *n.* A medicine for relieving coughs; a pectoral.

beck[1] (bek), *n.* [< ME. *bek*, *bec*, < AS. *βecc (Bosworth) = Icel. *bekkr* = Sw. *bäck* = Dan. *bæk*; but the ME. form may be from the Scand., the only authenticated AS. form being *bece*, *bece*, dat. of *becc* (giving mod. E. **betch*, which prob. exists in the dial. *batch*; see *batch*[2]) = OS. *beki* = OD. *beke*, D. *beek* = MLG. *beke*, *bēk* = OHG. *bah*, MHG. *bach*, a brook.] 1. A brook; a small stream; especially, a brook with a stony bed or rugged course.

The brooks, the *becks*, the rills.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i.

The reflex of a beauteous form,
A glowing arm, a gleaming neck,
As when a sunbeam wavers warm
Within the dark and dimpled *beck*, *bēk* =
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

2. The valley of a beck; a field or patch of ground adjacent to a brook. See *batch*[2].

beck[2] (bek), *v.* [< ME. *bekken*, *bekken*, short for *beknen*, beckon: see *beckon*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To signal by a nod or other significant gesture; beckon.

Who 's he but bowed if this great prince but *beckod* ?
Dryden, Queen Margaret.

Let us follow
The *becking* of our chance.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

2. To recognize a person by a slight bow or nod. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* 1. To summon or intimate some command or desire to by a nod or gesture; beckon to.

Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver *becks* me to come on.
Shak., K. John, III. 3.

2. To express by a gesture: as, to *beck* thanks. [Rare.]

beck[2] (bek), *n.* [< ME. *bek*, < *beken*, *becken*, beck: see *beck*[2], *v.*] 1. A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended to be understood as expressive of a desire, or as a sign of command.

Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed smiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 28.

My gruffness had need of such a master,
That with a beck can suppress multitudes.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 1.

I would wish myself a little more command and sovereignty; that all the court were subject to my absolute *beck*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

2. A gesture of salutation or recognition; a bow; a courtesy. [Scotch.] — **At one's beck**, at one's beck and call, subject to one's slightest wish; obliged or ready to obey all of one's orders or desires.

It was necessary for him to have always *at his beck* some men of letters from Paris to put into shape the solecisms and false rhymes of which, to the last, he was frequently guilty.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

We move, we live, a friend,
At no man's beck.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

beck[3] (bek), *n.* [E. dial., not found in ME., < AS. *becen*, pleased *lapa*, a matlock: cf. ML. *becca* (cf. ML. *bacca*,) OF. *besche*, mod. F. *bêche*), a spade; Pr. *becu*, a hook, ir. *bace*, a hook.] An agricultural implement with two hooks, used in dressing turnips, etc.; a form of mattock.

beck[4] (bek), *n.* [< ME. *bek*, *bec*, < OF. *bec*, beak: the same word, retaining the orig. short vowel, as the now more common *beak*[1].] 1. A beak. — 2. Any pointed or projecting part of the dress, especially of a head-dress, as of the hypocket.

beck[5] (bek), *n.* [Prob. another form of *back*[3], q. v.] A vat or vessel used in a dye-house; a beck. — **Clearing-beck**, a *mixing-prism*, a vat in which cottons printed with certain colors are cleansed or scoured with soap and water.

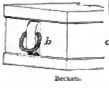
beck[6], *n.* [Cf. *beck*[2].] Same as *beck-harman*.

becker (bek'ėr), *n.* [E. dial. (also *beckert*), q. v.), appar. < *beck*[4] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *becard*, the female salmon.] A name of the fish *Sparus pagrus*, otherwise called *braize* and *king of the sea-breams*.

beckern (bek'ėrn), *n.* Same as *bickern* and *beck-iron*.

becket[1] (bek'et), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. OF. *boquet*, *bechet*, a pike or pickerel, dim. of *bec*, beak: see *beak*[1], *beck*[4].] Same as *beckier*.

becket[2] (bek'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A short piece of rope, with a knot at one end and an eye in the other, for temporarily confining ropes or small spars. (*b*) A handle made of a rope grommet or ring. (*c*) A wooden cleat or block, fastened on the fore- or main-rigging of a ship, for the tacks and sheets to lie in when not in use. (*d*) A rope grommet in the bottom of a block for securing the standing end of the fall. (*e*) A cant term for a trousers-pocket.



Beckets.

becket[3] (bek'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A short piece of rope, with a knot at one end and an eye in the other, for temporarily confining ropes or small spars. (*b*) A handle made of a rope grommet or ring. (*c*) A wooden cleat or block, fastened on the fore- or main-rigging of a ship, for the tacks and sheets to lie in when not in use. (*d*) A rope grommet in the bottom of a block for securing the standing end of the fall. (*e*) A cant term for a trousers-pocket.

beckett[2] (bek'et), *v. t.* [< *becket*[3], *n.*] To fasten or provide with beckets. *Cooper.*

beck-harman, *n.* [Also *harman-beck*; old slang, of obscure origin; with *beck* cf. equiv. *beck*[2].] In old slang, a constable. *B. Jonson.*

becking[1] (bek'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beck*[2], *v.*] The act of making a beck; the act of bowing or nodding.

The Communion was altogether like a popish mass, with the old apish tricks of Antichrist, bowings and *beckings*, kneelings and knockings. *Bp. Bale*, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Ch. of Eng., xxi.

beck-iron (bek'ī'ėrn), *n.* [< *beck*[4] + *iron*. Cf. *beak-iron*.] 1. A contrivance for holding a piece of wood firmly while it is planed. It is made of iron or steel rods fastened to a bench and bent parallel to the surface of the wood.

2. A small anvil with a shallow groove, for rounding the inside of the bows of scissors.

beckon (bek'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *beckon*, < ME. *beknen*, *becnen*, *beknien*, < AS. *bēcnian*, *bīcnian*, later also *bēcenian* (OS. *bōknian* = OHG. *bouhnen* = Icel. *bekna*), < *bēcen*, a sign, beacon: see *beacon*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a significant gesture with the head or hand, intended as a hint or an intimation, especially of a desire for approach or departure, or for silence.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. Acts xii. 33.

II. *trans.* To make a significant sign to; summon or direct by making signs.

I see a hand you cannot see,
Which *beckons* me away.
Tickell, Colin and Lucy.

Beckoning the imagination with promises better than any fulfilment.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 228.

beckon (bek'n), *n.* [< *beckon*, *v.*] A significant gesture, as, "at the first *beckon*," *Bolingbroke*, Parties. [Rare.]

beckoner (bek'n-ėr), *n.* One who beckons or calls by signs.

beclasp (bē-klasp'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beclippen*; < *be-*[1] + *clasp*[1].] To clasp; encircle.

beclip (bē-klip'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beclippen*; < *be-*[1] + *clip*[1].] To embrace; clasp.

And sodenly, ere she it wiste,
Beclipt in armes he her kiste.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

becloud (bē-kloud'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *cloud*.] To overcloud; render dim.

Storms of tears *becloud* his eyes.
F. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v. 18.

The subject has been *becloudod* by the mass of writings.
The Americus, VIII. 60.

become (bē-kum'), *v.*; pret. *became*, pp. *become*, ppr. *becoming*. [Early mod. E. also *becum*, *becume*, *bicume*, *bicumen*, *bycume*, *bycumen*, *bycom*, *bycomen*, *bicuman*, *come*, happen (= D. *bekomen* = OHG. *biqueman*, MHG. *bekomen*, G. *bekommen*, reach, suit, = Goth. *bikwiman*, come upon one, befall), < *be-* + *come*, q. v. Cf. Sc. *be-fall* = E. *befall*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. In the sense of befit, suit, cf. AS. *gewēsne*, ME. *iewene*, *cuvene*, and OHG. *biqueme*, MHG. *bequeme*, G. *bequem*, fit, suitable; also AS. *cynelīc*, E. *comely*, and L. *convenien(t-)s*, E. *convenient*. 1. *intrans.* 1†. To come; arrive; betake one's self; go.

But when they saw that they should *become* under the obedience of another prince, they suffred the Greekes to meet Alexander.
Sir W. Raleigh, tr. of Justine's Cortius, v.

You shall have sometimes fair houses so full of glass that one cannot tell where to *become* to be out of the sun or cold.
Bacon, Building.

I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd
Where our right valiant father is *become*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. To come about; come into being; pass from non-existence; arise. [Rare.]

The only reals for him [Hume] were certain irrelated sensations, and out of these knowledge arises or *becomes*.
Mind, xi. 3.

3. To change or pass from one state of existence to another; come to be; come to be different; come or grow to be: as, the boy rapidly *becomes* the man.

The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man *became* a living soul. Gen. ii. 7.

That errour now, which is *become* my creame
Thou first infusedst into me.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1081.

If the Bank be unconstitutional, when did it *become* so?
D. Webster, Speech, Sept. 30, 1834.

4. To be fit or proper; be decorous or praiseworthy. [Rare.]

Set this diamond safe
In golden palaces, as it *becomes*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

To become of. (*a*) To come out of; result from. See 1. (*b*) To be the fate of; be the end of; be the final or subsequent condition of: after what fashion shall he *become of* our commerce? *what will become of us?* It applies to place as well as condition: *What has become of my friend?* that is, where is he? as well as, what is his condition?

What is then *become of* so huge a multitude? *Raleigh.*

Snare. And pray *what becomes of her?*
Puff. She is gone to throw herself into the sea, to be sure.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To suit or be suitable to; be congruous with; befit; accord with in characa-

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become

ter or circumstances; be worthy of or proper to; rarely said of persons.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up! I hope I shall as soon be strangled with a halter as another. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. V., iii. 4.

Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 4.

I don't think so much learning *becomes* a young woman. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

2. To befit in appearance; suit esthetically; grace or adorn.

I have known persons so anxious to have their dress *become* them, as to convert it at length into their proper self, and thus actually to become the dress. *Coleridge*, Aids to Reflection, p. 53.

[Formerly *becomed* was sometimes used as the past participle.

A good rebuke,
Which might have well *becom'd* the best of men,
To taunt at slackness. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.]

becomedi, *p. a.* [Irreg. and rare pp. of *become.*] Becoming.

I met the youthful lord at Laurence' cell,
And gave him what *becomed* love I might,
Not stepping o'er the bounds of modesty. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 2.

becomenessi, *n.* [*become*, *pp.*, + *-ness*. Cf. *forgiveness*, similarly formed.] Becomingness.

becoming (bē-kum'ing), *p. a.* and *n.* [Ppr. of *become*, *v.*] **I.** *p. a.* **1.** Fit; suitable; comely; proper; belonging to the character, or adapted to the circumstances: formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Such [chiefs] as are *becoming of* them. *Dryden.*

This condescension, my Lord, is not only *becoming of* your ardent humility, but of your personal character in the world. *Burke*, Present State of Affairs.

2. Suitable to the appearance or style of; befitting esthetically; as, a *becoming* dress. = **Syn.** Meet, appropriate, fitting, seemly, decent.

II. *n.* **1.** Something worn as an ornament.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3.

2. That which is suitable, fit, or appropriate.

Burnet, among whose many good qualities self-command and a calm sense of the *becoming* were reckoned. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. In *metaph.*, the transition from non-existence into existence; an intermediate state between being and not being; a state of flux; the state of that which begins to be, but does not endure; change; development; opposed to *object*.

becomingly (bē-kum'ing-li), *adv.* After a becoming or proper manner.

becomingness (bē-kum'ing-nes), *n.* Suitableness; congruity; propriety; decency; gracefulness arising from fitness: as, "*becomingness* of virtue," *Delany*, Christmas Sermon.

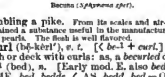
becoq (bē-kak'), *n.* [F., < *becquer* (*bec*), beak, + *-et* = E. *-ock*.] In *her.*, same as *beaked*.

becripple (bē-krip'l), *v. t.* [< *be-* + *cripple.*] To make lame; cripple. [Rare.]

Those whom you bedward and *becripple* by your poisonous medicines. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, vi. 19.

becuiba-nut (be-kwē'bē-nut), *n.* [*C. becuiba*, *bicuiba*, or *ricuiba*, the native name, + *nut.*] A nut produced by a Brazilian tree, *Myristica Bicuhyba*, from which a balsam is drawn that is considered of value in rheumatism.

becuna (be-kū'nā), *n.* [Mil. *becuna*, F. *bécune*; origin unknown.] A European fish of the family *Sphyrænidæ* (*Sphyræna spet*), somewhat re-



Becuna (*Sphyræna spet*).

sembling a pike. From its scales and air-bladder is obtained a substance useful in the manufacture of artificial pearls. The flesh is well flavored.

becurl (bē-kėrl'), *v. t.* [< *be-* + *curl.*] To furnish or deck with curls: as, a *becurled* dandy.

bed1 (bed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bedd*, *bedde*, < ME. *bed*, *bedde*, < AS. *bedd*, *bed* = OS. *bed* = OFries. *bed* = D. *bed* = OHG. *beti*, *betti*, MHG. *bette*, *bet*, G. *bett*, *bet* = Icel. *beddr* = Sw. *bädd* = Dan. *bed* = Goth. *badi*, a bed (the special sense of a plat of ground in a garden occurs in AS., MHG., etc., and is the only sense of Dan. *bed*, and of the G. form *beet*); perhaps orig. a place dug out, a hair, and thus akin to L. *fodere*, dig: see *fossa*, *fossil*, etc.] 1. That upon or within which one reposes or sleeps. (*a*) A bare flat bag filled with feathers, down, hair, straw, or the like; a mattress. (*b*) The mattress together with the covering intended for shelter and warmth. (*c*) The mattress and bedclothes together with the bedstead, a permanent structure of wood or metal, upon which they are placed. (*d*) The bedstead by itself.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 230.

Hence — **2.** By extension, the resting-place of an animal. — **3.** Any sleeping-place; a lodging; accommodation for the night.

On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, *bed*, and food.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

4. Matrimonial connection; conjugal union; matrimonial rights and duties.

George, the eldest son of his second *bed*. *Clarendon*, Hist. Rel., I. i. 9.

5. Offspring; progeny. — **6.** Anything resembling, or assumed to resemble, a bed in form or position. (*a*) A plat or piece of ground in a garden in which plants, especially flowers, are grown, usually raised a little above the adjoining ground.

Beds of hyacinths and roses. *Milton*, Comus, l. 998.

(*b*) The bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water.

A narrow gully, apparently the *dry bed* of a mountain torrent. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

(*c*) A layer; a stratum; an extended mass of anything, whether spread out or rolled up: as a *bed* of sulphur; a *bed* of sand or clay. In geology a bed is a layer of rock; a portion of a rock-mass distinct from the portions above and is so separated from the rock which lies over and under it, that it has a character of its own. This distinctness of character may be due to difference in composition, texture, or color, or simply by a facility of separation from the associated beds. Thus, there may be a bed of marble intercalated in a mass of shale; or there may be several beds of marble superposed, each bed having individualized by peculiarities of texture or color. In the latter case there would usually be a distinct break or solution of continuity between the different beds, so that when quarried they would separate from each other without difficulty along lines of contact. The Latin word *stratum* is commonly employed in geological writings, and is almost the exact equivalent of *bed*. Also, as applied to mineral deposits, implies ordinarily that the masses of ore thus characterized by the term are more or less of the character of sedimentary deposits, in distinction from those of true veins, or lodes.

7. Anything resembling a bed in function; that on which anything lies, or in which anything is embedded. Particularly — (*a*) In *building*: (1) Either of the horizontal courses of stone in position. The surfaces are distinguished as the *upper* and the *lower bed*. (2) The surface of a stone which, in position, is tile in position. (*b*) In *gun.*, the foundation-piece of a gun-carriage. The bed is usually a single piece of hard wood, hollowed out in the middle, to receive the breech and hail the trunnions. (*c*) In *mining*, the rock-piece on which the machine is constructed. (*d*) In a *grinding*-mill, the lower grindstone. (*e*) In *printing*, the table of a printing-press on which the form is laid. It is now always of iron, but in old hand-presses it was made of wood or stone. (*f*) In *saddlery*, the superficial area of leather with the bolstering. (*g*) In *sawing*, a thick, flat piece of wood placed under the piece of stuff to be sawed, and to relieve the blade or thickest part of the cask from pressure. (*h*) The frame on which support the projectiles or stocks of a lathe. (*i*) In *masonry*, a layer of cement or mortar in which a stone is embedded, or against which it leans. (*j*) In *shoemaking*, the part against which the plane-iron bears. (*k*) The lower die in a punching-machine. (*l*) In *ship-building*, the cradle on which rests on the stocks. (*m*) In *bookbinding*, the couch used in the process of marbling the edges of books. It is a water-solution of gum tragacanth.

8. A flock or number of animals, as of wild fowl on the water, closely packed together.—**9.** A division of the ground in the game of hop-scotch, also called locally the game of "beds." — **Air bed**, a bed filled with water Tertiary strata, occurring near Aix, in Provence, France, consisting of calcareous marls, calcareo-siliceous grits, and gypsum, and full of fossil fishes, insects, and plants. — **Appliepie bed.** See *apple-pie.* — **Bagshot beds**, in *geol.*, certain beds of Eocene Tertiary strata in the southern near London, England, and occupy a considerable area around Bagshot in Surrey, and also in New Forest, Hampshire. They are chiefly composed of sand, with occasional layers of clay, as also of brick-earth and gravel. The Bagshot beds rest upon the London clay. They are usually destitute of fossils. Also called *Bagshot sand*. — **Bala beds**, in *geol.*, certain beds of Lower Silurian age which are particularly well developed near the town and lake of Bala in Merionethshire, Wales, and elsewhere. — **Barricade bed**, a bearing formed out of the head of the stem and the apron in support of the barricade. — **Basset**, or **bassett**, **bed** (*F. lit de pauvre*), (*a*) A frame on which the king of France was seated when he attended parliament. (*b*) A formal visit of a king of France to his parliament. These visits had several objects, but latterly when the parliament became in power it was to these visits were held principally for the purpose of compelling the parliament of Paris, the chief of the French courts, to register edicts of the king when it showed unwillingness to do so. They were also held to try a peer, to create new taxes, to declare the majority of the king, etc. — **Bembridge beds**, in *geol.*, a fresh-water division of the Upper Eocene strata, principally developed in the Isle of Wight, England, consisting of marls and clays, resting on a compact pale-yellow or cream-colored limestone called Bembridge limestone. They abound in the shells of *Lymnæa* and *Planorbis*, and contain the bones of Cheiro, water-plants; but their most distinctive feature is the mammalian remains of the *Palæotherium* and *Anoplotherium*. One layer is composed almost entirely of the remains of a minute globular species of *Paludina*. — **Brora beds**, in *geol.*, a series of strata occurring near Brora in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, of the age of the Lower Oolite, remarkable for containing a seam of good coal 3½ feet thick, which is the thickest bed of true coal found in the Secondary strata of Great Britain. — **Front bed and board**, a law phrase applied to the separation of man and wife without dissolving the bands of matrimony: now called a *judicial separation*. — **Minister beds.** See *minister*. — **Hydrostatic bed.** See *water-bed*. — **Hazelrick beds**, in *geol.*, a member of the Cretaceous, forming the lower division of the upper subgroup of that series, and interesting on account of the fossils it contains. It is especially well developed at Maestricht in the Netherlands. These beds contain a mixture of true Cretaceous forms with others that are characteristic of the Tertiary. — **Parade bed**, in some ceremonial funerals, particularly of princes, a bed or bier on which a corpse or effigy is laid out in state.

The effigy of the deceased with his hands crossed upon a book, lying upon a *parade bed*, placed on the top of a lion-footed sarcophagus. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 130.

Purbeck beds, in *geol.*, a group of rocks named from the Isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, England, resting on the Portlandian, and forming the highest division of the Jurassic series in England. The fossils of the Purbeck are freshwater and brackish, and there are in this formation dirt-beds or layers of ancient soil containing stumps of trees with their roots in situ. The same formation is also found in the Jura, in the valley of the Doubs. — **St. Helen's beds.** Same as *Osborne series* (which see, under *series*). — **To be brought to bed**, to be confined in child-bed: followed by *of*: as, *to be brought to bed of a son.* — **To make a bed**, to put it in order after it has been used.

bed1 (bed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bedded*, ppr. *bedding*. (< ME. *bedden*, *beddien*, < AS. *beddian* (OHG. *betten*, Sw. *bädda*), prepare a bed, < *bed*, a bed.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place in or as in a bed.

My son I' the cone is *bedded*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

2. To go to bed with; make partaker of one's bed.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

3. To provide a bed for; furnish with accommodations for sleeping. — **4.** To put to bed; specifically, to put (a couple) to bed together, as was formerly the custom at weddings.

The Dauphin and the Dauphiness were *bedded* . . . in the *London Gaz.* (1690), No. 1494. (*N. E. D.*)

5. To make a bed of, or plant in beds, as a mass of flowering plants or foliage-plants; also, to transplant into a bed or beds, as from pots or a hothouse: often with *out*.

Such [cuttings] as are too weak to be put in the nursery rows . . . should be *bedded* out in a cold frame, to be set closely in beds by themselves, where they can remain for one or two years, until they are large and strong enough for root grafting or for the nursery rows.

P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 100.

6. To embed; fix or set in a permanent position; furnish with a bed: as, to *bed* a stone.

Rites which attest that Man by nature lies
Bedded for good and evil in a gulf
Fearfully low. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

7. To lay in a stratum; stratify; lay in order or flat.

Your *bedded* hair . . .
Starts up and stands on end. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

8. To make a bed for, as a horse: commonly used with *down*.

bedabble, *conjure*. The horse and fastening the barn, he returned to the kitchen.

J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 24.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go to bed; retire to sleep; by extension applied to animals. — **2.** To cohabit; use the same bed; sleep together.

If he be married and *bed* with his wife. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

They [the wasps] never molested me seriously, though they *bedded* with me. *New Forest*, Walden, p. 258.

3. To rest as in or on a bed: with *on*.

The rail, therefore, *beds* throughout on the ballast. *Ure*, Dict., VI. 402.

4. To flock closely together, as wild fowl on the surface of the water. — **5.** To sleep; pass the night, as game in cover.

bed2†, *n.* An occasional Middle English preterit of *bid*.

bedabble (bē-dab'l), *v. t.* [< *be-* + *dabble.*] To dabble with moisture; make wet; as, "*bedabbled* with the dew," *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

bedad (bē-dad'), *interj.* An Irish mineed oath, a corruption of *by God, by God!*

bedad, she'd come and marry some of 'em. *Thackeray.*

bedaff (bē-daf'), *v. t.* [ME. *bedaffen* (pp. *bydaffed*), < *be-* + *daffe*, a fool: see *be-* and *daff*1.] To befool; make a fool of. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, Envoye, l. 15.

bedaft (bē-daft'), *p. a.* Stupid; foolish.

bedagt, *v. t.* [< ME. *bedaggen*; < *be-* + *dag.*] To bedaggle.

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beddagle (bĕd-dag'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dagle*. Cf. *bedrag*.] To soil, as clothes, by trailing the ends in the mud, or spattering them with dirty water. *J. Richardson*, Notes on Milton.

bed-ale (bed'āl), *n.* Ale brewed for a confinement or a christening.

bedare (bē-dār'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dare*.] To dare; defy.

> The eagle . . . is emboldened
> With eyes intentive to *bedare* the sun.
> *Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

bedark (bē-dārk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bederken*; < *be-*1 + *dark*, *v.*] To darken.

> When the blacke winter night . . .
> *Bederked* hath the water streames,
> Al prively they gone to bonde.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 81.

bedarken (bē-dār'kn), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *darken*.] To cover with darkness; darken; obscure.

bedarkened (bē-dār'knd), *p. a.* 1. Obscured. —2. Figurately, existing in mental or moral darkness; sunk in ignorance: as, "this *bedarkened* race." *Southey*.

bedash (bē-dash'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dash*.] To wet by throwing water or other liquid upon; bespatter with water or mud: as, "trees *bedash'd* with rain." *Shak.*, Rich. III., 1. 2.

> . . . terribly *bedash'd* . . . that you would swear
> His were lighted from a horse-face.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, I. 1.

bedaub (bē-dâb'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *daub*.] To daub over; besmear; soil.

> *Bedaub* fair designs with a foul varnish.
> *Burrow*, Works, III. xv.

Bedawi (bed'a-wē), *n.* pl. *Bedawin* (-wēn). See *Bedouin*, 1.

bedazzle (bē-daz'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dazzle*.] To dazzle by too strong a light; blind or render incapable of seeing clearly by excess of light.

> My misaking eyes
> That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,
> That everything I look on seemeth green.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5.

Sunrise threw a golden beam into the study and laid it right across the minister's *bedazzled* eyes.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xx.

bedazzlingly (bē-daz'ling-li), *adv.* So as to bedazzle.

bed-board† (bed'bōrd), *n.* The head-board or foot-board of a bedstead.

bed-bolt (bed'bōlt), *n.* A bolt, a horizontal bolt passing through both the brackets of a gun-carriage on which the forward end of the stool-bed rests.

bedbug (bed'bug), *n.* The *Cimex lectularius* or *Acanthia lectularia*, infesting beds. See *bug*2.

bed-chair (bed'chār), *n.* An adjustable frame designed to enable invalids to sit up in bed. Also called *chair-bed*.

bedchamber (bed'chām'bėr), *n.* [< ME. *bedchaumbre* (= MHG. *bettekammer*); < *bed*1 + *chamber*.] An apartment in a house intended or appropriated for a bed, or for sleep and repose.—**Lords of the bedchamber**, officers of the British royal household under the groom of the stole: they are twelve in number, and wait a week each in turn. The groom of the stole does not take his turn of duty, but attends the king on all state occasions. There are thirteen grooms of the bedchamber, who wait likewise in turn. In the case of a queen regnant these posts are occupied by women, called *ladies of the bedchamber*. In either case they are generally held by persons of the highest nobility.

bed-clip (bed'klip), *n.* In *coach-building*, a band of iron designed to secure the wooden bed of the vehicle to the spring or to the axle.

bedclothes (bed'klōᵺz), *n. pl.* The coverings used on beds; sheets, blankets, quilts, etc., collectively.

bed-cover (bed'kuv'ėr), *n.* A bedquilt or bedspread.

bedded (bed'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bed*1, *v.*] 1. Provided with a bed.—2. Laid in a bed; embedded.—3. Existing in beds, layers, or strata; stratified, or included between stratified masses of rock. Chiefly used in combination, as thin-*bedded*, heavy-*bedded*, etc. Masses of igneous rock formed by successive overflows of molten material are often said to be *bedded*, but not ordinarily *stratified*.

4. Growing in or transplanted into beds, as plants.

> Dost sit and hearken
> The dreary melody of *bedded* trees
> In desolate places. *Keats*, Endymion, i. 229.

bedder (bed'ėr), *n.* 1. One who puts to bed. —2. One who makes beds (malt-sacks); an upholsterer. [Local, Eng.]—3. A bed-stone; specifically, the nether stone of an oil-mill. *Phillips* (1706). Also *bedetter*.—4. A bedding-plant (which see).

bedding (bed'ing), *n.* [ME. *bedding*, < AS. *bedding* (for **beddung*) = G. *bettung*; < *bed*1 + *-ing*1.] 1. The act of placing in a bed; a putting to bed, especially of a newly married couple. See *bed*, *v.* *t.*, 4.

> A circumstantial description of the wedding, *bedding*, and throwing the stocking. *Scott*, Nigel, xxxvii.

2. A bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast.

> Pray God he have not kept such open house,
> That he hath sent my banquet, my *bedding*?
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 1.

3. In *geol.*, as used by most geologists, the exact equivalent of *stratification*, or occurrence in strata or beds. See *bed*, *beddied*, and *lamination*.—4. In *building*, a foundation or bottom layer of any piece.—5. The seat in which a steam-boiler rests.

bedding-molding (bed'ing-mōl'ding), *n.* Same as *bed-moulding*.

bedding-plant (bed'ing-plant), *n.* An ornamental flowering plant or foliage-plant suited by habit for growing in beds or masses, and to produce a desired effect, generally of color, by combination with other plants.

bedding-stone (bed'ing-stōn), *n.* In *bricklaying*, a straight piece of marble applied to the rubbed side of the brick to prove whether the surface is straight or not.

beddy (bed'i), *a.* Bold; forward. [Scotch.]

> But if ye puppies once were ready,
> They'l be baith clever, keen, and *beddy*.
> *Watson's Collection*, I. 70.

bede1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bead*.

bede2 (bēd), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] In *English mining*, a peculiar kind of pickax.

bedead† (bē-ded'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dead*.] To deaden.

> Others that are *bedeaded* and stupefied as to their morals. *Hallywell*, Melampronoea, p. 1.

bedeafen (bē-def'n), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *deafen*.] To render deaf.

bedeck (bē-dek'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *deck*.] To deck out; adorn; grace: as, "*bedecking* ornaments," *Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1; "*bedecked*, ornate, and gay," *Milton*, S. A., l. 712.

> Such words and such presents as these,
> Fit to *bedeck* the limbs of goddesses!
> *William Barnes*, Early Paradise, I. 245.

bedeen (bē-dēn'), *adv.* [North. E. and Sc., < ME. *bedene*, *bedene*, *bidene*; of uncertain origin; appar. < *bid-*, which seems to be an unexplained element in *bi*, *be*, *by*, prep. (less prob. a corruption of *mid*, with, or of *with*), + *ene*, < AS. *ēne*, once, at once, < *ān*, one: see *once*, *one*, and cf. *anon*, which somewhat similar formation. *Bedeen* is often a mere expletive.] 1†. In a body; together: as, all *bedeen*.—2†. In order; one after another.—3. Forthwith; straightway.—4. Almost; by and by.

> Read on our Bibles, pray *bedeen*.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXVIII. 788.

bedegar, bedeguar (bed'ē-gär), *n.* [< F. *bédegar*, *bédeguar*, alt. < Ar. Pers. *bādāwar*, a kind of white thorn or thistle, lit. wind-brought, < *bād*, wind, + *āwar*, *awardan*, bring. Later, in the form *bédassard*, appar. taken as *bâd*, wind, + Ar. *ward*, rose.] A spongy excrescence on plants, sometimes termed sweetbrier-sponge, or robin-redbreast's pincushion, found on several various species of rosce, especially the sweetbrier, produced by several insects, as *Rhodites rosæ* and *R. bicolor*, as the result of puncture and the deposit of their eggs, and containing their larvæ: once supposed to have medicinal properties.

a, *a*, Bedeguars.

bedehouse, *n.* See *beadhouse*.

bedel, bedell (bē-dĕl', bē-del'), *n.* [< LL. *bedellus*: see *beadle*.] In the medieval universities, a servant of a "nation" or faculty (each of which companies elected two), an usher and a lower, termed the *esquire bedel* and the *yeoman bedel*, terms showing the classes from which they were chosen), whose duties were to apportion the "schools" or lecture-rooms and the chapters of the colleges and halls, to cry the days and hours of the lectures, to publish and carry out the decrees of the company, to march before the rector, dean, or proctor with a silver mace on occasions of ceremony, etc. See *beadle*.—**Grand bedel**, the upper bedel of the faculty of theology.

bedelve†, *v. t.* [ME. *bedelven*, < AS. *bedelfan*, < *be-*, about, + *delfan*, dig: see *be-*1 and *delve*.] 1. To dig round or about.—2. To bury in the earth.

> A man dalf the erthe . . . and fond there a goblet of golde *bydelven*. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 1.

bedeman, *n.* See *beadsman*.

beden (bē'den), *n.* [< Ar. *bedan*.] A kind of ibex.

bedene†, *adv.* See *bedeen*.

bederolle, *n.* See *bead-roll*.

bedesman†, *n.* See *beadsman*.

bedetter†, *n.* Same as *bedder*, 3, of which it appears to be a corruption.

bedevil (bē-dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedeviled* or *bedevilled*, ppr. *bedeviling* or *bedevilling*. [< *be-*1 + *devil*.] 1. To treat with diabolical violence or abuse.

> *Bedevilled* and used worse than St. Bartholomew.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, I. 34.

2. To possess with or as with a devil.

> One age, he is hagridden, bewitched; the next, priest-ridden, bedoiled; in all ages, *bedevilled*.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 3.

3. To "play the devil with"; transform or confuse as if by the aid or agency of evil spirits; confound; muddle; corrupt; spoil.

> So *bedevil* a bottle of Gelsenheim . . . you wouldn't know it from the greenest Tokay.
> *Disraeli*, Vivian Grey, vi.

4. To bewilder with worry; torment; bother; confuse.—5. To make a devil or devils of; bring into the condition of a devil: as, to *bedevil* mankind.

bedevilment (bē-dev'l-ment), *n.* [< *bedevil* + *-ment*.] The act of bedevilling, or the state of being bedevilled; especially, a state of bewildering or vexatious disorder or confusion.

> The lawyers have twisted it into such a state of *bedevilment* that the original merits of the case have long disappeared. *Dickens*, Bleak House, viii.

bedew (bē-dū'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bedewen*, *bedewe* (= MHG. *betouwen*, G. *bethauen*); < *be-*1 + *dew*.] To moisten with or as with dew; moisten in a gentle manner with any liquid.

> The most precious tears are those with which heaven *bedews* the unburied head of a soldier.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

bedewer (bē-dū'ėr), *n.* One who or that which bedews.

bedewy (bē-dū'i), *a.* [Erroneously formed from *bedew*, *v.*; prop. *dewy*, < *dew*, *n.*] Moist with dew.

> Dark night from her *bedewy* wings
> Drops sleepy silence to the eyes of all.
> *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, v. 16.

bedfast (bed'fast), *a.* [< *bed*1 + *fast*.] Confined to bed; bedridden.

> My old woman is *bedfast*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

bedfellow (bed'fel'ō), *n.* [< ME. *bedfelow*, *-felowe*; < *bed*1 + *fellow*.] One who shares a bed with another.

> Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

bedfere† (bed'fēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also, erroneously, *bedphere*, < ME. *bedfere*, *bedifere*, < *bed* + *fere*, companion: see *fere*1.] A bedfellow.

> Her that I mean to choose for my *bed-phere*.
> *R. Edwards*, Epicene, ii. 3.

bed-frame (bed'frām), *n.* The frame of a bed; a bedstead.

bed-gown (bed'goun), *n.* 1. A night-gown or night-dress.—2. A kind of jacket like a dressing-sack, usually of printed calico, worn in Scotland by women of the working-class, generally together with a drugget or colored flannel petticoat. Also called *short-gown*.

> She had wooden shoes, a short red petticoat, a printed cotton *bed-gown*; her face was broad, her physiognomy eminently stupid. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, vii.

bed-hangings (bed'hang'ingz), *n. pl.* The valance and curtains of a bed.

bediamonded (bē-dī'a-mon-ded), *a.* [< *be-*1 + *diamond* + *-ed*2.] Covered or ornamented with diamonds.

> Astarte's *bediamonded crescent*.
> *Poe*, Ulalume, ii. 21.

bedight (bē-dīt'), *v. t.*; generally or always in pret. and pp. *bedight* or *bedighted*. [ME., only in pp. *bedi3t*, *bedyght*; < *be-*1 + *dight*.] To array; equip; dress; trick out; bedeck; invest. [Archaic and poetical.]

> A troope of men the most in armes *bedight*.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 270.
> His head and beard with sout were ill *bedight*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 3.

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Many a rare and sumptuous tome
In vellum bound, with gold bedight.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Prelude.

bedim (bē-dim'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedimmed*, ppr. *bedimming*. [< *be-* + *dim*.] To make dim; obscure or darken; becloud.

I have *bedimm'd* the noontide sun. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Phoebe, coming so suddenly from the sunny daylight, was altogether *bedimmed* in such density of shadow as lurked in most of the passages of the old house.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xx.

bedimple (bē-dim'pl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dimple*.] To cover over or mark with dimples.

bedirt (bē-dėrt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dirt*.] To defile with dirt; figuratively, throw dirt at; vilify.

bedismal (bē-diz'mal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedismaled* or *bedismalled*, ppr. *bedismaling* or *bedismalling*. [< *be-*1 + *dismal*.] To make dismal.

bedizen (bē-diz'n or -di'zn), *v. t.* [Also sometimes *bedizzen*; < *be-*1 + *dizen*.] To deck or dress out, especially in a tawdry manner or with vulgar finery.

Remnants of tapestried hangings, window curtains, and shreds of pictures, with which he had *bedizened* his tatters.
Scott, Waverley, II. xxvii.

A colossal image of the Virgin, . . . *bedizened* and effulgent, was borne aloft upon the shoulders of four laborers.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 556.

Like clouds which *bedizen*
At sunset the western horizon.
Browning, The Glove.

bedizenment (bē-diz'n- or -di'zn-ment), *n.* [< *bedizen* + *-ment*.] The act of bedizening; the state of being bedizened; that which bedizens.

The *bedizenment* of the great spirit's sanctuary with . . . skulls.
Kingsley, Hereward, xxiii.

Strong Dames of the Market, . . . with oak-branches, trident-*bedizenment*.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iv. 4.

bed-key (bed'kē), *n.* Same as *bed-screw*, 2.

bedlam (bed'lam), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bedlem*, *bethlem*, < ME. *bedlem*, *bedlom*, *bethlem*, a corruption of *Bethlehem* (ME. *Bedlem*, *Bedlen*). See def. 3, and cf. *Bedlam* (cope).] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, originally a priory, founded about 1247, but afterward used as an asylum for lunatics.

At my returne I slept into *Bedlame*, where I saw several poore miserable creatures in chaines.
Evelyn, Diary, April 21, 1657.

Hence—2. A madhouse; a lunatic asylum.

Recovery; a *Bedlam* cannot cure him.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

3. A scene of wild uproar and confusion.

A general division of possessions would make the country a scene of profligate extravagance for one year and of universal desolation the next: a *bedlam* for one short season and a charnel-house ever after.
Brougham.

4†. An inmate or a patient of Bethlehem Hospital, or Bedlam; specifically, one discharged as cured (though often only partially cured) and licensed to beg. Such persons wore a tin plate as a badge on their arm, and were known as *bedlam beggars*, *bedlamites*, or *bedlamers*.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *Bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his rotten madness
Allows itself to anything.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

Hence—5†. In general, a madman; a lunatic. —**Jack or Tom o' Bedlam**, a madman.

II. *a.* Belonging to or fit for a bedlam or madhouse; mad; mentally deranged.

The *bedlam* brain-sick duchess.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

This which follows is plainer *bedlam* stuffe, this is the Demoniack legion indeed.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Bedlam beggar. See 1, 4.

bedlamer (bed'lam-ėr), *n.* [< *bedlam* + *-er*1.] 1. A bedlamite. See *bedlam*, 4.

This country (the border) was then much troubled with *Bedlamers*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 271.

2. The name given by send-hunters to the hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*, when a year old, from its frantic cries and actions when it cannot escape its pursuers.

bedlamic (bed'lam-ik), *n.* [< *bedlam* + *-ic*.] A word or act which is characteristic of madness or of mad people; a trait of madness. *Carlyle*.

bedlamite (bed'lam-it), *n.* [< *bedlam* + *-ite*2.] A madman. See *bedlam*, *n.*, 4.

What means the *Bedlamite* by this freak?
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, II.

bedlamitish (bed'lam-it-ish), *a.* [< *bedlamite* + *-ish*.] Resembling or characteristic of a bedlamite or madman.

Their *Bedlamitish* creation of needless noises.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 236.

bedlamize (bed'lam-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedlamized*, ppr. *bedlamizing*. To make mad.

The Germans, on their part, calmly conscious of their irresistible strength, proceeded to fasten ever more constrictive bonds and sobering straps on the *Bedlamized* country.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 506.

bedlar, bedlawer†, *n.* [< ME. *bedlawere* (= G. *bettlager*), < *bed* + *-lawer*, appar. < Icel. *lag*, a lying; cf. *lair*.] A bedridden person. [Old English and Scotch.]

bedless (bed'les), *a.* [< *bed*1 + *-less*.] Without a bed.

bed-linen (bed'lin'en), *n.* Sheets, pillow-cases, etc., originally always of linen, now sometimes of cotton.

bed-lounge (bed'lounj), *n.* A combined bed and lounge; a lounge or plain sofa made so as to open and form a bed.

bedmaker (bed'mā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *bedmaker*.] 1. One who manufactures beds or bedsteads. —2. One who prepares beds for use; especially, in English universities, a man or woman whose duty it is to take care of the rooms and make the beds in college. Female bedmakers were forbidden in Cambridge in 1625, but are now usual.

The *bed-makers* are the women who take care of the rooms; there is about one to each staircase, that is to say, to every eight undergraduates.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 30.

bedmate (bed'māt), *n.* A bedfellow. *Shak.*

bed-molding (bed'mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding of the cornice of an entablature, situated beneath the corona and immediately above the frieze. Also called *bedding-molding*.

bedote (bē-dōt'), *v. t.* [MDu. < *be-*1 + *dote*.] To make to dote; befool; deceive.

For to *bedote* this queene was her entent.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1547.

Bedouin (bed'ō-in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *Bedwin*, or as ML. *Beduini*, *Beduini*, pl. (ME. rarely *Bedoynes*); mod. E. also *freq. Beduween*; and more exactly *Bedawi*, sing., *Bedawin*, pl., after Ar., the form *Bedouin* being < F. *Bédouin* (OF. *Bedoin* or it. *Bedoino*, ML. *Beduinus*, etc.), < Ar. *badawīy*, a dweller in the desert (cf. *badāwi*, rural, rustic), < *badw*, desert, open country.] **I.** *n.* 1. An Arab of the desert; one of the nomadic Arabs, divided into many tribes, who live in tents, rear flocks and herds, especially of camels, and are scattered over Arabia, parts of Syria, and Egypt and other parts of Africa. Also, rarely, plural *Bedawin*.

Professionally, and in the ordinary course of their lives, *Bedouins* are only shepherds and herdsmen: their raids on each other, and occasional long-distance travelers and caravans, are but occasional, though welcome and even exciting, exceptions to the common routine.
Encyc. Brit., II. 246.

2. A vagabond boy; a street Arab.

II. *a.* Relating to the Bedouins.

bed-pan (bed'pan), *n.* 1. A pan for warming beds; a warming-pan.—2. A necessary utensil for the use of persons confined to bed.

bedpheer, bedpheere†, *n.* Erroneous spellings of *bedfere*.

bed-plate, bed-piece (bed'plāt, -pēs), *n.* In *mech.*, the sole-plate or foundation-plate of an engine, etc.

bedpost (bed'pōst), *n.* 1†. Same as *bedstaff*.—2. A post forming an angle of a bedstead, in old bedsteads often rising high enough to support the canopy and rods for the curtain.—**In the twinkling of a bedpost**, with the utmost rapidity. See *bedstaff*.

bed-presser (bed'pres'ėr), *n.* A lazy fellow; one who loves his bed.

This sanguine coward, this *bed-presser*, this horse-back breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bedquilt (bed'kwilt), *n.* A wadded and quilted covering for a bed. Also used for *bedspread* and *comforter*.

The king [in a Sicilian fairy-story] issues a proclamation promising a large reward to whoever shall steal the *bedquilt* of a certain ogre. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 34.

bedrabble (bē-drab'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *drabble*.] To make wet and dirty with rain and mud. *Kingsley*.

bedraggle (bē-drag'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *draggle*.] To soil or wet by dragging in dirt, mud, moist places, etc.: as, to *bedraggle* a garment in walking; cause to appear wet and limp, as a flag when rained upon.

bedral†, *n.* [< ME. *bedral*, *bedrel*, appar. a corruption of *beadle*, var. *beddel*, *bedel*, *bedall*, etc.] A beadle. [Scotch.]

I'll hae her before prelotrey and synod; I'm half a minister myself, now that I'm *bedral* in an inhabited parish.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiv.

bedral†, *n.* [< *bed*1 + *-ral*, as in *natural*, *general*, etc.] A person who is bedridden. *Knox*. Also *bed-ridall*. [Scotch.]

His father—who as *Bedrel* lay
Before his gate.
Douglas, tr. of Virgil.

bedreint, Obsolete past participle of *bedrench*.

bedrench (bē-drench'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bedrenchen* (pp. *bedreint*); < *be-*1 + *drench*.] To drench thoroughly; soak; saturate with moisture.

Receyve our billes with teres al *bedreynt*.
Court of Love, l. 577.

Such crimson tempest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair King Richard's land.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3.

bedress (bē-dres'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dress*.] To dress up.

The Bride whose lotish inclination
Attended to the ruling fashion,
To make her entry had *bedrest*
Her upright head in all her best.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax in Search of a Wife, v.

bedridden, bedrid (bed'rid'n, -rid), *a.* [< ME. *bedred*, *bedrede*, *bedreden*, *bedredden*, adj. and n., < AS. *bedreda*, *bedrida*, *bedryda*, *beddredda*, n., one bedridden, lit. a bed-rider (< *bed*, bed, + *rida*, *ridda*, a rider, < *ridan*, ride). Cf. Lit. *bedderede*, *beddereidg*, bedridden; OHG. *pettirio*, G. *bettrise*, of same sense. The second element seems to be regarded as the pp. of *rede*; hence the now usual form *bedridden*, ME. *bedreden*.] Confined to bed by age, infirmity, or sickness.

Is not your father grown incapable
Of reasonable affairs? . . .
Ay, and *bedrid*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

What an over-worne and *bedrid* Argument is this!
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Old *bedridden* palsy.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

bed-right, **bed-ritet** (bed'rīt), *n.* [< *bed*1 + *right*, *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage-bed.

No *bed-right* the more, no *bed-rite* to be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

bedrip, *n.* [ME., also *bedripe*, *bedreipe*, etc., < AS. *bedrip*, < *bedn*, prayer, or *rip*, a reaping; see *bead* and *reap*. Cf. equiv. Icel. in AS. *herrip*, < *her*, prayer, + *rip*.] Boon-work at harvest-time: a service which some tenants had to perform at the lord's request, in lieu of their lord.

bed-ritet, *n.* See *bed-right*.

bed-rock (bed'rok), *n.* [< *bed* + *rock*.] **1.** In *mining*, the solid crystalline and fissile rocks which underlie the unconsolidated gravelly and volcanic beds of Tertiary and Post-tertiary ages, along the flanks of the Sierra Nevada. The term is also applied to be used elsewhere to denote solid rock lying under loose detrital masses, such as sand and gravel.

Hence—2. That which underlies anything else, as a foundation; bottom layer; lowest stratum.

Everywhere the primary, working on a gigantic scale, have plowed furrows into the institutional *bed-rock* of Western society.
C. H. Shinn, Land Laws of Mining Districts, p. 44.

bedroom (bed'rōm), *n.* 1. Room in a bed; sleeping-room in bed. [In this sense properly with a hyphen.]

Then by your side no *bed-room* me deny.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

2. A room or apartment containing or intended to contain a bed; a sleeping-apartment.

bedrop (bē-drop'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedropped* (sometimes *bedropt*), ppr. *bedropping*. [< ME. *bedroppen*; < *be-*1 + *drop*.] 1. To drop upon; fall upon in drops.

As men seen the dew *bedroppe*
The leves and flowres of the vine.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iii. 254.

2. To cover, strew, or sprinkle with drops, or as if with drops; besprinkle; besprent.

The yellow carp, in scales *bedropt* with gold.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 144.

Reached back, . . . hatched cheek.

Pale and *bedropped* with ever-flowing tears.
Wordsworth, Prelude, iii.

bed-sacking (bed'sak'ing), *n.* Canvas designed to be stretched on the framework of a bedstead to support the mattresses and bedclothes.

bed-screw (bed'skrō), *n.* 1. A bed-key or bed-wrench.—2. Same as *barrel-screw*.

bedside (bed'sīd), *n.* [< ME. *bedeyde*, orig. *bedles sete*, i. e., bed's side.] The side of a bed; position of being in bed: usually with reference to attendance on one confined to bed: as, she watched by his *bedside* till dawn.

bedsister (bed'sis'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *bedsuster* (Robert of Gloucester), < *bed*1 + *suster*, sister.] A concubine.

It is not much to be wondered at that we knot *bed-sister* for concubine.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 165, note.

bed-sore (bed'sōr), *n.* A very troublesome kind of ulcer, liable to appear on patients long confined in bed and either unable or not allowed

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to change their position. Bed-sores occur at the parts pressed by the weight of the body, chiefly over the sacrum and trochanters, and on the elbows and heels. Also called *decubitus*.

bedspread (bed'spred), *n.* The uppermost quilt or covering of a bed, generally ornamental.

bed-spring (bed'spring), *n.* A spring, usually of spiral form, used in making spring-beds.

bedstaff (bed'staf), *n.* A staff or stick formerly used in some way about a bed, and frequently serving as the support on which sense the wool most commonly occurs. Specifically — (a) A bed-slat. (b) The stick or staff used to spread out the bedclothes in making a bed placed in a recess. (c) A bar or pole placed at each side of a bed to keep the bedclothes from falling off. (d) One of the rods used in forming the "tent" in old-fashioned tent beds.

Bedstaff.—From a French manuscript of the 15th century.

Now do I feel the calf of my right leg
Tingle, and dwindle to th' smallness of a *bed-staff*.
T. Tomkis, Albumazar, ii. 2.
He grives out
He'll take a *bedstaff*, or an holly Wand
And baste you lustily from two or three houres
Before you go to Bed, to make you limber.
Cotterspick, Cupid's Convert, iv. 1.

His (the bewitched boy's) bed clothes would be pulled from him, his bed shaken, and a *bed-staff* flung now sideways and backward.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., vi. 7.

In her hand she grasped the *bed-staff*, a weapon of sinister might, as her husband's bloody cut-throat career now well testify.
Barbara, Ingoldsby Legends, i. 206.

[Used in the colloquial phrase *in the twinkling of a bed-staff*, in which, when *bedstaff* became obsolete, *bed-post* was substituted, depriving the phrase of its literal force in modern use.

I'll do it instantly, *in the twinkling of a bed-staff*.
Shak., Virtuous, i. 1.)

bedstead (bed'sted), *n.* [< ME. *bedsteede* (= D. *LG. bedsteede* = MHG. *bettestat*), < *bed*, bed, + *stede*, place, stead.] A frame or framework, more or less elaborate, for supporting a bed; most commonly made of wood, but now often of iron, and sometimes of brass.

bed-steps (bed'steps), *n. pl.* Steps for ascending an old-fashioned high bed.

bedstock (bed'stok), *n.* One of the two sidepieces or bars of a bedstead on which the rungs or slats are laid. [Now chiefly used in Scotland, the north of England, and Ireland.]

bedstone (bed'stōn), *n.* The lower or stationary millstone.

bedstraw (bed'strâ), *n.* [< ME. *bedestrawe*, *bedstre* (= OHG. *bettistro*, G. *bettstroh*), bed-straw, bed (< *bed*, + *straw*, straw.] Straw used in stuffing a mattress or bed. [In this literal sense properly with a hyphen.]—2. (*a*) A popular name of the different species of the genus *Galium*, from the old practice of using it in beds. *Our Lady's or yellow bedstraw* is *G. verum*; *white bedstraw* is *G. Mollugo*. See *Galium*. (*b*) A name given to *Desmodium Japonicum*.

bed-swerver (bed'swėr'vėr), *n.* One who is false and unfaithful to the marriage-vow.

She's a *bed-swerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgare give bold'st titles.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1.

bed-thrall (bed'thrâl), *n.* [A modification of *bedraft*, as if < *bed* + *thrall*.] Same as *bedraft2*.

bedtick (bed'tik), *n.* A case of strong linen or cotton cloth for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

bedticking (bed'tik'ing), *n.* The material from which bedticks are made.

bedtime (bed'tīm), *n.* [< ME. *bedtime*; < *bed*! + *time*.] The time to go to rest; the usual hour of going to bed.

bed-tool (bed'tōl), *n.* A block with openings or holes corresponding to the shape of a die or punch, in connection with which it is used.

bedub (bē-dub'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bedubbed*, ppr. *bedubbing*. [< *be-*1 + *dub*1.] To make a dolt of; style or dub with the title of duke. *Swift.*

bedung (bē-dung'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dung*.] To cover or befoul with dung.

Bedunged with calumny and filth.
T. Fuller, Mod. of Church Hist. of Brit., v. 485.

beduck (bē-duk'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *duck*.] To smutch. *Cotgrave.*

beduct (bē-dukt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *duct*.] To sprinkle, soil, or cover with dust.

bed-vein (bed'vān), *n.* A term occasionally used in *geol.* and *mining* (as the equivalent of the German *Lagergang*) to denote a flat mass of ore having characters intermediate between those of a vein and those of a sedimentary deposit.

bedward (bed'wārd), *adv.* [< *bed*1 + *-ward*.] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burn'd to *bedward*.
Shak., Cor., I. 6.

Meantime the two young friendmings were each wrapped up in his own reflections, and only interrupted in them by the signal to move *bedward*.
Scott, Monastery, I. xiv.

bedwarf (bē-dwârf'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dwarf*.] To make little; stunt or hinder the growth of.

bedway (bed'wā), *n.* A line of indistinct marks of stratification or pseudo-stratification in the granitic rocks.

bedwind (bed'wind), *n.* [*Cf. withwind*.] An English name for *Convolvulus sepium*.

bedwork (bed'wėrk), *n.* Work done in bed, or as in bed, that is, without toil. [Rare.]

Bedwork, mappery, closet-war. *Shak.*, T. and C., I. 3.

bed-wrench (bed'rench), *n.* A wrench, sometimes having sockets of different sizes, used in setting up bedsteads and in taking them apart: little used with modern bedsteads. Also called *bed-key*.

bedye (bē-dī'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *dye*.] To dye; stain.

Fields with Sarazin blood *bedyde*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 7.

bee1 (bē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also be, pl. *bees* and *been*, < ME. *bee*, pl. *been*, < AS. *bēo*, also *bi*, pl. *bēon*, = OS. *bie*, D. *bij*, *bije* = LG. *bigge* = OHG. *bia*, G. dial. *beie* = Icel. *by*, generally in comp. *by-flugi*, *by-fluga* (pl. *-flugur*), = Sw. Dan. *bi*; also with added *-n*, OHG. *bian*, MHG. *bin*, G. dial. *bine*, neut., MHG. *binc*, *bine*, G. *biene*, < (*cf.* L. *fugere*, flee) supposed to come, through the notions 'fear, tremble, quiver, buzz, hum' (*cf. bumblebee* and *drone*), from the root *√*bā*, seen in AS. *bōgian* = Goth. *bōjaſs* = Lith. *bijoti*, etc., fear, which appears redupl. in AS. *beofian* = OS. *bibbon* = OHG. *bibēn*, MHG. *bīben*, G. *beben* = Icel. *bifa*, tremble. The insect of the genus *Apis*; a hive-bee or honey-bee. See *Apis*1. The common honey-bee, *A. mellifica*, has from the earliest periods been kept for the wax and honey. It is also found wild in great numbers (now especially in North America, where the bee was introduced by the European colonists), storing honey in hollow trees or in other available situations. It lives in swarms or societies of from 10,000 to 50,000 individuals. These swarms contain three castes of bees—the perfect females or queen bees, the males or drones, and the imperfect or undeveloped females called workers, constituting the working bees. In each hive or swarm there is only one female or queen, whose sole office is to propagate the species. The queen is much larger than the other bees. When she dies, a young working bee three days old is selected, its cell is enlarged by breaking down the partitions, its food is changed to royal jelly or paste, and it grows into a queen. The queen lays 2,000 eggs a day. The drones serve merely for impregnating the queen, after which they are destroyed by the workers. These last are the laborers of the hive. They collect the honey, form the cells, and feed the other bees and the young. They are furnished with a proboscis by which they suck the honey from flowers, and a mouth by which they swallow it, conveying it then to the hive in their stomachs, whence they discharge it into the cells. The pollen of flowers settles on the hairs with which their body is covered, whence it is collected into pellets by a brush on their second pair of legs, and stored away in the third pair. It is called *bee-bread*, and is the food of the larvæ or young. The adult bees feed on honey. The wax as at one time supposed to be formed from pollen by a digestive process, but it is now ascertained that it is formed by secretion from the honey. The females and neuters have a barbed sting attached to a bag of poison, which flows into the wound inflicted by the sting. When a hive becomes overstocked a new colony is sent out under the direction of a queen bee. This is called *swarming*. Besides the common bee, *A. mellifica*, there are the *A. fasciata*, domesticated in Egypt; the *A. dorsata*, or Indian bee of Italy and Greece, introduced generally into apiaries in other lands; the *A. unicolor* of Madagascar; the *A. indica*, etc.

Honey-bee (*Apis mellifica*).—Queen.

Worker.

Drone.

2. Any neuropterous hymenopteroous insect of the division *Mellifera* or *Anthophila*, comprising the families *Apidæ* and *Andrenidæ*, and including, besides the hive-bees of the genus *Apis*, the mason-bees, carpenter-bees, bumble-bees, etc. See cuts under *Anthophora*, *carpenter-bee*, and *Hymenoptera*.—3. An assemblage of persons who meet to engage in united labor for the benefit of an individual or a family, or in some joint amusement: so called from the combined labor of the bees of a hive; as, a quilting-*bee*, a husking-*bee*, a spelling-*bee*, etc. [U. S.]

Now were instituted "quilting bees," and "husking bees," and other rural assemblages, where, under the inspiring influence of the fiddle, toil was enlivened by gayety and followed up by the dance. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 266.

To have a bee in one's bonnet, to be a little crack-brained or crazy; be flighty or full of whims or uneasy notions. [Usually Scotch.] Sometimes used specifically: as, *to have the presidential bee on one's bonnet*, to cherish the hope of succeeding to the presidency. [E. B.] **To have a bee** (or **bees**) **in one's head.** (*a*) To be cheerful. (*b*) To be restless or uneasy. *B. Jonson.* (*c*) To be somewhat crazy.

She's whates crak-brained and *has a bee in her head*.
Scott.

bee2 (bē), *n.* [Prop. North. E. dial., for reg. E. **by* or **bigh* (cf. *high*, *nigh*, of like phonetic relations), < ME. *by*, *bye*, *bie*, *beghe*, *behz*, *beg*, *beh*, < AS. *bēah*, *bēag* (= OS. *bōg*, *bōg* = OHG. *bouc* = Icel. *baugr*), a ring, coil, as an ornament, < *būgan* (pret. *bēah*), E. *bow*, bend; cf. *bow*2, a bend, an arch, and *bail*1, a hoop, from the same source; see *bow*1.] 1†. A ring of metal, usually an ornament for the neck; a collar or brooch; sometimes, a finger-ring.

Bee or collar of gold or silver, torques. *Huloet.*

2. *Naut.*, a ring or hoop of metal through which to reeve a rope. See *bee-block*.

beebee (bē'bē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *bībī*, < Pers., orig. Turk., *bībi*, a lady, a lawful wife.] 1. A lady.—2. A Hindu mistress or concubine. [India.]

The society of the station does interfere in such cases; and though it does not mind *bedeer* or their friends, it rightly takes objection to entertains *bee-bees*.
W. H. Russell.

bee-bird (bē'bėrd), *n.* The small spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, a European bird of the family *Muscicapidæ*; so called because it catches bees. [Local, Eng.]

bee-block (bē'blok), *n.* [< *bee*2 + *block*.] *Naut.*, a piece of hard wood, bolted to each side of the bowsprit, through which the fore-topmast-stays are reeve.

Bowsprit Bee-blocks.
a, *a*, bee-blocks; *b*, *b*, forecapmast-stays.

bee-bread (bē'bred), *n.* [Not found in ME.; AS. *bēo-bread*, *bibread* = MHG. *bin brōt*, G. *bienen-brot* = Sw. *bibröd*, orig. (in AS.) the honey-comb with the honey, < *bēo*, *bee*, + *bread*, bread.] 1. A variously colored substance, the pollen of flowers, collected by bees as food for their young. See *bee*1,—2. A plant much visited by bees or cultivated for their use, as red clover, *Trifolium pratense*, or borage, *Borago officinalis*.

beech1 (bēch), *n.*, < ME. *beche*, < AS. *bēce*, earlier *bēow*, by umlaut for **bāce* (= OLd. *bake*, *bāke*, LG. *bāke*), a deriv. of *bōc* (= mod. E. *buck* in comp. *beechwood*, *buckwheat*) = D. *beuk* = Dan. *bøg* = OHG. *buohha*, MHG. *buoche*, G. *buche* = Icel. *bōk* = Goth. *bōka*, a beech-tree. Serv. *bukva*, Pol. Bohem. *buk*, Russ. *bukvi*, Lith. *buka*, Hung. *bükk*, bith, beech) = Goth. **bōkōs* (not recorded), beech, = L. *fāgus* (see *Fagus*), beech, = Gr. *φηγός*, acc. *φηγόν*, an esculent oak, perhaps orig. a tree with esculent fruit, from the root seen in Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat, Skt. √ *bhaj*, share. For the connection with *book*, see *book*.] A tree of the genus *Fagus*, natural order *Cupuliferæ*. The common or European beech, *F. sylvatica*, grows to a large size, with branches forming a beautiful head with thick foliage. The bark is smooth and of a silvery cast. The nuts or mast are eaten by swine, poultry, oxen, and other animals, and yield a good oil for lamps. The timber is not much used in building, as it soon rots in damp places, but it is used for piles in

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places where it is constantly wet. It is manufactured into a great variety of tools, for which it is fitted on account of its great hardness, toughness, and close, uniform texture, and is also used to some extent in making furniture, taking a beautiful polish and varying much in color. Several ornamental varieties are frequently seen, as the red beech and copper beech with colored leaves, and the fern-leaked beech with divided leaves. The American beech, *F. ferruginea*, is a very similar tree, sometimes 100 feet in height and 3 or 4 feet in diameter.—**Australian beech,** *Tectona australis*, a species of teak.—**Beech-cherry.** See *cherry*.—**Blue beech.** Same as *water-beech*.—**Seaside beech,** of the West Indies, *Guettarda Scabra*, a tree belonging to the natural order *Rubiaceæ*. It is allied to cinchona, and its bark is used as a febrifuge.

beech-ɔl, n. Obsolete spelling of *beach*.

beech-coal (bēch'kōl), *n.* Charcoal from beech-wood.

beech-drops (bēch'drops), *n. pl.* A low annual plant, *Epifagus Virginiana*, without green leaves, but large, parasitic upon the roots of the beech in the United States. It belongs to the natural order *Orobanchaceæ*. Also *beech-drop*, or pine-drops, *Pterospora andromedea*, and *false beech-drops*, or pine-sap, *Monotropa Hypopitys*, are similar parasitic plants of the natural order *Ericaceæ*.

beechen (bē'chen), *a.* [< ME. *beechen*, < AS. *bēcen* (= D. *beuken* = OHG. *buochin*, MHG. *buchen* = L. *fāginus* = Gr. *φήγινος*), < *bēc*, beech, + *-en*: see *beech*1 and *-en*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from the beech: as, *beechen* boughs; *beechen* shade.

His aged head, crowned with *beechen* wreath,
Seemed like a poll of ivy in the teeth
Of winter hoar. *Keats.*

2. Made of the wood of the beech: as, *beechen* vessels.

A *beechen* bowl,
A maple dish, my furniture should be;
Earth, yellow leaves by it. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 22.

beech-fern (bēch'fėrn), *n.* A fern belonging to the genus *Phegopteris* (which see).

beech-finch (bēch'finch), *n.* The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*. *Macgillivray.*

beech-fungus (bēch'fung'gus), *n.* An edible fungus, *Cyttaria Darwinii*, allied to the morel. It is abundant in Terra del Fuego upon the branches of evergreen beeches, and is at times the principal food of the natives.

beech-gall (bēch'gâl), *n.* A gall or excrescence formed on the beech by insects.

beech-hopper (bēch'hop'ėr), *n.* A coleopterous insect, *Orchestes fagi*, family *Curculionidæ*, or weevils, injurious to beech-trees, by boring the two surfaces of the leaves of which they lay their eggs.

beech-marten (bēch'mär'ten), *n. Mustela foina*, one of two species or varieties of the European marten, usually distinguished from the common pine-marten, *M. martes*, by the white throat and some other external features, as well as by some differences in habits. Also called *stone-marten*.

beech-mast (bēch'mâst), *n.* [< *beech*1 + *mast*2; = *buck-mast*.] The mast or nuts of the beech-tree, from which an oil is obtained. The cake which remains after the oil has been expressed is a good fattening food for oxen, swine, and poultry, but is injurious to horses. See *beech-oil*.

beechnut (bēch'nut), *n.* One of the nuts or fruits of the beech. The nuts are triangular, and inclosed in a spiny capsule or husk.

beech-oil (bēch'oil), *n.* A bland fixed oil expressed from the mast or nuts of the beech-tree. It is used in Picardy and in other parts of France instead of butter; but it is said to occasion heaviness and pains in the stomach.

beech-owl (bēch'owl), *n.* A name of the tawny owl or wood-owl of Europe, *Syrnium aluco*.

beech-wheat (bēch'hwēt), *n.* Same as *buck-wheat*.

beechy (bē'chi), *a.* [< *beech*1 + *-y*1.] Of, pertaining to, or abounding in beeches: as, "in *beechy* garland," *Fletcher*, Purple Island, vi.

bee-culture (bē'kul'tūr), *n.* The rearing of bees in a state of domestication; apiculture.

bee-eater (bē'ē'tėr), *n.* That which eats bees, as a bird; an apiaster. Specifically—(*a*) The European *Merops apiaster*. (*b*) pl. The birds of the family *Meropidæ*, of which there are several genera and numerous species, chiefly African. See *Merops*, *Meropidæ*.

beef (bēf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beefe*, *beafe*, *biefe*, etc., < ME. *beef*, *beefe*, *beof*, *beouf*, *boef*, < OF. *boef*, *buef*, *boeuf* = Pr. *bou* as sp. *buey* = Pg. *boi* = It. *bove* (cf. Sw. *buf*, Dan. *bøf*, beef, from E.; and see *beefsteak*), < L. *bovem*, acc. of *bos* (see *Bos* and *bovine*), = Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox, = Ir. and Gael. *bo*, a cow, = W. *bwu* = Skt. *gō*, a cow, or AS. *cū*, E. *cow*1, q. v.] 1. An animal of the bovine genus, whether ox, bull, or cow, in the full-grown state. In this, which is the original sense, the word has a plural, now formerly sometimes *beefs*. The singular is nearly obsolete.]

These are the names you shall eat: the *beef*, the sheep, and the goat. *Deut. xiv.* 4 (ed. 1578).

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
As flesh of muttons, *beefs*, or goats. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3.

A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 647.

2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed. [In this sense the word has no plural.]—3. A name given by quarrymen to certain beds of igneous carbonate of lime occurring in England in the middle division of the Purbeck series, the highest part of the Jurassic.—4. Brawn; muscularity; weight and strength combined: as, the crew is lacking in *beef*. [Colloq.]—**Alamode beef.** See *alamode*.—**Baron of beef.** See *baron*.—**Collared beef,** beef rolled, slightly salted or corned, and seasoned with herbs and spices.—**Hung beef,** beef cured by being hung up to dry; dried beef.—**Jerked beef.** See *jerk*.

beef-brained (bēf'brānd), *a.* Having the brain or wit of an ox; stupid; dull: as, "the most *beef-brained* sensualist," *Turniers*, Cure of Misprision, p. 29 (Ord MS.).

beef-cake (bēf'kāk), *n. pl.* Bovine animals adapted or intended for conversion into beef; bovine animals for slaughter.

beef-eater (bēf'ē'tėr), *n.* [< *beef* + *eater*. In the sense 2 merely a particular use of the same word; cf. AS. *hlāf-æta*, a domestic servant, lit. 'loaf-eater,' contrasting with *hlāford*, master, lit. 'loaf-keeper.' Servants are often thought of as eaters; Ben Jonson uses *eaters* in the sense of 'servants' ("Epicene," iii. 2). The Cotgravian *beef-eater* is expressed *buffetier*, < *buffet*, a sideboard, is mere fiction.] 1. One who eats beef; hence, a well-fed fellow; a stout fleshy man.—2. One of the yeomen of the English royal guard, who, since the accession of Henry VII. in 1485, have attended the sovereign at state banquets and on other ceremonial occasions. The name is also given to the warders of the Tower of London, who wear a similar uniform. [In this sense commonly without a hyphen.]

Charles had begun to form a small standing army. He felt that without some better protection than that of the train bands and militia, the sovereign and his person would scarcely be secure in the vicinity of a great city swarming with warlike Fifth Monarchy men. He soon had his state bands. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. An African insessorial bird, of the genus *Buphaga*, which feeds on the larvæ that infest the hides of oxen. In the more local names translating *Buphaga*; the more frequent term is *oxpecker*. See *Buphaga*.

4. Same as *bluebottle*, 2.

bee-feed (bē'fēd), *n.* A name given in California to an abundant free-flowering species of *Eriogonum*, *E. fasciculatum*, much visited by bees.

bee-feeder (bē'fē'dėr), *n.* An arrangement used for feeding bees in bad weather or very long winters.

beefen (bēf'en), *a.* A form of *biffin*.

beef-herd (bēf'hėrd), *n.* A drove of cattle intended for slaughter. [Western U. S.]

Following the drag trails made by the *beef-herds* that had been driven toward one of the Montana shipping points. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 132.

beefiness (bēf'i-nes), *n.* 1. Beefy quality.—2. Brawniness; muscularity; hardiness.

beefing1 (bēf'ing), *n.* [< *beef* + *-ing*1.] A bullock fit for slaughter. [Prov. Eng.]

beefing2 (bēf'ing), *n.* The original but later recorded and less usual form of *biffin*. [Eng.]

beefish (bēf'ish), *a.* 1. Stupid; thick-headed; having the brain or sense of an ox.—2. Obese; solid; beefy.

This degeneracy has turned him into that "*beefish*, portentish," bellowing sort of a John Bull, hardly endured by his own kind. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 22.

beef-kid (bēf'kid), *n.* A mess utensil used by the crew of a merchant ship for holding cooked beef.

bee-flower (bē'flou'ėr), *n.* Same as *bee-orchis*.

bee-fly (bē'fli), *n.* A dipterous insect, *Phora incrassata*, which is a formidable pest of the beehive, formerly considered capable of producing the disease called foul-brood. See *Phoridæ*.

beef-meanie (bēf'mē'ni), *n.* The meanie of beef; the hydatid or scolex form stage of the unarmed tapeworm of the ox, *Tænia mediocanellata*.

beefsteak (bēf'stāk'), *n.* [< *beef* + *steak*, = D. *beefstuk* = G. *beefstück*, < E. *beef* + assimilated to *stuk*, piece), O. *beefsteak*, Dan. *bøfstey*, Sw. *bifstek*, F. *bifteck*, Sp. (Cuban) *bifteq*, It. *bi'tecco*, Russ. *bifshteki*, etc.] A steak or slice of beef, cut from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying.

beefsteak-fungus (bēf'stāk'fung'gus), *n.* An edible hymenomycetous fungus, *Fistulina hepatica*, belonging to the family *Polyporei*. It sometimes attains a large size, and is thought to resemble beefsteak somewhat in appearance.

beefsteak-plant (bēf'stāk'plant), *n.* 1. A species of *Saxifraga*, *S. sarmentosa*, with fleshy purplish leaves.—2. A name applied to species of *Begonia*.

beefsuet-tree (bēf'sū'et-trē), *n.* The buffalo-berry, *Shepherdia argentea*.

beef-tea (bēf'tē'), *n.* An aqueous extract of beef obtained by soaking and heating chopped beef in water, straining it, and seasoning to taste. It contains salts and extractive matter, and fat. It is useful as a stimulant, and forms an appropriate introduction to solid food.

beef-witted (bēf'wit'ed), *a.* Having the wit of an ox; dull in intellect; heavy-headed; stupid.

Thou mongrel, *beef-witted* lord! *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 1.

beefwood (bēf'wud), *n.* [< *beef* (in allusion to the color) + *wood*.] 1. The timber of some species of Australian trees belonging to the genus *Casuarina* (which see). It is of a reddish color, hard and close-grained, with dark and whitish streaks. It is used chiefly for fine ornamental work.

2. In the West Indies, a name given to *Picramnia ochracea*, with hard, coarse-grained wood.—**Red beefwood**, of Jamaica, *Ardisia coriacea*, a myrsinaceous shrub.—**White beefwood**, *Schæpfia chrysophylloides*, natural order *Olacineæ*.

beefy (bēf'i), *a.* [< *beef* + *-y*1.] 1. Ox-like; brawny; muscular; hardy.

He [Carlyle] was at dinner when a *beefy* Tory was declaiming to this effect. *The American*, VIII. 290.

2. Brawny; muscular; hardy. [Colloq.]

bee-garden (bē'gär'dn), *n.* A garden or inclosure to set beehives in; an apiary. *Mortimer.*

begerite (bē'gėr-īt), *n.* [After H. *Berger* of Denver, Colorado.] A sulphid of bismuth and lead occurring in dark-gray masses with brilliant metallic luster, rarely crystallized, found in Colorado.

bee-glue (bē'glō), *n.* A resinous substance with which bees cement the combs to the hives and close up the cells. Also called *propolis*.

bee-gum (bē'gum), *n.* In the southern United States, a hollowed section of a gum-tree used as a beehive.

bee-hawk (bē'hâk), *n.* A name of the honey-buzzard of Europe, *Pernis apivorus*: so called because it preys upon bees, wasps, and other insects, p. 13.

bee-haw-moth, a name of various lepidopterous insects of the families *Sphingidæ* and *Sesiidæ*, and especially of the genera *Macroglossa* and *Sesia*.

beehead (bē'hed), *n.* A crazy or flighty person.

beeheaded (bē'hed'ed), *a.* [= Sc. *bee-headit*.] Crazy; flighty.

bee-herd (bē'hėrd), *n.* A person who takes care of bees; a bee-keeper. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 13.

beehive (bē'hīv), *n.* [< ME. *beehyve*, < *bee*1 + *hive*.] 1. A case or box serving as a habitation for bees. See *hive*.—2. The common name of a species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, from the shape of its spirally coiled pod.—**Beehive house,** the popular name of a class of very ancient coni-

European Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*).

Beehive Houses at Cahermacnocht, County Kerry, Ireland.

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beehive

cal buildings in Ireland, of small size, formed of loose stones, as laid, on a circular plan, the walls converging and lapped by that resting upon it. No cement is used, and the stones remain for the most part in their natural state. These houses occur alone or in clusters, often beside oratories, in which case it is believed that they served as dwellings of priests, or, when in groups, sometimes encircled by a stone wall, for defense. Occasionally they contain more than one apartment. Houses of this kind occur also in the Western Isles of Scotland; and the "Picts' houses," on the east coast, though different in being under ground, resemble them in their mode of construction. They are referred to a period between the seventh and twelfth centuries.—**Beehive oven**, a low, square furnace with a dome-shaped top. It has an opening at the top for the escape of gases, and a door in the side through which to admit air, to charge with coal, and to discharge the coke. *Scientific, III.* 484.

beehouse (bē'hous), *n.* A house or repository for bees; an apiary. *Goldsmith.*

beek†, **beik**, **beke**, v. See *bask*, warm one's self, perhaps akin to *bake*. *Cf. baak*†.] **I.** *trans.* To warm; bask.

Go home now, and . . . beek thy pampered limbs at the fire. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 9.

II. *intrans.* To bask; apricate. [Scotch, colloq.]

bee-killer (bē'kil'ėr), *n.* A kind of robber-fly, *Trupanea apicora*, a dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*, which attacks honey-bees on the wing and kills them.

bee-king (bē'king), *n.* A kind of drongo-shrike, *Dissemurus paradiseus*, with deeply forked tail. Also called *Indian bee-king*.

beeld† (bēld), *n.* and *v.* See *bield*.

beele† (bēl), *n.* [Prob. a form of *bill*, a matlock (cf. E. dial. *beal*, the bill of a bird): see *bill*.] A kind of pickax used in mining for separating the ores from the rocks in which they lie.

beele²†, *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *billl* in sense of *billet*†, q. v.] A cross-bar; a yoke. *N. E. D.*

bee-line (bē'lin), *n.* The most direct or straight way from one point to another, as that of bees in returning loaded with honey to their hives.

Our footmarks, seen afterward, showed that we had steered a *bee-line* for the brig.
Darwin, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 186.

bee-louse (bē'lous), *n.* A pupiparous dipterous insect, of the family *Braulidæ*, parasitic upon bees. *Braula coeca* is a parasite of the Italian bee, *Apis ligustica*.

Beelzebub (bē-el'zē-bub), *n.* [Formerly also, and still in popular speech, *Belzebub*, ME. *Belzebub*, *L. Beelzebub*, < Gr. Βεελζεβούβ, < Heb. *Ba'al-zebub*, a god of the Philistines, the averter of insects, < *ba'al*, lord, + *zebûb*, *z'bûb*, a fly; cf. Ar. *dhubâb*,) Pers. *zubâb*, a fly. See *Beelzebul* and *Baal*.] **1.** A god of the Philistines, who had a famous temple at Ekron. He was worshiped as the destroyer of flies.—**2.** A name of the *Myiotze ursina*, a tyrant-flycatcher of South America. See cut under *bowler*.

Beelzebul (bē-el'zē-bul), *n.* [L. *Beelzebul*, < Gr. Βεελζεβούλ, < Heb. *Ba'al-zebûl*, a name given by the Jews to the prince of demons; commonly explained as either 'lord of the (heavenly) dwelling,' or 'lord of dung' (Heb. *zebel* = Ar. *zibl*, dung), but prob. a mere variant of *Ba'al-zebûb*, Beelzebub, the name of the Philistine god, which came to be applied to the prince of demons. The best Gr. manuscripts of the Gospels have Βεελζεβούλ in the Gospels. See *Beelzebub*.] A name given by the Jews to the prince of demons, being an opprobrious alteration of the name *Beelzebub*.

beemt, *n.* An obsolete form of *beam*.

bee-martin (bē'mär'tin), *n.* A common name in the United States of the king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. See cut under *king-bird*.

bee-master (bē'mas'tėr), *n.* One who keeps bees.

bee mol† (bē mol), *n.* [For *B mol*, ML. *B molle*, that is, 'B soft': opposed to *B durum*, 'B hard.' See *mol*.] Same as *bemol*.

bee-moth (bē'môth), *n.* A pyralid moth of the genus *Galeria*, *G. cereana* (Fabricius). It lays its eggs in beehives, and the larvæ when hatched feed upon the wax. Also called *wax-moth* (whence its specific name). See cut in next column.

been† (bēn or bin). Past participle, and obsolete present plural and infinitive, of *be*1.

been²†, *n.* Obsolete plural of *bee*1.

been³, *a.* See *bein*.

been⁴ (bēn), *n.* [Hind. *bin*, a lute, guitar, fiddle.] A fretted stringed instrument of music of the guitar kind, having nineteen frets, used in India.

bee-nettle (bē'net'l), *n.* A species of hempnettle, *Galeopsis tetrahit*. See *Galeopsis*.

Bee-moth (*Galeria cereana*), natural size.
a, larva; *b*, cocoon; *c*, pupa; *d*, moth with wings spread; *e*, moth with wings closed.

beënt (bē'ent), *a.* [A forced translation by J. H. Stirling of *G. seiend*.] In metaph., having being as opposed to existence. [Rare.]

If the Eleatics persist in the dilemma, the world is either being or non-*beënt*, Heraclitus answers, It is neither of them, because it is both of them.
J. H. Stirling, tr. of Schwegler's Hist. Philos., p. 33.

bee-orchis (bē'or'kis), *n.* A European orchid, *Ophrys apifera*, with a bee-like flower. Also called *bee-flower* and *gnat-flower*. See *Ophrys*.

bee-parasite (bē'par'a-sīt), *n.* A stylops; an insect of the order *Strepsiptera*, the species of which are parasitic upon bees. Bees so infested are said to be stylopized. See *Stylops*.—2. Some other insect parasitic upon bees, as a bee-louse or bee-wolf.

beer¹ (bēr), *n.* [< ME. *bere*, *ber*, < AS. *beór* = OFries. *bier*, *ber* = D. *bier* = Ld. *ber*, *beer* = OHG. *bior*, MHG. G. *bier* (> It. *birra* = F. *bière*); cf. Icel. *bjórr*, Ir. Gael. *beoir*, from AS. or E. (the Scand. word is that recognized with E. *ale*). Origin uncertain; some assume a loss of *r* from orig. **brēór*, < AS. *brēowan*, etc., brew: see *brew*.] **1.** An alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from barley, which is first malted and ground, and its fermentable substances extracted by hot water. To this extract or infusion (*wort*) the vegetable product of an agreeable bitterness is added, and it is thereupon boiled for some hours, then fermented, and is finally stored for useful matters from the hops. The liquor is then suffered to ferment in vats, the time allowed for fermentation depending upon the kind and color of beer, and after it has become clear it is stored away or sent to the market. The beers of England are generally among the most pure of those of Germany, become gradually sour by exposure to air. *Ale* and *beer* were formerly distinctive terms, *ale* being the earlier in use; at present, *beer* is the common name for all such liquor, and *ale* is used specifically for a carefully made beer of a certain strength, and rather light than dark: thus, small beer, ginger beer, and the like, are not ale, and porter is not ale. A distinction drawn by Andrew Boorde, in 1542, is that ale is made of malt and water, and should contain no other ingredients, while beer is made of malt, hops, and water.

> Ale serueth for the sicke man and other parts or products of various plants, as ginger, spruce, molasses, beet, etc.—**Beer process**, in *photog.*, a collodion dry-plate process in which the sensitized plate, after being washed, is treated with an infusion of malt or beer. The process is of no practical value, and is classed, rather, as a vinegar process prepared from beerwort.—**Bitter beer**. See *ale*.—**Black beer**, a kind of beer manufactured in Scotland. It is of a black color and a syrupy consistence. Also called *Dantzic beer*.—**Broken beer**, remnants or leavings of beer: as, "a bumbard of *broken beer*," *B. Jonson*.—**Condensed beer**, beer which has been evaporated in a copper vacuum-pan to one eighteenth its bulk in solids, added to an equal quantity of alcohol.—**Dantzic beer**. Same as *black beer*.—**Green beer**, beer which is just made.—**Keeping beer**, or **stock-beer**, a light German beer so called because it is stored for ripening before being used. It is extensively manufactured in the United States.—**Schenk, young, or winter beer**, a German beer brewed for immediate use. (*Imperial Gazetteer.*) It was formerly brewed only between October and April, but now is manufactured in all seasons.—**Small beer**, weak beer; figuratively, a trifling matter; a small or unimportant thing or person.—**Stock-beer**. See *keeping beer*.—**To think small beer of**, to have a low opinion of; hold in slight esteem. [Colloq.]

> She thinks *small beer* of gentlemen. *J. J.*—well, well, we don't think *small beer* of ourselves, my noble friend.
> *Thackeray*, The Newcomes, xxxix.

Yeast-beer, new beer with which a small quantity of fermenting wort has been mixed in the cask in order to make it lively.

beer¹ (bēr), *v. i.* [< *beer*¹, *n.*] To drink beer; tipple. [Colloq.]

beer²† (bēr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *beere*; < *be*1 + *-er*1. Cf. *forebear*.] One who is or exists. [Rare.]

beer³†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bier*.

beer⁴, *n.* [< D. *beer*, a mole, pier.] A mole or pier. *N. E. D.*

beer⁵†. Obsolete present and preterit of *bear*1. *Chaucer.*

beestings

beer⁶, *n.* An obsolete form of *bear*2.

beer-eager, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beereager*, *bearyger*, etc., < *beer*1 + *eager*, sour. Cf. *alegar*, *vinegar*.] Sour beer; vinegar formed by the acetous fermentation of beer.

beer-engine (bēr'en'jin), *n.* A hydraulic machine for raising beer and other liquors out of a cask in a cellar.

beer-faced (bēr'fāsed), *a.* A faucet fitted with a small air-pump, for mixing air with beer as it is drawn.

beer-float (bēr'flōt), *n.* In *distilling*, an areometer or hydrometer designed to ascertain from the observed density of a grain-mash the possible yield of spirit from the wash. The scale of the instrument is graduated to indicate directly, at the standard temperature, the percentage by volume of proof spirits that the wash will yield. The standard temperature proceeds to a point where the density is equal to that of water. *E. H. Knight.*

beer-garden (bēr'gär'dn), *n.* A garden attached to a brewery, tavern, or saloon, in which beer is served.

beer-house (bēr'hous), *n.* A house where malt liquors are sold; an ale-house.

beeriness (bēr'i-nes), *n.* [< *beery* + *-ness*.] The state of being beery or partially intoxicated; slight intoxication from beer.

beer-measure (bēr'mesh'ūr), *n.* An old English system of measures of capacity. The gallon contained 282 cubic inches, being 10 pounds 3 ounces avoirdupois of water, but was adopted as containing 8 pounds of wheat.

beer-money (bēr'mun'i), *n.* An allowance of 1*l.* per day granted in 1800 to the British soldier in addition to his pay, as a substitute for an allowance of beer or spirits; also, an allowance to the domestic servants in New England in lieu of beer, to save trouble in serving it out, or waste by leaving the cask open.

beercracy (bēr-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< *beer*1 + *-cracy*, as in *aristocracy*.] The brewing and beer-selling interest; brewers and beer-sellers collectively. [Ludicrous.]

beer-pump (bēr'pump), *n.* An allowance of 1*d.* per day granted in 1800 to the British soldier in addition to his pay, as a substitute for an allowance of beer or spirits; also, an allowance to the domestic servants in New England in lieu of beer, to save trouble in serving it out, or waste by leaving the cask open.

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beer-pump (bēr'pump), *n.* A pump for beer, especially one for drawing beer from the cellar to the bar in a saloon or public house.

beer-saloon (bēr'sa-lōn'), *n.* A place where beer is sold and drunk.

beer-shop (bēr'shop), *n.* A beer-saloon; an ale-house.

beerstone (bēr'stōn), *n.* [< *beer*1 + *stone*.] In a hard incrustation like stone on the interior of the wort-coolers.

In time a greenish, or brownish, shining, thin crust is formed on the sides of the coolers—no matter what material they may be constructed of—which adheres to them like varnish, and cannot be removed by the usual washing. This substance is called *beer-stone*.
J. Thausing, Beer (transl.), p. 473.

Beer stone. See *stone*.

beer-swilling (bēr'swil'ing), *a.* Drinking beer immoderately.

In *beer-swilling* Copenhagen I have drunk your Danesman blind. *Theo. Martin*, Dirge of the Drinker.

beery (bēr'i), *a.* [< *beer*1 + *-y*1.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling beer.—2. Stained or soiled with beer.

The sloppy, *beery* tables. *Thackeray.*

3. Addicted to beer; affected by beer; partially intoxicated from drinking beer; maudlin.

There was a perfect exposition of kindness in Ravelee, but it was of a *beery* and bungling sort.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, iv.

Hathorn was not averse to an ale, especially at another man's expense, and, thought he, "Farmer is getting *beery*; looks pretty red in the face."
C. Reade, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 10.

bee-skep, bee-scap (bē'skep, -skap), *n.* [< *bee*1 + *skep*, *scap*, a beehive, a basket: see *skep*.] A beehive; a bee-hive.

beest (bēst), *n.* [Found in ME. only in deriv. *beestings*, q. v.; < AS. *beóst* (also *býst*, after *beóstings*, beestings) = D. *biest* = Ld. *best* = North. Fries. *bjast*, *bjust* = OHG. *biost*, MHG. G. *biest*, beest. Origin unknown; some suppose, from the G. dial. (Swiss) *briest*, Icel. *á-brystir*, id., beestings, a connection with AS. *breóst*, etc., E. *breast*.] Same as *beestings*.

beestie, *n.* See *bheesty*.

beestings (bēs'tingz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Also written *beastings*, *biestings*, etc., dial. *beastin*, *bistins*, *bistins*, etc., < ME. *beestynge*, also *beestunge*, *beostynge*, < AS. *bȳsting*, < *beóst*, beest, + *-ing*.

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see *beest* and *-ing*.] 1. The first milk given by a cow after calving.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,
And both the *beesting* of our goats and kine.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

2†. A disease caused by drinking beestings. *N. E. D.*

beeswax (bēz'waks), *n.* [< *bee's*, poss. of *bee*, + *wax*.] The wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed. See *wax*.

beeswing (bēz'wing), *n.* [< *bee's*, poss. of *bee*, + *wing*; from its appearance.] A gauzy film in port and some other wines, indicative of age; hence, sometimes, the wine itself. Also written *bee's-wing*.

Fetch'd
His richest *beeswing* from a binn reserved
For banquets, praised the waning red, and told
The vintage. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Scott, from under bushy eyebrows, winked at the apparition of a *bees-wing*. *Thackeray.*

beeswinged (bēz'wingd), *a.* So old as to be covered with beeswing: said of wine, especially port.

His port is not presentable, unless *bees'-winged*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 32.

beet[1] (bēt), *n.* [< ME. *bete*, < AS. *bēte* (not **bēta*) = OFries. *bete* = D. *beet*, *biet* = LG. *bete* = OHG. *biesa*, MHG. *bieze* (G. *beete*, after LG. or L.) = Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bede* = F. *bette* = It. *bieta*, < L. *bēta*, beet.] A plant of the genus *Beta*, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*. The various forms are generally referred to a single species, *B. vulgaris*, the slender-rooted variety of which, known as the *sea-beet*, is found wild in Europe and western Asia, and is occasionally used for greens. The common beet is extensively cultivated in many varieties for the use of its sweetish succulent root as a vegetable and as feed for cattle. The mangel-wurzel is a large coarse form raised exclusively for cattle. The sugar-beet is a large, white, and very sweet variety, from the root of which large quantities of sugar (called beet-root sugar) are manufactured in France, Germany, etc. The white or Sicilian beet and the chard-beet are cultivated for their leaves only.

beet[2] (bēt), *v. t.* [E. dial. *beet*, *beat*, Sc. *beet*, *beit*, < ME. *beten*, < AS. *bētan* (= OS. *bōtian* = OFries. *bēta* = D. *boeten* = LG. *bōten* = OHG. *buozzen*, MHG. *büezzen*, G. *büssen* = Icel. *bœta* = Sw. *bōta* = Dan. *bōde*), mend, improve, make good, < *bōt*, improvement, reparation, boot: see *boot*[1], which is related to *beet* as *food* to *feed*, *brood* to *breed*, etc. The word was particularly used in reference to mending, and hence by extension to kindling, fires: ME. *beten fyr*, < AS. *bētan fȳr* = D. *boeten vuur* = LG. *bōten vüer*; cf. Sw. *bōta eld*, etc. Cf. *beat*[3].] 1†. To make better; improve; alleviate or relieve (hunger, thirst, grief, the needs of a person, etc.).

All his craft ne coud his sorrow *bete*.
Chaucer, T. and C., l. 666.

2†. To mend; repair; put to rights.

Pipen he coude, and fishe, and nettes *bete*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 7.

Daily wearing neids yearly *beiting*. *Scotch proverb.*

3. To make or kindle (a fire); hence, to fire or rouse.

Two fyres on the auter gan she *beete*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1434.

It warms me, it charms me,
To mention but her name;
It heats me, it *beets* me,
And sets me a' on flame!
Burns, Ep. to Davie, l. 8.

And stiren folk to love and *beten* fire
On Venus awter. *Court of Love*, l. 323.

4. To mend or replenish (a fire); add fuel to.

Picking up peats to *beet* his ingle.
Allan Ramsay, To Robert Yarde of Devonshire.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all senses.]

beet[3], *n.* Same as *beat*[2].

beet[4], *n.* Same as *beat*[3].

beet-fly (bēt'flī), *n.* A two-winged insect, *Anthomyia betæ*, smaller than the house-fly, infesting crops of mangel-wurzel and other varieties of beet, on whose leaves it deposits its eggs, the larvæ afterward devouring the soft parts.

beetle[1] (bē'tl), *n.* [= Sc. *bittle*, *bittill*, < ME. *betel*, *betylle*, *bitel*, *bittill*, *bytylle*, < AS. *biétel*, *bētel*, *bītel*, *bȳtel* (*bȳtl-*) (= LG. *betel*, *bōtel* = MHG. *bōzel*), with formative *-el*, < *beátan*, beat: see *beat*[1].] 1. A heavy wooden mallet, used to drive wedges, consolidate earth, etc. It is made either for swinging, with the handle set in the middle of the iron-bound head, or for ramming, with the handle (provided in heavy beetles with projecting cross-pieces for the hands) set in one end of the head. In the latter form, as for the use of pavers, it is sometimes heavy enough to require two or more men to operate it. Also called a *maul*, and in the second form a *rammer*.

If I do, fillip me with a three-man *beetle*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

2. A wooden pestle-shaped utensil used for mashing potatoes, for beating linen, etc.

Aroint ye, ye limmer, out of an honest house, or shame fa' me, but I'll take the *bittle* to you. *Scott*, Pirate.

3. Same as *beetling-machine*.—**Between the beetle and the block**, in an awkward or dangerous position.

beetle[1] (bē'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beetled*, ppr. *beetling*. [< *beetle*, *n.*] 1. To use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as linen or cotton cloth, as a substitute for mangling.—2. To finish cloth by means of a beetling-machine.

beetle[2] (bē'tl), *n.* [The form seems to have been influenced by that of *beetle*[1]; it would reg. be as in mod. dial. *bittle*, early mod. E. also *betel*, *bittle*, *bittil*, etc., < ME. *bitle*, *bityl*, *betylle*, *bytylle*, < AS. *bitela*, *bitula* (also **betel*, once in pl. *betlas*), a beetle, appar. < **bitul*, **bitol*, **bitel*, ME. *bitel*, biting (cf. *etul*, *etol*, eating: with suffix *-ol*, forming adjectives from verbs), < *bītan* (pp. *biten*), bite: see *bite*. Cf. *bitter* and *beetle-browed*.] Any insect belonging to the order *Coleoptera* (which see). Sometimes, however, the term is used in a more restricted sense, as equivalent in the plural to *Scarabæidæ*, a tribe of this order embracing more than 3,000 species, characterized by clavated antennæ, fissile longitudinally, legs frequently dentated, and wings which have hard cases or sheaths called elytra. Beetles vary in size from that of a pin's head to nearly that of a man's fist, the largest being the elephant-beetle of South America, 4 inches long. The "black beetles" of kitchens and cellars are cockroaches, and belong to the order *Orthoptera*.—**Bloody-nose beetle**, a large species of beetle of the genus *Timarcha*, *T. lævigata*: so named because when disturbed it emits a red fluid from the joints.—**Colorado beetle**, a coleopterous insect, *Doryphora*, *Chrysomela*, or *Polygramma decemlineata*, family *Chrysomelidæ*, belonging to the tetramerous section of the order. In size it is somewhat larger than a pea, nearly oval, convex, of a yellowish or ocher-yellow color, marked with black spots and blotches, and on the elytra with ten black longitudinal stripes. The wings, which are folded under the elytra, are of a blood-red color. This insect works great havoc upon the leaves and flowers of the potato, and is also destructive to the tomato and the egg-plant. It was first observed in the Rocky Mountain region about 1859, and has since spread from Colorado over the whole of the United States and Canada. Also called *potato-bug*.—**Elm-leaf beetle**, a European chrysomelid beetle, *Galeruca xanthomelæna*. See *Galeruca*.—**Harlequin beetle**. See *harlequin*.—**Horned beetle**, a lamellicorn beetle of the genus *Megalosoma* and some related genera, belonging to the cetonian group of *Scarabæidæ*.

Colorado Beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*, Say).
a, eggs; *b*, larva, advanced stage; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle; *e*, wing-cover, enlarged; *f*, leg, enlarged.

beetle[3] (bē'tl), *a.* [Separate use of *beetle-* in *beetle-browed*.] Shaggy; prominent: used in *beetle brow* (also written *beetle-brow*).

Here are the *beetle* brows shall blush for me.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

Bent hollow *beetle* browes, sharpe staring eyes,
That mad or foolish seemd. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 52.

beetle[3] (bē'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *beetled*, ppr. *beetling*. [< *beetle*[3], *a.* First used by Shakspere.] To be prominent; extend out; overhang; jut.

What, if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord,
Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his base into the sea?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Each *beetling* rampart and each tower sublime.
Wordsworth.

beetle-brow (bē'tl-brou), *n.* See *beetle*[3], *a.*

beetle-browed (bē'tl-broud), *a.* [< ME. *bitel-browed*, *bytelbrowed*, etc. (used in "Piers Plowman" with variants *bittur browed* and *bytter browid*), as if lit. 'having biting eyebrows,' that is, projecting eyebrows, < ME. *bitel*, adj., sharp, biting, < AS. **bitel* (see *beetle*[2]); but more prob. 'with eyebrows like a beetle's,' that is, projecting like the tufted antennæ of some beetles. See *beetle*[2] and *brow*.] 1. Having shaggy, bushy, prominent, or overhanging eyebrows; hence, often, sullen; scowling.

A *beetle-browed* sullen face. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 25.

Its *beetle-browed* and gloomy front.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, i.

2. Figuratively, having an overhanging or projecting top.

beetle-head (bē'tl-hed), *n.* 1. The monkey or weight of a pile-driver.—2. A beetle-headed or stupid fellow.—3. A name of the Swiss or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. [Local, U. S.]

beetle-headed (bē'tl-hed"ed), *a.* [Cf. *beetle-head*.] Having a head like a beetle or mallet; dull; stupid.

Beetle-headed, flap-ear'd knave. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

beetle-mite (bē'tl-mīt), *n.* [< *beetle*[2] + *mite*[1].] A mite of the family *Gamasidæ* (which see).

beetle-stock (bē'tl-stok), *n.* [< *beetle*[1] + *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

beetle-stone (bē'tl-stōn), *n.* [< *beetle*[2] + *stone*.] A nodule of coprolitic ironstone, so named from the resemblance of the inclosed coprolite to the body and limbs of a beetle.

beetling (bēt'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *beetle*[1], *v.*] A beating with a beetle.

When the desired shade is obtained, nothing remains but to wash the silk, and give it two *beetlings* at the river, in order to free it from the redundant arnatto.
Ure, Dict., I. 299.

beetling-machine (bēt'ling-ma-shēn"), *n.* A machine for finishing linen or cotton cloth by hammering it: for this purpose stamps are used, which are raised in succession and permitted to fall by their own weight. Also called *beetle*.

beet-master (bēt'màs"tėr), *n.* An erroneous form of *beet-mister*.

beet-mister (bēt'mis"tėr), *n.* [Sc., < *beet*, *beit*, mend, supply, + *mister*, want; *beet a mister*, supply a want: see *beet*[2] and *mister*[2]. Cf. E. dial. (North.) *beet-need*, assistance in the hour of distress.] Whatever supplies a want; hence, a substitute. [Scotch.]

Next she enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called *beet-masters* to the new.
Scott.

beet-press (bēt'pres), *n.* A hydraulic or steam-power machine for expressing the juice from beet-roots in the process of making beet-root sugar.

beet-radish (bēt'rad"ish), *n.* A name sometimes given to red beets (*Beta vulgaris*) when raised or used for salad. See *beet*[1].

beet-rave (bēt'rāv), *n.* [< *beet*[1] + *rave*, after F. *bette-rave*, beet-root, < *bette*, beet (see *beet*[1]), + *rave*, < L. *rapa*, a turnip.] Same as *beet-radish*. In Scotland also *beetraw* and *beetrie*.

bee-tree (bē'trē), *n.* 1. A name of the bass-wood or American linden, *Tilia Americana*, from the richness of its flowers in honey.—2. A hollow tree occupied by wild bees.

beet-root (bet'rōt), *n.* The root of the beet-plant. See *beet*[1].—**Beet-root sugar**, sugar made from beet-roots. The roots are rasped to a pulp, and the juice is separated by pressure, maceration, or other means, and is then filtered and concentrated by evaporation in a vacuum-pan. See *beet*[1].—**Beet-root vinegar**, vinegar prepared from the juice of the sugar-beet.

beeve (bēv), *n.* [A rare singular, erroneously formed from *beeves*, pl. of *beef*.] An animal of the bovine genus, as a cow, bull, or ox.

They would knock down the first *beeve* they met with.
Irving.

Each stately *beeve* bespeaks the hand
That fed him unrepining.
Whittier, The Drovers.

beeves, *n.* Plural of *beef*.

beevor†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*[2].

bee-wolf (bē'wůlf), *n.* 1. An African bee-eater, *Mellitotheres nubicus*, one of the *Meropidæ*.—2. A parasite of the bee, *Trichodes apiarius*.

bee-worm (bē'wėrm), *n.* An old name for the larva of the bee. *Ray.*

befall, **befal** (bē-fâl'), *v.*; pret. *befell*, pp. *befallen*, ppr. *befalling*. [< ME. *befallen*, fall, happen, belong, < AS. *befeallan*, fall (= OS. *bifallan* = OFries. *bifalla* = D. *bevallen*, please, = OHG. *bifallan*, MHG. G. *befallen*, please), < *be-* + *feallan*, fall: see *be-*[1] and *fall*.] **I.** *trans.* To fall or happen to; occur to.

But I beseech your grace that I may know
The worst that may *befall* me.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

The worst that can *befall* thee, measured right,
Is a sound slumber, and a long good night.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 96.

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II. *intrans.* 1. To happen; come to pass.

I have reveal'd . . .
The discord which *befell*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 897.

The ground in many a little dell
Was broken, up and down whose steeps *befell*
Alternate victory and defeat.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, vi. 16.

2†. To fall in the way; come to hand.

His little Goats gan drive out of their stalls,
To feede abroad, where pasture *befell*.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 72.

To befall of†, to be the fate of; become of.

So me the favore to dilate at full
What hath *befall'n* of them, and thee, till now.
Shak., C. of E., I. 1.

befana (be-fä'nä), *n.* [It., < *befania*, epiphany; < LL. *epiphania*, epiphany; see *Epiphany*.] 1. Primarily, in Italy, an Epiphany present or gift.—2. [*cap.*] The witch or fairy said to bring children the sweetmeats and other rewards given them on the eve of Epiphany, or to neglect and punish them.

In nursery parlance the Befana has two aspects; she not only brings gifts to good children, but is the terror of the naughty. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 422.

3. A large rag doll, representing the Befana, placed on the chimneys of cottages, etc., or displayed in shops, in Italy, where Epiphany gifts are sold, for the terror or amusement of children. [The above meanings and customs have reference to the gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh (Mat. ii. 11) brought by the Magi to the child Jesus, which the feast of the Epiphany commemorates. The grotesque blackened figures often exhibited on Epiphany day by tradition that one of the three wise kings was an Ethiopean.]

befeather (bē-feтн'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-* + *feather*.] To deck with feathers.

befell (bē-fel'). Preterit of *befall*.

befetter (bē-fet'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-* + *fetter*.] To confine with fetters; restrain as if by fetters.

Tongue-tied, befettered, heavy-laden nations.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 10.

befroit, *n.* [F.] See *belfry*.

befroy†, *n.* In her., same as *vair*.

befile†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *befyle*, < ME. *befilen*, *befylen* (mixed with *befulen*, *befoulen*, which rest directly upon *ful*, *foul*, foul), < AS. *befūlan*, < *be-* + *fūlan*, file, foul, < *fūl*, foul: see *file*3, *foul*, and *befoul*, and cf. *defile*1.] To make filthy; befoul; soil.

befit (bē-fit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befitted*, ppr. *befitting*. [< *be-*1 + *fit*.] 1. To suit; be suitable to; become.

Dry up your tears,
Which ill *befit* the beauty of that face.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, II. 3.

Out of my sight, thou serpent! That name best *befits* thee.
Milton, P. L., x. 868.

Robes *befitting* his degree. *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iv.

2†. To fit; furnish with something fit. [Rare.]

He . . . had seriously *befitted* him with just such a bridle and such a saddle.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

befitting (bē-fit'ing), *p. a.* Of a suitable kind or character; fit; proper; becoming: as, *befitting* words; a *befitting* dress or manner.

befittingly (bē-fit'ing-li), *adv.* In a befitting or appropriate manner; becomingly.

beflatter (bē-flat'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *flatter*.] To flatter palpably.

beflea (bē-flē'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *flea*1.] To pester, as fleas do.

One of those bores
Who *beflea'd* with bad verses poor Louis Quatorze.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

beflecked (bē-flekt'), *a.* [< *be-*1 + *flecked*.] Flecked; spotted or streaked; variegated. Also spelled *beflekt*.

Dark billows of an earthquake storm
Beflecked with clouds like rocks.
Whittier, The Hill-top.

beflower (bē-flou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *flower*.] To cover or besprinkle with flowers.

Beside a *beflowered* and garlanded precipice.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 274.

beflum (bē-flum'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beflummed*, ppr. *beflumming*. [Sc.; also in the appar. perverted forms *bleflum*, *blaflum*, *blephum*, *v.* and *n.*, perhaps < *be-*1 + *flum*, as in *flummery*, or a variant of *flam*. Words of this kind are very unstable.] To befool by cajoling language; flatter. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

befoam (bē-fōm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *foam*.] To cover with foam. *Dryden*.

befog (bē-fog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befogged*, ppr. *befogging*. [< *be-*1 + *fog*.] To involve in fog; hence, figuratively, to confuse; make obscure or uncertain; bewilder: as, to *befog* the mind with sophistry.

Intentional and persistent efforts have been . . . made to *befog* the whole subject.
D. A. Wells, Merchant Marine, p. 130.

befool (bē-fōl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *befolen*; < *be-*1 + *fool*.] 1. To make a fool of; delude; dupe.

I could burst with rage,
To think I have a brother so *befool'd*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iv. 1.

2. To treat as a fool; call (a person) "fool."

before (bē-fōr'), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *con.* [< ME. *beforen*, *beforn*, *biforen*, *biforn*, etc., adv. and prep., < AS. *beforan*, *biforan*, adv. and prep., before (in place or time; in the latter case rare, the ordinary word being *ǣr*, ere) (= OS. *biforan* = D. *beworen* = OHG. *bifora*, MHG. *bevor*, *bervor*, G. *bevor*), < *be-* + *foran*, adv., *before*, < *for*, for, lit. before: see *fore* and *for*, and cf. *afore*.] I. *adv.* 1. In front; on the anterior or fore side; on the side opposite the back; in a position or at a point in advance; ahead.

The battle was *before* and behind. 2 Citron. xiii. 14.
Reaching forth unto those things which are *before*. Phil. iii. 13.
Had he his hurts *before*? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

I am sorry when he comes *before*.
To sweep the dust behind the door.
Shak., 3d H. VI., v. 2.

If you will walk *before*, sir, I will overtake you instantly. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, Woman-Hater, I. 3.

2. In time preceding; previously; formerly; already.

You tell me what I knew *before*. *Dryden*.

A flatterer is a dunce to him, for he can tell him nothing but what he knows *before*.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Self-conceited Man.

[The adverb is frequently used in self-explaining compounds, as *before-cited*, *before-going*, *before-mentioned*, etc.]

II. *prep.* 1. In front of, in time or position; on the anterior or fore side of; in a position or at a point in advance of: as, a happier future lies *before* you; *before* the house; *before* the fire.

The golden ear, which a blind tradition has hitherto placed in the Past, is *before* us.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 5.

Before them went the priest reading the burial service.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I.

2. In presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance, jurisdiction, or consideration of.

Abraham bowed down himself *before* the people of the land. They tell me, if they might be brought *before* you,
They would reveal the crimes of strange contrivance.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

If my lady die,
I'll be sworn *before* a jury, thou art the cause on't.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 1.

3. In precedence of; in advance of, as regards rank, condition, development, etc.

He that cometh after me is preferred *before* me. John i. 15.

I can shew one almost of the same nature, but much *before* it. *Drayton*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

The eldest son is *before* the younger in succession.
Johnson.

4. In preference to; rather than.

One joyous hour in blissfull happines,
I chose *before* a world of worthdes.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 984.

I love my friend *before* myself.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable *before* the torments of covetousness. *Jer. Taylor*.

5. Anterior in time; previous to: as, I shall return *before* six o'clock.

Temple sprang from a family which, though ancient and honourable, had *before* his time been scarcely mentioned in our history. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

They arrived close to Alhama about two hours *before* daybreak. *Irving*, Granada, p. 30.

6. Under the action, influence, or power of.

Mordecai, . . . *before* whom thou hast begun to fall.
Esther vi. 13.

Tower and town, as he advanced, went down *before* him.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 2.

Before all. See *all*.— **Before the beam** (*naut.*), in a position or direction which lies before a line drawn at right angles to the keel at the midship section of the ship.— **Before** (or **afore**) **the mast**, as a sailor, the crew of a ship being berthed in the forecastle or forward of the foremast.— **Before the wind** (*naut.*), in the direction of the wind; as to sail *before the wind*, that is, in the direction in which the wind blows: said of a ship.

We continued running dead *before the wind*, knowing that we sailed better so.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 30.

(b) Figuratively and colloquially, in prosperous circumstances; out of debt or difficulty.

III. *conj.* 1. Previous to the time when: formerly sometimes followed by *that*.

Before I was afflicted, I went astray. Ps. cxix. 67.

Jesus answered and said unto him, *Before* that Philip called thee . . . I saw thee. John i. 48.

Before this treatise can be of use, two points are necessary. *Swift*.

Seventy of the Moors made their way into the streets before an alarm was given. *Irving*, Granada, p. 54.

2. Sooner than; rather than.

Then take my soul; my body, soul, and all,
Before that England give the French the foil.
Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 3.

beforehand (bē-fōr'hand), *adv.* [< ME. *beforehond*, *beforehand*, *biworehand*, be fore, previously, < *before*, *before*, + *hand*, *hond*, hand.] 1. In anticipation; in advance.

So that they . . . may be taught *beforehand* the skill of speaking. *Hooker*.

2†. Before there is time for anything to be done; before anything is done.

What is a man's contesting with insuperable difficulties but the rolling of Sysphus's stone up the hill, which is soon *beforehand* to return upon him again?
Sir R. L'Estrange.

To be beforehand with, to anticipate; be in advance of; be prepared or ready for.

Agricola . . . resolved to be *beforehand with* the danger. *Milton*.

The last-cited author has been *beforehand with* me. *Addison*.

beforehand (bē-fōr'hand), *a.* [< *beforehand*, *adv.*, *cf. forehanded*.] In good pecuniary circumstances; having enough to meet one's obligations and something over; forehanded: as, "rich and much *beforehand*," *Bacon*. [Archaic.]

I now began to think of getting a little *beforehand*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 77.

beforesaid (bē-fōr'sed), *a.* Aforesaid. *Chaucer*.

beforetime (bē-fōr'tim), *adv.* [< ME. *beforetyme*; < *before* + *time*. Cf. *aforetime*.] Formerly; of old time; aforetime. [Obsolescent.]

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake. 1 Sam. ix. 9.

befortune (bē-fōr'tūn), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *fortune*.] To happen; betide.

I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

befoul (bē-foul'), *v. t.* [< ME. *befoulen*, *befulen* (mixed with *befylen*, etc.: see *befile*), < *be-* + *foulen*, *foul*: see *be-*1 and *foul*, *v.*] To make foul; cover with filth; soil; tarnish.

Lawyers also live without *befouling* each other's names.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

Birds of prey winged their way to the city to *befoul* it.
A. Rev., CXXVI. 263.

befreckle (bē-frek'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *freckle*.] To freckle; spot; color with various spots; variegate.

Her star-*befreckled face*. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxii. 940.

befret (bē-fret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befretted*, ppr. *befretting*. [< *be-*1 + *fret*1.] To fret or gnaw away.

Accept this ring, wherein my heart is set,
A constant heart with burning flames *befret*.
Greene, James IV., iv.

befriend (bē-frend'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *friend*.] To act as a friend to; countenance, aid, or benefit; assist; favor: as, to *befriend* the *befriended* one.

That you were once unkind, *befriends* me now.
Shak., Sonnets, CXL.

The climate [of Charonea] is not much *befriended* by the heavens, for the air is thick and foggy.
Dr. Middleton, Life of Plutarch.

Every little pine needle expanded and swelled with sympathy and *befriended* me. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 143.

befriendment (bē-frend'ment), *n.* [< *befriend* + *-ment*.] The act of befriending. *Foster*. [Rare.]

befrill (bē-fril'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *frill*.] To furnish or deck with a frill or frills.

The vicar's white-haired mother, *befrilled* . . . with dainty cleanliness. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvii.

befringe (bē-frinj'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *fringe*.] To furnish with a fringe; adorn as with fringe.

Let my dirty leaves . . .
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 419.

befriz (bē-friz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befrizzed*, ppr. *befrizzing*. [< *be-*1 + *friz*.] To curl the hair of; friz.

Befrizzed and bepowdered courtiers. *Contemporary Rev.*

befuddle (bē-fud'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *fuddle*.] To stupefy or muddle with intoxicants; make stupidly drunk.

befur (bē-fėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *befurred*, ppr. *befurring*. [< *be-*1 + *fur*.] To cover; or supply with fur.—2†. To fur over; incrust. *N. E. D.*

beg1 (beg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *begged*, ppr. *begging*. [Early mod. E. also *begg*, *begge*, < ME. *beggen*, first found in the early part of the 13th century (in the "Ancren Riwle"); origin un-

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certain. Various explanations have been offered: (1) < ME. *bagge*, a bag (because beggars carry bags: see first quotation under *beggar*, n.); but this is certainly wrong. It would imply the forms **beggen*, **begge*, as variants of *bagge*, *bagge*, but no such variants are found or are probable, and no such sense as 'put into a bag,' or 'carry a bag,' which might connect the notion of 'bag' with that of 'beg' belongs to the ME. verb *beggen*, which is found only in the sense of 'swell out like a bag'; the sense of 'put into a bag' is modern, and that of 'carry a bag' does not exist; *bagger*, moreover, the supposed antecedent of *beggar*, is only modern. (2) < AS. *bedecian*, beg (connected with Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar, appar. < *bidjan* = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, and cf. AS. *bedelen* or OHG. *betalôn*, MHG. *belelen*, G. *betteln*, beg, freq. of D. *bidden* = G. *bitten* = AS. *biddan*, E. *bid*, ask); but the AS. *bedecian* occurs but once, in the 9th century, and there are no intermediate forms to connect it with ME. *beggen*. (3) < OFlem. **beggen*, beg; but there is no such word. (4) < OF. *begi*, the common radical of *begard*, *begart*, *beguard*, *begar* (ML. *begardus*, *beggardus*, *begbardus*, etc.), and *beguin* (ML. *beginus*, *beguinus*, *beghinus*, *begutus*, etc.), names given to the members of a mendicant lay brotherhood (see *Beghard* and *Beguin*); also applied to any begging friar or other beggar. Such mendicants were very numerous at the time of the first appearance of the E. verb, and the derived OF. verb *beginer*, *beguiner* (< *beguin*), with AF. *begger*, is actually found in the sense of 'beg.' The E. verb may be a back formation from the noun *beggar* (ME. *begger*, *begger*, *beggere*, etc.), which from this view, an adapted form (as if a noun of agent in *-ar*1, *-er*1) of the OF. *begar*, *begard*, etc., a Beghard. *Beghard* is otherwise not found in ME., though the part. *beggard* is found in use in Wyclif and later as a designation of the mendicant friars (Beghards), appar. without direct reference to their *begging*. Cf. *brasa*. 1. To ask for or supplicate in charity; ask as alms.

Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed *begging* bread. Ps. xxxvii. 25.

For all thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of painèd eld. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iii. 1.

2. To ask for earnestly; crave.

He [Joseph] . . . *begged* the body of Jesus.
Mat. xxvii. 58.

3. To ask as a favor; hence, to beseech; entreat or supplicate with humility or earnestness: as, I *begged* him to use his influence in favor of my friend.

And on our knees we *beg*
(As recompense of our dear services
Past and to come) that you do change this purpose.
Shak., *W.*, T., ii. 3.

To beg a person for a fool, to take him for, or regard him as, a fool.

In the old common law was a writ . . . under which if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profit of his lands . . . might be granted by the king to any subject. . . . Such a person, when this grant was made, was said to be *begged for a fool*. *Nares.*

To beg the question, in *logic*, to assume or take as granted that which is not more certain than the proposition to be proved, or which obviously involves the point in question; assume as a premise what no one who takes the opposite view of the question will admit.

The sophism of *begging the question* is, then, when any thing is proved either by itself or something that is equally unknown with itself. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman (1697).

The attempt to infer his [Shakspere's] classical education from his internal evidence of his works is simply a *begging of the question*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 82.

To maintain, as Sir Wyrlly Thomson does, that the temperature of the floor on which the Antarctic icesheet rests, is virtually 32° *by definition*, . . . is to *beg the question*.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 236.

=Syn. *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, *etc.* (see *ask*); to pray (for), conjure, petition (for).

II. *intrans.* 1. To ask alms or charity; practise begging; live by asking alms.

I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

2. In the game of all-fours, to ask of the dealer a concession of one point to be added to one's count. The dealer must either concede the point or deal out three additional cards to each player. Should the suit originally turned as trump appear after this new deal, three, or fewer if so agreed, must be dealt to each suit a different trump appears. — **To beg off**, to obtain release from a penalty, obligation, etc., by entreaty or excuses.

beg2 (beg), *n.* Same as *beg's*.

bega, biggah (bē'gä, big'ä), *n.* [Also written *begg*, *beegah*, *breghá*, etc., repr. Hind. *bighá*, Marathi *bighá*.] A Hindu land-measure, locally varying in extent, but usually regarded as equal to from one third to two thirds of an English acre. The bega of Calcutta is 1,600 square yards, or about a third of an acre.

begad (bē-gad'), *interj.* [A minced oath, a corruption of *by God*.] Cf. *egad*, *bedad*.] A sort of exclamatory oath, employed to give weight to a statement.

Bepad, madam, . . . 'tis the very same I met.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 3.

begall (bē-gâl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *gall*2.] To gall; fret; chafe; rub sore. *Bp. Hall.*

began (bē-gan'). Preterit of *begin*.

begat (bē-gat'). Old preterit of *beget*, still sometimes used poetically.

begaud (bē-gâd'), *v. t.* [Also written *begaude*; < *be-* + *gaud*2: see *gaud*1.] To bedeck with gaudy things. *North.*

begaum, *n.* See *begum*2.

begeck (bē-gek'), *v. t.* [Sc., also *bejeck* (= D. *begekken*); < *be-*1 + *geck*. Cf. *begawk*.] To befool; gull; jilt. *N. E. D.*

begem (bē-jem'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *begemmed*, ppr. *begemming*. [< *be-* + *gem*.] To adorn with gems, or as with gems; stud with gems, or anything suggesting them.

The lawn
Begemmed with dew-drops. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 2.

beget (bē-get'), *v. t.*; pret. *begot*, formerly *begat*, pp. *begotten*, *begot*, ppr. *begetting*. [< ME. *begeten*, *begiten*, *bigiten*, etc., < AS. *begitan*, *bigitan* (= OS. *bigitan* = OHG. *bigezan*), get, acquire, < *be-* + *gitan*, get: see *be-*1 and *get*.] 1. To procreate; generate: chiefly used of the father alone, but sometimes of both parents.

Abraham begot Isaac; and Isaac *begat* Jacob; and Jacob *begat* Judas and his brethren. Mat. i. 2.

Yet they a beauteous offspring shall beget.
Milton, P. L., xi. 613.

Become stout Marses, and *beget* young Cupids.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. To produce as an effect; cause to exist; generate; occasion: as, luxury *begets* vice; "love is *begot* by fancy," *Glanville*.

Intellectual science has been observed to *beget* invariably a doubt of the existence of matter. *Emerson*, Nature.

Thought is essentially independent of language, and speech could never have *begotten* reason.
Max Müller, Science of Thought, p. 167.

=Syn. To breed, engender.

begetter (bē-get'er), *n.* One who begets or procreates; a father.

begetting (bē-get'ing), *n.* 1. The act of procreating or producing.—2. That which is begotten; progeny.

beggable (beg'a-bl), *a.* [< *beg*1 + *-able*.] Capable of being begged.

Things disposed of or not *beggable*. *Butler*, Characters.

beggar (beg'ar), *n.* [Early mod. E. more commonly *begger*; < ME. *beggere*, *begger*, also *begar*, *beggare*, a beggar: for the form, see *beg*1. The reg. mod. spelling is *begger*; the ME. variant spelling *beggar*, *beggare*, has not necessarily a bearing upon the conjectured derivation from OF. *begard*, the suffix *-ere* being in ME. often variable to *-ar*; cf. mod. E. *liar*.] 1. One who begs or asks alms; especially, one who lives by asking alms or makes it his business to beg.

Riddlers and *beggares* fast about yede.
With hire beiles and here bagges of breede full yrammed.
Piers Plowman.

2. One who is in indigent circumstances; one who has been beggared.—3†. One who asks a favor; one who entreats; a petitioner.

Count. Will thou needs be a *beggar*?
Cla. I do beg your good-will in this case.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

What subjects will princes kings regard?
A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden*.

4. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles. *Tillotson*.

5. A fellow; a rogue: used (*a*) in contempt for a low fellow; (*b*) as a term of playful familiarity: as, he is a good-hearted little *beggar*.— **Masterful beggar.** See *masterful*.— **To go or go home by beggar's bush**, to go to ruin. *Brewer*.

beggar (beg'ar), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *beggere*; < *beggar*, *n.*] 1. To make a beggar of; reduce to beggary; impoverish.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

beggar

Beggar'd by fools, whom still he found too late;
He had his jest, and they had his estate.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, Dial. ii, And Achit., l. 561.

A rapacious government, and a *beggared* exchequer.
Buckle, Civilization, I. 643.

2. To exhaust the resources of; exceed the means or capacity of; outdo.

When the two heroes met, then began a scene of warlike parade that *beggars* all description.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 228.

Shakespeare carries us to such a lofty strain of intelligent activity as to suggest a wealth which *beggars* his own. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 262.

beggardom (beg'ar-dum), *n.* The state of beggary; the body or fraternity of beggars.

beggarhood (beg'ar-hud), *n.* [< *beggar* + *-hood*.] The character or state of being a beggar; beggars collectively.

beggarism (beg'ar-izm), *n.* [< *beggar* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of beggary.

beggarliness (beg'ar-li-nes), *n.* [< *beggarly* + *-ness*.] The state of being beggarly; extreme poverty; meanness.

beggarly (beg'ar-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *beggerly*; < *beggar* + *-ly*1.] 1. In the condition of or becoming a beggar; extremely indigent; poor; mean; contemptible: used of persons and things.

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Beggarly also, that is, those sins which illiteracy and poverty usually bring forth to, such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation. *Jer. Taylor*.

He was an idle, *beggarly* fellow, and of no use to the public. *Addison*, Trial of Punctilio.

2. Of or for beggars. [Rare.]

But moralists, sociologists, political economists, and taxes have slowly convinced me that my early sympathies were a sin against society. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 59.

beggarly (beg'ar-li), *adv.* Meanly; indigently; despicably.

It is his delight to dwell *beggarly*.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., v. § 15.

beggar-my-neighbor (beg'ar-mi-nā'bor), *n.* [In allusion to the unintentional loss of cards.] A children's game at cards. In one variety of it the players hold the cards with the backs upward, and alternately lay one down till one at home is turned up, which has to be paid for at the rate of four cards for an ace, three for a king, etc.; or the game goes on thus till one has gained all the other's cards.

beggar's-basket (beg'ärs-bas'ket), *n.* The European bindweed, *Polygonum convolvulus*.

beggar's-lice (beg'ärs-lis), *n.* 1. An English name of *Galium Aparine*, or goose-grass, given to it because the burs stick to the clothes, and somewhat resemble lice.—2. The name given in the United States to species of *Bidens* and to *Echinospermum Virginicum*, the seeds of which have barbed awns which cling persistently to clothing. Also called *beggar's-ticks*.

beggar's-needle (beg'ärz-nē'dl), *n.* An English popular name for the *Scandix Pecten*, from its long-beaked fronds.

beggar's-ticks (beg'ärs-tiks), *n.* Same as *beggar's-lice*, 2. Also written *beggarticks*.

beggar-weed (beg'ar-wēd), *n.* The Roman wormwood and *beggarticks*, which last stuck to my clothes.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 282.

beggar-wood (beg'ar-wūd), *n.* [Cf. *beggary*2, 2.] A name sometimes given in England to the common door-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*, to *Cuscuta Trifolii*, and to some other plants.

beggary1 (beg'ar-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beggery*, < ME. *beggerie*, < *beggere*, *begger*, beggar.] 1. The state of a beggar; a condition of extreme indigence.

'Tis the narrowness of human nature,
Our poverty and *beggary* of spirit,
To take exception at these things.
B. Jonson, The New Inn, iv. 3.

His vessel with an inestimable cargo has just gone down, and he is reduced in a moment from opulence to *beggary*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2†. The act or practice of begging; the occupation of a beggar; begging.

We must be careful that our charity do not minister to idleness and the love of *beggary*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar.

3. Beggars collectively; beggardom; beggarhood.

The Piazza is invaded by the legions of *beggary*, and held in overpowering numbers against all comers.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

4. A state of bareness or deficience.

The freedom and the *beggary* of the old studio.
Thackeray.

beggary2 (beg'ar-i), *a.* [< *beggar* + *-y*1.] 1. Beggarly; poor; mean. [Rare.]—2. Full of weeds. [Local, Eng.]

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beggeri, beggeryt. Former and more regular spellings of *beggar, beggary.*

begging (beg'ing), *n.* (< ME. *beggynge*; verbal n. of *beg*, 1.) The act of asking or soliciting; the occupation of a beggar.

beggy (beg'i), *n.* Same as *beyl*.

There used to be a still more powerful personage at the head of the thief, called the *Divan Beggy*. *Brougham.*

Beghard (beg'ärd), *n.* [< ML. *Beghardus, begardus, beggardus, begehardus, beghardus* (cf. It. Sp. Pg. *begardo*, MHG. *beghart, begehart, begehart*, Flem. *beggaert*, OF. *begard, begart, begar*, with a later equiv. ML. *beghi-nus, beginus*, etc., OF. *beguin*, etc., E. *Beguin*), formed, with the suffix *-ardus, -ard* (and later *-inus, -in* after the fem. ML. *beghina, begina*, etc., OF. *beguine*, etc., E. *Beguin, Beguine*), from the name of the founder of the sisterhood of Beguins, namely, Lambert *Begue* or *le Begue*; see *Beguin, Beguine.*] One of a body of religious enthusiasts which arose in Flanders in the thirteenth century; a Beguin (which see). Also written *Beggard*. [Often without a capital.]

begild (bē-gild'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *begilded, begilt*, ppr. *begilding*. [< be- + *gild*.] To gild: as, "bride-laces *begilt*." *B. Jonson*, King's Entertainment.

The lightning-flash from swords, casks, corrilloes, With quiet spring beams *begilds* the neighbour grasses. *Sylvester*, Battaile of Yvry (trans.), p. 102.

begin (bē-gin'), *v.*; pret. *began*, sometimes *begun*, pp. *begun*, ppr. *beginning*. [< ME. *beginne, beginnen* (pret. *began, begon*, pi. *begunne, begonnen, begonne*, etc., pp. *begunnen, begonnen, begunne*, etc., < AS. *beginnan* (pret. *ongann, begann*, pl. *begunnon*, pp. *begunnen*) = OS. *biginnan* = OFries. *beginna, beginna* = D. *beginnen* = OHG. *biginnan*, MHG. G. *beginnen*, Goth. AS. more commonly *onginnan*, rarely *aginnan*, ME. *aginnen*, and by aphæresis *ginnen*, mod. E. obs. or poet. *gin*; also with still different prefixes, OHG. *inginnan, enginnan*, and (Goth. *duginnan*, begin; < *be-* (E. *be-*) or *on-, -á-* (E. *a-*?), + **ginnan*, not found in the simple form, prob. orig. 'open, expand, up' (a sense retained also by the OHG. *inginnan*, MHG. *enginnen*), being prob. connected with (*a*) AS. *ginian* = OHG. *ginên*, MHG. *gînen, genen*, G. *gähnen*, *gähnen*, (*b*) AS. *ginan* = Icel. *gina*, gape, yawn, (*c*) AS. *gánian*, E. *yean* = OHG. *geinôn*, MHG. *geinen*, gape, yawn (cf. Gr. χαίνειν, gape, yawn); all variously with *n*- formative. The verb-type is seen also in OHG. *giên* and *giwên, gewân*, MHG. *giwen, gewen* = L. *hiare* = Olbalg. *zjati* = Russ. *zjatĭ* = Bohem. *zieati* = Lith. *zióuti*, gape, yawn (cf. Gr. χάσκειν, yawn, χάος, chaos, χάσμα, chasm, etc.: see *chaos*, and cf. *yawn* and *hiatus*. Cf. *open* as equiv. to *begin*, and *close* as equiv. to *end*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take the first step in; set about the performance or accomplishment of; enter upon; commence.

To nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope*, Messiah, l. 1.

2. To originate; be the originator of: as, to *begin* a dynasty.

Proud Nimrod first the savage chase *began*. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 61.

3. To trace from anything as the first ground; date the beginning of.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

= **Syn.** 1. To set about, institute, undertake, originate, initiate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come into existence; arise; originate: as, the present German empire *began* with William I.

Made a sellish war *begin*. *Trangson*, To F. D. Maurice.

2. To take a first step; perform the first act in any course or operation; make a start or commencement.

No change of disposition *begins* yet to show itself in England. *Jefferson*, in Randall's Hist. Const., I. 436.

The contest raged from morning until night, when the Moors *began* to yield. *Irving*, Granada, p. 35.

To begin the board. See *board*. — **To begin with.** (*a*) To enter upon first; use or employ first: as, to begin with the Latin grammar: *to begin with prayer*. (*b*) At the outset; as the first thing to be considered: first of all: as, *to begin with*, I do not like its color.

Animals can be trained to behave in a way in which, to *begin with*, they are incapable of behaving. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 113.

begini (bē-gin'), *n.* [< *begin*, *v.*] A beginning.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard *beginne* that meetes thee in the dore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 21.

beginner (bē-gin'ėr), *n.* [ME. *beginnere*; < *begin* + *-er*1.] 1. One who begins or originates; one who starts or first leads off; an author or originator.

Where are the vile *beginners* of this fray? *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

2. One beginning to learn or practise; a novice; tyro: as, "a sermon of a new *beginner*," *Sharpe.*

There are noble passages in it, but they are for the adept and not for the *beginner*.
G. W. Holmes, R. W. Emerson, xiv.

beginning (bē-gin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *beginninge, beginnunge* (= MHG. *beginnunge*); verbal n. of *begin*.] 1. The origin; source; first cause.

I am . . . the *beginning* and the ending. Rev. i. 8.

2. The point of time or epoch at which anything begins; specifically, the time when the universe began to be.

In the *beginning* God created the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

It was reserved for Hutton to declare for the first time that the rocks around us reveal no trace of the *beginning* of things. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii.

3. The initial stage or first part of any process or proceeding; the starting-point: as, a small *beginning*.

He was come to that height of honour out of base beginnings. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 564.

The *beginning* of writing is the hieroglyphic or symbolical picture. the *beginning* of worship is fetishism or idolatry, the *beginning* of eloquence is pictorial, sensuous, and metaphorical, the *beginning* of philosophy is the myth. *Coleridge*, Table Talk, Morals, I. 145.

beginningless (bē-gin'ing-les), *a.* [< *beginning* + *-less*.] Having no beginning; correlative to *endless*. [Rare.]

begird (bē-gėrd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *begirt, begirded*, ppr. *begirding*. [< ME. *begirden*, only in pret. or pp. *begurt*, < AS. *begyrdan* (pret. *begyrde*, pp. *begyrded*) = OS. *bigurdian*, strong verb), < *be-* + *gyrdan*, gird: see *be-*1 and *gird*1.] 1. To bind with a band or girdle.—2. To surround; inclose; encompass.

Usher's son
Begirt with British and Armoric knights. *Milton*, P. L., I. 581.

begirdle (bē-gėr'dl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *girdle*.] To surround or encircle as with a girdle.

Like a ring of lightning they . . . *begirdle* her from shore to shore. *Tennyson*, Lucretius, l. 111. vii. 5.

begirt (bē-gėrt'), *v. t.* [A form of *begird*, inf., due to the frequent pp. *begirt*, pret. and pp. being the same as those of *begird*.] To begird; encompass.

Begirt the wood, and fire it.
Massinger and Dabiful Lover, iii. 5.

To *begirt* the almighty throne,
Beseeching or beseiging. *Milton*, P. L., v. 886.

beglare (bē-glār'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *glare*.] To glare at or on. [Humorous coinage.]

So that a bystander, without beholding Mrs. Wilter at all, must have known at whom she was glaring by seeing her refracted on the surface of the *beglared* one. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, I. xvi.

beglerbeg (beg'ler-beg), *n.* Same as *beylerbey*.

beglerbegat (beg'ler-beg'lik), *n.* Same as *beylerbeylik*.

begloom (bē-glöm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *gloom*.] To make gloomy; darken. [Rare.]

begnaw (bē-nâ'), *v. t.* [ME. not found; < AS. *begnagan*, gnaw, < *be-* + *gnagan*, gnaw: see *be-*1 and *gnaw*.] To bite or gnaw; eat away; corrode; nibble at. [Rare.]

The worm of conscience still *be-gnaw* thy soul. *Shak.*, Rich. III., I. 3.

bego (bē-gō'), *v. t.*; pret. *bewent*, pp. *begone*. [< ME. *begon, bigon*, < AS. *begán* (= D. *begaan* = OHG. *bigân*, MHG. *begân, begên*, G. *begehen*), < *be-*, by, about, + *gán*, go: see *be-*1 and *go*.] 1. To go about; encompass; surround.—2. To clothe; attire.—3. To surround or beset; affect as a circumstance or influence: now only in the perfect participle *begone*, in *stockegone*, beset with woe (originally in the construction *him was wo begon*, in which *wo* is the subject and *him* the dative object, subsequently made the subject).

So was I glad and wel *begon*. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 171.

begod (bē-god'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *god*.] To deify: as, "*begodded* saints," *South*, Sermons, V. xcvii.

begone1 (bē-gōn'). [Prop. two words, *be gone* (*be*, inf. or impv.; *gone*, pp.), irreg. united, as also in *beware*.] Be gone; go away; depart.

Begone! you are my brother: that's your safety.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

"You must *begone*," said Death; "those walks are mine."
Tennyson, Love and Death.

begone2 (bē-gōn'). Past participle of *bego*.

Begonia (bē-gō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Michel *Bégon* (1638–1710), a French promoter of science.] A very large genus of polypetalous exogenous plants, the type of the natural order *Begoniaceæ*. They are mostly herbaceous, natives of the warmer regions of the globe, and are frequent in cultivation as foliage-plants on account for their showy or singular flowers. A very great diversity in the often brilliant coloring of the leaves has been reached by skilful crossing. From the shape of their large, oblique, fleshy leaves some species are known by the name of *elephant's-ear*. The succulent acid stalks of several species are used as pot-herbs.

Begoniaceæ (bē-gō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Begonia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, allied to the *Cucurbitaceæ* and *Cactaceæ*, of which *Begonia* is the typical genus. The only other genera are *Hillebrandia* of the Sandwich Islands, monotypic, and *Begoniella* of the United States of Colombia, of only two species.

begoniaceous (bē-gō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Begoniaceæ*.

begore (bē-gōr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *gore*1.] To besmear with gore. *Spenser.*

begot (bē-got'). Preterit and past participle of *beget*.

begotten (bē-got'n). Past participle of *beget*.

begrace (bē-grās'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *grace*.] To say "your grace" to; address by the title of a duke or bishop. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

begrave1 (bē-grāv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *begraven*, < AS. *begrafan*, bury (= OS. *bigrabhan* = D. *begraven* = OHG. *bigraban* = Sw. *begrafva* = Dan. *begrave*, dig, = Goth. *bigrabjan*, dig around), < *be-* + *grafan*, grave, dig: see *be-*1 and *grave*1, *v.*] 1. To bury. *Gower.*—2. To engrave.

With curious sleights
Of workmanship it was *begrave*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., I.

begrease (bē-grēs'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *grease*.] To soil or daub with grease or other oily matter.

begrime (bē-grīm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *grime*.] To make grimy; cover or impress as with dirt or grime.

The justice-room *begrimed* with ashes. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale, Hist. Eng., x.

= **Syn.** *Tarnish*, etc. *See soil.*

begrudge (bē-gruj'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *begruich*, < ME. *begrucchen*: see *be-*1 and *grudge*.] To grudge; envy the possession of.

There wants no teacher to make a poor man *begrudge* his own happiness and wealthy neighbour both his actual share in the government, and his disproportionate share of the good things of this life. *Brougham.*

begruntle (bē-grun'tl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *gruntle*. Cf. *disgruntle*.] To render uneasy; discontent.

The Spaniards were *begruntled* with these scruples. *Sir Richard Hawkins*, Life of (ed. Hakluyt Soc.), p. 131.

begrutch, *v. t.* Obsolete form of *begrudge*.

begrutten (bē-grut'n), *a.* [< *be-*1 + *grutten*, pp. of *greten*, weep: see *greet*2.] Showing the effects of much weeping; marred or swollen in face through sore or continued weeping. [Scotch.]

Poor things, . . . they are *me begrutten*. *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

begtseri, *n.* A Middle English form of *beggar*. *Chaucer.*

begtashi (beg-tā'shē), *n.* [Turk.] A secret religious order in Turkey resembling the order of Freemasons, employing passwords and signs of recognition very similar to, and in some cases identical with, those of the latter order, and including many thousands of influential members. *Imp. Dict.*

beguan (beg'wan), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A bezoar or concretion found in the intestines of the iguana.

Beguard, *n.* See *Beghard*.

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beguile (bē-gīl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *begilen, beglen* (= MD. *beghilen*), < *be-* + *gilen, gylen*, guile, deceive: see *be-*1 and *guile*.] 1. To delude with guile; deceive; impose on by artifice or craft.

The serpent *beguiled* me, and I did eat. Gen. iii. 13.

By expectation every day *beguil'd*,
Dupe of to-morrow even from a child.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

2. To elude or check by artifice or craft; foil.

Twas yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

3. To deprive of irksomeness or unpleasantness by diverting the mind; render useful; cause to pass insensibly and pleasantly; while away.

I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Chiefs of elder Art!
Teachers of wisdom! who could *beguile*
My tedious hours. *Rowe*, To my Books.

4. To transform as if by charm or guile; charm.

Till to a smile
The goodwife's tearful face he did *beguile*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 225.

5. To entertain as with pastime; amuse.

The tales
With which this day the children she *beguiled*
She heard from Hrolf-en grandsons when a child.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult, iii.

To beguile of, to deprive of by guile or pleasing artifice.

The writer who *beguiles* of their tears the idle hours of life. *Everett*, Orations, I. 302.

=Syn. 1. Cheat, mislead, inveigle. — 3-5. *Amuse, Divert*, etc. (see *amuse*); cheat, solace.

beguilement (bē-gīl'ment), *n.* [< *beguile* + *-ment*.] The act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled.

beguiler (bē-gī'lėr), *n.* One who or that which beguiles or deceives.

beguilingly (bē-gī'ling-li), *adv.* In a manner to beguile or deceive.

beguilty (bē-gil'ti), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *guilty*.] To render guilty; burden with a sense of guilt.

By easy accumulations of guilt, because not a private pecuniary mulct [thou] dost at once *beguilty* thine own conscience with sordid bribery.
Ep. Sanderson, Sermons, p. 275.

Beguin, Beguine (beg'in; sometimes, as mod. F., bā-gaṅ'), *m.*, -gēn', *f.*, Sp. -gīn', It. -gino, *m.*, -gina, *f.*, -gine, fem.: early mod. E. also *begin, begine, beghine, beggin, bigin, biggayne*, < ME. *beguyne, beguyne*, < OF. *beguine*, mod. F. *beguine* = Sp. Pg. *beguino* = It. *beghino*, D. *begijn*, G. *begine*, Sw. *begin*, Dan. *begin*, Lg. and G. *begine*), < ML. *beghina, beguina, begginia, beguina, bigina*, etc. (cf. *E. big-gin*), from the same source); < *Begghe, Begga*, masc., < OF. *beguin*, mod. F. *béguin* = Sp. Pg. *beguino* = It. *beghino*, Sicilian, < ML. *beghinus, beguinus, begginus, beguinus, bigginus*, etc.; formed first as fem., with suffix *-in*, ML. *-ina*, *-ine*, from the name of Lambert *Begue* or *le Begue* (i. e., the stammerer): OF. *begue*, mod. F. *bègue*, dial. *beigne, bigne*, stammering; of unknown origin), a priest of Liège, who founded the sisterhood. See also *Beghard*. The origin of the name was not generally known, and the forms varied, leading to many etymological conjectures. The connection with E. *beggar* and *begl* is perhaps real; in the sense of 'hypocrite' and 'bigot' (as in It. *beghino*) the word was later confused with *bigot, q. v.*] 1. A name given to the members of various religious communities of women who, professing a form of piety and self-denial, went about in coarse gray clothing (of undyed wool), reading the Scriptures and exhorting the people. They originated in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and formerly flourished in Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Italy; and communities of the name still exist, in Belgium. See *beguinage*. [Now generally written *Beguine*.]

And Dame Abstinence ferryed,
Toke on a robe of kamelyne,
And gan her graithe [attire] as a *beguyne*.
Lydgate, Reason and Sensuality, l. 7366.

Wanton wenches and *beguins*. *World of Wonders*, 1608.

The wife of one of the ex-burgomasters and his daughter, who was a *beguin*, went up the ladder to the fatal execution. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 442.

2. [Only *Beguin*.] A member of a community of men founded on the same general principle of life as that of the Beguines (see 1). They became infected with various heresies, especially with systems of illuminism, which were afterward propagated among the communities of women. They were condemned by Pope John XXII. in the early part of the fourteenth century. The faithful Beguins joined themselves in numbers with the different orders of friars. The sect, generally obnoxious and the object of severe measures, had greatly diminished by the following century, but continued to exist till about the middle of the sixteenth. Also called *Beghard*. [These names have been frequently used as common nouns, without capitals.]

beguinage (beg'in-āj), *n.* and *a.* [< F., bā-gi-nāzh'), n. [F. *béguinage*, OF. *beguinage* (> ML. *beghinagium*), < *beguine*, a Beguine. See *Beguin* and *-age*.] A community of Beguines. A beguinage usually consists of a large walled inclosure, containing a number of small detached houses, each inhabited by one or two Beguines; there are also some common houses, especially for the novices and younger members of the community. The center is the church, where certain religious offices are performed in common. Each Beguine keeps possession of her own house, and may support herself from it, or from the work of her hands, or by serving others in their houses. They are free to leave at any time, and to marry, on renouncing all chastity and obedience during residence. Pious women may also, with the bishop's restriction, live in their own houses in the inclosure without formally joining the community. Such establishments are now scarcely met with in Belgium; the immense one near Ghent, built by the Duke of Arenberg in 1674, is the finest existing, and one of the most recent.

Beguine, *n.* See *Beguin*.

begum[1] (bē'gum'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *begummed*, ppr. *begumming*. [< *be-* + *gum*[2].] To daub or cover with gum. *Swift.*

begum[2] (bē'gum), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *begma, begaum*, < Hind. *begam* (cf. Pers. *bāigin*, a lady), < Turki *begüm*, a princess, fem. of *bai, bik* = Turk. *beg, bey*, a prince: see *beg*[1].] The title of a Hindu princess or lady of high rank.

begun (bē-gun'). Past participle and sometimes preterit of *begin*.

begunk (bē-gungk'), *v. t.* [Also spelled *begunk*, perhaps a usualized variation of equiv. Sc. *begeck*, q. v., but more probably *belurk*, *belerk*.] To befool; deceive; balk; jilt. [Scotch.]

Whose sweetheart has *begunked* him.
Chambers's Jour., 1868, p. 376.

begunk (bē-gungk'), *n.* [*begunk*, *v.*] An illusion; a trick; a cheat. [Scotch.]

If I havena given incharpraisit and Jamie Howie a bonnie *begunk*, they ken better than to say. *Wavierley*, II. xxxv.

behad (bē-hād'), *a.* [Contr. of Sc. "*behadd* as E. *beholden*.] Beholden; indebted. [Scotch.]

behalf (bē-hàf'), *n.* [< ME. *behalfe, behalve*, in the phrase *on* (or *upon*, or *in*) *behalve*, in behalf, incorrectly used for *on halve* (< AS. *on healfe*), by half, on the part of, owing to confusion with ME. *behalve, behalfen, behalves*, adv. and prep., by the side of, near, < AS. *be healfe*, by the side: see *be-*3, *by*1, and *half*, *n.* Cf. *behoof*.] 1. Favor; support; benefit; interest, or defense (of somebody or something).

In the behalf of his mistress's beauty. *Sir P. Sidney.*

I was moved to speak in *behalf* of the absent.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

2†. Affair; cause; matter.

In an unjust *behalf*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., I. 3.

[Always governed by the preposition *in*, *on*, or *upon*. See note under *behoof*.] — **In this or that behalf**, in respect of, or with regard to, this or that matter.

behap† (bē-hap'), *v. i.* [< *be-*1 + *happen*, appar. suggested by *befall*.] To happen.

That is the greatest shame, and foulest scorne,
Which unto any knight *behappen* may.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 52.

behate†, *v. t.* [ME.; < *be-*1 + *hate*.] To hate; detest. *Thorpe.*

behave (bē-hāv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *behaved*, ppr. *behaving*. [< late ME. *behaven*, restrain, refl. behave, < AS. *behæfen*, < *be-*1 + *hæfen*, which thus compounded took the full inflections (pret. rarely *behad* and irreg. *behefi*) and developed reg. into the mod. pron. *hāv*). The word is formally identical with AS. *behæbbian*, hold, surround, restrain (= OS. *bihebbian*, hold, surround, = OHG. *bihaben*, MHG. *behaben*, hold, take possession of), < *be-*, about, + *habban*, have, hold: see *be-*1 and *have*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To govern; manage; conduct; regulate.

To Florence they can bar kenne,
To leme hur to *behave* hur amonge men.
Le Bone Florence, l. 1065.

He did *behave* his anger ere it was spent.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

[The old editions read *behoove* in this passage.]

2. With a reflexive pronoun, to conduct, comport, acquit, or demean. *(a)* In some specific way.

Those that *behaved themselves* manfully. 2 Mac. ii. 21.

We *behaved* not *ourselves* disorderly among you.
2 Thes. iii. 7.

(b) Absolutely, in a commendable or proper way; well or properly: as, *behave yourself*; they will not *behave themselves*. — 3†. To employ or occupy.

Where ease allowede it's oath to doe amis:
But who his limbs with labours, and his mynd
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mis.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 40.

behavior (bē-hāv'yor), *n.* [< *behave* + *-ior*, after E. *behaviour*, q. v.] Same as *behaviour*.

behaviour, *n.* [The reflexive pronoun omitted.] To act in any relation; have or exhibit a mode of action or conduct: used of persons, and also of things having motion or operation. *(a)* In a particular manner, as specified: as, to *behave* well or ill; the ship *behaves* well.

But he was wiser and well *behoft*.
E. Scott, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

Electricity *behaves* like an incompressible fluid.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 100.

(b) Absolutely, in a proper manner: as, why do you not *behave*?

behaved (bē-hāvd'), *p. a.* Mannered; conducted: usually with some qualifying adverb: as, a well-*behaved* person.

Gather by him, as he is *behaved*,
If 't be the affliction of his love, or no,
That thus he suffers for. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1

Why, I take the French-*behaved* gentleman.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

A very pretty *behaved* gentleman.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

behavior, behaviour (bē-hāv'yor), *n.* [The latter spelling is usual in England: early mod. E. *behaveore, behavior, behavier, behaviour, behaver, behavor, behaveour*, < *behave* + *-ure, -iour, -ior*, appar. in imitation of *harbor, harbour, harvest*, var. of *harrer* for *ever*, possession, harvest (see *ever*2), of F. origin. In poetry sometimes *harbor*, which may be taken as formed directly from *harp*: as, *to harp, to harp, harpings*, behavior.] 1. Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; mode of acting; manners; deportment. Formerly often used absolutely, implying good breeding or proper deportment.

Some men's *behaviour* is like a verse wherein every syllable is measured. *Bacon*, Essays, Of Ceremonies and Respects.

A gentleman that is very singular in his *behaviours*.
Steele.

2. Figuratively, the manner in which anything acts or operates.

The *behaviour* of the nitrous salts of the amines is worthy of attention. *Austen-Pinner*, Org. Chem., p. 46.

The phenomena of electricity and magnetism were reduced to the same category; and the *behaviour* of the magnetic needle was assimilated to that of a needle subjected to the influence of attractive curves.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

3†. The act of representing another person; the manner in which one represents the character of another; representative character. [Very rare, possibly unique. Knight, however, believes that the word is used here in its natural sense, that is, the manner of *having* or conducting one's self.]

King John. Now, say, Chatillon, what would France with us?
Chat. Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of France,
In my *behaviour*, to the majesty,
The borrow'd majesty, of England here.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Behavior as heir (law Latin, *gestio pro hærede*, in *Scots law*, a passive title, by which an heir, by intromission with his ancestor's effects, becomes a universal intromitter for his debts and obligations. — **During good behavior**, as long as one remains blameless in the discharge of one's duties or the conduct of one's life: as an office held *during good behavior*; a convict given certain privileges *during good behavior*. — **On one's behavior or good behavior**, *(a)* Behaving or bound to behave with a regard to conventional decorum and propriety. *(b)* Fig., in a state of probation; liable to be called to account in case of misconduct.

Tyrants themselves are upon their *behaviour* to a suspicious power. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

=Syn. 1. *Carriage, Behavior, Conduct, Deportment, Demeanor*, bearing, manner, manners, all denote primarily outward manner or conduct, but naturally are freely extended to internal states or activities. *Carriage*, the way of carrying one's person, the mere physical manner, it may be personal manners, as expressing states of mind: we speak of a haughty or noble *carriage*, but not ordinarily of a humble, ridiculous, or base *carriage*. *Behavior* is the most general expression of one's mode of acting: it also refers specifically to relatively conventional questions and conduct. *Conduct* is more applicable to actions viewed as connected into a course of life, especially to actions considered with reference to morality. *Deportment* is especially believed to be shown in the principles or duties of life: as, Mr. Turveydrop was a model of *deportment*; the scholars rank depends partly upon their *deportment*. *Demeanor* is most used for manners as expressing character; it is a more delicate word than the others, and is generally used in a good sense. We say of a lady or gracious *carriage*; good, bad, wise, foolish, modest, conceited *behavior*; exemplary *conduct*; good, modest, correct *deportment*; quiet, refined *demeanor*.

Nothing can be more delicate without being fantastical, nothing more firm and based in nature and sentiment, than the courtship and mutual *carriage* of the sexes [in England]. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, ii. 111.

Men's *behaviour* should be like their apparel, not too strait or point-device, but free for exercise or motion.
Bacon, Essays, iii.

It is both more satisfactory and more safe to trust to the *conduct* of a party than their *professions*.
Anon, Works, II. 214.

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Even at dancing parties, where it would seem that the poetry of motion might do something to soften the rigid lissom of Venetian *deportment*, the poor young people separate after each dance. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

An elderly gentleman, large and portly and of remarkably dignified *demeanour*, passing slowly along. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

behead (bē-hed'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beheden, bihef-den, biheveden,* < AS. *behēafdian* (= MHG. *behoubten*; cf. G. *enthaupten* = D. *onthoofden*), behead, < *be-*, here priv., + *hēafod*, head: see *be-*1 and *head*, 1. To cut off the head of; kill or execute by decapitation.

Russell and Sidney were *beheaded* in defiance of law and justice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of the head, top, or foremost part of: as, to *behead* a statue or a word.

beheading (bē-hed'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *behead*.] The act of cutting off the head; specifically, execution by decapitation.

In Dahomey there are frequent *beheadings* that the victim, going to the other world to serve the dead king, may carry messages from his living descendant.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 181.

beheld (bē-held'). Preterit and past participle of *behold*.

beheli (bē-hel'), *r. t.* [< *be-*1 + *hell*.] To torture as with pains of hell.

Hid behell and rack him. *Hewyt.*

behemoth (bē-hē'moth), *n.* [< Heb. *b'hēmōth*, appar. pl. of excellence, 'great beast,' sing. *b'hēmah*, a beast, but supposed to be an adaptation of Egypt. *p-she-mau*, lit. water-ox.] An animal mentioned in Job xl. 15–24; probably, from the details given, a hippopotamus, but sometimes taken for some other animal, or for a type of the largest land-animals generally.

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job* xl. 15.

Behold in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head.
Thomson, Summer, l. 710.

behen, ben[6] (bē'hen, ben), *n.* [Also written *beheu, beon*, appar. a corruption of *behmen, behmen*, a kind of root, also the flower *Rosa carolina*.] An old name of the bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*. The behen-root of old pharmacists is said to have been the root of *Cratægus aria* or of *Statice Limonium*, distinguished as *white* and *red* behen.

behest (bē-hest'), *n.* [< ME. *behest, behæst, behæste*, etc., with excrescent *t*, earlier *behese*, < late AS. *behēs*, a promise, vow (equiv. to *behāt* = OHG. *bihaiz*, a promise, < AS. *behātan*, promise: see *behight, v.*, and *hest*, 1.] 1. A vow; a promise. *Chaucer*; *Gower*; *Holland.*—

2. A command; precept; mandate.

Where I have learn'd me to repent the sin
Of disobedient opposition
To your and your *behests*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 2.
He did not pause to parley nor protest,
But hastened to obey the Lord's *behest*.
Longfellow, Torquemada.

behesti (bē-hest'), *v. t.* [< ME. *behesten*, promise, < *behæste*, a promise: see *behest*, *n.*] To promise; vow.

behesten, *v.* A Middle English form of *behight*.

behewi, *v. t.* [< ME. *behewen*, hew about, carve, < AS. *behēawan*, hew off, < *be-* (in AS. priv.) + *hēawan*, cut, hew.] To carve; adorn; embellish.

Al with gold *behewe*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1306.

behight[1] (bē-hīt'), *v.* [The common spelling in Spenser and his contemporaries of both present and preterit of ME. pres. inf. *behcten*, regularly *behoten*, earlier *behaten* (pret. *behāt*, *behighte*, earlier *behēt*, *behet*, pp. *behaten*, later *behight*), < AS. *behātan* (pret. *behēt*, pp. *behāten*) (= OHG. *bihaizan*, MHG. *behetzen*), promise, < *be-* + *hātan*, command, call: see *be-* and *hight*[2].] The forms in ME. were confused, like those of the simple verb. The proper sense of *behight* is 'promise'; the other senses (found only in Spenser and contemporary archaisms) are forced, being in part taken from *hight*[2]. I. *trans.* 1. To promise; vow.

The trayterous fals and fel of gyle,
That al *behoten* and nothing hath.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 621.

Behight by vow unto the chaste Dictynne.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

2. To call; name.

That Geantesse Argante is *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 47.

3. To address.

Whom soone as he behold he knew, and thus *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 29.

4. To pronounce; declare to be.

Why of late
Didst thou *behight* me borne of English blood?
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 64.

5. To mean; intend.

Words sometimes mean more than the heart *behight*.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 461.

6. To commit; intrust.

The keies are to thy hand *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 50.

7. To adjudge.

There was it judged, by those worthie wights,
That Satyrane the first day had *behote*: . . .
The second was to Trismond *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 7.

8. To command; ordain.

So, taking courteous *congé*, he *behight*
Those gates to be unbarr'd, and both he went.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 17.

II. *intrans.* To address one's self.

And lowly to her bowing thus *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 33.

behight[2] (bē-hīt'), *n.* [< *behight*, *v.*: ME. *behet, behest, behæt*, < AS. *behæt*, a promise. See *behest*.] A promise; vow; pledge. *Surrey.*

behind (bē-hind'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *behinde, bihinde*, < AS. *behindan* (= OS. *bihindan*), adv. and prep., behind, < *be*, by, + *hindan*, adv., behind, from behind, at the back: see *be-*2 and *hindl*.] I. *adv.* 1. At the back of some person or thing; in the rear: opposed to *before*.

So runn'st thou after that which flies from thee,
Whilst I thy babe chase thee afar *behind*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

2. Toward the back part; backward: as, to look *behind*.

She that could think, and ne'er disclose her mind,
See sitters following, and not look *behind*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Worse things, unheard, unseen, remain *behind*.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

3. Out of sight; not produced or exhibited to view; in abeyance or reserve.

And fill up that which is *behind* of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. Col. i. 24.

We cannot be sure that there is no evidence *behind*.
Locke.

4. Remaining after some occurrence, action, or operation: as, he departed and left us *behind*.

Thou shalt live in this fair world *behind*,
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Where the bee can suck no honey, she leaves her sting *behind*. *Bunn*, and Balfe, Bohemian Girl, Song.

5. Past in the progress of time.

Forgetting those things which are *behind*. Phil. iii. 13.

6. In arrear; behindhand: as, he is *behind* in his rent.

So tist ye come *behind* in no gift. 1 Cor. i. 7.

II. *prep.* 1. At the back or in the rear of, as regards either the actual or the assumed front: the opposite of *before*: as, he stood *behind* his master; crouching *behind* a tree.

Behind yon hills where Lugar flows,
Burns, My Nannie, O.

A tall Brahatmer whom I stood *behind*
Bp. Hall, Account of Himself.

Blow from *behind* along
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1094.

2. Figuratively, in a position or at a point not so far advanced as; in the rear of, as regards progress, knowledge, development, etc.; not on an equality with: as, he is *behind* the age; he is *behind* the others in mathematics.

For I suppose I was not a whit *behind* the very chiefest apostles. 2 Cor. xi. 5.

In my devotion to the Union I hope I am *behind* no man in the nation. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 99.

3. In existence or remaining but not a small part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

Behind one's back. See *back*1.—**Behind the curtain.** See *curtain*.—**Behind the scenes.** See *scene*.—**Behind the times.** See *time*, and well informed as to events; holding to older ideas and ways.—**Behind time,** later than the proper or appointed time in doing anything.—Syn. *Behind, After. Behind* relates primarily to position; *after*, to time. When *after* takes position, it is less close or exact than *behind*, and it means position in motion. To say that men stood one *after* another in a line was once correct (Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 901, "knecled . . . each *after* other"), but is not so now. They may come one *after* another, that is, successively and apart; they came one *behind* another, that is, close together, one covering another. The distinction is similar to that between *beneath* and *below*.

Out bounced a splendidly spotted creature of the cat kind. Immediately *behind* him crept out his mate; and there they stood. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 144.

On him they laid the cross, that he might bear it *after* Jesus. Luke xxiii. 26.

behindand (bē-hind'hand), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* or *a.* [< *behind* + *hand*; cf. *beforehand*.] 1. In the rear; in a backward state; not sufficiently advanced; not equally advanced with some other person or thing: as, *behindhand* in studies or work.

And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behind-hand* slackness.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

Up, and all the morning within doors, beginning to set my accounts in order from before this fire, I being *behindhand* with them ever since. *Pepys*, Diary, iii. 180.

Nothing can exceed the evils of this spring. All agricultural operations are at least a month *behindhand*.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

2. Late; delayed beyond the proper time; behind the time set or expected.

Government expeditions are generally *behindhand*.
Cornhill Mag., March, 1862.

3. In a state in which expenditure has gone beyond income; in a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants; in arrears: as, to be *behindhand* in one's circumstances; you are *behindhand* with your payments.

Having run something *behindhand* in the world, he obtained the favour of a certain lord to receive him into his house. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

4. Underhand; secret; clandestine. [Rare.]

Those *behindhand* and paltry manœuvres which destroy confidence between human beings and degrade the character of the statesman and the man.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

behither (bē-hiтн'ėr), *prep.* [< *be-*2 as in *beyond, behind*, etc., + *hither*.] On this side of.

Two miles *behither* Clifden.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1670.

behold (bē-hōld'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *beheld*, ppr. *beholding*. [< ME. *beholden, bihaldan, bihalden*, hold, bind by obligation (in this sense only in pp. *beholden, beholde*: see *beholden*), commonly observe, see, < AS. *behealdan*, hold, keep, observe, see (= OS. *bihaldan* = OFries. *behalda* = D. *behouden* = OHG. *bihaltan*, MHG. G. *behalten*, keep), < *be-* + *healdan*, hold, keep: see *be-*1 and *hold*1. Other words combining the senses 'keep' and 'look at' are *observe* and *regard*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To hold by; keep; retain.—2†. To hold; keep; observe (a command).—3. To hold in view; fix the eyes upon; look at; see with attention; observe with care.

When he *beheld* the serpent of brass, he lived.
Num. xxi. 9.

Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world. John i. 29.

= Syn. *Observe, Witness*, etc. (see *see*); look upon, consider, eye, view, survey, contemplate, regard.

II. *intrans.* 1. To look; direct the eyes to an object; view; see: in a physical sense.

Virginius gan upon the chert *behelde*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 191.

And I *beheld*, and, lo, in the midst of the throne . . . stood a Lamb as it had been slain. Rev. v. 6.

2. To fix the attention upon an object; attend; direct or fix the mind: in this sense used chiefly in the imperative, being frequently little more than an exclamation calling attention, or expressive of surprise, admiration, and the like.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. Rev. iii. 20.

Prithee, see there! *behold* ! look! lo!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3†. To feel obliged or bound.

For who would *behold* to gene counsell, if in counselling there should be any perill?
J. Bereblay, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

beholden (bē-hōl'dn), *p. a.* [Formerly often erroneously *beholding*; < ME. *beholden, beholde*, prop. ppr. of *behold*, *v.*] Obliged; bound in gratitude; indebted; held by obligation.

Little are we *beholden* to your love.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

We had chaulices of our own, without being *beholden* to "insolent Greece or haughty Rome."
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

beholder (bē-hōl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *beholdere, biholder, were*; < *behold* + *-er*1.] One who beholds; a spectator; one who looks upon or sees.

Was this the face
That, like the sun, did make *beholders* wink?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

beholding[1] (bē-hōl'ding), *n.* [< ME. *beholdynge, biholdinge*; < *beholden*, behold.] The act of looking at; gaze; view; sight.

The revenges we are bound to take upon your traitorous father are not fit for your *beholding*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

beholding[2] (bē-hōl'ding), *a.* [Corrupt form of *beholden*.] 1. Under obligation; obliged.

The stage is more *beholding* to love than the life of man.
Bacon, Love.

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beholding

Oh, I thank you, I am much *beholding* to you.
Chapman, Blind Beggar.

It is in the power of every hand to destroy us, and we are *beholding* unto every one we meet, he doth not kill us.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

2. Attractive; fascinating.

When he saw me, I assure you, my beauty was not more *beholding* to him than my harmony.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i. 50.

beholdingness (bē-hōl'ding-nes), *n.* The state of being beholden or under obligation to any one.

Thank me, ye gods, with much *beholdingness*. For marke, I doe not curse you.
Heywood, Four Prentises, Sophronista, v. 2.

behoney (bē-hun'i), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *honey.*] To cover or smear with honey; sweeten with honey, or with honeyed words.

behōf (bē-hōf'), *n.* [*M.* ME. *behōf* (chiefly in the dat. *behore*, with prep. *to*, *til*, or *for*), < AS. **behōf*, advantage (in deriv. *behōflic*, advantageous, *behōfle*, useful, necessary, *behōfian*, impers. *me behōfaþ*) (= OFries. *behāf*, *bihāf* = D. *behoef* = MLG. *behōf* = MHG. *bihuof*, G. *behuf*, advantage, = Sw. *behof* = Dan. *behov*, need, necessity; cf. Icel. *hóf*, moderation; remotely, Goth. *ga-hōbains*, self-restraint), < **behēban* (pret. **behōf*) = MHG. *behēben*, take, hold, < *be-* + *hebban*, heave, raise, etc.; take up, take: see *be-1* and *heave*. In the phrase *in or on behoof of*, the word is confused with *behalf*.] That which is advantageous to a person; benefit; interest; advantage; profit; benefit.

Accordeth nought to the *behove*
Of reasonable manneres use.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 15.

No mean recompense it brings
To your *behoof*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 962.

Who wants the finer politic sense
To mask, the' but in his own *behoof*,
With a glassy smile his inward scorn.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

In not indeed every man a student, and do not all things exist for the student's *behoof*?
Emerson, Misc., p. 75.

[This word is probably never used as a nominative, being regularly governed by one of the prepositions *for*, *to*, *or on*, and limited by a possessive word or phrase. *Behalf* is used similarly.]

behoofful, *a.* The more correct form of *behoveful*.

behoovable (bē-hō'vą-bl), *a.* [< *behoove* + *-able*.] Useful; profitable; needful; fit. Also spelled *behorable* and *behoevable*. [Rare.]

All spiritual graces *behoovable* for our soul.
Hamilton, ii.

behoove (bē-hōv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *behooved*, ppr. *behooving*. [Also spelled, against analogy, *behove*; < ME. *behoven*, *behofen*, AS. *behōfian*, need, be necessary (= OFries. *bihāfia* = D. *behoeven* = MLG. *behoren*, LG. *behoben*, *behöben* = G. *behufen* (obs.) = Sw. *behöfva* = Dan. *behöve*); from the noun: see *behōf*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be fit, meet, or necessary for, as a duty or obligation; be necessary for; become; now used only in the third person singular with *it* as subject.

It behoove the holy Father
For their own sakes, to do things worthily.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Indeed, *it behoved* him to keep on good terms with his pupils.
Irving, Sketch-Book.

He is sure of himself, and never needs to ask another what in any crisis *it behooves* him to do.
Emerson, Misc., p. 75.

2†. To relate to the advantage of; concern the well-being of: formerly used with a regular nominative.

If you know aught which does *behove* my knowledge
Thereof to be informed, imprison it not
In ignorant concealment.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

II.† *intrans.* To be necessary, suitable, or fit.

Sometime *behoeveth* it to be counselled.
Chaucer, Melibeus.

He had all those endowments mightily at command which are *behoved* in a scholar.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 39.

Also spelled *behove*.

behoover, *n.* An obsolete form (properly dative) of *behoof*.

behooveful (bē-hōv'ful), *a.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *behoufful*, < ME. *behovelful*, < *behof*, *behoof*, + *-ful*.] Needful; useful; fit; profitable; advantageous.

Madam, we have call'd such necessaries
As are *behooveful* for our state to morrow.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3.

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publicly.
Clarendon.

behoovefully (bē-hōv'ful-i), *adv.* Usefully; profitably; necessarily.

behorn (bē-hôrn'), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *horn.*] To put horns on; cuckold.

behoter, *v.* Same as *behight*.

behound, *n.* [OF., also written *behourt*, *behourd*, *behourt*, *behoard*, etc., "a juste or tourney of many together with lances and battleaxes; also a bushing or blustering noise" (Cotgrave); < *behourder*, *behourdir*, "to just together with launces," < *behourt*, a lance.] A variety of the just practised in the thirteenth century, or, in some cases, a variety of the tourney.

behoveable, **behovelle**, *a.* See *behoovable*.

behove, *v.* Less correct spelling of *behoove*.

behovely, *a.* [ME. (mod. as if **behoofly*): see *behoof* and *-ly*1.] Necessary; advantageous. *Chaucer*.

behowl (bē-houl'), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *howl.*] To howl at.

The wolf *behowls* the moon.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

being (bē-hūng'), *p. a.* [Pp. of **behang*, not used, < *be-1* + *hang.*] Draped; ornamented with something hanging: as, a horse *behung* with trappings. [Rare.]

beid-el-sar (bād-el-sär'), *n.* [Ar.] A plant used in Africa as a remedy for various cutaneous affections. It is the *Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous shrub of Lebanon, Arabia, and southern Asia. The Egyptians use the down of its seeds as tinder.

beige (bāzh), *n.* [F., < OF. *bege*, gray: see *bice*.] Having its natural color: said of a woolen fabric made of undyed wool.

beild, *n.* and *v.* See *bield*.

beildy, *a.* See *bieldy*.

bein (bēn), *a.* [Also *been*, *bene*, So. also *bien*, < ME. *been*, *bene*, *bene*; origin unknown. The Icel. *beinn*, hospitable, is not in a different word, the source of E. *bain*1, ready, willing, etc.; see *bain*1.] **1.** Wealthy; well to do: as, a *bein* farmer; a *bein* body.—**2.** Well provided; comfortable; cozy.

This is a pey *bein* place, and it's a comfort to hae sic a corner to sit in in a bad day.
Scott, Antiquary, II. xxiv.

Now and then I feel *beinish* and comfortable.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, xxxiii.

bein (bēn), *adv.* [Also *been*; < *bein*, *a.*] Comfortably. [Scotch.]

I grudge a wee the great folks' gift,
That they sae *bein* and saug.
Burns, Ep. to Davie, i.

being (bē'ing), *n.* [ME. *beinge*, *bynge*, verbal n. of *been*, be.] **1.** Existence in its most comprehensive sense, as opposed to non-existence; existence, whether real or ideal, actual or thought.—**2.** In *metaph.*, subsistence in a state not necessarily amounting to actual existence; rudimentary existence. But the word is used in different senses by different philosophers. To some it is immediately that is, the abstract character of the present. In its most proper acceptation it is the name given by philosophical reflection to that which is revealed in immediate consciousness independently of the distinction of subject and object. It may also be defined, but with less precision, as the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete class embracing every object. *Being* is also used by philosophy influenced by Aristotle to signify the rudiment or germ of existence, considered as the principle of growth, before actual existence. It is also frequently used to mean actual existence, in contradistinction to presence of facts on the senses and on other objects. Psychologically, *being* may be defined as the aggregate of consciousness, though the distinction of subject from object logically presupposes being.

Were may well reject a Liturgie which had no *being* that we can know of, but from the corruptest times.
Milton, Ans. to Eikon. Bas., Eikon. Remonst.

First, Thou madest things which should have *being* with out life.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, The Creation.

Consider everything as not yet in *being*; then consider if it must needs have been at all.
Bentley.

Our noisy years seem moments in the *being*
Of the eternal Silence.
Wordsworth, Ode to Immortality.

3. That which exists; anything that is: as, inanimate *beings*.

What a sweet *being* is an honest mind!
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

4. Life; conscious existence.

I will sing praises unto my God while I have any *being*.
Ps. cxlvi. 2.

I fetch my life and *being*
From men of royal siege.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

I fell and feel, tho' left alone,
His *being* working in mine own.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

5. Lifetime; mortal existence.

Claudius thou
Wast follower of his fortunes in his *being*.
Webster.

It is, as far as it relates to our present *being*, the great end of education to raise ourselves above the value.
Steele, Tatler, No. 68.

6. That which has life; a living existence, in contradistinction to what is without life; a creature. —**7.** A living; livelihood; means of subsistence.

bekiss

Spectator, No. 544. [Obsolete or Prov. Eng.]—**Accidental being**, the being of an accident, mark, or quality.—**Actual being**, complete being: being really brought to pass; actuality.—**Being in itself**, being apart from the sentient consciousness; being per se.—**Being of existence**, historical being; existence.—**Being per accidens**, being through existing extraneous.—**Being per se**, essential and necessary being.—**Connotative being**, a mode of being relative to something else.—**Intuitive being**. See *dismonte*.—**Intentional or spiritual being**, the being of that which is in the mind.—**Logical being**, what belongs to material bodies.—**Natural being**, that which belongs to things and persons.—**Objective being**, an expression formerly applied to the existence of a real or an immediate object of thought, but in a modern writing it will be understood to mean the being of a real thing, existing independently of the mind. See *objective*.—**Potential being**, that which belongs to something which satisfies the prerequisite conditions of existence, but is not yet complete or an actual fact.—**Real being**, in the Scholastic conception of being as such, that in, or void of all predicates; being of which nothing can be affirmed except that it is.—**Qualitative being**, being of existence, that being that belongs to things before they exist, in the bosom of the eternal.—**Substantial being**, the being of a substance.—**To differ by the whole of being**. See *differ*.

being-place (bē'ing-plās), *n.* A place to exist in; a state of existence.

Before this worlds great frame, in which all things
Are now contained, found any *being-place*.
Spenser, Heavenly Love, l. 23.

beinly (bēn'li), *adv.* [< *bein* + *-ly*.] Comfortably; abundantly; happily; well. Also spelled *bienly*. [Scotch.]

The children were likewise *beinly* apparelled.
R. Gilmore, iii. 104.

beinness (bēn'nes), *n.* [Also spelled *bienness*, < *bein*, *bien*, + *-ness*.] Plenty; affluence; prosperousness; the state of being well off or well to do. [Scotch.]

There was a prevailing air of comfort and *bienness* about the people and their houses.
Black, Princess of Thule, ii.

beiram, *n.* See *Bairam*.

beistings, *n. sing.* or *pl.* See *beestings*.

beit (bēt), *v. t.* [*Sc.*] Same as *bet*2.

bejade (bē-jād'), *v. t.* [*be-1* + *jade*1.] To tire.

Lest you *bejade* the good gallowag.
Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bejan (bē'jan), *n.* [Sc., < F. *béjaune*, < OF. *becjaune*, a novice, lit. a yellow-beak, i. e., a young bird, < *bec*, beak, + *jaune*, yellow, a yellow beak being characteristic of young birds. See *beak*1 and *jaundice*.] A student of the first or lowest class in the universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, Scotland.

bejape (bē-jāp'), *v. t.* [ME.; < *be-1* + *jape*.] **1.** To trick; deceive.

Thou . . . hast *bejaped* here duk Theseus.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 727.

2. To laugh at; make a mock of.

I shal *bejaped* ben a thousand tyme
More than that fool of whom that men tyme.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 532.

bejaundice (bē-jân'dis), *v. t.* [< *be-1* + *jaundice*.] To infect with the jaundice.

bejesuit (bē-jez'ū-it), *v. t.* [< *be-1* + *Jesuit*.] To infect or influence with Jesuitry.

Who hath so *bejesuited* us that we should trouble that man with asking license to doe so worthy a deed?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 54.

bejewel (bē-jō'el), *v. t.* [< *be-1* + *jewel*.] To provide or adorn with jewels.

Her *bejewelled* hands lay sprawling in her ancient satin lap.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, I. xxi.

bejuco (Sp. pron. bā-hō'kō), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish name for several species of the lianes or tall climbing plants of the tropics, such as *Hippocratea acuminata*, *Cissus*, etc.

The serpent like *bejuco* winds his spiral fold on fold
Round the tall and stately cedar till it withers in his hold.
Whittier, Mithridates.

bejumble (bē-jum'bl), *v. t.* [< *be-1* + *jumble*.] To throw into confusion; jumble. *Ash*.

bekah (bē'kä), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew unit of weight, equal to half a shekel, 7.08 grains, or 10½ grains. Ex. xxxviii. 26.

beken1†, *v. t.* [ME. *bekennen*, *bikennen*; < *be-1* + *ken*1.] To make known.—**2.** To deliver. —**3.** To commit or commend to the care of.

The devil I *bekenne* him.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 6 (Harleian MS.).

beken2†, *n.* Same as *beken*.

bekiss (bē-kis'), *v. t.* [< *be-1* + *kiss*.] To kiss repeatedly; cover with kisses. [Rare.]

She's sick of the young shepherd that *bekissed* her.
B. Jonson, 2nd Shepherd, i. 2.

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bekko-ware (bek'ō-wār), *n.* [< Jap. *bekko*, tortoise-shell (< Chinese *hsi*, tortoise, + *kua*, armor), + *ware*2.] A kind of pottery anciently made in Japan, imitating tortoise-shell, or veined with green, yellow, and brown.

beknave (bē-nāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beknaved*, ppr. *beknaving*. [< *be-*1 + *knave*.] To call (one) a knave. [Rare.]

The lawyer *beknaves* the divine. *Gay*, Beggar's Opera.

beknight (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *knight*.] 1. To make a knight of. [Rare.]

The last *beknighted* booby. *T. Hook.*

2. To address as a knight, or by the title Sir.

beknit (bē-nit'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *knit*.] To knit; girdle or encircle.

Her filthy arms *beknit* with snakes about.
Golding, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. (Ord MS.).

beknotted (bē-not'ed), *a.* [< *be-*1 + *knotted*.] Knotted again and again; covered with knots.

beknottedness (bē-not'ed-nes), *n.* The state or the degree of complication of a knot; the number of times that it is necessary to pass one part of the curve of the knot projected upon a plane through another in order to untie the knot.

beknow† (bē-nō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beknowen*, *biknowen*, < AS. *becnāwan*, < *be-*, around, + *cnāwan*, know: see *be-*1 and *know*.] 1. To know; recognize. — 2. To acknowledge; own; confess. *Ayenbyte of Inwyt* (1340, ed. Morris).

For I dare not *beknow* ought mine own name.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 698.

bel1†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bell*; < ME. *bele*, *bel*-, < OF. (and mod. F.) *beau*, fem. *belle*, < L. *bellus*, fair, fine, beautiful: see *beau*, *beauty*, *belle*, etc.] 1. Fair; fine; beautiful. — 2. [Lit. fair, good, as in *beautiful*, *fair sir*, *beaupere*, good father, used in F. and ME. to indicate intimate or adopted secondary relationship; so in mod. F. *beau-* as a formative in relation-names, "step-," 'in-law'; ME. *bels*, 'grand-,' as in *beldame*, grandmother, *belsire*, grandfather, also with purely E. names, *belmaker*, *belfader*, and later *belchild*, cf. Sc. and E. dial. *bel-father*, *-mother*, *goodfather*, etc., mother-in-law, father-in-law, etc.] Grand-: a formative in relation-names, as *belsire*, grandfather, *beldam*, grandmother, etc. See mythology.

Bel2 (bel), *n.* Same as *Belus*.

bel3 (bel), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *bhel*, *bael*, repr. Hind. *bel*.] The Indian name of the Bengal quince-tree, *Ægle Marmelos*. See *Ægle*, 1.

bela (bē'lä), *n.* [Hind.] The Hindustani name of a species of jasmin, *Jasminum Sambac*, which is often cultivated for its very fragrant flowers.

belabor, **belabour** (bē-lā'bor), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *labor*.] 1. To work hard upon; ply diligently.

If the earth is *belaboured* with culture, it yieldeth corn.
Spenser, State of Ireland, Works, III. xvii.

2. To beat soundly; thump.

They so cudgelled and *belabored* him bodily that he might perhaps have had his life in the encounter had he not been protected by the more respectable portion of the assembly. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 545.

bel-accoil, **bel-accoyle** (bel'a-koil'), *n.* [< OF. *bel accoil*, fair welcome: see *bel*1 and *accoil*.] Kindly greeting or reception. *Spenser*.

belace† (bē-lās'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *lace*.] 1. To fasten as with a lace or cord. — 2. To adorn with lace.

When thou in thy bravest
And most *belaced* servitude dost strut,
Some newer fashion doth usurp.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 10.

bel-air, *n.* Same as *belvedere*.

belam, *n.* See *bilam*.

belamour† (bel'a-mūr), *n.* [Also *bellamour*, < F. *bel amour*, lit. fair love: see *bel*1 and *amour*.] 1. A gallant; a consort.

Loe, loe! how brave she decks her bountcous boure
With silkin curtens and gold embroderie,
Therein to shrowd her sumptuous *Belamour*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 16.

2. An old name for a flower which cannot now be identified.

Her snowy browes, lyke budded *Bellamoures*,
Spenser, Sonnets, lxix.

belamy† (bel'a-mi), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *bellamy*, < ME. *belamy*, *belami*, < OF. *bel ami*, fair friend: see *bel*1 and *amy*.] Good friend; fair friend: used principally in address.

Thou *belamy*, thou goodoner, be seyde.
Chaucer, Frol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 32.

Nay, *bellamy*, thou bus [must] be smytte.
York Plays, p. 291.

His dearest *Belamy*. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 52.

belandre (bē-lan'dėr; F. pron. bā-lōndr'), *n.* [F.; D. *bijlander*, whence also G. *bilander*, q. v.] A small flat-bottomed craft, used principally on the rivers, canals, and roadsteads of France.

belate† (bē-lāt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *late*.] To retard; make late; benight.

The morn is young, quoth he,
A little time to old remembrance given
Will not *belate* us. *Southey*, Madoc, I. 10.

belated (bē-lā'ted), *p. a.* Coming or staying too late; overtaken by lateness, especially at night; benighted; delayed.

Fiery elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees.
Milton, P. L., I. 783.

Who were the parties? who inspected? who contested this *belated* account of the wreck of Arcot's Delta.
Burke, Nabob of Arcot's Debts.

belatedness (bē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* [< *belated*, pp. of *belate*, + *-ness*.] The state of being belated, or of being too late; slowness; backwardness.

That you may see I am sometimes suspicious of myself, and do take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me, I am the bolder to send you some of my untutored thoughts.
Milton, Letter in Birch's Life.

beland (bē-land'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *land*.] To load with praise; land highly.

[Osborne] which is now *belanded* by divines from pulpits, and *belauded* all Europe over.
Thackeray, Virginians, xvii.

belave (bē-lāv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bilaven*, bathe, < *bi-*, *be-* + *laven*, lave: see *be-*1 and *lave*1.] To lave about; wash all over; wash.

belawgive (bē-lâ'giv), *v. t.* [A forced word, used only in the passage from Milton, < *be-*1 + *lawgive*, assumed from *lawgiver*.] To give a law to.

The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own people with this very allowance. *Milton*, Divorce.

belay (bē-lā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beleggen*, *bileggen*, < AS. *belecgan*, lay upon, cover, charge (= D. *beleggen*, cover, overlay; as a naut. term, belay = OHG. *bilegan*, MHG. G. *belegen*), < *be-*, about, around, by, + *lecgan*, lay. The naut. use is perhaps partly from the D. in the sense of 'surround,' cf. *beleaguer*.] 1†. To surround; environ; inclose. — 2. To overlay; adorn.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincoine greene, *belayd* with yellow lace.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 8.

3. To besiege; invest; surround.

Garnet such another powder-proster might
Then those small forts which ye were wont *belay*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

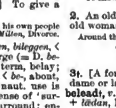
So when Arabian thieves *belayed* us round.
Sandys, Hymn to God.

4. To lie in wait for in order to attack; hence, to block up or obstruct.

The speedy horse all passages *belay*.
Dryden, Æneid, ix.

5. *Naut.*, to fasten, or make fast, by winding round a belaying-pin, cleat, or cavel: applied chiefly to running rigging.

When we *belayed* the halyards, there was nothing left but the bolt-rope.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 256.



Belaying-pin in rail, with ropes belayed on them.

belaying-bitt (bē-lā'ing-bit), *n.* Any bitt to which a rope can be belayed.

belaying-pin (bē-lā'ing-pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden or iron pin to which running rigging may be belayed.

belch (belch), *v.* [Early mod. E., also *belche*, *bealche*, *bealch*, *bealsh*, assibilated form of early mod. E. and E. dial. (north.) *belk*, < ME. *belken*, < AS. *bælcan*, *bealcan*, also with dental formative, *bealcettan*, belch, ejaculate; allied to *bealt*2 and *bolk*, all prob. uit. imitative: see *belk*, *bolk*2, *bolk*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To eject wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth; eructate.

All radishes breed wind, . . . and provoke a man that eateth them to *belch*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 5.

2. To issue out, as with eructation: as, "*belching* flames," *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw or eject from the stomach with violence; eructate.

Belching raw gobbets from his maw.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

2. To eject violently from within; cast forth.

The gates, that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame.
Milton, P. L., x. 282.

Though heaven drop sulphur, and hell belch out fire.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 2.

3. To ejaculate; vent with vehemence: often with *out*: as, to *belch out* blasphemies; to *belch out* one's fury.

belch (belch), *n.* [*belch*, *v.*] 1. The act of throwing out from the stomach or from within; eructation. — 2. A coarse name for malt liquor, from its causing belching.

A sudden reformation would follow among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*.
Dennis.

belcher1 (bel'chėr), *n.* One who belches.

belcher2 (bel'chėr), *n.* A name derived from an English pugilist named Jim *Belcher*.] A neckerchief with darkish-blue ground and large white spots with a dark-blue spot in the center of each. [Slang.]

belchild† (bel'child), *n.*; pl. *belchildren* (-chil'-dren). [< *bel-*, grand-, as in *beldam*, *belsire*, etc. (see *bel*1), + *child*.] A grandchild.

To Thomas Doubledays and Katherine his wife, my daughter, a cowe. To their children, my *belchildren*, etc.
Will of 1564, quoted in N. and Q., 4th ser., III. 77.

beldam, **beldame** (bel'dam, -dām), *n.* [< ME. *beldam*, *beldame*, only in sense of grandmother (correlative to *belsire*, grandfather), < ME. *bel-*, grand-, as in *bel sire*, fair sir, + *dam*, mother. The word was thus in E. use lit. 'good mother,' used distinctively for grandmother, not as in F. *belle dame*, fair lady: see *bel*1, *belle*, and *dame*.] 1†. Grandmother: corresponding to *belsire*, grandfather: sometimes applied to a great-grandmother.

To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 953.

2. An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

Around the *beldam* all erect they hang.
Akenside.

Our witches are no longer old
And wrinkled *beldames*, hand-sold.
Whittier, New-England Legend.

3†. [A forced use of the F. *belle dame*.] Fair dame or lady. *Spenser*.

belead†, *v. t.* [< ME. *beleden*, < AS. *belǽdan*, < *be-* + *lǽdan*, lead: see *be-*1 and *lead*1.] 1. To lead away. — 2. To lead; conduct.

beleaguer (bē-lē'gėr), *v. t.* [< D. *belegeren*, besiege (= G. *belagern* = Sw. *belägra* = Dan. *belægre*, also *belejre*, perhaps < D. *belegeren*), < *be-* + *leger*, a camp, encamping army, place to lie down, a bed (= E. *lair* and *layer* = G. *lager*, a camp, = Sw. *läger*, a bed, etc.): see *be-*1 and *leaguer*, *ledger*, *lair*, *layer*, *lager*.] To besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.

The Trojan camp, then *beleaguered* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy.

= Syn. To invest, lay siege to, beset.

beleaguerer (bē-lē'gėr-ėr), *n.* One who beleaguers or besieges; a besieger.

O'er the walls
The wild beleaguerers break, and, one by one,
The strongholds of the plain reward.
Bryant, The Prairies.

beleaguerment (bē-lē'gėr-ment), *n.* [< *beleaguer* + *-ment*.] The act of beleaguering, or the state of being beleaguered.

Fair, fickle, courtly France, . . .
Shattered by hard *beleaguerments*, and wild ire,
That sacked and set her palaces on fire.
R. H. Stoddard, Guests of State.

beleave† (bē-lēv'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beleven*, *bileven*, etc., also by syncope *bleven*, leave, intruns. remain, < AS. *belǽfan*, leave, < *be-* + *lǽfan*, leave; prop. the causal of *belīfan*, q. v. See *be-*1 and *leave*2.] I. *trans.* To leave behind; abandon; let go.

There was nothynge *beleffe*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., fl.

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II. *intrans.* To remain; continue; stay.

But the letters *blessed* no longer upon plaster.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1548.

belection (be-lek'shon), *n.* Same as *bolection*.

belecture (be-lek'tur), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *lecture*.] To vex with lectures; admonish persistently.

She now had somebody, or rather something, to lecture and *belecture* as before. *Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, I. xvi.

belee1 (be-lē'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *lee*1.] To place on the lee, or in a position unfavorable to the wind. [Rare.]

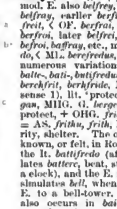
I . . . must be *belee'd* and calm'd
By debtor and creditor. *Shak.*, Othello, I. i.

belee2†, *v. t.* An apocopated form of *believe*, now written *believe*.

Fool. Dare me, sir.
Clo. I would I could, sir! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

beleft. Preterit and past participle of *bereave*.

belemnite (be-lem'nīt), *n.* [= F. *belemnite*, < NL. *belemnites*, < Gr. βέλεμνον, poet. for βέλος, a dart, missile (< βάλλειν, throw, cast), + -*ites*.] **1.** A straight, solid, tapering, chambered fossil, the internal bone or shell of a mollusceous animal of the extinct family *Belemnitidæ*, common in the Chalk and Jurassic limestone. Belemnites are popularly known as *arrow-heads* or *finger-stones*, from their shape; also as *thunderbolts* and *thunder-stones*, from a belief as to their origin. See *Belemnitidæ*.



Belemnite, with remains of the animal. *a*, arms with hooks; *b*, head; *c*, ink-bag; *d*, phragmacone; *e*, guard, or rostrum.

2. The animal to which such a bone belonged.

Also called *ceraunite*.

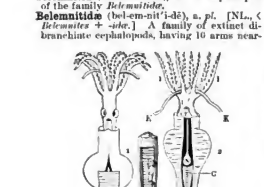
Belemnitella (be-lem-ni-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *belemnites*.] A genus of the family *Belemnitidæ*, characterized by having a straight fissure at the upper surface of the guard, on the ventral side of the alveolus. The species are all Cretaceous.

Belemnites (bel-em-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *belemnite*.] The typical genus of the family *Belemnitidæ*.

belemnitic (bel-em-nit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a belemnite, or to the family to which it belongs: as, a *belemnitic* animal; a *belemnitic* shell; *belemnitic* deposits.

belemnitid (be-lem'ni-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Belemnitidæ*.

Belemnitidæ (bel-em-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belemnites* + -*idæ*.] A family of extinct dibranchiate cephalopods, having 10 arms near-



Belemnites.

1, *Belemnitella antiqua*, ventral side, × 1; *Belemnites Dumasi* (restored), *a*, guard; *b*, phragmacone; *c*, dorsal fissure of nautilus; *d*, infundibulum; *e*, calcareous arms. A, A, tentacula; *N*, ink-bag. 2, Belemnite, British Museum.

ly equally developed and provided with hooks, an internal shell terminated behind by a rostrum of variable form, and a well-developed straight phragmacone. The species are numerous in the Secondary geological formations, and especially in the Cretaceous, and their remains are the clear like shells familiar to most persons living in regions where the Cretaceous seas once existed. The skeleton consists of a subcylindrical or fusoid body called the *rostrum* or *guard*, which is hollowed into a conical excavation called the *alveolus*, in which is lodged the *phragmacone*. This consists of a series of chambers, separated by septa perforated by apertures for the passage of the *hyponeule* or *infundibulum*. The *pen* of the common squid is the modern representative, though on an inferior scale, of the ancient belemnite. Some specimens have been found exhibiting other points of their anatomy. Thus we learn that the organs were inclosed in a mantle; that there were 10 armlike processes, 8 of them hooked at the end, called the *scinated arms*, and 2 not uncinated, called the *tentacula*; that the animal was furnished with an ink-bag, and that its mouth was armed with mandibles. There are four known genera, *Belemnites*, *Belemnoteuthis*, *Belemnitella*, and *Xiphoteuthis*.

belemnoid (be-lem'noid), *a.* [< *belemn-ite* + *-oid*.] Like a belemnite.

beleper (bē-lep'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *leper*.] To infect with or as with leprosy.

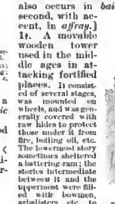
Beleppered all the clergy with a worse infection than Gehazi's. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiv.

bel esprit (bel es-prē') ; pl. *beaux esprits* (bōz es-prē'). [F., a fine spirit: see *bel*1 and *esprit*.] A fine genius or man of wit.

Men who look up to me as a man of letters and a *bel esprit*. *Irving.*

belfried (bel'frid), *a.* [< *belfry* + *-ed*2.] Having a belfry: as, a *belfried* tower.

belfry (bel'fri), *n.*; pl. *belfries* (-friz). [Early mod. E. also *belfrey*, *belfrie*, *etc.*, < ME. *belfray*, earlier *berfrey*, *berfrey*, *berfreid*, *berfreit*, < OF. *berfroi*, *berfroy*, *berfrei*, *berefreit*, *berfroi*, later *belfroi*, *belefroi*, *belefroi*, *belfroi*, *belfray*, etc., mod. F. *beffroi* = It. *battifredo*, < ML. *berefredus*, *berefridus*, *berfredus*, with numerous variations, *bel-*, *bil-*, *bal-*, *berte-*, *balte-*, *batis-*, *battifredus*, < MHG. *bercevrit*, *bercfrit*, *berchfrit*, *berkfride*, MD. *bergfert*, *bergfreede* (in sense 1), lit. 'protecting shelter,' < OHG. *bergan*, MHG. G. *bergen* = AS. *beorgan*), cover, protect, + OHG. *frithu*, MHG. *fride*, G. *friede* = AS. *friðu*, *friþ*, E. obs. *frith*, peace, security, shelter. The origin of the word was not known, or felt, in Rom., and the forms varied: the It. *battifredo* (after ML. *battifredus*) simulates *battere*, beat, strike (as an alarm-bell or a clock), and the E. form (after ML. *befredus*) simulates *bell*, whence the restriction in mod. E. to a bell-tower. The same first element also occurs in *bainberg* and *baubert*; the second, with accent, in *affray*.] **1†.** A movable wooden tower used in the middle ages in attacking fortified places. It consisted of several stages, was mounted on wheels, and was generally covered with raw hides to protect those under it from fire, boiling oil, etc. The lowermost story sometimes sheltered a battering-ram; the stories intermediate between it and the uppermost were filled with bowmen, artillery, etc., to gall the defenders; while the uppermost story was furnished with a drawbridge to let down on the wall, over which the storming party rushed to the assault.



Belfry used in the assault of a medieval fortress. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture."

2†. A stationary tower near a fortified place, in which were stationed sentinels to watch the surrounding country and give notice of the approach of an enemy. It was furnished with a bell to give the alarm to the garrison, and also to summon the vassals of a feudal lord to his defense. This circumstance helped the belief that the word was connected with *bell*.

3. A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building, but sometimes standing apart as an independent structure.

The same dunky walls
Of cold, gray stone,
The same clobbered belfry and spire.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, II.

4. That part of a steeple or other structure in which a bell is hung; particularly, the frame of timberwork which sustains the bell. See cut under *bell-gable*.—**5.** *Naut.*, the ornamental frame in which the ship's bell is hung. [Eng.]—**6.** A shed used as a shelter for cattle or for farm implements or produce. [Local, Eng.]

belfry-owl (bel'fri-owl), *n.* A name of the barn-owl (which see), from its frequently nesting in a belfry.

belfry-stage (bel'fri-tur'ėt), *n.* A turret attached to an angle of a tower or belfry, to receive the stairs which give access to its upper stories. Belfry turrets are polygonal, square, or round in external plan, but always round within for convenience adaptation to winding stairs.

belgard (bel-gärd'), *n.* [< It. *bel guardo*, lovely look: see *bel*1 and *guard*, *regard*.] A kind look or glance.

Upon her eyelids many Graces sate,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgardes*, and amorous retrate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 23.

Belgian (bel'jian), *a.* and *n.* [See *Belgic*.] I. *a.* Belonging to Belgium, a small country of Europe, between France and Germany, formerly part of the Netherlands, erected into an independent kingdom in 1830–31.—**Belgian blocks**, nearly cubical blocks of granitic trap, or other suitable stone, for pavements.—**Belgian syllables**, syllables applied to the musical scale by the Belgian Wasselet-donat Jean Josquin, for *solmization* and *hexachordation*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the kingdom of Belgium.

Belgic (bel'jik), *a.* [L. *Belgicus*, < *Belgæ*.] **1.** Pertaining to the Belgæ, who in Cæsar's time possessed the country bounded by the Rhine, the Seine, the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, and the English Channel. They were probably of mixed Teutonic and Celtic origin. At the time of Cæsar's invasion tribes of Belgæ lived in southern Britain, whose connection with the continental Belgæ is disputed.—**2.** Pertaining to Belgium.

Belgravian (bel-grā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Belonging to Belgravia, an aristocratic district of London around Pimlico; hence, aristocratic; fashionable. *Thackeray.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Belgravia; an aristocrat; a member of the upper classes. *Thackeray.*

Belial (bē'li-al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Belgial*, ME. *Belial*, < LL. (in Vulgate) *Belial*, < Gr. *Βελιάρ*, *Βελίαρ*, *Βλίαρ*, < Heb. *Beliyya'al*, in the Old Testament usually in phrases translated, in the English version, "man of Belial," "son of Belial," as if *Beliol* were a proper name equiv. to *Satan*; hence once in the New Testament (6 tr. 15) as an appellative of Satan (2 Cor. vi. 15). But the Heb. *b'liya'al* is a common noun, meaning worthlessness or wickedness (< *bĕlī*, without, + *ya'al*, use, profit.] The spirit of evil personified; the devil; Satan; in Milton, one of the fallen angels, distinct from Satan.

What concord hath Christ with *Belial*? 2 Cor. vi. 15.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven. *Milton*, P. L., i. 490.

belibel (bē-lī'bel), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *libel*.] To libel or traduce.

Belideus (bē-lid'ē-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small flying phalangers, of the family *Phalangistidæ*; the sugar-squirrels. These little marsupials resemble flying squirrels in superficial appearance, having a large parachute, large naked ears, long bushy tail, and very soft fur. They are several species, such as *B. sciureus*, *B. ariel*, and *B. flaviventer*, inhabiting Australia, New Guinea, and some of the neighboring islands.

belie1† (bē-lī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *belied*, ppr. *belying*. [< ME. *belyen*, *belegen*, < AS. *belegan*, *belogan* (as OHG. *bilogan*, MHG. *bilegen*, G. *bilügen*), < *be-*, about, by, + *legan*, lie: see *be*-1 and *lie*2.] **1.** To tell lies concerning; calumniate by false reports.

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Thou dost *belie* him, Percy, thou dost *belie* him:
He never did encounter with Glendower.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Who is he that *belies* the blood and libels the fame of his own ancestors?
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

The clamor of liars *belied* in the hubbub of lies.
Tennyson, Maud, iv. 9.

2. To give the lie to; show to be false; contradict.

Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues.
Dryden.

Novels (witness ev'ry month's review)
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.
Cowper, Retirement.

3. To act unworthily of; fail to equal or come up to; disappoint: as, to *belie* one's hopes or expectations.

Shall Hector, born to war, his birthright yield,
Belie his courage, and forsake the field?
Dryden, Hector and Androm., l. 109.

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. To give a false representation of; conceal the true character of.

Queen. For heaven's sake, speak comfortable words.
York. Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

5†. To fill with lies.

'Tis slander, . . . whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

6†. To counterfeit; mimic; feign resemblance to.

With dust, with horses' hoofs, that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound.
Dryden, Astræa Redux.

belief (bē̱-lēf'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *beleef*, *beleeve*, < ME. *beleve*, *beleafe*, with prefix *be-* (as in *believe*, q. v.), parallel with the earlier *leve*, by apheresis for *ileve*, < AS. *geleáfa* = OS. *gilōbho* = D. *geloof* = MLG. *gelōve*, *gelōf* = OHG. *giloubo*, MHG. *geloube*, G. *glaube*, masc., = Goth. *galaubeins*, fem., belief, < *galaubs*, dear, valuable: see *believe*.] 1. Confidence reposed in any person or thing; faith; trust: as, a child's *belief* in his parents.

To make the worthy Leonatus mad,
By wounding his *belief* in her renown.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. A conviction of the truth of a given proposition or an alleged fact, resting upon grounds insufficient to constitute positive knowledge. Knowledge is a state of mind which necessarily implies a corresponding state of things; belief is a state of mind merely, and does not necessarily involve a corresponding state of things. But *belief* is sometimes used to include the absolute conviction or certainty which accompanies knowledge.

Neither do I labor for a greater esteem than may in some little measure draw a *belief* from you, to do yourself good, and not to grace me. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 2.

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance. *Reid.*

He [James Mill] uses the word *belief* as the most general term for every species of conviction or assurance; the assurance of what is before our eyes, as well as of that which we only remember or expect; of what we know by direct perception, as well as of what we accept on the evidence of testimony or of reasoning. *J. S. Mill.*

By a singular freak of language we use the word *belief* to designate both the least persistent and the most persistent coherence among our states of consciousness,—to describe our state of mind with reference both to those propositions of the truth of which we are least certain, and to those of the truth of which we are most certain.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 61.

3. Persuasion of the truth of a proposition, but with the consciousness that the positive evidence for it is insufficient or wanting; especially, assurance of the truth of what rests chiefly or solely upon authority. (*a*) In this sense, the word sometimes implies that the proposition is admitted as only probable. (*b*) It sometimes implies that the proposition is admitted as being so reasonable that it needs no proof. (*c*) Sometimes used for religious faith.

Knowledge and *belief* differ not only in degree but in kind. Knowledge is a certainty founded upon insight; *belief* is a certainty founded upon feeling. The one is perspicuous and objective: the other is obscure and subjective. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, xxvii.

One in whom persuasion and *belief*
Had ripened into faith, and faith become
A passionate intuition. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

They [women] persuade rather than convince, and value *belief* rather as a source of consolation than as a faithful expression of the reality of things.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 381.

4. That which is believed; an object of belief.

Superstitious prophecies are the *belief* of fools. *Bacon.*

We have but to read the accounts of the early *beliefs* of mankind, or the present *beliefs* of savages and semi-cultivated nations, to see how large a field pure fiction occupies. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 7.

In the cathedrals, the popular *beliefs*, hopes, fears, fancies, and aspirations found expression and were perpetuated in a language intelligible to all.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 105.

5. The whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith.

In the heat of persecution, to which the Christian *belief* was subject, upon its first promulgation. *Hooker.*

The *belief* of Christianity is a *belief* in the beauty of holiness; the creed of Hellas was a *belief* in the beauty of the world and of mankind. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, iv.

6. A creed; a formula embodying the essential doctrines of a religion or a church.

Ye ought to see them have their *belief*, to know the commandments of God, to keep their holy-days, and not to lose their time in idleness. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 14.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Opinion*, *Conviction*, etc. (see *persuasion*); credence, trust, credit, confidence.—4. Doctrine.

belieful (bē̱-lēf'fụl), *a.* [< ME. *bileefful*, < *bilef*, *beleve*, belief, + *-ful*. Cf. AS. *geleáfful*.] Having belief or faith. *Udall.* [Rare.]

beliefulness (bē̱-lēf'fụl-nes), *n.* [< *belieful* + *-ness*.] The state of being belieful. [Rare.]

The godly *beliefulness* of the heathen.
Udall, On Luke iv.

There is a hopefulness and a *beliefulness*, so to say, on your side, which is a great compensation. *Clough.*

belier (bē̱-lī'ėr), *n.* [< *belie*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who belies.

Foul-mouthed *beliers* of the Christian faith.
Coleridge, Aids to Reflection, i. 89.

believability (bē̱-lē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *believable*: see *-bility*.] Credibility; capability of being believed. *J. S. Mill.*

believable (bē̱-lē'va-bl), *a.* [< *believe* + *-able*.] Capable of being believed; credible.

That he sinn'd, is not *believable*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

believableness (bē̱-lē'va-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility.

believe (bē̱-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *believed*, ppr. *believing*. [Early mod. E. *beleeve*, < ME. *beleven*, *bileven*, *bilefen*, with prefix *be-* (as in *belief*, q. v.), parallel with the earlier *leven*, by apheresis for *ileven*, < AS. *geliéfan*, *gelýfan*, *gelēfan* = OS. *gilōbhian* = D. *gelooven* = MLG. *gelōven* = OHG. *gilouben*, MHG. *gelouben*, *glöuben*, G. *gleuben*, now *glauben*, = Goth. *galaubjan*, believe, lit. hold dear or valuable or satisfactory, be pleased with, < Goth. *galaubs*, dear, valuable (found only in the special sense of 'costly'), < *ga-* (AS., etc., *ge-*), a generalizing prefix, + **laub*, a form (pret.) of the common Teut. root **lub*, whence also Goth. *liubs* = AS. *leóf*, E. *lief*, dear, AS. *lufu*, E. *love*, etc.: see *lief*, *leave*², *love*, *liberal*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To have faith or confidence. (*a*) As to a person, to have confidence in his honesty, integrity, virtue, powers, ability, etc.; trust. (*b*) As to a thing, to have faith in its existence, or in its genuineness, efficacy, virtue, usefulness, soundness, and the like; credit its reality: as, to *believe* in ghosts; to *believe* in the Bible, in manhood suffrage, in the ballot, in republicanism, in education, etc.: usually with *in* or *on* (formerly also with *to*), rarely absolutely.

He saith unto the ruler of the synagogue, Be not afraid, only *believe*. Mark v. 36.

2. To exercise trust or confidence; rely through faith: generally with *on*.

And they said, *Believe on* the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house. Acts xvi. 31.

And many *believed on* him there. John x. 42.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. John i. 12.

3. To be persuaded of the truth of anything; accept a doctrine, principle, system, etc., as true, or as an object of faith: with *in*: as, "I *believe in* the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints," etc., *Apostles' Creed*; to *believe in* Buddhism. See *belief*.

If you will consider the nature of man, you will find that with him it always has been and still is true, that that thing in all his inward or outward world which he sees worthy of worship is essentially the thing in which he *believes*. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, i.

To make believe. See *make*¹.

II. *trans.* 1. To credit upon the ground of authority, testimony, argument, or any other ground than complete demonstration; accept as true; give credence to. See *belief*.

We know what rests upon reason; we *believe* what rests upon authority. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Our senses are sceptics, and *believe* only the impression of the moment. *Emerson*, Farming.

We may *believe* what goes beyond our experience, only when it is inferred from that experience by the assumption that what we do not know is like what we know.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 210.

Who knows not what to *believe*
Since he sees nothing clear.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

2. To give credence to (a person making a statement, anything said, etc.).

Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud, that the people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever.
Ex. xix. 9.

You are now bound to *believe* him. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

3. To expect or hope with confidence; trust. [Archaic.]

I had fainted unless I had *believed* to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Ps. xxvii. 13.

4. To be of opinion; think; understand: as, I *believe* he has left the city.

They are, I *believe*, as high as most steeples in England.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

believer (bē̱-lē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *beleever*, *belever* (not in ME. or AS.); < *believe* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who believes; one who gives credit to other evidence than that of personal knowledge; one who is firmly persuaded in his own mind of the truth or existence of something: as, a *believer* in ghosts.

Johnson, incredulous on all other points, was a ready *believer* in miracles and apparitions.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

2. An adherent of a religious faith; in a more restricted sense, a Christian; one who exercises faith in Christ.

And *believers* were the more added to the Lord.
Acts v. 14.

3. In the early church, a baptized layman, in contradistinction to the clergy on the one hand, and to the catechumens, who were preparing for baptism, on the other.

The name *believer* is here taken in a more strict sense only for one order of Christians, the believing or baptized laity. *Bingham*, Antiquities, I. iii. 1.

believing (bē̱-lē'ving), *p. a.* 1. Having faith; ready or disposed to believe or to exercise faith.

Be not faithless, but *believing*. John xx. 27.

Now, God be prais'd! that to *believing* souls
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. Of the number of those who are disciples.

And they that have *believing* masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren. 1 Tim. vi. 2.

believingly (bē̱-lē'ving-li), *adv.* In a believing manner; with belief: as, to receive a doctrine *believingly*.

belight (bē̱-līt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *light*¹.] To light up; illuminate. *Cowley.* [Rare.]

belike (bē̱-līk'), *adv.* [First in early mod. E., also written *belyke*, *bylyke*; also *belikely*, q. v.; appar. of dial. origin, < *be*, *by*, prep., + *like*, *likely*, i. e., by what is likely; but perhaps a reduction of an introductory phrase *it may be* (or *will be*) *like* or *likely*. Cf. *maybe* and *likely*, as similarly used.] Perhaps; probably. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Then you, *belike*, suspect these noblemen
As guilty of Duke Humphrey's timeless death.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Belike this is some new kind of subscription the gallants use. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

If he came in for a reckoning, *belike* it was for better treat than mine. *Scott.*

belikely† (bē̱-līk'li), *adv.* [See *belike*.] Probably.

Having *belikely* heard some better words of me than I could deserve. *Bp. Hall*, Account of Himself.

belime (bē̱-līm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *lime*¹.] To besmear or entangle with or as with bird-lime. *Bp. Hall.*

belinkedness (bē̱-lingkt'nes), *n.* [< *be-*¹ + *link*¹ + *-ed*² + *-ness*.] In *math.*, the number of times one branch of a link must be passed through the other in order to undo it.

belittle (bē̱-lit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *belittled*, ppr. *belittling*. [First in U. S.; < *be-*¹ + *little*.] 1. To make small or smaller; reduce in proportion or extent. [Rare.]—2. To cause to appear small; depreciate; lower in character or importance; speak lightly or disparagingly of.

belittlement (bē̱-lit'l-ment), *n.* [< *belittle* + *-ment*.] The act of belittling, or detracting from the character or importance of a person or thing.

A systematic *belittlement* of the essential, and exaggeration of the non-essential, in the story.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 370.

belive¹†, *v. i.* [ME. (rare), < AS. *belīfan* (pret. *belāf*, pl. *belifon*, pp. *belifen*) (= OS. *bilībhan* = OFries. *bilīva*, *blīva* = D. *blijven* = OHG. *bilīban*, MHG. *belīben*, *blīben*, G. *bleiben* = Goth. *bileiban*), remain, < *be-* + **līfan* (pret. *lāf*), remain. Hence the causal *beleave*, q. v., now also obsolete: see *leave*¹.] To remain.

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belive[2], *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [Now only E. dial., also written *belyve*, Sc. *belife, belyve, belif*, < ME. *belive, belyve, belife, bilife, bilive*, also *bilfee, bilieve, etc.*; sometimes used expletively; prop. two words, *be live, be life*, lit. by life, i. e., with life or activity; *cf. alive* and *lively.*] 1. With speed; quickly; eagerly.

Rise, rise *belive*,
And unto battell doe your selves addresse.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 18.

Thou schalte hane delyverance *belyve*
Be-lyne at vth list. *York Plays*, p. 231.

2. Presently; ere long; by and by; anon: sometimes merely expletive.

Twenty swarm of bees,
Whilk all the summer hum about the hive,
And bring me wax and honey in *bilives*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

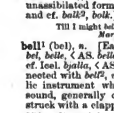
Belyve the elder bairns come dropping in.
Burns, Cottar's Sat. Night.

[Obsolete in both senses, except in Scotch.]

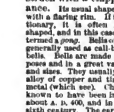
belk[1] (belk), *v. i.* [E. dial., < ME. *belken*, the unassibilated form of *belche, belch*: see *belch*, and cf. *bald*[2], *balk*.] To belch; give vent to.

Till I might *belke* revenge upon his eyes.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II. i. 1.

belk[1] (belk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bel*, < ME. *bel, belle*, < AS. *belle* (= D. *bel* = MLG. LG. *belle*; *cf.* Icel. *bjalla*, < AS. *bellr*), a bell. Perhaps connected with *bell*[2], *v.*, rush.] 1. A hollow metallic instrument which gives forth a ringing sound, generally of a musical quality, when struck with a clapper, hammer, or other applicative. Its usual shape resembles that of an inverted cup with a flaring rim. If the bell is stationary, it is often made somewhat more shaped, and in this case is commonly termed a *gong*. Bells of this form are generally used as call-bells or fixed bells. Bells are made for many purposes and in a great variety of forms and sizes. They usually consist of an alloy of copper and tin, called bell-metal (which see). Church-bells are known to have been in use in Italy about A. D. 400, and in France in the sixth century. The earliest were rude, often four-sided, made of thin plates of iron riveted together. The manufacture of the largest and finest bells has been developed since the fifteenth century. The largest ever made is the great bell of Moscow, called the Czar Kolokol, cast in 1733, and computed to weigh about 440,000 pounds. It is about 19 feet in diameter and the same in height. It is supposed never to have been hung, and is now used as a chapel, having been raised in 1836 after lying half buried since 1737, when a piece was broken out of its side in a fire. The largest bell in actual use weighs 193 tons, and is also in Moscow. The bell of the Buddhist monastery Chi-on, in Kioto, Japan, was cast in 1633, and weighs 125,000 catties, or over 74 tons of 2,240 pounds each. Among the great



Bell (section).
a, crown; *b*, stock; *c*, cannon; *d*, clapper; *e*, clapper-ball; *f*, lip.



Bell called Czar Kolokol, in the Kremlin, Moscow.

French bells, the bourdon of Notre Dame, Paris, weighs about 17 tons; the largest bell of Sens cathedral, 16 tons; and that of Amiens cathedral, 15 tons. In England, the "Big Ben" of Westminster weighs over 13 tons, but is cracked; the "Great Peter," at York, 10 tons; and the "Great Tom," at Oxford, 7 tons. The new "Kaiser-glocke" of Cologne cathedral weighs 25 tons. For church bells made to be rung in unison, see *chime*. In founding, the bells generally represented are hawks' bells, in shape like a small sleigh-bell; a hawk represented with those bells attached is said to be *belled*. When a bell of ordinary form is used as a hearing, it is called *church-bell* for distinction.

But what art thou that sayst this tale,
That werest on thyn hose a pale,
And on thy tipet such a *belle*?
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1841.

2. Anything in the form of a bell or compared to a bell. Specifically—(*a*) A bell-shaped corolla of a flower.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;
In a cowslip's *bell* I lie. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

(*b*) In *arch.*, the plain cubica of a Corinthian or composite capital, around which the foliage and volutes are arranged. Also called *basket*. (*c*) The large end of a funnel, or the end of a pipe, tube, or any musical instrument, when its edge is turned out and enlarged so as to resemble a bell. (*d*) The movable cone, or cattin containing the seed of the hop. (*e*) The pendulous dermal appendage under the throat of the male moose. (*f*) In hydroid polyps, the umbrella or adnexa zone.

3. *pl.* A number of small bells in the form of hawks' bells or sleigh-bells, fastened to a bandle and constituting a toy for amusing an infant.—4. *pl. Naut.*, the term employed on shipboard, as *o'clock* is on shore, to denote the division of daily time, from 12 to 4 being marked by bells, which are struck every half-hour. The day, beginning at midnight, is divided into watches of four hours each, except the interval from 4 to 8 P. M., which is subdivided into two dog-watches. A full watch thus consists of eight half-hours, and its progress is noted by the number of strokes on the bell. For instance, 1 o'clock P. M. is equivalent to two bells in the afternoon watch; 5 o'clock, to six bells; 6 o'clock, to eight bells, etc. —**Angelus bell**, the bell called Lady bell, a church-bell rung to remind those within hearing to recite the angelus. See *angelus*.—**Ave bell, Ave Maria bell**, or **Ave Mary bell**. See *Ave Maria*.

I could never hear the *Ave Mary bell* without emotion, or think it a misfortune because they served in one circumstance for me to err in all—that is, in silence and dumb contempt.
Charles Lamb, Elia, p. 77.

Bell, book, and candle, a phrase popularly used in connection with a threat of excommunication formerly practised in the Roman Catholic Church. After the formula had been pronounced, the sacred, the sanctuaria cast the lighted candles they held in their hands to the ground so as to extinguish them, and the bells were rung together in order; after the last two ceremonies symbolized the disorder and going out of grace in the soul to be thus excommunicated.—**Blessed or hallowed bell**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bell which has received the solemn benediction of a bishop, by which the bishop prays that its sound may avail to summon the faithful to festival devotion, drive away storms, and that the powers of the air, hearing it, may tremble and flee before the standard of the holy cross of the Son of God erected upon it.—**Curfew bell or curfew-bell**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a bell rung during the observance of the season of Lent, with the more solemn portions: now usually a small hand-bell, but in pre-Reformation England, a large bell often hung in a bell-gable erected over the nave, immediately above the entrance of the chancel. The name was long the one of the acolytes. *Oxford Glossary*, p. 74.—**Dumb bell**. (*a*) In flower, [Scotch.] (*b*) In sport, or having the weapons of the forward, [Scotch.] Same as *sparring bell*.—**Recording bell**, a bell attached to a handpunch, or to machinery for measurement, with which force collected, as by a conductor, etc., or moneys taken for, as at a bar, are recorded.—**Sacring bell**, a bell rung during the celebration of the Roman Catholic mass, at the elevation of the host, the Sanctus, and at other points of the service. When rung at the consecration it is also called the *Agnus bell*; at the time of the Sanctus, the *Sanctus bell*, etc. Also called *sanctus bell*.—**Saints' bell**. Same as *sacring bell*. The term is a corrupted form of *Sanctus bell*, but is now specifically restricted to the bell rung at the Sanctus. The saints' bell is now a small hand-bell rung in some churches, but formerly it was sometimes a small church-bell suspended in a turret outside the church and rung by a rope from within.

And it is said this people would let their dogs run about rest when George Herbert's *saints' bell* rang to prayers.
Walford's Antiquarian Archæology, p. 567.

Sanctus bell. See *elevation bell*.—**To bear away** (or **gain**, etc.) **the bell**, to win the prize at a race. In former times a bell was a usual prize at a horse-race.

Here lyve the man whose horse did *paine*
The bell in race on Salisbury plain.
Camden, Epitaphes.

To bear the bell, to be the first or leader; in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or the leading horse of a team or drove, that wears a bell or bells on its collar.

Let se which of you shal *bere the belle*
To speke of love. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 196.

In memory of the man but for whom had gone to wrack
All that France saved from the fight whereat England *bore the bell*. *Browning*, Herve Riel.

To clamor bells. See *clamor*.—**To lose the bell**, to be worsted in contest.

In single fight he *lost the bell*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvii. 60.

To ring the bells backward. See *backward*.—**To ring the hallowed bell**, to ring a bell consecrated by a priest, as was formerly done in the belief that its sound had virtue to disperse storms, drive away a pestilence or devils, and extinguish fires. **To shake the bell**, to move, or give notice or alarm: in allusion to the bells on a falcon's neck, which, when scared alarmed its prey.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best,
The proudest he that holds up Lancaster,
Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shake his bells*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

To take one's bells, to take one's departure: from the custom in falconry of attaching bells to a hawk's leg before letting it fly.

If ever for the Spring you do but sigh,
I take my *bells*.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iii. 2.

belk[1] (belk), *v.* [< *belk*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To produce bells; be in bell: said of hops when the seed-vessels are forming. See *bell*[1], *n.*, 2 (*d*).

Hops in the beginning of August *belk*. *Mortimer.*

belladonna [*belle* + *donna*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put a bell on.—2. To swell or puff out into the shape of a bell.

Devices for *belling* out dresses. *Mrs. Riddell.*

To bell the cat, to grapple or cope with an adversary of greatly superior power: a phrase derived from a well-known fable, according to which the mice at one time resolved to put a bell on the cat to warn them of its approach; but after the resolution was passed, no hungry being made, "Who will undertake it?" none was found daring enough to do it.

bell[2] (bel), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bel* (dial. also *beal*), < ME. *belle*, < AS. *bellan*, roar, bellow, grunt, = OHG. *bellan*, MHG. G. *bellen*, bark, = Icel. *belja*, bellow; perhaps connected, as the orig. verb (*cf.* D. *bellen*, ring, MLG. *bellen*, proclaim loudly), with *bell*[1], *n.* Hence *bellow*, *v.* Cf. *bellow*, a later form parallel to *bell*[2], *v.*, and see *belk, belch, balk*[2], *bolk*, etc., a series of verbs of similar form, assumed to be all imitative. Hence prob. *bull*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bellow; roar.

As lond as *belleth* wind in hell.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1803.

Specifically—2. To bellow like a deer in rutting-time.

The wild buck *bells* from leroy brake.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 15.

Enjoining perfect silence, we crept from tree to tree with stealthy pace and occasionally sweeping the opposite brow of Hangerton with a deer glass to discover some of the numerous harts which were *belling* and calling.
Forest and Stream, XXIV. 449.

II. *trans.* To bellow forth. [Rare.]

bell[2] (bel), *n.* [< *bell*[2], *v.*] The bellow of the wild deer in rutting-time.

In Ireland the deer-stalker has to put aside his ride in October. The first *bell* of the hart is a notice for him to stay, as that time the wild denizens of the woods may carry on their courting at their leisure.
Forest and Stream, XXIV. 449.

bell[3], *v. i.* [< ME. *bellen* (pp. *bollen*), perhaps (with loss of orig. guttural) < AS. *belgan* (pp. *bolgen*) = OHG. *belgan*, MHG. *belgen* = Icel. *belgja*, be angry, swell (in AS. and OHG. and MHG. also be angry). *Cf. belt*[2] and *bellow*, *repr.* parallel forms without and with an orig. guttural. See *bolt*[1].] To swell up, like a boil or heal.

Jesus . . . was pricked both with nail and thorn. It neither wealed nor *belled*, rankled nor boned.
Percy, Liturgy, Good Friday. (*N. E. D.*)

bell[4] (bel), *n.* [< late ME. *belle* = D. *bel*, a bubble; *cf.* OD. (MD.) *bellen*, bubble; origin uncertain, perhaps connected with E. *bell*[3], or with L. *bulla*, a bubble: see *bell*[3].] A bubble formed in a liquid.

The twinkling of a *bell*, the rising of an air-*bell*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

Certain qualities of coloured glass are cast by lacking the molten metal from huge pots. . . . By this lacking numerous air-*bells* are formed in the glass, but the circumstance does not affect the durability and usefulness of the glass. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 668.

bell[4] (bel), *v. i.* [< *bell*[4], *n.*] To bubble. [Scotch.]

bell[5], *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bel*, < ME. *bel, bele*, < OF. (mod. F.) *bel, beau*, m., *belle, f.*, = Sp. Pg. It. *bello*, < L. *bellus*, beautiful, fine. This adj., the nearest representative of the L., obtained a hold in E. chiefly in its deriv. *beauty* (> *beautiful, etc.*), and in some half-French uses: see *bell, belle, beau*, etc.] Fair; beautiful.

bellacity (be-las'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **bellacitā(t-)s*, < *bellax* (*bellac-*), warlike, < *bellum*, war.] Tendency to war; warlikeness. [Rare.]

belladonna (bel-a-don'ä), *n.* [NL., < *bella donna*, lit. beautiful lady (the berries of the plant having been used by the Italian ladies as a cosmetic): *bella*, fem. of *bello*, beautiful (see *belle*); *donna*, < L. *domina*, lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord. Lit. a doublet of *beldam*, *q. v.*] A plant, *Atropa Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade,

Belladonna (*Atropa Belladonna*).
a, flowering branch, with fruit; *b*, fruit, on larger scale

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natural order *Solanaceæ*, a native of central and southern Europe. All parts of the plant are poisonous, and depend for their pharmacodynamic properties on the alkaloid atropin. The plant and its alkaloid are largely used in medicine to relieve pain, to check spasm and excessive perspiration, and especially in surgery to dilate the pupil and paralyze the accommodation of the eye.

bell-and-hopper (bel'and-hop'ėr), *n.* A charging device on top of a blast-furnace. The bottom of the hopper is closed from beneath by a bell-shaped piece, which, when lowered, permits the ore to fall into the furnace.

bellandine (bel'an-din), *n.* [Sc.; *cf. ballan*, a fight, combat.] A quarrel; a squabble. *Hogg.*

bell-animal (bel'an'i-mal), *n.* Same as *bell-animalcule*.

bell-animalcule (bel'an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* The usual English name of a peritrichous ciliated infusorian, of the family *Vorticellidæ* (which see). See cut under *Vorticella*. Also called *bell-polyp*.

bellarmine (bel'är-min), *n.* [See def.] A large stoneware jug with a capacious belly and narrow neck, decorated with the face of a bearded man, originally designed as a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmin, who made himself obnoxious to the Protestant party in the Netherlands as an opponent of the Reformation, in the end of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth.

Or like a larger jug that some men call
A Bellarmine. *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary.

Large globular jugs, stamped in relief with a grotesque bearded face and other ornaments, were one of the favourite forms [in stoneware]. Such were called "greybeards" or *bellarmines*, from the unpopular cardinal of that name, of whom the bearded face was supposed to be a caricature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 691.

bellasombra-tree (bel-a-som'brā-trē), *n.* [< Sp. *bella*, beautiful, + *sombra*, shade.] A South American tree, *Phytolacca dioica*, cultivated as a shade-tree in Spain, Malta, and some of the cities of India.

Bellatrix (be-lā'triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *bellator*, a warrior: *bellare*, wage war: *bellum*, war: see *bellicose*, *belligerent*. In 1 it is the translation by the authors of the Alphonsine Tables of the Ar. name *Almideb*, the real meaning of which is doubtful.] 1. A very white glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion. It is γ Orionis.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds. *Boie*, 1831.

bell-bind (bel'bīnd), *n.* Another name of the hedge-bells or hedge-bindweed of Europe, *Convolvulus sepium*.

bell-bird (bel'bėrd), *n.* 1. The araponga.—2. An Australian bird of the family *Meliphagidæ*, the *Manorhina* or *Myzantha*; *melanophrys*, whose notes resemble the sound of a bell.—3. An Australian piping crow, of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. graculina*. Also called *bell-magpie*.

bell-bloom, *n.* [Early mod. E. *belle-blome*.] An old name of the daffodil.

bell-bottle (bel'bot'l), *n.* Another name of one of the two European plants called bluebell, *Scilla nutans*. See *bluebell*.

bell-boy (bel'boi), *n.* A boy who answers a bell; specifically, an employee in a hotel who attends to the wants of guests in their rooms when summoned by bell.

bell-buoy (bel'boi), *n.* See *buoy*.

bell-cage (bel'kāj), *n.* A belfry.

bell-call (bel'kal), *n.* Same as *call-bell*.

bell-canopy (bel'kan'ō-pi), *n.* A canopy-like ornament, of wood or stone, designed to protect a bell and its fittings from the weather.

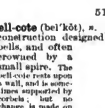
bell-chamber (bel'chām'bėr), *n.* The portion of a tower, usually near its summit, in which bells are hung. It is commonly constructed with large openings on all sides, to permit the sound of the bells to diffuse itself without impediment.

bell-chuck (bel'chuk), *n.* A bell-shaped lathe-chuck, which, by means of set-screws, holds the piece to be turned.

Bell-canopy, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

bell-cord (bel'kôrd), *n.* A cord attached to a bell; specifically, a cord attached to a bell on a locomotive and running through the cars of a train, used by conductors or brakemen in the United States and Canada to signal the engineer.

bell-cote (bel'kōt), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornamental construction designed to contain one or two bells, and often crowned by a small spire. The bell-cote rests upon a wall, and is sometimes supported by corbels, but no chancel is needed on account of its presence in the architectural disposition of the lower parts of the building. See *bell-turret*. Also written *bell-cot*.


Bell-cote.
Dartmouth, near Exeter, Normandy.

bell-crank (bel'krangk), *n.* In *mach.*, a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of 90°, and by which its velocity-ratio and range may be altered at pleasure by making the arms of different lengths. It is much employed in machinery, and is named from the fact that it is the form of crank employed in changing the direction of the wires of house-bells. *F* in the cut is the center of motion about which the arms oscillate. See also cut under *crank*.

Bell-crank.

belle (bel), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *belle*, fem. of *beau*, OF. *bel*, < L. *bellus*, beautiful; see *bell*, *bellB*.] *I. a.* Beautiful; charming; fair.—**Belle chevet**. [ME., < OF. *belle chevz*: see *belle* and *cheer*.] Good entertainment; good cheer.

Belle chevz
That he hath had full ofte tymes here.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 409.

II. n. A fair lady; a handsome woman of society; a recognized or reigning beauty.

Where are the belles, the wits, the beaux in verse?
Where none are beaten, 'tis vain to be a *belle*.
Lord Lyttelton, Beauty in the Country.

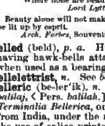
Beauty alone will not make the *belle*; the beauty must be lit up by esprit.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 148.

belled (beld), *p. a.* Hung with bells; in *her.*, having hawk-bells attached: said of a hawk when used as a bearing.

belleisterite, *n.* See *bellestriet*.

bellericˈ (be-ler'ik), *n.* [< F. *bellérique*, ult. < Ar. *balilaj*, < Pers. *balilah*.] The astringent fruit of *Terminalia Bellerica*, one of the fruits imported from India, under the name of *myrobalans*, for the use of calico-printers.

Bellerophon (be-ler'ō-fon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Βελλεροφόντης*, also *Βελλεροφόνης*, a local hero of Corinth, in Greek myth. the slayer of the monster Chimæra, also, supposed to mean 'monster,' + *φόν-ος*, slaughter, slayer, < *φεν*, kill, akin to E. *bane*1, q. v.] An extinct genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Bellerophontidæ*. It is one of the genera whose shells largely enter into the composition of limestone beds of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous systems.


Bellerophon carbonarius, Upper Silurian, Britain.

bellerophontid (be-ler-ō-fon'tid), *n.* [< *Bellerophontidæ*.] A gastropod of the family *Bellerophontidæ*.

Bellerophontidæ (be-ler-ō-fon'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bellerophon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Bellerophon*. The shell was symmetrically involute and nautiliform, with the periphery carinated or subcarinated and notched or fissured at the lip. The species flourished and were numerous in the Paleozoic age. Their affinities are uncertain. Formerly they were associated by most authors with the heteropod *Atlantidæ*, but they are now generally approximated to the *Pleurotomariidæ* of the order *Rhipidoglossa*.

belles-lettres (bel'let'r), *n. pl.* [F., lit. 'fine letters' (like *beaux-arts*, fine arts): *belle*, fine, beautiful; *lettre*, letter, pl. *lettres*, literature: see *belle* and *letter*.] Polite or elegant literature: a word used to indicate its application, including poetry, fiction, and other imaginative literature, and the studies and criticism connected therewith; literature regarded as a form of fine art.

belletrist, **belletristic** (be-let'rist), *n.* [< *belle(s)-lettr(es)* + *-ist* + *-ic*; G. *belletristisch*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of belles-lettres.

belletristic (bel-et-ris'tik), *a.* [< *belle(s)-lettr(es)* + *-ist* + *-ic*; G. *belletristisch*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of belles-lettres.

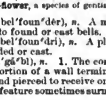
Reviews of publications not purely *belletristic* or ephemeral in their nature are generally written by professors.
J. M. Hart, German Universities, p. 272.

bell-flower (bel'flou'ėr), *n.* 1. A common name for the species of *Campanula*, from the shape of the flower, which resembles a bell. See cut under *Campanula*.—2. In some parts of England, the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.—**Autumn bell-flower**, a species of gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*.

bell-founder (bel'foun'dėr), *n.* A man whose occupation is to found or cast bells.

bell-foundry (bel'foun'dri), *n.* A place where bells are founded or cast.

bell-gable (bel'gā'bl), *n.* 1. The continuation upward of a portion of a wall terminated by a small gable, and pierced to receive one or more bells. Such a feature sometimes surmounts the


Bell-gable, Church of S. S. Annunziata, Florence.

apex of a church-gable.—2. Any gable when the wall composing it is pierced for bells. [Bell-gables of both varieties are not uncommon in medieval architecture.]

bell-gambs (bel'gamz'bā), *n.* Same as *conegamba* (which see).

bell-gastrula (bel'gas'trō-lā), *n.* In *biol.*, the original, primary palingenetic form of gastrula, according to the views of Haeckel: same as *archigastrula*. See cut under *gastrula*.

bell-glass (bel'glās), *n.* A bell-shaped glass vessel used to cover objects which require protection from variations of the atmosphere, dust, and influences of like character, as delicate plants, brie-à-brac, small works of art, clocks, etc., or to hold gases in chemical operations.

bell-hanger (bel'hang'ėr), *n.* One who hangs and repairs bells.

bell-harp (bel'härp), *n.* An old stringed instrument, consisting of a wooden box about two feet long, containing a harp or lyre with eight or more steel strings. The player twanged the strings with the thumbs of both hands inserted through holes in the box, meanwhile swinging the box from side to side like a bell.

bellibone, *n.* [One of Spenser's words, appar. < F. *belle et bonne*, beautiful and good. See *belle*, *bonne*, and *boon*2.] A bonny lass.

bellicˈ, **bellicˈal** (bel'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [Also *bellique*, < F. *bellique*, < L. *bellicus*, warlike, < *bellum*, war.] Pertaining to war; warlike; as, "*bellique* Cæsar." *Sylvester*, Resolves, ii. 32.

bellicose (bel'i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *bellicosus*, < *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war, orig. a combat between two, < *duo* = E. *two*. Cf. *duel*.] Inclined or tending to war; warlike; pugnacious: as, *bellicose* sentiments.

Arnold was in a *bellicose* vein. *Irving*.

I saw the bull always alert and *bellicose*, charging the footmen, who pricked and baited, and enraged him with their scarlet mantles.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 271.

bellicosely (bel'i-kōs-li), *adv.* In a bellicose or warlike manner; pugnaciously.

Anything like rallying the more *bellicosely* inclined of the pilgrims would, under the circumstances, be out of the question. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

bellicous (bel'i-kus), *a.* [As *bellicose*, < L. *bellicosus*; or < L. *bellicus*: see *bellicose*.] Bellicose: as, "*bellicous* nations." *Sir T. Smith*, Commonwealth of Eng.

bellied (bel'id), *a.* [< *belly* + *-ed*2.] 1. Having a belly (of the kind indicated in composition): as, big-*bellied*; pot-*bellied*.—2. In *bot.*, ventricose; swelling out in the middle.—3. In *anat.*,

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bellied having a swelling fleshy part, or belly, as a muscle.—4. Rounded; bulging.

When a raised handle . . . is used, the most rounded or *bellied* side of the file should be applied to the work.
J. Jone, Pract. Machinist, p. 270.

belligerate† (be-lij'e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *belligeratus*, pp. of *belligerare*, wage war, < *belliger*, waging war, < *bellum*, war, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest, jest, Cf. belligerent.*] To make war. *Cockeram.*

belligerence (be-lij'e-rens), *n.* [*belligerent*: see *-ence.*] The act of carrying on war; warfare.

Merely diplomatic peace, which is honeycombed with suspicion, . . . bristles with the appendages and establishments of war on a scale far beyond what was formerly required for actual *belligerence*.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 67.

belligerency (be-lij'e-ren-si), *n.* [*belligerent*: see *-ency.*] Position or status as a belligerent; the state of being actually engaged in war.

They were acting for a Government whose *belligerency* had been recognized. *Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 224.

I cannot conceive of the existence of any neutral duties when war exists. Neutrality *pur et simple* implies *belligerency*; and a breach of neutrality may only occur with regard to a matter arising during a war.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 39.

belligerent (be-lij'e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *belligerate*, < F. *belligérant*, < L. *belligerant-(s)*, ppr. of *belligerare*, wage war: see *belligerate.*]

I. *a.* 1. Warlike; given to waging war; characterized by a tendency to wage or carry on war.

History teaches that the most belligerent and the greatest armaments have always been the most *belligerent*.
Sumner, Orations, I. 97.

2. Of warlike character; consisting in or tending to an infraction of peace: as, a *belligerent* tone of debate.

Justice requires that we should commit no *belligerent* act not founded in strict right as sanctioned by public law. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 167.

3. Actually engaged in war, as the *belligerent* powers.—4. Pertaining to war, or to those engaged in war: as, *belligerent* rights, etc.

II. *n.* A nation, power, or state carrying on war; also, a person engaged in fighting.

The position of neutrals in relation to *belligerents* is exactly ascertained. *London Times.*

The possibility of intercourse in war depends on the confidence which the belligerents repose in each other's good faith; and this confidence, on the unchangeable accordance of truth. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Intern. Law, § 240.

The rebel Poles had never risen to the rank of *belligerents*. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 309.

belligerous† (be-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *belliger*, waging war, < *bellum*, war, + *gerere*, carry on.] Same as *belligerent*. *Bailey.*

belling‡ (bel'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bell*‡, *v.*] In submarine operations, the use of the diving-bell.

belling‡ (bel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *bellynge*; verbal *n.* of *bell*‡, *v.*] Formerly, bellowing; in modern use, the noise made by a deer in rutting-time.

bellipotent (be-lip'ō-tent), *a.* [< L. *bellipotent-(s)*, < *bellum*, war, + *potent(-s)*, powerful: see *potent.*] Powerful or mighty in war. *Blount.* [Rare.]

Bellis (bel'is), *n.* [L., < *bellus*, beautiful: see *bell*‡.] The daisy, a well-known genus of perennial herbs, natural order *Compositæ*, indigenous to the temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere. The daisy, *B. perennis*, is abundant in pastures and meadows of Europe, and is very common in cultivation. See *daisy*. Only one species is found in North America, *B. integrifolia*, the western daisy.

bellitude† (bel'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *bellitudo*, < *bellus*, beautiful: see *bell*‡.] Beauty of person; loveliness; elegance; neatness. *Cockeram.*

bell-jar (bel'jär), *n.* A bell-shaped glass jar, used by chemists, in physical laboratories, etc., for receiving a gas lighter than the atmosphere or other medium in which it is plunged, and for similar uses. It is a form of bell-glass.

bell-less (bel'les), *a.* [< *bell*‡ + *-less.*] Having no bell. *Scott.*

bell-magnet (bel'mag'net), *n.* An alarm in which a clapper is made to strike a bell by the completion of an electric circuit.

bell-magpie (bel'mag'pi), *n.* Same as *bell-bird*, 3.

bellman (bel'man), *n.*; pl. *bellmen* (-men). [Also written *belman*; < *bell*‡ + *man.*] **1.** A man who rings a bell; specifically, one employed to cry public notices and call attention by ringing a bell; a town crier.—2. Formerly, a night-watchman, part of whose duty it was to call out the hours, the state of the weather, and other information, as he passed.

I staid up till the *bell-man* came by with his bell just under my window as I was writing of this very line, and cried, "Past one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning." *Pepys*, Diary, I. 8.

bell-mare (bel'mār), *n.* A mare used by muleherders as an aid in keeping their herds together. The mules follow the bell-mare wherever she goes. Also called *madrina* in the originally Spanish parts of the United States.

bell-metal (bel'met'al), *n.* A variety of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, of which bells are made. The proportions in which the two metals are employed are variable. In some very large English bells there is from 22 to 24 per cent. of tin and from 76 to 78 of copper. Four parts of the latter metal to one of the former is said to be the proportion in many of the finest bells. See *bronze*.—**Bell-metal ore**, a name by which the mineral stannite, or sulphid of tin, copper, and iron, found in Cornwall, is frequently known, owing to its resemblance in appearance to bell-metal or bronze.

bell-metronome (bel'met'ro-nōm), *n.* A metronome provided with a bell that may be set to strike after a given number of oscillations of the pendulum, thus marking the beginning of measures as well as the pulses within measures.

bell-mouth (bel'mouth), *n.* A mouthpiece expanding like a bell.

A bell-mouth may also have the form of the contracted jet. *Engin. Brit.*, XII. 463.

bell-mouth (bel'mouth), *v. t.* [< *bell-mouth*, *n.*] To provide with a bell-shaped mouthpiece; shape like the mouth of a bell.

It is often destirable to *bell-mouth* the ends of pipes. *Engineering*, XII. 463.

bell-mouthed (bel'mouthd), *a.* **1.** Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell.

His bell-*mouth'd* goblet makes me feel quite Danish.
Or Dudu, with Ithuriel.

2. Having a clear, ringing voice: said of a hound.

bell-mouthed (bel'mözd), *a.* Expanded at the muzzle in the shape of a bell: said of firearms.

In blunderbusses the barrels are generally *bell-mouthed*.
W. W. Greener, The Gun and its Development, p. 77.

bellon (bel'on), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Leadcolic, or painters' colic.

Bellona (be-lō'nä), *n.* [L., OL. *Duellona*, < *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war.] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess of war. Her temple stood in the Campus Martius, without the walls, and was held to symbolize enemies' territory, from which victorious foreign ambassadors and victorious generals entitled to a triumph.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of hummming-birds. *Mulsant and Verreaux*, 1865.—3. [*l. c.*] [NL.] In *herpet.*, the specific name of a snake, *Pityophis bellona*.

bellonion (be-lō'ni-on), *n.* A musical instrument, invented at Dresden in 1812, consisting of twenty-four trumpets and two drums, which were played by machinery.

bellow (bel'ō), *v.* [< ME. *belowen*, *bellewen*, *belwen*, *bellow*, low, < AS. *bylgan* (occurring only once), to bellow, bull, appar. with added formative and umlaut from the same root as *bellan*, low, bellow, E. *bell*: see *bell*‡. **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roar; make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull, cow, or deer.

Jupiter
. . . became a bull, and *bellow'd*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4.

2. Of persons, to utter a violent outcry; vociferate; clamor: used in ridicule or contempt.

This gentleman . . . is accustomed to roar and *bellow* on terribly loud . . . and frightens us. *Tatler*, No. 54.

3. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

Ever-enraged
Bellow'd the tempest.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud deep voice; vociferate: generally with *out* or *forth*.

To *bellow out* "Green peas" under my window.
Swallet, Humphry Clinker.

bellow (bel'ō), *n.* [*bellow*, *v. i.*] A roar, as of a bull; a loud outcry.

bellower (bel'ō-ėr), *n.* One who bellows.

bellows (bel'ōz or -us), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [Also, colloquially, *bellowses*, a double plural; < ME. *belowes*, *belwes*, also *belwe*, a bellows, prop. pl. of *belg*, a bag, whence E. *bellows*, a bag, the belly (same word as *belly*), < AS. *belg*, *bælg*, *belig*, *belig*, a bag, a bellows (earlier specifically *blæsthelig* or *lre*), *blæstbelig*; cf. D. *blaasbalg* = Dan. *blæsebalg* = Sw. *blåsbalg* = OHG. *blasbelig*, G. *blasebalg*, lit. blast-bag: see *blast*) : see *belly*, of which *bellows* is a differentiated plural.] An instrument or machine for producing a current of air: principally used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, etc.; also used in organs for producing the current of air by which the pipes and reeds are sounded. It consists essentially of an air-chamber which can be alternately expanded and contracted, and a nozzle by which the current of air can be directed. When the air-chamber is expanded, air is admitted through a valve opening inward. The pressure produced by the contraction of the air-chamber closes this valve, and leaves the nozle the only available avenue of escape for the air in the chamber. Bellows are made in many different forms, as usual one being the small hand-bellows, an ornamented example of which is shown in the cut, used for promoting the combustion of a house-fire. Bellows of great power are called *blowing-machines*, and are operated by machinery driven by steam.

Bellows.—French, 17th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

—**Bindman's bellows**, a kind of bellows. See *bindman*.—**Hydrostatic bellows**. See *hydrostatics*.

bellows-camera (bel'ōz-kam'e-rä), *n.* In *photog.*, a form of extensible camera in which the front and after bodies are connected, for the sake of lightness and economy of space when the camera is not in use, by a folding tube or chamber made of leather, rubber, or a similar light-proof material. The tube is made to fold upon itself in the same way as the air-chamber of an accordion or of bellows of the usual form; that is, it is made in a series of small folds, each carried entirely around it in a direction perpendicular to its axis, and having their edges turned alternately inward and outward. The edges of those folds which are turned outward are usually stiffened by a wire frame. When the tube is opened to its full extent, its walls are flat; when it is contracted, it requires merely the space taken up by the folds of its material. In use, the back of a camera of this form can be fixed, by a screw or other device, at any distance from the front or lens end, within the limits of the contracted or expanded tube, that the focus of the lens or the particular work in hand may require.

bellows-fish (bel'ōz-fish), *n.* **1.** A local name in England of the trumpet-fish, *Centriscus scolopax*.—**2.** A local name of sundry pleetognath fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and family *Tetrodontidæ*.—**3.** A local name in Ireland of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. See cut under *angler*.

bellows-pump (bel'ōz-pump), *n.* A sort of atmospheric pump, in which the valve is in the lower side of a bellows-chamber, while the upper side performs the function of the piston.

bellows-sound (bel'ōz-sound), *n.* A murmur, an abnormal sound of the heart, resembling the puffing of a small bellows.

bell-pepper (bel'pep'ėr), *n.* The fruit of *Capsicum grossum*, much used for pickling and as a vegetable; Guinea pepper.

bell-polyp (bel'pol'ip), *n.* Same as *bell-animalcule*.

bell-pull (bel'pūl), *n.* The handle or knob by which a bell attached to a wire or rope is rung, as a door-bell.

bell-pump (bel'pump), *n.* A bell-shaped pump used in cleaning gas- and service-pipes.

bell-punch (bel'punch), *n.* A hand-punch containing a signal-bell, used for punching a hole in a ticket, trip-slip, etc., in order to record and call attention to the number of fares taken.

Bell-punch.
A, combination lock; *B*, aperture in which trip-slip or ticket is inserted; *C*, lever inclosing bell; *D*, receptacle for counters.

bell-ringer (bel'ring'ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose business is to ring a bell, especially a church-bell or one of a chime of bells; also, a performer with musical hand-bells. **2.** An automatic device upon a locomotive for ringing the bell.—3. Mechanism for ringing chimes by hand, by means of leverhandles which are connected by wires with the clappers or the axes of the bells, or by other power, compressed air, or steam operating in various ways to accomplish the same object.

bell-roof (bel'rōf), *n.* A roof shaped somewhat like a bell. Its figure is generated by the revolution of an ogee curve about the apex. See cut on next page.

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bell-rope (bel'rōp), *n.* 1. A rope for ringing a bell.—2. A bell-cord.

bell-rose (bel'rōz), *n.* A name sometimes used for the daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

bell-screw (bel'skrō), *n.* A rod or bar of iron with an internally threaded bell-shaped end, for recovering broken or lost tools in a deep bore-hole.

Bell-rose. Contemporaneous American.

Bell's disease, finch. See *disease, finch*.

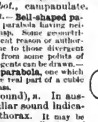
bell-shaped (bel'shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a bell, or of a somewhat deep vessel whose lip turns out and then begins to turn in again; specifically, in *bot.*, campanulate. See cut under *Campanula*.—**Bell-shaped parabola**, a divergent parabola having neither cranoids nor cusp. Some geometricians, without reflection or reason author-ity, restrict the name to those divergent parabolas to which from some points of the plane six real tangents can be drawn.—**Pure bell-shaped parabola**, one which constitutes the entire real part of a cubic curve of the sixth class.

bell-sound (bel'sound), *n.* In *auscultation*, a peculiar sound indicative of pneumothorax. It may be observed by applying a small piece of metal, as a coin, to the affected part of the chest, and striking it with a second piece, when a clear, bell-like sound is heard through the stethoscope applied in the vicinity.

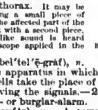
Bell-shaped Parabola.

bell-telegraph (bel'tel'ē-graf), *n.* 1. A telegraphic apparatus in which two differently toned bells take the place of a vibrating needle in giving the signals.—2. An annunciator; a fire- or burglar-alarm.

bell-tower (bel'tou'ėr), *n.* A tower of any kind built to contain one or more bells. See cut under *campanile*.


The unsurpassed *belltower* of the Duomo, known and admired by all men as the Campanile of Giotto, [is] the most splendid memorial of the arts of Florence.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 222.

bell-trap (bel'trap), *n.* A small stench-trap, usually fixed over the waste-pipe of a sink or other inlet to a drain. The foul air is prevented from rising by an inverted cup or bell, the lips of which dip into a chamber filled with water surrounding the top of the pipe.


Bell-turret — Abbaye-aux-Hommes, Caen, Normandy.

bell-turret (bel'tur'et), *n.* A turret containing a bell-chamber, and usually crowned with a spire or other ornamental feature. In medieval architecture the lower part of such turrets is often used as a staircase. A bell-turret is distinguished from a bell-cote in that the former always appears upon the ground-plan of the building to which it belongs.

Bellua (bel'ū-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *bellua*, prop. *belua*, a beast, particularly a large beast.] In the Linnean system of classification (1766), the fifth of the six orders of the class *Mammalia*, containing hoofed quadrupeds with incisors in both jaws, and consisting of the four genera *Equus*, *Hippopotamus*, *Sus*, and *Rhinoceros*. It is occasionally used in a modified sense, corresponding to some extent with the *Pachydermata* of Cuvier, for the perissodactyl as distinguished from the artiodactyl ungulates, though the Linnean *Belluæ* included representatives of both these suborders of *Ungulata*.

belluine (bel'ū-in), *a.* [L. *belluinus*, prop. *bellunus*, < *bellua*, prop. *belua*, a beast.] 1†. Beastly; pertaining to or characteristic of beasts; brutal: as, "animal and *belluine* life," *Jer. Atterbury*.—2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Bellua*.

bellum internecinum (bel'um in-tėr-nē-sī'num). [L., *bellum*, war; *internecinum*, internecine.] A murderous war; a war of mutual extermination; war to the death.

bell-wether (bel'weтн'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bellwether*, *bellewether*; < *bell*⁴ + *wether*.] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, usually carrying a bell on its neck.

[Ad] a *bell-wether* will form the flock's connection by tinkling sounds, when they go forth to victual: Such is the sway of our great men over little.
Bacon, Fragments of Speeches, p. 344.

bell-work (bel'wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, a system of working flat ironstone-beds by underground excavations in the form of a bell around the pits or shafts; also used on a grand scale in working the salt-mines of Transylvania.

bellwort (bel'wėrt), *n.* 1. A general name for plants of the genus *Uvularia*, spring flowers of the natural order *Liliaceæ*.

belly (bel'i), *n.* and *v.* *bellies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. and E. dial. also *bally*, < ME. *bely*, *beli*, *belly*, stomach, womb (in early ME. the body), also a bellows; < AS. *belg*, *balg*, *bælg*, *bolg* (also *belge*, *bilge*, a bag, bell, pouch, purse, hull, bellows), a bag, leather sack of any kind, esp. of skin (= OFries. *belga* = D. *balg*, skin, belly, = OHG. *balg*, MHG. *balc*, G. *balg*, skin, case, bellows, paunch, = Icel. *belgr* (whence perhaps *bigge*, a bag, *belgja*, a bag, bellows; perhaps E. *bag*) = Sw. *bälg* = Dan. *balg*, skin, ease, pod, belly, bellows, = Goth. *balgs*, a wine-skin, orig. a bag, esp. of skin), < √ *belg*, *bolg* (perf. (= OHG. *bilgan*), swell, swell up, be inflated. Cf. *bellʒ* and *bolʒ*. Doublet (orig. pl.) *bellows*, q. v. Similar forms are *bolg*, *bolgi*, *bolgr* = Ir. *bolg*, *bolg*, bag, belly, = W. *bol*, *bola*, *bolg*, belly, appar. an old Celtic word, > LL. *bulga*, bag: see *bulge*, *bouge*¹, *budge*², etc.] 1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the groin, and contains the bowels: the part of the trunk between the diaphragm and the pelvis, considered as to its front and side walls and its cavity and contents; the abdomen. See cut under *abdomen*.—2. The part of any animal which corresponds to the human belly; the abdomen in general.

Underneath the *belly* of their steeds.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

3. The stomach with its adjuncts; as, a hungry *belly*.

He would fain have filled his *belly* with the husks.
Luke xv. 16.

4†. The womb.—5. The fleshy part of a muscle, as distinguished from its tendinous portion: as, the anterior *belly* of the digastricus muscle.—6. The hollow or interior of an inclosed place.

Out of the *belly* of hell cried I. Jonah ii. 2.

7. The part of anything which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a bottle, a tool, a sail filled by the wind, a blast-furnace, etc.

If you were to fall from aloft and be caught in the *belly* of a sail, and thus saved from instant death, it would not do to look at all disagreeable.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 33.

Neither bellows nor swelling caused a bulge, a mark on the flat part of the brick.
C. F. Lewis, Bricks, etc., p. 124.

8. In *technol.*, the inner, lower, or front surface or edge of anything. (*a*) In *engraving*, the lower edge of a burnisher. (*b*) In *rocks*, the lower edge of a lumber assistant which the bit of the key plays. (*c*) In *masonry*, the batter of a wall. (*d*) In *saddlery*, a piece of leather sometimes attached to the cantle or hind pommel of a saddle to cover the wooden groundwork for valise-straps. (*e*) In *ship-carp.*, the inside or concave side of a piece of curved timber, the outside being termed the *back*. (*f*) In *sailmaking*, the wooden covering of an iron sole. (*g*) In *archery*, the interior side of a bow, which is always where the bow-string is. (*h*) Same as *belly-band*, (*a*). The widest part of the shaft of a blast-furnace. (*i*) The middle or swelling part of a vase. Also called the *bulge*. (*j*) The unburnt side of a slab of rock. (*k*) A swell on the under side of an iron, used as a girder. (*l*) The upper plate of that part of a musical instrument, as a violin, which is designed to increase its resonance; the sounding-board. (*m*) The under part of the violin (thus the bridge rests upon the belly). (*n*) In *mining*, a mass of ore swelling out and occupying a large part of the breadth of the lode.—**Back and belly**. See *back*.

belly (bel'i), *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* *bellied*, *ppr.* *bellying*. [< *belly*, *n.*] 1. To fill; swell out.

Your breath of full consent *bellied* his sails.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

Nor were they (the Pilgrim fathers) so wanting to themselves in faith as to burn their ship, but could see the fair west wind *belly* the honeyward sail, and then turn three-piling to grapple with the terrible Unknown.
Lowell, Introd. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

II. *intrans.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; bulge out.

The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale.
Dryden, Iliad, I. 654.

belly-band (bel'i-band), *n.* 1. A band that goes round the belly; specifically, a saddle-girth; also, a band fastened to the shafts of a vehicle, and passing over the belly of the animal drawing it.—2. *Naut.*, a band of canvas placed across a sail to strengthen it.

belly-board (bel'i-bōrd), *n. pl.* A kind of fir and pine boards produced in Switzerland, used for the sounding-boards of musical instruments.

belly-bound (bel'i-bound), *a.* Constipated; costive. [Vulgar.]

belly-brace (bel'i-brās), *n.* A cross-brace between the frames of a locomotive, stayed to the boiler.

belly-button (bel'i-but'n), *n.* The navel. [Colloq.]

belly-cheat (bel'i-chēt), *n.* [< *belly* + *cheat*, also spelled *chete*, a thing: see *cheat*².] An apron or covering for the front of the person. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, iii. 1. [Old slang.]

belly-cheer (bel'i-chēr), *n.* Good cheer; meat and drink; food. *Elyot*, Dict., 1559.

Bald pate friars, whose summum bonum is in *belly-cheer*, *Marlowe*.

Loaves and *belly-cheer*. *Milton*, Inf. of Hannib. Remount.

belly-cheer (bel'i-chēr), *v. i.* To indulge in *belly-cheer*; feast; live well.

Let them assemble in consistory, . . . and not . . . by themselves to *belly-cheer* . . . or to promote designs to abuse and pit the simple laity.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates (3rd MS.).

belly-cheering (bel'i-chēr'ing), *n.* Feasting; revelry.

Riotous banqueting and *belly-cheering*.
Prel. to Ephesians.

belly-churl (bel'i-chėrl), *n.* A rustic glutton. *Drayton*.

belly-doublet (bel'i-dub'let), *n.* A doublet made very long in front, and stuffed or bombasted so as to project somewhat, as in the representation of Punch in English puppet-shows. This fashion prevailed about 1585 and after. See *doublet*.

Your arms crossed on your thin *belly-doublet*.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

belly-fretting (bel'i-fret'ing), *n.* 1. The chafing of a horse's belly with a fore-girth.—2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

bellyful (bel'i-fūl), *n.* As much as fills the belly (stomach) or satisfies the appetite; hence, a great abundance; more than enough.

Every luck-dave has his *bellyful* of anything, and I must go up and down like a cock that no body can match.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

belly-god (bel'i-god), *n.* One who makes a god of his belly, that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite; a glutton; an epicure: as, "Apicius, a famous *belly-god*," *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 378.

belly-guy (bel'i-gī), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle or guy, attached halfway up a sheer-leg or spar needing support in the middle. See *belly-stay*.

belly-piece (bel'i-pēs), *n.* 1†. The flesh covering the belly; the paunch.—2. The piece forming the belly of a violin, etc.

belly-pinched (bel'i-pincht), *a.* Pinched with hunger; starved: as, "the *belly-pinched* wolf," *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

belly-pipe (bel'i-pīp), *n.* A flaring nozzle for a blast-pipe in a blast-furnace.

belly-rail (bel'i-rāl), *n.* In a pianoforte, a transverse rail forming a portion of the main body of the framing.—2. In *railway engin.*, a rail with a fin or web descending between the flanges which rest on the ties.

belly-roll (bel'i-rōl), *n.* A roller of greater diameter in the middle than at the ends, used for rolling land between ridges or in hollows.

belly-slave (bel'i-slāv), *n.* A person who is a slave to his appetite.

Beastly belly-slaves, which, . . . not once, but continually, day and night, give themselves wholly to libbing and hamquthing. *Homily against Gluttony.*

belly-stay (bel'i-stā), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle applied from above half-mast down when the mast requires support, as the belly-guy is applied from below. See *belly-guy*.

belly-timber (bel'i-tim'bėr), *n.* Food; that which supports the belly. [Formerly in serious use, but now only humorous.]

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belly-timber

Through deserts vast
And regions desolate they pass'd,
Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 383.

belly-vengeance (bel'i-ven'jens), *n.* A name given in some parts of England to weak or sour beer.

belly-wash (bel'i-wosh), *n.* Any kind of drink of poor quality. [Vulgar.]

belly-worm (bel'i-wėrm), *n.* A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach. *Ray.*

belock (bē-lok'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *lock*.] not differ-rently < ME. *belouken*, pp. *belokene*, < AS. *belucan*, pp. *belocen*, < *be-* + *lucan*, lock.] To lock, or fasten as with a lock.

This is the hand which, with a vow'd contract,
Was *but belock'd* in thine. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Belodon (bel'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βέλος, a dart, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of crocodiles of the family *Belodontidæ*, belonging to the Triassic age, and including the oldest known known crocodilians, remains of which occur both in European and American formations. *B. lepturus*, the largest species, attained a length of 16 feet.

belodontid (bel-ō-don'tid), *n.* [< *Belodontidæ*.] A crocodilian reptile of the family *Belodontidæ*.

Belodontidæ (bel-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belodon* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil pre-Cretaceous crocodiles, order *Crocodilia*. They have amphicœlous vertebræ, pterygoids separate below, posterior nares bounded by the palatines, and the supratemporal fossæ not the orbits on the upper part of the base of the snout.

belomancy (bel'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. βελομαντεία, < βέλος, dart, arrow, + μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination by means of arrows, practised by the Scythians, Babylonians, Arabians, and other ancient peoples. A number of polished arrows were variously marked, as with a long or quiver, and then drawn out at random; the marks or words on the arrow drawn were taken as indications of what was to happen. Thus, Ezekiel (xxi. 21) records a vision: "For the king of Babylon stood at the parting of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination: he shook the arrows to and fro."

The arrow-divination or *belomancy* here mentioned [Ezek. xxi. 21] was done with pointless arrows marked and drawn as lots. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 203.

Belone (bel'ō-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. βελόνη, any sharp point, a needle, < βέλος, an arrow, dart, any missile, < βάλλειν, throw.] A genus of fishes remarkable for their slender and elongated jaws, representing the typical genus of the family *Belonidæ*, in others referred to the *Scomberesocidæ*; the garfishes.

belong (bē-lông'), *v. i.* [< ME. *belongen* (= D. *belangen*, concern, = OHG. *belangēn*, MHG. G. *belangen*, reach to, attain, concern, affect; associated with the adj., early ME. *belong* (= OS. *belang* = MD. *belangh*, *langh*, < AS. *gelang*, ME. *ylong*, *ilong*, *along*, *long*, mod. E. *along*², *long*², belonging, along), < *be-*1 + *tongen*, belong (there is no AS. **belongian*, **belangian*); see *along*², *long*², *long*³.] **1.** To go along with anything, or accompany it as an adjunct or attribute; pertain; appertain; be a property (of); be in the power or at the disposal (of). [In this senses except 7 followed by *to*, or in the older English by *unto*.]

Her hap was to light on a part of the field *belonging* unto Boaz. Ruth ii. 3.

And David said unto him, To whom *belongeth* thou? 1 Sam. xxx. 13.

To the Lord our God *belong* mercies and forgivenesses. Dan. ix. 9.

He . . . careth for the things that *belong* to the Lord. 1 Cor. vii. 32.

Most of the males subject to him (the father of the family) are really his children, but, even if they have not sprung from him, they are subject to him, they form part of his household, they (if a word coloured by later notions be used) *belong* to him.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 87.

2. To be the concern or proper business (of); appertain (to): as, it *belongs* to John Doe to prove the title.

To you it doth *belong*
Yourself to pardon of self-slaughter.
Shak., Sonnets, lxvii.

3. To be appendant (to); be connected (with); be a special relation (to): as, a house and garden *belongs* to such a frame, or to such a place in the building.

He took them, and went aside privately into a desert place *belonging* to the city called Bethsaida. Luke ix. 10.

4. To be suitable; be due.

Strong meat *belongeth* to them that are of full age. Heb. v. 14.

Hearing . . . Thy beauty sorrowed,
(Yet not so deeply as to thine *belonged*,)
Myself am moved to woo thee fair my wife.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Sir, monuments and eulogy *belong* to the dead.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill.

5. To have a settled residence (in); be domiciled (in); specifically, have a legal residence, settlement, or inhabitancy (in), whether by birth or operation of law, so as to be chargeable upon the parish or town: said of a pauper, or one likely to become such.

Bastards also are settled in the parishes to which the mothers *belong*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xvi.

6. To be a native (*of*); have original residence (in).

There is no other country in the world to which the gipsies could *belong*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 202.

7. To have its (or one's) proper place; be resident: as, this book *belongs* on the top shelf; I *belong* here (in this house or town). [U. S.]

belonging (bē-lông'ing), *n.* [< ME. *belonging*, < AS. *gelangung*, that which belongs to one: used generally, if not always, in the plural. (*a*) Qualities; endowments; faculties.

Thyrelf and thy *belongings*
Are not thine own so proper as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, they on thee.
Shak., M. for M., I. i.

(*b*) Property: possessions: as, "I carry all my *belongings* with me," *Trollope*. (*c*) Members of one's family or household; relations or dependents. [Colloquial.]

When Lady Kew said, "*sic vale, sic jubet*," I promise you few persons of her ladyship's *belongings* stopped before they did her bidding. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxiii.

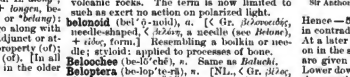
I have been trouble enough to my *belongings* in my day.
Dickens, Bleak House, II. 353.

(*d*) Appendages.

The *belongings* to this Indian-looking robe.
Cornhill Mag.

belonid (bel'ō-nid), *n.* [< *Belonidæ*.] A fish of the family *Belonidæ*.

Belonidæ (be-lon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belone* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Belone*, containing *Synentognathi* with an



Silver Garfish (*Tylosurus longirostris*).

elongate stout body, oblong wide head flattened above and laterally, a nearly long stout jaws, the upper of which is composed of the coalesced intermaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and facial bones, while the lower has an additional bone behind. The vertebræ have synapophyses, and the bones are generally green. The species are called by fishermen gars, garfishes, or gorbins. There is a member of the genus *Belone*, *B. vulgaris*, but those of the United States belong to the genus *Tylosurus*, of which there are nine species, as *T. caribbæus*, *T. acuta*, *T. longirostris*, etc.

belonite (bel'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. βέλος, any sharp point, a needle (see *Belone*), + *-ite*2.] A kind of minute imperfect crystals, usually acicular in form, sometimes dendritic, observed in glassy volcanic rocks. They are now limited to such as exert no action on polarized light.

belonoid (bel'ō-noid), *a.* [< Gr. βελονοειδής, needle-shaped, < βέλος, a needle (see *Belone*), + *-ειδος*, form.] Resembling a bodkin or needle; styloid: applied to processes of bone.

Belopeltes (bel-ō-pel'tēz), *n.* Same as *Balachi*.

Beloptera (be-lop'te-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βέλος, dart, + πτερόν, wing.] 1. A genus of dibranchiate cephalopods, with a wing-like expansion of the sides of the shells.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *belopteron*.

belopterid (be-lop'te-rid), *n.* [< *Belopteridæ*.] A cephalopod of the family *Belopteridæ*.

Belopteridæ (bel-op-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beloptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of dibranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Beloptera*, closely related to the genus *Belemnites*, and by some authors combined in the same family. The species are extinct.

belopteron (be-lop'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *belopterons* (-rōnz). [NL., < Gr. βέλος, a dart (see *Belone*), + πτέρον, a wing.] The fossil internal bone of an extinct cephalopod, somewhat like a belemnite, but blunter and having a wing-like projection on each side.

Great Water-bug (*Belostoma grandis*).

belord (bē-lôrd'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *lord*.] 1. To apply the title Lord to: address by the phrase "my lord."—2. To domineer over. [Rare.]

Belostoma (be-los'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βέλος, a dart, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Belostomidæ*, formerly referred to the *Nepidæ*. The largest species is *B. grandis* of South America, the great water-bug, attaining a length of 4 inches. *B. americanum* and *B. griseum* inhabit the Atlantic States of North America. A Chinese and Indian species is *B. indicum*.

Belostomidæ (bel-os-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Belostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, containing the largest living members of the order *Heteroptera*. They are large, broad, flat-bodied aquatic insects, with powerful swimming-legs and curved fore tibiæ, able to prey upon fish and other aquatic animals of considerable size. There are about 12 genera, generally distributed in temperate and torrid regions. The head is narrower than the prothorax, with prominent eyes, short 3-jointed antennæ, and short 4-jointed antennæ; the prothorax is wide and trapezoidal; the scutellum is large and triangular; the elytra are distinguished into corium and membrane; and the body ends in a pair of lanciate caudal appendages.

belout† (bē-lout'), *v. i.* [< *be-*1 + *lout*.] To call (a person) a "lout"; address or speak of with contemptuous language.

Sieur Gautard, when he heard a gentleman report that at supper they had not only good cheer but also savoury epigrams and fine anagrams, returning home, railed and *belouted* his cook as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed . . . him either epigrams or anagrams.
Camden, Remains.

below (bē-lō'), *v.* [< ME. *beloven*, *biloven* (= D. *beloven*, please, gratify, = G. *belieben*, like, wish, impers. please), love, < *be-*, *bi-*, + *loven*, *lufen*: see *be-*1 and *love*.] **I.** *intrans.* To please. Early Middle English.]

II. *trans.* To be pleased with; like.—2. To love. [Little used except in the past participle.]

If beauty were a string of silke, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I *belove* it much.
Wadroophe, French and Eng. Grammar, p. 222.

beloved (bē-luv'ed, -luvd'), *p. a.* and *n.* [< ME. *beloved*, *belured*, *biluved*, pp.: see *love*, *v.* I. *p. a.* Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

This is my *beloved* Son. Mat. iii. 17.

Beloved all, and dying ne'er forgot.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 367.

II. *n.* One who is greatly loved; one very dear.

He giveth his *beloved* sleep. Ps. cxxvii. 2.

below (bē-lō'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *biloghe* (found only once), adv., < *bi*, *be*, prep., by, + *logh*, *log*, adv., low: see *by*² and *low*¹, *adv.*]. The older form was *alow*; cf. *afore*, *before*, *ahind*, *behind*.] **I.** *adv.* 1. In or to a lower place or level; beneath; downward from a higher point: as, look *below*; *below* in the valley *below*.

Hear the rattling thunder far *below*. *Wordsworth*.

2. On the earth, as opposed to in the heavens.

The blessed spirits above rejoice at our happiness *below*.
J. Brown, Self-Knowledge, III. i.

3. In hell, or the regions of the dead: as, "the realms *below*," *Dryden*.—4. On a lower floor; downstairs.

Sir Anthony Absolute is *below*, inquiring for the captain.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. i.

Hence—5. *Naut.*, off duty: as, the watch *below*, in contradistinction to the watch on deck.—6. At a later point in a page or writing; further on in the same part or division: as, particulars are given *below*; see the statistics *below*.—7. Lower down in a course or direction, as toward the mouth of a river or harbor, etc.: as, the vessel has just arrived from *below*.—8. In a lower rank or grade: as, at the trial *below*, or in the court *below*.

II. *prep.* 1. Under in place; beneath; not so high as: as, *below* the knee.

The . . . dust *below* thy feet. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

All the abhorred births *below* crisp heaven
Whereon Hyperion's quickening power shall fire doth shine.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2. Lower than in position or direction; lower down: as, he lives a little *below* our house, that is, a little farther down the street, road, etc.

The castle was now taken; but the town *below* it was in arms. *Irving*, Granada, p. 22.

3. Lower than in degree, amount, weight, price, value, etc.—4. Later in time than. [Rare.]

The more eminent scholars which England produced *below* and even *below* the twelfth century, were educated in our religious houses. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, iii. 3, pt. iii.

5. Inferior in rank, excellence, or dignity: as, "one degree *below* kings." *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Venice.—6. Too low to be worthy of; inferior to.

They behold, with a just loathing and disdain, . . . how *below* all history the persons and their actions were.
Milton.

The works of Petrarch were *below* both his genius and his celebrity. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Below the salt. See *salt*.—Syn. *Below*, *Under*, *Beneath*. *Below*, lower than the place of; *under*, lower in the per-

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particular line of; *beneath, close under*: as, the sun sinks *below* the horizon; a thing is under a chair or tree, *beneath* a pile of rubbish. *Under* has often the sense of *beneath* as, "*under* whose wings." Ruth ii. 12. Compare the old use of *beneath* in Ex. xxxii. 19—"*Beneath* the mount."

[A sail] that sinks with all we love *below* the verge.
Tennyson, Princess, Iv.

Whereon a hundred stately beeches grew,
And here and there great hollies under them.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettare.

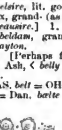
Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the evening gale.
Burns, Cotter's Sat. Night.

belsire (bel'sir), *n.* [< ME. *belsire*, lit. good sire, < *bel*, fair, good, as a prefix, grand- (as in *beldam*, q. v.), + *sire*, a senior.] 1. A grandfather; correlative to *beldam*, grandmother.—2. An ancestor. *Drayton.*

belswagger (bel'swag'ėr), *n.* Perhaps for *bully-swagger*, a form given by Ash, < *bully* + *sway*, sway.] A bully; a pimp.

belt (belt), *n.* [< ME. *belt*, < AS. *belt* = OHG. *balz* = Icel. *belti* = Sw. *bälte* = Dan. *bælte* = Ir. and Gael. *balt*, a belt, a border; prob. < L. *balteus*, a belt.]

1. A broad flat strip or strap of leather or other flexible material, used to encircle the waist; a girdle; cincture; zone; bandi. Ordinarily it is worn buckled or hooked tight to the waist, and in all ages it has been a common article of apparel, both by itself or as the garments in place and to support weapons, or a purse, a writing-case or the like. It may be made of any material. The military belt of the middle ages was sometimes composed of small plates of tin-clad brick or soft other by rings, was attached to the armor, and, according to the fashion of the latter, was more or less low, sometimes resting below the hips upon the skirt of plate-armor. Sometimes the sword was not secured to the belt, which was then rather a mark of rank and dignity than a necessary part of the dress. (See *sword-belt* and *baldrick*.) The belt and bands supporting the bayonet-sheath and cartridge-box, worn by infantry in Europe during the century ending about 1850, were also called *belts* or *cross-belts*. See *girdle*.



Military Belt, end of 14th century.
A, the belt, consisting of plates of metal hold together by rings or links and supporting the sword-belt; B, the sword-belt, to which the sword is secured by the right side and hung from the left by a shoulder-belt; C, leather girdle buckling around the chained-shaped steel belt to which the buccanetre is attached; C, belt; buckle, buckled at the left side; D, buccaneer of plates sliding on steel belt; E, sword-belt; F, sword; G, engraved ring from which a chain runs to the barrel of the sword-belt to prevent it from falling if the belt gets to be during combat. From Violet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier Français."

Dryden.

2. Any broad band or strip of leather or other flexible material, designed to pass round anything, with its ends joined, as a watch, a textile cord or hand passing about the periphery of wheels, drums, or pulleys, for the purpose of transmitting motion from one to another. Belts are usually made of leather, but india-rubber and gutta-percha are occasionally used; also brumpen cord, wire rope, and cotton and other fabrics. See *belting*. (*b*) In *surg.*, a bandage or band used by surgeons for various purposes.

3. Any broad band or stripe or continuous broad line distinguished in color or otherwise from adjacent objects, and encircling or appearing to encircle something. Specifically—(*a*) In *astron.*, one of certain girdles or rings which surround the planet *Jupiter*. (*b*) A broad band or stripe on the earth's surface extending over or along a surface or region, and distinguished from it by difference of color, aspect, etc.; a tract or district long in proportion to its breadth, and characterized by the presence, occurrence, or absence of some marked physical or other peculiarity or phenomenon: as, the *oil belt*; a *belt* of vegetation; the *corn belt*, *wheat belt*, etc.; a *belt* of trees.

Pinks were gleaming in every direction through the clumps and *belts* of the plantation. *Lawrence.*

You see green trees rising above the belt of mist.
W. H. Russell.

The proposed Nicaragua Canal has proved to lie within the earthquake *belt*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 64.

The manufacturers of this favored region have decidedly the advantage of their less fortunate competitors away from the gulf-*belt*. *Jour. Frankl. Inst.*, CXXI. 240.

(*c*) In masonry, a band or string-course.

4. That which restrains or confines like a girdle.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2.

5. A disease among sheep.—**Angular chain-belt.** See *angular*.—**Belt of Orion.** See *Orion* and *cf. sword*.—**Black belt.** See *black*.—**Chain-belt,** a chain forming a band or belt for conveying power or motion. It is sometimes covered with piping or overlaid with strips of various materials to form a round belt.—**Crossed belt,** a belt connecting two pulleys and crossed between them, so as to cause them to revolve in opposite directions. Rollers are placed between the belts, if necessary, to prevent rubbing.—**Endless belt.** See *endless*.—**Hydraulic belt.** See *hydraulic*.—**Quarter-turn belt,** a belt having a twist of ¼, used to transmit motion between pulleys on shafts placed at right angles to each other; a quartering belt.—**To hold the belt,** to hold the championship in pugilism or some other athletic exercise.

Quarter-turn Belt.

belt (belt), *v. t.* [< **belt**, *n.*] 1. To gird with a belt; specifically, to invest with a distinctive belt, as in knighting some one.—2. To fasten or secure with a belt: as, to *belt* on a sword.—3. To encircle; surround as if with a belt or girdle.

Belted with young children. *De Quincey.*
The mountain-range of civilization that now *belted* the Mediterranean. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.
Come from the woods that belt the gray hill-side.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

4. To strike with or as with a belt; strap; flog. [Colloq.]

Beltane (bel'tān), *n.* [Also written *Belten* and *Belton*: < Gael. *Bealltainn*, *Beltene* = Ir. *Bealtaine*, *Bealltuinn*, Old Ir. *Belltaine*, *Beltene*; usually explained as Beal's fire, < *Beal*, = *Baal*, an alleged Celtic deity (by some writers patriotically identified with the Oriental *Belus* or *Baal*), + *teine*, fire. But the origin is quite unknown.] 1. The first day of May (old style); old May-day, one of the four quarter-days (the others being Lammas, Hallowmas, and Candlemas) anciently observed in Scotland.—2. An ancient Celtic festival or anniversary formerly observed on Beltane or May-day in Scotland, and in Ireland on June 23d, when fires were kindled on the hills, all domestic fires having been previously extinguished, only to be rekindled from the sacred need-fire. This custom is supposed to derive its origin from the worship of the sun, or fire in general, which was formerly in vogue among the Celts as it is among other heathen nations. The practice still survives in some remote localities. [Sometimes without capital.]

belt-armor (belt'är'mor), *n.* In a war-ship, armor placed upon the sides along the waterline.

belt-clamp (belt'klamp), *n.* An apparatus for bringing together and holding in position the ends of belts while they are being cemented, laced, or coupled.

belt-clasp (belt'klasp), *n.* A clasp for a belt; specifically, a clasp for connecting the ends of belting so as to make a continuous band.

belt-coupling (belt'kup'ling), *n.* In *mach.*, a device for connecting the ends of a belt. It is a substitute for the ordinary method of lacing them together with thongs of leather.

belt-cutter (belt'kut'ėr), *n.* A tool or machine for slitting tanned hides into strips for belting.

belted (bel'ted), *p. a.* [< *belt* + *-ed*².] 1. Wearing a belt; specifically, wearing a distinctive belt, as a knight.

A prince can mak a *belted* knight,
A marquis, duke, and a thane.
Burns, For A' That.

The melodramatic attitude of a general, *belted* and plumed, with a glittering staff of officers at his orders.
De Quincey, Essenes, II.

With puff'd cheek the *belted* hunter blew.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Marked or adorned with a band or circle: as, a *belted* stalk; the *belted* kingfisher.—3. Worn in the belt, or hanging from the belt: said especially of a sword the sheath of which is secured permanently to the belt.

Three men with *belted* swords.
Scott.

He was dressed in his pontifical robes, with a *belted* sword at his side. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 21.

Belted plaid, the plaid worn by the Highlanders of Scot land in full military dress: so called from being kept tight to the body by a belt: as, "a *belted plaid* and glittering blade." *Alex. Laing.*

Beltein, Beltein, n. See *Beltane*.

belting (bel'ting), *n.* [< *belt* + *-ing*.] Belts collectively or in general; the material of which belts are made. See *belt*.—**Angular belting.** See *angular*.—**Round belting,** belting usually made from a flat strip which is rolled into a tubular form.—**Scandinavian belting,** belting made of woven solid and twisted with Stockholm tar. *E. H. Knight.*

belt-lacing (belt'lā'sing), *n.* Leather thongs for lacing together the ends of a machine-belt to make it continuous.

belt-pipe (belt'pīp), *n.* In a steam-engine, a steam-pipe surrounding the cylinder.

belt-rail (belt'rāl), *n.* A longitudinal strip or guard of wood along the outside of a street-car, beneath the windows. **Belt-rail cap,** a strip of wood fastened to the top of a belt-rail and forming the seat of the window sill.

belt-saw (belt'sâ), *n.* Same as *band-saw*.

belt-screw (belt'skrū), *n.* A double clamping-screw with broad, flat heads, used for joining the ends of a belt.

belt-shifter (belt'shif'tėr), *n.* A contrivance for shifting a machine-belt from one pulley to another, in order to stop or set in motion certain parts of the machine, or to change the motion. *E. H. Knight.*

belt-shipper (belt'ship'ėr), *n.* A belt-shifter.

belt-speeder (belt'spē'dėr), *n.* A contrivance in a machine for transmitting varying rates of motion by means of a belt. It is much used in spinning-machines to vary the rate of rotation of the spool as the yarn increases.

belt-tightener (belt'tī'nėr), *n.* An idle or independent pulley resting on a machine-belt, and tending by its weight to keep the belt stretched, and thereby to secure better adhesion.

belt-tool (belt'tūl), *n.* A combined cutter, punch, awl, and nippers, used in making belts.

beluga (be-lö'gä), *n.* [Russ. *beluga*, < *belui*, beluk, white; cf. Lith. *baltì*, be white.] 1. The large white sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, from the roe of which, sometimes weighing 800 pounds, caviare or botargo is prepared. The fish is from 12 to 15 feet in length, weighing in some cases 2,000 pounds or more. Isinglass is prepared from its swim-bladder.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the white whales: a synonym of *Delphinapterus*. The only species found in northern seas is *B. aretica*, *leucas*, or *albicans*, which from its color is commonly called *white whale* or *whitefish*. It is from 12 to 18 feet in length. The tail is divided into two lobes, lying horizontally, and there is no dorsal fin. In swimming, the animal bends its tail under the body like a fish, and thrusts itself forward with the rapidity of an arrow. It is found in the arctic seas and rivers, and is hunted for its oil and its skin.

Belus (bē'lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Βῆλος, the traditional founder of Babylon; the Greek form of *Baal*, q. v.] 1. The chief deity of the Babylonians and Assyrians; Baal (which see). Also *Bel*.—2. [NL.] A genus of weevils, of the tribe *Curculionini*.

belute (bē-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beluted*, ppr. *beluting*. [< *bel* + *lute*².] To cover with mud. [Rare.]

Never was a br. Shep so *beluted*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 9.

2. To coat with lute or cement of any kind.

belvedere (bel-ve-dēr', It. pron. bel-ve-dā're), *n.* [Also less correctly *belvidere*, < It. *belvedere*, lit. a beautiful view, < *bel*, *bello*, beautiful, + *vedere*, a view, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*, *view*.] 1. In *Italian arch.*, an upper story of a building, or a portion of such a story, open to the

Belvedere.—Palazzo Durazzo, Via Balbi, Genoa, Italy.

air, at least on one side, and frequently on all, for the purpose of affording a view of the country and providing a place for enjoying the cool evening breezes. The belvedere is sometimes a sort of lantern or kiosk erected on the roof.

Here and there among the low roofs a lofty one with pointed sloped dormer windows and a breezy *belvidere* looking out upon the plantations of coffee and indigo beyond the town. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 120.

2. In France, a summer-house on an eminence in a park or garden.

They build their palaces and *belvideres*
With musical or water works.
Wheeler, Devil's Law-case, I. 1.

belvedered (bel-ve-dēr'd), *a.* Provided with a belvedere.

Gardened and *belvedered* village.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 120.

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Belvoisia (bel-voi'si-ă), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Beautour*, a French scientist.] A genus of two-winged flies, of the family *Tachinidæ*, comprising numerous genera, parasitic on other insects. They are most difficult to distinguish on account of the uniformity of their number colors and the similarity of their structural characters. The only species of *Belvoisia* in the United States is exceptional by the

Belvoisia bicaudata, natural size

beauty of its coloration, the black body being ornamented with bright golden yellow, with only the hind border of its black. It has been described as *B. bicaudata* (*Belvoisia*), and is parasitic on the green striped maple-worm, *Anisota rubicunda*, and allied species.

belyer, *v.* An old spelling of *belier*.

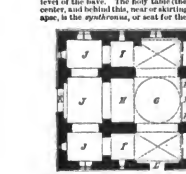
belyver, *adv.* An old spelling of *belive*.

bemad (bē'ad-bub), *n.* See *beetebub*.

bema (bē'mą), *n.*; pl. *bemata* (-ma-tą). [Gr. *βῆμα*, a step, a stage, platform, < *βαίνειν* (√ *βᾶ*), go, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a stage or kind of pulpit on which speakers stood when addressing an assembly.

If a man could be admitted as an orator, as a regular demagogue, from the popular *bema*, or hustings, in that case he obtained a heritage. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

2. In the *Gr. Church*, the sanctuary or chancel; the inclosed space surrounding the altar. It is the part of an Oriental church furthest from the front or main entrance, originally and usually raised above the level of the nave. The bell of the church altar stands in its center, and behind this, near or skirting the rear wall of the apse, is the *synthronus*, or seat for the bishop and clergy.



Bema.—Typical plan of Byzantine Church, St. Theodore, Athens. *A D*, bema; *B E* and *F E*, parabemata; *B F*, prothesis; *E F*, diaconicon; *C*, altar; *A*, apse; *G*, synthronus; *H*, seat for ecclesiastics; *I*, seat for choir; *H*, *I*, and *J J*, steps; *K*, cathedra; *L*, north portal; *M*, holy doors, or central folding doors, with iconostasis.

An architecture *screen* (*iconostasis*) with a curtain (*aspetasma*, *thrvni*) at its doors, or, as was the case especially in early times, a curtain only, separates the bema from the body of the church. On either side of the bema are the parabemata, called respectively the *prothesis* and the *diaconicon*. These regularly communicate with the bema, and in poor churches often have little more than an indication of separation from it. Rubrically they are often counted as part of the bema.

The Jewish type, which, if anywhere, prevails in the Eastern Church, requires a fourfold division; the Holy of Holies answering to the *bema*, the Holy Place to the *choir*, the Court of the Jews to the *nave*, and that of the Gentiles to the narthex.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 177.

3. A step; a rough measure of length supposed by the Greeks and Macedonians when stadia were paced off, and not merely estimated by shouting. It was considered to be ½ feet, which for this purpose are practically identical with English feet. In a late form of the Philetaerian (i. e., Pergamenian) system it became at exact measure ½ feet; but these feet were of the Babylonian cubit, so that the bema was 0.888 meter, according to Leguina. In the later Jewish system, the bema appears as two royal cubits, or 1.664 meters.

bemadi (bē-mad'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mad.*] To make mad.

The patriarch Isereth did bewitch and *bemad* Godfrey. *Fuller*, Holy War, B. ii.

bemangle (bē-mang'gl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mangle*1.] To mangle; tear asunder. *Beaumont.* [Rare.]

bemartyr (bē-mär'tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *martyr*.] To put to death as a martyr. *Fuller*.

bemask (bē-mask'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mask*.] To mask; conceal. *Shelton*.

bemata, *n.* Plural of *bema*.

bematist (bē'ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *βηματιστής*, one who measures by paces, < *βηματίσειν*, measure by paces, < *βῆμα*(τ-), a step, pace.] An official road-measurer under Alexander the Great and the Ptolemies. See *bema*, 3.

bematter (bē-mat'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *matter*.] To smear or cover with matter. *Swift*.

bemaul (bē-mâl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *maul*.] To maul or beat severely. *Sterne*.

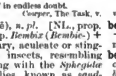
bemaze (bē-māz'), *v. t.* [ME. *bemasen*; < *be-*1 + *maze*.] To bewilder. See *maze*.

With intellects *bemaz'd* in endless doubt. *Cowper*, The Task, v.

Bembecida (bem-bes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Bembicidæ*, < *Bembex*, prop. *Bembix* (*Bembic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of solitary, aculeate, wasp-like hymenopterous insects, resembling wasps or bees, and, along with the *Sphegidæ* and other kindred families, known as *anal-wasps*. The female excavates cells in the sand, in which she deposits, together with her eggs, various larvæ or perfect insects stung into insensibility, as support for her progeny when hatched. They are very active, fond of the nectar of flowers, inhabitants of warm countries, and delight in sunshine. Some species emit an odor like that of roses. *Bembex* is the typical genus. See cut under *Bembex*. Also *Bembecidæ*.

Bembecina (bem-be-si'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bembex* (*Bembec-*) + *-ina*.] A subfamily of digger-wasps, of the family *Sphegidæ*, typified by the genus *Bembex*, in which the body is large and long, the head large, the labrum long, triangular, and exserted, and the legs are short.

Bembex (bem'beks), *n.* [NL., prop. *Bembix*, < Gr. *βομβίξ* (*βομβικ-*), a spinning-top, a whirlpool, a buzzing insect, prob. imitative.] The typical genus of digger-wasps of the subfamily *Bembecinæ*. *B. rostrata* and the American *B. fasciata* (Fabricius) are examples. See *Bembecida*.



Digger-wasp (*Bembex fasciata*), natural size.

Bembicidæ (bem-bis'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bembecidida*.

Bembicidiinæ (bem-bi-di'i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bembidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous beetles, typified by the genus *Bembidium*: now usually merged in *Carabidæ*.

Bembidium (bem-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *Bembex* + dim. *-idium*.] A genus of minute predatory caraboid beetles, sometimes forming the type of a family *Bembidiidæ*, sometimes placed in *Carabidæ*. The species are characterized by an ovate body and large eyes. Also *Bembidion*.

Bembix (bem'biks), *n.* [NL.] 1. Same as *Bembex*.—2. A genus of gastropods. *Watson*, 1876.

Bembridge beds. See *bed*1.

bemet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *bēme*, *bȳme*, a trumpet; supposed to be formed from the verb *bēman*, *bumble*, *bomb*1, *Bembex*, etc.] A trumpet.

Of brass they broughten *bemes*. Scott's Priest's Tale, l. 577.

bemet, *v.* [< ME. *bemen*, < AS. *bȳmian*, < *bȳme*, a trumpet: see *beme*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To sound a trumpet.

II. *trans.* To summon with a trumpet.

bemean1, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *bemene*, < ME. *bemenen* (= OHG. *bimeinan*, MHG. *bemeinen*), mean; < *be-*1 + *mean*1.] To mean; signify; intend.

The croune of thorne that garte me bleede, *bemeneth* my pacience. *Ct. Canon's Ward*, Glossary, p. 424.

bemean2 (bē-mēn'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mean*2.] To make mean; debase; lower: as, to *bemean* one's self by low associations; to *bemean* human nature. [*Demean* is commonly but incorrectly used in this sense. See *demean*2.]

It is a pity that men should . . . *bemean* themselves by defending themselves against the charges of which the grandjury of their own heart finds them innocent.

Mar Walker, Biograph. Essays, p. 67.

I felt quite ashamed that a pal of mine should have so *bemeaned* himself for a few ounces of silver.

Max Adeler, Out of the Hurly-Burly, xxiii.

bemercy (bē-mėr'si), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mercy*.] To treat with mercy.

bemeter (bē-mē'tėr), *v. t.* [ME. wanting; < AS. *bemetan*, measure, compare, consider; < *be-*1 + *metan*.] To measure. *Shak.* [Rare.]

bemingle (bē-ming'gl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mingle*.] To mingle; mix. *Fuller*, *for* Meagle. [Rare.]

bemire (bē-mīr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mire*.] 1. To soil or befoul with mire, as in passing through muddy or miry places.

His clothes were somewhat tattered and much *bemired*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 149.

2. [Chiefly in the passive.] To sink or stick in the mire; be or become engaged.

Bemired and benighted in the bog. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Bemired in the deeply rutted roads. *The Century*, XXV. 377.

bemirement (bē-mīr'ment), *n.* [< *bemire* + *-ment*.] The state of being defiled with mud. [Rare.]

bemist (bē-mist'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mist*.] To cover or involve in or as in mist.

How can that judge walk right that is *bemisted* in his way? *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 4.

bemitered, bemitred (bē-mī'tėrd), *a.* [< *be-*1 + *miter* + *-ed*2.] Crowned with or wearing a miter. *Cartwright*.

bemoan (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* [< ME. (with change of vowel; *cf. moan*) *bemenen*, *bimenen*, < AS. *bemǽnan*, bemoan, < *be-* = *mǽnan*, moan: see *be-*1 and *moan*.] 1. To lament; bewail; express sorrow for; as, to *bemoan* the loss of a son.—2. Reflectively, to bewail one's lot.

People grieve and lament themselves, but it is but shit so bad with them as they say. *Emerson*, Experience.

3. To pity; feel or express sympathy with or pity for.

Bastards, . . . if proving eminent, are much *bemoaned*, because merely passive in the blemish of their birth.

Fuller.

bemoanable (bē-mō'na-bl), *a.* [< *bemoan* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being lamented. *Sherwood*.

bemoaner (bē-mō'nėr), *n.* One who bemoans.

bemock (bē-mok'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *mock*.] 1. To mock repeatedly; flout.

Rare as we now see him [Shakspeare] imitated, *bemocked* of Destiny, through long years? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 111.

2. To cause to appear mock or unreal; exact or surpass, as the genuine surpasses the counterfeit.

Her beams *bemocked* the sultry main
Like April hoar-frost spread. *Coleridge*, Anc. Mariner, iv.

A laugh which in the open woodland rang,
Bemocking April's gladdest bird. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

bemolt (bē-molt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *molt*.] To bedraggle; bemire; soil or encumber with mire and dirt.

Thou shouldst have heard . . . how she was *bemolted*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

bemoisten (bē-moi'sn), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *moisten*.] To moisten; wet.

bemol (bā'mol), *n.* [< F. *bémol*, < ML. *B molle*, soft B.] In *music*, B flat, a half step below B natural: the general term in French for a flat on any note.

bemonster (bē-mon'stėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *monster*.] To make monstrous. [Rare.]

Thou changed and self-cover'd thing, for shame,
Bemonster not thy feature. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

bemoralize (bē-mor'al-īz), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *moralize*.] To apply to a moral purpose. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

bemoune (bē-mōn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bemornen*, *bemurnen*, < AS. *bemurnan* (= OS. *bemornian*, < *be-* + *murnan*, mourn: see *be-*1 and *mourn*.] To weep or mourn over; as, women that . . . *bemourned* him." *Wycliff*, Luke x xiii. 27. [Rare.]

bemuddle (bē-mud'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *muddle*.] To confuse; stupefy.

The whole subject of the statistics of pauperism is in a hopelessly *bemuddled* condition. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 220.

bemuffle (bē-muf'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *muffle*.] To wrap up as with a muffler.

Bemuffled with the externals of religion. *Sterne*, Sermons, xvii.

bemuse (bē-mūz'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *muse*2; in sense perhaps affected by *bemaze*. Cf. *amuse*.] To put into a muse or reverie; confuse; muddle; stupefy.

We almost despair of convincing a Cabinet *bemused* with the notion that danger can only come from France.

Spectator.

The archdeacon must have been slightly *bemused* when he defined straitarchy as we have seen.

Hall, Ind. Rep. p. 143, note.

ben1 (ben), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *ben*, *bene*, var. of *bin*, *binne*, < AS. *binnan*, within: see *binn*2.] In, into, or toward the inner apartment of a house; in or into the parlor. See *ben*1, n. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

WT kindly welcome Jenny brings him *ben*.

Burns, Cotter's Sat. Night.

Ben the house, into the inner apartment, or into the apartment or dwelling on the opposite side of the hall or passage.

That she might run *ben the house*.

Scott, Guy Mannering, I. xxiii.

To be far ben with one, to be on terms of intimacy or familiarity with one; be in great honor with one.—**To bring far ben,** to treat with great consideration and hospitality.

ben1 (ben), *n.* [< *ben*1, *adv.*] The inner apartment of a house; the parlor or "room" of a dwelling consisting of a *but* or outer room, used as a kitchen, and a *ben* or inner room, used as a parlor or chamber, access to the ben being originally through the but or kitchen.

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Sometimes from the ben another apartment, called the *far-ben*, is reached. The terms *but* and *ben* are now frequently applied to kitchen and parlor (or bedroom) of a two-roomed dwelling, even when they are on opposite sides of a little hall or passage. Hence, *to live but and ben* with any one is to occupy an apartment or series of apartments on the opposite side of the hall or passage from that occupied by him.

ben^{2}, **bene**^{2}, *n.* [ME., also *bene*, < AS. *bên*, a prayer, = Icel. *bœn*, a prayer, parallel with *bón*, > E. *boon*, q. v.] A prayer; a petition.

ben^{3}, *v.* Obsolete or dialectal form of *bend*, 1.

ben^{4} (ben), *n.* [< Gael. and Ir. *beinn*, peak, summit, mountain, = W. *pen*, head, top, end.] In Scotland, a mountain-peak: a word occurring chiefly in the names of many of the highest summits of the mountain-ranges which traverse Scotland north of the Firths of Clyde and Forth: as, *Ben* Nevis, *Ben* Mac-Dhui, *Ben* Lawers, etc.

Sweet was the red-blooming heather
And the river that flowed from that *Ben*.
Jacobite Song.

ben^{5} (ben), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bean*, < Ar. *bân*, the tree which produces the ben-nut: see *ben-nut*.] The ben-nut, properly the ben-nut tree.

ben^{6}, *v.* See *beken*.

benamei, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *benamed*, *benempt*, ppr. *benaming*. [< ME. *benemnen*, < AS. *benemnan* (= G. *benennen* = Sw. *benämna*), < *be-* + *nemnan*, name: see *be-*1 and *name*, *v.*] 1. To name; denominate.

He that is so oft *bynempt*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.
And therefore he a courtier was *benamed*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To promise; give.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt *gayne*,
Than Kidde or Cosset, which I thee *benempt*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

bench (bench), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *benk*, *bink*, < ME. *bench*, *benk*, *bynk*, < AS. *benc* (orig. **bankiz*) = OS. *bank*, *benk* = D. *bank* = OHG. *banch*, MHG. G. *bank* = Icel. *bekkr* = Sw. *bänk* = Dan. *bænk*, a bench: see *bank*^{1}, *bank*^{2}.] 1. A long seat, usually of board or plank, or of stone, differing from a stool in its greater length.

He took his place once more on the bench at the inn door.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 64.

2. The seat where judges sit in court; the seat of justice.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Hence—3. The body of persons who sit as judges; the court: as, the case is to go before the full *bench*.—4. A long table on which carpenters or other mechanics do their work; a work-bench. In this sense *bench* forms an element in a number of compound words, as *bench-hook*, *bench-plane*, *bench-screw*, *bench-stop*, *bench-vise*, etc.

5. The floor or ledge which supports forges and retorts.—6. A platform or a series of elevated stalls or boxes on which animals are placed for exhibition, as at a dog-show.

Excellence on the *bench* and excellence in the field may be two utterly diverse things.
Forest and Stream, XXII. 381.

7. In *engin.*, a ledge left on the edge of a cutting in earthwork to strengthen it.—8. In *geol.* and *mining*: (*a*) A natural terrace, marking the outcrop of a harder seam or stratum, and thus indicating a change in the character of the rock.

On this rest argillaceous, splendent, siliceous talc schists, sometimes containing chiastolite; and on these, three *benches* of conglomerates, tuffs, and argillaceous schists and lime-stones, which he refers to the Potsdam sandstones.

(*b*) In *coal-mining*, a division of a coal-seam separated from the remainder of the bed by a parting of shale or any kind of rock or mineral. [Pennsylvania.]—9. A small area of nearly level or gently sloping land, rising above the adjacent low region, and forming a part of a terrace or wash, dimnited from the remainder by erosion. Sometimes, though rarely, used as synonymous with *terrace*.

After a few smooth, grassy *benches* and rounded hills, here come precipitous ranges of real mountains, scarcely less imposing than those of the central range.
Science, VII. 244.

The wide level *benches* that lay between the foot-hills and the prairies . . . were neglected.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 502.

10. The driver's seat on a coach.—**Bench of bishops**, or **episcopal bench**, a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the English House of Lords.—**Court of King's** or **Queen's Bench.** See *court*.—**Edging-and-dividing bench**, a machine for cutting wooden blocks into variously shapes, such as are used in making a certain kind of car-wheels. It consists of a circular saw with a traveling bed which is moved by a screw, and by means of a system of levers actuated by properly adjusted guide-pins throws the belt automatically from one to another of three pulleys, causing the action to be direct or reversed, or to stop, as the work requires.—**Free bench.** See *free-bench*.—**Front bench**, in British parliamentary usage, the leaders of a party: so called because they occupy the front benches on their respective sides of the House of Commons.

It is an old and honourable practice that in any changes affecting the House itself, an understanding should be come to between the two *front benches*.
Portnightly Rev., XXXIX. 260.

Ministerial benches, opposition benches, in the British Parliament, the benches occupied respectively by the supporters and the opponents of the administration.

bench (bench), *v.* [< *bench*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To furnish with benches.—2. To bunk up.

Twas *benched* with turf. *Dryden.*

3†. To seat on a bench; place on a seat of honor.

His cup-bearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd*, and rear'd to worship.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

4. To place on a show-bench for exhibition, as a dog.—5. In *mining*: (*a*) To undercut, kirve, or hole (the coal). [Eng.] (*b*) To wedge up the bottoms below the holing when this is done in the middle of the seam. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To sit on a seat of justice. [Rare.]

Thou robed man of Justice, take thy place;
And thou, his yoke-fellow of equity,
Bench by his side. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

bench-clamp (bench'klamp), *n.* A clamp attached to a work-bench for holding firm an article on which the mechanic is working.

bench-drill (bench'dril), *n.* A hand- or machine-drill so made that it can be attached to a bench.

bencher (ben'chėr), *n.* [< *bench*, *n.*, + *-er*1.] 1. In England, one of the senior members of an inn of court, who have the government of the society. Benchers elect new readers, and, being admitted to plead within the bar, are called *inner barristers*.

These were followed by a great crowd of supernumerary *benchers* of the inns of court, senior fellows of colleges, and defunct statesmen.
Addison, Trial of the Dead in Reason.

2. One who occupies an official bench; a judge; sometimes, specifically, a municipal or local magistrate; an alderman or justice. [Rare.]

You are well acquainted with my brother Jeffrey, the table, than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1.

This corporation [New Windsor] consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight other persons, . . . thirteen of which are called fellows, and are to be chosen aldermen or *chief benchers*. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, iii. 58.

Each town [of colonial Virginia] was to be a free borough with machinery for electing its own chief government, whenever the number of inhabitants should have become sufficient. . . . Writs were summoned from the Governor, to elect eight *benchers* of the guild hall, who should annually elect one of their number *bencher*. *John Fiske*, Critical Studies, 3d ser., p. 106.

3†. One who frequents the benches of a tavern; an idler.

benchership (ben'chėr-ship), *n.* [< *bencher* + *-ship.*] The office or condition of a bencher.

They [two benchers of the Inner Temple] were co-vals, and had nothing but that and their *benchership* in common.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

bench-forge (bench'fōrj), *n.* A small hearth and blower adapted for use on a workman's bench.

bench-hammer (bench'ham'ėr), *n.* A finishers' or blacksmiths' hammer.

bench-hook (bench'huk), *n.* A hook with projecting teeth used on a carpenter's bench to keep the work from moving sidewise. It is fitted in a mortise, so that its teeth may be at any required height. It is also made in various clasp shapes, and called a *bench-clamp*.

benching (ben'ching), *n.* [< *bench* + *-ing*1.] 1. Benches; seats generally.—2. In *coal-mining*, one of the many names given to the process of getting the coal after it has been holed. See *holer* and *kirver*.

bench-lathe (bench'lāтн), *n.* A small lathe which can be mounted on a post placed in a socket in a bench.

bench-level (bench'lev'el), *n.* A level used in setting up a machine, to bring its bed into an exactly horizontal position.

bench-mark (bench'märk), *n.* [< *bench* + *mark*1; in reference to the angle-iron which in taking a reading is inserted in the horizontal cut so as to form a support or *bench* for the leveling-staff.] In *surv.*, a mark cut in stone or some durable material as a starting-point in a line of levels for the determination of altitudes over any region, or one of a number of similar marks made at suitable distances as the survey advances.

bend

They [places of the stars] are the reference-points and *bench-marks* of the universe. *Science*, IV., 302.

bench-master (bench'mas'tėr), *n.* In England, a governor of an inn of court; an alderman. *Imp. Dict.*

bench-plane (bench'plān), *n.* Any form of plane used on flat surfaces, as the block-plane, the compass-plane, the jack-plane, the jointer, the long plane, the smoothing-plane, and the trying-plane.

bench-pol (bench'pōl), *n.* A spinning-wheel on the pirn or bobbin of which a sailmaker winds the yarn. *E. H. Knight.*

bench-screw (bench'skrō), *n.* The screw which secures the vise-jaw of a carpenter's bench.

bench-shears (bench'shērz), *n. pl.* Large hand-shears for cutting metal.

bench-show (bench'shō), *n.* An exhibition of animals, as of dogs or cats, which are arranged on benches for a comparison of their physical merits according to a fixed scale of points: in contradistinction to a *field-show*, or *field-trial*, where awards are made for performance.

Bench shows and field trials in America . . . have become permanent institutions. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 3.

bench-stop (bench'stop), *n.* A bench-hook made to be fastened down on a piece of work, sometimes by means of a screw.

bench-strip (bench'strip), *n.* A strip of wood or metal capable of being fixed on a work-bench at any required distance from the edge, to assist in steadying the article or material being worked on.

bench-table (bench'tā'bl), *n.* A low stone seat carried around the interior walls of many medieval churches.

Bench-table — Church of Notre Dame, Chalons-sur-Marne, France.

bench-vise (bench'vīs), *n.* A vise which may be attached to a bench.

bench-warrant (bench'wor'ant), *n.* In *law*, a warrant issued by a judge or court, or by order of a judge or court, for the apprehension of an offender: as a writ in opposition to a *justice's warrant*, issued by an ordinary justice of the peace or police magistrate. *Mozley and Whiteley.*

bend^{1} (bend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bended*, *bent*, rarely *bend*, fem. and masc. (in OS. *bend* = OFries. *bende* = OD. *bende* = Goth. *bandi*), a band, bond, fetter; cognate with *band*, E. *band*^{1}, < *bindan* (pret. *band*), bind: see *band*^{1}. *Bend*^{1} is practically identical with *band*^{1}, the two being partly merged in use with the closely related pair *bind*, *band*^{2}. In senses 4–11 *bend* is modern, from the corresponding verb: see *bend*^{2}, v.] 1. A band; a bond; a fetter; in plural, bands; fetters; confinement.—2. A band or clamp of metal or other material used to strengthen or hold together a box or frame.

In all these rowme was nothing to be seene
But huge great yron chests, and coffers strong,
All bard with double *bends*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 30.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) That part of a rope which is fastened to another or to an anchor. (*b*) A knot by which a rope is fastened to another rope or to something else. The different sorts are distinguished as *fisherman's bend*, *carrick-bend*, etc., for use under *carrick-bend*. (*c*) One of the small ropes used to confine the clinch of a cable. (*d*) *pl.* The thick planks in a ship's side below the waterways or the gun-deck portions. More specifically called *wales*. They are named from the water as *first*, *second*, or *third bend*. They have the wrains, and foot-hooks bolted to them, and are the chief strength of the ship's sides.

4. [Sc. etym.] The action of bending, or state of being bent or curved; curvature; flexure: as, to give a *bend* to anything; to have a *bend* of the back.—5. An inclination of the body; a bow.—6. An inclination of the eye; a turn or glance of the eye.

And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose his lustre. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

7†. Inclination of the mind; disposition; bent.

Farewell, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend*,
I must have quicker game.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

8. A part that is bent; a curve or flexure; a crook; a turn in a road or river, etc.: as, the *bend* of a bow, or of a range of hills.

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bend Just ahead of us is a great **bend** in the river, beyond which the wind-drops desist and the current hurls us up under a teeming crag. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, p. 157.

9. A curved or elbow-shaped pipe used to change direction, as in a drain.—**10.** A spring; a leap; a bound. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**11.** A "pull" of liquor. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Come, gie's the other **bend**,
We'll drink their health, whatever way it end.
Allan Ramsay, Health to the Maltmen, st. 2.

12. In *mining*, indurated clay, or any indurated argillaceous substance. — **Close-return bend**, a short U-shaped tube joining the extremities of two wrought-iron pipes. — **Grecian bend**, a mode of walking with a slight stoop forward, at one time affected by some women.

bend[2] (bend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bent*, rarely *bended*, ppr. *bending*. [< ME. *benden*, < AS. *bendian*, bind, fetter, restrain, bind a book, = OHG. *benden*, fetter, = Icel. *benda* = Sw. *bända* = Dan. *bænde*, bend; cf. OF. *bender*, mod. F. *bander*, tie, bind, bandage, = Pr. *bendar*, bandage, = Sp. *vendar*, bind, hoodwink, = It. *bendare*, hoodwink), prop. fasten with a bend or band, < *bend*, **E.** *bend*[1], a band, the noun being practically identical with *band*[1], *n.* The noun and verbs of these groups (*band*[1], *bend*[1], *band*[2], *bend*[2], etc.) reacted on each other both in Teut. and Rom., developing a variety of senses which have a double reference.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or strain into a state of tension by curvature, as a bow preparatory to launching an arrow.

What, are the bounds before and all the woodmen,
Our horses ready and our bows bent?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

Our English archers **bent** their bows,
Their harts were good and keen;
All the first flight of arrowes sent,
Full four-score Scots they slew.
Percy's Reliques, p. 142.

Hence — **2.** Figuratively, to brace up or bring into tension, like a strong bow: generally with *up*. [Colloquial or archaic.]

Now set the teeth, and stretch the nostril wide;
Hold hard the breath, and **bend** up every spirit
To his full height!
Shak., 1 Hen. V., iii. 1.

Her whole mind apparently **bent** up to the solemn interview. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

3. To curve or make crooked; deflect from a normal condition of straightness; flex: as, to *bend* a stick; to *bend* the arm.

In duty **bend** thy knee to me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

A kindly old man, . . . somewhat bent by his legal erudition, as a shelf is by the weight of the books upon it.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, xvi.

4. To direct to a certain point; turn, as one's course, way, or steps; to **bend** one's looks or eyes.

Towards Coventry **bend** we our course.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

Southwards, you may be sure, they **bent** their flight,
And harbour'd in a hollow rock at night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1747.

How sweet are looks that ladies **bend**
On whom their favors fall!
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

5. Figuratively, to apply closely: said of the mind.

It must needs be they should **bend** all their intentions and services to no other ends but to this.
Milton, Church Government, ii.

To **bend** his mind to any public business.
Sir W. Temple.

6. To incline; determine: said of a person or of his disposition: as, to be *bent* on mischief.

Where will inclineth to goodnes, the myndc is **bent** to truth. *Ascham*, The Schoolemaister, p. 79.

One great design on which the king's whole soul was **bent**.
Hist. Eng., vi. 11.

Still **bent** to make some port he knows not where.
M. Arnold, A Summer Night.

7. To cause to bow or yield; subdue; make submissive: as, to *bend* a man to one's will.

Except she **bend** her humour.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. *e.*

Oh there are words and looks
To **bend** the sternest purpose!
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 4.

8. *Naut.*, to fasten by means of a bend or knot, as one rope to another, or to an anchor; to shackle, as a chain-cable to an anchor. — **Bent lever, trimmer, gravor,** etc. See the nouns. — **To bend a sail** (*naut.*), to make it fast to its proper yard, gaff, or stay, ready for setting. — **To bend the brow or brows,** to knit the brow; scowl; frown.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or become curved or crooked.

Then was I as a tree
Whose boughs did **bend** with fruit.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. To incline; lean or turn; be directed: as, the road *bends* to the west.

To whom our vows and wishes **bend**.
Milton, Arcades, l. 6.

Our states daily
Bending to had, our hopes to worse.
B. Jonson, Catiline, I. 1.

Descend where alleys **bend**
Into the sparry hollows of the world.
Keats.

3. To jut over; overhang.

There be a cliff that much **bending** and **bending** head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

4. To bow or be submissive: as, to *bend* to fate.

Most humbly therefore **bending** to your state.
Shak., Othello, I. 3.

Must we **bend** to the artist, who considers us as nothing unless we are canvas or marble under his hands?
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 145.

5. To spring; bound. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**6.** To drink hard. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—To **bend to the oars**, to row vigorously.

bend[2] (bend), *n.* [< ME. *bend*, *bende*, partly < AS. *bend*, a band used as an ornament (a sense of Icel. **E.** *bend*[1]; partly < OF. *bende*, mod. F. *bande* = Pr. *banda* = Sp. It. *venda* and *banda* = It. *benda*, *banda*, < Mlg. *benda*, *binda*, < OHG. *binda*, a band, fillet, tie, mixed with Mlg. (etc.) *banda*, < OHG. *bend*, etc.; see *band*[1]. *Bend*[2] is thus in part historically identical with *bend*[1], but in part with *band*[2]. The separation is now merely formal.] **1†.** A band or strip used to fasten or support anything; a strip, whether as a fastening or as an ornament; a fillet, strap, bandage, etc.; specifically, a ribbon or bandeau for the head, used by ladies in the fifteenth century.

And on her legs she painted buskins wore,
Basted with **bends** of gold on every side.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 2.

2. A name in the leather trade for a butt or rounded crop cut in two; the half of a hide of solelleather that was trimmed and divided before tanning. — **3.** In *her.*, one of the nine ordinaries, consisting of a diagonal band drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base; when charged, it occupies a third part of the field unchanged, a fifth. Bearings are said to be in *bend* when they are placed upon the field diagonally in the direction of the bend; the field is said to be divided *per bend* when it is divided diagonally in that direction, usually by a straight line, but sometimes by a line indented, undé, or the like, or by a still more complicated line; and *per bend sinister*. See *bendwise*. Also applied to a row of charges arranged in *bend*. *In bend sinister* and *bendwise sinister* are used in a similar way. — **Bend arcby,** in *her.*, a band differing from the bend in that it is curved on the sinister chief. Also called *bend enarched* or *bowed*. — **Bend archy, cor-nished, counter-potent,** etc. See the nouns. — **Bend cottised,** in *her.*, a bend having on each side a cottise, separated from the bend by the same width. A bend may be double cottised or treble cottised; that is, it may have two or three cottises on each side. — **Bend sinister,** in *her.* Same as *bend*, 3, except that it is drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

A Bend azure.

bend[3]† (bend), *n.* [< late ME. *bende*, < OF. *bende*, var. of *bande*, a band: see *band*[1].] An obsolete form of *band*[2].

A fayre flocke of faeries, and a fresh **bend**
Of lovely Nymphs. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

The Duke of Gloucester . . . and other Lords, the chief of his **bend**. *Holinshed*, Rich. III., I. 15. xviii. 15.

bendable (ben'da-bl), *a.* [< **bend**[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being bent; flexible. *Sherwood.*

bende (bend), *n.* [Dinkum unknown.] A variety of the helmet-shell, *Cassis cornuta*. *McElrath.*

bendel†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *bendel*, *bandel*, dim. of *bende*, *bande*, a band: doublet of *bandel*, *bandeau*.] **1.** A little band or fillet.—**2.** In *her.*, a little bend.

bender (ben'der), *n.* **1.** One who or that which *bends*. — **2.** A sixpence. [Eng. slang.] — **3.** A leg. [U. S. slang.]

The prospectus [of a new fashionable boarding-school] has been sent to our house. One of the regulations is, "Young ladies are not allowed to cross their **benders** in school". *Longfellow*, Kavanagh, xvi.

4. A spree: a frolic. [U. S. slang.]—**5.** [Cf. *bend*[1], *n.*, 11.] A hard drinker. [Scotch.]

Now lend your lungs, ye **benders** fine,
Wha ken the benefit of wine.
Allan Ramsay, Poems, III. 162 (1848).

Bendigo ware. See *pottery*.

bending[1] (ben'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bend*[1], *v.*] The act of ensuing to bend, or the state of being bent or dedected; a deflection.

If matter that will not yield at each bend is deposited while the *bendings* are continually taking place, the *bendings* will maintain certain places of discontinuity in the deposit. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 257.

bending[2], *n.* [< *bend*[2], *v.* + *-ing*.] Decoration (of clothes) with stripes or horizontal bands. *Chaucer.*

bending-machine (ben'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for bending to shape timber, rails, iron beams for ships, plates for boilers, etc.

bending-strake (ben'ding-strāk), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, one of two strakes next above the deck-coverings, worked all fore and aft. They are about an inch or an inch and a half thicker than the remainder of the deck, and are lowered between beams and ledges to make the upper side even with the rest. Their use is to make a more complete tie between the deck-frame and deck-plank.

bend-leather (bend'leṫ'ėr), *n.* [< *bend*[1] + *leather*.] The strongest kind of sole-leather for shoes. See *bend*[2], 2.

bendlet (bend'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bendelet*, appar. < *bend*[1] + *-et*, but cf. OF. *bendelette*, dim. of *bende*, band. Doublet *bandlet*.] **1.** In *her.*, a bearing of the nature of the band, but half as wide. Also called *garter*. — **2.** A name of the common British sea-anemone, *Actinia mesembryanthemum*. — **Bendlet sinister,** in *her.*, a bendlet drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

A Bend between two Bendlets gules.

bendsome (bend'sum), *a.* [< *bend*[1] + *-some*. Cf. *buxom*.] Flexible; pliable. [Rare.]

bendways (bend'wāz), *adv.* Same as *bendwise*.

bendwise (bend'wīz), *adv.* [< *bend*[2] + *wise*[2].] In *her.*, lying in the direction of the bend: said of any bearing: as, a sword *bendwise*.

A Sword Bendwise.

bendwith, *n.* [ME. *benwythe-rise* (latter, *benwythe-rys*, < *Prompt. Parv.*); perhaps < *bend*[1] + *with*[2] (cf. *bindwith*); but cf. Sw. *benved*, dogberry-tree, Icel. *beinviðr*, honeysuckle, and Lit. bone-wood); also Icel. *beinviðr*, a willow (*Salix arbuscula*), lit. bone-withy.] An old name of a shrub not identified. Its twigs were used to tie up fagots.

bendy (ben'di), *a.* [< OF. *bende*, F. *bandé*, pp. of *bander*, cross with bands: see *bend*[2].] In *her.*, divided into four or more diagonal bands in the direction of the bend: said of the field. This word is used, no matter how great the number of the divisions, as *bendy*, and not *barry*, which would be the regular forms, are awkward in use. — **Bendy barry,** in *her.* See *barry bendy*, under *barry*[2]. — **Bendy paly,** in *her.*, divided by lines bendwise and palewise, and therefore divided lozengy.

bendy-tree (ben'di-trē), *n.* The *Thespesia populnea*, an ornamental tree of rapid growth, often planted in gardens and avenues in India.

benet, *n.* See *bene*[3].

bene[2], *a.* See *bien*.

bene[3], *n.* See *benne*.

bene-. See *beni-*.

benedicite (ben-e-dis'i-tē), *n.* sometimes *beni-*, combining form of *bene*, adv., well, < *bonus*, good: see *bonus*, *bounce*.] An element of some words of Latin origin, meaning well, good, as in *benediction*, *benefit*, *benevolence*, etc.: opposed to *male-*, *mal-*.

benaped (bē-nāpt'), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *neap* + *-ed*[2].] *Naut.*, same as *neaped*.

beneath (bē-nēth'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *benethe*, *binethe*, *binethen*, *adv.* and *prep.*, < AS. *beneoðhan*, *binðhan*, *prep.* (as *adv.* in comp. *be-neoðan* = D. *beneden* = LG. *beneden* = G. *beneiden*), < *be*, by, + *neoðhan*, *nithan*, *neothane* (as OS. *nithana* = OHG. *nidana*, *nidena*, *nidan*, G. *niedan*), *adv.*, below, orig., like *nithe*, below, from compar. *nither*, nether: see *nether*. Hence by apheresis *neath*, *'neath*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In a lower place, position, or state, literally or figuratively.

Thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be *beneath*.
Deut. xxviii. 12.

Every brain
That looks so many fathoms to the sea
And hears it roar *beneath*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The general's disdain'd
By him one step below; he, by the next:
That next, by him *beneath*. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

2. Below, as opposed to *on high*, or in heaven or other superior region.

Thou shalt not make . . . any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath*.
Ex. xx. 4.

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II. *prep.* 1. Below; under; with reference to what is overhead or lowers aloft: as, *beneath* the same roof.

> For all beneath the moon
> Would I not leap upright. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.
> As I lay *beneath* the woodland tree. *Whittier*, Mogg Megone.
> They sat
> *Beneath* a world-old yew-tree, darkening half
> The cloisters. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. Underneath, whether in immediate contact with the under side of, or further down than; lower in place than: as, to place a cushion *beneath* one; *beneath* one's feet; *beneath* the surface: sometimes with verbs of motion: as, he sank *beneath* the wave.

> As he was raising his arm to make a blow, an arrow pierced him, just *beneath* the shoulder, at the open part of the corselet. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

3. Under the weight or pressure of; under the action or influence of: as, to sink *beneath* a burden.

> Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.
> It is my fate
> To bear and bow *beneath* a thousand griefs.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

Wherever lights appeared, the sinking astonished Castilla steadily work, and all who attempted resistance fell *beneath* its edge. *Irving*, Granada, p. 21.

4. Lower than, in rank, dignity, degree, or excellence; below: as, brutes are *beneath* man; man is *beneath* the angels.

> Maintain
> Thy father's soul: thou hast no blood to mix
> With *any beneath* prince. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

Beyond the limitation of a vulgar life, and *beneath* the Good how far — but far above the Great. *Gray*, Prog. of Poetry, iii. 8.

5. Unworthy of; unbecoming or not fitted to: below the level of: as, *beneath* contempt.

> He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station. *Atterbury.*
> He had never sullied himself with business, and had chosen to starve like a man of honour, than do anything *beneath* his dignity. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 517.

Beneath the salt, in a subordinate or inferior position.

> My proud lady
> Admits him to her table: marry, *even beneath the salt*, and there he sits at the upper end of her contempt and scorn. *Massinger*, The Unnatural Combat, i.

=Syn. *Under*, etc. See *below*.

beneath† (bē-nēth'), *a.* Lower.

> The *beneath* world. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

Benedic (ben'ē-dik), *n.* [LL., prop. 2d pers. sg. pres. impv. of *benedicere*, bless: see *benediction*.] 1. The canticle beginning in Latin "Benedic, anima mea," in English "Praise the Lord, O my soul," from Psalm ciii. In the American Prayer-Book it is an alternative of the *Deus misereatur* as ordered in that of the *Jubilate* (*Deus misereatur*) at Evening Prayer.

2. A musical setting of this canticle.

Benedicite (ben-ē-dis'i-tē), *n.* [LL., prop. 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *benedicere*, bless: see *benediction*.] 1. The canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedicite omnia opera Domini," and in English "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord," taken from "The Song of the Three Holy Children" forming part of the Apocrypha in the English Bible. It essentially an expansion of Psalm cxlviii., and has been used from a very early period in the Christian church. In the Anglican service it is used as an alternate to the *Te Deum*.

2. A musical setting of this canticle.—3. [*l. c.*] An invocation of a blessing, especially a blessing before a repast, as said in religious communities, etc., answering to the grace or thanksgiving after it.—4. [A contraction use for ME., where the word was often contracted *benedicite*, *benedicite*.] Used interjectionally: (*a*) Bless you! expressing wish. (*b*) Bless us! bless me! expressing surprise.

benedick (ben'ē-dik), *n.* See **bachelor**.

benedict (ben'ē-dikt), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *benedight*, < L. *benedictus*, blessed: see *benediction*, and a proper name *Benedictus*, whence in E. *Benedict*, *Benedick*, and (through F.) *Bennet*, *Bennett*; cf. also *benet*, *benefit*.] I. *a.* Of *benedicere*, bless, use words of good omen, in class. L. always as two words, *bene dicere*: *bene*, well; *dicere*, say, speak.] 1†. *a.* Blessed; benign; salutary: especially, in *med.*, having mild and salubrious qualities: as, "medicines that are *benedict*," *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 19.

II. *n.* [In allusion to *Benedick*, one of the characters in Shakspere's play of "Much Ado about Nothing"; esp. to the phrase, "*Benedick*, the married man."] A married man: *Benedick* is an easy form of *Benedict*.] A sportive name for a newly married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor, or who has been in the habit of ridiculing marriage.

> Having abandoned all his old misogyny, and his professions of single independence, Cutlets has become a *benedick*. *O. P. R. James*, Henry Masterton.

Benedictine (ben-ē-dik'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Benedictinus*, < *Benedictus*: see *benedict*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to St. Benedict, or to the order of monks or the monastic rule originating from him.

II. *n.* 1. A member of an order of monks founded at Monte Cassino, between Rome and Naples, by St. Benedict of Nursia, about A. D. 530. They are the only order open to persons of all ages, conditions, and callings; enjoined silence and some useful employment, and encouraged to divine service. Every monastery had a library, every monk a pen and tablets, and study and the copying of manuscripts were encouraged. The monastery-schools of learning and the liberal arts, and the name of the order synonymous with scholarship and erudition. The order was introduced into England about A. D. 600, by St. Augustine of Canterbury. The oldest establishment in the United States is that of St. Vincent's Abbey in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, founded by a colony of monks from Bavaria in 1846. There are also different congregations of nuns known as Benedictines, and following the rule of St. Benedict; they have their mother-house at Subiaco, founded by his sister, St. Scholastica.

2. A cordial of 1510, and resembling chartreuse, distilled at Fécamp in Normandy. It was originally prepared by the Benedictine monks, but since the French revolution has been made by a secular company.

benediction (ben-ē-dik'shon), *n.* [< LL. *benedictio*(*n*-), blessing, < *benedicere*, bless, use words of good omen: see *benedict*. Cf. *malediction*, a shorter form of the same word.] 1. The act of speaking well to or of; blessing.—2. (*a*) An invocation of divine blessing, whether by a private individual or a church official; specifically, in the Christian church generally, the form of blessing pronounced by the person officiating, at the close of divine service and on several other occasions, as marriages, the visitation of the sick, etc.

> The *benediction* of the good Franciscans accompanied us as we rode away from the convent.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 103.

The *benediction* . . . is given in a different manner by the Oriental Church from that used by the Latins. The Priest joins his hands and fingers together, and erects and joins the other three; and is thus supposed to symbolize the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father alone; and, according to others, to form the sacred letters I H C by the position of his fingers.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 382, note.

When the benediction is pronounced officially by a priest or clergyman, he usually holds his hands uplifted, and the congregation receive it with bowed heads. Illustrations of ancient benedictions are found by Smith, etc. 60 (a nuptial blessing); Gen. xxvii. 27–29 (a death-bed blessing); Num. vi. 24–26 (a general blessing). The *apostolic benediction* is that proceeding from the pope, and is either given personally, as at Rome, or by delegation in other parts of the world. The *papal benediction* is the rite of installing an abbot or an abbess, and of receiving the profession of a nun or of a religious knight.

The ancient and solemn benediction of the abbots elect sought confirmation, if not *benediction* also, at Rome. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 710.

(*c*) An additional ceremony performed by a priest after the regular celebration of matrimony: called the *nuptial benediction*. (*d*) The ceremony by which things are set aside for sacred uses, as church or vestments, bells, etc., or things for ordinary use are hallowed, as houses, etc.—3. The advantage conferred by blessing or the blessing itself; blessings.

> Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New, which carried the greater *benediction*, and the clearer evidence of God's favour.
> *Bacon*, Of Adversity.

Over and above this license for light and gladness I have received yet one more gift, something not quite necessary, a *benediction*, as it were, in our sense for and enjoyment of colour. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, v. 304.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, one of the more common public services of the Roman Catholic Church, in which, after the solemn exposition, incensing, and adoration of the eucharist, which is inclosed in a monstrance and placed upon the altar, the officiating priest, taking the monstrance in his hands, makes the sign of the cross with it in blessing over the kneeling faithful.—**The apostolic benediction**, a benediction in the words of 2 Cor. xiii. 14.

benedictional, benedictionale (ben-ē-dik'shon-al, ben-ē-dik-shon-ā'lē), *n.* [< ML. *benedictionale* (sc. *liber*), book, < *benedictio*(*n*-): see *benediction*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book containing a collection of benedictions or blessings used in its religious services.

Psalters, books of Gospels, *Benedictionals*, Canons, and other treatises relating to the discipline and ceremonial of the Church. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 53.

The Sarum, like the Anglo-Saxon *Benedictional*, contained the forms for blessing the people, by the bishop, at high mass. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 213.

benedictive (ben-ē-dik'tiv), *a.* [< LL. *benedictus* (see *benedict*) + *-ive*.] Tending to bless; giving a blessing.

> His paternal prayers and *benedictive* compositions
> *Jeremy Taylor*, Mem. of Bp. Sanderson, p. 301.

benedictory (ben-ē-dik'tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **benedictorius*, < *benedictus*: see *benedict*.] Blessing; expressing a benediction or wishes for good: as, "a *benedictory* prayer," *Thackeray*.

Benedictus (ben-ē-dik'tus), *n.* [LL., blessed: see *benedict*.] 1. The short canticle or hymn, also distinctively called the *Benedictus qui venit*, beginning in Latin "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," and in English "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord," preceded and followed by "Hosanna in Excelsis," that is, "Hosanna in the highest," which is usually appended in the Roman Catholic mass to the Sanctus, from Psalm cxviii. 26, Luke xix. 38, etc. The *Benedictus qui venit* was retained in the Prayer-Book of 1548, and is sung in some Anglican churches at choral or solemn celebrations of the Holy communion, just before the prayer of consecration.

2. A musical setting of this canticle, forming a separate movement in a mass.—3. The canticle or hymn beginning in Latin "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," and in English "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel"; the song of Zacharias, Luke i. 68–79. In the English Prayer-Book it is the canticle following the second lesson with the *Jubilate* as its alternate. In the American Prayer-Book only the first four verses are given; alternative verses 5 to 9 direct the use of the whole canticle on Sundays in Advent, but permit the omission of other times of the portion following the fourth verse.

4. A musical setting of this canticle.

benedight (ben-ē-dīt), *a.* [ME. *benedyght*, *benedicht*, *benedictus*: see *benedict*.] Blessed.

> And soul more white
> Never through martyrdom of fire was led
> To its repose; nor can in books be read
> The legend of a life more *benedight*.
> *Longfellow*, The Cross of Snow.

bene discessit (bē'nē di-ses'it). [L., he has departed honorably.] In English universities, a permission for graduate fellows of a college to a student to leave that college and enter another.

> Mr. Pope, being about to remove from Trinity to Emmanuel by *bene discessit*, was desirous of taking
> *Alma Mater*, i. 167.

bene exeat (bē'nē ek'sē-at). [L., let him depart honorably.] A certificate of good character given by a bishop to one of his clergy removing to another diocese: as, he brought a *bene exeat* from his last bishop.

benefaction (ben-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< LL. *benefactio*(*n*-), < *benefactus*, pp. of *benefacere*, in class. L. always written as two words, *bene facere*, do good to, benefit: *bene*, well; *facere*, do. Cf. *benefit*, 1.] 1. The act of conferring a benefit; a doing of good; beneficence.

> Worshipping God and the Lamb in the temple: God, for his *benefaction* in redeeming us with his blood; and the Lamb, for his *benefaction* in redeeming us with his blood. *Newton.*

2. A benefit conferred; especially, a charitable donation.

> A man of true generosity will study in what manner to render his *benefaction* most advantageous.
> *Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 18.

=Syn. 1. Kindness.—2. Gift, contribution, alms, charity.

benefactor (ben-ē-fak'tor), *n.* [< LL. *benefactor*, < *benefacere*, do good to: see *benefaction*.] 1. Literally, a well-doer; one who does good. [Rare.]

> *Benefactors!* Well; what *benefactors* are they? are they not malefactors? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

2. One who confers a benefit; a kindly helper, as, "the great *benefactor* of mankind," *Milton*, P. R., iii. 82.

He is the true *benefactor* and alone worthy of Honor who brings comfort where before was wretchedness, who cures the tear of sorrow. *Shimmer*, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. One who makes a benefaction to or endows a charitable or other institution; one who makes a bequest.

benefactress (ben-ē-fak'tres), *n.* [< *benefactor* + *-ess*.] A female benefactor.

benefic (bē-nef'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *beneficque*; < L. *beneficus*, *bene*, well, + *facere*, do.] I. *a.* 1. Beneficent. [Rare.]

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benefic

He being equally neere to his whole Creation of Man kind: and of free power to turn his *benefict* and fatherly regard to what Region or Kingdome he pleases, hath yet ever had this Hand under the speciall indulgent eye of his providence. *Milton, Iscl.* of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *astrol.*, of good or favorable influence.

The kind and truly *benefique* Excelsus.
R. Johnson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

II. *n.* In *astrol.*, a favorable planet; Jupiter or Venus.

benefice (ben'ē-fis), *n.* [< ME. *benefice, benefice*, < OF. *benefice*, F. *bénéfice*, < L.L. *beneficium*, estate granted, L. *beneficium*, a favor, kindness, < *bene*, kind, favorably, + *-ficium*, < *facere*, do.] In *feudal law*, originally, a fee or an estate in lands granted for life only, and held *ex mero beneficio* (on the mere good pleasure) of the donor. Such estates afterward becoming hereditary, the word *feud* was used for grants to individuals, and *benefice* became restricted to church livings.

The Beneficium, or *Benefice*, an assignment of land by a conquering Teutonic king as the reward or price of military service, is allowed on all sides to have nothing to do with this great change [from allodial to feudal] in the legal point of view. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 245.

The kings gave their leading chiefs portions of conquered land or of the royal domains, under the name of *benefices*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 208.

2. An ecclesiastical living; a church office endowed with a revenue for its proper fulfilment; the revenue itself. The following terms of church use are frequently found associated with this word, which is of historical importance: A benefice involving no other obligation than that of the divine offices of the church is *simple*; if the cure of souls is attached to it, *double*; if with a cure of souls and other duties, *mixed*; the two former without rank, *minor*. Thus, a *chantry* was a simple benefice, and a *prebend* the right to only a part of the income of a canonry attached to a collegiate or cathedral church; while the benefice is perpetual and has a distinct body of duties, a *curacy* (called *annual*, from their being in the hands of the one occupying them) revocable. The right to present to a benefice (*ad jus*) is now qualified to fulfil the duties of the office; *servire* (it had by a layman); and to receive the profits in the charge of one commended by the proper authorities until one duly qualified to fill the duties is appointed. In the last-named case the revenue of the office is provided for at the expense of the holder. (See *advb.*) A benefice is received by election, by collation, by donation, or from a *patron*, who is properly said to *present* to it, or is *conferred* by the proper ecclesiastical superior upon nominations, in the Roman Catholic Church, regularly and compulsorily, sometimes from the pope. His action may cause a benefice to be *resigned* or *affected* (which see); or the collation is made *alternative*, that is, to any one of two or more persons or superiors, according to the months in which the benefice falls vacant, by definite system.

Ich dredtuare wle hire ancre benefice ofte.
For he hadde geten him yet no *benefice*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol., 1. 7., l. 291.

The estates of a bishop or abbot came now to be looked on as a fief, a *benefice*, held personally of the King.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., V. 87.

One priest, being little learned, would hold ten or twaive *benefices*, and reside on none.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i. 1.

3†. Benefit.

Verely, this thyng by the *benefice* of philosophie was noted in hym, that he sholde be chosen to be man kynges.
Udall, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegmes, p. 70.

bénéfice de discussion, in *Scots law*, the legal benefit of a debtor who is necessarily liable to demand that the creditor should be required first to reach and compel application of the property of the principal debtor before discussing his property.

benefice† (ben'ē-fis), *v.* [< *benefice* + *-ed*².] Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

All manner persons of holy church . . . *benefced* in the realm of France.
Bp. Fisher, Works, p. 344.

My Father sent me thither to one Mr. George Bradshaw (nomen invisum! yet the son of an excellent father, *benefced* in Surrey).
Bishop, Diary, May 10, 1657.

Benefced men, instead of residing, were found lying at the Court in lordly houses; they took all from their parishioners, and did nothing for them.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

beneficless (ben'ē-fis-les), *a.* [< *benefice* + *-less*.] Having no benefice; as, "beneficeless presisians," *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 190.

beneficence (bē-nef'i-sens), *n.* [< L. *beneficentia*, < *beneficent(-)s*, beneficent: see *beneficent*.]
1. The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

Temperad abundance in the land, he'd sty'd vnmeasured charity to give thirteen hours to the dozen: a golden rule which remains a monument of his *beneficence*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 403.

True *beneficence* is that which helps a man to do the work which he is most fitted for, not that which keeps and encourages him in idleness.
W. R. Clifford, Lectures, II. 202.

2. A benefaction; a beneficent act or gift. =**Syn.** *Beneficence, Beneficence, Bounty, Liberality, Generosity, Munificence, Charity.* *Beneficence*, literally well-making, is expressive of the disposition to do good; hence it easily came to be applied to charitable gifts. *Beneficence*, literally well-doing, is the active and visible expression of benevolence. It is a strong though general word for active and abundant helpfulness to those who are in need. *Beneficence* may exist without the means or opportunity for beneficence, but *beneficence* always presupposes *beneficence*. *Bounty* is expressive of kind feeling, but more expressive of abundant giving. *Liberality* is giving which is large in proportion to the means of the giver. *Generosity* adds to the notion of liberality that of largeness or nobleness of spirit in connection with the gift. *Munificence* is giving on a large scale, not restricting itself to necessary things, but giving lavishly: it is the one of these words most likely to be applied to ostentatious or misdirected liberality, but not necessarily so. *Charity*, while having the best original meaning, has come to have a general word as to gifts, it is what is bestowed upon the poor or needy, but not always with warm or kindly feelings. See *charity*.

With a bow to Hepzibah, and a degree of paternal *beneficence* in his parting nod to Phœbe, the Judge left the shop, and went musing down the street.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

For men have used the influence of a grand seigneur with such enlightened *beneficence* as to be such lasting results on human nature and civilization, with such genuine simplicity and cordial loyalty [as Macenas].
Emerg. Brit., XV. 196.

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed,
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, st. 4.

Bestow'd upon the basest beside
Signior Baptista's *liberality*,
I'll mend it with a largess.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

With disinterested *generosity*, [Byron] resolved to devote his fortune, his pen, and his sword to the [Greek] *Godwin's Enq. Cyc.* cause.

Such were his temperance and moderation, such the excellence of his life and conversation, of his life, his *liberality* and *munificence*, and such the sweetness of his demeanour, that no one ever envied wasting in him which belongs to a true and perfect prince.
Quoted by *Prescott*, in Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

Charity finds an object . . . in every society where there exists a large class of men at once independent and impoverished. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 78.

beneficence† (bē-nef'i-sen-si), *n.* The quality of being beneficent.

beneficent (bē-nef'i-sent), *a.* [< L. *beneficen(t-)s*, prompt, *beneficentior*, assumed from the noun *beneficentia*, < *bene*, well, and *-ficus*, < *facere*, do: see *benefice* and *beneficence*.] Doing or effecting good; performing acts of kindness and charity; marked by or proceeding from good will.

The *beneficent* truths of Christianity. *Prescott.*

She longed for work which would be directly *beneficent*, like the sunshine and the rain. *Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 85.

The worship of the *beneficent* powers of nature so pervades Teutonic and Scandinavian religion, that it may almost be said to be the essence of it all.
Faiths of the World, p. 322.

=**Syn.** *Beneficent, Beneficial*, bountiful, bounteous, liberal, munificent, generous, kind. *Beneficent* always implies a kind and worthy purpose back of that to which the adjective applies; benefactive does not.

Power of any kind readily appears in the manners; and *beneficent* power . . . gives a dignity which cannot be concealed or resisted. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 187.

Noble of potassium has been tried in large doses [in rhyteria], and in some cases appears to be of use.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 253.

beneficential (bē-nef-i-sen'shal), *a.* [< L. *beneficentia* (see *beneficent*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to beneficence; concerned with what is most beneficial to mankind. *N. E. D.*

beneficently (bē-nef'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

beneficia, *n.* Plural of *beneficium*.

beneficial (ben-ē-fish'al), *a.* and *n.* [< L.L. *beneficialis*, < L. *beneficium*, a benefit: see *benefice*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Contributing to a valuable end; conferring benefit; advantageous; profitable; useful; helpful.

The war which would have been most *beneficial* to us. *Swift.*

That which is *beneficial* to the community as a whole, is will become the private interest of some part of the community to accomplish. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 443.

2. Having or conferring the right to the use or benefit, as of property; enjoying or entitled to the usufruct: as, a *beneficial* owner (which see, below); a *beneficial* interest in an estate.—**3.** Pertaining to or having a benefice; beneficed.

An encumbent was tendered to all civil officers and *beneficial* clergy. *Hallam.*

4†. Kind; generous: as, a "*beneficial* foe," *B. Jonson.*—**Beneficial owner**, one who, though not having apparent legal title, is in equity entitled to enjoy the advantage of ownership.=**Syn. 1.** *Beneficial, Beneficent* (see *beneficent*), good, salutary.

II. *n.* A beneficiary; a church living.

For that the ground-work is, and end of all,
How to obtaine a *Beneficiall*
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 486.

benefit

[A license for the sake of the rhyme, *benefice* being also used several times in the same passage of the poem.]

beneficially (ben-ē-fish'al-i), *adv.* **1†.** Liberally; bountifully; with open hand. *Cotgrave.* —**2.** In a beneficial manner; advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

beneficialness (ben-ē-fish'al-nes), *n.* [< *beneficial* + *-ness*.] **1†.** Beneficence.—**2.** The quality of being beneficial; usefulness; profitableness.

Usefulness and *beneficialness*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 5.

For the eternal and inevitable law in this matter is, that the *beneficialness* of the thing is the measure of its truth, and the methods by which it was accomplished.
Ruskin, Unto this Last, ii.

beneficiary (ben-ē-fish'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *beneficiarius*, < *beneficium*: see *benefice*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Arising from feudal tenure; feudatory; holding under a feudal or other superior; subordinate: as, "*beneficiary* services," *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, xxv.; "a feudatory or *beneficiary* King," *Bacon.*—**2.** Connected with the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; freely bestowed: as, *beneficiary* gifts or privileges.

There is no reason whatever to suppose that *Beneficiary* grants and Commendation arose suddenly in the world at the disruption of the Roman Empire.
Maine, Early Hist. of Insts., p. 158.

II. *n.*; pl. *beneficiaries* (ben-ē-fish'i-ā-riz). **1.** One who holds a benefice.

The *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person. *Ayliffe*, Parergon, p. 112.

2. In *feudal law*, a feudatory or vassal.—**3.** One who has the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; one who receives something as a free gift. Specifically—(*a*) In American colleges, a student supported from a fund or by a religious or educational society. (*b*) One in receipt of the profits arising from an estate held in trust; one for whose benefit a trust exists.

The fathers and the children, the executives and the *beneficiaries*, are linked to each other in the eternal inclosures and circlings of immortality.
Jer. Taylor, Works, II. xiii.

beneficiate (ben-ē-fish'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beneficiated*, ppr. *beneficiating*. [< NL. *beneficiatus*, pp. of *beneficiare*, after *beneficium*, benefit, improvement.] To civilize the ground, work and improve mines, < L. *beneficium* (> Sp. *beneficio*), benefit, improvement (in Sp. of ground, mines, etc.). [U. S.] To work and improve, as a mine; turn to good account; utilize.—**2.** To reduce (ores); treat metallurgically. Also called *benefit*. [Both used exactly by writers on Mexican mining and metallurgy.]

There are a great number of mines located and owned by natives, some of whom have never worked, and others not even those, to be benefited or their minerals extracted.
Quoted in *Hamilton's* Mex. Handbook, p. 238.

beneficiation (ben-ē-fish-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *beneficiate* + *-ion*.] The reduction or metallurgical treatment of the metalliferous ores.

beneficince, beneficint. Erroneous forms of *beneficence, beneficent*.

beneficious (ben-ē-fish'us), *a.* [< L. *beneficium*, benefit (see *benefice*), + *-ous*.] Beneficent.

beneficium (ben-ē-fish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *beneficia* (-ä). [< LL., L.: see *benefice*.] **1.** A right or privilege: a term more especially of the civil law: as, *beneficium abstinendi*, that is, right of abstaining, the power of an heir to abstain from accepting the inheritance.—**2.** In *feudal law*, a benefice.

The *beneficium* originated partly in gifts of land made by the kings out of their own estates to their own kinsmen and servants, with a special reservation of the usufruct; partly in the surrender by landowners of their estates to churches or powerful men, to be received back again as precarious grants or conveyed to survivors. By the latter arrangement the weaker man obtained the protection of the stronger, and he who had thus become placed his title under the defence of the church.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 278.

benefit (ben'ē-fit), *n.* [Early Mod. E. also *benfit, benyfit*, etc. (also *benefact*, after L.); < ME. *benefit, benfet, benfet, benfait, benfeyt*, etc., < AF. *benfet, benfet*, OF. *benfeit*, F. *bienfait* = It. *benefatto*, < L.L. *benefactum*, a kindness, benefit, neut. of *benefactus*, pp. of *benefacere*, do good to: see *benefaction*. The same temporal element occurs in *counterfeit, forfeit*, and *surfeit*.] **1.** A thing well done; a good deed.—**2.** An act of kindness; a favor conferred; good done to a person.

Bless the Lord, thy soul, and forget not all his *benefits*.
Ps. ciii. 2.

3. Advantage; profit; concretely, anything that is for the good or advantage of a person

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or thing; a particular kind of good receivable or received.

Men have no right to what is not for their *benefit*.
Burke.

The *benefits* of affection are immense.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

Certain *benefits* arise [to herbiverous animals] from living together. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 503.

4†. Bestowal, as of property, office, etc., ont of good will, grace, or favor; liberality; generosity.

Either accept the title thou usurp'st,
Of *benefit* proceeding from our king,
And not of any challenge of desert,
Or we will plague thee with incessant wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

5. A performance at a theater or other place of public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to one or more of the actors, some indigent or deserving person, some charitable institution, or the like. In Great Britain also called a *benefeal*.—**6.** A natural advantage; endowment; accomplishment. [Rare.]

Look you lisp and wear strange suits; disable [under value] all the *benefits* of your own country.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

When these so noble *benefits* shall prove
Not well dispos'd, the mind growing once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

Benefit of clergy, in *law*. See *clergy*.—**Benefit of discussion**. See *discussion*.—**Benefit of inventory**. See *inventory*.—**Benefit play**, a play performed for some one's benefit or advantage.—**Benefit society**, a friendly society. See *friendly*.—**Benefit time**, a winning at cards at a lottery.—**To the benefit of**, by the kindness or favor of; by the help of. = **Syn. 2** and **3**. *Advantage*, *Benefit*, *etc.* (see *advantage*), *profit*, *gain*, *emolument*, *lucre*.

benefit (ben'ē-fit), *v.* [*benefit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do good to; be of service to; advantage; as, exercise *benefits* health; trade *benefits* a nation.

What course I mean to hold
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2. Same as *beneficiate*, 2.

These ores [silver] on account of the scarcity of water cannot be *benefited* in Calcroe.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxvii. (1886), p. 319.

II. *intrans.* To gain advantage; make improvement: as, he has *benefited* by good advice.

To tell you what I have *benefited* herein.
Milton, Education.

Each, therefore, *benefits* egoistically by such altruism as aids in raising the average intelligence.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 78.

benegro (bē-nē'grō), *v. t.* [< *be-1* + *negro*.] **1.** To render dark; blacken.

The sun shall be *benegrod* in darkness.
Hewyt, Sermons, p. 79.

2. To people with negroes. *Sir T. Browne.*

benempt, Obsolete preterit and past participle of *benume*.

beneplacit, *n.* and *n.* [< LL. *beneplacitus*, pleasing, acceptable, pp. of *beneplacere*, please, < *bene*, well, + *placere*, please: see *please*.] **I.** *a.* Well-pleased; satisfied.

God's *Beneplacite* will, commonly stiled his will of good pleasure, . . . is that whereby he decrees, effects or permits all events & effects. *Gale*, Wicked., II. iii. (*N. E. D.*)

II. *n.* [LL. *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, will, decree, neut. of *beneplacitus*, pleasing, acceptable: see I. *Cf. placitum*, pleasure, what is decreed, neut. of *placitus*, pp. of *placere*, please.] Good pleasure; will; choice. *Sir T. Browne.*

bene placito (bā'ne plā'chē-tō). [It.: *bene*, < L. *bene* (*bene-*); *placito*, < L. *placitum*: see *beneplacit*.] In music, at pleasure.

beneplaciture, *n.* [< *beneplacit* + *-ure*.] Same as *beneplacit*.

Hath he by his holy penmen told us, that either of the other ways are more suitable to his *beneplaciture*?
Glanville, Preexistence of Souls, iv.

benet[1] (bē-net'), *v. t.* [< *be-1* + *net*[1].] To catch in a net; insnare.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

benet[2] (ben'et), *n.* [< ME. *benet*, < OF. *benet*, mod. F. *beni*, < LL. *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an exoreist, the third of the four lesser orders.

benevolence (bē-nev'ō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *benevolence*, *benivolence*, < OF. *benivolence* (vernacularly *bienveillance*, *bienveuillance*, mod. F. *bienveillance*), < LL. *benevolentia*, < *benevolent*(-*s*), well-wishing: see *benevolent*.] **1.** The disposition to do good; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness; good will; kindness; charitableness.

The man whom *benevolence* warms
Is an angel who lives but to bless.
Bloomfield, Banks of Wye.

Of another saint it is recorded that his *benevolence* was such that he was never known to be hard or inhuman to any one except his relations. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 144.

2. An act of kindness; good done; charity given.

The Courtier receives most recompenced bee With a few *benevolence*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 566.

That which we distribute to the poor, St. Paul calleth a blessing or a *benevolence*.
Ontred, tr. of Cope on Proverbs, fol. 114 b.

3. In England, an arbitrary contribution or tax illegally exacted in the guise of a gratuity to the sovereign, from the time of Edward IV., and forbidden by act of Parliament under William and Mary: sometimes used of similar exactions elsewhere.

The same year [1473] Edward began to collect the contributions which were so long and unjustifiably familiar under the inappropriate name of *Benevolences*: a method of collection worse than even the forced loans and blank charters of Richard II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 662.

Love of benevolence, in *New England theol.*, that affection or propensity of the heart to any being which causes it to incline to its well-being, or dispose it to desire and take pleasure in it: otherwise distinguished from the *love of complacency*, or the disposition to take delight in a person for his moral excellence. = **Syn. 1.** *Bounty*, *Charity*, *etc.* (see *benefaction*), benignity, humanity.

benevolency† (bē-nev'ō-len-si), *n.* The quality of being benevolent; benevolence.

benevolent (bē-nev'ō-lent), *a.* [< late ME. *benevolent*, *benyvolent*, < OF. *benivolent*, < L. *benevolen*(*t*-)*s* (usually *beneuolus*), well-wishing, < *bene*, well, + *volen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *velle*, = E. *will*.] **1.** Having or manifesting a desire to do good; possessing or characterized by love toward mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; kind: as, a *benevolent* disposition or action.

Beloved old man! *benevolent* as wise.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii. 456.

The *benevolent* affections are independent springs of action equally with the self-regarding affections.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 77.

2. Intended for the conferring of benefits, as distinguished from the making of profit: as, a *benevolent* society, a *benevolent* institution. = **Syn.** Kind-hearted, humane, charitable, generous.

benevolently (bē-nev'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a benevolent manner; with good will; kindly.

benevolentness (bē-nev'ō-lent-nes), *n.* Benevolence. [Rare.]

benevolous (bē-nev'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *benevolus*, well-wishing: see *benevolent*.] Kind; benevolent.

A *benevolous* inclination is implanted into the very frame and temper of our church's constitution.
T. Fuller, Mod. of Church of Eng., p. 509.

beng (beng), *n.* Same as *bang*[2].

bengal (ben-gâl'), *n.* [From the province of *Bengal*, Hind. and Beng. *Bangāl*: said to be named from a king *Bāngāla* in Skt., *Banga*.] **1.** A thin stuff made of silk and hair, used for women's apparel: formerly made in Bengal.—**2.** An imitation of striped muslin. Also called *Bengal muslin*.

Bengalee, *a.* and *n.* See *Bengali*.

Bengalese, *a.* and *n.* See *Bengali*.

Bengal fig, a species of British India, and also a lutenant-governorship comprising several other provinces.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Bengal; a Bengali or the Bengalis.

Bengal grass, light, quince, root, etc. See the nouns.

Bengali, Bengalee (ben-gâ'lē or -gā'lē), *a.* and *n.* [< Hind. and Beng. *Bangāli*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal, its inhabitants, or their language; Bengalese.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Bengal; a Bengalese.

The wretched *Bengalee* fled in shouts across the Ganges.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 367.

2. The language of the Bengalis.

benic (ben'ik), *a.* [< *ben*(*zoin*) + *-ic*.] Obtained from oil of ben: as, *benic* acid.

Beni Carlos (bā'ni kär'lōs), *n.* [Formerly *benicarlo*, *benecarlo*, < *Benicarlo*, a seaport in the province of Castellon, Spain.] A red wine of dark color and considerable strength, made on the shores of the Mediterranean, in eastern Spain. Much of it is exported to France, where it is mixed with lighter wine for table use.

benight (bē-nīt'), *v. t.* [< *be-1* + *night*.] **1.** To overtake with night. [Rare in this sense, except in the past participle.]

Some virgin, sure,
Benighted in these woods. *Milton*, Comus, l. 180.

2. To involve in darkness, as with the shades of night; shroud in gloom; overshadow; eclipse; figuratively, to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.

And let ourselves *benight* our happiest day.
Bonnar, The Expiration.

Her visage was *benighted* with a taffeta mask, to fray away the naughty wind from her face.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

But oh! alas! what sudden cloud is spread
About this glorious thing's eclipsed face?
It all his fame *benights*. *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

Shall we to men *benighted*
The lamp of life deny?
Sp. Hebrey, Missionary Hymn.

benighten (bē-nī'tn), *v. t.* [< *benight* + *-en*[1], after *enlighten*, etc.] To benight. [Rare.]

benighter (bē-nī'tėr), *n.* [< *benight* + *-er*[1].] One who benights or keeps others in darkness.

benightment (bē-nīt'ment), *n.* [< *benight* + *-ment*.] The state or condition of being benighted.

benign (bē-nīn'), *a.* [< ME. *benigne*, < OF. *benigne*, *benin*, F. *bénin* = Sp. *Pg.* It. *benigno*, < L. *benignus*, kind, < *benus*, old form of *bonus*, good, + *-genus*, born, akin to *gignere*, OL. *genere*, beget: see *-genous*, etc. *Cf. malign.*] **1.** Of a kind disposition; gracious; kind; benignant; favorable.

Thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and benign,
Giver of all things fair! *Milton*, P. L., viii. 632.

2. Proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity.

To whom thus Michael, with regard benign.
Milton, P. L., xi. 234.

What did the *benign* lips seem to say?
Hawthorne, Great Stone Face.

3. Favorable; propitious: as, *benign* planets.

Godlike exercise
Of influence *benign* on planet pure.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

4. Genial; mild; salubrious: applied to weather, etc.—**5.** Mild; not severe; not violent; not malignant: used especially in medicine: as, a benign medicine; a *benign* disease.—**Syn.** *Gracious*, etc. See *benignant*.

benignancy (bē-nig'nan-si), *n.* [*benignant*: see *-ancy*.] Benignity; graciousness of manner.

benignant (bē-nig'nant), *a.* [In sense like *benign*; in form < LL. *benignan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *benignari*, rejoice, ML. *benignare*, appease, < L. *benignus*, benign, kind: see *benign*. *Cf. malignant*, *malign*.] **1.** Kind; gracious; favorable: as, a *benignant* sovereign.

And thank *benignant* nature most for thee.
Lowell, Cathedral.

2. Exerting a good, kindly, or softening influence; salutary; beneficial: as, the *benignant* influences of Christianity on the mind.—**3.** In *med.*, not malignant; not dangerous: said of diseases. = **Syn. 1.** *Benignant*, *Gracious*, *Benign*, *Kind*, *Good-natured*, *Affable*, *Complaisant*. *Gracious* is generally applied to superiors, and imply especially a certain manner of kindness or favor. *Benignant* is more learned or graver; *gracious* is more civil or condescending; both are winning. *Benign* has been applied to the manner of the association with activity or manner, and is applied especially to looks and influences: as, a *benign* smile. *Kind* often implies some superiority of circumstance on the part of the person acting: thus, we do not speak of a servant as being kind to his master, unless the latter is ill or otherwise made dependent on his servant for aid. A *good-natured* person is one who is not only willing to do good, but will put up with a good deal of annoyance. *Kind* implies discrimination in benevolence; *good-natured* does not, but often implies a weakness in indiscriminate giving to those who solicit help or favors.

Stern lawgiver? yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most *benignant* grace;
Nor lov'st thou less, because so fair
As is the smile upon thy face.
Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

She, having the truth of honour in her, hath made him that *gracious* denial which he is most glad to receive.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

There she lost a noble and renowned brother, in his love toward her ever most *kind* and natural.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

An entertainment throughout with which everybody was pleased, and the *good-natured* authors seemed to be moved with a delight less hearty than that of the boys themselves. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

benignantly (bē-nig'nant-li), *adv.* In a benignant manner; with kindly or gracious manner or intent.

benignity (bē-nig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *benignities* (-tiz). [< L. *benignitā*(*t*-)*s*, < *benignus*, kind: see *benign*.] **1.** The state or quality of being benign; goodness of disposition; kindness of manner; graciousness; beneficence.

The *benignity* of Providence is nowhere more clearly to be seen than in its compensations.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 349.

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2. Mildness; want of severity.

Like the mildness, the serenity, the continuing *benignity* of a summer's day. *D. Webster*, Adams and Jefferson.

3. A benign or beneficent deed; a kindness.

benignly (bē-nīn'li), *adv.* In a benign manner; favorably; kindly; graciously.

benim, *v. t.* [< ME. *benimen*, *binimen*, < AS. *benīman* (= OS. *biniman* = OFries. *bināma* = D. *benemen* = OHG. *bineman*, MHG. *benemen*, G. *benehmen* = Goth. *biniman*), take away, < *be-* + *niman*, take: see *be-*1 and *nim*, and cf. pp. and deriv. *ben*, *benam*, *benumb*.] To take away; deprive.

All together he is *benim*
The power both of hande and fote.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 2.
Ire . . . *benimeth* the man from God.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

benincasa (ben-in-kā'sä), n. [NL., named after Giuseppe *Beninconsa*, an early patron of botany, and founder of the garden at Pisa.] The white gourd-melon, *Benincasa hispida*, resembling the pumpkin, but covered with a waxy pulverulent coat. It is very generally cultivated in tropical countries.

benish (be-nēsh'), n. [Ar. *benisah*.] A kind of pelisse worn by Arabs.

A *benesah*, or *benish*; which is a robe of cloth, with long sleeves. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 34.

benison (ben'i-zn), n. [< ME. *benesoun*, *beneson*, *benesun*, < OF. *benesion*, *beneiçun*, *beneicon*, < LL. *benedictio(n-)*, a blessing: see *benediction*, and cf. *malediction*, *malison*.] Blessing; benediction. [Chiefly in poetry.]

God's *benison* go with you. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

More precious than the *benison* of friends.
Tolfourd, Ion, i. 2.

Ben-Israel (ben'is'rē-el), n. An Abyssinian pygmy antelope of the genus *Neotragus*.

bénitier (F. pron. bā-nē'tiā), n. [F., < ML. *benedictarium*, holy-water font, < LL. *benedictus*, blessed: see *benedict*.] A font or vase for holy water, placed in a niche in the chief porch or entrance of a Roman Catholic church, or, commonly, against one of the interior pillars close to the door, into which the members of the congregation on entering dip the fingers of the right hand, blessing themselves by making the sign of the cross. Also called *asperorium*, *stoup*, and *holy-water font* (which see, under *font*).

Bénitier.—Villeneuve-le-Roi, France; 15th century. [From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture."]

benjamin1 (ben'-je-min), n. [Appar. from the proper name *Benjamin*.] A kind of top coat or overcoat formerly worn by men.

Sir Telegraph proceeded to peel, and emerge from his four *benjamins*, like a butterfly from its chrysalis.
Peacock, Melincourt, xxii.

benjamin2 (ben'ja-min), n. [< G. *benjamin*; a corruption of *benjoin*, an earlier form of *benzoin*, q. v.] **1.** Gum benjamin. See *benzoin*. —**2.** An essence made from benzoin.

Pure *benjamin*, the only spirituous scent that ever awaked a Neapolitan nostril. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

benjamin-bush (ben'ja-min-bush), n. An aromatic shrub of North America, *Lindera Benzoin*, natural order *Lauraceæ*. Also called *spicebush*.

benjamin-tree (ben'ja-min-trē), n. A popular name (*a*) of the tree *Styrax Benzoin*, of Sumatra (see *benzoin*), and (*b*) of *Ficus Benjaminæ*, an East Indian tree.

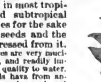
benjoin (ben'jo-in), n. An earlier form of *benzoin*.

benjy (ben'ji), n. [Origin obscure; perhaps from *Benjy*, dim. of *Benjamin*, a proper name.] A low-crowned straw hat having a very broad brim.

ben-kit (ben'kit), n. A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. *Thoresby*. [Local, Eng.]

benmost (ben'mōst), *a.* [< *ben*1 + *-most*. Cf. *inmost*.] Innermost. See *ben*1. [Scotch.]

benne, **bene**2 (ben'e), n. [Of Malay origin.] An annual plant, *Sesamum Indicum*, natural order *Pedaliaceæ*, a native of India, but largely cultivated in most tropical and subtropical countries for the sake of the seeds and the oil expressed from it. The leaves are very mucilaginous, and readily impart this quality to water. The seeds have from ancient times been cleaned by beating in a mortar, and are still extensively used for food in Asia and Africa. They yield about half their weight of oil (known as benne, gingili, teel, or sesame oil), which is inodorous, not readily turned rancid by exposure, and in universal use in India in cooking and anointing, for soaps, etc. Large quantities of both oil and seeds are imported into France, England, and the United States, and are used chiefly in the manufacture of soap and for the adulteration of olive oil, or as a substitute for it.


Benne-plant (*Sesamum Indicum*).

bennet1 (ben'et), n. [Var. of *bent*2, silt. < AS. **bennet*: see *bent*2.] A grass-stalk; an old stalk of grass. [Prov. Eng.]

bennet2 (ben'et), n. [< ME. *benet*, *beneit*, in *herbe benet*, < OF. *herbe benoite* (mod. F. *benoîte*) as It. *erba benedetta*, < L. *herba benedicta*, i. e., 'blessed herb': see *herb* and *benedict*.] The herb-bennet, or common avens, *Geum urbanum*.

bennick, **binnick** (ben'ik, bin'ik), n. [E. dial. (Somerset); origin obscure.] A local English name of the bittern.

ben-nut (ben'nut), n. [< *ben*2 + *nut*.] The winged seed of the horseradish-tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, yielding oil of ben, or ben-oil. See *horseradish-tree*.

ben-oil (ben'oil), n. [< *ben*2 + *oil*.] The expressed oil of the ben-nut, bland and inodorous, and remaining long remaining many years without becoming rancid. At a temperature near the freezing-point it deposits its solid fats, and the remaining liquid oil is used in extracting the perfumes of flowers, and by watchmakers for the lubrication of delicate machinery. The true ben-oil, however, is said to be derived from the seeds of *Moringa aptera* of Abyssinia and Arabia. See *horseradish-tree*.

benome1, *p. a.* See *benumb*.

benome2, **benomen**. [See *benumb*, *benim*.] Earlier forms of *benum*, past participle of *benim*.

benorth (be-nôrth'), *prep.* [< ME. *be* (*bi*, *by*) *northe*, < AS. *be-northan* (= MLG. *benorden*), < *be*, prep., + *northan*, from the north: see *be*-3 and *north*, and cf. *beneath*, etc.] North of: as, *benorth* the Tweed. [Scotch.]

benote (be-nōt'), *v. t.* [< *be*-1 + *note*.] To annotate; comment upon.

benothing (bē-nuth'ing), *v. t.* [< *be*-1 + *nothing*.] To reduce to nothing; annihilate.

bensel (ben'sel), *n.* [Also *benzill*, *benzil*, *benzell*, and *benzelled*; < *benzelling* *beat* + *-ell*, < Icel. *benzl*, bending, tension, < *benda*, bend: see *bend*1.] **1.** Force; violence; impetus.—**2.** A severe stroke; a heavy blow properly that received from a push or shove. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

bensel (ben'sel), *v. t.* [*bensel*, *n.*] To beat; bang. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

benshie (ben'shē), n. Same as *banshee*.

bent1 (bent), *a.* [Pret. and pp. of *bend*1.] **1.** Curved; bended; crooked: as, a *bent* stick. —**2†.** Determined; set.

The *bent* enemie against God and good order.
Rev. Mr. Schakenaker, p. 87.

bent2 (bent), n. [Var. of *bend*1, n., perhaps after *bent*1, pret. and pp.; but cf. *descent*, < *descend*; *ascent*, < *ascend*, etc.] **1.** The state of being bent; curved form or position; flexure; curvature. [Now rare.]

With reverence and lowly *bent* of knee.
Greene, Benaphon in a Eclogue.

Hold your rod at a *bent* a little.
Walton, Complete Angler.

2†. A curved part; a crook or bend.—**3.** Degree of flexure or curvature; tension; straining; utmost force or power: an archery expression, but used figuratively of mental disposition.

Her affections have their full *bent*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

Then let the love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

There are drivers and ale inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge according to the several *bents*, and the strength required to be in the string of them. *Sp. Wilkins*.

4. Declivity; slope. [Rare.]

And downward as an hill under a *bent*
Thet stood the temple of Mars armipotent.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1122.

The free hours that we have spent,
Together, on the brown hill's *bent*.
Scott, Marmion, Int., ii.

5. Inclination; disposition; a leaning or bias of mind; propensity: as, the *bent* of the mind or will; the *bent* of a people toward an object.

It is his (the legislator's) best policy to comply with the common *bent* of mankind. *Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 1.

My smiling at this observation gave her spirits to pursue the *bent* of her inclination. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

The strong *bent* of nature is seen in the proportion which this topic of personal relations usurps in the conversation of all parties. *Emerson*, Love.

6. Direction taken; turn or winding.

For souls already warp'd receive an easy *bent*.
Peyton, Blind and Pardner, iii. 390.

If your thoughts should assume so unhappy a *bent*, you will the more want some mild and affectionate spirit to watch over and comfort you. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

7. In *carp.*, a segment or section of a framed building, as of a long bay or warehouse.—**8.** A framed portion of a wooden scaffolding or trestle-work, usually put together on the ground and then raised to its place.—**9.** A large piece of timber.—**10†.** A cast, as of the eye; direction.

Who neither looks on heaven, nor on earth,
But gives all gaze and *bent* of amorous view
On the fair beauty of Cressida. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

—**Syn. 5.** *Bent*, *Propensity*, *Bias*, *Inclination*, *Tendency*, *Proneness*, *Disposition*, all keep more or less of their original figurative sense. *Bent* is the general and natural state of the mind as disposed toward something, a decided and fixed turning of the mind toward a particular object or mode of action. *Propensity* is less deep than *bent*, less a matter of fixed or native nature, and has an implication of strong appetency toward that which is evil. *Bias* has often the same meaning as *bent*, but tends especially to denote a sort of external and continued action upon the mind: as, moorality influences men's minds and gives a bias to their conduct. *Locke*. *Bias* is often little more than prejudice. *Inclination* is a sort of *bent*; a leaning, more or less distinctly in one direction. *Tendency* is a little more than *inclination*, stronger and more permanent. *Proneness* is by derivation a downward tendency, a strong natural inclination toward that which is in some degree evil: as, *proneness* to err, to self-justification, to vice; but it is also used in a good sense. *Disposition* is often a matter of character, with more of choice in it than in the others, but it is also often little more than a *bent*: as, *the disposition* to work; *the disposition* of a plant to climb.

They feel me to the top of my *bent*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Without the least *propensity* to leer.
Byron, Don Juan, x. 42.

The *bias* of human nature to be slow in correspondence triumphs even over the present quickening in the general pace of things. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, III. 268.

It is so much your *inclination* to do good, that you stay not to be asked; which is an approach as nigh to the Deity, that human nature is not capable of a nearer.
Dryden, Ded. to Indian Emperor.

Everywhere the history of religion betrays a tendency to enthusiasm. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 256.

Actions that promote society and mutual fellowship seem reducible to a *proneness* to do good to others and a ready sense of any good done by others. *Smith*.

It cannot be denied that there is now a greater *disposition* than ever to extend the sphere of individual liberty than existed during the feudal ages.
Spencer, Social Statics, p. 187.

bent3 (bent), n. [Also dial. *beunet*; < ME. *bent*, < AS. **beonet* (found only in comp., in local names, as *Beonetes-ford*, > E. *Bentley*) = OS. **binet* (not authenticated) = LG. *binhat* (Brem. Wörterb.) = OHG. *binuz*, *binez*, MHG. *binz*, G. *binse*, a bent, rush; origin unknown.] **1.** Any stiff or wiry grass, as the genus *Nardus* or various or neglected ground. The name is given to many species, as *Agrostis vulgaris*, *Agropyrum junceum*, species of *Aira*, etc.; in America it is applied exclusively to *Agrostis vulgaris* and *A. canina*. Also *bent-grass*.

2. The culm or stalk of bent; a stalk of coarse withered grass; a dead stem of grass which has borne seed.

His spear a *bent* both stiff and strong
Spenser, Sympathida.

3. A place covered with grass; a field; uninclosed pasture-land; a heath.

Vche beste to the *bent* that hath his ordre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3252.

Black bent, *Alopecurus agrostis*.—**Dog** or **brown bent**, *Agrostis canina*.—**Marsh**, **creeping**, **fine**, or **white bent**, *Agrostis stolonifera*.—**Reed bent**, *Arundo arenaria*, *Ammophila arenaria*.—**Wire bent**, *Nardus stricta*.—**To take the bent**, to be taken to the bent; run away. [Scotch.]

Take the bent, Mr. Rashleigh. Make se pair o' lees worth twa pair o' hands. *Scott*, Rob Roy, II. 4.

ben-teak (ben'tēk), n. A close-grained, inferior kind of teak, used in India for buildings

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and other ordinary purposes. It is the wood of *Lagerstræmia microcarpa*.

bent-grass (bent'gras), *n.* Same as *bent*², 1.

benthal (ben'thal), *a.* [Gr. *βένθος*, the depths of the sea, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to depths of the sea of a thousand fathoms and more. See extract.

In his presidential address to the biological section of the British Association at Plymouth in 1877, Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys suggested the use of the name "*benthal* . . . for depths of one thousand fathoms and more," while retaining the term "abyssal" for depths down to one thousand fathoms. *P. H. Carpenter*, in Science, I. 228.

Benthamic (ben-tham'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Jeremy Bentham or to his system. See *Benthamism*.

The *Benthamic* standard of the greatest happiness was that which I had always been taught to apply. *J. S. Mill*, Autobiog., p. 64.

Benthamism (ben'tham-izm), *n.* [< *Benthamism* + *-ism*.] The political and ethical system taught by Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), who held that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the rational end of political action, and ought to be the aim of governments and individuals alike; utilitarianism (which see).

My previous education (that is, before 1821–2) had been, in a certain sense, already a course of *Benthamism*.
J. S. Mill, Autobiog., p. 64.

It *Benthamism* as absolutely the truth, that the Pope is to be denounced because he has not yet announced his views to it? *J. H. Newman*, Letters (1876), p. 114.

Benthamite (ben'tham-īt), *n.* [*Benthamism* + *-ite*².] A follower of Bentham; a believer in Benthamism; an adherent of the Benthamic philosophy.

A faithful *Benthamite* traversing an age still alienated by the mists of trans-cendentalism.
M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism, p. 13.

bentinck (ben'tingk), *n.* [From Captain *Bentinck* (1737–75), the inventor.] *Naut.*, a triangular course, used as a trysail: now generally superseded by the storm-staysail. — **Bentinck boom**, a small boom on the foot of a square foresail. — **Bentinck shrouds**, ropes extending from the weather futtock-staff to the lee-chainplates, to support the mast when the ship is rolling heavily. [No longer used.]

bentiness (ben'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being benty.

benting (ben'ting), *n.* [< *bent*² + *-ing*.] The act of seeking or collecting bents or bent-stalks.

Pigeon never leave off *benting*. *Ray's Proverbs.*
Until she doth a *benting* go. *Ray's Proverbs.*

benting-time (ben'ting-tim), *n.* The time when pigeons feed on bents before they are ripe: as, "rare *benting-times*," *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, iii. 1283.

bentivi, bentivey (ben-tē'vē, -tē-vā'), *n.* [Said to be Braz.] A name applied to be used in Brazil, of a clamatorial passerine bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*, the *Pitangus sulphuratus* of authors in general, *Tyrannus sulphuratus* (Gmelin), *Lanius sulphuratus* (Linnæus), originally described in 1760 by Brisson as *la pie-grieche jaune de Cayenne*, and hence long supposed to be a shrike.

bentivi (ben-trō-vē'tō). [It.: ben, < L. *bene*, well; *trovato* (pl. *trovati*), pp. of *trovare*, find, invent: see *trove*.] Well invented or well invented: a part of a familiar Italian saying, *Se non è vero, è ben trovato* (if it is not true, it is well imagined), sometimes introduced, in various relations, in English.

Various anecdotes of him [Dante] are related by Boccaccio, Sacchetti, and others, none of them verisimilar, and some of them at least fifteen centuries old when transcribed. Most of them are neither very nor *ben trovati*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

benty (ben'ti), *a.* [< *bent*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bent or bent-grass.—2. Covered with or abounding in bent.

benumb, *p. a.* and *v. t.* An earlier form of *benumb*.

benumbi, benome†, *p. a.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *benomen*, *benumen*, *p. a.* of *benimen*, deprive: see *benim*.] Benumbed.

benumb (bē-num'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *benum*, *benumbe*, *benome*, < *benum*, *benim*, deprive, *p. a.* see *benumb*, *p. a.*] 1. To make torpid; deprive of sensation: as, a hand or foot *benumbed* by cold.—2. To stupefy; render inactive.

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benumbs* the senses. *South.*

My mind revolts at the reverence for foreign authors, which stifles inquiry, restrains investigation, *benumbs* the vigor of the intellectual faculties, subdues and debases the mind. *N. Webster*, in Scudder, p. 230.

benumbed (bē-numd'), *p. a.* Numb or torpid, either physically or morally: as, *benumbed* limbs; *benumbed* faith.

benumbedness (bē-numd'nes), *n.* [< *benumbed*, pp. of *benumb*, + *-ness*.] The state of being benumbed; absence of sensation or feeling.

benumbment (bē-num'ment), *n.* [< *benumb* + *-ment*.] The act of benumbing; the state of being benumbed; torpor.

benweed (ben'wēd), *n.* [Also *bin-*, *binel-*, *bunweed*; < *ben* (uncertain) + *weed*¹. Cf. *bendwith*, *bindweed*.] Ragwort. [Scotland and North Ireland.]

benzaldehyde (ben-zal'dē-hīd), *n.* [*benz(oic)* + *aldehyde*.] The oil of bitter almonds, C_6H_5COH, a colorless liquid having a pleasant odor and soluble in water. It is prepared artificially on a large scale, and used in making benzoic acid as well as various pigments.

benzamide (ben'za-mīd or -mid), *n.* [*benz(oic)* + *amide*.] A crystalline substance, $C_6H_5CO.NH_2$, which may be regarded as the amide of benzoyl.

benzene (ben'zēn), *n.* [*benz(oic)* + *-ene*.] 1. A hydrocarbon (C_6H_6) formed whenever organic bodies are subjected to destructive distillation at a high temperature, and obtained commercially from coal-tar. It is a clear, colorless liquid, of a peculiar ethereal, agreeable odor, used in the arts as a solvent for gums, resins, fats, etc., and as the material from which aniline and the aniline colors are derived. Also called *benzol*.—2. Same as *benzine*, 2.

benzil (ben'zil), *n.* [*benz(oin)* + *-il*.] A compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_2$) obtained by the oxidation of benzoin, and also by heating bromotoluylene with water at 150° C.

benzilic (ben-zil'ik), *a.* [*benzil* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or formed from benzil: as, *benzilic* acid.

benzimide (ben'zi-mid or -mīd), *n.* [*benz(oic)* + *imide*.] A compound ($C_6H_5C_2H_3N_2O_2$) formed by the action of hydrocyanic acid on hydrid of benzoyl. It occurs also in the resinous residue of the manufacture of bitter almonds.

benzin, benzine (ben'zin, ben-zēn'), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *-ine*², *-ene*².] A colorless limpid liquid consisting of a mixture of volatile hydrocarbons and having a specific gravity between 62° and 65° B. It is obtained by the fractional distillation of petroleum. It is essentially different from benzene, being a mixture of many substances, while benzene is a single hydrocarbon of constant composition. Its chief use in the arts is as a solvent for fats, essential oils, resins, and certain alkaloids. Also improperly written *benzene*.

benzoate (ben'zō-āt), *n.* [*benzo(ic)* + *-ate*.] A salt of benzoic acid.

benzoated (ben'zō-ā-ted), *a.* Mixed with benzoin or benzoic acid.

benzoic (ben-zō'ik), *a.* [*benzo(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from benzoin.—**Benzoic acid**, C_6H_5COOH, a peculiar vegetable acid, obtained from benzoin by sublimation or decoction. It forms light feathery needles; its taste is pungent and feebly acid; it is slightly aromatic; it is used in making incense and pastils.—**Benzoic ether**, a substance obtained by heating together 2 parts of alcohol, 2 parts of crystallized benzoic acid, and 1 part of concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is a colorless oily liquid, having a feeble aromatic smell like that of fruits, and a pungent aromatic taste.—**Benzoic fermentation**. See *fermentation*.

benzoin (ben'zō-in or -zoin), *n.* [First in 16th century; < Sp. *benjuy*, *benjuin*, *benjui*, *benjuim*, *benjui*, later *benzoin*, etc. (also corruptly *benjamin*, *q. v.*), = D. *benjuin* = G. *benzoe*, *benzoin* = Dan. *benzoe*, < F. *benjoin*, < Pg. *benjoim* = Sp. *benjuí*, *werg*, < Ar. *lubán jáwi*, lit. 'incense of Java' (Sumatra). The omission in from. of the syllable *lu-* was prob. due to its being mistaken for the def. art.] Gum benjamin; the concrete resinous juice of *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra, Java, and the Malay peninsula, obtained by incisions into the bark. The best of commerce is obtained from both Sumatra and Siam, that from Siam being much superior to the other in quality. When pure or heated, it has a fragrant and agreeable odor. It is chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes, and in the preparation of benzoic and Greek churches, and is the base of the tincture called *friars'* or *Turlington's balsams*, long famous as a remedy for bronchial affections, and also applicable to indolent sores, etc. It forms the medicinal ingredient of court plaster. See *Styrax*.

benzol (ben'zol), *n.* [Less prop. *benzole*; < *benz(oic)* + *-ol*.] Same as *benzene*, 1.

benzolin (ben'zō-lin), *n.* [< *benzol* + *-in*².] Same as *benzene*, 1.

benzolize (ben'zō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *benzolized*, ppr. *benzolizing*. [< *benzol* + *-ize*.] To treat, impregnate, or cause to combine with benzene or a benzene derivative.

benzoyl (ben'zō-il or -zoil), *n.* [< *benzo(ic)* + *-yl*.] The radical (C_7H_5O) of benzoic acid, of oil of bitter almonds, and of an extensive series of compounds derived from this oil, or connected with it by certain relations.

benzyl (ben'zil), *n.* [< *benz(oic)* + *-yl*.] An organic radical ($C_7H_7CH_2$) which does not exist in the free state, but in combination forms a considerable number of compounds.

benzylamin (ben-zil-a'min), *n.* [< *benzyl* + *-amin*.] The act of adding benzene to rosaniline or some similar substance.

The tendency of the *benzylation* being to give the colour a bluer shade. *Crace-Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 399.

benzylic (ben-zil'ik), *a.* [< *benzyl* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing the radical benzyl.

bepaint (bē-pānt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *paint*.] To paint; cover with paint, or with paint as with paint.

Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

bepale (bē-pāl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pale*².] To make pale.

Those perjur'd lips of thine, *bepaled* with blasting sighs. *Carew*, To an Inconstant Servant.

bepat (bē-pat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bepatted*, ppr. *bepatting*. [< *be-*¹ + *pat*.] To beat upon; patter upon.

As timing well the equal sound
Thy clutching feet kept on the ground.
J. Baillie, The Kitten.

bepearl (bē-pėrl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pearl*.] To cover with pearls, or with shining drops like pearls.

This primrose all *bepearled* with dew. *Carew*, The Primrose.

bepelt (bē-pelt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pelt*¹.] To pelt soundly.

bepepper (bē-pep'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pepper*.] To pepper; pelt with thickly falling blows.

bepester (bē-pes'tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pester*.] To pester greatly; plague; harass.

bepinch (bē-pinch'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pinch*.] To pinch or bruise all over.

In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *bepinch't*,
Ran like the Devil. *Butler*, Hud., iii. 1.

bepink (bē-pingk'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pink*.] To pink; cut in scallops or pierce with small holes.

bepiss (bē-pis'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *piss*.] To piss upon; wet with urine.

bepitch (bē-pich'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pitch*².] To cover or stain with pitch; hence, to blacken or darken. *Sylvester.*

bepity (bē-pit'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bepitied*, ppr. *bepitying*. [< *be-*¹ + *pity*.] To pity excessively.

Mercy on him, poor heart! I *bepitied* him, so I did. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, x. 8.

beplait (bē-plāt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *plait*.] To plait.

beplaster (bē-plas'tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *plaster*.] To cover with plaster; cover or smear over thickly: beslash.

Beplaster'd with rouge. *Goldsmith*, Retaliation.

beplume (bē-plūm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *plume*.] To furnish or adorn with feathers; plume.

bepommel (bē-pum'el), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pommel*.] To pommel soundly; drub.

bepowder (bē-pou'dėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *powder*.] To powder; sprinkle or cover all over with powder, as the hair.

Is the bean compelled against his will to . . . employ . . . all the thoroughfares in the middle to *bepowder* and becurl the outside? *A. Trollope*, Prewwill, Foreknowledge, etc., p. 98.

bepraise (bē-prāz'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *praise*.] To praise greatly or extravagantly; puff.

Bepraised by newspapers and magazines.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, Essays, viii.

Hardly any man, and certainly no politician, has been *so bepraised as Burke*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 77.

bepray (bē-prā'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pray*.] To pray; beseech. *Shak.*

beprose (bē-prōz'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *prose*.] To reduce to prose.

To *beprose* a play. *Mallet*, Verbal Criticism.

bepucker (bē-puk'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *pucker*.] To pucker.

bepuff (bē-puf'), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *puff*.] To puff; bepraise.

Dogberries never so diplomad, *bepuffed*, gaslighted, continue dogberries. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, p. 302.

bepurple (bē-pėr'pl), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *purple*.] To tinge or dye with a purple color. *Digges.*

bepuzzle (bē-puz'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*¹ + *puzzle*.] To puzzle greatly; perplex.

bepuzzlement (bē-puz'l-ment), *n.* [< *bepuzzle* + *-ment*.] Perplexity.

bequeath (bē-kwēth'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bequethen*, *biquethen*, earlier *biewethen*, < AS. *bewecthan*, declare, affirm, give by will, < *be-* + *cwethan*, say. The simple verb became obsolete in the ME. period, except in the pret. *quoth*, which

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remains archaically in an idiomatic construction (see *quoth*). The compound has been preserved through its technical use in wills.] **1†.** To give away; transfer the possession of; assign as a gift.

> Will thou forsake thy fortune,
> *Bequeath* thy land to him, and follow me?
> *Shak., K. John*, i. 1.

2. To give or leave by will; assign as a legacy; more commonly, but not necessarily, used of personal property, in contradistinction to real property, which is said to be *devised*.

> Mine heritage,
> Which my dead father did *bequeath* to me.
> *Shak., Pericles*, ii. 1.

3. To hand down; transmit.

> Our generation has *bequeathed* to its religious gloom and the counterfeit of its religious ardor to the next.
> *Hawthorne*, Blith Spirit.

> Greece has *bequeathed* to us her ever living tongue, and the immortal productions of her intellect.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 26.

4†. To commit; commend; intrust.

> We to flames our slaughtered friends *bequeath*.
> *Pope*, Iliad, vii. 380.

5†. To give or yield; furnish; impart.

> A niggards purse shall scarce *bequeath* his master a good dinner.
> *Pamphlet Fart.*, in Harl. Misc. (Malh.), III. 72. (*N. E. D.*)

That which *bequeaths* it this slow pace.
> *N. Fairfax*, Bulk and Selv., p. 122. (*N. E. D.*)

6†. Reflexively, to commit; dedicate; devote.

> Orpheus . . . *bequeaths himself* to a solitary life in the deserts. *K. Digby*, Broad Stoneof Honour, I. 166. (*N. E. D.*)

bequeath (bē-kwēvн'), *n.* [< *bequeath*, *v.*] A bequest.

bequeathable (bē-kwē'vнa-bl), *a.* [< *bequeath* + *-able*.] Capable of being bequeathed.

bequeathal (bē-kwē'vнal), *n.* [< *bequeath* + *-al*.] The act of bequeathing; bequest.

> The *bequeathal* of their savings may be a means of giving unalloyed happiness. *The American*, VI. 224.

bequeather (bē-kwē'vнėr), *n.* One who bequeaths.

bequeathment (bē-kwēvн'ment), *n.* [< *bequeath* + *-ment*.] The act of bequeathing; a bequest.

bequest (bē-kwest'), *n.* [< ME. *bequeste*, *byquyste*, prob. (with excrescent *-t*, as in *beheyt*, and shifted accent, after the verb) < AS. **biewis* (equiv. to *biwide*, ME. *bequide*, after *bewethan*, ME. *bequethen*), < *bi-*, accented form, in nouns, of *bi-*, *be-*, + *wiss* (*cwiss-*), saying, < *cwethan*, say: see *bequeath*.] **1.** The act of bequeathing or leaving by will.

> He claimed the crown to himself, pretending an adoption, or *bequest* of the kingdom unto him, by the Confessor.
> *Sir M. Hale.*

> Possession, with the right of *bequest* and inheritance, is the stimulus which raises property to its highest value.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 58.

2. That which is left by will; a legacy.—**3.** That which is or has been handed down or transmitted.

> Our cathedrals, our creeds, our liturgies, our varied subtleties of compassion for every human sufferer, are a *bequest* from the age of faith.
> *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 263.

bequestˈ (bē-kwest'), *v. t.* [< *bequest*, *n.*] To give as a bequest; bequeath.

bequethe, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *bequeath*, *Chaucer*.

bequia-sweet (bā-kē'ē-swēt), *n.* [See quot.] An oscine passerine bird, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*; the *Quiscalus luminosus*, a grakle found in the Caribbees; so named from its note.

> In Bequia (in the Caribbees), and extending throughout the chain of islands, is a blackbird, a new species named the *Quiscalus luminosus*, which makes the air resound with its joyous cry: "*Bequia sweet, sweet, Bequia sweet.*"
> *Ober*, Camps in the Caribbees, p. 246.

bequote (bē-kwōt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *quote*.] To quote frequently or much.

berafft, *pp.* A Middle English past participle of *bereave*.

berain (bē-rān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beraynen*, *berein* (= OHG. *bireganōn*, G. *bereganen*), < *be-* + *reinen*, rain: see *be-*[1] and *rain*[1].] To rain upon.

> With his teris salt hire breest *berayned*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1172.

Berardius (be-rär'di-us), *n.* [NL., named after M. *Berard*.] A genus of odontocete whales, of the family *Physeteridæ* and subfamily *Ziphiinæ*, having two functional teeth on each side of the mandibular symphysis. It is related in general characters to *Ziphius* and *Mesoplodon*. The only species, *B. arnuxi*, attaining a length of about 30 feet, is found in New Zealand waters.

Berard steel. See *steel*.

berat (be-rat'), *n.* [Armen.] A warrant or patent of dignity or privilege given by an Oriental monarch.

berate (bē-rāt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *rate*[2].] To chide vehemently; scold.

> Zopyrus berated Socrates as if he had caught a pickpocket. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 66.

beratitle (bē-rat'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *ratitle*.] To cry down; abuse; run down. [Rare.]

beraunite (be-rä'nit), *n.* [< *Beraun* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of iron of a reddish-brown color, found at St. Benigna nenr Beraun in Bohemia.

beray† (bē-rā'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *ray*[3].] **1.** To make foul; defile; soil.

> *Besprenging* the font and water while the bishop was baptizing him. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To scent.

> How comes your handkercher
> So sweetly thus *beray'd*!
> *Middleton*, The Witch, I. 2.

berbe (bėrb), *n.* The name of an African genet, *Genetta pardina*.

Berber (bėr'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< Ar. *Berber*, *Barbar*, the Berbers: see *barbary* and *barb*[3].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person belonging to any one of a group of tribes inhabiting the mountainous parts of Barbary and portions of the Sahara, descended from the primitive race of those regions.—**2.** The language spoken by the Berbers. It is one of the Hamitic languages.

> **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Berbers or their language.

Berberidaceæ (bėr'be-ri-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Berberis* (*Berberid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, including the thalamifloral dicotyledons, distinguished from allied orders by having the few stamens in two or three whorls and the anthers opening by valves. The genera are widely distributed, but are small, with the exception of *Berberis*. Of the smaller genera, the blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum*), the mandrake (*Podophyllum*), and the twin-leaf (*Jeffersonia*) are of more or less repute in medicine, and *Mahonia* is an ornamental climber. See cut under *Berberis*.

berberidaceous (bėr'be-ri-dā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Berberidaceæ*.

berberine (bėr'be-rin), *n.* [< NL. *berberina*; see *Berberis* and *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{17}NO_4$) widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, being found in the barberry and a considerable number of plants, or parts of plants, whose colors combine a yellow color and bitter taste. It forms fine yellow acicular crystals, sparingly soluble in water, having a bitter taste. The sulphate and hydrochlorate are soluble, but with difficulty.

Berberis (bėr'be-ris), *n.* [NL.: see *barberry*.] The principal genus of the natural order *Berberidaceæ*, including the common barberry. It contains about 50 species of shrubby plants, mostly American, and ranging from Oregon to Terra del Fuego. The common barberry, *B. vulgaris*, the only European species and originally naturalized in the United States, is well known for its red acid berries, which make a pleasant preserve. The leaves also are acid, and the bark and root, as in many other species, are astringent and yield a yellow dye. The bark of the root of this and several Asiatic species is used in dyeing. *B. Lycium*, *B. Asiatica*, and *B. aristata*, is used as a bitter tonic and for the extraction of berberine, which see. Some of the *Mahonia* group of species, distinguished by pinnate evergreen leaves, and including the Oregon grape of the Pacific coast, *B. Aquifolium*, are frequently cultivated for ornament. The stamens in this genus are curiously irritable, springing forward and striking the inner side of the petal when it is touched.

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), with enlarged flower and anther: *a a* in the act of dehiscence.

berberry, **berbery** (bėr'be-ri), *n.* Same as *barberry*.

berbine (bėr'bin), *n.* [< *Berberis* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from the root and inner bark of the barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*, as an amorphous white powder, bitter to the taste.

bercelet (bär'sē-let), *n.* [F., a rocker, a lullaby. Cf. *berceau*, a cradle, < *bercer*, rock, lull to sleep.] A cradle-song, especially, a vocal or instrumental composition of a tender, quiet, and soothing character.

berchert (bėr'chėr-rėt), *n.* The Russian pound, the unit of weight in Russia. The standard of 1835 equals 409.5174 grams, or 0.9028307 of a pound avoirdupois.

bercowetz, *n.* See *berkowtz*.

berdash, *n.* See *burdash*.

berde, *n.* An obsolete form of *beard*.

bere[1], *v.*, **bere**[2], *n.*, etc. An obsolete form of *bear*[1], *bear*[2], etc., *berry*[1], etc.

Berean (bē-rē'an), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *Berean*, < L. *Beræus*, < *Berea*, < Gr. *Βέροια*, *Beroia*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Berea (Beroea, now Verria) in Macedonia; in religious use, resembling the people of Berea as described in the Acts. See II., 2.

> **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of ancient Berea.—**2.** One of a sect of dissenters from the Church of Scotland, who took their name from and profess to follow the ancient Bereans mentioned in Acts xvii. 11, in building their system of faith and practice upon the Scriptures alone, without regard to human authority. Also called *Baxterian*, from their founder, John Barclay (1734-98), of Muthill, Perthshire.

Berea sandstone. See *sandstone*.

bereave (bē-rēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bereaved* or *bereft*, ppr. *bereaving*. [< ME. *bereven*, *bireven* (pret. *bereved*, *bereste*, *bereft*, *herafte*, pp. *bereved*, *bereft*, *berafft*), < AS. *berēafian* (= OFries. *biræva* = Ob. *birâbôan* = D. *berooven* = OHG. *biroubôn*, MHG. *berouben*, G. *berauben* = Goth. *biraubôn*), rob, bereave, < *be-* + *reafian*, plunder, rob: see *be-*[1] and *reave*[1].] **1.** *trans.* To deprive by or as if by violence; rob; strip: with *of* before the thing taken away.

> Me have ye *bereaved of* my children. Gen. xlii. 36.

> Fate had wearied
> The twist of life, and her of life bereaven.
> *Pierc. Plowman's Memorial.*

> Wilt thou die e'en thus,
> Ruined 'midst ruin, ruining, bereft
> Of name and honor?
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 18.

It is sometimes used without *of*, more especially in the passive, the subject of the verb being either the person deprived or the thing taken away.

> And 'tis your fault I am *bereft* him so.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 381.

> All your interest in those territories
> Is utterly *bereft* you.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

2. To take away by destroying, impairing, or spoiling; take away by violence.

> Shall none you to *bereave* my life. *Marlowe.*

> I think his understanding is *bereft*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

3†. To deprive of power; prevent.

> The way *bereaved* him
> A man to love, till that him list to leve.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 686.

II. *intrans.* To destroy life; cut off. [Rare.]

bereavement (bē-rēv'ment), *n.* [< *bereave* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of bereaving.—**2.** The state of being bereaved; a grievous loss; particularly, the loss of a relative or friend by death.

> He bore his *bereavement* with stoical fortitude.
> *H. Smith*, Tor Hill.

bereaver (bē-rē'vėr), *n.* One who bereaves or deprives another of something valued.

bereft (bē-reft'). Preterit and past participle of *bereave*.

Berengarian (ber-en-gā'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Berengarius*, Berengar, a theologian, born about A. D. 998, died about 1088.] **I.** *n.* One of a sect which followed Berengarius or Berengar of Tours, archdeacon of Angers in the eleventh century, who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation.

> **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Berengarians or their opinions.

Berengarianism (ber-en-gā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Berengarian* + *-ism*.] The opinions or doctrines of Berengarius and his followers. See *Berengarian*.

Berenice's hair. See *Coma Berenices*.

beresite (ber'e-sit), *n.* [< *Bereza* (*orsk*) + *-ite*[2].] A fine-grained granite found near Beresovsk, Russia, in the Ural, associated with gold-bearing quartz.

beret, berret[1] (ber'et), *n.* [F. *béret*, < ML. *birretus*, *berretus*, a var. of *birrus*: see *barret*[1] and *biretta*.] **1.** A round flat woolen cap worn by the Basque peasantry. *N. E. D.*—**2.** Same as *biretta*.

beretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

berettina, *n.* See *barrettina*.

berewick, *n.* See *berwick*.

berg[1] (berg), *n.* ([Icel. *Sw. Norw. berg* = Dan. *bjerg*, a rock, G. *berg* = E. *barrow*[1], a hill.] A rock. [Shetland.]

berg[2] (berg), *n.* [From *berg* in *iceberg*, G. *eisberg*: see *iceberg*. Not from *AR. berg*, a hill, which gives E. *barrow*[1], a mound (but cf. *berghe*[2]: see *barrow*[1].)] A large floating mass or mountain of ice; an iceberg.

> Like glittering *bergs* of ice. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

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bergall (bèr'gal), *n.* [Also written *burgall*, var. of *bergell*, *bergil*, q. v.] The cunner or bluepereh, a very common New England fish, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See *burgall*, and cut under *cunner*.

Bergamask (bèr'ga-mask), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Bergamasco*, adj., < *Bergamo*, a town in Italy. Cf. *bergamot*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city or province of Bergamo in northern Italy, or the district of Bergamasca: as, *Bergamask* traditions; the *Bergamask* Alps; "a *Bergamask* dance," *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Bergamo or Bergamasch.

A gibe at the poverty of the *Bergamasks*, among whom, moreover, the extremes of stupidity and cunning are most usually found, according to the popular notion in Italy.

2. [= F. *bergamasque*.] A rustic dance in imitation of the people of Bergamasca, who were ridiculed as clownish in manners and speech.

bergamot[1] (bèr'ga-mot), *n.* [Formerly also *burgamot*, *burgemott*, *bourgamot*, appar. < *Bergamo*, a town in Italy. Cf. *bergamot*.] **1.** A variety of the lime or lemon, *Citrus medica*, with a very aromatic rind, from which, either by mechanical means or by distillation, the volatile oil of bergamot (known in trade as *essence of bergamot*) is obtained. The essence is a product chiefly of southern Italy, and is much employed in perfumery.—**2.** The pear-shaped fruit of several labiate plants, as in England of *Mentha citrata*, and in the United States of *Monarda fistulosa* and *M. didyma*.—**3.** A kind of snuff perfumed with bergamot.

Gives the nose its *bergamot*. *Cowper*, Task, II.

4. A coarse tapestry manufactured from flocks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp, and from the hair of oxen and goats, said to have been made originally at Bergamo.

bergamot[2] (bèr'ga-mot), *n.* [< F. *bergamote*, < It. *bergamotto*, appar. a pear-name, simulating a connection with *Bergamo*, a town in Italy (cf. *bergamask*), of Turk. *begarmiodi*, lit. (like the G. name *fürstenbirne*) prince's pear, < *beg*, a prince (see *beg*[1], *bey*[1]), + *armūd*, a pear.] A pear.

bergander (bèr'gan-dèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *birgander*, *burgander*, appar. < ME. *berge*, a burrow (see *berg*[2], *burrow*[1]), + *ander*, < AS. *brerdgandeer*; cf. its other name, *burrow-duck*. Cf. D. *bergeend* = NFries. *bargaand* = MLG. *berchant* = G. *berggans*, lit. 'hill-goose,' G. *erdgans*, lit. 'earth-goose.'] A name of the sheldrake or burrow-duck, *Tadorna vulpanser*. See *sheldrake*.

bergell, *n.* See *bergile*.

bergère, *n.* [Appar. < F. *bergère*, a négligé style of dressing the hair.] A lock of hair worn long, and with the end curled, by ladies in the time of Charles II.

Bergerac (bèr'je-rak; F. pron. berzh-rak'), *n.* **1.** A red wine of good quality, made in the department of Dordogne, late Périgord, France, in the vicinity of the town of Bergerac. It is seldom in the market under its own name, but is exported from Bordeaux, and confounded with claret. It is very popular throughout central France.

2. A white wine from the same district, generally very sweet and of a high flavor.—**3.** A dry wine not unlike Barsac.

bergerett, *n.* [OF., < *berger*, a shepherd, < ML. *bercarius*, a shepherd, < *berbex*, *berbix*, a wether.] A pastoral or rustic song or dance. Also *bargeret*, *bargaret*.

There began anon
A lady fair to make right womanly
A *bargaret* in praising the daisie.
Flower and Leaf, l. 348.

bergh†, *n.* [Cf. *bargh*: obsolete form (after Scand.) of *barrow*[1], a hill.] A hill.

bergle (ber'gl), *n.* [Also written *bergell*, *bergill*, *burgle*, *burgill*, *burgall*, *burgil*, *q. v.*), appar. a var. of *bergall*, *q. v.*] A name in the Shetland islands of the ballan-wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*.

bergmanite (berg'man-it), *n.* [< T. O. *Bergman*, a Swedish mineralogist (1735–84), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the zeolite natrolite. It occurs massive and fibrous in the dioryenorite of Brevig in Norway. Its colors are greenish, grayish-white, and red.

bergmaster (berg'mas'tèr), *n.* [After G. *bergmeister*; see *barmaster*.] Same as *barmaster*.

bergmehl (berg'mal), *n.* [G., < *berg* = E. *barrow*[1], a mountain, + *mehl* = E. *meal*[2].] Mountain-meal or fossil farina, a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder, consisting almost entirely of the silicious frustules or cell-walls of diatoms. It has been eaten in Lapland in seasons of great scarcity, mixed with ground corn and bark.

bergmote (berg'mōt), *n.* Same as *barmote*.

bergy (ber'gi), *a.* [< *berg* + *-y*[1].] Full of bergs or icebergs.—**2.** Resembling or of the nature of a berg.

A considerable *bergy* mass of ice.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 266.

bergylt (ber'gilt), *n.* [Also written *bergyll* (see also *bergle*, *bergall*, *burgall*); < Norw. *bergylta*, dial. *bergsyl*, *bargsyl* < *berg*, cliff, precipice, hill, + *gylta* = Icel. *gylta* and *gyltr*, a sow.] A name in Shetland of the rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus*, a fish of the family *Scorpænidæ*. Also called *Norwegian haddock*. See cut under *Sebastes*.

berhyme, *v. t.* See *berime*.

beriberi (ber'i-ber-i), *n.* [Singhalese; an intensive redupl. of *beri*, weakness.] A disease characterized by anemia, muscular and sensory paralysis, more or less pain, general dropsical symptoms, effusion into the serous cavities, and dyspnœa on exertion. Hydropic and dry forms are distinguished, the presence or absence of dropsy. It may be acute, or subacute, or chronic. It does not appear to be contagious, though it infects localities. Beriberi occurs in India and adjacent countries. is frequent in Japan under the name of *kakke*, and seems to be identical with the *barbiers* of the west coast of Africa. It is said to occur in South America also.

Berida (ber'i-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beri(d-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrachelous or tanystomatous brachyurous Decapoda, represented by such genera as *Beria*, *Xylophaga*, etc. Also called *Xylophagidæ*.

beridæ, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A garment of linen, worn in Ireland in the reign of Henry VIII. *Planché*.

berigora (ber-i-gō'rȧ), *n.* A name of an Australian black, the berigora hawk, *Hieracidea* (or *Ieracidea*) *berigora*.

berime (bē-rim'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *rime*[1].] To celebrate in rhyme. Also *berhyme*.

She had a letter love to *berime* [as in old editional her. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

beringed (bē-ringd'), *a.* [< *be-*[1] + *ringed*.] Supplied or surrounded with rings.

A curiously *beringed* disc [Saturn].
R. F. Burr, Ecce Cœlum, p. 90.

Beris (ber'is), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Beridæ*, or *Xylophagidæ*. *B. clavipes* is an example.

Berkeleian (berk'lē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, Ireland (born 1684, died 1753), or to his philosophy.

The *Berkeleian* idealism is little more than the easy demonstration that this view [that the world of reality exists quite independently of being known by any knowing being in it] is, from a purely metaphysical point, is untenable. *J. C. Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 185.

II. *n.* One who holds Bishop Berkeley's system of idealism; one who denies the existence of a material world.

Berkeleianism (berk'lē-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Bishop Berkeley. See *Berkeleian*. He holds that material things exist only in so far as they are perceived; their *esse* is *percipi*. It is by thinking them, and making up in our minds the Divine Being creates the material universe. But Berkeley gives to souls a substantive existence, but must be created otherwise. The Berkeleian idealism is intimately interwoven with an extreme nominalism, which denies the existence of general conceptions. Berkeley's theory of vision, which in a modified form is now generally adopted by scientific men, is that we have no direct perception of space, the third is recognized by touch (that is, by the muscular sense), until this has been educated by associating certain appearances with certain feelings of touch.
Berkeley's Life. See *esse*.

berkovets (berk'kō-vets), *n.* [Russ. *berkovetsa*.] A Russian weight, legally equal to 400 Russian pounds, or 361 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois. In other parts of Russia, where older pounds have not gone out of use, the value of this unit is somewhat greater. Also *bercowetz*.

berkowitz (berk'kō-wits), *n.* [< Russ. *berkovetsa*, repr. Russ. *berkovetsa*.] Same as *berkovets*.

berlin[1] (bèr'lin or bèr-lin'), *n.* [In first sense, = Sp. Pg. It. *berlina* = G. *berline*, < F. *berline*; < *Berlin*, the capital of Prussia.] **1.** A large four-wheeled carriage with a suspended body, two interior seats, and a top or hood that can be raised or lowered: so called because first made in Berlin, in the seventeenth century, from the designs of an architect of the elector of Brandenburg.—**2.** A knitted glove.

A fat man in black tights and cloudy *berlins*.
Dickens, Tuggses at Ramsgate.

berlin[2], **berling**, *n.* See *birlin*.

Berlin blue, **iron**, etc. See the nouns.

berlinque (ber-link'), *n.* [F.] *Millit.*, the tattoo upon a drum announcing a meal-time.

berm (bèrm), *n.* [Also written *berme*, rarely *barm*, *barm*[2]; < M. F. *berme* = Russ. *berma*, etc., < MD. *berme*, D. *berm*, *berme* = MLG. *berme*, barm, = G. *berme*, a berm, prob. = Icel. *barmr*, edge, border, brim, as of a river or the sea, etc.; see *brim*[1].] **1.** A narrow ledge; specifically, in *fort.*, a space of ground or a terrace from 3 to 5 feet in width, left between the rampart and the moat or fosse, destined to receive the ruins of the rampart in the event of a bombardment, and to prevent the earth from filling the fosse. Sometimes it is pushed, and in the Netherlands it is generally planted with a quickset hedge.

If we accept the Hindu Kush as our mountain fortress, then, to use a technical phrase, Afghan Turkistan is our *berm* and the Oxus our ditch.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 660.

2. The bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path. Also called *berm-bank*.

berma[1], *n.* [< *be-*[1] + *rime*[1].] Same as *berime*.

berma[2], *n.* See *berm*.

bermillians (bèr-mil'yanz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] Pieces of linen or fustian.

Bermuda grass, **fan-palm**, etc. See the nouns.

Bermudian (bèr-mū'di-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Bermudas or to their inhabitants.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bermuda or the Bermudas, a group of islands in the Atlantic, about 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, belonging to Great Britain.

bern[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *barn*[1].

bern[2], *interj.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.), < ME. *berne*, *bern*, *barn*, etc., < AS. *beorn*, *biorn*, a warrior, hero, a word used only in poetry, and prob. = Icel. *bjorn*, a bear, appar. a deriv. of **bera*, = AS. *bera*, a bear, = E. *bear*[2]. It was a common poetical practice to give the names of fierce animals to warriors; cf. AS. *eofor*, a boar, = Icel. *jöfurr*, a warrior, hero.] A warrior; a hero; a man of valor; in later use, a poetic term for man.

bernacle[1] (bèr'na-kl), *n.* Same as *barnacle*[1].

bernacle[2], *n.* Same as *barnacle*[2].

Bernardine (bèr'nar-din), *n.* and *a.* [F. *Bernardin*, < ML. *Bernardinus*, < *Bernardus*, Bernard.] **I.** *n.* The name given in Europe to the members of the Cistercian order of monks. It is derived from St. Bernard (1091-1153), who was the most distinguished monk of the order and was regarded as its second founder. See *Cistercian*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to St. Bernard or the Bernardines.

Bernard's canal. See *canal*.

bernet, *n.* See *bernt*[2].

bernet, *n.* [< MD. *bernet*, < OF. *berner*, *brenier* (ML. *bernarius*), a feeder of hounds, < *bren*, *bran*, bran: see *bran*.] An attendant in charge of the kennels of hounds.

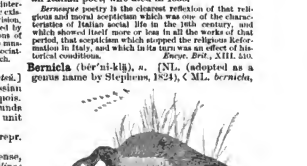
Bernese (bèr-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< G. *Bern*, F. *Berne*, in Switzerland, + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Bern or its inhabitants.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* Citizen or citizens of Bern, the capital of Switzerland, or of the canton of the same name.

bernesque (bèr-nesk'), *a.* [< *Berneseo*, < *Berni*: see *-esque*.] In the humorous and burlesque style of the writings of Francesco Berni, an Italian poet, who died in 1536.

Bernesque poems is the clearest reflection of that religious and moral scepticism which was one of the characteristics of Italian social life in the 16th century, and which showed itself more or less in all the works of that period, that scepticism which stopped the religious Reformation in Italy, and which in its turn was an effect of historical conditions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 430.

bernicla (bèr'ni-klȧ), *n.* [NL. (adopted as a genus name by Stephens, 1824), < ML. *bernicha*,



Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*).

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the barnacle: see *barnacle*¹.] A genus of geese, containing the barnacle-goose, brent-goose, and related species, which have black bills, black head and neck with white markings, and the general color dark, with white or light tail-coverts. The type species is *Anser bernicla*, now *Branta bernicla*; the brent-goose is *B. brenta*; the black brent of North America is *B. nigricans*; the common wild goose of North America, or Canada goose, is *B. canadensis*; Hutchins's goose is a similar but smaller species, *B. hutchinsii*; there are others also. See cuts under *barnacle* and *brent-goose*.

bernicle, bernicle-goose (bėr'ni-kl, -gōs), *n.* [A form of *barnacle*¹, historically obsolete, but now occasionally used with ref. to the NL. generic name *Bernicla*.] The barnacle or barnacle-goose. See *barnacle*¹.

Bernisasattia (bėr-ni-sā'ti-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Bernisassat*, name of a quarry in Belgium.] A genus of extinct Wealden armadillos, typical of the family *Bernissartiidæ*, whose remains have been found in a quarry in Bernissart, Belgium.

Bernissartiidæ (bėr'ni-sär-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bernissartia* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct crocodilians. The technical characteristics are: the choanæ comparatively approximated; the supratemporal fossæ smaller than the orbits; a well-defined orbitotemporal sinus; the dorsal plates imbricated and forming more than two longitudinal rows; and the vertebral structure reduced to one buckler of imbricated plates. The family contains the Wealden and Purbeck formations.

Bernoullian (bėr-nō'lian), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by one of several famous mathematicians belonging to the Basle family Bernoulli, which originated in Antwerp.—**Bernoullian function**, a function defined by an equation of the form $\Delta^n \frac{x^{(n)}}{n!} = \frac{x^{(n)}}{n!} - \frac{n}{1} \frac{x^{(n-1)}}{(n-1)!} + \&c.$ **Bernoullian numbers**, a certain series of numbers discovered by Jacob Bernoulli (1654–1705), of which the first members are

$$B_0 = 1 \quad B_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad B_2 = \frac{1}{6} \quad B_3 = 0 \quad B_4 = -\frac{1}{30}.$$

Bernoullian series, in *math.*, the series for $\phi x = \alpha^x \varphi x + \frac{\Delta^1}{2!} \alpha^{x-1} \varphi x + \frac{\Delta^2}{3!} \alpha^{x-2} \varphi x + \&c.$

bernouse, n. See *burnoose*.

berob (bē-rob'), *v. t.* [< ME. *berobben* (< *be-*¹ + *rob.*] To rob; plunder.

> What evill starre
> On your both frowned, and pourd his influence bad,
> That you make this Rhodope your starre?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 42.

Berœ (ber'ō-ē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Βερόη*, one of the oceean nymphs.] The typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Beroidæ*. *B. ovata* is an example. The species are of the size and shape of a small lemon. The genus was formerly of a much wider scope than now, including species now referred to other families, as *Cydippe*, etc.

Beroid (ber'ō-id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Beroidæ*.

Beroidæ (bē-rō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Berœ* + *-idæ*.] A family of the class *Ctenophora*, subkingdom *Calenterata*, having the body globular or oval, without oral lobes or tentacles, and with fringed appendages of the peripheral and the polar spaces. They are transparent jelly-like marine organisms, differing from most of the ctenophorans in having no manubrium and digestive apparatus: tentative genera are *Beroe*, *Idyia*, and *Pandora*.

beroon (bē-rōn'), *n.* [Perhaps *bérun*, without, exterior.] The chief court of a Persian dwelling-house. *S. G. W. Benjamin*, Persia and the Persians.

berret¹, *n.* See *beret*.

berret² (ber'et), *n.* A kind of opal head of the size of a marble.

> It was most amusing to witness his [the chief of Latooka's] delight at a string of fifty little *berrete* . . . which I had brought into the country for the first time.
> *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xvi.

berretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

berrettina (ber-e-tē'nä), *n.* [It., dim. of *berretta*: see *biretta*.] A scarlet skull-cap worn by cardinals. Also *berettina*.

berri, *n.* The Turkish mile, of which there are said to be 604 to a degree.

berried (ber'id), *a.* [< *berry*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Furnished with berries: as, "the *berried* holly," *Keats*.—2. Of the form or nature of a berry; baccate.—3. Having eggs or spawn, as a female lobster or other crustacean.

berry¹ (ber'i), *n.*; pl. *berries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *berrie*, < ME. *berry*, *berie*, < AS. *berie*, *berige* or *berge*, *berie* (in *Aldhelm*), gen. *berian* = MD. *bere*, also *beze*, *D. bezie*, *bes* = MLG. *bere* = OHG. *beri*, MHG. *bere*, *ber*, *G. beere* = Icel. *ber* = Sw. *bär* = Dan. *bær* = Goth. *basi* (in *weinabasi* = OS. *winberi* = AS. *wínberie*, 'wine-berry,' grape) (neut. and fem. forms mixed), a berry. Origin unknown; by some referred to the root of *bore*, as if the 'bare' or 'uncovered' fruit.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In ordinary use, any small pulpy fruit, as the huckleberry, strawberry, blackberry, mulberry, checkerberry, etc., of which only the first is a berry in the technical sense. (*b*) Technically, a simple fruit in which the entire pericarp is fleshy, excepting the outer skin or epicarp, as the banana, tomato, grape, currant, etc. (*c*) The dry kernel of certain kinds of grain, etc., as the berry of wheat and barley, or the coffee-berry. See cut under *wheat*.—2. Something resembling a berry, as one of the ova or eggs of lobsters, crabs, or other crustaceans, or the drupe of *Rhamnus infectorius*, used in dyeing.—**Avignon berry**, the drupe of *Rhamnus infectorius*, used in dyeing yellow. Also called *French berry*.

berry² (ber'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *berried*, ppr. *berrying*. [< *berry*¹, *n.*] 1. To bear or produce berries.—2. To gather berries: as, to go *berrying*.

berry³ (ber'i), *n.*; pl. *berries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *berye*, *berie*, < ME. *berye*, *berge* (prop. dat.), a barrow: see *barrow*¹.] A mound; a barrow. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> This little *berry* some ycleep
> Au hillock.
> *Brooms*, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 2.
>
> The theatres are *berries* for the fair:
> Like nuts on sign-posts, every repair.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 103.

berry⁴ (ber'i), *n.* [E. dial., < late ME. *berry*: origin obscure.] The ordinarily male rabbit's burrow.—2. An excavation; a military mine.

berry⁵ (ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *berried*, ppr. *berrying*. [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *beryen*, *berien*, < AS. **berian* (only in pp. *geberod*) = OHG. *berjo*, MHG. *berren*, *beren* = Icel. *berja* = L. *ferire* (> E. *refer*, *confer*, *transfer*), strike.] 1. To beat; give a beating to.

> Here this boy is, ge bade vs go *bery*
> With battis.
> *York Plays*, p. 334.

2. To thresh (grain, etc.).

> I'll *berry* your grain by the light o' the moon.
> *W. Nicholson*.

berry⁶, *n.* [Also *berrie*; a corrupt form of *perrie*, *pirrie*: see *pirrie*.] A gust of wind.

bersaglieri (bėr-sal-yā'ri), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *bersagliere*, a huntsman, < *bersaglio* (< OF. *bersail*, *bersoil*), a mark, butt, < **berciare*, in *imberciare*, aim at (in OF. *berser*, *berser*); cf. ML. *bersare*, shoot with the bow, hunt. Cf. ML. *berscellum*, a butt, *berscellarius*, a target-ram; perhaps < *berbex*, L. *vervex*, a wether, ram.] The name for riflemen or sharpshooters in the Italian army.

bersark (bėr'sėrk), *n.* [Icel. *berserkr* (omitting, as usual, the nom. suffix *-r*): see *berserker*.] Same as *berserker*.

berserker (bėr'sėr-kėr), *n.* [Also *berserkir* and *berserk*, < Icel. *berserkr* (the E. retaining the nom. suffix *-r*), pl. *berserkir*; commonly explained as < *berr*, bare, + *serkr*, coat, < *berr*, bare, + *serkr*, > E. *sark*, coat, shirt; but prob. rather 'bear-sark,' < *berr*, m. (only in comp.) (*berar*, *L.*), = AS. *bera*, > E. *bear*,² + *serkr*.] In olden ages athletes and champions used to wear hides of bears, wolves, and reindeer" (Vigfusson). The "berserkergang" is expressed by Icel. *berserksgangr*, < *berserkr* + *gangr*, a going, esp. a rapid going, furious rush: see *gang*.] 1. A wild warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia, who was supposed to have been subject to fits of fury, when they howled like wild beasts, foamed at the mouth, gnawed the rim of their shields, etc.; and on such occasions they were popularly believed to be proof against fire and steel. [Commonly written with a capital.]

> Out of unbandesled savage nature, out of terrible Druids and Berserkers, come at last Alfred and Shakspeare.
> *Emerson*, Misc., p. 85.

The wild pirates of the North Sea have become converted into warriors of the highest order of practical freedom, exhausting what still remains of the old *berserker* fury in subduing material nature and bringing it into a garden.
Buckley, Amer. Addresses, p. 174.

Hence—2. A person of extreme violence and fury.

berstler, *n.* A variant of *bristle*. *Chaucer*.

berth¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *birth*¹.

berth² (bėrth), *n.* [First found at the end of the 16th century; also written *byrth*, *birth* (the latter spelling being but recently obsolete); origin unknown (the E. dial. *birth*, a place, station, is but a later use of the same word); perhaps ult. derived (like the earlier *berth*¹ = *birth*¹) from *bear*¹.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) Sea-room; space kept or to be kept for safety or convenience between a vessel under sail and other vessels or the shore, rocks, etc.: especially in the phrases, also used figuratively, *to give a good, clear, or wide berth to, keep a wide berth of* (to keep clear of, keep well away from). (*b*) Room for a vessel to turn around or to ride at anchor. (*c*) A station in which a ship lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf. (*d*) A room or an apartment in a ship where a number of officers or men mess and reside. (*e*) The shelf-like space allotted to a passenger in a vessel (distinguished in a railroad sleeping-car) as a sleeping-place; a sailor's bunk on board ship; a place for a hammock, or a repository for chests.—2. A post or an appointment; a situation; employment: as, he has got a good *berth* at last.—**Berth and space**, in *ship-building*, the distance between the molding-edge of one timber and the molding-edge of the next one.

berth² (bėrth), *v. t.* [< *berth*², *n.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) To assign a berth or anchoring-ground to; give space to lie in, as a ship in a dock. (*b*) To assign a berth or berths to: as, to *berth* a ship's company.

> The special object of these [changes on the approach of winter] was the economy of fuel and the *berthing* of the whole number before dark.
> *C. F. Hall*, Polar Eyes, p. 122.

berth³ (bėrth), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *byrth*, perhaps < **berth*, *n.* (not found), < Icel. *byrdhi*, board or side of a ship, < *bordh*, board: see *board*.] To board; cover with boards: chiefly in ship-building.

bertha (bėr'thä), *n.* [Also *berthe*, after F.; from the proper name *Bertha*.] A small cape worn by women over the shoulders, usually crossed in front and open at the throat.—2. A trimming of lace or of other material in the shape of a small fichu, worn round the upper part of a low-necked waist, or in a corresponding position on the body in the case of a high-necked waist.

berthage (bėr'thāj), *n.* [< *berth*² + *-age*.] 1. The dues paid by a vessel anchored in a harbor or dock, or berthed at a wharf.—2. Accommodation for anchoring or harboring.

berth-brace (bėrth'brās), *n.* A metal rod, rope, or chain for supporting the upper berths of a sleeping-car.

berth-deck (bėrth'dek), *n.* In a man-of-war, the deck next below the gun-deck. See *deck*.

berthe (bėrth), *n.* [F.] Same as *bertha*.

berthierite (bėr'thi-ėr-it), *n.* [After Pierre *Berthier*, a French mineralogist, died 1861.] A sulphid of antimony and iron occurring in dark steel-gray prismatic crystals or in fibrous masses.

berthing¹ (bėr'thing), *n.* [< *berth*² + *-ing*¹.] The arrangement of berths in a ship; the berths collectively.

> *Berthing* requires the earliest attention, and the operation may be facilitated by having a plan of the decks.
> *Lever*, Seamanship, p. 284.

berthing² (bėr'thing), *n.* [< *berth*³ + *-ing*¹.] 1. The exterior planking of a ship's side above the sheer-strake, designated as the berthing of the quarter-gallery, the poop, or the forecastle, as the case may be; the bulwark. [Eng.] —2. The rising or working up of the planks of a ship's sides. *Hamersley*.

berthing-rail (bėr'thing-rāl), *n.* In *ship-building*. See *extract*.

> The *berthing-rail*, which was the uppermost rail in the ship, was let into the low piece, and had on its knee of the fore end embracing the rails on each side. It also abutted against the bow-piece, and an iron knee connected it with the cathead and ship's side.
> *Knight*, Naval Arch., § 232.

berth-latch (bėrth'lach), *n.* A spring-catch for keeping the upper berth of a sleeping-car in place when closed.

Bertholletia (bėr-thō-lē'shi-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Claude Louis *Berthollet*, a French chemist, 1748–1822.] A genus of *Myrtaceæ*, of which only one species is known, *B. excelsa*. It is a tree of large dimensions, and forms vast forests on the banks of the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco. It grows to a height of 150 feet, and its stem is from 4 to 6 feet in diameter. The fruit is known as the Brazil-nut (which see).

bertram, bartram (bėr'-, bär'tram), *n.* [A corruption of L. *pyrethrum*: see *Pyrethrum*.] An old name of the plant *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, bastard pellitory or feverfew.

bertrandite (bėr'tran-dit), *n.* [After E. *Bertrand*, a French mineralogist.] A hydrous silicate of glucinum, occurring in minute orthorhombic crystals in pegmatite near Nantes in France.

berwick, **berewick**, *n.* [Used only as a historical term, < ME. *berewike*, < AS. *berewic*, < *bere*, barley, + *wic*, dwelling, village: see *bear*² and *wick*²; and cf. *berton*.] Same as *berton*, 1.

> In the courts of the Forest of Knaresborough each of the townships or *bereuics* which form the manor of the forest is represented by the constable and four men; from

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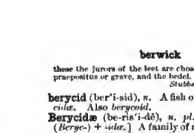
these the jurors of the leet are chosen; and by them the prepositus or grave, and the bedel.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 130.

berycid (ber'i-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Berycidæ*. Also *beryciod*.

Berycidæ (be-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, of which *Beryx* is the typical genus. Varying limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) In Günther's sys-



Caulolepis longidens.

tem it is the only family of the *Beryciformes*. (*b*) In Gill's system it is limited to *Berycoidea*, with a single dorsal fin having few spines in front, and ventral fins with many soft rays and moderate spines. The subfamilies the genera *Beryx*, *Anoplomatter*, *Caulolepis*, and others.

beryciform (be-ris'i-fôrm), *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Beryciformes*.

Beryciformes (be-ris-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] In *ichth.*, in Günther's system of classification, the second division of the order *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by a compressed oblong body, a head with large mucciferous cavities covered with thin skin only, and the ventral fins thoracic with one spine and more than five soft rays (in *Mesoscion* it is with only two).

berycoid (ber'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the superfamily *Berycoidea* or family *Berycidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *beryxoid*.

Berycoidea (ber-i-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Beryx* (*Beryc-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes having nearly the same limits as the group *Beryciformes*, and including the families *Berycidæ*, *Monocentridæ*, *Stephanoberycidæ*, and *Holocentridæ*.

beryl (ber'il), *n.* [Early mod. E. *beril*, *berel*, *berell*, etc., < ME. *beryl*, *beril*, *berel*, < OF. *beril*, < L. *beryllus*, *berillus*, < Gr. *βήρυλλος*, beryl, perhaps (Skt. *vaidūrya* (with linguinal *d*), Pali *veḷuriya*, Ar. Pers. *ballur*, *billaur*, crystal.] A colorless, bluish, pinkish, yellow, or more commonly green mineral, occurring in hexagonal transparent variety, also used as a gem, though not highly prized. Beryl is a silicate of aluminium and beryllium (glucinum). The best beryls are found in Brazil and Ceylon, and in Transbaikalia and elsewhere in Siberia. Beryls occur also in many parts of the United States, especially in the New England States and North Carolina; the latter State has afforded some good emeralds.

beryllia (be-ril'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < *beryllium*.] Same as *glucina*.

Beryllian (be-ril'ian), *n.* One of a sect founded in the third century by Beryllus, bishop of Bostra in Arabia, who taught that Christ was non-existent previous to his incarnation, and that at his birth a portion of the divine nature entered into him.

berylline (ber'i-lin), *a.* [*beryl* + *-ine*1.] Like a beryl; of a light- or bluish-green color.

beryllium (be-ril'i-um), *n.* [NL., (Gr. *βηρύλλιον*, dim. of *βήρυλλος*, beryl.] Same as *glucinum*.

beryloid (ber'i-loid), *a.* [*beryl* + *-oid*.] A solid consisting of two twelve-sided pyramids placed base to base: so called because the planes of this form are common in crystals of beryl.

Berytidæ (be-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Berytus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Beryllidæ*.

Beryx (ber'liks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of perciod fishes, typical of the family *Berycidæ*.

berzelianite (bėr-zē'lian-īt), *n.* [< *Berzelian* (< *Berzelius*, a celebrated Swedish chemist, 1779–1848) + *-ite*2.] A rare selenide of copper, found in thin incrustations of a silver-white color.

berzelite (bėr-zē'li-īt), *n.* [< *Berzelius* (see *berzelianite*) + *-ite*2.] An arsenite of calcium, magnesium, and manganese occurring in honey-yellow masses, also less frequently in isometric crystals.

berzeline (bėr'ze-lin), *n.* [< *Berzelius* (see *berzelianite*) + *-ine*2.] The copper selenide usually called *berzelianite*.—2. A name early given to the mineral bismuthyne.

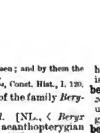
bes (bes), *n.* [L., rarely *besis* (*bess-*), < *bi-*, two, + *-as* (*ass-*), unit; = Gr. *δίς* = E. *twi-*, in *twibill*, *metrology*, two thirds of a unit or eight twelfths of an as; especially, eight cyathi or two thirds of a sextarius; also, the name of a small copper coin. Also *bessis*.

besa (bē'sä), *n.* [Heb.] A measure of capacity mentioned in rabbinical writings, equal to about one sixth of a United States pint.

besabol (bes'a-bol), *n.* [Ar.] A fragrant resinous balsam obtained from a burseraceous tree, *Commiphora kataf*, of the Somali country in eastern Africa. It was formerly called *East Indian myrrh*, and differs from true myrrh chiefly in its odor. Also *bisabol*.

besagne (be-sān'), *n.* [OF. *besange* (Roquefort), a piece, bit; perhaps same as OF. *besant*, bezant: see *bezant*.] In medieval armor, a round plate protecting the internal between two pieces of plate-armor, as at the knee-joint or elbow-joint. During the period from the first introduction of plate in the earliest years to the complete suit of steel (nearly a century and a half), the protection of these joints was one of the most difficult problems, and the use of the roundel of steel (easy to forge and to attach), to protect the outer side of the elbow or knee, was almost universal; if it disappeared for a few years, it was only to come into use again. See *roundel*.

besagne (bes'ā-gē), *n.* [Also *bisaigué*, F. *besaguë* = Pr. *besagudo*, < L. *bis*, double, + *acuta*, *acutus*, pointed, sharp.] A two-edged *bis-* and *acute*, and cf. *E. tasbill*.] In *medieval antiq.*: (*a*) A two-edged or two-pointed weapon, especially a sort of pick having one short point and one blunt or fan-shaped head; a variety of the martel-de-fer (which see). (*b*) A carpenter's tool with perhaps an ax-blade on one side and an adz-blade on the other.



Besagues. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de Mobilier Français.")

besaint (bē-sānt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *saint*.] To make a saint of.

Their canonizing . . . and besainting themselves.
Hammond, Works, IV. 612.

besant, *n.* See *bezant*.

bes-antler, *n.* See *bez-antler*.

besaylet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *besayel*, *besaiol* (F. *bisaïeul*), a great-grandfather, < *bes-*, *bis-* (< L. *bis*, twice) + *ayel*, *aiol*, *aieul*, grandfather: see *bis-* and *aiel*.] In *law*, a writ by which a great-grandchild, wrongfully excluded from an ancestor's property, vindicated his or her claim to it.

bescatter (bē-skat'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *scatter*.] To scatter over.

With flowres *bescattered*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 46.

The battlemented pine-*bescattered* ridges on the further side. *The Century*, XXVII. 39.

bescorn (bē-skôrn'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *scorn*.] To treat with scorn; mock at.

Then was he *bescorned* that onely should have been honoured in all things. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

bescratch (bē-skrach'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *scratch*.] To scratch; tear with the nails. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 3.

bescrawl (bē-skrâl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *scrawl*.] To scrawl; scribble over.

So far is it from the keene of these wretched projectors of ours that *bescrauld* their Pamflets every day with new formes of government for our Church.
Milton, Church-government, i. 1.

bescreen (bē-skrēn'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *screen*.] To cover with a screen, or as with a screen; shelter; conceal.

Bescreened in night. *Shak.*, K. and J., II. 2.

bescribble (bē-skrib'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *scribble*.] To scribble over.

Bescribbled with a thousand trifling impertinences.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 12.

bescumber (bē-skum'bėr), *v. t.* [Also *bescumer*, < *be-*1 + *scumber* or *scummer*.] To discharge odure upon; befoul; besmear. *Marston.*

Did Block bescumber
Statute's white suit with the parchment lace there?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 2.

A critic that all the world *bescumbers*
With satirical humours and lyrical numbers.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

bescutcheon (bē-skuch'on), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *escutcheon*.] To ornament with a escutcheon: as, "*bescutcheoned* and betagged," *Churchill*, The Ghost, iv.

besee (bē-sē'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beseen*, *beseon*, *beseon*, < AS. *besēon*, look, look about (= OS. *biskauwan*, OFries. *biseia* = Goth. *bisaihwan*), < *be-* + *seon*, see: see *be-*1 and *see*1.] **I.** *trans.* To look at; see.—2. To look to; see to; attend to; arrange.—3. Reflexively, to look about one's self; look to as one's self.

II. *intrans.* To look about; look.

beseech (bē-sēch'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besought*, ppr. *beseeching*. [Early mod. E. (north.) also *beseek*, < ME. *beseche*, *besechen*, also *beseken* (not in AS.) (= OFries. *biseka* = D. *bezoeken* = OHG. *bisuochen*, MHG. *besuochen*, G. *besuchen* = Sw. *besöka* = Dan. *besøge*, visit; cf. Goth. *sōkjan*, seek), < *be-* + *seken*, seek: see *be-*1 and *seek*.] **1.** To entreat; supplicate; implore; ask; pray with urgency; followed by a personal object.

I Paul *beseech* you by the meekness and gentleness of Christ. 2 Cor. x. 1.

I do beseech you
(Chiefly, that I might set it in my prayers),
What is your name? *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

2. To ask for; pray for; solicit; followed by the thing solicited.

But Eve . . . at his feet
Fell humble; and, embracing them, *besought*
His peace. *Milton*, P. L., x. 925.

His and eyes did *beseech*
Some look from hers, so lifted to him, so blind!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 297.

=Syn. *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), plead for or with, petition, entreat, implore.

beseechi (bē-sēch'), *n.* [< *beseech*, *v.*] A request: in the catch *salmigondy beseechea*," *Fletcher* (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

beseecher (bē-sē'chėr), *n.* One who beseeches.

beseechingly (bē-sē'ching-li), *adv.* In a beseeching manner.

beseechingness (bē-sē'ching-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being beseeching or earnestly solicitous. *Bailey*, 1727.

beseechment (bē-sēch'ment), *n.* [< *beseech* + *-ment*.] The act of beseeching. *Goodwin.*

beseek (bē-sēk'), *v. t.* Obsolete variant of *beseech*. *Chaucer.*

There with prayers meeke
And mylde entreaty lulging did for favour *beseek*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 37.

beseem (bē-sēm'), *v.* [< ME. *beseemen*, *biseemen*, < *be-* + *semen*, seem: see *be-*1 and *seem*.] **I.** *intrans.* To seem.

As he *beseemed* right. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 36.

2. To be seemly; be meet.

II. *trans.* **1.** To become; be fit for or worthy of.

Grave, *beseeming* ornament. *Shak.*, R. and J., I. i.

In general, it has a quiet, didactic tone, such as *beseems* its subject and its age. *Tolman*, Span. Lit., I. 91.

2†. To seem fit for.

But foure of them the battell best *beseemd*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 20.

beseeming (bē-sē'ming), *n.* Comeliness.

beseemingly (bē-sē'ming-li), *adv.* In a beseeming manner.

beseemingness (bē-sē'ming-nes), *n.* The quality of being beseeming.

beseemly (bē-sēm'li), *a.* [< *beseem*, confused with *seemly*.] Seemly; suitable: as, "*beseemly* order," *Shenstone*, Schoolmistress.

beseen (bē-sēn'), *pp.* [< ME. *beseyn*, *beseen*, *besene*, *beyseyn*, etc., provided, arrayed, having a certain appearance, pp. of *besen*, *beseen*, *beseon*: see *besee*.] **1.** Seen; viewed; with reference to appearance, looking: as, a well-*beseen* man.

Arayd in . . . and habiliments right well *beseene*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 11. 5.

Hence—**2.** Clad; arrayed; equipped.

The Curate in his best *beseene* solemnly received him at the Churchyard stile. *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 137 b.

3. Provided with as accomplishments; furnished.

beseket, *v. t.* A Middle English spelling of *beseech*.

besenna (be-sen'ā), *n.* Same as *senna*.

beset (bē-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beset*, ppr. *besetting*. [< ME. *besetten*, *bisetten*, < AS. *besettan* (= OFries. *bisetta* = D. *besetten* = LG. *besetten* = OHG. *biazzan*, MHG. G. *besetzen* = Sw. *besätta* = D. *besætte* = Goth. *bisitjan*), surround, < *be-*, about, + *settan*, set: see *be-*1 and

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set,]. **1†.** To set or place.—**2.** To set or place upon; distribute over; bestud; besprinkle: now only in the perfect participle.

The garden is as beset with all manner of sweete shrubbs, that it perfumes the aire. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1646.

A robe of azure beset with drops of gold. *Spectator*, No. 425.

Beset on its external surface with spines. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 532.

3. To come upon or against; set upon in attack, or as to perplex, entangle, or harm in; press upon severely, vigorously, or from all sides: as, to *beset* one with blows or with entreaties.

Let us lay aside . . . the sin which doth so easily *beset* us. Heb. xii. 1.

We are *beset* with thieves. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

Adam sore *beset* replied. *Milton*, P. L., x. 124.

Let thy troops *beset* our gates. *Addison*, Cato.

We had been *beset* [with ice] fifteen days, and had drifted twenty-two miles to the southward.

A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, xxxvii.

The main difficulty *besetting* the theory of the excavation of the rock basins lay in the latter claim for the ice after entering the basin manages to get out again.

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 254.

4†. To employ; spend; use up. *Chaucer.*—**5†.** To become; suit; look well on.—**To be beset on†**, to be occupied with; have one's mind fixed on.

God wolde,
Syn thou most love thurgh thy destence
That thou beset were on worthi knight, that sholde
Know al thi wo, al lakkede here pitee.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 521.

besetment (bē-set'ment), *n.* [< *beset* + *-ment.*] **1.** The state or condition of being beset.

The breeze freshened off shore, breaking up and sending out the fleet, the boats rapidly closing. Fearing a *besetment*, I determined to beat out to sea at once.

Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 33.

2. The sin or failing to which one is most liable; a besetting sin or tendency. [From the expression in Heb. xii. 1.]

It's my *besetment* to forget where I am, and everything around me.

Harper's Mag.

besetting (bē-set'ing), *p. a.* Habitually attacking or waylaying.

We have all of us our *besetting* sins, our special moral danger, and our special moral strength.

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, ix.

beswi (bē-sō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beswen*, < *be-* + *swe-en*, seat: see *be-*1 and *swe*1.] To seat. *Gower.*

beseye†, *pp.* A Middle English form of *beseen.*

besha (be'shä), *n.* An ancient Egyptian measure of capacity, said to be equal to 4.5 liters, or one imperial gallon.

beshet†, *pp.* A past participle of *beshut. Chaucer.*

beshine† (bē-shīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *beshone*, ppr. *beshining.* [< ME. *beshinen*, *bischinen*, < AS. *bescinan* (= OFries. *bischina* = D. *beschijnen* = OHG. *bescrinan*, MHG. *beschinen*, *bescheinen* = Goth. *biskeinan*), shine upon; < *be-* + *scinan*, shine: see *be-*1 and *shine.*] To shine about or upon. *Chaucer.*

[She] was as fair a creature as the sun might *beshine*.

Beryn, l. 381.

beshlik (besh'lik), *n.* A Turkish silver coin, of the value of 21 United States cents. Also *beslik.*

beshmet (besh'met), *n.* [Also *bechmet*.] An article of food consisting of grapes made into the consistence of honey, used among the tribes of the mountainous districts of Asia Minor.

beshone† (bē-shōn'). Preterit and past participle of *beshine.*

beshow (bē-shō'), *n.* A name given by the Indians of the strait of Juan de Fuca to the candle-fish, *Anoplopoma fimbria.* See cut under *candle-fish.*

beshrew (bē-shrö'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beshrewen*, curse, pervert, < *be-* + *shrew*: see *be-*1 and *shrew*.] **1†.** To wish a curse to; execrate.

Alle suche freendis I *beshrewe*. *Bow. of the Rose.*

See, a blossom from the bough;
But *beshrew* his heart that pull'd it.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 2.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beshrew* my throat,
If I believe a saint upon his oath.
Tennyson, Cock and Fox.

2. In modern use, a mildly imprecatory or merely expletive introductory exclamation, in the form of the imperative.

Beshrew your heart.
Fair daughter! you do draw my spirits from me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Beshrew me, but it was an absolute good jest.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Beshrew the sombre pencil! said I wantonly.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey.

It was an ide hole but I sent, against the villain crow:
Fair sir, I fear it harmed thy hand; *beshrew* my erring bow!
Bryant, Strange Lady.

beshroud (bē-shroud'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *shroud.*] To cover with or as with a shroud; hide in darkness, as with a cloak.

beshut† (bē-shut'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beshutten*, *beshetten*, < *be-* + *shutten*, shut: see *be-*1 and *shut.*] To shut in or inclose; shut from; conclude.

besiclometer (bes-i-klom'e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *besicles*, spectacles (modified (as < L. *bes*, twice, + L. *oculus*, eye) < OF. *bericle*, crystal; spectacles, dim. < L. *beryllus*: see *beryl* and *brille*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance between the hinges of a pair of spectacles; a forehead-measure.

beside (bē-sīd'), *adv.* and *prep.*, prop. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *beside*, *biside*, *byside*, *besiden*, *bisiden*, etc., also (with adv. gen. suffix *-es*) *besides*, *bisides*, *adv.* and *prep.*; AS. *be sīdan*, dat. of *sīde*, side,] **1.** *adv.* Near; at the side; at hand; close by; in addition.

II, *prep.* **1.** At the side of; near: as, sit down *beside* me, or *beside* the stream.

Beside him hung his bow. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 763.

I walking to and fro *beside* a stream.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Over and above; distinct from. [In this sense now rare, *besides* being used instead.]

A woollen shirt is generally the only article of dress worn by the monks, *beside* the turban.

W. M. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 336.

3†. Out of; away from.

One of them taking displeasure with his father . . . stepped to him, and plucking her [a falcon] *beside* [out of] his hat, wrung her neck.

Holinshed, Chron., Scotland (ed. 1808), II. 60.

Nidrosa, Son of Cedrea, being put *beside* [out of the Kingdom of Athens by Medon.

Stanley, Hist. Philos. (ed. 1701). (*N. E. D.*)

4. Apart from; not connected with; not according to.

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

5†. Contrary to.

At Durham, *beside* all expectation, I met an old friend.
Johnson, Letters (ed. 1788), I. xviii. 106.

6. Out of; in a state deviating from.

To put him quite *beside* his patience.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

7†. Without.

Except was al *byside* hire love.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 691.

Beside the mark, away from the subject at; not to the point; irrelevant or irrelevantly: as, to shoot or to argue *beside the mark.*

To reason with such a writer is like talking to a deaf man who catches at a stray word, makes answer *beside the mark*, and is led further and further into error by every attempt to explain.

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

To be beside one's self, to be out of one's wits or senses; be in a high state of mental exaltation or excitement; lose one's self-command through any feeling.

Paul, thou art *beside thyself*; much learning doth make thee mad. Acts xxvi. 24.

He came down with a huge long naked weapon in both his hands, and looked so dreadfully! sure he's *beside himself*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

To go beside†, to pass by; pass over.—**To look beside**, to overlook; fail to see; miss seeing.

Let us but open our eyes, we cannot *looke beside* a lesson.
Bp. Hall (1627), Epistles, iv. 341.

= **Syn.** *Besides*, *Besides*. *Beside*, by the side of; *besides*, in addition to.

Thus went Sir Bedivere the second time
Across the ridge, and paced *beside* the mere.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

His (Muley Abul Hassan's) kingdom now contained fourteen cities, ninety-seven fortified places, *besides* numerous unwalled towns and villages defended by formidable castles. *Irving*, Granada, p. 12.

besidery† (bē-sī'dę-ri), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A species of pear. *Johnson.*

besides (bē-sīdz'), *adv.* and *prep.* [< ME. *besides*, *bisides*, < *beside* + adv. gen. suffix *-es*: see *beside.*] **I**, *adv.* **1.** Moreover; more than that; further.

The match
Were rich and honourable; *besides*, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities
Beseeming such a wife as your fair daughter.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

2. In addition; over and above; as well.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*?
Gen. xix. 12.

There are *besides* many pompous volumes, some embossed with gold, and intaglios on achats, medailles, etc.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 2, 1666.

3. Not included in that mentioned; otherwise; else.

She does write to me
As if her heart were mines of adamant
To all the world *besides*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

4†. On one side; aside.

To gon *besides* in the ways.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 405.

Thou canst not fight: it does thine honour
Are quite *besides*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Sometimes *beside*.

II, *prep.* **1†.** By the side of; near. *Spenser.*—**2.** Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to: as, *besides* these honors he received much money.—**3.** Other than; except; bating.

No living creature ever walks in it *besides* the chaplain.
Addison, Spectator, No. 110.

4†. Beyond; away from: as, quite *besides* the subject.—**Besides himself**, beside himself. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 456.—**Syn.** *Beside*, *Besides*. See *beside*, II.

besiege (bē-sēj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besieged*, ppr. *besieging.* [< ME. *besegen*, *biseggen*, < *be-* + *segen*, besiege: see *be-*1 and *siege*, *v.*] **1.** To lay siege to; beleaguer; beset or surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks: as, to *besiege* a castle or city.

Till Paris was *besieg'd*, famish'd, and lost.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

2. To beset; throng around; crowd upon.

All frailties that *besiege* all kinds of blood.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

The arrse, rich with horseman, hawk, and hound,
Flutter'd in the *besieging* wind's uproar.
And the long carpets rose along the gusty floor.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xl.

= **Syn. 1.** To beset, hem in, invest, blockade.

besieger (bē-sē'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *besegeour*, < AS. *besēcgend*, a. fem., < *be-* + *sēcgend*, a besieger, < *sēcgan*, say, seek: see *be-*1 and *siege*, *v.*] One who besieges.

Besieger of Troy, Ulysses, is my name.
Dryden, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

besiegement (bē-sēj'ment), *n.* [< *besiege* + *-ment.*] The act of besieging.—**2.** A state of siege; blockade.

It is not probable, however, that Pemberton would have permitted a close *besiegement*.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 496.

besieger (bē-sē'jėr), *n.* One who besieges.

On the 27th of November, the *besiegers* made a desperate though ineffectual assault on the city.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

besieging (bē-sē'jing), *p. a.* Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege: as, a *besieging* army.

besiegingly (bē-sē'jing-li), *adv.* In a besieging manner. [Rare.]

beslave (bē-slāv'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *slave.*] To cover with or as with silver. *G. Fletcher.*

besling (bē-sling'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *sling.*] To sing about; celebrate in song. *Carew.* [Rare.]

beslit† (bē-slit'), *v. t.* [< ME. *beslitten*, < AS. *beslītan*, sit about, < *be-*, about, + *sītan*, sit: see *be-*1 and *sit*.] To sit about. *Chaucer.* [Rare.] To sit about; besiege.—**2.** To sit upon.—**3.** To sit properly upon, as clothes; suit; become.

That which is for Ladies most *beseeming*,
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 19.

beslabber† (bē-slab'ėr), *v. t.* ME. *beslaberen*, also *beslobberen* (= LG. *beslabbern*), < *be-* + *slaberen*, slabber, slobber: see *be-*1 and *slabber*, *slobber.*] To beslaver; beslobber. *Piers Plowman.*

beslave (bē-slāv'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *slave.*] To make a slave of; enslave.

[Covetousness] *beslaves* the affections.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy.

beslaver (bē-slav'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *slaver*3. Cf. *beslabber.*] To cover with slaver, or anything suggesting slaver; hence, to cover with fulsome flattery.

beslik (bes'lik), *n.* Same as *beshlik.*

beslime† (bē-slīm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *slime.*] To daub with or as with slime; soil.

Our fry of writers may *beslime* his fame.
B. Jonson, Ded. to Poetaster.

beslobber (bē-slob'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *beslobberen*, same as *beslaberen*: see *beslabber.*] To besmear or be-foul with spittle or anything running from the mouth; slobber over with offensive kisses; hence, to flatter in a fulsome manner or to a fulsome degree.

beslubber (bē-slub'ėr), *v. t.* [Var. of *beslobber.*] To besmear or befoul.

Beslubber our garments with it [blood].
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

beslurry (bē-slur'i), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + E. dial. *slurry*, soil: see *slur.*] To soil. *Drayton.* [Rare.]

besmear (bē-smēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *besmeer*, *besmere*, *besmire*, etc., < ME. *bismeer-*

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besmear
wen, ⟨ AS. **bismerwian*, *besmyrian* (= MHG. *besmirwen*), besmear, ⟨ *be-* + *smyrwan*, *smiervan*, smear: see *be-*1 and *smear*.] To smear over or about; bedaub; overspread with any viscous matter, or with any soft substance that adheres; hence, to foul; soil; sully.

> My honour would not let ingratitude
> So much besmear it. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.
>
> His dear friends Acates and Acanthes
> Lie in the field besmired in their bloods.
> *Chapman*, Blind Beggar.
>
> Her gushing blood the pavement all besmear'd.
> *Dryden.*

besmearer (bē-smēr'ėr), *n.* One who besmears.

besmirch (bē-smėrch'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *smirch*.] To soil; discolor, as with soot or mud; hence, to sully; obscure. The figurative use is now the more common one.]

> Our gayness, and our gilt, are all besmirch'd
> With rainy marching in the painful field.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

The dishonor that *besmirches* the husband of a faithless woman. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, p. 87.

besmoke (bē-smōk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besmoken*, < *be-*1 + *smoken*, smoke: see *be-*1 and *smoke*.] 1. To befoul or fill with smoke.—2. To harden or dry in smoke. *Johnson.*—3. To fumigate. [Rare.]

besmooth (bē-smōvth'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *smooth*.] To make smooth. *Chapman.*

besmoreted, *pp.* [ME., pp. of **besmoteren*; appar. freq. of *besmut*, which, however, does not appear in ME.] Smutted; spotted; made dirty.

> A gropoun
> Al *besmoreted* with his habergeoun.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 76.

besmut (bē-smut'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besmutted*, ppr. *besmutting*. [< *be-*1 + *smut*.] To blacken with smut; foul with soot.

besmutch (bē-smuch'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *smutch*.] To besmirch. *Carlyle.*

besnow (bē-snō'), *v. t.* [With altered vowel (after *snow*), for earlier *besnew*, < ME. *besneven*, < AS. *besnīwan* (= MHG. *besnīen*, G. *beschneien*), < *be-* + *snīwan*, snow: see *be-*1 and *snow*.] To cover with or as with snow; whiten.

> A third thy white and small hand shall besnow.
> *Carew*, To Lady Anne Hay.

besnuff (bē-snuf'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *snuff*.] To befoul with snuff. [Rare.]

> Unwashed her hands, and much besnuffed her face.
> *Young*, Satires, vi.

besognio†, *n.* See *bisognio*.

besoil (bē-soil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besoilen*, < *be-*1 + *soilen*, soil: see *be-*1 and *soil*.] To soil; stain; sully.

> Venerable too is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, *besoiled*, with its rude intelligence.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 4.

besom (bē'zum), *n.* [< ME. *besum*, *besem*, *besme*, a broom, a rod, < AS. *besma*, *besema*, a rod, in pl. a bundle of twigs or rods used as a broom, also as an instrument of punishment, = OFries. *besme* = OD. *besem*, D. *bezem* = MLG. *besem* = OHG. *besamo*, MHG. *besme*, G. *besen*, a broom, a rod; orig. perhaps a twig, hence a bundle of twigs, a broom.] 1. A brush of twigs for sweeping; hence, a broom of any kind.

> I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. Is. xiv. 23.
>
> The Lord Bacon was wont to commend the advice of the plain old man at Buxton, that said *besome*.
> *Bacon's Apophthegms*, p. 190.
>
> There is little to the rake to get after the *besome*.
> *Scotch proverb*, in Ray (1670), p. 300.

2. A name given to the common broom of Europe, *Cytisus scoparius*, and to any heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, because both are used for besoms. —3. [Pron. biz'um.] A contemptuous epithet for a low, worthless woman. [Scotch.]

besom (bē'zum), *v. t.* [< *besom*, *n.*] To sweep as with a besom. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

besomer (bē'zum-ėr), *n.* One who uses a besom.

besoothment (bē-sōō'thment), *n.* [< **besoothe* (not in use) (< *be-*1 + *soothe*) + *-ment*.] That which yields consolation; solace; comfort. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

besort† (bē-sôrt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *sort*.] To suit; fit; become.

> Such men as may *besort* your age. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

besorts (bē-sôrts'), *n.* [< *besort*, *v.*] Something fitting or appropriate; suitable company.

> I crave fit disposition for my wife, . . .
> With such accommodation and *besorts*
> As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

besot (bē-sot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *besotted*, ppr. *besotting*. [< *be-*1 + *sot*.] 1. To infatuate; make a dotard of.

> A fellow sincerely *besotted* on his own wife.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

2. To stupefy; affect with mental or moral stupidity or blindness.

> A weak and *besotted* prince—who had . . . produced a revolt in which six thousand lives were lost—is permitted, unmolested and in safety, to leave the city.
> *Everett*, Orations, I. 517.

3. To make sottish, as with drink; make a sot of.

> Permitted . . . to *beast* themselves in the company of their favourite revellers. *Macaulay*, Hist., iii.

besotment (bē-sot'ment), *n.* [< *besot* + *-ment*.] The act of making one's self sottish by drink; the state of being besotted.

> The debasing habit of unsocial *besotment* is not brought under the eyes of his superior. *Bulwer.*

besotted (bē-sot'ed), *p. a.* 1. Characterized by or indicative of stupidity; stupid; infatuated.

> *Beastted*, base ingratitude. *Milton*, Comus, l. 778.
>
> Historical painting had sunk . . . on the north into the patient devotion of *besotted* lives to delineations of bricks and fogs, fat cattle and ditch water. *Ruskin.*

2. Made sottish by drink; stupefied by habitual intoxication.

besottedly (bē-sot'ed-li), *adv.* In a besotted or foolish manner.

besottedness (bē-sot'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being besotted; stupidity; arrant folly; infatuation.

besottingly (bē-sot'ing-li), *adv.* In a besotting manner.

besought (bē-sôt'). Preterit and past participle of *beseech*.

besour (bē-sour'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *sour*.] To make sour. *Hammond.*

beSouth (bē-south'), *prep.* [< ME. *be-south*; < *be-*3 + *south*. Cf. *beneath*.] To the south of. [Scotch.]

bespangle (bē-spang'gl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with small objects. [Rare.]

> Not Berenice's lock first rose so bright,
> The heav'ns *bespangling* with dishevell'd light.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 130.

bespat (bē-spat'). Preterit of *bespit*.

bespatter (bē-spat'ėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *spatter*.] 1. To soil by spattering; sprinkle with anything liquid, or with dirt or adhesive substance.—2. Figuratively, to asperse with calumny or reproach.

> Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift*, On Poetry.

bespattler (bē-spat'l), *n. t.* [< *be-*1 + *spattle*.] To spit on. *Bp. Hale.*

bespawl† (bē-spâl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *spawl*.] To soil or make foul with or as with spittle.

> Bespawls The conscious time with humorous foam and bravia.
> *Bespawls*
> *Beaumont*

This remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum of the town, that he might have sufficient to *bespawl* his adversary. *Bentley*, Phalaris, v. 1.

bespeak (bē-spēk'), *v.*; pret. *bespoke* (formerly *bespake*), pp. *bespoken*, *bespoke*, ppr. *bespeaking*. [< ME. *bespeken*, *bispeken*, speak, agree upon, complain, < AS. *bespreean*, complain (= OS. *bispreekan* = OFries. *bispreka* = D. *bespreken* = OHG. *bisprehhan*, MHG. G. *besprechen*, bespeak), < *be-* + *sprecan*, speak: see *be-*1 and *speak*.] I. *trans.* 1. To speak for beforehand; engage in advance; make arrangements for: as, to *bespeak* a place in a theater.

> Staying in Paul's Churchyard, to *bespeak* Ogilby's Æsop's Fables and Tully's Offices to be bound for me.
> *Pepys*, Diary, I. 138.

'Tis very true, ma'am; every thing is fitted, and the wedding liveries *bespoke*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

2. To stipulate, solicit, or ask for, as a favor: as, to *bespeak* a calm hearing.

> This is a sinister and pitiful kind of charity, whereby we seem to *bespeak* the pities of men in the like occasions.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

3†. To forebode; foretell.

> They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognostics, to scare the allies. *Swift.*

4. To speak to; address. [In this sense mostly poetical.]

> He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; show; indicate, as by signs.

> When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little the figure of a man that it *bespoke* him rather a monster.
> *Locke.*
>
> His face *bespeaks*
> A deep and simple meekness.
> *Wordsworth*, The Borderers, i.

The object, alike paltry and impossible, of this ambition, *bespoke* the narrow mind. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 513.

Bessel's function

II. † *intrans.* To speak up or out; exclaim; speak.

> Until their Lord himself *bespake*, and bid them go.
> *Milton*, Nativity, vi.

And thus the chief *bespake*. *Cowper*, Iliad, ii. 201.

bespeak (bē-spēk'), *n.* [< *bespeak*, *v.*, I.] Among actors in Great Britain, a benefit; so called from the bespeaking of patronage by the actors, or of the play by the patrons. See *benefit*, 5.

bespeaker (bē-spē'kėr), *n.* One who bespeaks.

bespeaking (bē-spē'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bespeak*.] The act of speaking for or soliciting; solicitation.

> A preface, therefore, which is but a *bespeaking* of favour, is altogether useless. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, Pref.

bespeckle (bē-spek'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *speckle*.] To mark with speckles, spots, or bright patches.

> *Bespeckled* her with . . . gaudy allurements.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

bespend† (bē-spend'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *spend*.] To expend; bestow; employ.

> All his craft
> *Bespent* about the bed.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, viii.

bespet†, *v. t.* [ME. *bespeten* (weak verb, pp. *bespet*, *bespat*), < *be-*1 + *speten*, < AS. **spettan*, spit: see *spit*, and cf. *bespit*.] To bespit.

bespew (bē-spū'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *spew*.] To spew or vomit on.

bespice (bē-spīs'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *spice*.] To season with spices or drugs; hence, to drug; poison.

> Ay, and thou,
> His cup-bearer, . . . mightst *bespice* a cup,
> To give mine enemies a lasting wink.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

bespirt†, *v. t.* See *besperrt*.

bespit (bē-spit'), *v. t.*; pret. *bespit*, *bespat*, pp. *bespit*, *bespitten*, *bespitted*, ppr. *bespitting*. [< ME. *bispitten*, < *be-*1 + *spitten*, spit: see *be-*1 and *spit*, and cf. *bespet*.] To spit upon; soil with spittle.

bespoke (bē-spōk'). Preterit and past participle of *bespeak*.

bespot (bē-spot'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bispotten*, < *be-*1 + *spotten*, spot; see *be-*1 and *spot*.] To make spots on; mark with spots; cover with or as with blots or blemishes.

> *Bespotted* so with sin. *Drayton*, Matilda to K. John.

bespread (bē-spred'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *spread*.] To spread over; cover with.

> His nuptial bed,
> With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers be*spread*. *Dryden.*

bespreng (bē-spreng'), *v. t.* [< ME. *besprengen*, *bisprengen* (pp. *besprenged*, *besprent*, etc.), < AS. *besprengan* (= D. and G. *besprengen*), besprinkle, < *be-* + *sprengan*, sprinkle: see *be-*1 and *spreng*, and cf. *besprinkle*.] 1. To sprinkle over; besprinkle: as, "*besprent* with teares," *Mir. for Magys.*, p. 26.

> The flour with beasels of fir was *besprent*.
> *Lovelace*, Wayside Inn, King Olaf, iv.

2. To spread; scatter.

> His silver tresses thin *besprent*.
> *T. Warton*, Grave of King Arthur.

[Obsolete except in the perfect participle *besprent*.]

besprent (bē-sprent'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bespreng*.] Besprinkled.

In the flower-*besprent* meadows his genius we trace.
Wordsworth, At Vallombrosa.

besprinkle (bē-spring'kl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *sprinkle*, Cf. *bespreng*.] To sprinkle over; scatter over: as, to *besprinkle* with dust.

> Whereupon . . . hath *besprinkled* his work with many fabulosities. *Sir T. Browne.*

Besprinkles with Cimmerian dew. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 4.

besprinkler (bē-spring'klėr), *n.* One who besprinkles.

bespurt, bespirt (bē-spėrt'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *spurt*.] To spurt out or over; throw out in a stream or streams.

> Well *bespurted* with his own holy water.
> *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

besputter (bē-spu'tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *sputter*.] To sputter over.

Bessalian (be-sē'lyan), *a.* Pertaining to or originated by the German astronomer Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel (1784–1846).—**Bessalian function.** Same as *Bessel's function* (which see, under *function*).

Bessel's function. See *function*.

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Bessemer converter, **iron**, **process**, **steel**, etc. See the nouns.

Bessera (bes'e-rȧ), *n.* [NL., named after the Russian naturalist *Besser.*] A genus of Mexican bulbous lilliaceous plants, consisting of a single species, *B. elegans*, frequently cultivated. Its showy crimson flowers are borne in a terminal umbel.

bessin (bes'in), *n.* Same as *bes.*

bessognet, *n.* See *bisogno.*

best (best), *a.* and *n.* (superlative of *good*). [See *better, a.*, and *good.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of the highest quality, excellence, or standing: said of both persons and things in regard to mental, moral, or physical qualities, whether inherent or acquired: as, the *best* writers and speakers; the *best* families; the *best* judgment; the *best* years of one's life; a house built of the *best* materials.

When he is *best*, he is a little worse than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast.
Shak., M. of V., I. 2.

What she wills to do or say
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, *best*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 550.

2. Of greatest advantage, usefulness, or suitability for the purpose intended; most advantageous, suitable, appropriate, or desirable: as, the *best* man for the place; the *best* way to do anything.

His *best* companions, innocence and health,
And his *best* riches, ignorance of wealth.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 61.

3. Most kind, beneficent, or good: applied to persons: as, the *best* husband imaginable; which of your brothers is *best* to you? — **4.** Largest; greatest; most: as, we spent the *best* part of three days in getting there. — **Best man**, the groomsman or chief attendant on the bridegroom at a wedding.

I acted in the capacity of backer or *best man* to the bridegroom.
Dickens, Sketches.

In our own marriages the *best man* seems originally to have been the chief abettor of the bridegroom in the act of capture.
Darwin, Desc. of Man, II. xx.

Best work, in *mining*, the richest class of ore. — **To put one's best foot forward**. See *foot*.

II. *n.* 1. The highest possible state of excellence; the best quality or property of a person or thing.

Then write love in pease & Beste,
Here, & see, & say the *beste*.
Prov. of Good Counsel, 62.

But, O you,
So perfect, and so peerless, are created
Of every creature's *best*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

2. All that one can do, or show in one's self; often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my*, *thy*, *his*, *their*, etc.; as, I will do *my best* to advance your interests; he is bent on looking *her best*; he did all he could to appear at *his best* in that performance.

Then gan I him to comfort all my *best*.
Spenser, Shepheards Calender, I. 190.

Win shall I not, but do my *best* to win.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

At best, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case: as, life is at best very short.

The Law of England is at *best* but the reason of Parliament.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

For best, finally; for good and all.

Those constitutions . . . are now established *for best*, and not to be mended.
Milton.

For the best, so as to secure the most advantageous result; with the best intentions. — **The best**, all the people collectively: those of the highest standing in any respect, but especially socially or intellectually.

Throng their rags and their,
The basest, far into that council-hall
Where sit the best and stateliest of the land.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

(b) The best things, or a thing of the best quality: as, he always buys the *best*; dressed in one's best.

The lads and lassies in their *best*
Were dressed from top to toe.
E. Ransford, Gypsying.

The best of, the advantage in (a contest or proceeding) or over (a person): as, from the start A. B. had *the best of it*.

As far as humanly is concerned, Steele has certainly *the best of* the quarrel.
A. Dobson, Introd. to Steele, p. xxxix.

To make the best of, to use to the best advantage; get all that can out of.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the best of* them.
Burke, Speech, 1775.

Often used in speaking of things or events that are not as good or favorable as was expected or was to be wished: as, *to make the best of* ill fortune or a bad bargain. — **To make the best of one's way**, to travel or proceed with all possible speed.

best (best), *adv.* (superlative of *well*). [See *better, adv.*] **1.** In the most excellent or most suitable manner; with most advantage or success: as, he who runs *best* gets the prize; the *best*-behaved boy in the school; the *best*-cultivated fields.

Speak ye, who *best* can tell.
Milton, P. L., v. 560.

Most solicitous how *best*
He may compensate for a day of sloth.
Cowper, Task, iv.

He prayeth *best* who loveth *best*
All things both great and small.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, vii. 23.

2. In or to the highest degree; to the fullest extent; most fully: as, those who know him *best* speak highly of him: those *best* informed say so; the *best*-abused man in town.

Old fashions please me *best*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 1.
Tell whom thou lovest *best*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.
I relish *best* the free gifts of Providence.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, i.

best (best), *v. t.* [< *best*, *a.* or *n.*] **1.** To get the better of; outdo; surpass.

I cannot stand quiet and see the dissenters *best* the establishment. *Trafford*, World in Ch., ii. 77. (*N. E. D.*)

2. To overreach; outwit; do *best* a client. — **3.** To defeat in a contest; do better than; beat; hence, in pugilism, to thrash soundly; drub; defeat at fisticuffs.

bestad†, An obsolete preterit corresponding to the past participle *bestead*?.

bestain (bē-stān'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *stain.*] To mark with stains; blacken; spot.

All with blood *bestain* his cheeks.
Percy's Reliques, p. 134.

bestand (bē-stand'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *stand.*] To serve; be of service to; be ready to serve or aid. [Rare.]

To such practical lessons as would always *bestand* them well.
Southey, Doctor, Bonnell Together.

best-best (best'best), *a.* The very best: sometimes used in trade to indicate the very best quality.

bestead† (bē-sted'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestead-ed*, *bested*, ppr. *besteading*. [< *be-*1 + *stead*, v., support, help.] **1.** To help; assist.—**2.** To profit; benefit; serve.

Remember this, Gil Blas, . . . pay your court to Signior Rodrigues, . . . his friendship will *bestead* you much.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, iii. 2.

In this ship was great store of dry Newfoundland fish, . . . the same being of very good use and relief very greatly *bested* us in the whole course of our voyage.
Purchas, West India Voyage.

Hence, vain deluding Joys,
The brood of Folly without father bred!
How little you *bested*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!
Milton, Comus, 774.

bestead?† (bē-sted'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *stead*, place.] To take the place of.

Hya missing of the Universitie Oratorship, wherein Doctor Perne *bestead* him.
Nash, Have with you to Saffronwalden.

bestead?, *p. a.* See *bested.*

bested, **bestead**, *p. a.* and *p. p.* [Prop. only as a pp. or p. a.; but Spenser uses a pret. *bestad* and pp. *bestedded*, and other authors have adopted present-like forms. ME. *bested*, *bisted*, commonly *bestad*, *bistad*, earliest forms *bistathed*, *biateathed*, pp., without pres., or pret. (= Dan. *bestedt*), < *be-* + *stad*, *stadd*, later *sted*, etc., < Icel. *staddr* = Sw. *stadd*, circumstanced, pp. of *stedhja*, fix, appoint, = AS. *stathian*, set, set fast, plant, < *stath*, a place, related to *stede*, a place, stead: see *stead* and *steady*.] **1.** Placed; situated: of things.—**2.** Placed or circumstanced as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like; situated: of persons.

She saith that she shall not be glad,
Till that she se hym so *bested*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

Many far worse *bested* than ourselves.
Barrow.

In old times, when a traveller passed
Hermit vowed to hooks and gloom,—
Ill *bested* for guy bridegroom.
Emerson, Hermione.

3. Disposed mentally; affected: as, "sorrowfully *bested*," *Chaucer.*—**4.** Provided; furnished.

The Ladie, fill of friends *bestedded*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 3.

[This word is scarcely if at all usual now, except in such phrases as *ill* or *sore bested.*]

Bestia (best'i-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. bestia*, a beast: see *beast.*] A suborder of the mammalian order *Insectivora*, including the true insectivores as distinguished from the frugivorous *Galeopithecidæ*, having the limbs fitted for walking, but not for flying (being devoid of a parachute), and the lower incisors not pectinate. The group contains the whole of the order, excepting the family just named.

bestial (bes'tjal), *a.* and *n.* [< *L. bestialis*, *beetus*, beast; see *beast.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts; animal.

Of shape part human, part *bestial*.
Tatler, No. 49.

2. Having the qualities of a beast; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal: as, a *bestial* appetite.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is *bestial*.
Shak., Othello, II. 3.

Bestial automaton. See *automaton.* — **Bestial sign**, in *astrol.*, a zodiacal sign denoted by a quadruped, Aries, Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius, or Capricornus. — **Syn.** *Brutish*, *Bestial*, etc. (see *brutal*): vile, depraved, sensual.

II. *n.* [< *L. bestialis*, cattle, neut. of *L. bestialis* : see above.] In *Scots law*, the cattle on a farm taken collectively.—**2.** A work on zoology. *Birdwer.*

bestiality (bes-ti-al'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *bestialitas*, < *bestialis*: see *bestial.*] **1.** The qualities or nature of a beast; conduct or mental condition unworthy of human nature; beastliness.

What can be a greater absurdity than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light? *Martineau Sermons*.

2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

bestialize (bes'tjal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestialized*, ppr. *bestializing*. [< *bestial*, *a.*, + *-ize.*] To make like a beast; bring or reduce to the state or condition of a beast.

The process of *bestializing* humanity. *Hare.*

bestially (bes'tjal-i), *adv.* In a bestial manner; brutally; as a brute beast.

bestiant (bes'tian), *a.* Of or belonging to the beast spoken of in the Apocalypse (Rev. xiii. xx.).

bestianism† (bes'tian-izm), *n.* [< *bestian* + *-ism.*] The power of the beast. See *bestian.*

bestiarian (bes-ti-ā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *bestia*, a beast, + *-arian*.] Governed by beast power.] One who is an advocate of the kind treatment of animals; specifically, in Great Britain, an antivivisectionist.

bestiary (bes'ti-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *bestiarium*, neut. of L. *bestiarius*, pertaining to wild beasts (as n., a beast-fighter), < *bestia*, a wild beast, 1†. A fighter with wild beasts in the ancient Roman amphitheater.—2. A name formerly sometimes given to a book treating of animals.

Mr. Wilkinson, however, goes further and connects with Homer and Hesiod. His opening chapter, "A Homeric Bestiary," is one of the most characteristic and satisfactory portions of his work.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 260.

bestiate (bes'ti-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestiated*, ppr. *bestiating*. [< L. *bestia*, a beast, + *-ate*2.] To make beastly; bestialize. [Rare.]

Drunkenness *bestiates* the heart.
Quarles, Sions Sighs, Sigmatized, p. 235.

bestick (bē-stik'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestuck*, ppr. *besticking*. [< *be-*1 + *stick*1.] To stick on the surface of; cover over.—2. To pierce in various places; pierce through and through.

Truth shall retire,
Bestuck with slanderous darts.
Milton, P. L., xii. 536.

In these little visual interpretations [valentines] no emblem is so common as the heart, . . . the *bestuck* and bleeding heart.
Lamb, Valentine's Day.

bestill (bē-stil'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *still*.] To make quite still.

I commerce *bestilled* her many-nationed tongue.
J. Cunningham, Elegiac Ode.

[In the following passage uncertain:

Now *bestill'd*
Almost to lelly with the act of fear,
Stand dumb, and speak not to him.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

This is the reading of the folios; the quartos and modern editions read *distilled*.]

bestir (bē-stėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestirred*, ppr. *bestirring*. [< ME. *bestyren*, *bestiren*, *besterien*, bestir, < AS. *bestyrian*, beat up, pile up, < *be-* + *styrian*, stir: see *be-*1 and *stir.*] To put into brisk or vigorous action; reflexively, move with life and vigor: as, *bestir yourself.*

You have . . . *bestirred* your valour.
Shak., Lear, II. 2.

Come on, clowns, forsake your dumps,
And *bestir* your hobnailed stumps.
B. Jonson, The Satyr.

Rouse and *bestir* themselves ere well awake.
Milton, P. L., i. 334.

bestness (best'nes), *n.* [< *best* + *-ness.*] The quality of being best. [Rare.]

The *bestness* of a thing.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, § 4.

bestorm (bē-stôrm'), *v. t.* [< *be-* + *storm*; not descended from AS. *bestyrman* = G. *bestürmen* = Sw. *bestorma* = Dan. *bestorme*, assailed with

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storm, agitate.] To overtake with a storm; assail with storms: as, "boats *bestormed*," *Sir W. Dacenant*, Gondibert, iii. 6.

All is sea besides,
Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

bestow (bē-stō'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bestowen*, *bistowen*; < *be-*1 + *stow*, place: see *stow*.] 1. To lay up in store; deposit for safe keeping; stow; place.

I have no room where to *bestow* my fruits. Luke xii. 17.
He *bestowed* it in a pouch lined with perfumed leather.
Scott.

To all appearance I must be [engaged] for many months to come in turning out, examining, sorting, and *bestowing* these materials.
Dr. J. A. H. Murray, 8th Ann. Add. to Philol. Soc.

2. To lodge, or find quarters for; provide with accommodation.

Well, my masters, I'll leave him with you; now I see him *bestowed*, I'll go look for my goods.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

3. To dispose of.

Give me but the name and nature of your malefactor, and I'll *bestow* him according to his deserts.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 1.

4. To give; confer; impart gratuitously: followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient: as, to *bestow* praise or blame impartially.

Consecrate yourselves . . . to the Lord, . . . that he may *bestow* upon you a blessing. Ex. xxxii. 29.

Though I *bestow* all my goods to feed the poor . . . and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. 1 Cor. xiii. 3.

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest *bestow*.
Dryden, Cyrx and Alcyone, l. 297.

Did you *bestow* your fortune, or did you only lend it?
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

5. To give in marriage.

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman. *Tatler.*

6. To apply; make use of; use; employ.

I determine to *bestow* my labours abroad.
Some time in learning languages abroad.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Otherwise the whole force of the war would have been unfallibly *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

7†. To behave or deport.

The boy . . . *bestow* himself
Like a ripe sitter. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iv. 3.

=Syn. 4. *Confer*, *Grant*, etc. See *give*.

bestowable (bē-stō'a-bl), *a.* [< *bestow* + *-able*.] Unable of being bestowed.

bestowage†, *n.* [< *bestow* + *-age*.] Stowage.

bestowal (bē-stō'al), *n.* [< *bestow* + *-al*.] Bestowment.

The one did himself honour in the *bestowal*, the other in the acceptance, of such a gratuity.
Milman, Latin Christianity, iv. 3.

bestower (bē-stō'ėr), *n.* One who bestows; a giver; a disposer.

bestowment (bē-stō'ment), *n.* [< *bestow* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of giving gratuitously; a conferring.—2. That which is conferred or given; a donation.

They almost refuse to give due praise and credit to God's own *bestowments*. *Is. Taylor.*

bestraddle (bē-strad'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *straddle*.] To bestride. See *straddle*.

bestraught (bē-strâtʃ'), *pp.* [A modification of *distraught*, with prefix *be-* for *dis-*: see *distraught*.] Distracted; mad: as, "I am not *bestraught*," *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

bestraught† (bē-strâ'tėd), *a.* [Irreg. < *bestraught*.] Distracted. *Nordeu.* [Rare.]

bestraw† (bē-strâ'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *straw* for *strew*.] An obsolete form of *bestrew*.

bestreak (bē-strēk'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *streak*.] To mark or cover with streaks.

bestrew, bestrow (bē-strō', -strō'), *v. t.*; pret. *bestrewed*, *bestrowed*, pp. *bestrewed*, *bestrewn*, *bestrowed*, *bestrown*, pp. *bestrewing*, *bestrowing*. [< ME. *bistrewen*, < AS. *bestrewiaan* (= D. *bestrooijen* = MHG. *bestrouwen*, G. *bestreuen* = Sw. *bestro* = Dan. *beströ*), < *be-* + *strēowian*, strew: see *be-*1 and *strew*, *strow*.] 1. To strew or scatter about; throw or drop here and there.

Thou blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie *bestrown*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 681.

2. To strew anything upon; cover or partially cover with things strewn or scattered.

Discord shall *bestrew*
The union of your bed with weeds so loathly,
That you shall hate it both. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Strip the bough whose mellow fruit *bestrews*
The ripening corn beneath it.
Wordsworth, Between Nansar and Liege.

bestrid (bē-strid'). Preterit and past participle of *bestride*.

bestride (bē-strīd'), *v. t.*; pret. *bestrode* or *bestrid*, pp. *bestridden*, *bestrid*, imperpoly *be-strideth* (Sterne), ppr. *bestriding*. [< ME. *bestriden* (pret. *bestrood*, *bestrode*, pp. wanting), < AS. *bestrīdan* (*horu bestrīdan* — Lye), < *be-* + *strīdan*, stride.] 1. To straddle over; mount astride of; stretch the legs or corresponding parts across so as to embrace: as, to *bestride* a horse; spectacles *bestriding* the nose.

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world
Like a Colossus. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 2.

The animal he *bestrode* was a broken-down pleugh-horse.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

2. To step over; cross by stepping.

When I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

bestrode (bē-strōd'). Preterit of *bestride*.

bestrow, *v. t.* See *bestrew*.

bestrut (bē-strut'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *strut*.] To distend.

Her paps *bestrut* with milk.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 819.

bestuck (bē-stuk'). Preterit and past participle of *bestick*.

bestud (bē-stud'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bestudded*, ppr. *bestudding*. [< *be-*1 + *stud*.] To set with or as with studs; stud with bosses.

The unsought diamonds
Would so imblaze the forehead of the deep,
And so *bestud* with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. *Milton*, Comus, l. 734.

beswaddle (bē-swod'l), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *swaddle*.] To envelop in swaddling-clothes. *W. Whitehead.*

beswike†, *v. t.* [ME. *beswiken*, < AS. *beswīcan* (= OS. *biswīkan* = D. *bezwijken* = OHG. *biswīhan* = Sw. *besvika* = Dan. *bevige*), deceive, betray, < *be-* + *swīcan* (= OS. *swīkan* = OFries. *swīka* = OHG. *swīhhan* = Icel. *svīkja* = Sw. *svika* = Dan. *svige*), deceive, weaken.] To allure. *Gower.*

beswinge† (bē-swinj'), *v. t.* [ME. not found; AS. *beswingan*, only in ppr. *beswingende*, scourge, beat, < *be-* + *swingan*, scourge, swinge.] To scourge; beat.

You had best to use your sword better, lest I *beswinge* you. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

beswink†, *v. t.* [< ME. *beswinken*, < AS. *beswincan*, earn by toil, < *be-* + *swincan*, swink, toil: see *be-*1 and *swink*.]

That of a poison which they drunke
They hadden that they have *beswonke*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i. 131.

besyt, *a.* A Middle English form of *busy*.

bet1 (bet), *adv.* [ME. *bet*, < AS. *bet* = OFries. *bet* = OS. *bat*, *bet* = OD. *bat* = OHG. MHG. *baz*, G. *baas* = Icel. *betr* = Goth. **batiz* (in adj. *batiza*), better, orig. adj. in the neut. acc. with reg. compar. suffix (lost in AS., etc.; hence the later forms *betere*, *bet*, E. *better*, *adv.*, prop. neut. of the inflected adj. *betera*: see *better*1), < **bat*, a positive not used, from the root which appears also in Icel. *bati*, help, boot, become or make better, improve, AS. *bōt*, E. *boot*1, advantage, improvement, AS. *bētan*, E. *beet*3, improve, etc.: see *batten*1, *battel*, *boot*1, *beet*3, etc.] Obsolete and earlier Middle English form of *better*1.

"Go bet," quod he, "and axe reddy
What cors is this that comth here forby."
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 205.

It had been *bet* for me still to have kept my quiet chair.
Guicciardini.

bet2 (bet), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bet* or *betted*, ppr. *betting*. [First in early mod. E.; prob. short for *abet* (*abet*4, short for *debate*); if so, prob. first as a noun, instigation, encouragement, support, backing, whence the verb, to give support, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To stake a forfeit to another who makes a similar pledge in return, on a future contingency, in support of an affirmation or opinion; stake; wager.

John of Gaunt tored him well, and offered much money on his head. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To lay a wager; stake money or anything of value upon a contingency.—You bet, certainly; of course. [U. S., originally California, slang.]

"Friend," said I to a Jehu, whose breath suggested gin, "Can thee convey me straightway to a reputable inn?"
His answer a gruss irrelevance I shall not soon forget.—
Instead of simply yea or nay, he gruffly said, "I'll *bet* it!"
The Century, XI. 142.

bet2 (bet), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. The pledging of some valuable thing, as money (or of the doing of some onerous act), to be forfeited, in case some future event happens contrary to the assertion or belief of the one making the pledge, to another who pledges a forfeit in return on the opposite contingency.—2. That which is wagered; also, that about which a wager is made.

But, on: Sir Barbary horses against six French swords, their sanjins, and three liberal conceited carriages: that's the French bet against the Danish. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

bet2†, An obsolete preterit of *beat*1.

Beta1 (bē'tä), *n.* [L., a beet: see *beet*1.] A genus of apetalous plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*. See *beet*1.

beta2 (bē'tä), *n.* [L., repr. Gr. *βῆτα*, name of the character B, J.] 1. The second letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *b* or *b*.—2. As a classifier in astronomy, chemistry, etc., the second in any series. See *alpha*, 3.

betacism (bā'ta-sizm), *n.* [< NL. *betacismus*, < L. *beta*, the (Greek) letter *β*, *b*. Cf. *iotacism*, *rhotacism*.] Conversion of other sounds to, or their confusion with, *b*-sound.

Even these forms were threatened with destruction by the spread of *Betacismus*, whereby aunavi was pronounced like nauabi, and vice versa. *Amer. Philol.*, VI. 501.

betag (bē-tag'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betagged*, ppr. *betagging*. [< *be-*1 + *tag*.] To furnish with a tag; deck with tags.

Betagged with verse. *Churchill*, The Ghost, iv.

betail (bē-tāl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tail*.] 1. To furnish with a tail: as, "*betailed* and bepowdered," *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lii.—2. To take the tail off: a word jocularly formed on the analogy of *decapitate*.

[The sportsman] puts his heavy boot on the beast's body, and there both beheads and *betails* him. *Trollope.*

betain (bē'tā-in), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *beta* + *-in*2.] A chemical base found in the common beet and mangel-wurzel.

betake1 (bē-tāk'), *v.* [< *be-*1 + *take*. The corresponding ME. form would be *betaken* (pret. *betook*, pp. *betaken*) seems to have been used only in the senses of *betake*2 or *beteach*, with which it was confused. There is no AS. **betacan*: but cf. Sw. *betaga* = Dan. *betage*, take, deprive, cut off.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To seize; take hold of; take.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 25.

2. Reflexively, to take one's self (to); repair; resort; have recourse.

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook themselves. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 663.

Betake you to your silence, and your sleep.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

They *betook themselves* to treaty and submission.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take one's self.

But here ly downe, and to her rest betake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 44.

betake2†, *v. t.*; pret. *betook*, *betaught*, pp. *betaught*, ppr. *betaking*. [ME. *betaken*, etc., with forms prop. belonging to *betake*1, q. v., but with various senses of *betaken*, *betecken*, beteach: see *beteach*.] Same as *beteach*.

betalk† (bē-tâk'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *talk*.] To talk repeatedly. *Drayton.*

betallow (bē-tal'ō), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tallow*.] To cover with tallow.

betaught† (bē-tât'). Preterit of *betake*2 and *beteach*.

bete1†, *v.* **bete**2†, *n.*, **bete**3, *v.*, etc. Obsolete forms of *beat*1, *beet*3, etc.

bête (bāt), *n.* [F., < OF. *beste*, a beast: see *beast*.] In the game of solo, a forfeit.—**Bête noire** (F. *bête noire*), lit. black beast. (*a*) A bugbear: a person or thing regarded with special dislike or aversion.

The newspapers have some words of this sort dear to them, but the *bêtes noires* of all lovers of straightforward English, such as "germe" and "reminisce."
The Atlantic, LVII. 425.

beteach (bē-tēch'), *v. t.* [< ME. *betechen*, *bitechen*, *betæchen* (pret. *betaughte*, *betahte*, *betahte*, *betaht*), < AS. *betǣcan* (pret. *betǣhte*, pp. *betǣht*), show, assign, give over, deliver, commit, < *be-* + *tǣcan*, show, teach: see *be-*1 and *teach*. Owing to a similarity of form, the ME. *betaken* (pret. *betook*, *betok*, pp. *betaken*), < *be-* + *taken*, take (see *betake*1), was confused with *betechen*, and used in the same senses.] 1. To give; hand over; deliver up.

Judas Iscariot went forth to the princis of preestis, and said to hem, What wolun ye give to me and I schal *betake* him to you? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvi. 14, 15.

2. To intrust; commit; recommend to the care of.

Such a rym the devel I *betache*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 6.

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betaach

And hem she yaf bire moebles and bire thing,
And to the pope Urban *betook* hem ek with.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 541.

Dame Phœbe to a Nymphe her babe betaught.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 28.

3. To impart or teach.

Whereof that he was fully taught
Of wisdom which was him betaught.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

betear (bē-tēr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tear*2.] To wet with tears. *Sir P. Sidney.*

betechet, *v. t.* Same as *beteach*.

beteem1† (bē-tēm'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *teem*1.] To bring forth; produce; shed.

Lyc. Why is your cheek so pale?
How chance the roses there do fade so fast?
Hero. Belike for want of rain; which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

beteem2† (bē-tēm'), *v. t.* [Appar. < *be-*1 + *teem*2.] **1.** To allow; permit; suffer.

So loving to my mother
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

2. To vouchsafe; accord; give.

"So would I," said the Enchanter, "glad and faine
Beteeme to you this sword." *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 19.

Although no could have well *beteem'd* to have thanked him of the ease hee proferd, yet loving his owne handiworke, modestly refus'd thing.
Milton, Hist. of Humb. Remonst.

betel (bē'tl), *n.* [Also written *bettle*, and formerly also *betele*, *bettel*, etc.; = P. *bétel* = Sp. *betel*, *betle*, *l*. Pg. *betel*, *betle*, *bettle*, formerly also *bettle*, *vitele*, < Malayalam *vettila* = Tamil *vettiei* (cerebral *t*), betel; cf. Hind. *bīrā* or *bīrī*, < Skt. *vīṭā*, cerebral *ṭ*, betel.] A species of pepper, *Piper betle*, a creeping or climbing plant, a native of the East Indies, natural order *Piperaceæ*. The leaves are used as a wrapper for the little pellets of areca-nut and lime which are extensively chewed in the East. The pellet is hot and acrid, but has aromatic and astringent properties. It tinges the saliva red and blackens the teeth. Also called *betel-pepper*.

2. A piece of betel-nut.

betel-box (bē'tl-boks), *n.* A box for carrying pellets prepared of betel-leaves, lime, and areca-nuts. Such boxes are commonly made of silver filigree.

betel-nut (bē'tl-nut), *n.* [< *betel* + *nut*.] The nut of the areca-palm, *Areca Catechu*, of the East Indies, highly esteemed among the Asiatics as a masticatory. See *areca-nut*.

betel-pepper (bē'tl-pep'ėr), *n.* Same as *betel*, 1.

beth, *v. t. impr.* [ME., < AS. *bedh*, 2d pers. pl. of *bēon*, be: see be.] Be ye. *Chaucer.*

Areca-palm (*Areca Catechu*), with its fruit, the Betel-nut.

bethankit (bē-thang'kit), *n.* [Sc., humorously adapted from the formula *God be thankit*, where *thankit* = E. *thanked*, pp.] Grace after meat. *Burns.*

bethel (beth'el), *n.* [Heb. *beth-el*, house of God, < *bēth*, house, + *El*, God.] (*a*) Hence *Bethel* (*Beth-el*), name of a place: see *Elohim*.] **1.** A hallowed spot.—**2.** A name sometimes applied to a place of worship in England, especially to a dissenting chapel.—**3.** A church or chapel for seamen, whether located on shore or, as is often the case, afloat in a harbor.

Bethel process. See *process*.

bethink (bē-thingk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bethought*, ppr. *bethinking*. [< ME. *bethenken*, *bithenken*, commonly *bethenchen*, *bithenchen*, *bithencan* (= D. *bedenken* = OHG. *bidenchan*, MHG. G. *bedenken* = Sw. *betänka* = Dan. *betænke*), consider, think about, < *be-* + *thencan*, think: see *be*-1 and *think*.] **1.** *trans.* To think; imagine.

He spak more harm than herte may *bethinke*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 772.

2t. To think about; reflect upon; consider.

With patience calm the storm,
While we *bethink* a means to break it off.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

3. Reflexively: (*a*) To call to mind; take into consideration; remind one's self: with *of* (formerly also *on* or *upon*) before the name of the object of thought.

Bethink yourselves beforehand what mercies you want.
Bp. Beveridge, Sermons, II. cxlv.

Bethink thee of thy sinful ways,
Who headed many a robber band,
And sheathed his follower's sword.
Whittier, The Exiles.

(*b*) To reflect; deliberate; commune with one's self.

Rip *bethought himself* a moment and inquired
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 60.

II. *intrans.* To deliberate; consider.

Bethink ere thou dismiss us. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

Bethlehem (beth'lē-em), *n.* See *bedlam*.

Bethlehemite (beth'lē-em-īt), *n.* [< *Bethlehem* + *-ite*1. See *bedlam*.] **1.** An inhabitant of Bethlehem of Judea (2 Sam. xxi. 19).—**2.** An inmate of Bethlehem hospital or other lunatic asylum: used as a noun. See *bedlam*, and *bedlamite*.—**3.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) One of an order of monks introduced into England in the year 1257, who were habited like the Dominicans, except that they wore a star with five rays, in memory of the comet or star which appeared over Bethlehem at the birth of Christ. (*b*) One of an order founded in the seventeenth century for the service of the hospitals in Spanish America.

Bethlemite† (beth'lem-īt), *n.* Same as *Bethlehemite*.

bethought (bē-thôt'). Preterit and past participle of *bethink*.

bethrall (bē-thrâl'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *thrall*.] To enslave; reduce to bondage; bring into subjection.

She it is that did my Lord *bethrall*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 28.

bethroot (beth'rōt), *n.* Same as *birthroot*.

bethule (beth'ūl), *n.* [< *Bethylus*.] A bird of the genus *Bethylus* (Cuvier), or *Ciasopia* (Vieillot).

bethump (bē-thump'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *thump*.] To beat soundly.

I was never so *bethump'd* with words
Since I first call'd my brother's father dad.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

bethwack (bē-thwak'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *thwack*.] To thrash soundly. *Bethphos.*]

Bethylus (beth'ī-lus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, having an elongated and somewhat cylindrical prothorax, a flattened head, and 13-jointed antennæ.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of South American tanagroid *Passeres*, based on the Cayenne jay-thrush, supposed to be a shrike. Antedated by *Cissopis* of Vieillot, 1816, based upon the same bird, and also in entomology. Also spelled *Bethylus*. [Not in use.]

betide (bē-tīd'), *v.* [< ME. *bitiden*, < bi- *be-*, + *tiden*, happen: see *be*-1 and *tide*, *v.*] **1.** *trans.* To happen to; befall; come to.

What will *betide* the free? *Milton*, P. L., xii. 480.

"Ill luck *betide* them all"—he cried.
Longfellow, The Saga of King Olaf, The Exiles.

2. To betoken; signify. [Rare.]

How could I but muse
At what such a dream should *betide*?
The Morning Dream.

II. *intrans.* To come to pass; happen.—To **betide on**†, to become of.

If he were dead, what would *betide on* me?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

betider (bē-tīd'ėr), *n.* [*betide*, *v.*] Hap; fortune.

—**Bad betider**, ill luck; misfortune; a bored use.

My wretched heart wounded with *bad betider*.
Greene, Francesco's Sonnet.

betights (bē-tīts'). An erroneously formed past participle of *betide*: one of Spenser's forced forms.

Why wayle we then? why weary we the Gods with playnts,
As if some evill were to love *betights*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

betime (bē-tīm'), *adv.*, orig. *prep. phr.* [< ME. *betyme*, *betym*, prep., separate, *bi time*, by time.] Older form of *betimes*.

Loke then go to bede *by tyme*.
How the Goode Wyfe Taught hyr Doughter, l. 165.

All in the morning *betime*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

I went one day myself *betime* in the morning to a great man's house to speak with him.
Latimer, Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

betimes (bē-tīmz'), *adv.* [< ME. *betymes*, *bitymes*, < *betime* + adv. gen. suffix *-s*.] **1.** Seasonably; in good season or time; before it is too late; early.

Not to be a-bed after midnight is to be up *betimes*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

To measure life learn thou *betimes*.
Milton, Sonnets, xvi.

Partake we their little cheer
Who gathered in *betimes* the unsworn flock
To wash the fleece. *Wordsworth*, River Duddon, xxiii.

Having engaged our guide and horses the night before, we set out *betimes* this morning for Orleans.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

2. Soon; in a short time.

He tires *betimes*, that spurs too fast betimes.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Occasionally; at times. [Scotch.]—**Betimes sparing**, *Early, Soon, Betimes*. See *early*.

betinet, *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tine* for *tind*, kindle.] To set fire to.

betire, *v.* Obsolete shortened form of *betideth*.

bettitle (bē-tī'tl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *title*.] To give a title or title-deed to; entitle: as, a *bettitled* man; a "picture . . . *bettitled*, Glorious Revolution," *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 82.

betle, *n.* See *betel*.

betoil (bē-toil'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *toil*2.] To worry with toil.

betok†. Middle English preterit of *betake*2.

betoken (bē-tō'kn), *v. t.* [< ME. *betokenen*, *bitoecnen*, < AS. **betācnian* (not found; equiv. to *getācnian*, with diff. prefix; cf. *belseeg* (= OFries. *bilsēch* = D. *belzeeg* = MG. *belzēch* = OHG. *bizeichanōn*, G. *bezeichnen* = Sw. *beteckna* = Dan. *betegne*), < *be-* + *tācn*, *tācen*, token: see *be*-1 and *token*.] **1.** To signify; mean; denote in words.—**2.** To be a token of; be a visible sign of; give promise of.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow . . .
Betokening peace from God. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 867.

3. To foreshow by signs; be or furnish a premonition of; indicate the probability of: as, this fair *betokens* a good result.

The morning *betokened* foul weather.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 261.

4. To give evidence of; show.

This doth *betoken*
The corse they follow did with desperate hand
Fordo its own life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

—**Syn.** To signify; presage, portend, augur, bode.

beton (bet'on; F. pron. bā-tôn'), *n.* [< F. *béton*, < L. *bitumen*, q. v., of disputed origin, but prob. < Pr. *beton* = Sp. *beton*, < L. *bitumen*, bitumen: see *bitumen*. Some compare P. *betun*, beestings, colostrum, milk, < OF. *betu*, coagulate.] A mixture of lime, sand, and gravel, forming a kind of concrete. It is much used as a hydraulic cement in submarine works, and whole buildings have been constructed of it.

betongue (bē-tung'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tongue*.] To talk with the tongue; talk to. *Bp. Hall.*

How Ben Jonson and Shakspere *betongued* each other.
North British Rev.

betonica (be-ton'i-kā), *n.* Same as *betony*.

betony (bet'ō-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *betonie*, *betiony*, etc., < ME. *betony*, *betany*, earlier *betone*, *betan* (cf. ML. *betonica*), < OF. *betoine* = Pr. *betoine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *It. betonica* = G. *betonie* = AS. *betonica*, < L. *betonica*, a corrupt form of *vettonica*, so named, according to Pliny, from the Vettones, otherwise *Vectones*, a people of Lusitania in the Spanish peninsula.] The popular name of *Stachys Betonica* or *Betonica officinalis*, a European labiate plant, growing in woods. It is sometimes used to dye wool, producing a dark-yellow color. It is usually distinguished from *water-betony* and *wood-betony*. *Scrophularia aquatica* is an *wood-betony*, which name is also given in the United States to *Pedicularis canadensis*, and sometimes to *Lopezia Virginiana*. The *Veronica serpyllifolia* is called *Paul's betony*, because described as a betony by an old herbalist, Dr. John Paul.

betook (bē-tūk'). Preterit of *betake*1 and *betake*2.

betorn† (bē-tôrn'), *p. a.* [Pp. of verb **betear*2 (not used), < *be-*1 + *tear*1.] Torn.

Whose heart *betorn* out of his panting breast.
Fletcher, Purple Island, and Sacrifice, canto iv.

2. Torn in pieces.

betoss (bē-tos'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *toss*.] To toss; agitate; disturb; put in violent motion.

The miserable *betossed* squire.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 4.

My *betossed* soul. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

betraise†, **betrash**†, *v. t.* [ME. *betraisen*, *betrayssen*, *bitraisshen*, *bitrasschen*, < *be-* + OF. *traisse*, stem of certain parts of *traire*, *trahir*, betray: see *betray* and *-ash*2.] To betray.

They have *betraised* thee. *Robert of Brunne.*

betrap†† (bē-trap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betrapped*, ppr. *betrapping*. [< ME. *betrappen*, < AS. *betreppan*, betreppan, insnare, < *be-* + *treppan*, *treppan*, trap: see *be*-1 and *trap*1.] To entrap; insnare. *Gower.*

betrap†† (bē-trap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betrapped*, ppr. *betrapping*. [< *be-*1 + *trap*2.] To put trappings on; clothe; deck.

After them followed two other chariots covered with red satin, and the horses *betrapped* with the same.
Stow, Queen Mary, an. 1553.

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betrash

betrash, *v. t.* See *betraise*.

betray (bē-trā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *betrayen, betraie,* < *be-* + *traien*, betray, < OF. *trair, F. trahir,* < L. *tradere*, deliver, give over : see *traitor, tremendous, tradition*. The form of *betray* was influenced by that of *bewray*, a quite different word.]

1. To deliver to, or expose to the power of, an enemy by treachery or disloyalty: as, an officer *betrayed* the city.

The Son of man shall be *betrayed* into the hands of men.
Luke ix. 44.

2. To violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; be unfaithful in keeping or upholding: as, to *betray* a trust.

Betrayed her cause and mine. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3. To act treacherously to; be disloyal to; disappoint the hopes or expectations of.

Do not betray me, sir. I fear you love Mistress Page.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fishes; my bended hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5.
But when I rise, I shall find my legs betraying me.
Rowcroft.

Men of unquiet minds and violent ambition followed a fearfully eccentric course, . . . served and *betrayed* all parties in turn. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

4. To deceive; beguile; mislead; seduce.

Yur, far beneath the shallow maid
He left believing and *betrayed*.
Byron, The Giaour.

Our impatience *betrays* us into rash and foolish alliances which no God attends.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 105.

5. To reveal or disclose in violation of confidence; make known through breach of faith or obligation: as, to *betray* a person's secrets or designs.

Secrets are rarely *betrayed* or discovered according to any programme our fear has sketched out.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

6. To show in true character; allow to be seen; permit to appear in spite of will or desire.

Be swift to hear, but cautious of your tongue, lest you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

And scarcely look or tone betrays
How the heart strives beneath its chain.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

My own too-fearful guilt,
Simpler than any child, betrays itself.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

7. To indicate; give indication or evidence of: said of something not obvious at first view, or that would otherwise be concealed.

You saure smoke *betrays* the lurking town.
Vaughan, Poems, p. 11.

All the names in the country *betray* great antiquity.
Bryant.

A turned leaf, a broken twig, the faintest film of smoke against the sky, *betrayed* to him the passage or presence of an enemy. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, v.

betrayal (bē-trā'al), *n.* [*betray* + *-al*.] The act of betraying.

Gained his freedom by the *betrayal* of his country's cause. *Sharpe*, Hist. of Egypt, xii.

He seldom lost his self-control, and shrunk with the most sensitive pride from any motivelese *betrayal* of emotion. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 7.

betrayer (bē-trā'er), *n.* One who betrays; a traitor; a seducer.

betrayment (bē-trā'ment), *n.* [*betray* + *-ment*.] Betrayal; the state of being betrayed.

Confessing him to be innocent whose *betrayment* they had sought. *Udall*, Com. on Mat. xxvii.

betrend (bē-trend'), *v. t.* [ME. *betrenden*; < *be-*1 + *trend*.] To wind about; twist; turn round.

Aboute a tre with many a twiste
Bytrent and wrythe the soote wodebynde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1231.

betrim (bē-trim'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *betrimmed*, ppr. *betrimming*. [< be-1 + *trim*.] To trim; set in order; decorate; beautify.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which spongy April at thy hest *betrims*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

betroth (bē-trōth' or -trōth'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *betrothe, betrouth, betrouthe*, < ME. *betrouthen, betrouthen, bitreuthien*, betroth, < *be-*, + *treuthe, treowthe*, < AS. *treówth*, truth, truth: see *be-*1 and *troth, truth*.] 1. To contract to give in marriage to another; promise or pledge one's troth for the marriage of; affiance.

You, to remove that siege of grief from her,
Betroth'd and would have married her perforce
To County Paris. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3.

2. To engage to take in marriage; pledge one's troth to marry.

What man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife and hath not taken her?
Deut. xx. 7.

To her, my lord,
Was I *betroth'd* ere I saw Hermia.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

3†. To nominate to a bishopric in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church wherunto he was not before *betrothed*. *Aylife*, Parergon.

betrothal (bē-trōth'- or bē-trōth'al), *n.* [< *betroth* + *-al*.] The act of betrothing; betrothment.

The feast of betrothal. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, iv.

betrothment (bē-trōth'- or bē-trōth'ment), *n.* [< *betroth* + *-ment*.] A mutual and formal promise or contract made for or by a man and a woman with a view to their marriage; betrothal; the act or state of being betrothed, or promised in marriage.

How the strange *betrothment* was to end.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

betrust (bē-trust'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *trust*.] 1. To intrust; commit to another in confidence of fidelity.

Whatsoever you would *betrust* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

2. To confide in.

To esteem themselves Masters, both of that great trust which they serve, and of the People that *betrusted* them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

[Rare in both senses.]

betrustment (bē-trust'ment), *n.* [*betrust* + *-ment*.] The act of intrusting; the thing intrusted. [Rare.]

betsoi, betsoy (bet'sōi, -sē), *n.* [It. *bezzo* (pron. bet'so), farthing, piece of money; appar. same as It. *pezzo*, a piece, bit (see *piece*); but cf. It. *bezzi, bizzi*, also *bezzen*, a small Swiss coin : see *batz*.] A small copper coin of Venice, current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the system established in 1750 it was equal to a quarter of a United States cent, being the fortieth part of a lira piccola; a bagattino.

The last and least [coin] is the *betsa*, which is half a soi; that is, almost a farthing. *Coryat*, Crudities (ed. 1776), II. 60.

bett†, **bette**, *adv.* Middle English forms of *bet*1.

better1 (bet'er), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *betere, bettre*, < AS. *betera*, compar. of OFries. *bet*, compar. with weak inflection; with superl. *best*, < ME. *beste*, < AS. *betst, betest* = OFries. *beste* = OS. *betsto* = D. *best* = OHG. *bezziste*, MHG. *bezzist, best*, G. *best* = Icel. *bezztr, ofbezt* = Sw. *bäst* = Dan. *bedst* = Goth. *batists*; with regular compar. and superl. suffixes from a positive not in use, Teut. **bat*-, which is the compar., with loss of the suffix, appears in the AS., ME., and early mod. E. adv. *bet*: see *bet*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. As comparative of *good*, of superior quality or excellence, whether personal, physical, mental, moral, or social, essential or acquired: as, he is a *better* man than his brother; *better* times are at hand; a *better* conductor than iron.

Man's *better* nature prevailed. *Bryant*, The Pralrles.

Our institutions had been so good that they had educated us into a capacity for *better* institutions.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

(*b*) Of superior value, use, fitness, acceptableness, etc.; more profitable or suitable for a purpose; more useful, eligible, or desirable: as, copper is a *better* conductor than iron.

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith. Prov. xv. 17.

Sleep
Doth, in my estimate of good, appear
A *better* state than waking : death than sleep.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

(*c*) Larger; greater: as, the *better* part of a day was spent in shopping.

You are at a *better* part burnt out.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

How have we wander'd, that the *better* part
Of this good night is perish'd!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

2. As comparative of *well*1 : (*a*) More in accordance with one's wish or desire; more satisfactory. (*b*) More healthy; having sounder health. (*c*) More just, right, or proper. — **Better arm.** See *arm*1. — **Better half**, a wife. [Colloq.] — To be **better.** (*a*) To be improved, as in health, estate, etc.: as, the patient *is better*. (*b*) To be quite well again; be fully recovered. [Scotland.]

II. *n.* 1. That which has superior excellence; that which is better.

That ideal *better*, towards which both men and institutions must progress, if they would not retrograde.
Dunlop, Universities.

betterment

2. A superior; one who has a claim to precedence on account of rank, age, merit, skill, power, or office: as, give place to your *betters*. [In this sense generally used in the plural, and with a possessive pronoun.]

In al Yngelond was non hys *bet*ere.
Rich. C. de L.

Their *betters* would hardly be found. *Hooker.*

Then poor shadow of a soldier, I will make thee know my master keeps servants thy *betters* in quality and per formance. *Ford*, Tis Pity, i. 2.

The better, (*a*) Improvement: generally in the adverbial phrase *for the better*, that is, in the direction of improvement.

If I have altered him anywhere *for the better*.
Dryden, Preface to Fables.

(*b*) Advantage; superiority; victory: chiefly in the phrases *to get, gain, or have the better of* (a person or thing).

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, will have him *the better of* Thucydides. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

She took her leave, charmed with the prospect of finally *getting the better of* the only woman in London whom she acknowledged as her equal in subtlety and intrigue.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 324.

better1 (bet'er), *adv.* (comparative of *well, adv.*). [< ME. *better, betre, betre*, < AS. *betere, betre*; with superl. *best*, < ME. *beste*, < AS. *betst, betést*; prop. neut. acc. of the adj.; see *bet*1, *a.* The older adv. was *bet*: see *bet*1.] 1. In a more excellent way or manner: as, to behave *better*; the land is *better* cultivated and the government *better* administered.

The plays of Shakspeare were *better* acted, *better* edited, and *better* known than they had ever been.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. In a superior degree: as, to know a man *better* than some one else knows him.

Which is the *better* able to defend himself a strong man with nothing but his fists, or a paralytic cripple encumbered with a sword which he cannot lift?
A Conservative Unitarian Theory of Government.

3. More, without any idea of superior excellence: as, it is *better* than a mile to the town. [Colloq.]

Durkoste Mill has been in our family a hundred year and better. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss.

To be better off, to be in improved circumstances.

The mechanic teaches us how we may be in a small degree *be better off* than we were. The Utilitarian advises us with great pomp to be as well off as we can.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

Men had become Romans; they were proud of the Roman name; . . . they felt that they were *better off* under the laws of a civilized community ordered by law than they could be under the dominion of any barbarian.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 126.

To go one better. See *go*, v. t.

better2 (bet'er), *v.* [< ME. *betteren, betren*, < AS. *betercian, betrian*, intr., be better, *ge-betrian, ge-betrian*, trans., make better (= OFries. *betera* = Icel. *batra* = Sw. *bättra* = Dan. *bedre* = OHG. *bezzarôn*, MHG. *bezzern*, G. *bessern*; cf. OS. *betian*, < *bet*, the older compar. adv.) < *bet(e)r*, better: see *better*1, *a.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make better; improve; ameliorate; increase the good qualities of: as, to amend *betters* land; discipline may *better* the morals.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof.
Hooker.

2. To improve upon; surpass; exceed; outdo.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; . . . he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation than you must expect of me to tell you how. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

What you do
Still *betters* what is done. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3. To advance the interest of; support; give advantage to.

Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to *better* us and worse our foes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 449.

=**Syn. 1.** *Amend, Improve, Better*, etc. (see *amend*), meliorate, promote.

II. *intrans.* To grow better; become better; improve: as, his condition is *bettering*. [Rare.]

better2 (bet'er), *n.* [< *bet*2 + *-er*1.] One who lays bets or wagers. Also *bettor*.

Be sides there them the character of every bawker or *better* on the green. *R. Jenkyn*, Epicene, I. 1.

bettering-house (bet'ér-ing-hous), *n.* A reformatory.

Soldiers buried in this ground, from the hospital and the *bettering-house*. *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 406.

betterment (bet'ér-ment), *n.* [< *better*1, *v.*, + *-ment*.] 1. A making better; improvement.—2. In *American law*, an improvement of real property which adds to its value otherwise than by mere repairs: generally used in the plural.

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bettermost (bet'ĕr-mōst), *a.* and *n.* [< *better*1 + *-most.*] **I.** *a.* Best; highest in any respect, as in social rank or mental qualities.

It first became operative in the diffusion of knowledge among the people, at least among the *bettermost* classes. *Brougham.*

II. *n.* That which is best; especially, one's best clothes. [Local in England and United States.]

So Hepzibah and her brother made themselves ready . . . in their faded *bettermost*, to go to church.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

betterness (bet'ĕr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *betternes*; < *better* + *-ness.*] 1. The quality of being better; superiority. *Sir P. Neuman.*—2. In *minting*, the amount by which a precious metal exceeds the standard of fineness.

bettest (bet'est), *a.* [Native name.] A name of an Indian parrot, *Palæornis pondicerianus.*

bettong (bet'ong), *n.* [Native name.] A species of the genus *Bettongia*, a group of small brush-tailed kangaroos.

bettor (bet'ọr), *n.* Another form of *better*2.

betty (bet'i), *n.*; pl. *betties* (-iz). [From the forename *Betty*, dim. of *Bet* (cf. equiv. OF. *Beth, Betie*, also *Betaine, Betion, Betionette*), abbr. of *Elizabet, Elizabeth.*] 1. A man who interferes with the domestic duties of women, or engages in female occupations. Also called *cot-betty.* [Used in contempt.]—2†. A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open. Also called a *beau*, a *jenny*, and now a *jimmy* or *jemmy.* [Thieves' slang.]

The powerful *betty* or the artful picklock.
ArbutAnat, Hist. John Bull.

3. A pear-shaped bottle, covered with matting-work or the like, in which olive-oil is exported from Italy: a Florence flask.—**Brown betty**, a baked pudding made of slices of apples, bread crumbs, and molasses.

Betula (bet'ụ-lä), *n.* [L., the birch, also spelled *betulla*; cf. *betula*, a birch, also, a pole, stake, *betulla*, also *bedellio*, a fig *betullia* = Sp., *abedul* = P. dim. *bouleau*); cf. Corn. *bo, bocs* = Bret. *bez* = W. *bedw* = Gael. *beth* = Ir. *beith, beit*, the birch.] A genus of hardy trees or shrubs, natives of the north temperate and arctic regions; the birches. It is the type of the order *Betulaceæ*, and is distinguished from the accompanying genus *Alnus* by a difference of habit and by its winged nutlet. There are about 30 species of *Betula*, of which 10 are North American.

Betulaceæ (bet-ụ-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Betula* + *-aceæ.*] An natural order of apetalous dicotyledonous trees and shrubs, of which *Betula* is the typical genus, and containing besides this only the genus *Alnus*, with 60 species belonging to the two genera. See cut under *alder.*

Betula.
a, branch of *Betula populifolia*, with male and female aments; *b*, a scale of the male ament, with three stamens; *c*, a female scale, with fruit. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "General Botanique.")

betulin, betuline (bet'ụ-lin), *n.* [< *Betula*, birch, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] An alcohol ($C_{30}H_{50}O_2$) obtained from the bark of the white birch, crystallizes in the form of long needles, which are fusible and volatile.

betumble (bē-tum'bl), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tumble.*] To tumble; disarrange the parts of.

From her *be-tumbled* couch she starteth.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1667.

betutor (bē-tū'tọr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *tutor.*] To instruct; tutor. *Coleridge.*

between (bē-twēn'), *prep.* and *adv.* [(1) ME. *betwene, bitwenen*, etc., < AS. *betweónum, betwéonum, betwéonan, betwinan, bitwéonum*, etc. (orig. separate, as in *be sinu tweónum*, between the seas, lit. 'by sess twain'), < *be*, prep., by, + *tweónum*, dat. pl. of **tweón*; (2) ME. *betwen, betwene, bitwene*, etc. (mixed with preceding), < AS. (ONorth.) *betweóg, betweóh, bitwéh*, etc., < *be*, prep., by, + **tweón*, acc. of **tweón*, pl. **twéne* (= OS. OFries. *twéne* = OHG. MHG. *zwéne*, G. *zween*), two, twain, orig. dittrib. (= Goth. *twiskuh* = L. *binī*, Dō. **twinni*), two each, < *twā* (*twi-*), two: see *two*, and *ef. twin, twain.* The forms of *between* have always interchanged with those of *betwixt* (which see).] **I.** *prep.* 1. In the space which separates (two points, places, objects, or lines); at any point of the distance from one to the other of: as, *between* the eyes; *between* Washington and Philadelphia; the prisoner was placed *between* two policemen.

The sea
Swallows him with his host, but then lets pass
As on dry land, *between* two crystal walls.
Milton, P. L., xii. 197.

2. In intermediate relation to, as regards time, quantity, or degree: as, it occurred *between* his incoming and outgoing; a warrant is *between* a knight and a baron; they cost *between* $5 and $6 each; *between* 12 and 1 o'clock.

Bohus arrived, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double tap.
Coleridge, Braid Grim.

Her lips to mine how often hath she joined,
Between each kiss her oaths of true love swearing!
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, vii.

3. In the mutual relations of: as, discord exists *between* the two families.

Friendship requires that it be *between* two at least.
South.

An intestine struggle, open or secret, *between* authority and liberty. *Hume*, Essays, v.

The war *between* Castile and Portugal had come to a close; the factions of the Spanish nobles were for the most part quelled. *Prescott*, Ferdinand, p. 26.

Differences of a relative position can be known only through differences *between* the states of consciousness accompanying the divisions of the position.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 93.

4. From one to another of, as in the exchange of actions or intercourse.

If things should go so *between* them.
Bacon, Hist. of Hen. VII.

Thus graceless holds he disputation
Tween frozen conscience and hot-burning will.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 247.

France has been the interpreter *between* England and mankind. *Horace Walpole*, Misc.

5. In the joint interest or possession of: as, they own the property *between* them.

There is between us and the Spaniards an appellation.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 3.

Castor and Pollux with only one soul *between* them.
Locke.

6. By the action, power, or effort of one or both of.

Unless you send some present help *between*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

7. In regard to the respective natures or qualities of: as, to distinguish *between* right and wrong.

There is an essential difference *between* a lust of which we can trace the gradual formation from the sixth century onwards and a land whose name is not heard of till the eleventh century. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 10.

8. In regard to one or the other of: as, to choose *between* two things.

Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

[*Between* is literally applicable only to two objects: but it may be and commonly is used of more than two where they are kept distinct, or regarded as what they can be thought of as divided into two parts or categories, or with reference to the duty of each one individually as compared with that of any other or all the others. When more than two objects are spoken of collectively or individually, *among* is the proper word.]—**Between ourselves**, not to be communicated to others; in confidence.—**Between the beetle and the block.** See *beetle*1.—**To go between.** See *go*, v. *Spn.*—*Amidst, In the midst of, etc.* See *among.*

II. *adv.* In the intermediate space; in intermediate relation as regards time, etc.: with an object understood.

Your lady seeks my life;—come you *between*,
And save poor me. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

betweenity (bē-twēn'i-ti), *n.* [< *between* + *-ity*, as in *extremity*.] The state or quality of being between; intermediate condition; anything intermediate. [Colloq.]

To rejoin hands, tails, and *betweenities*.
Lowell, Among my Books, Letters, 111. 448.

The house is not double, but of that *betweenity* that intervened when Gothic declined and Palladian was creeping in. *H. Walpole*, Letters (ed. 1820), II. 154.

betweenwhiles (bē-twēn' hwīlz), *adv.*, *prep.*, *phr.* At intervals.

betwit (bē-twit'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *twit*3.] To twit.

Strange how those men, whose other times are all wise men, do now, in their drink, *betwit* and reproach one another with their former conditions. *Tyrrel*, Diary, I. 104.

betwixt, **betwixen**, *prep.* [Now only dial. or archaic; < ME. *betwixe, betwixen, betweexen, betweexe, betexe, bitexe, bitwexen*, etc., < AS. *betweóxan* (occurs once spelled *betweexne*), prob. for earlier **betweóxum* (as OFries. *bitwixtum, bitwiachu*), < *be*, prep., by, + **tweóxum* for **twéhsum, *twiexum*, dat. pl. of **twíxe* = OS. *twisk* = OHG. *zwisk, zwiski*, MHG. *zwíse, zwifold*, < *twā* (*twi-*), two, + *-sc, -isc, -isk*. Forms with other prepositions appear in OS. *undar twisk*, OFries. *ewiskia, antwiska, atwiskan, abbr. twiska, twiskt, twiskna*, NFries. *twiskene*, D. *tusschen*, OHG. *in zwiskên, unter zwiskem*, MHG. *in zwischen, unter zwischen*, G. abbr. *zwischen*, between. This form is early mixed with *betwix, betwixt.*] Betwixt; between.

betwixt (bē-twikst'), *prep.* and *adv.* [Also by aphæresis *twixt, 'twixt*; < *be-* + *twixt*, < late ME. *betwixt, betwyxte*, earlier *betwix, betwixt, betwixte, betwexe, betwix, betwixe*, etc., < AS. *betwyxt, betwuxt* (with excrescent *-t*), *betwyx, betweox, betweoxa, betweox, betux*, apparently shortened from the dat. form (or perhaps repr. an orig. acc. form) **betweoxum*, > ME. *betweoxe, betwixe*, q. v. In ME. the words were also mixed.] I. *prep.* Between; in the space that separates; in intermediate relation to as regards time, quantity, or degree; passing between; from one to another, etc., in most of the uses of *between* (which see).

Betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 82.

The morning light, however, soon stole into the sparture at the foot of the bed, betwixt those faded curtains.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

There was some speech of marriage
Betwixt her and my lord. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

=Syn. See comparison under *among.*

II. *adv.* Between, in either space or time.—**Betwixt and between**, in an intermediate position; neither the one nor the other: a colloquial intensive of *betwixt or between.*

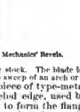
betylus, *n.* See *baetylus.*

beudantite (bū'dan-tīt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Beudant* (1787–1850).] A hydrous phosphate and arseniate of iron, occurring in small, closely aggregated crystals in Nassau, Prussia, and also near Cork, Ireland.

beuk (būk), *n.* A Scotch form of *book.*

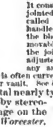
My grannie she bought me a *beuk*,
And I held awa to the school.
Burns, The Jolly Beggars.

bevel (bev'el), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bevell*, as a term of heraldry *bevil, bevile*; < OF. **bevel* or **bavel* (not recorded), mod. F. *biveau*, also spelled *beveau, baveau, bezeau, bezeou*, etc. (cf. Sp. *bivel*), origin unknown.] **I.** *n.* 1. The obliquity or inclination of a particular surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body; the angle contained by two adjacent sides of anything, as of a timber used in ship-building. When this angle is acute it is called an *under bevel* (or *bevel* simply); when obtuse a *standing bevel.*—2. An instrument used by mechanics for drawing angles and for adjusting the abutting surfaces of work to the same inclination. It consists of two limbs jointed together, one called the *stock* or handle and the other the *blade*; the latter is movable on a pivot at the joint, and can be adjusted so as to include any angle between it and the stock. The blade is often curved on the edge to suit the sweep of an arch or vault. See *bevel-square.*



Mechanics' Bevels.

3. A piece of type-metal nearly type-high, with a beveled edge, used by stereotypers to form the flange on the sides of the plates. *Worcester.*—4. Same as *bevel-angle.*—5. In *her.*, an angular break in any right line.



Heraldic bevel. (See *bevel*, 5.)

II. *a.* Having the form of a bevel; aslant; sloping; out of the perpendicular; not upright: used figuratively by Shakspere.

I may be straight though they themselves be *bevel*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxi.

Their houses are very ill built, the walls *bevel*, without one right angle in any apartment.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

bevel (bev'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *beveled* or *bevelled*, ppr. *beveling* or *bevelling.* [< *bevel*, *n.*] **I.**

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trans. To cut to a bevel-angle: as, to *bevel* a piece of wood.

II. *intrans.* To incline toward a point or from a direct line; slant or incline off to a bevel-angle.

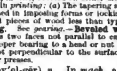
bevel-angle (bev'el-ang'gl), *n.* Any angle except a right angle, whether it be acute or obtuse. Also called *bevel*.

beveled, bevelled (bev'eld), *p. a.* 1. Having a bevel; formed with a bevel-angle.—2. In *mineral.*, replaced by two planes inclining equally upon the adjacent planes, as an edge; having its edges replaced as above, as a cube or other solid.—3. In *her.*, broken by an acute angle: thus, in the cut under *bevel*, the blazon would be a chief vert, *beveled*.—**Beveled beading**, a beading in which the sides are inclined to the ends.—**Beveled double**, in *her.*, beveled on either side.—**Beveled furniture**, in *printing*: (*a*) The bearings are sliced and foot-sticks used in imposing forms or locking up galleys. (*b*) Beveled pieces of wood less than type-high.—**Beveled gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Beveled washer**, a washer having its two faces not parallel to each other, used to give a proper bearing to a head or nut when the rod or bolt is not perpendicular to the surface against which the washer presses.

bevel-gear (bev'el-gēr), *n.* In *mach.*, a species of wheelwork in which the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or the wheel driven.

bevel-hub (bev'el-hub), *n.* A hub or short connecting-pipe having a bend.

beveling, bevelling (bev'el-ing), *n.* Same as *bevel*, 1.



Bevel-gear.

It is evident from the preceding that by applying the bevel in the workman's usual manner, viz., with the stock against the left-hand side of the board and directed towards his body, all the bevelings will be under, that is, less than a right angle. . . . We thus find that when the first fullock frames are on the inboard side of the joint, their bevelings are always understanding, or greater than a right angle.

Thearle, Naval Architecture, p. 53.

beveling-board (bev'el-ing-bōrd), *n.* 1. A board cut to any required bevel. It is used in adjusting frames or the parts of an angular construction, as in a ship.—2. A flat board upon which the bevelings of the various portions of a construction, as the framework of a ship, are marked.

beveling-frame (bev'el-ing-frām), *n.* A wooden frame in which a beveling-board is placed to be marked. It consists of a wide board, on one edge of which is placed a fixed, and on the other a movable, batten. Across both battens parallel lines are marked.

beveling-machine (bev'el-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for beveling or squaring the outer edges of a book-cover, or of an electrotyped plate for printing.

bevel-jack (bev'el-jak), *n.* A device used in transmitting motion from a motor to a machine. It consists of a pair of bevel-gears, one of which is connected with a tumbling-shaft turned by the motor, while the other has a pulley which by a belt drives the machine.

bevel-joint (bev'el-joint), *n.* A miter or sloping joint having its faces dressed to an angle, generally of 45°.

bevelled, bevelling. See *beveled, beveling*.

bevelment (bev'el-ment), *n.* [< *bevel* + *-ment*.] In *mineral.*, the replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the inclining faces or adjacent planes.

Bevelment of the edges of a cube by planes of a tetrahexahedron.

bevel-plater (bev'el-plā'tėr), *n.* A machine for rolling the bevel-edged plates of shingling and veneering saws.

bevel-protractor (bev'el-prō-trak'tor), *n.* A drafting instrument with a pivoted arm sliding upon a graduated sector, used in laying off angles.

bevel-rest (bev'el-rest), *n.* A clamp for holding wood to a saw in making a bevelled cut.

Bevel-protractor.

bevel-square (bev'el-skwār), *n.* A try-square the blade of which can be adjusted to any angle with the stock, and held at such an angle by a set-screw. It is an artisan's instrument for trying his work to see if it has been made with the proper angle. Also called *angle-bevel*.

bevel-ways (bev'el-wāz), *adv.* Same as *bevel-wise*.

bevel-wheel (bev'el-hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a cog-wheel of which the working-face is oblique to the axis. Such a wheel is commonly used in connection with another revolving with a shaft at right angles to that of the first. These wheels are often called conical wheels, as their general form is that of frusta of cones. See *bevel-gear*.

bevel-wise (bev'el-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*, in the form or direction of a bevel: said of a ribbon or pennon charged thus upon the field. Also *bevel-ways*.

bever[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*[1].

bever[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *beaver*[2].

bever[3] (bē'vėr), *n.* [Now chiefly E. dial.; also written *beaver*, < ME. *bever*, later also *beverage*, < OF. *bevere*, *beuvre*, mod. F. *boire* = It. *bevere*, *bere* (ML. *biber*), a drink, prop. inf., drink, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1], *bibber*, Hence *beverage*.] 1. A collation or slight repast between meals.

> Are. What, at your father, gallants?
> *Her.* Will 'a please your ladyship to drink?
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.
>
> Some twenty months after a-year I will that maintain
> Scarlet and gold lace, play at tib-cricket,
> And hence at the tavern? *Middleton*, anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

2. Formerly, at some colleges and schools, a slight meal which the students received at the buttery-hatch and took to their rooms.

> No scholar shall be absent above an hour at morning *bever* and half an hour at evening *bever*. Harv. Univ., I. 317.

When I was at Eton—now more than thirty years ago—the boys on the foundation supplied in the dining-hall with an intermediate meal (if meal it could be called), which went under the name of *beaver*. According to my recollection it consisted of bread and ale, and the hour was 4 P. M. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 454.

bever[4] (bē'vėr), *v. i.* [< *bever*[3], *n.*] To take a bever or slight repast between meals.

> Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bever* without me. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iii. 1.

beverage (bev'e-rāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beveridge*, *bewrage*, etc., < ME. *beverage*, *bevrage*, *bevarche*, *bewrage*, etc. (cf. ML. *beveragium*), < OF. *bevrage*, *bevarage*, *bevrarage*, mod. F. *breuvage* (= Pr. *bevrage* = Sp. *brebraje* = Pg. *beberagem* = It. *beveraggio*; ML. as if *bibaratium*), < *bevre*, *bevrer*, *bevarer*, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bever*[3], *n.*, and *-age*.] 1. Drink of any kind; liquor for drinking: as, water is the common *beverage*; intoxicating *beverages*.

> A pleasant *beverage* be prepared before
> Of wine and honey mixed. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii.

2. A name given specifically to various kinds of refreshing drinks. (*a*) In Devonshire, England, water-cider; a drink made by pouring water through the crushed apples from which cider has been made. (*b*) A liquor made by pouring water through the pressed grapes after the wine has been pressed out.

> Touching price and quality of a liquor or drink called in England "*beverage*." *Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, xi. 117.

(*c*) In the West Indies, a drink made of sugar-cane juice and water.

3. In Great Britain, drink-money, or a treat provided with drink-money, as on wearing a new suit of clothes, or on receiving a suit from the tailor; a treat on first coming into prison; a garnish. [Slang or dialectal.]

bevewe, *n.* See *bevee*.

bevil, bevile, *n.* In *her.*, same as *bevel*, 5.

bevor, *n.* See *beaver*[2].

bevue (be-vū'), *n.* [Formerly also *bevew*, < F. *bévue*, OF. *bevew*, *c'be*, *bes-* (< L. *bis-*, double), + *vue*, view: see *view*.] An error of inadvertence; a slip. [Rare.]

bevy (bev'i), *n.*; pl. *bevies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *bevey*, *beavey*, < ME. *bevy*, *bevey*, *bevé*, < OF. *bevey* (= *beuvey* [prisoned drove] = *bevroye*, in a poem cited by Leo, Rect. Sing. Persenarum, p. 40); cf. It. "*beva*, a beavie." Florio: applied esp. to a flock of birds and thence to a company of ladies; orig. a drinking company, or a number of animals at a watering-place, being thus a particular use of OF. *bevee*, *bevrey*, drinking, drinking (cf. It. *beva*, a drink), < *bevre* = It. *bevere*, drink: see *bever*[3], *n.*, and *beverage*.] 1. A flock of birds, especially of larks or quails.—2. A small company or troop, as of roebucks, heifers, etc.—3. A group or small company of persons, especially of girls or women, but also used of the male sex: as, "a bevy of powdered coxcombs," *Goldsmith*; "a bevy of renegades," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

> A lovely *bevy* of faire Ladies sate,
> Courted of many a lolly Paramoure.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 34.

bewail (bē-wāl'), *v.* [< ME. *bewailen*, *bewailen*, *biwailien*, etc., < *be-* + *wailen*, wail: see *be-* and *wail*.] I. *trans.* To mourn aloud for; bemoan; lament; express deep sorrow for: as, to *bewail* the loss of a child.

> Go, give your tears to those that lose their worths.
> *Beauté* their miseries. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 4.
>
> The nightingale
> Her ancient, hapless errand must bewail.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 294.

II. *intrans.* To express grief.

Mourning and *bewailing* exceedingly. *Holinshed*, tr. of Lévy, p. 70.

bewailable (bē-wā'la-bl), *a.* [< *bewail* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being bewailed.

bewailer (bē-wā'lėr), *n.* One who bewails or laments.

bewailing (bē-wā'ling), *n.* Lamentation.

bewaillingly (bē-wā'ling-li), *adv.* In a bewailing manner.

bewailment (bē-wāl'ment), *n.* [< *bewail* + *-ment*.] The act of bewailing; a lamentation.

bewake (bē-wāk'), *v. t.* [ME. *bewaken*, watch, "wake" a dead body, watch through (= D. *bewaken* = G. *bewachen* = Sw. *bevaka*), < *be-* + *waken*, wake: see *be-* and *waken*, and cf. *betowace*.] To watch, especially a dead body; observe funeral rites for. *Gower*.

beware (bē-wār'), *v.*, prop. *phr.* [Formerly and prop. written separately, < *be* + *ware*, a phrase composed of the impv. or inf. of the verb *be* and the adj. *ware*; as in *AS. bed war* (*bed*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *beddan*, bid), *bidde war*, etc. The reflexive dative), be sure, just like *be careful*. So ME. "*be wor therfor*" (Chaucer); "*A hal feleschap beth war of such a lapet*" (*Chaucer*), where *beth* is 2d pers. pl. impv., < *AS. bēoth*. (See other ME. examples below.) Like *be gone*, now *begone*, *be ware* came to be written as one word, *beware*, and has been classed by some authors with the numerous verbs in *be-*], and inflected accordingly; hence the erroneous forms *bewares* in the present tense, and *bewared* in the preterm. This confusion may have been promoted by the existence of a ME. verb *bewaren*, show, exhibit, transcended, with some change of sense, from AS. *bewarian*, observe, < *be-* + *warian*, guard, < *wær*, cautious, observant, E. *ware*[1], as in *be ware* above. In the quotation from Chaucer, below, both forms appear. See *ware*[1].] I. To be wary or cautious; be on one's guard; exercise care or vigilance: properly two words, *be ware*, consisting of the infinitive or imperative of *be* with the adjective *ware*, followed by the expressed or understood, with the force of 'against,' 'in regard to': as, *beware of evil associations*; *beware how you step*; "*beware the bear*," *Scott*.

> Thus oughte wise men ben *ware of* folie:
> If thou do so thi witte is wele ywared [shown].
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 635.
>
> *Be ye war of* false prophets. *Wyclif*, Mat. vii. 15.
>
> That no man no schrewe *... war of* him be.
> *Life of Thomas Becket* (ed. Black), 1150.
>
> *Beware of* all, but most *beware of* man.
> *Pope*, K. of the L., I. 114.

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for true principles. *Locke*.

Beware the pine-tree's withered branch,
Beware the awful avalanche. *Longfellow*, Excelsior.

bewash (bē-wosh'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *wash*.] To drench with water; flood. [Rare.]

> Let the maids *bewash* the men.
> *Herrick*, St. Distaff's Day.

bewasp (bē-wasp'), *v. t.* [< *be-*[1] + *wasp*.] To drench with water; flood. [Rare.]

bewept (bē-wept'), *v.* [ME. *bewepen*, *biwepen*, < AS. *bewēpan* (= OFries. *biwēpa* = MD. *biwopian*), < *be-* + *wēpan*, weep: see *be-*[1] and *weep*.] **I.** *trans.* To weep over; deplore.

> Old fond eyes,
> *Beweep* this cause again, I'll pluck ye out.
> *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4.

2. To bedew or wet with tears; disfigure or mark with the signs of weeping.

> Past by her syde doth wery labour stand,
> Pale fere also, and sorrow all *bewept*.
> *Sir T. More*, To Them that Trust in Fortune.

II. *intrans.* To weep; make lamentation.

bewest (bē-west'), *prep.* [< ME. *be west*, *bewesten*, < *AS. be westan* : *be*, prep., by; *westan*, adv., west, from the west. Cf. *be-east*, *beworth*, *beswith*.] To the west of. [Scotch.]

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bewet! (bē-wet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bewetted, bewet*, ppr. *bewetting*. [< ME. *bewetten*, < *be-* + *wetten*, wet: see *be-*1 and *wet*.] To wet; moisten.

His napkin with his true tears all bewet.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

bewet2, bewit (bē't, -it), *n.* [< late ME. *bracette*, dim. of OF. *bret, bret, earlier buie, boie*, a collar, chain, fetter, < L. *bos, boia*, a collar for the neck, whence also ult. E. *buoy*, q. v.] In *falconry*, the leather with which the bell was attached to a hawk's leg. [Commonly in the plural.]

bewhisper (bē-hwis'pėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *whisper*.] To whisper. *Fairfax.* [Rare.]

bewhore (bē-hōr'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *whore*.] 1. To make a whore of. *Beau. and Fl.*—2. To call or pronounce a whore. *Shak.*

bewield (bē-wēld'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewelden*, < *be-* + *welden*, wield: see *be-*1 and *wield*.] To wield, handle, or control; manage. *J. Harrison.* [Rare.]

bewigged (bē-wigd'), *p. a.* [< *be-*1 + *wigged*.] Wearing a wig.

Ancient ladies and *bewigged* gentlemen seemed hurrying to enjoy a social cup of tea.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 20.

bewilder (bē-wil'dėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *wilder*: see *wilder*.] 1. To confuse as to direction or situation; cause to lose the proper road or course: as, the intricacy of the streets *bewildered* him; to be *bewildered* in the woods.

Can this be the bird, to man so good,
That, after their *bewildering*,
Covered with leaves the little children,
So painfully in the wood?
Wordsworth, Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly.

2. To lead into perplexity or confusion; perplex; puzzle; confuse.

Bewildering odors floating, dulled her sense,
And killed her fear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 280.

We have elementary disturbances of consciousness in diseases of the mind, such as *bewilderment*, stupor, ecstacy, . . . and the *bewildered* state of the mind in paralytic dementia.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 58.

= Syn. To confound, confuse, mystify, nonplus.

bewilderedness (bē-wil'dėr-ed-nes), *n.* The state of being bewildered; bewilderment.

bewilderingly (bē-wil'dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a bewildering manner; so as to bewilder.

bewilderment (bē-wil'dėr-ment), *n.* [< *bewilder* + *-ment*.] The state of being bewildered.

Thought was arrested by utter *bewilderment*.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, II.

bewimple (bē-wim'pl), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewimplen* (= D. *bewimpelen*), < *be-* + *wimpelen*, wimple: see *be-*1 and *wimple*.] To cover with a wimple; veil. *Gower.*

bewinter (bē-win'tėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *winter*.] To make like winter.

Tears that *bewinter* all my year.
Cowley, Sleep.

bewit, *n.* See *bewet*2.

bewitch (bē-wich'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewicchen, bisricchen*, < *be-* + *wicchen*, witch: see *be-*1 and *witch*, *v.*] 1. To subject to the influence of witchcraft; affect by witchcraft or sorcery; throw a charm or spell over.

Lo! how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

2. To charm; fascinate; please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

Love doth *bewitch* and strangely change us.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 468.

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

His [Tennyson's] verses still *bewitch* youths and artists by their sentiments and beauty, but their thought takes hold of thinkers and men of the world.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 160.

bewitchedness (bē-wich'ed-nes), *n.* [*bewitched*, pp. of *bewitch*, + *-ness*.] The state of being bewitched.

bewitcher (bē-wich'ėr), *n.* One who bewitches or fascinates.

bewitchery (bē-wich'ėr-i), *n.* [< *bewitch*, in imitation of *witchery*.] Witchery; fascination; charm. [Rare.]

Ill, more *bewitchful* to entice away. *Milton*, Letters.

bewitching (bē-wich'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *bewitch*.] Having power to bewitch or fascinate; fascinating; charming: as, "*bewitching* tender-ness." *Addison*, Spectator, No. 223.

The more he considered it, the more *bewitching* the scene appeared to him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. 5.

bewitchingly (bē-wich'ing-li), *adv.* In a bewitching manner.

bewitchingness (bē-wich'ing-nes), *n.* The quality which makes a person or thing bewitching.

bewitchment (bē-wich'ment), *n.* [< *bewitch* + *-ment*.] Fascination; power of charming; the effects of witchcraft.

I will counterfeit this *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3.

To wash in May dew guards against *bewitchment*.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 378.

bewith (bē-with'), *n.* [< *be-*1 + *with*1: what one can be *with* or do with. A makeshift; a substitute. [Scotch.]

bewonder (bē-won'dėr), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *wonder*; = D. *bewonderen* = G. *bewundern*, admire.] 1. To fill with wonder; amaze.

Seeing his astonishment,
How he *bewondered*, . . .
Faifax, tr. of Tasso, x. 17.

2. To wonder at; admire.

bework† (bē-wėrk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewerken*, < AS. *bewyrcan* (= D. *bewerken* = G. *bewirken* = Dan. *bevirke*), work, work in, adorn, < *be-* + *wyrcan*, work: see *be-*1 and *work*.] To work, as with thread; embroider.

The mantelle and the gyrdylle both
That rybbyd was *bewerkyd*. *Ipotamour*, l. 1152.
Smocks all *bewrought*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Owls.

bewpers, *n.* See *beawpers*.

bewrap (bē-rap'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bewrapped, bewrapt*, ppr. *bewrapping*. [< ME. *bewrappen*, also *bewrabben* (with var. *bewlappen*), < *be-* + *wrappen*, wrap: see *be-*1 and *wrap*.] To wrap up; clothe; envelop.

His sword, . . .
Bewrapt with flowers, hung idle by his side.
Beau. and Fl., Woman Hater, iv. of Lusco, xvi. 30.

bewray† (bē-rā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewrayen, biwreyen*, disclose, reveal (= OFries. *biwrôgia* = OHG. *biwuoljan*, MHG. *bewüejen*), < *be-* + *wrayen, wreyen*, obs. E. *wray*, disclose, reveal, < AS. *wrégan*, accuse (= OFries. *wrôgia, wreia* = OS. *wrôgian* = D. *wreegen*, accuse, = OHG. *rougen*, MHG. *rougen*, G. *rügen*, censure, = Icel. *rægja*, slander, = Sw. *röja*, betray, = Goth. *wrôhjan*, accuse), from a noun repr. by Goth. *wrôha*, an accusation, fem. *wrôhei*, slander. Somewhat affected in sense by *betray*, a quite different word.] 1. To accuse; malign.—2. To reveal; divulge; make known; declare.

Write down thy mind, *bewray* thy meaning.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 8.

Whoso is partner with a thief hateth his own soul: he heareth cursing and *bewrayeth* it not. Prov. xxix. 24.

3. To disclose or reveal (the identity or the secrets of a person) perfidiously or prejudicially; betray; betoken.

Thou *bewrayest* alle scrrenesse.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 675.

For feare to be enforced by tormentes to *bewray* his confederates. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 7. (*N. E. D.*)

Like slaves you sold your souls for golden dross,
Bewraying her to death.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

Hide the outcast, *bewray* not him that wandereth, in the simplest kinds of common humanity.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 97.

4. To reveal or disclose unintentionally or incidentally; show the presence or true character of; show or make visible.

The ointment of his right hand which *bewrayeth* itself.
Prov. xxvii. 16.

Thy speech *bewrayeth* thee. Mat. xxvi. 73.

[*Bewray* is still sometimes used, especially in poetry, as an archaic word.]

bewrayer (bē-rā'ėr), *n.* A betrayer or divulger.

A *bewrayer* of secrets. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 223.

bewrayingly (bē-rā'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to betray.

bewrayment (bē-rā'ment), *n.* [< *bewray* + *-ment*.] The act of betraying.

bewreak† (bē-rēk'), *v. t.* [< ME. *bewreken*, < *be-* + *wreken*, wreak. Cf. AS. *bewrecan*, exile, send forth: see *be-*1 and *wreak*.] To avenge; revenge.

Thus much am I *bewreke*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale (ed. Speght), l. 869.

bewreak† (bē-rēk'), *v. t.* [< *be-*1 + *wreak*. Cf. AS. *bewrecan*, drive or bring to, of ships: see *be-*1 and *wreck*.] To ruin; destroy.

Yet was I, or I parted thence, *bewreak*. *Mir. for Mags.*

bewrought (bē-rôt'). Obsolete past participle of *bework*.

bey1 (bā), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. < Turk. *bey, beg* = Pers. *baig*, a lord: see *beg*2, *beglerbeg*, and *begum*.] 1. The governor of a minor province or sanjak of the Turkish empire.—2. A title of respect given in Turkey to members of princely families, sons of pashas, military officers above the rank of major, the wealthy gentry, and, by courtesy, to eminent foreigners.

We therefore rode out of Beyrout as a pair of Syrian *Beys*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 33.

3. The title usually given by foreigners to the former Mohammedan rulers of Tunis.

Frequently written *bay*.

bey2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *buy*.

beyeter, *n.* t. A Middle English form of *beget*.

beylerbey (bā'lėr-bā'lik), *n.* [Turk., < *beylerbey* + *-lik*, a common noun formative; cf. *beylik*.] The territory governed by a beylerbey. Also *beglerbeglik* or *beglerbeglic*.

beylik (bā'lik), *n.* [Turk., < *bey*, a bey, + *-lik*; cf. *beylerbeylik*.] The district ruled by a bey.

beyond (bē-yond'), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *beyonde, beyende*, etc., < AS. *begeondan*, < *be*, by, + *geondan*, from the further side, < *geond*, yonder, + *-an*, adv. suffix: see *be*-2 and *yon, yonder*.] I. *prep.* 1. On or to the other side of; at, beyond, or from beyond the horizon of: "*beyond* that flaming hill," *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

We send our best commodities *beyond* the seas.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers, Works, VII. 36.

2. Further on than; more distant than: as, a mile *beyond* the river; a hundred miles *beyond* Omaha; he never could get *beyond* simple equations.

So far your knowledge all their power transcends,
As what should be *beyond* what it extends.
Dryden, Prol. to Univ. of Oxford, l. 30.

It is not necessary to look *beyond* Nature or *beyond* experience in order to find that unique Object of which theology speaks. *J. S. Mill*, Analysis, II. lii. 95.

3. Past in time; later than: as, a day *beyond* the proper time.—4. At a place or time not yet reached by; before; ahead or in advance of.

What a fancy I fancied life in eternity's breath;
A thing *beyond* us, even before our death.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 238.

5. Out of reach of; outside of the capacity, limits, or sphere of; past: as, *beyond* our power; *beyond* comprehension; that is *beyond* me.

We bring a welcome to the highest lessons of religion and of poetry out of all proportion beyond our skill to teach. *Emerson*, Success.

That the Antarctic continent has a flat and even surface, the character of the interior is without dispute.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 74.

6. Above; superior to; in or to a degree which excels, exceeds, or surpasses, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind.

Beyond any of the great men of my country.
Sir P. Sidney.

Dunder. Egad, we were just speaking of your tragedy.—Admirable, Sir Fretful, admirable!
Sheer. You never did anything *beyond* it, Sir Fretful—never in your life. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

She is beautiful *beyond* the race of women.
Macaulay, Spectator, No. 113.

7. More than; in excess of; over and above.

Ill, I've been vexed
And tortured with him *beyond* forty fevers.
B. Jonson, Tentacter, III. 1.

He [Pitt] refused to accept one farthing *beyond* the salary which the law had annexed to his office.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Beyond all. See *all*. — **Beyond seas**, out of the country; abroad.—**To go beyond**, to exceed in operation, ability, attainment, or the like; hence, in a bad sense, to deceive or circumvent.

That no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 Thes. iv. 6.

The king has *gone beyond* me; all my glories
In that one woman I have lost for ever.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

To go beyond one's self, to be much excited by anything; be beside one's self. *Nares.*

II. *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

Beyond he lyeth, languishing. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 38.

beyond (bē-yond'), *n.* That place or state which lies on the other side; an experience or

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beyond life beyond our present life or experience: as, the great *beyond*.

They are the All, with no *beyond*.
J. Martineau, Eth. Theory, I, 281. *(N. E. D.)*

The back of beyond, a very distant or out-of-the-way place. [Colloq.]

beyond-sea (bē-yond'sē), *a.* From beyond the sea; foreign; outlandish: as, *beyond-sea* words.

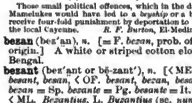
Nay, my *beyond-sea* sir, we will proclaim you:
You would be king!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

beyship (bā'ship), *n.* [*beg*1 + *-ship.*] The office of a beg; incumbency of such office.

Those small political offences, which in the days of the Mamelukes would have led to a *beyship* or a bowstring, receive four-fold punishment by deportation to Fahzoglou, the local Cayenne. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 31.

bezan (bez'an), *n.* [= F. *bezan*, prob. of E. Ind. origin.] A white or striped cotton cloth from Bengal.

bezant (bez'ant or bē-zant'), *n.* [< ME. *besant*, *besaunt*, *besans*, < OF. *besant*, *bezan*, *besan* = Pr. *besan* = Sp. *bezante* = Pg. *bezante* = It. *bisante*, < ML. *Bezantius*, L. *Byzantius* (sc. *nummus*), a Byzantine coin, < *Byzantium*, < Gr. Βυζάντιον, older name of Constantinople. Cf. *Byzin.*] 1. A gold coin (the proper name of which was


Obverse. Reverse.
Bezant (Solidus of Romanus III.—British Museum. Size of the original.)

solidus) issued by the emperors at Constantinople in the middle ages. Bezants had a wide circulation in Europe till the fall of the Eastern Empire, more especially during the period from about A. D. 800 to the middle of the thirteenth century, when European countries, except Spain, had no gold coinage of their own. Also called *byzant*, *byzantine*.

And who that did best should have a rich circlet of gold worth a thousand bezants. *Sir T. Malory*, Morte d'Arthur, 2.

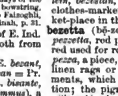
2. In *her.*, a small circle or; a gold roundel. It is a common bearing, and is sometimes also originated from the coins of Constantinople, assumed as bearings by crusaders.

Also spelled *besant*.

White bezant, a silver coin of Byzantium with about 70 cents.

bezanté, bezantée, bezanted (bez-an-tā', bē-zan'ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bezanty*.

bezantée (bez-an-tā'), *n.* [OF., prop. fem. of *bezanté*, *bezanté*: see *bezanty*.] A molding ornamented with roundels or small disks resembling bezants, of frequent occurrence in Norman architecture. *Eneyc. Brit.*, II. 461.


Bezantée.—Tower of Church of La Trinité, Caen, Normandy, France.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

bez-antler (bez-ant'-ler), *n.* [Also *bez-ant-ler* and *bey-antler*; < OF. *bez*-, *bey*-, second-antler, prob. < *bes*, twice, + E. *antler*.] The branch of a deer's horn next above the brow-antler; the bay-antler. See *antler*.

bezanty (bē-zan'ti), *a.* [Also *bezanté*, *bezantée*, < F. *bezanté*, *besanté*, *besanty*, < *bezant*, *besant*, etc.] In *her.*, same as *bezanté*, or studded with bezants: said of the field, or of any charge. Also *besanted*.

bezel (bez'el), *n.* [Also *bezil*, *basil*, and formerly *bezeil*, *bezile*, etc., < OF. **bezel*, *bisel* (F. *biseau*), sloping edge, a bevel, = Sp. Pg. *bisel*; origin unknown; perhaps (a) < L. *bis*, double, + dim. suffix *-ell*, or (b) < ML. *bisellum*, a stone with two angles or slopes, < L. *bis*, twice, + *ala*, a wing. Cf. *asil* and *aisle*.] 1. The slope at the edge of a cutting-tool, as a chisel or plane. It is generally single, but sometimes double. [In this sense commonly *basil*.]—2. The oblique side or face of a gem; specifically, one of four similarly situated four-sided facets on the top or crown of a brilliant, which are sometimes called *templets*. See cut under *brilliant*. *bezel* is also sometimes used to denote the space between the table and the girdle, that is, the "crown," with the exception of the table.

3. In *jewelry*: (*a*) That part of the setting of a precious stone which incloses it and by which it is held in place. (*b*) A flat surface of gold engraved with any device to serve as a seal, when a stone is not used. See *chaton*. [Rare.]—4. In *watch-making*, the grooved flange or rim in which the crystal of a watch is set.

bezel (bez'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bezeled* or *bezelled*, ppr. *bezeling* or *bezelling*. [Also *basil*; < *bezel*, *n.*] To grind to an edge; cut to a sloping edge; bevel.

bezesteen (bez'es-tēn'), *n.* [Also written *bezesten*, *bezestein*, < Pers. *bezestān*, < Pers. a clothes-market.] An exchange, bazaar, or market-place in the East. *N. E. D.*

bezetta (bē-zet'ä), *n.* [It., corruption of It. *pezzetta*, red paint, prop. a piece of cloth dyed red used for rouging, lit. a little piece, dim. of *pezza*, a piece, cap. of cloth: see *piece*.] Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are prepared thus for exportation; the pigment itself. Red bezetta is colored with cochineal, and the pigment is used as a cosmetic. Blue bezetta is prepared from the juice of some emphorbiaceous plants, mixed with sheep and urine, and is used to color the rind of Dutch cheese.

Béziers (bā-zia'), *n.* A sweet wine, named from the town of Béziers in the department of Hérault, France.

bezique (be-zēk'), *n.* [Also *bezique*; < F. *bésigue*, *besigue*, *besy*, of obscure origin. Some compare Pers. *bāzīchi*, sport, a game, < *bāz*, play, sport; but the resemblance is appar. accidental.] 1. A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons, with two packs from which the cards having from two to six spots have been removed. The object of the game is to win the aces and tens, and to secure various combinations of cards, which when shown or "declared" entitle the player to score a certain number of points.

2. The queen of spades and knave of diamonds, one of the counting combinations in the game of bezique. Also called *bezique*, the queens of spades and two knaves of diamonds, the highest counting combination in bezique.

bezoar (bē'zōr), *n.* [Also *bezoard*, early mod. E. *bezor*, *beazor*, *beazer*, *bezar*, *bezer* = F. *bézoard*, formerly *bezoar*, *bezahar*, *ms* Sp. *bezoar*, *bezoar*, *bezar*, = Pg. *bezoar*, *bezoar*, *bezar*, *bezahar*, < Ar. *bāzahr*, *bādzahr*, < Pers. *bādzahr*, *pādzahr*, the bezoar-stone, < *pād*, expelling, + *zahr*, poison, lit. a thing that expels poison, considered an antidote to poison.] A name for certain calculi or concretions found in the stomach or intestines of some animals (especially ruminants). Formerly, from their supposed efficacies in preventing the fatal effects of poison, and still held in estimation in some eastern countries. They are used in China both as a pigment and as a drug. Such calculi are generally formed around some foreign substance, as a fruit-stone, a nail, etc. Many varieties have been mentioned, but most value was put on the bezoar from the East Indies and the Peru.—**Bezoar mineral**, an oxid of antimony, or antimonous acid, especially that prepared from butter of antimony by the action of nitric acid.—**Bezoardic**, **bezoartic** (bē-zōr-dik, -tik), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to bezoar; compounded of or possessing the supposed medicinal properties of bezoar; serving as an antidote.—**Bezoardic acid**. Same as *elaeic acid* (which see, under *elaeic*).

II. *n.* A bezoardic having the properties of bezoar; an antidote.

bezoar-goat (bē'zōr-gōt), *n.* A name given to the wild goat, *Capra aegagrus*, from the fact that it produces the bezoar. See *aegagrus*.

bezoartic, **bezoartical**† (bez-ō-är'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< NL. *bezoarticus*: see *bezoardic*.] Same as *bezoardic*.

The healing *bezoartical* virtue of grace.
Hallywood's, Works, p. 378. (*Davies.*)

bezonian (bē-zō'ni-an), *n.* [Also *beconian*, *bisonian*, *besonio*, *besogaio*, *bisogno*, etc., a beggar: see *bisogno*.] An indigent wretch; a beggar or scoundrel.

Under which king, *Bezonian*! speak or die.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Bezoutian (bez-ō'ti-an), *a.* Belonging to the French mathematician Etienne Bezout (1730–83).—**Bezoutian method of elimination**, a method published by Bezout in 1765.

bezoutiant (be-zō'ti-ant), *n.* [< *Bezout* (see *Bezoutian*) + *-ic-ant.*] In *math.*: (*a*) The homogeneous quadratic function of *n* variables whose discriminant is the resultant of two equations, each of the *n*th degree. (*b*) Incorrectly used for *bezoutoid*.

bezoutoid (be-zō'toid), *n.* [< *Bezout* (see *Bezoutian*) + *-oid.*] In *math.*, the bezoutiant to two homogeneous functions obtained by differentiation from one homogeneous function of two variables.

bezzle (bez'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bezzled*, ppr. *bezzling*. [Now only E. dial.; early mod. E. also *bezzel*, *bezel*, *bizle*, *bisel*, < late ME. *bezele*, < OF. *besiller*, *besiller*, *besiller*, by aphæresis for *embesiller*, waste, embezzle: see *embezzle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To purloin or make away with; embezzle.

I must be shut up and my substance *bezzled*.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 1.

2. To consume a large quantity of, as food or drink; waste or squander, as money. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To drink to excess. *Dekker.*

bezzle (bez'l), *n.* [< *bezzle*, *v.*] A debauchee; a sot. *Nash.*

bezzler (bez'lėr), *n.* Same as *bezzle*, *n.*

bezzling† (bez'ling), *n.* [< *bezzle*, *v.*] Dissipation; excessive drinking.

From haughty Spayne, what broughte'st thou els beside
But lofty lookes and their Lucifrian pride?
From Belgia, what but their deep *bezzling*,
Their boose-carouse, and their beere-battering?
Marston, Satyres, II.

I have proposed and determined with myself to leave the *bezzlings* of these knights and return to my village.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, fol. 158.

bhadose (bä'dō-ē), *n.* [< Hind. *bādōrī* or *bādowī*, adj., relative to the month *Bhādon*, the fifth month of the Hindu year, answering to the last half of August and the first of September.] The earliest of the three annual crops in Hindustan, consisting of rice, maize, etc. It is last in quality and quantity, is largely sown, and is reaped in August and September. It furnishes about one fourth of the food-supply in a normal year.

bhainsa (bīn'sä), *n.* [Hind. *bhainsā* (masc.), *bhainsī* (fem.).] A name of the domestic Indian buffalo, *Bos bubalus*.

bhang, **bang** (bang), *n.* [Also *bhung*, and formerly *bangue*, also (after Ar.) *benj*; < Hind. etc. *bhang*, *bhāng*, *bhung* (= Pers. *bang*, > Ar. *bang*, *benj*), < Skt. *bhanga*, *bhangā*.] The dried leaves of the hemp-plant, *Cannabis Indica*, which as grown in India contain a powerfully narcotic resin and a volatile oil. In India bhang is used for smoking with or without tobacco, and is also made up with flour, sugar, etc., into a kind of sweetmeat called *gouja*. The intoxicating drink is prepared by infusing the pounded leaves in cold water, in prepared and unprepared milk. Ariana, it is said, knew it (See *hemp*.) It is also employed in medicine for its anodyne, hypnotic, and antispasmodic qualities.

bharadar (bar'ä-där), *n.* [Hind. *bharadār*.] One of the Gorkha chiefs who invaded Nepál in 1768, and parceled out the land among themselves. The name is from a kind of feudal aristocracy, and in times of emergency act as a council of state.

bharata (bur'ä-tä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of an East Indian badger-like quadruped, *Ursitaxus insuetus* of Hodgson.

bhat (bät), *n.* [Hind. *bhāt*, also *bhārata*.] In India, one of a tribe of mixed descent, the members of which are professed genealogists and poets; a bard. These men in Rajputana and Gujarat have an extraordinary privilege as the guarantors of travelers, whom they accompanied, against attack or robbery. *Tale and Burnell*, Glos.

Bheel, *n.* See *Bhil*.

bheesty, **bheestie** (bēs'ti), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *beesty*, *beestie*, *bisty*, *bestie*, < Hind. *bhishī*, *bhistī*, Pers. *bihishtī*, a water-carrier, lit. heavenly, < *bihisṭ* (> Hind. *bihisṭī*), paradise, heaven.] An Indian water-carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water from the nearest river or reservoir, carrying it in a sheepskin bucket or bag.

In particular there is a queer creature, like what I fancy a brownie should be, called a *bheestie* or *bhestie*, whose special calling is to fill the baths in that refreshing apartment . . . attached to every Indian bungalow. *N. Macleod.*

bhel (bel), *n.* See *bel*3.

Bhil (bil), *n.* Also spelled *Bheel*, repr. Hind. *Bhīl*.] A member of the aboriginal tribes of India which occupy the valleys of the Nerbudda and Tapti, and the slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains.

The language of the *Bhils* in the Bombay province, Rajpootana, and Central India, is understood to be a dialect of Hindi. *R. N. Cust*, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 68.

2. The language of the Bhils.

bhogal (bō'gal), *n.* [E. Ind.] An inferior cotton made in India.

Bhutanese (bö-ta-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* See *Bhutanese*.

Bhutanese (bö-ta-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bhutan*, the country (*Bhuṭṭā*, a native of Bhutan), + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Bhutan, its people, or their language.

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Bhutanese

In reality the *Bhutanese* authorities did not want to receive a mission at all.
J. T. Whishaw, Short Hist. India, p. 674.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* A native or the natives of Bhutan, a mountainous state in the Himalayas, having Tibet on the north, Bengal and Assam on the south, and Sikhim on the west. The Bhutanese have flat faces, high cheek bones, brown complexion, almond eyes, and black hair. They profess a corrupt form of Buddhism, and are subjects of a dual government under a pontiff and a prince.
2. The language of Bhutan.

Also written *Bhotanese* and *Bootanese* (*Bhotan*, *Bootan*).

bhyree (bī'rē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of falcon used in hawking in India. Also *behree*.

bit, prep. [ME., < AS. *be*, in comp. with nouns *bi*: see *by*1, *be-*.] A common Middle English form of the preposition *by*.

Bi. The chemical symbol of *bismuth*.

bi-1. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon form of *be-*1 or *be-*2.

bi-2. [L. *bi-*, combining form of *bis* (= Gr. *δίς*, *δι-* = Skt. *dvi-* = OHG. MHG. *zwi-*, G. *zwie-* = AS. *twi-*, E. *twi-*), orig. **dwis*, twice, doubly, two, < **dwo* = E. *two*, < **dwo*, two, *bel-*, *dl-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, cognate with *di-* and *tri-*, meaning two, two-, twice, double, twofold, as in *biaxial*, *bicornous*, *binaunose*, *bijed*, *bifurcate*, etc.; especially in descriptive terms, where it denotes two parts or equivalents of the ingredient referred to, as in *bicarbonate*, *bichromate*, etc. Such words are mostly adjectives, to be analyzed as *bi-* + noun + adjective suffix (for example, *bi-axi-al*, *bi-furc-ate*, *two-fork-ed*, *bi-ma-nous*, two-handed, etc.), but may also be formed as nouns or as adjectives (*bi-axial*, *bi-furcate*, etc.). Words in *bi-* rest actually or theoretically upon Latin or Greek forms, as **biaxialis*, **bicuminatus*, **biarguletus*, **biarticulatus*, etc.; but it is often convenient to refer them to English elements.

biacid (bī-as'id), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *acid.*] In *chem.*, capable of combining with an acid in two different proportions: said of a base.

biacuminate (bī-ą-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *acuminate.*] In *bot.*, having two diverging points, as the hairs on the leaves of some *Malpighiaceæ*, which are attached by the middle and taper toward the ends.

bialar (bī-ā'lėr), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *alar.*] Having two wings. — **Bialar determinant**, in math., one in which the constituents of the principal diagonal are all zero.

bialate (bī-ā'lāt), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *alate*2.] Having two alæ or wings; two-winged.

bianco secco (bi̯ang'kō sek'ō), [It., lit. dry white: *bianco* = F. *blanc*, < OHG. *blanch*, shining (see *blanch*); *secco*, < L. *siccus*, *dry*: see *sec*, *sack*3.] A white pigment used in fresco-painting. It consists of lime and travertine, the former before mixing being macerated in water until its causticity is removed.
Lomazzo, observes (Trattato, p. 204) that Perino del Vaga invented a colour formed of Verdetto and *bianco secco*, that is, lime-white in powder.
Mrs. Merrifield, Art of Fresco Painting, iii.

biangular (bī-ang'gū-lär), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *angular.*] Having two angles. [Rare.]

biangulate, biangulated (bī-ang'gū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *angulate.*] Same as *biangular*.

biangulous (bī-ang'gū-lus), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *angulous.*] Same as *biangular*.

biannual (bī-an'ū-al), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *annual.* Cf. *biennial.*] Occurring twice a year: arbitrarily distinguished from *biennial* (which see).

biannually (bī-an'ū-al-i), *adv.* Twice a year.
Not even an aspiration toward a change in the fashion of her clothes bi-annually, at least.
The Century, XXIII. 647.

biannulate (bī-an'ū-lāt), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *annulate.*] In *zoöl.*, having two encircling rings, generally of color.

biantheriferous (bī-an-the-rif'e-rus), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *antheriferous.*] In *bot.*, having two anthers.

biarchy (bī'är-ki), *n.*; pl. *biarchies* (-kiz). [< *bi-*3 + Gr. *ἀρχία*, < *ἀρχός*, rule; after *monarchy*, etc. Cf. *diarchy.*] Dual government or sovereignty.

biarcuate, biarcuated (bī-är'kū-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *arcuate.*] Twice curved: as, a *biarcuate* margin, one having a convex curve passing into a concave one.

Biar glass. See *glass*.

Biarmian (bi̯är'mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Biarmia*, Latinized from Icel. *Bjarmaland*, the land of the *Bjarmar*, = AS. *Beormas*, now called *Permians*: see *Permian*.] **I.** *n.* One of the Finnish inhabitants of Perm in Russia; a Permian (which see).

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Biarmians or Permians.

biarritz (bi̯är'itz), *n.* [Named from *Biarritz*, a town in the department of Basses-Pyrénées, France. A thin corded woolen cloth.

biarticulate (bī-är-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *articulate.*] Having two joints, as the antennæ of some insects.

bias (bī'as), *n.*, *a.*, and *adv.*; pl. *biases*, improp. *bianses* (-en). [Early mod. E. also *biase*, *byas*, *biace*, *biais*, < F. (and OF.) *biais*, a slant, a slope, = Pr. *biais* = OCat. *bisa*, Cat. *biaix* = It. *sbieco*, dial. *bisaeve*, *sbisa*, bias (cf. also It. *bieco*, squinting, squinting, blind; origin unknown; hardly < LL. *bifacem*, acc. of *bifax*, squinting (cf. ML. *bifacies*, two-faced), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *facies*, face.] **I.** *n.* 1. A slanting line; especially, a cut which is oblique to the texture of a fabric; hence, in *dressmaking*, a seam formed by bringing together two pieces thus cut; specifically, one of the front seams of a close-fitting waist: sometimes called a *dart*.—2. In *bowling*, a bulge or greater weight on one side of a bowl; a difference in the shape and weight of the two sides or poles of a bowl, causing it to curve in its course toward the lighter or more bulged side; hence, the curved course of such a bowl.—3. A one-sided tendency of the mind; undue propensity toward an object; a particular leaning or inclination; prejudice; partiality; in *law*, prejudice, as of a witness: used most frequently to denote prejudice and habits of thought which prevent the fair or dispassionate consideration of any subject or question.

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

Alas! what years you thus consume in vain,
Ruled by this wretched *bias* of the brain!
Crabbe, Newspaper.

One cannot mistake the prevailing *bias* of her mind.
Mrs. Oliphant, Literary Agents, I. 102.

The *bias* of education, the *bias* of class-relationships, the *bias* of nationality, the political *bias*, the theological *bias*—these, which are the most powerful sympathies and antipathies, have much more influence in determining beliefs on social questions than any sufficient amount of evidence collected. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 11.
On the bias, diagonally; stantingly. — **Syn. 3.** *Propensity*, *inclination*, etc.: see *bent*1. *Leaning*, *predisposition*, *prepossession*, *partiality*.

II. *a.* 1. Oblique; slanting; diagonal to the outline or to the texture: now used only or chiefly of fabrics or dress: as, a *bias* line (in former use) in a drawing; a *bias* piece in a garment.—2†. Loaded or swelled on one side, like a biased bowl.

Blow, villain, till thy sphered *bias* cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

III. *adv.* [*bias*, *a.*] In a slanting manner; obliquely.

Trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3.

bias (bī'as), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *biased* or *biassed*, ppr. *biasing* or *biassing*. [Early mod. E. also *biase*, *biace*, *byas* (cf. F. *biaiser* = Pr. *biaisar*); from the noun.] 1. To give a bias to, as a bowl; furnish with a bias. See *bias*, *n.*, 2.

To give you the Morall of it [Count of bowls]: It is the Emblesme of the world or the world's ambition; where most are short, or over-reach, or wrong *Byas'd*, and some few justle in to the Mistris Fortune.
Bp. Earle, Micro-Cosmographie, xii.

2. To incline to one side; give a particular direction to the mind of; prejudice; warp; prepossess: as, the judgment is often *biased* by interest.

My judgment of desert hath not been *biased* by persons being of my own particular judgment, in matters of disputation, among the Lords.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., Int.

No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause; because his interest will certainly bias his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity.
The Federalist, No. 10.

bias-drawing (bī'as-drâ'ing), *n.* A turning awry; hence, partiality; prepossession. *Shak.*

biassedness (bī'as-ed-nes), *n.* [*biased*, ppr. + *-ness*.] The state of being biased; inclination to a particular side; partiality. *Sherwood.*

Biatora (bī-a-tō'rą), *n.* [NL.] An extensive genus of lichens with a crustaceous thallus adhering closely to the substance on which it grows, and sessile apothecia, of which the exciple is colored or blackening.

biatorine (bī-a-tō'rin), *a.* [< *Biatora* + *-ine*1.] In lichens, pertaining to or resembling the genus *Biatora*; having a proper exciple, which is not coal-black, colored or blackening, as in many species of the tribe *Lecideavei*.

biatoroid (bī-a-tō'roid), *a.* [< *Biatora* + *-oid.*] Same as *biatorine*.

biauriculate (bī-â-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *auriculate.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having two auricles, in any sense of that word: especially applied to the heart of the higher vertebrates.—**2.** In *bot.*, having two ear-like projections, as a leaf.

Also *biauricle*.

biaxal (bī-ak'sal), *a.* Same as *biaxial*.
The great majority of non-isotropic substances are doubly refracting, and in general are *biaxal*, i. e., have two equally important axes. Many of the *biaxal* substances may have any value from 0° to 90°. *Tait*, Light, § 280.

biaxial (bī-ak'si-al), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *axial.*] Having two axes: as, a *biaxial* crystal. See *optic*.

biaxiality (bī-ak-si-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *biaxial* + *-ity.*] The quality of being biaxial; biaxial character.

biaxially (bī-ak'si-al-i), *adv.* With two axes.

bias (bib), *n.* [Native name.] A cotton cloth resembling linen, manufactured in central Asia for home use and for export to Russia. *McCready*, Cent. Dict.

bib1† (bib), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *bibbed*, ppr. *bibbing*. [= North. E. *beb*, < ME. *bibben*, tipple, drink; cf. freq. *bibble*, nearly = AS. *bifian*, drink frequently. ME. *bibben* † must have been borrowed directly from L. *bibere*, to drink, and may be imagined to have been . . . used familiarly by those familiar with a little monkish Latin" (Skeat); but perhaps of natural origin. See *imbibe*, *bibulous*, *beer*2, and *beverage*.] To sip; tipple; drink frequently.

He was neither [miller] hath ne wyfe *bibbed* ale.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 242.

He was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did.
Locke, Education, § 18.

bib2 (bib), *n.* [Supposed to be derived from the verb *bib*1, because it absorbs moisture. Cf. *beverel*.] **1.** A cloth worn in front by children under the chin to keep the front of the dress clean, especially when eating.—**2.** A similar cloth worn by adults, especially as forming the upper part of an apron.

We'll have a *bib*, for spoiling of thy doublet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, III. 5.

3. A curved vent or nozzle used to alter the direction of the flow of liquids.—**4.** *Naut.*, same as *bibb*, the usual spelling in this sense.

bib3 (bib), *n.* [So called from the mouth which covers the eyes and other parts about the head, and which, when inflated, may be compared to a *bib*2.] The most common name of the whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*, a fish of the family *Gadidæ*. See *blenn*, 2.

bibacious (bi-bā'shus), *a.* [< L. *bibax* (*bibac-*), given to drink (< *bibere*, drink), + *-ous*.] Addicted to drinking; disposed to imbibe. [Rare.]

bibacity (bi-bas'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *bibacitie*, < L. as if **bibacitas*, < *bibax*: see *bibacious*.] The quality of being bibacious, or addicted to drink. *Blount.* [Rare.]

bibasic (bi-bā'sik), *a.* [*bi-*2 + *basic.*] Literally, having two bases: in *chem.*, applied to acids (such as sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4) which have two hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base or bases. See *monobasic*, *tribasic*, *dibasic*, and *polybasic*.

bibation (bi-bā'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. for **bibition*, < ML. *bibitio(n-)*. Cf. *imbibition* and see *bib*1.] The act of drinking; a drink or draught.

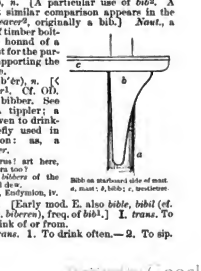
Royal cheer and deep *bibation*.
S. Sayler, Reynard the Fox, 4.

bibativeness (bib'a-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *bibati* + *-ative* + *-ness*.] Fondness for liquor; tendency to drink: a term used in phrenology.

bibb (bib), *n.* [A particular use of *bib*2. A somewhat similar comparison appears in the case of *beaver*2, originally a *bib*.] *Naut.*, a bracket of timber bolted to the hound of a lower mast for the purpose of supporting the trestletree.

bibber (bib'ėr), *n.* [< *bib*1 + *-er*1. Cf. OD. *biberer*, a bibber. See *bib*1.] A tippler; a person given to drinking: chiefly used in composition: as, a *wine-bibber*.

Ah! Zephyrus! art here, and Flora too?
Ye tender *bibbers* of the rain and dew.
Keats, Endymion, iv.


Bibb on starboard side of mast. a, mast; *b*, bibb; *c*, trestletree.

bibble, *r.* [Early mod. E. also *bible*, *bibil* (ef. equiv. OD. *biberen*), freq. of *bib*1.] **I.** *trans.* To drink; drink of or from.

II. *intrans.* 1. To drink often.—**2.** To sip.

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bible-babble (bīb'l-bab'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bible-babble*, a varied reading]. *Obsolete.* Cf. *tittle-tattle, shilly-shally*, etc.] Idle talk; prating to no purpose.

Thy wits the heavens restore! endeavour thyself to sleep, and leave thy vain *bible-babble*. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

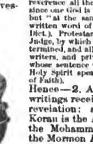
bibliert (bib'lėr), *n.* One who bibbles; a bibber.

Fare ye well, *bibbler*. *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 5.

bib-cock (bib'kok), *n.* [*bib*2 (in reference to the bent-down nozle) + *cock*1, 3.] A cock or faucet having a bent-down nozle. *E. H. Knight.*

bibelot (bib'lō), *n.* [F.] A small object of curiosity, beauty, or rarity; especially, an object of this kind which can be kept in a cabinet or on a shelf. See *cut*.

biberon (bib'rọn), *n.* [F., artificially formed, < *libere*, drink, and F. suffix *-on*.] 1. A vessel having a spout through which to drink, designed for the use of sick persons and children.—2. An infant's nursing-bottle.



Biberon.—Cupid Epilepsie (France). (In Scott's Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh.—From "L'Art pour Tous.")

Bib (bib'i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *bibio*, a small insect said to be engendered in wine, < L. *bibere*, drink.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Bibionidæ*. The sexes are colored differently. *B. hortulanus* is an example; the male is black, the female brick-red with a black head.

Bibionidæ (bib-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bibio*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Bibio*, having the prothorax much developed, no transverse thoracic suture, 7 abdominal segments, 6 to 11 antennal joints, 3 ocelli, wings without a discal cell, and the coxæ not prolonged. There are about 20 described species, in 3 genera, included the genus *Simulium*, now separated as the type of another family.

bibiru (bi-bē'rō), *n.* See *bebeeru*.

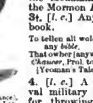
bibitory (bib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. *bibitorius*, < L. *bibitor*, a drinker, toper, < *bibere*, drink.] Pertaining to drinking or tippling. [Rare.]

Bible (bī'bl), *n.* [< ME. *bible*, *bibel*, < OF. *bible* (F. *bible* = Pr. *bíblia* = Sp. Pg. *bíblia* = It. *bibbia*) = D. *bijbel* = MHG. and G. *bibel* = Icel. *biblia*, old form *bibla* = Sw. Dan. *bibel*), < LL. *biblia* (usually *biblia sacra*) (prop. neut. pl., but in LL. taken also as fem. sing.), < Gr. *βιβλία* (τὰ *βιβλία τὰ ἅγια*, i. e., *biblia sacra*, the holy books), pl. of *βιβλίον*, often spelled *βυβλίον*, a little book, a book as a division of a large work, dim. of *βίβλος*, also *βύβλος*, a book, writing, scroll, lit. paper, same as *βύβλος*, the Egyptian papyrus, of the inner bark of which paper was made. Cf. L. *liber*, a book, < *liber*, the inner bark of a tree; E. *book*, < AS. *bōc*, a book, as related to *bōc*, a beech-tree; and cf. *paper*. The orig. sense of LL. *biblia*, the books, is made prominent in ML. *bibliotheca*, the Bible, lit. a library: see *bibliotheca*.] 1. The Book, or rather the Books (see etym.), by way of eminence; the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. The word *bible* is not found in the English version, but the Greek word occurs frequently, being always translated "book" or "books," sometimes indicating the books of the Old Testament. The Bible consists of two parts: the Old Testament, containing the Law, the Prophets, and the sacred writings, or Hagiographa; and the New Testament, containing the Gospels, the Book of Acts, the Epistles of Paul and other apostolic writers, and the Apocalypse or Book of Revelation, the only strictly prophetic book which it contains. Roman Catholic writers accept, in addition to these, most of the books known as the Apocrypha of the King James version, which occur in the Septuagint (see *Septuagint*) and Vulgate versions and the other books of the Old Testament. The principal ancient versions of the Bible, as known of it, are the *Targums*, a Chaldee or Aramaic paraphrase or interpretation of the more ancient Hebrew Scriptures; the Samaritan *Pentateuch*, a Hebrew version of the first five books of the Old Testament, ancient in its character, and preserved with jealous care among the Samaritans; the *Septuagint*, a Greek version of the Old Testament prepared by Jewish scholars at Alexandria under the Ptolemies, principally in the third century B. C.; the *Peshitto*, a Latin version of both Old Testament and New Testament, prepared by Jerome at the close of the fourth century A. D.; and the *Peshitto*, a Syriac version of the Old Testament and the major part of the New Testament, probably prepared in the second century A. D. Translations were early made into the principal languages of Christendom. The first complete translation into English was that of Wyclif and Nicholas Hereford, about 1382; and the first printed English version was that of Tyndale and Coverdale, 1534–35. Other important versions are the *Lutheran*, in the German, by Martin Luther, 1521–34; the basis of the Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Dutch, and Finnish versions; the *Authorized* or *King James*, prepared by a special commission of scholars in England, published in 1611; the *Douay*, a popular name given to a translation into English prepared by the Roman Catholic divines of the Old and New Testaments in 1609–1610, the New Testament at Reims (1582); and the *Revised*, the English version of 1881–85, prepared by a committee of British and American Protestant divines, the New Testament appearing in 1881, and the Old Testament in 1885. The American revision is indicated by the fact that, since 1894, translations of the Bible or portions of it have been published in upward of 225 languages. Roman Catholics and Protestants differ in the degree of authority which they attribute to the Bible. The Roman Catholic Church "receives with piety and reverence all the books of the Old and New Testaments, since one God is the Author of each" (Council of Trent); but "at the same time it maintains that there is an unwritten word of God, not shut up above Scripture" (Catechism). Protestants generally hold that "the supreme Judge, by which all controversies of religion are to be determined, and all decrees of councils, opinions of ancient writers, and private spirits are to be examined, and in whose sentence we are to rest, can be no other but the Holy Spirit speaking in Scripture" (Westminster Confession of Faith).

Hence—2. Any book or collection of religious writings received by its adherents as a divine revelation: as, the Koran is the *Bible* of the Mohammedans; the Mormon *Bible*.—3†. [*l. c.*] Any great book.

To lellen all wold passen any *bible*.
That owher [anywhere] is.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 834.

4. [*l. c.*] In medieval military engine for throwing large stones. *Grose*.—**Bible Christian**, one of a religious sect in England and Wales, sometimes called *Bryanites* from their founder, William Bryan, a Wesleyan local preacher, who separated from the Wesleyans in 1815. In doctrine and forms of worship they do not differ widely from the Arminian Methodists. —**Bible of Perfectionists** (which see).—**Bible Society**, an association for the purpose of printing and circulating the Bible.—**Breeches Bible**. See *Geneva Bible*.—**Geneva Bible**, an English translation of the Bible issued from Geneva in 1560 by several English divines who had fled thither to escape the persecution of the reign of Mary. It was the first complete Bible to appear in Roman type, the first to omit the Apocrypha, and the first to recognize the division into verses. This translation is known also as the English Bible and the version made by order of King James was introduced in 1611. The Bible has also been called the *Breeches Bible*, because Gen. iii. 7 is translated, "Then the eyes of both them were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves *breeches*." "Breeches" occurs in previous translations, being the natural rendering of the Hebrew.—**Mazarin Bible**, an edition of the Bible printed by Gutenberg at Mentz in 1450–55, being the first work ever printed with movable types. It was so called because the first known copy of it was discovered in the Mazarin library at Paris in 1760.—**Vinegar Bible**, an edition printed at the Clarendon press, Oxford, in 1717, so called by Lake 12. as the "Parable of the Vineger," instead of the "Parable of the Vineyard."—**Wicked Bible**, an edition printed in 1632 in which the word *not* is omitted in the seventh commandment.



Bible for hoeing onions.
(From a drawing of stated age.)

bible-clerk (bī'bl-klėrk), *n.* 1. In English universities, a student whose duty it originally was to read the Bible during meals: now often required to note absences from chapel.—2. The holder of a certain scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, established in 1473.

Bible-oath (bī'bl-ōth), *n.* An oath on the Bible; a sacred obligation.

So long as it was not a *Bible-Oath*, we may break it with a safe conscience. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 2.

I demand the correction of your statement, though backed by your lordship's *Bible-oath*.
Thackeray, Virginians, xcii.

bible-press (bī'bl-pres), *n.* A *bible*, appar. with thought of 'a large book bound in heavy boards.' + *press*.] *Naut.*, a hand-rolling board for cartridges, and for rocket- and port-fire cases. [Eng.]

biblic (bib'lik), *a.* [< ML. *bibliens*, < LL. *biblia*, Bible.] In the medieval universities, the lowest grade of bachelor of theology. The *sententiary bible* read and expounded the Bible on the days of the ordinary lectures; the *cursory bible* did so in extraordinary course. See *bachelor*, 3.

biblical (bib'li-kal), *a.* [< ML. *biblicus*, < LL. *biblia*, Bible, + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings: as, *biblical* learning; *biblical* criticism.—2. In accord with the teachings of the Bible; scriptural. Hence—3. Authoritative; true.

First and last, eloquence must still be at bottom a *biblical* statement of fact. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

[Often written with a capital, as a proper adjective.]

Biblical geography. See *geography*.—**Biblical hermeneutics**. See *hermeneutics*.—Syn. See *scriptural*.

biblicality (bib-li-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *biblical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being biblical.—2. That which has the quality of being biblical. [Rare.]

biblically (bib'li-kal-i), *adv.* In a biblical manner; according to the Bible.

Biblicism (bib'li-sizm), *n.* [< ML. *biblicus*, biblical, + *-ism*.] 1. Adherence to the letter of the Bible.—2. Biblical doctrine, learning, or literature. *Eclectic Rev.*

Biblicist (bib'li-sist), *n.* [< ML. *biblicus*, biblical, + *-ist*.] 1. A professed adherent of the letter of the Bible; specifically, in the twelfth century, one who adhered to the Bible as the sole rule of faith and practice, as opposed to a *scholastic*, who professed to bring all the doctrines of faith to the test of philosophy.—2. A biblical scholar.

Also *Biblist*.

bibliochresis (bib'li-ō-krē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, + *χρῆσις*, use, < *χρᾶσθαι*, use.] The use of books.

The public librarian may soon become above the editorial title of Master of *Bibliochresis*. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 397.

bibliogenist (bib'li-ō-jen'ist), *n.* [*bibliogen-ous* + *-ist*.] One versed in bibliography or the history of books. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., IV. 251.

bibliognostic (bib'li-og-nos'tik), *a.* [*bibliognost* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a bibliognost, or to a knowledge of bibliography.

bibliogony (bib-li-og'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *-γονία*, production: see *-gony*.] The production of books. *Southey*.

bibliograph (bib'li-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλιογράφος*: see *bibliographer*.] Same as *bibliographer*.

A thorough librarian must be a combination of the trio, —*bibliographe*, bibliognoste, and bibliophile.
Library Journal, quoted in Publishers' and How to Use Them, p. 132.

bibliographer (bib-li-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλιογράφος*; see *bibliography*.] 1†. One who writes or copies books.—2. One who writes books or articles in regard to their authorship, date, typography, editions, etc.; one skilled in bibliography.

bibliographic, bibliographical (bib'li-ō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *bibliography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to bibliography.

bibliographically (bib'li-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a bibliographical manner.

bibliography (bib-li-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *bibliographie*, < Gr. *βιβλιογραφία*, the act or habit of writing books, < *βιβλιογράφος*, a writer of books, < *βιβλίον*, a book, + *γράφειν*, write: see *Bible*.] 1†. The writing of books.—2. The science which treats of books, their materials, authors, typography, editions, dates, subjects, classification, history, etc.

Bibliography . . . being the knowledge of books, which now is not confined to an "erudition of titles only," but embraces the subject-division of all the branches of human learning.
J. C. Van Dyke, Books and How to Use Them, p. 113.

3. A classified list of authorities or books on any theme: as, the *bibliography* of political economy.

biblioklept (bib'li-ō-klept), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *κλέπτης*, a thief.] A book-thief; one who steals books. Bailey, 1731.

bibliokleptomaniac (bib'li-ō-klep'tō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [< Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, + *kleptomaniac*.] One affected by a mania for stealing books. [Rare.]

bibliolater (bib-li-ol'a-tėr), *n.* [See *bibliolatry*; cf. *idolater*.] 1. A book-worshiper; one who pays undue regard to books. Specifically—2. One who is supposed to regard the mere letter of the Bible with undue or extravagant respect; a worshiper of the Bible. *De Quincey.*

The mistaken zeal of *bibliolaters*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 328.

bibliolatrist (bib-li-ol'a-trist), *n.* [< *bibliolatry* + *-ist*.] Same as *bibliolater*.

bibliolatrous (bib-li-ol'a-trus), *a.* [< *bibliolatry* + *-ous*.] Given to or characterized by bibliolatry.

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bibliolatry (bib-li-ol'y-tri), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, book, + λατρεία, worship. Cf. *idolatry.*] **1.** Worship or homage paid to books.—**2.** Specifically, excessive reverence for the letter of the Bible.

It was on account of this exclusive reference to Scripture that the Protestant divines laid more stress on the inspiration of the holy writings than the theologians of the Church of Rome; and that the Protestants were accused of *bibliolatry.*

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, v.

bibliolite (bib'li-ō-lit), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, book, + λίθος, stone.] A name sometimes given to certain laminated schistose rocks, otherwise called *book-stones.*

bibliological (bib'li-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *bibliology* + *-ic-al.*] Relating to bibliology.

bibliologist (bib-li-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*bibliology* + *-ist.*] One versed in bibliology.

After so much careful investigation by the most eminent *bibliologists.*

Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xviii.

bibliology (bib-li-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, book, + λόγος, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology.—**2.** A treatise on books; bibliography.

bibliomancy (bib'li-ō-man-si), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, book, + μαντεία, divination.] A kind of divination performed by means of a book; specifically, divination by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard and drawing from them indications concerning the future.

Another kind of *bibliomancy* . . . consisted in appealing to the very first words heard from any one when reading the Scriptures.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 722.

bibliomane (bib'li-ō-mān), *n.* Same as *bibliomaniac.* *I. D'Israeli; De Quincey.*

bibliomania (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (> F. *bibliomanie*), < Gr. βιβλίον, book, + μανία, madness, mania.] Book-madness; a rage for collecting and possessing books, especially rare and curious ones. Also *bibliomany.*

bibliomaniac (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [< *bibliomania,* after *maniacal.*] **I.** *n.* One affected with bibliomania.

I found, in the owner of a choice collection of books, a well-bred gentleman and a most hearty *bibliomaniac.*

Dibdin, Bibliographical Tour, i. 155.

II. *a.* Affected by or pertaining to bibliomania; book-mad.

Also *bibliomaniacal.*

bibliomaniacal (bib'li-ō-mā-ni'a-kal), *a.* [< *bibliomania,* after *maniacal.*] Of or pertaining to bibliomania or bibliomaniacs.

bibliomanian (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *bibliomania* + *-an.*] Same as *bibliomaniac.* [Rare.]

bibliomanianism (bib'li-ō-mā'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *bibliomanian* + *-ism.*] Book-madness; bibliomania. [Rare.]

bibliomanist (bib-li-om'a-nist), *n.* [As *bibliomany* + *-ist.*] A bibliomaniac.

Not *bibliomanist* enough to like black-letter.

Lamb, Letter to Ainsworth.

bibliomany (bib-li-om'a-ni), *n.* [< F. *bibliomanie,* < NL. *bibliomania:* see *bibliomania.*] Same as *bibliomania. Imp. Dict.*

bibliopegic (bib'li-ō-pej'ik), *a.* [*bibliopegy* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to bookbinding. [Rare.]

A magnificent specimen of *bibliopegic* art.

The Nation, Jan. 27, 1876, April 21, 1884.

bibliopegist (bib-li-op'e-jist), *n.* [*bibliopegy* + *-ist.*] A bookbinder. [Rare.]

bibliopegistic (bib'li-ō-pē-jis'tik), *a.* [*bibliopegist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a bibliopegist or to bibliopegy; as, *bibliopegistic* skill.

bibliopegy (bib-li-op'e-ji), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, book, + πηγνύναι, fasten, fix, bind: see *page.*] The art of binding books. [Rare.]

During the 16th and 17th centuries bindings were produced in England which suffer no disgrace by comparison with contemporary masterpieces of Venetian or Parisian *bibliopegy.* *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 42.

bibliophile (bib'li-ō-fil), *n.* [< F. *bibliophile,* < Gr. βιβλίον, book, + φίλος, loving.] A lover of books. Sometimes written *bibliophil.*

bibliophilic (bib'li-ō-fil'ik), *a.* [*bibliophile* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a bibliophile or bookfancier.

A *bibliophilic* curiosity is a copy of the first American play, "The Contrast," from the library of George Washington. *Art Age,* III. 230.

bibliophilism (bib-li-of'i-lizm), *n.* [*bibliophile* + *-ism.*] Love of books.

bibliophilist (bib-li-of'i-list), *n.* [*bibliophile* + *-ist.*] A lover of books; a bibliophile.

bibliophilly (bib-li-of'i-li), *n.* [= F. *bibliophilie*; as *bibliophile* + *-y.*] Love of books.

bibliophobia (bib'li-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, book, + -φοβία, fear: see *-phobia.*] A dread or hatred of books.

bibliopoesy (bib'li-ō-pō'e-si), *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, a book, + ποιησις, making: see *poesy.*] The making of books. *Carlyle.*

bibliopolar (bib-li-ō-pō'lār), *a.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ar.*] Bibliopolic. [Rare.]

bibliopole (bib'li-ō-pōl), *n.* [< L. *bibliopola,* < Gr. βιβλιοπώλης, a bookseller, < βιβλίον, book, + πωλεῖν, sell.] A bookseller; now, especially, a dealer in rare and curious books.

bibliopolic, bibliopolical (bib'li-ō-pol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *bibliopole* + *-ic, -ical.*] Relating to bookselling.

bibliopolically (bib'li-ō-pol'i-kal-i), *adv.* By bibliopoles; as a bibliopole.

bibliopolism (bib-li-op'ō-lizm), *n.* [*bibliopole* + *-ism.*] Bookselling; the business of a bibliopolist. *Dibdin.* [Rare.]

bibliopolist (bib-li-op'ō-list), *n.* [*bibliopole* + *-ist.*] A bookseller; a bibliopole.

If civility, quickness, and intelligence be the chief requisites of a *bibliopolist,* the young Frere stands not in need of a personal aid for the prosperity of his business.

Dibdin, Bibliographical Tour, I. 140.

bibliopolistic (bib-li-op-ō-lis'tik), *a.* [*bibliopolist* + *-ic.*] Relating to a bookseller or to bookselling. [Rare.]

bibliotaph (bib'li-ō-taf), *n.* [< F. *bibliotaphe,* < Gr. βιβλίον, a book, + τάφος, a tomb (cf. τυμβωρύχος, a burier), < θάπτειν, bury.] One who hides or buries books, or keeps them under lock and key.

A *bibliotaphe* buries his books by keeping them under lock, or framing them in glass cases.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 252.

bibliotaphist (bib'li-ō-taf-ist), *n.* [*bibliotaph* + *-ist.*] A bibliotaph. *Crabbe.*

bibliothec (bib'li-ō-thek), *n.* [L. *bibliotheca:* see *bibliotheke, bibliotheca.*] A library.

bibliothecal (bib'li-ō-thē'kal), *a.* [< LL. AS. *bibliothece,* the Bible; = F. *bibliothéque* = Pg. *bibliotheca* = Sp. It. *biblioteca* = G. Dan. *bibliothek,* a library, < L. *bibliotheca,* a library, collection of books, in LL. and ML. esp. the Bible, < Gr. βιβλιοθήκη, a library, a bookcase, < βιβλίον, book, + θήκη, case, place to put things, < τίθέναι, put: see *Bible* and *theme*.] **1.** A library; a place to keep books; a collection of books.

Cairo was once celebrated for its magnificent collection of books. Besides private libraries, each large mosque had its *bibliotheca.* *R. F. Burton,* El-Medinah, p. 79.

2†. The Bible.

From the circumstance of the Bible filling many rolls it acquired such titles as *pandectes* and *bibliotheca,* the latter of which remained in use down to the 14th century.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

It is a *bibliotheca,* or a copy of the Bible of the large folio size, and now bound in two large volumes.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 264.

bibliothecal (bib'li-ō-thē'kal), *a.* [< L. *bibliothecalis,* < *bibliotheca:* see *bibliothecal.*] Belonging to a library.

bibliothecarian (bib'li-ō-thē-kā'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [*bibliotheca* + *-arian.*] Of or pertaining to a bibliothecary or librarian.

We confess a *bibliothecarian* avarice that gives all books a value in our eyes. *Study Windows,* p. 226.

bibliothecary (bib-li-oth'ē-kā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *bibliothecarius,* a librarian, prop. adj., < L. *bibliotheca:* see *bibliotheca,* and cf. *apothecary.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A librarian.—**2.** [< LL. "*bibliothecarium*.] A library.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a library or librarian.

bibliotheke (bib'li-ō-thēk), *n.* [Also written *bibliothek, -thec, -theque,* < F. *bibliothèque,* < L. *bibliotheca:* see *bibliotheca.*] A place for books.

The king added to the thousand volumes he had gotten together in his *bibliotheke.* *Donne.*

Biblist (bib'list), *n.* [= F. *bibliste,* < ML. *biblista:* see *Bible* and *-ist.*] Same as *Bibliciat.*

biblus (bib'lus), *n.* [L., < Gr. βίβλος, also βύβλος, papyrus: see *Bible.*] Same as *papyrus.*

Bibos (bī'bos), *n.* [NL., < *bi-* (for *bis*-2, twice, here in sense of secondary, or short for *bison*) + *Bos*, q. v.] A genus or subgenus of bovine ruminants, of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Bovinæ,* with narrow front and depressed horns directed outward. It contains the Indian gayal or gaur and the banteng or Sondaic ox. See cut under *gayal.*

bibracteate (bī-brak'tē-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *bracteate.*] In *bot.,* having two bracts.

bibracteolate (bī-brak'tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *bracteolate.*] In *bot.,* having two bracteets.

bibulose (bib'ū-lōs), *a.* Same as *bibulous,* 1.

bibulous (bib'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *bibulus,* < *bibere,* drink: see *bib*-1.] **1.** Having the quality of absorbing or imbibing fluids or moisture; absorbent; spongy.

The soul that ascends to worship the great God is plain and true, . . . having become porous to thought and solicitous of the sea of light. *Emerson,* Essays, 1st ser., p. 264.

The carbon is replaced by *bibulous* paper.

G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 567.

2. Fond of drinking intoxicating liquors; addicted to drink; proceeding from or characterized by such tendency: as, *bibulous* propensities.

3. Relating to drink or drinking: as, *bibulous* lore. [Rare.]

bibulously (bib'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a bibulous manner; by drinking in or absorbing.

bicalcarate (bī-kal'kar-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *calcarate.*] Armed with or having two spurs, as the limbs of some animals and the anthers of some plants.

bicallose (bī-kal'ōs), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *callose.*] In *bot.,* having two callosities or hard protuberances.

bicallous (bī-kal'us), *a.* Same as *bicallose.*

bicameral (bī-kam'e-ral), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + L. *camera,* a chamber: see *camera.*] Two-chambered; pertaining to or consisting of two chambers: as, a *bicameral* legislature.

An increase of the number of Houses beyond two gives no advantage which the *bicameral* plan does not afford.

Sir Z. Crenay, Eng. Const., p. 172.

bicamerist (bī-kam'e-rist), *n.* [As *bicamer-al* + *-ist.*] One who advocates the bicameral system of government.

Not only as to the mode in which their senate is to be elected are the *Bicamerists* at fault.

Contemporary Rev., XLVII. 332.

bicapitate (bī-kap'i-tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *capitate.*] Having two heads; two-headed.

bicapitated (bī-kap'i-tā-ted), *a.* Furnished with two heads.

bicapsular (bī-kap'sē-lār), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *capsular.*] In *bot.,* having two capsules.

bicarbonate (bī-kär'bō-nāt), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *carbonate.*] A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base; one of the supercarbonates.

bicarbonated, bicarburetted (bī-kär'bū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *carbureted, carburetted.*] Combined with or containing two atoms of carbon: as, *bicarbureted* hydrogen, C_2H_4.

bicarinate (bī-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *carinate.*] **1.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* two-keeled; doubly carinate; having two keel-like projections, as the glumes of some grasses. **2.** In *entom.,* having two carine or sharp longitudinal raised lines.

bicarpellary (bī-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *carpellary.*] Having two carpels or seed-vessels, whether distinct or united; dicarpellary (the more common word).

bicaudal (bī-kâ'dal), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *caudal.* Cf. LL. *bicaudatus,* two-tailed.] Double-tailed; terminating in two tails or prolonged extremities.

bicaudate (bī-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *caudate.*] In *entom.,* having two cirri or jointed appendages at the end of the abdomen, or two tail-like posterior processes, as the posterior wings of some insects.

bicavitary (bī-kav'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *cavity* + *-ary.*] Consisting of or possessing two cavities.

bicched, *a.* [ME., also written *bicchid, bycched, bicched, bicke,* a word of uncertain meaning, applied to the basilisk, to a body, to a child, and later to the conscience, a burden, etc., in a vaguely opprobrious sense, appar. 'cursed,' and hence taken by some to be a contraction of ME. *bicchersed* (which occurs but twice), not found in such a sense, and the contraction is improbable. Prob. at first *bicche,* being, in this view, an attrib. use (and inflected accordingly) of pp. adj. formative *-ed*2: both readings occur in different MSS. in the first instance quoted) of *bicche,* a bitch, used opprobriously. Cf. *shrewed, earlier shrewed,* in sense of 'cursed,' 'curst,' similarly formed (but supported by a verb) from the earlier attrib. *shrewe*: see *shrew.* In the alliterative phrase *bicched and bespit,* the word has evidently the same sense (the 'cursed bones'); there is no connection with D. *bikkel* = G. *bickel,* astragalus, ankle, ankle-bone, a die.] Cursed: an opprobrious word of uncertain meaning.

This fruyt cometh of the *bicched* bones two,
Forswering, ire, falsnesse, and homicide.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 194.

bice (bis), *n.* [Also written *bise,* < ME. *bise, bys, bis,* < OF. (and F.) *bis,* fem. *bise,* brown,

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formerly dusky, dark (cf. OF. *azur bis*, dark blue, *vert bis*, dark green, F. *bis blanc*, whity brown), = Pr. *bis* = It. *bigio*, grayish, prob. = Pg. *buzio*, brown, dusky; cf. ML. "*busius*, fealu," i. e., fallow, in an AS. glossary. The same word (F. *bise* = Pr. *biza* = It. *dial. bisa* = Bret. *biz* = Swiss *bise*, *beisz*) was applied to the north or northeast wind, from the accompanying darkness, like L. *aquilo*, < *aquilus*, dark, dusky: see *bise*. The origin of the word is unexplained. A name given to a blue color used in painting, one blue, the other green, both native carbonates of copper. Inferior kinds of these are also prepared artificially. The former is often called mountain-blue, the latter mountain-green, malachite-green, etc. Also called *bisalte*.

Ground, blue verditer, and other pigments have passed under the name of *bice*; which has therefore become a very equivocal term, and its name nearly obsolete: nor is it at present to be found in the shops, although much commended by old writers on the art.

Field's Grammar of Colouring (Bartlett's ed., 1877), p. 63.

Bicellaria (bi-se-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *cella*, cell, + *-aria*.] A genus of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, typical of the family *Bicellariidæ*.

Bicellariidæ (bi'sel-a-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bicellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyzoans.

bicellular (bi-sel'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *bi-3* + *cellular*.] Having two cells; consisting of two cells.

Bicellull (bi-sel'ǔ-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + NL. *cellula*, dim. of L. *cella*, cell.] A group of heteropterous hemipterous insects containing bugs of the division *Geocorisa* or *Anisoscelia*, which have two long cells of the membranous hemielytra. [Not in use.]

bicensal (bi-sen'sal), *a.* [< *bi-3* + *censeo* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, consisting of two ovals, real or imaginary, finite or infinite.

bicentenary (bi-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-3* + *centenary*.] I. *a.* Relating to or consisting of two hundred, especially two hundred years; bicentennial: as, a *bicentenary* celebration.

II. *n.* 1. That which consists of or comprehends two hundred (commonly the space of two hundred years).—2. A two hundredth anniversary.

Part of the enthusiasm of a *bi-centenary*.

The American, VI. 23.

bicentennial (bi-sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-3* + *centennial*.] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of or lasting two hundred years: as, a *bicentennial* period.—2. Occurring every two hundred years.

II. *n.* The two hundredth anniversary of an event; a bicentenary.

bicephalic (bi-se-fal'ik or bi-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. κεφαλή, head: see *cephalic*.] Having two heads; bicephalous; specifically, ornamented with two heads: as, a *bicephalic* engraved gem or the like. *Jour. Archæol.*, XXIX. 311.

bicephalous (bi-sef'g-lus), *a.* [As *bicephalic* + *-ous*.] Having two heads.

biceps (bi'seps), *a.* and *n.* [L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), < *bi-*, two-, + *caput*, head.] I. *a.* Two-headed, or having two distinct origins: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles.

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.*, a muscle having two heads or origins; specifically, the biceps flexor cubiti.—2. Figuratively, strength or muscular development.—3. Muscular strength of the arm; ability to use the arm effectively: as much strength or ability depending on the development of the biceps muscle.—**Biceps brachii**, or **biceps humeri**, the two-headed muscle of the arm, arising by its long head from the glenoid fossa, and by its short head from the coracoid process of the scapula, and inserted into the tuberosity of the bone radius. It is a strong flexor and supinator of the forearm, and a guide to the brachial artery in surgical operations for aneurism. See cut under *muscle*.—**Biceps femoris**, the two-headed muscle of the thigh, arising by the long head from the tuberosity of the ischium, and by its short head from the shaft of the femur, and inserted into the head of the fibula, its tendon forming the outer hamstring. Its action is to flex the leg upon the thigh.

bicensis (bi-sen'sis), *n.* [L., < *bic-*, a reduced form of *viginti*, = E. *twenty*, + *as* (*ass-*), an as, a unit: see *as*4.] In *Rom. metrology*, twenty asses.

biches, *n.* [< F. *biche*, OF. also *besse* = Walloon *bik* = mod. Pr. *bicho* = It. *dial. becia*, a hind or roe; of uncertain origin.] A kind of fur; the skin of the female deer.

bichir (bich'ėr), *n.* [Native name.] A remarkable living ganoid fish, *Polypterus bichir*, of the family *Polypteridæ* and order *Crossopterygii*, inhabiting the Nile and other African rivers, attaining a length of 18 inches, and esteemed as food. See *Polypterus*.

In the system of Cuvier, the *bichir* was placed among the bony fishes, in the vicinity of the herrings. One of the most interesting features in connection with the fish is that, in the young, external gills are present. Two other species, *P. senegalensis* and *P. endlicheri*, are known. All live in the deeper pools, and apparently bury themselves in the slime and ooze on the bottom, where they feed on fishes and other aquatic animals.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 86.

bichlorid, **bichloride** (bi-klō'rid, -rīd or -rid), *n.* A compound in which two equivalents of chlorine are combined with a base: as, a *bichlorid* of mercury.

bicho-de-mar (bē'chō-dō-mär'), *n.* [Pg., lit. worm of the sea, sea-slug.] Same as *bêche-de-mer*.

bichord (bī'kôrd), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-3* + *chord*.] I. *a.* Having two chords.

II. *n.* In *music*, a general name for an instrument having the strings tuned in unison for each note, as the mandolin and several other instruments of the lute or guitar class.

bichromate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* [< *bi-3* + *chromate*.] A compound containing twice as much chromic acid, combined with the same amount of base, as the normal chromate contains.—**Bichromate or bichromic battery**. See *cell*, 8.

bichromate (bī-krō'mat-tīze), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bichromatized*, ppr. *bichromatizing*. [< *bichromate*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To treat with a bichromate, especially bichromate of potassium. Also *bichromatize*.

The film of a *bichromatized* gelatine, used as a photographic negative. *Urr*, Dict., II. 290.

bichromic (bī-krō'mik), *a.* [< *bichrom(ate)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or using a bichromate.

In the construction of the induction balance a *bichromic* battery is used. *Science*, IX. 190.

bichy (bich'ī), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] A name sometimes given to *Cola acuminata*, a tree of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*. See *cola-nut*.

bicliate (bi-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< *bi-3* + *ciliate*.] Having two cilia.

The *bicliate* swarmspores that escaped were observed for some hours under the microscope.

Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, XXXII. 597.

bicipital (bi-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), two-headed (see *biceps*), + *-al*.] 1. Having two heads; two-headed. [Rare.]—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Having two heads or origins, as a muscle. See *biceps*. (*b*) Pertaining to the biceps muscles.—3. In *bot.*, dividing into two parts at the top or bottom.

Also *bicipitous*.

Bicipital fascia, an expansion of the tendon of the biceps inflexorius into the deep fascia of the forearm.—**Bicipital groove**, a furrow along the upper part of the humerus, in which the tendon of the long head of the biceps muscle lies. See cut under *humerus*.—**Bicipital ridges**, the lips of the bicipital groove.

bicipitous (bi-sip'i-tŭs), *a.*; pl. *bicipitoni* (-ī). [NL., < L. *biceps* (*bicipit-*), two-headed: see *biceps*.] The bicipital muscle of the thigh; the biceps femoris.

bicipitous (bi-sip'i-tus), *a.* Same as *bicipital*.

Bicipitous serpents. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., III. 15.

bicircloid (bi-sėr'kloid), *n.* [< *bi-3* + *circle* + *-oid*.] A curve generated by the uniform motion of a point around the circumference of a circle the center of which itself uniformly describes a circle.

bicircular (bi-sėr'kū-lăr), *a.* [< *bi-3* + *circular*.] Composed of or similar to two circles.—**Bicircular quad**, a bicircular quartic.—**Bicircular quartic**, a quartic curve which passes twice through each of the circular points at infinity, having thus

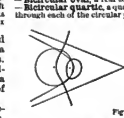

Fig. 2.

Bicircular Quartic.

Curve of four genus, first division; two real ovals with focal circle and central hyperbola.

an essential analytical similarity to a pair of circles, which it also somewhat resembles to the eye. For the purpose of tracing it, it may be defined as the envelop of all the circles having their centers on a fixed ellipse or hyperbola, and cutting a fixed circle orthogonally. This circle is called the *focal circle*, because its intersections with the

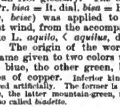

Fig. 1.

First genus, second division; one real oval.

fixed conic are foci of the quartic. The latter has, besides, two double foci, which are the foci of the conic. The perpendiculars from the center of the focal circle to the asymptotes of the conic are tritangents of the quartic. (See fig. 1.) The intersections of the focal circle with the quartic are *cyclic points* of the latter. There are three genera of bicircular quartics. The first embraces all the forms of the two real

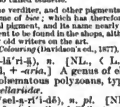

Fig. 3.

Second genus, second curve.

curves of the eighth class. For these there are two real focal circles and two imaginary ones. The two real conics of centers are an ellipse and a confocal hyperbola. There are four real foci and four real cyclic points. This genus has two divisions. In the first, the four real foci are *cyclic*, and the real curve consists of two ovals, one of which lies without or within the other, according as the four real foci are on a central ellipse or hyperbola. The second, or latter case, and fig. 2, modified so as to make the upper part like the lower, would show the forms of the quartics of this division have the property that three points can be taken as on that the distances r_1, r_2, r_3 of any point of the curve therefrom shall be expressible by an equation $ar_1 + br_2 + cr_3 = 0$.

The second division of the first genus embraces curves whose four real foci lie in two pairs or two focal circles. These real curves consist of single ovals, as in fig. 2. The second genus comprises central curves with one node

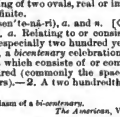

Fig. 4.

Third genus, cuspidal.

(leaides those at the circular points), and of the shape of the class. There is one real and one imaginary focal circle. The node may be either a cusp or an ordinary one, as in fig. 3; or it may be an acnode without or within the oval. The third genus contains curves with an ordinary cusp. These are of the fourth class, and have a real focal circle and but one focus. The cusp may point out-

ward, as in fig. 4, or inward, as in a modification of fig. 3.

bicker1 (bik'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *becker*, < ME. *bikeren*, *bikkeren*, *bekeren*, *bikeren*, appar. a form not otherwise known. The W. *bwyr*, fight, is appar. from the E.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To exchange blows; skirmish; fight off and on: said particularly of the skirmishing of archers and slingers.

Two eagles had a conflict and *bickered* together.

Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 243.

2. To quarrel; contend in words; engage in petulant altercation; wrangle.

Those petty things about which men cark and *bicker*.

Barrow.

Tho' men may *bicker* with the things they love.

Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—3. To make a brawling sound; make any repeated noisy action; clatter.

Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets played, . . .
That, as they *bickered* through the sunny shade,
Through verdant arches slip'd in silence home.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, III. 26.

4. To run rapidly; move quickly; quiver: be tremulous, like flame or water.

I make a sudden sally
And sparkle out among the fern,
To *bicker* down a valley.

Tennyson, The Brook.

There is a keen relish of contrast about the *bickering* flame as it gives an emphasis beyond Gherardo della Notte to loved faces. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 38.

5. To make a short rapid run. [Middle English and Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To strike repeatedly.

bicker2 (bik'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *biker*, *beker*: see *bicker*1, *v.*] 1. A fight, especially a confused fight.

Bickers were held on the Calton Hill. *Campbell.*

2. A quarrel; an angry dispute; an altercation.

If thou say nay, we two shal make a *bicker*.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman, l. 5603.

3. A confused or rapid succession of sounds; a rattling or clattering noise.

A *bicker* of musketry fire rattled down in the valley, intermingled with the wild yells and defiances of the hillmen, who were making a chapao or night attack on the camp. *Lieut. Forbes*, Narrative of Ava, Nineteen, p. 194.

4. A short rapid run or race; a staggering run, as from loss of equilibrium. [Middle Eng. and Scotch.]

Leeward whiles, against my will,
I took a *bicker*.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

bicker2 (bik'ėr), *n.* [Var. of *beaker*, q. v.] A bowl or dish for containing liquor, properly one made of wood; a drinking-cup; also, specifically, in many parts of Scotland, a wooden dish made of staves and hoops, like a tub, for holding food. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

bickerer (bik'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who bickers, or engages in petty quarrels.

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bickering (bik'ĕr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *bikering*, verbal n. of *bikeren*: see *bicker*], *v.*] **1†.** A skirmish.

Then was the war shivered, as it were, into small-fray and *bickerings*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng. (ed. 1851), II. 55.

2. Petulant contention; altercation.

There remained *bickerings*, not always carried on with the best taste or with the best temper, between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

bickerment† (bik'ĕr-ment), *n.* [< *bicker*], *v.*, + *-ment.*] Contention; conflict. *Spenser.*

bickern (bik'ĕrn), *n.* [Also by popular etym. *beckhorn*, and *bickiron*, *beak-iron*, q. v.; also *pickiron*; prop. *bicorn*, early mod. E. *byckorne*, *bycorne*, < F. *bigorne*, a bickern (cf. OF. *bicorne*, < ML. *bicornis*, *bicornia*, a two-handed sword, < Sp. Pg. *bigornia* = It. *bicornia*, a bickern, < L. *bicornis*, neut. pl. of *bicornus*, two-horned: see *bicorn*.] **1.** An anvil with two projecting, tapering ends; hence, one such end; a beak-iron.—**2.** *Medieval milit.*, a name for the martel-de-fer, in allusion to its double head, of which one side was made pointed and the other blunt; any similar double-headed weapon or tool.—**3.** Any iron implement ending in a beak: as if a contracted form of *beak-iron* (which see).

Also *beckern*.

bickiron (bik'ī'ėrn), *n.* Same as *bickern*, *beakiron*.

bicklavate (bī-klā'vāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *clavate*.] Doubly clavate; consisting of two club-shaped bodies.

Bicoca (bi-sō'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βίκος*, a drinking-bowl (see *beaker*), + *οἶκος*, house.] A genus of infusorians, typical of the family *Bicocidæ*. Previously written *Biocaca*.

Bicocidæ (bī-sō'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bicoca* + *-idæ*.] A family of sedentary animalcules.

bicollateral (bī-ko-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *collateral*.] In *bot.*, having the sides alike; applied to a fibrovascular bundle in which the woody portion lies between two layers of liber, or vice versa.

In Cucurbita, Solanum, and others the bundles are *bicollateral*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 181.

bicolligate (bī-kol'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *colligatus*, bound together: see *bi-*2 and *colligate*, *v.*] In *ornith.*, palmate but not totipalmate; having the three front toes united by two webs.

bicolor (bī'kul-ėr), *a.* Bonelli's name.—Font. *d'Auch.* [< L. *bicolor*, of two colors, < *bi-*, two-, + *color*, color.] Same as *bicolored*.

bicolored (bī'kul-ėrd), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *colored*. Cf. L. *bicolor*, of two colors.] Of two colors, as a flower.

bicolorous (bī-kul'ō-rus), *a.* Same as *bicolored*.

biconcave (bī-kon'kāv), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *concave*.] Hollow or concave on both sides; doubly concave, as a lens. See *lens*.

biconic, biconical (bī-kon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *conic*, *conical*.] Doubly conical; resembling two cones placed base to base.

[The] egis of the Grebes, . . . which also have both ends nearly alike but pointed, are so wide in the middle as to present a *biconical* appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 775.

biconjugate (bī-kon'jē-gāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *conjugate*.] **1.** In pairs; placed side by side.—**2.** In *bot.*, twice paired, as when each of the divisions of a forked petiole bears a pair of leaflets.

biconsonantal (bī-kon-sō-nan'tal), *a.* Composed of or containing two consonants.

biconvex (bī-kon'veks), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *convex*.] Convex on both sides; doubly convex, as a lens. See *lens*.

Of the various forms of lenses we need only consider the *bi-convex* and *bi-concave*. *Lommel*, Light, p. 88.

bicoquet†, *n.* Same as *bycocket*. *Fairholt*.

bicorn (bī'kôrn), *a.* [< L. *bicornis*, two-horned, < *bi-*, two-, + *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *bicornis*.] Having two horns; bicornous.

bicorned (bī'kôrnd), *a.* [*bicorn* + *-ed*-2.] Bicornuate.

bicornous (bī-kôr'nus), *a.* [*bicorn* + *-ous*.] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-shaped; especially, in *anat.*, having two prolongations likened to horns.

The letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 18.

bicornuate (bī-kôr'nū-āt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-ate*1.] Same as *bicornous*.

bicornuous (bī-kôr'nū-us), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-ous*.] Same as *bicornous*.

bicornute (bī-kôr'nūt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *cornute*. Cf. *bicorn*.] Two-horned; bicornous; specifically, in *bot.*, having two horn-like processes, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

bicorporal (bī-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [< L. *bicorpor*, later *bicorporeus*, double-bodied, < *bi-*, two-, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body.] In *her.*, same as *bicorporate*.—**Bicorporal sign**, in *astrol.*, a zodiacal sign whose figure represents two animals, namely, Pisces, Gemini, or Sagittarius.

bicorporate (bī-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *corporate*, *a.*] In *her.*, having two bodies: said of a beast or bird used as a bearing.

Bicornia (bī-kôr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *βίκος*, a wine-jar, a bowl, + *οἶκος*, a house.] Same as *Biocera*.

Bicorporate.

bicrenate (bī-krē'nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *crenate*.] In *bot.*, doubly crenate; applied to crenate leaves when the crenatures are themselves crenate.

bicrescentic (bī-kre-sen'tik), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *crescentic*.] Having the form of a double crescent.

bicrural (bī-krō'ral), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *crural*.] Having two legs, or two elongations resembling legs.

bicuspid (bī-kus'pid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *bicuspis* (*-pid-*), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point.] **I.** *a.* Having two points, fangs, or cusps. Specifically applied: (*a*) in *anat.*, to a curve having two cusps. (*b*) In *human anat.*, (1) to the premolar teeth, or false molars, of which there are two on each side above and below, replacing the milk molars; (2) to the mitral valve, consisting of two segments of peculiar outline of the heart, the corresponding right orifice being guarded by the tricuspid valve. (*c*) In *entom.*, to a claw or mandible having two pointed processes at the end. Also *bicuspidal*, *bicuspidate*.—**Bicuspid forceps**, dentists' forceps with curved beaks for extracting bicuspid teeth.

II. *n.* One of the premolars or false molars in man, of which there are in the adult two on each side above and below, between the canines and the true molars. They are the teeth which succeed and replace the milk-molars of the child. Also *bicuspis*.

bicuspidal (bī-kus'pi-dal), *a.* Same as *bicuspid*: the usual form of the word in geometry.

bicuspidate (bī-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *cuspidate*. Cf. *bicuspid*.] Same as *bicuspid*.

bicuspis (bī-kus'pis), *n.*; pl. *bicuspides* (-pi-dēz). [NL.: see *bicuspid*.] Same as *bicuspid*.

bicycle (bī'si-kl), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cyclus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, a wheel: see *cycle*.] A modification of the two-wheeled velocipede (which see). The velocipede of 1869 was worked by treadles operating cranks on the axis of the front wheel. This was modified in the earliest form of the bicycle by

a, man's bicycle; *b*, tandem bicycle; *c*, woman's bicycle; *d*, sprocket-wheel with pedal-crank shaft.

greatly increasing the relative size of the driving-wheel and bringing the saddle directly over it. After the "safety" bicycle was introduced, in which the wheels were made of equal or nearly equal size, and for the direct action upon the front wheel was substituted indirect action upon the rear wheel, by means of a chain and sprocket-wheels, the diameters of the wheels were greatly proportioned so as to compensate the decrease in size of the driving-wheel. Bicycles having seats and driving-gear for several riders placed one behind the other are called *tandems* — a name often restricted to such cycles for two riders. A bicycle for three riders is called a *tripled*, one for four a *quadruple*, one for five a *quintuple*, one for six a *sextet* or *sextuplet*, etc.—**Chainless bicycle**, a bicycle in which the power is transmitted to the rear wheel by bevelled gears instead of by a chain and sprocket-wheels.—**Duplex bicycle**, a bicycle designed for two riders sitting side by side.

bicycle (bī'si-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bicycled*, ppr. *bicycling*. [*bicycle*, *n.*] To ride on a bicycle.

bicycler (bī'sik-lėr), *n.* [< *bicycle* + *-er*.] One who rides a bicycle.

bicyclic† (bī-sik'lik), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *cyclus* (see *cycle*) + *-ic*.] Consisting of or having two circles; specifically, in *bot.*, in two whorls, as the stamens of a flower.—**Bicyclic chuck**. See *chuck*1.

bicyclist (bī-sik'lik), *a.* [*bicycle* + *-ic*.] Relating to or connected with bicycles.

bicycling (bī'si-kling), *n.* [*bicycle* + *-ing*.] The art or practice of riding on a bicycle.

bicyclism (bī'si-klizm), *n.* [*bicycle* + *-ism*.] The habit or art of riding the bicycle. *N. and Q.*, 7th S. I. 295.

bicyclist (bī'si-klist), *n.* [*bicycle* + *-ist*.] One who rides on a bicycle. *The Century*, XXVIII. 44.

bid (bid), *v.*; pret. *bade*, *bad*, or *bid*, pp. *bidden* or *bid*, ppr. *bidding*. [Under this form two verbs, orig. distinct in form and sense, have been confounded since the 17th century or earlier: (1) *Bid*1, ask, pray, < ME. *bidden* (pret. *bad*, pl. *beden*, *baden*, pp. *beden*, *biden*), ask, pray, invite, wish, and also (by confusion with *bed*2) command, < AS. *biddan* (pret. *bæd*, pl. *bǽdon*, pp. *beden*), ask, pray, invite, in some cases enjoy, to command, = OS. *biddian* = OFries. *bidda* = D. *bidden* = OHG. *bittan*, MHG. G. *bitten* = Icel. *biðja* = Sw. *bedja* = Dan. *bede* = Goth. *bidjan* (pret. *bath*, pl. *bedum*, pp. *bidans*) (cf. Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar), ask, beg, beseech, beg; see *beg*1; perhaps = Gr. √ *πυθ* (orig. *φυθ*) in *πεύθεσθαι*, *πεύθομαι*, persuade, move by entreaty, mid. *πεύθεσθαι*, *πεύθομαι*, be persuaded, obey, trust, < L. *fides*, trust, faith, from the AS., E. *bead*; from the L., E. *faith*, *fidelity*, *affy*, *affidavit*, *confide*, *confident*, *infidel*, *perfidy*, etc. (2) *Bid*2, command, order, enjoin, propose, offer, etc., < ME. *beden*, *boden* (which would regularly give E. **beed* or **bead*), command, order, offer, announce, also invite (pret. *bead*, *bed*, *bod*, pl. *beden*, *boden*, pp. *boden*), < AS. *bēodan* (pret. *bēad*, pl. *budon*, pp. *boden*), command, order, offer, announce, threaten, = OFries. *biada* = D. *bieden* = OHG. *biotan*, MHG. G. *bieten* = Icel. *bjotha* = Sw. *bjuda* = Dan. *byde* = Goth. *biudan* (pret. *baup*, pl. *budum*, pp. *budans*); only in comp. *anabiudan*, command, *faurbiudan* = E. *forbid*), command, offer, announce, etc., = Gr. √ *πυθ* (orig. *φυθ*), in *πυθέσθαι*, *πεύθομαι*, learn by asking, ask, = Skt. √ *budh* (orig. **bhudh*), be awake, understand (see *Buddha*); cf. Olslg. *budeti*, be awake. From AS. *bēodan* come *bode*, E. *bode*, *abode*, *forbid*, *bead*, *beadle*, *bedral*, *apprentond*, *AS. bydel*, E. *beadle*, etc.: see *bode*1, *bode*2, *beadle*. While some senses of *bid* are obviously those of AS. *biddan*, and others obviously those of AS. *bēodan*, no formal separation can conveniently be made. The mod. forms correspond to those of AS. *biddan*, the senses chiefly to those of AS. *bēodan*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask; request; invite.

Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find bid to the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 9.

Provide the feast, father, and *bid* the guests.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. To pray; wish earnestly or devoutly; hence, to say by way of greeting or benediction: as, to *bid* good-day, farewell, etc.

Neither *bid* him God speed. 2 John 10.

3. To command; order or direct; enjoin.

And God *bade* him and said, Lord, it is he thou *bid*'st me come unto thee on the water. *Mat.* xiv. 28.

I was *bid* to come for you. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

Because God his father had not *bidden* him do it, and therefore He would not tempt the Lord his God.
Kingsley.

[Occasionally a simple infinitive follows; as, "the lady *bade* take away the fool," *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.]

4. To offer; propose: as, to *bid* a price at an auction.

The king will *bid* you battle presently.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

Four guineas I Gad's life, you don't *bid* me the price of his wig. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

In buying Books or other Commodities, 'tis not always the best way to *bid* half so much as he refuses.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 30.

5. To name the price of in bidding; increase the amount offered for: with *up*: as, to *bid up* a thing beyond its value.—**6.** To proclaim; make known by a public announcement; declare: as, "our banns thrice *bid*," *Gay*. What d'ye Call it?—**To bid beads**, to pray with beads. See *bead*.

All night she spent in *bidding* of her *bedes*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 3.

To bid defiance to. See *defiance*.—**To bid the banns.** See *banns*.—**To bid the ox a base.** See *base*1, *n.*, 9.

1. *Intrans.* To make an offer; offer a price: as, to *bid* at an auction.

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Antagonism between different powers in the State, or dinerent factions, have caused one or other of them to bid for popular support, with the result of increasing popular power. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 438.

To bid fair, to open or offer a good prospect; seem likely.

bid (bid), *n.* An offer of a price; specifically, an offer made or the price offered at an auction; as, to increase another's *bid*.

bidactyl (bi-dak'til), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *δακτυλος*, finger, toe.] Same as *didactyl*.

bidagova (bid-a-gō'vȧ), *n.* [Braz.] The name given in Brazil to a substitute for coffee prepared from the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*. *McElrath*.

bidale (bi-dāl'), *n.* [< *bid*, invite, + *ale*.] An entertainment to which persons were invited for the purpose of contributing to the relief of some one in distress. [Prov. Eng.] Also written *bidall*.

There was an antient Custom called a *Bid-Ale* or Bidder-Ale, from the Saxon Bidden [*bidden*], to pray or supplicate, when any honest Man decayed in his Estate, was set up again by the liberal Benevolence and Contributions of Friends at a Feast, to which those Friends were bid or invited. It was most used in the West of England, and in some Counties called a Help Ale.

Brand's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 339, note.

bidarkee (bi-där'kē), *n.* [Also written *bidarka*; native name.] A boat of skins used by the Aleutian Islanders.

There are three miles to traverse to reach the nearest river, and here I trusted myself to one of the far-famed *bidarkies*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N.S., xlii. 300.

biddable (bid'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *bid* + *-able*.] Obedient to a bidding or command; willing to do what is bidden; complying; docile.

She is exceedingly attentive and useful; . . . indeed, I never saw more *biddable* woman.

Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii.

A more gentle, *biddable* lyrical than the poor fellow made cat hardly be conceived.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xliv.

biddance (bid'ȧns), *n.* [< *bid* + *-ance*.] Bidding; invitation. [Rare.]

bidder (bid'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bidder*, *bidere*; < *bid*, *bide*, + *-er*1.] One who bids; specifically, (*a*) one who begs; (*b*) one who commands or orders; (*c*) one who asks or invites; (*d*) one who offers to pay a specified price for an article, at a public auction.

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Burke.*

biddery-ware (bid'ė-ri-wār), *n.* Same as *bidri*.

bidding (bid'ing), *n.* [ME. *bidding*, *biddinge*; verbal *n.* of *bid* in both the senses of which it is used.] 1. Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying.

At his second *bidding* darkness fled. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 712.

They had chalked upon a slate the psalmes that were to be sung, so that all the congregation might see it without the *bidding* of a Clerck. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

Henry . . . nominated Richard Henry Lee and Gray-son for the senators from Virginia. They were both soon chosen at his *bidding*. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 354.

2. The act of making an offer at an auction; as, the *bidding* was lively.

bidding-prayer (bid'ing-prār), *n.* [See below.] In England, the prayer before the sermon. As directed in the 55th canon of the Church of England, this is a form in which the preacher calls on the congregation to pray for the church catholic, the sovereign, and different estates of men, in order; and the prayer preceding the sermon has been in use since long before the Reformation. At first it was called simply *the beads* (literally, praying of the prayers), after the Reformation *bidding of the common prayers*, *bidding (of) prayers* or *prayer* (the last word being object of the first); but after the sixteenth century the word *bidding* came to be popularly regarded as an adjective, or the phrase *bidding prayer* as a quasi-compound, a prayer which bids or directs what is to be prayed for. A collect is now generally substituted for the bidding-prayer (and sometimes called by the same name), but on state occasions in the cathedrals and at university sermons, the bidding-prayer is always used. Liturgiologists often designate the decent Christian of the primitive times as the *bidden* or *bidding-prayers*. See *ectene* and *litany*.

Our people, as of yore, may all join their priest and say along with him, before he begins his sermon, the truly Catholic petitions of the *bidding-prayer*.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 354.

biddy1 (bid'i), *n.*; pl. *biddies* (-iz). [E. dial. and U. S., perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. *chickabiddy*.] A familiar name for a hen.

Biddy2 (bid'i), *n.* [Dim. of *Bridget*, a fem. proper name, usually given in honor of St. Bridget (Ir. and Gael. *Brighid* (gen. *Brighide*, *Bride*, whence the form St. *Bride*), < *brigh*, strength), who lived in Ireland in the 5th and 6th centuries.] An Irish female domestic; a servant-girl. [Colloq., U. S.]

bide (bīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bode*, ppr. *biding*. [CME. *biden*, < AS. *bīdan* (pret. *bād*, pl. *bidon*, pp. *biden*) = OS. *bīdan* = OFries. *bida* = D. *beiden* = OHG. *bītan*, MHG. *biten*, G. dial. *beiten* = Icel. *bītha* = Sw. *bida* = Dan. *bie* = Goth. *beidan*, wait. Cf. Ir. *feithim*, I wait, = Gael. *feith*, wait. See *abide*1 and *abode*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To remain in expectation; wait.—2. To be or remain in a place or state; wait.

In whose cold blood no spark of honour *bides*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.
Safe in a dish's base,
With twenty trenched gashes on his head.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

3. To dwell; reside.

All kures to thee shall bow, of them that *bide*
In heaven, or earth, or under earth in hell.
Milton, P. L., iii. 321.

And Lancelot saw that she withheld her wish,
And *bode* among them for a little space
Till he should learn it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *trans.* 1. To wait for; await.

He has the elements of greatness within him, and he patiently *bides* his time. *Prescott.*

I will *bide* upon at King Trygave's hill
Outside the city gates.
Wilde, Norreys, Earthly Paradise, I. 9.

2. To endure; suffer; bear.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitiless storm.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

Oh, humble me! I cannot *bide* the joy
That in my Saviour's presence ever flows.
Sidney Lanier, Corn-Song, Poems, p. 58.

Bidens (bī'denz), *n.* [NL., < L. *bidens*, having two teeth: see *bident*.] 1. A genus of herbaceous composite plants, related to *Dahlia* and to *Coreopsis*, having achenes armed with two or more rigid, persistent, retrorsely barbed awns. They are coarse, useless weeds, but some of the species have conspicuous yellow flowers and are known as bur-marigolds. The persistency with which the achenes adhere to clothing and the coats of animals has given rise to the common name of *beggar's-ticks* or *beggar's-lice*. The root and seeds of *B. pilosus*, known as Spanish needles, have had an ill-founded reputation as emmenagogues and as a remedy for acute bronchial affections.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of hawks with two-toothed beak; same as *Dioden* or *Harpagus* (which see). *Spix*, 1824.

bident (bī'dent), *n.* [< L. *bident*(*-t*-)*s*, OL. *duident*(*-t*-)*s*, with two teeth, < *bi-*, = E. *bi-*, two-, + *dens*(*-t*-)*s* = E. *tooth*. Cf. *trident*.] 1. In *archæol.*, an instrument or a weapon with two prongs. Hence—2. Any two-pronged instrument.

The conversion of the *bident* into a trident, by which, instead of two, you chalk three for one.
Poole, in Grose's Samuel Foote, cv.

bidental (bī-den'tal), *a.* [< L. *bident*(*-t*-)*e*, with two teeth (see *bident*), + *-al*.] Same as *bidentate*.

bidental (bī-den'tal), *n.* [< L. *bidental*, from the animal sacrificed at its consecration (< *bident*(*-t*-)*s*, an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete), or from the forked lightning (a sense of *bident*, < L. *bident*(*-t*-)*s*, with two teeth or prongs: see *bident*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a monument marking a place that had been struck by lightning, consisting of a wall, not roofed, carried around the site, which was considered to be sacred and neither to be trodden nor looked upon, and often resembled a raised well-curb. Such monuments were consecrated by the pontifs, or, later, by the haruspices, by the sacrifice of sheep or other victim, and were probably given in charge of guardians, themselves called *bidentals*.

bidentate (bī-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *bident*(*-t*-)*e*, having two teeth (see *bident*), + *-ate*1.] Having two teeth or processes like teeth; two-toothed. Other forms are *bidentated*, *bidental*, *bidental*, and (rarely) *bidented*.

bidentated (bī-den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *bidentate*.

bidenticulate (bī-den-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *denticulate*. Cf. *bidentate*.] Having two minute teeth.

bidery (bid'ė-ri), *n.* See *bidri*.

bidet (bi-det'; F. pron. bē-dā'), *n.* [< F. *bidet* (? prob. it. *biletto*), a small horse; of unknown origin.] A small pony, formerly, in the British army, a horse allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.

For joy of which I will . . . mount my *bidet* in a dance, and curvet upon my saddle. *B. Jonson*, Chloridia.

2. The basin of a water-closet so made that, in addition to the ordinary places of entrance of water- and discharge-pipe, there is a contrivance for washing or administering injections: sometimes made as a separate article of bedroom furniture.

bid-hook (bid'hůk), *n.* [A variant of *beadhook*.] *Naut.*, a small kind of boat-hook.

bidigitate (bī-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *digitate*.] Having two digits, or two finger-like processes.

biding (bī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *biding*, *bydyng*; verbal *n.* of *bide*.] 1. An awaiting; expectation. —2. Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant *biding* been.
Sidney, Jane Shore, i. 2.

bidiri, *n.* See *bidri*.

bidogyn (bi-dō'gin), *n.* [W., a dagger: see *under-bidlin*.] In Celtic antiq., a dagger.

bidri, bidry, bidree (bid'ri, bid-rē'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *biderry*, *bidiri*, < Hind. *bidrī*, *Bidar*, a town in the state of Hyderabad, India.] A kind of ornamental metal-work of India, consisting essentially of damascening of silver upon some metal ground which is made black by treating it with certain chemicals. The alloy used as the basis of the damascene work varies in composition in different localities: it may be either bronze or brass, in the latter case sometimes containing a very large percentage of zinc. Also called *biddery-ware*.

bid-ware, bidri-ware, *n.* Same as *bidri*.

bid-stand1 (bid'stand), *n.* A cant term for a highwayman.

Why, I tell you, sir: he has been the only *Bid-stand* that ever kept Newmarket, Salisbury-plain, Hockley i' the Hole, Finds-hill, and all the high places of any respect. *Middleton*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

biduous (bid'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *biduus*, < *bi-*, two-, + *dies*, day.] Lasting two days only, as some flowers.

bieberite (bē'bėr-it), *n.* [< *Bieber* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] Native cobalt sulphate or cobalt vitriol: a decomposition-product of other cobalt minerals found at Bieber, near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

bielaga, *n.* The Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.

biel (bēl), *n.* Same as *beal*1. Only North. E. and Sc. In Sc. also written *beild*, *biel*: early mod. E. *bield*, *beeld*, etc., < ME. *beeld*, *beld*, *belde*, < AS. *bylda* (= Goth. *balthei*, MHG. *belde* = Goth. *balthaiþs*), boldness, courage, < *beald*, bold: see *bold*.] 1†. Boldness; courage; confidence; feeling of security.—2†. Resource; help; relief; means of help or relief; support; assistance.

For feld thon getts nane uther *beild*,
But eit the herbis upon the feld.
Sir D. Lindsay, The Monarchie, l. 3087.

3. Shelter; refuge; protection.

This bonom soft shall be thy *beild*,
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 49.
The random *beild* o' clod or stane. *Burns.*
Folk maun bow to the bush that they seek *beild* frae.
Hogg, Brownie, ii. 197.

4. A place of shelter.

These evil showers make the low bush better than no *beild*. *Scott*, Monastery, i. 191.

beild (bēld), *v.* [Now only North. E. and Sc., in Sc. also written *beild*, *biel*, etc.; early mod. E. *bield*, *beeld*, etc., < ME. *beelden*, *belden*, < AS. *bieldan* (pret. *bealdede*) = Goth. *balthjan* = Icel. *bātha*, *baldra*, < *beald*, bold: see *bold*, *a.*, and cf. *bold*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To make bold; give courage or confidence to.—2. To defend; protect; shelter.

Scorn not the bush that *beilds* you.
Scott, Monastery, i. xiv.

II. *intrans.* To be bold or confident; grow bold or strong.

beildy (bēl'di), *a.* [Sc., also written *beildy*, *bield* + *-y*.] Sheltered from the weather; affording shelter.

He . . . was lying under hilding lee a' day, and wilna a' night, in the cove in the dern hag . . . it's a *beildy* enough bit. *Scott*, Waverley, ii. xxviii.

biemargrinate (bī-ē-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *emarginate*.] In *entom.*, having two emarginations or concavities in the margin.

bien, bein (bēn), *a.* [Sc., also written *beilly*, *beild* + *-y*.] Sheltered from the weather; affording shelter.

biennial (bī-en'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *biennium*, a space of two years, < *biennis*, lasting two years (< *bicennalis*, *bi-*, < *bi-* + *annus*, year; see *bi-*2 and *annual*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Happening or taking place once in two years: as, *biennial* games.

I consider *biennial* elections as a security that the sober second thought of the people shall be law. *Jones* (1780).

2. Continuing or lasting for two years; changed or renewed every two years: said especially of plants.

II. *n.* 1. A plant which requires two seasons of growth to produce its flowers and fruit, growing one year and flowering, fruiting, and dying the next.—2. An exercise, as a college examination, occurring once in two years.

Sometimes also *biannual*.

biennially (bī-en'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

biensance (F. pron. byan-sā-ōns'), *n.* [F., < *bienséant*, becoming, seemly, < *bien* (< L. *bene*), well, + *séant*, becoming, seemly, lit. sitting,

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ppr. of *avoir*, sit, belt, ⟨ L. *sedere* = E. *sit.*] Decency; decorum; propriety; seemliness.

The rule of observing what the French call the *bienseance* in an allusion has been found out of later years, and in the colder regions of the world.
Addison, Spectator, No. 160.

He [Sir Robert Peel] scarcely ever offended against either the conventional or the essential *bienseances* of society. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 219.

bienvenue (F. pron. byeⁿ-v'nü'), *n.* [Also formerly mod. E. also *benvenue*, ME. *bienveu*, ⟨ OF. (and F.) *bienvenue*, ⟨ *bien*, well, + *venu*, coming, pp. of *venir*, ⟨ L. *venire*, come.] 1. Welcome.

They by this have met him,
And given him the *bienvenue*.
Massinger, The Picture, ii. 2.

2. A fee exacted from a new workman by his fellows, especially in printing-offices.

A new bien venu, or sum for drink, was demanded of me by the compositors. I thought it an imposition, as I had paid it before [to the pressmen].
Franklin, Autobiography.

bier (bēr), *n.* [The present spelling is perhaps in imitation of the F. form; early mod. E. reg. *beer*, ⟨ ME. *beere*, *beer*, *bere*, ⟨ AS. *bǽr* (= OFries. *bêre* = OS. *bâra* = D. *baar* = OHG. *bâra*, MHG. *bâre*, G. *bahre*, = Icel. *bǫrr*, = Sw. *bår* = Dan. *baare*), a bier, ⟨ *beran* (pret. *bær*, pl. *bǽron*), bear. Cf. L. *feretrum*, ⟨ Gr. *φέρετρον*, and E. *barrow*[2], from the same ult. root. See *bear*[1]. 1†. A frame, usually of wood, on which to carry a load; a barrow; a litter; a stretcher. Specifically—2. A frame on which to lay a corpse, or the coffin containing it, is laid before burial; also, one on which it is carried to the grave by hand.

After he was done, the priest walked down and stood by the bier whereon lay stretched the corpse.
Bede, Church of our Fathers, ii. 306.

3. A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth. *Imp. Dict.*

bier-balk (bēr'bâk), *n.* [*bier* + *balk*[1], a ridge, a path.] A balk left in a field for the passage of funerals.

A broad and sufficient *bier-balk*.
Reports to Inspectors of Factories for Royalton Week, ix.

bier-right (bēr'rīt), *n.* An ancient ordeal, in which those who were suspected or accused of murder were required to approach and touch the corpse of the murdered person as it lay on the bier. If when touched the corpse bled, this was supposed to indicate the guilt of the person touching it.

biest, biestings, *n.* See *beest*.

bietle (bē'tl), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of jacket, made of an entire deer-skin, worn by the women of the Apaches. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 49.

bifacial (bī-fā'shial), *a.* [< *bi-*[3] + *facial*.] Having the opposite surfaces alike. So in *bot.*, having the opposite faces unlike: as, the *bifacial* arrangement of the parenchyma or green pulp upon the two faces of a leaf. Also *dorsiventral*.—3. Having two fronts or principal faces; specifically, having two human faces turned in opposite directions, as a medal or an image.

bifara (bī'fa-rā), *n.* [It., also *biffara*, *piffaro*, *piffero*, a pipe: see *pifpe*.] In *organ-building*, a stop the pipes of which are in pairs, one mouthed or sounded in pairs, and are so tuned that the two tones emitted differ slightly in pitch, thus producing a wavy tone. Also called *piffero*, *usile mavis*, *celestina*, etc.

bifarious (bī-fā'ri-us), *a.* [L. *bifarius* (= Gr. *διφάσιος*), twofold, ⟨ *bi-* + *-farius*, ⟨ *fa-ri* (= Gr. *φάσκειν*), speak, = E. *ban*[1].] Divided into two parts; double; twofold. Specifically —(*a*) In *bot.*, pointing in two ways, or arranged in two opposite rows, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, two-rowed; two-ranked; distichous or dichotomous, as the hairs of a squirrel's tail, or the webs of a feather.

bifariously (bī-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

bifasciate (bī-fas'i-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[3] + *fasciate*.] In *zoöl.*, having two transverse or encircling bands of color.

Bifaxaria (bī-fak-sā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., ⟨ LL. *bifax*, two-faced, ⟨ *bi-*, two-, + *facies*, face.] A genus of polyzoans with two rows of cells facing in opposite directions, typical of the family *Bifaxariidæ*.

Bifaxariidæ (bī-fak-sa-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Bifaxaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of cheilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Bifaxaria*. The ciliary ovicarium is rigid, biserial, and variously branched; the cells or zoœcia are alternate, closely connate back to back, and facing in opposite directions. Eleven existing species are known.

biferous (bī'fe-rus), *a.* [L. *bifer*, bearing twice (< *bi-*, twice, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing flowers or fruit twice a year, as some plants in warm climates.

biffin (bif'in), *n.* [Also spelled *beefin*, *brefen* (and, by a false etym., *beaufin*, as if ⟨ F. *beau*, beautiful, + *fin*, fine); a dial. corruption of *beefing*, ⟨ *beef* + *-ing*[2].] So called from the red color of the apple.] 1. An excellent cooking-apple cultivated in England, especially in the county of Norfolk. It is often sold in a dried and flattened condition. Hence—2. A baked apple crushed into a flat round cake.

bifid (bī'fid), *a.* [< L. *bifidus*, forked, < *bi-*, two-, + *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, split, = E. *bite*, *q. v.*] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked, as the tongue of a snake; specifically, in *bot.*, divided halfway down into two parts; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins.

It will be observed that each of the simple cells has a bifid mark-like projection of the cellular wall on either side. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 283.

Bifid circle a circle cut at the extremities of a diameter by another circle in regard to which it is said to be *bifid*. —**Bifid substitution**, in *math.*, a substitution rebating to pairs of *n* letters, and characterized additionally by the rule that the whole *n* are to be distinguished into 2 sets of *k* and that every pair of members which belong to the same set of *k* is to be replaced by the other pair of the same set of *k*, while the rest of the pairs remain unchanged.

bifidate, bifidated (bī'fi-dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bifidatus*, cleaved, < *bifidus*: see *bifid*.] Same as *bifid*. [Rare.]

bifidity (bī-fid'i-ti), *n.* [< *bifid* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being bifid.

bifilar (bī-fī'lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *filar*, < L. *filum*, thread; see *file*[3].] I. *a.* Two-threaded; having two threads.—**Bifilar magnetometer**, an instrument designed by the mathematician Gauss, depending on the use of the bifilar suspension.—**Bifilar suspension**, the combination of two fine wires bearing horizontal couples or forces of rotation, first used in the bifilar magnetometer. The needle, bar, disk, or other body which the couple to be measured is to turn is suspended at equal distances from and on opposite sides of its center of gravity by two parallel threads from two fixed points on one higher level. Thus, under the influence of gravity alone, the suspended body comes to equilibrium with the two threads in a vertical plane. When it is turned through any angle about a vertical axis through its center, its weight tends to restore it to its original position; and the combination of this force of restitution can be accurately calculated from the lengths of the threads, the distances of their attachments, and the weight of the suspended body. This moment increases with the angle of displacement up to 90°; consequently, the bifilar suspension is the most sensitive, but it will, when it is applied, bring the suspended body to equilibrium in a new position from which it will return to the old position being observed affords the means of calculating the impressed force.

II. *n.* A micrometer fitted with two threads.

bifilarly (bī-fī'lär-li), *adv.* In a bifilar manner; by means of two threads: as, "supported *bifilarly*." *N. Z. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 206.

bifistular, bifistulous (bī-fis'tū-lär, -lus), *a.* [< *bi-*[3] + *fistular*, *fistulous*.] Having two tubes or channels.

bifabellate (bī-fā-bel'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[3] + *flabellate*.] In *zoöl.*, having two short joints, as an antenna, each provided on two opposite sides with a very long, somewhat flattened process, the processes lying close together, so that the whole antenna is two-rowed. It is an extreme modification of the bipectinate type.

bifagellate (bī-flā-jel'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *flagellum* + *-ate*[1].] Having two whip-like appendages or flagella: as, a *bifagellate* infusorian.

The "hooked Monad" is another *bi-flagellate* form.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 420.

biflecnode (bī-flek'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *bi-*, twice, + *flec(tere)*, bend, + *nodus*, node.] In *math.*, a node or point at which a curve crosses itself, and which at the same time a point of inflection, or a point where the direction of the bending changes. This is a singularity found among quartic and higher curves.

Biflecnode.

biforate (bī-fō'rāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *forate*.] In *bot.*, bearing two flowers.

biforous (bī-fō'rus), *a.* [< NL. *biforus*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *fax* (*for-*), flower.] Same as *biforate*.

bifocal (bī-fō'kal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *focal*.] Having two foci.

bifold (bī'fōld), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *fold*[2].] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, etc.

O madness of discourse,
That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bi-fold authority! *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

bifolia, *n.* Plural of *bifolium*.

bifoliate (bī-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having two leaves.

bifoliolate (bī-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *foliolate*.] In *bot.*, having two leaflets: applied to a compound leaf.

bifolium (bī-fō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *bifolia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *folium*, leaf.] In *math.*, a plane curve having two folia or depressions. See cut under *bitangent*.

bifoliumbar (bī-fō-lo-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *foliolar*.] In *bot.*, having a double follicle, as apocynaceous plants.

biforate (bī-fō'rāt), *a.* [L. *bi-* + *foratus*, perforated, pp. of *forare* = E. *bore*[1].] In *bot.*, having two pores or perforations, as the anthers of a rhododendron. Also *biporous*.

biforine (bī'fō-rin), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *foris* = E. *door*.] In *bot.*, a minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants, with an aperture at each end through which raphides are expelled.

Biforipalla (bī-fō-ri-pal'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *foris* = E. *door*, + *palla*, mantle.] An order of bivalve mollusks, supposed to be distinguished by having two openings in the mantle, one for the foot and the other for excrement. It was thus based on a misconception. Its constituents were the *Mytilacea* and *Naiades*. *Latreille*.

biforked (bī'fōrkt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *forked*. Cf. *bifurcate*.] Having two forks or prongs; two-forked: as, "a *biforked* beam," *Southey*.

biformal (bī-fôr'mal), *a.* [< L. *biformis*, < *bi-*, two-, + *forma*, shape.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes; double-bodied.

biformity (bī-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *biform* + *-ity*.] The state of being biform; a doubleness of form.

bifrons (bī-fronz), *a.* Same as *bifront*.

bifront (bī'frunt), *a.* [L. *bifrons*(*t-*)*s*, having two foreheads (an epithet of Janus), < *bi-*, two-, + *front*(*-i-*)*s*, forehead, front.] Having two fronts or faces, as the god Janus.

bifronted (bī-frun'ted), *a.* [As *bifront* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *bifront*.

bifurcate (bī-fėr'kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bifurcated*, ppr. *bifurcating*. [< ML. *bifurcatus*, pp. adj., two-forked (cf. L. *bifurcus*, two-forked), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *furcatus*, forked: see *furcate*.] To divide into two forks or branches.

The central trunk which runs up the foot-stalk *bifurcates* near the centre of the leaf.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 247.

bifurcate, bifurcated (bī-fėr'kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *bifurcatus*: see the verb.] Two-forked; divided into two branches.

bifurcately (bī-fėr'kāt-li), *adv.* In a bifurcate manner.

bifurcation (bī-fėr-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *bifurcate* + *-ion*.] 1. A forking or division into two branches; separation into two parts or things; in *optics*, same as *double refraction*. See *refraction*.—2. A point at which forking occurs; one or both of the bifurcating parts.—3. Specifically, in *geog.*, the division of a stream into two parts, each of which is connected with a different river system: as, the *bifurcation* of the upper Orinoco.

bifurcous (bī-fėr'kus), *a.* [< L. *bifurcus*, two-forked, < *bi-*, two-, + *furca*, a fork.] Same as *bifurcate*.

big[1] (big), *a.* [< ME. *big*, *bigg*, *bigge*, *bygg*, etc., powerful, strong, large; origin unknown. The E. dial. *bug*, *bugg*, proud, important, self-sufficient, agrees partly in sense, but appears to be unrelated: see *bug*, *bug*[3], 1a. Of great strength or power.—2. Having great size; large in bulk or magnitude, absolutely or relatively.

Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

The world wagged on in its accustomed way, bringing all manner of changes *big* and little.
W. Black.

3. Great with young; pregnant; ready to give birth; hence, figuratively, full of something important; ready to produce; teeming.

At length the momentous hour arrives, as *big* with consequences to man as any that ever struck in his history.
Everett, Orations, p. 81.

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big 4. Distended; full, as of grief, passion, courage, determination, goodness, etc.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart and weep. *Shak., J. C.*, iii. 1.

For myself, I find my heart too *big*; I feel I have not patience to look on, whilst you run these forbidden courses. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.

5. Tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; pompous; proud; boastful: as, *big* looks; *big* words.

He began to look *big*, and take mightily upon him. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

6. Great as regards influence, standing, wealth, etc. [Colloq.] — **Big game.** *See game*1. — **Big tree**, the mammoth tree, *Sequoia wellingtonia*, found on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, central California, particularly in the "big-tree grove" in Calaveras county. — **Syn. 2.** *Large*, etc. (*see great*), bulky, huge, massive. — 5. *Lofty*, pompous, arrogant, important.

big2, **bigg**2 (big), *v.* [< ME. *biggen*, *byggen*, < Icel. *byggja*, older form *byggva* (= Sw. *bygga* = Dan. *bygge* = AS. *būan*), build, dwell in, inhabit, a secondary form of *búa* (pret. pl. *bjuggu*) = AS. *búan*, dwell: see *bo*1, *bower*, *boor*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To inhabit; occupy.—2†. Reflexively, to locate one's self. — 3†. To build; erect; fashion. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

O *bigged* hae they a bigly bour
Fast by the roaring linn.
Rose the Red, and White Lilly, in Child's Ballads, V. 174.

II. *intrans.* To dwell; have a dwelling.

big2, **bigg**3 (big), *n.* [Sc. and North. E., more commonly *bigg*, early used in Sc. also *bigge*, *byggh*, late ME. *bygge*, < Icel. *bygg* = Sw. *bygg* = Dan. *byg*, barley, = AS. *bēow*, grain, nlt., like the remotely related *big*3, *bigg*3, < *big*2, *v.*, grow, be, Skt. √ *bhu*, be, Gr. *φυεσθαι*, grow: see *be*1.] A kind of winter barley cultivated in northern Europe, especially in Scotland; properly, four-rowed barley, *Hordeum vulgare*, inferior to but hardier than *H. hexastichon*, of which it is sometimes called a variety. See *bere*3.

biga (bī'gȧ), *n.* [L., < *bi-*, two-, from earlier pl. *bigæ*, a pair of horses, a chariot or car drawn by them, contr. of *bijuga*, fem. pl. of *bijugus*, yoked to together, < *bi-*, two-, + *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a chariot or car drawn by two horses abreast.

bigam† (big'am), *n.* [< ME. *bigam*, < OF. *bigame*, < L.L. *bigamus*, twice married: see *bigamy*.] = *bigamist*.

Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some apostle, as the law of bigamy, or the like, forbidding that a bigam should not be a deacon or priest.
Bp. Fewell, in his Life by J. Lewis, p. 296.

bigamist (big'a-mist), *n.* [< *bigamy* + *-ist*.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two or more wives or husbands at once.

Lamech the prime *bigamist* and corrupter of marriage. *Donne*, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 392.

bigamous (big'a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *bigamus*: see *bigamy*.] Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy: as, a *bigamous* marriage.

And very good reading they [the novels of our grandmothers] were too in their way, though it was not the way of the *bigamous* and murderous school that has come after them.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 288.

bigamy (big'a-mi), *n.* [< ME. *bigamie*, < OF. *bigamie*, < ML. *bigamia*, bigamy, < LL. *bigamus*, twice married, a bigamist (equiv. to Gr. *δίγαμος*, > *διγαμία*, bigamy), < L. *bi-*, = Gr. *δι-*, twice, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Literally, double marriage; remarriage during the existence of a former marriage; in *law*, the offense of having two or more wives or husbands at the same time. To constitute the offense, which by statute law is a felony, it is necessary, by the law of many jurisdictions, that the accused should have actual or constructive knowledge that the first wife or husband was still living when the second one was taken, and that the second marriage should have been one solemnized under the forms of law; and not merely an informal marriage resting on the contract of the parties, or their holding out each other to the world as husband and wife. Where these elements of knowledge and of formality are wanting, the second marriage is still generally invalid, but not bigamous in the criminal sense.

2†. Second marriage; remarriage of a widow or widower. In the early church, before the establishment of clerical celibacy, such remarriage on the part of a man was generally regarded as an impediment to holy orders. Marriage with a widow is called *digamy* by Shakspere in Richard III., iii. 7.

bigarade (big'a-rēd'), *n.* [F.] The bitter or Seville orange, *Citrus Aurantium*, variety *Bigaradia*.

bigaroon (big-a-rūn'), *n.* [With term. altered in E., < F. *bigarreau*, white-heart cherry (cf. *bigarrure*, motley, medley, mixture), < *bigarrer*, streak, checker, variegate; of disputed origin.] The large white-heart cherry, red on one side and white on the other.

bigaster (bī-gas'tėr), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *γαστήρ*, belly.] Same as *biventer*.

big-bellied (big'bel'id), *a.* 1. Having a large or protuberant belly.

He (William Rufus) was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and *big-bellied*. *Swift*, Hist. Eng.

2. Advanced in pregnancy. [Vulgar.]

big-boned (big'bōnd), *a.* Having large bones; stout; very strong.

Big-boned, and large of limb, with sinews strong.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, iv.

big-corned† (big'kôrnd), *a.* Having large grains. The strength of *big-corn'd* powder.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ii. 149.

Bigelovia (big-e-lō'vi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Jacob *Bigelow* (1787–1879), a physician and botanist of Boston, U. S. A.] A genus of *Compositæ*, nearly related to *Solidago*, containing over 30 species, natives of western North America. They are mostly suffruticosent or shrubby, with narrow and entire leaves, and small rayless heads of yellow flowers. *B. resinifa*, from the borders of Mexico, is one of the sources of a drug called *damiana*.

bigemina, *n.* Plural of *bigeminum*.

bigeminate, bigeminated (bī-jem'i-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* < *bi-*2 + *geminate*. Cf. L. *bigeminus*, doubled.] 1. Arranged in pairs; paired; bi-conjugate: in *bot.*, said of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with a pair of leaflets at the end of each division.

bigeminum (bī-jem'i-num), *n.*; pl. *bigemina* (-nȧ). [NL., neut. of L. *bigeminus*, doubled, < *bi-*, twice, + *geminus*, twin.] One of the corpora bigemina or twin bodies of the brain; one of the anterior pair (nates cerebri) of the corpora quadrigemina; one of the optic lobes, when there are only two, instead of four as in the higher mammals. *Wilder.*

big-endian (big-en'di-an), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the Lilliputian party in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" who maintained, in opposition to the *little-endians*, that boiled eggs should be cracked at the big end; hence, one of any corresponding set of disputers about trifles.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the big end of an egg, or any equally foolish matter, as a subject of contention.

bigener (bī'je-nėr), *n.* [L., hybrid, mongrel, < *bi-*, two-, + *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*.] A cross between two species of different genera; a mule.

bigeneric (bī-ji-ner'ik), *a.* [As *bigener* + *-ic*: see *bi-*2 and *generic*.] Having the characters of two different genera; having the character of a bigener.

bigential (bī-jen'shal), *a.* [< ML. *bigen(t-)s*, of two nations (< L. *bi-*, two-, + *gens(t-)s*, a nation.] Comprising two tribes or peoples.

big-eye (big'ī), *n.* A fish of the genus *Priacanthus* and family *Priacanthidæ*: so called from its very large round eyes.

big-foot (big'fūt), *n.* [Tr. of the generic name *Megapodius*.] A book-name of a mound-bird of the genus *Megapodius*.

bigg1†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *big*1.

bigg2, *v.* See *big*2.

bigg3, *n.* See *big*2, *n.*

biggah, *n.* See *bigg*3.

biggen (big'n), *v.* [< *big*1 + *-en*1.] I. *trans.* To make big; increase.

II. *intrans.* To grow big; become larger. [Dialectal.] — 2. To gain strength after confinement. [North. Eng.]

The gossips regularly wish the lady a good *biggening*.
Brockett, North Country Words, p. 16.

bigger (big'ėr), *n.* [< *big*2, *bigg*2, + *-er*1.] A builder. [Scotch.]

biggin1 (big'in), *n.* [Also written *bigen*, *big-gon*, early mod. E. also *byggen*, *begin*, < OF. *begin*, mod. F. *béguin* = It. *beghino*, a cap, so named from that worn by the nuns called *Beguines*, ME. *beguine*, *begginis* (early mod. E. *bigin*, *biggoyne*, etc.): see *Beguin*.] 1. A child's cap. — 2. A nightcap.

Brow with homely *biggin* bound.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

An old woman's *biggin* for a night-cap.
Masringer, The Picture, iv. 2.

3. In England, the coif of a serjeant at law. — 4. A head-dress worn in the later middle ages, and throughout the seventeenth century, by both men and women. That worn by women was broad at the top, with projecting corners, like ears.

biggin2 (big'in), *n.* [Another form of *piggin*, q. v.] A small wooden vessel; a can.

biggin3 (big'in), *n.* [Named from the inventor, Mr. *Biggin*, about 1800.] A kind of coffee-pot containing a strainer for the infusion of the coffee, without allowing the grounds to mix with the infusion. *N. E. D.*

bigging (big'ing), *n.* [Also *biggin*, < ME. *bigging*, a building, < *biggen*, build: see *big*2.] A building; a habitation; a house. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

biggonet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *biggin*1.

biggonet (big'o-net), *n.* [Also *bigonet*, after equiv. OF. *begunet*; dim. of *begon*, *biggin*1, q. v.] A cap or head-dress; a biggin. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

And gi'e to me my *biggonet*,
My bishop's satin gown,
For I maun tell the bailie's wife
That Colin's come to town.
Burns, Jamie, There's nae Luck.

bigha (big'ȧ), *n.* Same as *bega*.

bighead (big'hed), *n.* A local name of a Californian species of sculpin, *Scorpænichthys marmoratus*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*. Also called *cabezon*.

bighorn (big'hôrn), *n.* 1. The Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana*: so called from the immense size of the horns, which resemble those of the argali, but are shorter and comparatively stouter and not so spiral. The animal in other respects resembles and is closely related to the argali, of

Bighorn of the Rocky Mountains (*Ovis montana*).

which it is the American representative. In color it is grayish-brown, with whitish buttocks, like the other wild sheep. It stands about 34 feet high at the withers, and is very active and bold. It inhabits the higher mountain ranges of the western United States from New Mexico and southern California northward, down nearly or quite to sea-level in the higher latitudes, and is abundant in suitable localities in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, etc. It is much hunted for its flesh, which makes excellent mutton. Like other wild sheep, it is gregarious.

2. The great fossil Irish elk of the peat-bogs, *Cervus megaceros*. [Rare.]

bight (bīt), *n.* [< ME. *byght*, *bygt*, < AS. *bught*, a bend, a corner (= D. *bocht* = G. *bucht*, a bay, bight, = Sw. Dan. *bugt*, bend, bight of a rope, a bay); cf. *bygge*, a bend, angle, < *biegan* (pp. *bogen*), bend, bow: see *bow*1, and cf. the tit. identical, < *bocht*, *bught*, and the related *bail*, a ring, hoop: see *bowl*1.] 1†. A bend or bending; an angle, especially in a living body, as of the elbow, or the inward bend of a horse's haunbvei, or the bend of the fore knees. — 2. A loop of a rope, in distinction from the ends: any bent part or turn of a rope between the ends.

They put the *bight* of a rope round Ben's neck and slung him right up to the yard-arm.
G. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 26.

3. A narrow bay or recess in a sea-coast between comparatively distant headlands; a long and gradual bend of a coast-line: used especially in the names *Bight* of Benin and of Biafra in Africa, and the Great Australian *Bight* (on the south coast).

The spangle dances in *bight* and bay.
Whittier, Sea-Fairies.

On the warm *bights* of the Florida shores.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, iii.

4. A similar bend in the shore of a river or a bay, or recess in a mountain; a bay-like indentation. [Rare.]

In the very *bite* or nook of the bay there was a great inlet of water
De Foe, Voyage around the World. (*N. E. D.*)

Bowline on a bight. *See bowline.*

bight (bīt), *v. t.* [< *bight*, *n.*] To fold or double so as to make one or more bights.

biglandlar (bī'glan'dū-lėr), *a.* [< *bi-*3 + *glandular*.] Having two glands.

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biglot (bī'glot), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. γλῶττα, tongue.] In two languages; bilingual. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

bigly (big'li), *adv.* [< ME. *bigly*, powerfully, bravely; < *bigl* + *-ly*².] In a timid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily; arrogantly.

He brawleth *bigly*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 701.

bigmouth (big'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*, *Chamobrytus gulosus*. Also called *warmouth*. See cut under *Centrarchidæ*.

bigness (big'nes), *n.* [< *bigl* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being big; largeness of proportions; size, whether large or small; bulk, absolute or relative.

Haylo of such *bygnesse* that it slewe both men and beestes. *Fabyan's Chron.*, I. 238.

Their legs are both of a *bigness*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

The *bigness* and uncouth deformity of the camel. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Large oak, walnut, hickory, ash, beech, poplar, and many other sorts of timber, of surprising *bigness*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 2.

Bignonia (big-nō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XV.] A genus of plants of many species, natives mostly of *Bignoniaceæ*, natives of the warmer portions of the new world. The species are characterized by a twining or climbing stem, frequently in the tropics reaching the tops of the highest trees, with divided leaves and often magnificent trumpet-shaped flowers. In the stems of some species the wood is so arranged as to have a cross-like appearance in section. The most northern species, *B. capreolata* of the southern United States, is frequently cultivated in gardens, and others are ornaments of greenhouses. *B. Chica* of South America yields an orange-red coloring matter called *chica* (which see).

Bignoniaceæ (big-nō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bignonia* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants with irregular

Bignoniaceæ.

Flowering Branch of Trumpet-creeper (*Tecoma radicans*): *a*, opened flower of same, showing stamens; *b*, fruit of *Catalpa bignonioides*. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de botanique.")

flowers, a pod-like fruit, and winged seeds without albumen. They are trees or shrubby climbers or lianes, natives chiefly of warm regions, and are especially abundant in South America. Of the many genera, the best known are *Bignonia*, *Tecoma* (the trumpet-creeper), including some trees that furnish hard and close-grained woods, *Crescentia* (the calabash-tree), and *Catalpa* of the United States.

bignoniaceous (big-nō-ni-ā'shus), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bignoniaceæ*.

bigold (bī'gōld), *n.* The yellow oxeye or corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. *Gerard.*

bigot (big'ot), *n.* and *a.* [First at end of 16th century, < F. *bigot*, a bigot, a hypocrite, < OF. *bigot*; of disputed origin. Under this form two or more independent words appear to have been confused, involving the etym. in a mass of fable and conjecture. Whatever its origin, *bigot*, as a vague term of contempt, came to be confused with *Begnos* and *Beghard*. This confusion appears in Mx. *Bigutti*, *Bigutte*, used in the 15th century as equivalents of *Beghardi* and *Beguinæ*. See *Beghard* and *Beguin*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A hypocritical professor of religion; a hypocrite; also, a superstitious adherent of religion. *N. E. D.* — **2.** A person who is obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious or other creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; a person who is illiberally attached to any opinion, system of belief, or party organization; an intolerant dogmatist.

In philosophy and religion the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts.*

The *bigots* of the iron time
Had called his knowledge art a crime.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

The existence of genuine piety amid serious errors is forgotten, or rather rejected, by certain illiberal minds, the *bigots* of exclusive ecclesiastical hypotheses, who, in maintaining that "out of the church there can be no salvation," would have us believe that there is none out of their own. *Is. Taylor*, Spiritual Despotism, § 16.

II.† *a.* Same as *bigoted*.

In a country more *bigot* than ours. *Dryden*, Ded. of Limberham.

bigoted (big'ot-ed), *a.* [< *bigot* + *-ed*².] Having the character of a bigot; obstinately and blindly wedded to a particular creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably and intolerantly devoted to a system of belief, an opinion, or a party. Also rarely spelled *bigotted*.

A more abject, slavish, and *bigoted* generation. *Steele.*

So nursed and *bigoted* to strife. *Byron.*

A *bigoted* Tory and High Churchman. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

bigotedly (big'ot-ed-li), *adv.* In a bigoted manner; with irrational zeal.

bigoticalt (bi-got'i-kal), *a.* [< *bigot* + *-ical*.] Bigoted.

Some *bigotical* religionists.

Bp. Hall, Intellectual System, p. 18.

bigotry (big'ot-ri), *n.*; pl. *bigotries* (-riz). [< F. *bigoterie*, < *bigot*.] The character or mode of thought of a bigot; obstinate and unreasonable attachment to a particular creed, opinion, practice, ritual, or party organization; excessive zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion; intolerance of the opinions of others.

Those *bigotries* which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope.*

Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

James was now a Roman Catholic. Retlessness *bigotry* had become the dominant element of his narrow and stubborn mind. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

—**Syn.** *Credulity*, *Fanaticism*, etc. (see *superstition*), narrow-mindedness, prejudice, intolerance.

bigroot (big'rōt), *n.* The name in California of species of *Aristolochia*, a cucurbitaceous vine the roots of which grow to an immense size.

big-sounding (big'soun'ding), *a.* Having a pompous sound.

Big-sounding sentences and words of state. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, i. 2.

big-swollen, big-swoln (big'swō'len, -swōln), *a.* Greatly inflated; swelled to great bulk; turgid; ready to burst.

My big-swoln heart. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

biguttate (bī-gut'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *guttate*.] In *zoöl.*, marked with two small spots.

bigwig (big'wig), *n.* [< *bigl* + *wig*. In reference to the large wigs worn in Great Britain by judges and others in authority.] A great man; a person of consequence; one high in authority or rank. [Slang.]

Her husband was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, a Conseiller d'Etat, or other French *big-wig*. Newcomes, xlvi.

bigwigged (big'wigd), *a.* Pompous; solemnly authoritative.

Towards nightfall comes the chariot of a physician and deposits its *big-wigged* and solemn burden.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, i.

bihamate (bī-hā'māt), [< *bi-*² + *hamate*.] Doubly hooked; having two hooks.

The *bihamate* "spicules of the sarcode" so characteristic of the genus Esperia and its allies.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 113.

bihourly (bī-our'li), *a.* and *adv.* [< *bi-*² + *hourly*.] Every two hours; once every two hours; as, *bihourly* observations.

bihydroguret (bī-hi-drog'ū-ret), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] A compound of hydrogen with a non-metallic or negative element or radical, in the proportion of two atoms of hydrogen to one atom or group of the other member of the compound.

bijou (bē-zhö'), *n.* [F.; of unknown origin.] **1.** A jewel; specifically, a jewel of gold richly wrought in the metal itself without the aid of precious stones. See *bijouterie*. Hence — **2.** An object of beauty of small size; something delicately pretty; any relatively small charming object.

bijouterie (bē-zhö'trē), *n.* [F., < *bijou*.] Jewelry; small ornaments for personal decoration; specifically, jewelry of gold richly adorned in the metal itself, with little or no use of precious stones.

bijoutry (bē-zhö'tri), *n.* Same as *bijouterie*.

bijugate (bī-jō'gāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *jugate*.] 1. in *botany*, bearing two profile heads, one of them overlapping the other. See cut under *accolated*. — 2. In *bot.*, having two pairs of leaflets or pinnæ: used of pinnated leaves.

bijugous (bī-jō'gus), *a.* [< L. *bijugus*, yoked two together: see *bijug*.] Same as *bijugate*.

bijugue (bī'jōg), *n.* [< L. *bijugus*, yoked two together: see *bijugous*.] A double bottle containing of two complete vessels attached to each other by strips of the same material, so that they form one piece.

bike¹ (bīk), *n.* [Sc., also written *byke*; < ME. *bike*, *byke*, a hive.] A nest of wild bees, hornets, or wasps.

A feld with flouris, or bony *byke*. *Township Mysteries*, p. 42.

bike² (bīk), *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *bicycle*.

bikh (bik), *n.* The Indian name given by the natives of Nepal to a most virulent poison derived from the roots of *Aconitum ferox* and probably other species of aconite, and to the roots themselves. Nepal aconite. Also called *bish*, *bishma*, or *bisk*.

bikos (bī'kos), *n.*; pl. *bikoi* (-koi). [Gr. *βίκος*; see *bicker*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of earthenware vase, usually of large size, used, like other large vases of similar character, for storing precious, liquids, etc. It was shaped like a stamnos with handles, and is frequently also made of small size, sometimes in glass, to serve as a drinking-vessel or a perfume-jar.

bikshu (bik'shö), *n.* [Skt. *bhikshu*.] A Buddhist mendicant monk.

bikshuni (bik'shö-nē), *n.* [Skt. *bhikshunī*.] A Buddhist nun.

bil (bil), *n.* Also called *billard* and *billet*; origin obscure; popularly connected with *billet*², a stick or club.] A local English name of the coal-fish, *Pollachius virens*.

bilabe (bī'lāb), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *labium*, lip.] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing small foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

bilabiate (bī-lā'bi-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *labiate*.] 1. Possessing, or having the appearance of possessing, two lips: in *bot.*, applied to an irregular corolla or calyx whose lobes are so arranged as to form an upper and a lower lip. This character prevails in the natural order *Labiatæ*, and is frequent in some other orders. — **2.** In *conch.*, having the outer lip doubled by a thickening behind the margin or true lip.

bilabiation (bī-lā-bi-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *bilabiate* + *-ion*.] The quality or condition of being two-lipped, or having two lips; a bilabiate formation or structure.

Bilabiate Calyx and Corolla of *Salvia* (sage).

bilamellate (bī-lam'e-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *lamellate*.] Doubly lamellate; having two lamellæ; specifically, in *bot.*, composed of two plates and as many stigmas and placentas, or bearing two plates, as the lip of some orchids.

bilamellated (bī-lam'e-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *bilamellate*.

bilaminar (bī-lam'i-nār), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *laminar*.] Consisting of two thin plates or lamiuæ; two-layered.

bilaminate (bī-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *laminate*.] Having two plates or laminæ.

bilan (F. pron. bē-lon'), *n.* [F., < L. *bilanx* (*se. libra*), a balance: see *balance*.] A balance-sheet: the name given in Louisiana to a book in which merchants keep accounts of their assets and liabilities.

bilandt, *n.* See *byland*.

blander (bil'an-dėr or bī'lan-dėr), *n.* [Also *bylander* (cf. F. *bélandre*), < D. *bijlander*, < *bijl*, =

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**E. *bil*, + *land* = E. *land.*] A small merchant vessel with two masts, and the mainsail bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon at an angle of about 45 degrees, the foremost lower corner, called the *tack*, being secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the aftermost, or *sheet*,

Bilander.

to the taffrail. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. The bilander is a kind of boy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.

Why choose we, then, like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep?
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 192.

bilateral (bī-lat'ē-ṛal), *a.* [< NL. *bilateralis,* < L. *bi-* + *latus (later-),* side: see *lateral.*] 1. Having two sides; of or pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

The *bilateral* movements escape in cases of hemiplegia in spite of destruction of some of the motor commands representing them. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXV. 378.

2. In *bot.*, having the sides different.

The vegetation in all Hepatics is bilateral, that is, differently developed on the upper and under sides.
Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 6.

3. In *biol.*, having the sides symmetrical. — **Bilateral contract,** in *law*, a contract which binds the parties to perform reciprocal obligations each toward the other. *Bapaille and Lescreux.* — **Bilateral symmetry,** in *biol.*, the restriction of a proposition at once in its subject and in its predicate, as in the following: a triangle is bilateral is all trilateral; some triangle is some trilateral. — **Bilateral symmetry,** the symmetry of right and left halves or other parts of the body; unisthesodaral symmetry; transverse soliplexy. Also called *laterotypy.*

In both the foregoing cases it is the *bilateral symmetry* which is so peculiarly characteristic of locomotive power.
W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Physiol.

Bilateralia (bī-lat-ę-ṛā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bilateralis:* see *bilateral.*] 1. A collective name of those animals which exhibit bilaterality or bilateral symmetry, as of right and left sides. *J. A. Ryder.*—2. A division of *Amphisarca* represented by *Balanoglossus* alone, contrasted with other enteroderms which are called *Radiata. Metschnikoff.*

bilateralism (bī-lat'ę-ṛal-izm), *n.* [< *bilateral* + *-ism.*] The state or quality of being bilateral; bilateral symmetry.

bilaterality (bī-lat-ę-ṛal'i-ti), *n.* [< *bilateral* + *-ity.*] Same as *bilateralism.*

bilaterally (bī-lat'ę-ṛal-i), *adv.* In a bilateral manner; on both sides: as, a *bilaterally* symmetrical larva.

bilateralness (bī-lat'ę-ṛal-nes), *n.* [< *bilateral* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being bilateral; bilateralism; in *zoöl.*, bilateral symmetry.

In the Sycamore and the Vine we have a cleft type of leaf in which a decided *bilateralness* of form co-exists with a decided *bilateralness* of conditions.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 229.

bilberry (bil'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *bilberries* (-iz). [Formerly also spelled *bill-berry* and *bull-berry.* The last form, if not simulated, is prob. right, < *bull* + *berry*†. Another species, the red whortleberry, is named *cowberry,* and the NL. name of the genus, *Vaccinium,* means 'cow-berry.' The word *bull* enters into the name of several other plants, as *bullweed, bullwort, bullrush.* Cf. *bartberry,* another name for *bilberry.* But the relation of the equiv. Dan. *böllebær,* also simply *bölle,* whortleberry, to Dan. *bul,* a castrated bull (cf. Icel. *boli* = Norw. *bol* = E. *bull*†), is not clear. < ME. *bilberi,* term for bull is *tyr* = Sw. *tjur* = Icel. *stjórr* = E. *steer.* The name *blaeberry* is of different origin: see *blaeberry.*] 1. A shrub and its fruit, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.* In Scotland the bilberry is usually called *blaeberry,* from its *blae* or dark blue color. See *Vaccinium* and *whortleberry.*

2. A name sometimes given in the United States to the fruit of the shad-bush, *Amelanchier Canadensis.* — **Bog-bilberry,** *Vaccinium uliginosum* of the United States and Europe. — **Dwarf bilberry,** *V. caespitosum.* — **Jamaica bilberry,** *V. meridionale.*

bilbo† (bil'bō), *n.*; pl. *bilboes* or *-bos* (-bōz). [Early mod. E. also *bilbow, bilboe, bilboa,* prop. a sword of *Bilbao* (in E. formerly *Bilboa*) in Spain, such swords being, like those of Toledo (see *Toledo*), held in high esteem for their temper.] 1. Formerly, a sword or sword-blade, famous for extreme elasticity, made in Bilbao in Spain.

Compass'd like a good *bilbo* in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

Hence — 2. Any sword. [Poetical.]

At Poitiers bath'd their *bilboes* in French blood.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvi. 72.

bilbo2 (bil'bō), *n.*; pl. *bilboes* or *-bos* (-bōz). [Early mod. E. also *bilbow, bilboe,* usually in pl.; prob. so named, like *bilbo*1, from *Bilbao* in Spain; but direct evidence is lacking.] A

Bilboes, from the Tower of London.

long bar or bolt in form having sliding shackles and a lock, formerly used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, especially on board ship: usually in the plural.

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes.*
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2

bilbo-man† (bil'bō-man), *n.* A swordsman.

You are much bound to your *bilbo-man;*
I am glad to hear of some trials.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

bilboquet (bil-bō-ket'), *n.* [Also dial., in def. 2, *billaboketch, billaboketch, &c.,* < F. *bilboquet,* OF. *billeboquet, billebauquet;* origin obscure.] 1†. A gardener's measuring-cord or line. *Cotgrave.*—2. The toy called cup-and-ball.—3†. An 8-inch mortar for throwing shells. —4. An implement for curling hair. *Fairholt.*

bilcock (bil'kok), *n.* [Also called *bulcock, bil- or bul-cod,* origin unknown; < *cock*1.] The water-rail of Europe, *Rallus aquaticus.*

bild, bildert. Old spellings of *build, builder.*

bildstein (bild'stīn), *n.* [G., < *bild,* image, figure (< MHG. *bilde,* < OHG. *bilidi* (= OS. *bilithi* = OFries. *bilethe, *byld* = D. *beeld* = Sw. *bild* (also *bild*, perh. borrowed in Dan. *billede*, *billed*), prob. < bi- = E. AS. *bi-, by-,* + *lid* = OS. *lith* = Goth. *lithus* = E. *lith,* a limb, member: see *by-, be-*1, and *lith*), + *stein* = E. *stone.*] Same as *agalmatolite.*

bile1 (bīl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *byle,* < ME. *bile, byle* (occasionally *biel, beel,* > E. *beal,* prop. a dial. form), < AS. *bȳle* = OFries. *beil, bet* = MD. *bule,* D. *buil* = LG. *bule, bule* = MHG. *biule,* G. *beule, bile,* = Icel. *beyla* = Sw. *bula* = Dan. *bule.* Akin to *bleat*†: cf. Icel. *bóla* = Sw. *böla* = Dan. *bylde,* a blain, a blister; < Teut. √ **bul,* seen in causal form in the Goth. *uþbauljan,* puff up: cf. *bolt*2. *Bile* is the true E. form, still used in provincial or vernacular speech; but, owing to a confusion with the verb *boil*2 (or perhaps with the D. form *buil,* pron. nearly as E. *boil*), the word has taken the usual literary E. the corrupt form *boil,* See *boil*1.] An inflamed tumor; a boil. See *boil*1.

bile2 (bīl), *n.* [< ME. *bile,* < L. *bilis,* bile, anger; *ætra* (or *nigra*) *bilis,* equiv. to Gr. μέλαν χόλος, black bile: see *atrabile, melancholy.*] 1. A yellow bitter liquid secreted by the liver and collected by the biliary ducts to be conveyed into the duodenum. Its most important constituents are the bile-salts, sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate, and the bile-pigments, bilirubin and biliverdin, with cholesterin. The bile renders the contents of the duodenum alkaline, assists in the emulsionizing of the fats, apparently by increasing the solubility of soaps, assists the passage of the fats through the intestinal walls, and stimulates peristalsis. Also called *gall.*

2. Figuratively, ill nature; peevishness; bitterness of feeling: because the bile was fancied to be the seat of ill humor.

Nothing appears to have stirred his *bile* so much at once as the proceedings of some members of the board of trade at Seville. *Prescott.*

Black bile. See *atrabile.*

bile3, *n.* An obsolete form of *bill*1.

bilection (bī-lek'shon), *n.* Same as *bolection.*

bile-cyst (bīl'sist), *n.* In *anat.*, the gall-bladder.

bile-duct (bīl'dukt), *n.* A duct or canal conveying bile; a gall-duct.

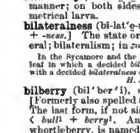
bile-pigment (bīl'pig'ment), *n.* One of the coloring matters in the bile. *Bilirubin* is the chief coloring matter in the bile of carnivorous animals and of man; *biliverdin* is the greenish pigment in the bile of herbivorous animals. A considerable number of other bile-pigments have been described, some of which are probably mixtures of pigments, and others oxidation or reduction products not existing in the living body.

bilestone (bīl'stōn), *n.* A biliary calculus or gallstone.

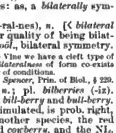
bilevel1, *v.* See *belevae.*

believe2, *v.* See *believe.*

bilge (bilj), *n.* [In 17th century also *bilge and billage*†; var. of *bulge: see bulge.*] 1. The wider part or belly of a cask, which is usually in the middle.—2. The breadth of a ship's



Hard Bilge.



Easy Bilge.

bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches a horizontal direction, and on which she would rest if aground.

bilge (bilj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bilged,* ppr. *bilging.* [< *bilge, n.*] *I. intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to suffer a fracture in the bilge; spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.—2. To bulge or swell out.

II. *trans.* To break or stave in (the bilge or bottom of a ship).

bilge-board (bilj'bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building,* one of the boards used to cover the timbers where the bilge-water collects.

bilge-coal (bilj'kōl), *n.* Same as *bilgeway.*

bilge-free (bilj'frē), *a. Naut.*, so stowed on beds that no weight rests on the bilge: said of a cask.

bilge-keel (bilj'kēl), *n.* [< *bilge* + *keel*2.] *Naut.*, a piece of timber fastened edgewise under the bottom of a ship, for the purpose of keeping her from rolling heavily and from drifting to leeward. Also called *bilge-piece.*

A, A, Bilge-keels.

bilge-keelson (bilj'kel'-son), *n.* A timber extending fore and aft in a ship, inside the bilge, to strengthen the frame.

bilge-piece (bilj'pēs), *n.* Same as *bilge-keel.*

bilge-plank (bilj'plangk), *n. Naut.*, one of the thick planks which run round the bilge of a ship, both inside and outside.

bilge-pump (bilj'pump), *n. Naut.*, a pump for removing bilge-water from a ship.

bilge-water (bilj'wâ'tėr), *n. Naut.*, water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom. If allowed to remain, it acquires an offensive putrefactive smell. — **Bilge-water discharge,** a device for discharging bilge-water automatically.

bilgeways (bilj'wāz), *n. pl. Naut.*, a series of timbers placed on each side of a vessel on the launching-ways, to assist in supporting her hull in launching. Also called *bulgeways* and *bilge-coal.* See cut under *launching-ways.*

bilgy (bil'ji), *a.* [< *bilge* + *-y*1.] Having the properties (as the smell, etc.) of bilge-water.

Bilharzia (bil-här'zi-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Theodor *Bilharz,* an old helminthologist.] A genus of the order *Trematoidea,* or fluke-worms, endoparasitic in the blood-vessels of man, especially in the urinary organs, the ova escaping through an ulceration which the presence of the parent causes. The animal is dioecious, the male being the larger and retaining the female in a gynæcophore or canal formed by an involution of the edges of the concave side of the body.

biliary (bil'i-a-ri), *a.* [= F. *biliaire,* < NL. *biliaris,* < L. *bilis,* bile.] 1. Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile: as, a *biliary* duct.—2. Bilious. [Rare.] **Biliary calculus,** a concretion which forms in the gall-bladder or bile ducts; gallstone. The calculi are usually composed for the most part of cholesterin. — **Biliary colic.** See *colic.* — **Biliary duct.** See *duct.*

biliation (bil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< NL. **biliatio(n-),* < L. *bilis,* bile.] The excretion of bile. *Dunglison.*

bilicyanin (bil-i-sī'a-nin), *n.* [< L. *bilis,* bile, + E. *cyanin.*] A product of the oxidation of bilirubin which appears blue in an acid and violet in a neutral solution. See *bilirubin.*

bilifulvin (bil-i-ful'vin), *n.* [< L. *bilis,* bile, + *fulvus,* fulvous.] An old name for more or less impure bilirubin.

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bilifuscin (bil-i-fus'in), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *fuscus*, fuscous, + *-in*2.] A substance described as existing in very small quantities in gallstones. It is of a dark-green color, insoluble in water, chloroform, and ether, soluble in alcohol and alkalis, and reacts with nitric acid like bilirubin. Its formula is $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_7$.

bilihumin (bil-i-hū'min), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *humus*, ground, + *-in*2.] The insoluble blackish residue left after bile or gallstones have been exhausted by ether, water, chloroform, alcohol, and dilute acids.

bilimbi, bilimbing (bil-im'bi, -bing), *n.* [Also *bilimby*, *blimbing*, repr. Tamil *bilimbi*, Malay *belimbing*, Singhalese *bilin.*] The native name of the fruit of an East Indian tree, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*. It is very acid, but is much esteemed when made into syrup, candied, or pickled. See *Averrhoa*.

bilimbret, *n.* [Also *billimeret*, *bellimeret*, etc., by aphæresis for *habiliment*.] An ornamental part of a woman's dress; especially, the attire of the head or neck.

Then beganne alle the gentylwomen of Yngland to were Frenche whoodes with *bellemeretes* of goulde.
Chron. of Grey Friars (1556), ed. Camden Soc.

Biliment lace, an ornamental lace used in the sixteenth century for trimming.

bilin (bil'in), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *-in*2.] The mixture of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate isolated from the bile, constituting a gummy mass of a pale-yellow color.

bilinear (bi-lin'ē-ar), *a.* [< *bi*-3 + *linea*, line, + *-ar*.] Consisting of or having reference to two lines: as, *bilinear* coördinates.

bilineate (bi-lin'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *linea*, line, + *-ate*1.] In *zoöl.*, marked with two lines, generally parallel.

bilineated (bi-lin'ē-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *bilineate*.

bilingual (bī-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *bilinguis*, speaking two languages, < *bi-*, two-, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*, language.] Containing or expressed in two languages; recorded in two versions of different language.

I endeavored by the help of a *bilingual* inscription to determine the values of certain of the Hittite characters.
A. H. Sayce, Trod. to Schliemann's Troja, p. xxiii.

2. Speaking two languages or a mixture of two. [Rare.]

Large numbers of Chinese, Arabs, and Africans, who come to India for a short or long time, and become practically *bilingual*. *R. N. Cust*, Lang. & Lit. of Ind., p. 56.

bilinguar (bī-ling'gwär), *a.* Same as *bilingual*.

bilinguist (bī-ling'gwist), *n.* [< L. *bilinguis* (see *bilingual*), after *linguist*.] One who speaks two languages. *Hamilton*.

bilinguous (bī-ling'gwus), *a.* [< L. *bilinguis*: see *bilingual*.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages. *Johnson*.

bilious (bil'yus), *a.* [< L. *biliosus*, full of bile, < *bilis*, bile: see *bile*2.] **1.** Of or pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, bile; affected by, denoting, subject to, or characterized by a disordered condition of the system, once supposed to depend on a derangement of the secretion of bile, marked by anorexia, furred tongue, a bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, drowsiness, disturbed sleep, with general malaise and depression. It is peculiarly amenable to mercurial cathartics. This state seems to depend on a subacute dyspepsia, with possibly a derangement of the chalorative functions of the liver.

3. Suffering from biliousness.—**4.** Figurative, choleric; testy; cross.

Controversy seems altogether to have been the very breath of his nostrils; he was called, and not without reason, "*bilious* Bale." *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 106.

At constant quarrel with the angry and *bilious* island legislature. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

Impatient, irritable, *bilious*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 216.

They straight grew *bilious*, wished their money back, Repented them, no doubt.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 216.

biliousness (bil'yus-nes), *n.* [< *bilious* + *-ness*.] The condition of being bilious.

biliphein (bil-i-fē'in), *n.* [Also written *bilifhein*, *biliphain*, < L. *bilis*, bile, + Gr. *φαιός*, dusky, dun-gray, + *-in*2.] A name formerly given to an impure bilirubin. Also *chlorophæin*.

biliprasin (bil-i-prā'sin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *prasum*, a leek (see *prase*, *prason*), + *-in*2.] A bile-pigment found in human gallstones and in the bile of neat cattle, and regarded by some authorities as identical with bilverdin.

bilipurpin (bil-i-pėr'pin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *purpura*, purple color, + *-in*2.] A purple compound obtained from bilverdin. See *bile-pigment*.

bilirubin (bil-i-rō'bin), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + *ruber*, red, + *-in*2.] A red bile-pigment, the chief coloring matter of human bile and that of carnivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_3$ has been given. When isolated it forms an orange-red powder or red rhombic prisms. It is insoluble in water, little soluble in alcohol and ether, but readily soluble in chloroform or alkalis.

biliteral (bi-lit'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *litera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of two letters: as, a *biliteral* root in language. *Sir W. Jones*.

Although we may call all these verbal bases roots, they stand to the first class in about the same relation as the triliteral Semitic roots to the quadriliteral ones.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., p. 263.

II. *n.* A word, root, or syllable formed of two letters.

bility. [F. *-bilité* = Sp. *-bilidad* = Pg. *-bilidade* = It. *-bilità*, also in older form F. *-bleté*, *OF. -bilite* (> *-ble*), etc., < L. *-bilitas*(*t-*)*s* (acc. *-bilitatem*), < *-bilis* (E. *-ble*) + *-tas*(*t-*)*s* (E. *-ty*), being the termination of nouns from adjectives in *-bilis*: see *-ble*.] A termination of English nouns from adjectives in *-ble*, as in *nobility*, *capability*, *credibility*, etc., from *noble*, *capable*, *credible*, etc. See *-able*.

biliverdic (bil-i-vėr'dik), *a.* Same as *biliverdin*.

biliverdin (bil-i-vėr'din), *n.* [< L. *bilis*, bile, + F. *verd* (see *vert*), green, + *-in*2.] The green pigment found in the bile of herbivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_8$ has been given. It is produced artificially by the oxidation of bilirubin. See *biliprasin*.

bilk (bilk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; appar. slang; by some supposed to be a mimced form of *balk*.] Cf. the senses of *bilk*, *n.*] **1.** In *cribbage*, to balk or spoil any one's score in his crib.—**2.** To frustrate or disappoint.—**3.** To deceive or defraud; leave in the lurch; cheat: often with *of*: as, to *bilk* one *of* his due; to *bilk* a creditor; "*bilk* the public." *Spectator*.—**4.** To evade or escape from; dodge; elude.

I don't intend to *bilk* my lodgings. *Fielding.*

He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score,
Then kill a constable, and drink five more.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 193.

bilk (bilk), *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** In *cribbage*, the spoiling of one's score in the crib.—**2†.** Nothing: vain words.

Tuh. He will have the last word, though he talk bilk fort.
Hugh. *Bilk*! what's that?
Tuh. Why, nothing; a word signifying nothing, and borrowed here to express nothing.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 1.

Bilk is said to be an Arabick word, and signifies nothing; cribbidge players mean by it a cheat.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1681), p. 85.

[To call a word "Arabic" or "Hebrew" was and still is a way of signifying slang or cant.]

3. A trick; a fraud. [Rare.]—**4.** A cheat; a swindler.

bilk (bilk), *a.* [See the verb.] Fallacious; unreliable.

To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 120.

bill (bil), *n.* [< ME. *bill*, *bille*, < AS. *bile*, beak, also used of an elephant's proboscis; not found in other Teut. languages; prob. connected with *bill*2. The Ir. Gael. *bil*, beak, mouth, is appar. of E. origin.] **1.** The beak or neb of a bird. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles, or jaw bones, which are sheathed in horn. The approximating edges of the mandibles are the *tomia*; the line of apposition, the *commissure*; the highest middle longitudinal line of the upper mandible, the *culmen* or *ridge*; and the corresponding line of the lower mandible, the *gonys*.

Diagram of Bill.

a, upper mandible; *b*, culmen; *c*, nasal fossa; *d*, nostril; *e*, commissure; *f*, gonys; *g*, lower mandible; *h*, feathers; *i*, upper tomium; *k*, gonys; *l*, lower mandible.

The bill is the *cere*. The leading shapes of the bill among birds are technically expressed by descriptive and compounds of *rostrum* (which see), as conirostral, dentirostral, tenuirostral, fissirostral, cultrirostral, pressirostral, longirostral, cultrirostral, lamellirostral, etc.; and many other descriptive terms are equally technical in this application.

The *bill* is hand and mouth in one; the instrument of prehension. As hand, it takes, holds, and carries food or other substances, and in many instances feels; as mouth, it tears, cuts, or crushes according to the nature of the substances taken; assuming the functions of both lips and teeth, neither of which do any record birds possess.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 100.

Birds' Bills.

a, conirostral; *b*, dentirostral; *c*, tenuirostral; *d*, fissirostral; *e*, longirostral; *f*, *pressirostral*; *g*, *cultrirostral*; *h*, lamellirostral.

2. The beak, snout, rostrum, or jaws of sundry other animals, as turtles, cephalopods, many fishes, etc.

bill (bil), *v. i.* [< ME. *billen*, peck as birds, < *bil*, *bile*, beak: see *bill*1, *n.*] **1.** To join bills or beaks, as doves; caress in fondness.

Doves, they say, will *bill*,
After their pecking and their murmurings.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

2†. To rub the bill. [Rare.]

Thanne put he the cheke eagle to a stion,
And he *billeth* ther on.
Billeth til his bec biforn
Haveth he wroght [provokedness] forlorn.
Bestiary, in Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 82.

Bill and coo, to kiss and caress and talk nonsense, as lovers: a phrase derived from the habits of doves.

Come, we must interrupt your *billing and cooing* awhile.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

bill2 (bil), *n.* [< ME. *bill*, *bille*, *bil*, a pick or mattock, poet. a sword, < AS. *bil*, *bill* (only poet.) = OS. *bil*, a sword, = MD. *bille* = OHG. *bil*, *bel*, fem., MHG. *bil*, neut., G. *bille*, a pick to sharpen millstones, = Sw. *bill*, a plowshare; prob. connected with *bill*3, a beak, and perhaps ult. with Skt. √ *bhid*, split, cleave. Associated in sense with these words and somewhat confused with them, but etymol. distinct, are OHG. *bîhal*, *bîahi*, *bî*, MHG. *bîhel*, *bîl*, G. *beil* = MD. *bijl*, an ax, hatchet, = Dan. *bil* = Sw. *bila*; prob. ult. Icel. *bíldr*, *bildr*, an ax; cf. Ir. Gael. *biail*, ax, hatchet. In sense 5, *bill*2 may be an application of *bill*3.] **1.** In war, the ordinary use, a kind of broadsword.—**2.** An obsolete military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, with a spike at the back and another at the summit, fixed to a long handle. It was used until the fifteenth century by the infantry, especially in defending themselves against cavalry, and to the end of the seventeenth century by civic guards or watchmen, etc. They were formerly sometimes called *brown-bills* or *black-bills*, probably because not brightened, but colored like the modern rifle-barrel.

Old English Bill, time of Elizabeth.

I cannot see how steeping should offend, only have a care that your *bills* be not stolen. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3.

Make us a round ring with your *bills*, my Hectors.
And let us see what this trim man dares do.
Lyly, Sapho and Phi., Philaster, v. 4.

3. A cutting instrument with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, or having a concave cutting edge, used by pinmbers, basket-makers, gardeners, and others. Such instruments, when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, etc., are called *hedge-bills* or *bill-hooks*. See *bill-hook*.

The shemaker must not goe above his latchet, nor the hedger meddle with any thing but his *bill*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 203.

4. A pickax; a mattock.—**5.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor. (*b*) The end of compass- or knee-timber.—**Bows and bills**. See *bow*2.

bill3 (bil), *n.* [< ME. *bille*, a letter, writing, < AP. *bille*, < AL. (Anglo-L.) *billa*, a writing, also a seal, another form of *bulla*, a writing, an edict, prop, a sealed writing, a particular use of *bulla*, a seal, stamp, same as *bulla*, a boss, knob, stud, bubble: see *bull*2, *n.*, of which *bill* is a doublet.] **1†.** A writing of any kind, as a will, a medical prescription, etc.; a letter.

In which that he writen had his will.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 693.

The Patient sendeth for a Physician, who feeleth his Pulse and . . . then prescribeth a Receipt in a *Bill*.
Comenius, Visible World, p. 183.

2†. A written petition; a paper.

And thanne come Peres into parlement and put forth a *bille*,
How Wronge agreines his wife had hir wyf taken.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 47.

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3. In *law*, a name given to several papers in lawsuits; particularly, when used alone, to the *bill in equity* or *bill of indictment* (see below). It is a statement of complaint, and contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in equity and in criminal cases. In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the Court of Session, is called a *bill*.

4. In *com.*, a written statement of the names, quantities, and prices of goods sold, or of work done by one person to another, with the date of sale; a statement of work done, with the amount charged; an account of money claimed for goods supplied or services performed.

Why, prese, ma'am, it is only thy little *bill*, a very small account, I wanted thee to settle.
Quoted in *Lady Hollond's* Sydney Smith, vii.

5. An acknowledgment of debt; a promissory note: now obsolete except as sometimes used, especially in the United States, for a bank-note. See 10.—6. A bill of exchange (which see, below).—7. Any written paper containing a statement of particulars: as, a *bill* of charges or expenditures; a *bill* of lading; a *bill* of parcels, etc.—8. A form or draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature, but not yet enacted or passed and made law. In some cases statutes are called *bills*, but usually they are qualified by some description: as, a *bill* of attainder.

9. A paper written or printed, and intended to give public notice of something, especially by being exhibited in some public place; an advertisement posted; a placard; a poster; a handnote: usually with its amount: as, a five-dollar *bill*.

Bill, [U. S.]—**Accommodation bill**. See *accommodation*.—**Bill of appropriation bills**. See *appropriation bill*.—**Bill of exchange**, a written order to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a certain sum in money to a specified person or to his order or bearer. Every completed bill of exchange should bear on its face the following: (a) three names, namely, those of the drawer, the drawee, and the payee; (b) the sum to be paid; (c) two dates, namely, the date of drawing and a time for payment or the means of determining the time, as a bill at sight, a bill is payable at sight or a certain time after sight, that is, presentment; (d) the place where it is drawn. If the drawer and drawee are the same person, even in legal strictness, as where a merchant draws a bill upon himself, or draws on itself by naming another officer, as such, as the payee, the paper is not a bill of exchange, but a mere draft or promissory note. The drawer and payee may, however, may be the same, as where one draws to his own order and indorses to a third person. If the bill is not made payable absolutely, as where it is expressed to be payable only out of a particular fund, it is not a bill of exchange; but a payment absolutely ordered may be directed to be charged to a particular account of the drawee. The words "value received" are usually inserted, but are not essential to validity. The drawee of a bill becomes liable by accepting it, usually by writing his name across its face, and he is thereafter called the *acceptor*; but a bill is negotiable before acceptance. In a foreign bill of exchange, the drawer and drawee are residents of different countries. In this respect, in the United States, residents of the different States are foreign to one another.

Bill of exchange acts, a short name by which are known several British statutes (1671, 1878, and 1882), the last of which codifies the whole body of British law relating to negotiable paper.—**Bill of fare**, in a hotel or restaurant, a list of dishes to be served in due course at a regular meal, or which may be called for.—**Bill of health**, a certificate signed by a consul or other authority as to the health of a ship's company at the time of leaving any port or place. A *clean* bill imports that the ship sailed at a time when no infectious disorder was supposed to exist; a *suspected* or *touched* bill imports that there were rumors of such a disorder, but that it had not appeared; a *foul* bill, or the absence of a clean bill, imports that the place of departure was infected when the vessel left.—**Bill of indictment**. See *indictment*.—**Bill of lading**, a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. It is usually of goods shipped on board of a vessel and signed by the master of the vessel, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and usually promising to deliver them in good condition at the place directed, dangers of the sea, the act of God, perils of war, etc., excepted. In foreign trade they are usually drawn up in triplicates, one of which goes to the shipper, one to the consignee, and one is retained by the master. Often abbreviated *B. L.*—**Bills of Lading act**, a British statute of 1855, vesting rights under bills of lading in the consignee or indorsee, but reserving right of stoppage in transitu and claims for freight. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Bill of mortality**. See *mortality*.—**Bill of parcels**, a bill given by the seller to the buyer, containing particulars of the goods bought and the prices of each article.—**Bill of particulars**, a writing setting forth in detail the particulars of a matter stated in a more general pleading.—**Bill of Rights**. (a) English statute of 1689 (1 Wm. and Mary, Sess. 2, c. 2) declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown on William of Orange and Mary, and to the rightful heirs of the latter, but excluding any papist or person who has [1] also provided that Protestants might have in their possession arms for defense suitable to their conditions. (b) A similar statement or declaration of personal rights in the constitution of the State of Virginia, 1776, which incorporated in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.—**Bill of sale**, a formal instrument for the conveyance of personal property, chattels, as household furniture, stock in a shop, shares of a ship, or the like. It is often given as a security for a debt or for money borrowed, or an obligation otherwise incurred. When it expressly empowers the grantee to sell the goods if the money is not repaid with interest at the appointed time, or the obligation not otherwise discharged, the contract is commonly called in the United States a *chattel mortgage*, not a bill of sale.—**Bills of sale acts**, a name given to several English statutes (1854, 1866, and 1882), regulating bills of sale, especially when given without transferring possession of the property, requiring a schedule and registration, for the prevention of fraud on creditors.—**Bill of store**, a bill or permit or custom house by which goods respecting which the importer has not the full particulars may be conditionally landed for examination.—**Bill of stores**, a license granted at a custom house to merchant ships to carry stores and provisions for their voyage duty free, or to vessels in the coasting license to trade from port to port without paying customs duty, the dutiable goods being entered as stores for an afternoon wharfs.—**Bill payable**, **bill receivable**, a bill of exchange, promissory note, or other negotiable paper. A bill is called a *bill payable* by the person who is to pay it, and a *bill receivable* by the person who is to receive. Accounts under these names are usually kept in mercantile books.—**Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill**, an English statute of 1779 (19 Geo. III., c. 74), providing for the transportation, imprisonment, and punishment of convicts. It established Penitentiary houses, required that prisoners should be put to severe work according to their ability and be separately confined at night, and also prescribed minute regulations for their care and control.—**Bland Silver Bill**, the United States act of 1878 (20 Stat. 25), so called from its author, Richard P. Bland, a member of the House from Missouri. It reestablished the silver dollar containing 412½ grains of standard silver as a legal tender; but its special feature was a clause requiring the Treasury to purchase not less than two nor more than four million nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver bullion and to coin the same.—**Boston Port Bill**, an English statute of 1774 (14 Geo. III., c. 19) incited by the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor. It closed the port of Boston to trade, allowing the admission only of food and fuel brought from other parts of America.—**Creditor's bill**. See *creditor*.—**Declaration of Rights**. See *Bill of Rights*, (a).—**Deficiency bill**. (a) A short loan or advance made to the British government by the Bank of England when the estimated revenue is insufficient to pay the dividends due on government stocks. (b) A legislative bill appropriating an amount to meet a deficiency.—**Deficiency bill**.—**Exchequer bill**. See *exchequer*.—**General Deficiency bill**, the bill annually passed to make appropriations for deficiencies in the appropriations for the civil expenditure of the United States, not otherwise provided for.—**Kansas-Nebraska Bill**, an act of the United States Congress for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It abrogated that provision of the Missouri Compromise which forbade slavery north of latitude 36° 30' (the southern boundary of Missouri), left the decision of all questions as to slavery in the Territories to the people residing there, to the representatives of the people residing there, extended the restrictions of the Compromise to the Territory acquired in cases affecting the title to slaves from the local courts of the United States Supreme Court. The immediate consequences of the bill were most important, causing the destruction of the Whig party and the struggle between the proslavery and antislavery parties for the control of the Territories, which culminated in the war of secession and the fall of slavery.—**Land Bill**, usually a bill in equity, in law, a bill of complaint originating a litigation; one in the Territories of the United States relating to the appropriation of land for public purposes, extended the restrictions of the Compromise to the Territory acquired in cases affecting the title to slaves from the local courts of the United States Supreme Court. The immediate consequences of the bill were most important, causing the destruction of the Whig party and the struggle between the proslavery and antislavery parties for the control of the Territories, which culminated in the war of secession and the fall of slavery.—**Land Bill**, usually a bill in equity, in law, a bill of complaint originating a litigation; one in the Territories relating to the appropriation of land for public purposes.—**Money bill**, a bill appropriating money for the support of the government, or for some public purpose. In England, a money bill must originate in the House of Commons, but may be altered or rejected by the House of Lords. In the United States, it may originate in either House, but must be concurred in by both.—**Omnibus bill**, a bill containing many provisions, usually relating to different subjects.—**Private bill**, an act of a legislature which deals with the rights of a single individual or association, or of a group of individuals, as distinguished from one affecting the community generally, or all persons of a specified class or locality. It is regarded rather as in the nature of a judicial award or decree than as a statute or law.—**To enter a bill**, short, *Scots law*, to note a bill of exchange. See *note*, v. t. (For other noted bills of particular subjects, see *Bill*, see the word characterizing the bill. For others better known by their own name, *statute*, etc., see those words.)

bill[3] (bil), *v. t.* [< *bill*[3], *n.*] 1. To enter in a bill; make a bill or list of; charge or enter in an account for delivery of merchandise, goods, or freight to a consignee; to *bill* passengers in a stage-coach; to *bill* a customer's purchases. See *book*, *v. t.*

Carriers in the United States having goods to ship to Corea may, as heretofore, have them billed to Yokohama by American or other lines and then billed to Corea.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 78, p. cxii.

2. To advertise by bill or public notice; announce in a bill: as, he was *billed* to appear as Othello.

bill[4] (bil), *n.* [Var. of E. dial. *beel*, *beal*, *t beal*, *v.*, var. of *boil*[2].] A bellow or roar: applied to the boom of the bittern.

The bittern's hollow *bill* was heard.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

billage[1] (bil'āj), *n.* [E. dial., prob. < Mn. *brigata*: see *by-law*.] A method of settling disputes about boundaries by arbitration. [Local, Eng. (Kent).]

billage[2], *n.* and *v.* A corruption of *bilge*.

billard (bil'ārd), *n.* [See *bil.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

billardon (bil'ār-don), *n.* [NL., named after J. G. *Billberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of epiphytic plants, natural order *Bromeliaceæ*. There are 30 species, with crowded spikes of scarlet leaves and panicled or racemose flowers. They grow on trees in tropical America, and are often introduced into hothouses for the sake of their beautiful and fragrant flowers.

bill-board[1] (bil'bōrd), *n.* [< *bill*[2] + *board*.] A board or tablet on which advertising bills or placards may be posted.

bill-book (bil'bůk), *n.* A book in which a merchant keeps a record of the details of his bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc., payable and receivable.

1. Bill-board: a, Bill-sport.

bill-broker (bil'brō'kėr), *n.* One whose business it is to negotiate the discount of bills of exchange, either simply as agent or by buying and selling again, with or without a guaranty. [British.]

bill-chamber (bil'chām'bėr), *n.* [< *bill*[2] + *chamber*.] A department of the Court of Session in Scotland in which one of the judges officiates at all times during session and vacation. All proceedings for summary remedies or for protection against some threatened action, as, for example, interdicts, fall under the bill-chamber. Appeals of questions or bankruptcy issue from this department of the court.

billed (bild), *a.* [ME. *billid*; < *bill*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or having a bill or beak: used chiefly in composition: as, a short-*billed* bird.

billement[1], *n.* See *biliment*.

billet[1] (bil'et), *n.* [< ME. *billette*, < AF. *billette* (ML. *billetta*, F. *billet*, *billette*), dim. of *bille*, a writing: see *bill*[2], 1.] 1. A small paper or note in writing; a short letter or document.

I put your melancholy *billet* before me sat down to dinner. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

2. A ticket given by a billet-master or other officer directing the person to whom it is addressed to provide board and lodging for the soldier bearing it.

The soldiers distributed themselves among the houses of the most opulent citizens, on one escaping a *billet* who had the misfortune to be quartered on a widow.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 447.

Hence—3. The place where a soldier is lodged; lodging; accommodation.—4. The place (market) by a numbered hammock-hook) assigned to each of the crew of a man-of-war for slinging his hammock. Hence—5. A place, situation, position, or appointment; as, he is looking for a *billet*. [Vulgar.]—6†. A ballot or voting-paper.—**Act of Billets** (Scots Parliament, 1693), a measure by which the voters were distributed

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the King's Indemnity were to be chosen by secret voting. *N. R. D.*—**Billet de change.** [F.] In law, a contract to furnish a bill of exchange; a contract to pay the value of a bill of exchange already furnished. *Bouvier.*—**Every bullet has its billet,** every bullet has its destination assigned; that is, only those are killed in battle whose death has been ordained by Providence: a saying attributed to King William III. of England.

billet[1] (bil'et), *r.* [*billeti, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To direct (a soldier) by a ticket or note where to lodge; hence, to quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*.
Shak., Othello, II. 3.

If at home any peace were intended us, what meant those *billeted* soldiers in all the towns in Kentish, and the design of German Horse, to subdue us in our peaceful Houses?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

The rude, insolent, unpaid and therefore insubordinate soldiery were *billeted* in every house in the city.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 282.

II. *intrans.* To be quartered; lodge; specifically applied to soldiers.

He *billets* in my lodgings. *Dr. Prideaux*, To Abp. Usher.

billet[2] (bil'et), *n.* [Also *billot*, < ME. *billette*, *bylet*, < OF. *billette*, F. *billette*, also *billot*, a block or log of wood, diminutives of *bille*, < ML. *billa*, a log, a stock of a tree: origin unknown. Cf. *billard-bar*.] **1.** A small stick of wood; especially, a stick of wood cut for fuel. A billet of firewood must, by a statute of Elizabeth, measure 3 feet 4 inches in length. Bundles of billets are called *billet-wood*.

What shall these *billets* do? be piled in my wood-yard?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

He slept on the ground, or on the hard floor, with a *billet* of wood for his pillow. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a small rectangle, usually set with the long sides vertical. The number, position, and tincture must always be specified: thus, the illustration shows three billets azure in chief. Billets should always be represented flat, without shading or relief. See *fretty*.

Three Billets azure in chief.

3. *arch.*: (*a*) An ornament much used in early medieval work, consisting of an imitation of a wooden billet, or a small section of a rod, of which a series are placed at regular intervals in or upon a molding, usually a concave molding. See cut under *billet-molding*. (*b*) A checker-work of short strips used for connecting various straps and portions of a harness.—**5.** A pocket or loop into which the end of a strap is inserted after passing through a buckle.—**6.** In *mining*, a short bar of iron or steel, with a square section, and of smaller size than an ordinary "pile." A billet is rolled of the size and weight of the finished article which is to be produced from it.—**Billet and signa**, a fragment molding in medieval architecture, consisting of a torus ornamented by alternate checkers.—**Cast billet**, a muzzle-steel billet. See *fagoted billet*, under *fagot*.—**Every bullet has its billet**, proverbially, by law, to include its circumference.—**Single billet**, a small billet, formerly, by law, 7½ inches in circumference.—**Two-cast billet**, a large billet, formerly, by law, 15 inches in circumference.

billet[3] (bil'et), *n.* [Cf. *billard* and *bil.*] A local English name of the coal-fish, especially when one year old.

billet-ache (bil'et-ăk'hi), *n.* [*billet*[2] + *ache*, a molding occurring in early medieval architecture, consisting of a torus or cable ornamented with billets.

billet-doux (bil'e-dö'), *n.*; pl. *billets-doux*. [F., lit., sweet letter: *billet*, see *billet*[2], *n.*; *doux*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A love-note or short love-letter.

Valentine's day kept courting gently May, who sate next him, whipping amorous *billets-doux* under the table.
Lamb, New Year's Coming of Age.

billeter (bil'e-tėr), *n.* [< *billet*[2], < *billette*: see *billet*[2].] In *her.*, same as *billety*.

billet-head (bil'et-hed), *n.* [< *billet*[2] + *head*, 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A cylindrical piece of timber fixed into the bow or stern of a whaling boat, round which the line is run out when the whale darts off after being harpooned. Also called *billard*. (*b*) Same as *scroll-head*.—**2.** A loggerhead.

billeting-roll (bil'et-ing-rōl), *n.* [*billeting* (< *billet*[2], a stick, + *-ing*[1] + *roll*.] A set of rollers having flattening and edging grooves, used in multiplying iron into merchantable bars.

billet-master (bil'et-mas'tėr), *n.* One whose duty is to issue billets to soldiers.

billet-molding (bil'et-mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, any molding ornamented with billets.

billets-doux, *n.* Plural of *billet-doux*.

billety (bil'et-i), *a.* [See *billeter*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Divided into billets: same as *barry paly*: said of the field. Also called *billety counter-billety*. (*b*) Strewed all over with billets. It is usual to arrange the billets alternately, each coming under a space, and the reverse.

Billet-molding.

bill-fish (bil'fish), *n.* [*bill*[1] (cf. its L. name, *belone*, < Gr. βέλονη, a sharp point) + *fish*.] **1.** The long-nosed gar, or common garpike, *Lepidosteus osseus*, a fish of the family *Lepidosteidæ*. See *garpike*.—**2.** The skipper, *Scomberesox saurus*, a synonymous fish of the family *Scomberesocidæ* or family *Belonidæ*. Also called *saury*.—**3.** The spear-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, of the family *Histiophoridæ*. It has a prolonged beak like a sword, and abounds along the eastern coast of the United States and in the Caribbean sea.—**4.** One of the garfishes, *Tylosurus longirostris*, of the family *Belonidæ*. See *garfish*, and cut under *Belonidæ*.

bill-hawk (bil'hâk), *n.* A form of saw-tooth, so called from a certain resemblance to a hawk's bill.

bill-head (bil'hed), *n.* [< *bill*[1] + *head*.] A printed paper containing the name, address, and business of a person or firm, etc., with space below for adding an account in writing.

bill-hook (bil'hůk), *n.* [< *bill*[1] + *hook*.] A form of small bill having the edge inward at the point of the cutting edge, used for pruning trees, hedges, and the like, and by sappers and miners for cutting pickets, rods, and withes for gabions, fascines, hurdles, saproilers, etc.

billiard, *n.* See *billyard*.

billiard-ball (bil'yärd-bâl), *n.* A small round ivory ball used in playing billiards.

billiard-cloth (bil'yärd-klôth), *n.* A fine green woolen cloth, piece-dyed, from 72 to 81 inches wide, manufactured to cover billiard-tables.

Billiard-cue.

billiard-cue (bil'yärd-kū), *n.* The tapering stick with which billiard-players strike the balls.

billiardist (bil'yär-dist), *n.* [< *billiard-s* + *-ist*.] One skilled in the game of billiards; a professional billiard-player.

billiard-marker (bil'yärd-mär'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.—**2.** An apparatus for registering the points and games scored at billiards.

billiards (bil'yärdz), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *billiard*, *billyard*; a corruption of the former pronunciation of F. *il-*), *billards*, etc.; < F. *billard*, billiards, billiard-table, formerly a billiard-cue, orig. a stick with a curved end, < *bille*, a log of wood: see *billet*[2]. Cf. *billard* (see *billet*[2]): a different word from *bille*, a ball, a billiard-ball, = Sp. *billa* = It. *billa*, *biglia*; ML. *billa*, a ball, was in Sp. and It. also the name of a billiard-table.] A game played by two or more persons, on a rectangular table of special construction (see *billiard-table*), with ivory balls, which the players, by means of cues, cause to strike against each other. Formerly in the United States the game was played with four balls on a table having six pockets, the players contending for cannons and for driving the balls into the pockets. (See *carom*.) This is nearly the present English game. Now, however, expert players could continue an inning at the game thus played almost without limit, the pockets so much diminished in size and coming was made to depend entirely upon cannons. Later, professional players have adopted the game of the *French game*, in which only three balls are used, and this was modified to the *cheapened game*, in which a line, called a *baulk-line*, is drawn across the table parallel to the baulk diagonally, within which two counts only can be made. Experts now play also *continuous carom*, in which the cue-ball must touch the cushion before hitting the second object-ball, or hit the second ball again on a return of the carom; the *balk-line game*, which is the same as the champions game, but with balk-lines; the *three-ball game*, played on the pool table; and the *bank-game*, in which the cue-ball must hit the cushion before touching any other ball. The singular form, *billiard*, is occasionally used, and is always employed in composition.

With aching heart, and discontented looks,
Returns at noon to *billiard* or to books.
Cowper, Retirement.

billiard-table (bil'yärd-tā'bl), *n.* A table on which the game of billiards is played. It is made of mahogany or other hard wood, of strong and heavy construction, and has an elastic ledge all round, the area thus formed consisting of a bed of slate or marble covered with fine green cloth. The side-ways, the smallest common size being 10 by 5 feet, and the largest 12 by 6 feet. Some tables are provided with six pockets, one at each corner and one in the middle of each of the long sides; others have four pockets; but billiard-tables are now, except in England, commonly made without pockets.

billicock, *n.* See *billycock*.

billing (bil'ing), *n.* [Ppr. of *bill*, *r.*] A caressing after the fashion of doves; love-making: as, "your *billings* and cooings," *Leigh Hunt*.

billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* [Formerly also *Billingsgate*, *Beelingsgate*, < ME. *Billinges gate*, i. e., Billing's gate (cf. AS. *Billing*, a patronymic name), the name of one of the ancient gates of the city of London, and of a fish-market near it, noted for the foulness of the language used there.] Profane or scurrilous language or abuse; blackguardism.

Satire is nothing but ribaldry and *billingsgate*.
Addison, Papers.

billion (bil'yon), *n.* [F., contracted from *bimillion*, < L. *bi-*, twice (second power), + *million*, million.] **1.** In Great Britain, a million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million (1,000,000,000,000). **2.** In France and the United States, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000). [The word *billion* was introduced into French in the sixteenth century, in the sense of a million to the second power, as a million was a million to the third power. At that time numbers were usually pointed off in periods of six figures. In the seventeenth century the custom prevailed of pointing off numbers in periods of three, and this led to the change in the meaning of the word *billion* in French. The words *billion*, *trillion*, etc., did not apparently come into use in English until a later date, for Locke (" Essay on the Human Understanding," II. 16, § 11) speaks of the use of *billion* as a novelty. The English meaning of the word is thus the original and most systematic. The word *billion* is not used in the French of every-day life, one thousand millions being called a *milliard*.]

billionaire (bil'yon-ār'), *n.* [*billion* + *-aire*, as in *millionaire*.] One who possesses property worth a billion reckoned in standard coin of the country. [Rare.]

One would like to give a party now and then, if one could be a *billionaire*. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner.

billman (bil'man), *n.*; pl. *billmen* (-men). [< *bill*[1] + *man*.] A watchman or other guardsman of former times armed with a bill.

In rushed his *bill-men*. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 427.
A *billman* of the guard. *Saville*, tr. of Tacitus, i. 24.

When the *bill-men* saw that the fire was overawed, and could not get to them, they (the martyrs) ... set their steps to him, and stabs him with a sword.
Hutten, Protestant Episcopacy.

2. A laborer who uses a bill for cutting. [Kent.]

billon (bil'on), *n.* [F., copper coin, base coin, a mint for such coin (= Pr. *billo* = Sp. *vellon* = Pg. *bilhão* = It. *biglione*; ML. *billo*(*n*-), billon), orig. a 'mass' of metal, < *bille*, a log: see *billet*[2], *billard*, etc. Cf. L. *form* (in confusion) *billion*: see *billion*[2].] **1.** Gold or silver alloyed with copper in large proportions, so as to make base coin.

In many continental countries the smaller currency has been made of a very low alloy of silver and copper, called *billon*. . . . According to an analysis made at the Queen's College chemical laboratory, one part of silver and three of copper. *Billon* is still being coined in Austria.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 275.

2. Coin struck from an alloy over half copper.

billot (bil'ot), *n.* [F., dim. of *bille*: see *billet*[2].] Same as *billet*[2].

billow (bil'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bellow*; prob. < Icel. *bylgja* (through an unrecorded ME. form *bilge*, *bilje* or Dan. *bölge*, a billow, = OD. *bolghe*, *bulghe* = LG. *bulge* = OHG. **bulga*, MHG. G. *bulge*, a billow, prob. related to OHG. *bulgā*, MHG. *bulge*, a bag: see *bulge*, *n.*1; AS. (etc.) *belgan*, swell, swell up, whence also *bellows*, *belly*, etc. Cf. *bulge*.] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by a violent wind: much used in figurative applications, and often, especially in the plural, as merely equivalent to *wave*: as, the *billows* of sorrow or of love.

You stand upon the rivage and behold
A city on the inconstant *billows* dancing.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Strongly it bears us along, in swelling and limitless *billows*. *Coleridge*, tr. of Schiller, Homeric Hexameter.

Syn. See *wave*.

billow (bil'ō), *r.* [*billow*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To swell; rise and roll in large waves or surges.

The black-browed Marseillese . . . do *billow* on towards the Tuileries, where their ground is.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 7.

II. *trans.* To raise in waves or billows. *Young.*

billowed (bil'ōd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *billow*, *r.*] Swelled like a billow.

billowy (bil'ō-i), *a.* [< *billow* + *-y*[1].] Swelling or swelled into large waves; full of billowsorsurges; having an appearance or effect as of billows: as, "the *billowy* ocean," *Chapman*, Odyssey, v.; *billowy* flames.

We had glimpses of the *billowy* Campagna, with the great dome bulging from the midst.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 326.

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bill-poster (bil'pōs'tėr), *n.* One whose business it is to post up bills and advertisements. Also called *bill-sticker*.

bill-scale (bil'skāl), *n.* The hard scale or nib on the tip of the beak of a chick, aiding it to peck the shell in order to make its escape from the egg.

bill-sticker (bil'stik'ėr), *n.* Same as *bill-poster*.

billy[1] (bil'i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [Also spelled *billie*; of unknown origin. The sense is rather too definite to be considered an application (like "Jack," "Jill," "Tom, Dick, and Harry") of the familiar proper name *Billy*, dim. of *Bill*, a corruption of *Will*, which is short for *William*.] A comrade; a companion; a brother in arms, trade, and the like; a fellow; a young man. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

When chapman *billies* leave the street.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

billy[2] (bil'i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [A slang word, perhaps a particular application of the familiar proper name *Billy*: see *billy*[1], and cf. *betty* and *jimmy*. Cf. also F. *bille*, a stick or stake, and *billet*[2] and *billiards*.] 1. Stolen metal of any kind. [Slang.] — 2. A small metal bludgeon that may be carried in the pocket; hence, a policeman's club. [Slang.] — 3. A slubbing-machine. See *slubber*.

billy-biter (bil'i-bī'tėr), *n.* [*Billy*, a familiar name, + *biter*.] A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

billy-blind (bil'i-blīnd), *n.* 1. In ballads, the name of a benevolent household demon or familiar spirit. Also written *Billy Blind*. — 2. [*l. c.*] The game of blind-man's-buff. *N. E. D.*

billyboy (bil'i-boi), *n.* [Appar. a humorous application of *Billy boy* (< *billy*[1] + *boy*), a familiar phrase of address; but prob. an accommodation of this form to some other name.] A flat-bottomed, bluff-bowed barge, of very light draft, especially built for the navigation of the river Humber in England and its tributaries. Sea-going billyboys are generally clinker-built and sloop-rigged, but some are carvel-built and schooner-rigged. Many carry a square topsail and ice-boards. The mast is fitted to the deck by a hinge, so that it can be lowered when passing under a bridge.

Billyboy.

You look at the clustered houses, and at the wharves with the black old billyboys sputtering alongside.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

billycock (bil'i-kok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A stiff, round, low-crowned felt hat: often called a *billycock hat*. Also spelled *billitcock*. [Colloq.]

billy-gate (bil'i-gāt), *n.* The moving carriage in a slubbing-machine.

billy-goat (bil'i-gōt), *n.* A familiar name for a he-goat, as *nanny-goat* is for a she-goat.

billy-piecer (bil'i-pē'sėr), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a child who pieces or joins together roving on a carding-engine called a billy or slubbing-billy. [Not used in U. S.]

billy-roller (bil'i-rō'lėr), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a wooden roller in the slubbing-machine, under which carslings are passed, and by which they are slightly compressed.

billy-web (bil'i-web), *n.* A name given in Honduras to the wood of a little-known timber-tree.

bilobate (bī-lō'bāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *lobate*.] Having or divided into two lobes: as, a *bilobate* leaf.

bilobed (bī'lōbd), *a.* Same as *bilobate*.

bilobular (bī-lob'ū-lėr), *a.* Same as *bilobate*.

Round or bilobular structures of very variable size.
Frey, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 29.

bilocation (bī-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *location*.] The power of being in two places at the same time. See extract.

The word *bilocation* has been invented to express the miraculous faculty possessed by certain saints of the Roman Church, of being in two places at once.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 404.

bilocellate (bī-lō-sel'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *locellus* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, divided into two locelli or secondary cells. See cut in next column.

bilocular (bī-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *loculus*, a cell (< *locus*, a place), + *-ar*[3].] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally: as, a *bilocular* pericarp.

biloculate (bī-lok'ū-lāt), *a.* [As *bilocular* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *bilocular*.

bilophodont (bī-lof'ō-dont), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *λοφος*, a crest, + *ὀδους* (*ὀδοντ-*), tooth.] Having two transverse crests on a molar tooth, as the tapirs, dinotherids, and kangaroos.

The *bilophodont* subtype is further marked in Dinotherium and in the anterior small molar of Mastodon.
Owen, Anat. Vert., III. 543.

biloquial (bī-lō'kwī-al), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *loqui*, speak; after *colloquial*.] Speaking with two different voices. *N. E. D.*

biloquist (bī-lō'kwist), *n.* [As *biloquial* + *-ist*.] One who can speak with two different voices. *N. E. D.*

bilsah (bil'sä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fine kind of tobacco grown in the district of Malwa in central India.

bilsted (bil'sted), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] Another name of the American sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.

biltong, biltongue (bil'tong, -tung), *n.* [S. African *D. biltong*, < *bil*, buttock, pl. *runp*, + *tong* = E. *tongue*.] A South African name for lean meat cut into thin strips and dried in the sun.

bimaculate, bimaculated (bī-mak'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *maculate*.] Having two spots; marked with two spots. — **Bimaculated duck**, the *Querquedula glocitans*, a European species of teal.

Bimana (bim'a-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (sc. *animalia*) of *bimanus*, two-handed: see *binamous*.] An order of *Mammalia*, including man alone, established by Blumenbach, and retained by Cuvier and almost universally until quite recently. The order is now practically abolished, since it has been shown that, zoologically and morphologically, man differs less from the chimpanzee and ape than these apes do from most monkeys. The custom is now to revert in this position to the classification of Linnæus, who included man with the apes, monkeys, and lemurs in one order, *Primates*. The zoological rank now usually assigned to the genus *Homo* is that of the type of a family *Hominidæ* or *Anthropidæ*, the term *Bimana* being used, if at all, as the name of a sub-order or tribe, either by means of which man alone is thus contrasted with *Simiæ*.

bimanal (bī'ma-nal), *a.* [< L. *bimanus*, two-handed, + *-al*.] Same as *bimanous*.

bimanous (bī'ma-nus), *a.* [< NL. *bimanus*, two-handed, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *manus*, hand. Cf. *Bimana*.] 1. Having two hands.

Two-handed and two-footed, or *bimanous* and biped.
Huxley, Anat. Vert. Animals, p. 64 (ref. Bibl. xiii.).

Specifically — 2. In *zoöl.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Bimana*.

bimanual (bī-man'ū-al), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *manus* (*manu-*), hand, + *-al*.] Involving the employment of both hands.

bimarginate (bī-mär'ji-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *marginate*.] Margined or furnished with a double margin as far as the tip.

bimbo (bim'bō), *n.* A kind of punch, drunk as a liquour, made with lemons and a pound of sugar to a quart of brandy and a quart of water.

bimedial (bī-mē'di-al), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *medial*; fr. cf. *bimembral*, from two medials.] In *grammar*, *metr.*, a line compounded of two medials. If these latter make a rational rectangle, the compound is called a *bimedial*; if they make a medial rectangle, the compound is termed a *second bimedial*. In modern language this would be expressed by saying that a bimedial is a quantity of the form $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})\sqrt{c}$, where a, b, and c are commensurable. It is a first or a second bimedial according as $a + b$ is or is not a perfect square.

binembral (bī-nem'bral), *a.* [< L. *binembris*, < *bi-*, two-, + *membrum*, member.] Consisting of two members, as a sentence. *Gibbs*.

bimeni, c. f. A Middle English form of *bemoan*.

bimanal (bī-men'al), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *mensis*, a month. Cf. *bimestrial*.] Occurring once in two months; bimonthly.

Bimeria (bī-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. *μέρος*, part.] A genus of hydrozoans, typical of the family *Bimeriidæ*.

Bimeriidæ (bī-me-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bimeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubularian hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Bimeria*. The polyp-stock is covered with a perisarc, the generative buds are sessile, and the tentacles of the polyps are simple.

bimestrial (bī-mes'tri-al), *a.* [< L. *bimestris*, of two months' duration, < *bi-*, two-, + *mensis*, a month.] Happening every two months; continuing two months.

Dante became one of the six priors (June, 1300), an office which the Florentines had made *bimestrial* in its tenure, in order apparently to secure at least six constitutional chances of revolution in the year.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 15.

bimetallic (bī-me-tal'ik), *a.* [< F. *bimétallique*, < *bi-* (< L. *bi-*, two-) + *métallique*; or < *bi-*[2] + *metallic*. This word and its derivatives are of recent origin. M. Cernuschi having been the first to use *bimétallique* in 1869, and *bimetallist* in 1876. *N. E. D.*] Of or pertaining to two metals; specifically, pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency. See *bimetallism*.

The fallacy that prices depend directly on the volume of currency, that a *bi-metallic* standard is practicable, etc.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 395.

bimetallism (bī-met'al-izm), *n.* [< *bimetallic* + *-ism*.] The use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the union of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed ratio. Specifically, that system of coinage which recognizes both coins of silver and coins of gold as legal tender to any amount, or the concurrent use of coins of the two metals as a circulating medium at a fixed relative value.

This coinage was superseded by the bimetallic (gold and silver) coinage of Cyrenæ, and *bimetallism* was the rule in Asia down to Alexander's time in the fixed ratio of one to thirteen and a half between the two metals. *Academy*.

bimetallist (bī-met'al-ist), *n.* [< *bimetallic* + *-ist*. Cf. *bimetallism*.] One who advocates the use of a double metallic standard in currency.

bimetallistic (bī-met-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *bimetallist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to bimetallism. *Contemporary Rev.*

bimodular (bī-mod'ū-lär), *a.* [< *bimodulus* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Pertaining to the bimodulus. — 2. Having two moduli.

bimodulus (bī-mod'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *bimoduli* (-li). [NL., < *bi-*[2] + *modulus*.] In *math.*, the double of the modulus of a system of logarithms.

bimonthly (bī-munth'li), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *monthly*.] Occurring every two months. Sometimes erroneously used for *semi-monthly*, as applied to periodicals appearing twice a month.

bimucronate (bī-mū'krō-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *mucronate*.] In *zoöl.*, having two mucros or angular projections: as, a *bimucronate* crustacean.

bimuscular (bī-mus'kū-lär), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *muscular*.] In *conch.*, having two adductor muscles, as some bivalve shells; dimyarian.

Bimusculosa (bī-mus-kū-lō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *musculosus*, muscular, < *musculus*, muscle.] The second subdivision of a tribe of mollusks: synonymous with *Dimyara*. *Gould*, 1841.

bin[1] (bin), *n.* [< ME. *binne*, *bynne*, *byn*, a repository for grain or bread, usually a manger, < AS. *binn*, a manger. Origin uncertain; perhaps, like *D. benne*, *ben* = G. *benne*, a basket-wagon, = It. *benna*, a sledge, cart, or *basket*, *benne*, a basket, creel, pannier, basket-wagon, < ML. *benna*, a basket, a hamper, appar. the same as L. *benna*, quoted as an old Sanibish name for a kind of vehicle: cf. W. *ben*, a car, wagon.] 1. A box or inclosed place used as a repository for any commodity: as, a corn-*bin*; a coal-*bin*. — 2. One of the open subdivisions of a cellar for the reception of wine-bottles.

Also spelled *binn*.

bin[1] (bin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *binned*, ppr. *binning*. [*bin*[1], *n.*] To put into or store in a bin: as, to *bin* liquor.

bin[2] (bin), *adv.* and *prep.* [= E. dial. and Sc. *ben* (see *ben*[1]), < ME. *binne*, *binnen*, *binnon*, < AS. *binnan*, ONorth. *binne* (= OS. *binnan* = OFries. *binna* = D. *binnen* = MHG. *ü. binnen*), within, < *be*, by, + *innan*, within: see *be*-[2] and *in*[1]: cf. *but*[1], *l.* *adv.* Within; inside.

II. *prep.* 1. Of place, within; inside of; in. — 2. Of time, within; during.

bin[2], *v.* A shortened form of *been*, past participle, and obsolete infinitive and present indicative plural, of *be*. *Bin* is the ordinary pronunciation in the United States of the past participle *been*.

Out of whom [Bedal chiefly hath *bin* gathered since the Saxons arrival: such as hath *bin* delivered, a scattered story pickt out here and there. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

With every thing that pretty bin
My lady sweet arise.
Shak., Cymbeline, II. 3 (song).

Blushes that *bin*
The blurrish of no sin.
Crashaw, Wishes to his supposed Mistress.

As fresh as *bin* the flowers in May. *Poole.*

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bina (bē'nâ), *n.* [< Hind. *bin.* Cf. *been*⁴.] An East Indian guitar with seven strings. Also called *vina*.

binacle, *n.* See *binnacle*.

binal (bī'nal), *a.* [< ML. *binalis*, double, < L. *bini*, two by two: see *binary*.] Twofold; double; binary: as, "*binal* revenge," *Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 2.

The attempt of the French to compel the use of the decimal system shows the difficulty of such an undertaking. Popular necessities compelled the introduction of *binal* divisions. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 623.

binariant (bī-nā'ri-ant), *n.* A solution of the differential equation $bI_{\theta}+cI_{\theta}+\&c.=0$.

binary (bī'nâ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *binarius*, consisting of two things, < *bini*, pl. (rarely sing. *binus*), two by two, < *bis*, double: see *bi-*². Cf. *between*.] I. *a.* 1. Twofold; dual; double; twain; twin; paired: said of anything which is composed of two things or considered as divided into two things.—2. In *bot.*, having the organs in twos: applied to flowers: equivalent to *dimerous*.—**Binary arithmetic**, that system, invented by Leibnitz, in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used in lieu of ten, the cipher being placed as in common arithmetic, but denoting multiplication by 2 instead of by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten.—**Binary classification**, binary system, in *zoöl.*, one which divides a group of objects into two series, as the class of birds into two subclasses, *Alitreæ* and *Precoces*; a dichotomous arrangement: opposed to *ternary*.—**Binary compound**, in *chem.*, a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the functions of elements, according to the law of combination. For example analogous as the distinctive character of a binary compound that it admits of electrolysis.—**Binary cubic**. See *cubic*.—**Binary engine**, an engine having the piston of one cylinder impelled by steam which, being exhausted into another part of the apparatus, communicates its utilized heat to some volatile liquid at a lower temperature; the vapor of this second liquid, in its expansion for second cylinder, yields additional force.—**Binary enunciation**, in *logic*, a categorical proposition: opposed to *not to be*: as, Socrates dies. Usually called a *proposition of second adjacent*.—**Binary form**, or **binary quantic**, in *alg.*, a homogeneous function of two variables; as:

$$\begin{gathered} ax+by, \\ ax^2+bxy+cy^2, \\ ax^3+bx^2y+cxy^2+dy^3, \text{ etc.} \end{gathered}$$

So *binary cubic quartic*, etc.—**Binary form**, in *music*, a movement based upon two subjects of divided into two distinct or contrasted sections.—**Binary logarithms**, a system of logarithms constructed and calculated by taking for facilitating musical calculations. In this system 1 is the logarithm of 2, 2 of 4, etc., and the modulus is 1.4427-6695: whereas in the kind commonly used 1 is the logarithm of 10, 2 of 100, etc., and the modulus is .4342944-8.—**Binary measure**, in *music*, that measure which is common time, in which the time of rising in beating is equal to the time of falling.—**Binary nomenclature**, **binary name**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a binomial nomenclature or binomial name. See *binomial*.—**Binary number**, a number which is composed of two units.—**Binary scale**, the scale of notation used in binary arithmetic.—**Binary star**, a double star whose members are so near each other under their common center of gravity.—**Binary theory of salts**, the theory which regards salts as compounds of two elements, a basic or electropositive, which may be a metal or a radical, and an acid or electronegative element or radical: as, potassium nitrate, $K\cdot NO_3$; potassium acetate, $K\cdot C_2H_3O_2$.

II. *n.*; pl. *binaries* (-ri). **A** whole composed of two; a dyad.

To make two, or a *binary*, . . . add but one unto one.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 307.

binate (bī'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *binatus*, < L. *bini*, two and two: see *binary*.] In *bot.*, being double or in couples; having only two leaflets to a petiole; growing in pairs.

Binate Leaves.

binaural (bin-â'ral), *a.* [< L. *bini*, two and *auris* = E. *ear*¹.] 1. Having two ears.—2. Pertaining to or intended for the use of two ears; fitted for being simultaneously used by two ears: as, a *binaural* stethoscope, which has two connected tubes capped by small earpieces.

There is even a kind of *binaural* audition, by means of which we judge imperfectly of direction of sound.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 265.

binching (bin'ching), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *benching*. Cf. dial. *bink*, *bank* = *bench*.] In *coal-mining*, the bed or rock on which a layer of coal rests. [Somersetshire, Eng.]

bind (bind), *v.*; pret. *bound*, pp. *bound* (formerly *bounden*, now only attrib.), ppr. *binding*. [< ME. *binden* (pret. *band*, *bond*, later *bounde*, pl. *bounden*, *bounde*, pp. *bounden*), < AS. *bindan* (pret. *band*, pl. *bundon*, pp. *bunden*) = OS. *bindan* = OF. *binda* = D. *binden* = OHG. *bintan*, MHG. G. *binden* = Icel. *binda* = Sw. *binda* = Dan. *binde* = Goth. *bindan*, bind, tie, = Skt. *√bandh*, orig. **bhandh*, bind, tie. The same root prob. appears in L. *of-fend-ix*, *of-fend-imentum*, the knot of a band, Gr. *πείσμα* (for **πένθμα*, **φενθμα*), a rope. See *band*¹, *band*², *bend*¹, *bend*², *etc.*, *bund*¹, *bundle*, *etc.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make fast (to, on, or upon) with a band or bond of any kind.

Thou shalt *bind* them for a sign upon thine hand. Deut. vi. 8.

Bind the chariot to the swift beast. Micah i. 13.

2. To unite by any legal or moral tie; attach by considerations of love, duty, interest, matrimony; tie, etc.: as, *bound* by the ties of matrimony; *bound* by gratitude, duty, debt, etc.

Distrust and grief
Will *bind* to us each Western chief.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 30.

3. To pat in bonds or fetters; deprive of liberty or of the use of the limbs by making fast physically.

Bind him hand and foot, and take him away. Mat. xxii. 13.

He took Paul's girdle, and *bound* his own hands and feet, and said, . . . So shall the Jews at Jerusalem *bind* the man that owneth this girdle. Acts xxi. 11.

4. To restrain; hold to a particular state, place, employment, etc.

He *bindeth* the floods from overflowing. Job xxviii. 11.

I have no official business to bind me.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. vii.

5. To hinder or restrain (the bowels) from their natural operations; make costive; constipate.—6. To fasten around; bring; fix in place by girding or tying; as, to *bind* a cord round the arm.

I, maiden, round thee, maiden, *bind* my belt.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. To encircle with a band or ligature; gird; confine or restrain by girding: as, "*bind* up those tresses," *Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, v.

A fillet *binds* her hair. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 178.

8. To swathe or bandage; cover and swathe with dressings: with *up*.

He healeth the broken in heart, and *bindeth* up their wounds. Ps. cxlvii. 3.

Give me another horse, *bind* up my wounds.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

9. To form a border or edge on, for the purpose of strengthening or ornamenting; edge: as, to *bind* a wheel with a tire; to *bind* a garment or a book.

Her mantle rich, whose borders round
A deep and fretted broidery *bound*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 2.

Black cliffs and high,
With green grass growing on the tops of them,
Binding them round as with a garment's hem.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 172.

10. To tie or fasten (loose things) together with a band, cord, or tie; tie into one bundle or mass: as, to *bind* sheaves of grain.—11. To fasten or secure within a cover, as a book or pamphlet. See *bookbinding*, *n.*—12. In *fencing*, to secure (the sword of an adversary). See *binding*, *n.*, 3.—13. To cause to cohere; cement; knit; unite firmly: as, to *bind* the loose sand.

The sooner to effect,
And surer bind, this band of amity,
The Earl of Armagnac . . .
Proffers his only daughter to your grace
In marriage. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

God has so bound society together that if one member suffer, all suffer. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 61.

Have enough oil in the cookes to *bind* the lime.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 423.

Binding the ink to prevent its smearing.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 343.

14. To place under obligation or compulsion; as, all are *bound* to obey the laws.

This ring I gave him, when he parted from me,
To *bind* him to remember my good-will.
Shak., T. of V., iv. 4.

'Tis true, by my father's will, I am for a short period *bound* to regard you as his substitute.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

15. To put under legal obligation: often with *over*: as, to *bind* a man over to keep the peace. Specifically—16. To indenture as an apprentice: often with *out*.

My mother she wanted to *bind me out* to a blacksmith.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 83.

To **bind hand and foot**. See *hand*.—To **bind in**, to inclose; surround.

Bound in with the triumphant sea.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

A costly jewel . . . *bound in* with diamonds.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

To **bind up in**, to cause to be wholly engrossed with; absorb in; connect intimately with: chiefly in the passive.

Seeing that his life is *bound up* in the lad's life.
Gen. xliv. 30.

bind

II. *intrans.* 1. To cohere; stick together.—2. To become indurated, hard, or stiff: as, clay *binds* by heat.—3. To be obligatory or of force.

Those canons or imperial constitutions which have not been received here do not *bind*. *Sir M. Hale.*

4. To tie up anything; specifically, to tie up sheaves.

They that reap must *sheaf* and *bind*. *Shak.*, As you like it, iii. 2.

5. In *falconry*, to seize a bird in the air and cling to it: said of a hawk.

bind (bind), *n.* [< *bind*, *v.*. In third sense, cf. *bine*², and see *bir*, *n.*. In the botanical senses, < ME. *bynde*, a climbing stem, esp. woodbine, ivy; chiefly in comp. as *wudebinde*, woodbind. The word, by its use in sense 3, has suffered corruption to *bine*, Sc. *bin*-, *ben*-: see *bine*¹, *woodbine*, *bearbine*, *etc.*, and the compounds of *bind* below.] 1. A tie or band; anything that binds. Specifically—(*a*) A connecting timber in a ship. (*b*) In *music*, a tie, slur, or brace.—2. In *coal-mining*, indurated, argillaceous shale or clay, such as frequently forms the roof of a coal-seam: same as *bend*³, 12, and *batt*¹, 10. [Eng.]—3. A unit of tale. A bind of eels is 25; a bind of skins is 32, or of some kinds 40. [Eng.]—4. Bound; limit; stint: as, I am at my *bind*. [Scotch.]

Their *bind* was just a Scots pint overhead, and a tappit hen to the bill, and no man ever got mair than that set.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, I. 1.

5. A climbing stem; a bine; specifically, a stalk of hops. See *bine*.

The whyle God of his grace ded growe of that soyle
The fayrest *bynde* hym [Jonah] abod that ever barne wyste.
Coventry Leet Book, quoted in *Myrc*'s Festial, Introd., p. 444.

binder (bīn'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *byndere*, < AS. *bindere*, < *bindan*, bind: see *bind*, *v.*, and *-er*¹.] 1. A person who binds. Specifically—(*a*) One who binds books; a bookbinder. (*b*) One who binds sheaves.—2. Anything that binds, in any sense of that verb.—3. In *bricklaying*, a header or bond-stone partly through a wall; a bonder.—4. In *carp.*, a tie-beam; a binding-joist serving as a transverse support for the bridging-joists above and the ceiling-joists below.—5. In attachment to a sewing-machine for folding an edge or a binding.—6. In *agric.*: (*a*) An attachment to a reaper for tying the bundles of grain. (*b*) A separate harvesting machine for gathering up and binding grain already cut.—7. An arrester or stop for the shuttle of a loom.—8. A temporary cover for loose sheets of music, papers, etc.—9. *pl.* Same as *binding*, 4.—**Binder's board**, thick, smooth, calendered pasteboard used for the covers of books.

binder-frame (bīn'dėr-frām), *n.* In *mach.*, a hanger supporting shafting, and having adjustable bearings by which the position of the pulleys can be regulated to suit the direction of the motion of the belts.

bindery (bīn'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *binderies* (-iz). [< *bind*, *v.*, + *-ery*.] A place where books are bound.

bindheimite (bind'hī-mit), *n.* [< *Bindheim* (a German chemist) + *-ite*².] An amorphous antimoniate of lead produced by the decomposition of antimonial minerals, especially jamesonite.

binding (bīn'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bind*, *v.*] 1. Serving to bind, fasten, or connect; making fast.—2. Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory: as, a *binding* engagement.

Civil contracts may be held *binding* although made by lunatics. *R. M. Means*, Psychol. Med., p. 8.

3. Astringent.—4. Causing constipation; constipating. [Colloq.]

binding (bīn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bind*, *v.*.] 1. The act or action of making fast, securing, uniting, etc., in any sense of the verb *bind*: as, the *binding* of prisoners; wire that serves for *binding*.—2. Anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; something that secures the edges of cloth or of a garment.—3. In *fencing*, a movement of the adversary's sword, consisting in crossing it with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist.—4. *pl.* In *ship-building*, the beams, transoms, knees, wales, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the various parts of a vessel. Also called *binders*.—5. The conditions assumed by adhesive soils in hot dry seasons; a similar condition in the soil of flowerpots in which plants have been kept too long or too dry: closeness, dryness, or hardness of texture.—6. In *mach.*, the prevention of free mo-

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tion in one part of a machine by the sagging or any deviation from a straight line of another portion.—7. A projection of a part of a structure or machine by which parts intended to touch are prevented from coming into perfect contact.—8. *Naut.*, a wrought-iron ring around a dead-eye.—**Binding-cloth**, a dyed and stamped fabric used for the binding of books.—**Binding-joists**, beams in flooring which support the bridging joists above and the ceiling-joists below.—**Binding-piece**, a piece nailed between two opposite beams or joists, to prevent lateral deflection; a strutting or straining piece.—**Binding-rafter**, a longitudinal timber which supports the roof-rafters between the ridge and the eaves or the comb and the nave. See *purlin*.—**Binding-strain**, in *ship-building*, a thick strake-wale, placed where it can be bolted to knees, etc.—**Binding-strap**, a wire made of very soft iron, used to connect pieces which are to be soldered together.—**Extra binding**. See *bound extra*, under *bound*, 5.—**Half binding**, in *bookbinding*, a leather back and perhaps board sides.—**Quarter binding**, in *bookbinding*, a cheap leather or cloth back with board sides cut flush with the leaves.—**Three-quarter binding**, in *bookbinding*, a leather back of extra width with leather corners and pasteed board sides.

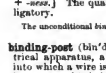
bindingly (bin'ding-li), *adv.* In a binding manner; so as to bind.

bindingness (bin'ding-nes), *n.* [*binding, p. a.*, + *-ness.*] The quality of being binding or obligatory.

The unconditional *bindingness* of the practical reason. *Coleridge.*

binding-post (bin'ding-post), *n.* In an electrical apparatus, a small post having a hole into which a wire is inserted, or through which it passes and is held by a screw.

binding-screw (bin'ding-skrō), *n.* 1. A screw designed to bind and fasten two parts of an adjustable tool or apparatus, as the blade of a bevel; a set-screw; especially, a screw for setting at right angles to another, either abutting against it or tightening the female, so as to prevent the male from turning.—2. In *elect.*, a simple arrangement by which two electrical conductors may be brought into metallic connection. (See cut.) A similar stationary arrangement



Binding-screw.

is called a *binding-post*.—3. **Binding-screw clamp**, combined clamp and set screw used to connect a wire with the electrical or galvanic battery.

bind-rail (bīnd'rāl), *n.* 1. In *engin.*, a piece to which the heads of pipes are secured.—2. A timber cap or the planed top of a group of piles, to hold them together and make a support for floor-beams.

bindweb (bīnd'web), *n.* In *anat.*, nonglial.

bindweed (bīnd'wēd), *n.* Also *bine-weed*; early mod. E. *byndeweed*; < *bind* + *weed*[1].] The common name for plants of the genus *Convolvulus*, especially of *C. arvensis*, of *C. Calystegia*, and *C. pupum*, and *C.* (or *Calystegia*) *Soldanella*.—**Black bindweed**. (*a*) *Polygonum Convolvulus*. (*b*) *Tamus communis* of Europe.—**Blue bindweed**, the bindweed, *Convolvulus Indicus* nova.—**Rough bindweed**, a species of smilax, *Smilax hispera*.

bindwith (bīnd'with), *n.* [< *bind* + *with*[2].] A name given to the plant *Clematis Vitalba* (the traveler's joy), from its stems being used to bind up fagots.

bindwood (bīnd'wūd), *n.* [< *bind* + *wood*[1].] A Scotch name for ivy, from its entwining or binding itself around strong timber.

bine[1] (bīn), *n.* [A dial. form of *bind*, *n.*, now accepted in the botanical use, esp. in compounds, as *woodbine*, *hop-bine*, *bearbine*: see *bind*, *n.*] The slender stem of a climbing plant.

When burr and *bine* were gathered. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

bine[2] (bīn), *n.* See *boyn*.

binervate (bī-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *nervate*.] 1. Two-nerved; especially, in *bot.*, having two longitudinal ribs: applied to certain leaves.—2. In *entom.*, having two nervures or veins, as an insect's wing.

Binet's function. See *function*.

bing[1] (bing), *n.* [< ME. *bing*, *binge*, *benge*, < Icel. *bingr* = Sw. *binge*, a heap; also, with transferred sense, Dan. *bing*, a bin. Cf. *bin*[1], with which *bing* has prob. been confused.] 1. A heap or pile of anything: as, a *bing* of corn, potatoes, coal, ore, etc.—2. A definite quantity of lead ore, equal to 8 hundredweight. [North. Eng.]

bing[2] (bing), *v. i.* To go. [Old slang.]

Bing out and tour, ye auld devil. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, I. xxviii.

binge (binj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *binged*, ppr. *bingeing*. [Sc., also *benge*, *beenge*, appar. formed by fusing *bend* and *cringe*.] 1. To make a low obeisance; courtesy.—2. To cringe; fawn.

bing-ore (bing'ōr), *n.* Lead ore in small lumps. [Eng.]

bing-stead (bing'sted), *n.* In *mining*, the place where bing-ore is stored ready to go to the smelter. [North. Eng.]

bink (bingk), *n.* [Sc. and North. E.; < ME. *bink*, *binke*, var. of *benk*, *benke*, unassibilated form of *bench*, q. v. Cf. *bank*[1], *bank*[2].] 1. A bench; a seat.—2. A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding dishes.—3. A bank; an acclivity.—4. In *cotton-manuf.*, a stock of cotton composed of successive layers from different bales. [Lancashire.] In supplying cotton to the machinery, the stock is raked down in such a manner as to mix the material thoroughly.

binn, *n.* See *bin*[1].

binna (bin'ä). [Sc., = *be na*, be not: *na* = E. *no*[1], *adv.* Cf. *dinna*, do not, *winna*, will not.] Be not.

binnacle (bin'a-kl), *n.* [Also written *binacle*, a corruption of earlier *bittacle*, *bitticle*, < Pg. *bitacola* or Sp. *bitácora* = F. *habitacle*, a binnacle, orig. an abode, < L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling, < *habitare*, dwell: see *habitation*.] A framework or case on the deck of a ship, in front of the steersman, and also in various other positions, containing a nautical compass, and fitted with lights by which the compass can be read at night. Men-of-war generally carry two steering-binnacles, one on each side of the steersman's wheel, for the steering-compasses, and an azimuth binnacle in a convenient place to hold the azimuth compass.

Binnacle.

binnacle-list (bin'a-kl-list), *n.* A list of sick men on board a man-of-war, placed in the binnacle for the information of the officer of the deck.

Binneya (bin'e-yä), *n.* [NL., after *Binney*, an American naturalist.] A genus of land-snails, family *Helicidæ*, peculiar to Mexico and California. The shell is so coated as to conceal the whole body, so that when the animals retract, as they do at the approach of the dry season, the parts of the body which would otherwise be exposed are covered and protected by the greatly enlarged epiphragm.

binnick, *n.* See *binnacle*.

binnite (bin'īt), *n.* [< *Binn* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of arsenic and copper occurring in isometric crystals in the Binn valley of the Binnenthal, or valley of Binn, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland.

binnogue (bin'ōg), *n.* A bead-dress formerly worn by the women of the Irish peasantry, described as a kind of kerchief. *Planché.*

binny (bin'i), *n.*; pl. *binnies* (-iz). [Appar. of native origin.] A fish (*Barbus bynni* of the family *Cyprinidæ*, related to the barbel. It inhabits the Nile.

binocle (bin'ō-kl), *n.* [= F. *binocle* = Sp. *binóculo*, < L. *bini*, two and two, double, + *oculus*, eye: see *oculist*.] A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes for the use of both eyes at once: also used for *opera-glass*.

binocular (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [L. *bini*, double, + *ocularis*, eye, + *-ar*[3].] 1. Having two eyes: as, "most animals are *binocular*." *Derham.* Also *binoculate*. [Rare.]—2. Referring to both eyes; suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes: as, a *binocular* telescope or microscope.

The want of *binocular* perspective in paintings interferes seriously with the completeness of the illusion. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 144.

Binocular microscope. See *microscope*.

binocularity (bi-nok- or bin-ok-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *binocular* + *-ity*.] Binocular quality or condition; the simultaneous employment of both eyes. *Le Conte.*

binocularly (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'ū-lär-li), *adv.* By means of two eyes; in such a manner as to be viewed by both eyes.

The reticulation presents itself in clear relief, when viewed *binocularly* with a sufficiently high power. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 276.

If these two photographs be *binocularly* combined, . . . they ought to and most produce a visual effect exactly like an actual object or scene. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 127.

binoculate (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *bini*, double, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *binocular*, 1.

Binoculus (bi-nok'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *bini*, two and two, + *oculus*, eye.] 1. A genus of branchiopod crustaceans. See *Apus*, 2.—2. A genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Ephemeridæ*. *Latreille*, 1802.—3. [*l. c.*] An X-shaped bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes. Also called *diophthalmus*.

binodal (bi-nō'dal), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, node, + *-al*.] Having two nodes or joints.

binode (bi'nōd), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot.] 1. In *math.*, a singularity of a surface

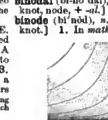


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Binode and Neighboring Parts of the Surface $x^2 = xy$.

Fig. 1. View in the direction of the axis of *z*. Fig. 2. Sections parallel to the axis of *z*. Fig. 3. Sections cut by the axes of *x* and *y*.

consisting of a point at which there are two tangent planes. In the surface shown in fig. 1 each of these planes is tangent along the whole length of a line; but this circumstance is not a necessary concomitant of the singularity.—2. A crunode formed by the crossing of two branches of a curve.

binodose, binodous (bi-nō'dōs, -dus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *zoöl.*, having two knot-like swellings.

Binode of a curve: $(x^2+y^2)^2 = x^3$.

binomial (bi-nō'mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *binomius*, tr. of Gr. *ἐπὶ δύο ὀνομάτων*, having two names (< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nomen*, name), + *-al*; the fuller form would be *binominal*, q. v.] 1. *a.* In *alg.*, consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —; pertaining to binomials.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, (*a*) Using or having two names: applied to the system of nomenclature introduced by Linnæus, in which every plant and animal receives two names, one indicating the genus, the other the species: as, *Felis leo*, the lion; *Bellis perennis*, the daisy. The generic name is always written first, with a capital initial letter; it is, or is taken as, a noun. The specific word follows, and is usually an adjective, or used adjectively, though it may be a noun. In zoölogy the practice is now to write all specific words with a lower-case (or small) initial, though substantive and personal and geographical words are often written with a capital, which is the common practice in botany. Hence—(*b*) Consisting of two names: as, *binomial* terms. Also *binominal*.—**Binomial coefficient**, the numerical coefficient of any term in the development of $(x+y)^n$, where *n* is any whole number.—**Binomial development**, a development by the binomial theorem.—**Binomial equation**, an algebraical equation consisting of two terms: as, $x^3 \pm 5x^2 = 0$.—**Binomial theorem**, the theorem invented by Sir Isaac Newton for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it by an approximating infinite series. According to this theorem, we have:

$$(x+y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2\cdot 3}$$
$$x^{n-3}y^3 + \text{etc.}$$

II. *n.* 1. In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —, denoting the sum or the difference of the two terms: as, $a+b$, $3a-2c$, a^2+b, $\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{y}$.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a name consisting of two terms, generic and specific, as the proper name of a species, the generic always preceding the specific word: as, *Felis leo*, the lion.

binomialism (bi-nō'mi-al-izm), *n.* [*binomial* + *-ism*.] 1. The binomial method of nomenclature, especially in zoölogy and botany.—2. The doctrine or use of that method.

Also *binomiality*.

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binomialist (bi-nō′mi-ą-list), *n.* [< *binomial*, *n.*, + *-ist*.] One who uses the binomial system of nomenclature in zoölogy and botany. See *binomial*, *a.*, 2.

binomiality (bī-nō-mi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *binomial* + *-ity*.] Same as *binomialism*.

binomially (bi-nō′mi-ąl-i), *adv.* In a binomial manner; after the binomial method of nomenclature in zoölogy and botany.

binominal (bi-nom′i-nąl), *a.* [< L. *binominis*, having two names (< *bi-*, two-, + *nomen*, name), + *-al*.] Same as *binomial*, 2.

binominated (bi-nom′i-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *nominatus*, named (see *nominate*), + *-ed*².] Having two personal names.

binominous (bi-nom′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *binominis*: see *binominal*.] Having or bearing two names.

binomial (bi-nōr′mąl), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *normal*.] In *math.*, a normal to two consecutive elements of a curve in space; a normal perpendicular to the osculating plane.

binotate, binotated (bī-nō′tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two, + *nota*, mark, + *-ate*¹, *-ated*.] In *zoöl.*, marked with two dots.

binotonous (bī-not′ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *bini*, two by two (see *binary*), + *tonus*, note, tone (see *tone*); after *monotonous*.] Consisting of two tones or notes: as, a *binotonous* sound.

binous (bī′nus), *a.* [< L. *binus*, usually in pl. *bini*, two and two, double: see *binary* and *between*.] Double; in a pair; binate.

binoxalate (bī-nok′są-lāt), *n.* [< L. *bini*, two and two (see *binary*), + *oxalate*.] In *chem.*, an oxalate in which only one of the hydrogen atoms of the acid is replaced by a metal.

binoxid, binoxide (bī-nok′sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< L. *bini*, two and two (see *binary*), + *oxid*.] In *chem.*, same as *dioxid*.

binoxyde, *n.* See *binoxid*.

binst, A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contracted form of *bindeth*, the third person singular of *bind*.

binturong (bin′tū-rong), *n.* The native name, and now the usual book-name, of *Arctictis binturong*, an Indian prehensile-tailed carnivorous mammal of the family *Viverridæ* and subfamily *Arctictidinæ*. Also called *Ictides ater* or *I. albifrons*, and formerly *Viverra binturong*. See *Arctictis*.

binuclear (bī-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *nuclear*.] Having two nuclei or central points.

binuclease (bī-nū′klē-ās), *n.* [< *bi-*² + *nuclease*.] Having two nuclei, as a cell.

binucleolate (bī-nū′klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *nucleolate*.] In *bacl.*, having two nucleoli: applied to cells.

bio-. [NL. etc. *bio-*, < Gr. *βίος*, life, akin to L. *vivus*, living (> *vita*, life: see *vivid*, *vital*), = Goth. *kwius* = AS. *cwicu*, E. *quick*, living: see *quick*.] An element in many compound words, chiefly scientific, meaning life.

bio-bibliographical, (bī′ō-bib-li-ō-graf′i-kąl), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *bibliographical*.] Treating of or dealing with both the life and the writings of an author.

bioblast (bī′ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *βιος*, life, + *βλαστός*, a germ, < *βλαστάνειν*, bud, sprout, grow.] In *biol.*, a formative cell of any kind; a minute mass of bioplasm or protoplasm about to become a definite cell of any kind. Thus, osteoblasts, white blood corpuscles or leucocytes, lymph-corpuscles, etc., are all bioblasts.

bioblastic (bī-ō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *bioblast* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bioblasts.

biocellate (bī-ō-sel′āt), *a.* [< *bi-*² + *ocellate*.] Marked with two eye-like spots, as the wings of some insects.

biocentric (bī-ō-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *κέντρον*, center.] Treating life as a central fact.

biochemic (bī-ō-kem′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *chemic*.] Of or pertaining to the chemistry of life.

biod (bī′od), *n.* [< Gr. *βιος*, life, + *od*, q. v.] The od of animal life; biogen; animal magnetism, so called. *Von Reichenbach.*

biodynamic (bī-ō-di-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *dynamic*.] Of or pertaining to the doctrine of vital force or energy; biophysiological.

biodynamical (bī′ō-di-nam′i-kal), *a.* Same as *biodynamic*.

The biostatical and the *biodynamical*—i. e., the consideration of the structure ready to act, and the consideration of the structure acting. *G. H. Lewes*, Prob. of Life and Mind, I. 118.

biodynamics (bī′ō-di-nam′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *dynamics*.] The doctrine of vital force or energy, or the action of living organisms: opposed to *biostatics*.

biogen (bī′ō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A hypothetical soul-stuff; the substance of a supposed spiritual body; the od of organic life. *Tuckey.*

biogenation (bī′ō-jē-nā′shon), *n.* [< *biogen* + *-ation*.] The state or quality of being affected by biogen; animation; vitalization.

biogenesis (bī-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< *biogenous*, of animal origin, + *-esis*.] Same as *biogenation*, which is the affection resulting from the influence of biogen. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 102.

biogenesis (bī-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] 1. The genesis or production of living beings from living beings; generation in an ordinary sense: the converse of spontaneous generation, or *abiogenesis*. Various methods in which biogenesis is known to occur are due to special forms, as *gemmogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc.

2. The doctrine which holds that the genesis of living beings from living beings is the only one of which we have any knowledge, and which investigates or speculates upon the facts in the case upon such premises: the opposite of *abiogenesis*.—3. Same as *biogeny*, 1.

biogenesist (bī-ō-jen′e-sist), *n.* [< *biogenesis* + *-ist*.] One who favors the theory of biogenesis. Also called *biogenist*.

biogenetic (bī′ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *biogenesis* (in sense 2, < *biogen*), after *genetic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to biogenesis or biogeny in any way: as, a *biogenetic* process; a *biogenetic* law or principle.

This fundamental *biogenetic* law. *Haeckel* (trans.), 2. Consisting of biogen; done by means of biogen; relating to the theory of biogen. *Coues.*

biogenetically (bī′ō-jē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a biogenetic manner; by means of or according to the principles of biogenesis or biogeny.

biogenist (bī-oj′e-nist), *n.* [< *biogeny* + *-ist*.] Same as *biogenesist*.

biogeny (bī-oj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *-γενεία*, generation: see *-geny*. Cf. *biogenesis*.] 1. The genesis or evolution of the forms of matter which manifest the phenomena of life. It is divided into two main branches: *ontogeny*, or the genesis of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or the genesis of the species, race, stock, or tribe to which the individual belongs. Also called *biogenesis*.

2. The science or doctrine of biogenesis; the history of organic evolution. As in the preceding sense, it is divided into ontogeny and phylogeny, or the history of the embryological development of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or tribal history, of the history of the race, species, or stock of organic species.

The first of these studies [biology] gives rise to the science of ontogeny [ontogeny]; the second to the consolidiary science of pathology. On the other hand, *biogeny* comprises embryology, morphology, and questions relating to the origin of species. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 221.

biograph (bī′ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γράφειν*, write.] A mechanical device invented by Herman Casler, for projecting upon a screen pictures of moving objects taken by a mutograph.

biographer (bi-og′ra-fėr), *n.* [< ML. *biographus*, < Gr. *βιογράφος*, < *βίος*, life, + *γράφειν*, write.] One who writes a biography, or an account of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives.

biographic (bī-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [*biography* + *-ic*. Perhaps to or of the nature of biography.

To all which questions, not unessential in a *biographic* work, mere conjecture must be again part return answer. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 95.

biographical (bī-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the life of an individual; dealing with or containing biographies: as, *biographical* details; a *biographical* dictionary.

biographically (bī-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a biographical sense or manner; with reference to biography.

biographist (bi-og′ra-fist), *n.* [*biography* + *-ist*.] A biographer. [Rare.]

Want of honest heart in the *Biographists* of these Saints . . . betrayed their pens to such abominable untruths. *Fuller*, Worthies, iii.

biographize (bi-og′ra-fīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *biographized*, ppr. *biographizing*. [*biography* + *-ize*.] To write the biography or a history of the life of. [Rare.]

Now do I bless the man who undertook
These monks and martyrs to *biographize*.
Southey, St. Gualberto, st. 23.

biomagnetic

biography (bi-og′ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *biographies* (-fiz). [= F. *biographie* = G. *biographie*, *biography*, < MGr. *βιογραφία* (> MIL. *biographus*, > F. *biographe*, a biographer), < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The history of the life of a particular person.

There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a *biography*, the life of a man. *Carlyle*, Essays.

2. Biographical writing in general, or as a department of literature.

This, then, is the great merit of Montesquieu, that he effected a complete separation between *biography* and history, and taught historians to study, not the peculiarities of individual character, but the general aspect of the society in which the peculiarities appeared.
Buckle, Civilization, I. xiii.

3. In *nat. hist.*, the life-history of an animal or a plant. = Syn. 1. *Biography*, *Memoir*. When there is a difference between these words, it may be that *memoir* indicates a less complete or minute account of a person's life; it may be that the person himself records his own recollections of the past, especially as connected with his own life; in the latter case *memoir* should be in the plural.

biokinetics (bī′ō-ki-net′iks), *n.* [Gr. *βίος*, life, + *kinetics*.] That part of biological science which treats of the successive changes through which organisms pass during the different stages of their development.

biologian (bī-ō-lō′jian), *n.* [< *biology* + *-an*.] A biologist.

These great classes into which systematists and *biologians* have divided existing vertebrate forms.
The Century, XXXI. 362.

biologic (bī-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [*biology* + *-ic*.] Same as *biological*.

The interpretation of structure . . . is aided by two subsidiary disciplines of *biologic* facility, named Comparative Anatomy (properly Comparative Morphology) and Comparative Physiology.
Encyclopædia Britannica.

biological (bī-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to biology or the science of life.

They [the discoveries of Cuvier] contain a far larger portion of the permanent and *biological* truth than it ever before fell to the lot of one man to contribute.
Hist. Inductive Sciences, I. 629.

The prick of a needle will yield, in a drop of one's blood, material for microscopic observation of phenomena which lie at the foundation of all *biological* conceptions.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 670.

2. In *zoöl.*, illustrating the whole life-history of a group or series of animals: as, a *biological* collection of insects.

biologically (bī-ō-loj′i-kal-li), *adv.* In a biological manner; according to the doctrines or principles of biology.

That which was physically defined as a moving equilibrium we define *biologically* as a balance of functions.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 28.

Ethics, if positive, must rest on some empirical data. These data are furnished partly by history, partly by human nature, either *biologically* or psychologically considered. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 285.

biologist (bī-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [*biology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in, or a student of, biology.

biologize (bī-ol′ō-jīz), *v. t.* [*biology* + *-ize*.] To mesmerize.

biologizer (bī-ol′ō-jī-zėr), *n.* One who practises mesmerism.

biology (bī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *biologie*, < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *λόγος*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] 1. Same as Gr. *βιολόγος*, a player, one who represents to the life.] 1. The science of life and living things in the widest sense; the body of doctrine respecting living beings; the knowledge of vital phenomena.

It is remarkable that each of these writers [Treviranus and Lamarck] seems to have been led, independently and contemporaneously, to invent the same name of *biology* for the science of the phenomena of life, . . . and it is hard to say whether Lamarck or Treviranus has the priority. . . . Though the first volume of Treviranus' *Biologie* appeared only in 1802, he says . . . that he wrote the first volume . . . about 1796. The "Recherches," in which the first outlines of Lamarck's doctrines are given, was published in 1802.
Huxley, Science and Culture (Am. ed., 1882), p. 302.

2. In a more special sense, physiology; biophysiology; bioties.—3. In a technical sense, the life-history of an animal: especially used in entomology.—4†. Animal magnetism.

biolysis (bī-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βίος*, life, + *λύσις*, loosening, solution, < *λύειν*, loose, dissolve.] Dissolution of a living being; death, as the resolution of an organism into its constituent parts, and consequently the destruction of the phenomena of life.

biolytic (bī-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *λυτικός*, able to loose, < *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose.] In *med.*, tending to the destruction of life: as, a *biolytic* agent.

biomagnetic (bī′ō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βίος*, life, + *magnetic*.] Pertaining or relating to biomagnetism.

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biomagnetism (bī-ō-mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + *magnetism*.] Animal magnetism. See *magnetism*. *Kraus.*

biometry (bī-om'e-tri), *n.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + μέτρον, a measure.] The measurement of life; specifically, the calculation of the probable duration of human life.

biomorphotic (bī'ō-mōr-fot'ik), *a.* [C. NL. *biomorphoticus*, < Gr. βίος, life, + Μόιρα, *apportion*, fate, + μορφή, form, shape.] In *entom.*, having an active pupa. *Westwood.*

Biomorphotica (bī'ō-mōr-fot'i-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *biomorphoticus*: see *biomorphotic*.] In *entom.*, a name proposed by Westwood for those insects of the old order *Neuroptera* having an active pupa. By it are now generally known as *Pseudoneuroptera*.

bionomy (bī-on'ō-mi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βίος, life, + νόμος, law: see *nomic*.] The science of the laws of life, or of living functions; dynamic biology.

He (Comte) also employs the term *bionomy* as embracing the general science of the laws of living functions, or dynamic biology. *L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol.*, I. 120.

2. In *anthropology*, the total and final or deductive and predictive stage of anthropobiology. *O. T. Mason.*

biophagous (bī-of'a-gus), *a.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding on living organisms; applied especially to insectivorous plants.

biophysiography (bī'ō-fiz-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + *physiography*.] The physical natural history of organized beings; descriptive and systematic zoology and botany, as distinguished from physiological zoology and botany, or biotics; organography: distinguished from *biophysiology*.

biophysiological (bī'ō-fiz-i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *biophysiology* + *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to biophysiology.

biophysiologist (bī'ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *biophysiology* + *-ist*.] A student of biophysiology; a student of biology, or an expert in the science of biotics. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 169.

biophysiology (bī'ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + *physiology*.] The science of organized beings, embracing organogeny, morphology, and physiological zoology and botany: distinguished from *biophysiography*.

bioplasm (bī'ō-plazm), *n.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + πλάσμα, anything formed, < πλάσσειν, form.] Living and germinal matter; formative, as distinguished from formed, matter. The term was introduced by Prof. L. S. Beale about 1872, for the state or condition of protoplasm in which it is living, or assimilating.

Bioplasm . . . moves and grows. . . . It may be correctly called living or forming matter, for by its agency every kind of living thing is made, and without it, as far as is known, no living thing ever is made. *Bioplasm* is . . . the most convenient and least objectionable name for it in living phenomena. *Beale on Bioplasm* (Life, Disease, plasm, that which is capable of being fashioned).

Beale, Bioplasm, § 14.

bioplasmic (bī-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *bioplasm* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm.

bioplast (bī'ō-plast), *n.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold, form.] A particle of bioplasm; a living germinal cell, such as a white blood-corpuscle or a lymph-corpuscle; an amœboid; a plastid.

In many diseases these *bioplasts* of the capillary walls are much altered, and in cholera I have found that numbers of them have been completely destroyed.

Beale, Bioplasm, § 298.

bioplastic (bī-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + πλαστικός: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bioplast.

biordinal (bī-ôr'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ordinal*.] *A.* *a.* Of the second ordinal.

II. n. In *math.*, a differential equation of the second order.

biostatical (bī-ō-stat'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. βίος, life, + στατικός, causing to stand: see *static*.] Of or pertaining to biostatics.

No philosophic biologist now tries to reach and modify a vital force, but only to teach and modify these *biostatical* conditions which, when considering them as causes, and confounding them all under a single name, we call Vitality, or the Vital Forces.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

biostatics (bī-ō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *biostatic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of biology which deals with the statical and coexistent relations of structure and function: opposed to *biodynamics* and *biokinetics*.

biotaxy (bī'ō-tak-si), *n.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + τάξις, arrangement: see *taxic*.] The classification, arrangement, or coördination of living organisms, according to the sum of their morphological characters; a biological system; taxonomy.

biotic (bī-ot'ik), *a.* Same as *biotical*.

biotical (bī-ot'i-kal), *a.* [C. Gr. βιωτικός, relating to life (< βιωτός, verbal adj. of βιοῦν, live, < βίος, life), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to life, or to biotics; biophysiological.

The *biotical* activities of matter. *T. Sterry Hunt.*

Organization and *biotical functions* arise from the natural operation of the environment in homogeneous matter. *W. B. Carpenter*, Cyc. of Anat. and Phys., III. 131.

biotics (bī-ot'iks), *n.* [C. Gr. βιωτικός, pertaining to life: see *biotical*.] The science of vital functions and manifestations; the powers, properties, and qualities peculiar to living organisms; vital activities: not distinguished from the chemical and physical attributes of vitality.

These activities are often designated as vital; but since this word is generally made to include at the same time other manifestations which are simply dynamical or chemical, I have . . . proposed for the activities characteristic of the organism the term *biotics*. *T. Sterry Hunt.*

biotite (bī'ō-tīt), *n.* [C. J. B. *Biot* (1774–1862), a French physicist, + *-ite*[2].] An important member of the mica group of minerals. See *mica*. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, sometimes tabular, of a black or dark-green color. It is a silicate of aluminium and iron with magnesium and potassium, and is often called *magnesia mica*, in distinction from *muscovite* or *potash mica*. It is sometimes divided into two varieties, called *anomite* and *meroxene*, which are distinguished by optical characteristics.

biotome (bī'ō-tōm), *n.* [C. Gr. βίος, life, + τομή, a cutting, section: see *anatomy*.] A term applied by Coldstream to a line of life-history: a statement of some of the lower animals, as *Entozoa*.

biovulate (bī-ō'vu-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ovulate*.] In *bot.*, having two ovules.

bipaleolate (bī-pā'lē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *paleolate*.] Having two paleolæ or diminutive scales (lodicules). See *lodicule* and *paleola*.

bipalmate (bī-pal'māt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *palmate*.] In *bot.*, doubly or subordinately palmate.

biparietal (bī-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *parietal*.] Pertaining to the parietal bones.

biparietal diameter, the diameter of the skull from one parietal eminence to the other.

biparous (bip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *parere*, bring forth.] 1. Bringing forth two at a birth.—**2.** In *bot.*, having two branches or axes: applied to a cyme.

biparted (bī-pär'ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *parted*. Cf. *bipartite*.] 1. In *her.*, bipartite: applied to anything cut into two parts, and then showing two projecting pieces.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, divided into two parts; bipartite.

bipartible (bī-pär'ti-bl), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *partible*.] Divisible into two parts. Also *bipartile*.

bipartient (bī-pär'ti-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bipartiens*(*t*-), ppr. of *bipartire*: see *bipartite*.] *A. a.* Dividing into two parts; tending to divide into two.—**Bipartient factor**, a number whose square divides a given number without remainder.

II. n. In *math.*, a number that divides another into two equal parts without remainder: thus, 2 in the *bipartient* of 4.

bipartile (bī-pär'til), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + LL. *partilis*, < L. *partire*, part: see *part*, *v.*] Same as *bipartible*.

bipartite (bī-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *bipartitus*, pp. of *bipartire*, divide into two parts, < *bi-*, two-, + *partire*, divide: see *part*, *v.*] **1.** In two parts: having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party; duplicate.

The divine fate is also *bipartite*.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, Pref., p. 1.

2. In *bot.*, divided into two parts nearly to the base, as leaves of many

Bipartite Curve.
$y^2 = x \cdot (x-1) \cdot (x-2)$.

passion-flowers.—**Bipartite curve**, in *geom.*, a curve consisting of two distinct continuous series of points.

bipartition (bī-pär-tish'on), *n.* [< L. pl. of *bipartitus*: see *bipartite*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous *Coleoptera* containing tesserant tarsidæ and beetles.

bipartition (bī-pär-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *bipartire* (see *bipartite*), after *partition*.] The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

bipascha (bī-pas'ka), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + LL. *pascha*, passover: see *paschal*.] Including or relating to two consecutive passover feasts: applied by theologians to the scheme of chronology which limits Christ's public ministry to about the length of [of Christ's public ministry] there are (besides the isolated and decidedly erroneous view of *Irenæus*) three theories, allowing respectively one, two, or three years and a few months, and designated as the *bipaschal*, tripaschal, and quadripaschal schemes, according to the number of Passovers.

Schaf. Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 16, tr.

bipectinate (bī-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *pectinate*.] Doubly pectinate, combed like a comb: used especially in botany and zoölogy.—**Bipectinate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the ladies of the *fibula* are short, but with both sides prolonged into more or less slender processes, which are turned obliquely outward, giving the whole organ a feather like appearance, as in many moths. This form is often called *pectinate*; but this word is properly used where the processes are on one side of the joint only.

biped (bī'ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *biped*- (*biped-*) (in *compar.*) (*bipes*), < *bi-*, two-, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *quadruped*, *centiped*, *milliped*.] *I. a.* **1.** Having two feet.

An helpless, naked, *biped* beast. *Byron*, An Epistle.

2. In *herpet.*, having hind limbs only.

II. n. An animal having two feet, as man.

bipedal (bī'ped-al), *a.* [< L. *bipedalis*, measuring two feet, < *bi-*, two-, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot. Cf. *biped*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a biped; having or walking upon two feet.

The erect or *bipedal* mode of progression.

Copp, Origin of the Fittest, p. 285.

2. Measuring two feet in length.

bipedality (bī-pē-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *bipedal* + *-ity*.] The quality of being two-footed.

Bipeltata (bī-pel-tā'ta), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bipeltatus*: see *bipeltate*.] A term adopted by Cuvier from Latreille as a family name for sundry organisms known as glass-moths, of a certain genus called *Phyllosoma* by Leach. The forms in question are larvæ of stylaroid crustaceans. See *phyllosoma*, 2, and *Stylarioidea*.

bipeltate (bī-pel'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *bipeltatus*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *pelta*, shield: see *bi-*[2] and *peltate*.] In *zoöl.*, having a defense like a double shield.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Bipeltata*.

bipennate, **bipennated** (bi-pen'āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bipennis*, *bipennate*, two-winged, < *bi-*, two-, + *penna*, *pinna*, wing: see *pen*[3], 1. Having two wings: as, "*bipennated* insects," *Derham*, Phys. Theol., viii. 4, note.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *bipinnate*, (*a*).

bipennatifid, *a.* See *bipinnatifid*.

bipennis (bi-pen'is), *n.*; pl. *bipennes* (-ēz). [L., prop. adj. (se. *securis*), two-edged; confused with *bipennis*, *bipinnis*, two-winged, but according to Quintilian and other Latin writers a different word, < *bi-*, two-, + *pennus* or **pinnus*, sharp. Cf. *pin*[1] and *pen*[4].] An ancient ax with two blades, one on each side of the handle. Isartii is a characteristic weapon often depicted in the hands of the Amazons,

Bipennis.
(From a Greek red-figured vase.)

and also attributed to Hephæstus or Vulcan.

Bipes (bī'pēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *biped*, two-footed: see *biped*.] **1.** A genus of lizards, of the family *Anguidæ* or *Gerrhonotidæ*: by some united with *Pseudopus*. *Oppel*, 1811.—**2.** A genus of lizards, of the family *Scincidæ*: now called *Scelotes*. The species are African; the *S. bipes* inhabits South Africa. *Merrem*, 1820.

bipetalous (bī-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *petalous*.] Having two flower-leaves or petals.

Biphora (bif'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + Gr. φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A group of ascidians, such as the *Salpidæ*. The term is sometimes used as the name of an order of the class *Tunicata*, containing the families *Salpidæ* and *Doliolidæ*, characterized by their single branchiæ. They are free-swimming forms with a distinct test.

biphore (bif'ōr), *n.* [< *Biphora*.] One of the *Biphora*.

Bipinnaria (bī-pi-na'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *pinna*, *penna*, wing: see *pen*[3].] A generic name given to the bilateral larval form of some echinoderms, as a starfish, under the impression that it

Stages of development of a larval asteroid named *Bipinnaria*. *Cilary bands*; *later Brachiolaria* stage; *rudiment of future starfish*.

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wns a distinct animal: nearly the same as *Brachiolaria*. The term is retained to designate such larvæ or stage of development. See also cut under *Asteroidea*.

bipinnate, bipinnated (bi-pin'āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *pinnate*, *pinnated*.] In *bot.*, doubly pinnate: said of the primary and secondary divisions of the leaves pinnatifid.

bipinnatiform (bi-pi-nat'i-fôrm), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + *-form*.] Doubly pinnate in form; bipinnate: as, a *bipinnatiform* muscle.

bipinnatipartite (bi-pi-nat-i-pär'tīt), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + L. *partitus*, divided: see *partition*.] Bipinnatifid, but having the divisions extending to near the midrib.

bipinnatisect, bipinnatisected (bi-pi-nat'i-sek't, -sek-ted), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + L. *secare*, cut: see *section*.] In *bot.*, twice divided pinnately.

The leaf is said to be bipinnatisid, bipinnatipartite, or *bipinnatisected*. *Bentley*, Botany, p. 153.

biplanar (bi-plā'när), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *planus*, plane.] Lying or situated in two planes.

biplane (bi'plān), *n.* In *math.*, the pair of coincident planes to which the tangent cone of a node reduces, when that node is a binode.

biplicate (bi'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*2 + *plicare*.] Doubly folded; twice folded together, transversely, as the cotyledons of some plants. *Henslow.*

biplicity (bi-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *biplex* (*biplic-*) (equiv. to *duplex*, in a glossary) (< *bi-*, twice, + *plicare*, fold) + *-ity*. Cf. *duplicity*.] The state of being biplicate or twofold; the quality of being twofold; doubling. *Roget.* [Rare.]

bipolar (bi-pō'lär), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *polar*.] 1. Doubly polar; having two poles.

The best modern metaphysicians, with rare exceptions, are now agreed that, whatever may be the case with ultimate existences, the phenomena we deal with are bipolar, on the one side objective and on the other subjective; and these are the twofold aspects of reality. *Huxley*.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 29.

Specifically — 2. In *anat.*, having two processes from opposite points: said of certain nerve-cells.

bipolarity (bi-pō-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*bipolar* + *-ity*.] The state of being bipolar; double polarity.

Bipont, Bipontine (bi'pont, bi-pon'tin), *a.* [< NL. *Bipontinus*, < *Bipontium* (a tr. of German *Zweibrücken*, F. *Deux-Ponts*, lit. two bridges), < L. *bi-*, two, + *pont*(*-*)*s*, bridge.] Pertaining to Bipontium (the Latin name of Zweibrücken or Deux-Ponts) in Rhenish Bavaria; applied to editions of the classics the printing of which was begun there in 1779.

biporose (bi-pō'rōs), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *porus*, a pore.] Having two pores; opening by two pores, as the anthers in the genus *Cassia* and most *Ericaceæ*.

Bipositores (bi-poz-i-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two, + *positor*, layer.] In *ornith.*, another name for the *Columbæ*, an order of birds including all the pigeons and doves: so called because these birds for the most part lay only two eggs. [Not in use.]

biprism (bi'prizm), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *prism*.] A prism with two refractive edges each of small angle, its cross-section being an obtuse-angled isosceles triangle.

bipulmonary (bi-pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *pulmonary*.] In *arachnida*, having only one pair of pulmonary sacs: opposed to *quadripulmonary*.

bipunctate (bi-pungk'tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *punctate*.] Having two punctures or spots.

bipunctual (bi-pungk'tu-al), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *punctual*, in the literal sense.] Having two points. **Bipunctual coordinates.** *See coordinate.*

bipupillate (bi-pū'pi-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *pupillate*.] Having a double pupil: in *entom.*, said of an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly when it has within it two dots or pupils of a different color.

bipyramidal (bi-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *pyramidal*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of two pyramids joined base to base, as quartz crystals.

biquadrate (bi-kwod'rāt), *n.* [< *bi-*3 + *quadrate*.] Same as *biquadratic*.

biquadratic (bi-kwod-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *quadratic*.] **I.** *a.* Containing or referring to a fourth power, or the square of a square; quartic. The word *quartic* has now completely superseded *biquadratic*, except in the following phrases.—**Biquadratic equation**, an equation with one unknown quantity the highest power of which contained in the equation is the fourth. Biquadratic equations are always susceptible of algebraic solution; equations of higher degrees are generally capable only of numerical solution.—**Biquadratic function**, in elimination, the norm.

—**Biquadratic parabola**, in *geom.*, a curve line of the third order, having two infinite parts tending the same way.—**Biquadratic root** of a number, the square root of the square root of that number. Thus, the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the biquadratic root of 81.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus, $4 \times 4 = 16$, which is the square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the biquadratic of 4.

biquarterly (bi-kwär'tėr-li), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *quarterly*.] Properly, happening or appearing once every two years, or semi-annually: but sometimes used in the sense of *semi-quarterly*, twice in each quarter. [Rare.]

biquartz (bi'kwärtz), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *quartz*.] A double quartz plate used in a form of saccharimeter (which see).

It consists of two semicircular plates of quartz joined in a vertical line; the two halves are so taken that the one shall rotate the plane of polarization of incident plane-polarized light through 90° in opposite directions.

biquaternion (bi'kwā-tėr'ni-on), *n.* [< *bi* (see def.) + *quaternion*.] 1. In *math.*, an imaginary quaternion: a quantity of the form in the form $a + bi + cj + dk$, where i, j, k are three mutually perpendicular vectors, and a, b, c, d are real quantities. Biquaternions in the sense in which Sir W. R. Hamilton used the word. He distinguished such a quantity from a real quaternion, because the whole algebraic treatment of ordinary quaternions is different from and more difficult than that with real quaternions. Imaginary in general, the name has more easy, as is the case with ordinary imaginary algebra as compared with real algebra.

2. The ratio of two rotors. This meaning was given to the word by W. K. Clifford, who conceived that Hamilton's biquaternions did not have the right name. In this sense a biquaternion is the sum of two quaternions which have equal tensors and opposite conjugate product tensors.

biquintile (bi-kwin'til), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *quintile*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by twice the fifth part of a great circle, that is, 144° or twice 72°.

biradiate, biradiated (bi-rā'di-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *radiate*.] Having two rays: as, a *biradiate* fin.

biramid (bi-ram'id), *n.* [Native name.] The fruit of the *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, a plant of British Guiana, from which an excellent preserve is made.

biramose (bi-rā'mōs), *a.* Same as *biramous*.

Slit palm of powerful *biramose* natatory feet. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 652.

biramous (bi-rī'mus), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *ramus*, a branch.] Possessing or consisting of two branches; dividing into two branches, as the limbs of cirripeds. *H. A. Nicholson.*

birch (bėrch), *n.* [< Sc. and North. E. *birk*, < ME. *birch*, *birche*, *birke*, < AS. *birce*, *bierce*, *byrce* (= OHG. *bircha*, *piricha*, MHG. G. *birke*), weak fem., parallel with *beorc*, *bierce* (= ME. *berck*, G. *berk*) = Icel. *björk* (= Sw. *björk* = Dan. *birk*), strong fem., = OHG. *berca* = Russ. *berest'* = lith. *berżas*, birch, = Gr. φηγός, an oak: origin of Root unknown; connected by some with AS. *beorht*, OHG. *beraht*, etc., bright, white, shining, in allusion to the color of the bark. Not connected with L. *betula*, birch: see *Betula*.] 1. A tree or shrub belonging to the genus *Betula* (which see). The birches have smooth, laminated outer bark and close-grained wood, which in some species is hard and tough, taking a fine polish, and is used in the manufacture of furniture and for many other purposes. The white, gray, or poplar birch, *Betula alba*, the principal European species, is a small tree, but is put to many uses, especially in the old world. The bark is used for tanning and blacking, and yields an oil which is said to be used to give Russia leather its peculiar odor; spruce oil is also used for this purpose. The leaves, as well as the sap and oil, are used in the treatment of various chronic diseases, and the wood is used for fuel and many other purposes. Several varieties of this species, as the weeping, cut-leaved, and purple birches, are much cultivated for ornament. The canoe- or paper-birch of North America, *B. papyrifera*, is a large tree with a very tough, durable bark, which is largely used by the Indians in the manufacture of canoes and tents. The timber is valuable. The yellow or gray birch, *B. lutea*, in one of the most important deciduous trees of the northern Atlantic forests, growing to a very large size; its wood is heavy, very strong, and hard. The black, sweet, cherry, or mahogany birch, *B. lenta*, has a very spicy, aromatic bark, yielding a volatile oil identical with oil of wintergreen, and its heavy, durable wood is largely used for making furniture and in ship-building. Other prominent species are the red or river-birch, *B. nigra*, of the Atlantic States; the dwarf birch, *B. occidentalis*, of the Rocky Mountains and westward. Several shrubby species are found in mountainous districts and in arctic regions, reaching a higher latitude than any other deciduous tree, as the swamp birch, *B. pumila*, the low or dwarf birch (*B. pumila*), and the scrub birch (*B. glandulosa*).

2. A birch rod, or a number of birch-twigs bound together, used as an instrument for punishing children.—**3.** A birch-bark canoe. *Lowell.*—**Jamaica** or **West Indian birch**, or **gumbo-limbo**, a species of *Bursera*, *B. gummifera*, a small tree with exceedingly soft, light, and spongy wood, yielding a kind of gum elemi, which is said as a remedy for gout and as the chief ingredient of a valuable varnish.

birch (bėrch), *v. t.* [< *birch*, *n.*] To beat or punish with a birch rod; flog.

From the child sentenced to be *birched*, to the assassin doomed to lose his life. *Hopkinson*, Eng. Statesmen, II. 75.

There I was *birched*, there I suffered, there I bled, There like a little Adam fed From Learning's sweet tree! *Hood*, Clapham Academy.

birch-broom (bėrch'brōm), *n.* A coarse broom made of birch-twigs; a symbol or emblem of the birch-tree, used for sweeping stables, streets, etc.

birch-camphor (bėrch'kam'fėr), *n.* A resinous substance obtained from the bark of the black birch.

birchen (bėr'chen), *a.* [= Sc. *birken*, *birkin*, < ME. *birchen*, < AS. **bircen* (in gen. *bircenes*, found in D. *Lib. berken* = OHG. *birchin*, MHG. G. *birken*), < *birce*, birch: see *birch*.] Of or pertaining to birch; consisting or made of birch: as, "*birchen* brooms," *Beau. and Fl.*, Loyal Subject.

We say of a wanton child, . . . he must be annointed with *birchen* salve.

Speadale, Works (1678), p. 168. (*N. E. D.*)

His bearer'd brow a *birchen* garland wears. *Pope*, Iliad, iv. 141.

birch-oil (bėrch'oil), *n.* An oil extracted from birch-bark, said to be used in preparing Russia leather.

birch-water (bėrch'wâ'tėr), *n.* The sap of the birch. See *birch-wine*.

birch-wine (bėrch'win), *n.* A fermented liquor made from the sap of the birch-tree, which is collected in the spring throughout the mountainous and wooded districts of Germany and Scandinavia. It is called by names which signify birch-water or wine in the different languages. It is said to be possessed of diuretic and anticeutotic properties.

bird (bėrd), *n.* [< ME. *bird*, *brid*, *byrde*, a metathesis of the usual form *brid*, *bred*, *bryd*, pl. *briddes*, a bird, also, as orig., the young of any bird, (AS. *bird*, pl. *briddas* (ONorth. *bird*, *bird-ini*), the young of any bird. Origin unknown: it can hardly be connected with *brood*, as usually stated. Possibly the form *bird* is the more orig. form, akin to Goth. for **bprd*, G. *borste*, burst, pp. of *beran*, bear; cf. *byrde*, (well-) born, *gebyrd*, birth, of same origin: see *birth*. For the metathesis, cf. *burst*, pp. of *berst*. For the development of sense, cf. the history of *pullet* and *pigeon*. The common Teut. word for 'bird' (def. 2) is *fowl*, now restricted in English: see *fowl*.] **1.** The young of any fowl.

Being fed by us, you used us so
As that ungentle gull the cuckoo's *bird*
Useth the sparrow. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

2. A feathered vertebrate animal of the class *Aves*, frequently included with reptiles in a subclass *Sauropsida*, distinguished by having warm blood, by being covered with feathers, and by having the fore limbs so modified as to form wings. See *aves*.—**3.** Any small feathered game, as a partridge, quail, snipe, or woodcock, as distinguished from water-fowl, etc.—**Aerial birds.** See *aerial*.—**A little bird told me**, I have learned in a way which I will not reveal.

Imagine any one explaining the trivial saying, "*A little bird told me*," without knowing of the old belief in the language of birds and beasts.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 5.

Aquatic birds. See *aquatic*.—**Arabian bird**, the phœnix. See *Arabian*.—**Baltimore bird.** See *oriole*.—**Bird-catcher.** See *catcher*.—**Bird of freedom**, the American bald eagle. (An Americanism.)—**Bird of Jove**, the eagle.—**Bird of Juno**, the peacock.—**Bird of Minerva**, the owl.—**Bird of night**, the owl.—**Bird of paradise**, (*a*) one of the *Paradiseidæ*, oscine passerine birds, related to the corvine and starnoid passerines, confined to the Papuan region and long famous for magnificence of plumage and for the extraordinary devel-

Topography of a Bird. (From Coues's "Key to North American Birds.")

1, forehead (*frons*); 2, lore; 3, circumocular region; 4, crown (*vertex*); 5, eye; 6, occiput; 7, nape; 8, auriculars; 9, malar region; 10, sides of neck; 11, chin; 12, throat; 13, submaxillary region; 14, under surface of head; 15, fore neck; 16, upper part of body, pectoral region; 17, jugulum; 18, sup-per part of body, posterior; 19, 19, 19, rump (*uropygium*); 19, 19, upper tail-coverts; 19, tail; 20, under tail-coverts (*crissum*); 21, tarsus; 22, abdomen; 23, hind toe (*hallux*); 24, *gastræum*, including 23 and 24; 25, outer or fourth toe; 26, middle or third toe; 27, inner or second toe; 28, tarsus (*pes-metatarsus*); 29, *pteroma*; 30, secondaries; 31, tertiaries (Nos. 28, 29, and 31 are all *remiges*); 32, primary coverts; 33, *alula*, or bastard wing; 34, greater coverts; 35, median coverts; 36, lesser coverts; 37, the throat, including 34, 37, and 38; 34, *jugulum*, or lower throat; 38, *regio infra-alaris*, under region; 39, *propatagium*; 40, *patagium*; 41, *metapatagium*; 42, *cubitus*, or bend of wing; 43, *antibrachium*; 44, *manus*; 45, *carpus*; 46, under mandible; 47, *gonys*; 48, *apex*, or tip of bill; 49, *culmen*, or cutting edge of the bill; 49, *culmen*, or ridge of upper mandible, continuing to point of upper mandible; 47, nostril; 48 passes across the bill a little in front of its nostril.

opment of some of the feathers in most species. There are about forty species of birds of Australia, one of the most bountiful of which, *Paradisea apoda*, is also the best known; it was called *apoda* from the false that it was always on the wing and had no feet, a notion which was

Bird of Paradise (*Paradisea apoda*).

strengthened by the fact that the specimens which used to reach naturalists were without feet, these having been removed in preparing the skins. The packets of beautiful orange and yellow plumes worn as ornaments are from this species and a near relative, *P. minor*. *P. augustinæ* is a still more gorgeous bird. The king bird of *paradise*, *Cincinnurus regius*, is one of the most magnificent. *Sabiptera wilsoni*, *Hybridodes speciosa*, *Paradisea sanguinea*, and *Lophorhina atra* are other leading species. The name is also given to a few species which are excluded from the technical definition of *Paradiseidæ* (which see). (6) *In astron.*, a southern constellation. See *Apus*, 1.—**Bird of passage**, a migratory bird; a migrant; a bird which regularly passes in the spring from a warmer to a colder climate, and back in the fall. See *migration* and *carpet-bird*.—**Bird of peace**, the dove, with reference to the story of Noah.—**Bird of prey**, any member of the order *Raptores* or *Accipitres*, as the hawk, eagle, owl, etc.—**Bird of the year**, a bird less than a year old.—**Bird of wonder**, the phenix.—**Birds of a feather**, persons of similar tastes and habits: chiefly in the saying, "Birds of a feather flock together," indicating the usual association with one another of persons of like proclivities.—**Early bird**, an early riser; one who gets up betimes in the morning: in allusion to the proverb, "The early bird catches the worm."—**Man-of-war bird**. Same as *frigate-bird*.—**Sea-cow bird**, the treble-collared plover of Africa, *Epiolitis tricollaris*: so called by Chapman, a traveler in northern Africa.—**To hear a bird sing**, to receive private communication; be informed privately or secretly.

I heard a bird so sing. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 6.

I heard a bird sing, they mean him no good office.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

bird[1] (bèrd), *n.* [< *bird*, *v.*] To catch birds; go bird-shooting or fowling.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast: after, we'll a-*birding* together.
Shadwell, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

Hence — **2†.** To look for plunder; thieve.

Mum. These day owls —
Shar. That are *birding* in men's purses.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

bird[2] (bèrd), *n.* [Sc. *bird*, *bird*, etc.; < ME. *bird*, *berd*, *burd*, *byrd*, etc., a transposition of the somewhat less common *brid*, *bride*, etc., prop. a bride, but much used in poetry in the general sense of 'maiden,' 'girl,' with the epithets *bright*, *comely*, etc.: see *bride*[1].] A maiden; a girl; a young woman.

Ther sat no *bryrde* ne bribil in boure . . .
That hee [she] ne schal fade as a flour.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

Hire cheere was simple, as *birde* in boure.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1014.

And by my word the bonnie *bird*
In danger shall not tarry.
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

[In this, as in other modern instances, the word is archaic, and is probably associated with *bird*[1] as a term of endearment.]

bird-batting (bèrd'bat'ing), *n.* The catching of birds with clap-nets.
Fielding.

bird-bolt[1] (bèrd'bōlt), *n.* [< *bird*[2] + *bolt*[1].] A blunt-headed arrow for the longbow or crossbow, formerly used for shooting birds. It was intended to stun and not piercing.

bird-bolt[2] (bèrd'bōlt), *n.* [A corruption of *burbot*.] A local English name of the burbot, *Lota lota*.

bird-cage (bèrd'kāj), *n.* A portable inclosure for birds.

bird-call (bèrd'kâl), *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them. It is generally a short metal pipe, having a circular plate at each end, pierced with a small hole.

bird-catcher (bèrd'kach'èr), *n.* One who or that which catches birds, as a person, a bird, or an insect.

bird-catching (bèrd'kach'ing), *n.* The act of catching birds or wild fowls, either for food or pleasure, or for their destruction when pernicious to the husbandman.

bird-dog (bèrd'dog), *n.* A dog used by sportsmen in the field in hunting game-birds.

bird-duffer (bèrd'duf'èr), *n.* A dishonest dealer in birds. "Imitation birds' eggs, either by painting the plumage of live birds, or by fabricating bird-skins, affixing false labels, etc.

birdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *bird*.

birder (bèr'dèr), *n.* [< late ME. *byrder*; < *bird*, *v.* i., + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A bird-catcher; a fowler.

As the *byrder* begyleth the foules.
Vices.

2. One who breeds birds.—**3.** A local English name of the wild cat. *N. E. D.*

bird-eye (bèrd'ī), *a.* See *bird's-eye*.

bird-eyed (bèrd'īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; quick-sighted; catching a glimpse as one goes.

Where was your dear sight,
When it did so, forsooth! wunt now' *bird-eyed*
Tennyson, Princess, iii. 2.

bird-fancier (bèrd'fan'si-èr), *n.* **1.** One who takes pleasure in rearing or collecting birds, especially such as are rare or curious.—**2.** A dealer in the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

bird-fauna (bèrd'fâ'na), *n.* Same as *avifauna*.

bird-foot (bèrd'fut), *a.* Divided like a bird's foot; pedate, as the leaves of the bird-foot violet, *Viola pedata*.

birdgaze (bèrd'gāz'zèr), *n.* [< *bird*[1] + *gaze*; tr. of L. *auspex*: see *auspex*.] An augur or haruspex.

Accius Navius, the great *birdgazer* of Rome.
Trevisano of the Christian Religion, p. 401.

bird-house (bèrd'hous), *n.* A box, pen, or small house for birds; a place in which birds are housed.

birdie[1] (bèr'di), *n.* [< *bird*[1] + dim. *-ie*.] **1.** A childish diminutive of *bird*[1].—**2.** A term of endearment for a child or a young woman.

birdie[2] (bèr'di), *n.* A name about Aberdeen, Scotland, of the young halibut.

birding-piece (bèr'ding-pēs), *n.* A fowling-piece. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

My Lord Hinchingbroke, I am told, hath had a mischance to kill his boy by his *birding-piece* going off as he was a-fowling.
Pepys, Diary, I. 128.

bird-lime (bèrd'līm), *n.* A viscous substance prepared from the inner bark of the holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, used for entangling small birds in order to capture them, twigs being smeared with it at places where birds resort or are likely to alight.

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 627.

Not *bird-lime* or Idean pitch produce
A more tenacious mass of clammy juice.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 57.

birdlime (bèrd'līm), *v. t.* To smear with birdlime.

When the heart is thus *bird-limed*, then it cleaves to everything it meets with.
Goodwin, A Christian's Growth, ii. 3.

bird-louse (bèrd'lous), *n.* One of a kind of lice which infest the plumage of birds. The genera and species are numerous. They are mostly degraded parasitic insects of the order *Mallophaga*, and constitute most of that order.

birdman (bèrd'man), *n.*; pl. *birdmen* (-men). [< *bird*[1] + *man*.] **1.** A bird-catcher; a fowler.—**2.** An ornithologist.—**3.** One who stuffs birds.

birdnest (bèrd'nest), *v. t.* To hunt or search for the nests of birds.

bird-net (bèrd'net), *n.* A net used for catching birds.

bird-organ (bèrd'ôr'gan), *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.

bird-plant (bèrd'plant), *n.* A lobeliaceous plant, *Heterotoma lobelioides*, from Mexico, with yellow irregular flowers somewhat resembling a bird. Also called *canary-bird flower*.

bird's-bread (bèrdz'bred), *n.* A name of the common stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

bird's-seed (bèrdz'sēd), *n.* Small seeds used for feeding birds, as those of hemp or millet; more specifically, the seed of *Phalaris Canariensis*, or canary-grass.

bird's-eye (bèrdz'ī), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*. (*b*) The speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, so named from its bright-blue flower. (*c*) A species of primrose, *Primula farinosa*.—**2.** A fine kind of tobacco, partly manufactured from the leafstalks of the plant, and forming, when ready for use, a loose fibrous mass with thin slices of stalk interspersed, the latter marked somewhat like a bird's eye.—**Red bird's-eye**, the herbert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

II. *a.* **1.** Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embracing a glance; hence, general; not minute or entering into details: as, a *bird's-eye* landscape; a *bird's-eye* view of a subject.

Thereupon she took
A *bird's-eye* view of all the ungracious past.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Resembling a bird's eye; having spots or markings somewhat resembling birds' eyes.

He wore a blue *bird's-eye* handkerchief round his neck.
Sophia, Tom Brown at Oxford, xviii.

Bird's-eye crape, diaper, limestone, maple, etc. See the nouns.—**Bird's-eye view**, a mode of perspective representation in which a portion of country is seen, etc., appear as they would if viewed from a considerable elevation.

bird's-foot (bèrdz'fut), *n.* **1.** A common name for several plants, especially papilionaceous plants of the genus *Ornithopus*, the leguines being articulated, cylindrical, and bent in like claws.—**2.** The name of a spurge, *Euphorbia Ornithopus*, of the Cape of Good Hope.—**Bird's-foot trefoil**, the popular name of *Lotus corniculatus*, so called because its legumes spread like a crow's foot. See *Lotus*.

bird's-mouth (bèrdz'mouth), *n.* In *carp.*, an interior angle or notch cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another piece.

bird's-nest (bèrdz'nest), *n.* **1.** A name popularly given to several plants, from some suggestion of a bird's nest in their form or manner of growth. (*a*) *Neottia Nidus-avis*, a British orchid found in beech woods; so called because of the mass of small interlaced fibers which form its roots. (*b*) *Monotropa Hypopitys*, a parasitic ericaceous plant growing on the roots of trees in fir woods, the leafless stalks of which resemble a nest of sticks. (*c*) *Asperiolum Aparine*, from the manner in which the fruits grow, leaving a nest-like hollow in the center. (*d*) The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*, from the form of the umbel before it opens. **2.** Same as *crow's-nest*.—**3.** *pl.* An article of commerce between Java and China, consisting of the gelatinous bracelete which the swifts of the family *Cypselidæ* and genus *Collocalia* attach to cliffs, and on which they build their nests. These so-called *bird's-nests* owe their principally of the inspissated

Bird-spider (*Avicularia avicularia*).

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saliva of the birds, and are much esteemed by the Chinese, who use them in making the well-known bird's-nest soup.

Bird's-nest fungus, any species of fungus belonging to the group *Nidulariaceæ*, which resemble small nests containing eggs. Also called *bird's-nest jacks*.

bird-spider (bėrd'spī'dėr), *n.* A large hairy spider of the family *Theraphosidæ* and genus *Avicularia* (often called *Mygale*). *A. avicularia*, a native of tropical America, is able to capture and kill small birds. See cut on preceding page.

bird's-tongue, bird's-tongue (bėrdz'tūng, -tung), *n.* Names of the species of *Ornithogloissa*, a genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. The name *bird's-tongue* is also applied to the door-mat, *Polygonum aviculare*, from the shape of its leaves, and sometimes to the keye of the European ash. *Prunus spinosa*.

bird-tick (bėrd'tik), *n.* A name of some pupiparous dipterous insects which infest the plumage of birds, creeping quickly about among the feathers. A good example is *Ornithia americana*, which is found on many species of birds.

bird-wheat (bėrd'whēt), *n.* Buckwheat (with the wit of a bird; passing rapidly from one subject to another; flighty.

If a child be *bird-witted*, that is, hath not the faculty of attention, the mathematicks giveth a remedy thereunto.
Bacon, Works, I. 161.

birectangular (bī-rek-tang'gū-lăr), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *rectangular*.] Having two right angles: as, a *birectangular* spherical triangle.

birefractive (bī-rē-frak'tiv), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *refractive*.] Same as *birefringent*.

birefringent (bī-rē-frin'jent), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *refringent*.] Doubly refractive; possessing the property of separating a ray of light into two rays by double refraction. See *refraction*.

birome (bī'rōm), *n.* [< L. *biremis*, < *bi-*, two-, + *remus*, an oar.] An ancient galley having two banks or tiers of oars.

A few were *biremes*, the rest stout triremes.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 149.

beretta (bi-ret'tą), *n.* [Also *birretta*, *berretta*, < It. *berretta* = Sp. *birreta* = Pr. *berreta*, *barreta* = F. *barrette* (> E. *barret*²), fem.; in mase. form, Pr. *birret* = Cat. *barret* = F. *béret* (see *beret*), < ML. *birretum*, *birretum*, also *berretus*, etc., dim. of *birrus*, a hood or cape, LL. a cloak: see *birrus*.] 1. Originally, any small cap worn as distinctive of a trade or profession; afterward, a scholastic cap, or such as was worn indoors by members of the learned professions; now, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the ecclesiastical cap. This last is square, and has three and sometimes four horns or projections on top, crossing it at equal angles, and frequently having a tuft or tassel where the horns meet in the middle. For priests and the lower orders its color is black, and for bishops also, at least in Rome, though elsewhere they commonly wear one of violet, corresponding with the color of the cassock; for cardinals it is red. It seems to have been introduced in offices of the church when the amice ceased to be worn over the head in proceeding to and from the altar at mass.

Biretta.

2. By extension, a Tunis cap; a smoking-cap.

birgander, *n.* See *bergander*.

birhomboidal (bī-rom-boi'dal), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *rhomboidal*.] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intersect each other, would form two rhombohedrons.

birimose (bi-ri'mōs), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *rima*, a chink.] Opening by two slits, as the anthers of most plants.

birk¹ (bėrk), *n.* Northern English and Scotch form of *birch*.

Shadows of the silver birk
Sweep the green that folds thy grave.
Tennyson, A Dirge, I.

birk² (bėrk), *v. i.* [Sc.; origin obscure; cf. Icel. *bergja*, bark, blusterer.] To give a tart answer; converse in a sharp and cutting way. *Jamieson*.

birken (bėr'ken), *a.* Northern English and Scotch form of *birchen*.

birken (bėr'ken), *v. t.* [< *birken*, *a.*, or *birk*¹ + *-en*¹.] To beat with a birch or rod.

They ran up and down like furies, and *birkened* those they met with.
Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 91.

birkie (bėr'ki), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also spelled *berky*; cf. *birk*².] **I.** *a.* Lively; spirited; tart in speech.

II. *n.* 1. A lively young fellow; a self-assertive fellow.

Ye see you birkie ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, an' stares, an' a that.
Burns, For A' That.

2. Beggar-my-neighbor: a game at cards.—And birkie, old boy. [Colloq.]

birl¹ (bėrl), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial., also *burl*, < ME. *birlen*, *byrlen*, < AS. *byrlian*, *byrlian*, *byrlan* (> Icel. *byrla*), pour out drink, < *byrele* (> Icel. *byrli*), a cupbearer, butler (perhaps connected with OS. *biril* = OHG. *berit*, a basket), prop. a carrier, < *beran*, bear: see *bear*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pour out (wine, etc.) for.

Dame Elynour entrete
To *byrle* them of the best ale.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 269.

2. To supply or ply with drink.

II. *intrans.* To drink in company; carouse. [A modern forced use.]

birl²† (bėrl), *v.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *birr*², *burr*², *whirl*, *whir*, *birl*, etc.] 1. *intrans.* To move or rotate rapidly: make a noise like that made by wheels moving rapidly over stones or gravel.

2. *trans.* To cause to rotate; twirl or spin (as a coin) in the air or on a table, as in pitch-and-toss; hence, to toss out (a coin or coins) on the table as one's contribution; contribute, as one's share in paying for drinks: as, "I'll *birl* my bawbee," *Scotch song*.

birlaw, birley, birlie, *n.* See *byrlaw*, **birlawman, birleyman, birlyman**, *n.* See *byrlawman*.

birlin (bėr'lin), *n.* [Also *birlinn*, *birling*, *berlin*, *berling*; < Gael. *birlinn*, *bearlann*, a barge or pleasure-boat.] A kind of boat used in the Hebrides, rowed with four to eight long oars, but seldom furnished with sails.

There's a place where their *berlins* and galliss, as they ca'd them, used to lie in lang syne.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xl.

Sailing from Ireland in a *birlinn* or galley.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 79.

birling¹ (bėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *birl*¹, *v.*] A drinking-match.

The Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been many a blithe *birling*. *Scott*.

birling² (bėr'ling), *n.* Same as *birlin*.

birn¹ (bėrn), *n.* [Sc.; see *burn*¹.] A stem of dry heather; specifically, one of the stems of burnt heath which remain after the smaller twigs have been consumed, as in moor-burning.

birn² (bėrn), *n.* [< G. *birne*, a pear, dial. *bir*, < MHG. *bir*, pl. *bir*, < OHG. *bira* = L. *pirum*, pl. *pira*, pear-tree, > E. *pear*, q. v.] That part of an instrument of the clarinet class into which the mouthpiece fits; so called from its shape.

birny (bėr'ni), *a.* [< *birn*¹ + *-y*¹.] Abounding in birns. [Scotch.]

birostrate, birostrated (bī-ros'trāt, -trā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *rostrate*.] Having a double beak, or process resembling it.

birotation (bī-rō-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *rotation*.] Double rotation or rotatory power. The name was given by Dubrunfaut to the phenomenon exhibited by some sugar, which possesses a rotatory power that is at first double or triple that of the normal amount, but gradually diminishes and remains constant when the normal power is reached. The sugar having this property is called *birotatory dextrose*.

birotatory (bī-rō'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *rotatory*.] Possessing double rotatory power. See *birotation*.

birotine (bir'ō-tin), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of silk from the Levant.

birotulate (bī-rō'tū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *rotula*, a little wheel: see *roll*.] Having two wheels or disks connected by a common axis.

birr¹ (bėr), *n.* [Sc., also *bir*, *ber*, *berr*, *beir*, *bere*, *bur*, *burr*, etc., < ME. *bir*, *byr*, *byrre*, *burre*, *bur*, < Icel. *byrr* (= Sw. Dan. *bör*), a favoring wind, < *bera* (= AS. *beran*): see *bear*¹.] 1. A strong wind.—2. The force of the wind; impetus; momentum.—3. A thrust or push.—4. Force; vigor; energy. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

birr²† (bėr), *v. i.* [Sc., also *bir*, *ber*, etc., appar. imitative, like *burr*², *burr*³, and *birl*², *q. v.*] To make a whirring noise; make a noise like that of revolving wheels, or of millstones at work. [Scotch.]

birr³ (bėr), *n.* [< *birr*², *v.*] 1. A whirring noise. —2. Strong trilling pronunciation. See *burr*². [Scotch.]

birretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

birrus (bir'us), *n.*; pl. *birri* (-ī). [LL., a cloak of wool or silk, orig. of a reddish color, worn to keep off rain, < OL. *burrus*, red (?), < Gr. πυρρός, fire-brand, usually referred to πῦρ = E. *fire*. Hence ult. *biretta*, *berretta*, etc. (see *biretta*), *burrel*, *burreau*, etc.] 1. Under the Roman empire, and later, a cloak with a hood worn as an outer garment for protection from the weather. It was strictly a heavy and rough garment, worn of coarse wool in its natural color; but after a time cloaks of the same form and name came to be made of fine quality also.

2. A species of coarse thick woolen cloth used by the peasantry and the middle ages for cloaks and external clothing.

birse (bėrs), *n.* [Sc., also *bire*, < ME. *brust*, < AS. *byrst* = OHG. *burst*, *bursta*, MHG. *borst*, *borste*, Icel. *burstr*, *burst* = Sw. *borst* = Dan. *börste*, bristle; the primitive of *bristle*, *q. v.* A bristle; collectively, bristles. [Scotch.] —To set one's birse, to put one on his mettle; put one in a towering passion.

birsle (bėr'sl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *birsled*, ppr. *birsling*. [Sc., also *brustle*, *brusle* = E. *bristle*, make a crackling noise: see *brustle*.] 1. To scorch or toast, as before a fire: as, to *birsle* one's self or one's shanks before the fire.—2. To parch or broil: as, to *birsle* peas or potatoes. [Scotch.]

birt (bėrt), *n.* [Also written *burt*, and formerly *bert*, *bret*, < also *brit*, *bret*, q. v.] A local English name of the turbot, *Pactta maxima*.

birt-fish (bėrt'fish), *n.* Same as *brit*.

birth¹ (bėrth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *berth*, < ME. *birth*, *berth*, *byrth*, *birthe*, *burthe*, *byrthe* (appar. assimilated to Icel. **byrdhr*, later *burdhr* = OSw. *byrdh*, *byrd* = Dan. *byrd*), < AS. *beorhth*, *beorth*, *gebyrd*, < ME. *berde*, *burde*, < AS. *gebyrd* (= OFries. *berd*, *berth* = OS. *giburd* = D. *geboorte* = OHG. *giburt*, MHG. G. *geburt* = Goth. *gabaurths*, birth, nativity; cf. Ir. *breth* = Gael. *breith*, birth, Gr. *φάρτις*, birth), with formative *-d* (and prefix *ge-*), < *beran*, bear: see *bear*¹.] 1. The fact of being born; nativity.

Had our prince
(Jewel of children) seen this hour, he had pair'd
Well with this lord: there was not full a month
Between their *births*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

2. By extension, the act or fact of coming into existence; beginning; origination: as, the *birth* of Protestantism.

After an hour's strict search we discover the cause of the repute. The *birth* announce the *birth* of a creature.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 98.

3. The act of bearing or bringing forth; parturition: as, "at her next *birth*," *Milton*, Ep. M. of Win., l. 67.—4. The condition into which a person is born; lineage; extraction; descent: as, Grecian *birth*; noble *birth*: sometimes, absolutely, descent from noble or honorable parents and ancestors: as, a man of *birth*.

He [Lamb] had an ardent and serious interest in reclaiming the superstitious notion that *birth* confers rights anterior to law and sustainable by law. *Macaulay*.

5. That which is born; that which is produced. Poets are far rarer *births* than kings.
R. Lowell, Epigrams.

Others hatch their eggs and tend the *birth* till it is able to shift for itself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 120.

6. Men, the family of some common parentage or stock; as an Ionian festival, or among the Salian tribe, have lasted generation after generation.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 75.

6†. Nature; kind; sex; natural character. *N. E. D.*—7†. In *astrol.*, nativity; fortune.

A cunning man did calculate my *birth*,
And told me that by water I should die.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

New birth, regeneration (which see).

birth², *n.* See *berth*².

birth-child (bėrth'child), *n.* A child ascribed to the domain of its birth, or to the ruler of it: as, "Thetis' *birth-child*" (*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4), that is, one born on the sea, the domain of Thetis.

birthday (bėrth'dā), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *birthdaie*, *birthedaye* (cf. AS. *geburtdæg*); < *birth*¹ + *day*.] **I.** *n.* The day on which a person is born, or the anniversary of the day; hence, day or time of origin or commencement.

This is my *birth-day*, as this very day
Was Cassius born. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1.

Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
The *birth-day* of invention. *Cowper*, Task, i.

II. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the day of a person's birth, or to its anniversary: as, a *birthday* ode or gift; *birthday* festivities.

birthdom (bėrth'dum), *n.* [< *birth*¹ + *-dom*.] Privilege of birth; that which belongs to one by birth; birthright. *Shak.*

birth-hour (bėrth'our), *n.* The hour at which one is born.

Worse than a slavish wipe or a *birth-hour's* blot.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 887.

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birthing, *n.* See *berthing*.

birthland (bėrth'land), *n.* The land of one's birth, or where one was born.

In the direction of their *birthland*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 104.

So may the dead return to their *birthland*.
The Century, XXVI. 17.

birthless (bėrth'les), *a.* [< *birth*1 + *-less*.] Not of good or honorable birth; of low or common lineage. *Scott.*

birth-mark (bėrth'märk), *n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body; a strawberry-mark; a mole; a nevus.

Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body even for a naturall *birth-mark* [a] Dolphin naked wreathed a snake. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 917.

birthnight (bėrth'nit), *n.* The night of the day on which a person is born; the anniversary of that night.

birthplace (bėrth'plās), *n.* The place of one's birth; the town, city, or country where a person is born; more generally, place of origin.

birth-rate (bėrth'rāt), *n.* The proportion of births to the number of inhabitants of a town, district, country, etc., generally stated as so many per thousand of the population.

An increase in prosperity, as measured by the *birth-rate*, is accompanied by a decrease in the number of illegitimate births, and vice versa. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 822.

birthright (bėrth'rīt), *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution; specifically, the right of primogeniture.

And they sat before him, the first-born according to his *birthright*, and the youngest according to his youth.
Gen. xliii. 33.

For Titan (as ye all acknowledge must)
Was Saturnes elder brother by *birthright*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 27.

We were very nearly dead, . . . and my idea of hospitality was an English beefsteak and a bottle of pale ale; for such a luxury I would most willingly have sold my *birthright* at that hungry moment.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 264.

birthroot (bėrth'rōt), *n.* In *bot.*, a name given to various species of *Trillium*, especially *T. pendulum*, the roots of which are reputed to be astringent, tonic, and sedative, and to have a special effect upon the uterus and connected organs. Also called *birthwort*, and corruptly *bethroot* and *bethwort*.

birth-sin (bėrth'sin), *n.* Sin from birth; original sin. [Rare.]

Original or *birth sin*. *Book of Common Prayer.*

birth-song (bėrth'sông), *n.* A song sung at a birth, or in celebration of a birth or birthday.

A joyful *birth-song*. *Fitz-Geoffry*, Blessed Birthday, p. 45.

birth-strangled (bėrth'strang'gld), *a.* Strangled or suffocated at birth.

Finger of *birth-strangled* babe. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

birthwort (bėrth'wėrt), *n.* [< *birth*1 + *wort*1.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The common name of the European species of *Aristolochia*, *A. Clematitis*, from its supposed remedial powers in parturition, and from it transferred to some American species, which are more usually known as *snakeroot*. (*b*) Same as *birthroot*.

bis (bis), *adv.* [L., twice, for **dvis*, < *duo* = E. *two*; in compounds, *bi-*: see *bi-*2.] Twice. (*a*) In accounts, tabular statements, books, etc., used to denote a duplicate or repetition of an item or number or page: as, p. 30 *bis*. (*b*) In music, a term indicating that a passage or section is to be repeated. (*c*) An exhortation, used like *encore*, as a request for the repetition of a musical performance, etc. (*d*) As a prefix, twofold, twice, two; in this sense it generally becomes *bi-*. See *bi-*2.

bisa, **biza** (bē'zä), *n.* [Native name.] A coin used in Pegu in British Burma, worth about 2¾ cents.

bisaccate (bi-sak'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*3 + *saccate*; cf. L. *bisaccus*, a saddle-bag: see *bisaccus*.] Having two little bags or pouches attached: used especially in botany.

bisacia (bi-sā'shi-ä), *n.* [It. *bisaccia*, a saddlebag, < L. *bisaccium*, pl. *bisaccia*, saddle-bag, < *bi-*, two-, + *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*1.] A Sicilian measure of capacity, equal to 1.94 bushels.

bisannual† (bis-an'ū-al), *a.* [= F. *bisannuel*; < L. *bis*, twice, + E. *annual*, F. *annuel*.] Same as *biennial*.

bisacaha (bis-kach'ä), *n.* Same as *viscacha*.

biscalloped (bi-skol'upt), *a.* [< *bi-*3 + *scalloped*.] Finished in or ornamented with two scallops; bilobate.

Biscayan (bis'kā-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Biscan*, *Biskaine*: < *Biscay*, Sp. *Vizcaya*. See *Biscay*, 1.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Biscay, one of the three Basque provinces of Spain, or to its people.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Biscay. —**2.** [*l. c.*] *Milit.*: (*a*) A long and heavy musket, usually carried on a permanent pivot, for use on fortifications or like. [Obsolete.] (*b*) A heavy bullet, usually of the size of an egg; one of the separate balls of grape- or case-shot.

biscoctiform (bis-kok'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. as if **biscoctus*, biscuit (< *bis*, twice, + *coctus*, cooked: see *biscuit*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, biscuit-shaped: as, *biscoctiform* spores. *Tuckerman.*

biscornet, *n.* Same as *bicorn*.

biscotin (bis'kō-tin), *n.* [P., < It. *biscottino*, dim. of *biscotto* = Sp. *bizcocho* = Pg. *biscouto*, *bizcouto*, = F. *biscuit*.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit.

biscroma (bis-krō'mä), *n.* [It., < *bis-*, twice, + *croma*, a quaver: see *croma*.] In *music*, a semiquaver; a sixteenth-note.

biscuit (bis'kit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bisket*; < ME. *bysket*, *bisket*, *busquyte*, *besquite* (= D. *beschuit*, > Dan. *beskjöit*), < OF. *bescoit*, *pescuit*, later *biscuit*, F. *biscuit* = Pr. *bescueit* = Sp. *bizcocho* = Pg. *biscouto* = It. *biscotto*, lit. twice cooked, < L. *bis*, twice, + *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook.] **1.** A kind of hard, dry bread, consisting of flour, salt, and water, mixed, and baked in thin flat cakes. The name is also extended to similar articles very variously made and flavored. See *cracker*.

As dry as the remainder *biscuit* After a voyage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 7.

2. A small, round, soft cake made from dough raised with yeast or soda, sometimes shortened with lard, etc. [U. S.]—**3.** In *ceram.*, porcelain, stoneware, or pottery after the first baking, and before the application of the glaze. Formerly *bisque*. Also called *biscuit-ware*, consisting of the matter extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour, and baked in the form of biscuits.

biscuit-oven (bis'kit-uv'n), *n.* In ceramics, the oven used for the first baking of porcelain, bringing it to the state known as biscuit.

biscuit-root (bis'kit-rōt), *n.* A name given to several kinds of wild esculent roots which are extensively used for food by the Indians of the Columbia river region, especially to species of *Camassia* and *Peucedanum*.

biscutate (bi-skū'tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*3 + *scutate*.] In *bot.*, resembling two shields or bucklers placed side by side: having parts of such a character.

bisdiapason (bis'di-ą-pā'sn), *n.* [< *bis* + *diapason*.] In *music*, the double octave, or interval of two octaves, or a fifteenth.

bise (bēz), *n.* [F.: see *bice*.] A dry cold north and northeast wind, prevailing especially in Provence and the Rhône valley, and very destructive to vegetation, so that "to be struck by the *bise*" has become a proverb in Provence, meaning to be overtaken by misfortune: nearly the same as *mistral*.

Biscuits Leaf (*Camassia esculenta*).

bisect (bi-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *section*.] To cut or divide into two parts; specifically, in *geom.*, to cut or divide into two equal parts: as, to *bisect* another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point of intersection.

He exactly *bisects* the effect of our proposal. *Gladstone.*

An inevitable dualism *bisects* nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter; man, woman. *Emerson*, Compensation.

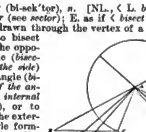
Bisecting dividers. See *divider*.—**Bisecting gage.** See *gage*.

bisection (bi-sek'shon), *n.* [*bisect*, after *section*.] **1.** The act of bisecting, or cutting or dividing into two parts; specifically, the act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line, angle, figure, or quantity into two equal parts.—**2.** One of two sections composing anything, or into which it may be divided: as, "one whole *bisection* of literature," *De Quincey*, Herodotus.—**Bisection of the ecentricity**, in *astron.*, a contrivance of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy by which the center of the orbit of every superior planet and of Venus is placed midway between the earth and the center of the equant.

bisectional (bi-sek'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of bisection.

bisectionally (bi-sek'shon-al-i), *adv.* By bisection; so as to bisect, or divide into two parts, especially equal parts.

bisector (bi-sek'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *sector* (see *sector*)2. E. as if < *bisect* + *-or*.] A line drawn through the vertex of a triangle so as to bisect either the opposite side (*bisector of the side*) or the angle (*bisector of the angle*, or *internal bisector*), or to bisect the exterior angle formed by the adjacent sides (*external bisector*). Thus, in the figure, AB being the hypothenuse, AD is the bisector of the side BC; AE is the internal bisector, and AF the external bisector, of the angle A.


Bisector.

bisectrix (bi-sek'triks), *n.*; pl. *bisectrices* (bi-sek-trī'sēz). [NL., fem. of *bisector*: see *bisector*.] **1.** In *crystal.*, the line which bisects the angle of the optic axes. That bisecting the acute angle is called the *acute bisectrix*, the other is the *obtuse bisectrix*. These are also called the *first mean line* or *median line* and the *second mean line* respectively. The bisectrix, or mean line, is said to be *positive or negative*, according to the character of the double refraction. See *refraction*.

2. In *geom.*, same as *bisector*.—**Dispersion of the bisectrices.** See *dispersion*.

bisegment (bi-seg'ment), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *segment*.] One of the parts of a line which has been bisected, or divided into two equal parts.

bisegmental (bi-seg-men'tal), *a.* [< *bi-*3 + *segment* + *-al*.] Consisting of two segments.

The *bisegmental* constitution of the region in question.
E. D. Wilder.

biseptate (bi-sep'tāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *septum* + *-ate*1.] Having two septa or partitions.

biserial (bi-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *serial*.] Consisting of or arranged in two series or rows; bifarious; distichous. Also *biserate*.

Thus were laid out the *biserial* arrangement of the chambers, which is characteristic of the Textilarian group.
Carpenter, Microsc., § 457.

Biserial perianth, in *bot.*, a perianth consisting of both calyx and corolla.

biserially (bi-sē'ri-al-i), *adv.* In a biserial manner or order; in a double row. Also *biserially*.

The chambers are arranged *biserially* along a straight axis. *W. B. Carpenter*, Microsc., § 482.

biserrate (bi-sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *serrate*.] Same as *biserial*.

biseriately (bi-sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* Same as *biserially*.

The anterior turn of the males are dilated and *biseriately* squamulose. *Harris.*

biserrate (bi-ser'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *serrate*.] 1. In *bot.*, doubly serrate: said of leaves the serratures of which have themselves serrate.—2. In *entom.*, having two small triangular teeth placed close together, like the teeth of a saw. [Rare.]—**Biserrate antenna**, antenna in which the joints are compressed and triangular, each attached to the center of the base of the preceding one by one of its points, so that both sides of the equal segment a serrate outline.

bisetigerous (bi-sē-tij'e-rus), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *setigerous*.] In *entom.*, having two terminal setæ or bristles: said of larvæ.

bisetose (bi-sē'tōs), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *setose*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, furnished with two setæ or bristle-like appendages.

bisetous (bi-sē'tus), *a.* Same as *bisetose*.

bisette (bi-zet'), *n.* [F. (cf. masc. *biset*, a rock-dove), coarse brown stuff, dim. of OF. *bise*, dark-brown (> E. *bise*), < Teutonic base, > Icel. *bisa*, dark-colored, a horse.] Same as *bisexual*.

bisexed (bi-sekst'), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *sex* + *-ed*2.] Same as *bisexual*.

bisexual (bi-sek'sū-al), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *sexus*, sex. Cf. *bisexual*.] Same as *biseximal*.

This may we also concede that hares have been of both sexes, and some have acutely confirmed it, but that the whole species or kind should be *bisexous* we cannot affirm. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

bisexual (bi-sek'sū-al), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *sexual*.] Having the organs of both sexes in one individual; of two sexes; hermaphrodite. In *bot.*, said of flowers which contain both stamens and pistil within the same perianth, and of mosses having antheridia and archegonia in the same involucre; synœcious. Also *bisexed*.

bish, bishma (bish, bish'mä), *n.* Same as *bikh*.

bishop (bish'up), *n.* [< ME. *bischop*, *bischop*, *bischop*, *bushop*, etc., < AS. *biscop*, *bisceop* = OFries. *biscop* = OS. *biskop* = D. *bisschop* = OHG. *biscof*, MHG. G. *bischof* = Icel. *biskup* = Sw. *biskop* = Dan. *biskop*, *bisp* = It. *vescovo* = Sp. *obispo* = Pg. *bispo* = Pr. *vesques* = OF. *evesque*, *vesque*, F. *évêque* = Gael. *easbuig*

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bishop

= lr. *easbog* = W. *espob* = Bret. *eskop* = (prob. Teut.) Olhuig. *biskvpi* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *biskup* = Sloven. *shkof* = Lith. *viskupas* = Lett. *biskaps* = Alb. *upeshk* = Finn. *piispa*, ‹ Lit. *episcopus*, corrupt/y *"bisropus*, = Goth. *aipiskaupus* = Russ. *episkopŭ*, ‹ Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, a bishop, an overseer, ‹ *ἐπί*, upon (see *epi-*), + *σκοπέϊν*, look at, view (› *σκοπός*, a watcher), ‹ √ *"σκεπ* = L. *specere*, look at: see *scope*, *spectre*, *spectacle*, *spy*, etc.] 1. An overseer: once applied to Christ in the New Testament.

For ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls.
1 Pet. ii. 25.

2. In the earliest usage of the Christian church, a spiritual overseer, whether of a local church or of a number of churches; a ruler or director in the church. See *elder* and *presbyter*.

Paul and Timotheus . . . to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the *bishops* and deacons.
Philip. i. 1.

The English version has hardly dealt fairly in this case with the sacred text, in rendering *ἐπισκόποις*, verse 28 (Acts xx.), "overseers"; whereas it employs the term, in all other places, to have been "*bishops*"; that the fact of elders and *bishops* having been originally and generally synonymous might be apparent to the ordinary English reader, which now it is not.
Dean Alford, Greek Test., Acts xx. 17.

Bishops and Presbyters, literally overseers and elders, are universally admitted to be terms applied to a considerable extent, and often, at least, applied to the same officers.
Smith, Student's Gibbon, Philip, I.

3. From an early time, an overseer over a number of local churches; particularly, in the Greek, Oriental, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, the title of the highest order in the ministry. See *episcopacy*. The origin of the office of bishop in the Christian church is a matter of dispute. The terms *bishop* and *presbyter* appear to be used interchangeably in the New Testament; but those who support the episcopal form of governmental materials that while these terms were not yet limited to their later meanings a difference of rank was acquired by those of the office of the apostles as overseers over the local churches and their pastors, was also in the apostolic age, and that the term *bishop* is appropriately used to designate those whom they ordained as their successors in an office which was intended to be permanent. Those who reject the episcopal form of government hold that the apostolic office was purely personal, and that the apostles had not and could not have successors. The Roman Catholic Church, the Greek, Oriental churches, and the Anglican Church claim an unbroken succession of bishops from apostolic times, and hence are described as an unbroken episcopal succession, but exercise jurisdiction not as discussed, but jointly. The first Methodist superintendent, the title afterward changed to *bishop*, was ordained by Wesley in 1784. (See *itinerant bishop*.) In the Greek, Oriental, and Roman Catholic churches are different grades of the office, besides *simple* or *ordinary bishop*, are *archbishop*, *metropolitan*, *primate*, *exarch*, and *patriarch*; these were ecclesiastically instituted for convenience of government. (See *pope*.) The Anglican Church also has archbishops and metropolitans. By virtue of concordats, the nomination of Roman Catholic bishops is sometimes done by the temporal power, and directly appointed by the clergy remains in some cathedral chapters, but more commonly names are submitted to the clergy of the diocese and metropolitan, and by the clergy of the diocese to be provided for, to the Pope, who directly appoints and in any case confirms the new bishop. In England bishops are nominally by the crown, but upon vacancy of the dean and chapter for leave to elect a bishop sends a *congé d'élire*, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom they have been chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the sovereign has a right to appoint whom he pleases. In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States the bishops are elected by the clergy and laity. Bishops are said to be *consecrated* rather than *ordained*. *Reïnvestiture* is the solemn investiture following the consecration. A bishop changed from one see to another is said to be *translated*; the church containing his cathedra or episcopal throne is called *cathedral*, and the local jurisdiction indicated by this throne and the city or locality in which it is situated, together with the diocese or territory attached to it, his *see*, to which he is said to be *wedded*, and which is *widowed* when deprived of him. This relation is symbolized by the bishop's ring, which in the Western Church is a part of the insignia of his office, together with the mitre, staff, and cross. To this office also are applied the term *pontiff* and its derivatives. Twenty-four of the archbishops and the two archbishops are peers of the realm, with seats in the House of Lords, and certain political and judicial or quasi judicial functions. In the Mormon Church the bishop is an officer of the Aaronic or lesser priesthood, presides over it, ministers in outward ordinances, conducts the temporal business of the church, and acts as judge on transgressors. Often abbreviated *Bp.* See *chorepiscopus* and *minor apostolic*.

4†. A name formerly given to a chief priest of any religion.—5. A name given in the United States about 1850 to a woman's bustle.—6. A hot drink made with bitter oranges, cloves, and port wine.

He and the landlord were drinking a bowl of *bishop* together.
Dickens.

7. In *entom.*: (*a*) A name of various heteropterous hemipterous insects, also called *bishop's-mitres*. They injure fruit by piercing it, and emit an intolerable odor. (*b*) A name of the lady-birds, the small beetles of the family *Coccinellidæ*.—8. One of the pieces or men in chess, having its upper part carved into the shape of a miter. Formerly called *archer*. See *chess*.—**Assistant bishop**, a bishop who assists a diocesan bishop.—**Bench of bishops**. See *bench*.—**Bishop's court**, a name sometimes given in England to an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the judge thereof is the bishop's chancellor, who judges by the civil canon law.—**Bishop's crook**. Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*).—**Bishop's cross-staff**, a staff bearing a simple cross. See *episcopal staff*, under *staff*.—**Bishop's lawn**, a variety of fine lawn, used for the sleeves of the vestments of Anglican bishops (whence the name), and also by women for many purposes.—**Bishop's ring**, a part of the pontificals or insignia of office of a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a massive ring of gold, set with a sapphire, emerald, or ruby, worn on the third finger of the right hand.—**Bishop's staff**. See *crosier*.—**Bishop's throne**, the official or ceremonial seat of the bishop in the chancel or choir of the principal or cathedral church of his diocese. In the early church, as still in the Greek Church and in some Roman Catholic churches, placed behind the altar in the apse, and formed the central and highest seat of the synthronus of the clergy, according to a later arrangement, which continues to be the general rule in Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals, it is placed at the extreme east end of the aisle, with seats for the subordinate clergy on each side, and is generally separate, but sometimes forms part of the stalls; it is usually raised by a flight or more of steps. Also called *cathedra*.—**Boy-bishop**. See *boy*.—**Bishop of the seven bishops**, a famous English prelate, in 1688, of the primate and all bishops, a charge of libel by presenting a petition to James II, against his order that his "declarations for liberty of conscience" be read in the churches.—**Chancellor of a bishop**. See *chancellor*.—**Coadjutor bishop**, a bishop who assists the bishop of the diocese in discharging the duties of his episcopate.—**Diocesan bishop**, a bishop having jurisdiction over the churches and clergy in a regularly organized diocese, and having his canonical place of residence and his cathedral church in a city (called his *see city* or *cathedral city*), from which he usually takes his title, and from which he governs and visits his diocese; opposed to an *assistant*, *coadjutor*, *missionary*, or *titular bishop*.—**Episcopal bishop**. See *episcopal*.—**Itinerant bishop**, a bishop not having a separate territorial jurisdiction, but possessing jurisdiction with others over all the churches of the same denomination. The bishops of the Methodist and Moravian churches are itinerant bishops.—**Suffragan bishop**. (*a*) A bishop consecrated to assist another bishop who is disabled by age, illness, or infirmity, or as auxiliary bishop. He differs from a coadjutor bishop in having no power to exercise jurisdiction. (*b*) A bishop in relation to his own provincial bishops and their archbishop or metropolitan. This title is used in the Church of England and the English in relation to the archbishops.

bishop (bish'up), *v.* [< ME. *bishopen*; < AS. *biscopian*, < *biscop*; from the noun. In the last two senses, from the proper noun.] **1.** To ordain; administer the rite of confirmation to; admit solemnly into the church; confirm. [Archaic.]

They are prophane imperfect, oh! too bad . . .
Except confirmed, except they be *bishoped*.
Donne, Poems, p. 172.

2. To confirm (anything) formally. [Jocular.]

And chose to bear
The name of fool confirmed and *bishoped* by the fair.
Dryden, Epil. to Duke of Guise, i. 743.

3†. To appoint to the office of bishop.

This tradition of *Bishoping* Timothy over Ephesus was but taken for granted out of that place in Paul. Which also was only an ordaining him to tarry at Ephesus, to do something left him in charge.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

4. To let (milk, etc.) burn while cooking: in allusion to the proverb, "The bishop has put his foot in it." *Brockett*. [North. Eng. dial.]—**5.** [Supposed to be from *Bishop*, the name of a horse-dealer.] In *farriery*, to make (an old horse) look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to (a bad horse) in order to deceive purchasers.—**6.** [From a man named *Bishop*, who in 1831 drowned a boy in order to sell his body for dissection. Cf. *burke*.] To murder by drowning.

bishop-bird (bish'up-bėrd), *n.* A name of sundry African weaver-birds of the family *Ploceidæ*, especially of the restricted genus *Bupleetes* (Swainson) or *Pyromelana* (Bonaparte).

bishopdom (bish'up-dum), *n.* [< *bishop* + *-dom*; not found in ME.; ef. AS. *biscopdom* = OHG. *biscoftuom*, *biscetuom*, MHG. *bischeituom*, *-tuom*, = D. *bisdom* = Icel. *biskupsdómr* = Dan. *bispedømme* = Sw. *biskopdöme*.] **1.** The jurisdiction of a bishop; episcopate; episcopacy. Also *bishopric*.

He would permeate us that the succession and divine right of *bishopdom* hath been unquestionable through all ages.
Milton, Ans. to Remons.

2. Bishops collectively.

bishopess (bish'up-es), *n.* [< *bishop* + *-ess*.] The wife of a bishop. *Thackeray*. [Rare.]

bishophood (bish'up-hud), *n.* [< ME. *bischophood*, < AS. *biscophād*, < *biscop*, bishop, + *hād*, condition: see *-hood*.] The office, dignity, or rank of bishop.

bishopify (bish'up-li), *a.* [< ME. *bishoply*, etc., < AS. *biscopliċ*: see *bishop* and *-ly*1.] Bishoplike; episcopal.

If he preach . . . before a bishop, then let him treat of *bishoply* duties and orders.
Jeremy Taylor, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

Episcopal, which has supplanted *bishoply*, is only a Latin word in an English dress.
Perach, Stand. Of Words, p. 164.

bishoply† (bish'up-li), *adv.* [< *bishop* + *-ly*2.] In the manner of a bishop.

bishop-ray (bish'up-rā), *n.* **1.** A raloid selachian of the family *Rajobatidæ*, *Æobatis* (or *Stoasodon*) *narinari*, of tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes wandering in summer northward along the coast of the United States to Virginia. Its disk is twice as wide as long, and is brownish diversified with small round pale spots.
2. The fish of the genus *Zeniontes*.

bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bishoprickе*, *bishoprick*; < ME. *bishoprike*, *bisshoprycke*, also contracted *bisprike*, < AS. *biscoprice* (= Icel. *biskupsrīki*), < *biscop*, bishop, + *rice*, jurisdiction, kingdom. = Icel. *rīki* = G. *reich*, kingdom; connected with AS. *rīce*, powerful, rich: see *rīce*, *rich*.] **1.** The office or dignity of a bishop.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage as a good man does a *bishopric*. . . . I would advise her to be perfect in refusing.
Addison, Spectator, No. 88.

2. The district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; a diocese.

On the 17th of April, 1439, a question was raised in council which involved his right to retain the *bishopric* of Winchester.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., iii. 131.

3†. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; overseership.

His whole *bishopric* let another take. Acts i. 20.

bishop's-cap (bish'ups-kap), *n.* A name of two species of *Mitella* (*M. diphylla* and *M. nuda*), natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, with white flowers, natives of the United States, so called from the form of the pod. Also called *mitrewort*.

And *bishop's-caps* have golden rings.
Longfellow, Prel. to Voices of the Night.

bishop's-elder (bish'ups-el'dėr), *n.* Same as *bishop's-weed*, 1.

bishop's-hat (bish'ups-hat), *n.* Another name of the barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.

bishophip (bish'up-ship), *n.* [< *bishop* + *-ship*.] Same as *bishopric*. *Milton*.

bishop's-leaves (bish'ups-lēvz), *n. sing.* A species of figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

bishop-sleeve (bish'up-slēv), *n.* A peculiar wide form of sleeve formerly worn by women: so named from its resemblance to the full sleeve, drawn in at the wrist, worn by Anglican bishops.

bishop's-length (bish'ups-length), *n.* In *painting*, canvas measuring 36 inches by 94. The half-bishop measures 36 inches by 47.

bishop's-miter (bish'ups-mi'tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *bishop*, 7 (*a*).—**2.** A name of the mitershell, *Mitra episcopalis*, of the family *Mitridæ*.

bishop's-mitre, *n.* See *bishop's-miter*, 1.

bishop's-scat, *n.* [< AS. *biscopsċēat* (= Sw. *biskopsstol* = Dan. *biskopsstol*), < *biscop*, bishop, + *ċēat*, a seat.] A bishop's see or seat.

According to a custom in which we differed from continental churches and strangely agreed with our Celtic forefathers . . . the tropical capital was not always times the seat of the *bishop-stool*.
E. A. Freeman.

bishop's-weed, **bishop-weed** (bish'ups-, bish'up-wēd), *n.* **1.** *Ægopodium podagraria*. See *goutwort*. In Scotland it is popularly believed to have received this name from the great difficulty of extirpating it. Also called *bishop's-elder*.
2. A name given to the plants of the genus *Ammi*, and in the United States to a somewhat similar umbelliferous plant, *Ptilimnium capillaceum*.—**True bishop's-weed**, the ajowan. *Carum ajowan*.

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bishop's-wort (bish' ups-wĕrt), *n.* A name given to the devil-in-a-bush, *Nigella Damascena*, and to betony, *Stachys Betonica*.

bishop-weed, *n.* See *bishop's-weed*.

bisilicate (bi-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< *bi-*3 + *silicate*.] 1. A salt formed by the union of a base and a silicic acid containing two atoms of silicon. It may be a bibasic or a polybasic acid.—2. A salt of metasilicic acid, H_2SiO_3, in which the ratio of oxygen atoms contained in the base and silicon respectively is as 1:2: for example, calcium metasilicate (the mineral wollastonite), $CaSiO_3$ or $CaO.SiO_2$.

bisiliquous (bī-si-lī'kwus), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *siliquous*.] In *bot.*, having two pods.

bisinuate (bi-sin'ū-āt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *sinuate*.] In *zoöl.*, having two consecutive curves meeting in a convex curve: as, a *bisinuate* margin.

bisinuation (bi-sin-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< *bisinuate*, after *sinuation*.] In *entom.*, the state of being bisinuate; a double curve on a margin.

bisk[1], *n.* See *bisque*[2].

bisk[2], **bisque**[3] (bisk), *n.* [< F. *bisque*, odds at play, a fault at tennis; or < Sp. *bisca*, a gaming-house; origin unknown.] Odds at tennis-play; specifically, a stroke allowed to the weaker player to equalize the partners' chances.

bisk[3] (bisk), *n.* Same as *bisk*.

bisket (bis'ket), *n.* A former spelling of *biscuit*.

Biskra bouton, Biskra button. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

bismar, *n.* See *bismer*[2].

Bismarck brown. See *brown*.

bismer, *n.* An apheretic form of *abismc*.

bismer[1], *n.* [ME., also *bismar*, *bismere*, etc.; < AS. *bismer* (= MD. *bismer* = MLG. *bismer*, a steelyard, balance; < Lett. *besmens*, *besmers*, Lith. *besmenas*, Russ. *bezmen*, Pol. *bezmian*, a balance.] A balance or steelyard used in the northeast of Scotland, and in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

bismer[2] (bis'mėr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The name in the Orkney islands of the sea-sickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

bismerpund (bis'mėr-pond), *n.* [Dan., < *bismer*, a steelyard, + *pund*, < E. *pound*.] A weight used in Denmark, equal to 6 kilograms precisely, or 13 pounds 3¾ ounces avoirdupois. It was formerly one three-hundredth part less.

bismillah (bis-mil'lā), *interj.* [Turk. Ar. *bi-'ssm-illāh*, in the name of Allah: see *Allah*.] In God's name: an adjuration or exclamation common among Moslems. Sometimes written *bismillah*.

bismite (bis'mīt), *n.* [< *bismi(uth)* + *-ite*2.] Native oxid of bismuth, or bismuth ocher.

bismore (bis'mōr), *n.* Same as *bismer*[2].

bismuth (biz'muth), *n.* [= F. *bismuth*, < G. *bismuth*, now commonly *wismuth*, orig. *wismuth*: of mod. (17th century) but unknown origin.] Chemical symbol, Bi; atomic weight, 208; specific gravity, 9.8. A metal of a peculiar light-reddish color, highly crystalline, and so brittle that it can be pulverized. Its crystalline form is rhombohedral, closely approximating that of the cube. It occurs native in imperfect crystallizations, filiform shapes, and disseminated particles, in the crystalline rocks; also as a sulphuret, and in combination with tellurium and some other metals, and in various oxidized combinations. The native metal and the carburet (bismuthite) are the chief important sources of the bismuth of commerce. Until recently, bismuth was considered one of the metal cause from Schneeberg in Saxony, where it occurs in combination with ores of cobalt, arsenic, and silver. Nearly all the bismuth of commerce contains at least a trace of silver. Bismuth is a remarkable metal in that its specific gravity is diminished, instead of being increased, by pressure. It is the most diamagnetic of the metals. It fuses at a comparatively low temperature (507°), and is volatilized at a white heat. Alloys of bismuth with tin and lead fuse at a temperature considerably less than that of boiling water. (See *Newton's* and *Rose's metals*, under *metal*.) Alloys of the same metals with the addition of cadmium fuse at still lower temperatures; one prepared by Lipowitz remains perfectly fluid at 140°. These alloys have been used to some extent for *clichés* and for stereotyping, but are now of little practical importance. The chief uses of bismuth are as a medicine and as a cosmetic. For these purposes it is prepared in the form of the subnitrate called in the old pharmaceutical language *magisterium bismuthi*. The cosmetic, in preparing which the basic chlorid has also been employed, is known as pearl-powder or blanc d'Espagne. Bismuth has of late years been much experimented with as a possible component of useful alloys, for several of which patents have been granted; but no one of these alloys is known to have come into general use. Bismuth has also been used to a limited extent for the manufacture of highly refractive glass, and of strass (which see). It is used with antimony in the thermo-electric pile or battery. (See *thermo-electricity*.) It has also begun to be used to some extent in the manufacture of porcelain, for the purpose of giving to its surface a peculiar coloring. Bismuth, which can also be had of various colors when other metals are used in combination with it, is a constituent of metal in one for which the demand is extremely fluctuating, but on this whole increasing; and, as its ores have nowhere been discovered in large quantity, its price has been more variable than that of any other metal, with the possible exception of nickel, running between 55 cents and $5 a pound. The total consumption of the metal is probably between 25 and 50 tons a year, and it comes chiefly from the Erzgebirge (between Saxony and Bohemia), France, South America, and New South Wales. It is found by the alchemists, while in their uncertain condition of knowledge as to its nature, by many names, as *marcasita argentea*, *plumbum cinereum*, *stannum cinereum*, etc.; also called formerly in French *étain de glace*, *cornoise*, and in English *tin-glome*.—**Bismuth-blende**, the mineral eulytite (which see).—**Bismuth-glance**, an ore of bismuth. *Prismatic bismuth-glance* or *ore of bismuth*, native oxid of bismuthinite, and *acicular bismuth-glance* is the name as *needle-ore of bismuth*.—**Bismuth ocher**, the mineral bismite.—**Bismuth silver**. See *argentobismutite*.—**Butter of bismuth**, or *oil of bismuth*. See *butter*.—**Flowers of bismuth**, a yellow colored oxid formed by the sublimation of bismuth.—**Subnitrate of bismuth**, the subnitrate or basic nitrate of bismuth.—**Telluric bismuth**, the mineral tetradymite.

bismuthal (biz'muth-al), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.

bismuthic (biz'muth-ik), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-ic*.] Of bismuth: as, *bismuthic* oxid and *bismuthic* acid.

bismuthid (biz'muth-id), *n.* [< *bismuth* + *-id*2.] An alloy of bismuth with a base metal.

bismuthiferous (biz-muth-if'e-rus), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing bismuth.

Bismuthiferous calcium carbonate yields only a violet fluorescence, distinct little from that produced without the bismuth. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XVII. 9121.

bismuthin, bismuthine (biz'muth-in), *n.* [< *bismuth* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] Same as *bismuthinite*.

bismuthinite (biz-muth'i-nīt), *n.* [< *bismuthin* + *-ite*2.] Native bismuth sulphid, a mineral of a lead-gray color and brilliant luster occurring in acicular crystals, also massive, with a foliated or fibrous structure. It resembles stibnite, with which it is isomorphous.

bismuthite, *n.* See *bismutite*.

bismuthous (biz'muth-us), *a.* [< *bismuth* + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, combined with bismuth as a trivalent radical: as, *bismuthous* oxid.

bismutite, bismuthite (biz'mut-īt, -muth-īt), *n.* [< *bismuth* + *-ite*2.] A hydrous carbonate of bismuth.

bismutosphaerite (biz'mut-ō-sfē'rīt), *n.* [< *bismuth* + Gr. *σφαῖρα*, sphere, + *-ite*2.] Anhydrous bismuth carbonate ($Bi_2O_3.CO_2$), sometimes occurring in spherical forms with radiated structure.

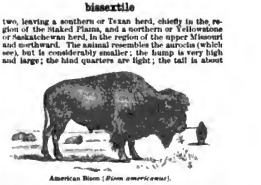
bisognio, bisognio (bē-sō'nyō), *n.* [Also written *bosognio*, *besognio*, *besongno*, *beconian*, etc.; < It. *bisognio*, *besognio*, a fellow, beggar.] A person of low rank; a beggar.

Spurn'd on by grooms like a base *bisognio*.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, I. 4.

Beat the *besognios* that lie hid in the carriages. *Brome*.

He that would refuse to swallow a dozen healths on such an evening, is a base *besognio*, and a puckfoist, and shall swallow six inches of my dagger.
Scott, Kenilworth, I. xvii.

bison (bī'son), *n.* [= D. *bison* = G. *bison* = Sw. *bison* = Dan. *bison* (-*ore*), < F. *bison* = Pr. *bizon* = Sp. *bisonte* = It. *bisonte* = It. *bisonte*, < L. *bison*(*t*-) (first in Pliny and Seneca), ? Gr. *βίσων* (in Pausanias); prob. from OTeut.: cf. OHG. *wisunt*, *wisant*, *wisent*, MHG. G. *wisent* = Icel. (perhaps borrowed) *vísundr*, *bison*, = AS. *steorra*, ? < Lith. *stumbras*, aurochs.] 1. The aurochs, or bonasus, a European wild ox: hence applied to several similar animals, recent and extinct, of the genus *Bos*, sometimes improperly called the buffalo, an animal which formerly ranged over most of the United States and much of British America in countless numbers, now reduced to probably a few thousands, and apparently soon to become extinct as a wild animal. It formerly extended into some of the Atlantic States, as Virginia; the contraction of the area of its habitat and the reduction of its numbers have gone on steadily with the advance of European occupation; the construction of the Union Pacific railroad cut the great herd in two, leaving a southern or Texan herd, chiefly in the region of the Staked Plains, and a northern or Yellowstone or Saskatchewan herd, in the region of the upper Missouri and northward. The animal resembles the aurochs (which see), but is considerably smaller; the hump is very high and large; the hind quarters are light; the tail is about


American Bison. (*From americanus*).

30 inches long, ending in a whip of hairs of about 6 inches additional; the horns, especially in the male, are short, thick, and more curved; the head is carried very low; the long shaggy hair of the fore parts sometimes sweeps the ground; the color is blackish in fresh pelages, more brown or gray in worn ones and in aged individuals; the calves are reddish. Formerly the hair-covered skins were much used as robes, but only the cows were killed for them, the hides of the bulls being not easily manageable. In summer, after shedding its hair, the animal is nearly naked.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus or subgenus of the family *Bovidæ*, including the aurochs, *B. bonasus* (see cut under *aurochs*), the American bison, *B. americanus*, and several related fossil species, as *B. priscus*.

bisonant (bī'sō-nant), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *sonant*. Cf. L.L. *bisonus*, sounding twice.] Having two sounds, as an alphabetical letter.

bisonting (bī'son-tin), *a.* [< NL. *bisontinus*, < L. *bisonti*(-), bison.] Bison-like; related to or resembling a bison; belonging to the genus *Bison*.

bisphenol (bis-fē'nol), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *spherical*.] Composed of two spheres.

The second form [of *Schizophyta*] is *bisphenol*: the spherical cell has grown and become quadrisected, or indented in the middle, forming two united granules.
Nature, XXXIII. 357.

bispinose (bī-spī'nōs), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *spinose*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having two spines.—**Bispinose elytra**, in *entom.*, those having each two apical, spine-like processes.

bispinous (bī-spī'nus), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *spinous*.] Same as *bispinose*.

bispiral (bī-spī'ral), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *spiral*.] Containing two spiral fibers; doubly spiral: applied to the elaters of some *Hepaticæ*.

bisporo (bī'spō-rō), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *sporo*-.] One of a pair of spores formed by the division of a vegetative cell in red algæ, *Florideæ*. It is the same as a *tetraspore*, except as regards number. See *tetraspore*.

bisporous (bī-spō'rus), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *sporous*.] Containing or bearing two spores.

bisque[1] (bisk), *n.* [See *biscuit*.] In *ceram.*: (*a*) Formerly, same as *biscuit*, 3. (*b*) A variety of unglazed white porcelain used for statuettes and other small figures.

bisque[2] (bisk), *n.* [F., crawfish soup; origin unknown.] In *cookery*, a soup made of meat or fish slowly stewed until all the strength is extracted, and thickened with finely minced or shredded forcemeat; specifically, such a soup made from crabs, crawfish, shrimps, and the like. Also spelled *bisk*.

bisque[3], *n.* See *bisk*[3].

bissabol (bis'a-bol), *n.* Same as *besahol*.

bisse[1] (bis), *n.* [< OF. *bisse*, an adder.] In *her.*, a snake borne as a charge.

bisse[2] (bis), *n.* [E. Ind.] A weight used in Pondicherry, a French possession in India. It is exactly 2⅞ French pounds, or about 3 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois.

bissel, *v.* A variant of *bezzle*.

bisserate, *a.* An unusual Middle English form of *bisserri*.

bisset, *n.* Same as *bisette*. [Scotch.]

bissext (bis'eks), *n.* [< L. *bis*, twice, + *sex* = E. *six*.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind having twelve strings, the pitch of the upper six of which could be altered by stopping on frets. It was invented in 1770, but never extensively used.

bissextil, *a.* [< ME. *bissext*, < L. *bissextus*, *bissextus* (sc. *dies*, day), an intercalary day, < *bis*, *bi-*, twice, + *sextus* = E. *sixth*: so called because the *sixth* day before the calends of March was reckoned *twice* in every fourth year. See *bissextus*.] The intercalary day in leap-year.

bissextile (bis-seks'til), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *bissextilis*, *bisextilis* (sc. *annus*, *year*), leap-year, < L. *bissextus*, *bisextus*: see *bissext*.] I. *a.* Containing the bissextus or intercalary day: ap-

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plied to those years which have 366 days, the extra day being inserted in the month of February. See *bissextus*. This occurs every fourth year, taken as each year of which the number is divisible by 4 without remainder. Inasmuch, however, as a year of 365 days exceeds the true length of a solar astronomical year by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, amounting to an error of a day in 128 years, it was provided in the Gregorian calendar that the intercalary day should be omitted in all centenary years except those which are multiples of 400.

II. *n.* A leap-year (which see).

bissextus (bi-seks'tus), *n.* [L.: see *bissext*, and cf. *bissextile*.] The extra or intercalary day inserted by the Julian calendar in the month of February every fourth year, in order to make up the six hours by which (it was reckoned) the natural or solar year exceeds the common year of 365 days. This extra day was added immediately following twice the 24th day before the calends (or first) of March (or the sixth day from the calends of March, both days included, reckoning backward from the succeeding month, as was the custom of the Romans), the "sixth (or 6th) sixth" day (whence the corresponding to February 25th, according to our reckoning, and the extra sixth, or "second sixth," to our February 24th, whence, when the Julian Era was first reckoned, the 29th day of February has been more commonly, regarded as the intercalary day in all English-speaking countries. In the ecclesiastical calendars of the countries of continental Europe, however, the 24th day of February is still reckoned as the bissextus or intercalary day.

bisson (bis'on), *a.* [Also E. dial. *bessen*, *bes-sen*; < ME. *bisen*, *bisne*, ONorth. *biesne*, blind, of uncertain origin; perhaps < AS. *bi*, *be*, by, < **sean*, **sjan*, as in *geseon*, see, seen, visible, < *seón*, see. Cf. D. *bijzend*, short-sighted, < *bijzien* = E. *by*, + *zienl*, ppr. of *zien* = E. *see*: G. *bösichtig*, short-sighted, < *böse*, bad, + *sicht* = E. *sight*.] Blind or purblind; blinding: as, "*bisson* rheum," *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character?

bistephanic (bi-ste-fan'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*3 + *stephanion* + *-ic*.] In *craniom.*, pertaining to both *stephanions*: as, *bistephanic* diameter.

bister, **bistre** (bis'ter), *n.* and *a.* [< D. *bister* = Sw. *bister*, Icel. *fr. bistre*, a dark-brown color. Origin uncertain; prob. not connected with G. dial. *bisster*, dim. *bisgen*, in *sich in* E. *sight*.] Blind or purblind; blinding: as, confused, trobled, = Icel. *bistr* = Sw. *bister* = Dan. *bister*, augry, fierce.] I. *n.* In *paint'ing*, a brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood. To prepare it, soot (that of beech is the best) is put into water in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; the mixture is then settled, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off to remove the salts, and the sediment which has settled evaporated to dryness. It has been much used as a water color, particularly by the old masters, for tinting drawings and shading sketches, before India ink came into general use for such work. In oil it dries very slowly.

II. *a.* Of the color of bister; brownish-brown.

bistered, **bistred** (bis'tērd), *a.* [< *bister*, *bistre*, + *-ed*².] Of the color of bister; swarthy; browned.

The beak that crowned the *bistred* face
Betrayed the mould of Abraham's race.
O. W. Holmes, Jr., Old Player's Pantomime.

bistipulate (bi-stip'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *stipulate*.] Same as *bistipuled*.

bistipuled (bi-stip'ūld), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *stipuled*.] In *bot.*, having two stipules.

bistort (bis'tôrt), *n.* [= F. *bistorte* = It. *bistorta*, < NL. *bistorta*, < L. *bis*, twice, + *tortus*, fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist, bend.] A plant, *Polygonum Bistorta*, so called because of its twisted roots: popularly called *snakeweed* and *adder's-wort*. *Alpine bistort* is a dwarf allied species. alpine and arctic. *P. viviparum*.

bistournage (bis'tôr-näj), *n.* [F., < *bistourner* (= It. *bistornare*), twist, deform by twisting, < *bis-*, *bes-*, pejorative prefix (< L. *bis*, twice) + *tourner*, turn.] In *vet. surg.*, an operation which consists in twisting the testicles of lambs and other animals without the cord, so as to produce atrophy, but leave the scrotum intact: a form of castration or gelding.

bistoury (bis'tö-ri), *n.*; pl. *bistouries* (-riz). [< F. *bistouri*, a bistoury, < OF. *bistorie*, a dagger, a bistoury. Origin uncertain; commonly conjectured to be so called from *Pistorium*, It. *Pistoja*, a town in Tuscany, whence also the E. words *pistol* and *pistole*.] A small, narrow surgical knife, with a straight, convex, or concave edge, and a sharp or blunt point, used for making incisions and for other purposes.

bistre, **bistred**. See *bister*, *bistered*.

bistriate (bi-stri'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *striate*.] In *bot.* and *entom.*, marked with two parallel striæ or grooves.

bisturris (bis-tur'is), *n.*; pl. *bisturres* (-ēz). [Mil., < L. *bis*, twice, + *turris*, a tower: see *turret*, *tower*.] One of a series of small towers upon a medieval fortification-wall; a bartizan: sometimes equivalent to *barbican*¹. See cut under *bartizan*.

bisulc (bī'sulk), *a.* [< L. *bisulcus*, two-furrowed: see *bisulcous*.] Same as *bisulcate*.

bisulcate (bi-sul'kāt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *sulcate*.] 1. Having two furrows or grooves.—2. In *zoöl.*, cloven-footed, as oxen, or having two hoofed digits, as swine.—**Bisulcate antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are longitudinally grooved on each side.

bisulcous (bi-sul'kus), *a.* [< L. *bisulcus*, two-furrowed, < *bi-*, two, + *sulcus*, furrow.] Same as *bisulcate*.

Swine, . . . being *bisulcous* . . . are furrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

bisulphate (bi-sul'fāt), *n.* [< *bi-*3 + *sulphate*.] In *chem.*, a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bisulphid (bi-sul'fid), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *sulphid*.] A compound of sulphur with another element or radical, forming a sulphid which contains two atoms of sulphur to one atom of the other member of the compound: as, carbon *bisulphid*, CS_2.—**Bisulphid of carbon** (CS_2), a compound of carbon and sulphur which forms a colorless mobile liquid, having usually a fetid odor, but when pure, a sweet aromatic taste. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used in the arts as a solvent for vegetable oils and for caoutchouc. Taken internally, it is a violent poison. Externally it is used as a counter-irritant and local anesthetic.—**Bisulphid prism**, a prism filled with carbon bisulphid.

bisulphite (bi-sul'fit), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *sulphite*.] In *chem.*, a salt of sulphurous acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bisulphuret (bi-sul'fū-ret), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *sulphuret*.] In *chem.*, a compound of sulphur and another element, containing two atoms of sulphur.

bisunique (bis-ū-nēk'), *n.* [*bis* + *unique*.] A name given about 1850 to a reversible jacket, coat, or the like, made with two faces.

bisyllabic (bi-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *syllabic*.] Composed of two syllables; dissyllabic.

The verbal stems exhibit isyllabism with such remarkable uniformity that it would lead to the impression that the roots also must have been bisyllabic.
Encyclop. Britannica, 9th ed., Confusion of Tongues.

bisyllabism (bi-sil'a-bizm), *n.* [< *bisyllab-ic* + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being bisyllable, or of having two syllables.

bisymmetrical (bi-si-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *symmetrical*.] Bilaterally symmetrical; having bisymmetry.

bisymmetry (bi-sim'e-tri), *n.* [< *bi-*2 + *symmetry*.] The state of being bilaterally symmetrical; correspondence of right and left parts, or of the two equal sections of anything.

bit¹ (bit), *n.* [Also in some senses occasionally *bitt*; early mod. E. *bit*, *bitt*, *bitte*, *bytte*, < ME. *bit*, *byte*, *bite*, < AS. *bite* (= D. Flemish *bit*, *bite*, bit = OS. *bit* = MD. *bete*, *D. beet* = LG. *bet* = OHG. MHG. *biz*, G. *biss*, strong masc., = Icel. *bit* = Sw. *bett* = Dan. *bid*, neut., a bite, act of biting, < *bītan* (pp. *biten*), bite: see *bite*. in ME. and mod. E. (as well as in some other languages) confused in spelling and sense with *bit*², which is from the same verb, but with very different formative. In the general sense, now represented by *bite*, *n.*, directly from the mod. verb: see *bite*, *v.* The concrete senses are later, and are expressed in part by forms with other suffixes: cf. ME. *bitte*, *bytte*, *byt* = MLG. *bete*, *bet*, *bette*, *bit*, LG. *bit*, neut., = Sw. *bett*, neut., bridle-bit, = Dan. *bidsel*, neut., bridle-bit (= AS. *gebit*, bridle); cf. Icel. *bitill*, bridle-bit; AS. *gebǽtel*, bridle-bit; < AS. *bītan*, *gebītan*, bite, curb: see *bait*¹, and cf. *bit*. The other concretes senses are recent.]

1. The act of biting; a bite.

You may, if you stand close, have more of a bit, but not sure to catch him.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, [p. 55.

Spiral Bits. a, Countersunk Bit; b, Expanding Center-Bit.

2†. The action of biting food; eating; grazing.—3†. The biting, cutting, or penetrating action of an edged weapon or tool.—4. The biting, catching, holding, cutting, or boring part of a tool. Specifically—(a) The cutting blade of an ax, hatchet, plane, drill, etc. (b) *pl.* The blades of the cutter-head of a molding-machine. (c) *pl.* The jaws of a pair of tongs. (d) The part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers.

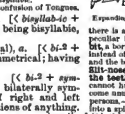
5. A boring-tool used in a carpenter's brace, or in a bit-stock. There are upward of a dozen varieties of ways. The similar tool used for metal, and applied by the drill-bow, ratchet, brace, lathe, or drilling machine, is termed a *drill*, or *drill-bit*. See *gimlet-bit*, *twist-drill*, *center-bit*, *gouge-bit*, *quill-bit*, *rose-bit*, *shell-bit*, *spoon-bit*, and phrases below.

6. The metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, with the appendages (rings, etc.) to which the reins are fastened.

Those that tame wild horses . . .
Stop their mouths with stubborn *bits*, and spur them
Till they obey the manage.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5.

7. The joint of an umbrella.—8. A hammer used by masons for dressing granite and for rough cutting. It is like a mason's hammer, but often used to alter slightly the pitch of sneh wind-instruments as the trumpet, cornet-à-pistons, etc.

—**Annular bit**, a bit-brace. —**Baldwin bit**, a bit having two multipliers, used for controlling vicious horses. —**Bone-bit**, a bit intended to be used with a brace. —**Chifney bit**, a curb-bit having a short movable arm connected with the cheek-piece, just above the mouthpiece, for restraining the violence of the horse, while the strap or gag-rein is attached to the short arm of the cheek-piece. *R. H. Knight.* —**Cock-throttling bit**, a boring-bit having an entering point and a succession of cutting edges to a shoulder, like a countersink. —**Dog-bit**, a name given to a soldering-iron. —**Cornish bit**, a lathe-drill in which the cutter is inserted transversely in a mortise at the end of the drill-stock. —**Duckmose bit**, a boring-bit the end of which is bent horizontally into a semicircular form. —**Duck-bill bit**, a wood-boring bit which has no lip, the screw cylinder forming the barrel of the tool ending in a semicircular plate with a cutting edge. See cutter: used in a brace. —**Expanding bit**, a boring-tool of which the cutting diameter is adjustable. —**German bit**, a wood-boring tool with a long elliptical pod and a screw-point. It is used in a brace, and makes a taper toward the end of the hole when one drives it directly through the wood. —**Half-round bit**, or **Gilver-bit**, a wood-bit used for deep-hole work. Its section is a semicircle, the cutting edge at one end being formed at an angle of 85° or 86°. —**Hanoverian bit**, a check-bit for horses having on the loop of the cheek two or more holes for reins, and at the extremity of the short cheek a loop which receives the curb-chain, so


Expanding Bit.

that there is a rein-ring at the cheek piece. —**Hessian bit**, a peculiar form of jointed bit. —**Jug-eared bit**, a boring-tool having a cylinder of metal in the center instead of a pod. The cylinder fits a long steady nauls, and the bit countersinks or removes the metal. —**Jug-shell-nose bit**. Same as *nose-bit*.—**To take the bit in the teeth**, to run away with the bit between the teeth, so that it cannot hurt the mouth when pulled upon, and run: become unmanageable: said of a horse, and figuratively of persons.—**Twisted bit**, a boring-tool formed of a bar bent into a spiral, as in the augur.

bit² (bit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bitted*, ppr. *bitting*. [< *bit*¹, *n.*] To put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of (a horse); accustom to the bit; hence, to curb; restrain.

bit²† (bit), *n.* [< ME. *bite*, a bit, morsel, < AS. *bita*, a bit, piece broken off (cf. Icel. *biti*, a piece), < *bītan* (pp. *biten*), bite: see *bite*. In ME. and mod. E. *bitefu*, a small portion. = MLG. *bete*, *bet*, LG. *beten* = OHG. *bizzo*, MHG. *bizze*, G. *bisse*, *bissen* = Icel. *biti* = Sw. *bit* = Dan. *bid*, a bit, piece, morsel, = L. *fissum*, a piece, < *findere* (pp. *fissus*), bite: see *bite*, *v.*, *bit*, *n.*, and *bit*¹, with which *bit*² has been in part confused.] 1†. A portion of food; a morsel; a mouthful; a bite.—2. A morsel or a little piece of food.

Follow your function, go! and batten on cold *bits*.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

Dainty *bits*
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.
Shak., T. N., i. 1.

Hence—3. A small quantity of food; a modicum or moderate supply of provisions: as, to take a *bit* and a sup. [Colloq.]

He desires no more in this world but a *bit* and a brat; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves.
Sharp, Remains, *Theophrastus Character*, p. 38.

4. A small piece or fragment of anything; a small portion or quantity; a little: as, a *bit* of news; a *bit* of land; a *bit* of cake. The word is often used in certain phrases expressive of extent or degree; thus, "a *bit* older" means somewhat older; older to some extent; "not a *bit*," not a whit, not in any degree; "a good *bit* older," a good deal older; "a *bit* of a humorist," somewhat of a humorist, etc. It is used depreciatingly or compassionately: as, a little *bit* of a man; *bits* of children, that is, poor little children.

His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round *bits* of copper. *Swift.*

There are several *bits* at Valmontone to delight an artist, especially at the entrance of the town, where a magnificent fragment of the ancient wall forms the foreground to some picturesque houses. *A. G. C. Hare.*

bit

Your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

My young companion was a *bit* of a poet, a bit of an artist, a *bit* of a musician, and . . . a *bit* of an actor.
T. Hood. Gilbert Gurney, I. 1.

5. Crisis; nick of time. [Scotch.] —**6.** A small piece of ground; a spot. [Scotch.]

It's a blebly enough *bit*. *Scott.* Waverley, II. xviii.

7. Any small coin; as, a fourpenny-*bit*; a six-penny-*bit*; specifically, the name of a small West Indian coin worth about 10 cents; also, in parts of the United States, of a silver coin formerly current (in the *States called a Mexican shilling*), of the value of 12½ cents; now, chiefly in the West, the sum of 12½ cents.

With six *bits* in his pocket and at no upon his shoulder. *The Century*, XXVII. 29.

A bit of blood. See *blood*.—**A long bit,** fifteen cents. [Western U. S.]—**A short bit,** ten cents. [Western U. S.]—**Bit by bit,** little by little; imperceptibly.

And, bit by bit, the cunning vera steal all from us but woe.
Lowell, Comin. Ode.

To give a bit of one's mind, to speak out frankly what one thinks of a person or a transaction; express one's candid conviction unrestrained by reserve. [Colloq.] generally to the person himself, and in unflattering terms.

He had given the house what was called a *bit of his mind* on the subject, and he wished very much that he would give them the whole.
Lucy Campbell, London Times, April 12, 1884.

= **Syn. 4.** Scrap, fragment, morsel, particle, atom.

bit[2] (bit), Preterit and occasional past participle of *bite*.

bit[4], *n.* A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *biddeth*, third person singular indicative present of *bid*.

bit[5], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *butt*.

bit[6], *n.* A Middle English form of *butt*[3].

bitangent (bī-tan'jent), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *tangent*.] In *math.*, a double tangent; a straight line which touches a given curve at two points. If *m* denotes the degree and *n* the class of a curve, then $(n-m)$ $(n+m-3)$ is the excess of the number of its bitangents over the number of its double points.—**Isolated bitangent,** a real line tangent to a curve at two imaginary points.

Bitangent to Cassinian Oval.

bitangential (bī-tan-jen'shal), *a.* [< *bitangent* + *-ial*.] In *math.*, pertaining to a bitangent.—**Bitangential curve,** a curve which passes through the points of contact of the bitangents of a given curve.

bitartrate (bī-tär'trāt), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *tartrate*.] A tartrate which contains one hydrogen atom replaceable by a base.—**Potassium bitartrate.** Same as *cream of tartar*, or *argol* or *tartar*, which see.

bit-brace (bit'brās), *n.* A tool for holding and turning a boring-bit; a brace; a bit-stock.

bit-brake (bit'brāk), *n.* A kind of brake used with a brace.

bitch (bich), *n.* [< ME. *bicche, biche,* < AS. *bicce*, also *bicge*, = Icel. *bikja* = Norw. *bikje*, a bitch. Cf. G. *betze, petze*, a bitch, and F. *biche*, a bitch, also a fawn. The relations of these forms are undetermined.] **1.** The female of the dog; also, by extension, the female of other canine animals, as of the wolf and fox.—**2.** A coarse name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a-madding so long had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull, p. 9.

bitcheryi (bich'ę-ri), *n.* [< *bitch* + *-ery*.] Vileness or coarseness in a woman; unchastity or lewdness in general.

bitch-wood (bich'wūd), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree, *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, of the West Indies and tropical South America.

bite (bīt), *v.*; pret. *bit*, pp. *bitten*, sometimes *bit*, ppr. *biting*. [< ME. *biten* (pret. *bot, bool*, pl. *biten*, pp. *biten*), < AS. *bītan* (pret. *bāt*, pl. *bīton*, pp. *bīten*) = OS. *bītan* = OFries. *bīta* = D. *bijten* = MLG. *biten*, LG. *bīten* = OHG. *bīzan*, MHG. *bīzen*, G. *beissen* = Icel. *bīta* = Sw. *bita* = Dan. *bide* = Goth. *beitan*, bite, = L. *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, = Skt. √ *bhid*, split, divide. From the AS. come *bite, n., bit*[3], *bit*[2], *bitter*[1], *beetle*[3], *beetle*[5]; to the Icel. are due *bait*[1], and prob. *bit*[7]; from L. *findere* come *fissile, fissure, bifid*, etc.] I. *trans.* **1.** To cut, pierce, or divide with the teeth: as, to *bite* an apple.

The fish that once was caught new bait will hardly *bite*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 4.

2. To remove with the teeth; cut away by biting: with *off, out*, etc.: as, to *bite off* a piece of an apple, or *bite* a piece *out* of it; to *bite off* one's nose to spite one's face.

I'll *bite* my tongue *out*, ere it prove a traitor.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

3. To grasp or grip with the teeth; press the teeth strongly upon: as, to *bite* the thumb or lip. (See phrases below.)

There Faction roar, Rebellion *bite* her chain.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 421.

4. To sting, as an insect: as, to be *bitten* by a flea.—**5.** To cause a sharp or smarting pain in; cause to smart: as, pepper *bites* the mouth.—**6.** To nip, as with frost; blast, blight, or injure.

Like an envious sneaping frost,
That *bites* the first-born infants of the spring.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

All three of them are desperate; their great guilt,
Like poison given to work a great while after,
Now gins to *bite* the spirits. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3.

7. To take fast hold of; grip or catch into or on, so as to act with effect; get purchase from, as by friction: as, the anchor *bites* the ground; the file *bites* the iron; the wheels *bite* the rails.

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its purchase crumbled, and it now turned and turned with nothing to *bite*. *Dickens.*

8. In *etching*, to corrode or eat into with aquafortis or other menstruum, as a metal surface that has been laid bare with an etching-needle: often with *in*: as, the plate is now *bitten in*.—**9.** To cheat; trick; deceive; overreach: now only in the past participle: as, the biter was *bit*.

The rogue was *bit*. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 364.

At last she played for her left eye; . . . this too she lost; however, she had the consolation of telling the sharper, for he never perceived that it was made of glass till it became his own. *Smollett*, Adventures of an Atom, lvii.

To bite the dust or **the ground,** to fall; be thrown or struck down; be vanquished or humbled.

His vanquished rival was to *bite the dust* before him.
Disraeli.

To bite the gallows. See *gallow*.—**To bite the lip,** to press the lip between the teeth in order to repress signs of anger, mirth, or other emotion. (Compare to *bite the tongue*.)—**To bite the thumb,** in token of insult or by public, as the thumb-nail into the mouth, and with a jerk making a knack.

I will *bite my thumb at* them, which a disgrace to them, if they bear it. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

To bite the tongue, to hold one's tongue; repress (an utterance); maintain fixed silence. (Compare to *bite the lip*, and to *hold one's tongue*.)

Bo York must sit, and fret, and *bite his tongue*,
While his own lands are bargain'd for and sold.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

= **Syn.** See *cut*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a habit of biting or snapping at persons or things: as, a dog that *bites*; a *biting* horse.—**2.** To pierce, sting, or inflict injury by biting, literally or figuratively.

It [wine] *bites* like a serpent and stings like an adder.
Prov. xxiii. 32.

Look, when he fawns he *bites*; and when he *bites*,
His venom tooth will rankle to the death.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Smiling and careless, casting words that *bit*
Like poisoned darts. *Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 327.

3. To take a bait, as a fish: either literally or figuratively.

Bait the hook well: this fish will *bite*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

We'll bait that men may *bite* fair.
Middleton and *Rowley*, Changeling.

4. To take and keep hold; grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect; obtain purchase or leverage-power from it, and the like: as, the anchor *bites*; cog-wheels *bite* when the teeth of one enter into the notches of the other and cause it to revolve.

In dry weather the roads require to be watered before being swept, so that the sand-heaps may *bite*.
Meyhew.

To **bite at,** to snap at with the teeth; hence, figuratively, to snarl or carp at; find fault with.

No marvel, though you *bite* so sharp at reasons,
You are so empty of them. *Shak.*, M and C., ii. 2.

To **bite in,** (*a*) To corrode, as the acid used in etching. (*b*) To represent one's thoughts, or restrain one's feelings.

bite (bīt), *n.* [< late ME. *byte, bite* (*bite*), taking the place of earlier *bit*, < AS. *bīt* (in mod. E. *bit* (*ace bit*)); from the verb.] **1.** The act of cutting, piercing, or wounding with the teeth or as with the teeth: as, the *bite* of a dog; the *bite* of a crab.—**2.** The seizing of bait by a fish: as, waiting for a *bite*.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six hours for a *bite*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

3. A wound made by the teeth of an animal or by any of the biting, piercing, or stinging organs of the lower animals: as, a dog's *bite*; a mosquito-*bite*; a flea-*bite*.

Their venom'd *bites*. *Temple*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

4. As much as is taken at once by biting; a mouthful: as, a *bite* of bread.

Better one *bite* at forty, of Truth's bitter rind,
Than the hot wine that gushed from the vintage of twenty!
Lowell, Life of Blondel.

5. Food; victuals: as, three days without either *bite* or sup.—**6.** The catch or hold that one object or one part of a mechanical apparatus has on another; specifically, in a file, the roughness or power of abrasion: as, the *bite* of an anchor on the ground; the *bite* of the wheels of a locomotive on the rails.

The shorter the *bite* of a wheel-tire, the greater is the power gained.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 118.

7. In *etching*, the corrosion effected by the acid. —**8.** In *printing*, an imperfection in a printed sheet caused by part of the impression being received on the tympan or paper mask.—**9†.** A cheat; a trick; a fraud.

I'll teach you a way to outwit Mrs. Johnson: it is a new fangled way of being witty, and they call it a *bite*.
Swift, To a Friend of Mrs. Johnson, 1708.

10†. A sharper; one who cheats. *Johnson.*—**His bark is worse than his bite.** See *bark*[3].

biteless (bīt'les), *a.* [< *bite, n.*, + *-less*.] Without bite; wanting in ability or desire to bite; harmless.

Chilled them [midges] speechless and *biteless*.
The Century, XXVII. 780.

bitentaculate (bī-ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *tentaculate*.] Having two tentacles, or a pair of organs likened to tentacles.

The gonophore contained in a gonangium, somewhat like that of Lacomedea, is set free as a ciliated *bitentaculate* body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

biter (bīt'ėr), *n.* [ME. *biter, bitere*; < *bite* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which bites; an animal given to biting; a fish apt to take bait.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.*
A bold *biter*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

2. One who cheats or defrauds; also formerly, one who deceives by way of jest or by pranks.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to disbelieve in itself, and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, that he has imposed upon you.
Spectator, No. 504.

bitermal (bī-tėr'mi-nal), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *terminal*, *n.*, tr. *Gr. ἐς δύο λογαύτον.*] A binomial line; a line that is the sum of two incommensurable lines.

biternate (bī-tėr'nāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ternate*.] In *bot.*, doubly ternate; as when each of the partial petioles of a ternate leaf bears three leaflets.

bitesheep (bīt'shēp), *n.* [So MLG. *biteschāp*, G. *biss-schaf*, with the same allusion.] A once favorite pun upon *bishop*, as if one who bites the sheep when he ought to feed. *N. E. D.*

bithiem (bī'thi-em), *n.* [< Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *θειεν*.] Belief in two gods, specifically a good and an evil one; dualism. [Rare.]

biti (bē'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian name for species of *Dalbergia*, especially *D. latifolia*, one of the East Indian rosewoods.

biting (bīt'ing), *p. a.* [ME. *biting*; verbal n. of *bite*, *v.*] **1.** The action of cutting, piercing, etc., in any sense of *bite*.—**2.** The corroding action of a mordant upon a metal plate, wherever the lines of the design, drawn upon the covered ground, have been laid bare with a needle, as in etching, or the surface is alternately stopped out and exposed, as in aquatint.

biting (bīt'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bite*, *v.*] **1.** Nipping; keen: as, *biting* cold; *biting* weather.

The watery breeze,
And years of *biting* frost and *biting* rain.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 225.

2. Severe; sharp; bitter; painful: as, a "*biting* application," Mark, M. W. of W., v. 5.—**3.** Acrid; hot; pungent: as, a *biting* taste. Hence —**4.** Sharp; severe; cutting; sarcastic: as, a *biting* remark.

This was a nipping sermon, a pinching sermon, a *biting* sermon. *Latimer*, Sermon before Edw. VI., 1550.

Pope's provocation was too often the mere opportunity to say a *biting* thing, where he could do it safely.
Macaulay, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 70.

biting-dragon (bī'ting-drag'on), *n.* An old name for tarragon, *Artemisia Dracunculus*.

bitingly (bī'ting-li), *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically; sneeringly.

bitingness (bī'ting-nes), *n.* Pungency; acridity.

bit-key (bit'kē), *n.* A key designed to fit a permutation-lock, the steps of which are formed by movable bits. See *lock*.

bitless (bit'les), *a.* [< *bit*[3], *n.*, + *-less*.] Without bit or bridle.

Bitless Numidian horse. *Fanshawe*, Æneid, iv.

bitling[1] (bit'ling), *n.* [< *bit*[3] + dim. *-ling*.] A very small bit or piece.

bitling[2] (bit'ling), *n.* [< *bit*[2] + *-ling*.] A bitch-whelp.

bitnoben (bit-nō'ben), *n.* [A corruption of the Hind. name *bit lavara*, or *bil lavara*; *bil, bil* (cerebral *r* or *l*) is of uncertain meaning; *lavara*, dial. *laban, lon, lun*, etc., < Skt. *lavana*, salt.] A

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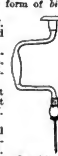
white saline substance obtained from India, a chlorid of sodium or common salt fused with myrobalan and a portion of iron. Bitnoben has been used in India from times of high antiquity, and is applied to an infinite variety of purposes. It is regarded there as a specific for almost every disorder.

bito-tree (bē'tō-trē), *n.* Same as *hajilij.*

bitoure†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*[1].

bit-pincers (bit'pin'sėrz), *n. pl.* Pincers with curved jaws, used by locksmiths.

bit-stock (bit'stok), *n.* The handle or stock by which a boring-bit is held and rotated; a carpenter's brace.


Bit and Bit-stock.

bit-strap (bit'strap), *n.* A short strap connecting the bit to a short check-bridle or to a halter. *E. H. Knight.*

bitt (bit), *n.* [Formerly, and still occasionally, written *bit*, but usually in pl. *bitts, bits*, early mod. E. *beetes;* hence F. *bittes*, formerly *bites*, pl., = Sp. *bitas*, pl., = Pg. *abitas*, pl., = It. *bitte*, pl., bitts. Origin uncertain; connected in sense, and, in the early mod. E. spelling *beetes*, in form, with Sw. *beting* = Dan. *beding*, a bitt, bitts, > D. *beting* = G. *bäting*, a bitt; with compounds, Sw. *betingbult* = Dan. *bedingsbolt*, a bitt-bolt; D. *betinghouten*, pl., = G. *bätinghölzer*, pl., bitts (D. *hout* = G. *holz*, wood). Sw. *beting*, = Dan. *beding*, means lit. 'baiting, pasturing,' as a horse, by tethering it (= AS. *bǣting, bēting*, a rope, a cable), < Sw. *beta* = Dan. *bede* = Icel. *beita*, bait, pasture, = AS. *bǣtan*, bridle, rein in, curb, orig. causal of Sw. *bita* = Dan. *bide* = Icel. *bita* = AS. *bitan*, bite: see *bait*[1], *bite, bit*[1]. The ML. *bitus*, a whipping-post, and Icel. *biti*, a cross-beam in a house, a thwart in a boat, are, for different reasons, prob. neither of them the source of the E. word.] *Naut.*, a strong post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast. Bitts are fastened to the deck, generally in pairs, and are named according to their uses: as, riding-*bitts*, towing-*bitts*, windlass-*bitts*, etc.

bitt (bit), *v. t.* [< *bitt, n.*] *Naut.*, to put round the bitts: as, to *bitt* the cable, in order to fasten it or to let it out gradually. The latter process is called *veering away*.

> The chain is then passed through the hawse-hole and round the windlass, and *bitted*.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 73.

bittacle† (bit'a̤-kl), *n.* The earlier form of *binnacle.*

bitter[1] (bit'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *bitter, biter*, < AS. *biter, bitor* (= OS. *bittar* = D. MLG. LG. *bitter* = OHG. *bittar*, MHG. G. *bitter* = Icel. *bitr* = Sw. Dan. *bitter* = Goth. (with irreg. *ai* for *i*) *baitrs*), bitter, < *bitan*, bite: see *bite.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a harsh taste, like that of wormwood or quinine. Formerly the word was applied to pungent and to salt things, as well as to those to which it is now nearly always restricted.

> All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and aloes *bitter*. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

Hence—**2.** Unpalatable; hard to swallow, literally or figuratively: as, a *bitter* pill; a *bitter* lesson.

> But thou art man, and canst abide a truth,
> Tho' *bitter*. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

3. Hard to be borne; grievous; distressful; calamitous: as, a *bitter* moment; *bitter* fate.

> Nailed
> For our advantage on the *bitter* cross.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

4. Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling; piercing; painful; biting: as, *bitter* cold; "the *bitter* blast," *Dryden*.—**5.** Harsh, as words; reproachful; sarcastic; cutting; sharp: as, "*bitter* taunts," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

> Hastings complained in *bitter* terms of the way in which he was treated. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

6. Cherishing or exhibiting animosity, hate, anger, or severity; cruel; severe; harsh; stern: as, "*bitterest* enmity," *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4; "*bitter* enemies," *Watts*, Logic.—**7.** Evincing or betokening intense pain or suffering: as, a *bitter* cry.

> Our *bitter* tears
> Stream, as the eyes of those that love us close.
> *Bryant*, The Ages, i.

Bitter ale, bitter beer. See *ale*.—**Bitter-almond oil.** See *almond-oil*.—**Bitter ash, bark, cucumber**, etc. See the nouns.—**Bitter principles**, a term applied to certain products arising from the action of nitric acid upon animal and vegetable matters, and having an intensely bitter taste. Very many plants contain peculiar, often crystallizable, compounds, having a bitter taste, which are often doubtless the active medicinal principle of the vegetable in which they occur. The term is now restricted to the brown amorphous bitter extract, generally not of definite composition, obtained from many plants by boiling in water, evaporating to dryness, and treating with alcohol to remove resin, etc.—**To the bitter end**, to the last and direst extremity; to death itself.=**Syn.** 3. Grievous, distressing, afflictive, poignant.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is bitter; bitterness.

> Hi no conne deme [judge] betuene zuete [sweet] and *byter*. *Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 82.

> The sick man hath been offended at the wholesome *bitter* of the medicine. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 55.

> Some *bitter* o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, I. 82.

Specifically—**2.** A bitter medicine, as a bitter bark or root, or an infusion made from it. See *bitters.*

bitter[1] (bit'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *biteren*, < AS. *biterian* (= OHG. *bittarēn*, MHG. G. *bittern*), < *biter*, bitter: see *bitter*[1], *a.*] To make bitter; give a bitter taste to; embitter. [Rare.]

> Would not horse-aloes *bitter* it [beer] as well?
> *Wolcot* (P. Pindar).

bitter[2] (bit'ėr), *n.* [< *bitt* + *-er*[1].] *Naut.*, a turn of a cable round the bitts.

bitter[3]† (bit'ėr), *n.* An old form of *bittern*[1].

bitter-blain (bit'ėr-blān), *n.* A name given in Guiana to a scrophulariaceous herb, *Vandellia diffusa*, which is used as a remedy in fever and liver-complaints.

bitter-bloom (bit'ėr-blöm), *n.* The American centaury, *Sabbatia angularis*, a gentianaceous herb, used as a simple bitter in the treatment of fevers, etc.

bitter-bush (bit'ėr-bu̇sh), *n.* The name in Jamaica for *Eupatorium nervosum*, which is employed as a remedy in cholera, smallpox, and other diseases.

bitter-earth (bit'ėr-ėrth), *n.* [< *bitter* + *earth;* = G. *bitter-erde.*] Calcined magnesia.

bitter-end (bit'ėr-end), *n.* [< *bitter*[2] + *end.*] *Naut.*, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

bitter-grass (bit'ėr-gràs), *n.* The colic-root of the United States, *Aletris farinosa.*

bitter-head (bit'ėr-hed), *n.* A local name in parts of Ohio for the calico-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides.*

bitter-herb (bit'ėr-ėrb), *n.* **1.** The European centaury, *Erythræa centaurium.*—**2.** The balmony of the United States, *Chelone glabra.*

bittering (bit'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bitter*[1], *v.*] **1.** Same as *bittern*[2], 2.—**2.** The acquiring by wine of a bitter flavor, due to the formation of brown aldehyde resin or other bitter substance, from age or high temperature.

bitterish (bit'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *bitter*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat bitter; moderately bitter.

bitter-king (bit'ėr-king), *n.* [< *bitter*[1] + *king.*] A shrub or small tree of the Moluccas, *Soulamea amara*, natural order *Polygalaceæ*, all parts of which are intensely bitter and are reputed to possess antiperiodic properties.

bitterling (bit'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *bitter* + *-ling*[1].] A cyprinoid fish, *Rhodeus amarus*, of the fresh waters of central Europe. It resembles a bream in form, but the anal fin is comparatively short (with 12 rays), the lateral line is imperfect, and the female has a long external urogenital tube.

bitterly (bit'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *bitterly, bitterliche*, < AS. *biterlice*, adv. (< **biterlic*, adj., = D. *bitterlijk* = Icel. *bitrligr* = Dan. *bitterlig* = G. *bitterlich*, adj.), < *biter* + *-lice:* see *bitter*[1], *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a bitter manner. (*a*) Mournfully; sorrowfully; in a manner expressing poignant grief or remorse.

> And he went out and wept *bitterly*. Mat. xxvi. 75.

> Everybody knows how *bitterly* Louis the Fourteenth, towards the close of his life, lamented his former extravagance. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

(*b*) In a severe or harsh manner; sharply; severely; angrily: as, to censure *bitterly*.

> The Almighty hath dealt very *bitterly* with me.
> Ruth i. 20.

bittern[1] (bit'ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bittorn, bittarn*, with irreg. suffixed *-n;* earlier *bitter, bittor, bittour, bytter, bitoure, buttour, bewter, boter, buture*, etc. (E. dial. *bitter-bump, butter-bump*, Sc. *buter, butter*); < ME. *bitter, bitoure, byttoure, butturre, butor, botor, botore*, etc., = D. Flem. *butoor*, formerly also *putoor*, < OF. *butor*, mod. F. *butor*, = It. *bittore* (Florio), a bittern, = Sp. *bitor*, a bittern, also a rail (bird), < ML. *butorius*, a bittern: (1) erroneously supposed by some to be a corruption of a L. **botaurus* (whence the NL. *Botaurus*, assumed as the name of the genus), as if < *bos*, ox, + *taurus*, a bull, applied by Pliny to a bird that bellows like a bull; (2) also erroneously identified by some with ML. *bitorius, biturius*, which, with a var. *pintorus*, is explained in AS. glosses by *wrenna, wrænna* (> E. *wren*), and once by *erdling* (> E. *arling*); but (3) prob. a var. of L. *butio(n-)* (> Pg. *butio*), a bittern—a word supposed to be of imitative origin, related to *bubere*, cry like a bittern, *bubo*, an owl, etc. Cf. the equiv. E. dial. *butter-bump*, Sc. *mire-drum*, E. dial. *bog-bull*, F. *taureau d'étang*, 'bull of the swamp,' *bœuf de marais*, G. *moosochse*, 'ox of the marsh,' etc.; and see *boom*[1], *bump*[2], *bull*[1], *bawl*[1], *bellow*, etc.] **1.** A European wading bird, of the family *Ardeidæ* and subfamily *Botaurinæ;* the *Botaurus stellaris*, a kind of heron. It is about 2 feet long, is speckled, mottled, and freckled with several shades of blackish-brown, buff, etc., lives solitary in bogs and morasses, has a hollow guttural cry, and nests usually on the ground.

Common Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

> As a *bitore* bumbleth in the mire.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.

> Where hawks, sea-owls, and long-tongued *bittours* bred.
> *Chapman.*

2. Any heron of the subfamily *Botaurinæ*. The American bittern is *Botaurus mugitans* or *B. lentiginosus*. The very small rail-like herons of the genera *Ardetta, Ardeola*, etc., are called *little* or *least bitterns;* the European species is *Ardetta minuta;* the North American, *A. exilis;* and there are others. The *tiger bitterns* are beautifully striped species of the genus *Tigrisoma*, as *T. brasiliensis.*

bittern[2] (bit'ėrn), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form (through **bitterin*) of *bittering*, < *bitter*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** In salt-works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This, after being ladled off and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and, being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt (the sulphate of magnesia) and Glauber salt (the sulphate of soda), and contains also chlorid of magnesium, and iodine and bromine.

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, licorice, tobacco, etc., used for adulterating beer. Also called *bittering.*

bitterness (bit'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *bitternesse, biternesse*, < AS. *biternys*, < *biter* + *-nys:* see *bitter*[1], *a.*, and *-ness.*] The state or quality of being bitter, in any of the senses of that word.

> She was in *bitterness* of soul. 1 Sam. i. 10.

> Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
> His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness?*
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

> The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such that a great part of the army was marched.
> *Clarendon.*

> The *bitterness* of anger. *Longfellow.*

In the gall of bitterness, in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God. Acts viii. 23.—**Root of bitterness**, a dangerous error or schism tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii. 15.=**Syn.** *Acrimony, Asperity, Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), spite, ill will, malignity, heart-burning; grief, distress, heaviness.

bitternut (bit'ėr-nut), *n.* The swamp-hickory of the United States, *Carya amara*. Its nuts are very thin-shelled, with an intensely bitter kernel.

bitter-root (bit'ėr-röt), *n.* **1.** The big-root, *Megarrhiza Californica.*—**2.** The *Lewisia rediviva*, a plant which gives its name to the Bitter Root mountains lying between Idaho and Montana.—**3.** Dogbane, *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*

bitters (bit'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *bitter*[1], *n.*] **1.** Bitter medicines generally, as cinchona, quinine, etc.—**2.** Specifically, a liquor (generally a spirituous liquor) in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped. Bitters are employed as stomachics, anthelminthics, and in various other ways.—**Angostura bitters**, a bitter tonic, much used in the West Indies as a preventive against malarial fevers and the like. Originally made at Angostura or Ciudad Bolivar, a city in Venezuela, it is now made also at Port of Spain, Trinidad.—**Prairie bitters**, a beverage common among the hunters and mountaineers of western America, made with a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo-gall. It is considered by them an excellent medicine.

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bitter-salt (bit'ėr-sâlt), *n.* [< *bitter*[1] + *salt*, *n.*; = G. *bittersalz* = D. *bitterzout.*] Epsom salt; magnesium sulphate.

bittersgall (bit'ėrz-gâl), *n.* An old English name for the fruit of the wild crab, *Pyrus malus.*

bitter-spar (bit'ėr-spär), *n.* Rhomb-spar, a mineral crystallizing in rhombohedrons. It is the same as dolomite, or carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

bitter-stem, bitter-stick (bit'ėr-stem, -stick), *n.* The chiretta of India, *Ophelia Chirata*, a gentianaceous plant furnishing a valuable bitter tonic.

bitter-sweet (bit'ėr-swēt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Uniting bitterness and sweetness; pleasant and painful at the same time.

> One by one the fresh-stirred memories,
> So *bitter-sweet*, flickered and died away.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 139.

II. *n.* That which is both bitter and sweet: as, the *bitter-sweet* of life.

> I have known some few,
> And read of more, who have had their dose, and deep,
> Of those sharp *bitter-sweets*.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

bittersweet (bit'ėr-swēt), *n.* **1.** The woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a trailing plant, native of Europe and Asia, and naturalized in the United States. Its root and branches

Flowering branch of the Climbing Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), with fruit and flower on larger scale. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste; they have long been used as a remedy in various skin-diseases. Its small scarlet berries, resembling red currants, though not absolutely poisonous, are not wholesome. The *shrubby*, *false*, or *climbing bittersweet* of the United States is the *Celastrus scandens*, also known as the *staff-tree.* **2.** Same as *bitter-sweeting.*

bitter-sweeting† (bit'ėr-swē''ting), *n.* A variety of apple.

> Thy wit is a very *bitter sweeting.* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

bitter-vetch (bit'ėr-vech), *n.* A name popularly applied to two kinds of leguminous plants: (*a*) to *Ervum Ervilia*, a lentil cultivated for fodder; and (*b*) to all the species of the genus *Orobus*, now included in the genus *Lathyrus.* Common bitter-vetch is *L. macrorrhizus.*

bitter-weed (bit'ėr-wēd), *n.* A name given to American species of ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia* and *A. trifida.*

bitter-wood (bit'ėr-wůd), *n.* **1.** The timber of *Xylopia glabra*, and other species of the same genus. All of them are noted for the extreme bitterness of their wood.—**2.** A name applied to the quassia woods of commerce, the West Indian *Picræna excelsa* and the Surinam *Quassia amara.* See *quassia.*—**White bitter-wood**, of Jamaica, a meliaceous tree, *Trichilia spondioides.*

bitterwort (bit'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Yellow gentian, *Gentiana lutea*, and some other species: so called from their remarkably bitter taste.

bitt-head (bit'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper part of a bitt.

bitting-harness (bit'ing-här''nes), *n.* A harness used in training colts.

bitting-rigging (bit'ing-rig''ing), *n.* A bridle, surcingle, back-strap, and crupper placed on young horses to give them a good carriage.

bittle (bit'l), *n.* A Scotch and English dialectal form of *beetle*[1].

bittlin (bit'lin), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps for **bittling*, < *bitt*, *bit*[3] (= *butt*[3]) + dim. *-ling.*] A milk-bowl. *Grose.*

bittock (bit'ok), *n.* [< *bit*[2] + dim. *-ock.*] A little bit; a short distance. *Scott; Mrs. Gore.* [Scotch.]

bittor†, bittour†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *bittern*[1].

bitt-pin (bit'pin), *n.* *Naut.*, a large iron pin placed in the head of the cable-bitts to prevent the chain from jumping off while veering. See cut under *bitt-stopper.*

bitt-stopper (bit'stop''ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope or

Bitt and Bitt-stopper on Chain-cable. *a*, bitt-pin.

chain stopper made fast to the bitts, and used to hold a cable while bitting or unbitting it.

bituberculate, bituberculated (bi-tū-bėr'kū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *tuberculate.*] In *entom.*, having two tubercles or small blunt elevations.

bitume† (bi-tūm'), *n.* [< F. *bitume*, < L. *bitumen*: see *bitumen.*] Bitumen: as, "hellebore and black *bitume*," *May.*

bitume (bi-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bitumed*, ppr. *bituming.* [< *bitume*, *n.*] To cover or besmear with bitumen; bituminate.

> We have a chest beneath the hatches, caulked and *bitumed.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1.

> The basket of bulrushes for the infant Moses, when thoroughly *bitumed*, was well adapted to the purpose for which it was made. *W. M. Thomson*, Land and Book.

bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bittumen*, *betumen* (also *bitume*, *betume*, *betune*: see *bitume*) = F. *bitume* = Pr. *betum* = Sp. *betun* = Pg. *betume* = It. *bitume*, < L. *bitumen.*] The name given by Latin writers, especially by Pliny, to various forms of hydrocarbons now included under the names of *asphaltum*, *maltha*, and *petroleum* (see these words). Bitumen, as used by artists, is a mixture of asphaltum with a drying-oil. It produces a rich brown transparent surface, but is liable to crack and blacken.—**Bitumen process**, in *photog.*, an early method of producing pictures resting upon the property of sensitiveness to light possessed by asphaltum or bitumen of Judæa. The process has received a modern application in some systems of photo-engraving. See *photography*, and *Gillot process*, under *photo-engraving.*—**Elastic bitumen.** See *elaterite.*

bituminate (bi-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bituminated*, ppr. *bituminating.* [< L. *bituminatus*, pp. of *bituminare*, impregnate with bitumen, < *bitumen* (*bitumin-*), bitumen.] **1.** To cement with bitumen.

> *Bituminated* walls of Babylon. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 46.

2. To impregnate with bitumen.

bituminiferous (bi-tū-mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *bitumen*, bitumen, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing bitumen.

> The *bituminiferous* substance known as boghead Cannel (coal). *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 1587.

bituminization (bi-tū''mi-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *bituminize* + *-ation.*] The transformation of organic matters into bitumen, as the conversion of wood by natural processes into several varieties of coal. Also spelled *bituminisation.*

bituminize (bi-tū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bituminized*, ppr. *bituminizing.* [< *bitumen* (*bitumin-*) + *-ize.*] To form into or impregnate with bitumen. Also spelled *bituminise.*

bituminous (bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *bitumineux*, < L. *bituminosus*, < *bitumen* (*bitumin-*), bitumen.] **1.** Of the nature of or resembling bitumen.—**2.** Containing bitumen, or made up in part of the hydrocarbons which form asphaltum, maltha, and petroleum. See *petroleum.*

> Near that *bituminous* lake where Sodom flamed.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 562.

Bituminous cement, or **bituminous mastic**, a cement or mastic in which bitumen, especially in the form of asphalt, is the most important ingredient: it is used for roofs, pavements, cisterns, etc.—**Bituminous coal**, soft coal, or coal which burns with a bright-yellow flame. Soft coal, semibituminous coal, and hard coal, or anthracite, are the three most important varieties of coal. See *coal.*—**Bituminous limestone**, limestone containing bituminous matter. It is of a brown or black color, and when rubbed emits an unpleasant odor. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap.—**Bituminous shale**, or **bituminous schist**, an argillaceous shale much impregnated with bitumen, and very common in various geological formations, especially in the Devonian and Lower Silurian. Before the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania it was worked to some extent for the production of paraffin and other useful products.—**Bituminous springs**, springs impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, etc.

biunguiculate (bī-ung-gwik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *unguiculate.*] Having two claws, or two parts likened to claws; doubly hooked.

biunity (bī-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *unity.*] The state or mode of being two in one, as trinity is the state of being three in one.

biuret (bī'ū-ret), *n.* [< *bi-*[2] + *urea*: see *-uret.*] A compound ($C_2H_5N_3O_2 + H_2O$) formed by exposing urea to a high temperature for a long time. It forms crystals readily soluble in water and alcohol.

bivalence (bī'vā- or biv'a-lens), *n.* In *chem.*, a valence or saturating power which is double that of the hydrogen atom.

bivalency (bī'vā- or biv'a-len-si), *n.* Same as *bivalence.*

bivalent (bī'vā- or biv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *valen(t-)s*, having power. Cf. *equivalent.*] In *chem.*, applied to an element an atom of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element, or to a radical which has the same valence as a bivalent atom. Thus, calcium in its chlorid, $CaCl_2$, replaces two atoms of hydrogen in hydrochloric acid, HCl; the bivalent radical methylen, CH_2, in its chlorid, CH_2Cl_2, shows the same valence.

bivalve (bī'valv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *bivalve*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve.'] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having two leaves or folding parts: as, a *bivalve* speculum.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, having two shells united by a hinge.—**3.** In *bot.*, having two valves, as a seed-case.

II. *n.* **1†.** *pl.* Folding doors.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a headless lamellibranch mollusk whose shell has two hinged valves, which are opened and shut by appropriate muscles: opposed to *univalve.* In rare cases, as *Pholas*, there are also accessory valves besides the two principal ones. See cut under *accessory.* Familiar examples are the oyster, scallop, mussel, etc. These belong to the asiphonate division of bivalves; the clam, cob, cockle, razor-shell, and many others are siphonate. The

Bivalve Shell of *Cytherea chione.*

A, right valve; *B*, left valve; *C*, dorsal margin; *D*, ventral margin; *E*, anterior side or front margin; *F*, posterior side or hinder margin; *G*, umbo; *H*, hinge and hinge-teeth; *c*, cardinal tooth; *s*, *s*, lateral teeth; *I*, ligament, ligament pit or groove; *J*, lunule; *K*, anterior muscular impression; *L*, posterior muscular impression; *M*, pallial impression; *N*, abdominal impression; *O*, pallial sinus.

piddock belongs to the genus *Pholas.* The ship-worm, *Teredo*, is also technically a bivalve. See *lamellibranch.* **3.** In *bot.*, a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.—**Equilateral bivalve.** See *equilateral.*

bivalved (bī'valvd), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *valved.* Cf. *bivalve.*] Having two valves. Also *bivalvous.*

Bivalvia (bī-val'vi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bivalvius*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve.' Cf. *bivalve.*] A term formerly used for all the bivalve shells or lamellibranchiate mollusks, but now superseded by the class names *Acephala*, *Conchifera*, and *Lamellibranchiata.*

bivalvous (bī-val'vus), *a.* [< *bivalve* + *-ous.*] Same as *bivalved.*

bivalvular (bī-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< *bivalve*, after *valvular.*] Having two valves: said especially of the shells of certain mollusks and of the seed-vessels of certain plants. See *bivalve.*

bivascular (bī-vas'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *vasculum*, a small vessel; after *vascular.*] Having two cells, compartments, or vessels.

bivaulted (bī'vâl-ted), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *vaulted.*] Having two vaults or arches.

biventer (bī-ven'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *venter*, belly.] A muscle of the back of the neck, so called from having two fleshy bellies, with an intervening tendinous portion. It is commonly distinguished from other biventral or digastric muscles as the *biventer cervicis.* It occurs in man, various mammals, birds, etc. Also called *bigaster.*

biventral (bī-ven'tral), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *ventral.*] Digastric; having two bellies, as a muscle. See *biventer.*

biverb (bī'vėrb), *n.* [< L. *bi-*, two-, + *verbum*, word.] A name composed of two words.

biverbal (bī-vėr'bal), *a.* [< *bi-*[2] + *verbal.* Cf. *biverb.*] Relating to two words; punning.

> As some stories are said to be too good to be true, it may with equal truth be asserted of this *biverbal* allusion, that it is too good to be natural. *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies.

bivial (biv'i-al), *a.* [< L. *bivius* (see *bivious*) + *-al.* Cf. *trivial.*] **1.** Going in two directions.—**2.** In echinoderms, of or pertaining to the bivium: as, the *bivial* (posterior) ambulacra. *Huxley.*

bivious† (biv'i-us), *a.* [< L. *bivius*, having two ways, < *bi-*, two-, + *via* = E. *way.*] Having two ways, or leading two ways.

> *Bivious* theorems, and Janus-faced doctrines.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 2.

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bivittate (bi-vit'āt), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *vitta* + *-ate*1.] 1. In *bot.*, having two vittæ or oil-tubes: applied to the fruit of some *Umbelliferæ*.—2. In *zoöl.*, marked with two longitudinal stripes.

bivium (biv'i-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *bivius*: see *bivious*.] In ecclesiastical use, the ambulacra of the two posterior arms or rays taken together and distinguished from the three anterior rays collectively. See *trivium*, and cut under *Spatangoida*.

In the fossil genus Dysaster this separation of the ambulacra into trivium and bivium exists naturally.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 488.

bivocalized (bi-vō'kal-izd), *a.* Placed between two vowels.

bivouac (biv'ū-ak), *n.* [Also *biwouack*, in 18th century occasionally *bioue*, *bioac*, *bihorac*, < F. *bivouac*, formerly *biouac*, orig. *binac*, prob. < G. dial. (Swiss) *beiwacht*, a patrol of citizens added in time of alarm or commotion to the regular town watch (cf. G. *beiwache*, a keeping watch), < *bei*, = E. *by*, + *wacht*, G. *wache* = E. *watch*, *n.*] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, each soldier remaining dressed and with his weapons by him; hence, figuratively, a position or situation of readiness for emergencies, or a situation demanding extreme watchfulness.

We followed up our victory until night overtook us about ten miles from Port Gibson; then the troops went into *biwouac* for the night.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 464.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the *bivouac* of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

bivouac (biv'ū-ak), *v. i.* [< F. *bivouac*, and *p. biwouacked*, *ppr. biwouacking*. [< *bivouac*, *n.*] To encamp in the open air without tents or covering, as soldiers on a march or in expectation of an engagement.

We passed on for about half a mile in advance, and *biwouacked* on some rising ground.
Sir J. W. Bulow, Heart of Africa, p. 180.

The Chasseurs Normandie arrive dusty, thirsty, after a hard day's ride, but can find no billiet-master. . . . Normandie must even *biwouac* there in the mud and thirst.
Carlyle, French Rev.

biwa1 (bē'wä), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, the Chinese medlar.] The loquat; the fruit of the *Photinia Japonica*.

biwa2 (bē'wä), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, a guitar.] A Japanese musical instrument with four strings, resembling a flat mandolin.

biweekly (bī-wēk'li), *a.* and *adv.* [< *bi-*2 + *weekly*.] I. *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks: as, a *biweekly* publication. Sometimes erroneously used in place of *semiweekly*, for or occurring twice in a week.

II. *adv.* Fortnightly.

biwopei, *n.* An obsolete form of *bewcep*.

Bixaceæ (bik-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bixa*, the typical genus, + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, nearly related to the *Violaceæ*. They are mostly shrubs or trees, natives of the warmer regions of the world, of little economic importance. There are about 30 genera, mostly small. The most prominent species is *Bixa Orellana*, yielding arnotto. See cut under *arnotto*.

bixin (bik'sin), *n.* [< *Bixa* + *-in*2.] The orange-coloring principle ($C_{25}H_{30}O_4$) of arnotto, a vermilion-red powder, insoluble in water or ether, but soluble in alcohol and benzol.—2. A variety of arnotto, having from six to ten times the coloring power of common arnotto, from quicker extraction.

biza, *n.* See *bisa*.

bizard (bi-zärd), *n.* Same as *bizarre*.

bizarre (bi-zär'), *a.* and *n.* [F. (formerly also *bigearre*, *bizarre*), strange, capricious, formerly heading, angry, crisp (velvet), < It. *bizzarro*, irascible, choleric, < Sp. Pg. *bizarro*, gallant, brave, valiant, perhaps < Basque *bizarra*, a beard; cf. Sp. *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit (*bigote*, mustaches).] I. *a.* Oddly fanciful; fantastical; whimsical; grotesque.

Although he was very grave in his own person, he loved the most *bizarre* and irregular wit.
Roger North, Life of Lord Guilford, I. 117.

Matter and Motions are *bizarr* things, humourisome and capricious to excess.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 559.

These paintings . . . depended from the walls not only in their main surfaces, but in very many nooks which the *bizarre* architecture of the chateau rendered necessary.
Poe, Tales, I. 398.

II. *n.* A variety of carnation in which the white ground-color is striped with two colors, one darker than the other.

bizarrerie (bi-zär're-ri), *n.* [< F. *bizarrerie*, < *bizarre*.] Bizarre quality.

bizcacha (bith-kä'chä), *n.* Same as *viscacha*.

bizel, *n.* An obsolete form of *bezel*.

Bizen ware. See *pottery*.

bizlet, *r.* Same as *bezzle*.

bizmollah (biz-mel'ä), *interj.* Same as *bismillah*.

bizygomatic (bī-zi-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *bi-*2 + *zygomatic*.] Pertaining to the two zygomatic arches: as, the *bizygomatic* breadth.

bjelkite (bel'kīt), *n.* [< *Bjelke* (see *del.*) + *-ite*2.] A variety of the mineral cosalite from the Bjelke mine, Nordmark, Sweden.

bk. An abbreviation of *book*, *books*.

B. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Bachelor of Law*; (*b*) in *com.*, of *bill of lading*.

blab1 (blab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blabbed*, ppr. *blabbing*. [Cf. *blob*; prob. in the freq. form (which is preferred for such words; cf. *babble*, *gabble*, *gabber*, *jabber*, etc.), but the derived noun *blabber*, a blab, is found earlier: see *blab*1, *n.*, and *blabber*1, *v.*] I. *trans.* To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner (what ought to be kept secret); let out (secrets).

Oh, that deceitful engine of her thoughts,
That *blab'd* them with such pleasing eloquence.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

Yonder a vile physician, *blabbing*
The case of his patient.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To talk indiscreetly; tattle; tell tales.

You're sure the little milliner won't *blab*?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

But letters, however carefully drilled to be circumspect, are sure to *blab*, and those of Pope leave in the reader's mind an unpleasant impression of circumspection.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 427.

blab1 (blab), *n.* [< *blab*1, *v.*] 1. One who tells tales; a talebearer; one who betrays secrets, or tells things which ought to be kept secret.

Good merchant, lay your fingers on your mouth;
Be not a *blab*.
Middleton, Excluded.

All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*,
The mark of foot set on his foot-path.
Milton, S. A., l. 486.

Show me a very inquisitive body, I'll show you a *blab*.
R. L'Estrange.

blab2 (blab), *n.* [Another form of *bleb*, *blob*.] A bubble; a blister; a swelling.

blab3 (blab), *v. i.* [< *blabb*1, *n.*] To swell out or up; make swollen, as the cheeks.

blabber1 (blab'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *blaberen*, stammer, talk without reason, blabber, blab, = LG. *blabbern* = G. *plappern*, talk, babble, = Dan. *blabbre*, blabber, gabble: imitative words, prob. in part of independent origin. Similar forms of imitative origin are Sw. dial. *bladdra*, *blaffra*, prattle, D. LG. G. *blaffen* (> E. *blaff*), yelp; OHG. *blabbizôn*, MHG. *blezzen*, babble; ML. *blaberare*, for L. *blaterare*, babble; Gael. *blabaireachd*, stammering, blubbering, babbling, *plabair*, a babbler; E. *blather*, *blether*1, *babble*, etc.] 1. To speak inarticulately; babble; mutter.

Now you may see how easie it is to speak right, and not to *blabber* like boors in any speech.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 22.

2. To tell tales; blab; talk idly.—3. To flutter. *Skinner.*—4. To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

blabber2 (blab'ėr), *n.* [< *blabber*1, *v.*] A tattler; a tattletale.

'Tis fairies' treasure,
Which but reward'd, brings double store or ruin.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

blabber2 (blab'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *blaber*, *blabyr*, Cf. *blab*2, *bleb*, *blob*, *blubber*, *blubber*, etc.] Swollen; protruding: as, *blabber*-lipped; *blabber* cheeks.

blabbering (blab'ėr-ing), *a.* Inarticulate; babbling.

blabber-lipped (blab'ėr-lipt), *a.* [< ME. *blabyrlypped*, also *blabberlipped*: see *blabber*2 and *blubber-lipped*.] Having swollen or protruding lips; blubber-lipped.

blabbing (blab'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blab*1, *v.*] Having the character of a blab; talking indiscreetly; tattling: as, the *blabbing* eastern scout.
Milton, Comus, l. 138.

black (blak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *blak*, *blek*, *bleke*, < AS. *blæc* (in def. inflection *blæca*, *blace*, sometimes with long vowel *blāca*, *blāce*, and thus confused with *blāc*, *blāce*, ME. *blāke*, etc., shining, white (see *bleak*1), = OHG. (in comp.) *blah*, *blach*), black, = (with appar. diff. orig. suffix) Icel. *blakkr*, dark, dusky, = Sw. *black*, grayish, dark, = Dan. *blak*, dark (whence the noun, AS. *blæc* = MLG. *blak*, LG. *blak* = MHG. *blach* = Icel. *blik* = Sw. *blick* = Dan. *blank*, ink: see *block*); prob. from a verb repr. secondarily by D. *blaken*, burn, scorch, freq. *blakeren*, scorch, MLG. (> G.) *blaken*, burn with much smoke, LG. *verblöken*, scorch as the sun scorches grain; perhaps akin to L. *flagrare*, (Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn: see *flagrant*, *flame*, *phlegm*. Hence *blatch*, *block*, *bleich*, *bleach*2; but not connected, unless remotely, with *bleak*1, *bleach*1, *q. v.*] I. *a.* 1. Possessing in the highest degree the property of absorbing light; reflecting and transmitting little or no light; of the color of soot or coal; of the darkest hue; unlighted; especially, wholly destitute of color, or absolutely dark, whether from the absence or from the total absorption of light: opposed to *white*.

I spy a *black*, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2.

On either hand, as far as eye could see,
A great *black* swamp and of an evil smell.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

A *black* body is one which absorbs every ray which falls on it. It can, therefore, neither reflect nor transmit. A mass of coke suggests the conception of such a body.
Tait, Light, § 307.

Hence—2. Characterized by the absence of light; involved or enveloped in darkness.

In the twilight, in the evening, in the *black* and dark night.
Prayer, vii. 9.

And, beauty dead, *black* chaos comes again.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1030.

3. Dismal; gloomy; sullen and forbidding: as, a *black* prospect.—4. Destitute of moral light or goodness; evil; wicked; atrocious: as, *black* deeds.

"Thou art," quoth she, "a sea, a sovereign king,
And, lo, there falls into thy boundless flood
Black lust, dishonour, shame, misgoverning."
Shak., Lucrece, l. 654.

During stages in which maintenance of authority is most imperative, direct disloyalty is considered the *black* est of crimes.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 582.

5. Calamitous; disastrous; bringing ruin or desolation: as, *black* tidings; *black* Friday.

Black tidings these, . . . blacker came to New England.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, II.

6. Deadly; malignant; baneful: as, a *black* augury.

Taking thy part, hath rush'd aside the law,
And turned that *black* word death to banishment.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

7. Clouded with anger; frowning; threatening; boding ill: as, *black* looks.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me; struck me with her tongue.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

8. Wearing black or dark clothing, armor, etc.: as, Edward the *Black* Prince; *black* friars.—9. Clothed with, or as with, black: as, *black* hands. [Colloq.]—**Black Act**, **Black acts.** See *act*.—**Black amber.** Same as *jet*.—**Black and blue**, having the dark livid color of a bruise in the skin, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue. See *blue* and *blae*.

Mistress Ford . . . is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

Black and tan, having black hair upon the back, and tan or yellowish-brown upon the body, limbs, and face, as some dogs: said specifically of a kind of terrier dog, and sometimes used elliptically as a substantive.

Consider the St. Bernards and the mastiffs, the pugs and the bull-dogs, the *black-and-tans* and the King Charles.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIII. 338.

Black antimony, art, assembly, bead-tree, bear-berry, etc. See *Black Sea*, *Black bear*, etc.—**Black Belt**, that region of the southern United States, comprising portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, in which the ratio of the colored population to the white is greatest.—**Black bile.** See *atrabile*.—**Black bindweed.** See *bindweed*.—**Black bird.** See the noun.—**Black drink**, a decoction of the leaves of *Ilex cassine*, used by the Indians of the southern United States as a medicine and as a drink of ceremony.—**Black earth.** See *earth*.—**Black Flags**, bands of irregular soldiers in Turkey in the middle of the 19th century, and in China. They were originally survivors of the Taiping rebellion in China; but, encouraged by the success of numerous adventurers, they fought against the French in their wars with Annam, about 1878–85.—**Black Forest.** See *forest*, *ore*, *pine*, *wasp*, etc.—**Black glass**, a glass made in Venice of sand, sulphur, and several manganeses: it is of a deep dark color.—**Black hagden, hagdon.** See *hagden*.—**Black Hand**, an anarchistic society in Spain composed of members of the laboring classes. In 1883 a number of its members in Jerez were arrested and imprisoned in 1883.—**Black Harry, Black Will.** See *Harry*, *Will*.—**Black horse of the sea-bass.** *Centropristes furvus*.—**Black herring.** See *herring*.—**Black in the flesh**, and waxed and black in the grain, terms applied to skins carried on the inner and outer sides respectively. The former is applied to the uppers of men's shoes, and the latter of women's.—**Black japan.** See *japan*.—**Black Maria**, a closely covered vehicle, usually painted black, used in conveying prisoners to and from jail.—**Black martin, Monday, naphtha, ocher**, etc. See the nouns.—**Black rent**, exactions formerly levied by native chieftains in Ireland, particularly upon districts where English were settled.

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Besides the payment of *black rent*, the commons of Ireland were oppressed by innumerable exactions.
Bancroft, Ireland under the Tudors.

Black rot, rust. See the nouns.—**Black silver.** See *stephanite*.—**Black-spot**, a disease of rose-bushes, characterized by diffuse, dark-colored spots on the upper surface of the leaves. It is caused by a parasitic fungus, *Asteroma Rosæ*.—**Black sugar**, Spanish licorice. [Scotch.]—**Black tin.** See *tin*.—**Black ware.** Same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*).—**Black witch.** See *asa*. [For a number of compounds with *black*, not found here, see the nouns below; in many of these cases it is generally printed as a separate word.]

II. *n.* 1. Black color; the darkest color, properly the negation of all color: the opposite of white. The darkness of this color arises from the circumstance that the substances composing or producing it, as in a pigment or dye, absorb all the rays of light and reflect none. In heraldry this is the tincture called *sable*.

2. A black dye or pigment: as, *blacks* and *grays*.—**3.** A black part of something, as that of the eye; specifically, the opening in the iris; the pupil: in opposition to the *white*.

The *black* or sight of the eye. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. Black clothing, especially when worn as a sign of mourning: as, to be in *black*: sometimes used in the plural.

He has now put off
The funeral *black* your rich heir wears with joy,
When he pretends to weep for *black*, and sob.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Should I not put on *blacks* when each one here
Comes with his cypress and dreer? *Herrick*, Death of H. Lawes.

5. *pl.* Funeral drapery, consisting of hangings of black cloth.—**6†.** A mute; one of the hired mourners at a funeral.

I do pray ye
To give me leave to live a little longer.
You stand about me like my *Blacks*.
Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

7. A member of one of the dark-colored races; a negro or other dark-skinned person.—**8†.** One with the face blacked or disguised; specifically, a deer-stealer; a poacher.

The Waltham *blacks* at length committed such enormities, that government was forced to interfere, with that severe and sanguinary act, called the "Black Act."
Gilbert White, Hist. of Selborne, vii.

9. A small flake of soot; smut: usually plural.

A fog out of doors that tastes of *blacks* and smells of decomposed fruit. *Sir C. Young.*

Can I help it if the *blacks* will fly, and the things must be rinsed again? *D. Jerrold*, Cuddle Lectures, viii.

10. A dark stain or smear.—**11.** *pl.* Ink used in copperplate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape-stone, or from those of the wine-press.—**12.** In *printing*, any mark on the paper between the lines or letters caused by the rising of the leads, etc., to the level of the type: commonly in the plural.—**13.** In *chemistry*: **Animal black**. Same as *bone-black*.—**Brunswick black.** Same as *japan varnish* (which see, under *japan*).—**Chemical black**, a color formerly obtained in dyeing cotton by boiling galleuta in prodigiously small, adding "nitrate of iron" and flour.—**Chrome-black**, a color produced in dyeing cotton or wool by mordanting with a bichromate of potash and dyeing with logwood.—**Common black**, a color produced by dyeing with logwood, sumac, fustic, and a mixture of green and blue vitriol.—**Copper black**, a color produced in dyeing inferior carpets, etc., by mordanting with a mixture of ferrous sulphate and copper sulphate and dyeing with logwood.—**Cork-black**, a black obtained by burning cork in closed vessels.—**Drop-black**, a better grade of bone-black ground in water, and in the best state freed from grease by heat.—**Frankfort black**, a pigment formerly made by burning the lees of wine, but now merely a better grade of bone-black. Also called *German black* and *Cassel black*, a species of lampblack obtained by burning natural gas in small jets against a revolving cylinder.—**Hart's black**, Same as *gas-black*.—**In black and white.** (*a*) In writing or print: as, to put a statement in *black and white*. (*b*) In the form, with no coloring, of a drawing in black. The term is often extended to include (as in exhibitions of "works in black and white") monochromatic work of any sort, as sepia drawings.—**Iron-black**, a powder consisting of finely divided antimony obtained by precipitating it from its solution in an acid by means of metallic zinc.—**Logwood-black**, in *dyeing*, a black obtained by mordanting the cotton with a salt of iron and then dyeing with a decoction of logwood.—**Mineral black**. See *mineral*.—**Plate-black**, a variety of lampblack and bone-black in various proportions, used in plate-printing.—**Sedan black**, an intense black produced in cotton by dyeing cloth blue with woad, then washing it in water containing logwood and sumac, and boiling it for several hours in a liquor to which a solution of iron sulphate is added.—**Spanish black**, a black pigment obtained from burnt cork.—**Vine-black**. Same as *vine-black*, *n.* 5. (*bone-black, ivory-black, lampblack, peach black*, and *platinum-black*.)

black (blak), *r.* [< ME. *blacken*, *blaken*; < *black*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make black; blacken or put a black color on; soil; stain: as, to *black* one's hands.—**2.** To clean and polish (shoes, etc.) by blacking and brushing them.—**3.** To blacken; stain; sully; defame. [Rare.]

Thou *black'st* of no man's character, devoured at no man's bread. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 34.

To black down (*naut.*), to tar and black (a ship's rigging).

II. *intrans.* 1. To become black; take on a black color.—**2.** To poach. See *black*, *n.*, 8.

blackamoor (blak'a-mōr), *n.* [Also formerly *blackamoor*, *blackemoor*, *blackmoore*, *smoor*, etc.; Sc. *blackymore*; erig. and prop. *blackmoor*, *black Moor*, < *black* + *Moor*.] The inserted *a* is meaningless; cf. *blackaxised*.] A negro; a black man or woman.

I care not an she were a *black-a-moor*.
Shakspere, T. and C., i. 1.

I am sure I hated your poor dear uncle before marriage as if he'd been a *black-a-moor*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

blackaxised (blak'a-xisd), *a.* [Sc., also *blackaxed*, *blackaxized*; < *black* + *F. vis*, face, visage, + *-ed*?. The inserted *a* is meaningless; cf. *blackamoor*.] Dark-complexioned.

I would advise her *blackaxised* suitor to look out; if another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's dished. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xix.

blackback (blak'bak), *n.* 1. The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. *Kingsley*. Also called *saddleback*, *black-mantle*, and *cob*.—**2.** A local Irish name (about Belfast) of the common flounder.

blackball (blak'bâl), *n.* 1. A blacking composition used by shoemakers, etc. Also called *heel-ball*.—**2.** A name applied to both the smut and the bunt of wheat.—**3.** An adverse vote. See *blackball*, *v.* 1.

blackball (blak'bâl), *v. t.* To reject (as a candidate for election to membership or office in any club, society, etc.) by placing black balls in the ballot-box; exclude or defeat by adverse vote; also, simply to vote against. See *ballot*[1], *n.*, 3.

If you do not tell me who she is directly, you shall never get into White's. I will *blackball* you roguishly.
Colman, Young Duke, II. ii.

blackballing (blak'bâl-ing), [Verbal n. of *blackball*, *v.*] The act of rejecting or voting against a candidate by the use of black balls.

Your story of the *blackballing* amused me.
Lamb, Letter to B. Barton.

blackband (blak'band), *n.* In *mining* and *metal.*, a kind of iron ore, which consists essentially of carbonate of iron intimately mixed with coal. It is a very valuable iron, especially in Scotland, where its true nature was discovered about the beginning of the present century. Often called *black-band ironstone*.

black-bass (blak'bas'), *n.* 1. A centrarchoid American fish of the genus *Micropterus*. The body is oblong, the dorsal fin is low, especially the spinous portion of it, which is separated from the soft part by an emargination; the anal fin is shorter than the soft part of the dorsal, with three small spines, and the caudal fin is emarginate. The color is dark, and the cheeks and opercles are crossed by three dark oblique stripes. Two species are known, the large-mouthed black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, extending from Canada and the great lakes southwest into Texas and southeast into Florida, and the small-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus dolomieu*, ranging from

Small-mouthed Black-bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*).

the great lakes southward to South Carolina and Arkansas. Both are highly esteemed for their game qualities, but the small-mouthed is regarded by most anglers as superior. The seven dark vertical bars usually conspicuous in paler, clear a subcircular spot near the shore for a nest, and guard the young until hatched. Both species, but especially the small-mouthed, have received the attention of piciculturists and been introduced into foreign countries. In some parts of the State of New York the small-mouthed is specifically called the black bass and the large-mouthed the thwarge or green. Other names given to one or both species are *trout*, in the south, and, locally, *chub*, *jumper*, *mud bass*, and *Webster*.

2. A local name, along portions of the Pacific coast of the United States, of a scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys melanops*, or black rock-fish.

black-beetle (blak'bē'tl), *n.* An English name of the common cockroach of Great Britain, *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, a large black orthopterous insect, of the family *Blattidæ*. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

blackbelly (blak'bel'i), *n.* A local name in Massachusetts of a variety of the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*.

black-brush

blackberry (blak'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *blackberries* (-iz). [< ME. *blakberye*, *blakeberie*, < AS. *blæceberie*, prop. written apart, *blæc berie*, pl. *blæc berian*; see *black* and *berry*[1].] **1.** The fruit of the various species of *Rubus* in which the receptacle becomes juicy and falls off with the drupelets, in distinction from the raspberry. The principal European species is *R. fruticosus*. In the United States there are several kinds, as the high blackberry, *R. villosus*, more variable, which are extensively cultivated; the low blackberry or dewberry, *R. Canadensis*; the bush blackberry, *R. trivialis*, of the Southern States; the running swamp-blackberry, *R. hispidus*; and the sand-blackberry, *R. cuneifolius*. In Scotland generally called *bramble*, and in the west of Scotland *black-bool* or *black-bule*.

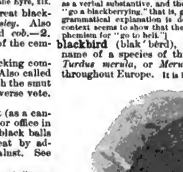
2. In some parts of England, the black currant, *Ribes nigrum*.

blackberrying (blak'ber'i-ing), *n.* [< *blackberry* + *-ing*[1]; as if from a verb *blackberry*. See the quot. from Chaucer, below.] The gathering of blackberries.—**Go a blackberrying†**, a doubtful phrase occurring once in Chaucer in the Pardoner's Tale:

I rekke never, what that ben ywrye,
Though that her soules *goo a blakeberyed*.

[Skeat explains *blakeberyed*, apparently a past participle, as a verbal substantive, and the whole phrase as meaning "go a blackberrying," that is, go where they please. The grammatical explanation is doubtless correct; but the context seems to show that the phrase is a humorous euphemism for "go to hell."]

blackbird (blak'bėrd), *n.* **1.** The English name of a species of thrush, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Merula vulgaris*, common throughout Europe. It is larger than the common or



European Blackbird (*Merula merula*).

song thrush; the male is wholly black, except the bill and the orbits of the eyes, which are yellow; the female is dark rusty-brown, lighter on the throat, fine, clear notes, but its song has little compass or variety. Also called *merle* and *ouzel*.

2. In America, a bird of the family *Icteridæ* (which see). These birds have no relation to the European blackbird, but are nearer the old-world starlings. There are very many species of the family, to several of which, as the bobolink, the cowbird, and the meadow lark, the term *blackbird* is not specifically applied. The leading species are the red-winged blackbird, of the genus *Quiscalus* and *Sclerocalyptus*, and the marsh blackbirds, *Agelæus* and *Xanthocephalus*. The common crow blackbird is *A. phœniceus*; the common red-winged marsh-blackbird, *A. phœniceus*; the yellow-headed blackbird, *X. icterocephalus*. See cut under *Agelæus*.

3. In the West Indies, the ani, *Crotophaga ani*, of the family *Cuculidæ*, or cuckoos; the savanna-blackbird. See cut under *ani*.—**4.** A cant term on the coast of Africa for a slave.

blackboard (blak'bōrd), *n.* 1. A board painted black, used in schools, lecture-rooms, etc., for writing, drawing, or ciphering with chalk. Hence—**2.** Any prepared surface, as of plaster or slate, used for the same purpose.

blackbonnet (blak'bon'et), *n.* One of the names of the reed-bunting. [Local, Scotland.]

blackboy (blak'boi), *n.* The common name of the Australian grass-tree, *Xanthorrhœa arborea*, etc., a junciferous plant with a thick blackened trunk and a terminal tuft of wiry, grass-like leaves. The different species yield an abundance of resinous matter, either red, known as *blackboy gum*, or yellow, called *acaroid gum*.

blackbreast (blak'brest), *n.* A name of the red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*, variety *americana*.—**2.** A local name in the United States of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

black-browed (blak'brōud), *a.* Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening: as, "a *black-browed* gust." *Dryden.*

black-brush (blak'brush), *n.* A term used only in the phrase *black-brush iron ore*, a brown hematite or limenite, found in the Forest of Dean, England, and used chiefly for making tin-plate.

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blackbur (blak'bėr), *s.* A local name in the United States of the plant *Geum strictum*.

black-burning (blak'bėr'ning), *a.* Scandalous: used only in the phrase *black-burning shame.* [Scotch.]

blackcap (blak'kap), *n.* 1. One who wears a black cap.—2. A name given to various birds having the top of the head black. (*a*) The European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla.* (*b*) The European titmouse, *Parus major.* (*c*) The American black-capped fly-catching warbler, *Myiodioctes pusillus,* also called *Wilson's blackcap.* (*d*) The chickadee, *Parus atricapillus.* (*e*) The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus.*

3. The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia.*—**4.** A popular name of the plant and fruit of the black-fruited raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis,* occurring wild in many portions of the United States, and also cultivated in several varieties. Also called *thimbleberry.*—**5.** An apple roasted until it is black.

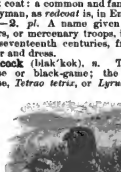
black-capped (blak'kapt), *a.* Having black on the top of the head: applied to sundry birds. See *blackcap,* 2.

black-cat (blak'kat), *n.* A name of the fisher, pekan, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti,* a large blackish marten peculiar to the northerly parts of North America. Also called *black-fox.* See cut under *fisher.*

black-cattle (blak'kat'l), *n.* Cattle reared for slaughter, in distinction from those chiefly used without reference to color. [Great Britain.]

blackcoat (blak'kōt), *n.* 1. One who wears a black coat: a common and familiar name for a clergyman, as *redcoat* is, in England, for a soldier.—**2.** *pl.* A name given to the German reiters, or mercenary troops, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from their black armor and dress.

blackcock (blak'kok), *n.* The male blackgrouse or black-game; the heath-cock; a grouse, *Tetrao tetrix,* or *Lyrurus tetrix,* of the



Blackcock (*Lyrurus tetrix*).

family *Tetraonidæ,* found in many parts of Europe. It is mostly black, with a lyrate tail. The female is called a *grey hen,* and the young are called *poults.*

black-damp (blak'damp), *n.* Carbon dioxid gas, which is found in greater or less quantity in all collieries, being given off by many coals, either mixed with fire-damp, or separately, or produced in various other ways, as by the exhalations of the men, by fires, and by explosion of fire-damp. Also called *chokedamp.*

black-dog (blak'dog), *n.* 1†. A bad shilling or other base silver coin.—**2.** Hypochondria; the blues. [Slang in both senses.]

black-draught (blak'draft), *n.* A popular purgative medicine, consisting of an infusion of senna with Epsom salts.

black-drop (blak'drop), *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar or verjuice. Also called *vinegar of opium.*—**Lancaster black-drop,** a solution of opium in verjuice with sugar and nutmeg. Also called *Quaker black-drop.* The black-drop of the United States Pharmacopœia, *Acetum opii,* is similar, except that dilute acetic acid is used.

black-duck (blak'duk), *n.* 1. The black scoter, *Œdemia nigra,* one of the sea-ducks or *Fuligulinæ.* See cut under *scoter.*—**2.** The dusky duck of North America, *Anas obscura,* one of the *Anatinæ,* or river-ducks, and a near relative of the mallard. The male is mostly black; the female is not so dark.

black-dye (blak'dī), *n.* A compound of cold of iron with gallic acid and tannin.

blacken (blak'n), *v.* [ME. *blakнen, blackonen*; < *black, a.,* + *-en*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow black or dark.

Air *blackened,* rolled the thunder. *Dryden.*

II. *trans.* 1. To make black; darken.

The little cloud . . . grew and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

2. Figuratively, to sully; make infamous; defame; cause to appear immoral or vile: as, vice *blackens* the character.

To this system of literary monopoly was joined an unremitting calumny to *blacken* and discredit in every way . . . all those who did not hold to their faction. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

blackener (blak'nėr), *n.* One who blackens.

blackening (blak'ning), *n.* Any preparation used to render the surface of iron, leather, etc., black. See *blacking.*

blackening (blak'ning), *a.* Blackish; approaching black: as, in lichens, a historine exciple is colored or *blackening,* but not coal-black.

blacker (blak'ėr), *n.* One who blacks or blackens.

black-extract (blak'eks'trakt), *n.* A preparation from cocculus indicus, used in adulterating beer.

blackey, *n.* See *blacky.*

blackfin (blak'fin), *n.* 1. A local name of the smolt or young salmon of the first year.—**2.** A local English name of the little weever.—**3.** A whitefish, *Coregonus nigripinnis,* of the deep waters of Lake Michigan, distinguished by its blackish fins, but otherwise resembling a cisco.

blackfish (blak'fish), *n.* [< *black* + *fish.* Cf. M.L. *blackvisch, Lü, blakfisk,* > G. *blackfisch,* blackfish.] **1.** A name of several fishes. (*a*) A local English name of the female salmon about the time of spawning. (*b*) A name of the *Tautoga onitis.* See cut under *tautog.* (*c*) A local Alaskan name of *Dallia pectoralis,* a fish which alone represents the suborder *Xenomi.* See *Dallia.* (*d*) A local name in New England of the common sea-bass, *Centropristis furvus*: also applied to other species of the same genus. (*e*) A name of a European scombroid fish, *Centrolophus pompilus.* (*f*) A local name in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, of the tadpole-fish, *Raniceps trifurcatus.* *Parnell,* Mag. Zool. and Bot., i. 104.

2. A name of several delphinoid cetaceans, especially of the genus *Globicephalus.* Also called *black-whale.*

black-fisher (blak'fish'ėr), *n.* [< *blackfish,* 1 (*a*), + *-er*1.] A poacher; one who kills salmon in close time. [Scotch.]

By recruiting one or two latitudinarian poachers and *black fishers,* Mr. B. completed the storm of men which fell to the share of Lady B. *Scott.*

black-flea (blak'flē), *n.* A coleopterous insect injurious to turnips: the *Haltica nemorum* of naturalists. Also called *turnip-flea.*

black-fly (blak'fli), *n.* 1. A small dipterous insect, *Simulium molestum,* with a black body and transparent wings, abounding in mountainous and wooded parts of New York, New England, and northward, and exceedingly annoying to both man and beast. It is closely related to the buffalo-gnat. See *Simulium.*—**2.** The bean-plant louse, *Aphis fabæ.*

blackfoot (blak'fut), *n.* 1. A kind of matrimonial go-between, who in a friendly way acts as introducer, and generally facilitates the earlier stages of courtship. [Scotch.]—**2.** [*cap.*] One of a certain tribe of North American Indians, the most western division of the Algonkin stock. [In this sense the plural is properly *Blackfeet,* commonly *Blackfoot.*]

black-fox (blak'foks), *n.* Same as *black-cat.*

black-friar (blak'frī'ar), *n.* [So called from the distinctive black gown. Cf. *gray-friar, white-friar.*] A friar of the Dominican order. Also called a *predicant* or *preaching friar,* and in France *Jacobin.* See *Dominican.* [Formerly written *blacke fryer.*]

black-game (blak'gām), *n.* See *blackcock* and *grouse.*

black-grass (blak'gras), *n.* 1. A dark-colored rush (*Juncus Gerardi*) of salt-marshes. [U. S.]—**2.** A species of foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis.* [Eng.]

blackguard (blag'ārd), *n.* and *a.* [< *black* + *guard.* See def.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** In collective senses (properly as two words): (*a*) The scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, etc., and looked after them when the household moved from one place to another.

A busy slave, that within this twenty years rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage 'mongst spits and dripping pans! *Webster,* White Devil, i. 2.

(*b*) A guard of attendants, black in color of the skin or dress, or in character.

Prisagius, Celestius, and other like heretics of the devils *black guard.* *Fuller,* Defence (1653), x. 386. (*N. E. D.*)

(*c*) The idle criminal class; vagabonds generally.

How prevent your sons from consorting with the *black guard!*

A. Trotter, Light of Nature (1768), II. 143. (*N. E. D.*)

(*d*) The vagabond children of great towns; "city Arabs," who run errands, black shoes, or do odd jobs.—**2.** A man of coarse and offensive manners and speech; a fellow of low character; a scamp; a scoundrel.

The troops which he commanded were the greatest *blackguards* on the face of the earth.

C. D. Yonge, Life of Wellington, xxvi.

II. *a.* 1†. Belonging to the menials of a household; serving; waiting.

Let a *blackguard* boy be always about the house to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift,* Directions to Servants, Cook.

2. Of bad character; vicious; vile; low; worthless: said of persons and things.

Marking certain things as low and *blackguard,* and certain others as lawful and right. *T. Hughes.*

3. Scurrilous; abusive; befitting a blackguard: as, *blackguard* language.

blackguard (blag'ārd), *v.* [< *blackguard,* n.] *trans.* To revile in scurrilous language.

I have been called names and *blackguarded* quite sufficiently for one sitting. *Thackeray,* Newcomes, xlii.

II.† *intrans.* To be, act, or talk like a blackguard; behave riotously.

And there a batch o' waiter lads,
Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock,
For fun this day. *Burns,* Holy Fair.

blackguardism (blag'ārd-izm), *n.* [< *blackguard* + *-ism.*] The conduct or language of a blackguard; ruffianism.

This ignominious dissoluteness, or rather, if we may venture to designate it by the only proper word, *blackguardism,* of feeling and conduct, could not but spread from public to private life.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

blackguardly (blag'ārd-li), *a.* [< *blackguard* + *-ly*1.] Characteristic of a blackguard; rascally; villainous: as, a *blackguardly* business.

blackguardry (blag'ārd-ri), *n.* [< *blackguard* + *-ry.*] Blackguards or scoundrels collectively. [Rare.]

black-gum (blak'gum), *n.* A North American tree, *Nyssa multiflora,* 40 to 70 feet high, bearing a dark-blue berry. The wood is strong, tough, and unsplitable, and is largely used for the hubs of wheels, for yokes, etc. Also called *pepperidge* and *sour-gum.*

blackhead (blak'hed), *n.* 1. A popular name of the seaturs or sea-ducks of the genus *Æthiya:* as, the greater and lesser *blackheads, A. marila* and *A. affinis.* See *scaup.*—**2.** A local name in the United States of the black-headed minnow, or fathead, *Pimelodes promelas.*

blackheart (blak'härt), *n.* 1. A species of cherry of many varieties: so called from the fruit being somewhat heart-shaped and having a skin nearly black.

The smoothest *black-hearts* ripen dark,
All thine, against the garden wall.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

2. A wood obtained from British Guiana, suitable for use in building and in furniture-making.

black-hearted (blak'här'ted), *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

black-helmet (blak'hel'met), *n.* A shell obtained from species of mollusk, and used by cameo-cutters. *McMurtrie,* Com. Dict.

black-hole (blak'hōl), *n.* A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers; any dismal place for confinement by way of punishment.

There grew up . . . [an academic] discipline of unlimited austerity upheld by rods, and termed the *black-hole.* *H. Spencer,* Education, p. 98.

The black-hole of Calcutta, the garrison strong-room or black hole at Calcutta, measuring about 18 feet square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust at the point of the sword, by the Nawab Surajah Dowlah, on June 20, 1756. The next morning all but 23 were dead from suffocation.

black-horse (blak'hôrs), *n.* A local name of the Missouri sucker, *Cyclepus elongatus,* of the family *Catostomidæ.*

blacking (blak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *black,* *r.*] 1. A preparation for blacking boots and shoes, usually made of powdered bone-black, spermor linseed-oil, molasses, sour beer or vinegar, oil of vitriol, and copperas. Throughout the middle ages boots were worn of the brown color natural to the leather, or of a dark-red color, and the Cordovan or Russia leather. There is mention of blacking as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century.

2. In *leather-working,* any one of a number of preparations used in dyeing or staining leather black.—**3.** The name given by founders to a black wash, composed of clay, water, and pow-

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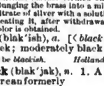
blacking

dered charcoal, with which cores and loam-molds are coated, to give the requisite smoothness to the surfaces which come to contact with the melted metal.—**Brass blacking**, a dead-black ornamental surface formed on brass-work. It is made by plunging the brass into a mixture of a strong solution of nitrate of silver with a solution of nitrate of copper, and heating it, after withdrawal, until the desired depth of color is obtained.

blackish (blak'ish), *a.* [< *black* + *-ish*1.] Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

Begin to be *blackish*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 19.

black-jack (blak'jak), *n.* 1. A capacious drinking-cup or can formerly made of waxed leather, but now of thin metal, the outside being japanned black, except the edge, which is left bright, in imitation of the ancient leathern black-jacks with silver rims.



There's a Dead-sea of drink in the world, in which goodly vessels lie wrecked; and in the middle of this deluge appear the tops of flagons and *black-jacks*, like churches drowned in the marshes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

Loadstone Black-jacks.

2. The ensign of a pirate.—3. A Cornish miners' term for the common ferruginous zinc sulphid, of which the mineralogical name is *sphalerite*, and the common name *blende*. Also called *false galena*.—4. Caramel or burnt sugar used for coloring spirits, vinegar, coffee, etc.—5. A trade-name for adulterated butter.—6. A local English name of the coalfish, *Pollachius virens*.—7. A common name in the United States for a species of oak, *Quercus nigra*, and also, in the Gulf States, for *Q. Catesbæi*, small trees of little value except for fuel.—8. The larva of a sawfly, *Athalia centifolia* or *A. spiraram*, one of the *Tenthredinidæ*, destructive to turnips. Also called *nigger*. *J. O. Westwood*. [Local British.]—9. A kind of hand-weapon consisting of a short elastic shaft having at one end a heavy metal head caused in netting, leather, etc.

black-knot (blak'not), *n.* 1. A fast knot: opposed to *running-knot*.—2. A species of pyrenomycetous fungus, *Sphæria morbosa*, which attacks plum-trees and some varieties of cherry, forming large, black, knot-like masses upon the branches.

black-lead (blak'led'), *n.* 1. Amorphous graphite; plumbago. See *graphite*. [*Black-lead* is a misnomer, as the mineral contains no lead.]

2. A pencil made of graphite.

Sir, I have been bold to note places with my *black-leads*, . . . and peradventure some expressions may be advantageously altered at your leasure.
Erwin, letter to Mr. J. Thurland.

blacklead (blak'led'), *v. t.* [< *black-lead*, *n.*] To cover with plumbago or black-lead; apply black-lead to.

The deposit would not spread over a *black-leaded* surface in the liquid. *G. Gore*, Electro-Metall., p. 112.

Blackleading-machine, an apparatus for applying powdered graphite to the surface of wax-molds previous to coating them with copper.

blacking (blak'ing), *n.* [< *black* + *ing*1. The allusion in def. 3 is not clear; some suppose the term was orig. applied to racing men who wore black top-boots. The term *black* is now understood in an opprobrious sense; cf. *black-guard*.] 1. A disease in cattle and sheep which affects the legs; symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.—2. A severe form of purpura.—3. One who systematically bets at races, or wins fraudulently in connection with races, or with cards, billiards, or other games; a rook; a swindler. The term implies the habitual resorting of places where wagers are made and games of chance are played, and the seeking of subsistence by dishonorable betting, but does not always imply direct cheating. Sometimes contracted to *lag*.

4. Same as *black-ash*.

The police were used to watch the strikers or to protect the *black-legs*, as those are called who work outside the Union movement. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 333.

blacklegism (blak'leg-izm), *n.* [< *blackleg* + *-ism*.] The profession or practices of a blackleg; cheating; swindling. *Bentley's Misc.*

black-letter (blak'let'ėr), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A name now given to the Gothic or Old English letter, which was introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century, and was the character generally used in manuscripts and in the first printed books. It is still, with various modifications, in common use in Germany.

Clyo is black-letter.

II. *a.* Written or printed in black-letter: as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.—**Black-letter day**, any day inscribed in the ancient calendars in black-letter type, as distinguished from the more important, which were entered in red-letter; hence, a holy day of an inferior character and dignity; an inauspicious day, as opposed to a *red-letter* or auspicious day.

black-liquor (blak'lik'ėr), *n.* A crude acetate of iron prepared from scrap-iron and crude acetic acid, very generally used in dyeing as a mordant instead of iron-liquor.

black-list (blak'list), *n.* 1. A list of defaulters; specifically applied to printed lists of insolvents and bankrupts, published officially. Private lists, however, of a more searching character, are furnished by certain societies and private individuals to subscribers, with the view of affording protection against bad debts, frauds, etc.

2. Any list of persons who are for any reason deemed objectionable by the makers or users of the list, as for political or social misconduct, for joining in or assisting a strike, etc.—3. *Naut.*, a list given to the head-sail-of-war of delinquents to whom extra duty is assigned as a punishment.

blacklist (blak'list), *v. t.* [< *black-list*, *n.*] To place on a black-list.

blackly (blak'li), *adv.* With a black or dark appearance; darkly; atrociously.

Lastly stood Warre, in glittering arms yclad,
With visage grim, sterne looke, and *blackly* hewed.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Magis.

Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 21.

black-mack, *n.* [Early mod. E.; < *black* + *mack* (uncertain).] A blackbird.

blackmail (blak'mal), *n.* [Lit. black rent (cf. *black rent*, under *black*); < *black* + *mail*, rent: see *mail*3.] 1. A tribute of money, corn, cattle, or the like, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to men who were allied with robbers, to secure protection from pillage. Blackmail was levied in the districts bordering the Highlands of Scotland until the end of the eighteenth century.

Hence—2. Extortion in any mode by means of intimidation, as the extortion of money by threats of accusation or exposure, or of unfavorable criticism in the press. It usually implies that the payment is made to men who are feared for demanding it unlawful or pretended and fraudulent.

3†. Rent paid in produce, or in baser money, in opposition to rent paid in silver.

blackmail (blak'mal), *v. t.* [< *blackmail*, *n.*] To extort money or goods from, by means of intimidation, as by threats of injury of any kind, as exposure of actual or supposed wrong-doing, etc. See the noun.

black-mate (blak'māt), *n.* Same as *amadou*.

blackmoor (blak'mōr), *n.* Same as *blackamoor*. *Beau. and Fl.*

black-moss (blak'mōs), *n.* The Spanish moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, of the southern United States: so called from the black fiber that remains after the outer covering of the stem is removed. It is used as a substitute for horsehair in mattresses, etc.

blackmouth (blak'mouth), *n.* A foul-mouthed person; a slanderer. [Rare.]

blackmouthed (blak'moutht), *a.* Slanderous; calumnious; foul-mouthed.

Whatever else the most *black-mouth'd* atheists charged it with. *Kilvingbeck*, Sermons, p. 118.

black-mullet (blak'mul'et), *n.* A local name about Chesapeake Bay of a scimenoid fish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*. See cut under *kingfish*.

black-neb (blak'neb), *n.* 1. A name of the carrion-crow.—2. A person accused of sympathy with the principles of the French Revolution; a democrat. [Scotch.]

Little did I imagine that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government. But so it was. Many of the heritors considered me a *black-neb*, though I knew it not. *Galt*, Annals of the Parish, p. 208.

blackness (blak'nes), *n.* [< *black* + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being black; black color; darkness.

His faults, in him, seem as the spots of heaven,
More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

Blackness as a solid wall. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. Moral darkness; atrocity or enormity in wickedness.

Of a world of light and beauty
Fell the *blackness* of his crime.
Whittier, Slave Ship.

black-nob (blak'nob), *n.* An opprobrious name given in England by trades-unionists to a workman who is not a member of a trades-union; a knobstick. Also called *blackleg*.

black-snake

Reports were submitted from the various works, which showed that all the men employed by the iron companies were on strike, with the exception of six *black-nobs*.
Workman (newspaper).

black-peopled (blak'pē'pld), *a.* Inhabited by black persons: as, "*black-peopled* empire," *Sandys*, Christ's Passion.

black-pigment (blak'pig'ment), *n.* A fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lampblack, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. It is also employed by the ink-manufacturers.

black-plate (blak'plāt), *n.* Sheet-iron plate before it is tinned.

black-pot (blak'pot), *n.* 1†. A beer-mug; hence, a toper.—2. The name given in English to a variety of crockery made in Denmark. It is exposed while burning to a very strong and dense smoke, which imparts its substance and answers the purpose of glazing. Such pots are cheap and wholesome cooking-vessels, having none of the inconveniences of lead-glazed ware.

black-pudding (blak'pud'ing), *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood and suet, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., sometimes with the addition of a little oatmeal. Also called *bloodpudding*.

black-quarter (blak'kwâr'tėr), *n.* [< *black* + *quarter*, the shoulder.] A disease in animals; symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.

black-rod (blak'rod), *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, more fully styled *gentleman usher of the black rod*: so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of Parliament. His deputy is styled the yeoman usher. They are the official messengers of the House of Lords; and either the gentleman or the yeoman usher summons the Commons to the House when the king in person, or assent is given to bills, and also executes orders for the commitment of persons guilty of breach of privilege and contempt. The name is also given to similar functionaries in the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada and other British colonies.

black-root (blak'rōt), *n.* 1. Culver's root or Culver's physic, *Veronica Virginica*.—2. *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*, a perennial herbaceous composite plant of the pine-barrens of the southern United States.

black-salter (blak'sal'tėr), *n.* One who makes black-salts.

black-salts (blak'sâlts), *n. pl.* Wood-ashes after they have been lixiviated and the solution has been evaporated until the mass has become dry. [U. S.]

black-sampson (blak'samp'son), *n.* A popular name in the United States for the species of *Echinacea*, the black root, which were formerly supposed to have powerful medicinal virtues.

blacksheaded (blak'shēd), *a.* The nonesuch, *Medicago lupulina*: so called from its black, seed-like pods.

black-shell (blak'shel), *n.* A univalve shell of the family *Haliotidæ*, inhabiting the Pacific ocean. See extract.

The *black-shell* . . . is so called because, when polished, it throws out a very fine, delicate, full, lively, of beautiful rainbow tints exquisitely blended.
Lieut. Jewell, British Kellalie Mollusca, p. 167.

blacksize (blak'sīz), *n.* [< *black*, *v.*; pret. and pp. *blacksized*, ppr. *blacksizing*. In *leather-working*, to cover with a coat of stiff size and tallow. The size is laid on with a soft brush or sponge, and the leather is then well rubbed with a glass sticker, after which it receives a final gloss from a little thin size applied with a sponge.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* [Late ME. *blaksmith*, *blaksmyth*, *blacksmyth*, *blaksmythe*, < AS. *blæcsmiþ*, < *blæc*, black, + *smiþ*, a smith: see *black* and *smith*. Cf. *whitesmith*.] 1. A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils; an ironsmith; especially, in the United States, one who makes horseshoes and shoes them.—2. [A translation of a native name.] In *ornith.*, a name of the bare-necked bell-bird of Brazil, *Chasmorhynchus nudicollis*.—3. In *ornith.*, a pomacentroid fish, *Chromis punctipinnis*, having conical teeth in two or more rows in each jaw, a blackish color with violet luster above relieved by greenish edgings of some of the scales, and bluish-black fins with small brown spots. It is not uncommon along the southern coast of California.

blacksmithing (blak'smith'ing), *n.* [< *blacksmith* + *-ing*1. The trade or process of working in iron.

black-snake (blak'snāk'), *n.* 1. A name of various serpents of a more or less black color. The most noteworthy are: (*a*) A serpent, *Bascanion constrictor*, of the family *Colubridæ*, of black color, not venomous, but attaining a large size, and possessing great strength and agility, so that it is capable of exerting much constrictive force. It climbs trees easily, is often 6 feet in length, and is common in the United States east of the Mississippi. Some other related species receive the same name. (*b*) A colubroid snake, *Coluber obsoletus*, differing

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black-snake

from the former by having keeled instead of smooth scales, and preferring highlands: also known as the *mountain black-snake* and *racer*. (c) A colubrioid snake, *Oxyuranus scutellatus*, of active habits, peculiar to the island of Jamaica.

Black-snake (*Bascanion constrictor*).

ca. It reaches a length of about 5 feet. (d) A poisonous snake of the family *Najadæ*, *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, inhabiting low marshy places in nearly every part of Australia. It is black above, with each scale of the outer lateral series mostly red, and with ventral shields margined with black. (e) A venomous snake of the family *Najadæ*, *Hoplocephalus curtus* or *H. fuscus*, inhabiting Australia and Tasmania. It is the common black-snake of Tasmania.

2. A kind of cowhide or horsewhip made without distinction of stock and lash, braided and tapering from the butt to the long slender end, and pliant and flexible throughout. It is a terribly effective instrument of torture, used by drivers in parts of the United States, especially by the class who are known as "mule-skinners" from their use of the instrument.

black-spatl, (blak'spatl), *n.* Symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.

Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill. See *bill*[3].

black-strap (blak'strap), *n.* A name of various beverages. (a) In the United States, a mixture of spirituous liquor, generally rum or whisky, with molasses and vinegar.

A mug of the right *black-strap* goes round from lip to lip.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, II.

(b) A sailors' term for any strong, dark-colored liquor: hence applied to the dark red wines of the Mediterranean coasts.

black-stripe (blak'strip), *n.* Same as *black-strap*, 2.

blacktail (blak'tāl), *n.* 1. A percoid fish, the *Acerina cernua*. More generally called *ruff* or *pope*. See *ruff*.—2. A common name among hunters (*a*) of the black-tailed deer or mule-deer, *Cervus macrotis* (or *C. hemionus*), (*b*) of the Columbian deer, *C. columbianus*: in both cases in distinction from the common or white-tailed deer, *C. virginianus*.—3. In India, a name of the chikara or ravine-deer, *Tragops bennetti*.

blackthorn (blak'thôrn), *n.* 1. The sloe, *Prunus spinosa*. See *sloe*.—2. A walking-stick made of the stem of this shrub.

black-tongue (blak'tung), *n.* A form of anthrax exhibiting dark bloody vesicles and ulcerations on the tongue, affecting horses and cattle. See *anthrax*.

black-turpeth (blak'ter'peth), *n.* Mercury dioxid or subsalt, Hg_2O: commonly called the *gray*, *ash*, or *black oxid*.

black-varnish tree. *Melanorrhœa usitata*. See *Melanorrhœa*.

black-wad (blak'wod), *n.* An ore of manganese used as a drying ingredient in paints.

Blackwall hitch. See *hitch*.

black-ward (blak'ward), *n.* Under the feudal system, a subvassal who held ward of the king's vassal.

black-wash (blak'wosh), *n.* 1. A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water.—2. Any wash that blackens.

Remove . . . the modern layers of *black-wash*, and let the man himself . . . be seen.
Kingsley.

3. In *molding*, a clay wash to which powdered charcoal has been added. See *blacking*, 3.

black-water (blak'wâ'ter), *n.* A disease of sheep.

black-whale (blak'hwāl), *n.* A delphinoid cetacean, *Globicephalus scinecal*, more generally called *blackfish*.

blackwood (blak'wūd), *n.* 1. The wood of a large leguminous tree of the East Indies, *Dalbergia latifolia*. It is extremely hard, mostly of a dark purplish color, and is very valuable for furniture and carving, as well as for cart-wheels, gun-carriages, etc. Also called *East Indian rosewood*.

2. The wood of the *Acacia Melanoxylon*, the most valuable timber of Australia, noted for its hardness and durability.—3. In the West Indies, the name given to the black mangrove, *Avicennia nitida*, a small tree of sea-coast marshes, with very heavy, hard, and dark-brown or nearly black wood. The tree is also found in southern Florida.

black-work (blak'wėrk), *n.* Iron wrought by blacksmiths: so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths.

blackwort (blak'wėrt), *n.* 1. The comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.—2. An English name of the whortleberry, the fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

blacky (blak'i), *n.*; pl. *blackies* (-iz). [Also less prop. *blackey*; dim. of *black*, *C.*, *darky*.] 1. A black person; a negro.—2. A name used colloquially for any black bird or animal, as a rook.

I wonder if the old *blackies* do talk. *T. Hughes.*

blacky-top (blak'i-top), *n.* A name of the stonechat, *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubicola*. *Macgillivray*. [Local British.]

blad[1] (blad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bladded*, ppr. *bladding*. [Also *blaud*; perhaps imitative. Cf. *dad*[3], beat, thump.] To slap; strike with violence; beat.—2. To maltreat. [Scotch.]

blad[2] (blad), *n.* [< *blad*[1], *v.*] A slap; a flat blow. [Scotch.]

blad[3] (blad), *n.* [Also *blaud*; prob. < *blad*[1], *v.*; cf. *dad*[3], a large piece, with *dad*, beat, thump.] A piece; a fragment; a large piece or lump. [Scotch.]

blad[4] (blad), *n.* [Appar. = E. *blade* = Sw. Dan. *blad*, a leaf.] A portfolio; a blotting-book or blotting-pad. [Scotch.]

bladder (blad'ėr), *n.* [Se. also *blather*, *blether*; < ME. *bladder*, *blader*, *bledder*, *bleder*, *bladdre*, *bledre*, *bleðre*, < AS. *blædder*, prop. with long vowel and single *d*, *blǽdre*, a blister, a bladder (= MD. *blader*, D. *blaar* = MLG. *blêdere*, LG. *bladere*, *bleder*, *blare* = OHG. *blâtara*, *blattara*, *blettara*, *blâtra*, *blâtera*, *blâtara*, G. *blatter* = Icel. *blaðra* = Sw. *blåddra* = Dan. *blære*, bladder), with suffix *-dre*, < *blǽwan*, blow: see *blow*[3].] 1. A thin, elastic, highly distensible and contractile receptacle, sac, or vesicle, commonly distinguished by a qualifying prefix. See *air-bladder*, *brain-bladder*, *gall-bladder*, *urinary bladder*.—3. Any vesicle filled with air, blebb, blain, or pustule containing fluid or air.—4. In *bot.*: (*a*) A hollow membranous appendage on the leaves of *Utricularia*, filled with air and floating the plant. (*b*) A cellular expansion of the substance of many algæ filled with air. See cut under *air-cell*.—5. Anything inflated, empty, or resembling a bladder; as, "*bladders* of philosophy," *Rochester*, Sat. against Mankind.—**Atony of the bladder.** See *atony*.

bladder (blad'ėr), *v. t.* [< *bladder*, *n.*] 1. To put up in a bladder; as, *bladdered* lard.—2. To puff up; fill, as with wind. [Rare.]

A hollow globe of glass that long before
She full of vapours *bladder'd*.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

bladder-blight (blad'ėr-blīt), *n.* See *blight*.

bladder-brand (blad'ėr-brand), *n.* Same as *blight*, 3.

bladder-campion (blad'ėr-kam'pi-ọn), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Silene inflata*: so called from its inflated calyx.

bladdered (blad'ėrd), *p. a.* Swelled like a bladder; puffed up; vain.

A *bladdered* greatness. *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

bladder-fern (blad'ėr-fėrn), *n.* The common name of *Cystopteris*, a genus of ferns: so called from the bladder-like indusium.

Five species are known: Great Britain and North America have three each, and of these two are common to both countries, the fifth occurs in Silesia and the Carpathian mountains.

bladder-gastrula (blad'ėr-gas'tru-lạ), *n.* Same as *perigastrula*.

bladder-green (blad'ėr-grēn), *n.* Same as *sap-green*.

bladder-herb (blad'ėr-hėrb), *n.* The winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*: so called from its inflated calyx.

bladder-kelp (blad'ėr-kelp), *n.* 1. Same as *bladder-wrack*.—2. A seaweed of the California coast, of the genus *Nereocystis*, having an excedingly long stem which dilates above into a bladder several feet in length.

Bladder-fern.—Pinnule of *Cystopteris fragilis*, with hood-shaped indusia.

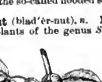
blade

bladder-ketmia (blad'ėr-ket'mi-ạ), *n.* A cultivated annual species of plants, of the genus *Hibiscus*, *H. Trionum*, with a bladdery calyx.

bladder-nose (blad'ėr-nōz), *n.* A name of the hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 562.

bladder-nosed (blad'ėr-nōzd), *a.* Having an inflatable bladdery appendage on the snout: applied to the so-called hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*.

bladder-nut (blad'ėr-nut), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Staphylea*, natu-



Bladder-nut.—Flowering node of *Staphylea trifolia*. *a*, fruit; *b*, section of same. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

ral order *Sapindaceæ*, given on account of their inflated fruit-capsule. The European *S. pinnata* and the *S. trifolia* of the Atlantic States are occasionally cultivated as ornamental shrubs. Central Asia, Japan, and California have also each a peculiar species.

2. A name sometimes given to the pistachio, *Pistacia vera*.

bladder-pod (blad'ėr-pod), *n.* 1. A name of a leguminous plant of southern Africa, *Physolobium*, with bladder-like pods.—2. In the United States, *Vesicaria Shortii*, a cruciferous plant with globose capsules.

bladder-senna (blad'ėr-sen'ạ), *n.* A species of *Colutea*, *C. arborescens*, natural order *Leguminosæ*, frequently cultivated. It is a shrub with yellow flowers and bladder-like pods, a native of southern Europe. It derives its name of senna from its popular use as a purgative. Also called *bastard senna*.

bladder-snout (blad'ėr-snout), *n.* The common bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*: so named from the shape of the corolla.

bladder-worm (blad'ėr-wėrm), *n.* A tapeworm in its cystoid stage; a hydatid or scolex. See *cystic*, and cut under *Taenia*.

bladderwort (blad'ėr-wėrt), *n.* The common name of members of the genus *Utricularia*, slender aquatic plants, the leaves of which are furnished with floating-bladders. See *Utricularia*.

bladder-wrack (blad'ėr-rak), *n.* A seaweed, *Fucus vesiculosus*: so named from the floating-vesicles in its fronds. Also called *bladder-kelp*, *sea-oak*, and *sea-wrack*. See *Fucus*.

bladdery (blad'ėr-i), *a.* [< *bladder* + *-y*[1].] Thin, membranous, and inflated or distended, like a bladder; vesicular; blistered; pustular.

bladdery fever. Same as *pemphigus*.

blade (blād), *n.* [< ME. *blad*, *blade*, *bladde*, a leaf of grass or corn (not found in the general sense of 'leaf'), commonly the cutting part of a knife or sword, the sword itself, < AS. *blæd* (pl. *blaðu*, *blado*), a leaf, broad part of a thing, as of an oar (= MD. *blat*, D. *blad* = OFries. *bled* = D. *blad* = MLG. *blat*, LG. *blad* = OHG. MHG. *blat*, G. *blatt* = Icel. *blaðk* = Sw. Dan. *blad*, a leaf), perhaps, with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *said*, *cold*, *old*, *load*, etc.), < *blōwan* (√ *blō*), blow, bloom, whence also E. *bloom*[1], *blossom*, akin to L. *flos* (*flor-*), > E. *flower*. To the same ultimate belongs perhaps L. *folium* = E. *foil*[3], leaf: see *foil*[3], *foliage*. The reg. mod. E. form would be *blad* (like *sad*, *glad*, etc.); the long vowel is due to the ME. inflected forms, *blade*, etc.] 1. The leaf of a plant, particularly (now perhaps exclusively) of gramineous plants; also, the young stalk or spire of gramineous plants.

But when the *blade* was sprung up and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also.
Mat. xiii. 26.

Whoever could make . . . two *blades* of grass to grow . . . where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind . . . than the whole race of politicians.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

The varying year with *blade* and sheaf.
Tennyson, Day-Dream.

2. In *bot.*, the lamina or broad part of a leaf, petal, sepal, etc., as distinguished from the *petiole* or *footstalk*. See cut under *leaf*.—**3.** Anything resembling a blade. (*a*) A sword; also, the flat, thin, cutting part of a knife or other cutting-tool

blade

If ere your *blades*
Had point or prowess, prove them now.
Merry, Lalla Rookh.

The famous Damascus *blades*, so renowned in the time of the Crusaders, are made here no longer.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 130.

(*b*) The broad, flattened part of certain instruments and utensils, as of an oar, a paddle, a spade, etc.

The *blade* of her light oar threw off its shower of spray.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

(*c*) A broad flattened part of a bone: as, a jaw-*blade*; specifically, the scapula or shoulder-blade.

Artides' lance did gore
Prlamen's shoulder in the *blade*.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

(*d*) The front flat part of the tongue. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics. (*e*) A commercial name for the four large plates on the sides, and the five large plates in the middle, of the upper shell of the sea-turtle, which yield the best tortoise-shell. (*f*) That limb of a steel trap which moveable on a pivot at the joint, in order that it may be adjusted to include any angle between it and the stock. (*g*) The boat or vane of a propeller or paddle-wheel. (*h*) The wide or plain of a saw. (*i*) The edge of a sectorial tooth. (*j*) In *entom.*, one of the flat, two-edged plates forming the sword-like ovipositor of certain *Orthoptera* and *Hymenoptera*; in a wider sense, the ovipositor itself.

4. A swordsman.

The short man I felt quite confident Hugh could handle, and was surprised, seeing his build, that the Scotchman had declared him a good *blade*.
R. Ware Mitchell, Hugh Wynne, I. 214.

5. A dashing or rollicking fellow; a swaggerer; a rakish fellow; strictly, perhaps, one who is sharp and wide awake: as, "jolly *blades*," *Eversley*, Memoirs, i.

A brisk young fellow, with his hat cocked like a fool behind, as the present fashion among the *blades* is.
Tom Jones, Hist., Bury, III. 142.

6. One of the principal rafters of a roof. *Gwilt.*

blade (blād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bladed*, ppr. *blading*. [< ME. *bladen* (= MLG. *bladen* = Sw. *bläda*, thin out plants); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take off the blades of (herbs). [Now only prov. Eng.] —**2.** To furnish with a blade; fit a blade to. —**To blade in**, to help with blades or swords.

II. *intrans.* To come into blade; produce blades.

As sweet a plant, as fair a flower is faded,
As ever in the Muse's garden *bladed*.
J. Fletcher, Elize, an Elegy.

blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* The scapula or shoulder-blade.

bladed (blā'ded), *p. a.* [< *blade* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Having a blade or blades, as a plant, a knife, etc.: as, "*bladed* grass," *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1; "*bladed* field," *Thomson*, Summer, l. 57. —**2.** Stripped of blades or leaves. —**3.** In *mineral.*, composed of long and narrow plates like the

Bladed Structure, Cyanite.

blade of a knife: as, *bladed* structure. —**4.** In *her.*, used when the stalk or the blade of any kind of grain is borne of a color different from the ear or fruit: as, an ear of corn or, *bladed* vert.

blade-fish (blād'fish), *n.* A name in England of the hairtail, *Trichiurus lepturus*.

blade-metal (blād'met'al), *n.* Metal for sword-blades. *Milton.*

blade-mill (blād'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding off the rough surfaces of tools preparatory to polishing them.

blade-ore (blād'ōr), *n.* A general name for the species of seaweed belonging to the genus *Laminaria* (which see).

blader (blā'dėr), *n.* **1t.** One who makes swords. —**2t.** A swordsman. —**3.** In composition with numerals, a tool having the number of blades indicated by the prefix: as, *three-blader*. [Colloq.]

bladesmith (blād'smith), *n.* [< ME. *bladesmyth*, < *blad*, blade, + *smith*.] A sword-cutler. *York Plays.*

blade-spring (blād'spring), *n.* A form of spring used to hold piston-rings in place.

Four arms, which serve a double purpose, connecting the boss with the top and bottom of the piston, and carrying at their extremities the *blade springs*.
Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 142.

blady (blā'di), *a.* [< *blade* + *-y*1.] Consisting of blades; provided with blades or leaves: as, "the *blady* grass," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xix. 73.

blae (blā or blē), *a.* and *n.* [Se. and North. E.; also written *blea*, *bley*, *blay*; < ME. *bla*, *blaa*, the north. dial. form (after Icel. *blár*, dark-blue, livid, = Sw. *blå* = Dan. *blaa*, blue) corresponding to the reg. southern *blo*, *bloo*, *bloe*, *blowe*, mod. E. dial. *blow*; < AS. **blāw* (in deriv. *blēwen*, bluish) = OFries. *blāw*, *blâu* = MD. *blā*, *blāu*, later *blauw*, D. *blaauw* = MLG. *blāw*, LG. *blau* = OHG. *blāo* (*blāw-*), MHG. *blā* (*blāw-*), G. *blau* (whence (from OHG.) ML. *blāvus*.) Ir. *blaeth*, sap, *blaeu*, Ir. *blaw*, Gael. *blàmh*, = OF. and mod. F. *bleu*, > ME. *bleu*, *bleve* (perhaps in part < AS. **blēwe* (as in *blēwen*) for **blāe*), mod. E. *blue*, q. v.], blue, prob. = L. *flāvus*, yellow (color-names are unstable in application): see *blue*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Blue; blackish-blue; livid; also, bluish-gray; lead-colored: a color-name applied to various shades of blue. —**2.** Livid; pale-blue: applied to a person's complexion, as affected by cold, terror, or contusion.

Oh! sirs, some of you will stand with a blue countenance before the Justices of Peace.
H. Brome.

II. *n.* [Commonly in pl. *blaes*; also written *blaize*, *blaze*.] In *coal-mining*, indurated argillaceous shale or clay, sometimes containing nodules of iron ore. The same form is also applied to beds of hard sandstone.

blaeberry (blā'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *blaeberries* (-iz). [Se.; also spelled *bleberry*, *blearberry*; < *blae* + *berry*, after Icel. *bláber* = Sw. *blåbär* = Dan. *blaabær*: see *bilberry*.] The Scotch name of the bilberry.

blae-lime (blā'līm'en), *n.* A slate-colored linen bestled in the manufacture. Also *blaylinen*.

blaeslas (blē'si-tas), *n.* [NL., < L. *blæsus*, lisping, stammering; cf. Gr. βλαισός, crooked, bandy-legged.] **1.** Stuttering or stammering. —**2.** An imperfection of speech consisting in the substitution of *d* for *l*, *b* for *p*, etc. See *paelbaesus*. [Rare.]

blaff, *v. i.* [Prob. < D. *blaffen* = MLG. LG. *blaffen*, bark; < ME. *weffe*, *blaffen*, E. *baff*1, bark: all appar. imitative.] To bark.

Seals which would rise out of the water, and *blaf* like a dog.
Capt. Cowley, Voy. (1726), p. 6. (*N. E. D.*)

blaffert (blaf'ėrt), *n.* [< D. *blaffaert*, *blaffart*, *plaffaert*, *plapperaert*, < MLG. *blaffert* = MD. *blaffard*, *blaffaert* (ML. *blaffardus*), a silver coin with a blank face, < *blaffaert*, having a blank or plane face, < *blaf*, having a blank or broad face: see *bluff*1.] An old silver coin of Cologne, worth about 4 cents.

blafum (blaf'um), *n.* [Also *blefum*. Cf. *beflum*.] Deception; imposition; hoax. [Scotch.]

blague (blag), *n.* [F.] Humbug; vain boasting; pretentious falsehood.

blague (blag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blagued*, ppr. *blaguing*. [< F. *blaguer*, humbug, hoax; from the noun.] To humbug; boast; lie jestingly.

She [a Belgian shopkeeper] laughed, and said I *blagued*.
The Round Table, Winners, vi.

blain (blān), *n.* [< ME. *blane*, *blayn*, *bleyn*, *blein*, < AS. *blegen* (= D. *blein* = LG. *blein* = Dan. *bleg*n), perhaps, like *bladder*, *ult.* from the root of *blāwan*, blow, puff: see *blow*2.] **1.** A pustule; a blotch; a blister.

Botches and *blains* must all his flesh embrue.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 180.

2. A bubble of water. —**3.** In *farriery*, a blad-der growing on the root of the tongue against the windpipe, and tending to cause suffocation.

blaine, *n.* pl. See *bleine*.

blait, **blaket**, *a.* Middle English forms of *black*.

blake (blāk), *a.* [E. dial., < ME. *blake*, *blak*, the northern form corresponding to the reg. southern early ME. *blac*, *bloc*, < AS. *blāc* (var. *blāc*, > ME. *bleche*, mod. E. *bleach*1, adj., also prob. without assibilation ME. **bleke*, mod. E. *bleak*1: see *bleach*1, *a.*, and *bleak*1) (= OS. *blēk* = D. *bleek* = MLG. *blēk* = OHG. *bleih*, MHG. G. *bleich* = Icel. *bleikr*), shining, white, pale, < *blīcan* (pret. *blāc*), shine, gleam: see *bleak*1.] **1.** Pale; pallid; wan; of a sickly hue, as the complexion; of a pale-green or yellow hue, as vegetation. —**2.** Yellow, as butter, cheese, etc. —**3.** Bleak; cold; bare; naked. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

blaket, *v. i.* [ME. *blaken*, the northern form corresponding to the reg. southern early ME. *bloken*, < AS. *blācian*, become pale, < *blāc*, pale: see *blake*, *a.*] To become pale.

blakeling (blāk'ling), *n.* [E. dial., < *blake*, yellow, + *-ling*1.] The yellow bunting. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

blamable, **blameable** (blā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *blame* + *-able*.] Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable.

Such feelings, though *blamable*, were natural and not wholly incurrable.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

blamableness, **blameableness** (blā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blamable; culpability; faultiness.

If we are to measure degrees of *blamableness*, one wrong must be set off against the other.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 450.

blamably, **blameably** (blā'ma-bli), *adv.* In a blamable manner; culpably.

I . . . took occasion to observe, that the world in general inclined to be *blameably* indifferent as to doctrinal matters.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xiv.

blame (blām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blamed*, ppr. *blaming*. [< ME. *blamen* = MD. *blamen* (also *blameren*, D. *blameren*), < OF. *blasmer*, *blamer*, F. *blâmer* = Pr. *blasmar* = OSp. *blasmar* = It. *biasimare*, < LL. *blasphemare*, speak ill of, blame, also blaspheme, < Gr. βλασφημεῖν, speak ill, whence the full E. form *blaspheme*, q. v.] **1.** To express disapprobation of; find fault with; censure; reprove: opposed to *praise* or *commend*.

No lease is to be blam'd their odd pronouncing of Latine, so that out of England none were able to understand or endure it.
Bevies, Hydr., *Way* 13, 1661.

We *blamed* him, and with perfect justice and propriety, for saying what he did not mean.
Coleridge, Table-talk, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Formerly it might be followed by *of*.

Tomorrow ha *blam'd of* inconsiderate rashness.
Shirley, Hist. Turks.

2. To charge; impute as a fault; lay the responsibility of: as, he *blames* the failure on you. [Colloq.]—**3t.** To bring reproach upon; blemish; injure.

This ill state in which she stood;
To which she for his sake had wrought,
Now brought her more than blame and blows of blood.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 11.

[In such phrases as *he is to blame*, *he is to be blamed*, the old and common construction, has the passive meaning 'to be blamed, blamable.' Compare *a house to let*, *hire*, *build*; *grain ready to cut*.]

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

I was *to blame* to be so rash; I am sorry.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

In writers of the Elizabethan period, and even later, when *to blame*, *blame* apparently being mistaken for an adjective, is=Syn. 1. To reprove, reproach, chide, upbraid, reprehend. See *censure*.

blame (blām), *n.* [< ME. *blame* = MD. *blame*, D. *blaam*, < OF. *blame*, F. *blâme* (= Pr. *blasme* = OSp. Pg. *blasmo* = It. *biasimo*), < *blamer*, *v.*, *blame*: see *blame*, *v.*] **1.** An expression of disapproval of something deemed to be wrong; imputation of a fault; censure; reprehension.

Let me bear the *blame* for ever!
Gen. xliii. 9.

2. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; fault; crime; sin.

That we should be holy and without *blame* before him.
Eph. i. 4.

3. Culpability; responsibility for something that is wrong: as, the *blame* is yours. —**4t.** Hurt; injury.

And (the blow) glaunceng downe his shield from *blame* him fairly blest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 16.

blameable, **blameableness**, **blameably**. See *blamable*, *blamableness*, *blamably*.

blameful (blām'ful), *a.* [< *blame*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1.** Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal: as, "*blameful* things," *Chaucer*, Boethius.

Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. Faultfinding; blaming: as, a *blameful* look or word. *Ruskin.*

blamefully (blām'ful-i), *adv.* In a blameful manner.

blamefulness (blām'ful-nes), *n.* [< *blameful* + *-ness*.] The state of being blameful.

blameless (blām'les), *a.* [ME. *blameles*; < *blame* + *-less*.] Not meriting blame or censure; without fault; undeserving of reproof; innocent; guiltless: as, "the *blameless* Indians," *Thomson*, Memory of Lord Talbot.

We will be *blameless* of this thine oath.
Josh. ii. 17.

Wearing the white flower of a *blameless* life.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

—**Syn.** Faultless, irreproachable, unimpeachable, unsullied, spotless, stainless, unblemished.

blamelessly (blām'les-li), *adv.* In a blameless manner; without fault or crime; innocently.

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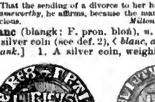
blamelessness (blām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blameless; innocence; purity.
Thy white *blamelessness* accounted blame.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

blamer (blā'mėr), *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures: as, "*blamers* of the times," *Donne*, To Countess of Bedford, iii.

blameworthiness (blām'wėr"thi-nes), *n.* [< *blameworthy* + *-ness.*] The quality of being blameworthy; blamableness.
Praise and blame express not actually any, praiseworthiness and *blameworthiness* what naturally ought to be, the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct.
Adam Smith, Theory of Moral Sentiments, ii. 3.
Blame I can bear, though not the *blameworthiness*.
Browning, King and Book, I. 140.

blameworthy (blām'wėr"thi), *a.* [< ME. *blameworthy*, < *blame* + *worthy*.] Deserving of blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.
That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not *blameworthy*, he affirms, because the sum was heinously vicious.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 22.

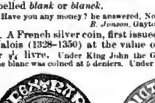
blanc (blangk: F. pron. blōn), *n.* [OF. *blanc*, a silver coin (see def. 2), < *blanc*, *a.*, white: see *blank.*] 1. A silver coin, weighing about 47



Obverse. Reverse.
Blanc of Henry VI., British Museum. (See def. 1, original.)

grains, struck by Henry VI. of England (1422–1461) for his French dominions. Sometimes spelled *blank* or *blanck*.
Have you any money? he answered, Not a *blanck*.
B. Jonson, Clayton's Test. Night.

2. A French silver coin, first issued by Philip of Valois (1328–1350) at the value of 10 deniers, or $\frac{1}{24}$ livre. Under King John the Good (1350–1360) the blanc was coined at 5 deniers. Under Charles VI. and



Obverse. Reverse.
Blanc of Charles VI. of France, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

his successors the blanc was worth 10 deniers, and the demi-blanc 5 deniers.[1] From Louis XI. to Francis I. a grand blanc was issued worth 12 deniers, or $\frac{1}{20}$ livre, and a petit blanc of one half that value. After the time of Francis I. the grand blanc was no longer coined; but the petit blanc was retained as a money of account, and was reckoned at 5 deniers, or $\frac{1}{24}$ livre; it was commonly called simply *blanc*. The blanc was coined according to both the *tournois* and the *parisis* systems, the latter coins, like others of the same system, being of a value one fourth more than those of the same name in the former system.

3. A white paint, especially for the face.—4. A piece of ware such as is generally decorated, sold or delivered without its decoration. At the Sèvres and other porcelain-factories pieces not quite perfect in shape are sold undecorated. The bearing a special indefaceable mark, which distinguishes them from those finished in the factory.

5. A rich stock or gravy in which made dishes or entrées are sometimes served. **Blanc d'argent**, a pigment, the carbonate of lead, or white lead, usually found in commerce in small drops. **Blanc fixe**, an artificially prepared sulphate of barium, made by dissolving witherite (carbonate of barium) in hydrochloric acid, and precipitating this solution with sulphuric acid. It is met with in commerce in a pulpy state in water, and is used as an adulterant of paper, pigments, etc.

blanc[2] (blangk) *a.* and *n.* [< *blanc*, white (see *blank*), + *-ard.*] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy: so called because the thread is half bleached before it is woven.

blanch[1] (blänch), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *blench*; < ME. *blanche*, *blanche*, < OF. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc*, white; see *blank*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* White; pale.—2†. Same as *blench*[2].—**Blanch farm.** See *blanch-farm*. **Blanch fever** (*F. fièvre blanche*), the agues whereto with maidens that have the green-sickness be troubled.—*Cotgrave*. Literally, pale fever; hence, to have the *blanch fever* is either to be in love or to be sick with wantonness.

And soun, thou seydest hadde a knight yeven hire leyere,
And preyeiest God he sheelde hevere leyere.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 916.

Blanch lion, anciently, the title of one of the punctuants of arms.

II. *n.* 1†. Same as *blanc*, 3.—2†. A white spot on the skin.—3. In *mining*, a piece of ore found isolated in the hard rock. *R. Hunt.* [Eng.]

blanch[1] (blänch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *blaunch*; < ME. *blaunchen*, *blanchen*, < OF. *blanchir* (P. *blanchir*), < *blanc* (> ME. *blank*, *blanch*), white: see *blank*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make white; whiten by depriving of color; render colorless: as, to *blanch* linen.—2. In *hort.*, to whiten or prevent from becoming green by excluding the light: a process applied to the stems or leaves of plants, such as celery, lettuce, sea-kale, etc. It is done by banking up earth about the stems of the plants, tying the leaves together to keep the inner ones from the light, or covering with pots, boxes, or the like.
3. To make pale, as with sickness, fear, cold, etc.

Keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine are *blanch'd* with fear or sickness.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

4†. Figuratively, to give a fair appearance to, as an immoral act; palliate; gloss over.
They extoll Constantine because he extoll'd them; as our homebred Monks in their Histories *blanch* the Kings their Benefactors, and brand those that write about to be their Correctors.
Milton, Ref. in Eng., i.
Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things.
Tillotson, Works, I. 30.

5. In *cookery*, to soak (as meat or vegetables) in hot water, or to scald by a short, rapid boiling, for the purpose of preparing for cleanness or whiteness.—6. In the *arts*, to whiten or make lustrous (as metals) by acids or other means; also, to cover with a fine coating of tin.—To **blanch almonds**, to deprive them of their skins by immersion in hot water and a little friction, after their shells have been removed.
One word more, and I'll *blanch* thee like an *almond*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Etiolate*, *etc.* See *whiten*.
II. *intrans.* To become white; turn pale.
The ripple would hardly *blanch* into spray
All the while it stiffs.
Longfellow, The Wreck.
Drew his tall-worn sleeve across
To brush the manly tear
From cheek that never changed in woe,
And never *blanched* in fear.
C. W. Holmes, Pilgrim's Vision.

blanch[2]† (blänch), *n.* [A corruption of *blench*[1], simulating *blanch*[1], turn pale: see *blench*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To shun or avoid, as from fear; evade.
The judges . . . thought it . . . to . . . advise . . . to admit fa and soth to qualifie the words of treason, whereby every man might expresse his mind and *blanch* his danger.
Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 134.

By whose importunitie was the saile slacked & in the first encounter with the Dutch, or rather not to *blanch* this particular?
Evelyn, To my Lord Treasurer.

II. *intrans.* To shrink; shift; equivocate.
Books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*.
Bacon, Of Counsel.

blanched (blänchd), *p. a.* Whitened; deprived of color; bleached.
And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep,
In *blanched* linen, smooth, and lavender'd.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.
Specifically, applied to cotton and other articles containing copper which have been submitted to the action of hot dilute sulphuric acid to remove the copper of the alloy on the surface, and leave a film or coating richer in silver.—**Blanched copper**, an alloy of copper and arsenic, in about the proportion of 10 of the former to 1 of the latter. It is used for clock-dials and thermometer- and barometer-scales. It is prepared by heating copper shavings with white arsenic (arsenious acid), arranged in alternate layers and mixed with common salt, in an earthen crucible.

blancher[1] (blän'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blaucher*, < ME. *blancher*; < *blanch*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who blanches or whitens, in any sense of the verb *blanch*[1].

blancher[2] (blän'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blaunchere*, *blaunsher*, etc.; < *blanch*[2] (= *blench*[1]) + *-er*[1].] 1. One who turns aside or causes to turn aside; a perverter.
These false arts of Satan, to whisper the king in the ear, and to tell him that this abuse is but a small matter.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

2. One stationed for the purpose of turning game in some direction; a sewel (which see).
Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Pyrocles a *blancher* which kept the dearest deer from her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.
And there we found one Mr. Greenfield, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, gathering up part of the said books' leaves (as he said), therewith to make him sewels or *blanchers* to keep the deer within the wood, thereby to make the better cry with his hounds.
Lawson, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Ch. of Eng., iv.

3. One who starts or bullies at anything. *N. E. D.*

blanch-farm, **blanch-ferm**, *n.* [< OF. *blanche ferme*, lit. white rent: see *blanch*[1], *a.*, and *farm.*] Rent paid in silver instead of in service or produce; also, a kind of nominal quitrent, paid with a small piece of silver or otherwise. Also written *blench-farm*, *blanch-ferm*, and *blench-firm*.

blanch-holding (blänch'hōl'ding), *n.* A Scotch tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a nominal or trifling yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment of his right, and only if demanded. Also written *blench-holding*.

blanchimeter (blän-chim'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *blanch* + *meter*. Cf. *altimeter*.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate (chlorid) of lime and potash.

blanching (blän'ching), *n.* The act of rendering blanched or white; specifically, any process applied to silver or other metals to impart whiteness and luster.

blanching-liquor (blän'ching-lik'ėr), *n.* The solution of chlorid of lime used for bleaching. Also called *bleaching-liquid*.

blanck†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *blank*.

blanc-mange, **blanc-manger** (blā-monnzh', -mon-zhā'), *n.* [The present spelling and pron. imitate the mod. F. Also written *blamange*, *blomange*, *blumange*, *blumanger*, according to the corresponding pronunciation; early mod. E. also *blaunc-manger*, *blowmanger*, etc., < ME. *blamanger*, *blawmanger*, *blammanger*, *blanmanger*, *blankmanger*, *blancmanger*, etc., a preparation of different kinds; < OF. (and P.) *blanc-manger* (= Sp. *manjar blanco*), lit. white food, < *blanc*, white, + *manger*, eating, prop. inf., cat: see *blank* and *manger*.] In *cookery*, a name of different preparations of the consistency of jelly, variously composed of dissolved isinglass, arrowroot, corn-starch, etc., with milk and flavoring substances. It is commonly made from a marine alga, *Chondrus crispus*, called Irish moss, which is common on the coasts of Europe and North America. The blancmange mentioned by Chaucer in the General Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, l. 387, was apparently a compound made of capon broth, eggs, sugar, and cream.

blanco (blang'kō), *n.* [Sp., < *blanco*, a., white: see *blank*.] A grade of cochineal-bugs, often called *silver-whites*, from their pure and lustrous appearance, in distinction from the black bugs or *zacatillas*. They are picked into bags and immediately dried in a store, while the others are first thrown into hot water.

bland[1], *v. i.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.), < ME. *blandren*, *blandoren*, < OS. *blandôran*, *blendôran*, pp. *blandên*] = OS. *blandan* = OHG. *blantan* = Icel. *blanda* = Sw. *blanda* = Dan. *blande* = Goth. *blandan* (redupl. verb, pret. *baibland*, pp. *blandans*), mix; mire in dirt, etc. In later use superseded by *blend*[1], q. v.] To mix; blend.

bland[1] (bland), *n.* [(1) ME., < AS. *bland* (= Icel. *blandi*), mixture; (2) < *bland*, in mixture, together), < *blandan*, mix; (2) < Icel. *blanda*, a mixture of liquids, esp. of hot whey with water, < *blanda* = AS. *blandan*, mix, *bland*: see *blend*, *v.*] **I.** Mixture; confusion.—2. In agreeable summer beverage prepared from the whey of churned milk, common among the inhabitants of the Shetland islands.—**In bland**, together; blended.

bland[2] (bland), *a.* [< L. *blandus*, caressing, coaxing, agreeable, flattering, perhaps orig. *blamdus*, akin to *mollis*, mild, Skt. *mridu*, Gr. *μείδομαι*, E. *mild*, etc.: see *mild*, *moll*.] 1. Mild; soft; gentle; balmy.
Exhilarating vapour *bland*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1047.
The weather . . . being for the most part of a blend and equal temperature.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 14.

2. Affable; suave; soothing; kindly: as, "*bland* words," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 855.
His manners were gentle, complying, and *bland*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 16.
Bland the smile that like a wrinkling wind
On glassy water drows his cheek to bliss.
Tennyson, Princess, I.

3. Mild; free from irritating qualities: said of certain medicines: as, *bland* oils.—4. Not stimulating: said of food.=**Syn.** *Mild*, *etc.* See *gentle*.

bland[3], *v. t.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.), < ME. *blandren*, *blandoren*, *blaundren* = MD. *blanderen*, < OF. *blandir* (> also E. *blandish*, q. v.), < L. *blandiri*, flatter, caress: see *blandish*.] To flatter; blandish.

blandation† (bland-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **blandatio(n-)*, equiv. to *blanditia*, < *blanditi*, pp. *blanditus*, flatter: see *blandish*.] A piece of flattery; blandishment. *Cumbra.*

blandiloquence (blan-dil'ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *blandiloquentia*, < *blandiloquent(-)s*, speaking

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blandiloquence **blanketing**

flatteringly, ⟨ *blandus*, flattering, + *loquent(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Fair, mild, or flattering speech; courteous language; compliment. [Rare.]

blandiment (blan'di-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *blandimento* = It. *blandimento*, ⟨ L. *blandimentum*, ⟨ *blandiri*, flatter: see *blandish*.] Blandishment; allurement; enticement.

Allure no man with smasina and *blandiments*.
Sp. Barnet, Injunctions given to the Monasteries, [temp. Hen. VIII., I., App.

blandisel, *r.* A Middle English form of *blandish*.

blandish (blan'dish), *r.* [⟨ ME. *blandishen*, *blandisshen*, ⟨ OF. *blandiss-*, stem of certain parts of *blandir* = Pr. Sp. *blandir* = It. *blandire*, ⟨ L. *blandiri*, flatter, caress, ⟨ *blandus*, caressing, gentle, bland: see *bland*², *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To flatter; caress; coax or cajole with complaisant speech or caressing act.—2. To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing.

In former days a country life,
For so time-honoured poets sing,
Free from anxiety and strife,
Was *blandish'd* by perpetual spring.
J. G. Cooper, Retreat at Artedyona, Ep. i.

3. To offer or bestow blandly or caressingly; as, to *blandish* words or favors. [Rare and archaic in all uses.]

II. *intrans.* To assume a caressing or blandishing manner.

How she *blandishing*
Free from austerity and strife,
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 318.

blandished (blan'dish), *p. a.* Invested with flattery, cajolery, or blandishment.

Mustering all her wiles,
With *blandish'd* parleys, feminine discourse.
Milton, S. A., l. 403.

blandisher (blan'dish-ėr), *n.* One who blandishes; a flatterer.

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *n.* [⟨ ME. *blandissinge*; verbal n. of *blandish*.] Blandishment.

Double-hearted friends, whose *blandishings*
Tickle our ears, but sting our bosoms.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 3.

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *a.* [⟨ ME. *blandisshyng*; ppr. of *blandish*.] Mild; soothing.

The see bath eke his rych*te* to be sometime calm and *blandyshing* with smothe water.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii., prose 2.

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* [⟨ OF. *blandissement*, ⟨ *blandir*: see *blandish* and *-ment*.] 1. Speech or action expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; an artful caress; flattering attention; cajolery; endearment.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast behold
Approaching two and two; these cowering low
With *blandishment*; each bird stoop'd on his wing.
Milton, P. L., v. 351.

Blandishments will not fascinate me.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill.

2. Something bland or pleasing; that which pleases or allures.

The sea yields her sweete *blandishment*.
Habington, Castara, ii.

The *blandishments* of early friendship.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

blandly (bland'li), *adv.* In a bland manner; with suavity; mildly; gently.

blandness (bland'nes), *n.* ⟨ *bland* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bland; mildness; gentleness; soothingness.

Envy was disarmed by the *blandness* of Albemarle's temper.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxii.

blandurilla (blan-du-ril'ä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *blandura*, softness, a white paint used by women, ⟨ *blando*, soft, bland, ⟨ L. *blandus*: see *bland*², *a.*] A fine soft pomatum made in Spain.

blank (blangk), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blanc*, *blanck*; ⟨ ME. *blank*, *fem. blanche* (see *blanch*¹, *a.*), ⟨ OF. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, white (= Pr. *blanc* = Sp. *blanco* = Pg. *branco* = It. *bianco*; ML. *blancus*), ⟨ OHG. *blanch*, MHG. *blanc*, G. *blank*, shining, bright (= MLG. *blank* = D. *blank* = Sw. Dan. *blank*, shining, = AS. **blanc*, only in poet. deriv. *blanca*, a white or gray horse), ME. *blanke*, *blanke*, *sc. blonk*; cf. Icel. *blakkr*, poet., a horse, steed); usually referred to a Teut. verb **blinkan* (pret. **blank*), shine, which, however, is not found in the older tongues: see *blink*. In the sense of a coin (II., 7, 8), OF. *blanc*, MLG. *blank*, MD. *blancke* (ML. *blanca*), orig. with ref. to the color of silver.] **I.** *a.* 1. White or pale; as, "the *blanc* moon," *Milton*, P. L., x. 656.

Blank as death in marble.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. Pale from fear or terror; hence, dispirited; dejected; confounded; confused.

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amazed,
Astonied stood and *blank*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 890.
Th' old woman was half *blanck* those wordes to heare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 17.

3. Empty or unoccupied; void; bare.

So blacken'd all her world in secret, *blank*
And waste it seem'd and vain.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Now slowly falls the dull distinct night.
Bryant, Rain-Dream.

Specifically — (*a*) Free from written or printed characters; not written upon, as a *blank* leaf, check paper; *blank* spaces. (*b*) Not filled up: applied to legal, banking, commercial, or other forms, as a *blank* bond or order; a *blank* ballot; a *blank* bond. (*c*) Of uniform surface; unrelieved or unbroken by ornament or opening: as, a *blank* wall. (*d*) Empty of results, of interest, etc.: as, a *blank* outlook for the future.

4. Without contents; especially, wanting some part necessary to completeness: as, *blank* cartridges, that is, cartridges containing powder but no ball.—5. Vacant in expression; exhibiting perplexity, real or feigned; nonplussed; disconcerted.

Never be *blank*, Anaxo,
Because this fellow has married a fortune.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

The Damsell of Burgundie, at sight of so ouer letter, was anon *blank*, and more ingenuous then to stand ont, facing. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

6. Complete; utter; unmitigated: as, "*blank* stupidity," *Percival*.

All but the suffering heart was dead
For blow and word and woe,
To vacancy, and horror strong.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vi.

7. Unrimed: applied to verse, particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rime, such as that commonly adopted in English dramatic and epic poetry.—**Blank bar, bond, cartridge, charter, door, etc.** See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. Any void space or vacant surface; a space from which something is absent or omitted; a void; a vacancy: as, a *blank* in one's memory; to leave *blanks* in writing.

I cannot write a paper but I used to do, and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxiv.

From the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
Presented with a universal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expunged and rased.
Milton, P. L., iii. 48.

2. A piece of paper prepared for some special use, but without writing or printed matter on it.

The freemen signified their approbation by an inscribed vote, and their dissent by a *blank*.
Pulpit.

3. A form or document containing blank spaces; a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in.

And daily new exactions are devis'd—
As *blanks*, benevolences, and I wot not what.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

4. In parliamentary usage, provisional words printed in italics in a bill, the final form of which is to be settled in committee.—5. A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a lot by which nothing is gained.

In a lottery where there are (at the lowest computation) ten thousand *blanks* to a prize, it is the most prudent choice not to venture.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, Jan. 28, 1753.

6. In *archery*, the white mark in the center of a butt or target, at which an arrow is aimed; hence (*archeically*), the object toward which anything is directed; aim; target.

As level as the cannon to his *blank*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

Let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

Quite beyond my arm, out of the *blank*
And level of my brain.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

7. Same as *blanc*, 1.—8. A small copper coin formerly current in France.

Retuse not a marvell, a *blank*.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

9. A piece of metal prepared to be formed into some finished object by a further operation: as, a *blank* for a file or a screw; specifically, in coining, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped.—10. A blank verse.

Five lines of that number.
Such pretty, begging *blanks*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 2.

11†. A weight, equal to $\frac{1}{192}$th of a grain.

blank (blangk), *r. t.* [⟨ *blank*, *a.*] 1†. To make blank; make white or pale; blanch.

Blount arose and left the hall, while Raleigh looked after him with an expression that *blanked* for a moment his bold and animated countenance.
Scott, Kenilworth, I. xvii.

2†. To confuse; put out of countenance; disconcert; nonplus.

Despoil him . . .
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers.
Milton, S. A., l. 471.

3†. To frustrate; make void; bring to naught.

All former purposes were *blanked*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. A common euphemistic substitute for *damn*, referring to the blank or dash which is commonly substituted in printing for that word when it is used as a profane expression. [Slang.]

blank-book (blangk'buk), *n.* A book of ruled or unruled writing-paper for accounts, memoranda, etc.

blanket (blang'ket), *n.* [⟨ ME. *blanket*, *blonket*, ⟨ OF. *blanket* (F. *blanchet*, ML. *blanketus*, *blanchetus*), also fem. *blankete*, *blanquette*, dim. of *blanc*, white: see *blank*, *a.*] **1†.** A coarse woolen fabric, white or undyed, used for clothing.—2. A large oblong piece of soft, loosely woven woolen cloth, used for the sake of its warmth as a bed-covering, or (usually made of coarser material and closer texture) as a covering for a horse when standing or exposed to cold, and sometimes worn as a garment, especially among rude or uncivilized people.—3. In *printing*, a sheet of woolen cloth, white baize, or rubber, laid between the outer and inner tympans of a hand-press, or on a machine-cylinder to moderate and equalize the pressure on the type.—4. In *cloth-printing*, the cover of the printing-table.—5. Same as *blanquette*, 4.—6. In *paper-making*, an endless felt upon which the pulp is laid.—**A wet blanket**, one who or that which damps, depresses, or disappoints any hope, expectation, or enjoyment.

"But," said the chairman, and that "but" was the manal *wet blanket*.
Dickens.

Born on the wrong side of the blanket, of illegitimate birth.

blanket (blang'ket), *v. t.* [⟨ *blanket*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a blanket or as with a blanket: as, to *blanket* a horse.

I'll . . . *blanket* my loins.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

Blanketed like a dog,
And like a cur driven from the whelp.
Bourinner, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

The importance of the boundaries and zone atmospheric constituents has been in no way over-stated.
Scientific, V. 450.

2. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment or practical joke.

We'll have our men *blanket* 'em if the hall.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 4.

3. To take the wind out of the sails of, as the sails of one vessel when it is passing close to windward of another.

blanket-ballot (blang'ket-bal'ot), *n.* An official ballot in which the names of all the candidates for each office are arranged alphabetically in one column, instead of being arranged in groups according to the parties nominating them.

blanket-bar (blang'ket-bär), *n.* An iron bar used to keep the blanket of a printing-press in place.

blanket-clause (blang'ket-klâz), *n.* A general or indefinite clause framed so as to provide for a number of contingencies.

Suitable annual appropriations . . . require no *blanket-clause* to justify or cover them.
Report of Sec. U. S. Treasury, 1886, I. xii.

blanket-deposit (blang'ket-dē-poz'it), *n.* The name given in some parts of the Cordilleran mining region, especially in Colorado and Utah, to deposits of ore occurring in a form having some of the characters of those elsewhere designated as *chutes*, *bedded veins*, *beds*, or *flat masses*. They are frequently intercalated between rocks of different lithological character and origin, in which case they partake of the nature of contact deposits. The occurrences of ore at Leadville are of this nature.

blanketeer (blang'ket-ēr'), *n.* [⟨ *blanket* + *-eer*.] 1. One who tosses in a blanket.—2. One of the radical reformers of Lancashire who, on March 10th, 1817, at a meeting in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, decided to march to London with a petition for parliamentary reform, each man having a rug or blanket strapped on his shoulder, so that he might bivouac on the road if necessary.

blanketeer (blang'ket-ēr'), *v. i.* [⟨ *blanketeer*, *n.*] To act as a blanketeer.

This epistle awaited her at Penshurst's inn on returning from her *blanketeering* adventure.
The Husband Hunter (1836), iii. 220. (*N. and Q.*, [7th ser., II. 8.)

blanketing (blang'ket-ing), *n.* 1. Coarse woolen cloth of which blankets are made.—2. A supply or quantity of blankets.—3. The

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process of obtaining gold by collecting it as it comes from the stamps on a blanket or in a blanket-sluice.—**4.** *pl.* The gold so obtained.—**5.** The operation of tossing in a blanket as a punishment or a joke.

That affair of the *blanketing* happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of.

Smollett, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 5.

blanket-leaf (blang'ket-lēf), *n.* The common mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

blanket-mortgage (blang'ket-môr'gāj), *n.* A mortgage intended to cover as aggregate of property, or secure or provide for indebtedness previously existing in various forms.

blanket-sheet (blang'ket-shēt), *n.* A large newspaper in folio form. *Bartlett.*

blanket-sluice (blang'ket-slōs), *n.* In *mining* and *metal.*, a long trough or sluice in which blankets are laid for the purpose of collecting the particles of gold or amalgam which pass over them as the material flows from under the stamps.

blanklio (blang-kī'ō), *n.* Same as *blanquillo*, 1.

blanking-press (blang'king-pres), *n.* A stamping-press used to cut out blanks.

blankly (blangk'li), *adv.* **1.** In a blank or vacant manner; vacuously; aimlessly.—**2.** Directly; point-blank; flatly; utterly.

We in short *blankly* deny the possibility of loss.

Butler, Analogy, Pt. I., ch. xx. XL. 540.

blankness (blangk'nes), *n.* [< *blank* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being blank.

There was nothing external by which he (Chamfort) could account for a certain *blankness* of sensibility which came over him just when his expected gladness should have been most lively. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 94.

Blanquefort (blonk'fōrt), *n.* [F. *Blanquefort*, a town in Gironde, France.] A red wine grown in the department of Gironde in France.

blanquette (blon-ket'), *n.* [F., dim. of *blanc*, white. Cf. *blanket*, 1.] In *cookery*, a white fricassee; also, a minced dish, as of cold veal.—**2.** A kind of *cruche-poule*, obtained at Aigues-Mortes, in France, by the incineration of *Salsola Tragus* and *S. Kali*.—**3.** A kind of white sparkling wine made in southern France, often called *blanquette de Limoux*.—**4.** A large variety of pear. Also written *blanket*.

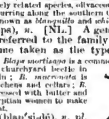
blanquil (blang-kēl'), *n.* Same as *blanquillo*.

blanquillo (blang-kē'lyō), *n.* [Sp., a small coin, *blanquillo*, whitish, dim. of *blanco*, white: see *blank*, *a.*] **1.** A small copper coin equivalent to about 6 centimes, or a little over 1 cent, current in Morocco and on the Barbary coast. Also *blankillo*.—**2.** A name of a fish of the

Blanquillo (*Caulolatilus microps*).

genus *Caulolatilus* and family *Latilidæ*, such as *C. chrysops*, *C. microps*, or *C. princeps*. *C. microps* is of moderately elongate form, and has 7 dorsal spines and 25 rays, is of a reddish color marked with yellow, and has a yellow band below the eyes and a dark axillary blotch. It inhabits the Caribbean sea and the southern coast of Florida, and is esteemed for the table. *C. princeps* is a closely related species, silvaceous with bluish reflections, occurring along the southern California coast, where it is known as *blanquillo* and *whitefish*.

Blaps (blaps), *n.* [NL.] A genus of beetles, generally referred to the family *Tenebrionidæ*, but by some taken as the type of a family *Blapsidæ*. *Blaps mortisaga* is a common European species, called churchyard beetle, coffin-fly, or Great Britain; *B. mucronata* is found in kitchens and cellars; *B. obtusata* is dressed with butter and eaten by Egyptian women to make them grow fat.



Churchyard Beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*), about natural size

Blapsidæ (blap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blaps* + *-idæ*.] A family of strachelitate heteromerous beetles, generally merged in *Tenebrionidæ*, comprising nocturnal black beetles of moderate size, the wings of which are generally obsolete and the elytra fused together. They frequent damp places, and when seized discharge by self-defense a liquid of a peculiar and penetrating odor.

blare[1] (blār), *v.*; pret. *blared*, ppr. *blaring*. [So, also *blair*, early mod. E. *blear* (Se. *bleir*); < late ME. *bleren*, earlier *blaren* (see *bleer*[1]), and prob. **blaren*, erv., weep, = MD. *blaren*, *blaeren*, low, bleat, = MLG. *blaren*, LG. *blarren*, *blaren* = MHG. *blæren*, *bleren*, *ery* aloud, bleat, G. *blarren*, *blärren*, *plärren*, roar, bellow, bleat, blare; prob. an imitative word.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roar; bellow; cry; low. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]—**2.** To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; give out a brazen sound; bellow.

Warble, O bugle, and trumpet *blare*.

Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

II. *trans.* To sound loudly; proclaim noisily.

And such a tongue
To *blare* its own interpretation.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

blare[1] (blār), *n.* [< *blare*[1], *v.*] **1.** A roaring; loud or bellowing noise.

Whitsun . . . sang the Mayer and brawn that he found in the streets. *Skelton*, Poets of America, p. 355.

2. Sound like that of a trumpet.

And his ears are stunned with the thunder's *blare*.

J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

With *blare* of bugle, clamor of men,
Roll of cannon and clash of arms.

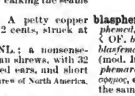
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington.

3. The bleat of a sheep, the bellowing of a calf, or the weeping of a child. [Prov. Eng.]

blare[2] (blār), *n.* [Origin unknown.] *Naut.*, a paste of hair and tar used for calking the seams of boats.

blare[3] (blār), *n.* [Swiss.] A petty copper coin, of about the value of 2 cents, struck at Bern, Switzerland.

Blarina (blā-rī'nā), *n.* [NL.; a nonsense-name.] A genus of American shrews, with 32 or 30 colored teeth, concealed ears, and short tail. It is the short-tailed mole-shrew of North America.



Mole-shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*).

of which there are several species, of two subgenera, *Blarina* proper, with 32 teeth, and *Soricinus*, with 30 teeth. The best known is *B. brevicauda*, the common mole-shrew of the United States, one of the largest of the family *Soricidæ*.

blarney (blär'ni), *n.* [Popularly referred to Castle *Blarney*, near Cork in Ireland, in the wall of which is a stone (the "Blarney stone") said to endow those who kiss it with unusual facility and unscrupulousness in the use of flattery and compliment.] Exceedingly complimentary language; flattery; smooth, wheedling talk; pleasing cajolery.

The *blarney* 's so great a deceiver.

S. Lover.

Madame de Staël was recruiting to Lord Castlereagh that there was no such word in English language which answered to their "Sentiment." "No," he said, "there is no English word, but the Irish one that exactly corresponds exactly,—*blarney!*" *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 123.

blarney (blär'ni), *v. t.* [*blarney*, *n.*] To talk over or beguile by unbridled speeches; flatter; humbug with agreeable talk.

The General has yet to learn that my father's countrymen (I have ever felt proud of my descent from an Irish heart, though they sometimes do *blarney* others, are yet hard to be *blarneyed* themselves.

Mrs. Buchanan, in Curtis, II. 62.

blast, *n.* [Invented by Van Helmont (1577–1644). Cf. *gas*.] A subtle kind of matter supposed by Van Helmont, a Dutch mystic philosopher, to be radiated from the stars and to produce effects opposite to those of heat.

blast (bla-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *blazer*, cloy, satiate, blunt, of uncertain origin.] Exhausted by enjoyment, especially by sensuous pleasures; having the healthy energies exhausted; weary and dispirited with life.

blash (blash), *v. t.* [An imitative word, assimilated to *plash*, *splash*, *slash*, *flash*, etc.] To dash or splash with a quantity of liquid; drench.

—**2.** To pour in sudden and in great quantity. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

blash (blash), *n.* [< *blash*, *v.*] **1.** A dash or splash, as of rain falling in sheets.

A snaw storm came down frae the mountains, . . . noo a whirl, and noo a blash. *J. Wilson*, Noctes Ambros.

2. A quantity of thin, watery stuff, especially an excessive quantity; as, a *blash* of tea.—**3.** A broad blaze or flare.

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

blash-boggart, a goblin who appears and disappears in a flash. *See boggart*[1], *Scotch.*]

blashy (blash'i), *a.* [< *blash* + *-y*.] **1.** Characterized by sudden drenching showers; deluging; wet; as, *blashy* weather; *blashy* walking.—**2.** Thin; weak; watery; of poor quality: applied to food or drink.

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

blasphematory (blas-fē'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *blaspheme* + *-atory*. Cf. LL. *blasphemator*, a blasphemer.] Blasphemous.

blasphemer (blas'fē-mėr), *n.* and *n.*[1] [ME., also *blastemer*, < OF. *blastemeur* (mod. F. *blasphémateur*), < ML. *blastemus*. LL. *blasphemus*, < Gr. *βλασφημος*, evil-speaking, < *βλαξ*, prob. for *βλακ* (cf. *βλάξ*, damage, injury, harm), < *βλάπτειν*, damage, harm, injure), + *φημι*, speech (= L. *fama*, fame), < *φαναι* = L. *fari*, speak.] **I.** *a.* Blasphemous.

II. *n.* A blasphemer. *Wyclif.*

blasphemet (blas'fē-met), *n.*[2] [ME. *blasphemie*, *blastemie*, *blefeme*, < OF. *blafeme*, *blasphemie*, mod. F. *blasphème* = Sp. *blasfemia*, < LL. *blasphemia* (ML. also *blastemia*), < Gr. *βλασφημια*, evil-speaking, < *βλασφημος*, evil-speaking: see *blasphemer*, *a.* From the same source, through the vernacular OF. *blame*, comes E. *blame*, *n.*, q. v.] Blasphemy.

In *blasfeme* of this godelis.

Chaucer, Envoy to Scogan, l. 15.

blaspheme (blās-fēm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blasphemed*, ppr. *blaspheming*. [< ME. *blastemen*, < OF. *blastemer*, mod. F. *blasphémer* = Pr. Sp. *blasfemar* = It. *bestemmiare* = Pg. *blasphemar* (mod. It. *biastemiare*, *bestemmiare*), < LL. *blasphemare*, < Gr. *βλασφημειν*, speak evil of, < *βλασφημος*, evil-speaking: see *blasphemer*, *a.* From the same verb, through the vernacular OF. *blasmer*, comes E. *blame*, *v.*, q. v.] *trans.* **1.** To speak impiously or irreverently of (God or sacred things). See *blasphemy*.

Thou diddist *blaspheme* God and the king. 1 Kl. xxi. 60.

O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy *blaspheme* thy name for ever? Ps. lxxiv. 10.

So shouldst thy greatness both
Be question'd and blasphemed without cause.

Milton, P. L., iii. 105.

2. To speak evil of; utter abuse or calumny against; speak reproachfully of.

You do *blaspheme* the good, in mocking me.

Shak., M. for M., I. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To utter blasphemy; use profane or impious words; talk profanely or disrespectfully of God or of sacred things: followed by *against*.

Be that shall *blaspheme against* the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. Mark iii. 29.

2. To rail; utter abusive words. *Greene*. [Rare.]

blasphemer (blas-fē'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *blastemere*, < *blastemen*, blaspheme.] One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God or of religion in impious and irreverent terms.

Must . . . each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not on man but God?

Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 106.

blasphemeress (blās-fē'mėr-es), *n.* [< *blasphemer* + *-ess*.] A female blasphemer. [Rare.]

A diabolical *blasphemeress* of God.

Hall, Hen. VI., an. 2.

blasphemous (blās'fē-mus), *a.* [< LL. *blasphemus* (ML. also *blastemus*), > ME. *blastemе*, blasphemer, blasphemy, < Gr. *βλασφημος*, evil-speaking: see *blasphemer*, *a.*] **1.** Uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; impiously irreverent toward God or sacred things; as, "*blasphemous* publications," *Bp. Portens*, Lectures, I. i.

We have heard him speak *blasphemous* words against Moses and against God. *Acts* vi. 11.

Mythologies ill understood at first, then perverted into feeble accountables, take the place of representations of Christian subjects, which had become *blasphemous* from the treatment of men like the Carracci. *Ruskin.*

[Formerly accented on the second syllable, as below.

Oh argument *blasphemous*, false, and proud!

Milton, P. L., v. 808.]

2. Abusive; defamatory; railing.

blasphemously (blās'fē-mus-li), *adv.* Impiously; profanely.

Terribly cursteth and *blasphemously* sweareth he never committed any such act. *Stow*, Queen Mary, an. 1557.

blasphemy (blas'fē-mi), *n.*; pl. *blasphemies* (-miz). [< ME. *blastemie* = Sp. *blasfemia* = Pg. *blasphemia* = Olt. *blasfemia*, < LL. *blasphemia*, < Gr. *βλασφημια*, < *βλασφημος*: see *blasphemer*, *a.*, *blasphemе*, *v.*] **1.** In Old Testament usage, any attempt to diminish the reverence with which Jehovah's name was invested as the Sovereign King of the Jews, or to turn the hearts of the people from their complete allegiance to him.

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It was a crime answering to treason in our own time, and was carefully defined and rigorously punished by the Mosaic laws. It was of this crime that Jesus was accused, and for it condemned, because he assumed the divine character and accepted divine honors.

For a good work we stone thee not, but for *blasphemy*; and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God. John x. 33.

Hence — **2.** Any impious or profane speaking of God or of sacred things; reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against God or religion.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. *Linwood.*

Blasphemy cognizable by common law is described by Blackstone to be "denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt or ridicule"; by Kent as "maliciously reviling God or religion"; and by Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw as "speaking evil of the Deity with an impious purpose to derogate from the Divine Majesty, and to alienate the minds of others from the love and reverence of God." Blasphemy is punished as a crime or a misdemeanor by the laws of many nations. In the Roman Catholic Church, language irreverent toward the Virgin Mary and the saints is also held to be blasphemy.

3. Evil speaking or abusive language against anything held sacred: as, "*blasphemy* against learning," *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. (*Latham.*) — **4.** An indecent or scurrilous utterance, as distinguished from fair and respectful discussion; grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat *blasphemy*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

5†. A blasphemer; a blasphemous person. [Rare.]

Now, *blasphemy*,
That swear'st grace o'erboard, not an oath on shore.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Blasphemy, Profanity*, agree in expressing the irreverent use of words, but the former is the stronger, and the latter the wider. *Profanity* is language irreverent toward God or holy things, covering especially all oaths that, literally interpreted, treat lightly the attributes or acts of God. *Blasphemy* is generally more direct, intentional, and defiant in its impiety, and is directed toward the most sacred things in religion.

And he [the dragon] opened his mouth in *blasphemy* against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven. Rev. xiii. 6.

If indecency and *profanity*, inspired by "potations pottle-deep," were heard anywhere with peculiar emphasis and shameless vociferation, it was at the board of England's prime minister [Sir Robert Walpole].
Whipple, H. Fielding.

blast (blȧst), *n.* [< ME. *blast*, *blest*, < AS. *blǣst* (= OHG. *blāst*, MHG. G. *blast* = Icel. *blāstr* = Sw. *blåst* = Dan. *blæst*), a gust of wind, a blowing, < **blǣsan* (= D. *blazen* = MLG. *blasen* = OHG. *blāsan*, MHG. *blâsen*, G. *blasen* = Icel. *blāsa* = Sw. *blåsa* = Dan. *blæse* = Goth. *blēsan* (in comp.), blow, breathe, > E. *blaze*², q. v.), akin to *blāwan*, blow: see *blow*¹, *v.* Perhaps ult. connected with AS. *blæst*, a flame, *blæse*, a flame, > E. *blaze*¹, q. v.] **1.** A blowing; a gust or puff of wind; especially, a strong and sudden gust.

Rede that boweth downe at every *blast*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii.

Blasts that blow the poplar white.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

2. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from bellows, or the like.

At the *blast* of his mouth were the rest of the creatures made, and at his bare word they started out of nothing.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 36.

Hence — **3.** A jet of exhaust-steam thrown into a smoke-stack to assist the draft. — **4.** In *metal.*, the air forced into a furnace for the purpose of accelerating combustion. A furnace is said to be *in blast* when it is in operation, *out of blast* when stopped, either temporarily or permanently.

5. The sound made by blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; strictly, the sound produced by one breath.

One *blast* upon his bugle-horn
Were worth a thousand men.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 18.

6. Any sudden, pernicious, or destructive influence upon animals or plants; the infection of anything pestilential; a blight.

Blasts and fogs upon thee! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Of no distemper, of no *blast* he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden, Œdipus, iv. 1.

Hence — **7.** Any withering or destructive influence; a curse.

By the *blast* of God they perish. Job iv. 9.

8. The product of a blast or blight; a bud which never blossoms.

As in all gardeins, some flowers, some weedes, and as in al trees, some blossoms, some *blasts*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 196.

9. The charge of gunpowder or other explosive used at one firing in blasting operations. — **10.** The explosion of inflammable air in a mine. — **11.** A flatulent disease in sheep. — **12.** A smoke of tobacco. [Scotch.] — **At one blast**, at once. — **For a blast†**, for once. — **Hot blast**, air raised to a high temperature and forced into a blast-furnace in smelting, and especially in the manufacture of pig-iron. The plan of heating the blast originated with Mr. James Beaumont Neilson of Glasgow, and a patent was issued to him in 1828. The introduction of the hot blast has had an important influence on the development of the iron business, since by this method the amount of fuel required is considerably lessened. — **In full blast**, in full operation: referring to a blast-furnace when worked to its fullest extent or capacity.

The business of the day was *in full blast*.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 155.

=**Syn.** *Gust*, etc. See *wind*, *n.*

blast (blȧst), *v.* [< ME. *blasten*, blow, breathe hard; trans., blow, as a trumpet; < *blast*, a blowing: see *blast*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To blow; puff; breathe hard; pant. [Scotch and Middle English.]

Dragouns . . .
That grisely whistleden and *blasten*
And of her mouthe fyre outcasten.
King Alisaunder, l. 5348.

To puffen and to *blaste*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1866.

2. To smoke tobacco. [Scotch.] — **3.** To boast; brag; speak ostentatiously. *Scott.* [Scotch.] — **4.** To wither; be blighted.

Blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure, even in the prime.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

5. To burst as by an explosion; blow up.

This project
Should have a back, or second, that might hold,
If this should *blast* in proof. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To blow forth or abroad; hence, to utter loudly; proclaim. — **2.** To break or tear to pieces (rocks or similar materials) by the agency of gunpowder or other explosive. In the ordinary operations of mining the rocks are attacked, or broken into fragments of manageable size, by blasting.

He spoke; and, high above, I heard them *blast*
The steep slate-quarry. *Tennyson*, Golden Year.

3. To confound or stun by a loud blast or din; split; burst. [Rare.]

Trumpeters,
With brazen din *blast* you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

I have seen you stand
As you were *blasted* 'midst of all your mirth.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. To blow or breathe on so as to injure, as a sudden gust or destructive wind; cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; check the growth of and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; blight, as trees or plants.

Seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind.
Gen. xli. 6.

Say . . . why
Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way?
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

Since this I live to see,
Some bitter north wind *blast* my flocks and me!
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

5. To blight or cause to come to nothing, as by some pernicious influence; bring destruction, calamity, or infamy upon; ruin: as, to *blast* pride, hopes, reputation, happiness.

With Hecate's ban thrice *blasted*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

The prosecutor urged that this might *blast* her reputation, and that it was in effect a boasting of favours which he had never received. *Addison*, Cases of False Delicacy.

He shows himself . . . malicious if he knows I deserve credit and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stillingfleet.*

6. To curse; strike with the wrath of heaven.

His name be ever *blasted*!
For his accursed shadow has betray'd
The sweetness of all youth.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Calling on their Maker to curse them, . . . *blast* them, and damn them. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

blast-, **-blast.** See *blasto-*.

Blastactinota (blas-tak-ti-nō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βλαστός, a germ (see *blastus*), + ἀκτινωτός, furnished with rays: see *actinote*.] A class of radiate animals: same as *Blastoidea*. *Bronn*, 1860.

blastæa (blas-tē'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλαστός, a germ: see *blastus*.] The hypothetical parent form of the *Blastæidæ*.

We call this the Planæa or *Blastæa*.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 61.

blastæad (blas-tē'ad), *n.* [< *blastæa* + *-ad*¹.] **1.** Same as *blastæid*. — **2.** One of certain existent animals, as the Norwegian flimmer-ball, which permanently resemble a blastula or planula.

blastæid (blas-tē'id), *n.* One of the hypothetical *Blastæidæ*.

Blastæidæ (blas-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *blastæa* + *-idæ*.] A hypothetical group of animals having permanently the form of a blastula, planula, or vesicular morula. Less correctly written *Blastæadæ*.

blast-box (blȧst'boks), *n.* A chamber into or through which the air of a blowing-engine passes.

These bearers may connect at their front ends in any desired manner with the blast-pipe, and at their rear ends with a *blast-box*. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 458.

blasted (blȧs'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Confounded; execrable; detestable: used as a milder form of imprecation than *damned*.

Some of her own *blasted* gypsies.
Scott, Guy Mannering, II. 13.

2. In *her.*, deprived of leaves: said of a tree or a branch.

blastelasma (blas-te-las'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *blastelasmata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. βλαστός, a germ (see *blastus*), + ἔλασμα, a (metal) plate, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive, strike, beat out.] In *embryol.*, a secondary germ-layer; a germ-layer, as the mesoderm, appearing, if at all, after the formation of the two primary layers called endoderm and ectoderm, or blastophylla.

blastema (blas-tē'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *blastemata* (-ma-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. βλάστημα, a shoot, sprout, < βλαστεῖν, βλαστάνειν, sprout, bud, shoot.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Originally, the axis of an embryo, consisting of the radicle and the growing-point at its summit. (*b*) In later use, the initial point of growth from which any organ or part of an organ is developed. (*c*) Sometimes, the thallus of cryptogamous plants. — **2.** In *anat.* and *phys.*, the bioplasm or protoplasm of a germinating ovum; the substance of the blastomeres, blastoderm, etc.; granular formative material. [The term is now being superseded by more special names of substances and stages of germination.]

blastemal (blas-tē'mal), *a.* [< *blastema* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to blastema; rudimentary: as, *blastemal* formations.

blastematic (blas-te-mat'ik), *a.* Blastemic.

blastemic (blas-tem'ik), *a.* [< *blastema* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to blastema; consisting of blastema; bioplasmic; bioplastic.

blast-engine (blȧst'en'jin), *n.* **1.** A ventilating-machine used, especially on shipboard, to draw off foul air. — **2.** A machine for producing a blast by compressing air for use in urging the fire of a furnace.

blaster (blȧs'tėr), *n.* One who or that which blasts, in any sense of the verb.

I am no *blaster* of a lady's beauty,
Nor bold intruder on her special favours.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

Blasteroidea (blas-te-roi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Blastoidea*.

blastful (blȧst'ful), *a.* [< *blast* + *-ful.*] Full of blasts; exposed to blasts; windy.

blast-furnace (blȧst'fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace, usually vertical, or a so-called shaft-furnace, in which ores are smelted by the aid of a blast of air. See *furnace*.

blast-gate (blȧst'gāt), *n.* The valved nozle or stop-cock of a blast-pipe.

blast-hearth (blȧst'härth), *n.* The Scotch ore-hearth for reducing lead ores.

blast-hole (blȧst'hōl), *n.* **1.** In *mining*, the hole through which water enters the bottom or wind-bore of a pump. — **2.** The hole into which a cartridge is inserted in blasting.

blasti, *n.* Plural of *blastus*.

blastide (blas'tid or -tīd), *n.* [< Gr. βλαστός, a germ, + *-ide*².] In *biol.*, a minute clear space on the segments of the fecundated ovum of an organism, which is the primary indication of the cytoblast or nucleus.

blastie (blȧs'ti), *n.* [< *blast* + dim. *-ie.*] A blasted or shriveled dwarf; a wicked or troublesome creature. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

blasting (blȧs'ting), *n.* [< ME. *blastynge*; verbal n. of *blast*, *v.*] **1.** A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; blight.

I have smitten you with *blasting* and mildew.
Amos iv. 9.

2. The operation of splitting rocks by gunpowder or other explosive. — **Blasting-compounds**, substances used in blasting. The more important are

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gunnotton, blasting-gelatin, blasting-powder, dualin, dynamite, gunpowder, haloxylin, and lithofracteur. See these words.

blasting (blās'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blast*, *v.*] Affecting with injury or blight; destructive.

A *blasting* and a scandalous breath.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

blasting-cartridge (blās'ting-kär'trij), *n.* A cartridge containing a substance to be used in blasting. Such cartridges are made with various contrivances to prevent premature explosion, and are commonly exploded by means of electricity.

blasting-fuse (blās'ting-fūz), *n.* A fuse consisting of a cord the axis of which has been filled with fine powder during the manufacture. This burns slowly and gives the workmen time to get to a safe distance before the explosion.

blasting-gelatin (blās'ting-jel'a-tin), *n.* A blasting-compound consisting of 7 parts of gun-cotton and 4 of camphor dissolved in 89 parts of nitroglycerin. Also called *nitrogelatin* and *explosive gelatin*.

blasting-needle (blās'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A slender, tapering rod which is inserted into the powder and kept in its place during the operation of tamping, in preparing a blast. Its object is to preserve a channel through which the match may reach the powder or other explosive. At the present day the use of the needle is almost entirely done away with, the so-called safety fuse, or simply fuse, being used in its place. Also called, in England, *jumper*.

blasting-oil (blās'ting-oil), *n.* Same as *nitroglycerin*.

blasting-tube (blās'ting-tūb), *n.* India-rubber tubing employed to hold a charge of nitroglycerin.

blast-lamp (blast'lamp), *n.* A lamp in which combustion is assisted by an artificially produced draft of air.

blastment (blast'ment), *n.* [*blast*, *v.*, + *-ment.*] Blast; a sudden stroke of some destructive cause.

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

blast-meter (blast'mē'tėr), *n.* An anemometer placed at the nozle of a blowing-engine.

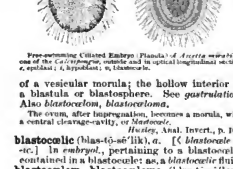
blast-nozle, blast-orifice (blast'noz'l, -or'i-fis), *n.* The fixed or variable orifice in the delivery end of a blast-pipe.

blasto-, [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, sprout, shoot: see *blastus*.] An element in technical terms meaning germ: written before a vowel *blast-*, also terminally *-blast*.

blastocarpous (blas-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, sprout, shoot, sucker, equiv. to *βλάστημα* (see *blastema*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, germinating inside the perianth: applied to certain fruits, such as the mangrove.

blastocheme (blas'tō-kēm), *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, germ, + *ὄγκος*, vehicle, < *ἐχεῖν*, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of *ἔγειν*, hold, have.] In *zoöl.*, one of the special secretive buds of the *Medusæ*: a neoduciform planoblast which gives origin to the generative elements, not directly, but through the medium of special sexual buds which are developed from it. *Allman.*

blastocœle (blas'tō-sēl), *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *embryol.*, the cavity



Free-swimming Ciliated Embryo: Planula of *Aurelia aurita*(?), one of the *Calyconemæ*, outside and in optical longitudinal section. *e*, epiblast; *i*, hypoblast; *n*, blastocœle.

of a vesicular morula; the hollow interior of a blastula or blastosphere. See *gastrulation*. Also *blastocœlum*, *blastocœloma*.

The ovum, after impregnation, becomes a morula, with a central cleavage-cavity, or *blastocœle*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 106.

blastocœlic (blas-tō-sē'lik), *a.* [*blastocœle* + *-ic.*] In *embryol.*, pertaining to a blastocœle; contained in a blastocœle: as, a *blastocœlic* fluid.

blastocœlum, blastocœloma (blas-tō-sē'lum, blas'tō-sē-lō'ma), *n.* [NL., *blastocœloma*, as *blastocœle* + *-oma.*] Same as *blastocœle*.

blastocolla (blas-tō-kol'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *κόλλα*, glue.] The balsam covering the leaf-buds of some plants, as of *Populus balsamifera*.

blastocyst (blas'tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst.).] The germinal vesicle. *N. E. D.* See *blastoderm*.

blastoderm (blas'tō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] In *embryol.*, the primitive membrane or layer of cells resulting from the subdivision of the germ (the segmentation of the ovum or yolk). It is further differentiated in all *Metazoa* into at least two membranes or cell-layers, an inner and an outer, the endoderm and the ectoderm, and in the higher animals the most *Metazoa* by the production of a third layer, the mesoderm, between the other two. The outer layer is also called epiblast; the inner, hypoblast; the middle, mesoblast. See extract under *Metazoa*, and see also *cephalosheet*.

blastoderma (blas-tō-dėr'mä), *n.*; pl. *blastodermata* (-ma-tä). [NL.] Same as *blastoderm*.

blastodermal (blas-tō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *blastoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *blastodermic*.

blastodermata, *n.* Plural of *blastoderma*.

blastodermatic (blas'tō-dėr-mat'ik), *a.* [*blastoderm*(*at*) + *-ic*.] Same as *blastodermic*.

blastodermic (blas-tō-dėr'mik), *a.* [< *blastoderm* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the blastoderm. Also *blastodermal*, *blastodermatic*. — **Blastodermic disk**, in embryology, the germ-disk of an impregnated meroblastic egg which has undergone segmentation of the vitellus; a flattened mass capping a portion of the food-yolk. — **Blastodermic membrane**, the blastoderm. — **Blastodermic vesicle**, the vesicular blastoderm in mammalian embryos.

blastodisc (blas'tō-disk), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *δίσκος*, a disk: see *disk*.] The segmentation of formative protoplasm at one pole of the fertilized ovum.

The fertilized ovum . . . consists of a . . . yolk, at one pole of which is a mass of protoplasm forming the *blastodisc*.
J. T. Cunningham, Microscopical Science, No. cl. 5.

blastogenesis (blas-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, reproduction by gemmation or budding.

blastogenic (blas-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-γενής*, generation: see *-genic*.] The germ-history of an individual living organism; the history of the evolution of a body as a whole, as distinguished from *histogeny* and *organogeny*, which relate to the special germ-history of the tissues and organs. It is a term used by Haeckel for one of his primary biogenetic laws, self a division of ontogeny.

blastogeny (blas-toj'e-ni), *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-γένεια*, generation: see *-geny*.] The germ-history of an individual living organism; the history of the evolution of a body as a whole, as distinguished from *histogeny* and *organogeny*, which relate to the special germ-history of the tissues and organs. It is a term used by Haeckel for one of his primary biogenetic laws, self a division of ontogeny.

blastoid (blas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Blastoidea*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Blastoidea*: as, a *blastoid* crinoid.

II. *n.* An echinoderm of the group *Blastoidea*.

Blastoidea (blas-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *εἶδος*, form.] A group of fossil pelmatozoic echinoderms without arms, with ambulacra fringed on each side by pointed appendages in close relation with side-plates, which rest on or against a subambulacral lancet-plate. The ambulacral vessels lodges in a water-vessel, and with hydrospires arranged in 10 or 8 groups limited to the radial and interradial plates. The group was (*a*) originally proposed by Say in 1825 as a family accepted by Conrad in 1838 as an order; (*b*) by Roemer in 1852 as a suborder; (*c*) by Brown in 1844 as a class; (*d*) by others as a subclass; and (*e*) modified by Etheridge and Carpenter in 1886 as a class divided into two orders, *Spiraculata* and *Irregularia*. The species range from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous. Also called *Cystoidea*.

blastomere (blas'tō-mēr), *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *embryol.*, one of the segments or derivative cells into which the vitellus or yolk of an ovum of one of the *Metazoa* divides after feundation. See cut under *gastrulation*.

blastomeric (blas-tō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *blastomere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a blastomere; characterized by segmentation of the yolk or vitellus.

blastonemoure (blas-tō-nū'rō-pōr), *n.* [< *blasto*(*pore*) + *neuropore*.] A transient orifice in the embryo of some animals, resulting from the fusion of a neuropore with the blastopore. See *neuropore*.

blastophore (blas'tō-fōr), *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *-φορος*, <bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] The passive portion of a sperm-cell or spermatospore which does not give rise to spermatozoa.

blastophyllum (blas-tō-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *blastophylla* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *embryol.*, either one of the two primary germ-layers of a gastrula of the *Metazoa*; an endoderm or an ectoderm.

blastophy**te** (blas'tō-fī-lī), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ + *φυλή*, tribe.] The tribal history of persons or of individual living organisms. *Haeckel.*

blastoplasm (blas'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed.] Germ-plasm.

Blastopolypida (blas'tō-pō-lip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blastopolypus* (< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *πολύπους*, polyp) + *-ida*.] A family of *Hydropolypina*, forming colonies of zoöids, which attain different shapes, adapting themselves to different parts of the work that has to be performed by the whole. There are always alimentary zoöids or trophosomes and generative zoöids or polyp-styles in one colony. The alimentary zoöids never mature the genital products, this duty devolving exclusively on the hydrophyllia.

blastoporal (blas-tō-pō'ral), *a.* [< *blastopore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a blastopore; blastoporic.

blastopore (blas'tō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, germ, + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] In *embryol.*, the aperture of invagination of a gastrula or vesicular morula which has become a gastrula; the orifice of an archenteron; the primitive combined mouth and anus of a gastrula-form; an archenostoma. See cut under *gastrulation*.

As this unfolding, or invagination of the blastoderm, goes on, the potash thus produced increases, while the external aperture, termed the *blastopore*, . . . diminishes in size.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 208.

blastoporic (blas-tō-por'ik), *a.* [< *blastopore* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a blastopore: as, a *blastoporic* area. *A. Hyatt.*

blast-orifice, *n.* See *blast-nozle*.

blastosphere (blas'tō-sfēr), *n.*; pl. *blastospheræ* (-rē). [NL.] Same as *blastula*.

blastosphere (blas'tō-sfēr), *n.* [< NL. *blastosphæra*, < Gr. *βλαστός*, germ, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] In *embryol.*: (*a*) A hollow sphere (vesicular morula) composed of a single layer of blastomeres or derivative cells, inclosing a central cavity or blastocœle. The segmentation-sphere of the vesicle may have proceeded from the macromere; of the other, from a micromere. See these words.

The blastomeres arrange themselves into a hollow sphere, the *blastosphere*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 615.

(*b*) By Haeckel restricted to the germ-vesicle, vesicular ovum, or coherent vesicle of the *Mammalia*, which follows after gastrulation, and is called by him a *gastrocystis*, or intestinal germ-vesicle. Also called *blastula*.

blastospheric (blas-tō-sfer'ik), *a.* [*blastosphere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a blastosphere: as, *blastospheric* cells.

blastospyle (blas'tō-spīl'ėr), *n.* [< *blastospyle* + *-er*.] Pertaining to a blastostyle.

blastostyle (blas'tō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + *στῦλος*, a pillar: see *style*2.] In *zoöl.*, a coenosarcal cord destined to give origin to generative buds; a long simple zoöid, without mouth or tentacles. Also called *gonoblastidium*.

In some species, during the development of the buds of the gonophores, the ectoderm splits into two layers. . . . Into the interspace between these two the budding gonophore grows, and the development of the buds of the gonophores, the ectoderm splits into two layers. . . . Into the interspace between these two the budding gonophore grows, and may even become the summit of the gonangium thus formed.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 119.

blast-pipe (blast'pīp), *n.* The exhaust-pipe of a steam-engine. In locomotives and in some stationary steam-engines it directs the smoke-stack, with the effect of inducing a strong draft.

blast-recorder (blast'rē-kôr'dėr), *n.* A contrivance for recording automatically the time during which a hot-blast stove is in blast or out of blast. It is operated by clockwork, and is designed to give an uninterrupted record of the work and rest of a number of stoves for a week.

blast-regulator (blast'reg'u-lā-tor), *n.* In *mulling*, a governor for controlling the blast of a grain-separator.

blastula (blas'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *blastulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ: see *blastus*.] In *embryol.*: (*a*) An embryo of one of the *Metazoa*, in the stage in which it consists of a sac formed of a single layer of cells. (*b*) In Haeckel's vocabulary of embryology, same as *blastosphere*, (*b*).

blastulapore (blas'tū-la-pōr), *n.* [Prop. **blastulopore*, < NL. *blastula* + L. *porus*, pore.] The pore or orifice of a blastula.

blastulation (blas-tū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *blastula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the process by which a germ becomes a blastula; the conversion of a germ into a blastula. See *blastula*. In most animals it precedes the process of gastrulation (which see), and consists in the conversion of a solid mulberry mass of cleavage-cells (morula proper) into a hollow sphere or blastosphere (vesicular morula). In case it follows gastrulation, as in a mammal, it consists in the conversion of what is called a blastogenetic metagastrula (which see) into a physiologically similar but morphologically different hollow ball commonly known as the blastodermic vesicle.

blastus (blas'tus), *n.*; pl. *blasti* (-ti). [NL., < Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, bud, sprout, shoot, < *βλαστάνειν* (*βλαστ-*), bud, sprout, grow, prop. of plants, but also of animals.] In *bot.*, the plumule of grasses.

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blasty (blā'sti), *a.* [*< blast* + *-y*1.] 1. Stormy; gusty; as, a *blasty* day. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. Causing a blast or blight upon vegetation: as, "a *blasty* noon," *Boyle*, Works, III. 184.

blatancy (blā'tan-si), *n.* [*< blatant*: see *-ancy*.] Blatant quality.

blatant (blā'tant), *a.* [Also written *blattant*; one of Spenser's words, in *blatant beast*, perhaps a mere alliterative invention; otherwise intended for **blatand*, Sc. *blatland*, archaic ppr. of *blate*3, var. of *bleat*.] Bellowing; bawling; noisy; loud-talking or loud-sounding.

Glory, that *blatant* word, which haunts some military minds like the bray of the trumpet. *Irving.*

Blatant beast, calumny; scandal: symbolized by Spenser as a dreadful fiend, with a thousand tongues, legions of terberus and Chimæra. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. i. 7.

The Isle of Dogges where the *blatant beast* doth ruin and raigne. *Barlow*, Prose Works (ed. Arber), p. 4.

blatantly (blā'tant-li), *adv.* In a blatant manner.

blatchi, *n.* [ME. *blacche*, appar. < AS. **blecce* (not found), < *blæc*, black: see *black*, and cf. *bletch*.] Blacking.

blatchi, *v. t.* [ME. **blacchen*, *blecchen*; from the noun.] To color. *Black*, *v.*, and *bletch*, *v.* Not connected with *blotch*, *q. v.*] To smear with blacking; black.

No man can like to be anointed and *blatched* in his face. *Harmar*, tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 196.

blate1 (blāt), *a.* [Formerly also written *blait*, *bleat*; appar. < ME. *blat* (Sc.), < AS. *blat*, pale, ghastly: cf. OHG. *blezza*, lividness.] 1†. Pale; ghastly.—2†. Dull; spiritless; stupid.—3†. Blunt; curt.—4. Bashful; diffident. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The youngster's artless heart o'erflows wi' joy,
But *blate* and latching, scarce can weel behave.
Burns, Cotter's Saturday Night.

Says Lord Mark Car, "Ye are as *blate*
To bring us the news as we are to fight an defeat—
Get out o' my sight this morning."
Jacobite Ballad, Johnnie Cope.

blate2 (blāt), *a.* [Also written *blat*, appar. < ME. *blete*, naked, bare, < AS. *bledt*, miserable (naked?), = OFries. *blêt*, N'Pries. *bleat*, naked, miserable, = MD. *bloot*, *bl. bloet*, naked, bare, = MLG. *blôt*, naked, bare, miserable, = Icel. *blautr*, naked, bare, miserable, = Norw. *blaut*, naked, bare, = Sw. *blott*, naked, bare, = Dan. *blot*, naked, bare, = OHG. MHG. *blôz*, G. *bloss*, naked, bare, mere. Cf. *blotz*.] Naked; bare. [Scotch.]

blate3 (blāt), *v.* pret. and pp. *blated*, ppr. *blating*. [Appar. a dial. var. of *bleat* (formerly pron. as *blate*). Cf. *blatant*.] I. *intrans.* To babble; prate.

II. *trans.* To babble or prate about.

He *blates* to me what has passed between other people and him. *Pepys*, Diary (ed. 1858), IV. 48.

blaterator, *v. i.* [*< L. blaterare*, pp. of *blaterare*, babble. Cf. *blatter*.] To babble.

blateration (blat-e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. blateratio(n-)*, < *blaterare*, babble: see *blaterate*.] Senseless babble. [Rare.]

blather (blā'ŦHer), *v. i.* [Sc. also *blether*, = Icel. *bladhra*, talk inarticulately, talk nonsense (*bladhr*, nonsense); = G. dial. *bladdern*, talk nonsense; partly imitative, and the same as *blatter*, q. v.] To talk nonsense.

blather (blā'ŦHer), *n.* [Sc. also *blether*; cf. Icel. *bladhr*, nonsense; from the verb.] 1. Nonsense; foolish talk.—2. A person who talks nonsense.

blatherskite (blā'ŦHer-skīt), *n.* [Also in Sc. *blethersk ite*, *blethersk ate*; < *blather*, *blether*, + *skate*, a term of contempt.] 1. One who talks nonsense in a blustering way; a blusterer. Hence—2. A good-for-nothing fellow; a "beat." [Scotch and Amer.]

blathery (blā'ŦHer-i), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., < *blather* + *-y*1.] I. *a.* Unsubstantial; trashy.

II. *n.* That which is unsubstantial, trashy, or deceptive.

Blatta1 (blat'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βλάττα, an insect that shuns the light, a cockroach, etc.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Blattidæ*: formerly coextensive with the family, but now greatly restricted. Thus, the cockroach or common beetle, introduced from the East into Europe and America, is *Blatta* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

blatta2 (blat'ä), *n.* [ML.] A purple silk latterwoven with gold, used in the early middle ages. *Rock*, Textile Fabrics.

blatteant (blat'ē-an), *a.* [*< blatta*2 + *-ean*.] Purple; of a purple color.

blatter (blat'er), *v. t.* [= G. dial. *blattern*, *bladdern*, prate; cf. L. *blaterare*, *blateterare*, talk nonsense, *blatire*, babble (cf. *blaterate*); cf. *blather*, *blate*3, *bleat*, *blab*, *blabber*, *babble*, *brabble*, *prattle*, etc., all more or less imitative.] 1. To give forth or produce a quick succession of slight sounds; patter: as, "the rain *blattered*," *Jeffrey*.—2. To speak or prate volubly; rail or rage. [Rare.]

However every list to *blatter* against him. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

blatter (blat'er), *n.* [*< blatter*, *v.*] 1. A rattling or clattering noise (as of boards falling).—2. A volley of clattering words.

blatterer (blat'er-er), *n.* One who blatters; a noisy blustering boaster.

blattering (blat'er-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blatter*, *v.*] Senseless blustering.

blatteroon (blat-e-rön'), *n.* [*< L. blatero(n-)*, a babbler, *<blaterare*, babble: see *blatter*.] A senseless babbler.

I trusted T. P. with a weighty secret, conjuring him that it should not take air and go abroad, . . . but it went out of him the very next day. . . . He is a notorious *blateroon*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 75.

Blattidæ (blat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blatta*1 + *-idæ*.] A family of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, coextensive with the division *Blattina* or suborder *Cursoria* of the order *Orthoptera*. They have a flattened, lengthened, ovate body, with head retracted into the large shield-like prothorax; long, filamentous, multijointed antennæ; long, strong cursorial legs, with setose tibiæ and 5-jointed tarsi, with an accessory joint or plantula between the claws; large coriaceous wings with numerous longitudinal folded hind wings, both sometimes undeveloped in females. The genera, species, and individuals are numerous, and they are found throughout the world. Some attain a very large size in the tropics. They are mostly nocturnal, or live in dark places, and most of them are omnivorous, sometimes doing much mischief. Some are indoor, as in bakeries, granaries, etc. See also cut under *Blatta*1.

blattiform (blat'i-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. blatta*, a cockroach, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a blatta or cockroach.

Blattina (bla-ti'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blatta*1 + *-inæ*2.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, including only the family *Blattidæ*: same as *Cursoria*, 2.

blattoid (blat'oid), *a.* [*< Blatta*1 + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Blattidæ*; like the cockroach.

blaubok, *n.* See *blaubuck*.

blaud (blâd), *n.* [Sc., also *blad*, perhaps same as *blade* (in the sense of 'piece'): cf. Gael. *bladh* = Ir. *bladh*, a part.] 1. A large piece of anything; a considerable portion; a flat piece of anything.—2. A slap; a blow or stroke.

blaudish (blâ'dish), *n.* [*< blaud*, perh. same as Sc. *bla*, *blae*, dark, livid (see *blae*), + *fish*.] According to Pennant, a name of the blackfish, *Centrolophus pompilus*. See cut under *Centrolophus*.

blaunch, *a.* An obsolete form of *blanch*1.

blaunbok (blon'bok), *n.* [D., lit. blue buck; *blauw* (*blauw*) = E. *blue*, + *bok* = E. *buck*1.] 1. The Dutch colonial name of a South African antelope, *Hippotragus* (or *Egocerus*) *leucophæus*, given on account of its bluish appearance, caused by the dark hide showing through light hair. It is related to the oryx, addax, etc., and has rather large horns curved backward. Also called *blaubuck*, *blue antelope*, and *dauw*.

2. A small South African antelope with very short straight horns and heavy hind quarters. Also spelled *blaubuck*.

blaver, *blavert* (blā'ver, -vėrt), *n.* Corrupt forms of *blawort*. [Scotch.]

Your gloves are like the green clover
Come lockerie to your hand,
Well dropper over wi' blue *blavers*,
That grow among white land.
Gardener Lad (Anon.).

blaw (blâ), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blawn*, ppr. *blawing*. [Sc., = E. *blow*1.] I. *intrans.* To blow; breathe; publish; brag; boast; magnify in narrative.—**To blaw in one's lug**, to cajole; flatter a person. Hence, *blaw-in-my-lug*, a flatterer; a wheedler. *Scott.*

II. *trans.* To flatter; coax.

blawort (blâ'wėrt), *n.* [Sc., also *blavert*, *bla ver*, q. v., < *blae*, *blaw*, blue, + *wort*1: see *blae* and *wort*1.] 1. The blue corn-flower; the bluebottle.—2. The round-leafed bell-flower. *Jamieson.*

blay1 (blā), *n.* [Also written *bley*; < ME. **blaye*, **bleye*, < AS. *blǽge* = D. *blei* = G. *bleihe*, a bluy.] A local English name of the bleak.

blay2, *a.* and *n.* Same as *blae*.

blayberry, *n.* Same as *blaeberry*.

blay-linen, *n.* Same as *blae-linen*.

blaze1 (blāz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blase* (Sc. *blezze*, earlier *blesse*); < ME. *blase*, a flame, < AS. *blæse*, *blase*, a flame, torch, = MHG. *blas*, = MHG. *blas*, a torch (cf. AS. *blæsed*, a flame); akin to *blæse*, q. v., but very remotely, if at all, to *blaze*2, q. v. The AS. forms *bigsa*, *blysige*, a torch, etc., belong to another root: see *bleak*.] 1†. A torch; a fire-brand.—2. A flame; a flaming fire; a conflagration.

To heaven the *blaze* uprolled. *Croly.*

What heaps of books and pamphlets! now we shall have a glorious *blaze*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, I.

3. Figuratively, brilliant sunlight; effulgence; brilliance: as, the *blaze* of day.

As thy beautie hath made thee the *blaze* of Italy, so will thy lightsome maske fame the fairest by-word of the worlde. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 102.

O, dark, dark, dark, amid the *blaze* of noon!
Milton, S. A., l. 80.

4. A sudden kindling up or bursting out, as of fire, passion, etc.; an active or violent display; wide diffusion.

In his *blaze* of wrath. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

The noble *blaze* of it is past, but a small thing would make it flame again. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

5. In the game of poker, a hand (now seldom or never used) containing three court-cards, ranking between two pairs and three of a kind: so called in allusion to the blaze of color displayed.—**In a blaze**, on fire; in flames.—**Like blazes**, hurriedly; in fast or excessive degree. [Low.]

The other little ones used to cry *like blazes*. *Mayhew.*

The horse was so maddened by the wound, and the road so steep, that he went *like blazes*.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, p. 24.

The blazes, hell: perdition. Hence, *to go to blazes*, to go to perdition, or to the devil. [Slang.]—**Syn. 2.** *Glare*, etc. See *flame*, *n.*

blaze2 (blāz), *v.*; pret. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [Early mod. E. also *blase* (Sc. *blezze*, *blese*); < ME. *blasen*, *blase*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To burst into flame; burn with a bright flame or fervent heat; flame: either literally or figuratively.

Two fed fires in both their faces blazed.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1355.

Starry lamps and *blazing* crescents. *Milton*, P. L., i. 728.

2. To send forth a bright light; shine like flame or fire: as, a *blazing* diamond.

I lift mine eyes, and all the windows *blaze*
With forms of saints and holy men who died.
Longfellow, Sonnets on the Divine Commedia, iv.

The cupola *blazes* with gigantic archangels stationed in a ring beneath the immense figure and face of Christ.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 102

3. To be conspicuous; shine brightly with the brilliancy of talents, heroic deeds, etc. [Poetic.]

Mighty names
Have *blazed* upon the world and passed away.
Bryant, Fifty Years.

To blaze away, to fire away; keep on firing (with guns or artillery); work vigorously or with enthusiasm. See *away*, 15.—**To blaze out**, (*a*) To flash out or burst forth in light; shine forth. (*b*) To go out with a flare. (*c*) To break out with passion or excitement; speak or act violently.—**To blaze up**, to burst into flame; send forth light; become excited.

II. *trans.* 1. To set in a blaze. [Rare.]

Take him in and *blaze* the oak. *Hood.*

2. To temper (steel) by covering it while hot with tallow or oil, which is then burned off.—

3. To cause to burn out; burn forth; exhibit vividly.

Fiery eyes *blaze* forth her wrong. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 718.

So spake the Father, and, unfolding bright
Toward the right hand his glorious field, *blazed*
Frequent with sculptured deity. *Milton*, P. L., x. 65.

To blaze one's self, to burn out; figuratively, exhaust in a blaze of passion or excess.

blaze3 (blāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [< ME. *blasen*, *blase*, as a trumpet, < AS. **blǽsan*, blow (= MD. *blaesen*, D. *blazen*, blow, sound a trumpet, = MLG. *blasen* = OHG. *blâsan*, MHG. *blâsen*, G. *blasen* = Icel. *blása* = Sw. *blåsa* = Dan. *blæse*, blow, = Goth. *blêsan*, in comp. *uf-blêsan*, puff up); prob., with formative *-s*, from the root **bla* of *blâwan*, blow, breathe: see *blow*1, and cf. *blast*. In the later

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senses confused with *blazon*, q. v.] **1.** To blow, as from a trumpet.

With his blake clarioun
He gan to blasen out a soun
As lowde as bolweth wynde in helle.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1802.

Hence—**2.** To publish; make well known; announce in a public manner.

Tit we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage. *Shak.*, *ii. and J.*, iii. 3.
To tell you truth, hely, his conceit was far better than I have *blazed* it yet.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.
Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless hight of her immortal praise.
Milton, Arcades, l. 74.

3†. To disclose; betray; defame.

To cover shame, I took thee; never fear
That I would *blaze* myself.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

4. In *her.*, to blazon. See *blazon*, n., 1 and 2.

You should have *blazed* it thus; he bears a tierce sable between two tierces or. *Peacham.*
Braggadochio . . . did shew his shield,
Which bore the Sunne brode *blazed* in a golden field.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 14.

blaze[2] (blāz), *n.* [< *blaze*[3], *v.*] Publication; the act of spreading widely by report. [Poetic.]

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame?
Pope, R., iii. 47.

blaze[3] (blāz), *n.* [= D. *bles* = MLG. *blesse* = MHG. *blasse*, G. *blässe* = Icel. *blesi* = Sw. *bläs* and *blåsa* = Dan. *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead (G. *blässe* also paleness); from the adj. represented by OHG. *blas*, whitish, MHG. *blas*, bald, pale, weak, G. *blass*, pale, wan, orig. 'shining'; connected with Gr. φλέγειν, burn (whence see *blare*[1]; cf. Icel. *blasa*, lie open to view.] **1.** A white spot on the face of a horse, cow, ox, etc. See out under *bleeder*.

A square *blaze* in his [a sacred ox's] forehead.
Cowley, Plagues of Egypt, note to st. 16.

2. A white mark made on a tree, as by removing a piece of the bark, to indicate a boundary, or a path or trail in a forest. [Orig. American.]

—**3.** A local English name of the bleak.

blaze[3] (blāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [= MLG. *blasen*, pp. *gi-blasen* (> *blasen*, *n.*] **1.** To mark with a white spot on the face, as a horse: only in the perfect participle *blazed*.—**2.** To set a mark on, as a tree, usually by cutting off a piece of its bark, so as to show a white spot.

As for me, the son and the father of Uncas, I am a *blazed* pine in the clearing of the pale-faces.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxiii.

3. To indicate or mark out, as by cutting off pieces of the bark of a number of trees in succession: as, to *blaze* a path through a forest.

Champullon died in 1837, having done little more than *blaze* out the road to be travelled by others.
Nodier.

blaze[4] (blāz), *n.* [E. dial. (not fonnd in ME. or AS.), = MLG. *blase*, a bladder, = OHG. *blāsa*, MHG. *blase*, G. *blasen*, a bladder, bubble, blister, pimple; from the verb *blazen*[2] = OHG. *blāsan*, MHG. G. *blasen*), blow: see *blaze*[2], and cf. *blast* and *blister*.] A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

blaze[5] (blāz), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] Same as *brash*[1], 4 (*a*).

blaze[6] (blāz), *n. pl.* Irregular spelling of *blaes*, plural of *blae*. See *blae*, *n.*

blazer[1] (blā'zėr), *n.* [< *blaze*[4] + *-er*[1].] **1.** Anything that blazes, or is intensely luminous or hot: as, the day was a *blazer*.—**2.** A dish under which there is a receptacle for coals to keep it hot.—**3.** A bright-colored loose coat, usually of flannel, worn by tennis- and cricket-players.

The origin of the word is as follows: The uniform of the Lady Margaret Boat Club of St. John's College, Cambridge, is bright red, and the Johnian jackets have for many years been called *blazers*. Up to a few years ago the inaccurate modern use of *blazer* for a jacket of any other colour than red was unknown.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 486.

blazer[2] (blā'zėr), *n.* [< *blaze*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who blazes; one who publishes and spreads reports: as, "*blazers* of crime," *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 55.—**2†.** A blazoner.

blazer[3] (blā'zėr), *n.* [< *blaze*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who blazes a tree.

blazingly (blā'zing-li), *adv.* In a blazing manner.

blazing-star (blā'zing-stär'), *n.* **1.** In *her.*, a comet used as a bearing. It is represented bendwise as a star of six points with a tail streaming from it.

2. A name in the United States for several very different plants. (*a*) The *Aletris farinosa*, a low herbaceous plant, natural order *Hæmodoraceæ*, with whitish mealy flowers. The roots are bitter, and have some repute in medicine. Also called *colic-root*. (*b*) The starwort (*Chamæliriun Carolinianum*), natural order *Liliaceæ*, the roots of which yield a bitter tonic. (*c*) A species of *Liatris*, *L. squarrosa*, natural order *Compositæ*, one of the many popular remedies for rattlesnake-bites.

3. A stampede of pack-mules or other animals from a central point. [Western U. S. slang.]

blazon (blā'zn), *n.* [< ME. *blasoun*, *blasown*, a shield, = MD. *blasoen*, D. *blazoen*, < OF. *blason*, *blazon* (= Pr. *blezo*, *blezon* = Sp. *blason* = Pg. *blasão*, *brasão* = It. *blasone*), a shield with a coat of arms painted on it, the coat of arms itself (the Pr. and Sp. terms mean also honor, glory, fame); usually referred to MHG. *blasen*, OHG. *blāsan*, blow, hence sound a trumpet, proclaim, blaze (see *blaze*[2]); by some to *blaze*[1]; but the orig. sense 'shield,' with other facts, is against such derivation. In ME. and mod. E. *blaze*[2] and *blazon* are of course associated in thought.] **1.** In *her.*, a shield with arms on it; armorial bearings; a coat of arms; the banner bearing arms.

The chief functionaries of city and province, . . . all marching under emblematical standards or time-honored *blazons*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 653.

2. A description in technical language of armorial bearings. Peculiar and fantastic changes introduced by certain heralds are chiefly in the blazon, and not in the graphic representation. Thus, where arms of nobles are described by precious stones (sapphire instead of azure, topaz instead of or, and the like), or when the arms of sovereigns are described by the planets, the description only is peculiar, the drawing and coloring of the achievement being of the usual character as those of ordinary bearings.

3. Interpretation; explanation.

I think your *blazon* to be true. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

4. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

blazon (blā'zn), *v. t.* [= MD. *blasoenen* = G. *blasonieren*, < F. *blasonner*, blazon, = Sp. *blasonar*, blazon, brag, boast, = It. *blasonare*, blazon (ML. *blasonare*): from the noun. Cf. *blaze*[2] in similar senses.] **1.** To explain in proper heraldic terms (the arms or bearings on a shield).

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms which I am not herald enough to *blazon*.
Addison.

2. To deplet (armorial bearings) according to the rules of heraldry. [An incorrect use of the word, not recognized by heralds.]—**3.** To inscribe with arms, or some ornament; adorn with blazonry.

The blood-red flag of the Sacred Office . . . *blazoned* upon either side with the portraits of Alexander and of Ferdinand.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. Bk. 166.

What matter whose the hillside grave,
Or whose the *blazoned* stone?
Whittier, The Countess.

4. To deck; embellish; adorn as with blazonry.

Then *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form.
Garth, The Dispensary, ii.

The bottom of the valley was a bed of glorious grass, *blazoned* with flowers.
R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 280.

5. To display; exhibit conspicuously; make known; publish.

For torture farre ill were to hide their names,
Than telling them to *blazon* out their blames.
Spenser, Teares of the Muses.

Blazoning our injustice everywhere.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.

And *blazon* o'er the door their names in brass.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 31.

6. To proclaim or publish boastingly; boast of.

My friend Lancelot is not a man to *blazon* anything.
Irving, Salmagundi, p. 124.

blazoner (blā'zn-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who blazons; a herald.—**2.** One who publishes or proclaims with strong or extravagant praise.

blazoning (blā'zn-ing), *n.* In *her.*, the art of describing armorial bearings. See *blazon*, *n.*

blazonment (blā'zn-ment), *n.* [< *blazon* + *-ment*.] The act of blazoning; emblazonment.

blazonry (blā'zn-ri), *n.* [< *blazon* + *-ry*.] **1.** The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method.

Bob has done more to set the public right on this important point of *blazonry* than the whole College of Heralds.
Lamb, Newspapers Thirty-five Years ago.

2. Emblazonry; decoration in color, as with heraldic devices; brilliant decoration; splendor.

The gorgeous building and wild *blazonry* of that shrine of St. Mark's. *Ruskin.*

So much subtler is a human mind than the outside tissues which make a sort of *blazonry* or discipline for it.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 12.

3. Figuratively, display.

blazy (blā'zi), *a.* [< *blaze*[1] + *-y*[1].] Burning brightly; blazing: as, a *blazy* fire. [Rare.]

blet, *n.* A Middle English form of *bleb*.

-ble. [ME. *-ble* (*-bel*, *-bil*, *-byl*, *-bul*), < OF. *-ble*, mod. F. *-ble* = Pr. Sp. *-ble* = Pg. *-vel* = It. *-bile*, < L. *-bilis*, *-bile*, *-bilem*, a suffix (< *-bi-* + *-li-s*), forming adjectives, usually with a passive signification, from verbs ending with one of the vowels *-ā-*, *-ē-*, *-ī-*, *-ō-*, *-ū*, being the root- or stem-vowel or (as usually *-ī-*) a mere insertion, as in *admirā-bilis*, *dele-bilis*, *sepeli-bilis*, *cred-ibilis*, *agno-bilis*, *nō-bilis*, *vene-bilis*, etc.; rarely from perfect participles, as in *flexi-bilis*, *plausi-bilis*, etc. See further under *-able*. Adjectives in *-ble* are accompanied in the noun in *-bly*, contr. from *-ble-ly*, and nouns in *-ble-ness* or, according to the L., in *-bil-ity*, as *credi-ble*, *credi-bleness*, *credi-bility*. In many words the term. *-ble* is of different origin, as in *nimble*, *humble*, *humble*, *marble*, *parable*, *syllable*, etc., divided etymologically *nimb-le*, *humb-le*, etc., the real term. being *-el*, of various origin.] A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in adjectives having originally a passive signification, which is retained more or less fully in adjectives accompanied by verbs derived from the infinitive or perfect participle (English *-ate* or *-it*) of the same Latin verb, as in *commendable*, *admirable*, *disnolable*, etc., *habitable*, *imitable*, *heritable*, *navigable*, etc., *credible*, etc., but is not obvious in adjectives not accompanied by such verbs, as in *equable*, *delectable*, *horrible*, *terrible*, *ignoble*, *notable*, *feeble*, etc. In English it is felt used as a suffix only with the preceding vowel, *-able* or *-ible*. See *-able*, *-ible*.

blea[1], *n.* and *a.* See *blae*.

blea[2] (blē), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps < *bleu*[1] = *blae* (see *blae*). Cf. Sc. *blae*, *bluy*, rough parts of wood left in sawing or boring.] The part of a tree immediately under the bark; the alburnum or white wood. [Rare.]

bleaberry, *n.* Same as *blueberry*.

bleach[1] (blēch), *v.* [< ME. *bleechen* < AS. *blēcan* (= D. *bleeken* = OHG. *bleichen*, MHG. G. *bleichen* = Icel. *bleikja* = Sw. *bleka* = Dan. *blege*), make white, cause to fade (cf. *blench*, become white or pale), < *blāc*, pale, bleak: see *bleak*[1], *blake*.] *I. trans.* To make white or whiter by removing color; whiten; blanch; make pale; specifically, to whiten (as linen, etc.) by bleaching and exposure to the action of the air and sunlight, or by chemical preparations. See *bleaching*.

Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime.
Wolfe, Ode to Independence.

The bones of men,
In some forgotten battle slain,
And *bleached* by drifting wind and rain.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5.

The robed and mitred apostles, *bleached* and rain-washed by the sun, rose into the blue air like huge snow figures.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 230.

=Syn. *Blanch*, *etc.* See *whiten*.

II. *intrans.* To become white in any manner; become pale or colorless.

Along the snows a stiffened corse,
Stretched out and *bleaching* in the northern blast.
Thomson, Winter, l. 321.

2. To become morally pure. [Rare.]

bleach[1], *n.* [< ME. *bleche* (*bléche*), < AS. *blǽce*, *bæce*, of *blāc*, *blæc* (*blǽc*-), *bleak*: see *bleak*[1], *ed.* *bleach*[1], *v.*] **1.** Pale.—**2.** Bleak.

bleach[1] (blēch), *n.* [< ME. *bleche*, < AS. *blǽce*, paleness, < *blāc*, pale: see *bleach*[1], *v.*] A disease of the skin. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.—**2.** [< *bleach*[1], *v.*] An act of bleaching; exposure to the sun or other bleaching agency or influence.

What is known as "the three-quarter *bleach*" with flax.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 248.

bleach[2] (blēch), *n.* [A var. of *bleich*, q. v.] Bleaching; any substance used for bleaching. *Cotgrave.*

bleacher (blē'chėr), *n.* **1.** One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.—**2.** A vessel used in bleaching.—**3.** A large shallow wooden tub, lined with metal, used in distilling petroleum: a settling-tub.

bleachery (blē'chėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bleacheries* (-iz). [< *bleach*[1], *v.*, + *-ery*.] A place for bleaching; an establishment where the bleaching of textile fabrics, etc., is carried on.

Young reprobates dyed in the wool with perversity are taken into a kind of moral *bleachery* and come out white as lambs. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 254.

bleach-field (blēch'feld), *n.* A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

bleaching (blē'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bleach*¹.] The art or process of freeing textile fibers and fabrics, and various other substances (such as materials for paper, ivory, wax, oils), from their natural color, and rendering them white, or nearly so. The ancient method of bleaching by exposing to the action of the sun's rays, and frequent wetting, has been nearly superseded, at least where the business is prosecuted in connection with the chemical preparations. Among these preparations, the chief are chlorin and sulphurous acid, the latter being employed more especially in the case of animal fibers (silk and wool), white cotton, flax, and other vegetable fibers are operated upon with chlorin, the bleaching in both cases being preceded by certain cleansing processes. Hypos is bleached by the use of chemical agents, primarily muriatic, sulphuric, arsenious acid, and nitrous or red lead.

bleaching-liquid (blē'ching-lik'wid), *n.* A liquid for bleaching; specifically, bleaching-liquor.

bleaching-powder (blē'ching-pou'dėr), *n.* A powder made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorin; chlorid of lime. It may be regarded as a mixture of slaked lime and a double salt of calcium chlorid and calcium hypochlorite. It is the principal agent used in bleaching textile fabrics, and is also a powerful disinfectant.

bleak¹ (blēk), *a.* [Also badlocalized *bleach* (obs.), dial. *bleke*, *q. v.*; < ME. *bleke* (assibilated *bleche*); < also *bleike*, prob. due to Icel., earlier *blake*, *blak* (i. e., *blāk*, different from *blāk*, black, though to some extent confused with it), pale, wan, < AS. *blāc* (var. *blāc*, whence prob. ult. E. *bleach*¹, *q. v.*), pale, wan, also bright, shining (= OS. *blēk*, pale, shining, = D. *bleek* = MLG. *blēk*, LG. *blek* = OHG. *blīch*, MHG. G. *bleich* = Icel. *bleikr* = Sw. *blek* = Dan. *blegn*, pale, wan), < *blīcan* (pret. *blāc*, pp. *blicen*), shine, = OS. *blīkan* = OFries. *blika*, shine, = D. *blijken* (pret. *bleek*), appear, = Icel. *blīkja*, *bīkka*, shine, = OHG. *blīhan*, shine; MHG. *blīchen*, G. *bleichen*, grow pale, mixed with weak verb *bleichen*, bleach: see *bleach*¹, *v.*), akin to Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, and perhaps to Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn, blaze, *φλάξ*, flame, L. *flamma*, flame, *fulgere*, shine, etc.: see *flame*, *fulgent*, *phlegm*, *phlox*, *etc.* Related E. words are *blank*, *blink*, *bleach*², perhaps *black*, and *bright*.] **1.** Pale; pallid; wan; of a sickly hue.

With a face deadly, *bleyk*, and pale. *Lydgate.*
She looked as pale and as *bleak* as one laid out dead. *Foxe*, Martyrs (Anon Wardall).

2. Exposed to cold and winds; desolate; bare of vegetation.

Say, will ye bless the *bleak* Atlantic shore?
Pope, Cha. to Brutus.

Wastes too *bleak* to rear the common growth of earth.
Wordsworth.

It is rich land, but upon a clay, and in a very *bleak*, high, exposed situation. *Gray*, Letters, I. 256.

3. Cheerless; dreary.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. *Addison.*

4. Cold; chill; piercing; desolating.

Entreat the north
To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

The night was *bleak*; the rain fell; the wind roared.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

bleak¹, *v.* [< *bleak*¹, *a.*; var. of *bleach*¹.] **I.** *trans.* To make white or pale; bleach.

II. *intrans.* To become white or pale.

bleak² (blēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bleke*, dial. *blick*; = Icel. *bleikja* = OHG. *blīcha*, MHG. *blīche*; from the adj. *bleak* (Icel. *bleikr*, OHG. *blīch*), from the pale color of its scales (see *bleak*¹). The synonymous G. *blicke* (= AS. *blīcge* = D. *blei* = G. *bleihe*, is not directly connected with *bleak*².] An English name of a small cyprinoid fish, *Alburnus lucidus*. Other forms of the name are *bleik*, *bleck*. Also called *blay*.

bleak³, *v. t.* [Var. of *bleach*² and *black*, *v.*] To blacken; darken. *Halliwell.*

bleakish (blē'kish), *a.* [< *bleak*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Moderately bleak; somewhat bleak.

A northerly or *bleakish* easterly wind.
Dr. G. Cheyne, Eng. on Health.

bleakly (blēk'li), *adv.* In a bleak manner or situation: as, the wind howls *bleakly*.

Neere the sea-coast they *bleakely* seated are.
Heav, tr. of Lucan, ix.

bleakness (blēk'nes), *n.* [< *bleak*¹ + *-ness*.] The quality of being bleak; coldness; desolation: as, "the *bleakness* of the air," *Addison*.

The landscape will lose its melancholy *bleakness* and acquire a beauty of its own.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, II.

bleaky (blē'ki), *a.* [Extended form of *bleak*¹, *a.*] Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold; chill. [Rare.]

The *bleaky* top of rugged hills.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

blear¹ (blēr), *v.* [< ME. *bleren*, make dim or rheumy, in reference to the eyes, esp. in the phrase *blear one's eyes*, i. e., deceive, hoodwink one; rarely intrans., blink; cf. Dan. *blire*, also *plire*, blink, = Sw. *plira*, dial. *blira*, and *bliwa*. blink (cf. dial. *blirra fop augu*, quiver before the eyes, of summer heat), = LG. *plieren*, *plgren*, *plören* (also *bleer-* in *bleergoged* = E. *blear-eyed*, q. v.), blink; ef. G. dial. *bierr*, an ailment of the eyes.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To affect (the eyes) with flowing tears or rheum so that the sight is dimmed and indistinct; make rheumy and dim: as, "*blered* her eyes," *Piers Plowman*.

Then his *bleared* and offended sense,
There seems a hideous fault blazed in the object.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Tease the lungs and *blear* the sight. *Cowper*, Task, iii.

2. To blur, as the face with weeping; obscure; obfuscate.

Stern faces *bleared* with immemorial watch.
Lowell, Cathedral.

To blear one's eyes, figuratively, to deceive; hoodwink; blind.

They weren that no man may hem bigile,
But by my thrift, yet shal I *blere her eye*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 139.

Enticing dames my patience still did prove,
And *blear'd mine eyes*.
Gascoigne, The Fruits of Fetters.

II.† *intrans.* To have bleared or inflamed eyes; be blear-eyed.

blear¹ (blēr), *a.* and *n.* [Not an orig. adj., but assumed from *blear-eyed*, where *blear* is directly from the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sore or dim from a watery discharge or other superficial affection: applied only to the eyes.

A wit that can make your perfections so transparent, that every *blear* eye may look through you.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

Half blind he peered at me through his *blear* eyes.
Layard, Nineveh and Babylon, i.

2. Producing dimness of vision; blinding. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion.
Milton, Comus, l. 155.

3. Dim; indistinct; confused in outlines. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Something that obscures the sight. [Scotch.]

Nor is the *blear* drawn easy o'er her e'e.
Ross, Helenore, p. 91.

blear²† (blēr), *v.* [< ME. *bleren*; origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To thrust (out); protrude: with *out*.

[They] stood staring and gaping upon Him, wagging their heads, writhing their mouths, yea blearing out their tongues. *Bp. Andrewes*, Sermons, II. 173.

II. *intrans.* To thrust out the tongue in mockery.

He baltyrde, he *bleryde*, he braundyschte ther-after.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 732.

bleardness (blēr'ed-nes), *n.* [< *bleared*, pp. of *blear*¹, + *-ness*.] The state of being bleared or blurred with rheum. *Holland.*

blear-eye (blēr'i), *n.* [Rather from *blear-eyed*, *a.*, than from *blear*¹, *a.*, + *eye*. Cf. LG. *bleer-oge*, *plir-oge*, blear-eye, from the adj.] See *blear-eyed*.] In *med.*, a disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins, with a gummy secretion from the Meibomian glands; lippitude. Also called *blear-eyedness*.

blear-eyed (blēr'id), *a.* [< ME. *bereyed*, *bler-eighed*, etc., < *bleren*, blear, + *eye*, *eighe*, *eye*; cf. Dan. *plir-øjet* = Sw. *plir-ögd*, also *plirögod*, *blear-eyed*, of similar formation. Cf. also LG. *blarr-ogod*, with noun *blarr-oge*, due to confusion with *blarren*, cry, howl, weep, = G. *blarren*, *bierren*, usually *plärren*, roar, bellow, = E. *blare*¹; but there is no etymological connection. See *blare*².] **1.** Having sore eyes; having the eyes dimmed or inflamed by flowing tears or rheum; dim-sighted.

Crook-back'd he was, tooth-shaken, and *blear-eyed*.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

2. Wanting in perception or understanding; short-sighted.

blear-eyedness (blēr'id-nes), *n.* Same as *blear-eye*.

bleariness (blēr'i-nes), *n.* [< *bleary* + *-ness*.] Bleardness.

blearness† (blēr'nes), *n.* [< *blear*¹, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being blear. *Udall*, Mark x.

blear-witted (blēr'wit'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid.

They were very *blear-witted*, i' faith, that could not discern the gentleman in him.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

bleary¹ (blēr'i), *a.* [< *blear*¹ + *-y*¹.] **1.** Bleared; rheumy; dim: as, *bleary* red eyes.—**2.** Blurred; confused; cloudy; misty.

Oh give me back my native hills,
Ft bleak or *bleary*, grim or gray.
Cumberland Ballad.

bleary² *n.* See *bleery*.

bleat (blēt), *v. i.* [< ME. *bleten*, < AS. *blǣtan* = D. *bleten*, *bleeten* = MLG. LG. *bleten* = OHG. *blāzan*, MHG. *blāzen*, G. dial. *bleetzen*, *blötzen*, bleat; cf. G. *blöken*, bleat, bellow (see *bullock*, *bulk*), L. *balare*, bleat (see *balant*), Gr. *βληχᾶσθαι*, bleat, *βλαχή*, Doric *βλακή*, a bleating: all perhaps ult. of imitative origin, like *baa*, *q. v.*] To cry as a sheep, goat, or calf; also, as a snipe.

Then suddenly was heard along the main
To low the ox, to *bleat* the woolly train.
Pope, Odyssey, xii.

bleat (blēt), *n.* [< *bleat*, *v.*] The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf; also, of a snipe.

The *bleat* of flocks, the breath of flowers.
Moir, Harebell.

And got a calf
Much like to you, for you have just his *bleat*.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

bleater (blē'tėr), *n.* An animal that bleats; specifically, a sheep.

In cold, stiff soils the *bleaters* oft complain
Of gouty ills. *John Dyer*, Fleece, i.

bleaunt, *n.* [ME., also written *bleeaunt*, *bleeant*, *bliaud*, *bliand*; = MLG. *bliant* (with term. varied from orig.) = MHG. *bliaut*, *bliat*, < OF. *bliaut*, *bliaud*, *bliat*, earlier *bliaut* (mod. F. dial. *blaude*, *biaude*: see *blouse*) = Pr. *blial*, *bliau*, *bliaut*, *blizaut* = Sp. Pg. *brial*; Mil. *bialdus*, *bianchus*, *bisancius*, a kind of tunic: origin unknown.] A garment common to both sexes in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. As worn by women, it was a tunic placed over the chemise, with long sleeves and loose cuffs, and held by a girdle, except perhaps when a garment was worn above it. That for men was worn as an outer garment, and especially over the armor, in which case it is hard to distinguish it from the *hauberk*, which afterward replaced it. For mounted men it was divided nearly to the girdle, to enable the rider to sit in the saddle.

A blewe *bleaunt* obeie brade hire yede.
King Alisaunder, p. 167.

Blymande whyt watz hyr *bleaunt*.
Allit. Poems (ed. Morris), l. 163.

bleb (bleb), *n.* [Another form of *blob*, *q. v.*] **1.** A blister or pustule.—**2.** A bubble, as in water or other fluid, or in a substance that has been fluid, as glass.

Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan.*

blebby (bleb'i), *a.* [< *bleb* + *-y*¹.] Full of blebs, blisters, or bubbles.

[Meteoric] fusion, . . . to a white *blebby* glass.
Dana, System of Mineral. (1868), p. 218.

bleck (blek), *n.* [Also (in def. 1) assibilated *bletch*; < ME. *blek*, *blech*, appar. < AS. *blæc* (= Icel. *blek* = Sw. *blick* = Dan. *blæk*, ink), prop. neut. of the adj. *blæc*, black: see *black*. *n.*] **1.** Any black fluid substance, as black ink, blacking for leather, or black grease. See *Scot*; smut.—**3.** A black man.—**4.** A local English name of the conifish, *Pollachius virens*.

[Now only *provv.* Eng. or Scotch.]

bleckbok (blek'bok), *n.* Same as *blesbok*.

bled (bled). Preterit and past participle of *bleed*.

bleer (blēr), *n.* [< ME. *bler*, *ble*, *bleo*, < AS. *bleoh*, *bleah*, usually contr. *bleo*, *blēa*, color, hue, complexion, = OS. *blī* = OFries. *bli*, *blie*, North Fries. *blüg*, color.] Color; hue; complexion.

Thou art bright of *bleo*. *Ælfsmonn*, l. 203.

I have a lemman
As bright of *blee* as is the silver moon.
Greene, George-a-Green.

White of *blee* with waiting for me
In the cool grass in the next embrowne.
Mrs. Browning, Romaunt of the Page.

bleed (blēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bled*, ppr. *bleeding*. [< ME. *bleden*, < AS. *blēdan*, bleed (= OFries. *bleda* = D. *bloeden* = LG. *blöden* = OHG. *bluotan*, MHG. G. *bluten*, = Icel. *bladha* = Sw. *blöda* = Dan. *bløde*), < *blōd*, blood: see *blood*, and cf. *bleat*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To yield or emit blood; drop, or run with, blood: as, the wound *bleed* profusely; his nose *bleeds*.

Many upon the sewing of others *bleed* . . . themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled*. *Bacon.*

2. Figuratively, to feel pity, sorrow, or anguish; be filled with sympathy or grief: with *for*: as, my heart *bleeds for* him.

Take your own will; my very heart *bleeds for* thee.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, II. 3.

I bleed inwardly *for* my lord. *Shak.*, T. of A., I. 2.

3.† To come to light: in allusion to the old superstitious belief that the body of a murdered

person would begin to bleed if the murderer approached it.

The murdering of her Marquis of Ancre will yet *bleed*, as some fear. *Howell*, Letters, I. 1. 19.

4. To shed one's blood; be severely wounded or die, as in battle or the like.

Cæsar must *bleed* for it. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

5. To lose sap, gum, or juice, as a tree or a vine.

For me the balm shall *bleed*, and amber flow. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 209.

6. To pay or lose money freely; be subjected to extortion of money: as, they made him *bleed* freely for that whim. [Slang.] — **7.** In *dyeing*, to be washed out: said of the color of a dyed fabric when it stains water in which it is immersed. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Cal. Printing, p. 105. — **8.** To leak; become leaky.

The defects in the plates, whose presence may not even be suspected, become exposed, and being attacked anew by the acids in the water used for washing out the boiler, which are not neutralized by the soda, are caused to *bleed*. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 174.

9. To yield; produce: applied to grain. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to lose blood, as by wounding; take blood from by opening a vein, as in phlebotomy. — **2.** To lose, as blood; emit or distill, as juice, sap, or gum.

A decaying pine of stately size *bleeding* amber. *Miller.*

3. To extort or exact money from; sponge on: as, the sharpers *bled* him freely. [Slang.]

He [Shaykh Maqud] returned in a depressed state, having been *bled* by the soldiery of the Kurd, to the extent of forty piastres, or about eight shillings. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 350.

4. In *dyeing*, to extract the coloring matter from (a dye-drug). *Napier*. — **5.** In *bookbinding*, to trim the margin of (a book) so closely as to mutilate the print. — **To bleed a boy** (*naut.*), to let out of a buoy water which has leaked into it. — **To bleed the brakes**, in a locomotive, to relieve the pressure on the air-brakes by opening the bleeding valve or release cock of the brake-cylinder.

bleeder (blē′dėr), *n.* **1.** One who lets blood. — **2.** A person who is naturally predisposed to bleed. See *hemophilia*.

bleed-hearts (blēd′härts), *n.* The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*.

bleeding (blē′ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bleed*, *v.*] **1.** A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the act of letting blood, as in surgery. — **2.** The drawing of sap from a tree or plant. — **3.** In *bookbinding*, an excessive trimming down of the margins of a book, which cuts into and mutilates the print.

bleeding-heart (blē′ding-härt), *n.* **1.** In England, a name of the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. — **2.** A common name of some species of *Dicentra*, especially *D. spectabilis* from China, from the shape of the flowers. — **3.** A name sometimes applied to cultivated forms of *Coleonema* with colored leaves.

bleeding-tooth (blē′ding-tōth), *n.* A common name of a shell of the family *Neritidæ*, *Nerita peloronta*, the toothed columella of which has a red blotch suggesting the name. See *Nerita*.

bleekbok (blēk′bok), *n.* [D., < *bleek*, = E. *bleak*1, pale, + *bok* = E. *buck*1, a goat.] The Dutch colonial name of the pasbuck, *Scopophorus ourebi*, a small pale-colored antelope of South Africa, related to the steinboks. Another form is *bleekbuk*.

bleery (blēr′i), *n.* A burning brand; a fagot. Also spelled *bleary*. [Scotch.]

Scowder their hangels de'ils wi' a *bleary*. *Hogg.*

bleeze1 (blēz), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *blaze*1.

bleeze2, *v.* i. pret. and pp. *bleezed*, ppr. *bleezing*. To become slightly sour, as milk. [Scotch.]

bleik1†, *a.* See *bleak*1.

bleik2†, *n.* See *bleak*2.

bleint, *n.* A Middle English form of *blain*.

bleis, *n. pl.* See *blae*, *n.*

bleit1, **bleit**2 (blāt), *a.* Same as *blate*1, *blate*2. [Scotch.]

blellum (blel′um), *n.* [Appar. imitative of senseless babble. Cf. *blether*1.] An idle, senseless, talking, or noisy fellow. [Scotch.]

A blethering, blustering, drunken *blellum*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

blemish (blem′ish), *v.* *t.* [< ME. *blemischen*, *blemissen* (see *-ish*2), wound, injure, spoil, < OF. *blemiss-*, stem of certain parts of *blemir*, *blemmir* (F. *blêmir*, grow pale, = It. *biasmar*, strike, soil), < *bleme*, *blesme*, pale, wan; origin uncertain.] **1.** To damage or impair (especially something that is well formed, or in other respects excellent); mar or make defective; destroy the perfection of; deface; sully.

Vanish; or I shall give thee thy deserving,
And *blemish* Cæsar's triumph. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.
Sin is a soil which *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul.
R. Braithwaite.

2. To impair morally; tarnish, as reputation or character; defame; stain: as, to *blemish* one's fair fame.

On a general review of the long administration of Hastings, it is impossible to deny that, against the great crimes by which it is *blemished*, we have to set off great public services. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

blemish (blem′ish), *n.* [< *blemish*, *v.*] **1.** A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, completeness, or perfection.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. *Lev.* xxiv. 20.

Naught had *blemish* there or spot,
For in that place decay was not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 356.

2. A moral defect or injury; reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; imputation.

That cleare she slide from *blemish* criminall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 27.

That you have been earnest should be no *blemish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

blemished (blem′isht), *p. a.* Having a fault or blemish; defective; in *her.*, docked or cut short: said of a cross, weapon, or the like, used as a bearing.

blemishless (blem′ish-les), *a.* [< *blemish*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without blemish; spotless; perfect; without defect.

A life in all so *blemishless*. *Feltham*, Lusoria, xxxvii.

blemishment (blem′ish-ment), *n.* [< *blemish*, *n.*, + *-ment*.] Damage; injury; defacement.

For dread of blame and honours *blemishment*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 36.

blemmatrope (blem′a-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. βλέμμα, look, glance, eye (< βλέπειν, look), + τρέπειν, turn.] An apparatus for illustrating the various positions of the eye.

blench1 (blench), *v.* [< early mod. E. sometimes spelled *blanch* by confusion with *blanch*, make white (see *blanch*1 and *blanch*2); < ME. *blenchen*, *blenkien*, occasionally *blanchen*, turn aside, evade, disconcert, usually intrans., shrink back, give way, < AS. *blencan* (= Icel. *blekja*), deceive, supposed to be a causal form of **blincan*, = OHG. *blenkan*, a vocal of *drinkan*, but the latter verb does not occur in the older language: see *blink*. For the sense 'deceive,' cf. *blear* and *bleer*'s *eyes*, under *blear*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shrink; start back; give way; flinch; turn aside or fly off.

Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cause will stir you up.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*,
I know my course.
I know his people
Are of his own choice, men that will not totter
For blows or bribes. *Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, v. 3.

2. To quail: said of the eye.

II. *trans.* **1.** To deceive; cheat.—**2.** To draw back from; shirk; avoid; elude; deny from fear.

He now blanched what before . . . he affirmed. *Evelyn.*

3. To hinder or obstruct; disconcert; foil.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them to *blench* the defendants' sight and dead their shot.
G. Carew.

blench1†(blench), *n.* [< *blench*1, *v.*] **1.** A deceit; a trick.—**2.** A sidelong glance.

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth.
Shak., Sonnets, cx.

blench2 (blench), *a.* or *adv.* [A variant form of *blanch*1, *a.*; see *blanch*1 and *blank*.] Upon or based upon the payment of a nominal or trifling yearly duty: applied to a sort of tenure of land; as, the estate is held *blench* of the crown. See *blanch-holding*.

blencher (blench′ėr), *n.* [Var. of *blanch*1, partly phonetic and partly by confusion with *blench*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To become pale; blanch.

II. *trans.* To make white; blanch.

blencher (blen′chėr), *n.* [< *blench*1, *v.*: see *blancher*2.] **1.** A scarecrow, or whatever frightens or turns aside or away. *Sir T. Elyot.* —**2.** In *hunting*, one placed where he can turn the deer from going in a particular direction; a blancher.

I feel the old man's master'd by much passion,
And too high-rack'd, which makes him overshoot all
His valour should direct at, and hurt those
That stand but by as *blenchers*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

3. One who blenches or flinches.

blench-firm (blench′fėrm), *n.* Same as *blanch-farm*.

blench-holding (blench′hōl′ding), *n.* Same as *blanch-holding*.

blend1 (blend), *v.*; pret. *blended*, pp. *blended* or *blent*, ppr. *blending*. [< ME. *blenden*, mix, sometimes intrans., a secondary form of *blenden*, < AS. *blandan*, a strong verb (= OS. *blandan* = Icel. *blanda* = Sw. *blanda* = Dan. *blande* = OHG. *blantan*, MHG. *blanden* = Goth. *blandan*), mix: see *blend*2.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mix together in such a way that the things mixed become inseparable, or cannot easily be separated. In partnership: (*a*) to mix (different sorts or qualities of a commodity) in order to produce a particular brand, kind, or quality: as, to *blend* teas; to *blend* tobacco. (*b*) To mix so intimately or harmoniously that the identity or individuality of the things mixed is lost or obscured in a new product: as, many races are *blended* in the modern England.

Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial *blent*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 29.

Blended and intertwisted in this life are the sources of joys and fears. *De Quincey.*

I *blend* in song thy flowers and thee.
Whittier, First Flowers.

(*c*) To cause to pass imperceptibly into one another; unite so that there shall be no perceptible line of division: as, to *blend* the colors of a painting.

2. To take up in the mind; confound (one thing with another).—**3.** To stir up (a liquid); hence, to render turbid; figuratively, disturb.

—**4†.** To pollute by mixture; spoil or corrupt.

And all these storms, which now his beauty *blend*.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxii.

And thy throne royall with dishonour *blent*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1330.

=**Syn.** *Mix*, etc. See *mingle*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To mix or mingle; unite intimately so as to form a harmonious whole; unite so as to be indistinguishable.

And Empert's oath, and Cromwell's prayer,
With battle-*slander blended*. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

Changed scenes and all the fashion of the world
And past and future into one did *blend*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

2. To pass imperceptibly into each other: as, sea and sky seemed to *blend*.

The distinct peaks gradually *blended* with the white atmosphere above them. *Tyndall*, Glaciers, p. 184.

It would clearly be advantageous to two varieties or incipient species if they could be kept from *blending*, on the same principle that when man is anxious to get at the same time two varieties, it is necessary that he should keep these separate. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 108.

blend1 (blend), *n.* [< *blend*1, *v.*] **1.** A mixing or mixture, as of liquids, colors, etc.: as, tea of our own *blend*.—**2.** The brand, kind, or quality produced by mixing together different sorts or qualities of a commodity: as, a fine *blend* of tea; the finest *blend* of whisky.

blend2†, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blended*, *blent*, ppr. *blending*. [< ME. *blenden*, < AS. *blendan* (= OFries. *blenda*, *blinda* = Dan. *blande* = LG. *blenden* = OHG. *blenfjan*, *blenden*, MHG. *G. blenden*), make blind; factitive verb of *blind*, blind: see *blind*1, *a.* and *v.*] To blind; deceive.

This multiplying *blent* (blinded?) so many con.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 1026.

Reason *blent* through passion. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

blendcorn (blend′kōrn), *n.* [< *blend*1 + *corn*. Cf. Dan. dial. *blandekorn*.] Wheat and rye sown and grown together. *N. E. D.*

blende (blend), *n.* [< G. *blende*, *blind*, *blende*; < *blenden*, blind, dazzle: see *blend*2.] An ore of zinc; a native sulphid of zinc, but commonly containing more or less iron, also a little cadmium, and sometimes rarer elements (gallium, indium). Its color is mostly brown and black, but when pure it is yellow or even white. The word *blende* is also employed in such compounds as manganese-blende, zinc-blende, ruby-blende, to designate certain isomorphous sulphids of the metals chemically related by a brilliant non-metallic luster. Also called *sphalerite*, *false galena*, and *black-jack*. English miners use *black-jack*.

blender (blen′dėr), *n.* One who or that which blends; specifically, a brush made of badgers' hair, used by grainers and artists in blending. See *blending*.

blending (blen′ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blend*1, *v.*] The act or process of combining or mingling, specifically, in *painting*: (*a*) A method of using on different tints so that they mingle together while wet and fuse into each other insensibly. (*b*) The process of causing pigments to melt or soften together by passing a soft brush of fitch or badgers' hair, called a *blender* or *softener*, over them with a delicate, feathery touch.

blendous (blen′dus), *a.* [< *blende* + *-ous*.] In *mineral.*, pertaining to or consisting of blende.

blend-water (blend′wâ′tėr), *n.* A distemper of cattle. Also called *more-hough*.

Blenheim (blen'əm). *n.* [From *Blenheim* House, erected by the English Parliament for the Duke of Marlborough in recognition of his military services, and especially of his great victory at *Blenheim*, G. *Blindheim*, in Bavaria, Aug. 13, 1704.] One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at Blenheim House, near Oxford, England, since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Blenheim orange, wig. See the nouns.

blenk, *v. i.* [A var. of *blink*, q. v.; partly confused with *bleach*1.] 1. To shine; gleam; glitter.—2. To glance; give a look.

Scarcely . . . having the leisure to blenk upon any paper. *James I.*, in D'Israeli's Amen. of Lit., II. 147.

blennadenitis (blen'ad-e-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, *βλέννα*, mucus, + *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous glands.

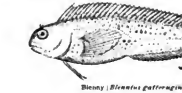
blennelytria (blen-e-lit'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ἔντρον*, sheath (vagina).] Same as *leucorrhœa*.

blennenteria (blen-en-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ἔντερον*, intestine.] In *pathol.*, a mucous flow from the intestines.

blennentery (blen'en-te-ri), *n.* Same as *blennenteria*.

blenniid (blen'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Blenniidæ*.

Blenniidæ (blen-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Blennius*, adopted by various authors with different limits. In Günther's system of classification it is a family of *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*, having the ventral fins jugular and composed of a few rays (sometimes one), a prominent anal papilla, and few or no anal spines.



Blenny (*Blennius gattorugine*).

blenniiform (blen'i-i-fôrm), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Blenniiformes*; having the form of a blenny.

Blenniiformes (blen'i-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *blennius*, blenny, + *forma*, form.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body low, subcylindrical or compressed, and elongate (rarely oblong); the dorsal fin long; the spinous portion of the dorsal, if distinct, very long, as well developed as the soft portion, or more so; the whole in sometimes composed of spines only; the anal more or less lengthened; the caudal subtruncate or rounded, and the ventrals thoracic or jugular, if present.

Blennius (blen-ī'li-us), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Blenniidæ*, typified by the genus *Blennius*, to which various limits have been assigned.

blennioid (blen'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *blennius*, blenny, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Like a blenny; blenniiform. Also *blennoid*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Blenniidæ*; a blenniid. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Blennioidea (blen-i-oi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of neanthopterygian fishes, nearly equivalent to *Blenniidæ*. The principal families are the *Blenniidæ*, *Clinidæ*, *Muræenoididæ*, *Stichæidæ*, and *Anarrhichadidæ*.

Blennioidei (blen-i-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of neanthopterygian fishes: synonymous with *Blenniidæ*. *Agassiz.*

Blennius (blen'i-us), *n.* [L. also *blendius* and *bleudea*, < Gr. *βλέννος*, a blenny, < *βλέννος*, also *βλέννα*, mucus, slime: in reference to the mucous coating of its skin.] The typical genus of the family *Blenniidæ*, originally containing numerous species now dispersed in many different genera: the term is at present restricted to those species which are closely related to the common blenny of Europe. See cut under *Blenniidæ*.

blennogenic (blen-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *blennogenous* + *-ic*.] Generating mucus; muciparous.

blennogenous (ble-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] In *med.*, producing or generating mucus.

blennoid (blen'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling mucus.

blennometritis (blen'ō-me-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *μητρίτις*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, mucous flow accompanying metritis.

blennophthalmia (blen-of-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ὀφθαλμία*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye; conjunctivitis.

blennorrhagia (blen-ō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *-ραγια*, < *ῥήγνυναι*, burst, break.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of mucus; specifically, gonorrhea.

blennorrhagic (blen-ō-raj'ik), *a.* [< *blennorrhagia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or suffering from blennorrhagia.

blennorrhea (blen-ō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a flow of mucus. The term is applicable to an increased discharge from any of the mucous surfaces, but is usually restricted to that from the urethra and vagina, gonorrhea. Also spelled *blennorrhœa*.

blennorrheal (blen-ō-rē'al), *a.* [< *blennorrhea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by blennorrhea. Also spelled *blennorrhœal*.

blenny (blen'i), *n.*; pl. *blennies* (-iz). [< L. *blennus*: see *Blennius*.] A fish of the genus *Blennius*, of the family *Blenniidæ*, and especially of the subfamily *Blenniinæ*.

blennymeninitis (blen'i-me-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ὑμήν*, membrane, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a mucous membrane.

blens (blenz), *n.* [E. dial., also *blinds*: see def. 2.] 1. A local English name of the common cod.—2. A cornish name of the bib, a fish of the cod family. The fish is said to have been so named from a sort of loose bag capable of inflation and resembling a bleb or blain, which is formed of an outer layer passing from the cheeks over the eye, and a second layer passing over the eyeball. *Jew.*

blent1 (blent). Past participle of *blend*1.

blent2†. Preterit and past participle of *blend*2. *Chaucer.*

blepharadenitis (blef-a-rad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ἀδήν* (*ἀδεν-*), gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the Meibomian glands. Also called *meibomitis*.

blepharal (blef'a-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the eyelids.

blepharedema (blef-a-ri-dē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *οἴδημα*, swelling: see *edema*.] In *pathol.*, edema of the eyelids.

blepharitis (blef-a-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *-itis*. Cf. *Gr. βλεφαρίτης*, adj., of or on the eyelids.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the eyelids.

blepharoadenitis (blef'a-rō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ἀδήν*, a gland, + *-itis*.] Same as *blepharitis*.

blepharochalasis (blef'a-rō-ki-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *χάλασις*, a slackening, slutting up of an orifice, < *χαλᾶν*, make slack.] In *pathol.*, a paralytic or congenital diminution of the space between the eyelids. *Dunglison.*

blepharochromidrosis (blef'a-rō-kro-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ἰδρώς*, sweat, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, conjunctivitis accompanied by blepharitis.

blepharophimosis (blef'a-rō-fi-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *φίμωσις*, a muzzling, shutting up of an orifice, < *φιμοῦν*, muzzle, shut up.] Same as *blepharochalasis*.

blepharoplast (blef'a-rō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of making a new eyelid from a piece of skin transplanted from an adjacent part.

blepharoplegia (blef'a-rō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] Same as *ptosis*.

blepharoptosis (blef'a-rop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πτῶσις*, a fall.] Same as *ptosis*.

blepharorrhaphy (blef'a-rō-raf'i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, seam, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] The surgical operation of uniting the edges of the eyelids to each other, as after enucleation.

blepharospasm (blef'a-rō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *σπασμός*, a spasm.] Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelid.

blepharostenosis (blef'a-rō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *στένωσις*, a narrowing, < *στενοῦν*, contract, narrow, < *στενός*, narrow.] In *pathol.*, a diminution of the space between the eyelids, not of congenital origin. See *blepharophimosis*.

blesbok, blessbok (bles'bok), *n.* [Also Englished *blesshuck*: < D. *blesbok*, < *bles*, = E. *blaze*5, + *bok* = E. *buck*1.] A large bubaline or alcaline antelope of South Africa, *Damalis* or *Alcelaphus albifrons*, with a white face or blaze.

Blesbok (*Alcelaphus albifrons*).

bleschet, *v. t.* See *bleach*.

blesht, *v. t.* [ME. *blesshen*, *bleschen*, *blessen*, *blissen*, prob. of LG. origin: MD. *blesschen*, *blusschen*, D. *blusschen* = LG. *bluschen*, quench, extinguish, appar. contr. of **belescehen*, < *be-* + MLG. *leschen* = MD. *lesschen* = OHG. *leskên*, MHG. *leschen*, G. *löschen*, put out, cancel of OHG. *leskan*, MHG. *leschen* (G. *löschen*), go out, as fire; prob., with present-formative *-sk* (= AS. *-sc*, E. *-sh*, as in *thresh*, *wash*, etc.), from the root of AS. *leegan*, OHG. *legen*, etc., lay: see *lay*1.] To quench; extinguish; put out (a fire).

Blesshyn [var. *bleshyn*], or quenchyn, extinguo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 30.

bless1 (bles), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blessed* or *blest*, ppr. *blessing*. [< ME. *blessen*, *blessien*, *blescen*, *blisien* (also *blassen*, etc.), < AS. *blétsian*, *blédsian* = ONorth. *bladsia*, *gi-bladsia*, bless (> Icel. *bletsa*, *bleza*, mod. *blessa*, bless), originally **blódsjan*, which may have meant 'consecrate the altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the sacrifice' (Sweet), lit. make bloody, < *blód*, blood, with verb-formative *-sjan*, in *edhersjan*, cleanse, *minsian*, grow small (see *cleanse* and *wince*). Confused in ME. and since with the unrelated *blæs*; hence the ME. parallel forms *blasen*, *blessen*, *blosmen*, and see *blessful*, *blessfulness*.] 1. To consecrate or set apart to holy or sacred purposes; make or pronounce holy: formerly occasionally used of persons.

And God *blessed* the seventh day, and sanctified it. Gen. ii. 3.

2. To consecrate (a thing) by a religious rite, as with prayer and thanksgiving; consecrate or hallow by asking God's blessing on: as, to *bless* food.

Where the master is too rusty or too rich . . . to *bless* his own table. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

And now the bishop had *blest* the meat. *Southey*, Bishop Bruno.

3. To sanctify (one's self) by making the sign of the cross, especially as a defense against evil influences or agencies: used reflexively.

Argus he hyred to sle of thi sonde,
And *blysse* thi breast at thi forhede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

When they heard these words, some . . . *blest themselves* with both hands, thinking . . . that he had been a devil disguised. *Urquhart*, Rabelais, I. 45. (*N. E. D.*)

I fancy I see you *bless yourself* at this terrible relation. *Lady M. W. Montagu*, Letters, II. 47. (*N. E. D.*)

4t. To defend; preserve; protect or guard from evil; relatively, to guard one's self from; avoid; eschew.

And, were not heavenly grace that did him *bless*,
He had become pouldred all, as thin as flowre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 12.

Bless me from this woman! I would stand the cannon, Before ten words of hers. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, I. 3.

And therefore God *bless* me from that [separation by death], and I will hope well of the rest.
Arabella Stuart, in D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit., II. 377.

5. To invoke or pronounce a blessing upon (another or others); commend to God's favor or protection.

And Isaac called Jacob, and *blessed* him. Gen. xxviii. 1.
A thousand times I *blest* him, as he knelt beside my bed.
Tennyson, May Queen.

6. To confer well-being upon; bestow happiness, prosperity, or good of any kind upon; make happy, prosperous, or fortunate; prosper with temporal or spiritual benefits: as, a nation *blessed* with peace and plenty.

The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all that thou doest. Deut. xv. 18.
Heaven *bless* your expedition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

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If I do well I shall be *blessed*, whether any bless me or not. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 17.

7. To favor (with); make happy or fortunate by some specified means; as, *blessed* with a good constitution; *blessed* with filial children.

You will to your lute, I heard you could touch it cunningly; pray *bless* my ears a little. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, I. 3.

Mrs. Bull . . . *blessed* John with three daughters. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull Still Master, p. 30. (*N. E. D.*)

8. To praise or extol (*a*) as holy or worthy of reverence, or (*b*) as the giver of benefits; extol or glorify with thankful acknowledgment of benefits received.

Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, *bless* His holy name. Ps. ciii. 1.

I am content with this, and *bless* my fortune. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, III. 1.

9. To esteem or account happy; congratulate; felicitate: used reflexively.

The nations shall *bless themselves* in him. *Jer.* iv. 2.

Bless not *thyself* only that thou wert born in Athens. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 25.

[Often used in exclamations with various shades of meaning departing more or less widely from the literal sense; as, God *bless me*! *bless you*! *bless the mark*! etc.]—**God bless the mark.** See *mark*, n.—**to be in a passing way to bless one's self with**, to be penniless: in allusion to the cross on the silver penny (cf. *turn a penny*) or to the practice of crossing the palm with a piece of silver. *N. E. D.* —**To be blessed**, a euphemism for *to be damned*: as, I'm *blessed* if he didn't run away; he *blessed* if I knew. *Slang.*

I'm *blessed* if I don't expect the car back to-morrow morning. *Merryat*, Snarleyyow, II. xi.

An emphatic and earnest affirmative: *blessed* if she would. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xiii.

To bless one's self. (*a*) To felicitate one's self; exult. (*b*) To ejaculate "Bless me," "Heaven bless me," or the like. —**To bless one's stars**, to congratulate or felicitate one's self.

bless[2] (bles), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *blessen*, *blyssen*, *blecchen*, strike, wound, < OF. *blecier*, *blechier*, F. *blesser*, wound, injure, of uncertain origin, perhaps < MHG. *ze-bletzen*, cut to pieces, < *ze-*, G. *zer-* (= AS. *to-*, E. *to-*[5]), apart, + *bletz*, *blez*, OHG. *bletz*, a patch, a piece.] **1.** To wound; hurt; thump. *Halliwell.* —**2.** [Appar. a deflection of sense 1. Some fancy that it refers to "the old rite of blessing a field by directing the hands to all parts of it" (see *blessed*).] To wave; brandish.

He prikked in formest
& *blessed* so with his brijt brond þat non dorst him abide
That what rink so he raujt he ros never after.
Wilbam of Palerne, l. 1191.

His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 22.

blessbok, *n.* See *blesbok*.

blessed (bles'ed or blest; as pret. and pp. commonly pronounced *blest*, and often so written), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bless*[1].] **1.** Consecrated; holy: as, the *blessed* sacrament.

I . . . dipped my finger in the *blessed* water.
Marryat, Phantom Ship, I. (*N. E. D.*)

2. Worthy of adoration: as, the *blessed* Trinity.

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his *blessed* feet.
Milton, Nativity, l. 25.

Jesus, the Christ of God,
The Father's *blessed* Son,
The Spirit, Bearer of Faith and Hope.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

Man never Is, but always To be, *blest*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 96.

Specifically — **4.** Enjoying spiritual blessings and the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity; beatified.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.
Matt. v. 7.

Reverence'd like a *blessed* saint. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

5. Fraught with or imparting blessings; bestowing happiness, health, or prosperity.

The quality of mercy . . . is twice *blest*;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Thou *blessed* star, I thank thee for thy light.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

6. Bringing happiness; pleasurable; joyful: as, a most *blessed* time; "a *blessed* sight to see," *Pepys*, Diary, May 23, 1660.—**7.** Endowed with or possessing healing virtues.

I have . . . made familiar
To me and to my aid the *blessed* infusions
That dwell in vegetives, in metals, stones.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

8. By euphemism: Cursed; damned; confounded: a term of mitigated objurgation, and often merely emphatic without objurgation: as, the *blessed* thing gave way; our *blessed* system of canvassing; he lost every *blessed* cent he had.—**Blessed bell.** See *bell*.—**Blessed thistle.** See *thistle*.—**The blessed**, the saints in heaven; the beatified saints.

The state also of the *blessed* in Paradise, though never so perfect, is not therefore without hope of farther progression.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

blessed-herb (bles'ed-ėrb), *n.* [A tr. of *Mk. herba benedicta*, > E. *herb-bennet*.] The common European avens, *Geum urbanum*.

blessedly (bles'ed-li), *adv.* In a blessed manner; happily; in a fortunate manner; joyfully.

One day we shall *blessedly* meet again never to depart.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* [< *blessed* + *-ness*.] The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God.

His [Wyclif's] enemies envied his happiness upon him; For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Nor lily, nor no glorious hyacinth,
Are of that sweetness, smoothness, tenderness,
Softness, and satisfying *blessedness*,
As my Evaithe. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

It is such a *blessedness* as being begets in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality. *South.*

Single blessedness, the unmarried state; celibacy.

Grows, lives, and dies, in *single blessedness*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

=Syn. *Felicity*, *Bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*), joy, beatitude.

blesser (bles'ėr), *n.* One who bestows a blessing; one who blesses or names by blessing.

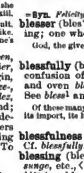
God, the giver of the gift, or *blesser* of the action.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, § 4.

blessfully (bles'ful-i), *adv.* [For *blissfully*, by confusion of *bless*[1] with *bliss*.] = ME. *blisful*, and oven *blessedful*, as variations of *blissful*. See *bless*[1] and *bliss*.] Blissfully. [Rare.]

Of those many are *blessfully* incognitant of the opinion, its import, its history, and even its name.
Sir W. Hamilton.

blessful (bles'ful-nes), *n.* [For *blissfulness*. Cf. *blessfully*.] Blissfulness. *Drant.* [Rare.]

blessing (bles'ing), *n.* [< ME. *blessinge*, *blescinge*, etc., < AS. *blētsung*, *blēdsung*, verbal *n.* of *blētsian*, *blēdsian*: see *bless*[1].] **1.** The act of invoking or pronouncing happiness upon another or others; benediction. Specifically, in the Latin and Greek churches, the act of pronouncing a benediction on the laity after divine service performed by a bishop or other priest. In the Roman Catholic Church, the blessing is now given with all the fingers joined and extended, but formerly with the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand extended and the two remaining fingers turned down. In the Greek Church, the thumb and the third finger of the same hand are joined, the other fingers being extended. Some Eastern writers say that in this position a symbol of the Greek sacred monogram of the name of Christ. In either case the three fingers (or two fingers and thumb) extended symbolize the Trinity. In the Anglican Church, during the former of the periods this gesture is used.



Latin Church fold used. Greek Church.
Position of Hand in Blessing.

2. The form of words used in this invocation or declaration; a (or the) benediction.—**3.** The bestowal of divine favor, or of hallowing, protecting, or prospering influences: as, to ask God's blessing on any undertaking.—**4.** A temporal or spiritual benefit; anything which makes happy or prosperous; something to be thankful for; a boon or mercy: as, the *blessings* of life, of health, or of civilization; it is a *blessing* we fared so well.

Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed.
Milton, Comus, l. 772.

5. Euphemistically, a curse; a scolding; a castigation with words.—**To ask a blessing**, to say grace before a meal.

blest (blest), *pret.*, *pp.*, and *p. a.* A contracted form of *blessed*.

blet (blet), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bletted*, ppr. *bletting*. [< F. *blettir*, become 'sleepy,' < *blette*, 'sleepy,' applied to a pear (*une poire blette*), fem. of a disused masc. **blet*, < OF. *blet*, fem. *blette*, soft, mellow, overripe; cf. equiv. *blecht*, *blequ*, applied also to an overripe apple (Cotgrave)also *blesse*, *blasse*, *blot* (Roquefort). The relations of these forms, and their origin, are uncertain.] To become "sleepy" or internally decayed, as a pear which ripens after being picked.

Its [the medlar's] fruit is hard, acid, and unfit for eating till it loses its green colour and becomes *bletted*.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 271.

bletch, *v. t.* [The assibilated form of *bleck*, *v.* Cf. *blatch*, *black*.] To black; make black. *Levins.*

bletch, *n.* [The assibilated form of *bleck*, *n.* Cf. *bletch*, *v.*] Blacking. *Levins.*

bletcher[1] (blech'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *blather*.

bletcher[2], **bletcherer**, *n.* Same as *blather*.

Strikin' *bletchers* up in rhyme. *Burns*, The Vision.

blether (bleth'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *bladder*.

bletherskate (bleth'ėr-skāt), *n.* Same as *blatherskite*.

bletonism (blet'on-izm), [So called from M. *Bleton*, a Frenchman living at the end of the 18th century, who was said to have this faculty.] That prolonged faculty of perceiving and indicating subterraneous springs and currents by peculiar sensations.

bletonist (blet'on-ist), *n.* [See *bletonism*.] One who possesses or pretends to possess the faculty of bletonism.

bletting (blet'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blet*, *v.*] The slow internal decay or "sleepiness" that takes place in some fruits, as apples and pears, after they are gathered. *Lindley.*

blew-cap (blū'kap), *n.* [F., king's blue: *bleu* (see *blue*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *roi*, king: see *roy*.] In *ceram.*, the name given to the cobalt-blue color in European porcelain, first produced in Sèvres. It is sometimes uniform, and sometimes mottled or marbled. It was one of the first colors used in European porcelain decoration.

blever, *v. i.* A Middle English contraction of *believe*.

blew[1], **blewe**[2] (blū), Preterit of *blow*[1], *blow*[2].

blew[3], **blewe**[4], Preterit of *blow*.

blewart (blū'wart), *n.* [Sc. Cf. *blawort*.] In Scotland, the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*.

blewits (blū'its), *n.* [Prob. same as *bluets*, pl. of *bluet*, a name applied to several different flowers.] The popular name of *Agaricus personatus*, an edible purplish mushroom common in meadows in autumn.

blaymee, *n.* [< F. *blesme*, of same sense, referred by some to a foreground-type *blasme*, OF. *bleme*, *blesme*, pale: see *blemish*.] An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. *Bradley.*

bleyn, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *blain*.

bleynte, An obsolete preterit of *blench*[1].

Therwithal he *bleynte* and cryede, A!
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 220.

blian[1], *n.* See *bleaunt*.

bliaut, **bliaut**[2], *n.* See *bleaunt*.

blick[1], *v. i.* [In mod. E. appar. only in dial. *bicken*[4], shining, bright, orig. (as in 2d extract below) ppr. of *blick*; < ME. *blikken*, *blikien*, *bliken*, < AS. **blician* = MD. *blicken*, shine, gleam, D. *blikken*, twinkle, turn pale, = MLG. *blicken*, shine, gleam, = G. *blicken*, look, peer, feel, *blika*, shine, gleam, = Sw. *blicka*, glance, look; a weak verb, in ME. mixed with the orig. strong verb (*b*) *blīken*, < AS. *blīcan* (pret. *blāc*, pp. *blicen*) = OS. *blīkan*, shine, gleam, = OFries. *blīke* (pp. *bliken*), appear, = MD. *blīken*, D. *blijken*, look, appear, = OHG. *blīhhan* (in comp., MHG. *blīchen*, shine, gleam), perhaps = Ohlg. *blikati*, sparkle, < L. *fulgere*, shine, lighten, = Gr. *φλέγειν*, burn: see *fulgent*, *phlegm*, *phlox*. Hence ult. (from AS. *blīcan*) E. *bleak*[2], *bleach*[1], q. v. Cf. *blink*, *blench*[1], *blanch*, *blanch*, *blanch*.] To shine; gleam.

Bryght *blykked* the bem of the brode heuen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 603.

The *blykkande* helt he bere thereunde.
Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight (ed. Morris), l. 2483.

blick[1] (blik), *n.* [< G. *blick* = D. Dan. *blik*, a look, glance, twinkle, flash, = MLG. *blick*, gleam, sheen; from the verb: see *blick*[1], *v.*] The brightening or iridescence appearing on silver or gold at the end of the cupeling or refining process. *Raymond*, Mining Glossary.

blick[2] (blik), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *bleak*[2].] Same as *bleak*[2].

blickey, **blickie** (blik'i), *n.* A small pail or bucket. [New Jersey.]

blight (blīt), *n.* [First certain instances in Cotgrave and Sherwood, 17th century; later also

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blight

spelled *blite*. Origin unknown; the various explanations offered all fail for lack of evidence.]

1. Some influence, usually hidden or not conspicuous, that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants caused by the condition of the soil, atmospheric influences, insects, parasitic plants, etc.; smut, mildew, or the like. In botany it is sometimes restricted to a class of minute parasitic fungi, the *Erysiphaceæ*, which appear on the surface of leaves or stems without entering the tissues, and produce a whitish appearance, but in frequency is applied also to those of other groups which are destructive to crops.

The garden feeds no *blight*, and needs no fence.
Cowper, Task, iv. 772.

2. Figuratively, any malignant or mysterious influence that nips, blasts, destroys, or brings to naught; anything which withers hope, blasts one's prospects, or checks prosperity.

A *blight* seemed to have fallen over our fortunes.
Disraeli.

The biting presence of a petty degrading care, such as casts the *blight* of irony over all higher effort.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 178.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) A slight facial paralysis induced by sudden cold or damp. (*b*) See *blights*.

—Bladder-blight, a disease of peach-trees caused by the parasitic fungus *Exoascus deformans*, which produces inflated distortions in the leaves. See *Exoascus*. **—Pear-blight**, an epidemic disease attacking pear-trees, also known as *fire-blight*, and when affecting the apple and quince as *twig-blight*, caused by a microscopic fungus, *Micrococcus amylovorus*, one of the bacteria. Also called *anthrax* and *non-avoid*.

blight (blīt), *v. t.* [< *blight*, *n.*] **1.** To affect with blight; cause to wither or decay; nip, blast, or destroy.

A cold and wet summer *blighted* the corn.
Darwin, Misc., p. 88.

2. To exert a malignant or baleful influence on; blast or mar the beauty, hopes, or prospects of; frustrate.

The standard of police is the measure of political justice. The atmosphere will *blight* it, it cannot live here.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy of Last Century.

blight-bird (blīt'bėrd), *n.* A bird, as a species of *Zosterops*, useful in clearing trees of blight and of insects.

blighted (blī'ted), *p. a.* Smitten with blight; blasted.

blighting (blī'ting), *p. a.* Producing the effects of blight.

I found it [Horace Walpole's house] had nothing to offer me but the usual number of commonplace rooms in the usual *blighting* state of restoration.
Howells, Venetian Life, xv.

blightingly (blī'ting-li), *adv.* By blighting; with blighting influence or effect.

blights (blīts), *n. pl.* [See *blight*, *n.*] A name given in some parts of the United States to certain forms of urticaria or nettle-rash.

blikset, *v. i.* [ME. *blikken* (= Icel. *blikna*), < *bleken*, shine: see *blike*, *bleck*[1].] To become pale.—2. To shine.

blimbing (blim'bing), *n.* Same as *bilimbi*.

blin[1] (blin), *v. t.* [< ME. *blinnen*, rarely *blinnen*, usually intrans., < AS. *blinnan*, intrans., cease, contr. of *behinnan* (= OHG. *bilinnan*), < *be-* + *linnan*, ME. *linnen*, mod. dial. Sc. *lin*, *linn*, *lenn*, cease, = Icel. *linna* = Dan. *linne*, *linde* = OHG. **linnan*, in *bi-linnan* above, and MHG. *ge-linnen* = Goth. **linnan*, in *af-linnan*, leave off.] **1.** *intrans.* To cease; leave off.

I'gan cry ere I *blin*,
O, her eyes are paths to sin.
Green, Tu Quoque, Prudent Palmer's Ode.

II. *trans.* To put a stop to.

For nathemore for that spectacels had
Did *blin* other two their evyl, but encreace *blin*,
But both attonce on both sides him bestad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 22.

blin[1] (blin), *n.* [ME. *blin*, < AS. *blinn*, cessation, < *blinnan*, cease: see the verb.] End; cessation. *B. Jonson.*

blin[2] (blin), *a.* A Scottish form of *blind*.

blind[1] (blīnd), *a.* [< ME. *blind*, *blynd*, < AS. *blind* = OS. *blind* = OFries. *blind* = D. *blind* = OHG. MHG. *blint*, G. *blind* = Icel. *blindr* = Sw. *blind* = Dan. *blind* = Goth. *blinds*, *blind*; cf. Lith. *blendzus*, blind, Lett. *blenst*, see dimly, OSlug. *bledŭ*, pale, dim; with facitive verb AS. *blendan*, etc., make blind (see *blend*[2]). The supposed connection with AS. *blandan*, etc., E. *blend*[1], as if 'with confused sight,' is doubtful.]

1. Destitute of the sense of sight, whether by natural defect or by deprivation, permanently or temporarily; not having sight.

They be *blind* leaders of the blind. Mat. xv. 14.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, lacking in the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual sight; unable to understand or judge.

I am full *blynde* in Poets Arte,
Therfor I can no skill:
All eloquence I put apart,
Following myne owne will.
Rhodes, Bokc of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

At a solemn procession I have wept abundantly, while my conscrts, *blind* with opposition and prejudice, have fallen into an access of mirth and laughter.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 3.

He fought his battles without a general's strength. He would not make his judgment *blind*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcvi.

3. Not directed or governed by sight, physical or mental; not proceeding from or controlled by reason: as, *blind* groping; *blind* tenacity.

That which is thought to have done the Bishops hurt, is their going about to suppress a *blind* obedience.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

Specifically—**4.** Undiscriminating; heedless; inconsiderate; unreflecting; headlong.

His fearе of God may be as faulty as a *blind* zeale.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

This plan is recommended neither to *blind* approbation nor to *blind* reprobation.
Jay.

5. Not possessing or proceeding from intelligence or discernment; without direction or control; irrational; fortuitous: as, a *blind* force or agency; *blind* chance.—**6.** Filled with or enveloped in darkness; dark; obscure; not easily discernible: as, a *blind* alley; a *blind* recluse.]

The *blind* cave of eternal night. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

The *blind* mazes of this tangled wood.
Milton, Comus, l. 181.

Mr. Pierce hath let his wife's closet, and the little *blind* bedchamber, and a garret, to a silk-man for 8*d.* fine, and 30*l.* per annum.
Pepys, Diary, II. 45.

Hence—**7.** Difficult to see, literally or figuratively; hard to understand; hard to make out; unintelligible: as, *blind* outlines; *blind* writing; *blind* reasoning.

Written in such a queer *blind* . . . hand.
Richardson, Grandfather's Chair.

8†. Unlighted: as, *blind* candles.—**9.** Covered; concealed from sight; hidden.

On the *blind* rocks are lost. *Dryden.*

10†. Out of sight or public view; out of the way; private; secret.

A *blind* place where Mr. Goldsborough was to meet me.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 15, 1661.

I was forced to go to a *blind* alehouse, and drink penance.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 5.

11. Without openings for admitting light or seeing through: as, a *blind* window; [†] *blind* walls. "Horace Walpole, Cowley, . . . not serving any apparent purpose; wanting something ordinarily essential to completeness: not fulfilling the idea of a window" (Ruskin), one that from a bad fuse or other reason has fallen without exploding.—**13.** Closed at one end; having no outlet; cesac: as, a *blind* alley.

Blind processes . . . from both the sides and ends of the air-bladder.
Owen, Anat. Vert.

Offenders were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron-plated door, during the penal period, consisting of a strong cell or two and a *blind* alley some yard and a half wide.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 807.

Blind arcade. See *arcade*.—**Blind arch.** See *arch*[1].—**Blind area**, a space about the basement of a house designed to prevent dampness reaching the walls of the building: an ambit.—**Blind axle.** See *axle*.—**Blind beetle**, a name applied to *Anophthalmus* the cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*), so called because it flies against persons as if it were blind; (*b*) a small rove-beetle, *Bledius* destitute of eyes.—**Blind bill.** See *bill*[1].—**Blind blocking.** See *blocking*.—**Blind buckler**, the sleeper of a bawsebuck.—**Blind cinchona**, a bark, the bast beats no bloom or fruit. Hence plants are said by florists to go *blind* when they fail to flower.—**Blind coal**, coal entered by the passage of a trap dike through or near it. [Eng.]—**Blind copy**, in *printing*, obscurely written copy; any copy hard to read.—**Blind door.** See *blind window*, below.—**Blind fire**, fuel arranged on the grate or fireplace so as to burn without a visible flame on the application of a lighted match.—**Blind holes**, holes as in plates to be riveted, which are incomplete.—**Blind lantern**, a dark or unlighted lantern.—**Blind level**, in *mining*, a level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end and acts as an inverted siphon.—**Blind plants**, abortive plants; plants, as of the cabbage and other species, which have run to seed, which have failed to produce central buds.—**Blind side**, the weak or unguarded side; a fig. use of the phrase.

All people have their *blind* side—their superstitions.
Lamb, Opinions on Whist.

Blind spot, the point in the retina, not sensitive to light, at which the optic nerve enters the eye.—**Blind stitch.** (*a*) A stitch taken on the under side of any fabric in such a way that it is not seen. (*b*) Ornamental sewing on leather, designed to be seen on only one side of the material.—**Blind story.** (*a*) A pointless tale. (*b*) Same as *blind story*.—**Blind tooling.** See *tooling*.—**Blind vessel**, in *chem.*, a vessel with an opening on one side only.—**Blind window**, *door*, in *arch*, a feature of design introduced for the sake of symmetry or harmony, identical in treatment and ornament with a true window or door, but closed with a wall.

blind-born

blind[1] (blind), *v.* [< ME. *blinden*, become blind, make blind, deceive (= D. *blinden* = OFries. *blinda* = OHG. *blinden*, become blind, = Dan. *blinde* = Goth. *ga-blindjan*, make blind), < *blind*, *a.*, blind. The more common ME. verb is that represented by *blend*[2], *q. v.*] *I. trans.* **1.** To make blind; deprive of sight; render incapable of seeing, wholly or partially.

The curtain drawn, his eyes begun
To wink, and heavily vow'd his greater light.
Shak., Lucrece, i. 375.

2. To dim the perception or discernment of; make morally or intellectually blind.

And thou shalt take no gift: for the gift *blindeth* the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous.
Ex. xxiii. 8.

Superstition hath *blinded* the hearts of men.
Bacon, Unity in Religion, Misc. of Mel., p. 500.

Whom passion hath not *blinded*.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.

3. To render dark, literally or figuratively; obscure to the eye or to the mind; conceal.

Such darkness *blinds* the sky. *Dryden.*

The state of the controversy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to have *blinded* and confused.
Macaulay.

4. To dim or obscure by excess of light; outshine; eclipse. [Rare.]

Thrift, her beauty all the rest did *blind*,
That all admired and wond'red worthy of my love.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vi.

Thy sweet eyes have quite overthrown me, *blinded* me.
Ere yet they *blind* the stars. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

5. In *road-making*, to fill with gravel, as interstices between stones; cover with gravel or earth: as, to *blind* road-metal.—**6.** In *gunnery*, to provide with blindages.—**Blinded battery.** See *battery*.

II. *intrans.* To become blind or dim.

That he [*she*, a pearl] *blindes* of life in bour ther ho l'ygges,
No-bot wasch hir wyth wourchyp in wyn as he sakes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1198.

blind[1] (blind), *n.* [< *blind*[1], *v.*] **1.** Anything which obstructs the sight, intercepts the view, or keeps out light.

If I have an ancient window overlooking my neighbour's ground, he may not erect any *blind* to obstruct the light.
Blackstone, Com., II. 36.

Specifically—(*a*) A screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in: a screen or shade for a window, made of cloth, laths, etc., and used either inside or outside. One of the latter kind of blinds is generally square, attached to a horse's bridle on either side of his head to prevent him from seeing sideways or backward: a blinder or blinker. (*b*) A strong plank shutter placed in front of a door to be sworn as the gun has been discharged. 2. Something intended to mislead the eye or the understanding by concealing, or diverting attention from, the principal object or true design; a pretense or pretext.

Making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other.
Decay of Christ. Piety.

3. A hiding-place; an ambush or ambuscade, especially one prepared for concealing a hunter or fowler from his game.

So when the watchful shepherd, from the *blind*,
Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind.
Dryden, Æneid, iv.

4. *Milit.*, a kind of bomb-proof shelter for men or material; a blindage. A *single blind* is commonly made of three strong perpendicular posts with planks between them, covered with pieces of iron on the outside, rendering them shot-proof. It is used as a protection to laborers in the trenches. A *double blind* is made by filling large wooden chests with earth, and placing them one on the other.

5. In the game of poker, the stake deposited in the pool previous to the deal.—**Stamped in the blind**, in *bookbinding*, said of ornaments to be printed in ink when the pattern is first stamped with a heated die, preparatory to a second stamping in ink of the same design over the first.—**Venetian blinds**, window-blinds or shades made of thin light laths or strips of wood fixed on strips of webbing.

blind[2] (blind), *n.* Same as *blende*.

blindage (blin'dāj), *n.* [< *blind*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** *Milit.*, a blind; a screen made of timber and earth, used to protect men in a trench or covered way; also, a mantelet.

When a trench has to be pushed forward in a position where the command of the dangerous point is so great that it cannot be sheltered from the plunging fire by traverses, it is covered on the top and on the sides by fascines and earth supported by a framework, and is termed a *blindage*.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc.

2. A hood so arranged that it can be made to cover the eyes of a horse if he ossays to run away.

blindage-frame (blin'dāj-frām), *n.* A wooden frame used in the construction of a blindage to support fascines, earth, etc.

blind-ball (blind'bâl), *n.* Same as *blindman's-buff*, 2.

blind-born (blind'bôrn), *a.* Born blind; congenitally blind. [Rare.]

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blind-born

A person . . . is apt to attribute to the *blind-born* . . . such habits of thought . . . as his own. *Whately,* Rhetoric.

blinde (blīnd), *n.* Same as *blende.*

blinded (blīn'ded), *a.* 1. Provided with blinds, blinders, or blinkers; as, a *blinded* house; *blinded* batteries.—2. Having the window-shades drawn down; with the blinds closed.

I found the windows were *blinded.* *Addison,* Tatler, No. 120.

He paced under the *blinded* houses and along the vacant streets. *R. L. Stevenson,* The Dynamiter, p. 13.

blindedly (blīn'ded-li), *adv.* As if blinded.

blinder (blīn'der), *n.* 1. One who or that which blinds.—2. A blind or blinker on a horse's bridle.

blind-fast (blīnd'fast), *n.* The catch or fastening of a blind or shutter.

blind-fish (blīnd'fish), *n.* 1. A cave-fish, one of the *Amblyopsidæ,* having eyes rudimentary and useless for vision. The best-known is the *Amblyopsis spelæus,* or blind fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; another is *Typhlichthys subterraneus.* *Amblyopsis spelæus* attains occasionally a length of 3 to 5 inches; it has rudimentary and functionless eyes, and retains the small and of 4 rays each. The color is pale as if bleached. It inhabits the subterranean streams of Kentucky and Indiana, especially those in the Mammoth Cave. *Typhlichthys subterraneus* is a much smaller species and destitute of ventral fins. It is an occasional associate of the *Amblyopsis.* See cut under *Amblyopsis.*

2. A misprint of the familiarly *Myxinidæ, Myxine glutinosus;* the hag. [Local, Eng.]

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *a.* [Early mod. E. *blindfold, blindfeld, blyndfeld,* etc., < ME. *blindfelled, -feld, -falde,* pp. of *blindfellen,* blindfold; see *blindfold,* *v.*] 1. Having the eyes covered or bandaged, so as to be unable to see.

To be put in the face and be bofet and *blindfold,* alas! *Ancrene,* p. 40.

2. Having the mental eye darkened; hence, rash; inconsiderate; without due regard; as, "*blindfold* fury," *Shak.,* V. and A., l. 554.

Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns. *Dryden,* Juum Culpæ.

3†. Obscure; dark.

If execution be remisse or *blindfold* now and in this particular, what will it be hereafter and in other books? *Bp. Bancroft,* Abuses Arraigned, p. 27.

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *blindfold, blindfeld, blindfelt, blindfelt* (the second element being altered to conform with *fold,* wrap up), < ME. *blindfellen, blinfelen, blyndfelen* (pret. *blindfelde,* pp. *blindfelled, -feld, -falde*), < *blind,* blind, + *fellen,* fell, strike, knock down and *felt*].] **1†.** To strike blind; to blind.—2. To cover the eyes of; hinder from seeing by covering the eyes.

Thank thy thin eien for his luv . . . *blindfelle* on eorthe. *Ancren Riwle,* p. 106.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face. Luke xxii. 64.

blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *n.* [< *blindfold,* *v.*] A disguise; a ruse; a blind. See *blind,* *n.,* 2.

The egotism of a Roman is a *blindfold,* impenetrable as his breastplate. *R. Wilbur,* Ben-Hur, p. 367.

blindfolded (blīnd'fōl'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *blindfold,* *v.*] Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

blind-Harry (blīnd'har'i), *n.* 1. A name for blindman's-buff.—2. A name for a puff-ball.

blinding (blīn'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blind†,* *v.*] 1. The act of making blind.—2. A layer of sand and fine gravel laid over a road which has been recently paved, to fill the interstices between the stones.

blinding (blīn'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blind†,* *v.*] Making blind; depriving of sight or of understanding; as, a *blinding* storm of rain.

sorrow's eye glazed with *blinding* tears. *Shak.,* Rich. II., ii. 2.

blindingly (blīn'ding-li), *adv.* In a blinding manner; so as to blind.

blind-ink (blīnd'ink), *n.* A writing-ink designed for the use of blind persons. On being spelled to the paper, it swells, forming raised characters which can be read by the touch.

blindless (blīnd'les), *a.* [< *blind†, n.,* + *-less.*] Without a blind or shade.

The new sun
Beat thro' the *blindless* casement of the room.
Tennyson, Geraint.

blind-lift (blīnd'lift), *n.* A metal hook or catch on a sliding window-blind, by means of which it can be raised or lowered. Also called *blind-pull.*

blindly (blīnd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *blyndly,* < AS. *blindlice,* < *blind,* blind.] 1. In a blind manner; as a blind person; without sight.—2. Without reasoning; without discernment; without requiring reasons; without examination; recklessly; as, to be led *blindly* by another.

England hath long been mad and scar'd herself;
The brother *blindly* shed the brother's blood,
The father rashly slaughter'd his own son.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

How ready zeal for interest and party is to charge atheism on those who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense. *Locke.*

blindman (blīnd'man), *n.*; pl. *blindmen* (-men). **1.** A clerk in a post-office whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on letters. [Eng.] Called *blind-reader* in the United States. **2.** A blind or blinded person: used as a single word in certain phrases and names.—**Blindman's bolt, blindman's bellows.** See *blindworm's-bolt.* — **Blindman's holiday,** the time, just before the lamps are lighted, when it is too dark to work, and one is obliged to rest; twilight; gloaming.

What will not blind Cupid do the night, which is his *blindman's holiday?* *Nashe,* Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

Indeed, madam, it is *blindman's holiday;* we shall soon be all of a colour. *Swift,* Polite Conversation, iii.

blindman's-buff (blīnd'manz-buf'), *n.* [< *blindman's* + *buff,* a buffet, blow.] 1. A game in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch others, who assume one of the company. Sometimes called *blindman-buff.*

My light's out,
And I grope up and down like *blind man's-buff.*
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 2.

As once I play'd at *Blind-man's Buff,* it haps
About my Eyes the Towel thick was wrapt;
I mist the Swains, and seiz'd on Hoodwinkt.
True speaks that ancient Proverb, "Love is Blind."
Gay, Shepherd's Week, i. 26.

2. A name of certain puff-balls of the genera *Bovista* and *Lycoperdon.* Also *blindman's ball* or *bellows,* and *blind-ball.*

blindness (blīnd'nes), *n.* [ME. *blindnes, -nesse,* < AS. *blindnyss* (= D. *blindheid* = G. *blindheit* = Sw. *blindhet* = Dan. *blindhed*), < *blind* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being blind. (*a*) Want of sight. (*b*) Want of intellectual discernment; mental darkness; ignorance; heedlessness.

Whensoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance. *Locke.*

2†. Concealment.

Muffle your false love with some show of *blindness.* *Shak.,* G. of V., iii. 2.

blind-officer (blīnd'of'i-sėr), *n.* Same as *blindman,* 1. [Eng.]

blind-pull (blīnd'pul), *n.* Same as *blind-lift.*

blind-reader (blīnd'rē'dėr), *n.* In the United States postal service, a clerk whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on mail-matter.

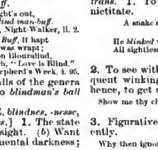
blinds, *n.* See *blens.*

blind-snake (blīnd'snāk), *n.* A snake of the family *Typhlopidæ.*

blind-stile (blīnd'stīl), *n.* The stile of a blind. — **Blind-stile machine,** a machine for making the mortises and tenons for blinds, and for boring the holes for the slats.

blindstitch (blīnd'stich), *v. t.* To sew or take stitches in (anything) in such a way that they will show only on one side of the thing sewed or stitched, or not at all.

blind-story (blīnd'stō'ri), *n.* In *mediæval church-arch,* the triforium: properly restricted to such examples as possess no exterior windows, as opposed to the clerestory, from which the chief lighting of the interior is derived.



Blind-story = Triforium of Lincoln Cathedral.

blindworm (blīnd'wėrm), *n.* [ME. *blyndeworme, -wurme* (= Sw. Dan. *blindorm*); < *blind* + *worm.*] A small European lizard, *Anguis fragilis,* of the family *Anguidæ,* having a slender limbless body and tail, like a snake, rudimentary shoulder-girdle, breast-bone, and pelvis, a scaly skin, concealed ears, and small eyes furnished with movable lids; so called because supposed to be a sightless worm, a notion as erroneous as is the supposition that it is poisonous. Also called *orvet* and *slow-worm.*

Blindworm (*Anguis fragilis*).

blink (blingk), *v.* [= Sc. *blink, blenk;* < ME. *blynken,* rare and appar. only as var. of *blenken* (see *blench, blench*); not found earlier (though an AS. *blincan* appears to be indicated by the causal verb *blencan,* deceive, > E. *blench*†); = D. *blinken* = G. *blinken* = Sw. *blinka* = Dan. *blinke,* shine, twinkle, blink, nasalized forms parallel with D. *blikken* = G. *blicken* = Sw. *blicka* = Dan. *blikke,* look, glance, from a strong verb repr. by AS. *blican,* shine; see *blick*†, *blike, blick*†; and cf. *blench*† and *blink,* *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To wink rapidly and repeatedly; nictitate.

A snake a small eye *blinks* dull and sly
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

He *blinked* with his yellow eyes, that seemed
All sightless and blank to be.
C. Thaxter, Great White Owl.

2. To see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes; hence, to get a glimpse; peep.

Show me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

3. Figuratively, to look askance or indifferently.

Why then ignore or *blink* at moral purpose?
Mag. of Art, March, 1884.

4. To intermit light; glimmer: as "a *blinking* lamp," *Cotton,* Un Hypram.—**5.** To glean transiently but cheerfully; smile; look kindly. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**6.** To become a little stale or sour; said of milk or beer. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *trans.* **1†.** To deceive; elude; shun.—**2.** To see or catch sight of with half-shut eyes; dimly see; wink at.

I heard the imp brushing over the dry leaves like a black snake, and, *blinking* a glimpse of him, just over my in pun big pine, I pulled a bright bead to the scent.
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, v.

3. Figuratively, to shut one's eyes to; avoid or purposely evade; shirk: as, to *blink* a question.

How can I *blink* the fact?
Cornhill Mag. Bound Book, II. 214.

Understand us. We *blink* no fair issue. . . . We have counted the cost. *W. Phillips,* Speeches, p. 34.

4. To balk at; pass by; shirk: as, a dog that never *blinked* a bird.

In fear he comes there, and consequently "*blinks* his mark." *Dogs of Great Brit. and America,* p. 240.

5†. To blindfold; hoodwink. *Landor.*

blink (blingk), *n.* [< ME. *blink,* a glance, = Sw. *blink* = Dan. *blink*; from the verb.] **1.** A glance of the eye; a glimpse.

Lo, this is the first *blinke* that ever I had of him.
Chaucer, Troilus and Cressida, Works, p. 104.

2. A gleam; a glimmer; specifically, the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the polar regions: hence the term *ice-blink* (which see).

Not a *blink* of light anywhere." *Wordsworth,* Sonnets, viii.

After breakfast this morning, I ascended to the crow's nest, and saw to my sorrow the ominous *blink* of ice ahead. *Arctic Explorations,* Grinn. Exp., I. 48.

And where north and south the coast-lines run,
The *blink* of the sea in breeze and sun.
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

3. A very short time; a twinkling: as, bide a *blink.* [Scotch.]—**4†.** A trick; a scheme.—**5.** pl. Boughs thrown to turn aside deer from their course; also, feathers, etc., on a thread to scare birds. *N. E. D.*—**6.** A fishermen's name for the mackerel when about a month old. See *spike* and *tinker.*

blinkard (bling'kärd), *n.* [< *blink* + *-ard,* as in *drunkard, dotard.*] 1. A person who blinks or sees imperfectly; one who squints.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns.
Char. of Holland, in Harl. Misc. (ed. 1810), V. 615.

For I was of Christ's choosing, I God's kinkart.
No *blinkard* heathen stumbling for want light.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a distar which appears and disappears.

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blinkard

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but *blinkards* and obscure ones.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 227.

3. One who lacks intellectual perception. *Skelton.*—4. One who wilfully shuts his eyes to what is happening; one who blinks facts. [Sometimes used attributively.]

blink-beer (blingk'bēr), *n.* [*blink*, *v.*, I., 6, + *beer*.] Beer kept unbrooched till it is sharp.

blinker (bling'kėr), *n.* 1. One who blinks.—2. One of two leather flaps placed on the sides of a horse's head to prevent him from seeing sidewise or backward; a blind or blinder; hence, figuratively, any obstruction to sight or discernment.

> Nor bigots who but one way see,
> Through *blinkers* of authority.
> *Lovera*, The Grotto.

Horses splashed to their very *blinkers*. *Dickens.*

blink-eyed (blingk'id), *a.* Having blinking or winking eyes.
The foolish *blink-eyed* boy. *Gascoigne*, Hearbes.

blinking (bling'king), *n.* In *sporting*, the fault in dogs of leaving the game as soon as it is found.
The vice of *blinking* has been caused by over-severity in punishment for chasing poultry, etc.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 340.

blinking-chickweed (bling'king-chik'wēd), *n.* The *Montia fontana*, a small marsh-herb, natural order *Portulaqueæ*: so called from its small half-closed flowers looking out from the axils of the leaves. Also called *blinks*.

blinkingly (bling'king-li), *adv.* In a blinking or winking manner; momentarily.

Death, that fatal necessity which so many would overlook, or *blinkingly* survey, the old Egyptians held continually before their eyes. *Sir T. Browne*, Hydriotaphia.

blinks (blingks), *n.* [*blink*, *n.*; a quasi-plural form.] Same as *blinking-chickweed*.

blinky (bling'ki), *a.* [*blink* + *-y*1.] Prone to blink.
We were just within range, and one's eyes became quite *blinky* watching for the flash from the bow.
W. H. Russell, London Times, June 11, 1861.

blirt (blėrt), *n.* [A var. of *blurt*.] An outburst of wind, rain, or tears; specifically, *naut.*, a gust of wind and rain. [Scotch.]

blirty, blirtie (blėr'ti), *a.* [*blirt* + *-y*1.] Characterized by blirts or gusts of wind and rain: as, a *blirty* day. [Scotch.]

bliss (blis), *n.* [< ME. *blis*, *blisse*, < AS. *blis*, *bliss*, contr. of the unusual *blidis*, *blidhe* (= OS. *blidsea*, *blidsea*, *blidzea*), joy, < *blithe*, joyful, blithe: see *blithe*, and cf. *blest*, with which the word has been notionally associated.] 1. Blitheness; gladness; lightness of heart.—2. The highest degree of happiness, especially spiritual joy; perfect felicity; supreme delight; blessedness: often, specifically, the joy of heaven.

> How sweet a thing it is to wear a crown,
> Within whose circuit is Elysium
> And all that poets feign of *bliss* and joy.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., t. 2.

All my redeem'd may dwell in joy and *bliss*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 43.

=**Syn.** *Felicity*, *Blessedness*, etc. (see *happiness*), transport, rapture, ecstasy, blissfulness.

blissful (blis'ful), *a.* [< ME. *blisful*; < *bliss* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss; full of felicity: as, "*blissful* joy." *Spenser*, F. Q., "*blissful* solitude," *Milton*, P. L., iii. 69.

> The *blissful* shore of rural ease.
> *Thomson*, Liberty, v.

Ever as those *blissful* creatures do I fare.
Wordsworth.

2†. [Cf. *blessful*.] Blessed; holy.

blissfully (blis'ful-i), *adv.* [< ME. *blisfulliche*, etc., < *blisful* + *-liche*, *-ly*2.] In a blissful manner; happily.

blissfulness (blis'ful-nes), *n.* [< ME. *blisfulnes*, *-nesse*, < *blisful* + *-nes*, *-ness*.] The state or quality of being blissful; exalted happiness; supreme felicity; fullness of joy.
God is all-sufficient and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect *blissfulness*. *Barrow*, Works, I. viii.

Blissinæ (bli-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blissus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygæidæ*, typified by the genus *Blissus*. See cut under *chinch-bug*.

blissless (blis'les), *a.* [< *bliss* + *-less*.] Destitute of bliss; wretched; hapless: as, "my *blissless* lot," *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

blissom (blis'um), *a.* [< Icel. *blauma*, in heat (said of a ewe or goat), = OD. *bleeme*.] In heat, as a ewe. [Prov. Eng.]

blissom (blis'um), *v.* [< *blissom*, *a.*] *I. trans.* To couple with a ewe: said of a ram.

II. *intrans.* To be in heat, as a ewe. [Prov. Eng.]

Blissus (blis'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous insects, the type of the subfamily *Blissinæ*. *B. leucopterus* is the common chinch-bug. See cut under *chinch-bug*.

blist. Obsolete preterit of *blest*1 and *blest*2.

> And with his club him all about so *blist*,
> That he which way to turne him scarcely wist.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 13.

blister (blis'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blyster*, *blister*; < ME. *blister*, and perhaps **blyster*, < AS. **blyster* = MD. *bluyster*, a blister (but the AS. form is not found, and the ME. may be taken from OF. *blestre*, *blostre*, a swelling (cf. *blostre*, *blostre*, *blotte*, a clod, *blosse*, a swelling due to a bruise), < D. or G. or Scand. origin): cf. Icel. *blástr*, a swelling (in the medical sense), lit. a blast, a blowing, = AS. *blǽst*, a blowing, blast; cf. *blédre*, a blister, bladder, etc., D. *blaas*, G. *blase*, a blister, etc., E. dial. *blaze*2, *n.*, a pimple, etc.; ult. from the root of AS. *blówan*, etc., blow: see *bladder*, *blast*, *blaze*2, *blow*1.] 1. A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury, by a vesicatory, or by disease; a pustule. It is formed (*a*) by distintegration and effusion of serum into some of the softer epidermal layers, or (*b*) by an effusion of serum between the epidermis and corium.

> 2. An elevation made by the lifting up of an external film or skin by confined air or fluid, as on plating, or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.—3. Something applied to the skin to raise a blister, as a plaster, cantharides, flies, mustard, etc., as a means of counter-irritation; a vesicatory.—4. In castings of different materials, an effect caused by the presence of confined bubbles of air or gas.—5. A disease of peach-leaves caused by the fungus *Exoascus deformans*; bladder-blight. See *Exoascus*. Also called *blister-fungus*.—Flying blister, a blister applied for a time too short to cause vesication.

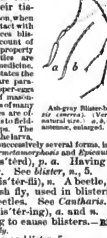
blister (blis'tėr), *v.* [< *blister*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To raise a blister on the skin, as by a burn, medical application, or friction; as, to *blister* one's hands.—2. To raise filmy vesicles on by heat: as, too high a temperature will *blister* paint; *blistered* steel. See *blister-steel*.—3. Figuratively, to cause to suffer as if from blisters; subject to burning shame or disgrace.

> Look, here comes one: a gentlewoman of mine,
> Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
> Hath *blister'd* her report. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To rise in blisters, or become blistered.

> The house waits seemed
> *Blistering* in the sun, without a tree or vine
> To cast the trembling shade of its leaves.
> *Whittier*, Fuel, to Among the Hills.

blister-beetle (blis'tėr-bē^{1}tl), *n.* - A popular name of beetles of the family *Meloidæ*, derived from the peculiar poison (cantharidin) which is contained in their tissues. This poison, when brought into contact with the skin, produces blisters, and on account of this vesicatory property the dried beetles are largely used in medicine. In their earlier states the blister-beetles are parasitic on grasshopper-eggs or in the cells of masonbees. The images of many American species are often very injurious to fields and garden-crops. The development of the



Ash-gray Blister-beetle (*Macrobasis cinerea*): 1 Vertical line shows natural size; 2, 3, male and female antennæ, enlarged.

blister-beetles. See *Cantharis*.

blistering (blis'tėr-ing), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Causing or tending to cause blisters.—**Blistering fly.** Same as *blister-fly*.

II. *n.* Same as *blister*, 5.

blister-plaster (blis'tėr-plas'tėr), *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister.

blister-steel (blis'tėr-stēl), *n.* Steel made by the carburization of bar-iron in a converting-furnace, the iron being heated in contact with charcoal. See *cementation*. After the conversion into steel, the bars become covered with blisters, some not larger than peas, others as much as an inch in diameter. According to Percy, these blisters are probably due to the reduction of a part of the protoxid of iron existing in the mass in the form of a silicate of the protoxid, and the consequent evolution of carbonic acid. The process is a very old one.

blistery (blis'tėr-i), *a.* [< *blister* + *-y*1.] Full of blisters. *Hooker.*

blite1 (blīt), *n.* See *blight*.

blite2†, *n.* See *blight*.

blite3 (blīt), *n.* [Also *bit* and early mod. E. *blitte*, *bleit*, *bleite*; < F. *blette* = Pr. *bleda* = Cat. *bleta* = Sp. *bledo*, < L. *blitum* : see *Blitum*.] A common name of several succulent-leafed plants, chiefly of the genus *Chenopodium* (or *Blitum*), sometimes used as pot-herbs. The name is specifically given to good-King-Henry (*C. Bonus-Henricus*) and to *C. Quinoa* of Bolivia. The strawberry-blite, *Chenopodium capitatum*, is so called from its red fleshy clusters of fruit. The coast-blite, *C. maritimum*, is found in saline localities. The sea-blite, *Suæda maritima*, is a chenopodiaceous annual with fleshy cylindrical fleshy leaves.

blithe (blīvh or blith), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *blithe*, *blythe*, < AS. *blithe*, joyful, glad, kind, gentle, peaceful, = OS. *blithi* = OFries. **blide* (in composition *blid-skip*, joy), North Friesic *blid* = D. *blijde*, *blij* = OHG. *blidi*, MHG. *blide* = Icel. *blíthr* = Sw. *blid* = Dan. *blid* = Goth. *bleiths*, merciful, kind; root uncertain: see *bliss*.] I. *a.* 1. Gay; joyful; lighthearted.—2. Glad; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful; gay: in colloquial use only in Scotland: as, "I'm *blithe* to see you."

> Ful *blithe* . . . was every wight.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 846.
>
> No lark more *blithe* than he.
> *Wordsworth*, Love in a Village, I. 2.
>
> Hail to thee, *blithe* spirit!
> Bird thou never wert.
> *Shelley*, Ode to a Skylark.

3. Characterized by or full of enjoyment; gladsome: said of things.

> O! how changed since you *blithe* night! *Scott.*
>
> *Blithe* would her brother's acceptance be.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, x. 2.

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree
While the *blithe* season comforts every sense.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

=**Syn.** Cheerful, light-hearted, elated, buoyant.

II. *n.* Blitheness; gladness. [Rare.]

> Gif ever ony one . . . had kyndness;
> good will; favor.—3. Gladness; delight.

blither (blivh or blith), *v.* [ME. *blithen* (= OHG. *blidên*, rejoice, be blithe, Goth. *bleithjan*, *gableithjan*, be merciful, pity); from the adj.] *I. intrans.* To be blithe or merry.

II. *trans.* To make blithe; gladden.

> The prince of Wales, that proudly in right
> Sail brace forth his lothes that cure bekle *blithe*.
> *York Plays*, p. 123.

blithe (blivh or blith), *adv.* [< ME. *blithe*, *blythe*, < AS. *blithe*, adv., < *blithe*, a.: see *blithe*, a.] 1†. Kindly.—2. Gladly; blithely.

blithely (blivh'- or blith'li), *a.* [< ME. *blitheliche*, *blithely*, *-liche*, etc., < AS. *blithelice* (= OHG. *blidlîcho*), < *blithe*, *-lice*: see *blithe*, *a.*, and *-ly*2.] 1†. Kindly.—2. Gladly; joyfully; gaily.

blithemeat (blivh'- or blith'mēt), *n.* [Sc., < *blithe*, glad, + *meat*.] The entertainment or refreshment provided at the birth or christening of a child. [Scotch.]

blithen (blivh'n or blith'n), *v. t.* [< *blithe*, *a.*, + *-en*1. Cf. *blithe*, *v.*] To make blithe. [Rare.]

blitheness (blivh'- or blith'nes), *n.* [< ME. *blithenesse*, < AS. *blithnes*, < *blithe* + *-nes* : see *blithe*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state of being blithe; gaiety; sprightliness.

> The delightfulness and *blitheness* of their [poets'] compositions. *Sir R. Digby*, On the Soul, iii.

Legend told of his [Eadward's] pious simplicity, his *blitheness* and gentleness of mood.
Freeman, Norman Conq. of Eng., p. 467.

blithesome (blivh'- or blith'sum), *a.* [< *blithe* + *-some*.] Full of blitheness or gaiety: gay; merry; cheerful; causing joy or gladness.

On *blithesome* fields burst.
Thomson, The Seasons, Winter.

The rising sun, emerging from amidst golden and purple clouds, shed his *blithesome* rays on the tin weathercocks of Communipaw. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 100.

Charmed by the spirit, alternately tender and *blithesome*, of Scottish ballads. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 135.

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blithesomeness (blīθsm-ĕs) or blith'sum-nes), *n.* [< *blithesome* + *-ness.*] The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.

A glad *blithesomeness* belonged to her, potent to conquer even ill health and suffering. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 78.

Blitum (blī'tum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βλίτον*, a certain plant used as a salad.] A genus of plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*, now included in *Chenopodium*. See *blite*2.

blive†, *adv.* A Middle English contraction of *belive*2. *Chaucer.*

blizzard (bliz'ard), *n.* [An expressive word, originating in the United States, appar. at first locally on the Atlantic coast (see first quot.), and carried thence to the West, where, in a new application, it came into general notice and use in the winter of 1880–81. The word is evidently a popular formation, and is probably, with the usual imitative variation observable in such formations, on what to the popular consciousness is the common root of *blaze*, *blast*, *blow* (the latter notions at least having appar. present in the familiar third sense). In the orig. sense a blizzard is essentially a "*blazer*," of which word, indeed, it may be considered a manipulated form: see *blaze*3, and cf. *blaze*2, *blast*, *bluster*.] 1. [Appar. the earliest sense, but not recorded, except in the figurative use, until recently.] A shot discharged out of guns; a rattling volley; a general "blazing away." See extract.

Along the Atlantic coast among the gunners who often hunt in parties stationed near the feather beach islands, waiting for the flocks of migratory birds, the word *blizzard* means a general discharge of guns; and it does not quite together—a rattling volley, differing from a broadside in not being quite simultaneous. This use of the word is familiar to every longshore man from Sandy Hook to Currituck, and goes back at least forty years, as my own memory attests. . . . The longshoremen of forty years ago were all sailors, and many of them had served in the navy. That they should have introduced the word there is rendered probable by the rather notable accuracy with which they always distinguished between a fusillade and a broadside. This points to a nautical origin of the word, though it made no progress in general use till it struck the Western imagination in a form far from conclusion of the elements for which "snow storm," with whatever descriptive epithet, was the adequate name, and the keen ear of the newspaper reporter caught it and gave it currency as "reportorial" English.

N. Y. Evening Post, March 24, 1887.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a volley; a sudden (oratorical) attack; an overwhelming retort. This seems to be the sense in the following, where Bartlett explains the word ("not known in the Eastern States," he says) as "a gust."

A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast; and supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I considered to go ahead, and give him a bit like a *blizzard*.

David Crockett, Tour Down East, p. 16.

3. A gale or hurricane accompanied by intense cold and dry, driving snow; a common in winter on the great plains of the States and Territories of the northwestern United States east of the Rocky Mountains, especially Dakota, and in Manitoba in British America. it is described in the "American Meteorological Journal" as "a mad rushing combination of wind and snow which neither man nor beast could face."

Whew! how the wind howls; there must be a terrific *blizzard* west of us, and how I pity those poor settlers in their homes for such severe cold. *Chicago Advance*, Jan. 8, 1880.

blizzardly (bliz'ard-li), *a.* Blizzard-like; resembling a blizzard. [Rare.]

bloak, *n.* See *bloke*.

bloat1 (blōt), *a.* [Formerly also *blote*, < ME. *blote* (uncertain), possibly < AS. *blāt*, pale, livid (see *blāt*), but prob. a var. parallel form of *blowte* (see *blowte*2) = Icel. *blautr*, soaked, = Sw. *blöt* = Dan. *blöd*, soft, = Norw. *blaut*, soft, wet; < Icel. *bleyta*, soak, freshen (soft) fish, opposed to *harðfiskr fiskr*, dried (hard) fish, = Sw. *blötfisk*, soaked fish, = Norw. *blotfisk*; Icel. *blotna* = Sw. *blötna* = Norw. *blotna*, to soften. See *blate*1 and *bloater*, and cf. *bloat*2.] Cured by smoking: as, a *bloat* herring. See *bloater*.

Lay you an old courtier on the coals like a sausage, or a *bloat* herring. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

bloat2 (blōt), *v. t.* [Appar. < *bloat*1, *a.*] To cure by smoking, as herrings. Formerly spelled *blote*.

I have more smoke in my mouth than would *blote* a hundred herrings. *Fletcher*, Island Princess, iii. 6.

bloat2 (blōt), *a.* [Earlier *bloat* (as orig. in the passage cited from Shakspere, where *bloat* is an 18th century emendation, though it occurs elsewhere in 17th century), *blowte*, *blowte*, prob. < Icel. *blautr* = Sw. *blöt*, soft, etc.: see *bloat*1, and cf. *blate*1. The word is now regarded as pp. of *bloat*2, *v.*] Puffed; swollen; turgid: as, "the *bloat* king," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. [Now only in rare literary use.]

bloat2 (blōt), *v.* [< *bloat*2, *a.*] I. *trans.* To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, etc.; cause to swell, as with a dropsical humor; inflate; puff up; hence, make vain, conceited, etc.

His rude essays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praise.
Dryden, Prol. to Circe.

And then began to *bloat* himself, and some
All over with the fat nefarious smear.
That made him the widow lean. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

II. *intrans.* To become swollen; be puffed out or dilated; dilate.

If a person of firm constitution begins to *bloat*. *Arbuthnot.*

bloated (blō'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bloat*2, *v.*] 1. Swollen; puffed up; inflated; overgrown, so as to be unwieldy, especially from over-indulgence in eating and drinking; pampered: as, "a *bloated* mass," *Goldsmith*.

Grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping with wine, *bloated* with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. Connected with or arising from self-indulgence: as, "*bloated* slumber," *Mickle*, A Sonnet. —3. Inordinately swollen in amount, possessions, self-esteem, etc.; puffed up with pride or wealth: as, a *bloated* estate; *bloated* capitalists; a *bloated* pretender.

bloatedness (blō'ted-nes), *n.* [< *bloated* + *-ness.*] The state of being bloated; turgidity; an inflated state of the tissues of the body; dilatation from any morbid cause. *Arbuthnot.*

bloater (blō'ter), *n.* [< *bloat*1, *a.*] An English name for a herring which has been steeped for a short time, slightly salted, and partially smoke-dried, but not split open.

blob (blob), *n.* [Also dial. **blab**, **blebb**, **blab**, **blob**; cf. *blobber*, *blubber*.] 1. A small globe of liquid; a dewdrop; a blister; a bubble; a small lump, splotch, or daub.

Flawed rubies and emeralds, which have no value as precious stones, but only as barbaric *blobs* of colour.

Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 1, 1887.

2. The bag of a honey-bee. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. The under lip. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]—4. A cotton‡ fish. *Urranoscopus*, a kind of mullet.—5. [Local.]—**On the blob**, by word of mouth. [Slang.]

blobber (blob'ėr), *n.* Same as *blubber*.

blobber-lip (blob'ėr-lip), *n.* Same as *blubber-lip*. His blobber-*lips* and protuberant eyes.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

blobber-lipped (blob'ėr-lipt), *a.* Same as *blubber-lipped*.

blobby (blob'i), *a.* [< *blob* + *-y*1.] Like a blob; abounding in blobs.

blob-kite (blob'kīt), *n.* A local English name of the hobby.

blob-lipped (blob'lipt), *a.* [See *blob*.] Same as *blubber-lipped*.

blob-tale† (blob'tāl), *n.* A telltale; a blabber. These *blob-tales* could find no other news to keep their tongues in motion. *Sp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 67.

block1 (blok), *n.* [< ME. *blok*, a block (of wood); not in AS., but prob. from Icel. LG. or D.: MD. *bloc*, *bleck*, D. *blok* = MLG. *block*, LG. *blok* = OHG. *blok*, MHG. *block*, G. *block* = Sw. *block* = Norw. *block* = Dan. *blok* = Russ. *blokŭ*, Halderdash, Miklosich, OP. and F. *bloc*; all in the general sense of 'block, log, lump, mass,' but confused more or less with the forms cited under *block*2, which are prob. the forms: ME. *ploc*, a block, = Gael. *ploc*, a round mass, bludgeon, block, stump of a tree, = Ir. *ploc*, a plug, bung, *blocan*, a little block, perhaps akin to Ir. *blogh*, Ulr. *blog*, a fragment, from some root as E. *break* and *fragment* (see *plug*); but the relation of these to the Teut. forms is uncertain. The senses of *block*1 and *block*2 run into each other, and some identify the words. 1. Any solid mass of matter, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces: as, a block of wood, stone, or ice; sometimes, specifically, a log of wood.

Now all our neighbours' chimneys smoke,
And Christmas *blocks* are burning. *Wither.*

What sculpture is to a *block* of marble, education is to an human soul. *Spectator*, No. 215.

2. A solid mass of wood the upper surface of which is used for some specific purpose. particular—(*a*) The large piece of wood on which a butcher chops meat, or on which fire-wood is split.

Hard by, a flesher on a *block* had laid his whittle down.
Macaulay, Virginia.

(*b*) The piece of wood on which is placed the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated.

The noble heads which have been brought to the *block*.
Everett.

Slave! to the *block*? — or I, or they.
Shall face the judgment-seat this day!
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 21.

block

(*c*) A piece of hard wood prepared for cutting by an engraver. (*d*) The stand on which a share was placed when being sold by auction. (*e*) In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept.

3. A mass of wood or stone used in mounting and dismounting; a horse-block.—4. A mold or piece on which something is shaped, or placed to make it keep in shape. In particular—(*a*) The wooden mold on which a hat is formed; hence, sometimes, the shape or style of a hat, or the hat itself.

He wears his hat after the fashion of his *block*; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

The *blocks* for his heads alters faster than the Feltmaker can fitte hats, and therefore we are called in scorne Block-heades. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 37.

(*b*) A wooden head for a wig; a barber's block; hence, sometimes, the wig itself.

A beautiful golden wig (the Duchess never liked me to play with her hair) was on a *block* close by.
Bulwer, Pelham, xxiii.

5. A person who no more sense or life than a block; a blockhead; a dolt. [Rare.]

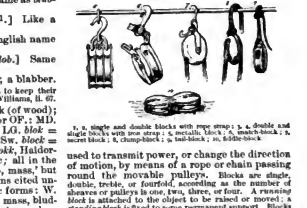
What tongueless *blocks* were they!
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

6. In *ship-building*, one of the pieces of timber, or supports constructed from such pieces, upon which the keel is laid.

"Thus," said he, "will we build this ship!
Lay keel, ribs, beam, and compass upon the slip."
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

7. The solid metal stamp used by bookbinders for impressing a design on a book-cover.—8. A piece of wood fitted into the angle formed by the meeting edges of two other pieces.—9. A wooden rubber covered with thick felt, used in polishing marble.—10. A piece of wood or metal serving as a support. (*a*) In a sawmill, one of the frames supporting and guiding the log to the saw. (*b*) In vehicles, a piece, generally carved or ornamented, placed over or under the springs of a carriage. (*c*) In *perspective*, the piece on which a stereoscopic plate is fastened to make it type-high.

11. A mechanical contrivance consisting of one or more grooved pulleys mounted in a casing or shell, which is furnished with a hook, eye, or strap by which it may be attached: it is



1, a, single and double blocks with rope strap; b, c, double and single block with eye; d, metallic double block; e, double block; f, g, secret block; h, clump-block; i, tail-block; k, fiddle-block

used to transmit power, or change the direction of motion, by means of a rope or chain passing around the movable pulleys. Blocks are single, double, treble, or fourfold, according as the number of sheaves or pulleys is one, two, three, or four. A *running block* is attached to the object to be raised or moved; a *standing block* is fixed to some permanent support. Blocks also receive different names from their shape, purpose, or mode of application. Those to which the name *double* has been given are two pulleys, being supported with sheaves. Many of the blocks used in ships are named after the rope or chains which are worn through them: as, *bowline blocks*, *clue-line* and *clue-garnet blocks*. They are made of either wood or metal. See *clue-garnet*, and cut under *out-block*.

12. A connected mass of buildings; as, a *block* of houses.—13. A portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or consisting of vacant lots.

The new city was laid out in rectangular *blocks*, each 400 feet, containing thirty building lots. Such an average *block*, comprising 262 houses and covering 9 acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. It forms a complete square mass. *Quarterly Rev.*

14. On the *stock-exchange*, a large number of horses and stock bought or sold in a lump.—**Antifriction block.** See *antifriction*.—**Between the beetle and the block.** See *beetle*1.—**Block and block**, the position of two blocks of a tackle when drawn close to each other. Also called *two blocks*. The act of drawing the blocks apart is called *parting the purchase*.—**Block-and-cross bond.** See *bond*1.—**Block and tackle**, the pulley-blocks and ropes used for hoisting.—**Block brake.** See *brake*1.—**Block cornices and entablatures**, ornamental features, corresponding in general form to typical cornices and entablatures, architectural elevations not composed of the regular orders.—

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block

Center-plate block, a piece of wood placed beneath the center-plate of a car-truck to bring it to the required height.—**Chip of the old block.** See *chip*!—**Dead block**, one of the pair of blocks placed, one on each side of the draw-bar of a railroad-car, to lessen the concussion when two cars come together after the buffer springs are compressed.—**Differential block**, a double block having sheaves of different sizes. *E. H. Knight.*—**Erratic block.** See *erratic.*—**Fly-block**, *naut.*, a movable block in a purchase or compound tackle like a Spanish burton.—**Hydraulic block.** See *hydraulic.*—**Jang-tackle block**, a pulley block having two sheaves in the same plane, one above the other.—**Made block**, a pulley-block formed of several pieces.—**Mungin block**, a block shaped somewhat like a mungin, with a single sheave pivoted at the top and bottom, but it may sometimes have a fixed axle or motion of the rope for which it serves as a guide. It is placed under the mainpieces of the bitts on a ship.—**Purchase block**, a double-trapped block with two sheaves in the shell, used for moving heavy weights on shipboard.—**Rouse-about block**, a large double block.—**Short-and-thin block**, a fiddle-block.

block[1] (blok), *v.* [< *block*[1], *n.* Cf. *block*[2], *v. t.*] **1.** To strengthen or support by blocks; make firm, as two boards at their inferior angle of intersection, by pieces of wood glued together.—**2.** To form into blocks.—**3.** To give shape, or stretch on a block: as, to *block* a hat.—**4.** In *bookbinding*, to ornament by means of brass stamps; stamp: as, to *block* the sides of a book. [Eng.]—**5.** In *calico-printing*, to press up or apply to the blocks containing the colors.—**6.** To straighten and toughen by laying on a block of wood and striking with a narrow, flat-faced hammer; planish: said of saw-blades.—**To block down**, to force sheet-metal, without breaking it, into a die, so that before the irregularities of the mold are so great that the metal is likely to be torn, by covering it with a block of soft wood, which is then carefully hammered. The yielding of the lead gives a slow drawing action to the metal beneath it, enabling it to be gradually brought to the bed.—**To block in**, in *art*, to *vary or sunimise*, to outline roughly or bring approximately to the desired shape: first outlines, then modification, or general plan of any work, disregarding the details; execute roughly.—**To block out**, to form the plan or outlines of; sketch.

But Washington had some hand in *blocking out* this republic. *N. Lenoir, The Knight*, Novel, I. 90.

block[2] (blok), *n.* [In this sense the noun, in E., is in most senses due rather to the verb: see *block*[2], *v.* The orig. noun is found once in ME. *blok*, an inclosed space; cf. *v. t.*, *block*, barricade; pall (O F. *bloquer*, block: see the verb); the mod. F. *bloc* goes with block[2]; MD. *blok*, post, stocks (cf. *bloekhuys*), an inclosed piece of ground, a prison; Prov. MLG. *block*, post, stocks, LG. *blokland*, an inclosed swamp), = OFries. **blokk*, in comp. *block-gat*, a sluice; OD. *blok*, *bloke*, confinement (MHG. *bloch*, a kind of trap, cf. *bloch*, a cudgel, prison), < *ble*, = AS. *bi-*, *be-*, E. *be-*, + *loh*, MHG. ti. *loch*, a confined space, hole, dungeon, = AS. *loca*, E. *lock*, a place of confinement: see *lock*[1]. Confused more or less with the forms cited under *block*[1], with which it is by some identified. See the verb (following).] **1.** Any obstruction or cause of obstruction; a stop; a hindrance; an obstacle.

The good gods assuage thy wrath, and turn the frops of it upon this author here; this, who, like a *block*, hath obstructed my access to thee. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

Hence—**2.** The state of being blocked or stopped up; a stoppage, as of carriages: as, a *block* on a railway; a *block* in the streets.—**3.** In *railway system*, a system of working railway traffic, according to which the line is divided into sections of a mile or more, with a signal at telegraphic communication at the end of each section; the principle of the system being that no train is allowed to leave any section until that which succeeding section is entirely clear, so that between two successive trains there is preserved not merely a definite interval of time, but also a definite interval of space. The system thus defined is called the "absolute block system," as distinguished from the "permissive" system, a second train is allowed to enter a section that is not clear with orders to proceed cautiously.

block[2] (blok), *v. t.* [Associated with the noun *block*[2], but chiefly, (as in the world) < *bloquer*, F. *bloquer* (> also Pr. *bloear* = Sp. Pg. *bloquear* = It. *bloccare*), block, blockade, stop up, < OF. *bloc*, block, barrier, obstruction: see *block*[2], *n.* Cf. D. *blokkeren* = Sw. *blockera* = Dan. *blokkere* = G. *blockieren*, blockade; D. *blokken* = G. *blocken*, study hard, plod, = LG. *blokken*, stay at home and study or work, orig., it seems, 'shut one's self in'; MLG. *blocken*, put into the stocks.] **1.** To hinder passage from or to; prevent ingress or egress; stop up; obstruct by placing obstacles in the way: often followed by *up*: as, to *block up* a town or a road.

With moles would *block* the port.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, II.

There is no small despair, sir, of their safety
Whose cars are *blocked up* against the truth.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 1.

Weak saints being as formidable impediments as the strong sinners, both *blocking* the ways of amendment.
Aleott, Tablets, p. 143.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to stop (a ball) with the bat without knocking it to a distance.—**3.** In *foot-ball*, to stop (a player) when running with the ball.

blockade (blo-kād'), *n.* [Cf. D. *blokkade* = G. *blockade* = Sw. *blockad* = Dan. *blokkade*, from the E.; from the verb *block*[2] (*F. bloquer*) + *-ade*[1]; cf. *stockade*, *barricade*, *palisade*, etc. Cf. Sp. *bloqueo*, Pg. *bloqueio*, It. *bloccata*, *blocco*, *bloccatura*, blockade, from the verbs corresponding to *block*[2], q. v.] **1.** The shutting up of a place, particularly a port, harbor, or line of coast, by hostile ships or troops, so as to stop all ingress or egress, and to hinder the entrance of supplies of provisions, ammunition, or reinforcements.

The word *blockade* properly denotes obstructing the passage into or from a place on either element, but is more especially applied to naval forces preventing communication by water. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 186.

Hence—**2.** A hindrance to progress or action caused by obstruction; a stop; a bar.—**3.** In *fortification*, a constructive blockade; a blockade established by proclamation, without the actual presence of a force adequate to make it effective.—**To break a blockade.** See *break.*—**To raise a blockade**, to remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or troops that keep the place blocked up, or by driving them away from their stations.—**To run a blockade**, to pass through a blockading squadron and enter the port blockaded by it.

blockade (blo-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blockaded*, ppr. *blockading*. [< *blockade*, *n.*] **1.** To subject to a blockade; prevent ingress or egress from by a blockade.

The building . . . was on every side *blockaded* by the insurgents. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Hence—**2.** To shut in by obstacles of any kind; block; obstruct.

Every avenue to the hall was *blockaded*.
Peveril, ferd, and Isa., II. 19.

blockader (blo-kā'der), *n.* One that or that which blockades; especially, a vessel employed in blockading.

Having a good pilot and little depth, she could generally run well inside of the *blockaders*.
R. H. Dana, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 160.

blockade-runner (blo-kād'run"ėr), *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in the business of running a blockade.

blockage (blok'āj), *n.* [< *block*[2] + *-age*.] Obstruction; the state of being blocked up or obstructed.

blockan (blok'an), *n.* [Appar. due to E. *block*, *n.*, or *block*, *v.*, in the sense 'lump.'] A prominent Irish (County Down) name of the young coalfish.

block-and-block (blok'-and-blok'), *a.* See *block and block*, under *block*[1], *n.*

block-bond (blok'bond), *n.* In *bricklaying*, an arrangement in which headers and stretchers, or bricks laid lengthwise and crosswise, succeed each other alternately. Also called *garden-bond*.

block-book (blok'bůk), *n.* A book printed from blocks of wood having the letters or figures cut on them in relief. Specifically, a kind of small book so printed in Europe before the invention of movable type, usually entirely of engravings, or religious or historical pictures, with illustrative texts or descriptions in limited letters.

The next step in the progress of wood engraving, subsequent to the production of single cuts, . . . was the application of the art to the production of those works which are known to bibliographers by the name of *block-books*.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 58.

block-coal (blok'kōl), *n.* A peculiar kind of coal, found in the Indiana coal-fields, which breaks readily into large cubical blocks, and is used raw, or without coking, in the smelting of iron.

block-colors (blok'kul'orz), *n. pl.* Colors laid on with blocks, as in block-printing.

blocker (blok'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who blocks; used specifically in hat-making, shoemaking, bookbinding, etc.—**2.** A blocking-machine.

block-furnace (blok'fėr"nās), *n.* Same as *bloomery*.

blockhead (blok'hed), *n.* [< *block*[1] + *head*; cf. *block*[1], *n.*, 5.] **1.** A head-shaped piece of wood used as a block for hats or wigs. Hence—**2.** A head containing no more intelligence or sense than a block; a blockish head.

Your wit . . . is strongly weiged up in a *block head*.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

Are not you a Portuguese born, descended to the Moors, and came hither into Seville with your master, an arrant baboe, in your red bonnet and your blue jacket, long; though now your *block-head* be covered with the Spanish block? *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, ii. 1.

blockish

That I could not think of this as well as he!
O, I could beat my infinite *blockhead*.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

3. A person possessing such a head; a stupid fellow: a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

Madam, 'twere dulness past the ignorance
Of common *blockheads* not to understand
Where to this favour tends.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

The boobish *blockhead*, figured in Dan. *Holberg*.
With loads of learned lumber in his head.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 612.

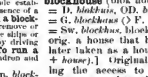
blockheaded (blok'hed-ed), *a.* [< *block*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Stupid; dull: as, "a *blockheaded* boy." *Sir R. L'Estrange.* [Rare.]

blockheadism (blok'hed-izm), *n.* [< *blockhead* + *-ism*.] The character of a blockhead; stupidity. [Rare.]

Reduced to that state of *blockheadism* which is so conspicuous in his master. *C. Smart.*

blockheadly (blok'hed-li), *a.* [< *blockhead* + *-ly*[1].] Acting like a blockhead; densely stupid: as, "some *blockheadly* hero." *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 2. [Rare.]

blockhouse (blok'hous), *n.* [< *block*[2] + *house*; = D. *blokhuis*, OD. *blockhuys* = MLG. *blokhus* = G. *blockhaus* = Sw. *blockhus* = Dan. *blokhus* = Sw. *blockhus*, blockhouse, older form *bloems*; orig. a house that blocks a passage, though later taken as a house built of logs (< *block* + *house*).] Originally, a detached fort blocking the access to a landing, a mountain pass, narrow channel, etc.; in later use, an edifice of one or more stories, constructed chiefly of hewn timber, and supplied with loopholes for musketry and sometimes with embrasures for cannon. When of more than one story, the upper is made to overhang the lower, and is furnished with machicolations or loopholes in the overhing floor, so that a hinging fire may be directed against the enemy



Blockhouse.
a, *a*, loopholes for musketry.

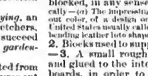
in close attack. When a blockhouse stands alone, it constitutes an independent fort, a form which is often very useful in a rough country; when it is erected on, or near the head of a bridge, it becomes a protection-work or redoubt. Stockades are sometimes called blockhouses.

blockhouse (blok'hous), *v. t.* In *fortification*, to state of being blocky; indistinctness and uneveness of shading.

blocking (blok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *block*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of blocking, or the state of being blocked, in any sense of the verb *block*[1]. Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, either in gold or tak, or without color, of a design on the covers of a book: in the United States usually called *stamping*. (*b*) The process of moulding leather into shape for the fronts of saw-cases.

2. Blocks used to support anything temporarily. —**3.** A small rough piece of wood fitted in and glued to the inner angle formed by two boards, in order to strengthen the joint between them.—**Blind blocking**, in *bookbinding*, blind stamping. The process of decorating a book by pressure, usually with heat, but without the use of ink or gold-leaf.

blocking-course (blok'ing-kōrs), *n.* In *plain masonry*, a plain member of square profile, either a single course of stone, or built up of bricks or the like to the required height, surmounting a cornice in the Roman and Renaissance styles. Its vertical face is usually in the plane of the wall or frieze below the cornice.



a, blocking-course; *b*, cornice; *c*, face of wall.

blocking-hammer (blok'ing-ham"ėr), *n.* A hammer used in straightening saw-blades.

blocking-kettle (blok'ing-ket"l), *n.* In *hat-making*, the hot bath in which felts are softened before being blocked.

blocking-machine (blok'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for pulling, forming, pressing, and blocking the bodies of hats; a blocker.

blocking-press (blok'ing-pres), *n.* A press used for stamping designs on book-covers; known in the United States as a *stamping-press*.

blockish (blok'ish), *a.* [< *block*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a block; stupid; dull; deficient in understanding: as, "*blockish* Ajax," *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

Beauty, say we, is the maintainer of valour. Who is so blunt as knows it not? who is so *blockish* as will not—and may with justice—defend it?
Ford, Honour Triumphant, ii.

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Destitute of Beds: left only to obscure and blockish Chronicles. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, iv.

blockishly (blok'ish-li), *adv.* In a blockish or stupid manner: as, "so *blockishly* ignorant," *Hallkayt*, Voyages, II. ii. 174.

blockishness (blok'ish-nes), *n.* Stupidity; dullness: as, "incurable *blockishness*," *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 140.

block-like (blok'lik), *a.* Like a block; stupid.

Am I not blind? twice sure, as I do hear,
I would arrive at, and *blockl*ike never know it.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

block-machine (blok'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine, or an assemblage of machines, for making the shells and sheaves of the wood blocks used for ship-tackle.

block-plane (blok'plān), *n.* A plane the iron of which is set very obliquely to the direction in which it is moved, so that it can plane across the grain of the wood.

block-printed (blok'prin'ted), *a.* Printed from blocks. See *block-printing*.

block-printing (blok'prin'ting), *n.* 1. The act, process, or art of printing from blocks of wood on which the letters or characters have been carved in relief; specifically, the Chinese method of printing books, and that employed to some extent in Europe before the invention of movable types. See *block-book*.—2. The process of impressing patterns on textile fabrics, especially calicos, by means of wooden blocks having the pattern cut in relief on their surface and charged with color. A similar method is frequently used in printing wall-papers.

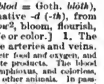
block-ship (blok'ship), *n.* 1. A ship used to block the entrances to a harbor or port.—2. An old man-of-war, unfit for operations in the open sea, used as a store-ship or receiving-vessel, etc.; a hulk.

block-tin (blok'tin), *n.* [< *block*1 + *tin*; = D. *blokstin* = Sw. *blocktenn*.] Metallic tin after being refined and cast in molds.

block-trail (blok'trāl), *n.* The solid trail of a gun-carriage. The stock is made either of a single piece of timber or of two longitudinal pieces properly secured together. [Eng.]

block-truck (blok'truk), *n.* A three- or four-wheeled hand-truck for moving heavy boxes, without handles or shafts.

blocky (blok'i), *a.* [< *block*1 + *-y*1.] In *photog.*, having the appearance of being printed in blocks, from an unequal distribution of light and shade.


Block-truck.

blodbender, *n.* In *phlebotomy*, a tape or narrow bandage, usually of silk, used to bind the arm before or after bleeding.

blödite (blēd'it), *n.* [< *Blöde* (name of a chemist) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and sodium, found in the salt-mines of Ischl in Upper Austria, and elsewhere.

bloke (blōk), *n.* [Also spelled *bloak*; a word of obscure origin.] Man; fellow: a term of disrespect or contempt. [Eng.]

bloomary, *n.* Same as *bloomery*.

blond (blond), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *blond* (MHG. *blunt*), OF. *blund*, fem. *blonde*, light, fair, = Pr. *blan* = Sp. *blondo* = It. *biondo*, < Mll., *blondus*, *blundus* (glossed *flavus*), yellow. Origin unknown. The supposed connection with AS. *blondenfeax*, gray-haired, lit. having mixed hair, < *blonden*, *blanden*, pp. of *blandan*, mix (see *blend*1), + *feax*, hair, is hardly probable.] **I.** *a.* Of a light golden-brown or golden color: applied to hair; hence, light-colored; fair; applied to complexion, and by extension to persons having light hair or a fair complexion: as, Godfrey's *blond* daughters, *Georgia Eliot*, Silas Marner, iii.—**syn.** *Fair*, *etc.* See *white*.

II. *n.* 1. A person with blond hair and fair complexion.—2. Blond silk. See *blonde*.

Lydia. Heigh ho!—What are those books by the glass?
Lucy. The great one is only "The Whole Duty of Man," where I press a few *blonds*, ma'am.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

blonde (blond), *a.* and *n.* The feminine of *blond*.

She was a fine and somewhat full-blown *blonde*.
Byron, Don Juan, xv. 12.

blonde-cendrée (blond'-son-drā'), *a.* [F., < *blond*, fem. *blonde*, blond, + *cendré*, fem. *cendrée*, ash-colored, ashy, < *cendre*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.] Ash-colored: applied to hair which is light-brown in color, and without red or yellow tints.

blond-lace (blond'lās), *n.* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk (from the yellowish color of which the name arose), now of white, black, or colored silk, manufactured at Chantilly and other places in France. The name has also been given to a kind of threadlace.

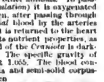
blond-metal (blond'met'al), *n.* A peculiar variety of clay-ironstone of the coal-measures occurring near Wednesbury in Staffordshire, England.

blondness (blond'nes), *n.* [< *blond* + *-ness*.] The state of being blond; fairness of complexion.

With this infantine *blondness* showing so much ready, self-possessed grace. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

blonket, *a.* and *n.* A variant of *blunket*.

blood (blud), *n.* [= Sc. *bluid*, *blude*; < ME. *blood*, *blod*, *blud*, *blod*, < AS. *blōd* (= OS. *blōd* = OFries. *blād* = D. *bloed* = MLG. *blōt*, LG. *blood* = OHG. *bluot*, MHG. *bluot*, G. *blut* = Icel. *blōdh* = Sw. *blod* = Dan. *blod* = Goth. *bloth*), blood; perhaps, with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of *bleed*, *v.* To *blood*, blossom, flourish, with reference to either life or color.] **1.** The fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins. From it the solid tissues derive their nourishment, and into it they discharge their waste products. The blood is red in vertebrates, colorless, amœboid, and colorless, red, bluish, greenish, or milky in other animals. In passing through the lungs (see *circulation*) it is oxygenated and given up carbonic acid; then, passing through the heart, it is carried as *arterial* blood by the arteries to the tissues, from the tissues it returns to the heart through the veins, deprived of its nutrient properties, as *venous* blood. The venous blood is dark-purple in color; the arterial bright-scarlet. The specific gravity of human blood in health is about 1.055. The blood consists of a fluid part, the plasma, and semi-solid corpuscles; the latter constitute between one third and one half of the whole bulk. They are of two kinds, red and white. In a cubic millimeter of healthy human blood there are about 5,000,000 corpuscles, the red being to the white on the average as 350 to 1. The red corpuscles are flattish biconcave disks, non-nucleated and almost always round in mammals, and nucleated and almost always oval in other *Craniata*. Their diameter averages in man about 1-3200 of an inch, while in the amphioxus (*Amphioxus lanceolatus*) the longer diameter is 67.2 micromillimeters (1/2500 inch). The red color due to hæmoglobin constitutes about 90 per cent. of their dried substance. The white corpuscles are nucleated, slightly less than the red in size, and exhibit active amœboid movements. Animal blood is used in clarifying sugar, in making animal charcoal, as a manure, and in many other ways.


Human Blood-corpuscles, magnified 350 diameters.

2. Blood that is shed; bloodshed; slaughter; murder.

I will avenge the *blood* of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. Hos. i. 4.

So wills the fierce avenging sprite,
Till *blood* for *blood* atones.
Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

3. The responsibility or guilt of shedding the blood of others.

His *blood* be on us, and on our children. Mat. xxvii. 25.

4. From being popularly regarded as the fluid in which more especially the life resides, as the seat of the affections, hereditary qualities, etc., the word *blood* has come to be used typically, or with certain associated ideas, in a number of different ways. Thus—(*a*) The vital principle; life.

Romeo slew him, he slew Mercutio;
Who now the price of his dear *blood* doth owe?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

(*b*) Fleshly nature; the carnal part of man, as opposed to the spiritual nature or divine life.

All frailties that besiege all kinds of *blood*.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

For beauty is a witch,
Against whose charms faith melteth into *blood*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

(*c*) Temper of mind; natural disposition; high spirit; mettle; passion; anger: in this sense often accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood* is to do it deliberately and without sudden passion. *Hot* or *warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to *move* or *heat the blood* is to excite the passions.

Our *blood*
No more obey the heavens.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

Strange, unusual *blood*,
When man's worst sin is, he does too much good!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2.

Blest gods,
Make all their actions answer to their *bloods*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot *blood*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 93.

(*d*) A man of fire or spirit; a hot spark; a rake.

The gallants of these times pretty much resembled the *bloods* of ours. *Goldsmith*, Review at Bow's Head Tavern.

(*e*) Persons of any specified race, nationality, or family, considered collectively.

Indian *blood*, thus far in the history of this country, has tended decidedly toward extinction.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 223.

(*f*) Birth; extraction; parentage; breed; absolutely, high birth; good extraction: often qualified by such adjectives as *good*, *base*, etc.

A prince of *blood*, a son of Priam.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

Good *blood* was indeed held in high respect, but between *good blood* and the purest lineage of peerage there was no necessary connection. Pedigrees as long, and scutcheons as old, were to be found out of the House of Lords as in it.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 439.

In this sense the word is often used of the pedigree of horses.

She's a fine mare, and a thing of shape and *blood*.
Colman, Jealous Wife, ii. 1.

(*g*) One who inherits the *blood* of another; child; collectively, offspring; progeny.

The world will say—He is not Talbot's *blood*
That basely fled, when noble Talbot stood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

(*h*) Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity; lineage; kindred; family.

I hope I do not break the fifth commandment, if I conceive I may love my friend before the nearest of my *blood*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

And politicians have ever, with great reason, considered the ties of *blood* as feeble and precarious links of political connection. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 24.

Nearer in *blood* to the Spanish throne than his grandfather the Emperor Maximilian. *Kennedy*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

It is a maxim that none shall claim as heir who is not of the *blood* (i. e., kindred) of the purchaser.
Stephen, Law Lex.

5. That which resembles blood; the juice of anything, especially if red: as, "the *blood* of grapes," Deut. xxxii. 14.—**6.** A diseased state.—**7.** A commercial name for red coral.—**a bit of blood**, an animal of good pedigree; a thoroughbred. — **Bad blood**, ill-feeling; disagreement; disunion; strife; angry feeling; unfriendliness.

Partly to make *bad blood*, . . . they instituted a method of public examination, during the parliament's short meet and sit. *Roger North*, Life of Lord Guilford, ii. 25.

Hot words passed on both sides, and *ill blood* was plentifully bred. *Scott*, Heart of Midlothian, xxxvii.

Baptism of blood. See *baptism*.—**Blood on bread.** See *bloody bread*, under *bloody*.—**Bottle of blood.** See *bottle*1, 3.—**Blue blood**, aristocratic blood; blood flowing in the veins of old and aristocratic families. The phrase is said to have originated in Spain, where the veins of the descendants of many ancient and prominent families, having never been tainted by intermixture with the blood of the Moorish invaders, are of a lighter tint than that of the common people.

They very naturally shared in the modern Spaniard to prove that only the pure and *blue-blood*, flows through his veins, uncontaminated by any Moorish or Jewish taint. . . . It might be thought to afford some evidence of the intimacy which once existed between his forefathers and the Prince of Darkness. *Irving*, Granada, p. 1.

Corruption of blood. See *attainder*, 1.—**Dissolution of the blood.** See *dissolution*.—**Doctrine of bloodatonement.** See *atonement*, 2.—**Flesh and blood.** (*a*) The body as the seat of human passions and desires; human nature. It was too much for *flesh and blood* to endure. (*b*) Offspring; progeny; child or children: as, one's own *flesh and blood* should be preferred to strangers.—**Flow of blood, froth of blood**, names used in commerce to denote coral of certain degrees of hardness and brilliancy of color.—**For the blood of him**, for the life of him.—**Fresh blood**, blood of another strain; hence, new ancestors, or new elements of character, or new ideas or new or fresh ideas and ways of thinking: as, *fresh blood* is needed in the management of the party.—**Half blood**, relationship through one parent only, as that of half brothers or sisters, or of persons of the same race on one side and different races on the other.—**In blood**, in a state of perfect health and vigor: properly a term of the chase.

But when they shall see, sir, his crest up again, and the man in *blood*, they will out of their burrows, like conies after rain. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

In cold blood, in hot blood. See 4 (*c*), above.—**Man of blood**, a murderer or bloodthirsty man; a murderer.

The secret art *man of blood*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Out of blood, in bad condition; without vigor; lifeless: said of hawks or dogs. Compare *out of heart*, under *heart*.

princes of the *blood*.—**To be let blood**. (*a*) To have a vein opened for the withdrawal of blood as a remedy in sickness.

You look as you were not well, sir, and would be
Shortly let *blood*. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

(*b*) To be put to death.

Commend me to Lord William: tell him . . .
His wisest kind of hanging—we observe
To-morrow are *let blood* at Pomfret-castle.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

To let blood, in *surg.*, to draw blood from (any one) by opening a vein.

He is feverish, and hath sent for Mr. Pearce to *let him blood*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 374.

To restore to or **in blood**, to free from the consequences of attainder; readmit to the privileges of one's birth and rank.—**To run in the blood**, to be hereditary in the family, nationality, or race.—**To the blood**, to the quick; through the skin.

I could not get on my boots, which vexed me *to the blood*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 322.

Whole blood, relationship through both father and mother. See *half blood*, above.—**Young blood**, young people generally; the younger members of a community, party, etc.

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blood (blud), *v. i.* [< *blood*, *n.*] **1†.** To let blood from; bleed by opening a vein. *Johnson.*—**2†.** To stain with blood.

Reach out their spears afar,
And *blood* their points to prove their partnership in war.
Dryden, Fables.

Hence—**3.** To give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

It was most important too that his troops should be *blooded*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

He (the deerhound) must be made steady from all "rise," and, if possible, should be taken up in couples to the death of a deer once or twice and *blooded*, so as to make him understand the nature of the sport.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 221.

4†. To heat the blood of; excite; exasperate.

The wounded forces of French and English were much *blooded* one against another. *Hall*, Hen. VI., f. 11.

5†. To victimize; extract money from (a person); hleed. [Slang.]

blood-baptism (blud'bap'tizm), *n.* A term applied by the early Christians to the martyrdom of those converts who had not been baptized. See *baptism of blood*, under *baptism*.

blood-bespotted (blud'bē-spot'ed), *a.* Spotted with blood.

O *blood-bespotted* Neapolitan. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

blood-bolterediy (blud'bōl'tėrd), *a.* [< *blood* + *bolter'ed*, *pp.* of *bolter*, a var. form of *bolt*, *v.*] Clotted or clogged with blood.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo smiles upon me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

In Warwickshire, when a horse, sheep, or other animal perspires much, and any of the hair or wool becomes matted into tufts with grime and sweat, he is said to be bolstered; and wherever the blood has settled and coagulates, forming the locks into hard clotted bunches, the beast is said to be *blood-bolstered*.
H. N. Hudson, note on Macbeth, iv. 1, 123.

blood-bought (blud'bôt), *a.* Bought or obtained at the expense of life by the shedding of blood, as in the crucifixion of Christ.

blood-cell (blud'sel), *n.* A blood-corpuscle, especially an oval nucleated one. See *blood*.

In many Nemertina the blood is of a rich colour (Borlasia). *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 172.

blood-consuming (blud'kon-sūʹming), *a.* Lifewasting; deathly: as, "*blood-consuming* sighs," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blood-corpuscle (blud'kôr'pus-l), *n.* One of the corpuscles of the blood; a blood-cell or blood-disk. See *blood*.

blood-cup (blud'kupe), *n. pl.* A name given to the discomycetous fungus *Peziza coccinea*, in reference to the bright-red color of its cup-like forms, and also to some allied species and *Fevers*.

blood-disk (blud'disk), *n.* A red, disk-shaped, non-nucleated blood-corpuscle, such as the mammalia possess.

blood-drier (blud'drīʹėr), *n.* One who prepares blood for use in sugar-refining and for other purposes.

blood-drinking (blud'dringʹking), *a.* Drinking blood. Specifically, in Shakspere—(*a*) Taking in or soaked with blood: as, "this bleeded, dark, *blood-drinking* pit," Tit. And., ii. 1. (*b*) Bloodthirsty: as, "my *blood-drinking* hate," 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. (*c*) Preying on the blood or life; wasting: as, "*blood-drinking* sighs," 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blooded (blud'ed), *a.* [< *blood*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] **1.** Of pure blood, or good breed; thoroughbred; derived from ancestors of good blood; having a good pedigree: said of horses and other stock.—**2.** Having blood of a kind noted or specified: used in composition: as, warm-*blooded* animals.—**3.** Figuratively, characterized by a temper or state of mind noted in the prefix: used in composition: as, a cold-*blooded* murder; a hot-*blooded* answer.

blood-finch (blud'finch), *n.* A name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Sagenoscthia*, as *L. minima*, known to bird-dealers as the little senegal.

blood-fine (blud'fin), *n.* Same as *blood-wite*.

blood-flower (blud'flou'ėr), *n.* **1.** The popular name of some of the red-flowered species of *Haemanthus*, a genus of bulbous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.—**2.** The name in the West Indies of *Asclepias Curassavica*, a species with crimson flowers, common in tropical latitudes.

blood-frozen (blud'frō'zn), *a.* Having the blood frozen; chilled. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 25.

blood-guiltiness (blud'gil'ti-nes), *n.* [< *blood-guilty* + *-ness*.] The guilt or crime of shedding blood. Fr. ii. 14.

He hath confessed both to God and man the *blood-guiltiness* of all this war to lie upon his own head.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xix.

blood-guiltless (blud'gil'tles), *a.* Free from the guilt or crime of shedding blood; not guilty of murder. *Walpole*. [Rare.]

blood-guilty (blud'gil'ti), *a.* Guilty of murder; responsible for the death of another.

This *blood-guiltie* life.
Fairfax, tr. of Godfrey of Bullogne, xii. 66.

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, that is, about 98° F. (though commonly marked on thermometers as 98°).

blood-horse (blud'hôrs), *n.* [< *blood*, 4 (*f*), + *horse*.] **1.** A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse, combining in a remarkable degree lightness, strength, swiftness, and endurance.—**2.** A blooded horse.

blood-hot (blud'hot), *a.* As warm as blood at its natural temperature.

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n.* [< ME. *bloodhound*, *-hond* (= D. *bloedhond* = MLG. *blôthunt* = G. *bluthund* = Dan. Sw. *blodhund*); < *blood* + *hound*.] **1.** A variety of dog with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey which has escaped, tracing a wounded animal by the blood it has spilled (whence its name), or by any other effluvium or halitus left on a trail which it follows by scent. There are several varieties of this animal, as the English, the Cuban, and the African bloodhound. Bloodhounds are often trained to the pursuit of game, but also of man, as of fugitive criminals; in the United States they were formerly employed in hunting fugitive slaves.

2. Figuratively, a man who hunts for blood: a relentless persecutor.

Wide was the net cast by the indefatigable zeal with which the *bloodhounds* of the tribunal followed up the scent. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 18.

bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* In a bloody manner: cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.

O proud death!
What feast is toward in thine eternal cell
That thou so many princes, at a shoot,
So *bloodily* hast struck? *Hamlet*, v. 2.

bloodiness (blud'i-nes), *n.* [< *bloody* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being bloody.—**2.** Disposition to shed blood.

This *bloodiness* of Saul's intention.
Delany, Life of David, I. 8.

bloodingt (blud'ing), *n.* A blood-pudding.

blood-islands (blud'ī'landz), *n. pl.* In *embryol.*, the isolated red patches in the vascular area of the embryo, in which red blood-corpuscles are in process of development.

blood-leech (blud'lēch), *n.* One of the *Hirudinea* which sucks blood, as the common medicinal leech.

bloodless (blud'les), *a.* [< ME. *bodlees*, < AS. *blódleás* (= D. *bloedeloos* = G. *blutlos* = Icel. *blóðlauss* = Sw. Dan. *blodlös*), < *blód*, blood, + *-leás*, -less.] Without blood; drained of blood; dead from loss of blood.

The *bloodless* carcass of my Hector. *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. Pale or colorless from defect of blood: pallid: as, *bloodless* lips.—**3.** Free from bloodshed; unattended by blood: as, a *bloodless* victory; "with *bloodless* stroke," *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Carrying the *bloodless* conquests of fancy over regions laid down upon no map.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 243.

4. Without spirit or energy.

Thou *bloodless*, *blameless* fool.
Fletcher, Double Marriage.

5. Cold-hearted: as, *bloodless* charity or ceremony.

bloodlessness (blud'les-nes), *n.* [< *bloodless* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being without blood, or of being deficient in blood; anæmia.

If a man were placed on a revolving table, with his feet toward the centre, the blood in his body would be urged towards his head; and this has actually been proposed as treatment in *bloodlessness* of the brain.
A. Donald, Prin. of Physics, p. 143.

bloodlet (blud'let), *v. t.* [< ME. *bloodlete*, < AS. *blódlætan* (cf. Icel. *blóðlátinn*, pp.), < *blód*, blood, + *lætan*, let: see *let*.] To bleed; let blood; phlebotomize. [Rare.]

bloodletter (blud'let'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bloodletter*, *-leter*, < AS. *blódlætere*, < *blódlætan*, bloodlet.] One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

bloodletting (blud'let'ing), *n.* [< ME. *bloodleting*, *-letunge*, < *bloodlete*, bloodlet. Cf. G. *blutlassen*, bloodletting.] In *med.*, the act of letting blood or bleeding by opening a vein, as a remedial measure in the treatment of disease; phlebotomy.

blood-mare (blud'mār), *n.* A mare of blooded breed; a female blood-horse.

blood-money (blud'mun'i), *n.* Money paid as the price of blood. (*a*) Compensation or reward for bringing about the death of another, either by bringing a capital charge against him or by giving such testimony as will lead to conviction. (*b*) Compensation formerly, and still in some non-Christian countries, paid to the next of kin for the killing of a relative.

blood-orange (blud'or'anj), *n.* See *orange*.

blood-pheasant (blud'fez'ant), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ithaginis* (which see).

blood-plasma (blud'plaz'ma), *n.* A blood-plate.

blood-plate (blud'plāt), *n.* One of the minute discoidal bodies found in large numbers in the blood of mammals. They are from one fourth to one half the size of the red corpuscles, and are also much more numerous than the white corpuscles. See *blood* and *blood-corpuscle*. Also called *hæmatoblasts* of *Hayem*, and *corpuscles* or *elementary particles* of *Zimmermann*.

blood-poisoning (blud'poi'zn-ing), *n.* See *toxæmia*.

blood-pudding (blud'pud'ing), *n.* Same as *black-pudding*.

blood-red (blud'red), *a.* [< ME. *bloderede*, < AS. *blódreed* (= D. *bloedrood* = G. *blutroth* = Icel. *blóðrauðr* = Sw. Dan. *blodröd*), < *blód*, blood, + *read*, red.] Blood-colored; red with blood.

He wrapped his colours round his breast,
On a *blood-red* field of Spain. *Hemans.*

Blood-red hand, in *her.*, the *badge of Ulster*. See *badge*.

The event which was to place the *blood-red hand* of the Newcome baronetcy on his own brougham.
Thackeray, Newcomes.

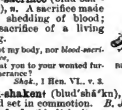
Blood-red heat, the degree of heat, shown by the color, required to reduce the protoxid of iron to coarse iron by the hammer, after it has been brought to its shape, to prepare it for filing. Small pieces of iron are often brought to this heat previously to the final forging.

blood-relation (blud'rē-lāʹshon), *n.* One related by blood or descent; a kinsman.

blood-relationship (blud'rē-lāʹshon-ship), *n.* Consanguinity; kinship.

The hypothesis of differing gradations of *blood-relationship*.
Clans, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 357.

bloodroot (blud'rōt), *n.* **1.** The tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*) of Europe and northern Asia: named from the color of its root, which is rich in tan and coloring matter. It is also rich in tannin, and has been used as an astringent.—**2.** The common name in the United States of a papaveraceous herb, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, one of the earliest spring flowers. Its fleshy roots yield a dark-red juice, are bitter and acrid, and contain a peculiar alkaloid, sanguinarin. It is used in medicine as a stimulant, expectorant, and emetic.



Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*).

blood-sacrifice (blud'sak'ri-fīs), *n.* A sacrifice made with shedding of blood; the sacrifice of a living being.

Cannest my body, nor *blood-sacrifice*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Entreat you to pour wonted furtherance?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

blood-shaken (blud'shā'kn), *a.* Having the blood set in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

bloodshed (blud'shed), *n.* [Due partly to *bloodshedding*, and partly to the phrase *blood shed* as used in such sentences as "I feared there would be *blood shed*," "there was much *blood shed*," etc., where *shed* is the pp. agreeing with *blood*. See *blood shed*, under *shed*.] **1.** The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; destruction of life: as, "deadly *bloodshed*," *Shak.*, K. John, v. 3.

In my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no *bloodshed* or war. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 705.

2†. The shedding of one's own blood; specifically, the death of Christ.—**3†.** A bloodshot condition or appearance; an effusion of blood in the eye.

bloodshedder (blud'shed'ėr), *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer. [Rare.]

He that defraudeth the laborer of his hire is a *bloodshedder*. Ecclus. xxxiv. 22.

bloodshedding (blud'shed'ing), *n.* [< ME. *bloodshedynge*, < *blood* + *shedynge*, shedding.] **1.** The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood or taking human life.

In feight and *bloodeshedynges*
Va used gladly clarionynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame.

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These hands are free from guiltless *bloodshedding*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

2†. The act of shedding one's own blood.

bloodshot (blud'shot), *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels, as in certain weak or excited states: said of the eye.

Retiring late, at early hour to rise.
With shrunken features, and with *bloodshot* eyes.
Crabbe, Works, V. 51.

bloodshotten (blud'shot'n), *a.* Bloodshot. *Johnson.*

bloodshottenness (blud'shot'n-nes), *n.* The state of being bloodshot.

The enemies of the church's peace could vet the eyes of the poor people . . . to *bloodshottenness* and fury.
Walton, Life of Hooker.

blood-sized (blud'sīzd), *a.* Sized or stiffened with blood: as, "the *blood-sized* field," *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen. [Rare.]

blood-spavin (blud'spav'in), *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.

blood-spiller (blud'spil'er), *n.* One who spills or sheds blood; a bloodshedder. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

blood-spilling (blud'spil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *bloodespylling*; < *blood* + *spilling*.] The act of spilling or shedding blood; bloodshedding. [Rare.]

blood-stain (blud'stān), *n.* A spot or trace of blood.

bloodstain (blud'stān), *v. t.* [< *blood-stain*, *n.*; but due rather to *blood-stained*.] To stain with blood. *Byron.* [Rare.]

blood-stained (blud'stānd), *a.* Stained with blood; guilty of bloodshed or slaughter.

The beast of prey, *blood-stain'd*, deserves to bleed.
Addison, Spectator, No. 168.

blood-stanch (blud'stanch), *n.* One of the various names given to the common fleabane, *Erigeron Canadensis*, from its use in arresting bleeding.

blood-stick (blud'stik), *n.* A stick weighted at one end with lead, used for striking the fleam, or veterinary lancet, into a vein.

bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n.* [< *blood* + *stone*; = D. *bloedsteen* = G. *blutstein* = Dan. Sw. *blodsten*.] **1.** A variety of hematite, having a finely fibrous structure and a reniform appearance. Its color varies from dark steel-gray to blood-red. It was extensively employed in ancient sculpture of the Babylonian and Egyptian intaglios being in this material; now it is much less used, except for signet-rings, and as a polish for other stones and metals.

2. A variety of quartz having a greenish base, with small spots of red jasper, looking like drops of blood, scattered through it. This kind of bloodstone is also called *heliotrope*.

blood-stranger, *n.* [A compound having no obvious meaning, as to its second element, in E., and hence (being appar. only a book-name) prob. an adaptation of some foreign name, perhaps of an unrecorded G. **blutstrenge*, < *blut*, = E. *blood*, + *strenge*, tightness, strictness, < *streng*, tight, strict, strong, = E. *strong*: see *strong* and *string*. The name would have reference to the (supposed) styptic qualities of the plant. See N. E. D.] The mousetail, *Myosurus minimus*.

blood-stroke (blud'strōk), *n.* Apoplexy from encephalic hemorrhage or congestion.

bloodsucker (blud'suk'er), *n.* [< ME. *bloodsoukere* = D. *bloedzuiger* = MHG. *blutsūger* = Dan. *blodsuger* = Sw. *blodsugare*; < *blood* + *sucker*.] **1.** Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a mosquito, etc.—**2.** A name of a common agamoid East Indian lizard, *Calotes versicolor*, perhaps so called from the reddish hue of the throat, as it does not suck blood.—**3.** A cruel or bloodthirsty man; hence, one who sucks the blood of or preys upon another; an extortioner; a sponger.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you!
A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

Thou art a villain and a forger,
A *bloodsucker* of innocents, an hypocrite.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

bloodsucking (blud'suk'ing), *a.* Sucking or drawing blood; preying on the blood: as, "*bloodsucking* sighs," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

blood-swelling (blud'swel'ing), *n.* Same as *hematocele*.

blood-swollen (blud'swōln), *a.* Swelled or suffused with blood: as, "their *blood-swoln* eyes," *May*, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

bloodthirstiness (blud'thėrs'ti-nes), *n.* [< *bloodthirsty* + *-ness*.] Thirst for blood; a propensity for shedding blood; a desire to slay.

He governed with a cruelty and *bloodthirstiness* that have obtained for him the name of the modern Nero.
Birmingham.

bloodthirsty (blud'thėrs'ti), *a.* [< *blood* + *thirsty*; = D. *bloeddorstig* = G. *blutdürstig* = Dan. Sw. *blodtörstig*.] Eager to shed blood; murderous: as, "his *bloodthirstie* blade," *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 16; "*bloodthirsty* lord," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Even the most *bloodthirsty* monsters may have a sincere partiality for their own belongings, paramour or friend or child.
The Spectator, No. 445.

blood-tree (blud'trē), *n.* In the West Indies, a native arborescent species of *Croton*, *C. gossypifolium*, which yields a kind of kino sometimes called dragon's-blood.

blood-vascular (blud'vas'kū-lär), *a.* Vascular with blood-vessels; permeated with blood-vessels; pertaining to the circulation of blood.—**Blood-vascular gland.** See *gland*.—**Blood-vascular system,** the system of blood-vessels; the circulatory system of vessels containing blood: distinguished from *water-vascular system*.

blood-vessel (blud'ves'el), *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body, whether artery, vein, or capillary.

blood-warm (blud'wārm), *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.

blood-warmed (blud'wārmd), *a.* Having one's blood warmed by excitement, as by a hopeful contest. [Rare.]

He meets the *blood-warmed* soldier in his mail.
J. Baillie.

blood-wite (blud'wīt), *n.* [< ME. *blodwite*, < AS. *blōdwite*, < *blōd*, blood, + *wite*, fine, penalty: see *blood* and *wite*. Used only historically; sometimes improp. *bloodwit*.] In *anc. law*: (*a*) A wite, fine, or amercement paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.

The *bloodwite*, or compensation in money for personal wrong, was the first effort of the tribe as a whole to regulate private revenge.
Quoted in N. Y. Farbee's Eastern Archipelago, p. 474.

(*b*) The right to such compensation. (*c*) A riot in which blood was shed.

bloodwood (blud'wud), *n.* **1.** A name given to logwood, *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.—**2.** A name of the natural order *Ternstræmiaceæ*, *Laplacea hæmatoxylon*, with dark-red wood.—**3.** In Australia, a name of species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. corymbosa*, yielding the Australian kino.—**4.** A large timber-tree of India, *Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*, natural order *Lythraceæ*, with dark-red wood. Blood-red wood, which is largely used for boat-building and ship-knees. Also called *jarool-tree*.

blood-worm (blud'wėrm), *n.* The active bloodcolored or scarlet larva of the species of *Chironomus*, found in the rain-water of tanks and cisterns.

bloodwort (blud'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *blodwurt*, *bloedwerte* (applied to several plants), < AS. **blōd-wyrt* (= Sw. *blodört*), < *blōd*, blood, + *wyrt*, wort.] A name applied to various plants, as (*a*) the bloody dock, *Rumex sanguineus*, a species of dock with the stem and veins of the leaves of a blood-red color; (*b*) the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*, in the red juice of which, the *Hieracium venosum*, the leaves of which are veined with red.

bloody (blud'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bloudy*, < ME. *bloody*, *bludy*, *bludi*, etc., < AS. *blōdig* (= OS. *blōdag* = OFries. *blōdich* = D. *bloedig* = OHG. *bluotac*, MHG. *bluotec*, G. *blutig* = Icel. *blōdugr* = Sw. Dan. *blodig*), < *blōd*, blood: see *blood* and *-y*1.] **1.** Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to blood; containing or composed of blood: as, a *bloody* stream; "*bloody* drops," *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.—**2.** Existing in the blood.

Lust is but a *bloody* fire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5 (song).

3. Stained with blood; exhibiting signs or traces of blood: as, a *bloody* knife.—**4.** Of the color of blood; blood-red.

Unwind your *bloody* flag. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

5. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood, or having a cruel, savage disposition.

The boar, that *bloody* beast.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 999.

He was a *bloudie* man, and regarded not the life of lier subjectes nor more then dogges. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

6. Attended with or committing bloodshed; marked by cruelty: as, a *bloody* battle.

This Ireton was a stout rebell, and had ben very *bloody* to the king's party. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 6, 1662.

7. Concerned with or portending bloodshed; sanguinary.

No magicke arts hereof had any might.
Nor *bloody* wordes of bold Enchanters call.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 35.

8. In low language: (*a*) Excessive; atrocious; heinous: as, he's a *bloody* fool, or a *bloody* rascal. (*b*) Used as an intensive expletive, especially in negative expressions: as, there wasn't a *bloody* soul there.—**Bloody bill.** Same as *forebill* (which see, under *fore*-).—**Bloody bread, blood on bread,** blood of the host, an appearance resembling drops of blood which sometimes occurs upon bread and other starchy substances, from the red pigment produced of either of two microscopic fungi growing in the substance described. One of them is *Micrococcus prodigiosus*, belonging to the bacteria, and the other *Saccharomyces ruticus*, one of the yeast fungi.—**Bloody chasm.** See *chasm*.—**Bloody flux,** dysentery.—**Bloody hand.** (*a*) A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass against venison in the forest. (*b*) Same as *badge of Ulster*, under *badge*1.—**Bloody murrain.** Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Bloody Mark.** See *mark*1.—**Bloody sign,** a name by which the English statute of 1539, the Act of the Six Articles, is sometimes referred to. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.—**Syn. 5.** See *ferocious*.

bloody (blud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bloodied*, ppr. *bloodying*. [< *bloody*, *a.* Cf. AS. *gebloddian* (= OHG. *bluotagōn*, *bluotegōn*), < *blōdig*, *bloody*.] To stain with blood.

With my own wounds I'll *bloody* my own sword.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 4.

bloody (blud'i), *adv.* [< *bloody*, *a.*] Very; exceedingly; desperately: as, "*bloody* drunk," *Dryden*, Prol. to Southerne's Disappointment. [Vulgar.]

"Are you not sick, my dear?" . . . "*Bloody* sick."
Swift, Poisoning of Curll.

bloody-bones (blud'i-bōnz), *n.* A nursery name of a bugbear.

Why does the Nurse tell the Child of Raw-head and *Bloody-bones*, to keep it in awe? *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

Great bugbear *Bloody-bones*, at whose very name
All women, from the lady to the laundress,
Shake like a cold fit.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

bloody-eyed (blud'i-īd), *a.* Having bloody or blood-red eyes. *Lord Lytton.*

bloody-faced (blud'i-fāst), *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

bloody-flux (blud'i-fluks), *n.* Having a bloody flux; afflicted with dysentery.

The *bloody-fluxed* woman fingered but the hem of his garment. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 90.

bloody-man's-finger (blud'i-manz-fing'ger), *n.* The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*: so called from its lurid purple spadix or flower-spike. See cut under *Arum*.

bloody-minded (blud'i-mīn'ded), *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.

She is *bloody-minded*.
And turns the justice of the law to rigour.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

bloody-nose beetle. See *beetle*1.

bloody-red (blud'i-red), *a.* Red with or as with blood; blood-red.

Hooting and saddle *bloody-red*,
Lord Marmion's steed rears high his head!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 27.

bloody-sceptered, bloody-sceptred (blud'i-sep'tėrd), *a.* Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter. [Rare.]

An untitled tyrant, *bloody-sceptr'd*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

bloody-warrior (blud'i-wor'i-ėr), *n.* A dark-colored variety of the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

bloom1 (blōm), *n.* [= Se. *blume*; early mod. E. *bloome*, *blowe*, *blosme*; < ME. *blom*, *blome*, < AS. **blōma*, a blossom (not found in this sense, for which rvg. *blōstma*, *blōstu* (see *blossom*), but prob. the original of which *blōma*, a mass of iron (> E. *bloom*2), is a deflected sense); the ME. may be in part from Scand.: cf. Icel. *blōm* = Dan. *blomst* = Sw. *blomma*, < Dan. *blomme* = Sw. *blomma*, f., = Dan. *blomme* = Goth. *blōma*, m., a flower), with formative *-m* (orig. **-mēn*), < *blōwan*, etc., E. *blow*3. Hence also *blēd*, *blēd*, > ME. *blede* (= MLG. *blōt* = OHG. MHG. *bluot*, MHG. pl. *blüete*, G. *blüte*), a flower, blossom, fruit, and AS. *blōstma*, *blōstu*, > E. *blossom*, and perhaps AS. *blēd*, E. *blood*; also from the same ult. root, L. *flos* (*flōr-*), > ult. E. *flower*, *flour*: see these words.] **1.** A blossom: the flower of a plant, especially of an ornamental plant; an expanded bud.

While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around.
Pope, Spring, l. 100.

Now sleeps the hummług-bird, that, in the sun,
Wandered from *bloom* to *bloom*. *Bryant*, May Evening.

2. The state of blossoming; the opening of flowers in general; flowers collectively: as, the plant is in *bloom*, or covered with *bloom*.

Ancient pear-trees that with spring-time burst
Into such breadth of *bloom*.
Bryant, Among the Trees.

3. A state of health and growth promising higher perfection; a flourishing condition; a palmy time: as, the *bloom* of youth.

He look'd, and saw a prudent lovely pair,
In *bloom* of youth, and of a charming air.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 831.

In our sad world's best *bloom*. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

4. The rosy hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow; a flush.

And such a lovely *bloom*,
Disdaining all adulterated aids of art,
Kept a perpetual spring upon her face.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 3.

5. A name sometimes given to minerals having a bright color: as, the rose-red cobalt *bloom*, or erythrite, etc.—**6.** A powdery deposit or coating of various kinds, the presence of which, more or less coating upon certain fruits, as grapes, plums, etc., and leaves, as of the cabbage.

The finest qualities of our nature, like the *bloom* on fruits, can be preserved only by the most delicate handling. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 8.

(*b*) The powdery appearance on coins, medals, and the like, when newly struck. (*c*) In *painting*, a cloudy appearance on the surface of varnish. (*d*) The yellowish lawn-colored deposit from the tanning-liquor on the surface of leather, and penetrating it to a slight depth.

In tanning it (rock chestnut oak bark) is used unmixed, and gives a beautiful *bloom*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 110.

7. A fine variety of raisin.

These raisins [dried on the vines] are muscatels or *blooms*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 682.

bloom[1] (blōm), *v.* [< ME. *blomen* (= MLG. *blomen* = Norw. *bloma*, *bloma*), bloom; from the noun.] *I. intrans.* **1.** To put forth or yield blossoms; flower, literally or figuratively.

The first time a tree *bloometh*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The Lotos *blooms* below the barren peak.
Tennyson, Charles' Song, viii.

2. To glow with a warm color.—**3.** To be in a state of healthful beauty and vigor; show the beauty of youth; flourish; glow.

Hearts are warm'd and *bloom*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Epil.

A better country *blooms* to view,
Beneath a brighter sky. *Logan*, A Tale.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put forth, as blossoms.

Behold, the rod of Aaron . . . *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. Num. xvii. 8.

2. To impart a bloom to; invest with luster or beauty.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when . . . charitable affected, *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol.

bloom[2] (blōm), *n.* [Not found in ME., but in late AS.; < AS. *blōma*, a bloom of metal (glossed *massa ex massa ferri*; cf. *blōm*, a lump of gold, bloom or dough' (of metal); *wenes blōma*, a bloom of iron; *gold-blōma*, lit. 'gold-bloom,' applied once (as elsewhere *gold-hord*, 'gold-hoard,' 'treasure') figuratively to Christ as incarnated); not found in other languages in this sense, and prob. a particular use of **blōma*, a flower, which is not found in AS. in that sense: see *bloom*[1]. The reference may have been to the glowing mass of metal as taken from the furnace; but this sense as recorded is only recent.] A roughly prepared mass of iron, nearly square in section, and short in proportion to its thickness, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or between the rolls into bars. Some blooms are made directly from the ore in blomeries, but most of them by shingling the puddled balls from the puddling-furnace. See *bloomery*, *blooming-mill*, *furye*, and *puddle*, *v.*

bloomary, *n.* See *bloomery*.

bloomed (blōmd), *a.* Covered with blooms or blossoms.

bloomer[1] (blō'mėr), *n.* [< *bloom*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A plant which blooms.

This "lily" of Scripture (*Nymphæa lotus*) was a prolific *bloomer*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 25.

bloomer[2] (blō'mėr), *a.* and *n.* [After Mrs. *Bloomer*: see def.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of the style of female dress introduced by Mrs. Bloomer of New York in 1849–50: as, a *bloomer* costume; a *bloomer* hat.

II. *n.* **1.** A dress or costume for women, the distinctive features of which are a short skirt, loose trousers buttoned round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. Specifically—**2.** A bloomer hat.—**3.** *pl.* The articles composing a bloomer costume; specifically, the loose trousers, now commonly buttoned below the knee.—**4.** A woman who wears them.

bloomerism (blō'mėr-izm), *n.* [< *bloomer*[2] + *-ism*.] The wearing or adoption of a dress similar to that recommended by Mrs. Bloomer. See *bloomer*[2], n., 1.

bloomer-pit (blō'mėr-pit), *n.* A tan-pit in which hides are placed to be acted upon by strong ooze, a process which produces a bloom upon the skin.

bloomery (blō'mėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bloomeries* (-iz). [Less prop. *bloomary*, *blomary*, early mod. E. *blomarie*; < *bloom*[2] + *-ery*.] An establishment in which wrought-iron is made by the direct process, that is, from the ore directly, or without having been first produced in the form of cast-iron. The bloomery was the original one by which wrought-iron was made wherever that metal was employed, and is still in operation where modern metallurgical methods are not yet introduced, especially in Burma, Borneo, and Africa; it is also employed, though to a very limited extent, in Europe and the United States, especially in the Champlain district of New York. The iron made in bloomeries is obtained in the form of blooms (see *bloom*[2]). Also called *block-furnace*.

bloom-hook (blōm'hůk), *n.* A tool for handling metal blooms. Also called *bloom-tongs*.

blooming[1] (blō'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bloom*[1], *v.*] **1.** A clouded or smoked appearance on the surface of varnish. Also called *fly-blowing*, the addition of an agent, usually stannous chlorid, to the dye-bath, toward the end of the operation, for the purpose of rendering the color lighter and brighter. Also called *brightening*.

blooming[2] (blō'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bloom*[1], *v.*] **1.** Blossoming; flowering; showing blooms.

And, ever-young, the golden fields and dies,
Besigne the *blooming* wonders of the west.
Cowper, Task, vi. 197.

Now May with life and *blooming* Nature, The Serenade.
The *blooming* valley fills. *Tennyson*.

2. Glowing as with youthful vigor; showing the freshness and beauty of youth.

The lovely Thais, by his side,
Sate like a *blooming* Eastern bride.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 10.

3. Flourishing; showing high or the highest perfection or prosperity.

The modern [arabesque] rose again in the *blooming* period of modern art. *Fairholt*, Dict. of Art, p. 87.

4. Great; full-blown; [< 'bloom,' 'blamed,' 'darned,' etc.; as, he talked like a *blooming* idiot. [Slang.]

blooming[3] (blō'ming), *n.* [< *bloom*[2] + *-ing*[1].] In *metal.*, same as *shingling*.

bloomingly (blō'ming-li), *adv.* In a blooming manner.

blooming-mill (blō'ming-mil), *n.* A mill in which puddled balls of iron are squeezed, rolled, or hammered into blooms or rough bars, and thus prepared for further treatment in the rolling-mill proper.

bloomingness (blō'ming-nes), *n.* The state of being blooming; a flourishing condition.

blooming-sad (blō'ming-sad), *a.* The will-o-lanthern, *Epilobium angustifolium*.

bloomless (blōm'les), *a.* [< *bloom*[1] + *-less*; = Norw. *blomsterlaus*.] Having no bloom or blossom.

bloom-tongs (blōm'tôngz), *n. pl.* Same as *bloom-hook*.

bloomy (blō'mi), *a.* [= D. *bloemig* = G. *blumig* = Sw. *blomig* = Dan. *blomstret*; < *bloom*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery.

We wandered up the *bloomy* land,
To talk with shepherds on the lea.
Bryant, Day-Dream.

2. Having a bloom, or delicate powdery appearance, as fresh fruit.

What though for him no Hybla sweets distill,
Nor *bloomy* vines wave purple on the hill? *Campbell*.

3. Having freshness or vigor as of youth.

What if, in both, life's *bloomy* flush was lost,
And their full autumn felt the mellowing frost?
Crabbe, Works, I. 89.

blooth (blōth), *n.* An English dialectal variation of *blowth*.

blore[1] (blōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blored*, ppr. *blooring*. [< ME. *bloren*, weep, a var. of *bloren*, blare: see *blare*[1].] To cry; cry out; weep; bray; bellow. [Prov. Eng.]

blore[2]† (blōr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *blare*[1] (after *blore*[1]), affected by *bloat*.] The act of blowing; a roaring wind; a blast.

Like rude and raging waves roused with the fervent *blore*
Of th' east and south winds. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii. 122.

blosmi, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *blossom*.

blosmy, *a.* A Middle English form of *blossomy*.

blossom (blos'um), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blosome*; < ME. *blosmome*, *blosmum*, usually *blosme*, earlier *blostme*, < AS. *blōstma*, *blōsthma*, sometimes contr. *blōsma* (once *blōsan*, glossed by L. *flos*, appar. an error for *blōsma*), weak masc., *blōstm*, *strong* masc., flower, blossom (= MD. *bloesem*, D. *bloesem* = MLG. *blosem*, *blosem*), a blossom, flower, with suffixes *-st* + *-ma*, < √ *blō*, in AS. *blōwan*, bloom, blossom (see *blow*[3]); less prob. < **blōs-* (= L. *florere*, **floere*), extended stem of *blōwan*, bloom. The first suffix appears in MHG. *blust*, a blossom, the second in ME. *blowe*, E. *bloom*[1], etc., and both, transposed, in Icel. *blōmstr* = Sw. *blomster* = Dan. *blomst*, a flower; cf. L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *bloom*[1] and *flower*[1].] **1.** The flower of a plant, usually more or less conspicuous from the colored leaflets which form it and which are generally of more delicate texture than the leaves of the plant. It is a general term applicable to the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages, of every species of tree or plant.

2. The state of flowering or bearing flowers; bloom: as, the apple-tree is in *blossom*.—**3.** Any person, thing, state, or condition likened to a blossom or to the bloom of plant.

And there died,
My learns, my *blossom*, in his pride.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx. VI., iv. 7.

This beauty in the *blossom* of my youth . . .
I used and served.
Massinger, Very Woman, iv. 2.

4. A color consisting of a white ground mingled evenly with sorrel and bay, occurring in the coats of some horses.—**5.** The outcrop of a coal-seam, usually consisting of decomposed shale mixed with coaly matter; also, sometimes, the appearance about the outcrop of any mineral lode in which it is desirable the ores occur.—**To nip in the blossom.** See *nip*.

blossom (blos'um), *v. i.* [< ME. *blossomen*, *blosmen*, < AS. *blōstmiend* (= D. *bloesemen*), < *blōstma*, blossom: see *blossom*, *n.*] To put forth blossoms or flowers; bloom; blow; flower: often used figuratively.

Fruits that *blossom* first will first be ripe.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

They make the dark and dreary hours
Open and *blossom* into flowers?
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i.

blossomed (blos'umd), *a.* Covered with blossoms; in bloom.

Blossomed furze, unprofitably gay.
Goldsmith, Des. Vill.

Not Ariel lured more merrily
Under the *blossomed* bough Ithan we.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

blossomless (blos'um-les), *a.* [< *blossom* + *-less*.] Without blossoms.

blossom-pecker (blos'um-pek'ėr), *n.* A book-name of sundry small parine birds of Africa, of the restricted genus *Anthocopus*: as, the dwarf *blossom-pecker*, *A. minutus*.

blossom-rifler (blos'um-rī'flėr), *n.* A name of species of sun-birds or honey-suckers of the genus *Cinnyris*: a *nectarinia* of Shaw, 1809.

blossomy (blos'um-i), *a.* [ME. *blosemy*, *blosmy*; < *blossom* + *-y*[1].] Full of or covered with blossoms.

A *blossomy* tree is neither dry nor dead.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 2128.

The flavor and picturesque detail of Shakespeare's *blossomy* descriptions. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 105.

blot[1] (blot), *n.* [< ME. *blot*, *blotte*, a blot; origin unknown. By some connected with Icel. *blettr*, blot, spot, spot of ground, Dan. *plet*, a blot, speck, stain, spot, *pletter*, *v.*, speck, spot, Sw. *plotter*, a scrawl, *plottra*, scribble; but these forms have appar. no phonetic relation to the E.] **1.** A spot or stain, as of ink or paper; a blur; a disfiguring stain or mark: as, "one universal *blot*," *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1143.—**2.** A scoring out; an erasure or obliteration, as in a writing.—**3.** A spot upon character or reputation; a moral stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish.

A life in a foul *blot* in a man. Ecclus. xx. 24.

If there has been a *blot* in my family for these ten generations, it hath been discovered by some or other of my correspondents. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

4. Imputed disgrace or stain; defamation: as, to cast a *blot* upon one's character.

He that rebuketh a wicked man getteth himself a blot.
Prov. ix. 7.

blot[1] (blot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blotted*, ppr. *blotting*. [< ME. *blotten*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To spot, stain, or besputter, as with ink, mud, or any discoloring matter.

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Oh! never may the purple stain
Of combat *blot* these fields again.
Bryant, Battle of Bennington.

2. Figuratively, to stain as with disgrace or infamy; tarnish; disgrace; disfigure.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

Take him? farewell: henceforth I am thy foe;
And what disgraces I can *blot* thee with look for.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

3. To obliterate so as to render invisible or not distinguishable, as writing or letters with ink: generally with *out*: as, to *blot out* a word or a sentence.

To *blot* old books and alter their contents.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 948.

Hence — **4.** To efface; cause to be unseen or forgotten; destroy; annihilate: followed by *out*: as, to *blot out* a crime, or the remembrance of anything.

Will not a tiny speck very close to our vision *blot out* the glory of the world, and leave only a benighting shade. Where we see the blot? *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 458.

Blotting out the far-away blue sky.
The hard and close-packed clouds spread silently.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 236.

5. To darken or obscure; eclipse. [Rare.]

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded vane.
Cowley.

The moon, in all her brother's beams awayed,
Was *blotted* by the earth's approaching shade.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, i.

6. To dry by means of blotting-paper or the like.

The ship-chandler clutched the paper, hastily *blotted* it, and thrust it into his bosom.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To obliterate something written.

Even copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 280.

2. To become blotted or stained: as, this paper *blots* easily.

blot[2] (blot), *n.* [First at the end of the 16th century; origin unknown. Plausibly referred to Dan. *blot* = Sw. *blott*, bare, exposed; cf. Dan. *blotte* = Sw. *blotta*, lay bare, expose one's self; Sw. *blottställa* = D. *bloottestellen*, expose (the Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin, < D. *bloot*, bare, naked, exposed); but there is no historical evidence for the connection.]
In *backgammon*: (*a*) A single exposed piece which is liable to be forfeited or taken up. (*b*) The occupancy of a point in this way.—**To hit the blot**, to take a single exposed piece in the game of backgammon: often used figuratively.

Mr. Ellis *hits the blot* when he says that "absolute certainty and a mechanical mode of procedure, such that all men should be capable of applying it, are the two great features of the Baconian system."
The Nation, April 24, 1884, p. 369.

blotch (bloch), *n.* [Not found in ME. or in other languages: appar. a var. of *blot*[1], affected in sense and form by *botch*[1], a pustule, and perhaps by dial. *blatch*, q. v.] **1.** A pustule upon the skin.

Blotches and tumours that break out in the body.
Spectator, No. 16.

2. A spot of any kind, especially a large irregular spot or blot; hence, anything likened to a mere spot or blot, as a poor painting; a daub.

Green leaves, frequently marked with dark *blotches*.
Treasury of Botany.

3. A disease of dogs.

blotch (bloch), *v. t.* [< *blotch*, *n.*] To mark with blotches; blot, spot, or stain.

blotchy (bloch'i), *a.* [< *blotch* + *-y*[1].] Having blotches; disfigured with blotches: as, "his big, bloated, *blotchy* face," *Warren*.

blote, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spelling of *bloat*[1].

blotter (blot'ėr), *n.* **1.** A piece of blotting-paper or other device for absorbing an excess of ink or other fluid, used especially in writing. —**2.** In *com.*, a waste-book in which are recorded all transactions in the order of their occurrence.—**3.** The current record of arrests and charges in a police office: called in Great Britain a *charge-sheet*.

blottesque (blot-esk'), *a.* and *n.* [< *blot* + *-esque*.] I. *a.* In *painting*, executed with heavy blot-like touches.

II. *n.* A painting executed in this style.

blottesquely (blot-esk'li), *adv.* In a blottesque manner; with blot-like touches: as, to paint *blottesquely*.

blotting-book (blot'ing-bůk), *n.* **1.** A book formed of leaves of blotting-paper.—**2.** In *com.*, a blotter. See *blotter*, 2.

blottingly (blot'ing-li), *adv.* By blotting.

blotting-pad (blot'ing-pad), *n.* A pad consisting of several layers of blotting-paper, which can be successively removed as they become soiled or saturated with ink.

blotting-paper (blot'ing-pā'pėr), *n.* A bibulous, unsized paper, used to absorb an excess of ink from freshly written paper without blurring.

blotty (blot'i), *a.* [< *blot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of blots.

blouse (blouz), *n.* [Also less prop. *blowse*; < F. *blouse*, of uncertain origin, by some identified with F. dial. *blaude*, *blaude*, a smock-frock, < OF. *bliaut*, *bliaut*, pl. *bliaus*, *bliaux*, an upper garment: see *blowse*. But the connection is phonetically improbable.] **1.** A light loose upper garment, made of linen or cotton, worn by men as a protection from dust: like a piece of a coat. A blue linen blouse is the common dress of French workingmen.

Lelewel was a regular democrat. He wore a *blouse* when he was in Paris, and looked like a workman.
H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity, I. 270.

2. A loosely fitting dress-body worn by women and children.

bloused (blouzd), *a.* [< *blouse* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a blouse.

There was a *bloused* and bearded Frenchman or two.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxiii.

blout[1], *a.* and *n.* Same as *bloat*[2].

blout[2], *a.* [Appar. < D. *bloot*, bare, naked, with perhaps some confusion with Dan. *blot*, with [eel. *blautr*, soft, wet. Cf. *blot*[2], *blate*[1], and *bloat*[1].] Bare; naked. *Douglas.* (*Jamieson.*) [Scotch.]

blout[3] (blout), *n.* [Appar. imitative of the blast.] A sudden blow or puff; a gust; a storm. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

blow[1] (blō), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown* (also dial. and colloq. pret. and pp. *blowed*), ppr. *blowing*. [= Sw. *blåsa*, < ME. *blowen*, *blawen* (pret. *blew*, *blaw*, *blew*, *blew*), < AS. *blāwan*, pp. *blāwen*, *blown*, *blawen*), < AS. *blāwan* (strong verb, pret. *bléow*, pp. *blāwen*), blow, = OHG. *blāhan* (strong verb, pp. *blāhan*, *blān*), blow, also *blāen*, *blājan*, MHG. *blæjen*, *blæjen*, blow (as a freak verb), blow, puff up, swell, = L. *flāre*, blow. From the same root, with various formatives, come E. *bladder*, *blast*, *blather*, *blatter*, *blaze*, and, from the L., *flatus*, *afflatus*, *flatulent*, *inflate*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To produce a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, etc.—**2.** To constitute a current of moving air, as the wind.

A keen north wind that, *blowing* dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 847.

3. To make a blowing sound; whistle.—**4.** To pant; puff; breathe hard or with difficulty.

Here's Mistress Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

5. To give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet.

There let the pealing organ *blow*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 161.

6. To spout as a whale.

A porpoise comes to the surface to *blow*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 348.

7. To explode, as gunpowder or dynamite; be torn to pieces by an explosion: with *up*: as, the magazine *blew up*.—**8.** To boast; brag. [Colloq.]

You *blow* behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face. *Bartlett*, Dict. of Americanisms, p. 48.

9. In *founding*, to throw masses of fluid metal from the mold, as a casting, when, insufficient vent having been provided, the gases and steam are unable to pass off quietly.—**Blowing off**, in *engin.*, the process of ejecting water or sediment from a boiler by means of a current of steam passing through the blow-off pipe.—**Blowing through**, in *engin.*, the act of lowering the slide of the cylinders, valves, etc., of a steam-engine by a jet of steam previous to setting the engine in motion, to see that the valves are filled for that purpose.—**To blow down**, to discharge the contents of a steam-boiler.—**To blow hot and cold**, to be favorable and then unfavorable; be irresolute.—**To blow in**, to start up a blast-furnace, or put it in blast.—**To blow off**, to give vent to violent feelings; also, to let steam, gas, etc.—**To blow out**, to be out of breath, or blown.—**To blow over**, to pass over and away after the force is expended; cease, subside, or be dissipated: as, the present disturbances will soon *blow over*.

A man conscious of acting so infamous a part, would have undertaken no defence, but let the accusations, which could not materially affect him, *blow over*.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

To blow short, to be broken-winded: said of a horse.—**To blow the buck's horn**[1]. See *buck*[1].—**To blow up**, (*a*) See 7, above. (*b*) To arise, come into existence, or increase in intensity: said of the wind, a storm, etc.

II. *trans.* **1.** To throw or drive a current of air upon; fan: as, to *blow* the fire.

2. To drive or impel by means of a current of air: as, the tempest *blew* the ship ashore.

North-east winds *blow*
Sabean odours from the spicy shore.
Milton, P. L., iv. 161.

Along the grass sweet airs are *blown*.
D. G. Rossetti, A New Year's Burden.

3. To force air into or through, in order—(*a*) To clear of obstructing matter, as the nose. (*b*) To cause to sound, as a wind-instrument.

Hath she no husband
That will take pains to *blow* a horn before her?
Shak., K. John, I. 1.

The bells she jingled and the whistle *blew*.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 94.

4. To form by inflation; inflate; swell by injecting air into: as, to *blow* bubbles; to *blow* glass.—**5.** To empty (an egg) of its contents by blowing air or water into the shell.—**6.** To put out of breath by fatigue: as, to *blow* a horse by hard riding.

Blowing himself in his exertions to get to close quarters.
T. Hughes.

7. To inflate, as with pride; puff up. [Poetic when *up* is omitted.]

Look, how imagination *blows* him. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

8. To spread by report, as if "on the wings of the wind."

She's afraid it will be *blown* abroad,
And hurt her marriage. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.
Through her ear must enter to destroy me. *Dryden.*

9. To drive away, scatter, or shatter by fire-arms or explosives: now always with modifying words (*up*, *away*, *to pieces*, etc.): as, to *blow* the walls *up* or *to pieces* with gunpowder: sometimes used; but formerly sometimes used absolutely.

And 't shall go hard,
But I will delve one yard below their mines,
And *blow* them at the moon. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

10. To deposit eggs in; cause to putrefy and swarm with maggots; make fly-blown: said of flies.

Rather on Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the sun-fires
Blow me into abhorring! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

To blow a coal. See *coal*.—**To blow one's own trumpet**, to sound one's own praises; brag. See *trumpet*.—**To blow out**, to extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. (*b*) To destroy by fire-arms: as, to *blow out* one's brains.—**To blow up**, to fan a flame; also, to excite the anger of: as, to *blow up* a shipful of the water.—**To blow up**, (*a*) To fill with air; swell: as, to *blow up* a bladder or a bubble.

In summe, he is a bladder *blown* up with wind, which the least flaw crushes to nothing.
Sir Richd. Ahcrocomphaile, A Sette-conceited Man.

(*b*) To inflate; puff up: as, to *blow up* one with flattery.

Blown up with high conceits engendering pride.
Milton, P. L., iv. 809.

(*c*) To fan or kindle: as, to *blow up* a contention.

His presence soon *blown* up the unkindly fight.
Dryden.

(*d*) To burst in pieces by explosion: as, to *blow up* a ship by setting fire to the magazine. (*e*) Figuratively, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly: as, to *blow up* a scheme. (*f*) To scold; abuse; find fault with. [Colloq.]

He rails at his cousin, and *blows* up his mother.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 295.

Lord Gravelott . . . was *blowing up* the waiters in the coffee-room. *Bulwer*, Pelham, iv.

(*g*) To raise or produce by blowing.

This windy tempest, till it *blow* up rain,
Held back his sorrow's tide, to make it more.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1788.

To blow upon. (*a*) To bring into disfavor or discredit; render stale, unsavory, or worthless.

Since that time . . . many of the topics, which were first started here, have been hunted down, and many of the thoughts *blown upon*. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Preface.

Till the credit of the false witnesses had been *blown upon*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

(*b*) To turn informer against: as, to *blow* upon an accomplice. [Slang.]

blow[2] (blō), *n.* [< *blow*[1], *v.*] **1.** A blowing; a blast; hence, a gale of wind: as, there came a *blow* from the northeast.—**2.** The breathing or spouting of a whale.—**3.** In *metal.*: (*a*) The time during which a blast is continued. (*b*) That portion of time occupied by a certain stage of a metallurgical process in which the blast is used. Thus, the operation of converting crude iron into steel by the Bessemer process is often spoken of as "the blow," and this first portion is sometimes called the "Bessemer blow" or the blow proper, the second stage being denominated the "finish," and the third the "recarb."

4. An egg deposited by a fly on flesh or other substance; a flyblow.

blow[3] (blō), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown*, ppr. *blowing*. [< ME. *blowen* (pret. **blewe*, *blew*, pp. *blown*, *blowen*, *blowe*), < AS. *blōwan* (pret. *bléow*, pp. *geblōwen*), blossom, flower, flourish, = OS. *blōjan* = OFries. *blōa* = D. *bloeijen* = OHG. *bluojen*, MHG. *blüejen*, *blüen*, G. *blühen*, blow, bloom, = L. *florere* (a secondary form),

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blow bloom, flourish; cf. *flōa* (*flor-*), a flower. From the same root, with various formations, come *bloom*[1] (and prob. *bloom*[2]), *blossom*, *bloeth*, *blood*, and, from the l., *flower*, *flour*, *flourish*, *effloresce*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To blossom or put forth flowers, as a plant; open out, as a flower; as, a new-*blown* rose.

How blows the citron grove. *Milton*, P. L., v. 22.

To me the meanest flower that *blows* can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
Wordsworth, Ode to Immortality.

2. Figuratively, to flourish; bloom; become perfected.

II. *trans.* To make to blow or blossom; cause to produce, as flowers or blossoms. [Poetic.]

The odorous banks, that *blow*
Flowers of more mingled hue.
Milton, Comus, l. 993.

For these Favonius here shall *blow*
New flowers. *R. Jonson*, Masque at Highgate.

blow[2] (blō), *n.* [< *blow*[2], *v.*] 1. Blossoms in general; a mass or bed of blossoms: as, the *blow* is good this season.

He touches he could shoe me such a *blow* of tulips as was not to be matched in the whole country.
Addison, Tatler, No. 218.

2. The state or condition of blossoming or flowering; hence, the highest state or perfection of anything; bloom: as, a tree in full *blow*.

Her beauty hardly yet in its full *blow*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. ii.

blow[3] (blō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blowe*, *bloe*, < late ME. (So.) *blaw*; origin uncertain. Flau-silly explained as from an unrecorded verb, ME. **bleówen*, < AS. **bleówan* (strong verb, pret. **bleów*, pp. **blowen*) = MD. *bluwen*, *bleuwen*, strike, beat, D. *bluwen*, beat, esp. beat or break flax or hemp, = MHG. *bliuwen*, G. *bläuen* = OHG. *bliuwan*, *bliwan*, MHG. *bliwen*, *bliwen*, G. *bläuen*, beat, drub (in G. and LG. modified under association with *blau*, blue, as 'to beat black and blue'), = Goth. *bliggwan*, strike, beat; not related to L. *figere*, strike, beat (> ult. E. *affict*, *inflict*, etc.), *flagellum*, a flail (> ult. E. *flail*, *flagellate*, etc.). The meaning of the verb from ME. and AS. records is remarkable (the ordinary AS. word for 'strike' was *slean*, > E. *slay*), that the cognate forms favor its existence.] **1.** A stroke with the hand or fist or a weapon; a thump; a bang; a thwack; a knock; hence, an act of hostility: as, to give one a *blow*; to strike a *blow*.

He struck so plainly, I could not well feel his *blows*; and withal so doubtfully that I could scarce understand them.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii. 6.

2. A sudden shock or calamity; mischief or damage suddenly inflicted: as, the conflagration was a severe *blow* to the prosperity of the town.

It was a dreadful *blow* to many in the days of the Reformation to find that they had been misled.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 343.

At a blow, by one single action; at one effort; suddenly.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated they lose a province at a *blow*. *Burke*, Tyrples.

Opposed or solid blow, in *metal-working*, a blow which strikes or thins the metal; **unopposed or hollow blow**, a blow which tends to thicken the metal struck. **To catch one a blow.** See *catch*.—**To come to blows**, to engage in combat, whether the combatants be individuals, armies, fleets, or nations.

In 1756 Georgia and South Carolina actually *came to blows* over the navigation of the Savannah river.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 96.

blow-ball (blō'bâl), *n.* The downy head of the dandelion, salsify, etc., formed by the pappus after the blossom has fallen.

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from its stalk.
R. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 1.

blow-cock (blō'kok), *n.* A cock in a steam-boiler by means of which the water may be partly or entirely blown out when desired.

blowen (blō'en), *n.* [Also *blowing*; equiv. to *blowess*, a form of *blowze*, q. v.] A showy, flaunting woman; a courtezan; a prostitute. Formerly also *blowess* and *blowing*. [Low slang.]

blower[1] (blō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *blower*, *blowere*, < AS. *blāwere*, < *blāwan*, blow: see *blow*[1], *v.*] One who blows. Specifically—(*a*) One who is employed in a blowing-house for smelting tin. *Cornwall*, (*b*) In a glass-factory, the workman who blows the melted glass into shape.

2. A screen or cover of metal fitted to an open fireplace in such a way that when it is placed in position access of air to the chimney is closed except from the bottom, or through the fire itself: used to promote combustion, especially when the fire is first kindled, by concentrating the draft upon the substance to be ignited.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, an escape, under pressure and with high velocity, of gas or fire-damp from the coal. Such escapes are sometimes sudden and of short duration; but they occasionally continue for weeks and sometimes for years.

4. A man employed in a mine to blast.—**5.** A machine for forcing air into a furnace, mine, cistern, hold of a ship, public building, etc., to assist in drying, evaporating, and the like; a blowing-machine. See *blowing-engine*, *blowing-machine*.—**6.** A marine animal, as a whale, which spouts np water.—**7.** One who brags; a boaster. [Slang.]—**Blower and spreader**, a machine uniting the action of beaters and blowers by forming cotton into a lap.—**Hydraulic blower.** See *hydraulic*.—**Oscillating blower**, a blower having one or more blades hinged or pivoted at one edge, and vibrating through an arc of a circle.—**Rotary blower**, a blower similar in construction to a rotary pump. It has vanes the mo-

Rotary Blower.
A, B, cases; *a, b*, vanes.

tions of which are governed by cams, or which are shaped in various ways to interlock, inclosing between themselves and the casing volumes of air, which they carry forward.

blower[2] (blō'ėr), *n.* [< *blow*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A plant that blows. *N. E. D.*

blowess (blō'es), *n.* [A form of *blowze*, perhaps in simulation of *blow*[1], with fem. suffix.] Same as *blowzen*.

blow-fly (blō'flī), *n.* The common name of *Musca* (*Calliphora*) *vomitoria*, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, and other species of dipterous insects, which deposit their eggs (blow) on flesh, and thus taint it. Also called *flesh-fly*. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

blow-gun (blō'gun), *n.* A pipe or tube through which missiles are blown by the breath. Those used by certain Indians of South America are of wood, from 7 to 10 feet long, and have a larger tube in the little finger; through them are blown poisoned arrows made of split cane or other light material, from a foot to 18 inches in length, and tipped with fine cotton or fibrous material so as to fit the bore of the blow gun. A similar *blow-gun* is in use among the Dyaks of Borneo. Also called *blow-tube* and *blowpipe*.

blow-hole (blō'hōl), *n.* **1.** The nostril of a cetacean, generally situated on the highest part of the head. In the whalebone whales the blow-holes form two longitudinal slits, placed side by side. In porpoises, grampuses, and sperm-whales there is a single crescent-shaped opening.

2. A hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.—**3.** Same as *air-hole*, 2.—**4.** In *steel-manuf.*, a defect in the iron or steel, caused by the escape of air or gas while solidification was taking place.

The following experiments were made in order to prepare solid steel without *blow-holes* by the crucible process, which would give a good resistance and a proper elongation. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 835.

blowing[1] (blō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blow*[1], *v.*] A defect in cast-iron, caused by the development of gas, by the reaction upon each other of the constituents of the glaze, or by a too strong firing.

blowing[2] (blō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blow*[1], *r.* 1. Causing a current of wind; breathing strongly. —**2.** In the following phrase, liable to be blown away; unsubstantial: as, a *blowing* reputation is so light as to be liable, when dry, to be blown away by the wind.

blowing[3] (blō'ing), *n.* Same as *blowen*.

On a lark with black-eyed Sal (his *blowing*).
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 19.

blowing-charge (blō'ing-chārj), *n.* In *gunnery*, a small charge of powder in a shell, sufficient to blow out the fuse-plug but not to burst the shell. It is used to bring for practice, or for testing time-fuses when it is desired to recover the shell and use them again. If it is desired to fill the cavity of the shell, coal-dust is added to the charge to increase its volume.

blowing-cylinder (blō'ing-sil'in-dėr), *n.* The air-cylinder of a blowing-engine or other form of blast-machine.

blowing-engine (blō'ing-en'jin), *n.* **1.** A motor used for driving a blower or blowing-machine.—**2.** A combined motor and blower.

blowing-fan (blō'ing-fan), *n.* A revolving wheel with vanes, used to produce a blast.

blowing-furnace (blō'ing-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which partially formed glassware may be placed to be softened when it becomes cooled and stiff in working; sometimes, the secondary furnace following the melting-furnace.

blowing-iron, *n.* Same as *blowpipe*, 1.

blowing-machine (blō'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* Any apparatus for creating a blast of air, as for ventilating, urging fires in boilers or furnaces in glass-making, cold storage, removing dust, etc. See *blower*, 5.—**Piston blowing-machine**, a form of blowing-machine in which the air is expelled from a cylinder by a reciprocating piston. *E. H. Knight.*

blowing-pipe (blō'ing-pīp), *n.* A glass-blower's pipe; a pontee.

blowing-pot (blō'ing-pot), *n.* In the manufacture of pottery, an apparatus for distributing slip over the ware before burning.

blowing-snake (blō'ing-snāk), *n.* A non-venomous snake of the family *Colubridæ* and genus *Heterodon*, notable for the noise it makes by the depression of its anterior parts and the expulsion of air. The best-known species is *H. platyrrhinus* of the eastern United States, which is also called *buckwheat-nose snake*, *spreading-adder*, etc.

blowing-tube (blō'ing-tūb), *n.* In *glass-working*, a tube of 2 feet long, with a bore varying in size according to the character of the work, used in blowing glass.

blow-milk (blō'milk), *n.* Milk from which the cream is blown off; skimmed milk. [Eng.]

blown[1] (blōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *blowen*, *blawen*, < AS. *blāwen*, pp. of *blāwan*: see *blow*[1].] **1.** Swelled; inflated.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite.
Shak., *Lear*, iv. 4.

I come with no *blown* spirit to abuse you.
T. Little Pleader Lawyer, iii. 2.

2. Spongy or porous from the presence of bubbles of air or gas: said of metal castings.—**3.** Stale from exposure to air or heat: a beer, tainted; unsavory: as, *blown* drinks (obsolete); *blown* meat; a *blown* reputation. See *flyblown*.—**4.** Out of breath; tired; exhausted: as, "their horses much *blown*," *Scott*.

'Zounds! I am quite out of breath—Sir, I am come to—Whew! I beg pardon—but, as you perceive, I am devilish *blown*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

5. In *farriery*, having the stomach distended by gorging green food: said of cattle.—**6.** Emptied by blowing, as an egg.

blown[2] (blōn), *p. a.* [< ME. *blowen*, < AS. **blōwen*, *geblōwen*, pp. of *blōwan*: see *blow*[2].] Fully expanded or opened, as a flower: as, a full-*blown* rose. [Poetic.] See *A.* and *B.*

blow-off (blō'of), *a.* Pertaining to or used in blowing off (which see, under *blow*[1], *v.*, I.).

The *blow-off* apparatus consists, in fresh-water boilers, simply of a large cock at the bottom of the boiler.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 395.

blow-off cock, a faucet in the blow-off pipe of a steam-boiler.—**Blow-off pipe**, a pipe at the foot of the boiler of a steam-engine, communicating with the ash-pit (or with the sea in marine engines), and furnished with a cock, the opening of which causes the water and the sediment or foam in the boiler to be forced out by the steam.

blow-out (blō'out), *n.* A feast; an entertainment; a great demonstration; a spree. [Colloq.]

The Russian [sailors] . . . had celebrated their Christmas eleven days before, when they had a grand *blow-out*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 269.

blow-over (blō'ō'vėr), *n.* In *glass-making*, the surplus glass at the mouth, when a vessel is blown in a mold, is forced out above the lip of the mold.

blowpipe (blō'pīp), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through the flame of a lamp, candle, or gas-jet, to direct the flame upon a substance, in order to fuse it, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame upon a small area. In its simplest form, as used, for example, by gasfitters, it is merely a tube of brass or other rather substance, usually about 7 inches long, 1 inch in diameter at one end, and with the other end to be taken into the mouth, and with a bore of less than one eighth of an inch. The jeweler's blowpipe is provided with a small chamber near the jet, in which the moisture from the mouth collects. The current of air is then supplied by a rubber bellows instead of the human breath, the instrument being fixed in a proper frame for the purpose. The most powerful blowpipe is the oxyhydrogen or compound blowpipe, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen in the proportions necessary for their combination) propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, and coming from separate reservoirs, are made to form a united current in a capillary orifice at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced in such as to consume the diamond and to fuse or vaporize many substances refractory at lower temperatures. The blowpipe is used by goldsmiths and jewelers in soldering, by glass-blowers in softening and shaping glass, and extensively by chemists and mineralogists interesting the nature and composition of substances. Also called by workmen a *blowing-iron*.

Blowpipes.
a, common blowpipe; *b*, Cahn's blowpipe, with chamber near the jet.

2. Same as *blow-gun*.—**Alcohydrogen blowpipe**, a modification of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

II. *a.* Relating in any way to a blowpipe, or to blowpipiping; as, *blowpipe* analysis.

blowpipe (blō'pīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blowpiped*, ppr. *blowpiping*. [< *blowpipe*, *n.*] To use the blowpipe; conduct chemical experiments or perform mechanical operations by means of the blowpipe.

blow-point (blō'point), *n.* A gauge supposed to have consisted in having small pins or arrows through a tube at certain numbers.

Shortly boys shall not play
At span-counter or *blow-point*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne*, Satires, iv.

blowse[1], *n.* See *blouse*.

blowse[2], *n.* See *blowze*.

blowser (blou'zėr), *n.* [E. dial.] In *pilchard-fishing*, on the south coast of England, one of the men engaged in landing and carrying the fish to the curing-houses. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

blowth (blōth), *n.* [< *blow*[2] + *-th*, after *growth*, < *grow*.] Bloom or blossom; blossoms in a collective sense; the state of blossoming. [Now only dialectal in S. W. England (in the form *blooth*) and in New England.]

The seeds and effects . . . were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. ii. § 8.

With us a single blossom is a blow, while *blowth* means the blossoming in general. A farmer would say that there was a good *blowth* on his fruit-trees.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

blow-through (blō'thrö), *a.* Designed to be used in the process of blowing through (which see, under *blow*[1], *v.*, I.)—**Blow-through cock**, a faucet through which the air that may be contained in a steam-chamber is blown out when steam is admitted.—**Blow-through valve**, a valve in the opening through which steam enters a condensing apparatus during the blowing through.

blow-tube (blō'tūb), *n.* 1. A hollow iron rod, from 5 to 6 feet long, by blowing through which a glass-blower expands the semi-fluid metal gathered on its further end into shaping it on the marver. — 2. Same as *blow-gun*.

blow-up (blō'up), *n.* [From the phrase to *blow up*: see *blow*[1], *v.*, II.] 1. A scolding; a quarrel. [Colloq.]

The Captain . . . gave him a grand *blow-up*, in true nautical style. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 22.

2. One of the rooms in a cotton-factory, usually on the top floor, where the raw sugar is first melted. — **Blow-up pan**, in *sugar-refining*, the pan in which the raw sugar, after being melted, is placed with water to be dissolved. At the bottom of the pan is a perforated steam-pipe through which steam blows up through the solution; hence the name. Also the name of the room in which the operation is carried on.

blow-valve (blō'valv), *n.* The snifting-valve of a condensing-engine.

blow-well (blō'wel), *n.* In some parts of England, a popular name for an artesian well.

At Merton in Surrey, at Brighton, at Southampton, all along the east coast of Lincolnshire, and in the low district between the chalk wolds near Louth and the Wash, Artesian borings have long been known, and go by the name of *blow-wells* among the people of the district.

Encyc. Brit., II. 668.

blowy (blō'i), *a.* [< *blow*[1] + *-y*[1].] Windy; blowing; breezy.

blowze (blouz), *n.* [Also spelled *blowse*, *blouse*, *blouze*, *E. dial. blawse*; *cf. blowsse*. Origin uncertain.] 1†. A beggar's trull; a beggar wench; a wench.

Wed without my advice, my love, my knowledge,
Ay, and a beggar, too, a trull, a *blowze*!
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

Venus herself, the queen of Cytheron, . . . is but a *blowze*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

2. A ruddy, fat-faced wench; a blowsy woman: applied in Shakspere to an infant.

Sweet *blowze*, you are a beauteous blossom sure.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

blowzed (blouzd), *a.* [< *blowze* + *-ed*[2].] Blowzy; made ruddy and coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather; fat and high-colored.

I don't like to see my daughter married to the sheep-faced ill *blowzed* and red with walking.

Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

Huge women *blowzed* with health and wind and rain.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

blowzing (blou'zing), *a.* [< *blowze* + *-ing*[2].] Blowzy; flaunting; fluffy: as, "that *blowzing* wig of his," *J. Baillie*.

blowzy (blou'zi), *a.* [< *blowze* + *-y*[1].] 1. Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored.

A face made *blowzy* by cold and damp.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

2. Disheveled; unkempt: as, *blowzy* hair.

B. L. R. An abbreviation of *breech-loading rifle* or *breech-loading rifled*: used in the technical description of guns.

In naval service *B. L. R.* guns of cast iron, strengthened by rings, have been employed, ranging from 70 to 300-pounders. *Knight*, Dict. Mech.

blub (blub), *v.* [Var. of *blob*; *cf. blubber*.] I. *trans.* To swell; puff out.

My face was blown and *blub'd* with dropsy wan.
Mir. for Mags., p. 112.

II. *intrans.* To swell; protrude.

blubber (blub'ėr), *v.* [Also *blobber*; < ME. *blubren*, *bloberen*, weep, carrier bubble, boil, as water in agitation. Cf. G. dial. *blubbern*, cast up bubbles, as water, Lü. *lorent blubbern*, bubble, chatter. Appar. an imitative word, having, like many such, a freq. form. The short forms *blub* and *blob* are modern. Cf. *blab*, *blob*, *blub*, *bleb*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face; burst into a fit of weeping: used chiefly in sarcasm or ridicule.

Even so lies she,
Blubbering and weeping, weeping and *blubbering*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Hector's infant *blubber'd* at a plume. *Mrs. Browning*.

2†. To bubble; foam.

Their fame stirres were set, nor is a sea called,
That ay is drowy & dun, & dyed in hit kynde,
Blo, *blubrande*, & blak, vnlyke to no nege.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1017.

II. *trans.* To disfigure with weeping.

blubber (blub'ėr), *n.* [Also *blobber*; < ME. *blubber*, a bubble, *blubber*, *blober*, surge, agitation of water, bubble: see the verb.] 1†. A bubble.

At his mouth a *blubber* stode of fome.
Henryson, Test. of Cresside, l. 192.

2. The fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train oil is obtained. It lies chiefly under the skin and over the muscles. The whole quantity yielded by a large whale ordinarily amounts to 40 or 50 hundredweight. See *whale*[1], 1.

3. A gelatinous substance; hence, an acaleph or sea-nettle; a jelly-fish. See *Acalephæ*, *c*.] The act or state of blubbering: as, to be in a *blubber*.—5. One who blubs. *Carlyle*.

blubbered (blub'ėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *blubber*, *v.*] Swollen; as, *blubbered* lip; "her *blubbered* cheeks," *Dryden*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 392.

blubberer (blub'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who blubbers.

blubber-lip (blub'ėr-lip), *n.* [< *blubber* + *lip*.] A swollen lip; a thick lip, such as that of a negro. Also written *blobber-lip*.

His *blobber-lips* and bottle-nose commend.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

blubber-lipped (blub'ėr-lipt), *a.* [ME. *blubber-lipped*; < *blubber* + *lip* + *-ed*[2].] Having blubber-lips. Also written *blobber-lipped*: as, "a *blobber-lipped* shell," *N. Grew*.

blubber-spade (blub'ėr-spād), *n.* [< *blubber* + *spade*[1].] A long-handled, sharp-edged spade used to remove the layer of blubber which envelops a whale's body.

blubbery (blub'ėr-i), *a.* [< *blubber* + *-y*[1].] Resembling blubber; as a cetacean.

blucher (blö'chėr), *n.* A strong leather half-boot or high shoe, named after Field-marshal von Blücher, commander of the Prussian army in the later campaigns against Napoleon.

He was, altogether, as roystering and swaggering a young gentleman as ever stood four feet six, or something less, in his *blucher* boots. *Oliver Twist*.

bludgeon (blu(j)'on), *n.* [Not found before 1730 (Bailey); origin unknown. A plausible conjecture connects it with D. *bludeon*, *bluteon*, bruise, beat (parallel with *buteon* with same meaning: see *botch*[2]). The E. word, if from this source, may have been introduced as a cant term in the Elizabethan period, along with many other cant terms from the D. which never, or not until much later, emerged in literary use.] A short stick, nearly or quite only with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

Arms were costly, and the greater part of the tyrd came equipped with bows and bow-stakes, which could do little to meet the spear and battle-axe of the invader. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 127.

blue (blö), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *blew*, *blewe*, rarely *blue*; < ME. *blew*, *blewe*, occasionally *bluve*, *blue*, *blu*, *blou*, possibly < AS. **bleów* (in deriv. *bleówen*, bluish) for **bláw* (whence the reg. ME. *blo*, *bloo*, mod. E. dial. *blow*, north. ME. *bla*, *blaa*, mod. north. E. and Sc. *blae*, *blea*, after the Scand.: see *blae*) (*cf.* E. *mew*, < AS. *méw*, a gull); but more prob. from, and in any case merged with, OF. *blew*, *bleu*, mod. F. *bleu* = Pr. *blau*, fem. *blava* = Olsp. *blavo*, Sp. Pg. *blao* = It. *biavo* (obs. or dial.) (*cf.* mod. It. *blù*, < F. or E.), < M.L. *blavus*, *blavius*, < OHG. *blâo* (*blâw-*), MHG. *blâ* (*blâw-*), G. *blau* = MD. *blauwe*, D. *blauw* = OFries. *blaw* = MLG. *blâ*, *blâwe*, *blauwe*, LG. *blau*, *blaag*, *blaa*, = AS. **bláw* (above) = Icel. *blár* = Sw. *blå* = Dan. *blaa*, blue, livid (see *blue*); perhaps = L. *flavus*, yellow (color-names being variable in application). Some of the uses of *blue* originally belonged to the parallel form *blae* in the sense of 'livid,' as in *black and blue*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the color of the clear sky; of the color of the spectrum between wave-lengths .503 and .415 microns, and more especially .492 to .460, or of such light mixed with white; azure; cerulean. —2. Livid; lead-colored: said of the skin or complexion as affected by cold, contusion, or fear (see *blue*): hence the phrase *black and blue*. See *black*.—3. Figuratively, afflicted with low spirits; despondent; depressed; hypochondriacal; having the blues.

Even I or you,
If we'd nothing to do,
Should find ourselves *blue* from remarkably *blue*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 20.

Sir Lucius looked *blue*, but he had hedged.
Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 5.

4. Dismal; unpromising: applied to things: as, a *blue* lookout. [Colloq.]—5. Inflexible; rigid; strict in morals or religion; puritanic: as, a *blue* Presbyterian: often in the form *true blue* (which see, below).—6. [With ref. to *blue-stocking*, *q.* v.] Learned; pedantic: applied to women.

Some of the ladies were very *blue* and well informed.
Disraeli, Young Duke, iii. 5.

7. Indecent; obscene: as, *blue* stories. [Colloq.] — **Black and blue.** See *black*. — **Blue antelope.** Same as *blaauw*bok. — **Blue asbestus.** See *crocidolite*. — **Blue ashes**, a hydrated basic copper carbonate, prepared artificially. It is found naturally as "mountain blue" in Cornwall, England. — **Blue beech.** Same as *water-beech*. — **Blue bird**, the bluebird, *Sialia sialis*. — **Blue bonnet**, see the nouns. — **Blue copperas.** Same as *bluestone*.— **Blue flesh-fly.** Same as *bluebottle*, 2. — **Blue funk**, extreme nervous depression or agitation; a nervous apprehension or dread. — **Blue glass**, glass colored with cobalt or copper oxid. — **Blue grass**, in the U. S., same as *June grass*. — **Blue lake**, a pigment similar to Antwerp blue. — **Blue magnesium**, the blue color which characterizes the south pole of a magnet. — **Blue malachite.** See *azurite*. — **Blue metal**, copper or cobalt matte in the process of refining. — **Blue milk, Sounds**, see *Sounds*, etc. See also *cornet*. See *ether*. — **Blue pole**, the south pole of a magnet. — **Blue pulp**, a mixture of various colors known to calico-printers and dyers, made up of yellow prussiate of potash and protochlorid of tin, used as a mordant and water-blue ribbon. See *ribbon*. — **Blue rock.** (*a*) The name in parts of Ireland of an argillaceous shale. (*b*) In Pennsylvania, the volcanic (basaltic) material in places overlying the Tertiary auriferous gravels. (*c*) The bluish-colored matrix in which the fossils are found. Blue shoals are often found embedded. It is a kind of breccia. — **Blue sand**, a cobalt mineral used by potters for painting the figures on pottery. — **Blue shark.** See *shark*[1]. — **Blue verditer.** Same as *Bremen blue*. See *verditer*. — **Blue vitriol.** See *vitriol*. — **To burn blue**, to burn with a bluish flame like that of brimstone. — **True blue** (that is, genuine, lasting blue: blue being the type of constancy, as used in this and other phrases often with an added allusion to some older sense of *blue*, originally wavering; stanch; sterling; unflinching; upright and downright: specifically applied to the Scottish Presbyterians of the 17th and in the seventeenth century, from the color (blue) adopted by the covenanters in symbolistic allusion to the royal red.

II. *n.* 1. The color of the clear sky or of natural ultramarine, or a shade or a tint resembling it; azure. See I., 1.—2. A dye or pigment of this hue. The substances used as blue pigments are of very different natures, and derived from various sources; they are all comparatively modern, some being natural and others artificial. See phrases below.

3. Bluing.—4. The sky; the atmosphere. [Poetic.]

I came and sat
Below the chestnuts, when their buds
Were glistening in the new warm blue.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

5. The sea; the deep sea. [Poetic.]—6. A member of a party, or of any company of persons, which has adopted blue as its distinctive color.—7. The heavy winter coat of the deer. See phrase *in the blue*, below.—8. Loosely, a battery of the family *Lygonidæ*, found in Great Britain and other parts of Europe.—9. [Short for *blue-stocking*.] A pedantic woman.

Next to a learned lad galore—
Whom some in mirth or malice call a *blue*.
Crabbe.

Alexandra blue, a pigment used by the ancient Egyptians, composed of the silicates of copper and lime. Also called *Egyptian blue*. — **Anthracen blue**, $C_{14}H_9NO_2$, a coal-tar color used for dyeing, prepared by heating naphthalin with glycerin and sulphuric acid, and afterward washing with water. It is a dark-violet powder, or a dark violet paste containing about 10 per cent. of dry substance, and is used in wool-dyeing and calico-printing in place of indigo, under certain conditions. Also called *anthracene blue*. — **Alkali blue**, in *dyeing*, a coal-tar color yielding brilliant shades on silk and wool, but unsuited for cotton, because it will not combine with acid mordants. It consists essentially of the sodium salt of monosulphonic acid of rosaniline blue, and is applied in a slightly alkaline bath (hence the name). Also called *fast blue* and *Guernsey blue*. — **Anilina blue**, a generic name for spirit-blue, soluble blue, and alkali blue. See these terms. — **Anthra-**

cene blue. Same as *alizarin blue.*—**Antwerp blue,** a Prussian blue made somewhat lighter in color by the addition of alumina. It is more greenish than Prussian blue. Also called *Hamburg blue, mineral blue.*—**Armenian blue,** a pigment used by the ancients, probably a native ultramarine.—**Azure blue,** a name given to various pigments, such as cobalt blue, ultramarine, and carbonate of copper.—**Basic blue,** a more carefully prepared spirit-blue of the first kind. See *spirit-blue.* Also called *spirit-blue.*—**Berlin blue.** Same as *Prussian blue,* but usually a little lighter in color. Also called *steel-blue.*—**Bremen blue,** a basic sulphate of copper formed by precipitating copper sulphate with lime. It is mostly used for fresco-painting, and retains its blue color under exposure to the air. Also called *Bremen blue, verditer.*—**Cerulean blue,** a pigment composed of the oxids of tin and cobalt. It retains its blue color by artificial light.—**Chemic blue,** a name given to the basic acid solution of indigo in sulphuric acid which resembles Saxony blue.—**China blue,** a pale blue color made by the soluble blue, used in dyeing.—**Chinese blue,** a pigment similar to Prussian blue, but rarely made in England, and having a peculiar reddish-bronze cast. Its tints are purer than those of Prussian blue.—**Cobalt blue,** a pure blue tending toward cyan-blue and of high intensity. Also called *Thenard's blue, Leithner's blue,* and *Paris blue.*—**Company blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, and in spirit-induline, and is the hydrochlorid of some color-base, such as triphenyl-rosaniline. It yields a dark-blue shade not unlike indigo, and can be dyed on wool, silk, and cotton. Also called *Amidophenyl, Acid blue, Opal blue.*—**Cyanine blue,** same as *Leitch's blue.*—**Distilled blue,** a purified solution of sulphate of indigo.—**Dumont's blue,** a carefully prepared smalt used by decorators of china.—**Egyptian blue.** Same as *Alexandria blue.*—**Elberfeld blue.** Same as *Cooper's blue.*—**Electric blue,** a trade name for a light, greenish blue.—**Eschel blue.** Same as *smalt.*—**Fast blue.** Same as *Cooper's blue.*—**Fluorescent blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by dissolving sao-resorufin in potash, adding ironalum, and precipitating with zinc-chlorid. It is a dark carbuncular-resorufinate, and converting this into the sodium salt. It dyes wool and silk a fine blue with a red fluorescence, especially in artificial light. Also called *resorcin blue.*—**French blue,** same as *Antwerp blue, Prussian blue* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Gentiana blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*—**Gold blue,** a color similar to purple of Cassius. See *purple.*—**Guignet's blue,** a name sometimes used for *chromic blue.*—**Guimet blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Gum blue,** same as *Antwerp blue.*—**Humboldt blue.** Same as *spirit blue.*—**Hungarian blue.** Same as *Antwerp blue.*—**Imperial blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*—**Indian blue.** Same as *indigo.*—**Intense blue,** a pigment made by refining indigo.—**In the blue,** wearing the dress of a sailor.

Frontiersmen and hunters . . . say the deer is in the red or *the blue,* as he may be in the summer or the winter coat.

J. D. Caton, Antelope and Deer of America, p. 149.

Leitch's blue, a compound of cobalt and tin, a pigment blue. Also called *cyanine blue.*—**Leithner's blue.** Same as *cobalt blue.*—**Lyons blue,** one of the commercial names of spirit-blue.—**Mineral blue,** same as *Antwerp blue.*—**Monthier's blue,** a special kind of Prussian blue, in the preparing of which ammonia is used.—**Napoleon blue.** See *azurite.*—**Napoleon blue,** a blue color dyed on silk by means of basic rosaniline, and then treated with picric acid, forming a Prussian blue. Also called *Hungarian blue.*—**Native Prussian blue.** Same as *blue ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Neptune blue,** same as *Antwerp blue* (*b*).—**Nemours blue,** a color produced in dyeing, by first dyeing with sandal-wood and afterward with indigo, giving a purple hue by reflected light.—**Neutral blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. Prepared by heating *Victoria blue* with sulfanic acid. It is useful only in dyeing cotton.—**New blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine,* or, in coal-tar colors, same as *neutral blue.*—**Nicholson's blue.** Same as *Victoria blue,* but of a purer shade. (*b*) Soluble blue. (*c*) Any blue that is free from violet, and especially any blue color in artificial light.—**Paris blue.** (*a*) Same as *cobalt blue.* (*b*) A somewhat light shade of ultramarine.—**Parma blue,** a spirit-blue of the first kind, with a decided violet tone.—**Paste blue.** (*a*) Sulphate of indigo. (*b*) Prussian blue in a pasty state for printing.—**Pavonine,** a greenish blue. See *peacock-blue.*—**Permanent blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Prussian blue,** a pigment made by precipitating ferric sulphate with ferrocyanid of potassium, forming a ferrocyanid of iron. It is a cyan-blue like that of the spectrum of wave-length .490 micron; its chroma is strong, but luminosity is low. Also called *Berlin blue, steel-blue.*—**Raymond's blue.** Same as *Napoleon blue.*—**Rebouleau blue.** Same as *Cooper's blue.*—**Roubaix blue.** Same as *fluorescent resorufinol blue.*—**Roubaix blue.** Same as *Cooper's blue.*—**Royal blue,** a dark and small. In dyeing, Prussian blue is sometimes so named.—**Sandrey** or **saunders blue,** a corrupt name for the French *cendre bleue* (ultramarine ash).—**Saxony blue,** the sulphindigotic acid of commerce, prepared by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulfuric acid. It is used in dyeing on wool and silk. It is brighter in color than that obtained from the indigo-vat, but is not so durable to light or to the action of soap.—**Schweinfurth blue,** a pigment made by fusing together copper arsenite, potassium arsenate, and ether. The product soon turns blue when mixed with oil. Also called *Rebouleau's blue.*—**Soluble blue.** (*a*) A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by heating a spirit-blue with sulphuric acid, and the product with oxalic acid. Dyes blues are soluble in water, in distinction from the *spirit-blues,* which are soluble only in alcohol. Also called *Blackley blue.* (*b*) A Prussian blue to which has been added an excess of prussiate of potash. Also called *half-blue, navy blue.*—**The blues.** (*a*) [Contraction for *blue-devils.*] Low spirits; melancholy; despondency; hypochondria. See *blue-devils.* (*b*) [cap.] The name popularly given to the English regiment properly called the Royal Horse Guards, or 1st Royal *Blues,* first mustered in 1661, and so called from their blue uniforms.—**To be a blue,** to have won one's blue (which see, below). [Eng.]—**To win one's blue,** to be chosen to represent a university (Oxford or Cambridge) or school (Harrow or Eton) in athletic contests: from the distinctive colors (dark blue for Oxford and Harrow, and light blue for Cambridge and Eton) adopted by students at those institutions. [Eng.]—**Ultramarine blue.** See *ultramarine.*—**Vat-blue.** Same as *indigo-blue.*—**Victoria blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a dark-blue powder soluble in water, and can be dyed on wool, silk, or cotton.—**Violet-blue,** a blue tending toward violet, the color of the spectrum between wave-lengths .460 to .445 micron, or of such light mixed with white.—**Wine-blue,** smoky-an, used as a coloring matter for red wine.

blue (blō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blued,* ppr. *bluing.* [< *blue, a.*] I. *trans.* To make blue; dye a blue color; specifically, to bluing; make blue by heating, as metals, etc.

II. *intrans.* To blush.

blue-back (blō'bak), *n.* 1. A local English name (current in Yorkshire) of the coal-fish, in allusion to the bluish color of the back.—2. The blue-backed salmon or nerka, *Oncorhynchus nerka,* known in Idaho as the *redfish.*—3. In Maryland and Virginia, the glut-herring; a herring-like fish, *Clupea aestivalis,* without vomerine or palatine teeth, with the lower jaw projecting but little, and the peritoneum black-ish. It is much like the alewife, but of less value.—4. A local name in Maine of the blue-backed trout, *Salmo oquassa.*

bluebell (blō'bel), *n.* The popular name of several different plants: (*a*) In Scotland, of *Campanula rotundifolia,* bearing a loose panicle of blue bell-shaped flowers. See *harebell.* (*b*) In England, of *Scilla nutans,* the wild hyacinth, from the shape of its drooping flowers. (*c*) In the United States, of *Mertensia virginica.* (*d*) Occasionally, of other plants with blue bell-shaped flowers.

blueberry (blō'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *blueberries* (-iz). [*blue* + *berry*.] Cf. *blackberry.*] In America: (*a*) The fruit of several species of *Vaccinium,* ordinarily distinguished from the various kinds of huckleberry by the smaller size and smaller seeds. The swamp or tall blueberry is the *Vaccinium corymbosum*; the low blueberry, *V. vacillans*; and the dwarf blueberry, *V. Pennsylvanicum.* See *bilberry.* (*b*) Another name of the cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

bluebill (blō'bil), *n.* A scaup duck; the black-head (which see).

blue-billy (blō'bil'i), *n.* [*blue* + *billy,* perhaps the proper name *Billy* used familiarly, as in other instances: see *billy*, *billy-boy.*] In *metal.*, a reddish-blue powder used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, or for the extraction in the moist way of the copper which it contains. The oxid of copper and peroxid of iron, is largely used as fetling in the puddling-furnaces in parts of England.

bluebird (blō'berd), *n.* [In 17th century, *blew-bird.*] 1. An American oscine passerine bird, of the genus *Sialia,* of which blue is the chief color. There are several species. The common or Wilson's bluebird is *Sialia sialis* (or *Sialis Wilsoni*). North America. It is about 6½ inches long, blue above and dull-red below. Another is *S. arctica,* of the United States; it is a harbinger of spring, passing with a melodious song. Still another is *S. mexicana,* of Mexico. The species of western or Mexican bluebird, *S. mexicana,* is very similar, but has a reddish patch on the back, and the throat blue. The native of Rocky Mountains is *S. arctica,* is a larger species, of a paler blue than the others, fading into sky-blue on the belly.

2. Some other bird of a blue color: as, the fairy *bluebird* of Java, *Irena turcosa.*

blue-black (blō'blak), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of a bluish-black color.

II. *n.* 1. A name of ivory-black, from its bluish hue; a color resembling ivory-black.—2. A well-burnt and levigated charcoal prepared from vine-twigs. Also called *vine-black.*

blueblaw (blō'bla), *n.* [Also written *blue-blaw,* early used *b. bluebelaw, c. blue, +* **blaw*, appar. a varied form of *blue* or *blue* (ME. *bla*, etc.), later modified to *blow.*] An old name of the bluebottle, *Centaurea cyanus.*

blue-blazer (blō'blā'zer), *n.* A sweetened and flavored drink made of Scotch whisky and water mixed, after being set on fire, by pouring back and forth between two pewter pots.

blue-blind (blō'blīnd), *a.* Unable to distinguish the color blue from other colors.

From the rarity and, in many cases, the entire absence of reference to blue by the ancient literators, Geiger . . . has maintained that, even as recently as the time of Homer, our ancestors were *blue-blind.*

Sir J. Lubbock, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 200.

blue-blowni, *n.* See *bluebloe.*

blue-bonnet (blō'bon'et), *n.* 1. A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus cyaneus.* Also called *bluecap, Muscipiferus.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *bluebottle,* 1.—3. A name given to the soldiery of Scotland when it was a separate kingdom, from the color of their bonnets; also, any Scotchman: generally as two words. Also *blue-cap.*

England shall many a day
Tell of the bloody fray
When the *Blue Bonnets* came over the Border.
Scott, Ballad, Monastery, xxv.

blue-bottle (blō'bot'l), *n.* [In def. 1 with ref. to the blue tunnel-shaped corolla arranged in a bottle-shaped involucre or whorl.] 1. In *bot.*, *Centaurea Cyanus,* a composite plant, a weed in Europe, cultivated for ornament in America. Also called *bluebonnet* and *bluecap.*—2. In *zoöl.*, a dipterous insect with a blue abdomen, of the family *Muscidæ* and genus *Musca,* or *Calliphora.* Also called *bluebottle fly, Cayenne blue, flesh-fly.*

Under the term *bluebottle* at least two species are included (in England), namely, Musca vomitoria and M. erythrocephala. They both have the same markings of the head and thorax. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 95.

3. A policeman, a beadle, or other officer wearing a blue dress. [Slang.]

bluebreast (blō'brest), *n.* Same as *bluethroat.*

bluebuck (blō'buk), *n.* [Tr. of D. *blaauwbok.*] Same as *blaauwbok.*

blue-cap (blō'kap), *n.* A Mexican shrub, *Ceanothus azureus,* with abundant blue flowers.

blue-buttons (blō'but'ənz), *n.* Same as *blue-cap,* 3 (*a*).

bluecap (blō'kap), *n.* 1. A fish said to be of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Same as *bluebonnet,* 1.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *blue-flowered species of Scabiosa,* as *S. succisa* and *S. arvensis.* (*b*) The blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus.*—4. Same as *blue-bonnet,* 3.

Thousand *blue-caps* more. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

5. In *coal-mining,* a blue or brownish halo around the flame of the safety-lamp, indicating the presence of a dangerous quantity of fire-damp.

bluecoat (blō'kōt), *n.* A person who wears a blue coat, especially as a uniform or livery. Specifically (*a*) A scholar in the blue coat worn by some of an English country gentleman. The blue coat and badge were formerly the common livery of all the make-servants and attendants in a large establishment. (*b*) A soldier in the army of the United States.—**Bluecoat boy,** a pupil of Christ's Hospital, London, a foundation dating from the time of Edward VI., the beneficiaries of which, who are young boys, still wear the dress common to boys at that time, or a slight modification of it, consisting of a blue coat, yellow petticoat, blue leather belt, knee-breeches, yellow stockings, and low shoes. Their head-dress is what is called a *muffin-cap* (which see), but generally they wear no cap, and go bareheaded.

blue-cod (blō'kod), *n.* A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus,* of the Pacific coast of the United States, better known as *cultus-cod.*

blue-creeper (blō'krē'pėr), *n.* A graceful twining plant of Tasmania, *Comesperma volubile,* natural order *Polygalaceæ,* bearing an abundance of bright-blue flowers.

blue-curls (blō'kėrls), *n.* A low labiate plant of the United States, *Trichostema dichotomum,* with blue flowers and very long coiled filaments.

blue-devils (blō'dev'ils), *n. pl.* [See *blue, a.*, 3, 4.] 1. Low spirits; depression of mind.—2. [With allusion to the apparitions of such delirium.] Delirium tremens.

blue-disease (blō'di-zēz'), *n.* Same as *cyanosis.*

blue-eyed (blō'īd), *a.* Having blue eyes: as, "the *blue-eyed* Norseman," *Longfellow,* Tales of a Wayside Inn.—**Blue-eyed grass,** in *bot.*, the name in the United States of species of *Sisyrinchium.*—**Blue-eyed Mary,** the name of a boraginaceous plant, *Omphalodes verna,* of Europe, with small blue flowers, resembling the forget-me-not.

bluefin (blō'fin), *n.* A local name in the United States of the lake-herring or whitefish of Lake Michigan, *Coregonus nigripinnis.* See *cisco.*

bluefish (blō'fish), *n.* 1. The usual name of a fish of the family *Pomatomidæ,* the *Pomatomus saltatrix,* also called *tailor, skipjack, blue-snapper,* and *green-fish.* It is of compressed subfusiform shape, greenish or bluish above and silvery below. It

Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

sometimes attains a length of about 3 feet, though it is usually much smaller. It is common in many seas, but is best known along the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its teeth are small but triangular, and the fish is excedingly ravenous and destructive to other fishes. It affords excellent sport, and its flesh is esteemed for the table.

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2. An occasional (New England) name of the common ennner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See *cunner*.—**3.** A Californian scimnoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinne*, related to the weakfish of the eastern United States.—**4.** A pimelepteroid fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Girella nigricans*, of a bluish-brown color, with tricuspid incisors in an under row, and a band of smaller teeth within.—**5.** A West Indian and Floridian labroid fish, *Platyglossus radiatus*, with 9 dorsal spines, cheeks and opercles naked, and well-developed posterior canines. The skull is azure-blue, with a longitudinal band on the anal fin and a blue marking on the dorsal.

blue-glede (blō′glēd), *n.* An English name of the ring-tailed harrier, *Circus cyaneus*. Also called *blue-kite* and *blue-hawk*.

blue-gown (blō′goun), *n.* One of a former order of paupers in Scotland, also called the *king's beadsmen*, to whom the king annually distributed certain alms on condition of their praying for his welfare. Their number was equal to the number of years the king had lived. The alms consisted of a blue gown or cloak, a purse containing as many shillings Scots (pennies sterling) as the years of the king's age, and a badge bearing the words "Thistles and repair," which protected them from all laws against mendicity. Edie Ochiltree, in Sir W. Scott's novel "The Antiquary," is a type of the class. The practice of appointing beadsmen was discontinued in 1833.

blue-grass (blō′grās), *n.* [< *blue* + *grass*, Cf. Icel. *blá-gras* (*leeranum prateuse*).] In *bot.*, the name of several species of *Poa*. The blue-grass of England is *P. compressa*; of Kentucky, *P. pratensis*, highly valued in the United States for pastrage and hay; and of Texas, *P. arachnifera*. The red-topped blue-grass of Montana and westward is *P. tenuifolia*.

Blue-grass region. See *grass*.

blue-gum (blō′gum), *n.* **a.** In *pathol.*, a blue coloration of the free edge of the gums, frequent in cases of lead-poisoning.—**2.** The bluegum tree.—**Blue-gum tree**, the *Eucalyptus globulus*, an important tree of Australia, of extremely rapid growth, and known to have attained a height of 300 feet. It is reported to be a preventive of malaria, and has been planted in California and other countries. Its leaves are odoriferous when bruised, and yield a fetid oil.

blue-haft (blō′haf′it), *n.* A local Scotch name of the bird better known as the hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis*. See cut under *Accentor*.

blue-hawk (blō′hâk), *n.* **1.** Same as *blue-glede*.—**2.** The Swainson's buzzard, *Buteo swainsoni*.

blue-hearts (blō′härts), *n.* The common name of *Buchnera Americana*, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, a perennial herb with deep-purple flowers.

blue-hen (blō′hen), *n.* Blue with heat: said of a body at so high a temperature that the more refrangible rays, that is, the blue and violet, preponderate in its total radiation, so that the light it emits appears blue.

blueing, *n.* See *bluing*.

blue-jack (blō′jak), *n.* A species of oak, *Quercus cærulea*, a small tree with blue bark, and heavy wood, found on the coasts of the southern United States.

blue-jacket (blō′jak′et), *n.* **1.** In the *naval service*, a sailor as distinguished from a marine: so called from the color of his jacket.—**2.** A name given in the United States to hymenopterous insects of the family *Sphegidæ*. The predominant color is blue. The best-known are the *Pelopœus cæruleus*, a northern species, and the *Chlorion cyaneum*, whose range is more to the south. Both are known under the collective name of *mud-dauber*. See cuts under *Aumophila*, *Sceliphron*, and *mud-dauber*.

blue-john (blō′jon), *n.* The local name in Derbyshire, England, of a blue variety of fluor-spar.

Blue John was a name given by the miners who first discovered it to a variety of fluor spar, in order to distinguish it from Black *Jack*, which is an ore of zinc.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 500.

blue-joint-grass (blō′joint-gras), *n.* A common name in the United States of two stout bluish-stemmed grasses, *Deyeuxia* (*Calamagrostis*) *Canadensis*, aud, west of the Rocky Mountains, *Agropyrum glaucum*.

blue-kite (blō′kīt), *n.* Same as *blue-glede*.

blue-laid (blō′lād), *a.* In *paper-making*, having a blue tinge: said of a class of laid papers.

blue-laws (blō′lâz), *n. pl.* A supposititious code of severe laws for the regulation of religious and personal conduct in the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven; hence, any rigid Sunday laws or religious regulations. The assertion by some writers of the existence of the blue laws has no other basis than the adoption in the first settlements of the New Haven colony of the Scriptures as their code of law and government, and their strict application of Mosaic principles.

blue-leg (blō′leg), *n.* [A sportive adaptation of *blue-stocking*, *n.*] A blue-stocking; a literary person.

When Madame de Staël resided at Coppet, it was her custom to collect around her in the evening a circle of literati, the *blue legs* of Geneva, by some one of whom an essay, a disquisition, or a portion of a work in progress, was frequently read aloud to entertain the rest.
Scribner's Monthly, I. 84.

blueling (blō′ling), *n.* [*blue* + *-ling*?.] A small butterfly of the genus *Polyommatus* or *Lycæna*, notable for its blue color.

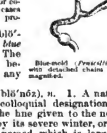
bluely (blō′li), *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift.*

blue-mantle (blō′man′tl), *n.* The title of one of the English pursuivants-at-arms. The office was instituted by Edward III., or by Henry V., and named in allusion to the robes of the order of the Garter, or, as some suppose, to the color of the arms of France.

blue-mass (blō′mas), *n.* A drug made by rubbing up metallic mercury with confection of roses until all the globules disappear. Of this blue-pills are made.

blue-metal (blō′met′al), *n.* See *blue metal*, under *metal*.

blue-mold (blō′mōld), *n.* A common minute fungus, *Penicillium crustaceum*, of bluish or greenish color, found on moldy bread and a large number of foods and other substances. The spores (conidia or spermatids) are borne in numerous slender filaments or hyphæ, which branch at the top and have chains of reproductive cells or conidia. In rare cases perfect fruit is produced in asci.



Blue-mold (*Penicillium crustaceum*), with branched chains of conidia, highly magnified.

blueness (blō′nes), *n.* [*blue* + *-ness*.] The quality of being blue in any sense.

blue-nose (blō′nōz), *n.* **1.** A native of Nova Scotia: a colloquial designation, in allusion either to the blue given to the noses of its inhabitants by its severe winter, or to a kind of potato so named which is largely produced there. Nickname of a Nova Scotian vessel.

blue-ointment (blō′oint′ment), *n.* Mercurial ointment.

blue-paddle (blō′pad′dl), *n.* A Scotch name of the lumpsucker.

blue-paper (blō′pā′pėr), *n.* Paper sensitive to light, prepared by floating white paper on a solution of potassium ferrocyanide. It is used for copying maps and plans, printing photographic negatives, etc. After exposure to light during a proper interval beneath the object to be reproduced, the print is finished by immersion in several changes of clean water, which dissolves from the paper that part of the ferricyanide which has not been acted upon by light, and brings out a fine blue color in place of the original dull gray or greenish color in those portions of the surface which have been affected. Called in the trade *blue process paper*.

blue-perch (blō′pėrch), *n.* **1.** A local name of the common New England cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See cut under *cunner*.—**2.** A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Hyrtema laterale*, a kind of surf-fish.

blue-peter (blō′pē′tėr), *n.* [< *blue* + *peter*, orig. *repeater*: see *peter*, *repeater*.] Naut., a blue flag having a white square in the center, hoisted at the fore royalmast-head of merchant vessels as a signal that the ship is ready to sail, to recall boats, etc.

Blue-peter.

A large brand-new red ensign pulling in rich color at the ballards at the peak, and *blue Peter* lately fluttering above the fore royal-yard.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, iv.

blue-pie (blō′pī), *n.* One of the species of Asiatic jays of the genus *Urocissa*.

blue-pigeon (blō′pij′ọn), *n.* A name for a sounding-lead.

blue-pike (blō′pīk), *n.* A local name in the United States of the wall-eyed pike-perch, *Stizostedion* (or *Lucioperca*) *eitreum*.

blue-pill (blō′pil′), *n.* A pill made from blue-mass.

blue-pipe (blō′pīp), *n.* The common lilac. *Bay.*

blue-pod (blō′pod), *n.* The name in California of species of *Godetia*, natural order *Onagraceæ*, noxious weeds, with showy purple flowers.

blue-poker (blō′pō′kėr), *n.* The pochard, *Fuligula* (or *Aythya*) *ferina*. See *pochard*. [Local in (great Britain.]

blue-pot (blō′pot), *n.* A black-lead crucible made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

blue-pox (blō′poks), *n.* Malignant pustule.

blue-print (blō′print), *n.* An impression produced by blue-printing.

blue-printing (blō′prin′ting), *n.* A method of photo-printing by the agency of paper sensitized with ferroprussiate of potash. See *blue-paper*.

blue-racer (blō′rā′sėr), *n.* A local name in the western United States of a variety of the common black-snake, *Bascanion constrictor Flaviventris*.

blue-rock (blō′rok), *n.* A popular name of the common wood-variety of domestic pigeon, *Columba livia*, of a bluish color, with two black bands on the wings.

blue-run (blō′rn̄), *n.* A cant name for gin, rum, etc., especially when bad.

bluesides (blō′sīdz), *n.* A half-grown harpseal, *Phoca grœnlandica*.

blue-snapper (blō′snap′ėr), *n.* A local name in Massachusetts of the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

blue-spar (blō′spär), *n.* Azure-spar; lazulite.

bluestart (blō′stärt), *n.* [< *blue*² + *start*², tail; = G. *blaustcrz*. Cf. *redstart* = G. *rothsterz*.] A name of the blue-tailed warbler, *Ianthia cyanura*.

blue-stem (blō′stem), *n.* The name of some coarse but useful grasses in the United States, chiefly *Andropogon*, of the east of the Rocky Mountains, and *Agropyrum glaucum* further westward.

blue-stocking (blō′stok′ing), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Wearing blue stockings; specifically, wearing blue or gray worsted stockings, as opposed to those of black silk worn in court or ceremonial dress; hence, in full dress (as the plaid dress).
(*a*) Applied to the Little Parliament of 1653.

That *Blue-stocking* Parliament, Barebone Parliament, a composite of Fifth Monarchy and Anabaptist fanatics.
Sir J. Bramston, Autobiog. (ed. 1845), p. 82. (*N. E. D.*)

(*b*) Applied to assemblies held in London about 1750 at the houses of Mrs. Montagu and other ladies, in which literary conversation and other intellectual enjoyments were substituted for cards and gossip, and which were characterized by a studied plainness of dress on the part of some of the guests. Among these was Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and in reference to whom, especially, the coterie was called in derision "Blue-stocking Society." The "Blue-stocking Club," and the members, especially the ladies, "blue-stockings," "blue-stocking ladies," are also frequently so styled.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of the "Blue-stocking Club," especially a woman (see above); by extension, any woman with a taste for learning or literature; a literary woman: originally used in derision or contempt, and implying a neglect on the part of such women of their domestic duties or a departure from their "proper sphere": now rarely used except jocularly or humorously.—**2.** A name of the American avocet, *Recurvirostra americana*. See *avocet*. [Local, U. S.]

blue-stockingism (blō′stok′ing-izm), *n.* [< *blue-stocking* + *-ism*.] The character, manner, or habits of a blue-stocking; female learning or pedantry.

blue-stone (blō′stōn), *n.* **1.** Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *blue copperas*.—**2.** A name given to a more or less argillaceous sandstone of a blue color, extensively quarried at various points along the Hudson river, and used for building purposes and for flagging. Most of the quarries of this rock are in the lower Silurian (Hudson river group), but the important ones at Malden are in the Devonian (lower part of the Portage group). In this sense commonly an ore word.

bluet (blū′et), *n.* [(1) < ME. *bluett*, *blouet*, < F. (OF.) *bluette*, a kind of woolen cloth, prop. fem. dim. of *blou*, blue, (2) Also *blewet*, *blewit*, < F. *bluet*, "blew-blaw, blew-bottle, corn-flower, hurt-sickle" (Cotgrave), masc. dim. of *blou*, blue: see *blue* and *-et*.] **1.** A kind of woolen cloth of a bluish color.—**2.** In *bot.*, a name given to several plants with blue flowers: (*a*) to the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; (*b*) in the United States, to *Houstonia* (formerly *Oldenlandia*) *cærulea*; (*c*) to a species of bilberry.—

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3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the subgenus *Basilinna*, as the Mexican *B. leucotis*, or the California *B. xantusi*, one of the queen-hummers.

bluetail (blō'tāl), *n.* An American lizard of the family *Scincidæ*, *Eumeces quinque-lineatus* or *fasciatus*, with a blue tail, inhabiting the southern and middle United States. It is the most northern species of the genus.

bluetangle (blō'tang'gl), *n.* The blue huckleberry of the United States, *Gaylussacia frondosa*. Also called *dangleberry*.

bluethroat (blō'thrōt), *n.* A small sylviine bird of the genus *Cyanecula*, inhabiting northern Europe and Asia, and occasionally found

Bluethroat (*Cyanecula suecica*).

also in Alaska; a kind of redstart or redtailed warbler, having a spot of rich blue on the throat. There are two species or varieties, *C. suecica* and *C. wolfi*. Also called *bluebreast* and *blue-throated redstart*.

bluewed (blō'wēd), *n.* The viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*, a foreign weed with showy blue flowers which has been introduced into the United States.

bluewing (blō'wing), *n.* The blue-winged teal of North America, *Querquedula discors*, a very common small duck with blue wing-coverts, much esteemed for the table. See cut under *teal*.

bluewood (blō'wud), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Condalia obovata*, of the natural order *Rhamnaceæ*, found in Texas and westward, often forming dense chaparral or thickets. It makes an effective hedge. The wood is hard and very heavy, of a light-red color, and the berries are edible.

bluey (blō'i), *n.* [< *blue* + *-y*1.] Somewhat blue; bluish. *Southey.*

bluff1 (bluf), *a.* and *n.* (Origin unknown; perhaps connected with MD. *blof* (Kilian), flat, broad, as in *blof oensicht*, a broad flat face, *blaffoert*, one who has a flat broad face, a coin with a blank face (see *blaffert*) (also a boaster, but in this sense prob. a different word, equiv. to mod. D. *blaffer*, < *blaffen*, bark, yelp: see *blaff*). The suggested D. origin is favored by the nautical associations of the word. There is prob. no connection with *bluff*2.] *I. a.* **1.** Having or presenting a broad, flattened front, as a ship with broad bows and nearly vertical stem.—**2.** Rising abruptly and boldly, as a high bank on the shore of a sea, lake, or river; presenting a bold and nearly perpendicular front, as a coastline or a range of low hills.

The rock Tabora, a *bluff*, peninsular prominence that juts out from the bottom of the cliff. *Anderson*, Voyage to Guinea, p. 102.

3. Broad and full: specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humor.

His broad, bright eye, and *bluff* face, . . . like the sun on frost-work, melted down displeasure. *H. S. Riddell.*

Hence—**4.** Rough and hearty; plain and frank; somewhat abrupt and unconventional in manner.

Bluff Harry broke into the sentence,
And turn'd the cowards adrift.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

In ripeness of mind and *bluff* heartiness of expression, he [Dryden] takes rank with the best.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79.

5. Blustering; pompous; surly; churlish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A pert or *bluff* important wight. *Arnold*, Tasso.

To stand bluff, to stand firm or stiff. *N. E. D.*

II. n. [First used in the American colonies in the 18th century.] A hill, bank, or headland with a steep, broad face; a high bank presenting a steep or nearly perpendicular front, especially one on the shore of a sea, lake, or river; also, a steep rise between bottom-land and a higher table-land.

Beach, *bluff*, and wave, adieu!
Round the hills from *bluff* to *bluff*.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

bluff2 (bluf), *v.* [E. dial. also *bluft*, blindfold; origin uncertain, perhaps from two or more sources. The sense of 'deceive or impose upon' may come from that of 'blindfold, hoodwink,' but cf. Sc. "get the *bluff*," be taken in; prob. of LG. origin: LG. *bluffen*, *verbluffen*, D. *verbluffen*, > G. *verblüffen* as Dan. *forbliffe*, baffle, confound, stupefy. In appropriation prob. often associated with *bluff*1, *a.*, as if 'assume a bluff or bold front.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To blindfold or hoodwink. *Bailey.*—**2.** In the game of poker, to deceive or impose upon (an opponent) by betting heavily on a worthless hand, or by acting in such a way as to cause the other players to believe that one's hand is stronger than it really is, in order to make them throw up their cards or stay out of the betting. Hence—**3.** To daunt or deter from the accomplishment of some design by boastful language or demeanor; repulse or frighten off by assuming a bold front; as, by a makebelieve show of resources, strength, etc.: frequently followed by *off*: as, to *bluff off* a dun. [Chiefly U. S.]

II. intrans. **1.** In the game of poker, to bet heavily and with an air of confident assurance on a poor hand, in order to deceive an opponent and cause him to throw up his cards. Hence—**2.** To assume a bold, boastful front, so as to hoodwink an opponent as to one's real resources, strength, etc.

bluff2 (bluf), *n.* [E. dial. also *bluffer*, a blinker: see the verb.] **1.** A blinker for a horse.—**2.** A game at cards; poker. [U. S.]—**3.** The act of deceiving an opponent in the game of poker, by a show of confident assurance and boastful betting or language; hence, language or demeanor adopted to blind, frighten, or daunt an opponent in anything.

bluff-bowed (bluf'bōd), *a.* *Naut.*, broad, full, and square in the bows.

bluffer (bluf'ėr), *n.* One who bluffs.

bluff-headed (bluf'hed'ed), *a.* *Naut.*, having an upright stem, or one with but little rake forward.

bluffly (bluf'li), *adv.* In a bluff manner; bluntly; in an unconventional or offhand way.

bluffness (bluf'nes), *n.* The quality of being bluff; bluntness; roughness.

No such *bluffness* of meaning is implied in the Greek.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects.

bluffy (bluf'i), *a.* [< *bluff*1, *n.*, + *-y*1.] Having the character of a bluff; steep; precipitous.

We could see the ayenites we had just left again creeping out much less *bluffy*, and terminating the table-land to the southward by a continuous line, trending generally northwest and southeast. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 343.

2. Inclining to bluffness in appearance or manner.

bluft (bluft), *v. t.* [E. dial.: see *bluff*2.] To blindfold. [Prov. Eng.]

bluffter (bluf'tėr), *n.* [< *bluff* + *-er*1.] A blinker. [Prov. Eng.]

bluid (blūd), *n.* A Scotch form of *blood*.

bluing (blō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blue*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making blue; specifically, the process of giving a blue color to iron and other metals by heating.—**2.** A blue tint given to iron by boiling in a bath of hyposulphite of soda and acetate of lead.—**3.** The indigo, soluble Prussian blue, or other material, used in the laundry to give a bluish tint to linen.

Also spelled *blueing*.

bluish (blō'ish), *a.* [< *blue* + *-ish*1.] Blue in a small degree; somewhat blue.

bluishly (blō'ish-li), *adv.* In a bluish manner.

bluishness (blō'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being bluish; a small degree of blue color.

bluism (blō'izm), *n.* [< *blue*, *a.*, 6, *n.*, 9, + *-ism*.] Blue-stockingism.

A wife so well known in the gay and learned world, without one bit of . . . *bluism* about herself.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. iv.

blumangel, *n.* See *blume-ange*.

blunder (blun'dėr), *r.* [< ME. *blondren*, *blunderen*, a freq. form of uncertain origin, perhaps of double origin: (1) prov. *blondren*, freq. of *blondre*, *blundre*, mix (see *blandl*, *r.*); (2) prop. *blundren*, freq. of *blunden*, which occurs once in the doubtful sense of 'stagger, stumble,' < Icel. *blunda*, doze, = Sw. *blunda* = Dan. *blunde*, doze, slumber; cf. Icel. *blundr* = Sw. Dan. *blund*, a doze, nap. Cf. *blunt*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or act blindly, stupidly, or without direction or steady guidance; flounder; stumble: frequently with *on* or *along*.

Bayard the bilinde,
That *blundereth* forth
And renneth ayein his owene shame.
Chaucer, Merchant's Yeoman's Tale, l. 403.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reason of it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Here he delights the weekly news to con,
And mingle comments as he *blunders* on.
Crabbe, The Newspaper.

2. To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion; err widely or stupidly.

Was there a man dismay'd?
Or 'fore the soldier knew
Did *blunder'd*.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

II. trans. **1.** To mix (things) confusedly; confuse.

He *blunders* and confounds all these together.
Stillingfleet.

2. To confound; confuse; distract: cause to make blunders: as, "to *blunder* an adversary," *Dittou*, On the Resurrection, p. 63.—**3.** To injure or destroy by blundering: mismanage: as, "to darken or *blunder* the cause," *Dittou*, On the Resurrection, p. 211.—**4.** To do or make faultily or erroneously: make mistakes in through ignorance or stupidity; bungle. [Karn.]

[Inscriptions] usually of very barbarous work and *blundered*. *F. Pulszky*, Historia Numorum, p. 667.

Some fine pilgrim-flasks of blue and green have *blundered* copies of hieroglyphs and representations of Egyptian deities incised in the moist clay.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 606.

The banker's clerk who was directed to sum my cash-account, *blundered* it three times. *Scott*, Antiquary, vi.

5. To utter thoughtlessly or in a blundering manner; blurt out: generally with *out*: as, to *blunder* out a secret.

blunder (blun'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *blonder*, *blondre*, error, misfortune, < *blonderen*, *blondren*, blunderer, v.] A mistake made through precipitance or mental confusion; a gross or stupid mistake.

It is worse than a crime; it is a *blunder*.
Memoirs of Fouché (trans.).

The "Magnalia" has great merits; it has, also, fatal defects. In its mighty chaos of tables and *blunders* and misrepresentations are of course lodged many single facts of the utmost value. *Whipple*, Lit. and Life, II. 58.

=Syn. *Error*, *Mistake*, *Blunder*, *Bull*. *Error* is a wandering from the truth, primarily in impression, judgment, or calculation, and, by extension of the idea, in conduct; it may be a state. A *mistake* is a false judgment or choice; it does not, as *error* sometimes does, imply moral obliquity, the defect being placed wholly in the wisdom of the actor, and in its treatment this defect the word is also together gentle. *Blunder* in a strong word for a mistake which is so particularly inappropriate or inadvisable as to be ludicrous.

Speculative *errors*, which have no influence on the life and conversation, cannot be near so dangerous as those *errors* which lead men out of the way of their duty.
Blair, Sermon, II., Tyler's Amer. Lit., II. 262.

In general, pride is at the bottom of all great *mistakes*.
Ruskin, True and Beautiful.

It was the advice of Schoenberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army . . . for that he would probably introduce *blunders* and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison.*

Lord Oxford pronounced this to be the best *bull* he had ever heard: "I hate that woman," said a gentleman, looking at another; "I am surprised at the same," I hate that woman, for she changed me at nurse."
Edgeworth, Essay on Irish Bulls.

blunderbuss (blun'dėr-bus), *n.* [In 17th century also *blunderbus* and *blunderbush*; appar. a modification, prob. with humorous allusion to its blundering or random action, of *Donderbus* (as G. *donnerbüchse*), a blunderbuss, < *donder* (as G. *donner* = E. *thunder*) + *bus*, a box, urn, barrel of a gun, same as *buis*, a tube, pipe, = G. *büchse*, a box, pot, barrel of a gun, pipe, etc., = E. *box*2. Cf. the equiv. G. *blunderbüchse*, in imitation of the E., but prob. with a thought of *plunder*, baggage, lumber (E. *plunder*), in allusion to its heaviness. A charter of James I. (1617) mentions "*pluntier-busse*, alias *blunterbusse*," as equiv. to *harquebuse*, but the first element here is different, viz. < *plunter*, *plantre*, plant (fix). Cf. Sc. *blunyierd*, an old gun, any old rusty weapon.] **1.** A short gun or firearm with a large bore and funnel-shaped muzzle, capable of holding a number of balls or slugs, and intended to be used at a limited range

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blunderbuss

Blunderbuss.—Armory, Tower of London.

without exact aim. It has been long obsolete in civilized countries.—2. A stupid, blundering person.

blunderer (blun'dẽr-ẽr), n. [< ME. **blunderer*, or blunt warkere [worker]" (Prompt. Parv.), **blunderes, blondrers*, blunder, v.] One who blunders. (a) One who flounders about blindly or bunglingly in his work: as, "meer *Blunderers* in that Atomick Physiology," Cudworth, (N. E. D.) (b) One who, through carelessness or want of capacity, makes gross mistakes.

blunderhead (blun'dẽr-hed), n. [< *blunder* + *head*. Cf. *dunderhead*.] A stupid fellow; one who blunders.

This the skulled *blunderhead*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

blunderingly (blun'dẽr-ing-li), *adv.* In a blundering manner; by mistake.

The tyro who had so *blunderingly* botched the business. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. iii.

Reckless perversions of meaning, whether intentionally or *blunderingly* made. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 205.

blunge (blunj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blunged*, ppr. *blunging*. [Appar. a popular formation, after *plunge*, with ref. to the plunging action of the instrument used.] To mix (clay) with a blunger.

blunger (blun'jẽr), n. [< *blunge* + *-er*1. Cf. *plunger*.] An instrument used for mixing clay in potteries. It is shaped like a shovel, but has a larger blade, and a cross-handle by which it is whirled. The name is also sometimes given to different varieties of the pug-mill.

blunging (blun'jing), n. [Verbal n. of *blunge*, v.] The process of mixing clay in potteries. The proper amount of the clay and the proper quantity of water are placed in a trough, and mixed with a blunger, until reduced to a homogeneous mass. The name is sometimes done by the machine called levigation.

blunk1, v. [Origin uncertain; appar. a corruption of *blench* or *blink*.] I. *intrans.* To blench; blink; turn aside.

II. *trans.* To spoil; mismanage. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

blunk2 (blungk), n. [Cf. *blanket*.] In pinral, linen or cotton cloths for printing; calicos. [Scotch.]

blunker1 (blung'kẽr), n. [< *blunk*1, v., II, + *-er*1.] A bungler; one who spoils everything he meddles with. [Scotch.]

Dunbog is one man a gentleman than the *blunker* that's biggit the bonnie house down in the bowan.
Scott, Guy Mannering, III.

blunker2 (blung'kẽr), n. [< *blunk*2 + *-er*1.] A calico-printer. [Scotch.]

blunkety, a. and n. [Early mod. E. also *blonket, blonckbet, blanckett*, < ME. *blanket* (a.), *blunket*, also *plunket, plonkete* (n.), appar. < OF. *blanquet*, var. of *blanchet*, dim. of *blanc*, white: see *blanket*, which is thus a doublet of *blunket*.] *L. a.* Gray; grayish or light-blue.

Our *blonckett* liveryes bene all to sadde.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

II. *n.* A kind of cloth; apparently the same as *blanket*, 1.

blunt (blunt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *blunt, blont*, of an edge or point, dull, not sharp; of manner, rude; of mind, dull, stupid, blind; prob. < AS. **blunt*, found in the deriv. *Blunta*, a man's name (cf. the mod. E. surnames *Blunt, Blount*). The sense of 'dull, stupid,' appears to be the orig. one (see the quotation from the Ormulum), pointing to a connection with Icel. *blundra* = Sw. *blundra* = Dan. *blunde*, doze, slumber. Cf. *blunder*, and the sense of *blunt* in the quotation from the Prompt. Parv. under *blunderer*.] I. *a.* 1. Obtuse, thick, or dull, as an angle, edge, or point; having an obtuse, thick, or dull edge or point, as a foil, sword, pencil, etc.; not sharp or acute.

No doubt the northerous knife was dull and *blunt*.
Till it was whetted on thy stone-hard heart.
Shak., Richard III., iv. 4.

An individual act of wrong sometimes gives a sharp point to a blunt dagger. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xii.

2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment.

Unmwis mann las *blunnt* and blind
Off berrkess egbe shabiad [of heart's eyesight.]
Ormulum, l. 16954.

His wits are not so *blunt*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5.

3. Obtuse; free from sharp angularities, projections, or corners.

From the back the shore of Sicily curves with delicately indented bays toward Messina: then come the straits, and the *blunt* nose of the Calabrian mountains terminating Italy at Spartivento.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 204.

4. Rough in manner or speech; rude; unpolished; hence, abrupt in address or manner; plain-spoken; uncercmonious: applied to persons.

I am no orator, as Brutus is;
But, as you know me all, a plain *blunt* man.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

Thou'rt honest, *blunt*, and rude enough, o' conscience.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

5. Plain; plain-spoken; unceremonious or unconventional; direct; free from circumlocution: as, *blunt* truths; a *blunt* bearing.

In *blunt* terms, can you play the sorcerer? *Coleridge.*

To his *blunt* manner and to his want of consideration for the feelings of others he owed a much higher reputation for sincerity than he at all deserved.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Hard to penetrate. [Rare.]

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions.
Pope.

7†. Faint.

Such a purse myzt make myn herte *blunt*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 178.

=Syn. 4. Brusk, bluff, uncivil, rude, uncourteous.

II. *n.* 1†. A blunt sword for fencing; a foil.—2. A needle of a grade shorter and less sharply pointed than a sharp. See *needle*.—3. [Slang, and perhaps of different origin.] Money; ready money.

"Well, how goes it?" said one. "I have been the rounds. The *blunt* a going like the ward-pump."
Disraeli, Contingsby, ix.

blunt (blunt), *v.* [< *blunt*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make blunt, as an edge or point; dull the edge or point of, as a knife or bodkin, by making it thicker.

A less deadly sword, of which he carefully *blunted* the point and edge. *Macaulay*, Addison.

Knowledge neither *blunts* the point of the lance, nor weakens the arm that wields a battle-axe.
Tickner, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To weaken or deaden, as appetite, desire, or power of the mind; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

Blunt not his love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

To *blunt* or break her passion.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *intrans.* To become blunt: as, the blade *blunts* easily.

bluntbeak (blunt'bek), n. An East Indian serpent, *Amblycephalus boa*, of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Leptognathinæ*, of Java, Borneo, etc.

blunting (blun'ting), n. [Verbal n. of *blunt*, v.] 1. The act of dulling.—2. Something that dulls or blunts. [Rare.]

Not impediments or *bluntings*, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge upon it. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 78.

bluntish (blun'tish), *a.* [< *blunt* + *-ish*1.] Somewhat blunt.

bluntishness (blun'tish-nes), n. [< *bluntish* + *-ness*.] A slight degree of bluntness.

Tempered with an honest *bluntishness*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon. (ed. 1815), II. 582.

bluntly (blunt'li), *adv.* 1†. Stupidly.—2. Without sharpness or tenuity; obtusely: as, *bluntly* serrate.—3. In a blunt manner; abruptly; without deliicacy, or the usual forms of civility; in an abrupt, offhand, or curt manner; without circumlocution: as, to tell a man something *bluntly*.

Fathers are
Won by degrees, not *bluntly* as our masters
Or wrangling wives. *Dekker and Ford*, Witch of Edmonton, I. 1.

bluntness (blunt'nes), n. [< *blunt* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being blunt. (a) Want of sharpness; dullness; obtuseness. (b) Plainness, directness, or abruptness of address; want of ceremony in manners; rudeness of manner or address: as, "honest *bluntness*," *Dryden*; "*bluntness* of speech," *Bayle*.

To keep up Friendship, there must be little Addresses and Applications, whereas *Bluntness* spoils it quickly.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

blunt-witted (blunt'wit'ed), *a.* [*blunt* + *wit* + *-ed*2. Cf. ME. "blunt of wytte," Prompt. Parv.] Dull; stupid.

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blur (blẽr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blurred*, ppr. *blurring*. [= Sc. *blore*; first in early mod. E. *blurre*; perhaps a deflected form of *blear*, early mod. E. *blere* (see *blear*1), but it may be an independent formation. Cf. *bloi*1, *blotch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To obscure or sully (a thing) with something which detracts from its fairness or beauty.

The usually mirrored surface of the river was *blurred* by an infinity of raindrops. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse. I.

2. To sully; stain; blemish: as, to *blur* one's reputation.

Never yet did base dishonour *blur* our name,
But with our sword we wip'd away the blot.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. To obscure without quite effacing; render indistinct; confuse and bedim, as the outlines of a figure.

One low light betwixt them burn'd,
Blurr'd by the creeping mist. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4. To dim the perception or susceptibility of; make dull or insensible to impression: as, *blurred* eyesight; to *blur* the judgment.

Her eyes are *blurred* with the lightning's glare. *N. Drake.*

To blur out, to efface.

We see forked flashes once and again . . . lighting up the valleys for a moment, and leaving the darkness blacker . . . as the storm *blurred out* the landscape forty miles away. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 223.

To blur over, to obscure by a blur; put out of sight.

II. *intrans.* To make blurs in writing.

blur (blẽr), n. [< *blur*, *v.*] 1. A smudge or smear, such as that made by brushing writing or painting before it is dry; a blot which partially defaces or obscures.—2. Figuratively, a blot, stain, or injury affecting character, reputation, and the like.

Her ratifying sette a greate *blurre* on myne honestie and good name. *Udall*, tr. of Erasmus, Luke xviii.

These *blurs* are too apparent in his Life. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., I.

3. A blurred condition; a dim, confused appearance; indistinctness.

The eye learns to discriminate colors, and shades of color, where at first there was only a vague *blur* of feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 16.

blurry (blẽr'i), *a.* [< *blur*, n., + *-y*1.] Full of blurs; confused and indistinct.

blurt (blẽrt), *v.* [Also (and *blurt*); appar. imitative, with the initial sound as in *blow*1, *blast, blash, bluster*, etc., and the final sound as in *spurt, squirt*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To utter suddenly or inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly: commonly with *out*.

Others . . . cannot hold, but *blurt out* those words which afterwards they are forced to eat.
Hakewill.

And yet the truth may lose its grace,
If *blurted* to a person's face.
Lloyd, The Nightingale.

At last to *blurt out* the broad, staring question of, "Madam, will you marry me?"
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

2†. To treat contemptuously.

And, I confess, I never was so *blurted*,
Nor never so alone d.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, II. 2.

To blurt at†, to speak contemptuously of; ridicule.

Not ever would look on him,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face:
Whilst ours was *blurted at*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To puff or emit the breath explosively as in sleep, or contemptuously as in saying "pooh"; puff in scorn or with a contemptuous expression of the lips.—2. To burst out weeping.

blurt (blẽrt), n. [< *blurt*, *v.*] A sudden puff or emission of the breath, especially in contempt, as when saying "pooh, pooh!"

blush (blush), *v.* [< ME. *blushen, bluschen, blyschen*, glow, rarely blush, usually look, glance, peep, < AS. *blyscan*, glow, caused *rutilare*), glow, = MLG. *bloschen*, LG. *blüsken*, blush; cf. AS. **blysian*, in comp. *ðblisian* for **ðblysian*, blush (verbal n. *ðblysung, ðblysgung*, blushing); = MD. *blosen*, D. *blozen* = MLG. *blosen*, blush; connected with AS. *blysa, blysa*, also *blysige*, a torch, **blys* (in comp. *bælblys*), a flame, = MLG. *blos*, LG. *blüs*, a flame, = Sw. *blossa* = Dan. *blus*, a torch; LG. *blüsen*, set on fire, inflame, = Sw. *blossa*, blaze, = Dan. *blusse*, blaze, flame, blush in the face; from the noun. Not phonetically connected, though prob. notionally associated, with *blaze*1: see *blaze*3, n.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To shine, as the sun.—2†. To glance; look. [In these senses only in Middle English; but see *blush*, n., 1, 2.]

Tyl on a hyl that I aaspyed
& *blusched* on the burghe, as I forth drowed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 979.

3. To become red in the face; redden all over the face: especially from modesty, embarrassment, confusion, or shame.

Ask him a question,
He *blushes* like a girl, and answers little.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

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blush In the presence of the shameless and unblushing the young offender is ashamed to *blush*. *Buckminster.*

4. To appear as if blushing; exhibit a red or roseate hue; bloom freshly or modestly.

The sun of heaven, methought, was loth to set,
But stay'd, and made the western welkin *blush*.
Shak., K. John, v. 5.

Full many a flower is born to *blush* unseen.
Gray, Elegy.

5. To be ashamed: with *at* or *for*.

He *blushes for* the "disingenuousness of the most devoted worshipper of speculative truth."
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 19.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make red. [Rare.]

Which [blood] . . . ne'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To express, show, or make known by blushing, or by a change of color similar to a blush. [Rare and poetical.]

Pass the happy news,
Blush it thro' the West.
Tennyson, Maud, xvii.

blush (blush), *n.* [< ME. *blusch*, gleam, glimpse; from the verb.] **1†.** A gleam.

To bide a blissful *blusch* of the bryȝt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), l. 520.

2. A glance; glimpse; look; view; obsolete except in the phrase *at first blush*.

At the *first blush* we thought that they had beene shippes come from France.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 236.

This sounds, *at first blush*, very neat, if not even very profound; but a closer examination dissolves it into nothing.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 618.

3. Look; resemblance: as, he has a *blush* of her father. [North. Eng.]

4. Appearance; show; semblance, collectively, an assembly, company, in the isolated example, *a blush of boyes* = a company of boys ("Book of St. Albans"). [Rare.] **5.** The suffusion of the cheeks or the face with a red color through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like.

If impious acts
Have left thee blood enough to make a *blush*,
I'll paint it on thy cheeks.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

Her *blush* of maiden shame. *Bryant*, Autumn Woods.

6. A red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

And light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills.
Lord Lytton, Uncertainty, i.

To put to the blush, to cause to blush or be ashamed.

blusher (blush'ėr), *n.* One who blushes, or is given to blushing.

Mistress often great *blushers*, blush succeeding blush over their faces.
Burwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 330.

blusher† (blush'et), *n.* [< *blush* + *-et*.] A little blusher; a modest young girl.

Go to, little *blusher*. *B. Jonson*, Entertainments.

blushful (blush'ful), *a.* [< *blush* + *-ful*.] Full of blushes.

From his [the sun's] ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 7.

The true, the *blushful* Hippocrene.
Keats, Ode to Nightingale.

blushfully (blush'ful-i), *adv.* With many blushes.

blushing (blush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *blush*, *v.*] The act of becoming red in the face through modesty, confusion, or shame; suffusion with a roseate tint.

The *blushings* of the evening.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 146.

Blushing is the most peculiar and the most human of all expressions. Monkeys redden with passion, but it would require an overwhelming amount of evidence to make us believe that any animal could blush.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 310.

blushing (blush'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blush*, *v.*] **1.** Modest; bashful; given to blushing or suffused with blushes: as, a *blushing* maiden. — **2.** Freshly blooming; roseate, literally or figuratively.

The dappled pink and *blushing* rose.
Prior, The Garland.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

blushingly (blush'ing-li), *adv.* In a blushing manner; with blushes; modestly.

blushless (blush'les), *a.* [< *blush* + *-less*.] Without a blush; unblushing; past blushing; impudent; barefaced; shameless: as, "*blushless* crimes," *Sandys*.

blushwort (blush'wėrt), *n.* A name given to cultivated species of *Eschynanthus*.

blushy (blush'i), *a.* [< *blush* + *-y*.] Like a blush; having the color of a blush. [Rare.]

Blossoms of apples . . . are *blushy*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 507.

bluster (blus'ter), *v.* [Origin obscure. Hardly connected with ME. *blusteren*, wander about aimlessly, = LG. *blusteren*, *blistern*, flutter about anxiously; but prob. one of the imitative words common root of *blast*, *blust*. The E. Fries. *blistern*, bluster, freq. of *blüsern*, var. of *blusen* (= E. *blaze*?), blow, is appar. a parallel formation.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To roar and be tumultuous, as wind; blow boisterously: as, the storm *blusters* without.

Bluster the winds and tides.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person; utter loud empty menaces or protests.

Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants here.
Burke, American Taxation.

Let your demagogues lead crowds, lest they lead armies; let them *bluster*, lest they massacre.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

3†. [Only in ME.; perhaps a different word. Cf. LG. *blusteren*, *blistern*, flutter in alarm.] To wander or run about aimlessly.

That thay *blusterid* and *blarid* as wyld ward-wayf ones.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), vi. 886.

II. *trans.* **1.** To compel or force by mere bluster. [Rare.]

He meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedience. *Fuller.*

2. To utter with bluster, or with noise and violence: generally with *out* or *forth*.

Blowith and *blusteryth out* . . . blasphemy.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 874.

To bluster down†, to blow down with violence, as of the wind.

By a tempestuous gust *bluster down* the house.
Seamonkes Necromasa, p. 96.

bluster (blus'ter), *n.* [< *bluster*, *v.*] **1.** The noise of a storm or of violent wind; a blast; a gust.

The skies look grimly
And threaten present *blusters*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3.

2. A boisterous blast, or loud tumultuous noise.

The brazen trumpet's *bluster*. *Swift*, Prometheus.

3. Noisy but empty talk or menace; swagger; boisterous self-assertion.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The real weather gods are free from brag and *bluster*.
The Century, XXV. 674.

-syn. 3. Turbulence, boasting, ranting, bullying.

blusteration (blus-te-rā'shon), *n.* [< *bluster* + *-ation*.] Noisy boasting; blustering; boisterous conduct. [Prov. Eng. and Amer.]

blusterer (blus'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which blusters; especially, a swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, boastful, or boisterous fellow.

Sometimes a *blusterer*, that the mouth
Of court, of city. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 38.

blustering (blus'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bluster*, *v.*] **1.** Stormy; windy; tempestuous: as, *blustering* weather; "a *blustering* day," *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.—**2.** Noisy; violent; self-asserting; swaggering: as, a *blustering* fellow.

A policy of *blustering* menace and arrogant interference.
N. Brit. Rev., LXXIX. 405.

blusteringly (blus'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a blustering manner.

blusterous, blustrous (blus'tėr-us, -trus), *a.* [< *bluster* + *-ous*.] **1.** Noisy; tempestuous; rough; stormy.

Now, mild may be thy life!
For a more *blust'rous* birth had never babe.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 1.

2. Violent; truculent; swaggering.

blustery (blus'tėr-i), *a.* [< *bluster* + *-y*.] Blustering; blusterous; raging; stormy.

A hollow, *blustery*, pusillanimous, and unsound [character].
Carlyle, Life of Sterling.

blustrous, *a.* See *blusterous*.

-bly. A termination of adverbs. See the etymology of *-able*.

blype (blip), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A shred; a piece of skin rubbed off. *Burns.*—**2.** A stroke or blow. [Scotch.]

blythe, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *blithe*.

B. M. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Medicine*.

B. M. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Mining Engineering*.

B. Mus. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music*.

bo[1], *a.*, *pron.*, and *conj.* [ME. also *boo*, < AS. *bā*, fem. (in ME. common and neut.), with *beġen* (ME. *beyen*, *beien*, *beyne*, *beyne*, *beie*, *beġe*, *beye*), masc., *bu*, neut., *bū*. Goth. *bai*, m., *bi*, neut., = (with a prefix) L. *am-bo* = Gr. *ἀμ-φω*, both (see *ambi-*, *amphi-*), = (with an added element) Icel. *báðir*, etc., ME. *bathe*, *bothe*, mod. E. *both*: see *both*.] The earlier word for *both*.

bo[2] (bō), *interj.* [Also written *boh* and formerly also *boe*; a mere exclamation. Cf. D. "*hij kan boe noch ba zeggen*," equiv. to E. "he cannot say bo to a goose." Cf. *boo*.] An exclamation used to inspire surprise or fright; especially, a cry uttered by children to frighten their fellows. Also *boo*.

I'll rather jest on my flashing red nose and my flaming face, and come wrapped in a calf's skin, and cry *bo*, *bo*! I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee!
Old Play, Wily Beguiled.

Not able to say bo! to a goose, very foolish or timid.

b. o. A common abbreviation in stock-exchange reports and documents of *buyer's option*: as, *b. o.* 3 (that is, at the buyer's option within 3 days).

boa (bō'ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *boa*, also *bora*, applied to a large serpent; perhaps < *bos* (*bor-*), an ox, in allusion to its large size: see *Bos* and *bovine*.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *herpet.*, a genus of very large non-venomous serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, notable for their power of constriction. It was formerly nearly coextensive with the modern family, and included all the boas, anacondas, etc., but is now restricted to certain South American species congeneric

Boa (*Boa constrictor*).

with *Boa constrictor*. The genus includes some of the largest known serpents (sometimes more than 20 feet long), capable of enveloping and crushing mammals as large as a deer.

2. In ordinary language, some large serpent, as a boa-constrictor, anaconda, or python; any member of the family *Boidæ* or *Pythonidæ*.—**3.** A long and slender cylindrical wrap of fur, worn by women round the neck.

boa-constrictor (bō'ą-kon-strik'tor), *n.* A name popularly applied to any large serpent of the family *Boidæ* or *Pythonidæ*: same as *boa*, 2.

boalee (bō'ą-lē), *n.* [< *boyari*, the Bengalese native name.] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, *Wallago attu*, which has been also named *Silurus boalis*, inhabiting the fresh waters of India and Burma. It has a long body, deeply cleft mouth, forked caudal, very long anal, and small dorsal. It attains a length of almost 6 feet, and is edible.

In India the jawbone of the *boalee* fish (Silurus boalis) is employed by the natives about Dacca. The teeth, being small, recurved, and closely set, act as a fine comb for carding cotton.
Simmonds, Com. Products of the Sea, p. 253.

Boanerges (bō-ą-nėr'jēz), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *Βοανηργές*, from an Aramaic form equiv. to Heb. *bnê harġem*, sons of thunder (< *bnê*, pl. of *bēn*, son, + *ha*, the, + *raʿam*, thunder), or the synonymous Heb. *bnê rəgesh*.] **1.** Sons of thunder: a name given by Christ to two of his disciples, James and John, sons of Zebedee.

And he surnamed them *Boanerges*, which is, The sons of thunder. Mark iii. 17.

Hence—**2.** *sing.* A name sometimes given to a vociferous preacher or orator.

boar[1] (bōr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bore*; < ME. *boor*, *bore*, *bor*, < AS. *bār* = OS. *bēr* (*-amin*, swine) = D. *beer* = MLG. *ber*, LG. *bēr* = OHG. *bēr*, MHG. *bēr*, a boar, = Ir. *bēr*, a young boar. Cf. Russ. *borovū*, a boar.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The male of swine (not castrated).—**2.** A military engine used in the middle ages. Grindelbæ. See **wild boar.** Same as *bollard*.—**Wild boar** (*Sus scrofa* or *aper*), an ungulate or hoofed mammal, family *Suidæ*, the original of the tame hog. Wild boars are found in most parts of Europe, excepting the British islands (where, however, they formerly abounded), and also in the greater part of Asia, and on the Barbary coast of Africa. The wild boar differs in several respects from the tame species: its body is smaller, its snout longer, and its ears (which are always black) rounder and shorter; its color is iron-gray, inclining to black. The tusks, formed by the enlarged canine teeth, are larger than those of the tame boar, being sometimes nearly a foot in length. The chase of the wild boar is one of the most exciting sports of Europe and India.

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With boar: Sus scrofa.

In heraldry the wild boar is represented with large tusks and open mouth.

II. *a.* Male: as, a *boar* squirrel.

boar², **boar³**. Obsolete spelling of *bore¹*, *bore²*.

board (bôrd), *n.* [Under this form and the cognate forms in the other languages are merged two different words: (1) ME. *bord*, *board*, *border*, < AS. *bord*, a board, plank, table, shield, = D. *boord* = OFries. *bord* = Icel. *bord* = MLG. *bort*, LG. *boord* = Icel. *bordi* = OHG. MHG. *bort*, G. *bord*, *brett* = Sw. and Dan. *bord* = Goth. *baurd* (in *fōtu-baurd*, 'foot board,' footstool), table, a board, plank, table (in AS. also shield); (2) ME. *bord*, *board*, *borde*, < AS. *bord* (in OS. *bord* = D. *boord* = MLG. *bort*, Liv. *board* = OHG. MHG. *bort*, G. *bord* = Icel. *bordi* = Sw. Dan. *bord*), mase. (and, by confusion with the preceding, neut.), border, brim, rim, side, esp. side of a ship. From the Teut. comes F. *bord* = OSp. *borda*, Sp. *bordo* = Pg. *bordo* = It. *bordo*, side, edge, esp. in the nautical use, whence in E. some uses of *board*, *n.* and *v.*, after the F. Hence *border*, etc. Connection of the two original words is uncertain. Another form of AS. *bord*, a plank, appears transposed in AS. *bred*, a board, flat surface, E. dial. *bredy*, a board, = OD. *bred*, D. *bord*, a floor, = OHG. MHG. *bret*, G. *brett*, a board, plank, = Sw. *bräde* = Dan. *bræt*, board. Not connected with *brand*, as is usually supposed. Cf. Ir. Gael. Corn. *bord* = W. *bord* and *bardd*, a board, table.] **I.** A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. The name is usually given to pieces of timber of this kind smaller than called *boards* in the United States: more than 6 inches wide and less than 2 inches thick. Thicker pieces of the same form are called *planks*, and narrower ones *battens*. When boards are thinner on one edge than on the other, they are called *feather-edged boards*; and to form pieces of this kind, not more than 3 feet long, used for roofing, the name *board* is exclusively applied in the southern United States.

But ships are but *boards*, sailors but men.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. A table, especially as being used to place food on.

Fruit of all kinds . . .
She gathers, tribute large, and on the *board*
Heaps with unsparing hand. *Milton*, P. L., v. 343.

Hence — **3.** (*a*) That which is served on a board or table; entertainment; food; diet.

Sometimes white lilies did their leaves afford,
With wholesome poppy-flowers, to mend his homely *board*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

They . . . suffer from cold and hunger in their fetides houses and at their meagre *boards*.
Martello, Venetian Life, xxi.

(*b*) Provision for a person's daily meals, or food and lodging, especially as furnished by agreement or for a price: applied also to the like provision for horses and other animals. Board without lodging is often distinguished either as *day-board* or *table-board*.

4. A table at which a council or the session of a tribunal is held.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that *board*; it adds a majesty to it. *Bacon.*

Better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that *board*.
Macaulay.

Hence, by metonymy — **5.** A number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private affairs or trust: as, a *board* of directors; the *board* of trade; the *board* of health; a school-*board*.

The honourable *board* of council. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

Boards partake of a part of the inconveniences of larger assemblies. Their decisions are slow of. Their energy less, their responsibility more diffused. They will not have the same abilities and knowledge as an administration by single men. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 65.

6. A flat slab of wood used for some specific purpose: as, an ironing-*board*; a bake-*board*; a knife-*board*.—**7.** A tablet; especially, a tablet upon which public notices are written, or to which they are affixed: as, a notice-*board*; a bulletin-*board*.—**8.** A table, tablet, or frame on which games are played: as, a chess- or backgammon-*board*; a dogsatelle-*board*.—**9.** *pl.* The stage of a theater: as, to go upon the *boards*, to leave the *boards* (that is, to enter upon or leave the theatrical profession).

Our place on the *boards* may be taken by better and younger names. *Thackeray.*

There is not . . . never was — any evidence that Lodge, who was a very meagre dramatist, ever trod the *boards*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 107.

10. A kind of thick stiff paper; a sheet formed by layers of paper pasted together; pasteboard: usually employed in compounds: as, *cardboard*, *millboard*, *Bristol-board*. Hence — **11.** In *bookbinding*, one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book. By a *book in boards* is usually to be understood a book that has the boards covered only with paper: in distinction from one covered with leather, cloth or leather. The boards were at first made of wood, but are now made of hard-pressed rough paper-stock and shredded rope, often abbreviated to *bds.*

The *boards* used in bookbinding are formed of the pulp obtained from refuse linen, rope, old mats, straw, or other vegetable material more or less fibrous.
Encyc. Brit., I. 421.

12. *pl.* In *printing*, thin sheets of very hard paper-stock placed between printed sheets in a press to remove the indentation of impression: distinctively called *smoothing-boards*.—**13.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The deck and interior of a ship or boat: used in the phrase *on board*, *aboard*. (*b*) The side of a ship.

Now lasted to board the rival vessels row. *Dryden.*

(*c*) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack.—**14.** In *mining*, as generally used in England: (*a*) Nearly equivalent to *breast*, as used among Pennsylvania miners. See *breast*. (*b*) An equivalent of *cleat*. In Yorkshire, when the coal is worked parallel to the cleat, it is said to be worked *board on board*, the cardinal terms elsewhere being *face on*: when worked at right angles to the cleat, the latter is worked *end on board*. See *headway*.—**Binders' board**, see *binder*.—**Board and pillar**, in *coal-mining*, a method of winding coal. See *pillar and breast*.—**Board of control, directors, equalization, health, ordnance, trade**, etc. See the nouns.—**Board of trade arrangement** (*naut.*), side by side.—**By the board**, over the ship's side.—**From bed and board**, see *bed*.—**Garden board**, a variety of sliced cardboard.—**On board**, on or in a ship or boat.—**Polite board**, the table.—**To begin the board**, to take a seat at the head of the table; take precedence at table.

Yet still the Muse he hadde *the best bygonne*
Above alle nacioun in Prose.
Gower, Prol. to C. T., l. 52.

To go by the board. (*a*) *Naut.*, said of a mast which is broken off a short distance above the deck. Hence—(*b*) To be carried away or carried away. — **To keep one's name on the boards**, at Cambridge University, to remain a member of the university, as shown by the entry there of inscribing the names of members on a board or tablet.—**To make a board**, to make a stretch on any tack when a ship is working to windward.—**To make a good board**, to get well on in a stretch to windward.—**To make a half board**, to turn from the shore until the headway ceases, and then to fill away on the same tack.—**To make a stern board**, to force a ship astern by the sails.—**To make short boards**, to tack frequently.—**To sweep the board**, in *mining*, to take everything; rock and all.

board (bôrd), *v.* [< *board*, *n.* In sense 8, after F. *aborder*, < *bord*, a accost: see *aboard*, *abordi*, *r.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with boards; inclose or close up with boards; lay or spread with boards: often with *up*, *in*, or *over*.—**2.** In *leather-manuf.*, to work (skins) on a pommel or graining-board, in order to give it a granular appearance, and make it supple.

If after "staking out" the leather should require softening, it is *boarded*. *T. Forster*, Shoemaker, p. 421.

3. To place at board: as, he *boarded* his son with Mrs. So-and-so.—**4.** To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a remuneration: as, his landlady *boards* him at a reasonable price.

He was . . . *boarded* and lodged at the houses of the farmers whose children he instructed.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 421.

5. To come up alongside of (in order to attack); fall aboard of.—**6.** To go on board of (a vessel); enter forcibly.—(*c*) To assault, fall on and enter officially, as a custom-house or other officer. (*c*) To enter by force, or in a hostile manner.

You *board* an enemy to capture her, and a stranger to receive news or make communications. *Totten.*

7. To put on board; stow away.

The seamen call; shall we *board* your trunks?
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.

8. To approach; accost; make advances to.

Him the Prince with gentle court did *board*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

board-wages

In his next pithy symbol I dare not *board* him, for he passes all the seven the Masters of Greece.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

9†. To border on; approach.

The stubborne Nearne whose waters gray
By fair Kilkenny and Rossponte *board*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 48.

To board out. (*a*) To exclude with boards or by boarding. (*b*) To send out to board; hire or procure the board of elsewhere: as, to *board out* a child or a horse. — **To board up.** (*a*) To stop or close by putting up boards: as, to *board up* a road. (*b*) To shut in with boards: as, to *board up* a flock of chickens. (*c*) To cast with boards: as, to *board up* a room or a house.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take one's meals, or be supplied with both food and lodging, in the house of another, at a fixed price.

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the same house. *Spectator*, No. 286.

2. *Naut.*, to tack.

boardable (bôr'da-bl), *a.* [< *board*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being boarded, as a ship.

board-clip (bôrd'klip), *n.* A spring-clasp for holding sheets of paper upon a board, desk, or printer's case.

board-cutter (bôrd'kut'ėr), *n.* A bookbinders' machine for cutting millboards for the covers and backs of books.

boarder (bôr'dėr), *n.* One who boards. (*a*) One who gets his meals, or both meals and lodging, in the house of another for a price agreed upon.

There's a *boarder* in the floor above me; and, to my terror, he practises music. *Sheridan*, Humphrey Clinker.

(*b*) *pl.* On a man-of-war, the officers and men detailed to attack an enemy by boarding. They are armed with cutlasses and pistols.

Heading for the steamer, he formed his *boarders* on the bow. *Cooper*, Pilot, xxxiii.

boarding (bôr'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *board*, *v.*] **1.** Wooden boards collectively.

The supply of material, wood, and *boarding* for building, repairing, or furnishing public and private buildings. *Scotsman*, Eng. Vil. Communities, p. 239.

2. Boards put together, as in a fence or a floor. —**3.** The operation of rubbing leather with a moment or grooved tool to make it pressible and supple, after it has been shaved, daubed, and dried.—**4.** The act of entering a ship, especially by force, for the purpose of obtaining one's food, or both food and lodging, in the house of another, for a stipulated charge.—**Lofty boarding**, in *navy.*, a boarding in which one board projects and partly covers another, and in its turn is partly covered by still another, as in clapboarding.—**Boarding-clerk** (bôr'ding-klėrk), *n.* The employee of a custom-house agent or shipping firm whose duty is to communicate with ships on their arrival in port. [Eng.]

boarding-house (bôr'ding-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment, more home-like than a hotel or restaurant, where persons are furnished with board for a fixed price.

boarding-joist (bôr'ding-joist), *n.* One of the joists in naked flooring to which the boards are fastened.

boarding-machine (bôr'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for rubbing the surface of leather to raise the grain.

boarding-nettings (bôr'ding-net'tingz), *n. pl.* Nettings of small rope or wire fixed around the bulwarks of a ship to prevent her from being boarded. See *netting*.

boarding-officer (bôr'ding-of'i-sėr), *n.* An officer of the custom-house who boards ships on their arrival in port in order to examine their papers and to prevent smuggling.

boarding-pike (bôr'ding-pik), *n.* A short pike used in naval warfare in boarding or in repelling boarders. See *half-pike*.

boarding-school (bôr'ding-skōl), *n.* A school which provides board for its pupils; a school at which the pupils are fed and lodged.

board-rack (bôrd'rak), *n.* [*board*, *v.*, + *rack*, for sliding shelves (called *letter-boards*) on which to lay away composed type.

board-rule (bôrd'rūl), *n.* A printed scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.

board-school (bôrd'skōl), *n.* In Great Britain, a school under the management of a school-board consisting (except in London) of from 5 to 15 members, elected by the rate-payers of a school district: a public elementary school.

board-wages (bôrd'wā'jez), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A fixed payment made to domestic servants in lieu of board, especially when it is necessary for them to live out during the temporary absence from home of their employers.

Not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

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boar-fish (bōr'fish), *n.* A name applied to various dissimilar fishes which have a projecting snout. (*a*) In England, the *Capros aper*, a fish of the family *Caprosidæ*. It has the power of extending and contracting its mouth at will. When extended the mouth takes the form of a hog's snout, whence the name. It is

Boar-fish (*Capros aper*).

6 inches long, and inhabits the Mediterranean and Atlantic northward to the British coasts. (*b*) In New Zealand, the *Cyttus australis*, a species of the family *Zeniscæ*. It is related to the john-dory, but has a rough skin and is destitute of large plates and the black lateral spots. (*c*) In southern Australia (Melbourne, etc.), the *Pentaceropsis recurvirostris*, a species of the family *Pentaceroidæ*. It is extended as a food fish.

boarish (bōr'ish), *a.* [< *boar* + *-ish*1.] Of or pertaining to a boar; resembling a boar; swinish; sensual; cruel.

In his anointed flesh stick *boarish* fangs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

boar-spear (bōr'spēr), *n.* [< ME. *boresper*, < AS. *bārspere*, < *bār*, boar, + *spere*, spear.] A spear used in hunting boars.

boar-stag (bōr'stag), *n.* A geelded boar.

boar's-tusk (bōrz'tusk), *n.* A common name given to shells of the genus *Dentalium*. *J. B. Sowerby, Jr.*

boart (bōrt), *n.* Same as *bort*.

boast1 (bōst), *v.* [< ME. *boasten*, *boastn*, *boast*; origin unknown. The W. *boetio*, *boatian* = Corn. *boatye* = Gael. *boast*, boast, are from the E.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To threaten; utter a threat.—**2.** To brag; vaunt; speak vaingloriously; or exaggeratingly; as of one's own worth, property, deeds, etc.

Boaste not myche, it is but waast:
Bi boostynge, men mon lesse bihowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

By grace are ye saved through faith; . . . not of works, lest any man should *boast*.
Eph. ii. 8, 9.

3. To glory or exult on account (of); speak with laudable pride.

I *boast* of you to them of Macedonia. 2 Cor. ix. 2.

4. To be possessed, as of something remarkable or admirable: often used jocosely.

It (the cathedral) does not appear so rich as the smallest church, but *boasts* of a little organ, which sent forth singularly inharmonious cries.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 4.

=Syn. To blusterer (about), vapor, crow (about a thing, or over a person), swell, talk big, put on airs.

II. *trans.* **1.** To brag of; speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation: as, to *boast* what arms can do.

But let him *boast*
His knowledge of good lust, and evil got.
Milton, P. L., xi. 86.

He *boasts* his life as purer than thine own.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. To glory or exult in the possession of; have as a source of pride: often in a jocose sense: as, the village *boasts* a public pump.

God be thanked, the meanest of His creatures
Boasts two soul-sides, one to face the world with,
One to show a woman when he loves her.
Browning, One Word More.

3. To magnify or exalt; make over-confident; vaunt: with a reflexive pronoun.

They that trust in their wealth, and *boast themselves* in the multitude of their riches.
Ps. xlix. 6.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow. Prov. xxvii. 1.

Many there be that *boast themselves* that they have faith.
Latimer, 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

boast2 (bōst), [< ME. *boast*, *boast*; see the verb. The W. *boet* from Corn. *boat* or E. and Gael. *boast*), a boast, is from the E.] **1.** Clamor; outcry.

He crakkede *boast* and sweir it was nat so.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 83.

2. Threatening; menace.—**3.** Brag; vaunting: language expressive of ostentation, pride, or vanity.

Reason and morals' and where live they most,
In Christian comfort or in Stoic *boast*?
Byron, Enthusiasm.

4. A cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation: as, Shakspere, the *boast* of English literature.

His Candle is always a longer sitter up then himselfe, and the *boast* of his Window at Midnight.
Sp. Hirelo, Micro-cosmographie, A Pretender to Learning.

=Syn. Vaunt, brag. See *boasting*1.

boast2 (bōst), *v. t.* [Origin unknown; perhaps a corruption of *boast*1, q. v.] **1.** In *masonry*, to dress off the surface of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.—**2.** In *sculp.*, to reduce ornaments or other work to their general contour or form, preparatory to working out the details.

boast3 (bōst), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the bait's rubbing or scraping the wall; < *boast*2, *v.*] In *tennis*, a stroke by which the ball is driven against the wall of a court at an acute angle. The rubbing against the wall makes the ball spin.

boastanet, *n.* [< *boast*1 + *-anet*.] Boasting. *Chaucer.*

boaster1 (bōs'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *boster*, *boastour*, < *boasten*, *boast*.] One who boasts, glories, or vaunts with exaggeration, or ostentatiously; a bragger.

boaster2 (bōs'tėr), *n.* [< *boast*2 + *-er*1.] A broad chisel used in rough-hewing and dressing off the surface of a stone; a boasting-chisel.

boastful (bōst'ful), *a.* [< ME. *boastful*, < *boast*, boast, + *-ful*.] Given to boasting; vaunting; bragging.

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 151.

Let *boastful* eloquence declaim
Of honor, liberty, and fame.
Whittier, Prisoner for Debt.

boastfully (bōst'ful-i), *adv.* In a boastful manner.

boastfulness (bōst'ful-nes), *n.* [< *boastful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being boastful.

boasting1 (bōs'ting), *n.* [< ME. *boating*; verbal n. of *boast*1, *v.*] Vain-glorious vaunting; boastful or ostentatious words; bragging language.

When *boasting* ends, then dignity begins. *Young.*

=Syn. Brag, bravado, bluster, swagger, swaggering, vainglory, rodomontade, parade, vaporing, taunt.

boasting2 (bōs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boast*2, *v.*] **1.** In *masonry*, the process of dressing the surface of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.—**2.** In *sculp.* and *carving*, the act of cutting a stone roughly with a boasting-chisel, so as to give it the general contour of a statue or an ornament. Also called *scabbling*.

Boasting-chisels.

boastingly (bōs'ting-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

boastive (bōs'tiv), *a.* [< *boast*1 + *-ive*.] Presumptuous; boastful. *Shenstone.* [Rare.]

boastless (bōst'les), *a.* [< *boast*1 + *-less*.] Without boasting or ostentation. [Rare.]

Diffusing kind beneficence around,
Boastless, as now descends the silent dew.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1044.

boat (bōt), *n.* [< ME. *boat*, *bote*, *bot*, < AS. *bāt* = Icel. *beit* (rare), a boat; appar. not found as an orig. word, existing in the later languages appar. borrowed from ME. or AS.; namely (from ME.), MD. and D. *boot* = MLG. *bōt*, LG. *boot* (> G. *boot*), and (from AS.) Icel. *bātr* = Sw. *båt* = Dan. *baad*; also W. *bad* = Ir. *bad* = Gael. *bata*, and ML. *batus*, *battus*, It. *batto* = OF. *bat*; with dim. It. *battello* = Sp. *batel* = Pr. *batell* = OF. *batel*, *bateau*; see *bateau*.] **1.** A small vessel or water-craft; especially, a small open vessel moved by oars. The forms, dimensions, and rigging of boats are various. The boats in use in the United States naval service are steam-launches, launches, steam-cutters, cutters, barges, *gigs*, whale-boats, and dinghies.

2. Any vessel for navigation: usually described by another word or by a prefix denoting its use or mode of propulsion: as, ferry-*boat*, passage-*boat*, steamboat, etc. The term is frequently applied colloquially to vessels even of the largest size, or to any kind of dish or vessel resembling a boat: as, a gravy-*boat*; a butter-*boat*.

The crude red [in the decomposition of aniline] has left a violet deposit in the bottom of the boats in which it was cooled.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 207.

4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the vessel containing the incense to be placed in the thurible when needed.—**All in the same boat**, all engaged in the same enterprise; all in the same condition, especially unfortunate condition; all to have the same fate or fortune.—**Boat-compass.** See *compass*.—**High boat**, see *high*.—**Paper boat**, a light boat, used especially for racing and sporting purposes, made of sheets of manila paper, or of paper made from superior unbleached linen stock. The first sheet is fastened to a model which corresponds to the interior of the boat, and coated with adhesive varnish; another sheet is then put over the first; and so on until a sufficient thickness is obtained.

boat (bōt), *v.* [< *boat*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To transport in a boat: as, to *boat* goods across a lake. —**2.** To provide with boats. [Rare.]

boat's-gripes

Our little Arno is not *boated* like the Thames.
Walpole, Letters, I. 39.

To boat the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks and place them fore and aft on the thwarts.

II. *intrans.* To go in a boat; row.

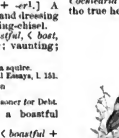
I *boated* over, ran
My craft aground.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

boatable (bō'ta-bl), *a.* [< *boat* + *-able*.] Navigable by boats or small river-craft.

boatage (bō'tāj), *n.* [< *boat* + *-age*.] **1.** Carriage by boat, or the charge for carrying by boat.—**2.** Boats collectively.—**3.** The aggregate carrying capacity of the boats belonging to a ship.

It is generally assumed that sufficient *boatage* is invariably provided.
Edinburgh Rev., CXV. 166.

boatbill (bōt'bil), *n.* A South American bird, *Cochlearia* or *Cancroma cochlearia*, related to the true herons: so named from the shape and



Boat-bill (*Cancroma cochlearia*).

size of the bill, which is very broad and much vaulted. The boatbill is about the size of and somewhat resembles a night-heron (apart from the bill), but is the type of a distinct subfamily, *Cancromeinæ* (which see). Also called *boat-billed heron* and *savacou*.

boat-builder (bōt'bil'dėr), *n.* One who makes boats; a boat-wright.

boat-fly (bōt'fli), *n.* An aquatic heteropterous hemipterous insect of the family *Notonectidæ*, which swims upon its back. See *Notonecta*. Also called *back-swimmer* and *boat-insect*.

boat-hook (bōt'huk), *n.* A brass or iron hook and spike fixed to a staff or pole, used for pulling or pushing a boat. Also called *gaff-setter*, *setting-pole*, *pole-hook*, and *hitcher*.

boat-house (bōt'hous), *n.* A house or shed for storing boats and protecting them from the weather.

boating (bō'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boat*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of rowing or sailing a boat, especially as a means of exercise or amusement.—**2.** Transportation by boats.—**3.** A punishment in ancient Persia, consisting in fastening an offender on his back in a boat and leaving him to perish or be eaten by vermin.

boat-insect (bōt'in'sekt), *n.* Same as *boat-fly*.

boation (bō-ā'shon), *n.* [L. as if **boatio*(*n*-), equiv. to *boatus*, a crying out, < *boare*, earlier *bovare*, = Gr. *βοᾶν*, cry out, roar, bellow.] A reverberation; a roar; loud noise. [Rare.]

The seas were heard . . . along a hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations*. *Derham*, Physico-Theology.

boat-keeper (bōt'kē'pėr), *n.* **1.** One of the crew of a ship's boat left in charge of it during the absence of the others.—**2.** One who keeps boats for hire.

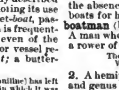
boatman (bōt'man), *n.*; pl. *boatmen* (-men). **1.** A man who manages or is employed on a boat; a rower of a boat.

The *boatman* plied the oar, the boat
Went light along the waves. *Southey.*

2. A hemipterous insect of the family *Corixidæ* and genus *Notonecta*.

boat-racing (bōt'rā'sing), *n.* A trial of speed between boats; racing with boats.

boat-rope (bōt'rōp), *n.* A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter*.



Boat-ropes.

boat's-gripes (bōts'gripes), *n. pl.* Lashings used to secure boats hoisted at the davits.

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boat-shaped

boat-shaped (bōt'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat, as (in *bot.*) the valves of some pericarps. Specifically, in *ornith.*, applied to the tail of certain birds,

Boat-shaped.—Tail of a Grackle.

as the boat-tailed grackle, *Quiscalus major*, in which the plane of the feathers of each half meets that of the other half obliquely, slanting downward and toward the median line, and thus inclines a percutrance or incline of the upper surface and a salience or keel below.

boat-shell (bōt'shel), *n.* The English name of the shells of the genus *Cymbium* or *Cymba*, belonging to the family *Volutidæ*. See cut under *Cymbium*.

boat-skid (bōt'skid), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of wood fastened to a ship's side to prevent chafing when a boat is hoisted or lowered.

boatsman (bōts'man), *n.* [*boat's*, poss. of *boat*, + *man*: = D. *bootsman* = Sw. *båtsman* = Dan. *baadsmand*, boatswain.] 1. A boatswain. —2. A boatman.

boat-song (bōt'sông), *n.* A vocal, or occasionally an instrumental, musical composition, either intended actually to be sung while rowing or sailing or written in imitation of a song thus used. See *barcarole*.

boatswain (bōt'swān; colloq. and in naut. use, bō'sn), *n.* [Also colloq. and naut. *bosun* (formerly in good literary use), early mod. E. *boatswain*, *boatson*, *botswayne*, < late ME. *botswayne* ; < *boat* + *swain*, in the sense of 'boy servant.' The alleged AS. **bātsvein* is not authorized.] 1. A subordinate officer of a ship, who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage. It is his duty also to summon the crew for any evolution, and to assist the commanding officer in the necessary business of the ship. His station is always on the forecastle, and a silver call or whistle is the badge of his office.

> 2. A jigger or skua; any bird of the genus *Lestris* or *Stercorarius*.
>
> Dr. Bessels killed three bolt-tailed gulls, and two boatswains. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 388.

3. A name of birds of the genus *Phaëthon*. See *tropic-bird*.—**Boatswain's mate**, an assistant of a boatswain. Boatswain's mates have the corporal punishment before it was abolished.

boat-tailed (bōt'tāld), *a.* Having the tail boat-shaped. See *boat-shaped*.

boattails (bōt'tālz), *n. pl.* In *ornith.*, a name sometimes given to the American grackles, subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, family *Icteridæ*, from the fact that their tails are boat-shaped. See cut under *boat-shaped*.

boatwright (bōt'rīt), *n.* A boat-builder.

bob1 (bob), *n.* [Under the form *bob* are included several words of obscure origin, mostly colloquial and without a definite literary history, and in consequence now more or less confused in sense as well as in form. The different senses, in their noun and verb uses, have resorted on each other, and cannot now be entirely distinguished. *Bob*1, *n.*, a cluster, etc., = Sc. *bob*, *bab*, a cluster, bunch, nosegay, < ME. *bob*, *bobbe*, a cluster; cf. Icel. *bobbi*, a knot (*nodus*, Haldorsen), and Icel. *babag*, a cluster, *baban*, a tassel, fringe. In senses 5, 6, 7, rather from *bob*3, *v. t.*, 1; in senses 10, 11, 13, *bob* is short for *bob-wig*, *bob-sled*, *bob-veal*, etc.] 1. A bunch; a cluster; a nosegay. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

> Vynes . . . with wondere grete *bobbis of* grapes.
>
> *MS. in Halliwell.*
>
> The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine
> To make a *bob* for thee. *Hogg*, The May-makers.

2†. The seed-vessel of flax, hops, etc.—**3.** Any small round object swinging or playing loosely at the end of a cord, line, flexible chain, wire, rod, or the like. Specifically—(*a*) A little pendant or ornament so attached; an ear-drop.

> In jewels dressed, and at each ear a *bob*.
>
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, v.

Those Indians who are found to wear all the gold they have in the world in a *bob* at the nose.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lii.

(*b*) The ball or weight at the end of a pendulum, plumbline, and the like. (*c*) The movable ball on the graduated arm of a steelyard. (*d*) A knot of worms, rags, or other lures, fixed to a string, with or without a hook, and used in angling. (*e*) Formerly, a grub or larva of a beetle used for bait.

> Yellow bobs turned up before the plough
> Are chiefest bait with cork and lead enough.
>
> *J. Dennys*, Secrets of Angling, ii. (1613).

(*f*) A gang of fish-hooks.

> The *bob* . . . is formed by tying three hooks together, back to back, and covering their shanks with a portion of a deer's tail; . . . strips of red flannel or red feathers are sometimes added, . . . forming a kind of tassel, with the points of the hooks projecting at equal distances.
>
> *The Century*, XXVI. 883.

(*g*) A float or cork for a fish-line. (*h*) A small wheel made entirely of a thick piece of bull-neck or sea-cow leather, perforated for the reception of the spindle, used for polishing the inside of the bowls of spoons and the concave portions of other articles.—5†. The words repeated at the end of a stanza; the burden of a song.

> "To bed, to bed," will be the *bob* of the song.
>
> *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

6. A short jerking action or motion: as, a *bob* of the head.—**7.** In change-ringing, a set of changes which may be rung on 6, 8, 10, or 12 bells. That rung on 6 bells is called a *bob minor*; on 8 bells, a *bob major*; on 10 bells, a *bob royal*; and on 12 bells, a *bob maximus*.

8. A triangular or four-sided frame of iron or wood, vibrating on an axis, by the aid of which the motion of the connecting-rod of an engine is communicated to a pump-rod, the former being usually horizontal, the latter vertical or considerably inclined. [Eng.]—**9.** A dance. [Scotch.]

> O what'n a bob was the bob o' Dunblane.
>
> *Jacobite Song.*

10. A particular kind of wig; a bob-wig.

> A plain brown bob he wore.
>
> *Shenstone*, Extent of Cookery.

He had seen flaxen *bobs* succeeded by majors, which in their turn gave way to periwigs, which were at last totally routed by bags and ramillies. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

11. A shilling. Formerly *bobstarl*. [Slang.]

> "Well, please yourself," quoth the baker; "you shall have the books for four *bobs*." . . . "Four *bobs*—four shillings: it is a great sum," said Lenny.
>
> *Palmer*, My Novel, iv. 3.

12. An infantry soldier: as, the light *bobs*: possibly so called because soldiers were enlisted in England with a shilling. [Slang.]—**13.** A seat mounted on short runners, used either for pleasure coasting or for the conveyance of loads over ice or snow; a sled. [Canada, northern U. S., and Australia.]—**Bob-and-dance.** See **Dry bob**, at Eton College, England, a boy who devotes himself to cricket or the like, in opposition to a *pot bob*, one who makes boating his principal recreation.—**Oscillating bob**, rocking bob. See *balance-bob*.

bob1 (bob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing*. [< *bob*1, *n.*, 3, from the vibrating movement; cf. Icel. *koppa*, to swing. In sense 7, 2, there is reference to the short, cut-off appearance of bobs. In sense II., 4, < *bob*1, *n.*, 3 (*d*) (*e*). This verb is probably in part vaguely imitative, and perhaps connected with the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause a short jerky motion of; effect by a short jerking movement: as, "*bo bobbed* his head," *Irving*; to *bob* a courtesy.

> When Ionian shouts
> Of dolphins *bob* their noses through the brine.
>
> *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. To cut short; dock: often with *off*: as, to *bob off* the tail of a horse.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act jerkily, or by short quick motions; move or play loosely, in a swaying or vibrating manner: as, to *bob* against a person; to *bob* up and down, or back and forth, as a pith-ball or other object, or a person.

> A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

2. To make a jerky bow or obeisance.

> He rolled it up, tied it with a string, and having *bobbed* gravely to the bar, who *bobbed* gravely to him, put his little legs under his table. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

3. To dance. [Scotch.]—4. To angle or fish with a bob, as for eels, or by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water.

> I'll bob for no more eels. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, v. 2.
>
> These are the baits that we bob with.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iii. 4.

bob2 (bob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing*. [< ME. *bobben*, strike. Origin obscure, perhaps in part imitative; cf. Sc. *bob*, *v. t.* Cf. Sc. *bob*, a mark or butt.] 1. To strike; beat.

> With the bit of his blade he *bobbit* him so . . .
> He clefe him to the cheke.
>
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7316.
>
> I'll not be *bobb'd* in th' nose.
>
> *Fletcher*, Mona. Thomas, ii. 2.

2. To jog; shake; nudge.

> Mr. Harley bobbed me at every line to take notice of the beauties. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Letter 6.

bob2† (bob), *n.* [< *bob*2, *v.*] A shake or jog; a blow: as, "pinches, nips, and *bobs*," *Ascham*, The Schole-master.

> He that a fool doth very wisely hit
> Doth very foolishly, although he smart,
> Not to seem senseless of the *bob*.
>
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

bobbin

bob2† (bob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing*. [< ME. *bobben*, < OF. *bober*, mock, deceive, cheat.] 1. To mock; deride; insult.

> So by sche feynyd myracles men by ayleshenitiff and slaghten thei, as the iornemeteurs that *bobbeden* Crist.
>
> *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 47.

2. To deceive; delude; cheat.

> Play her prankes and beb the foole.
>
> *Turberville*, A Prettie Epigram.
>
> You're *bobb'd*; 'twas but a deed in trust.
>
> *Middleton and Dekker*, The Widow, v. 1.

3. To gain by fraud or cheating.

> Gold, and jewels, that I *bobb'd* from him.
>
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1.

bob3 (bob), *n.* [< *bobb*, *v.* Cf. OF. *bobe*, mocking, deception.] A taunt; a jeer or flout; a trick.

> Let her leave her *bobs*;
> I have had too many of them; and her quillets.
>
> *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed.
>
> I am beholding to you
> For all your merry tricks you put upon me,
> Your *bobs*, and lame accounts.
>
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

To give the bob to, to make a fool of; impose upon.

> It can be no other [business]
> But to give me the *bob*.
>
> *Massinger*, Maid of Honour, iv. 5.

bob4 (bob), *n.* [< ME. *bobbe*, an insect mentioned in connection with spiders and flies; = Sw. *bobba*, a certain insect, buprestis. Perhaps the same word as *bob*1, a bunch, of which a dial. sense is 'ball'; cf. *attercop*, a spider, lit. 'poison-head' or 'poison-bunch'; cf. also *pill-beetle*. Cf. Icel. *bobbi*, a small-shell; *komast í bobba*, get into a pickle.] A louse; any small insect. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

bobac, **bobak** (bob'ak), *n.* [Pol. *bobak*.] The Polish marmot, *Arctomys bobac*.

Bobadil (bob'a-dil), *n.* [The name of a boastful character in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour."] A blustering braggart.

Bobadilian (bob-a-dil'ian), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a Bobadil, or a blustering fellow who makes pretenses to prowess.

Bobadillism (bob'a-dil-izm), *n.* [< *Bobadil* + *-ism*.] Blustering conduct or braggadocio.

bobak, *n.* See *bobac*.

bobancet, *n.* [ME., also *bobaunce*, < OF. *bobance* (= F. *bombance*) = *bobanz*, ostentation, display, = It. *bombanza*, exultation. Cf. Mi. *bombieve*, proud, ostentatious, < L. *bombus*, a buzzing sound, noise.] Boasting. **I** *bawnce*, *bobb'er*), *n.* [< *bobb* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which bobs.—2. One of the artificial flies of an angler's case.

bobber2†, *n.* [*bob*3 + *-er*1.] 1. One who scoffs.

> Bitter taunters, dry *bobbers*, nyppinge gybers, and skornefull mockers of others.
>
> *Winchestome of Complections* (1573).

2. A deceiver.

bobbery (bob'er-i), *n.*; pl. *bobberies* (-iz). [Popular regarded as a native E. term, < *bobi*, *r.*, *bob*2, *v.*, + *-ery*, but really of Anglo-Indian origin, being an accom. of Hind. *bāp re*, O father! a common exclamation of surprise: *bāp*, father; *re*, a vocative particle expressing surprise.] A squabble; a row; a disturbance: as, to kick up a *bobbery*. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

> I heard something yesterday of his kicking up a *bobbery* in the kitchen. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 36.

bobbin (bob'in), *n.* [Formerly *bobin*; = D. *bobijn* = It. dial. *bobina*, < F. *bobine*, a bobbin; of unknown origin, perhaps Celtic; cf. Gael. *babag*, a tassel, fringe, *babag*, a cluster, tassel. This word bring *bobine* into connection with E. dial. *bobbin*, a small figure? unless this is a var. of *bobbin as barnet*], and *bobbin*, a little knob hanging by a string attached to a latch. See *bob*1.] 1. A reel or spool for holding thread. Specifically—(*a*) One of the wooden reels used already the thirteenth century in pillow-lace making, each bobbin having a slender neck around which a part of the thread is wound, formerly made of bone, but now commonly of wood. (*b*) A spool with a head at one or both ends, invented in 1775, on which yarn is wound as it is used in spinning, in weaving, and in sewing-machines.

Hence—**2.** Either of the two spool-shaped parts of an electromagnet, consisting of a central core of soft iron wound around with a considerable length of fine insulated copper wire.—**3.** A narrow tape or small cord of cotton or linen.—**4.** A kind of Russian flax, consisting of 6, 9, or 12 heads, according to the quality.—**Bobbin and fly-frame.** (*a*) A machine used in cotton-manufacture for taking the silver as received from the drawing-frame and converting it into roving or slubbing; this is the first or coarse frame. (*b*) A machine which takes the slubbing from the first frame and converts it into a coarse yarn.

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bobbin (bob'in), *v. t.* [< *bobbin*, *n.*] To wind on bobbins or spools, as thread.

bobbinet (bob-in-et' or bob'in-et), *n.* A common machine-made cotton netting.

bobbing (bob'ing), *n.* [E. dial. also *babbing*; verbal n. of *bob*1, *v.*, II., 4.] The act or operation of fishing with a bob.

bobbin-net (bob-in-net'), *n.* A machine-made cotton netting, consisting of parallel threads which form the warp, upon which two systems of oblique threads are laid in such a way that each of the oblique threads makes a turn around each of the warp-threads, producing a nearly hexagonal mesh. See *tulle*. Often contracted to *bobbinet*.

In 1808, Mr. John Heathcoat obtained a patent for a *bobbin-net* machine, being the first successful attempt to produce by machinery an imitation of pillow lace.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 330.

bobbin-winder (bob'in-win'dėr), *n.* A machine for winding thread or yarn upon a bobbin, spool, or shuttle, having a device for distributing the thread in such a manner as to form in winding any desired shape.

bobbin-work (bob'in-wėrk), *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

bobbish (bob'ish), *a.* [Cf. *bob*1, *v.*] Hearty; in good spirits and condition. [Colloq.]

bobble (bub'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bobbled*, ppr. *bobbling*. [Freq. of *bob*1, *v.* Cf. *bubble*1.] To bob up and down; move with continual bobbing. [Colloq., Eng.]

bobble (bob'l), *n.* [< *bobble*, *v.*] The movement of agitated water. [Colloq., Eng.]

bobby (bob'i), *n.*; pl. *bobbies* (-iz). [A slang term, from *Bobby*, dim. of *Bob*, familiar form of *Robert*, in allusion to Sir *Robert* Peel. Also called *peeler*, from his surname.] A policeman: a nickname first given to the members of the police force established under Sir Robert Peel's act (passed in 1829) for improving the police in and near London.

bob-cherry (bob'cher'i), *n.* [< *bob*1 + *cherry*.] A child's play consisting in catching with the teeth a cherry or other fruit hung from the ceiling, lintel of a door, or other high place, as it swings to and fro.

bob-fishing (bob'fish'ing), *n.* Same as *clod-fishing*.

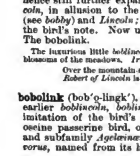
bobization† (bō-bi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *bo* + *bi*, syllables used in singing, + *-zation*.] In *music*, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a general term for the various methods of naming the tones of the scale (for convenience of reference and accuracy of singing) by syllables. See *solmization*, *sebization*, *bocedization*, *damenization*, *labecedization*.

bob-lincoln (bob-ling' kọn), *n.* [Also *boblincon*, *bob-o-lincon*, as if it were *Bob of Lincoln*, and hence still further expanded to *Robert of Lincoln*, in allusion to the proper names *Robert* (see *bobby*) and *Lincoln*; a fanciful imitation of the bird's cry. Now usually *bobolink*, q. v.] The bobolink.

The luxurious little *boblincon* revels among the clover blossoms of the meadows. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

Over the mountain side or mead,
Robert of Lincoln is telling his name.
Bryant, Robert of Lincoln.

bobolink (bob'o-lingk'), *n.* [Also *boblink*, and earlier *bobolincoln*, *boblincon* (see above); an imitation of the bird's note.] An American oscine passerine bird, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Agelæinæ*, the *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, named from its hearty voluble song in



Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

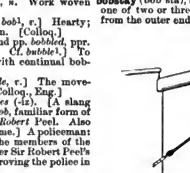
spring. The male is about 7½ inches long, black, with a buff nape, and much white or pale ash on the back and wings; the tail-feathers are very acute. The female is smaller, yellowish, darker above, and streaked. The male wears the black livery only in the breeding season, and is only then in song. He molts in midsummer or in August, acquiring a plumage like that of the female. Both sexes are then known as *reed-birds* in the Middle States, as *rice-birds* in the Southern States, and as *butter-birds* in Jamaica. In the spring the male acquires his black and buff suit without molting any feathers; whence the correct popular notion, based, however, on erroneous premises, that the reed-birds turn into bobolinks in the spring. The bird is abundant in most of the United States, and is a regular migrant, breeding on the ground in meadows in the Northern States and Canada. In the fall, when fat and flocking in the marshes to feed upon wild rice (*Zizania*), it is much esteemed for the table. Also called *bob-lincoln*, facetiously *Robert of Lincoln* (see *bob-lincoln*), *skunk-blackbird*, from its coloring, which resembles that of the skunk, and *meadow-lark*.

The crack-brained *bobolink* courts his crazy mate,
Poised on a bulrush tipsy with his weight.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

bob-sled (bob'sled), *n.* A sled consisting of a body resting on two short sleds called bobs, placed one behind the other. Bob-sleds are used for the transportation of timber, etc., and, when of lighter build for coasting, are also called *bobsleighs* or simply *bobs*. [American.]

bob-sleigh (bob'slā), *n.* A sleigh constructed upon the same principle as a bob-sled. [U. S.]

bobstay (bob'stā), *n.* [< *bob*1 + *stay*1.] *Naut.*, one of two or three ropes or chains extending from the outer end of the bowsprit to the cut-



a, Bowsprit; *b*, Bobstay.

water. Their function is to hold the bowsprit down in its place, and counteract the upward strain exerted by the headstays. **Bobstay holes**, holes in the fore part of the knee of the head in a ship, formerly serving to secure the bobstay. **Work-on-Bobstay piece**, a timber fastened to the main piece of the head in a ship, to which the bobstay is secured. **Bobstay plates**, iron plates by which the lower ends of the bobstays are secured to the stem.

bobstick† (bob'stik), *n.* [< *bob*1 + *stick*; the application is not clear.] A shilling; a bob. [Slang.]

bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* [< *bob*1, *n.*, or *bob*1, *v.*, I., 2, + *tail*1.] 1. A short tail, or a tail cut short.—2†. A contemptible fellow; a cur. *N. E. D.*—3. Collectively, the rabble: used in contempt, most frequently in the phrase *rag-and-bob-tail*.—4. A kind of short arrow-head. *Planché*.

bobtailed (bob'tāld), *a.* [< *bobtail* + *-ed*2.] Having the tail cut short: as, "a *bobtailed* cur," *Sir R. D'Estrange*.—**Bobtailed car**, a small street-car designed to be used without a conductor or guard, and drawn usually by one horse. [U. S.]

bobtail-wig (bob'tāl-wig'), *n.* A wig with a short cue, worn in the seventeenth century.

bob-white (bob'hwīt'), *n.* [So called from its note.] A species of the bird *Ortyx virginianus*, commonly known in America as the quail or partridge. See cut under *quail*.

In the South it is called a "quail"; in the South and West, he is Partridge; while everywhere he is known as *Bob White*.
A. M. Mayer, Sport with Gun and Rod, p. 363.

bob-wig (bob'wig), *n.* [Short for *bobtail-wig*.] A bobtail-wig.

A *bob-wig* and a black silken bag tied to it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 129.

bocage§, *n.* A by-form of *bosceage*.

bocal (bō'kal), *n.* [= D. *bokaal* = G. *pokal*, < F. *bocal* = Sp. Pg. *bocal* = It. *boccale*; cf. ML. *bucalis*, *baucalis*, < Gr. *βαύκαλις*, also *αὐλαύκαλις*, a vessel in which wine or water is cooled; cf. Lat. *Baucalicus*, also *aenaulicus*, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles when water is poured in or out: said to be imitative: cf. Gr. *ἀναυλάζειν*, lull, sing a lullaby.] A cylindrical glass vessel with a short, wide neck and large mouth, used to contain anatomical specimens and the like, preserved in spirits.—2. The mouthpiece of a brass musical instrument, as a horn, a trumpet, or a trombone.

bocan, *n.* Same as *buoyn*.

bocardo (bō-kär'dō), *n.* [An artificial term.] 1. In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is a particular negative, the minor a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative proposition: as, Some pantirachs (Enoch, Elijah) are not mortal; but all patriarchs are men; hence, some men are not mortal. Of the seven letters which compose the word, five are significant: the *b* represents, as, *a*, in, indicate the quality of the premises and conclusion; *b* shows that the mood is to be reduced to barbara of the first figure; *c*, that the reduction is per *impossibile*; *o*, the word was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See *mood*2.
2. A prison: so called from the old north gate of Oxford, which had this name and was at one time used as a prison. *Nares*.

Was not this [Achan] a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or limbo?
Latimer, Sermons, fol. 106 *C*.

bocasine (bok'a-sin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boccasine*, *boccasin* (late ME. *bokeryn*), < F. *boccasin*, now *boucassin* = It. *boccaccino* = Sp. *bocacin*, *bocaxi* = Pg. *boccerim*, buckram, < Turk. *bōkāsī*, *bōqāsī*, cotton cloth.] 1†. A linen stuff woven so fine as to look like silk.—2. At the present day, in the Levant, a kind of cotton cloth. *Schuyler*.

bocca (bok'ä), *n.* [It., = Sp. Pg. *boca* = F. *bouche*, < L. *bucca*, cheek, esp. as puffed out: see *bucca*.] The round hole in a glass-furnace by which the fused glass is taken out.

boccaccio (bō-kä'chiō), *n.* [It., one having a large mouth, *boccaccia*, *l.*, a large ugly mouth, (*bocca*, mouth (< L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bucca*), + aug. *-accia*: see *-ace*. Hence the surname *Boccaccio*.] A name given by the Italians about San Francisco to the *Sebastodes paucispinis*, a scorpænoid fish of California. It has very small scales and a projecting lower jaw, attains a length of 30 inches, and is a good food-fish, abundant in rather deep water off the coast.

boccale (bō-kä'le), *n.* [It.: see *bocal*.] A liquid measure used in most parts of Italy before the introdnetion of the metric system, for wine and oil. Its capacity in different cities is shown in the following table:

	Liters.	British Qts.	U. S. Qts.
Bologna	1.355	1.19	1.23
Florence—for wine	1.140	1.00	1.20
" oil	1.355	0.97	1.10
Leghorn	1.064	0.94	1.12
Modena — for wine	1.097	1.49	1.79
" oil	1.097	0.96	1.17
Rome — for wine, old	1.393	1.51	1.58
" new	1.823	1.61	1.92
for oil, old	1.962	1.75	2.10
" new	1.823	1.81	1.17
Trieste — for wine, old	1.847	1.63	1.95
" new	1.415	1.25	1.49
Turin	0.684	0.60	0.72
Venice	1.012	0.89	1.07

boccamela (bok-a-mē'lä), *n.* [NL.] A kind of weasel found in southern Europe, *Putorius boccamela*.

boccarel§, *n.* See *bockerel*.

boccarella (bok-a-rel'lä), *n.* [It., < *bocca*, q. v.] A small spout in a glass-furnace, made on each side of the bocca; a nose-hole.

boccarett, *n.* See *bockerel*.

Boccius light. See *light*1.

Bocconia (bok-kō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.; named after a Sicilian botanist, Paolo *Boccone*, 1633–1704.] A genus of tall, coarse, herbaceous plants, natural order *Papaveraceæ*, with large lobed leaves and large panicles of flowers. Some species are cultivated, as *B. Japonica* and *B. cordata* from China, but rather for their ornamental habit than for their flowers.

bocce, *n.* Same as *bogue*2.

bocedization† (bō-se-di-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *bo* + *ce* + *di* (see *def.*) + *-zation*.] In *music*, the application of the syllables *bo*, *ce*, *di*, *ga*, *lo*, *ma*, *ni* to the tones of the scale: a system introduced about 1550 by the Belgian musician Waelrant.

bocher, *n.* A Middle English form of *botch*1.

bochka (boch'kä), *n.* [Russ.] A Russian liquid measure, containing 40 vedros, or about 130 gallons.

bock (bok), *v. i.* [Sc., = *bork*2, q. v.; < ME. *bocken*, *boken*, belch, vomit, also croak; var. of *bolk*, ME. *bolken*, belch: see *bolk*.] 1. To retch; vomit.—2. To gush intermittingly, as liquid from a bottle. *Burns*.

bock-beer (bok'bēr), *n.* [Also, as G., *bockbier*, G. also simply *bock*, popularly associated with *bock*, a goat, = E. *buck*1, but in fact shortened from *Einbockbier*, now *Einbecker bier*, from *Einbeck*, *Einbeck*, now *Einbeck*, a town in Prussia formerly famous for its beer.] A double-strong variety of German beer, darker in color than the ordinary kinds, less bitter in taste, and considerably more intoxicating. It is brewed in December and January, and is drunk in May,

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bockelet

bockelet, *n.* See *bockerel.*

bockerel, (bok'g-rel), *n.* [Also written *bockarel*, with fem. forms *bockeret* and *bocearet*, also *bocklet*, dim. forms of unknown origin; possibly from the same source (OE. *boc*) as *butcher*, OE. *bokier*, *boukier*, F. *boucher*; cf. E. *butcher-bird*, the great gray shrike.] The male of a kind of falcon, the female being designated *bockeret* or *bocaret*.

bockeret, *n.* See *bockerel.*

bockey (bok'i), *n.* [Prob. ‹ D. *bokje*, a small bowl or vessel, dim. of *bak*: see *back*².] A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. [New York.]

bocking¹ (bok'ing), *n.* A coarse woolen drugget or baize, named from Bocking, in Essex, England, where it was first made.

bocking² (bok'ing), *n.* [‹ D. *bokking* (= MHG. *bucking*, G. *bückling*), a smoked herring, appar. ‹ *bok* (= E. *buck*¹), a goat, + *-ing*.] A red herring. *Crabb.*

bockland, *n.* See *bockland.*

bocksen, *n.* See *boxen.*

bock-pot (bok'pot), *n.* Same as *buck*⁶.

boclandi, *n.* [That is, *bócland*, the early ME. and AS. form of *bockland*.] Same as *bockland.*

boclet, *n.* An obsolete form of *bocklet*.

bocmant, *n.* [That is, *bócman*, the early ME. and AS. form (recorded only in legal (ML.) documents) of *bookman*.] A holder of bookland (which see).

boco-wood (bō'kō-wud), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree, *Bocoa Prouacensis*, of Guiana. It is very hard and dark-colored, and is much used for furniture, and for carving and turning.

bodach (bō'dach), *n.* [Gael., a churlish old man, ‹ *rustic*, in ir. bodóg, a clown.] 1. An old man. *Scott.*—2. A local British name of the small ringed seal, *Phoca fœtida*.

bodark (bō'därk), *n.* [Corruption of F. *bois d'arc*, lit. bow-wood: see *bois*¹ and *arch*¹.] A local name for the Osage orange, or bow-wood. Also spelled *bowdark*. See *Maclura*.

boddice, *n.* See *bodice.*

boddle¹, *n.* See *bodle.*

boddle², *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A small iron instrument used by woodmen for peeling oaks and other trees. *Halliwell*, Prov. Eng.

boddum (bod'um), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.] A dialectal form of *bottom*¹.

bode¹ (bōd), *n.* [In mod. E. archaic, early ME. *bode*, ‹ AS. *bodu* (= OFries. *bode* = OS. *bodo* = D. *bode* = OHG. *boto*, MHG. G. *bote* = Icel. *boði* = Sw. Dan. *bud*), a messenger, ‹ *bēodan* (pp. *boden*), announce: see *bid*, *ed.*, *bode*¹, *v.*] A messenger of agent from the same verb.] A messenger; a herald; one who announces or conveys a message.

bode² (bōd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boded*, ppr. *boding*. [‹ ME. *boden*, *bodien*, ‹ AS. *bodian* (= OFries. *bodia* = Icel. *boða* = Sw. *båda* = Dan. *be-byde*), tell, announce, ‹ *bod*, a message: see *bode*¹, *n.*, and cf. *bode*³, *n.* Hence *forbode*, *q. v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To announce; proclaim; presage. **2.** To decree; command; bid.—**3.** To announce beforehand; prognosticate; predict; presage. [Archaic.]

Prophet of plagues, for ever *boding* ill!
Byron, Hebrew Melodies.

4. To portend; augur; be an omen or indication of; betoken: with a non-personal subject.

In the grass and scope of my opinion,
This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.

I pray God, his bad voice bode no mischief.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 3.

Upon which he mounted, and his horse wept: and then he saw clearly how this should *bode*.
De Quincey, tr. of Cretan Ballad.

5. To forebode or have a presentiment of (ill, or coming disaster).

And my soul, dark-stirred with the prophet's mood,
Bodes nothing good.
J. S. Blackie, tr. of Æschylus, II. 229.

=**Syn. 4.** To augur, betoken, portend.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To promise; portend: with *well* or *ill*: as, this *bodes well* for your success.—**2.** To presage something evil; be of evil omen.

I would croak like a raven; I would *bode*, I would *bote*.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

Fear for ages had *boded* and mowed and gibbered over government and property.
Emerson, Compensation.

bode² (bōd), *n.* [‹ ME. *bode*, *bod*, a command, an announcement, a bid, price offered, ‹ AS. *bod*, usually *gebod* (or *behod*) (= OFries. *bot* = OS. *gibot* = D. *gebod*, a command, *bod*, a bid, offer, = OHG. *gibot*, MHG. G. *gebot*, *bot* = Icel. *boð* = Sw. Dan. *bud*, a command, etc.), ‹ *bēodan* (pp. *boden*), announce, command, bid: see *bid*, and *cf. bode*¹, *v.*] **1†.** A command; an order.—**2†.** An announcement; a message.

The owle eke, that of death the *bode* bringeth.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 343.

3†. Omen; premonition; augury.

If no fate
Have an unlucky *bode*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 5.

4†. A foreboding; presentiment.—**5.** A bid; the price offered by a buyer or asked by a seller. [Scotch.]

Ye should never tak' a fish-wife's first *bode*.
Scott, Antiquary, xxxix.

bode² (bōd), *t.* *t.*; pret. *bode*, pp. *boden*, ppr. *boding*. [‹ *bode*², *n.*, 5.] To bid for; make an offer for; buy. [Scotch.]

bode³ (bōd). Preterit and past participle of *bide*.

bode⁴† (bōd), *n.* [‹ ME. *bode*, *bade*, a stop, delay, ‹ *biden* (pret. *bode*, *bod*, *bad*), bide. Cf. *abode*¹, *n.*, of similar formation.] A stop; delay.

Without*n* *bode* his horse she *ybeyed*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arc., l. 119.

bode⁵†, **boden**, *pp.* [ME. forms of the pp. of *beden*, bid, command: see *bid*.] Bidden; commanded.

bodeful (bōd'ful), *a.* [‹ *bode*², *n.*, + *-ful*.] Ominous; threatening; foreboding.

Uttering the dismal *bodeful* news of death. *J. Baillie.*

Poor Weber almost swooned at the sound of these cracked voices, with their *bodeful* raven-note.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. III. 8.

Lady Macbeth hears not so much the voice of the *bodeful* bird as of her own premeditated murder, and we are thus made her abhorrent confidantes before the fact.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 198.

bodega (bō-dā'gā), *n.* [Sp., ‹ ML. *apotheca*: see *apothec*.] A storehouse; a shop where wine is sold from the wood; a wine-vault.

A wine *bodega* near the Grand Theatre caught fire.
New York Herald.

bodement (bōd'ment), *n.* [‹ *bodel*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing: as, "sweet *bodements!*" *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

bodent, *pp.* See *bode*⁵.

boden (bō'den), *a.* [Sc., also written *bodin*, and formerly *bodkin*, ‹ ME. (Sc.) *bodyn*, *bodin*, appar. a particular use of *bodyn*, pp. of ME. *beden*, bid (see *bid*); but the sense suggests some confusion with *boun*, ready: see *boun*, *bound*¹.] Instructed; armed; fitted out; provided; prepared.

The Baron of Aveuel never rides with fewer than ten tack-men at his back, and never with fifty, unless he is all that efeirs to war, as if they were to do battle for a kingdom.
Scott, Monastery, II. 181.

Bodenheimer (bō'den-hī-mėr), *n.* [‹ *Bodenheim*, a village near Mainz.] A white wine grown near Mainz in Germany.

Bode's law. See *law*.

bode-wash (bōd'wosh), *n.* [Corruption of F. *bois de vache*, lit. cow's wood, or idiomatically "buffalo-chip."] The dried dung of the American bison or buffalo, used for fuel. *Bartlett.* See *buffalo-chip*.

bodge¹ (boj), *v.* i. [Another form of *botch*², *v.*] To boggle; botch; patch. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

All the actions of his life are like so many things *bodg'd* in without any naturall cadence or connexion at all.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Affected Man.

bodge² (boj), *n.* [Another form of *botch*².] A botch; a patch.

Taking revenge on Thomas Nash, Gabriell Harvey takes him with issuing forth "a sumptuous rabblement of absurd and ridiculous words, the proper *bodges* of his newfangled figure, called footlinesse."
J. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 110.

bodge²† (boj), *v.* i. [Appar. a var. of *budge*¹.] To budge; give way: used only in the passage cited.

With this, we charg'd again: but out, alas!
We *bodg'd* again.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

bodger¹ (boj'ėr), *n.* [‹ *bodge* + *-er*¹; var. of *botcher*¹.] A botcher.

bodger² (boj'ėr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *badger*³, *q. v.*] A peddler; a hawker. [Prov. Eng.]

bodhisat (bō'di-sat), *n.* See *bodhisattva*.

The Jews who will in due course become Buddhas are called *Bodhisat*. They are numberless.
Hardy, Manual of Buddhism.

bodhisatship (bō'di-sat-ship), *n.* In *Buddhism*, the highest degree of sainthship. See *bodhisattva*. Also spelled *bodisattship*.

The leaders of the Great Vehicle (that is, the Mahayana development of Buddhism) urged their followers to seek to attain, not so much to Arhatship, which would involve only their own salvation, but to *Bodisattship*, by the attainment of which they would be conferring the blessings of the Dhamma (law of Buddhism) upon countless multitudes in the long ages of the future.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 226.

bodhisattva (bō-di-sat'vä), *n.* [Skt. ⊙ Singhalese *bodhisat*, *bodisat*, Jap. *bosatsu*, *Chinoposaah*), ‹ *bodhi*, intelligence, wisdom (‹ √ *budh*, know: see *Buddha*), + *sattva*, being, essence, ‹ *sant* (= L. *ens*), being, ppr. of √ *as*, be: see *be*¹.] In *Buddhism* of the northern school, or the later development called the Mahayana, one of a numerous class of beings who, having arrived at supreme wisdom (*bodhi*), have to pass through human existence only once more before attaining to Buddhahood, or complete enlightenment, and entrance into Nirvana. Among Singhalese Buddhists called *bodhisat* and *bodisat*, among the Chinese *posaah*, and among the Japanese *bosatsu*.

bodhi-tree (bō'di-trē). Same as *Bo-tree*.

bodice (bod'is), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *boddice*, formerly *bodies*, being orig. pl. of *body*. Cf. *corset*.] **1.** A sort of inner stays or corset, laced in front, worn by women, and sometimes by men: also called a *pair of bodies*, or a *bodies*.—**2.** An outer laced garment, covering the waist and bust, worn by women in some European styles of costume, often as an ornament.—**3.** More generally, the close-fitting waist or body of a gown.

bodiced (bod'ist), *a.* [‹ *bodice* + *-ed*².] Clothed in a bodice; furnished with a bodice.

Slim her little waist,
Comfortably *bodiced*.
Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.

They appear habited in *bodiced* gowns.
Archæol. Jour., XXXV. 256.

bodied (bod'id), *a.* [‹ *body* + *-ed*².] Having body, or a body, of the kind indicated by the context: used chiefly in composition: as, an able-*bodied* man.

I was told by a very good judge who tasted it [wine made from red grapes], that it was a pleasant, strong and full-*bodied* wine.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 15.

bodieron (bō-di-ē'ron), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name given on the Pacific coast of the United States of sundry fishes of the family *Chiridæ* and genus *Hexagrammus*. Also called *rock-trout*, *rock-cod*, *sea-trout*, *beargod*, and *starling*. See cut under *Hexagrammus*.

bodikin (bod'i-kin), *n.* [*body* + dim. *-kin*.] A diminutive of *body*, forming part of the exclamatory phrase *od's bodikins*, a corruption of *God's body*. Also spelled *bodykin*.

Pol. My lord, I will use them according to their desert.
Ham. Odd's *bodikins*, man, better. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

bodiless (bod'i-les), *a.* [*body* + *-less*.] Having no body or material form; incorporeal: as, "phantoms *bodiless* and vain," *Swift*.

Man is a concrete whole. He is neither a soulless body nor a *bodiless* soul.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 1st ser., I. 258.

bodilines (bod'i-li-nes), *n.* [*bodily* + *-ness*.] Corporeality. *Minsheu.*

bodily (bod'i-li), *a.* [ME. *bodyly*, *bodili*, *bodilich*, etc.; ‹ *body* + *-ly*¹.] **1.** Pertaining to or concerning the body; of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution; not mental; corporeal: as, *bodily* dimensions; *bodily* exertions; *bodily* pain.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of me. *Tatler*, No. 15.

Since we are creatures with bodies, if we desire to express a real sentiment of reverence for anyone, we must use some *bodily* act — some form of words or gesture.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 223.

2†. Having a material body.

There are three bodily inhabitants of heaven; Henoch, Elijah, our Saviour Christ.
Sp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah (Ord MS.)

=**Syn. 1.** *Bodily*, *Physical*, *Corporeal*, *Corporeal*. *Bodily* generally means connected with the body or a body, and is frequently opposed to *mental*: as, *bodily* pain, *bodily* strength. *Physical* in this connection is often the same as *bodily*, but may cover everything that is material, as opposed to *mental* or *spiritual*: as, *physical* distress. *Corporeal* relates to the body in its outward bearings: as, *corporeal* punishment; *corporeal* existence, being opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*: as, *corporeal* existence.

We speak of Shakspere's mind, but Jonson starts up always in bodily presence. *Bridges*, Shakspere, II. 28.

Dr. Reddoe . . . believes that wherever a race attains its maximum of *physical* development it rises highest in energy and mental vigour. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 131.

The poor bestie, that we tread upon,
In *corporal* sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

When [the soul] is freed from all *corporeal* alliance, then it truly exists. *Xenophon* (transl. Cyrus the Elder).

bodily (bod'i-li), *adv.* [ME. *bodily*, *-li*, *-lich*; ‹ *body* + *-ly*².] **1.** Corporeally; in connection with a body or matter; in the flesh; in person.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*.
Watts.

2. In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely: as, to carry a thing away *bodily*.

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bodin (bō'din). *a.* Same as *boden*.

bodíng (bō'ding), *n.* [< ME. *bodynge, bodunge*, omen, preaching, < AS. *bodung*, preaching, verbal n. of *bodian*, announce, bode: see *bode*², *v.* 1. An omen; a prognostic; a foreboding premonition; presentiment.

Ominous *bodings*, and fearful expectations.
Bp. Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

The minds of men were filled with dismal *bodings* of some inevitable evil. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

2. Prediction; prophesy of evil. *Coleridge.*

bóding (bō'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bode*¹, *v.*] Foreboding; ominous.

So Joseph, yet a youth, expounded well
The *boding* dream, and did th' event foretell.
Dryden, To J. Northleigh.

Sor know what signify'd the lowing cow,
But found the powers displeas'd, and fear'd the wrath divine. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii.

You might have heard . . . a cricket sing.
An owlet flap his *boding* wing. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 20.

bodingly (bō'ding-li), *adv.* Ominously; portentously.

All is so *bodingly* still. *Lowell*, Summer Storm.

bodisat, *n.* Same as *bodhisattva*.

bodisatship, *n.* Same as *bodhisattship*.

bodkin (bod'kin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bodkine, batkin, boidken* (cf. Se. *boikin*), < ME. *bodekyn*, earlier *baydekyn, boidekyn*; origin unknown. The Celtic forms, W. *bidogyn, bidogan* (with accent on second syllable), dim. of *bidog* = Gael. *biodag* = Ir. *bideog*, a dagger (cf. W. *pid* = Gael. *biod*, a point), are not near enough to be regarded as the source of the E. word.]

1†. A small dagger; a stiletto.

Who would bear the whips and scorns of time, . . .
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin*? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Out with your *bodkin*,
Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto-knife.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 3.

2. A small pointed instrument of steel, bone, or ivory, used for piercing holes in cloth, etc., with a view to basting. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 46.

3. A similar but blunt instrument, with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, hem, etc.—**4.** A long pin-shaped instrument used by women to fasten up the hair.

The *bodkin*, comb, and essence. *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 98.

5. A thick needle or straight awl of steel, used by bookbinders to make holes in boards and to sew them for cutting.—**6.** A pointer: tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting.—**To be, sit, ride, or travel bodkin**, to sit as a third person between two others on the seat of a carriage suited for two only.

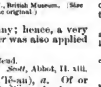
He's too big to *travel bodkin* between you and me.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

bodkin², *n.* A corruption of *baudekin*.

bodkin-work (bod'kin-werk), *n.* A rich trimming formerly used for garments: probably a corruption of *baudekin*.

bodle (bod'l), *n.* [Sc., also written *boddle*; said to be derived from the name of a mint-master named *Bodle*.

well. Cf. atchison and *bawbee.*] A Scotch copper coin first issued under Charles II., and worth at that time 2d. Scotch, or one sixth of an English penny; hence, a very small coin. The name *turner* was also applied to it.


Obverse. Reverse.
Bodle of Charles II., British Museum. Size of the original.

I care not a brass *boddle* for the lend.
Scott, Abbot, II. xiii.

Bodleian (bod-lē'an or bod'lē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who began in 1597 the restoration of the public library of Oxford University, hence since called the *Bodleian* Library; also, belonging to that library: as, *Bodleian* manuscripts.

bodrag†, **bodrage†**, *n.* [Also written *bordrag* (and *bordraging*), simulating E. *border*; appar. a corruption of some Ir. word; cf. Ir. *buaidhreadh*, disturbance, *buadrc*, tumult.] An incursion; a raid.

No waylling there nor wretchednesse is heard, . . .
No nightly *bodrage*, nor no bitre sad cries.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 315.

[In some editions printed *bordrags*.]

bod-worm (bod'wėrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*.

body (bod'i), *n.*; pl. *bodies* (-iz). [< ME. *body*, *bodi*, < AS. *bodig*, *bodi*, = OHG. *botah*, *botach*, MHG. *botech*, *botich*, *bodi*; perhaps akin to OHG. *botahha*, MHG. *botesche*, *botech*, *G. bottich*, a large vessel, tub, vat; but this word may come from another source, that of *boat*². The Gael. *bodhaig*, *body*, is from E.] **1.** The physical structure of an animal; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or vital principle.

For of the soule the *bodie* forme doth take.
For soule is formes, and doth the *bodie* make.
Spenser, Hymne in Honour of Beautie, l. 132.

2. The main portion of an animal, tree, etc.; the trunk, as distinct from the head and limbs or branches; in *ichth.*, often used for the whole fish exclusive of the fins.—**3.** The part of a dress which covers the trunk, distinct from the parts which cover the arms or extremities; in female dress, a bodice; a waist.

Their *bodies* were of carnation cloth of silver, richly wrought. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

4. The main, central, or principal part of anything, as of an army, country, building, etc., as distinguished from subordinate or less important parts.

Learn to make a *body* of a limb. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

The van of the king's army was led by the general . . .; in the *body* was the king and queen; . . . the rear-guard. . . . Specifically —(*a*) In a blast-furnace, the core or main portion between the hearth and the boshes, and the boshes. (*b*) In music: (1) The whole of the hollow part of a string-instrument, designed to increase its resonance. (2) All that part of a musical instrument that remains after removing its appendages, mouthpiece, crooks, and bell. (3) The highest register of an organ-pipe, above the reed or the mouth, which causes the air to vibrate. (*c*) The shank of a type, distinguished from the face, or mixture on nonpareil body. (*d*) The main part of a tool; the main part of a blade, as of a sword, as distinguished from the heel and point. (*e*) In *mach.*, the frame, cylinder, railroad-car, etc., which contains the load.

5. The main portion; the bulk of anything; the largest part; the majority: as, the *body* of the people are opposed to the measure.—**6.** The person: a term chiefly in use recognized by law: as, *body* execution; held in *body* and goods. [Chiefly legal.]—**7.** A person; a human being: now generally combined with *any*, *every*, *some*, or *no*: as, *somebody*, *nobody*.

There cannot a poor *body* buy a neck of coals, but it must come through their hands.
Sir J. Temple, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

A *body* would think so, at these years.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 37.

Gin a *body* meet a *body*,
Comin' thro' the rye. *Burns*, Song.

But human *bodies* are sic fools,
For a' their colleges an' schools.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

A dry, shrewd kind of a *body*. *Irving.*

8. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually associated for a common purpose, joined in a certain union or united by some common tie or occupation; an incorporated or other aggregate: as, a legislative *body*; the *body* of the clergy; a *body* corporate.

So please you, my lord, it is a *body* of horse — and . . . there is a still larger *body* of foot behind it.
Longfellow, Legends, I. 88.

The trading *body* may be a single individual in one case; it may be the whole inhabitants of a continent in another; it may be the individuals of a trade diffused through a country in a third. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 96.

9. A material thing; anything having inertia. See *matter*, and *gram*, *gram-atom*, and having the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.—**11.** A united mass: a number of things or particulars taken together: a general collection; a code; a system: as, a *body* of laws.

I have, with much pains and reading, collected out of ancient authors this short summary of a *body* of philosophy and divinity. *Boyle*, Works, iv. 5.

He was furnished with every requisite for making an extensive *body* of natural history.
Goldsmith, Prof. to Brooke's Nat. Hist.

The mind unequal to a complete analysis of the motives which carry it on to a particular conclusion, . . . is swayed and determined by a *body* of proof, which it recognizes only as a *body*, and not in the constituent parts.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 281.

12. A certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as opposed to thinness, weakness, transparency, or flimsiness: as, wine, paper, etc., of good *body*. As applied to paints, *body* denotes opacity or density, as opposed to *transparency*.

It was a fragrant Port, with plenty of *body* and a large proportion of soul. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

13. In *music*, the resonance of a tone, whether instrumental or vocal.—**Adipose body**, **astral body**. See the adjectives.—**Bodies of Aristotle**. See *corpora Aristotlis*, under *corpus*.—**Body center-plate**, a metal plate on the body holder of a car. It rests upon a similar plate on the center of a truck. The center bolt or king-bolt passes through these plates.—**Body corporate**. See *body politic*.—**Body hand-rail**. See *hand-rail*.—

body-color

Body of a column, the part between the base and the capital; the shaft.—**Body of a gun**, that part of the gun which is situated behind the trunnions.—**Body of a place**, in *fort.*; (*a*) The works next to and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular. (*b*) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.—**Body of the formis**. See *formis*.—**Body politic**, the whole body of people living under an organized political government: used in contradistinction to *body corporate*, an association of persons legally incorporated for the promotion of some specific object. A *body politic* and *corporate* is a municipality governed according to a legislative act of incorporation, and thus possessing corporate political powers.

We may fairly conclude that the *body politic* cannot subsist, any more than the animal body, without a head.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 379.

Cavernous bodies, **centrobaric body**, **ciliary body**. See the adjectives.—**Descent of bodies**. See *descent*.—**Deviation of a falling body**. See *deviation*.—**Diplomatic body**. See *diplomatic*.—**Element any body**. See *element*.—**Fifth body**, the ether or fifth element, the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to the Aristotelian—**Fixed bodies**, *gemmulous* bodies, *heterogeneous body*, *main body*, etc. See the adjectives.—**Mathematical body**, a body in sense 10.—**Mystical body of the church**, the aggregate of believers, as constituting the bride of Christ.—**Osmian body**, **olivary body**. See the adjectives.—**Sacerdotal body**, a polyhedron in which the relations of any one face, edge, or summit are the same as those of any other. Pythagoras enumerated the five regular bodies (the *sphere* is not included among them): the *tetrahedron*, or pyramid; the *octahedron*, the *dodecahedron*, and the *icosahedron*. These are often called the *five bodies* simply; also the *cosmical bodies*, because Plutarch of Chæronea said that the tetrahedron is the shape of fire, the octahedron of air, the icosahedron of water, the cube of earth, and the dodecahedron of God; also the *Platonic bodies*, because mentioned by Plato in his dialogue "Timæus." The five regular bodies which envelop the center more than once were discovered by Kepler and by Poinsot. These are named by Cayley the *great icosahedron*, the *great stellated dodecahedron*, the *great dodecahedron*, and the *small stellated dodecahedron*. For illustrations of the five bodies, see *polyhedron*.—**Regular bodies**, such as are not bounded by equal and like surfaces.—**Solid of the system**, in *alchemy*, the metals corresponding to the planets.

The *bodies severe*, sick, to him bear anon:
Sol gold is, and Luna hath silver to call,
Mars iron, Mercurie quicksilver we clepe,
Saturnus hath lead, Jupiter is tin,
And Venus copper.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 872.

body (bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bodied*, ppr. *bodying*. [< *body*, *n.*] **1.** To provide with a body; embody.—**2.** To form into a body or company.

A new exotick way of *bodying*, that is, formally covenanting and verbally engaging with them and to them against the baptismal vow and vow.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 37.

3. To represent in bodily form; exhibit in tangible form or outward reality: with *forth*.

As imagination *bodies forth*
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to nothing
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

Bodied forth is the journey high,
We are the band of Hengist.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 26.

body-bag (bod'i-bag), *n.* A bag to sleep in.

body-bolster (bod'i-bōl'stėr), *n.* A cross-beam of wood, iron, or the two in combination, on the under side of a railroad-car, which supports it and transmits its weight to the trucks. The upper end of the king-bolt, which forms the pivot for the truck, is fastened to a body-bolster.

body-cavity (bod'i-kav'i-ti), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the general or common cavity of the body, as distinguished from special cavities, or those of particular organs, which it contains or incloses. In vertebrates the body-cavity is formed by the splitting of the mesoblast into the *somatopleure* and splanchnopleural layers, and consists of the cavities of the thorax, abdomen (divided or not by a diaphragm), and pelvis.

body-clad (bod'i-klad), *n.* A cloth for the body; specifically, a large rug or cloth for covering a horse. See *body-clothes*, 2.

body-clothes (bod'i-klōthz), *n. pl.* **1.** Garments for the body, intended to be worn by day, as distinguished from *bed-clothes*. [This use of the word appears to be confined in recent times to Scotland.]—**2.** Coverings for a horse or other animal; properly, *body-cloths*. See *body-cloth*.

I am informed that several asses are kept in *body-clothes* and sweated every morning upon the heath. *Addison.*

body-coat (bod'i-kōt), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting coat worn by men.—**2.** A coat of paint made opaque by the admixture of white lead, laid on before the transparent coats.

body-color (bod'i-kul'ėr), *n.* In *painting*, a pigment possessing body or a high degree of consistence, substance, and covering power. In *water-color painting*, works are said to be executed in *body-colors* when, in contradistinction to the more common mode of proceeding by transparent tints and washes, the pigments are mixed with white and thus rendered opaque.

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body-guard (bod'i-gärd), *n.* One who protects or defends the person; a life-guard; collectively, the guard charged with the protection of some person, as a prince or an officer; hence, retinue; attendance; following.

It might possibly be convenient that, when the Parliament assembled, the King should repair to Westminster with a *body-guard*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

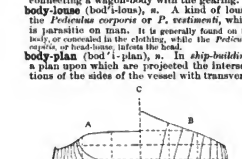
body-hoop (bod'i-hōp), *n.* A band securing the arms pieces of a built mast.

body-horse (bod'i-hôrs), *n.* A shaft-horse. [Prov. Eng.]

body-loop (bod'i-lōp), *n.* A strap or iron arm connecting a wagon-body with the gearing.

body-louse (bod'i-lous), *n.* A kind of louse, the *Pediculus corporis* or *P. vestimenti*, which is parasitic on man. It is generally found on the body, or concealed in the clothing, while the *Pediculus capitis*, or head-louse, infests the head.

body-plan (bod'i-plan), *n.* In *ship-building*, a plan upon which are projected the intersections of the sides of the vessel with transverse



vertical planes passing through certain fixed points, the intersections with the fore-body being often upon one side and those with the after-body on the other.

body-post (bod'i-pōst), *n.* 1. An upright timber in the sill and plate of a freight-car, forming one of the vertical members of the frame of the body. It corresponds to the window-posts in a passenger-car.—2. A post at the forward end of the opening in the deadwood of a steamship, within which the screw turns.

body-servant (bod'i-sėr'vant), *n.* A servant who waits upon or accompanies his employer; a valet; a personal attendant.

body-snatcher (bod'i-snach'ėr), *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead as subjects for dissection, or for the purpose of exacting a ransom; a resurrectionist.

body-snatching (bod'i-snach'ing), *n.* The act of robbing a grave to obtain a subject for dissection.

body-varnish (bod'i-vär'nish), *n.* A thick and quick-drying copal varnish, used for carriages and other objects that are to be polished.

body-wall (bod'i-wâl), *n.* In *zoöl.*, the general envelop or parietes of a body, especially of a low organism; a cell-wall.

body-whorl (bod'i-hwėrl), *n.* The last-formed and generally largest whorl of a univalve shell. See *anicalve*.

Boëdromia (bō-ē-drō'mi-ạ), *n. pl.* See *Boëdromion*.

Boëdromion (bō-ē-drō'mi-on), *n.* [Gr. *Boēdromiōn*, the month in which were celebrated the *Boēdromia*, < *boēdromos*, *boēdromeos*, giving succor (*boēdromein*, to run to a cry for aid), < *boē*, Dor. *bōā*, a shout, cry (< *boan*, to cry: see *boation*), + *dromos*, < *dramein*, run.] The third month of the Athenian year, corresponding to the latter part of September and the early part of October. During this month the festival called Boëdromia was celebrated, in commemoration of the succor given by Theseus against the Amazons.

boef†, *n.* An obsolete form of *beef*.

boef‡, *interj.* See *buf*.

Boehm flute. See *flute*, 1.

Boehmeria (bō-mē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., after G. R. *Boehmer* or *Böhmer*, a German botanist of the 18th century; cf. G. *Böhme*, a Bohemian, *Bohmen*, Bohemia.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, natural order *Urticaceæ*, allied to the nettle, but without its stinging hairs. A number of species yield tenacious fibers, used for making ropes, twine, net, and sewing thread. The most important species is *B. nivea*, a shrubby plant of China and the East Indies, which affords the valuable rhea-fiber or grass-cloth

The Ramie-plant (*Boehmeria nivea*).

fiber, also known under its Malay name of *ramie*. It has been long in cultivation in China and India, and successful attempts have been made to introduce it in the United States. The species *B. Puya*, from which the Puya-fiber is obtained, is now referred to the genus *Neurolæna*. See *grass-cloth*.

boeotarch (bē-ō'tärk), *n.* [< L. *Bœotarches*, < Gr. *Boiōtarchēs*, < *Boiōtia*, *Bœotia*, + *archein*, rule: see *arch-*.] One of the chief magistrates of the Bœotian confederacy. Two were chosen by Thebes, and one by each of the other members of the league.

Pelopidas and two others of the liberators were elected *bœotarchs*, or chief magistrates of Bœotia.
Smyth, Brit. Journ., XVIII. 479.

Bœotian (bē-ō'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Bœotia*, < Gr. *Boiōtia*, *Boiōtios*, the Bœotians.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Bœotia, a division of central Greece, noted for its thick atmosphere, which was supposed to communicate its dullness to the intellect of the inhabitants. Hence —2. Dull; stupid; ignorant; obtuse.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Bœotia. Hence—2. A dull, ignorant, stupid person.

Bœotic (bē-ot'ik), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Bœotia or the Bœotians; Bœotian; as, the *Bœotic* dialect.

Boer (bōr), *n.* [Also written *Boor*, < D. *boer*, a farmer, a peasant: see *boor*.] The name given to the Dutch colonists of South Africa, who are principally engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding.

boffle (bof'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *baffle*.

bog1 (bog), *n.* [Formerly *bogge*, < Ir. *bogach* = Gael. *bogan*, a bog, morass, < Ir. Gael. *bog*, soft, moist, tender, yielding, + *-ach*, *-an*.] 1. Wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a spongy covering with grass or other plants; a piece of mossy or peaty ground; a moss.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From *bogs*, fens, flats, on Prosper fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease!
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2.

2. A little elevated piece of earth in a marsh or swamp, filled with roots and grass. *Webster.* [Local, U. S.]—**Bog-asphodel.** See *asphodel*. —**Bog-bilberry.** See *bilberry*.—**Bog-iron ore**, an impure ore of iron, essentially a hydrous oxid, of which the mineralogical name is *limonite*: found frequently at the bottom of lakes and in swampy localities, and usually of very recent origin.—**Syn. 1.** *Quagmire*, etc. See *marsh*.

bog2 (bog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bogged*, ppr. *bogging*. [< *bog*1, *n.*] I. *trans.* To sink or submerge in a bog, or in mud and mire: used chiefly in the passive, *to be bogged*.

Bid him to be gone
As far as he can fly, or follow day,
Rather than here so *bogged* in vices stay.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxvii.

Twas time; his invention had been *bogged* clear.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, III. 3.

Of Middleton's horse three hundred men were taken, and one hundred were *bogged*.
Whitelock, Memoirs (1682), p. 580.

II. *intrans.* To sink or stick in a bog; hence, to flounder among obstacles; be stopped.

bog3 (bog), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bogge*, appar. a var. of the equiv. *bug*3, ME. *bugge*, connecting the latter with the equiv. *boggle*1, *bogle*, *bogy*, *bogyard*†: see these words.] A specter; a bugbear.
—**To take bog**†, to boggle; shy; shrink.

bog4 (bog), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial.; formerly also *bug*†, *big*†.] I. *a.* Bold; sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant; saucy.

II. *n.* Brag; boastfulness. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bog5 (bog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bogged*, ppr. *bogging*. [< *bog*5, *a.* or *n.*] I. *intrans.* To boast. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* [Perhaps of other origin.] To provoke.

bog6 (bog), *r. i.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] To ease the body by stool.

bogo (bō'gō), *n.* Same as *hogue*2.

bog-bean (bog'bēn), *n.* The common name of the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, a gentianaceous bog-plant, a native of the more temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. It is a bitter tonic. The *fringed bog-bean* is an aquatic plant of the same order, *Limnanthemum nymphæoides*, with large yellow fringed flowers. Also called *buck-bean*.

bogberry (bog'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *bogberries* (-iz). The cranberry, *Jacesium Oxycoccus*.

bog-blitter (bog'blit'ėr), *n.* [See *bog-bluiter*.] Same as *bog-bumper*. [Scotch.]

bog-bluiter (bog'blū'ter), *n.* [Also *bog-bluter*, *bog-blitter*; < *bog* + Sc. *bluiter*, *bluter*, make a rumbling noise, blurt, also speak foolishly (in last sense cf. *blatter*, *blather*, *blether*1).] Same as *bog-bumper*. [Scotch.]

bog-bull (bog'bul), *n.* [Cf. *Boiaurus* and *bittern*.] A name of the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*, from its habitual resorts and its hollow, booming cry. See cut under *bittern*.

bog-bumper (bog'bum'pėr), *n.* A name of the bitterns or herons like them of the genus *Botaurus* (especially *B. lentiginosus*), in allusion to the sound made by the male in the breeding season. This sound seems "to be uttered in a deep choking tone," and has been compared by Nuttall to the syllables "pomp-ka-gar." Also *bog-jumper*, and in Scotland *bog-blitter*, *bog-bluiter*.

bog-butter (bog'but'ėr), *n.* A fatty spermaceti-like mineral resin, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, found in masses in peat-bogs.

A large copper basin consisting of small pieces riveted together and several wooden kegs containing *bog-butter* were recently found at a depth of 7 feet in a peat-moss, Kyleakin, Skye. *Nature*, XXX. 181.

bog-earth (bog'ėrth), *n.* An earth or soil composed of the light siliceous sand and a considerable portion of vegetable fiber in a half-decomposed state. It is employed by gardeners for promoting the growth of flowers.

boger (bō'gėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Cornwall, England, for the half-grown sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

boget† **bogget**. See *bogy*, *boggism*.

bogey2, *n.* See *bogie*2.

boggā (bog'ā), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian measure of land, equal to three fifths of an acre.

boggard†, **boggart** (bog'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., also written *bogart*, and formerly *boggard*, *bogwarf*; appar. a var. with term. *-ard*, of *boggle*1, *bogle*; in form as if < *bog*2 + *-ard*: see *boggle*1, *bogle*, *bog*2, *bug*3.] 1. A specter, goblin, or bogy, especially one supposed to haunt a particular spot.

The belief in elves and *bogarts* which once was universal.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 60.

2†. Any object, real or imaginary, at which a horse shies. *N. E. D.*—3. Figuratively, a bugbear; a thing of fear.

boggardly†, *a.* < *boggard* + *-ly*.] Like a boggart; timid.

boggart†, *n.* < *bog*2 + *-ard*.] A privy.

boggify†, *v.* [< *bog*1 + *-fy*.] To make boggy.

bogging (bog'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E., perhaps a var. of *bagging* for *badging*, verbal *n.* of *badge*2; cf. *bodger*2.] Pedding; hawking. *N. E. D.*

boggish1 (bog'ish), *a.* [< *bog*1 + *-ish*1.] Boggy.

boggish2 (bog'ish), *a.* [ME., written *boggussche*, *boggesche*; < *bogge*5 (not found in ME.) + *-ish*1.] Bold; puffed up; boastful.

boggle1, *n.* A dialectal form of *bogle*.

boggle2 (bog'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boggled*, ppr. *boggling*. [Early mod. E. also *bogle*, *buggel*, < *boggle*1 = *bogle*, a specter, with ref. to the shying of a horse at unusual objects: cf. ME. *bogelen*, occurring bnt once, in the sense of 'deny,' i. e., scare off.] 1. To take alarm; start with fright; shy, as a horse.

When a shoner is first tempted to the commission of a more gross and notorious sin, his conscience is apt to boggle and start at it, he doth it with great difficulty and regret. *Tillotson*, Works, I. i.

We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance.
Grenville.

2. To hesitate; stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; waver;

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shrink.—3. To play fast and loose; dissemble; quibble; equivocate.

When summoned to his last end it was no time for him to boggle with the world. *Howell.*

4. To bungle; be awkward; make clumsy attempts.

boggle[2] (bog'l), *n.* 1. The act of shying or taking alarm.—2†. Objection; scruple; demur.

The Dutch do make a further *boggle* with us about two or three things. *Pepys*, Diary, 1667.

3. A bungle; a botch. [Colloq.]—**Boggle-de-botch, boggledy-botch,** a complete botch or bungle.

boggle[3] (bog'l), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps same as *boggle*[1], *bogle*, a scarecrow.] A pitcher or jug wrought in the figure of a man, not unlike a toby or toby-pitcher.

bog-gleek (bog'glēk), *n.* A Scotch name of the moor-buzzard, *Circus aeruginosus*.

boggler (bog'ler), *n.* [< *boggle*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. A doubter; a timorous man.—2†. A jilt; one false in love.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

3. One who bungles or is clumsy in doing things.

bogglish (bog'lish), *a.* [< *boggle*[2] + *-ish*.] Doubtful; wavering.

Nothing is more sly, touchy, and *bogglish* . . . than that opinion . . . of the many or common people.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 172.

boggy (bog'i), *a.* [< *bog*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Containing bogs; full of bogs; like or having the character of a bog.

Quench'd in a *boggy* Syrtis, neither sea
Nor good dry land. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 939.

boggybo (bog'i-bō), *n.* [North. E. dial.] A dialectal form of *bogabo*.

Boghead coal. See *coal*.

boghouse (bog'hous), *n.* [< *bog*[1] + *house*.] A privy. *Bartlett.*

bogie[1], *n.* See *bogy*.

bogie[2], **bogey**[2] (bō'gi), *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Sometimes explained from *bogie*[1], *bogy*, a fiend, the bogie of coal-wagon when first introduced being so called, it is said, because, from its suddenly turning when people least expected it, they used to exclaim that the new wagon was 'Old Bogy' himself. But this is mere invention. See *bogie*[1].] 1. A name first given at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in England, to a coal-wagon or truck so constructed as to turn easily in moving about the quays; a trolly.—2. An English term for a four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive engine, or placed one under each end of a railway-carriage, and turning beneath it by means of a central pin or pivot, to facilitate the passing of sudden curves.—3. In a saw-mill, a small carriage running on a transverse track on a log-carriage, used to change the position of the log in relation to the saw.

bogie-engine (bō'gi-en'jin), *n.* A locomotive used in moving cars and making up trains at a railroad station. The driving-wheels and cylinders are on a truck which turns freely on a center-pin.

bog-jumper (bog'jum'pėr), *n.* Same as *bog-trotter*.

bog-land (bog'land), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Boggy or marshy land: as, to reclaim a piece of *bog-land*.

II. *a.* Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. [Rare.]

Each brings his love a *bogland* captive home.
Dryden, Prol. to Prophetess, l. 21.

bogle (bō'gl), *n.* [Also dial. *boggle*, Sc. *bogle, bogill, bogil*, a specter, hobgoblin; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. W. *bwgel, bygel*, a threat, menace, *bygel*, bugbear, scarecrow, bobgoblin, *bwg*, a specter, ? E. *bug*[1]: see *bug*[2] and *bugbear*. Cf. *bog*[2], *boggard*[1], and G. *bogge, böggel-mann*, a bogy, bogie.] A phantom; a specter; a hobgoblin; a bogy; a bugbear.

boglet (bog'let), *n.* [< *bog*[1] + *-let*.] A little bog; a boggy place or spot of small extent.

And of this turfy, faggy ground, pocked with bogs and *boglets*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

bog-manganese (bog'mang'gą-nēz), *n.* Same as *wad*.

bog-moss (bog'môs), *n.* Peat-moss. See *Sphagnum*.

bog-oak (bog'ōk), *n.* Trunks and large branches of oak found embedded in bogs and preserved by the antiseptic properties of peat. It is of a shining black or ebony color, or of a deep greenish gray, mottled and shading into black, derived from its impregnation with iron, and is frequently converted into ornamental pieces of furniture and smaller ornaments, as brooches, ear-rings, etc. Also called *bog-wood*.

Bogoda (bō-gō'dą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of East Indian fishes, considered by some as typical of a family *Bogodoidæ* or *Bogodidæ*.

Bogodidæ (bō-god'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bogoda* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoideous fishes: synonymous with *Acanthuridæ*.

Bogomile (bog'ō-mil), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *bogŭ*, God; *milostĭ*, grace.] One of a medieval Catharist sect, having its principal seat in Bulgaria, anticlerical in its polity, dualistic in its doctrine, and in general similar to the Docetæ and the Manichæans. The views and practices of the Bogomiles were very heretical, but very little known, and by some are supposed to have become extinct soon after the execution of their leader, Basil of Philippopolis, at Constantinople, in 1118.

Bogomilian (bog-ō-mil'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Bogomiles or their doctrines.

bog-orchis (bog'ôr'kis), *n.* A low orchid of boggy places. See *Malaxis*.

bog-ore (bog'ōr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore*.

Bogotá bark. See *bark*[4].

bog-rush (bog'rush), *n.* 1. The name of various cyperaceous plants. See *rush*.—2. Some small undetermined species of warbler. [Local, Great Britain.]

bog-spavin (bog'spav'in), *n.* In *farriery*, an encysted tumor on the lower and inner lough of a horse, containing a gelatinous matter.

bog-sucker (bog'suk'ėr), *n.* A name of the woodcock of North America, *Philohela minor*.

bog-trotter (bog'trot'ėr), *n.* One who trots over bogs, or lives among bogs; especially, a contemptuous appellation given to the Irish peasantry, probably from the ease with which by many of them in crossing the extensive bogs of the country by leaping from tussock to tussock, where a stranger would find no footing, and from the frequent habit in make of this skill to escape from the soldiery, the police, etc.

bog-trotting (bog'trot'ing), *a.* Trotting among bogs, or, specifically, living among bogs: as, a *bog-trotting* Irishman.

Beware of *bog-trotting* quacks.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

With his inherited property . . . not to rise in this world, he nor his posterity, till their wading webbed *bog-trotting* feet get talaria to their heels.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 228.

bogue[1] (bōg), *v. i.* [Prob. < Sp. *bogar*, row (cf. *bogar á sotavento*, row to leeward), = Pg. Pr. *vogar* = It. *vogare*, row, sail, < Teut. *wag*, sail, > *vogue*, E. *vogue*, q. v.] *Naut.*, to drop off from the wind; edge away to leeward with the wind, as some vessels of inferior sailing qualities do.

To bogue is to "sail as I take a hand; engage in a work. [Local, New England.]

[A farmer says:] "I don't git much done 'thout I bogue right in along 'th my men."
Quoted by *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., 1st.

bogue[2] (bōg), *n.* [Formerly also *bocque*, = Fr. *bugo* = Sp. Pg. *bogo* = It. *boca*, *boghe* (Florio), now *boga*, < Mk. *boca*, for L. *bos* (*boc-*), < Gr. *βόξ*, contr. of *βοαξ*, a certain sea-fish, so named from the sound it makes.] An acanthopterygian fish, *Box vulgaris*, of the family *Sparidæ*, found in the Mediterranean, on the west coast of Africa, and in rare cases on the coasts of Britain. The body is oblong and compressed, the head and mouth are small, the teeth notched, the eyes large, and the general coloring is brilliant. Also called *boer* and *bogo*.

bogue[3] (bōg), [OF., = F. *bouche*: see *embogue*.] A mouth; an embouchure. Used specially in the name *the bogue*, the principal mouth of the Canton river in China (also called *Boca Tigris*, the Tiger's Mouth).

bogwest (bog'west), *n.* [E. dial., appar. *bargwest* varied toward *bog*[1] and *west*.] A specter; a ghost. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bogus[1] (bō'gus), *n.* and *a.* [A slang word, of which many conjectural explanations have been offered, a corruption of *bogwise*, *bogwise*, sugar-cane refuse, etc. Dr. Samuel Willard of Chicago, in a letter to the editor of the New Eng. Dict., traces it to the 'Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph' of July 6 and Nov. 2, 1837, the word *bogus* as a substantive applied to an apparatus for coining false money. Mr. Uber D. Howe, who was the inventor of that paper, describes in his 'Autobiography' (1878) the discovery of such a piece of mechanism in the hands of a gang of coiners at Painesville in May, 1827; it was a mysterious-looking object, and some one in the crowd styled it a 'bogus,' a designation adopted in the succeeding numbers of the paper. Dr. Willard considers this to have been short for *tantrabogus*, a word familiar to him from his childhood, and which in his father's time was commonly applied in Vermont to any ill-looking object; he points out that *tantarabobs* is given in Halliwell as a Devonshire word for the devil. *Bogus* seems thus to be related to *bogy*, etc." (*N. E. D.*) The E. dial. word may have been transported to New England and undergone there the alteration to which such terms are subject.] I. *n.* An apparatus for coining counterfeit money.

II. *a.* Counterfeit; spurious; sham: originally applied in the United States to counterfeit money, but now to anything based on sham or false pretense: as, a *bogus* claim; a *bogus* government.

But our *bogus* theologians, who systematically convert the fine gold of the gospel into glittering tinsel, and sell it for lucre, occupy the highest seats in our synagogues.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 177.

bogus[2] (bō'gus), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a use of *bogus*[1].] Some refer it to *bagasse*, sugar-cane refuse.] A liquor made of rum and molasses. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

bog-violet (bog'vī'ō-let), *n.* The butterwort. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bog-wood (bog'wud), *n.* Same as *bog-oak*.

bogwort (bog'wėrt), *n.* [< *bog*[1] + *wort*[1].] Same as *cranberry*.

bogy, bogey[1] (bō'gi), *n.*; pl. *bogies, bogeys* (-giz). [Also written *bogie*; a comparatively recent word, appar. a var. (perhaps arising from nursery speech) of *bogle*, or from the same source: see *bogle*.] 1. The devil: often as a quasi-proper name, and usually with an epithet (in this use with a capital): as, *Old Bogy*.

I am *bogey*, and frighten everybody away.
Thackeray, Newcomes.

2. A hobgoblin; a bugbear.

The humble Northumbrian *bogie* who "flitted" with the farmer when he removed his furniture.
Encyc. Brit., II. 204.

There is no reasoning . . . with men to whom party becomes the *bogey* of the Government, and who feel bound to discover *bogies* in every measure adopted by the party in power. *New Q. R.*, N. A., CXXVIII. 135.

3. [cap.] See *Colonel Bogey*.

bogyism, bogeyism (bō'gi-izm), *n.* [< *bogy, bogey*[1], + *-ism*.] 1. That which pertains to or is characteristic of a bogy.—2. Belief in or dread of sprites or goblins. *Thackeray.*

bo-hacky (bō-hak'i), *n.* [E. dial.] A donkey. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bohea (bō-hē'), *n.* [< Chinese *Wou-yĕ* or *Foo-yĕ*, the name of two ranges of hills in the province of Fuhkien, China, where the tea-shrub is largely grown.] 1. Tea which was first imported into England in 1666. In the dialects of Fuhkien *h* is used for *w* and *r*.] 1. A general name for tea.

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse, and spill her solitary tea.
Pope, To Miss Blount, ll. 15.

For if my pure libations exceed three,
I feel my heart become so sympathetic,
That I must have recourse to Miss Blount, ll. 15.
Byron.

By way of entertainment in the evening, to make a party with the sergeant's wife to drink tea, and play at all-fours on a drum-head. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, i. 2.

2. An inferior kind of black tea, grown on the Woo-yo hills of China, or tea of a similar quality grown in other districts of the same country. See *tea*.

Bohemian (bō-hē'mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Bohémien*, a bohemian, a gipsy, and in a secondary signification a gipsy, < *Bohème*, ML. *Bohemia*, the country of the *Bohemi*, *Boihemi*, or *Boii*, Latinized form repr. by G. *Böhmen*, Bohemia, < L. *Boii*, a people of ancient Gaul, and from a portion settled in what is now Bohemia, + *-hem*, OHG. *heim* = E. *home*.] I. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Bohemia, a crownland and kingdom of the Austrian empire.—2. A follower of John Huss; a Hussite.—3. [F. *bohémien*, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Bohemians or Hussites, driven from their native country.] A gipsy.

"How! of no country?" repeated the Scot. "No," answered the *Bohemian*, "of none. I am a *Zingaro*, a *Bohemian*, an Egyptian, or whatever the Europeans, in their different languages, may choose to call our people, but I have no country." *Scott*, Q. Durward, xvi.

4. In America, especially an artist or a literary man, who leads a free and often somewhat dissipated life, having little regard to what society he frequents, and despising conventionalities generally. [Sometimes without a capital.]

By *Bohemian* I do not mean to be uncomplimentary. I mean merely a class of persons who prefer adventure and speculation to settled industry, and who do not work well in the harness of ordinary life. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 217.

5. The ancient tongue of Bohemia, a member of the Slavic branch of the Aryan family.

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Bohemian

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its language.—2. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the so-called Bohemians; unconventional; free from social restraints: as, a *Bohemian* life.—3. In *ornith.*, erratic; wandering; irregularly migratory; of unsettled habits.

Bohemian bob. See *bob*[2].—**Bohemian Brethren.** the popular name of a religious denomination which developed from the followers of Huss in Bohemia in the fifteenth century. It reached its greatest influence in the sixteenth century, and was suppressed by Ferdinand II. in the seventeenth century in Bohemia and Moravia, but lingered in Poland and Hungary. It was revived in the eighteenth century as the Moravian Church. The members of the denomination called themselves the Unity of Brethren (*Unitas Fratrum*).—**Bohemian glass.** See *glass*.—**Bohemian pheasant.** See *pheasant*.—**Bohemian waxwing.** See *waxwing*.—**Bohemian wheat,** a bird, the *Ampelis garrulus*, so called from the extent and irregularity of its wanderings. See *ornarious*.

Bohemianism (bō-hē'mi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Bohemian*, *n.*, 4, + *-ism.*] The life or habits of a Bohemian, in the figurative sense. See *Bohemian*, *n.*, 4.

bohor (bō'hor), *n.* A variety of reedbuck of western Africa, the *Cervicapra bohor*, a kind of antelope.

bohur, *n.* See *bezoar*.

boid (bōid), *n.* A snake of the family *Boidæ*: a boa or anaconda.

Boidæ (bō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Boa* + *-idæ.*] A family of non-venomous ophidian reptiles, with two mobile hooks or spurs, the rudiments of hind legs, near the anus, no anus has been described below the limits, and latterly generally restricted to American species: (1) Colubrine snakes with the belly covered with narrow, elongate shields or scales, nearly resembling those of the back, and with spur-like rudimentary legs on each side of the vent. It included the *Boidæ* as well as *Pythonidæ*, *Charinidæ*, and *Tortricidæ* of recent ophidiologists. (2) Eurystomatous serpents with multiseriate posterior extremities. It included the *Boidæ*, *Pythonidæ*, and *Charinidæ*. (3) Eurystomatous serpents with rudimentary posterior appendages, extending, as in lower jaw, no supraorbital, but posterolateral, bones in cranium, and with cecum developed in the proximal part. In this limited sense there are still many species peculiar to the warmer regions of America, and many of them are also of gigantic size, such as the boa-constrictor and anaconda. *Xenoteres mirtonus*. They sometimes attack animals of a large size and kill them by constriction and crushing the body. See cuts under *boa* and *python*.

Boidæ (*Corvina nigra boliori*).

boil[1] (boil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boile*, *boyle*, a corrupt form of *bilek*, due to a supposed connection with *boil*[2]: see *bilet*.] An inflamed and painful suppurating tumor; a furuncle.

boil[2] (boil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *boyl*, *boyle*, < ME. *boilen*, *boylen*, < OF. *boillir*, F. *bouillir* = Pr. *bullir*, *builir*, mod. Sp. *bullir*, *bolir*, also as Pg. *bulir*, move, stir, < L. *bullire*, also *bullare*, < *bulla*, a bubble: see *bull*[3], *bullet*, *bullion*, *etc.* Cf. *ebullition*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bubble up or be in a state of ebullition, especially through the action of heat, the bubbles of gaseous vapor which have been formed in the lower portion rising to the surface and escaping: said of a liquid, and sometimes of the containing vessel: as, the water *boils*; the pot *boils*. The same action is induced by diminished pressure, as when water boils under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, or when cooled water is brought to a high pressure boils upon the removal of the pressure. See *boiling-point* and *ebullition*.

2. To be in an agitated state like that of boiling, through any other cause than heat or diminished pressure; exhibit a swirling or swelling motion; seethe: as, the waves *boil*.

He maketh the deep to *boil*. Job xli. 31.

3. To be agitated by vehement or angry feeling; be hot or excited: as, my blood *boils* at this injustice.

Then *boiled* my breast with flame and burning wrath.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

The plain truth is that Hastings had committed some great crimes, and that the thought of those crimes made the blood of Burke *boil* in his veins.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. To undergo or be subjected to the action of water or other liquid when at the point of ebullition: as, the meat is now *boiling*. **To boil away,** to evaporate in boiling.—**To boil over,** to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence: hence, figuratively, to be unable, on account of excitement, indignation, or the like, to refrain from speaking; to break out into the language of strong feeling, especially of indignation.—**To boil up,** to rise or be increased in volume by ebullition; as, paste is ready for use as soon as it has once *boiled up*; to *boil up* two or three times.

II. *trans.* 1. To put into a state of ebullition; cause to be agitated or to bubble by the application of heat. Hence—2. To collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt, etc.—3. To subject to the action of heat in a liquid raised to its point of ebullition, so as to produce some specific effect; cook or soothe in a boiling liquid: as, to *boil* meat, potatoes, etc.; to *boil* silk, thread, etc.—**To boil down,** to concentrate, or reduce in volume or bulk, by boiling away the more volatile portion of a liquid. A concentrated lye is employed to soften the hard fibers of the leaves of the Mexican ixtle, to reduce its bulk by boiling; hence, to reduce to smaller compass by removal of what can best be spared; condense by elimination.

After a while he [Bowles] developed a talent for condensing into brief and sparkling form the long and heavy articles in which the great political papers of the day discharged their thunder. On these he began to practice that great art of reducing them to a size afterward carried to such perfection. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 23.

To boil down to, to reduce by boiling away the water to think juice by boiling it until it reaches the point of crystallization.

boil[2] (boil), *n.* [< *boil*[2], *v.*] 1. The state or act of boiling; boiling-point: as, to bring water to a *boil*. [Colloq.]—2. That which is boiled; a boiling preparation. *Jer. D. E.* [Rare.]—**At the boil,** boiling; at the boiling-point: as, the solution should be kept *at the boil* for at least half an hour.

boil[3], *n.* See *bullet*[2].

boiled (boild), *p. a.* 1. Raised to the boiling-point.—2. Prepared by being subjected to the heat of boiling water: applied to substantives (from its use as a heading on bills of fare) for meat dressed or cooked by boiling: as, "a great piece of cold *boiled*," *Dickens*, Christmas Carol.

boiler (boi'lėr), *n.* 1. A person who boils.—2. A vessel in which anything is boiled. Specifically—(a) A large vessel of tin, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, potash-works, etc., for boiling large quantities of liquor. (b) A large wash-kettle, usually in which soiled clothes are boiled to cleanse them; a wash-boiler.

3. A strong metallic structure in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes. See *steam-boiler*.—4. Something, as a tube, used for boiling. *Jer. D. E.* [Rare.]

boiler-alarm (boi'lėr-a-lärm'), *n.* A device for showing when the water in a steam-boiler is at the proper level.

boiler-clamp (boi'lėr-klamp), *n.* A clamp used for holding the plates and parts of boilers together, so that they can be drilled or riveted.

boiler-feeder (boi'lėr-fē'dėr), *n.* An apparatus for supplying water to a steam-boiler.

boiler-float (boi'lėr-flōt), *n.* A float connected with the water-supply apparatus of a steam-boiler. It opens a supply-valve when the water falls to a certain point and closes the valve when the water has risen to a certain height.

boiler-iron (boi'lėr-ī'ėrn), *n.* Iron rolled into the form of a flat plate, from ¼ to ½ inch in thickness, used for making boilers, tanks, vessels, etc. Also *boiler-plate*.

boiler-meter (boi'lėr-mē'tėr), *n.* A meter for measuring the quantity of water used in a steam-boiler.

boiler-plate (boi'lėr-plāt), *n.* Same as *boiler-iron*.

boiler-protector (boi'lėr-prō-tek'tor), *n.* A non-conducting covering or jacket for a steam-boiler, designed to prevent radiation of heat.

boiler-shell (boi'lėr-shel), *n.* The main or outside portion of a boiler.

A steel *boiler-shell* may therefore be made of plates at least one-third less in thickness than a similar shell of wrought iron. *Nature*, Sept. 1, 1881, p. 431.

boiler-shop (boi'lėr-shop), *n.* A workshop where boilers are made.

boilery (boi'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *boileries* (-iz). [< *boil*[2] + *-ery.*] 1. A place or an apparatus for boiling.—2. A sail-house or place for evaporating brine.—3. In *law*, water arising from a salt-well belonging to one who is not the owner of the soil.

Also *boilary*.

boiling (boi'ling), *p. a.* 1. At the temperature at which any specified liquid passes into a gaseous state; bubbling up under the action of heat: as, *boiling* water; *boiling* springs.—2. Figuratively—(a) Fiercely agitated; raging: as, the *boiling* seas. (b) Heated; inflamed; bursting with passion: as, *boiling* indignation.

Boiling spring, a spring or fountain which gives out water at the boiling point or at a high temperature. The most remarkable boiling springs are the geysers, which throw up columns of water and steam; but there are many others in various parts of the world, often associated with geysers, characterized only by ebullition and emission of steam. Some of the finest are in California and New Zealand, are strongly impregnated with mineral matters and variously colored, while others are charged with liquid mud. See *geyser*.

boilingly (boi'ling-li), *adv.* In boiling manner.

The lakes of bitumen
Rise *boilingly* higher and higher.
Longfellow, Manfred, i. 1.

boiling-point (boi'ling-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid is converted into vapor with ebullition; more strictly, the temperature at which the tension of the vapor is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. The point varies for different liquids, but for the same liquid at different pressures, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. Under the normal atmospheric pressure (see *atmosphere*) water boils at 212° F. (100° C., 80° R.), and this is found the boiling-point when 30 of a degree F. for a variation in the barometer of half an inch. Hence water will boil at a lower temperature at the top of a mountain than at the bottom, owing to diminution in the pressure; a fact which leads to a method of measuring the height of a mountain by observing the temperature at which water boils at the bottom of the mountain and at the top. At the top of Mont Blanc water boils at 185° F. Under a pressure of about 4 lb. an atmosphere water would boil at 40° F., while under a pressure of 10 atmospheres the boiling point would be raised to 356° F. A liquid may be heated much above its true boiling-point without boiling, if but the superheated vapor immediately expands until its temperature is reduced to the boiling-point. Hence, in determinations of the boiling-point, the thermometer is never immersed in the liquid, but in the vapor just above it. — **Kopp's law of boiling-points,** the proposition that in certain homologous series of chemical substances each addition of CH_2 is accompanied by a rise in the boiling-point of about 19°.5 C.

boin (boin), *n.* Another form of *boyn*.

boine (boin), *n.* [E. dial. Of. *boin*, *boyn*.] A swelling. [Prov. Eng. (Essex).]

This Inan Vanilowich wich performing of the same ceremonie caused his forehead to be full of bosses and swellings, and sometimes to be black and blew.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 224.

boiobi, *n.* See *bojobi*.

bois (F. pron. bwo), *n.* [F., wood, timber, a wood, forest, < OF. *bois*, *bos* or Pr. *bosc* = Sp. *bosque* = Pg. *bosque*, < ML. *boscus*, *buscus*, a bush, wood, forest: see *bush*[1], *bosscage*, *etc.*] Wood: a French word occurring in several phrases occasionally found in English: it also occurs as the terminal element in *bauboy*, —**Bois d'arc** (F. pron. bwo dark), [F. *bois* wood; *de*, of; *arc*, bow.] Same as *bow-wood*.

boisbrûlé (F. pron. bwo-brō-lā'), *n.* [Canadian F., < F. *bois*, wood, + *brûlé*, pp. of *brûler*, burn, scorch.] Literally, burnt-wood: a name formerly given to a Canadian half-breed.

bois-chêne (F. pron. bwo-shān'), *n.* [F., oak-wood; *bois*, wood (see *bois*); *chêne*, oak, < OF. *chesne* (*chesnaie*, adj.), *quesne* (*quesnaie*, adj.), oak, < LL. *quercinus*, prop. adj., of the oak (cf. It. *quercia*, the oak, < L. *quercus*, fem. adj.), < L. *quercus*, oak.] Oak-wood: the name of a timber obtained in Santo Domingo, used in ship-building. *McElrath.*

bois-durci (F. pron. bwo-dür-sē'), *n.* [F.; *bois*, wood, + *durci*, pp. of *durcir*, harden, < *dur*, hard, < L. *durescere*, harden, < *durus*, hard.] In *com.*, an artificial hard wood made of a paste of blood and the sawdust of mahogany, ebony, and other fine-grained woods, molded into various forms. When hardened it takes a high polish.

boisseau (F. pron. bwo-sō'), *n.*; pl. *boisseaux* (-sōz'). [F.; see *bushel*.] An old French dry measure, corresponding in name to the English bushel, but much smaller in capacity. The franc was established at 18 litres (one of which = 1.6 bolliet), or about 2¾ gallons, which is a slight reduction from the old *boisseau*, introduced with the metric system; but in small trade the name is used for the decaliter or ten litres (2.64 gallons). In other parts of France the boisseau in old reckoning was generally much less than that of Paris.

boist[1], *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boast*, Sc. *buist*, < ME. *boist*, *boiste*, also *bust*, *bust*, *buste*, *bouste*, *bust* (= Bret. *buest*), < OF. *boiste*, F. *boîte* = Pr. *boitia*, < ML. *buxita*, a form of *buxida*, prop. *acc.*, corrupted form of *pyxida*, *acc.* of *buxis*, *pyxis*, a box: see *box*[1], *box*[2], and *bushel*[1]. A box; especially, a box for holding ointment.

Every *boist* full of thy letuarie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 21.

boist[2] (boist), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a survival in a particular use of *boist*[1], or a var. of *boast* for *bowse*, prop. a row-stall: see *bouse*[1].] A rude hut, such as those erected along the line of a railway for the temporary use of laborers; called in the United States a *shanty*. [Eng.]

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boisterous (bois'tẽr-ous), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *boysterous, bowstrous, bowstrous, boistrous;* < late ME. *boistrous*, rough, coarse, a development, through the forms *boisteous, boystuous*, of the earlier form *boistous*, which it has now superseded: see *boistous.*] **1†.** Rough; coarse; stout; stiff.

The leathern cotaide, *boisterous* as it was,
Unto way, and bent beneath her strict embrace.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, l. 160.

2†. Rough and massive; bulky; cumbrous; clumsy.

His *boysterous* club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up againe so light.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 10.

3†. Rough in operation or action; violent; vehement. [Rare.]

The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them.
Woodward, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

4. Rough and stormy; applied to the weather, the waves, etc.—**5.** Exposed to the turbulence of the elements: as, a *boisterous* headland; a *boisterous* passage.—**6†.** Fierce; savage; truculent; full of violence: as, *boisterous* war.

Boist'rous Clifford, thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

7. Turbulent; rough and noisy; clamorous: applied to persons or their actions: as, a *boisterous* man; *boisterous* merriment; a *boisterous* game.

They love a Psalm to obey
Boisterous as March, yet fresh as May.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 4.

In the vigour of his physique, and with almost *boisterous* capacity for enjoyment, he was an English counterpart of the Scotch Christopher North. *Edinburgh Rev.*

boisterously (bois'tẽr-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *boystrously*; < *boisterous* + *-ly*2. Cf. *boistously.*] In a boisterous manner; roughly; with noisy energy or activity.

When you come next to woo, pray you, come not *boisterously*, and furnish'd like a bear-ward.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

Hallooʼd it as *boisterously* as the rest.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 20.

boisterousness (bois'tẽr-us-nes), *n.* [< *boisterous* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being boisterous; rough, noisy behavior; turbulence.

Behaved with the *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority. *Johnson*, Life of Prior.

boistous†, *a.* [Early mod. E. also written *boystous, boisteous, boystous, boistious, boythous*, etc., &c. *bouisteous, buisteous*, etc.; < ME. *boistous, boystous, boystous*, etc.; cf. mod. E. dial. (Cornwall) *boustous, boustis, boustie, boustious*, fat, corpulent, *boist*, corpulence (perhaps a back-formation, from the adj.); origin unknown. The ME. appears in form with AF. *boistous*, OF. *boisteus*, mod. F. *boiteux*, lame, but no connection of sense is apparent. The W. *bwystus*, wild, ferocious, is perhaps from E.] **1.** Rude; rough; churlish; rustic; coarse: applied to persons. [The earliest recorded sense.]

I am a *boystous* man, right thus say I.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 107.

2. Rough; fierce; savage.

Myghte no bridoon [horses] theme bere, thus *boistous* churles.
Bot coverde camelles of tourus, enclooyde in mayles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 615.

3. Rough and massive; bulky; clumsy. [Still in dial. use.]—**4.** Coarse in texture; rough; stout; thick.—**5.** Loud; violent; boisterous.

boistously†, *adv.* [< ME. *boistously*, etc.; < *boistous* + *-ly*2.] Roughly; violently; boisterously.

boistousness†, *n.* [< ME. *boistousnesse*, etc.; < *boistous* + *-ness.*] Roughness; violence; boisterousness.

bojobi, boiobi (bō-jō'bi), *n.* [Native name.] The dog-headed boa, or *Xiphosoma cervinum*, a South American snake, family *Boidæ*, notable for the beautiful green color of its skin. It is distinguished by having smooth scales, the marginal scales of the mouth pitted, and rostrate shield on the snout. Also called *arramboya.*

bokark (bō'kärk), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A basket of birch-bark, used by Lake Superior Indians to hold maple-sugar.

boke1 (bōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boked*, ppr. *boking.* [E. dial., also *buck*; in part a var. of *poke*: see *buck*4 and *poke*1.] **I.** *trans.* To thrust; push; poke. [Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To thrust; push; butt. *Holland.*

boke2, *v.* A dialectal form of *book*, *bolk.*

boke3 (bōk), *n.* In *mining*, a small run in pipes, found connecting the ore running through the vein. *R. Hunt.*

boke4, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *book.*

bokeet, *n.* A Middle English form of *buckle*2.

bokeler†, *n.* A Middle English form of *buckler.*

bolar (bō'lär), *a.* [< *bole*2 + *-ar.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of bole: as, *bolar* earths.

bolary† (bō'la-ri), *a.* [< *bole*2 + *-ary*] Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

bolas1, *n.* A Middle English form of *ballace.*

bolas2 (bō'las), *n.* Sing. and pl. (Sp., pl. of *bola*, a ball, < L. *bulla*, a bubble, any round object: see *bull*3, *bill*3.] A weapon of war and the chase, consisting of two or three balls of stone or metal attached to the ends of strong lines, which are knotted together, used by the Gauchos and Indians of western and southern South America. It is used by throwing it in such a way that the line winds around the object aimed at, as the legs of an animal. A smaller weapon of the same sort is in use among the Eskimo for killing seals.

The *bolas*, or balls, are of two kinds: the simplest, which is used chiefly for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin, plaited thong, about eight feet long. The other kind differs only in having three balls united by thonge to a common centre. The Gaucho holds the smallest of the three in his hand, and, twirling the other two around his head; then, taking aim, sends them like chain shot revolving through the air. In war, or in any spirited style of effect, than, winding round it, they cross each other and become firmly hitched. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, iii. 80.

bolbonaci, *n.* The wild artichoke, *Cynara bicornis.*

bold (bōld), *a.* [< ME. *bold, bald*, < AS. *beald, bald* = OS. *bald* = D. *bout*, bold (= MLG. *balde, balde*, adv., quickly, at once), = OHG. *bald, MHG. balt*, bold (G. *bald*, adv., soon), = Icel. *ballr* = ODan. *bold* = Goth. **balths*, bold (in deriv. *balthaba*, boldly, *balthei* = E. *bold*, boldness, etc.). Hence *bold*, *v.*, and *-ly*, and (from OHG.) It. *baldo*, OF. *bald, bauld*, bold, gay; see *bawd*.] **1.** Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless: applied to men or animals: as, *bold* as a lion.

He has called him forty Marchmen *bold*.
Kinmont Willie, in Child's Ballads, VI. 61.

Our speech is free as nature first made man,
And save that tenderer moments make us *bold*,
Our whitening tips would close, their truest truth untold.
Tennyson, Princess, v. Longfellow.

2. Requiring or exhibiting courage; planned or executed with courage and spirit: as, a *bold* enterprise.

The *bold* design
Pleased highly those infernal States.
Milton, P. L., II. 386.

3†. Confident; trusting; assured.

I am *bold* her honour
Will remain hers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

4. Forward; impudent; audacious: as, a *bold* huzzy.

Men can cover crimes with *bold*, stern looks.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1252.

5. Overstepping usual bounds; presuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or license, as in style or expression: as, a *bold* metaphor.

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*
It is hardly too *bold* to claim the whole Netherlands as In the widest sense of the word Dutch.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 21.

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; markedly conspicuous; prominent: as, a *bold* headland; a *bold* handwriting.

Cataclysms and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in points as lights and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Steep; abrupt: as, a *bold* shore (one that enters the water almost perpendicularly).

Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Howell.*

T. e coast [Virginia] is a *bold* and even coast, with regular soundings, and is open all the year round.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 2.

8. Deep, as water, close to the shore; navigable very near to the land.

The line [of soundings] was extended to Jacmel, showing *bold* water to the cape. *Science*, III. 591.

To be bold or so bold, to venture; presume so far (as to do something).

Sir, let me be so *bold* as to ask you,
Did you yet ever see Baptista's daughter?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

I will be *bold*, since you will have it so,
To ask a noble favour of you.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

To make bold, to take the liberty; use the freedom: as, I have *made bold* to call on you.—**Syn. 1.** Dauntless, doughty, valiant, manful, stout-hearted, intrepid, audacious, adventurous.—**4.** Saucy, impertinent, assuming, brazen-faced.

bold† (bold), *v.* [< ME. *bolden, balden*, tr. and intr., < AS. *bealdian*, intr. be bold (= OHG. *baldem*, MHG. *belden*, trans. make bold, = Goth. *balthjan*, intr. be bold, dare), < *beald*, bold. Cf. *bield*, *v.*, a parallel form (< AS. *byldan*), and *embolden.*] **I.** *trans.* To make bold; embolden; encourage.

For this business.
It toucheth us, as France invades our land,
Not *bolds* the king. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become bold.

For with that on encreede my fere,
And with that *bolded* me my bone.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 144.

bold-beating† (bōld'bē'ting), *a.* Browbeating: as, "*bold-beating* oaths," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

boldent (bōl'dn), *v. t.* [< *bold* + *-en*1. Cf. *embolden.*] To make bold; give confidence; encourage.

I am much too venturous
In tempting of your patience; but am *boldened*
Under your promis'd gentleness of looks.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

bold-face (bōld'fās), *n.* **1.** One who has a bold face; an impudent person.

A sauce-box, and a *bold-face*, and a pert.
Richardson, Pamela, xix.

2. In *printing*, same as *full-face.*

bold-faced (bōld'fāst), *a.* Having a bold face; impudent.

The *bold-faced* atheists of this age.
Bp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

boldhead†, *n.* [ME. *boldhede*; < *bold* + *head.*] Boldness; courage.

Hafiss a all his *boldhede*. *Ont and Nightingale*, l. 514.

boldine (bōl'din), *n.* [< *boldo* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid extracted from the leaves of *Peumus Boldus.* See *boldo.*

boldly (bōld'li), *adv.* [< ME. *boldly, boldliche*, etc., < AS. *bealdlīce, baldlīce* (= OS. *baldlīco* = OHG. *baldlīcho*), < *beald*, bold.] In a bold manner. (*a*) Courageously; intrepidly; fearlessly; bravely. (*b*) With confidence; without fear or hesitation. (*c*) Vigorously; strongly; strikingly. (*d*) Impudently; insolently. (*e*) Abruptly; precipitously. (*f*) Steeply; abruptly; conspicuously.

boldness (bōld'nes), *n.* [< *bold* + *-ness.* For the earlier noun, see *bield.*] The quality of being bold, in any of the senses of the word.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you. 2 Cor. vii. 4.

Boldness is the power to speak, or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder.
Locke, Human Understanding.

The *boldness* of the figures will be to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the judgment. *Dryden.*

I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by fortitude or magnanimity. *Boldness* does not, I think, imply the firmness of mind which constitutes fortitude, nor the elevation and generosity of magnanimity. *N. Webster.*

bold-spirit (bōld'spir"it-ed), *a.* Having a bold spirit or mind.

bole1 (bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boal, boll*; < MF. *bole*, < Icel. *bolr, bulr*, trunk of a tree, = OSw. *bol*, = Sw. *bål*, a trunk, Dan. *bul*, Dan. *bul*, trunk, stump, log, = MHG. *bole*, G. *bohle*, a thick plank; prob. akin, through the notion of roundness, to *ball*1, *bowl*1, *ball*3, etc. *Bole* is the first element of *bolection* and of its perversion *boulerard*, q. v.] **1.** The body or stem of a tree.

Huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring
In every *bole*. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

The nerves of bearing clasp the roots of the brain as a creeping vine clings to the *bole* of an oak.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 271.

2. Anything of cylindrical shape; a roll; a pillar: as, *bales* of stone. [Eng.]

Make it up into little long *boles* or roules.
True Gentlewoman's Delight (1676).

3. A small boat suited for a rough sea. *Imp. Dict.* [Eng.]

bole2 (bōl), *n.* [< ME. *bol* (in *bol armoniak*, Armenian bole), < OF. *bol*, F. *bol* = Pr. Sp. *bol* = Pg. It. *bolo*, < L. *bōlus*, clay, a lump, mixture, mixture, < Gr. βῶλος, a clod or lump of earth.] **1.** A general term including certain compact, amorphous, soft, more or less brittle, unctuous clays, having a conchoidal fracture and greasy luster, and varying in color from

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yellow, red, or brown to nearly black. They are hydrous silicates of aluminium, with more or less iron, to which they owe their color, and are used as pigments. The red letters in old manuscripts were painted with bole. *Armenian bole* is a native clay, or silicate of aluminium, containing considerable cold of iron, formerly brought from Armenia, but now recently obtained in various parts of Europe. It is pale-red, soft and unctuous to the touch, and has been used as an astringent and absorbent, and also as a pigment. *Bole of Blois* is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and effervesces with acids. *Bohemian bole* is of a yellow color with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture. *Provence bole* is of a pale-red color, variegated with specks of white and yellow. *Siberian bole* is of a pale-yellow color. These earths are employed in medicine as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East; they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe.

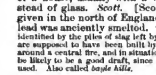
2†. A bolus; a dose. *Colerridge.* [Rare.]

bole², *n.* Another spelling of *bolt*².

bole³ (bōl), *n.* [Also spelled *boal*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A small square recess or cavity in a wall; also, a window or opening in the wall of a house, usually with a wooden shutter instead of glass. *Scott.* [Scotch.]—2. A name given in the north of England to a place where lead was anciently smelted. These holes, which are identified by the piles of slag left by the ancient smelters, are supposed to have been built by simply forming arches around a central fire, and in situations where there would be likely to be a good draft, unless no artificial blast was used. Also called *bole hole*.

Close to the spot . . . there was a *bole*, by which is meant a place where in ancient times . . . miners used to smelt their lead ore. *Archæologia*, vii. 170 (1785).

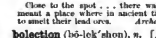
bolection (bō-lek'shon), *n.* [Also written *bolection*, *beletion*, *bilection*, *bolexion*, *bellerion* (in p. a.); a Latin-seeming form, appar. a corruption of some unrediscovered Anglo-Norman.] In *joinery*, a kind of molding which projects beyond the surface of the work which it decorates. It is used chiefly for surrounding panels in doors, and in like positions. The word is generally used attributively or in composition, as *bolection-molding*.



Bolection-molding.

bolectioned (bō-lek'shond), *a.* Having bolection-moldings.

bolero (bō-lā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A Spanish dance in ¾ time, accompanied by the voice and castanets, intended to represent the course of love from extreme shyness to extreme passion.



Fandango's wriggle or *bolero's* bound.

Byron, The Waltz.

2. A musical composition for such a dance.

boletic (bō-let'ik), *a.* [< *Boletus* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from the genus *Boletus*.

Boletus (bō-lē'tus), *n.* [L., a kind of mushroom, < Gr. *βώλιτης*, a kind of mushroom, < *βῶλος*, a lump of earth, a clod: see *bole*².]

Boletus, entire and cut longitudinally.

An extensive genus of hymenomycetous fungi, generally found growing on the ground in woods and meadows, especially in pine woods. In *Boletus* the pores are easily separable from the cap and from each other, while in the related genus *Polyporus* they are adherent to the cap, and are bound to each other by an interstitial tissue, the trama. A few species are edible.

boleyn (bō'lin), *n.* See *bolein*.

bolide (bō'lid or -lid), *n.* [< L. *bolis* (*bolid-*), a fiery meteor, < Gr. *βολίς* (*βολιδ-*), a missile, dart, < *βάλλειν*, throw.] A meteor or fireball.

bolint, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bowline*.

Shack the *bolints* there.

Shak., Pericles, iii. 1.

Bolina (bō-lī'nā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of ctenophorans, typical of the family *Bolinadæ*.

Bolina is one of the most characteristic of the comb-bearing medusæ. The body is very gelatinous and highly phosphorescent. The sides of the body are developed into two larger lappets or flaps, which are carried or hung vertically instead of horizontally, on account of the contractile powers of the body walls. The eight comb-plates are very considerably; as a rule, however, when the body is seen from the side, it has an oval or elongated form. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 150.

Bolinidæ (bō-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bolina* + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate ctenophorans.

bolita (bō-lī'tā), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *bola*, a ball.] A three-banded armadillo, family *Dasypodidæ* and genus *Tolypeutes*, which can roll itself up into a ball. It is also called *ball armadillo*, *matico*, and *apar*. See cut under *apar*.

bolivar (bol'i-vär), *n.* [Named after General *Bolivar*.] A gold, and also a silver, coin of Venezuela, worth about 19 cents.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, proximo, cannot exceed 50,000,000 *bolivars*.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lx. (1886), p. 182.

Bolivian (bō-liv'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bolivia*, so called from General *Bolivar*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Bolivia, or to the people of Bolivia, a republic of South America, between Brazil, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic, now entirely inland, having lost its only port (on the Pacific) by war with Chili (1878–83).—**Bolivian bark**. See *bark*².

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bolivia.

boliviano (bō-liv-i-ä'nō), *n.* [Bolivian Sp.] The monetary unit of Bolivia; the Bolivian dollar, equal to 45.1 cents. Proclamation of the Secretary of the Treasury, October 1, 1900.

bolk (bōk), *v.* [= E. dial. *bouk*, *buck*, Sc. *bouk*, *bowk*, *book*, *buck*, *buick*, early mod. E. *boik*, *boick*, *bulke*, < ME. *bolken*, a form of earlier *bulken*, E. *balk*²: see *balk*², *belk*, *belch*, and the forms there cited, all appar. imitative variations of one original.] 1†. To belch. *Cotgrave.* 2. To vomit; retch.—3. To heave.—4. To gush out.

II. *trans.* To belch out; give vent to; caculate. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

boll¹ (bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bol*, *bole*, also *bowl* (which is now the prevalent spelling in the first sense); < AS. *bolla*, a bowl, a round vessel, = D. *bol* = MLG. *bolle*, a bowl, head-bolt, skull, *throttolla*, throat-bolt), = MD. *bolle*, *bol*, *ms.*, = OHG. *pollo*, MHG. *bolle*, *t.*, a round vessel, bud, = Icel. *bolli*, *m.*, an Dan. *bolle*, a bowl, < Teut. √ *bul*, swell, in causal form (Goth. *uſbauljan*, puff up, cf. OHG. *bolon*, MHG. *boln*, roll; not directly, but perhaps remotely, connected with Skt. *bala*, a ball: see *balk*, *bulk*, *bole*.] 1†. A round vessel for containing liquids; a bowl. See *bowl*¹, of which *boll* is the earlier spelling.

His *bolle* of ambrosia. *King Horn*, l. 1122.

2†. A vesicle or bubble.—3. A rounded pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax or cotton. See cut under *cotton-plant*.—4. A round knob.

boll (bol), *v. t.* [< *boll*¹, *n.*] To form into or produce bolls or rounded seed-vessels.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*.
Ex. lix. 31.

boll² (bōl), *n.* [Sc. also *boar*: earlier *bole*, *boule*, < ME. (Sc.) *bolle*, *boler*. < Icel. *bolli*, a bowl, also used for a measure; same word as *E. boll*¹ and *bowl*.] An old Scotch dry measure, also used in Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and the Isle of Man. In Scotland it was by statute 5.9276 Winchester bushels. The usual boll for grain was 6 imperial ultras from 6 to 64 Winchester bushels, or even more, the standard sent from Linlithgow being computed at 140 pints. See *firlot*. The wheat-boll, also used for peas and beans, was generally 4 to 4½ Winchester bushels. The boll for potatoes was 24 to 32 Winchester bushels. But there was much variation, with the substance measured, the locality, and even the century, the law. Thus, in Kintyre the boll of grain was 9 Winchester bushels and 1 quart before Parliament, but 16 Scotch pints after that date. The statute boll contained 4 firlots. A boll of meal is now reckoned 140 pounds avoirdupois.—**Boll of canvas**, 35 yards.—**Boll of land**, about 100 acres.

boll³, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bollen*, appar. an assimilated form of the equiv. *bolnen*, mod. E. *bolen*: see *bolt*.] 1. Same as *bolt*, 2. To increase.

Bollandist (bol'an-dist), *n.* [From *Bolland* (1596–1665), who first carried out the systematic arrangement and publication of material, already collected by his fellow-Jesuit Rosweyd, for the lives of the saints.] One of a series of Jesuit writers who published, under the title "Acta Sanctorum," the well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church. See *acta*.

bollard (bol'ärd), *n.* [Perhaps < *bolet* + *-ard*. Cf. *pollard*.] 1. *Naut.*, a strong post fixed vertically alongside of a dock, on which to fasten hawsers for securing or hauling ships.—2. Same as *billet-head*, 1 (*a*).

bollard-timber (bol'ärd-tim'ber), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a knighthead; one of two timbers or stanchions rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end.

bolle¹, **bolle**², etc. Obsolete form of *boll*¹, *boll*², etc.

bollent, *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *boln*, *bowline*, Sc. *bolden*, *bowlden*; < ME. *bollen*, *bollun*, *bolle*, *bolne*, *bowle* (cf. *swollen*, *swoln*, pp. of *swell*): see *bell*², and cf. *bolt*.] Swollen; inflated.

His mantle of sea-green or water-colour, thin, and *bollent* out like a sail.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

bollers, *n.* Same as *bowler*¹.

bolletrie, *n.* See *bullytree*.

bollimony, *n.* See *bullimong*.

bolling (bō'ling), *n.* [Appar. from *bole*³, but the form suggests a confusion with *poll*¹. See *polli* and *pollard*.] A tree the tops and branches of which are cut off; a pollard. [Rare.]

bollito (bō-lē'tō), *n.* [It., < *bollito*, boiled, done, fermented, pp. of *bollire*, < L. *bullire*, boil: see *boil*².] A name given in Italian glass-works to an artificial crystal of a sea-green color.

bollman (bōl'man), *n.* [< Icel. *ból*, an abode, + *E. man*.] In the Orkney and Shetland islands, a cottager. *N. E. D.*

bollock-block (bol'ok-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two blocks formerly fastened on either side of a topmast-head to reeve a topsail-tie.

boll-rot (bōl'rot), *n.* A disease to which the boll of the cotton-plant is liable, manifesting itself at first by a slight discoloration resembling a spot of grease, and culminating in the rupture of the boll and the discharge of a putrid mass. Attributed to various causes.

boll-worm (bōl'wėrm), *n.* The larva or caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect of the family *Noctuidæ*, *Heliothis armigera*, very destructive in some seasons to the cotton-crop on account of its attacks on the bolls. It also molests other plants, and is known, under varying circumstances, as the *bud-worm*, *corn-worm*, *ear-worm*, *tassel-worm*, and *tomato-fruit worm*. See cut under *Heliothis*.

bolnt (bōln), *p. a.* [< ME. *bolnen* (also *bolne*: see *bold*³), < Icel. *bólginn* (= Sw. *bulnad* = Dan. *bolnet*), swell, be swollen, < *bólgiun*, prop. **bol-gin*, < *bólga* (= Sw. *bulga* = Dan. *bulge*), swell (be angry), a strong verb represented in Scand. by weak forms, and the prob. ult. source of *belly*, *bellows*, *bag*, etc.; cf. *belt*² and *bolleu*.] To swell.

bolnt (bōln), *p. a.* See *bollent*.

bolo (bō'lō), *n.* A long knife resembling a machete, used in the Philippine Islands.

Bologna phosphorus, sausage, stone, vial. See the nouns.

Bolognese (bō-lō-nyēs' or -nyēs'), *a.* [< It. *Bolognese* (L. *Bononiensis*), < *Bologna*, L. *Bononia*, orig. an Etruscan town called *Felsina*.] Pertaining to Bologna, a city of northern central Italy, famous during the middle ages for its university, or to a school of painting founded there by Lodovico Carracci (1555–1619), and also called the Eclectic School, from its declared intent (in the fulfilment of which it fell very far short) to combine the excellences of all other schools.

Bolognian (bō-lō'nyan), *a.* [< It. *Bologna*.] Same as *Bolognese*.—**Bolognian phosphorus**. See *phosphorus*.—**Bolognian stone**. See *stone*.

bolonan (bō'lō-nan), *n.* A soldier armed with a bolo. [Philippine Islands.]

bolometer (bō-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *βολή*, a throw, cast, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument devised by Professor S. P. Langley of the United States for measuring very small amounts of radiant heat. It acts upon the variation in electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor exposed to the action of heat. This strip forms one arm of an electric balance, and the change in the strength of the electric current passing through it because of the variation in resistance is registered in a delicate galvanometer. It indicates accurately changes of temperature of less than $\frac{1}{1000}$ F. It has been used in the study of the distribution of heat-energy in the solar, lunar, and other spectra. Also called *thermic balance* and *actinic balance*.

bolometric (bō-lō-met'rik), *a.* Of or indicated by the bolometer: as, *bolometric measurements*.

bolongaro (bō-long-gä'rō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of snuff made of various grades of leaves and stalks of tobacco, ground to powder and sifted.

bolster (bōl'stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boulster*, Sc. *bowster*: < ME. *bolstre*, < AS. *bolster* = D. *bolster* = OHG. *bolstar*, MHG. *bolster*, G. *polster* = Icel. *bólstr* = Sw. *bolster*, bed, = Dan. *bolster*, bed-ticking; with suffix *-ster*, < Teut. √ *bul*, swell (in form, *uſbauljan*, puff up), whence also *boll*¹, etc.] 1. Something on which to rest the head while reclining; specifically, a long cylindrical cushion stuffed with feathers, hair, down, or other materials, and generally laid under the pillows.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now.
Milton, Comus, l. 353.

2. Something resembling a bolster in form or use. Specifically—(*a*) Any kind of padding about a dress, such as the cylindrical rolls or cushions, called bearers, formerly worn by women to support and puff out their skirts at the hips.

A gown of green cloth made with *bolsters* stuffed with wool.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 314.

(*b*) A pad or quilt used to prevent pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wound-

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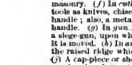
ed part; a cesspress. (e) A cushioned or padded part of a saddle. (d) *Naut., pl.*, pieces of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed under the eyes of the rigging to prevent chafing from the sharp edge of the trestletrees. (e) A part of a bridge intervening between the truss and the masonry. (f) In *cutlery*, the part of such instruments and tools as knives, chisels, etc., which adjoins the end of the handle; also, a metallic plate on the end of a pocket-knife handle. (g) In *gun.*, a block of wood on the carriage of a siege-gun, upon which the breech of the gun rests when it is moved. (h) In *arch.*, same as *bolster*, 2. (i) In *music*, the metal ridge which holds the tuning-pins of a piano. (j) A cap-piece or short timber placed at the top of a post as a bearing for a string-piece. (k) A perforated wooden block attached under metal in glazed to be punched. (l) A sleeve-bearing through which a spindle passes. (m)


Wagon-bolster.
a, axle-bar; b, bolster.

In *stone-work*, one of the loose wooden blocks against which the ends of the pole of the car rest. (n) A bar placed transversely over the axle of a wagon or in the middle of a car-truck to support the body. (o) One of the transverse pieces of an arch-centering, extending between the ribs and sustaining the voussoirs during construction.—**Bob at the bolster.** Same as *snake-dance*. —**Bolster bed**, in *carpentry* and *building*, a bolster formed of timbers stiffened by vertical iron plates.

bolster (bōl'stėr), *v. t.* [*bolster*, *n.*] **1.** To support with a bolster.

> Suppose I *bolster* him up in bed,
> And fix the crown again on his brow?
> *R. H. Stoddard*, The King is Cold.

2. To prop; support; uphold; maintain: generally implying support in a weak, faulty, or unworthy cause or object, or support based on insufficient grounds: now usually with *up*: as, to *bolster up* his pretensions with lies.

> O Lord, bearing, what *bolstering* of naughty matters is this in a Christian realm!
> *Latimer*, 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Persuasions used to further the truth, not to bolster error. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., iii. § 4.

Still farther to appropriate and confirm the exciting narrative of his forgery, he had artfully *bolstered* it up by an accompanying anecdote.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 416.

3. To furnish with a bolster in dress; pad; stuff out with padding.

Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder.
Tatler, No. 245.

bolsterer (bōl'stėr-ėr), *n.* One who bolsters; a supporter.

bolstering (bōl'stėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bolster*, *v.*] A prop or support; padding.

bolster-plate (bōl'stėr-plāt), *n.* An iron plate placed on the under side of the bolster of a wagon, to serve as a wearing surface.

bolster-spring (bōl'stėr-spring), *n.* A spring placed on the beam of a wagon-truck, to support the bolster and the body of the car.

bolster-work (bōl'stėr-wėrk), *n.* Architectural features, or courses of masonry, which are curved or bowed outward like the sides of a cushion.

bolt¹ (bōlt), *n.* [< ME. *bolt* (in most of the mod. senses), < AS. *bolt* (only in the last sense) = twice in glosses, "*catapultas*, speru, *boltas*," to which is due, perhaps, the erroneous suggestion that AS. *bolt* is a reduced form of L. *catapulta* (catapult) = MLG. *bolt*, a arrow, later *bont*, D. *bout*, a pin, = MLG. *bolte*, *bolten*, LG. *bolte*, an arrow, pin, round stick, fetter, roll of linen, = OHG. MHG. *bolz*, G. *bolz*, *bolzen*, an arrow, a pin, = Icel. *bolti*, a pin, a roll of linen (Haldorsen), = Dan. *bolt*, a pin, band (the Scand. forms prob. from E. or LG.); appar. an orig. Teut. word with the primary meaning of 'arrow' or 'missile.'] **1.** An arrow; especially, in *archery*, the arrow of a crossbow, which was short and thick as compared with a shaft.

> A fool's *bolt* is soon shot. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.
>
> The hilded has shot his *bolts* away,
> Till, his exhausted quiver yielding none,
> He gleans the blunted shafts that fall around,
> And aims them at the shield of truth again.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 873.

2. A thunderbolt; a stream of lightning: so named from its apparently darting like a bolt.

> The *bolts* that spare the mountain side
> His cloud-capt eminence divide,
> And spread the ruin round.
> *Cowper*, tr. of Horace, Odes, II. 10.
>
> Harmless as summer lightning plays
> From a low, hidden cloud by night,
> A light to set the hills ablaze,
> But not a bolt to smite. *Whittier*, Kenosa Lake.

3. An elongated bullet for a rifled cannon.—**4.** A cylindrical jet, as of water or molten

1, Trouble-bolt. 2, Eye-bolt. 3, Lewis bolt. a, head; f, shank; c, washer; d, nut; e, groves made by the nut in the object; f, f, collar; i, barbed shank surrounded by head, k.

glass.—**5.** A metallic pin or rod, used to hold objects together. It generally has screw-threads cut at one end, and sometimes at both, to receive a nut.—**6.** A movable bar for fastening a door, gate,

a, carriage-bolt; b, tire-bolt; c, sculling-bolt.

Door-bolt.

window-sash, or the like; specifically, that portion of a lock which is protruded from or drawn back within the case by the action of the key, and makes a fastening by being shot into a socket or keeper.—**7.** An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle.

> Away with him to prison, lay *bolts* enough upon him.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

8. In *firearms*: (*a*) In a needle-gun, the sliding piece that thrusts the cartridge forward into the chamber and carries the firing-pin. It has a motion of rotation about its longer axis for the purpose of locking the breech-mechanism before firing. (*b*) In a snap-gun, the part that holds the barrel to the breech-mechanism.—**9.** A roll or definite length of silk, canvas, tape, or other textile fabric, and also of wall-paper, as it comes from the maker ready for sale or use.

Fisc. Where be the French petticoats,
And girdles and hangers?
Sub. Here, in the trunk,
And the *bolts* of lawn. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 5.

10. A measure. (*a*) Of straw, a quantity loosely tied up. Also *bolting* or *bolton*. (*b*) Of cider rods, a quantity bound up for market, 3½ feet around the lower band. (*c*) Of reeds, one of 3 feet in circumference. [Eng.]—**11.** The cut ends of leaves of an uncut book which present a double or quadruple fold.—**12.** The comb of a bobbin-net machine on which the carriages move.—**13.** In *wood-working*: (*a*) A mass of wood from which anything may be cut or formed. (*b*) Boards held together, after being sawed from the log, by an uncut piece at each butt.—**14.** A name for certain plants, as the globe-flower and marsh-marigold.—**15.** [In this and the next sense from the verb.] The act of running off suddenly; a sudden spring or start: as, the horse made a *bolt*.

> The Egyptian soldiers, as usual, made an immediate *bolt*, throwing away their arms and even their clothes.
> *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 66.

16. In *politics*, the act of withdrawing from a nominating convention as a manifestation of disapproval of its acts; hence, refusal to support a candidate or the ticket presented by or in the name of the party to which one has hitherto been attached; also, the temporary desertion of one's party. [U. S.]—**17.** The act of bolting food.—**Barbed bolt**, a bolt with points projecting outward, to hold against or enter into the surrounding material, and thus prevent its withdrawal.—**Bolt and shackle**, in *boat-making*, an adjustment of a spiral spring in a turret clock, such that while the clock is winding there may be another spring in action to prevent a stoppage of the work. [Local, Eng.]—**Bolt**, a term applied to a bird-bolt in pale piercing through a tin.—**Bringing-to bolt**, a bolt with an eye at one end and a screw-thread and nut at the other, used in drawing parts toward each other.—**Chain-plate bolt**. Same as *chain-bolt*.—**Copper bolt**. See *copper bolt*, under *bolt*.—**Countersunk bolt**, a bolt having its head beveled and set into a correspondingly cavity in one of the parts which it connects.—**Dormant bolt**, a door bolt operated by a special key or lock.—**Key-head bolt**, a bolt with a projection from the chamber of its head to hold it so that it will not revolve with the nut.—**Liphead bolt**, a bolt of which the head projects sidewise.—**Roller bolts**, in *coach-building*, the bolts on the splinter-bar to which the traces are attached.

bolt¹ (bōlt), *v.* [= Sc. *boult*, *bout*, *bowt*; < ME. *bolten*, *bulten* (in the latter form varying in one instance with *pulten*, mod. E. *pelt*¹, q. v.), spring, start, also fetter, shackle (= MHG. *bulzen*, go off like an arrow); the other senses are modern, all being derived from *bolt*¹, *n.*, in its two main senses of 'missile' and 'pin for fastening': see *bolt*¹, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go off like a bolt or arrow; shoot forth suddenly; spring out with speed and suddenness: commonly followed by *out*: as, to *bolt out* of the house.

> Angry Cupid, *bolting* from her eyes,
> Hath shot himself into me like a flame.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.
>
> This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, . . .
> And oft out of a bush doth *bolt*
> *Drayton*, Nymphidia.

2. To spring aside or wrongly; start and run off; make a bolt.

Stage-coaches were upsetting in all directions, horses were *bolting*, boats were overturning, and boilers were bursting. *Dickens.*

The gun, absolutely the most useless weapon among us, could do nothing, even if the gunners did not *bolt* at the first sight of the enemy. *O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

3. In *politics*, to withdraw from a nominating convention as a means of showing disapproval of its acts; hence, to cease to act in full accord with one's party; refuse to support a measure or candidate adopted by a majority of one's colleagues or party associates. [U. S.]

Mr. Raymond agreed, . . . after some hesitation, but with the understanding that, if the Philadelphia Convention of 1866] fell under the control of the Copperheads, he would *bolt*. *J. F. Rhodes*, U. S., VI. 2.

4. To fall suddenly, like a thunderbolt.

> As an eagle
> His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1696.

5. To run to seed prematurely, as early-sown root-crops (turnips, etc.), without the usual thickening of the root, or after it.

II. *trans.* **1.** To send off like a bolt or arrow; shoot; discharge.—**2.** To start or spring (game) from its lair or bolt out, as hares, rabbits, and the like.

> Jack Ferret, welcome. . . .
> What canst thou *bolt* us best, a pair or two
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

3. To expel; drive out suddenly.

> Then *bolted* forth,
> Thrust out abruptly into Fortune's way,
> Among the conflicts of substantial life.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, iii. 77.

4. To blurt out; ejaculate or utter hastily.—**5.** To swallow hurriedly or without chewing; as, to *bolt* one's food.

> These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, who *bolts* them whole. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 39.

[After I., 3.] In *politics*, to break away from and refuse to support (the candidate, the ticket, or the platform presented by or in the name of the party to which one has hitherto adhered); leave or abandon: as, to *bolt* the presidential candidate.

> A man does not *bolt* his party, but the candidate or candidates his party has put up. Sometimes, though less properly, he is said to *bolt* the platform of principles it has enunciated. The essential point is, that the bolter does not necessarily, in fact does not usually, abandon the political organization with which he is connected. He not infrequently votes for some part of the ticket, and at the same time *bolts* others by "scratching" their names. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. *Eversley*, Prof. Amp. 3, 1887.

7. To fasten or secure with a bolt or an iron pin, as a door, a plank, fetters, or anything else.—**8.** To fasten as with bolts; shackle; restrain.

> To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
> Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

To bolt a fox, in *fox-hunting*, when a fox has run to earth, to put a terrier into the hole, and when he is beard barking, to dig over the spot from which the sound proceeds, and so get at the fox.

bolt¹ (bōlt), *adv.* [< *bolt*¹, *n.* or *v.*] **1.** Like a bolt or arrow: as, "rising *bolt* from his seat," *G. P. R. James*.

There she sat *bolt* upright!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 266.

2. Suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision.

[He] came bolt up against the heavy dragoon.
Thackeray.

bolt² (bōlt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *boult*, *boult*, *bolt*, *bowlt*, *bout*; < ME. *bulten*, < OF. *bulter*, earlier *buleter* (mod. F. *bluter*; ML. reflex *buletare*) for *bureter* (= It. *burattare*), sift, < **buret*, *burete*, *burete*, a coarse woolen cloth (cf. dim. *burel*, *burlet*, mod. F. *bluteau* = It. *burattello*, a bolter, meal-sieve: see *bou-*

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bolt[2] (as it. *buratto*, a meal-sieve, a fine transparent cloth), dim. of *burr*, mod. F. *bure*, a coarse woolen cloth, < ML. *burra*, a coarse woolen cloth (whence also ult. E. *borel*, *burrel*, *bureau*), < L. *burrus*, reddish: see *burrel*, *burreau*, *birrus*, *biretta*, etc. Cf. *bunt*[3].] 1. To sift or pass through a sieve or bolter so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour; sift out: as, to *bolt* meal; to *bolt* out the bran.

This hand,
As soft as dove's down, and as white as it;
. . . or the fann'd snow,
That's bolted by the northern blasts twice o'er.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2. To examine or search into, as if by sifting; sift; examine thoroughly: sometimes with *out*, and often in an old proverbial expression, to *bolt to the bran*.

For I se can not *bolt it to the bran*,
As can the holy Doctor Augustine,
Or Boorce or the Bishop Bradwardin.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 4320.

Time and nature will *bolt out* the truth of things.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The report of the committee was examined and sifted and *bolted to the bran*.

3. To moot, or bring forward for discussion, as in a moot-court. See *bolting*[2], 2.

I hate when Vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride.
Milton, Comus, l. 760.

bolt[2] (bōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boult*, *bout*; < ME. *bolt*, < *bolten*, bolt.] 1. A sieve; a machine for sifting flour.—2. In the English inns of court, a hypothetical point or case discussed for the sake of practice.

The Temple and Gray's Inn have lately established lectures, and moots and *boults* may again be propounded and argued in these venerable buildings.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 84.

boltant (bōl'tant), *a.* [< *bolt*[1], *v.*, + *-ant*.] In *her.*, turning forward: said of the hares and rabbits when represented in this attitude.

bolt-auger (bōlt'â'gėr), *n.* A large auger used in ship-building to bore holes for bolts, etc.

bolt-boat (bōlt'bōt), *n.* A strong boat that will endure a rough sea.

bolt-chisel (bōlt'chiz'el), *n.* A deep, narrow-edged cross-cut chisel.

bolt-clipper (bōlt'klip'ėr), *n.* A hand-tool fitted to different sizes of bolts, and used to cut off the end of a bolt projecting beyond a nut.

bolt-cutter (bōlt'kut'ėr), *n.* One who makes bolts.—2. A machine for making the threads on a screw-bolt; a bolt-threader or bolt-screwing machine.—3. A tool for cutting off the ends of bolts.

boltel (bōl'tel), *n.* [Also written *boultel*, early mod. E. (and mod. archaic) *boutell*, *bowtell*, also corruptly *bottle*; < late ME. *boltell*, *boutell*; origin uncertain; perhaps < *bolt*[3], an arrow, shaft, roll (with ref. to its shape); cf. *shaft*, in its architectural sense), + *-el*, dim. suffix (with the F. dim. suffix *-el* on native words were not usual in the ME. period, but this may be an artificial book-name. The 18th century *boultine*, *boultine*, seems to be an arbitrary variation. Cotgrave has F. "*bozel*, a thick or great boultel (commonly) in or near unto the basis of a pillar."] 1. In *arch.*, a convex moulding of which the section is an arc of a circle; a medieval term for the torus or roundel.—2. A rounded ridge or border used for stiffening a cover, dish, tray, or other thin work.

Boltenia (bōl-tē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Bolten*, of Hamburg.] A genus of tunicates, by most recent authors referred to the family *Cynthiidæ*, but by a few made type of a family *Boltenidæ*.

boltenid (bōl-tē'nid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Boltenidæ*.

Boltenidæ (bōl-tē-ni'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Boltenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of simple ascidians, typified by the genus *Boltenia*, having a pyriform body supported upon a long pedunele or stalk. By most recent systematists it is degraded to the rank of a subfamily of *Cynthiidæ*.

bolter[1] (bōl'tėr), *n.* [< *bolt*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who bolts, in any sense of the verb. Specifically—(*a*) One who bolts or turns aside; a horse that bolts. (*b*) In *politics*, one who leaves the party, or refuses to support the candidate, ticket, or platform of the party, in which he has been attached. [U. S.]

Mr. Converse . . . had the indecency to denounce the twenty-seven as *bolters* from their party.
The American, VIII. 100.

bolter[2] (bōl'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boulter*, < ME. *bolter*, *bulture*, < *bulten*, bolt, sift: see *bolt*[2] and *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *buleteor*, sifter, < *buleter*, sift. Cf. *boulter*[2].] A sieve; an instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

Host. I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back.
Fal. Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made *bolters* of them.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 3.

bolter[3] (bōl'tėr), *n.* [Also *boulter*, *bulter*: same as *bultow*.] A kind of fishing-line.

These hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a spiller of a bigger size.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

bolter[4], *v. i.* and *t.* [A variant of *balter*, clot, known chiefly in the compound *blood-bolter*ed, in Shakspere. See *blood-bolter*ed and *balter*.] To clot.

bolter-cloth (bōl'tėr-klōth), *n.* Cloth used for making bolters; bolting-cloth.

bolter-feeder (bōl'tėr-fē'dėr), *n.* An apparatus for controlling the supply of flour in a bolting-mill.

bolt-head, bolt's-head (bōlt'-, bōlts'hed), *n.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations. Also called *matrass* and *receiver*.

He
Will close you so much gold, in a *bolt's-head*,
And, on a turn, convey in the stead another
With sublimed mercury, that shall burst in the heat.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

bolt-hole (bōlt'hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a short, narrow opening made to connect the main workings of a mine for ventilating drift: used in the working of the Dudley thick seam, in the South Staffordshire (England) coal-field.

bolt-hook (bōlt'hůk), *n.* A check-rein hook bolted to the plates of a saddletree.

bolti (bōl'ti), *n.* [< Ar. *boltuig.*] A fish of the family *Cichlidæ* (or *Chromidæ*), *Tilapia* (or *Chromis*) *niloticus*, found in Egypt and Palestine. It is an oblong fish, with 15 to 18 spines and 12 to 14 rays in the dorsal fin, and 3 spines and 10 rays in the anal, darker in the center of each scale, and the vertical fins are spotted with white. It is highly esteemed as a food-fish, and regarded as one of the best of the Nile fish. Also called *boltig* and *bolty*.

bolting[1] (bōl'ting), *n.* [Also written *boltin*, *bolton*; < *bolt*[1], *v.*, + *-ing*[1].] A bundle or bolt of straw: in Gloucestershire, 24 pounds. Also called *bolt*.

bolting[2] (bōl'ting), *n.* [Also written *boulting*; < ME. *bultinge*; verbal n. of *bolt*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of sifting.

Bakers in the Inmen bases and mealy vizards, new come from *boulting*.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, ii.

2†. In the English inns of court, a private arguing of cases for practice.—**Bolting-mittoone**, a lower stone having metallic bars alternating with the furrows. These bones contain wire screens, through which the meal escapes before it reaches the skirt.

bolting-cloth (bōl'ting-klōth), *n.* The case in which a bolt in a flour-mill is inclosed.

bolting-cloth (bōl'ting-klōth), *n.* [< ME. *bultinge-cloth.*] Cloth for bolting or sifting; a linen, silk, or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal, etc.

The finest and most expensive silk fabric made is *bolting-cloth*, for the use of millers, woven almost altogether in Switzerland.
Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

bolting-cord (bōl'ting-kôrd), *n.* A stiff piece of rope having the strands untwisted at one extremity, used as a probang to remove anything sticking in an animal's throat.

bolting-house (bōl'ting-hous), *n.* A house where meal or flour is sifted.

The jade is returned as white and as powdered as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*.
Dennis, Letters.

bolting-hutch (bōl'ing-huch), *n.* A tub or wooden trough for bolted flour.

Take all my cushions down and th'wack them soundly.
After my feast of millers; . . . then carefully
Over a *bolting-hutch*, there will be enough
For a pan-pudding.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

bolting-mill (bōl'ting-mil), *n.* A mill or machine for sifting meal or flour.

bolting-tub (bōl'ting-tub), *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

The bakehouses and the *bolting-tubs*, the ovens.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 5.

bolt-knife (bōlt'nif), *n.* A knife used by bookbinders for cutting through a bolt or the folded leaves of a section.

boltless (bōlt'les), *a.* [< *bolt*[1] + *-less*.] Without a bolt.

bolton, *n.* A corruption of *bolting*[1].

boltonite (bōl'ton-it), *n.* [< *Bolton*, in Massachusetts, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral of the chrysolite group, occurring in granular form at Bolton, Massachusetts. It is a silicate of magnesium, containing also a little iron protoxid.

bolt-rope (bōlt'rōp), *n.* A superior kind of hemp cordage sewed on the edges of sails to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*; that at the bottom, the *foot-rope*: that at the top, the *head-rope*. To the bolt-rope is attached all the gear used in clewing up the sail and setting it.

We heard a sound like the short, quick rattling of thunder, and the jib was blown in atoms out of the bolt-*rope*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 254.

bolt's-head, *n.* See *bolt-head*.

boltsprit (bōlt'sprit), *n.* A corruption of *bowsprit*.

bolt-strake (bōlt'strāk), *n.* *Naut.*, the strake or wale through which the fastenings of the beams pass.

bolty, *n.* See *bolti*.

bolus (bō'lus), *n.* [< L. *bōlus*, > E. *bole*[2], *q. v.*] 1. A rounded mass of anything medicinal, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once.—2. Figuratively, anything disagreeable, as an unpalatable doctrine or argument, that has to be accepted or tolerated.

There is no help for it, the faithful proselytiser, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears, and the recreant finds himself, at the end of the contest, sitting down to the *bolus*, saying, "Well, well, Rodgers be it."
Thackeray.

bolyer, *n.* See *boyler*.

bom (bom), *n.* [Also *boma*, *bomma*, *aboma*; orig. a native name in Congo, subsequently applied to a Brazilian serpent.] Same as *aboma*.

bomah-gah (bō'mą-gą), *n.* [Native name.] + *nut.* The seed of a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Pyenocoma macrophylla*, of southern Africa, used for fattening.

Bomarea (bō-mā'rē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Valmont de *Bomare*, a French naturalist of the 18th century.] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants, natives of South America and Mexico. The roots are tuberiferous, the leafy stems frequently twining, and the flowers, which are often showy, in simple or compound umbels. There are over 50 species. See *alstrœmia*.

bomb[1], *v. i.* [< ME. *bombren*, *bumben*, variant form of *bommen*, *bummen*; > *bum*[1], later *boom*[1]; see *bum*[1], *boom*[1], and cf. *bomb*[2], *v.*] A variant of *boom*[1].

What overcharged piece of melancholie
Is this, breaks in my universe as when thun
With *bombing* sighs!
B. Jonson, The Fortunate Isles.

bomb[1], *n.* [Var. of *bum*[1], the earlier form of *boom*[1]. Cf. *bombi*, *r.*] A great noise; a loud hollow sound; the stroke of a bell.

A pillar rent with thunder, which if you had struck would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath.
Bacon, Sylva.

bomb[2] (bom or bum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bome*, also *bombe*, *bombo*, and (simulating *boom*[1] as *bomb*[1]) *boomb*; < G. *bombe*, < F. *bombe* = Sp. It. *bomba*, a bomb, < L. *bombus*, a hollow sound: see *bombi*, *r.*] 1. A deep hollow vessel; prob. imitative, like *bomb*[1], *boom*[1], *bum*[1], *bumble*, *bump*[2], etc. The historical prom. is *bum*.] 1. An explosive projectile, consisting of a hollow shell or spherical shell, generally of cast-iron, filled with a burst-

Bomb.
a, *a*, walls of shell; *b*, fuse; *b*, *c*, cavity for powder.

ing charge, fired from a mortar, and usually explosed by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the exploding powder when the mortar is discharged. Bombs may be thrown in such a direction as to fall into a fort, a city, or an enemy's camp, where they burst with great violence, and often with terrible effect. The length and composition of the fuse must be calculated in such a way that the bomb shall burst the moment it arrives at the desired place. Bombs are now commonly known as *shells*, though *shell* in the sense of a projectile has a wider meaning. See also *bomb-shell*.

Hence—2. Any missile constructed upon similar principles: as, a dynamite *bomb*.—3. In *geol.*, a block of scoria ejected from the crater of a volcano.

This deposit answers to the beaps of dust, sand, stones, and *bombs* which are shot out of modern volcanoes; it is a true ash.
Geikie.

4†. A small war-vessel carrying mortars for throwing bombs; a bomb-ketch.

bomb[2], (bom or bum), *v. t.* [< *bomb*[2], *n.*] To attack with bombs; bombard.

Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is
To throw dice *bombs* on scurvy
To *bomb* the monks and scare the ladies.
Prior, On taking Namur.

bombace, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bombase*, *bombage*; < OF. *bombace*, < ML. *bombax* (see *bombacem*), cotton: see *Bombax*. The form *bombace* subsequently gave way to *bombast*, *q. v.*] 1. The down of the cotton-plant, raw cotton.

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—2. Cotton-wool, or wadding.—3. Padding; stuffing. *Fuller.*

Bombacæ (bom-bā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Bombax* + *-aceæ.*] An arboreous tribe or suborder of *Malvaceæ*, by some considered a distinct order, distinguished chiefly by the five- to eight-cleft stamineal column. There are about 30 small genera, principally tropical, including the *baobab* (*Adansonia*), the cotton tree (*Bombax* and *Bombax*), the durian (*Durio*), etc.

bombaceous (bom-bā′shius), *a.* In *bot.*, relating or pertaining to plants of the natural order *Bombaceæ.*

bombard (bom′- or bum′bārd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bumbard*, ⟨ ME. *bumbarde*, *bombarde* (in sense 4), ⟨ OF. *bombarde*, a cannon, a musical instrument, F. *bombarde* (= Sp. Pg. It. *bombarda*, a cannon, It. *bombarda*, a musical instrument), ⟨ ML. *bombarda*, orig. an engine for throwing large stones, prob. (with suffix *-arda*, E. *-ard*) ⟨ L. *bombus*, a loud noise, in ML., a fireball, a bomb; see *bomb*², *n.*] **1.** The name generally given in Europe to the cannon during the first century of its use. The earliest bombards were more like mortars than modern cannon, throwing their shot (originally stone balls) at a great elevation; many were open at both ends, the shot being introduced at the breech, which was afterward stopped by a piece wedged or bolted into place.

> Which with our bombards' shot, and bullish,
> We rent in sunder. *Marlowe, Jew of Malta, v. 2.*

2. See *bombardelle.*—**3.** A small vessel with two masts, like the English ketch, used in the Mediterranean; a bomb-ketch.—**4.** A large leathern jug or bottle for holding liquor. See *black-jack*, 1.

> That swoln parcel of dropsies, that huge *bombard* of sack. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.*

> Yond' same black cloud . . . looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor. *Shak., Tempest, ii. 2.*

> They fill a pipe of wine; . . .
> His brains with *bombards*. *Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.*

5†. Figuratively, a toper.—**6†.** A medieval musical instrument of the oboe family, having a reed mouthpiece and a wooden tube. The name was properly applied to a large and deep instrument (whence the name *bombardon* for a heavy reed-stop in organ-building), but it was also used of smaller instruments of the same class, which were known as basset-bombards and bombard pivcols.

7. *pl.* A style of breeches worn in the seventeenth century, before the introduction of tight-fitting knee-breeches. They reached to the knee, and were probably so named from their loose and rounded-the leathern drinking-vessels called bombards.

8. [From the verb.] An attack with bombs; a bombardment. [Rare.]

bombard (bom- or bum-bārd′), *v.* [⟨ F. *bombarder*, batter with a bombard or cannon, ⟨ *bombarde*, ⟩ E. *bombard*, a cannon: see *bombard*, *n.* The relation to *bomb*² is thus only indirect.] **I.** *intrans.* To fire off bombards or cannon.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cannonade; attack with bombs; fire shot and shell at or into; batter with shot and shell.

> Next she [France] intends to *bombard* Naples.
> *Burke*, Present State of Affairs.

2. To attack with missiles of any kind; figuratively, assail vigorously: as, to *bombard* one with questions.

bombardelle (bom-bär-del′), *n.* [Dim. of F. *bombarde*,] a portable bombard, or small bombard; the primitive portable firearm of Europe, consisting simply of a hollow cylinder with a touch-hole for firing with a match, and attached to a long staff for handling.

> The first portable firearm of which we have any representation . . . was called the bombard or *bombardelle*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 96.

> The Man on Foot, clad in light armor, held the *bombardelle* up. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 490.

bombardier (bom- or bum-bär-dēr′), *n.* [Formerly also *bombardier*, *bombardyer*, ⟨ F. *bombardier* (= Sp. *bombardero* = Pg. *bombardeiro* = It. *bombardiero*), ⟨ *bombarde*, bombard.] **1.** Properly, a soldier in charge of a bombard or cannon; specifically, in the British army, a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, ranking next below a corporal, whose duty it is to load shells, grenades, etc., and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.—**2.** A bombardier-beetle.—**3.** A name of a European frog, *Bombinator igneus.*

bombardier-beetle (bom-bär-dēr′bē′tl), *n.* The common name of many coleopterous insects, family *Carabidæ* and genera *Brachinus* and *Aptinus*, found under stones. When irritated, they are said to expel violently from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a slight sound.

bombard-man (bom′-or bum′bird-man), *n.* One who delivered liquor in bombards to customers.

> They made room for a *bombard-man* that brought hooge for a country lady.
> *R. Lesson, Maqums, Love* (Restored.

bombardment (bom- or bum-bärd′ment), *n.* [⟨ F. *bombardement.*] **1.** A continuous attack with shot and shell upon a town, fort, or other position; the act of throwing shot and shell into an enemy's town in order to destroy the buildings.

> Genius is not yet secure from a *bombardment*, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

bombardon, *n.* Same as *bombardon.*

bombardon, **bombardoon** (bom-bär′don, bom-bär-dō′ne), *n.* [⟨ It. *bombardone*, aug. of *bombarda*: see *bombard*, *n.*] **1.** A large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet kind, its tone unlike the ophicleide. In compass generally is from C on the fourth ledger-line below the bass staff to the lower D of the treble staff. It is not capable of rapid execution.

Bombardon-beetle (*Brachinus crepitans*).

2. The lowest of the sax-horns. — **3.** Formerly, a bass reed-stop of the organ.

bombard-phrase (bom′bärd-frāz), *n.* A boasting, loud-sounding, bombastic phrase.

> Their *bombard-phrase*, their foot and half-foot words.
> *R. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

bombaset, *n.* See *bombasine.*

bombasin, **bombasine**, *n.* See *bombazine.*

bombast (bom′- or bum′bast, formerly bumbast′), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bumbast*; a var., with term. *-t*, of *bombace*, *bombace*: see *bombace.*] **I.** *n.* **1†.** Cotton; the cotton-plant.

> Clothes made of cotton and *bombast*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 69.

Bombast, the cotton plant growing in Asia.
Phillips, World of Words, 1706.

2†. Cotton or other stuff of soft, loose texture, used to stuff garments; padding.

> The body's bolstered out with *bombast* and with bags.
> *Stubbes*, Anatomie of Abuses, 1595.

Hence—**3.** Figuratively, high-sounding words; inflated or extravagant language; fustian; speech too big and high-sounding for the occasion.

> *Bombast* is commonly the delight of that audience which loves poetry, but understands it not.
> *Dryden*, Criticism in Tragedy.

=**Syn. 3.** *Bombast*, *Fustian*, *Bathos*, *Turgidness*, *Tumidness*. *Bombast* was originally applied to a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell the garment. *Fustian* was also a kind of cloth of stiff, expansive character. These terms are applied to a high, swelling style of writing, full of extravagant sentiments and expressions. *Bathos* is a word wholly modern, meaning, as originally used by the mock heroic — that 'depth into which one falls who overleaps the sublime': the step which one makes in passing from the sublime to the ridiculous." (*De Mille*, Elements of Rhetoric, p. 223.) *Bombast* is rather stronger than *fustian*. *Turgidness* and *tumidness* are words drawn from the swelling of the body, and express mere inflation of style without reference to sentiment. *Bathos* is extravagant or violent language, proceeding from enthusiasm or fanaticism, generally in support of extreme opinions or against those holding opinions of a milder or different sort.

> The first victory of good taste is over the *bombast* and conceits which delight the vulgar, such as these.
> *Macaulay*, Dryden.

> And he, whose *fustian*'s so sublimely bad,
> It is not poetry, but prose run mad.
> *Pope*, Prol. Satires, l. 157.

In his fifth sonnet he [Petrarch] used, I think, he said to have sounded the lowest chasm of the *bathos*.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

The critics of that day, the most flattering equally with the severest, concurred in objecting to them obscurity, a general *turgidness* of diction, and a profusion of new-coined double epithets.
Coleridge, Biog. Lit., I.

All *cant* about the rights of man, all whining and whimpering about the clashing interests of body and soul, are treated with haughty scorn, or made the butt of contemptuous ridicule.
Whipple, Lit. and Rev., I. 28.

II.† *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big with nonsense.

> A tall metaphor to *bombast* way. *Cowley*, Ode, Of Wit.

bombaste (bom′- or bum′bast), *v. t.* [⟨ *bombast*, *n.*] To pad out; stuff, as doublet with cotton; hence, to inflate; swell out with high-sounding or bombastic language.

> Let them pretend what zeal they will, counterfeit religion, bear the word a eyes, *bombast* themselves.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 196.

Then strives he to *bombaste* his feeble lines
With far-fetch'd phrase. *Sp. Hall*, Satires, I. 4.

2. To beat; baste.

> I will so cudgell and *bombaste* thee that thou shalt not be able to stirre thine armes. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse (1595).

bombastic, **bombastical** (bom- or bum-bas′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [⟨ *bombast*, *n.*, + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated; extravagant.

> A theatrical, *bombastic*, and wisely phraseology.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

He indulges without measure in vague, *bombastic* declamation. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

=**Syn.** Swelling, tumid, stilted, pompous, lofty, grandiloquent, high-flown.

bombastically (bom- or bum-bas′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

bombastry (bom′- or bum′bas-tri), *n.* [⟨ *bombast* + *-ry.*] Bombastic words or style.

> Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, sour highest of all. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Int.

Bombax (bom′baks), *n.* [ML., cotton, a corruption of L. *bombyx*: see *Bombyx.*] **1.** A genus of silk-cotton trees, natural order *Malvaceæ*, chiefly natives of tropical America. The seeds are covered with a silky down; this is less used for textile uses. The wood is soft and light. The fibrous bark of some species is used for making rope.

2†. [L. *c.*] Same as *bombazine.*

Bombay duck. See *bummalo.*

Bombay shell. See *shell.*

bombaseen (bom- or bum-ba-zēn′), *n.* Same as *bombazine.*

bombaset, **bombascette** (bom- or bum-ba-set′), *n.* [*bombace*⁺ + dim. *-et*, *-ette.*] A sort of thin woolen cloth.

bombazine, **bombasine** (bom- or bum-ba-zēn′), *n.* [Also *bombasin*, *bombasen*, formerly *bombasine*, *bombasyne*, ⟨ F. *bombasin* (obs.) = Sp. *bombasi* = Pg. *bombazina* (prob. ⟨ E.) = It. *bambagino*, ⟨ ML. *bombasinum*, prop. *bombycinum*, n., silk cotton, neut. of *bombycinus*, *bombacinus*, prop. (as L.) *bombycinus* (see *bombycine*), made of silk or cotton, ⟨ *bombax*, prop. (as L.) *bombyx*, silk, cotton: see *bombax*, *bombyx*, and *bombycine*.] **1.** A twilled dress fabric. *N. E. D.*—**2.** Originally, a stuff woven of silk and wool, made in England as early as the reign of Elizabeth; afterward, a stuff made of silk alone, but apparently always of one color, and inexpensive.—**3.** In modern usage, a stuff of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. An imitation of it is made of cotton and worsted.

Also spelled *bombazeen*, *bombasin.*

bomb-chest (bom′chest), *n. Milit.*, a chest filled with bombs or grapnowder, buried to serve as an explosible mine.

bombernicket (bom′bėr-nik′ĕt), *n.* Same as *pumpernickel. Imp. Dict.*

bombiate (bom′bi-āt), *n.* [⟨ *bombi*(*c*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by bombic acid and a base.

bombic (bom′bik), *a.* [⟨ L. *bombyx*), a silkworm, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the silkworm.

— Bombic acid, acid of the silkworm, obtained from an acid liquor contained in a reservoir placed near the anus. The liquor is neutralized with ammonia in the air.

Bombidæ (bom′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Bombus* + *-idæ*.] The bumble-bees, typified by the genus *Bombus*; the bumblebees. [Scarcely used, the bumblebees having been merged in *Apidæ*.]

bombilate (bom′bi-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bombilated*, ppr. *bombilating*. [⟨ ML. *bombilare* (pp. *bombilatus*), an erroneous form of LL. *bombitare*, freq. of *bombare*, ML. also *bombire*, LL. *bombus*, a buzzing, humming, buzzing sound. Cf. *bomb*¹, *bomb*², *bum*¹, *bumble*, etc.] To make a buzzing or humming, like a bee, or a top when spinning. *N. A. Rev.* [Rare.]

bombilation (bom-bi-lā′shon), *n.* [⟨ *bombilate* + *-ation.*] A buzzing or droning sound; report; noise. Also *bombulation.* [Rare.]

To abate the vigour thereof or silence its [powder's] *bombilation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

bombilious, *a.* See *bombylious.*

bombilla (bom-bil′yä), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *bomba*, a pump: see *pump*².] A tube used in Paraguay for drinking maté. It is 6 or 7 inches long, formed of metal or a reed, with a perforated bulb at one end, to prevent the tea leaves from being drawn up into the mouth.

bombinate (bom′bi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bombinated*, ppr. *bombinating*. [⟨ ML. *bombinatus*, pp. of *bombinare*, buzz, ⟨ L. *bombus*, a buzzing: see *bombilate*.] To buzz; hum.

natus, pp. of **bombinare*, erroneous form of LL. *bombitare*: see *bombilate*.] To buzz; make a buzzing sound; bombilate. [Rare.]

As easy and as profitable a problem to solve the Rabelaisian riddle of the *bombinating* chimera with its potential or hypothetical faculty of deriving sustenance from a course of diet on second intentions.

Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 199.

bombination (bom-bi-ná'shon), *n.* [< *bombinate*. Cf. *bombilation*.] Buzz; humming noise.

Bombinator (bom'bi-na-tor), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1820), < ML. **bombinare*, buzz: see *bombinate*.] A genus of European frogs, made typical of a family *Bombinatoridæ*, now referred to the family *Discoglossidæ*. *B. igneus* is the typical species, called *bombardier*.

Bombinatoridæ (bom'bi-na-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombinator* + *-idæ*.] A family of anurous batrachians, having a tongue, maxillary teeth, and toes not dilated, typified by the genus *Bombinator*. It is a heterogeneous group, the species of which belong to the families *Bombinatoridæ*, *Pelobatidæ*, and *Cystenophidæ*.

bomb-ketch (bom'kech), *n.* A small, strongly built, ketch-rigged vessel, carrying one mortar or more, for service in a bombardment. Also called *bomb-vessel*.

Swartwout and Ogden . . . were then confined on one of the *bomb-ketches* in the harbor.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 153.

bomb-lance (bom'lans), *n.* A lance or harpoon having a hollow head charged with gunpowder, which is automatically fired when thrust into a whale.

bombolo (bom'bō-lō), *n.* [< It. *bombola*, a pitcher, bottle, < *bomba*: see *bomb*2.] A spheroidal vessel of flint-glass, used in exhibiting crude euaphor. It is usually about 12 inches in diameter. Also *bombolo*, *bumbolo*.

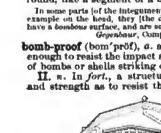
bombous (bom'- or bum'bus), *a.* [< L. *bombus*, n., taken as adj.: see *bomb*1, *bum*1.] Booming; humming.—2. [< *bomb*3 + *-ous*.] Convexly round, like a segment of a bomb; spherical.

In some parts (of the integument of the *Scincidæ*), as far example on the head, they [the dermal denticles] often have a bombous surface, and are set irregularly.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 423.

bomb-proof (bom'prōf), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Strong enough to resist the impact and explosive force of bombs or shells striking on the outside.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, a structure of such design and strength as to resist the penetration and



Bomb-proof.

the shattering force of shells. Such structures are made in a variety of ways, but are usually, at least in part, beneath the level of the ground. They may be entirely of metal, so shaped that shot and shell will glance from the surface without piercing them, or they may be of vaulted masonry, or even of timber covered and faced with massive embankments of earth, the latter forming the most effective shield against modern projectiles. Bomb-proofs are provided in permanent and often in temporary fortifications to place the magazine and quarters of safety for a bombardment, and also to afford shelter to the garrison or to non-combatants.

We entered a lofty *bomb-proof* which was the bedroom of the commanding officer.

W. H. Russell, London Times, June 11, 1861.

bombshell (bom'shel), *n.* Same as *bomb*3, 1.

bombus (bom'bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βόμβος*, a buzzing noise: see *bomb*2.] 1. In *pathol.*: (*a*) A humming or buzzing noise in the ears. (*b*) A rumbling noise in the intestines; borborygmus.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of bees, family *Apidæ*, containing the honey-producing neuiate or sting-possessing hymenopterous insects commonly called bumblebees. See *bumblebee*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*.

bomb-vessel (bom'ves'el), *n.* Same as *bomb-ketch*.

bombycid (bom'bi-sid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bombycidæ*.

Scent-organs in some *bombycid* moths. *Science*, VII. 505.

II. *n.* One of the *Bombycidæ*.

Bombycidæ (bom-bis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombyx* (*Bombyc*) + *-idæ*.] A family of nocturnal heterocerous *Lepidoptera*, or moths, important as containing the silkworm-moth, having the antennæ bipectinate, the palpi small, and the maxillæ rudimentary. The limits of the family and consequently its definition vary much. Genera besides *Bombyx* commonly referred to this family are *Saturnia*, *Attacus*, *Odonestis*, *Lasiocampa*, and *Eriogaster*. See cut under *Bombyx*.

bombyciform (bom-bis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bombyx* (*bombyc*), a silkworm, + *forma*, form.] Having the characters of a bombycid moth.

Bombycilla (bom-bi-sil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bombyx* (*bombyc*-), silk, + *-cilla*, taken from *Motacilla*, in the assumed sense of 'tail.'] A genus of birds, the silktails or waxwings: same as *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense. See *Ampelis*.

Bombycillidæ (bom-bi-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombycilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, represented by the genus *Bombycilla*: same as *Ampelidæ* in the most restricted sense. See cut under *waxwing*.

Bombycina (bom-bi-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombyx* (*Bombyc*-) + *-ina*.] A tribe or superfamily of moths containing the bombycids, as distinguished from the sphinxes on the one hand and the *Microlepidoptera* in general on the other.

bombycine (bom'bi-sin), *a.* [< L. *bombycinus*, < *bombyx*, silk: see *Bombyx*. Cf. *bombazine*.] 1. Silken; silk.—2. Of cotton, or of paper made of cotton. *N. E. D.*

bombycinous (bom-bis'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *bombycinus*: see *bombycine*.] 1. Silken; made of silk.—2. Silky; feeling like silk.—3. Of the color of the silkworm-moth; of a pale-yellow color. *E. Darwin*.

Bombycistoma, Bombycistomus (bom-bi-sis'tō-mä, -mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόμβυξ*, silk, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Synonyme of *Batrachostomus* (which see).

bombycoid (bom'bi-koid), *a.* Of or relating to the *Bombycoidæ*.

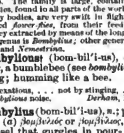
bombylii, *n.* Plural of *bombylius*.

Bombyliidæ (bom-bi-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombylius* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyerous dipterous insects, of the section *Tetrachetes* or *Tanystomata*; the humbleflies. They have a long proboscis, the third antennal joint not annulate, three prolonged basal veins, and usually four posterior cells. The family is large, containing upward of 1,400 species, found in all parts of the world. They usually have hairy bodies, and are gilt in flight, and are sometimes called *flower-flies*, from their feeding upon pollen and honey exclusively by means of the long proboscis. The typical genus is *Bombylius*; other genera are *Anthrax*, *Lomatia*, and *Systœchus*.

bombylious (bom-bil'i-us), *a.* [< Gr. *βομβυλίος*, a bumblebee (see *bombylius*), + *-ous*.] Buzzing; humming like a bee.

Vexations, . . . not by stinging, . . . but only by their *bombylious* noise. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 14.

bombylius (bom-bil'i-us), *n.*; pl. *bombylii* (-i). [L. Gr. (*a*) *βομβυλιός* or *βομβύλιον*, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles in pouring; (*b*) *βομβυλίος*, a bumblebee; < *βόμβος*, a humming, buzzing: see *bomb*2.] 1. In *archæol.*, a form of Greek vase, of moderate size, varying between the types of the *lekythos* and the aryballus. It was used for containing perfumes, and also for pouring them out.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Bombyliidæ*.



Black-figured Bombylius.

Bombyx (bom'biks), *n.* [L. *bombyx* (in ML. corruptly *bombax*: see *bombace*, *bombast*, *bombazine*), < Gr. *βόμβυξ*, a silkworm, silk, cotton; origin uncertain.] 1. A Linnean genus of lepidopterous insects, now the type of the family *Bombycidæ*. The caterpillar of the *bombyx mori* is well known by the name of *silkworm*. When full-grown it is 3 inches long, whitish gray, smooth, with a hump on the penultimate segment of the body. It feeds on the leaves of the mulberry (in the United States also on those of the Osage-orange), and spins an oval cocoon of the size of a pigeon's egg, of a pale lemon, nearly pure silk, very fine and strong, but sometimes white. Each silk fiber is double, and is spun from a viscid secretion exuding from two tubular organs ending in a spinneret at the mouth. A single fiber is often 1,100 feet long. It requires 1,000 worms to produce 1 pound of silk. Greek labourers first brought the eggs of the silkworm from China to Constantinople in the reign of Justinian (A. D. 527–565). In the twelfth century the cultivation of silk was introduced into the kingdom of Naples from the Morea, and several centuries afterward into France. The silkworm undergoes a variety of changes during the short period of its life. When hatched it appears as a black worm; after it has moulted its cocoon it becomes a chrysalis, and finally a perfect cream-colored insect or moth, with four wings. For other silk-spinning bombycids, see *silkworm*. See cut in next column.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797. [Not in use.]

bominablet, *a.* An abbreviated form of *abominable*.

Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*), about natural size.

Juliana Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a *bonayngshe* sight of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars."

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

Bomolochidæ (bō-mō-lok'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bomolochus* + *-idæ*.] A family of copepod crustaceans, of the group *Siphonostomata*, typified by the genus *Bomolochus*. The species are few in number, and parasitic on fishes.

Bomolochus (bō-mol'ō-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βωμολόχος*, a beggar, low jester, buffoon, prop. one who waited about the altars to beg or steal some of the meat offered thereon, < *βωμός*, an altar, + *λοχᾶν*, lie in wait, < *λόχος*, ambush, lying in wait, < *λέγειν*, lay asleep, in pass. lie asleep, lie: see *lay*1, *lie*1.] A genus of crustaceans, typical of the family *Bomolochidæ*.

bon(1), *n.* Obsolete form of *bone*1.

bon(2), *n.* Obsolete form of *boon*1.

bon(3), *a.* Obsolete form of *boon*2.

bon(4) (F. pron. bôn), *a.* [F., < OF. bon, ML. *bonus*, mod. L. *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, good.] Good: a French word occurring in several phrases familiar in English, but not Anglicized, as *bon mot*, *bon ton*, *bon vivant*, etc.

bona (bō'nä), *n. pl.* [L., property, goods, pl. of *bonum*, a good thing, neut. of *bonus*, good. Cf. E. *goods*, a translation of *bona*.] Literally, goods; in *civil law*, all sorts of property, movable and immovable.

bon accord (bon a-kôrd'). [F.: see *bon*4 and *accord*, *n.*] 1. Agreement; good will.—2. An expression or token of good will.—**The city of bon accord**, Aberdeen, Scotland, *Bon accord* being the motto of the town's arms.

bonace (bon'ās or -ăs'), *n.* [< *bonace* (uncertain) + *tree*.] A small tree of Jamaica, *Dalyphonyxa tinifolia*, natural order *Thymelaceæ*, the inner bark of which is very fibrous and is used for cordage, etc. Also called *burn-nose tree*.

bona fide (bō'nä fī'dē). [L., abl. of *bona fides*, good faith: see *bona fides*.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deception; with sincerity; genuinely: frequently used as a compound adjective in the sense of honest; genuine; not make-believe. . . . *A bona fide sale*, in law, is one done without fraud, or without knowledge or notice of any deceit or impropriety, in contradistinction to an act done deceitfully, with bad faith, fraudulently, or with knowledge of previous facts rendering the act to be set up invalid.—**Bona fide possessor**, in law, a person who not only possesses a subject upon a title which he honestly believes to be good, but is ignorant of any attempt to contest his title by some other person claiming a better right.—**Bona fide purchaser**, in *law*, one who has bought property without notice of an adverse claim, and has paid a full price for it before having such notice, or who has been unaware of any circumstance making it prudent to inquire whether an adverse claim existed.

bona fides (bō'nä fī'dēs). [L.: *bona*, fem. of *bonus* (> ult. E. *boon*3), good; *fides*, > ult. E. *faith*.] Good faith; fair dealing. See *bona fide*.

bonage, **bonnage** (bon'āj), *n.* [Sc., appar. a var. (simulating *bondage*) of *boonage*, q. v.] Services rendered by a tenant to his landlord as part payment of rent.

bonagh, *n.* [Early mod. E., also written *bonogh*, *bonough*, repr. Ir. *buana*, a billeted soldier, *buanadh*, a soldier.] A permanent soldier. *N. E. D.*

bonaght, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *bonnaght*, *bonaught*, etc., repr. Ir. *buanacht*, quartering of soldiers.] A tax or tribute formerly levied by Irish chiefs for the maintenance of soldiers. *N. E. D.*

bonail, bonaillet, *n.* [Sc.] Same as *bonally*.

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bonail

On the brave vessel's quarter-deck I drank his *bonail*
And farewell to Mackenzie, High Chief of Kintail.
Scott, Farewell to Mackenzie.

bonair (bo-năr'), *a.* ⟨ ME. *bonair, bonaire, bonere*; short for *debonair*, q. v.] Complaisant; courteous; kind; yielding.

Bonair and buxom to the Bishop of Rome.
Sp. Jewell, Def. of Apol. for Church of Engl., p. 538.

bonairtet, *n.* [ME., also *bonairete, bonerte*; short for *debonairte*, q. v.] Complaisance; courtesy.
Chaucer.

bonaliyt (bo-nal'i), *n.* [Sc., also written *bonaille, bonnaillie, bonnaillie, bonail, bonnail*; ⟨ F. *bon*, good, + *aller*, go: see *bon*[3] and *alley*[1].] Goodspeed; farewell: as, to drink one's *bonaliy*.

bonang (bō-nang'), *n.* A Javanese musical instrument, consisting of gongs mounted on a frame.

bona notabilia (bō'nạ nō-ta-bil'i-ạ). [Law L.: L. *bona*, goods; *notabilia*, neut. pl. of *notabilis*, to be noted: see *bona* and *notable*.] In *law*, assets situated in a jurisdiction other than that in which the owner died. Formerly in England, when the goods, amounting to at least £5, were in another diocese than that in which their owner died, his will had to be proved before the archbishop of the province.

bonanza (bo-nan'zạ), *n.* [⟨ Sp. *bonanza* (= Pg. *bonança*), fair weather as a prosperity, success (*ir en bonanza*, sail with fair wind and weather, go on prosperously) (cf. It. *bonaccia* = Pr. *bonassa*, ⟩ F. *bonasse*, calm at sea), ⟨ L. *bona* (⟩ Sp. *bueno* = Pg. *bom* = It. *buono* = F. *bon*), good; cf. OSp. *malina*, stormy weather at sea, ⟨ L. *malus*, bad.] 1. A term in common use in the Pacific States, signifying a rich mass of ore: opposed to *borrasca*. Hence—2. A mine of wealth; a profitable thing; good luck: as, to strike a *bonanza*. [Colloq., U. S.]—The **Bonanza mines**, specifically, those silver-mines on the Comstock lode in Nevada which yielded enormously for a few years.

Bonapartean (bō'na-pär-tē'an), *a.* [⟨ *Bonaparte*, n. + *-ean*.] Same as *Napoleon*.] Pertaining to Bonaparte or the Bonapartes: as, "*Bonapartean* dynasty." *Craig.*

Bonapartism (bō'na-pär-tizm), *n.* [⟨ F. *Bonapartisme*, ⟨ *Bonaparte* + *-isme*, -ism.] 1. The policy or political system of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty.—2. Devotion to the Bonaparte family; adherence to the cause or the dynastic claims of the Bonapartes.

Bonapartist (bō'na-pär-tist), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ F. *Bonapartiste*, ⟨ *Bonaparte* + *-iste*, -ist.] **I.** *n.* 1. An adherent of the Bonaparte family, of the policy of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty.—2. One who favors the claims of the Bonaparte family to the imperial throne of France.

II. *a.* Adhering to or favoring the dynasty, policy, or claims of the Bonapartists.

bona perturea (bō'nạ per-tū'rē-ạ). [Law L.: *bona*, goods; *perturea*, neut. pl. of *perturus*, fut. part. of *perire*, perish: see *bona* and *perish*.] In *law*, perishable goods.

bona-roba (bō'nạ-rō'bạ), *n.* [It. *buonarobba*, "a good wholesome plum-cheeked wench" (Florio), lit. a fine gown, ⟨ *buona*, fem. of *buono*, good, fine, + *robba*, *roba*, gown: see *bonaza*, *bonas*[3], and *robe*.] A showily dressed wanton; a wench of the town; a courtezan.

A bouncing bona-roba.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

Some prefer the French,
For their conceited dressings; some the plump
Italian bona-roba. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, I. 1.

Bonasa, Bonasia (bō-nā'sạ, -si-ạ), *n.* [NL. Cf. *bonasus*.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Tetraonidæ*, containing especially *B. betulina*, the hazel-grouse of Europe, and *B. umbellus*, the ruffed grouse, pheasant, or partridge of North America. They have a ruffle of

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbella*).

feathers on each side of the neck, a broad fan-shaped tail, partly feathered shanks, and a small crest. They are wood-birds, noted for their habit of drumming, whence probably their name, the noise being likened to the bellowing of a bull.

bonasus, bonassus (bō'na-sus, -nas'us), *n.* [L. *bonāsus*, ⟨ Gr. *βόνασος* or *βόνασσος*, the wild ox.] 1. The wild bison of Europe; the aurochs (which see). —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the bisons, and thus a synonym of *Bison* (which see).

bonbatzen (bon-bat'sen), *n.* Same as *batz*.

bonbon (bon'bon; F. pron. bōn'bōn), *n.* [F., a reduplication of *bon*, good: see *bon*[3], *bonas*[3], Cf. equiv. L. *goodies*.] A sugar-plum; in the plural, sugar-confectionery.

bonbonnière (bōn-bon-iär'), *n.* [F.] A box for holding bonbons or confections.

bonce (bons), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A large marble for playing with.—2. A game played with such marbles. *N. E. D.* [Eng.]

bonchief, *n.* [ME. *bonchef, bonechief, bonechief, ⟨ bone*, good (see *bon*[3]), + *chef, chief* head, end, issue, pith; after analogy of *mischief*, q. v.] Good fortune; prosperity.

bon-chrétien (F. pron. bōn-krā'tiăn), *n.* [F., = E. *Christian bon*: see *bon*[3] and *Christian*.] A highly esteemed kind of pear.

bond[1] (bond), *n.* [⟨ ME. *bond*, a variant of *band*, as *land* of *lond*, etc.: see *band*[1].] 1. Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds together, as a cord, chain, rope, band, or bandage; a ligament.

I tore them [hairs] from their *bonds*.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

Specifically—2. *pl.* Fetters; chains for restraint; hence, imprisonment; captivity.

This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of *bonds*.
Acts xxvi. 31.

3. A binding or uniting power or influence; cause of union; link of connection; a uniting tie: as, the *bonds* of affection.

Farewell, thou worthy man! There were two *bonds* That tied our love. Thou art one of 'em.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

There is a strong *bond* of sympathy between us and our parents.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

I have struggled through much discouragement . . . for a people with whom I have no other than the common *bond* of mankind.
Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.

4. Something that constrains the mind or will; obligation; duty.

I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, nor more nor less.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

Sir Aylmer, reddening from the storm within,
Then broke all *bonds* of courtesy.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. An agreement or engagement; a covenant between two or more persons.

I will bring you back the bond of the covenant.
Ezek. xx. 37.

A bond offensive and defensive.
Sir J. Melvil (1610), Mem., p. 12.

6. (*b*) *bond*, league. A league or confederation; a secret society among populations of southern Africa.—7. In *law*, an instrument under seal by which the maker binds himself, and usually also his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay to another, their successors), to do or not to do a specified act. If it is merely a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed, it is called a *single bond*. But the usual form is for the obligor to bind himself, his executors, etc., in a larger sum called a penalty, with a condition added, on performance of which it is declared the obligation shall be void. When such a condition is added, the bond is called a *penal bond or obligation*. The person to whom the bond is granted is called the *obligee*.

8. The state of goods in a bonded warehouse or store in charge of custom-house or excise officers: said of goods or merchandise: as, tea and wine still in bond. See *bonded*, 3, and *bondsman*; bail. *Peppys*, Diary.—10. A certificate of ownership of a specified portion of a capital debt due by a government, a city, a railroad, or other corporation to a individual, and usually bearing a fixed rate of interest. The bonds of the United States are of two classes; (1) *coupon bonds*, both principal and interest of which are payable to bearer, and which pass by delivery, usually without indorsement; (2) *registered bonds*, which are payable only to the parties whose names are inscribed upon them, and can be transferred only by indorsed assignment.

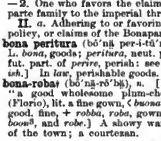
11. In *chem.*, a unit of combining or saturating power equivalent to that of one hydrogen atom. The valence of an element or group is indicated by the number of bonds. Thus, the carbon atom is said to have four bonds. Unit is it may combine directly with four hydrogen atoms or their equivalents. Bonds are usually represented graphically by short dashes. For instance, the valence of a carbon atom may be represented thus: C

One or more pairs of *bonds* belonging to one and the same atom of an element can unite, and, having saturated each other, become as it were latent. *Freankland*, Chemistry.

12. In *building*: (*a*) The connection of one stone or brick with another made by lapping

bond

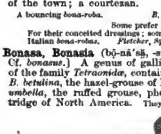
one over the other as the work is carried up, so that a homogeneous and coherent mass may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it. See *chain-bond, cross-bond, heart-bond*, and phrases below. (*b*) *pl.* The whole of the timbers disposed in the walls of a house, as bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templets.—13. The distance between the ends of one slate in a roof and the lower edge of the slate above it.—**Active bonds.** See *active*.—**Arbitration bond.** See *arbitration*.—**Average bond**, in *marine insurance*, an undertaking in the form of a bond, given to the captain of a ship by consignees of cargo subject to general average, guaranteeing payment of their contribution when ascertained, and also delivery of their goods to some person. See *average*[2].—**Blank bond**, a bond formerly used in which the space for the creditor's name was left blank.—**Block-and-chain bond**, a method of building in which the outer face of the wall is built in cross-bond and the inner face in block-bond.—**Bond for land, bond for a deed**, a bond given by the seller of land to one agreeing to buy it, binding him to convey on receiving the agreed price.—**Bond of caution**, in *Scots law*, an obligation by one person as surety for another either that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act.—**Bond of corroboration**, an additional obligation granted by the debtor in a bond, by which he corroborates the original obligation.—**Bond of indemnity**, a bond conditioned to indemnify the obligee against some loss or liability.—**Bond of presentation**, in *Scots law*, a bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.—**Bond of relief**, in *Scots law*, a bond by the principal debtor granted in favor of a cautioner, by which the debtor binds himself to relieve the cautioner from the consequences of his obligation.—**Collateral trust-bonds**, bonds issued by a corporation and secured, not, as is usual, by a mortgage on its own property, but by pledging of securities held in trust, on behalf of bondholders to be secured, mortgage-bonds of other companies held by it as security. The interest paid on these collateral trust-bonds is usually less than that received on the bonds pledged, the surplus being used to form a sinking-fund for the redemption of the former.—**Consolidated bonds**, the name commonly given to railroad bonds secured by mortgage on the entire line formed by the consolidated roads, in contradistinction to *divisional bonds*, which are bonds issued by the same company secured by mortgage on some particular division of the railroad.—**Convertible bonds**, evidences of debt issued by a stock company which contain a provision that they may be converted at the holder's will into an equivalent amount



English Bond.

1, face of wall; 2, end of wall; 3, first course bed; 4, second course bed.

of stock.—**Diagonal bond**, in *bricklaying*, the simplest form of raking bond, in which the courses are all parallel to each other.—**Divisional bonds.** See *consolidated bonds*, above.—**English bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which the courses are alternately composed entirely of headers, or bricks laid with their heads or ends toward the face of the wall, and of stretchers, or bricks with their length parallel to the face of the wall.—**Flemish bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which each course is composed of headers and stretchers alternately.



Flemish Bond.

1, face of wall; 2, end of wall; 3, first course bed; 4, second course bed.

What is in England called *Flemish bond* is commonly known in Flanders, and is generally used in the British Provinces in North America.
Emyc. Brit., IV.

Forthcoming bond, a bond given by some one guaranteeing that something shall be produced or forthcoming at a particular time, or when required.—**Gavel-bond.** Same as *block-bond*.—**General mortgage-bonds**, the name commonly given to railroad mortgage-bonds which, though nominally covering all property of the company, is of inferior security because subject to prior mortgages of various kinds.—**Goal bond**, an expression used by carpenters to denote the first fastening of two or more pieces together, by trenailing, spiking, or dovetailing.—**Heritable bond**, in *Scots law*, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined for the creditor's further security a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt.—**Herring-bone bond**, in *bricklaying*, a kind of raking bond in which the courses lie alternately at right angles to each other, so that every two courses, taken together, present an appearance similar to the backbone of a fish.—**Income-bonds**, bonds of a corporation secured by a pledge of or lien upon the net income, after payment of interest upon senior mortgages. Cumulative income-bonds are those so expressed that, if the net surplus income or any year is not sufficient to pay full interest on the income-bond, the deficit is carried forward as a lien upon such income in following years, until paid in full.—**Lloyd's bond**, a form of legal instrument devised by Mr. Samuel Jonathan Lloyd, to enable railway and other corporate companies in England to increase their indebtedness without infringing the statutes

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under which they were incorporated and which prohibited borrowing. This end was accomplished by issuing bonds bearing interest for work done or for goods delivered.—**Paxive bonds**, *see active bonds, under active.*—**Quarry-stone bond**, rubble masonry.—**Raxing bond**, a method of bricklaying in which the bricks are laid at an angle in the face of the wall. There are two kinds, *diagonal* and *herring-bone.*—**Registered bond**, an obligation, usually of a state or corporation, for the payment of money, registered in the holder's name on the books of the debtor, and represented by a single certificate issued to the holder: as, to *bond* a debt.—**Running bond**, in *bricklaying*, same as *English bond.*—**Straw bond**, a bond upon which either fictitious names or the names of persons unable to pay the sum guaranteed are written as names of sureties.

bond[1] (bond), *v. t.* [*bond*, *n.*] **1.** *Trans.* To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonding being given for the payment: as, to *bond* 1,000 pounds of tobacco.—**2.** To grant a bond or bond and mortgage on: as, to *bond* property.—**3.** To secure by bond: as, to *bond* a debt.—**4.** To place a bonded debt upon: as, to *bond* a railroad.—**5.** In *building*, to bind or hold together (bricks or stones in a wall) by a proper disposition of headers and stretchers; or by cement, mortar, etc. See *bond*[1], *n.*, 12.

The lower parts of the palace-walls, which are preserved to a height sufficient inches to three courses, consist of quarry-stones bonded with clay. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 626.

Town-bonding acts or **laws**, laws enacted by several of the United States, authorizing towns, counties, and other municipal corporations to issue their corporate bonds for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads.

II. *intrans.* To hold together from being bonded, as bricks in a wall.

The imperfectly shaped and variously sized stone is dressed rubble can neither bed nor *bond* truly.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 448.

bond[2] (bond), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *bonde*, *bond*, < AS. *bonda*, *bunda*, a householder, husband, peasant, servant, bondman. ME. *bonde* occurs in its proper sense of 'man of inferior rank,' also as adj., unfree, bond (> ME. *bondwa*, AF. *bond*, *bondi*), < AS. *bonda*, *bunda*, a householder, head of a family, husband (see *husband*), < Icel. *bóndi*, contr. of *búandi*, *búandi*, a husband-man, householder (= Sw. *bonde* = Dan. *bonde*, a husband-man, farmer, husbandman, peasant), prop. ppr. (= AS. *búende*) of *búa* = AS. *búan*, dwell, trans. occupy, till. From the same root come *boor*, *boer*, *bower*[1], *neighbor*, *husband*, *big*[2], and *tit.* *bel.* The same element *bond* occurs unfelt in *husband*, earlier *husbond*: see *husband.* The word *bond*, properly a noun, has become an adjective use from its frequent occurrence as the antithesis of *free.* The notion of servitude is not original, but is due partly to the inferior nature of the thing to which the *bond* (def. 2), and partly to a confusion with the unrelated *bondi* and *bound*, pp. of *bind.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A peasant; a churl.—**2.** A vassal; a serf; one held in bondage to a superior.

II. *a.* **1.** Subject to the tenure called bondage.—**2.** In a state of servitude or slavery; not free.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 Cor. xii. 13.

Riche & pore, free & *bonde*, that wol ase grace.
Hymns to the Virgin, p. 53.

Lered men & lay, fre & *bond* of tonne.
Robert of Brunne, Handl. Synne, p. 17.

Making them selues *bonds* to vanitie and vice at home, they are content to bearke vnder the seruyle scruyng strangeners abroad. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, p. 72.

3†. Servile; slavish; pertaining to or befitting a slave: as, *bond* fear.

bond[2]† (bond), *v. t.* [< *bond*[2], *n.* or *a.*] To subject to bondage.

bondage (bon'dāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bondage*; < ME. *bondage*, *bondage*, *bondagium*, an inferior tenure held by a bond or husbandman: see *bond*[2], *n.*, 2. In mod. use associated with *bond*[1] and *bound*[2.]] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, villeinage; tenure by base service performing the meanest services for a superior.

Syche *bondage* shalle I to theym beyde,
To dyke and delf, mete and drawe,
And to do alle unhonest deyde.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 57.

2. In *Scot. agri.*, the state of, or services due by, a bondager. See *bondager.*

Another set of payments consisted in services called *bondage*. These were exacted either in seed time in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land, or in summer in the carriage of his coals or other fuel, and in harvest in cutting down his crop. *Agric. Survey*, Kincardineshire.

[From the foregoing extract it will be seen that formerly the system had place not only, as now, between farmer and laborer, but also between proprietor and farmer.]

3†. Obligation; tie of duty; binding power or influence.

He must resolve by an means to be enslaved and to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv. 4.

A sadly toiling slave,
Dragging the slowly lengthening chain of *bondage* to the grave.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

5. Captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion.

A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity in *bondage*.
Addison, Cato, iii. 1.

6. Figuratively, subjection to superior power or influence: as, he is in *bondage* to his appetites.

=Syn. 4. *Slavery*, etc. (see *servitude*), thraldom, serfdom.

bondage (bon'dāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bondaged*, ppr. *bondaging*. [*bondage*, *n.*] To reduce to bondage or slavery; enslave. [Obsolete or rare.]

bondager (bon'dā-jėr), *n.* [< *bondage*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] In Scotland and England, one who rents a cottage on a farm and is bound, as a condition of his tenancy, to work for the farmer at certain seasons, such as turnip-hoeing or harvest-time, or to supply a worker from his own family, at current wages. See *bondage*, *n.*, 2.

bond-cooper (bond'kūp'ėr), *n.* One who has charge of casks of wine and spirits held in bond.

bond-creditor (bond'kred'i-tėr), *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond.

bond-debt (bond'det), *n.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

bonded (bon'ded), *p. a.* [*bond*[1], *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Secured by bonds, as debts.—**2.** Put or placed in bond: as, *bonded* goods.—**3.** Encumbered; mortgaged: as, heavily *bonded* property.—**4.** Secured by or consisting of bonds: as, *bonded* debt.—**Bonded debt**, that part of the entire indebtedness of a corporation, state, etc., which is represented by the bonds it has issued, as distinguished from floating debt.—**Bonded warehouse**, or **bonded store**, a building or warehouse in which imported goods subject to duty, or goods chargeable with internal revenue taxes, are stored until the importer or bonder withdraws them for exportation without payment of duty or tax, or makes payment of the duties or taxes and takes delivery of his goods.

bonder[1] (bon'dėr), *n.* [< *bond*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse.—**2.** In *masonry*, a stone which reaches a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall, for the purpose of binding it together: principally used when the wall is faced with ashlar for the purpose of tying the facing to the rough backing. Also called *bond-stone.* See cut under *ashlar.*

bonder[2] (bon'dėr), *n.* [Erroneously < Dan. Sw. Norw. *bonde* (pl. *bönder*): see *bond*[2], *n.*] A yeoman of Norway, Sweden, or Denmark.

The *bonders* gathered to the thing as the carls to the moot. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 55.

Gradually arms were taken from the hands of the freemen and the *bonders*, and kept in the possession of serfs. *Scary*, Frin. Belief, p. 456.

bonderman (bon'dėr-man), *n.* Same as *bonder*[2].

bondfolk (bond'fōk), *n.* [< ME. *bondefolk* (= Sw. *bondfolk* = Dan. *bondefolk*); < *bond*[2] + *folk.*] Persons held in bondage. *Chaucer.*

bondholder (bond'hōl'dėr), *n.* One who holds or owns a bond or bonds issued by a government, a corporation, or an individual.

The South had bonds and *bondholders* as well as the North, and their *bondholders* have become as well as ours. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 686.

bondland (bond'land), *n.* [< *bond*[2] + *land.*] Land held by bondage tenure. See *bondager*, *n.*, 1.

bondless (bond'les), *a.* [< *bond*[1] + *-less.*] Without bonds or letters; unfettered.

bondly, *adv.* [< *bond*[2] + *-ly*[2].] As a serf or slave; servilely.

bondmaid (bond'mād), *n.* [< *bond*[2] + *maid.*] A female slave, or a female bound to service without wages.

Thy bondmen and thy *bondmaids*. Lev. xxv. 44.

bondman (bond'man), *n.*; pl. *bondmen* (-men.) [ME. *bondeman* = Du. *bondemand*; < *bond*[2] + *man.*] **1.** In *old Eng. law*, a villein, or tenant in villeinage.

Sometimes a farmer when seed-time was over mustered his *bondmen* and *bondage* ere the time came for harvesting his fields. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 56.

2. A man slave, or a man bound to service without wages. Also improperly written *bondsman.* — **Bondman bind!**, Same as *bindman's buff*, 1.

bond-paper (bond'pā-pėr), *n.* [< *bond*[1] + *paper.*] A strong paper, of a special quality, used for bonds, bank-notes, etc.

bond-servant (bond'sėr'vant), *n.* A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, and who must give his service without hire.

If thy brother . . . be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant.* Lev. xxv. 39.

bond-service (bond'sėr'vis), *n.* Service without hire, as of a bond-servant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service.* 1 Ki. ix. 21.

bond-slave (bond'slāv), *n.* A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master; a slave; a bondman.

bondsman[1] (bondz'man), *n.*; pl. *bondsmen* (-men). [< *bond's*, poss. of *bond*[1], + *man.*] In *law*, a surety; one who is bound or who by bond becomes surety for another.

bondsman[2] (bonds'man), *n.*; pl. *bondsmen* (-men). Same as *bondman.*

bond-stone (bond'stōn), *n.* [< *bond*[1], 12 (*a*), + *stone.*] Same as *bonder*[1], 2.

bondswoman (bondz'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *bondswomen* (-wim'en). See *bondwoman.*

The senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

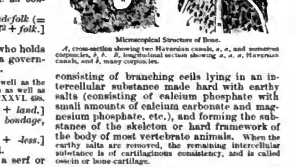
bond-tenant (bond'ten'ant), *n.* [< *bond*[2] + *tenant.*] In *law*, a name sometimes given to copyhold or customary tenants.

bond-timber (bond'tim'bėr), *n.* [< *bond*[1], 12 (*b*), + *timber.*] One of the timbers placed in the walls of buildings to bind in interior with the walls of buildings, for fixing battens, laths, and other finishings of wood, and for strengthening the wall longitudinally. Also called *chain-timber.*

bondwe-weds (bond'we-wedz), *n. pl.* [*bondwe* (< F. *bondve*, < Ar. *bondwq*, a hazel-nut, formerly applied to some other nut; cf. Ar. *fundaq* = Hind. *fundaq*, *fandaq*, *fandaq*, Olyex. *fendak*, *pendak*, a filbert, perhaps = Skt. *piṇḍaka*, dim. of *piṇḍa*, a ball, lump, cake) + *weeds.*] The seeds of *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, a common leguminous climber in tropical shores. They are of a clear slate-color, and are used for necklaces, rosaries, etc. Also called *nicker-nuts.*

bondwoman (bond'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *bondwomen* (-wim'en). [< ME. *bond-wemman*, < *bonde* (see *bond*[2] + *woman*, woman.] A female slave. Also improperly written *bondswoman.*

bone[1] (bōn), *n.* [= Sc. *bane*, *bain*; < ME. *boon*, *bon*, *ban*, *bane*, < AS. *bān*, a bone, = OS. *bēn* = OFries. *bên* = D. *been* = MLG. *bên*, *bein* = OHG. HHG. G. *bein*, a bone, = Icel. *bein* = Sw. *ben* = Dan. *ben*, *been* (D. G. Icel. Sw. and Dan. also in sense of 'leg'); perhaps akin to Icel. *beinn*, straight.] **1.** An animal tissue,



Microscopical Structure of Bone.

A, cross-section of bone, two lines of Haversian canals, *a*, *a*, and numerous corpuscles; *B*, *B*, longitudinal section showing *a*, *a*, *a*, Haversian canals, and *b* many corpuscles.

consisting of branching cells lying in an intercellular substance made hard with earthy salts (consisting of calcium phosphate with small amounts of calcium carbonate and magnesium phosphate, etc.), and forming the substance of the skeleton or hard framework of the body of most vertebrate animals. When the earthy salts are removed, the remaining cellular substance is of cartilaginous consistency, and is called osein or cartilage.

Through the substance of *bone* are scattered minute cavities—the lacunæ, which send out multitudinous ramifying canaliculi. The canaliculi of different lacunæ unite together, and thus establish a communication between the different lacunæ. If the earthy matter be extracted by dilute acids, a nucleus may be found in each lacuna; and, . . . by patiently, the intermediate substance appears minutely fibrillated. . . . In a dry bone, the lacunæ are usually filled with air. When a thin section of such a bone is covered with water and a thin glass, and placed under the microscope, the air in the lacunæ obstructs the light which passes through them in such a manner as to prevent its reaching the eye, and they appear black. . . . All bones, except the smallest, are traversed by small canals, converted by able branches into a net-work, and containing vessels supported by more or less connective tissue and fatty matter. These are called Haversian canals.

Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, § 250.

2. One of the parts which make up the skeleton or framework of vertebrate animals: as, a *bone* of the leg or head. Bones of cattle and other animals are extensively used in the arts in forming knife-handles, buttons, combs, etc., in making size, gelatin, lampblack, and animal charcoal, for various other purposes. They are also extensively employed as a ma-

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sure for dry soils, with the very best effect, being ground to dust, brinked, or broken into small fragments in mills, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. The great utility of bones as a manure arises from the phosphate of lime they supply to the soil.

3. *pl.* The bones of the body taken collectively; the skeleton; hence, the bodily frame; a body.

Night hangs upon mine eyes: my bones would rest
That have but labour'd to attain this hour.
Shak., J. C., v. 5.

4. *pl.* Mortal remains: the skeleton or bony structure being the most permanent part of a dead body.

And bones took the bones of Joseph with him: for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you; and ye shall carry up my bones away hence with you. Ex. xiii. 19.

5. The internal shell of cuttlefishes of the family *Sepiadæ*, having the consistency of bone. Generally called *cuttle-bone* or *cuttlefish-bone*.—6. Something made of bone, or of a substance resembling bone, as ivory, whalebone, etc. (a) *pl.* Dice. [Slang or colloq.]

He felt a little odd when he first rattled the bones.
Dornford, Young Duke, ii. 6.

(b) *pl.* A name formerly given to the bobbins used in making lace, because made of bone.

The spinsters and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids, that weave their thread with bones.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 24.

(c) *pl.* Pieces of bone, ivory, or wood, used in pairs, held between the fingers, and rattled together to produce a kind of music, or to keep time to music.

I have a reasonable good ear in music; let us have the tongs and the bones. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

Peter rattling about in the chair like a serenader playing the *bones*. *Mayhew.*

(d) A strip of whalebone used to stiffen stays, etc.

7. *pl.* A person who performs on the castanets or the bones.

There were five of them — Pell was *bones*. *Mayhew.*

8†. Half of the stake in the game of bone-ace (which see).—9. In *coal-mining*, slaty or clayey portions or partings in the coal-seam, rock, something to occupy one; a difficulty, dispute, etc., to solve or settle; a cause of contention.—**Angular bone.** See *angular*.—**Articular bone.** See *articular*.—**Bag of bones.** See *bag1*.—**Bone of contention**, a subject of dispute or rivalry; probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.

While any flesh remains on a bone, it is a bone of contention. *Bowen*, Love and Duty, I. 240.

Sardinia was one of the chief *bones of contention* between Genoa and Pisa. *Broughton.*

Bone pencil, a name given to fine pottery in the composition of which bone-dust has been used.—**Bones of Bertin**, in *anat.*, two small, irregular, laminated bones, often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus; the sphenoidal spongy bones, or sphenoturbinals.—**Bones of Casserius**. See *vomer*.—**Bones of the coronary, cotyloid, cranial bone.** See the adjectives.—**Crazy bone.** Same as *funny bone*.—**Cuneiform bones, lindrical, etc., bone.** See the adjectives.—**Earth of bones.** See *earth*.—**Epactal bone.** Same as *Wormian bone* at the superior angle of the occipital bone.—**Ethmoid bone.** See *ethmoid*.—**Facial bones.** See *facial bone*.—**Hyoid bone.** Same as *hyoid*, a.—**Hyomandibular, marsupial, etc., bone.** See the adjectives.—**Navicular, occipital, etc., bone.** See the adjectives.—**Phantom bones**, the fen fingers.

By these bones, my lords, he did speak them to me in the garret one night. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

To be upon the bones of, to attack. [Rare and vulgar.]

Puss had a month's mind to be upon *the bones of* him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To carry a bone in the mouth, to throw up a foam or spray under the lows: said of a ship.

See how she leaps, as the blasts o'ertake her,
And speeds away with a *bone in her mouth!*
Longfellow, Golden Mile-Stone, Legend, v.

To find bones in, to be unable to swallow: in allusion to the occurrence of fish-bones in soup.—**To have a bone in one's leg, throat**, etc., to be unable to go, talk, etc.: a feigned excuse.—**To make no bones of**, to make or have no scruples about, or difficulty in, doing. [Slang or colloq.]

Perjury will easily downe with him that hath *made no bones of* murther. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

To put a bone in any one's hood, to break a person's head, or hurt it all.—**Without bones**, without any further objection or scruple.—**Wormian bones**, small or irregular bones frequently found in the course of the sutures of the skull. They occur chiefly in the sutures between the parietals and other bones, and are of no determinate size, shape, or number. Sometimes there are none, sometimes several hundred.

bone1 (bōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boned*, ppr. *boning*. [< *bone*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take out the bones of: as, to *bone* a turkey, a ham, etc. — 2. To put whalebone into.—3. To manure with bone-dust.—4. To seize; make off with, as a dog makes off with a bone; get possession of; appropriate; steal. [Slang.]

Why you were living here, and what you had *boned*, and who you *boned* it from, wasn't it? *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* [Appar. < *bone*1, *n.*, in allusion to the knuckle; cf. the equiv. phrase *knuckle down* (to a task).] To apply one's self diligently; set one's self determinedly to work: as, to *bone* down to hard work; he *boned* hard. [Slang.]

bone2, born2, bourn3 (bōn, bōrn), *v. t.* [A word of uncertain form and origin, commonly *bone* (chiefly in the verbal n. *boning*), but prob. orig. *bourn*, being appar. a particular (trade) use of *bourn*2, *bourne*2, as a verb, limit: see *bourn*2, *bodrun*2.] To take the level of (a piece of land, a wall, carpentry-work, and the like) by means of an instrument. See *boning*.

A few weeks ago a mason said to me, "Take a squint, please, and see if the ridge-piece is square and level; *bourne* it by the wall-plate." *Bourne* is in common use in this neighbourhood — twenty miles from Stratford-on-Avon. *Athenæum*, No. 3111, Jan. 11, 1879.

bone3† (bōn), *n.* A Middle English form of *boon*1. *Chaucer.*

bone4† (bōn), *a.* A Middle English form of *boon*2.

bone-ace (bōn'ās), *n.* 1. A game at cards, in which the third card dealt to each person is turned up, and the player who has the highest card wins the bone, that is, half the stake.—2. The ace of diamonds, the highest card in this game.

bone-ache (bōn'āk), *n.* Pain in the bones.

bone-ash (bōn'ash), *n.* Same as *bone-earth*.

bone-bed (bōn'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, any stratum of rock which is largely made up of fragments of bones, or in which bones and teeth occur in such quantity as to be conspicuous. There are two especially important bone-beds in Europe. One, called the Ludlow, in England, is near the top of the Upper Silurian; although only a few inches in thickness, it is continuous over a wide area, and contains many species: it is full of fragments of fish-bones, crustaceans, and shells. The other bone-bed is at the Rhætic, at the top of the Trias; this contains the bones and teeth of fishes, with coprolites, etc.; it is found both in England and in Germany.

bone-binder (bōn'bīn'dėr), *n.* A name for osteocolla (which see).

bone-black (bōn'blak), *n.* The black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by heating them in closed vessels. This kind of charcoal is employed to deprive various solutions, particularly syrups, of their coloring matters, and to furnish a black pigment. Bone-black consists of wooly matters impregnated with calcium phosphate dissolved in hydrochloric acid and precipitated as a fine black in composition. Also called *animal black*, *animal charcoal*. — **Bone-black mill**, a mill used in removing from bone-black, by burning, impurities collected in it during its use in filtration, decolorization, etc.

bone-breaker (bōn'brā'kėr), *n.* 1. A name of the giant fulmar petrel, *Ossifraga gigantea*.—2. A book-name of the osprey, fish-hawk, or sea-eagle, *Pandion haliaëtus*.

bone-breccia (bōn'brech'i-ä), *n.* In *geol.*, a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone cemented into a rock by calcareous matter. Such deposits are common in caverns which in prehistoric times were resorted to by man and wild beasts.

bone-brown (bōn'broun), *n.* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become brown throughout.

bone-cartilage (bōn'kär'ti-lāj), *n.* In *physiol.*, same as *ossein*.

bone-cave (bōn'kāv), *n.* A cave in which are found bones of animals of living or extinct species, or species living only in far distant localities or a different climate within historic times, associated with human remains or other traces of his contemporaneous existence.

The brick-earths also contain the remains of a species of lion (Felis spelæa), no longer living, but which is likewise found in some of the *bone-caves* of this country.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 293.

boned (bōnd), *p. a.* [< *bone*1 + *-ed*1.] 1. Having bones (of the kind indicated in composition): as, high-boned, large-boned.—2. In *cookery*, freed from bones: as, a *boned* fowl.

bone-dog (bōn'dog), *n.* A local English name of the osprey or fish-hawk, *Squalus acanthias*. See cut under *dogfish*.

bone-dust (bōn'dust), *n.* Bones ground to dust for use as manure. See *bone*1, *n.*, 2.

bone-earth (bōn'ėrth), *n.* The earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined or burned with free access of air so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon. It is a white, porous, and friable substance, composed chiefly of calcium phosphate, and is used by assayers as the material for cupels and in making china, and for other purposes. Also called *bone-ash*.

bone-eater (bōn'ē'tėr), *n.* A sailors' corruption of *bonito*.

bonefire† (bōn'fīr), *n.* See *bonfire*.

bone-fish (bōn'fish), *n.* 1. A name of the ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet, *Albula vulpes*. See cut under *ladyfish*.—2. A fish of the family *Teuthididæ* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*; a surgeon- or doctor-fish.—3. A name of the common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*, in southern New England. See cut under *dogfish*.

bone-flower (bōn'flou'ėr), *n.* See the north of England, the daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

bone-glass (bōn'glas), *n.* A glass made by adding to white glass from 10 to 20 per cent. of white bone-earth, or a corresponding quantity of mineral phosphates. It is of a milk-white color, semi-opaque, and is used for lamp-shades, etc.

bone-glue (bōn'glō), *n.* An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones.

bone-head (bōn'hed), *n.* A lace, usually of linen thread, made on a cushion with bobbins, and taking its sole or chief decorative character from the pattern woven into it, as distinguished from point-lace; so named from the fact that the bobbins were originally made of bone.

boneless (bōn'les), *a.* [< ME. *banles*, < AS. *banleás*, < *bán*, bone, + *-leás*, -less.] Without bones; wanting bones: as, "his *boneless* gums," *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

bonelet (bōn'let), *n.* [< *bone*1 + dim. *-let*.] A small bone; an ossicle: as, *bonelets* of the ear.

Bonellia (bō-nel'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., named after Francesco Andrea *Bonelli*, an Italian naturalist (died in 1830).] A genus of chætopterous gephyreans, related to *Echiurus*, and having, like it, a pair of tubular ciliated organs opening communication between the rectum and the external cavity. It is provided with a single long tentacular appendage upon the head.—2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.—3. A genus of gastropodous mollusks. *Desbayes*, 1838.

Bonellidæ (bō-ne-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bonellia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gephyreans, typified by the genus *Bonellia* (which see).

bone-manure (bōn'ma-nūr'), *n.* Manure consisting of bones ground to dust, broken in small pieces, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. See *bone*1, *n.*, 2.

bone-mill (bōn'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding or bruising bones, used in the preparation of fertilizers. See *bone*1, *n.*, 2.

bone-naphtha (bōn'naf'thä), *n.* A volatile liquid, boiling at 150° F., obtained by the repeated rectification of the more volatile portion of Dippel's oil.

bone-nippers (bōn'nip'ėrz), *n. pl.* A strong forceps with cutting edges touching each other, used in cutting off splinters of bone and cartilages.

bone-oil (bōn'oil), *n.* A fetid, tarry liquid obtained by the distillation of bone. See *Dippel's oil*, under *oil*.

bone-phosphate (bōn'fos'fāt), *n.* A commercial name for tricalcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$; the phosphate of lime in bone-dust, which it much makes up the larger part of the phosphatic rock of South Carolina and other localities.

bone-pot (bōn'pot), *n.* 1. A cast-iron pot in which bones are carbonized: used in the manufacture of animal charcoal.—2. A common name of the ancient British funeral urns often found in graves ground in Kingsdown.

bonery (bō'ne-ri), *n.* [< *bone*1.] A place where human bones are deposited.

bonesett (bōn'set), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boneset*, ppr. *bonesetting*. To set bones; practise the setting of broken bones. *Wiseman.* [Rare.]

boneset (bōn'set), *n.* [< *bonesett*, *v.*; from its supposed properties.] 1. The thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. See *Eupatorium*.—2. In England, an old name for the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

bone-setter (bōn'set'ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones; one who has a knack at setting bones: generally applied to one who is not a regularly qualified surgeon.

bone-setting (bōn'set'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bonesett*, *v.*] The art or practice of setting bones.

bone-shark (bōn'shärk), *n.* A common name along the New England coast of *Cetorhinus maximus*, the basking-shark. See cut under *basking-shark*.

bone-shaw†, *n.* Sciatica or hip-gout. *N. E. D.*

bone-spavin (bōn'spav'in), *n.* In *farriery*, a disease of the bones at the hock-joint.

bone-spirit (bōn'spir'it), *n.* Crude ammoniacal liquor containing various substances, obtained in the process of manufacturing charcoal from bones.

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bone-turquoise (bōn'tĕr-koiz'), *n.* A fossil bone or tooth colored bright-blue, probably by phosphate of iron: early used as an imitation of true turquoise. Sometimes called *odontolite*.

bone-waste (bōn'wāst), *n.* The dust or refuse of bones after the gelatin has been extracted from them.

bone-yard (bōn'yärd), *n.* 1. A knacker's yard. —2. A graveyard. [Slang.]—3. In the game of dominoes, the piece reserved to draw from.

bonfire (bon'fir), *n.* [Early mod. E. *boonfire, bonfire, bonefire*, later *bunfire*, but reg. *bonfire* or *banefire*, < ME. *banefyre*, < AS. *banefyre*, Sc. *banefyre* (the earliest known instance is "*banefyre*, ignis ossium," in the "Catholicon Anglicum," A. D. 1483); < *bane*1 (Sc. *bone*, ME. *bone, bon, bane*, etc.) + *fire, fyre*, etc.] In shortened before two consonants, as in *collier*, etc. The W. *banfagl*, also spelled *bonfigl*, a bonfire, as if < *ban*, lofty, + *fagl*, flame, blaze, appears to have been *formed* in imitation of the E. word.] 1†. A fire of bones.—2†. A funeral pile; a pyre.—3. A fire for the burning of heretics, proscribed books, etc. Hence—4. Any great blazing fire made in the open air for amusement, or for the burning of brushwood, weeds, rubbish, etc. Specifically—5. A fire kindled, usually in some open and conspicuous place, such as a hill-top or public square, as an expression of public joy or exultation, or as a beacon.

Ring ye the bels, to make it weare away,
And *bonefyres* make all day.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 275.

The Citizens and Subjects of Bohemia, . . . joyfull that there was fire appeared to the Emperour, made *Bonfires* and shewes throughout all the Cittie.
Greene, Pandosto.

There was however order given for the *bonfires*, but God knows it was rather a deliverance than a triumph.
Spencer, Diary, June 6, 1660.

bongar (bon'gär), *n.* [Native name.] A large venomous East Indian serpent: also called *rock-snake*. See *Bungarus*.

Bongarus, *n.* See *Bungarus*.

bongrace† (bon'grās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bonc-, band-, boun-, bun-, boongrace*, < P. *boungrace*, the uppermost flap of the diving-dancing tail of a French hood, whence hollow one *Boongrace*" (Cotgrave); < *bonne*, fem. of *bon* good, + *grace* (now *grâce*), grace: see *bon*1 and *grace*.] A shade formerly worn by women on the front of a bonnet to protect the complexion from the sun; also, a large bonnet or broad-brimmed hat serving the same purpose.

[My face] was spoiled for ever by the sun, when I was young.
Beau. and Fl., The Captain, ii. 1.

Ye wad laugh well to see my round face at the fair and of a straw *bongrace*, that look'd as much as round as the middle aisle in Libberton Kirk.
Scott, Heart of Midlothian.

bongrei, adv. and *prep.*, orig. *phr.* [Early mod. E. *bon gree*, < ME. *bongre*, < OF. (*de*) *bon gre*, (of) good will: see *bon*1, *good*, and *gree*3, and cf. *mongre*.] I. *adv.* With good will: now used only as French *bon gré*, in the phrase *bon gré mal gré*, willingly or unwillingly; willy-nilly.

II. *prep.* Agreeably to.

bonhomie (bon-o-mē'), *n.* [F., < *bonhomme*, a simple, easy man, < *bon*, good (see *boon*2), + *homme*, < L. *homo*, man. Cf. *goodman*.] Frank and simple good-heartedness; a good-natured manner.

The other redeeming qualities of the Mexican are his courage, his *bonhomie*, his manly gravity of manners, . . . and his general knowledge.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 461.

Boniface (bon'i-fās), *n.* [From the name of the landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem." It is the F. form of ML. *Bonifacius*, a frequent proper name, meaning 'beneficent,' < L. *bonus*, good, + *facere*, do.] A landlord or innkeeper.

bonification (bon'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **bonificatio*(*n*-), < *bonificare*: see *bonify*.] 1†. Amelioration; betterment.

Mr. Secker, in his discourse, proposes, among his *bonifications* of revenue, the augmenting of the two ports of Bayonne and L'Orient.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 462.

2. The paying of a bonus. *N. E. D.*

boniform (bon'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bonus*, good, + *forma*, form.] Having the nature of goodness; akin to what is good or to the chief good. [Rare.]

Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be *boniform* things.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

bonify (bon'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bonified*, ppr. *bonifying*. [< F. *bonifier*, < ML. *bonificare*, make good or better, < L. *bonus*, good, + *facere*, make.] To convert into good; make good: ameliorate: as, "to *bonify* evils." *Cudworth*, Intellectual System. [Rare.]

boniness (bō'ni-nes), *n.* [< *bony* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bony.

A painful reminder of the excessive *boniness* of Oremius's knuckles.
The Century, XXVIII. 89.

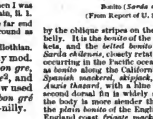
boning, boning (bō'ning, bōr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bone*2, *bore*2, and thus prob. orig. "*boaring*; see *bore*2.] The art of determining a level or plane surface or a straight level line by the guidance of the eye. Joiners and masons "try and boan" their work when straight-edges, a process which determines whether the surface is uneven or is true plane, and engineers and architects perform the operation by means of poles, called *boanings* or *boaning-rods*, set up at certain distances. These are adjusted to the eye, and then looking along their vertical surfaces. Gardeners also employ a similar simple device in laying out grounds, to guide them in making the surface level or of regular slope.

boning-rod (bō'ning-rod), *n.* The rod used in boning. See *boning*.

bonitarian (bon-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *bonitas*, goodness, bounty (see *bounty*), + *-arian*.] Equitable: used to characterize a class or form of rights recognized by Roman law, in contradistinction to *quiritarian*, which corresponds to legal in modern law. **Bonitarian ownership** or **title**, the title or ownership recognized in Roman law by the praetors in a person not having absolute legal (or quiritarian) title, because he was not a Roman citizen, or claiming, under some circumstances, by a formal transfer made by one not the true owner. It corresponded somewhat to the equitable ownership recognized by courts of equity, as distinguished from legal title at common law.

bonitary (bon'i-tā-ri), *a.* Same as *bonitarian*.

bonito (bō-nē'tō), *n.* [Formerly also *bonetta, bonita, boneta, bonuto*, etc.; < P. *bonite*, formerly *bonito* or *bonetta*, < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, said to be < Ar. *bainth, bainis*, a bonito, but perhaps < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, pretty good, good, pretty, dim. of *bueno* (or Pg. *bom*), good: see *boon*2.] A name applied primarily to pelagic fishes of the family *Scombridæ*, of a robust fusiform shape, and secondarily to others supposed to resemble them or to be related to them. (*a*) A scombrid, *Euthynnus pelamys*, having a bluish back and 4 longitudinal brownish bands on the belly. It is an inhabitant of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. (*b*) A scombrid, *Sarda mediterranea*, distinguished



Bonito (*Sarda mediterranea*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

by the oblique stripes on the bluish back and the silvery belly. It is the bonite of the American fishermen and markets, and the false albacore. (*c*) A scombrid, *Sarda chiliensis*, closely related to the *S. mediterranea*, but occurring in the Pacific ocean. (*d*) A carangid, *Seriola fasciata*; the malirogal. (Bermuda.) (*e*) A fish of the family *Elacatidæ*, *Elacate canadum*, found about Chesapeake Bay; the cobia. [U. S. (Chesapeake Bay).] See cut under *cobia*.

bonity†, *n.* [< L. *bonitas*, goodness: see *bounty*, an older form from the same sources.] Goodness. *Hackett.*

Bonjeaux Baptotine. See *ergotine*.

bon jour (F. pron. bôn zhōr). [F.: *bon*, good; *jour*, day: see *bon*1 and *journal*.] Good day; good morning.

bon mot (F. pron. bôn mō); pl. *bons mots* (bôn mō, or, as E., mōz). [F.: *bon*, good; *mot*, word: see *bon*1 and *mot*.] A witticism; a clever or witty saying. See *mot*.

Some of us have written down several of her sayings, or what the French call *bons mots*, wherein she excelled beyond belief.
Swift, Death of Stella.

You need not hurry when the object is only to prevent my saying a *bon-mot*, for there is not the least wit in my nature.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, ii.

bonnage, *n.* See *bonage*.

bonnailer, *n.* Same as *bonailer*.

bonne (bon), *n.* [F., fem. of *bon*, good: see *bon*1.] A child's nursemaid, especially a French nurse.

bonne bouche (bon bōsh); pl. *bonnes bouches* (bon bōsh). [F.: see *bonne* and *bouche*.] A choice mouthful of food: a dainty morsel: said especially of something very excellent reserved to the end of a repast. (In French use, as an idiomatic phrase, *bonne bouche* signifies an agreeable taste in the mouth.)

bonnet (bon'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bonet*, < ME. *bonet, bonette, bonat*, < OF. *bonet, bonnet, bonnat*, mod. F. *bonnet* (as Pr. *bonetat* = Sp. *bonete*; cf. D. *bonnet* = MHG. *bonit* = Gael. *bonaid*; ML. *bonetus, bonetum*, also *boudia, bounetes*), bonnet, cap (hence the mant. sense, ME. *bonet*, < OF. *bonette*, F. *bonnette*, bonnet); prop. the name of a stuff (ML. *bonetus, bonetum, bounetum*) of which the thing (*chapel de bonet*, hat or cap (*bonet*) was made. Perhaps of Eastern origin; cf. Hind. *bānāt*, woolen cloth, broadcloth.] 1. A covering for the head, worn by men and boys, differing from a hat chiefly in having no brim; a cap, usually of some soft material. In Scotland the term is applied to any kind of cap worn, but specifically to the distinctively Scotch closely woven and seamless caps of wool, usually of a dark blue color, known as *stemmyers* (worn by the highland regiments in undress uniform), *balmorals, braid bonnets, kilmarnocks*, etc.

Off goes his *bonnet* to an oyster-wench.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

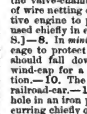
2. A form of hat or head-covering worn by women out of doors. It incloses the head more or less at the sides and generally the back, and is usually trimmed with some elaborateness, and tied on the head with ribbons. It differs from a hat of ordinary form especially in having no brim.

A sadden scud of rain . . . fixed all her thoughts on the welfare of her new *bonnet*.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 128.

3. The cap, usually of velvet, within the metallic part of a crown, covering the head when the crown is worn.—4. In *fort.*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet apart. Generally it stands above the level of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way. Its object is to cover a lodgment by becapers, or to prevent one from being made.

5. *Naut.*, an addition to a sail, or an additional sail hoisted to the foot of a sail.

A storm jib, with the bonnet off, was bent and furled to the boom.
R. H. Dana, Jr., [Before the Mast, (p. 280.



a, Bonnet.

6. A cast-iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump.—7. A frame of wire netting over the chimney of a locomotive engine to prevent the escape of sparks: used chiefly in countries which burn wood. [U. S.]—8. In *mining*, a shield or cover over the cage to protect the miners in case anything should fall down the shaft.—9. A cowl or wind-tube for a chimney; a hood or ventilation.—10. The hood over the platform of a railroad-car.—11. A sliding lid or cover for a hole in an iron pipe.—12. A protuberance occurring chiefly on the snout of one of the right whales. It appears to be primitively smooth, but becomes honeycombed by the barnacles which attach themselves to it.—13. A decoy; a player at a gaming-table, or bidder at an auction, whose business it is to lure others to play or buy: so called because such a person figuratively bonnets or blinds the eyes of the victims.

When a stranger appears, the *bonnet* generally wins.
London Times.

14. A local name in Florida of the yellow water-lily, *Nuphar advena*.—**Bonnet à prêtre**, or **priest's bonnet**, in *fort.*, an outwork having at the head three salient and two reentrant angles. Also called *ravelin-tortail*.—**Braid bonnet**, a thick, closely woven Scotch cap of wool, usually of a dark blue color, and surmounted by a bob or stumpy tassel of a different color. It is round in shape, the upper part being much wider than the band, or part which fits the head.—**Coal-scuttle bonnet.** See *coal-scuttle*.—**Kilmarnock bonnet**, a cap of similar make to the braid bonnet, but more wide at the top, and furnished with a peak of the same material; so called because made extensively at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.—**To have a bee in one's bonnet.** See *bee*1.—**To have a green bonnet**, to have failed in trade.—**To vail (or vale) the bonnet**, to doff the bonnet in respect.

O bonny Ewe tree,
Needes to thy boughs will bow this knee and eeke thy *bonnet*.
Nash, Strange News, (1592), sig. D 2.

bonnet (bon'et), *v.* [< *bonnet*, *n.*] *trans.* To force the bonnet or hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.

Bonnet him by knocking his hat over his eyes, and he is at the mercy of his opponent.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xxiii.

II.† *intrans.* To pull off the bonnet; make obeisance. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

bonnet-block (bon'et-blok), *n.* A wooden shape on which a bonnet is put to be pressed.

bonneted (bon'et-ed), *a.* Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet, in any of the senses of that word.

bonneter (bon'et-ėr), *n.* [< *bonnet*, *n.*, 13, + *-er*1.] One who indnces another to gamble; a bonnet. [Slang.]

bonnet-fluke, *n.* Same as *bonnet-fluke*.

bonnet-fluke (bon'et-flōk), *n.* A Scotch name of the brill, *Rhombus laevis*. See *brill*.

bonnet-grass (bon'et-gras), *n.* White bent-grass, *Agrostis alba*.

bonnet-laird (bon'et-lārd), *n.* One who farms his own property; a yeoman; a freeholder. [Scotch.]

A lang word or bit o' learning that our farmers and *bonnet-lairds* canna' sae weel follow. *Scott.*

bonnet-limpet (bon'et-lim'pet), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Cinglyrnidæ*. The Hungarian bonnet-limpet is *Pileopsis hungarica*.

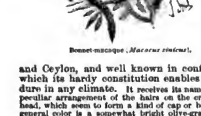
bonnet-macaque (bon'et-ma-kak'), *n.* A monkey (*Macacus sinicus*), a native of Bengal

Bonnet-macaque (*Macacus sinicus*).

and Ceylon, and well known in confinement, which its hardy constitution enables it to endure in any climate. It receives its name from the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the crown of its head, which seem to form a kind of cap or bonnet. Its general color is a somewhat bright olive-gray, and the skin of the face is of a leathery flesh-color. Also called *munqua*.

bonnet-monkey (bon'et-mung'ki), *n.* Same as *bonnet-macaque*.

bonnet-piece (bon'et-pēs), *n.* [From the representation of a bonnet on the king's head.] A Scotch gold coin first issued in 1539 by James



Obverse. Reverse.

Bonnet-piece of James V., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

V. of Scotland, weighing about 88½ grains, and worth at the time of issue 40*s*. Scotch. Also called *braid-bonnet*.

There is a high price upon thy head, and Julian Avenel loves the glance of gold *bonnet-pieces*. *Scott*, Monastery, II. v.

bonnet-rouge (F. pron. bon-ā-rōzh'), *n.* [F., lit. red cap: see *bonnet* and *rouge*.] 1. The cap of liberty of the French revolutionists of 1793. See *liberty-cap*. Hence—2. A wearer of such a cap; a sans-culotte.—3. A red republican; an anarchist or communist.

Bonnet's capsule. See *capsule*.

bonnet-shark (bon'et-shärk), *n.* A kind of hammer-headed shark, *Sphyrna tiburo*; a shovelhead. It is smaller than *S. zygæna*, but may attain a length of 6 feet. It is a widely distributed species.

bonnet-shell (bon'et-shel), *n.* The shell of the bonnet-limpet.

bonnet-worm (bon'et-wėrm), *n.* A worm or insect-larva occurring in Florida in the bonnet or yellow water-lily (*Nymphæ odorata*), and used as bait for the black-bass.

bonney, *n.* See *bonny*2.

bonnibel† (bon'i-bel), *n.* [< *bonny*1 + *bel*8, *belle*; or < F. *bonne et belle*, good and beautiful. Cf. *bellibone*.] A handsome girl; a fair maid; a bonny lass. *Spenser.*

Well, took to him, dame; beshrew me, were I
Mongst these *bonnibells*, you should need a good eye.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

bonnilasset, *n.* [For *bonny lass*.] A beautiful girl; a sweetheart.

As the *bonnilasse* passed by, . . .
She rovde at mee with glaunceing eye. *Spenser*, Skep. Cal., August.

bonnily (bon'i-li), *adv.* In a bonny manner; beautifully; finely; pleasantly.

His wee bit ingle, blinkin' bonnily. *Burns*, Cottar's Sat. Night.

bonniness (bon'i-nes), *n.* [< *bonny*1 + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being bonny; beauty.—2†. Gaiety; blitheness.

bonny1 (bon'i), *a.* [Also written *bonnie*, formerly also *bony*, *bonie*, < ME. *bonie*, appar. extended, as if dim., from the reg. ME. *bon*, *bone*, good, < OF. *bon*, *bun*, *bone*, good: see *bon*4, *boon*8.] 1. Beautiful; fair or pleasant to look upon; pretty; fine.

He wolde, after tyght,
Bende laurles to hem dyght.
King Alisaunder, in Weber's Metr. Rom., I. 3902.

Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain.
Shenstone, A Pastoral Ballad, Friday, l. 160.

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so,
But let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

[*Bonny* and its derivatives are now chiefly Scotch. The Scotch often use bonny ironically, in the same way as the English *fine* or *pretty*: as, a *bonny* penny to pay; a *bonny* state of things.

Ye'll see the toun tirlit a *bonny* steer [stir, hubbub].
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 90.]

bonny2† (bon'i), *n.* [Also written *bonney*, *bonny*. Origin unknown.] In *mining*, a mass of ore adjacent to a vein, but not distinctly connected with it; "a great collection of ore, without any vein coming into or going from it," *Pryce*. [Cornwall. Rare.] See *gossan*.

bonnyclabber (bon'i-klab-ėr), *n.* [Also formerly written *bonny clabber*, *bonniclapper*, *bonyclabbe*, etc.; < Ir. *bainne*, buttk (Gael. *bainne*, compar. of *ban*, white), + *clabaí*, thick mud.] 1. Milk that is turned or has become thick in the process of souring.—2. A drink made of beer and buttermilk or sonred cream.

To drink such balderdash or *bonny-clabber*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, l. 1.

The feasts, the nasty nicknacks,
The healths in unquebaugh and *bonny-clabber*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

bonny-dame (bon'i-dām), *n.* The garden-orache, *Atriplex hortensis*.

bonnilate (bon'ni-lāt), *n.* [Irreg. < *bonet* + *ni*(*tsate*).] A composition of finely ground bones and solidified silicates, used as a substitute for ivory and hard wood in the manufacture of clock-cases, canes, dominoes, etc. *Haldeman.*

bon soir (F. pron. bôn swor), [F.: *bon*, good; *soir*, evening: see *bon*4 and *soiree*.] Good evening; good night.

bonspiel (bon'spēl), *n.* [Sc., also written *bonspeel*, *bonspiel*; origin unknown; referred by some to an assumed Dan. **bondespil*, a rustic game, < *bonde* (AS. *bonda*, ME. *bonde*, a farmer, rustic: see *bond*5) + *spil* or G. *spiel*, a game; by others to an assumed D. **bondspel*, < *bond*, *verbond*, covenant, alliance, + *spel*, a game.] A match between two opposite parties, as two parishes, archery, golf, curling, etc.; now generally restricted to the last-mentioned game.

Curling is the Scotchman's *bonspiel*, but the toboggan belongs exclusively to Canada.
Montreal Daily Star, Carnival Number, 1884.

bontebok (bon'tē-bok), *n.* [D., < *bont* (= G. *bunt*), spotted, + *bok* = E. *buck*.] *Alcelaphus pygargus*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, closely allied to the blesbok, and having a similar blaze on the face. Also written *buntbok*.

bonte-quagga (bon'tē-kwag'ä), *n.* [< D. *bont*, spotted (see above), + *quagga*.] The dauw (which see).

bon-ton (F. pron. bôn'tôn'), *n.* [F., lit. good tone: see *bon*4, *boon*3, *ton*2, and *tone*.] 1. The style of persons in high life; good breeding.—2. Polite or fashionable society.

bonus (bō'nus), *n.* [Appar. a trade word, < L. *bonus*, masc., good, erroneously put for *bonum*, neut., a good thing: see *bona* and *boon*8.] Something of the nature of an honorarium or voluntary additional compensation for a service or advantage; a sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid or is regularly payable. (*a*) A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. (*b*) An extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, holders of insurance policies, etc., out of accumulated profits.

The banks which now hold the deposits pay nothing to the public; they give no *bonus*, they pay no annuity.
Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

(*c*) A sum paid to the agent of a company or the captain of a vessel, over and above his stated pay, in proportion to the amount of his business, and as a stimulus to extra exertion; a boon. (*d*) Euphemistically, a bribe.

bonus (bō'nus), *v. t.* [< *bonus*, *n.*] To give or add a bonus to; promote by the payment of bonuses.

bon vivant (F. pron. bôn vē-vôn'). [F.: *bon*, good; *vivant*, ppr. of *vivre*, < L. *vivere*, live: see *bon*4 and *vital*, *vive*.] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

bonze (bonk'si), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps connected with dial. *bonx*, bent up batter for puddings; origin unknown.] A name for the skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

bony (bō'ni), *a.* [< *bone*1 + *-y*1.] 1. Consisting of bone or bones; full of bones; pertaining to or of the nature of bone.—2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

Burning for blood, *bony*, and grand, and grim,
Assembling wolves in raging troops descend.
Thomson, Winter, l. 294.

3. Reduced to bones; thin; attenuated.—**4.** Hard and tough like bone, as the fruit and seeds of some plants.

bony-fish (bō'ni-fish), *n.* A local (Connecticut) name of the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*.

bonzary (bon'za-ri), *n.* [< *bonze* + *-ry*, after *monastery*.] A Buddhist monastery.

bonze (bonz), *n.* [Also *bonza*; = F. *bonze* = Sp. Pg. It. *bonzo* (NL. *bonzus*, *bonzius*), < Jap. *bonzo*, the Jap. way of pronouncing the Chinese *fan sŭng*, an ordinary (member) of the assembly, i. e., the monastery, or monks collectively: *fan*, ordinary, common; *sŭng*, pupil, *sangha* (*samgha*), an assembly, < *sam*, together, + √ *han*, strike.] A Buddhist monk, especially of China and Japan.

A priest in England is not the same mortified creature with a bonze in China. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

bonzian (bon'zi-an), *a.* [< *bonze* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the bonzes or Buddhist monks of China and Japan; monkish: as, *bonzian* maxims; *bonzian* mysteries.

boo1 (bō), *interj.* Same as *bo*5.

boo2 (bō), *n.* Same as *bu*.

booby (bō'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *boobie*, *boobee* (the *B.* word as applied to the bird is the source of *F. boubie*, the bird called *booby*); prob. < Sp. *bobo*, a fool, dunce, dolt, buffoon, also a bird so called from its apparent stupidity; = Pg. *bobo*, a buffoon, as OF. *bobe*, a stammerer, < L. *balbus*, stammering, lisping, inarticulate, akin to Gr. βαβάζειν, prop. inarticulate: see *babble* and *barbarous*.] **1.** *n.*; pl. *boobies* (-biz). 1. A stupid fellow; a dull or foolish person; a lubber.

When blows must the head shrink but the arm of toll,
And rustic battle rule the *boobies*' fate? *Crabbe.*

An awkward booby, reared up and spoiled at his mother's apron-string. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, I. 2.

2. The pupil at the foot of a class; the dunce of the class or of the school.—3. A *sycophrurine cuckre*, the player who has failed most conspicuously in the game.—4. The name of various species of brown and white gannets, birds of the family *Sulidæ*, genus *Sula*. The common booby of the United States is *Sula leucogastra*, a well-known species of the South Atlantic coast. Others are the red-footed booby, *Sula piscator*, and the blue-faced booby, *S. cyanops*, found on many coasts and islands of the warmer parts of the world.

5. In New England, a hack on runners; a sleigh kept for hire.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a booby or boobies; foolish; stupid.

He burned his fingers, and to cool them he applied them in his *booby* fashion to his mouth. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

booby-hatch (bō'bi-hach), *n.* *Nawt.*, a wooden framework with sashes and a sliding cover, used in merchant vessels to cover the after-hatch.

booby-hut (bō'bi-hut), *n.* A kind of hooded sleigh. [Local, U. S.]

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booby-hutch (bō'bi-huch), *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived covered carriage used in the eastern part of England.

boobyish (bō'bi-ish), *a.* [< *booby* + *-ish*1.] Resembling a booby; silly; stupid.

boobyism (bō'bi-izm), *n.* [< *booby* + *-ism*.] The character or actions of a booby; stupidity; foolishness.

The donkeys who are prevailed upon to pay for permission to exhibit their lamentable ignorance and footyism on the stage of a private theatre. *Dickens*, Sketches by Boz.

bood (bud). A Scotch contraction of *behooved*. Also written *boud*.

Boodha, Boodhism, Boodhist, etc. See *Buddha, Buddhism, Buddhist*, etc.

boodle1 (bō'dl), *n.* [Also in 17th century (see def. 1, first extract) *budelle;* in the U. S. also by apparent corruption *caboodle;* origin obscure. The word agrees in pron. with D. *boedel*, estate, possession, inheritance, household goods, stuff, lumber, from which, with other slang terms, it may have been taken in the Elizabethan period in the general sense of 'the whole property,' 'the whole lot.'] 1. Crowd; pack; lot: in a contemptuous sense, especially in the phrase *the whole kit and boodle*.

Men commonly and carefully drawn out (from all the *Buddle* and masse of great ones) for their approoved wisedoms. *T. Markham*, Bk. of Honour, Pt. ii.

He would like to have the whole *boodle* of them (I remonstrated against this word, but the professor said it was a dialectal good word . . .) with their wives and children shipwrecked on a remote island.

O. W. Holmes, The Autocrat, p. 189.

2. Money fraudulently obtained in public service; especially, money given to or received by officials in bribery, or gained by collusive contracts, appointments, elections, or extension, gain from public cheating of any kind: often used attributively. [Recent, U. S.]

Some years ago, Dr. McDonald, then superintendent of Blackwell's Island Asylum, was sent out to introduce the [Turkish] bath there, but ignorance, politics and *boodle* had more influence with [New York aldermen than] science or the claims of humanity, and the attempt was ultimately abandoned. *Atlan. and Nourse.*, VIII. 298.

3. Counterfeit money.

boodle2 (bō'dl), *n.* [Appar. a slang variation of *noodle*.] A blockhead; a noodle.

boodle3 (bō'dl), *n.* An old English name for the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Also written *buddle*.

boodler (bō'dlėr), *n.* [< *boodle*1 + *-er*1.] One who accepts or acquires boodle; one who sells his vote or influence for a bribe, or acquires money fraudulently from the public. [U. S.]

boody (bō'di), *v. i.* pres. and pl. *boodied*, ppr. *boodying*. [Cf. F. *bouder*, sulk, pout: see *boudoir*.] To look angry or gruff. [Colloq.]

Come, don't *boody* with me; don't be angry.

Professor Longfeather, Windsor Soda, xxvi.

boof (bōf), *n.* Peach-brandy: a word in use among the Pennsylvania Germans.

boohoo (bö'hö'), *interj.* A word imitating the sound of noisy weeping.

boohoo1 (bö'hö'), *v. i.* [< *boohoo, interj.*] To cry noisily; blubber outright.

boohoo2 (bö-hö'), *n.* A sailors' name of the *Histiophorus americanus*, or sail-fish. Also called *woohoo*.

bookl (bu'ok), *a.* [< *boa* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the *Boidæ*, or family of the boas.

boöid2 (bō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bootes*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Boötes*; boötic, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* One of the *Boötes*.

Boötes (bō-ō'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βοώτης*, an ox, < *βόες*, appearing as *βοῦς*, form.] A superfamily of typical ruminants, the bovine, ovine, antilopine, and cervine ruminants collectively, as contrasted with other ruminant groups. The *Boötes tapiroidea* contain the families *Boridæ* (with the cow, sheep, and antelopes, as well as the oxen), *Saiyidæ*, and *Aplocerapiridæ*. The *Boötes cervidoidea* consist of the single family *Cervidæ*.

book (bůk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *booke, bouk;* < ME. *book, bouke, boke, bok* (north. *buk, buke*) > Sc. *buik, beuk, buke*), < AS. *bōc* (pl. *bēc*), *t.*, a writing, record, charter, book, = OS. *bōk* = OFries. *bōk* = MD. *boeck*, D. *boek* = OLG. *bok*, LG. *book* = OHG. *buoh*, MHG. *buoch*, G. *buch*, neut., = Icel. *bók*, *n.*, = Sw. *bok* = Dan. *bog*, book, = Goth. *bōka*, *f.*, *bōk*, neut., a letter of the alphabet, pl. a writing, document, book (cf. OSlug. *bukvi*, letter, in pl. writing, *bukvari*, abecedarium, Bulg. Russ. *bukva*, letter; from the Teut.), orig. Teut. **bōka*, a leaf, sheet, or tablet for writing; usually referred, in spite of philological difficulties, to AS. (etc.) *bōc* (usually in deriv. form *bēce*, beech), cf. AS. *bōcstæf*, early mod. E. *bokstaf* (mod. E. as if "*bookstaff* or "*book-staff*) (= OS. *bōkstaf* = MD. *boeckstaf*, D. *boekstaf* = OHG. *buohstab*, MHG. *buochstap*, G. *buchstabe* = Icel. *bókstafr* = Sw. *bokstaf* = Dan. *bogstav*), a letter of the alphabet, lit. appar. 'beech-staff' (< AS. *bōc*, beech, + *stæf*, staff), an interpretation resting on the fact, taken in connection with the similarity of form between AS. (etc.) *bōc*, book, and *bēc*, beech, that inscriptions were made on tablets of wood or bark, presumably often of beech (Venantius Fortunatus, about A. D. 600, refers to writing on tablets of *fagus* or beech, *Carmina*, vii. 18, *liber*, bark, Gr. *πτίλινον*, book, *βύβλος*, book, papyrus: see *liber, Bible, paper*); but AS. *bōcstæf*, lit. 'book-staff,' would rather be supplied to a single character inscribed thereon; it is rather 'book-staff,' i. e., a character employed in writing, < *bōc*, a writing, + *stæf*, a letter (cf. *runestæf*, a rune, *runestæfcræft*, runic lore, grammar). The connection with *beech*1 remains uncertain: see *beech, buck*2.] 1. A writing; a written instrument or document, especially one granting land; a deed. The use of books or written charters was introduced in Anglo-Saxon times by the ecclesiastics, as affording more certain and satisfactory evidence of a grant or conveyance of land than the symbolical or solemn forms in common before witnesses, which was the method then in vogue.

By that time will not book, I think, be drawn.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Come, let's seal the book first,
For my daughter's jointure.
Fletcher [and another], Custom of the Country, iii. 3.

Mr. Kemble divides a book, as distinguished from a will, contract, or special deed, into four parts.—1. The Invocation; II. The Preem; III. The Grant; IV. The Sanction; V. The Date; VI. The Teste. The first, second and fourth of these divisions, the invocation, date, and teste, no detailed examination. Five and six are merely formal, useful only to constitute the authority and genuineness or as proof of the presence of a Witan. The third division, or the book, both contains all the important legal matter of the charter. *H. Cabot Lodge.*

Lastly, there was bocland, or bookland, the land held in perpetuity by a book or charter, that is, by a written instrument, or *book* as it was then called.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 22.

2. A treatise, written or printed on any material, and put together in any convenient form, as in the long parchment rolls of the Jews, in the tablets of the Babylonians, in the ancient and the Chinese before the invention of paper, or in leaves of paper bound together, as is usual in modern times; a literary composition, especially one of considerable length, whether written or printed.

A good *book* is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

3. Specifically, the Bible.

Who can give an oath? where is a *book*?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

4. A collection of written or printed sheets fastened and bound together, especially one larger than a pamphlet; a volume: as, this *book* is one of a set or series.—5. A particular subdivision of a literary composition: one of the larger divisions used in classifying topics, periods, etc.—6. Figuratively, anything that serves for the recording of facts or events: as, the *book* of the heart.

I have been
The *book* of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame unparalell'd. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

7. A number of sheets of blank writing-paper bound together and used for making entries: as, a ledger or memorandum-*book*; specifically, such a book used for recording commercial or other transactions: as, a day-*book*, a cash-*book*; a manual-*book*, or pocket-*book*, of an opera; a libretto (which see).—9. In *betting*, an arrangement of bets recorded in a book; a list of bets made against a specific result in a contest of any kind: usually in the phrase a *book* of a thousand-dollar *book*. See *book-maker*, 3.—10. In *whist*, six tricks taken by either side.—11. A pile or package of tobacco-leaves, arranged with all the stems in the same direction.—12. A package of gold-leaf, consisting of twenty-five leaves laid between sheets of folded paper called a *shoder* or *book*. The leaves are usually 3¼ inches square.

Often abbreviated to *bk*.

Back of a book. See *back*1.—**Bamboo books.** See *bamboo*.—**Bell, book, and candle.** See *bell*1.—**Black book**, one of several books, mostly of a political character, so called either from the nature of their contents or from the color of their binding. Specifically—(*a*) A book of the Exchequer in England compiled by Nigel, Bishop of Ely (died 1169), and wrongly attributed to Gervase of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer as it existed in the reign of Henry II., its officers, their rank and privileges, and regulations for

jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown in money, grain, and cattle. (*b*) A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the alleged abuses in religious houses, to blacken them and to hasten their dissolution. This book disappeared not long after the accomplishment of its purpose. (*c*) A book kept at some universities as a register of faults and misdemeanors; hence, *to be in one's black books*, to be in disfavor with one.—(*d*) An ancient book of admiralty law, always held to be of very high authority, compiled in the fourteenth century. (*e*) A book treating of necromancy, or the black art.—**Blue book.** (*a*) A name popularly applied to the printed or other papers printed by order of the British Parliament or issued by the privy council or other departments of government, because their covers are usually blue. (*b*) Any collection or book of official reports are yellow and blue in France, green in Italy, and red and white in various other countries.

At home he gave himself up to the perusal of *blue-books*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxxvi.

(*b*) In the United States, a book containing the names and salaries of all the persons in the employment of the government. (*c*) The book containing the regulations for the government of the United States navy, often written with a hyphen.—**Book of adjournal, record, discipline,** etc. See the nouns.—**Book of Books,** the Bible.—**Book of Homilies.** See *homily*.—**Book of ties,** an old name for a weaver's memorandum-book of patterns.

Formerly . . . the weaver was expected to tie-up or arrange his loom to produce such webs, twills, spots, and small figures, . . . and if he was a careful man he would have a number of the most prevailing patterns drawn in his *Book of Ties*. *A. Barlee*, Textile Weaving, p. 214.

Books of Council and Session. See *council*.—**By book, by line, by rule** and rule; accurately: as, to speak *by the book*.

There are so many circumstances to piece up one good action, that it is a lesson to be good, and we are lated to be virtuous *by the book*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Canonical books. See *canonical*.—**Christ's Book,** the Gospels.

The Latin copy of the Gospels, or, as the Anglo-Saxons well called it, a *Christ's Book*.
Skeat, Christ of our Fathers, ii. 367.

Fleet books. See *fleet*2.—**In one's books,** in kind remembrance; in favor; in mind with reference to future favors, gifts, or legacies.

I must have him wise as well as proper. He comes not in my books else. *Middleton* (and others), The Widow, I. 1.

Such as much *in his books* that at this decease he left me his lamp. *Addison.*

Orderly book. See *orderly*.—**Symbolical books.** See *symbolical*.—**The Book absorbed.** See *absorb*, 8.—**The devil's books or picture-books,** playing-cards.

They sip the scandal potion pretty:
They can laugh, drink, and whirl round like *books*
Pore over *the devil's* picture'd *books*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 24.

To balance books. See *balance*.—**To bring to book,** to bring to account.—**To close the book,** to cease making entries for a time, as is done by merchants and business concerns when about to declare a dividend, etc.—**To have a book in the old universities,** to attend a course of lectures in which the book was read and expounded.—**To speak like a book,** to speak accurately, or as if from a book; speak with full and precise information; hence the similar phrase *to know like a book* (that is, know thoroughly).—**To take one's book,** to accept one's arrangements or wishes.—**To take a leaf out of one's book.** See *leaf*, 1.—**To take one's examples from a book.** See *example*.

(*a*) By memory; without reading; without notes: as, a sermon delivered *without book*.

Whilst I was preaching *without book*, a Young Rawe Preacher.

(*b*) Without authority: as, something asserted *without book*.

book (bůk), *v.* [< ME. *boken*, < *book*, *n.*; cf. AS. *bōcian*, give by charter (= OFries. *bōkia* = Icel. *bóka*), < *bōc*, book, charter; see *book*, *n.*] *I. trans.* **1.** To enter by book or charter.

It was an infringement of the law to book vanity or hereditary lands. *H. Cabot Lodge.*

2. To enter, write, or register in a book; record.

Let it be booked with the rest of this day's deeds.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

I always from my youth have endeavored to get the rarest secrets, and *book* them. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

3. To enter in a list; enroll; enlist for service.

This indecent Embassy has been hitherto secret; it is commonly under assurance then, to have all the people *booked* by the inches and gentelmen, but yet it is the lesse observed. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 5.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. To engage or secure beforehand, by registry or payment, as a seat in a stage-coach or a box at the opera.—**5.** To deliver, and pay for the transmission of, as a parcel or merchandise: as, the luggage was *booked* through to London.—**6.** To reserve accommodation for; receive, and undertake to forward: as, at that office passengers (or parcels) were *booked* to all parts of the world. [In senses 4, 5, and 6, confined to the British islands.]—**7.** To make into a book, as gold-leaf, tobacco-leaves, etc.—**Booked at last,** caught and disposed of.

II. intrans. **1.** To register one's name for the purpose of securing something in advance; enter one's name for something: as, to *book*

for the play; I *booked* through to London. [Great Britain.]—2. In Scotland, to register in the Session record as a preliminary to the proclamation of the banns of marriage.

book-account† (bŭk'a-kount'), *n.* 1. An account or register of debt or credit in a book. —2. Specifically, in *bookkeeping* by double entry, an account showing the transactions of a merchant in regard to some particular commodity or branch of business, and under a heading such as "stock," "cotton," etc., and not referred to a person with whom they may have been effected.

book-binder (bŭk'bīn'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *bookbynder*; < *book* + *binder*.] 1. One whose occupation is the binding of books.—2. A binder for preserving loose printed matter, etc. See *binder*, 8.—**Bookbinders' cloth.** See *cloth*.

book-bindery (bŭk'bīn'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bookbindéries* (-iz). A place where books are bound.

book-binding (bŭk'bīn'ding), *n.* The operation of binding books; the process of securing the sheets of a book within a permanent casing of bookbinders' board and leather or cloth, or other suitable materials, covering the sides and back, and jointed at their junction.

book-case (bŭk'kās), *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.

book-case† (bŭk'kās), *n.* In *law*, a case stated or mentioned in legal works; a recorded case; a precedent.

book-clamp (bŭk'klamp), *n.* 1. A bookbinder's vise for holding books in the process of binding.—2. A device for carrying books, consisting generally of two narrow pieces of wood or iron, connected by cords attached to a handle. The books are placed between the pieces, and when the handle is turned the cords are tightened and the books secured.

book-debt (bŭk'det), *n.* A debt standing against a person in an account-book.

bookery (bŭk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *bookeries* (-iz). [< *book* + *-ery*.] 1. A collection of books.

The Abbé Crevier . . . has a bookery in such elegant order that people beg to go and see it.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 246.

2. Study of or passion for books.

Let them that mean by bookish business
To earn their bread, or hopen to profess
Their lore and gain thereby, intend the rest for me,
Busy their brains with deeper *bookery*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. ii. 23.

[Rare in both uses.]

book-fair (bŭk'fâr), *n.* A fair or market for books. The most noted book-fairs are those of Leipsic in June, which occur at Easter and Michaelmas, at which many other objects of commerce are disposed of besides books.

book-fold (bŭk'fōld), *n.* A piece of muslin containing 24 yards.

book-formed (bŭk'fôrmd), *a.* Having the mind trained or formed by the study of books; imbued with learning. [Rare.]

With every table-wit and *book-formed* sage. *J. Baillie*.

bookful (bŭk'fŭl), *a.* [< *book* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of book-knowledge; stuffed with ideas gleaned from books.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 612.

bookful (bŭk'fŭl), *n.* [< *book* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a book contains. *Coverdale*.

book-holder (bŭk'hōl'dėr), *n.* 1†. The prompter at a theater.

They are out of their parts, sure: it may be 'tis the *book-holder*'s fault; I'll go see.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

2. A reading-desk or other device for supporting a book while open.

book-hunter (bŭk'hun'tėr), *n.* An eager collector of books; especially, one who seeks old and rare books and editions. *Bibliophile*.

booking-clerk (bŭk'ing-klėrk'), *n.* The clerk or official who has charge of a register or book of entry; specifically, in Great Britain, a ticket-clerk at a railway-station, theater, etc.

booking-machine (bŭk'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for making tobacco-leaves into packages called books.

booking-office (bŭk'ing-of'is), *n.* In Great Britain, an office where applications, etc., are received and entered in a book; specifically, the office in connection with a railway, theater, etc., where tickets are sold, or applications for them registered.

bookish (bŭk'ish), *a.* [< *book* + *-ish*1.] 1. Of or pertaining to books; literary: as, "*bookish* skill," *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 19.—2. Given to reading; fond of study; hence, more acquainted with books than with men; familiar with books, but not with practical life: as, "a *bookish* man," *Addison*, Spectator, No. 462.—3. Learned; stilted; pedantic: applied either to individuals or to diction: as, a *bookish* expression.

bookishly (bŭk'ish-li), *adv.* In a bookish manner or way; studiously; pedantically.

She [Christina of Sweden] was *bookishly* given.
Harkness, State Papers, II. 104.

bookishness (bŭk'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bookish.

The language of high life has always tended to simplicity and the vernacular ideal, recoiling from every mode of *bookishness*.
De Vinne, Style, i.

bookkeeper (bŭk'kē'pėr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one whose occupation is to make a formal balanced record of pecuniary transactions in account-books.

bookkeeping (bŭk'kē'ping), *n.* The art of recording pecuniary transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions from which the true state or history of one's pecuniary affairs or mercantile dealings may at any time be ascertained. Property kept books show what a merchant has, what he owes, and what is owing to him, as well as what sums he has received and paid, the losses he has incurred, etc. Books are kept according to one of two chief methods, viz., by *single* or by *double entry*. The former is more simple and less perfect than the latter, and is now in use chiefly by retail dealers. In bookkeeping by *single entry*, three books, a day-book, a cash-book, and a ledger, are commonly used, but the account-book is the ledger containing accounts under the names of the persons with whom a trader deals, the money received from any one of them being entered on one side of the account, called the credit side, and goods sold or money paid to that person being entered on the opposite or debit side of the account. In *bookkeeping by double entry*, the ledger accounts are kept in the same manner as in single entry, but day-book and book-accounts, in which the commodities dealt in are made the subjects of separate accounts, and have a debit and a credit side, as in personal accounts. Thus, if a trader purchase 100 bales of cotton from A. B., the account in the day-book will be credited with 100 bales of cotton, so much, while the account headed Cotton is debited with the amount paid for the goods; should the trader sell 10 bales to C. D., the account headed C. D. is debited with 10 bales at so much, and the account headed Cotton is *credited* with 10 bales; and so on. These bookaccounts are based on the principle that all money and articles received become debtors to him from whom or to that for which they are received, and, on the other hand, all those who receive money or goods become creditors to cash or to the goods. In this way every transaction is entered in the ledger on the debtor side of one account and on the debtor side of another. The books used in double entry are numerous, and vary according according to the nature of the business and the manner of recording the facts. Transactions as they take place from day to day are generally recorded in the day-book, the cash-book, cash-book, bill-book, invoice-book, and sales-book, or they may all be recorded in the day-book or day-book. Upon these books or additional documents are based the journal and ledger. The latter contains a periodical abstract of all the transactions recorded in the subordinate books or in documents not entered in these, classified into debits and credits, while the latter contains an abstract of all the entries made in the former, classified under the heads of their respective accounts.

book-knowledge (bŭk'nol'ej), *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books, in distinction from that obtained through observation and experience.

bookland (bŭk'land), *n.* [Also *bockland*, often cited in Old English forms *bocland*: AS. *bōcland*, *bōc*, charter, book, + *land*, land.] In *old Eng. law*, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free services; free socage land. The species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

The title to *boc-land* was based upon the possession of a *boc*, or written charter.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 170.

This process of turning public property into private went on largely in later times, and what was now commonly made by a document in writing, under the signatures of the King and Witan, began to be granted was therefore said to be booked to the grantee, and was known as *bookland*.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., I. 84.

book-learned (bŭk'lėr'ned), *a.* [< *book* + *learned*; ref. ME. *bok-lered*, book-taught: see *learn*.] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; hence, better acquainted with books than with men and the common concerns of life; bookish.

What's er these *book-learned* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden*.

book-learning (bŭk'lėr'ning), *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature: generally opposed to knowledge gained from experience of men and things.

Neither does it so much require *book-learning* and scholarship as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

bookless (bŭk'les), *a.* [< *book* + *-less*.] Without books or book-knowledge; unlearned.

The *bookless*, saunt'ring youth. *Somerville*, The Chace, i.

booklet (bŭk'let), *n.* [< *book* + dim. *-let*.] A little book.

Little paper-covered *booklets*. *The Century*, XXV. 344.

book-lore (bŭk'lōr), *n.* Book-learning; knowledge gained from books.

book-louse (bŭk'lous), *n.* A minute neuropterous insect of the family *Psocidæ*, distinguished by having the body composed of two or three joints, and the posterior wings smaller than the anterior. *Atropos pulsatorius* is destitute of wings, and is very destructive to books, especially in damp places, and to collections of dried plants, etc.

book-maidens (bŭk'mā'dnz), *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomania.

book-maker (bŭk'mā'kėr), *n.* 1†. A printer and binder of books.—2. One who writes and publishes books; especially, a mere compiler.

An outsider whose knowledge of Dal Nippon is derived from our old text-books and cyclopædias, or from nonresident *book-makers*, may be so far dazed as to imagine the Japanese demigods in statecraft, even as the American newspapers make them all princes.
W. E. Griffis, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 283.

3. One who makes a book (see *book*, *n.*, 9) on a race or other doubtful event; a professional betting man. See extract.

In betting there are two parties—one called "layers," as the book-makers are termed, and the "backers," in which class may be included owners of horses as well as the public. The backer takes the odds which the book-maker lays against the horse, the former speculating upon the success of the animal, the latter upon its defeat; and taking the case of Cremorne for the derby of 1872, just before the race, the *book-maker* would have laid 3 to 1, or perhaps £100 to £300, against the horse. If Cremorne won, if the horse won, as he did, the backer would win £1000 for staking £300, while the *book-maker* lose the £1000 he staked to win the smaller sum. At first sight this may appear an act of very questionable policy on the part of the book-maker; but it is not so; because, as far from running a greater risk than the backer, he runs less, inasmuch as it is his plan to lay the same amount (£1000) against every horse in the race, and as there can be but one winner, he would have a probability represented by enough money from the many losers to pay the stated sum of £1000 which the chances are he has laid against the one winner, whichever it may be.
Encyc. Brit.

book-making (bŭk'mā'king), *n.* 1. The business of printing and binding books.—2. The writing and publishing of books; the bookcompiling books.—3. The act or practice of making a book on a race or other doubtful event. See *book-maker*, 3, and extract.

bookman (bŭk'man), *n.*; pl. *bookmen* (-men). [AS. **bōcman* in def. 1; < *bōc*, book, charter, + *man*, man.] 1†. In *old Eng. law*, one who held land by charter. 2. A student; a learned man; a scholar; a student; hence, one who is more familiar with books than with men and things. You are a bookman as you tell by your style.
What was a month old at Cain's birth that's not five weeks old yet?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.
There be some clergymen who are mere book-men.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 2.

book-mark (bŭk'märk), *n.* A ribbon or other device placed between the leaves of a book, to mark a place where reading is to begin, or to which reference is to be made.

bookmate (bŭk'māt), *n.* A schoolfellow; a fellow-student: as, "the prince and his *bookmates*," *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

bookmonger (bŭk'mung'gėr), *n.* A dealer in books.

book-muslin (bŭk'muz'lin), *n.* A fine kind of transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish: so called from being folded in book form.

book-name (bŭk'nām), *n.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a name (other than the technical name) of an animal or plant found only in scientific treatises—as, in zoölogy, in the popular nomenclature. It is often a mere adaptation of the Latin or technical term, as *peradoxure* for an animal of the genus *Paradoxurus*.

book-notice (bŭk'nō'tis), *n.* A short notice or review of a book, as in a magazine or newspaper.

book-oath (bŭk'ōth), *n.* An oath made on the Bible; a Bible-oath.

I put these now to thy *book-oath*; deny it, if thou canst.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

book-plate (bŭk'plāt), *n.* A label, bearing a name, crest, monogram, or other design, pasted in or on a book to indicate its ownership, its position in a library, etc.

The *book-plates* described by W. M. M. are those of the libraries founded by Dr. Bray in his lifetime and by the "Associates of Dr. Bray" since his death.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 158.

book-post (bŭk'pōst), *n.* An arrangement in the British postal service by which books and printed matter other than newspapers, as well as manuscripts intended for publication, are

conveyed at reduced rates of postage, when the wrappers are left open at the ends.

book-rack (bůk'rak), *n.* A rack or frame for supporting an open book, or for holding a number of books.

book-scorpion (bůk'skôr'pi-ŏn), *n.* A small arachnidan of the genus *Chelifer*; a little false scorpion, found in old books and dark musty places. *Chelifer cancroides*, scarcely a twelfth of an inch long and dark-reddish in appearance, is an example.

bookseller (bůk'sel'ėr), *n.* A person who carries on the business of selling books.

bookselling (bůk'sel'ing), *n.* The business of selling books.

book-shop (bůk'shop), *n.* A book-store.

book-slide (bůk'slīd), *n.* Same as *book-tray*.

book-stall (bůk'stal), *n.* A stand or stall on which books, generally second-hand, are displayed for sale.

book-stand (bůk'stand), *n.* 1. A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference.—2. A stand or frame for containing books offered for sale on the streets, etc.—3. A set of shelves for books.

book-stone (bůk'stōn), *n.* Same as *bibliolite*.

book-store (bůk'stōr), *n.* A store or shop where books are sold. [U. S.]

book-trade (bůk'trād), *n.* 1. The buying and selling of books; the business of printing and publishing books.—2. Those, collectively, who are engaged in this business.

book-tray (bůk'trā), *n.* A board for holding books, made generally of some cabinet-wood, with sliding ends, often richly ornamented. Also called *book-slide*.

book-trimmer (bůk'trim'ėr), *n.* A machine for squaring the edges of unbound books.

book-work (bůk'wėrk), *n.* 1. The study of text-books, as distinguished from experimental studies, or from instruction imparted by lectures.—2. In *printing*, work on books and pamphlets, as distinguished from newspaper-work and job-work.

book-worm (bůk'wėrm), *n.* 1. A name given to the larvæ of various insects, which gnaw and injure books, but particularly to those of two species of small beetles, *Anobium* (*Sitodrepa*) *paniceum* and *Ptinus brunneus*, belonging to the family *Ptinidæ*. They infest old, unused books, work-

Book-worm Beetles.

a, *Sitodrepa panicea*; *b*, enlarged antenna of same; *c*, *Ptinus brunneus*. (Vertical lines show natural size.)

ing chiefly in the leather binding, but also riddling the leaves with small holes. The larvæ of both species are closely similar, being cylindrical and curved like those of wood-beetles, but furnished with well-developed legs, and with rather long, sparse pubescence. In the image state, however, the species are readily distinguished. *P. brunneus* being much more slender in every respect than *S. paniceum*.

2. A person closely addicted to study; one devoted to the reading of or to research in books: as, "these poring *book-worms*," *Tatler*, No. 278. [In this sense more commonly as one word.]

Though I be no book-worm, nor one that deals by art, to give you rhetoric. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Instead of Man Thinking, we have the bookworm. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 77.

bookwright (bůk'rīt), *n.* A writer of books; an author: a term expressive of slight disparagement.

In London, at this moment, any young man of real power will find friends enough and too many among his fellow bookwrights. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, ii.

bool[1] (bōl), *n.* [Sc. form of *bowl*[2].] 1. A bowl used in bowling.—2. A marble used by boys in play.—3. *pl.* The game of bowls.

bool[2], *n.* See *boul*.

Boole's canon. See *canon*.

booleyt, *n.* See *booly*.

Boolian (bō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Relating to the mathematician George Boole (1815–64), the author of a system of algebraic notation for the solution of logical problems.—**Boolian algebra.** See *algebra*.

II. *n.* An expression of logical algebra, subject to the rules of Boole's system, with modified addition, and stating a relation between certain individual objects, without indicating those those objects are to be chosen.

booly, *n.* [Also written *boley*, *boly*, Ir. *buaile* = Gael. *buaile*, a fold, place for milking cows. Cf. Ir. *buailidh* = Gael. *buailaidh*, a cow-house, ox-stall, equiv. L. *bovile*, a stall, Gael. *bo* as E. *cow*[1].] Formerly, in Ireland: (*a*) A place of shelter for cattle. (*b*) A company of people and their cattle that sheltered from place to place in search of pasture.

This keeping of cowes is of it selfe a verye lithe life, and a fitt surveyor for a theefe. . . . Some cause ye remember that I dislliked the Irish manner of keeping *Boleys* in Somner upon the mountaynes and living after that savadge sorte. *Spenser*, State of Ireland, p. 637.

boom[1] (bōm), *v. i.* [An imitative word, a revival of ME. *bummen*, mod. E. *bum*[1], in its orig. sense.] 1. To make a sound like drum, a sound now indicated by *oo* long or short): see *boom*[1], *bomb*[1], *bomb*[2], *bump*[1], *bumble*, etc., and cf. *boom*[2].] To make a deep, hollow, continued sound. (*a*) To bum, hum, or buzz, as a bee or beetle.

At eve the beetle *boometh*
Athwart the thicket lone. *Tennyson*, Claribel.

(*b*) To drum or cry, as a bittern.

And the bittern sound his drum,
Booming from the sedgy shallow. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall, l. 31.

(*c*) To roar, rumble, or reverberate, as distant guns.

The sound of the musket-volleying *booms* into the far dining rooms of the Chaussée d'Antin. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 3.

(*d*) To roar, as waves when they rush with violence upon the shore, or as a river in flood, or as a ship when rushing along before a fair wind under a press of sail.

She comes *booming* from the West. *Tatler*.

boom[1] (bōm), *n.* [< *boom*[1], *v.*] A deep, hollow, continued sound. (*a*) A burring, humming, or drowning, as of a bee or beetle. (*b*) The cry of the bittern. (*c*) A roaring, rumbling, or reverberating, as of distant guns.

Meantime came up the boom of cannon, slowly receding in the distance. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Author's Tale, vi. (*d*) A roaring, implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves.

There is one in the chamber, as in the grave, for whom the *boom* of the wave has no sound, and the march of the deep no tide. *Bulwer*.

boom[2] (bōm), *n.* [A naut. word of D. origin, < D. *boom* = LG. *boom*, a tree, beam, bar, pole, = Sw. Dan. *bom*, a bar, rail, perch, boom, = Norw. *bomm*, a pole, bomb (according to Aasen from LG. or D.), a bar, boom, = O. Icel. *baumr*, a tree, beam, bar, boom, = E. *beam*, q. v.] 1. A long pole or spar used to extend the foot of certain sails of a ship; as, the main-boom, *jib-boom*, studdingsail-*boom*.—2. A strong barrier, as of beams, or an iron chain or cable fastened to spars, extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.—3. A chain of floating logs fastened together at the ends and stretched across a river, etc., to stop timber. [U. S.]—4. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water.—5. *pl.* A space in a wood cleared for stowing boats and spare spars.—**Bentinck boom.** See *Bentinck*.—**Fore-boom**, an old name for the jib-boom; the boom of a fore-and-aft foresail.—**Gaff-boom.** See *gaff*.—**Guess-warp.** See *guess-warp*.—**Royal boom.** See *ringtail*.

boom[2] (bōm), *v. t.* [< *boom*[2], *n.*] To boom on, push with a pole, < *boom*, a pole, boom: see *boom*[2], *n.* Cf. *boom*, *v.*] 1. To shove with a boom or spar.—2. To drive or guide (logs) down a stream with a boom or pole.—3. To pole or coudine (logs) with a boom.—**To boom off**, to shove (a vessel or boat) away with spars.

boom[3] (bōm), *n.* [A recent American use, originating in the West, and first made familiar in 1878; a particular application of *boom*[1], *v. i.*, (*d*) (with ref. also to *boom*[1], *n.*, (*d*)), from the thought of sudden and full motion with a roaring and increasing sound. In later use some assume also an allusion to *boom*[2], *n.*, 3. When a boom of logs breaks, the logs rush with violence down the stream, and are then said to be "booming"; but this appears to be the ordinary ppr. adj. *booming*, roaring, rushing with violence, and to have no connection with *boom*[2], *n.* or *v.*] I. *intrans.* To go on with a rush; become suddenly active; be "lively," as business; be prosperous or flourishing. [The earliest instance of the word in this sense appears to be in the following passage:

"The Republicans of every other State are of the same way of thinking. The fact is, the Grant movement for a third term of the presidency] is *booming*."
J. B. McCullagh, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 18, 1878.

Mr. McCullagh, in a letter to one of the editors of this Dictionary, says: "I cannot explain how I came to use it, except that, while on the gunboats on the Mississippi river during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks, that it (the river) was 'booming.' The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising — swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear, and I kept it up. It was generally adopted about a year afterward. I used it as a boy before a while, and a reporter of 'the Journal.'"]

They all say that one railroad spells a town, two bring it to par again, and three make it *boom*.
Miss Bird, Lady's Ranche, p. 36.

II. *trans.* To bring into prominence or public notice by calculated means; push with vigor or spirit; carry on energetically or to venture, or the candidacy of an aspirant for office.

boom[3] (bōm), *n.* [< *boom*[3], *v.*] A sudden increase of activity; a rush. Specifically—(*a*) In *politics*, a movement, or incident, of more or less spontaneous in favor of a candidate for office, or in behalf of some cause. (*b*) In *trade*, a sudden increase of business; a rapid advance of prices: as, a boom in real estate; a boom in petroleum. [U. S.]

Capital was enticed thither [to New Mexico] for investment, and a great number of enterprises sprang up in almost every direction. The boom, however, fell almost as rapidly as it arose. *The Nation*, Jan. 23, 1868.

boomage (bō'māj), *n.* [< *boom*[2] + *-age*.] 1. Naut., a duty levied as a composition for harbor-dues, anchorage, and soundings.—2. Compensation or toll for the use of a boom, or for the service rendered by the owner of a boom in receiving, handling, driving, and assorting logs floating in a stream. [U. S.]

boom-boat (bōm'bōt), *n.* One of the boats employed in the booms. See *boom*[2], *n.*, 5.

boom-cover (bōm'kuv'ėr), *n.* Naut., the large tarpaulin used to cover over the space where the boom-boats and booms are stowed.

boomer[1] (bō'mėr), *n.* [< *boom*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. In Australia, a name of the male of a species of kangaroo.—2. The name of the marmot or mountain beaver, *Haplodon rufus* or *Aplodontia leporina*. See cut under *Haplodon*.—**Mountain boomer**, the common red squirrel. [Local, U. S.]

boomer[2] (bō'mėr), *n.* [< *boom*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who booms; one who starts and keeps up an agitation in favor of any project or person; one who assists in the organization or furtherance of a boom. [U. S.]

The Federal Government holds them [the reservations in the Indian Territory] as a trustee for the Indians; and it will be a hundred fold better to let some acres remain uncultivated and unoccupied rather than that all shall be given over to the capacity of white *boomers*.
The Nation, Jan. 7, 1886.

boomerang (bō'me-rang), *n.* [Recently also *boomering*, *bomerang*, *bomarang*; from a native name in New South Wales; *wo-mur-rang* and *bumarin* are cited as aboriginal names of clubs.] A missile weapon of war and the chase, used by the aborigines of Australia, consisting of a rather flat piece of hard wood bent or curved in its own plane, and from 16 inches to 2 feet long. Generally, but not always, it is flatter on one side than on the other. In some cases the curve is such as to cut in the arc of a circle, in others it is rather an obtuse angle than a curve, and in a few examples there is a slight reverse curve toward each end. In the hands of a skilful thrower the boomerang can be projected to great distances, and can be made to ricochet almost at will; it can be thrown in a curved path, somewhat as a bowl can be "screwed" or "twisted," and it can be made to return to the thrower, and strike the ground behind him. It is capable of inflicting serious wounds.

Boomerangs.

Hence—2. Figuratively, any plan, measure, or project the consequences of which recoil upon the projector, and are therefore the opposite of those intended or expected.

booming[1] (bō'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boom*[1], *v.*] The act of making a deep, hollow, continued sound, or the sound itself. (*a*) A buzzing or droning, as of a bee or beetle. (*b*) The crying of a bittern.

The marsh-bittern's weird *booming*, the drumming of the capercailzie. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th ed., XIII. 508.

(*c*) A roaring or reverberating, as of distant guns. (*d*) A roaring; implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves.

booming[2] (bō'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *boom*[1], *v.*] Making a deep, hollow, continued sound (in any of the senses of the verb).

All night the *booming* minute gun
Had pealed along the deep. *Emerson*, The Wreck.

Still darker grows the spreading cloud
From which the *booming* thunders sound.
Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.

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booming² (bō'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *boom*³, *v.*] Active; lively; advancing; buoyant: as, a *booming* market. [U. S.]

Boom-iron on yard-arm.

boom-iron (bōm'-ī'ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a metal ring on a yard, through which a studding-sail-boom is run in and out.

boom-jigger (bōm'jig'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the small purchase used in rigging out a studdingsail-boom, and, by shifting the tackle, in rigging it in. Also called *in-and-out jigger*.

boomkin (bōm'kin), *n.* Same as *bumkin*.

boom-mainsail (bōm'mān'sal), *n.* A fore-and-aft mainsail, the foot of which is extended by a boom.

boomslang (bōm'slang), *n.* [D. (in S. Africa), < *boom*, tree, + *slang* (= OHG. *slango*, MHG. *slange*, G. *schlange*), a snake, < **slingen*, only in freq. *slingeren*, turn, toss, sling, = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, *v.* Akin to E. *sling*, *q. v.*] An African tree-snake, *Bucephalus capensis*.

boomster (bōm'stėr), *n.* [< *boom*³ + *-ster*.] One engaged in booming the market or a political candidate for office: one who works up a boom. [Rare, U. S.]

Moreover, he [the Secretary of the Interior] dismissed him "when under fire"—that is, while the Board's enquiry was still in progress—an act which every *boomster* must consider highly insulting. *The Nation*, Feb. 13, 1890.

boom-tackle (bōm'tak'l), *n.* A tackle consisting of a double and a single block and fall, used in guying out the main-boom of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

boon¹ (bōn), *n.* [< ME. *boon*, *bone*, also *boyn*, *boyne*, < Icel. *bon*, a prayer, petition, with a parallel umlauted form here for **bœn* = Sw. Dan. *bön* = AS. *bēn*, ME. *ben*, *bene*, a prayer: see *ben*². In the sense of 'favor, privilege,' there is confusion with *boon*³.] **1†.** A prayer; a petition.

Our king unto God made his *boon*. *Minot.*

The wrofull husbandmāñ doth lowd complaine
To see his whole yeares labor lost so soone,
For which to God he made so many a *bone*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 34.

2. That which is asked; a favor; a thing desired; a benefaction.

Vouchsafe me, for my meed, but one fair look;
A smaller *boon* than this I cannot beg.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

All our trade with the West Indies was a favor granted to us by the indulgence of England.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

Hence — **3.** A good; a benefit enjoyed; a blessing; a great privilege; a thing to be thankful for.

The boon of religious freedom.
Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, ii.

Is this the duty of rulers? Are men in such stations to give all that may be asked . . . without regarding whether it be a *boon* or a bane?
Brougham, Lord Vaux's Trial.

4. An unpaid service due by a tenant to his lord. [Now only prov. Eng.]

boon¹ (bōn), *v. t.* [< *boon*¹, *n.*, 4.] To do gratuitous service to another, as a tenant to a landlord. *Ray*; *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

boon² (bōn), *n.* [Also E. dial. *bun* (see *bun*²), < ME. *bone*, later also *bune*; cf. Gael. and Ir. *bunach*, coarse tow, the refuse of flax, < Gael. and Ir. *bun*, stump, stock, root: see *bun*².] The refuse stalk of hemp or flax after the fiber has been removed by retting and breaking.

boon³ (bōn), *a.* [< ME. *boon*, *bone*, < Norm. F. *boon*, OF. *bon*, F. *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good: see *bonus*, *bonne*, *bonny*¹, etc.] **1†.** Good: as, *boon* cheer.—**2†.** Favorable; fortunate; prosperous: as, a *boon* voyage.—**3.** Kind; bounteous; yielding abundance: as, "nature *boon*," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 242.

To a *boon* southern country he is fled.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

4. Gay; merry; jolly; jovial; convivial: as, a *boon* companion; "jocund and *boon*," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 793.

Fled all the *boon* companions of the Earl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

boonager, *n.* [Also *bonage*; < *boon*¹, 4, + *-age*.] Boon-work.

boon-day† (bōn'dā), *n.* A day on which boon-work was performed by a tenant for his lord, as in harvesting his crops.

boongary (bōng'ga-ri), *n.* The native name of a tree-kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi*, of northern Queensland, Australia.

boonk (bōngk), *v.* [Imitative, like *bump*¹ and *bumble*, *n.*, *q. v.*] The little bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*. *Montagu*.

boon-loaf† (bōn'lōf), *n.* A loaf allowed to a tenant when working as a boon-day.

boon-work (bōn'wėrk), *n.* **1.** Unpaid work or service formerly rendered by a tenant to his lord; boon.—**2.** Work or service given gratuitously to a farmer by his neighbors on some special occasion.

boōpic (bō-o-p'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed: see *boōpis*.] Having eyes like those of an ox.

boōpis (bō'o-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῶπις*, ox-eyed, < *βοῦς*, ox (see *Bos*), + *ὤψ*, eye.] An old bookname of the *Box boōpa*, a sparoid fish of the Mediterranean and the adjoining ocean. It is peculiar in the development of only one row of notched trenchant teeth in the jaws.

boor (bōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boore*, *bour* (also improp. *bore*, *boar*), possibly, in the form *boor* (mod. E. prop. **boweer*, bou'ėr) (cf. E. dial. *bor*, neighbor, as a form of address), < ME. **boer*, < AS. *gebūr*, a dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman (a word surviving without distinctive meaning in the compound *neighbour*, *neighbor*, < AS. *neāh-gebūr*, but in the ordinary form and pronunciation, *boor*, < LG. *bur*, *buur*, MLG. *bur*, *gebūr*, a husbandman, farmer, = D. *buur*, MD. *gheburc*, *gheboer*, neighbor, D. *boer*, MD. *boere*, a husbandman, peasant, borrowed from LG.), a husbandman, farmer, rustic, knave at cards, = OHG. *gibur*, *gipūro*, MHG. *gebūr*, *gebūre*, G. *bauer*, a husbandman, peasant, rustic, = AS. *gebur*, as above; lit. one who occupies the same dwelling (house, village, farm) with another, one who dwells with or near another (a sense more distinctly preserved by the AS. *neāh-gebūr*, 'nigh-dweller,' neighbor: see *neighbor*), < *ge-*, together, a generalizing or coördinating prefix (see *ge-*), + *būr*, a dwelling, a dweller: see *bower*¹. The forms, as those of others from the same root (AS. *būan*, dwell, etc.), are somewhat confused in the several languages. See *bower*¹, *neighbor*, *neighbour*, etc., and *neighbor*.] **1.** A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a clown; particularly, a Dutch or German peasant.

Knave meant once no more than lad; . . . villain than peasant; a *boor* was only a farmer; a varlet was but a serving-man; . . . a churl was a husbandman.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 56.

There were others, the *boors*, who seem to have had no land of their own, but worked as hired servants and like the laborers of to-day.
A. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 216.

Hence — **2.** One who is rude in manners, or illiterate; a clown; a slovnish person.

The professional spell-soothed *boor* of a degree only, not in kind, from the most uncultivated *boor*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 172.

The habits and cunning of the *boor*.
Thackeray.

Tramped down by that Northern *boor*, Peter the Great.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

3. [*cap.*] Same as *Boer*.

boord¹†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *board*.

boord²†, *n.* A variant form of *board*³.

boorish (bōr'ish), *a.* [< *boor* + *-ish*¹; = D. *boersch* = G. *bäuerisch*, clownish, rustic.] **1.** Resembling a boor; clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate.

No hasty wave that rifts the azure bis kine,
No *boorish* hogherd fed his rooting swine.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii. 1.

2. Pertaining to or fit for a boor.

A gross and *boorish* opinion. *Milton*, On Divorce, I. 9.

=**Syn.** *Boorish*, *Churlish*, *Clownish*, *Loutish*. He who is *boorish* is so from lack of breeding; he is not to be positively offensive. He who is *churlish* offends by his language and manners; they indicate a bad nature rather than a want of culture. He who is coarse and selfish, and therefore generally insolent or crusty and rough; the opposite of *kind* and *courteous*: as, it is *churlish* to refuse to answer a civil question. The opposite of *boorish* is *refined* or *polite*; the opposite of *churlish* is *obliging*. *Clownish* is a somewhat weaker word than *boorish*, implying less that is disgusting in manner and speech; it often means want of refinement. The difference between *clownish* and *loutish* is that he who is *clownish* is generally stupid and sometimes indifferent, while he who is *loutish* is perhaps actively and worthy of blame.

In some countries the large cities absorb the wealth and fashion of the nation, . . . and the country is inhabited almost entirely by *boorish* peasantry.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 80.

My master is of *churlish* disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality.
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 4.

Tis *clownish* to insist on doing all with one's own hands, as if every man should build his own clumsy house, forge his hammer, and bake his dough.
Emerson, Success.

He [Lord Chesterfield] labored for years to mould his dull, heavy, *loutish* son, Stanhope, into a graceful man of fashion.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 42.

boorishly (bōr'ish-li), *adv.* In a boorish manner.

Limbs . . . neither weak nor *boorishly* robust.
Fenton, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, x. 47.

boorishness (bōr'ish-nes), *n.* [< *boorish* + *-ness*.] The state of being boorish; clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

boorjaw (bōr'jâ), *n.* Same as *bumjaw*.

boost, *n.* An obsolete form of *boast*. *Chaucer*.

boost¹ (bōst), *n.* [= Sc. *boose*, *buise*, *buse*; < ME. *boose*, *bose*, < AS. **bōse* (represented only by the ONorth. *bōsig*, *a.*, *q. v.*) = Icel. *bōss* = Sw. *bås* = Dan. *baas*, a cow-stall; cf. G. *banse*, = Goth. *bansts*, a barn.] A stall or inclosure for cattle. Also *boosy*. [Prov. Eng.]

boose², *v.* and *n.* See *booze*.

boosey, *n.* See *boozer*.

boost¹ (bōst), *v. t.* [Rtym. unknown.] To lift or raise by pushing from behind, as a person climbing a tree; push up: often used figuratively: as, to *boost* a person over a fence, or into power. [North. U. S.]

boost² (bōst), *n.* An upward shove or push; the act of boosting; the result of boosting; a lift, either literally or figuratively: as, to give one a boost. [North. U. S.]

boost³†, *n.* A Middle English form of *boast*¹.

boost⁴, *n.* [Early mod. E. < ME. *boot*; a variant of *boot*³, *q. v.*] Same as *boot*³.

boost⁵ (bōst), *n.* and *v.* Same as *buist*.

boosy¹ (bō'zi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boosey*, *bousie*, < ME. (not found), < AS. (ONorth.) *bōsig*, *bōsih*, < **bōs*, a stall: see *boost*.] Same as *bouse*¹.

boosy² *a.* See *boozy*.

boot¹ (bōt), *n.* [< ME. *boote*, *bote*, *bot*, < AS. *bōt*, advantage, amendment, reparation (esp. in the phrase *to bōte* (lit. 'for reparation,' E. *to boot*), frequent in the AS. laws), = OS. *bōta* = OFries. *bōte*, *bēte* = Icel. *bōt* = Sw. *bot* = Dan. *baad*, MHG. *buoze*, G. *buße* = Icel. *bót* = Sw. *bot* = Dan. *bod* = Goth. *bōta*, boot, advantage, profit, remedy, reparation, = L. *fatuus*, "fortune (prov. **bōti*), be good, be useful, profit, avail, whence ult. E. *bet*¹, *better*¹, *batten*¹, *battle*³, etc., and (as a deriv. of *boot*), *beef*², mead, repair: see these words.] **1†.** Profit; gain; advantage.

If then the reward bee to bee measured by thy merites, what *boote* canst thou seeke for, but eternall paine.
Bp. Babington, Comfort, of Wks., p. 181.

O! spare thy happy daies, and them apply
To better *boot*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 19.

2. Something which is thrown in by one of the parties to a bargain as an additional consideration, or to make the exchange equal.

I'll give you *boot*, I'll give you three for one.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

3†. Help or deliverance; assistance; relief; remedy: as, *boot* for every bale.

She is . . . the rote of bombee . . . and sunne *bote*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 14.

Anon he yaf the syke man his *bote*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 494.

Nerr her son, our only best *boot*. *Wordsworth*.

4†. Resource; alternative.

There was none other *boote* for him, but to arm him.
Lord Berners, tr. of Froissart, I. 674.

It is no boot, it is useless or of no avail.

Whereupon we thought it no *boot* to sit longer, since we could escape unobserved.
R. Knox, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 418.

To boot (AS. *to bōte*), to the advantage; into the bargain; in addition; over and above; besides: as, I will give my horse for yours with *ten to boot*.

Helen to change would give an eye *to boot*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

We are a people of prayer and good works to boot.
Hawthorne, Old Manse, I.

To make boot of, to make profit of; gain by.

Give him no breath, but now
Make boot of his distraction.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 1.

boot² (bōt), *v. t.* [< ME. *bōten*, profit, < *bote*, boot, profit. The earlier verb was AS. *bētan*, > ME. *beten*, mod. E. *beet*: see *beet*⁵.] **1.** To profit; advantage; avail: now only used impersonally: as, it *boots* us little.

What *bootes* it al to have, and nothing use?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

For what I have, I need not to repeat,
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

2†. To present into the bargain; enrich; benefit.

I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5.

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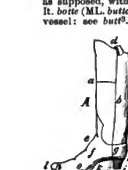
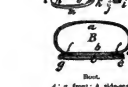
boot[2] (bōt), *n.* [< ME. *boote, bote,* < OF. *bote,* a boot, F. *botte* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bota* (Ml. *bota, botta*) (ef. Gael. *bot, botuinn,* prob. from E.), a boot; origin uncertain. Prob. not connected, as supposed, with OF. *boute,* mod. F. *botte* = It. *botte* (ML. *butta, buta*), a butt, cask, leathern vessel: see *butt*[2].] 1. A covering (usually of leather) for the foot and lower part of the leg, reaching as far up as the middle of the calf, and sometimes to the knee. In most styles the leg part keeps its place by its stiffness alone, although leather laces in holes it has been laced around the calf. Boots seem to have appeared in Europe about the middle of the fifteenth century. They were not much worn at first, because persons of the wealthier classes, when abroad, were generally clad in armor. At the time of the introduction of armor very high boots of thick leather came into favor as covering for the legs, and by the sixteenth century they were already in common use. (See *jack-boot.*) Late in the eighteenth century boots became a usual part of elegant costume, and were made lighter and more close-fitting. In England boots ceased to be considered in elegant costume as early as 1850, and about fifteen years later they began to disappear in the United States; but they are still worn for special purposes and occupations, as by horsemen, miners, etc. Hence — 2. In modern usage, also, any shoe or outer foot-covering which reaches the ankle, whether for men or women: more properly called *half-boot* or *ankle-boot.* — 3. An instrument of torture made of iron, or a combination of iron and wood, fastened on the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and driven in by repeated blows of a mallet, with such violence as to crush both muscles and bones. The boots and thumb-screw were the special Scotch instruments for "putting to the question." A much milder variety consisted of a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by heat, so as to contract and squeeze the legs.


Boot.
A, *a*, frame; *B*, side-seam; *c*, back; *d*, strap; *e*, tongue; *f*, vamp, or front; *g*, gusset, or counter; *h*, rand; *i*, heel; *k*, welt in the breast and the bottom of the foot; *l*, welt of the heel; *m*, thread; *n*, lap of sole; *o*, welt; *p*, stitching of the sole to the welt; *q*, stitching, or impression for the tights of the stitches.


Torture with the Boot.

The Scottish Privy Council had power to put state prisoners to the question. But the boot was so dreadful that, as soon as the *boots* appeared, even the most servile and hard-hearted courtiers hastened out of the chamber.
Macaulay.

4. A protective covering for a horse's foot. — 5†. In the seventeenth century, a drinking-vessel: from the use of leathern jacks to drink from.

To charge whole *boots* full to their friend's welfare.
Sp. Hall, Satires, VI. 1. 82.

6. In *ornith.*, a continuous or entire tarsal envelop, formed by fusion of the tarsal scutella. It occurs chiefly in birds of the thrush and warbler groups. See cut under *booted.* — 7†. The fixed step on each side of a coach. — 8†. An uncovered space on or by the steps on each side of a coach, allotted to the servants and attendant; also, a low outside compartment, either between the coachman's box and the body of the coach or at the rear.

The Infanta sat in the *boot* with a blue ribbon about her arm, of purpose that the Prince might distinguish her.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 15.

His coach being come, he causeth him to be laid softly, and so, he in one *boot* and the two chirurgeons in the other, they drive away to the very next country-house.
J. Reynolds.

9. A receptacle for baggage in a coach, either under the seat of the coachman or under that of the guard, or, as in American stage-coaches, behind the body of the coach, covered by a flap of leather. — 10. A leather apron attached to the dashboard of an open carriage and designed to be used as a protection from rain or mud. — **Balmoral boots.** See *Balmoral.* — **Boots and saddles.** [An adaptation of F. *bouteselle,* the signal to horse, < *bouter selle,* put the saddle on: *bouter,* put; *selle,* saddle; see *butt*[3] and *sell*[1].] *Mil.*, the first trumpet-call for mounted drill or other formations mounted; also, a signal for the assembly of trumpeters. — **Clumsy-boots,** an awkward, careless person. [Colloq.]

You're the most cressing and tumbling *clumsy boots* of a packer.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv.

Congress boots or **gaiters,** high shoes with elastic sides, by stretching which they are drawn on to the feet. — **Hessian boots,** a kind of long boots, originally introduced in the uniform of Hessian troops. — **Salisbury boot,** a carriage-boot of rounded form, used chiefly in court vehicles. [Eng.] — **Skeleton boot,** a carriage-boot framed with thin pieces of iron instead of wood, and supporting the driver's seat. — **Sly-boots,** a cunning, artful person. — **To put the boot on the wrong leg,** to give credit or blame to the wrong party; make a mistake in action.

boot[2] (bōt), *v. t.* [< *boot*[2], *n.*] 1. To put boots on. — 2. To torture with the boot. — 3. To kick; drive by kicking; as, *boot* him out of the room. [Slang.] — 4. To beat, formerly with a long jack-boot, now with a leather surcingle or waist-belt: an irregular occasional punishment inflicted by soldiers on a comrade guilty of dishonesty or shirking duty. *N. E. D.* [Eng. Military slang.]

boot[3]† (bōt), *n.* [Appar. same as *boot*[1], used for *booty;* or merely short for *booty.*] Booty; spoil; plunder.

Heavy laden with the spoyle
Of harvest's riches, which he made his *boot.*
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 38.

Like soldiers, [bees] armed in their stings,
Make *boot* upon the summer's velvet buds.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

A true Attic bee, he [Milton] made *boot* on every lip where there was a trace of truly classic honey.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

boot[4]†, obsolete preterit of *bite.*

Bootasee, *n.* and *a.* See *Bhutanese.*

boot-black (bōt'blak), *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and black boots and shoes. Also called *shoe-black.*

boot-catcher (bōt'kach'ėr), *n.* The person at an inn whose business was to pull off boots and clean them; a bootjack.

The ostler and the *boot-catcher* ought to partake.
Swift, Advice to Servants.

boot-clamp (bōt'klamp), *n.* A device for holding a boot so that it can be sewed.

boot-closer (bōt'klō'zėr), *n.* One who sews together the upper leathers of boots or shoes.

boot-crimp (bōt'krimp), *n.* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

boot-cuff (bōt'kuf), *n.* A form of cuff worn in England in the eighteenth century. See *cuff.*

booted (bō'ted), *v.* [< *boot*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having boots on; equipped with boots; especially, equipped for riding: as, *booted* and spurred; "a *booted* judge," *Dryden.* — 2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having the tarsi covered with feathers; braccate: as, the *booted* eagle. See cut under *braccate.* (*b*) Having the tarsi enveloped in a boot, that is, divided along the acrotarsium, or having only a few scales or scutella near the toes; holotheca; pycnotheca; as, a *booted* tarsus. See *boot*[2], 6.

bootes[1] (bō-tē'), *n.* [< *boot*[2] + dim. *-ec.*] A trade-name for a half or short boot for women.

bootes[2] (bō'tēz), *n.* [E. Ind.] A white, spotted Decca muslin.

Bootes (bō-ō'tēz), *n.*, [L., < Gr. *Βοώτης,* a name given to the constellation containing Arcturus, lit. an ox-driver, plowman, < *βοῦς,* an ox.] A northern constellation containing the first-magnitude star Arcturus, and situated behind the Great Bear. It is supposed to represent a man holding a crook and driving the Bear. In modern use the constellation of the Hounds has been interposed between Bootes and the Bear.

booth (bōth), *n.* [= Sc. *buith,* early mod. North. E. *bouthe, buthe;* < ME. *bothe,* < ODan. **both,* Dan. *bod* (= Sw. *bod*), booth, stall, = Icel. *búð,* dwelling, = MHG. *buode,* hut, tent, G. *bude,* booth, stall (cf. Bohem. *bouda* = Pol. *buda* = Sorbian *buda* = Russ. *budka,* etc., from G.); Gael. *both* = Ir. *both, boith* = W. *bwth,* a booth, hut, cabin, = Corn. *bos,* a house, = Bret. *both,* a cell, = L. *tabernaculum,* a booth, tent, dim. of *taberna,* a hut, shop: see *tavern.*] A temporary structure or dwelling made of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, or of canvas, as a tent.

The ruder tribes . . . follow the herd, living through the summer in *booths* on the higher pasture-grounds, and only returning to the valleys to find shelter from the winter-storms.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 361.

Specifically — 2. A stall for the sale of goods or refreshments at a fair or market, for showmen's and jugglers' exhibitions, etc. — **Polling-booth,** a temporary structure of boards, used at elections, in Great Britain for receiving votes, and in the United States at a time formerly when they were so erected.

boothage (bō'thāj), *n.* [< *booth* + *-age.*] Customary dues paid for leave to erect booths in fairs and markets.

boothaler (bō'thāl), *n. t.* [< *booth,* for *booty,* + *hale*[2].] To plunder; pillage. *Beav. and Fl.*

boothaler (bō'thā'lėr), *n.* A robber; a freebooter.

My own father laid these London *boothalers,* the catchpolls, in ambush to set upon me.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

bootholder (bōt'hōl'dėr), *n.* A jack or other device for holding a boot while it is being made or cleaned.

boot-hook (bōt'hůk), *n.* 1. A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on the legs. — 2. A button-hook for buttoning shoes.

boot-last (bōt'last), *n.* A boot. Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, worn instead of boots.

Let the waistcoat I have last wrought
Be made up for the bridegroom: I will have
A cap and *boot-hose* suitable to it.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 2.

2. Extra stockings or leggings formerly worn with boots, and covering the upper part of the leg and a part of the thigh, but not the ankles and feet.

bootied (bō'tid), *a.* [< *booty* + *-ed*[2].] Laden with booty; carrying off booty.

Charged . . . with the *bootied* spoilers, conquer'd and released
The wretched prey.
J. Baillie.

bootikin (bō't'i-kin), *n.* [< *boot*[1] + dim. *-i-kin.* Cf. *manikin.*] 1. A little boot. — 2. A soft boot or glove made of oiled skin, formerly worn by persons affected with gout. That for the hand was a mitten-shaped mass with a partition for the thumb, but none for the fingers.

I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits (of the gout).
H. Walpole.

3. Same as *boot*[2], *n.*, 3.

booting[1] (bō'ting), *n.* [< ME. *boting,* increase, gain, < *bote* (*not*) + *-ing*[1]; confused with *booty, boot*[3].] 1. Advantage; service; avail. *Harrington.* — 2. Payment in addition or into the bargain.

booting[2] (bō'ting), *n.* [< *boot*[2], *v.*, 2, + *-ing*[1].] Torture by means of the boot. See *boot*[2], *n.*, 3.

booting[3] (bō'ting), *n.* [Appar. < *boot*[2] + *-ing*; but in sense 1 prob. an adaptation of *bats,* booty: see *booty, butin.*] 1. Booty; plunder. — 2. The taking of booty.

I'll tell you of a brave *booting*
That befell Robin Hood. *Old Ballad.*

booting-corn (bō'ting-kôrn), *n.* [Formerly spelled *boting-corn;* < *booting*[1] + *corn*[1].] Rent-corn; compensation paid in corn. *Blount.*

bootjack (bōt'jak), *n.* 1. An implement of wood or iron used to hold a boot while the foot is drawn out of it. — 2. An actor of utility parts. [Theat. slang.]

boot-lace (bōt'lās), *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot or half-boot; a shoe-string.

boot-last (bōt'last), *n.* A boot-last.

boot-leg (bōt'leg), *n.* The part of a boot above the upper; leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

bootless (bōt'les), *a.* [< ME. *botles,* < AS. *bōtleás* (= OFries. *bōtelās* = Icel. *bótalauss*), < *bōt,* boot, + *leás,* -less.] Without boot or advantage; unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without profit or success.

It is *bootless* to think to restrayne them by any penalties or feare of punishement.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Till the foiled King, from pathless glen,
Shall *bootless* turn him home again.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 30.

He certainly had ample leisure to repent the haste with which he had got out of his warm bed in Vienna to take his *bootless* journey to Brussels.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 518.

bootlessly (bōt'les-li), *adv.* Without use, profit, or success.

bootlessness (bōt'les-nes), *n.* [< *bootless* + *-ness.*] The state of being unavailing or useless.

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bootmaker (bōt'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes boots.

boot-pattern (bōt'pat'ėrn), *n.* A templet consisting of plates which can be adjusted to different sizes, used in marking out patterns of boots for the cutter.

boot-powder (bōt'pou'dėr), *n.* Massive talc or soapstone reduced to powder, used to dust the inside of a new or tightly fitting shoe, to facilitate drawing it on.

boot-rack (bōt'rak), *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots, especially with their tops turned downward.

boots[1] (bōts), *n.* [Pl. of *boot*[2].] 1. The porter or servant in a hotel who blacks the boots of guests and in some cases attends to the baggage. Formerly called a *boot-catcher*.

> He began life as a *boots*, he will probably end as a peer. *Hood.*

To gain but your smiles, were I Sardanapalus,
I'd demolish my throne, and be boots at an alehouse.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 39.

2. In tales of Norse mythology, the youngest son of a family, always represented as especially clever and successful.—3. A name applied to the youngest officer in a British regiment, or to the youngest member of a club, etc. [Eng. slang.]

boots[2], **bouts** (bōts), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

boot-stocking (bōt'stok'ing), *n.* A large stocking of stout and thick material, made to wear over the ordinary shoes and other leg-covering in cold weather or at times of great exposure.

> His *boot-stockings* coming high above the knees.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, lvi.

boot-stretcher (bōt'strech'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for stretching the uppers of boots and shoes.

boot-top (bōt'top), *n.* 1. The upper part of the leg of a boot.—2. (*a*) In boots of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the large flaring upper part of the boot-leg, capable of being turned over. Hence—(*b*) A lace ruffle worn around the leg, and covering the inside of the leather boot-top.—3. In some modern boots, a reverse of light-colored leather, as if a part of the lining, turned over the top of the boot-leg. See *top-boot*.

boot-topping (bōt'top'ing), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) The operation of painting that part of a ship's copper which is above the water-line. (*b*) The process of removing grass, slime, etc., from the side of a ship, and daubing it over with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin.

boot-tree (bōt'trē), *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, constituting a front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and are inserted into a boot and then forced apart by a wedge for the purpose of stretching it.

booty (bū'ti, n.; pl. *booties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *bootie*, *boty*, *botie*, *i*late ME. *botye*, *buty*, *prob.* < MD. *buet*, D. *buit*, *booty* = MLG. *bute*, *buite*, LG. *büte*, *booty*, also *beute*, *buit*, *beut*, = MHG. *biute*, G. *beute*, *booty* (prob. < LG.) = Icel. *bȳti*, exchange, barter, = Sw. *byte* = Dan. *bytte*, exchange, barter, share, booty; connected with MLG. *büten*, exchange, distribute, make booty, LG. *bütea*, exchange, barter, = Icel. *bȳta*, give out, distribute, exchange, = Sw. *byta*, exchange, = Dan. *bytte*, exchange, barter (also, from the noun, D. *buiten* = G. *beuten*, make booty); appar. a Teut. word, but not found in early Icel. Cf. F. *butin* = Sp. *botin* = It. *bottino* (ML. *botinum*, *butinum*, with adj. term.), from the LG. The E. form *booty*, instead of the expected *boot* (which does occur later, appar. as short for *booty*), or perhaps rather **boot*, or **bote*, from the D. or LG., seems to be due to association with the orig. unrelated *boot*[1], profit, etc., and in part perhaps to the influence of the F. *butin*, which was also for a time used in E.] **Spoil** taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage.

> When he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.

> So triumph thieves upon their conquer'd *booty*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., I. 4.

3. A prize; gain: without reference to its being taken by force.

> I have spread the nets o' the law, to catch rich *booties*,
> And they come fluttering in. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

Flowers growing in large numbers afford a rich *booty* to the bees, and are conspicuous from a distance.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 434.

To play booty, to join with confederates in order to victimize another player, and thus share in the plunder; hence, to play dishonestly; give an opponent the advantage at first in order to induce him to play for higher stakes, which he will lose.

> One thing alone remained to be lost—what he called his honour—which was already on the scent *to play booty*.
> *Disraeli*, Young Duke.

= Syn. 1. *Plunder*, etc. See *pillage*, *n.*

booze, booze[2] (bōz), *v.* *i.*; pret. and pp. *boozed*, *boozed*, ppr. *boozing*, *boozing*. [A var., prob. orig. dial., of *bouse*, retaining the ME. pronunciation (*bōz*, *ou*, pron. *ō*, now *ou*); see *bouse*, which is historically the normal form.] To drink deeply, especially with a boon companion and to partial intoxication; guzzle liquor; tipple. Also *bouse*, *bouze*, *bowse*.

> He was a wild and roving lad,
> *For ever* in the alehouse *boozing*.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 162.

booze, booze[3] (bōz), *n.* [*booze*, *v.* Cf. *bouse*, *n.*] 1. Liquor; drink.—2. A drinking-bout; a spree.

boozed (bōzd), *a.* Fuddled; intoxicated.

boozer (bōz'ėr), *n.* [< *booze* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *bouser*.] A tippler. Also *bouser*.

boozy, boozy[2] (bōz'zi), *a.* [Also *bouzy*, *bowsy*; < *booze*, *v.*, + *-y*. Cf. *bousy*.] Showing the effects of a boozer; somewhat intoxicated; merry or foolish with liquor. [Colloq.]

bo-peep (bō-pēp'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bobpeepe*, *bo-peepe*, *bo-pipe*, etc.; < *bo*, *peep*. Cf. Sc. *bokeek*, *bokelo*.] An alternate withdrawing or concealing of the face or person and sudden peeping out again in a playful manner or in some innocent self-betrayal, used to as an amusement for very small children, and generally accompanied by drawling out the word "bo" when concealed, while "peep" is abruptly uttered on reappearing: as, to play *bo-peep*. In the United States more generally known as *peek-a-boo*.

> Sad sorrow sung,
> That such a king should play *bo-peep*,
> And go the fools among. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4 (song).

bopyrid (bop'i-rid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Bopyridæ*.

Bopyridæ (bō-pir'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Bopyrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of edriophthalmous crustaceans, the type of the group, species of which are parasitic on the gills of other crustaceans. They undergo metamorphosis, and the sexes are very distinct. The female is unsymmetrical, without eyes, while the much smaller male is elongated, segmented distinctly, and furnished with eyes. There are several genera besides *Bopyrus*, as *Athelges*, *Ione*, *Liriope*, *Gyge*, *Phryxus*.

Bopyrus (bō-pī'rus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of isopods, typical of the family *Bopyridæ*. *B. squillarum*, a parasite of other crustaceans, is an example.

bora (bō'rä), *n.* [It., etc., prob. dial. (Venetian, Milanese, etc.) form of *borea*, north wind, Boreas, confused with Illyrian and Dalmatian *bura*, Turk. *bora*, *burá*, Hung. *borus*, Bulg. Russ. *buryą*, Pol. *burza*, a storm, tempest, Lith. *búris*, a shower. Cf. *boraceo*.] The name given on the coasts of the Adriatic sea to a violent dry wind blowing in a northeasterly direction.

borable (bōr'a-bl), *a.* [< *bore*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being bored. [Rare.]

borachio (bō-rach'i-ō), *n.* Also written *borracho*, *borracho*, *borraccio*, *boraccio*, etc., from Sp. or It.: Sp. *borracha* (as it. *borraccia*, later also *borracio*), a leather wine-bottle, *borracho*, a drunkard, drunken; < *borra*, < *borro*, a lamb, < *borra* (= Pr. It. *borra*, F. *bourre*), short hair or wool, < ML. *burra*, rough hair, LL. a shaggy garment: an old name for a large leathern bottle or bag, used in Spain and throughout the Levant for holding wine or other liquor; a wine-skin (now the current name in English). It is made of the skin of a goat, most commonly that of a goat or hog, from which the carcass has been removed piecemeal, leaving the hide whole, except at the neck and the places where the limbs were. These openings are strongly sewed up, that at the neck being furnished with a leather tube. When used for carrying water, the borachio is hung with the mouth downward, so that the tube can be readily withdrawn and without any desired quantity be withdrawn. See cut under *bottle*.

> Two hundred loaves and two bottles (that is, two skins or *borachios*) of wine. *Delaney*, Life of David.

> Dead wine, that stinks of the *borrachio*, sup
> From a foul jack, or greasy maplecup?
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 216.

Hence—2. A drunkard, as if a mere winebottle.

> How you stink of wine! Do you think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*? You're an absolute *borachio*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

boracic (bō-ras'ik), *a.* [< *borax* (*borac-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or produced from borax. Also *boric*.—**Boracic acid**, **boric acid**, H_3BO_3, a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen, having the properties of a weak acid. It is a white, nearly tasteless, crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, and, when the solution is boiled, volatile with the water-vapor. It is obtained in the free state from the water of the Tuscan lagoons and in the volcanic formations of the Lipari islands. In the United States it is made from the borax of Borax lake in California by decomposing it with hydrochloric acid. Like borax, it is an efficient antiseptic.

boracifera (bō-ra-sif'e-rȧ), *n.* [< ML. borax (*borac-*), borax, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding borax.

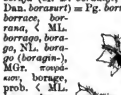
> The *boracifera* basin of the Sultan Chair, near the Simaor River. *Sci. Amer. Suppl.*, XIII. 5008.

boracite (bō'ra-sīt), *n.* [< *borax* (*borac-*) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral consisting of borate and chlorid of magnesium. It crystallizes in the isometric system with tetrahedral hemihedrism, and is remarkable for its pyro-electrical properties. It usually exhibits to a marked degree anomalous double refraction, on which account some authors should its isometric character.

boracium (bō-rā'si-um), *n.* [NL., < *borax* (*borac-*), borax.] The name originally given by Sir Humphry Davy to boron, which was supposed to be a metal.

boracous (bō'ra-kus), *a.* [< *borax* (*borac-*) + *-ous*.] Consisting of or derived from borax.

borage (bur'āj), *n.* [Until recently also written *bourrage*, *burridge*, early mod. E. *burrage*, *bourrage*, *bourage*, *borage*, < ME. *borage*, *burage*, < AF. *burrage*, OF. *bourrace*, *bourrache*, mod. F. *bourrache* = Pr. *borrage* = Sp. *borja* (cf. D. *boraadje*, G. *boretsch*, *borretsch*, Dan. *borraasrt*) = Pg. *borragem* = It. *borraggine*, *borrace*, *borrana*, < ML. *borrago*, *borrage*, *borragus*, NL. *borago* (*boragin-*), MGr. τορρᾶγος, prob. < ML. *borra*, *burra*, rough hair, short wool, in ref. to the roughness of the foliage; cf. *barochio*, *burrel*, etc. This historical prom., indicated by the spelling *burrage*, *bourrage*, is now obsolete, and the present spelling *borage* is in imitation of the ML. and NL. Common species are *Borago officinalis*, the principal representative of the genus, occasionally cultivated for its blue flowers. It is sometimes used as a salad, occasionally in medicine as a diuretic, etc., and also in making claret-cup, cool-tankard, etc.



Flowering branch of Borage (*Borago officinalis*). [From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique."]

If you have no bottle-ale, commend some claret wine and *borage*. *Beaumont and Fletcher*, Wit Without Money, iii. 1.

Boraginaceæ (bō-raj-i-nā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Borago* (*Boragin-*) + *-aceæ*.] A large order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, herbs or shrubs, native mostly of northern temperate regions, distinguished by regular flowers and by a fruit consisting of four distinct nutlets or of a drupe containing four nutlets. The leaves are often rough and hairy. Some tropical species, as of *Cordia*, are timber-trees, others yield dyes, but the order generally is of little economical value. It includes the heliotrope (*Heliotropium*), forget-me-not (*Myosotis*), alkanet (*Anchusa*), comfrey (*Symphytum*), lungwort (*Lycopsis*), gromwell (*Lithospermum*), borage (which see), etc. Often called *Asperifoliæ*. See also called *Asperifoliæ*.

boraginaceous (bō-raj-i-nā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Boraginaceæ*.

boraginous (bō-raj'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *borago* (*boragin-*), borage, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Boragineæ*, a tribe of *Boraginaceæ*; boraginaceous.

Borago (bō-rā'gō), *n.* [NL.; see *borage*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*. See *borage*. Also spelled *Borrago*.

boramez, *n.* See *baromez*.

borasi, *n.* An obsolete form of *borax*. *Chaucer*.

borasco (bō-ras'kō), *n.* [Also *boracsa*, *burracsa* (and *borasque*, *borrasque*, < F. *bourrasque*); = Sp. *Pg. borrasca*, < It. *burasco*, now *burrasca*, prob. *aug.* of *bora* (*burra*): see *bora*.] A violent squall of wind; a storm accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Borassus (bō-ras'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόρασσος*, the palm-fruit (Dioscorides).] A genus of dicæ-

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cious palms, containing a single species, a native of Africa and extensively cultivated in the East Indies. See *Gamopyre*.

boratto (bō-rat'ō), *n.* [Also *borato*, *boratta* (ef. *D. borat*, a kind of wool or woolen thread); < It. *buratto*, a thin fabric: see *bolt*²,] A stuff woven of silk and wool, used in the time of Elizabeth: perhaps identical with bombazine. *Fairholt.*

borax (bō'raks), *n.* [In this form < ML. *borax*; early mod. E. *boras*, *borras*, *borrace*, *borrace*, < ME. *borax*, < OF. *borras*, *borrax*, *bourras*, mod. F. *borax* = Sp. *borraj*, earlier *borraz*, = Pg. *borraz* = It. *borrace* = G. Dan. Sw. *borax*, < ML. *borax* (*boracis*), *borrax*, *boracum*, *baurach*, *Cat. bóraq*, *buraq*, *baurag*, *boras*, prop. *natrum*, < Pers. *burāk*, borax; by some referred to Ar. *baraqa*, shine, glisten.] Sodium tetraborate or pyroborate, $Na_2B_4O_7 + 10H_2O$, a salt formed by the union of boracic acid and soda. It is a white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, having a sweetish alkaline taste. It occurs in nature in solution in the water of lakes in Tibet, Tatary, China, and California, and is obtained from these waters by evaporation and crystallization. The United States is now almost wholly supplied with borax from California. Borax is also prepared artificially from soda and boracic acid. It is much used as a flux in assaying operations, and for cleaning the surfaces of difficultly fusible metals previous to soldering, since when melted it dissolves the metallic oxids which form on their surfaces when heated. It is also used in glass and enamel manufacture; as an antiseptic, particularly in foods, because its action on tissues is feeble even in comparatively large doses; and as a detergent. Crude borax is also called *tincal*.—**Glass of borax.** See *glass*.—**Sedative salt of borax.** See *sedative*.

Borboríte (bōr'bō-rīt), *n.* [< LL. *Borboritæ*, < Lit. βορβορίτης, pl., < βόρβορος, mud, mire, filth.] A nickname for certain Ophitic Gnostics, and also in general for one who holds or is supposed to hold filthy or immoral doctrines: in modern times specifically applied to a branch of the Mennonites.

borborygm (bōr'bō-rim), *n.* Same as *borborygmus*.

borborygmus (bōr-bō-rig'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βορβορυγμός, < βορβορίζειν, have a rumbling in the bowels; cf. κορκορυγμός and κορκορυγή, of same sense: imitative words.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

Borchardt's functions, modulus. See the nouns.

bord[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *board*.

bord[2], *n.* Same as *bourd*[3].

bordé (bôr'dā), *n.* A stamped material for garments, made in the Levant.

bordage[1] (bôr'dāj), *n.* [< F. *bordage*, < *bord*, a ship's side, < *-age*: see *board* and *-age*.] The planking on a ship's side.

bordage[2] (bôr'dāj), *n.* [Law F. (LL. *bordagium*), < OF. *borde*, a hut, cot (see *bordar*), + *-age*.] Under the Norman kings of England, the tenure by which a bordar held his cot; the services due by a bordar to his lord.

bordalisander, *n.* [Alter. also *board*, *bordarl alisander*, *bourde de Alisaundre*, etc., i. e., 'border (embroidery) of Alexandria,' Alexandrian work, so named from Alexandria in Egypt.] A stuff used in the time of Elizabeth, probably of silk, or silk and wool, and striped. Also *burdalisaunder*.

bordar, *n.* Also *border*; < ML. *bordarius*, cottager, < *borda* (> OF. *borde* = Pr. Cat. *borda* = Sp. It. *borda*), a cottage, hut, perhaps < Teut. (AS. etc.) *bord*, a board: see *board*.] In Norman times, in England, a villein who held a cot at his lord's pleasure, usually with a small holding of land in the open field, for which he rendered menial service; a cottar.

bordel, *n.* A Middle English form of *board*.

Bordeaux (bôr-dō'), *n.* 1. A general term for the wines, both red and white, produced in the region about Bordeaux in France, including several departments, among which Gironde is preeminent; specifically, any of the red wines of this region, commonly known in English as clarets.—2. A general name of azo-dyes from the azo derivatives of naphthyl amine. They are of a vinous red color.

bordel[1] (bôr'del), *n.* [< ME. *bordel*, < OF. *bordel* = Pr. Pg. *bordel* = Sp. *burdel* = It. *bordello*, < ML. *bordellum*, a brothel, orig. a little hut, dim. of *borda*, > OF. *borde*: see *bordar*. *Bordel* has been displaced by *brothel*[2], q. v.] A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution.

Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness. *South.*

bordelier (bôr'del-ēr), *n.* [ME., also *bordelliere*, < OF. *bordelier*, *bordelier*, < *bordel*: see *bordel*.] The keeper of a brothel. *Gower.*

bordello (bôr-del'ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *bordel*. *B. Jonson*; *Milton.*

border (bôr'dėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bordure*, *Sc. bordour*; < ME. *border*, *bordure*, *bordeure*, earliest form *bordure*, < OF. *bordure*, earlier *bordeüre*, mod. F. *bordure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bordadura* = It. *bordatura*, < ML. *bordatura*, border, edging. (pp. *bordatus*) (> It. *bordare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *bordar* = F. *border*), edge, border, < *bordus* (> It. Sp. *bordo* = Pg. *bordo* = Pr. *bord*), edge, side, < Teut. (AS. etc.) *bord*, edge, side, mixed with *bord*, a board: see *board*, where the two orig. forms are distinguished. In termination, *border* is parallel (phonetically with) *-ure*, a more accented suffix *-ure* having weakened under loss of accent to *-er*, *-or*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A side, edge, brink, or margin; a limit; boundary.

Take heed to yourselves, that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the *border* of it. Ex. xix. 12.

2. The line which separates one country, state, or province from another; a frontier line or march.

In bringing his *border* into contact with that of the Danes, Egbert must necessarily have found one of two was over, and that a time of action had begun.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 188.

3. The district or territory which lies along the edge or boundary-line of a country; the frontier; specifically, in the plural, the marches or border districts between Scotland and Scottish history, "the borders," the districts adjoining the line separating the two countries.

Those outlaws, as I may call them, who robbed upon the *borders*. *Warwick*, Com. on Genesis, xlvi. 34.

4. Territory; domain.

The Lord thy God shall enlarge thy *border*. Deut. xii. 20.

5. Figuratively, a limit, boundary, or verge; brink; as, he is on the *border* of bankruptcy; driven by disaster to the *border* of despair; "in the *borders* of death," *Barrow*, Works, III. xvii.—6. A strip, band, or edging surrounding any general area or surface, or placed along its margin, and differing from it by some well-defined character, as material, color, design, or purpose. (*a*) A narrow belt or strip of ground in a garden including a portion of it, and generally divided from it by a path or walk. (*b*) Ornamental work around the edge of any thing, as a drawing, etc., the black band around mourning stationery, or the like. (*c*) A fabric ornamentally finished about the edge of a garment, a cap, etc. In the seventeenth century, and perhaps earlier, borders were often made detachable, similar to the apparels of the alb, and could be transferred from one garment to another; they were then richly embroidered, and are frequently mentioned in wills and inventories.

And beneath the cap's border gray mingles with brown. *Whittier*, The Quaker Alumni.

(*d*) In *her.*, the outer edge of the field when of different tincture from the rest, which it usually is uniform, and should be one fifth the width of the field. French heralds sometimes describe as one of the ordinaries; in English heraldry it is sometimes a mark of difference. The border always surrounds the end of any ordinary, as the chevron, fess, etc. When a coat of arms is impaled with another, if either of them has a border, it is not carried on the side, but surrounds the outside of the field only. The border when charged with an ordinary shows only a part of the ordinary as comes naturally upon that part of the field occupied by the border; thus, the vair border is composed of six pieces, azure and argent.

A Border Paly.

7†. A plait or braid of hair worn round the forehead.

I did try two or three *borders* and perwigs, meaning to wear one. *Pepys*, Diary, May 9, 1663.

8. In *milling*, a hoop, rim, or ring about a bedstone or bed-plate, which prevents the meal from falling off except at the proper opening.—9. *pl.* The portions of scenery in a theater which hang from above and represent foliage, clouds, beams, etc.—**Alveolar border.** See *alveolar*.—**Bitered border**, in a bretth, the edging about the shallow basin. [Eng.]—**Border ballads.** See *boundary*.—**Border ruffian**, in U. S. *hist.*, one of the predatory party in Missouri, who in 1854–56 habitually crossed the border into Kansas for the purpose of voting illegally and of intimidating free-State colonists.

border (bôr'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bordure*, Sc. *bordour*; < ME. *bordiuren*, *bourdiuren*, *bordiuren*; from the noun. Cf. *broider*, *broudure*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a border about; adorn with a border: as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

Rivulets *bordered* with the softest grass. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

2. To form a border or boundary to.—3. To lie on the border of; be contiguous to; adjoin; lie next.

Sheba and Raamah *border* the Persian Gulf. *Raleigh.*

4. To confine or keep within bounds; limit.

That nature, which contemns its origin,
Cannot be *border'd* certain in itself.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have a contiguous boundary or dividing line; abut exteriorly: with *on* or *upon*: as, the United States *border on* the two great oceans.

Virtue and Honour had their temples *bordering on* each other and are sometimes both on the same one.
Addison, Dialogues on Medals. ii.

To border on or upon, figuratively, to approach closely in character; verge on; resemble closely: as, his conduct *borders upon* vulgarity.

Wit which *borders upon* profaneness . . . deserves to be hunted as folly. *Tillotson*, Works (ed. 1720), I. xii.

bordered (bôr'dėrd), *p. a.* [< *border* + *-ed*[2].] Having a border; specifically, in *math.*, applied to a determinant formed from another by adding one or more rows and columns. Thus, a *bordered* symmetrical determinant is a determinant formed by adding a row and a column to a symmetrical determinant.

borderer (bôr'dėr-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *bordurer*, *bourdurer*; < late ME. *borderer*; < *border* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or limit of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place.—2. One who approaches near to or verges upon anything. [Rare.]

The poet is the nearest *borderer* upon the orator.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

3. One who makes borders or bordering.

bordering (bôr'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *border*, *v.*] 1. The act of making a border, or of surrounding with a border.—2. Material for a border or borders; specifically, in *gardening*, an ornamental band of paper placed around the upper part of the walls of a room.

bordering-wax (bôr'dėr-ing-waks), *n.* Wax used by soldiers and engraftal engravers for forming a bordering about plates which are to be etched, to retain the acid. It is made of 3 parts of turpentine and 1 part of yellow wax. To these ingredients, when melted, sweet oil is added, and, after cooling, the mixture is kneaded into water.

border-knife (bôr'dėr-nīf), *n.* A knife with a convex blade fixed at the end of a long handle, used to trim the edges of sods; an edging-knife or sod-cutter.

border-land (bôr'dėr-land), *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain intermediate district or space: often figuratively.

The indefinite *border-land* between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *H. Spencer*, First Principles.

border-lights (bôr'dėr-līts), *n. pl.* The row of gaslights behind the footlights in a theater.

border-plane (bôr'dėr-plān), *n.* A joiner's edging-plane.

border-ward (bôr'dėr-tou'ėr), *n.* A small fortified post, consisting usually of a high square tower with a flat roof and battlements, and one or more manchicolated protestions for the gate, drawbridge, and the like, and surrounded by a strong wall inclosing a court. Such dwellings formerly occupied by petty landowners in exposed positions, are frequent along the border between Scotland and England: hence the name.

border-ward (bôr'dėr-wor'ant), *n.* In *Scots law*, a warrant issued by the judge ordinary, on the borders between Scotland and England, on the application of a creditor, for arresting the effects of a debtor residing on the English side of the border, and detaining him until he finds caution that he shall sist himself in judgment in any action that may be brought for the debt within six months.

bord-halfpennyt, *n.* Same as *burgh-halfpenny*.

bord-land, *n.* [A ME. law term, appar. < *bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*[2], q. v.), + *land*.] In *feudal law*, a term of uncertain meaning, defined, from the apparent etymology, as the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his board or table, but more probably land held by a tenant in bordage.

bord-lode†, *n.* [A ME. law term, appar. < *bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*[2], q. v.), + *lode*, a leading, conveyance.] In *feudal law*, some service due by a tenant to his lord, involving the carrying of wood, etc., to the lord's house.

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bordmant, *n.* [ME. **bordman* (only in ML. *bordmannus*), < *bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*, q. v.), + *man*.] In *law*, a tenant of bord-land; a bordar.

bordont, *n.* A form of *bourdon*.

bordrage, *n.* See *bodrag*.

bord-service (bôrd'sėr'vis), *n.* [< *bord*-, as in *bordage*, *bordman*, etc., + *service*.] In *feudal law*, the tenure of bord-lands; bordage.

bordure (bôr'dūr), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bordure*, < OF. (and F.) *bourrel* = sea *border*.] An obsolete or archaic form of *border*, retained in heraldry.

> The netherest hem or *bordure* of these clothes.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, 1. prose 1.

Instead of rallies and balusters, there is a *bordure* of capital letters.
Pall Mall Gazette, Diary, Aug. 31, 1864.

Bordure composé. See *compony*.

bore[1] (bôr), *v.*; pret. and pp. bored, ppr. *boring*. [Early mod. E. also sometimes *boor*; < ME. *boren*, *borien*, < AS. *borian* = D. *boren* = OHG. *borôn*, MHG. *born*, G. *bohren* = Icel. *bora* = Sw. *borra* = Dan. *bore*, bore, = L. *forâre*, bore, perforate (see *foramen*, *perforate*), = Gr. φωρός, φαρόω, plow: a secondary verb, from the same root as, the formally more primitive noun, AS. *bor* (= D. *boor* = MLG. *bor* = G. *bohr* = Icel. *bor* = Sw. *borr* = Dan. *bor*), an auger, gimlet; cf. Gr. φάρος, a plow, connected with φαραγξ, a ravine, φαρυξ, pharynx: see *pharynx*. See *bore*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce or perforate with a rotatory cutting instrument; make a circular hole in by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or anything that will produce the same effect; as, to *bore* a plank or a cannon; to *bore* the ground for water, or with a stick.

> I'll believe as soon,
> This whole earth may be bored, and that the moon
> May through the centre creep. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

2. To form or produce by rotatory perforation: as, to *bore* a hole or a well.

> Where wells are completely drained by some excavations situated lower down, several holes are bored in the bottom of the well, and a fresh supply of water is obtained by means of explosives.
> *Rankine*, Modern High Explosives, p. 211.

3. To penetrate, make, or gain as if by boring; push or drive through or into by any penetrating motion: as, to *bore* a plank, or a hole in a plank, with a rifle-ball.

> Bustling crowds I *bored*. *Gay*, Trivia, III. 366.

With great difficulty we *bored our way* through the meeting [pack]. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 103.

4. To befool; trick; overreach.

> At this instant
> He *bore* me with some trick. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., I. 1.

I am abused, betrayed, I am laughed at, scorned, baffled, and *bored*, it seems. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pierce or penetrate, as a gimlet or similar instrument; make a hole or holes: as, the auger *bores* well. **2.** To sink a bore-hole, as in searching for water, coal, etc. **3.** To be suited for piercing with an auger or other boring-tool: as, wood that *bores* well or ill. **4.** To push forward or through toward a certain point: as, "*boring* to the west," *Dryden*.

> The elder streets [of Florence] go *boring* away into the heart of the city in narrow chasms. *H. James, Jr.*, Transatlantic picturesqueness. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 271.

5. In the *manège*, to thrust the head forward as far as possible: said of a horse. — Syn. 1. *Perforate*, *etc.* See *penetrate*.

bore[1] (bôr), *n.* [In sense 1, < ME. *bore*, < AS. *bor* (= D. *boor*), fem., = MLG. *bor*, m., = OHG. *bora*, f., *bôr* = Icel. *borr* = Sw. *borr*, m., = Dan. *bor*, neut.), an auger, a gimlet; in sense 3, < ME. *bore* as Icel. *bora*, a hole; in other senses directly from the verb: see *bore*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger or gimlet.

> A hole fit for the fle or square *bore*. *Jos. Moxon.*

2. A hollow hand-tool used in nail-making to hold a nail while its head is being formed.—**3.** A hole made by boring, or as if by boring: as, "an augre's *bore*," *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. Specifically—(*a*) A deep vertical perforation made in the earth in search of water, or to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata, as in searching for coal or petroleum; also, a bore-hole. (*b*) The cylindrical cavity or perforation of a tube, rifle, cannon, etc.

Hence—**4.** The caliber or internal diameter of a hole or perforation, whether made by boring or not, especially of the cavity of a gun or tube.

> Beside th' Artillery
> Of fourscore pieces of a mighty *Bore*.
> *Drayton*, Noah's Flood (ed. 1630), p. 108.

The *bores* of wind instruments. *Bacon*.

5†. A wound or thrust. **Blue bore**, an opening in the clouds showing the blue sky. [Scotch.] — **To wick a bore**, in the game of curling, to drive a stone dexterously through an opening between two guards.

bore[2] (bôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boar*, *boer*; appar. < ME. *bare*, a wave, billow (once, in doubtful use) (cf. *F. barre*, a bore); prob. < Icel. *bára* = Norw. *baare*, a billow caused by wind; cf. Sw. dial. *bår*, a hill, mound; prob. connected with Icel. *bera* = E. *bear*[1].] An abrupt tidal wave which breaks in an estuary, the water then rushing up the channel with great violence and noise. The tidal wave being a wave of translation, the shoaling and narrowing of channels where the tide rises very rapidly produce a steepening of the height of the wave. The forward parts of the wave, too, in shoaling water advance less rapidly than the backward parts, and so cause a great accumulation in front. The most celebrated bores in the old world are those of the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra rivers, which rise to a height of 12 feet. In the Amazon and other rivers in Brazil the bore reaches a height of from 12 to 15 feet. In England the bore is observed more especially in the Severn, Trent, and Wye, and in the estuary of the Solway. The bores in some bays at the head of the Bay of Fundy are very remarkable. In some parts of England it is called *eager* (which see); on the Amazon, the *pororoca*; on the Seine, the *barre*; and on the Garonne and Dordogne in France, the *mascaret*.

> When the rise of the tide begins, the surface of the water is disturbed in mid-channel; but the water is not broken, it is merely like a common wave. But as this rapid rise elevates the surface suddenly above the level of the flat sands, the water immediately rushes over them with great velocity, and with a front rising and making a great noise. And this is the whole of the *bore*.
> *Airy*, Encyc. Metrop., Tides and Waves, p. 514.

bore[3] (bôr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bored*, ppr. *boring*. [This word, verb and noun (the noun in senses 1 and 2 appear. preceding the verb), came into use about the middle of the 18th century; usually considered a particular use of *bore*[1], and compared with G. *drillen*, bore, drill, also bore, weary; but an immediate derivation from *bore*[1] is philologically unsatisfactory, though it may be explained as a twist of fashionable slang (to which, indeed, the word has always belonged), perhaps from some now forgotten anecdote. At any rate, the word is now independent of *bore*[1].] **1.** To weary by tedious iteration or repetition; tire, especially in conversation, by insufferable dullness; tease; annoy; pester.

> "I will tell him to come," said Buckhurst. "Oh! no, no; don't tell him to come," said Dorset. "Don't bore him."
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, I. 10.

> Bolting away to a chamber remote,
> Inconsolable Widow and Widow-gemade,
> Edwy left them all joking,
> And drinking to Edwy.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 213.

2. In *racing*, to annoy or impede by crowding against or out of the way.

bore[3] (bôr), *n.* [See *bore*[3], *v.*] **1†.** Ennui; a fit of ennui or listless disgust or weariness.—**2†.** One who suffers from ennui.—**3.** One who or that which bores one, or causes annoyance or annoyance; anything which by dullness taxes the patience, or otherwise causes trouble or annoyance; specifically, a dull, tiresome, or uncongenial person; a quality very trying by forcing his company or conversation on others, or who persists in uninteresting talk or undesired attentions.

> Society is now one polished horde,
> Formed of two mighty tribes, the *bores* and bored.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 98.

> Learned folk
> Who drench you with asthetics till you feel
> As if all Nature's quality were lost
> By forcing
> The faucet to let loose a wash of words.
> *Tennyson*, Idyls of the King, Coronal, Cathedral.

A sort of good-natured persistency, which induced the impression that he was nothing worse than a well-meaning bore, for so he was considered at all times for the sake of his occasional usefulness and universal cheerfulness.
Forster, Life of Goldsmith, p. 72.

bore[4] (bôr). Preterit of *bear*[1].

bore[5], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *boar*.

bore[6] (bôr), *n.* [E. dial., short for *borecole*, q. v.] A kind of cabbage; borecole. *Treasury*.

Boread (bō'rē-ad), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. Βορέάδης, a son of Boreas, Βορεάς (Βορεάδ-), a daughter of Boreas, adj. (fem.), boreal; < Βορέας, Boreas.] **1.** *n.* A child of Boreas.

II. *a.* [*l. c.*] Pertaining or relating to northern regions; boreal. [Rare.]

boreal (bō'rē-al), *a.* [< ML. *borealis*, < L. *boreus*, < Gr. *Βορέας*, Boreas.] Pertaining to, situated in, or issuing from the north; relating or pertaining to the north or to the north wind; northern.

> Above the Siberian snows
> We'll sport amid the *boreal* morning.
> *Wordsworth*, Peter Bell.

In *boreal* Dakota, whose capital bears his name, Germany and Bismarck are connected as conceptions of the mind. *N. A. Rev.*, CLXIII. 105.

borer 1

Boreal pole, in French terminology, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the south. See *austral pole*, under *austral*.— **Boreal province**, in zoögeog., one of the provinces established with reference to the distribution of marine animals. It embraces the North Atlantic south of the arctic province to a line passing through the nase of Norway and Cape Cod.

borean (bō'rē-an), *a.* [< *Boreas* + *-an*.] Samo as *boreal*.

Boreas (bō'rē-as), *n.* [L., also *Borrea*, < Gr. Βορέας, Attic Βορρᾶς, north wind, the god of the north wind; cf. Russ. *buryá*, storm, *buránŭ*, a tempest with snow: see *bora*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, the god of the north wind. **2.** The north wind personified as a cold, northerly wind.

borecole (bōr'kōl), *n.* [Also formerly *boorcole*; < D. *boerenkool*, borecole, lit. peasant's cabbage, < *boer*, peasant, + *kool*, cabbage: see *boor* and *cole*.] A variety of *Brassica oleracea*, a cabbage with curled or wrinkled leaves which have no tendency to form into a hard head. It is raised chiefly for winter use.

boredom (bōr'dum), *n.* [< *bore*[3], *n.*, + *-dom*.] **1.** The state of being a bore, or the tendency to become tiresome and uninteresting.

> I presently found that here too the male could assert his superiority and show a more vigorous *boredom*.
> *George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, xv.

2. The state of being bored; tedium; ennui.

> Some, stretching their legs, presented symptoms of an escape from *boredom*. *Disraeli*, Young Duke.

Our "an-ancestor," a creature with whom everything, since the great aquarium mania, must have become familiar, even to the limits of *boredom*.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 113.

3. Bores collectively.

boree (bō'rē), *n.* [Also written *bory*, *bourrée*; < F. *bourrée*, a dance.] A dance or movement in common time.

> Dick could neatly dance a jig.
> But Tom was best at *boree*.
> *Swift*, Tom and Dick.

boreen (bō-rēn'), *n.* [< Ir. *bóthar* (pron. bō'hėr), a road, + dim. *-in*.] A lane or narrow road. [Anglo-Irish.]

boregat (bōr'e-gat), *n.* A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus*: better known as *bodieron* and *rock-trout*. Also called under *Hexagrammus*.

bore-hole (bōr'hōl), *n.* A hole made in boring for minerals, water, etc.; specifically, the hole in which a blasting-charge is placed. See *boring*, 2.

boreism (bōr'izm), *n.* [Also written *borism*; < *bore*[3] + *-ism*.] The action of a bore; the condition of being a bore. [Rare.]

borel[1], **borrel**[1], *n.* [Early mod. E., prop. *burel*, *burrel*, *burrell*, < ME. *burel*, *burrel*, < OF. *burel*, later *bureau*, a coarse woolen stuff (mod. F. *bureau*, a desk, writing-table), < L. *burra*, q. v.): see *burrel*, and cf. *birrus*.] **1.** A coarse woolen stuff, or garments made of it; hence, clothing in general.

> I wol rende *my borel* for to shewe.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 256.

2. A kind of light stuff the warp of which was silk and the weft wool; a kind of serge.

borel[2], **borrel**[2], *a.* [ME., also *borel*, supposed to be a particular use of *borel*[1], *n.*, q. v. Sometimes used in the sense of L. *mod.* [*l.*] Belonging to the laity, as opposed to the clergy.

> And more we se of Christes secre thinges
> Than lered folk, although that they ben kinges.
> We live in povert and in charitee,
> And *borel* folk in richesse and disgrese.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 164.

2. Rude; unlearned.

> But, alres, because I am a *borel* man . . .
> Haveth me excused of my rude speche.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 44.

I am but rude and *borrel*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

Thou were ever of a tender conscience, sans Wilkin though thou hast but a rough and *borrel* bearing.
Scott, Betrothed, vii.

borelyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *burly*.

borent, Obsolete form of *born*, *borne*, pp. of *bear*[1]. *Chaucer*.

borer (bōr'ėr), *n.* [< *bore*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; = G. *bohrer*.] 1. One who bores or pierces.—**2.** A tool or instrument used for boring; an auger; specifically, in Great Britain, a drill, an implement used in boring holes in rock.—**3.** A name common to many minute coleopterous insects of the group *Xylophaga*, whose larvæ eat their way into old wood, forming at the bottom of the holes a little cocoon, whence they emerge as small beetles.—**4.** Some other insect which bores, either in the larval or adult state.—**5.** A local English name of the gluttonous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*.—**6.** A bivalve mollusk which bores into wood or stone,

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especially one of the family *Pholadidæ*.—7. In *cælom.*, the terebra or ovipositor when it is used for boring, as in many beetles, flies, etc.—**Annular borer.** See *annular.*—**Clover-root borer,** a small scolytid beetle, *Hylesinus trifolii* (Müller), imported from Europe into America and very injurious to clover. The larva is cylindrical, of slightly curved form, whitish, with a yellowish head. The perfect beetle is a little over 2 mil-

Clover-root Borer (*Hylesinus trifolii*).
a, larva, lateral view; *b*, larva, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, ventral view; *d*, beetle, dorsal view. All enlarged.

limeters in length, elongate-oval in form, and of a brownish-black color. The elytra bring reddish and somewhat shining.—**Grape-root borer,** the larva of *Aegeria polistiformis*, a moth of the family *Ægeriidæ*, which lays its eggs in July or August at the base of the grape-vine, close to the ground. They are white fleshy grubs which eat the bark and sap-wood of the grape-root, and transform to the pupa state within a pod like cocoon of gummy silk, to which bits of wood and bark are attached.

boresom, *a.* An obsolete variant of *bosom.*

bore-tree, *n.* See *bore-tree.*

bore-worm (bōr'-wėrm), *n.* A name for the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*: so called on account of its having into submerged tim-

ber, as the bottoms of vessels, piles, and the like.

borhame (bōr'sam), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] Local English name, in Northumberland, of the lemon or sand-sole.

boric (bō'rik), *a.* [< *bor(ax)* + *-ic.*] Same as *borax.*

boride (bō'rid or -rid), *n.* [< *bor(on)* + *-ide.*] A primary compound of boron with a metallic element.

boring (bōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bore*1, *v.*] **1.** The act of piercing or perforating; specifically, in *mining* and similar operations, the act of making a hole in rock or earth by means of a borer or drill. This is often executed on a large scale by the aid of machinery. Wells and shafts several feet in diameter are now bored without blasting, as has been done in Paris in sinking artesian wells, in the great northern coal-fields of France and Belgium, and elsewhere. **2.** The hole made by boring. Holes of small depth bored with the drill for blasting are called *bore-holes.* Deep holes bored for any purpose are called *borings*, and if of large diameter *shafts* or *wells*, according as they are intended for use in mining or for supplying water. **3.** *pl.* The chips, fragments, or dust produced in boring. Also called *boring-dust.*—**Three-handed boring,** in *mining*, boring in which a hand-drill is operated by three men, one of whom holds the drill and turns it as the work proceeds, while the others alternately strike upon or beat it with a heavy hammer or sledge. When one man holds the drill and another beats it, the boring is *two-handed*, or *double*, the one who holds the drill with one hand, and beats it with the other, it is *single-handed.* [Eng.]

boring-anchor (bōr'ing-ang"kėr), *n.* Same as *screw-pile.*

boring-bar (bōr'ing-bär), *n.* A bar to which the cutters in a drilling- or boring-machine are secured. See *cutter-bar.*

boring-bit (bōr'ing-bit), *n.* **1.** A tool or instrument of various shapes and sizes, used for making holes in wood and other solid substances. See *bit*1, 2. A tool much like a priming-wire, but more highly tempered and with an edge somewhat like an auger, used for cleaning out the vent of a gun when it is closed by some metallic obstruction; a vent-gimlet.

boring-block (bōr'ing-blok), *n.* In *mech.*, a strong cylindrical piece fitted on the boring-bar of a boring-machine, and having the cutters fixed in it.

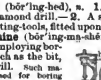
boring-collar (bōr'ing-kol'ėr), *n.* A circular disk in a lathe, which can be turned about its center in a vertical plane, so as to bring any one of a number of taper holes of different sizes contained in it in line with the piece to be bored. The end of the piece is exposed at the hole to a boring-tool which is held against it.

boring-dust (bōr'ing-dust), *n.* Same as *boring*, 3.

boring-gage (bōr'ing-gāj), *n.* A clamp or stop fixed to the shank of a bit or other boring-tool to regulate the depth of the work.

boring-head (bōr'ing-hed), *n.* **1.** The cutter-head of a diamond drill.—**2.** A short cylinder carrying cutting-tools, fitted upon a boring-bar.

boring-machine (bōr'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* Any apparatus employing boring-tools, such as the bit, auger, or drill. Such machines are used for boring both metal and wood. In the first case the boring-tool is a revolving cutter-head, and the machine is essentially a drill. In these machines the work may be stationary while the cutter-head advances as the cut is made, or the work may be advanced or fed to the relatively stationary cutter-head. In all there are appliances for securing a screw speed and for adjusting one tool to many kinds of work. They are used to bore out heavy castings, guns, cylinders, wheel-hubs, etc. The wood-boring machines are essentially machine-augers. The auger or bit may be fixed, or may have a slight horizontal motion as the work proceeds. The block-boring machine is an apparatus consisting of two augers driven by hand and a vise for holding the bolt of wood from which a block is to be made. The carpenters' boring-machine is an auger supported on a movable frame. In such a way that holes can be bored with it at any angle. It is operated by two handles and bevel gearing, the operator sitting astride the machine while at work.



Boring-machine.
a, b, cone-pulleys; *c*, horizontal face-plate; *d*, boring-shaft; *g*, hand-wheel; *h*, automatic feed arrangement; *k*, handle which acts upon a pinion and rack to raise or lower the face-plate; *m*, treadle.

Carpenters' Boring-machine.

boring-mill (bōr'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *boring-machine.*

boring-rod (bōr'ing-rod), *n.* A jointed rod to which the tools used in earth-boring and rock-drilling are attached.

boring-sponge (bōr'ing-spunj), *n.* A salt-water sponge of the genus *Chiona*, which bores into shells and limestone.

boring-tackle (bōr'ing-tak'l), *n.* The platform supporting the work in a boring-machine.

borism, *n.* See *boreism.*

borith, *n.* [< LL. *borith*, < Heb. *bōrīth* (Jer. ii. 22), tr. in the English version 'soap.'] A plant producing an alkali used in cleansing.

Borja (bōr'jä), *n.* [Sp. pron. bōr'hä), *n.* A sweet white wine grown near Saragossa in Spain.

borley (bōr'li), *n.* [E. dial.] A boat used by trawlers about the estuary of the Thames. *N. E. D.*

borling (bōr'ling), *n.* [E. dial.] A local English name of the river-lamprey.

born1 (bōrn), *p. a.* [< ME. *born*, *bores* (often shortened *bore*), < AS. *boren*, pp. of *beran*, bear, carry, bring forth. The distinction between *born*1 and *borne*2 is recent: see *bear*1.]

1. Possessing from birth the quality or character stated: as, *a born poet*; *a born fool.*

> Dunstan resumed Alfred's task, not, indeed, in the wide and generous spirit of the king, but with the activity of a born administrator. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 225.

2. Innate; inherited; produced with a person at birth: as, *born wit*; *born* dignity: in both senses opposed to *acquired after birth* or *from experience.*

(Often abbreviated to *b.*)

Born in or **with,** inherited by birth; received or implanted at birth.

> Wit and wisdom are born with a man. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 66.

Born of, sprung from.

> None of woman born shall harm Macbeth. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Born on the wrong side of the blanket. See *blanket.*

— Born to, destined to from birth, or by right of birth.

> I was born to a good estate. *Swift*, Story of an Injured Lady.

In one's born days, in one's lifetime. [Colloq.]

> There was one Miss Byron, a Northamptonshire lady, whom I never saw before in my born days. *Richardson*, Grandison, I. 103.

> *In all his born days* he never hears such screeches and yells as the wind give over that chimbley. *Mrs. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 18.

To be born again, to become regenerate in spirit and character; be converted.

> Except a man be *born again*, he cannot see the kingdom of God. John iii. 3.

To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to inherit a fortune by birth; be born to good luck.

born2, *v. t.* See *borne*2.

borne1 (bōrn). [See *born*1.] Past participle of *bear*1.

borne2† (bōrn), *n.* Same as *bourn*2.

borné (bōr-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *borner*, bound, limit, < *borne*, boundary, limit: see *bourn*2.] Bounded; limited; narrow-minded; of restricted intelligence.

He (the Duke of Wellington) began life as the underling of Lord Sidmouth—the shallowest, narrowest, most *borné*, and most benighted of the old Tory crew. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 3d ser., p. 284.

Bornean (bōr'nē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Borneo* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Borneo.

borned, *p. a.* An obsolete form of *burned.* *Chaucer.*

borneene (bōr'nē-ēn), *n.* [< *borne(ol)* + *-ene.*] A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$) secreted by *Dryobalanops camphora*, and holding in solution a solid substance, borneol ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), or camphor of Borneo. See *Dryobalanops.*

Borneo camphor. See *camphor.*

borneol (bōr'nē-ol), *n.* [< *Borneo* + *-ol.*] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

bornine (bōr'nin), *n.* [Appar. as *born-ite* + *-ine*2.] Telluric bismuth: same as *tetradymite.*

borneite (bōr'nīt), *n.* See *bornite, bornite-rock.*

bornite (bōr'nīt), *n.* [After Dr. Ignatius von *Born*, an Austrian mineralogist (1742–91), + *-ite*2.] A valuable copper ore, consisting of about 60 parts of copper, 14 of iron, and 26 of sulphur, found mostly massive, also in isometric crystals. It has a peculiar brome-colour on the fresh fracture (whence called by Cornish miners *horsefresh ore*), but soon tarnishes; and from the bright colors it then assumes it is often named *purple* or *variegated copper* and *peacock-ore.*

bornous, bornouse, *n.* Same as *burnoose.*

boro-calcite (bō-rō-kal'sīt), *n.* See *borate of calcite.*] A hydrous calcium borate, supposed to occur with other borates in Peru.

boroglyceride (bō-rō-glis'e-rid or -rid), *n.* [< *boro-* + *glycer(in)* + *-ide.*] An antiseptic substance containing about 25 per cent. of glyceryl borate, or propenyl borate ($C_3H_5BO_3$), and 75 per cent. of free boric acid and glycerin in equivalent proportions.

boron (bō'ron), *n.* [NL., < *bor(ax)* + *-on.*] Chemical symbol, B; atomic weight, 10.95. A chemical element belonging to the group of non-metals. Two allotropic forms of this element are known, one a brown, amorphous powder, slightly soluble in water, the other graphitoidal boron crystallizes, even with a luster and hardness inferior only to that of the diamond. In all compounds known it appears as a trivalent. It does not occur in nature in the free state, but some of the compounds are well-known articles of commerce. It is prepared by heating boric acid at a high temperature with some powerful reducing agent, such as potassium or aluminium. The oxygen acid, boracic acid, and the soda salt, borax, are extensively used in the arts.

boronatrocalcite (bō-rō-nā-trō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< *boron* + *natron* + *calcite.*] A hydrous borate of sodium and calcium; the mineral ulexite.

borosilicate (bō-rō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< *bor(ic)* + *silicate.*] A double salt, in which both boric and silicic acids are combined with a basic radical, as datolite, which is a borosilicate of calcium. Also called *silicoborate.*

borough1 (bur'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borow*, *burrough*, *burrow*, *burrowe*, *borow*, *bourow*, etc.; sometimes, esp. in comp., written *boro* or *boro'*; < ME. *burgh*, *burh*, *burgh*, *burgh*, *borw*, *burwh*, etc., *burie*, *buri*, *bery*, etc., < AS. *burh*, *buruh*, *burg* (gen. and dat. *byrig*, whence the second and dat. of ME. forms above), *burg*, *byrg*, *byrh*, q. v.), a town, a fortified place (= OS. *burug*, *burg* = OFries. *burich*, *burch* = MD. *burch*, *borch*, D. *burg*, *burgt* = MLG. *burch* = OHG. *burug*, *burc*, *burc*, MHG. *burc*, G. *burg* = Icel. *borg* = Sw. Dan. *borg* = Goth. *baurgs*; hence, from OHG. etc., ML. *burgus*, > OF. *burc*, *borg*, F. *bourg* = Pr. *borc* = Sp. *burgo*, *borgo*, *burgo*; prob. < AS. *beorgan* (pp. *borgen*) = Goth. *bairgan* = G. *bergen*, etc., protect: see *beryl*, *burgh*, *burrel*, *burgh*, *bourgh* (all nn. identical with *borough*), *burgess*, *bourgeois*, etc. The word appears in various forms in many names of towns: Peterborough, Edinburgh or Edinboro, Canterbury, Hamburg, *Burgos*, etc.] **1.** Formerly, a fortified town, or a town possessing municipal government and special privileges conferred by royal charter: usually called a *municipal borough.* (*b*) A town having the right to send one

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or more representatives to Parliament: usually called a *parliamentary borough*. Under the general laws regulating municipal government, with some exceptions, the burgesses of each borough elect a certain number of councilors every three years, and these elect the mayor annually and half the aldermen (who serve six years) triennially. Mayor, aldermen, and councilors form the council. The corresponding term in Scotland is *burgh*. 3. In Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, an incorporated town, generally less populous than a city and differently governed: in general, corresponding to *town* in other States. In Minnesota and Pennsylvania its boundaries are identical with those of the civil township divisions of the county; in Connecticut and New Jersey they include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining. Also, one of the five administrative subdivisions of the enlarged city of New York.

4†. A shelter or place of security.

> The flat, levell, and plaine fields not able to afford us . . . any *borough* to shelter us.
> *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 114.

5†. At Richmond in Yorkshire, England, and perhaps other northern old corporate towns, a property held by burgage, and formerly qualifying for a vote for members of Parliament. *N. E. D.*—**Close borough**, a pocket borough.

> Lanasmere is neither a rotten borough, to be bought, nor a close *borough*, under one man's nomination.
> *Pocket borough*, in England, one the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the subsequent legislation dealing with the elective franchise, a borough in parliamentary representation of which was practically in the hands of some individual or family.—**Rotten borough**, a name given before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 to certain boroughs in England which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to Parliament. At the head of the list of these stood Old Sarum, which returned two members to an old town, which returned two representatives though without a single inhabitant, the proprietors nominating whom they pleased.—To buy a rotten borough, to purchase the power of controlling the election of a member of Parliament for a borough. The British Parliament in this is no longer possible.

borough², *n.* An obsolete form of *burrow*².

borough³†, *n.* An obsolete form of *borrow*¹.

borough-court (bur'ō-kōrt), *n.* The court of record for an English borough, generally presided over by the recorder.

borough-English (bur'ō-ing'glish), *n.* [irreg. translation of AF. *tenure en burgh engleys*, tenure in an English borough.] In a custom, a customary descent of some estates in England to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

> It is a remarkable circumstance that an institution closely resembling *Borough English* is found in the Laws of Wales, giving the rule of descent for all enlivening villeins. *Morse, Early Hist. of Inheritance*, p. 228.

borough-head, *n.* See *borrow-head*.

borough-holder (bur'ō-hōl'dėr), *n.* 1. In England, a headborough; a borsholder. [Local and obsolete.]—2. In some parts of northern England, a person who holds property by burgage tenure.

> The *Borough holders* (Gateshead) are qualified by tenure of burgage tenements, which are particular freehold houses, about 150 in number. They have an estate in fee.
> *Municip. Corporations Reports* (1835), p. 1536.

borough-master (bur'ō-mās'tėr), *n.* [< *borough*¹ + *master*. Cf. *burghmaster*, *burgomaster*.] The mayor, governor, or bailiff of an English borough.

boroughmonger (bur'ō-mung'gėr), *n.* Formerly, one who bought or sold the parliamentary representation of a rotten English borough.

> These were called rotten boroughs, and those who owned and supported them *borough-mongers*.
> *A. Pendarvique, Jr.*, How we are Governed, v.

boroughmongering (bur'ō-mung'gėr-ing), *n.* Trafficking in the parliamentary representation of a borough, a practice at one time common in England.

> We owe the English peerage to three sources: the spoliation of the church; the open and flagrant sale of its honours by the elder Stuarts; and the boroughmongering of our own times.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 4.

borough-reeve (bur'ō-rēv), *n.* [< *borough*¹ + *reeve*¹, after MF. *burkreve*, < AS. *burh-gerēfa*.] 1. Before the Norman conquest, the governor of an English town or city.

> They . . . also freely chose their own *borough-reeve*, or port-reeve, as their head of the civic community was termed.
> *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 50.

2. The chief municipal officer in certain unincorporated English towns before the passage, in 1835, of the Municipal Corporations Act.

borough-sessions (bur'ō-sesh'onz), *n. pl.* The sessions held quarterly, or oftener, in an English borough before the recorder, on a day appointed by him.

boroughship¹ (bur'ō-ship), *n.* [< *borough*¹ + *-ship*.] A township; the fact of constituting a borough or township. *N. E. D.*

boroughship² (bur'ō-ship), *n.* [< *borough*³ + *-ship*.] The condition of being security for the good behavior of neighbors; frank-pledge. *N. E. D.*

borough-town (bur'ō-toun), *n.* [< ME. *burgtown*, *borowton*, a town which is a borough, < AS. *burhtūn*, an inclosure, a castle, a court, < *burh*, a castle, borough, + *tūn*, inclosure, town. Hence the place-name *Burton*.] A town which is a borough.

borough¹†, **borrow**²†, etc. Obsolete forms of *borrow*¹, *borough*¹, etc.

borrachio†, **borrachioh**, *n.* Same as *borachio*.

borrachoes, **borrachos**, *n. pl.* See *Bongraceæ*, etc.

borrasca (bō-ras'kȧ), *n.* [Sp. *borrasca*, storm, tempest, obstruction (see *borace*); *dar or caer en borrasca*, in mining, strike or light upon an unprofitable lead; antithetical to *bonanza*, lit. fair weather: see *bonanza*.] In *mining*, barren rock: the opposite of *bonanza*, 1 (which see).

borrel†, **borrell**, See *borell*, *borel*².

Borrelist (bor'el-ist), *n.* [< Adam *Borrel*, their founder, + *-ist*.] In *eccles. hist.*, one of a sect of Mennonites founded in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who rejected the use of the sacraments, public prayer, and all external worship, and led a very austere life.

borrow¹† (bor'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borowe*, *borough*, etc.; < ME. *borowe*, *borwe*, etc., < AS. *borh*, *borg*, a security, pledge, also a surety, bondsman (= OFries. *borh*, *borch*, *borg* = MHG. *borg*, *G. borg*, pledge, security), < *beorgan* (pp. *borgen*) = D. and G. *bergen*, protect, secure: see *borough*¹. The verb *borrow*² is from the noun.] A pledge or surety; bail; security: applied both to the thing given as security and to the person giving it: as, "with baile nor *borrowe*." *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

> Ye may retain as *borrow* my two priests. *Scott.*

2. A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

> Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
> The *borrow* of a week. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

3. Cost; expense.

> That great Pan bought with deare *borrow*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Sept.

4. A tithing; a frank-pledge.

borrow¹ (bor'ō), *v.* [< ME. *borowen*, *borwen*, etc., < AS. *borgian* (= OFries. *borga* = D. *borgen* (> E. *burgh*) = OHG. *borgōn* = Dan. *borge*) = OHG. *borgēn*, MHG. G. *borgen*), borrow, lit. give a pledge, < *borh*, *borg*, a pledge, security: see *borrow*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take or obtain (a thing) on pledge given for its return, or without pledge, but on the understanding that the thing obtained is to be returned, or an equivalent substituted for it, or a compensation for it; hence, to obtain the temporary use of: with *of* or from (formerly *at*): as, to *borrow* a book *from* a friend; to *borrow* money *of* a stranger.

> We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. Neh. v. 4.

2. To take or receive gratuitously from another or from a foreign source and apply to one's own use; adopt; appropriate; by euphemism, to steal or plagiarize: as, to *borrow* aid; English has many *borrowed* words; to *borrow* an author's style, ideas, or language.

> These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves. *Locke.*
>
> It is not hard for any man who hath a Bible in his hands to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.
>
> That is the way we are strong by *borrowing* the midst of the elements. *Emerson*, Civilization.

3. To assume or usurp, as something counterfeit, feigned, or not real; assume out of some pretense.

> Those *borrow'd* tears that Sinon sheds. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1546.
>
> Each part, depriv'd of supple government,
> Shall, stiff and stark and cold, appear like death:
> And in this *borrow'd* likeness of shrunk death
> Thou shalt continue two-and-forty hours. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1.

4†. To be surety for; hence, to redeem; ransom.

> I pray you, let me *borrow* my arms again. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise borrowing; take or receive loans; appropriate to one's self what belongs to another or others: as, I neither *borrow* nor lend; he *borrows* freely from other authors.—2. In *golf*, when putting across sloping ground, to play the ball a little up the slope to counteract its effect.

borrow² (bor'ō), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; prob. orig. 'take shelter'; cf. *burrow*², shelter.] *Naut.*, to approach either land or the wind closely. *Smyth.*

borrow²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *borough*¹.

borrower (bor'ō-ėr), *n.* 1. One who borrows: opposed to *lender*.

> Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be:
> For loan oft loses both itself and friend;
> And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

2. One who takes what belongs to another, and uses it as his own; specifically, in literature, a plagiarist.

> Some say I am a great *borrower*. *Pope.*

borrow-heads, *n. pl.* [Also written *borough-head*; orig. (AS.) **frithborhhafdod*, written *frithborhheved* in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor; < *frithborh*, a tithing (< *frith*, peace, + *borh*, pledge, security: see *borrow*¹, *n.*), + *hafdod*, head.] The head of a tithing; a headborough or borsholder.

borrowing (bor'ō-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *borrow*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of taking or obtaining anything on loan or at second-hand.—2. The act of taking and using as one's own.

> Such kind of borrowing as this, if it be not better'd by the Borrower, among good Authors is accounted Plagiarie. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxiii.

3. The thing borrowed.

> Yet are not these thefts but *borrowings*; not impious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech.
> *Ld. Lytton*, Caxtoniana, p. 165.

borrowing-days (bor'ō-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The last three days of March, old style: said to have been borrowed from April, and supposed to be especially stormy. [Scotch.]

borrow-pit (bor'ō-pit), *n.* In *civil engin.*, an excavation made by the removal of material for use in filling.

borsella (bōr-sel'ȧ), *n.* [It. **borsella*, fem., corresponding to *borsello*, masc., a bag, purse, pocket, dim. of *borsa*, purse: see *bursa* and *purse*.] In *glass-making*, an instrument for extending or contracting glass.

borsholder (bōrz'hōl-dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *boskolder*, *borsolder*, *burscholder*, < AF. *borsolder*, *borghsaldre*, repr. ME. *borghes alder*: *borghes*, gen. of *borgh*, a tithing, frank-pledge; *alder*, *aldre*, chief: see *alder*², *n.*, 4, and *elder*¹, *n.*] Originally, in England, the head or chief of a tithing or frank-pledge; a headborough; afterward, a petty constable. [Now only local.]

bort (bōrt), *n.* [Formerly also *boart*, *bourt*; cf. *F. bort*, *bord*, bastard. Origin unknown.] 1. A collective name for diamonds of inferior quality, especially such as have a crystalline formation, so that they will not take a polish. These are crushed to form diamond-powder or diamond-dust, which is used for cutting and polishing diamonds and other precious stones.

> 2. An amorphous variety of diamond, brown, gray, or black in color, and known also as *black diamond* or *carbonado*, found massive in Brazil in association with pure diamonds. This is extensively used as the cutting material in diamond drills and stone-saws, for which ordinary diamonds are unsuited from their crumbling and cleaving.

boruret (bō'rō-ret), *n.* [< *bor*(*on*) + *-uret*.] The older form for *boride*.

borve, *n.* A Middle English form of *borrow*¹.

Bos (bos), *n.* [L., acc. *bovem*, = Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox, = E. *cow*, q. v. See *bovine*, *beef*, *bucolic*, etc.] A genus of ruminant horned mammals, having simple horns in both sexes, typical of the family *Bovidæ* and subfamily *Bovinæ*, containing the oxen, or cattle. Its limits vary; it is now commonly restricted to the domestic or domestic ox, bull, or cow, and closely related species. Formerly it was almost coextensive with the subfamily *Bovinæ*, as that term is now used. See cut under ox.

bosa, *n.* See *bozal*.

bosard, *n.* A Middle English form of *buzzard*.

Boscades (bos'kȧ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βοσκάς* (pl. *βοσκάδες*), a small kind of duck, lit. feeding, < *βόσκειν*, feed.] In Bonaparte's classification (1813), a group of anserine birds nearly coextensive with the modern family *Anatidæ*.

boscage, **boskage** (bos'kāj), *n.* < ME. *boskage*, *bouscage*, < OF. *boscage*, mod. F. *bocage* = Pr. *boscatge* = Sp. *boscaje* = It. *boscaggio*, < ML. **boscaticum* (found only in sense of 'a tax on firewood brought to town'), < *boscus*, *buschus*, a thicket, wood, < OHG. *busc*, a thicket, = E. *bush*¹: see *bush*¹, *bosk*, *basket*, *bouquet*.] 1. A mass of growing trees or shrubs; woods, groves, or thickets; sylvan scenery.

> The rest of the ground is made into severall inclosures (all hedge-worke or rowes of trees) of whole fields meadowes, forages, some of them containing divers ackers.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

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2. In *old law*, probably, food or sustenance for cattle which is yielded by bushes and trees.

bosch, *n.* See *bosk*[4].

boschbok, boshbok (bosh'bok; D. pron. bosk'-bok), *n.* [D. *boschbok*, < *bosch*, wood, = E. *bush*[1], + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] A name given by the Dutch colonists to an antelope of the genus *Tragelaphus*, as *T. sylvaticus*. Also written *bushbok*.

boschwark, boshvark (bosh'värk; D. pron. bosk'fark), *n.* [D. *boschvark*, < *bosch*, wood, = E. *bush*[1], + *vark*, used only in dim. form, *varken*, = E. *farrow*, q. v.] The name given by the Dutch colonists to the African bush-hog, bushpig, river-pig, or guinea-pig, as the species of aquatic swine of the genera *Potamochærus* are variously called. *P. africanus*, or *P. pictus*, is a middle-sized swine with large, strong, protrusive canine teeth and bristled ears.

Boselaphus (bos-el'a-fus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *bos* (Gr. *βοῦς*), ox (or rather NL. *Bos* as a generic name), + Gr. *ἔλαφος*, stag.] A genus of large bubaline antelopes, including the nylghau (*B. tragocamelus*), etc.

bosh[1] (bosh), *n.* [Prob. < F. *ébauche* (et. *debosh* and *debauch*), a sketch, < OF. **esboche* = Sp. *esboço* = Pg. *esboço* = It. *sbozzo* (also, with different prefix, *abbozzo*), a sketch; with prefix F. *ébaucher*, < OF. *esbaucher*, *esbocher* = Pg. *esboçar* = It. *sbozzare* (also *abbozzare*, sketch), < prefix *s-*, *es-*, L. *ex-*, out, + *bozzo*, a rough draft, a blotch, scribbling, or F. *bosse*, < E. *boss*[1], q. v. Cf. OD. *boetse*, *boetse*, a sketch, D. *boetseren*, mold, emboss, of same ult. origin.] A rough sketch; an outline; a figure.

> The bosh of an argument, . . . the shadow of a syllogism. *The Student*, II. 267.

To cut a bosh, to make a display; cut a figure.

bosh[1] (bosh), *v. t.* [< *bosh*[1], *n.*] To cut a figure; make a show. *Tatler.*

bosh[2] (bosh), *n.* [? Turk. *bosh*, empty, vain, useless, futile, void of meaning.] Empty talk; nonsense; stuff; trash. [Colloq.]

> This is what Turks and Englishmen call bosh. *W. H. Russell.*
>
> I always like to read old Darwin's Loves of the Plants, bosh as it is in a scientific point of view. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, x.

bosh[2] (bosh), *v. t.* [< *bosh*[2], *n.*] To make bosh or nonsense of; treat as bosh; spoil; humbug. [Slang.]

bosh[3] (bosh), *n.* [See *boshes*.] 1. See *boshes*. —2. A trough in which bloomery tools (or, in copper-smelting, hot ingots) are cooled. *Raymond*, Mining Glossary.

bosh[4], **bosch** (bosh), *n.* [Short for *Bosch butter*, i. e., imitation butter made at 's *Hertogenbosch* or *den Bosch* (F. *Bois-le-Duc*), lit. 'the duke's wood,' a city of the Netherlands: D. *bosch* = E. *bush*[1].] A kind of imitation butter; butterine: a trade-name in England.

boshas (bosh'as), *n.* [Turk.] A silk handkerchief made in Turkey.

boshes (bosh'ez), *n. pl.* [Cf. G. *böschung*, a slope, < *böschen*, slope, < O. dial. (Swiss) *bösch*, turf, sod.] The lower part of a hard-furnace, extending from the widest part to the top of the hearth. In the older forms of blast-furnace there was a marked division into specific zones. In such the more approved modern forms there are no such definite limits, but a gradual curvature from top to bottom. In such cases it is difficult to say where the boshes begin or end.

Bosjesman (bosh'es-man), *n.* [S. African D.] Same as *bushman*, 2.

bosk (bosk), *n.* [< ME. *boske*, also *buske*, unassibilated forms of *bush*[1], q. v. Cf. *boscage*, *bosky*.] A thicket; a small close natural wood, especially of bushes. [Old and poetical.]

> Blowing *bosks* of wilderness. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.
>
> The wondrous elm that seemed
> To my young fancy like a mighty bush,
> Poised by a single stem upon the earth.
> *A. G. Holland*, Kathrina, i.

boskage, *n.* See *boscage*.

bosket, bosquet (bos'ket), *n.* [< F. *bosquet* (= Sp. *bosquete* = It. *boschetto*), dim. of OF. *bos*, a thicket: see *bosk*, *bosk*, *bush*[1], and cf. *bouquet* and *boscage*.] A grove; a thicket or small plantation in a garden, park, etc., formed of trees, shrubs, or tall plants. Also written *basket*.

boskiness (bos'ki-nes), *n.* [< *bosky* + *-ness*.] The quality of being bosky, or covered with thickets.

Boskoi (bos'koi), *n. pl.* [Gr. *βοσκοί*, pl. of *βοσκός*, a herdsman, < *βόσκειν*, feed, graze.] An ancient body of monks in Palestine and Mesopotamia, who dwelt upon the mountains, never occupied a house, lived entirely on herbs, and devoted their whole time to the worship of God in prayers and hymns. Sometimes called *Grazers*.

bosky (bos'ki), *a.* [< *bosk* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *bushy*, *bushy*.] Woody; consisting of or covered with bushes; full of thickets.

> This is Britain: a little island with little lakes, little rivers, quiet bosky fields, but mighty interests and power that reach round the world. *De Quincey*, Literary, XXVII. 305.
>
> In lowliest depths of bosky dell
> The hermit Contemplation dwells.
> *Whittier*, Questions of Life.

Bosniac (bos'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bosnia* + *-ac*.] Same as *Bosnian*.

> All this petty generation has made Austrian rule odious among the *Bosniacs*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 166.

Bosnian (bos'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bosnia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Bosnia, a nominal province of Turkey, lying west of Servia, the administration of which was transferred to Austria-Hungary by the Berlin Congress of 1878.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bosnia.

bosom (bůz'um or bŏ'zum), *n.* and *a.* [Early Mod. E. also *bousom*, *bousome*; < ME. *bosom*, *bosum*, *bosem*, < AS. *bósm*, *bósm* (= OS. *bôsom* = OFries. *bôsm* = D. *boezem* = MLG. *buxem*, *bösem*, *boesem*, LG. *buusem*, *büsem*, *busem*, MHG. *buosem*, *buosen*, G. *busen*), bosom; perhaps orig., like *fathom*, the space between the two arms; with formative *-sm*, < *bah*, *bóg*, arm: see *bough*[1]. I. *n.* 1. The breast; the subclavian and mammary regions of the thorax of a human being; the upper part of the chest.

> And she turn'd — her *bosom* shaken with a sudden storm of sighs. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. That part of one's clothing which covers the breast; especially, that portion of a shirt which covers the bosom, generally made of finer material than the rest.

> And he put his hand into his *bosom* again; and plucked it out of his *bosom*, and, behold, it was turned again as his other flesh. Ex. iv. 7.

3. The inclosure formed by the breast and the arms; hence, embrace; compass; inclosure: as, to lie in one's *bosom*.

> They which live within the *bosom* of that church. *Hooker.*
>
> And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's *bosom*. Luke xvi. 22.

4. The breast as the supposed abode of tender affections, desires, and passions.

> Their soul was poured out into their mothers' *bosoms*. Lam. ii. 12.
>
> Anger resteth in the *bosom* of fools. Eccl. vii. 9.
>
> Hence the weighing of motives must always be confined to the *bosom* of the individual. *Jevons*, Polit. Econ., p. 16.

5†. Inclination; desire.

> You shall have your *bosom* on this wretch. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

6. Something regarded as resembling or representing in some respect the human bosom as a sustaining surface, an inclosed place, the interior, the inmost recess, etc.: as, the *bosom* of the earth or the sea.

> Upon the *bosom* of the ground. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.
>
> Slips into the *bosom* of the lake. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

7. A recess or shelving depression around the apse of a mediæval church. **Abraham's bosom**, in the abode of the blessed: in allusion to the parable of Dives and Lazarus, Luke xvi. 19–31.—**In the bosom of one's family**, in the privacy of one's home, and the enjoyment of family affection and confidence.—**To take to one's bosom**, to marry.

II. *a.* [The noun used attributively.] Of or pertaining to the bosom, either literally or figuratively. In particular—(*a*) Worn or carried on or in the bosom: as, a bosom brooch. (*b*) Cherished in the bosom: as, a bosom sin; a bosom friend. (*c*) Intimate; familiar; confidential: as, a bosom friend.

> I know you are his *bosom*-counsellor.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, II. 2.
>
> The *bosome* admonition of a Friend is a Presbytery and a Consistory to them. *Milton*, Ref. in Eng., I.

bosom (bůz'um or bŏ'zum), *v. t.* [< *bosom*, *n.*] 1. To inclose, harbor, or cherish in the bosom; embrace; keep with care; cherish intimately.

> *Bosom* up my counsel,
> You'll find it wholesome. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.
>
> Pull from the lion's bug his *bosom'd* whelp. *J. Baillie.*

2. To conceal; hide from view; embosom.

> To happy convents, *bosom'd* deep in vines.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 301.

bosom-board (bůz'um-bōrd), *n.* A board upon which the bosom of a shirt or other garment is ironed.

bosomer (bůz'um-ėr or bŏ'zum-ėr), *n.* One who or that which embosoms. [Rare.]

> Rime! 'Tis the life of heaven — the domain
> Of Cynthia . . . the *bosomer* of clouds.
> *Keats*, Sonnet.

bosom-spring (bůz'um-spring), *n.* A spring rising in the bosom or heart; heart-spring; heart-joy. [Rare.]

> From thee that bosom-spring of rapture flows
> Which only Virtue, Beauty, Truth, knows.
> *Rogers*, Pleasures of Memory, ii.

bosom-staff (bůz'um-staf), *n.* An instrument for testing the curvature of the bosom or central concavity of a millstone.

bosomy (bůz'um-i or bŏ'zum-i), *a.* [< *bosom* + *-y*[1].] Full of sheltered recesses or hollows. *N. E. D.*

boson[1] (bō'sn), *n.* A corruption of *boatswain*, representing its common pronunciation.

> The merry boson from his side
> His whistle takes. *Dryden*, Albion and Albanius, ii. 3.

boson[2], *n.* [Appar. < OF. **bocon*, dim. of *boer*, a boss: see *boss*[1].] A bolt for the crossbow, having a round knob at the end, with a small point projecting from it.

bosporian (bos-pō'ri-an), *a.* [< *bosporus* + *-an*.] Pertaining to a bosporus, particularly (with a capital) to the Thracian or the Cimmerian Bosporus, or to the Greek kingdom of Bosporus named from the latter (about 500 B. C. to A. D. 250).

> The Alani forced the *Bosporian* kings to pay them tribute, and exterminated the Taurians. *Tooke.*

bosporus (bos'pō-rus), *n.* [L., sometimes in erroneous form *bosphorus*, < Gr. *βόσπορος*, a name applied to several straits, for *βοὸς πόρος*, lit. ox's ford (cf. E. *Oxford*, < AS. *Oxenaford*, *oxen's* ford): *βοός*, gen. of *βοῦς*, an ox (see *Bos*); *πόρος*, passage, ford (akin to E. *ford*) (> E. *pore*), < *πείρειν*, pass over, cross, = E. *fare*, *go*: see *fare*, *pore*[2].] A strait or channel between two seas, or between a sea and a river. More particularly applied as a proper name to the strait between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, formerly the Thracian Bosporus, and to the strait of Yenikale, or Cimmerian Bosporus, which connects the sea of Azov with the Black Sea.

bosquet, *n.* See *bosket*.

boss[1] (bos), *n.* [< ME. *bos*, *bose*, *boce*, a boss, < OF. *boce*, the boss of a buckler, a botch or boil, F. *bosse*, boss, hump, swelling, = Pr. *bossa* = It. *bozza*, a botch or swelling (also OF. (Norm.) *boche*, > ME. *bocche*, E. *botch*[1], q. v.); prob. < OHG. *bôzo*, a bundle (of flax), *bôz*, a blow, < *bôzan*, MHG. *bôzen*, G. *bossen*, strike, beat, = E. *beat*[1]: see *beat*[1], *Cf. embossa*.] 1. A protuberant part; a round, swelling process or excrescence on the body or upon some organ of an animal or plant. Hence—(*a*) A mump or bunch on the back; a humpback. (*b*) A bulky animal. (*c*) A fat woman.

> Be she as foul as was Florentius' love,
> Her age as full of folly as her *bosse*. *Shak.*, As you like it, iii. 2.

Diminutive *bossock* and improverd *boss*[2].

Hardwicke, Tamburlaine, I., iii. 3.

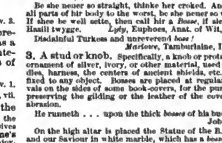
3. A stud or knob. Specifically, a knob or protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on belts, harness, the centers of ancient shields, etc., or affixed to any object. Bosses are placed at regular intervals on the sides of saddle book-covers, for the purpose of preserving the gilding or the leather of the cover from abrasion.

> He runneth . . . upon the thick *bosses* of his bucklers. Job xv. 26.

On the high altar is placed the Statue of the B. Virgin and our Saviour in white marble, which has a *boss* in the girdle consisting of a very faire and rich sapphire, with divers other stones of price. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641.

A number of prominent crags and bosses of rock project beyond the general surface of the ground. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 17.

4. In *sculp.*, a projecting mass to be afterward cut or carved.—**5.** In *arch.*, an ornament



A B

Architectural Bosses.—French, 13th century.

A, from sanctuary of the collegiate church of Saint-en-Auxois. *B*, from the refectory of the Abbey of St. Martin des Champs, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

placed at the intersection of the ribs or groins in vaulted or flat roofs, sometimes richly sculp-

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tured with armorial bearings or other devices; also, a projecting ball or knot of foliage, etc., wherever placed.—3. In *mech.*: (*a*) The enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed, or any enlarged part of the diameter, as the end of a separate piece in a line of shafts connected by couplings. Hollow shafts through which others pass are sometimes also called *bosses*, but improperly. (*b*) A swage or die used in shaping metals.—7. In *ordnance*: (*a*) A cast-iron plate fastened to the back of a traveling-forge hearth. (*b*) Any protuberance or lug upon a piece of ordnance.—8. A stout leather cushion or pad used for bossing (which see), and also for cleaning gilded surfaces and the like in porcelain- and glass-manufacture.—9†. A water-conduit in the form of a tun-bellied figure; a head or reservoir of water. *B. Jonson.*

boss[1] (bos), *v. t.* [< ME. **bossen, bocen;* from the noun.] 1. To ornament with bosses; bestud.

Turkey cushions *boss'd* with pearl.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

His glorious rapier and hangers all *bost* with pillars of gold. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. Same as *emboss*[1].

Boss'd with lengths
Of classic frieze. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3. In *ceram.*, to bring (a surface of boiled oil) to perfect uniformity. See *bossing*, 2.

boss[2] (bos), *n.* [< ME. *boss, bocce*, a cask; cf. OF. *busse*, a cask, D. *bus*, a box, *bos*, a package: see *bush*[3]. A cask, especially a small cask; a leather bottle for wine.—**Old boss!**, [A term of contempt, prob. a particular use of *boss*[3], a cask, butt; but cf. Icel. *bossi*, a box, a little cask.]

boss[3] (bos), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. MD. *bosse, busse*, D. *bus*, a box, *buis*, a tube, pipe, channel, m. Dan. *busse* or *bøsse*, a box, cask, pipe, and cf. *boss*[2].] A wooden vessel used by plasterers for holding mortar, hung by a hook on a ladder or a wall.

boss[4] (bos), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of equiv. *bass*[2], q. v.; but cf. D. *bos*, a bundle, as of straw.] A hassock; a base.

boss[5] (bos), *n.* [Also written *bos, bose;* origin obscure.] Hollow; empty: as, "his thick *boss* head," *Ramsay*, Poems, i. 285. [Scotch.]

boss[6] (bos), *n.* and *a.* [A word adopted by the Dutch settlers in New York; < D. *baas*, master, foreman (used literally and figuratively like *boss* in American use; *een timmermans-baas*, a boss carpenter, *de vrouw is de baas in het huis*, the wife is the boss; *hij is hem de baas in het zingen*, he is the boss in singing, etc.), MD. *baes*, master of the house, also a friend, fem. *baesinne*, mistress of the house, a friend, = MHG. *base*, *base* = LG. *baas*, master, foreman (> Dan. *baas*, master), = OHG. *baso* as MHG. *base*, †., aunt, G. *base*, †., cousin (dial. also master, foreman), = Gr. *πάππας*, uncle, all identical with G. *wase* = Lg. *vase*, †., cousin, aunt. The word, in the mass., seems to have meant 'kinsman, cousin,' and to have been used especially of or to the master of the household, the chief 'kinsman,' in fact or by courtesy, of the inmates.] I. *n.* 1. A master. *Specifically*—(*a*) One who employs or superintends workmen; a head man, foreman, or manager: as, the *bosses* have decided to cut down wages. [U. S.]

The actions of the superintendent, or *boss*, very often tended to widen the breach between employer and employée.
The Century, XXXIII. 881.

The line looked at its prostrate champion, and then at the new *boss* standing there, cool and brave, and not afraid of a regiment of sledge-hammers.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

(*b*) In *U. S. politics*, an influential politician who runs the machinery of a party for private ends, or for the advantage of a ring or clique; a professional politician having paramount local influence.

2. The chief; the master; the champion; the best or leading person of any class. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *a.* Chief; master; hence, first-rate: as, a *boss* mason; a *boss* player. [Colloq., U. S.]

boss[6] (bos), *t. t.* [Colloq., U. S.] To be master of or over; manage; direct; control: as, to *boss* the house. [Slang, U. S.]—**To boss it**, to act the master.—**To boss one around or about**, to order one about; control one's actions or movements. [Colloq., U. S.]

boss[7] (bos), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. a learnedly humorous use of Gr. βοῦς, *bous*, cf. Icel. *bola, bóla*, an exclamation used in driving cows into their stalls (*bása*, a stall, boose: see *boose*[1].)] In the United States: (*a*) A familiar name for a cow, or any of the bovine genus: chiefly used in calling or in soothing. (*b*) On the Western plains, a name for the bison or so-called buffalo.

bossage (bos'āj), *n.* [< F. *bossage*, < *bosse*, boss, knob: see *boss*[1] and *-age*.] In *building:* (*a*) A stone which projects beyond the face of the adjacent work, and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into some ornamental or significant form. (*b*) Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the face of the building, with indentures or channels left in the joinings: used chiefly upon projecting corners. The cavities are sometimes round and sometimes beveled or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto and sometimes with a listel. Also called *rustic quoins*.

bosse (bos), *n.* [F. *bosse*, a boss, hump, etc.: see *boss*[1].] 1. A small cask. 2. A large glass bottle filled with powder and having strands of quicksmatch attached to the neck, used for incendiary purposes.

bossé-lated (bos'ē-lā-ted), *a.* [< F. *bosseler*, emboss, < *bosse*, boss: see *boss*[1].] Covered with incrustations or protuberances.

bosset (bos'et), *n.* [< *boss*[1] + dim. *-et*.] 1. A small boss or knob, especially one of a series: as, "a sword-belt studded with *bossets*," *Jour. Archæol. Ass.*, XXX. 93.—2. The rudimentary antler of the male red deer.

bossiness (bos'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being bossy or in relief: applied especially to sculpture and ornamental work. "a pleasant *bossiness*," *Ruskin*, Amiens Pentelici, i. § 21.

bossing (bos'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *boss*[1], *v.*] 1. In *ceram.*, the process by which a surface of color in slight levels is produced. This is done by first laying on a coat of boiled oil, usually with a camel's-hair brush, upon which the color is deposited, generally by being dusted on through muslin. The coat of oil is then made perfectly uniform and smooth by means of a leather boss. Also called *brownish boiling*.

2. The film of boiled oil thus spread over earthenware to hold the coloring materials.

bossism (bos'izm), *n.* [< *boss*[6] + *-ism*.] The control of politics by bosses. [U. S.]

The vote of Pennsylvania would be worse than doubtful if *bossism* . . . were found . . . to be still the potential force. *The American*, VI. 28.

bossiver (bos'ir), *n.* [< *boss*[1] + *-ive*. Cf. F. *bossu*, hump-backed.] Crooked; deformed: as, "a boorish birth," *Osborne*, Advice to his Son, p. 70 (1658).

bossy[1] (bos'i), *a.* [< *boss*[1] + *-y*.] 1. Furnished or ornamented with a boss or bosses.

His head reclining on his *bossy* shield.
Pope, Iliad, x. 173.

2. Projecting in the round; boldly prominent, as if composed of bosses: said of sculpture, etc.

Cornice or frieze with *bossy* sculptures graven.
Milton, P. L., i. 716.

bossy[2] (bos'i), *a.* [< *boss*[6] + *-y*.] Acting like a boss; masterful; domineering. [Colloq., U. S.]

bossy[3] (bos'i), *n.* [Dim. of *boss*[7].] A familiar name for a cow. [Colloq., U. S.]

bostal (bos'tal), *n.* [E. dial.] A winding way up a very steep hill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Suffolk).]

bostanji (bos-tan'ji), *n. pl.* [Turk. *bostānji*, < *bostān*, < Pers. *bustān*, a garden.] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now employed in various other ways about his person, as in mounting guard at the seraglio, rowing his barge, etc., and also in attending the officers of the royal household. They number now about 600, but were formerly much more numerous.

boston (bos'ton), *n.* [So called from the city of *Boston*, Massachusetts, where it was invented by French officers at the time of the revolutionary war.] 1. A game of cards. The hands are dealt and played as in whist, each of the four players having the right to bid or offer to take unassisted a certain number of tricks, to lose every trick but one, or every trick, etc. The highest bidder against the dealer, and if successful gains, if defeated loses, according to the size of his bid. Also called *boston whist* and more known as *boston de Fontainebleau* and *Russian boston*.

2. The first five tricks taken by a player in the game of boston.

Boston Port Bill. See *bill*[3].

Bostrichidæ, Bostrichus. See *Bostrychidæ, Bostrychus*.

Bostrychidæ (bos-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bostrychus* + *-idæ*.] A family of xylophagous cryptotetramerous clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Bostrychus*, containing small cylindrical beetles, the larvæ of which are limbless: by many associated with the family *Ptinidæ*.

Bostrychides . . . are those which belong to the most dreaded destroyers of forests of conifers. The way in which they eat into the bark is very peculiar, being characteristic of the individual species and indicative of their mode of life. The two sexes meet in the superficial passages, which the female, after copulation, continues and lengthens in order to lay her eggs in pits which she hollows out for that purpose. The larvæ, when hatched, eat out lateral passages, which, as the larvæ increase in size and get farther from the main passage, become deeper, and give rise to the characteristic markings on the inside of the bark. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 568.

bostrychite (bos'tri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. βόστρυχος, a curl or lock of hair, + *-ite*[2].] A green presenting the appearance of a lock of hair.

bostrychoid, bostrychoidal (bos'tri-koid, bos-tri-koi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. **βοστρυχοειδής*, contr. *βοστρυχώδης*, curly, < βόστρυχος, curl, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the form or character of a bostryx.

Bostrychus (bos'tri-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βόστρυχος, a curl or lock of hair, also a certain insect (according to Aristotle, the male of the glowworm); also written *βότρυχος*; cf. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] A genus of beetles, typical of the family *Bostrychidæ* and subfamily *Bostrychinæ*, species of which are highly destructive to wood. One of the most injurious species is *B. typographus*, the typographer beetle, which infests coniferous trees, devouring, in both the larval and the perfect state, the soft wood beneath the bark, thus causing the death of the trees. Other species are *B. chalcographus*, *B. stenographus*, etc. The trees thus affected are pines, spruces, larches, firs, etc., as well as fruit-trees of the orchard, as the apple. Also spelled *Bostrichus*. See *Bostrychidæ*.

bostryx (bos'triks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **βόστρυξ* for *βόστρυχος*, a curl, etc.: see *Bostrychus*.] In *bot.*, a uniparous helicoid cyme—that is, a raceme-like cyme, or flower-cluster, with all the branches or pedicels upon one side. It is usually more or less coiled.

bostwyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *boisterous*.

Boswellia (bos-wel'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. John Boswell.] A genus of trees, natives of balsamic plants, natural order *Burseraceæ*, the species of which are imperfectly known. *B. Carterii* and *B. thurifera* are the best and dry regions of eastern Africa and southern Arabia furnish olibanum (which see), the frankincense of antiquity. *B. Frereana* of the Somali region yields a highly fragrant resin, the primitive gum elemi, largely used in the East as a mastich-substitute. *B. glabra*, the salai-tree, also yields a resin which is used in that country as incense.

Boswellian (bos-wel'i-an), *a.* [< *Boswell* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Relating to or resembling James Boswell, the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson; characterized by an uncritical and simple admiration of a superior: used especially of biographers and biography.

Boswellism (bos'wel-izm), *n.* [< *Boswell* + *-ism*.] The style or manner of Boswell as a biographer; uncritical admiration of one's hero, with faithful but indiscriminate narration of details.

We think that there is no more certain indication of a weak and ill-regulated intellect than that propensity which, for want of a better name, we must call Boswellism. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Boswellize (bos'wel-īz), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *Boswellized*, ppr. *Boswellizing*. [< *Boswell* + *-ize*.] To write in the style of Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson; report or reproduce with minuteness of detail or without the exercise of the critical faculty.

One cannot help wishing that Sainsetten had *Boswellized* some of these endless conversations, for the talk of thirty was, on the testimony of all who heard it, admirable for fulness of knowledge, depth, and entire freedom from pose. *Lowell*, in New Princeton Rev., I. 185.

bot[1], **botl** (bot), *n.* [Generally used in pl. *bots, botts*, = Sc. *bolt*, pl. *bolts*, < cf. Gael. *bolg*, a bellyworm, *boiteag*, a maggot.] A name given to the larva or maggot of several species of gadfly or botfly found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, etc. The bots which infest horses are the larvæ of the *Gasterophilus equi*, *G. haemorrhoidalis*, and *G. nasalis*, or the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. They remain in the stomach in the duodenum for several months, and are expelled in the excrement and become pupæ. They are two-thirds of an inch long, yellow, fleshy, and not quite half an inch long. See cut under *botfly*.

bot[2] (AS. pron. bōt), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form (*bōt*) of *boot*[1], a fine, etc.: only in historical use.

A theft committed on any one of these three days [the Good days] was by the king's laws, accused in a two-fold bot or fine, as if it had been a Sunday or one of the higher Church holydays. *Beal*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 107.

bot[3], **bott**. An obsolete preterit of *bite*.

bot[4], *prep.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *but*[1].

bot[5] (bot), *n.* [From the initials of "Board of Trade."] The English Board of Trade unit of electrical supply.

bot. 1. An abbreviation of *botany, botanical*, and *botanist*.—2. A contraction of *bought*.

botanic (bō-tan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *botanique*, < ML. *botanicus*, < Gr. βοτανικός, < βοτανη, an herb, plant: see *botany*.] I. *a.* Relating to botany, or the scientific study of plants.—**Botanic garden**, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

II. *n.* A botanist.

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botanical (bō-tan'-i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or concerned with the study or cultivation of plants.—**Botanical geography**, Same as *geographical botany* (which see, under *botany*).

botanically (bō-tan'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In a botanical manner; after the manner of a botanist; according to a system of botany.

botanise, *v.* See *botanize*.

botanist (bot'-a-nist), *n.* [< *botany* + *-ist*; = F. *botaniste*.] One who studies or is skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of habits, geographical distribution, and systematic classification of plants.

Then spring the living herbs, . . . beyond the power Of *botanist* to number up their tribes.
Thomson, Spring, l. 224.

botanize (bot'-a-niz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *botanized*, ppr. *botanizing*. [< *botany* + *-ize* = F. *botaniser*. Cf. Gr. *βοτανίζειν*, root up weeds.] I. *intrans.* To examine or seek for plants for the purpose of studying and classifying them, etc.; investigate the vegetable kingdom as a botanist.

II. *trans.* To explore botanically: as, to *botanize* a neighborhood.

Also spelled *botanise*.

botanology† (bot-a-nol'-ō-ji), *n.* [< *botanology* + *-ist*.] A botanist.

botanology† (bot-a-nol'-ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *botanologie*, < Gr. *βοτάνη*, an herb, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of botany. *Bailey.*

botanomancy (bot'-a-nō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *botanomancie*, < Gr. *βοτάνη*, an herb, + *μαντεία*, divination.] An ancient method of divination by means of plants, especially by means of the leaves of the sage and fig. A person's name and the question to which an answer was desired were written on the leaves, which were then laid out exposed to the wind; as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up and joined together to form another word, which was supposed to be an answer to the question.

botanophilist (bot-a-nof'-i-list), *n.* [< Gr. *βοτάνη*, an herb, + *φιλεῖν*, oral.] A name of the herbivorous marsupial mammals, as distinguished collectively from the *Zoophaga*, or carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials. The kangaroo is an example.

botany (bot'-a-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *botanie*, formed from *botanic*, as if < Gr. *βοτανικός*, a rare var. of *βοτάνη*, an herb, grass, fodder, < *βόσκειν*, feed, mid. *βόσκεσθαι*, feed one's self; cf. L. *vescī*, eat.] The science of plants, that is, treats of the forms of plants, their structure, the nature of the tissues of which they are composed, the vital phenomena connected with them, the arrangement of them into larger and smaller groups according to their affinities, and the classification of these groups so as to exhibit their mutual relations and their position in the vegetable kingdom as a whole. The science further investigates the nature of the vegetation which at former epochs lived on the earth, as well as the distribution of plants at the present time. It is thus divided into several branches, as *descriptive* or *morphological botany*, that branch of the science of botany which relates to the structure and classification of plants, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. Also called *organography*; *physiological* or *biological botany*, that branch which relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, and their mode of nutrition and method of growth. (*c*) *Descriptive botany*, that branch which relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. Also called *phytography*. (*d*) *Systematic botany*, that branch which relates to the principles upon which plants are to be classified or arranged with reference to their degree of relationship. The system of classification now universally adopted is that proposed by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, and improved and enlarged by De Candolle, Brown, and others. It is generally called the *natural* system, because it is intended to express, as far as possible, the various degrees of natural relationship existing as these exist in nature, and to group next to each other the various species, genera, and orders which are most alike in all respects. Several artificial systems have been proposed, as that of Tournefort, based on the modifications of the corolla; but the best known is that of Linnæus, founded on the stamens and pistils. This system, which was designed by Linnæus to be only temporary, proved of great value to the science of botany, but it has now great authority out of use, or is used only as a partial index to the vegetable kingdom. (*e*) *Geographical botany*, that branch which relates to the natural distribution of plants over the globe, and to the causes which have influenced or maintain this distribution. (*f*) *Paleontological* or *fossil botany*, that branch which embraces the study of the forms and structures of the plants found in a fossil state in the various strata of which the earth is composed.

Botany Bay gum, kino, oak, resin, tea, etc. See the nouns.

botargo, botarga (bō-tär'-gō, -gä), *n.* [< Sp. *botarga* (= It. *bottargo, bottarga, buttarga, buttarga*, now *bottarga, bottarica* = F. *boutargue*), < Ar. *butarkhah*, (Coptic *outarakhon*, < *ou-*, indef. art., + Gr. *ταρίχος*, dim. of *τάριχος*, a dead body preserved by embalming, a mummy, meat preserved by salting or pickling.] A relish made of the roes of certain fishes strongly salted after they have become putrid: much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to thirst. The great white Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, is one of the principal sources of botargo. The best botargo comes from Tunis, is dry and reddish, and is eaten with olive-oil and lemon-juice. Also *butargot*.

We staid talking and singing and drinking great draughts of claret, and eating *botargo* and bread and butter, till twelve at night, it being carnivalo. *Peppys*, Diary, I. 101.

Boturinæ (bō-tū-ri'-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Botaurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ardeidæ*, or herons, containing the bitterns, distinguished from true herons by having no tail-feathers and two pairs of powder-down tracts, and the outer toe shorter than the inner. In habits the *Botaurinæ* also differ from the *Ardeinæ*, being solitary, nesting on the ground, and laying eggs unlike those of true herons. See cut under *bittern*.

Botaurus (bō-tâ'-rus), [NL., irreg. < L. *bos*, an ox, + *taurus*, a bull; suggested by the old form (ME. *butor*, OF. *butor, botor*) of *bittern*, q. v.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Botaurinæ*. See *bittern*[1].

botch[1] (boch), *n.* [< ME. *botche, bocche*, < OF. *boche*, a boil, sore, var. of *boce*, a botch, swelling, ? mod. F. *bosse*, E. *boss*[1]: see *boss*[1]. Cf. OD. *butse*, a boil, swelling, < *butsen*, D. *botsen*, strike, beat, akin to OHG. *bōzan* = E. *beat*[1]. Cf. *botch*[2].] **1.** A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil.

Yet who more foul, disrobed of attire?
Pearl'd with the *botch* and clothed in blains burnt with fire.
Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, l. 3.

Botches and blains must all his flesh embosm.
Milton, P. L., iii. 486.

botch[1] (boch), *v. t.* To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains.
Gayth, Dispensary, ii. 150.

botch[2] (boch), *v.* [Also E. dial. or rollog. *bodge*, q. v.; < ME. *bocchen*, repair, of uncertain origin, perhaps < MD. *botsen, butsen, boetsen*, repair, patch, same word as *butsen*, D. *botsen*, strike, beat, knock, = MLG. *botsen*, G. OHG. *bōzan*, beat, = E. *beat*[1]. Cf. *botch*[1] and *boast*.] I. *trans.* **1.** To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment: often followed by *up*, *over*, etc.

To *botch* up what they had torn and rent.
Religion and the government. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Tom coming, with whom I was angry for his *botching* my cassock coat, in my absence, for Usher was in our church, I got me ready. *Peppys*, Diary, I. 407.

2. To put together unskilfully or unskilfully; perform, express, etc., in a bungling manner; hence, to spoil by unskilful work; bungle.

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., II. 483.

II. *intrans.* To mend or patch things in an unskilful manner; be a bungler or botcher.

botch[2] (boch), *n.* [< *botch*[2], *v.*] **1.** A bungled or ill-finished piece of work.

To leave no ruin nor *botches* in the work.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. A patch, or a part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner.—**3.** That which is botched; ill-finished or bungled work generally.

Hence the most assiduous potter, but without his wheel; reduced to make dishes, or rather amorphous *botches*, by mere kneading and baking. *Carlyle*.

A poorly paid teacher, whose work is a botch, and therefore an injury to the growing mind.
New York Evening Post, Literature, XIX. 41.

4. A bungling, unskilful workman or operator of any kind; a botcher.

botchedly (boch'-ed-li or boch'-li), *adv.* [< *botched*, pp. of *botch*[2], + *-ly*[2].] In a botched or clumsy manner; with botches or patches.

Thus patch they heaven, more *botch'dly* then old clothes.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, III. 91. 67.

botcher[1] (boch'-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **bocchere* (spelled *bochchare*, Prompt. Parv.); < *botch*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A mender; a repairer or patcher; specifically, a tailor who does repairing.

Let the *botcher* mend him: Anything that's mended is but patched. *Shak.*, T. N., I. 5.

Physicians are the body's cobblers, rather the *botchers* of men's bodies; and botchers are but tailors' clothes, so the other soldiers our diseased flesh.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, I. 3.

2. One who botches; a clumsy, bungling workman: a bungler.

botcher[2] (boch'-ėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The grilse: a local English name in the Severn valley.

botchery (boch'-ėr-li), *a.* [< *botcher*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Clumsy; unworkmanlike. [Rare.]

Botcherly mingle-mangle of collections.
Hartlib, tr. of Comenius, p. 30.

Botcherly poetry, *botcherly!*
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

botchery (boch'-ėr-i), *n.* [< *botch*[2] + *-ery*.] A botching, or that which is botched; clumsy or bungling work or workmanship. [Rare.]

If I speak of base *botchery*, were it a remedy thing to see a great lord or a king wear sleeves of two parishes, one half of worsted, the other of velvet?
World of Wonders (1608), p. 235.

bothka (boch'-kä), *n.* Same as *bochka*.

bothy[1] (boch'-i), *a.* [< ME. *bothy, bochy, boche*, < *botch*[1] + *-y*.] Marked with botches; full of or covered with botches: as, "a *botchy* core," *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

bothy[2] (boch'-i), *a.* [< *botch*[2] + *-y*[1].] Imperfect; spoiled.

bote[1] (bōt), *n.* [The ME. and AS. (dat.) form of *boot*[1], ML. *bota*, retained archaically in law writings: see *boot*[1], 14, 15.] Help; aid; relief; salvation; remedy in illness; boot (which see). Specifically—**2.** In *old law*: (*a*) Compensation, as for an injury; amends; satisfaction; a payment in expiation of an offense: as, *man-bote*, a compensation for a man slain. (*b*) A privilege or allowance of necessaries for repair or support; estovers: as, *house-bote*, wood to repair a house or for fuel; *plow-bote, cart-bote*, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; *hay-bote* or *hedge-bote*, wood for hedges or fences.

bote[2], Middle English preterit of *bite*.

bote[3], *prep.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *but*[1].

botel, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottle*[2].

boteler, *n.* An obsolete form of *butler*.

botelesse, *a.* A Middle English form of *bootless*.

botenet, **botenette**, **botet**, **botte**, **botette**, [< ME. *botenette*, "the shape of a sheath or scabbard" (Cotgrave), < *bouter*, place, adapt: see *but*[1].] In *her.*, the shape or form of a scabbard used as a bearing. Also *bauterell*.

botewi, **botewy**, [Early mod. E. also *boatewe, botowe*, < late ME. *botewe, botewy, bitewe, botwe*, < *bote*, boot, + *wi, wy*, repr. E. *-wise*, < L. *-vīsa*, dim. termination.] A short boot.

bot-fly (bot'-fli), *n.* A name given to dipterous insects of the family *Œstridæ*, the larvæ of which infest different parts of living animals. See *bot*[1].

The horse-bot, *Gasterophilus equi* (Fabricius),

Horse Bot-fly (*Gasterophilus equi*), about natural size.
a, lateral view; *b*, dorsal view

is taken into the stomach of the horse; the ox-bot lives beneath the hide of the ox; and the sheep-bot, *Œstrus ovis* (Linnæus), in the frontal sinuses of the sheep. Other animals are affected by particular species.

both (bōth), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *both*, < AS. *both, boeth*, earlier *bothe, bethe*, etc.; not found in AS. except in the simple form *bā*, etc. (see below), but perhaps existential, being in OS., etc.; otherwise taken from Scand.: = OS. *bēthie, bēthia* = OFries. *bēthe, bēde* = OHG. *bēde, beide*, MHG. *beide* = Icel. *báðar*, m., *báðir*, f., *bæði*, *báðum*, neut., = Sw. *båda* = Dan. *baade*, both; cf. Goth. *bajōtha*, n. pl., both; < Goth. *bai* = AS. *bā* (*begen, bu*), both, ME. *be, bo, bo*; cf. L. *ambo* = Gr. *ἄμφω* = Skt. *ubhau*, both: see *bo*[1]; with a termination of obscure origin, perhaps orig. the def. art. in pl. (AS. *thā* = Goth. *thái, thō*, etc.) coalesced with the *bā*; but this explanation does not apply to the Goth. *bajōtha*.] The one and the other; the two; the pair or the couple, in reference to two persons or things specially mentioned, and denoting that neither of them is to be excluded, either absolutely or (as with *either*) as an alternative, from the statement.

Yonre *bother* lore [the love of yon both].
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 168.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech, and *both* of them made a covenant.
Gen. xxi. 27.

He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear *both*, because he is prepared for *both*. *Bolingbroke*.

Both had been presidents, *both* had lived to great age, *both* were early patriots, and *both* were distinguished and ever honored by their immediate agency in the act of independence. *D. Webster*, Adams and Jefferson.

The genitive *both's* (ME. *bothes, bothers*, earlier *bother, bathre*) is now disused; in the earlier period it was joined usually with the genitive plural of the personal pronoun. Subsequently the simple *both*, equivalent to *of both*, was used.

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One hath wounded me,
That's by me wounded: *both* our remedies
Within thy help and holy prayers lies.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.]

Both two, both the two, the two combined.

Both the two cities reached a high pitch of prosperity. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, iv. 18.

both (bōth), *adv.* or *conj.* [< ME. *bothe, bothen, bathe*, etc.: from the adj.] Including the two (terms or notions mentioned): an adverb preceding two coördinate terms (words or phrases) joined by *and*, and standing thus in an apparent conjunctional correlation, *both . . . and*, equivalent to *not only . . . but also*. *Both* is thus used sometimes before three or more coördinate terms.

I thought good now to present vnto your Grace not any better gift of mine owne, . . . but surely an excellent gift of an other mans deuise and making, which *both* hath done, doth, *and* shal do much good to many other good folke, and to your Noble Grace also.
John Fowler, Pref. to Sir T. More's Comfort against Tribulation (1573).

[He] was indeed his country's *both* minion, mirror, *and* wonder. *Ford*, Line of Life.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews *and* also of the Greeks believed. *Acts* xiv. 1.

Which I suppose they doe resigne with much willingnes, *both* Livery, Badge, *and* Cognizance.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.

But these discourses *both* written *and* delivered in the freshness of his complete manhood.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

bother (boŦн'ėr), *v.* [First in the early part of the 18th century, also written *bodder*, Sc. *bauther, bather*; origin unknown; possibly a corruption of *pother*. The earliest instances seem to be from Swift and other Irishmen, to which would seem to favor the supposed Ir. derivation, (*Ir. buaidhrim*, I vex, disturb (cf. *buaidhirt*, trouble, affliction); but the Ir. words as pronounced have no resemblance to *bother*, except as to the initial *b*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To bewilder; confuse.

With the din of which tube my head *you so bother*.
T. Sheridan, To Swift.

2. To give trouble to; annoy; pester; worry.

Dunsey *bothered* me for the money, and I gave it him.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, iv.

He *bothered* his audience with no accidental effects.
Stedman, Victorian Poets, p. 280.

[Used in the imperative as an expression of impatience, or as a mild sort of execration.

Bother the woman for plaguing me! *Parnar.*

=Syn. *Fester, Worry*, etc. See *tease*, v. t.

II. *intrans.* To trouble one's self; make many words or much ado: as, don't *bother* about that.

bother (boŦн'ėr), *n.* [< *bother*, *v.*] 1†. Blustery; humbug; palaver. *N. E. D.*—2. Trouble; vexation; plague: as, what a *bother* it is!

The *bother* with Mr. Emerson is, that, though he writes in prose, he is essentially a poet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 376.

At night they (the ponies) were a *bother*; if picketed out, they fed badly and ran away, and if they were not picketed, they sometimes strayed or stole.
The Century, XXX. 223.

botheration (boŦн-ė-rā'shŏn), *n.* [< *bother* + *-ation.*] The act of bothering, or the state of being bothered; annoyance; trouble; vexation; perplexity.

A man must have a good stomach that can swallow this *botheration* [autograph albums] as a compliment.
Scott, Diary, Nov. 30, 1828.

Their smallness, their folly, their rascality, and their simple power of *botheration*.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 250.

botherer (boŦн'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys: as, "such *botherers* of judges," *Warren*.

bothersome (boŦн'ėr-sum), *a.* [< *bother* + *-some.*] Troublesome; annoying; inconvenient.

By his *bothersome* questioning of all traditional assumptions.
The American, VII. 233.

They (casements) open sidewise, in two wings, and are screwed together by that *bothersome* little iron handle over which we have fumbled so often in European inns.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 353.

both-handedness (bōth'han'ded-nes), *n.* The power of using either hand with equal ease; ambidexterity.

The tendency toward what might be called *both-handedness* in the use of the brush.
The Student, III. 284.

both-hands (bōth'hands), *n.* A person indispensable to another; a factotum.

He is his master's *both-hands*, I assure you.
R. Jenson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

bothie, *n.* See *bothy*.

bothock (both'ėk), *n.* A name of the fish otherwise called the bib. [Prov. Eng.]

bothomi, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*. *Chaucer*.

bothrenchyma (both-reng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βόθρος, a pit, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion (> NL. *enchyma*, a tissue), < ἐγχέειν, pour in, < ἐν, = E. *in*1, + χέειν, akin to E. *gedeon*, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of pitted ducts.

bothria, *n.* Plural of *bothrium*.

Bothriocephalidæ (both'ri-ō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bothriocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cestoid or teniate worms, order *Cestoidea*, including the broad tapeworms, which have only two bothria or suckers on the head (whence they are also called *Dibothria*). It includes the genera *Bothriocephalus* and *Dibothrium*.

Bothriocephalus (both'ri-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βόθριον, a small trench, dim. of βόθρος, a pit, trench.] One of the facets or fossettes upon the head of a tapeworm.

The common tape-worm . . . wants the opposite *bothria*, or foramina. *R. Wood*, Microscope Life, p. 282.

Bothrodendron (both-rō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βόθρος, a pit, + δένδρον, a tree.] In *bot.*, an extinct genus of plants of the coal era, related to *Lepidodendron*.

Bothrophara (both-rof'a-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Bothrophora*, < Gr. βόθρος, a trench, a pit, + φόρος, a bearer or bearing.] The solenoglyph venomous serpents of the new world, so called from having a pit between the eyes and nose; corresponding to the family *Crotalidæ*, and contrasting with the *Abothrophara*.

both-sided (bōth'sī'ded), *a.* Complete; comprehensive; not limited or partial.

There is forced on us the truth that a scientific morality arises only as fast as the one-sided conceptions adapted to transitory conditions are replaced by more general conceptions. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 98.

both-sidedness (bōth'sī'ded-nes), *n.* Impartiality; completeness or comprehensiveness of view or discussion.

Even in our country and age there are dangers from the want of a due *both-sidedness*. *H. Spencer*, Sociol., p. 387.

both-tongued (bōth'tungd), *a.* Speaking on both sides; double-tongued; deceitful. [Rare.]

Damnable *both-sided* rogue! *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2.

bothum[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*.

bothum[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *button*.

bothy, bothie (both'i), *n.* [Also *bothie* (-ie).] [Also written *bothay*; appar. < Gael. *bothag*, a cottage, hut, dim. of Gael. and Ir. *both*, a hut; but the *th* is not pronounced in these words. See *booth*.] **1.** A small cottage; a hut.

The salt sea w'l harry
And bring to some bothy
The cream from the *bothy*
And curd from the pen.

That young nobleman who has just now left the *bothy*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxvi.

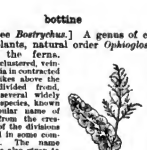
To accept the hospitality of a very poor Highland *bothie*.
The Century, XXVII. 919.

2. A house for the accommodation of a number of workpeople in the employment of the same person or company. More especially, a kind of barrack in connection with a large farm, where the unmarried outdoor servants are lodged. [Local.—**Bothy system**, the practice, common in Aberdeenshire and other northern counties, of lodging the unmarried outdoor servants and laborers employed on the larger farms in barrack-like buildings apart from their employer's residence.

botoné (bot'on-ā), *a.* Same as *bottony*.

bo-tree (bō'trē), *n.* [Singhalese *bo* (also *boga-ha*: *gaha*, tree), a shortened form of Pali *bodhi*, the bo-tree, short for *bodhi-taru*, bo-tree (< *bodhi* (< Skt. *bodha*), wisdom, enlightenment, + *taru*, tree), answering to Skt. *bodhi-vriksha* (*vriksha*, tree). See *Buddha*.] The *Ficus religiosa*, or pipul-tree, under which Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism, is said to have become "enlightened" (Buddha), after forty days' fixed contemplation, during which time he was subjected to all manner of temptation, and to have evolved the four noble truths by which mankind may be delivered from the miseries attending upon birth, life, and death. The particular bo-tree under which this happened is said to have been produced at the moment of his birth.

Botrychium (bō-trik'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βοτρυχίον, equiv. to βοτρυοειδές, a curl or lock, a cluster: see *Botrychus*.] A genus of cryptogamous plants, natural order *Ophioglossaceæ*, allied to the ferns. They bear clustered, ventrose sporangia in contracted panicled spikes above the variously divided fronds. There are several widely distributed species known by the popular name of *moonwort*, from the crescent shape of the divisions of the frond in some common ones. The name *grape fern* is also given to them, and one species, *B. Virginianum*, is called *rattlesnake fern*.


Moonwort (*Botrychium Lunaria*).
a, entire plant; *b*, branch of the fertile frond, showing sporangia.

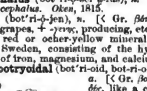
botryllid (bō-tril'id), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Botryllus* + *-idæ*.] A family of compound ascidians or tunicates, of the order *Ascidioidea*. They have a definite number of ascidiozoids grouped about a common cloaca of the ascidiarium, the viscera of each single body, which is not divided into thorax and abdomen, lying by the side of the respiratory cavity, and no lobes around the inhalent orifice. There are several genera besides *Botryllus*. Also *Botryllacea* and *Botryllioidea*.

Botryllus (bō-tril'us), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. βότρυς, a cluster or bunch of grapes, a curl or lock.] A genus of compound ascidians, typical of the family *Botryllidæ*. *B. stellatus* and *B. violaceus* are examples.

Botryocephalus (bot'ri-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.* Same as *Bothriocephalus*. *Oken*, 1815.

botryogen (bot'ri-ō-jen), *n.* [Gr. βότρυς, a cluster of grapes, + *-γενης*, producing, etc.: see *-gen*.] A red or ocher-yellow mineral from Falun in Sweden, consisting of the hydrous sulphates of iron, magnesium, and calcium.

botryoid, botryoidal (bot'ri-oid, bot-ri-oi'dal), *a.* [< Gr. βοτρυοειδής, like a cluster of grapes, < βότρυς, a cluster of grapes, + εἶδος, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes. In *bot.*, applied to forms of inflorescences which are apparently botryose, but in reality cymose.


Botryoidal structure: Chalcedony.

botryolite (bot'ri-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. βότρυς, a cluster of grapes, + λίθος, a stone.] A variety of datolite or borosilicate of calcium, occurring in mammillary or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arendal in Norway, and elsewhere. Its colors are pearl-gray, grayish- or reddish-white, and pale rose-red. It is said to differ from datolite in containing more water.

botryose (bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [< Gr. βότρυς, a cluster of grapes, + *-ose*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Of the type of the racème, raceme, etc.; applied to indeterminate forms of inflorescence. (*b*) Clustered, like a bunch of grapes.

Botrytis (bō-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βότρυς, a cluster of grapes.] A large genus of mucedinous fungi, usually growing upon dead wood and leaves, characterized by the somewhat dendroid mode of branching of the fertile hyphæ, which bear simple spores more or less grouped near the tips. One species, *B. Bassiana*, grows upon living silk-worms, and causes the disease known as muscardine. A large number of species growing upon living plants were formerly included in this genus, but are now referred to other genera.

bots (bots), *n. pl.* See *bot*1.

bott[1], *n.* See *bot*1.

bott[2] (bot), *n.* [< F. *botte*, a bundle, a truss (OF. dim. *botel*: see *bottle*3.)] The name given by lace-makers to the round cushion, held on the knee, on which the lace is woven.

bottargo, *n.* Same as *botargo*.

Böttger ware. See *ware*2.

bottelt, *n.* Same as *bottel*.

bottercolt, *n.* Same as *botercol*.

bottlhammer (bot'lham'ėr), *n.* [< *bott* (prob. < ME. *botte*, a form of *bat*1) + *hammer*.] A wooden mallet with a fluted face, used in breaking flax.

bottine (bo-tēn'), *n.* [F., dim. of *botte*, a boot: see *boot*2.] **1.** A half-boot; a woman's fine shoe.—**2.** An appliance resembling a boot,

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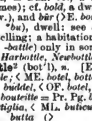
with straps, springs, buckles, etc., to correct or prevent distortion of the lower limbs and feet of children.

botting (bot'ing), *n.* [Perhaps for *batting*, < *bat*[1], ME. occasionally *botte*, a club, stick.] The operation of restopping the tap-hole of a furnace with a plug of clay on the end of a wooden rod, after a portion of the charge has been removed.

bottle[1], *n.* [ME., also *botle*, *buttle*, < AS. *botl* (= OS. *botl* = OFries. *bodel* = Icel. *bol* (also dertv. *bøli*), a dwelling, abode, farm, also lair, den, = Dan. *bol*, a farm, *bol*, *bolle*, in local names); cf. *bold*, a dwelling (> *bylan*, E. *build*, q. v.), and *bûr* (> E. *bower*[1]), a dwelling; < *bûan* (√ *bu*), dwell: see *bower*[1], *boor*[2], etc.] A dwelling; a habitation: a word extant (as *Jottle*, *buttle*) only in some local English names, as at *Harbottle*, *Newbottle*, *Morbottle*.

bottle[2] (bot'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bottel*, *bottle*; < ME. *botel*, *botelle* = D. *bottel* = LG. *buttel*, *buddel*, < OF. *botel*, m., also *bouteille*, *boutille*, F. *bouteille* = Pr. Pg. *botella* = Sp. *botella* = It. *bottiglia*, < Mll. *buticula*, f., dim. of *butis*, *buttis*, *butta* (> OF. *boute*, F. *botte*), a butt: see *butt*[3].]

1. A hollow mouthed vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, for holding and carrying liquids. Oriental nations use skins or leather for this purpose, and of the nature of these wine-skins are the bottles mentioned in Scripture: "Put new wine into new *bottles*." In Europe and North America glass is generally used for liquids of all kinds, but wine is still largely stored in skins in Spain and Greece. Small bottles are often called *cruets*.



Oriental Goat-skin Bottles, or Wine-skins.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains: as, a *bottle* of wine or of porter.

—**Capillary bottle.** See *capillary*.—**The bottle**, figuratively, strong drink in general; the practice of drinking.

In the *bottle* discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence.

Johnson, Addison.

bottle[2] (bot'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bottled*, ppr. *bottling*. [< *bottle*[2], *n.*] To put into bottles for the purpose of preserving or of storing away: as, to *bottle* wine or porter. Hence —2. To store up as in a bottle; preserve as if by bottling; shut in or hold back (coiling, "cork up"), as anger or other strong feeling: usually with *up*.

Can economy of time or money go further than to annihilate time and space, and bottle up (as does the phonegraph) for posterity the mere utterance of man, without other effort on his part than to speak the words?

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 536.

bottle[3] (bot'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bottel*, *bottelle*, < ME. *botel*, < OF. *botel*, *m.*, equiv. to *botelle*, fem., dim. of *botte*, a bundle: see *bott*[2].] A quantity, as of hay or grass, tied or bundled up. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Although it be not worth a *bottle* of hay.

Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 14.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay (= *in a haystack*), to engage in a hopeless search.

bottle-ale (bot'l-āl), *n.* Bottled ale.

Selling cheese and prunes, and retail'd *bottle-ale*.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 2.

bottle-bellied (bot'l-bel'id), *a.* Having a belly shaped like a bottle; having a swelling, protuberant belly; pot-bellied.

Some choleric, *bottle-bellied* old spider.

Trevisa, Sketch-Book, p. 831.

bottle-bird (bot'l-bėrd), *n.* A bird that builds a bottle-shaped pensile nest.

We came across, in our meanderings, a small tree, from the branches of which were hanging a number of *bottle-birds'* nests. Their shape is like an elongated sac, very sharp at the small end, rather bulging out at the other end, while the opening is at the side. The bird is something like a sparrow, with a considerable touch of the yellow of a canary. *R. Sarterlee*, In the Soudan, p. 106.

bottle-boot (bot'l-bōt), *n.* A leathern case to hold a bottle while it is being corked.

bottle-brush (bot'l-brush), *n.* 1. A brush for cleaning bottles.—2. The field-horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*.—3. The marsh-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.—4. In Australia, the *Callistemon lanceolatus*. See *Callistemon*.—**Bottle-brush grass**, a common name in the United States for the *Asprella Hystrix*.

bottle-bump (bot'l-bump), *n.* [A corruption of *butter-bump*, *bitter-bump*.] A name given in some districts to the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*.

bottle-carrier (bot'l-kar'i-ėr), *n.* A device for carrying a number of uncorked bottles, used in wine-cellars. It consists of a frame with a handle, in which each bottle is held by a spring-pad at the bottom and by a loop or projection which enters the mouth.

bottle-case (bot'l-kās), *n.* The wicker- or basket-work covering of a demijohn or carboy.—**Bottle-case loom**, a loom for weaving bottle-cases.

bottle-chart (bot'l-chärt), *n.* A marine chart exhibiting the set of ocean surface-currents compiled from papers bearing date, latitude, and longitude, and inclosed in bottles which have been thrown from ships and washed upon the beach or picked up by other ships. The time between the throwing of each bottle and its recovery on shore has varied from a few days to sixteen years, and the distance from a few miles to thousands.

bottle-clip (bot'l-klip), *n.* A device for closing the mouth of a bottle; a substitute for a cork.

bottle-coaster (bot'l-kōs'tėr), *n.* A kind of deep tray with divisions for bottles, in which decanters of wine or cordial are passed round a dinner- or banquet-table after the dessert: sometimes made for one decanter only.

The two Lady R.'s . . . like two decanters in a *bottle-coaster*, with such magnificent diamond labels round their necks. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, v.

bottle-cod (bot'l-kod), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to the plant *Capparis cynophallophora*, from the shape of the fruit.

bottle-companion, -friend (bot'l-kom-pan'yon, -frend), *n.* A companion or friend in drinking or conviviality.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the direction of his [Pope's] studies. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 85.

bottle-conjurer (bot'l-kun'jėr-ėr), *n.* One who exhibits feats of necromancy with a bottle, as extracting from it a variety of liquids or more than was put in, or putting in what apparently cannot pass through the neck.

Which to that *bottle-conjurer*, John Bull,
Is of all dreams the first liked exceedingly.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 44.

bottled (bot'ld), *a.* [< *bottle*[2] + *-ed*.] 1. Kept or contained in a bottle: as, *bottled* porter.—2. Big-bellied: as, "that *bottled* spider," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. [Rare.]

bottle-dropsy (bot'l-drop'si), *n.* A dropsy which affects the abdomen only; ascites.

bottle-fish (bot'l-fish), *n.* 1. A name of sundry plectognath fishes of the family *Tetrodontidæ*.—2. A name of the *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, a remarkable fish representing a peculiar family of the order *Lyomeri*. See *Saccopharyngidæ*.

bottle-flower (bot'l-flou'ėr), *n.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus*; the bluebottle.

bottle-friend, *n.* See *bottle-companion*.

bottle-glass (bot'l-glas), *n.* A cheap grade of glass, usually of a dull bottle-green color, used for making common bottles, etc.

bottle-gourd (bot'l-gōrd), *n.* The fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. See *gourd* and *Lagenaria*.

bottle-grass (bot'l-gras), *n.* A kind of grass, *Setaria viridis*. See *Setaria*.

bottle-green (bot'l-grēn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A green color like that of common bottle-glass.

II. *a.* Of a dark-green color.

bottlehead (bot'l-hed), *n.* A more correct though not common name for the whale called the *bottlenose* (which see).—2. A name of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

bottle-holder (bot'l-hōl-dėr), *n.* 1. A glass-maker's tool for holding the body of a bottle while forming the neck.—2. A rack for holding bottles.—3. One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, etc.; hence, a backer; a second; a supporter, encourager, or adviser in a conflict or trial of any kind.

An old bruiser makes a good *bottle-holder*.

Smollett, Adv. of Ferd., Count Fathom.

Lord Palmerston considered himself the *bottle-holder* of oppressed states. *London Times*.

bottle-imp (bot'l-imp), *n.* See *Cartesian devil*, under *Cartesian*.

bottle-jack (bot'l-jak), *n.* 1. A roasting-jack shaped like a bottle.—2. A kind of lifting-jack.

bottle-mold (bot'l-mōld), *n.* An iron mold within which a bottle is blown.

bottlenose (bot'l-nōz), *n.* A name of several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses. (*a*) Of the species of *Hyperoodon*, like *H. bidens* of the northern seas, about 25 feet long. (*b*) Of the species of *Belœnoptenis* or *Globicephalus*, the caaing whales. Also called *bottlehead*.

bottle-nosed (bot'l-nōzd), *a.* Having a bottle-shaped nose; having a nose full and swollen about the wings and end, or inflamed by drinking.

bottle-ore (bot'l-ōr), *n.* A name for coarse seaweeds, especially one of the rock-weeds, *Fucus vesiculosus*.

bottle-pump (bot'l-pump), *n.* A device for removing the fluid contents of a bottle. A common form is that of a rubber bulb for forcing air into the bottle, and a bent tube through which the liquid is driven out by the pressure of the air.

bottler (bot'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *boteler*: in mod. use as if < *bottle*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; but historically a var. of *butler*.] One who bottles; specifically, one whose occupation is to bottle wine, spirits, ale, etc.

bottle-rack (bot'l-rak), *n.* A rack for holding bottles placed in it mouth downward to drain.

bottle-screw (bot'l-skrō), *n.* A corkscrew.

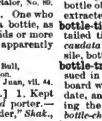
bottle-stand (bot'l-stand), *n.* 1. A cruet-stand.—2. A wooden rest for draining bottles after washing.

bottle-stoop (bot'l-stōp), *n.* In *med.*, a wooden block grooved above to hold a wide-mouthed bottle obliquely, so that a powder may be easily extracted from it with a knife in dispensing.

bottle-tit (bot'l-tit), *n.* A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus* or *Aegithalus caudatus*: so called from its curious large, pensile, bottle-shaped nest. See cut under *titmouse*.

bottle-track (bot'l-trak), *n.* The course pursued in the ocean by a bottle thrown overboard with a note of latitude, longitude, and date, and so affording some data for estimating the set and velocity of currents. See *bottle-chart*.

bottle-tree (bot'l-trē), *n.* An Australian tree, *Sterculia rupestris*, so called from the shape of its trunk, which resembles a soda-water bottle. The natives make nets of its fibers and quench their thirst from reservoirs of sap which are formed in the stem.



Bottle-tree (*Sterculia rupestris*).

bottle-wax (bot'l-waks), *n.* A stiff wax used to seal the mouths of bottles and jars.

bottling-machine (bot'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for filling and corking bottles.

bottom (bot'um), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. also *bottom*; = Sc. *bodden*, *boddom*, *botten*, *buttom*, *buthom*, *bothum*, *bothaw*, < AS. *botm* = OS. *bodom* = OFries. *bodem, *boden*, North Fries. *bom*, bFries. *boem*, *boam* = D. *bodem* = LG. *bodem* = OHG. *bodam*, MHG. *bodem*, G. *boden* = Icel. *botn* = OSw. *botn*, Sw. *botten* = ODan. *bodn*, Dan. *bund*, bottom; prob. = L. *fundus* (for **fudnus*) (whence Sp. and It. *fondo*, F. *fond*), *foundation*, *fundamental*, etc.) = Gr. πυθμήν, bottom, = Skt. *budhna*, depth, ground. Cf. Gael. *bonn*, sole, foundation, bottom, as in *bonn*, sole, = W. *bon*, stem, base, stock.] **I.** *n.* 1. The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; utmost depth, either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; root: as, the *bottom* of a hill, a tower, a tree, of a well or other cavity, of a page or a column of figures.

Ye consider not the matter to the *bottom*.

Latimer, 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Objections . . . built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury*.

All customs were founded upon some *bottom* of reason.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, I.

2. The ground under any body of water: as, a rocky *bottom*; a sandy *bottom*; to lie on the *bottom* of the sea.—3. In *phys. geog.*, the low

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land adjacent to a river, especially when the river is large and the level area is of considerable extent. Also called *bottom-land*.

On both shores of that fruitful *bottom* are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

For weeks together Indians would have their squalid camps about Illinois Town, and in the *bottoms* toward the Big Mound. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 103.

4. In *mining*, that which is lowest; in Pennsylvania *coal-mining*, the floor, bottom-rock, or stratum on which a coal-bed rests. **5.** The lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks; the sitting part of man. Hence—**6.** The portion of a chair on which one sits; the seat.

No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs, and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms*. *Irving*.

7. That part of a ship which is below the wales; hence, the ship itself.

They had a well-rig'd *bottom*, fully mann'd.
Massinger, The Guardian, v. 3.

I am informed . . . that the governor . . . had determined to issue a proclamation for admitting provisions in American *bottoms*, but an arrival of a vessel from Connecticut prevented it.
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 458.

8. The heavy impurities which collect at the bottoms of vessels in which fluids are left to settle: as, "the *bottom* of beer," *Johnson*.—**9.** *pl.* The sediment, consisting of impure metal, often found at the bottom of a smelting-furnace when the operation has not been skilfully conducted: chiefly used in reference to copper-smelting.—**10.** Power of endurance; stamina; native strength: as, a horse of good *bottom*.—**11.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A circular disk with holes to fix the rods to the ends of a gabion. (*b*) Same as *bottom-plate*.—**12.** In *shoemaking*, the sole, heel, and shank of a shoe; all that is below the upper.—**13.** In *railroads*, the ballasting about the ties.—**14.** A platform suspended from a scale, on which the thing to be weighed is placed.—**15†.** A cine or nucleus on which is wound thread; the thread so wound. *Bp. Warburton*; *Bacon*.

And beat me to death with a *bottom* of brown thread.
Shak., T. G. of the S., iv. 3.

16†. The cocoon of a silkworm.

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer*.

17. In *dyeing*, a color applied to a fabric with a view of giving a peculiar hue to a dye which is to be subsequently applied.—**18.** In *golf*, a backward rotation of the ball which tends to check its motion after it touches the ground.

At bottom, in reality, especially as opposed to external appearance; fundamentally; essentially: as, he is sincere *at bottom*.

Every body was sure there was some reason for it *at bottom*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Bottom-discharge water-wheel, a turbine which discharges the water at the bottom instead of at the sides.—**Bottom of a wig**, the portion of a wig which covers over the shoulder.—**False bottom**, a horizontal partition inserted into the lower part of a box, desk, etc., so as to simulate the bottom and form a secret compartment.—**To be at the bottom of**, to underlie as a cause; be the real author, source, or cause of.

She has another lover, one Beverley, who, I am told, is now in Bath.—Odds slanders and lies! I know at the *bottom* of it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.—**To stand on one's own bottom**, to be independent; act for one's self.

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of noun.] Situated at the bottom; lowest; undermost; fundamental: as, the *bottom* stair; the *bottom* coin of a pile.

This is the *bottom* fact of the whole political situation.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 226.

Bottom heat. See *heat*.

bottom (bot'um), *v.* [< *bottom*, *n.*] I. *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a bottom: as, to *bottom* a shoe or a chair.—**2.** To found or build upon; fix upon as a support; base.

Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state. *South*.

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle.
Ep. Atterbury.

3. To fathom; reach or get to the bottom of.

The spirit of self-will, of insistence on our own views, which we have probably never really *bottomed*, or traced to principles. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 500.

4. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

Therefore, as you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

5. In *dyeing*, to dye first with a certain color in preparation for another.

They [worsted goods] should be *bottomed* with indigo.
Pitts and Fabric, V. 26.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rest; be based.

On what foundation any proposition advanced *bottoms*.
Locke.

2. To strike against the bottom or end: as, a piston *bottoms* when it strikes against the end of the cylinder.—**Bottoming of gear-teeth**, the rubbing of the points of the teeth of one of a pair of gear-wheels against the rim between the roots of the teeth of the other: a result of a false adjustment.

bottom-captain (bot'um-kap'tān), *n.* In *mining*, the superintendent of miners in the deepest working part.

bottomed (bot'umd), *a.* [< *bottom* + *-ed*².] **1.** Having a bottom (of the particular kind indicated in composition): as, flat-*bottomed*; broad-*bottomed*; a full-*bottomed* wig.—**2.** Underlaid; furnished with a bottom or foundation: as, *bottomed* by clay.—**3.** Based; founded: as, a well-*bottomed* character. *Morley*.

bottom-fishing (bot'um-fish'ing), *n.* Same as *ground-angling*.

bottom-glade (bot'um-glād), *n.* An open valley between hills; a dale.

Tenanting burg, fosse, and bottom-glade
That brow this *bottom-glade*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 532.

bottom-grass (bot'um-gras), *n.* Grass growing on lowlands or bottom-lands.

bottom-ice (bot'um-īs), *n.* Ground-ice; anchor-ice; ground-gru.

The curious phenomenon of the formation of *bottom-ice*, and its rise to the surface, is more frequently seen in the Baltic and the Cattegat than in the open ocean — chiefly, it seems probable, on account of the shallowness of those seas. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 220.

bottoming-hole (bot'um-ing-hōl), *n.* In *glass-making*, the open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of glass is exposed during the progress of its manufacture, in order to soften it and allow it to assume an oblate form.

bottoming-tap (bot'um-ing-tap), *n.* A tap used for cutting a perfect thread to the bottom of a hole.

bottom-land (bot'um-land), *n.* Same as *bottom*, 3.

After making nearly a semicircle around the pond, they diverged from the water-course, and began to ascend to the level of their elevated *bottom-land* over which they journeyed. *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xiii.

bottomless (bot'um-les), *a.* [< *bottom* + *-less*.] Without a bottom. Hence—(*a*) Immeasurable; unsubstantial; false: as, "*bottomless* speculations," *Burke*.

He found but *bottomless* behests.
Whittier, Proem.

(*b*) Fathomless; unfathomable; inexhaustible: as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean.

In not my sorrow deep, heaving no bottom!
Then let me sound *bottomless* affliction.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1.

bottom-lift (bot'um-lift), *n.* In *mining*, the deepest or bottom lier of coal.

bottommost (bot'um-mōst), *a.* [< *bottom* + *-most*. Cf. *topmost*, etc.] Situated at the very bottom; lowest. [Rare.]

bottom-plate (bot'um-plāt), *n.* **1.** The bed supporting the carriage of a printing-press.—**2.** The bed of knives immediately beneath the cylinder of a spiral shaping-machine, it is formed of a number of knife-plates placed flat against each other, with their upper surfaces projecting a little into the curve of the cylinder above, which also contains knives. Between these two sets of knives the raw material, as rags, wood, or straw, is reduced to pulp.

3. In *ordnance*, a plate used in building up grape and canister into a cylinder ready for loading into a gun. Iron-top- and bottom-plates are used for grape, and wrought-iron ones for canister. Also called *bottom*.

bottomry (bot'um-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *bottomery*, *bottomarie*, *bodomery*, etc.; < F. *bomerie* or *G. bodmerei* = Dan. Sw. *bottmeri*, < D. *bodemerij*, bottomry; see *bottom* and *-ery*, *-ry*.] In *marine law*, the act of borrowing money and pledging the bottom of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage, the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The bottle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. When the ship alone is pledged, the contract is called a *bottomry* bond; but when both ship and cargo are pledged, it is called a *respondentia* bond.

A master of a ship, who had borrowed twice his money upon the *bottomary*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 69

bottom-tool (bot'um-tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a tool with a bent end, used for working on the inside of the bottoms of hollow work.

bottoné (bot-on-ā'), *p. a.* Same as *bottony*.

bottony (bot'on-i), *a.* [Also written *bottoné*, *botoné*, < OF. *botonné*, pp. of *botonner* (F. *boutonner*), ornament with buds or buttons, < *bouton*, F. *bouton*, a bud, button: see *button*.] In *her.*, decorated with buds, knobs, or buttons at the extremities, generally in groups of three, forming trefoils. Also called *bottoned*, *botoned*, and sometimes *trefoiled* or *trefled*. See *cross*.

A Cross Botonny.

botts (bots), *n. pl.* See *bots*.

botuliform (bot'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *botulus*, a sausage (> ult. E. *bowel*), + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a small sausage; allodial.

botulinic (bot-ū-lin'ik), *a.* [< L. *botulus*, a sausage, + *-ic*¹ + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from sausages: as, *botulinic* acid. *Thomas*.

boucan (bō'kan), *n.* and *v.* See *buccan*.

bouche (bōsh), *n.* [F., < OF. *bouche*, *bouce*, *boche*, *boce*, etc., mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bucca*, and cf. *boucle*.] **1†.** In the ancient French monarchy, the service of the king's table, under the direction of the master of the king's household. A large number of officers of different ranks, and having accurately defined duties, formed this establishment.

2. A certain allowance of provisions made by a king to those who obeyed his summons to the field, according to the feudal system of military service. Hence—**3.** Any supply of provisions; food. Formerly corruptly *bouge*.

A bombard-man that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two that fainted, he said, with tasting.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, Masque of Love Restored.

4. In *medieval armor*, a notch or indentation in the upper right-hand edge of the shield, allowing a weapon to be passed through it. In the lading shield, the sometimes of the form of a diagonal slit terminating in a round hole of the size of the broach-shaft.

5. In *ordnance*, a short cylinder of copper placed in a counterbore in the face of the breech-loading gun, through which the vent of a piece of breech-loading ordnance is drilled; a bushing. When this copper cylinder extends through the whole of the piece, it is called a *vent-piece* or *vent-bushing*. See *bushing*.

6. The mouth of a firearm of any kind; the bore.

bouche, bouch (bōsh), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bouched*, ppr. *bouching*. [< *bouche*, *n.*] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as in a gun which has been spiked.

bouchée (bō-shā'), *n.* [F., < *bouche*, mouth.] A patty or small pie: a bonbon; any dainty supposed to be a mouthful.

bouchert, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowcher*, late ME. *bowger*, appear. < *bouge*, a bag, wallet: see *bouge*. But perhaps a var. of *bower*, q. v.] A treasurer; a bursar. *Halliwell*.

boucherize (bō'sher-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boucherized*, ppr. *boucherizing*. [< Auguste *Boucherie* (1810–71), a French chemist, inventor of the process, + *-ize*.] To impregnate (timber) with sulphate of copper as a preservative.

bouchette (bō-shet'), *n.* [Appar. F., dim. of *bouche*, mouth.] In *medieval armor*, the buckle used for fastening the lower part of the breastplate to the upper one. *Fairholt*.

bouching (bō'shing), *n.* Same as *bushing*.

bouching-bit (bō'shing-bit), *n.* [< *bouching*, verbal n. of *bouche*, *v.*, + *bit*.] An instrument used for boring a hole in the vent-field of a gun to receive a copper plug, or bouche, through which the vent is afterward drilled. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

bouch, bowd (boud), *n.* [< ME. *bude*, *budde*, *boude*, origin uncertain; cf. AS. *budda*, *scearnbudda* (oceurs once improp. written *scearnbuda*), ME. *scharnbodde*, a dung-beetle.] An insect that breeds in grain; a weevil. [Prov. Eng.]

bound² (bod). [Also written *bood*, *bude*, *boot*, etc., contr. of *behooved*, pret. of *behoove*.] A Scotch contraction of *behooved*.

They both did cry to Him above
To save their souls, for they *bood* die.
Border Minstrelsy, III. 146. (*Jamieson*.)

boudoir (bō'dwor), *n.* [F., < *bouder*, pout, sulk, + *-oir*, denoting place.] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

They sang to him in cozy *boudoirs*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

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bouffant (F. pron. bŏ-fonˊ), *a.* [F., ppr. of *bouffer*, puff, swell.] Puffed out: as, a skirt very *bouffant* at the back.

bouffe[1], *n.* [Late ME., < OF. *bouffe*, a puff (cf. *bouffe*, swollen or swelling cheek), < *bouffer*, swell the cheeks: see *buff*[2], *puff*.] A puff, as of flame. *Caxton.*

bouffe[2] (bōf), *n.* [< F. *bouffe*, < It. *buffa*, jest: see *buffoon*.] Opera bouffe; comic opera. See *opera*.

bouffons (bō-fonzˊ), *n.* [F. *bouffon*, a buffoon.] Same as *matasseins*.

Bougainvillea (bō-gān-vilˊē-ā), *n.* [NL., named after A. de *Bougainville*, a French navigator of the 18th century.] A nyctaginaceous genus of climbing shrubs, natives of tropical and subtropical South America. The numerous flowers are in clusters of three, subtended by as many large colored bracts. *B. spectabilis* and other species are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, and are very ornamental.

bougar (bōʻgär), *n.* One of a series of cross-spars which form the roof of a cottage, and serve instead of laths. [Scotch.]

bouge[1] (bōj), *n.* [Also *bouge*; < ME. *bouge* (< OF. *bouge*, *bouje*, F. *bouge*), now spelled and pronounced *bulge* (see *budge*[2], *budget*, etc.); earlier *bulge*, *n.*, q. v. Cf. *bouge*[2].] **1†.** A bag or wallet, especially of leather.

Bouges of lether like bladders. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 408.

2. The bilge or swelling part of a cask; hence, the cask itself. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A cowrie. *Jerdon.*

bouge[2]ᵗ (bōj), *v.* [Also *bourge*; a form of *bulge*, bilge; ult. related to *bougel*.] **I.** *intrans.* To be bilged; spring a leak or have a hole knocked in the bottom; founder.

Which anchor cast, we soone tha same forsooke, And cut it off, for feare least thereupon Our shippes should bourge. *Gascoigne*, Voyage into Holland.

II. *trans.* To stave in the bottom of (a ship), and thus cause her to spring a leak; knock a hole in.

The Carick, which sir Anthony Oughtred chased hard at the starne, and *bourged* her in divers places.
Hakl., Hen. VIII., an. 4.

To *bourge* and pierce any enemy ship which they do encounter. *Holland.*

bouge[3], *n.* A corrupt form of *bouche*.

bouget (bōʻjet or bō-zhāʻ), [Sometimes spelled *bourget*; < F. *bougette*, a little pouch. The regular E. form is *budget*, q. v. See *bougel*.] **1.** A budget or pouch. *Spenser*, F. Q. III. v. 29.

2. In *her.*, the figure of a vessel for carrying water. It is meant to represent a yoke with two leathern pails attached to it, formerly used for the conveyance of water to an army. Also called *water-bouget*.

Bougets.

bough[1] (bou), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bow*, *bowe*, etc.; < ME. *bough*, *bogh*, *bog*, *bowe*, *bowe*, etc., < AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, the arm, shoulder of an animal, also a branch of a tree (the latter sense peculiar to E. and AS.), = MD. *boech*, D. *boeg*, bow of a ship, = MLG. *boch*, *bōch*, shoulder, bow of a ship; OHG. *buog*, upper part of the arm or leg, shoulder, hip, shoulder of an animal, MHG. *buoc*, G. *bug*, shoulder, withers (of horses), = Icel. *bógr* = Norw. *bog* = Sw. *bog* = Dan. *bov*, shoulder of an animal, bow of a ship (> E. *bow*[3]), = Gr. πῆχυς, dial. πάχυς, the forearm, = Skt. *bāhu*, the arm, forearm; not unknown, but not connected with *bow*[1] (AS. *būgan*, etc.), bend, with some derivatives of which, however, the word has been in part confused. A doublet of *bow*[3], q. v.] **1.** An arm or branch of a tree.

Say thou, whereon I carved her name,
If ever maid or spouse
As fair as my Olivia came
To rest beneath thy *bough*. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

2†. The gallows.

Some who have not deserved judgment of death, though otherwise perhaps offending, have found their neck's safe cause taught up, and carryed straight to the *bough*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

bough[2] (bou), *v. t.* [< *bough*[1], *n.*] To cover over or shade with boughs. [Poetic.]

A mossy track, all over *boughed*
For half a mile or more.
Coleridge, Three Graves.

bough[3], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bow*[3].

bough[4], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *buff*[2].

bough[4]ᵗ, *interj.* An obsolete spelling of *bo*[2].

bough-house (bouʻhous), *n.* A blind constructed of boughs for the concealment of a sportsman from the game.

bough-pot (bouʻpot), *n.* [Also written *bowpot*, and perversely *beau-pot*; < *bough*[1] + *pot*.] **1.** A pot or vase for holding flowers or boughs for ornament.

Sir Oliver S. You have no land, I suppose?
Charles S. Not a mole-hill, nor a twig, but what's in the *bough-pots* out of the window!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 3.

2. A nosegay or bouquet.

And I smell at the beautiful, beautiful *bow-pot* he brings me, winter and summer, from the country-house at Haver-stock-hill. *G. A. Sala*, The late Mr. D——.

3. The more or less conventional representation in ornamental work of a bouquet or vase full of flowers. Dutch cabinets of inlaid wood have for their most common decoration bough-pots in panels.

bought[1] (bout), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *boughte*, *bughte*, etc., also *bout*, *bowt*, etc., now reg. with partial differentiation of meaning *bout* (see *bout*[1]); < ME. *bought*, *bought*, *bowt*, *bught*, prob. a var., reverting to the original vowel of the verb, of ME. *bogt*, *bigt*, *bight* (mod. E. *bight*, q. v.), < AS. *bȳht*, a bend (= MLG. *būcht*, < D. *bogt*, G. *bucht*, Sw. Dan. *bugt*, a bend, turn, bay, bight; cf. Icel. *bugðha*, a bend, a coil), < *būgan* (pp. *bogen*), E. *bow*, bend: see *bow*[3].] **1.** A bend; flexure; curve; a hollow angle.

Bought, a malander in the *bought* of a horse's knee. *Cotgrave.*

2. A bend or curve in a coast-line. See *bight*. —**3.** A bend, flexure, turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain, or in a serpent; a fold in cloth. See *bout*[1].

In knots and many *boughtes* upwound.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 15.

The dragon-*boughtis* and elvish embellumings
Began to move, seethe, twine, and curl.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

bought[1]ᵗ, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *bought*, *bout*; < *bought*[1], *n.*] To bend; fold; wind.

bought[2] (bât). Preterit and past participle of *buy*.

bought[3], **boucht** (bucht), *n.* Same as *bught*.

bought[4] (bât). [A form of *bought*[2], weak past participle of *buy*, used adjectively, and assimilated to strong participial forms in *-en*: chiefly used in poetry, and colloquially in the United States in the sense of *purchased*, as opposed to *home-made*.

For he who buried him was one whose faith
Reeked of the bought-and-sold-and-stolen selling bell.
Southey, Madoc in Wales, xiv.

She had some good clothes in a chist in the bedroom, and *bought* ones besides. *Sherwood.*

boughty (bouʻti), *a.* [< *bough*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having boughs or bends; bending. *Sherwood.*

boughy (bouʻi), *a.* [< *bough*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in boughs.

bougie (bōʻji), F. pron. bō-zhīʻ), *n.* [F., a wax candle, a bougie, = Pr. *bujia* = It. *bugia* = Sp. *bujía* = Pg. *bugia*, a wax candle, < *Bugia*, F. *Bougie*, Ar. *Bijāyah*, a town in Algeria, whence these candles were imported into Europe.] **1.** A wax candle or waxlight.

Sometimes the *bougies* are perfumed with essences, so that in burning they may give out a pleasurable odour.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 260.

2. A slender cylinder, smooth and flexible, used to dilate or open the rectum, urethra, or esophagus, in cases of stricture or other diseases of those parts.

bouillabaisse (bō-lya-bāsʻ), *n.* [F., < Pr. *bouillabaisse*, equiv. to F. *bouillon abaissé*: *bouillon*, broth, soup (see *bouillon*); *abaissé*, pp. of *abaisser*, reduce: see *abase*.] In *cookery*, a kind of fish-chowder popular in some parts of France, especially at Marseilles.

This *Bouillabaisse* a noble dish is,
A sort of soup, or broth, or stew,
Or hotchpotch'd as all sorts of fishes,
That Greenwich never could out-do;
Green herbs, red pepper, mussels, saffron,
Soles, onions, garlic, roach and dace;
All these you eat at Terre's tavern
In that one dish of *Bouillabaisse*.
Thackeray, Ballad of Bouillabaisse.

bouilli (bōʻlyē; F. pron. bō-yēʻ), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *bouillir*, boil: see *boil*[2].] Meat boiled with vegetables, especially in making bouillon; boiled or stewed meat of any kind.

bouillon (bōʻlyon; F. pron. bō-yōnʻ), *n.* [F., broth, soup, etc. (see *bullion*[2]), < *bouillir*, boil: see *boil*[2].] **1.** A kind of clear soup, consisting of the strained liquid from a slow and prolonged boiling of meat (usually beef) in the piece and sometimes whole vegetables.—**2.** In *farriery*, an exercescence of flesh in a wound; proud flesh.

boule (bōl), [Early mod. E. also *bouke*, Sc. *buik*; < ME. *bouk*, *bouke*, *buke*, *book*, < AS. *būc*, the belly, = OS. *buk* = D. *buik* = MLG. *būk* = OHG. *bûh*, MHG. *bûch*, G. *bauch*, the belly, = Icel. *búkr*, trunk of the body, = Sw. *buk* = Dan. *bug*, the belly. In later ME. and mod. E. confused with *book*[2] = *bulk*[1], q. v.] **1†.** The belly.—**2.** The trunk of the body; hence, the body itself. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

bouk[2], *n.* [ME., var. of *bulk*[1], q. v.] Same as *bulk*[1].

bouk[3] (bouk), *v.* A dialectal form of *bolk*.

bouk[4], *v. t.* A dialectal form of *buck*[3].

bowl, bool[2] (bōl), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., earlier *bolle*, < ME. *bolle*, < MD. *bolle*, D. *bol* = MLG. *bogel* (= G. *bügel*), a bow, hoop, ring; ult. = E. *boil*[1], q. v.] **1.** A band; curvature.—**2.** The curved or semicircular handle of a pot, kettle, etc.; especially, in the plural, a movable handle in two parts, jointed in the middle, for a pot with ears; a bail.—**3.** A loop or annular part serving as a handle for something. Specifically—(a) One of the hoops or rounded openings for the thumb or finger in the handles of scissors. (b) The loop which forms the handle of a key. (c) The ring on the case of a watch to which the chain or guard is attached.

boulangerite (bō-lanʻjėr-īt), *n.* [< *Boulanger*, the discoverer, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in plumose, granular, and compact masses, of a bluish leaden-gray color and metallic luster.

Boulangism (bō-lōʻjizm), *n.* The political policy and methods[1] represented in France by General Georges Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger (1837–91) from about 1886 to 1889. Its chief features were militarism and revenge upon Germany.

Boulangist (bō-lōʻjist), *n.* A political follower of General Boulanger.

boulder (bōlʻdėr), *n.* [Also written *bowlder*, *bolder*, *bauldar*, *bowther*; short for the earlier *boulder-stone*, dial. *bowther-*, *bowther-stone*, Sc. *bowlderstane*; < ME. *bulderston*, a boulder; cf. Sw. dial. *bullersten*, a large pebble or stone in the sea, which causes a noise when the water (opposed to *klapperstes*, small pebble), < *bullra* (= Dan. *bulre*), make a loud noise, + *sten* = E. *stone*.] A loose rock, or one which has been torn from its native bed and transported to some distance. As ordinarily used, the word indicates a piece of rock which is larger than a pebble or cobble, and usually has become water-worn and more or less rounded, and which lies upon the surface.

boulder (bōlʻdėr), *v. t.* [< *boulder*, *n.*] To wear smooth, as an emery-wheel, by abrading with small flint pebbles. Also spelled *bowlder*.—**boulder-clay**, mud of rather fine pebbly stuff, sometimes cold and wet as spread over them, then pressed into the metal and worn down with bouldering stones.

boulder-clay (bōlʻdėr-klā), *n.* Stiff, unlaminated, tenacious clay, especially that of the glacial or drift epoch or ice age. Also called *drift*, *till*.

boulder-head (bōlʻdėr-hed), *n.* A row of piles driven before a sea-dike to resist the action of the waves.

bouldering-stone (bōlʻdėr-ing-stōn), *n.* Smooth translucent flint pebbles, found in gravel-pits and used to smooth the faces of emery-wheels and glazers by bouldering any grains of emery or other powder on their surfaces.

boulder-paving (bōlʻdėr-pāʻving), *n.* A pavement of cobble-stones.

boulder-stone (bōlʻdėr-stōn), *n.* Same as *boulder*, of which it is the older form.

bouldery (bōlʻdėr-i), *a.* [< *boulder* + *-y*[1].] Resembling a boulder; of the nature of boulders.

The superjacent beds consist of coarse *bouldery* shingle in a sandy clay matrix. *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 196.

boule[1] (bōl), *n.* The proper French spelling of *bowl*.

boule[2] (bōʻlē), *n.* [Gr. *βουλή*, will, counsel, advice, plan, a council, senate, < *βούλεσθαι*, dial. *βόλεσθαι*, will, wish, = L. *velle*, will, < *wel*, *vol*, = E. *will*, q. v.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a legislative council, originally aristocratic, consisting of the heads of the ancient families, sitting under the presidency of the king. Later, in Ionian states, where a democratic polity had prevailed, the boule, particularly at Athens, became a second or higher popular assembly, corresponding to the senate in modern governments. At Athens the boule consisted of 500 citizens over 30 years of age, chosen annually by lot, 50 from each tribe. It had charge of the official religious rites important in the ancient world, and its chief executive duties were to examine or prepare bills for presentation to the popular assembly (the real governing body), which could modify or reject the conclusions reached by the senate, and to advise the assembly regarding affairs of state. The Athenian boule had also some executive functions, especially in connection with the management of the navy and the cavalry. Compare *prytaneis*.

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boule

2. The legislative assembly of modern Greece.

A Greek diplomat once told me that in the *Boulé*, or Assembly, of his country no part of the government expenses was watched so closely as those of the diplomatic service. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 225.

boule, n. An obsolete form of *bowl*.

Boulengé's chronograph. See *chronograph*.

boule-saw, n. See *bull-saw*.

boulet, boulette (bō-lā', bō-let'), *n.* [F., a bullet, a forlock, ⟩ E. *bullet*, q. v.] In the *manège*, a horse whose fetlock or pastern joint bends forward and out of its natural position.

bouleuterion (bū-lū-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *boulevtéria* (-ä). [Gr. *βουλευτήριον*, ⟨ *βουλεύειν*, advise, take counsel, ⟨ *βουλή*, counsel: see *boule*2.] In ancient and modern Greece, a senate-house or assembly-chamber.

boulevard (bö'le-värd; F. pron. bōl'vär), *n.* [F.; older forms *boulevert*, *boulevers*, ⟨ D. or MLG. *bolwerk*, q. *bollwerk*, bulwark: see *bulwark*.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town; hence, a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications. The name is now sometimes extended to any street or walk encircling a town, and also to a street which is of especial width, is given a park-like appearance by reserving spaces at the sides or center for shade-trees, rivers, seats, and the like, and is not used for heavy teaming.

boulevardier (bö'le-vär-dēr'; F. pron. bōl-vär-dyā'), *n.* [F., ⟨ *boulevard*, boulevard.] One who frequents a boulevard, especially in Paris.

boulevarsement (bö'le-värs-ment), *n.* [F., ⟨ *boulevercer*, overthrow, overturn, ⟨ *boule*, a ball (⟩ E. *bowl*3), + *verser*, turn, overturn, ⟨ L. *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, etc.] A turning upside down; the act of overturning or the state of being overturned; overthrow; overturn; subversion; hence, generally, convulsion or confusion.

boule-wood (bōl'wụd), *n.* Same as *bahl*.

boulimia, boulimy (bō-lim'i-ạ, bō'li-mi), *n.* Same as *bulimia*.

boulinkon (bō-lin'kon), *n.* [A trade-name, ⟨ Gr. *βους*, + *λινον*, flax, linen.] A kind of oilcloth made from a pulp composed of buffalo or other raw hide, cotton or linen rags, and coarse hair. *Encyc. Brit.*

boulon (bō'lon), *n.* [Native name.] A harp with fibrous strings, used by the negroes of Senegambia and Guinea.

boultel†, *n.* Same as *bultel*.

boultel2†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boutell*; ⟨ ME. *boltelle*, *buttell*, ⟨ OF. **botelet* (earlier *buretel*), mod. F. *bluteau*, a sieve, ⟨ *bluter*, sift, bolt, ⟨ MHG. *biuteln*, sift, bolt: see *bolt*2.] 1. A kind of cloth made for sifting; hence, a sieve.— 2. The bran or refuse of meal after dressing.

boulter†, *n.* See *bolter*3.

boultin†, *n.* Same as *bultel*.

boulting, *n.* See *bolting*3.

bount (bount), *n.* [The earlier and proper form of *bounti*4, q. v.; ⟨ ME. *boun*, *boune*, ready, prepared, ⟨ Icel. *búinn* (⟩ ODan. *bune*), ready, prepared, pp. of *búa*, till, get ready: see *bound*1, *bour*1, etc.] Ready; prepared; on the point of going or intending to go.

She was boun to go the way forthright.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 750.

Well chanced it that Adolf the night when he wed
Had cousless d and had sain'd him ere *boune* to his bed.
Scott, Harold the Dauntless, iv. 14.

bount (boun), *v.* [⟨ ME. *bounen*, *bownen*, ⟨ *boun*, prepared: see *boun*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To prepare; make ready.

The kyng bouken lettres anon, to *bounen* his bernes [men].
Joseph of Arimathie (ed. Skeat), l. 414.

I wold boun me to batell. *Ingelond of Troy*, l. 837.

II. *intrans.* To make ready to go; go; to busk and *boun*, a common expression in old ballads.

So mourned he, till Lord Dacre's band
Were *bouning* back to Cumberland.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 30.

bounce (bouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bounced*, ppr. *bouncing*. [Early mod. E. also *bounse*, ⟨ ME. *bounsen*, *bunsen*, beat, strike suddenly; cf. LG. *bunsen*, G. dial. *bumbasen*, beat, knock, = D. *bonzen*, bounce, throw; cf. D. *bons*, a bounce, *bw. bus*, dial. *bums* = G. *bums*, *bumbs*, *bumps*, adv. inter.], *a.* a bounce, at once; cf. Icel. *bops*, imitating the sound of a fall. All prob. orig. imitative; cf. *bound*2 and *bump*2.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To beat; thump; knock; bang.

Wilfully him throwing on the grass
Did beat and *bounse* his head and brest ful sore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 27.

He *bounced* his head at every post. *Swift.*

2. To cause to bound or spring: as, to bounce a ball.—3. To eject or turn out without ceremony; expel vigorously; hence, to dismiss or discharge summarily, as from one's employment or post. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To beat hard or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Yet still he bet and *bounst* upon the dore.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 21.

Up, then, I say, both young and old, both man and maid a-saying,
With drums, and guns that bounce aloud, and merry tabor playing!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift.*

2. To spring or leap against anything, so as to rebound; beat or thump by a spring; spring up with a rebound.

Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 556.

3. To leap or spring; come or go unceremoniously.

As I sat quietly meditating at my table, I heard something *bounce* in at the closet-window.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

4. To boast or bluster; exaggerate; lie.

He gives away countries, and disposes of kingdoms; and *bounces*, blusters, and swaggers, as if he were really nevereign lord and sole master of the universe.
Sp. Leech, Letter to Warburton, p. 14.

If it had come to an oath, I don't think he would have *bounced*, neither; but, in common occurrences, there is no repeating after Mr. Lear. Mr. Lear, it is.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, II. 142.

bounce (bouns), *n.* [⟨ *bounce*, *v.*] 1. A sudden spring or leap.—2. A bound or rebound: as, you must strike the ball at the *bounce*.—3. A heavy blow, thrust, or thump.

I heard two or three irregular *bounces* at my landlady's door, and upon the expiration of the interval voice inquiring whether the philosopher was at home.
Addison, Sir Roger at Vauxhall.

4†. A loud heavy noise, as of an explosion; a sudden crack or noise.

I don't value her resentment the *bounce* of a cracker.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

5. A boast; a piece of brag or bluster; boastful language; exaggeration.—6. A bold or impudent lie; a downright falsehood; a bouncer. [Colloq.]

"Why, whose should it be?" cried I, with a flounce;
"I get these things often;"—but that was a *bounce*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 42.

Oh, Cleero! . . . not once did you give utterance to such a *bounce* as you asserted, that never yet did human reason say one thing and Nature say another.
W. Quincy, Secret Societies, i.

7. Expulsion; discharge; dismissal. [Slang, U. S.]—8. [Perhaps of diff. origin.] A local English name of the dogfish or shark, *Scyllium canicula*. **To get the bounce**, to be put out or discharged summarily from one's post or employment. [Slang, U. S.]

bounce (bouns), *adv.* [*bounce*, *v.* and *n.*] With a bounce; suddenly.

Rapp'd at the door, nor stay'd to ask,
But *bounce* into the parlour entered.
Gray, Long Story.

bounceable (boun'sa-bl), *a.* ⟨ *bounce* + *-able*.] Capable of being bounced, as a ball.—2. Inclined to bounce, or lie. [Rare.]

bouncer (boun'sėr), *n.* [⟨ *bounce* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which bounces.—2. Something big or large of its kind.

The stone must be a *bouncer*. *De Quincey.*

3. A large, strong, vigorous person: as, she is a *bouncer*.—4. A strong masculine fellow kept in a hotel, restaurant, or other public resort, to bounce or expel disorderly persons. [Slang, U. S.]—5. A liar; a boaster; a bully.—6. A barefaced lie. [Colloq.]

But you are not deceiving me? You know the first time you came into my shop what a *bouncer* you told me.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiii.

bouncing (boun'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bounce*, *v.*] 1. Vigorous; strong; stout: as, "the *bouncing* Amazon," Shak., M. W. of W., 2; "a *bouncing* lass," *Bulwer*, Pelham, xiix.—2. Exaggerated; excessive; big. [Colloq.]

We have had a merry and a lusty ordinary.
And wine, and that in a *bouncing* reckoning.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 2.

3. Lying; bragging; boastful.

I never saw such a *bouncing*, swaggering puppy since I was born. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

bouncing-bet (boun' sing-bet'), *n.* [That is, *bouncing Bet*; *Bet*, *Betsy*, familiar forms of *Elizabeth*.] A name of the common soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*. See *Saponaria*.

bouncingly (boun'sing-li), *adv.* Boastingly. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

bound1 (bound), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bounde*, *bourne*; ⟨ ME. *bounde*, *boune*, *bune*, ⟨ OF. *bunne*, *bonne*, *bone*, *bune*, also *bunde*, *bonde* (AF. *bounde*), earlier *bodne*, ⟨ ML. *bodina*, *bodena* (also, after OF., *bunna*, *bonna*), earlier *butina*, a bound, limit. Cf. *bourn*2, a variant of the same word.] 1. That which limits or circumscribes; any external or limiting line; hence, that which keeps in or restrains; limit; confine: as, the love of money knows no *bounds*.

Illimitable ocean, without *bound*,
Without dimension! *Milton*, P. L., ii. 892.
The dismal night—a night
In which the *bounds* of heaven and earth were lost.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

But the power of the West-Saxon ruler stretched beyond the *bounds* of Wessex, where, eastward of the Andredsweald, the so-called "Eastern Kingdom" grouped itself round the centre of Kent. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 65.

2. *pl.* The territory included within boundary-lines; domain.

These rascals who come hither to annoy a noble lady on my *bounds*. *Scott*, Peveril, I. vii.

3. A limited portion or piece of land, enjoyed by the owner of it in respect of tin only, and by virtue of an ancient prescription or liberty for encouragement to the tinners. *Pryce*, [Cornwall.]—**Butts and bounds.** See *butt*1.—**To beat the bounds**†, to trace out the boundaries of a parish by looking certain points with a rod.—**Syn. 1.** *Border*, *Confine*, etc. See *boundary*.

bound1 (bound), *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *bounden*, ⟨ *bounde*, *n.*] 1†. To confine within fixed limits; restrain by limitation.

O God! I could be *bounded* in a nut-shell, and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

It is not Italy, nor France, nor Europe,
That must *bound* me, if my fate call me forth.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To serve as a limit to; constitute the extent of; restrain in amount, degree, etc.: as, to *bound* our wishes by those of our means.

Quasi immortality and joy, secure
Of surfeit, where full measure only *bounds*
Excess. *Goldsmith*, R., v. 639.

3. To form or constitute the boundary of; serve as a bound or limit to: as, the Pacific ocean *bounds* the United States on the west.

The land whose dominion is *bounded* by the Rhine and the Danube. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

4. To name the boundaries of: as, to *bound* the State of New York.—**Syn.** To circumscribe, restrict, bem, border.

bound2 (bound), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; ⟨ F. *bondir*, leap, bound, orig. make a loud resounding noise; ⟨ *bond*, a leap, bound, = Sp. *bunda*, fuzz, reed, verb ⟨ L. *bombus*, a humming or buzzing, ⟩ *bomb*2, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap; jump; spring; move by leaps.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*,
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 99.

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball.—**Syn.** *Leap*, *Spring*, etc. See *jump*.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to leap. [Rare.]

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jack-an-apes, never off. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. To cause to rebound: as, to *bound* a ball.

bound2 (bound), *n.* [⟨ *bound*2, *v.*] 1. A leap onward or upward; a jump; a rebound.

The horses started with a sudden *bound*. *Addison.*

These inward disgusts are but the first *bounds* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Christ. Piety.*

2. In *ordnance*, the path of a shot between two grazes: generally applied to the horizontal distance passed over by the shot between the points of impact.

bound3 (bound), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bind*; as an adj., in the sense of obligatory, usually in the fuller form, *bounden*, ⟨ ME. *bounden*, ⟨ AS. *bunden*, pp. of *bindan*, bind: see *bind*.] 1. Made fast by a band, tie, or bond; specifically, in fetters or chains; in the condition of a prisoner.

Now Annas had sent him *bound* unto Caiaphas.
John xviii. 24.

Hence—2. Made fast by other than physical bonds.

We are *bound* together for good or for evil in our great political interests.
D. Webster, Speech, Pittsburgh, July, 1833.

3. Confined; restrained; restricted; held firmly.

Besides all this, he was *bound* to certain tributes all more or less degrading. *Brougham.*

Hence—4. Obliged by moral, legal, or compellable ties; under obligation or compulsion.

When the case had been heard, it was evident to all men that the bishop had done only what he was bound to do.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. Certain; sure. [Colloq.]

Those of his following considered him as smart as chain-lightning and *bound* to rise.
Howells, Modern Instance, xxi.

6. Determined; resolved; as, he is *bound* to do it. [Colloq., U. S.]—**7.** In *entom.*, attached by the posterior extremity to a perpendicular object, and supported in an upright position against it, by a silken thread passing across the thorax, as the chrysalides of certain *Lepidoptera*.—**8.** Constipated in the bowels; costive.—**9.** Pregnant: said of a woman.—**10.** Provided with binding or a cover: said of books, etc.: as, *bound* volumes can be obtained in exchange for separate parts: opposed to *in boards*.

Bound electricity. *See induction.*—**Bound extra,** in full binding (as opposed to half- or quarter-binding, full-tooled, and forwarded and finished more elaborately by hand) and in the best materials: applied to bound books.—**Bound up in.** (*a*) Embodied in; inseparably connected with.

> The whole State . . . being *bound up* in the sovereign.
> *Broughton.*

Quarrel not rashly with adversities not yet understood, and overlook not the mercies often lower up in them.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 29.

(*b*) Having all the affections centered in; entirely devoted to.

> She is the only child of a decrepit father whose life is *bound up* in hers.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 449.

bound[4] (bound), *a.* [With exercsecent *-d* after *n*, as in *moundt*, *roundt*, etc., < ME. *bounde*, *bunde*, contraction with *bounde*[3], < ME. *boun*, *bonne*, ready, prepared: see *boun*, *a.*] Prepared; ready; hence, going or intending to go; destined: with *to* or *for*: as, I am *bound for* London; the ship is *bound for* the Mediterranean.

> A chieftain to the Highlands *bound*.
> *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,
The port so long desired at length we found.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 284.

bound[4] (bound), *v. i.* [Var. of *boun*, *v.*, as *bound*[3], *a.*, of *boun*, *a.*] To lead; go. [Rare.]

> The way that does to heaven *bound*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas*, I. *Q.* I. *x.* 67.

boundary (boun'dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *boundaries* (-riz). [< *bound*[3] + *-ary*; cf. Mll. *bunnarium*, *bonnarium*, a field with certain limits.] That which serves to indicate the bounds or limits of anything; hence, a limiting or bounding line; a bound: as, the horizon is the *boundary* of vision; the northern *boundary* of the United States.

> Step back into the world,
> A *boundary* between the things misnamed
> Death and existence.
> *Byron*, The Dream, i.

The Tamar was fixed as a *boundary* between Welsh and Cornwall, as the Wye had been made a *boundary* for the North Welsh of our Wales.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 212.

= **Syn.** *Boundary*, *Bound*, *Border*, *Confine*, *Frontier*. A *boundary*, in its stricter sense, is a visible mark indicating a dividing-line between two things, or it is that line itself: it marks off a given thing from everything else in its kind, as one field or country from another. A *bound*, on the other hand, is the limit or furthest point of extension of one given thing, that which limits its progress when it is considered; it can be used of that which is not limited by anything like in kind: as, the *boundaries* of a field but the *bounds* of space; the *boundaries* of a science, but the *bounds* of knowledge. Hence the figurative uses of *bound*: as, "I believe I speak within *bounds*," where *boundaries* would be absurd. Thus, the *bounds* of a parish may be defined by certain marks or *boundaries*, as heaps of stones, dikes, hedges, streams, etc., separating it from the adjoining parishes. But the two words are often interchangeable. A *border* is a belt or band of territory lying along a *bound* or *boundary*. *Confine* is the region at or near the edge, and generally a narrower margin than a *border*. A *Frontier* is a *border* viewed as a front or place of entrance: as, he was met at the *frontier*. The word is used most in connection with military operations: as, their *frontiers* were well protected by fortresses.

I at least, who, in my own West-Saxon home, find my own fields and my own parish bounded by a *boundary* drawn in the year 877, am not disposed to disbelieve the record of the events which led to the fixing of that *boundary*.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 105.

He pass'd the flaming *bounds* of space and time.
> *Gray*, Prog. of Poesy, iii. 2.

His profession by
Close on the *borders* of a territory
Wherein were bandit earls, and cattle knights.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

The heavens and sea
Meet at their *confines*, in the middle way.
> *Dryden*, Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 154.

Athelfled strengthened her western *frontier* against any inroad from the Welsh by the erection of forts at Scargate and Bridgenorth.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 190.

bound-bailiff (bound'bā'lif), *n.* [< *bound*[3] + *bailiff*; so called, according to Blackstone, in allusion to the bond given by the bailiff for the faithful discharge of his duties; but the term is merely a fictitious explanation of *bumbailiff*.] A sheriff's officer; a bumbailiff.

bounded (boun'ded), *p. a.* Having bounds or limits; limited; circumscribed; confined; cramped; narrow.

> The meaner cares of life were all he knew;
> *Bounded* his pleasures, and his wishes few.
> *Cowley*, The Library.

An eye well-practised in nature, a spirit *bounded* and poor.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 7.

boundedness (boun'ded-nes), *n.* The quality of being bounded, limited, or circumscribed; limited extent or range.

> Both are singularly bounded, our working-class reproducing, in a way unusual in other countries, the *boundedness* of the middle.
> *M. Arnold*, The Nadir of Liberalism.

bounden (boun'den or -dn), *p. a.* [Older form of *bounden*[3], pp. of *bind*.] Obliged; bound, or under obligation; beholden.

> I am much *bounden* to your majesty.
> *Shak.*, 1 John, iii. 3.

> It is no common thing when one like you
> Performs the delicate services, and therefore
> I feel myself much *bounden*, Oswald.
> *Wordsworth*, The Borderers, I.

2. Appointed; indispensable; obligatory.

> I offer this my *bounden* nightly sacrifice.
> *Coleridge.*

[In both senses archaic, its only present common use being in the phrase *bounden duty*.]

boundenly (boun'den-li or -dn-li), *adv.* In a bounden or dutiful manner: as, "most *boundenly* obedient," *Ochin*, Sermons (trans.), Epist. Dedicatory, 1583.

bounder (boun'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who limits; one who establishes or imposes bounds.

> Now the *bounder* of all these is only God himself.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 274.

2†. Boundary.

> Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 274.

3†. Formerly, in Cornwall, England, an officer whose business it was at each new tin-work (hence also called the *renewer* or *tollar*) the marks indicating the corners of a tin-bound. This last to be done once a year, and usually on a market day, and the operation consisted in cutting out a turf from each corner, and piling it on the top of the little bank of turf already laid there. *Pryce.*

boundless (bound'les), *a.* [< *bound*[3] + *-less*.] Without bounds or limits; unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; infinite: as, *boundless* space; *boundless* power.

> He who, from zone to zone,
> Guides through the *boundless* sky thy certain flight.
> *Bryant*, To a Waterfowl.

In England there is no written constitution; the powers of Parliament, of King, Lords, and Commons, acting together, are literally *boundless*.
> *Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

boundlessly (bound'les-li), *adv.* In a boundless manner.

boundlessness (bound'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being boundless or without limits.

boundure† (boun'dūr), *n.* [< *bound*[3] + *-ure*. Cf. *boundary*.] A limit or bound. *Sir T. Herbert.*

bounteous (boun'tē-us), *a.* [Formerly also, also *bountiuous*; < ME. *bountyous*, *bonteuous*, earlier *bounterous*, *bountyreus*, *bontyreus*, < OF. *bontif*, *bontieu*, benevolent, < *bonte*, goodness, bounty: see *bounty* and *-ous*.] **1.** Full of goodness to others; giving or disposed to give freely; free in bestowing gifts; bountiful; generously liberal.

> Such was her soul: abhorring avarice,
> *Bountious*, but almost *bountyous* to a vice.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxxv.

I wonder'd at the *bounteous* hours,
The slow result of winter showers:
You scarce could see the grass to grow.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

2. Characterized by or emanating from bounty; freely bestowed; liberal; plentiful; abundant.

> Beauteous nigard, why dost thou abuse
> The *bounteous* largess given thee to give?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, iv.

= **Syn. 1.** Munificent, generous, beneficent, kind.

bounteously (boun'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a bounteous manner; with generous liberality; liberally; generously; largely; freely.

> Let me know that man,
> Whose love is so sincere to spend his blood
> For my sake; I will *bounteously* requite him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

bounteousness (boun'tē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being bounteous; liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence: kindness.

bounteth, bounteth (boun'teth, -tith), *n.* [Sc., < late ME. *bountith*, < OF. *bontet*, *bontet*, earlier form of *bonte*, > ME. *bounte*, *E. bounty*, *q. v.*] Bounty; specifically, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages.

bountevous†, *a.* A Middle English form of *bounteous*, *Chaucer.*

bountiful (boun'ti-ful), *a.* [< *bounty* + *-ful*.] **1.** Liberal in bestowing gifts, favors, or bounties; munificent; generous.

> God, the *bountiful* author of our being.
> *Locke.*

Our king spares nothing to give them the share of that felicity of which he is so *bountiful* to his kingdom.
> *Dryden.*

2. Characterized by or manifesting bounty; abundant; liberal; ample: as, a *bountiful* supply.

> Nurse went up stairs with a most *bountiful* cut of homebaked bread and butter.
> *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 167.

The late *bountiful* grant from His Majesty's revenues.
> *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

bountifully (boun'ti-ful-i), *adv.* In a bountiful manner; liberally; largely.

They are less *bountifully* provided than the rich with the materials of happiness for the present life.
> *Porteus*, Lectures, II. xvii.

bountifulness (boun'ti-ful-nes), *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

bountihead, bountihood† (boun'ti-hed, -hud), *n.* [One of Spenser's words; < *bounty* + *-head*, *-hood*.] Bounteousness; goodness; virtue.

> On firme foundation of true *bountyhed*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 1.

bountith, *n.* See *bounteth*.

bun-tree (bun'trē), *n.* [An unexplained var. of *bore-tree*.] Same as *bour-tree*, 1 (elder).

bounty (boun'ti), *n.*; pl. *bounties* (-tiz). [< ME. *bounte*, *bounte*, < AF. *bounte*, OF. *bonte*, *bontet*, *bontet*, *buntet*, mod. F. *bonté* as Pr. *bontat* as Sp. *bondad* as Pg. *bondade* as It. *bontà*, < L. *bonitat(-t-)s*, goodness, < *bonus*, good: see *boon*[3].] **1.** Goodness; virtue.

> Set blood in the bounty of all womankind
> Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find.
> *Spenser*, V. Q., III. I. 49.

2. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence.

> Let us adore Him for the streams of *bounty*, which flow unceasingly, from the fountains of His life, to all His countless creatures.
> *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 84.

3. A favor bestowed with a benevolent disposition; that which is given bounteously; a free gift: as, "Unfit for mortal *bounties*," *Cowper*.

We concluded our visit with a *bounty*, which was very acceptable. *Addison*, Sir Roger and the Witches.

4. A premium or reward; specifically, a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage some branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.—**Bounty emigrant,** one whose passage to the country where he intends to remain is partly or wholly paid by the government of that country.—**Bounty Land Act,** a law passed in the United States, 1850, granting lands to those engaged in the military service, or to their widows or minor children, in amounts proportioned to time of service.—**Queen Anne's bounty,** a fund instituted by Queen Anne from the first fruits and tenths of the larger benefices of the English Church to augment the smaller clerical livings.= **Syn. 2.** *Liberality*, *Generosity*, etc. See *benefaction*.

bounty-jumper (bonn'ti-jum'pėr), *n.* One who enlists as a soldier for the sake of a bounty offered, and then deserts, as during the American civil war of 1861–65.

> Bringing into the service many *bounty-jumpers*, as they were called, who could scarcely for money, and soon deserted to enlist again.
> *Hopkinson*, Young Folks' Hist. U. S., p. 366.

Bouphonia (bō-fō'ni-ą), *n. pl.* [Gr. Βουφόνια, a festival with sacrifices of oxen, < βοΰφονος, ox-slaying (βοῦς, slaughter oxen), < βοῦς, an ox, + φόνος, slaying (φένειν, φονᾶν, slaughter, murder < φένω, I slay, kill.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus, more commonly called *Diipolia* (which see).

bouquet (bō-kā'), *n.* [Fr., a nosegay, a plume, < OF. *bouquet*, *bouquet* = Pr. *bouquet*, lit. a little bush, dim. of *bosc* or *OF. bos*, a wood, bush: see *bosk*, *bushel*, and *bush*[1].] **1.** A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; hence, something resembling a bunch of flowers, as a cluster of precious stones, a piece or flight of fireworks, etc.

He entered the room thus set off, with his hair dressed in the first style, and with a handsome *bouquet* in his breast.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 87.

I have a *bouquet* to come home to-morrow made up of diamonds, and rubies, and emeralds.
> *Colman* and *Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, I. 2.

2. An agreeable non-spiritous perfume characteristic of some wines.

bouquet-holder (bō-kā'hōl'dėr), *n.* A contrivance for holding together the stems of cut flowers, whether held in the hand or secured to the dress. Bouquet-holders held in the hand are represented in ancient Egyptian bas-reliefs and paintings; they have always been used in China made of fine basket-work and of valuable minerals; and in the eighteenth century, in western Europe, women carried flat flasks of metal or glass inserted within the corsage, holding tall nosegays which covered the bosom. Also called *bouquetier*.

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bouquetier (bō-kĕ-tēr'; F. pron. bō-kĕ-tyā'), *n.* [F., a flower-vase, bouquet-holder, < *bouquet*: see *bouquet*.] A bouquet-holder, especially one designed to be carried in the hand.

bouquetin (F. pron. bō-kĕ-tan'), *n.* [F., earlier *boue-estain*, *boue-d'estain* (Cotgrave), lit. 'wool-goat' (*boue*, goat; *de*, of; *estain*, mod. F. *étain*, carded wool), but appar. orig. a transposition of G. *steinbock*, D. *steenbok*: see *steinbock*.] The European ibex or steinbok, *Capra ibex*: hence, a name of the rock-goats of the genus *Ibex*.

bourd, **bourde**, *n.* Middle English form of *board*.

bourach, **bourock** (bōr'ăch, -ok), *n.* [Sc., also written *burrock*, *burrack*, prob. dim. of *bour*, *boure*, = E. *bower*1, q. v. Cf. *bourock*².] 1. An inclosure: applied to the little houses built in play by children.—2. A small cot or hut.

bourach² (bōr'ăch), *n.* [Sc. (cf. *borra*, *borrach*), a heap of stones), < Gael. *borrach*, a projecting bank; cf. *borra*, *borr*, a knob or bunch, *burradh*, a swelling. Cf. *bourach*¹.] 1. A small knoll. *Hogg.*—2. A heap; a confused heap; a cluster, as of trees or people; a crowd.

bourasque (bō-rask'), *n.* [F. *bourasque*, now *bourrasque* = It. *burrasca*, < Sp. *borrasca*, tempest, gust: see *borasco*.] A tempest; a storm.

These were members of the Heiter Shelter Club, of the Wildfire Club, and other associations formed for the express purpose of getting rid of care and sobriety. Such dashers occasioned many a racket in Meg's house and many a *bourasque* in Meg's head.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, I. 22.

Bourbon (bōr'bon), *n.* [< F. *Bourbon*, > Sp. *Borbon*, It. *Borbone*.] 1. The name of the royal family of France, or of any of its branches. The family took its name from its ancient seigniory of Bourbon (now Bourbon-l'Archambault, in the department of Allier), and succeeded to the throne by collateral inheritance in 1589, in the person of Henry IV. The Bourbon dynasty was deposed in 1792, and restored in 1814. The revolution of 1830 brought to the throne Louis Philippe (who was deposed in 1848), of the younger Orleans branch, which succeeded to all the claims of the family on the extinction of the elder branch in 1883. A line of Bourbon sovereigns has reigned in Spain (with two interruptions) since 1700, and a branch of this line held the throne of Naples or the Two Sicilies from 1735 to 1861.

2. One who, as was said of the Bourbons, 'forgets nothing and learns nothing'; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, an extreme conservative; especially, one who is behind the times and is opposed to all progress: originally applied to certain members of the Democratic party.—3. [*l. c.*] A kind of whisky made of wheat or Indian corn: originally limited to the corn-whisky made in Bourbon county, Kentucky.

Bourbonian (bōr-bō'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family or dynasties of the Bourbons.

Bourbonism (bōr'bon-izm), *n.* [< *Bourbon* + *-ism*; = F. *Bourbonisme*.] 1. The opinions of those who adhere to the house of Bourbon; legitimism.—2. In *U. S. politics*, obstinate conservatism; opposition to progress.

Bourbonist (bōr'bon-ist), *n.* [< *Bourbon* + *-ist*; = F. *Bourboniste*.] One who supports the claims of the members of the house of Bourbon to the thrones they held; specifically, a supporter of the claims of the members of this family to the throne of France.

Bourbon pig. See *pig*.

bourd¹† (bōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boward*, *bowrde*, < ME. *bourde*, *bourde*, *burde* = MD. *boerde*, D. *boert* = OFries. *bord* = LG. *bert*, a jest, < OF. *bourde*, *borde*, mockery, raillery, jest, F. *bourde*, bouncer, humbug, = Pr. *borda*, a jest, a cheat, a lie; cf. Bret. *bourd*, a jest (prob. < F.), Gael. *burdz*, a gibe, taunt, *burt*, *burd*, mockery, = It. *burt*, a gibe, taunt. Origin and relations uncertain.] 1. A jest; a joke; fun.

Whether our maister speake earnest or *borde*.
Udall, Ralph Roister Doister, I. 4.

Gramercy, Borrill, for thy company.
For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds*.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland, p. 53.

2. Mockery; scoffing.

bourd¹† (bōrd), *v.* [< ME. *bourden*, < OF. *bourder*, sport; from the noun: see *bourd*¹, *n.*] *I, intrans.* To jest; joke; play; sport.

My wit is greet, though that I *bourde* and pleye.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 316.

II, trans. To make game of.

Shew
But any least aversion in your look
To him that *bourds* you next, and your throat opens.
B. Jonson, Catiline, I. 1.

bourd²†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *board*.

bourder† (bōr'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowrder*, *bourdour*, < ME. *bourdour*, *burdowre*, *bordere*, etc., < AF. *bourdour*, OF. *bordeor*, a jester, < *bourder*, *border*, *jest*: see *bourd*¹.] A jester; a joker; a buffoon.

bourdon¹ (bōr'dọn), *n.* [< ME. *bourdon*, < OF. *bourdon* = Pr. *bordo* = Sp. *bordon* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone*, a staff, prob. < LL. *burdo*(*n*-), an ass, mule; cf. Sp. *mula*, a crutch, prop, support, a particular use of *mula*, fem. dim. of *mulo*, a mule.] 1. A staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages. (*b*) A baton or cantoral staff. (*c*) A plain thick silver wand used as a badge of office.—2. A lance used in the just. See *lance*.—3. In *her.*, a pilgrim's staff used as a bearing.

bourdon² (bōr'dọn), *n.* [< ME. *bourdon*, *burdoun*, *bordoun*, < OF. *bourdon*, mod. F. *bourdon*, drone of a bagpipe, bass in music = Sp. *bordon* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone*, < ML. *burdo*(*n*-), a drone. The E. word is now *burden*, the refrain of a song: see *burden*³.] In *music*: (*a*) The drone of a bagpipe, or a monotonous and repetitious ground-melody. See *burden*³. (*b*) An organ-stop, usually of 16-feet tone, the pipes of which are generally made of wood, and produce hollow, smooth tones, deficient in harmonics and easily blended with other tones.

bourdon³ (bōr'dọn), *v. i.* [< *bourdon*², *n.*] In *music*, to play as an instrument during a pause in singing.

bourdonasse, *n.* [< OF. *bourdonasse*, < *bourdon*, a staff: see *bourdon*¹.] A lance having a light hollow handle of great diameter: apparently the same as *bourdon*¹, 2.

bourdonné (bōr-dọ-nā'), *a.* [OF., < *bourdon*, a staff.] In *her.*, terminating in knobs or balls: as, a *bourdonné* cross, which is the same as a *cross pommée*. See *pommée*.

bourg¹ (bōrg), *n.* [< F., < ML. *burgus*, < OHG. MHG. *burc*, G. *burg* = AS. *burgh*, E. *borough*¹, q. v. Cf. *burg*¹, *burgh*.] A town; a borough: chiefly with reference to French towns. [Rare.]

To think that I am the world's *bourg*.
The murmur of the world.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Bourg² (bōrg), *n.* A name given to the red wine of a large district in the Gironde department of Gironde, on the north bank of the Dordogne.

bourgade (bōr-gād'), *n.* [F., < *bourg*, a town, market-town: see *bourg*¹.] A straggling village; a small French market-town.

The canton consists only of villages and little towns or *bourgades*.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 32.

bourgeois¹ (bōr-zhwo'), *n.* and *a.* [F., mod. form of OF. *burgeis*, a citizen, > E. *burgess*, *q. v.*] I. *n.* 1. In France, a citizen; a burgher; a man of substance.—2. A small French coin of the fourteenth century. The *bourgeois simple* was worth about a cent and a half, the *bourgeois tort* twice as much.

II. *a.* 1. Belonging to or consisting of tradespeople or citizens of middle rank: as, *bourgeois* surroundings; the *bourgeois* class of France. Hence—2. Wanting in dignity or refinement; common; mean.

We have no word in English that will exactly define either the one or the other. *Middle class* is too strong, and commonplace too weak. Perhaps *bourgeois* comes as near as any. *Bourgeois* is certainly not low.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 95.

bourgeois², **burgeois** (bėr-jois'), *n.* [Supposed to be so called from a type-founder named *Bourgeois*: see *bourgeois*¹. The F. name for this type is *petit-gaillard*: see *gaillard*.] A size of printing-type measuring about 100 lines to the foot, next larger than brevier and smaller than long primer.

This line is printed in *bourgeois*.

bourgeoisie (bōr-zhwo-zē'), *n.* [F., < *bourgeois*, a citizen: see *bourgeois*¹.] Properly, the French middle classes, but often applied to the middle classes of any country, especially those depending on trade.

There is no *bourgeoisie* to speak of; immediately after the aristocracy come the poor people, who are very poor indeed.
H. James, jr., Portraits of Places, Sketches, p. 263.

bourgeon, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon*.

bourgignot, bourginot, *n.* Variants of *burgonet*.

Bourguignon (F. pron. bōr-gē-nyōn'), *n.* [F., < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy; a Burgundian.

Bourignian (bō-rin'yan), *n.* and *a.* Pertaining to the Bourignonists or to their doctrines.

Bourignonist (bō-rin'yon-ist), *n.* One of a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon (1616–80), a religious enthusiast who assumed the Augustinian habit, and traveled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse.

bourn¹, **borne** (bōrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bourne*, *borne*, < ME. *bourne*, *borne*, var. of earlier *burne* (whence the reg. northern form *burn*², q. v.), < AS. *burne*, *burna*, a stream: see *burn*².] Cf. E. *mourn*, < AS. *murnan*.] A stream; a brook: same as *burn*².

Come o'er the *bourn*, Bessy, to me.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6 (song).

[The word occurs in various place-names in Great Britain, as *Bournemouth* (that is, mouth of the burn or rivulet), *Westbourne*, etc.]

bourn², **bourne**² (bōrn or bōrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borne*; < F. *borne*, formerly also *bourne*, a var. of OF. *bodne*, *bonne*, a limit, bound, boundary, > E. *bound*¹, *q. v.*] A bound; limit; destination; goal, as beyond the *bourn* of sunset," *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

The undiscovered country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

There at last it lay, the *bourn* of my long and weary pilgrimage, realizing the plans and hopes of many and many a year.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 308.

bourn³, **bourne**³ (bōrn), *v. t.* See *bound*³.

bournless (bōrn'- or bōrn'les), *a.* [< *bourn*² + *-less*.] Having no bourn or limit. [Rare.]

bournonite (bōr'nọ-nīt), *n.* [After Count de *Bournon*, a French mineralogist (1751–1825).] A sulphide of antimony, lead, and copper, of a steel-gray color and brilliant metallic lustre, found in the Harz mountains, Cornwall, and Mexico. *Wheel-ore* is a variety which owes its name to the form of the twin crystals, resembling a cog-wheel. Also called *endellionite*.

bournous (bōr-nōs'), *n.* A French spelling of *burnoose*.

bourock, *n.* See *bourach*¹.

bourran, *n.* See *burran*.

bourree (bō-rā'), *n.* See *boree*.] 1. A lively dance, originating either in Auvergne or in Biscay.—2. A musical composition in which the strict rhythm and cheerful character of such a dance are embodied. It is usually written in duple rhythm, the phrases being two measures long, beginning with the last half of the measure.

bourock, *n.* See *bourach*¹.

bourran, *n.* See *burran*.

bourse (bōrs), *n.* [F., < L. *bursa*, a purse, hide, skin: see *purse*, *purse*.] 1. A purse, as of money; specifically, the stock exchange of Paris, and hence those of continental European exchanges in general.

Bourrelet in head-dress of Queen Isabeau of Bavaria; about 1405. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de Mobilier français.")

Fraternities and companies I approve of, as merchants' *bourses*, colleges of magistrates, physicians, musicians, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 65.

bourse² (bōrs), *n.* [F., < L. *bursa*, a purse, hide, skin: see *purse*, *purse*.] 1. A coin, a purse, bursary, an exchange, or *bourse*, < ML. *bursa*, a purse, bag, etc.: see *burse*, *purse*.] 1. A stock exchange; specifically, the stock exchange of Paris, and hence those of continental European exchanges in general.

Fraternities and companies I approve of, as merchants' *bourses*, colleges of druggists, physicians, musicians, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 65.

bourse³ (bōrs), *n.* [F.] The bag of a wig. See *bag*¹, 3.

bourse-bag (bōrs'bag), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *burse-tree*, *bore-tree*, and *boun-tree*, and formerly *burtree*, < ME. *burtre*, < *bur*- (uncertain, but not, as supposed by some, < *bork*, as if from the use of elder-twigs, with the pith removed, as tubes; cf. Sc. *bourtree-*, *bountry-gun*, an air-gun of elder) + *tree*.] A Scotch name of the elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*. Also written *bourse*, *bourge*, and also, repr. the now most common though dial. pron., *boose*, *booze*: early mod. E. *bouse*, *bowse*, < ME. *bousen* (rare), appear. < MD. *biusen*, later *buysen* = G. *bausen*, drink, guzzle; cf. MD. *buise*, a large drinking-vessel, appar. identical with D. *buis*, a tube, pipe, conduit, channel. Cf. *bus*, *bouse*, and see *bous*², *bous*³.] Same as *booze*, which is now the usual form.

As though bold Robin Hood
Would, with his Maid Marian,
Sup and *bouse* from horn and can.
Keats, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.

bouse¹ (bouz, also bōz, but in the latter pron. usually written *booze*, q. v.), *n.* Same as *booze*.

No bouse! nor no lobscouse?
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, I. 1.

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bouse[2] **bowse**[2] (bous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boused, bowsed*, ppr. *bousing, bowsing*. [Formerly also written *bouze*; origin unknown.] *Naut.*, to haul with tackle.

After the rigging is *boused* well taut, the scarings and coverings [must] be replaced, which is a very nice piece of work. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 16.

To bouse up the jib, figuratively, to get "tight" or drunk. [Slang.]

bouse[3] (bous or bōz), *n.* [E. dial., formerly *bouze*; origin obscure.] In *mining*, ore mixed with veinstone; second-class ore, which must undergo further preparation before going to the smelter. [North. Eng. lead-mining districts.]

bouse[4], *n.* Same as *bouse*[1].

bouse-tease (bous'tēz), *n.* In *mining*, the place where bouse is deposited outside of the mine, ready to be dressed or prepared for the smelter. [North. Eng.]

boustrophedon (bō-strō-fē'don), *n.* [< Gr. *βουστροφηδόν*, turning backward and forward like oxen in plowing, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] A method of writing shown in early Greek inscriptions, in which the lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right, as the furrows made in plowing a field, the plow passing alternately backward and forward.

It has been noticed by Bockh and Franz that in the earliest examples of *boustrophedon* writing the first line is from right to left, and the second from left to right.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 34, note.

bousy (bō'zi), *a.* [< *bouse*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *boozy*.] Same as *boozy*.

bout[1] (bout), *n.* [A later and parallel spelling of *bought*[1], q. v.] **1.** A turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain; a bend or flexure.

And at the lowest end forget to set
To leave a *bout* or compass like an eye.
The link that holds your hook to hang upon.
John Dennys, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 150.

In notes, with many a winding *bout*
Of linked sweetness long drawn out.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 139.

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone. —**3.** A going and returning, as in plowing, reaping, &c.; hence, as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action which is carried on at successive intervals.—**4.** A round at anything, as in some contest; a trial: as, a *bout* at single-stick or fisticuffs.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one *bout* with you.
Locke, Education, § 205.

Look'ee, master, if you'd wanted a *bout* at boxing, quarter-staff, or short-staff, I should never be the man to bid you cry off.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

5. A round of indulgence, as in drink: as, a drunken *bout*.

Here, replenish again; another *bout*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Epicene, iv. 1.

6. A turn or fit of illness: as, a severe *bout* of rheumatism.—**7.** In *music*, an inward curve of a rib of an instrument of the violin kind, by which the waist is formed.—**This** (or **that**) **bout**, this (or that) time or occasion.

She got off for *that bout*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The Prince . . . has taken me in his train, so that I am in no danger of starving for *bout*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

bout[2], *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. and E. dial. var. of *but*, q. v.] Same as *but*[1].

bout[3] (bout), *adv.* and *prep.* [Abbr. of *about*, q. v.; now commonly written '*bout*.] About. [Colloq. or naut.]

boutadet (bō-tād'), *n.* [F., < *bouter*, thrust, butt: see *butt*[1].] **1.** A sudden outburst or outbreak.

His first *boutade* was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

2. In *music*: (*a*) Especially, in the early eighteenth century, a composition having an impromptu and capricious character. (*b*) An impromptu dance.

boutant (bō-tonⁿ), *a.* [F., ppr. of *bouter*, thrust: see *butt*[1].] See *arc-boutant*, under *arc*[1].

boute-feu (bōt-fē'), *n.* [F., a forked matchholder, formerly used for firing cannon, < *bouter*, thrust, + *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a fireplace.] An incendiary; one who incites to strife.

Animated by a base fellow called John a Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they ordered into open rebellion. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

But the harshness of Stuart's opinions, his personal attacks, and the acrimony of his literary libels, presented a new feature in Scottish literature, of such ugliness and horror, that every honourable man soon averted his face from this *boutefeu*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., p. 202.

bouterollet, *n.* Same as *boterol*.

bout-hammer†, *n.* [For *about-hammer*, equiv. to *about-sledge*, q. v.] A blacksmiths' hammer; an about-sledge.

I am for Vulcan now, for Mars no more;
If my wife scold, my *bout-hammer* shall roar.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 8.

boutisalet, *n.* [An isolated instance; prop. *boutysale*.] A sale of booty; a cheap sale, as a sale of booty commonly is.

The great *boutisale* of bishoprics and chantries.
Sir J. Hayward, Edward VI., p. 88.

bouton (bō'ton), *n.* [F.] Button. **Riskra boutton**. Same as *Aloysa botton* or *ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

boutonnière (bō-ton-iār'), *n.* [F.] A buttonhole bouquet.

bouts, *n.* See *bouts*[2].

bouts-rimés (bō'tz-mā'), *n. pl.* [F.; *bouts*, pl. of *bout*, end (see *butt*[2]); *rimés*, imâs. pl. of *rimé*, pp. of *rimer*, rime, < *rime*, n., rime: see *rime*[1].] Rhyming words given out as the line-endings of a stanza, the other parts of the lines having to be supplied by the ingenuity of the person to whom the words are given.

Bouvardia (bō-vär'di-ā), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Dr. *Bouvard*, director of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.] A genus of plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of Mexico and Central America. They are herbs or low shrubs with showy terminal cymes of red, yellow, or white flowers. Several species are found in greenhouses.

bouwerij, *n.* See *bouwerij*[2].

bouza (bōz'zä), *n.* Same as *buza*.

bouze, *n.* and *v.* See *bouse*[1].

bouzy[1], *a.* See *boozy*.

Bouzy[2] (bōz'zi), *n.* A name given to certain sparkling wines from the small town and district of the same name in the department of Marne in France. The name is also given, inappropriately, to many other sparkling wines.

bovate (bō'vāt), *n.* [< ML. *bovata*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox: see *bull*[1].] A holdment of land in early English village communities, the holder of which was bound to furnish one ox to the plow-team; an oxgang.

The full husbandland, or virgate, was composed of two *bovates*, or oxgangs, the *bovate* or oxgang being thus the eighth of the hide or carucate.
Encyclopædia Britannica, Eng. Vil. Com., p. 61.

Manifestly the *bovate* or oxgang represented the tillage, not of an ox-team, but of one ox and the team, that is, it was the share of the tilled land appropriated to the service of one of the eight associated oxen contributed to the cooperative plough-team. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Com., p. 61.

Bovea (bō'vē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bos* (*Bov-*) + *-ea*.] A division of *Bovidæ*, practically equivalent to the genus *Bos* in a large sense, or to the modern subfamily *Bovinæ*.

Bovey coal. See *coal*.

Bovichthyidæ (bō-vik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bovichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Bovichthys*, having the lower pectoral rays unbranched and simply articulated, the ventral fins jugular and separated by a wide space, the anal fin moderate, and no scales. Only two or three species are known; they inhabit antarctic seas.

Bovichthys (bō-vik'this), *n.* [NL., < L. *bos* (*bov-*) (as Gr. *βοῦς*), ox, + Gr. *ἰχθύς*, fish.] The typical genus of the family *Bovichthyidæ*.

boviculture (bō'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding and rearing of cattle; stock-raising. [Rare.]

bovid (bō'vid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Bovidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Bovidæ*.

Bovidæ (bō'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bos* (*Bov-*) ox, + *-idæ*.] A family of hollow-horned ruminants, the ox tribe, containing the bovines. The family was formerly nearly coextensive with the genus *Bos* in a large sense, including cattle as distinguished from goats, sheep, and antelopes. In this acceptation the family corresponds to the modern subfamily *Bovinæ*. It has been of late usual to restrict the name to those antelopes being make respectively the types of the families *Saigidæ* and *Antilocapridæ*. The *Bovidæ* as thus defined are conventionally divided into five subfamilies: *Bovinæ*, cattle; *Ovibovinæ*, muskoxen; *Ovinæ*, sheep; *Caprinæ*, goats; and *Antilopinæ*, antelopes. See these words.

boviform (bō'vi-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an ox; bovine in form and structure.

Bovill's Act. See *act*.

Bovinæ (bō-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bos* (*Bov-*) + *-inæ*. L. *bovinæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Bovidæ*; cattle; oxen; bovines. They are of large size and more or less massive form. The head is carried low upon a short neck, the legs are relatively short, with the canon-bones little or no longer than the phalanges, the hoofs broad, the muffle naked, the horns simple and unbranched, and the tail tufted at the end. There are four inguinal teats. The leading genera are *Bos*, *Bubalus*, *Bison*, *Bonasus*, and *Poephagus*, or yaks, buffaloes, bisons, and yaks.

bovine (bō'vīn or -vin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *bovine* = Sp. *bovino*, < LL. *bovinus*, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox.] I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to oxen, or specifically to the *Bovinæ*; boviform. Hence— **2.** Oxlike; stolid; inert; dull.

This bovine comfort in the sense above.
Lowell, Three Mem. Poems.

II. *n.* One of the *Bovinæ*.

Bovista (bō-vis'tä), *n.* [NL., < G. *bofist* (= Sw. *bofist*), < *bo-* (of uncertain origin; cf. *bufen*, *puffen* = E. *puff*) + *fist* = E. *fist*[2], *foist*[1], a., in its orig. sense. Cf. *Lycoperdon*.] A genus of puffballs, closely allied to *Lycoperdon*, but differing from the latter in the absence of a sterile base, and in the structure of the covering or peridium, the outer part of which sheds off. Three species are found in Britain and a number more in North America. Several species are poisonous.

Bovista nonsuppida.

bow[1] (bou), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowe*, *bough*; < ME. *bowen*, *bouen*, *bugen*, < AS. *būgan* (pret. *bēah*, pl. *bugon*, pp. *bogen*), bend, bow, flee, strong verb, only intransh., = OS. *bûgan* = OFries. *bâga*, *bâge* = D. *buigen* = MLG. *bûgen* = OHG. *biogan*, MHG. G. *biegen* = Sw. *böja* = Dan. *bøie*, transl. and intransl., = Goth. *biugan*, bend, bow, flee, = Skt. √ *bhuj*, bend. Orig. and prop. intransh.; whence the derived factitive form, AS. *bygan*, *bīegan*, *bēgan*, ME. *bugen*, etc., mod. E. dial. *bay*, weak verb, transh., cause to bend: see *bay*[6]. Cf. lect. *bugs* = Sw. *bugg*, weak verb, bow, make a bow. Hence ult. the secondary verbs *buy*[6], *buck*[2], *buckle*[1], and the nouns *boa*[2], *bought*[1] = *bout*[1] = *bight*, *bail*[1], *bout*, etc.] I. *intransa.* **1.** To become bent or crooked; assume a curved form; bend; curve. [Still in colloquial use in Scotland.]

Better *bow* than break. *Proverb.*

Like-an ane whose back with ingots *bows*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

2. To tend; turn; incline.

Thei bowiden awei fro the lawe of God.
Wyclif, Baruch iv. 12.

3. To bend or curve downward; take a bent posture or attitude; stoop.

The flame o' the taper
Bows toward her, and would make obeisance here.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2.

As to soft gales top-heavy pines *bow* low.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 391.

4. To bend the neck under a yoke; submit or become subject; yield: as, to *bow* to the inevitable.

On of us two must *bowe* douteles.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 440.
Often tyme it is better to *bow* than to bersl.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

5. To bend the body or head in worship, or in token of reverence, respect, or submission: with *to* or *before*, and sometimes emphasized by *down*.

The rest of the people bowed *down* upon their knees.
Judges vii. 6.

The evil *bow before* the good. Prov. xiv. 19.

To *bow* and *use* for grace
With unpaid knees. *Milton*, P. L., i. 111.

6. To make a bow; incline the body or the head to express by way of salutation or friendly recognition, or in acknowledgment of some courtesy.

II. *transs.* **1.** To cause to bend; make curved or crooked; cause to assume and retain a bent form.

They rather breake him, than *bowe* him, rather marre him, then mend him. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, p. 31.

2. To cause to stoop or become bent, as with old age or a burden; bend, as a tree.

Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

Bow him, yet *bow* him more,
Dash that same glass of water in his face.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

3. To cause to bend in submission; cause to submit; subdue.

Bow not mine honour.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 6.

Authority forgets a dying king,
Laid widow'd of the power in his eye
That *bow'd* the will. *Tennyson,* Morte d'Arthur.

4†. To bend; inflect; cause to deviate from a given condition.

We *bow* things the contrary way to make them come to their natural straightness. *Bacon,* Atheism.

5†. To incline; turn in a particular direction; influence.

Nature to *bow* and bias their opinions. *Fuller.*

For troubles and adversities do more *bow* men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*

6. To bend or incline in worship or adoration, or in token of submission, homage, respect, civility, condescension, or attention.

And they cried before him, *Bow* the knee; and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt. Gen. xli. 43.

And Moses made haste, and *bowed* his head toward the earth. Ex. xxxiv. 8.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the ground before him. 2 Ki. ii. 15.

Bow down thine ear, and hear the words of the wise. Prov. xxii. 17.

7. To express by a bow or by bowing: as, to *bow* one's thanks or assent.—**8.** To accompany or usher in, out, etc., with a bow or bows.

I saw the last-master *bow* him into the carriage. *Dickens.*

Ancient Hospitality, long since,
With ceremonious thrift, *bowed* out of doors.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

To bow down the back. See back.

bow[1] (bou), *n.* [< ME. *bowe, a bowe,* < AS. *bogan,* bend: see *bow*[1], *v.* Cf. *bow*[2].] An inclination of the body or a bending of the body in salutation, or in token of reverence, respect, civility, submission, assent, or thanks.

bow[2] (bō), *n.* [< ME. *bowe, boghe, boȝe, etc.,* a bend, curve, bow for shooting, etc., < AS. *bogā,* a bow for shooting, a rainbow (in general sense 'bend' only in comp.) (= OS. *bogo* = OFries. *boga* = D. *boog* = MHG. *bouc, boge* = OHG. *bouc, bogo,* MHG. *boge, G. bogen* = Icel. *bogi* = OSw. *boghi,* Sw. *båge* = Dan. *bue,* a bow, etc.), < *bigan* (pp. *bogen*), bow, bend: see *bow*[1], *v.*] **1†.** A bend; a curve.

The *bowe* of the fyver of Humber.

Trevisa, tr. of Higden (ed. 1865), II. 87.

2. A weapon consisting of a strong strip of elastic wood or other elastic material, with a string stretched between its ends, used for shooting arrows. When the bow has been bent to its full extent by pulling the string back from the middle, the recoil of the string against the inner side of which the notch of the arrow is placed) when released helps to drive the arrow. The bow and arrow have been used in all ages and by many peoples as a weapon, and, though superseded in the advance of civilization by firearms, are still in use among savage tribes, and are the officially recognized weapon of the Manchu garrison of China. The archery in still one of the subjects of examination for officers in the regular army. Bows were once divided into *longbows* and *crossbows.* During the middle ages the nations of Europe used longbows of 5 or 6 feet in length, the shorter ones being used by horsemen, and the longer by the foot-archers. The bows now commonly used in archery are of two kinds, the single-piece bow, or self-bow, and the back or union bow. The single-piece bow is made of one rod of hickory, lancewood, yew, or the like, but if perfectly free from knots, is not considered the most suitable wood. The union bow is made of two or sometimes three pieces glued together. Bows are named under *athlotæ, bowman,* and *crossbow.*

3. The name of several implements shaped like a bent bow. (*a*) In *music,* an implement originally curved, but now almost straight, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind. It is made of a slender shaft of elastic wood, to the two slightly projecting ends of which a quantity of horse-hairs (about 80 or 100) are fastened. These, being rubbed with resin and drawn over the strings of the instrument, cause it to sound. (*b*) An implement consisting of a rod of steel curved, and having a string extended from one extremity to the other, used by jewelers, (*c*) by turners in wood, (*d*) by turners in turning wood, and (*e*) by hatters in preparing fur and wool for their use.

4. Any bent or curved thing. Specifically—(*a*) A rainbow.

And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the *bow* shall be seen in the cloud. Gen. ix. 14.

(*b*) The part of a yoke which embraces the animal's neck; hence, the yoke itself.

As the ox hath his *bow,* sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 3.

(*c*) In *saddlery,* one of two pieces of wood, united so as to form an arch fitting the horse's back, which serve to give the saddle its proper form. (*d*) In *brewing,* the guard of the trigger. (*e*) The bent guard of a sword-hilt. (*f*) One of the bent stays which support the hood, canopy, or tilt of a covered wagon or carriage. (*g*) The framing of the lenses of a pair of spectacles. (*h*) In *arch.:* (*1*) An arch (of masonry), as in a gateway or bridge or in a flying buttress. *N. E. D.* (*2*) A part of a building which projects from a straight wall, properly curved, but sometimes, more loosely, polygonal in plan. (*i*) In *drafting,* a flexible strip which can be bent to any desired curve; an arcograph.

5. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of 90° graduated, a shank or staff, a side vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane.—**6.** A knot composed of one or two loops and two ends; a bow-knot; hence, a ("single bow" or "double bow") looped ornamental knot of ribbon, etc.; a ribbon, knot, etc., tied in a bow-knot, —**7.** A stroke of the bow of a violin: as, the *up-bow* or the *down-bow.*—**8.** A ring or loop of metal forming a handle. (*a*) The loop at the end of the handle of a key. (*b*) The handle of a pair of scissors fitted for the thumb and the fingers. See *bail*[2] and *bail*[3]. **Back of the bow.** See *back*[1]. **Bows and bills,** the city raised in old times by the English to give an alarm in their camp or army, to encourage the soldiers to arms.—**bow top,** or **top bow,** in *coach-building,* a piece of wood used to support the roof-boards or the leather of the top of a carriage.—**Compound bow,** a bow made of two or more pieces lashed or riveted together.—**Grafted bow,** a compound bow in which the pieces are joined together at the handle.—**Self-bow,** in *archery,* a bow made of one entire piece of wood. Also called *single-piece bow.*—**Sinew-backed bow,** a bow whose elasticity is increased by the use of sinew along the back, either in a cable of twine, as among the Eskimos, or by means of a mesh of gut, as with many tribes in the western United States.—**Single-piece bow,** same as *self-bow.*—**To bend or draw a bow,** to shoot with a bow.—**To draw the bow at a long bow,** to exaggerate; lie; tell tall stories.—**To draw (or more than one string) to one's bow,** to have more than one means of accomplishing something.

Miss Bertram . . . had to draw *to her two strings to her bow.* She had Rushworth-feelings and Crawford-feelings, and in the vicinity of Sotherton her interest had considerable effect. *Jane Austen,* Mansfield Park, viii.

See *compass,* *bow*[2], *n.*

bow[2] (bō), *v.* [< *bow*[2], *n.* In some cases *bow*[2] (bō), *v.*, can hardly be distinguished, as written, from *bow*[1] (bou), *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend into the form of a bow; inflect; curve: as, to *bow* a ribbon; *bowed* shutters.

A three-peace *bowd* would hire me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Insects in inserting and withdrawing their proboscides, *bow* them forward. *Darwin,* Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 113.

2. In *music:* (*a*) To perform by means of a bow upon a stringed instrument: as, to *bow* a passage well. (*b*) To mark with a curved line so as to indicate the proper method of bowing.—**3.** In *hat-making,* to separate and distribute in the basket (the filaments of felting-fur) by means of a bow.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be curved or bent.—**2.** To perform as the player of a bow: as, a violinist who *bows* with great taste.

bow[3] (bou), *n.* [Same word as *bough*[1], but in the naut. sense, first in the 17th century, and of Teut. or Scand. origin: Icel. *bógr* = Sw. *bog* = Sw. *bog* = Dan. *bong, bov,* bow of a ship, also shoulder of an animal. = D. *boeg,* bow of a ship, = MLG. *bōch, bōk,* bow of a ship, shoulder (? G. *bug* in this sense), = AS. *bóg, bóh,* arm, branch: see *bough*[1].] **1.** Same as *bough*[1]. compare with *bowsprit* for *boughsprit.*—**2.** *Naut.,* the forward part or end of a ship, beginning where the sides trend inward, and terminating where they close or unite in the stem or prow. In narrow boats, as canal-boats, a broad one, a *bold* or *bluff* bow.—**3.** The foremost oar used in rowing a boat, or the person who pulls that oar; the bow-oar.—**bonbling of the bow** (*naut.*). thick planking on the bow of a ship to protect it from injury by the anchor bill.—**On the bow** (*naut.*), on that part of the horizon which is within 45° of the line ahead.

bow[4] (bou), *n.* A Scotch form of *boll*[2].

I trust you remember you are owing to the laird four stones of barley-meal, and a *bow* of oats.
Scott, Abbot, II. 32.

bow[5] (bō), *n.* [Also written *bu*; < Icel. *bú,* a farm, stock, cattle = Dan. Sw. *bo,* dwelling, = AS. *bú* or *bí,* Sw. *by,* a dwelling, = D. *buur,* tillage, building, = OHG. *bū,* dwelling, tillage, building, MHG. *bū, bou,* G. *bau,* tillage, building), < *buan* = AS. *búan, búian,* dwell: see *by*[2], *boor, bower,* etc., from the same root.] A herd of cattle: the stock of cattle on a farm: as, a *bow* of kye (that is, cows). [Obsolete, except in Scotland and the north of England.]

bow[6], **bowel,** *n.* [Prob. a reduced form of *bullʼs.*] The provisions of a benefice granted by the pope. *N. E. D.*

bowable (bou'a-bl), *a.* [< *bow*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being bowed or bent; flexible.

bow-arm (bō'ärm), *n.* **1.** The arm that moves the bow in playing an instrument of the violin family; a violinist's right arm. See *bow-hand.* —**2.** In *archery,* the arm employed in holding the bow, ordinarily the left arm.

bow-backed (bō'bakt), *a.* Having a back bent like a bow. *Tennyson.*

bow-bearer (bō'bār'ėr), *n.* In *old Eng. law,* an under-officer of a forest, whose duty was to give information of trespasses.

bow-bell (bō'bel), *n.* One born within the sound of the bells of the church of Bow, which is near the center of the City of London; a cockney. *Beau. and Fl.*

bow-bent (bō'bent), *a.* Bent like a bow; crooked.

A sibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age.
Milton, Nat. Ox., l. 69.

bow-billed (bō'bild), *a.* Having the bill bowed or arcuate, as some birds.

bow-boy (bō'boi), *n.* A boy who uses a bow; specifically, Cupid. *Shak.*

bow-brace (bō'brās), *n.* A covering of bone, metal, or leather for protecting the left arm of a bowman from the percussion of the bow-string.

bow-case (bō'kās), *n.* A long bag of wood, leather, or cloth, in which a bow is kept when not in use.

bow-chaser (bou'chā'sėr), *n.* A gun pointed over the bow of a ship of war, for firing at a chased vessel.

bow-clavier (bō'klā'vi-ėr), *n.* A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a harpsichord or piano, in which the tones were produced by the friction of little bows or resined wheels pressed against the strings. Such an instrument is said to have been attempted about 1600 at Nuremberg, and many were constructed in the eighteenth century. Also called *bow-harpsichord.*

bow-compass, bow-compasses (bō'kum'pas, -ez), *n.* See *compass,* *bow*[2], *n.*

bowd, *n.* See *bowd*[1].

bowdark, *n.* See *bodark.*

Bowdlerism (bōd'lėr-izm), *n.* [< *Bowdler* (Thomas Bowdler, who published in 1818 an expurgated edition of Shakspere) + *-ism.*] The practice of omitting from an author's edited writings words or passages considered offensive or indelicate.

Bowdlerization (bōd'lėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Bowdlerize* + *-ation.*] Expurgation of offensive or indelicate passages or words from an edited book or writing.

Bowdlerize (bōd'lėr-īz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *Bowdlerized,* ppr. *Bowdlerizing.* [< *Bowdler* (see *Bowdlerism*) + *-ize.*] To expurgate in editing by expunging words or passages considered offensive or indelicate.

Hence, when the constant human sacrifices in Israel during the age of the kings are all put down to the influence of foreign idolatries, we may fairly inquire whether editorial *Bowdlerizing* has not prevailed over historical truth. *Huxley,* in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 422.

bow-drill (bō'dril), *n.* A drill worked by means of a bow and string. The string is turned about the spindle of the drill, which is held by a rectangular notching of the bow.

Bow-drill.

bow-dye (bō'dī), *n.* A kind of dyeing in which color superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fineness and duration: first used in Bow, London.

bowed[1] (boud), *p. a.* [< *bow*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Bent like a bow; embowed. In heraldry also termed *flected* or *reflected.*—**2.** Having a convex or bulging form: as, a *bowed* shield.

bowed-embowed (bōd'em-bōd'), *a.* See *embowed.*

bowel (bou'el), *n.* [< ME. *bowel, bowele, bouel, buel, buele,* < OF. *boel, buel,* m., also *boele, buele, t., F. boyau* (whence prob. E. *bayou,* q. v.) = Pr. *budel* = It. *budello,* < ML. *botellus,* an intestine, < L. *botellus,* a sausage, dim. of *botulus,* a sausage, orig. an intestine.] **1.** One of the intestines of an animal; a division of the alimentary canal below the stomach: now rare except of man; chiefly used in the plural to denote the intestines collectively.—**2†.** One of the viscera; any internal organ of the body, as the stomach, liver, brain, etc.—**3.** *pl.* The interior part of anything.

Rush'd into the *bowels* of the battle.
Shak., I Hen. VI., i. 1.

It was great pity, so it was,
That villainous saltpetre should be digged
Out of the *bowels* of the harmless earth.
Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 3.

4. *pl.* The inner parts as the seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion.

He that relieves another upon the bare suggestion and *bowels* of pity, doth not this so much for his sake as for his own. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, ii. 2.

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bowel What the plague, have you no *bowels* for your own kindred! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, III. 3.

5†. *pl.* Offspring; children.

Thine own *bowels*, which do call thee sire,
The mere effusion of thy proper loins.
Shak., M. for M., III. 1.

To move the bowels, to produce evacuation of the bowels by administering a suitable aperient or cathartic.

bowel† (bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boweled* or *bowelled*, ppr. *boweling* or *bowelling*. [< ME. *bowelen*; cf. OF. *boeler*; from the noun.] To take out the bowels of; eviscerate; penetrate the bowels of; disembowel.

Drawn and hanged in his armour, taken down alive and *bowelled*. *Stow*, Edward II., an. 1326.

bowelless (bou'el-les), *a.* [< *bowel* + *-less*.] Without tenderness or pity; unfeeling.

Miserable men commiserate not themselves; *bowelless* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 7.

bowel-pryer (bou'el-pri'ėr), *n.* One who practises divination by examining the intestines of animals. *Holland.*

bowel-prying (bou'el-pri'ing), *n.* Divination by examining the bowels of animals. *Holland.*

bowenite (bō'en-it), *n.* [After George T. *Bowen*, who described it in 1822.] A variety of serpentine from Smithfield, Rhode Island, of light-green color and fine granular texture. It is remarkable for its hardness and its resemblance to jade.

bower[1] (bou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bour*, *bours*, etc.; < ME. *bour*, < AS. *bur*, a cabin, sing. house, room, chamber (= OS. *bûr* = MLG. *bur*, a house, cage, Lū. *buur*, a cage, = OHG. *bûr*, a chamber, MHG. *bür*, G. *bauer*, a cage, in Icel. *búr*, a chamber, larder, store-room, = Sw. *bur* = Dan. *bur*, formerly *buur*), < *búan* = Icel. *búa*, etc., dwell. Cf. *booth*, *bottle*[1], *build*, etc., from the same root. Hence ult. *boor*, *bower*[2], and *neigh-bour*, *neigh-bor*.] 1. A dwelling or habitation; particularly, a cottage; an unpretentious residence; a rustic abode. [Now only poetical.]

Courtesy oft-times in simple *bowers*
Is found as great as in the stately towers.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xiv. 62.

2†. An inner room; any room in a house except the hall or public room; hence, a bedchamber.

In hast came rushing forth from inner *bowre*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 5.

3. Especially, a lady's private chamber; a boudoir. [Poetical.]

The feast was over in Branksome tower,
And the Ladye had gone to her secret *bower*.
Scott, L. of L. M., I. 1.

4. A sheltер made with boughs or twining plants; an arbor; a shady recess.

I only begged a little wooden *bower*
Where I might sit and weep.
Mrs. Barrett Browning, English Garden, 8.

bower[1]† (bou'ėr), *v.* [< *bower*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To inclose in a bower, or as in a bower; embower; inclose.

O nature! what hadst thou to do in hell,
When thou didst *bower* the spirit of a fiend
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh?
Shak., II. and J., III. 2.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter; lodge.

Spreading pavilions for the birds to *bowre*, . . .
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 6.

bower[2] (bou'ėr), *n.* [< *boat* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which bows or bends; specifically, a muscle that bends the joints.

His rawbone armes, whose mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to frye steele plates. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 41.

bower[3] (bou'ėr), *n.* [< *boat*[3] + *-er*[1].] An anchor carried at the bow. See *bow*[3], 2. The two bower anchors were formerly of unequal size, and were called the *best* and *small bower* respectively; they are now generally nearly of equal size, they are known as the *starboard* and *port* bowers.

The whaler . . . made a clumsy piece of work in getting her anchor, being obliged to let go her *best bower*, and, finally, to get out a sledge and a *bower*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., before the Mast, p. 250.

bower[4] (bou'ėr), *n.* [< *bow*[3], 1, = *bought*[1], + *-er*[1].] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and to clamber on the boughs. Also called *bowress*, *bowet*.

bower[5], *n.* [Late ME. *bowere*, < D. *bouwer*, a farmer, peasant (in this sense prop. *boer*), also a builder, = G. *bauer*, a peasant, also a builder: see *boor*, and cf. *bower*[6].] A peasant; a farmer.

bower[6] (bou'ėr), *n.* [E. spelling of G. *bauer*, a peasant, a farmer; in a German pack of cards, the knave or jack; = D. *boer*, a farmer, the knave in cards, > E. *boor*, q. v.] In *euchre*, one of the two highest cards, or, if the joker is used, the second or third highest. The bowers are the knave of trumps, the higher of the two, called the *right bower*, and the knave of the suit having the same color as the trump, called the *left bower*.

But the hands that were played
By that heathen Chinee,
And the points that he made,
Were quite frightful to see,
Till at last he put down a *right bower*,
Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.
Bret Harte, Heathen Chinee.

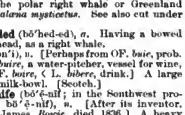
bower[7] (bō'ėr), *n.* [< *boat*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *bowyer*.] **1†.** A bow-maker; a bowyer.—2. One who plays with a bow on a violin or other stringed instrument.

bower[8] (bō'ėr or bou'ėr), *n.* [Also written *boor*; < *bow*[3], a head of cattle, farm-stock, + *-er*[1].] A person who rents or leases the dairy-stock on a farm, together with pasture and fodder for them, and makes what he can from their produce, the cultivation of the farm still remaining with the farmer or proprietor. [S. W. counties of Scotland.]

bower-anchor (bou'ėr-ang'kor), *n.* An anchor carried at a ship's bows. See *bower*[3].

bower-bird (bou'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The name of the Australian oscine passerine birds of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus*, *Chlamydodera*, etc., constituting with some authors a subfamily *Ptilonorhynchinæ*, of the family *Oriolidæ*. They are remarkable for building what are called bowers, runs, or playhouses, which they adorn with gay feathers, rags, bones, shells, and other white, bright, or conspicuous objects. There are several species of both the genera named; the best-known are the satin bower-bird, *P. holosericeus*, and the spotted bower-bird, *C. maculata*. The bowers are not the nests of the birds, but places of resort where they amuse themselves.

Satin Bower-bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*).



Bower-knife and Sheath.

bower-eaves (bou'ėr-ēvz), *n. pl.* The eaves of a bower or bedchamber.

A bow-shot from her bower-eaves.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, III.

bowered (bou'ėrd), *a.* [< *bower*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with bowers, recesses, or alcoves. *Tennyson.*

bowerly (bou'ėr-li), *a.* [See *burly*[1].] Large; stout; burly. [Prov. Eng.]

bower-maid (bou'ėr-mād), *n.* [< *bower*[1] + *maid*. Cf. ME. *bourmaiden*.] A young woman in attendance on a lady; a lady's maid; a waiting-woman. [Now only poetical.]

bower-thane (bou'ėr-thān), *n.* [Mod. form of ME. *burthein*, < AS. *burh-þegn*, < *burh*, bower, + *þegn*, thane.] A chamberlain under the Saxon kings.

The chamberlain, or *bower-thane*, was also the royal treasurer. *Thorpe*, tr. of Lappenberg's Hist. Eng., v.

bower-woman (bou'ėr-wum'an), *n.* Same as *bower-maid*. *Scott.*

bowery[1] (bou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *bower*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a bower; containing bowers; leafy; shady.

bowery[2] (bou'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *boweries* (-iz). [Also written *bouerie* and *bouwery*; < D. *bouwerij*, a farm, prop. farming, husbandry, < *bouwer*, a farmer; see *bower*[5] and *boor*.] Among the Dutch settlers of New York, a farm; a country-seat; a rural retreat. Hence the name of the *Bowery*, a long, wide street in the city of New York, originally a road through the bowery or farm of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands.

A goodly *bouerie* or farm was allotted to the sage Oloffe in consideration of the service he had rendered to the public by his talent at dreaming.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 135.

bowess, bowet[1] (bou'es, -et), *n.* [See *bower*[4].] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest.

bowet[2] (bō'et), *n.* Same as *boat*.

bow-fast (bou'fast), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope or chain by which a ship is secured at the bow.

bow-file (bō'fil), *n.* A file having a bowed or curved edge; a riffler.

bowfin (bou'fin), *n.* A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. Also called *brindle*, *grindle*, *lawyer*, *dogfish*, etc. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

bowge, *v.* See *bouge*.

bow-grace (bou'gras), *n.* *Naut.*, a frame, or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of a ship to secure it from injury by ice.

bow-hand (bō'hand), *n.* 1. In *archery*, the hand that holds the bow, commonly the left hand.—2. In *music*, the hand that draws the bow; violinist's right hand. Also called **bow-hand.**

(*a*) On the wrong side; wrongly; inaccurately.

He shoules wyde on *the bowe hand*, and very farre from the marke. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

(*b*) Wrong in one's calculations.

Uber. Well, you must have this wench, then!
Ric. I hope so;
I am much *o' the bow-hand* else.
Beaum. and Fl., Coxcomb, I. 3.

bow-harpsichord (bō'härp'si-kōrd), *n.* Same as *bow-clavier*.

bow-head (bō'hed), *n.* A species of right whale; the polar right whale or Greenland whale, *Balæna mysticetus*. See also cut under *whale*.

bow-headed (bō'hed-ed), *a.* Having a bowed or bent head, as a right whale.

bowie (bou'i), *n.* [Perhaps from OF. *boire*, prob. same as *boiteu*, a wine-pitcher, vessel for wine, < *boire*, F. *boire*, < L. *bibere*, drink.] A large wooden milk-bowl. [Scotch.]

bowie-knife (bō'i-nīf; in the Southwest pronounced bū'i-nīf), *n.* [After its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie*, died 1836.] A heavy sheath-knife first used in the early part of the present century in Kentucky and other parts of the United States which were then on the borders of civilization. The blade is from 9 to 10 inches long, and has only one edge; the back is straight for three quarters of its length, and then curves toward the edge in a slightly concave sweep, which is ground gradually toward the point in a convex curve. The guard is very small, and the tongue is of the full breadth of the grip or barrel, which is formed of two rounded pieces of deer-horn or bone. The best knives were made by frontier blacksmiths, of old horse-rasps and the like, and naturally differed much in size and pattern. The term is used at present for almost any large sheath-knife.

bowing[1] (bō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bow*[2], *v.*] 1. The operation of separating and arranging as desired the filaments of some fibrous material, as hatters' fur or in Eastern countries cotton, by vibrating a bow-string upon it. In hat-making, as practised on a small scale, the felting of the fur or wool is partly accomplished by bowing.

2. In *music*: (*a*) The general method of using the bow in playing upon an instrument of the violin family. It includes the method of holding the bow, the direction in which it is moved, the pressure put upon it, the part of the hair that is employed, the place upon the strings where it is applied, and every other detail in the management of the bow which influences the quality and boldness of the tone produced. (*b*) The method by which the notes of a given passage are distributed between up- and down-strokes of the bow. To secure an intended effect, or general uniformity among many players, the *bowing* of a passage is indicated by various signs. Thus, a vertical line, or stroke beginning with the nut, that is, down; white *v* or ∨ indicates a stroke beginning with the point, that is, up.

bowing[2] (bō'ing), *n.* [< *bow*[3], *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] A lease of the dairy stock on a farm. See *bower*[8]. [Scotch.]

bowingly (bou'ing-li), *adv.* In a bending manner. *Huloet.*

bow-instrument (bō'in'strō-ment), *n.* A stringed instrument played by means of a bow, as the double-bass, the small bass or violoncello, the tenor, the violin proper, etc.

bow-iron (bō'ī'ėrn), *n.* A clasp or holder used to secure the bows of a carriage-top.

bowk[1] (bouk), *n.* Same as *bulk*[1]. [Scotch.]

bowk[2] (bouk), *v. t.* Same as *bouk*[3]. [Scotch.]

bowk-hail (bouk'hāl), *n.* [Cf. *borecole*.] Cabbage. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

bowking (bou'king), *n.* Same as *bucking*[2].

bow-knot (bō'not), *n.* A slip-knot made by drawing a portion of a cord, ribbon, etc., in the form of a bow through an involution, which is

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then tightened round the bow. The knot is simple if there is only one bow, double if there are two; it can be easily untied by drawing the bow back.

bowl[1] (bōl), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *boll*, and still so spelled in some senses (see *boll*[1] and *boll*[2]); < ME. *bolle*, < AS. *bolla*, a bowl, = OFries. *bolla* (in comp.) = OHG. *bolla*, MHG. *bolle*, a round vessel, G. *bolle*, a bulb, onion, = Icel. *bolli* = Sw. *bål* = Dan. *bolle*, a bowl; cf. F. *bol*, a bowl, G. *bowle*, a bowl, < E. *bowl*[1]. Somewhat confused with *bowl*[2] and other forms from L. *bulla* (see *bull*[2], *bill*[3], *boil*[2], etc.); prob. ult. akin to *bole*[1], *ball*[1], etc.] 1. A low-standing concave vessel used for various domestic and other purposes, chiefly for holding liquids or liquid food. A bowl is properly somewhat hemispherical, larger than a cup and deeper and less flaring than a basin (although in Great Britain bowls for table use are commonly called *basins*), and without a cover; but bowls for some specific uses, as sugar-bowls, are widely varied in shape and provided with covers.

And thou shalt make the dishes thereof, and spoons thereof, . . . and *bowls* thereof, to cover [margin, pour out] withal. Ex. xxv. 29.

More specifically — 2. A large drinking-cup; a goblet: in this sense now chiefly figurative, as an emblem of festivity or dissipation.

Come, forward, gentlemen, to church, my boys!
When we have done, I'll give you cheer in *bowls*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

There St. John mingles with my friendly *bowl*
The feast of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. 127.

But let no footstep beat the floor,
Nor *bowl* of wassail mantle warm.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

3. Anything having the general shape or use of a bowl, as a natural depression in the ground, the pound or central portion of a fishing-weir, the hollow or containing part of a vessel or utensil having a stem or a handle, etc.: as, the *bowl* of a chalice, a spoon, or a tobacco-pipe.

bowl[2] (bōl; E. dial. boul (the reg. historical pron.); Sc. böl), *n.* [< ME. *bowle*, *boule*, < OF. *boule*, F. *boule* = Pr. *bola* = Sp. Pg. *bola* = It. *bolla*, *bulla*, a ball, < L. *bulla*, a bubble, a stud, any round object, > E. *bull*[2], *bill*[3], etc. Somewhat confused with *bowl*[1], *bole*[1], and *ball*[1].] 1†. A ball; any sphere or globe. [So used till late in the seventeenth century.] — 2. A large solid ball of hard wood used in playing (*a*) the game of bowls on a level plat of greensward called a bowling-green, or (*b*) the game of skittles or ninepins on a long, floored surface of wood called a bowling-alley. (See *bowls*.) In the former game the bowls are made with a bias, that is, oblate on one side and prolate on the other, and are of a size which admits of their being grasped more or less firmly between the thumb and the fingers. In the latter game the balls are sometimes much larger, and furnished with holes to facilitate grasping them, and are but slightly biased, if at all.

Like an uninstructed bowler, he thinks to attain the jack by delivering his *bowl* straightforward upon it. *Scott.*

3. A turn at a game of bowls: as, it is his *bowl* next. — 4 (pron. böl). A marble used by boys in play; in the plural, the game itself. [Scotch.] — 5. In a knitting-machine, the roller or anti-friction wheel on which the carriage traverses. — 6. One of the buoys or floats used by herring-fishers about Yarmouth, England, to support the drift-net and keep its edge uppermost. These bowls are colored to mark the divisions of the fleet of nets. — **Burnt bowl**, etc. See *burnt*.

bowl[2] (bōl), *v.* [< *bowl*[2], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To play with bowls or at bowling: as, "challenge her to *bowl*," *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1. — 2. To roll a bowl, as in the game of bowls. — 3. To deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket. — 4. To move horizontally, with a rapid and easy motion, like a ball: as, the carriage *bowled* along.

We *bowled* along the great North road. *Mrs. Gore.*

II. *trans.* 1. To roll or trundle, as a bowl.

Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
And *bowl* the round nave down the hill of heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. To pelt with or as with bowls.

I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

To bowl out, in *cricket*, to put out of play by knocking down one's balls or stumps by a ball delivered by the bowler: as, Smith was *bowled* out at the first ball. — **To bowl over**, to knock down; kill. [Hunting slang.]

If the animal passes near him it requires but little skill to *bowl* it *over* with his double barrel as it goes by.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 82.

bowl-alley† (bōl'al"i), *n.* Same as *bowling-alley*.

bowlder, *n.* See *boulder*.

bow-legged (bō'leg"ed or -legd), *a.* Having the legs bowed outward; bandy-legged.

In person the duke was of the middle size, well made, except that he was somewhat *bow-legged*. *Prescott.*

bowler[1] (bō'lėr), *n.* [< *bowl*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. A workman who shapes the bowl of a spoon. — 2†. One who makes bowls.

bowler[2] (bō'lėr), *n.* [< *bowl*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who plays at bowls. — 2. In *cricket*, the player who bowls or serves the ball; the pitcher. — 3. [< *bowl*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] A low-crowned stiff felt hat; a "billycock." Also *bowler-hat*. *N. E. D.*

bowline (bō'lin or -lin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowlin*, *boline*, *bolin*, *bowling*, *bollinge*, *bolyn*, etc.; < ME. *bowelyne*, *bouline*, a compound prob. not formed in E., but of Scand. origin: Icel. *bōglina* (rare) = Norw. *boglina* = Sw. *boglina*, *bolin* = Dan. *bovline* (or *bugline*, formerly *bougline*) = D. *boeglijn* (> OF. *boeline*, *boline*, F. *bouline*, G. *boleine*); < Icel. *bōg*, Sw. *bog*, etc., shoulder, bow of a ship (see *bow*[3]), + *lina* = E. *line*[2]; the first element is then the same as E. *bow*[3], and the strict E. pron. would be bou'lin. Cf. *bowsprit*.] 1. *Naut.*, a rope leading forward and fastened to the leech of a square sail. It is used to steady the weather-leech of the sail and keep it forward, and thus to make the ship sail nearer the wind.

He afterwards said that we sailed well enough with the wind free, but that give him a taut *bowline*, and he would beat us, if we had all the canvas of the Royal George.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 73.

2. In *ship-building*, a curve representing a vertical section of the bow-end of a ship. — **Bowline on a bight**, a bowline-knot made on the bight of a rope. — **On a bowline**, said of a ship when sailing close to the wind.

The Ayacucho went off *on a bowline*, which brought her to windward of us.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

To check the bowline, to slacken it when the wind becomes more favorable. — **To sharp the main bowline** or **hale the bowline**, to pull it harder.

bowline-bridle (bō'lin-brī'dl), *n.* The span on the leech of a sail to which the bowline is attached.

bowline-cringle (bō'lin-kring"gl), *n.* The loops worked in the leech of a sail to which the bowline or bowline-bridle is attached.

bowline-knot (bō'lin-not), *n.* A certain knot much used by sailors. See *knot*[1].

bowling[1] (bō'ling), *n.* [< *bowl*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *dyeing*, the washing of fabrics by passing them over rollers in a vessel of water.

The pieces, after the last dip, are washed over rollers by the process known as *bowling*.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 284.

bowling[2] (bō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bowl*[2], *v.*] The act of playing with or at bowls.

We grant you, sir,
The only benefactor to our *bowling*,
To all our merry sports the first provoker.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

bowling-alley (bō'ling-al"i), *n.* A covered place for the game of bowls, provided with a passage or alley of smooth planking on which to roll the balls. See *ninepins*.

bowling-crease (bō'ling-krēs), *n.* See *crease*[1].

bowling-green (bō'ling-grēn), *n.* A level piece of greensward kept smooth for bowling.

bowling-ground (bō'ling-ground), *n.* A bowling-green.

The subtlest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary.
B. Jonson, Masques.

bowl-machine (bōl'ma-shēn"), *n.* A lathe for making wooden bowls.

Bowman, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")
His armor consists of a short hauberk covered by a leather jack, a steel cap, and a steel bracer on the left forearm.

bowls (bōlz), *n.* [Pl. of *bowl*[2], *n.*] A game played with bowls on a bowling-green: applied also to skittles or ninepins (which see). — **American bowls**. Same as *ninepins*. — **Carpet bowls**, a parlor game similar to that played on a bowling-green, in which small balls of porcelain or earthenware are used.

bowl-spirit (bōl'-spir"it), *n.* In *dyeing*, nitrate of tin, prepared by dissolving pure tin in nitric acid of 33° Tw., with the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid.

bowman[1] (bō'man), *n.*; pl. *bowmen* (-men). [< ME. *boweman*; < *bow*[2] + *man*.] A man who uses a bow; an archer. See cut in preceding column.

bowman[2] (bou'man), *n.*; pl. *bowmen* (-men). [< *bow*[3], 3, + *man*.] The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; the bow-oar. *Totten.*

Bowman's corneal tubes. See *corneal*.

Bowman's disks, glands. See *disk*, *gland*.

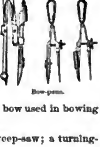
bowman's-root (bō'manz-röt), *n.* 1. A popular name given in the United States to plants of the genus *Gillenia*, perennial rosaceous herbs, the roots of which are used as a mild emetic. — 2. A name of *Ludwigia alternifolia*.

Also called *beaumont-root*.

bow-net (bō'net), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *boga-net*, *boge-net*: see *bow*[2] and *net*[1].] A contrivance for catching lobsters and crawfish, made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and having at the mouth a little rim bent inward to oppose the return of the fish.

bow-oar (bou'ōr), *n.* 1. The foremost oar used in pulling a boat. — 2. The person who pulls the bow-oar. — 3. In a whale-boat, the oar next to the forward one. *C. M. Scammon.*

bow-pen (bō'pen), *n.* A drafting-compass, carrying a pen (or pencil) at the extremity of one leg. The two legs of the compass form a bow or spring which tends to open it, but is retained in any desired position by means of a set-screw.



Bow-pens.

bow-piece (bou'pēs), *n.* A piece of ordnance carried in the bow of a ship.

bow-pin (bō'pin), *n.* 1. A cotter or key for keeping the bows of an ox-yoke in place. — 2. A small pin or piece of wood with a head or knot, used by hatters in vibrating the string of the bow used in bowing fur or wool.

bowpot, *n.* See *boughpot*.

bow-saw (bō'sâ), *n.* A sweep-saw; a turning-saw. See *frame-saw*.

bowse[1] (bouz), *v. i.* Same as *booze*.

bowse[2], *v. t.* See *bouse*[2].

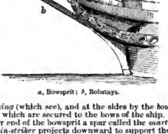
bowser†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *bowsier*, appar. a corruption of OF. *boursier*, a bursar: see *bursar*.] The bursar or treasurer of a college.

bowsery†, *n.* [Early mod. E.: see *bowser* and *bursary*.] A bursary or treasurer's office in a college.

bow-shot (bō'shot), *n.* 1. A shot from a bow. — 2. The distance traversed by an arrow in its flight from a bow.

Three *bow-shots* from the Sachem's dwelling
They laid her in the walnut shade.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

bowsprit (bō'- or bou'sprit), *n.* [Also *boltsprit*, early mod. E. also *bolesprit*, *boresprit*, *-spreet*, etc.; < ME. *bouspret*; cf. Sw. *bogspröt* = Norw. *bogspryt* = Dan. *bugspryd* (formerly *bougspryd*, *bovspröd*) = MLG. *bōchspret*, LG. *boogspret* = D. *boegspriet*, > G. *bugspriet*, bowsprit. The var. E. forms show that the word was not a native compound, but is rather of Scand. or LG. origin; < Sw. *bog*, etc., = E. *bow*[3] (of a ship), + *spröt*, etc., = E. *sprit*: see *bow*[3] and *sprit*, and cf. *bowline*.] A large spar which projects forward from the stem of a ship or other vessel. Beyond it extend the jib-boom and the flying-jib boom. The bowsprit is secured downward by the *bobstays* and the



a, Bowsprit; *b*, Bobstays.

gammoning (which see), and at the sides by the *bowsprit-shrouds*, which are secured to the bows of the ship. From the outer end of the bowsprit a spar called the *martingale* or *dolphin-striker* projects downward to support the martingale-stays, and two smaller spars, called *whiskers*, project sidewise to support the jib-guys. On the foretopmast-

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stay, the jib-stay, and the flying-jib stay (which extend downward from the foreloopmast-head and the foretop-gallantmast-head to the ends of the bowsprit, jib-boom, and flying-jib boom) are set the foreloopmast-staysail, the jib, and the flying jib. Corruptly written *bobsprit*.—**Bed of the bowsprit.** See *bed*.—**Bowsprit-cap,** the cap on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom traverses. See *cap*.—**Standing bowsprit,** a bowsprit that can be run out and in like a jib-boom.—**Standing bowsprit,** a permanently fixed bowsprit.

bowsprit, *v. t.* Same as *boltrope*.

bowssen[2], *v. t.* [Corn. *bewsi*, immerse, drown.] To duck; immerse (especially in a holy well, as for the cure of madness or lunacy).

The water fell into a close walled pit; upon this well was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pool; where a strong fellow stood him up and down, until the patient, by forcgoing his strength, had almost forget his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life for recovery.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

bowstaff (bō'stăf), *n.*; pl. *bowstaves* (-stāvz). In *archery*, a selected and prepared piece of timber for a bow; the bow in a rough state. Yew is the timber generally preferred, and prior to the use of gunpowder bowstaves were an important article of commerce.

bowstring (bō'string), *n.* [< *bow*[3] + *string*; cf. AS. *bōgestrenge*, for *bogestrenge*.] 1. The string of a bow, by which it is drawn and the arrow discharged. Bowstrings are made of many materials, a very common one being hemp, which does not stretch easily. Bows from western Africa have the strings of twisted or plaited cane; those of the Hindus are frequently of silk, and those of parallel threads bound together at intervals.

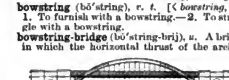
2. A similar string used for strangling offenders in the Ottoman empire; hence, by metonymy, execution by strangling.

There was no difference made . . . between the petity of our country and that of Turkey, and . . . if the king did not . . . send mutes with *bow-strings* to Sancroft and Halifax this only because like a Christian he was too gracious to use the whole power which he derived from heaven.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

bowstring (bō'string), *v. t.* [< *bowstring*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a bowstring.—2. To strangle with a bowstring.

bowstring-bridge (bō'string-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the horizontal thrust of the arch is



Bowstring-bridge, Howsiett, England.

sustained by a horizontal tie attached as nearly as possible at the chord-line of the arch. Also called *tension-bridge*.

bowstring-girder (bō'string-gėr'dėr), *n.* A cast- or wrought-iron or built-up girder, having a tie-rod that forms an integral part of it: much used in store-fronts, etc. See *bowstring-bridge*.

bowsy, *a.* Same as *boozy*.

bowt†, *n.* See *bout*[1].

bowtel (bō'tel), *n.* Same as *boltel*.

bow-timbers (bou'timbėrz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the timbers that form the bow of a ship.

bow-winder (bō'win-dėr), *n.* A boat built so as to project from a wall; properly, one that is in plan a segment of a circle. See *bay-window*.

bow-wiser (bō'wīz), *adv.* In the form or figure of a bow. *Trevisa.*

bow-wood (bō'wud), *n.* 1. Wood used for making bows; timber suitable for bows.—2. The Osage orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*, of the Mississippi valley. Its very strong and elastic wood was much used by the Indians for their bows. See *Maclura*.

bow-wow (bou'wou'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bough-wough*, *bough-waugh*, *bow-wow*, etc., imitative of the repeated bark of a dog; cf. L. *baubari*, Gr. *βαΰζειν*, bark; see *baw*[2], *bautl*, *etc.*] The loud bark of a dog, or an imitation of it.

—**Gone to the bow-wows,** *slang*, utterly lost. [Colloq.]—**The bow-wow theory.** See *language*.

bowyer[1] (bō'yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowier*; < ME. *bowyere*, *bowyer*, *bowyr*, < *bowe*, *bowe* (see *bow*[3], *n.*), + *-ere*, *-er*. The *y* represents orig. *g*; so in *sawyer*, ult. < AS. *sagu*, *saw*, and *lawyer*, ult. < AS. *lagu*, law. Cf. *bowyer*[2].] 1. An archer; one who uses a bow: as, "the *bowyer* king." *Dryden*, Iliad, i. 648.

They lay in earth their *bowyer-chief*.

Tennyson, Legend of the Behawares.

2. One who makes bows.

Good shooting may perchance be more occupied to the profit of all *bowyers* and fletchers. *Ascham*, Toxophilus.

bowyer[2], *n.* Same as *boyer*, *Skinner*.

bowze, bowzy. See *booze, boozy*.

box[1] (boks), *n.* [< ME. *box*, < AS. *box* = D. *bus* (-*boom*, -*tree*) = OHG. MHG. *buhs* (-*boum*), G. *buchs* = Sw. *buxe* (-*boom*) = Dan. *buxe* (-*bom*) = F. *buis* = Pr. *bois* = Sp. *box* = Pg. *buxo* = It. *bosso*, *busso*, < L. *buxus* = Gr. *πύξος*, box-tree, boxwood; hence *box*[2], *q. v.* Cf. *box-tree*.] A small evergreen tree or shrub, *Buxus sempervirens*, a dwarfed variety of which is used for ornamental hedges, and in gardening as an edging for flower-beds. See *Buxus* and *Buxaceæ*.—**Balearic box,** the same plant.—**Marmalade box,** same as *sempoy*.

box[2] (boks), *n.* [< ME. *box*, < AS. *box*, a box, chest, = OHG. *buhsa*, MHG. *büxe*, G. *büchse*, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun, = MD. *buise*, *buyse*, a drinking-vessel (> prob. E. *bouse*[1], *q. v.*), D. *buis*, a pipe, tube, channel, *box*, a box, pad, barrel of a gun (cf. E. *blunderbuss*), *bok*, box of a coach, = MLG. *busse*, a box, pipe, = Icel. *bysa*, a box, mod. a gun (the D., MLG., and Icel. forms have been affected by F. forms: see *bouet*[1], < L. *buxus*, *buxum*, anything made of boxwood (cf. Gr. *πύξος*, a box, > E. *pyx*), < *buxus* = Gr. *πύξος*, box-tree, boxwood: see *box*[1]. The forms in Rom. and Teut. are numerous and involved: see *bouet*[1], *boose*[3], *bush*[2], *buskel*, *bus*[2], etc.] 1. A case or receptacle for articles or materials of any kind. When used generally it usually signifies a rectangular case of wood with a lid or a removable cover, and is applied to receptacles for use or packing; but for specific uses boxes are made of any adaptable material, and of any size or shape, or may consist of compartments in a larger receptacle. Boxes with or without or with permanent covers and top or side openings, are known by many names, as bandbox, bandalore, pill-boxes, ballot-boxes, dice-boxes, the boxes in a printer's case, etc. For boxes known by other names, see *chest* and *trunk*.

2. A money-chest, especially one in which money for some public purpose is received or kept: as, a poor-*box*; a missionary-*box*.

So manie mue, so everie one was mued,
That to give knowledge to the hoze refused.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1223.

3. The quantity that a box contains.—4. A receptacle under the driver's seat on a carriage; hence, the seat itself.

Where would you like to sit? In or out? Back to the horses or the front? Get you the box, if you like.
Disraeli, The Young Duke.

5. A package or case of presents, especially Christmas presents.

Such a box as our pensioners beg before Christmas.
Colgrave.

6. A compartment or place shut or railed off for the accommodation of a small number of people in a public place. (*a*) A compartment in the common room of a tavern or other house of refreshment. (*b*) A small compartment in the lower front place of amusement: as, "the *boxes* and the pit," *Dryden*. (*c*) In courts of justice, the seats set apart for jurymen and the stand for witnesses.

The whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and the whole standing staff for a horse in a stable or railroad-car.

7. A place of shelter for one or two men engaged in the performance of certain duties: as, a sentry-*box*; a signalman's *box*.—8. A smug house; a small country-house for temporary use during the performance of some sport, as of hunting: as, a shooting-box.

Let me keep a brace of hunters — a coty bar — a bit of land, and a girl after my own heart, and I'll cry quits with you. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxvii

9. In *mach.*: (*a*) A cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs. (*b*) In a pump: (1) The case covering the valves of a pump. (2) A pump-bucket. (3) A hollow plunger with a lifting-valve. (4) A casing about a valve. (*c*) The pulley-block in which the pulley-wheel rest, the rollers that conduct the tail-cords. (*d*) The receptacle for a shuttle at the end of the lathe of a loom. (*e*) The socket for the screw in a screw-auger. (*f*) The opening into which the end of a rib-saw is wedged.—10. In *carp.*, a trough for cutting mitres. See *miter-box*.—11. *Naut.*, the space between the back-board and the stern-post of a boat, where the coxswain sits.—12. In *founding*, the flask or frame which holds the sand.—13. The keeper into which the bolt of a lock enters in locking. Also called the *staple* of the lock.—14. In a printers' case, the compartment for a single character: as, the *u*-*box* is empty; the comma-*box*.—15. A battery for wild-fowl shooting: a sink-box.—**Antiriction box.** See *antifriction*.—**Aquatic box.** See *aquatic*.—**Hot box,** a journal-box heated by friction of a rapidly revolving axle or arbor, as in a locomotive or railroad-car.

A real American is not comfortable without a *hot box* occasionally in the course of a long journey.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 3.

box[3] (boks), *v.* [< ME. *boxen*; < *box*[2], *n.*] 1. *trans.* To put in a box; inclose in a box: as, to *box* a watch.—2. To furnish with a box, as a wheel.—3. To make a hole or cut (in a tree) for the sap to collect: as, to *box* a maple.—4. *Naut.*, to cause (a vessel) to turn short round on her heel by bracing the head-yards aback: sometimes followed by *off*: as, to *box off* a vessel. See *boat*.—5. To form into a box or the shape of a box: as, to *box* the screens on a stage.—**To box the compass,** to name the points of the compass in their order; hence, figuratively, to make a complete turn or round.

box[4] (boks), *n.* [< ME. *box*, a blow, buffet (the verb is not found in ME.); supposed to be of Scand. origin: Dan. *bask*, a slap, blow, *baske*, strike, slap, thwack, but this is represented in Icel. only by *baka*, which Sw. *baxa*, beat, whip, flog, *bas*, a beating, is represented by *bask*[1], *q. v.* Cf. MD. *bake*, early mod. D. *beuk*, MHG. *buc*, a blow, < *bucken*, connected with the verb. MD. *bokren*, MHG. *bochen*, strike, slap: see *buck*[4]. None of these forms suits the case; and it is most probable that the sense has originated in some peculiar use of *box*[3], *v.* or *n.*] 1. A blow of any kind.

The king carries up his schedule, and covers him faire, And with his battle-axe bestows a box upon his traire.
Merie Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1111.

2. A blow; specifically, a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand.

Give him a box, hard, and on his left ear.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

He represented to him very warmly that no gentleman could take a box on the ear. . . . "I know that; but this was not a box on the ear, it was only a slap o' the face."
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, June 22, 1758.

box[5] (boks), *v.* [< *box*[4], *n.* Cf. F. *boxer* = D. *bokseu* = LG. *bokseen* = Icel. *bysa* = Norw. *bokse* = Sw. *baxa* = Dan. *bakse* = G. *boxen*, *buxen*, all < G. *box*, a blow.] 1. *intrans.* To strike with the fist or hand; especially, to strike on the ear or side of the head: as, "they *box* her about the ears," *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 115.

By heaven! a little thing would make me *box* you.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To fight with the fists, whether bare or incased in boxing-gloves; combat with or as with the fists or fists.

A leopard is like a cat, he *boxes* with his fore feet.
N. Grew.

box-and-tap (boks'and-tap'), *n.* An appliance for cutting the wooden screws used for carpenters' benches, etc.

box-barrow (boks'bar'ō), *n.* A large four-wheeled machine for carrying bulky loads.

box-beam (boks'bēm), *n.* A hollow beam having sides of plate-iron united by angle-irons.

box-bed (boks'bed), *n.* A boxed-in bed, or a bed that folds up in the form of a box.

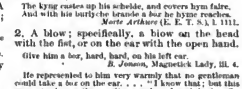
boxberry (boks'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *boxberries* (-iz). The wintergreen or checkerberry of North America, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

box-car (boks'kär), *n.* An inclosed and covered freight-car.

box-coat (boks'kōt), *n.* 1. A heavy overcoat worn by coachmen.—2. Early in the present century, an overcoat with a cape, approximately of the form of the coachman's great-coat: introduced originally for travelers on the outside of coaches.

I shall believe it . . . when I shall see the traveller for some rich trader-man, part with his admired *box-coat*, to spread it over the defenceless shoulders of the poor woman, etc.
Lamb, Modern Gallantry.

box-coil (boks'koil), *n.* A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a series of straight tubes connected by



Box-coil with return bends.

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return bonds, arranged in the form of a parallelopipedon.

box-crab (boks'krab), *n.* The popular name of a crab of the genus *Calappa*; so called from its resemblance when at rest to a box. See out under *Calappa*.

box-day (boks'dā), *n.* In the Scottish lawcourts, a day appointed by the judges during the vacations on which pleadings or any papers ordered by the court have to be lodged. Also *boxing-day*.

box-drain (boks'drān), *n.* An underground drain regularly built with upright sides and a flat stone or brick cover, so that the section has the appearance of a square box.

boxen† (bok'sn), *a.* [< ME. *boxen*, replacing AS. *bixen* for **bysen* for **boxen*, < *box* (see *box*1) + *-en*.] 1. Made of boxwood: as, "a *boxen* hand-boy." *Gay*, Prol. to Shep. Week.—2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue. *Dryden.*

boxer1 (bok'sėr), *n.* [< *box*2 + *-er*1.] One whose occupation is to pack or put up boxes, &c.

boxer2 (bok'sėr), *n.* [< *box*3 + *-er*1.] One who fights with his fists; a pugilist.

Boxer Council. See *Aerophant*.

box-fish (boks'fish), *n.* A name of sundry plectognath fishes of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and family *Tetrodontidæ*. [Rare.]

box-frame (boks'frām), *n.* The inclosed space inside a window-casing in which the balance-weights are hung.

box-girder (boks'gėr'dėr), *n.* In *mech.*, a kind of girder resembling a box, made of boiler-plates fastened together by angle-irons riveted to the top and bottom plates. Such girders are made as large as from 30 to 60 feet, on account of their elasticity and power of resisting impact.

box-haul (boks'hâl), *v. t.* [*box*, *v.*, + *haul*.] In naval *n* (a ship) round on her heel when it is impracticable to tack. This is effected by putting the helm a-lee, bracing the head-yards flat aback, squaring the after-yards, taking in the drivers, and hauling the head-sheets to windward. When the vessel begins to gather sternway the helm is shifted and the sails trimmed.

box-hook (boks'hůk), *n.* 1. A hand-tool resembling a cotton-hook, used in handling heavy freight.—2. A cant-hook used in pressing down the covers of boxes so that they can be nailed or screwed.—3. Gripping-irons used in hoisting heavy boxes or bales.

boxiana (bok-si-an'ạ or -â'nạ), *n. pl.* [A feigned Latin form, < *box*3 + *-i-ana*: see *ana*1, *-ana*.] The annals of prize-fighting; the literature of, or gossip or anecdotes concerning, pugilism.

boxing1 (bok'sing), *n.* [< *box*2 + *-ing*1.] 1. *Naut.*, a square piece of dry hard wood used in connecting the frame-timbers of a ship.—2. One of the cases on each side of a window into which the inside shutters are folded.—3. *pl.* The sides of a window-frame where the weights hang.—4. Among millers, the coarse flour separated in the process of bolting.—5. The process of fitting a piece of wood to receive a tenon.—6. The giving of a box or present, as at Christmas. See *boxing-day*.

boxing2 (bok'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *box*3, *v.*] The act or practice of fighting with the fists, with or without boxing-gloves; sparring.

boxing-day (bok'sing-dā), *n.* 1. In England, the first week-day after Christmas, when Christmas boxes or presents are given to one's employees, to postmen, etc.—2. In the Scottish law-courts, same as *box-day*.

boxing-glove (bok'sing-gluv), *n.* A padded glove used in sparring.

boxing-machine (bok'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for boring out the boxes of the hubs of carriage-wheels.

boxing-match (bok'sing-mach), *n.* A contest at boxing; a pugilistic encounter; a prize-fight.

boxing-night (bok'sing-nīt), *n.* In England, the first week-night after Christmas; the night of boxing-day.

boxing-off (bok'sing-of'), *n. Naut.*, the act of forcing the ship's head off the wind by bracing the head-yards aback.

box-iron (boks'ī'ėrn), *n.* A smoothing-iron containing an inclosed space for live coals to keep it hot.

box-keeper (boks'kē'pėr), *n.* An attendant at the boxes of a theater.

box-key (boks'kē), *n.* A socket-key for turning large nuts.

box-lobby (boks'lob'i), *n.* In a theater, the lobby leading to the boxes.

box-lock (boks'lok), *n.* A door-lock designed to be fastened to the surface of the door.

box-metal (boks'met'al), *n.* A brass, bronze, or antifriction alloy used for the journal-boxes of axles or shafting.

box-mortise (boks'môr'tis), *n.* At *hazard*, money paid to the person who furnishes the box and dice.

box-office (boks'of'is), *n.* The office in a theater in which tickets are sold.

box-packing (boks'pak'ing), *n.* Cotton-waste or similar material, saturated with a lubricant, for packing the journal-box of an axle or shaft.

box-plait (boks'plāt), *n.* A double fold or plait, as on a shirt-bosom or in the skirt of a woman's dress.

box-planting (boks-plā'ting), *n.* 1. A method of folding cloth alternately in opposite directions, so as to form a kind of double plait or fold on each side.—2. The plaits formed in this manner.

box-seat (boks'sēt), *n.* A seat in a theater-box, or on the box of a coach.

box-set (boks'set), *n.* In a theater, a scene which is boxed in with walls and ceiling.

box-setter (boks'set'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for fitting axle-boxes to the hubs of wheels.

box-slater (boks'slā'tėr), *n.* An isopod crustacean of the family *Idoteidæ*. *H. A. Nicholson.*

box-slip (boks'slip), *n.* A slip of boxwood inlaid in the border of a floor, edging, tonguing, and grooving planes are made, to form an edge or wearing part.

box-snuffers (boks'snuf'ėrs), *n. pl.* Snuffers having a receptacle for the burnt wick cut off.

box-stall (boks'stâl), *n.* A roomy inclosed stall in which horses or cattle can be kept without tying.

box-strap (boks'strap), *n.* In *mach.* and *building*, a flat bar with right-angled bends, used to confine a number of pieces of work.

box-thorn (boks'thôrn), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Lycium*, more particularly *L. barbarum*.

box-tortoise (boks'tôr'tis), *n.* A tortoise with a hinged plastron which can be so closely applied to the edge of the carapace, when the head, tail, and limbs have been drawn in, that the animal is practically boxed up in the shell; a tortoise of the family *Cistudinidæ*. Generally called *box-turtle* in the United States.

box-trap (boks'trap), *n.* A contrivance formerly used in firing military mines, consisting of a rectangular box placed vertically in communication with the charge. The upper end was closed, and a few inches below the top was a sliding shelf upon which was placed a piece of ignited punk. The latter was then lighted, and by means of a train of long cord, and allowing the lighted punk to fall upon the under-train below.

box-turtle (boks'tėr'tl), *n.* The common name in the United States of the box-tortoise.

box-valve (boks'valv), *n.* A box-shaped portion of a pipe, in which a valve is placed.

boxwood (boks'wůd), *n.* [< *box*1 + *wood*1.] 1. The fine hard-grained timber of the box, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, tool-handles, etc. The largest supplies come from the Levant. The wood is very free from gritty matter, and the roots are also much valued for cleaning jewelry and for other purposes. *See Buxus.*

2. The name given to several trees which have hard, compact wood, taking a fine polish: in the United States to *Cornus florida*, and in the West Indies to *Schæfferia frutescens*, *Vitex umbrosa*, and *Tecoma pentaphylla*. Some species of *Eucalyptus* and of *Tristania* are so called in Australia.

boy1 (boi), *n.* [< ME. *boy*, *boye*, *boi*; of obscure origin, prob. LG.; cf. E. Fries. *boi*, *boy*, a young man; not easily connected with MLG. LG. *bove*, a boy, a knave, = MD. *boef*, a boy, D. *boef*, a knave, = OHG. **buobo* (only as a proper name, *Buobo*), MHG. *buobe*, G. *bube*, dial. *bub*, *bua*, a boy, a knave, = Icel. *bóf* = Sw. *bof*, a knave. Cf. Icel. *Búi*, Dan. *Boye*, a proper name.]

1. A male child, from birth to full growth, but especially from the end of infancy to the beginning of youth: also applied to a young man, implying immaturity, want of vigor or judgment, etc.

Speak thou, *boy*:
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

2. In familiar or playful use (usually in the plural), a grown man regarded as one of the younger members of a family, as an intimate friend or associate, or as having in any respect a boyish relation or character.

Then, to sea, *boys*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

We are Roman *boys* all, and *boys* of mettle.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 4.

Specifically, in the United States—(*a*) In the South, especially before the abolition of slavery, a negro man. (*b*) An unscrupulous local politician, especially in a large city; one of the humbler or subordinate of the "machine" of a party in local politics and elections: as, a ticket not acceptable to the *boys*.

3. A young servant; a page: as, "*boys*, grooms, and lackeys," *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2. Hence in compounds sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt: as a *pothoy*.

4. [Supposed by some to be "a corruption of Hind. *lōkra*, a servant," but the [Hind.], word, prop. *bhāi*, means 'brother,' and *boy* in this use is merely the E. word. Cf. *boy*‡.] In India and the treaty-ports of China and Japan, etc., a native male servant, especially a personal servant; a butler or waiter, house-boy, office-boy, etc., as distinguished from a coolie or porter: in common use among foreigners.

Boy-bishop, a name sometimes given to St. Nicholas, the patron of scholars, but more particularly to those *boys*, from the fact that he was remarkable for very early piety; also, a name given, according to a very ancient custom, to one who was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII., to a boy chosen from the cathedral choir on St. Nicholas's day (December 6th) and on a merry Christmas. The boy enjoyed episcopal honors till Innocents' Day (December 28th), and the rest of the duty went to the prebends.

In those bygone times all little boys either sang, or served, about the altar, at church; and the first thing they did upon the eve of their patron's festival was to elect from among themselves, in every parish church, cathedral, and noble chapel, a little prelate of his officials, as they were then called, "a Nicholas and his clerks." This *boy-bishop* and his ministers afterwards sang the first vespers of their saint; and, in the evening, arrayed in their appropriate vestments, walked all about the parish.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 215.

Old boy, a familiar name for the devil.

They used to have white Sabbath-days and witch sacraments, and set up their souls to the old *boy*.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 194.

Roaring boys. See *roaring*, *a.*—**Yellow boys**, of colloquial gold coins; guineas, eagles, napoleons, etc. [Slang.]

boy1 (boi), *v. t.* [< *boy*1, *n.*] 1†. To treat as a boy, or as something belonging to or befitting a boy.

My credit's murder'd.
Baffled, and *boy'd*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

2. To act or represent in the manner of a boy; in allusion to the acting by boys of women's parts on the stage. [Rare.]

I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

boy2 (boi), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *booy*, *bhoyee*, *boee*, *bhoee*, repr. Hind. *bhoi*, < Telugu *boi*, prop. a man of the fishorman caste, whose usual occupation is the carrying of litters and palankins, or, as Shakspere, domestic service.] In India, as far north as the Nerbudda river, a palankin-bearer. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Glossary.

boyar (boi'ạr), *n.* [< Russ. *boyarinŭ*, pl. *boyare*, formerly *bolyarinŭ* = Bulg. *boleriin* = Servo. *bolyar* = Pol. *bojar* ◇ Turk. *boyar* = Hung. *bojár* = Lith. *bajoras* = Skt. *bāhuja*, *Sahāja*, *Sahāsika*, etc., < OBulg. *bolyarinŭ*, appar. < *bolij*, great, illustrious.] A personal title given to the highest class of Russian nobility next previous to the reign of Peter the Great. The title conferred a rank in the state, but brought no special duties with it. There was, however, a council of *boyars*, whose consent was customary to public papers. "The *boyars* have approved of it." The title gradually died out in the reign of Peter the Great, as it was no longer newly conferred. *Schuyler*, Peter the Great.) The term in popular usage came to signify the highest aristocracy. It still lingers in Russia, where the popular name for the conservatives is the *boyar* party.

boyard (boi'ạrd), *n.* Same as *boyar*.

boyau (bwo-yō'), *n.*; pl. *boyaux* (-yōz'). [F., < OF. *boel*, a gut; > E. *bowel*: see *bowel* and *bayou*.] In *fort.*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a means of communication between two trenches, especially between the first and third parallels. Also called a *zigzag* or an *approach*.

boy-blind† (boi'blīnd), *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning: as, "so *boy-blind* and foolish," *Fletcher* (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2. [Rare.]

boycott (boi'kot), *v. t.* [From the name of the first prominent victim of the system, Captain *Boycott*, a farmer at Lough Mask, Connemara, and the agent of Lord Erne, an Irish landlord.] To combine (*a*) in refusing to work for, buy from, sell to, give assistance to, or have any kind of dealings with, and (*b*) in preventing others from working for, buying from, sell-

ing to, assisting, or having any kind of dealings with (a person or company), on account of political or other differences, or of disagreements in business matters, as a means of inflicting punishment, or of coercing or intimidating. The word was introduced in Ireland in 1880, and soon became (like the practice) common throughout the English-speaking world, and was adopted by the newspapers in nearly every European language.

boycott (boi'kot), *n.* [< *boycott*, *v.*] An organized attempt to coerce a company, on account into compliance with some demand, by combining to abstain, and compel others to abstain, from having any business or social relations with him or it; an organized persecution of a person or company, as a means of coercion or intimidation, or of retaliation for some act, or refusal to act in a particular way.

boycottee (boi-kot-ē'), *n.* [< *boycott* + *-ee*.] One who is boycotted. [Rare.]

boycotter (boi'kot-ėr), *n.* [< *boycott* + *-er*1.] One who boycotts; one who takes part in the organized persecution called a boycott.

boycotting (boi'kot-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boycott*, *v.*] The act or practice of subjecting an obnoxious person or company to the organized persecution called a boycott. See *boycott*, *v.*

Boycotting evidently implied the organized persecution of an individual by an entire community, as transplanted to this country [United States] it implies the persecution of an individual by organized force, and it is a phrase which at the present time is much in the mouths of those who call themselves workingmen.

Phila. Record, No. 4529, p. 2.

Boycotting was not only used to punish evicting landlords and tenants guilty of paying rent, and tradesmen who ventured to hold dealings with those against whom the Land League had set its ban, it was continued but the League was now strong enough to use this means as an instrument of enforcing its regulations and filling its coffers. Shopkeepers who refused to join and subscribe received reason to believe that they would be deprived of their custom, recalcitrant hay-sellers found themselves without a market for their crops and cattle.

Annual Register, 1880.

boydekin, *n.* An obsolete form of *bodkin*1.

boyer (boi'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *bowyer*; = F. *boyer*, < Flem. *boyer* = D. *boeier*, a herdsman: used to lay buoys, < Flem. *boey* = D. *boei*, a buoy: see *buoy*.] A Flemish sloop with a raised work or castle at each end.

boyery, *n.* [< *boy* + *-ery*.] Boyhood. *North.*

boyhood (boi'hud), *n.* [< *boy*1 + *-hood*.] 1. The state of being a boy or of immature age; the time of life during which one is a boy.

Look at him in his boyhood.
Tuning to mirth all things of earth
As only boyhood can.
Hood, Eugene Aram.

2. Boyish feeling; light-heartedness. [Rare.] —3. Boys collectively.

boyish (boi'ish), *a.* [< *boy*1 + *-ish*1.] Belonging to a boy; pertaining to boyhood; in a disparaging sense, childish, trifling, puerile: as, "a *boyish* odd conceit," *J. Baillie*.

I ran it through, even from my boyish days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

—**Syn.** *Juvenile*, *Puerile*, etc. See *youthful*.

boyishly (boi'ish-li), *adv.* In a boyish manner.

boyishness (boi'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being boyish.

boylam (boi'lzm), *n.* [< *boy*1 + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being a boy; boyishness.

The boylam of the brothers . . . is to be taken into account. *T. Burton*, Notes on Milton's Areopagitica.

2. Something characteristic of a boy; puerility.

A thousand such *boylams*, which Chaucer rejected as below the dignity of the subject. *Dryden*, Preface to Fables.

[Rare in both uses.]

Boyle's law. See *law*.

boyn (boin), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *bain*, *boyen*, *boeyne*; perhaps < OF. *buion*, extended form of *buie*, a vessel for water or wine, > prob. Sc. *boyne*, *q. v.*] A washing-tub. *Gall.*—**Boyn**, flat, broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail.

Also called *bain*.

boy-queller (boi'kwel'ėr), *n.* One who quells or conquers boys; one who is able to cope only with boys. [Rare.]

Where is this Hector?
Come, come, thou *boy-queller*, show thy face.
Shak., T. and Cr., v. 5.

boyship (boi'ship), *n.* [< *boy*1 + *-ship*.] Boyhood. *Beaumont.*

boy's-love (bois'luv), *n.* A name of the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, from an ointment made with its ashes used by young men to promote the growth of a beard.

boy's-play (bois'plā), *n.* Childish amusement; anything free from risk or severe labor; anything easy or trifling, as opposed to the earnest business or hard work of a man.

This is no *boy's-play*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, ii. 2.

boyuna (boi-ū'nä), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *boyuna*, fem. of *boyuno*, belonging to cattle, < *boy*, now *buey* = Pg. *boi*, ox, < L. *bos* (*bov-*), ox: see *Bos*, *bou*.] 1. A large serpent of South America, black and sleuder, having an intolerable smell. —2. A harmless reptile or snake common in Ceylon.

boza (bō'zą), *n.* [Also written *bosa*, *bonza*, *bousa*, *bouzah*, *bouzeh*, etc., F. *bouza*, G. *busa*, etc., Russ. Servc. etc. *buza*, < Ar. *bûza*, Pers. *bûza*, Hind. *bûzā*, *bozā*, Turk. *boza*, a thick white fermented drink made from millet.] 1. A popular Egyptian drink, made by boiling millet-seed in water and fermenting the infusion, adding afterward certain astringent substances.—2. An inebriating mixture of darnel-meal, hempseed, and water.—3. A preparation of honey and tamarinds.

bozon (bō'zon), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bird-bolt*1.

Bp. An abbreviation of *bishop*.

Br. In *chem.*, the symbol of *bromine*.

Brabançon (bra-boṅ-sōṅ'), *n.* [F., man of Brabant, a province of Belgium.] Same as *Brabanter*.

Brabançonne (bra-boṅ-son'), *n.* [F., < *Brabant*.] The popular patriotic song of the Belgians since 1830, when they threw off Dutch rule. The words were composed by a French actor named Jenneval, then at Brussels. Each verse ends with a varied refrain relating to the annihilation of the free liberty for the orange, in addition to the sovereign house of Orange, then ruling the Netherlands.

Brabanter (bra-ban'tėr), *n.* [< *Brabant* + *-er*1. See *Brabançon*.] One of a class of mercenary soldiers raised and handled by the old duchy of Brabant, who figured in the Anglo-French wars of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries.

Brabantine (bra-ban'tin), *a.* [< *Brabant* + *-ine*1.] Belonging to Brabant, formerly a duchy, now partly comprised in the provinces of North Brabant and Brabant, belonging respectively to the Netherlands and Belgium.

brabble (brab'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brabbled*, ppr. *brabbling*. [< D. *brabbelen*, confound, stammer, Cf. *blabber*1 and *babble*.] To wrangle; dispute or quarrel noisily.

He held me with *brabblina* till the clock strook, and then for the breach of a minute he refused my money.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for London and Eng.

Melantius, thou art welcome, and my love
Is with thee still: but this is not a place
To *brabble* in. *Beaum. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

brabble (brab'l), *n.* [< *brabble*, *v.*] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle.

This petty *brabble* will undo us all.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

brabblement (brab'l-ment), *n.* [< *brabble* + *-ment*.] A clamorous contest; a brabble.

brabbler (brab'lėr), *n.* [< *brabble*, *v.*, + *-er*1. Cf. D. *brabbelaar*, a clamorer.] A clamorous, noisy, quarrelsome fellow.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *brabbler*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

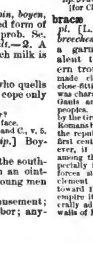
brabbling (brab'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brabble*, *v.*] Clamorous; wrangling; quarrelsome; noisy.

He gave notice to his government that commerce would have no security in Antwerp "in those *brabbling* times."
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 18.

brabblingly (brab'ling-li), *adv.* In a brabbling manner.

Neither bitterly nor *brabblingly*.
Bp. Jewell, Def. of Apol. [for Ch. of Eng., p. 44.

bracco (brä'kō), *n.*; *pl.* [L.: see *breech*, *breeches*.] In *antiq.*, a garment equivalent to modern trousers. It was made either loose or close-fitting, and its use was characteristic of the limits and of different peoples. It was not worn by the Greeks, nor by the Romans before the end of the republic. After the first century A. D., however, it came into use among the Romans, especially in the military forces stationed in inclement climates; and toward the close of the empire it was very generally adopted, though never in much favor within the walls of Rome. Also improperly spelled *bracce*.



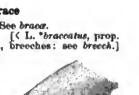
Bracco.—Statue of Paris, Vatican Museum.

brace

braccas (brak'ąs), *n.* See *bracæ*.

braccate (brak'āt), *a.* [< L. "*braccatus*, prop. *bracatus*, < *bracæ*, pl., breeches: see *breech*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsi feathered; having the feet furnished with feathers to the bases of the toes or of the claws.

bracciale (brak-si-ā'-lē; It. pron. brat-chiā'le), *n.*; pl. *bracciali* (-li). [It., a bracelet, etc., < *braccium* (> It. *braccio*), arm.] A projecting bracket of iron or bronze, having a socket and ring for holding a flagstaff, torch, or the like, and sometimes a large ring. These were often affixed to Italian palaces of the time of the Renaissance, and are often of great richness of design, especially at Siena and Florence.



Bracciale.—Foot of Snowy Owl.

bracco (brä'chō), *n.* [It., < L. *bracchium*, arm: see *bracel*.] A measure of length used in Italy, varying from half a yard at Lodi to a yard at Milan. See *braccia*2.

bracci1 (brās), *n.* [< ME. *brace*, < OF. *brace*, *brase*, *brasse*, *brache*, the two arms extended, an armful, a fathom, pair, F. *brasse* = Pr. *brassa* = Sp. *braza* = Pg. *braça*, a fathom, < L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, *bracchium*, arm, prob. < Gr. *βραχίων*, arm; cf. Ir. and Gael. *brac* = W. *braich* = Bret. *brec'h*, arm. From the L. singular *bracchium* comes OF. *bras*, *braz*, F. *bras* = Sp. *brazo* = Pg. *braço* = It. *braccio*, arm. Hence *bracelet* and *encircle*.] 1. A prop or support; specifically, in *arch.*, a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building in order to strengthen it. When used to support a floor it is called a *bri.ce*.—2. That which holds two or more things firmly together; a cincture or bandage.—3. A pair; a couple: as, a brace of ducks: used of persons only with a shade of contempt or colloquially.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness frown upon you.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Will he have a *brace*,
Or but one pander? It is called a *brace*.—2.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

The two muskets I loaded with a *brace* of slugs each.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

4. A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from C-springs. *E. H. Knight.*—5. In *printing*, a vertical double-curved line, used to connect two or more lines: thus, bowl, or two or more staves in music.—6. A leather band placed about the coils of a drum and sliding upon them, used to raise or lower the tone by increasing or lessening the tension of the cords: as, "the *braces* of the war drum," *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.—7. A strap passing over the shoulders to sustain the trousers; suspenders.—8. A device for supporting a weak back, curved shoulders, etc.—9. *Naut.* (*a*) One of the ropes fastened to the yards of a ship, one to each yard-arm, which, reaching to the deck, enable the yards to be swung about horizontally as they help the yards to support the strain caused by the wind on the sails. (*b*) *pl.* Straps of brass or metal eastings fastened on the stern-post, to receive the pintles by which the rudder is hung.—10. A defence or protection for the arm; specifically, one used in archery. Same as *bracer*, 2.

"It hath been a shrewd
Twist me and death"; and pointed to this *brace*.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

11†. State of defence.

For that it [Cyprus] stands not in such warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

12. The state of being braced; tension; tightness.

The laxness of the tympanum when it has lost its *brace* or tension. *Holder*.

13†. An arm (of the sea). *q*

He schal so passe the wature, that ys cleped the *brace* of Seint George [Mt. Brachium S. Georgii], that is an arm of the sea. *Mandeville*, p. 138.

14. A curved instrument of iron or wood for holding and turning boring-tools, etc.; a bit-stock. There are various forms of braces, the most common being the *carpenters' brace*, *bit-brace*, *bit-stock*, or *hand-brace*, which is a tool for turning a boring-bit or auger. It consists of a crank-formed shaft, with a metal socket called the *pad* at one extremity, and on the other a swiveled head (or *cushion* or *shield*), by which the boring-

tool or bit, fixed in the pad, is pressed forward by the workman. See *angle-brace (b)*, and cut under *bit-stock*.

Hand-brace.

15. A wooden rod with spiked ends, used to support scenery in a theater. —16. *pl.* The leather slides on the cords of a snare-drum, by which the tension of the head is varied. — **Brace-bit.** See *bit1*. — **French brace,** an angle-brace (which see). — **Geared brace,** a boring-tool the bit or drill of which is turned by a hand-crank and bevel-gear. — **Principal brace,** in *build.* *eng.*, a brace immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, and in a state of compression. It serves the same purpose as purlin supporting the roof-timbers. *Sweet.* — **Ratchet-brace,** a carpenters' brace in which, by means of swaying a back-and-forth motion is converted into a rotary one, thus causing the bit to turn. — **Wind-brace,** a diagonal brace to tie the rafters of a roof together and prevent racking. In the best examples of medieval work the wind-braces are arched, and run from the principal rafters to the purlins. *Encyc. Brit.* — **Syn. 3.** *Couple, etc.* See *pair*.

brace1 (brās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braced*, ppr. *bracing*. [< ME. *bracen*, *brasen*, embrace, < OF. *bracer*, *brasser*, *brasser*, < *brace*, embrace, = Pr. *brassar* = It. *bracciare*, brace; from the noun.]

1. To clasp or grasp; embrace; hold firmly.

> Swet frenche, I fele mortal dethe me brace,
> Nober Aber thyn comforth to purchace
> Of surgery craftie ne with medicine,
> For staffed I am ful of sorwynne.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1446.

A sturdy lance in his right hand he *braced*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 75.

2. To bind or tie closely; fit or secure by ties; bandage; strap.

> The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them, from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*
>
> They braced my aunt against a board,
> To make her straight and tall.
> *O. W. Holmes*, My Aunt.

3. To string or bend (a bow) by putting the eye of the string in the upper nock preparatory to shooting. — **4.** To make tense; strain up; increase the tension, tone, or vigor of; strengthen: used both literally and figuratively: as, to *brace* the nerves.

> The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*.
> *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

He drank — 'twas needful his poor nerves to *brace*.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Strong affection *braced* the feeble mind of the princess.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

5. To fix in the position of a brace; hold firmly in place: used reflexively: as, *to brace one's self* against a post or a crowd. — **6.** To furnish with, or support or prop by, braces; as, to *brace* a building or a falling wall. — **7.** *Naut.*, to swing or turn around (the yards of a ship) by means of the braces.

8. In *printing* and *printing*, to unite or connect by a brace, as two or more lines, staves of music, etc. — **To brace aback.** See *aback*. — **To brace about,** to turn the yards of a ship in a contrary direction. — **To brace forth,** to push forward.

> The prince of planets that proudely is pight
> Sall bend forth his bemest that outs bicke blithes.
> *York Plays*, p. 122.

To brace in (*naut.*), to slack the lee braces and haul to the weather ones. — **To brace sharp** (*naut.*), to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel. — **To brace up.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to lay the yards more fore-and-aft, so that the ship will sail closer to the wind. (*b*) To increase the tension, tone, or vigor of: often used intransitively with the object understood.

> Every nerve in his frame was *braced up* for a spring.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 216.

brace2 (brās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, the flooring around the mouth of a shaft. [Cornwall.]

braced (brāst), *p. a.* **1.** In *her.*, interlaced or linked together: said of bearings so arranged.

Three Chevrons Braced.

Also *bracet*. — **2.** In *entom.*, attached by the caudal extremity and supported in an upright oblique position by a silken thread crossing the thorax, and fastened to the supporting surface: said of the chrysalis of a butterfly. Also called *girt* or *bound*. — **Braced interlaced,** in *her.*, same as *braced*, 1.

brace-drill (brās'dril), *n.* A drill shaped like a carpenters' brace, used for boring metals. In one form a feed-screw and back-center, the latter abutting against some rigid body or part, are substituted for the hand or breast-plate.

Brace-drill.

brace-head (brās'hed), *n.* In *rock-boring*, a large box, key, or wrench, with long levers or handles, used in turning a boring-tool.

brace-key (brās'kē), *n.* In *mining*, a tiller consisting of two iron handles screwed together in opposite ways, so as to clip between them the rods used in deep borings. When the handles are screwed on firmly they form two levers for turning the rods as required, the top length of rod being furnished with a swivel. *W. P. Blake*, Mineral Wealth and Tools, p. 182.

bracelet (brās'let), *n.* [< F. *bracelet*, dim. of OF. *bracel*, *brachel*, an armlet or defense for the arm, < ML. *brachile*, < L. *brachialia*, an armlet, < *brachium*, the arm: see *brace*1, *n.*] **1.** An ornamental band, ring, or clasped chain for the

Egyptian and Assyrian Bracelets.

wrist, now worn mostly by women. Bracelets were among the earliest personal ornaments, and are seen in rich and varied forms in ancient Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. They have been worn almost universally, from the earliest times to the present day, by both savage and civilized peoples. See *armilla*, *armilet*, and *bangle*3.

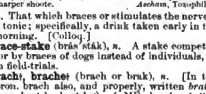
I decked thee also with ornaments, and I put *bracelets* upon thy hands, and a chain by thy neck. Ezek. xvi. 11.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Humorously, a shackle for the wrist; a handcuff.

> There he shall keep close,
> Till I provide him fine and food; for yet
> His iron *bracelets* are not off.
> *Fletcher* (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 6.

3. A piece of armor, whether the lower part of the brassart or the wrist-piece of the gauntlet (which see).



Armed with back and breast, head piece and *bracelets*.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, ii.

4. In *palmistry*, a mark across the inside of the wrist, single, double, or triple.

brace-mold (brās'mōld), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding formed by the union of two cusps, and in section resembling the brace used in printing. Sometimes a small bead is inserted between the ogees.

brace-pendant (brās'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a length of rope or chain with which the brace-block is spliced.

bracer (brā'sėr), *n.* [< *brace*, *v.*, + *-er*1; in sense 2, < ME. *bracer*, *braser*, < OF. *bras*, the arm: see *brace*1, *n.*] **1.** One who or that which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage. — **2.** In *archery*, a wrist-guard worn over the sleeve on the left arm as a protection against the friction or the catching of the bowstring. It is commonly of leather, but sometimes of metal, and was formerly even of ivory, and frequently a decorative object. The glove is sometimes made to serve as a bracer. See cut under *bowman*1.

> Upon his arm he bar a gay *bracer*,
> And by his side a sword and buckeler.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 111.

A *bracer* seventh for two cusses, one to sane his arme from the stripe of the stryver, and his doublet from wearynge, and the other le, that the stynge glydynge sharpelye and quicklye of the *bracer*, may make the sharper shoote. *Ascham*, Toxophilus.

3. That which braces or stimulates the nerves; a tonic; specifically, a drink taken early in the morning. [Colloq.]

brace-stake (brās'stāk), *n.* A stake competed for by braces of dogs instead of individuals, as in field-trials.

brach1, **bracht** (brach or brak), *n.* [In the pron. brach also, and properly, written *bratch* (see *bratch*, *bratchet*); < ME. *brache*, < OF. *brache*, F. *braque* = Pr. *brac* = Sp. Pg. *braco* = It. *bracco* (cf. ML. *bracus*, *bracco*), < OHG. *bracco*, MHG. G. *bracke* = D. *brak* = Sw. *brak*, a dog that hunts by the scent; origin unknown. The mod. pron. brak follows mod. F. *braque*, and requires the spelling **brack* (or, as F., *braque*).] A bitch of the hound kind; specifically, a species of scenting hound; a pointer or setter.

> A sow pig by chance sucked a *brach*, and when she was grown would mischeviously hunt all manner of deer.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

brachiate (brak'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *brachiatus*, < L. *brachium*, the arm: see *brachial*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, or decussate; furnished with brachia. — **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having brachia of any kind; brachiferous. (*b*) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachiata*.

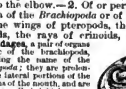
Brachelytra (brak-kel'i-trạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + ἔλυτρον, a sheath, shard: see *elytron*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Coleoptera* including the rove-beetles, or *Staphylinidæ*, which have the elytra short, not nearly covering the abdomen, the antennæ short, not clavate, and usually two anal appendages. Some of these insects are known as *cocktails*, from the way they have of cocking up their tails. The *Staphylinidæ* and *Pselaphidæ* are sometimes associated under *Brachelytra*. These are trimerous, with fixed abdomen and no anal appendages. See cut under *rove-beetle*. Also called *Brachyptera*.

brachelytrous (brak-kel'i-trus), *a.* [< *Brachelytra* + *-ous*.] Having short elytra; specifically, pertaining to the *Brachelytra*. Also *brachyelytrous*.

brachet, *n.* See *bratchet*.

brachia, *n.* Plural of *brachium*.

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *brachialis*, *brachialis*, < *brachium* (prop. *brachium*), arm: see *brace*1, *n.*] *a. a.* **1.** Belonging to the arm, fore leg, wing, pectoral fin, or other fore limb of a vertebrate; especially, belonging to the upper part of such member, from the shoulder to the elbow. — **2.** Of or pertaining to the brachia of the *Brachiopoda* or of other animals, as the wings of pteropods, the arms of cephalopods, the rays of crinoids, etc. — **Brachial appendages,** a pair of organs characteristic of the brachiopods, and suggesting the name of the class *Brachiopoda*; they are prolongations of the lateral portions of the lips or margins of the mouth, and are therefore also called *oral appendages*. — **Brachial artery,** or **humeral artery,** the principal artery of the upper arm, a continuation of the axillary artery from its exit from the axilla to its division into radial and ulnar arteries, which in man occurs just below the elbow. — **Brachial plexus,** the network or interlacing of the anterior branches of lower cervical and upper dorsal spinal nerves, which are distributed to the fore limb; the brachiplexus. — **Brachial veins,** the venæ comitantes, or companion veins, of the brachial artery, which run with each other and with the basilic vein to form the axillary vein.



Brachial Appendages of *Terebratula caput-serpentis*, a, anterior aspect; b, side view.

II. *n.* **1.** In *vert. anat.*, one of the series of bones to which the rays of the pectoral fins of fishes are attached.

The fourth or lowest of the four *brachials* which together may represent the humerus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert. p. 204.

2. In *human anat.*: (*a*) The brachial artery. (*b*) In the Latin form *brachiale* (*antibrachii*), a muscle of the front of the upper arm, arising from the front of the humerus and inserted into the ulna, lying close beside, with each other and with the basilic vein to form the axillary vein.

II. *n.* In *vert. anat.*, one of the series of bones to which the rays of the pectoral fins of fishes are attached.

The fourth or lowest of the four *brachials* which together may represent the humerus. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert. p. 204.

brachialgia (brak-kial'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *brachium*, brachium, arm, + Gr. ἀλγος, pain.] Neuralgia in the arm.

brachialis, *n.* Plural of *brachiale*.

brachialis (brak-i-ā'lis), *n.* [L.] See *brachial*, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

Brachiata (brak-i-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *brachiatus*, *brachiatus*: see *brachiate*.] An order of crinoids, the brachiate crinoids or crinoids proper, having five or more branching arms. There are two families, *Eucrinidæ* and *Comatulidæ*. This division includes all the living crinoids, as well as many of the extinct ones, and is distinguished from the *Bourlocrinoidea* and *Cystoidea*, all of which are extinct. Also called *Brachiata*.

brachiate (brā'ki- or brak'i-āt), *a.* [< L. *brachiatus*, *brachiatus*, having arms: see *brachial*.] **1.** In *bot.*, having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, or decussate; furnished with brachia. — **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having brachia of any kind; brachiferous. (*b*) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachiata*.

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brachiferous (bra-kif'ĕ-rus), *a.* [< L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing brachia: applied to the subumbrellar disk of *Discophora* (which see).—**Brachiferous disk.** See extract.

In most of the Rhizostomidæ, not only do the edges of the lips unite, but the opposite walls of the hydraulh beneath the umbrella are, as it were, pushed in, so as to form four chambers, the walls of which unite, become perforated, and thus give rise to a sub-umbrellar cavity, with a roof formed by the umbrella, and a floor, the *brachiferous disk*, supported by four pillars. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 155.

Brachina (bra-kī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *-ina*1.] A supposed larval stage of a starfish, as an *Asteracanthion*: a name given, like *Bipinnaria* and *Brachiolaria*, under the impression that the organism was a distinct animal.

Brachinidæ (bra-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous beetles, typified by the genus *Brachinus*: now merged in *Carabidæ*. Also *Brachinida* and *Brachinides*.

Brachininæ (brak-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachinus* + *-inæ*.] The bombardier-beetles as a subfamily of *Carabidæ*.

Brachinus (bra-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to the shortness of the wing-cases; < Gr. βραχύς, short.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, and giving name to a family *Brachinidæ*. They are the bombardier-beetles, of which *B. crepitans* is an example. See cut under *bombardier-beetle*.

brachialgic (brak-i-al-ō-aal'ik or -sel'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *brachium*, *brachium* (Gr. βραχίων), arm, + Gr. κοιλία, head, + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining both to the arm and to the head: as, the *brachiocephalic* (innominate) artery and veins.

Brachiolaria (brak'i-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *brachiolum*, dim. of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *-aria*. Cf. *Bracbina*.] The larva of a starfish: a name given by Leuckart under the erroneous impression that it was a distinct animal. See *Bipinnaria*.

Brachionichthyinæ (brak'i-ō-nik-thī-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachionichthys* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Antennariidæ*, with the rostral spine or tentacle and two robust spines developed, the second dorsal well developed, the body oblongocylindrical, and the pelvic bones short.

brachionichthyine (brak'i-ō-nik'thi-in), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brachionichthyinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Brachionichthyinæ*.

Brachionichthys (brak'i-ō-nik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχίων, arm, + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of fishes with pelticulate pectorals, typical of the subfamily *Brachionichthyinæ*.

brachiopod (bra-kī'ō-pod), *n.* A rotifer of the family *Brachionidæ*.

Brachionida (brak-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachionus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers, including the genera *Brachionus*, *Anuræa*, *Notaus*, and *Sacculus*, having a broad shield-shaped loricate body and short jointed foot: in a wider sense also called *Brachionæa*.

Brachionus (bra-kī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχίων, arm, shoulder: see *brachium*.] A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Brachionidæ* or *Brachionæa*. *B. urceolaris* is an example. See cut under *trochal*.

brachiopod, brachiopode (brak'i-ō-pod, -pōd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of the *Brachiopoda*.

In most *Brachiopoda*, the oral area is narrowed to a mere groove, and is produced on each side of the mouth into a long radially coiled arm, fringed with bristles; whence the name of Brachiopoda, applied to the group. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 586.

Age of brachiopods, the Silurian period.

II. *a.* Same as *brachiopodous*.

Brachiopoda (brak-i-op'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βραχίων, arm, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A class of mollusk like animals distinguished by the development of two labial (generally called *brachial*) appendages, diverging from either side of the mouth. The animal is invested in a mantle which extends laterally and forward, is highly vascular, and secretes a shell composed of dorsal and ventral valves opposing dorsally; it is without foot or branchiæ, respiration being effected by the brachial mantle. By the older naturalists the species were regarded as bivalve shells, or at least as true molusks; but by later writers they have been separated as representing (alone or with *Polyzoa*) a peculiar branch or subdivision of *Mollusoidea*, and approximated to or associated with the worms, *Vermes*. The class is generally divided into two subclasses or orders, *Arthropomata* or *Ctenostomata*, and *Lyopomata* or *Trematomata*. The families of the inarticulate or lyopomatous brachiopods are the *Lingulidæ*, *Craniidæ*, and *Discinidæ*, all of which have living representatives. The families of the articulate or arthropomatous brachiopods are the *Terebratulidæ*, *Rhynchonellidæ*, *Theciidæ*, *Spiriferidæ*, *Koninckinidæ*, *Pentameridæ*, *Strophomenidæ*, *Orthidæ*, and *Productidæ*. The geological range, commencing with the Cambrian, has long been described; they are usually extinct, and all marine. They flourished in great numbers and variety in Silurian times; some Silurian genera, as *Lingula*, are still extant. See cut under *Lingulina*. Formerly also called *Palliobranchiata* on the family *Terebratulidæ*, are known as lamellibrs.

brachiopode (brak'i-ō-pōd), *n.* and *a.* See *brachiopod*.

brachiopodous (brak-i-op'ō-dus), *a.* [As *Brachiopoda* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the class *Brachiopoda*. Also *Brachiopod*.

brachiplex (brak'i-pleks), *n.* [< L. *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + NL. *plexus*.] The brachial plexus of nerves. See *brachial plexus*, under *brachial*.

brachiplexal (brak-i-plek'sal), *a.* [< *brachiplex* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the brachiplex.

brachistocephali (bra-kis-tō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βραχίστος, superl. of βραχύς, short, + κεφαλή, head.] Those persons or races of men who are long-headed.

brachistocephalic (bra-kis'tō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-sē-lik), *a.* [As *brachistocephali* + *-ic*.] In *ethnol.*, having or pertaining to a head whose transverse diameter is to its length about as .83 to 1.

brachistochrone (bra-kis'tō-krōn), *n.* [Word invented by John Bernoulli in 1694; < Gr. βραχίστος, superl. of βραχύς, short, + χρόνος, time: see *chronic*.] The curve upon which a body moves in the least possible time from one given point to another. According to the nature of the forces that are supposed to act upon the body, and the constraints to which it may be subject, the brachistochrone takes various forms, usually spiral or wavy, consisting of branches united by cusps, like the cycloid, which is the brachistochrone for a body moving under a constant force and subject to no condition except that defining the brachistochrone. Until recently always spelled *brachystochrone*.

brachium (brā'ki- or brak'i-um), *n.*; pl. *brachia* (-ä). [L., prop. *brachium*, the arm, > ult. E. *brace*, *bracer*, the upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, coinciding in extent with the humerus; the arm proper, as distinguished from the brachium or forearm.—2. The humerus. [Rare.]—3. An arm-like process of the brain. See phrases below.—4. An arm-like part of a body. Specifically—(*a*) in crinoids, one of the two or more arms of the calyx, and to which the pinnulæ may be attached. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (*b*) In cephalopods, one of the sessile or tentacular processes upon the brachiferous disk of a dibranchiate lipodrous. See cut under *Dibranchiata*.

The long tentacles which terminate each *brachium* [of *Cephea*] are blue. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 321, note.

(*c*) In *Bryozoa*, an arm-like process or appendage: applied by Bertland to the ciliated processes at the summit of the column in some orbicules. —**Brachia conjunctiva**, two rounded white tracts in the brain passing forward, one to the cerebrum, the other to the cerebellum. —**Brachia corporum quadrigeminorum**, branches of the optic lobes. —**Brachia conjunctoria or copulativa**, the commissures of the cerebellum. —**Brachia of the optic lobes**. See *brachia corporum quadrigeminorum*, above. —**Brachia pontis**, the processes connecting the pons Varolii with the cerebellum, everlying and connected by the lateral lobes of the cerebellum. See *middle peduncles*.

Brachmani, *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

brachy-. [NL. *brachy-*, < Gr. βραχύς, short.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning short.

brachycatalectic (brak-i-kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *brachycatalecticus*, prop. *brachycatalectus* (see *brachy-* and *catalectic*), < Gr. βραχυκατάληκτος (*-os*), *-ον*, < βραχύς, short, + κατάληκτος, verbal adj. of καταλήγειν, leave off, stop: cf. καταληκτικός, deficient: see *catalectic*.] I. *a.* In prosody, wanting the last foot of a dipody: as, a *brachycatalectic* verse or line. This term is properly applied only to lines measured by dipodies, such as trochaics and iambics. The ordinary English heroic line, as, for example,

Of man's first dis | obédience | and | the fruit,

is an iambic trimeter brachycatalectic, as contrasted with the corresponding acatalectic trimeter, as,

Sód how hit lies | At ándom, áre | ideálly difficult.

II. *n.* A verse wanting the last foot of the last dipody.

brachycephal (brak'i-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brachycephalus*.] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index (see *cephalic*) is 80 and upward, and who consequently have short skulls or are brachycephalic.

brachycephalic (brak'i-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *brachycephal* + *-ic*.] Short-headed; applied, in *ethnol.*, to heads whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, their ratio being as 80 to 100, as those of the Mongolian type; and also to races or individuals having such heads: opposed to *dolichocephalic*. There are two sections of the group, *brachistocephalic* and *eurycephalic*. It is supposed that a brachycephalic race inhabited Europe before the Celts. Also *brachycephalous*, *brachycephalate*, *brachycephalous*.

For the extremes of these varieties [of cranial form], Retzius proposed the names of *brachycephalic* or short-headed, and dolicho-kephalic or long-headed, which have come into general use. *Duncan*, Orgin. of Species, p. 427.

Brachycephalidæ (brak'i-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachycephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of oxyhaltcyl opisthoglossate anurous batrachians, typified by the genus *Brachycephalus*.

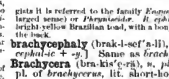
Brachycephalina (brak-i-sef-a-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachycephalus* + *-inæ*2.] A superfamily group of frogs, including the families *Pseudæidæ* and *Brachycephalidæ*.

brachycephalism (brak-i-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [< *brachycephal-ic* + *-ism*.] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being brachycephalic. Also *brachykephalism*, *brachycephaly*.

brachycephalous (brak-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *brachycephalus*, < Gr. βραχυκέφαλος, short-headed, < βραχύς, short, + κεφαλή, head.] Same as *brachycephalic*. Also written *brachykephalous*.

The prevailing form of the negro head is dolichocephalous; that of the Indian races is mesocephalous and *brachycephalous*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 360.

Brachycephalus (brak-i-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *brachycephalous*.] The typical genus of the family *Brachycephalidæ*. By recent herpetologists it is referred to the family *Engystomatidæ* (in an enlarged sense) or *Phrynisomidæ*. *B. ephippium* is a small toad with flattened head, with a bony plate ossified on the back.



Brazilian Toad (*Brachycephalus ephippium*).

brachycercal (brak-i-sėr'kal), *a.* [< *brachycerc-us* + *-al*.] Same as *brachycercous*.

brachycercous (brak-i-sėr'kus), *a.* [< NL. *brachycercus*, lit. short-horned, < Gr. βραχύς, short, + κέρας, horn.] In *entom.*, having short antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachycera*.

brachydiagonal (brak'i-dī-ag'ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + *diagonal*.] I. *a.* Short and diagonal: as, the *brachydiagonal* axis, the shorter lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal.

II. *n.* The shorter of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

brachydomatic (brak'i-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *brachydome* + *-atic*2.] Pertaining to or resembling a brachydome.

brachydome (brak'i-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + δῶμα (δωματ-), a house, chamber.] In *crystal.*, a name given to planes in the orthorhombic system which are parallel to the shorter lateral (or brachydiagonal) axis while intersecting the other two axes. See *dome*1, 5.

Brachyelytra (brak-i-el'i-trä), *n. pl.* Same as *brachelytrous*.

brachyelytrous (brak-i-el'i-trus), *a.* Same as *brachelytrous*.

brachygrapher

brachygrapher (bra-kig'ra-fer), *n.* [< *brachygraphy* + *-er*1.] A writer in shorthand; a stenographer.

He asked the *brachygrapher* whether he wrote the notes of that sermon. Gaspiro, Notes on Don Quixote, i. 8.

brachygraphy (bra-kig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *brachygraphie*, < Gr. βραχύς, short, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography.

And he is to take the whole dances from the foot by *brachygraphy*, and so make a memorial, if not a map of the business. *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

What have we here—the Art of *Brachygraphy*?
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, v.

brachykephalic, brachykephalous, etc. See *brachycephalic, brachycephalous,* etc.

brachylogy (bra-kil'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *brachylogie*, < Gr. βραχυλογία, brevity in speech or writing, < βραχυλόγος, short in speech, < βραχύς, short, + λέγειν, speak.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*, brevity of diction; a concise or abridged form of expression; especially, non-repetition or omission of a word when its repetition or use would be necessary to complete the grammatical construction: as, I do not think so now, but I have (thought so); this is as good (as) or better than that.

Brachymeriide (brak-i-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachymerus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of batrachians, named from the genus *Brachymerus*, Günther.

Brachymerus (brak-i-mē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + μηρός, a thigh.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects, named by Dejean in 1834. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects.—2. In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Brachymeridæ*, Smith, 1848.—3. A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Pentameridæ*. *N. S. Shaler*, 1865.

brachymetropia (brak'i-me-trō'pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + μέτρον, measure, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye, sight.] Same as *myopia*.

brachymetropic (brak'i-me-trop'ik), *a.* Same as *myopic*.

brachymetropy (brak-i-met'rō-pi), *n.* See *brachymetropia*.

brachyodont (brak'i-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having a short or low crown: applied to the teeth of the *Cervidæ*; distinguished from *hypsodont*. See extract.

The true molars of the Cervidæ are *brachyodont*, and those of the Bovidæ hypsodont; i. e., the teeth of the former have comparatively short crowns, which rise but a little above the alveolar border. *W. H. Flower*, in Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

Brachyoura, brachyoural, brachyouran, etc. See *Brachyura*, etc.

brachypinacoid (brak-i-pin'a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + *pinacoid*.] In *crystal.*, a plane in the orthorhombic system which is parallel to the vertical and shorter lateral (brachydiagonal) axes.

brachypleural (brak-i-plö'ral), *a.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + NL. *pleura* + *-al*.] Literally, having short pleuræ: specifically said of trilobites all of whose anterior pleuræ are of the same relative length in the adult: opposed to *macropleural*.

The Swedish Paradoxides, like those of the typical Bohemian beds, and unlike those of Bohemia, are all, so far as determined, of the *Brachypleural* type.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII. 473.

Brachypodes (brak-ip'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the sixth phalanx of the cohort *Ciclomorphæ*, including 8 families of dentirostral oscine *Passeres*, such as the waxwings, orioles, swallow-flycatchers, caterpillar-catchers, and shrikes.

Brachypodinæ (brak'i-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachypus* (*-pod-*), 4 (*d*), + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Meruidæ* (Swainson), comprising short-legged thrushes now known as *Pycnonotidæ*, and various other birds. [Not in use.]

brachypodine (bra-kip'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Short-footed, as a thrush; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachypodinæ*.

II. *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*.

brachypodous (bra-kip'ō-dus), *a.* [As *Brachypod-es* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a short foot or stalk.—2. In *zoöl.*, short-footed. See *Brachypus*, *Brachypodes*.

brachyprism (brak'i-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + πρισμα, a prism.] In *crystal.*, a prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the brachypinacoid.

In the topaz crystal the *brachyprisms* and the pyramids are the predominant elements, associated with the prism.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 360.

Brachypteracias (bra-kip-te-rā'si-as), *n.* [NL., < *brachypterus* (see *brachypterous*) + (*Coracias*: see *Coracias*.] A remarkable genus of Madagascan piciarian birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*. The type is *B. leptosomus*. *Lafresnaye*, 1834.

Brachypteracinæ (bra-kip-te-ra-si-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachypteracias* + *-inæ*.] The ground-rollers, a peculiar Madagascan subfamily of birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*, represented by the genera *Brachypteracias*, *Atelornis*, and *Geobiastes*.

Brachyptere (bra-kip'te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *brachypterus*: see *brachypterous*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of *Hymenoptera*, embracing diving-birds, as grebes, loons, auks, and penguins.—2. In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth phalanx of the cohort *Cicliomorphæ*, embracing three families of the short-winged, lowland or wren-warblers of the Australian, Indian, and Ethiopian regions.

Brachypteri (bra-kip'te-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *brachypterus*: see *brachypterous*.] In *ornith.*, a group of short-winged diving-birds, as the auks, loons, and grebes; the *Criaturæ* or *Pygopodes* of some authors.

brachypterous (bra-kip'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *brachypterus* (> F. *brachyptère*), < Gr. βραχύπτερος, short-winged, < βραχύς, short, + πτερόν, a wing, feather, = E. *feather*.] In *ornith.*, having short wings; brevipennate. Specifically applied to those of the order *Brachypteræ* or *Brachyptera*, whose wings when folded do not reach to the root of the tail.

Brachypus (brak'i-pus), *n.* [NL. (*pl. brachypodes*), < Gr. βραχύς, short, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of lizards. *Fitzinger*, 1826.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of gasteropods.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles. *Schönherr*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidæ*. *Meigen*, 1824.—4. In *mammal.*: (*a*) A genus of swifts. *Meyer*, 1815. See *Apus*, *Micropus*, and *Cypselus*. (*b*) A genus of thrushes and other birds, of the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*. *Swainson*, 1834.

brachyprismatic (brak'i-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + πρισματικός, pyramid.] In *crystal.*, a pyramid in an orthorhombic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the brachydomes.

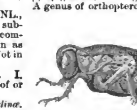
Brachyrhamphus (brak-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + ῥάμφος, bill, snout.] A genus of brachypterous brachyurous tridactyl palmiped birds, of the family *Alcidæ*, the murrelets, several species of which inhabit the Pacific coasts of Asia and America. *J. Kittlitz* and *R. Isgodwens*, the latter inhabiting Lower California, are the leading species. They are small, slender-billed murres, related to the species of *Uria*, or guillemots. *B. marmoratus* is the marbled murrelet. Also *Brachyramphus*.

Brachyrhinchinæ (brak-i-ring-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachyrhynchus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Aradidæ*, typified by the genus *Brachyrhynchus*. They have a very short rostrum (whence the name), thickened margins of the posterior segments of the abdomen, and the elytra confined within the limits of the abdominal disk. Also *Brachyrhynchinæ*.

Brachyrhynchus (brak-i-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + ῥύγχος, a snout, beak.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Brachyrhynchinæ*. *Laporte*, 1833.—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

brachystochrone, *n.* Erroneous, though the original and until recently the usual, spelling of *brachistochrone*.

Brachystola (bra-kis'tō-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + στολή, a robe, stole: see *stole*2.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family



Lubber Grasshopper (*Brachystola magna*).

Acrididæ. *B. magna* is a large clumsy locust, common on the western plains of North America, where it is known as the lubber grasshopper.

Brachystoma, Brachystomata (bra-kis'tō-mạ, brak-i-stō'ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + στόμα, pl. στόματα, mouth.] A division of brachyscerous dipterous insects, characterized by the short proboscis. It is composed of such families as the *Leptidæ*, *Therevidæ*, *Dolichopodidæ*, and *Syrphidæ*.

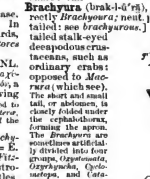
brachystomatous, brachystomous (brak-i-stō'ma-tus, bra-kis'tō-mus), *a.* [As *Brachystomata*, *Brachystoma*, + *-ous*.] Having a small or short mouth, beak, or proboscis; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachystomata*.

Brachytarsi (brak-i-tär'si), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + ταρσός, the flat of the foot, mod. tarsus.] In Illiger's division of the order *Prosimiæ* or lemuroids, represented by the lemurs proper.

Brachyteles (bra-kit'e-lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + τέλος, end, with ref. to *Ateles*, q. v.] A genus of South American spider-monkeys, having a thumb, though a short one: separated by Spix from *Ateles*: synonymous with *Eriodes* (which see).

brachytypous (bra-kit'i-pus), *a.* [< Gr. βραχύς, short, + τύπος, form, type.] In *mineral.*, of a short form.

Brachyura (brak-i-ū'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., less correctly *Brachyoura*; neut. pl. of *brachyurus*, short-tailed: see *brachyurous*.] 1. A group of short-tailed stalk-eyed decapodous crustaceans, such as ordinary crabs: opposed to *Macrura* (which see). The abdomen is small tail, or abdomen, is closely folded under the cephalothorax, forming the apron. The *Brachyura* are sometimes artificially divided into four groups, *Oxystomata*, *Oxyrhyncha*, *Cyclometopa*, and *Catametopa*, now more frequently into about 16 families, without superfamily grouping.



Carapace of Shore-crab (*Carcinus mœnas*), a typical brachyuran, showing the regions of the surface: *ros*, rostrum; *ors*, supraorbital or frontal; *ocr*, outer orbital; *icr*, inner orbital; *ecr*, external antennal; *ecp*, epigastric; *cp*, cervical groove; *gf*, epigastric lobe; *hep*, hepatic; *pc*, protogastric; *mg*, mesogastric; *hr*, cardiac or metagastric; *ip*, intestinal lobe; *ibr*, branchial lobe; *bl*, *bl*, *bl*, epibranchial, mesobranchial, and metabranchial lobes.

Lower figure (ventral): *a*, mouth; *mp*, maxilliped; *ant*, antenna; *ep*, epistoma; *ms*, mesosternum; *ep*, epimeron; *ab*, abdomen; *ms*, sternal subdivisions; *ps*, pterygostomian; *x*, articular cavity for epibranchium; *s*, sutures for the antennæ; *a*, orbit; *ch*, subhepatic region; *gf*, anterior pleural region.

2. In *mammal.*, a group of short-tailed bats, the same as *Emballonuridæ* (which see).

Also *Brachyoura*.

brachyural (brak-i-ū'ral), *a.* [brak-i-ū'ral), *a.* [As *brachyur-ous* + *-al*.] Short-tailed: applied to a section of the *Crustacea*, as the crabs, to distinguish them from the macrurous or long-tailed crustaceans, as the lobsters. Also spelled *brachyoural*.

brachyuran (brak-i-ū'ran), *n.* [As *brachyur-ous* + *-an*.] One of the brachyurous crustaceans. Also *brachyouran*.

brachyure (brak'i-ūr), *n.* [< NL. *Brachyura*: see *brachyurous*.] A South American monkey of the genus *Brachyurus*, in the classification of Spix.—2. An ant-thrush or brevie of the genus *Grallaria* (*Brachyurus*).—3. A crab or other brachyurous crustacean.

Brachyuridæ (brak-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brachyurus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pittidæ*. [Not in use.]

brachyurous (brak-i-ū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *brachyurus*, short-tailed, < Gr. βραχύς, short, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. Short-tailed; having a short tail.

The presence of Macrurous before Brachyurous Decapodithanida is, apparently, a fair piece of evidence in favour of progressive modification in the same order of Crustacea. *Nature*, Lay Sermons, p. 224.

2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachyura*.

Also *brachyoural*.

Brachyurus (brak-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βραχύς, short, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. A genus of South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Pithecinæ*, containing the ouakaris or short-tailed sakis, of which there are several species, as *B. rubicus*, *B. rubicundus*, *B. ouakari*. This genus was proposed by Spix in 1823; it is also called *Ouakaria*.—2. A genus of birds, the leading one of the family *Pittidæ* (or *Brachyuridæ*); the breves or old-world ant-thrushes. In this sense the word was introduced by Temminck in 1815; it was revived by Bonaparte in 1850, and then used by Elliot in his monograph of the *Pittidæ*; but it is now disused.

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bracing (brā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brace*, *v.*] 1. The act of one that braces, or the state of being braced.

The moral sinew of the English, indeed, must have been strong when it admitted of such stringent bracing.
Froude, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In *engin.*, a system of braces: as, the *bracing* of a truss.

bracing (brā'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brace*], *v.*] Having the quality of giving strength or tone; invigorating: as, a bracing air.

To read him [Dryden] is as *bracing* as a northwest wind.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79.

brack[1] (brak), *n.* [Not found in corresponding form and sense in ME. or AS. (though agreeing in form with the closely related early ME. *brac*, < AS. *gebræc*, *gebrec* = OS. *gibrak* = MLG. *brak* = OHG. *gabrech*, MHG. *gebrech* = Icel. *brak* = Sw. = Dan. *brak*, a loud noise]; cf. MLG. *brak*, neut., rarely masc., equiv. to *brake*, fem., a break, breach, defect, trespass, = MD. *braecke*, D. *breuk*, fem., breach, breaking, burglary, = OHG. *brâchi*, MHG. *brâche*, fem., breaking (of ground after harvest: see *brake*[4]). The word, in E., is practically another form of *breck* (q. v.), which, with the equiv. *break*[1], *breed*[2], and *break*, n., is practically a var. of *breach* (q. v.), *breach* and *breech* being the usual representatives, in noun form, of the orig. verb, AS. *brecan*, E. *break*, *v.*: see *breach*, *breech*, *breach*.] 1. A break or opening in anything; a breach; a rent. [Still in dialectal use.]

The last hour of his promise was broken, and he broke[1] Some *brack's* in the frame of happiness That forceth his breach.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iv. 1.

There warn't a *brack* in his silk stockin's.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 56.

2. A flaw; a defect; an imperfection.

You may find time out in eternity, . . .
Ere stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

3. A broken part; a piece.

brack[1] (brak), *v. t.* [A var. of *break*; cf. *brack*[1], *n.*] To break.

brack[2] (brak), *n.* [Prop. adj., < D. *brak*, MD. *braek* (= MLG. *brak*, LG. *brak*, brackish, briny), in comp. *brak-water*, brackish water, *brak-goed*, goods spoiled by salt water (> Dan. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish (in comp. *brackwasser*, *brackgut*, etc.); G. *brack*, refuse, trash); prob. same as MD. *braken*, fit to be thrown away, and akin to *brake*[3], from the root of *break*, q. v. Cf. *brackish*, *bracky*.] Brackish water; salt water.

Scarcely that the beach should take them, or the *brack* keel.
Drayton, Wm. de la Poole to Queen Margaret, l. 216.

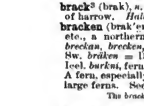
brack[3] (brak), *n.* [A var. of *brake*[3], *n.*] A kind of harrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bracken (brak'en), *n.* [Also *brakan*, *brakan*, etc., a northern form, Sc. *bracken*, *breehan*, *breekan*, *breekens*, *brankin*; of Scand. origin: < Sw. *bräken* = Dan. *bregne*, fern, brake, < Icel. *burkni*, fern; < AS. *bracu*, fern: see *brake*[3].] A fern, especially the *Pteris aquilina* and other large ferns. See *brake*[3].

The beasts rusted on their crags.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

bracken-clock (brak'en-klok), *n.* A lamellicorn beetle, *Amaspila* (*Hallopterus*) *hirtella*; also, the larva of which is very destructive to grasses and trees. *Curtis.*

bracket[1] (brak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bragget*; prob. connected with Sp. *bragueta*, a kind of quarter or projecting molding, a particular use of *bragueta* (= OF. *braguette*), the opening of the fore part of a pair of breeches, < Sp. Pg. *braga*, breeches: see *breech*. The word is usually associated with *brace*[1].] 1. A supporting piece or combination of pieces of mortise projection, generally springing from a vertical surface. (*a*) In *arch.*, an ornamental projection from the face of a wall, intended to support a statue, pier, etc.; a corbel. (*b*) In *carp.*, (1) A wooden support of triangular outline placed under a shelf or the like. (2) An ornamental piece supporting a hammer-beam. (3) A tie for strengthening angles. (*c*) One of the stays that hold a locomotive-boiler to the frame; also, of those used to hold the slide-bars. (*d*) Any projecting wooden or metal piece fastened to a wall or other surface as a support for some object. Brackets for machinery are of very many different forms, according to the situation in which they are placed and the uses for which they serve, as *wall-brackets*, *hanging-brackets* or *hangers*, etc. See *hanger*.



Bracket for Statue.—Cathedral of Reims, France; 13th century.

2. A gas-pipe with a burner, and often a support for a shade or globe, projecting from a wall or pillar. Such brackets are commonly provided with one or more joints, in order that the position of the light may be changed, and that the bracket may be folded in a small space when not in use.

3. In *gun.*, the cheek of a mortar-carriage, made of strong planking. — 4. One of two marks [ ], formerly called *crotchets*, used to inclose a note, reference, explanation, or the like, and thus separate it from the context; brackets, also, one of a pair of braces [ ] similarly used, or a single brace ⎧ used to couple two or more lines or names. Hence—5. The position of being classed or bracketed with another or others. Specifically, in the University of Cambridge, from 1779 to 1854, one of a number of classes into which candidates for the degree of B. A. were divided according to their excellence at the first three days' examinations. The classlist was called the *brackets*, and the last day's examination the *examination of the brackets*.

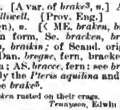
A candidate who was dissatisfied with his *bracket* might challenge any other candidate he pleased to a fresh examination.
J. W. L. Glaisher, Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., xviii. 12.

6. A name given to a head-dress of the fourteenth century.—7. In *mining*, the platform over the mouth of a shaft.

bracket[1] (brak'et), *v. t.* [< *bracket*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with or support by a bracket or brackets; in *writing* and *printing*, to place within brackets.—2. To place on or within the same bracket or brackets; join or mention together as coequal or correlative; connect by or as if by a printers' bracket: as, the names of Smith and Jones are *bracketed*, or *bracketed* together, as candidates. [For a corresponding use of the noun, see *bracket*[1], *n.*, 5.]

bracket[2], *n.* Same as *bragget*[2].

bracket-crab (brak'et-krab), *n.* A hoisting apparatus fastened to a wall.



Bracket-crab.
a, *a*, frame; *b*, post; *c*, handle; *d*, chain-sheave.

Those designed for siege-guns were longer and had two sets of trunnion-beds. For transportation the trunnions were shifted to the traveling trunnion-beds or those nearest the trunnion-plate. See *trail*.

brackish (brak'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *brakish*; < *brack*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste; salt in a moderate degree: applied to water.

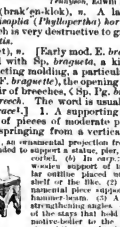
Choakt with the labouring ocean's *brackish* fome.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. i.

brackishness (brak'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltness in a slight degree.

brackly (brak'li), *a.* (E. dial., as if < *brack*[1] + *-ly*[1], but rather a var. of *brickle* = *brickle*[2]: see *brickle*.] Brittle. [Prov. Eng.]

Brackman, *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

bracky[1] (brak'i), *a.* [< *brack*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *brackish*: as, "*bracky* fountains," *Drayton*.

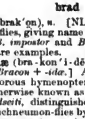


Dracen chorus. (Cross shows natural size.)

bracky[2] (brak'i), *a.* [< *brack*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of breaks or flaws.

Bracon (brak'on), *n.* [NL.] A genus of ichneumon-flies, giving name to the family *Braconidæ*. *B. impostor* and *B. chrome* (Riley) are examples.

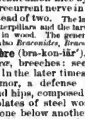
Braconidæ (bra-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Bracon* + *-idæ*.] A family of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, otherwise known as *Ichneumones adunci*, distinguished from the true ichneumon-flies by having only one recurrent nerve in the fore wing instead of two. The larvæ mostly infest caterpillars and the larvæ of beetles living in wood. The genera are numerous. Also *Bracondæ*, *Braconides*.



Braconidæ (*Bracon lugubris*). (From Packard's "Injurious Insects and Insecticides.")

braconnière (bra-kon-iär'), *n.* [F., < L. *bracæ*, breeches: see *brace*, *breech*.] In the later times of complete armor, a defense for the thighs and hips, composed of ring-shaped plates of steel worn horizontally one below another, forming a kind of skirt, and secured to one another either by vertical straps to which each plate was riveted, or by being sewed to a skirt of stuff, or by rivets sliding in grooves. See *Almain-rivet*.

bract (brakt), *n.* [= F. *bractée*, < L. *bracteæ*, also *brattea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, veneer.] 1. In *bot.*, a leaf in a flower-cluster or subtending a flower, usually differing somewhat from an ordinary leaf in size, form, or texture, often much reduced, and sometimes petaloid, highly colored, and very conspicuous. — 2. In *zoöl.*, a part of the hydrocoön linked to a bract of a plant; a hydrophyllium. See cuts under *Athecophora* and *hydrophyllium*.—3. A thin plate of metal used as an ornament, as, for example, one of the gold disk-like ornaments made in Scandinavian countries in the Viking age.



Bracts.
1, Campanula: *a*, *a*, bracts; *b*, *b*, bractlets. 2, Marigold: *a*, *a*, bracts of the involucre; *b*, bractlet of the disk. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

bracteal (brak'tē-al), *a.* [= F. *bractéal*, < LL. *bractealis*, of metallic plates, < L. *bracteæ*: see *bract*.] Relating to or of the nature of a bract.

bracteate (brak'tē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *bractéate*, < L. *bracteatus*, covered with gold-leaf, < *bracteæ*: see *bract*.] **I.** *a.* Furnished with bracts, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* In *numis.*, one of certain silver coins current in the middle ages, chiefly in Germany, bractcates were first issued about the middle of the twelfth century, were of very thin material, and stamped with a design in repoussé.

German Bractcate. British Museum. (Size of the original.)

bracted (brak'ted), *a.* [< *bract* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with bracts.

bracteiform (brak'tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *bractéiforme*; < L. *bracteæ*, a thin plate (see *bract*), + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling a bract.

bracteolate (brak'tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *bracteola* (see *bracteole*) + *-ate*[1].] Furnished with bracteoles.

bracteole (brak'tē-ōl), *n.* [= F. *bractéole*; < L. *bracteola*, a thin leaf of gold, in NL. a little bract, dim. of *bracteæ*: see *bract*.] In *bot.*, a little bract situated on a partial flower-stalk or pedicel, between the bract and the calyx, and usually smaller than the true bract. Also called *bractlet*. See cut under *bract*.

bractless (brakt'les), *a.* [< *bract* + *-less*.] In *bot.*, destitute of bracts.

bractlet (brakt'let), *n.* [< *bract* + dim. *-let*.] Same as *bracteole*.

brad (brad), *n.* [< ME. *brad*, usually *brod*, Sc. *brod* (also *prod*: see *prod*), < Icel. *broddr*, a spike, = Sw. *brodd* = Dan. *brodde*, a frost-nail, = AS. *brord*, ? ME. *brard*, a point, blade, or spire of grass; cf. Corn. *brys*, a sting; perhaps ult. connected with *bristle*, q. v. See *board*, *breer*[2].] A slender flat nail having, instead

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of a head, a slight projection on one side. It is used when it is desirable that the head should not project, as in joinery, cabinet-work, and pattern-makers' work.

brad (brad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bradded*, ppr. *bradding*. [< *brad*, *n.*] To nail with brads.

brad-awl (brad'âl), *n.* An awl used to make holes for brads.

brad-driver (brad'drī'vėr), *n.* A tool used principally for fastening moldings to door-panels with brads. It consists of a holder and a plunger driven by a mallet. Also called *brad-setter*.

Bradford clay. See *clay*.

bradoon (bra-dön'), *n.* Same as *bridoon*.

brad-setter (brad'set'ėr), *n.* Same as *brad-driver*.

bradyarthria (brad-i-är'thri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, slowness of speech dependent on disease or defect in the nerve-centers of articulation. Also called *bradylalia*.

bradycrote (brad'i-krōt), *n.* [< Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *κρότος*, a beating, clapping, etc.] In *med.*, pertaining to or producing infrequency of pulse.

bradylalia (brad-i-lā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *λαλεῖν*, talking, talkative.] Same as *bradyarthria*.

bradypepsia (brad-i-pep'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύτης*, tar., *βραδύς*, slow, + *πέψις*, digestion, < *πέπτειν*, digest.] Slow digestion.

bradyphasia (brad-i-fā'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *φάσις*, speaking, < *φαναι*, speak.] Slowness of speech.

bradyphrasia (brad-i-frā'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *φράσις*, speech: see *phrase*.] In *pathol.*, slowness of speech due to mental defect or disease.

bradypod, bradypode (brad'i-pod, -pōd), *n.* A slow-moving animal; a sloth; one of the *Bradypoda*.

Bradypoda (bra-dip'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύπους*, neut. pl. of *βραδύπους*, slow of foot: see *Bradypus*.] A term variously used by Illiger-bach for an order of mammals, nearly the same as the subsequently named Cuvierian *Edentata*, or the earlier *Bruta* of Linnæus; applied in a more restricted sense to the sloths and sloth-like edentates: synonymous with *Tardigrada*. See *sloth*.

bradypode, *n.* See *bradypod*.

bradypodid (bra-dip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidæ*.

Bradypodidæ (brad-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bradypus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of American edentates, the sloths. They have 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 5 in the lower, of peculiar structure, a bag of vasodentine invested with dentine and cement without enamel; their fore limbs are longer than the hind ones; they have not more than three digits, bearing large claws; the tail is rudimentary; the ears are small; the pelage is coarse and crisp; the stomach is complex, with 3 cæca; and the placenta is discoid and deciduate. There are two subfamilies, *Bradypus* and *Choloepus*. See *sloth*, and cut under *Choloepus*.

Bradypus (brad'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύπους*, slow of foot, < *βραδύς*, slow, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Bradypodidæ*, containing the ai, or three-toed or collared sloth, *B. tridactylus* or *torquatus*.

bradyspermatism (brad-i-spėr'ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *σπέρμα* (*σπ-*), seed, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a too slow emission of the semen.

brae (brā), *n.* [E. Sc. form of *brey*, < ME. *brey*, a hill or other rising ground; an acclivity; a stretch of sloping ground; a slope. [Scotch.]

Gr'ank and brae,
Like fire from flint he'd speed away.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 22.

brag (brag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bragged*, ppr. *bragging*. [< ME. *braggen*, *bragen*, < OF. *bragueer*, flaunt, brave, brag, < *brague*, pleasure, amusement, *bragard*, gallant, gay (see *bragart*); of Celtic origin: cf. W. *bragio*, brag, also *brac*, boastful, or ir, *bragaim*, I boast, = Bret. *bragas*, flaunt, strut, walk pompously, wear fine clothes; related to Gael. *bragh*, a burst, explosion, and thus ult. to E. *break*, Icel. *brakn*, creak, etc. Cf. *crack*, boast, also related to *crack*, break with a noise. See *brag*2, *brawl*1, and *brave*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To use boastful language; speak vaingloriously of one's self or belongings; boast; vaunt: used absolutely, or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on*: as, to *brag of* a good horse, or *of* a feat of arms.

For why he bosteth and *braggeth* with many holde othes.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 281.

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
Brags of his substance, not *of* ornament.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

It was *bragged* by several Papists that upon such a day, or in such a time, we should find the hottest weather that ever was in England; and words of plainer sense.
Pepys, Diary, III. 3.

Yet, lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*!
Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 285.

2†. To sound, as a trumpet; blare; bray.

Whanne the voyre of the trumpe . . . is gone out, he ne *braggith*.
Wyclif, Josh. vi. 5 (Oxf.).

II. *trans.* 1. To boast of. [Rare.]

He *brags* his service.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

Hear thy good deeds with you when you cross these paved stones, and by our Lady, you may *brag* Scotland.
Scott, Abbot, I. xvii.

2†. To blow (a trumpet).

Than the Bretones boldely *bragge* their trompes.
Morte Arthure, l. 1464.

brag (brag), *n.* [< ME. *brag*; from the verb.] 1. A boast or boasting; a vaunt; also, boastfulness.

What sot ward *brag* so sure is borne by them, is in deed, of it selfe, and in his owne eyes, of no great estimation.
Ascham, The Scholemaister, p. 34.

Life invests itself with inevitable conditions, which the resolute seek to dodge, which one and another brags that he does not know; brags that they do not touch him; but the *brag* is on his lips, the conditions are in his soul.
Emerson.

2. A thing to boast of; source of pride.

Beauty is Nature's *brag*.
Milton, Comus, l. 745.

The sprout of an ash,
Bonnie, and blooming, and straight was its make;
The sun took delight to shine for its sake,
And it will be the *brag* o' the forest yet.
Border ballad.

3. A game of cards: same as *poker*.—4. A bragger.

brag† (brag), *a.* [< ME. *brag*; from the noun.] Proud; boasting: as, "that *bragge* prescription," *Stapleton*, Fortress of the Faith (1565), fol. 68. Also adverbially.

Seest how *brag* yond Bullocke beares,
So snarke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
Chapman, Widow, Cal., Feb.

Bragantia (bra-gan'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of undershrubs, of the natural order *Aristolochiaceæ*, including three or four species of the East Indies. *B. tomentosa* is very bitter, and is used in medicine as a tonic and emmenagogue.

bragaud, bragawd, *n.* Same as *bragget*2.

bragay (brā-gā'), *n.* [Ir. Gael.; origin unknown.] A local English name of the gadoid fish otherwise called the *bib*.

braggadocio (brag-a-dō'shi-ō), *n.* [< *Braggadocchio*, name of a boastful character in the "Faerie Queene" (ii. 3); coined by Spenser < E. *brag*, with an Italian-seeming termination.] 1. A boastful person; a braggart.

What rattling thundercrappe breakes from his lips?
O! 'tis native to his part. For acting a modern *braggadoch* . . . it may seeme to suite.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are soon detected.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Empty boasting; brag: as, "tiresome *braggadocio*," *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.

He shook his fist at Lord Wicklow and quoted Ciceronian *braggadocios*.
Journals, quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 514.

braggard† (brag'gärd), *a.* and *n.* Earlier form of *braggart*.

braggardism, *n.* [< OF. *bragardise*, < *bragard*, bragging: see *braggart*.] Bragging; braggardism. *Minsheu*.

braggardism† (brag'är-dizm), *n.* [< *braggard* + *-ism*.] Boastfulness; vain ostentation; as, "what *braggardism* is this?" *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4. Also *braggartism*.

braggart (brag'ạrt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *braggard*; < M.D. *braggaert*, a fop, < OF. *bragard*, gay, gallant, flaunting, also *braggard*, bragging, braggadocio-like, < *brague*, flaunt, brag: see *brag*, *v.* The E. *braggard*, *braggart*, as a noun, is practically a var. of *bragger*.] **I.** *a.* Boastful; vaunting; ostentatious.

Shout that his *braggart* hosts are put to rout!
His empire has gone down.
R. H. Stoddard, Cæsar.

Talking of himself and his plans with large and *braggart* vagueness.
Howells, Modern Instance, vi.

II. *n.* A boaster; a vaunting fellow.

Who knows himself a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

braggartly (brag'ạrt-li), *a.* [< *braggart* + *-ly*1.] Boastful.

Who ever saw true learning, wisdom, or wit, vouchsafe mansion in any proud, vain-glorious and *braggartly* spirit?
Chapman, Iliad, iii., Comment.

braggartry (brag'ạrt-ri), *n.*; pl. *braggartries* (-riz). [< *braggart* + *-ry*.] Vain boasting; boastfulness. *Mrs. Gore*. [Rare.]

braggart, *n.* Same as *bragget*2.

bragger (brag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *braggere*; < *brag* + *-er*1.] One who brags.

Evere ware thes Bretons *braggeres* of shte.
Morte Arthure, l. 1348.

The loudest *braggers* of Jews and Grecians are found guilty of spiritual ignorance.
Greenwood, Sunshine, p. 627.

braggert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bracket*1.

bragget2† (brag'et), *n.* [Also written *braggat*, *bracket*, *bracket* (and, after W., *bragaut*, *bragaud*, *bragard*, *braggard*, formerly also *brachwort*, &c. *bragwort*, *bregwort* (in simulation of *wort*2); < ME. *bragot*, *bragat*, *bragot*, < W. *bragawd*, *bragod*, a kind of mead (= Corn. *bregaud*, *bragot*, a kind of mead, = Ir. *braiceat*, malt liquor), < *brag* (= Ir. *braich* = Gael. *braich*), malt, < *bragio*, issue, sprout, = Gael. *brach*, ferment, = Ir. *brucaim*, I ferment; perhaps akin to E. *brew*1.] A kind of mead made of ale boiled with honey, seasoned with pepper, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, and fermented with wort or yeast.

His mouth was sweete as *bragot* or mede.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 75.

Good ale, perrys, *brouess*, syder, and metheglins, was the true antidote *Bracket* and Tros put drinke.
Nuttes, Dutch Courtezan, v. 1.

And we have served there, armed all in ale,
With the brown bowl, and charged with *bragget* stale.
B. Jonson, Gypsies Metamorphosed.

Such a dainty doe to taste
By one that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
Nor cannot relish *bragget* from ambrosia.
Sir John Suckling, Ballad-Walker, I. 4.

bragging (brag'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brag*, *v.*] Boastful.

Loud and *bragging* self-importance.
W. Black.

braggingly (brag'ing-li), *adv.* In a bragging manner; boastingly.

bragless (brag'les), *a.* [< *brag* + *-less*.] Without boastfulness. [Rare.]

Dio. The fruit is, Hector's slain — and by Achilles.
Ajax. If it be so, yet *bragless* let it be.
Shak., T. and C., v. 10.

braglyt (brag'li), *adv.* [< *brag*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] Bravely; finely.

How *braglyt* it [a hawthorn] begins to bud.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

bragot, *n.* Same as *bragget*2.

bragueite (bra-gē't), *n.* [OF.: see *bracket*1.] A piece of armor corresponding to a cod-piece. Also written *bragette*.—**Great bragueite**, a name sometimes given, at the end of the fourteenth century, to the tassets, when developed into a sort of skirt. *See brassemoire*.

bragwort† (brag'wėrt), *n.* A Scotch form of *bragget*2.

Brahma1, **Brahm** (brä'mạ, brōm), *n.* [Hind. *brahm*, *brahma*, < Skt. *brahʹman* (nom. *brahʹmā*), neut., devotion, exaltation, worship, prayer, sacred word, divine science, theosophy, the impersonal divinity: referred to the √ *brih*, *barh*, be thick, great, strong, be exalted, mighty, lofty, ult. akin to AS. *beorg*, E. *barrow*, a hill, mound: see *barrow*1.] In *Hindu religion*, the highest object of philosophic adoration; the impersonal and absolute divinity; the ineffable essence of the sacred. Also *Brama*.

Brahma2 (brä'mạ), *n.* [Hind. *Brahʹmā*, < Skt. *Brahmāʹ* (nom. *brahmāʹ*), mase., one who prays or worships, a pray-er, worshiper, directing priest, overseer of sacred things, also the impersonal divinity.] In *later Hindu religion* or *theosophy*, the personified form of the divinity conceived as a god; the creator. Unknown in the older sacred literature, Brahma becomes by degrees an object of adoration to the Hindus, and is artificially combined into a triumvirti or trinity with Vishnu and Siva, being regarded as the first of the three, Vishnu the preserver, and Siva la Destroyer. Brahma was never worshiped by the people, and only one temple sacred to him is known. By modern Hindus he is represented as a red-colored figure, with four heads and four arms, and often accompanied by his vehicle, the swan.—**Day of Brahma**.

brahma3 (brä'mạ), *n.* [An abbreviation of *Brahmapootra*.] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class. The *light brahmas* are white and black in color, the black appearing on the hackle feathers as a rich stripe, heavier in the hen than in the cock, and also in the wing-primaries, the upper web of the secondaries, and in the tail, the sickles of the cock being glossy green-black. The *dark brahma* cock shows a breast of solid black or black mottled with white, hackle and saddle silver-white, wing-bows white, wing-bars green-black, primaries and secondaries black edged with white, tail glossy green-black; while the hen is of a uniform gray color, each feather penciled with darker gray, or black. The brahmas have pea-combs and feathered legs.

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Brahmaic (brä-mā'ik), *a.* [< *Brahma*1 + *-ic.*] Brahmanic.

Brahman, **Brahmin** (brä'man, -min), *n.* [Formerly also *Brachman*, *Brackman*, etc., (L. *Brachmanæ*, *Brachmanes*, Gr. Βραχμᾶνες, pl.); < Hind. *brāhman*, corruptly *bāman*, < Skt. *brāhmana*, m. (*brāhmanī*, f.), < *brah'man*, prayer, etc.: see *Brahma*1, *Brahm.*] A member of the sacered or sacerdotal caste among the Hindus. From being in the beginning individuals and families distinguished for wisdom, sanctity, and poetic power, they gradually consolidated their influence and became a strictly hereditary class, holding in their hands the ministry of holy things, the custody of the scriptures and the knowledge of ancient and learned dialect, and the performance of the sacrifice. They were held to be created from the mouth of Brahma, to be inviolable, and entitled to the worship of the other castes. Theoretically, the life of a Brahman was divided into four stages, those of studentship, householdership, anchorite, and ascetic. In later times the relations and occupations of the castes have become much confirmed, and Brahmans are to be found in every grade of dignity and of very various modes of life. There are many subdivisions of the caste, more or less isolated, and not intermarrying with one another. Also written *Brasmin*.—**Brahman's-bead**, the name given in India to the seed of *Etaocarpus*, made into rosaries for the priests, and into bracelets, necklaces, etc.

Brahmana (brä'mạ-nạ), *n.* [Skt. *Brāhmana*, prop. the dictum of a priest, < *brahman*1, a priest, Brahman.] One of the prose portions of the Vedas, which contain directions for the performance of sacrifices, and explain their origin and the occasions on which the mantras had to be used, sometimes adding illustrations and legends, and sometimes mystical and philosophical speculations.

Brahmanee (brä'man-ē), *n.* [Also *Brahminee*, < Hind. *brāhmanī*, *brahmni*, corruptly *bāmni*, < Skt. *brāhmanī*, fem. of *brāhmana*, a Brahman.] A woman of the Brahman caste; the wife of a Brahman.

> My mother was a *Brahmanee*, but she clave to my father well;
> She was saved from the sack of Jullieur when a thousand Hindoos fell. *Sir A. C. Lyall*, The Old Finadrace.

Brahmaness (brä'man-es), *n.* [< *Brahman* + *-ess.*] Same as *Brahmanee*.

Brahmanic, **Brahmanical** (brä-man'ik, -i-kạl), *a.* [< *Brahman* + *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or to their doctrines, worship, and polity. Also *Brahminic*, *Brahminical*.

Brahmanism (brä'mạ-nizm), *n.* [< *Brahman* + *-ism.*] The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans; the social system of ancient India, with the Brahmans as leading caste. Also *Brahminism*.

Brahmanist (brä'mạn-ist), *n.* [< *Brahman* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Brahmanism. Also *Brahminist*.

Brahmin, **Brahminic**, etc. See *Brahman*, *Brahmanic*, etc.

brahmin (y (brä'mi-nụ), *a.* [Cf. Hind. *brāhmanī*, the wife of a Brahman, also a ghost: see *Brahmanee* and *Brahma*.] Devoted to Siva by the Brahmans: as, a *brahminy* bull.—**Brahminy duck**, the ruddy goose, *Tadorna rutila*, or *casarca ferruginea*.—**Brahminy kite**, an East Indian bird of prey, the *Haliastur indus*, reverenced by the Hindus as sacred to Vishnu.

Brahmoism (brä'mō-izm), *n.* [< *Brahmo*(*-Somaj*) + *-ism.*] The tenets of the Brahmo-Somaj.

Brahmo-Somaj (brä'mō-sō-mäj'), *n.* [< Hind. *brahma*, Brahma (prayer), + *samāj*, society, assembly, lit. a worshiping assembly. See *Brahma*1, *Brahman.*] A monotheistic religion in India, which originated with Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, a Hindu reformer, who died in 1833, and received a new impulse and a new direction under his successor, Keshub Chunder Sen, who died in 1885. The mystical theology of the Brahmo-Somaj can only be proximately stated in the language of Occidental philosophy. Its fundamental tenet is the universal presence of the Divine Spirit, who pervades all nature and inspires all who are willing to receive him. Man is equipped for this purpose with a faculty of spiritual insight, a faith-faculty, called Yoga. Inspiration is a universal fact, and all the great world-teachers have been divinely inspired prophets; all the great world-religions contain some divine truth; and in their great sacraments there is some spiritual benefit. It is not clear whether Christ is regarded as simply the greatest of these inspired prophets, or as something more. Some utterances indicate a recognition of his character as divine. The Brahmo-Somaj differs from Deism in teaching the personal communion of the soul with a personal God, and from Christianity in not teaching any specific revelation of a remedy for sin. It is an aggressively missionary religion, and its preaching has been accompanied by works of practical reformation, such as the abolition among its adherents of polygamy, of caste, and of idolatry in all its forms, the reformation of marriage customs, and a temperance reform.

braid1 (brād), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *brayde*, *breyde*, *breide*, etc., < M.E. *braiden*, *breiden*, *breyden*, *breyden*, etc., < AS. *bregdan*, *bredan* (pret. *brægd*, *bræd*, pl. *brugdon*, *bruzdon*, pp. *brogden*, *broden*), move to and fro, vibrate, brandish, draw, weave, braid, turn, change, etc., = MS. *bregdan* = OFries. *bridā* = Lg. *breiden* = OHG. *bretten* = Icel. *bregdha*, draw, weave, braid, etc.; orig. 'move quickly to and fro, glance'; cf. Icel. *bragn*, flicker; prob. from same root as *bright*1, q. v. Cf. *abraid* and *upbraid*. The word took in AS. and ME., and in later dial. use, a great variety of senses, all arising mit. from that of 'quick motion.' Other forms, obs. or dial., are *breed*3, *breed*, *brede*2, *brood*, *brood*, etc.: see also *broider*, *browder*, *browder.*] **1.** *trans.* To pull, take, draw, pull, or snatch quickly; reach; throw; cast; brandish.

> He ryt [rideth] his spere *braydinc*.
> *King Alexander*, l. 7373.
> Hir kerchef of his heed she *braide*.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 739.

2. To weave by passing three or more strands, strips, or lines of over and under each other alternately; plait; interlace: as, to *braid* the hair, straw, tape, etc.

> *Braid* your locks with rosy twine.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 105.

3. To form by braiding; interweave the material of in strands or strips: as, to *braid* a straw hat or a rug.—**4.** In *domestic econ.*, to beat and blend, as soft substances, particularly to press them with a spoon through a sieve.—**5t.** To upbraid; reproach.

> If thou stand a little longer, I thinke thou wilt *braid* mee with the sauing of his life.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

Few love to hear the sins they love to act;
Twould *braid* yourself too near for me to tell it.
Byron, Corsair, iii. 14.

braided rug, a rug or mat for the floor, formed by braiding strips of woolen or silk fabrics, and afterward sewing them together.—**To braid St. Catherine's tresses**, to live a virgin.

> Thou art too fair to *braid St. Catharine's tresses*.
> *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1t.** To move quickly; start; rush.

> When she saugh tweyne come hir to socour, she *braid* rudely outte of theire bankes.
> *Merlin*, i. 464.
> Troilus . . . dispoued wat out of his wit to *breyde*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 230.

2t. To start suddenly (out of sleep); awake.

> With the falle right out *braide* she broode.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 305.

3. To nauseate; desire to vomit. [Prov. Eng.] —**4.** To be like; resemble in appearance or character. [Prov. Eng.]

braid1 (brād), *n.* [< M.E. *braid*, *breid*, < AS. *bræd*, *bred* (for **brægd*, **bregd*), trick, deceit, *gebregd*, *gebræd*, motion, trick, deceit (= Icel. *bragdh*, a quick motion, trick, scheme), < *bregdan* = Icel. *bregdha*, move quickly, etc.: see *braid*1, *v.*] **1t.** A quick motion; a start.

> She waketh, waiwith, maketh many a *braide*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1164.

2t. A moment.

> But curses, debonair, and vertuous;
> Hyt appered well by hys workes ouhe *braide*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6239.

For as I sodainely went in hast therewith, and made it in a *breide*.
Sir T. More, Works (1557).

3t. A turn (of work); a job.—**4t.** A trick; deception.

> Dian rose with all her maids,
> Blushing thus at love's *braide*.
> *Greene*, Eadagon in Disnan.

5. Any plaited band or fillet. Specifically—(*a*) A plaited hair-band, whether twined around the head or hanging behind. (*b*) A narrow textile band or tape, formed by plaiting or weaving together several strands of silk, cotton, wool, or other material, used as trimming for garments, for stay-laces, etc. (*c*) Straw or other similar material plaited into bands for use in making bonnets or hats. **6.** A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. [Prov. Eng.]—**In a braid**†, at a braid†, in a moment; on the instant. *Sam. of the Sons.*

braid2 (brād), *a.* [An adj. use of *braid*1, *n.*, 4, deceit.] Deceitful; crafty.

> Since Brocas is so *braid*,
> Marry that will, I live and die a maid.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 2.

braid2 (brād), *a.* Broad. [Scotch.]

braid-bonnet (brād'bon'et), *n.* Same as *bonnet-piece*.

braid-comb (brād'kōm), *n.* A back comb for a woman's hair.

braider (brā'dėr), *n.* One who or that which braids; specifically, an attachment to a sewing-machine for guiding a braid which is to be sewed on or into the work.

braiding (brā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *braid*1, *v.*] **1.** The act of making or attaching braids. —**2.** Braids collectively.

> A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding*. *Thackeray*.

brain

braiding-machine (brā'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A machine for weaving braid, or for covering tubes, cords, or wires with a flat or round plaiting.—**2.** A machine for sewing braid upon a fabric; a braider.

braidism (brā'dizm), *n.* [From James *Braid* of Manchester, Eng., who published his investigations in 1843.] Hypnotism (which see).

braidist (brā'dist), *n.* [As *braid-ism* + *-ist.*] A hypnotist or hypnotizer.

Braid's squint. See *squint*.

braik (brāk), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *brake*3.

brail (brāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brayle*, < M.E. *brayle*, < OF. *brael*, *braiol*, *braiolel*, *bruciol*, *braiuel*, a cincture, orig. for fastening breeches (cf. *braygle*, mod. F. *braguette*, the flap of trousers), < *braie* (> E. *bray*), q. v., + dim. *-el*. *Brace*, breeches: see *brace*, *breech*.] **1.** *Naut.*, one of certain ropes made fast to the after-leech of

Sail set. Sail trussed up.
a, peak-brail; *b*, throat-brail; *c*, lower brail.

fore-and-aft sail, and led through blocks on the mast or gaff down to the deck, to assist in taking in the sail; a rope made fast to the head of a jib for a similar purpose.

> The *brails* were hauled up, and all the light hands in the starboard watch sent out on the gaff to pass the gaskets. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 337.

2. In *falconry*: (*a*) A piece of leather used to bind up a hawk's wing. (*b*) [< F. *brayeul*, "the parts or feathers about the Hauks fundament, called by our falconers the *brayl* in a short-winged and the pannel in a long-winged hawk" (Cotgrave).] The mass of feathers about a hawk's fundament; the crissum of a falcon.

brail (brāl), *v. t.* [< *brail*, *n.*] **1.** To fasten up (the wings of a bird).—**2.** *Naut.*, to haul in by means of the brails: usually followed by *up*.

> These trades lasted nearly all the way . . . to the line; blowing steadily on our starboard quarter for three weeks, without our starting a brace, or even *brailing* down the skysails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 341.

brain (brān), *n.* [< ME. *brain*, *brein*, *braine*, earlier *bragen*, < AS. *bragen*, *bregen*, *bræyn* = OFries. *brein* = MD. *breghen*, *breghe*, D. *brein* = MLG. *bregen*, LG. *brägen*, *brejen*, *brain*; not in G. or Scand.; root unknown.] **1.**

Side view of Human Brain and upper part of Spinal Cord, the skull and other coverings being removed.

C, *C*, *C*, cerebrum, or brain proper, showing the convoluted surface of the right cerebral hemisphere; *c b*, cerebellum, or little brain; the striated surface of its right half (*M M*) is medulla oblongata; *R*, the spinal cord with beginnings of the spinal nerves; *P*, body of sixth cervical vertebra; *S P*, its neural spine, or spinous process.

In *anat.*, the soft grayish and whitish mass filling the cranial cavity of a vertebrate, consisting of ganglionic nerve-cells and nerve-fibers, with the requisite sustentacular and vascular

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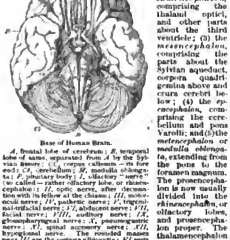
brain

tissue; the encephalon (which see); the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is contained in the cranium. It is divided by anatomists into—(1) the *prosencephalon*, comprising the cerebral hemispheres (or lateral lobes of the cerebrum) with the olfactory lobes; (2) the *thalamencephalon*, comprising the thalami optici and parts about the third ventricle; (3) the *mesencephalon*, consisting of the parts about the Sylvian aqueduct, the corpora quadrigemina above and crura cerebri below; (4) the *epencephalon*, comprising the cerebellum and pons Varolii; and (5) the *metencephalon* or *medulla oblongata*, extending from the pons to the foramen magnum. The prosencephalon is now usually divided into the *rhinencephalon*, or olfactory lobes, and *pallium*, or prosencephalon proper. The thalamencephalon is also called *thalamencephalon*, by Huxley and others the epencephalon of the above nomenclature is called *metencephalon*, and the next segment (the fifth) is then named *myelencephalon*. Common English equivalents of the above five segments are *forebrain*, *'brain-basis*, *midbrain*, *hindbrain*, and *afterbrain*; these are terms translated directly from the nomenclature of the German anatomists, who call them respectively *vorderhirn*, *zwischenhirn*, *mittelhirn*, *hinterhirn*, and *nachhirn*. Haeckel calls them *archiencephala*, *deutencephala*, *tritencephala*, and *epencephala*. These five segments are fundamentally distinct, and correspond embryologically to as many cerebral vesicles or brain-bubbles which arise from three primitive vesicles by subdivision. The simplest and a common division of the adult brain is into the *cerebrum* or brain proper, the *cerebellum* or little brain, the *pons Varolii*, and the *medulla oblongata*; the last three under *cerebral* and *corpus*.) The human brain is distinguished for the relatively enormous size and surface-complexity of the cerebrum or prosencephalon; the relative simplicity of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and is marked by many deep fissures or sulci separating it into convolutions. The cerebrum is divided into right and left halves, or cerebral hemispheres, connected by the great transverse commissure or corpus callosum. Each hemisphere is divided into four primary lobes, frontal, parietal, and occipital, and many more detailed subdivisions of its surface are recognized. The interior of the brain (which is primitively hollow) is traversed by the sides of a set of system of connected cavities known as *ventricles* or *cellæ*. The first and second of these are the right and left ventricles of the hemispheres, or *prosocœlæ*; the third is the *thalamocœle*; the fourth is the epencephalic passage containing these are the foramina of Monro and the aqueduct of Sylvius. The brain and adjoining portions of the spinal cord give rise to 12 pairs of nerves called *cerebral nerves* because they emerge from foramina in the base of the skull. (See *cranial*.) Brain-substance is of two kinds, gray, ganglionic or cellular nerve-tissue, and white commissural or fibrous nerve-tissue. The gray matter which invests the cerebrum and cerebellum is also called the *cortical* substance, in distinction from the white or medullary substance of the interior. A brain is in fact a collection of gray ganglia united by white commissures. Besides the cortex, there are several gangliated masses of gray matter in the interior, as the corpora striata, the optic thalami, the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina, the corpora dentata of the cerebellum, and the corpora olivaria of the medulla oblongata. Connected with the cerebrum are two non-nervous structures, the conarium or epiphysis cerebri and the pituitary body or hypophysis cerebri. The brain is covered by three membranes or meninges, of which the external is the dura mater, the middle the arachnoid, and the inner the pia mater. Most mammalian brains are like that of man, but in descending the mammalian scale the cerebrum becomes relatively smaller and has fewer if any convolutions, the corpus callosum becomes rudimentary, and the olfactory lobes enlarge. (See each under *corpus* and *cerebrum*.) In the brain of birds, reptiles, and fishes are smooth, there is no corpus callosum or pons Varolii, and the optic lobes are of immense size, as they are here in the lowest vertebrate, *Amphioxus*. The average weight of the brain in adult males of the European type is about 1,400 grams (49.5 ounces); in women about 1,250 grams (44 ounces). The brain is in its highest activity the organ of consciousness or mind, and its general function is that of furnishing the most complex and extensive outgoing stimulation of muscles and other tissues, as in a man or spouse, more or less immediate, to the most complex and extensive incoming sensory stimulation. With progress of this high degree of complexity are associated in some parts much simpler functions connected with the spinal cord. The cortex of the cerebral hemispheres is the portion of the brain in which the most complex coordinations seem to be effected, and which is most directly involved in mental acts. Certain parts of the cortex are, however, peculiarly related to certain special incoming or outgoing stimulations, and are called sensory or motor centers. (See *cerebral*, and *cerebral localization*, under *localization*.) The corpus striatum is usually regarded as especially concerned with stimulations passing downward, and the optic thalamus with those passing upward; among



Base of Human Brain.

A, frontal lobe of cerebrum; *B*, temporal lobe of same, separated from *A* by the Sylvian fissure; *C*, cerebellum; *D*, pons Varolii; *E*, cerebellum; *F*, medulla oblongata; *G*, spinal cord; *H*, olfactory nerve; *I*, optic nerve; *J*, olfactory lobe; *K*, pituitary body; *L*, tuber cinereum; *M*, third nerve; *N*, pathetic nerve; *O*, trigeminal nerve; *P*, abducent nerve; *Q*, facial nerve; *R*, auditory nerve; *S*, glossopharyngeal nerve; *T*, pneumogastric nerve; *U*, spinal accessory nerve; *V*, hypoglossal nerve. The remaining cerebral nerve (*W*) are the corpora olivaria; *W'* rests upon the pons Varolii.

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The corpus striatum is usually regarded as especially concerned with stimulations passing downward, and the optic thalamus with those passing upward; among the latter, those of sight are connected with the binder part of the thalamus. The nates are involved in the sight-function, and the testes seem to have close relations with the stimuli entering by the auditory nerve. The cerebellum is concerned with the coördination of muscular contractions in the carrying out of voluntary actions, while the medulla oblongata contains a large number of centers for comparatively simple functions, as vaso-motor action, cardiac action, respiration, deglutition, etc. (See also under *encephalon*.) From its complexity, the brain is usually spoken of in the plural in certain relations: as, to beat out or to rack one's *brains*.

2. In *entom.*, the principal ganglion of the nervous system, situated in the head, over the esophagus, and formed by the coalescence of several supra-esophageal ganglia. The nerves of the eyes and antennæ are directly connected with it, and it gives off two inferior branches which surround the esophagus and unite beneath in the subesophageal ganglion. Sometimes this ganglion is regarded as a part of the brain, being distinguished as the *cerebrum*, while the principal or upper ganglion is called the *cerebrum*.

3. The same or a corresponding portion of the nervous system in many other invertebrates.—4. Understanding; intellectual power; head; imagination: commonly in the plural: as, a man of *brains*; "my *brains* is too dull," *Scott*.

God will be worshipped and served according to his prescript word, and not according to the brain of man. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, fol. 1678, p. 128.

The poison and the dagger are still at hand to butcher a hero, when a poet wants the *brains* to save him.

Hayley, Ded. to Cowper's Poems, Vol. iv.

To beat or cudgel one's brains, to try earnestly to recall or think of something, or to concentrate one's attention upon something: as, he beat his brains for a simile.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

To have (something) **on the brain**, to be extremely interested in or addicted to; show over-persistent interest and zealous in promoting some scheme or movement: as, to *have prison on the brain*. (Colloq.) — **Water on the brain**, dropsy of the brain; hydrocephalus.

brain (brān), *v. t.* [< ME. *brainen*, dash out the brains; < *brain*, *n.*] 1. To dash out the brains of; kill by beating in the skull.

There thou must *brain* him. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

When Uncas had *brained* his first antagonist, he turned like a hungry lion to seek another.

Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xii.

2. Figuratively, to destroy; defeat; balk; thwart. [Rare.]

It was the swift celerity of his death
Which *brain'd* my purpose. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

3t. To get into the brain; conceive; understand. [Rare.]

The stile is lofty; or else such stuff as madmen
Tongue, and *brain* not. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

brain-bladder (brān'blad'ėr), *n.* In *embryol.*, a cerebral vesicle; one of the hollow dilated portions of the brain of any embryonic cranial vertebrate.

In all Skulled Animals, from the Cyclostomi to Man, the same parts, although in very various forms, develop from these five cerebral bladders.

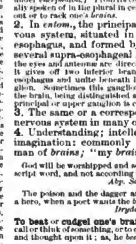
Huxley, Encyc. of Man (trans.), II. 220.

brain-box (brān'boks), *n.* The cranium proper; the cranial part of the whole skull, containing the brain, as distinguished from the facial parts of the same.

brain-case (brān'kās), *n.* Same as *brain-box*.

brain-cavity (brān'kav'i-ti), *n.* 1. One of the ventricles of the brain.—2. The interior of the cranium or skull, containing the brain.

brain-coral (brān'kor'al), *n.* The popular name of coral of the genus *Meandrina*: so called because it resembles in its superficial appearance the convolutions of the human brain. The genus is of the family *Meandrinidæ*, belonging to the aporose division of stone-corals. Also called *brainstone* and *brainstone-coral*.



Brain-coral (*Meandrina cerebriformis*).

brained (brānd), *a.* [< *brain* + *-ed*².] 1. Furnished with brains: used chiefly in composition: as, *weak-brained*; *hare-brained*. With *brains*.

If the other two be *brained* like us, the state totters.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

brain-fag (brān'fag), *n.* Mental fatigue or exhaustion, as from overwork.

In states of extreme *brain-fag* the horizon is narrowed almost to the passing word. *Mind*, IX. 17.

brain-fever (brān'fē'vėr), *n.* Inflammation of the brain; phrenitis; meningitis.

brainge (brānj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brainged*, ppr. *brainging*. [Connected with *brain*ell, rush headlong; a noun, rushing headlong, doing anything carelessly; origin obscure.] To do something noisily and hurriedly, especially through anger. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

brainish (brā'nish), *a.* [< *brain* + *-ish*¹.] Headstrong; passionate; also, perhaps, unreal; brain-sick. [Rare.]

In his *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

brainless (brān'les), *a.* [< ME. *brainles* (= D. *breinloos*); < *brain* + *-less*.] Weak in the brain; witless; stupid: as, "the dull *brainless* Ajax," *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

brainlessness (brān'les-nes), *n.* The state of being brainless; lack of sense; stupidity.

Where indolence or *brainlessness* has brought about a perverse satisfaction. *The American*, VII. 293.

brain-maggot (brān'mag'ot), *n.* Same as *brainworm*, 1.

brainpan (brān'pan), *n.* [< ME. *brainpanne* (= OFries. *breinpanne* = MLG. *bregenpanne*, LG. *brägenpann* = D. *breinpan* = G. *hirnpfanne*, *hirnschale*, Cf. equiv. AS. *heáfodpanne*, the skull, lit. 'head-pan.'] That part of the skull which incloses the brain; the cranium.

My brain-pan had been dealt with a brown bill. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

I learnt more from her in a flash,
Than if my brain-pan were an empty hall
And every Muse tumbled a science in.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

brain-racking (brān'rak'ing), *a.* Harassing; perplexing.

brain-sand (brān'sand), *n.* In *anat.*, the earthy particles found in the conarium or pineal gland, forming the so-called *acervulus cerebri*. They are minute accretions of calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, and magnesium phosphate, with some animal substance.

brain-sick (brān'sik), *a.* Disordered in the understanding; fantastic; crotchety; crazed.

Quicke wittes also be, in most part of all their doinges, ouer quicke, hastie, rashe, hedie, and *brain sicke*.
Ascham, The Schoolemaster, p. 83.

We have already suffered from the misconstructions and broils which seem to follow this poor people, let them wherever she comes. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xviii.

brainsickly (brān'sik-li), *adv.* Fantastically; madly.

You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So *brainsickly* of things. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

brain-sickness (brān'sik-nes), *n.* Disorder of the brain; insanity. *Holland*.

brainstone (brān'stōn), *n.* See *brain-coral*.

brainstone-coral (brān'stōn-kor'al), *n.* Same as *brain-coral*.

brain-tooth (brān'tōth), *n.* The throbbing of the brain.

brainward (brān'wārd), *adv.* and *a.* Toward or tending toward the brain.

It runs [a nerve] *brainward*, there to excavate *brainward* determination of the blood, the plethora of the capillaries gives rise to increased mental excitement.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 480.

brain-wave (brān'wāv), *n.* A so-called telepathic vibration supposed to be concerned in the transference of a thought from one mind to another by other than physical means of communication.

Such expressions as *brain-wave* (Knowles), *mesmeric ether* (Martineau), testify to the natural though premature desire to picket or identify a force which . . . cannot at present be identified with nervous force.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, p. 178.

brain-work (brān'wėrk), *n.* Intellectual labor; cerebration.

brain-worm (brān'wėrm), *n.* 1. A worm infesting or supposed to infest the brain. Also called *brain-maggot*.—2. The vermis of the cerebellum.

brainy (brā'ni), *a.* [< *brain* + *-y*¹.] Having a good brain; intelligent; sharp-witted; quick of comprehension.

braird (brārd), *n.* [In sense < AS. *brord*, a point, blade of grass (see *brad*); but the form depends rather upon ME. *breed*, < AS. *bræd*, *brord*, ONorth. *brærd*, edge, brink, = OHG. *brort*, edge, etc.; prob. connected with AS. *brord*, a point.] A grain-crop when it first makes its appearance above ground. *Scott*.

The *braird* of the Lord, that begins to rise as green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest. *Galt*.

braird (brārd), *v. i.* [< *braird*, *n.*] To spring up, as seeds; shoot forth from the earth, as grain.

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brairo (brā'rō), *n.* [A corruption of F. *blaireau*, badger.] A Canadian French name of the American badger, *Taxidea americana*.

braise†, *v.* and *n.* See *braize*‡.

braise², *n.* See *braize*².

braisé, braisée (brā-zā'), *a.* [F.] Braized.

brainer, *n.* See *brainer*.

brait (brāt), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Among jewelers, a rough diamond.

braize‡ **braise**† (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braized, pur. braizing.* [< F. *braiser*, cook over live coals, < *braise* = Pr. *brasa* = Sp. *brasa* = Pg. *brasa* = It. *brasca, brascia, bragia*, etc., live coals, embers (cf. F. *braser*, solder; OF. and F. *em-braser*, OF. *es-braser*, *a-braser* = Pr. *em-brasar* = Sp. *a-brasar* = Pg. *a-brazar* = It. *ab-bracciare*, etc., set on fire); of Scand. origin: < Dan. *brase*, fry, = Sw. *brasa*, flame, = Icel. *brasa*, harden by fire: see *brasi* and *brazier*².] To cook (meat) by stewing in a thick rich gravy with vegetables, etc., and then slowly baking.

braize², **braise**² (brāz), *n.* [< *braize*‡, *v.*] In *cookery*, braized meat.

braize³ (brāz), *n.* [Also *braise*; perhaps akin to *barse, bass*¹, and *bream*², q. v.] 1. An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Tagrus*, *P. vulgaris*, of the family *Sparidæ*, found in British seas. Also called *becker*. —2. A local Scotch name of the roach. Also *braze*.

braize⁴ (brāz), *n.* [A var. of *breeze*².] The dust of charcoal which accumulates around the furnace of charcoal-works; coal-dust.

The dust or *braize* of the Philadelphia coal yards is sold for use in fire-bores [of locomotives] of double construction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 501.

brainer, brainier (brā'zėr), *n.* [< *braize*‡, *braise*‡, + *-er*¹.] A covered pot, stew-pan, or kettle used in braizing.

braizing-pan (brā'zing-pan), *n.* A small covered pan or air-tight oven in which meat is braized.

brake¹ (brāk). Obsolete or archaic preterit of *break*.

brake² (brāk), *n.* [Var. spelling of *break*; cf. *bracket* and *bratch*².] **I.** A break; brack; flaw.

The slighter brakes of our reformed Muse.
Wotton, Works, iv. (Halliwell.)

2. A mechanical device for arresting the motion of a vehicle: now usually classed with *brake*³. See *brake*³, *n.*, 9.

brake³ (brāk), *v.* [< ME. *braken* (= D. *braken*), vomit, a secondary form of *breken*, E. *break* = G. *brechen*, break, vomit: see *break*, and cf. *parbrake*.] **I.** *intrans.* To vomit.

Brakyn or castyn, or spewe, vomo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 47.

And as an hounde thatt ct gras so gan ich to *brake*.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 430.

II. *trans.* To vomit; cast up.

The whal . . . a warth tynðes
There he *brakeþ* up the bayrne [man, sc. Jonah].
Alliterative Poems, ed. Morris, i. 2230.

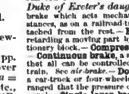
brake⁵ (brāk), *n.* [< ME. *brake*, an instrument for breaking flax, also a name for other mechanical contrivances: < MD. *braeke*, MLG. but prob. of LG. origin: MLG. LG. *brake* = MD. *braecke*, D. *braak* (*vlas-braak*, flax-brake) = SW. *bråka* (*lin-bråka*, flax-brake) = Dan. *bræge*, a brake (cf. OD. *brake*, a clog for the neck, MD. *braecke, braake*, an instrument for holding by the nose; cf. OHG. *brecke*, MHG. G. *brecke*, a brake); < MLG. LG. *braken* = D. *breken* = AS. *brecan*, E. *break*, q. v. *Brake*⁵ is thus practically equiv. to *break*⁵, of which, in some recent uses, it is only a different spelling, conformed to the older word.] A tool or machine for breaking up the woody portion of flax, to loosen it from the harl or fibers.—**2.** The handle or lever by which a machine is worked. —**3.** A bakers' kneading-machine.—**4.** A sharp bit or snaffle; as, "a snaffle bit or *brake*," *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas.—**5.** An appurtenance for confining refractory horses while being shod.—**6.** A medieval engine of war analogous to the ballista.

Yet ceased not eyther the *brakes* or scorpions, whereof these discharged stones thicke, the other sent out darts as fast. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, xx. 8.

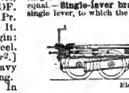
They view the iron rases, the *brakes*, and slings.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

7. A large heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing. Also called *drag*.—**8.** A kind of wagonette. A large and heavy variety of this vehicle is used for breaking in young horses to harness.—**9.** Any mechanical device for arresting or retarding the motion of a vehicle or car by means of friction. The most common form is that of curved wooden or iron shoes pressed against the rims of the wheels. In this sense sometimes spelled *break*. See *air-brake*.

10. The fore part of a carriage, by which it is turned.—**11.** A basket-makers' tool for stripping the bark from willow wands.—**12†.** An old instrument of torture. Also called the *Duke of Exeter's daughter*.—**Automatic brake,** a brake which acts mechanically under certain circumstances, as on a railroad train when one car becomes detached from the rest.—**Block-brake,** a brake intended for retarding a moving part by the pressure upon it of a stationary block.—**Compressed-air brake.** See *air-brake*.—**Continuous brake,** a series of car-brakes, so arranged that all can be controlled from some one point on the train. See *air-brake*.—**Double-lever brake,** a brake on a car-truck or four-wheeled car, having two levers so arranged that the pressure upon the two sets of shoes will be equal.—**Single-lever brake,** a brake which has but a single lever, to which the force is applied. The fulcrum



Elevation.



Plan.

Single-lever Car-brake.

The single lever *F*, pivoted at *G*, is operated by chains and rods from the brake-wheel on other platform. To the lever are attached rods *C*, *H*, proceeding to the brake-beam which carry the shoes.

of the lever is upon one brake-beam, and from its shorter arm a rod is attached to the brake-beam of the other pair of wheels of the same truck.—**To bleed the brakes.** See *bleed*.

brake³ (brāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braked*, ppr. *braking*. [= MLG. LG. *braken* (> F. *braquer*) = Sw. *bråka* = Dan. *bruge*, brake; from the noun, < *brake*, *n.*] To check or break (the staiks of flax) in order to separate the woody portions from the fiber. Now written *break*.

It [flax] must be watered, dried, *braked*, tew-lawed, and with much labor dressed and spun ere it can be as soft and tender as would. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. (provenz).

2. To retard or stop the motion of by the application of a brake.

brake⁴ (brāk), *n.* [< ME. *brake* (see *brake*²); not in AS., but prob. of LG. origin: MLG. *brake*, bush, bushes, LG. *brake*, a willow-bush; orig. appar. rough or broken ground; cf. D. *braak* (*-land*) = MLG. *brake* = G. *brache*, land broken but not sowed, MHG. *brâche*, OHG. *brâcha*, the breaking of land after harvest (= MLG. *brake* = MD. *braecke*, D. *braak*, breaking, a break; see *brack*¹); hence in comp., G. *brachfeld*, equiv. to *brachland*, fallow land; OHG. MHG. *brâchmânôt*, 'plowing-month,' June; whence separately as an adj., D. *braak* = G. *brach* (> Dan. *brak*), fallow; ult. D. *breken* = OHG. *brehhan*, MHG. *brechen*, G. *brechen* = AS. *brecan*, E. *break*; being thus closely akin to *break*¹ and to *brake*³.] 1. A place overgrown with bushes or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket; in the United States, a canebrake, that is, a tract of ground overgrown with cane, *Arundinaria macrosperma*.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn *brake* our tiring-house. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.

His staid not for *brake*, and he stopped not for stone,
He swam the Esk river where ford there was none.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

The sweet fever hath
Made him a shameful conquest of cold Phœbus.
Fall in a swoon here, pant out his faint breath
Into the cooling air, then be thrust forth
As carrion on the *brakes*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 1.

Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. A single bush, or a number of bushes growing by themselves.

brake⁵ (brāk), *n.* [< ME. *brake*, appar. < AS. *bracce* (rarely, in form < *bræcen*, Appar. confused in ME., etc., with *brake*⁴, a thicket, etc.; cf. *brake*⁴, *brakebush*, *fern-brake*.] The name given to *Pteris aquilina* and other large ferns. See *Pteris*.

Others [leaves] are parted small like our ferns or *brakes*.
E. Terry, Voyage, p. 160.

Buckhorn-brake, a name sometimes applied to the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.—**Clip-brake,** a common name of the genus *Peltæa*.—**Rock-brake,** the plant *Allosorus crispus*.

brake-bar (brāk'bär), *n.* A bar connecting the brake-shoes of opposite wheels of a carriage of any kind.

brake-beam (brāk'bēm), *n.* A wooden bar supporting the brake-blocks of a car-truck.

brake-block (brāk'blok), *n.* A wooden or metal block holding the shoe or piece which bears against the tread or tire of a wheel when the brake is applied.

brakebush† *n.* [ME. *brakebuske*; < *brake*⁴ + *bush*¹.] A fern-brake.

brake-hanger (brāk'hang'ėr), *n.* A link or bar by which brake-beams and their attachments are suspended from a truck-frame or car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Parallel brake-hanger,** a bar or link so attached to a brake-beam as to maintain the brake-head and brake-shoe in the same relative positions when the brakes are released, thus preventing the brake-shoes from striking against the wheel.

brake-head (brāk'hed), *n.* A piece of wood or iron fastened to a brake-beam and bearing against the wheels, forming both a brake-block and a brake-shoe.

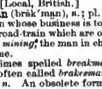
brake-hopper (brāk 'hop'ėr), *n.* [< *brake*⁴ + *hopper*.] A name for the grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella*, or *Locustella nævia*. *Macgillivray.* [Local, British.]

brakeman (brāk'man), *n.*; pl. *brakemen* (-men). **1.** A man whose business it is to apply the brakes on a railroad train which are operated by hand. —**2.** In *mining*, the man in charge of the winding-engine.

Sometimes spelled *breakman*, and in Great Britain often called *brakesman*.

brakent, *n.* An obsolete form of *bracken*.

brake-shaft (brāk'shaft), *n.* The shaft on which is wound the chain by which the power of a car-brake operated by hand is applied to the wheels.



Brake-shaft.

brake-shoe (brāk'shō), *n.* A piece of wood or metal fitted to a brake-block, or forming one piece with it, and serving as a rubber to retard, by friction with the wheel-tread or rim, the revolution of a wheel. —**Brake-shoe valve,** in an air- or vacuum-brake, a valve so arranged as to relieve the pressure upon the wheel when it becomes too great.

brakesman (brāks'man), *n.*; pl. *brakesmen* (-men). See *brakeman*.

brake-spoil (brāk'spōl), *n.* An enlargement, by a sleeve or otherwise, of a brake-shaft to give greater speed and less power to the brake. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

brake-strap (brāk'strap), *n.* The strap surrounding the pulley of a friction-brake.

brakett, *n.* A Middle English form of *bragget*².

braket-van (brāk'van), *n.* On European railways, the van or car in a freight-train to the wheels of which the brake is applied. See *brake*³, 9.

brake-wheel (brāk'hwēl), *n.* **1.** A horizontal hand-wheel on the platform of a railroad-car, or on the roof of a box-car, used to control the brake.—**2.** A heavy wheel furnished with cams to control the action of a trip-hammer.

brakish, *a.* See *brackish*.

braky (brā'ki), *a.* [< *brake*⁴ + *-y*¹.] Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny; as, "*braky* thickets and deep sloughs," *Bp. Hall*, Heaven upon Earth.

Seldom are there those rough and *braky* seats, where they lay hid and overgrown with thorns.
R. Jonson, Discoveries.

brall†, An obsolete spelling of *brawl*.

Brama (brā'mą), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Bramidæ*. The pomfret, *B. raji*, is an example. *Schneider*, 1801. See cut under *pomfret*.

Bramah lock, press. See the nouns.

Bramantesque (brā-man-tesk'), *a.* Relating to or having the characteristics of the architecture of Bramante (1444–1514), a noted Italian architect, whose studies of the antique exerted much influence upon the classic revival. He prepared the original designs for the rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome, of which the execution was interrupted by his death. The epithet *Bramantesque* was early applied to the style of architecture now called Renaissance, from the prominence given to it by Italian Sculpture, p. 182, note.

bramantip (bra-man'tip), *n.* Same as *bamalip*.

Bramatherium (brā-ma-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., prop. "*Brahmatherium*, < *Brahmat* + Gr. θήριον, wild beast.] A genus of gigantic artiodactyl mammals of uncertain position, related to *Sivatherium*. Like the latter, it had four horns, and its remains occur with those of *Sivatherium* in the middle and late Tertiary deposits of the Sivalik hills in India. *Falconer and Cautley*, 1845.

bramble (bram'bl), *n.* [< ME. *brembel, brembil, brembul*, < AS. *brambel, brémbel*, prop. *brémel* (also *brémber*, ME. *brember*; see *brambleberry*), = ODan. *bremle, brymle* an. LG. *brummel* (-berri, pl.), bramble; dim. of the form seen in ME.

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brame, bramble, = MD. *braeme, breme, D. braam* = MLG. *brām, brāme, brême, brumme, LG. braam*, bramble, broom-plant, = OHG. *brâmo, brâmo*, MHG. *brâme*, bramble, G. dial. (Swiss) *bramen*, bramble, G. *bram, brame*, broom-plant (also an awl, punch, from the sense of 'thorn'). Akin to *brow-l*, q. v.] A name common to plants of the genus *Rubus*, especially and usually in England the common blackberry, *R. fruticosus*: occasionally (from these plants being armed with prickles), any rough prickly shrub, as the dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

The bramble flour that bereth the red hepe.
Chaucer, The Thopas, l. 35.

bramble (bram'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brambled*, ppr. *brambling*. [< *bramble*, *n.*] To pick brambles or blackberries.

All persons found *brambling*, nutting, and otherwise trespassing in . . . Woods, will be prosecuted.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., ii. 227.

brambleberry (bram'bl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *brambleberries* (-iz). [ME. not found, < AS. *brémel-berie* (cf. *brémber*, ME. *brember*, equiv. to *brémbel, brémel*, bramble) (= MLG. *brâmber* = OHG. *brâmberi*, MHG. *brâmbere, brâmber*, G. *brombeere* = Sw. *brombär* = Dan. *brombær*, a blackberry, = MD. *braembroie*, D. *braambezie*, > F. *framboise*, Pr. *frambasso*, Sp. *frambuesa*, It. dial. *lamboesa*, MHG. *frambôse*, raspberry), < *brémel*, bramble, + *berie*, berry.] 1. The berry of a bramble; especially, a blackberry.—2. The plant itself. See *bramble*. [Eng.]

bramble-bond (bram'bl-bond), *n.* A band made of the long shoots of the bramble, formerly used in thatching roofs.

bramble-bush (bram'bl-bush), *n.* [< *bramble* + *bush*; cf. D. *braambosch* = MHG. *brambusch* = OIcel. *brambrobuskr*.] The bramble, or a thicket of brambles.

brambled (bram'bld), *a.* [< *bramble*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Overgrown with brambles.

Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor.
T. Warton, Ode, iii.

bramble-finch (bram'bl-finch), *n.* Same as *brambling*.

bramble-net (bram'bl-net), *n.* A hallier, or net for catching birds.

bramble-rose (bram'bl-rōz), *n.* The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

Bramble-roses, faint and pale. *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

bramble-worm (bram'bl-wėrm), *n.* Same as *brambling*, 2.

brambling (bram'bling), *n.* [< *bramble* + *-ing*³.] A common European conirostral oscine passerine bird, of the family *Fringillidæ*, *Fringilla*

Brambling or Mountain-finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

montifringilla, or mountain-finch, closely related to and resembling the chaffinch, *F. cælebs*, but larger. Also called *bramble-finch*.

bramble (bram'bl), *a.* [< *bramble* + *-y*¹.] Full of brambles: as, "*brambly* wildernesses," *Tennyson*, The Brook.

brame† (brām), *n.* [< OF. *brame, bram*, a cry of pain or longing (= Bret. *bram*, a noise, = Sp. It. *brama*, desire), < *bramer* = Pr. *bramar* = Sp. *bramar*, cry out, = It. *bramare*, desire, long for, < OHG. *bremman* = AS. *bremman* = MD. *bremmen*, roar: see *brim*¹.] Intense passion or emotion.

Through long languor and hart-burning *brame*,
She shortly like a pyned ghost became.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 52.

bramid (bram'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Bramidæ*.

Bramidæ (bram'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brama* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Brama*. It belongs to the superfamily *Scombroidea*, and is characterized by an oblong compressed body, rounded head, long dorsal and anal fins with few anterior spines, and perfect thoracic ventral fins. The few species are inhabitants of rather deep seas. See cut under *pomfret*.

Bramin, etc. See *Brahman*, etc.

bramoil (bram'oil), *n.* and *a.* [< *Brama* + *-oil*.] I. *n.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Bramidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Bramidæ*.

bran¹ (bran), *n.* [< ME. *bran*, also *bren, brin*, partly < OF. *bren*, bran, also refuse, dung, F. *bran*, bran, = Pr. *bren* = OSp. *bren* = It. dial. *brenno* (Mi., *brennina*, bran-mash), < OHG. *bran*, bran, husk, = Ir. *bran*, chaff, = Bret. *breun*, bran; and partly (like OF., etc.) directly from the Celtic.] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain; the husky portion of ground wheat, separated from the flour by bolting.

bran² (bran), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *branned*, ppr. *branning*. [< *bran*¹, *n.*] To steep in a bath of bran and water, as sloth before or after dyeing, or skins for dressing.

Branned goods are not afterwards soaped, but simply washed in the washing machine for half an hour with cold or tepid water.
Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 300.

bran² (bran), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] A name of the common crow, *Corvus corone*. *Macgillivray*.

bran³ (bran), *v. i.* A dialectal form of *brern, burn*.

bran-bread (bran'bred'), *n.* [< ME. *branbred.*] Bread made of bran, or of unbolted flour.

branc†, *n.* [OF. *branc*; cf. F. *branche*, branch: see *branch*.] A linen vestment similar to a rochet, formerly worn by women over their other clothing.

brancard (brang'kärd), *n.* [F., a litter, shaft, thill, < Pr. *brancal*, branch, < *branca*, arm.] A horse-litter. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

branch (branch), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brauneh*; < ME. *branche, braunche, broche*, < OF. *branche, brance*, F. *branche*, branch, Pr. *branca*, also *brane*, = OSp. and OPg. *branca* = It. *branca*, branch, claw, = Wall. *brancu*, hand, fore foot (> G. *branke*, dial. *branke*, arm, hand), *brate, prante*, a paw, esp. of a bear), < MLL. *branca*, claw; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *brane*, an arm, = W. *braich*, an arm, a branch, = Ir. *brāchium*, *brecchium*, arm, branch, claw: see *bracel*, *n.*] I. *n.* 1. A division or subdivision of the stem or axis of a tree, shrub, or other plant (the ultimate or smallest divisions being called branchlets, twigs, or shoots); a bough.

A great elm tree spread its broad *branches* over it.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 427.

2. Something resembling a branch in its relation to the trunk; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; a ramification; a subdivision; an outgrowth.

Whosoeuer *braunch* of sinne in vs wyse,
In trouthe alwey to don yow my seruyse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1823.

Specifically—(*a*) Any member or part of a body or system: a department, a section or subdivision: as, a *branch* of a society; the various *branches* of learning.

In the United States of America . . . the study of jurisprudence and of some *branches* of politics has made great progress.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, iii.

It is a very prevalent notion among the Christians of Europe, that the Mooslims are enemies to almost every *branch* of knowledge.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 277.

(*b*) A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock: as, the English or the Irish *branch* of a family. (*c*) Any descendant in such a line. [Rare.]

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

(*d*) In *geom.*, any portion of a real curve capable of description by the continuous motion of a point. Every branch either extends to infinity or returns into itself (*reciprocal branch*); but some old geometers considered a branch to be ended by a cusp. (*e*) A piece of pipe including a length of the main pipe and a shorter piece branching from it. When the latter is at right angles to the former, the branch is a *T-branch*; if at an acute angle, it is a *Y-branch*. If there are two branching pieces, it is called a *double branch*. (*f*) The metal piece on the end of the hose of a fire-engine to which the nozzle is screwed. (*g*) One of the sides of a horseshoe. (*h*) In *fort.*, the wing or long side of a horn- or crown-work; also, one of the parts of a zigzag approach. (*i*) In a sword-hilt, either of two pieces which project at right angles from the hand to the blade of the sword, forming guards for the hand. See *hilt*. (*j*) In *entom.*, the flagellum or outer portion of a geniculate antenna. (*k*) In *weaving*, a small rein, loader, or string of ore, connected with or reaching to hand from the main lode. *See lode*. (*l*) In a bridle, either of two bent pieces of iron which bear the bit, the cross-chains, and the curb.

3. In the southern and some of the western United States, the general name for any stream that is not a large river or a bayou.

Most of the *branches* or streams were dried up. *Irving.*

4. The diploma or commission issued by the proper authority to those who have passed an examination for competency.—5†. A chandelier. *Ash.*—6. A branched candlestick or candle.

This funeral procession was headed by an acolyte with a cross between two clerks, each of whom carried a peculiar kind of light called "a white *branch*," because composed of three tapers branching up out of one base as it were, being twisted together at the lower end—an emblem of the Trinity. *Bale*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 467.

Bastard branch. See *bastard*.—**Branches of octaves**, in *arch.*, the rits of grained vanits traversing from one angle to another, and forming a cross between the other arches which make the sides of the square of which the branches are the diagonals. See *arc sance*, under *arc*.—**Branch bearing.** See *bearing*.—**Complete branch**, in *geom.*, a branch of a curve considered as not interrupted by passing through infinity. See 2 (*d*), above.—**Falling branch**, in *geom.*, that portion of the trajectory in which the projectile approaches the earth.

II. *a.* Consisting of or constituting a branch; ramifying; diverging from a trunk, main stem, or main body: as, a *branch* road or railroad; a *branch* society.

branch (branch), *v.* [< ME. *braunchen*, < OF. *branchir* = Pr. *brancar*, branch, = It. *brancare*, grip; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To spread in branches; send out branches, as a plant.—2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions; diverge; ramify.—3. **To branch off**, to form separate parts or branches; diverge from any main line, or course.—**To branch out**, to ramify; engage in lateral operations, as in business; digress, as in discourse.

To branch out into a long extempore dissertation.
Spectator, No. 247.

II. *trans.* 1. To divide, as into branches; make subordinate divisions in.

The spirits of things animate . . . are *branched* into canals as blood-vessels. *Sir T. Browne*, Nat. Hist.

2. To adorn with needlework; decorate with embroidery; adorn with flowers or other ornament, as in textile fabrics.

The train wherewi loose far behind he stravd,
Branched thik with gold and set most richly wrought.
Spenser.

Calling my officers about me, in my *branched* velvet gown. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

A dress
All *branch'd* and flower'd with gold.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To branch (a thing) out, to make it spread out in divisions like branches. [Rare.]

Ah, my Giacinto . . .
Branches me out his verb-tree on the slate.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 64.

branch-chuck (branch'chuk), *n.* In *mech.*, a chuck formed of four branches turned up at the ends, each furnished with a screw.

Branchellidæ (brang-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchellion* + *-idæ*.] A family of leeches, typified by the genus *Branchellion*. They are distinguished by the development of a pair of lateral branchiform lobes on each segment of the body. The oral sucker is entire and attributed at the origin. A common European species is *Branchellion torpedinis*.

Branchellion (brang-ke-lī'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of *Hirudinea*, or leeches, typical of the family *Branchellidæ*, having the sides of the body lobate or extended into lobe-like appendages.

brancher (branch'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *brancher, brauncher*, a young hawk; < *branch* + *-er*¹.] 1. That which puts forth branches. A young hawk or other bird when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches of trees.

Thereby *braunchers* in brode beuyry was neere.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 190.

I say that the eyas should have her meat unwashed, until she becomes a *brancher*. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 44.

branchery (branch'ėr-i), *n.* [< *branch* + *-ery*.] A system of branches.

branchia (brang'ki-ä), *n.*¹ [LL., NL.: see *branchiæ*.] One of the constituents of the branchial apparatus; a gill. See *branchiæ*. [Rare.]

branchia (brang'ki-ä), *n.*² *pl.* [NL.: see *branchiæ*.] Same as *branchiæ*. [Rare.]

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. (cf. LL. (NL.) *branchia*, fem. sing., NL. *branchium*, neut. pl., the proper form), < Gr. *βράγχια*, pl., gills, *βράγχος*, sing., a fin: cf. *βράγχος*, hoarseness, *βράγχειν* = *βράζειν*, windpipe; see *bronchia*.] 1. Organs subservient to respiration through

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the medium of water. They are highly vascular, with thin walls, permitting the aeration of the blood by the oxygen in the water which comes in immediate contact with them. They are developed from different parts of the body in different classes of animals. See *gill*, and cute under *Polypterophora* and *Tetrabranchiata*.

2. In *Arthropoda*, as crustaceans, specifically, the externally projecting processes of the body or its limbs, which are supplied with venous blood which is thus brought into contact with the air dissolved in water), and constitute a special respiratory organ. See cut under *Podophthalmia*. other kinds of respiration in arthropods are *tracheo-branchiæ*, *trachew*, and *pulmonary sacs*. See these words.

3. In *Vermes*, any appendages of the head or body so modified as to act as a respiratory organ: the various processes which protrude or radiate from the head or from various parts of the body, and have, or are supposed to have, a respiratory function. See cut under *Protula*.

In . . . [*Amphinomida*, *Branicida*, and *Terebellida*] the branchiæ are ciliated branchial processes of the parapodia or to the dorsal surface of more or fewer of the somites. In [*Serpulidæ*] . . . they are situated on the head at the anterior segment of the body, and present the form of two large pinnæ, each consisting of a principal stem with many lateral branches. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 230.

4. In *entom.*, gill-like appendages on the bodies of certain insect-larvæ and -pupæ which live in the water, as many dragon-flies and gnats. They are expansions of the integument, and it is supposed that they "absorb air from the water, and convey it by the minute ramifications of the tracheæ, which are distributed over the whole of their surface. See cut under *Culicidæ*.

branchial (brang'ki-al), *a.* [< NL. *branchialis*, < L. *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] 1. Of or pertaining to branchiæ or gills; gill-like: as animals which have no gills properly so called, or of pertaining to the parts considered homologous with gills, as, in birds and mammals, parts of the third postcoral visceral arch, or any visceral arch behind the hyoidean.—2. Performed by means of branchiæ: as, *branchial* respiration; a *branchial* heart; a *branchial* aperture, the aperture or outlet for water which has supplied the branchiæ, tying behind them. In fishes there are 2, one on each side; rarely the two are connected by a single interior aperture. In selachians they are generally in 5 pairs, rarely 6 or 7. In teleosts they are usually in 7 pairs, rarely 6 or more than 7, and sometimes confluent in an inferior pair of apertures. In *Cyclostomi* they vary.—**Branchial arch**, in fishes, one of the arches of the branchial apparatus which support the gill-filaments on each side.—**Branchial bar**, the hardened portion of the branchial apparatus which supports the gills: same as *branchial arch*.—**Branchial basket**, the branchial apparatus of the pharynx.—**Branchial cavity**, or **branchial chamber**, (*a*) The cavity on each side of which the branchiæ are lodged, behind and generally confluent with the oral cavity. (*b*) In *Crustacea*, a cavity or space formed by the more or less elongate or gill-cover (formed by a free pleural part of the carapace), and bounded internally by the epimera of the branchiferous somites.—**Branchial cleft**, one of the lateral foramina behind the head which are apparent in the embryos of vertebrates, and sometimes also in the adult types, but longer persistent (sometimes through life) in the lower, as in the amphibians.—**Branchial fissure** or *branchial aperture*.—**Branchial** coil, a spirally curved tube formed by a diverticulum of the supravisceral mucous membrane in certain fishes, such as the cyprinids (for example, menhaden) and related forms.—**Branchial duct**, in myzonts, a short canal which connects the branchial pouch and the intestinal cavity, or one (exterior) between a pouch and the exterior of the body.—**Branchial fold**, the series of branchial filaments around the convex margin of a branchial arch.—**Branchial framework**. Same as *branchial skeleton*.—**Branchial ganglion**, a ganglion which supplies the branchiæ, as in certain mollusks.—**Branchial gut**, a rudimentary branchial chamber.—**Branchial heart**, a specialized widened vascular canal which supplies the branchiæ.—**Branchial lamella**, a row of branchial filaments approximated to one another and formed by a lamella like structure.—**Branchial lung**, generally two lunglike in most of the arches, surrounding their outer sides. Also called *branchial sac*.—**Branchial pharynx**, a pharynx with a branchial apparatus, as in the lancelets.—**Branchial plate**. Same as *branchial lamella*.—**Branchial pore**, a pore-like branchial aperture common to all the branchial sacs of one side, such as occurs in tunicates or lower forms.—**Branchial pouch**, in myzonts and selachians, a pouch-like structure of the branchial apparatus in which and from which the branchiæ are developed.—**Branchial ray**, in selachians, one of the cartilaginous rods radiating from a branchial arch backward, and affording support to the branchial septum.—**Branchial respiration**, respiration by means of branchiæ or gills.—**Branchial sac**. The respiratory pouch containing the branchiæ in the lancelets. It is the large pharynx and dilatation into which the mouth aperture leads, and which presents the stigmata through which the cavity of the sac communicates with the atrium. See cut under *Leptocardii*.—**Branchial septum**, in selachians, one of the transverse, *Salpidæ*), a gill stretched from the wall of the branchial chamber and forming a rather stretching from its dorsal wall to the ventral wall.—**Branchial stigma**, a vascular sinus into which blood passes from the visceral sac on its way to the branchiæ.—**Branchial skeleton**, the hardened framework which is developed in the branchiæ in branchiferous animals. Also called *branchial framework*.—**Branchial slit**, the space between neighboring branchiæ or branchial arches.—**Branchial tentacle**, in certain worms (for example, *Serpulidæ*), one of the tentacle-like organs of the head, performing in part a respiratory function.—**Branchial tuft**, in lamellicorn coleopterous worms, an aggregation of contractile tentacular filaments in the cephalic region, assuming in part the office of branchiæ.

Branchiata (brang-ki-ā'tā), *s. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *branchiatus*, having gills: see *branchiate*.] In *zoöl.*, a name used with various significations. (*a*) In some systems of classification, one of the prime divisions of the *Articulata*, by which all crustaceans, in a broad sense, are collectively distinguished from the *Tracheata*, or insects in the widest sense (arachnids, myriapods, and insects proper), so called from having a branchial instead of a tracheate respiratory apparatus. In this sense the name is a full synonym of *Entomostraca*, established for *Peripatus* alone, intervenes between *Branchiata* and *Tracheata*. (*b*) The *Branchiata* are primarily divided into *Crustacea* proper (including the two main groups of *Entomostraca* and *Malacostraca*) and *Vermiformia*, represented by *Limulus*, etc. (*b*) A division of vertebrates containing those which for some time or permanently develop gills, as fishes, batrachians, and fishes distinguished from reptiles, birds, and mammals: synonymous with *Ichthyopsida* (which see). (*c*) In mollusks: same as *Branchiogastropoda*. (*d*) A division of annelids containing those which breathe by gills, or the tuftedness and errant worms, corresponding to the groups *Cephalobranchia* and *Nebobranchiata*. (*e*) A group of echinoids with gills on the buccal membrane and with ambulacral plates only on the latter, including all the echinoid families except *Cidaridæ*. *Agassiz*.

branchiate, **branchiated** (brang'ki-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *branchiatus*, having gills, < L. *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] Having permanent gills: contrasted with *pulmonate* or *pulmonated*: as, "*branchiated* Vertebrata," *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 70.

branchiferous (brang-kif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *branchifer*, < L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Bearing gills; having branchiæ.

In the Amnicta, also, the arrangement which has been transmitted from their branchiferous ancestors is retained during certain stages of embryonic life, in the form of clefts in the wall of the pharynx. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 545.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchifera*.

branchiferous (brang-kif'e-rus), *a.* [L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *ferus*, form.] Having the form, character, or appearance of gills.

branchihyal (brang-ki-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [< *branchia*, gills, + NL. *hyalis*, hyoid, + *-al*.] *a.* Pertaining to the gills and tongue, or to the branchial and hyoidean arches.

II. *n.* One of the elements or joints of a branchial arch. The lowermost or hypobranchial is called the *basi-branchial*, and the uppermost or epibranchial is called the *branchiohyal*. *Cope*, *E. D. Cope*.

branchinerves (brang'ki-nėrvz), *n.* The character of being branchy; the state of being full of branches.

branching (bran'ching), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *branch*, *v.*] Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

Not thrice your *branching* limes have blown
Since I beheld young laurels grow.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

branchiocardiac, (brang'ki-ō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. βράγχια, gills, + καρδία = E. *heart*: see *cardiac*.] In *Crustacea*, pertaining to or separating a branchial and a cardiac region or division: applied to a groove on each side of the middle line of the dorsal surface of the carapace of a crustacean, separating the cardiac division of the carapace from the branchial division.

Branchiogasteropoda (brang'ki-ō-gas-te-rop'ō-dā), *s. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + γαστήρ, belly, + πούς = E. *foot*.] A supposedly group of pulmonate gastropodous mollusks, by means of which such aquatic families as *Auriculidæ* and *Limnæidæ* are collectively distinguished from the *Helicidæ*, or landsnails proper, the latter being contrasted as *Nephropneusta*. The two groups correspond respectively to the *Basommatophora* and *Stylommatophora* of some authors.

Branchiopnoa (brang-ki-op'nō-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + πνοή, breathing (πνεῖν, a breathing, < πνεύς, breathe).] A loose synonym of *Crustacea*, crustaceans being so called because they breathe by branchiæ.

branchiopneustic (brang-ki-op-nūs'tik), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Branchiopnoa*.

II. *s.* A member of the *Branchiopnoa*.

branchiopod (brang'ki-ō-pod), *s.* and *a.* I. *s.* An animal belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*. Also *branchiopode*.

II. *a.* Gill-footed; branchiopodous.

Branchiopoda. See *Branchiopoda*.

Branchiopoda (brang-ki-op'ō-dā), *s. pl.* [NL., < Gr. βράγχια, gills, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the first order of the *Entomostraca*, characterized as having a mouth composed of an upper lip, two mandibles, a tongue, and one or two pairs of maxillæ, and the branchiæ more or less anterior: so called because their branchiæ or gills are situated on the feet. The order thus defined was divided into sections (1) *Lophyropoda* (*Cavelonida*, *Ostracoda*, and *Cladocera*); (2) *Phyllopoda* (*Cryptophthalma* and *Aspidophora*).

2. As defined by Latreille, a group of entomostracous *Crustacea*, embracing only the two groups *Phyllopoda* and *Cladocera*. It is represented by the genera *Apus*, *Branchipus*, *Branchinecta*, *Artemia*, *Daphnia*, and their allies, which pass into one another so closely that Latreille's *Phyllopoda* and *Cladocera* can hardly be established. The genera named conform to the definition of *Entomostraca* (which see) in invariably possessing more or fewer than twenty somites; and the thoracic and abdominal appendages are nearly always more or less foliaceous, resembling in many respects the anterior maxilliped of one of the higher *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Apus*, *Daphnia*, and *Limnetis*.

branchiopodan (brang-ki-op'ō-dan), *n.* and *a.* Same as *branchiopod*.

branchiopodous (brang'ki-op'ō-pōd), *a.* Same as *branchiopod*.

Branchiopulmonata (brang'ki-ō-pul-mō-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *branchiopulmonatus*: see *branchiopulmonate*.] A division of the class *Arachnida*, in an enlarged sense, adopted by some naturalists to include the existing genus *Limulus*, or horseshoe crabs, and the extinct *Eurypterida* and *Pterygota*.

Following Prof. Ed. Van Beneden, I include Limulus, the Eurypterina, and Trilobites under the Arachnida as *Branchiopulmonata*. *Geological Mag.*, Lond., Dec. 2, iii. 511.

branchiopulmonate (brang'ki-ō-pul'mō-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *branchiopulmonatus*, < L. *branchiæ*, gills, + *pulmo*(*n-*), lung.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiopulmonata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Branchiopulmonata*.

branchiostegal (brang-ki-os'te-gal), *a.* [NL.] Same as *Branchiostege*.

branchiostegal (brang-ki-os'te-gal), *a.* [< *branchiostege* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a branchiostege.—**Branchiostegal rays**, branchiostegal membrane. See extract, and cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *Squatina*.

Branchiostegal rays are attached partly to the inner, and partly to the outer, surface of the hyoidean arch. They support a membrane, the *branchiostegal membrane*, which serves as a sort of inner gill-cover.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

branchiostegan (brang-ki-os'te-gan), *a.* and *n.* [< *branchiostege* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Same as *branchiostegous*.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchiostegi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Branchiostegi*.

branchiostege (brang'ki-ō-stēj), *n.* [< Gr. βράγχια, gills, + στέγη, a roof, a covering, < στέγειν = L. *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*, *tile*.] In fishes, the membrane which lies beneath the

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operculum and covers the gills; the branchiostegal membrane. It is supported by the branchiostegal rays. [Unusual.]

Branchiostegi (brang-ki-os'tę-ji), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *branchiostegus:* see *branchiostege.*] In Artedi's ichthyological system, an order of bony fishes erroneously supposed to have no branchiostegal rays. It included his genera *Balistes, Ostracion, Cyclopterus,* and *Lophius,* that is, the plectognathous and pediculate fishes, with the exception of eels. The branchial apertures are much narrowed, and the branchiostegal rays and branchiæ are entirely internal and concealed.

branchiostegite (brang-ki-os'tę-jit), *n.* [< *branchiostege* + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea,* a free plenum part of the carapace in relation with the branchiæ, forming a cover for the gills and bounding the branchial chamber exteriorly.

If the *branchiostegite* is cut away along the groove, it will be found that it is attached to the sides of the head, which projects a little beyond the anterior part of the thorax. *Huxley,* Crayfish, p. 86.

branchiostegous (brang-ki-os'tę-gus), *a.* [< *branchiostege* + *-ous.*] 1. Having covered gills; as, a *branchiostegous* fish.—2. Covering the gills; as, the *branchiostegous* membrane.

Also *branchiostegan.*

Branchiostoma (brang-ki-os'tō-mą), *n.* [NL.; < Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *στόμα,* mouth: see *stoma.*] 1. A genus of leptocardians in which the mouth is surrounded by fringes, which were at one time erroneously supposed to have the func-

Head of Lancelet (*Branchiostoma, or Amphioxus, lanceolatus*), enlarged.

a, notochord; *b*, representations of fin-rays, or neural spines; *c*, locus of oral ring; *d*, filamentary appendages of the mouth; *e*, vitelline tubes of pharynx; *f*, part of hemal arch; *h*, *h*, gonads.

tions of branchiæ: synonymous with *Amphioxus.* It represents a special family, *Branchiostomidæ,* an order *Pharyngobranchii* or *Cirrostomi,* a class *Leptocardii,* and a superclass *Acrania,* of vertebrate animals. See these words, and *Amphioxus.*

2. A genus of myriapods. *Newport,* 1846.

branchiostomatous (brang'ki-os-tō'mą-tus), *a.* Same as *branchiostomous.*

branchiostome (brang'ki-os-tōm), *n.* A member of the genus *Branchiostoma;* an amphioxus or lancelet.

branchiostomid (brang-ki-os'tō-mid), *n.* A leptocardian of the family *Branchiostomidæ.*

Branchiostomidæ (brang'ki-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchiostoma* + *-idæ.*] The only known family of leptocardian vertebrates, represented by the genus *Branchiostoma.* The body is compressed and elongate-fusiform, being pointed behind as well as in front, and is naked and colorless, with very evident transverse muscular lines and with slightly developed fin-folds behind. No paired eyes are developed, and the mouth is simply an inferior elongated slit surrounded by cirri. The species burrow in the sand, and probably live in all warm seas. See *Amphioxus* and *lancelet,* the former being a synonym of *Branchiostoma* and the latter a popular name of the species.

branchiostomid (brang-ki-os'tę-mid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Branchiostomidæ.*

II. *n.* A branchiostomid.

branchiostomous (brang-ki-os'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *στόμα,* mouth.] Having cirri (as if branchiæ) about the mouth; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiostomidæ.* Also *branchiostomatous.*

Branchiotoca (brang-ki-ot'ō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *τόκος,* birth.] In Owen's classification of vertebrates, a series or so-called "genetic section" containing those which have gills at birth, whence the name. It included all the amphibians, fishes, and fish-like vertebrates, and is thus equivalent to *Ichthyopsida* (which see). It was contrasted with *Pneumotoca* (birds and reptiles).

branchiotocous (brang'ki-ot'ō-kus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiotoca.*

branchiotroch (brang'ki-ō-trok), *n.* [< Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *τροχός,* a wheel.] The postoral or branchial division of a trochosphere, as distinguished from the preoral *cephalotroch.*

branchiotrochal (brang-ki-ot'rō-kal), *a.* [< *branchiotroch* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a branchiotroch: as, *branchiotrochal* cilia.—2. Having a branchiotroch, as a polyzoan.

Branchipodidæ (brang-ki-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchipus (-pod-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of the *Branchiopoda* (*Phyllopoda*). The eyes are stalked or pedunculated, the carapace is rudimentary, and the animals swim upon their backs. The family is represented by the genera *Branchipus* and *Artemia.*

Branchipus (brang'ki-pus), *n.* [NL., also, and prop., *Branchiopus* (cf. *Branchiopoda*); < Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of the family *Branchipodidæ.* The thoracic segments are all free; the head resembles that of an entomostracous crustacean, but carries a pair of large stalked eyes; there are two antennules (peculiarly modified in the male), two antennæ, two mandibles, and two pairs of maxillæ. *Chirocephalus* is a synonym.

branchireme (brang'ki-rēm), *n.* [< L. *branchiæ,* gills, + *remus,* an oar, hand or foot of a swimmer.] A crustacean having branchial legs, or legs with branchiæ attached to them; a branchiopod.

Branchiura (brang-ki-ū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια,* gills, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A suborder of parasitic crustaceans, of the order *Siphonostoma;* the fish-lice. It consists of the single family *Argulidæ,* having large compound eyes, a long protrusile spine in front of the suctorial tube of the mouth, and four pairs of natatory thoracic appendages. But the *Argulidæ* are by most authors referred to the *Branchiopoda.*

branchiurous (brang-ki-ū'rus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiura.*

branch-leaf (branch'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing on a branch.

branchless (branch'les), *a.* [< *branch* + *-less.*] Destitute of branches or shoots; barren; bare; naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself: better I were not yours.
Than yours so *branchless.* *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.

branchlet (branch'let), *n.* [< *branch* + dim. *-let.*] A little branch; a twig; a subdivision of a branch.

Making the leaves in the woods flutter on their *branchlets.*
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 94.

branch-pilot (branch'pī'lot), *n.* A pilot possessing a diploma or certificate of competency from the proper authority. See *branch,* I., *a.*

branch-point (branch'point), *n.* In *math.,* a point upon a Riemann's surface such that, in going around it, the values of a function are interchanged.

branchstand (branch'stand), *v. t.* In *falconry,* to make (a hawk) take the branch, or leap from tree to tree, till the dog springs the game.

branchy (bran'chi), *a.* [< *branch* + *-y*¹.] 1. Full of branches; having wide-spreading branches.

The fat earth feed thy *branchy* root.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. Embowered in or overshadowed by branches: as, "the woodman's *branchy* hut," *J. Baillie.*

brand (brand), *n.* [< ME. *brand, brond,* < AS. *brand, brond,* a burning, a sword (= OFries. *brand* = OS. *brand,* a burning, a sword, D. *brand,* a burning, fuel, = MLG. *brant* = OHG. MHG. *brant,* G. *brand,* a burning, a brand, a sword, = Icel. *brandr,* a firebrand, a sword, as ter. *brand* as Dan. *brand,* a fire, = Sw. *brand,* orig. a burning, < **brinnan* (pret. **brann*) = Goth. *brinnan,* etc., burn: see *burn*¹. Hence, from OHG., in mod. use, also from G., Dan., Sw. *brand,* from = Pr. *bran* = It. *brando,* a sword (> OF. *brandir,* etc., brandish: see *brandish*), F. *brandon,* a torch, brand: see *brandon*¹. See also *brand*², *brand*³, *brandy*¹.] 1. A burning piece of wood, or a stick or piece of wood partly burned.

Is not this a *brand* plucked out of the fire? Zech. iii. 2.

The deep-mouthed chimney, dimly lit by dying *brands.*
Whittier, Garmsey of Cape Ann.

2. A sword. [Now only poetical.]

Then drew he forth the *brand* Excalibur.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. A mark made by burning with a hot iron, as upon a cask, to indicate the manufacturer or the quality of the contents, etc., or upon an animal as a means of identification; a trademark; hence, a mark made in other ways than by burning, as by cutting or painting.—4. Quality or kind, as indicated by a brand: as, flour of a good *brand.*

Any quantity of gunpowder so finished or blended as to give identical results at proof is termed a *brand,* and receives a distinctive number. *Encyc. Brit.,* XI. 328.

5. A mark formerly put upon criminals with a hot iron, generally to indicate the character of their crime and for identification; hence, any mark of infamy; a stigma.

The shrug, the hum, or ha; these petty *brands*
That calumny doth use. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

Tories and Whigs had concurred . . . in putting a *brand* on Ludlow. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., xiv.

6. A disease of plants which usually appears as blackish pustules, resembling burned spots, the cause of the disease being some parasitic fungus. Also sometimes applied to the heterospecific stage of fungi belonging to the *Uredineæ.* Also called *rust, smut,* and *burn.*—**Bladder-brand.** Same as *bunt*¹.

brand (brand), *v. t.* [< ME. *brandren, brondyn* = D. *branden;* from the noun.] 1. To burn or impress a mark upon with, or as if with, a hot iron.

Catholicism has been *branded* into the national heart of Ireland and Poland by the ardent fire they have scattered from the enemies of their race and faith.
J. S. Jeanblanc, Short Studies, p. 388.

2. To mark in some other way, as with a pigment: as, to *brand* sheep.—3. To mark with a hot iron as a punishment for crime.

The thief with *branded* cheek and the industrious *branded* by the vain and the idle with this odious appellation [miser].
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

branded (brand'ded), *a.* [A form of *brinded,* q. v., uniting its ultimate source, *brand,*] 1. Brindled; of a reddish-brown color. [Scotch.]—2. In *zoöl.,* marked as if branded or colored.—**Branded drum,** a scimoid fish, *Sciæna ocellata,* with branded-like spots at the root of the tail. See *drum,* and cut under *redtail.*

brandenburg (bran'den-bėrg), *n.* [Named from *Brandenburg* in Germany.] 1. A kind of ornamental button with loops, worn on the front of a man's coat. See *frog.*—2. An ornamental facing on a military coat, having somewhat the character of the preceding, and forming parallel bars of embroidery: peculiar to certain uniforms, such as those worn by hussars and the like.

brandenburg porcelain. See *porcelain.*

brander¹ (bran'dėr), *n.* [< *brand, v.,* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who brands.—2. [G. *brander,* < D. *brander,* a fire-ship, < *brand, brander.*] A name applied in German universities to a student during his second term. *Longfellow.*

brander² (bran'dėr), *n.* [Shortened from ME. *brandirr,* brand-iron: see *brand-iron.* Cf. *brandrith.*] 1. A gridiron. [Scotch.]—2. Same as *brandrith,* 3. [North. Eng.]

brander³ (bran'dėr), [< *brander*², *n.*] I. *trans.* To broil on a brander or gridiron; grill. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To be or become broiled on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

There's no muckle left on the spule-bane; it will *brander* though; it will *brander* very well.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, I. xviii.

brandering (bran'dėr-ing), *n.* [< *brander*², *a* gridiron, + *-ing*¹.] The operation of covering the under surface of a roof with battens to which laths can be fastened to give a better hold to the plastering.

brand-goose (brand'gōs), *n.* Same as *brent-goose.*

brandied (bran'did), *a.* [< *brandy* + *-ed*².] Mingled with brandy; made stronger by the addition of brandy; flavored or treated with brandy.—**Brandied fruit,** fruit preserved with the addition of brandy to the syrup.

brandify (bran'di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brandified,* ppr. *brandifying.* [< *brandy* + *-fy.*] To brandy; mix brandy with.

You drink three glasses of a *brandified* liquor called sherry at dinner. *Thackeray,* Early and Late Papers.

branding-iron (bran'ding-ī'ėrn), *n.* Same as *brand-iron,* 3.

brand-iron (brand'ī'ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *brandirn, brondirn, brandthirne,* also *brandire, brondyre* (> Sc. *brander,* a gridiron: see *brander*²), etc., < AS. *brandisen* (= D. *brandijzer* = MHG. *brandîsen,* G. *brandeisen* = ODan. *brandejærn* = Sw. *brandjern,* a trivet), an andiron, < *brand,* a brand, + *isen,* iron: see *brand* and *iron.* Cf. *brandrith.*] 1. An iron bar or stand on which to support brands or burning wood; an andiron.

A massy old . . . *brand-iron* about a yard and a half wide, and the four upright ends three feet six inches high.
W. Howitt, Remarkable Places (1842), I. 30.

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2. A trivet to set a pot on.—**3.** An iron used in branding.

Shame burning *brand-irons* in her hand did hold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 24.

4t. [A forced sense, with ref. to *brand*, a sword.] A sword.

He with their multitude was nought dismayd,
But with stout courage turned upon them all,
And with his *brondiron* round about him layd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 32.

The villaine met him in the middle fall,
And with his club bet backe his *brondyron* bright.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 10.

brandish (bran'dish), *v.* [< ME. *braundisshen, braundisen*, < OF. *brandiss-*, stem of certain parts of *brandir*, F. *brandir*, = Pg. *brandir* = Sp. *blandir* = It. *brandire*), brandish, < *brand*, etc., a sword: see *brand*, I.] *trans.* **1.** To move or wave, as a weapon; raise and move in various directions; shake or flourish about: as, to *brandish* a sword or a cane.

His *brandished* sword did blind men with his beams.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I., 1.

2. Figuratively, to play with; flourish: as, "to *brandish* syllogisms," *Locke*.

II.† *intrans.* To move with a flourish; toss.

Brandishes not with thin head, but rebuffs him on the caste.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

He will *brandish* against a tree, and break his sword . . . combly upon the knotty part.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 1.

brandish (bran'dish), *n.* [< *brandish*, *v.*] A shake or flourish, as of a weapon.

I can wound with a *brandish*, and never draw bow for the matter.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, p. 8.

Brandishes of the fan.
Tatler, No. 107.

brandisher (bran'dish-er), *n.* One who brandishes: as, "*brandishers* of speares," *Chapman*, Iliad, ii.

brandishing† (bran'dish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brandish*, *v.*] The act of flourishing a weapon.

brandishing² (bran'dish-ing), *n.* A corruption of *bratticing*.

brandle (bran'dl), *v.* [Also written *branle*; < F. *branler*, formerly spelled *bransler, brasler*, prob. contr. from *brandeler* (= It. *brandolare*; cf. F. *brandiller*, shake, wag), < *brandir*, brandish: see *brandish*, *brantle*, and *brawl*².] **1.** *intrans.* To waver; totter; shake; reel.

Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought; and subjects cannot be too certain when the state *brandles*.
Lord Northampton, in State Trials, 1606.

II. *trans.* To shake; agitate; confuse.

This new question began to break the ranks of type and antitype.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, xii. § 28.

brandlet†, *n.* [Cf. *brantail*.] An old name for the redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura*.

brandling (brand'ling), *n.* [< *brand* + *-ling*².] **1.** The smolt, or salmon of the first year.—**2.** A small red worm of the family *Lumbricidæ*, *Lumbricus foetidus*, related to the earthworm, but with the body banded with alternate brown and yellow segments. It especially harbors in old dunghills, and is used for bait in fresh-water fishing. Also called *brandle-worm*.

Also written *brandlin*.

brand-mark (brand'märk), *n.* A distinguishing mark burned upon the skin of an animal as a means of identification; hence, a mark cut, as on timber, or painted, etc., for this purpose.

brand-new (brand'nū'), *adv.* [< *brand* + *new*; = MD. *brandnieuw*; cf. the equiv. E. dial. *brand-fire new, fire-new* (in Shakspere), D. *vonkel-nieuw* = G. *funkel-neu*, lit. 'sparkle-new,' G. *nagel-neu*, lit. 'nail-new,' like E. *spick-and-span new, span-new*, q. v. But in popular use the first element, *brand*, is not felt, the common form being *brand-new*, and this regarded as an intensive of *new*.] New as a brand, that is, glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge; hence, quite new; fire-new.

A pair of *brand-new* jockey-boots, one of Mr. Pelgrave's present fits.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 23.

The resurrection of an old truth may seem to have upon it some glittering reflection from the first rays of the morning of a *brand-new* life.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 183.

brandon† (bran'don), *n.* [< ME. *brandon*, *brandoun*, < OF. *brandon* = Pr. *brando* = Sp. *blando* = Pg. *brandão* = It. *brandone*, brand, firebrand, torch; in def. 3, with sense of *brand*, < OF. *brand*, etc., a sword: see *brand*.] **1.** A torch; a brand; a flame.

He bar the dragon in his hande that yaf thourgh his throte so grete *brandon* of fier that the eir that was blakke of the duste and powder becom all reede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 406.

2. A wisp of straw or stubble. [Prov. Eng.]—**3t.** A sword.

Her right hand swings a *brandon* in the air.
Arrnamond, Flowers of Sion, No. 35.

brandon²† (bran'don), *n.* [Cf. *brantle, brandle*³.] A kind of dance.

bran-drench (bran'drench), *n.* A bath used in leather-manufacture, prepared by soaking wheaten bran in cold water, diluting with warm water, and straining through a fine hair sieve.

brandreth, *n.* See *brandrith*.

brandrette†, *n.* Same as *brandrith*.

brandrith, **brandreth** (brand'rith, -reth), *n.* [< ME. *brandrythe*, also in corrupt forms *brandelede, braniede, branlet*, an iron tripod fixed over a fire; < AS. *brandréda*, an andiron (but the ME. form may be from Icel.; cf. Icel. *brandreidh*, a grate; = OHG. *brantreita*, MHG. *brantreite*), < *brand*, E. *brand*, + *réda* = Icel. *reidha*, implements, *reidhi*, tackle, harness, etc.: see *array*, *v.* Cf. *brander*³, *brand-iron*.] **1.** An iron tripod fixed over a fire; a trivet; a brand-iron. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A fence or rail round the opening of a well. [Eng.]

Wells are digged, and they are compassed about with a *Brandrith* lest any should fall in.
Camden, Visible World, p. 109.

3. One of the supporters of a corn-stack. Also called *brander*. [Prov. Eng.]

brandschatz (brant'shätz), *v. t.* [< G. *brandschatzen* (MHG. *brantschatzen*), lay (a town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn, < *brand*, burning, + *schatzen*, to lay under contribution (*schatz*, tax, contribution).] To lay (a captured town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn it, or by actually burning it in part. [Rare.]

In the [Drake] retreat from Lisbon, midsummer of 1596, having captured and *brandschatzed* St. Domingo and Carthagena, and burned St. Augustine.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 102.

brand-spore (brand'spōr), *n.* Same as *teleutospore*.

brandstick (brand'stik†), *n.* [Cf. *banstickle*.] An Orkney name for the stickleback.

bran-duster (bran'dus'tėr), *n.* In *milling*, an apparatus for removing, by means of agitators and sieves, the last traces of flouring to bran after it has passed the bolting-mill.

brandwine† (brand'win), *n.* Same as *brandywine*.

Buy any *brand-wine*, buy any brand-*wine*!
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

brandy¹ (bran'di), *n.* [Short for *brandy-wine*, q. v.] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or by the fermentation of the wine-press. The average proportion of alcohol in brandy ranges from 48 to 58 per cent. The name *brandy* is now given to spirits from other liquors, and in the United States to that which is distilled from cider and from peaches. See *grande champagne*, *fine champagne* (under *champagne*), *cognac*, and *eau-de-vie*.—**British brandy**, a common kind of brandy distilled in England from malt liquors, and given the flavor and color of French brandy by artificial means.

brandy² (bran'di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brandied*, ppr. *brandying*. [< *brandy*¹, *n.*] To mix or flavor with brandy.

brandy³ (bran'di), *a.* [< *brand*, *n.*, 6, + *-y*¹.] Smutty. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

brandy-bottle (bran'di-bot'l), *n.* A name of the yellow water-lily of Europe, *Nuphar luteum*, from the color of the flower or the shape of the seed-vessel.

brandy-fruit (bran'di-früt), *n.* Fruit preserved in brandy, to which sugar is usually added.

brandy-pawnee (bran'di-pâ'nē), *n.* [< *brandy*¹ + *pawnee*, an E. spelling of Hind. *pānī*, water.] The Anglo-Indian name for brandy and water.

brandy-snap (bran'di-snap), *n.* A gingerbread cracker flavored with brandy.

brandy-wine (bran'di-win), *n.* [< D. *brandewijn*, also *brandewijn* (formerly *brand-wijn* and *brandende wijn* (= MLG. *brannewin*; cf. Sw. *brännvin* = Dan. *brændevin* = F. *brandevin*, after the D. form), < *branden* (ppr. *brandende*, pp. *gebrand*), burn, also distill (= E. *brand*, a burning), + *wijn* = E. *wine*. Cf. G. *brandwein* (after the D.), *branntwein*, *branntewein*, MHG. *brantewin*, *brant wein*, also *prunt wein*, also *gerunt wein*, i. e., burnt wine. Now shortened to *brandy*¹, q. v.] Brandy.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such.
Wiseman, Surgery.

brangle¹ (brang'gl), *v. i.* [Prob. a modification of *brandle* or *brabble*, in imitation of *strangle*. Words of this sort, being regarded as more or less imitative, are subject to irreg. variation.] To wrangle; dispute contentiously; squabble. [Now, with its derivatives, obsolete or rare.]

Here I conceive that flesh and blood will *brangle*,
And murmuring Reason with the Almighty wrangle.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

An honest man will not offer the injury . . . if he is were a *brangling* knave, 'tis his fashion so to do.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 379.

brangle² (brang'gl), *n.* [< *brangle*¹, *v.*] A wrangle; squabble; noisy contest or dispute.

A *brangle* between him and his neighbour.
Scott, Waverley, xxxi., Xxi., Letter 410.

brangle³†, *n.* [Var. of *brantle*, q. v.] A kind of dance. See *brantle*.

branglement (brang'gl-ment), *n.* [< *brangle*¹ + *-ment*.] A brangling, brangle, or wrangle.

brangler (brang'gler), *n.* One who brangles; a quarrelsome person.

This poor young gentleman . . . was first drawn into a quarrel by a rude *brangler*, and then persecuted and like to be put to death by his kin and allies.
Scott, Monastery, II. 112.

branglesome (brang'gl-sum), *a.* [< *brangle*¹ + *-some*.] Quarrelsome. *Mackay*.

brangling (brang'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brangle*¹, *v.*] A quarrel or wrangle.

She does not set business back by unquiet *branglings* and fault-finding quarrels.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 847.

branial (brā'ni-al), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κράνιον* + *-ial*; after *cranial*, etc.] Pertaining to the brain; cerebral.

brank¹ (brangk), *v. i.* [< ME. *branken*, prance, wag the head, as a horse]; appar. a modified form of *prank*, *v.*] **1.** To make a show or fine appearance; prank. [Rare.]

Lieutenant Hornby . . . came branking into the yard with two hundred pounds' worth of trappings upon him.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxii.

2. To hold up the head affectedly. [Prov. Eng.]

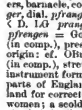
brank² (brangk), [E. dial., perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. L. *branca*, variant *brace*, quoted by Pliny as the name of a Gallic name of a white kind of corn, L. *sandala*, var. *scandala*, LL. *scandula*.] Buckwheat. [Eng.]

brank³, **n.** [Cf. *brangle*².] Confusion.

brank⁴†, **n.** [Cf. *brangle*².] A kind of dance.

brank⁵ (brangk), *n.* See *branks*.

branks (brangks), *n. pl.* [Gael. *brancas*, now *branglas*, *branglus*, an instrument of punishment, a kind of pillory (cf. *brang*, a halter), = Ir. *brancas*, a halter; prob. from Teut.: cf. D. *prang*, pinch, confinement, *pranger*, pinchers, barnacle, collar, G. *pranger*, dial. *pfranger*, a pillory, < D. *lid* = Prov. G. MHG. *pfrengen* = Goth. *praggan* (in comp.), press; of Slavic origin: cf. Olbulg. *pragŭ*, press (in comp.), stretch.] **1.** An instrument formerly used in parts of England and Scotland for curbing scolding women; a scolding-bridle. It consisted of a headpiece inclosing the head of the offender, with a flat iron which entered the mouth and depressed the tongue.



Branks.

2. A sort of bridle for horses and cows. Instead of leather, it has attached side a piece of wood fitted to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added, but more frequently a wooden nose resembling a muzzle. [Scotch.]

3. The mumps.

brankursine (brang'kėr-sin), *n.* [< F. *branc-ursine*, *branche-ursine* = Pr. *branca orsina* = Sp. Pg. *branca ursina* = It. *branca orsina*, *branca-ursina*, < ML. *branca*, a claw (see *branch*), + L. *ursinus*, of a bear, < *ursus*, bear; the leaves have been supposed to resemble bear's claws.] Bear's-breech, a plant of the genus *Acanthus*.

branle¹†, *v.* See *brandle*.

branle² (bron'l), **n.** [F.: see *brantle*, *brawl*².] A kind of dance; a country-dance of all dances in which one or two dancers lead all the others, who repeat all that the first have done, as the latter progress to the lower end. See *brantle*, *brawl*².

branlin (bran'lin), *n.* Same as *brandling*.

bran-new, *a.* See *brand-new*.

branning (bran'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bran*¹, *v.*] The process of steeping cloth before or after dyeing, or skins preparatory to tanning, in a bath or vat of bran-water.

They [skins] are now ready for the *branning*, which is done by mixing 40 lbs. of bran with 20 gallons of water, and keeping them in this fermentable mixture for three weeks.
Ure, Dict., III. 86.

branny (bran'i), *a.* [< *bran*¹ + *-y*¹.] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran.

brangle, *n.* See *brandle*.

brant¹ (brant), *a.* [Also written *brent*; < ME. *brant, brent*, < AS. *brant*, keen = Icel. *brattr* = OSw. *branter*, Sw. *brant*, *bratt* = Dan. *brat*, steep.] Steep; precipitous. [Now dialectal.]

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A man may ... sit on a *brast* hill side, but if he give never so little forefoot, he cannot but break ... but he must needs run headlong. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

brant[2] (brant), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.—**White brant**, a name of the snow goose, *Anser* (or *Chen*) *hyperboreus*, in the United States and Canada, where it is common. The plumage of the adult is snow-white, excepting the black primaries and usually a rusty color on the head; the bill and feet are pinkish. See cut under *Chen*.

Brantа (bran'tä), *n.* [*brant*[2].] 1. A genus of geese: same as *Bernicla* or *Branthus*. —2. A genus of ducks: a synonym of *Fuligula*.

brantail (bran'tāl), *n.* [E. dial., for **brant-tail* or **brand-tail*, that is, red-tail. See *brand*, *brant-fox*, *brent-goose*.] A name of the redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicurus*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

brant-fox (brant'foks), *n.* (*brant*[2] for *brand* (in allusion to its yellowish-brown color) + *fox*; = D. *brandvos* = G. *brandfuchs*, brant-fox, a sorrel horse; cf. Sw. *brand-räf* = Dan. *brandræv*, brant-fox (Sw. *räf*, Dan. *ræv*, fox). See *brant*[2], *brent-goose*.] *Vulpes alopex*, a variety of Swedish fox, smaller than the common fox.

brant-goose (brant'gōs), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.

brantle (bran'tl), *n.* [Also written *brandle* and by contraction *brant* (see *brawle*[2], < OF. *brandiz*, F. *branle*, a dance, < *branler*, move to and fro, shake: see *brandle*.] 1. A kind of dance. See *brando*[2].

The King takes out the Duchesse of York, and the Duke the Duchesse of Buckingham, the Duke of Monmouth my Lady Castlemaine, and so other lords other ladies; and they danced the *brantle*. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 30, 1662.

2. A song for dance-music.

Brandles, ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 8.

brandular (bran'dū-lär), *n.* [A Latin-seeming form made from *brain*, after *granular* as related to *grain*.] Relating to the brain; cerebral. [Rare.]

Either a trick, practised upon me, or it might be a *brandular* illusion. *T. Taylor*, Diana Vindicated, p. 284.

braquemard[1], *n.* Same as *braquemart*.

braquemard[2], *n.* [OF., also *braquemard*, *brabequemar* (> Mlg. *braguamarius*, *braquemardius*); cf. OF. *braquet*, a poniard, < *braquer*, bend, aim.] A short sword with a single edge. It is generally thought to have been that type of sword in which the back is perfectly straight and the curves cut out in such a way that the broadest part of the blade is near the point.

braser, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *brace*[1].

brasen, *a.* See *brazen*.

brash[1] (brash), *v. t.* [The several words spelled *brash* are chiefly of dial. origin and of mod. appearance, and appar. in part of mod. formation. The senses overlap, and make the separation of the words uncertain.] To break; break up, a popular formation on *break*, *brack*[1], with the terminal form of *bash*, *dash*, *crash*, words of similar sense; cf. *brash*[2], a broken piece, and the sense of 'assault, attack,' it is also found in early mod. Sc. as *breache*, appar. a var. of *brash*, *v.*; ef. MLG. *braschen*, *breschen*, intr., crack, make a loud noise, roast, toast, Mod. Sw. *brasa*, make a loud noise, = Norw. *braska*, make a loud noise, roar, boast, = Sw. *braska*, rustle, bustle, boast, = Dan. *braske*, boast, brag. [Scotch.] [Scotch.] 1. To break to pieces; smash: as, he *brashed* in the door.—2. To disturb; disorder; break up the order or comfort of.

I am terribly *brashed* with all these things about. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 106.

3†. To assault; attack.

brash[1] (brash), *n.* [< *brash*[1], *v.*; cf. MLG. *brasch*, a crack, crash, Dan. *brask*, a boast, Oban, also a crash, loud noise, a boast. In sense 4, cf. dial. *brasch*. The word in this sense cannot be taken, as supposed, from mod. F. *brèche* (pron. nearly brish), breccia; moreover, brèche is a different form through *Basque*, see *breccia*, *breach*.] 1. A crash. [Prov. Eng.] —2. An assault; an attack. [Scotch.]—3. An effort; a short turn of work. [Scotch.]—4. A confused heap of fragments. (*a*) In *geol.*, a mass of loose, broken, or angular fragments of rocks, resulting from weathering or disintegration in place. *Lyell*. (*b*) *Naut.*, small fragments of crushed ice collected by winds or currents near the shore, but so loosely compacted that a ship can easily force her way through. *Kane*.

The ice first forms in thin, irregular flakes called "sludge," and when this is compacted enough to hold snow it is known as *brash*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 228.

(*c*) Refuse boughs of trees; clippings of hedges; loose twigs.

brash[2] (brash), *n.* [Hardly connected, as supposed, with *leek*, *breyst-leik*, weakness of body, < *breyst*, weak, infirm (in a moral sense), prop. brittle (see *brash*[3]), but perhaps a particular use of *brash*[1], *n.*] 1. A transient fit of sickness. *Burns*. [Scotch.]—2. Acidity in the mouth occasioned by a disordered stomach. Also called *waterbrash*.—**Weazing brash**, a severe form of diarrhœa which sometimes follows weazing.

brash[3] (brash), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. (North.) *brasse*, brittle; prob., with some alteration of form (perhaps by confusion with *brash*[1], *n.*, 4), < Icel. *bresky*, mod. also *breisky*, brittle (cf. *brash*[2]); perhaps ult. connected with *break* and *brickle*.] Brittle. [Local, U. S.]

brash[4] (brash), *a.* [Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *bras*, ir. *bras*, *brasach*, hasty, impetuous, keen, sharp, = Manx *brash*, *brashy*, *barack*, > G. *barsch* = Dan. Sw. *barsk*, harsh, impetuous. Not connected with the equiv. *rash*[1].] Impetuous; rash; hasty in temper. *Grose*. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

brash[4] (brash), *n.* [Appar. < *brash*[4], *a.*; but perhaps a particular use of *brash*[1], *n.*] A violent push. [Prov. Eng.]

brash[4] (brash), *v. i.* [Appar. < *brash*[4], *a.*; but perhaps a particular use of *brash*[1], *v.*] To run headlong. [Prov. Eng.]

brashy (brash'i), *a.* [Appar. a particular use of *brash*[1].] A shower.

brashy[2] (brash'i), *a.* [Appar. < *brash*[1], *n.*, 4, or *brash*[2], *n.*] Sickly; rubbishy. [Prov. Eng.]

brashy[3] (brash'i), *a.* (< *brash*[2] + *-y*[1].] Subject to frequent ailment, as horses; delicate in constitution. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

brashy[3] (brash'i), *a.* Also *brashie*; appar. < *brash*[3] + *-y*[1].] Stormy. [Scotch.]

brasiator†, *n.* [Mod., < *brasiare*, brew: see *brasserie*.] A brewer.

brasiatrix†, *n.* [ML., fem. of *brasiator*, q. v.] A female brewer.

brasier, *n.* See *brazier*.

brasil, *n.* See *brazil*.

brasilin, **brasiline**, *n.* See *brazilin*.

brasils (bras'ilz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *brasil*, and E. dial. *brast*, piece of iron.] A kind of coal occurring in the middle of the Ten-yard coal in South Staffordshire, and preferred by some smelters for cupola furnaces, because it contains so much inorganic matter that a too rapid consumption is prevented. *Percy*.

brasina† (bra-sī'nä), *n.* [ML., also *brasina* (OF. *brasine*), < *brasare*, *brassare*, brew: see *brasserie*.] A brew-house.

brasinaria†, *n.* [ML.] Same as *brasina*.

brasium†, *n.* [ML., also *bracium*: see *brasserie*.] Malt.

brasmatinæ, *n.* [Gr. *βρασματίας*, equiv. to *βράσσω*, an upward earthquake, < *βράσσειν*, shake, throw up.] An earthquake, when characterized by an upward movement.

brasque (brask), *n.* [< F. *brasque*.] A paste variously made, used as a lining for crucibles and furnaces.

The *brasque* of the larger-sized crucibles is formed of anthracite powder, with a small proportion of fire-clay.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 74.

brasque (brask), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brasqued*, ppr. *brasquing*. [< *brasque*, *n.*] To line with brasque.

The pig is melted in a separate hearth, in fact is passed through a sort of "refinery" fire or refinery before it reaches the finery proper; the bed of this latter is *brasqued* or lined with charcoal powder moistened and rammed in, and is then heated.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 310.

brass (bras), *n.* and *a.* [< AS. *bræs*, *bræs*, *æs*, *bræs*, brass, as Icel. *brasa* (Haldorsen), solder (> Gael. *prais* = Ir. *pras* or *W. pres*, brass); related to Icel. *brasa*, harden in the fire, = Sw. *brasa*, flame, = Dan. *brase*, blaze, = Sw. *brasa*, coals (see *brazier*[1]); cf. OSw. and Sw. *bräsa*, fire, Icel. *brasa* (occurring once), a cook. Hence *brace*[2], *brazen*, *brazier*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. An important alloy, consisting essentially of copper and zinc. The proportion in which the two metals are combined differs considerably in different kinds of brass. Brass in general is harder than copper, and consequently wears better than that metal. It is malleable and ductile, so that it can be easily rolled into thin sheets, or be hammered into any desired shape. It turns easily in the lathe, and can be drawn into fine wire. Its color is a more or less yellowish golden color, and is cheaper than copper. The color of brass varies with the proportions of the ingredients. A full yellow variety contains about two parts of copper to one of zinc. This alloy was known to the ancients, and was made by them before they had any knowledge of the metal zinc as such. It is not among the metallic substances mentioned by Homer; but it was well known to Strabo, who describes the mode of manufacturing it from the skadelitic ore (calamine), and calls the alloy *orichalc* (*oreichalcos*). See *orichalc*, *pinchbeck*, *prince's metal*, *mosaic gold*, *Mantz's metal*, and *yellow metal*. In rhetorical comparisons, brass is a common type of hardness, durability, or obduracy.

Unless my nerves were *brass* or hammer'd steel.
Shak., Sonnets, cx.

Men's evil manners live in *brass*; their virtues
We write in water. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

brassage

2. A utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass: as, to clean the *brasses* on board a ship.—3. In *mech.*, a pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush, supporting a gudgeon: so called because frequently made of brass.—4. In *medieval archæol.*, a funeral monument consisting of a plate of brass, usually of rectangular shape and often of large size, incised with an effigy of the deceased and figures of arms, inscriptions, and frequently accessory ornament. Such brasses are sometimes splendidly engraved, and some examples the designs are executed in relief, or in relief in combination with engraving. Slabs of stone inlaid with figures, etc., in brass are also called brasses, and are a usual form of medieval monument. Both the plates of brass and the inlaid stones were frequently placed in the ordinary pavement of churches. Comparatively few of such monuments executed wholly in brass survive, as the value of the metal has caused it to be melted down and applied to other uses.

Brass of Eleanor Bohun (died 1399), in Westminster Abbey.

Among the knightly *brasses* of the graves,
And by the cold Hic Jacet of the dead.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

5. A brass musical instrument, or, collectively, the brass instruments in a band or an orchestra.—6. Money. [Now only colloq.]

Withouten pite, pitour! pore men thou robbedest,
And bere hoer *bras* on thi bac to Calays to seile.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 180.

We should scorn each bribing varlet's *brass*.
Sp. Hall, Satires, IV. v. 12.

Trying to get out of debt, a very ancient slough, called by the Latins aes alienum, another's *brass*, for some of their coins were of that metal. *Brass* ; still living, and dying, and buried by this other's *brass*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 9.

7. In *coal-mining*, iron pyrites. It occurs in small particles disseminated through the coal, or in veinlets or thin scaly partings. (Rarely used except in the plural.)

8. Excessive assurance; impudence; brazenness: as, he has *brass* enough for anything. [Colloq.]

She in her defence made him appear such a rogue that the chief justice wondered he had the *brass* to appear in a court of justice. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 256.

To me he appears the most impudent piece of *brass* that ever came with a face to Court.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III.

Brass-blacking, *n.* Same as *brass-dipping*, 2.—**Brass-making**, a preparation for staining glass, made by exposing thin brass plates upon tiles in the annealing-arch of the glass-house, until they are completely oxidized into a black powder. This powder, fused with glass, gives various shades of red and turquoise.—**Brass-nail**, or **brass-leaf**, Dutch leaf or Dutch gold, formed by beating out plates of brass or copper into thin leaves. Brass-leaf paper and its various alloys ground to fine powder and used with varnish for decorative purposes. Many of the so-called brass-paints are bronze-powders.

II. *a.* Made or composed of brass; pertaining to or resembling brass; brazen; brassy.

Trumpet, blow loud,
Send thy *brass* voice through all these lazy tents.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3.

Brass instrument. See *wind-instrument*.—**Brass rule.** See *rule*.

brass[1] (bras), *v. t.* [< *brass*[1], *n.* Cf. *brazel*.] To cover or coat over with brass. Copper is brassed by exposing its surface to the fumes of metallic zinc, or by boiling it in diluted nitric acid to which an amalgam of zinc and cream of tartar has been added. Iron is brassed by first coppering it, after pickling, into melted brass, and by electro-deposition.

brass[2] (bras), *n.* [Also *bras*, q. v.; same as *brace*[1], q. v.; a def. < OF. *brasse*, "a fathom or an arm's full; or a measure of five foot" (Cotgrave), F. *brasse*, naut., a fathom (= Pr. *brassa* = Cat. *brassa* = Sp. *braza* = Pg. *braça* (ML. *brassa*, *brassia*), a fathom), same as *brace*, the two arms, < L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm: see *brace*[1] (of which *brass*[2] is a doublet) and *brachium*. Cf. ir. *bracas* (> Swiss *bracke*), a measure, a 'cubit' or 'fathom,' lit. arm, < L. *brachium*, arm.] 1†. *Naut.*, same as *brace*.—2. A cognate and European measure of length, equal to the extended arms or more; a fathom. The old French *brasse* was 6·39 English inches; the Spanish *braza* is 65·67 inches; the Portuguese, 85·4 inches; the *brazado* of the Canary Isles (a variety of the Spanish *braza*), 71·8 inches; the *braça* of Portugal and Brazil, 86 inches; the Norwegian *brass*, commonly used on North German nautical charts, 74·1 inches. [The word is confused with another derived from the singular *brace* and signifying an arm's length.]

brassage (brās'āj), *n.* [OF. *brassage*, *brassiage* (ML. *bracegium*, *bracagium*), brassage (cf. ML. *bracetor*, minter), F. *brassage*, coinage, minting, < *brasser*, stir up (the melted metal):

brasserie.] A percentage levied to pay for the cost of coining money. See *seigniorage.*

brassart, brassard (brəs'ärt, -ärd), *n.* [Also *brasset* (Skinner); < F. *brassart, brasseal, brassal,* now *brassard,* < *bras,* arm: see *brace*[1], *n.*, and cf. *bracer,* 2.] In the armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, that part which covered the arm, superseding the vambrace, bracelet, rerebrace, or tuile.

Brassart.

brass-band (brăs'band'), *n.* A band or company of musical performers, all or most of whom play upon metal (chiefly brass) wind-instruments; a military band.

brass-bas (brăs'bas), *n.* A percoidean fish, *Morone labrax:* so called from its bright brassy color, tinged with blue on the back and marked on the sides with 7 to 9 large interrupted black bands. It attains the size of the common striped bass, and inhabits fresh waters of the Mississippi valley.

brass[1] (brăs), *n.* [Cf. G. *brassen,* the bream; nlt. as *barse, bass*[1]. Cf. *bream*[1].] A name of the European bass.

brass[2], *n.* See *brass*[3].

brassen[1], *a.* [See *brassin* ; < *brass* + *-en*[2]: see *brazen.*] A variant of *brazen.*

brasserie (brăs'ėr-ē), *n.* [F. (ML. *brasseria*), < *brasser,* brew, mash, stir up, < OF. *brasser,* < ML. *braciare* (*brasiare, braxare, brassare*), brew, < *bracinm* (*brasium, braxum*), brace (> OF. *brai, brez*), malt, L. (Gallic) *brace* (var. *braces*), a kind of corn: cf. *bread*[1]. In France, a brewery, or a beer-garden attached to a brewery; also, any beer-garden or beer-saloon.

To-day while Mr. B. was sitting in a *brasserie,* a lady approached and shot him.
N. Y. Herald, Dispatches from Paris.

brassett (brəs'et), *n.* Same as *brassart.*

brass-finisher (brăs'fin'ish-ėr), *n.* A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.

brass-founder (brăs'foun'dėr), *n.* A maker of brass or articles cast in brass.

brass-furnace (brăs'fėr'nās), *n.* One of two kinds of furnace for the making and founding of brass. (*a*) A reverberatory furnace for large quantities of the alloy. (*b*) A crucible-furnace for small quantities. In this furnace the crucible is placed within a cast-iron cylinder lined with fire-brick and set over a fire-pit. The mouth of the cylinder is covered with a metal block called a *tile.* Each crucible has its own flue connecting with the chimney. The oven for drying coryls is generally placed above the furnace, and connected with the flue to utilize the heat of the latter.

Brassica (brăs'i-kạ), *n.* [L. (> AS. *brassice,* ME. *brassik, brasik*[1]), cabbage.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including more than a hundred species, all of which are natives of Europe and northern Asia. Several species have long been in cultivation, and are the origin of a large number of varieties of plants used as table vegetables and as fodder. *B. oleracea* has given rise to all the forms of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kohl-rabi, kale, Brussels sprouts, etc., cultivated for their leaves or inflorescence, or, in the case of the kohl-rabi, for the turnip-like enlargement of the stem. *B. rapa* or *pestris* is the parent of the turnip and of the rutabaga, in which the nourishment is stored in the root, and of the colza and rape, which are raised for the oil of the seed. *B. alba* and *B. nigra* are the white and black mustards. The charlock, *B. Sinapistrum,* usually a troublesome weed, and some other species in the East, are sometimes cultivated, chiefly for their seeds. See cute under *broccoli* and *sprout.*

brassie, *n.* See *brassy*[2].

brassil (brăs'il), *n.* [See *brasile, brazil.*] In *mining,* a name sometimes applied to the pyritiferous material occurring in metalliferous veins or in connection with coal. [Eng.]

brassily (brăs'i-li), *adv.* Impudently; with brazen confidence.

brassiness (brăs'i-nes), *n.* The quality or appearance of being brassy.

brassing (brăs'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brass*[3], *v.*] The operation of coating objects of metal with a film of brass.

Brassolinæ (brăs-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brassolis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, confined to America, of a brown color with short body and thickened antennæ. *Brassolis* and *Caligo* are leading genera, the latter containing the owl-butterflies.

brassoline (brăs'ō-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Brassolinæ.*

Brassolis (brăs'ō-lis), *n.* [NL.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Brassolinæ.*

brass-pavedi (brăs'pāvd), *a.* Paved with brass; hard or firm, as brass. *Spenser.*

brass-smith (brăs'smith), *n.* A smith who works in brass.

brass-visaged (brăs'viz'ājd), *a.* Brazen-faced; impudent: as, "that *brass-visaged* monster," *B. Jonson.*

brass-wind (brăs'wind), *n.* In *music,* that division of an orchestra which comprises players upon metal wind-instruments: contrasted with the *wood-wind,* the *strings,* etc.

brassy[1] (brăs'ī), *a.* and *n.* [< *brass*[1] + *-y*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having any of the qualities of brass; brazen: chiefly used in a derogatory sense: as, a *brassy* taste; the coloring is *brassy.*

Enough to prove a royal master down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms. *Shak.,* M. of V., iv. 1.

2. Brazen-faced; impudent. [Colloq.]

There's no talking
So brassy impudent durst undertake
The words that shall belong to't.
Middleton (and another), Widow of Watling-street, iii. 1.

II. *n.* A wooden golf-club shod with brass on the sole. *W. Park, Jr.*

brassy[2] (brăs'ī), *n.* [Also *brassie, bressie.* Cf. *brassel.* Fish-names are very unstable.] A Scotch name of the bib, a gadoid fish.

brast (brast). An obsolete form (present, preterit, and past participle) of *burst.* *Spenser,* F. Q., I. v. 31.

brastiuni, *n.* A variant of *brassium.*

brastle (bras'l), *v. i.* [< ME. *brastlen,* < AS. *brastlian, berastlian,* crackle, as burning wood, a falling tree, thunder, etc. (= MHG. *brastelen, prasteln,* G. *prasseln,* crackle), freq. of **brastan* (= MHG. *brasten,* crackle), MHG. *brasten,* crackle), < *berstan* (pret. *barst,* **brast*), burst: see *burst, brast,* and cf. *brattle*[1], which is a doublet of *brastle.* To crackle; crack with a noise. *Legamon,* iii. 141.—2. To boast; brag; crack. [North. Eng.]

brat[1] (brat), *n.* [< ME. *brat,* a coarse cloak, < ONorth. **brat,* < Ir. *brat,* cloak, mantle, apron, rag, = Ir. *brat,* a cloak, mantle, veil, *bratog,* a rag, = W. *brat,* a rag, pinafore.] 1. A coarse mantle or apron. *Chaucer.*—2. A child's bib or apron. [North. Eng.]—3. A clout; a rag. *Burns.* [Scotch.]—4. The film on the surface of some liquids, as on boiled milk when cold. [Prov. Eng.]

brat[2] (brat), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; perhaps a particular use of *brat*[1], a child's bib or apron, a rag, etc.: see *brat*[1], a child: now used only in contempt.] 1. A child: "*brat* is none of mine," *Shak.,* W. T., ii. 3; "their dirty *brats,*" *Thackeray.*

O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats!* O brood of blessed seed!
Gascoigne, De Profundis.

brat[3] (brat), *n.* [Cf. *bret.*] A local English name of the turbot.

bratch (brach), *n.* [The proper spelling of *bratch* in this pronunciation: see *bratch,* and cf. *bratchet.*] See *bratch, Grose.*

bratchet (brach'et), *n.* [Sc. also *bratchart*; < ME. *bracket,* < OF. *bracket* (= Pr. *braquet*; ML. *brachetus,* < Teel. *brakhir* = Sw. *bräcka* = Dan. *bracke*), a kind of hound; a bratch: applied contemptuously to a child.

The *bratchet's* bay
From the dark covert drove the prey.
Scott, Marmion, iii. Int.

To be plagued with a *bratchet* whelp — Whence come ye, my fair favoured little gossip? *Scott,* Kenilworth, II. xii.

brath, *a.* [Sc., also *braith*; < ME. *brath, broth, brathe,* < Icel. *bráðr* = Sw. *bräd* = Dan. *brad,* sudden, hasty.] Hasty; violent; fierce.

For this word was Saul wrath,
For oft ateth was he breuil [brinish] *brath.*
MS. in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 31.

brathi, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *bráðh,* haste, < *bráðr,* hasty: see *brath, a.*] Violence; fierceness.

In the *brathi* of his herth that he him makede.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 2216.

brathly, *adv.* [Sc. also *braithly*; < ME. *-ately, brathliche, brathlyche,* < Icel. **bráðliga* (= Sw. *bräddeligen*), < *bráðr* + *-ligr*[2].] Hastily; violently; fiercely.

Beris to syr Berille and *brathely* him hittes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1771.

brattach (brat'ak), *n.* [Gael. *brataich,* banner, flag, ensign, < *brat,* mantle, cloak, veil, rag: see *brat*[1].] A standard. [Scotch.]

bratticle (brat'i-kl), *n.* [Also *brattickle*; < *brattice*[1] + *-le.*] In *mining,* a board, plank, or brick lining or partition in a level or shaft, usually designed to form an air-passage or confine the current of air to a certain route. Also written *brettice, bretitia.*

brattice (brat'is), *n.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *bratticed,* ppr. *bratticing.* [< *brattice, n.*] To separate by a brattice.

The improvement of the circulation by *bratticing,* or separating the upward and downward currents by plates or tubes. *T. Wilson,* Steam Boilers, p. 168.

brattice-cloth (brat'is-klôth), *n.* In *coal-mining,* a heavy cloth or canvas, often covered with some waterproof material, and used temporarily as a brattice.

bratticing, brattishing (brat'is-ing, -ish-ing), *n.* [Also corruptly (in 2d sense) *brandishing;* < ME. *bratteysynge,* < *bratteys,* a battle, etc., < *bretasce, etc.,* brattice. See *bartizan,* which is appar. a var. of *bratticing.* In 3d sense directly from *brattice.* See *brattice.*] 1. An ornamental cresting, generally of open-work, as a medieval cresting of foliage, or the like. —2. Any open-work of rich and varied design, especially in metal.—3. A fence of boards in a mine or around dangerous machinery. See *brattice.*

brattish (brat'ish), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *brattice.*] 1. A shelf.—2. A seat with a high back. [Prov. Eng.]

brattishing, *n.* See *bratticing.*

brattle (brat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brattled,* ppr. *brattling.* [Appar. an imitative word. Cf. *brastle* and *rattle.*] 1. To make a loud rumbling or rattling noise; thunder.—2. To move rapidly with a clattering noise.

brattle (brat'l), *n.* [< *brattle, v.*] 1. A clattering noise like that made by the feet of horses moving rapidly.—2. Rapid motion; a short rapid race.

Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
Wi' recklering *brattle.*
Burns, To a Mouse.

3. A violent attack.

brattling (brat'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brattle, v.*] The act of making a clattering noise; tumult; uproar; quarrel.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman.
Jarr'd, but not drown'd, by the loud *brattling.*
Byron, Sardanapalus, iii. 1.

His voice sounded not unlike the *brattling* of a tin trumpet — owing to the number of hard northwesters which he had swallowed in the course of his seafaring.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 98.

bratty (brat'i), *n.*; pl. *brattys* (-iz). [Dim. of *brat*[1].] An apron. [Scotch.]

branch (brănch), *n.* [E. dial., also *branche, brawche.* Cf. *brank*[1], *n.*, 4.] Railings of straw to kindle fires. [Prov. Eng. (Kent.).]

branchin (brăn'chin), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *branch* + *-in* for *-ing*[1].] A collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. [Prov. Eng. (Oxfordshire).]

brandi, *v.* See *broad, broid.*

branderiet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *broidery.*

brandhwam, *n.* [E. dial., also *brayerham* and *brayham,* origin uncertain.] A dish composed of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together.

brandl, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *brawl*[1].

brandl[2] (brăl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A blue and white striped cloth made in India.

Brania (brā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Braniidæ. Brania cæca* is the common bee-louse.

branlid (brā'lid), *n.* A bee-louse of the family *Braniidæ.*

Braniidæ (brā'ni-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brania* + *-idæ.*] A family of pupiparous dipterous insects, the bee-lice, represented by the genus *Brania.*

The family *Braniidæ* comprises only a single minute species, and two females and one male. The head is large, wholly without eyes, the thorax small and without wings, and the legs are short and stout, with strong pectinated claws. They are parasitic upon the pupæ of honey-bees, especially the drones, living among the hair of the thorax. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* II. 433.

brauna (brā'nạ), *n.* [Braz.; also written *barauna* and *garauna.*] 1. A native name for *Melanoxylon Brauna,* a tall leguminous tree of Brazil, the wood of which is very durable and beautiful, and is applied to many uses.—2. A species of *Cassia.*

brauncht, *n.* and *r.* An obsolete form of *branch.*

Brauneberger (brōn-ne-bär'gėr), *n.* [G.] A white wine made near Trèves on the Mosel.

braunite (brou'nit), *n.* [< M. *Braun,* of Gotha, + *-ite*[2].] A native oxid of manganese, containing also 20 per cent. of manganese silicate.

It occurs in tetragonal crystals of a brownish-black color in Tavetsch, the Harz, Piedmont, and elsewhere.

Brauronian (brâ-rō'ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. Βραυρώνια, or Βραυρών, an epithet of Artemis, < Βραυρών, an Attic village and deme near Marathon.] Of or relating to Brauron, a deme of Attica, or to its inhabitants; specifically, an epithet of Artemis, who was worshiped under this title on the Acropolis at Athens.

brava (brä'vä). See remarks under *bravo, interj.*

bravade (brə-vād'), *n.* [< F. *bravade*: see *brave*, *v.*] Same as *bravado*.

Thou great Prometheus, like himself, this hot
And fierce *bravade* shall in a trice make vain.
Pendabuse.

bravado (brə-vä'dō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bravade* (< F. *bravade* = ODan. *bravat*, < Sp. *bravada*, now *bravata* (= It. *bravata*), boast, vain ostentation, < *bravo* = F. *brave* = E. *brave*, brave, bullying: see *brave* and *bravo*.] I. *n.*; pl. *bravadoes* or *bravadoes* (-dōz). 1. Pretentious boldness or bravery; arrogant or boastful menace; swaggering defiance.

In spite of our host's *bravado*. *Irving.*

No sooner was this mad *bravado* agreed upon than they turned the reins of their horses and made for Seville.
Irving, Moorish Chronicles, p. 109.

2†. One who indulges in boastful and arrogant menaces.

The doctors and *bravadoes* of the House, who show all the zeal on this occasion. *Pepys, Diary*, Feb. 28, 1667.

II. *a.* Arrogantly bold or menacing; said or done in bravado: as, "*bravado* bets," *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 5.

bravado (brə-vä'dō), *v. i.* [< *bravado*, *n.*] To act in a spirit of bravado; storm; rage. [Rare.]

Like winds where *Rolus bravado'd*. *Lloyd, The Poet.*

bravadoist (brə-vä'dō-ist), *n.* [< *bravado* + French crystallographer, + *-iste*².] A hydrous silicate of aluminium with small amounts of iron, calcium, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in crystalline fibrous forms in the coal-measures of Noyant, in Maine-et-Loire, France.

brave (brāv), *a.* and *n.* [First in early mod. E.; = G. *brav* (18th century) = Sw. *brafl*, brave, fine, gallant (in appearance), *brave*, fierce, also fine, gallant (Kilian), mod. D. *braaf*, brave, gallant, courageous (cf. MD. *bravaen*, adorn, deserve, be fierce, = MLG. *bravēren* = ODan. *braveere*, strut), = Dan. *brav*, brave, worthy, = OSw. *braf*, Sw. *bra*, good, > prob. Sc. *braw*, good, also pleasant, fine, handsome, well, = OF. *brave*, brave, fine, gallant, etc., introduced in the 16th century, < It. *bravo*, brave, hardy, OIt. tempestuous (cf. *bravo*, *n.*, cutthroat, assassin, bravo), = Sp. Pg. *bravo*, brave, = F. *brave*, *brouillas*, a bluster, *brouhouz*, storms, blusters, etc., *brouée*, blustering. Origin and relations uncertain. There appear to be at least two words confounded in the sense 'fine, good,' etc., ef. Bret. *brav*, *brao*, fine, agreeable, pretty, *braga*, strut, dress in fine clothes (see *braga*); in the sense 'bold, wild,' etc., cf. OF. *brave*, *brau*, Mlt. *bravus*, *bravis*, a young untamed ox, Olt. *bravo*, tempestuous, Sp. *brava*, a heavy swell of the sea, OF. *brou* (above), Mlt. *bra*, W. *brav*, terror, fright.] I. *a.* 1. Possessing or exhibiting courage or courageous endurance; intrepid; valiant; fearless: as, a *brave* warrior; a *brave* act; he was *brave* in calamity.

Two *brave* men
No'er spurr'd their coursers at the trumpet's sound.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 7.

The *brave* man is not he who feels no fear, . . .
But he whose noble mind its fears subdues.
J. Baillie, Basil.

The coward sneaks to death, the *brave* live on.
Dr. Sewell, The Suicide, ii. 56.

2. Making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally; having a noble mien: said of persons.

I have gold, and therefore will be *brave*,
In silks 'll rattle it of every colour.
Dekker, Satiromastix, Tu Quoque, vii.

3. Splendid; beautiful; gorgeous; gaudy: said of things.

With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 32.

And wear my dagger with the *braver* grace.
Shak., M. of V., III. 4.

He had them into the very best room in the house (a very *brave* room it was).
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 252.

4. Excellent; capital; fine; admirable. [Formerly in very common use in this sense as a general term of commendation; often also used ironically; now obsolete except perhaps in irony.]

Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth.
Bacon.

I'll devise thee *brave* punishments for him. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

=Syn. 1. *Gallant*, *Valiant*, *Courageous*, *Brave*, *Heroic*, valorous, dauntless, chivalrous, doughty, resolute, manful. *Gallant*, splendid in dress or qualities, is most appropriately used with reference to conduct which exhibits itself in deeds attracting attention and applause; of the first four words it is that which may have in it most of compliment and least of reality. *Valiant* and *brave* in it often a strong word, expressing splendid bravery in action; as, he was a *gallant officer*, *Valiant* is also brave in action, especially in opposing physical force, as in battle. The word is now obsolete and poetic. *Courageous* denotes the possession of that spirit which enables one fearlessly and with full presence of mind to face danger. *Brave* is the most comprehensive of the words; it may denote the possession of the highest and noblest kind of courage and fortitude, of that spirit which makes a man to be set against evil and danger, as well as to go forth to face it. *Courageous* has much of this breadth of meaning, but is applicable rather to doing than to *enduring*; *brave* in both passive and active. *Heroic* contains the meaning of all the other words in the superlative degree. It indicates a lofty superiority to fear, a noble self-forgetfulness, an almost superhuman power to dare, endure, or suffer. It bears the same relation to the other words that *sublime* bears to *great*, *grand*, or *lofty*.

The Sardinian fleet had been withdrawn from Venice, and the *gallant* resistance of the Venetians was fast drawing to a close. *Disraeli*, Venetia, iii.

Plague on't; an I thought he had been *valiant* and so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him damned ere I'd have challenged him. *Shak.*, T. N., III. 4.

But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
"I have fought for Queen and Faith like a valiant man and true." *Tennyson, The Revenge.*

Only be thou strong and very *courageous*, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee. *Josh.* i. 7.

But, what will pleasure Heaven itself surveys,
A *brave* man struggling in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling state.
Pope, Prol. to Cato, l. 31.

II. *n.* [Cf. *bravo*, *n.*] 1. A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion. Specifically — 2. A North American Indian or other savage warrior. The chief was accompanied by two hundred *braves*.

Two from among them [Indian warriors] advancing, Came to parley with Standish, and offer him furs as a present; . . .
Brave of the tribe were these, and brothers gigantic in stature. *Longfellow*, Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.

With three strokes to each, the scalps of the victims being suddenly taken off, the *brave* flies back with his companions, to hang the trophies in his wigwam.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 421.

3†. A hector; a bully; a bravo.

Too insolent, too much a *brave*. *Dryden.*

4†. [< *brave*, *v.*] A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

I will not bear these *braves* of thine.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 1.

'Tis time
To be avenged on you for all your *braves*.
Marlowe, Edward II., III. 3.

brave (brāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braved*, ppr. *braving*. [< F. *braver*, brave, affront, defy, etc., < *brave*, *n.*, 1. To encounter with courage and fortitude; set at defiance; defy; challenge; dare.

The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

Louis the Fifteenth *braved* the hatred and contempt of his subjects during many years of the most odious and imbecile misgovernment.
Macaulay, West. Rev., Defence of Mill.

2†. To wear a boasting appearance of; carry.

To *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon*, Essays.

Another,
Reputed valiant, lives by the sword, and takes up
Quarrels, or *braves* them, as the justice likes,
To gild his reputation. *Ford*, Fancies, I. 3.

3†. To make fine, showy, or splendid. [Rare.]

He [the sun] should have *braved* the east an hour ago.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

To brave out, to face out; brazen out: generally with an indefinite *it* as object.

However we *brave it out*, we men are a little breed.
Tennyson, Maud, iv.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xvi.

braveness† (brāv'nes), *n.* The quality of being brave; bravery: as, "the *braveness* of the exploit," *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 306.

brawl

bravery (brā'vėr-i), *n.*; pl. *braveries* (-iz). [< F. *braverie*, gallantry, splendor, etc., < *brave*, *brave*: see *brave* and *-ery*.] 1. The quality of being brave; courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness.

Remember, sir, my liege, . . .
The natural bravery of your isle.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 1.

Lancelot, the flower of *bravery*. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Showiness; splendor; magnificence.

The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments. Is. iii. 18.

Great *bravery* of building, to the marvellous beautifying of the realm. *Camden.*

No more in the midnight tempest
Will she mark the mounting sea,
Strong in her oaken timbers,
And her white-winged sail's bravery.
Hallock, Epistles.

3†. Show; ostentation; parade.

Prefaces, . . . and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are *bravery*. *Bacon.*

Nor would I you should melt away yourself
In flashing *bravery*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1.

4†. Bravado; boast.

I commended but their wits, madam, and their *brave-ries*. I never looked toward their valours.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

There are those that make it a point of *bravery* to bid defiance to the scruples of divine revelation.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

5†. A showy person.

A man that is the *bravery* of his age. *Beau. and Fl.*

He is one of the *braveries*, though he be none of the wits.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. Valor, daring, pluck, boldness, mettle, audacity. For comparison, see *brave*.

brawl (brâl'vl), *n.* See remarks under *brava*, *interj.*

braving† (brā'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brave*, *v.*] Bravado; defiance.

With no proud a strains of threats and *braving*.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxi.

bravingly (brā'ving-li), *adv.* In a braving or defying manner. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]

bravissimo (brä-vis'i-mō), *interj.* [It., superl. of *bravo*, q. v.] Superlative of *bravo*.

That's right — I'm steel — Bravo! — Adamant — *Bravissimo!*
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Wife, i. 1.

bravity†, *n.* [< *brave* + *-ity*.] Bravery.

bravo (brä'vō), *interj.* [It. adj. (pl. *bravi*, fem. *brava*, pl. *brave*), > F. *brave*, > E. *brave*, *q. v.*] Well done! (generally sometimes used as a noun: as, "with *bravo* and handclapping," *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 6.

The Italian Prima Donna sweeps a courtesy of careless pity to the over-facile pit which sneezes her with the *bravo*. *Lowell*, On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners.

[In Italian *bravo* is also an adjective, and the common usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *brave* to a company; but in French the use properly in English the word is a mere interjection. Careful persons familiar with the Italian usage do, however, discriminate as to gender.]

bravo (brä'vō), *n.*; pl. *bravos* or *bravoes* (-vōz). [< Mlt. *bravus*, < *brave*, adj.; see *brave*.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer.

Stab, like *bravoes*, all who cause that way.
Marston, The Scourge of Villanie, The Apology.

Was not this Venice, and is not Venice forever associated with *bravoes* and unexpected dagger thrusts?
Howells, Venetian Life, xi.

bravura (brä-vö'rä), *n.* and *a.* [It., bravery, spirit; < *brave*: see *brave*.] I. *n.* In *music*, a florid air, requiring great force and spirit in the performer, and serving to display his or her power, flexibility of voice, and distinctness of articulation.

II. *a.* In *music*, spirited; florid; brilliant: as, a *bravura* air: chiefly applied to vocal compositions, but occasionally to instrumental.

braw (brâ), *a.* and *n.* [Sc.: see *brave*.] I. *a.* Brave; fine; gay; handsome; pleasant; agreeable; worthy; excellent; stout: as, a *braw* new gown; a *braw* man; *braw* lads and bonny lasses. [Scotch.]

There's *braw*, *braw* lads on Yarrow braes.
Burns, Lads Wat.

II. *n. pl.* One's best apparel; finery.

brawdt, *v. t.* See *broud*, *broid*.

brawderyt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *broidery*.

brawdy (brod'et), *n.* A young eel. Also written *brawat*. [North. Eng.]

brawl¹ (brâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *brall*, < ME. *bralle*, cry out, vociferate, = D. *brallen*, boast, = Dan. *bralle*, jabber, chatter, = MHG. *prāllen*, G. *prahlen*, boast, vaunt, flaunt; apparently identical with ME. *brawlen*, *brawlen*, quarrel, W. *brawl*, a boast, *brolio*, boast, vaunt, *braegal*, vociferate, etc. Cf. also F. *brailler* (= Pr. *brailar*), cry out, bawl, prob. < Gr. βράχειν, bray: see

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bray[2]. The ult. source of all these forms is perhaps the same. See *brag*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak loudly and complainingly or angrily; be clamorous or noisy; quarrel noisily and indecently.

I do the wrong, and first begin to *brawl*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

2. To roar, as water flowing over a pebbly or rocky bed; make a loud babbling noise.

The brook that *brawls* along this wood.
Shak., As you like it, ii. 1.

Crossing the brook at the ford, where it *brawls* over pebble and shallow. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iii.

=**Syn. 1.** To wrangle, squabble, dispute (noisily).

II. *trans.* **1.** To wrangle about; be noisy or contentious regarding.

I care not what the sects may *brawl*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. To drive away or beat down by noise. [Rare.]

Your deep wit . . .
Reason'd, not *brawl'd* her [Truth] hence.
Sir K. Digby, Preface to Nature of Man's Soul.

brawl[1] (brâl), *n.* [< *brawl*[1], *v.*] A noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention; an uproar; row; squabble: as, "stout polemick *brawl*," *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

He is a devil in private *brawl*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

A creature wholly given to *brawls* and wine.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

The whole world knows that this is no accidental *brawl*, but a systematic war to the knife, and in defiance of all laws and liberties. *Emerson*, Affairs in Kansas.

=**Syn.** *Brawl*, *Affray*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

brawl[2] (brâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brall*; a corruption of earlier *branle*, also written *brantsel*, *brantle*, *brangle*, etc., < F. *branle*, now *branle*, a dance, same as *bransle*, *brawle*, *brawl*, n. of *brandser*, *branler*, shake, move, etc.: see *brandle*, *brantle*, *branle*.] A kind of dance; a branle.

Good fellowes must go learne to dance,
The brydeal is full neare-a;
There is a *brall* come out of Fraunce,
The first ye harde this yeare-a.
Good Fellowes (1588), (*Halliwell*, Note to Marston's Plays.)

Thence did Venus learn to lead
The Idalian *brawls*. *B. Jonson*, Vision of Delight.

My grave lord keeper led the *brawls*,
The seal and maces danced before him.
Gray, Long Story.

brawler (brâ'lėr), *n.* [ME. *brawlere*.] One who brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.

The great statesman degenerated into an angry *brawler*.
Buckle, Civilization, I. iii.

brawlie, *adv.* See *brawly*.

brawling (brâ'ling), *n.* [ME. *brawlyng*; verbal n. of *brawl*[1], *v.*] The act of quarreling; specifically, in *Eng. law*, the offense of quarreling or creating a disturbance in a church or churchyard.

brawling (brâ'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brawl*[1], *v.*] Contentious; quarrelsome; noisy.

I know she is an irksome, *brawling* scold.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

The spirit-grieving sounds of *brawling* commerce.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

From *brawling* parties concords come.
Lowell, To the Muse.

2. Making the noise of rushing water: as, "*brawling* springs," *Cudworth*.

The *brawling* streams shall soon be dumb.
O. W. Holmes, Old-Year Song.

brawlingly (brâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

brawlins (brâ'linz), *adv.* Same as *brawly*. [Scotch.]

brawly (brâ'li), *adv.* and *a.* [Also *brawlie*; = E. *bravely*.] Bravely; finely; heartily; very well; in good health or condition. [Scotch.]

I am *brawly* now again—it was nae great thing that ailed me. *Scott*, Antiquary, xli.

brawn (brân), *n.* [< ME. *brawn*, *brawne*, muscle, boar's flesh, < OF. *braon*, a piece of flesh, = Pr. *bradon*, *brazon*, *dfraon* or OSp. *brahon*, < OHG. *brâto* (acc. *brâton*), a piece of flesh for roasting, MHG. *brâte*, G. *braten*, roast meat (= AS. *brâdan*, roast meat), < OHG. *britan*, MHG. *brâten*, G. *braten* = AS. *brâdan* = OFries. *brêda* = D. *braden*, roast, broil (cf. Dan. *brad*, a joint of meat); cf. Gr. *πρήθειν*, burn, blow into a flame.] **1.** Boar's flesh; the flesh of the boar or of swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled.

I see nothing here like Christmas, excepting *brawn* and chincopins in places where I dine.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 33.

2. A boar. *Beau. and Fl.* [Now only prov. Eng.]

Bulle-sekkyde was that bierne, and brade in the schulders. Strok-brestede as a *brawne* with brustlis litille large.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1006.

3. The flesh of a muscular part of the body: as, the *brawn* of the arm, thigh, etc.

It was ordained that murderers should be burnt on the *brawn* of the left hand. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 15.

4. Well-developed muscles; muscular strength.

Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden*, Fables.

Here, then, is a great stalwart man, in perfect health, all *brawn* and rude muscle, set up before us as the ideal of strength. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 54.

5. Figuratively, the arm: from its muscles or strength. [Rare.]

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*.
Shak., T. and C., I. 3.

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*,
Or lose my arm for't. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

6. Headcheese.—**Mock brawn**, the flesh of a pig's head and feet boiled, minced, and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a form.

brawned (brând), *a.* [< *brawn* + *-ed*[2].] Brawny; strong: as, "*brawned* bowrs," *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 41.

brawner (brâ'nėr), *n.* [< *brawn* + *-er*[1].] A boar killed for the table.

brawn-fallen (brân'fâ'l'n), *a.* Having the brawny or muscular parts of the body shrunk or fallen away; wasted; thin; weak.

Were not Mlle Beaupré's arms brawn-fallen now of wrestling? *Lytton*, Kaphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 127.

brawniness (brâ'ni-nes), *n.* [< *brawny* + *-ness*.] The quality of being brawny; strength; hardiness.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind is the best armour against the common evils and troubles of life.
Locke, Education, § 113.

brawny (brâ'ni), *a.* [< ME. *brawny*, fleshy (of fruit); < *brawn* + *-y*[1].] Muscular; muscle; having large strong muscles; bulky; strong.

Oxe dounge shoot her rootes yt that me trete
The pomes sadde and brawny wel it gete.
Palladius, iii. 106.

The muscles of his *brawny* arms
Are strong as iron bands.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

2. Figuratively, firm; hardened; having great power of resistance.

A *brawny* conscience which hath no feeling in it.
J. Mede, Apost. of the Latter Times, ii.

braws (brâz), *n. pl.* See *brawz*, *n.*

braxy (brak'si), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial., Sc. also *braxie*, also *brackx*, *brairk*. Cf. *brack*[1] and *brack*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A disease of sheep characterized by inflammation of the bowels and retention of the urine: also called *the sickness* in some parts of Scotland. The name is also given to a variety of other diseases of sheep. **2.** A sheep having the braxy; hence, the mutton of such a sheep.

II. *a.* Affected or tainted with braxy: as, *braxy* sheep; *braxy* mutton.

Also spelled *brakxy*.

bray[1] (brā), *v. t.* [< ME. *brayen*, < OF. *brayer*, *breyer*, *braier*, *breier*, *broyer*, *broier*, *broyer*, pound, bray, prob. < MHG. *brechen* = E. *break*, q. v.] To pound or beat thoroughly, as with a pestle or other instrument; triturate, crush, mix, etc., by beating or any analogous action: as, to *bray* drugs; to *bray* printers' ink. See *brayer*[1].

Recipe the crownys of whyte brede, & awete appyls, & yolkis of eggis, & *bray* them well.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Though thou shouldst *bray* a fool in a mortar, . . . yet will not his foolishness depart from him. Prov. xxvii. 22.

bray[2] (brā), *v.* [< ME. *brayen*, < OF. *braire*, < ML. *bragire*, bray, *bragare*, cry, squall, prob. of Celtic origin: see *brag* and *brach*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a loud and harsh cry: with reference now especially to the ass, but formerly also to the bull, deer, and other animals, as well as to men.

When the asayers hadde cried and *brayed* for theire lord longe while, thei toke hym vp and bar hym to there hostell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 467.

When the Saracin lette hym-self so diffouled, he fledde cryinge and *brayinge* as a bole (bull).
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 552.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can bray.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

Hence—**2.** To make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound.

Heard ye the din of battle *bray*? *Gray*, The Bard.

And varying notes the war-pipes *brayed*
To ever varying clan. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 8.

II. *trans.* To utter with a loud, harsh sound, like the ass.

The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out
The triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 4.

Arms on armour clashing *bray'd*
Horrible discord. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 209.

bray[3] (brā), *n.* [< ME. *bray*, a loud cry, also *brayt*, < OF. *brait* = Pr. *bras*; from the verb.] A harsh cry, especially that of an ass; hence, any similar harsh or grating sound.

Several times a day we are stunned and overwhelmed with the cracked *brays* of three discordant trumpets.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 25.

bray[3] (brā), *n.* [< OF. *braie*, a kind of bastion, a dike or bank, < ML. *braca*, a dike or bank, same as OF. *braie*, a *brage*, part of a river confined between dikes to facilitate the catching of fish.] A bank or mound of earth used in fortification; a breastwork; a bulwark; specifically, a wall or other work in advance of and covering the gate of a fortress.

That they could scant put their heads over the *bray* or bulwark. *Holland*, Hen. VIII., an. 16.

Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls should be raised in his castles and strongholds.
Lord Herbert, Hen. VIII., p. 28.

bray[4] (brā), *n.* [= Sc. *brae*, *bra*, < ME. *brawe*, also *bra*, *bro*, etc., < Gael. *braigh*, the upper part of any thing or place (*braigh duthcha*, the higher parts of a district; *braigh Lochaber*, the braes of Lochaber, etc.), also *braidh* = Ir. *braid*, upper part, height; cf. W. *brig*, top, summit, *brv*, hill, peak, = AS. *beorh*, E. *barrow*, a hill, mound: see *barrow*[1], a piece of sloping ground; an acclivity or declivity.

Against a rocke or an hye *brawe*.
Jacobus, Sycophilus, Works, p. 170.

Push'd up the *brae*, indignantly they leet
The clanking lash and the retorted steel.
Sir W. Scott, Fox-Chase.

bray[5] (brā), *n.* [Also written *brey*; < F. *braye*, "a close linnen brech or under-slop, . . . also a clout," pl. *brayes*, "short and close breeches, drawers, or unders of linnen, &c.," . . . also "barnacles for a horse's nose" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *brèves*, breeches, < L. *braca*, breeches: see *brace*, *band*, and *breech*.] **1.** A clout for a young child. *Kersey*, 1708.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Barnacles or twitchers for subduing a horse: used as a bearing. (*b*) [Perhaps a corruption of *brake*[3].] A bearing similar to the preceding in form, representing a tool used for breaking hemp: sometimes called a *hemp-bray*, *hemp-brake*, or *brake*. One or other of these bearings is frequently used in allusive heraldry for families of the name *Bray* and the like.

brayd, **brayde**, *v.* Obs. forms of *braid*.

brayer[1] (brā'ėr), *n.* [< *bray*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *printing*, a small composition-roller used for triturating and spreading the ink on a table or slab and daubing it on a platen or disk.

brayer[2] (brā'ėr), *n.* [< *bray*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which brays like an ass.

Brayera (brā-yē'rą), *n.* [NL.] See *Hagenia*.

brayette (brā-yet'), *n.* [F.] Same as *braguette*.

braying (brā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *brayinge*; verbal n. of *bray*[2], *v.*] **1.** The harsh crying of an ass.—**2.** Vocal or instrumental clamor; harsh utterance.

There he stands with unimpeachable passivity amid the shouldering and *braying*; a spectacle to men.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 2.

brayler, *n.* and *v.* See *brail*.

brayne, *n.* See *brain*.

braze[1] (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brazed*, ppr. *brazing*. [< ME. *brasen*, < AS. *brasnian*, cover with brass, < *bræs*, brass: see *brass*, *n.* Cf. *glaze*, < *glass*; *grass*, < *grass*.] To cover or ornament with brass, or as if with brass: as, "a tripod richly *brazed*," *Chapman*, Odyssey, xv.

That braze the horizon's western rim.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

braze[2] (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brazed*, ppr. *brazing*. [< F. *braser*, OF. *brasser*, solder, < Icel. *brasa*, harden by fire: see *brass*[1] and *brazil*. Partly confused with *braze*[1], from the same ult. source.] **1.** To solder or unite by means of brass or other hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc.

In the reign of Henry IV. it was enacted that all arrowheads should be well *brased* and hardened at the points with steel. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 872.

2. To harden; make callous.

Let me wring your heart: for so I shall, . . .
If damned custom hath not *brazed* it so,
That it is proof and bulwark against sense.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

braze[3], *n.* See *braize*[2], 2.

brazed (brāzd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *braced*. 1.

brazen (brā'zn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brasen*, < ME. *brasen*, < AS. *brasen*, of brass, < *bræs*, brass. + *-en*[2].] **1.** Made of brass: as, a *brazen* helmet.—**2.** Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass.

brazen Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

3. Extremely strong; impenetrable: from brass often serving as a type of strength, impenetrability, and the like: as, "environed with a *brazen* wall," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 4.—**4.** Impudent; having a front like brass.

Such a brazen dog sure never my eyes beheld.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

Talbot . . . appeared daily with brazen front before the princess whose ruin he had plotted.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Also spelled *brasen*.

brazen age. See *age* in *mythology and history*, under *age*.—**brazen dish.** A brass dish made in the time of Henry VIII., and kept chained to a pillar at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, England. It is used by the headmasters in the Low Peak as a standard measure.—**brazen horn.** Same as *barmaids-horn*.—**brazen nose** [= Sw. xxv, 19), *Jeersk antiq.*, a large vessel of brass placed in Solomon's temple, called a *molten sea* in 1 Ki. vii. 23–26, where it is described. It stood on 12 brazen oxen, and was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in height, and 30 in circumference. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in before they performed the service of the temple.

brazen (brā'zn), *v. t.* [*brazen, a.*] To behave with insolence or effrontery in regard to: with an indefinite *it* as object.

Men would face it and brazen it. *Latimer.*

To brazen out, to persevere in acting with effrontery; with an indefinite *it*, or a noun like *matter, affair, business, etc.*

I'm resolved to brazen the *business* out.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 4.

Thornton . . . *brazened it out* with all usual impudence.
Bulwer, Pelham, lxxvii.

brazen-browed (brā'zn-brōud), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Noon-day vices and *brazen-browed* iniquities.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 10.

brazen-face (brā'zn-fās), *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

Well said, *brazen-face*, I'll cut it out.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

brazen-faced (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless; as, "a *brazen-faced* varlet," *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

brazen-fisted (brā'zn-fis'ted), *a.* Having hard fists, as if of brass.

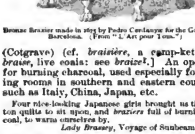
brazenly (brā'zn-li), *adv.* In a brazen manner; boldly; impudently.

brazenness (brā'zn-nes), *n.* 1. Appearance like brass; brassiness.—**2.** Impudence; excess of assurance.

He had a sonorous bass voice, and an air of self-confidence inclining to *brazenness*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

brazier[1] (brā'zhėr), *n.* [Also *brasier*; < ME. *brasiere, brasyere*, a worker in brass, < *bras*, brass, + *-ere, -yere*, as in *collier*, etc. Cf. *brazer*[1].] An artificer who works in brass.

brazier[2] (brā'zhėr), *n.* [Also *brasier*; < F. *brasier*, a pan of live coals, formerly *brazer*, "a burning coal, quickfire of coals, hot vessel



Bronze Brazier made in 1605 by Pedro Cardanyac for the Guildhall of Barcelona. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

(Cotgrave) (cf. *braisière*, a camp-kettle), < *braise*, live coals: see *braise*.] An open pan for burning charcoal, used especially for heating rooms in southern and eastern countries, such as Italy, China, Japan, etc.

Four nice-looking Japanese girls brought us thick cotton quilts to sit upon, and *braziers* full of burning charcoal, to warm ourselves by.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

brazier[3] (brā'zhėr), *n.* [Another form of *braize*[2], D. *brasem*, etc., bream: see *bream*[1].] A name used on the northern coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

brazil (bra-zil'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brasil* (with accent on the first syllable; cf. *brazen*), *brisnel-cock*), < ME. *brasil, brasyle* = Dan. *brasilie*, Dan. *brasilie(-træ)* = Norw. *bresel, brysel*, < OF. *brasil*, mod. F. *brésil* = Pr. *brasil, brezilh* = Sp. OFg. *brasil* (> mod. It. *brasile*: Mi. *brasiliun, brasilie, bresilium, brisilium, brisiancum*), orig. a red plywood brought from the East. Origin uncertain; perhaps, as Diez suggests, < Pr. *brezilhar* (= F. *brésiller*), break into fragments, crumble, < *brizu*, a fragment, little bit (= F. *bris*, a breaking open, a wreck, formerly fragments, rubbish; see *brise*[2], *n.*, *breeze*[3]), < *brizar* = F. *briser*, break: see *bruise* and *debris*. The name would refer to the form in which the dyewood was imported. Now usually in comp. *brazil-wood*, with direct reference to the country Brazil. The country, named *Santa Cruz* by its (second) discoverer Pedro Alvarez Cabral (1500), afterward received the name *Brazil*, it is said, from King Emmanuel of Portugal, on account of its producing red dyewood. The name had been long before applied to a supposed island in the Atlantic, perhaps by association with Pliny's *Insulæ Purpurariæ* (lit. Purple Islands), sometimes supposed to refer to Madeira and Porto Santo.] **1.** A heavy dyewood of the genus *Cæsalpinia* (*C. Sappan*), imported from the East, now known as *sappan-wood* (which see).

Him neieth not his colour for to dien
With *brasil* ne with grein. (Cf. Tyrwhitt), l. 13464.
Chaucer, Prol. to Cook's Tale,

2. A very heavy dyewood, from Brazil and other parts of tropical America. The true brazil-wood is from the leguminous plant *Cæsalpinia echinata*, but the name is also given to *C. peltophoroides*. Woods known as pearl-wood and sapan-wood are said to be from the same species. The wood has a slightly aromatic odor and a bitter-sweet taste. To extract the coloring matter, the wood is finely rasped, allowed to ferment in the air, and then boiled in copper cylinders with water. The extract produces purple dyes with alum, and red with salts of aluminus. Lakes used by decorators are also made from it, and common red ink is prepared by adding a little alum and acid to a decoction of it. Also spelled *brasil*.

Are my bones *brasil*, or my flesh of oak?
O, mend what thou hast made, and I have broke.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 3.

3. Sulphate of iron. [North. Eng.]

brazil-cock†, *n.* [Also written *brasil-cock*, and corruptly *brasier-cock*, *brisnel-cock*, with ref. to Brazil, representing America, the place of its origin.] A turkey.

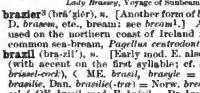
brazilein (bra-zil'ē-in), *n.* [Pg. *brasilein*, *brasil*-wood; Sp. *brasilete*, F. *brésiline*], dim. of *brasil*, etc.: see *brazil*.] A wood resembling brazil-wood, obtained from the West Indies and parts of Central America, from species of *Caesalpinia*, *C. crista* and *C. pectinata*, and the nearly allied *Peltophorum Linnæi*. It is used for dyeing and in calico-work. The bastard or false brazil of the same region includes a number of different shrubs or trees, as *Picramnia Antidesma*, natural order *Simarubaceæ*, the antifungacious *Picramnia ferox* and the anthracuous *Strandesphilum capitatum*.

Brazilian (bra-zil'yan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* [< *Brazil* (Pg. *Brasil*, Sp. *Brasil*, etc.: see *brazil*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Brazil, an empire and the largest country of South America: as, *Brazilian* productions.—**Brazilian bean.** See *bean*[1].—**Brazilian cocoa, guarana.** See *guarana*.—**Brazilian pebble.** Those spectacles ground from pure, colorless rock-crystal obtained from Brazil.—**Brazilian plait,** in England, plait made of dried flag-grass which is imported from Brazil.—**Brazilian wax.** Same as *carnauba*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Brazil.

brazilin, braziline (braz'i-lin), *n.* [< *brazil* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]: also written *breziline*, after F. *brésiline*.] A crystallizable coloring principle ($C_{16}H_{14}O_5$) obtained from brazil-wood. Also written *brasilin, brasiline, breziline*.

Brazil-nut (bra-zil' nut), *n.* The seed of the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*, a tree of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, a native of Guiana, Venezuela, and Brazil. The fruit is nearly round and about 6 inches in diameter, having an extremely hard shell about 1 inch thick, and containing from 15 to 24



a b c

Brazil-nut.

a, fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*; *b*, same with portion of shell removed; *c*, a single nut on larger scale.

triangular wrinkled seeds, which are so fitted together within the shell that when once disturbed it is impossible to replace them. When the fruits are ripe they fall from the tree and are collected by Indians. They are then split open with an ax, and the seeds are taken out and packed in baskets for transportation. Besides being used as an article of dessert, a bland oil, used by watchmakers and others, is expressed from them. See *Bertholletia*.

Brazil-root (bra-zil'rōt), *n.* A name sometimes given to the root of ipecacuanha.

Brazil tea. Same as *matè*.

Brazil wax. See *wax*.

brazil-wood (bra-zil' wud), *n.* Same as *brazil*, 2.

braving-tongs (brā'ving-tôngz), *n. pl.* Tongs with broad flat jaws, used in brazing. See *braze*[2].

breach (brēch), *n.* [< (1) ME. *breche*, also, without assibilation, *breke* (> mod. E. *break*, *n.*, and dial. *breek*[2], q. v.), also *brekke* (> mod. E. dial. *breck*, q. v.), < AS. ***brece*, ***gebrece*, found only in the sense of 'a piece' (in comp. *hlāf-gebrece*, piecemeal, *hlāf-gebrece*, a piece of bread), = OFries. *breke, bretse, brecx, brexse, bresze*, in. and f., a breach, breach, fracture, = MD. *breke*, a breach, breach, fracture, = MLG. *breke*, a breach, violation; the above forms being mixed with (2) ME. *breche, bregche*, also, without assibilation, *breke, brèke*, a breach, violation, injury, ruin (> E. dial. *brick*[1], a thaw, Sc. *brek*, a breach, a division of land), < AS. *bryce, bruce* (= OFris. *breke, bretse*, MDG. G. *bruch*), m., a breaking, breach, fracture, violation, fragment, piece (cf. MD. *breucke*, D. *breuk*, f., a breaking, fracture, rupture, crime, fine, = G. *bruche*, f., a crime, fine); cf. (3) E. dial. *brock*, AS. *gebrec*, neut., = D. *brok*, m., = OHG. *bruoco*, MHG. *bruche*, G. *brocke, brocken*, m., = Goth. *gabrukts*, f., a fragment, piece, but found only in *ufarbrukts*, and (4) several other closely related noun forms (see *brack*[1], *brake*[1], etc.); < *breean* (pret. *brǽc*, pp. *brocen*), break. *Breach* is thus a doublet of *break*, related, in present though not in orig. form, to *break* as *speech* is to *speak*. Hence (from ME. or MLG.) OF. MF. *breche, bresche*, mod. F. *brèche*, a breach, = Pr. *bresca*, Sp. *brecha*, Pg. *brecha*, a breach, = It. *breccia*, formerly also *brecchia*, a breach, a gap, a rupture, = G. *breche*, a breach in a wall, etc. Hence, *n.*, *breccia*, gravel, now technically breccia, = F. *brèche*, breccia, is closely related, but may be taken from the G.: see *breccia*. See *break*, *n.*, *breek*[2], *brack*[1], *brake*[1], and *breck*[1], all related in part identical with *breach*; see also *brick*[2].] **1.** The act of breaking: now used only figuratively of the violation or neglect of a law, contract, or any other obligation, or of a custom.

A custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The deadliest sin her mind could reach
Was of monastic rule the *breach*.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 3.

2. An opening made by breaking down a portion of the substance of a wall, fence, or a river-bank; a rupture; a break; a gap.

Could make old Trent,
Drunk with my power, to start out its trenches,
To drown their herds, their cattle, and their corn.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

Thou hast made the earth to tremble; thou hast broken it; heal the *breaches* thereof. Ps. lx. 2.

He then led his men to the assault, taking charge himself of those who were to storm the *breach*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 11.

3t. A break or interruption in utterance.

And all her speeches with a broken *breach*
Supplide her sobbing *breaches* with sad complement.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 35.

4. A rupture of friendly relations; difference; quarrel.

There's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind *breach*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

5. Infraction; violation; infringement: as, a *breach* of the peace, of a promise, or of a contract.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent.
Clarendon.

It is no *breach* of charity to call these fools.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 1.

The first steps in the *breach* of a man's integrity are much more important than men are aware of.
Steele, Spectator, No. 448.

6. Injury; wound; bruise.

Breach for *breach*, eye for eye, tooth for tooth.
Lev. xxiv. 20.

7. The breaking of waves; the dashing of surf.

Some hour before you took me from the *breach* of the sea was my sister drowned.
Shak., T. N., i. 2.

We scudded with frightful velocity before the sea, and the water made clear *breaches* over us. *Poe*, Tales, I. 154.

Breach of arrest, a military offense committed by an officer in arrest who leaves his quarters or limits without authority; his arrest is then made closer. It is punishable by cashiering.—**Breach of arrestment,** in Scots law, an act of contempt of legal authority committed by an arrestee disregarding the arrestment used in his hands, and paying the sum or delivering the goods arrested to the common debtor.—**Breach of close,** in law, an unwarrantable entry on another's land.—**Breach of covenant,** a violation of a covenant contained in a deed either by doing or refraining from doing a direct act.—**Breach of duty,** the failure to execute any office, employment, trust, etc., in a proper manner.—**Breach of promise,** a violation of one's word or undertaking, non-fulfilment of what one had agreed to do: often used absolutely for breach of promise of marriage.—**Breach of the peace,** a violation of the public

breach

peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law and injurious to the public welfare.—**Breach of trust**, a violation of duty by a trustee, an executor, or other person in a fiduciary position.—**To batter in breach.** *See battery.*—**Syn. 1-4.** *Rupture, etc. See fracture.*—**2.** opening, cleft, chasm, rift, rent, fissure.—**4.** Misunderstanding, alienation, disaffection, falling out.

breach (brēch), *v.* [< *breach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a breach or opening in.

The first bombardment had in no place succeeded in *breaching* the walls.
C. D. Yonge, Naval Hist. of Gt. Britain.

Roaring torrents have *breach'd* The track. *M. Arnold*, Rugby Chapel.

II. *intrans.* To spring from the water, as a whale.

When the watch at the masthead sees the whale spring from the water, he cries, "There she *breaches!*"
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 267.

breaching-battery (brē'ching-bat'ėr-i), *n.* See *battery.*

breachy (brē'chi), *a.* [< *breach* + *-y*1.] Apt to break fences; unruly: applied to cattle. [Colloq.]

bread1 (bred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bred*, < ME. *breed*, *brod*, < AS. *bread* (= OFries. *brād* = OS. *brōd* = D. *brood* = MLG. *brōt*, *brāt*, *brōd* = OHG. MHG. *brōt*, G. *brot* = Icel. *brauð* = Sw., Dan. *bröd*), bread, properly, a piece, morsel, q. v., from the root of *brēowan*, etc., brew: see *brew*1. The AS. *bread* first appears in the comp. *bed-bread*, food-bread (see *bede-bread*), and is afterward found alone; the usual word for 'bread' was *hlāf*, E. *loaf*1, q. v.] 1. A kind of food made of the flour or meal of some species of grain, by kneading it (with the addition of a little salt, and sometimes sugar) into a dough, yeast being commonly added to cause fermentation or "lightness," and then baking it. The yeast causes alcoholic fermentation and the production of carbonic acid gas; the latter, an expanding gas, pushes the particles of dough apart, causing the bread to rise, and, with the alcohol, is soon expelled by the heat of the oven. Yeast, however, is not essential to fermentation is said to be carried on by bacteria. Bread is sometimes made partly or wholly from other materials than cereal plants, as beans, lentils, chestnuts, some kinds of bark, etc.

2. Figuratively, food or sustenance in general.

Man shall not live by bread alone. Mat. iv. 4.

But sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed.
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 150.

Many officers of the army were arbitrarily deprived of their commissions and of their *bread*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Aërated bread. See *aërate.*—**Bloody bread.** See *bloody.*—**Bread Acts**, English statutes of 1797 (3 Geo. IV., c. 106) and 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 37) regulating the making and sale of bread, and prohibiting the adulteration of bread, meal, and flour.—**Bread and butter**, one's means of living. [Colloq.]

Your quarrelling with each other upon the subject of *bread and butter* is the most usual thing in the world.
Swift, To Duchess of Queensberry, Aug. 11, 1732.

Brown bread. (*a*) Wheaten bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran as well as the finer parts of the flour: in the United States commonly called *Graham bread*. (*b*) In New England, wheaten or rye bread containing an admixture of Indian meal: a variety of it is called specifically *Boston brown bread*.—**Hottentot's bread.** See *Hottentot.*—**St. John's bread**, a children's name for *Ceratonia siliqua*, the locust-bean.—**Statute of bread and ale**, an English statute of 1266, better known as the *assize panis et vinariæ*, regulating the price of these commodities.—**Tatar bread**, the root of a cruciferous plant, *Crambe tatarica*, cultivated for food in Hungary.—**To break bread.** See *break.*—**To know on which side one's bread is buttered.** See *butter*1.

bread2 (bred), *v. t.* [< *bread*1, *n.*] In *cookery*, to prepare with grated bread; cover with white of eggs and bread-crumbs.

bread3 (bred), *n.* [< ME. *breden*, < AS. *brēdan* (= OS. *bredian* = OHG. *breitōn*, MHG. G. *breiten* = Icel. *breiðja* = Sw. *breda* = Dan. *brede* = Goth. **braidjan*, in comp. *us-braidjan*), make broad, < *brād*, broad: see *broad*, *a.*, and cf. *abroad*, *c.*, and *broaden*.] To make broad; spread. *Ray*; *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

bread4, *n.* [< ME. *breede*, *brede*, *braide* (= D. *breede* = OHG. *breiti*, MHG. G. *breite* = Icel. *breidd* = Sw. *bredd* = Dan. *bredde* = Goth. *braidei*), breadth, < *brād*, broad: see *broad*. Breadth. Also *breede*. [The older word, now displaced by *breadth*.]

Thenne it be eleet the Tour of Babilonye, xij nailedes there were ordeyned with lame many Maidegnes and many gret daulfyne Places, in length and *brede*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 41.

On bread, abroad.

Serve yblowe on *bredde*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, I. 650.

bread5 (bred), *v. t.* [Var. of *braid*1; < ME. *breden*, < AS. *bredan*, *bregdan* : see *braid*1.] In *net-making*, to form in meshes; net. Also *breathe*, *brede*.

To bread or *breathe* a net is to make a net.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 359.

bread6, **brede** (bred), *n.* [Var. of *braid*1, *n.*] A piece of embroidery; a braid. [Obsolete or poetical.]

A curious *brede* of needlework. *Dryden.*

She every day came to him in a different dress, of the most beautiful shells, bugles, and *bredes*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 11.

O Attic shape! Fair attitude! with *brede*
Of marble men and maidens overwrought,
And golden vine-leaves. *Keats*, on a Grecian Urn.

The . . . wave that rims the Carib shore
With momentary *brede* of pearl and gold.
Lowell, Sea-weed.

bread-and-butter (bred'-and-but'ėr), *a.* **1.** Seeking bread and butter, or the means of living; controlled by material wants and desires; mercenary: as, the *bread-and-butter* brigade (applied to office-seekers in the United States). —**2.** Satisfied with bread and butter, as young boys or girls; hence, belonging to adolescence; in the stage of growth: as, she's but a *bread-and-butter* miss. [Colloq.]

The wishy-washy *bread-and-butter* period of life.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xli.

bread-barge (bred'bärj), *n.* The wooden box or tub in which the crew of a merchant vessel keep their daily allowance of biscuit.

bread-basket (bred'bäs'ket), *n.* **1.** A basket for holding or carrying bread; specifically, a cray, generally oval, in shape, used for holding bread at table.—**2.** The stomach. [Slang.]

I . . . made the sour-maigre rumble in his *bread-basket*, and laid him sprawling. *Smollett*, Roderick in Paris, I.

breadberry (bred'ber'i), *n.* An article of diet for convalescents and persons in delicate health, made by pouring boiling water on toasted bread and sweetening: [Scotch and U. S.]

bread-chipper (bred'chip'ėr), *n.* One who chips or slices bread.

Not to disparage her; and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bread-corn (bred'kôrn), *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, maize, etc.

breadcrust (bred'krust), *n.* [< *bread*1 + *-crust*.] Made of bread. [Rare.]

breadfruit (bred'frōt), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Artocarpus incisa*. See below.—**Breadfruit-tree.** (*a*) The *Artocarpus incisa*, a native of Java and the neighboring islands, but long in cultivation in all the tropical islands of the Pacific, and more recently introduced in the West Indies and other parts of tropical America. The leaves are large, rough, and lobed. The fruit is composed of the numerous small female flowers united into one large fleshy mass about the size of a child's head, and is covered with hexagonal marks externally, which are the limits of the individual flowers. It is roasted before being eaten,

Branch of the Breadfruit-tree (*Artocarpus incisa*), with staminate and pistillate inflorescence.

and though insipid it forms the principal article of food in the South Sea islands. (*b*) The Jack-tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia*, which yields a coarser sort of breadfruit, called *jack-fruit*. See *Artocarpus*. Also called *bread-tree*. (*c*) A caliscuous shrub of northern Australia, *Goodenia stelata*, bearing a small edible fruit.—**Hottentot breadfruit**, a South Africa. the stem of *Encephalartos Cafer*, which is stripped off in leaves, buried in the ground for some months, and then pounded, washed, and formed into a pastry of farinaceous matter resembling sago. Also called *Kaffer-bread*.

breading, *n.* [< *bread*3 + *-ing*1.] A window or swath. [Prov. Eng.] See extract.

Breadings of corn or grass, the swaths or lows wherein the mower leaves them. *Kennett* (*Halliwell*).

bread-knife (bred'nīf), *n.* A knife for cutting bread.

breadless (bred'les), *a.* [ME. *bredeles*; < *bread*4 + *-less*.] Without bread; destitute of food.

Plump peers and *breadless* bards alike are dull.
P. Whitehead, State Dunces.

breadmeal (bred'mēl), *n.* The mountain-meal or bergmehl of Sweden and Finland. See *bergmehl*.

bread-nut (bred'nut), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Brosimum Alicastrum*, natural order *Urticaceæ*.

break

See *Brosimum*. The *bastard bread-nut* of Jamaica is the fruit of a similar species, *Pseudolmedus spuria*.

bread-room (bred'rōm), *n.* An apartment where bread is kept, especially such an apartment in a ship, made water-tight, and sometimes lined with tin to keep out rats.

bread-root (bred'rōt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Tuberaria*, the *P. canadensis*. See *Psoralea*.

bread-sauce (bred'sâs), *n.* A sauce usually made of grated bread, milk, onions, pepper, etc.

breadstuff (bred'stuf), *n.* [*breadstuff* + *-s*, *n.*, Any kind of grain from which bread is made; meal; flour: generally used in the plural as a commercial term to signify all the different varieties of meal flour collectively from which bread is made.

breadth (breḍth), *n.* [< late ME. *breedthe*, *bredethe* (with excr. *-th*, as in *length*, *depth*, *strength*, etc.), older form *brede*, < AS. *brēdu*, breadth: see *bread*2, *n.*] **1.** The measure of the second principal dimension of a surface or solid, the first being *length*, and the third (in the case of a solid) *thickness*. Thus, if a rectangular parallelopiped measures 3 feet by 2 feet by 1 foot, its breadth is 2 feet. The breadth of a surface is, in the common use of the word, the distance between the margins, which are regarded as the *sides*, as distinguished from *length*, or the distance from *end* to *end*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, largeness: freedom from narrowness or restraint; liberality: as, *breadth* of culture, *breadth* of view, etc.—**3.** That quality in a work of art, whether pictorial or plastic, which is obtained by the simple, clear rendering of essential forms and the strict subordination of details to general effect.

Breadth of design, of color, of light and shade, or of surface, is obtained by the suppression of minor forms, and freedom in the use of material on the part of the artist, which conveys a sense of space and dignity to the mind.
4. In *logic*, extension; the aggregate of subjects of which a logical term can be predicated.—**5.** Something that has breadth; specifically, a piece of cloth of the regular width; a width.—**Essential breadth**, the aggregate of real things of which, according to its very meaning, a term is predicable. The essential being, for example, is from the most predicable of everything.—**Informed breadth**, the aggregate of real things, which a term is predicable, in its mental sense, on the whole, in a supposed state of information.

breadthen (bred'thn), *v. t.* [< *breadth* + *-en*1. Cf. *lengthen*.] To make broader; extend or stretch transversely. [Rare.]

To extend the pieces to their utmost width a machine called a *breadthening* machine is employed.
Ure, Dict., I. 667.

breadthless (breḍth'les), *a.* [< *breadth* + *-less*.] Without breadth. *H. More.*

breadthwise, breadthways (breḍth'wīz, -wāz), *adv.* [< *breadth* + *-wise*, *ways*.] In the direction of the breadth.

bread-tray (bred'trā), *n.* A tray for holding bread.

bread-tree (bred'trē), *n.* Same as *breadfruit-tree*, (*a*) and (*c*). Also under *breadfruit*.

bread-weight, *n.* Same as *troy weight*.

breadwinner (bred'win'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who earns a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him: formerly restricted to one who is directly dependent upon his earnings from day to day or from week to week.

The bread-winner was gone, his goods were seized for an old debt, and his wife was driven into the streets to beg. *Lesley*, Leg. To 16th Cent., xiii.

2. That by means of which one earns one's bread. [Rare.]

The book-making specialist of our generation probably yields to no class of his professors in the literary toil in respect of industry, skill, and accuracy; but his subject, as a rule, is his business, his *bread-winning*.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 318.

bready (bred'i), *a.* [< *bread*1 + *-y*1.] Resembling bread.

break (brāk), *v.*; pret. *broke* (*brake* is obsolete or archaic), pp. *broken* or *broke* (obsolescent or poetical), ppr. *breaking*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *breek*; < ME. *breken* (pret. *brak*, *broke*, pl. *braken*, *broken*, pp. *broken*, *broke*), < AS. *brecan* (pret. *bræc*, pl. *brǣcon*, pp. *brocen*) = OS. *brekan* = OFries. *breka* = D. *breken* = MLG. *breken*, LG. *breken*, *bräken* = OHG. *brehhan*, MHG. *brechen*, G. *brechen* = Goth. *brikan*, break (cf. Icel. *brāka*, bruise, *brāka*, creak, Sw. *bråka*, crack, = Dan. *brække*, break — weak verbs), = L. *frangere* (perf. *frēgi*); perhaps = Gr. *ἀγγύνναι*, break; cf. Skt. √ *bhanj* (for **bhranj*), break. Hence (from AS. *etc.*) *breach*, *breach*, *breck*, *brick*1, *brake*, *brake*2, *brake*3, *brake*4, perhaps *brook*3, perhaps *brook*1, etc.; (through Rom.) *brasl*, *breccia*, *bricole*, *etc.*, and (from L.) *fraction*, *fracture*, *fragile*, *fruit*, *fragment*, *etc.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide into parts or fragments vio-

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lently, as by a blow or strain; part by a rupture of substance; fracture: used primarily of rigid solid materials: as, to *break* a stone or a stick; to *break* a wall.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are *broke* in the temple of Baal.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

2. Specifically, in *law*, to open or force one's way into (a dwelling, store, etc.) burglariously. A house is said to be *broken* by a burglar when any part or fastening of it is removed with intent to effect an entrance.

3. To destroy the continuity of in any way; destroy the order or formation of; disconnect; interrupt; disorder; specifically, of the skin, lacerate: as, to *break* the center of an army; to *break* rank; the storm *broke* the surface of the water; to *break* an electric circuit; to *break* one's sleep; the blow *broke* the skin.

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the succession. *Swift*, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

No other object *breaks*
The waste, but one dwarf tree.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

4. To destroy the completeness of; remove a part from; hence, to exchange for a smaller amount, as bank-note in payment: as, to *break* a set of chessmen; to *break* a ten-dollar bill.

But I am uneasy about these same four guineas: I think you should have given them back again to your master; and yet I have broken them. *Richardson*, Pamela, xvii.

5. To lessen, impair, or destroy the force, strength, or intensity of; weaken: as, a constitution *broken* by dissipation; to *break* a child's will; to *break* the force of a blow.

An old man, *broken* with the storms of state.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

I'll rather leap down first and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

Too courteous are you, fair Lord Lancelot.
I pray you, me some respite, for to sleep,
To blunt or *break* her passion.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. To tame; train to obedience; make tractable: as, to *break* a horse or a hunting-dog for work in the field.

Why, then thou canst not *break* her to the lute!
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

7. To violate, as a contract, law, or promise, either by positive act contrary to the law or promise, or by neglect or non-fulfilment.

Unhappy man! to *break* the plom laws
Of nature. *Dryden.*

8. To make bankrupt, as a bank or a merchant; destroy, as the credit of a bank.

The credit of this bank being thus *broken* did exceedingly discontent the people. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 12, 1672.

9. To reduce in or dismiss from office or position as a punishment: as, to *break* an officer.

It must be allowed, indeed, that to *break* an English freeborn officer only for blundering is, to speak the gentlest of such an action, a very high strain of absolute power. *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The captain . . . has the power to punish or *break* officers for duty, and even to *break* them and make them do duty as soldiers in the ranks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 11.

10†. To disband.

My birthday was ominous. . . . The regiment in which my father served being *broke*. *Sterne.*

11. To make a first and partial disclosure of, as an opinion or project; especially, to impart or tell cautiously so as not to give a shock; also, simply, tell; inform: as, to *break* unwelcome news to a person.

His nerves are so weak, that the sight of a poor relation may be too much for him. I should have gone first to *break* it to him. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

12†. To cut up, as game. Still in breaking the killed deer are considered as having the venery as boldness in the chase itself.

They found him by a water side,
Where he *broke* the beast that tide,
The hart that was so wild.
Sir Cranmer, in Ellis Collection.

13. To tear. [Prov. Eng.]

In this county [Hampshire] *break* is used for tear, and tear for break: as I have a fine new best decanter or china dish; I have a *broke* my fine camelot apron. *Grose.*

To break a blockade, to make an impression by driving off or destroying the blockading force.—**To break a gun,** to open it by the action.—**To break a jest,** to utter a jest; crack a jest. *Grose.*—**To break a journey** or **a distance,** to enter the lists with an opponent: make a trial of skill.—**To break an electric circuit.** See *circuit*.

To break a path, a road, or **a way,** to force a passage through obstacles or difficulties.—**To break bread.** (*a*) To take a meal; share one's hospitality. (*b*) To celebrate the communion.—**To break bulk.** (*a*) To begin to unload. (*b*) To remove a part from a parcel or quantity of goods.

I heard Sr R. Howard [upon] Sr W. Pen in the House of Lords, *for breaking bulk* and taking away rich goods out of the E. India prizes formerly taken by Lord Sandwich.
Evelyn, Diary, April 9, 1683.

To break camp, to pack up tents and camp-utensils, and resume the march.—**To break cover** or **covert,** to come forth from a lurking-place or concealment, as game when hunted.

On this little knoll, if anywhere,
There is good chance that we shall hear the hounds:
Here often they *break covert* as our feet.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To break down. (*a*) To take down by breaking; destroy by breaking: as, to *break down* a fence: figuratively, to overcome: as, to *break down* opposition. (*b*) To pass (the press-rake of gunpowder) between the toothed rollers of a granulating machine.—**To break gates.** See *gate1*.—**To break ground.** (*a*) To upturn the surface of the ground; dig; hence, to dig one's way, as in commencing excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like; hence, figuratively, to begin to execute any plan.

How happy, and how wise, are those measures, . . . make manifest to you the meanings of Heroism; the divine relation . . . which the Supreme Great Man to other men; and thus, as it were, not exhaust my subject, but so much as *break ground* on it.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

(*c*) *Naut.*, to release the anchor from the bottom.—**To break in,** to bring into subjection; make tractable, as a horse.—**To break jail** or **prison,** to make one's escape from confinement.—**To break joint,** to be so arranged, as stones, bricks, shingles, etc., in building, that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in the contiguous courses. See *bond1*.

A wire cable is composed of many threads, and these completely *break joint* with each other, and thus neutralize any defect in the wires. *Scientific American*, p. 341.

To break liberty or **leave** (*naut.*), to remain away from a ship after the time specified in one's pass.—**To break squares.** See *square*.—**To break of a habit or practice,** to cause to abandon it.—**To break off.** (*a*) To sever by breaking: as, to *break off* a piece. (*b*) To put a sudden stop to; interrupt; discontinue; leave off; give up: as, to *break off* a conversation or a habit.

All amassed *broke off* his late intent.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 409.

She ended here, or vehement in desire,
Broke off the rest. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1008.

To break one's fast, to take the first food of the day. See *breakfast*.

Happy were our forefathers, who *broke their fasts* with herbs. *Taylor.*

To break one's head, to cut one's head by a blow; stun or kill one by a blow upon the head.

He has *broke my head* across, and has given Sir Toby a bloody coxcomb too. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

To break one's heart, to become heart-broken or grievously afflicted as the result of: said of her misfortunes.—To break one's mind, to reveal one's thoughts; with to.

Break thy mind to me. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence the sea, which near me flow'd below
My mind, advertis'd it hastily did break. *Dryden.*

To break one's word, to violate a promise or pledge; act contrary to an engagement.—**To break open,** to force open; unclose by violence: as, to *break open* a door.—**To break out,** *naut.*, to open; of a flag, unfurl; of a salt stuck by water, to dissolve.—**To break out a cargo,** to unstow it so that it may be easily unloaded.—**To break Priscian's head,** to violate the rules of grammar. [Priscian was a celebrated Roman grammarian.]

Fair cousin, for thy glances,
Instead of breaking Priscian's head
I had been breaking lances. *Praed.*

To break radish (*milit.*), to leave the ranks: fall out.—**To break step** (*milit.*), to cease marching in cadence; march at will.—**To break the back,** to strain or dislocate the vertebræ with a heavy burden.—**To break the back of.** (*a*) To destroy the force or efficiency of, weaken at a vital point: as, to *break the back of* the enterprise. (*b*) *Naut.*, to break the keel and keelson of, as a ship. (*c*) Figuratively, to accomplish the greater or most difficult part of: as, to *break the back of* a heavy piece of business.—**To break the bank.** See *bank*.—**To break the heart of,** to reduce to crystallize, as in stearic acid by mixture with palmitic acid.—**To break the heart of,** or **one's** (or **his**) **own,** to cause great sorrow or grief to; cause to die of grief.—**To break the heart-strings of,** to cause great grief or hopeless sorrow upon; afflict overwhelmingly.

No time to break jests when *the heart-strings* are about to be broken. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

To break the neck, to dislocate a joint of the neck.—**To break the neck of.** (*a*) To destroy the main force of; ruin or destroy.

Breaks the neck of their own cause. *Milton.*

(*b*) To get over the worst part of; get more than half through.

He was a capital spinner of a yarn when he had *broken the neck* of the bottle. *Hughes.*

To break the parlo†, to begin the parley. *Shak.*—**To break up.** (*a*) To cut up, as game.

Beget, you can carve;
Break up this capon. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

(*b*) To open or lay open: as, to *break up* a floor; to *break up* fallow ground. (*c*) To discontinue or put an end to: as, to *break up* housekeeping. (*d*) To separate: dissipate; disband: as, to *break up* a company or an army. (*e*) To impair; exhaust; fatigue greatly.

The six hours of deadly fierce work which I then endured have *broken* me up body and soul. *Pot. Tales*, I. 161.

To break upon the wheel, to torture or put to death by stretching on a cart wheel, or a wooden frame in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and breaking the limbs with an iron bar: a mode of punishment formerly much used in some parts of Europe.—**To break water,** to rise to the surface of the water, as a fish.

Numbers of these fish [bluefish] may be seen *breaking water* at any time on the banks and shoals.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 258.

To break wind, to give vent to wind from the body by the anus.—**To break word,** to violate a pledge or an obligation.

They that *break word* with Heaven will break again
With all the world, and so be lost.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be separated into parts or fragments under the action of some force, as a blow or a strain; become fractured: as, the rock *broke* into a thousand pieces; the ice *broke* under his feet.—**2.** To become discontinuous, disconnected, disordered, or disintegrated; lose continuity or formation: as, at the last charge the line *broke;* the circuit *broke*.

The command, Charge, was given, and was executed with loud cheers and with a ran; when the last of the enemy *broke*. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 351.

3. Specifically—(*a*) To change suddenly and involuntarily from a natural to a higher and shriller tone or to a whisper: said of the voice. (*b*) In *music*: (1) To change from one register to another, as from the chest to the throat. (2) To change from one combination of pipes to another, especially when having more than one pipe to the note: said of compound organ-stops, like the mixture, the cornet, etc.—**4.** To change from one gait into another: said of a horse: as, to *break* into a gallop.—**5.** To burst; happen or begin to be with suddenness or violence. (*a*) To discharge itself spontaneously, as a tumor.

The same old sore *breaks* out from age to age.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) To burst forth or begin with violence, as a storm.

A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*

The whole storm, which had long been gathering, now *broke* at once on the head of Clive. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

(*c*) To burst into speech or action; generally followed by *out*. (See phrase below.)

I would not have your women hear me
Break into commendation of you; 'tis not seemly.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

(*d*) To begin as if with a burst or break.

And from our own the glad shout *breaks*,
Of freedom and Plantagenet! *Pearn.*

6. To become impaired, weakened, or reduced; especially, to decline in health, strength, or personal appearance.

I'm sorry Fergus *breaks* so fast:
I said her face would never last.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

7. To begin to be: said specifically of the day, dawn, or morning.

Is not that the morning which *breaks* yonder?
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

The day of wrath, against which Leibnitz had warned the monarchs of Europe, was beginning to *break*.
Emerson, Eng. Traits, Comic., II. 305.

8. To force one's way (into, out of, or through something).

Go, *break* among the press, and find a way out
To let the troops pass fairly. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 3.

9. To fail in trade or other occupation; become bankrupt.

He that gets all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break* and come to poverty. *Bacon*, Riches.

There came divers of Antonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot choose but *break*.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

The true original chairs were all sold, when the Huguenots first *broke*. *Grey*, Letters, I. 217.

10. To lose friendship; become hostile; be in opposition or antagonism: commonly with *with*.

To *break* upon the score of danger or expense is to mean and narrow-spirited. *Burke*, Conciliation.

11. In *pool*, to make a break; make the first shot or opening play. See *break*, *n.*, 15.—**12.** *Navut.*, to hog or sag.—**13.** In *hort.*: (*a*) To put forth new buds. (*b*) To flower before the proper time

In our turnip and carrot-beds a few plants often *break* that is, flower too soon.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 5.

14†. To broach a subject; come to an explanation: with *to* or *with*.

The chamber being voyded, he *broake with* him in these tearmes. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 227.

Then, after, to her father will I *break*.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

To break across. See *across*.—**To break away.** (*a*) To discharge one's self abruptly; escape, as from a captor by sudden and violent action; hence, to leave suddenly.

Fear me not, man, I will not *break* away.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

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break (b) To be dissipated or disappear, as fog or clouds.—To **break down.** (a) To come down in struggling; as the coach *broke down.* (b) To fail in any undertaking through incapacity, misculculation, emotion, embarrassment, or loss of health.

Some dozen women did double duty, and then were blamed for *breaking down.*
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 68.

(c) To lose one's health; become sick. *(d)* To be overcome by emotion; weep. (e) To ejaculate, as with grief.—To **break forth.** (a) To burst out; be suddenly manifested; exhibit sudden activity; as, a cry broke forth.

His malice 'gainst the lady
Will suddenly *break forth.*
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. As you Like it, i. 2.

Break forth, ye hearts that frozen winters bind
In icy chains more strong than chains the year!
James Very, Poems, p. 46.

(b) To rush or issue out. (c) To give vent to one's feelings; burst out; as, to *break forth* with fury.—To *break forth* into singing," Isa. xliv. 23.—To **break from,** to disengage one's self from; leave abruptly or violently.—To **break in,** to leave the path of duty; to utter strange[1] said of a dog on point.—To **break into.** (a) To enter by force, especially burglariously; as, to *break into* a house. In law, opening a latched door, or pushing open an unfastened but closed sash, may be a breaking by which will constitute burglary. (b) To break forth into.

It is very natural for men who are abridged in one element to break into some other.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

To **break in upon,** to intrude upon suddenly or violently.—To **break loose,** to get free by force; escape from confinement by violence; shake off restraint.—To **break off.** (a) To part; become separated; as, the boat *broke off.* (b) To desist suddenly.

Do not *break off* so. *Shak.,* C. of E., i. 1.

To **break off from,** to part from with violence.—To **break out.** (a) To issue forth; arise or spring up; as, a fire *broke out;* a sedition *broke out;* a lever *broke out.* (b) To appear in eruptions; said of certain diseases; to have pustules or an efflorescence on the skin; said of a person. (c) To throw off restraint and become disorderly; as, after living quietly he again *broke out.* (d) To give vent to the feelings impetuously; exclaim.

As soon as my uncle Toby was seated by the fire, and had filled his pipe, my father *broke out* in this manner.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 32.

To **break sheer** (*naut.*), to be forced the wrong way by the wind or current, so as not to be well for passing the eye of the anchor: said of a ship at anchor.—To **break shot,** to leave the point, when the gun is discharged, to chase game: said of a dog on point.—To **break short.** (a) To turn to disregard or overcome: as, to *break through* all restraint or resolve. (b) To act contrary to; violate with impunity; as, to *break through* a law (in such a manner as to avoid the penalty).—To **break up.** (a) To dissolve; to separate: as, a company *breaks up;* a meeting *breaks up;* the ice *breaks up;* a fog *breaks up.*

We went into Mrs. Morgan's, and there mighty merry, smutting one another with candle grease and soot, till most of us were like devils. And that being done, I paid my father, up, and to my house. *Pepys,* Diary, II. 43b.

(b) In *alg.,* said of an equation or quantity when in consequence of particular relations between its coefficients it reduces to a product of factors of lower degree.—To **break with.** (a) To part in enmity from; cease to be friends with; quarrel with: as, to *break with* a friend or companion.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers and traitors. *B. Jonson,* Catiline.

He had too much consideration and authority in the country for her to wish to *break with* him. *Prescott.*

(b) To broach a subject to; make a disclosure to.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought it to *break with* him first. *Sir P. Sidney.*

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it;
And I will *break with* her, and with her father,
And thou shalt have her. *Shak.,* Much Ado, i. 1.

break (brāk), *n.* [In most senses of mod. origin from the verb *break,* the older noun being *breach* with its variants: see *breach.*] In some senses merely a different spelling of the related *brake*[3], *q. v.*] 1. A forcible disruption or separation of parts; a rupture or fracture made by breaking; a fracture, rupture, or breach: as, a *break* in a wall, a beam, or a garment.—2. A breaking off; an interruption of continuity; a sudden stoppage or suspension; a gap between parts; specifically, in *printing,* the gap between two paragraphs.

All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*

He [Alfred] looked on the peace he had won as a mere *break* in the struggle, and as a break that might at any moment come suddenly to an end.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 125.

3. A breaking or bursting of goods by a trader on marked transition from one course, place, or state to another: as, a *break* of the voice; the *break* of day; the prisoner made a *break* for freedom.

The several emotions of mind, and *breaks* of passion, in this speech, are admirable. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 106.

4. In *arch.:* (*a*) A distinct variation in the style of a part of a building from that of other parts; the place where such a change occurs in the design, or the junction in the building of two distinct styles or designs. (*b*) A recess or projection from the general surface of any architectural part or feature.—5. In *horse-making,* the angle formed by the body and the brim of a hat.—6. In a ship, the part where a deck terminates and the descent to the next deck begins.—7. A contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage; a brake. See *brake*[2], 9.—8. In *teleg.:* (*a*) A commutator or contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents. (*b*) An interruption of the continuity of a conductor.—9. In *music:* (*a*) The point in the scale where the quality of voice of one register changes to that of another, as from tenor to alto or from alto to soprano. (*b*) The point where the chest-voice changes to the head-voice. (*c*) The point where a similar change occurs in a musical wind-instrument: thus, in the clarinet such a change occurs between the notes B and B natural. (*d*) The singing, or the sounding on a trumpet or horn, from lack of ability, care, or skill, of a note different from the one intended to be produced. (*e*) A note which a singer produces more imperfectly or with greater difficulty than the notes above or below it. (*f*) In an organ-stop, the sudden change in the proper succession of pipes to a series lower in pitch. (*g*) In *organ-building,* the point in the scale of stops having more than one pipe to a note, where for any reason the relative pitch of the pipes is altered: especially applied to mixture-stops having more pipes to each note.—10. In a bakery, a bench on which, or a machine by which, dough is kneaded.—11. In *mining,* a track or floor of rock over the roof of strata.—12. In *type-founding,* a piece of metal next the shank of a type which is broken off in finishing.—13. On the stock exchange, a sudden decline in prices.—14. In *geog.,* that part of the banks or scatters the balls as pited together at the beginning of the game; hence, the first shot or play, or the right to the first shot, as it is my *break.*—15. In *fort.,* same as *brisure,* 1.—16. A large, high-set, four-wheeled vehicle, with a straight body and a seat in front for the driver and another behind for grooms, etc.—17. A regular sale of tobacco at the time when the hogsheads are first opened. [Local, Virginia.]—18. The quantity of scrap picked in one year.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp of the *break* of the year 1796. *Mass. Mercury,* April 29, 1796.

19. Same as *break,* 4.—**Break of day,** the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; daybreak.

He arrived with his guide, a little after *break of day,* at Charing-cross. *Addison,* Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

Break of the forecastle (*naut.*), the after-edge of the topsail forecastle.—**Break of the poop** (*naut.*), the forward end of the poop-deck.

breakable (brā'ka-bl), *a.* [*break* + *-able.*] Capable of being broken.

We shall see what a *breakable* barrier this Afghanistan is, if we look at a few plain facts plainly.
Sir C. Sidney, Cities of Herat, viii.

breakage (brā'kāj), *n.* [*break* + *-age.*] 1. The act of breaking.—2. The amount or quantity of anything broken: as, the *breakage* was excessive; a claim for the *breakage* of goods in transit.—3. *Naut.,* the act of leaving empty spaces in stowing the hold.

breaax (brak'aks), *n.* 1. A large tree of Jamaica, *Sloanea Jamaicensis,* natural order *Tiliaceæ.*—2. A species of *Cithrexylum* with exceedingly hard wood, found in Mexico.

breakbone fever. See *fever* and *dengue.*

breakbones (brāk'bōnz), *n.* An English name of the stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea,* from the fragility of its joints.

break-circuit (brāk'sėr'kit), *n.* Any device for opening or closing an electrical circuit; a circuit-breaker.

breakdown (brāk'doun), *n.* 1. A falling apart, as of a carriage; a downfall; a crash; hence, a failure; a collapse.

Well . . . here is another *breakdown.*
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. 1.

The complete *breakdown* of the Republican party in the state. *The American,* VII. 180.

2. A noisy, lively dance, sometimes accompanied by singing, as in the southern United States. [U. S.]

Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a *breakdown* to wind up with.
New England Tales.

Here is a belle Africaine, so exhilarated by her surroundings that she is dancing a *break-down.*
New Princeton Rev., II. 86.

breaker (brā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *brekere;* < *break* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which breaks anything, as a machine to crush ores, stones, and other hard substances. Specifically—(*a*) A coal-getter or -hewer; one who breaks down the coal so that it can be conveyed away in the place where it is raised to the surface. [Somersetshire, Eng.] (*b*) A structure in which coal is broken, sized, and prepared for market. [Anthracite region of Penn.] (*c*) One whose occupation it is to break up old ships; a ship-breaker. (*d*) *Mil.,* a cup-shaped covering, usually made of lead, which serves to close the mouth of a fuse-hole and to form a proper time for igniting the charge in fuses of a certain construction. *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc. (*e*) In *cotton-manuf.,* a breaking-engine (which see). (*f*) In *linen-manuf.,* a carding-machine to the action of which the tow is first subjected. (*g*) A light, strong glow for breaking new ground.

2. A violator or transgressor: as, a *breaker* of the law.—3. A wave broken into foam against the shore or other rocks, or by rock near the surface: generally in the plural.

The night-winds sigh, the *breakers* roar,
And shrieks the wild sea-mew.
Coleridge, Childe Harold, I. 13.

4. [In this sense perhaps a corruption of Sp. *barrica,* a keg.] A small water-cask used in boats to supply the crew with water and for ballast. 5. A tank-car, as of horses or dogs.—Syn. 3. See *wave.*

breakfast (brek'fast), *n.* [Late ME. *brekefaste;* < *break*[1] + *fast*[2], *n.* Cf. F. *déjeuner,* a breakfast, < *déjeuner,* break fast: see *déjeuner.*] 1. The first meal in the day; the meal by which one breaks the fast of abstaining from the previous day; the food eaten at the first meal.—2. A meal or food in general.

The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death. *Dryden.*

Ash's breakfast. See *ash*[1].—**Breakfast cloth,** a napkin. [Scotch.]—**Breakfast room,** a dining-room. [Colloq. in U. S.]

breakfast (brek'fast), *v.* [< *breakfast,* *n.*; orig. two words, *break fast.*] **I.** *trans.* To furnish with the first meal in the day; supply with breakfast.

II. *intrans.* To eat the first meal in the day.

First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast.*
Prior, Ep. to F. Shepherd, May 14, 1689.

breakfast-cup (brek'fast-cup), *n.* A small cup, usually made of fine china, and ribbed, worn at breakfast by women.

The Mistress, in a pretty little *breakfast-cup,* is moving about the room with a tea-pot.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 71.

breakfasting (brek'fas-ting), *n.* The act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

No *breakfastings* with them, which consume agreat deal of time. *Watts,* Improvement of the Mind, iii.

break-in (brāk'in), *n.* In *carp.,* a hole made in brickwork with the ripping-chisel, to receive a piece, the end of a beam, or the like.

breaking (brā'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *break, v.*; = G. *brechung.*] 1. In *worsted-manuf.,* the process of uniting the short slivers, as received from the combing-machine, into one continuous rope of sliver, by doubling and running through drawing-webs.—2. [imitation of G. *brechung.*] In *philol.,* the change of a vowel to two before certain consonants, as, in Anglo-Saxon (where the phenomenon abounds), *earm* for **arm,* *arm,* *eorthe* for **erthe,* earth, etc.

breaking-diameter (brā'king-di-am'e-tėr), *n.* The diameter of a test specimen of metal at the point of rupture when subjected to tensile strain. It is measured and used to determine the area of the cross-section at that point after rupture. The comparison of this area with the original area of the same specimen gives the degree of contraction, or, as the per centage, technically called the *contraction of area.*

breaking-engine (brā'king-en'jin), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.,* the first carding-machine following the lapper; a breaker.

breaking-frame (brā'king-frām), *n.* A machine for spinning and stretching slivers of wool.

breaking-weight (brā'king-wāt), *n.* The weight which must be hung from a rod of given cross-section or placed in any manner to cause an order to break it. It measures the cohesion of the material experimented upon.

The floor was loaded with pig-iron to one-fourth of its *breaking-weight.* *Railway Engineering,* 2d ed., 38.

break-iron (brāk'ī'ėrn), *n.* In carpenters' planes with double irons, the top or front iron, the lower edge of which is in contact with the face of the lower cutting-iron just above its cutting edge. As the shaving is cut, the break-iron turns or breaks it away from the wood.

break-lathe (brāk'lāth), *n.* A lathe having a gap in its bed, in order to increase its swing or capacity for turning objects of large radius; a gap-lathe or gap-bed lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

breakman, *n.* See *brakeman.*

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breakneck

breakneck (brāk'nek), *n.* and *a.* [< *break* + obj. *neck.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A fall that breaks the neck; a dangerous business.

To do't, or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

2. A steep place endangering the neck.

II. *a.* Endangering the neck or life; extremely hazardous: as, he rode at a *breakneck* pace.

On chimney-tops, . . . over the roofs, . . . on every lamp-iron, signpost, *breakneck* cajgn of vantage, sits patriotic Courage. *Carlyle*, French Rev.

break-off (brāk'ôf), *n.* The part of the action of a breech-loading firearm immediately behind the breech.

break-prate (brāk'prom'is), *n.* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most pathetical *break-promise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iv. 1.

breakshare (brāk'shār), *n.* [A perversion of *brazy*, simulating *break*, + *share*.] A term sometimes used as an equivalent for *brazy*.

breakstaff (brāk'staf), *n.* The handle of a blacksmith's bellows. *J. S. Phillips.*

breakstone (brāk'stōn), *n.* [< *break* + obj. *stone*, after the L. name *saxifraga*, < *saxum*, a rock, + *frangere*, to break, with special reference to their use as a remedy in cases of calculus.] A name given to some species of *Saxifraga*, especially to species of the genus *Saxifraga*, to pimpernel (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*), and to the parsley-piert (*Alchemilla arvensis*).

break-up (brāk'up), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A disruption; a dissolution of connection; a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration; a dispersion.

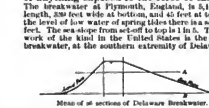
Seldom was there a greater *break-up* among the speculators than in the autumn of that year. *J. S. Mill.*

The general *break-up* of parties which took place last decade. *The American*, VIII. 278.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or in celebration of the breaking up or termination of any society, association, meeting, or the like: as, a *break-up* party or ceremony.

break-van, *n.* See *brake-van.*

breakwater (brāk'wâ'ter), *n.* [< *break* + obj. *water.*] Any structure or contrivance, as a mole, mound, wall, or sunken hulk, serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbor or anything exposed to the force of the waves. The breakwater at Plymouth, England, is 5,100 feet in length, 300 feet wide at bottom, 50 feet at top, and at the level of low water of spring tides there is a set-off of 60 feet. The sea-wall from set-off to top is 15 feet. The largest work of the kind in the United States is the Delaware breakwater, at the southern extremity of Delaware Bay,



Mean of all sections of Delaware Breakwater.
A, water-line; B, base-line.

2,558 feet long at top, with an ice-breaker 1,853 feet long.

—**Floating breakwater,** a contrivance, consisting of a series of spars or frames of timber, connected by mooring-chains or -cables, attached to anchors or blocks of stone in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves.

bream[1] (brēm), *n.* [< ME. *breme*, *breme*, < OF. *breme*, F. *brême*, < OHG. *brahsima*, *brahsina*, MHG. *brasem*, *brahsem*, *G. brassen* = OS. *brasemo* = D. *brasem* = ONor. *brasm*, Sw. *brazen* = Dan. *brasen*, a bream; then also applied to *Abramis brama*[1]; cf. *brassel*.] 1. A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Abramis brama*, common in the fresh waters of Europe. It has a compressed and rather deep body, a short obtuse snout, small and somewhat inferior mouth, uniserial pharyngeal teeth, the dorsal fin of about 17 rays, and the anal fin with 30 to 31 rays commencing under the last of the dorsal's. It sometimes attains a weight of 15 or 20 pounds, but is of insipid and little esteemed. Also called *yellow bream*. See *Abramis*, 2.

2. A cyprinoid fish related to the preceding, as for example the white bream or brasenlit, or resembling it in having a deep body, as the carp-bream, *Carassius gibelio*, a variety of the crucian-carp.—3. A name given to various *Sparidæ*, more fully called *sea-breams*: in England, for example, to species of *Sparus*, *Taurus*, *Pagellus*, and *Cantharus*, and in the United States to *Diplodus holbrooki*, the pinfish, and to *Lagodon rhomboides*, the sailor's-choice. See cut under *Lagodon*.—4. A fish of the family *Bramidæ*, as Ray's bream, *Brama rayi*.—5. In some parts of the United States, a centrarchoid fish, such as the common sunfish, *Eupomotis gibbosus*, and various species of the related genus *Lepomis*, as the blue bream, *Lepomis pallidus*.—**Blue bream,** the *Lepomis pallidus*.—**Bream family,** the sea breams, or *Sparidæ*.—**King of the bream,** *Pterulus erythrinus*.—**White bream,** a fish of the family *Abramidæ*, *Abramis* (*Blicca*) *björkna*, common in European waters. It is much like the bream, but has a shorter anal fin, larger scales, and two rows of pharyngeal teeth.

bream[2] (brēm), *v. t.* [Prob., like the equiv. *broom*[2], connected with *broom*[1], *D. brem*, furze, from the materials commonly used.] *Naut.*, to clear, as a ship's bottom, of shells, seaweed, ooze, etc., by applying to it kindled furze, reeds, or other light combustibles, so as to soften the pitch and loosen the adherent matters, which may then be easily swept off. Also called *broom*.

bream[3], *n.* [< ME. as if **breme* = OHG. *bremo*, MHG. *brem*, m., *G. breme*, f.; the same, without the formative *-n*, as *brimse*: see *brimse* and *breese*[1].] Same as *breese*[1].

breamfiat (brēm'fiat), *n.* A local English (Cambridgeshire) name of the white bream.

bream (brēm), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To sweat; perspire. [Prov. Eng.]

brear (brēr), *n.* See *breer*.

breard (brērd), *r.* Same as *braird*.

breast (brest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brest*, < ME. *brest*, *breost*, < AS. *breóst* (neut., usually pl.) = OS. *briost* = OFries. *briast* = Icel. *brjóst* = Sw. *bröst* = Dan. *bryst*, neut., with variation of vowel and gender) OFries. *brust*, *burst*, *borst*, NFries. *borst* = MLG. *borst*, LG. *borst* = D. *borst* = OHG. *brust*, *G. brust*, fem., = Goth. *baursts*, fem. pl., orig. perhaps a dual form; origin uncertain. Not being found outside of Teut., the origin has been sought in the Teut. verb *bersta*, etc., E. *burst*: see *burst*.] 1. One of two soft protuberant bodies adhering to the thorax in women, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants; the mammary gland and its accessory structures. —2. The outer part of the thorax, or the external part of the body between the neck and the belly, in front of the chest.

My Eustace might have sat for Hercules;
So muscular he spread, so broad a *breast*.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid's Daughter.

3. In *entom.*, the lower or sternal surface of the thorax.—4. Figuratively, the seat of the affections and emotions; the repository of conscientious, designs, and secrets; the affections; the heart.

Pass by my outside,
My *breast* I dare compare with any man.
Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.
Each in his *breast* his secret sorrow bears. *Rowe.*

5. The mind; the secret thoughts.

The choice and removal of senators, however, was by no means left entirely to the emperor, nor had it been in the *breast* of the consuls and dictators before the institution of the censorial office. *Brougham.*

6. In music, the voice; capacity for singing.

An excellent song, and a sweet songster; a fine *breast* of his own. *B. Jonson.*

In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that to have a good *breast* was formerly a common periphrasis for to have a good voice.
Sir J. Hawkins, Hist. of Music, III. 406.

7. Anything resembling the breast in position, either as being in front, like the human breast, or below, like the breast in the lower animals. Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, the front part of the solid-board of a plow. (*b*) In *mining*: (1) The portion of a wall between a window and the floor. (2) The portion of a chimney between the floor and the mantel. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In *carp.*, the lower surface of a hand-rail, rafter, etc. (*d*) In *mining*: (1) The chamber or room in which coal is being taken from the face. (2) The face working is going on. (3) In metal-mining, a point at which a large quantity of ore is being worked: as, a fine *breast* of ore. (*e*) The front part of a furnace. (*f*) Same as *breasting*, 1.

In order that a wheel may be a breast wheel, it must be provided with the following parts: . . . the *breasting*.
Stanbire, Steam Engine, § 150.

(*g*) The swelling portion of a fish's belly.

8. That part of certain machines against which the breast of the operator pushes, as in the breast-drill, breast-plow, etc.—9. A line on which persons or things are ranged abreast, or side by side.

The troops marched in close order, the foot by twenty-four in a *breast*, and the horse by sixteen. *Swift.*

10. A bush for a small shaft or spindle.—**Back and breast.** See *back*[1].—**Pillar and breast.** See *pillar*.—**To make a clean breast,** to disclose (something which weigh upon one's mind or conscience); make full confession of.

breast (brest), *r.* [< *breast*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To oppose with the breast; act with the breast upon; bear the breast against; hence, to meet in front boldly or openly; stem.

Behold the threaden sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of a hedge on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants of which it is constituted.

II. *intrans.* To practise breasting, as for deer. See *breasting*, 3.

breast-backstay (brest'bak'stā), *n.* *Naut.*, an extra support to a topmast, consisting of a rope extending from the topmast-head on the weather side to the ship's channels forward of the standing backstays. See *backstay*.

breast-band (brest'band), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a band of canvas or rope fastened in some convenient place, and passed round the body of the man who heaves the lead in sounding, to prevent his falling into the sea. Also called *parrel-rope* (which see).—2. A broad leather band placed across the breast of a horse and used as a substitute for a collar.

breast-beam (brest'bēm), *n.* 1. A beam at the break of a quarter-deck or forecastle.—2. The sloth-beam of a loom.—3. The forward transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast-board (brest'bôrd), *n.* A weighted sled used in rope-walks to maintain the tension of the yarns while being twisted into a strand.

breast-bone (brest'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *brestbon*, < AS. *breóstbán*, < *breóst*, breast, + *bán*, bone.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

breast-chain (brest'chān), *n.* pl. Chains used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames: usually called *breast-straps* when leather is used instead of chains.

breast-cloth, *n.* A stomacher.

breast-clout (brest'klout), *n.* A bib for a child. *Wright.*

breast-deep (brest'dēp), *a.* As deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.

Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him.
Shak., T. And., v. 3.

breast-drill (brest'dril), *n.* In *mech.*, a drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

breasted (bres'ted), *a.* 1. Having a breast (of the kind indicated in composition): as, *broad-breasted*, *full-breasted*, etc.—2. In music, having a chest: as, "singing men well *breasted*," *Fielder*, Life of Wolsey, App., p. 128.

breast-fast (brest'fast), *n.* A large rope or chain used to fasten the middship part of a vessel to a dock or to another vessel, as the bowfast fastens her forward and the stern-fast aft.

breast-gast (brest'gast), *n.* An old name for a bunt-gasket.

breast-harness (brest'här'nes), *n.* A harness employing a breast-band, in distinction from one using a collar.

breast-height (brest'hīt), *n.* In *fort.*, the interior slope of a parapet.

breast-high (brest'hī), *a.* As high as the breast.

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Proudly displaying her breast-high tail and Fox.

breast-hook (brest'hůk), *n.* One of the thick pieces of timber shaped in the form of knees and placed directly across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. See cut under *stem*.

Her huge bows rose up, showing the bright copper, and her stem and *breast-hooks* dripping, like old Neptune's locks, with the brine. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 10.

breasting (bres'ting), *n.* [< *breast*, *v.*, + -*ing*[1].] 1. In *mech.*, the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns. It follows closely the curve of the wheel through about a quarter of its circumference, so as to prevent the escape of the water until it has spent its force upon the wheel. Also called *breast*. See *breast-wheel*.

2. The bend against which the wheel of a ragging engine works.—3. A method of deer-hunting in which several horsemen ride abreast through the cover and shoot from the saddle.

Breasting is employed where the deer make their home in very high grass, such as is to be found on some of the prairies of the South-west.
G. B. Grinnell, Gun and Rod, p. 152.

breasting-knife (bres'ting-nif), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a knife used in cutting a clean face on the side of the heel of a boot or shoe next to the waist.

breast-knee (brest'nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large knee fitted in the bows of a ship against the apron and stemson, to give additional strength.

breast-knot (brest'not), *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast.

What may we not hope . . . from the influence of this *breast-knot*? *Addison*, Freeholder.

breast-knot

To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of a hedge on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants of which it is constituted.

II. *intrans.* To practise breasting, as for deer. See *breasting*, 3.

breast-backstay (brest'bak'stā), *n.* *Naut.*, an extra support to a topmast, consisting of a rope extending from the topmast-head on the weather side to the ship's channels forward of the standing backstays. See *backstay*.

breast-band (brest'band), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a band of canvas or rope fastened in some convenient place, and passed round the body of the man who heaves the lead in sounding, to prevent his falling into the sea. Also called *parrel-rope* (which see).—2. A broad leather band placed across the breast of a horse and used as a substitute for a collar.

breast-beam (brest'bēm), *n.* 1. A beam at the break of a quarter-deck or forecastle.—2. The sloth-beam of a loom.—3. The forward transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast-board (brest'bôrd), *n.* A weighted sled used in rope-walks to maintain the tension of the yarns while being twisted into a strand.

breast-bone (brest'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *brestbon*, < AS. *breóstbán*, < *breóst*, breast, + *bán*, bone.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

breast-chain (brest'chān), *n.* pl. Chains used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames: usually called *breast-straps* when leather is used instead of chains.

breast-cloth, *n.* A stomacher.

breast-clout (brest'klout), *n.* A bib for a child. *Wright.*

breast-deep (brest'dēp), *a.* As deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.

Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him.
Shak., T. And., v. 3.

breast-drill (brest'dril), *n.* In *mech.*, a drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

breasted (bres'ted), *a.* 1. Having a breast (of the kind indicated in composition): as, *broad-breasted*, *full-breasted*, etc.—2. In music, having a chest: as, "singing men well *breasted*," *Fielder*, Life of Wolsey, App., p. 128.

breast-fast (brest'fast), *n.* A large rope or chain used to fasten the middship part of a vessel to a dock or to another vessel, as the bow-fast fastens her forward and the stern-fast aft.

breast-gast (brest'gast), *n.* An old name for a bunt-gasket.

breast-harness (brest'här'nes), *n.* A harness employing a breast-band, in distinction from one using a collar.

breast-height (brest'hīt), *n.* In *fort.*, the interior slope of a parapet.

breast-high (brest'hī), *a.* As high as the breast.

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Proudly displaying her breast-high tail and Fox.

breast-hook (brest'hůk), *n.* One of the thick pieces of timber shaped in the form of knees and placed directly across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. See cut under *stem*.

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breast-line (brest'lin), *n.* A rope used to unite the pontoons of a floating bridge.

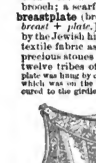
breast-molding (brest'mōl'ding), *n.* 1. The molding on a window-sill.—2. Paneling beneath a window.

breast-pain (brest'pān), *n.* A distemper in horses, indicated by stiffness and staggering of the fore legs, and inability to bow the head to the ground.

breast-pang (brest'pang), *n.* Angina pectoris. See *angina*. [Rare.]

breastpin (brest'pin), *n.* A pin worn on the breast for a fastening or for ornament; a brooch; a scarf-pin.

breastplate (brest'plāt), *n.* [ME. *brestplate*; < *breast* + *plate*.] 1. A square ornament worn by the Jewish high priest, consisting of the same textile fabric as the ephod, and bearing twelve precious stones engraved with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, set in gold. The breastplate was hung by chains of gold to that part of the ephod which was on the shoulder, and the lower edge was secured to the girdle by blue laces; for this purpose four rings of gold were secured to the four corners. It was also called the *breastplate of judgment*, because it contained the Urim and the Thummim.



Breastplate, 16th century; steel cuirass inlaid with gilding, and bearing a coat of arms on the breast. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

2. The armor for the front of the body, when made in one piece reaching from the waist to about the collar-bone, is was not introduced until a very late period in the history of armor, and was not common until the early years of the sixteenth century, when armor for the breast alone was being abandoned. See *back and breast* (under *back*), *corselet*, and *cuirass*.

3. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.—4. A plate or piece which receives the butt-end of a boring-tool, and is held against the breast when the tool is in use. Also called *coviscience* and *palette*.—5. The sternum or central piece on the lower side of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs.—6. The lower shell or plastron of a tortoise. *Imrvia*.

breast-plow (brest'plou), *n.* A kind of spade with a cross-bar against which the breast is pressed to propel it, for cutting and paring turf.

breast-pump (brest'pump), *n.* A small suction apparatus for drawing milk from the breast.

breast-rail (brest'rāl), *n.* The upper rail of a baleony or of a breastwork on the quarter-deck of a ship.

breast-rope (brest'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for *parrel-rope*. See *breast-band*, 1.

breast-strap (brest'strap), *n.* A strap used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames or collar.—**Breast-strap slide**, an iron loop sliding on the breast-strap and taking the wear of the ring on the end of the neck-yoke.

breast-summer, *n.* See *breast-summer*.

breast-wall (brest'wâl), *n.* 1. A retaining wall at the foot of a slope.—2. A wall built breast-high.

breastweed (brest'wēd), *n.* A name given to the lizard's-tail of the United States, *Saururus cernuus*, from its use as a remedy in mammary inflammation, etc.

breast-wheel (brest'hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel with radial floats or buckets, upon which the water is admitted at any point from about the plane of the axle to 45° or more above it. The water is confined to the floats by a breasting of planks or masonry, almost touching the periphery of the wheel and extending from the bottom of the sluice to near the lowest point of the wheel. If the water is admitted to the wheel at a point very near its summit and on the same side as the sluice, it is called a *pitch-back wheel*.

Breast-wheel.

breast-work (brest'wėrk), *n.* 1. In *fort.*, a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense.—2. *Naut.*, a sort of bulwarks of rails or moldings which terminate the quarter-deck and poop at the fore ends, and also incloses the forecastle both before and behind.—3. The parapet of a building.

breat (brēt), *n.* [Another form of *bret*, *brit*, q. v.] A local English name of the turbot.

breath (breth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *breth*, < ME. *breth*, *breth*, < AS. *bræth*, heat, odor; cf. OHG. *brādam*, MHG. *bradem*, G. *brodem*, *broiem*, steam, vapor, exhalation; perhaps connected with AS. *brēðan* = OHG. *bruoen*, MHG. *brāten*, G. *braten*, roast, broil (see *brawn*), and with Gr. πρήθειν, burn, blow. The vowel in *breath*, orig. long, has become short, while remaining long in the verb *breathe*.] 1†. Vapor; steam; exhalation.

Then schalle thou caste
Into the pot and ovver in hast,
And loke no *brethe* ther passe out.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 19.

That is blode and fire and *brethe* of smoke.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 4737.

When brenely brewed those bestes, at the *brethe* rysed,
The savour of his sauerlaye sogt to hym ester.
That all speded & spyled.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 360.

2. The air inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

My *breath* to heaven like vapor goes:
May my soul follow soon!
Tennyson, St. Agnes' Eve.

3. Ability to breathe; life as dependent on respiration.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*. *Dryden*.

4. The state or power of breathing freely: as, to be out of *breath*; to be in breath.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better *breath*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

I lose my colour, I lose my *breath*. *Tennyson*, Eleanore.

5. A single act of breathing; a respiration: as, he swears at every *breath*; to draw a full *breath*.

Between two *breaths* what crowded mysteries lie.—
The first short gasp, the last and long-drawn sigh!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Hence—6. The time of a single respiration; a single act; an instant.

The historian makes two blunders in a *breath*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Sweet and bitter in a *breath*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lii.

7. Respite; pause; time to breathe.

Give me some little *breath*, some pause.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

8. A gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration. [Rare.]

But, for your health and your digestion sake,
An after-dinner's *breath*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

9. A respiratory movement, as of free air; a blowing.

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

10. Spoken words; speech. [Rare.]

Art thou—thou—the slave that with thy *breath* hast kill'd
Mine innocent child? *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

I will stand,
Like the earth's center, unmoved.—Lords, your *breath*
Must finish these divisions.
Jonson, *and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

11. A mere word; a trivial circumstance; a thing without substance; a trifle.

A dream, a *breath*, a froth of fleeting joy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 212.

A *breath* can make them, as a *breath* has made.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 54.

12. An odorous exhalation.

The *breath*
Of the fading edges of box beneath.
Tennyson, Song.

13. In *philol.*, a breathing; aspiration; aspirate sound.

Even in the latest Semitic alphabets the *breaths* and semi-consonants of the primitive Semitic alphabet have retained their original character.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, i. 184.

14. Opinion; sentiments: as, I would fain hear his *breath* on this matter. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

Breath of the nostrils, in the Bible, vital breath (see Gen. ii. 7), hence, anything essential to the existence of a person or an institution; the inspiring cause of anything, or that which sustains it.

No institutions spring up in such countries except those which the prince founds, and he may be truly said to be the *breath of their nostrils*. *Brougham*.

Out of breath, breathless; short of breath.

Too much breathing put him *out of breath*.
Milton, Ep. Hobson, ii.

To gather breath. See *gather*.—**To get one's second breath**, to recover the free use of the lungs after the first violent exertion of running, rowing, etc.

Under the breath, in a whisper.—**With bated breath**. See *bated*.

breathable (brē'тнȧ-bl), *a.* [< *breathe* + *-able*.] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

breathableness (brē'тнȧ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being breathable.

breathe (brēтн), *v.*; pret. and pp. *breathed*, ppr. *breathing*. [< ME. *brethen*, breathe, blow, exhale odor, < *breth*, breath: see *breath*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To draw air into and expel it from the lungs; respire; figuratively, to live.

When he *breathed* he was a man. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

Where, in the vast world,
Doth that man *breathe*, that can so much command
His blood and his affection?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

I did
God's kidding and man's duty, so, *breathe* free.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 253.

2. To make a single respiration.

Before you can say, Come and Go,
And *breathe* twice. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To take breath; rest from action.

Breathe awhile, and then to't again. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Well, let this *breathe* a while.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

4. To pass, as air; blow: as, "when winds *breathe* sweet," *Shak.*, Lover's Compl., l. 103.

Oh, *breathe* upon thy ruined vineyard still;
Through like the dead it long unmoved has lain.
James Very, Poems, p. 93.

5. To give utterance to disparaging or calumnious remarks; make insinuations: with upon.

You must seem to set upon a respectable character as if he had torn your mistress's colours, or *breathed upon* her picture. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

6. To exhale, as an odor; emanate.

And all Arabia *breathes* from yonder box.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 134.

7. Figuratively, of inanimate things, to be instinct; be alive.

The staircase in fresco by Sir James Thornhill *breathed* with the loves and wars of gods and heroes. *Dwight*.

II. *trans.* 1. To inhale and exhale in respiration: as, to *breathe* vitiated air.—2. To inject by breathing; infuse: with *into*: as, "to *breathe* life *into* a stone," *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and *breathed into* his nostrils the breath of life. Gen. ii. 7.

Where faith made whole with deed
Breathes its awakening breath
Into the lifeless creed. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

3. To exhale; send out as breath; express; manifest.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine, enchanting ravishment?
Milton, Comus, l. 963.

They [the Indians] entered . . . into an agreement to twenty nine rules, all *breathing* a desire to conform themselves to English customs.
Emerson, Historical Discourse at Concord.

4. To exercise; keep in breath.

Methinks . . . every man should beat thee; I think thou wast created for men to *breathe* themselves upon thee. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

I'll send for one of these fencers, and he shall *breathe* you, by my direction.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

5. To inspire or blow into; cause to sound by breathing.

They *breathe* the flute or strike the vocal wire. *Prior*.

6. To utter; speak; whisper.

Or let the church, our mother, *breathe* her curse.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Thus *breathe* she forth her spite. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 792.

That *breathe* a thousand tender vows.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xx.

7. To suffer to rest or recover breath.

He *breath'd* his sword, and rested him till day.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

A moment now he slacked his speed,
A moment *breathed* his panting steed.
Scott, L. of L. M., i.

8. To open and bleed (a vein).

Every village barber who *breathed* a vein.
Blackw. Brit., XI. 505.

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To breathe one's last, to die.
He, safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends' embrace, had *breath'd his last*.
Pope.

breathed (brethd), *a.* [< *breath*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] **1.** Endowed with breath; exercised.
A man so *breath'd*, that certain he would fight, yea,
From morn till night. *Shak.*, 1. L., v. 2.
If I be just, all praises must
Be given to well-*breathed* Jilian Thrust.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

2. Out of breath.
Mr. Tulkinghorn arrives in his turret-room, a little *breathed* by the journey up. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlii.

3. In *phlol.*, uttered with breath as distinguished from voice; surd or mute.—**4.** In compounds, having that capacity for breathing indicated by the prefix: as, *short-breathed*.

breather (brē'ᵺėr), *n.* **1.** One who breathes or lives.
She shows a body rather than a life
A statue, than a *breather*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 5.

2. One who utters or whispers.
For my authority bears of a credent bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch
But it confounds the *breather*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

3. One who animates or inspires.
The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His soldier Father summons me away. *Norris.*

4. Anything, as a walk, gymnastic exercise, etc., that stimulates or gives healthy action to the breathing organs.
So here we are at last—that hill's a *breather*.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iv. 11.

breathful (breth'ful), *a.* [< *breath* + *-ful*.] Full of breath: as, "the *breathful* bellows." *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 38.—**2.** Odorous; fragrant.
Fresh Costmaric and *breathfull* Camomill.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 126.

breathing (brē'ᵺing), *n.* [< ME. *brethynge*, a current of air; verbal n. of *breathe*, *v.*] **1.** Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air: as, "a difficulty of *breathing*," *Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny, vi. 16.
She sleeps: her *breathings* are not heard
In palace chambers far apart. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream.

2. Aspiration; secret prayer or desire.
Earnest desires and *breathings* after that blessed state.
Tillotson, Sermons, I. xxiv.

3. Aërial motion; respiratory action.
There's not a *breathing* of the common wind
That will forget thee.
Wordsworth, To Toussaint l'Ouverture.

4. Figuratively, a gentle influence or operation; inspiration: as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.
The air
Is like a *breathing* from a rarer world. *N. P. Willis.*

5†. A breathing-place; a vent.
The warmth distends the channels, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes.
Dryden.

6. Physical exercise, from the fact that it calls the lungs into free play: as, the Oxford crew took their *breathings* every morning at ten.
I lack *breathing* and exercise of late. *Scott.*

7. Utterance; words.
I am sorry to give *breathing* to my purpose.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3.

8. Time taken to recover breath; hence, a stop; a delay.
Come, you shake the head at so long a *breathing*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.
Give me a little *breathing*, till I can
Be able to unfold what I have seen.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.
Thou hast open'd our difficult and and times, and given us an unexpected *breathing* after our long operations.
Milton, Def. of the Parliament.

9. In *gram.*, aspiration or its absence, or a sign indicating it. In Greek there are two breathings—the *aspirate* (*spiritus asper*) and the *lenis* (*spiritus lenis*), indicated by a mark (') equivalent to our letter *h*, and the lenis (*spiritus lenis*) or the smooth (᾽), indicating simply the absence of the rough. Thus ὅς is equal to *hos*, but ὁ to *o*.—**Breathing capacity**, the capacity.

breathing-hole (brē'ᵺing-hōl), *n.* **1.** A vent-hole, as in a cask.—**2.** One of the spiracles or stigmata through which insects respire. Also called *breathing-pore*.—**3.** The spiracle or blow-hole of a cetacean.—**4.** A hole in the ice where an aquatic mammal, as a seal, comes up to breathe.

breathing-mark (brē'ᵺing-märk), *n.* **1.** In *music*, a small mark (', ', or ∨) placed above a vocal score, indicating the point at which the singer may properly take breath.—**2.** Same as *spiritus*.

breathing-place (brē'ᵺing-plās), *n.* **1.** A place where fresh air can be breathed; a vent.

2. The place for a pause in a sentence or a poetic verse; a cesura.
That cæsura, or *breathing-place*.
Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

breathing-pore (brē'ᵺing-pōr), *n.* **1.** In *physiol.*, a microscopic aperture for the escape or admission of air, as in the cuticle of plants. See *stoma*.—**2.** Same as *breathing-hole*, **2**.

breathing-space (brē'ᵺing-spās), *n.* A breathing-time; an intermission of exertion.

breathing-time (brē'ᵺing-tīm), *n.* Pause; relaxation.
We may have some *breathing-time* between our promise and its accomplishment. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

breathing-tube (brē'ᵺing-tūb), *n.* In *entom.*, the respiratory tube of certain aquatic larvæ and dipterous pupæ. It is a slender integumental prolongation, bearing at the tip one or both of the anal stigmata, through which the insect obtains air at the surface of the water or semifluid filth in which it lives. The breathing-tube is also possessed by certain adult heteropters.

breathing-while (brē'ᵺing-hwīl), *n.* An intermission of exertion; a breathing-time. *Shak.*
Except when for a *breathing-while* at eve,
Some niggard fraction of an hour, he ran
Beside the river-bank. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

breathless (breth'les), *a.* [< ME. *brethles*; < *breath* + *-less*.] **1.** Without breath; dead.
Denies the rites of funeral fires to those
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes.
Dryden, Fal. and Arc., l. 84.

2. Out of breath; spent with labor or exertion.
Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But *breathless* all, Fitz-James arose.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 16.

3. That takes away the breath.
How I remember that *breathless* flight!
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

4. Marked by an apparent forgetfulness to breathe; absorbed; eager; excited.
The young folks would crowd around the hearth, listening with breathless interest to some old crone of a negro, who was the oracle of the family.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 108.
The boy time is quiet as a nun
Breathless with adoration.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, I. 30.

breathlessness (breth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being breathless or out of breath with exertion; difficulty in breathing.

breath-sound (breth'sound), *n.* In *physiol.*, a sound caused by the movement of the air in the lungs in respiration. Also called *respiratory murmur*.—**Cogwheel breath-sound**, in *pathol.*, an interrupted or jerky respiratory sound, most marked in inspiration. Also called *cog-wheel respiration*.

breccia (brech'i̯ä), *n.* [It., formerly also *brecchia*, gravel, now technically breccia, = F. *brèche*, connected with It. *breccia* = Sp. Pg. *brecha*, < G. *bretsche*, a breach: all Teut. origin: see *breach*, and cf. *brash*¹, *n.*] In *geol.*, a conglomerate in which the fragments, instead of

Breccia.—Polished Surface.

being rounded or water-worn, are angular. The term is most frequently applied to volcanic rocks made up of fragments which have become consolidated into rock before becoming rounded by friction against each other or by the action of water.

brecciated (brech'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< *breccia* + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Having the character of a breccia.
According to Professor Ramsay the *brecciated*, subangular conglomerates and boulder beds of the Old Red Sandstone . . . are of glacial origin.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 294.

brecciation (brech-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *breccia* + *-ation*.] The condition of being brecciated. See *breccia*.

brecht, *n.* A Middle English form of *breech*.

brecham (brech'am), *n.* [Sc., also *brechame*; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *braighdeach*, a horse's collar, *braighdean*, a cow's or calf's collar, = Ir. *braighdean*, a collar, Gael. *braidean*, a little collar, dim. of *braid*, a horse-collar, a breehan, = Ir. *braid*, a collar, < Gael. Ir. *braghad*, neck, throat, windpipe.] A collar for a work-horse. [Scotch.]

brechan, breckan (brek'an), *n.* A Scotch form of *bracken*.

breche¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breech*.

breche², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breach*.

Brechites (bre-kī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρέχειν*, to wet: see *rain*, and cf. *aspergillum*.] Same as *Aspergillum*, **2**.

breck (brek), *n.* [< ME. *brekke*, var. of *breke*, a break, breach, etc.: see *breach*, and cf. *break*, *n.*, *brick*¹, and *breck*¹, *v.*] **1†.** A break; a breach; fracture. *Tusser.*
Switche a fairenesse of a nekke
Had that swete that lome nor brekke
Nas ther upon seen.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 940.

2†. A bruise. *Kersey*, 1708.—**3†.** A breach; a gap in a hedge.—**4.** [Also called *break*; prop. land broken up and allowed to lie fallow.] A piece of uninclosed arable land; a sheepwalk, if in grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A large new-made inclosure. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A field. [Suffolk, Eng.]
The bird's chosen breeding-place was in wide fields—*brecks*, as they are locally called—of winter-corn.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 578.

breckan, *n.* See *bracken*.

breckins (brek'inz), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bracken*.

bred¹ (bred). Preterit and past participle of *breed*.

bred²†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breed*².

bredel¹, *n.* and *v.* See *bread*².

bredel², *n.* See *bread*², *braid*².

bredeleek, *n.* [< ME. *bredeleek*, < AS. *brædan*, roast: see *brawn*.] To roast.

bredge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bridge*¹.

bredge²†, *n.* See *bridge*².

bred-sore (bred'sōr), *n.* A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause. Also called *breeder*.

bree¹ (brē), *n.* [Sc., also *brie*, *brue*, *broo*, < ME. *bre*, full form *breue*, < AS. *brīw*, also *briġ*, a pottage of meal, pulse, etc., = Fries. *bry* = D. *brij* = M.LG. *bri*, *bry*, *bre* = OHG. *brīo*, *brīe*, *brie*, G. *brei*, broth, etc. Connection with *brew*¹, *v.* (AS. *brēowan*, etc.), is doubtful.] Broth; soup; juice; sauce; water; moisture of any kind. [Scotch.]

bree² (brē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bray*⁴, *brae*.

bree³ (brē), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To frighten. *Halliwell.* [North.]

breé (brē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *brow*.

breech (brech), *n.* and *v.* [< ME. *breech*, *breche*, *breek*, also unassibilated *breke*, *brek*, prop. pl. and meaning 'breeches,' the covering of the breech (whence the double pl. *breeches*, the now prevalent form being a result of confusion with AS. *brēc*, also *brāc* (pl. of the unrecorded sing. **brōc*), breeches (the additional sense of 'breech,' given by Bosworth, rests on a doubtful translation of a single passage), = D. Flemish *broek*, pl. *brok* = Dan. *brog* = MLG. *brōk*, LG. *brook* = OHG. *bruoh*, MHG. *bruoch*, G. *bruch* = Icel. *brók*, pl. *brækr*, breeches (Sw. *bracka*, breeches, *brok*, naut., breeching), = ODan. *brog*, breeches, hose, Dan. *brog*, naut., breeching. Of Lt. *brācæ*, pl., breeches (> It. *braca* as Sp. Pg. *braga* = Pr. *braya* = OF. *braie*, breeches), = F. *braie*, a swaddling-band, > E. *bray*⁶ and *brail*, *q. v.*), regarded as of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *bragez*; but the Gael. Ir. *bragas*, breeches, is perhaps from E. The relation of the Tent. forms to the Celtic is uncertain.] **1†.** Breeches.
Thyn olde *breech*. *Chaucer*, Parliament's Tale, l. 468.
That you might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5.

2. The lower part of the body behind.—**3.** The hinder part of anything; specifically, the mass of metal behind the bore of a cannon, or the part of a small arm back of the barrel, including the rear of the latter in the muzzle-loaders.—**4.** *Naut.*, the angle of a knee-timber, the inside of which is called the *throat*.

breech (brēch), *v.* [< *breech*, *n.*] **1.** *trans.* **1.** To put into or clothe with breeches.
Who was anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was *breeched*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.
Have I not shaved my people, and *breeched* them?
Landor, Peter the Great.

2. To cover to the breech or hilt. [Rare.]
There, the mutineers,
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.
[Various other readings and interpretations, such as reeked (soiled with a dark yellow), *drenched*, *daubed*, etc., have been proposed by Shakspearian commentators.]

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3. To whip on the breech.

Had not a courteous serving-man conveyed me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think, in my conscience, he would have *breeched* me.
Robert Taylor (1617), Hog hath Lost his Pearl, vi.

4. To fit or furnish with a breech: as, to *breech* a gun.—**5.** To fasten by a breeching.

II. *intrans.* To suffer whipping on the breech.

I am no *breeching* scholar in the schools.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1.

breech-band (brēch'band), *n.* Same as *breeching*, 3.

breech-barrow (brēch'bar'ō), *n.* A large high truck used in moving bricks in a brick-yard.

breech-block (brēch'blok), *n.* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun, which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge and closed before firing, to receive the impact of the recoil. See *breech-mechanism*, also cut under *breech-loader*.

breech-cloet (brēch'klout), *n.* The cloth covering the breech, worn by American Indians and other uncivilized peoples.

breeches (brich'ez, formerly and still occasionally bre'chez), *n. pl.* [< ME. *breche, breekes*, pl., usually *breeke, breech*, also *breke, brek* (> Sc. *breeks, breik*, etc.); see *breech*, itself pl.] **1.** A bifurcated garment worn by men, covering the body from the waist to the knees, or, in some cases, only to mid-thigh.—**2.** Less properly, trousers or pantaloons.—**Breeches Bible.** See *Bible*.—**To wear the breeches**, to usurp the authority of the husband: said of a wife.

Children rule, old men go to school, women *wear the breeches*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

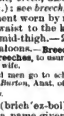
=Syn. See *trousers*.

breeches-buoy (brich'ez-boi), *n.* In the life-saving service, a name given to an apparatus, like a short pair of breeches, moving on a rope stretched from a wreck to the shore, for the purpose of landing persons from the wreck.

breeching (brich'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *breech*, *v.*] **1.** A whipping on the breech.

I view the prince with Aristarchus eyes,
Whose looks were as a *breeching* to a boy.
Marlowe (*and Shakspeare?*), Edw. III.

2. Hard, clotted wool on the buttocks of a sheep.—**3.** That part of a horse's harness which passes round its breech, and which enables it to back the vehicle to which it is harnessed. The breeching is connected by straps to the saddle and shafts. Also called *breech-band*. See cut under *harness*.—**4.** In *naval gun*, a strong rope passed through a hole in the cascabel of a gun and fastened to bolts in the ship's side, to check the recoil of the gun when it is fired.—**5.** A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace.


Breeches-buoy.

breeching-bolt (brich'ing-bōlt), *n.* A bolt in a ship's side to which the breeching is fastened.

breeching-hook (brich'ing-hūk), *n.* A curved hook on the shafts of a carriage to which the breeching of the harness is secured.

breeching-loop (brich'ing-lōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop of metal formerly cast on the breech of guns, through which the breeching was passed.

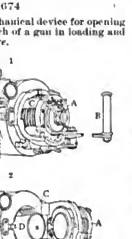
breechless (brech'les), *a.* Without breeches; hence, naked.

He beker by the bale tyre, and *breekless* byne semede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1046.

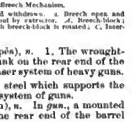
breech-loader (brēch'lō'dėr), *n.* A firearm loaded at the breech. The term is generally confined to small arms, whether used in hunting or in war, large guns being usually referred to as *breech-loading guns*. The earliest European firearms were made to load at the breech; but as soon as a system of slip and long range were demanded this plan was abandoned, as the mechanical appliances of the day did not allow of accurate fitting and quick working of the breech-piece. Since about 1850, however, breech-loading firearms have been made successfully, and have gradually come into general use for all purposes. Rapidity of firing, ease of cleaning, and close adjustment of the muscle to the bore, excluding windage, are the advantages of this form of arm. See cuts under *rifle*.

breech-loading (brēch'lō'ding), *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of at the muzzle: applied to firearms: as, a *breech-loading* rifle.

breech-mechanism (brēch'mek'a-nizm), *n.* The parts comprised in the breech of a gun; specifically, the mechanical device for opening and closing the breech of a gun in loading and firing. See *fermeture*.


The Danbiell Breech Mechanism.

a, Breech-block rotated and withdrawn. *a*, Breech open and empty cartridge-case started out by extractor. *A*, Breech-block; *B*, Handle by means of which breech-block is rotated; *c*, Inner, ruptured screw; *D*, Cartridge.


Breech-pin.

breech-piece (brēch'pēs), *n.* **1.** The wrought-iron welded coil shrunk on the rear end of the steel tubes of the Fraser system of heavy guns.

2. A heavy mass of steel which supports the wedge in the Krupp system of guns.

breech-pin (brēch'pin), *n.* In *gun.*, a mounted plug screwed into the rear end of the barrel of a firearm. In a breech-loader the piling forms the bottom of the charging-chamber or well; in a muzzle-loader it forms the bottom of the bore.

breech-screw (brēch'skrō), *n.* *a*, plug; *b*, breech; *c*, lug; *d*, lug-screw hole; *e*, feed-hole. Same as *breech-pin*.

breech-sight (brēch'sīt), *n.* That sight of a gun which is placed next the breech; the hind sight.

breech-wrench (brēch'rench), *n.* A wrench employed in turning out the breech-pin of a muzzle-loading firearm.

breed (brēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bred*, ppr. *breeding*. [< ME. *breden*, < AS. *brēdan*, nourish, cherish, keep warm (= D. *broeden* = MLG. *broden*, LG. *brōden* = OHG. *bruoten*, MHG. *brüeten*, G. *brüten*, brood, hatch), < *brōd*, brood: see *brood*, *n.*, and cf. *brood*, *v.* *Breed* is related to *brood* as *feed* to *food*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To procreate; beget; engender; hatch.

Yet every mother *breeds* not sons alike.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

2. To produce within or upon the body by development or organic process.

The worms . . . that did *breed* the silk.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Children would *breed* their teeth with less danger.
Locke.

3. To cause; occasion; produce; originate.

What pulse
I have bestow'd, to *breed* this present peace,
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I honour philosophical instructions, and bless the wits which *breed* them.
Sir T. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

E'en when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till affirmance *breeds* a doubt.
Cowper, Conversation.

Intemperance and lust *breed* infirmities.
Tillotson.

4. To produce; be the native place of: as, a pond *breeds* fish; a northern country *breeds* a race of stout men.

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom certain these rough shades did never *breed*.
Milton, Comus, l. 266.

Why doth Africa *breed* so many venomous beasts, Iberia none?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 293.

The barren soil does not *breed* fevers, crocodiles, tigers, or scorpions.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. To bring up; nurse and foster; take care of during the period of growth: as, born and *bred*.

Young Arches,
A boy as sweet as young; my brother *breeds* him,
My noble brother Brisky, *breeds* him nobly.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 7.

Ah! wretched me! by fates severe decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed*.
Dryden.

6. To form by education; train: as, to *breed* a son to an occupation; a man *bred* at a university: commonly with *up*.

To *breed up* the son to common sense.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

The trade he *breeds* them up in.
Locke.

7. To procure by the mating of parents, and rear for use: as, to *breed* canaries; to *breed* cattle for the market. **Bred out**, degenerated.

The strain of man's *bred out*
Into baboon and monkey.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

Well bred, having good manners; well instructed: as, his actions show him to be *well bred*. See *well-bred*.

A gentleman *well bred*, and of good name.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

I have not seen a cobbler [in Paris] who is not *better bred* than an English gentleman.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

=Syn. 1. To generate. **5.** To nourish, nurture.—**6.** To educate, school, discipline.—**7.** To raise.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To beget or bear offspring; produce young; be fruitful: used figuratively of increase generally.

That they may *breed* abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful.
Gen. viii. 17.

Where they most *breed* and haunt.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

I make it [money] *breed* as fast.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

The mother had never *bred* before.
Carpenter.

2. To have birth; be produced; arise; grow; develop: as, maggots *breed* readily in carrion.

As festers of members not but by decays.
Till bones, and flesh, and sinews fall away
So will this base and envious discord *breed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

3. To procure the birth of young: with *from*: as, to *breed from a mare* of good stock.—**4.** To be pregnant.

Mercy, being a young and *breeding* woman, longed for something that she knew not, and was ashamed to ask.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related.—**To breed true**, to produce offspring exhibiting the same characteristics of form, color, and general qualities as the parents: said of animals, plants, or races.

breed (brēd), *n.* [< *breed*, *v.*] **1.** A race or progeny from the same parents or stock; especially, a race of men or other animals having an alliance by nativity and some distinctive qualities in common, which are transmitted by heredity; race, family; extraction: as, a *breed* of men in a particular country; horses or sheep of good *breed*.

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of Israel *breed*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

The farmer race of Arabs, the most despised by their fellow countrymen, and the most hard-favored, morally as well as physically, of all the *breed*.
R. F. Burton, El Medinah, p. 256.

Hence—**2.** Sort; kind: in a general sense.

This courtesy is not of the right *breed*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

3. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood: as, "above an hundred at a *breed*," *N. Grew*.—**4.** Increase of any sort, especially interest on money's worth.

For when did friendship take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend?
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

5†. Breeding.

That country is a very greate soyle of cattell, and verye fitt for *breede*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

breed-bate (brēd'bāt), *n.* [< *breed*, *v.*, + obj. *bate*, *n.*] One who breeds or incites to quarrels: as, "no fell-tale nor no *breed-bate*," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

breeder (brē'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which breeds, procreates, or produces young: used especially of the female.

You love the *breeder* better than the male.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. One who educates or rears; figuratively, that which rears.

Italy and Rome have been the best *breeders* . . . of the worthiest men.
Ascham, The Schoolmaster.

3. One who or that which produces, nurses, or brings about: as, he was a *breeder* of dissensions.

Time is the nurse and *breeder* of all good.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

4. One who procures the birth of young; one who raises a particular breed, as of animals; technically, in herd-and stud-books, the owner of the dam at the time of the birth of the animal recorded.—**5†.** Same as *bred-sore*.

breeding (brē'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *breed*, *v.*] **1.** The act of generating or producing.—**2.** The rearing of cattle or live stock of any kind, particularly by mingling or crossing one strain

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breeding

of a species or variety with another, with a view to improve the breed. See *cross-breeding* and *in-and-in*.—3. Upbringing; nurture; education; instruction.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge.
Shak., All's Well, II. 3.

4. Deportment or behavior in social life; manners, especially good manners: as, good *breeding* (politeness); a man of no *breeding* (that is, a very ill-bred man).

As men of *breeding*, sometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errors, must the less commit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 260.

In society his good *breeding* and vivacity made him always welcome. *Macaulay*, Dramatists of the Restoration.

5†. Descent; extraction.

Honest gentleman, I know not your *breeding*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

breeding in the line, breeding from animals of the same variety, but of different parentage.—**Syn. 2**. Generation, production.—2. Raising.—3. Training, discipline.

breeding-cage (brē'ding-kāj), *n.* 1. A contrivance used by entomologists for rearing insects in captivity, as a box of wire netting, a jar covered with cloth, or any similar arrangement.—2. A large cage, with a box, pan, or compartment for a nest, in which a pair of birds are placed for breeding in captivity.

breeding-pen (brē'ding-pen), *n.* A pen or inclosure, or a yard with the necessary house for shelter, in which animals or poultry are confined for the purpose of producing purebred stock.—2. At exhibitions of poultry, a certain number of females, commonly four, but sometimes five, shown, together with a male, in competition for a prize.

breeding (brēd'ling), *n.* [< *breed* + *-ling*1.] A native; an inhabitant.

Over moist and lens, all the way observing the sad life which the people of the place which, if they be born there, they do call the *Breedlings* of the place—do live.
Poyns, Diary, Sept. 17, 1663.

breek1, *n.* Scotch, northern English, and obsolete form of *breech*.

breek2†, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *break* or *breach*.

breeks (brēks), *n. pl.* Scotch and northern English form of *breeches*.

I have linen *breeks* on. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, v. 4.

breeme1, *n.* An old spelling of *bream*1.

breeme2, *a.* See *brim*1.

breer1, **brere** (brēr), *n.* [= *brier*, q. v.] A common English name for the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, and the dogrose, *Rosa canina*: hence *Breerleaf*, *Brererostfi*, and other names of places.

The amorous birds now pair in every brake,
And build their mossy homes in field and *brere*.
Shelley, Adonais, viii.

breer2 (brēr), *n.* and *v.* [Sc.] Same as *braird*.

breese, *n.* See *breeze*1.

Black Breese (*Tabanus atratus*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago. (All slightly enlarged.)

breeze1 (brēz), *n.* [Also written *breese*, early mod. E. *brize*, *brize*, *brise*, *briese*, < ME. *breze*, < AS. *breóst*, *briósa* (only in glosses), a gadfly; not found in other tongues, and supposed to be an irreg. reduction of **brimsa* (also cited as AS., but not well authorized: see *brimse*, *brimsey*) = MD. *bremse*, D. *breme* = OHG. *brimuisa*, MHG. *brimse*, G. *bremse* = ODan. *brimse*, *bremse*, Dan. *bremse* = Sw. *broma*, a horsefly; also (without the formative *-s*) *bream* = OHG. *bremo*, MHG. G. *breme*, MD. *bremme* (see *bream*8); so named, perhaps, from its buzzing: cf. AS. *bremman*, roar, OHG. *breman*, MHG. *bremen*, roar, buzz, MHG. G. *brummen*, D. *brommen*, hum, buzz, grumble, L. *fremere*, roar: see *brim*1. Cf. Skt. *bhramara*, a large black bee, perhaps from the same root.] A gadfly; a horse-fly; specifically, one of certain strong-bodied dipterous insects of the family *Tabanidæ*. There are many species. The larvæ live in moist ground, and are subaquatic. The black breeze, *Tabanus atratus* (Fabricius), is one of the largest North American species. Also called *breeze-fly*.

But he them all from him full lightly swept,
As doth a Steare, in heat of summers day,
With his long taile the *breze* brush away.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 24.

Runs like a heifer bitten with the *brize*,
About the court. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

breeze2†, *v. i.* [< *breeze*1, *n.*] To buzz.

breeze3 (brēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brize*, *briese*; = G. *brise* = Dan. *bris*, < F. *brize*, now *brise*, a breeze, = Sp. *brisa* = Pg. *briza*, the northeast wind; cf. It. *brezza*, a cold wind; possibly same as *bise*, q. v., with intrusive *-r-*.] 1. A moderate wind; a movement of air not so strong as a gale: as, a refreshing *breeze*; a stiff *breeze* at sea.

The heat of Summer [in Virginia] is in June, July and August, but commonly a cool *Breize* assuages the vehemency of the heat.
S. Clarke, Plantations of the English in America (1670), p. 5.

From land a gentle *breeze* arose at night. *Dryden.*

2. A noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a row. [Colloq.]

The marine went forward and gave the order; and Jemmy, who expected a *breeze*, told his wife to behave quietly.
Marryat, Jacob Faithful, I. xv.

Land-breeze, sea-breeze, breezes blowing respectively from the land to or over the sea, and from the sea over the land. The former is apt to blow especially by night, and the latter by day; and in some regions this alternation occurs with great regularity.—**Syn.** *Gust*, *etc.* See *wind*, *n.*

breeze2 (brēz), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *breezed*, ppr. *breezing*. [< *breeze*3, *n.*] To blow gently. [Rare.]—**To breeze up** (*naut.*), to blow with greater strength: freshen.

breeze3 (brēz), *n.* [= E. dial. *briss*2 (q. v.), dust, rubbish, < F. *brie*, rubbish, fragments, breakage, etc., < *briser*, break: see *bruise* and *brazil*, and cf. *debris*. In sense 2 perhaps < OF. *breas*, cinders, orig. live coals, F. *braise*, live coals: see *brasier*.] 1. House-sweepings, as fluff, dust, ashes, etc.—2. The material sifted out from house-ashes, ingrained very much in burning bricks; cinders. [Eng.]

breeze-fly (brēz'fli), *n.* Same as *breeze*1.

breeze-oven (brēz'uv'n), *n.* A coke oven for the manufacture of small coke: a furnace designed to consume breeze or coal-dust.

breezy (brē'zi), *a.* [< *breeze*2 + *-y*1.] 1. Of the nature of a breeze; blowy; windy.

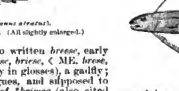
The breezy call of incense-breathing morn.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes: as, the *breezy* shores.—**3.** Figuratively, brisk; lively; sprightly: as, a *breezy* essay.

The chapter on "Value" is particularly fresh and *breezy*.
The American, VIII. 87.

bregma (breg'mä), *n.*; pl. *bregmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. βρέγμα, also βρέχμα, the front part of the head, sinciput, prob. < βρέχειν, wet, moisten; perhaps akin to L. *rigo*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull; the anterior fontanel. It was so named because in infants it is soft, and was thought to correspond with the most humid part of the brain. Also written *brechma* and *brechmus*. See cut under *craniometry*.

Bregmaceros (breg-mas'e-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρέγμα, the front part of the head, the sinciput, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of anacanthine fishes,



Bregmaceros atlanticus.

containing a few small pelagic species, and representing in some systems a family *Bregmacerotidæ*.

Bregmacerotid (breg'ma-se-rot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Bregmacerotidæ*.

Bregmacerotidæ (breg'ma-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bregmaceros* (*-rot-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Bregmaceros*. They have a robust caudal portion truncate or convex behind, almost without prominent caudal rays above or below, with an antemedian anus, moderate suborbitals, terminal mouth, jugular ventrals abnormally developed, an occipital ear, a continuous dorsal fin mostly confined to the caudal portion, and an anal nearly similar to the long dorsal. The few known species are of small size, and inhabitants of the high or deep seas; their nearest relatives are supposed to be the codlings.

bregmata, *n.* Plural of *bregma*.

bregmatic (breg-mat'ik), *a.* [< *bregma*(*t*-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the bregma: as, *bregmatic* tension.

brehon (bre'hon), *n.* [< Ir. *brithem*, a judge, Ir. Gael. *breitheamh*, a judge, < Olr. *breth*, Ir. Gael. *breith*, f., Olr. Ir. *bráith*, m., judgment, decision.] One of the ancient hereditary judges of Ireland, similar to those of Scotland during its Celtic period.

In the territories of each sept, judges, called *Brehons*, and taken out of certain families, sat in the most public manner in public places in some conspicuous situation, to determine controversies. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., III. 230.

Brehon laws, the ancient system of laws of Ireland. These laws, originally unwritten, and preserved by the brehons, were largely embodied at an early period in certain ancient writings known now as *Brehon Tracts*. Of these two have been translated: the *Senchus Mor*, or Great Book of the Law, compiled, it is said, by nine "pillars of Erin," under the superintendence of St. Patrick, and the *Book of Aicill*, containing the wisdom of two of the most famous brehons, the "Royal Brehon" and the "Learned Constabular." This system of law was not entirely superseded by English laws among the native Irish until about 1650.

breithauptite (brīt'houp-tīt), *n.* [After the German mineralogist J. A. F. *Breithaupt* (1791–1873).] An antimonide of nickel occurring in hexagonal crystals and also in massive forms. It has a copper-red color and brilliant metallic lustre.

breitoline (brī'tō-lin), *n.* [Named for the inventor, L. *Breit*.] A musical instrument of the violin family, having five metal strings and a compass somewhat lower than the tenor. It is fastened upon a table, like a zither, and played with a bow.

brelaque (bre-lok'), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A seal, locket, charm, or other small trinket or article of jewelry attached to a watch-chain.

bremse, *n.* See *brim*4.

bremsly, *adv.* See *brimly*.

Bremen blue, green, etc. See the nouns.

bremly, *adv.* See *brimly*.

brenn1 (bren), *n.* [< ME. *brennen*, the usual form of *burn*1, q. v.] An obsolete or dialectal variant of *burn*1.

Closely the wicked flame his bowels brent.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 16.

The Romaines this Night (Candlemas Day) went about the City of Rome, with Torches and Candles *brenning* in Worship of this Woman Februa. For hope to have the more Helpe and Succour of her some Mars.
J. Brand, in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 224.

brenn2, *n.* An obsolete variant of *brand*. *Chaucer.*

brennage (bren'āj), *n.* [< OF. *brenage* (ML. *brenagium*), < *bren*, ML. *brennum*, bran: see *bran*1.] In *old law*, a tribute or composition which tenants did to their lord in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

brenninglyt, *adv.* Burningly; ardently. *Chaucer.*

brent1 (brent), *a.* [= *brant*1, *q. v.*] 1. Steep; upright; straight; high.—2. Smooth; unwrinkled: applied to the brow. [Scotch.]

Your bonnie brow was *brent*. *Burns*, John Anderson.

Her fair *brent* brow, smooth as th' unrumkled deep
When a the winds are in their caves asleep. *Ramsay.*

brent2 (brent), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.

brenta (bren'tä), *n.* [It.] An Italian liquid measure, generally equal to about 18 or 19 gallons. But the brenta of Crema was only 10¼ United States gallons, and the brenta of Rome was 37.8. The last was quite exceptional.

brente (bren'te), *n.* [Cf. *brenta*.] A Swiss liquid measure, varying in capacity from 10.31 to 17.66 gallons.

brent-fox (brent'foks), *n.* See *brant-fox*.

brent-goose (brent'gōs), *n.* [Also *brant-goose* and *brent-duck*, shortened to *brent*, *brant*, *G. brentgans* (? prob. lit. *brenta*'); all due to leel. *brandgás* (= Sw. *brandgås* = Dan. *brandgaas*), < *brandr* (= Sw. Dan. *brand* = E. *brand*: with reference prob. to the color; cf. *brant-fox*) + *gás* = Sw. *gås* = Dan. *gaas* = E. *goose*.] The brent or brant, a goose, *Berniela brenta*, of the family *Anatidæ*, inhabiting most of the northern hemisphere. It is smaller than most geese, and has the head, neck, and bill black, the neck with patches of small white stripes, the tail-coverts white, and the body-colors dark. It breeds in high latitudes, migrating south

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Brent-goose (*Bernicla brenta*).

in the antenna. There are several varieties. Also called *brant-goose* and *brand-goose*.

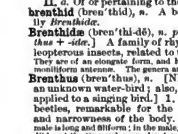
brenthian (bren'thi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Brenthus* + *-ian.*] **I.** *n.* A beetle of the genus *Brenthus*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Brenthus*.

brenthid (bren'thid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Brenthidæ*.

Brenthidæ (bren'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brenthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects, related to the *Curculionidæ*. They are of an elongate form, and have long snouts and moniliform antennæ. The genera are numerous.

Brenthus (bren'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρένθος*, an unknown water-bird; also, with var. *βρίνθος*, applied to a singing bird.] **1.** A genus of snout-beetles, remarkable for the excessive length and narrowness of the body. The beak in the female is long and filiform; in the male, short, with the mandibles at the tip much more developed and of exceptional form. The numerous species, mostly tropical, constitute now a distinct family of rhynchophorous beetles, and



Northern Brenthus, *Brenthus* (*Eupsalis*) *minutus*.
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, female beetle; *d*, head of male beetle; *e*, first joint of male antenna; *f*, leg of larva; *g*, head of larva, front view; *h*, head of larva; *i*, head of larva, from beneath; *j*, mandible of larva; *k*, mandible of larva; *l*, head of larva, from beneath; *m*, end of body of pupa, dorsal view. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

the genus *Brenthus* has been separated into numerous genera. Only one species, *Brenthus* (*Eupsalis*) *minutus* (Drury), inhabits the eastern portion of the United States. The larva bores into the hard wood of oak-trees, usually after these have been felled. The males are very pugnacious. Also *Brentus*. **2.** A genus of geese, proposed by Sundevall in 1873 to replace *Branta*. [Not in use.]

brent-new (brent'nū), *a.* A Scotch form of *brand-new*.

Cotillon *brent-new* from France. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

Brentus (bren'tus), *n.* Same as *Brenthus*, 1.

brequet-chain (bre-ket'chān), *n.* [Said to be named after a celebrated French watchmaker named *Breguet*, but influenced by F. *briquet*, a little chain.] A short watch-guard or chain to which the watch-key is sometimes attached; a fob-chain.

brere, *n.* See *breer*1.

bresillet (brā-sē-lā'), *n.* [F., brazil: see *brazil*.] Same as *braziletto*.

bressomer, bressummer (bres'um-ėr, -um-ėr), *n.* Corruptions of *bressumer*.

brest1 (brest), *n.* **1†.** An obsolete spelling of *breast*.—**2.** In *arch.*, a torus. [Rare or obsolete.]

brest2†, *v.* (brest), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *burst*.

brest-summer, breast-summer (brest'sum'-ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, a summer or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition, as the beam over a shop-window; a lintel. Corruptly written *bressomer, bressummer*.

bret (bret), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *birt, burt*; origin unknown. Cf. *brit*2.] A local English name (in Cornwall) of the brill, and also of the turbot.

Bretesses.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

be more readily commanded by the garrison through machicolations, etc. Such bretesses are distinguished from *hoarding* in that the latter forms a continuous gallery crowning a wall or a tower, while the former are isolated on three sides.

bretessé (bre-te-sā'), *a.* [Pp. of OF. **bretesser, bretescher*, provide with battlements, < *bretesse, bretesche*, etc.: see *bretasse*.] In *her.*, battled on both sides, the projections coming opposite each other: said of a bend, a fesse, or the like. Also spelled *bretessed*.

bretessed (bre-test'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *bretessé*.

bretexedt, *a.* [ME., also *bretaged*, pp., equiv. to *bretessed*.] Furnished with a bretesse.

bretful, *a.* [ME., also *brerdful*, < *brerd* (< AS. *brerd, breord*, top, brim: see *braird*) + *-ful*.] Brimful: as, "*bretful* of pardouns," *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 687.

brethel, *n.* A variant of *brothel*.

brethrehdei, *n.* An old form of *brotherhood*. *Chaucer*.

brethren (breth'ren), *n.* Plural of *brother*. See phrases under *brother*.

bretisei, *n.* Same as *bretesse*.

Breton (bret'qn), *a.* and *n.* [F., a. and n.; ult. same as *Briton*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Relating to Brittany or Bretagne, a former province in northwestern France, or to the language of its people.

Here on the *Breton* strand!
Breton, not Britton. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Brittany.—**2.** The native language of Brittany: Armoric (which see).

brett (bret), *n.* [Perhaps from the proper name *Brett*.] A four-wheeled carriage having a calash top and seats for four besides the driver's seat. *E. H. Knight*.

brettessé, *a.* See *bretessé*.

brettice (bret'is), *n.* Same as *brattice*.

Brettwalda (bret'wal-dâ), *n.* [AS. *Brettwalda*, otherwise *Bryten-, Bricten-walda, -wealda*, a title of uncertain meaning, occurring in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (a. D. 827); < *Bret*, otherwise *Bryt*, sing. of *Brettas, Bryttas*, Britons, or *Bryten*, Britain (but this is disputed), + *-wealda* (in comp.), a ruler, < *wealdan*, rule: see *wield*.] A title sometimes applied to an Anglo-Saxon king whose supremacy over some or all of the other kingdoms was acknowledged. The nature of this supremacy is unknown.

It was to these petty chiefs that Bæda in his turn gave that dignity of *Brettwalda*, which Ella before him had gained by the destruction of Aelle. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 392.

breunerite (broi'nėr-īt), *n.* [After Count *Brenner* of Austria.] A mineral consisting of the carbonates of magnesium and iron, whitish, and after exposure brownish, in color. It occurs usually in rhomb-shaped crystals, and is intermediate between the rhombohedral carbonates of magnesium (magnesite) and iron (siderite).

breve (brē-tes'), *n.* [< It. *breve* = F. *brève*, < (*bref*, m.), < L. *brevis*, short: see *brief*.] **1.** In *music*: (*a*) The third variety of note used by medieval musicians, having one half or one third the value or duration of a long note, or *longa*: its form was ▬. (*b*) In modern notation, the longest note used, having double the duration of a semibreve. Its form is either 𝅜 or 𝅜. It occurs rarely, since the semibreve or whole note is commonly regarded as the longest note necessary, and as the standard to which all other notes are to be referred. **2†.** In *law*, a writ; a brief.—**3.** In *writing* and *printing*, a mark (˘) used to indicate that the vowel over which it is placed is short.—**4†.** In *prose*, a short syllable.

Corrector of *breves* and longes. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

5. [CF. *bref*, fem. *brève*, short; from their short tails.] A name sometimes given to the antithrushes of the family *Pittidæ*. Also called *brachyure*. See *Brachyurus*, 2.

brevet, *v. t.* [< ME. *breven* (= MD. *brieven* = OHG. *brëvan* = Icel. *bréfa*), < ML. *brevare*, write down, narrate, prop. note in brief, < L. *brevis*, brief, whence *breve*, E. *brief*, a writing, a brief: see *breve*, *n.*, *brief*, *n.* and *v.*, and *breviate*.] **1.** To write down; describe.

As hit is *breued* in the best boke of romaunce.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 2261.

2. To enter in a book; book; brief.

The clerke of the cochyn shalle alle thyng *breue*.
Boke of Curtasye, l. 553.

At countyng staundr schalle ben
Tylle alle be *breuet* of wax so grene,
Wrytten in-to bokes, with-out lete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

3. To tell; say.

Breue us thi name. *King Alisaunder*, p. 78.

brevet (brē-vet'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *brevet*, a letter of indulgence, < OF. *brievet*, F. *brevet* (ML. *brevetus*, a letter of indulgence), dim. of OF. *brief*, F. *bref*, a writing: see *brief*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A letter of authority; a commission.

I wol go fecche my box with my *brevettes*
And a bulle with bishopes lettres.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 648.

2. In the British and American armies, a commission to an officer which promotes him to a higher rank, without conferring a right to receive corresponding advance in pay. In circa Britain it does not descend lower than the rank of captain, nor ascend higher than that of lieutenant-colonel, and confers the right to corresponding advance in command. In the United States army it extends from the rank of first lieutenant to that of lieutenant-general, but gives no advanced command except by special assignment of the President. Brevets are conferred by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for "gallant actions and meritorious services."

They give *brevets* to majors and captains to act as colonels in the army. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Letter 61.

3. A patent; a warrant; a license; a commission; an official diploma in writing, conferring some privilege or distinction. [French usages.]

II. *a.* Assigned or conferred by brevet; appointed by brevet.

What is called *brevet* rank is given to officers of all branches of the army as a reward for brilliant and lengthened service; and when such meritorious rank is held for a certain number of years, it is usually converted into substantial rank. *A. Poddington, jr.*, How we are Governed.

brevet officer. See *officer*.

brevet (brē-vet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brevetted*, ppr. *brevetting*. [< *brevet*, *n.*] To confer brevet rank upon.

brevetcy (brē-vet'si), *n.* [< *brevet* + *-cy*.] Brevet rank. [Rare.]

brevexetensor (brēv-eks-ten'sqr), *n.* [NL., contr. of *brevis extensor*, short extensor.] A short extensor muscle. [Rare.]—**Brevexetensor digitorum**, the short extensor of the toes; a muscle lying upon the instep, usually called *extensor brevis digitorum*. *Cones*.

breviary (brē'vi-ā-ri or brev'i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *breviaries* (-riz). [ME. *breviar*; < L. *breviarium*, an abridgment (ML. specifically in def. 2), neut. of *breviarius*, brief, < *brevis*, short: see *brief*.] **1†.** An abridgment: a compend; an epitome. *Holland.*—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book containing the daily offices which all who are in major orders are bound to read. It consists of prayers or offices to be used at the canonical hours, and is an abridgment of the services of the early church, which from their great length were exhausting. It is made up largely of the Psalms, passages of the old and New Testaments and the fathers, hymns, anthems, etc., all in Latin, arranged for the various seasons and festivals of the church. A similar book, known as *portiforium* or *portitor*, was in use in England before the Reformation. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the English Book of Common Prayer is mainly a translation and condensation from the breviary according to the use of Sarum. Although the Roman breviary, which is in most common use, there are also others of various ar-

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breviary rangement, either of certain religious orders or local, often of historical interest.
3. A name given to similar compilations used in the Greek and Oriental churches.—**Absolutions in the breviary.** See *absolutions.*—**Breviary of Alaric,** a compilation of the written and unwritten laws of Rome, made by Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, A. D. 506.

breviate, *r.* [< L. *breviatus,* pp. of *breviare,* shorten, < *brevis,* short. Cf. *abbreviate* and *breve,* v.] To abridge. *Sherwood.* See *abbreviate.*

breviate†, breviat, *n.* [< L. *breviatus, breviatum,* neut. pp. of *breviare,* shorten: see the verb.] 1. A short compend; a brief statement; a summary.

I will give you a *breviat* of all that hath been spoken.
Middleton, A Mad World, My Masters, v. 2.

The same little *breviates* of infidelity have . . . been published and dispersed with great activity.
Bp. Portteus, Charge to the Diocese of London.

2. A lawyer's brief. *St. Butler.*

breviature (brē′vi-a-tūr), *n.* [< *breviate* + *-ure.*] An abbreviation. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

brevicaudate (brev-i-kâ′dāt), *a.* [< L. *brevis,* short, + *cauda,* tail.] Having a short tail; brachyurous.

Brevicoga (brev′i-sē′pa), *n.* [NL., < L. *brevis,* short, + *coxa†,* in comp., *-coxa* (*-cox-i-*), hip.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Brevicipitidæ.*

brevicipitid (brev-i-sip′i-tid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Brevicipitidæ.*

Brevicipitidæ (brev′i-si-pit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brevicepa (-cepit-) + -idæ.*] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Brevicepa.* They have dilated sacral diapophyses, procœlous coracoids, the coracoids directed moderately backward and much dilated forward on the ossified sternocostal cartilage, and no teeth in the upper jaw. The species are few and are confined to Africa. Also written *Brevicepidæ.*

brevidactor (brev-i-dak′tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *brevis,* short, + *ductor,* leader.] The short adductorial muscle of the thigh; the adductor brevis. [Rare.]

brevier (brē-vēr′), *n.* [So called from being used in printing breviaries; < G. *brevier,* < F. *bréviaire,* < L. *breviarium,* a breviary: see *breviary.*] 1. A size of printing-type measuring 112 lines to the foot, next larger than minion and smaller than bourgeois. The larger type of this Dictionary, as in the present paragraph, is brevier.—2. Figuratively, something smaller than another taken as a norm. *Cowes,* Key to N. A. Birds.

brevifacor (brev-i-fāk′sor), *n.* [NL., < L. *brevis,* short, + NL. *flexor.*] A short flexor muscle. [Rare.] See *flexor.*—**Brevifacor digitorum,** the short flexor of the toes. Also called *flexor brevis digitorum.*—**Brevifacor hallucis,** the short flexor of the great toe. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis pedis.*—**Brevifacor minimi,** the short flexor of the little finger or the little toe. Also called *flexor brevis minimi digiti.*—**Brevifacor pollicis,** the short flexor of the thumb. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis.*

brevifoliate (brev-i-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *brevis,* short, + *folium,* leaf: see *foliate.*] In *bot.,* having short leaves.

brevilingual (brev-i-ling′gwal), *a.* [< L. *brevis,* short, + *lingua* = E. *tongue.*] Having a short or small tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevilingues* or *Brevilinguia.*

Brevilingues (brev-i-ling′gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brevilinguis,* short-tongued; < L. *brevis,* short, + *lingua* = E. *tongue.*] In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of birds including the hoopoes and kingfishers, or the *Upupidæ* and *Alcedinidæ* of modern authors.

Brevilinguia (brev-i-ling′gwi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brevilinguis,* short-tongued: see *Brevilingues.*] In some systems of classification, a group of *Lacertilia,* or lizards, comprising those with an elongated and sometimes snake-like body, a short tongue, and generally reptiles: contrasted with *Fissilinguia, Crassilinguia, Vermilinguia,* etc.

breviloquence (brē-vil′ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *brevis,* short, + *loquens,* ppr. of *loqui,* speak.] A brief or laconic mode of speaking. [Rare.]

brevi manu (brē′vi mā′nū). [L., lit. with a short hand: *brevi,* abl. of *brevis,* short: *manu,* abl. of *manus,* hand: see *brief* and *manual.*] 1. Offhand; immediately; without delay; at once.—2. At or by one's own hand; without the intervention of another; specifically, in Scots law, on one's own authority, or without legal warrant.

breviped (brev′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *brevis,* short, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* In *ornith.,* having short feet.

II. *n.* A bird having short feet.

brevipen (brev′i-pen), *n.* [< NL. *brevipennis:* see *Brevipennes.*] A bird having short wings; specifically, one of the *Brevipennatæ* or *Brevipennes.*

Brevipennatæ (brev′i-pe-nā′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *brevipennatus,* short-winged: see *brevipennate.*] A group of brachypterous or short-winged web-footed birds, the *Brachypteres* or *Pygopodes,* including the penguins, auks, guillemots, loons, and grebes. [Not in use.]

brevipennate (brev-i-pen′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *brevipennatus,* < L. *brevis,* short, + *pennatus,* winged: see *pennate.*] I. *a.* Having short wings; brachypterous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevipennatæ* or *Brevipennes.*

II. *n.* A bird having short wings.

Brevipennes (brev-i-pen′ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brevipennis,* < L. *brevis,* short, + *penna,* wing: see *pen*1.] In Cuvier's classification of birds, the first family of *Gralla,* comprising the ostriches and cassowaries, emus, dodos, and didine birds, and the apteryx: an artificial group, but in the main the same as *Struthiones* or *Ratitæ.*

brevirostral (brev-i-ros′tral), *a.* Same as *brevirostrate.*

brevirostrate (brev-i-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *brevis,* short, + *rostratus,* beaked, < *rostrum,* beak.] In *ornith.,* having a short beak.

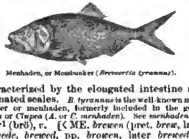
Brevirostres (brev-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *brevis,* short, + *rostrum,* beak.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Curvirostres.*

brevity (brev′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *brevitas,* < *brevis,* short.] 1. Shortness; especially, surprising or considerable shortness, as the time spoken of; as, the *brevity* of human life. Specifically—2. Shortness in speech or writing; conciseness, condensation into few words.

Brevity is the soul of wit. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2.
This argument is stated by Mr. John with his usual elegant *brevity* and simplicity.
Bp. Portteus, Rel. Observance of Good Friday.

=Syn. 2. Compression, terseness, pithiness, succinctness, condensation, sententiousness, curtness.

Brevoortia (bre-vôr′ti-ä), *n.* [NL.; named after Mr. J. Carson *Brevoort,* of New York.] A North American genus of herrings, family *Clupeidæ,*


Menhaden, or Mossbunker (*Brevoortia tyrannus*).

characterized by the elongated intestine and carinated scales. *B. tyrannus* is the well-known mossbunker or menhaden, formerly included in the genus *Alosa* or *Pogea* (*A. or C. menhaden*). See *menhaden.*

brew1 (brō), *r.* [< ME. *brewen* (pret. *brew,* later *brewede, brewed,* pp. *browen,* later *brewed,*) < AS. *brēowan* (strong verb; pret. **brēow,* pp. *brēowen,* pp. *geborenan,* a found only in pp.) = OFries. *briuwa* = D. *brouwen* = MLG. *brūwen, brouwen, brauen,* LG. *brugen, bruen, bruwen* = OHG. *briuwan,* MHG. *briuwen, brüwen,* G. *brauen* = Icel. *brugga* = Sw. *brygga* = Dan. *brygge,* brew; prob. connected with L. *defrutum,* new wine boiled down, Gr. *βρύτον* (for **βρύτον*), a kind of beer; the primitive meaning, as indicated by the (probable) derivatives *broth*1 and *bread*1, being prob. more general, 'prepare by fire,' hence 'boil, brew, bake.' See also *brewis, brose*1.] I. *trans.* 1. To produce as a beverage by fermentation; prepare (beer, ale, or other similar liquor) from malt, or from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation.—2. To prepare by mixing, boiling, or the like; mingle; mix; concoct; as, to *brew* a bowl of punch; "drinks *brewed* with several herbs," *Bacon.*

Brew me a pottle of sack. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., ii. 5.
A witch who *brew'd* the pillule. *Tennyson,* Lucretius.

3. To contrive; plot; prepare: as, to *brew* mischief.

He *brew* this cursednesse and al this sorwe.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 295.

I fond it to be the most malicious and trantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature that, I think, had ever been *brewed.* *Milton.*

Or *brew* fierce tempests on the wintry main.
Pope, Ii. of the L., ii. 85.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conduct the operations or the business of brewing or making beer.

I wash, wring, *brew,* bake, scour. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. To be in a state of preparation: be mixing, forming, or collecting; be impending: chiefly in the present participle: as, a storm is *brewing* in the west.

There is some ill *a-brewing* toward my rest.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

From the appearance of the clouds a gale was evidently *brewing.* *Marryat.*

brew2 (brō), *n.* [< *brew*1, *v.*] The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

brew2†, *n.* Obsolete form of *bree* (which see).

brew-ale (brō′āl), *n.* [< *brew*1 + *-ale.*] A mixed drink; drink brewed or prepared in any way.

I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage.*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

Some well-spiced *brewage.* *Milton,* Arcopagitica.

A rich *brewage* made of the best Spanish wine.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., II.

brewer (brō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *brewere* (= D. *brouwer* = G. *brauer*); < *brew*1 + *-er*1.] One who brews; specifically, one whose occupation is the preparation of malt liquors.—**Brewers' grains.** Same as *draff.*

brewery (brō′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *breweries* (-iz). [= D. *brouwerij* = G. *brauerei*; < *brew*1 + *-ery.*] 1. A brew-house; an establishment in which brewing is carried on.—2†. Brewers collectively; the beer-trade.

If they should bring any distress and trouble upon the London *brewery,* it would occasion the making ill drink, and drive the people to brew themselves, which would destroy the duty. *C. Davenant,* Essays on Trade, I. 79.

brewet†, *n.* [< ME. *brewet, bruet,* < OF. *brouet,* pottage or broth, dim. of *brou,* broth, pl. *brouez,* < *broire,* < L. *brodium,* broth: see *broth.*]

brew-house (brō′hous), *n.* [< ME. *brewhous* (= OHG. *brûhûs,* G. *brauhaus*); < *brew*1 + *house.*] A house or establishment in which the operations of brewing are carried on.

brewing (brō′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brew*1, *v.*] 1. The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops; the process of extracting a saccharine solution from malted grain and converting that solution into a fermented alcoholic beverage called ale or beer. The process usually followed by the brewer may be divided into eight distinct parts, viz., the grinding of the malt, mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting, cleansing, racking or vatting, and fining or cleaning.

2. The quantity brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

3. A mixing together.

I am not able to vouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 6.

brewis (brō′is), *n.* [< ME. *brewes, brouses, brouwys,* etc., < OF. *brouez,* prop. pl., from sing. **brou,* < ML. *brodum,* gravy, broth, < OHG. *brod* = E. *broth*1, q. v. Cf. *brose*1.] 1†. Broth; pottage.

What an ocean of *brewis* I shall swim in!
Fletcher (and another), Prophetess, i. 3.

Thou for all
The kitchen *brewis* that was ever supt
Shalt have a cook him in the face.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. Bread soaked in broth or the liquor in which beef is being boiled; also, brown bread warmed in milk.

brew-lock†, *n.* A brewing.

Their *brew-locks,* nor their batches.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2

brewster1† (brō′stėr), *n.* [< ME. *brewestere, brewestere,* a female brewer, also a (male) brewer, < *brewen,* brew, + *-ster.*] One who brews; a brewer; more especially, a woman who brews.

He [the chemist] is not a *brewster* like another, but a man who adds new utility and value to every creature in the brewing. *Spectator,* No. 3049, p. 575.

brewster2 (brō′stėr), *n.* The sweet-bay, *Magnolia glauca.* [New Jersey.]

brewsterite (brō′stėr-īt), *n.* [After Sir David *Brewster* (1781–1868).] A white, yellow, or green pellucid mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in short prismatic crystals; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, strontium, and barium.

breyd†, *r.* and *n.* See *braid*1. *Chaucer.*

breylline (brē-lil′in), *n.* [F. *bréciline.*] Same as *brazilin.*

brian (brī′an), *r. t.* [E. dial., perhaps for **brine,* C *brire,* orig. a burning. Cf. *brin*1, var. of *burn*1.] To keep fire at the mouth of (an oven), either to give light or preserve the heat. [North. Eng.]

briar, briary, etc. See *brier, briery,* etc.

briarbot (brī′ar-bot), *n.* [< *briar, brier,* + (apparently) *bot,* a var. of *but*2.] A local Irish name of the fish called the angler. Several brier-like protuberances arm the head.

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Briarean (bri-â-'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *Briareius*, pertaining to the giant Briareus, < Gr. Βριάρεος, older (Homeric) form Βριάρεως, < Βριαρός, strong.] Pertaining to or resembling Briareus, a giant of Grecian mythology fabled to have a hundred hands; hence, having or seeming to have many hands; reaching or grasping in many directions.

Briareïde (bri-â-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Briareum* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgonisacea*, having an internal skeleton of calcareous spicules, but no horny axis.

Briareum (bri-â'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < LL. *Briareus*, pertaining to Briareus: see *Briarean*.] The typical genus of alcyonarians of the family *Briareidæ*.

Briaridæ (bri-ar'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Briareidæ*.

bribable (bri'ba-bl), *a.* [< *bribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being bribed; liable to be bribed: as, a *bribable* class of electors.

Wendell had designated him by implication as a person bribed, or *bribable*. *The Nation*, Jan. 14, 1886.

bribage (bri'bāj), *n.* [< *bribe* + *-age*.] Bribery.

bribe (brīb), *n.* [< ME. *bribe*, a gift, < OF. *bribe*, a gift, prop., as in ML. *briba*, *Picard bribe*, a piece of bread given to a beggar, = Sp. *briba* = It. *birba*, vagrancy (cf. OF. *briban*, also Sp. *bribon*, It. *birbone*, *birbante*, a vagrant), prob. orig. a piece broken off (cf. *brisk*¹, *brickle*¹), < Bret. *brenn* = W. *bryn*, a stump, perhaps akin to E. *break*, q. v.] **1.** A gift begged; a present.

This sompnour . . .
Rod forth to suppone a widew, an old rifelbe,
Feynting a cause, for he wolde han a *bribe*.
Chaucer, Frier's Tale, l. 80.

2. A gift or gratuity bestowed for the purpose of influencing the action or conduct of the receiver; especially, money or any valuable consideration given or promised for the betrayal of a trust or the corrupt performance of an allotted duty, as to a fiduciary agent, a judge, legislator, or other public officer, a witness, a voter, etc.

She did corrupt frail nature with some *bribe*,
To shrink mine arm up like a wither'd shrub.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He that took the silver basin and ewer for a *bribe*, thinketh that it will never come out.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

His horse was a *bribe*, and his boots a *bribe*; and told us he was made up of *bribes*, as an Oxford scholar is set out with other men's goods, when he is to act a part in plays. He said he knew, and that he makes every sort of tradesman to bribe him; and invited me home to his house, to dine with him and wine.
Pepys, Diary, III. 111.

3. Anything that seduces: as, the *bribes* offered by great power.

bribe¹ (brīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bribed*, ppr. *bribing*. [< ME. *briben*, only in the sense of 'steal,' < OF. *briber* = Sp. *bribar*, beg, go about begging: from the noun: see *bribe*, *n.*] *I. trans.* **1.** To steal.

For they in no thef without a louke,
Vnlesse helpith him to werche, or to loke
Of that he *briben* can or horwe may.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 88.

I *bribe*, I pull, I pyll. *Palsgrave.*
Divide me like a *bribd* buck, each a haunch.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5 (fol. 1623).

[Most modern editions read here *bribe*.]

2. To give or promise a reward or consideration to for acting contrary to desire or duty; induce to a certain course of action by the gift or offer of something of value; gain over or corrupt by a bribe.

How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *bribed* to combat on the English side. *Dryden.*

No, sir, take your pitiful present, and know that I am not to be *bribed* to screen your villanies by influence and corruption. *Sheridan*, The Camp, i. 1.

Bribed with large promises the men who served
About my person. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* To steal.—**2.** To practise bribery; give a bribe to a person.

An attempt to *bribe*, though unsuccessful, has been holden to be criminal, and the defender may be indicted.
Burn, Justice.

bribee (bri-bē'), *n.* [< *bribe* + *-ee*.] One who receives or agrees to receive a bribe. [Rare.]

bribeless (brīb'les), *a.* [< *bribe* + *-less*.] Incapable of being bribed; not to be bribed. [Rare.]

Conscience is a most *bribeless* worker, it never knows how to make a false report.
Sp. Reynolds, On the Passions, p. 534 (3rd MS.).

bribe-pander (brīb'pan'dėr), *n.* One who procures bribes. *Burke.*

briber (brī'bėr), *n.* [In sense 1, < ME. *bribour*, < OF. *bribeur*, a thief. In sense 2, directly < *bribe*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** A thief; a robber.

Who saveth a theefe when the rope is knet,
With some false turne the *bribour* will him quite.
Lydgate, Troy, l. 182.

2. One who bribes; one who gives or offers a bribe; one who endeavors to influence or corrupt another by a bribe.

Nor can I ever believe that he that is a *briber* shall be a good justice. *Latimer*, 3d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

briberous (brī'bėr-us), *a.* [< *briber* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to bribery.

bribery (brī'bėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *briberie*, *bribrye*, < OF. *briberie*, theft, robbery: see *bribe* and *-ery*.] **1.** Theft; robbery; extortion; rapacity.

Fy on thee Lundelbig,
Thou lyiest but bi *brybrye*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 194.

Ys make clean the utter side of the cup and of the platter; but within they are full of *bribery*.
Geneva Bible, Mat. xxiii. 25.

2. The act or practice of giving or taking a bribe, or of influencing or being influenced by a bribe or bribes; especially, the act of paying or receiving, or of agreeing to pay or receive, a reward other than legal compensation for the exercise of official or delegated power irrespective of the dictates of duty, or for a false judgment or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal or unjust.

Bribery is a private bargain.
Latimer, 3d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Judicial bribery, the bribing of a judge, magistrate, or any person concerned judicially in the administration of justice. It is the receiving or offering of any undue reward by or to any person whose ordinary profession or business relates to the administration of public justice, in order to influence his behavior in office, and incline him to act contrary to the known rules of honesty and integrity. *Greenleaf.*

bribery-oath (brī'bėr-i-ōth), *n.* In Great Britain, an oath which may be administered to a voter at a parliamentary election, if the polling sheriff see cause, certifying that he has not received any bribe for his vote.

bric-à-brac (brik'a-brak), *n.* [F., of uncertain origin; according to Littré, based on the phrase *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook: OF. *de*, from, < L. *de*; *bric*, orig. a blow; *broc*, whence the phrase *prendre au bric* (or *brit*), to take at advantage); *et*, and; *broc*, a jug, flagon, < Teut. *brokka*, a jug: see *brocket*.] Curious, a varied reduplication of "*brac*, < MD. *bracgoed*, damaged goods, waste: see *brack*². For the reduplication, cf. the equiv. E. term *knick-knack*.] Objects of art or curiosity of interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like, as old furniture, plate, china, and curiosities; ornamental articles: sometimes this may be pretty or curious, but have no intrinsic claim to rank as serious works of art. The term is often used with a sense of depreciation.

The table at almost every house is loaded with a heavy dance round the room; there was too much *bric-à-brac*, and too many flowers. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxxii.

brichen (brich), *n.* [Obs. (ML. *brica*): see *brickle*.] Same as *bricole*, 1.

brichette (bri-shet'), *n.* A collective name for armor for the hips and thighs. *Planché.*

brick¹ (brik), *n.* [< ME. *brik*, *brikke*, < AS. *bricge*, *bryce*, unassibilated form of **brycge*, *brucge*, AS. *brice*, *bryce*, a breach, break, fracture, a piece, fragment: see *breck* and *breach*, of which *brick*¹ is a dial. variant: see also *brock*¹. Cf. *brick*².] **1.** A breach. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**2.** A rent or flaw. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A portion of land (apparently the same as *breck*, 4). *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

brick¹ (brik), *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *break*; cf. *brick*¹, *n.*] To break by pulling back.

brick² (brik), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *brek*, E. also *bricke*, *brigge*; < ME. *bryke*, later *brique*, after OF. *brique*, a brick, a plate, leaf or wedge of metal, and, as an adj., good, neat, It. *brecco*, In. Gael. *brice*, < E.), a brick; appar. < MD. (Flem.) *briele*, *bryke*, a tile, brick, *bricke*, a disk, plate, = MLG. *bricke*, a disk, plate, piece in checkers, chess, or backgammon, a piece of game played on ice, = G. *bricke*, a small board, a round wooden plate, = Sw. *bricka*, a piece in checkers, etc., = ODan. *bricke*, *brikke*, *brik*, a tile, *bricke*, a wooden plate, a blank (coin), a piece in checkers, etc.; cf. ODan. **brik*, partition, in comp. *brikdør*, the door between the choir and the body of a church (*dør* = E. *door*), = Norw. *brik* (*brikl*), a short table or bench near the door or fireplace, a bar, railing, low wall or partition of boards, = Icel. *brik*, a low wall or partition of boards, a square tablet, a tablet or panel in a bedstead, etc. The F. *brique*, a brick, is usually explained as a particular use of OF. and F. dial. *brique*, a piece, fragment, this being referred to the AS. *brice*, *bryce*, a piece, fragment (cf. F. dial. *brique du pain*, equiv. to AS. *hláfes brice*, a piece of bread); but neither of the two Teut. forms, Icel. *brik* (with long vowel), a tablet, etc., MD. *bryke* (with long vowel), MD. MLG. *bricke* (with short vowel), a brick, tile, plate, etc., agrees in sense or form with the AS. *brice*, *bryce*, a piece, fragment, and its cognates, nor can either be brought into connection with the primitive verb of the latter (Icel. *brēka* = MD. MLG. *breken* = AS. *brecan*, E. *break*), except perhaps through the medium of the OF. But the sense of '*brick*,' which does not belong to the AS., G., and Scand. forms, is the earliest one; cf. the exhaustive synonyms *brickstone*, *brickstile*. The MD. and MLG. cognates of the AS. *brice*, *bryce* (E. *breach*, dial. *brick*¹, *breck*, q. v.) are different: see *breach*. Cf. MHG. *brocke*, OG. *prikke* = MD. *prick*, D. *prik* = late MHG. *pryecke*, *pryche*, G. *bricke*, *pricke* = ODan. *bricke*, a lamprey; appar. a different word.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A block of artificial stone made usually of moistened and finely kneaded clay molded into rectangular blocks (the length of which is commonly twice the breadth), and burned by being burned in a kiln, or sometimes, especially in warm countries, by being dried in the sun. Sun-dried bricks are usually new, as to remote antiquity, mixed with chopped straw to give them greater tenacity. (See *adobe*.) Bricks in the United States and Europe are generally made of uniform size, but some varieties preferred in certain localities, as for example the *Milwaukee brick* much used in Chicago, are distinguished by name in the United States. The bricks made in China and Japan are invariably of a square form. *Brick* is used in the singular collectively for bricks in the mass or as a material.

Also, that no chymneys of Tymber be suffred, ne thatched houses ymade but suche as shall haue the ouermore parte sawed, and make them chymneys of Stone or *Bryke* by mydsomer day next consuyinge, and no Tymber thatched houses by the sayd day, vpon the forfeyture of a noble.
Ordinances of Worcester (1467), in Eng. Gilds, p. 386.

2. A mass or object resembling a brick: as, a *brick* of tea; a *brick* of ice. Specifically—**3.** A loaf of bread. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** In *her.*, a charge similar to a billet, but depicted so as to show the courses; that is, its proportions.—**Bath brick**, a substance used for polishing or cleaning metallic utensils, consisting of the fine siliceous sand deposited in the river Avon in Somersetshire, England, of which Bath is the capital. This material is made into bricks of convenient size, and is extensively used in both England and America.—**Bine brick**, brick with a bine surface, produced by very careful burning in a close oven, are exceedingly hard, and highly esteemed for durability.—**Bristol brick**, a name by which Bath brick is sometimes known in the United States.—**Carving brick**, same as *cutting-brick*.—**Concave brick**, a brick used in making arches, having a compass form.—**Dutch brick**, brick of a dirty brimstone color, used for paving yards, stables, etc.—**Feather-edged brick**, a brick of a triangular form used for arches, vaults, etc.—**Flanders brick**, a soft brick used for cleaning knives, and for similar purposes.—**Fire-brick**, brick of an almost white color, made of light, infusorial earth called *tripoli mud*, capable of floating on water, and also remarkable for their infusibility and non-conductors of heat. They were made by the ancients, and the process was rediscovered in Italy in 1791. Powder-magazines have been experimentally made of them with success.—**Gaged brick**, a brick made in the shape of a wedge, to form a circular ring or the arch of a door or window.—**Green brick**, a brick not yet burned; unfinished brick.—**Hollow brick**, a brick made with perforations through it for heating or ventilating purposes, or to prevent moisture from penetrating a wall.—**Ingot-brick**, a name given to pig-iron, to distinguish it from cast-iron.—**Pressed brick**, brick which has been pressed in a machine or clamp, and is thus more compact and smoother than ordinary brick. It is used for fronts and the finest work.—**Salmon brick**, a light, soft brick, of inferior quality, and of a light-red color, due to incomplete burning.—**Stone brick**, a very hard kind of brick made at Neath, in Wales, remarkable for the resistance of furnaces, from its power of resisting heat.—**To have a brick in one's hat**, to be intoxicated. [Colloq.]—**To make bricks**, a brick that has been exposed to the rain before burning, and hence of inferior grade.

II. *a.* Made of brick; resembling brick: as, a *brick* wall; a *brick*-red color.

brick² (brik), *v. t.* [< *brick*², *n.*] **1.** To lay or pave with bricks, or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks.

A narrow street, closely *bricked* in on all sides like a tomb. *Dickens.*

2. To build in with bricks; place in brickwork.

Brick me into that wall there for a chimney-piece.
And say I was one o' the Cavaliers, done by a sad cutter.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

3. To give the appearance of brick to: said of a plastered wall when it is smeared with red ocher and joints are made in it with an edgetool, and then filled with fine plaster to resemble brickwork.

brick³ (brik), *n.* [The origin is uncertain. Usually referred to *brick*², various stories being invented in explanation. According to one as-

brick

count, the expression arose in the English university as a humorous translation of Aristotle's περιμέσως ἄνθρ, a perfect (lit. 'square' or rectangular) man: see *tetragon* and *square*.] A good fellow, in an emphatic sense: a term of admiration bestowed on one who on occasion or habitually shows in a modest way great or unexpected courage, kindness, or thoughtfulness, or other admirable qualities. [Colloq.]

"In brief I don't stick to declare Father Dick,
So they called him for short, was a regular *brick*;
A metaphor taken, I have not the page aright,
Out of an ethical work by the Stagyrite."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, Brothers of Birchington.

School-fellows of Heriot's Hospital, like *bricks* of boys, supplied him with food for six weeks.
The Century, XXVII. 331.

brick-ax (brik'aks), *n.* A two-edged ax used in shaping bricks.

brick-barrow (brik'bar'ō), *n.* In *brickmaking*, a wheelbarrow used for carrying bricks, differing from the ordinary form in having the wheel in the middle, the bricks being piled upon slats running lengthwise at each side.

brickbat (brik'bat), *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick; especially, a piece of a brick used as a missile. See *bat*¹, 9.—**Brickbat cheese.** See *cheese*¹.

brickbat (brik'bat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brickbatted*, ppr. *brickbatting*. To assail with pieces of brick: as, the mob *brickbatted* the police.

brick-built (brik'bilt), *a.* Built with brick: as, "the *brick-built* town," *Dryden*.

brick-clamp (brik'klamp), *n.* A kind of earth which without any addition makes the best kind of brick is called by the brickmakers *mock*; it is a clayey material, containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles. In the United States the material used for making bricks is almost always called *brick-clay*, or simply *clay*.

The collection of Sir Antonio Brady contains portions of no fewer than a hundred specimens, all collected from the *brick-earth* of Ilford. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 284.

bricken† (brik'n), *v. t.* [Appar. < *brick*¹ + *-en*¹.] To hold (the head) up and back; bridle. [Prov. Eng.]

bricken² (brik'n), *a.* [< *brick*² + *-en*².] Made of brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-field (brik'fēld), *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made.

brickfielder (brik'fēl'dėr), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the heat of a brick-field.] A hot north wind prevalent in southern Australia. [Local slang.]

bricking (brik'ing), *n.* [< *brick*² + *-ing*¹.] In *Brickwork*.—*a.* An imitation of brickwork made on a plastered surface.

brick-kiln (brik'kil), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; also, a pile of bricks for burning, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the fuel.

bricklayer (brik'lā'ėr), *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks. *Bricklayer's itch*, a species of eczema produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime.

bricklaying (brik'lā'ing), *n.* The art of building with bricks, or of uniting them by cement or mortar in various forms; the art or occupation of laying bricks.

brickle (brik'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brikle*, and dial. *brockle*, *bruckle*; < ME. *brekil*, *brukel*, *brokel*, also *brocchel*, Sc. *brokyll*, *brukyl*, etc., appar. < AS. ***brecol*, ***brycol* (an MD. *brokel* = MLG. *brokel*; cf. D. *brokkelig*, G. *brockling*), with suffix *-ol*, *-el*, forming adjectives from verbs, < *breċan* (pp. *broċen*), break: see *break*. Now superseded by the equiv. but etymologically diff. *brittle*, q. v.] Brittle; easily broken. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

But th' Altare, on the which this Image stand,
Was, O great pity! built of *brickle* clay.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 499.

The purest glasse is the most *brickle*, . . . and the quickest wit the more easily woone to fol y.
Greene, Repen.ance, To the Reader.

brickleness (brik'l-nes), *n.* Brittleness. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

bricklow (brik'lō), *n.* [Appar. of native origin.] A species of acacia, native in Australia.

brick-machine (brik'ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for molding bricks. Some brick-machines use wet clay from a pug-mill, others dry clay. In the former the clay is discharged from the pug-mill in a solid stream, which is cut by a wire machine into brick-shaped pieces; in the latter the dry clay is delivered to molds placed on a horizontal revolving table, while plates across the clay-table thrust and then eject the molded brick. Also called *brick-press*.

brickmaker (brik'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

brickmaking (brik'mā'king), *n.* The art of making bricks.

brick-mason (brik'mā'sn), *n.* A bricklayer.

bricknog (brik'nog), *a.* Composed of timber framing filled in with brickwork: as, a *bricknog* partition.

bricknogging (brik'nog-ing), *n.* Brickwork carried up as a filling in timber framing.

brick-press (brik'pres), *n.* Same as *brick-machine*.

brickstone (brik'stōn), *n.* A brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-tea (brik'tē), *n.* A kind of tea formed by softening the larger leaves and refuse twigs and dust of the tea-plant with steam or boiling water and molding them into a brick-shaped mass. In this form it is commonly overland from China to Russia. It is consumed largely in Siberia and Mongolia, where it serves also as a medium of exchange.

brick-tile (brik'til), *n.* A brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-trimmer (brik'trim'ėr), *n.* In *arch.*, a brick arch abutting against the wooden trimmer in front of a fireplace, as a safeguard against fire.

brickwall, *n.* [An accom. form of *bricoil*, *bricole*.] Same as *bricole*, 3.

brickwise (brik'wīz), *a.* and *adv.* Arranged like bricks in a wall; with the ends in each row over the middle parts of the row below.

brickwork (brik'wėrk), *n.* Work done or constructed with bricks; a brick structure.

bricky (brik'i), *a.* [< *brick*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Full of bricks, or formed of brick.—2. Of the color of common brick: as, a *bricky* red.

brick-yard (brik'yärd), *n.* A place where bricks are made.

bricoil†, *n.* Same as *bricole*, 3.

bricole (brik'ōl), *n.* [< F. *bricole*, 3, also formerly *bricoil*, *bricoil*, and by popular etym. *brickwall*; < F. *bricole*, also *bricolle*, mod. F. *bricole*, backstroke, tolls, breast-band, strap, = It. *briccola* = Sp. *bricola* = Pg. *bricolla*; cf. ML. *brica*, OF. *briche*), a catapult, perhaps < MHG. *brechel*, a breaker, < *brechen* = E. *break*.] 1†. A military engine for throwing darts or stones; a kind of catapult. Also *bricke*.—2. Harness worn by men who have loads to carry or to drag.—3‡. A side-stroke in tennis.

bricole², *n.* An obsolete form of *bird*.

bricole³, *n.* An obsolete form of *bridle*.

bricolt (brik'ōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bridail*; prop., as in early mod. E., *bridale*, *bride-ale*, < ME. *bridale*, *bridele*, < AS. *brýdeala* (also *brýd-ealoth*, dat.), bridal, lit. bride-ale, i. e., bride-feast, < *brýd*, bride, + *ealo* (gen. and dat. *ealoth*), ale, the comp. a feast: see *ale*. Cf. *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc. In mod. use the terminal element has been assimilated to the suffix *-al*, and the word accordingly used also as an adj., like *nuptial*.] I. *n.* 1†. A feast at a marriage; a wedding-feast.

We see no ensigns of a wedding here; no character of a *bride-ale*: where be our scarves and our gloves?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

2. A marriage; nuptials.

Did her honor as the Prince's bride,
And clothed her for her *bridals* like the sun.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and sky.
G. Herbert, Virtue.

II. *a.* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding: as, a *bridal* wreath.

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

bridalty† (brī'dal-ti), *n.* [< *bridal* + *-ty*.] Celebration of a nuptial feast.

At Quintain he,
In honour of this *bridalty*,
Hath challenged either wike countee.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

bridal-wreath (brī'dal-rēth), *n.* 1. The common name of a cultivated species of *Spiræa*,

bridegroom

S. hypericifolia, with long recurved branches and numerous small white double flowers in the axils of the leaves.—2. The *Francoa ramosa*, a somewhat shrubby saxifrageaceous plant of Chili, with long crowded racemes of white flowers. It is cultivated in England.

bride¹ (brīd), *n.* [< ME. *bride*, *brydde*, *bruide*, nom. prop. without the final *e*, *brid*, *brud*, often transposed *bird*, *burd*, etc. (see *bird*²), a bride, a young lady; < AS. *brýd*, a bride, = OS. *brūd* = OFries. *breid* = MD. *brūd*, D. *bruid* = MLG. *brut*, LG. *brud* = OHG. MHG. *brūt*, G. *braut*, bride (i. e., betrothed woman), = Icel. *brúdr* = Sw. Dan. *brud*, a bride, = Goth. *brūþs*, daughter-in-law (> ult. F. *bru*, earlier *brux*, **brut*, ML. *brut*, *bruta*, daughter-in-law), cf. comp. *brōþ-faths*, bridegroom (see *bridegroom*); root unknown.] 1. A woman newly married, or about to be married.

He, only he, can tell, who, match'd like me, . . .
A bas of his own experience finds,
How much the wife is dearer than the *bride*.
Lord Lyttelton, An Irregular Ode.

2. A name of the American wood or summer duck, *Aix sponsa*. *Coues*.

bride¹ (brīd), *v.* [< *bride*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a bride of; marry. [Rare.]

I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen *brided*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* (with indefinite *it*). To act like a bride; assume the air of a bride.

Maidens commonly now a dayes are so sooner borne, but they beginne to *bride it*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 83.

bride² (brīd), *n.* [Also *bridle*, q. v.; < bridle, < OF. F. *bride*, a bridle, string, strap, button-loop, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *brida*, a bridle: see *bridle*.] **1†.** A bridle.

Here lyeth . . . syngeth of Dydo and Enyas,
How love beom ladde by strong *bride*.
King Alisaunder, l. 7628.

2. In *needlework*, *lacemaking*, etc., a loop, link, or tie.

bride-ale (brīd'āl), *n.* An old and etymological form of *bridal*.

bride-bed (brīd'bed), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *brýd-bed* = MLG. *brutbedde* = D. *bruidsbed* = MHG. *brûtbette*, G. *brautbett*.] The marriage-bed. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5.

bride-bowl (brīd'bōl), *n.* Same as *bride-cup*.

bride-branch† (brīd'branch), *n.* A sprig of rosemary formerly carried at weddings as a token of remembrance.

I'd ride forty miles to follow such a fellow to church;
and would make more of a sprig of rosemary at his burial than of a gilded *bride-branch* at a silver-oar wedding.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

bride-cake (brīd'kāk), *n.* Same as *wedding-cake*.

In the North, slices of the *Bride-cake* are put through the Wedding Ring, they are afterwards laid under Pillows at Night to cause pretty Dreams to dream of their Lovers.
J. Brand, in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 333.

bride-chamber (brīd'chām'bėr), *n.* A nuptial apartment.

Can the children of the *bridechamber* mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them?
Mat. ix. 15.

bride-cup† (brīd'kup), *n.* A bowl or cup of spiced wine and other ingredients formerly served with bride-cake at wedding-feasts. Also called *bride-bowl*.

Get our best ready, chamberlain;
Host, a *bride-cup*; you have spices, and
And good ingredients. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

bride-day (brīd'dā), *n.* The marriage-day. *Scott*.

bridegroom (brīd'grōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bridegrome* (Tyndale, A. D. 1525), with inserted *r* as in the simple *groom* (q. v.); < ME. *bridegome*, *bridgume*, *bredgome*, *brudgume*, < AS. *brýdguma*, also *brýdguman* (*brýdi* for *brýde*, gen. of *brýd*) (= OS. *brūdigumo* = OFries. *breidgoma* = D. *bruidegom*, *bruigom* = MLG. *brudegome*, LG. *brudegam*, *brögam* = OHG. *brûtigomo*, MHG. *brûtegome*, G. *bräutigam* = Icel. *brúdgumi* = Sw. *brudgum*, *-gumme*, = ODan. *brudegumme*, *brudgumme*, Dan. *brudgom*), lit. bride's man, < *brýd*, gen. *brýde*, etc., bride, + *guma*, man: see *bride*¹ and *groom*. Cf. Goth. *brūthfaths*, bridegroom, < *brūþs*, daughter-in-law (bride), + *faths* = Gr. πότης = Skt. *pati*, husband, lord: see *despot*, *potent*, etc.] 1. A man newly married, or about to be married.

He that hath the bride is the *bridegroom*. John iii. 29.

Those dulcet sounds in break of day
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom*'s ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

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bridegroom

2. [Perhaps in allusion to its sparkling appearance.] A local name in Banffshire, Scotland, of the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*.

bride-house (brīd'hous), *n.* A public hall for celebrating marriages.

A bride-house, as when a hall or other large place is provided to keep the bridall in. *Nomenclator* (1585).

bride-knot (brīd'not), *n.* A breast-knot; a knot of ribbons worn by a guest at a wedding; a wedding-favor.

bride-lace† (brīd'lās), *n.* Fringed strings of silk, cotton, or worsted, formerly given at a wedding to the friends of the bride and groom to tie up the rosemary-sprigs they carried (see *bride-branch*). After the ceremony they were twisted into the hats or in the hair, and worn as streamers.

Nosegays and *bride laces* in their hats.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

bridely† (brīd'li), *a.* [< *bride*1 + *-ly*1.] Of or pertaining to a bride; nuptial.

She, hailing as a heinous crime the bond of *bridely* bed, Did fold about her father's neck with fawning arms. *Golding.*

bridemaid, *n.* See *bridesmaid*.

brideman, *n.* See *bridesman*.

bridescake (brīdz'kāk), *n.* Bride-cake. See *wedding-cake*.

bride's-laces (brīdz'lās'sez), *n.* An English name of the dodder.

bridesmaid, bridemaid (brīdz'-, brīd'mād), *n.* A young girl or an unmarried woman who attends on a bride at her marriage during the ceremony.

bridesmaiding (brīdz'mā-ding), *n.* The state of being a bridesmaid. [Rare.]

I'll bide my time for *bridesmaiding*. *Trollope.*

bridesman, brideman (brīdz'-, brīd'man), *n.*; pl. *bridesmen, bridemen* (-men). [< *bride*'s, poss. of *bride*1, or *bride*, + *man*.] Cf. 1553 as 'bridman' = Icel. *brúðmaðr* = ODan. *brudemand*; cf. OF. *brumen*, a fiancé.] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

bride's-stake (brīdz'stāk), *n.* [Also *bridestake*, < *bride*1 + *stake*; with reference to wedding festivities.] A stake or post set in the ground to dance round, especially at a wedding. *B. Jonson.*

bridewell (brīd'wel), *n.* [So called from a palace built in 1522 near St. *Bride's* or Bridget's Well, in London, which in 1553 was turned into a penal workhouse, officially called *Bridewell* Hospital.] A house of correction for the confinement of vagrants and disorderly persons. The name is now generally given in connection with a police-station, for the temporary detention of those who have been arrested by the police.

bridewort (brīd'wėrt), *n.* Species of *Spiræa*, *S. Ulmaria* and *S. salicifolia*, named from the feathery appearance of their panicles of white flowers.

bridge1 (brij), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bredge*; < ME. *bridge*, *brygge*, *brugge* (unassibilated *bryg*, *brugg*, &c., *brig*), < AS. *brycg*, *brygc* = OFries. *bregge*, *brigge* = D. *brug* = MLG. *brugge*, LG. *brügge* = OHG. *brucca*, MHG. *brücke*, *brügge*, G. *brücke*, a bridge, = Icel. *bryggja* = Sw. *brygga* = Dan. *bygge*, a pier, landing-stage, gangway, rarely a bridge; connected with Icel. *brú* = Sw. *bro* = Dan. *bro*, a bridge, a paved way. Perhaps akin to *brow*; cf. Lithuan. *browa*, a bridge, also brow; see *brow*.] 1. Any structure which spans a body of water, or a valley, road, or the like, and affords passage or conveyance. Bridges are made of various materials, principally stone, iron, and wood, and in a great variety of forms. In an *arch-bridge* or *arched bridge* the passage of roadway is carried by an arch or arches, which is supported by abutments or by piers. Such bridges are constructed of brick, stone, iron, steel, or wood. Brick is seldom used alone, except for comparatively small spans, and for unimportant work when stone cannot readily be obtained. In more important works it is often combined with stone, which is introduced to bind, to distribute pressure, to protect the more exposed portions, and for architectural effect. Stone, wherever it can be used, is the most valuable material, on account of its massiveness, stability of form, and resistance to the elements; but it is inferior to iron in economy, facility of construction, and ready adaptability to various situations. Among the most prominent masterworks of antiquity are ranked the remains of Roman arched stone bridges. The largest stone arch known is that building over the Petrusse valley in Luxemburg (span 278½ feet); the next is that of the Washington aqueduct over the Cabin John Creek (span 220 feet; rise 57.25 feet). The first arched bridge built of iron was erected over the river Severn, in England, and consisted of 5 parallel rib of cast-iron, with a span of 100 and a rise of 40 feet. The Southwark bridge over the Thames at London, the central one of three arches of which has a span of 240 with a rise of 24 feet, formerly ranked as the largest cast-iron arch bridge; but this span has since been more than doubled, as notably in the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the Washington bridge over the Harlem river in New York city. In an *arched-beam bridge* perched beam-in compression, constitute the principal members and sustain the load. The beams are sometimes built of parallel layers of planks, which are made to break joint. In the more important constructions the arches are often compound. They have been employed in modern bridges of considerable magnitude. An *arched-truss bridge* is a form in which the compression-member is an arched beam, as in the McCallum truss. In a *beam-truss bridge* the load is supported by beam-trusses or open-work beams. A compression-chord and a tension-chord are essential, and the stresses are transferred from one to the other on their way to the points of support by means of struts and tension-bars, which together are called web-members. See phrases below for other bridges.

Fink-truss Bridge.

Arched-beam Bridge.

McCallum Arched-truss Bridge.

2. The upper line or ridge of the nose, formed by the junction of the two nasal bones.—**3.** In *engraving*, a burr resting on the plate, on which the engraver rests his hand in working. In etching two bridges are used: one with low feet or cleats, to serve for work on the unbitten plate, the other with higher feet, to raise it above the bordering-wax after it has been applied.

4. A wall, generally made of fire-brick, which is built at both ends of a reverberatory furnace, to a certain height, in order to isolate the space in which the intense heat of combustion is conducted. The wall nearest the fireplace is called the *fire-bridge*; the other, at the opposite end, the *flue-bridge*.

5. In *gun.*, the two ends of the timber which connect the two transoms of a gun-carriage. [Eng.]

—**6.** In *metal.*, the platform or staging by which ore, fuel, etc., are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-furnace.—**7.** In *music*, a part of a stringed musical instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding-board. In how instruments, such as the violin, the bridge is arched, in order to allow the bow to strike any one string alone.

8. *Naut.*, a platform extending from side to side of a steamship above the rail, forward of amidships, for the use and convenience of the officer in charge. It affords him an uninterrupted view, and is furnished with apparatus for communicating, by automatic signals, with the engine-room and the wheel-house. Many large vessels have two bridges, one forward of and one aft the mainmast; and it is now very common for the bridge to be made in two parts, one above the other, with often an outlook-station still higher than the upper tier. In sidewheel steamers the bridge connects the paddle-boxes.

Bottom-chord on Through Bridge. (See below.)

9. A small bar supported at one or both ends of a watch-plate, and forming a bearing for a part of the work.—**10.** The balance-yard of a millstone.—**11.** In *car-building*, a timber bar, or beam which is supported at each end.—**12.** In *coach-building*, the part on which one side has scored four points and the other only one.—**13.** In *elect.*, an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, the arrangement of whose parts bears some resemblance to a bridge. A common form is called *Wheatstone's bridge*, from the inventor. See *resistance*,—**14.** In *billiards*, a notched piece of wood, attached to a long handle, used as a support for the cue when the ball is in such a position that the hand cannot conveniently be used as a rest.—**15.** See *bridge whist* under *whist*.—**Asses' bridge.** See *pons asinorum*.—**Bottom-road bridge**, a bridge whose roadway is supported upon the lower chord in a truss-bridge, or at the bottom in a tubular bridge. Also called *through bridge*. See cut under definition **8**.—**bridge**

bridge

posed to *deck-bridge* or *top-road bridge*.—**Box-girder bridge.** More commonly called *tubular bridge* (which see).—**Cantilever bridge**, a bridge in which the span is formed by bracket-shaped beam-trusses, extending inward from their supports and connected at the middle of the span either directly or by an intermediate truss of ordinary construction. When piers are used to support the beam-trusses, they are placed near the center of each truss, and not, as in ordinary truss-bridges, at its ends. The strains that in a land span the piers are carried outward toward the ends of the bridge and beyond the piers by bracket-arms similar to those forming the central span, the anchor-arms being held in a secured manner by piers to serve the twofold purpose of resisting by their weight the

Cantilever Bridge, Niagara Falls, New York.

uplift caused by the load when upon the central span and of themselves supporting vertical pressure; or they may form part of other spans similar to the central span. This form of bridge presents the great advantage of permitting the construction of its several parts without scaffoldings beneath. A fine example is the cantilever bridge below Niagara Falls, built for the Michigan Central and Canada Southern railways.—**Check-bridge of a furnace**, a fire-bridge: so called because it was supposed to check the draft.—**Counterpoised bridge**, a lazarde-bridge in which counter-weights help to raise the platform.—**Electric bridge**, a term applied to several contrivances for determining the resistance of an electric circuit, all essentially identical with Wheatstone's bridge (which see, under *resistance*).—**Floating bridge.** (*a*) A boat, raft, or pontoon bridge. (*b*) A part of a bridge, supported by a caisson or pontoon, which can be moved to and away from the line of roadway. (*c*) *Mil.*, a kind of double bridge, of which the upper member projects beyond the lower and is capable of being moved forward by pulleys: used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outwork of a fort.—**Flying bridge**, a suspension-bridge, or a bridge built for temporary use, as a pontoon bridge.—**Hanging bridge**, a suspension-bridge. The term is generally applied to the more primitive forms of suspension-bridge.—**Heist-bridge.** Same as *lifting bridge*.—**Induction bridge.** See *induction*.—**Lattice-bridge**, a bridge in which the web between the chords or the main compres-

Lattice-bridge (side elevation).

a, roadway; *b*, stringers; *c*, transverse beams; *d*, *g*, *h*, stringers; *e*, lattice-ribs; *f*, cross-beams.

sion- and tension-members is formed by lattice-work.—**Leaf-bridge**, a hinged bridge.—**Lifting bridge**, a drawbridge the span of which moves in a vertical plane instead of horizontally. Also called *heist-bridge*.—**Pivot-bridge**, a swinging bridge balanced upon a pivot. It

Pivot- or Swing-bridge.

often formed by two equal spans, covering a channel on each side of the pivot-pier.—**Pontoon bridge**, a timber or roadway supported upon pontoons. Bridges of this kind are largely used in military operations, the pontoons being formed of air-tight bags or hollow metallic vessels.—**Rope bridge**, a hanging bridge consisting of platform supported by ropes, or simply of a rope carried across the stream or chasm, and supporting a basket or car which is drawn backward and forward. Such bridges are used in mountainous districts, especially in India and South America, and are sometimes made of sufficient strength to afford passage to droves of loaded mules. The ropes are often made of plaited thongs of hide, or even of rushes.—**Suspension-bridge**, a roadway suspended from ropes, chains, or wire cables, usually hung between massive towers of masonry, and securely anchored at the extremities. The most notable of suspension-bridges is that between New York and Brooklyn, over the East River. The main span is 1,595½ feet long, the altitude at the center 135 feet above mean high water, the height of the towers 276½ feet, and the total length 5,989 feet. The roadway is suspended from four cables of steel wire, each 15½ inches in

East River Suspension-bridge, New York.

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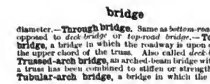
bridge

diameter.—**Through bridge.** Same as *bottom-road bridge*: opposed to *deck-bridge* or *top-road bridge*.—**Top-road bridge,** a bridge in which the roadway is upon or above the upper chord of the truss. Also called *deck bridge*.—**Trussed-arch bridge,** an arched-beam bridge with which a truss has been combined to stiffen or strengthen it.—**Tubular-arch bridge,** a bridge in which the primary



Tubular-arch Bridge, St. Louis, Missouri.

supporting members are arched tubes.—**Tubular bridge,** a bridge formed of a hollow, girder-like beam. It is a large beam, sufficiently large to admit of the passage of vehicles through it. The first works of this kind were the Conway and Britannia railway bridges in Wales. The latter, over the Menai strait, opened in 1850, consists of two independent rectangular tubular beams of wrought-iron, 511 feet long, with a single span of 460 feet. The Victoria tubular bridge, about two miles long, over the St. Lawrence at Montreal has been replaced by one of a different type. Also called *box-girder bridge*.—**Wheatstone's bridge.** See *resistance*.

bridge[1] (brij), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bridged*, ppr. *bridging*. [< ME. **bryggen* (not found), < AS. *brycgian* (also in comp. *ofer-brycgian*, bridge over) = MLG. *bruggen* = OHG. *bruccen*, MHG. *brucken*, *brücken*, G. *brucken*, *bridge*; cf. Icel. *brúa*, bridge over; from the noun.] **1.** To build a bridge or bridges on or over; span with a bridge: as, to *bridge* a river.—**2.** To make a bridge or bridges for.

> Xerxes . . . over Hellespont
> *Bridging* his way, Europe with Asia join'd.
> *Milton, P. L.*, x. 310.

3. Figuratively, to span or get over; serve as or make a way of passing or overcoming; as, conversation *bridged* the intervals of the play; to *bridge* over a difficulty.

> Every man's work, pursued steadily, tends in this way to become an end in itself, and so to *bridge* over the hopeless chasms of life. *George Eliot.*

> I cannot but think that there is room for all of us to work in helping to *bridge* over the great abyss of ignorance which lies at our feet. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 71.

bridge[2], *n.* See *bridle*.

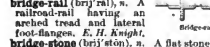
bridge[3], *n.* See *bridging*.

bridge[4] (brij), *n.* In *fort.*, a work covering that end of a bridge which is most exposed to an enemy; a tête-de-pont.

bridge-islet (brij'ī-let), *n.* A portion of land which becomes insular at high water, as the isle of Lindisfarne in England.

bridge-pit (brij'pit), *n.* **1.** That part of the moat of a fortified place which is beneath the drawbridge when it is lowered.—**2.** A pit provided to receive the counterpoise of a bascule-bridge.

bridge-rail (brij'rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail having an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges. *E. H. Knight.*



Bridge-rail.

bridge-stone (brij'stōn), *n.* A flat stone bridging over a gutter or narrow span.

bridge-tower (brij'tou'ėr), *n.* **1.** A tower for the defense of a bridge, usually erected upon the bridge itself, the road passing through archways in its lower story, which could be closed by gates. Bridges were commonly defended in this way in the middle ages, and many such towers remain, as at Cahors in France, and notably at Prague in Bohemia.—**2.** Less properly, a tower defending the approach to a bridge in the manner of a tête-de-pont. A notable instance of such a tower is that at Villeneuve, opposite Avignon, on the Rhone.

bridge-train (brij'trān), *n.* *Milit.*, a division of an army carrying the materials and implements required for the passage of troops across a river; a pontoon-train.

bridge-tree (brij'trē), *n.* A beam by which the spindle of the runner in a grinding-mill is supported. It can be adjusted so as to vary the relative distances of the grinding surfaces.

Bridge-tower.—Moldau Bridge, Prague, Bohemia.

Bridgettine (brij'e-tin), *n.* See *Brigittine*.

bridge-ward[1] (brij'ward), *n.* [< ME. *brigge-ward*, < AS. *brycgeweard*, < *brycg*, bridge, + *weard*, ward, keeper.] The warden or keeper of a bridge.

> Those whose route lay along the river . . . summoned the *Bridgeward*, and demanded a toll.
> *Scott*, Abbot, I. 175.

bridge-ward[2] (brij'ward), *n.* [< *bridge* + *ward* (of a key).] In *locksmithing*, the principal ward of a key, usually in the plane of rotation.

bridgewater (brij'wä-tėr), *n.* A kind of broadcloth manufactured in Bridgewater, England. *Planché.*

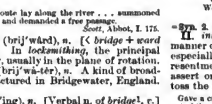
bridging (brij'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bridge*[1], *v.*] In *arch.*, a piece of wood placed between two beams or other pieces, to prevent them from approaching each other. *Simple bridging* has one pair of diagonal braces at the midlength of the joists. In *double bridging* there are two pairs of cross-braces dividing the joists into three lengths. More generally called a *strutting- or struting-piece*. *E. H. Knight.*

bridging-floor (brij'ing-flōr), *n.* In *arch.*, a floor in which bridging-joists are used.

bridging-joist (brij'ing-joist), *n.* In *arch.*, a joist which is sustained below by transverse beams called *binding-joists*; also, a joist which is notched or fixed to the flooring-boards.

Bridgittine (brij'i-tin), *n.* See *Brigittine*.

bridgy (brij'i), *a.* [< *bridge*[1] + -*y*.] Full of bridges; resembling a bridge. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]



Bridging-joists.

a, flooring; *b*, girder; *c*, *c*, bridging-joists; *d*, *d*, ceiling-joists; *e*, *e*, stays.

bridle (brī'dl), *n.* [< ME. *bridel*, < AS. *bridel*, also *bridele* = OFries. *bridel* = MD. *breydel*, D. *breidel* = MLG. LG. *breidel* = OHG. *bridel*, *britel*, *brittil*, *prüdil*, *prittil*, MHG. *bridel*, *britel* (> OF. *bridel* = It. *predella*, a bridle, also in short form, Pr. Sp. Pg. *brida* = OF. and F. *bride*, a bridle, > E. *bride*, q. v.), G. *bridel*, also *brittel*, *brittel*; root unknown.] **1.** That portion of the gear or harness of a horse (or other animal similarly used) which is fitted to its head, and by which it is governed and restrained, consisting usually of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses. See cut under *harness*.

> Mony of hem fote-men ther ben,
> That rennen by the *bridels* of ladys shene.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

> And Mænas, when with ivy *bridles* bound,
> She led the spotted lynx.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius, Satires, i. 203.

2. An old instrument of punishment and restraint for scolds: a simpler form of the branks.—**3.** Figuratively, a restraint; a curb; a check.

> A continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

This fort is the *bridle* of the whole city, and was well stor'd and garrison'd with native Spaniards.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

4. The piece in the interior of a gun-lock which covers and holds in place the tumbler and sear, being itself held by the screws on which they turn. See cut under *gun-lock*.—**5.** The piece

brief

on the end of a plow-beam to which the draft-shackle is attached; the clevis. Also called *muzzle* or *plow-head*.—**6.** In *mech.*, a link, flange, or other attachment for limiting the movement of any part of a machine.—**7.** *Naut.*, a chain or rope span both ends of which are made fast, the strain or power being applied to the bight.—**8.** In *pathol.*, a small band attaching two parts to each other, as two serous surfaces after inflammation, or the sides of the urethra after urethritis, or stretched across a pustule or vesicle, modifying its shape.—**9.** In *anat.*, a frenum (which see).—**Branches of a bridle.** See *branch*.—**Running-bridle** (*naut.*), the chain cable attached to permanent moorings.—**To bite on the bridle**[1], to suffer great hardship. *Brewer.*

bridle (brī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bridled*, ppr. *bridling*. [< ME. *bridlen*, *bridelen*, < AS. *gebridlen* (= MD. *breydelen*, D. *breidelen* = OHG. *brittilôn*, MHG. *britelu*, *britteln*, G. *breideln*, *britteln*, *brittele*), bridle, restrain, < *bridel*, bridle.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a bridle on: as, to *bridle* a horse.

> Where steeds run arow,
> I have seen from their *bridled* lips
> Foam blown as the snow.
> *Swinburne*, A Lamentation.

2. To restrain, guide, or govern; check, curb, or control: as, to *bridle* the passions.

> Savoy and Nice, the key of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to *bridle* Switzerland. *Burke.*

Oft his smooth and *bridled* tongue
Would give the lie to his religious cheek.
Shelley, Rosalind and Helen.

=Syn. 2. To repress, master, subdue.

II. *intrans.* To toss the head up, in the manner of a spirited horse under a strong rein, especially as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment; sometimes jerky manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation; toss the head; strut: generally with *up*.

> Gave a crack with her fan like a coach whip, and *bridl'd* out of the room with the air and consequence of an honest Turkey-Cock. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, ii. 2.

> Assure a lady . . . that she looks killing to-day, she instantly bridles up, and tells the force of her self-interested flattery the whole day after. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

> How modest she looks! how sweet! how she knows that . . . [she] only shared his meditations!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 22.

If you charge them with any peculiar sin, they *bridle up* and deny that sin fiercely enough. *Kingsley.*

bridle-chains (brī'dl-chānz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, short chains by which the cage is attached to the hoisting-rope.

bridle-hand (brī'dl-hand), *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand. *Scott.*

bridle-path (brī'dl-path), *n.* A path which is wide enough to be traversed on horseback, but not in a carriage. Also *bridleway*.

bridle-port (brī'dl-pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, the forward port on the gun-deck of a frigate.

bridler (brīd'lėr), *n.* One who bridles; one who restrains or governs.

> The prelates boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.

bridle-rein (brī'dl-rān), *n.* [< ME. *bridilreyne* (equiv. to AS. *bridel-thwang*, lit. bridle-thong); < *bridle* + *rein*.] A rein uniting a bit with some other part of the harness, or leading to the hand of the rider or driver.

bridle-road (brī'dl-rōd), *n.* A bridle-path.

bridle-rod (brī'dl-rod), *n.* One of the elements of a parallel motion, as on the steam-engine.

bridle-stricture (brī'dl-strik'tūr), *n.* In *pathol.*, a stricture formed by a band crossing the urethral passage.

bridleway (brī'dl-wā), *n.* A bridle-path.

bridle-wise (brī'dl-wīz), *a.* Trained to obey the bridle: applied to a horse which is guided by pressure of the legs against his neck instead of by pulling on the bit.

bridoon (bri-dōn'), *n.* [< F. *bridon*, < *bride*, a bridle; see *bridle*.] A light snaffle bit of a bridle used in addition to the principal bit, and with a separate rein. Also spelled *bradoon*.

brief (brēf), *a.* and *n.* [L. *a.* < ME. *bref*, *breef*, < OF. *bref*, *brief*, F. *bref* = Pr. *breu* = Sp. Pg. It. *breve*, < L. *brevis* = Gr. *βραχύς*, short; cf. *abbreviate*, *abridge*, *brevity*, *brevet*, etc., *brachygraphy*, etc. II. *n.* < ME. *breef*, *brefe*, *bref*, a commission, writing, etc., < OF. *bref*, *brief*, F. *bref* = Pr. *breu*, *brieu* = Sp. Pg. It. *breve* = OS. *brēf* = D. *brief* = MG. *brēf* = OHG. *brief*, *brief*, MHG. G. *brief* = Sw. *bref* = Dan. *brev*, a letter, etc., < L. *brevis* (se. *libellus*, a little writing), or neut. *breve*, a short writing (see also *breve* and *brevet*), < *brevis*, neut. *breve*, short; see above.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small with respect to length; short.

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brief

This mon that Matheu jef
A peny that was so *brief*.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 43.

It is very difficult to notice this great language suitably in the *brief* space available.
R. S. Cost, Mod. Langs. R. Jnal., p. 45.

2. Abbreviated; cut or made short; as, the *brief* skirts of a ballet-dancer. [Humorous.]—**3.** Short in duration; lasting a short time.

How *brief* the life of man. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iii. 2.
A fainter bloom, a more delicious and *brief* beauty.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, ii.

4. Short in expression; using few words; concise; succinct.

Inach. I will be mild and gentle in my words.
K. Rich. And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

The *brief* style is that which comprises much in little.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

5. Clever; good: as, a *brief* discourse: "he gae us a very *brief* sermon." *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**6.** Keen. [Scotch.]—**7†.** Quick; ready; eager.

Doe you not perceive the noose you have brought your selfe into whilst you were so *brief* to haunt others with weakenesse? *Milton*, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

8. [Appar. a particular use of *brief*, short (hence quick, active, rife?); but such support is conjusion with *rife*.] Common; rife; prevalent: as, I hear smallpox is very *brief* there. [Prov. Eng.]—**In brief.** (*a*) In few words; briefly.

Open the matter *in brief*. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) In short.

In brief, sir, study what you most affect.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

=**Syn. 3.** Short-lived, ephemeral, transitory, fleeting.—**4.** Compact, compendious.

II. *n.* **1.** A short or concise writing; a short statement or account; an epitome.

I shall make it plain as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon.*
And she told me. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

In a sweet verbal *brief*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

Out of your gentleness, please you to consider
The *brief* of this petition, which contains
All hope of my last fortunes. *Ford*, Fancies, ii. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *law*: (*a*) A formal written memorandum in systematic order, but concisely expressed, of the points of law or of fact to be developed or expanded in argument, or to be pursued in the examination; a term peculiar to English law, more usually an abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case drawn up by the attorney for the instruction of the counsel conducting proceedings in a court of justice.

The young fellow had a very good air, and seemed to hold his *brief* in his hand rather to help his action than that he wanted notes for his memory. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

His matter was so completely at his command that he scarcely looked at his *brief*. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 272.

(*b*) A writ summoning one to answer to any action; or any precept of the sovereign in writing issuing from any court of equity upon something to be done. (*c*) In *Scots law*, same as *breve* (which see). (*d*) In England, a letter patent from proper authority authorizing a public collection or charitable contribution of money for any public or private purpose; a license to make collections for repairing churches, making up for losses by fire, etc.; sometimes called a *church brief* or *king's letter*.

This day was read in our church the *Briefe* for a collection for reliefe of 7 Protestant Preach, so cruelly, barbarously, and inhumanly oppress'd.
Evelyn, Diary, April 25, 1686.

3†. A writing in general; a letter.

Bear this sealed *brief*,
With winged haste, to the lord marshal.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

4†. In *music*, same as *breve*, 1.

Upon the word best there, you see how I do enter with an odd minuna, and drive it through the *brief*; which no intelligent musicians, I know, but will affirm to be very rare. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

5. The name given to certain official documents emanating from the pope, having a less solemn character than a bull.

The Bull being the highest Authority the Pope can give. the *Brief* is of less.
Selden, Table Talk, p. 86.

6. [Also spelled *breef*, *bref*, < OF. *bref*, *brief*, a spell, talisman, < ML. *breve*, in pl. *brevia*, a writing containing magical characters carried as an amulet or talisman: a particular use of L. *breve*, a writing, as above.] A spell. *Burns.* [Scotch.]=**Syn. 1.** *Abridgment*, *Compendium*, *Compend*, †. See *abridgment*.

brief (brēf), *v. t.* [< *brief*, *n.* In earlier form *bre've*, q. v.] **1.** To abridge; shorten; make a brief of: as, to *brief* pleadings.

Thy power is confined, thy time is limited; both thy latitude and extension are *briefed* up.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 135.

Descriptive lists of 13,107 soldiers *briefed* and filed away.
Rep. of Sec. U. S. Treasury, 1866, p. 306.

2. To furnish with a brief; instruct by a brief. [Rare.]

I never could look a counsel in the face again if I'd neglected to *brief* him with such facts as these. *Trollope.*

brief (brēf), *adv.* [< *brief*, *a.*] **1.** In brief; in short; briefly.

Brief, I recover'd him; bound up his wound.
Shak., As you Like It, iv. 3.

2. In or after a short time; soon; quickly.

But that a party calls out on me,
It were a grief so *brief* to part with thee!
Farewell. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.

briefless (brēf'les), *a.* [< *brief*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no brief: as, a *briefless* barrister.

brieflessness (brēf'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without a brief or a client.

briefly (brēf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *breffly*, *brevely*; < *brief* + *-ly*².] **1.** In a brief manner; concisely; in few words.—**2.** With little length; shortly: as, in *autom.*, *briefly* plose, hairy, or spinous. [Rare.]

briefman (brēf'man), *n.*; pl. *briefmen* (-men). One who makes a brief; a copier of a manuscript. *Quarterly Rev.*

briefness (brēf'nes), *n.* [< ME. *breffnes*; < *brief* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being brief; shortness; brevity; conciseness in discourse or writing.

We pause over that, *brefnes* of time consperyeringe.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 79.

There is a *briefness* of the parts sometimes that makes the whole long. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

brier (brī'ėr), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. *breer*; < ME. *brere*, < AS. *brēr*, also *brēr*, a briar, bramble; cf. Icel. *brjár*, a hair (rare and uncertain). Cf. Ir. Gael. *preas*, a bush, brier (Ir. *briar*, a brier, also a thorn, pin, bodkin, is prob. borrowed from E.). Th. *brugière*, dial. *brière* (earlier *bruyere*, *briere* = Cat. *bruguera* = It. dial. *brughiera* (ML. *bruarium*, *brueria*), heath, heather, prob. < Pr. *bru* = It. dial. *brug* = Swiss *bruch*, heath, < Celtic or perhaps Teut. *brug*, heath, = W. *brwg*, a bruke, growth), is not related. The reg. mod. E. form would be *breer*, which exists dialectally; cf. *friar*, earlier *frier*, < ME. *frere*.] **1.** A prickly plant or shrub in general; specifically, the sweetbrier or the greenbrier (which see). Also spelled *briar*.

The gentle shepheard satte beside a spring,
All in the shadowe of a *brere*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

I will tear your flesh with the thorns of the wilderness and with *briers*. Judges viii. 7.

brier-bird (brī'ėr-bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris* (or *Astragalinus*) *tristis*. See cut under *goldfinch*.

briered (brī'ėrd), *a.* [< *brier* + *-ed*².] Set with briers. *Chatterton.*

brier-root (brī'ėr-rōt), *n.* [< *brier*, an adapted E. form of F. *bruyere*, heath, + *root*, because (*brier*), + *root*².] The root of the white heath, *Erica arborea*, a shrub often growing to a large size. The roots are gathered extensively in the south of France and in Corsica for the purpose of being made into tobacco pipes, commonly called *brier-wood pipes*. The roots, having been cleared of earth and the downyard parts cut away, are shaped into blocks of various dimensions with a circular saw, the blocks are then placed in a vat and subjected to a gentle simmering for a space of twelve hours, during which they acquire the rich yellowish-brown hue for which the best pipes are noted, and are then in a condition for turning.

brier-wood (brī'ėr-wūd), *n.* The wood of the brier-root, used for making tobacco-pipes.

briery¹ (brī'ėr-i), *a.* [< *brier* + *-y*¹.] Full of briers; rough; thorny. Also *briary*.

The thorny brake and *briery* wood.
Fawkes, Death of Adonis.

A nightingale sang in the *briery* thickets by the brookside. *R. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 55.

briery² (brī'ėr-i), *n.* [For **briercry*, < *brier* + *-cry*. Cf. *fernery*, *pinery*, etc.] A place where briers grow. *Halliwell.*

brieve (brēv), *n.* [A Sc. form of *brief*, *n.*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from Chancery, directed to any judge ordinary, ordering trial to be made by a jury of certain points stated in the brieve. Now used chiefly in the election of tutors to minors, the cognoscing of lunatics or idiots, and the ascertaining of widows' tierces.

brig¹ (brig), *n.* [= *bridge*¹, q. v.] **1.** A bridge. [Scotch.]

Now, do thy speedy utmost, Meg,
And win the key-stane o' the *brig*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

brigandine

2. A utensil used in breweries and in dairies to set the strainer on. [North. Eng.]—**3.** A kind of iron set over a fire. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—**4.** A ledge of rocks running out into the sea. [Prov. Eng.]

brig² (brig), *n.* [Short for *brigantine*¹, q. v. Hence D. *brik*, G. *brigg*, Dan. *brig*, Sw. *brigg*, F. *brick*, Ar. *brik*, a brig.] **1.** A vessel with two masts square-rigged, nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.—**2.** The place on board a man-of-war where prisoners are confined.—**Hermaphrodite brig**, a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. Also called *brig-schooner*.

She passed out of hail, but we made her out to be an hermaphrodite brig, and Indian cruiser, by her mast rigging.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 13.

brig² (brig-gā'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *brigade*, < F. *brigade*, < It. *brigata* (ML. *brigata*, *brigada*), a troop, company, < *brigare*, contend: see *brigand*.] **1.** A party or division of troops or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regulars or militia, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions, under the command of a brigadier, or brigadier-general. A brigade of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry, four, five, or six battalions or regiments.

2. A body of individuals organized, generally wearing a uniform, and acting under authority: as, a fire brigade.—**Household brigade.** See *household*.

brigade (brī-gād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brigaded*, ppr. *brigading*. [< *brigade*, *n.*] **1.** To form into a brigade or into brigades: as, regiments of militia are *brigaded* with regiments of the line.

In the organization of the army my regiment was brigaded with the Fifth Kentucky, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Louisiana Infantry. *Rev. Rich. Taylor*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 85.

Hence—**2.** To arrange or embody in a single collection or group; group together, as in zoölogy, under a single name. [Rare.]

The two Chanos [birds and fishes] which he [Huxley] had previously *brigaded* under the name of Sauropsida.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 34.

brigade-major (brī-gād'-mā'jėr), *n.* An officer appointed by a brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade.

brigadier (brig-a-dēr'), *n.* [= It. *brigadiere*, < F. *brigadier*, < *brigade*, brigade.] A general officer who commands a brigade, whether of horse or foot, and ranks next below a major-general.—**brigadier-general** (brig-a-dēr'gen'ė-ral), *n.* Same as *brigadier*.

brigand (brig'and), *n.* [Formerly also *brigant* (after It.); < F. *brigand*, a brigand, OF. *brigant*, *brigans*, an armed foot-soldier (ML. *brigantes*, *brigandi*, pl., foot-soldiers), < It. *brigante*, a brigand, pirate, also an intriguer, < *brigare*, ppr. of *brigare*, strive after, contend for, solicit, < *briga*, strife, quarrel, trouble: see *brigue*.] **1.** A sort of irregular foot-soldier.—**2.** A robber; a freebooter; a highwayman; especially, one of a gang of robbers living in secret retreats in mountains or forests.

These soldiades gave refuge to smugglers and *brigands*.
Buckle, Civilization, II. 65.

François, with his bell, sabre, and pistols, had much the aspect of a Greek *brigand*.
R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 33.

=**Syn. 2.** *Bandit*, *Robber*. See robber.

brigandage (brig'an-dāj), *n.* [< F. *brigandage*, < *brigand* + *-age*.] The life and practices of a brigand; highway robbery by organized gangs; figuratively, organized spoliation: as, *brigandage* in the legislature or on the bench.

The rule of the Turk has never become a government; it has never discharged the duties of government; it was foreign *brigandage* five hundred years back, and it remains foreign *brigandage* still.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 418.

Many of the peasants in their distress had taken to poaching or *brigandage* in the forests.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., p. 313.

brigander, *n.* Same as *brigandine*¹.

brigandine¹ (brig'an-dēn), *n.* and *a.* [Also *brigantine*, *brigander*, *brigandier* (obs.) (ME. *brigan-tayle*—Gower); < OF. *brigandine* (ML. *brigandina*, *brigantina*), < *brigand*, a foot-soldier: see *brigand*.] **1.** *n.* A medieval

Brigandine from Musée d'Artillerie, Paris. (From "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")

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coat of fence made of linen or leather upon which overlapping scales of steel were sewed. The plates of steel were generally quilted between two thicknesses of stuff. The brigandine was especially the armor of the infantry soldier, but was sometimes combined with plate-armor even in costly suits.

Furbish the spears and put on the *brigandines*. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.

2†. A foot-soldier wearing a brigandine; a brigand.

II. *n.* Made like a brigandine; of the nature of a brigandine: as, a *brigandine* garment.

brigandine[2] (brig'an-din), *n.* An old form of *brigantine*[1].

brigandish (brig'an-dish), *a.* [< *brigand* + *-ish*[1].] Like a brigand.

We fancied that they [peasants near Naples] had a *brigandish* look. *C. D. Warner*, Winter on the Nile, p. 20.

brigandry (brig'an), *n.* Same as *brigand*.

brigantine[1] (brig'an-tin or -tin), *n.* [= D. *brigantijn* = G. *brigantine* = Sw. *brigantin*, < F. *brigantin*, < It. *brigantino* (ML. *brigantinus*), a brigantine, orig. a rowing or pirate vessel, < *brigante*, a pirate, brigand: see *brigand*, and cf. *brig*[2] and *brigandine*[2].] 1. A small two-masted vessel, square-rigged on both masts, but with a fore-and-aft mainsail and the mainmast considerably longer than the foremast. It differs from a hermaphrodite brig in having a square topsail and topgallantsail on the mainmast, and is variously applied by mariners of different nations, but the above is its most generally accepted definition.

Like as a warlike *Brigandine*, applyde
To fight, layes forth the threatfull pikes afore.
Spenser, Mulopotmos.

2†. A robber.—3†. Robbery.

brigantine[2] (brig'an-tin), *n.* Same as *brigandine*[1].

brigbote†, *n.* [A term in old law-books, repr. AS. *brigbōt*, prop. *bryegbōt*, a contribution for bridge-repairing, < *bryeg*, bridge, + *bōt*, boot: see *boot*[1].] A contribution for the repair of bridges, walls, and castles.

brigel, *n.* [ME.: see *brigue*.] Contention. *Chaucer.*

bright[1] (brīt), *a.* [< ME. *bright, briht*, etc., < AS. *byrht, beorht*, transposed forms of the usual *beorht* = OS. *berht, beraht* = OHG. *beraht, berht*, MHG. *berht* (in G. remaining only in proper names, *Albrecht, Ruprecht*, etc.; frequently so used in AS. and LG.) = Icel. *bjartr* = Goth. *baihrts*, bright; prob., with old *s*-suffix -*t*, Teut. √ **berh* = Skt. √ *bhrāj*, shine, perhaps = L. *flag-* in *flagrare*, flame, blaze, burn, *flamma* (**flagma*), flame, = Gr. *φλέγειν*, blaze, burn. Cf. *black, black*[1].] 1. Giving or radiating or reflecting light; filled with light; brilliant; shining; luminous; sparkling: as, a *bright* sun.

It were all one
That I should love a *bright* particular star,
And think to wed it, he is so above me.
Shak., All's Well, I. 1.

Candles were blazing at all the windows. The public places were as *bright* as at noonday.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent, as liquors.

From the *brightest* wines
He turn'd abhorrent. *Thomson.*

3. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eye; evident; clear.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease and *brighter* evidence . . . draw the learner on.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, iii.

4. Resplendent, as with beauty; splendid.

Thy beauty appears
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new dropt from the sky.
Parnell, Song.

5. Illustrious; glorious: as, the *brightest* period of a kingdom.

The *brightest* annals of a female reign.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake.

6. Having or marked by brilliant mental qualities; quick in wit; witty; clever; not dull: as, he is by no means *bright*; a *bright* remark; a *bright* book.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined,
The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 282.

7. Sparkling in action or manner; animated or animating; vivacious; lively; excellent.

Be *bright* and jovial among your guests to-night.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

The golden-crowned thrush, . . . with the dullest of gold upon his crown, but the *brightest* of songs in his heart. *The Century*, XXIII. 776.

8. Favorable; pleasing; auspicious: as, a *bright* prospect.

Give up the promise of *bright* days that cast
A glory on your nation from afar. *Bryant*, Spain.

9. In *painting*, luminous; glittering; full of light. A picture is said to be *bright* when the lights so much prevail as to overcome the shadows, and are kept so clear and distinct as to produce an effect of brilliancy.

10. *Naut.*, alert; vigilant.

Keep a *bright* lookout there forwards! *Cooper.*

=**Syn.** 1. Glowing, lustrous, gleaming, radiant, effulgent. — 6. Acute, intelligent, discerning. — 8. Promising, encouraging.

bright[1], *adv.* [< ME. *brighte, brihte, brikte, brht, bright*: see *bright*[1], *a.*] Brightly. *Chaucer.*

bright[2], *n.* [< ME. *bright, briht*, < AS. *byrhtu, birhtu* (= OHG. *berahti*), f., *beorht*, neut., brightness, < *beorht*, bright: see *bright*[1], *a.*] Brightness.

Darkness we calle the night,
And lith [light] also the *bright*.
Township Mysteries, p. 1.

bright[1]+ (brīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *brighten, brihten* (with reg. inf. suffix *-en*), < AS. *byrhtan*, be bright, *geberhtan*, make bright (= OHG. *giberehtōn* = Goth. *gabaihtjan*, make bright), < *beorht*, bright.] To make bright; brighten.

bright[2]+, *v. i.* See *brite*.

bright-cut (brīt'kut), *a.* Engraved or chased so as to show the brightness of the material as left by the tool; not polished or colored.

brighten (brī'tn), *v.* [< *bright*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *bright*[1], r.] I. *intrans.* To grow bright or more bright; become less dark or gloomy: literally or figuratively.

Like the sun emerging from a cloud,
Her countenance *brightens*, and her eye expands.
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

The great sweep of the Coliseum, with the blue sky *brightening* through its upper tier of vaults.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, I.

II. *trans.* 1. To make bright or brighter in any manner; shed light on; make to shine; increase the luster of.

Her celestial eyes
Adorn the world and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To dispel gloom from; cheer; make gay or cheerful: as, to *brighten* prospects.

This makes *Jack brighten* up the room wherever he enters, and changes the severity of the company into . . . hearty and good humour. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 206.

3. To make illustrious or more distinguished; heighten the splendor of; add luster to.

The present queen would *brighten* her character if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people.
Savift.

4. To make acute or witty; sharpen the faculties of. — 5. To add brightness to the colors of (prints, etc.), by boiling them in a solution of soda.

brightening (brīt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brighten*, *v.*, I.] 1. The flash of light which passes over the surface of the melted metal when lead containing silver is assayed on a cupel in a muffle. At the moment of the brightening, the assay, which had before been in rapid motion, becomes perfectly quiet. This occurs as soon as the last trace of lead has been absorbed by the cupel.

2. In *dyeing*, same as *blooming*[1], 2.

bright-harnessed (brīt'här'nest), *a.* Having bright armor. *Milton.*

brighthood† (brīt'hud), *n.* [ME. *brighthod*; < *bright*[1] + *-hood*.] Brightness.

The bemes of my *brighthode* ar byrnande so bryghte.
York Plays, p. 3.

brightish (brī'tish), *a.* [< *bright*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat bright.

brightly (brīt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *brihtly, brihtliche*, < AS. *brihtlice, beorhtlice*, < *beorht*, bright.] In a bright manner; splendidly; with luster; cheerfully.

A substitute shines *brightly* as a king,
Until a king be by. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

And Epoch faced this morning of farewell
Brightly and boldly. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

brightness (brīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *brightnes, brihtnesse*, etc., < AS. *beorhtnes* (= OHG. *berahtnissi*), < *beorht* + *-nes*: see *bright*[1] and *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being bright; splendor; luster; glitter: as, "the *brightness* of the sun," Acts xxvi. 13.—2. Acuteness of intellect or faculty; sharpness of wit.

The *brightness* of his parts . . . distinguished him. *Prior.*

3. Cheer; cheerfulness.

Yes'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,
Why seek ye *brightness* from the years to come?
Prior, Solomon, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. Brilliancy, effulgence. — 2. Acumen, mother-wit, ingenuity.

Bright's clause, disease. See *clause, disease*.

brightsome (brīt'sum), *a.* [< *bright*[1] + *-some*.] Very bright; brilliant.

brightsomeness (brīt'sum-nes), *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy.

The brightsomeness of the Gospel was dimmed in becoming shorn of many of its grace-working ordinances.
Book, Church of our Fathers, ii. 283.

bright-work (brīt'wėrk), *n.* *Naut.*, those metal objects about the decks of a vessel which are kept bright by polishing.

Brigittine (brij'i-tin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Brigittine, Birgittine, Birgittina*, etc., < *Brigitta*, Latinized form of Ir. *Brighid*, E. *Bridget*, + *-ine*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A member of an order of nuns and monks established at Sk. Brigitta (Bridget), a Swedish princess, about 1344, under the Augustinian rule. The nuns (who were much the more numerous) and monks dwelt in contiguous houses, under the temporal government of a prioress. Before the Reformation the order had spread into many countries of Europe; and there was still a few houses of Brigittine nuns, including one in England founded at a recent period by an English community that was transferred to Portugal in Queen Elizabeth's time.

2. A member of a conventual order of virgins founded by St. Bridget of Ireland in the sixth century, which existed for several centuries in various parts of Europe.

II. *a.* Pertaining to St. Brigitta or to the order founded by her: as, *Brigittine* indulgence.

brignole (brē-nyōl'), *n.* [F., < *Brignoles*, a town in the department of Var, France, celebrated for its prunes.] A variety of the common plum furnishing the dried fruits known as Provence prunes or French plums.

brigose (brī'gōs), *a.* [< L. *brigosus*, E. also *brigose*; < ML. *brigosus* (It. *brigoso*), < *brigа*, contention: see *brigue*.] Contentious.

Very *brigose* and severe.
T. Fuller, Church-Hist. of the Church of Eng., p. 324.

brigoust, *a.* See *brigose*.

brig-schooner (brig'skō'ner), *n.* Same as *hermaphrodite brig* (which see, under *brig*[2]).

brigue (brēg), *n.* [< F. *brigue*, a cabal, intrigue, etc., OF. *brigue* (> ME. *brige*) = It. *briga* = Pg. *briga* = Sp. Pr. *bregа* (ML. *briga*), quarrel, contention, strife, etc. (see *brigand*).] A cabal; an intrigue; a faction; contention.

The politicks of the court, the *brigues* of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave. *Chesterfield.*

brigue (brēg), *v.* [< F. *briguer*; from the noun: see *brigue*, *n.*] To canvass; intrigue.

Our adversaries, by *briguing* and cabalting, have caused so universal a defection from us. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

I can no longer brook to be admired. *Sp. Hurd.*

brike†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *brick*[1] and *breach*.

Genyon Oliver . . .
Brought this wicked king in swich a *brike*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 400.

brike[2], *n.* A Middle English form of *brick*[2].

brill (bril), *n.* [Also written *gal. dial. pearl*; prob. < Corn. *brilli*, mackerel, contracted from *brithelli*, pl. of *brithel*, a mackerel, lit. spotted, < *brith*, spotted, speckled, = W. *brych*, *brech* = Ir. Gael. *breac*, speckled. Cf. Ir. dial. *breac*, a trout, Manx *brack*, a trout, a mackerel. Fish-names are unstable.] A flatfish, *Bothus* or *Rhombus laevis*, of the family *Pleuronectidæ*. In its general form it resembles the turbot, but is inferior to it in both size and quality. It has scales, but very small ones, and the body is more oval, and has more numerous rays than those of the turbot. It is taken on many of the coasts of Europe, the principal part of the supply for the London market being from the southern coast of England, where it is abundant.

brillante (bril-yän'te), *a.* [It., = F. *brillant*; see *brilliant*.] In *music*, brilliant: noting a passage to be executed in a brilliant, dashing, showy, or spirited manner.

brilliance, brilliancy (bril'yans, -yan-si), *n.* [< *brilliant*: see *-ance, -ancy*.] 1. The quality of being brilliant; great brightness; splendor; luster: as, the *brilliance* of the diamond.

Star
The black earth with *brilliance* rare.
Tennyson, this to Memory, ii.

2. Figuratively, remarkable excellence or distinction; admirable or splendid quality or quantity; absolutely, conspicuous mental ability or an exhibition of it. [In this sense *brilliancy* is more commonly used.]

The author does not attempt to polish and brighten his composition to the Ciceronian gloss and *brilliancy*.
Macaulay.

When the circulation has been artificially exalted by stimulants, there is an easy and rapid current of thoughts, showing itself in what we describe as unusual *brilliancy*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 102.

=**Syn.** *Effulgence, Luster*, etc. See *radiance*.

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brilliant (bril'yant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *brillant* (E. *-ill-* = *-ly-*, repr. the former sound of F. *-il-*), ppr. of *briller* = Pr. Sp. *brillar* = Pg. *brilhar* = It. *brillare*, glitter, sparkle, < ML. as if **berillare*, sparkle like a beryl or other precious stone, < L. *beryllus*, *beryllus*, a beryl, gem, eyeglass; cf. It. dial. *brill*, a beryl, ML. *brillum*, an eyeglass, > G. *brille*, D. *bril*, spectacles: see *beryl*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sparkling with light or luster; glittering; bright: as, a *brilliant* gem; a *brilliant* dress.

A current of electricity is . . . capable of stimulating the optic nerve in such a way that *brilliant* colours are perceived, although the experiment is made in perfect darkness. *Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 95.

2. Figuratively, distinguished by admirable qualities; splendid; shining: as, a *brilliant* wit; a *brilliant* achievement.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Ames.*

The Austrians were driven back [at Goito] with heavy loss, the issue of the battle being decided by a *brilliant* charge of the Cuneo brigade, commanded by the Crown Prince in person. *K. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 83.

= **Syn.** 1. Lustrous, radiant, effulgent, resplendent, showy, conspicuous. — 2. Illustrious, notable.

II. *n.* [Cf. *F. brillant*, a diamond.] 1. The form in which the diamond and other precious stones are cut when intended to be used as ornaments, whenever the shape and cleavage of the uncut stone allow this to be done without too much loss of material. The brilliant is susceptible of many small modifications as regards the size, proportions, and even the number of the facets; but in the most perfect cut there are 58 facets. The general shape of all brilliants is that of two pyramids united at their bases, the upper one being so truncated as to give a large plane

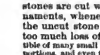
FIG. 1.

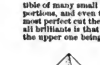
FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

surface, the lower one terminating almost in a point. The manner in which the brilliant is derived from the fundamental octahedral form (as in fig. 1) is shown in fig. 1, *b* and *a*. The uppermost large flat surface is called the *table*, and is formed by removing one third of the thickness of the stone; the opposite small end, called the *culet* or *collet*, is formed by removing one eighteenth of the thickness of the stone. The *girdle* is the widest part, and forms the junction-line between the upper part, called the *crown*, and the lower part, called the *pavilion*. Fig. 2 shows the top (*a*), side (*b*), and back (*c*) views of a modern brilliant cut with 58 facets. *T* is the table; *C*, the culet; *G*, the girdle; *A*, the templets or bezels (of which there are 4 in all); *B*, the upper quoins or lozenges (of which there are 4); *S*, star-facets (of which there are 8 in the crown); *E*, skill- or half-facets (8 in the crown and the same number in the pavilion); *D*, crom- or skew-facets (8 in each part); *P*, pavilion-facets (4 in number); *Q*, lower or under-side quoins (of which there are 8); *R*, under-side 16 facets in all. Sometimes extra facets are cut around the culet, making 66 in all. In fig. 3, *a* and *b* show top and side views of the single cut, or half brilliant; *c* is a top view of the old English single cut. In fig. 4, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of a brilliant with 42 facets. In fig. 5, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of the split or double brilliant, with 74 facets. In fig. 6, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of the Portuguese cut, which has two rows of rhomboidal and three rows of triangular facets above and below the girdle. In fig. 7, *a* gives a side view of the double rose, sometimes called the Dutch or Antwerp rose, more rows of triangular facets are added. Fig. 8 shows

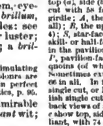
Fig. 8.—Regent Diamond. (Size of the original.)

the form and size of the famous Regent diamond, belonging to the government of France. It is of perfect water, and is generally considered the most valuable diamond known, having been estimated by experts at twelve million francs. It comes very near being a perfect brilliant in form, but is a little too thick or deep for the breadth, while the Koh-i-noor, as cut since it came into the possession of the Queen of England, is too thin or spread. Any gem may be cut brilliant, but when the word *brilliant* is used by itself, it is always understood to mean a diamond.

2. The smallest regular size of printing-type, about 20 lines to the inch, very rarely used.

This line is set in brilliant.

3. In the *manège*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with stately action.—4. A bright light used in fireworks.—5. A cotton fabric with a raised pattern figured in the loom, and with or without a design in colors.—**Double brilliant**, or **Lisbon cut**, a form with two rows of lozenge-shaped squares and three rows of triangular facets.—**Half-brilliant cut**, the most simple form of the brilliant cut (see above), very generally employed for stones which are too small to admit of numerous facets.—**Trap-brilliant**, or **split-brilliant**, a form differing from the full brilliant in having the foundation square divided horizontally into two triangular facets, forming an oblique angle when viewed in elevation (see above).

brilliantly (bril'yant-li), *adv.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly.

One of these [banners] is most *brilliantly* displayed.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 56.

brilliantness (bril'yant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brilliant; brilliancy; splendor; glitter.

brillolette, brillolette (bril-ỳ-let', -ō-let'), *n.* [*F. brillolette*, < *brill-ant*, brilliant, + *-olette*. See *briolette*.] Same as *briolette*.

brills (brilz), *n. pl.* [Cf. G. *brille*, D. *bril*, spectacles: see *brilliant*.] The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

brim[1], *n.* [ME. *brim*, < AS. *brim*, the sea, ocean, flood (= Icel. *brim*, sea, surf), orig. perhaps the (roaring) surf, < **brimman*, strong verb, > *bremman*, weak verb, roar (see *brim*[3]), = MHG. *brimmen*, strong verb (> *brummen*, weak verb, G. *brummen* = D. *brommen*, hum, buzz, growl, grumble); cf. OHG. *bremen*, MHG. *bremen*, strong verb, roar, buzz, = L. *fremere*, roar, rage, = Gr. *βρέμειν*, roar, *βρόμος*, a roaring, esp. of waves, = Skt. √ *bhram*, wander, whirl, flutter, be agitated. Hence comp. *brimsand*.] The sea; ocean; water; flood.

In middes the brig was ouer the *brim*.
Legends of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 125.
He . . . leyde dune into the *brimme*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 156.

brim[2] (brim), *n.* [< ME. *brim*, *brem*, *brym*, *brimme*, *brymme*, margin, esp. of a river, lake, or sea (= MHG. *brem*, border, brim, G. dial. (Bav.) *brâm*, border, stripe, G. *brämme*, *brame*, border, edge, > F. *berme*, E. *berm*, q. v.; cf. Icel. *barmr* = Sw. *bräm* = Dan. *bræmme*, border, edge, brim); usually explained as a particular use of ME. *brim*, < AS. *brim*, the sea, ocean, the sea as surf (hence *brink*, *brim*); see *brim*[1].] 1. A brink, edge, or margin; more especially, the line of junction between a body of water and its bank, or between the bank and the adjoining level: as, to descend to the *brim* of a lake; the river is full to the *brim*.

There is a cliff (at Dover); . . .
Bring me but to the very *brim* of it.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1.

By dimpled brook and fountain *brim*.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

New stars all night above the *brim*
Of waters lighted'd into view;
They climb'd: no wonder slight the dim
Changed every moment as we flew.
Tennyson, Voyage, st. 4.

2. The upper edge of anything hollow: as, the *brim* of a cup.

He froth'd his bumpers to the *brim*.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

3. A projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow: as, the *brim* of a hat.

And therefore would he put his bonnet on,
Under whose *brim* the gaudy sun would peep.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1086.

Should the heart closer shut as the bonnet grows prim,
And the face grow in length as the hat grows in *brim*?
Whittier, The Quaker Alumni.

Brim of the pelvis, in *anat.*, the upper orifice or inlet of the pelvis, formed by the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the iliopectineal line of each ilium, and the promontory of the sacrum. See *false brim*.

brim[2] (brim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *brimmed*, ppr. *brimming*. [< *brim*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or rim.

One brave Jane morning, when the Muff north-west . . .
Brimm'd the great cup of heaven with sparkling cheer.
Lovell, Under the Willows.

I drink the cup of a costly death,
Brimm'd with delirious draughts of warmest life.
Tennyson, Edmonet, st. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be full to the brim: as, a *brimming* glass.—2. To coast along near; skirt. [Rare.]

Where I *brim* round flowery islands. *Keats.*

To brim over, to run over the brim; overflow: often used in a figurative sense.

He was also absolutely *brimming over* with humour.
Edinburgh Rev.

brim[3] (brim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brimmed*, ppr. *brimming*. [Early mod. E. *brimme*, < ME. *brymmen*, be in heat, orig. roar (cf. *runt* for a similar development of sense): see *brim*[1].] To be in heat, as a boar or sow. [Prov. Eng.]

Now bores gladly *brymmeth*.
Babees Book (ed. Rhubonditis (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

brim[4] (brim), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *breeme*, *breme*, < ME. *brim*, *brym*, *brem*, *brimme*, *brymme*, and with orig. long vowel, *brýme*, *brème*, < AS. *brȳme*, *brȳm*, > ONorth. *brueme*, celebrated, famous.] 1. Famous; celebrated; well known; notorious. *Warner.*—2. Violent; fierce; terrible; sharp.

The noyse of pepie up stirte thanne at ones
As *breme* as blase of straw iset on fyre.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 195.

Thisties thikke
And breres *brymme* for to prikke.
Gower, De Confessione Amantis, Prol. of the Rose, l. 1825.

And now sith these tidings have come hither so *brim* of y great Turks enterprise into these partes here, we can almost neither talke nor thinke of any other thing els.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 2.

I also heard a violent storm described as very *brim*, a word which I had supposed to be confined to the island.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 398.

3. Strong; powerful.

The child . . . was a big barn, & *brueme* of his age.
William of Palerne, l. 18.

4. Sharp; acute.

And of the stones and of the sterres thow studyest, as I leue.
How eiere beste or bryde hath *breme* wittes.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 224.

brim[5] (brim), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bream*[1].] A fish of the family *Cembrevrchidæ*, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*.

brim[6] (brim), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *brine*[2], q. v. Cf. Se. *brime* = E. *brine*[1].] The forehead. [North. Eng.]

brime (brīm), *n.* A Scotch form of *brinel*.

brimfill† (brim'fil), *v. t.* [< *brim*[2] + *fill*.] To fill to the top. *Cyrabar.*

brimfire†, *n.* [ME. *brimfir*, *brinfire*, *brin-* (< *brinnen*, *brennen*, burn) + *fire*, fire. Cf. *brimstone*.] Sulphur.

Towarde Sodome he sag the reke
And the *brinfires* stinken smoke.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 1158.

brimful (brim'fūl'), *a.* [< *brim*[2] + *full*.] Full to the brim or top; completely full: rarely used attributively: as, a glass *brimful* of wine: = *brimful of sorrow*," *Shak.*, Tempest. v. i; "her

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brimful eyes," **Dryden**, Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

My heart
Brimful of those wild tales.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

brimfulness (brim'ful'nes), *n.* The state of being brimful; fullness to the top. [Rare.]

brimless (brim'les), *a.* [*< brim*[2] + *-less.*] Having no brim; as, a *brimless* hat.

brimly, *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *bremly, bremely, brymly, brymely*; *< brim*[4] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Violently; fiercely; terribly.

The kynge bisyght [looked] one the berrye with his brede eglone [eyes]
That fulle *brymly* for breth brynte as the gledys.
Morte Arthure, l. 116.

2. Hastily; quickly.

Brymly before us be that brought.
Our dedes that shalle dare us bidene.
Tourneley Mysteries, p. 105.

3. Loudly.

Bridles ful *bremely* on the bowes singe.
William of Palerne, l. 23.

Thou hast blown thy blast *bremely* abroad.
Percy Fol. MS., iii. 71.

brimme[1], **brimme**[2]. See *brim*[1], *brim*[2], etc.

brimmed (brimd), *p. a.* [*< brim*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a brim; in composition, having a brim of the kind specified: as, a broad-*brimmed* hat. —2. Filled to the brim; level with the brim.

May thy *brimmed* waves for this
Their full tribute never miss.
Milton, Comus, l. 924.

brimmer (brim'er), *n.* [*< brim*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A bowl full to the top.

Dear *brimmer!* that makes our husbands short-sighted.
Wycherley, Country Wife, v. 1.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow.
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 99.

2. A broad-brimmed hat. [Rare.]

Now takes his *brimmer* off.
Milton, *Bromo*, Songs.

brimming (brim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *brim*[2], *v.*; the allusion is to the foaming and sparkling of water when it brims over.] An English name for the gleam exhibited at night by a school of herrings.

brimmle (brim'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *brumble*.

brimmling (brim'ling), *n.* [ME. *bremnes*; *< brim* + *-ness.*] Fierceness; rage.

At Mid Aprille, the moone when myrthes begyn,
The season full wyfe of the salt water,
And the *bremnes* abated of the brode ythes [waves].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 106.

brim-sand (brim'sand), *n.* [*< brim*[1] + *sand.*] Sea-sand. [Prov. Eng.]

brimse (brimz), *n.* [E. dial., also written *brime*, formerly *brimsey*; not found in ME. or AS., though an AS. form **brimsa* is generally cited, and was possibly existent as the orig. form of *breeze*[1], AS. *briosa, breosa*: see *breeze*[1], where forms cognate with *brimse* are given.] A gadfly; same as *breeze*[1], *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

brimseyt, *n.* Same as *brimse*. *Colgrave*, *Topsell*.

brimstone (brim'ston), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *brimston, brymston, bremston, brumston*, corrupt forms of *brinston, brynston, brenston, brunston, bronston*, transposed *bernston, bornston*, etc. (= Icel. *brennisteinn*; cf. Sc. *brunstane, brunstone*, etc.), *< brin-, bren-* (AS. *bærne-* in *bærnelēc*, a burnt-offering) (*< brinnen, brennen*, AS. **brinnan*, burn), + *ston*, stone. Cf. *brimfire*.] I. *n.* 1. Sulphur; specifically, sulphur in a crude or solidified state, or reduced from that state; as, roll-*brimstone*; fluid *brimstone*.

Both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with *brimstone*.
Rev. xix. 20.

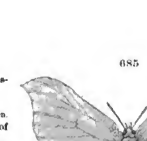
2. The brimstone butterfly. *Newman*. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.] — **Vegetable brimstone**, a name given to the inflammable spores of species of *Lycopodium*, employed in the preparation of fireworks.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or made of brimstone: as, *brimstone* matches.

From his *brimstone* bed at break of day
A-walking the devil has gone.
Coleridge, The Devil's Thoughts.

2. Sulphur-yellow in color; resembling brimstone or sulphur in color; bright-yellow. — **Brimstone butterfly**, a species of butterfly, *Gonepteryx rhamni*, marked by the angulation of the wing-tips, by the yellow color of both sexes, and by a red spot in the middle of each wing. See cut in next column. — **Brimstone moth**, a lepidopterous insect, *Rumia crataegata*, having yellow wings with light streaks, and chestnut-colored spots on the fore wings.

brimstone-wort (brim'stōn-wėrt), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum officinale*, the roots of which yield a yellow sap which quickly becomes hard and dry and smells not unlike brimstone.



Brimstone Butterfly (*Gonepteryx rhamni*), natural size.

brimstony (brim'stō-ni), *a.* [*< brimstone* + *-y*[1].] Full of or containing brimstone; resembling brimstone; sulphurous: as, "*brimstony*, blue, and fiery," *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 5. [Rare.]

brin[1], *n.* An obsolete variant of *burn*[4], *Chaucer*.

brin[2] (brin), *n.* [F., a blade, shoot; origin unknown.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan.

brincht (brinch), *v. t.* [Also written *brince*, early mod. E. *brynch*, also *brindice*, < lt. *brindisi, brindsen* (Florio), F. *brinde*, formerly *brinque* (Cotgrave), a drinking to, a toast.] To drink in answer to a pledge; pledge one in drinking.

brinded (brin'ded), *a.* [Same as E. dial. and Sc. *branded*, of a reddish-brown color with streaks or patches of darker brown or black (*> brandie*, a name often given to cows in Scotland); the vowel modified, appar. after Icel. *brind-* in deriv. *brindóttr*, brinded, as a cow, for **brandóttr* (cf. *brand-brosóttr*, brinded with a white cross on the forehead), < *brandr* = E. *brand*. Thus *brinded*, as above, is nearly equiv. to *branded*, pp. of *brand*, *v.*; see *brand*.] 1. Properly, of a gray or tawny color marked with bars or streaks of a darker hue; brindled; applied more loosely to any animal having a hide variegated by streaks or spots, and by Milton to the lioness, whose hide is of a nearly uniform hue: as, "the *brinded* cat," *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1; "three *brinded* cows," *Dryden*, Cock and Fox.

She tuned the *brinded* lioness
And spotted mountain pard.
Milton, Comus, l. 443.

The *brinded* catamount, that lies
High in the bending bough to spy prey.
Bryant, Hunter of the Prairies.

2. In *her.*, spotted: said of a beast used as a bearing.

brindle (brin'dl), *n.* [Assumed from *brindled.*] 1. The state of being brinded; a color or mixture of colors, of which gray is the base, with bands of a darker gray or black color: as, "a natural *brindle*," *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe. —2. A name of the mudfish or bowfin, *Amia calva*. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

brindled (brin'dld), *a.* [A kind of dim. form of *brinded.*] Brinded; variegated with streaks of different colors.

And there the wild-cat's *brindled* hide
The frontlet of the elk adorns.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 27.

brindle-moth (brin'dl-mōth), *n.* A name given by some British collectors to moths of the genus *Xylophasia*.

brine[1] (brin), *n.* [= Sc. (irreg.) *brime*, < ME. *brine, bryne*, < AS. *bryne* (= MD. *brijn*), brine, salt liquor; a particular use of *bryne* (early ME. *brune* = Icel. *bruni*), a burning, < *brinnan*, burn: see *brink*, *burn*[1].] 1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean; salt water. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, vegetables, etc. 2. The sea as a body of salt water; the ocean.

The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope with all her sisters play'd.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 98.

3. Tears.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

brine[1] (brin), *v. t.* [pret. and pp. *brined*, ppr. *brining*. [*< brine*[1], *n.*] 1. To steep in brine, as corn, in order to prevent smut. —2. To mix salt with; make briny: as, to *brine* beef.

If he wrung from me a tear, I *brin'd* it so
With scorn or shame, that him it nourish'd not.
Donne, Love's Diet.

brine[2], *n.* [Cf. North. E. *brim*, the forehead; < ME. *brune*, brow, < Icel. *brún*, pl. *brúnn*, mod. *brár*, brow, = Sw. Dan. *bryn*, brow; see *brow*.] The eyebrow.

Bryne or brow of the eye, supercilium.
Prompt. Parv., p. 54.

brine[3], *v. t.* [E. dial.; cf. equiv. dial. *brim*; appar. corruption of *bring*.] To bring: as, to *brine* it hither. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

brine-pan (brin'pan), *n.* A pit in which salt water is evaporated to obtain the salt.

brine-pit (brin'pit), *n.* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

brine-pump (brin'pump), *n.* A pump employed in some steam-vessels to clear the boiler of the brine which collects at the bottom of it.

brine-shrimp (brin'shrimp), *n.* A small branchiopodous crustacean, *Artemia salina*, found in brackish water and in brine. See *Artemia*. Also called *brine-worm*.

brine-spring (brin'spring), *n.* A spring of salt water.

brine-valve (brin'valv), *n.* A blow-off valve for removing concentrated salt water from a steam-boiler.

brine-worm (brin'wėrm), *n.* Same as *brine-shrimp*.

bring (bring), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brought*, ppr. *bringing*. [< ME. *bringen*, occasionally *brengen* (pret. *brogte, brahte*, etc.), < AS. *bringan* (strong present, with pret. **brang*, pl. **brungon*, forms assumed from the once-occurring pp. *brungen*), also *brengan* (weak present, with pret. *brohte*, pp. *broht*), = OS. *brengian*, rarely *bringian*, = OFries. *brenga, bringa* = D. *brengen* = OHG. *bringan*, MHG. G. *bringen* (> Sw. *bringa*, Dan. *bringe*) = Goth. *briggan* (pret. *brahta*), bring. The forms are strikingly weak; the strong forms are prob. assumed after the analogy of verbs like *sing, swing*, etc.; so in Sc. and vulgar E. pret. *brang, brung*.] 1. To bear, convey, or take along in coming; take to the place where the receiver is, or where the bearer stays or abides; fetch: as, *bring* it hither, or to me; to *bring* a book home.

Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread. 1 Ki. xvii. 11.

Bring me spices, *bring* me wine,
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

She from a carved press *brought* him linen fair,
And a new woven coat a king might wear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 236.

2. To cause to come or accrue; be the means of conveying or transmitting: as, impart; devolve upon: as, the transaction *brought* great profit; his wife *brought* him a large dowry.

She shall *bring* him [in marriage] that
Which he not dreams of. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4.

Music that *brings* sweet sleep.
Tennyson, Choric Song, I.

3. To cause to come or pass, as to a new place, state, or condition; impel; draw on; lead: as, to *bring* one to a better mind.

The fortress . . . shall be *bring* . . . to the ground.
Isa. xxv. 12.

God had *brought* their counsels to naught. Neh. iv. 15.

We *bring* to one dead level every mind.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 298.

Profitable employments would be a diversion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them.
Locke.

4. To aid in coming or passing, as to one's home or destination; conduct; attend; accompany.

Yet give leave, my lord,
That we may *bring* you something on the way.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1.

5. To convey or put forth as a product; bear or be the bearer of; yield: as, the land *brings* good harvests.

Because she *brought* him none but girls, she thought
Her husband loved her not. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

6. To convey to the mind or knowledge; make known on coming, or coming before one; bear or impart a information of.

Be thou there until I *bring* thee word. Mat. iii. 13.

What accusation *bring* ye against this man?
John xviii. 29.

7. To fetch or put forward before a tribunal; make a presentation of; institute; declare in or as if in court: as, to *bring* an action or an indictment against one; the jury *brought* the prisoner in guilty.

I'll *bring* mine action on the proudest he
That stops my way. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

A friend of mine here was doubting whether he should *bring* an action against two persons who were to dine a day as Saturday. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 340.

8. To cause to become; make.

I was *brought* acquainted with a Burgundian Jew who had married an apostate Kentish woman.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1644.

To bring about, to effect; accomplish.

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bring

It enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable ends to his designs, and to *bring* about several great events for the advantage of the public. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Yes, yes, 'faith, they're agreed—he's caught, he's entangled—my dear Carlos, we have *brought* it about. *Sheridan,* The Duenna, ii. 4.

To bring a chain cable to, to put it round the capstan ready for hooking up the anchor.—**To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears.** See *hornet*.—**To bring a person to his bearings.** See *bearing*.—**To bring a ship to anchor,** to let go the anchor and bring her to (*naut.*), to have the wind come suddenly on the lee side, owing to the yawing of the vessel, a sudden change in the wind's direction, or the like, observing of the helmsman.—**To bring down.** (*a*) To take down; cause to come down; lower. (*b*) To humiliate; abase. *Shak.* (*c*) To cause to fall; hence, of game, to kill. [Colloq.]

By my valour! there is no merit in killing him so near; do, my dear Lucius, let me have the pleasure of seeing him shot. *Sheridan,* The Rivals, v. 3.

To bring down the house, to elicit a burst of applause or laughter from those present, as in acting or public speaking.—**To bring far ben.** See *ben*.—**To bring forth.** (*a*) To produce, as young or fruit; hence, figuratively; be the cause of.

Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want. *Tillotson.*

(*b*) To bring to light; disclose; reveal.

The heavens have thought well on thee, . . .
To *bring forth* this discovery. *Shak., All's Well,* v. 3.

To bring forward. (*a*) To produce or bring to notice or advance. (*b*) To advance; as, to *bring forward* arguments in support of a scheme.—**To bring great is to bring.** See *great*.—**To bring home to.** (*a*) To prove conclusively to belong or be applicable to or be true of, as a charge of any kind. (*b*) To impress upon the mind; cause to be felt; as, *he brought it home to them* very vividly; in pre-scholastic strive to *bring* the fact *home* to the jury.

Several prisoners to whom Jeffreys was unable to *bring home* the charge of high treason were convicted of misdemeanors. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng.

To bring in. (*a*) To bring from another place, or from without to within a certain precinct.

Look you *bring me* in the names of some six or seven. *Shak., M. for M.,* ii. 1.

(*b*) To supply; furnish; yield: especially used in speaking of a revenue, rent, or income, or the return to certain source.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him in. *Steele.*

(*c*) To introduce; especially, to introduce to the notice of a legislature; as, to *bring in a bill.*

Cain was not therefore the first murderer, but Adam, who *brought in* death. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, ii. 8.

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Tatler.*

(*d*) To place in a particular position or station.

But he protests he loves you;
And needs no other suitor but his likings . . .
To *bring* you to again [namely, to your former office].
Shak., Othello, iii. 1.

(*e*) To reduce within the limits of law and government.

Fortune *bring* in all that rebellious race. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

To bring off. (*a*) To bear or convey from a place; rescue; as, to *bring off* men from a wreck.

A brave young fellow, of a matchless spirit!
He *brought me off* like thunder, charg'd and boarded,
As if he had been shot to serve my honour.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

(*b*) To procure to be acquitted; clear from accusation; cause to escape. (*c*) To dissuade; change, as from an opinion or purpose; cause to abandon.

The foolish thing for me to be *brought off* from an Opinion in a thing neither of us know. *Selden,* Table-Talk, p. 76.

To bring on. (*a*) To bear or convey or cause to be conveyed with one from a distance; as, to *bring on* a quantity of goods. (*b*) To cause to begin; as, to *bring on* a debate.

All commanders were cautioned against *bringing on* an engagement. *U. S. Grant,* Personal Memoirs, I. 373.

(*c*) To originate or cause to exist; as, to *bring on* a disease. (*d*) To induce; lead on.

With a crafty madness, keeps aloof,
When we would *bring* him on to some confession.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

To bring one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*.—**To bring out.** (*a*) To produce; as, to *bring* a book to light from concealment; as, to *bring out* one's business. (*b*) To find by calculation or mathematical process.

The more strictly Mr. Gladstone reasons on his premises, the more absurd are the conclusions which he *brings out*.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*c*) To publish; as, to *bring out* a new edition of a book.—**To bring over.** (*a*) To carry over; bear across; as, to *bring over* dispatches; to *bring over* a party in a boat. (*b*) To convert by persuasion or other means; draw to a new party; cause to change sides or opinion.

What did I not undergo of danger in this negotiation to have *brought* him over to his Majesty's interest, when it was entirely in his hands! *Evelyn,* Diary, May 24, 1660.

The Protestant clergy will find it perhaps no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers over to the church. *Swift.*

To bring round. (*a*) To persuade; as, I will undertake to *bring* him round to your views. (*b*) To lead up to in indirect manner; as, *he brought round* the conversation to his favorite topic. (*c*) To recover, as from a swoon.—**To bring to.** (*a*) To bring back to consciousness as a person partly drowned. (*b*) *Naut.*: (1) To cause to; force (another ship) to heave to or stop. (2) To bend (a sail) to its yard or gaff.—**To bring to bag,** in *hunting*, to kill.—**To bring to bear,** or **to bear upon.** (*a*) To cause to have influence or effect, or to operate upon.

Every author has a way of his own in *bringing* his points *to bear*. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, I. 9.

All powerful action is performed by *bringing* the forces of nature to *bear upon* our objects. *Emerson,* Art.

No force of imagination that I can *bring to bear* will avail to cast out the profound and very imaginative which endeavours to depict its latter days.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 230.

(*b*) To bring into range, or be brought into range, as to *bring a gun to bear upon a target*.—**To bring to book.** See *book*.—**To bring to gaff.** See *gaff*.—**To bring to light,** to bring into view; reveal.—**To bring to mind,** to recall, as what has been forgotten or what is not present to the mind.—**To bring to pass,** to cause to pass; effect.

The thing is established by God, and God will shortly *bring it to pass*. Gen. xli. 32.

To bring to gangway. See *gangway*.—**To bring to the hammer.** See *hammer*.—**To bring under,** to subdue; repress; restrain; reduce to obedience.

The Minister still *brings* the Parliament *under*,
Could not *bring* his proud soul *under*.
Mason, Minstrel Boy.

To bring up. (*a*) To bear, convey, or lift upward. (*b*) In *printing*, to give the proper light and shade to, as a print of an engraving, by means of a suitable distribution of pressure in the press, produced by overlays; also, to equalize the impression part of a form on the press, by underlaying it with cardboard or paper. (*c*) In *tilting*, to make apparent; make visible, as a drawing or a group aged upon the stage. (*d*) To cause to appear; care for during adolescence; used with reference to the needs of both the body and the mind.

God by this tribulation calleth him, and biddeth him come home out of the countrey of ahme, that he was bred and *brought up* in. *T. S. Grant,* Personal Memoirs, I. 415.

(*e*) *Naut.*, to stop (a chain cable) by letting go an anchor or by running her ashore. (*f*) To pull up (a horse); cause to stop; check. (*g*) To cause to *brought up* his horse *short* (that is, caused it to stop suddenly); hence, figuratively, to stop suddenly in any career or course of action; bring to a sudden standstill; pull up.

You were well aware that you were committing felony, and have probably been brought more sure at times than you would some day be *brought up short*. *Trollope.*

To bring up the rear, to move onward in the rearguard; form the rearguard.—**To bring with a round turn** (*naut.*), to stop (the running of a rope) by taking a round turn on a belaying-pin or cavil; hence, figuratively, to stop the doing of anything suddenly but effectually.—**Syn.** *Bring up, Rear, etc.* See *raise*.

bringer (bring'er), *n.* One who brings, in any sense of the verb.

brinish (bri'nish), *a.* [< *brine*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like brine; briny; salt or saltish: as, "her *brinish* tears." *Shak., 3 Hen. VI.,* ii. 1.

brinishness (bri'nish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brinish or saltish.

brinjal (brin'jal), [Also improp. *bringall* = *Fg. beringela*, < Tamil *brinjaul*, the egg-plant.] The East Indian name of the fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*.

brinjarree (brin'ja-rē), *n.* Anglo-Ind., also written *brinjaree*, < Hind. *birinjiri*, a camp-following dealer in rice, < *birinj*, Pers. *birinj*, rice; mixed with Arabic *bahr*, sea, and Hindu *banjara*, < Hind. *banjiri, banjira* (as in the def.), < Skt. *vanij*, merchant: see *baniani, banyan*.] In India, a dealer in grain, salt, etc., who carries his goods about from market to market, especially in the Deccan.

brink (bringk), *n.* [< ME. *brink, brenk*, edge, of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. *brink, brenk*, brink, margin, verge, edge of a hill, a hill, = Sw. dial. *brink*, a sward, a grassy hill, = Dan. *brink*, edge, verge, = Sw. *brink*, descent or slope of a hill, = Icel. *brekka* for **brenkka*, a slope; prob. connected with Icel. *bringa*, a grassy slope, orig. the breast, = Sw. *bringa*, breast, = Dan. *bringe*, chest. Cf. W. *bryncyn*, a hillock, < *bryn*, a hill; cf. Bret. *brug*, breast, crest of a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river; verge; hence, close proximity: as, "the precipice's *brink*," *Dryden;* to be on the *brink* of ruin.

We understood they were a people almost upon the very *brink* of renouncing my dependence on y^e Crowne. *Evelyn,* Diary, June 6, 1671.

On the farthest *brink* of doubtful ocean.
Lowell, Appledore.

—**Syn.** See *rim*.

briak

briny (bri'ni), *a.* [< *brine*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to brine; of the nature of or affected by brine; salt; salty: as, a *briny* taste; the *briny* flood; *briny* tears.

Late, with the rising moon, returned the wains from the marshes,
Laden with *briny* hay, that filled the air with its odor.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 2.

brioche (brē-ōsh'), *n.* [F., a cake, fig. a blunder; origin unknown.] 1. A sort of pastry made with flour, eggs, and butter. 2. A round and stuffed cushion for the feet to rest on.—3. A stitch in knitting, originally used in making this kind of footstool.

briolet (brē'ō-let), *n.* See *briolette*.

briolette (brē-ō-let'), *n.* [< F. *briolette*, also written *briollette* for *brillolette* (whence E. also *brilliolette*), < *brillant*, brilliant: see *brilliant*.] A form in which the diamond is sometimes cut; that form which would result from joining two rose diamonds back to back and adding several rows of triangular facets. (See *rose* and *diamond*.) Also *brilliolette, briolet*.

brionin, brionine, *n.* See *bryonin*.

briony, *n.* See *bryony*.

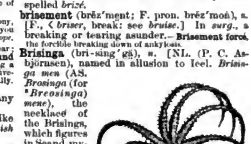
brique (brēk), *n.* An obsolete form of *brick*[2].

briquet (brē-ket'; F. pron. brē-kā'), *n.* [F., a steel, tinder-box, dim. of *brique*, brick: see *brick*[2].] 1. A steel for striking a light with a flint. In heraldry, as a bearing, it is almost peculiar to the collar of the Golden Fleece. See *order*.—2. A small brick.—3. Coal-dust molded into a form like the shape of bricks or balls. [In the last two senses also *briquette*.]

brisé (brē-zā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *briser*, break: see *bruise*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Broken: said of any bearing when depicted as torn asunder. (*b*) Bearing a mark of cadency or brisure: said of a shield which is differenced in this way. Also spelled *brizé*.

brisement (brēz'ment; F. pron. brēz'moñ), *n.* [F., < *briser*, break: see *bruise*.] In *surg.*, a breaking or tearing asunder.—**Brisement force,** the forcible breaking down of ankylosis.

Brisinga (bri-sing'gä), *n.* [NL. (P. C. Asbjörnsen), named in allusion to Icel. *Brisinga men* (AS. *Brosinga Mene*), the necklace of the Brisings, which figures in Scandinavian mythology: *Brisinga*, gen. of *Brisings*, briseing; *men* (= AS. *mene*), a necklace.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Brisingidæ*.


Deep-sea Starfish (*Brisinga coronata*).

Brisingida (bri-sin'ji-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brisinga* + *-idæ*.] A group of *Asteroida*, or starfishes, typified by the genus *Brisinga*.

Brisingidæ (bri-sin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brisinga* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroidea*, having the body shaped as in the ophiurians or sand-stars, with long rounded rays distinct from the disk, and the ambulacral grooves not continued to the mouth. *B. coronata* is a beautiful Norwegian species.

brisk (brisk), *a.* [Appar. < W. *bryog* = Gael. *briosg*, also *bris* = Ir. *brisg*, quick, nimble, lively: cf. W. *brys*, haste, *brysio*, hasten, Gael. Ir. *briosg*, a start, bounce, Ir. *bris*, lively, brisk, Gael. Ir. *bras*, lively, hasty, etc. Cf. *brash*[1]. Not connected with *frisk* and *fresh*, but sometimes refer to F. *brusque*.] 1. Quick or rapid in action or motion; exhibiting quickness; lively; swift; nimble: as, a *brisk* breeze.

We split the bounce, and were
In two days' time what's often done
By brisker travellers in one.
Cowper, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 5.

Hence—2. Sprightly; animated; vivacious; gay: as, "a *brisk*, gossamer lass," *Sir E.*

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L'Estrange.—3. Full of lively or exciting action or events; exciting; interesting.

You have had a brisk time of it at Howick, and all the counties of Southwestern have been rallied into action. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

4. Burning freely; bright: as, a *brisk* fire.—5. Effervescing vigorously: said of liquors: as, *brisk* cider.—6. Performed or kept up with briskness; rapid; quick: as, a *brisk* fire of infantry.

Brisk toll alternating with ready ease. *Wordsworth.*

7†. Vivid; luminous.

He hunts about the proudest World to buy
The choice of purest and of brightest Cloth
Brisk in the Tyrian and Sidonian dye,
As due to his fair Bedding.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 83.

Had it (my instrument) magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more lively and pleasant. *Newton.*

=Syn. 1. Alert, nimble, quick, rapid, spirited, prompt, spry, smart, bustling, wide-awake, eager. See *active* and *busy*.

brisk (brisk), *r.* [< *brisk*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make lively; enliven; animate; refresh: sometimes with *up*. *Killingbeck.*

II. *intrans.* To become brisk, lively, or active: with *up*.

briskan (bris'kan), *r.* [< *brisk* + *-en*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To be or become brisk, active, or lively. [Rare.]

I heartily wish that business may briskan a little. Quoted in *W. Mathews's* Getting on in the World, p. 209.

II. *trans.* To make brisk or lively.

brisket (bris'ket), *n.* [ME. *brisket*, < OF. **brasket*, *braschet*, later *brichet*, mod. F. *brechet*, prob. < Bret. *brusked*, dial. *brusk*, the breast, chest, claw of a bird.] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs; in a horse, the part extending from the neck at the shoulder down to the fore legs.

briskly (brisk'li), *adv.* In a brisk manner; quickly; actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

Ay, you her briskly — win her, and give me a proof of your address, my little Socinian.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

briskness (brisk'nes), *n.* 1. Quickness; liveliness; rapidity in action: as, the *briskness* of the breeze.—2. Liveliness; gaiety; vivacity.

His *briskness*, his jollity, and his good-humour. *Dryden.*

3. The sparkling quality of an effervescing liquor: applied also to water, as in the case of *seltzer*.

The *briskness* of spring water, and the preference given to it as a beverage, is partly occasioned by the carbonic acid which it contains. *W. & R. Miller*, Chem., § 1366.

brismak (bris'mak), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A torsk. [Shetland islands.]

brise1, *r. t.* [ME. *briesen*, var. of *brisen*, *bryesen*, *brusen*, bruise: see *bruise*.] To bruise; break.

The Jewes *briseden* hys bonys.
Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 204.

brise2 (bris), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < F. *brisé*, breakage, wreck, formerly also fragments, < *briser*, break (see *bruise*, *bruise*, and cf. *debris*); but perhaps affected by *breeze*3, ashes, cinders: see *breeze*3.] Dust; rubbish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Brisaida (bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brisus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Spatangidæ*.

Brisinæ (bri-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brisus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Spatangidæ*, typified by the genus *Brissus*.

brisle (bris'l), *t.* Same as *birsle*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Brissotin (bris'ō-tin), *n.* See *Girondist*.

Brissus (bris'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of echinoids, typical of the family *Brissidæ* (*Spatangidæ*) and subfamily *Brissinæ*.

bristle (bris'l), *n.* [< ME. *bristel*, *brestel*, *brustel*, *berstle* (= D. *borstel* = MLG. *borstel*), dim. of *brust* (> Se. *burse*, *birs*: see *brust*), < OHG. *burst*, a bristle, < AS. *byrst*, neut., = MLG. *borste*, f., = OHG. *burst*, m., *borst*, neut., = Icel. *burstr*, MHG. *borst*, m. and neut., *borste*, f., G. *borste*, a bristle, MHG. G. *bürste*, a brush, = Icel. *burst*, f., = Sw. *borst*, m., = Dan. *børste*, a bristle; by some derived, with formative *-l*, from the root of OHG. *barren*, *parren* (for **barnen*), be stiff, stand out stiffly; by others connected with E. *burl*, *burr*1.] 1. One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs of certain animals, especially those of the hog kind which are not hairless, large and thickly set along the back, and smaller and more scattered on the sides. The bristles of the domestic hog and of some other animals are extensively used for making brushes, shoemakers' wax-ends, etc.

She handle so grete *bristelis* on her lakke that it troubled on the grounde a fadome large.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 421.

2. A similar appendage on some plants; a stiff, sharp hair.—3. In dipterous insects of the division *Brachycera*, the arista or terminal part of the antenna.—4. In *ornith.*, a bristly feather; a feather with a stout stiff stem and little or no web.—**Rictal bristles**, vibrissæ. See *vibrissa*.

bristle (bris'l), *r.*; pret. and pp. *bristled*, ppr. *bristling*. [< ME. *bristlen*, *brustlen* (= G. *borsteln*), bristle; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To erect the bristles of; erect in anger or defiance, as a hog erects the arista.

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Boy, *bristle* thy courage up. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

2. To make bristly.—3. To fit a bristle on: as, to *bristle* a shoemaker's thread.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rise up or stand on end like bristles.

Nought dreadful saw he; yet the hair
Gan *bristle* on his head with fear.
Willam Morris, Earthly Paradise, iii. 42.

2. To stand erect and close together like bristles.

A forest of masts would have *bristled* in the desolate port of Newry. *Macaulay.*

3. To be covered, as with bristles: as, the ranks *bristled* with spears. See *to bristle with*, below.—**To bristle against**, to come in collision with, contradict, or oppose somewhat rudely. [Rare.]

The wife may not *bristle against* the husband.
J. Udall, On Ephesians, v.

The annotation here, as in many places, *bristles against* the text. *Hamilton.*

To bristle up, to show anger, resentment, or defiance.—**To bristle with.** (*a*) To be covered with anything as if with bristles.

The hill of La Haye Sainte *bristling with* ten thousand bayonets. *Thackeray.*

(*b*) To manifest conspicuously: as, he *bristled with* excitement.

bristled (bris'ld), *a.* [< *bristle* + *-ed*2.] 1. Having bristles; hence, stiffly bearded: as, "*bristled* lips." See *bristle*, *n.*, 1.

Thou hast a beard, but 'tis her, having
bristles on the neck and back: said specifically of a boar used as a bearing. When the bristles are of a different tincture, it is specified: as, a boar's head and neck *sable*, *bristled* or.

bristle-fern (bris'l-fėrn), *n.* The common name of species of *Trichomanes*, especially *T. radicans*, from the bristle that projects beyond the cup-shaped indusium.

bristle-grass (bris'l-gras), *n.* Grass of the genus *Setaria*.

bristle-herring (bris'l-her'ing), *n.* The name of certain species of the genus *Dorosoma*, of the family *Clupeidæ*, in which the last ray of the dorsal fin is prolonged into a whip-like filament. The species occur chiefly in tropical seas and rivers, but one, *D. cepedianum*, is common in the United States, and is generally called *thread-herring*. See cut under *pleasant-shad*.

bristle-moss (bris'l-mos), *n.* A species of moss, with a hairy calyptra, of the genus *Orthotrichum*.

bristle-pointed (bris'l-poin'ted), *a.* Terminating gradually in a very fine hair, as the leaves of many mosses. *Lindley.*

bristletail (bris'l-tāl), *n.* A common name of the thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cinura*: so called from the long filiform abdominal appendages. They are of the genera *Campodea*, *Lepisma*, etc. See cut under *Campodea*.

bristlewort (bris'l-wėrt), *n.* A general name used by Lindley for plants of the order *Dennstaxiaceæ*.

bristliness (bris'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being bristly.

bristling (bris'ling), *p. a.* Standing up stiffly like bristles.

With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright.
Dryden, Fables.

bristly (bris'li), *a.* [< *bristle* + *-y*1.] 1. Thickly set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough: as, "a *bristly* neck." *Thackeray.*—2. Resembling a bristle or bristles.

Rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Bristol-board (bris'tol-bōrd), *n.* [Named from the city of *Bristol*, in England.] A fine, smooth kind of pasteboard, sometimes glazed on the surface, used by artists.

Bristol brick. See *brick*2.

Bristol diamond. Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).

Bristol milk, paper, porcelain, pottery, red, stone. See the nouns.

brisure (briz'ur), *n.* [F., < *briser*, break: see *bruise*.] 1. In permanent fortification, a break in the general direction of the parapet of the curtain, when constructed with orillons and retired flanks. Also spelled *brizure*.—2. In *her.*, same as *cadency*, 2.

brit1, **britt**1 (brit), *n.* [E. dial., also in (1) *brite*; < ME. *brytten*, < AS. *bryttian*, *brittian*, divide, distribute, dispense, = Icel. *brytja*, chop up; a secondary verb, supplying in ME. and later, with the deriv. *britten*, (q. v., the place of the primitive, ME. **breten*, **breoten*, < AS. *breotan* (pret. *breat*, pp. **broten*), break, bruise, demolish, destroy, = OS. **breotan*, *briotan* = OHG. **brozan*, tr., break, MHG. *brezen*, intr., burst forth, = Icel. *brjóta* = Sw. *bryta* = Dan. *bryde*, break, fracture, refract, = Goth. **briutan* (not found, but assumed from the other forms, and from the appar. thence derived Spanish ML. *britare*, demolish, destroy). Hence *britten*, *brittle*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To break in pieces; divide.

His bede thei cdmyten, to London was it born.
The dede body theii *britten* (pret. pl.) on four quarters corn.
Cursor Mundi (Cotton. ed. Hearne), p. 544.

2. To bruise; indent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall out or shatter, as overripe hops or grain. [Prov. Eng.; *Halliwell.*—2. To fade away. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brit2, **britt**2 (brit), *n.* [Prob. = *bret* or *birt*, applied to a different fish: see *bret*.] 1. A young herring of the coasts of Europe, occurring in large shoals, and formerly classed as a separate species, *Clupea minima*.—2. A general name for animals upon which whales feed, as *Cleo borealis*, etc.; whale-bird.

Brit. An abbreviation of *British* and *Britain*.

Britain-crown (brit'ān- or brit'n-krown), *n.* [< *Britain* + *crown*: *Britain*, < ME. *Bretaigne*, < OF. *Bretaine*, *Bretaigne*, F. *Bretagne*, < L. *Britannia*, Britain, < *Britanni*, the Britons, later L. *Britto*(*n*-), a Briton. Cf. AS. *Breten*, Britain, *Bryttas*, *Brittas*, *Bretlas*, Britons: see *British*.]

Obverse. Reverse.

Britain-crown of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

An English gold coin first issued in 1604 by James I., and current at the time for five shillings. It was also issued under Charles I.

Britannia metal. See *metal*.

Britannic (bri-tan'ik), *a.* [< L. *Britannicus*, < *Britannia*, Britain.] Of or pertaining to Great Britain: as, Her *Britannic* Majesty.

britchka, *n.* Same as *britska*.

brite (brīt), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *brited*, ppr. *briting*. [Also spelled *bright*; origin unknown.] To be or become over-ripe, as wheat, barley, or hops. [Prov. Eng.]

brither (brith'er), *n.* A Scotch form of *brother*.

Britician (brit'i-sian), *n.* [< *British* (Latinized *Britic-*) + *-ian*.] A word, phrase, or idiom of the English language peculiar to the British.

British (brit'ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Britisch*, *Brytisc*, etc., < AS. *Bryttisc*, < *Bryttas*, *Brittas*, *Brettas* (sing. *Bryt*, *Brit*, *Bret*, rare), L. *Britanni*, ML. also *Brittones*, Britons, the original Celtic inhabitants of Britain; a name of Celtic origin: cf. W. *Brython*, a Briton, pl. a tribe of Britons.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Great Britain, or in the widest sense the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or its inhabitants: as, the *British* people or empire; *British* legislation or interests.—2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Britons or their language.

Sometimes abbreviated *Brit.*

British gum, lion, etc. See the nouns.—**British plate,** albata (which see).—**British sheet-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

II. *n.* 1. [Used as a plural.] The inhabitants of Great Britain, including specifically the English, Welsh, and Scotch.—2. The language.

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of the ancient Britons, represented by the modern Welsh and Cornish.

Britisher (brit'ish-ėr), *n.* A British subject or citizen in any part of the world, but more particularly a native or an inhabitant of Great Britain, especially of England. [Now chiefly colloquial or humorous.]

Briton (brit'on), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Briton, Brutan*, etc., < OF. *Breton*, a Briton, usually a Breton or native of Brittany in France, < ML. *Britto(n-)*, pl. *Britones*, L. *Britanni*, Britons: see *British.*] **I.** *n.* A native of Great Britain; especially, one of the original Celtic inhabitants of the island of Britain.

II. *a.* British. [Rare.]

A Briton peasant. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. i.

britska (brits'kä), *n.* [Also written *britzska* and, more prop., *britchka*; < Pol. *bryczka* = Russ. *brichka*, dim. of Pol. *bryka*, a freight-wagon, = Russ. *britků*, a sort of light carriage.] In Russia, a light, partly covered four-wheeled carriage. The Polish britska, also used in Russia, has a pole, a body of wicker-work, and a leather top.

britt[1], **britt**[2]. See *brit*[1], *brit*[2].

brittent (brit'n), *v. t.* [E. dial., < ME. *brittenen, britnen, bryttenen, bruttenen, bruttnen, breten*, divide, break up, cut to pieces, < AS. *bryttian*, divide, distribute, dispense (cf. Icel. *brotna*, be broken), < *brotan* (pp. **broten*), break: see *brit*[1].] To break up; cut to pieces; cut up; carve.

Thus schall I *brittyn* all youre bones on brede. *York Plays*, p. 292.

britterwort (brit'ėr-wėrt), *n. pl.* The *Diatomaceæ*.

brittle (brit'l), *a.* [< ME. *britel, brutel, brotel*, etc., < AS. as if **brætel*, with suffix *-el* forming adjectives from verbs, < *brætan* (pret. *bræd*, pl. **brūton*, pp. **broten*), break: see *brit*[1] and *britten*. Cf. *brickle*, an equiv. word of different origin.] **1†.** Fickle; changeable.

How *brotel* and how false he was. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2555.

2. Breaking easily and suddenly with a comparatively smooth fracture, as glass; fragile; not tough or tenacious.

Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, . . . becomes *brittle* at temperatures approaching to redness, but while cold it possesses considerable malleability.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 519.

3. Figuratively, easily destroyed; perishable; fleeting.

One woful day sweeps children, friends and wife,
And all the *brittle* blessings of my life!
Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 80.

Brittle silver ore. Same as *stephanite*.

brittleness (brit'l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *brittilnesse, brutelnes*, etc.] **1†.** Instability; changeableness.

The sae may ebbe and flowe more and leme,
The erthen hath noght to schewe suche bryttilnesse as hayle:
Right so mote I kythe my *brotelnesse*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 63.

2. The property of breaking readily with a comparatively smooth fracture; frangibility: the opposite of *toughness* and *tenacity*.

A rod of good steel, in its hardest state, is broken almost as easily as a rod of glass of the same size, and this *brittleness* can only be diminished by diminishing its hardness. *E. Ede*, in Chapman's Mech. Engineering, p. 309.

brittle-star (brit'l-stär), *n.* A name of sundry sand-stars, or ophiurians, from their fragility. See cuts under *Astrophyton* and *star-fish*.

britzska, *n.* See *britska*.

Briza (brī'zą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρίζειν*, nod (cf. the common name *quaking-grass*). The form seems to have been suggested by Gr. *βρίζα*, a grain like rye, in Thrace and Macedonia still so called. Cf. Æolic *βρίδδα*, for *πίζα*, root.] A genus of grasses, commonly called quaking-grass, maidenhair-grass, and hair-bent. There are ten species, mostly natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region, of little agricultural importance. Some of them are cultivated for ornament on account of their gracefully nodding spikes.

brize[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *breeze*[1].

brize[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *breeze*[2].

brize[3], *n.* See *brize*[3].

brizé (brē-zā'), *a.* Same as *brizure*, 1.

brizure (brī'zūr), *n.* Same as *brisure*, 1.

bro. An abbreviation of *brother*; pl. *bros.*: as, Smith *Bros.* & Co.

broach (brōch), *n.* [Also, in sense of an ornamental pin, spelled *brooch* (see *brooch*[1]); early mod. E. *broche*, < ME. *broche*, a pin, peg, spit, spear-point, taper, < OF. *broche*, F. *broche*, a spit, brooch, etc. = Pr. *broca* = Sp. Pg. *broca*, an awl, drill, spool, etc. = It. *brocca*, a split stick (with masculine forms, OF. and F. dial. *broc*, a spit, = It. *broco*, a sharp stake, a sprout, etc.), < ML. *broca, brocca*, a spit, a sharp stake, any sharp-pointed thing; cf. L. *brochus, brochus, brocus*, projecting (of the teeth of animals: see *brochate*); prob. of Celtic origin: cf. W. *procio*, stab, prick (> E. *prog*); Gael. *brog*, a shoemakers' awl, < *brog*, spur, stimulate, goad (> E. *brogh*).] **1†.** A spit.

The three ballcalle birdes his *brochet* they tume.
Morte Arthure, l. 1029.

And some failed not to take the child and bind it to a *broach*, and lay it to the fire to roast.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 250.

He turned a *broach*, that had seven crowns.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

2†. A spear.

That fruit was of a mayden born
On a theornes tre is al totorn.
A *broche* thorwout his brest him *brochet*.
Legenda of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 133.

3. An awl; a bodkin. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A spike; a skewer; a sharp stick; specifically, a rod of tallow, hazel, or other tough and pliant wood, sharpened at each end and bent in the middle, used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work. [Prov. Eng.]

Broche for a thacstan [thatcher, thatcher], rhemaculum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 52.

5†. A spur.—**6†.** A fish-hook. *Prompt. Parv.*—**7†.** A spike or standard for a candle.

A *broche* with a fote, ij new torches. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

8†. A taper; a torch.

Hewe fury of a flynt four hundred wynter;
Bote thou hane tache to take hit with tunder and *broche*.
Al thy labour is lost.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 211.

9. A spindle; a spool. [Scotch.]

Broche of thredde, vericulum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 52.

10. In *arch.*, formerly, a spire of any kind; now, specifically, as used in some parts of England and by some writers on architecture, a spire which rises directly from the walls of its tower, without parapets and gutters.—**11.** A narrow-pointed chisel used by masons for hewing stones.—**12.** Any tapered boring-bit or drill. Broaches used for boring wood are fluted like the shell-bit, but tapered toward the point; but those used in boring metal are solid, and usually have, three, or six, sided. Their common forms are shown in the smoored figures. Broaches are also known as *wideners* and *reamers*.

A B

Broaches.

A, mouth-reamer (lower, Cathedral of Bayeux, Normandy; *B*, Church of St. Nicholas, Wadsworth, England.

13. A straight steel tool with file-teeth for pressing through irregular holes in metal that cannot be dressed by revolving tools.—**14.** That part of the stem of a key which projects beyond the bit or web, and enters a socket in the interior of the lock.—**15.** That pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key. *E. H. Knight.*—**16.** The stick from which candle-wicks are suspended for dipping.—**17.** A gimlet used in opening casks for sampling their contents.—**18.** A fitting for an Argand gas-burner.—**19.** A start, like the end of a spit, on the head of a young stag.—**20.** A pin or clasp to fasten a garment; specifically, an ornamental pin, clasp, or buckle, and especially a breastpin, of gold, silver, or other metal, attached to the dress or depending from the neck: in this sense now usually spelled *brooch* (which see).

Broaches for Boring: Fig. *a* is an example of broaches or reamers for wood, and fig. *b* of those for metal.

broach (brōch), *v. t.* [< ME. *brochen*, bore, spit, tap (in this sense cf. the phrase *setten on broche*, set abroach, after F. *mettre en broche*: see *abroach*), < OF. *brocher*, spur, spit, etc., F. *brocher*, stitch, figure, emboss (= Pr. *brocar* = Pg. *brocar*, bore, = It. *broccare*, urge, incite, etc.), < *broche*, etc., spit: see *broach*, *n.* Cf. *brocade, brochure*, etc.] **1†.** To spit; pierce as with a spit.

The Erle that knew & wyst moche of the chasse *broched* the bore throughe the brest.
Hom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), p. 226, note.

I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

2†. To spur.

Broche the haye stede, and to the bunke rydeg.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 916

3. In *masonry*, to rough-hew. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—**4.** To open for the first time for the purpose of taking out something; more especially, to tap or pierce, as a cask in order to draw the liquor: as, to *broach* a hogshead.

Descending into the cellars, they *broached* every cast they found there. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 564.

Hence, figuratively—**5.** To open, as the mouth for utterance.

Desiring Virtus might be her first growth,
And Hallelujah *broach* her holy mouth.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 68.

6. To let out; shed.

This blow should *broach* thy dearest blood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

7. To state or give expression to for the first time; utter; give out; especially, to give conversation or discussion about; introduce by way of topic: as, to *broach* a theory or an opinion.

This error . . . was first *broached* by Josephus.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. 2.

Here was our Paolo brought
To broach a weighty business.
Browning, King and Book, II. 167.

8†. To give a start to; set going.

That for her love such quarrels may be *broach'd*.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

Droved and broached. See *droved*.—**To broach to** (*naut.*, used intransitively), to come suddenly to the wind, as a ship, by accident or by the fault of the helmsman (a dangerous position in a gale).

broacher (brō'chėr), *n.* [< *broach* + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A spit.

On five sharp *broachers* rank'd the roast they turn'd.
Peacock, Rhod., i. 438.

2. One who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher.

The first *broacher* of a heretical opinion.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Deadly haters of truth, *broachers* of lies.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

broaching-press (brō'ching-pres), *n.* A machine-tool employing a broach, used in slotting and finishing iron.

broach-post (brōch'pōst), *n.* In *carp.*, a kingpost.

broach-turner (brōch'tėr'nėr), *n.* A menial whose occupation is to turn a broach or spit; a turnspit.

Dish-washer and *broach-turner*, loon!—to me
Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

broad (brâd), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *brood, brod*, < AS. *brād* = OS. *brēd* = OFries. *brēd* = D. *breed* = MLG. *brēd*, LG. *breed* = OHG. MHG. G. *breit* = Icel. *breidr* = Sw. Dan. *bred* = Goth. *breiths*, broad, = Skr. *bṛihat*, *bṛihant*. The pron. would be reg. *brōd* (like *goad, road*, etc.).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Wide; having great breadth. Distinguished from length and thickness; used absolutely, having much width or breadth; not narrow: as, a strip no *broader* than one's hand; a *broad* river or street.

In are [a] *brode* strete he igou nette three cuhtes.
Layamon, I. 217

Broad breast, full eye, small head, and nostril wide.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 296.

2. Large superficially; extensive; vast: as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.

Back year shall give this apple-tree
A *broader* flush of roseate flowers.
Bryant, Planting of the Apple-Tree.

3. Figuratively, not limited or narrow; liberal; comprehensive; enlarged: as, a man of *broad* views.

In a *broad*, statesmanlike, and masterly way. *Everett.*

Narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly; *broad* spirits worship the right. *Thackeray.*

Specifically—**4.** Inclined to the Broad Church, or to the views held by the Broad-Church party of the Church of England. See *Episcopal*.—**5.** Large in measure or degree; not small or slight; ample; consummate.

Sir hym-self he bere blynde hit is a *brod* wonder.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 384.

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broad (brâd), *a.* [< ME. *brood*, AS. *brād* = MLG. *breit*, G. *breit*), broad; from the adj.] **1.** Broadly; openly; plainly.

Crist spak himself ful *broode* in holy writ. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 739.

2†. Widely; copiously; abundantly. *Chaucer.* —**3.** Broadly; fully.

With all his cirkus *broad* blown, as thai sa. *Wyntoun.*

Lying *broad* awake I thought of you and Effie dear. *Tennyson*, May Queen (Conclusion).

broad, *v. t.* [ME. *broden*, < AS. *brādian*, spread, < *brād*, broad. Cf. *bread*.²] To make broad; spread.

Tyll the blessed bredd [bird] *broadid* his wingis. *Richard the Redeless.*

broad-arrow (brâd'ar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *broade arow*, *brodarwe*, etc., a heavy arrow; < *broad* + *arrow*.] The royal mark of British government stores of every description, which it is felony to obliterate or deface. Persons unlawfully in possession of goods marked with the broad-arrow forfeit the goods and are subject to a penalty of £200. The broad-arrow was the device (crest) of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney, Master-general of the Ordnance from 1702 to 1707, and was first used in his time. In heraldry it differs from the pheon (which see) in having the lower barb of the barbs plain.

Broad-arrow.

broadax (brâd'aks), *n.* [< ME. *brodax*, *brood-axe*, etc., < AS. *brādex*, < *brād*, broad, + *ax*; see *broad* and *ax*¹.] **1.** A battle-ax.—**2.** An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber. See cut under *ax*.

Then let the sounds of measured strokes
And grating saw be heard,
The broad-axe to the gnarled oak,
The mallet to the pin!
Whittier, Ship-Builders.

broad-based (brâd'bāst), *a.* Having a broad foundation; securely founded. [Rare.]

Her throne . . .
Broad-based upon her people's will. *Tennyson*, To the Queen.

broadhill (brâd'hil), *n.* **1.** The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*.—**2.** The spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*.—**3.** The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*, and other species of the genus.—**4.** A bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. There are nine or ten species of broadbills peculiar to the Indian region. Also called *broad-mouth*.

broad-billed (brâd'bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a broad bill.—**Broad-billed sandpiper**, the *Limicola platyrhyncha*.

broadbrim (brâd'brim), *n.* **1.** A hat with a very broad brim, especially the form of hat worn by members of the Society of Friends. Hence —**2.** A member of that society; a Quaker. *Carlyle.* [Colloq.]

broad-brimmed (brâd'brimd), *a.* **1.** Having a broad border, brim, or edge.

Covert Lockeram, without taking his pipe out of his mouth, turned up his eye from under his *broad-brimmed* hat to see who hailed him thus disconsolately. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 251.

2. Wearing a hat with a broad brim.

This *broad-brimm'd* hawker of holy things. *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

broadcast (brâd'kast), *a.* **1.** Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing: opposed to sowed in drills or rows.—**2.** Widely spread or diffused.

broadcast (brâd'kast), *n.* In *agri.*, a method of sowing in which the seed is thrown from the hand in handfuls.

My lads, said he, let *broad-cast* be,
And come away to drill. *Hood.*

broadcast (brâd'kast), *adv.* **1.** By scattering or throwing at large from the hand: as, to sow *broadcast*.—**2.** So as to disseminate widely; in wide dissemination.

An impure, so called, literature *sown broadcast* over the land. *Blackwood's Mag.*

broadcloth (brâd'klôth), *n.* A fine woolen cloth, commonly black, with a finished surface, mostly used in making men's garments: so called from its breadth, which is usually 60 inches.

Every whole woollen cloth, called *broad cloth*, which shall be made and to sale after the feast called St. Peter ad vincula, which shall be in the year of our Lord M CCC LXV., after the full watering, racking, straining, or tenturing of the same, ready to sale, shall hold and contain in length xxiv yards, and to every yard an inch, containing the breadth of a man's thumb, to be measured by the crest of the same cloth, and in breadth ij yards, or viij quarters at the least, within the lists.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 351, note.

They be all patched clothes and ragges, in comparison of fairs woven *broade cloathes*.
Accham, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

The coin was also issued subsequently. Also called *laurel* and *broad-piece*.

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Accham, The Scholemaster, p. 60.

broaden (brâ'dn), *v.* [< *broad* + *-en*¹. Cf. *broad*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow broad or broader.

To broaden into boundless day. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcv.

II. *trans.* To make broad; increase in breadth; render more broad or comprehensive: as, "*broaden'd* contrasts," *Thomson*, Winter.

broad-eyed (brâd'īd), *a.* Having a wide view or survey.

broad-fronted (brâd'frun'ted), *a.* Having a broad front; having a wide forehead: as, "*broad-fronted* Caesar," *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5.

broad-gage (brâd'gāj), *a.* Having the space between the rails wider than the standard gage of 56½ inches: said of a railroad track: opposed to *narrow-gage*, which signifies less than the standard width. See *gage*².

broadhorn (brâd'hôrn), *n.* A name by which the flat-boats on the Mississippi and other American rivers were formerly known.

A *broad-horn*, a prime river conveyance. *Irving.*
The river's earliest commerce was in great barges,—keelboats, *broadhorns*. *S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 61.

broad-horned (brâd'hôrnd), *a.* Having wide-spread horns. *Huloet.*

broadleaf, broadleaf-tree (brâd'lēf, -trē), *n.* A tall tree, *Terminalia latifolia*, natural order *Combretaceæ*, common in Canara, bearing large and long-petioled leaves at the end of the branches.

broadly (brâd'li), *adv.* **1.** In a broad manner. That *broadly* flows through Pyles' fields. *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

Custine has spoken out more *broadly*. *Burke*, Present State of Affairs.

These simple, *broadly* draped figures were sculptured by Nicolas di Bari, . . . a native of Pisa, Italy. *Amer. Cyc.*, p. 23.

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, so as to extend over a relatively large space: as, *broadly* emarginate; *broadly* bisinuate, etc. A part is *broadly* truncate when the truncation is nearly or quite equal to its greatest width.

broadmouth (brâd'mouth), *n.* A bird of the family *Eurylæmidæ* which are broad-billed.

broadness (brâd'nes), *n.* [< *broad* + *-ness*.] **1.** Breadth; extent from side to side.—**2.** Coarseness; grossness; indelicacy.

Broadness and indecency of allusion. *Cruik*, Eng. Lit., i. 574.

broad-piece (brâd'pēs), *n.* Same as *broad*, *n.*, 3.

broad-seal (brâd'sēl), *n.* The official or great seal of a country or state: as, "the king's *broad-seal*," *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 61. [More correctly as two words.]—**Broad-seal war**, in *U. S. hist.*, a contest in the House of Representatives, in December, 1839, as to the admission or exclusion of five White members from New Jersey, who had obtained certificates under the broad seal of the State, but whose seats were contested by Democratic claimants.

broad-seal (brâd'sēl), *v. t.* [< *broad-seal*, *n.*] To stamp as with the broad seal; guarantee; make sure.

Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

broad-shouldered (brâd'shōl'derd), *a.* Having the back broad across the shoulders.

Broad-shouldered, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

broadside (brâd'sīd), *n.* **1.** The whole side of a ship above the water-line, from the bow to the quarter.—**2.** A simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a vessel of war: as, to fire a *broadside*.—**3.** In general, any comprehensive attack with weapons of any kind directed against one point or object.

Give him a *broadside*, my brave boys, with your pikes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 4.

4. A sheet printed on one side only, and without arrangement in columns; especially, such a sheet containing some item of news, or an attack upon some person, etc., and designed for distribution.

Every member of the convention received a copy of this draft of a constitution, printed on *broadsides* in large type. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 119.

Van Citters gives the best account of the trial. I have seen a *broadside* which confirms his narrative. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi., note.

5. Any surface resembling the side of a ship in breadth, etc., as a house-front.

In the great, blank, gray *broadside*, there were only four windows. *Dickens.*

Broadside on, with the side in advance; sidewise.—**To take on the broadside**, to treat freely and unceremoniously.

Determined to *take* the world *on the broadside*, and eat thereof, and be filled. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

broadside (brâd'sīd), *adv.* [< *broadside*, *n.*] **1.** With the broadside directed toward the point specified.

Broad Pennant of a Commodore, United States Navy.

II. *a.* **1.** A shallow, fenny lake formed by the expansion of a river over adjacent flat land covered more or less with a reedy growth; a flooded fen, or lake in a fen; as, the Norfolk *Broads*. [Prov. Eng.]

A *broad* is the spread of a river into a sheet of water, which is certainly neither lake nor lagoon.
Northeg. Letters (1881), II. 307.

Then across the mill-pond, through the deep creeks, out into the *broads*, and past the withered beds of weeds which hold of coming winter.
H. Kingsley, (Ravenshoe, viii.

2. In *mech.*, a tool used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe.—**3.** An English coin first issued in 1619 by James I., and worth at the time 20*s.*

Reverse.

Broad of James I. British Museum. Size of the original.

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The landing of troops . . . beneath the batteries of fourteen vessels of war, [is] *broadside* to the town.
Everett, Orations, p. 79.

2. Pell-mell; unceremoniously; as, to go or send *broadside*. [Rare.]

He used in his prayers to send the king, the ministers of state, . . . all *broadside* to hell, but particularly the general himself.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

broad-sighted (brâd'sī'ted), *a.* Having a wide view. *Quarterly Rev.*

broad-speaking (brâd'spē'king), *a.* **1.** Using vulgar or coarse language; speaking with a vulgar accent.—**2.** Speaking plainly out without endeavoring to soften one's meaning.

broad-spoken (brâd'spō'kn), *a.* Characterized by plainness or coarseness of speech, or by a vulgar accent; unrefined.

broad-spread (brâd'spred), *a.* Widely diffused.

broad-spreading (brâd'spred'ing), *a.* Spreading widely.

His *broad spreading* leaves. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4.

broadstone (brâd'stōn), *n.* Same as *andiron*.

broadsword (brâd'sôrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade, as distinguished from one with a narrow blade or from a three-sided thrusting-sword; a sword of which the edge as well as the point is used. All forms of sword which have a flat blade for cutting are called *broadswords*, in contrast to swords used for thrusting alone. See *claymore*.

broadtail (brâd'tāl), *n.* One of the numerous species of old-world parrots, of the genus *Platycercus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

broadthroat (brâd'thrōt), *n.* [*< broad + throat;* a translation of *Eurylæmus*, q. v.] A book-name of birds of the family *Eurylæmidæ* (which see). Also called *broadbill* and *broadmouth*.

broad-tool (brâd'tōl), *n.* A stone-masons' chisel with a wide edge, used for finishing.

broad-tread (brâd'tred), *a.* Having a wide face or tread, as a car-wheel.

Broadwell ring. See *ring*.

broadwise (brâd'wīz), *adv.* [*< broad + -wise.*] In the direction of the breadth; breadthwise; as, to measure *broadwise*.

broam†, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a misprint.] Apparently, a spirit or goblin.

The approach of the sun's radiant beams expelleth goblins, bugbears, hob-thrushes, *broams*, screech-owl mates, night-walking spirits, and tormentors.
Cryshart, tr. of Rabelais, III. 24.

brob (brob), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps an alteration of *brod*, a nail, brad, verb *brod*, see *brad*, and *brad.*] **1.** A wedge-shaped spike, driven along the side of a timber which abuts against another, to prevent it from slipping.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, a short, thick piece of timber, used for supporting the roof which is being holed or undercut; a prop. [Midland coal-field, England.]

Brobs.

brob (brob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brobbed*, ppr. *brobbing*. [E. dial.; *< brob, n.*] To prick with a bodkin. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

Brobdingnagian (brob-ding-nag'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Like or likened to an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"; hence, of enormous size; gigantic.

German prose, as written by the mob of authors, presents, as in a *Brobdingnagian* mirror, the most offensive faults of our own.
De Quincey, Style, i.

II. *n.* A gigantic person.

"Sally!" screamed the *Brobdingnagian*, "what bedroom is disengaged? A gentleman wants a bed."
T. Hood, Gilbert Gurney, II. v.

broc, *n.* [F.: see *bric-à-brac.*] A large vessel with a handle, and generally made of metal or coarse pottery, for holding liquids.

brocade (brō-kād'), *n.* [< Sp. *brocado* (= Pg. *brocado* = It. *broccato*; ef. F. *brocart*), brocade, prop. pp. of "*brocar* (= Pg. *brocar*, bore) = F. *brocher*, embroider, stitch, etc.: see *broach*, *v.*] **1.** A silken fabric variegated with gold and silver, or having raised flowers, foliage, and other ornaments: also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner.

A gala suit of faded *brocade*. *Irving.*

2. A kind of bronze-powder used for decorating.

brocaded (brō-kā'ded), *a.* **1.** Woven or worked into a brocade.

Brocaded flowers over the gay mantua shine.
Gay, Pastoral.

2. Dressed in brocade.—**3.** Decorated with flowers, etc., in relief: as, a *brocaded* silk. [Equivalent to French *broché*.]

brocade-shell (brō-kād'shel), *n.* A name given to *Cassis vexagophaena*, one of the cone-shells, or *Conidæ:* so called from the peculiar coloration.

brocage, *n.* See *brokage*.

brocard (brok'ärd), *n.* [< OF. *brocard*, a maxim (in mod. F., a taunt, jeer, railery), ML. *brocardicum*, so called, it is said, from *Brocard*, prop. *Burckhard* or *Burkard*, bishop of Worms (died 1025), who published a collection of ecclesiastical canons, "Regulæ Ecclesiasticæ," also known as *Brocardica* or *Brocardicorum opus.*] **1.** A law maxim founded on inveterate custom, or borrowed from the Roman law, and accounted part of the common law. Hence—**2.** An elementary principle or maxim; a short proverbial rule; a canon.

The legal *brocard*, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus," is a rule not more applicable to other witnesses than to consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The scholastic *brocard* [Nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu] . . . is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called "the sensualists." *Ferrier*, Inst. of Metaphysics, p. 261.

brocardic (brō-kär'dik), *n.* Same as *brocard*.

I make use of all the *brocardica*, or rules of interpreters: that is, not only what is established regularly in law, but what is concluded wise and reasonable by the best interpreters. *Jer. Taylor*, Pref. to Duct. Dub.

brocati, *n.* An old form of *brocade*.

brocatel, **brocatelle** (brok'a-tel), *n.* [< F. *brocatelle* = Sp. *brocatel*, < It. *broccatello*, variegated marble (< *broccato*, tinsel or thin cloth of gold or silver), also *broccatello*, brocade]. brocade: see *brocade*.] **1.** A variety of ornamental marble, the most famous localities of which are in Italy and Spain. That from Siena, which is perhaps the most characteristic and beautiful variety known, consists of a ground of yellow marble traversed by numerous interlacing veins of darker material, most of which are of a deep-violet color.

2. An inferior material used for curtains, furniture-covering, and the like, made of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or pure wool, but having a more or less silky surface.

The Vice-Chancellor's chairs and desks, Proctors, &c. cover'd with *brocatall* (a kind of brocade) and cloth of gold. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 9, 1699.

Also written *brocatello*.

broccoli (brok'ō-li), *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a spit, skewer, also: see *brocch.*] One of the many varieties of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), in which the young inflorescence is contracted into a depressed fleshy edible head. It is closely similar to the cauliflower.

Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea*, var.).

broch (broch), *n.* Same as *brough*2.

brochan (broch'an), *n.* [Gael. ir. *brochan*, porridge, gruel.] Oatmeal boiled in water; thick porridge. [Scotland and Ireland.]

brochant (brō'shant), *a.* [F., ppr. of *brocher*, stitch, etc.: see *broach*, *v.*] Lying over and covering: said of any bearing which partly covers another. Also *brochant*.

brochantite (brō-shan'tīt), *n.* [After *Brochant de Villiers*, a French mineralogist (1773–1840).] An emerald-green mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of copper. The crystals are in thin rectangular and transparent tables.

Brochata (brō-kā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brochatus*, projecting (of teeth), having projecting teeth (of animals): see *brochate*.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a tribe or suborder of his *Diplodontia*, corresponding to the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, and *Rodentia* of Cuvier: so called from usually having persistently growing tusks, as the tusks of the elephant or the incisors of a rodent, or projecting tushes, as those of the swine and hippopotamus. Blyth divided his *Brochata* into *Proboscidea*, *Rodentia*, *Charrida* (swine), and *Syrenia* (*Sirenia*), three of which (all excepting *Cheradæ*) are now recognized orders of *Mammalia*; but the name is not in use.

brochate (brō'kāt), *a.* [< NL. *brochatus*, having projecting teeth. < L. *brochus*, *brochus*, *brocchus*, projecting (of teeth), having project-

ing teeth (of animals): see *broach.*] Having tusks, tushes, or perennial teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brochata*.

brochet, *n.* A Middle English form of *brooch* and *brooch1*. *Chaucer.*

brochē (brō-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *brocher*, stitch, sew: see *broach.*] Sewed or stitched: said of a book which is not bound or covered, except with a paper wrapper. See *broacher*.—**2.** Ornamented in weaving with threads which form a pattern on the surface; brocaded: said of a stuff, specifically of silk: as, a *brochē* ribbon.

brochelle's (brō-shel'), *n.* [F., a pike, lucre, formerly also a fancet, dim. of *broche*, a spit, broach: see *broach.*] A fish of the family *Cichlidæ*, *Crenicichla saxatilis*, having an elongated form and flattened head, thus slightly resembling a pike. It is highly colored and has an ocellated spot at the root of the tail. It is an inhabitant of the fresh waters of South America and Trinidad. (Local in Trinidad.)

brochette (brō-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *broche*, a spit: see *broach.*] A skewer to stick meat on, used in cookery.

brochure (brō-shūr'), *n.* [F., < *brocher*, stitch: see *broach.*] A pamphlet; an unbound book, of which the sheets are held together by sewing only. See *broché*.—**2.** Specifically, a small pamphlet, or one on a matter of transitory interest.

brock1 (brok), *n.* [< ME. *brok*, < AS. *brocc* = Dan. *brok*, a badger; prob. of Celtic origin: W. *broch* = Corn. *broh* = Bret. *broc'h*, pl. *brogi* = Gael. Ir. Manx *broc*; Ir. also *breoch* and *brochd*, a badger; prob. so called from its white-streaked face, < W. *brech* = Gael. Ir. *breac*, speckled: see *brid*1, *v.*] **1.** A badger: so called from the marked face; cf. also Dan. *broget*, Sw. *brokig*, partycolored: see *brocket*. Cf. *bauson*.] A badger.

Or with pretence of chasing thence the *brock*,
Send in a cur to worry the whole flock!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

[Sometimes used as a term of reproach.

Marry, hang thee, *brock*! *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.]

brock2 (brok), *a.* [Shetland *bruck*, < ME. **brok* (not found), < AS. *gebroc*, neut., a piece, a fragment (= OHG. *bihtlôn*, *bihtlôn*, fatigue] (= OHG. *brocco*, MHG. *brocke*, G. *brocken*, m., = Dan. *brokke* = Goth. *ga-bruka*, f., a piece; ef. dim. MLG. *brokel* = ODan. *broggel*, a piece, fragment: from the root of *pp. broken*, break: see *break*, and cf. *breach* with its variants *breck*, *brick*1, *brack*1, etc.; cf. also *brokle*.] A piece; a fragment. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

brock3 (brok), *v. t.* [< ME. *brokken* = OHG. *brochôn*, *brochînn*, MHG. G. *brocken* = Dan. *brokke*, break, crumble; from the noun.] To break, crumble, or cut into bits or shreds. [Scotch.]

brock4†, *v. t.* [ME. *brokken*, perhaps a secondary form of *breken* (pp. *broken*), break. Cf. *brock*3.] To cry out; murmur; complain: a word of somewhat uncertain meaning, found only in the two passages quoted.

What helpeth hyt the crokke
That he *brokketh* (Hilt) yde,
Aye (against) the crokkere to *brokke*,
Why maident thou me so?
William de Shoreham, Religious Poems (ed. Wright), p. 106.

He singeth *brokkynge* [var. *croeyng*, Wright, Morris] as a nyghtingale. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 191.

brock5 (brok), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. ME. *brok* (see quot.); ef. Icel. *brokkr*, also *brokk-hestr*, a rotter, trotting horse, *brokka*, trot. Origin and relations uncertain; the alleged AS. **broc*, an inferior horse, is a mere figment, made (Bosworth), does not exist, the def. being due to an error of translation.] A cart-horse or draft-horse: a word of uncertain original meaning, applied also in provincial English to a cow. *Brockett*; *Halliwell.*

The carter used and cryde as he were wood,
"Hayt *brok*, hayt *scot*." *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 245.

brock6 (brok), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bruck*, q. v.] The name of an insect. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brock7 (brok), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *brock*1, a badger.] **1.** A pig.—**2.** Swill for feeding pigs. [North of Ireland.]

brock8 (brok), *n.* Short for *brocket*.

brocket (brok), *n.* [Possibly shortened from *brococli*.] A cabbage. [Prov. Eng.]

brocket9 (brok), *n.* A variant of *brough*2.

brockage (brok'āj), *n.* [Appar. *< brock*2 + *-age.*] In *mining*, an imperfect coin.

All imperfect coins, curiously termed *brockages*, are picked out. *Ure*, Dict., III. 305.

brocket (brok'et), *n.* [< Dan. *broget*, older form **broket*, party-colored: see *brock*1.] Va-

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riegated; having a mixture of black or other color and white: applied chiefly to cattle. [Scotch.] Also *brocked, broked,* and *brookit.*

brocket (brok'et), *n.* [<ME. *brokett,* substituted for F. *brocart,* now *broquart,* a brocket, so named from having but one tine to his horn, < OF. *broc, F. broche,* dial. *broc,* a spit, brooch, etc., a tine of a stag's horn; cf. OF. *broquet,* dim. of *broc,* as above. Cf. *E. pricket,* < *prick,* a point, etc., and *G. spiesser,* a brocket, < *spiess* = E. *spit*.] 1. A red deer two years old; a pricket. The term has been used (in the plural) by some naturalists to designate a group of the deer family.

2. Any deer of South America of the genus *Cariacus.* The red brocket is *C. rufus* of Brazil; the wood brocket, *C. nemorivagus.*

brock-faced (brok'fāst), *a.* Having a white longitudinal mark down the face, like a badger.

brockish (brok'ish), *a.* [< *brock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a brock or badger; beastly; brutal: as, "*brockish* boors," *Bp. Bale,* English Votaries, i.

brockle (brok'l), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial., also *brockle,* var. of *brickle,* < ME. *brekel, brokel, brukel,* < *breke, brikle,* and *brok*[2], *n.* I. *a.* 1. Same as *brickle.*—2. Apt to break through a field: said of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* Broken pieces; fragments; rubbish.

brockram (brok'ram), *n.* Calcareous breccia derived from the waste of the carboniferous limestones, occurring in the north of England, in sandstones of Permian age, and especially well developed in the valley of the Eden. [North. Eng.]

brod (brod), *n.* [Sc., < Icel. *broddr,* a spike; cf. Gael. Ir. *brod,* a goad, prickle, sting: see *brad,* and cf. *prod.*] 1. A sharp-pointed instrument. —2. A prick with such an instrument; hence, an indirect instigation.

brod (brod), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *brodded,* ppr. *brodding.* [< *brod, n.*] To prick; spur; pierce; prod: often used figuratively. [Scotch.]

broddle (brod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *broddled,* ppr. *broddling.* [E. dial., freq. of *brod, v.*] To prick; pierce; make holes in.

brodekin, broquin (brod'kin), *n.* [< F. *brodequin,* earlier "*brosequin, brousequin* = It. *borzacchino* = Sp. *borceguí,* formerly *borzeguí, bozeguí, bolzequin* = Pg. *botzeguim,* < *Broderkes, broakes, broaken, buskin:* see *buskin.*] A buskin or half-boot. [Obsolete or rare.]

Instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekins.* *Richard,* Hist. Eng.

brodel[1], **brodel**[2]. See *brothel*[1], *brothel*[2].

brodery, broderery. See *broider, broiderer.*

Brodie's disease, joint. See the nouns.

broellat (bröl-el'a), *n.* [ML.; OF. *brouelle.*] A coarse kind of cloth, used for the ordinary dresses of countrymen and the monastic clergy in the middle ages. *Fairholt.*

brog[1] (brog), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *brog,* a shoemakers' awl: see *broach.*] 1. A pointed instrument, as a shoemakers' awl; a joiners' awl.—2. A small stick used in catching eels. [North. Eng.] —3. A jab with a sharp instrument. [Prov. Eng.]

brog[1] (brog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brogged,* ppr. *brogging.* [< *brog*[1], *n.*; cf. Gael. *brog,* spur, stimulate, goad, and see *prog.*] 1. To prick with an awl or other sharp-pointed instrument; push or thrust, as an instrument: as, to *brog* leather. [Scotch.]

Brogging an elshin through bend leather. *Scott,* Heart of Midlothian, v.

2. To catch (eels) by means of small sticks called *brogs.* [North. Eng.]

brog[2] (brog), *n.* [Sc. also *brogue,* perhaps a particular use of *brog*[1].] 2; [pl. cf. Icel. *brogg,* a scheming, machination, lit. a brewing, < *brugga,* brew, concoct: see *brew*[1].] A trick.

brog[3] (brog), *n.* [Perhaps an altered form of *bog*[1]; but cf. ML. *brogilus,* etc., a thicket, G. *bruhl,* a marshy place overgrown with bushes, under *broil*[1].] A swampy or bushy place. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

brog[4], *n.* A variant of *brogue*[1].

brogan (brō'gan or brō-gan'), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *brogan,* pl. of *brog: see brogue*[1].] A form of half-boot in which the part covering the instep is undivided, and broad side-flaps meet above the instep-piece, and are tied by strings.—2. A boat used on Chesapeake Bay. [Local, U. S.]

bröggerite (brög'ėr-it), *n.* [After the Norwegian mineralogist W. C. *Brögger.*] A mineral allied to uraninite, and consisting largely of uranium oxid.

broggle[1] (brog'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *brog*[1], *v.*, q. v.] To pierce; prick. [Scotch.]—2. To fish for eels by troubling the water. *Wright.*

broggour. A Middle English variant of *broker.*

brogue[1] (brōg), *n.* [Sc. *brog, brogg,* < Gael. Ir. *brog,* a shoe, Gael. also a hoof. The brogue was made of rough hide; it was regarded as characteristic of the wilder Irish, and so the name came to designate their manner of speaking English.] 1. Formerly, in Ireland, a shoe made of rawhide, with the hair outward, reaching as far as the ankle and tied by thongs.—2. A similar foot-covering worn by the Scottish Highlanders, but commonly made of deer-hide, either freshly stripped off or half dried, and having holes to allow water to escape.

Ancient Irish Brogues.

To shun the cloak of foeman's steel
No Highland *brogue* has turned the heel. *Scott,* Lord of the Isles, Norna's Vow.

Some [of the new captains and lieutenants] had been so used to wear *brogues* that they stumbled and shuffled about strangely in their military boots. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A smooth piece of wood worn on the foot in the operation of weaving lin, when the ore is in fine particles.—4. A dialectal manner of pronunciation: especially used of the mode of pronouncing English peculiar to the Irish.

In the House of Commons the Scotch accent and the Irish *brogue* may be often heard. *Quarterly Rev.*

brogue[2] (brōg), *n.* A variant of *brog*[2]. *Burns.*

brogues (brōgz), *n. pl.* Same as *breeches.* [Prov. Eng.]

broid† (broid), *v.* [< ME. *broyden, browden,* etc., variants (due to the pp. *broden, brogden*) of *breiden, braiden,* braid: see *braid*[1], and cf. *broider.*] Same as *braid*[1].

Hire yelwe heer was *broided* [var. *braided*, *breided*] in a tresse. *Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 101.

broider (broi'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *brouder, browder, brauder, broder;* < ME. *browderen, brauderen,* confused with (as if freq. forms of) *broyden, broeden* (early mod. E. *brood, brood,* var. forms of *braid*[1]: see *braid, brood,*) but prop. var. forms of *bordurer, bordéren,* E. *border, v.* (after *broidery, broudery,* q. v.); < F. *broder,* embroider, < *bord,* Pg. *bordar* = It. *bordare,* < ML. **bordare*), adorn with needlework, prop. work on the edge, < *bord,* border, edge, welt, or hem of a garment, etc.: see *border* and *border, n.*] To adorn or work with figures of needlework, or by sewing on ornaments; embroider: as, "a *broidered* coat," Ex. xxviii. 4. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Broider'd with pearls. *Tennyson,* Lancelot and Elaine.

Buff coats all frounced and *broidered* o'er. *Scott,* L. of L. M., iv. 15.

broiderer (broi'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *broiderere, broudereres, broderere;* < *broider* + *-er*[1]. One who embroiders: an embroiderer. [Rare.]

broideress (broi'dėr-es), *n.* [< *broider* + *-ess.*] A woman who embroiders; an embroideress. *Hood.* [Rare.]

broidery (broi'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *broideries* (-iz). [< ME. *broiderye, broderie, broudery, browdrye,* < OF. *broderie, bordeure,* F. *broderie,* border: see *broider, ct. embroidery.*] Embroidery; ornamental needlework wrought upon cloth. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The frail bluebell peereth over
Rare *broid'ry* of the purple clover. *Tennyson,* A Dirge.

broignet, n. [OF., also *broingne, broigne, brunie,* ML. *bronia, brunia,* of Teut. origin, < AS. *byrne,* etc., a cuirass: *see byrnie.*] In the early middle ages, a defensive garment made by sewing rings or plates of material upon leather or woven stuff. For this was substituted the hauberk of mail by those persons who could afford the expense; but the broigne, by its combination of metal and leather or by any person who could sew strongly, was in use among the peasantry, and even among foot-soldiers, at least as late as the fourteenth century.

broil[1] (broil), *v.* [< Sc. *broilyie, brulyie,* < ME. *broilen,* < OF. *bruillier,* broil, grill, roast, < *bruir* in same senses (F. *brouir,* blight), < MHG. *brüejen, brüen,* scald, singe, burn, G. *brühen,* scald (= MLG. *brojen, brojen, brogen,* scald, cook, = MD. *broiĳen,* scald, D. *broeĳen,* hatch, brood, breed, soak, grow hot), < MHG. *brüje,* G. *brühe* = MD. *broeĳe,* broth, F. Teut. √ **bru,* warm, heat. Cf. *breed, brewis,* and see *brood*[1].] I. *trans.* To cook by the direct action of heat over or in front of a clear fire, generally upon a gridiron, as meat or fish.

He cowde roste and sethe and *broille* and frie. *Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over a fire. Hence—2. Figuratively, to be greatly heated; be heated to the point of great discomfort.

God save you, sir! Where have you been *broiling?* *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

3. To fret; stew; be very impatient.

He *broiled* with impatience to put his design in execution. *Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

broil[2] (broil), *n.* [In the earliest use known, Lord Berners's translation of Froissart, vol. ii. c. 140 (1525), the word is spelled *brevil,* appar. < OF. **brevil, *breuil, *broil,* a tumult, broil (= It. *broglio,* Olt. also *brollo, broggio* (Florio), confusion, tumult, rising, revolt), a verbal noun, agreeing with the newly formed mod. F. *brouille* (> early mod. E. *broilly,* Sc. *brulyie*), disagreement, misunderstanding, falling out (cf. OF. *brouillir, brouillerie,* quarrel, contention, discord, confusion), < OF. *brouiller,* mod. F. *brouiller* = Pr. *brolhar* = OSp. *brollar* = Pg. *brolhar* = It. *brogliare,* Olt. also *brollare*), confuse, jumble, trouble, mar, spoil, etc., prob. orig. entangle as in a thicket (cf. E. *Brosil,* the name of a wood in Sussex), < *brevil, breuil, broil* (= Pr. *bruelh,* m.; also OF. *bruelle* = Pr. *bruelha* = Pg. *brulha,* f.), a thicket, copse, brush, frond, (agreeing with the assumed forms cited above in the sense of 'tumult, confusion'), as It. *brolio,* a kitchen-garden, Olt. also a thicket, Florio), *brollo,* a garden, < ML. *brolius, brolium, brogilus,* also *brogl,* a wood, forest, park, deer-park, also a field, meadow, orchard, prob. < OHG. **brogil,* MHG. *brogel,* G. *brühl,* a marshy place overgrown with bushes: a word of unknown origin. Cf. E. dial. (North.) *brog,* a swampy or bushy place. An angry tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord.

But Cassanes retrying into Persia to pacifie new *broiles,* the Sultan recottered the same. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 281.

Your lientsine *broils* Weighing the sceptre of old Night. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 1001.

And deadly feud, or thirst of spoil, Provoke the mountain *broil* to deadlier issue. *Scott,* Marmion, i. 20.

=Syn. *Affray, Altercation,* etc. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

broil[2], *v. i.* [< *broil*[2], *n.* Cf. *embroil*[2].] To raise a broil; quarrel; brawl.

broil[3] (bril), *n.* [Also written *bryle:* origin uncertain.] A defect in glass, a collection of loose fragments, usually discolored by oxidation, resting on the surface, and indicating the presence of a mineral vein beneath. See *outcrop* and *goosan.* [Cornwall.]

broiler[1] (broil'ėr), *n.* [< *broil*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which broils; any device for broiling meat, etc.—2. A chicken fit for broiling.—3. A hot day. See *broiling.*

broiler[2]† (broi'lėr), *n.* [< *broil*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who excites broils or promotes quarrels.

What doth he but turn broiler, . . . make me live[s] against the church? *Hammond,* Sermons, p. 544.

broilery†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *broylery, broillerie,* < OF. *brouillerie,* < *brouiller,* confuse: see *broil*[2].] Contention; dispute.

broiling (broil'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *broil*[1], *v.*] Excessively hot and humid; torrid: as, a *broiling* day.

The weather for this fortnight has been *broiling* without Interruption, one blunder-shower excepted, which did not cool the air at all. *Gray,* Letters, I. 298.

broillyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *broil*[2].

broilment†, *n.* [= Sc. *brulyiement;* < *broil*[2] + *-ment.*] A broil; a brawl.

broinderg (broin'dėrg), *n.* [< Gael. *brudhearg,* redbreast, lit. red-bellied, < *bru* (gen. *brown,* dat. *broinn*), belly (= W. *bru,* belly), + *dearg,* red.] A name for the redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula, Macgillivray.* [Local, Scotch.]

brokage (brō'kāj), *n.* [Also written *brocage,* < ME. *brokage, brocage,* < *broc-* in *broceur, broker,* + *-age.* See *broker.*] 1. An arrangement made or sought to be made through the agency of a broker or go-between.

He woweth him by *brokage* and by *brocage.* *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 189.

2. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business as broker for another.—3. The trade of a broker; the transacting of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. See *broker*[2], *broker.*

The Jewes in Rome . . . live onely upon *brokage* and usury. *Evelyn,* Diary, Jan. 15, 1645

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Proud
Of his rich clocks and suits, though got by *brokage*.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

Marriage brokage. See *marriage*.

broke[1] (brōk). Preterit and (with *broken*) past participle of *break*.

broke[2], *n.* [A var. of *brack*[1], q. v.] A breach.
Broke for *breke*, eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.
Brem, Works, ii. 94. (*Davies*.)

broke[3] (brōk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *broked*, ppr. *broking*. [Formed from *broker*, like *peddle* from *peddler*, etc.; ME. *broken* (*broke*[4], *brook*[2]), is not found in this sense. See *broker* and *brokage*.] **1.** To transact business for another in trade; act as agent in buying and selling and other commercial business; carry on the business of a broker.—**2†.** To act as a go-between or procurer in love affairs; pimp.

And *broke* with all that can in such a suit
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5.

We do want a certain necessary woman to *broke* between them. Cupid said.
Fanshawe.

3†. To transact business by means of an agent.

But the gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men shall wait upon others necessity, *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on, . . . and the like practices.
Bacon, Riches.

broke[3], *n.* An obsolete form of *brook*[1].

broke[4], *v. t.* A Middle English form of *break*[2].

broked, *a.* See *brocked*, 2.

broken (brō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *break*; < ME. *broken*, often shortened to *broke*, < AS. *brocen*, < *brecan*, break: see *break*.] **1.** Not integral or entire; fractional: opposed to *round*, as applied to numbers.

This new-created income of two millions will probably furnish £665,000 [*i. e.* one third] more than the *broken*.
Burke.

2. Rough; intersected with hills and valleys or ravines: applied to the surface of a country or district.—**3.** Bankrupt.—**4.** Imperfect; unpronounced: wanting in fluency and correctness of pronunciation: as, *broken* French.

Break thy mind to me in *broken* English.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

5. In *her.*, depicted as having been forcibly torn off, leaving the end shivered or splintered.—**6.** In *entom.*, abruptly bent at an angle; geniculate: said specifically of antennæ in which the terminal portion forms an angle to the rest of the long basal joint.—**Broken beer.** See *beer*[1].—**Broken cadence.** See *cadence*.—**Broken chords**, in *music*, chords the notes of which are played in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.—**Broken colors**, in *painting*, colors produced by the mixture of two or more pigments. The term is usually applied to those tints which result from the combination in various proportions of black and white.—**Broken line**, a line formed of a number of straight lines joined at their ends and not forming a continuous straight line.—**Broken man**, a member of a clan which had been broken up, or one separated from his clan on account of crime; hence, an outlaw; a vagabond; a public depredator. [Scotch.]—**Broken meat, victuals**, fragments of food.—**Broken music**, music arranged for harps, guitars, and other instruments on which the chords are usually played as arpeggios.

Fair prince, here is good *broken music*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1.

Broken voyage, in *whale-fishing*, an unprofitable voyage, or a losing voyage. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 330.—**Broken water**, waves breaking on and near shallows, or by the meeting of currents in a narrow channel.—**Broken wind.** See *wind*[2].

broken-backed (brō'kn-bakt), *a.* [ME. *broke-backed*.] **1.** Having the back broken, in any sense of the noun *back*: as, a *broken-backed* book.

Yellow, thumbed, devastated by flies and time, stained with the spots of oil and varnish, *broken-backed*, dog's-eared — a sorry lame-house copy, which no bookstall-keeper would look at.
Barrie, A Window in Thrums, xiii.

Specifically—**2.** *Naut.*, hogged: descriptive of the condition of a ship when, from faulty construction or from grounding, her frame becomes so loosened as to cause both ends to droop.

broken-bellied (brō'kn-bel'id), *a.* Having a ruptured belly; hence, broken down; degenerate. [Rare.]

Such is our *broken-bellied* age. *E. Sandys*, Essays, p. 168.

broken-hearted (brō'kn-här'ted), *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

He hath sent me to bind up the *broken-hearted*. Isa. lxi. 1.

brokenly (brō'kn-li), *adv.* **1.** In a broken, interrupted manner; without regularity.—**2.** In broken or imperfect language.

If you will love me soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to hear you confess it *brokenly* with your English tongue.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

brokenness (brō'kn-nes), *n.* [< *broken* + *-ness*.] The state of being broken. **Broken-ness of heart**, the state of having the spirits crushed by grief or despair: object mental misery.

Helpless, hopeless *brokenness of heart*.
Byron, Cain, iii. 22.

Nor was this stimulation the effect of content, but of mere stupefaction and *brokenness of heart*. The iron had entered into his soul.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

broken-winded (brō'kn-win'ded), *a.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse. See *broken* and *wind*[2].

broker (brō'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *broker* (ML. reflex *brocerius*), usually *brokour*, *brocour* (AF. *brocour*, ML. *brocetor*; also, with prefix, AF. *abrocour*, ML. *abrocator*, with a corresponding verb, AF. *abroker*, ML. **abrocare* (also in deriv. *abrocamentum*: see *abbrochment*), act as a broker); prob. of Lō. origin (cf. MLG. *broker*, a broker, = East Frisic. *broker*, a broker (*schips-broker*, a ship-broker); prob. orig. 'one who uses, occupies, manages'; cf. MD. *broke*, *bruyck*, *breuk*, D. *gebruik*, use, custom (MLG. *bruk*, *bruke*, use, usufruct), = OHG. *bruh*, G. *brauch*, custom, *gebrauch*, custom, use, employment, etc., = Dan. *brug* = Sw. *bruk*, use, employment, custom, trade, business; from the verb, MD. *bruycken*, *ghebruycken*, D. *gebruiken*, use, possess, = MLG. *bruken*, use, need, refl. use, have to do with, = OHG. *brūhhan*, MHG. *brūchen*, *brūchen*, use, need, = AS. *brūcan*, ME. *bruken*, *brouken*, *broken*, use, possess, enjoy, digest, mod. E. *brook*, endure: see *brook*[1], *v.*, and *brucken*, deal in second-hand goods, is prob. of the same origin.] **1.** A middleman or agent who, for a commission or rate per cent. on the value of the transaction, negotiates for others the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, commodities, or property of any kind, or who attends to the doing of something for another. Brokers are of several kinds, according to the nature of the business to which their attention is confined, as *stock-brokers*, *exchange-brokers*, *bill-brokers*, *cotton-brokers*, *ship-brokers*, etc. See these words.

Tom Folio is a *broker* in learning, employed to get together good editions, and store the library of great men.
Addison, Tom Folio.

2. One who lends money on pledges, or lets out articles for hire; a pawnbroker, or a lender of goods.

The price of these his clothes I do not know, gentlemen; Those jewels are the *broker's* now: they stand bound for 'em!
Fletcher, Widgeone Chase, iv. 1.

3†. A pimp or procurer; a pander.

I May be, you look'd I should petition to you,
As you were *brokers* for your sweet pursuants,
To play the *brokers* for my furtherance.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

Hence, *broker*, lackey! impony and shame
Pursue thy life.
Shak., T. and C., v. 11.

[Some editions read *broker-lackey*.]

Broker's note, a bought or sold note: a voucher delivered by a broker to his principal containing particulars of sale or purchase.—**Broker's office**, a broker's office. See *custom-house*.—**Street broker, or curbstone broker**, a stock-broker who does business outside of an exchange, but who carries out the orders of others by transactions in the streets, or by going from office to office. [U. S.]

brokerage (brō'kėr-āj), *n.* [*broker* + *-age*; substituted for earlier *brokage*.] **1.** The business or employment of a broker.—**2.** The fee commonly allowed or charged for transacting business as a broker.

brokerly† (brō'kėr-li), *a.* [*broker* + *-ly*[1].] Mean; servile.

He had determined that thou should'st have come
In a Spanish suit, and have carried her so; and he,
A *brokerly* slave! goes, puts it on himself.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

brokery (brō'kėr-i), *n.* [*broker* + *-y*.] The business of a broker. *Marlowe*.

broking (brō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *broke*[3], *v.*] **1.** Engaged as a broker.—**2.** Pertaining to the business of a broker or a pawnbroker.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1.

3. Pandering; pimping.

Is't you, Sir Pandarus, the *broking* knight of Troy?
Chapman and Shirley, The Ball, Comedies, ii. 1.

brokket. See *brocket*[1], *brocket*[2], etc.

broma (brō'mä), *n.* [Gr. βρῶμα, food, < βιβρώσκειν, 2d aor. ἔβρων, eat; cf. *bopa*, food, L. *vorare*, devour, from the same root.] **1.** Aliment.—**2.** A preparation from cocoa-seeds or -beans, used in decoction as a beverage.

bromal (brō'mal), *n.* [< *bromine* + *al*(*cohol*).] A compound (CBr_3COH) obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It is a colorless, oily fluid, of a penetrating odor and sharp, burning taste. It has been used in medicine, having properties similar to those of chloral.

bromaloin (brō'ma-loin), *n.* [< *bromal* + (*bor*)*ic*)*oin*.] A substance ($C_{24}H_{30}Br_6O_{14}$) derived from barbaloin by replacing six hydrogen with six bromine atoms. It crystallizes in yellow needles.

bromate (brō'māt), *n.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the combination of bromic acid with a base.

bromatography (brō-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [Gr. βρώματα, food, + -γραφια, < γράφειν, write, describe.] A description of foods. Also *bromography*. See *bromatology*.

bromatology (brō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. βρώματα, food, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *bromography* and *bromatography*.

brome (brōm), *n.* [Gr. βρῶμος, a stench: see *bromine*.] Same as *bromine*.

brome-grass (brōm'gras), *n.* [< *brome*, E. for NL. *Bromus*, + *grass*.] A common name for grasses of the genus *Bromus*, of which there are about 40 species widely distributed, chiefly through the northern temperate zone. They are usually tufted tall herbs (see *Festuca*), but are mostly coarse, and of comparatively little value. Chess or cheat (*B. secalinus*) and soft brome-grass (*B. mollis*) have also been cultivated as annual forage grasses. Also, corruptly, *broom-grass*.

Bromelia (brō-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., named for Olaf *Bromel*, a Swedish botanist (1639–1705).] A genus of American tropical plants, of the natural order *Bromeliaceæ*, including four or five species having rigid, spiny-margined leaves closely packed upon a short stem. The wild pinapple (*B. Pinguin*) is a native of tropical or subtropical regions of America, and many of these epiphytes. The order includes the pinapple (*Ananas*) and some valuable fiber-plants. See *Bromeliaceæ*, and cut under *Tillandsia*. The other more important genera are *Tillandsia* (to which the Spanish moss of the southern United States belongs), *Pitcairnia*, *Æchmea*, and *Billbergia*, many species of which are cultivated in hothouses for their curious habit and showy flowers.

bromhydrate (brōm-hī'drāt), *n.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *hydrate*.] Same as *hydrobromate*.

bromias (brō'mi-as), *n.*; pl. *bromiades* (brō-mī'a-dēz). [Gr. βρομιάς, a large cup.] In *orchesol.*, a cup or drinking-vessel of the type of the scyphus, but of larger size.

bromic (brō'mik), *a.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to bromine.—**Bromic acid**, an acid containing bromine and oxygen, with hydrobromic acid as a base.—**Bromic silver**, the mineral bromyrite.

bromide (brō'mīd or -mid), *n.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ide*[2].] A compound formed by the action of bromine with another element or with an organic radical. Also *bromuret*.

bromidrosi (brō-mid-rō'si-s), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρῶμος, a stench, + ἱδρώς, sweat, perspiration.] Fetid perspiration.

brominated (brō'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *bromine* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *chem.*, treated or combined with bromine. *Fownes*.

bromine (brō'min), *n.* [< NL. *bromininum*, < Gr. βρῶμος, also βρόμος, a stench.] Chemical symbol, Br; atomic weight, 79.95. A non-metallic element allied in its chemical relations to chlorine and iodine. It is a dark-reddish liquid, opaque except in thin layers, which layers when held up, have a specific gravity of 3.18 at 32° F. It is volatile, and emits at ordinary temperatures reddish-brown vapors which have a powerful suffocating odor, and are intensely irritating to the mucous membrane. When dropped on the skin, bromine produces painful sores. It is not found native, but occurs combined with bases in very minute quantities in sea-water and the saline waters of marine plants, and in larger amount in certain mineral springs. Some ores of silver also contain bromine in combination. With hydrogen bromine forms hydrobromic acid (HBr) and with bromine or hydrobromic acid most metals form compounds called bromides, which are largely employed in medicine. Bromine itself is also used medicinally in very dilute solutions. Also called *brome*.

brominism (brō'min-izm), *n.* [< *bromine* + *-ism*.] Same as *bromism*.

bromism (brō'mizm), *n.* See *bromize*.

bromism (brō'mizm), *n.* [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ism*.] A diseased condition produced by excessive use of bromides. It is characterized by somnolence, weakened mental and muscular power, feeble and staggering gait, impaired senses, diminished reflex excitability, suppression of sexual instinct, eruption on the skin, feebleness of the heart, catarrh, etc. Also called *bromism*.

bromite (brō'mīt), *n.* Same as *bromyrite*.

bromize (brō'mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bromized*, ppr. *bromizing*. [< *brom*(*ine*) + *-ize*.] In *photog.*, to prepare or treat with a bromide. Also spelled *bromise*.

bromlite (brom'līt), *n.* [< *Bromley* (Bromley Hill in Cumberland, England) + *-ite*[2].] A car-

bromlite bonate of barium and calcium in orthorhombic crystals, intermediate between witherite and strontianite. Also called *witostite*.

bromochloralum (bro″mō-klō″ra-lum), *n.* A solution of the chlorid and bromide of aluminium, frequently used as a disinfectant.

bromoform (bro″mō-form), *n.* [*bromine* + *-form*, as in *chloroform*, q. v.] A colorless limpid liquid of agreeable odor, formed by the action of bromine and potassium hydrate on wood-spirit or ordinary alcohol. It is analogous to chloroform, but contains bromine in place of chlorine.

bromogelatin (bro″mō-jel′a-tin), *a.* Formed from or prepared with certain bromides together with silver nitrate and gelatin, as the sensitive emulsions used for preparing dry plates in photographic work. See *emulsion* and *developer*.

bromography (bro-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *βρῶμα*, food, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *bromatography*.

bromo-iodized (bro″mō-i′ō-dīzd), *a.* Impregnated with bromides and iodides, as the collodion plate used in the wet process of photography.

bromuret (bro′mū-ret), *n.* [< *bromine* + *-uret*.] Same as *bromid*.

bromureted (bro′mū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *bromuret* + *-ed*².] Impregnated or combined with bromine.

Bromus (bro′mus), *n.* [NL. (L. *bromos* in Pliny) < Gr. *βρόμος*, also *βρόμη*, a kind of oats, from same root as *βροῦκειν*, eat, and *βρύειν*, food: see *broma*.] A genus of grasses; the bromegrass (which see).

bromyrite (bro′mi-rīt), *n.* [*bromide*) + (*ar*)*gyrite*.] Native silver bromide, of a yellowish-green color, occurring at Huelgoat in Brittany, in Mexico, and in Chile, accompanying other ores of silver. Sometimes called *bromite* and *bromic silver*.

bronchi, *n.* Plural of *bronchus*.

bronchial (brong′ki-al), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, in sing. *βρόγχιον*, equiv. to *βρόγχος*, the windpipe; cf. *βρόγχια*, the gills; see *bronchia*.] The bronchial tubes. See *bronchial*.

bronchial (brong′ki-al), *a.* [< *bronchia* + *-al*.] Belonging to the bronchi or the bronchia.—**Bronchial arteries**, branches of the aorta accompanying the bronchial tubes.—**Bronchial glands.** See *gland*.—**Bronchial hemorrhagia**. Same as *bronchorrhagia*.—**Bronchial membrane**, the mucous membrane lining the bronchi and bronchial tubes.—**Bronchial tubes**, the ramifications of the bronchi, terminating in the infundibula of the lungs.—**Bronchial veins**, the veins accompanying the bronchial tubes and emptying into the superior intercostal and azygous veins.

bronchic (brong′kik), *a.* [< *bronchus* + *-ic*.] Same as *bronchial*.

bronchidesmus (brong-ki-des′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *δεσμός*, a band, tie, < *δεῖν*, bind, tie.] The bronchial web which unites the bronchi of birds to some extent.

The membrane . . . which was termed by Carrod the *bronchidesmus* is complete in the storks.
Proc. Zoöl. Soc., June, 1886, p. 321.

bronchiectasic (brong″ki-ek-tas′ik), *a.* [< *bronchiectasis* + *-ic*; prop. "*bronchiectatic*.] Like or pertaining to bronchiectasis.

bronchiectasis (brong-ki-ek′ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχια*, bronchial tubes, + *ἔκτασις*, extension, < *ἐκτείνειν* = L. *extendere*, extend.] In *pathol.*, dilatation of the bronchial tubes as produced in phthisis and chronic bronchitis.

bronchiole (brong′ki-ōl), *n.* [*bronchus*.] A small bronchial tube.

bronchiolitis (brong-ki″ō-lī′tis), *n.*; pl. *bronchioli* (-li). [NL., dim. of *bronchus*, q. v.] A bronchiole.

bronchiostenosis (brong″ki-os-te-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes, + *στένωσις*, contraction, < *στενοῦν*, contract, narrow, < *στενός*, narrow.] In *pathol.*, contraction of a bronchus or a bronchial tube.

bronchitic (brong-kit′ik), *a.* [*bronchitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bronchitis.

bronchitis (brong-kī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *bronchus*, with suffix *-itis* (see *bronchia*).] In *pathol.*, an inflammation of the bronchial membrane. It is a complaint of very frequent occurrence, and may be acute or chronic.—**Capillary bronchitis**, inflammation involving the minute bronchial tubes.

broncho, *n.* See *bronco*.

bronchocele (brong′kō-sēl or -sē′lē), *n.* [< Gr. *βρογχοκήλη*, a tumor in the throat, < *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Same as *goiter*.

bronchohemorrhagia (brong″kō-hem-ō-rā′ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, windpipe, + *αἱμορ-ραγία*, hemorrhage.] A term proposed by Andral for the exudation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called *bronchial hemorrhage*.

bronchophonic (brong-kō-fon′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of bronchophony.

bronchophony (brong-kof′ō-ni), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound of the voice heard in auscultation of the chest. It is loud, near, and thrilling, but not so distinctly articulated as in pectoriloquy.

bronchopneumonia (brong″kō-nū-mō-nī′ti-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *πνευμονία*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lung-substance, associated with and usually secondary to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the smaller bronchial tubes. Also called *catarrhal* and *lobular pneumonia*.

bronchopneumonitis (brong-kō-nū-mō-nī′tis), *n.* [As *bronchopneumonia* + *-itis*.] Same as *bronchopneumonia*.

bronchorrhagia (brong-kō-rā′ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *-ραγία*, < *βήγνυναι*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

bronchorrhœa (brong-kō-rē′ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, flux, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, copious exudation from the bronchial tubes.

bronchostenosis (brong-kō-ste-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *στένωσις*, contraction: see *bronchiostenosis*.] In *pathol.*, constriction of a bronchus.

bronchotome (brong′kō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *τομή*, cutting, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an instrument for making the incision into the larynx or trachea in the operation of bronchotomy. There are many forms.

bronchotomy (brong-kot′ō-mi), *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *τομή*, late form of *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, the act of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx, usually for the purpose of affording a passage for air into and out of the lungs when any foreign body or accidental stricture in the usual channels, or to extract foreign bodies which have lodged in the trachea. The operation is performed when the opening is made into the trachea, and *laryngotomy* when made into the larynx.

bronchotracheal (brong-kō-trā′kē-al), *a.* [< *bronchus* + *trachea* + *-al*.] Situated partly in the bronchi and partly in the trachea: specifically applied to the syringeal musculature of haplophonous birds, which is usually of this character. Also *tracheobronchial*.

bronchus (brong′kus), *n.*; pl. *bronchi* (-ki). [NL., < Gr. *βρόγχος*, the windpipe: see *bronchia*.] Either of the two main branches of the trachea: also sometimes used to denote any small bronchial tube. See *trachea*, *lung*, and cut under *thorax*.

bronco (brong′kō), *n.* [Commonly, but incorrectly, spelled *broncho*; appar. a particular application of Sp. *bronco*, rough, rude, sturdy, crusty, crabbed, morose, = It. *bronco*, rough, rude, coarse, awkward.] On the northwestern plains of the United States, an unbroken or imperfectly broken horse, usually a mustang or Indian pony.

In and out among the craft of heavier burden shuffled the small, tough *broncho*. *The Century*, XXXI. 65.

brondt, *n.* A Middle English form of *brand*.

brongniardite (bron-yär′dīt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist A. *Brongniart* (1770–1847).] A sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring massive in Mexico, with grayish-black color and metallic luster.

brontea, *n.* Plural of *bronteum*.

Bronteidæ (bron-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bronteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites.

Brontes (bron′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Βρόντης*, one of the Cyclopes, lit. 'thunderer,' < *βροντή*, thunder.] A genus of Devonian trilobites, having a broad bilobating tail, giving name to a family *Bronteidæ*. Also *Bronteus*.

bronteum (bron-tē′um), *n.*; pl. *brontea* (-ä). [< Gr. *βροντεῖον*, < *βροντή*, thunder.] In the ancient theater, a machine for producing sound in imitation of thunder.

Bronteus (bron′tē-us), *n.* [NL.: see *Brontes*.] Same as *Brontes*.

brontolith (bron′tō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *βροντή*, thunder, + *λίθος*, stone.] An aërolite or meteorolite; literally, a thunder-stone.

brontology (bron-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *βροντή*, thunder, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.

Brontosaurus (bron-tō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βροντή*, thunder, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of huge fossil dinosaurian reptiles, notable for their small head and diminutive brain-cavity, the whole skull not exceeding some of the neck-bones in size. One species was about 50 feet long, and probably weighed 20 tons or more.

Brontotheriidæ (bron″tō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brontotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of large perissodactyl ungulate mammals from the Miocene of North America, established for the reception of the genus *Brontotherium*: same as *Menodontidæ* and *Titanotheriidæ*.

Brontotherium (bron-tō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βροντή*, thunder, + *θήριον*, beast.] A genus of gigantic extinct perissodactyls, typical of the family *Brontotheriidæ*.

Brontozoum (bron-tō-zō′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρόντη*, one of the Cyclopes (see *Brontes*), + *ζῷον*, animal.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known only by their tracks in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. The stride was about 8 feet, and the length of the footprint about 17 inches.

bronze (bronz), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *brons* = G. *bronze* = Dan. *bronze* = Sw. *brons*, < F. *bronze* = Sp. *bronce* = Pg. *bronze*, < It. *bronzo*, bronze (cf. Bulg. Serv. Russ. *bronza*, Sloven. *bronec*, *brunec*, *brunc*, Pol. *bronz*, Alban. *brunzε*, Xir. *μπρούντζος*, bronze, appar. from the Rom.), < ML. *bronzinus*, *brunzinus*, adj., < It. *bronzino*, bronzed), bronze; perhaps, as some suppose, altered through Rom. influence from an orig. Teut. word, cf. *brunet*, *brown*, prop. adj., brown, but found only as a noun (also *brunzino*), applied to a horse, < *brunus* (> It. *bruno*, F. *brun*, etc.), brown, < OHG. *brûn* = AS. *brûn*, *br*, brown: see *brown*, and cf. *burnish*.] *n.* 1. An alloy of which copper forms the predominating portion, and into the composition of which tin and zinc enter in greater or less quantity. The name is also given to alloys containing no tin. The proportion of copper in various bronzes is usually between 80 and 90 per cent., in most it falls as low as 75. The proportion of tin in the bronzes of different ages and those used for different purposes is rarely more than that of copper. Bronze used for bells has the largest amount of tin; in some it reaches 25 per cent. The bronze formerly most commonly contained about 10 per cent. of tin and often a small amount of zinc. Statuary bronze is, and has been from the beginning of its use for the purpose, of very variable composition. In some statuary called bronze there is less than 1 per cent. of tin, and zinc is present in sufficient quantity almost to justify calling the material brass. The zinc in various pieces of statuary cast within the past two or three hundred years, and erected in some of the principal cities of Europe, varies in quantity between 1 per cent. to 8. Lead is present in many bronzes, but usually in small amount, rarely being found as high as 3 per cent. Its use is of importance to both the arts and commerce, and is also of great historical interest, since it has been known from remote ages over a large part of the world. It is preferred to simple unalloyed copper, on account both of its color and of the greater durability. Among prehistoric races the use of bronze preceded that of iron; and among their remains are found swords, axes, and other cutting instruments of this material, sometimes artistically made and ornamented, as well as domestic implements and utensils of different kinds. The ancient Greeks, Romans, etc., made statuary of it in enormous quantities, and also coins, recording tablets, and a great variety of articles of common use. It is now not only used for cannon (for which purpose it has been in a great part supplanted by steel), bells, and statuary, but also for parts of various machines, especially bearings, and for screw-propellers. The beauty and durability of bronze have long depended in no small degree on the color and composition of the oxidized film or patina which forms upon it when it is exposed to the weather. This is called in *portion* (which see). In recent times numerous experiments have been made with a view to improve the quality of bronze in various ways, in particular by the addition of small quantities of other substances, especially nickel. The most important result of these experiments seems to be *phosphor-bronze*, an alloy patented by the Belgian metallurgists about 1870, and now extensively used where exceptional resistance to wear are required. The amount of phosphorus in phosphor-bronze is less than 1 per cent., and the effect is produced probably due to its reduction action on the oxids of the other metals during the process of manufacture. Phosphor-bronze is of finer grain than common, and is believed to be much more durable, than ordinary bronze; and it is thought by many that it will eventually be proved to be the best material for artillery. Extensive experiments have also been made with manganese, nickel, and other metals. *Aluminium bronze* is an alloy of copper and aluminium now in use, especially where tensile strength is required. So-called *steel bronze* is bronze hardened by mechanical compression. It has not come into general use, but was intended by its inventor to be used for cannon. See *aluminium*.

2. A work of art, as a statuette, bust, or model, composed of bronze, whether cast or wrought.—3. A brown pigment or coloring substance

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resembling bronze; bronze-powder.—4. Boldness; impudence; brass.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 199.

Amber bronze. See *amber*?.—**Bavarian bronze.** See *Bavarian*.—**Chemical bronze**, nitromuriate of platinum, an excellent but expensive bronzing liquid.—**Malleable bronze**, an alloy of copper and zinc which contains in addition 1 to 2 per cent. of mercury.—**Manganese bronze**, an alloy formed by the addition of from 1 to 2 per cent. of manganese to the proportions of copper and zinc used in making brass.—**White bronze**, a generic name given to the lighter bronzes in approach the color of tin.

II. *a.* 1. Made of or resembling bronze: as, a *bronze* statue.—2. Characterized by the use of bronze: as, the *bronze* age.—**Bronze are.** See *archæological ages*, under *age*.—**Bronze coloring**, surface effect resembling that of bronze, produced either directly by application of color to the surface, or indirectly by chemical action to the action of acids, salts, and coloring matter. See *bronzing*.—**Bronze green.** See *green*.—**Bronze turkey**, a large variety of domestic turkey with dark-brown plumage having a brilliant metallic luster.

bronze (bronz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bronzed*, ppr. *bronzing*. [= F. *bronzer* = Sp. *bronzear*, Osp. *bronzar* = It. *bronzare*, *bronzire*; cf. It. *abbronzare*, tan, scorch, sunburn, imbrown; from the noun.] 1. To make brown or of the color of bronze, as by exposure to heat.

Seam'd with an ancient sword cut on the cheek,
And bruised and *bronzed*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

His face was *bronzed* as though by burning climes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 414.

2. To give the color or appearance of bronze to, as by applying copper-dust or -leaf to the surface, etc.—3. To harden or make like bronze; hence, figuratively, to make hard or unfeeling.

The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom instead of his forehead. *Scott.*

bronze-backer (bronz'bak'ėr), *n.* A name given to the black-bass.

Bronze-backer is one of its pet names among the anglers.
Goode, American Fishes.

bronzed (bronzd), *p. a.* Colored by bronzing; of a bronze color; tanned.—**Bronzed glass**, ornamental glass of dark-green paste, which has been exposed to corrosive vapors, so that the surface is iridescent when seen by reflected light.—**Bronzed-skin disease.** Same as *Addison's disease* (which see, under *disease*).

bronze-gold (bronz'gōld), *n.* A name given to all the so-called bronzes which have a golden color.

bronze-liquid (bronz'lik'wid), *n.* A kind of varnish mixed with bronze-powder to make bronze-paint.

bronze-liquor (bronz'lik'ọr), *n.* A solution of antimony chlorid and copper sulphate, used for bronzing gun-barrels, etc.

bronze-paint (bronz'pānt), *n.* A pigment consisting of bronze-powder with varnish as a vehicle. Commonly called *gold-paint*.

bronze-powder (bronz'pou'dėr), *n.* A pigment made by reducing leaves of Dutch metal, or some similar alloy, to powder. The color is varied as may be desired from pale-yellow to deep-red, by using different proportions of the component metals, copper and zinc.

bronzewing (bronz'wing), *n.* A name for certain species of Australian pigeons, forming the genus *Phaps*, distinguished by the bronze color of their plumage. The common bronze-winged grounddove, *P. histrionica*, abounds in all the Australian colonies, and is a plump bird, often weighing a pound, much esteemed for the table.

bronzify (bron'zi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bronzified*, ppr. *bronzifying*. [< *bronze* + *-ify*.] To make like bronze; cast in bronze; represent in a bronze figure or statue.

St. Michael descending upon the Fiend has been caught and *bronzified* just as he lighted on the castle of St. Angelo. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, xiii.

bronzine (bron'zin), *a.* [= It. *bronzino*, bronzed, sunburnt (cf. Mil. *bronzinna*, n., bronze); < *bronze* + *-ine*1.] Resembling bronze; bronze-colored.

bronzing (bron'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bronze*, *v.*] 1. The process of giving a bronze-like surface to metals, plaster, wood, and other substances. This is commonly effected by the application of a liquid called *chemical bronze*, a solution of the chlorid (nitro-muriate) of platinum; it may also be done by the electrotype process, or by dusting with a bronze-powder any surface which has been rubbed with linseed-oil varnish. 2. A metallic color or iridescent appearance as of bronze.

By this time the dark shadows ought to show the greenish, almost metallic look known as bronzing.
Lea, Photography, p. 45.

Bronzing-salt, antimony chlorid, so called because it is used in the process of browning gun-barrels and other articles of iron. Bronze-liquor.

bronzing-machine (bron'zing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for decorating wall-papers, fabrics, labels, etc., with bronze-powder.

bronzist (bron'zist), *n.* [< *bronze* + *-ist*.] One who casts bronzes, or works in bronze.

bronzite (bron'zīt), *n.* [< *bronze* + *-ite*1.] A ferriferous variety of the mineral enstatite, having sometimes a submetallic bronze-like luster due to microscopic inclusions.

bronzy (bron'zi), *a.* [< *bronze* + *-y*1.] Resembling bronze: as, a *bronzy* appearance.

The Chinidea maritima, which is found only on sandy sea-shores, is of a pale *bronzy* yellow, so as to be almost invisible. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 57.

brod1 (brod), *n.* Same as *breed*.

brod2 (brod), *n.* See *brow*, II.

brooch1 (brōch or brōch), *n.* [Same as *broach*, q. v., *brooch* being the commoner spelling of the word in this sense.] An ornamental clasp consisting of a pin and a projecting or covering

Brooch of the Mycenæan period, found at St. Denis and now in the Musée de Cluny. (From "Hist. de Matière Indus.")

shield, used for fastening the dress, or merely for display. When the garment is large and heavy, as a cloak or the ecclesiastical cope, the brooch has generally been found insufficient, and has been replaced by the agraffe or some other form of clasp. Ornamental brooches are now worn mostly by women, but were formerly worn by both sexes, sometimes on the hat or cap. Also spelled *broach*.

He has a wide beard and flowing yellow hair; a green cloak wrapped around him; a bright silver *brooch* in his cloak over his breast.
Quoted by *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccccxlvi.

With *brooches* and aiglets of gold upon their caps.
E. Robinson, tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, ii. 6.

Honour 'a a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat at all times. *B. Jonson*.

brooch1 (brōch or brōch), *v. t.* [< *brooch*1, *n.*] To adorn with or as with a brooch or brooches. [Rare.]

Not the imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar over shall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *A. and C.*, iv. 12.

brooch2 (brōch), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A monotint, or picture in one color, as a sepia sketch.

brood1 (brōd), *n.* [< ME. *brood*, *brod*, < AS. *bród* (= D. *breed* = MLG. *bröt* = OHG. MHG. *bruot*, G. *brut*), brood; with formative *-d*, from the same root (√*bar*, *bear*, *bear*) as G. *brühe*, broth: see *broil*2. Hence *breed*, q. v.] 1. Offspring; progeny.

The lion roars and gluts his tawny *brood*. *Wordsworth*.

2. A batch; the young birds hatched in one nest, or those placed together in the care of one hen, or in an artificial brooder: as, a *brood* of chickens or of ducks.—3. That which is bred; species generally; that which is produced; hence, figuratively, sort or kind.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes, . . .
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poisons?
Addison, Cato.

4. In *mining*, any heterogeneous mixture with tin or copper ore, as rounder or kin-jack. *R. Hunt*.—5. A north of Scotland name for salmon-fry.—**Ants' brood.** See *ant*1.—**To sit on brood**, to be in the act of brooding, like a bird sitting on eggs; figuratively, to ponder.

There's something in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy *sits on brood*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

—**Syn. 2.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*.

brood2 (brōd), *v.* [< ME. *broden*, *brood* (*i brod*, brood), equiv. to the earlier *breden*, breed: see *breed*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sit persistently on eggs, covering and warming them with the body and wings, for the purpose of hatching them: said of birds.

Brahyn, as hyrdys, foxes, tellifox. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 53.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread
Dove like sat'st *brooding* on the vast abyss.
Milton, P. L., i. 21.

2. To rest fixedly like a brooding bird.

Raven darkness *brooded* o'er the deep.
Sir W. Jones.

3. To meditate long and anxiously; remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; have the mind dwelling persistently on a subject; with *on* or *over*.

Half mad
With exile, and with *brooding* on her wrongs.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

II. *trans.* 1. To sit over, cover, and cherish; as, a hen *broods* her chicks; hence, to nourish.

The thrifty earth that bringeth out
And *broodeth* up her breed.
Warner, Albion's Eng., ii. 11.

2. To cherish with care.

See how he *broods* the boy. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 1.

She broods and blesses them, she calms and gathers me.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 138.

3. To ponder over; plan or mature with care: as, "to *brood* war," *Bacon*, War with Spain.

You'll sit and *brood* your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden*.

brood2†, *a.* An obsolete form of *broad*.

brood-capsule (brōd'kap'sūl), *n.* A cyst or capsule in which tænia-heads are developed, as an echinococcus (which see).

brood-cavity (brōd'kav'i-ti), *n.* A brood-pouch, in general.

brood-cell (brōd'sel), *n.* In *bee-culture*, a cell of a honeycomb destined for the reception of a larva. The brood-cells are separated from the honey-cells, generally occupying a different comb.

brooder (brō'dėr), *n.* A device for the artificial rearing of young chickens or other birds. It consists essentially of an inclosed run, where the young birds are fed, and a covered place next below to run into, which is kept at a temperature of about 80° F., either by means of a lamp placed beneath the floor, or by hot air or water-pipes carried above or below the space occupied by the chicks.

brooding (brō'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brood*2, *v.*] 1. Sitting, as a bird on her eggs: as, a *brooding* hen.

Still did the nightingale
Unto his *brooding* mate tell all his tale.
Drummond of Hawthornden, Poems, Sonnet, p. 100.

2. Warming: as, "the *brooding* heat," *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.—3. Pondering; thinking deeply; disposed to ponder or think deeply: as, a *brooding* disposition.

I could cite many instances where the *brooding* humor . . . of our new people long since cropped out in rhyme.
Bret Harte, Poets of America, p. 30.

4. Settled; rooted; fixed in the heart: a figurative use derived from the steadfastness with which a bird sits on her eggs.

A brooding and unavowed hostility.
Milman, Latin Christianity, II. ix.

brood-mare (brōd'mār), *n.* A mare kept for breeding.

brood-pouch (brōd'pouch), *n.* A pouch, or some similar cavity of the body of an animal, in which eggs or young are received and detained for a time. See *brood-cavity*.

He [the male stickleback] only hears the *brood-pouch* and alone builds the nest. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 104.

In the Entoprocta there is a peculiar *brood-pouch*.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 455.

brood-space (brōd'spās), *n.* A brood-cavity.

An egg in the *brood-space* formed between the body and the mantle. *Gosse*, Comp. Anat. Manual, p. 208.

broody (brō'di), *a.* [< ME. **brody*, < AS. *brōdig* = G. *brütig*), broody, < *brōd*, brood.] 1. Of a brooding disposition; inclined to brood or sit, as a hen.

Tegetmeier states that a cross between two non-sitting varieties (of the common fowl) almost invariably produces a strongly broody breed, which is one of the most remarkable steadiness. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Origin of Civilisation, p. 254.

2. Breeding or adapted for breeding: as, a *broody* bird.

brook1 (brůk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brooke*, *broke*; < ME. *brook*, *brok*, < AS. *bróc*, a stream, = D. *broek* = MLG. *brök*, LG. *brook*, a marsh, pool, = OHG. *bruoch*, MHG. *bruoch*, G. *bruch*, a marsh, bog; perhaps orig. a gushing stream (cf. *spring*), being possibly connected remotely with AS. *brecan*, etc., break, burst forth: see *break*.] A natural stream of water, too small to be called a river.

Springs make little rivulets; those united make *brooks*; and those coming together make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea. *Locke*.

Brook-trout. See *trout*.—**To fly at the brook.** See *fly*.

brook2 (brůk), *v. i.* [Appar. < *brook*1, *n.*] To draw together and threaten: said of the clouds: with *up*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

brook3 (brůk), *v. t.* [< ME. *brooken*, *broken*, later forms of *broken*, *bruken*, use, possess, enjoy; cf. food, digest (whence the mod. sense of 'stomach, endure'); < AS. *brúcan* (pret. *bréac*, pl. *brucon*, pp. *brocen*), use, have the use of, enjoy, eap. food, = OS. *brūkan* = OFries. *brūka* = MD. *bruycken*, *ghebruycken*, D. *gebruiken* = MLG. *bruken*, use, = OHG. *brūhhan*, MHG. *brūchen*, G. *brauchen*, use, need, = Goth. *brūkjan*, use, = L. *frui* (for **frugvi*), enjoy (> *fruor*, fruits, *fructus*, fruit; see *frmi*), perhaps = Skt. √ *bhuj* (for **bhrvij*), enjoy, esp. food. See *broil*2.

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also *fruit, fructify*, etc.] 14. To use; enjoy; have the full employment of.

So mot I brouke wel myn eyen twaye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 479.

2t. To earn; deserve.

Which name she *brooked* as well for her proportion and grace as for the many happy voyages she made in her Majesty's service.
Sir R. Hawkins, Voyage to the South Sea, p. 11.

3. To bear; endure; support; put up with: always in a negative sense.

Your son, sir, insulted me in a manner which my honour could not *brook*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 2.

To leisurely delights and sauntering thoughts
That brook no ceiling narrower than the skies.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

brook-fish (brůk'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidæ* and genus *Fundulus*: same as *killifish* and *mummychog*. [Local, U. S.]

brookite (brůk'īt), *n.* [After Henry James *Brooke*, an English crystallographer (1771–1857).] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxid occurs in nature. It is found in orthorhombic crystals of a brown or yellow color to black, and admantine to metallic luster. A similar mineral is known for the same mineral. *Arkansite* is an iron-black variety from Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

brooklet (brůk'let), *n.* [< *brook*1 + *dim.* *-let.*] A small brook. *Longfellow.*

brooklime (brůk'lim), *n.* [< ME. *brokelempe, brokelembe, brokelimpe*, < *brok*, brook, + *lemp*, etc.; of obscure origin.] A plant, *Veronica Beccabunga*, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes. The American brooklime is *V. Americana*.

brook-mint (brůk'mint), *n.* [< AS. *bröcminte*, < *bröc*, brook, + *minte*, mint.] The water-mint, *Mentha sylvestris*.

brook-moss (brůk'môs), *n.* A name given to species of the genus *Dichelyma*, slender aquatic mosses, with elongated leaves in three ranks, and with the fruit on short lateral branches.

brook-trout (brůk'trout'), *n.* See *trout*.

brookweed (brůk'wēd), *n.* A plant, the water-pimpernel, *Samolus Valerandi*. See *Samolus*.

brooky (brůk'i), *a.* [< *brook*1 + *-y*1.] Abounding with brooks: as, "Hebron's *brooky* sides," *J. Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

broom1 (brōm), *n.* [< ME. *broom, brom*, broom (the plant, L. *genista*) (also applied to the birch-risk, L. *myrica*), a brush, < AS. *bröm* = MD. *broem* (ef. MLG. *brâm*, LG. *brasm*), broom (L. *genista*); ove *bramble*.] 1. The popular name of several plants (mostly leguminous) shrubs, characterized by long, slender branches and numerous yellow flowers. The common or Scotch broom is the *Cytisus Scoparius*, a handsome plant throughout Europe, and famous as the *planta genista* (French *plante genêt*) whose name gave to the Plantagenets. It is a valuable remedy in dropsy, being one of the most efficient of hydragogues, and its seeds are used as a substitute for coffee. Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*) is a closely allied species, as is also the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*), which is sometimes much used as a yellow dye and as the basis of the once celebrated Kendal green. See *genista* under *Genista* and *Genisteæ*.

2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, etc.: so called from being originally made of the broom-plant. Brooms are now made in Europe of much the same other materials and in the United States their manufacture from broomcorn is an important business. A broom (*Spartium*) of a vessel indicates that she is for sale, a sign derived probably from the old habit of displaying bushes at shops and taverns.—**Butcher's broom**, a prickly illaceous shrub, *Ruscus aculeatus*: so called from its use by butchers in Europe in sweeping their blocks. Also called *knee-holly*.—**Yellow broom**, a name sometimes given in the United States to the wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

broom1 (brōm), *v. t.* [< *broom*1, *n.*] To sweep, or clear away, as with a broom.

The poor old workpeople *broomed* away the fallen leaves.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lviii.

broom2 (brōm), *v. t.* Same as *bream*2.

broom-brush (brōm'brush), *n.* A whisk-broom or clothes-brush made from broom-corn. [U. S.]

broom-bush (brōm'bůsh), *n.* A weedy annual composite, *Parthenium Histerophorus*, of tropical America.

broom-corn (brōm'kôrn), *n.* A variety of *Sorghum vulgare*, a tall reed-like grass, rising to a height of 8 or 10 feet, a native of India. The branched panicles are made into brooms and whisks, for which purpose the plant is largely cultivated in the United States. The seed is used as feed for cattle.

broom-grass (brōm'gras), *n.* 1. Same as *brome-grass*.—2. In the United States, some species of *Andropogon*, as *A. scoparius* and *A. macrourus*. Also called *broom-sedge*.

broom-head (brōm'hed), *n.* An adjustable clasp for holding bunches of broom-corn to a broom-handle.

broom-rape (brōm'rāp), *n.* A name given to parasitic leafless plants of the genus *Orobanche*, and in the United States to species of the similar allied genera *Phelipæa* and *Aphyllon*. See *Orobanchaceæ*.

broom-root (brōm'rōt), *n.* A root exported from Mexico and used in the manufacture of brushes. It is supposed to be the root of a grass, also known in trade as *Mexican* or *French whisk*.

broom-sedge (brōm'sej), *n.* Same as *broom-grass*.

broomstaff (brōm'staf), *n.* Same as *broom-stick*.

broomstick (brōm'stik), *n.* The stick or handle of a broom.

broom-tree (brōm'trē), *n.* A shrubby composite, *Baccharis scoparia*, of the mountains of Jamaica, broom-like in its erect branches, densely crowded, almost leafless branchlets.

broom-vise (brōm'vīs), *n.* A clamping arrangement for fastening and holding broom-corn so that it can be sewed into brooms.

broomweed (brōm'wēd), *n.* A species of *Corchorus*, *C. siliquosus*, of tropical America, used for making brooms. See *sweet broomweed* of the tropics is a common weed, *Scoparia dulcis*, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

broomy (brōm'mi), *a.* [< *broom*1 + *-y*1.] Pertaining to or consisting of broom; broom-like: as, a "*broomy* peak," *J. Baillie*.

brose (brōz), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *brothas* (*th* silent), brose. Cf. *broase, broth.*] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquid in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, barley-meal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring. The dish is denominated according to the liquid used: *kail-brose, water-brose, beef-brose*, etc.—**Athole brose**, honey and whisky mixed together in equal parts, used in many parts of Scotland as a cure for hoarseness and sore throat arising from a cold. In the Highlands oatmeal is sometimes substituted for honey. So called from Athole, a district of Perthshire, Scotland.

brose2†, *v. t.* An obsolete Middle English form of *browse*.

brosely (brōz'li), *n.* [So called from the town of *Broseley* in Shropshire, where there was a large manufactory of pipes.] A tobacco-pipe. [Local, Eng.]

Brosimum (brō'si-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρώσιμος*, eatable, < *βρόσκειν*, eat, < *βρῶσις*, food: see *broma*.] A genus of *Urticaceæ*, suborder *Artocarpeæ*, one species of which, *B. Galactodendron*, is the cow-tree of South America. *B. Alicastrum*, the breadnut, common in the woods of Jamaica, produces nuts which when roasted are used as bread, and which are edible. The wood resembles mahogany, and is sometimes used by cabinet-makers. The leaves and young branches form a most useful fattening fodder for cattle. *B. Aubletii*, bastard-wood, used as veneers and for walking-canes, is yielded by a species, *B. Aubletii*, from British Guiana.

Brosimulon (bros-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brosimum* + *-idæ*.] A family of anacanthine fishes, applied by the American ichthyologists as the subfamily *Brosimineæ*. Also *Brosimidæ*.

Brosimus (bros-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brosimum* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Brosimus*, and distinguished by the development of only one long dorsal and anal fin and the separation therefrom of the caudal. Also *Brosimidæ*.

Brosmius (bros'mi-us), *n.* [NL., < Icel. *brosma* = Norw. *brosme*, the vernacular name of the *Brosmius brosme*.] A genus of fishes belonging to the cod family, *Gadidæ*, one species, found on the northern coast of Scotland, is commonly called the *torsk* or *tusk*. See *torsk*.

brosmy (bros'mi), *a.* [< *brose*1 + *-y*1.] Like brose; semiliquid. [Scotch.]

brotany (brot'a-ni), *n.* [A short form (like equiv. AS. *prutene*) of ML. *abrotanum*: see *abrotanum*.] Southernwood.

brotch (broch), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of the equiv. *broth*, which is appar. < Icel. *bregdha*, braid, knot, twine, = AS. *bregdan*, E. *braid*1, q. v.] To plait straw ropes round (a stack of corn). *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

brotel, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle*.

brotelness†, *n.* A Middle English form of *brittleness*.

brot-ground (brot'ground), *n.* [< *brot*, ult. < AS. *bröten*, pp. of *brēótan*, break (see *brot*), + *ground*.] Ground newly broken up. [Prov. Eng.]

broth1 (bröth), *n.* [< ME. *broth*, < AS. *broth* = Icel. *brodh* = OHG. *brot, brod* (> MLG. *brodem, brodam*, > It. *brodo*, broda = Sp. Pg. *brodio* = Pr. *bro* = OF. **brou*, pl. *brouez*, > ME. *brouez*, > E. *brewis*, q. v.), broth; cf. Ir. *brath* = Gael. *brot*, broth, Gael. *brothas*, brose (see *brose*1); prob. (with formative *-th*) from the root (**reu*) of *brew*1, q. v.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give a flavor: as, *mutton broth*. In Scotland the name is seldom used except when pot-barley forms one of the ingredients.

Good *broth*, with good keeping, do much now and then;
Good diet, with wisdom, best comforteth men. *Tusser.*

broth2†, *a.* See *brath*.

brothall†, *n.* [ME., also *brethel* (and corruptly *brodel, brodelle*), a wretch, a depraved man or woman; der. *brethelraig*, a wretch; < AS. **bröcha*, only in comp. *d-bröthan*, ruin, frustrate, pp. *ábröthen*, spectrate, base, trifling; connections doubtful.] A wretch; a depraved person; a lewd man or woman.

For non is vche boye bold, *brothel* and other,
To falhen of the trisine to wyve. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 61.

A *brothel*, which Michesa light. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 173.

brothel2 (broth'el), *n.* [An early mod. E. corruption of ME. *bordel*, a house of ill-fame, by confusion with *brothel*, a wretch: see *brothel*1.] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a *brothel*
Than a grac'd palace. *Lear*, I. 4.

brothel2†, *v. i.* [< *brothel*2, *n.* Cf. *bordel, n.*] To haunt brothels. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

brothelerl, **brothellerl** (broth'el-ėr), *n.* [< *brothel*2 + *-erl*. Cf. *borderler*.] One who frequents brothels.

Gamesters, *jockies, brothellers* impure. *Cowper*, Task, ii.

brothel-house† (broth'el-hous), *n.* A brothel.

brothelry† (broth'el-ri), *n.* [< *brothel*2 + *-ry*.] 1. A brothel.—2. Lewdness; obscenity.

Brotherly able to violate the ear of a pagan.
B. Jonson, Masque of Volpone.

brother (bruth'ėr), *n.*; pl. *brothers* or *brethren* (*-ėrs, breth'ren*). [< *brother*, < ME. *brother*, < AS. *bröthor, bröther* = OS. *bröthar* = OFries. *brother, broer* = D. *broeder* = MLG. *bröder, lG. broder, broer* = OHG. *bruodar*, MHG. *bruoder*, G. *bruder* = Icel. *bróthir* = Sw. Dan. *broder, bror* = Goth. *bröthar*, a word common to all the Indo-European languages: = Gael. Ir. *brathair* = W. *brawd*, pl. *brodyr*, = Corn. *bredar* = Manx *brast* = Bret. *breur, brer* = Olhulg. *bratrŭ, bratrŭ* = Russ. *brat* = Bohem. *bratr* = Pol. *brat* = Serv. *brat* (Hung. *bardt*, < Slav.) = Lith. *brōtis* = Lett. *brālis* = OPruss. *bratis* = L. *frater* (> It. *frate, fra*, with dim. *fratello* = Wall. *frate* (> Alb. *frat*) = Sp. *fraile* = Pg. *frade* = OF. *frere* (> E. *friar*, q. v.), mod. F. *frère* = Pr. *fraire*, > prob. OSp. *fraire, freire*, Sp. *fraile, freile*, confessor, = Pg. *frei*, reg. = OFg. *freire*, Fg. *frei*, used, like It. *frate, fra*, as an appellation of a monk, the Sp. word for 'brother' in the natural sense being *hermano* = Pg. *irmão*, < L. *germanus*, germane, consanguine; cf. also E. *fraternal*, etc., < Gr. *φρατήρ, φράτηρ*, one of the same tribe, orig. a brother, = Skt. *bhrátar*, Prakrit *bhāda, bhāara* (Hind. *bhāī*, Bengl. *bhāi*, Marāthī *bhāū*) = Zend and OPers. *brātar*, Pers. *birādar* (> Turk. *birādēr*) = Pahlavi *birād* = Kurdish *berā*, brother; ulterior origin unknown: the term is prob. orig. a nursery word, like *father*) etc. pl. *brethren* is from ME. *bretheren, brethren*, formed, with weak pl. ending *-en*, from *brether, brethre, brithere*, also pl., an umlauted form of AS. *bröthru*, also *bröthor*, the usual pl. of *bröthor*; cf. AS. dat. sing. *bréther*.] 1. A male person, in his relation to another person or other persons either as the offspring of the same parents; a male relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship: used also of the lower animals: the converse of *sister*. See *brother-in-law* and *half-brother*.

My *brother* and thy uncle, call'd Antonio.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

2. A male person in his relation to any other person or persons of the same blood or ancestry; a member of a common family or race in his relation to all other members; in the plural,

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all members of a particular race, or of the human race in general, as regards each other.

Jacob told Rachel that he was her father's brother (that is, his uncle Laban's). Gen. xxix. 12.

Let us send abroad unto our brethren everywhere, that are left in all the land of Israel. 1 Chron. xiii. 2.

Of whom such measure
Make they, but of brethren; men of men!
Milton, P. L., xi. 690.

3. One of two or more men closely united without regard to personal kinship, as by a common interest; an associate; one of the same rank, profession, occupation, or belief, especially in law, religion, or organized charity.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

4. Specifically, as a translation of *friar*, a member of a mendicant order.

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
One of our order. Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

5. In the plural form *brethren*, the designation of several Christian organizations, derived from the fact that the title was used by the primitive Christians in speaking of themselves; specifically, a sect of German Baptists, more popularly known as *Dunkers*.—6. A synonym of a religious congregation whose members do not receive the priesthood, but devote themselves to teaching or good works; also, a lay member of a community having priests, as, in Pigmentatively, one who resembles another in manners or disposition.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

Often abbreviated *bro.*, plural *bros.*

[The plural form *brethren* is not now used in the sense of male children of the same parents, but only in the wider meanings of the word *brother*.]—**Amycisan brothers.** See *Amycisan*.—**Apostolic brethren.** See *apostolic*, n., 1 (c), and *Apostolian*.—**Arval Brethren or Brothers.** See *arvalid*.—**Augustinian Brethren.** See *Hermits of St. Augustine*.—**Bohemian Brethren.** See *Moravians*.—**Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life,** a monastic fraternity, clerical but, originating in the Netherlands about 1376, devoted to education and labor, and not bound by perpetual vows. Thomas à Kempis belonged to it. It spread widely, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. There is a female branch of the order.—**Brethren of Chelcic,** followers of Peter Chelcicky, a Bohemian reformer of the fifteenth century. They were organized into a separate community in 1467, and became known as *Bohemian Brethren*.—**Brethren of the Christian Schools,** in Roman Catholic countries, educating chiefly of lay men, devoted to the education of the poor, founded in France in 1680, and established in the various parts of the world.—**Brethren of the Community,** one of the two parties into which the Franciscans were divided in the fourteenth and fifteenth century.—**Brethren of the Free Spirit,** a sect which arose in the thirteenth century, and which held pantheistic perfectionists in principle, and enthusiasts in practice.—**Brethren of the Holy Spirit,** a confraternity for the **Redemption of Captives,** an order of monks in the twelfth century who devoted themselves to the redemption of captives from the Mohammedans.—**Brethren of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Christian Brethren.** See *Christian*.—**Elder Brethren,** the members of the Trinity House, London, the corporation charged with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys on the shores and rivers of England, with the licensing of pilots, and with a general supervision over the lighthouse boards of Scotland and Ireland, called respectively the Commissioners of Northern Lights and the Ballast Board of Dublin.—**Exclusive Brethren.** See *Plymouth Brethren*, below.—**Full brothers.** See *full*.—**Plymouth Brethren, Plymouthites,** or **Newites,** a religious body first attracted notice at Plymouth, England, in 1830, but has since extended over Great Britain, the United States, and among the Protestants of Switzerland, Germany, etc. They recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit as his vicar, but have no formal creed, ecclesiastical organization, or official ministry, which they condemn as the invention of sectarian bigotry. Also called *Darbyites*, after Mr. Darby, originally a barrister, subsequently a clergyman of the Church of England, and thereafter an evangelist not connected with any church, to whose efforts their origin and the diffusion of their principles are to be ascribed. In a narrower sense the Darbyites are a branch of the Plymouth Brethren, entitled *Exclusive Brethren*, on account of the strictness of their views and the exclusiveness of their communion.—**United Brethren,** or **Unity of Brethren** (*Unitas Fratrum*), the official denomination of the Bohemian Brethren and of their successors the Moravian Brethren, or Moravians.

brother (brun′ẖėr), *a.* Bearing a fraternal relation in a general sense; of the character of a brother; as, *a brother* man or humanity.

It was then removed and planted in a remote place close to a *brother* long style plant. *Darwin.*

brother (brun′ẖėr), *v. t.* [< *brother*, *n.*] 1. To consider or treat as a brother; address as brother.—2. To relate as brothers; make kin.

One Die, one Mintage, one Humanity; every man the kinsman of every other; mankind *brothered* in the one mould of the Creative Word.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 196.

brother-german (brun′ẖėr-jėr′man), *n.* [< *brother* + *german*[1]; cf. Sp. *hermano*, a brother, under *brother*.] A brother on both the father's and the mother's side; a full brother.

brotherhead (brun′ẖėr-hed), *n.* [< ME. *brotherhed*, *var.* of *brotherhod*, *q. v.*] See *brotherhood*.

brotherhood (brun′ẖėr-hud), *n.* [< ME. *brotherhod* (usually *brotherhed*, E. *brotherhead*); < *brother* + *-hood*.] 1. The fact or condition of being a brother.

My brother kill'd no man, his fault was thought,
And yet his punishment was bitter death.
Who sued to me for him? . . .
Who spoke of *brotherhood*? . . . Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

2. The quality of being brotherly.

And friendship shall combine, and *brotherhood*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

3. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

The church was a *brotherhood*; no other relation so aptly distinguished the spirit of union and self-sacrifice which it was designed to inculcate.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 540.

4. A class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation.

The *brotherhood* of Christend-om.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

The gloom
Spread by a *brotherhood* of ruffian clans.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

brother-in-law (brun′ẖėr-in-lâ′), *n.*; pl. *brothers-in-law*. [< ME. *brother in lawe*, *broker yn lawe*, etc., after OF. *frere en lay* [*loi*], ML. *frater in lege*.] The brother of one's husband or wife; also, one's sister's husband. For some purposes, but not all, the legal incidents of the affinity cease on the death of the one whose marriage formed the link.

brotherless (brun′ẖėr-les), *a.* [< ME. **brotherles*, < AS. *bröthorleas*: see *brother* and *-less*.] Without a brother.

brotherliness (brun′ẖėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brotherly.

brother-love (brun′ẖėr-luv), *n.* Brotherly affection. *Shak.*

brotherly (brun′ẖėr-li), *a.* [< ME. **brotherly*, < AS. *bröthorlic*: see *brother* and *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate: as, *brotherly* love, a *brotherly* *Fraternal*. The former of these words expresses the more affection; the latter is often more formal.

Be kindly affectioned one to another with *brotherly* love. Rom. xii. 10.

Who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
Will usurp dominion merely by the power
Over his brethren. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 26.

brotherly (brun′ẖėr-li), *adv.* After the manner of a brother; kindly; affectionately.

With these principles when you know that at length he might have come to take the Covenant, as others, whom they *brotherly* admitt, have don before him.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

brotherwort (brun′ẖėr-wėrt), *n.* An old name for the creeping thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

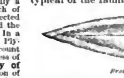
brothier, *n.* See *brothel*.

brothyl, *a.* [ME.; origin obscure.] Shaggy; stiff.

His berde was *brothy* and blake, that lith his brest reched.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3086.

brott (brot), *n.* [Appar. < Icel. *brot*, a broken piece, a fragment (cf. *brot*, trees felled and left lying), < *brjóta* (= AS. *bröotan*, pp. *broten*), break: see *brittle*, *brittle*[2], *brash*[2], *brattle*.] 1. Shaken corn. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. *pl.* Fragments; droppings; leavings. [Prov. Eng.]

Brotula (brot′ū-lä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Brotulidæ*, now restricted


Brotula barbata.

to *B. barbata*, a species found in the Caribbean sea.

brotulid (brot′ū-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Brotulidæ*. Also called *brotuloid*.

Brotulidæ (bro-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotula* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, typified by the genus *Brotula*, having various limits in different systems. Made by Gill a family of *Ophidioidea*, with jugular ventrals reduced to one or two rays, and the anus in the anterior half of the length.

Brotulina (brot-ū-lī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotula* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Ophidiidæ*, having ventral fins developed and attached to the humeral arch.

brotuline (brot′ū-lin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* A fish of the family *Brotulidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulinæ* or *Brotulidæ*.

brotuloid (brot′ū-loid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Same as *brotulid*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulidæ*.

brotulophidid (brot-ū-lof′i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Brotulophidæ*.

Brotulophididæ (brot′ū-lō-fid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brotulophis* (-*phid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Ophidioidea*, represented by the genus *Brotulophis*, and including ophidioids with subbrachial (or thoracic) ventrals reduced to simple filaments, and the anus in the anterior half of the length.

Brotulophis (bro-tū′lō-fis), *n.* [NL., < *Brotula* + *Gr. ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typical genus of the family *Brotulophidæ*, having the aspect of *Brotula*, but still more elongate and snake-like, whence the name.

brotus (brō′tus), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *brotts*, twigs, branches, leavings, droppings, as silt.< AS. *brotian* (pp. *broten*), break: see *brit*, *brott*.] Something added gratuitously; an additional number or quantity thrown in for same as *baker's dozen*; a term used among cattle dealers about Charleston, South Carolina.

brouchant, *a.* Same as *brochant*.

brouder (brou′dėr), *v. t.* [ME. *brouden*, *browden*, etc., also *broiden*, etc., variants of *braiden*, etc., braid: see *braid*[1], and cf. *brood*, *broider*.] 1. To braid.

Hire yelwe heer was *brouded* [*var. brayded, braided*] in a tresse.
Ryhyde hire bak, a yerde long I gesse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 191.

2. To embroider.

Whit was hire smok, and *broudid* al byfore
And eek behind on hire coler aboute
Of cole-blak silk. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 68.

brouderi, browderi, *v. t.* Same as *broider*.

Where'er you spy
This *brouderied* belt with characters, tis I.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

broudery, *n.* A variant of *broidery*.

broudingi, browdingi, *n.* Embroidery.

wrought
Of goldsmithrye, of *broudinge*, and of shewl.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1660.

brounette (brō-et′), *n.* [F., a wheelbarrow, also, in contempt, a carriage, formerly also a sedan chair; ult., < LL. *birota*: see *barouche*.] A small two-wheeled carriage.

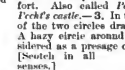
brough[1] (broch), *n.* [Also *burgh*, a var. of *burgh*, *burch*, for *borough*: see *borough*.] 1. A borough.—2. A fortified place. Compare *brough*[2]. [Scotch in both senses.]

brough[2] (broch), *n.* [Also *burgh*, *broagh*, *broch*, and *burg*, *burrow*; supposed to be a particular use of *brough*[1], *burg*, for *borough*[1], a fortified place; but in the sense of 'circle,' 'halo,' cf. *berrow*[2], *n.*, 4.] 1. An ancient circular building or round tower such as exist in Scotland and the Orkney and Shetland islands. The Burg of Mousa is a circular building 41 feet high; its walls, which are double, with a vacant space between them, diminish from 14 feet in thickness at 9 feet from the ground to 5 feet at the summit, and inclose a central area; the door is 7 feet high. These structures are older than the Scandinavian invasions, and probably date almost from the bronze age.

2. An encampment of a circular form; a ring fort. Also called *Pecht's* [*Pict's*] *house* or *Pecht's castle*.—3. In the game of curling, one of the two circles drawn around the tee.—4. A large circle around the sun or moon, considered as a presage of a change of weather. [Scotch in all senses.]

brough[3], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *brow*.

brougham (brö′-am or brōm), *n.* [After the first Lord *Brougham*.] A four-wheeled close carriage, with one or two horses, and adapted to carry either two or four persons.


Brougham.

brought (brôt), Preterit and past participle of *bring*.

brouillerie, *n.* See *broillery*.

brouk, *v. t.* An older form of *brook*[2].

brousel, *v.* See *brouse*.

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Broussa ware. See *pottery*.

Broussonetia (brō-sō-nē'shiȧ), *n.* [NL., after M. *Broussonet* or *Broussonnet*, a French naturalist (1761–1807).] A genus of plants, of two or three species, natural order *Urticaceæ*, nearly allied to the mulberry, natives of eastern Asia and the Pacific islands. The paper-mulberry (*B. papyrifera*, or *Morus papyrifera*) is cultivated in China and Japan, where the bark of the young shoots is the chief material for the manufacture of paper. From the bark of the paper-mulberry is also made the tapa-cloth extensively used throughout Polynesia.

Fruiting Branch of the Paper-mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*).

brouzet, *n.* and *v.* See *brouwet*.

brow (brou), *n.* [< ME. *browe*, *brue*, < AS. *brū*, pl. *brūwe*, *brūwa*, eyebrow, also eyelash, = ONorth. *brue* = (with an appar. formative *-n*) Icel. *brún*, old pl. *brúnn*, = Sw. Dan. *bryn* (> E. *brinc*ē, q. v.) (cf. G. *brawne*, below), eyebrow; closely related to Icel. *brá* = Sw. *bry* = Dan. *bræ*, *bry*, eyebrow, < AS. *brāw*, *breaw*, also *brēg*, eyelid (used differently from *brū*), = OFries. *bre* in *dp-bre*, eyelid, = OS. *brāha*, *brāwa* = MD. *brauwe*, *brouwe*, eyelid (D. *wenkbrauw*, eyebrow), = OHG. *brāwa*, MHG. *brâ*, *brâwe*, G. *braue*, also *brauwe*, eyebrow, = Icel. *brá*, eyelid, = Gael. *brâ*, eyebrow, = Ir. *obrainn*, eyebrow, = OSlavic. *brŭvi*, *obrŭvi* = Serv. *brv*, *obrva* = Bohem. *brwi*, *obrwi* = Pol. *brew* = Russ. *brovĭ* = Lith. *brauja*, eyebrow, = Gr. *ὀφρύς*, eyebrow, = Skt. *abrú*, eyebrow; cf. Ir. Gael. *abhra*, eyelid. Perhaps related to *brae*, *brast*, q. v., and nit. to E. *bridge*.] **1.** The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit.—**2.** The arch of hair over the eye; the eyebrow.

Your inky brows, your black silk hair.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 5.

3. The forehead.

Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

4. The general expression of the countenance.

He told them with a masterly *Brow*, that by this act he had oblig'd them above what they had deserv'd.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

To whom thus Satan, with countenance sour.
Milton, P. L., iv. 840.

5. In *entom.*, that part of an insect's head which lies between the clypeus and the vertex, generally just above the antennæ.—**6.** The edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a slope as, "the *brow* of the hill," Lake iv. 29.—**7.** In England, a fringe of coppice adjoining the hedge of a field.—**8.** In *coal-mining*, an underground roadway leading to a working-place, driven either to the rise or to the dip. [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**9.** *Naut.*, an old name for an inclined plane of planks from the

A Ship's Brow.

shore or the ground to a ship, to facilitate entry and exit. In this sense also spelled *brough*.—**10.** In a saw-mill, an incline up which logs are drawn to be sawed.—**11.** In *ship-building*, a piece taken as a particular case of *brow*, "an ill *brow*" being then orig. a frowning or unfavorable look; "nae *brow*," no (se. favorable) look or view. [Very opinion: in the phrases *an ill brow*, an unfavorable opinion; *nae brow*, no good opinion. [Scotch.]

But this ridings and wappenshawings, my leddy, I hae nae *brow* of them ava.
Scott, old Mortality, vii.

Bent brow. (*a*) An arched eyebrow. (*b*) A wrinkled or knit brow.—**To knit the brows**, to frown.

brow (brou), *v. t.* [< *brow*, *n.*] To form a brow or elevated border to. [Rare.]

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts,
That *brow* this bottom-glade.
Milton, Comus, l. 522.

brow-ague (brou'ā'gū), *n.* Frontal neuralgia.

Browallia (brō-wal'i-ȧ), *n.* [From *J. Browall* (1707–55), bishop of Åbo in Finland.] A genus of South American herbaceous plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, some species of which are cultivated for ornament.

brow-antler (brou'ant'ler), *n.* **1.** The first spike that grows on a deer's head.—**2.** The first branch or tine of an antler, overhanging the forehead. See *antler*.

Also called *brow-tine*.

brow-band (brou'band), *n.* **1.** A band or fillet worn round the brow.—**2.** In *saddlery*, a band of a bridle, headstall, or halter, which passes in front of the horse's forehead, and has loops at its ends through which pass the cheek-straps.

browbeat (brou'bēt), *v. t.*; pret. *browbeat*, pp. *browbeaten*, ppr. *browbeating*. [< *brow* + *beat*.] To depress or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions; in general, to bear down by impudence.

He [Jeffreys] soon found that it was not quite so easy to *browbeat* the proud and powerful barons of England in their own hall, as to intimidate barristers whose bread depended on his favor, or prisoners whose necks were at his mercy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Mr. Necker . . . was *browbeaten* and intimidated.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 485.

=Syn. To overbear, insult, domineer over, bully.

browbeater (brou'bē'tėr), *n.* One who browbeats; a bully. *Warren.*

brow-bound (brou'bound), *a.* Crowned; having the head encircled, as with a diadem. [Poetical.]

Brow-bound with the oak. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

A queen, with swarthy cheeks and bald black eyes,
Brow-bound with burning gold. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

browd, *r. t.* See *brood*.

browden (brou'dn), *p. a.* [< ME. *browden*, *broudew*, etc., pp. of *braiden*, *breiden*, etc., move, draw, snatch, pull, etc.: see *braid*.] **1.** Anxious; foolishly fond.—**2.** Vain; conceited. [Prov. Eng.]

browder, *v. t.* See *brouder*.

brow-ding, *n.* See *broading*.

brower, **browet**. See *brewis*.

browless (brou'les), *a.* [< *brow* + *-less*.] Without shame. [Rare.]

So *browless* was this heretick.
Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 84.

brown (broun), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *broun*, *broun*, *brown*, < AS. *brun* = Friesic *brun* = D. *bruin* (> G. *bruin*, > Dan. *bryn*) = Icel. *brúnn* = Sw. *brun* = OHG. MHG. *brûn* (> MD. *bruun*, > Ir. Ir. *brun* = Sp. Pg. It. *bruno*, *brono*, > F. *brunir*, etc., burnish, > E. *burnish*, q. v.), G. *braun* = Dan. *brun* = Sw. *brun* = Dan. *brun* = Lith. *brunas*, brown, as Gr. *φαιός*, brown, in *φοῖνιξ*, *φοίνιος*, *φοινός*, a toad (cf. L. *rubeta*, a toad, < *ruber*, red, reddish); with formative *-n*, < Skt. *babhrú*, reddish-brown, as subst. a beaver (see *beaver*1); cf. L. *furvus*, dusky, black.] **I.** *a.* Of a dark or dusky color, inclining to redness or yellowness.

Brown he was, and lene, and rough of heer, more than a-nother man. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 405.

Cheeks brown as the oak-leaves. *Longfellow.*

Brown atrophy, bread, holland, etc. See the nouns.—**Brown bematite.** Same as *limonite*.—**Brown madder.** See *madder*.—**Brown mixture,** a compound mixture containing camphorated tincture of opium, wine of antimony, spirit of nitrous ether, and other less important ingredients; the mixture glycyrrhiza composita of the pharmacopœias. See *mixture*.—**Brown ochre.** See *ochre*.—**Brown pink,** an artists' pigment made from Avignon berries (*Rhamnus infectorius*), or from Persian quercitron bark, as this latter is not so fugitive. It is sometimes called *stil de grain*.—**Brown-red game,** a variety of the game-fowl in which the hackle and saddle-feathers of the cock are bright-red, shading off to brown-yellow, finely striped with black, the back and wing-feathers of the hen, primaries, secondaries, and wing-coverts or bars and tail black, the breast, belly, and thighs dark-brown, black, the feathers having brown shafts and a slight lacing of the same color. The hen is plain black, with hackle-feathers edged with yellow.—**Brown study,** a state of mental abstraction or meditation; a reverie. (Often with a hyphen.)

Faith, this *brown study* of yours gives me the spleen.
Your knight and your thoughts are of two colours.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

My companion approached and startled him from his fit of *brown-studys*. *Irving.*

To **do** (a person) **brown**, to deceive him; take him in. [Colloq.]—To **go it brown**, to do thoroughly. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* **1.** A dark color inclined to red or yellow. It may be obtained by mixing red, black, and yellow.—**2.** A halfpenny. [English slang.]—**Alizarin brown,** alizarin red changed to a brown by mixing ferrocyanide of potash with the color, which is decomposed in steaming and yields Prussian blue.—**Aniline brown,** a brown pigment obtained by heating a mixture of aniline violet or aniline blue with hydrochlorate of aniline to 240°, and keeping it at this temperature till the mixture becomes brown in color. This brown is soluble in water, alcohol, and acids, and can be used in dyeing.—**Antwerp brown,** a color used by artists, made by mixing asphaltum with a drying oil; bistumen.—**Archil brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing.—**Bismarck brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Caledonia brown,** a pigment used by artists in oil painting. It is a native earth of England, and is of an orange russet-brown color.—**Cassia-brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Cappagh brown,** a pigment used by artists in oil painting, made from a species of bog-earth containing manganese, found near Cappagh in Ireland.—**Cassel brown,** a pigment very similar to Vandyke brown (which see).—**Chestnut brown,** (*a*) A coal-tar color, a kind of maroon (which see). It can be dyed on silk, cotton, and wool.—**Cinnamon brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Fast brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, resulting in many shades from orange to russet-brown, potassium bisulphuretate, prepared by the action of potassium cyanide on picric acid. It forms brownish-red crystallizable salts, which are green by reflected light. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, giving a very deep yellow-red solution. By heat it explodes very violently, and is therefore kept in the form of a paste, to which glycerin is added for the same reason.—**Havana brown,** a coal-tar color similar to phenyl brown, used to produce on wool brown colors fast to the light.—**Ivory-brown,** a pigment used by artists in water-color, except that ivory is substituted for bone.—**Leather-brown.** Same as *phenyl brown*.—**Madder-brown,** a brown dye derived from catechin and worked with madder colors.—**Manchester brown.** Same as *phenylene brown*.—**Mangrove-brown,** a color produced in dyeing by passing the cotton, impregnated with manganous chlorid, through a mixture of aniline hydrochlorate and potassic soda.—**Mars brown,** an artists' pigment, prepared by calcining a mixture of sulphate of iron, nitrate of iron, and potash. Its color varies through brown, yellow, and red, according to the heat employed in calcining. It may be obtained artificially.—**Mummy brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. Its composition is complex and unknown. It is prepared by treating phenol with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acid, and is mostly used in dyeing leather. Also called *leather-brown*.—**Phenylene brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is the hydrochlorid of triamidobenzolene, and is used on wool, producing a fast color, which is green by reflected light. Also called *Bismarck brown*, *cinnamon-brown*, *Manchester brown*.—**Prussian brown,** a pigment used by artists, prepared by calcining sulphate of iron, nitrate of iron, lime, forming a compound of sesquioxid of iron and alumina. It is orange-brown, and may be obtained artificially, but is rich in tone.—**Purple brown,** a pigment composed of oxid of iron. It is sometimes called *mineral purple*.—**Resorcin brown,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by combining a diazo-compound with resorcin in the ordinary way, and acting on the azo-compound formed with some other diazo-compound.—**Sepia brown,** a rich, dark brown. See *sepia*.—**Spanish brown,** a native earth, a marbled paper in which the design consists of small round spots or eyes. Also called *Spanish*.—**Umber brown,** a pigment consisting of a highly adulterated dark oxid of iron. It is used to some extent as a painting earth, but chiefly by masons to color mortar.—**Spirit-brown,** in *dyeing*, a color obtained by treating material dyed yellow from bark with peach-wood, logwood, and alum.—**Turkey brown,** an important brown pigment used both by artists and house-painters. It is a mixture of yellow ochre, or lignite, of a very dark, semi-transparent, reddish brown color.—**Verona brown,** a pigment used by artists in oil-painting. It is a calcined ferruginous earth, of a reddish-brown tone.

brown (broun), *v.* [< ME. *brounen*, < AS. *brūnian*, *brȳnian* (see OHG. *brünen*, MHG. *brünen*, make brown), < *brun*, brown: see *brown*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become brown.

II. *trans.* To make brown or dusky.

A trembling twilight o'er the welkin moves,
Browns the dim void and darkens deep the groves.
J. Barlow, Columbiad, iii. 618.

Specifically—(*a*) To produce a brown color in by exposure to heat, as of meat, bread, etc., to that of a light roasting or toasting, or of the skin to that of the sun. (*b*) To give a brown hatter to (articles of iron, as gun-barrels, etc.).

brownback (broun'bak), *n.* **1.** A name of the red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*.—**2.** A name of the great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*.

brown-bess (broun'bes), *n.* [Said to be formed in punning imitation of *Bess for Bill*] of *brown-bill*, the old weapon.] A kind of gun. [Army.] A name given to the regulation bronzed flintlock musket formerly used in the British army.

brown bill (broun'bil), *n.* A kind of halbert formerly used by the English foot-soldiers. See *bill*2, 2.

The black, or as it was sometimes called, the *brown-bill*, was a kind of halbert, the cutting part hooked like a woodman's bill, from the back of which projected a spike, and another from the head. *Grose.*

brown-black (broun'blak), *n.* The fumes which rise from the furnace-flame in reducing zinc when eadmium is present. They are due to oxid of eadmium.

brown-clod (broun'klod), *n.* The cockchafer. [Prov. Eng.]

brown-coal (broun'kōl), *n.* The variety of coal more commonly named *lignite*. See *coal* and *lignite*.

brown-crops (broun'krops), *n.* Pulse. [Prov. Eng.]

brown-george (broun'jōrj), *n.* **1.** A large earthen pitcher.—**2.** A coarse kind of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

Brownian (brou'ni-an), *n.* Pertaining or relating to any person bearing the name of Brown;

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Brownian

Brunonian.— **Brownian movement**, a rapid oscillatory motion often observed in very minute particles suspended in water or other liquid, as when carmine or gamboge is rubbed up in water, and first described by Robert Brown (1757–1831), a Scotch botanist and agriculturist. It is a purely physical phenomenon, not vital, and is probably explained by the fact that the particles are in very delicate equilibrium, and hence extremely sensitive to the slightest change of temperature. Also and originally called *Brunonian motion* or *movement*.

brownie (brou'ni), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *brown*: so called from their supposed color.] In Scotland, a spirit supposed to haunt houses, particularly farm-houses. The brownie was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly if it were well by them, and to the servants, for whom while they slept he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. In appearance the brownie was said to be meager, shaggy, and wild.

It would be easy to trace the belief in *brownies* . . . to the lar, or hearth spirit of the ancients.
Encyc. Brit., 11. 304.

browning (brou'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brown*, *v.*] 1. The act of making brown. Specifically, the process of darkening the polished surfaces of gun-barrels and other metallic objects. Chiefly or butter of antimony, called *bronzing-salt*, is used in the process. 2. A preparation of sugar, port wine, spices, etc., for coloring and flavoring meat and made dishes.

Brownism (brou'nizm), *n.* [< *Brown* + *-ism.*] 1. The ecclesiastical system and doctrine of the Brownists; Independency or Congregationalism.

However, I must, without fear of offending, express my fear, that the lives of that pious thing Mr. Paul Bowman has prevailed sometimes a little of the furthest in the administrations of this place.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., I. 3.

2. The Brunonian theory. See *Brunonian*.

Brownist (brou'nist), *n.* [< *Brown* + *-ist.*] A follower of Robert Brown or Browne (about 1550–1633), a Puritan, who first organized the body of dissenters from the Church of England afterward called Independents. See *Congregationalist*.

I had as tief be a *Brownist* as a politician.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

If I hate any, 'tis those schismaticks that puzzle the sweet peace of our Church; so that I could be content to see an Anabaptist go to hell as the *Brownist* or Jesuit.
Howell, Familiar Letters, I. vi. 82.

The word Puritan seems to be quashed, and all that heretofore were counted such are now *Separatists*.
Milton.

Brownistic, Brownistical (brou-nis'tik, -tikal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brownists or to their doctrines and practices; characterized by Brownism.

About the time of Governour Bradford's death, religion itself had like to have died for want of zeal, the Independent and *Brownistick* spirit then prevailing among the people, and a strong disposition to discountenance the gospel-ministry, by setting up the light of private fresh revelation opposite thereto. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., II. 2.

brown-leemer, brown-leeming (brou'lē'mėr, -ming), *n.* A ripe brown nut. Also called *brown-shuller*. [Prov. Eng.]

brownness (brou'nes), *n.* The quality of being brown.

brown-shuller (brown'shul'ėr), *n.* [That is, **brown-sheller.**] Same as *brown-leemer*.

brown-spar (broun'spär), *n.* A name given to a ferruginous variety of dolomite.

brownstone (brown'stōn), *n.* A name given to various kinds of dark-brown sandstone. In the United States it is the sandstone from the quarries in the Triassic or New Red Sandstone, and especially such a stone from quarries in the Connecticut river valley, much used as a building-stone.

brown-stout (brown'stout'), *n.* A superior kind of porter. See *stout*.

brownwort (broun'wėrt), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *brun-wyrt*, < *brún*, brown, + *wyrt*, wort.] 1. A name of the plants *Scrophularia aquatica* and *S. nodosa*, derived from the color of the stems.—2. A name of the self-heal, *Brunella vulgaris*, from its use in a disease of the throat called *die brûune* (the brown) in German.

browny (brou'ni), *a.* [< *brown* + *-y*1. Cf. *brownie*.] **1.** *a.* Somewhat brown: as, "his *browny* locks," *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 85.

II. *n.*; pl. *brownies* (-niz). The top-knot. [Local Eng. (Cornwall).]

brow-post (brou'pōst), *n.* In *arch.*, a cross-beam.

browse1 (brouz), *n.* [Appar. for **brouet*, < OF. *brouet*, a sprout, shoot, bud, F. *brout*, browse, browse-wood (cf. Sp. *broza*, rubbish of leaves, etc., *brota*, *brote*, germ of a vine, bud of trees, thickets, rubbish), prob. < MHG. *broz*, G. dial. (Bav.) *bross*, *brossl*, a bud (cf. Bret. *broz*, a bud, shoot, *brozal*, a thick bush, *brousta*, browse: prob. from the F.); cf. OS. *brustian*, sprout, and see *brush*.] The tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees, such as cattle may eat; green food fit for cattle, deer, etc.

The whiles their goten upon the *brouses* fedd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 45.

Up hither drive thy goats, and play by me:
This hill has *browse* for them, and shade for thee.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I. 942.

The deer leave the mountains and come to the plains below to feed on the *browse* of the birch.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 63.

browse1 (brouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *browsed*, ppr. *browsing*. [Also *brouze*, early mod. E. also *brouse*, *brooze*, *brooze*, appar. for **brount*, < OF. *brouster*, F. *brouter* (cf. E. dial. *brut*, browse) = Pr. *brostir* = It. *brucare*, feed on shrubs, sprouts, and bark of plants, browse, < OF. *brout*, a sprout, shoot, bud: see *browse*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, etc.

Hyrcan tigers
Browsed by none but Dian's fawns. *Keats*, Oda.

The field between
Are dewy-fresh, *browsed* by deer-udder'd kine.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. To nibble and consume; eat off: said of cattle.

The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To graze; specifically, to feed on the tender shoots, branches, or bark of shrubs and trees: said of herbivorous animals.

Such like sort of fruit, which those animals *brows'd* upon.
Oldys, Life of Raleigh.

The fat tips, the rough tongue, the corrugated cartilaginous palate, the broad cutting teeth of the ox, the deer, the horse, and the sheep, qualify this tribe for *browsing* upon their pasture. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., II.

2. To feed: said of human beings. [Rare.]

There is cold meat i' the cave; we'll browse on that.
Shak., Cymbeline, III. 6.

browse2 (brouz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *metal.*, imperfectly smelted ore.

browser (brou'zėr), *n.* One who browses. Also spelled *brouzer*.

browse-wood (brouz'wụd), *n.* Bushes or twigs on which animals feed. [Rare.]

brow-sick (brou'sik), *a.* Sick with the browsage; dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *brow-sick* crew.
Southerne, Fryd. to a Masque.

browsing (brou'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *browse*1, *v.*] A place where animals may browse: as, "*browsings* for the deer," *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 8. Also *brouzing*.

brow-snag (brou'snag), *n.* Same as *brow-antler*.

browspot (brou'spot), *n.* A glandular body between the eyes of a frog or toad; the interocular body, probably giving rise to the fiction of the jewel in the head of these animals.

browst (broust), *n.* [Connected with *brow*, a form of *brew*1, *q. v.*] That which is brewed; as much liquor as is brewed at one time. [Scotch.]

browsterz, *n.* An obsolete form of *brewster*1.

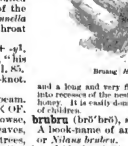
brow-transom (brou'tran'sąm), *n.* An upper transom.

browze, *n.* and *v.* See *browse*1.

browzer, browzing. See *browser, browsing*.

broydt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *braid*1.

brunæ (brū'nạ), *n.* The native name of the Malayan sun-bear, *Helarctos malayanus*. It has fine and glossy black fur, with a white patch on the breast.



Brunæ (*Helarctos malayanus*).

and a long and very flexible tongue, which it insinuates into crevices of the nests of wild bees, to rob them of their honey. It is easily domesticated, very harmless, and fond of children.

brunch (brōnch), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A book-name of an African shrike, the *Lanius* or *Nilaus brubru*.

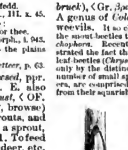
brunchid (brō'kid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Bruchidæ*.

Bruchidæ (brō'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bruchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Bruchus*.

Bruchus (brō'kus), *n.* [LL. *bruchus*, ML. also *brucus* (> ult. E. dial. *bruck*, a field-cricket; see

bruise

*bruce*1), < Gr. βρούχος, a locust without wings.] 1. A genus of *Coleoptera*, represented by the pea-weevils. It so closely resembles in general appearance the smut-beetles that it is usually classed with the *Rhynchophora*. Recent investigations have, however, demonstrated the fact that it is much more closely related to the leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidæ*), from which it is distinguished only by the distinctly pedunculate submentum. A large number of small species, now established as a distinct genus, are comprised in this genus, all readily recognizable from their squarish form, somewhat narrowing anteriorly,



European Corn-Bruchus (*Bruchus granarius*). (Small figure shows natural size.) *a*, antenna; *b*, abdomen; *Abdo.*, magnified.

the head being produced into a short beak, and the hind femora usually dilated and in most species toothed. In the larval state they live in the seeds of plants, especially of the family Leguminosæ, as the bean and pea. The holes often observed in peas are made by the perfect beetles to effect its escape.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus. The word *bruchus* is used in the Douay version of the Bible, by literal transcription from the Latin, in several places where the King James version has *locust*, *caterpillar*, or *cankerworm*. The first two are also found in the Douay's revision in some places where the Vulgate has *bruchus*.

brucina (brō-si'nạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *brucine*.

brucine (brō'sin), *n.* [< NL. *Brucea* (a genus of shrubs named after J. *Bruce* (1730–94), the African traveler) + *-ine*3, *-in*2.] A vegetable alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$), discovered in what was thought to be the bark of the *Brucea antidysenterica*, but which was that of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*. Its taste is exceedingly bitter and acrid, and it forms with the acids salts which are soluble and generally crystallizable. Its action on the animal economy is similar to that of strychnine, but much less powerful.

brucite (brō'sit), *n.* [After Dr. *Bruce*, a mineralogist of New York.] 1. A native hydrate of magnesium, usually found in thin foliated plates, of a pearly or greenish color and pearly luster.—2. Same as *chondrodite*.

bruck (bruk), *n.* [E. dial., also *brook*; < ME. *bruk*, a grain, a grain of corn, a granule, < AS. *bruc*, *bryce* = It. *bruco*, a grub, caterpillar, < L. *bruchus*: see *Bruchus*.] A field-cricket. [Prov. Eng.]

bruckle (bruk'l), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *brickle*.

Lasses and glasses are *bruckle* ware. *Scotch proverb.*

brue1, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *brew*1.

brued†, *a.* See *brewed*.

bruff (bruf), *a.* [E. dial.; cf. *bluff*.] 1. Hearty; jolly; healthy.—2. Proud; elated.—3. Rough in manner. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

brugh, *n.* See *brough*2.

brugmel, *n.* [OF.: see *broigne*.] Same as *broigne*.

bruh (brō), *n.* A name of the pig-tailed macaque, *Macacus nemestrinus*.

bruhl (brūl), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *brook*2.

brulzie (brūl'zi), *n.* See *brulyie*.

bruin (brō'in; D. pron. broin), *n.* [The name given to the bear in the Dutch version of the celebrated tale or fable of Reynard the Fox, being merely the D. form = OHG. MHG. *brûn*, G. *braun* = E. *brown*, *q. v.*] A name given to the bear. [As a proper name, it is often written with a capital letter.]

bruise (brōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bruised*, ppr. *bruising*. [< ME. *bruisen*, *brusen*, < AS. *brysan* (see below); early mod. E. *bruse*, *bruce*, < ME. *broosen*, *broses*, *brusen*, also *brouses*, *browsen*, more frequently *brysen*, *brisen*, *brees*, also *bruisen*, *bruysen*, *bruse*, *bruce*, *bruyse*, < AS. *brysan*, break, bruise (to which all the ME. forms except *brousen*, *browsen*, *brousen*, *brysen* can be referred; but the more representative of AS. *brysan* would be *brise* or **breese*; see *brise*3); partly < OF. *bruser*, *broser*, *bruiser*, *bruisier*, *brusier*, *briser*, F. *briser*, break (to which all the ME. forms could be referred): Cf. *brisel*, *brise*3, *breeze*3, *brazil*. It is not certain that the AS. form is related to the F. form: the origin of both is unknown. Cf. Gael. *bris*, break.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To injure by a blow or by pressure without laceration; contuse, as a plant substance; dent or beat in without breaking, as anything hard: as, to *bruise* the hand; a *bruised* apple; "his *bruised* shield," *Shak.*, Hen. V., v., Prol. (cho.).

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And shewyd to me all the Castyll with in the towers, the wallys are wyte *brusyd* and brokyn with the erthe quake which was in Aprill last past.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

He rode ouer lyrn on horsebak thre or foure tymes, and *brosed* hym sore and foule that nygh he was therwith slayn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 676.

2. To crush by beating or pounding; pound; bray, as drugs or articles of food.

Man, like to cassia, is prov'd best, being *bruis'd*.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iii. 5.

3. Figuratively, to beat down or oppress; coudgel, as the brain; scourge; damage.

Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 2.

I will *bruise* my brains and confine myself to much vexation. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman Hater, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* To fight with the fists; box.

Bruising was considered a fine, manly old English custom. *Thackeray.*

bruise (brōz), *n.* [< *bruise*, *v.*] **1.** A contusion; a superficial injury caused by impact, without laceration, as of an animal body, a plant, or other impressible object.

bruiser (brō'zėr), *n.* One who bruises.—**2.** A concave tool for grinding the specula of telescopes. It is made of brass, about a quarter of an inch thick, hammered as near the size as possible. By this instrument the speculum is prepared for the hands of the polisher.

3. The name of various machines for bruising grain, etc., for feeding cattle.—**4.** A boxer; a pugilist; a bully.

For do not men delight—
We call them men—our *bruisers* to excite,
And urge with bribing gold, and feed them for the fight!
Crabbe.

Gentlemen were *bruisers*, and *bruisers* were gentlemen.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

5. A name applied to various plants supposed to be efficacious in healing bruises, as bruisewort, soapwort, etc. [Eng.]

bruisewort (brōz'wėrt), *n.* [ME. *bryswort*, *brysen*, bruise, + *wort*, wort.] A name given to several plants, as the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), etc., from their supposed efficacy in healing bruises.

In the curious treatise of the virtues of herbs, Royal MS. 18 A. vi., fol. 72 b, is mentioned "*brysewort*, or bonwort, or daysye, consolida minor, *Bellis sylvestris*."
Way, Promptorium, p. 32, note.

bruising (brō'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bruise*, *v.*] **1.** In *face-working*, the passing of the file, after retting, between grooved rollers, to break the woody portion; scutching.—**2.** A method of treating hides by rubbing the grained side with a graining-board. **3.** In *boot-making*, the process of pounding or stamping grapes with a wooden maul or pestle, to soften the skins and fleshy part.

brulé (brōl), *n.* [< ME. *brut*, *brust*, *brout*, < OF. *bruit*, *brui*, F. *bruit*, noise, uproar, rumor (= It. *bruito*), < *bruir*, *brut* = It. *bruito*; < ML. *brugitus*), < OF. *bruire* = F. *bruire* = Pr. *bruzir*, *brucir* = It. *bruire*, rustle, roar; of uncertain origin.] **1.** Report; rumor; fame.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other that the king was slain. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There came an uncertaine *bruite* from Barbadoe of some discontent there. *Bowles*, Diary, 1671.

To view what *bruit* by virtue got, their lives could justly cruve.
A Praise of Mistress Ryve, Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38.

2. A noise; a loud sound; a din.

Sons from *bruit*
Startled me all along. *Hood.*

3. [Mod. F., prob. brwē.] In *pathol.*, the name given to sounds of various nature, in general abnormal, produced in the body, or evoked in it, by percussion or auscultation, or to some extent in English.—**Bruit de galop**, a cardiac sound suggesting a gallop, the normal first sound being preceded by a faint presystolic sound.—**Bruit de scie**, a cardiac murmur, suggesting the sound of a saw.—**Bruit de diable** (devil's bruit), a continuous murmur, audible in the jugular veins at the base of the neck; venous hum. It is more frequent and more marked in young persons than in adults, and in anemic than in normal states.

bruit (brōt), *v.* [< *bruit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To announce with noise; report; noise abroad.

By this great clatter one of the greatest note
Seems *bruited*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

Thou art no less than fame hath *bruited*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

It is marvell to think what his friends meant, to let come abroad such shallow reasonings with the name of a man so much *bruited* for learning.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

But a dark rumour will be *bruited* up,
From tribe to tribe, until it reach his ear.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *intrans.* To give forth sound; sound.

Bronze clarions awake and faintly *bruit*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

brule[1], *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *bruler*, *brusler*, F. *brûler*, burn: see *brustle*[3].] To burn.

In every part put to was the fire,
That *brusled* was and brend entire.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2280.

Als the beste parte of thys land abought
By hym stroied, *bruled* and scorched thoo:
Ther not lefte ne bode o soule man that day.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3313.

brule[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *broil*[1]. *Catholicon Anglicum.*

brûlé (brō'lā), *n.* [F., prop. fem. pp. of *brûler*, burn.] In Canada, a piece of woodland from which the timber has been burned; a burned district.

brulyement (brūl'ye-ment), *n.* Same as *broilement*. [Scotch.]

brulyie (brūl'yi), *n.* [Sc., also written *brulzie* (here, as in *assoilzie*, etc., *z* represents the old *z*-shaped *y*; *-ly-*, like *-lli-* in *billiards*, representing the former F. sound of *-ll-*), < F. *brouillerie*, a quarrel, etc.: see *broil*[2].] Same as *broil*[2]. *Burns.*

brulzie (brūl'yi), *n.* See *brulyie*.

Brumaire (brō-mār'), *n.* [F. (after L. *brumarius*), < *brume*, fog, < L. *bruma*, winter: see *brume*.] The second month of the calendar adopted by the first French republic, beginning October 22d and ending November 20th (1793).

brumal (brō'mal), *a.* [= F. *brumal*, < L. *brumalis*, *bruma*, winter: see *brume*.] Belonging to winter; wintry; hibernal. *Sir T. Herbert*; *Sir T. Browne.*

And in the sky as yet no sunny ray,
But frowns the vapory gray. *Longfellow.*

brume (brōm), *n.* [F., fog, mist, haze, < L. *bruma*, the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice, hence winter; prob. for *brevisma*, equiv. to *brevissimum*, superl. fem. of *brevis*, short: see *brief*.] Mist; fog; vapors. [Rare.]

And suddenly through the drifting *brume*
The big sun reddens, begins to ring. *Longfellow.*

brummagem (brum'a-jem), *a.* [Formerly also spelled *bromidgham*, etc., corruptions of *Birmingham* in England, where many plated articles and cheap trinkets are made.] Showy but worthless; fictitious; counterfeit; spurious.

brumous (brō'mus), *a.* [< *brume* + *-ous*.] Pertaining or relating to winter; hence, foggy; misty: dull and cloudy; passing, as time: climate. **brun** (brun), *v.* A dialectal form of *burn*[1].

brunet, *n.* Same as *brownie*.

brunette (brō-net'), *n.* and *a.* [F., fem. dim. of *brun*, brown: see *brown*.] **I.** *n.* A woman with dark hair and eyes and brown or dark complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion to insult the others and the *brunettes*. *Manchester Guardian.*

II. *a.* Dark in color; having a brownish or olive tone: said of the complexion.

brunett, *n.* Same as *brownie*.

brunion (brun'yon), *n.* [< F. *brugnon*, a nectarine, < L. *prunum*, a plum: see *prune*.] A nectarine.

Brunner's glands. See *gland*.

Brunonian (brō-nō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Bruno(n-)* (< *brunus*, brown), proper name corresponding to L. *Brunus* (see *Brown*), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to any person bearing the name of Brown; Brownian.—**Brunonian motion or movement.** Same as *Brownian movement* (which see, under *movement*).—**Brunonian theory**, a theory of medicine founded by Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh (1735–88), according to which diseases are divided into two classes, those resulting from a deficiency and those resulting from an excess of excitement, the one class to be treated with stimulants, the other with debilitating medicines. Also called *Brownism*.

II. *n.* A student or graduate of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island.

brunstane (brun'stān), *n.* A Scotch form of *brimstone*.

brunswick (brunz'wik), *n.* [Named from *Brunswick* (G. *Braunschweig*) in Germany.] A close-fitting outdoor cloak for ladies, introduced into England from Germany about 1750. The upper portion was made with the lapels open, and a collar like that of a cape.

Brunswick green. See *green*.

brunt[1] (brunt), *n.* [< ME. *brunt*, *bront*, shock, impetus, sudden impulse; appar., with formative *-t* (cf. Dan. *brynde*, conflagration, heat; Goth. **brunsts*, in *ala-brunsts*, a whole burntoffering), connected with *brune*, AS. *bryne*, a burning (also *brune*: see *brine*[1]) (as *berl*, *burnl*, a burning, > *brand*, advance with the speed of fire, said of a standard in the heat of battle, of a ship under full sail, etc.), < **brinnan* : see *burn*[1].] **1.** A sudden shock or impetus; a collision, onset, or attack; a strenuous effort. [Now rare.]

The spirored there horse over the brigge at a *brunt*.
Merlin, ii. 282.

I must resolve to stand to the hazard of all *brunts* now.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, v. 5.

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first *brunt* with some real affair of common life. *Is. Taylor.*

2. The heat or utmost violence of an onset; the strength or violence of any contention.

The quiver of the arguments which is over thin, and weakly stor'd, after the first *brunt*, is quite empty.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

We find the Christian fidelity always ready to bear the *brunt* of battle against the Moors.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

brunt[2], *v. t.* [ME. *bruntes*; < *brunt*, *n.*] To make a sudden start. *Prompt. Parv.*

brunt[3] (brunt), *pp.* and *p. a.* A dialectal form of *burnt*.

brunyt, *n.* See *byrnie*.

brush (brush), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brushe*, *bruschc*; < ME. *brusshe*, *bruschc*, < OF. *broche*, *broce*, *brosse*, *bruisse*, a bush, a bushy place, brushwood, thicket, = Pr. *brossa* = Sp. *broza*, brushwood, thicket, rubbish of leaves and bark, = ML. *brueria*, a thicket (cf. ML. *brusetta*, OF. *broussaille*, a thicket), < OF. *brosser*, a thicket), appar. confused with *bruscue* (> It. Sp. Pg. *bruscо*, F. *brusc*, > G. *brüsch*, butcher's broom, knee-holly; cf. It. *bruscare*, F. *brusquer*, to make brushes or brooms with (Florio), now a horse-brush), also *ruscus*, var. of L. *ruscum*, *rustum*, butcher's broom; hence, as a particular sense of the same word (from this use of small bushy plants, as heath, for the purpose), a brush, ME. *brusshe*, *bruschc*, < OF. *brouesse*, *brosse*, *bruisse*, F. *brosse*, *brouc*, *brouet*, a brush; cf. ML. *brustia*, a kind of comb (resting partly perhaps on MHG. *bürste*, a brush, < *borst* = AS. *byrst*, bristle: see *bristle*); perhaps < MHG. *brëz*, a brush, a shoot: see *brize*[1]. The forms and senses are involved; for the senses, cf. *brownl*.] **1.** The small trees and shrubs of a wood; a thicket of small trees; scrub.

Out of the thickest brush. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 15.

The country is almost wholly marshy, and covered with brush or low palms, with ponds here and there.
Science, V. 216.

2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood: a sense common in the United States.—**3.** A tract of country covered by thickets; hence, a thinly settled country; the backwoods. [South-western U. S.]—**4.** An instrument of various forms, according to its intended use, consisting of a quantity of some flexible material attached to a handle or stock. Brushes are used for applying paint and similar substances, cleaning, polishing, rubbing, smoothing, etc. Their commonest materials are bristles and certain kinds of hair. For some purposes these are secured in a bunch to a ferrule at the end of a handle, for others of flattened in a handle itself; for others they are inserted in doubled tufts into holes bored in a stock, with or without a handle, the projecting doubled ends being secured by wires or otherwise, and in ordinary forms covered by a bark-piece glued on. Among the materials used for making brushes are bristles, hair of the badger, bear, and goat, hair from the tails of the red and black sable, camels' hair (so called, but commonly Russian squirrel), fitch- (skunk-) and horsehair, broomcorn, rattan, split cane, rushes, cocoanut-fiber, the roots and fibers of many irregular plants, wire, spun glass, feathers, etc. The word is often compounded, showing the specific purposes for which it is used, as blacking-, clothes-, dust-, hat-, hair-, nail-, paint-, tooth-, scrubbing-, and whitewash-brush, etc.

5. Anything resembling a brush, as the tails of some animals, as the fox, or the panicles of broom-corn; also, that used in the manufacture.

6. An agricultural instrument made of small trees, as the birch, and used instead of a harrow for covering grain, grass-seed, etc., after they have been sown.—**7.** In dynamo-electric machines (which see, under *electric*), one of the bundles of copper wires or plates which are in contact with the commutator of the armature on opposite sides, and serve to take off the positive and negative currents of electricity generated.—**8.** In *elect.*, the luminous phenomenon, consisting of divergent rays of pale light, observed when the discharge of an electric machine takes place into the air from a small ball or rounded point.—**9.** A fox. [From the verb.] A passage; especially, a quick ride through the brush or across country; a chase.

Let us enjoy a brush across the county. *Fielding.*

10. A skirmish; a slight encounter; a shock; a collision: as, to have a *brush* with the enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

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brush

He might, methinks, have stood one *brush* with them, and have yielded when there had been no remedy.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 186.

11. An application of a brush, as in sweeping or dusting; a brushing; a removal as if with a brush: as, give my hat a *brush*. [Colloq.]

Leaves . . . have with one winter's *brush*
Fell from their boughs. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

12. A painter; one who uses a brush: as, a brother *brush*.... **Haidinger's brushes**, optical figures, early discovered by the Austrian mineralogist W. von Haidinger (1795–1871), appearing like colored brushes, sometimes resembling the ordinary interference figures (see *interference*) of a biaxial crystal, observed in ordinary transmitted light in sections of certain minerals, especially those which effect a marked separation of color, as tourmaline, iolite, etc. The term also includes the peculiar phenomenon of four small colored brushes seen by some persons with the naked eye, by others when a Nicol prism is used, upon looking at a bright light, as a white cloud. The latter phenomenon is supposed to be due to the polarizing action of the eye itself. **Hydraulic brush.** See *hydraulic*. — **Revolving brush**, a cylindrical brush supported in a frame and made to revolve rapidly on an axis by gearing or other mechanism. Such brushes are used for street sweeping, and also by barbers. — **Rotary brush.** Same as *revolving brush*. = **Syn. 10.** *Rencounter*, *Skirmish*, etc. See *encounter*.

brush (brush), *v.* [< ME. *bruschen*, < OF. *broscer*, *v. i.*, beat the brush or thicket for game, scour the country, also simply = E. *pass*, *T. brosser* (= Sp. *brozar*, brush), < *brosse*, brush, thicket: see *brush*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To sweep or rub with a brush: as, to *brush* a hat.

The robes to kepe well & also to *bruche* them clenly.
Babees Book (ed. Furnivall), p. 180.

Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats *brushed*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

Dark wiry hair *brushed* on one side. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xl.

2. To remove by brushing or by lightly passing over: as, to *brush* off dust.

Though from off the boughs each morn
We *brush* mellifluous dews. *Wither*, Mr. Le., p. 439.

I think the very best thing is to *brush* all the old Dons off the stage. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 2.

3. To sweep or touch with a brush; strike lightly by passing over the surface; pass lightly over: as, to *brush* the arm in passing.

Brush'd with the hiss of rustling wings. *Milton*, P. L., i. 768.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to ruffle; excite.

Poor Silla's son served to *brush* the slow current of Ravenscroft's conversation. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, x.

5. To furnish with brushes or branches of dead trees to climb on: as, to *brush* peas.—To brush up, to furbish; polish; renovate; hence, to improve in any way: make brighter or clearer, as the memory or past knowledge.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours.
Pope.

II. intrans. 1. To move quickly or in haste; rush: as, to *brush* past a person.

Then Follut . . . *brushit* into batell.
Incarnation of Troy, l. 1216.

Snatching his hat, he *brushed* off like the wind.
Goldsmith, *Brush'd*

Thro' the dim meadow toward his treasure trove.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To move or skim over with a slight contact: as a brush. *Dryden.*

The stamens are sealed at the mouth of the corolla, and in letting off do not *brush* over the lowly seated stigmas.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 42.

brush-bird (brush'bėrd), *n.* Same as *scrub-bird*.

brush-burn (brush'bėrn), *n.* The injury resulting from violent friction, as sliding down a rope or a slope of grass or ice. The effects are often similar to those of scalding water.

brusher (brush'ėr), *n.* 1. One who brushes.—2. In *leather-manuf.*, one who performs the mechanical work of dyeing skins. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 728.

brushett, *n.* [ME. *bruschet*, < OF. *brossettes*, heath, dim. of *brosse*, etc., brush, heath; see *brush* and *-et*².] 1. A thicket.—2. Brushwood.

And in that like *brusschet* by,
Five thousand of silire and more.
MS. Ashmole, 33, fol. 16. (*Halliwell.*)

brushful (brush'ful), *n.* [< *brush* + *-ful*.] As much as can be lifted with a brush: as, a *brushful* of paint.

brush-hat (brush'hat), *n.* A hat which in the process of sizing is continually brushed with a hand-brush, for the purpose of bringing a nap to the surface.

brushiness (brush'i-nes), *n.* [< *brushy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being brushy.

brushing (brush'ing), *p. a.* Brisk; rapid: as, a *brushing* gallop.

brushing-machine (brush'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. An apparatus for removing the dust from hats, or for laying the nap.—2. A machine having a cylindrical brush, used to lay the nap on cloth after shearing.—3. An apparatus for removing the dust and fuzz from wheat. It consists of a series of brushes and a blast of air for blowing away the dust and refuse.

brushite (brush'it), *n.* [After Prof. *Brush* of Yale College.] A hydrated phosphate of calcium found in the guano of Aves Islands and Sombrero in the West Indies, in slender monoclinic crystals of a pale-yellow color.

brush-jack (brush'jak), *n.* A hand-tool for holding bunches of brushwood while binding them into mats or fascines for use in embankments, etc.

brushlet (brush'let), *n.* [< *brush* + dim. *-let*.] In *entom.*, a scopula or small brush-like organ on the leg of a drone-bee, used for cleansing the body. *Packard*, Guyot's Text-book.

brushman (brush'man), *n.*; pl. *brushmen* (-men). One who plies the brush; a painter.

How difficult in artists to allow
To other *brushmen* even a grain of merit!
Wolcot, Odes, viii.

brushment (brush'ment), *n.* [< *brush* + *-ment*. Cf. *bushment*.] Brush; small wood.

brush-monkey (brush'mung'ki), *n.* A name of the species of small American marmosets of the genus *Hapale*.

brush-ore (brush'ōr), *n.* An iron ore found in the forest of Dean, England. Also called *blackbrush*. *Ure.*

brush-plow (brush'plou), *n.* A strong plow used for breaking up rough land covered with brush and small trees.

brush-puller (brush'pul'ėr), *n.* A machine for pulling up brushwood by the roots. *E. H. Knight.*

brush-tailed (brush'tāld), *a.* Having a bushy tail: specifically, applied to certain porcupines of the genus *Atherura*.

brush-tongued (brush'tungd), *a.* Having a bushy tongue: specifically applied to parrots of the group *Trichoglossinæ*.

brush-turkey (brush'tėr'ki), *n.* The popular name of a large gregarious rasorial bird of Australia, the *Talegalla lathami*, of the family *Megapodiidæ*, of about the size of a turkey, blackish-brown above and silvery-gray below: so called because it lives in the brush or scrub.

brush-wheel (brush'hwēl), *n.* A toothless wheel sometimes used in light machinery to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, or some brush-like soft substance, as cloth, buff-leather, India-rubber, or the like, attached to the circumference.—2. A circular brush used in a lathe, with polishing-powders, for cleaning and polishing curved, indented, and chased work.

brushwood (brush'wůd), *n.* [< *brush* + *wood*².] 1. A thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs.—2. Branches of trees cut off.

brushy (brush'i), *a.* [< *brush* + *-y*¹.] Resembling a brush; full of brush; rough; shaggy; long-haired.

The *brushy* substance of the nerve.
Boyle, Works, III. 343.

As soon as we got down near the *brushy* ravine we rode along without talking. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 129.

brusk¹, **brusque** (brůsk), *a.* [< F. *brusque*, < It. *brusco* (= Sp. Pg. *brusco*), rude, sharp, sour; origin unknown.] Abrupt in manner; rough; rude.

We are sorry to hear that the Scottish gentleman . . . found but a *brusk* welcome. *Burton*, Blythe, p. 562.

= **Syn.** See *abrupt*.

brusk² (brusk), *a.* [Cf. ML. *bruscatus*, of a bronze color, pp. of *bruscare*, *bruzare*, scorch, burn.] In *her.*, tawny.

bruskness, brusqueness (brůsk'nes), *n.* [< *brusk*, *brusque*, + *-ness*.] The character of being brusk; a rude, abrupt, or blunt manner.

He was almost above in his *brusqueness*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

brusque, brusqueness. See *brusk*¹, *bruskness*.

brusquerie (brus'ke-rē), *n.* [F., < *brusque*: see *brusk* and *-ery*.] Same as *bruskness*.

Dorothea . . . spoke with cold *brusquerie*, . . . its amusing contrast with the solicitous amiability of her admirer. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 25.

Brussels carpet, lace, sprouts. See the nouns.

brust¹ (brust), *v.* A dialectal variant of *burst*: as, "like to *brust*," *Burns*.

brust²†, *n.* [ME.: see *birse*, *bristle*.] A bristle.

brutalism

No Jupiter, no Apollo,
No is worth the *brust* of a swin.
Spec. Early Eng. Metr. Rom. (ed. Ellis), II. 332.

Roland lough (laughed) and said,
No is worth the *brust* of a swine.
Rom. of Roland.

brust²*t*, *a.* [ME., for **brusted*, bristled, enraged, < *brust*, a bristle: see *bristle*.] Bristled; enraged.

Cometh the maister bushel (bushel) *brust* me a here.
Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 181.

brusten (brus'tn). A dialectal variant of *burst*, past participle of *burst*.

brustle¹*t*, *v. i.* [< ME. *brustlen*, a parallel form to *brastlen*, < AS. *brastlian*, also *barsthian*, crackle; see *brastle*. As an imitative word, cf. *rustle*.] *I. intrans.* To crackle; make a small crackling noise; also, to rustle, as a silk garment.

He runteth with a slepy noise,
And *brustleth* as a monkes frise,
When it is throwe into the panne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii. 93.

See, where the sea comes! how it foams and *brustles*!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

II. trans. To cause to crackle; crack.

Break 'em more; they are but *brustled* yet.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 6.

brustle²*t*, *n.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *bristle*.

brustle³*t* (brus'l), *v. i.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *bristle*.—2. To approach one threateningly: as, "I'll *brustle* up to him," *Otway*.

brustle⁴ (brus'l), *v. t.* [Also *brussle*; appar. a freq. form of *bruise*, ME. *brusen*, prob. suggested by *brastle*.] To bruise; crush.

brustle⁵ (brus'l), *v. t.* [Also written *brusle*; < OF. *brusler*, later *brusler* (> ME. *brule*, roast, fry), mod. F. *brûler* = Pr. *brustar*, burn, = It. *bruciare*, burn, scorch, parch, now grill, fry, toast, appar. (< L. as if **per-ustulare*; cf. Pr. *usclar* for **ustlar* = OSp. *ustar* = It. *ustolare*, < L. *ustulare*, burn) dim. or freq. of Pr. *brucar*, *bruixar* (for **brusar*) = It. *bruciare*, *brustare*, *ab-bruciare* (ML. *brucare*, *brustare*, *brustare*, burn, < L. as if **perustare*, freq. of L. *perurere*, pp. *perustus*, burn through, + *urere*, burn. The forms touch some of different origin, as those of *broil*², q. v., and in E. the word may be indeed a particular use of *brustle*¹, crackle: see *brustle*¹.] To parch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

brut, *r. i.* [E. dial., also *brit*, appar. < F. *broutter*, *brouter*, browse: see *browse*¹.] To browse.

Bruta (brō'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *brutus*, irrational, brute: see *brute*.] 1*t*. In the Linnean system of classification, the second order of *Mammalia*, containing the genera *Elephas*, *Trichechus*, *Bradypus*, *Myrmecophaga*, *Manis*, and *Dasypus*.—2. In mod. zoöl., disencumbered of the genera *Elephas* and *Trichechus*, and same as *Edentata*. (There is a growing tendency to use the term in this sense instead of *Edentata*, which latter is literally incorrect, few of the so-called edentates being toothless.)

brutal (brō'tal), *a.* [F. *brutal*, < ML. *brutalis*, savage, stupid, < L. *brutus*, applied to dumb animals: see *brute*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a brute; brutish: as, *brutal* nature; "*brutal* kind," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 565.

In Irish districts, men deteriorated in size and shape, the nose sunk, the gums were exposed, with diminished brain and *brutal* forms. *Lowrie*, Eng. Trials, p. 290.

How widely doth the *brutal* courage of Ajax differ from the amiable bravery of Diomedes!
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

Hence—2. Savage; cruel; inhuman; unfeeling: as, *brutal* passions; *brutal* manners.

Brutal love is dear as hate.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

With callous heart and hand of strife,
How like a fiend may man be made!
Bryant, Eng. Merchant, III.

3. Rude; harsh; coarse; crude. [Rare.]

The human eye and mind together integrate, so to speak, the impressions of many separate and selected moments into one general view, while the camera can only give a *brutal* copy of an unselected state of things with all its atmospheric and other imperfections.
Science, IV. 202.

= **Syn.** 2. *Brutish*, *Beastly*, etc. (see *brutish*); unfeeling, ruthless, rude, rough, gross, merciless, barbarous.

brutalisation, brutalise. See *brutalization*, *brutalize*.

brutalism (brō'tal-izm), *n.* [< *brutal* + *-ism*.] The practice or exercise of brutality; inhumanity.

The industrial system of Europe required for its administration an amount of suffering, depravity, and *brutalism*, which formed one of the great scandals of the age.
Everett, Orations, II. 63.

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brutality (brō-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *brutalities* (-tiz). [= F. *brutalité*, < It. *brutalità*(*t*-)s, < *brutalis*: see *brutal*.] The quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; gross cruelty; insensibility to pity or shame.

It is to be noted that the unredressed *brutality* implied by the stories of the earlier grade is in the stories of the later considerably mitigated.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 107.

2. A savage, shameless, or inhuman act.

The mere *brutalities* exercised in war by enraged conquerors are perhaps to be less hurtful unit of view in estimating the practical effects of despotism. *Brougham.*

=Syn. 1. Barbarity, ferocity, truculence.

brutalization (brō'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *brutalize*: see *-ation.*] The act of brutalizing, or the state of being brutalized. Also spelled *brutalisation.*

Scruples of conscience respecting the rectitude of their cause would paralyse officers and soldiers. So that a certain *brutalization* has to be maintained during our passing phase of civilization. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 190.

brutalize (brō'tal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *brutalized*, ppr. *brutalizing*. [= F. *brutaliser*, < *brutal*: see *brutal.*] **I.** *trans.* To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman; lower to the level of a brute.

Strange! that a creature rational, and cast In human mould, should *brutalize* by choice His nature. *Cowper*, Task, i.

Degraded and *brutalized* by a long course of oppressive misgovernment. *Whately.*

II. *intrans.* To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. [Rare.]

He . . . *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners. *Addison*, Freeholder.

Also spelled *brutalise.*

brutally (brō'tal-i), *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner.

Brutally repulsed by the attending lictors.
Goldsmith, Alcander and Septimius.

brute (brōt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *brut*, fem. *brute*, = Sp. Pg. It. *bruto*, < L. *brutus*, heavy, unwieldy, stupid, insensible, unreasonable; particularly applied in later L. to the lower animals.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Senseless; unconscious.

Not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth. *Bentley.*

2. Wanting reason; animal; not human: as, a *brute* beast.

A creature . . . not prone
And *brute* as other creatures, but endued
With sanctity of reason. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 507.

I was amazed to see such actions and behaviour in *brute* beasts. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

3. Characteristic of animals; of brutal character or quality.

Brute violence and proud tyrannic power. *Milton*, P. R., i. 219.

The oppressed invoked the power of Christianity to resist the tyranny of *brute* force. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 454.

4. Blunt or dull of sentiment; without sensibility; rough; inevilized; insensible.

The *brute* philosopher who denies that he has proved The joy of loving or of being loved. *Pope.*

5. Not associated with intelligence or intellectual effort; unintelligent; irrational.

A more legitimate kind of valour, indeed, showing itself against the untamed forests and dark *brute* Powers of nature, to conquer nature for us. *Carlyle.*

6. Harsh; rude. [Rare.]

The *brute* fact is expressed in the phrase "One man's meat is another man's poison."
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, vii.

=Syn. *Brute, Brutish, Brutal, Beastly, Bestial.* *Brute* is the most general of these words, and remains nearest to the distinguishing difference between man and beast, irrationality: as, *brute* force. *Brutish* is especially uncivilized, stupid, grovelling: as, brutish and still more brutish men. *Brutal* implies cruelty or lack of feeling: as, *brutal* language or conduct. *Beastly* expresses that which is altogether unworthy of a man, especially that which is filthy and disgusting in conduct or manner of life. *Bestial* is applied chiefly to that which is carnal, sensual, lascivious: as, *bestial* vices or appetites.

The feats of Hercules . . . were triumphs of *brute* force. *Summer*, Fame and Glory.

The *brutish*, the animal instincts, as is often the case, had been developed earlier than the intellectual qualities. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

To mask . . .
With a glassy smile his *brutal* scorn. *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

This filthy simile, this *beastly* line. *Pope*, Ep. to Sat., ll. 181.

And since his ways are sweet,
And theirs are *bestial*, hold him less than man. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

II. *n.* **1.** A beast, especially one of the higher quadrupeds; any animal as distinguished from man.

Brutes may be considered as either aërial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. *Locke.*

2. A brutal person; a savage in disposition or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling person.

An ill-natured *brute* of a husband. *Franklin.*

brutehood (brōt'hud), *n.* [< *brute* + *-hood.*] The state of being a brute; the condition of being brute or brutish in nature or habits.

It is modestly suggested, by no means dogmatically affirmed, . . . that the influences that have raised mankind from *brutehood* to its present condition have not yet expended their force. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 461.

brutelet, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle.*

brutely (brōt'li), *adv.* In a rude manner; as a brute. *Milton.*—2. By brute force; without intelligent effort; blindly. [Rare.]

Properly will *brutely* draw
Guilt to the projector. *Emerson*, The Celestial Love.

bruteness (brōt'nes), *n.* [< *brute*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] The state of being brutal or a brute. [Rare.]

That stire he fowl bespake: Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteness* shendist thy comely age.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 12.

The imbolidity or *bruteness* of Nature is the absence of spirit. *Emerson*, Nature.

brutification (brō'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *brutify*: see *-ify* and *-ation.*] The act of brutifying; the act or state of becoming or making brutal or degraded.

She would have saved thee, as I said before, from *brutification.* *J. Baillie.*

This ultra-Circean transformation of spirit and *brutification* of speech we do not find in the darkest interludes of great and perfect tragedy. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 194.

brutify (brō'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brutified*, ppr. *brutifying*. [< F. *brutifier*, < L. as if **brutificare*, < *brutus*, brute, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To bring into the condition of a brute; degrade the moral or physical state of; make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.

Not quite *brutified* and void of sense. *Barrow*, Works, III. 5.

It has possessed only two secrets for governing, . . . to drain and to *brutify*. *Landor*, in Forster, Landor, ii.

brutill, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle.*

brutish (brō'tish), *a.* [< *brute*, *n.*, + *-ish*1.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a brute or brutes.

There lies between toying, and wanton trifles,
He laid the *brutish* nation to enwrap. *Spenser*, Astrophel.

Wandering gods disguised in *brutish* forms. *Milton*, P. L., i. 481.

2. Like a brute; characteristic of brutes. (*a*) Unfeeling; savage; ferocious.

Bombarding of Cadiz; a cruel and *brutish* way of making war, first begun by the French. *Evelyn*, Diary, August 25, 1696.

Not riches
Can purchase him, nor honours, peaceably,
And force were *brutish*.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

(*b*) Gross; carnal; bestial.

It is the *brutish* love of this world that is blind. *Baxter*, Saint's Rest, xiv.

(*c*) Uncultivated; unrefined; ignorant; stupid; insensible.

Brutes and *brutish* men are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

They were not so *brutish* that they could be ignorant to call upon God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., v. § 35.

=Syn. *Brutal, Beastly*, etc. (see *brutal*), dull, barbarous, animal, sensual.

brutishly (brō'tish-li), *adv.* In a brutish manner; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely. *South.*

brutishness (brō'tish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brutish in nature, disposition, or appearance; savageness.

Not true valour, but *brutishness*. *Sp. Sprat.*

In many of the Cynocephali, longitudinal caecous ridges are developed but not beautified, and increase the *brutishness* of their aspect. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 388.

brutism (brō'tizm), *n.* [< *brute* + *-ism.*] Brutal manners or tendencies; brutiveness; animality.

brutting (brut'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brut*, *v.*] Browsing.

Hornbeam preserves itself best from the *brutting* of the deer. *Bewick*, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. vi. 2.

brutum fulmen (brō'tum ful'men). [L.: *brutum*, neut. of *brutus*, insensible; *fulmen*, a thunderbolt: see *brute* and *fulminate*.] A harmless thunderbolt; mere noise like thunder; empty noise and nothing more.

The actors do not value themselves upon the clap, but regard it as a mere *brutum fulmen*, or empty noise, when it has not the sound of the oaken plant in it.
Addison, The Trunkmaker at the Play.

Brutus (brō'tus), *n.* [Appar. in reference to *Brutus*, one of the two celebrated Romans of that name. Roman busts and statues often show such an arrangement of the hair.] A former mode of dressing the hair, in which it was brushed back from the forehead, and worn at first in disorder, afterward in close curls. The style seems to have originated in Paris at the time of the Revolution (1788-94), when it was the fashion to imitate the contemporary conception of Roman antiquity. As transplanted to England, the style lasted longer than in France. The word is now used for a lock of hair brushed upward and back from the forehead.

He wore his hair with the curls arranged in a *Brutus* à la George the Fourth. *Mayhew.*

bruyère (brö-yār'), *n.* [F., formerly *bruyere*, *bruiere*, heath: see under *briar*.] The treeheath of Europe, *Erica arborea.*

Bryaceæ (brī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bryum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of mosses, comprising all the true mosses, as distinguished from the peat-mosses (*Sphagnum*) and the schizocarpous mosses (*Andreæa*). See *moss.*

Bryanite (brī'an-īt), *n.* [From their founder, William *Bryan* (about 1815).] One of a Methodist body, more properly known as *Bible Christians* (which see, under *Bible*).

Brydges cloth. Same as *cloth of Bruges* (which see, under *cloth*).

brygmus (brig'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρυγμός*, a biting, gnashing of teeth, < *βρύκειν*, bite, gnaw, gnash.] In *pathol.*, gnashing or grating of the teeth during sleep: a symptom in certain diseases.

bryle (bril), *n.* Same as *broil*2.

brym1†, **brymme**1†, *etc.* See *brim*1, *etc.*

brynk†, *n.* See *brink*.

bryogenin (brī-ō-jē'nin), *n.* Relating to bryology; consisting of mosses: as, the *bryological* flora. *Nature.*

bryogeny (brī-oj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *βρύον*, moss (see *Bryum*), + *-γονία*, < *γίγνεσθαι*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, etc.

Bryonia (brī-ō-ni-ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βρυωνία*, also *βρίωνη*, bryony, < *βρίειν*, teem, swell, be full. Hence E. *bryony*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*: see *bryony*, 1, (*a*).—2. The name in the pharmacopœias of the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica*, used as a cathartic.

bryonin, bryonine (brī'ō-nin), *n.* [< *bryony* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The bitter principle of the turnip, a glucoside ($C_{42}H_{80}O_{19}$) extracted from the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica*. Also spelled *brionin, bryonine.*

bryony (brī'ō-ni), *n.* [< L. *bryonia*: see *Bryonia*.] The common name of species of *Bryonia*, a cucurbitaceous genus of plants, possessing acrid, rank, and purgative properties which have given them repute as remedies for many diseases from early times. The common white or red bryony, *B. alba*, and the black-berried, *B. nigra*, are both natives of Europe. Also spelled *briony.*—**Bastard bryony**, of the West Indies, *Tetracera asperula*. **Black bryony**, of Europe, the *Tamus communis*, a tall climbing plant belonging to the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*, with large black roots, the acrid juice of which has been used in plasters.

Bryophyta (brī-of'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL. *bryophytum*, < Gr. *βρύον*, moss, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A division of the higher cryptogams, including the *Hepaticæ* and mosses.

bryophyte (brī'ō-fīt), *n.* A member of the *Bryophyta.*

bryoretin (brī-ō-ret'in), *n.* [Irreg. < *bryonin.*] A resinous principle from the ghicoside bryonin by treating it with an acid.

Bryozoa (brī-ō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βρύον*, moss (see *Bryum*), + *ζῷον*, pl. *ζῷα*, an animal.] A name formerly given to the *Polyzoa*, from their resemblance to mosses. *Ehrenberg*, 1831. See *Polyzoa.*

bryozoan (brī-ō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, relating to the *Bryozoa.*

II. *n.* One of the *Bryozoa.*

bryozoid (brī-ō-zō'id), *a.* and *n.* Same as *bryozoan.*

bryozoön (brī-ō-zō'on), *n.* ; pl. *bryozoa*. Same as *bryozoan.*

bryozoum (brī-ō-zō'um), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Bryozoa.*] One of the *Bryozoa*. *Dana.*

Bryum (brī'um), *n.* [NL. (L. *Bryon*), < Gr. *βρύον*, a kind of mossy seaweed, tree-moss, lichen, the clustering male blossom of the hazel, a blossom or flower, < *βρίειν*, teem or swell, be full, grow luxuriantly.] A large and

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important genus of mosses, characterized by fruit borne at the ends of the branches, and a pendent, pyriform capsule with a double row of transversely barred teeth.

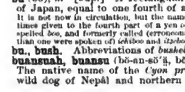
bryze, *n.* An obsolete form of *breeze*¹.

B. Sc. An abbreviation of *Baccalaureus Scientiæ*, or Bachelor of Science.

bu (bū), *n.* [Jap.] A rectangular silver coin of Japan, equal to one fourth of a rio or tael. It is not now in circulation, but the name is still sometimes given to the fourth part of a yen or dollar. Also spelled *boo*, and formerly called erroneously when more than one were spoken of *oobies* and *cheroobies*.

bu., bush. Abbreviations of *bushel* or *bushels*.

buansuah, buansu (bō-an-sō'ā, bō-an-sō'), *n.* The native name of the *Cyon primævus*, the wild dog of Nepál and northern India, sup-



Buansuah (*Cyon primævus*).

posed by some to be the original type of the dog tribe. It is of a reddish color, pale underneath, with a bushy, pendulous tail, and in size intermediate between the wolf and the jackal, but with very strong limbs. It is capable of being tamed. See *Cyon*.

buarrhemon (bō-a-rē'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βοᾶν, ox, + ἀμμων, speechless: see *Arrhemon*.] An extensive genus of pitylline tanagers, containing about 35 species, of terrestrial habits and dull colors. *Bonaparte*, 1850. See *Arrhemon*.

buat (bō'at), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *buite*, a firebrand, lr. also fire.] A hand-lantern. Also written *boaet*. [Scotch.]

buaze-fiber (bū'āz-fī'bėr), *n.* The fiber of a polygalaceous bush of tropical Africa, *Securidaca pallida*, described as of excellent quality and resembling flax.

bub¹ (bub), *n.* [Perhaps short for *bubble*; cf. *bub*².] 1. A substitute for yeast, prepared by mixing meal or flour with a little yeast in a quantity of warm wort and water.—**2.** Strong drink of any kind; liquor, especially malt liquor. [Cant.]

bub² (bub), *r. t.* [Short for *bubble*.] To throw out in bubbles. *Mir. for Mags.*

bub³ (bub), *n.* [Also *bubby*: origin obscure; cf. *pap*.] The word bears a close but accidental resemblance to Hind. *bubbā*, *bebā* (a prom. u), a woman's breast.] A woman's breast. [Vulgar.]

bub⁴ (bub), *n.* [Also *bubby*, a dim. form; usually supposed to be, like *bub*³, a corruption of *brother*. Cf. G. *bube*, etc., a boy: see *boy*.] A boy: used in familiar address. [Colloq., U. S.]

Bubalichthyinæ (bū-bal-lik-thī-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bubalichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ*: synonymous with *Ictiobinæ* (which see).

bubalichthyine (bū-bal-lik'thī-in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bubalichthyinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Bubalichthyinæ*; a buffalo-fish.

Bubalichthys (bū-bal-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < *Bubalus* + Gr. ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of catostomoid fishes of the subfamily *Bubalichthyinæ*; the buffalo-fishes.

bubaline (bū'ba-lin), *a.* [< L. *bubalinus*, pertaining to the *bubalus*, buffalo.] 1. Pertaining to the bubalus or buffalo.—**2.** Resembling a buffalo; bovine; as, the *bubaline* group of antelopes: specifically applied to *Alcelaphus bubalis*, the bubaline antelope.

bubalis (bū'ba-lis), *n.* [NL., also *bubale*; < Gr. ὁ βούβαλις, an African species of antelope; doubtfully referred to βοῦς, ox.] A large bubaline antelope of Africa, *Alcelaphus bubalis*.

Bubalornis (bū-ba-lôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < *Bubalus* + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*: the buffalo weaver-birds. They are named from their habit of following cattle in order to feed on the parasites which infest their hides. *B. erythrorhynchus* is common in Damaraland, where it is known to the natives as the *tantanyaschan*. *Sir Andrew Smith.*

Bubalus (bū'ba-lus), *n.* [L.: see *buffalo*.] 1. A genus or subgenus of bovines, containing the buffaloes proper, as the Indian buffalo and the African buffalo: sometimes restricted to the latter. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827. See cuts under *buffalo*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

bubber (bub'ėr), *n.* [< *bub*¹, 2, + *-er*¹.] A drinker.

Though I am no mark in respect of a huge butt, yet I candell you great *bubbers* have shot at me.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

bubble¹ (bub'l), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; = MLG. *bubbel*, LG. *bubbel* = MD. *bobbel* = Dan. *boble* = Sw. *bubbla*, formerly *bubla*, a bubble. The E. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin, but all, like the cognate, early mod. E. *burble* (see *burble*), L. *bulla* (see *bulla*, *bull*³, *boil*², etc.), Skt. *budbuda*, Hind. *budbudā*, *bulbulā*, Hindi *budbudā*, Pali *bubbulam*, a bubble (and, more remotely, like Bohem. *boubel*, *bublina*, Pol. *bąbel*, ? Little Russ. *bombel*, a bubble —words having the same ult. base as *bomb*², *bombus*, q. v.), are prob. ult. imitative of the sound of the gurgling of water on which bubbles are forming. Cf. *blubber*, *blobber*, *blob*. The senses of 'a trifle, delusion, trick,' etc., proceed naturally from the lit. sense, and have no orig. connection with the accidentally similar lit. *babbola*, *bubula*, a trick, fib, sham, deceit, pl. *babbole*, idle stories, formerly '*bubole*, *bubbole*, toises, tests, vanities, trifles, fables, bubbles" (Florio), < *bubbolare*, cheat, trick, rob, formerly "*bubolare*, to bubble" [i. e., cheat, gull, dupe]. Florio.] 1. A vesicle, formerly *babola*, *pupole*, *puppula*, a hoopoe (see *hoop*², *hoopoe*, *upupa*), the figure of speech being the same as the verbs *gull* and *dupe*, q. v.] 1. A small sac of water or other fluid inflated with air or other gas, and floating on the surface of the fluid. Such vesicles can sometimes, as in the case of the soap-bubble (formed from the surface of the fluid, or be formed independently of it, by blowing from a pipe or other instrument.

Oh, Fortune,
That thou hast none to fool and blow like *bubbles*
But kings and fools! *Fletcher* (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 2.

Ay, thus we are; and all our painted glory
A *bubble* that is blown up with air,
And there it breaks
Beaumont and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

2. A small globule of air or other gas in or rising through a liquid.—**3.** The vesicle of air in the glass spirit-tube of a mechanics' level.—**4.** One of the hollow beads of glass formerly used for testing the strength of spirits by the rate at which they rise after being plunged in them. See *bead*, 7.—**5.** Anything that wants firmness, substance, or consistence; that which is more specious than real; a vain project; a false show; a delusion; a trifle.

A soldier, . . .
Seeking the *bubble* reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7.

War, he sung, is toil and trouble;
Honour, but an empty *bubble*.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

6. An inflated speculation; a delusive commercial project, especially one which is put forward as insuring extraordinary profits; hence, a financial speculation or fraud, a cheating trick: as, the South Sea *bubble*. See below.

This may not at first sight appear a large sum to those who remember the *bubbles* of 1825 and of 1845.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv

7. A person deceived by an empty project; a dupe.

He has been my *bubble* these twenty years.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

His pity and compassion make him sometimes a *bubble* to all his fellows.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

Bubble Act, an English statute of 1720, intended to restrict illusory schemes of corporate and associate organization: adopted to prevent the repetition of such frauds as the South Sea bubble—**Bubble and squeak**, (*a*) A dish consisting of fried beef and cabbage: probably so called from the sounds made during frying.

Rank and riff-raff *bubble and squeak*! Not not half so good as *bubble and squeak*; English beef and good cabbage. But foreign trash and filth—foreign cabbage and beef! foreign *bubble and squeak*!
Bulwer, My Novel, viii. 8.

(*b*) In New England, hash or minced meat.—**South Sea bubble**, a financial scheme which originated in England about 1711 and collapsed in 1720. It was proposed by the Earl of Oxford to fund a floating debt of £10,000,000, the purchasers of which should become stockholders in a corporation, the South Sea Company, which was to have a monopoly of the trade with Spanish South America, and a part of the capital stock of which was to constitute the fund. The refusal of Spain to enter into commercial relations with England made the privileges of the company worthless; but by means of a series of speculative operations and the infatuation of the people its shares were inflated from £100 to £1,000. Its failure caused great distress throughout England.

bubble¹ (bub'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bubbled*, ppr. *bubbling*. [= MLG. LG. *bubbeln* = MD. D. *bobbelen* = Dan. *boble*, bubble; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or fermenting; send up bubbles.—**2.** To run with a gurgling noise; gurgle: as, "*bubbling* fountains," Pope, Autumn, l. 43.

On you swell'n brook that *bubbles* fast
By meadows breath'd with fragrant steam.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcix.

3. To utter a bubbling or gurgling cry. [Rare.]

At mine ear
Bubbled the nightingale. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to bubble.

I'd *bubble* up the water through a reed. *Keats.*

2. To cheat; deceive or impose on; hoodwink; bamboozle.

Bubbled out of their goods and money!
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. 11.

When slavery could not bully, it *bubbled* the victim.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 227.

bubble² (bub'l), *v. i.* [Also *bubble*; cf. *bubble*¹ and *blubber*.] To shed tears in a shriveling, blubbering, childish way. *Jamieson.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

bubble³ (bub'l), *n.* Snot. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

bubble-bowl, *n.* [A piece of fashionable slang, mentioned by Pope, and explained by Warton, *colmar*, *toupee*, in the quot. below, as "in use, in this present year 1727": supposed to stand for *bubble-bean*, *bubble*, *v.*, + obj. *me*; but perhaps of no particular meaning.] A tweezercase.

Lucid in her coins (snap) new spread the bridle,
A *bubble-bowl* and watch (watch) at her side,
And with an air divine her colmar (fan) ply'd.
Then, oh! then what shall I have? I cried me see!
Here a bright Redcoat, there a smart toupee.
Pope, Treatise on the Bathos.

bubbler (bub'lėr), *n.* **1†.** One who cheats. *Pope.*—**2.** A fish of the family *Scisenidæ*, *Aplodinotus grunniens*, the fresh-water drumfish, found in the waters of the Mississippi valley: so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Also called *bullbelling-fish*.

bubble-shell (bub'l-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Bullidæ* and genus *Bulla*, of an oval form, with the outermost whorl involving all the others. Species are numerous in tropical and warm seas. See cut under *Bulla*.

bubbling (bub'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bubble*¹, *v.*] Emitting or exhibiting bubbles; giving out a sound such as is caused by bubbles; gurgling.

The *bubbling* cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

bubbling-fish (bub'ling-fish), *n.* Same as *bubbler*, 2. *Rafinesque.*

bubbly¹ (bub'li), *a.* [< *bubble*¹ + *-y*¹.] Full of bubbles: as, "bubbly spume," *Nash*, Lenten Stuffe, 8.

bubbly² (bub'li), *a.* [< *bubble*³ + *-y*¹.] Snotty: as, the bairn has a *bubbly* nose. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bubbly-jock (bub'li-jok), *n.* A turkey-cock. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bubby¹ (bub'li), *n.*; pl. *bubbies* (-iz). [See *bub*³.] A woman's breast. [Vulgar.]

Why don't you go and suck the *bubby*!
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

bubby² (bub'i), *n.* [Dim. of *bub*⁴.] A familiar name of address to little boys: bub. [U. S.]

bubo¹ (bū'bō), *n.* [= F. *bubon* = Sp. *bubon* = Pg. *bubão* = It. *bubone* = Wall. *bubaun*, < MLG. *bubo*, < Gr. βουβών, the groin, *bubo*, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] In *med.*, an inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially such as arises in the groin from venereal irritation.

Bubo² (bū'bō), *n.* [L., an owl, the horned owl. The name is supposed to be imitative of its cry as the *bu-bu*; cf. E. *to-whoo*, etc.] A genus of large owls with conspicuous plumicorns, relatively small ear-aperture, incomplete facial disk, and feathered feet. It contains the great owl or cagle-owl of Europe, *B. maximus*, the great horned owl of North America, *B. virginianus*, and sundry other species. See cut on next page.

bubonic (bū-bon'ik), *a.* [< NL. *bubon*(-), a tumor (see *bubo*¹), + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a bubo.

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Virginian Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*).

Bubonine (bū-bō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Bubo*² (*Bubon-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of owls, family *Strigidæ*, adopted by some writers for the genera *Bubo*, *Scops*, and some other horned or "eat" owls.

bubonine (bū'bō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Bubonineæ*.

bubonocele (bū-bō'nō-sēl or -sē-lē), *n.* [Gr. *βουβωκήλη*, ⟨ *βουβών*, the groin (see *Bubo*²), + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, inguinal hernia or rupture: often restricted to an oblique inguinal hernia which has not passed the external ring, but occupies the inguinal canal.

bubukle, *n.* A pimple: a word of uncertain form and origin, found only in the following passage, where it is put into the mouth of a Welshman.

His face is all *bubukles*, and welks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Bubulcus (bū-bul'kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *bubulcus*, a plowman, herdsman (cf. *bubinus*, pertaining to oxen or cattle), ⟨ *bos* (*bov-*), an ox: see *Bos*.] A genus of herons, containing the buff-backed heron, *B. ibis*, formerly called *Ardea bubulcus* and *Ardea russata*, chiefly an African species, related to the squacco heron.

bubulin (bū'bu-lin), *n.* ⟨ L. *bubulus*, pertaining to oxen (⟨ *bos* (*bov-*), an ox: see *Bos*), + *-in*².] A peculiar substance existing in the dung of beasts, which is copiously precipitated by metallic salts, tincture of galls, and alum, and therefore active in the application of cowdung to calico-printing.

bucan, **boucan** (buk'an), *n.* [⟨ F. *boucan*, "a wooden gridiron, whereon the Canniball broyle pieces of men, and other flesh" (Cotgrave), a place for smoking meat; said to be a native Carib word; hence *buccaneer*, etc. See *buccaneer*, 1.] A kind of grating for smoking meat.—2. A place where meat is smoked.—3. In the West Indies, a place where coffee or cocoa is dried. *Ill. London News.*

Also *bucon*, *bucau*.

bucan, **boucan** (buk'an), *v. t.* [Also written *boucan*; ⟨ F. *boucaner*, ⟨ *boucan*, E. *bucan*, *n.*, *q.* v.] To cut into long pieces, and smoke over a bucan, as beef: a mode of preserving meat formerly practised by the Caribs and afterward by Europeans in the West Indies. Also *bucaun*.

Dressed in the same, which in their language they call *boucaned*. *Hakluyt.*

bucaneer, **buccaneer** (buk-a-nēr'), *n.* [⟨ F. *boucanier*, a curer of wild meat, a pirate, ⟨ *boucaner*, smoke meat, ⟨ *boucan*, a place for smoking meat: see *bucan*, *n.*] 1. Originally, one of the French settlers in Hispaniola or Hayti and Tortugas, whose occupation was to hunt wild cattle and hogs, and cure their flesh.

It is now high time to speak of the French nation who inhabit a great part of this island [Hispaniola] . . . The Hunters are again divided into several sorts. For some of these are only given to hunt wild Bulls and Cows, others only hunt wild Bores. The first of these two sorts of Hunters are called *Bucaniers* . . . When the *Bucaniers* go into the woods to hunt for wild bulls and cows, they commonly remain there the space of a whole twelvemonth or two years without returning home.

Bucaniers of America (London, 1684), p. 59.

2. A private; a freebooter; especially, one of the piratical adventurers, chiefly French and British, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the second half of the seventeenth century: so called because the first of the class were Frenchmen driven from their business of buccaning by the Spanish authorities of Hispaniola.

He (Warren Hastings) was far too enlightened a man to look on a great empire merely as a *buccaneer* would look on a galleon. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Also spelled *bucanier*, *boucanier*.

buccaneer, **buccaneer** (buk-a-nēr'), *v. i.* [⟨ *buccaneer*, *n.*] To act the part of a pirate or freebooter. *Quarterly Rev.*

The irreverent *buccaneering* bee
Hath stormed and rifled the nunnery of the lily.
Lowell, At Fresco.

buccaneerish, **buccaneerish** (buk-a-nēr'ish), *a.* [⟨ *buccaneer* + *-ish*¹.] Resembling a buccaneer.

By moonlight we are creeping under the frowning cliffs of Absolepth, half-way up the Gulf of Buccaneerish Islands. *C. D. Warner*, Winter on the Nile, p. 414.

bucara (bō'kä-rō), *n.* [Sp. *bucaro*, a vessel made of an aromatic earth of the same name, ⟩ Pg. *bucaro*, a sort of earth.] An earthenware water-jar used in Spain and Portugal. Those made in Estremadura, of light-reddish clay, are especially esteemed.

bucca (buk'ä), *n.*; pl. *buccæ* (-sē). [L.; hence *bocca*, *bouche*, *buckle*², *buckler*, etc.] In *anat.*, the hollow part of the cheek which projects when the cheeks are inflated; also, the entire cheek, and hence the mouth as a whole, with reference to its cavity and all the surrounding parts.

buccal (buk'al), *a.* [⟨ *bucca* + *-al*; or F. *buccal*.] 1. Pertaining to the bucca or cheek.—2. Pertaining to the cheeks or the mouth; the mouth or mouth-parts as a whole; oral; maxillary.—**Buccal artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery. — **Buccal cavity**, the cavity of the mouth. — **Buccal ganglion**, in *Rotifera*. See *ganglion*. — **Buccal ganglia**, in *Mollusca*, ganglia which give off nerves to the mouth and alimentary canal. They are connected with the cerebral ganglia by a pair of nerves along the œsophagus. — **Buccal glands**, the glands of the mouth. — **Buccal mass**, in *Mollusca*, the so-called pharynx, the organ of prehension and mastication of food, present in all and the most characteristic buccal under *Dibranchiata*. — **Buccal nerve**, (*a*) a branch of the facial nerve distributed to the buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles. (*b*) A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the integument and mucous membrane of the cheek. — **Buccal organs**, in *Crustacea*, the *Copepoda*, posterior prolongations of the mouth-cavity, on each side of the mentum. — **Buccal ruttrum**, in *Coleoptera*, impressed lines originating in the buccal fissure or corners of the mouth, running backward, and often coalescing behind. Also called *gular sutures*. — **Buccal vein**, a vein of the cheek emptying into the facial vein.

buccan, **buccaneer** (buk'a-nēr). See *bucan*, *buccaneer*, *buccaneerish*.

buccate (buk'āt), *a.* [NL. *buccatus*, ⟨ L. *bucca*, the cheek: distended] In *zoöl.*, having distended gene, or cheeks, as certain *Diptera*.

buccellation (buk-se-lā'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *buccellatus*, a small mouthful, small bread (diminutive of *bucca*, the cheek, mouth: see *bucca*.) The act of breaking into small pieces. *Harris.*

buccheros (buk-kā'ros), *n.* In *archæol.*, a kind of ancient Tuscan pottery of a uniform black color, and neither glazed nor painted. Vases in this ware, of fine texture usually ornamented with designs in low relief, impressed upon the clay by the rotation of an engraved cylinder, and those of later date, perforated ornamental slabs from independent stamps, and with figures molded separately and applied to the vases, are found in tombs of great variety, and is found particularly in the tombs of Vulci, Chiusi, and the neighboring region. Often called *bucchero nero* (black buccheros).

buccin (buk'sin), *n.* Same as *buccina*.

buccina (buk-si'nä), *n.* pl. *buccinæ* (-nē). [L., prop. *bucina*, a (crooked) trumpet ⟩ prob. Gr. *βυκάνη* (in deriv. sometimes *βουκ-*), a trumpet], prob. for **boviccina*, ⟨ *bos* (*bov-*), an ox, cow, + *canere*, sing, play on a horn.] An ancient musical instrument of the trumpet kind, originally a horn of an ox or cow, blown by a mouth-piece at the small end. *Encyc. Britannica*.

buccinal (buk'si-nal), *a.* [⟨ *buccina* + *-al*.] 1. Shaped like a trumpet.—2. Sounding like a horn or trumpet.

buccinator (buk'si-nā-tor), *n.*; pl. *buccinatores* (buk'si-nā-tō'rēz). [L., prop. *buccinator*, ⟨ *buccinare*, pp. *buccinatus*, blow a trumpet, ⟨ *bucina*, trumpet: see *buccina*.] In *anat.*, the trumpeter's muscle; a thin flat muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind-instruments (whence its name).—2. The trumpeter, one of the trumpeter swan of North America, *Cygnus buccinator*.—**Buccinator nerve**, the buccal nerve of the inferior maxillary.

buccinatory (buk'sin-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ *buccinator* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to the buccinator muscle.

The *buccinatory* muscles along his cheeks.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 6.

buccinid (buk'si-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Buccinidæ*: a whelk.

Buccinidæ (buk-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Buccinum* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Buccinum*, to which very different limits have been assigned. By the older authors representatives of various other modern families were associated with *Buccinum*. By modern authors it is restricted to a smaller definite group, defined chiefly by the armature of the mouth. The animal has a lingual ribbon armed with erect cuspidate median teeth and lateral teeth, surmounted by 2 to 5 denticles, of which the outermost are largest. The shell is represented by that known as the whelk. The typical species are inhabitants of the cold seas, but others are inhabitants of warm seas. See cut under *Buccinum*.

buccinoform (buk-sin'i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ *Buccinum* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a buccinoid whelk.

Buccinum (buk-si-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Buccinum* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropodous mollusks. See *Buccinidæ*.

buccinoid (buk'si-noid), *a.* and *n.* ⟨ *Buccinum* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling mollusks of the genus *Buccinum*; shaped like a whelk.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Buccinidæ*.

Buccinoida (buk-si-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Buccinoidea*.

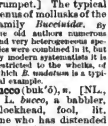
Buccinoidea (buk-si-noi'dē), *n. pl.* [F.] The name of Cuvier's third family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, sometimes Latinized as *Buccinoida*. The group includes, but is more extensive than, the modern family *Buccinidæ*.

buccinopsid (buk-si-nop'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Buccinopsidæ*.

Buccinopsidæ (buk-si-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Buccinopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Buccinopsis*, having about an elongated lingual ribbon, with thin unarmed median teeth and unicuspid versatile lateral teeth. The shell is like that of a whelk.

Buccinopsis (buk-si-nop'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Buccinum* + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of gastropods with shells like those of the genus *Buccinum*, typical of the family *Buccinopsidæ*.

Buccinum (buk'si-num), *n.* [L., prop. *bucinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple, ⟨ *bucina*, a trumpet.] In typical genus of mollusks of the family *Buccinidæ*. By the old authors numerous and very heterogeneous species were combined in it, but by modern conchologists it is restricted to the whelks, of which *B. undatum* is a typical example.



Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).

Bucco (buk'ō), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *bucco*, a babbler, blockhead, fool, lit. one who has distended cheeks, ⟨ *bucca*, cheek.] In *ornith.*, a South American name variously used. (*a*) By Brisson (1760) applied to a genus of birds containing an American species of the modern family *Bucconidæ* and two species of *Capitonidæ*. (*b*) By Illiger (1811) restricted and used for a genus of birds, containing one American species of *Bucconidæ*, erroneously attributed to Africa. (*c*) Applied to a genus of the family *Capitonidæ* containing a lot of species composing the two families *Bucconidæ* and *Capitonidæ*. (*d*) Transformed by Temminck (1820) to the *Capitonidæ*, or scansorial barbets. (*e*) Restored by Gray (1840) to the American barbacous, and used by almost all subsequent ornithologists as the typical genus of the family *Bucconidæ*, or puff-birds. About 15 species are known, all from tropical Central America, having a stout, turgid bill, broad at the base and somewhat hooked, with the end, which is compressed, serial vibrissæ, short rounded wings, moderate rounded tail of 12 rectrices, and zygodactyl feet, with the third toe longest. *B. collaris* is reddish-brown, with a black collar; the other species are mostly piled with black and white, or otherwise variegated.

buccobasilar (buk-ō-bā'si-lär), *a.* Pertaining to the cheek and lip.—**Buccolabial nerve**, the buccal branch of the inferior maxillary nerve: sometimes restricted to the facial branch. — **Buccolingual nerve**, the buccal branch of the facial nerve.

Bucconidæ (buk-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Bucco*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] The puff-birds; the fissirostral zygodactyl barbets; the barbacous; a family of picarian birds related to the jacamars, or *Galbulidæ*, having a large, heavy head and bill, prominent rictal vibrissæ, short rounded wings and tail, the toes yoked in pairs, tarsi acutellate and reticulate, no aftershafts, a double oil-gland, 10 primaries, 12 rectrices, supercaudate rostrals, and cyelashes. The family is small and compact, and confined to the tropics, where it is represented by about 42 species of the 7 genera *Bucco*, *Malacoptila*, *Micromonacha*, *Monasa* (or *Capito*), *Monacha* (or *Monasa*), and *Chelidoptera*. The name was formerly indefinitely applied to different groups of birds represented by the genera *Capito*, *Megalæma*, etc., as well as *Bucco*.

buccula (buk'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *bucculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *bucca*, the cheek or puffed-out mouth. Cf. *bucket*.] In *anat.*, the fleshy part under the chin.

Bucellas (bū-sel'as), *n.* A Portuguese wine formerly much exported to England. It is made near Lisbon.

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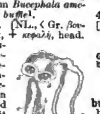
bucentaur (bū-sen'târ), *n.* [= F. *bucentaure* = It. *bucentoro, bucentoro,* < Gr. βοῦς, ox, + κένταυρος, centaur.] **1.** A mythical monster, half man and half bull; a centaur with the body of a bull in place of that of a horse. **2.** [*cap.*] The state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate annually on Ascension day performed the ceremonial marriage of the state with the Adriatic, symbolic of the commercial power of the republic.

> The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord.
> An annual marriage now no more renewed;
> The *Bucentaur* lies rotting unrestored,
> Neglected garment of her widowhood.
> *Byron,* Childe Harold, iv. 93.

Bucephala (bū-sef'a-lā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *bucephalus,* < Gr. βουκέφαλος, ox-headed: see *Bucephalus.*] A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ,* based by Baird in 1858 upon the buffle-headed duck of North America (*Anas albeola* of Linnæus, *Fuligula albeola* of authors in general, now *Bucephala albeola*), including also the garrots, called by him *Bucephala americana* and *B. islandica.* See *buffle.*

Bucephalus (bū-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βουκέφαλος, ox-headed, < βοῦς, ox, + κεφαλή, head. tf. L. *Bucephalas, Bucephalia,* also *Bucephalus,* < Gr. Βουκεφάλας, the name of the celebrated war-horse of Alexander the Great.] **1.** The entocarian larval stage of certain flukes, or *Trematoda,* named under the supposition that it was a distinct animal, *Bucephalus polymorphus,* a parasite of the fresh water mussel, whose sporocysts sometimes fill all the spaces of the viscera of the mussel, is supposed to develop into the trematode genus *Gasterostomum,* a parasite of fresh-water fishes.



Bucephalus polymorphus, magnified. *a*, suckers; *c*, pharynx; *d*, *d*, cæcal appendages.

2. In *herpet.*, a genus of African snakes, of the family *Dendrophidiæ,* as the *Bucephalus capensis.*—**3.** [*l. c.*] A subdivision of this genus: as, "the Cape *bucephalus,*" *Schater.*

Buceridæ (bū-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for *Buceroidæ.*] Same as *Buceroidæ.*

Buceroides (bū-se-roi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buceros* + *-oidea.*] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a division of *Syndactyli,* including the hornbills and hoopoes, as the *Upupidæ* and *Irrisoridæ,* respectively also called *Appendirostres* and *Arenirostres;* distinguished from *Halcyonoides* (which see).

Buceros (bū'se-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βούκερως, βουκέρως, horned like an ox, < βοῦς, ox (for *Bos*), + κέρας, horn.] The typical genus of the family *Bucerotidæ.* It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now variously restricted.

Bucerotidæ (bū-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buceros (-rot-)* + *-idæ.*] The hornbills; a family of non-passerine insectorial birds of the warmer parts of the old world, having a huge bill, surmounted by a boss, casque, or horn, in some cases as large as the bill itself. The technical characters are a highly pneumatic skeleton, peculiar pterylosis, no aftershafts, hairy eyelashes, 10 rectrices, lofted clavicles, no cæca, a gall-bladder, and syngenesious oculo-sylvian foot. About 50 species are described, distributed in about 20 modern genera. See *hornbill,* also called *Buceridæ, Buceroidæ.*

Buchanite (buk'an-īt), *n.* [< *Buchan* (see def.) + *-ite*².] One of a sect which arose in 1783, in the Relief Congregation at Irvine, Scotland, under the leadership of a Mrs. (more commonly known as Lucky) Buchan. She declared herself to be the woman of Rev. xii. and xvii. Note, the pastor of the congregation to which she belonged, her "mammichild"; and she taught her followers that they would be translated to heaven without tasting of death. The sect was short-lived, and is now extinct.

buchnerize (buk'ner-īz), *v. t.* [Named after the chemist *Buchholz* (1770–1818).] A variety of fibrolite.

buchu (bū'kū), *n.* [A native name; also spelled *buckn.*] The leaves of several species of *Barosma,* shrubby plants at the Cape of Good Hope, having an aromatic taste and penetrating odor, and extensively used in medicine for various disorders of the stomach and urinary organs. See *Barosma.*

buck¹ (buk), *n.* [< ME. *buk, bucke, bukke,* a male deer; also, as orig., a he-goat; < AS. *bucca,* a he-goat (AS. *gāt,*) E. *goat,* is a she-goat; cf. *gāt-bucca,* a he-goat; cf. AS. *kafer* = L. *caper,* a he-goat; *cir, carnes,* a boar); *bur* (rare), a male deer, = OS. *buk,* a he-goat, = Frics. *bok* = D. *bok* = OHG. *boch,* MHG. *boc,* G. *bock* = Icel. *bukkr,* also *bokkr* and *bokki,* = Sw. *bock* = Dan. *buk,* he-goat, ram, buck (deer). Cf. Skt. *bukka* (Hind. *bok, boka*), Zend *buza,* a goat. Hence (from Teut.) P. *bouc,* OF. *boc* (whence ult. E. *butcher,* q. v.) = Pr. *bo* = Cat. *boc* = Sp. dial. *boque,* OSp. *buco* = It. *becco* (Mi. *buccus*) = W. *bwch* = Gael. *boc* = Ir. *boc, poc* = Corn. *byk* = Bret. *buch, bouch,* a he-goat.] **1.** A he-goat.

> As of a tiechen [kid) . . . kunneth a stinkinde gat[goat], other [or] a *bucke.* *Ancren Riwle,* p. 106.

> Wher [whether] I sat eit bules fleache
> Or drinke the blood of *bucke* neache?
> Ps. xlix. (1.) 13 (Mid. Eng. version).

2. The male of the deer, the antelope, the rabbit, or the hare; specifically, the male adult of the male of the fallow-deer; a roebuck.—**3.** A gay or fashionable man; a fop; a blood; a dandy.

> He had brilliant underwaistcoats, say one of which would have set up a modern *buck.* *Thackeray.*

A whole class of young bucks of the lower order.—"Arpy" is the British term—get themselves up in the closest allowable imitation of bull-fighters. *Lathrop,* Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

4. A male Indian. [U. S.]—**5.** A male negro. [U. S.]—**6.** The mark of a cuckold.

> *Buck!* I would I could wash myself of the *buck!*
> *Shak.,* M. W., iii. 3.

Great buck, a roebuck in its adult year or older.—**To blow the buck's horn!,** to lose one's trouble; go whistle.

> She loveth so this hende Nicholas
> That Absolon may *blowe the bukkes horn.*
> *Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 201.

buck¹ (buk), *v. i.* [< *buck*¹, *n.* Cf. MHG. *bocken,* butt like a goat, also G. *bocken,* assault like a goat, also hack. Cf. *buck*³ and *buck*⁴.] **1.** To copulate, as bucks and does.—**2.** To butt; a sense referred also to *bucks* (which see).

buck² (buk), *n.* [Prob. of dial. origin, not being recorded in literature until recently; prob., like the related *buckle*¹, of LG. origin: cf. MD. *bocken, bocken,* bend, D. *bukken,* bow, stoop, submit, yield, = MLG. *bucken* = MHG. *bücken, bücken,* G. *bücken,* bend (cf. MHG. *bocken,* sink down, tr. lay down), = Sw. *backa* = Dan. *bukke,* bend, = Icel. *bukra,* bow; a secondary verb from D. *buigen,* G. *biegen,* etc., = AS. *būgan,* E. *bow*¹, bend. *Buck*² is thus formally a secondary form of *bow*¹, dial. *bug*², bend (cf. *shogun* = *buckhorse*, of the same origin), having as its freq. form *buckle*¹. In the 2d and 3d senses the verb might be referred to *buck*³, a goat, as a horse is often a goat. Cf. G. *bocken,* nant., heave up and down, pitch; of a horse, bend down the neck and fling out behind, usually referred to *bock,* a goat.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend; buckle. [U. S.]

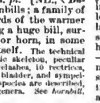
> To *buck,* meaning to bend, is a common word in the south. *The American,* VI. 237.

2. To spring lightly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

3. To make a violent effort to throw off a rider or pack, by means of rapid plunging jumps performed by springing into the air, arching the back, and coming down with the fore feet perfectly still, the head being commonly held as low as possible: said of a horse or a mule.

—**4.** To "kick"; make obstinate resistance or objection; as, to *buck* at improvements. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To punish by tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick across the arms and the angle formed by the knees. [U. S.]—**2.** To throw, or attempt to throw (a rider), by bucking: as, the bronco *bucked* him off. [U. S.]



Bucking Bronco.

buck² (buk), *n.* [< *buck*², *v.*] A violent effort of a horse or mule to rid itself of its rider or burden: the act of bucking.

buck³ (buk), *v. t.* [= Sc. *bouk,* < ME. *boukyn,* wash or steep in lye (not in AS.), = MD. *buken* = MLG. *boken, LG. baken* = MHG. *bücken, bouchen,* G. *bauchen* = Sw. *byka* = Dan. *byge*; cf. Bret. *buga* = OF. *buer* = Sp. **bugar* = It. *bucare* (Florio), wash in lye (> F. *buée,* Sp. *bugada,* It. *bucata* (obs.), *bucato,* washing in lye), < Mi. **bucare,* prob. borrowed from Teut. Cf. Gael. Ir. *buaf,* dung used in bleaching, the liquor in which cloth is washed, bleached linen cloth, linen in an early stage of bleaching (cf. Ir. *buacar,* cow-dung), < Gael. Ir. *bo* = W. *buw,* a cow, = E. *cow*¹, q. v. But the connection of these Celtic forms with the Teut. is doubtful.] To soak or steep (clothes) in lye, as in bleaching; wash in lye or suds; clean by washing and beating with a bat.

buck³ (buk), *n.* [= Sc. *bouk*: see *buck*³, *v.*] **1.** Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed.—**2†.** The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye or suds; a wash.

> Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *buckes* here at home. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

> Sw, *bōka* = Dan. *bøge,* < Sw. *bock* = Dan. *bøg,* Dan. *bøk,* beat, knock, strike, stamp, as ore, etc.; cf. D. *poken,* poke, = MLG. *poken, pukken,* E. *poke*; see *poke*¹. The 3d and 4th senses touch upon those of *buck*¹ and *buck*². To beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *mining* and *ore-dressing,* to break into small pieces for jigging. The task with which this is done is called a *bucking-task,* and the support on which the ore is placed to be thus broken a *bucking-plate.*

3. To push; thrust. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**4.** To strike with the head; butt. [U. S.]

buck⁵ (buk), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a var. of *book.* ME. *book,* the belly; AS. *bōc,* belly, AS. *bōca,* the belly: see *bouk*¹.] **1.** The breast.—**2.** The body of a wagon. *Halliwell.*

buck⁶ (buk), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *buck*¹; cf. familiar uses of *D. horse, F. cheval,* and *D. ezel,* an ass, an easel, > E. *easel.*] A frame. Specifically—(*a*) A frame composed of two X-shaped ends connected by a bar, on which to saw wood for fuel. Also called *sawbuck* and *sawhorse.* [U. S.] (*b*) A frame or table on which leather is laid while being glazed.

buck⁷ (buk), *n.* [Sc., < ME. *buk* (in comp.), < Sc. < AS. *bōc,* beech, commonly in *bōc-trēo,* E. *beech*: see *beech*¹ and *book*.] The beech: a dialectal word used in literary English only in the compounds *buck-mast* and *buckwheat*; also in dialectal *buck-bog.*

buck⁸ (buk), *n.* [An abbr. of *buckpot, q. v.*] An earthenware pot made of clay found in some parts of British Guiana. Also called *buckpot.*

buck⁹ (buk), *v. t.* [Appar. intimative; but cf. *bock, boke*³, *belch.*] To make a noise in swallowing; gulp. [Shetland.]

buck¹⁰ (buk), *n.* [< *buck*⁹, *v.*] A hollow sound which a stone makes when thrown into the water from a height. [Shetland.]

buck¹⁰ (buk), *n.* [Corn. *bucker,* sour milk.] **1.** A kind of minute fungus (as supposed) infesting ill-kept dairies. [Cornwall.]—**2.** The spittle-fly. [Cornwall.]

buck-a-day (buk'a-dā'), *n.* Same as *buck-fever.*

buck-and-ball (buk'and-bâl'), *n.* A cartridge for smooth-bore firearms containing a spherical bullet and three buck-shot: now little used.

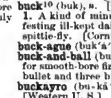
buckaroo (buk-a-rö'), *n.* Same as *buckers*³. [Western U. S.]

buck-basket (buk'bas'ket), *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

> They conveyed me into a *buck-basket;* . . . rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 3.

buck-bean (buk'bēn), *n.* Same as *bog-bean.*

buckboard (buk'bōrd), *n.* [< *buck* (appar. as in *buck-wagon,* q. v.) + *board*; but commonly understood as < *buck*², bend, + *board.*] A four-wheeled carriage in which a long elastic board or frame is used in place of body, springs, and gear. It has one or more seats. The board is fastened directly to the rear axle at one end and to the bolster of the fore axle at the other end, or is used in connection with a side-bar gear. Also called *buck-wagon.*



Buckboard.

bucked (buk'ed or buk'ed), *a.* [E. dial., also *buckard*; explained by prose as "soured by keeping too long in the milk bucket, or by a foul bucket"; but appar. < *buck*¹⁰ + *-ed.*] Sour; turned sour, as milk; rancid. [Prov. Eng.]

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bucker[1] (buk'ėr). *n.* [< *buck*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A horse that bucks.—**2.** A bent piece of wood, especially that on which a slaughtered animal is suspended. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A horse's hind leg. [Prov. Eng.]

bucker[2] (buk'ėr), *n.* [= MLG. *boker*, a knocker; < *buck*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *mining*: *(a)* One who bucks or bruises ore. *(b)* A flat broad-headed hammer used in bucking ore.

bucker[3] (buk'ėr). *n.* [Abbr. of *buckayro*, an accom., simulating *bucker*[1], of Sp. *vaquero*, a cowherd: see *vaquero*.] A cowboy. *T. Roosevelt.* [Western U. S.]

bucket (buk'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bocket*, < ME. *boket*, *bokette*, *bokat*, of uncertain origin, perhaps Celtic; < Ir. *bucead* = Gael. *bucaid*, a bucket, = Corn. *buket*, a tub (Diefenbach), which forms, if not from, Ir. *bucc*, are connected with Ir. *buicead*, a knob, boss, tinel, *bucaid*, a pustule, < Ir. *bocaim*, I swell, = Gael. *boc*, swell; less prob. connected with AS. *būc* (for *būc*), a pitcher, jug (L. *lagena*, *hydria*). Cf. *E. boak*, dial. a pail.] **1.** A vessel for drawing up water, as from a well; a pail or open vessel of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for carrying water or other liquid.—**2.** A vane, float, or box on a water-wheel set against which the water impinges, or into which it falls, in turning the wheel.—**3.** The scoop of a dredging-machine, a grain-elevator, etc.—**4.** The float of a paddle-wheel.—**5.** The piston of a lifting-pump.—**6.** As much as a bucket holds; half a bushel.—**Air-pump bucket.** See *air-pump*.—**Dumping-bucket,** a square box with a drop-bottom, used in mining.—**To kick the bucket,** to die. [Slang.]

"Fine him a pot," roared one, "for talking about kicking *the bucket*; he's a nice young man to keep a cove's spirits up, and talk about 'a short life and a merry one.'"
Kingsley, Alton Locke, ii.

Ventilated bucket, a bucket in a water-wheel having provision for the escape of the air carried into it by the water.

bucket (buk'et), *v.* [< *bucket*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dip up water with a bucket; use a bucket.

Like Danaides' Sieve-like Tub is filling ever,
But never full for all their *bucketing*.
Spiritator, Memorials of Mirtabilite, st. 23.

2. [In allusion to the rapid motion of a bucket in a well.] To move fast. [Slang.]

He sprang into the saddle smiling, because the visit was over, and *bucketed* back at a hand-gallop. *Dickens.*

II. *trans.* To pour water upon with a bucket.

We be to him whose head is *bucketed* with waters of a scalding bath. *Bp. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 104.

bucket-engine (buk'et-en"jin), *n.* An application of the principle of the water-bucket, consisting of a series of buckets attached to an endless chain which runs over a pair of sprocket-wheels, from either one or both of which power may be obtained: designed to utilize a stream of water which has a considerable fall, but is limited in quantity. *E. H. Knight.*

bucketful (buk'et-ful), *n.* [< *bucket* + *-ful*.] As much as a bucket will hold.

bucket-lift (buk'et-lift), *n.* In *mach.*, a set of iron pipes attached to a lifting-pump, as of a mine.

bucket-pitch (buk'et-pich), *n.* In an overshot water-wheel, a circular line passing through the elbows of the buckets.

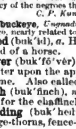
bucket-rod (buk'et-rod), *n.* In *mach.*, one of the wooden rods to which the piston of a lifting-pump is attached.

bucket-shop (buk'et-shop), *n.* An establishment conducted nominally for the transaction of a stock-exchange business, or a business of similar character, but really for the registration of bets or wagers, usually for small amounts, on the rise or fall of the prices of stocks, grain, oil, etc., there being no transfer or delivery of the stocks or commodities nominally dealt in. [U. S.]

"Puts" and "calls" and *bucket-shop* operations are gambling transactions, and should be treated accordingly.
The Nation, XXXVI. 394.

bucket-valve (buk'et-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, the valve on the top of the air-pump bucket. *E. H. Knight.*

bucket-wheel (buk'et-hwēl), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of a wheel over which passes a rope or chain carrying a series of buckets which dip into the well and discharge at the surface. In other forms the buckets are fixed to the periphery of the wheel.


Bucket-wheel Pump.

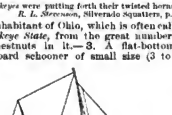
buckeye (buk'ī), *n.* [< *buck*[3], a deer, + *eye*; in allusion to the appearance of the naked seed.] **1.** An American name for the different species of horse-chestnut, *Æsculus*, native to the United States.

Flowering Branch of Field Buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). *a*, bud; *b*, dehiscing fruit.
(From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the U. S.")

The species commonly distinguished are the sweet buckeye (*Æ. flava*), the Ohio or field buckeye (*Æ. glabra*), and the California buckeye (*Æ. Californica*). The wood is white, soft, and spongy, and furnishes splints for baskets, etc.

The buckeyes were putting forth their twisted horns of blossom. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 58.

2. An inhabitant of Ohio, which is often called *the Buckeye State*, from the great number of horse-chestnuts in it.—**3.** A flat-bottomed centerboard schooner of small size (3 to 15


Baltimore Buckeye.

tons), decked over, and with a cabin aft, used in oyster-fishing in Chesapeake Bay. Also called *bugeye*.

The buckeyes . . . are an exaggeration of the dugout canoe . . . The primitive builder bored two holes, one on each side of the stem, through which to pay out his cables. These were simply two round holes, bored with a large auger, and, when the boat was coming head on, resembled to the fancy of the negroes the eyes of a buck.
C. P. Kunhardt, Small Yachts, p. 284.

Spanish buckeye. *Cæsalpinia spectosa*, a tree of Texas and Mexico, nearly related to *Æsculus*.

buck-eyed (buk'īd), *a.* Having a bad or speckled eye: said of a horse.

buck-fever (buk'fē'vėr), *n.* Nervous agitation of a hunter upon the approach of deer or other large game. Also called *buck-ague*.

buckfinch (buk'finch), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *bogfinke*.] A name for the chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*.

buckheading (buk'hed'ing), *n.* Cutting off live hedge-thorns, fence-height. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

buckhorn (buk'hôrn), *n.* [= ODan. Dan. *bukkehorn*. a buck's horn, also fenugreek.] **1.** The substance of the horns of bucks or deer, used in making knife-handles, etc.—**2.** A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*.—**Buckhorn brake.** See *brake*[3].

buckhorn-sight (buk'hôrn-sīt), *n.* A rifle-sight which has a branching projection on each side of the sight-notch.

buck-hound (buk'hound), *n.* A kind of hound, resembling a small staghound, used for hunting bucks.

buckie, bucky (buk'i), *n.* [Sc., of uncertain origin. In sense 1, cf. L. *buccinum*, prop. *bucinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple (see *Bucrinum*); also OF. *bouquet*, "a great prawn" (Cotgrave).] **1.** The Scotch name for marine univalve shells in general, as whelks, etc.: especially applied to the red whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*, also called the *roaring buckie*, from the sound heard when it is held to the ear.—**2.** A perverse, refractory person; a mischievous madcap.—**Deevil's or deil's buckie.** (*a*) A particular species of that kind of shells called buckies. (*b*) Same as *buckie*, 2. *Hogg.*

bucking (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*[1], r.] The act of copulating, as bucks and does.

bucking[2] (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*[2], r.] A vice peculiar to the horses of Mexico, Texas, and the western American plains, of Spanish descent, and to mules. See *buck*[2], v.

bucking[3] (buk'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *buck*[2], r.] Given to bucking; addicted to the practice of bucking: as, a *bucking* horse.

bucking[3] (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*[3], v. Also written *bouking*.] The act or process of steeping or soaking in lye or caustic soda, as in bleaching cotton thread, etc.

The boiling (also called "*bucking*" or "*bouking*") with caustic soda solution takes place in large iron boilers or "kiers."
J. J. Hummel, The Dyeing of Textile Fabrics, p. 73.

bucking[4] (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buck*[4], r.] The act of breaking or pulverizing ore.

Buckingham lace. See *lace*.

bucking-iron (buk'ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* In *mining*, a tool for bucking or pulverizing ore.

bucking-kier (buk'ing-kēr), *n.* A large circular boiler or kier used in bleaching.

bucking-plate (buk'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, an iron plate on which the ores are placed in the process of bucking.

bucking-stool (buk'ing-stōl), *n.* A washing-block.

buckish (buk'ish), *a.* [< *buck*[1], 3, + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to a buck or gay young fellow; foppish.

buckishness (buk'ish-nes), *n.* [Irregularly formed; the quality or condition of a buck.

buckism (buk'izm), *n.* [< *buck*[1], 3, + *-ism*.] The quality of being a buck; foppery.

I was once a delightful auctioneer—now important trade is *buckism*. *Murton*, Secrets worth Knowing, iii. 2.

buck-jumper (buk'jum'pėr), *n.* A bucking horse or mule. [U. S.]

When they found that he sat a *buck-jumper* as if the animal symbolized the arch-fiend himself, they took him to their hearts.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 66.

buckle[1] (buk'l), *r.*; pret. and pp. *buckled*, ppr. *buckling*. [Prob., like the simple form *buck*[2], of LG. origin; cf. MLG. *buckelen*, *bockelen*, *boeckelen* (for **buckelen*, etc.—Kilian), strive, tug under a load, = G. dial. (Bav.) refl. *aufbuckeln*, raise the back, as a cat (lit. buckle one's self up); freq. of the verb repr. by *buck*[2]. Cf. MD. adj. *boechel*, curved, bent. A different word from *buckle*[2], v., though confused with it in some senses.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend; bow.

Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Antonio . . . saw the boards *buckle* under the feet of the walker. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

The top-mast straddling sail-wise, after *buckling* up and springing out again like a piece of whalebone, broke off at the boom-iron. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 76.

2. To curl; become wrinkled; shrivel up.

Melted and *buckled* with the heat of the fire like parchment.
Lyons, Treat. Fluxions, Def. 8, 1666.

3. To yield assent; agree: with *to*: as, I can't *buckle* to that. [Colloq.]—**4.** To bend to something; apply one's self with vigor; engage in with zeal: with *to*: as, "go, *buckle* to the law." *Dryden.*—**5.** To enter upon some labor or contest; struggle; contend: with *with*.

The bishop was as able and ready to *buckle* with the lord protector.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Why met you not the Tartar, and the Turk,
Drew your dead-doing sword, and *buckled with* him?
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 5.

To buckle in, to close in; embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle. [U. S.]

II. *trans.* To bend; curl; shrivel as by the application of heat.

Like a bow *buckled* and bent together
By some more strong in mischiefs than myself.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

The force generated in these plates [accumulator], tending to *buckle* them, is something enormous, and incordinary separator would be able to resist this. *Science*, IV. 305.

buckle[1] (buk'l), *n.* [< *buckle*[1], *v.*; usually referred to *buckle*[2], *n.* Cf. Dan. *bukkel*, a curl.] **1.** A bend, bulge, or kink, as in a saw-blade.—**2.** A contorted expression of the face. *Church-ill.*—**3†.** Any curl of hair, especially a long

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curl carefully arranged, and turned toward the head, worn by women in the eighteenth century.—**4†.** The condition of being curled, as of hair.

He lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year.
Addison, Spectator, No. 129.

buckle[2] (buk'l), *n.* [<ME. *bokle*, *bokel*, *bocle*, etc., < OF. *boele*, *buele*, F. *boucle*, the boss of a shield, a ring, a buckle, = Pr. *bola*, *bloca* = OSp. *bloca* = MLG. *bukele* = MD. *boeckel*, *boekel*, *bockel*, *buckel*, boss of a shield, G. *buckel*, a boss, knob, hump, < Ml., *bucula*, *buccula*, a beaver, a shield, the boss of a shield, a buckle, L. *buccula*, a beaver, a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca*, cheek; see *bucca*.] **1.** A clasp consisting of a rectangular or curved rim, with one or more movable tongues securely fixed to the shape at one side or in the middle, and long enough to rest upon the opposite side; used for fastening together two straps or belts or the ends of the same strap, or for some similar purpose. It is sewed or otherwise fastened to one band or end, and the other is passed through it, being kept from slipping by the tongue or tongues. Buckles of metal in these have often been made highly ornamental, especially for shoes. See also *buckle*.

2. In *her.*, same as *arming-buckle*.—**3.** An iron loop for fastening the blade to the frame of a wood-saw.—**To turn the buckle of the belt behind**, to prepare to join in close fight.

buckle[2] (buk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buckled*, ppr. *buckling*. [<ME. *bokelen*, *bokelyn*, *bocklen*, *buckle*, stud, < OE. **bocler*, *boeler*, F. *boucler*, buckle; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fasten with a buckle or buckles.—**2.** To prepare for action of any kind (a metaphor taken from buckling on armor previous to engaging in battle); hence, to set vigorously to work at anything: with a reflexive pronoun.

The Saracin . . . *him buckled* to the field.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 41.

Hereupon Cartwright *buckled himself* to the employment. *Fuller.*

3†. To join in battle.

The foot . . . were *buckled* with them in front.
Sir J. Hayward.

4. To confine or limit. [Rare.]

How brief the life of man, . . .
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sum of age.
Shak., As you Like it, III. 2.

5. To join together; unite in marriage. [Scotch.]

Irv. B., who *buckles* beggars for a tester and a dram of Geneva. *Scott.*

II. *intrans.* To marry.

Good silly Stellio, we must shortly *buckle*.
Middleton and Rowley. (*Halliwell.*)

buckle-beggar (buk'l-beg'ėr), *n.* [Se., also *buckle-the-beggars*; < *buckle*[2], *v.*, 5, + obj. *beggar*.] A person who performs the ceremony of marriage in a shadestine and irregular manner. *Scott.*

buckled[1] (buk'ld), *p. a.* [< *buckle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Not smooth and flat; bent, wavy, or wrinkled; having the appearance of having been crumpled.—**Buckled plates**, iron plates used as a foundation for flooring in fire-proof buildings, in place of brick arches. Their edges have a flat rim called a fillet, and the middle is slightly convex. They are generally of a square or an oblong form, and rest upon iron girders with the convex side upward.

buckled[2] (buk'ld), *p. a.* [< *buckle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Fastened with a buckle.—**2.** In *her.*, having a buckle, as a belt, garter, or the like.

buckle-horns (buk'l-hôrns), *n. pl.* Short crooked horns turning horizontally inward. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

buckle-mouthed (buk'l-mouthd), *a.* Having large straggling teeth. [North. Eng.]

buckler (buk'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *bokeler*, *bocler*, etc., < OF. *bocler*, *bucler*, F. *bouclier* (= Pr. *bloguier* = Sp. Pg. *broquel* = It. *brocchiere* = MLG. *bokeler* = D. *beukelaar* = MHG. *buckeler* = Icel. *buklari* = ODan. *bukler*, *buglere*) (ML. as if **buccularius*), a shield, < *boele*, the boss of a shield: see *buckle*[2].] **1.** A shield; specifically, a small shield intended to parry blows or thrusts, but not so large as to cover the body. The buckler of the middle ages in western Europe was generally round, and rarely more than two feet in diameter, eighteen inches, or even less, being a more common size. It was generally grasped by the hand only, and held at arm's length, and in combat was interposed to receive the blow of a sword, like the dagger which is held for this purpose in the left hand in later times. See *shield*.

2. Naut., a piece of wood fitted to stop the hawse-holes of a ship, to prevent the sea from coming in, or to stop the circular hole in a portlid when the gun is run in. Hawse-bucklers are now made of iron.—**3.** The anterior segment of the carapace or shell of a trilobite.—**4.** A plate on the body or head of a fish; especially, a plate in the armor of a fin in various cathishes, or *Nematognathi*.—**5.** A stage of the molting American blue crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when the shell has become nearly hard.—**6.** A piece of wood fitted to stop the airhole.—**Blind buckler.** See *blind*[1].

buckler (buk'lėr), *v. t.* [< *buckler*, *n.*] To be a buckler or shield to; support; defend.

They shall smooth thee, kate;
I'll *buckler* thee against a million.
Shak., T. of the S., III. 2.

buckler-fern (buk'lėr-fėrn), *n.* A name of species of *Aspidium*, especially of the section *Lastrea*, which are distinguished by free veins and round, reniform indusia.

buckler-fish (buk'lėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Cephalaspis*.

buckler-headed (buk'lėr-hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like a buckler. *Lapil.*

buckling (buk'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buckle*[1], *v.*] The act of bending; tendency to bend or become wavy.

The thinness of the blade [of the hand-saw] requires that it should be made wide to give it sufficient stiffness to resist *buckling*. *Morgan*, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 114.

buckling-comb (buk'ling-kōm), *n.* A small comb used to secure the curls called buckles worn by women.

buck-log (buk'log), *n.* [< *buck*[2], beech (as in *buck-mast*, *buckwheat*), + *log*.] A beech log.

A brutal cold country . . . to camp out in; never a *buck-log* to lie fire, nor a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile round. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

buck-mackerel (buk'mak'e-rel), *n.* A name about Banff, Scotland, of the seal, *Trachurus trachurus*.

buck-mast (buk'mast), *n.* [< ME. *bukmast* (= MLG. *bökmast*), < *buk* for **bok*, beech (see *buck*[2], *beech*[1]), + *mast*[1]. Cf. *beechen-mast*.] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree; beech-mast (which see).

The boree fedynge is propreliche ycleped akyr (acorn) of oukys bering, and *bukmast*. *R. Brit.*, p. 346. (*Halliwell.*)

buck-moth (buk'möth), *n.* A name given to a delicate crape-winged moth, *Hemileuca maia* (Drury), of the family *Bombycidæ*: so called, it

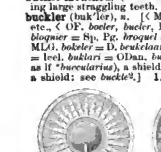
Male Buck-moth (*Hemileuca maia*) and Eggs, natural size.

is said, on account of its dying late in the fall, when the deer run. The larvæ feed on the oak and willow, and the eggs are laid in naked rings around their twigs.

buckpot (buk'pot), *n.* [See *buck*[3].] A cooking-pot made in British Guiana from a peculiar local clay. It is popularly supposed to be necessary for the proper making of the dish called pepper-pot (which see).

buckra (buk'rä), *n.* and *a.* [In the southern United States also *backra*. Said to mean, on the Calabar coast in western Africa, a powerful and superior being, a demon. *J. L. Wilson.*] **I.** *n.* A white man: used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the southern United States.

II. *a.* White: as, *buckra* yam, white yam. [Negroes' English.]



Buckler, beginning of each covering.
The hook is intended for hanging it at the girdle. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier Français."

buckram (buk'ram), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bockeram*, < ME. *bokeram*, *backrom*, once *bougeren* (= MD. *bockerael*), < OF. *bougueras*, *boucaran*, *boquerant*, *bougueran*, *bouqueroust*, *bougerant*, *bougheran*, *bourgrain*, *bougrain*, F. *bougran* = It. *bocaran*, *bogueran* = Cat. *bocaran* = Sp. *bucaran*, *bocaran* = It. *bucherame*; Ml. *bukram* = MHG. *buckeram*, *buggeram*; Ml. *boquerannus*, buckram. Origin unknown; by some conventionally referred to ML. *bougrus*, goat's skin (cf. *boquinus*, of a goat), < OF. *boc*, < MHG. *boc*, G. *bock* = E. *buck*[1]; by others supposed to be a transposition of F. *bouracan*, buracan: see *barracan*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Formerly, a fine and costly material used for church banners and vestments and for personal wear; also, a cheaper material used for linings.

Fine linen, of that kind by the older ecclesiastical writers called "byssus," which, during the middle ages was known here in England under the name of "*buckram*."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, II. 2.

2. In recent times, coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue or gum, used as a stiffening for keeping garments in a rounded shape, and frequently also in binding books.—**3.** A buckram bag used by lawyers' clerks.

Lean. Alas, I was brought up . . . To be an ass.
A lawyer's ass, to carry books and buckrams!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, IV. 7.

How he is metamorphos'd!
Nothing of lawyer left, not a bit of *buckram*,
No soliciting face left. . . .
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, III. 2.

4. The ransom or bear's-garlic, *Allium ursinum*. —**5.** In the old herbals, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling buckram of (literal or figurative) basis; stiff; pretentious.

Two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
Buckram scribe. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate.

A black buckram cassock was gathered at his middle with a belt, which had a small sheath of knife or weapon, a goodly leathern pen-and-ink case. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. ii.

[Used as a general term of contempt.

Ah, thou say, thou serge, nay, thou buckram lord!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

buckram (buk'ram), *v. t.* [< *buckram*, *n.*] To strengthen with buckram, or in the manner of buckram; make stiff. *Congreve*, Tale of a Tub, vi.

Natural good taste, and still more his *buckramed* habit of clerical decorum, . . . carried him safely through the . . . crisis. *Southey*, Doctor, Interlude of Letitia.

buck-saw (buk'sâ), *n.* A saw set in an upright frame or bow, and used with both hands in cutting wood on a support called a *buck*. [U. S. and Canada.]

buck's-beard (buks'bėrd), *n.* A herbaceous perennial plant, *Tragopogon pratensis*, more usually called *goat's-beard*, from its long, coarse, tawny pappus.

buckshish, bucksheesh (buk'shēsh), *n.* Same as *bakshish*.

buck's-horn (buks'hôrn), *n.* A name given to several plants on account of their forked leaves, as the *Plantago Coronopus* (also called *buck's-horn plantain*), the *Senebiera coronopus*, and the South African *Lobelia coronopifolia*.

buck-shot (buk'shot), *n.* A large size of shot, so named from its use in killing deer. **Buck-shot war**, in *U. S. hist.*, a contest in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, accompanied by mobs and other violent demonstrations, in December, 1838, between two rival organizations, the one composed of Whigs, the other of Democrats, each of which claimed to be the true House. The name is derived from the reported threat of a Whig member that the mob should feel ball and buck-shot before the day was over.

buckskin (buk'skin), *n.* and *a.* [< *buck*[1] + *skin*; = Icel. *bukkaskinn* = Dan. *bukkeskind*.]

I. *n.* **1.** The skin of a buck.—**2.** A kind of soft leather of a yellowish or grayish color, made originally by treating deerskins in a peculiar way, but now usually prepared from sheepskins. In its preparation a great deal of manipulation is required, the softness which is its chief characteristic being produced by the use of either oil or brains in dressing it. It was formerly used for clothing, as by American Indians, frontiersmen, and soldiers, but is now used principally for thick gloves.

3. *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.

A very stout, puffy man in *buckskins* and Hessian boots.
Thackeray.

4. A person clothed in buckskin: a term applied to the American troops during the Revolutionary War.—**5.** A horse of the color of buckskin. [Western U. S.]

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to buckskin.—**2.** Of the color of buckskin: used of a horse. [Western U. S.]

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buckasome, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *buzzom.*

buck-stall (buk'stâl), *n.* A toll or net to take deer. *W. Brown.*

Bucktail (buk'tāl), *n.* A name originally given to the members of the Tammany Society in New York city, but about 1817–26 extended in its application to members of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party in the State which opposed De Witt Clinton.

Better success in constitutional reform was attained in New York, in spite of an incessant turmoil between the Clintonians and the anti-Clintonians — *Bucktails,* or Tammany men, as they were called — all of whom professed the republican creed of the nation.
Schouler, Hist. U. S., III. 277.

buckthorn (buk'thôrn), *n.* [< *buck*[1] + *thorn.* According to some, a mistaken rendering of the G. *buxhorn,* a translation of Gr. βούκερως, < βοῦς, ox, + κέρας, horn; but more probably < buck[1] + thorn, the name given by Dioscorides.] 1. The popular name of species of *Rhamnus* (which see). The common buckthorn is *R. catharticus;* the alder-buckthorn, *R. frangula;* the sea-buckthorn, *Hippophaë rhamnoides,* or in the United States *R. Caroliniana;* and the Siberian buckthorn, or redwood, *R. erythroxylon.*

2. A local English name of the haddock: chiefly applied to dried haddock. *Day.* — **Jamaica buckthorn,** the cherokee rose (*Rosa laevigata*), used for hedges. — **Sea-buckthorn,** of the coasts of Europe, the *Hippophaë rhamnoides,* natural order *Elæagnaceæ.* — **southern buckthorn,** of the southern United States, a small sapotaceous tree, *Bumelia lycioides.* — **Texas buckthorn,** a small thorny shrub of a genus allied to *Rhamnus.*

buck-tooth (buk'tōth), *n.* [< *buck* (uncertain: perhaps *buck*[1]: cf. ME. *pat ilke tothe buck-tothed*) + *tooth.*] Any tooth that juts out beyond the rest.

His jaws was underhung, and when he laughed two white *buck-teeth* protruded themselves over his nether lip nigely in spite of the grin. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair.

bucku, *n.* See *buchu.*

buck-wagon (buk'wag'on), *n.* [In South African D. *bokwagen* (in def. 1), appar. < *bok,* = E. *buck*[1], a goat, + *wagen* = E. *wagon.* Cf. *buck-board.*] 1. A transport wagon with strong projecting frame-work extending over the wheels in order to carry heavy loads, used in South Africa. — 2. Same as *buckboard.*

buckwash (buk'wosh), *v. t.* To wash in lye or buck; cleanse by bucking.

buckwashing (buk'wosh'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buckwash,* *v.*] The act of washing linen, etc.

Ford. How now? whither bear you this?
Ser. To the laundress, forsooth.
Mrs. F. Why, what have you to do whither they bear it? You were best meddle with buck-washing.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

buckweed (buk'wēd), *n.* A kind of herb. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

buckwheat (buk'hwēt), *n.* [A Sc. and North. E. form (= D. *bookweit* = MLG. *bókwete* = G. *buchweizen* = Dan. *bogkveed*), < *buck*[2], beech, + *wheat.* Cf. *buck-mast.* It receives its name from the resemblance of its triangular fruit to beechnuts. The NL. name *Fagopyrum* is a translation of the E. name.] 1. The common name of *Fagopyrum esculentum,* natural order *Polygonaceæ,* and of its seeds. It is a native of central Asia, an annual of easy culture, growing on poor sandy soils; and though the grain is less nutritious than that of most cereals, it is used to a considerable extent for food for both men and animals. The chief use of its flour in the United States is in the generally popular form of buckwheat pancakes. East Indian buckwheat (*F. Tataricum*) is of inferior quality and is less cultivated.

Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*): *a,* flower; *b,* ovary; *c,* fruit; *d,* section of same, showing embryo.

2. In the West Indies, *Antedera scandens,* natural order *Chenopodiaceæ,* an annual climbing plant of the mountains.

Buckwheat coal, in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, the smallest size of coal sent to market. It is sufficiently small to pass through a half-inch mesh.

False buckwheat, some climbing species of *Polygonum,* as *P. dumetorum* of *P. scandens,* with the large triangular seeds of *Fagopyrum.* — **Wild buckwheat,** of California, a species of *Eriogonum, E. fasciculatum,* nearly related to *Polygonum* and with similar seeds.

buckwheat-tree (buk'hwēt'trē), *n.* The *Cliftonia nitida* or *C. ligustrina,* natural order *Cyrillaceæ,* a small evergreen, with showy fragrant white flowers and wing-angled fruit, a native of Georgia and the Gulf States. Also called *titi* and *ironwood.*

bucnemia (buk-nē'mi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βοῦς, ox, + κνήμη, the leg.] A disease of the leg distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *bucolicus,* < Gr. βουκολικός, pastoral, < βουκόλος, a cowherd, herdsman, < βοῦς, an ox (see *Bos*), + -κόλος, perhaps for κέλλος, as in αἰπόλος, a goatherd, < κέλλειν, move, *incitare,* be: otherwise connected with κέλης, a race-horse, L. *celer,* swift, Skt. √ *kal,* drive.] I. *a.* 1. Pastoral; relating to country affairs, or to a shepherd's life and occupation: as, *bucolic song.*

"Hylas," the celebrated thirteenth idyl of Theocritus, . . . is not a *bucolic* poem, but classified as narrative or semi-epic in character, yet exhibits many touches of the *bucolic* sweetness. *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 211.

2. Agricultural; used humorously or in dispraise of: as, *bucolic poesie.* — **Bucolic cesura, bucolic diæresis.** See *cesura.* — **Syn.** 1. *Pastoral, Rustic, &c.* See *of the.*

II. *n.* [< L. *bucolicum,* pl. *bucolica,* neut. of *bucolicus:* see I.] 1. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds: as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil.

The first modern Latin *bucolics* are those of Petrarch.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 28.

2. A writer of pastorals. [Rare.]

Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolic.* *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 40.

3. A countryman; a farmer: used humorously or in depreciation.

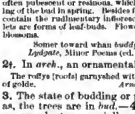
bucolical (bū-kol'i-kal), *a.* Same as *bucolic.*

Bucorvus (bū-kôr'vus), *n.* [NL., < *Bu*(*ceros*) + *Corvus.*] A genus of hornbills, family *Bucerotidæ,* based upon *B. abyssinicus,* an African species, the ground-hornbill, notably different from the others in its terrestrial habits.

bucrane (bū'krān), *n.* Same as *buccranium.*

An immense Roman sarcophagus of oriental granite, with masks carved upon its ends, and festooned *bucranes* upon its sides.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

bucranium (bū-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *bucrania* (-ȧ). [In sense 1, NL.; in sense 2, LL., a certain plant; < Gr. βουκράνιον, an ox-head, a kind of bryony, < βοῦς, ox, + κράνιον, skull, cranium.]



Bucrania.
A, from frieze of Temple of Vespasian, Rome; *B,* from a Roman altar.

1. In *art,* the skull of an ox: an ornament often sculptured, frequently with adornment of wreaths or other decoration, on the frieze of the entablature in the Roman Doric and Corinthian orders of architecture, and also in other situations.—2. The herb calf's-snout. *Kersey,* 1708.

bud[1] (bud), *n.* [< ME. *budde* = D. *bot,* a bud; prob. due to OF. *boton, F. bouton,* a bud, a button: see *button* and *butt*[1].] 1. In plants, the undeveloped germ-state of a stem or branch, consisting of a growing point inclosed by closely appressed rudimentary leaves. In winter buds are usually protected by an outside covering of scales, often pubescent or resinous, which fall off upon the swelling of the bud in spring. Besides foliage, the bud may also contain the rudimentary inflorescence. Buds and leaves are forms of leaf-buds. Flower-buds are unexpanded blossoms.

Somer toward whan *buddye* first appeere.
Lydgate, Minor Poems (ed. Halliwell, 1840), p. 217.

2. In *arch.,* an ornamental boss or button.

The rafters [roofs] garnyshed with sarsenetes and *budde* of golde. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), p. 11.

3. The state of budding or putting forth buds; as, the trees are in *bud.*—4. In some cryptogamous plants, especially some *Hepaticæ,* one of the bodies formed asexually which become detached and reproduce the plant; in the plural, same as *gemmæ.* See *gemma.*—5. A prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent individual, sometimes permanently attached to the parent organism, and sometimes becoming detached; an incipient zoöid, or bud-like beginning of a new individual in a compound animal. See cut under *Campanularia.*—6. In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* a part or organ like or likened to a bud; as, a tactile *bud;* a gustatory *bud.*—7. A weaned calf of the first year. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—8. A young lady just "come out" in society. [Slang.]—**Accessory buds,** buds supplementary to the normally solitary axillary bud, either at the side or below. — **Adventitious buds,** such buds as are produced abnormally and without order from any part of the stem or roots, or from leaves. — **Blind bud,** see *blind.* — **Bud-variation,** in the outgrowth of a bud, the deviation in any respect from the ordinary growth of the plant, presenting what is commonly known as a sport. Many remarkable varieties in cultivated plants arise in this way, and are perpetuated by any of the processes of propagation by means of buds. — **Common buds,** see *common.* — **Embryo buds,** see *embryo.* — **Exstatory buds,** see *exstatory.* — **To nip in the bud.** See *nip.*

bud[1] (bud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *budded,* ppr. *budding.* [< ME. *budden* = D. *botten;* from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To ingraft a bud of or on, as of one plant on the stem of another; as, to *bud* a garden rose on a briar, or a briar with a garden rose. See *budding, n.*, 3.—2. To put forth by or as if by the natural process of budding.

From your swelling domes . . . where prickly furze *Buds* lavish gold. *Keats,* Endymion, i.

II. *intrans.* 1. To put forth or produce buds; be in bud, &c. To be in the condition of a bud; sprout; begin to grow or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn.—3. Figuratively, to be in an early stage of development. —4. To put forth buds, as a bird of birds. [Rare.]

Last night I saw a number of grouse *budding* upon a neighboring apple-tree. *Forest and Stream,* XXVIII. 131.

Budding funt, faust which grow and reproduce by budding: chiefly the yeasts.

bud[2] (bud), *n.* [A reduction of *brother; cf. bub*[4].] A familiar term for brother. [Southern U. S.]

bud[3]† (bud), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bode,* an office, ult. < AS. *bēodan,* pp. *boden,* offer: see *bode*[1], *bode*[2], *bid.*] A gift, especially one meant as a bribe. *Acts Parl. J. (Jamieson.)* [Scotch.]

bud[4], *v. t.* [Sc., also *budd*; < *bud*[3], *n.*] To endeavor to gain by gifts; bribe.

bud[5] (bud), Same as *boud,* preterit and past participle of *bide.* [Scotch.]

bud-cell (bud'sel), *n.* In *bot.,* a lateral cell produced upon the prosenchyma of some of the higher cryptogams, as in the *Characeæ,* from which the perfect plant is developed. Sometimes called the *bud-nucleus.*

budded (bud'ed), *p. a.* In *her.,* same as *buttony.*

Buddha (bö'dhȧ), *n.* [Skt., lit., the Enlightened,* pp. (for **budhta*) of √ *budh* for **bhudh,* be awake, come to consciousness, notice, understand, &c., = Gr. √ *πυθ* for **φυθ* in πεύθεσθαι, find out, prob. = AS. *bēodan* (pp. *boden*), announce, offer, E. *bid*: see *bid.*] 1. An epithet, meaning the Wise or Enlightened One, applied to the historical founder of Buddhism (according to some in the eleventh century B. C., but more probably in the sixth century), regarded by the Buddhists as the fourth in a series of five messianic Buddhas. He was an Indian prince of Sakya tribe, and hence called Sakyamuni (the Sakya sage), the name preceding his title and signifying his original name was Siddartha (literally, "the realization of all the meanings," that is, of the portents at his birth); that most used in Burma, Siam, etc., is Gautama (literally, "most victorious"), the sacerdotal name of the Sakya tribe.

2. [*l. c.*] One who attains to perfect enlightenment such as that ascribed to the founder of Buddhism, and devotes his powers to the salvation of mankind.

Sometimes also *Boodh, Bodha.*

Tree of Buddha. See *Ficus.*

buddhahood (bö'dhȧ-hud), *n.* [< *buddha* + *-hood.*] The state or condition of a buddha. See *Buddha* and *Buddhism.*

buddhaship (bö'dhȧ-ship), *n.* [< *buddha* + *-ship.*] The condition of one who has attained enlightenment and become a buddha. See *Buddha* and *Buddhism.*

Buddhism (bö'dizm), *n.* [< *Buddha* + *-ism*; = F. *Bouddhisme.*] The religious system founded by Buddha, or the Buddha, in India. Its essential principles, in so far as they can be reduced to an incidental form of thought, are, that man is under the operation of certain inflexible laws, from which there is neither escape nor deliverance; existence under them is an evil; priestly rites and sacrifices are unavailing; death is no escape, but only a transmigration to another form of existence; obedience to the moral laws — the practice of charity, temperance, justice, honesty, truth — insures a subsequent re-birth, followed by a higher existence on the

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earth; disobedience insures a punishment in some of the innumerable hot and cold hells (see *naraka*), situated in the interior of the earth or on its furthest verge, followed by a lower state of existence on earth; the supreme felicity to be attained by perfect obedience is the suppression of every passion and desire, and eventually Nirvana, or unconscious existence, if indeed Nirvana be not annihilation. In its original spirit agnostic, if not atheistic, it has become modified in time, and now has its rites and temples, which vary in different nationalities and localities. From India Buddhism spread over Ceylon, Java, Cochin-China, Burma, Tibet, Mongolia, China, and Japan, but was stamped out in India by the rise of Hinduism. Also spelled *Boudhism*.

Buddhist, (bō'dist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Buddha* + *-ist*; = F. *Bouddhiste*.] **I.** *n.* One who professes Buddhism; a follower of the religious system founded by Buddha.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.—**Buddhist architecture**, the oldest and most characteristic native style of India—ecclesiastical architecture, the earliest specimens dating from 250 B. C., and prevailing wherever Buddhism has been established. Buddhist architectural monuments may be classed in four groups: (*a*) Stambhas or lats, pillars bearing inscriptions on their shafts, with emblems or animals on their capitals. (*b*) Stupas or topes, large towers, some built in the form of a hemisphere, others partly cylindrical and finished at the top with either a flat circle or a pointed dome-like terminal. The topes were erected in honor of some sacred event or place, and are sometimes employed to contain relics of Buddha or of a saint. In the latter case the tope is called a *dagoba*. (*c*) Halls, formed of elaborately sculptured pillars, built around topes, temples, and other sacred objects. (*d*) Chaitya halls, cut out of the living

Buddhist Architecture.—Interior of Chaitya Hall at Karli.

rock, and corresponding closely in plan with Christian churches. The position of the altar or relic-case (*c*), aisles, and apse are frequently the same in both. Caitya, or monasteries, originally built of sun-dried wood, but in exceptional circumstances excavated from the solid rock, with halls having their ceilings supported by elaborately sculptured pillars cut from the natural rock, and surrounded by a number of small sleeping-cells. A characteristic of the Buddhist style in the pseudo-arch, formed by courses of stones each overlapping that below it, till the two sides approach so closely that the opening at the top can be covered by a single stone.

Buddhistic (bō-dis'tik), *a.* [*Buddhist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Buddhism: as, *Buddhistic* literature. Also *Boudhistic*.

Buddhistical (bō-dis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *Buddhistic*. Also *Boudhistical*.

buddle (bud'l), *n.* [Verbal n. of *budl*, *r.*] **1.** In *bot.*, the putting forth or producing of buds. In the lower cryptogams the term is applied to a form of growth and reproduction, a modification of fission, in which the new cell swells out at the side of the parent cell, increases in size, and at length becomes detached. See *gemmation*.

2. In *zoöl.*, gemmation; a mode of asexual reproduction in animals analogous to budding in plants.—**3.** In *hort.*, a process, allied to grafting, for growing a different variety of fruit or plant from a given stock by transferring a bud with a little of the wood in front of it, and behind it to a cleft in the bark of the stock. The buds are taken place between the cambium layers or new-growth tissue of the two, assuring a union and growth of the bud. Many kinds of fruit are propagated in this way, as well as roses and other plants.

Budding.

budding (bud'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bud*1, *v.* 1. Producing buds: as, a *budding* tree.—**2.** Being in the condition of a bud; figuratively, being in an early stage of growth; being at the entrance of a period of life, a career, etc.: as, a *budding* orator.

Young *budding* virgin, fair, and fresh, and sweet. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 5.

budding-knife (bud'ing-nif), *n.* A knife used by gardeners in the operation of budding. The handle, usually made of bone or horn, tapers to an edge, which enables it to be used in separating the bark from the wood of the stock and inserting the bud.

budder1, *n.* See *boodle*1.

buddle2 (bud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buddled*, ppr. *buddling*. [Cf. Icel. *buttein* (? G. *buttein*), foam, gush.] In *mining*, to wash (ore); separate (the metalliferous ores) from earthy matters by means of an inclined hutch called a buddle, over which water flows.

buddle3 (bud'l), *n.* [< *buddle*2, *r.*] In *mining*, a contrivance for dressing ore, or separating the metalliferous portion from the earthy gangue. The term was originally used in Cornwall, where the hand-buddle is a long box slightly inclined, on the bottom of which the ore is agitated in a stream of water. There are several much more complicated forms of the buddle, some of which are stationary and others revolving.

buddle4 (bud'l), *n.* Also *boodle*; said to be < *D. buidel*, also contr. *buil* (= OHG. *butil*, MHG. *büdel*, G. *beutel*), a purse; from its bearing *guilden* (*florins*), a device on it: as, the flowers; see *guilden*, *guilder*.] Same as *boodle*3.

buddle5 (bud'l), *v. t.* To suffocate; drown. [Prov. Eng.]

Bude burner, light. See the nouns.

budge1 (buj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *budged*, ppr. *budging*. [< F. *bouger*, stir, wag, = Pr. *bolegar*, stir, = It. *bulicare*, bubble up, froth, (cf. Sp. *bullir*, boil, be busy, bestir one's self, move from place to place, = Pg. *bulir*, move, stir, be active), < L. *bullire*, boil: see *bull*2, *bullion*, *bullet*.] To move; change the position of.

budge1†, *n.* [Appar. < *budge*1, *v.* Cf. Sp. *bullicioso*, brisk, active: see *budge*1, *r.*] Brisk; jocund. *South.*

budge2 (buj), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bouge* (see *bouge*1), < ME. *bonge*, a bag, < OF. *bonge*, < L. *bulga*, a leathern bag; a word of Gaelic origin: cf. Gael. *bolg*, *balg*, a bag, = Ir. *bolg*, a bag, *bolgaim*, etc.: see *belly*, *bellows*, *bulge*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A leathern bag.—**2.** Lambskin dressed with the wool outward, much used in the Elizabethan era and since as an inexpensive fur for the edging of garments. In England some official costumes that have remained unchanged are still decorated with budge.

When, for his hire, his judgements shall impose,
He's taught but *budge*, and gards, become for-fur face.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. vii.

3. Same as *budge-barrel*.

II. *a.* [< *budge*2, *n.*] **1.** Trimmed or adorned with budge (see I., 2): as, "*budge* gowns," *Milton*, Art. of Peace with Irish.—**2.** Scholastic; pedantic; formal; stuffy; stiff: formal: as, "*budge* doctors," *Milton*, Comus, l. 707.

The solemn fop, significant and *budge*;
A fool with judges, amongst beaux a judge.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 220.

Budge bachelor†, a company of poor old men clothed in long gowns, who with the lamb's wool, the formerly accompanied the lord mayor of London at his inauguration.

budge3†, (buj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] One who slips into a house or shop to steal cloaks, etc.; a sneak-thief. *Kersey*, 1708. [Slang.]

budge-barrel (buj'bar'el), *n.* A small barrel with only one head, a piece of leather which is drawn together upon shrinking being nailed upon the other end. It is used in action for carrying powder or cartridges with a gun or pistol. Also called *budge*.

budgeness† (buj'nes), *n.* [< *budge*2, *a.*, 2, + *-ness*.] Sternness; severity.

A great Bellona for *budgeness*.
Shanaham, Ironical Epist. in Wilson's Hist. Eng. Poetry, p. 158.

budger (buj'ėr), *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first *budger* die the other's slave.
Shak., Cor., I. 8.

budgero, budgerow (buj'rō), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bajra*, *rogr*. Hind. *bajrā*, a kind of pleasure-boat.] A lumbering heelless barge, formerly much used by Europeans traveling on the Ganges rivers. *Yule and Burnell.* Also *budgero-boat*, *bungerow-boat*.

budget (buj'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bouget*; < F. *bougette* (= It. *bolgetta*), dim. of OF. *bouge*, a bag: see *budge*2. Hence, in sense 4, D. and F. *budget*.] **1.** A small bag or sack; a pouch or portable depository for miscellaneous articles; now chiefly figurative: as, to open a *budget* of news.

It tickles my love leave to live,
And bear the new skin *budget*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3 (song).

buff

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. A stock or store; a collection: as, a *budget* of news.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox a whole *budget* of invention failed him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

There is no miracle in the whole Roman Catholic *budget* better vouched than this.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

3. A pocket used by tilers to hold nails.—**4.** In Great Britain, the annual financial statement made by the chancellor of the exchequer to the House of Commons, sitting as a committee of ways and means. In making this statement the minister gives a view of the general financial policy of the government, and at the same time presents an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months, and a statement of what taxes it is intended to reduce or abolish, or what new ones it may be necessary to impose.

His [Alfred's] *budget* is the first royal budget we possess; and though the fact that the national expenses were still in the main defrayed by local means renders any complication of it with a modern *budget* impossible, it is still of interest as indicating the wide range of public activity which even now was open to an English king.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 173.

Hence—**5.** Any similar official estimate and statement. [The word in this specific sense has been adopted into the French language.]—**To open the budget**, to be before the legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government.

budgy1 (buj'i), *a.* [< *budge*2, *n.*, 2, + *-y*1.] Consisting of or decorated with the fur called budge.

budia (bud'ia), *n.* [E. Ind.] A variety of broadcloth, not of the finest quality, manufactured in India.

budlet (bud'let), *n.* [< *bud*1 + dim. *-let*.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

budmash (bud'mash), *n.* [Also *badmash*; < Hind. *badmāsh*, < Pers. *bad*, bad, + Ar. *wāsh*, means of living, < *wāsha*, live.] A scoundrel; a blackguard; during the time of the Indian mutiny (1857–58), a rebel.

Budorcas (bū-dôr'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βοῦς, ox, + ὄρκας, a gazelle.] A notable genus of large Asiatic antelopes, containing the yakin, *Budorcas taxicolor*, of the Himalayas: sometimes taken as type of a subfamily *Budorcinæ*, set apart from the true antelopes, *Antilopinæ*.

Budorcine (bū-dôr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Budorcas* + *-inæ*.] A group of Himalayan antelopes, typified by the genus *Budorcas*, having smooth round horns contiguous at their bases, a tail like that of a goat, and 4 teats.

budorcine (bū-dôr'sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Budorcinæ*.

Budweis porcelain. See *porcelain*.

Budytes (bū-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βουδύτης, a kind of wagtail, < βοῦς, ox, + δύτης, a diver.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, chiefly of the old world, of the family *Motacillidæ*; the yellow wagtails, of which there are many species, as *B. flava*. See *Motacillidæ*, and cut under *yellow*.

buer, *n.* A gnat. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

buff, boef†, *interj.* An exclamation representing the sound made by eructation in consequence of overeating.

When they for soules seye the psalm of *Buff*,
Lo, *buf!* they seye, cor meum eructavit.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 298.

buff1 (buf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *buffe*, short for *buffle*1, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A buffalo.

Buffalo (It.), *buffe*, buffle, bugle, or wild ox. *Cotgrave.*

There are also wilde beastes bred in those woods, as *Buffes*, Beares, and blacke Wolues.
Hathway's Voyages, I. 248.

They have also the qualities of a *Buffe*: for if they see a man clothed in red, they run presently towards him, ready to kill him. *Hathway's Voyages*, I. 116.

2. A kind of thick leather, originally and properly made of the skin of the buffalo, but now also of the skins of other animals, as elks, oxen, etc. It is dressed so as to be as flexible as possible, and without a gloss or artificially colored surface. It is used for making belts, cartridge-boxes, etc., and in the later middle ages came into use to take the place in a measure of plate armor: as, "a suit of *buff*," *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. Also called *buff-leather*.

His doublet was of sturdy *buff*,
And though not sword, yet rudgel-proof.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 295.

Proof, Sir Nicholas at Marston Moor.

4. The color of buff-leather; a yellow color deficient in luminosity and in chroma.—**5.** *pl.* The third regiment of the line in the British

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army; so called from the color of the facings of their uniform. The 76th regiment is also called the Roscommon *buffs* for the same reason.

6. In *mech.*, the buffy coat. See *buffy*. — **7.** A buff-stick; a buff-wheel. — **8.** The bare skin: as, to strip to the *buff*. [Colloq.] — **In buff**, naked. — **Iron buff**, a color produced in dyeing with ferric oxid, by first impregnating the cotton with a ferrous salt solution, and then passing it through an alkaline solution to precipitate ferrous hydrate; the latter is changed to ferric hydrate by simple exposure to the air.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of buff-leather.

> Did not I take you up from thence, in an old greasy *buff* doublet, with points, and green velvet sleeves, cut at the elbows? *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

2. Of the color of buff-leather; brownish-yellow. — **Buff Cochin**, a variety of the Cochin fowl of which both cock and hen are of a uniform dull yellow.

buff[1] (buf), *v. t.* [< ME. **buffen*, *boffen*, stammer, < OF. *buffer*, *bufer*, later and mod. F. *bouffer* (and *bouffir*), puff, blow, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bufar* = It. *buffare*, formerly also *buffera*, *bufar* (< ML. *buffare*), puff, blow, puff out the cheeks; a widely spread word, in part imitative, appearing in E. in the lit. sense in the form *puff*, q. v. Cf. *buff*[3], *buffet*[1], *buffoon*, etc.] **1.** To stammer. [Now only prov. Eng.]

> Remable nas he nogt of tonge, ac [but] of speche hastyf. *Hoveden*, A. most [most] wanne he wer in wraththe ye in sayyl. *Robert of Gloucester*, l. 414.

2. To emit a dull sound. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

buff[2] (buf), *n.* [< *buff*[2], *v.* Cf. *buffard*, *buffer*[2].] **1.** A dull fellow; a drone. — **2.** Nonsense; trivial or idle talk: as, that is all *buff*.

[Colloq. or slang.]

buff[3] (buf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *buffe* (found in ME. only in the deriv. form *buffet*), q. v.] = MHG. *buf*, *buff*, *biuf*, *puf*, *G. puff* = MLG. *buff* = ODan. *buf* = Sw. dial. *buff*, < OF. *buffe*, *bufle*, a slap, box, blow, buffet, prop. a slap on the cheek (cf. *bouffe*), = Olt. *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out, a puff with the mouth, also strife, contention, mod. It. a buffoon, jest, = Sp. *bufa*, also *befa*, a jest, jeer, ML. *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out (cf. It. *buffa*, dial. *beffa*, a puff of wind, a comic actor, = Sp. *bufa*, a puff, also, perhaps see *buffoon*); cf. ML. *buffare*, OF. *buffer*, *bufer*, etc., puff: see *buff*[2].] A blow; a slap; a box; a stroke; a buffet.

> Saluberose gave a *buff* to him It lent, That made him recle, and to his brest his beer bent. *Destruction of Troy*, 2. 4. 11. v. 6.

To stand buff, to endure blows without flinching; confront without fear. [Another signification has been suggested for the phrase, viz., to stand stripped to the *buff* or skin, like boxers.]

> And for the good old cause *stand buff* Gainst many a bilbo's and cuff. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

buff[3] (buf), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *buffe* (found in ME. only in the deriv. form *buffet*), q. v.] = MLG. Ld. *buffen* = G. *puffen* = ODan. *buffe* = Sw. dial. *buffa*, < OF. *buffer*, *bouffuer*, slap, strike, maltreat, < *buffe*, *bouffe*, a slap, box, blow; *buffet*: see *buff*[3], *n.*] **1†.** To strike; buffet.

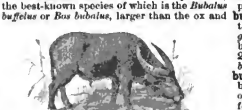
> There was a shock To have *buffed* out the blood From might but a block. *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2. To resist; deaden, as a buffer.

buff[4] (buf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *buffe*, *buffe*, < It. *buffa*, "the buffe or breathing-holes of a head-piece or helmet" (Florio); a particular use of *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out: see *buff*[3].] In old armor, the chin-piece of the burgonet, corresponding to the aventaile, and pierced with holes to allow breathing. The burgonet being a light headpiece without face-guard, the buff is added to it when further defense was needed.

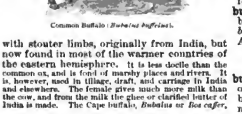
buff[5] (buf), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *bough*[1]; cf. *duff*, var. of *dough*, *barf*, var. of *bargh*.] A bough. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

buffalo (buf'a-lō), *n.* [pl. *buffaloes* or *-loe* (-lōz). [In early mod. E. usually *buffe*, *buffe* (see *buff*[1], *buffel*) = D. *buffel* = MLG. *buffel* = MHG. *buffel*, G. *büffel* = Sw. *buffel* = ODan. *buffel*, *beffel*, Dan. *büffel* (< F. *buffle*); also form like Sp. *bufalo* = Pg. *bufalo*, *bufaro* = It. *bufalo*, *bufalo*, formerly *buffalo*, = Pr. *bubali*, *brufol*, *brufle* = F. *buffle* = Wal. *birol* = Hung. *birál*, *buál* = Alb. *bual*, *buá* = Russ. *buivolŭ*, *bujlo* = Little Russ. *baivol*, *buivol*, *bujlo* = Pol. *bujwol*, *bawół* (barred *l*) = Bohem. *buvol* = Serv. *bivo* = OBulg. *buivolŭ*, Bulg. *bivol*, ChM. *bufalŭ*, *bufalŭs*, *bufalŭa* (Nl.), *bubalus*, also as specific name *bufelus*), < L. *bubalus*, the wild ox, cattle; and more properly an African antelope (= Nūr. *ǰoɛ̈ǰalaɛ*, *ǰoɛ̈ǰalo*, a buffalo), < Gr. βούβαλος, also βούβαλις, an African species of antelope, perhaps the hartbeest; prob. (simulating βους, *bos*, an ox) from a native African name.] **1.** A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidæ*, the best-known species of which is the *Bubalus buffelus* or *Bos bubalus*, larger than the ox and



Common Buffalo (*Bubalus buffelus*).

with stouter limbs, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern hemisphere. It is less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. It is, however, used in tillage, draft, and carriage in India and elsewhere. The female gives much more milk than the cow, and from the milk the ghee or clarified butter of India is made. The Cape buffalo, *Bubalus* or *Bos caffer*,



Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus caffer*).

is distinguished by the shape of its horns, which are black and united at their bases, forming a great bony plate on the front of the head. It attains the size of an ox. The hide is exceedingly tough, and a valuable leather is prepared from it, but the flesh is not highly esteemed.

2. A name given to various wild oxen, or *Bovinæ*, and particularly to the bison of North America, *Bison americanus*. See *bison*. — **3.** A buffalo-robe. — **4.** A buffalo-fish. — **5.** A leather hamper used for carrying bobbins. — **6.** *pl.* [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name given by their opponents to those members of the Locofoco or Equal Rights party who in 1838 accepted the overtures of the regular Democratic organization (Tammany) toward a coalition. — **7.** *pl.* A nickname given to the dwellers on the coast of North Carolina.

buffalo-berry (buf'a-lō-ber'i), *n.* **1.** The fruit of the *Shepherdia argentea*, a shrub or small tree which grows in western North America. — **2.** The tree itself.

buffalo-bird (buf'a-lō-bėrd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Sturnopastor*: so called because it associates with buffaloes.

> I never tired of watching the friendly relation between the *Buffalo-birds* (Sturnopastor bilineatus and S. melanopterus) and their bovine hosts. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 55.

buffalo-bug (buf'a-lō-bug), *n.* A name of the carpet-beetle.

buffalo-chips (buf'a-lō-chips), *n. pl.* The dry dung of the bison, formerly used for fuel on the western plains of North America.

buffalo-cod (buf'a-lō-kod), *n.* A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*; the coltus-cod.

buffalo-fish (buf'a-lō-fish), *n.* The popular name of fishes of the family *Catostomidæ*, or suckers, and genus *Ictiobus* or *Bubalichthys*. They are among the largest of the suckers, somewhat resemble carp, and abound in the lakes and rivers of the United States. The name was probably given on account of the protuberant or hump-like back, which rises highest at the front of the dorsal fin. Several species are recognized. See *Ictiobus*.

buffalo-gnat (buf'a-lō-nat), *n.* A kind of blackfly, a dipterous insect of the genus *Simulium* and family *Simuliidæ*. It is found in almost incredible numbers in the southern and western United States, and is a virulent pest of cattle, rendering the animals frantic and in some cases causing death.

buffalo-grass (buf'a-lō-gras), *n.* A common name for several low grasses very prevalent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, including *Buchloë dactyloides*, a dioecious species, and *Bouteloua oligostachya*, with others of the same genus.

buffalo-jack (buf'a-lō-jak), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Caranx paquetus*. [Bermuda.]

buffalo-lout (buf'a-lō-lout), *n.* **1.** The fruit of the North American shrub *Pyrularia oleifera*. — **2.** The plant itself. Also called *oil-nut*.

buffalo-pea (buf'a-lō-pē'), *n.* The groundplum, *Astragalus caryocarpus*. [Western U. S.]

buffalo-perch (buf'a-lō-pėrch), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Scorpididæ*, *Aplodinotus* (*Haplodinotus*) *grunniens*, with elevated back or shoulders; the bubbler or fresh-water drumfish. *Rafinesque.* — **2.** A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*, *Ichobus bubalus*; the buffalo-fish.

buffalo-robe (buf'a-lō-rōb), *n.* The skin of the bison of North America, prepared with the hair on, and used as a carriage-rug and in other ways for protection from the cold.

buffard, *n.* [ME., < OF. *bouffard*, puffing, blowing, swelling; as a noun, a glutton; < *bouffer*, puff, blow: see *buff*[1], and cf. *buffer*[2].] A fool.

> Yet wol she . . . take a *buffard* riche of gret villesse, In hope that he shal alwey soffisse a while. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 32.

buff-coat (buf'kōt), *n.* **1.** A military coat made of buff-leather, which gradually replaced the buff-jerkin as armor of steel became less common, and was in especial favor at the time of the English civil wars. The buff-coat was commonly worn by itself, and so thick and substantial as to be considered proof against the sword, and even against a pistol-shot except when fired at close range. It was also worn over the cuirass, which it partly concealed, and under it, especially among soldiers' regular clothing. Buff-coats were sometimes richly embroidered with colored silks.

> Hence — **2.** A soldier.

> Schismatical gravity will grow up under the licentiousness of war; some profane *buff-coats* will authorize such incendiaries. *Jer. Hacket*, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 176.

buffet[1], etc. See *buff*[1], etc.

buffel, **buffel-duck**, etc. See *buffle*, etc.

buffer[1] (buf'ėr), *n.* [< *buff*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A person who killed sound horses in order to sell their hides. — **2.** Same as *buff-wheel*.

buffer[2] (buf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *buffere*, < **buffen*, *buffen*, stutter, stammer: see *buff*[1], *v.*, and cf. *buffard*.] **1†.** A stammerer.

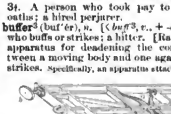
> The tunge of *bufferes* [L. *balbientis*] awiftli shal speke and pleinli. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxxii. 4 (Oxf.).

2. A foolish fellow; a fuller: a term expressive of extreme familiarity, and generally having a flavor of contempt. [Slang or colloq.]

> As the water grew rougher
> The more my poor fellow continued to suffer,
> Till the Sailors themselves cried, in pity,
> "Poor *Buffer* Barbara, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 206.

3†. A person who took pay to swear false oaths; a hired perjurer.

buffer[3] (buf'ėr), *n.* [< *buff*[3], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who buffs or strikes; a hitter. [Rare.] — **2.** Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and one against which it strikes. Specifically, an apparatus attached to railroad-



Buffer.

Part of under frame of an English railway carriage, showing buffing springs, *a a*, and chain coupling, *b*, with hook from the tender-block, *d*.

cars to prevent injury from violent contact or collision. The buffer shown above, which represents the form common on British railways, consists of powerful springs and framing attached to carriages and wagons to deaden the concussion between them when they come into collision. Hence — **3.** Anything which serves to deaden or neutralize the shock of opposing forces.

> It is evident that the period of an individually collapsing bubble is short. This means, therefore, that the near approach of an end to the system of political *buffers* so far as India is concerned, *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 19.

> A sense of humor . . . may have served as a *buffer* against the too importunate shock of disappointment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

Hydraulic buffer. See *hydraulic*.

buffer-bar (buf'ėr-bär), *n.* A bar of wrought-iron placed at the end of a railroad-car to deaden the concussion between it and the next. The buffer-bars act generally upon a pair of springs, which give an elastic resistance when two cars come together.

buffer-beam (buf'ėr-bēm), *n.* **1.** A transverse timber secured to the end sill of a freight-car. The dead-blocks are connected with this beam. — **2.** The end timber of the platform of a passenger-car.

buffer-block (buf'ėr-blok), *n.* **1.** A block or piece of timber attached to the end timber of a car, or of the platform of a passenger-car, above

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the draw-bar, to keep the ears from coming together if the draw-bar gives way.—2. The flat head of a buffer-bar. See cut under *buffing-spring*.

Also called *buffing-block*.

buffer-head (buf'er-hed), *n.* Same as *buffer-block*, 2.

buffer-spring (buf'er-spring), *n.* A spring which gives elasticity to a buffer, so as to lessen the shock of collision. Also called *buffing-spring*. See cut under *buffer*3.—**Auxiliary buffer-spring**, in railroad-cars, a spring secured behind a draw-spring, to resist more strongly the pressure on the draw-bar in buffing.

buffet1 (buf'et), *n.* [< ME. *buffet*, *boffet*, *bofet* (= Icel. *buffetí*, < OF. *buffet*, *bufet* (= It. *buffetto*, formerly *buffetto*, *boffetto*; cf. Sp. Pg. *bofetada*), a blow, < *buffe*, *bofe*, a blow: see *buff*2.] **1.** A blow with the hand; a cuff; a slap; hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows: a violent shock or concussion: as, "fortune's *buffets*," *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

The kynge redressed hym with a *buffet* upon the a*buffet* upon the lefte temple that the blode braste oute of mouthe and nose. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

For God's sake, sir, be merry, or else bear
The *buffets* of your fortune with more scorn!
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

We get . . . many a *buffet* of the rough water of experience, before we secure the true right to live.
Lowell, Among my Books, Travels, p. 138.

2†. A blast of wind.

They blew a *buffet* in blande that banned people.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 885.

buffet1 (buf'et), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buffeted*, ppr. *buffeting*. [< ME. *buffeten*, *boffeten* = Icel. *buffeta* (cf. Sp. *bofetear*, obs. *botetear*, Pg. *bofetear* = It. *buffeare*, *boffettegiare*—Florio), buffet; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with the hand or fist; box; beat.

Then did they spit in his face, and *buffeted* him; and others smote him with the palms of their hands.
Matt. xxvi. 67.

2. To beat in contention; contend against as if with blows: as, to *buffet* the billows.

The torrent roar'd; and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of controversy.
Shak., J. C., I. 2.

II. *intrans.* To exercise at boxing; box; contend with blows of the fists; hence, to force one's way by buffeting.

If I might *buffet* for my love, . . . I could lay on like a butcher.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

I caught her; there
Oaring one arm, and bearing in my left
The weight of all the hopes of half the world,
Strove to *buffet* to land in vain. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

buffet2 (buf'et, or, as F., bü-fā'), *n.* [Sometimes erroneously written *beaufet* (simulating F. *beau*, fine—a modern process), in another form, in the orig. use), < ME. *buffit*, *buffit*, *boffet*, *bofet* (in def. 4, and comp. *buffet-stool*, q. v.) = D. G. Dan. Sw. *buffet* = Russ. *bufetŭ*, a sideboard, = Sp. Pg. *bufete*, a desk, writing-table, Pg. also a sideboard, < F. *buffet*, a sideboard, a cupboard, in older F. sep. of an elegant or costly kind, "a court cupboard, or high-standing cupboard, also a cupboord of plate, also as much plate as will furnish a cupboord" (Cotgrave), also a desk or writing-table, < It. *buffetto*, formerly also *buffetto*, a cupboard, sideboard, buffet (Mi. *bufetum*, a buffet, cf. *bufettus*, a counsel: cf. *bureau* in similar senses), appar. so called from its elegance, being = OF. *bufet*, *bufus*, magnificuosness, show, pomp, fine outpage, < *buffer*, *buffe* (= It. *buffare*, etc.), puff, blow: see *buff*2, and cf. *buffet*3.] **1.** A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, designed to hold china, crystal, plate, and other like articles.—**2.** The space set apart for refreshments in public places.—**3.** That part of the cabinet-work of an organ which encloses the pipes.—**4.** Same as *buffet-stool*. *Wright*, Prov. Dict. [Prov. Eng.]

buffeter (buf'et-ėr), *n.* One who buffets or strikes with the hand or fist; a boxer.

buffeting (buf'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *buffet*1, *v.*] A beating; a blow; a buffet.

He had withstood these *buffetings* to the last till sickness overtook him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 35.

buffet-stool (buf'et-stūl), *n.* [< ME. *buffett stole*, *bofet stole*, also simply *buffett*, *bofet* (see *buffet*-6, 4); < *buffet*2 + *stool*.] A stool with either four or three legs, formerly used in connection with the buffet or sideboard, and often serving as a table or sideboard among poor people. *Forby*.

buffier, *n.* Same as *buff*4. *Florio*.

buffin (buf'in), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E., appar. for **buffen*, < *buff*3 + *-en*2.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of buff.

Bufalino [It.], of buffe, *buffin*. *Florio*.

2. Made of buffin: as, "*buffin* gowns," *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 4.

II. *n.* A coarse cloth in use in the time of Elizabeth and James I.

Grograms, broad or narrow, called *Buffines*, poise [weight] 4 lbs. one with another.
Lansdowne MS., 1052. (*Draper's Dict.*)

buffing (buf'ing), *n.* [< *buff*3 + *-ing*1.] The operation of diminishing the thickness of a hide by means of a curriers' knife or a splitting-machine, for the purpose of increasing the suppleness of the leather; hence, the layer so shaved off; the amount of lessening effected.

When about one-third tanned, the hides are removed from the tanning liquor and a *buffing* is taken off of each side. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 586.

buffing-block (buf'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *buffer-block*.

buffing-lathe (buf'ing-lāth), *n.* A lathe in which metal plates are polished. The buffer may be of leather, cotton, or other material, and is used with various polishing-powders.

buffing-machine (buf'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for buffing or polishing.

buffing-spring (buf'ing-spring), *n.* Same as *buffer-spring*.

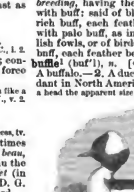
buffing-wheel (buf'ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *buff-wheel*.

buff-jerkin (buf'jėr'kin), *n.* **1.** A garment formerly worn under the cuirass, and made of buff-leather, whence its name. It took the place of the acton and gambeson.—**2.** A waistcoat made of buff-leather; hence, a waistcoat made of cloth of buff color. The term has been considered the peculiar mark of constables and other officers of the law.

Fighting! what's fighting? It may be in fashion
Among provant swords, and *buff-jerkin* men.
Fletcher and Rowley, Elder Brother, v. 1.

buff-laced (buf'lāst), *a.* In *poultry*- and *pigeon-breeding*, having the feathers laced or edged with buff; said of birds of which the color is a rich buff, each feather being distinctly laced with pale buff, as in the case of *buff-laced* Polish fowls, or of birds of which the color is pale buff, each feather being laced with dark buff.

buffle1 (buf'l), *n.* [< F. *buffle*, a buffalo.] A buffalo.—2. A duck, *Bucephala albeola*, abundant in North America. It has a short blue bill and a head the apparent size of which is greatly increased by



Buffle (*Bucephala albeola*).

the fullness of its feathers. The male is chiefly black above and white below, the head being iridescent black with a large white occipital space. Also called *buffle-head*, *buffle-duck*, *buffle-headed duck*, *spirit-duck*, *dipper*, and *butterball*. Also spelled *buffel*.

buffle2 (buf'l), *v.* [Freq. of *buff*2, stammer: see *buff*2.] *intrans.* To speak thickly or inarticulately. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To be puzzled; be at a loss. *Swift*.

II. *trans.* To handle clumsily.

buffle-bonnet (buf'l-bon'et), *n.* Same as *buff*1, 2.

buffle-duck (buf'l-duk), *n.* Same as *buffle*1, 2.

buffle-head (buf'l-hed), *n.* **1.** One who has a large or stupid head, like a buffalo's.

What makes you stare so, *buffle-head?*
Plautus (trans.), 1694.

2. Same as *buffle*1, 2.

buffle-headed (buf'l-hed'ed), *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo's; dull; stupid; foolish. *Taylor*, Notes on Don Quixote, III. 3.

buffle-horn (buf'l-hôrn), *n.* The common name in South Africa of the *Burchellia Capensis*, on account of the hardness and toughness of the wood. It is a rubiaceous shrub, with handsome flowers, sometimes cultivated in hothouses.

buffle-wood (buf'l-wud), *n.* Same as *buffle-horn*.

buff (buf'ō), *n.* [It., a comic actor, also a puff, whiff, *Cotgrave*, puff, rally, mock: see *buff*3, *buffoon*.] The comic actor in an opera; a comic singer.

buffon, *n.* Same as *buffont*.

buffont, *n.* [< F. *bouffant* (cf. "*bouffances* [sic], puffs in a garment" — Cotgrave), ppr. of *bouffer*, puff out: see *buff*2, *buffet*1.] A projecting or puffed-out covering of gauze or linen for the breast, much worn by women in the latter middle of the eighteenth century.

buffoon (bu-fön'), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *bouffon*, < It. *buffone* (= Sp. *bufon* = Pg. *bufão*), a jester, < *buffa* (= Sp. *bufa*), a jest, mocking, connected with *buffare* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *bufar* = F. *bouffer*), puff, blow: see *buff*2, *buffet*1.] **I.** *n.* One who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries; a droll; a merry-andrew; a jester.

The scurril talk of buffoons, pleasants, and jesters.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 467.

Buffoons that have a talent of mimicking the speech and behaviour of other persons. *Tatler*, No. 206.

=**Syn.** See *zany*.

II. *a.* Characteristic of a buffoon; buffoonish. Neither *buffoon* nor contemptible. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

Buffoon stories. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

buffoon (bu-fön'), *v.* [< *buffoon*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act the part of a buffoon. *Dryden*. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To make ridiculous. *Burke*, Religion . . . despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous. *Glanville*, Sermons, ii. 343.

Went to see the Duke of Buckingham's ridiculous farce and ridiculous actors, and "The Recital," *buffooning* all plain, yet prophane enough. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 14, 1671.

buffoonery (bu-fön' ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *buffooneries* (-iz). [< *buffoon* + *-ery*, after F. *bouffonnerie*.] The art and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

No merit was secure, no person free
From its facetiously *foolish buffoonery*.
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry.

buffoonish (bu-fön'ish), *a.* [< *buffoon* + *-ish*1.] Like a buffoon; buffoonery. *Blair*.

buffoonism (bu-fön'izm), *n.* [< *buffoon* + *-ism*.] The practices of a buffoon; buffoonery.

buffoonize (bu-fön'iz), *v. i.* [< *buffoon* + *-ize*.] To jest. *Mirabeau*, 1674.

buffoonly (bu-fön'li), *a.* [< *buffoon* + *-ly*1.] Buffoonish. [Rare.]

Apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse.
J. Goodman, Winter Eve. Conference, 1.

buffo-singer (buf'ō-sing'ėr), *n.* A singer of comic songs in opera bouffe; a buffo.

buff-stick (buf'stik), *n.* A piece of stick covered with leather, velvet, velveteen, or other material, and charged with emery or other powder, used in polishing.

buff-tip (buf'tip), *n.* **1.** A name of a Japanese shrike, *Lanius bucephalus*, so called because of a buff patch on the wing.—**2.** A name of a moth similarly marked.

buffum (buf'um), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mixture of several inferior kinds of oil, used as an adulterant of linseed-oil. *Encyc. Brit.* [Eng.]

buff-ware (buf'wār), *n.* In *ceramics*, a stoneware made in Staffordshire, England, from the clay and other ingredients found there, and not decorated. The name is derived from the natural color of the clay when fired.

buff-wheel (buf'hwēl), *n.* A wheel of wood, glue, leather, light fabrics, or other material, used with emery, rouge, or other powders in polishing glass and metals. Also called *buffer* and *buffing-wheel*.

buffy (buf'i), *a.* [< *buff*3 + *-y*1.] Buff-colored; pertaining to buff on the blood.—**Buffy coat**, the coat of fibrin free from red blood-corpuscles on the upper surface of a blood-clot which is formed when the coagulation is delayed until after the corpuscles have sunk so that they do not reach the upper surface.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [L., a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufonidæ*, and embracing the common toads of Europe and North America. See cut under *agua-toad*.

bufonid (bū'fō-nid), *n.* An amphibian of the family *Bufonidæ*.

Bufonidæ (bū-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bufo*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Bufo*, without maxillary teeth and with dilated sacral vertebræ and a broad flat tongue, free behind; the toads. The body and limbs are thick, heavy, and clumsy, and the skin is warty or rugose. The species are less aquatic than frogs, not arboreal like tree-toads, and much less active. About 180 species are known, several under separate names.

bufoniform (bū-fon'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bufo*(*n*-), a toad, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a toad; resembling a toad; bufonoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Bufoniformia*: contrasted with *raniform*.

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Bufoniformia (bū-fōn-i-fôr'mi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bufo*(*n*-), a toad (NL. *Bufo*), + *forma*, form. + *-ia.*] A group or suborder of salient amphibians, containing those having an arciferous sternum and no teeth. It includes the *Bufonidæ*, *Rhinophrynidæ*, and *Dendrophryniscidæ*.

bufonite (bū'fon-īt), *n.* [< L. *bufo*(*n*-), a toad, + *-ite*2.] Toadstone; a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of *Sphærodus*, *Pycnodus*, and other Mesozoic ganoid fishes. It was formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues, and was worn in rings: it was thought to originate in the heads of toads.

bufonoid (bū'fō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [L. *bufo*, toad, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a toad; bufoniform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Bufonoidea*.

II. *n.* A bufonid or other member of the *Bufonoidea*.

Bufonoidea (bū-fō-noi'dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bufo*(*n*-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of arciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, whose episternoles have a spiracle on the left side and whose adults are ribless. It embraces all the *Arcifera* except the *Discoglossidæ*.

bufta (buf'tȧ), *n.* Same as *baft*2.

bug[1] (bug), *n.* [< ME. *bugge*, prob. < W. *bwg*, a bobgoblin, specter, *bwgan*, a specter, = Corn. *bucca*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, = Gael. *bocan*, a specter, Ir. *puca*, an elf, sprite (> E. *puck*), Cf. *bog*2, *bogy*, *bogle*, and see *bug*2.] A hobgoblin; a specter; anything terrifying; a bugbear.

Right as the humour of melancholye
Causith many a man in sleepe to dreme
For fere of berns [bears] or elles of balis [bulls] blake,
Or elles that blacke *buggys* [var. *deceites*] wol him take.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 116.

Than beginneth he to remember his life, and from that he hadde lyved to thilke vyce last of alle. And then he gynneth he to thinke, that it were good to make sure . . . . least there hap to be auche blacke *bugge* indede as folke cal fantcies, whose tormentes he was wont to take for Poets tales.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 40.

The *bug* which you would fright me with.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

[Enter . . . Sylvan and a Nymph.] Sylvan. *Bwa*, and a woman.]

1 Bug. Pray, master Usher, where must I come in?

2 Bug. Am I not well for a *Bug*, master Usher?

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

bug[2] (bug), *n.* [A parti pris application of *bug*[1].] 1. A term loosely applied to many kinds of insects, commonly with certain distinctive additions, as May-bug, lady-bug, lantern-bugs (*Cicuroidæ*), water-bugs (*Hydrocoriæ*), etc.

You ill down to your shadow.
And take with a bug for your ear.
N. P. Willis, Love in a Cottage.

Especially — 2. The *Cimex lectularius*, the bedbug or housebug, or any member of this genus or of the family *Cimicidæ*. The bedbug is about ¼ inch long, wingless, with a rounded, depressed body, of dirty rust-color, and emits an offensive smell when touched. The female lays her eggs in summer in the crevices of furniture and of the walls of rooms. Its larvæ are small, white, and send transparent. They attain full size in eleven weeks. The mouth of the bedbug has a 3-jointed proboscis, which forms a sheath for a sucker.

Bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*).

(Vertical line shows natural size.)

3. *pl.* In *entom.*, the *Hemiptera*, and especially the heteropterous division of that order.—4. An entomostracous crustacean of cursorial habit or bug-like aspect, as an isopod. Some are parasites of fishes, others terrestrial. See *bug-fish*, *sow-bug*, *pill-bug*.—**Big-bug**, a person of importance or distinction. [Colloq.]—**Mealy bug**, a species of *Dactylopius*, as *D. adonidum*, covered with a white powdery substance. It is often found on the trunks of vines and other hothouse plants.

bug[2] (bug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging*. [< *bug*[2], *n.*] To hunt for bugs; collect or destroy insects: chiefly in the present participle: as, to go *bugging*. [Humorous.]

bug[3] (bug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging*. [E. dial. var. of *big*, build.] To inhabit: verb *bowl*, < ME. *bowen*, *bugen*, < AS. *būgan*: see *bow*[3], *bowl*.] To bend. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

bug[4] (bug), *a.* [E. dial. var. of *big*[1], and perhaps of *bug*[2]: prob. confused with *bug*[1]; see *bug*[3], and cf. *bug-word*.] 1†. Big; threatening.

Cheual de trompette (F.), one that's not afraid of shadowes; one whom no big nor *bug* words can terrifie.
Cotgrave.

Pardessi (It.), high, big, roving, long or *bug* worden.
Florio.

2. Proud; self-important; pompous; conceited. [Prov. Eng.]

bugaboo (bug'ȧ-bō), *n.* [E. dial. also *boggy-boo*, Se. *bogillbo*; a kind of compound of *bug*[1] and the interjection *boo*, W. *bw* = Gael. *bo*, used to frighten children; cf. *bo*5.] A bugbear; a bogy; a vain terror; something to frighten a child.

We have, as the logical issue of ecclesiasticism, our modern secularism, that curious bastard of the priest, and more curious idol of the so-called infidel.
A. Rees, Cyclop., CXLI. 245.

bugara (bug'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* An embiotocoid fish, or surf-fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, with small scales, uniserial jaw-teeth, lower lip attached by

Bugara (*Hypsurus caryi*).

median frenum, and the abdomen much longer than the anal fin. It is very common along the California coast, is of handsome appearance, and is much used for bait.

bugbane (bug'bān), *n.* [< *bug*[2] + *bane*.] A name given to species of the ranunculaceous genus of plants *Cimicifuga*, in Europe to *C. fœtens*, and in the United States to *C. racemosa* and *C. Americana*, their reputed virtues as destroyers of bugs. The name is sometimes applied to the white hellebore, *Veratrum viride*. Also called *bugwort*.—**False bugbane**, the North American genus *Trautvetteria*, very similar to *Cimicifuga*.

bugbear (bug'bār), *n.* and *a.* [< *bug*[1] + *bear*2; a hobgoblin in the shape of a bear. See quotation from Chaucer under *bug*[1]. The formation has ceased to be felt; Evelyn spells the word *bugbare*. Cf. *bullbeggar*.] I. *n.* Something that causes terror; especially, something that causes needless fright or apprehension.

A *bugbere* take him!
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2.

You look yet like a *bugbear* to fright children.
Massinger, Renegado, iii. 1.

He will not sleepe, but calls to follow you,
Crying that *bug-beares* and spirits haunted him.
Bp. Hall, Satires, Antonio and Mellida, II. iii. 2.

It is not necessary to follow the progress of this famous *bug-beare* (the Fabulist agitator of Ireland), for such it was to the Conservative influences of the old world.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 336.

II. *a.* Occasioning needless fear: as, "such *bugbear* thoughts." *Locke*.

bugbear (bug'bār), *v. t.* [< *bugbear*, *n.*] To alarm with imaginary or idle fears. *Abp. King*.

bug-bite (bug'bīt), *n.* [< *bug*[2] + *bite*, *n.*] The bite of a bug, or the swelling caused by such a bite.

Poisoned by bad cookery, blistered with *bugbites*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 52

bugeye (bug'ī), *n.* Same as *buckeye*, 3.

bugfish (bug'fish), *n.* A name sometimes given to the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, because a parasitic isopod crustacean, *Cymothoa præputator*, is frequently found adhering to the roof of its mouth. See cut under *Brevoortia*.

bugglass (bug'glas), *n.* Same as *bugalia*.

buggardt, *n.* [A var. of *buggard*[1]; cf. *bug*[1].] Same as *buggard*[1].

bugger[1] (bug'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bougre*, a heretic, < OF. *bougre*, *bogre*, a heretic, < ML. *Bulgarus*, a Bulgarian, also, as a common noun, a heretic, the Bulgarians being accused of heresy. The popular derivation of "*bugger*" led to the use of OF. *bougre*, etc., a heretic, in the later sense.] One guilty of the crime of bestiality: vulgarly used as a general term of contumely, without reference to its meaning.

bugger[2] (bug'ėr), *n.* [< *bug*[2], *v. i.*, + *-er*1.] A collector of bugs or insects; an entomologist. [Humorous.]

buggerow-boat (buj'rō-bōt), *n.* Same as *budgero*.

buggery (bug'ėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *bougrerie*, *bogrerie*, heresy, < *bougre*, heretic: see *bugger*[1].] The crime of bestiality; sodomy.

bugginess (bug'i-nes), *n.* [< *buggy*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being buggy.

buggy[1] (bug'i), *a.* [< *bug*[2] + *-y*1.] Infested with bugs.

buggy[2] (bug'i), *n.*; pl. *buggies* (-iz). [Orig. Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *baggī*, *bagghī*, a gig, a buggy, < Hindi *bag*, move.] A name given to several species of carriages or gigs. (*a*) In India, a gig with a large hood to screen those who travel in it from the sun's rays. (*b*) In England, a light, one-horse, two-wheeled vehicle without a hood. (*c*) In the United States, a light, one-horse, four-wheeled vehicle with one seat, and either with or without a hood or top.—**Cut-under buggy**, a vehicle in which the body is cut out to allow the front wheels to pass under when turning.

American Buggy.

buggy-boat (bug'i-bōt), *n.* A boat made so as to be capable of having wheels attached to it, and being thus converted into a land-vehicle.

buggy-cultivator (bug'i-kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* A cultivator with wheels and a seat on which the person attending it may ride. *E. H. Knight*.

buggy-plow (bug'i-plou), *n.* A plow with a seat on which the plowman may ride, and usually having several shares in the same frame. *E. H. Knight*.

bughead (bug'hed), *n.* The bugfish or menhaden. [Local, U. S. (Virginia).]

bught, bucht (buxht), *n.* [Se. (cf. equiv. Gael. *buchd*, *buaghd*, from Ir.), also written *boucht*, *bought*, prob. ult. as *bought*[1], q. v.] 1. A sheepfold or sheep-pen; especially, a small inclosure in the corner of a field for milking ewes.—2. A square pew in a church, with a table in the center, hence called a table-seat. [Scotch.]

bugiardt, *n.* [< It. *bugiardo*, a liar, < *bugiare*, lie (= Pr. *bauzar* = OF. *boiarz*, deceive, cheat), < *bugia*, a lie, = Pr. *bauzia* = OF. *boisie*, deceit.] A liar. *Bp. Hacket*. [Rare.]

bugis (bō'jis), *n.* The Indian name for a boat used for trading purposes in the East Indian archipelago; a prau.

bugla (bug'lȧ), *n.* Same as *buggala*.

buglardt, *n.* A Middle English variant of *buggard*[1].

bugle[1] (bū'gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beugle*, *bowgle*, < ME. *bugle*, *bugille*, *bugyle*, < OF. *bugle*, a wild ox (> *bugle*, a bugle, bellow), < L. *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, an ox, = E. *cow*1.] 1†. A sort of wild ox; a buffalo.

These are the beasts which ye shall eat of: oxen, sheep, and goates, hert, roe, and *bugle* [in the authorized version, *wild ox*], wylde goote, etc.
Bible, 1551, Deut. xiv. 4, b.

2. A young bull. See *bugle*, *bugle-boy*.

bugle[2] (bū'gl), *n.* [< ME. *bugle*, *bugel*, < AS. *bygle*, a bugle-horn, as if short for *bugle-horn*, q. v.; cf. F. *bugle*, a bugle-horn.] 1. A hunting-horn. Also called *bugle-horn*.—2. A military musical wind-instrument of brass, once or more curved, sometimes furnished with keys or valves, so as to be capable of producing all the notes of the scale.

bugle[2] (bū'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugled*, ppr. *bugling*. [< *bugle*[2], *n.*] To sound a bugle.

bugle[3] (bū'gl), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. < ML. *bugulus*, a female ornament, prob. < G. *bügel*, a bent or curved strip of metal, ring, stirrup, = Icel. *bygill*, a stirrup; see *bail*[1], *bowl*.] I. *n.* A shining elongated bead, usually black, used in decorating female apparel: as, "*bugle*-bracelet," *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3 (song).

II. *a.* Like the color of a glass bugle; jet-black: as, "*bugle* eyeballs," *Shak.*

bugle[4] (bū'gl), *n.* [< F. *bugle* = Sp. Pg. *bugula* = It. *bugola* (Mahn), irreg. < L. *bugilo*, a plant, also called *ajuga reptans*: origin unknown. The late ME. *bugille* is glossed *buglossa*: see *buglossa*.] The popular English name for a common low labiate plant of Europe, *Ajuga reptans*. The yellow bugle is *A. Chamæpitys*, and the mountain bugle *A. pyramidalis*.

bugle-call (bū'gl-kâl), *n.* A short melody sounded upon a bugle as a signal or order.

bugle-cap (bū'gl-kap), *n.* Same as *cornet*, 4 (*b*).

bugle-horn (bū'gl-hôrn), *n.* [< ME. *bugle horn*; < *bugle*[2] + *horn*.] Same as *bugle*[2], 1.—Same as *bugle*[2], 1.—2†. A drinking-vessel made of horn.

Jamus . . . drynketh of his *bugle-horn* the wyn.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 547.

bugler (bū'glėr), *n.* 1. One who plays a bugle; specifically, a soldier assigned to convey the commands of the officers by signals sounded on a bugle. Buglers are also employed upon United States vessels of war.—2. A fish of the family *Centrisceidæ* and genus *Centriscus*; a snipe-fish. [Tasmanian.]

bugle-rod (bū'gl-rod), *n.* The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Halliwell*; *Wright*.

bugleweed (bū'gl-wēd), *n.* The common name of the North American plant *Lycopus Virgini-*

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cua, reputed astringent and sedative, and used as a remedy for hemorrhage from the lungs.

bugleweed (bū'gl-wēd'), *n.* Same as *bugle-weed*.

bugloss (bū'gloss), *n.* [(Late ME. *buglle*; see *bugle*³.) < F. *buglosse*, < L. *buglossa*, *bugloson*, < Gr. *βουγλῶσσον*, bugloss, lit. ox-tongue (in allusion to the shape and roughness of its leaves), < *βοῦς*, ox, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *glottis*.] The popular name of the plant *Anchusa officinalis*. The small wild bugloss is *Asperugo procumbens*; the viper's-bugloss, *Echium vulgare*; the small bugloss, *Lycopsis arvensis*; and the sea-bugloss, *Mertensia maritima*. They are all boraginaceous plants, with rough leaves. Also called *ox-tongue*.

> There popples, nodding, mock the hope of toil:
> There the blue *bugloss* paints the sterile soil.
> *Crabbe*, Village, I. 6.

Spanish bugloss. Same as *alkanet*, 2.

buglose (bug'lōz), *n.* Same as *buggala*.

bugong (bu'gong), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian butterfly, *Danais limniace*, highly prized as an article of food by the aborigines.

bugor (bū'gor), *n.* [Russ. *bugorŏ*, a hillock, a heap (of sand or snow).] The elevated ground or chain of hillocks separating limans or creeks, such as those which grace the shores of the Black Sea, the Caspian, etc.

bug-seed (bug'sēd), *n.* A common name of the *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, a chenopodiaceous weed widely distributed over northern temperate regions. The name has reference to the shape of the fruit.

bug-wash (bug'wosh), *n.* The bugfish or menhaden. [Local, U. S. (Virginia.)]

bug-word (bug'wėrd), *n.* [< *bug*¹ + *word*.] A word which frightens; blustering talk; a bugbear. Also *bug's word*. [*bug's-word*.]

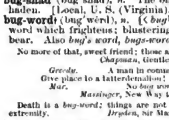
> No more of that, sweet friend; those are *bug's words*.
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, II. 1.
>
> *Greedy.* A man commission
> Give place to a latterdemalion!
> *Mar.* No *bug words*.
> *Massinger*, A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Death is a *bug-word*; things are not brought to that extremity. *Dryden*, tr. Martin Mar-all, I. 1.

bugword (bug'wėrd), *n.* [< *bug*² + *word*.] Same as *bughaw*.

buhach (bū'hach), *n.* The powdered flowerheads of the plant *Pyrethrum cinerariæfolium*, and of other species, which are effectual insecticides. Commonly called *Persian* or *Dalmatian insect-powder*.

buhl (bōl), *n.* [Short for *buhl-work*, orig. *Boulle-work* or *Boule-work*. *Buhl* is a German-looking



Buhl.—Commode executed by Boule, in the Bibliothèque Mazarin, Paris. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

spelling of *Boule* or *Boulle*, the name of a French artist (André Charles Boule, 1642–1732), who practised this kind of work to high perfection.] A style of inlaid decoration in cabinet-work practised by Boule, a celebrated designer under Louis XIV.; also, the articles so decorated. Buhl is of wood richly inlaid with a kind of mosaic, composed especially of tortoise-shell and line or figure-work in metal, in gold-colored and white.—**Buhl and counter**, a technical term for buhl decoration when two patterns are obtained by one sawing from a sheet of metal, viz., the decorative strip or scroll which is used in one place, and an open pattern of the same which is used elsewhere.

buhl-saw (bōl'sâ), *n.* A peculiar kind of frame-saw used in cutting out buhl-work. Also spelled *boule-saw*.

Buhl-saw.

buhl-work (bōl'wėrk), *n.* Same as *buhl*.

buhr (bėr), *n.* Same as *burr-stone*.—**Metallic buhr.** See *burr*.

buhr-dresser (bėr'dres'ėr), *n.* See *burr-dresser*.

buhr-driver (bėr'drī'vėr), *n.* See *burr-driver*.

buhrstone (bėr'stōn), *n.* See *burstone*.

buik¹ (būk), *n.* and *r.* A Scotch form of *book*.

buik² (bōk), *n.* A Scotch form of *bulk*.

build (bild), *r.*; pret. and pp. *built*, *builded*, ppr. *building*. [Prop., as in early mod. E., spelled *bild*, < ME. *bilden*, *belden*, *berlden*, *bylden*, *bulden*, CAS. *byldan* (late and rare), build, < *bold* (early and common), a dwelling, house (cf. Icel. *bol*, a farm, abode, = OSw. *bol*, a house, dwelling (> *bylja*, build), = Dan. *bol*, a small farm), < *bian* (√ *bu*, "be) = Icel. *bua*, live, dwell, whence also *bóndi*, a dwelling, *búar*¹, a dwelling, *búg*², build, etc.; see *bottle*¹, *bower*¹, *bow*⁸, *by*², *etc.*, *bug*², *etc.*] I. *trans.* 1. To frame or construct, as an edifice; form by uniting materials into a regular structure; erect.

> The house was *builded* of the earth,
> And shall fall again to ground.
> *Tennyson*, Deserted House.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To form by art in any way; construct.

> He knew
> Himself to sing, and *build* the lofty rhyme.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, l. 11.

(*b*) To raise as on a support or foundation; rear.

> Who *builds* his hope in air of your good looks,
> Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., III. 4.
>
> Suspect not you
> A faith that's *built* upon so fair a service.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, I. 2.
>
> On God and Godlike men we *build* our trust.
> *Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington, ix.

(*c*) To establish, increase, and strengthen; generally with *up*; as, to *build up* a fine business; to *build up* a character.

> I, that have lent my life to *build up* yours.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

To build castles in Spain. See *castle*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the art or practise the business of building; construct.—2. Figuratively, to rear, creet, or construct anything, as a plan or a system of thought.

> Buddhism has its Pantheon, which it is vainly branches recognise, and on which its several schools *build*.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, li. 307.

3. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; base; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

> Nay, I dare *build upon* his secrecy,
> He knows not to deceive me.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

This is a surer way than to *build* on the interpretation of an author, who does not consider the whole scheme of his thinke. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

build (bild), *n.* [< *build*, *r.*] Manner of construction; make; form; as, the *build* of a ship.

> Lines of steam-ships should be aided on the condition that their *build* be such as would permit of their easy conversion into men-of-war. *The American*, VIII. 161.

builder (bil'dėr), *n.* One who builds, or whose occupation is that of building; specifically, one who controls or directs the work of construction in any capacity.

> In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it. *Eng. Encyc.*

building (bil'ding), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bilding*, < ME. *bilding*, *bylding*, *building*, rarely *buylgyng*; verbal n. of *build*, *r.*] 1. The act of constructing, erecting, or establishing.—2. That which is built or constructed; a structure; an edifice; as commonly understood, a house for residence, business, or public use, or for shelter of animals or storage of goods. In law, anything erected on the land upon or in the soil, composed of different pieces connected together, and designed for permanent use in the position in which it is so fixed, is a building. *Edw. Livingston.* Thus, a pole fixed in the earth is not a building, but a fence or a wall is.

> Sweet fire from ashes, and a *building* fair. *Mark* xiii. 2.

3. A flock or number: said of rooks.

> Master Simon . . . told me that according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting I must say a master of rooks. . . . In the same way, added he, with a slight air of pedantry, "we say a flight of doves or swallows, a bevy of quails, a herd of deer, of wrens, or cranes, a skulk of foxes, or a *building* of rooks."
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 250.

Building society, a joint-stock benefit society, for the purpose of raising by periodical subscriptions a fund to assist members in building or purchasing the property being in the first instance till the amount advanced is fully repaid with interest.

building-block (bil'ding-blok), *n.* 1. One of the temporary supports or blocks on which a ship's keel rests while the ship is building. It is a block of timber which can be removed when the key-pieces or keepers are knocked away.—2. One of a set of blocks with which children imitate the construction of buildings.

building-iron (bil'ding-ī'ėrn), *n.* A hand-tool used in the manner of a soldering-iron, to melt wax and cause it to flow upon the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold.

building-lease (bil'ding-lēs), *n.* A lease of land for a term of years (in England usually 99), under which the lessee engages to erect certain edifices on the land according to specification, these edifices falling to the landowner on the expiration of the tenure.

building-slip (bil'ding-slip), *n.* The inclined plane in a dock or builder's yard on which a ship is constructed. The ship is raised above the slip by piles of blocks on which it rests.

building-stance (bil'ding-stans), *n.* A piece of ground on which to build. [Scotch.]

building-wax (bil'ding-waks), *n.* Beeswax used with a building-iron to "build up" the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold.

buildress (bil'dres), *n.* [< *builder* + *-ess*.] A female builder. *Fuller*. [Rare.]

built (bilt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *build*, *r.*] 1. Constructed; formed; shaped; made: often used of the human body, and frequent in compound nautical terms, as clincher-*built*, clipper-*built*, frigate-*built*, etc.

> Like the generality of Genesee countrywomen, strongly *built*. *Lander.*

2. Constructed of different pieces: not composed of one piece: as, a *built* mast or block; a *built* rib. *Built sprit*. See *bowsprit*.

built (bilt), *n.* [For *build*, *n.*] Form; shape; build; mode of building. *Sir H. Temple.*

built-up (bilt'up'), *a.* Composed of several parts joined together: as, a *built-up* mast, rib, arch, etc.—**Built-up trail**. See *trail*.

buirdly (bird'li), *a.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. *burly*.] Large and well made; stout in appearance; burly. [Scotch.]

> *Buirdly* chiels and clever hizzies. *Burns*, Twa Dogs.

buisson (F. pron. bwē-sôn'), *n.* [F., a bush, < *buis*, a box: see *box*⁴.] In glass-working, a fruit-tree on a very low stem, with the head closely pruned.

buist (bilst), *n.* [Also written *boost*, var. of *boist*, a box; cf. *buistin'-iron*, the marking-iron, *tar-buist*, the box in which the iron (orig. the tar) for marking is kept: see *boist*, *boost*.] 1. A box; a chest. [Scotch.] 2. A tobacconist.—4. A distinctive mark set upon sheep and cattle; a brand; hence, any distinguishing characteristic. [Scotch.] See also in all senses:

> What old cadie hast thou with thee?—He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's—at least he has not the *buist* of those black cattle. *Scott*, Monastery, II. 5.

buist (būst), *r. t.* [< *buist*, *n.*] To mark with a buist, as sheep. Also *boost*. [Scotch.]

buki, *n.* A Middle English form of *buck*¹.

buke, *n.* A Scotch form of *book*.

buke² (bū'ke), *n.* [< Chino-Jap. *bu*, martial, military, + *ke*, family.] The military families of Japan, as distinguished from the *kuge*, or court nobility; the daimios, or territorial nobility, and their retainers, the samurai. The distinction between *kuge* and *buge* ceased on the abolition of the feudal system in 1871. See *kuge*.

bukket, *n.* A Middle English form of *bucket*.

Bukkio (buk'ki-ō), *n.* Same as *Buppeo*.

bukkuwod (buk'ku-wod), *n.* [< *bukkuw*, a native name, + *wood*.] Same as *sappanwood*.

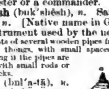
bukshee (buk'shē), *n.* [Also written *bakshee*, repr. Hind. *bakshi*, a paymaster, < *baksh*, pay, a gift, < Pers. *bakhshidan*, give, forgive. Cf. *bakshish*, *backsheesh*.] An East Indian name for a paymaster or a commander.

bukshish (buk'shēsh), *n.* Same as *backsheesh*.

bulafo, *n.* [Native name in Guinea.] A musical instrument played by the negroes of Guinea. It consists of several wooden pipes fastened together with leathern thongs, with small spaces between the pipes. In playing it the pipes are struck with small rods or drumsticks.

bulata (bul'a-tā), *n.* Same as *bulata-gum*.

bulau (bū'lâ), *n.* [Native name in Guinea.] An insectivorous mammal of the genus *Cynogale*, inhabiting Sumatra, Borneo, etc.; a gymnure.



1, Bulb of Hyacinth, a, Longitudinal section of same. *a*, scales of bud, or growing point; *b*, bases of leaves; *c*, roots of bud, or stem; *d*, fibers, or root proper; *e*, young bulb, or offset.

bulb (bulb), *n.* [< F. *bulbe*, < L. *bulbus*, a bulbous root, an onion, < Gr. *βολβός*, a bulbous root.] 1. A form of the leaf-bud, usually subterranean, in which the stem is reduced to a flat disk,

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rooting from the under side, and bearing above closely appressed fleshy leaves. In the tunicated or coated bulb these leaves are in the form of broad, closely concentric coatings, as in the hyacinth and onion; in the scaly bulb they are narrow, thick, and imbricated, as in the lily. The so-called *solid bulb*, as in the crocus and gladiolus, is more properly a corm, or short thick root-stock, inclosed within the dried sheathing bases of a few leaves.

2. Any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb, especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body: as, the *bulb* of a thermometer; the *bulb* of the aorta.—3. *pl.* The tonsils. [Prov. Eng.]—**Aortic or arterial bulb.** Same as *bulb of the aorta*.—**Artery of the bulb.** See *artery*.—**Bulb of a hair**, the swollen part at the origin of the hair.—**Bulb of the eyelid**, the embryonic nebulastic papilla forming the germ of the teeth. It is capped by the epithelatic enamel organ, and is converted into dentine externally, while the core, becoming highly nervous and vascular, forms the definitive dental papilla, or tooth-bulb.—**Bulb of the aorta**, in comp. anat. and *embryol.*, the foremost of the three divisions of the origi-

Bulb of the Aorta of a Shark (*Lamna*), laid open, showing thick muscular walls, and, and three rows of valves, *v*, *v*, *v*.

nal cardiac vessel. From it spring the aortic arches, and from it are developed the aorta and pulmonary artery. Also called *aortic* or *arterial bulb* and *bulbus arteriosus*.—**Bulb of the eye**, the eyeball.—**Bulb of the spinal cord**, the medulla oblongata.—**Bulb of the urethra**, the posterior enlarged rounded extremity of the corpus spongiosum of the penis.—**Bulbs of the fornix**, the corpora albicantia of the brain.—**Detonating bulb.** See *detonator*.—**Olfactory bulb**, the anterior enlargement of the olfactory tract, from which the olfactory nerves are sent off. See cut under *Elasmobranchii*.

bulb (bulb), *v. t.* [< *bulb*, *n.*] To project or be protuberant. *Evelyn.*

bulbaceous (bul-bā'shius), *a.* [< L. *bulbaceus*, < *bulbus*, a bulb: see *bulb*.] Bulbous. *Johnson.*

bulbar (bul'bär), *a.* [< *bulb* + *-ar*².] 1. Bulbous.—2. In *pathol.*, pertaining to the medulla oblongata.—**Chronic bulbar paralysis**, a disease characterized by progressive paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the lips, tongue, palate, pharynx, and larynx. Also called *progressive bulbo-nuclear paralysis*, *progressive atrophic bulbar paralysis*, and *glosso-labio-laryngeal paralysis*.

bulbed (bulbd), *a.* [< *bulb* + *-ed*².] Having a bulb; round-headed.

bulbel (bul'bel), *n.* [< NL. **bulbellus*, **bulbillus*, dim. of L. *bulbus*, bulb.] A bulblet.

bulberry (bul'ber'i), *n.*; *pl.* **bulberries** (-iz). Same as *bilberry*.

bulbi, *n.* Plural of *bulbus*.

bulbiferous (bul-bif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing bulbs: as, *bulbiferous* stems.

bulbiform (bul'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *forma*, form.] Bulb-shaped.

bulbil (bul'bil), *n.* [< NL. **bulbillus*, dim. of L. *bulbus*: see *bulb*, *bulbus*.] Same as *bulblet*.

bulbine (bul'bin), *n.* [L., Gr. βολβίνη, a white kind of bulbous plant, < βολβός, a certain bulbous root: see *bulb*.] An herb having leaves like the leek and a purple flower; dog's-leek.

bulblet (bulb'let), *n.* [< *bulb* + *dim. -let*.] A little bulb; specifically, in *bot.*, a small aerial bulb or bud with fleshy scales, growing in the axils of leaves, as in the tiger-lily, or taking the place of flower-buds, as in the common onion. Also *bulbel*, *bulbil*.

bulbodium (bul-bō'di-um), *n.* [Gr. βολβός, conite, form of βολβίτης, bulb-like, < βολβός, a bulb, + εἶδος, form.] A word formerly used by botanists for what is now called a corm.

bulbose (bul'bōs), *a.* [< L. *bulbosus*: see *bulbous*.] Producing bulbs; resembling a bulb; bulbous. [Rare.]

bulbotuber (bul'bō-tū'bėr), *n.* [< L. *bulbus*, bulb, + *tuber*, tuber.] A corm. [Rare.]

bulbous (bul'bus), *a.* [= F. *bulbeux*, < L. *bulbosus*, < *bulbus*, bulb.] 1. Producing or growing from bulbs: as, *bulbous* plants.—2. Pertaining to or resembling a bulb; swelling out; bulb-shaped.

Above the fringe of brushwood on the hill-tops rise the many golden domes and *bulbous* spires of cathedral and convents. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, lx.

A burly, *bulbous* man, who, in sheer contentation of his venerable progenitors, was the first to introduce into the settlement the ancient Dutch fashion of ten pair of breeches. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

Bulbous torc, a torc made with the ends finished with ball-shaped ornaments.

bulbul¹ (bul'bul), *n.* [= Ar. Turk. Hind. *bulbul*, < Pers. *bulbul*, a nightingale; prob. imitative: cf. *bulbul-bulbul*.] 1. The Persian name of the nightingale, or of species of nightingale, rendered familiar in English poetry by Moore, Byron, and others. The same name is also given in southern and southwestern Asia to sundry other birds. Specifically—2. In *ornith.*, a bird of the family *Pycnonotidæ*.

bulbul² (bul'bul), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name given to the yak.

bulbule (bul'būl), *n.* [< LL. *bulbulus*, dim. of L. *bulbus*, bulb.] A little bulb; a bulblet.

bulbus (bul'bus), *n.*; *pl.* **bulbi** (-bī). [L.: see *bulb*.] A bulb: used chiefly in anatomy in such phrases as *bulbus cerebi*, the eyeball; *bulbus aortæ*, the aortic bulb.—**Bulbus arteriosus.** Same as *bulb of the aorta* (which see, under *bulb*).—**Bulbus glandulosus**, or **ventriculus glandulosus**, the glandular or true stomach of ruminants, the proventriculus.—**Bulbus venæ jugularis**, the enlargement of the internal jugular vein at its commencement in the jugular foramen.

bulby (bul'bi), *a.* [< *bulb* + *-y*¹.] Somewhat like a bulb; bulbous.

bulcard† (bul'kärd), *n.* A Cornish name of the hiemy.

bulch†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *belch*.

bulch²†, *n.* [Appar. shortened from *bulchin*.] A bull-calf; used familiarly in reference to a person, either in kindness or in contempt.

> So that my *bulch* Shou but his swarth cheek to me, let earth cleave And break from hell, I care not! *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, v. 1.

bulchin† (bul'chin), *n.* [< ME. *bulchin*, < *bul*, a bull, + dim. *-chin* = *-kin*.] A young male calf: often applied in contempt to persons. *Drayton.*

For ten mark men sold a little *bulchin*.
Langtoft, Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 174.

A new wanded *bulchin*, a lusty countenanced, fit.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

buldt, **buldet**, *v.* Middle English forms of *build*. *Chaucer.*

bulder (bul'dėr), *v. i.* Same as *bulter*.

buldering (bul'dėr-ing), *n.* Hot; sultry. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]

bule†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bile*¹, *boil*².

buleh (bōl), *n.* Same as *bowl*.

bulet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *bullet*.

Bulgar (bul'gär), *n.* [= F. *Bulgare* = G. *Bulgar* = Turk. *Bulgar* = Hung. *Bolgar*, etc., ML. *Bulgarus*, < Bulg. *Bŭlgarinŭ*, Russ. *Bolgarin* = Serv. *Bugarin* = Russ. *Bolgarinu*, *Bulgarŭ*, Bulgar; ML. *Bulgaria*, Russ. *Bulgarya*, etc., Bulgaria. The name is usually associated, without sufficient evidence, with the river *Volga* (Russ. *Volga*, etc.).] 1. A member of an ancient Finnish race, living on the Volga, the Don, the Danube, etc. A tribe of the Bulgars conquered the Slavs of Mœsia in the seventh century, gave the name Bulgaria to the country, and soon became partly Slavic in blood and wholly in language.

2. One of the Slavic inhabitants of Bulgaria; a Bulgarian.

Bulgaric (bul-gar'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Bulgar*, *Bulgaria*, + *-ic*, *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Bulgars. Also *Bulgarian*.—2. Pertaining to Bulgaria, a principality under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, lying south of the Danube and west of the Black Sea.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the race inhabiting and giving name to Bulgaria. Also *Bulgarian*.—2. The language of the Bulgarians, or Slavic Bulgars. It is divided into two dialects, Old Bulgarian (also called Church Slavic or Slavonian) and New Bulgarian. The former is the richest and best of the Slavic tongues, but is extinct as a spoken language. See *Slavic*, *Slavonian*, *Servian*, *Croatian*, and *Wendish*.

Bulgarian (bul-gā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* = F. *Bulgare* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Bulgars and their modern representatives, the Mordvinians and Cheremissians of the Volga.

II. *n.* The speech of the ancient Bulgars and the modern Bulgaric Finns. See I.

bulge (bulj), *n.* [< ME. *bulge*, a swelling, hump, prob. the same as *bulge*, a bag, found otherwise in the OF. form *bouge*, > E. *bougel* and *budge*³, all due to L. *bulga*, a leathern bag; a word prob. of Celtic origin: Gael. *lr. bolg*, a bag, akin to AS. *belg*, a bag, etc. (> E. *bellows*, *belly*), and prob. to Icel. *baggi*, etc., E. *bag*¹: see *belly*, *bellows*, *bag*¹, *bouget*¹, *budge*², and *bilge*.] 1. A rounded protuberance; a swelling; a swell; a hump.

> His nese was cutted as a cat.
> His browes war like thiel bonkes,
> And his lefftie like bare tunkes.
> A ful greie *bulge* upon his bak.
> *Perceval*, Child of Ellé (Percy Soc.), p. 280.

We advanced half a mile, and encamped temporarily in a hill-girt *bulge* of the flumara bed.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 362.

2. The swirl made by a salmon rising to the surface. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**To get the bulge on one**, to get the advantage of a person; forestall and get the better of him. [Slang.]

bulge (bulj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bulged*, ppr. *bulging*. [< *bulge*, *n.* Cf. *bag*¹, *v.*, and *belly*, *v.*, intr. connected with *bulge*.] 1. To swell out; be protuberant.

> He spoke: the brawny spearman let his cheek *Bulge* with the unswallow'd piece, and turning stared.
> *Tennyson*, Œnone.

> And the *bulging* nets swept shoreward,
> With their silver sides agleam.
> *Whittier*, The Sycamores.

2. To bilge, as a ship.

> The grievous shipwrack of my travels dear
> In *bulged* bark, all perished in disgrace.
> *Daniel* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 566).

Bulged cask. See *cask*.

bulger (bul'jėr), *n.* That which bulges; in *golf*, a club with a convex face.

bulgeways (bulj'wāz), *n. pl.* Same as *bilgeways*.

bulgy (bul'ji), *a.* [< *bulge* + *-y*¹.] Bending outward; bulging: as, "*bulgy* legs," *Dickens.* [Rare.]

bulimia (bū-lim'i-ä), *n.* [= F. *boulimie*, < NL. *bulimia* (LL. *bulimus*), < Gr. βουλιμία, also βοσιμία, great hunger, < βοῦς, ox, in comp. implying 'great,' + λιμός, hunger.] Morbidly voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a constant and insatiable craving for food. Also written *bulimy*, *boulimia*, *boulimy*.

bulimic (bū-lim'ik), *a.* [< *bulimia* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to bulimia.

Bulimida (bū-lim'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulimus* + *-idæ*.] A group or tribe of terrestrial gastropods, including the genera *Bulimus*, *Achatina*, *Pupa*, and *Clausilia*. *Beck*, 1837. [Not in use.]

bulimiform (bū-lim'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Bulimus* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of shell characteristic of the genus *Bulimus*.

bulimoid (bū'li-noid), *a.* Having the appearance of or like gastropods of the genus *Bulimus*.

bulimous (bū'li-mus), *a.* [< *bulimia* + *-ous*.] Characterized by bulimia.

bulimulid (bū-lim'ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Bulimulidæ*.

Bulimulidæ (bū-li-mū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulimulus* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulimulus*, having the mantle included in the more or less elongated and turreted shell, the jaw thin, provided with distant transverse ribs, and the lateral teeth peculiar in the elongation and curvation of the inner cusp.

Bulimulus (bū-lim'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., as *Bulimus* + dim. *-ulus*.] The typical genus of the family *Bulimulidæ*. There are many North American species, chiefly of southwestern regions.

Bulimus (bū'li-mus), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1786), an error (as if < Gr. βοῦλιμος, great hunger) for *Bulinus* (Adanson, 1757), prop. (as emended by Oken, 1815) *Bulinus*, < L. *bulla*, a bubble, boss, stud (see *bull*), + dim. *-inus*.] A genus of land-snails to which very different limits have been assigned. (a) With later authors it was a repository for all land-snails having a ventricose form, large individual orate aperture, and a non-truncate columella. It consequently contained numerous heterogeneous species now distributed among different families. (b) By recent authors it is restricted to *Helicidæ* of considerable size, represented by *B. obscurus* (see cut). Such species are

Bulimus obscurus.

mostly confined to South America. *B. auratus* has sometimes a shell about 6 inches long.

bulimy (bul'i-mi), *n.* Same as *bulimia*.

bulk¹ (bulk), *n.* [< ME. *bulk*, a heap, < Icel. *bulki*, the cargo or freight of a ship (cf. mod. *bul-*

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kast, be bulky), orig. a heap, in modern Icel. *bunki*, a heap (see *bunk* and *bunch*1), as OSw. *bulk*, a heap, Sw. dial. *bulk*, a knob, bunch, as ODan. Dan. *bulk*, a bump, knob; prob. ult. from the root of *belly*, *bellows*, *bag*1, etc., and thus remotely connected with *bulge*, *q. v.* Cf. *bunk*, *bunch*1. In ref. to the body, first in early mod. E. *bulke*, the breast, thorax, = MD. *bulcke*, 'thorax'; either the same word as *bulk*, a heap, with which it is associated, or the same (with *l* inserted by confusion with *bulk*, a heap) as ME. *bouk*, *buk*, *buc*, the belly, body: see *bouk*1 and cf. *buck*4. The sense 'cask, tub, or chest' runs easily into that of 'the whole body,' and this into the sense of 'the whole dimensions, the gross.'] **1†.** A heap.

Bidde ce hepe, cumulus, acervus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 43.

2. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions in length, breadth, and thickness; size of a material thing: as, an ox or a ship of great *bulk*.

A sturdy mountaineer of six feet two and corresponding *bulk*. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse, ii.

3. The gross; the greater part; the main mass or body: as, the *bulk* of a debt; the *bulk* of a nation.

It is certain that, though the English love liberty, the *bulk* of the English people desire a king.
W. Godwin, Hist. Commonwealth, iv. 2.

She will enjoy eight hundred a year independent while I live; and . . . the *bulk* of our fortune when I die.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv.

The ease and completeness with which the invaders had won the *bulk* of Britain only brought out in stronger relief the completeness of their repulse from the south.
J. R. Green, Hist. of Eng., p. 108.

4†. The bottom or hold of a ship.

Atwo, . . . the *bulke*, belly or bottom of a ship. *Florio.*

5. The entire space in a ship's hold for the stowage of goods; hence, that which is stowed; the mass of the cargo. So break *bulk* for unloading.—**6.** The breast; the chest; the thorax.

Y-bake, thorax. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570), col. 187.
Torace [It.], the brest or *bulke* of a man. *Florio* (1598).

7. The body of a living creature.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*.
And end his being. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.
Vast *bulke* which little souls but ill supply.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, i. 280.

Bones of some vast *bulk* that lived and roar'd
Before man was. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

Elasticity of bulk. See *elasticity*.—**Laden in bulk**, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales, bags, or casks.—**To break bulk.** See *break*.—**Syn. 3.** Greatness, largeness, extent, bigness; *quantity*, *Volume*, etc. See *size*.

bulk1 (bulk), *v.* [< *bulk*1, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To increase in bulk; grow large; swell.

He [Chalmers] would dilate on one doctrine till it *bulked* into a bible. *North British Rev.*

But the more he is alone with nature, the more he thinks, and his doings *bulk* in the consideration of his fellow-men.
The Century, XXVII. 186.

II. *trans.* To put or hold in bulk or as a mass; fix the bulk of in place: as, to *bulk* cargo. [Rare.]

Rotting on some wild shore with rib of wreck,
Or like an old world mammoth *bulk'd* in ice
Not to be molten out. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

bulk2†, *v. i.* [ME.; var. of *bolk*, *q. v.*] To belch.

Bulk not as a Beene were yn thi throte,
As a karle that comys owte of a cote.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

bulk3 (bulk), *n.* [< Icel. *bálkr*, a beam, rafter, also a wall, partition, = E. *balk*1, a beam, ridge, etc.; see *balk*1, and cf. *bulkhead*.] **1†.** A partition; a projecting part of a building.

Here, stand behind this *bulk*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

2. A stall in front of a shop. [Prov. Eng.]—**3†.** A large chest or box.

On a bulk in a cellar was to be found the author of the "Wanderer." *Johnson.*

bulk4 (bulk), *v. i.* [< ME. *bulken*; cf. *bunch*2, strike, as related, through *bunch*, to *bulk*1.] **1†.** To strike; beat.

On her breston gon thei *bulk*,
And schonne to her in to sculk.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To throb. [Prov. Eng.]

bulkar, *n.* See *bulker*2.

bulker1 (bul'ker), *n.* [< *bulk*1 + *-er*1.] *Naut.*, a person employed to determine the quantity or bulk of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight- or shore-dues to which they are liable. [Eng.]

bulker2 (bul'ker), *n.* [Also written (in defs. 1, 2) *bulkar*; < *bulk*3 + *-er*1.] **1†.** A beam.

Skinner. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A butcher's stall. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** One who sleeps under bulks or benches; a night-walker. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** A common strumpet or jilt. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

bulkhead (bulk'hed), *n.* [< *bulk*3, partition, + *head*.] **1.** A partition. Specifically—(*a*) A partition in a ship to form separate apartments, or a watertight partition placed in hull to prevent the passage of water or fire from one part to another in case of accident; also, a screen, as for protection in a fight.

We had only to wrench off the bulkheads [and] hang them up to chake against the *bulkheads*.
Dana, To Cuba and Back, vi.

(*b*) In *civil engin.*, a partition built in a tunnel, conduit, or other subterranean passage, intended to prevent the passage of air, water, or mud.

2. A water-face of a wharf, pier, or sea-wall.—**3.** A horizontal or inclined door giving access from the outside of a house to the cellar. [New Eng.]—**Bulkhead door**, a water-tight door in a bulkhead.—**Bulkhead line**, a surveyors' line showing how far the bulkheads of piers may project into a stream or harbor.—**Collision bulkhead**, a strong bulkhead built across a ship, near the bows, and designed to prevent it from filling with water if the bows are stove in.—**Screen bulkhead** (*naut.*), a screen of canvas or other cloth, taking the place of a bulkhead.

bulkiness (bul'ki-nes), *n.* [< *bulky* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bulky; magnitude in bulk or size.

bulky (bul'ki), *a.* [< *bulk*1 + *-y*1. Cf. Icel. *bálkaðr*, bulky, Sw. dial. *bulkig*, bunchy, protuberant.] Of great bulk or size; large. Hence—**2.** Unwieldy; clumsy.

Latreus, the *bulkiest* of the double race. *Dryden.*
The book . . . suffers from the editor's *bulky* style.
The Academy, Feb. 14, 1891, p. 144.

=Syn. *Bulky*, *Massive*, *Massy*, *Ponderous*, *Burly*. *Bulky* refers to protuberance of form, and to magnitude; it applies properly to material things; if applied to persons, it implies the development of physical size at the expense of higher qualities. *Massive* and *massy* are synonyms. The two denote weight and solidity quite as much as size; while *massive* may be bulky or bulgy and comparatively light: as, a *bulky* bundle of straw; a *massive* jaw; "mine is a massy gold." *Ponderous* primarily denotes weight and not size, but has come to have a secondary suggestion of unwieldiness. *Burly* is applicable only to persons, and expresses bigness, solidity, and force, with something of coarseness of manner.

In 1693, Jeanne produced her tragedy of Sejanus, a noble piece of work, full of learning, ingenuity, and force of mind in wielding *bulky* materials.
Wright, Old Eng. Dram.

And bared the knotted column of his throat,
The massive square of his heroic breast.
Tennyson, Geraint.

We turned down into a narrow street, and, after proceeding a little way, passed through a darkened gateway, and found ourselves in the spacious courtyard of this princely mansion. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 29.

Slowly Slowly Slowly the *bulky* person
Closed, and in silence the crowd awaited the will of the Senate. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

bull1 (bul), *n.* [< ME. *bul*, *bule*, *bol*, *bole* (these forms appar. after Scand.), also *bulle*, appar. < AS. **bulla* (not found, but indicated by the rare fem. *bulluc*, a heifer, = Icel. *belja* = Sw. *bulla*, *bolle*, D. *bul* = MLG. *LG. bulle* (> G. *bulle*) = Icel. *boli*, a bull (cf. *baula*, a cow; see *beal*1), = Norw. *bol* = ODan. *bul*, a bull, Dan. *bölle*, a castrated bull (cf. Sw. *bulla*, a cow); = Goth. *bauls*, a wad (*wol-*) = Pol. *wół* (barred *l*), an ox, = Russ. *volú*, a bull, = Lith. *bùlius* = Lett. *bullis*); prob. from the root of *bellow*, *q. v.*] **1.** The male of the domestic bovine, of which the female is a *cow*; in general, the male of any bovine, as of the different species of the genus *Bos*.—**2.** An old game, probably bull-baiting, or bear-baiting.—**3.** [*cap.*] Taurus, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.—**4.** In *stock-exchange slang*, one who endeavors to effect a rise in the price of stock: the opposite of a *bear*. See *bear*2, 5.

St Stock. Zounds, where are all the *Jews* this afternoon? Are you a *Jew*? *The Bull*, a *Jew*? *Thalia*, i.

St Stock. A Bull, Faith, but I have a good bull for next week. *Sheridan*, Trip to Scarborough, ii.

5. The bull's-eye of a target.—**6.** *pl.* The stems of hedge-thorns.—**7.** *pl.* The transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set. *Grose* (1790). [Prov. Eng.]—**8†.** A five-shilling piece. *Brewer.*—**9†.** A small keg.—**10.** The weak grog made by pouring water into a spirit-cask nearly empty. [Slang.]—**Bull-bay.** See *bull-*.—**To take the bull by the horns**, to grapple with or face boldly some danger or difficulty. [In competition, *bull* often implies 'mule' or 'of large size' as in *bull trout*, perhaps *bulrush*, etc.]

bull1 (bul), *v. i.* [< *bull*1, *n.*; = Icel. *bola*, butt, push.] **1.** To toss or throw up (hedges), as cattle do. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In the *stock exchange*, to endeavor to raise, as the price of shares, artificially and unduly. See the noun.—**To bull a barrel**, to pour water into a cask, when it is nearly empty, to prevent it from leaking.—**To bull the market**, to operate for a rise in prices, as is done by brokers who are long in any particular stock.

bull2 (bul), *n.* [< *bull*1, *v.*] In the *stock exchange*, in the interest of or favorable to the bulls; buoyant; rising: as, a *bull* movement; a *bull* market.

bull3 (bul), *n.* [< ME. *bulle*, < OF. *bulle*, F. *bulle* = It. *bolla*, *bulla* = D. *bul*, *bulle* = G. Dan. *bulle* = Sw. *bulla* = Icel. *bóla* (in *baun-bóla*, a bull of excommunication); < ML. *bulla*, a papal edict, any edict or writing, a seal, L. *bulla*, a boss, knob, stud, bubble: see *bulla*, *bill*3, *billet*1, *billet*, *bulletin*, *boil*3, *bowl*2, etc.] **1.** Same as *bulla*, 2.

2. The most authentic official document issued by the pope or his name: usually an open letter containing some decree, order, or decision relating to matters of grace or justice. It derives its name from the seal (latin *bulla*) appended to it by a thread or band, which is red or yellow when the bull refers to matters of grace, and embossed and of hemp when it refers to matters of justice. On one side of the seal is the name of the pope, and on the other are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. Bulls are written in Latin, either in the ordinary cursive hand or in round Gothic characters, and have a pen seal on the parchment itself, in which the name of the pope encircles the heads of the apostles. They begin with the name of the pope, followed by the term *episcopus* (bishop) and the words *servus servorum Dei* (servant of the servants of God) and a salutation, and close with the place and date of execution and the subscription of the chancellor or other functionary of the papal household. The distinctive name of a bull is taken from the first word or words of the general introduction which follows the salutation: as, the bull *Unigenitus*, which begins with the words *Unigenitus Dei, etc.*, issued in 1713 by Clement XI., condemning the Jansenist propositions set forth in Quesnel's "Moral Reflections." A *brief*, though of equal authority with a *bull*, differs from it in several important respects. It is shorter, relates to subjects of inferior importance, is written in Latin in the Roman Cursive hand on the smooth side of the parchment, uses the word *papa* instead of *episcopus* in the introduction, is dated by the servants of God instead of lead, and with the pope's private seal, the fisherman's ring, and is never signed by the pope himself, but by a secretary in his presence. Bulls are both briefs and bulls belong to a class of papal documents generically called *apostolic letters*. Formerly, those executed when addressed to the bishops of the Roman Catholic world and from their consistories were called *consistorian* (or, more ancient), *synodal letters* (also ancient), *rescripts*, *motus proprii*, etc. *Consistorial bulls* are issued after consultation with the college of cardinals, and are signed by all the cardinals consulted.

The church of Rome her *bulls* of crusade; offering liberal indulgences to those who served.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

The pope has issued a bull deposing Queen Elizabeth.
Macaulay, Disabilities of the Jews.

3. An official letter; an edict; especially, an imperial edict of the Holy Roman Empire.—**Golden bull**, a name given to several celebrated historical documents, from their golden seal. The most notable of these is the edict of imperial constitution made in 1356 by the emperor Charles IV., regulating the mode of electing the Roman emperor, succession to the emperor.—**Leaden bulls**, the designation of official documents (from their leaden seals) sent by the emperors of Constantinople to the popes of Rome, by the grandees of the empire, of France, Sicily, etc., and by patriarchs and bishops.

bull4 (bul), *n.* [= F. *bulle*, formerly *bule* = Sp. Obs. *bulla* = Pg. *bolha* = It. *bolla*, *bulla*, < L. *bulla*, a bubble: see *bull*2.] A bubble.

Life is as a *bull* rising on the water. *Nowell.* (*Davies.*)

bull4 (bul), *n.* [Not found earlier than the 17th century, except as ME. *bul* (about A. D. 1320) in the doubtful passage first quoted. Origin uncertain. Several anecdotes involving Irish speakers have been told (and appear invented) to account for the word. It is usually associated with *bulla*, a papal edict, in which, it is said, to the contrast between the humble professions of the pope, as in his styling himself 'servant of servants,' and the absolutely dictatorial nature of his edicts. This explanation, which rests partly on the passage quoted from Milton (cf. *bull*3), also in Milton, below, is rejected by the best modern authorities.] The feel. *bull*, nonsense, *bulles*, tak nonsense, ehat. is mod., and, if not from the E. word, is to be associated with *bulla*, boil, and ult. with L. *bullo*, a bubble; see *bull*2. A gross blunder or impropriety in language; a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms: commonly regarded as especially characteristic of the Irish, and often called an *Irish bull*.

Quilk man, quilk calf, quilk loun, quilk fuyl
I sal you tel, with-vten bul.
Cursor Mundi (E. E. T. S.), l. 22288.

I may say (without a *Bull*) this controversy of yours is so much the more needless, by reason that almost which it is (Reformation) is so without all controversy needful.
Charles Herle, Abala's Fall (1644), fol.

And whereas the Papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholic, it is a mere contradiction, one of the pope's bulls, as if he should say universal particular; a Catholic schismatic. *Milton*, True Religion.

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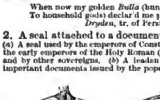
"Why, Friend," says he, . . . "I myself have knowne a beast winter'd one whole summer for a noble." "That was a *Bull*, my Lord, I believe," says the fellow.
Thomas, Anecdotes and Traditions (Camden Soc.), p. 79.

—Syn. *Error*, *Mistake*, etc. See *blunder*.

bulla (bul'ă), *n.*; pl. *bullæ* (-ē). [L., a bubble, boss, knob, an ornament, etc.; hence E. *bull*[2], *bull*[3], *bull*[5], *boss*[2], etc.; ef. Hind. *bulbulā*, *bulbul*, a bubble, and E. *bubble*[1], etc.; all perhaps orig. imitative.] 1. An ornament in the form of a capsule or locket, in use among the ancient Romans, who adopted it from the Etruscans. It was worn especially around the neck as an amulet by Roman children, both boys and girls, its protective virtue being supposed to reside either in its precious metal or in some substance inclosed within it. It was of gold in the families of the nobly born and the rich, and of common material among others. It was laid aside by young men upon attaining maturity, and dedicated to Hercules or to the household lares; by young women it was dedicated to Juno.

When now my golden *Bulla* (hung on high
To household gods) declar'd me past a boy.
Dryden, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 42.

2. A seal attached to a document. Specifically—(*a*) A seal used by the emperors of Constantinople and by the early emperors of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, and by other sovereigns. (*b*) A leaden seal attached to important documents issued by the pope. See *bull*[3], 2.

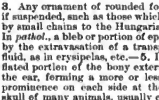


Bulla of Pope Alexander IV.

3. Any ornament of rounded form, especially if suspended, such as those which are attached by small chains to the Hungarian crown.—4. In *pathol.*, a bleb or portion of epidermis raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid, as in erysipelas, etc.—5. In *anat.*, an inflated portion of the bony external meatus of the ear, forming a more or less well-marked prominence on each side at the base of the skull of many animals, usually covered by a bulbous tympanic bone. Also called *bulla ossea*. See extract.

In some Marsupials, where the tympanic does not pass beyond the annular condition, there is an apparently similar *bulla*, but this is formed by an extension of the bases of the alæ temporales (Dasyurus, Petaurista, Perameles).
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 466.

6. [*cap.*] A genus of teetibranchiate (or pleurobranchiate) gastropods, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the old conchologists not only were most of the tectibranchiates included, but also various other gastropods having shells like or supposed to be like them were referred to the genus. (*b*) By recent writers it is restricted to the bubble-shells, so called from their vesticious oval shells, so convoluted that the last whorl envelops all the others: typical of the family *Bullidæ*. Also called *Utricula*.



1 2 3
Bubble-shells.
1, *Bulla ampulla*; 2, *Bulla* (*Atys*) *faba*; 3, *Bulla lignaria*.

bullace (bul'ăs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bullis*, *bullece*; ‹ ME. *bulas*, *bolas*, also *bolaster*, *bolgtre* (cf. *bolas tre*, *bulas-tre*, where *tre* is regarded as E. *tree*), ‹ Gael. *bulaistear* = Ir. *bulastair*, a bullace, sloe, connected with Ir. *bulos*, a prune, = Bret. *bolos*, *polos*, bullace, ‹ prob. OF. *bolace*, *bolesce*, *bellesce* (> F. *bolasse*), bullace, *bolesce*, bullace-tree. Cf. E. dial. (Cornwall) *bullum*, the fruit of the bullace-tree.] 1. A species of plum, *Prunus insititia*, a native of Asia Minor and southern Europe, but now naturalized and cultivated further north. It differs from the common plum, *P. domestica*, chiefly in its spiny branches. The fruit is used like damsons.

2. The popular name of *Melicocca bijuga*, a common West Indian tree, producing a green egg-shaped fruit with a pleasant vinous and aromatic flavor.—3. In the United States, the muscadine grape, *Vitis vulpina*.

Bullada (bul'ă-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bullidæ*.

bullæ, *n.* Plural of *bulla*.

bullah (bul'ă), *n.* [E. Ind.] A weight equal to 4½ pounds, used in some parts of the East Indies for grain.

bullantic (bu-lan'tik), *a.* [‹ ML. *bullan(t-)s*, ppr. of *bullare*, attach the seal, ‹ *bulla*, seal: see *bull*[3].] Pertaining to or used in apostolic bulls: as, *bullantic* letters, certain ornamental capitals used in these bulls.

bullarium (bu-lā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *bullary*[1].

bullary[1] (bul'ą-ri), *n.* [‹ ML. *bullarium*, a collection of papal bulls, ‹ *bulla*: see *bull*[3].] A collection of papal bulls.

bullary[2] (bul'ą-ri), *n.* [A pedantic (law) form, ‹ *bully*, *a.*, + *-ary*.] Same as *bully*, *a.*

bullate (bul'āt), *a.* [‹ ML. *bullatus*, ‹ L. *bullare* for *bullire*, boil: see *boil*[2].] A house in which salt is prepared by boiling.

bullate (bul'āt), *a.* [‹ L. *bullatus*, pp. and adj.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, having elevations like blisters. A bullate leaf is one whose surface between the veins is convex, the convexities white or convex on the upper surface and concave beneath, as in the cabbage. In the bullate thallus of a lichen the concavities are on the upper surface.

2. In *pathol.*, blistered.—3. In *anat.*, inflated; vaulted; ventricous; fornicated and with thin walls: as, a *bullate* tympanic bone (that is, one forming a bulla ossea).—4. In *zoöl.*, having the surface covered with irregular and slight elevations, giving a blistered appearance.

bullate[2], *v. i.* [‹ L. *bullatus*, pp. of *bullare*, bubble, ‹ *bulla*, a bubble: see *boil*[2], *bulla*.] To bubble or boil.

bullated (bul'ā-ted), *a.* Bullate; rendered bullate.

bullation (bu-lā'shọn), *n.* In *anat.*, inflation; fornication; ventricosity.

bull-baiting (bul'bā'ting), *n.* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs, a sport formerly very popular in England, but made illegal in 1835.

Among those who at a late period patronised or defended *bull-baiting* were Windham and Parr; and even Canning and Peel opposed the measure for its abolition by law.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv. 287.

bullbat (bul'bat), *n.* A local or popular name in the United States of the night-hawk or long-winged goatsucker, *Chordeiles* or *C. virginianus*. So called from its flying most in the evening or in cloudy weather, and from the noise which it makes as it moves through the air. It belongs to family *Caprimulgidæ*, like the whippoorwill, but is of a different genus. Also called *bull-bird* and *bull-goat*.

bullbeart, *n.* [‹ *bull*[1] + *bear*[2]. Cf. *bugbear*.] A bugbear. *Harvey*. (*Halliwell*.)

bullbeef (bul'bēf), *n.* Same as *bullfly*.

bull-beef (bul'bēf), *n.* The flesh of a bull; hence, coarse beef. [In the latter sense colloquial.]

bullbeggar (bul'beg'ăr), *n.* [In form, ‹ *bull* + *beggar*; but prob. a corruption of a word of different origin; cf. *bully*, *v.*, *bullbear*, a bugbear, Dr. *bullebeer*, a bugbear: see *bugbear*.] Something that excites needless fear; a hobgoblin; an object of terror.

They are all as mad as I; they all have trades now.
And roar about the streets *bull-beggars*.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

This was certainly an ass in a lion's skin; a harmless *bull-beggar*, who delights to frighten innocent people.
Tatler, No. 212.

bull-boat (bul'bōt), *n.* A rude boat made by the Sioux Indians, usually a shallow circular crate covered with the raw hide of the bull elk.

bullbrier (bul'brī'ẹr), *n.* A name given to species of *Smilax*, *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. tamnoides*, of the eastern United States, which have tuberous roots, and stems armed with stout prickles.

bull-calf (bul'kăf), *n.* [‹ *bull*[1] + *calf*; = D. *bullekalf* = Icel. *bola-kálfr*.] 1. A male calf.—2. A stupid fellow. *Shak.*

bullcomber (bul'kō'mẹr), *n.* A name of the common English beetle, *Scarabæus typhœus*, or *Typhœus vulgaris*, and other species of the family *Scarabæidæ*.

bull-dance (bul'dăns), *n.* *Naut.*, a dance performed by men only.

bulldog (bul'dog), *n.* [‹ *bull*[1] + *dog*; hence F. *bouledogue*, Russ. *bulldogŭ*, Hind. *guldánk-kutā* (*kutā*, dog). Cf. equiv. D. *bullenbijt* (*bijt* = E. *hound*), LG. *bullenbiter* = G. *bullenbeisser* = Dan. *bullbider*, lit. 'bull-biter.'] 1. A variety of dog of comparatively small size, but very strong and muscular, with a large head, broad muzzle, short hair, tapering smooth tail, and remarkable courage and ferocity. Dogs of this kind were formerly much used in bull-baiting, whence the name.—2†. A bailiff.

I sent for a couple of *bull-dogs*, and arrested him.
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.

3. The assistant or servant who attends the proctor of an English university when on duty.

Sentiments which vanish for ever at the sight of the proctor with his *bull-dogs*, as they call them, or four muscular fellows which [sic] always follow him, like so many bullfe.
Westminster Rev., XXXV. 232.

4. [*Cf. barker*[1], 4.] A pistol; in recent use, a small revolver with a short barrel carrying a large ball. [Cant.]

"I have always a brace of *bulldogs* about me," . . . So saying, he exhibited a very handsome, highly finished, and richly mounted pair of pistols.
Scott, Nigel, xi. 84. Ronan's Well, II. 191.

5. *Naut.*: (*a*) The great gun in the officers' wardroom cabin. (*b*) A general term for main-deck guns.—6. In *metal.*, tap-cinder from the puddling-furnace, after the protocid of iron has been converted into sesquioxid by roasting. It may be used as an ore of iron for making what is known as cinder-pig, or it is alternatively used as a flux for the sides of the puddling-furnace. [Eng.]

7. A name given by the Canadians to half-breeds to the gadfly. **Bulldog bat.** See *bat*[3].—**Bulldog forceps**, forceps with pointed teeth for grasping an artery, etc.

bulldoze (bul'dōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bulldozed*, ppr. *bulldozing*. [Also written *bulldose*; explained as orig. to give one a dose of the *bull-whack* or *bull-whip*; but the second element, if of this origin, would hardly become *-doze*.] 1. To punish summarily with a bull-whip; cowhide.—2. To coerce or intimidate by violence or threats; especially, in politics, to bully; influence unfairly: applied particularly to the practices of some southern whites since the civil war. [U. S. slang.]

The use of this weapon [the bull-whip] was the original application of *bulldoze*. It first found its way into print after the civil war, when it came to mean intimidation for political purposes by violence or threats of violence. Since that time it has acquired a wider significance, and may be used with reference to intimidation of any kind.
New-Y. Amer. Diet., XIII. 98.

bulldozer (bul'dō-zẹr), *n.* 1. One who bulldozes; one who intimidates others by threats of violence.—2. A revolver. [U. S. slang in both senses.]

bulled†, *p. a.* [For *balled*, pp. of ME. *bollen*, swell: see *bulk*[1].] Swollen; expanded. *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

bullen (bul'ẹn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The awn or chaff from hemp or flax. [Prov. Eng.]

bullen-bullen (bul'ẹn-bul'ẹn), *n.* [Imitative reduplication of *bull*[1].] The native name of the Australian lyre-bird, *Menura superba*.

bullenger, *n.* A variant of *bullinger*.

bullen-nail (bul'ẹn-nāl), *n.* A round-headed nail with a short shank, tinned and lacquered, used chiefly by upholsterers.

buller (bul'ẹr), *v. i.* [E. dial.: see *bulder*, *boulder*.] To roar. [Prov. Eng.]

bullescence (bu-les'ẹns), *n.* [‹ L. *bullescent(t-)s*, ppr. of *bullescere*, begin to bubble, ‹ *bullire*, bubble: see *boil*[2].] In *bot.*, a habit of circulation. See *bullate*, 1.

bullet (bul'ẹt), *n.* [‹ F. *boulet*, a cannon-ball, dim. of OF. *boule*, a ball, ‹ L. *bocet*[2], of which *bullet* is thus a doublet: see *bowl*[1] and *boule*[2].] 1. A small ball.

When one doth die another is elected by the Great Master and his Knights, who give their voices by *bullets*, as do the Venetians. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 180.
Specifically—2. A small missile projectile intended to be discharged from a firearm: commonly limited to leaden projectiles for small arms. Bullets were formerly cast individually in metal molds, but many changes have been made in them in both shape and structure. The bullet used for rifles of recent construction is conical, with a hollow base or rather spiral, at the

a, Minié; *b*, Enfield; *c*, Springfield; *d*, Prussian.
Rifle-bullets.

apex, some shot but an egg drawn out, with a hollow at the base, into which a plug of wood or clay is inserted, and with channel cuts (grooves) in the conical outside, which are filled with beeswax to lubricate the barrel while the bullet is passing through it. When the gun is fired the plug is driven forward to the front of the cavity, forcing the base of the bullet outward till the lead completely fills the grooves in the rifled barrel. The plug is often omitted, the base of the bullet being forced into the grooves by the expansive force of the ignited gas.

3. In *her.*, a rounded sable (that is, a black circle), supposed to represent a cannon-ball.—**Bullet-compass**. See *compass*.—**Dumdum bullet**, a half-covered bullet with an expansible soft cover: named from the Dumdum ammunition-work at Calcutta.—**Every bullet has its billet**. See *billet*[1].—**Naked bullet** (*nū'ked*), an elongated projectile with one or more grooves or cannelures encircling it, as distinguished from the patched bullet formerly used.

bullet-bag (bul'et-bag), *n.* A leathern pouch for holding bullets, formerly carried attached to a bandoleer or baldric. When the baldric was not worn, the bullet-bag was attached to the girdle, beside the powder-flask.

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bullet-headed (bŭl'et-hed'ed), *a.* 1. Round-headed.—2. Stupid; doltish.

bullet-hook (bŭl'et-hŭk), *n.* A tool for extracting bullets.

bulletin (bul'e-tin), *n.* [F., < It. *bulletino, bollettino*, dim. of *bulletta, bolletta*, dim. of *bulla, bolla*, a ball, edict: see *bull*2 and the ult. identical *bill*3.] 1. An authenticated official report concerning some public event, such as military operations, the health of a sovereign or other distinguished personage, etc., issued for the information of the public.

"False as a *bulletin*" became a proverb in Napoleon's time. *Carlyle.*

2. Any notice or public announcement, especially of news recently received.—3. A name given to various periodical publications recording the proceedings of learned societies.

bulletin (bul'e-tin), *v. t.* [< *bulletin, n.*] To make known by a bulletin publicly posted.

It would excite no interest to *bulletin* the last siege of Jerusalem in a village where the event was unknown, if the date was appended.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 142.

bulletin-board (bul'e-tin-bōrd), *n.* A board publicly exposed, on which to placard recent news, notices, etc.

bullet-ladle (bul'et-lā'dl), *n.* A hemispherical ladle for melting lead to run bullets.

bullet-machine (bul'et-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for forming bullets. The metal, in the form of a coil, is cut into short lengths as it unwinds, and these blanks are then pressed into shape between dies.

bullet-mold (bul'et-mōld), *n.* A mold for casting bullets.

bullet-probe (bul'et-prōb), *n.* A probe used in exploring for bullets in wounds.

bullet-proof (bul'et-prōf), *a.* Capable of resisting the impact of a bullet.

bulletrie (bul'e-tri), *n.* See *bully-tree.*

bullet-screw (bul'et-skrō), *n.* A screw at the end of a ramrod, which can be forced into a bullet in order to draw it from a gun-barrel.

bullet-shell (bul'et-shel), *n.* An explosive bullet for small arms.

bullet-tree, *n.* See *bully-tree.*

bullet-wood (bul'et-wud), *n.* A very strong, close-grained, dark-brown wood of India, from a species of *Mimusops*. See *bully-tree.*

bull-face (bul'fās), *n.* A threatening face or appearance.

Come hither to fright maids with thy *bull-faces!*
To threaten gentle women!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

bull-faced (bul'fāst), *a.* Having a large coarse face: as, "*bull-faced* Jonas," *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 581.

bull-feast (bul'fēst), *n.* Same as *bull-fight.*

bull-fight (bul'fīt), *n.* A combat between men and a bull or bulls: a popular amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a *toreador* or *picador*, attacks a bull in a closed arena, irritating him, but avoiding his attack. After the bull has been tormented a long time the horseman leaves him, and persons on foot, called *chulos* and *banderilleros*, attack him and plunge darts into him. Finally the sport is ended with the death of the bull by the sword of a *matador*.

bull-fighter (bul'fī'ter), *n.* One who fights bulls; a human combatant in a bull-fight.

bullfinch (bul'finch), *n.* [*bull* + *finch*] As used in comp. (as if in allusion to the thick rounded bill) + *finch*. Cf. equiv. *buck-finch.*] A very common oscine passerine bird of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*; a kind of finch of the family *Fringillidæ*, with a very short, stout, turgid bill, which, like the crown, is black, and a body bluish above, and, in the male, tile-red below: a favorite cage-bird, easily taught to sing a variety of notes. The name is extended to other species of the same genus, and also to those of some related genera.—**Bullfinch tanager**, one of the finches or thick-billed tanagers of the genus *Euphonia*, and others of like character.—**Pine bullfinch**, the pine grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*. See *grosbeak.*

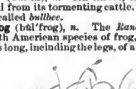
bullfinch2 (bul'finch), *n.* [A corruption of *bull-fence*, a fence for containing bulls, < *bull* + *fence.*] In England, a strong fence, or a hedge allowed to grow high enough to impede hunters, and much used as a test of skill in steeplechasing.

bullfish (bul'fish), *n.* A name of the great seal, *Phoca barbata*, or *Erignathus barbatus.*

bullfist (bul'fist), *n.* [Also written *bullfeist, bullfice*; < *bull*1 + *fist*2, dial. *feist, foist*, a puffball, lit. a breaking of wind: see *fist*2, *foist*1. The German name *bofist* (> *Borista*) and the generic name *Lycoperdon* are of similar signification.] A puffball. See *Lycoperdon.*

bullfly (bul'fli), *n.* An insect, the gadfly, so named from its tormenting cattle. See *gadfly.* Also called *bullbee.*

bullfrog (bul'frog), *n.* The *Rana catesbiana*, a North American species of frog, from 8 to 12 inches long, including the legs, of a dusky brown



Bullfrog (*Rana catesbiana*).

or olive color marked with darker. These frogs live chiefly in stagnant water, and utter a loud croaking sound resembling the bellowing of a bull, whence the name.

bull-fronted (bul'frun'ted), *a.* Having a front or forehead like a bull.

A sturdy man he looked to fell an ox,
Bull-fronted, knobby.
Hood.

bull-fronts (bul'frunts), *n. pl.* [E. dial., also called *bull-faces.*] Tufts of coarse grass, *Aira caryophyea*, *Brockett.*

bullhead (bul'hed), *n.* [< ME. *bulhede*, name of a fish (L. *capito*?), < *bul*, bull, + *hede*, head.] 1. The popular name of certain fishes. (*a*) In England: (1) *Cranilabrus ocellus*, a fish about 4 inches long, with head very large and broader than the body. Often also called *miller's thumb.* Also locally applied in the United States to allied species of the genus *Cranilabrus.* (2) *Amoma cataphractus*, called the *armed bullhead.* (*b*) In the United States, a catfish, as *Cottus gracilis* and *aeneus* or *C. ictaloceiuspinosus*, better known as *sculpin.* [Local.] (*c*) In America, a species of *Amiurus*, also called *horned pout* or *catfish.* (*d*) A goldsinny, *Ctenolabrus ocellaris*, with a broad head, large scales in 36–40 rows, and a blackish brown color. It is common in the rivers and lakes of New Zealand. (*e*) A fish of the family *Batrachidæ*, otherwise called *blenny-bullhead*, *Gronow*, 1638.

2. A tadpole. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A small water-insect of a black color.—4. The golden plover, *Charadrius fulvus.*—5. A stupid fellow; a lubber. *Johnson.*

bull-head (bul'hed), *a.* Same as *bull-headed.*—**Bull-head ax.** See *ax*1.—**Bull-head whiting**, a scianoid fish, *Micropogon aburnus*, the southern kingfish. [Florida.]

bull-headed (bul'hed'ed), *a.* 1. Having a head like that of a bull. Hence—2. Obstinate; blunderingly aggressive; stupid.

bullhoof (bul'hōf), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to a species of passion-flower, *Passiflora Murucuja*, with handsome scarlet flowers, from the shape of the leaves. It is also applied, as in Honduras, to some species of bully-tree.

bullhuss (bul'hus), *n.* [< *bull*1 + dial. *huss*, the dogfish.] A local English name of the dogfish, *Scyllium catulus.*

bullid (bul'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Bullidæ.*

Bullidæ (bul'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulla* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulla*, which has been adopted with widely differing boundaries. (*a*) By the old authors it was used for most of the *Tectibranchiata*. (*b*) By later authors it has been variously restricted, and is now mostly limited to *Tectibranchiata* with an involute ovate shell and a lingual ribbon with numerous rows of teeth, each row having a central tooth and numerous nearly uniform lateral teeth. The species are marine, frequenting sandy or muddy bottoms near the shore, sometimes going into brackish water. The shell is often spotted. Also written *Bulladæ.* See cut under *Bulla.*

bulliform (bul'i-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *bulla*, a bubble, etc., + *forma*, shape.] 1. Resembling a blister.

The *bulliform* or hypracoecic cells of grasses and sedges. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 321.

2. Having the form characteristic of the genus *Bullia*, or of species of the family *Buliidæ.*

bullimongt, bullimung, *n.* [Also *bullimong, bullmong*; origin uncertain.] A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches. *Tusser; Grose.*

bullimongt (bul'i-mung), *n.* Same as *bullimong.*

bulling (bul'ing), *n.* [Appar. verbal *n.* of *bull*, *v.*, I, throw up, toss.] A method of detaching loosened masses of rock from their bed by exploding gunpowder which has been poured into the fissures.

bulling-shovel (bul'ing-shov'l), *n.* In *metal.*, a peculiar form of shovel used in ore-dressing. It is of triangular form, with a sharp point. See *can* and *tanning-shovel.* [Eng.]

bullion (bul'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bullyon*, < late ME. *bolion*, earlier prob. **bulion*, < AF. *bullione, bollion*, an ingot, = mil., Mn. AL. *bullio(n-)*, *bulliona*, an ingot of gold or silver), for **bullina*, < AF. *bullire*, OF. *bolire*, mod. F. *billon* (= Pr. *billo* = Sp. *rellon* = Pg. *billão* = It. *biglione*; Mn. *billo(n-)*, prop. **billo(n-)*: mn. prob. < OF. *billon*, a coat lump or ingot of metal, a place where metal is cast or coined, a mint, also base or short-weight coin taken to be remelted, hence esp. base coin or the alloy, copper and silver, of copper alone, of which they were made; lit. a block, stick, or log (cf. *billon*, a twig or shoot of a full year's growth—Cotgrave), aug. (or dim.) of *bille*, a log, stick: see *billet*1. The form **bullon* or *bullion* is not found in ME. (*billon*, as used in E., is from mod. F. *billon*: see *billon*); the altered form **bullon* is prob. due to the AF. form, Mn. AL. *bullona*, *bullio(n-)*. The same change of vowel occurs reversely in Mn. AL. *billa* (ME. *bille*, E. *bill*2) for *bulla* (ME. *bulle*, E. *bull*2), a writing, a bull, etc., but the alteration in question was prob. due to association with OF. *bouillon*, Mn. *bullio(n-)*, a boiling, OF. *bouillir*, *boulir*, L. *bullire*, boil, bubble, with ref. to the molten metal. See *bullion*2.] 1. Gold or silver in the mass; gold or silver smelted and not perfectly refined, or refined but in bars, ingots, or any uncoined form, as plate.

And that they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippys for too bye and gader, lade and fetch and cary away or doo to be cary away and conueied into the sayde kyngdom of England . . . all suche wares, goodis and marchandyses, as . . . gold, siluer, bullyon, lawnes, armures, artillary, and other thinges which is forbeden, hath ueuris of wares, same but such barneys and weipons as they shall bringe with them.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 229.

Their trade being in Bullion and Money, and by the Pope laws, to extract heaps of gold and silver out of the drosse *Bullion* of the Peoples sinnes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A paper currency is employed, when there is no *bullion* to circulate. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., Intro., p. 8.

2. Uncurrent coin; coin received only at its metallic value.

And those [words] which Eld's strict doom did disallow,
And damn for *bullion*, pass for current now.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Babylon.

Foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions.
Locke, Further Considerations, etc.

3†. Figuratively, gold, as a sordid thing; mere wealth; mammon.

Farewell, my *bullion* gods, whose now'rsign looks
So often catch'd me with their golden hooks;
Go, seek another fool, for I am wise:
I cannot serve my God and *bullion* too.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 13.

4†. A mint or assay-office. *Blount.*—**Base bullion**, pig-lead containing silver, and usually also gold, which are separated from the baser metal by refining. (Cornish-tin mining region.)

bullion2 (bul'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bullyon* (Skelton) (not found in ME.), < OF. *bouillon*, a bubble, a stud, a large-headed nail, a puff in a garment (mod. F. *bouillon*, a bubble, a puff in a garment, a bull's-eye in glass-making), prop. a variant of *boullon, boulon*, a large-headed nail, a stud, bolt, pin, arrow, mod. F. *boulon*, a bolt, pin (= Sp. *bollon*, a brass-headed nail, a kind of ear-ring, a shoot of a plant), < ML. *bullon(-)*, prop. **bullo(n-)*, a bubble, aug. of L. *bulla*, a bubble, a stud, a boss, > OF. *boule*, a bubble, a ball, mod. F. *boule* (> E. *bowl*2, a round ball); *bouillon*1 being thus a different word from, though confused with, *bouillon*2, *boillon, boelion, bollon*, a boiling, a measure of salt, broth, soup,

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mod. F. *bouillon* (see *bouillon*) = It. *boglione*, broth (Florio), < Mi. *bullire*(n-), a measure of salt (see *bullion*[3]), lit. a bubbling, a boiling, < L. *bullire* (> OF. *bonlir*, *bonllir*, *bouillir*, mod. F. *bouillir* = It. *bollire*), bubble, boil, < *bulla*, a bubble: see *bulla*, *bull*[2], *bull*[3], *boil*[2]. Cf. *bulletion*[1].] 1t. A boss; a stud; a showy metallic ornament either of gold or in imitation of gold, as a button, stud, hook, clasp, buckle, and the like.

The clasps and *bullyons* were worth a thousand pound. *Skelton*, Garland of Laurel.

2. A fringe of thick twisted cords, such as will hang heavily. *Bullion-fringe* is made of cords covered with fine gold or silver thread is much used for epaulets. Also called *bullion-fringe*.

3. In *glass-making*, that part of the spheroidal mass of glass which has been attached to the pontil, after being blown and while undergoing the process of flattening into a sheet. When the tube is detached, it is called the *bull's-eye* (which see).

bullion[3], *n.* [< OF. *bouillon*, < Mi. *bullio*(*n*-), a measure of salt, lit. a boiling: see *bullion*[2].] A measure of capacity (of salt). *Davies*, Supp. Eng. Gloss.

bullion-bar (bůl'yon-bär), *n.* [*bullion*[2], 3, + *bar*[1].] The bar upon which the spheroidal mass of glass is pressed from time to time during the process of blowing.

bullioner (bůl'yon-ėr), *n.* [*bullion*[1] + *-er*[1].] A dealer in bullion.

Melted down by the *bullioners*.
Rice Vaughan, Coin and Coinage, p. 50 (Ord MS.).

bullion-fringe (bůl'yon-frinj), *n.* Same as *bullion*[2], 2.

bullionism (bůl'yon-izm), *n.* [*bullion*[2] + *-ism*.] The system or doctrine of those who advocate an exclusively metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with a convertible paper currency.

Boston, the very Gibraltar of *bullionism*.
W. Phillips, June 19, 1875.

bullionist (bůl'yon-ist), *n.* [*bullion*[2] + *-ist*.] An advocate of or a believer in bullionism.

Your party repudiates him because he is joined to *bullionists* and stockjobbers. *W. Phillips*, June 19, 1875.

bullion-point (bůl'yon-point), *n.* [*bullion*[2], 3, + *point*.] The thick portion at the center of a disk of crown-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

bullirag, *v. t.* See *bullyrag*.

bullish[1] (bůl'ish), *a.* [< *bull*[3], 4, + *-ish*[1].] In the *stock exchange*, somewhat buoyant; advancing or tending to advance in price; in consequence of the efforts of the bulls: as, a *bullish* market.

bullish[2] (bůl'ish), *a.* [< *bull*[4] + *-ish*[1].] Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. [Rare.]

A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sickle-stone, and as *bullish*. *Milton*, on Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bullist (bůl'ist), *n.* [< *bull*[2] + *-ist*.] A writer of papal bulls. *Harmar*, [Rare.]

bullition[†] (bu-lish'ọn), *n.* [< L. as if **bullitio*(*n*-), < *bullire*, pp. *bullitus*, boil: see *boil*[2].] The act or state of boiling; ebullition. *Barrow.*

bulljub (bůl'jub), *n.* A fish, the miller's-thumb. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bullknob (bůl'nob), *n.* Same as *bullpib*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bull-neck (bůl'nek), *n.* A thick neck like that of a bull.

bull-necked (bůl'nekt), *a.* Having a neck like that of a bull.

bull-net (bůl'net), *n.* A large hoop-shaped fish-net.

bullnose (bůl'nōz), *n.* An overgrown hard clam or quahaug, *Mercenaria*, too coarse for use. [Chesapeake Bay.]

bullnut (bůl'nut), *n.* A species of hickory, *Carya tomentosa*, of the southern United States.

bullock[1] (bůl'ọk), *n.* [< ME. *bullok*, < AS. *bullucu* (rare), a bullock, dim. of an assumed **bulla*, which is not found in AS. but, Cf. Ir. *bolog*, a heifer, a bullock.] 1. Literally, a young or small bull, but generally used of an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

Take thy father's young *bullock*, even the second *bullock* of seven years old. Judges vi. 25.

2. [In derisive allusion to *bull*[2].] A papal bull or brief.

I send you here a *bullock* which I did find amongst my bulls, that you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did practise about their prey. *Latimer*, II. 378

bullock's blides, the name given in commerce to the raw hides of cattle.

bullock[2] (bůl'ọk), *v.* A perversion of *bully*[1]. *To bullock* and domineer over me. *Foote.*

bullock's-eye (bůl'ọks-ī), *n.* [Cf. *bull's-eye*.] 1. A small thick glass or skylight in a covering or roof. Also called *bull's-eye*.—2. The housedock, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

bullock's-heart (bůl'ọks-härt), *n.* The East Indian name for the custard-apple, *Anona reticulata*.

bullock-shell (bůl'ọk-shel), *n.* A kind of small thick pearl-oyster, of the genus *Melagrina*, inhabiting tropical America.

bulloot (bu-lōt'), *n.* [Hind. *ballūt*, *balūt* = Pers. *balūt*, an acorn, < Ar. *ballūt*, a kind of oak.] In *com.*, the name given to a kind of acorn used in India as a medicine.

bullose (bul'ōs), *a.* Same as *bullous*.

bullous (bul'us), *a.* [< L. *bulla*, a bubble, boss, knob (see *bulla*), + *-ous*.] Exhibiting or of the nature of bulla, blebs, or blisters; bullate; bullose. See *bulla*, 4.

bullpout (bůl'pout), *n.* A silurid fish, especially *Amiurus nebulosus*, of the eastern and middle United States: more widely known as *catfish*. Also called *horned pout* and *bullhead*. See cut under *pout*.

bull-pump (bůl'pump), *n.* A single or direct-acting pumping-engine in which the piston-rod is attached directly to the pumping-rod, the weight of the rods being the motive force on the down-stroke.

bull-ring (bůl'ring), *n.* An arena or amphitheater for bull-fights.

Every town in Spain of any size has a large *bull-ring*.
The Century, XXVIII. 8.

bull-roarer (bůl'rōr'ėr), *n.* A long, thin, narrow piece of wood, attached at one end to a string, by means of which it is whirled rapidly in the air, causing by its revolution a deep sullen roar: a favorite toy with children. Also called *tundun*.

The *bull-roarer* is a toy familiar to most children. . . . The ancient Greeks employed at some of their sacred rites a precisely similar instrument, which they denominated "a little piece of wood, to which a string was fastened, and in the mysteries it is whirled round to make a roaring noise." . . . The *bull-roarer* is to be found in almost every country in the world, and among the most primitive races. . . . And as an instrument employed in religious rites or mysteries, it is found in Africa, Australia, in America, in New Zealand, and in Africa to this day.
All the Year Round, June, 1885.

bull-rope (bůl'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a bull's-eye on the bulkhead abroad of the lower rigging, to secure the upper yard-arm of a topgallant- or royal-yard when sent down from aloft.

bull-rush, *n.* An old spelling of *bulrush*.

bulls (bůlz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps a use of *bull*[1].] A name in Cornwall, England, for the fish *Serranus cabrilla*.

bulls-and-cows (bulz'and-kouz'), *n. pl.* An English name of the plant wake-robin or cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, with reference to the purple and the pale spadices. Also called *lords-and-ladies*, for the same reason. See cuts under *Araceæ* and *Arum*.

bull-segg[1] (bůl'seg), *n.* Also *bull-sedge*, *bull-sag*, *segg*, *sag*[2].] A castrated bull. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

bull-segg[2] (bůl'seg), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *goat-sedge*.] The reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

bull's-eye (bůlz'ī), *n.* 1. *Nant.*: (*a*) An oval wooden block without a sheave, but with a groove around it for the hand and a hole in the center through which a small stay or rope may be rove. (*b*) A perforated ball on the jaw-rope of a gaff.—2. A small obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, supposed to portend a hurricane or storm.—3. The hurricane or storm itself.—4. In *arch.*, any circular opening for

Bull's-eye, definition 4 (*a*).

light or air; a bullock's-eye.—5. In *astron.*, Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus, or the Bull. See cut under *Taurus*.—6. A round piece of thick glass, convex on one side, inserted in deck, port, scuttle, hatch, or skylight-cover of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light.—7. A small lantern with a convex lens placed in one side to concentrate the light.

He takes a lighted *bull's-eye* from the constable on duty there. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xii.

8. That part of a sheet of crown-glass which has been attached to the pontil. It is thicker than the rest of the sheet, and is not included in the lights or panes of glass cut from it. Bull's-eyes were formerly used in lead-sash windows. As the manufacture of crown-glass

Bull's-eye of a Microscope.

has much declined, imitations of bull's-eyes are made for picturesque effects in window-glazing. See *bullion*[2], 3.

9. A plano-convex lens in a microscope, which serves as an illuminating-lens or concentrate rays of light upon an opposite microscope object.—10. A small and thick old-fashioned watch.—11. In *archery* and *gunnery*: (*a*) The central or innermost division of a target, usually round and of a different color from the rest. See *target*.

One or two beings, who have shot into the very centre and *bull's-eye* of the fashion. *Thackeray.*

(*b*) A shot that hits the bull's-eye; the best shot that can be made.—12. A coarse sweetmeat; a colored or striped ball of candy.

The black-bearded sea-kings round were promising them rock and *bull's-eye*, if they would only sit still like "gude maids." *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xv.

From the *bull's-eyes* and gingerbread for the children are not unpermitted, if they are honestly made and warranted not to be poisonous. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 233.

13. A local English name of the linnet, *Tringa alpina*.—**Bunting bull's-eye**, a name sometimes used in the food-trade of a sail. Same as *lizard*.

bull's-feather (bůlz'feтн'ėr), *n.* A horn.—**To bestow the bull's feather**, to make a cuckold.

Three crooked horns, smartly top-knotted with ribands; which being the ladies' wear, no doubt the instance that they may very probably adorn, as well as *bestow*, *the bull's feather*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 295.

bull's-foot (bůlz'fůt), *n.* Same as *colt's-foot*.

bull's-mouth (bůlz'mouth), *n.* The trade-name for a species of helmet-shell, *Cassis rufa*, from which some kinds of cameos are cut.

bull-snake (bůl'snāk), *n.* A popular name in the United States for a serpent of the genus *Pituophis*, or pine-snake, which sometimes grows to the length of 6 feet and makes a loud hissing noise when disturbed, but is of mild disposition and not poisonous.

bull's-nose (bůlz'nōz), *n.* In *carp.*, an obtuse angle formed by the junction of two plane surfaces.

bull-spink (bůl'spingk), *n.* The chaffinch. [North. Eng.]

bull-stag (bůl'stag), *n.* A castrated bull.

bull-staig (bůl'stag), *n.* A dragonfly. [Prov. Eng.]

bull-terrier (bůl'ter'i-ėr), *n.* A cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier, exhibiting the courage and fierceness of the one with the activity of the other.

bull-trout (bůl'trout), *n.* A name loosely applied to certain varieties of different species of the genus *Salmo*, as of *S. salar*, *S. trutta*, *S. canabricus*.

bull-voiced (bůl'voist), *a.* Having a loud coarse voice: as, "*bull-voiced* St. Hursge," *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

bullweed (bůl'wēd), *n.* Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

bull-whack (bůl'hwak), *n.* A heavy whip used in the southwestern United States. See extract. Also called *bull-whip*.

In Texas and western Louisiana the *bull-whack* is a terrible whip with a long and very heavy lash and a short handle. It is used by drivers of unbroken refractory animals. The use of this weapon was the original application of bull-dose. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 98.

bull-whack (bůl'hwak), *v. t.* To lash with a bull-whack.

bull-whacker (bůl'hwak'ėr), *n.* One who drives cattle with a bull-whack. [Southwestern U. S.]

bull-wheel (bůl'hwēl), *n.* 1. In *rope-drilling*, the wheel used for raising the tools.—2. In a saw-mill, a large wheel used in drawing the logs from the water to the carriage.

bull-whip (bůl'hwip), *n.* Same as *bull-whack*.

bullwort (bůl'wėrt), *n.* 1. The bishop's-weed, *Ammi majus*.—2. The plant *Seropkularia aquatica*.

bully[1] (bůl'i), *n.* and *a.* [A word separated, first as a noun and then an adj., from such compounds as *bully-rook* (also *bully-rock*, etc.), etc.,

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corresponding to LG. *bullerjaan* (John), *bullerbäk, buller-brook*, a noisy, blustering fellow, *buller-wage*, a noisy wagon, *buller-water*, roaring, rushing water, etc., D. *bulle-bak*, a bugbear, *bulder-bast* = Sw. *buller-bas* = Dan. *bulder-baase*, a rude fellow, etc.; the first element being the verb seen in LG. *bullern* = D. *bulderen* = Sw. *bullra* = Dan. *buldre*, etc., roar, make a noise: see *buller, boulder*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *bullies* (-iz). 1. A blustering, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow; a swaggerer; a swash-buckler; one who hectors, browbeats, or domineers.

They are such Wits as thou art; who make the Name of a Wit as scandalous as that of a *bully*, and signify a loud, laughing, talking, incorrigible cuckoun, as *Bully*—a roaring hardened Coward. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v.

The blustering *bully* in our streets and theatres. *Prior*, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

Daily conflicts with prostitutes and thieves called out and exercised his powers so effectually that he [Jeffreys] became the most consummate *bully* ever known in his profession. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

2†. A companion; a high-spirited, dashing fellow: a familiar term of address.

I love the lovely *bully*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

3†. A degraded fellow who protects fallen women and lives on their gains.

The lady was only a woman of the town and the fellow her *bully* and a sharper. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvii.

4. A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully-cod*.—5. In Tasmania, a species of bleuny, *Blennius tasmanicus*.

II. *a.* 1. Blustering; hectoring; ruffianly.

Those *bully* cheeks, who, as the moderns do, Instead of paying chairmen, run them thro'.
Swift, City Shower.

2. Brisk; dashing; jovial; high-spirited.

Captain, adieu; adieu, sweet *bully* Captain.
Beaum. and Fl., Captain, iv. 2.

3. Fine; capital; good: as, *a bully* horse, picture, etc. [Slang.]—**Bully for you**, well done! bravo! (Vulgar, U. S.)

bully† (bůl'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bullied*, ppr. *bullying*, [*bully*†, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To act the bully toward; overbear with bluster or menaces.

For the last fortnight there has been a most ignominious smash of volunteers gone over to *bully* the French, upon hearing the peace was just signing. *Tatler*, No. 99.

2. To make fearful; overawe; daunt; terrorize. [Rare.]

Proverts are excellent things, but we should not let even proverts *bully* us. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1866.

—**Syn. 1.** To browbeat, hector, domineer over.

II. *intrans.* To be loudly arrogant and overbearing; be noisy and quarrelsome.

So Britain's monarch once uncover'd sat,
While Bradshaw *bullied* in a brond-brimm'd hat.
Brewster.

—**Syn.** To bluster, swagger, vapor.

bully‡ (bůl'i), *n.*; pl. *bullies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a long, iron bar, pointed for striking the drill or borer. In its simplest form it has a square section at the eye and an octagonal face. [Eng.]

bully-cod (bůl'i-kod), *n.* A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully*.

bully-head (bůl'i-hed), *n.* A hammer used by miners. Also called *drift-head* and *iron-sledge*.

bullying (bůl'i-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bully*†, *v.*] Insulting with threats; imperious; overbearing; blustering: as, a *bullying* manner.

bullyrag (bůl'i-rag), *v. t.* [*bully*† + *rag*.] Also written *ballarag*, etc.; appar. free variations of *bully-rook, bully-rock*, used as a verb.] To bully; badger; abuse or scold: as, *The bully-ragged* me.† *Lever*. [Provincial and low.]

bully-rook (bůl'i-růk), *n.* [Also written *bully-rock* (see *bullyrag*), equiv. to LG. *buller-brook, buller-bäk*, a bully: see *bully*†, *n.*, the second element is obscure.] A hectoring, boisterous fellow; a cowardly braggart; a bully. Also written *bully-rock*. [Obsolete or rare.]

Such the spirit of such, till we be tam'd, bridle, and prophesy, my *bully-rook*. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iii. 4.

The *bully-rock* of the establishment (an inn).
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 152.

bully-tree, bullet-tree (bůl'i-, bůl'et-tre), *n.* [Also *bullitree, bulletree*; said to be a corruption of *balata*, the native name.] A name given to several sapotaceous species of the West Indies and tropical America, which furnish hard and heavy timber, and in some species edible fruits. The bully-tree of Guiana is the *Mimusops globosa*, a large tree which yields the balata gum, a substitute for gutta-percha. The bully-trees of Jamaica are species of *Lucuma*, *L. mammosa* and *L. multiflora*, though the name is also applied to the nascberry or sapodilla. *Achras Sapota*, and species closely allied to it, and to a myrsinaceous tree, *Myrsine lenta*. The white bully-tree of the West Indies is *Bumelia salicifolia*; the black or red, *B. nigra*; the mountain, *B. montana*. The bastard bully-tree is *Bumelia retusa*. Also written *bulletree, bolletree*.

The green-heart of Surinam, the *bulletrie*, the American oaks, and wood as hard as mamberkirk, are not sparked by the tcredo. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 506.

bulrush (bůl'rush), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *bull-rush*; < ME. *bulrysche, bolrosche*, < *bole*, bole, stem of a tree (cf. *bulwark*) (less prob. < *bul, bol*, mod. E. *bull*†, implying 'large'), + *rysche, etc.*, mod. E. *rush*‡.] The popular name for large rush-like plants growing in marshes, in very indefinite use. Thus, while Johnson says the bulrush is without knots, Dryden ("Mezeager and Atalanta") calls it "the knotty bulrush." Some authors apply the name to *Juncus effusus* and *T. angustifolia* (cat's-tail or reed-mace); but it is more generally restricted to designate the tall rush-like plant from which the bottoms of chairs, mats, etc., are manufactured. See *Scirpus*. In the United States the name is commonly given to species of *Juncus*. The bulrush of Egypt (Ex. ii. 3) is the papyrus, *Cyperus Papyrus*.

bulrushy (bůl'rush-i), *a.* [< *bulrush* + *-y*‡.] Abounding in bulrushes; pertaining to or resembling bulrushes.

bulse (bůls), *n.* [< Fg. *bolsa* = Sp. *bolsa* = It. *borsa* = F. *bourse*, < ML. *bursa*, a purse: see *burse, bourse, purse*.] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables; hence, a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables.

Presents of shawls and silks . . . *bulses* of diamonds and bags of pearls. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

bult‡ (bult), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *bolt*†, q. v.] A local English (Yorkshire) name of the common flounder.

bult§, *v. t.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *bolt*§.

bultel, *n.* Same as *boultel*2.

bultern, *n.* An obsolete form of *bittern*1.

bultow (bůl'tō), *n.* [Also prob. to be *c bult*‡, implying 'large,' + *tow*, haul.] A mode of fishing for cod, by stringing a number of hooks on one line, presently to be described; hand-lines.

bulty (bul'ti), *n.* Same as *bolti*.

bulwark (bůl'wärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bulwarke, bulwerk, bulwerck*; < ME. *bulwerk*, of D. or Flem. origin, = MD. *bolwerk*, D. and Flem. *bolwerk* = MLG. *LG. bolwerk* = late MHG. *bolwerc, bolwerch, bolwerk, bolwerck, G. bollwerk* (> Pol. *bolwark* = Bohem. *bolwerk* = Hung. *bolverkesorga, boulverch, boulverc, boulwerk, boulwerck, boulwer, boulwerl, F. boulevard*, > Sp. Pg. *bulwarte* = It. *baluarte, baluardo, belvardo, belvedere*, etc., whence ult. E. *bulwarde, belvedere, boluetus* = E. *boulevard*, q. v.) = Sw. *bolverk*, OSw. *bolwärk* = Dan. *bulwærk*, ODan. *bulwerk, bulwerck, bulwerckt, bolwerck, bulwirke*; < MD. *bol*, the bole of a tree, stem, log, + MLG. *bolk, bolle, bale* = MHG. *bole, G. bohle*, a thick plank = OSw. *bol, bul*, Sw. *bål* = ODan. Dan. *bul*, the trunk of a tree, stem, log, + *bulk*, *n.*, the trunk of a tree, stem, log, + MD. D., etc., *werk* = E. *work*. The word is thus lit. 'bole-work,' a construction of logs; cf. the equiv. MD. *bloedwerk*, lit. 'blood-work.' The MHG. is explained as also an engine for throwing missiles, a catapult, as if related to MHG. *bolter*, a catapult, G. *bolz*, a small missile, = MLG. *bolte*, MHG. *bolten, boln*, roll, throw, sling, = MD. *bollen*, roll, throw, D. *bollen*, haul, hale, from the same ult. source as *bole*: see *bolet*.] **I.** Originally, a fortification of logs, beams, boards, hurdles, or other materials, for the obstruction of a passage or defense of a place; now, specially, in *fort.*, a rampart; a mound of earth carried around a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, etc.; a fortification.

My noble Lorde of Winchester, . . . to the extent to disturbe my sayd Lorde of Gloucester goyng to the kyng, purposyng his delh, in cause he had gone that weye, sette men of armes and bowes in the olde mylne, bridge next Sothwerke, and in forbarring of the Kynges highway, lete drawe the chayne over the bridge there, and set up pipes and hurdylls in manner and fourme of *bulwerke*, and sette men in chambres, archers with hande gonnes with bowys and arowys, to p'vente of tymal distruction of my sayd Lorde of Gloucesters person.
Fenn, Paston Letters, Supplement, 1462 (ed. 1811), p. 287.

It is the strongest towne of wales, towres, *bulwerke*, watches, and wardes that ever I sawe in all my life.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

Its once grim *bulwarks* turned to lovers' walks.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 109.

2. *Naut.*, a close barrier running around a ship or a part of it, above the level of the deck, and consisting of boarding nailed on the outside of the stanchions and timber-heads.—**3.** That which protects or secures against external annoyance or injury of any kind; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament, . . . the floating *bulwark* of our island. *Blackstone*, Comm., I. 418.

Aristotle and Demosthenes are in themselves bulwarks of power; many hosts lie in those two names.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

4†. *pl.* Pads or defenses to protect the limbs against the chafing of armor. *Wright.*—**Syn. 1.** See *fortification*.

bulwark (bůl'wärk), *v. t.* [< MD. *bolwerken*, D. *bolwerken* = MLG. *bolwerken*; from the noun.] To fortify with a bulwark or rampart; secure by a fortification; protect.

Some proud city, *bulwark'd* round and arm'd
With rising towers. *Glover*, Leonidas, viii.

Bulweria (bůl-wē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Bulwer*.] A genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidæ*, based upon *B. columbina*, a small whole-colored fuliginous species about 10 inches long, the wings 8, the tail 4½ and slightly wedged, with graduated rectrices, inhabiting the Canary islands, etc. The genus is intermediate between *Œstrelata* and the small petrels known as Mother Carey's chickens.

bum1 (bum, earlier bōm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bummed*, ppr. *bumming*. [< E. *bummer*, *bummaree*, *bumboat*, *bombee* (see *bombé*), a var. form), hum, buzz, guzzle (= D. *bommen* = G. *bummen*, hum, buzz; cf. Icel. *bumba*, a drum); an imitative word, like earlier representations of *boom*†: see *boom*‡, *bumble, bump*‡.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a hollow noise; boom; hum; buzz. *Marston.*—2. To rush with a murmuring sound.—**3.** To make merry; drink.

Once at noon is I-nouş that no werk us vseth,
He abydeth wel the bet [better] that *bummeth* not to ofte.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 138.

And when so *bummed* [var. *bommede*] therof (of the beste ale) nought it ther-after.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 223.

4. To sponge on others for a living; lead an idle or dissolute life. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To dun. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spin (a top). [Prov. Eng. & U. S.]—3. To strike: beat.

bum1 (bum), *n.* [< *bum*1, *v.*] 1. An imitative word expressive of a droning or humming sound, as that made by the bee; a hum. [Rare.]

Twenty such breaches pieced up, and made whole.
Without a bum of noise. *Lovelace*, Magnetick Lady.

2†. A drink; a drunk. [Cf. *bum*1, *v.*, and *bumble*, *n.*, 2.] A drunken loafer; one who leads an idle, dissolute life; a bummer. [Colloq.]—**4.** A drunken spree; a debauch. [Colloq. and vulgar, U. S.]—5. Hence—5. A convivial meeting. [Local, U. S.]

bum2 (bum), *n.* [Contr. of *bottom*.] The buttocks; the part of the body on which one sits. *Shak.*

bum3 (bum), *n.* [Short for *bumbailiff*.] A bumbailiff; the follower or assistant of a bailiff. [Prov. Eng.]

bumastus (bū-mas'tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *βούμαστος*, also *βούμαστος*, a kind of vine bearing large grapes.] A kind of vine.

bumbailiff (bum-bā'lif), *n.* An obsolete form of *boom*1.

bumbailiff (bum-bā'lif), *n.* [Prop. a dial. or colloq. term, equiv. to *bailiff*, with a contemptuous prefix of uncertain origin; cf. prob. Icel. *r.* dun, bullifs being best known and most disliked in their office of arresting for debt and making executions; or perhaps *bum*1, *n.*, as a term of contempt (cf. *bum*3). Some assume the prefix to be *bum*2, in humorous allusion to a mode of "attaching" the person of a fleeing debtor. Blackstone's suggestion that the term is a corruption of *bound-bailiff* is not supported.] An under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions. [Vulgar.]

I have a mortal antipathy to catchpolls, *bumbailiffs*, and little great men. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 156.

bumbard (bum'bärd), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *bombard*.

bumbarrel (bum'bar'el), *n.* A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*.

bumbast (bum'bast), *n.* An obsolete form of *bombast*.

bumbazed (bum-bāzd'), *pp.* [Cf. *bamboozle*.] Amazed; confused; stupefied. [Scotch.]

bumbee (bum'bē), *n.* [< *bum*1 + *bee*.] A bumblebee. [Scotch.]

bumbelo (bum'bē-lō), *n.* Same as *bombelo*.

bumble (bum'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bumbled*, ppr. *bumbling*. [= E. dial. and Sc. *bumie, bummel*, < ME. *bumblen* (= OD. *bommelen* = LG. *bummeln*), freq. of *bummen*, hum: see *bum*1.] **1.** To make a humming noise; boom; cry like a bittern.

As a bytoure *bumbiht* in the mire.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.

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2. To make a splash in the sea. [Shetland.] —3t. To scold.—4. To start off quickly. [Prov. Eng.]

bumble (bum'bl), *n.* [< *bumble*, *v.* Cf. *bummle.*] 1. A bittern, *Botaurus stellaris.* [Local, Eng.] —2. A bumblebee. Also *bombell*, *bummie.* [Scotch.]

bumblebee (bum'bl-bē), *n.* A large hairy social bee of the family *Apidæ*, subfamily *Socialitæ*, and genus *Bombus*, species of which are found in most parts of the world. There are upward of 40 species in North America alone. Like other social bees, they have males, females, and drones, and live in larger or smaller communities in underground burrows, or beneath stones, sods, stumps, etc.; but they also use the nests of other animals, as mice or birds. See *Bombus*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*. Also called *bumbledor*, and dialectally *bumber*, *bumble*, *bumbler*, *bumbell*, and *bummle*.

Bumblebee (*Bombus pennsylvanicus*), natural size.

bumbleberry (bum'bl-ber'i), *n.* [< *bumble* + *berry*.] The blackberry: so called, and also *bumblekite* and *black-bowerower*, in allusion to the effect of blackberries in producing wind in the stomach. [Prov. Eng.]

bumbledom (bum'bl-dum), *n.* [From Mr. *Bumble*, the beadle, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."] Official pomposity: a facetious term applied especially to members of petty corporations, as vestries in England, and implying pretentious inefficiency.

bumblefoot (bum'bl-fût), *n.* 1. A disease in the feet of domestic fowls, especially of the heavier breeds. It consists in a large, soft swelling of the ball of the foot, which is inclined to suppurate, and is often caused by jumping from too high a perch to a hard floor. Hence—2. A club-foot. [In this sense, *bumble-foot.*]

She died mostly along of Mr. Malone's *bumble foot*, I fancy. Him and old Biddy were both drunk a-fighting on the stairs, and she was a sight to see, for her, for being drunk and bumble-footed too, lost his balance, and down they come together. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxxiii.

bumble-footed (bum'bl-fût'ed), *a.* Club-footed.

bumblekite (bum'bl-kīt), *n.* [< *bumble* + *kite*, the belly.] The blackberry. See *bumbleberry*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bumblepuppist (bum'bl-pup'ist), *n.* [< *bumblepuppy* + *-ist.*] In *whist*, one who plays bumblepuppy; one who imagines that he can play whist, and undertakes to do so.

The *bumblepuppist* only admires his own eccentricities. *Pembridge*, Whist or Bumblepuppy? (1883), p. 2.

bumblepuppy (bum'bl-pup'i), *n.* 1. The game of nine-holes. [Prov. Eng.] —2. In *whist*, a manner of playing "either in utter ignorance of all its known principles, or in defiance of them, or both" (*Pembridge*).

Between the worst whist and the best *bumblepuppy* it is almost impossible to draw the line. Other elementary forms, produced by combinations, are often so much like whist, that it is difficult to decide whether they are plants or animals. *Pembridge*, Whist or Bumblepuppy? (1883), p. 1.

bumbler (bum'blėr), *n.* A bumblebee.

bumble-box (bum'bl-boks), *n.* A wooden toy used by boys to hold bumblebees.

bumbles (bum'blz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] 1. Rushes. —2. A kind of blinkers. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

bumble-staff (bum'bl-staf), *n.* A thick stick. [North. Eng.]

bumbo† (bum'bō), *n.* A drink made of rum, sugar, water, and nutmeg.

[Ha] returned to his messmates, who were making merry in the ward-room, round a table well stored with *bumbo* and wine. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxxiv.

bumboat (bum'bōt), *n.* [= Dan. *bumbaad*, appar. < D. "*bumboot*, a very wide boat used by fishers in South Holland and Flanders, also for taking a pilot to a ship; Bodling, Marine Diet." (Wedgwood), prob. < D. *bus*, a cauf or receptacle for keeping fish alive, OD. *bon*, a chest, box, cask (cf. MD. *bunne*, *bonne*, a hatchway), + *boot*, boat. Cf. Sp. *bumbo*, a kind of boat, equiv. to MD. D. *boomschip* (= MLG. *bömschip*, LG. *boomschip* = G. *baumschiff*), a boat made out of a single tree, a fisherman's boat, canoe, < *boom*, a tree (= E. *beam*), + *schip* = E. *ship*: see *beam*, *boom*2, and *ship*.] A boat used in peddling fresh vegetables, fruit, and small wares among the vessels lying in a harbor or roadstead.

The Captain again the letter hath read
Which the *bum-boat* woman brought out to Spithead.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 103.

Bumboat Act, an English statute of 1701 (7 Geo. III., c. 21) for the suppression of thieving, etc., by the proprietors of bumboats and other craft on the Thames. It required the registration of such vessels.

bumbolo (bum'bō-lō), *n.* Same as *bombolo*.

bumby (bum'bi), *n.* 1. Stagnant filth.—2. A closet or hole for lumber. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk and Suffolk).]

bum-clock (bum'klok), *n.* [E. dial., < *bum*1 + *clock*3, make a noise: see *clock*3, *cluck*.] An insect which hums and flies, as a chafer or bee.

The *bum-clock* hums'd with lazy drone. *Burns*, Twa Dogs, l. 231.

Bumelia (bū-mē'liä), *n.* [< Gr. *βουμελία*, a large kind of ash, < *βοῦς*, ox, in comp. implying 'large,' + *μέλια*, ash, ash-tree.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*. They are trees or shrubs, usually inerm, with a spiny stem, and small white or greenish flowers, are natives of the West Indies, and are called in Jamaica *bully-tree*. The fruit of *B. lycioides* is said to be useful in diarrhœa.

bumkin (bum'kin), *n.* [< MD. *boomkeren* (= G. *baumkran*), a little tree, also pole, used in the sense of little boom or beam; < *boom*, a tree, bar, boom, + dim. *-kin*: see *boom*2 and *-kin*. Cf. *bumpkin*.] 1. (*a*) Formerly, a short boom projecting from each side of the bow of a ship, to extend the weather-clew of the foresail. (*b*) A short beam of wood or iron projecting from each quarter of a ship, to which the main-brace and maintopsail brace-blocks are fastened. (*c*) A small outrigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the clew of the after-sail. Also written *boomkin*, *bumpkin*.

We drifted fairly into the Lyriotte, . . . breaking off her starboard *bumkin* and carrying away the harbours above the deck. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 126.

bummalo, **bummaloti** (bum'a-lō, bum-a-lō'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small, glutinous, transparent teleostean fish, of which the flesh of a small, found on all the coasts of southern Asia, which when dried is much used as a relish by both European and native residents, usually called *Bombay duck*. It is the *Harpodon nehereus*, of the family *Scopelidæ*.

bummaree (bum'a-rē'), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *P. bonne marée*, good fresh sea-fish: *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good (see *bon*4); *marée*, saltwater fish, < *marée*, tide, < L. *mare*, *P.* *mer*, sea, or E. *marine*.] A middleman, or agent of speculating traders at Billingsgate market, London, who buy large quantities of fish from the salesmen and sell them again to smaller dealers.

bummel (bum'el), *n.* [G.] A stroll; a spree.

bummer (bum'ėr), *n.* [< *bum*1, *v.* i., 4, + *-er*1. Cf. *bum*1, *n.*, 3, and *bummie*, *n.*, 2.] 1. An idle, worthless fellow, especially one who impinges on others for a living; a dissolute fellow; a loafer; a tramp; in United States political slang, a low politician; a heeler; a "boy."—2. During the civil war in the United States, a camp-follower or a plundering straggler.

The alarming irruption at the front of individuals of a class designated . . . as *bummers*.
N. A. Rev., CXXII. 459.

bummeryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottomry*.

bummie (bum'i), *n.* [< pret. and pp. *bummed*, ppr. *bumming*. [A dial. form of *bumble*.] 1. To bumble.—2. To blunder. [North. Eng.]

bummle (bum'l), *n.* [Se. also (in def. 1) *bummel*, *bumbell* as E. *bumble*, *n.* Cf. *bum*1, *n.*, 3.] 1. A bumblebee.—2. An idle fellow; a drone.

bump1 (bump), *v.* i. [First in early mod. E., appar. a var. of *bum*1, *bumb*, *bumbi*; cf. the freq. *bumble*. Cf. W. *bwmp*, a hollow sound, a boom; hence *aderyn y bwmp*, the bittern (*aderyn*, a bird), also called *bwmp y gors* (*gors*, a bog, fen). Of imitative origin: see *boom*1, *bum*1, *bumb*1, *bumbi*, *bumble*, etc.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; boom. *Dryden.*

bump1† (bump), *n.* [< *bump*1, *v.*] A booming, hollow noise.

The bitter with his *bumpe*.
Skelton, Philip Sparowe, l. 432.

bump2 (bump), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; prob. imitative, like *bump*1; as drug, imitative, is closely related to *bum*1, boom, also stroke. Cf. Gael. *bumpe*, strike with the clenched fist. Dan. *bumpe*, thump. Cf. also W. *pwmpio*, thump, bang (*pwmp*, a round mass, a lump), = Ir. *beumaim*, I strike, gash, cut, = Gael. *beum*, strike; Ir. Gael. *beum*, a stroke, blow, = Corn. *bum*, *bom*, a blow. Cf. *bump*3, *n.*, and *bounce*.] 1. *trans.* To cause to come in violent contact; bring into concussion; knock; strike; thump; as, to *bump* one's head against a wall.

Bump'd the ice into three several stars.
Tennyson, The Epic.

bump2 (bump), *n.* [< *bump*2, *v.*; the sense of 'a swelling' is derived from that of 'a blow.' Cf. Dan. *bump*, a lump, ODan. *bump*, a thick-set fellow, *bumpet*, thick, fat.] 1. A shock from a collision, such as from the jolting of a vehicle.

Those thumps and *bumps* which flesh is heir to.
Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. v.

2. In *English boat-racing*, the striking of one boat by the prow of another following her. See *bump*3, *v.* *i.*, 2.

I can still condescend to give our boat a shout when it makes a bump. *Spectator*, No. 459, Dec. 1, 1711.

3. A swelling or protuberance, especially one caused by a blow.

A *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone.
Shak., Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 1, and J., i. 3.

I had rather she should make *bumps* on my head, as big as my two fingers, than I would offend her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1

Specifically—4. The popular designation of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull or cranium, which phrenologists associate with different qualities, affections, propensities, etc., of the mind: used ironically for the word *organ* employed by phrenologists: as, the *bump* of destructiveness, of acquisitiveness, etc.—5. The corner of the stock of a gun at the top of the heel-plate.

bump3 (bump), *n.* [E. dial.] 1. A material used for coarse sheets. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire and Yorkshire).]—2. In London, a sort of matting used for covering floors. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 501.

bumper1 (bum'pėr), *n.* [< *bump*2 + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which bumps.—2. A log of wood placed over a ship's side to keep off ice, or as a fender when moored; a fender.

bumper2 (bum'pėr) *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a drinking-vessel (see *bombard*, *n.*), associated with E. dial. *bumpy*, tipsy, *bum*, ME. *bummen*, guzzle, drink: see *bum*3.] 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim, especially when drunk as a toast.

Fill a *bumper* to answer a serious business, and she that floats atop is the maid that has bewitched you.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

He froth'd the *bumper* to the brim.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

2. A crowded house at a theatrical benefit, or the like. **Bumper game**, a game in which the scoring is all on one side.

bumper3 (bum'pėr), *v. t.* [< *bumper*3, *n.*] To fill to the brim. *Burns.*

bumperize (bum'pėr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bumperized*, ppr. *bumperizing*. [< *bumper*3 + *-ize*.] To drink bumpers. [Rare.]

Pressed to see him, we kept *bumperizing* till after rell-calling. *Gibbon*, Memoirs, p. 68.

bumper-timber (bum'pėr-tim'bėr), *n.* In some locomotives, a timber to which the cowcatcher or pilot is fastened, designed to receive the shock or blow of a collision.

bumping-post (bum'ping-post), *n.* A timber fender or buffer, placed at the end of a railroad-track to prevent the cars from leaving the rails.

bumpkin1, *n.* Same as *bumkin*.

bumpkin2 (bump'kin), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *bumpkin*1 = *bumkin*, a short boom. Cf. *block* and *blockhead*, a stupid fellow.] An awkward, clumsy rustic; a clown or country lout.

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bumpkin

What a *bumpkin* he is for a captain in the army! old Osborne thought. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

bumpkinly (bump'kin-li), *a.* [< *bumpkin*1 + *-ly*1.] Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown; clownish.

He is a simple, boisterous, and yet conceited fellow, who . . . gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

bumpey (bump'si), *a.* [E. dial.; *cf.* **bum**1, drink.] Tipsy. Prov. Eng.

bumptious (bump'shus), *a.* [A slang word, prob. < *bump*2, strike against, + *-tious*.] Offensively self-assertive; liable to give or take offense; disposed to quarrel; domineering; forward; pushing. *Thackeray.*

bumptiousness (bump'shus-nes), *n.* [< *bumptious* + *-ness*.] The quality of being bumptious.

Tom, notwithstanding his *bumptiousness*, felt friends with him at once. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown's School-Days.

The peculiar *bumptiousness* of his [Hazlitt's] incapacity makes it particularly offensive.

Leonard, Study Windows, p. 262.

bumpy (bum'pi), *a.* [< *bump*2 + *-y*1.] Having or marked by bumps; having a surface marked by bumps or protuberances.

bumrell, *n.* A sort of bustle. [Vulgar.]

I dishased myself, from my hood and my farthingal, to these *bumrowls* and your whalebone bodies.

Lennox, Female Quixote, ii. 3.

bum-wood (bum'wūd), *n.* Same as *burn-wood*.

bun1, **bunn** (bun), *n.* [< ME. *bunne, bonne*, a cake, a small loaf. Origin obscure; *cf.* Ir. *bunnag*, a tar, of *bonanch*, an oven, and Gael. *bonnach*, > E. *bannock*, q. v. Skeat refers to OF. dial. *bugne*, a kind of cracker (a particular use of OF. *bugne, bigne*, a swelling caused by a blow: see *bunch*, 2) (dim. *bugnet, bignet*, mod. F. *beignet*, a fritter.] A slightly sweetened and flavored roll or biscuit; a sweet kind of bread baked in small cakes, generally round. — **Bath bun**, a sort of light sweet roll, generally containing currants, etc., named from Bath, England.

bun2 (bun), *n.* [Appar. identical with E. dial. *boon*2, < ME. *bone*, also *bunne*, of uncertain origin, perhaps < Gael. *bun*, a stump, stock, root, a short, squat person or thing; = Ir. *bun*, stock, root, bottom, = Manx *bun*, a thick end, butt-end, = W. *bwn*, a spear-head. The 3d and 3d senses may be of diff. origin.] 1. A dry stick; the dry stalk or lump stripped of its rind.—2. The tail of a hare.—3. A rabbit. Also called *bunny*. [Prov. Eng.]

bun3 (bun), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A flat-bottomed boat square at both ends. [Canadian.]

bunce (buns), *interj.* [Perhaps a corruption of L. *bona*, good.] Extra profit; bonus: used as an exclamation by boys. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

when something is found by another gives the right to half of what is discovered.

bunch1 (bunch), *n.* [Also sometimes *bonch*; < ME. *bunche*, a hump, prob. < Icel. *bunki* = OSw. and Sw. dial. *bunke* = Norw. *bunke* = Dan. *bunke*, a heap, pile: see *bank*, of which bank may be considered an assibilated form. Perhaps ult. connected with the verb *bunch*, strike: see *bunch*2.] 1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump. [Now rare.]

Gobbin [it], a *bunch*, a knob or crooke in a tree. *Florio* (1598).

They will carry . . . their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels.

2. A cluster, collection, or tuft of things of the same kind connected in growth or joined together mechanically: as, a *bunch* of grapes; a *bunch* of feathers on a hat.

On his arme a *bunche* of keyes he bore.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 20.

3. More generally, a cluster or aggregate of any kind: used specifically of ducks, in the sense of a small flock.

They got a *bunch* of the most boisterous rascals Disorder ever made.

Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 2.

After the *bunch* of ducks have been shot at, . . . they fly a long distance and do not alight within sight.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 218.

4. In *mining*, a small mass of ore. See *bunch*, 3, and *pocket*.—5. In *flax-manuf.*, three bundles or 180,000 yards of linen yarn.—6. A unit of tale for osiers, reeds, tenails, and the like, with no general or fixed sense.—**Bunch of fives**. In *pugilism*, the fist with the five fingers clenched for striking: so he gave him his *bunch of fives* (that is, struck him with his fist). [Slang.]

bunch1 (bunch), *v.* [< **bunch**1, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To swell out in a protuberance; be protuberant or round.

Bunching out into a large round knob at one end.

Woodward, Fossils.

II. *trans.* To make a bunch or bunches of; bring together into a bunch or aggregate; concentrate: as, to *bunch* ballots for distribution; to *bunch* profits; to *bunch* the hits in a game of base-ball.

Clustered among coal and *bunched* leaves.

Keats, Endymion, i.

bunch2† (bunch), *v. t.* [< ME. *bunchen, bonchen*, beat, strike; *cf.* D. *bonken*, beat, beinbor, Dan. *banke*, Norw. *banka*, beat, heal, *bunga*, OSw. *binga, banga*, beat, Icel. *banka* and *bunga*. See *bunch*3, *n.*, and *cf.* *bump*2, which includes the meanings of *bunch*3 and *bunch*2. Not related to *punch* in this sense.] To beat; strike.

Thel beaken theire breists with flates.

Lydgate, (*Halliwell.*)

I *buncha*, I beate, *je pounse*. He *buncheth* me and beateth me. *Palsgrave.*

bunch-backed (bunch'bakt), *a.* Hunch-backed: as, "foul *bunch-back'd* toad," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

bunch-berry (bunch'ber'i), *n.* 1. A common name of the dwarf cornel, *Cornus Canadensis*, on account of its dense clusters of bright-red berries.—2. The fruit of the *Rubus saxatilis*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Craven).]

bunch-flower (bunch'flou'ėr), *n.* The *Melanthium Virginicum*, a liliaceous plant of the United States, with grass-like leaves and a tall stem with a broad panicle of small greenish flowers.

bunch-grass (bunch'gras), *n.* A name given to many different grasses of the Rocky Mountain region and westward, usually growing in distinct clumps. The more abundant are *Poa tenuifolia*, *Oryzopsis cuspidata*, and several species of *Stipa* and *Agropyrum*.

bunchiness (bun'chi-nes), *n.* [< *bunchy* + *-ness*.] The state of being bunchy, or of growing in bunches.

bunch-whale (bunch'hwāl), *n.* A whale of the genus *Megaptera*; a humpback whale.

bunchy (bun'chi), *a.* [< *bunch* + *-y*1.] 1. Having or being like a bunch or bunch; having knobs or protuberances; as, "an unshapen *bunchy* spear," *Phaer*, Æneid, ix.

Chiefs particularly affect great length of cord, which does not improve the wearer's appearance, as it makes the lift out *bunchy*. *Haliburton*, Clockmaker, xxx.

2. Growing or existing in bunches; having or formed of bunches: as, "his *bunchy* tail," *N. Grew*, Museum. — 3. In *mining*, applied of a lode when the ore is irregularly distributed throughout it in small masses or "pockets."

bunco, *n.* See *bunko*.

buncombe, **bunkum** (bung'kum), *n.* [< *Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina: see extract from Bartlett, below.] Empty talk; pointless speechmaking; claptrap.

When a critter talks for talk's sake, jist to have a speech in the paper to send to home, and not for any other airthly purpose but electioneering, our folks call it *bunkum*.

Haliburton, Clockmaker, xxx.

To talk for Buncombe, to speak for effect on persons at a distance, without regard to the audience present.

The origin of the phrase, "*talking for Buncombe*," is thus related in Wheeler's "History of North Carolina": "several years ago, in Congress, the member for this district arose to address the House, without any extraordinary power in the manner or matter, to interest the audience. Many members left the hall. Very naively he told those who remained that they might go too: he should speak for some time, but he was only '*talking for Buncombe*.'" *Bartlett.*

bund (bund), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *bund* (pron. bund), repr. Hind. *band*, a dam, dike, causeway, embankment, a particular use of *band*, a band, bond, tie, imprisonment: in all uses also spelled *bandh*, *cf.* *bandh* = E. *bind*, tie.] In India and the East generally, an embankment forming a promenade and carriageway along a river-front or seaside; an esplanade.

bunder1 (bun'dėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A surf-boat in use at Bombay and along the Malabar coast. Also called *bunder-boat*.

bunder2 (bun'dėr), *n.* [Also written *blunder*; < Hind. *bandar*, also *bāndar*, a monkey, ape, baboon.] The common rhesus or other East Indian monkey.

bunder3 (bun'dėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A term used in the East for a canard.

bunder-boat (bun'dėr-bōt), *n.* Same as *bunder*1.

Bundesrath, Bundesrat (bön'des-rāt), *n.* [G.; < *bundes*, gen. of *bund*, a league (see *bundle*), + *rath, rat*, council, counsel, etc., OHG. MHG. *rāt* (= AS. *rād*, ME. *rede*, E. *rede, read* (obs.), council): see *read*1, *n.*] 1. The federal council of the German empire, exercising legislative functions in combination with the Reichstag, and consisting of 58 members representing the 25 states of the empire. In the Bundesrath each state votes as a unit, the imperial chancellor being president.

2. In Switzerland, the federal council, exercising executive and administrative functions, and composed of 7 members.

bundle (bun'dl), *n.* [< ME. *bundel* (also dim. *bundelet*), < AS. *byndel* (not found) (= D. *bundel*, *bundel* = G. *bündel*), a bundle, dim. of **bund*, ONorth. pl. *bunda*, a bundle (= D. *bond*, insularity or restraint, = Icel. *bandi*, a sign, = M.HG. *bunt*, a band, a bundle, = MHG. *bunt*, G. *bund*, a bundle, truss, also a tie, bond, league, union, etc., > Dan. *bundt* = Sw. *bunt*, a bundle), < *bana* (pp. *bunden*) = D. *binden*, etc., bind: see *bind*, and *cf.* *bandl*.] 1. A number of things bound together; anything bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package; a roll: as, a *bundle* of lace; a *bundle* of hay.

Every schoolboy can have recourse to the fable of the rods, which, when united in a *bundle*, no strength could bend. *Goldsmith*, Essays, ii.

The optic nerve [in a great *bundle* of telegraph wires, each carrying its own message unaffected by the rest].

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 284

Hence. 2. A group or a number of things having some common characteristic which leads to their being held and transferred in the same ownership.—3. In *bot.*, a fascicular aggregation of cells or more elementary tissue traversing other tissues. The bundle may be either vascular (composed of vessels only) or fibrovascular (containing both fibrous and vascular tissues), and is usually surrounded by a layer of parenchyma, or soft cellular tissue. Also called *bundle-sheath*.

"Concentric" *bundles* occur in many vascular cryptogams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 18.

4. In *paper-making*, two reams of printing-paper or three reams of writing-paper, by statute of George I.—5. In *spinning*, twenty hanks or 6,000 yards of linen yarn. *Bundle* is also used as a unit of weight, the weight of a unit of tale for osiers, without any fixed value. A bundle of bast ropes is ten, by a statute of Charles II.—**Closed bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the tissue is wholly and bast tissue, without a cambium layer, and is therefore incapable of further growth. — **Collateral bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle consisting of a strand of woody tissue and another of bast, side by side. — **Concentric bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the bast tissue surrounds the woody tissue, as is common in vascular cryptogams. See *bundle*, 3, above.

bundle (bun'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bundled*, ppr. *bundling*. [< *bundle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll: often followed by *up*: as, to *bundle up* clothes.

Their trains *bundled up* into a heap behind, and resting at every mile-stone. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

2. To place or dispose of in a hurried, unceremonious manner.

They unmercifully *bundled* me and my gallant second into our own hackney-coach. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. iii.

To bundle off, to send (a person) off in a hurry; get rid of unceremoniously: as, the children were *bundled off* to bed. — **To bundle out**, to expel summarily: as, I *bundled* him out of doors.

You ought to be *bundled out* for not knowing how to behave. *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with *off*.

Is your ladyship's honour *bundling off* then?

Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, v. 3.

See the sayings *bundle* back into their carnes.

St. Nicholas, XI. 877.

2. In New England (in early times) and in Wales, to sleep in the same bed without undressing: applied to the custom of men and women, especially sweethearts, thus sleeping.

Stopping occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and *bundle* with the Yankee lasses. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 295.

bundle-pillar (bun'dl-pil'ėr), *n.* Same as *clustered column* (which see, under *column*).

bundle-sheath (bun'dl-shēth), *n.* See *bundle*, *n.*, 3.

bung1 (bung), *n.* [< ME. *bunge*, of uncertain origin; the W., *bwng*, an orifice, a bung (*cf.* OGael. *buine* = Ir. *bninne*, a tap, spigot, spout), prob. from E. *cf.* OD. *bonne*, MD. *bonde* (> F. *bonde*), a bung; MD. *bommet*, D. *bom*1, dim. *bommel*, a bung; MD. *bomme*2, D. *bom*2, a drum; MD. *bunghe, bonghe* = MLG. *bunge*, a drum (MLG. *bungen*, beat a drum: see *bung*2). The E. word seems to have taken the form of MD. *bunghe* (with equiv. *bommel*), a drum, with the sense of MD. *bonde* (with equiv. *bommel*), a bung.] 1. A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in the side of a cask through which it

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is filled.—2. The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled; a bung-hole.—3†. A pickpocket; a sharper.

Away, you cutpurse rascal! you filthy *bung*, away! *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

4. A brewer. [Eng. slang.]—5. A pile of seggars or setters in a porcelain-kiln.

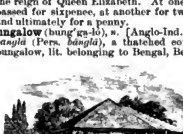
bung[1] (bung), *r. t.* [*< bung*[1], *n.*] To stop the orifice of with a bung; close.

All entries to the soul are so stopped and *bunged* up. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 679.

bung[2] (bung), *v. t.* [Commonly regarded as a particular use of *bung*[3], *v.*; but cf. MLG. *bungen* = MHG. *bungen*, *beat*, a clam, G. dial. *bungen*, *bungen*, strike (freq. *bungeln*, beat), = OSw. *bunga*, strike: see *bunch*[2]. Cf. *bungle*, *bang*[1].] To beat severely; exhaust by hard blows; make strenuous effort; bruise; maul: used chiefly in the phrase *bunged up*: as, he was all *bunged up* in the fight; the day's work has completely *bunged* me up. [Slang.]

bungall (bun'gal), *n.* [*< Ir. bunn*, a coin, + *gallda*, foreign, English, *Gall*, a foreigner, Englishman.] A base coin current in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At one time it passed for sixpence, at another for twopence, and ultimately for a penny.

bungalow (bung'ga-lō), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *bangla* (Pers. *bangla*), a thatched cottage, a bungalow, lit. belonging to Bengal, Bengalese



Bungalow on Penang Hills.

(house), < *Banga*, Bengal, Cf. *Bengali*.] In India, a one-storied thatched or tiled house, usually surrounded by a veranda; in the East generally, any one-storied dwelling provided with verandas.

It [the road] leads to . . . Fazzana, a regular square bristling *bungalow*, with thatched roofs, verandas covered with creepers, windows opening to the ground, and steps leading to the gardens on every side.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

Dak-bungalow, a house for travelers, such as are constructed at intervals of from 12 to 15 miles on the highroads in many parts of India at the expense of the authorities. The government charges each traveler one rupee (about forty cents) a day for the use of the bungalow.

Bungarus (bung'ga-rus), *n.* [Also *Bongarus*; NL., from the native name *bungar* or *bungar*.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*, natives of India, and closely allied to the *Naja*, though the neck is not so dilatable. In the *Bungarus fasciatus*, the rock-serpent, the head is flat and short, the muzzle round and the upper jaws are furnished with grooved fangs. The color is generally of a light hue, relieved by bands or rings of jetty black. Also *Bongarus*.

bung-drawer (bung'drâ'èr), *n.* A wooden mallet of a peculiar form for removing the bung from a cask. [Local, Eng.]

bungerly†, *a.* [A var. of *bungisly*, < *bungle* + *-ly*[1].] Bungling; clumsy.

Oftentimes the more shallow in knowledge the more *bungerly* in wickedness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 43.

bungerysome (bung'ger-sum), *a.* [A dial. var. of *bungleasome*.] Clumsy. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

bung-hole (bung'hōl), *n.* A hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, closed by a bung.

bungle (bung'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bungled*, ppr. *bungling*. [Prob. equiv. to **bongle* for *bangle*[1], freq. of *bang*[1], beat; cf. G. dial. *bungeln*, strike, beat, freq. of *bungen*, strike; Sw. dial. *bangla*, work ineffectually; Dan. *bangle*, work clumsily; Sw. dial. *bonka*, *bunka*, strike, OSw. *bunga*, beat: see *bang*[1], *bunch*[2], *bung*[2], and cf. *botch*[2], bungle, which also goes back to an original sense 'beat.'] **I.** *intrans.* To work or act in a clumsy, awkward, or blundering manner.

Can you fail or *bungle* in your trade?

Oldham, Satires on the Jesuits.

I could rather see theatage filled with agreeable objects, though they might sometimes *bungle* a little.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *trans.* To make or mend clumsily; botch; manage awkwardly or blunderingly; perform ineffectually.

Botch and *bungle* up damnation With patches. *Shak., Hen. V.*, ii. 2.

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What need something of the world, and had contracted about the average bad habits of young men who have the sole care of themselves, and rather *bungle* the matter.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 81.

bungle (bung'gl), *n.* [*< bungle*, *v.*] A clumsy performance; a piece of awkward work; a botch. *Ray.*

bungler (bung'gler), *n.* One who bungles; a clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill.

If to be a dunce or a *bungler* in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such. *Barrow.*

bunglesome (bung'gl-sum), *a.* [*< bungle* + *-some*.] Bungling; clumsy.

bungling (bung'gling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bungle*, *v.*] 1. Prone to bungle; clumsy: as, "this *bungling* wretch," *Oldham*.—2. Characterized by clumsiness; botched.

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

—**Syn.** *Unpainly*, *Unneath*, *etc.* See *awkward*.

bunglingly (bung'gling-li), *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

bungo (bung'gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of canoe used in Central and South America, and in the southern part of the United States. *Bartlett.*

bungo-tree (bung'gō-trē), *n.* [*< bungo*, a native name, + *tree*.] An arborous tree of Sierra Leone, *Daniellia thurifera*, yielding a fragrant gum.

bung-starter (bung'stär'tėr), *n.* A kind of flat mallet for starting a wooden bung from the bung-hole.

bung-stave (bung'stāv), *n.* The stave of a barrel in which the bung-hole has been made.

Bungtown copper. See *copper*.

bung-vent (bung'vent), *n.* A valve-stopper designed to allow air to enter a cask without permitting the wine generated within it to escape, or the reverse.

bunion, bunyon (bun'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *bunnen*, *bunnion*, *bunnyon*; < lit. *bugnone*, a knob, a boil or blain, aug. of equiv. *bugno*, prob. < OF. *bugne*, *buigne*, *bune*, a swelling, F. *bigne*, a bump, knob, swelling, perhaps < Icel. *bunga*, an elevation, a heap (cf. Icel. *bunki*, a heap, and *bunk*.] A swelling on the foot caused by the inflammation of a bursa, especially that over the metatarsal bone of the great toe. The great toe. It may occur, however, over the corresponding joint of the fifth digit, or more rarely over the scaphoid bone.

Bunium (bū'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *βούνιον*, a plant, perhaps the earthnut; cf. *βουνός*, a plaut of the rape kind.] A genus of plants, of the order *Umbelliferæ*, with tuberous roots, natives of Europe and western Asia. *B. bulbocastanum*, also called *earthnut*, *hawknut*, *kipernut*, and *pignut*, is a plant with a root as large as a walnut, which is sometimes eaten, as are other species.

bunk (bungk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin, prob. reflected, like *bench* by *bank*, *dial. bunk*, a bench: < (1) Icel. *bunki* = Sw. and Sw. dial. *bunke* = Norw. *bunke* = Dan. *bunke*, a heap, pile (cf. MLG. *bunk*, a bone, esp. one of the prominent bones of the face), and (2) ODan. *bunke*, Icel. East Fries. *bunke*, North Fries. *bunk*, a bone), appar. the same as (2) ODan. *bunke*, a cargo stowed in the hold of a ship, the hold itself, the bilge, the bottom, an OSw. dial. part of a ship, prob. the hold; prob. also the same as (3) ODan. *bunke* = Sw. *bunke* = Norw. *bunka*, *bunk*, a broad, low milk-pan, and (4) ODan. *bunke*, the site of a building: these forms being more or less confused with (5) Icel. *bunga*, a slight elevation, = Norw. *bunga*, a little heap, *bung*, *bung*, *bunk*, a slight protuberance or bump, *bunk*, *bunkel*, dented, appar. connected (as *bump*[2], a blow, with *bump*[1], a protuberance, or as *bunch*[2] with *bunch*[1]) with *bunga*, strike: see *bang*[1] and *bung*[2], and cf. *bunch*[1], which may be considered an assibilated form of *bunk*. Cf. *bulk*.] 1. A wooden case or compartment in a vessel, a sleeping-place, etc., and sometimes in a dwelling-house, used as a sleeping-berth.

I should . . . pass over the rest of his voyage by saying that he was confined to his *bunk* for no more of it.

H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, ii. (*Davies.*)

2. A piece of timber placed across a sled to sustain a heavy weight. [U. S.]

bunk (bungk), *v. i.* [*< bunk*, *n.*] To occupy a bunk; hence, to occupy a bed; sleep: as, the two boys *bunked* together.

We turned in to *bunk* and mess with the crew forward.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 57.

bunker[1] (bung'kėr), *n.* [*< bunk* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *banker*[1] in the sense of 'a bench, a seat.'] 1. A bench or sort of chest that serves for a seat.

—2. A sort of fixed chest or box; a large bin or receptacle: as, a coal-*bunker* (which see).—3. In the game of golf, a sand-hole anywhere on the ground.

bunker[2] (bung'kėr), *n.* [Short for *mossbunker*, *q. v.*] A menhaden.

bunker-plate (bung'kėr-plāt), *n.* An iron plate covering a hole in a ship's deck leading to the coal-bunker.

bunko, bunco (bung'kō), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of It. *banco*, a bank or money-changer's stall; cf. *bunk*, as related to *bank*.] A swindle practised by two or more confederates upon a stranger (generally by gaining his confidence on the ground of alleged previous acquaintance with himself or some of his friends), who is allured to a house, and there fleeced at some game, openly robbed, or otherwise victimized. Also called *bunko-game*. [American slang or cant.]

bunko (bung'kō), *v. t.* To victimize, as by a bunko-man. [American slang or cant.]

A leading banker *bunkoed*. *Philadelphia Times* (1883), No. 2892, p. 2.

bunko-game (bung'kō-gām), *n.* Same as *bunko*.

bunko-man (bung'kō-man), *n.* A house or rendezvous to which strangers are allured, and in which they are victimized, by bunko-men. [American slang or cant.]

bunko-steerer (bung'kō-stēr'ėr), *n.* A person who practises the bunko swindle. [American slang or cant.]

bunko-steerer (bung'kō-stēr'ėr), *n.* That one of the swindlers called bunko-men who allures or steers strangers to the bunko-joint or rendezvous. [American slang or cant.]

bunks (bungks), *n.* The wild succory. [Prov. Eng.]

bunkum, *n.* See *buncombe*.

bunn, *n.* See *bun*[1].

bunnel (bun'el), *n.* [E. dial. dim. of *bun*[2], *n.*] A dried hemp-stalk, used by smokers to light their pipes. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

bunney, *n.* See *bonny*.

bunniast, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bunion*.

bunnings (bun'ingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] In *leadmining*, a floor or staging of wood built across the hole over which the ore is broken, and on which the refuse was thrown, so that the mine, originally begun as an open work, became covered over for its whole length, except under the "stowses" or windlasses. The same thing was repeated lower down, the process being a sort of combination of the cast-and-fill method and of underhand stoping. The process is no longer used. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bunny[1] (bun'i), *n.*; pl. *bunnies* (-iz). [E. dial.] A gully formed by water making its way over the edge of a cliff. [Hampshire, Eng.]

bunny[2] (bun'i), *n.* [Dim. of *bun*[2], a rabbit.] A pet name for a rabbit.

bunny[3] (bun'i), *n.* [E. dial., also written *bunney*. *Cf. bunion.*] A swelling from a blow; a bump. [Prov. Eng.]

bunny[4] (bun'i), *n.* Same as *bonny*[2].

bunnya, *n.* See *bunya*.

bunodont (bū'nō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *bunodon(t-)*, < Gr. *βουνός*, a hill, mound, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odont.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth elevated into tubercles; having tuberculate molars: in general, opposed to *lophodont*; specifically, noting teeth of the pattern presented by the *Bunodonta*.

Bunodonta (bū-nō-don'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bunodon*: see *bunodont*.] The most primitive type of the artiodactyls, confined to the present day by the non-ruminant or suilline quadrupeds of the families *Suidæ* and *Hippopotamidæ*, or wild swine and hippopotamus.

Bunotheria (bū-nō-thē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βουνός*, a hill, mound, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A superordinal group of mammals proposed by Cope to cover the whole of the carnivorous and insectivorous types of monodelphous mammals ancestrally related to existent forms.

bunotherian (bū-nō-thē'ri-an), *a.* [*Bunotheria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Bunotheria*. *E. D. Cope.*

Bunsen burner, cell, filter-pump. See the nouns.

bunsenite (bun'sen-īt), *n.* [After the German chemist Robert W. *Bunsen*.] Native nickel protoxid, occurring in isometric octahedral crystals of a green color. The name was also given to the gold tellurid krennerite.

bunt[1] (bunt), *v. i.* [< ME. *bunten*; of uncertain origin; cf. Bret. *bounta*, *bunta*, push, shove; cf. also E. *punt*[2], push, and *butt*[1].] 1. To push with the horns or head, as a goat or a calf.—2. To spring; rear. [Prov. Eng.]

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bunt[1] (bunt), *n.* [< *bunt*[1], *v.* i.] A push with the head, or the head and horns.

bunt[2] (bunt), *n.* [< late ME. *bunt*; of uncertain origin. It agrees in form with Dan. *bundt* = Sw. *bunt*, a bundle (see *bundle*), in sense with Dan. *bug*, Sw. *buk*, a belly (cf. Dan. *bug paa et segl*, Sw. *buk på ett segel*, the bunt (lit. belly) of a sail: see *bouk*[1]); or with Dan. *bugt* = Sw. *bugt*, a bulge, bend, etc.: see *bend*[1], *bought*[1], etc.; see *bight*.] The middle part of a square sail; also, the middle, baggy part of a net, etc.

In furling, the strongest and most experienced stand in the slings (or middle of the yard) to make up the *bunt*.
R. H. Dana, jr., Before the Mast, p. 36.

bunt[2] (bunt), *v.* i. [< *bunt*[2], *n.*] To swell out; belly, as a sail.

bunt[3] (bunt), *v.* t. [< ME. **bunten*, *bonten*, sift, perhaps a var. of *butten*, sift, bolt: see *bolt*[2].] To sift. [Prov. Eng.]

bunt[4] (bunt), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. form of *burnt*, as used in comp. *bunt-ear* for *burnt-ear*, etc.] 1. A smut which infests and destroys the kernels of wheat; an ustilaginous fungus, *Tilletia caries*, which causes serious damage in Europe, and is becoming troublesome in America. The common smut of wheat and oats in the United States is *Ustilago carbo*, and is not called *bunt*. Also called *blubber-brand*.

2. A name sometimes given to the puffball, *Lycoperdon*.

buntbok (bunt'bok), *n.* Same as *bontebok*.

bunt-ear (bunt'ēr), *n.* [See *bunt*.] A name for the smut of wheat, oats, etc., *Ustilago segetum*.

bunted (bun't'ed), *a.* [< *bunt*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with bunt; containing the parasitic fungus which causes bunt.

Externally the *bunted* grain is plumper. *Cooke.*

bunter (bun'tėr), *n.* [E. dial.] A woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low, vulgar woman. [Prov. Eng. or slang.]

Her two marriageable daughters, like *bunters* in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpenny worth of tea at the White Conduit House.
Goldsmith, Essays, xv.

bunter-sandstein (bun'tėr-sänd'stīn), *n.* [G. *bunter sandstein*, lit. variegated sandstone, *bunt*, spotted, variegated (see *bunting*[1]; *sandstein* = E. *sandstone*.] A German name for the New Red Sandstone. See *sandstone*.

bunt-gasket (bunt'gas'ket), *n.* The gasket which confines the bunt of a square sail when furled. Formerly called *breechgasket*.

bunting[1] (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bunt*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of pushing, as with the horns or head; butting.—2. A game among boys, played with sticks and a small piece of wood cut lengthwise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large piece of timber; a heavy support for machinery or other structures.

bunting[2] (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bunt*[2], *v.*] The act of swelling out, as a sail.

bunting[3] (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *bunt*[3], *v.*] Sifting.

bunting[4] (bun'ting), *n.* [< ME. *buntynge*, *bounting* (also *buntyle* for **buntel*, of which Sc. *buntlin* is a dim. form); cf. Nl. (ML. f) **buntinga*, [G.] gersthammer," i. e., yellowhammer (Henisch, Thesaurus, Augsburg, 1616), from E., or else from an unrecorded G. or LG. cognate; appar. named, with ref. to its spotted or speckled plumage, < **bunt*, not recorded in ME. (< ME. *bunt*, *bont*, LG. *bunt* = MD. *bont* = MHG. G. *bunt*), spotted, speckled, variegated, pied (perhaps < L. *punctus*, ML. also *puntus*, pierced, prick'd (dotted), pp. of *pungere*, pierce, prick: see *point*, *punctuate*), + *-ing*[3]. Cf. *bunting-crow*, G. *buntdrossel*, etc.] 1. The popular name of a number of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the genus *Emberiza* and family *Fringillidæ*. One of the commonest in Europe is *E. miliaria*, the common bunting or bunting-lark. The yellow bunting or yellow-hammer is *E. citrinella*; the cirl bunting, *E. cirlus*; the ortolan bunting, *E. hortulana*; the black-headed bunting, *E. schœniclus*, etc. These are all the European species to which the name properly pertains. There are many others, all belonging to the old world.

2. By extension, a name given indefinitely and indiscriminately to a great number of emberizine and fringilline birds of all countries, and also to some birds not of the family *Fringillidæ*. Examples are the ice-bunting, or snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes*; the snow bunting, *P. nivalis*; the small American sparrows of the genus *Spizella*; the American black-throated bunting, *Spiza americana*; the cow-bunting, *Molothrus pecoris*; the rice-bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.—**Barred-winged bunting**. See *barred*.—**Gay-colored bunting**, of North America, the *Spiza*lla *pallida*, a small bird closely resembling the chipping-sparrow.

buntingo (bun'ting), *n.* [Also *buntine*. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. meaning bunting-or bolting-cloth: see *bunting*[4]. There is no evidence to connect the word with G. *bunt*, variegated.] 1. A light woolen stuff very loosely woven. It is the material out of which flags of all kinds are usually made, and is also in use for women's dresses; it is warm, and drapes well.

2. Flags, especially a set of flags, collectively.

bunting-crow (bun'ting-krō), *n.* [Appar. < *bunting*[4] + *crow*[2], but said to be a modification of D. *bonte kraai*: *bont*, spotted (see *bunting*[4]); *kraai* = E. *crow*[2].] The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*.

bunting-finch (bun'ting-finch), *n.* A loose book-name for a number of conirostral fringilline birds of the genera *Passerella*, *Passerculus*, *Zonotrichia*, *Spizella*, etc.

bunting-iron (bun'ting-ī'ėrn), *n.* A glass-blowers' tool.

bunting-lark (bun'ting-lärk), *n.* The common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*.

bunt-jigger (bunt'jig'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small purchase used to assist in the bunt of a sail in furling. Also called *bunt-whip*.

buntlini, *n.* Same as *bunting*[4].

But we'll shoot the laverock in the lift,
The buntlini' in the sky.
Hynde Etin, in Child's Ballads, I. 297.

buntline (bunt'lin), *n.* [< *bunt*[2] + *line*[2].] *Naut.*, one of the ropes attached to the bottoms of square sails and led up to the masthead, and thence on deck, to assist in hauling up the sail.—**buntline built-eye**. See *built-eye*.

buntline-hitch (bunt'lin-hich), *n.* *Naut.*, the lining sewed up a sail in the direction of the buntline to prevent it from being chafed.

buntons (bun'tonz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining*, timbers or scantling put across a shaft to divide it into compartments. The interior faces of the buntons and sets carry the guides which conduct the cages, and are also nailed to the boards forming the sheathing of the brattice, in case an air-tight compartment is required. Also called *bonts* and *dividers*.

bunt-whip (bunt'hwip), *n.* Same as *bunt-jigger*.

bunty (bun'ti), *a.* [< *bunt*[4] + *-y*[1].] Infected with smut; applied to wheat and other grain.

buntyle, *n.* See *bunting*[4].

bunya (bun'yä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bunga*, *banga*, and *banya*, < Hind. *bangé*, *bangá*, *bánjá*: see *banian*[1], *banyan*[1].] In India, especially in Bengal, a grain-dealer.

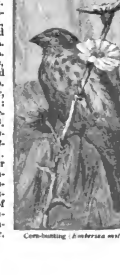
The grain-dealer's shop tempts them to loiter, but the experience of previous visits has taught them the hopeless; for the *bunya*, with all his years, is very nimble on his legs, and an astonishing quick shot with a pitpkin.
Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 125.

bunya-bunya (bun'yä-bun'yä), *n.* The native Australian name of the *Araucaria Bidwilli*, a very large tree, the wood of which is strong, durable, and sometimes beautifully marked. The seeds are a favorite article of food with the natives.

The nut of the *bunya-bunya*, as prized by the blacks, is reserved over a district 30 miles by 12.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 174.

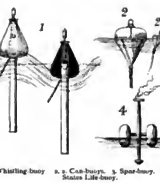
bunyon, *n.* See *bunion*.

buoy (boi or bōi), *n.* [First in early mod E., < MD. *boeye*, D. *boei* (pron. bō'i) = Fries. *bui* = MLG. *boie*, LG. *boi* = G. *bake* = Dan. *boje* = Sw. *boj* = Pr. *boie*, < OF. *boye* (mod. F., with added suffix, *bouée*) = Sp. *boya* = Pg. *boia*, a buoy; a particular use of MD. *boeye*, D. *boei* = MLG. *boie* = MHG. *boje*, *boie*, *beie* = Dan. *boje* = Sw. *boja* = E. obs. *boye*, < OF. **boye*, *buie* = Pr. *boia* = Olt. *boja*, a fetter, a clog, < L. *boia*, in pl. *boiæ*, a collar for the neck, orig. of leather, < Gr. *βοεύς*, *βόειος*, of ox-hide, < *βοῦς* = L. *bos*, ox, = E. *cow*[1]: see *cow*[1]. A buoy is a floating object 'fettered' at a fixed point.] 1. A float fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, etc., to mark out a channel, and the like.


Corn-bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).

buoyancy

shapes and kinds, according to the purposes they are intended to serve: as, *can-buoys*, made of sheet-iron in the form of the frustum of a cone; *spar-buoys*, made of a spar, which is anchored by one end; *bell-buoys*, surmounted by a bell, which is made to sound by the action of the waves.


1. Whistling-buoy. 2, 3. Can-buoys. 3. Spar-buoy. 4. Unitted States Life-buoy.

whistling-buoys, fitted with an apparatus by which air compressed by the movement of the waves is made to escape through a whistle, and thus indicate the situation of the buoy, etc. In the waters of the United States the following system of placing buoys as aids to navigation is prescribed by law: Red buoys mark the starboard or right-hand side of the channel coming from seaward, and black the port or left-hand side; mid-channel dangers and obstructions are marked with buoys having black and red horizontal stripes, and mid-channel buoys marking the fairway have longitudinal black and white stripes; buoys marking anchorage wrecks are painted green. The starboard and port buoys are numbered from the seaward end of the channel, the black bearing the odd and the red the even numbers. 2. A buoyant object designed to be thrown from a vessel to assist a person who has fallen into the water to keep himself afloat; a life-buoy. The life-buoy now in common use in the United States may consist of two hollow copper vessels, connected by a framework and having between them an upright pole, weighted at the bottom and surmounted by a brass box containing a port-fire. This machine is hung over the stern of the vessel, and can be dropped by means of a trigger. At night the burning of the port-fire serves to point out its position. See also cut under *breeches-buoy*.—**To launch a buoy**. See *launch*.—**To stream a buoy**, to let it drop from the vessel into the water before the anchor is dropped.

buoy (boi or bōi), *v.* [< *buoy*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To support by a buoy or as by a buoy; keep afloat in a fluid; bear up or keep from sinking in a fluid, as a buoy or as if a buoy; with up.

There was heat enough in the air to buoy it [water in the state of vapor] up. *Southwood*, Nat. Hist.

Many a floweret
Of vapour *buoy'd* the crescent bark.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Departure.

2. Figuratively, to support or sustain in any sense; especially, to sustain mentally; keep from falling into despondency or discouragement: generally with *up*.

Not all the world can *buoy* sunk poverty up.
Fletcher (and another), Beggar's Bush, III. iii. 3.

The recollection of the applause with which he had been greeted still *buoyed* up his spirits.
Macaulay, Hist., I.

It is the poem that keeps the language alive, and not the language that buoys up the poem.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 125.

3. To fix buoys in as a direction to mariners: as, to *buoy* or to *buoy off* a channel.

The channels [of the Rio de la Plata] are badly *buoyed*, and there are shoals and wrecks on all sides.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

To buoy a cable. See *cable*.

II. *intrans.* To float; rise by reason of lightness. [Rare.]

Rising merit will *buoy* up at last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 461.

buoyage (boi'- or bōi'āj), *n.* [< *buoy* + *-age*.] 1. A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, etc.

—2. The providing of buoys.

buoyance (boi'- or bōi'ans), *n.* Same as *buoyancy*. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

buoyancy (boi'- or bōi'an-si), *n.* [< *buoyant*: see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] 1. The quality of being buoyant, that is, of floating in or on the surface of water or other fluids; relative lightness.

To escape drowning, a man like the ship required her balance, or preserved her *buoyancy*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 75.

2. The power of supporting a body so that it floats: said of a fluid; specifically, the upward pressure exerted upon a body by the fluid in which it is immersed. This pressure is equal to the weight of the fluid which the body displaces. If the weight of the body is just equal to this upward pressure, it will float, as a balloon in the air or a ship in the water; if greater, it will sink.

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buoyancy

On arriving at the Dead Sea I forthwith proceeded to bathe to it, in order to prove the celebrated buoyancy of the water. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 179.

3. Figuratively, light-heartedness; cheerfulness; hopefulness; elasticity of spirit. . . .

The Spaniards are remarkable for an inertness and want of buoyancy, and an absence of hope, which . . . isolate them from the rest of the civilized world.

Buckle, Civilization, II. I.

buoyant (boi'- or bōi'ant), *a.* [< *buoy*, *v.*, + *-ant*1.] **1.** Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; floating; relatively light; that will not sink. **2.** Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body by reason of greater specific gravity.

The water under me was *buoyant*.

Dryden, Iliad, of Eleonora.

3. Figuratively, cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.

His was not the *buoyant* temper, the flow of animal spirits, which carries a man over every obstacle. *Prescott*.

His (Landor's) nature was so *buoyant* that, like the Faun, he forgot both pain and pleasure.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 85.

4. Causing buoyancy of mind; cheering; invigorating.

The grass is cool, the sea-side air *buoyant* and fresh. *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

buoyantly (boi'- or bōi'ant-li), *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

buoyantness (boi'- or bōi'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being buoyant; buoyancy.

buoy-rope (boi'rōp), *n.* The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

Buphaga (bū'fā-gā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βουφάγος*, ox-eating, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *ornith.*, the typical and only genus of the family *Buphagidæ*. There are two species, *B. africana* and *B. erythrorhyncha*, both African.

Buphagidæ (bū-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buphaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of African sturnoid passerine birds, the oxpeckers, beef-eaters, or pique-bœufs: so called because they alight upon the backs of cattle to eat the parasites which infest the hides of these animals. The family is not well marked, and is often referred to the *Sturnidæ*.

Oxpecker (*Buphaga africana*).

Buphagus (bū-fā-gus), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buphaga* + *-idæ*.] The ox-peckers, considered as a subfamily of *Sturnidæ*.

buphagine (bū'fā-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Buphaginæ* or *Buphagidæ*.

Buphagus (bū'fa-gus), *n.* [NL.: see *Buphaga*.] **1.** A genus of *Laridæ*, the skua-gulls: synonymous with *Stercorarius*. *Mocking*; *Cuvier*.—**2.** Same as *Buphaga*.

buphthalmos (būf-thal'mos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye. Cf. Gr. *βουπρῳ*, ox-eyed.] A disease of the eye, characterized by a uniform spherical bulging of the cornea, which may be so great as to prevent the easy closing of the eyelids and give the eye a staring look. Also called *ceratoglobus*, *hydrophthalmia anterior*, and *hydrops of the anterior chamber*.

buphthalmum, **buphthalmus** (būf-thal'mum, -mus), *n.* [< L. *buphthalmos*, < Gr. *βουφθαλμος*, oxeye, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] The oxeye or mayweed.

Buppo (bup'pō), *n.* [Jap., also *Bukkio*, contr. of Chino-Jap. *Butsu*, Buddha, + *ko*, law, doctrine.] In Japan, Buddhism: the religion of the majority of the Japanese. Also called *Bukkio*.

buprestid (bū-pres'tid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Buprestidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Buprestidæ*.

Buprestidæ (bū-pres'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buprestis* (-*id*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of sarcicorn *Coleoptera*, or beetles, with the first and second ventral segments connate, the antennæ serrate (pectinate in *Xenorhipis*), and the tarsi with membranous lobe.

buprestidan (bū-pres'ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *buprestid*.

Buprestis (bū-pres'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *buprestis*, < Gr. *βουπρῆστις*, a beetle whose sting caused a swelling in cattle, or which, being eaten by cattle in the grass, caused them to swell up and die, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *πρήθειν*, blow up, swell.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Buprestidæ*. *B. rufipes* is a North American species.

Buprorides (bū-prō'ri-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buprorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of minute free-swimming entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Copepoda*.

Buprestis rufipes.
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

Buprorus (bū-prō'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βοῦς*, ox, + *πρωρός*, fore part (of a ship), prow.] The typical genus of the family *Buprorides*.

bur1, **burr**1 (bėr), *n.* [< ME. *burre*, a bur (of a plant); not found in AS.; = Dan. *borre*, burdock, *borre*, burdock, burr, as in *sø-borre*, a sea-urchin, in comp. *bardborre*, burr, burdock; cf. OF. *bourre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *borra*, coarse hair, wool, etc., < ML. *burra*, coarse hair, wool, etc.; perhaps same as *burra*, a shaggy garment (cf. pl. *burræ*, jests, trifles, nonsense), prob. < Oli. *burrae*, red, reddish: see *borel*, *burrel*, *burrus*, *burrow*1, *burrow*2, *burrstone*, *etc.*, *burlesque*, *etc.* But the relations of the forms and senses are uncertain, and some of the modern senses are prob. of different origin.] **1.** The rough, prickly case or envelop of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock. Hence—**2.** The plant burdock: as, "rude *burs* and thistles," *Milton*, Comus, l. 353.—**3.** In general, a protuberance, knot, or a raised portion of an object, usually more or less rough or irregular in form. Specifically—(*a*) The lobe or lap of the ear. (*b*) The rough part of the root of an antler. (*c*) Formerly, that part of a saddle-bow which protected the thighs and legs. It was often of steel, or plated with steel, and engraved or decorated with gilding. (*d*) In *engraving*, slight ridges of metal raised upon a copper surface by the pressure of the burr, or the dry-point. It is sometimes wholly or partly removed by the scraper, but is often left to produce a peculiar effect of its own in the print. In mezzotint engraving, for example, the whole effect comes from the burr, which is first raised, which is unbouched in the deep shades and more or less burnished away to form the lights. (*e*) In *founding*, the roughness left on prints from the burr, which is left on a stone. (*f*) The rough neck left on a bullet in casting.

4. The name of a *bur-clutch* or washer appliances. (*a*) A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises. (*b*) A small circular saw. (*c*) A fluted reaming-tool. (*d*) Same as *bur-cutter*. (*e*) Washer placed at the head of a rivet. (*f*) (1) A movable ring adjusted to the staff of a lance, and covered with minute projections to afford a grip to the gauntlet. It was grasped when the lance was held in rest. See *lance*. (2) A ring or plate attached to the handle of a battle ax or mace to afford a good grip for either hand. (*g*) Anything put under a wheel to clog its progress.

5. A partially vitrified brick; a clinker. Also called *bur-brick*.—**6.** The blank driven out of a piece of sheet-copper by a punch.—**7.** Waste raw silk.—**8.** A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Scotch.]—**9.** The sweetbread.—**10.** [Perhaps an error for *burl*.] Same as *burl*, 2.—**11.** Same as *burstone*.—**12.** The rounded knob forming the base of a deer's horn. —**13†.** The external meatus of the ear; the opening leading to the tympanum.—**burr in the throat**, anything that appears to stick in the throat or produces a choking sensation; hoarseness.—**Metallic burr**, a metallic grinding used in place of the real burr-stone for such coarse work as grinding corn for stock.

bur2, **burr**2 (bėr), *n.* [< ME. *borre*, a hoarseness or roughness in the throat; usually supposed to be connected with *burl*, *burrl*, but perhaps of imitative origin; cf. *birr*2, 1. The guttural pronunciation of the rough *r* common in some of the northern counties of England, especially Northumberland; rhotacism.

An aunt of my own, just come from the North, with the true Northumbrian *burr* in her throat. *The Minor*, Int.

2. A whirring noise. See *birr*2, *n.*

bur2, **burr**2 (bėr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *burred*, ppr. *burring*. [< *burr*2, *n.*] **1.** To speak with a guttural or rough pronunciation of the letter *r*. —**2.** To talk or whisper hoarsely; murmur.

These hideous streets, these graves, where men alive, Packed close with earth, murmur, *burr* unconsciously About the plague that slew them.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, iv.

burbot

3. To make a whirring noise. See *birr*2, *v.*

bur3, **burr**3 (bėr), *n.* [E. dial. *burr*, early mod. E. *burre*, short for ME. *burrowe*, *burwhe*, a circle, also a mound, etc.: see *burrow*2, 1. Same as *burrow*2, 3.—**2.** A halo round the moon. Compare *burrow*2, 4, *brough*2, 4. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

burac, *n.* [A form of *borax*, < Ar. *būraq*: see *borax*, *n.*] In *anc. chem.*, a general name for all kinds of salts.

buran (bö'ran), *n.* [Also, in F. spelling, *bouran*, *repr.* Russ. *buranu*. Cf. *bora*.] A snowstorm; especially, a long-continued snowstorm, accompanied by high winds.

burasite (bū'ra-bīt), *n.* A variety of auricha-lcite (which see).

burattino (bö-rat-tē'nō), *n.*; pl. *burattini* (-nē). [It., appar. dim. of *buratto*, bombazine: see *bolt*5.] A particular kind of puppet. See extract.

The *burattini* deserve the greater credit because they are agitated by the legs from below the stage, and not managed by cords from above, as at the Marionette Theatre. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

bur-bark (bėr'bärk), *n.* The fibrous bark of *Triumfetta semitriloba*, a tiliaceous shrub of the tropics, yielding a very good fiber much resembling jute.

burbler, *v.* See *burble*.

burble, *v.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *burblen*, *burbulen*, *burblien*, *brobilen*, also (in def. 2) contr. *burlen*; cf. F. dial. (Picard) *borboiller*, murmur, as water, *burbillar* = Sp. *borbollar*, *borbullar* = It. *borbogliare*, bubble, gush; in another form OF. *borboter*, dial. (Picard) *borboter*, = Sp. *borbotar*, bubble, gush; cf. Picard *barboter* = Sp. *barbotar* = Cat. *barbotejar* = It. dial. *barbottà*, mutter, mumble; Gr. *βορβορίζειν*, rumble (see *borborygmus*); all uit. imitative, *burble* in E. being practically a var. of *bubble*, q. v. Cf. *purl*3.] **1.** To bubble; gush.

Burblen [var. *burbelyn*], as ale or other lykore, bullo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 56.

I *burbell*, or spring up, as water doethe out of a spring; this water *burybleth* vp prettyly. *Palsgrave*, fol. 279.

So the lire [fire; here, foaming water] and the brethe [blast] *burbeld* be gotte.

That hit spirte vp spitiously fyre speire lenght With water and wawes, that the wynd dryues All fore as a fyre the firmament ouer.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3697.

2. To welter.

Hom was leser on the lond leng at hor auntre, And he brittnet in batell, ther *burbull* in the flod.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2760.

Many a bable [bold] manne laye there swykede *Brobillande* [burbling] in his blode.

Alexander & Dindimus (Ab), l. 1. 71, fol. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

burble, *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial., < ME. *burble*, *burballe*, *burbull*, a bubble; cf. Sp. *burbuja* = Pg. *borbulha*, a bubble; from the verb.] **1.** A bubble.

Burble in the water, bubette. *Palsgrave.*

2. A small pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

burbly, *a.* [Early mod. E. *burbely*, < ME. *burbly*; < *burble* + *-y*1.] Bubbling.

burbolt1 (bėr'bōlt), *n.* A corruption of *birdbolt*1. *Marston.*

Should on sudden shoote
His grosse knoll *burbolt*.

Marston, What You Will, Ind.

burbolt2 (bėr'bōlt), *n.* [Like *birdbolt*2, a corruption of *burbot*.] A local English name of the burbot.

As much braine as a *burbolt*.

Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

burbot (bėr'bot), *n.* [A corruption (perhaps through influence of *turbot*) of F. *barbote*, a burbot, < *barbe*, < L. *barba*, beard. Cf. *barbel*.] A fish of the family *Gadidæ*, *Lota maculosa*. It has an elongated form, depressed head and shoulders, one barbel on the chin and two on the nose, a short low anterior dorsal commencing behind the pectorals, and a

Burbot, or Fresh-water Cod (*Lota maculosa*).
(From Goode's Fishes of the United States.)

long posterior one. It is an inhabitant of the fresh waters of northern Europe, Asia, and America. In favored northern localities it occasionally attains a weight of 50 to 60 pounds, but rarely exceeds a few pounds in England or the United States. It is generally regarded as inferior for food, and in most populous communities is rejected, but in the fur countries it is extensively used. It is best in cold weather. In England it is also called *eelpout* and *eel-pout*, in the United States it is better known as the *eel-pout*, *cusk*, *ling*, *fresh-water cod*, and *lawyer*; in the fur com-

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burbot tries it is quite generally known as the *loak* or *loche* and *snarky* or *snelly*.

burbot-eel (bėr'bot-ēl), *n.* A Yorkshire name of the eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*.

bur-brick (bėr'brik), *n.* Same as *burl*, 5.

burd†, **burdet**, *n.* Variants of *bird*2.

Burdach's columns. See *column*.

burdalane, burdalone (bur'dą-lān, -lōn), *n.* [Appar. *C burd*, offspring, + *alane*, *alone*.] The last child surviving in a family. [Scotch.]

> And Newton Gordon, *birdalone*,
> And Dalgatie both about them stood,
> And gallant Veitch upon the field,
> A braver face was never seen.
> *Minstrelsy of Scottish Border.*

burdalisaunder†, *n.* Same as *bordalisaunder*.

burdalone, *n.* See *burdalane*.

burdash, bordash, *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A fringed sash worn by gentlemen in the seventeenth century. *Steele.*—2. A lace cravat.

burdelais†, *n.* [F. *Bordelais*, the district around Bordeaux.] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

burden1, **burthen**1 (bėr'dn, -THn), *n.* [< ME. *burden*, *birden*, oftener with *th*, *burthen*, *burthen*, *byrthen*, < AS. *byrthen* = Icel. *byrthi* = OHG. *burdin*, *burthin*, MHG. *bürde*, a burden, load; the same, with dif. suffix, as MD. *borde* = OHG. *burdi*, MHG. *burde*, *bürde*, G. *bürde* = Icel. *byrdr*, mod. *byrdi* = Sw. *börd* = Dan. *byrde* = Goth. *baurthei*, a burden; cf. Gr. *φόρτος*, *φορτίον*, a burden), < *beran* (pp. *boren*), etc., bear; see *bear*1.] **1.** That which is borne or carried; a load.

> Let them break your backs with *burthens*,
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

> The oak, upon the windy hill,
> Its dark green *burthen* upward heaves.
> Wordsworth, Inside of King's Magazine, ii.

Hence—**2.** That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; also, an incumbrance of any kind.

> Many a Man lives a *burden* to the Earth.
> *Milton*, Arcopagitica, p. 6.

> Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone, . . .
> To all my friends a *burden* grown.
> *Swift*, The Dean's Complaint (translated).

> The *burthen* of an honour
> Unto which we serve not.
> *Tennyson*, Lord of Burleigh.

3. In England, a quantity of certain commodities: as, a *burden* of grain (about 120 or 180 pounds).—**4.** The capacity of a ship; the quantity or number of tons of freight a vessel will carry: as, a ship of 500 tons *burden*.—**5.** In mining, the tops or heads of the rock-work, overlying the stream of tin, and needing to be first cleansed.—**6.** The charge of a blast-furnace.

> To avoid the central accumulation of fuel and the lateral preponderance of *burden* (ore and flux) thus promoted, an inverted annular funnel is suspended from the crown at the lower orifice of the cup. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 308.

Burden of proof, in *law*, the obligation resting upon one of the parties to an action to establish his allegation by proof, under penalty of having judgment given against him, according to the presumption recognized by the law of evidence in case he adduces no proof. The burden of proof is said to be shifted when the party upon whom it lay has produced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption in his favor. Two circumstances are essential to the existence of a burden of proof: first, there must be a question of fact between two parties before a tribunal which will render a decision whether there is any particular evidence or not: and second, this decision must be governed by rules of presumption, more or less artificially extended so as to lend to a determination by every one of the ordinary forensic controversy there will or will not be a burden of proof, according as these presumptions are or are not fulfilled. In reasonings, as contradistinguished from disputations, if they relate to policy, there is nothing to which the term *burden of proof* is applicable; for the decision will be based on considerations of likelihood, economy, safety, etc., but never on formal rules of presumption. A particular fact may be followed when decided reasons fail, in question both of policy and of morals; but the phrase *burden of proof* is not employed in such cases. A speculative or scientific inquiry, on the other hand, cannot be closed until satisfactory evidence has been obtained or curiosity dies out; so that the term *burden of proof* has no meaning in such a connection. Yet an individual may choose, being impatient of doubt, insists on adopting an answer to each question, however blank our ignorance, and he will often resort to a merely formal presumption; and such persons are said there is a burden of proof upon any possible advocate of the hypothesis which they propose to reject without proof. The term is also used in cases where the absence of observations of a certain kind is established as fact. Thus, we may say that there is a burden of proof upon the evolutionists to explain our not finding forms intermediate between recognized types; that is to say, the non-occurrence of such observations is a fact to be taken into account. = **Syn.** Weight, incumbrance, clog, incubus, drag, freight, baling cargo.

burden1, **burthen**1 (bėr'dn, -THn), *v. t.* [< *burden*1, *burthen*1, *n.*] **1.** To load; lay a heavy load on; encumber with weight.

> I mean not that other men be eased, and ye *burdened*.
> 2 Cor. viii. 13.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to load: oppress with anything which is borne with difficulty or trouble; surcharge: as, to *burden* a nation with taxes; to *burden* the memory with details.

> If your friend has displeased you, you shall not sit down to consider it, for he has already lost all memory of the passage . . . and ere you can rise up again, will *burden* you with blessings. *Emerson*, Character.

3. To lay or impose upon one, as a load, burden, or charge. [Rare.]

> It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell and his party. *Coleridge*.

burden2†, **burthen**2† (bėr'dn, -THn), *n.* [< ME. *burden*, *birthen*, also *burthern*, act of child-bearing, altered, by confusion with *burden*1, from **burther*, < AS. *byrthor*, *byrdhor*, child-bearing (cf. *geburd*, birth), < *beran*, bear: see *birth*1 and *burden*1.] The act of bearing children; a birth.

> If thou be't the man
> That hadst a wife once call'd Hannia,
> That bore thee at a *burthen* two fair sons.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

burden3 (bėr'dn), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *burthen*; < ME. *burdoun*, the bass in music, the refrain of a song, < OF. **burdon*, *bourdon*, F. *bourdon* = Sp. *bordon* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone* (Florio), a humming, buzzing, a drone or nonworking bee, a bumblebee, also bass in music, refrain, < Mil. *burdo*(-*n*-), a drone, a long organ-pipe; origin uncertain. See *bourdon*2.] **1.** The bass in music.—**2.** In *music*: (*a*) The refrain or recurring chorus at the end of the stanzas of a ballad or song; a refrain.

> And far the echoing aisles prolong
> The awful *burden* of the song.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 31.

(*b*) The drone of a bagpipe. (*c*) The song to which a dance is danced when there are no instruments.

> Foot it featly here and there;
> And, sweet sprites, the *burden* bear.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2.

3. That which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells; the chief topic; this subject was the *burden* of all his talk.—**To bear a burden**, to support the upper voice or voices by singing an under part as an accompaniment. *Tennyson*.

> This sompnour *bar* to him a stif *burdoun*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 673.

burden4 (bėr'dn), *n.* [< ME. *burdon*, *bordon*, *bourdon*, < OF. *bourdon*, a staff: see *bourdon*1.] A club. *Spenser*.

burdener (bėr'dn-ėr), *n.* One who burdens; an oppressor.

burdenous, burthenous (bėr'dn-, bėr'THn-us), *a.* [< *burden*1, *burthen*1, + *-ous*.] **1.** Burdensome; grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive: as, "the very *burthenous* earth," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 112.

> And with his *burdenous* blowes him sore did overlade.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V., vii. 10.

Nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

2. Cumbersome; useless.

> His maintenance is *burdenous* and chargeable unto men.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 244.

To alt idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drone. *Milton*, L., iv. 53.

If the Peoples demanding were no *burd'nsome* to him, what was his denial and delay of Justice to them?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

burdenous, **burthenous** (bėr'dn-, bėr'THn-sum-li), *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

> The inferior and *burthensome* offices of society.
> *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., I. 2.

burdenous, **burthenous** (bėr'dn-, bėr'THn-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

burdet, burdon, *n.* [< LL. *burdo*(-*n*-), also *burdus*, a mule.] A mule bred of a horse and a she-ass; a hinny.

burdock (bėr'dok), *n.* [< *burl* + *dock*1.] The common name of the *Arctium Lappa*, a coarse, broad-leafed biennial weed, natural order *Compositæ*, having the numerous awns of the involucral bracts hooked at the tip. It is a native of the old world, but widely naturalized in America, and cultivated as a vegetable in Japan. It is in popular repute as a diaphoretic and diuretic, and as a remedy for rheumatism, catarrh, cutaneous diseases, etc.—**Lesser burdock**, a name of that similar, troublesome weed, *Xanthium strumarium*.—**Prairie burdock**, one of the rosin-weeds, *Silphium terebinthinaceum*, found on the western prairies of the United States.

burdock-grass (bėr'dok-gras), *n.* The *Tragus racemosus*, a low Eurasian grass of which the glume or seed-husk is covered with short stout hooks.

burdoni, *n.* See *bordo*.

burdoun, *n.* A Middle English form of *burden*3.

bur-dresser (bėr'dres'ėr), *n.* A tool for rubbing or dressing the furrows of a burstone or millstone; a millstone-dresser. Also written *bur-dresser*.

bur-drill (bėr'dril), *n.* A small dental drill with a bur-shaped head. Also called *bur*.

bur-gfer (bėr'gfėr), *n.* A projection on the spindle of a millstone, which sets upon the ball, and drives the stone. Also written *bur-driver*.

bureau (bū'rō), *n.*; pl. *bureaus* or *bureaux* (-rōz). [F. *bureau*, pl. *bureaux*, an office, a desk or writing-table, a court, a chest of drawers, orig. a kind of coarse brown cloth used to strut with which writing-tables were covered, < OF. *burel*, a coarse woolen stuff: see *burrel*, *borel*.] **1.** A desk or writing-table with drawers for papers; a secretary. *Swift*.—**2.** A chest of drawers for holding clothes and other articles.

> Bureaux at the present day are commonly made with an ingenious contrivance to conceal them. The is comparatively modern practice, due to a combination of the functions of the chest of drawers and the cabinet.

3. An office or place where business is transacted.—**4.** A department of government for the transaction of public business. In England the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments, and in the United States to certain subdivisions of some of the executive departments: as, **Bureau of Education**, see *education*.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing**, an office of the Treasury Department of the United States establishment, whose head, called the director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is charged with the engraving and printing of all bonds, Treasury notes, national bank-notes, certificates, internal-revenue stamps, etc., of the United States.—**Bureau of Military Justice**, from June, 1864, to July 5, 1884, a bureau of the War Department of the United States, superseded in 1884 by the **Bureau of the Navy Department**, under *department*.—**Bureau of Statistics**, in the Department of the Treasury and Labor of the United States government, under a Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, charged with the collection and publication of the statistics of the nation foreign commerce, embracing tables showing the imports and exports, respectively, by countries and customs districts; of the transit trade inward and outward by countries and by customs districts; of bounties, drawbacks, warehoused, withdrawn from, and remaining in warehouse; of the imports of merchandise entered for consumption, showing the values of the rates of duty, and amounts of duty collected on each article or class of articles; of the inward and outward movement of tonnage in our foreign trade and the countries whence entered and for which cleared, distinguishing the movement in the foreign vessels; etc. It is also charged with the duties of collecting and publishing information in regard to the internal commerce of the country, and of collating and publishing the information supplied by United States consuls.—**Freedmen's Bureau**, in U. S. *hist.*, the name popularly given to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, an office of the War Department of the United States created in 1865 to care for the interests of the emancipated negroes of the South, especially with respect to education, confiscated lands, and protection of civil rights. It ceased to exist in 1872.—**Signal-service Bureau**. See *signal-service*.—**Weather bureau**, the

bureaucracy (bū-rok'ra-si), [< F. *bureaucratie*, < *bureau* + *-cratie*, E. *-cracy*, government, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] **1.** Government by bureaus; specifically, excessive multiplication of bureaus, and concentration of power in administrative bureaus. The principle of bureaucracy tends to official interference in many of the private affairs of citizens, and to the inefficient and obstructive performance of duty through minute subdivision of functions, inflexible formality, and pride of place.

> Republicanism and *bureaucracy* are incompatible extremes. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 3d ser., p. 53.

2. The body of officials administering such bureaus, considered collectively.

> Count Roger found a machinery of taxation in full working order, officers acquainted with the resources of the country, books and rolls constructed on the principles of strictest accuracy, a whole *bureaucracy*, in fact, ready to his use. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 16.

bureaucrat (bū'rō-krat), *n.* [< F. *bureaucrate*, < *bureau* + *-crate*, E. *-crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] An official administering such bureaus, considered collectively.

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bureaucratic (bū-rō-krat'ik), *a.* [< F. *bureaucratique*; see *bureaucrat* and *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of bureaucracy.

There is a great material prosperity open to Hungary if the people will be content to be quietly governed, and if Austria will be wise enough to relax a little in the *bureaucratic* notions that now influence her.

Andrew Lang, Hungary, p. 251.

bureaucratical (bū-rō-krat'-i-kal), *a.* [*bureaucratic* + *-al.*] Same as *bureaucratic*.

bureaucratically (bū-rō-krat'-i-kal-i), *adv.* In a bureaucratic manner; as a bureaucrat.

bureaucratist (bū-rō'kra-tist), *n.* [*C bureaucrat* + *-ist.*] Same as *bureaucrat*.

bureh, *n.* See *burrel*.

buret (bū-ra'), *n.* A drinking-vessel. *Halliwell.*

burette (bū-ret'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *buire*, a flagon, < *buire*, F. *boire*, drink, < L. *bibere*, drink. Cf. *bib*1, *beverage*.] 1. A vessel for containing liquids, usually pear-shaped or flask-shaped, with or without a handle; specifically, in English, an altar-cruet having this form. Burettes are made of rich materials, such as rock-crystal, precious metals, etc., or of porcelain or faience, often highly decorated.

Burette of jasper with gold mounting; time of Louis XV.

2. In *chem.*, a tube, usually graduated to fractions of a centimeter, used for accurately measuring out small quantities of a solution.

bur-fish (bėr'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidæ*: a porcupine-fish.

burg (bėrg), *n.* [A North. E. and Sc. and old law form of *borough*1, *M.E. burg*, etc., AS. *burh*. Cf. *burgh.*] A fortified town; a borough (which see).

burg2 (bėrg), *n.* Same as *brough*2.

burga (bėr'gä), *n.* Same as *burka*.

burgage (bėr'gāj), *n.* [< OF. *burgage* (OF. *burgage*), < *burg* (ML. *burgus*) + *-age*.] In *law*: (*a*) In England, a tenure in socage, whereby burgesses, citizens, or townsmen hold their lands or tenements of the king or other lord for a certain yearly rent.

The most ancient, perhaps, of the franchises was that depending on *burgage* tenure; this was exactly analogous in origin to the freeholder's qualification in the counties; but as the representative principle extended, the right of a *burgage* vote had become in many places attached to particular houses or sites of houses, probably those which were originally liable for a quota of the firma burgi.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 745.

(*b*) In Scotland, that tenure by which the property in royal burghs is held under the crown, proprietors being liable to the (nominal) service of watching and warding; or, as it is commonly termed, "service of burgage, used and wont." (*c*) The property so held.

bur-gage (bėr'gāj), *n.* A plate having perforations which serve as standards for the diameters of drills, etc.

burgage-tenant (bėr'gāj-ten'ant), *n.* One who holds lands or tenements on the tenure known as burgage.

Successive sovereigns had granted the right, or imposed the burden, of returning members to Parliament on the corporations, freeholders, or *burgage-tenants* of numerous small towns.

Quoted in T. W. Higginson's Eng. Statesmen, p. 136.

burgage-tenement (bėr'gāj-ten'ē-ment), *n.* A tenement held by burgage.

"Borough English," under which the youngest and not the eldest succeeds to the *burgage-tenements* of his father, has from time immemorial been recognized as a widely diffused usage.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, [p. 222.

burgall, *n.* See *bergall*.

burgamot, *n.* See *bergamot*.

burgander, *n.* See *bergander*.

burganet, **burgonet** (bėr'ga-net, -gō-net), *n.* [Also written improp., *burgenet*; < Sp. *borgoñota* = It. *borgognotta* = Pg. *borguinhota* = Pr. *borguignota*, *bourguignotte*, prop. a Burgundian helmet (cf. F. *Bourguignon*, a Burgundian), < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] A helmet worn in the sixteenth century, in two forms: one without a visor, formed like the morion, and frequently furnished with cheek-pieces and a movable nose-guard; the other with a visor, and similar to the armet.

His nuptial habergeon he did undight,
And from his head his heavy *burganet* did light.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 31.

Togt high with plumes, like Mars his *burgonet*.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

burge (bėrj), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bridge*1. [Local, Eng.]

burgee (bėr'jē), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. *Naut.*, a swallow-tailed flag or pendant: in the merchant service it generally has the ship's name upon't.—2. A kind of small coal used for burning in engine-furnaces.

burgeint, *n.* and *r.* See *burgeon*.

burgen, *n.* and *r.* See *burgeon*.

burgenet, *n.* See *burganet*.

burgensic (bėr-jen'sik), *a.* [< ML. *burgensis*, a citizen, a burgess (see *burgess*), + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a burgh or town.

I strongly believe that the continual intercourse between the towns of the several trading countries of the Middle Ages, kept up especially by the Hanse Towns, may not have been without influence in producing a general similarity of developed municipal life in them all.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. liv.

burgeois, *n.* See *burgess*, 2.

burgeon (bėr'jon), *n.* [Also written *bourgeon*, after mod. F., early mod. E. also *burgein*, *burgen*, < ME. *burgen*, *burgoun*, *burjoun*, *burjon*, *burjon*, < OF. *borjon*, *bourjon*, *burjon*, *bourjon*, a bud; referred by some to OHG. *burjan*, raise, lift up.] 1. A bud; a sprout.

In the moneth of May, when medeues bone grene,
And alle floriasch with fowles the flures abidene;
Burioun of bowes breketh full swete,
Florisshen full thicke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2736.

And the hyrtyng awey of the rynde of the tyne must be don in Marche, whan the sappe begynneth to dew on or [before] the knottis begynne to burgeon yᵗ for the streit draiing the *burgeonyng* quhich
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 167.

2. A boss used for the cover of a book, to prevent injury to the binding. Often written *bourgeon*.

burgeon (bėr'jon), *v. i.* [Also written *bourgeon*, after mod. F., early mod. E. also *burgein*, *burgen*, < ME. *burgen*, *burgoun*, *burjoun*, *burjon*, *bourjon*, *burgounen*, < OF. *borjoner*, *bourjonner*, F. *bourgeonner*, bud; from the noun: see *burgeon*, *n.*] To bud; sprout; put forth new buds; shoot forth, as a branch.

Whenne graffes [grafts] gynneth swelle in *burgynynge*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Now *bourgeoning* quick
About the flowering squares, and thick
By ashen roots the violets blow.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxv.

burgess (bėr'jes), *n.* [< ME. *burgeis*, < OF. *burgeis*, F. *bourgeois* = Pr. *borgues* = Sp. *burgues* = Pg. *burguez* = It. *borghese*, < ML. *burgensis*, a citizen, < *burgus*, a borough, a town: see *borough*1, *burgh*1.] 1. In England, an inhabitant of a borough or walled town, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough.

Not a petty *burgess* of some town,
No, not a villager, hath yet appear'd
In your assistance. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

2. A representative of a borough in the British Parliament.

The majority of the *burgesses* had been returned by constituent bodies remodelled in a manner which was generally regarded as illegal. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

Hence—3. (*a*) The title given to the representatives of the revolution to the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia, which was styled the House of Burgesses, but is now called the House of Delegates. (*b*) The title of members of the lower house in the colonial legislature of Maryland.—4. A magistrate of a corporate town. In Connecticut boroughs the *board of burgesses* corresponds to the township board of trustees in some other States, or to the common council of a city. The chief executive officer of a Pennsylvanian borough is called the *chief burgess*.

5. A member of the corporation of a Scotch burgh; now, any inhabitant of a burgh of full age, rated for poor-rates, and not in arrears, and who for a period of three years has occupied any house, shop, or other building in it, not being an alien and not having received either

Spanish Burgonet, 16th century.

parochial or burgh relief for twelve months preceding the last Whitsunday.—**Burgess list**, the list of municipal electors annually drawn up by the overseers of the poor in England.—**Burgess roll**, the burgess list as revised by the revising barrister and recorded. [Eng.]

burgess-ship (bėr'jes-ship), *n.* [< *burgess* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a burgess. *South.*

And that no prentice have his freiom of *Burgesshippe*, but he serue out fulle vij. yere of prentishode.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 390.

burgessyt, *n.* [ME. *burgesie*, *borgeyse*, < OF. *bourgeoisie*, *borgoisie*, mod. F. *bourgeoisie* (= Pr. *borguesia* = It. *borghesia*), citizenship, < *burgeis*, mod. F. *bourgeois*, a citizen: see *burgess*, *n.*] Citizenship.

Manneș lef me the erthe is ase *borgeyse*.
Ayenbite of Inwit, p. 161.

burggrave, **burggravess**, *n.* See *burgrave*, *burgravess*.

burgh (bėrg or bur'ō), *n.* [Like *burg*, a North. E. and Sc. and old law form of E. *borough*1, ME. *burgh*, *burg*, etc., AS. *burh*: see *borough*1.] A corporate town or borough; more especially, the Scotch term corresponding to the English *borough*, applied to several different kinds of corporations, and to towns and cities in Scotland.—**Burgh and barony**, a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior and subjected to the government of magistrates. The right of electing magistrates is vested by the charter of erection sometimes in the barons or superior of the barony, and sometimes in the inhabitants themselves.—**Burgh of regality**, a kind of burgh of barony which had regal or exclusive jurisdiction within its own bounds.—**Convention of royal burghs**. See *convention*.—**Councilor of a burgh**. See *councilor*.—**Free burgh**, a burgh of barony which enjoyed, by crown charter, rights of trade both home and foreign, but which at the same time had to bear certain public burdens as the price of its privileges.—**Parliamentary burgh**, a burgh or town which sends, or unites with others in sending, a representative to Parliament. In parliamentary burghs the mode of electing councilors and magistrates is the same as in royal burghs.—**Royal burgh**, in England, any populous place the boundaries of which have been ascertained under Private Acts, and the affairs of which are managed by commissioners elected by the inhabitants.—**Royal burgh**, in Scotland, a corporate town created by a charter from the crown. The corporation consists of the magistrates and burgesses of the territory erected into the burgh. These charters are generally a protest and battles, deas of gild, treasurer, and common council.

burghal (bėr'gal), *a.* [*burgh* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a burgh: as, *burghal* government.

burghbotet, *n.* [An old law form of AS. *burhbōt*, < *burh*, E. *borough*, + *bōt*, E. *boot*, compensation, boot: see *boot*1.] In *old Eng. law*, a contribution toward the building or repairing of castles or walls for the defense of a city or town. Also *burhbot*.

burgh-brechet, *n.* [An old law form of ME. *burch-briche*, AS. *burg-bricc*, *-brycc*, *-brece*, *burg*, borough, + *bricc*, *brycc*, *brece*, breach: see *breach*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the offense of violating the pledge given by every inhabitant of a tithing to keep the peace.

burgher (bėr'gėr), *n.* [Act in Sc. or AS., but formed after D. *burger* = MLG. *borgere* = OHG. *burgari*, MHG. *burgære*, *burger*, G. *bürger* = Icel. *borgari* = Sw. *borgare* = Icel. *borgari*, a citizen; < *burgh* + *-er*1.] 1. An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman; hence, any citizen of a borough or town.

At Cologne, in the eleventh century, the terms *burghers* and merchants are alternately used as synonymous.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cv.

2. [*cap.*] One of a body of Presbyterians in Scotland, constituting one of the divisions of the early Secession Church. This church became divided in 1747 into the Associate Presbytery, and the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, on the lawfulness of accepting the oath then required to be taken by burgesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. See *Antiburgher*.

burghermaster (bėr'gėr-mās'tėr), *n.* [= G. *bürgermeister*.] Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burghership (bėr'gėr-ship), *n.* [< *burgher* + *-ship.*] The state or privilege of being a burgher.

burgh-halfpenny, *n.* Formerly, a duty payable to the superior of a town for liberty to set up a stall in market. Also *burd-halfpenny*.

burghmaster (bėr'mās'tėr), *n.* [< *burgh* + *master*; after *burgomaster*.] Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burghmote, *n.* [An old law form of AS. *burhgemōt*, a borough-meeting, < *burh*, *burg*, borough,

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+ **gemōt**, a meeting: see *moot, mote*[3].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the meeting or court of a burgh or borough. Also *burghmote*.

burghmote-horn, *n.* In *Eng. antiq.*, a horn blown on court-day, in a public place, to bring the members of the burghmote, or later the corporation, together. It was used until the seventeenth century. Also called *brazen-horn*.

burgholder (bėrg'hōl'dėr), *n.* [See *borough-holder* and *borsholder*.] A tithing-man; a borsholder.

burglar (bėrg'lär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *burglar*, < AF. **bourglaire* (cf. ML. *burglator*, *burgulator* (for *burgi latro*), shortened to *burgator*), a burglar, < AF. *bourg*, OF. *borg*, borough (see *borough*), + *laire*, OF. *laire*, *leire*, *lere* = Pr. *laire*, a robber, < L. nom. *latro* (cf. OF. *larron*, F. *larron* = Pr. *lairo*, a robber, < L. acc. *latronem*), a robber; see *larceny*.] A felonious housebreaker; especially, one who commits robbery by breaking into a house in the night. See *burglary*.

The definition of *burglar*, as given by Sir Edward Coke, is "he that by night breaketh an house, or entereth into a mansion-house with intent to commit a felony."
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

burglar-alarm (bėrg'lėr-a-lärm'), *n.* Any alarm so arranged as to sound upon the opening of a door, window, etc., with which it is connected.—**Burglar-alarm lock**, a lock having an attachment which when set will sound an alarm if the bolt is improperly moved.—**Electrical burglar-alarm**, an alarm consisting of apparatus including open electrical circuits which are closed by a movement of a door, window, etc., and cause a bell in a distant room or in a building or at a distant station to ring.

burglarer (bėrg'lär-ėr), *n.* [< *burglar* + *-er*, erroneously added.] A burglar.

Sir William Brain was sent to the Tower, only for procuring the Pope's bull against certain *burglarers* that robbed his own house. *State Trials*, 1606.

burglarian (bėrg-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *burglary* + *-an*.] A person who abets or is guilty of burglary. [Rare.]

burglarious (bėrg-lā'ri-us), *a.* [< *burglary* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, committing, or constituting burglary: as, *burglarious* intentions; a *burglarious* gang; *burglarious* entry.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

Openly-organized conspiracy, with force and arms, must *burglarious* entrance into a chief stronghold of the Union.
N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 6, 1861.

burglariously (bėrg-lā'ri-us-li), *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

burglarize (bėr'glär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burglarized*, ppr. *burglarizing*. [< *burglar* + *-ize*.] To commit burglary upon.

burglar-proof (bėrg'lär-prōf), *a.* Constructed so as to be capable of resisting the attempts of burglars, as a safe or a building.

burglary (bėrg'lär-i), *n.*; pl. *burglaries* (-iz). [< *burglar* + *-y*: ME. *burglarie*.] The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony therein, whether such felony be actually committed or not. To constitute this crime the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not daylight enough to discern a man's face. At common law it must be in a dwelling-house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the dwelling-house. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by kicking out a pane of glass, lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and under each of the head, after such breaking, is an entry. A breaking out, after entry with felonious intent, is also burglary. In some of the United States the term has been extended so as to cover the breaking and entering of any building at any time, to commit any crime.

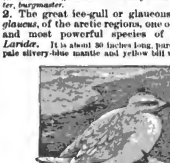
burgle (bėr'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burgled*, ppr. *burgling*. [< *burglar*, taken as a noun of agent in *-er* + *-el*: cf. *peddle*, *peddler*, *peddle*, *peddlar*.] To commit burglary. [Humorous.]

burgmaster (bėrg'mās'tėr), *n.* Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burgmotet, *n.* See *burghmote*.

burgomaster (bėr'gō-mās'tėr), *n.* [= OF. *bourgue-maistre*, later *bourgmaistre* (Cotgrave), Swiss F. *bourgmeistre*, *bourgmestre*, F. *maître de bourg*, E. *master*] = Sp. *burgomaestre*, after ML. *burgomagister*, *burgimagister* (*burgi magister*), < D. *burgemeester* (= OFries. *burgmestere* = MHG. *burgemeister*, *burremeister*, G. *burgermeister* (obs.), > Sw. *borgmästare* = ODan. *borgmester* = Pol. *burmistrz* = Bohem. *parmistr* = Russ. *burgomistru* = Lith. *burgmistrus* = Finn. *pormestari*), < *burg*, = E. *borough*], + *meester* = E. *master*. Cf. MHG. *burgermeister*, G. *burgermeister* (> Dan. *borgermester*), < *burger*, = E. *burgher*, + *meister* = E. *master*.] 1. A borough-master; the chief magistrate of a municipal town in the Netherlands, Germany, and other Teutonic countries, nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States. In the monarchical states burgomasters were often named by the central government for long periods, as were the *syndics* in France. The German governments usually retain the right to confirm or reject the elected burgomaster. Also *burghermaster*, *burghmaster*, *burgmaster*.

2. The great ice-gull or glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*, of the arctic regions, one of the largest and most powerful species of the family *Laridæ*. It is about 30 inches long, pure white, with a pale silvery-blue mantle and yellow bill with an orange



Burgomaster-gull (*Larus glaucus*).

spot. It owes the name to its tyrannical and rapacious disposition, and the way it domineers over the smaller and weaker gulls and other birds.

burgonet, **burgonette**, *n.* See *burganet*.

burgoo (bėr'gō), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *burgood*.] 1. A seaman's term for a dish made of boiled oatmeal seasoned with salt, butter, and sugar; gruel.

Don't stand staring there like a cabin-boy brought up before the skipper for swallowing the *burgoo* as he mixed it.
G. A. Sala, Ship Chandler.

2. A kind of soup made with many different kinds of meat and vegetables, highly peppered and served very hot: popular in Kentucky and other places, especially at barbecues, picnics, and other outdoor feasts.—3. A barbecue, picnic, or woodland feast at which the soup burgoo is served. [Kentucky.]

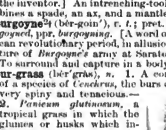
burgood (bėr'gud), *n.* [E. dial., also *burgout* and *bergood*; origin uncertain. Cf. *burgoo*.] Yeast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

burgoyne[1] (bėr-goin'), *n.* [Appar. named from the inventor.] An interesting-tool which combines a spade, an ax, and a mantlet. [Eng.]

burgoyne[2] (bėr-goin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burgoyned*, ppr. *burgoyning*. [A word of the American revolutionary period, in allusion to the capture of *Burgoyne*'s army at Saratoga in 1777.] To surround and capture in a body.

bur-grass (bėr'gras), *n.* 1. A common name of a species of *Cenchrus*, the burs of which are very spiny and tenacious.—

2. *Pennisetum glutinosum*, a tropical grass in which the glumes or husks which inwrap the seed are very viscous and adhesive.



Burgrass (*Cenchrus tribuloides*).

burgrave (bėr'grāv), *n.* [< F. *burgrave* = Sp. *burgrave* = Pg. *burgrave*, *burgravio* = It. *burgravio*, < MHG. *burggravus*, < OHG. *burggrāvo*, MHG. *burcgrāve*, G. *burggraf* (> Dan. *borggreve* = Sw. *burggrefve* = Pol. *burgrabia* = Bohem. *purkrabe*), < OHG. *burg*, *burc*, a town, = E. *borough*, + *grāvo*, *grāf*, MHG. *grāve*, G. *graf*, a count, earl, governor: see *graf*.] Formerly, the title, in some European countries, of the hereditary governor of a town or castle.

The former [burghers] stood, in all trade matters, entirely under the orders of the lords of the town, whether these were bishops, *burgraves*, or others.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxx.

The town requested that the Prince of Orange, who held the office of *burgrave* of Antwerp, and whose influence was unbounded, might be sent to them. *Prescott.*

burgraves, **burggraves** (bėr'grā-vės), *n.* [< *burgrave* + *-es*.] The wife of a burgrave.

burgraviate (bėr-grā'vi-āt), *n.* [< ML. *burggraviatus*, < *burggravius*, a burgrave: see *burgrave*.] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a burgrave.

burguignotte, *n.* [OF.] Same as *burgonet*.

Burgundian (bėr-gun'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Burgundia* (> F. *Bourgogne*), Burgundy, < L. *Burgundiones*, LL. also *Burgundii* (> AS. *Burgendas*), pl., a tribe of Goths.] **I**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Burgundians, or to the kingdom, duchy, or province of Burgundy.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross**, an order founded by the emperor Charles V., which did not survive.

II, *n.* 1. One of the Burgundii or Burgundiones, a Germanic tribe who settled in Gaul and founded the kingdom of Burgundy in the fifth century.

The *Burgundiones* settled in the southeast part of Gaul, the part nearest to Italy.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 24.

2. A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy, successively a kingdom and a duchy of western Europe, varying greatly in extent, part of which finally became the province of Burgundy in eastern France.

Burgundy (bėr'gun-di), *n.* A large class of wines, both red and white, produced in Burgundy in France, and sharing with the Bordeaux wines the reputation of including the finest wines made.

The mellow tasted *Burgundy*. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 760.

Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*.

burgward (bėrg'wärd), *n.* [In old law form, < *burg*, a fortified place, a castle, + *ward*, a keeping.] The custody or keeping of a castle.

burh, *n.* Early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon form of *borough*[1].

The *burh* of the Anglo-Saxon period was simply a more strictly organized form of the township. It was probably in a more defensible position; had a ditch or mound and palisade, or a wall, around it, from which the township took its name; and as the "tun" originally was the fenced homestead of the cultivator, the *burh* was the fortified home and court-yard of the mighty man, the king, the magistrate, or the noble.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 64.

burhbōt, *n.* See *burghbote*.

burhgemōt, *n.* See *burghmote*.

burial (ber'i-al), *n.* [In the second sense *burial* is by regarded as formed directly from *bury*[1] + *-al* (cf. *betrothal*, *renewal*, etc.), but it is due to *burial* in first sense, < ME. *buriel*, *buriel*, *beriel*, *berielle*, *berzele*, a corruption of *burie*, regarded as a plural form, but really singular, *buriele*, *biriele*, *berzele*, a tomb, grave, < AS. *byrgels*, a tomb, grave, < *byrgan*, bury (see *burgh*), + *-el* (cf. *riddel*, < AS. *rēdel*).] 1†. A grave or place of sepulture; a tomb.

Pullide it [the body] in his newe *biriel*, . . . and he schuld to a grete stone at the dore of the holy *biriel*.
Wyclif, Mat. xxvii. 60.

For prophets hem lothe, That that bleased bodi of *buriele* schulde ariste.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 106.

Valling her high-top lower than her ribs To kiss her *burial*. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. i.

2. The act of burying; specifically, the act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in any place where it is intended to remain.

Till that the duke give order for his *burial*.
Shak., Meas. for M., III. i. 4.

Privilege of death and *burial*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 106.

Burial service, the religious service performed at the interment of the dead, or a prescribed order or formula for such service.

burial-case (ber'i-al-kās), *n.* A kind of coffin so made as to be airtight, intended for the preservation of the body.

burial-ground (ber'i-al-ground), *n.* A graveyard or cemetery.

burial-mound (ber'i-al-mound), *n.* The mound raised over the remains of deceased persons in ancient times; a barrow.

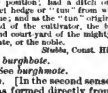
burial-place (ber'i-al-plās), *n.* A portion of ground set apart for or occupied by a grave or graves; a grave or a graveyard.

buriels, *n.* [ME.: see *burial*.] The older form of *burial*.

burier (ber'i-ėr), *n.* One who buries a deceased person; that which buries or covers.

And darkness be the *burier* of the dead.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. i.

burin (bū'rin), *n.* [< F. *burin*, < It. *borino* (cf. OSp. *buril*, Sp. *Pg. buril*), a gravers' chisel, prob. < OHG. *borro*, a borer, gimlet, = E. *borel*, *n.*] 1. An engraver's tool of tempered steel, with a lozenge-shaped point, fixed in a handle the end of which, held in the hand, is rounded at the top; a graver, pushed forward by the hand in any desired direction, it cuts a shallow or deep furrow, according to the pressure exerted. When, as



Burin.

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in cashing, butter lines, or lines made with the dry point, are imperfect or weak, the burin is used to repair or strengthen them.

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver: as, a soft *burin*; a brilliant *burin*. —3. A steel graver used by marble-workers.

Also spelled *burine*.

burinist (bū'rin-ist), *n.* [*burin* + *-ist.*] One who uses a burin; an engraver.

All the great original *burinists* did not invent, but reproduced with the burin. *The American*, V. 124.

buri-nut (bū'ri-nut), *n.* [*buri*, in allusion to the + *nut.*] The plum-like fruit of *Parinarium laurinum*, a rosaceous tree of the Fiji Islands. The kernels are beaten up into a cake of a fine consistency of paste, which is used for stopping holes in canoes, fixing spear-heads to the shafts, etc.

burion (bū'ri-on), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a corruption of Sp. (Mex.) *gorrion*, a sparrow.] A name of the house-finch, *Carpodacus frontalis*, an abundant and familiar ringdove bird of the southwestern United States, almost domesticated in the towns. It resembles the common purple finch, *C. purpureus*, but is smaller, with a stouter bill and more vivid crimson-red markings, which are restricted to definite areas on the head, back, and breast.

buriti (bū-ri-tē'), *n.* [Pg. *buriti*, *miriti*; a Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) word, also written *burity*, *mauritis*, *muriti*, *moriche*, *muriche*, *mariché*, *morische*, applied to the palms *Mauritia flexuosa* and *M. vinifera*; according to Hartt, *C. ymyrá or ynajuva*, a tree, + *-i*, dim.] One of the largest of the South American palms, *Mauritia vinifera*, often growing to a height of 125 feet, the stem being crowned with a thick round head of very large fan-shaped leaves. A single bunch of the fruit weighs more than one hundred pounds. The trees grow in vast numbers in the valleys of the southern Brazil to the West Indies. The natives cut them down, and make cavities in the stems to obtain the sweet sap which accumulates in the interior; if left to ferment, a vinous liquor may be made from this sap, and even sugar has been obtained from it. Hence the name *vino-palm*, commonly given to the tree. The pulp between the nut and the outer covering of the fruit is sometimes eaten, and a beverage is prepared by rubbing the pulp in water. The pith of the leaf-stem is used in lieu of cork, and hard covering of the leaf-stalks, split open, are made of fibers from the young leaves, and rough thatches are constructed of the older ones.

burk (bėrk), *n.* Another spelling of *birk*, dialectal variant of *birch*.

burlap (bėr'lap), *n.* [Russ. *burka.*] A short round cloak made of felt or very coarse woolen stuff, used as a protection against rain in Russia, Poland, and Moldavia. Also *burga*.

burke (bėrk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burked*, ppr. *burking*. [From the name of an Irishman in Edinburgh who committed the crime repeatedly, and was tried and executed in 1829.] 1. To murder by suffocation in order to sell the body for dissection. This method was selected because it left no marks of violence upon the victims.

"You don't mean to say he was *burked*, Sam?" said Mr. Pickwick. *Dickens*, Pickwick.

The rest of the rascals jumped on him and *burked* him. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 278.

2. Figuratively, to smother; shelve; get rid of by some indirect manœuvrer: as, to *burke* a parliamentary question.

burker (bėr'kėr), *n.* One who burkes.

Burke's Act. See *act.*

burking (bėr'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *burke*, *v.*] The practice of killing persons for the purpose of selling the bodies for dissection.

burl[1] (bėrl), *n.* [< ME. *burle*, *burrel*, < OF. dial. *bourli*, *bourri*, flocks or ends of thread which disfigure cloth (Wedgwood), < *bourre*, < ML. *burra*, a flock of wool, coarse hair, etc.; see *burr*[1]. Cf. *bur*[2].] 1. A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not.—2. A knot or an excrescence on walnut and other trees, used for ornamental veneering.

burl[1] (bėrl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *burle*; < *burl*, *n.*] 1. To pick knots, loose threads, etc., from, as in finishing cloth; specifically, to pick (wool) by hand.—2†. To cleanse (cloth), as with fullers' earth or a similar substance.

To come then to the mysterie of fuller's craft, first they wash and scour a piece of cloth in the water of Sariphta, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to *burling* it with cimolia.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

burl[2], *n.* [ME. *burle*, *conit.* of *burble*, bubble, welter: see *burble*, (*f.* *D. borreken*, bubble, guzzle (*borrel*, a bubble, a drum), = LG. *burreln*, bubble, gush.] To welter.

Many a bodie baron in that place
Lay *burlend* in his own blode.
Erle of Tolous (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), I. 98.

Betrus lay *burlyng* in hur blode.
Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.), I. 1639.

burl[2] (bėrl), *n.* [A contr. of *burble*, *n.*, 2, in same sense.] A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

burl[3], *v.* Same as *birl*.

He told me to *burl* out the beer, as he was in a hurry, and I *burled* out a glass and gave it to him.
London Times, Law Reports.

burlace (bėr'lās), *n.* [Contr. of *burdelais*, *q. v.*] A sort of grape.

burlap (bėr'lap), *n.* [Formerly *borelap*; origin unknown. The form suggests a contr. of ME. *borel*, E. *burrel*, a coarse cloth, + *lappe*, lap, wrap. Referred by some to *O. bärlappe*, clubmoss, *Lycopodium*, wolf's-foot, < *bär*, = E. *bear*[2], + *lapp*, (OHG. *lappe*, the flat hand.] A coarse heavy material made of jute, flax, hemp, or manila, and used principally for packing and in upholstery: commonly in the plural.

burlaw, *n.* See *birlaw*.

burled, *a.* [ME., possibly for **barruled*, equiv. to AF. *barrulé* : see *barruly*.] In *her.*, striped.

Under was A serpent of vertie,
A tailli *burled* had of siluer and Asure.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3402.

With siluer And Asure the tail *burled* was.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2800.

burler[1] (bėr'lėr), *n.* [< *burl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who burls cloth.

burler[2] (bėr'lėr), *n.* [< *burl*[3], = *birl*, + *-er*[1].] In Cumberland, England, the master of the revels at a wedding-feast, whose duty is to see that the guests are well furnished with drink. *Brewer.*

burlesque (bėr-lesk'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *burlesk*; = G. Dan. Sw. *burlesk*, < F. *burlesque*, < It. *burlesco*, ludicrous, < *burla*, a jest, mockery, raillery, perhaps dim. of Ll. *burra*, pl. *burræ*, trifles, nonsense: see *burl*.] 1. *a.* Tending to excite laughter by a ludicrous contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a grave subject is treated ridiculously or a trifling one with solemnity.

It is a dispute among the critics whether *burlesque* poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary, or in Hudibras. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 249.

II. *n.* 1. A burlesque picture or dramatic composition; travesty; caricature.

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds: the first represents mean persons in the accoutrements of heroes; the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 249.

This contrast between ideas of grandeur, dignity, ancient splendor, and ideas of meanness, ridiculousness, profanity, seems to be the very spirit of *burlesque*.
Burke, Rev. in France.

=Syn. *Parody*, *Travesty*, etc. See *caricature*.

burlesque (bėr-lesk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burlesqued*, ppr. *burlesquing*. [< *burlesque*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To turn ridiculous by mocking representation; caricature; travesty.

They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule.
Middleton, Cicero, Works, II. iv.

The characteristic faults of his [Johnson's] style are so familiar to all . . . and have been so often *burlesqued*, that it is almost superfluous to point them out.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

II. *intrans.* To use caricature. [Rare.]

burlesquer (bėr-les'kėr), *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule.

burlet, *n.* [< F. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, a roll of cloth or leather stuffed with hair or wool, etc., a supporter of satin, etc., for a ruff or collar, also a kind of hood, < *bourre*, flocks of wool, hair, etc., used for stuffing saddles, balls, etc.; see *burl*[1].] 1. A coif; a stuffed roll to support a ruff; a standing or stuffed neck for a gown. *Minsheu.*—2. A hood. *Ash.*

burletta (bėr-let'ä), *n.* [It., dim. of *burla*, mockery; see *burlesque*.] A comic opera; a musical farce.

burley†, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *burly*.] The butt-end of a lance. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Diet.

burliness (bėr'li-nes), *n.* [< *burly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being burly.

burling-iron (bėr'ling-ī'ėrn), *n.* A kind of pincers or tweezers used in burling cloth.

burling-machine (bėr'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for removing knots and rough places from woolen cloth before it is fulled.

burly[1] (bėr'li), *a.* [= E. dial. *bowerly*, < ME. *burly*, *burely*, *borly*, *burliche*, *borliche*, *borlic*, etc., large, huge. Of uncertain origin; hardly = OHG. *burlih*, *purlih*, elevated, high (< *bor*, an elevation, + *-lih* = E. *-ly*[1]). There is nothing to prove the supposed Celtic origin.] 1. Great in bodily size; bulky; large; stout: formerly used of things, but now only of persons, and implying some degree of coarseness.

The branches were *burly*, sum of bright gold,
Sum silver for shadow, fynallit of Indyane.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4968.

Burly sacks and well stuffed barns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 118.

Down through the crashing timber wood
The *burly* sheriff came. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

2†. Boisterous; loud.

So when a *burly* tempest rolls his pride.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 224.

=Syn. 1. *Massive*, *Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky*.

burly[2], *v. t.* To make burly; endues to bulge out.

Think'st thou that paunch, that *burlies* out thy coat,
Is thriving fat; or flesh, that seems so brawny?
Quarles, Emblems, I. 12.

burly[3] (bėr'li), *a.* [< *burl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having burls or excrescent knots: as, a *burly* tree.

Burman (bėr'man), *n.*; pl. *Burmans* (-manz). [< *Burma* + *-an*.] A native or an inhabitant of Burma, a British possession in Farther India. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but parts of it were annexed to Great Britain in 1826 and 1852, and the remainder on January 1st, 1886, in consequence of wars.

Burmans, being the property of the king, can never quit the country without his special permission, which is only granted for a limited time, and never to women on any pretence. *Yule*, Mission to Ava, Pref., IV. 354.

bur-marigold (bėr'mar'i-gōld), *n.* A bookname for the more showy species of *Bidens*.

Burmese (bėr-mēz' or -mēs'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Burma* + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burma. See *Burman*.—2. The language of the people of Burma. It is one of the monosyllabic languages.

bur-millstone (bėr'mil'stōn), *n.* Same as *burstone*.

burn[1] (bėrn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burned* or *burnt*, ppr. *burning*. [Under this form and the obs. or dial. *brn*, *bren*, *brun*, are now confused two different but related verbs, which are quite distinct in Mod. E. and the other cognates: (1) *burn*, < ME. *bernen*, *barnen*, *barnen*, *brennen*, < AS. *bærnan* (pret. *barnde*, pp. *barned*) = OS. *brannian* = OFries. *barna* (in pret.) = D. dial. *branden* = LG. *brennen* = OFries. *berna*, *barna* = OHG. *brennan*, MHG. G. *brennen* = Icel. *brenna* = Sw. *brinna* = Dan. *brænde* = Goth. *brannjan* (in comp.), burn, consume with fire, orig. and prop. trans., a weak verb, factitive of the next; (2) *barn*, < ME. *birnen*, *beornen*, *brinnen*, < AS. *beornan*, *byrnan* (pret. *barn*, *bearn*, pl. *burnon*, pp. *bornen*), a transposed form of **brinnan* (in comp. *ou-brinnan*) = OS. *brinnan* = OHG. *brinnan*, MHG. G. dial. *brinnen* = Icel. *brinna*, older *briuna*, = Goth. *brinnan*, burn, be on fire: orig. and prop. intrans., a strong verb; not known outside of Teut. The forms *brand*, *brant*, perhaps *burn*[2] = *bourn*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To consume with fire; destroy or reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire.

He quencheth to *brenne* him self upon the Awtere of the Temple. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 48.

Thou shalt hough their horses, and *burn* their chariots with fire. *Josh.* xi. 6.

2. To act on with fire; expose to the action of fire: as, to *burn* clay; to *burn* wood for charcoal; to *burn* limestone.—3. To produce by means of fire: as, to *burn* charcoal.—4. To scorch; affect or injure by heat: as, to *burn* one's clothes by being too near the fire; to *burn* one's fingers; to *burn* bread or meat.

The sun doth *burn* my face.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 180.

5. To inflame or tan (the skin), as sunlight.—6. To produce an effect like that of fire; heat or inflame; affect with a burning sensation: as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach: to *burn* one's eyes.

This tyrant fever *burns* me up. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 3.

7. In *chem.*, to combine with oxygen; oxygenize.—8. In *surg.*, to apply a cautery to; cauterize.—To *burn* daylight, to burn a candle or candles before it is dark; waste light.

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Mer. Come, we *burn daylight*, ho!
Rom. Nay, that's not so.
Mer. I mean, sir, in delay
We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

To burn down, to burn to the ground, as all the combustible parts of a building.—**To burn in,** in *glass-staining* and *pottery*, to fix and render durable (the coloring and ornamentation) by means of great and long continued heat in an oven or kiln.—**To burn in,** metallurgy, to join them by melting their adjacent edges, or heating the adjacent edges and running some molten metal of the same kind into the intermediate space. *Ure, Dict. Arts, Manuf. & Mines.*—**To burn one's fingers,** to receive damage or loss from meddling with or engaging in anything. **To burn out,** to destroy or obliterate by burning.

Must you with hot irons *burn out* both mine eyes?
Shak., K. John, iv. 1.

To burn the candle at both ends. See *candle*.—**To burn up,** to consume completely by fire, or reduce to ashes: as, to *burn up* a paper.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be on fire; flame: as, the fuel *burns*.

A still and sacred fire
That *burn'd* as on an altar.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To become charred, singed, or scorched; be injured by undue exposure to fire or a heated surface, etc.; as, milk or oatmeal *burns* if cooked without stirring.

"Your meat doth *burn*," quoth I. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1.

3. To become inflamed or tanned, or to become disintegrated by the effect of heat and reflected sunlight, as the skin from unusual or prolonged exposure to the sun or to the glare from a sheet of water.—4. To glow like fire; shine; gleam.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
Burn'd on the water.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

The road, wherever it came into sight, *burned* with brilliant costumes, like an illuminated page of Froissart.
Lowell, Among my Books, Ser. ii., p. 243.

5. To be inflamed with passion or desire; be affected with strong emotion: as, to *burn* with anger or love.

Did not our heart *burn* within us while he talked with us by the way? Luke xxiv. 32.

True charity is afflicted, and *burns* at the offence of every little one. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii. Remond.

6†. To act or behave with destructive violence; be in a state of violent action; rage.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? Ps. lxxxix. 46.

The ocean still deepens and the combat *burns*. *Pope.*

7. To be affected with a sensation of heat or burning pain, or acridity; feel excess of heat; as, the face *burns*; the patient *burns* with a fever.—8. To resemble fire in the effect or the sensation produced. [Rare.]

The parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

9. In certain games, to be very near a concealed object which is sought, that is, so near that one would be burned if it were fire; hence, to be nearly right in a guess. [Colloq.]

However, the explorers must have *burned* strongly (as children say at hide-and-seek) when they attained a point so near to the fountains. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

To burn blue. See *blue*, a.—**To burn down,** to be burned to the ground; be consumed by fire from top to bottom, as a building.—**To burn out,** to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.—**To burn up,** to be entirely completely or reduced to ashes; as, the paper *burned up*.

burn[1] (bėrn), *n.* [< *burn*, *v.*] A hurt or injury caused by the action of fire, especially on a living body; a burnt place in any substance.—2. The operation of burning or baking, as in bricklaying: as, they had a good *burn*.—3. A disease in vegetables. See *brand*, 6.—4. A clearing in the woods made by burning the trees. [U. S.]—**syn. 1.** *Burn, Scald.* *Burns* are produced by heated solids or by gases, and by heated fluids or vapors. See *scorch*, *v.* *t.*

burn[2] (bėrn), *n.* [Also written *bourn*, *bourne*, which with a diff. pron. is the usual form in the south of England (see *bourn*[1], *bourne*[1]); < ME. *bourne*, commonly *burne*, < AS. *burna*, masc., also *burne*, fem., a brook, stream (= OS. *brunno* = OFries. *burne* = OD. *borne*, D. *born*, *bron* = LG. *born* (> G. *born*) = OHG. *brunno*, MHG. *brunne*, G. *brunnen*, *brunn*, a spring, well, brook = Sw. *brunn* = Dan. *brönd*, a spring, fountain, well, = Goth. *brunna*, a spring), prob. < **brinan* (pp. **brunnen*), etc., burn: see *burn*[1]. Cf. the similar origin of *well*[3] and *torrent*. Not connected with Gr. *φρέαρ*, a well.] A rivulet; a brook. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Follow the deer
By these tall firs and our fast-falling *burns*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

It occurs in various place-names, as Bannock*burn*, Black*burn*, etc.

burn[3], *v.* *t.* [ME., < OF. *burnir*, burnish: see *burnish*. In form and sense the word overlaps *burn*[1] (cf. *burnt*, *v.* *t.*, 4),] To burnish; brighten; make gay or cheerful.

All his speche and cher also he *borneth*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 227.

The temple of Marz armypotente
Wrought al of *burned* steel.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1125.

burn[4] (bėrn), *n.* [Appar. contr. of *barthen*[1] or *burden*[1].] A burden for one person. *Day.* [Local. Eng. (Cornwall).]

burnable (bėr'na-bl), *a.* [< *burn*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being burned.

burn-beating, *n.* A particular way of manuring land, by cutting off the peat or turf, laying it in heaps, and burning it to ashes. Compare *beat*[2], *n.*, and *denshire*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

burner (bėr'nėr), *n.* 1. A person who burns or sets fire to anything.

The Milesian Oracle was sacred to Apollo Didymæus amongst the Branchidæ, who betrayed the treasures of their God to Xerxes the *burner* of their Temple.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. The part of a lamp from which the flame issues; the part that holds the wick; also, the jetpiece from which a gas-flame issues. Burners include all forms of apparatus for burning gas, oils, or vapors, singly or in combination: as, a hydrocarbon *burner*, carbureting gas-*burner*, lime-light *burner*, regenerative *burner*, etc. See *bunsen-burner* and *Argand burner*, under *Argand*.—**Batswing burner,** a form of gas-burner from which there issues a broad flame supposed to resemble a bat's wing.—**Bude burner,** an arrangement consisting of two, three, or more concentric Argand burners, each higher one rising a little above the next, by which a very powerful light is produced. Named from *Bude*, in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Gurney, the inventor.—**Bunsen burner,** a gas-burner invented by a German chemist, R. W. Bunsen, and improved by Wallace and Godefroy. It is arranged in such a manner that the gas, just previous to burning, is largely diluted with air, thus producing a non-luminous and very hot flame. It is used in chemical laboratories and in metallurgical research in connection with a variety of small furnaces, and in many forms of gas-

Bunsen Burner.
a, *a*, openings to admit air.

stoves, heaters, steamers, etc.—**Fish-tail burner,** a gas-burner whose jet takes the shape and forked form of a fish's tail.—**Hydrocarbon burner,** a burner for producing heat by means of liquid fuel. It has generally a jet of air or steam, or of both, carrying with it a spray of coal-oil or petroleum, which is lighted and burns under a boiler.—**Regenerative burner,** in *gas-lighting*, a device by which the current of gas is heated before it reaches the flame, thus making combustion more complete.

burnet[1] (bėr'net), *a.* and *n.* [L. a. < ME. *burnet*, < OF. *brunet*, *brunette*, lit. brownish, dim. of *brun*, brown: see *brown*. Cf. *brunette*, II. n. < ME. *burnet*, *burnette*, < OF. *burnette*, *brunette* = Sp. *burneta* = Pg. *burneta*, *brunete* < ML. *bruneta*, *brunetum*, a brownish, dark-colored cloth.] **I.** *a.* Brownish.

Hire mentel grene other [or] *burnet*. *Rel. Ant.*, I. 129.

II. *n.* Cloth dyed of a brown color.

burnet[2] (bėr'net), *n.* [< OF. *burnet*, pimpernel; < OF. *brunete*, also *brunette*, the name of a plant, prob. burnet; cf. ML. *burneta*, springwort (Voces. ap. Wright, 2d ed., p. 557, l. 42); prob. so called with some allusion to OF. *burnet*, *brunet*.] 1†. The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.—2. The common name of species of *Poterium*, an herbaceous genus of the natural order *Rosaceæ*. The common or garden burnet is *Poterium Sanguisorba*, also called *salad-burnet*. The great burnet is *P. officinale*.

Of pympurnelle [pimpernel] to speke thenke y ȝet
And Englysh yealled is *burnet*.
Wright, Voc., MS. Arundel, 2457, f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

burnet-moth (bėr'net-mȯth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Zygæna* or *Anthrocera*; one of the many moths of the family *Zygænidæ*. The six-spotted burnet-moth is *Z. filipendulæ*. The European species, with six red spots on a dark ground; the larva is yellow, spotted with black. *Z. lonicerx* is another species, the five-spotted burnet-moth.

burnet-rose (bėr'net-rōz), *n.* Same as *burnet*[2].

burnetter, *n.* Same as *burnett*.

burnettise, *v.* *t.* See *burnettize*.

burnettize (bėr'net-īz), *v.* *t.*; pret. and pp. *burnettized*, ppr. *burnettizing*. [< *Burnett* (see *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*) + *-ize*.] To impregnate, as timber, canvas, cordage, dead bodies, etc., with Burnett's liquid, for the purpose of preserving them from decay.

Burnett's liquid. See *liquid*.

burnewin (bȯr'ne-win), *n.* [Sc., for *burn-thewind*.] A blacksmith. *Burns.*

burnish (bėr'nish), *n.* [Dim. of *burn*[2].] A rivulet. [Scotch.]

burning (bėr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *burn*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of consuming by fire.—2. In *metal-working*, the act or process of uniting metallic surfaces by fusing them together, or by running molten metal of the same kind between them.—3. In *ceram.*, the final firing, as for glazing, fixing the colors, or the like: used somewhat loosely.

burning (bėr'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *burn*[1], *v.*] 1. Scorching; hot: as, the *burning* sands of the Sahara.—2. Powerful; strong; vehement; ardent.

That which I urge is of a *burning* zeal.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent. *Dryden.*

3. Causing excitement, ardor, or enthusiasm; enchaining or demanding attention.

The *Johannean* problem is the *burning* question of modern criticism on the soil of the New Testament.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 84.

—**syn.** Blazing, flaming, scorching, fiery, hot.

burning-bush (bėr'ning-bůsh), *n.* 1. The emblem adopted by the Presbyterian churches of Scotland in memory of the persecutions of the seventeenth century, and bearing the legend ("Nec tamen consumebatur" (yet not consumed), in allusion to Ex. iii. 2. [Usually two words.]—2. A name of various shrubs or plants. (a) The American species of *Euonymus*, *E. Americanus*, celastraceous shrubs with bright-crimson, pendulous, four-lobed capsules, often cultivated for ornament.

Burning Bush.

Burning-bush (*Euonymus Americanus*).
a, dehiscing fruit; *b*, section of flower.
(From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the U. S.")

See *Euonymus*. (b) The artillery plant, *Pilea serpillifolia*. (c) The plant *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, so called because its volatile secretions render the surrounding air inflammable in hot weather.

burning-fluid (bėr'ning-flȯ̈'id), *n.* A very explosive illuminating liquid, consisting of a mixture of about 3 volumes of alcohol and 1 of camphene or purified turpentine-oil, burned in lamps specially constructed for the purpose, but superseded by petroleum after a few years' use.

burning-glass (bėr'ning-glas), *n.* A double convex lens of glass used to ignite combustible substances, melt metals, etc., by focusing upon them the direct rays of the sun.

burning-house (bėr'ning-hous), *n.* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites; a kiln.

burning-mirror (bėr'ning-mir'ėr), *n.* A concave mirror, usually of metal, used as a burning-glass. The power of a burning mirror is considerably greater than that of a burning-glass of equal extent and equal curvature.

burnish (bėr'nish), *v.* [< ME. *burnischen*, *burnissen*, < OF. *burnis-*, stem of certain parts of *burnir*, *brunir*, *F. brunir* (> It. *brunire*) (as Pr. *bornir*, *brunir* = Sp. *bruñir*, *brodir* = Pg. *brunir*, *bornir* = It. *brunire*), polish, make brown, < *brun*, brown, also poet. bright, shining: see *brown*. Also formerly in more orig. form *burn*[3]: see *burn*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to glow or become resplendent.

Now the village windows blaze,
Burnished by the setting sun.
J. Cunningham, Evening.

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burnish

The wide lake, edged with sand and grass,
Was *burnished* to a floor of glass.
Emerson, Woodnotes, I.

2. To polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous; as, to *burnish* steel.

Burnish no bones with thy teeth,
For that is unseemely.
Rhodes, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Who doth the world so gloriously behold,
That cedar-tops and hills seem *burnish'd* gold.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 858.

II. *intrans.* To grow, as a child; thrive; flourish; become fat and sleek; hence, to become bright or brilliant; shine conspicuously.

Ere Juno *burnished*, or young Jove was grown.
Dryden.

I've seen a snake in human form . . .
Burnish and make a gaudy show.
Swift, Description of a Salamander.

burnish (bėr'nish), *n.* [< *burnish*, *v.*] Polish; hence, gloss; brightness; luster.

As to Chrysostom, and Basil, with less of pomp and swaggar than Gregory, they had not at all more of rhetorical *burnish* and compression. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

burnisher (bėr'nish-ėr), *n.* 1. One who burnishes or polishes.—2. A tool of various shapes and material, but commonly with a smooth, slightly convex head, used for polishing in various processes and operations, as in porcelain-painting, dentistry, etc.—3. An instrument of tempered steel, with slightly curved polished sides and rounded point, used by etchers and line-engravers for removing roughnesses, scratches, and stains from the surface of a metal plate. Wood-engravers who wish to take by hand a trial-proof of a block, finished or in progress, ink the raised lines by over these in the direction of their axes with a card, and then, by even friction with the burnisher, obtain the desired impression.

4. In *shoemaking*, a polishing-machine which holds the shoe firmly while a heated steel tool is pressed with force against it and rubbed previously moistened with a preparation of varnish.

burnoose, **burnous** (bėr-nōs' or bėr'nōs), *n.* [Also written *barnouse*, *barnous*, *burnus*, *bournous*; < F. *burnous*, *bournous* = Sp. *albornoz* = Pg. *albernoz* or *albornoz*, a kind of Moorish cloak, < Ar. *al*, the (see *al*-2), + *burnus*, *burnus*, a hooded cloak.] 1. An outer garment made of a coarse woolen fabric, worn by men in the Barbary States, throughout northwestern Africa, and in Arabia. It differs from the aba in having a hood, and in being more commonly striped in color, so that it generally has a brownish-white color without stripes or pattern; but it is also made black, and striped with red and white.

The males wear clad in *burnooses* — brown or striped woollen cloaks with hoods.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 182.

Hence—2. A garment worn by women in Europe and the United States at different times since 1850. It sometimes has a hood with a tassel at the end, and is in general a loose outer cloak without sleeves. It has been made of many different materials, usually striped.

burnsticklet (bėrn'stik-l), *n.* [Perverted from *banstickle*.] A name of the stickleback, *Gasterosteus biaculeatus*.

burnt (bėrnt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *burn*1, *v.*] 1. Consumed or scorched by fire.—2. Crumbly, and partly or entirely unweldable, from having been raised to too high a temperature in contact with the air: said of iron and steel. The nature of the change which the metal undergoes is not yet clearly understood.—**Burnt alum.** See *alum*. — **Burnt bowl, pudding-stone.** See *pudding-stone*, a bowl, etc., which has been accidentally touched or moved, and which must be removed as dead.—**Burnt carmine.** See *carmine*.—**Burnt Dog**, a slang name for a student during his second half year in the German universities.—**Burnt ire**, enemies: a phrase said of those that have been applied under the glass, and are fired with it.—**Burnt Jamaica**, calcined limestone.—**Burnt ore**, roasted ore.—**Burnt Roman ocher, sienna, sponge, terre verte, umber.** See the nouns.—**Burnt wine**, wine treated in such a manner as to acquire a burnt or empyreumatic flavor.

Burnt wine is a wine boiled up with sugar and sometimes with a little spice. *Rees*, Cyc.

burnt-ear (bėrnt'ėr), *n.* A form of smut in oats, wheat, and other cereals and grasses, produced by a microscopic fungus, *Ustilago carbo*. The tissues of the plant are destroyed and replaced by an abundance of black dust-like spores.

burnt-offering (bėrnt'of'ėr-ing), *n.* An offering burnt upon an altar as a religious rite; specifically, in the Jewish ritual, an animal or animals of a prescribed kind, the whole of which, after ceremonial preparation, was burned upon an altar; a holocaust. Parts of many other offerings were burned, but the term is generally restricted to one that was entirely so, sometimes specifically called a *whole burnt-offering*. This was the only offering of the ancient patriarchs, and is the only one mentioned in the book of Genesis. Afterward it became one of the regular classes of sacrifice under the Levitical law. The regulations respecting it are given in detail in Leviticus i. and vi. 8–13. It represented the entire self-dedication of the offerer to God, and was always preceded by a sin-offering. The object offered was either a male without blemish, a young bullock, ram, or he-goat, or, in case of poverty, a turtle-dove or pigeon. It was brought by the offerer of his own free will, and slain by himself. The public burnt-offerings were: (1) the daily burnt-offering, sacrificed every morning and evening for the people (Num. xxviii. 3–8); (2) the sabbath burnt-offering (Num. xxviii. 9, 10); (3) certain other burnt-offerings on appointed feast-days (Num. xxviii. 11–29, 39). There were also private burnt-offerings appointed for certain set times. Burnt-offerings might also be offered on any special solemn occasion.

burnt-sacrifice (bėrnt'sak'ri-fis), *n.* Same as *burnt-offering*.

burnt-stone (bėrnt'stōn), *n.* An antique carnelian such as are sometimes found in ancient ruins and barrows, and are said to be set on by fire. They appear dull externally, but show a fine red color when held up to the light. They are much esteemed, bringing a high price, sometimes as mentioned by fine engraving.

burnwood (bėrn'wůd), *n.* The *Rhus Metopium*, a poisonous species of sumac, found in southern Florida and the West Indies. Also called *bumwood*.

bur-parsley (bėr'pärs'li), *n.* The common name of *Caucalis daucoides*, an umbelliferous plant with bristly bur-like carpels. It is frequently found in corn-fields with chalky soils in England.

bur-pump, burr-pump (bėr'pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of pump in which a cup-shaped cone of leather nailed on the end of a pump-rod serves instead of a box, its sides collapsing as the rod descends, and expanding with the weight of the water as it ascends; a bilge-pump.

burr1 (bėr), *n.* [< ME. *burr*, *burre*, *bur*2, *etc.*

Burr Act. See *act*.

burrage (bėr'ij), *n.* An older spelling of *borage*.

burramundi (bur-a-mun'di), *n.* Same as *barramunda*.

burras-pipe (bur'as-pīp), *n.* [< *burras* (< F. *bourras*, < MI. **burrasia*, **borrasia*, coarse linen or canvas (cf. *borratium*, a coarse garment), < *borra*, *burra*, coarse hair, wool, etc.: see *burrel*) + *pipe*.] A tube for holding lunar caustic or other corrosive substance.

burrawang-nut (bur'a-wang-nut), *n.* [< *burrawang*, native name, + *nut*.] The *Macrozamia spiralis*, a cycadaceous plant of New South Wales. It yields a kind of arrowroot.

burr-reed (bėr'rēd), *n.* The common name of species of *Sparganium*, so called from their narrow, rough, sedge-like leaves and globose heads of fruit. The floating bur-reed is *S. angustifolium*. See *Sparganium*.

burrel (bur'el), *n.* [Also written *burrell*, early mod. E. also *burel*, *borrel*, *borel*, < ME. *borel* (see *borell*), < OF. *burel* (= Pr. *burel* = Sp. *burel*), reddish; as a noun, *burel*, later *bureau*, a kind of coarse cloth, < *bure* (ML. *burra*), a table, etc., < E. *bureau*, q. v.) (= Pr. *burel* = Sp. *burel* = Pg. *burel* = It. *burello* = ML. *burellus*, *burrellus*, *burellum*, *burrellum*), dim. of *bure* (ML. *burra*), a kind of coarse cloth of a reddish or russet color, < ML. *burra*, coarse hair used for stuffing, etc. LL. *burra*, a shaggy garment (also a cow with a red mouth and horns), (L. *burra*, trifles, jests); cf. *birrus*, a cloak of wool or silk (see *birrus*); < OL. *burrus*, later *byrrus*, red, prob. < Gr. πυρρός, color *rapoic*, red, flame-colored, usually referred to πῦρ = E. *fire*. Hence *bolt*2, etc.] 1. A kind of coarse russet cloth used in the middle ages.

His white mantle was shaped with severe regularity, according to the rule of Saint Bernard himself, being composed of what was then called *burrel* cloth.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxiv.

2. A silk mentioned in the schedule of Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe. *Fairholt.*—3. Also *burrel-spar*, altered, in simulation of *barrel* (OF. *burel*, reddish), < *bury*, *bury-spear*: see *bury*2.] Same as *bury*2.

burrel-fly (bur'el-fli), *n.* A kind of reddish bluish-gray horse-fly.

burreller (bur'el-ėr), *n.* [Also written *burrelier*; < *burrel* + *-er*1.] A maker of burrel; a clothmaker.

burrel-shot (bur'el-shot), *n.* [< *burrel* (perhaps < F. *bourreler*, torment) + *shot*.] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, etc., put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range; an emergency shot.

burrhel (bur'el), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of wild sheep inhabiting the Himalayas; *Ovis burrhel* of Hirth. Also *barhal*.

burrhstone, See *burstone*.

bursa

burridge† (bur'ij), *n.* An older spelling of *borage*.

burring (bėr'ing), *n.* [< *burr*1, *burr*3, + *-ing*1.] The process of cleaning or removing the burs and rubbish from wool previous to carding.

burring-machine (bėr'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for picking and burring wool before it is carded.

burrish (bėr'ish), *a.* [< *burl*, *burr*1, + *-ish*1.] Rough; knotty; burry.

Burrite (bėr'īt), *n.* [< *Burr* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] In New York politics, one of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party which supported Aaron Burr, about 1792 to 1807.

burro1 (bur'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A donkey. [Western U. S.]

burro2 (bur'ō), *n.* [Cf. Shetland *burra*, the common rush, *Juncus squarrosus*: see *burl*, *burr*1.] A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the alga *Laminaria digitata*.

burrock (bur'ok), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small weir or dam put in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

burrough†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *borrough*1.

burrough2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *borrow*2.

burrough3 (bur'ō), *n.* Same as *borrow*1, 1.

burrow1, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *borough*1.

burrow2 (bur'ō), *n.* [E. dial. also *bur*; also formerly *bury* (see *bury*2); < ME. *borow*, *borw*, a hole as a place of shelter, a mound, var. (appar. by confusion with *borowe*, *borwe*, *burwh*, < AS. *beorg*, *beorgh*, a fortified place, borough) of *bere*, *beoruh*, etc., < AS. *beorh*, E. *barrow*1, a mound: see *barrow*1 = *borough*1, and *berwen*, *berwyn*.] 1. A burrow; a mound. *Sir T. Browne.* See *barrow*1. [Now only prov. Eng.]—2. In *mining*, the heap of refuse rock at the mouth of a shaft, or entrance of an adit-level or tunnel.—3. A hole in the ground excavated by an animal, as a rabbit or a marmot, as a refuge and habitation.

It is the cunning lives in *burrows* made by its long and crooked claws. *T. R. Jones*, Mammalia, p. 201.

4. [Perhaps in ref. to the usually circular shape of mounds: cf. the equiv. Sc. *brough*2, otherwise referred.] A round mound: see *borough*1, q. v. In mod. E. dial. abbr. *burr*.] A circle. Compare *burr*3, *burr*3, 2.

Burrahs (var. *burrows*), sercle, circumference. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 56.

burrow2 (bur'ō), *v.* [< *burrow*2, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a hole or burrow to lodge in, as in the earth or a bank, as a fox or under-ground animal.

The incidence of forces is the same all around the Earth-worm as it *burrows* through the compact ground.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 295.

2. To lodge in a burrow; in a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place; hide.

The human vermin which . . . *burrow* among all physical and among all moral pollution.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

II. *trans.* To perforate with a burrow or as with burrows.

All the loose blocks of coral on Keeling atoll were *burrowed* by vermilion animals. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 154.

burrow3† (bur'ō), *n.* A variant of *borrow*1.

burrow-duck (bur'ō-duk), *n.* A name of the bergander or sheldrake, *Tadorna culpanser* or *T. cornuta*.

burrower (bur'ō-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which burrows. Specifically—2. One of the fossorial insects, the *Hymenoptera*; one of the *Fossores* (which see).

burr-pump, *n.* See *bur-pump*.

burry (bėr'i), *a.* [< *burl*, *burr*1, + *-y*1.] Full of burs; knotty; rough; burrish; harsh.

bursa (bėr'są), *n.*; pl. *bursæ* (-sē). [ML., a pouch, purse: see *bourse*, *purse*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pouch, sac, or vesicle: variously applied with a qualifying adjective. **Bursa chorioidea**, the choroid pouch; the marsupium or pecten in the bottom of the eye of a bird or a marsupium. — **Bursa copulatrix**, a copulatory pouch, as in arthropods. —**Bursa entialis**, in *sciots.*, the Entian pouch, a diagonal pouch of the intestine, succeeding the ileocæcal, usually dilated.—**Bursa Fabricii**, in *ornith.*, the Fabrician pouch or anal sac, a peculiar glandulous sac which opens into the anterior and dorsal region of the cloaca in birds.—**Bursa genitalis**, in *ichthyology*, a genital pouch, into which the generative products pass, and thence to the exterior, as in the ophiuridæ.—**Bursa mucosæ synovialis** (mucous or synovial pouch), a closed sac containing a small amount of synovia, placed between parts moving on one another, as tendon and section, as between a tendon and a bone or between the skin and a projecting surface. These bursæ are usually lined with endothelium, sometimes not. They sometimes communicate with the cavity of a joint. The name is not now, as formerly, confined to bursæ, but includes all tendinous nor to the synovial cavities of joints. See cut under *hoof*. —**Bursa omentalis**, the cavity of the lesser omentum.

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bursal (bèr'sal), *a.* [< *burse* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a bursa or burse.

bursalis (bèr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *bursales* (-lēz). [NL., < Ml. *bursa*: see *bursa*.] A muscle of the eyeball of birds and many other *Sauropsida*, serving to operate the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, usually in connection with another muscle called the *pyramidalis*. In birds this muscle is also called the *quadrate* or *quadratus*.

bursalogy (bèr-sal'ō-ji), *n.* [< Ml. (NL.) *bursa* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the study of, or what is known respecting, the bursæ.

bursar (bèr'sär), *n.* [< Ml. *bursarius* (> F. *boursier*), a treasurer, < *bursa*, a purse: see *purse*.] 1. A student in a college who receives an allowance from a fund for his maintenance, called a *burse* or *bursary*. The word was formerly in general use, and is still used in Scotch colleges; but in Cambridge each scholars are now called *sizars*, in Oxford *servitors*.

2. The purse-bearer, treasurer, or bailiff of a college or other community.

Bursaria (bèr-sā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Ml. *bursa*, a pouch.] A genus of ciliate infusorians, typical of the family *Bursariidæ*, to which many different limits have been given. (*a*) By the old writers numerous dissimilar forms were combined in it. (*b*) By recent writers it is restricted to *B. truncatella* and closely allied species inhabiting fresh water.

Bursariidæ (bèr-sā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bursaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of ciliate holotrichous animalcules, typified by the genus *Bursaria*. The oral cilia form a simple straight or oblique adoral fringe. The animalcules are free-swimming, persistent in shape, and more or less oval, but often flattened. Most of the species occur in the intestines of myriapods and worms.

bursarship (bèr'sär-ship), *n.* < *bursar* + *-ship.*] 1. The office of a bursar.—2. A bursary.

bursary (bèr'sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *bursaries* (-riz). [< Ml. *bursaria*, office of a bursar: see *bursar*.] 1. The treasury of a college or monastery.—2. In the universities and colleges of Scotland, a grant of money for a short period of years, obtained by a student, usually by some petitive examination, to enable him to prosecute his studies.

bursch (bursh), *n.*; pl. *burschen* (bur'shen). [G., < MHG. *burse*, a society, esp. of students, prop. a (common) purse (> G. *börse*, a purse), < Ml. *bursa*, a purse: see *bursa* and *purse*.] In Germany, a boy or lad; specifically, a student at a university, especially a corps-student.

burse (bèrs), *n.* [< F. *bourse*, a purse, bursary, exchange, stock exchange, < Ml. *bursa*, a purse, a bag, a skin, < Gr. *βύρσα*, a hide, skin: see *purse*, which is a doublet of *burse*.] 1. A bag; a pouch; a purse. Specifically—(*a*) A bag used to cover a crown, (*b*) Also, a receptacle for the corporal and chalice-cover. It is square and flat, made of cardboard covered with silk or cloth of gold, embroidered and studded with jewels, open on one side only, and placed over the chalice when the sacred vessels are carried to the altar by the celebrant.

2†. Anything resembling a purse; a vesicle; a pod. *Holland.*—3†. A bursary; an exchange; as, "merchants' *burses*," *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

Come then, my soul, approach this royal *burse*,
And see what wares our great exchange retains.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 7.

4. A bursary. See *bursary*, 2. [Scotch.]—**The burse**, the Royal Exchange in London, built by Thomas Gresham in 1566, or the New Exchange, called *Britain's burse*, and afterward *Exeter Change*, built in 1609 by the Earl of Salisbury on the site of the present Exeter Hall in the Strand. There were shops over the exchange, where female finery was sold. Hence the allusion in the quotation.

She says she went to *the Burse* for patterns.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, vi.

She has been at *Britain's burse* a buying pins and needles.
Glapthorne, Wit in Constable.

burseholder, *n.* Same as *borseholder*.

Of which ten each one was bounde for another, and the eldest or best of them, whom they called the Tithingman or *Borseholder*, that is, the eldest pledge, became suretye for all the rest. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Bursera (bèr'se-rä), *n.* [NL., named after Joachim *Burser*, a German botanist of the seventeenth century.] The typical genus of the tribe *Burseraceæ*, small trees or shrubs of Mexico and tropical America. There are over 40 species, with soft, brittle wood, yielding a fragrant resin which is used for varnish, incense, etc.

Burseraceæ (bèr-se-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bursera* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, shrubs or trees of warm countries, with compound dotted leaves. Very many abound in fragrant balsams or resins which have from time to time been employed in medicine, fumigation, and perfumery. Species of *Boswellia* yield olibanum or frankincense. Commiphora is the source of myrrh, balm of Gilead, and other resins. Different kinds of gum elemi are obtained from species of *Canarium*, *Bursera*, and *Protium*.

burseraceous (bèr-se-rā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Burseraceæ*.

bursicinlate (bèr-sik'i-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *bursiculatus*, < *bursicula*, dim. of Ml. *bursa*, a purse, pouch: see *bursa*, *purse*.] 1. Bursiform.—2. In *bot.*, resembling a small pouch, or having a small pouch-like cavity.

bursiform (bèr'si-förm), *a.* [< Ml. *bursa*, purse, + L. *forma*, shape: see *purse* and *form*, *n.*] Pouch-like; saccate; sacciform; sacular.

bursitis (bèr-si'tis), *n.* [NL., < *bursa* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a bursa.

Burslem porcelain, pottery. See *porcelain*, *pottery*.

burst (bèrst), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burst*, ppr. *bursting*. [E. dial. also *brust*, pret. *brast*, *brust*; < ME. *bersten*, *bersten*, *berstyn*, *brest*, *brust*, pl. *bursten*, pp. *bursten*, *borsten*, *broosten*, < AS. *berstan* for **brestan* (pret. *bærst*, pl. *burston*, pp. *borsten*) = OS. *brestan* = OFries. *bersta* = D. *barsten* = MLG. *borsten*, *barsten*, LG. *barsten* = OHG. *brestan*, MHG. *bresten*, G. *bersten* = Icel. *bresta* = Sw. *brista* = Dan. *briste*, all orig. intransa., burst, break asunder; prob. allied to AS. *breotan*, E. *break*, etc. Cf. Ir. *brisim*, I break, Gael. *bris*, *briad*, break: see *bruise*. The spelling with *u* instead of *e* is partly due to the pret. and pp. forms.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fly or break open as an effect of internal forces and with sudden violence; suffer a violent disruption; explode.

And now a bubble *burst*, and now a world.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 90.
A delicate spark
Of glowing and generous worth . . .
Ready to *burst* in a colour'd flame.
Tennyson, Maud, vi. 3.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to break or give way from violent pain or emotion: as, my head will *burst*; her heart *burst* with grief.

So they bring the bobbs lying upon the schippe burde,
That nere he *brestes* for bote, one bode whare he lygges.
Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight, l. 1. 906.

No, no; my heart will *burst*, an if I speak;
And I will speak, that so my heart may *burst*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5.

3. To come or go suddenly; rush: as, the enemy in an instant *burst* upon us.

We were the first that ever *burst*
Into that silent sea.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

And every bird of Eden *burst*
In carol, every bud to flower.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

To burst in, to force a way violently from without an inclosed place into it.—**To burst out**, to force a way violently from within outward.

He made hym to falle on knees and handes to the erthe, that the blode *brast* oute of his hyede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

For bad the passions of thy heart *burst out*,
I fear, we should have seen decipher'd there
More horrors than the fact.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

To burst up, to explode; hence, to fail; become bankrupt. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

Then you think . . . that if Lammle got thus he wouldn't *burst up*!
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 12.

II. *trans.* 1. To rend by force or violence (that which confines or retains); open suddenly and violently; cause to explode: as, to *burst* one's bonds; to *burst* a cannon.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out
As he'd *burst* heaven.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

The well-known spirit of Ik bonded had *burst*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 176.

2†. To break, in general.

You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst*?
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

—**Syn.** (*v. i.* and *t.*) 1. To split, separate, tear, rupture, break, explode. (*v. t.*) *Burst*, *rend*. A sudden disruption; a violent rending.—2. A sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rush; an outburst: as, a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion; "*burst* of thunder," *Milton*, S. A., l. 1651.

Bursts of fox hunting melody. *Irving.*

3†. A rupture; a hernia.—4. A smart race; a sprint.

There are forces that run so uncommonly short that you can never get a *burst* after them. *Trollope.*

5. A sudden opening to sight or view. [Rare.]

Here is a fine *burst* of country.

Burton skate. See *skate*.

burt-tree, *n.* Same as *bour-tree*.

burweed (bèr'wēd), *n.* [< *burl* + *weed*.] A name sometimes given to plants of the genus *Xanthium*; also applied to the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*, and in Jamaica to *Triumfetta*. See *bur-bark*.

Burwell's operation. See *operation*.

burstenness; **burstness** (bèrs'ten-, bèrst'nes), *n.* [< *bursten*, *burst*, pp., + *-ness*.] 1. A broken or bruised condition; brokenness; in the extract, a mass of bruises.

If as beat me
E'en to a cullis! I am nothing, right worshipful,
But very pap and jelly: I have no bones.
My body 's all one *burstness*.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. Rupture; hernia.

burster (bèrs'tèr), *n.* One who bursts; one who breaks in pieces. *Cotgrave.*

bursting (bèrs'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *burst*, *r.*] Breaking forth; ready to burst or expand.

Young spring protrudes the *bursting* gems. *Thomson.*

bursting-charge (bèrs'ting-chärj), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a small charge of fine powder, placed in connection with a charge of coarse powder to insure the ignition of the latter.—2. In *ordnance*, the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot.

burstler, *n.* An obsolete variant of *bristle*.

burstness†, *n.* See *burstenness*.

burstone (bèr'stōn), *n.* [Also written irreg. *buhrstone* and *burrhstone*; < *burl* + *stone*.] A rough, unhewn stone. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A name given to certain siliceous or siliceolacinous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a more or less cotton-netting texture, which makes them the best kind of millstones. The most esteemed varieties are obtained from the upper fresh-water beds of the Paris basin, and from the Eocene strata of South America. The French burstones are of a whitish or cream color. Also called *burr* and *bur-millstone*.

burstwort (bèrst'wèrt), *n.* [< *burst*, *n.*, 3, + *wort*.] The *Herniaria glabra*, a low weed of European and central Asiatic *Herniarieæ*, formerly used in the treatment of hernia. Also called *rupturewort*.

burt† (bèrt), *n.* Same as *bret*.

burton, *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *burten*, butt.] *I. trans.* 1†. To butt or thrust with the horns.—2. To press or indent. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To butt; thrust with the horns.

Burton, as horned beasts, cornupeta, arieto.
Prompt. Parv., p. 56.

Burt lyke a ramme, arieto. *Huloet.*

burtoni, *n.* [ME. *burter*, *burtare*; < *burt*? + *-er*1.] A butter; an animal that butts, or thrusts with its horns.

Burtare (var. *burter*), beste, cornupeta.
Prompt. Parv., p. 56.

burthen† (bèr'thn), *n.* and *v.* Older form of *burden*2.

burthen† (bèr'thn), *n.* Older form of *burden*3.

burthen† (bèr'thn), *n.* An erroneous form of *burden*3, by confusion with *burden*1 and *burden*2.

The sad *burthen* of some merry song.
Pope, Init. of Horace, II. 1. 88.

burthenous, burthensome, etc. See *burdenous*, etc.

bur-thistle (bèr'this'l), *n.* [Also called *burry-thistle*; < *burl* or *burry* + *thistle*.] The spear-thistle, *Cirsium lanceolatum*: so called from its prickly involucre. See *thistle*. [Scotch.]

burtle, birtle (bèr't'l), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *birtylle*, *byrtyl(-trc.)*.] A sweeting apple. [North. Eng.]

burton (bèr'tọn), *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps from proper name. Cf. *alburton*.] *Naut.*, a tackle used for various purposes. — **Single burton**, a tackle in two parts with two single blocks, and largely used on merchant ships for loading and discharging cargo. — **Double burton**, **double Spanish burton**, a tackle in two sets of double and one of two single blocks. — **Top burton**, a long tackle formed of a double and a single block, the upper block being hooked at the topmast-head. It is used for sending up or down yards or sails, setting up rigging, etc. — **Sun burton**. See *sheet*.

1. Single Burton. 2. Double Spanish Burton. 3. Top Burton.

burtonize, *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burtonized*, ppr. *burtonizing*. To treat (wrought-iron) by the Burwell's operation.

burtonizing (bèr'tọn-i-zing), *n.* The Burwell's operation.

burtree, *n.* Same as *bour-tree*.

burweed (bèr'wēd), *n.* [< *burl* + *weed*.] A name sometimes given to plants of the genus *Xanthium*; also applied to the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*, and in Jamaica to *Triumfetta*. See *bur-bark*.

Burwell's operation. See *operation*.

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bury[1] (ber'i), *n.* [A form equiv. to *borough*[1], due to the gen. and dat. form *byrig* of the orig. AS. *burh*, a fortified place, town, borough: see *borough*[1], *burrow*[1].] A castle, manor-house, or habitation; a borough. The word appears in many names of places, as in Canterbury (AS. gen. and dat. Cantwara *byrig*, nom. *burh*), Shrewsbury, Aldermanbury, Bury St. Edmunds, etc.

To this very day the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury* in some parts of England. *Mozley.*

bury[2] (ber'i), *n.* [Another form of *burrow*[2], orig. *burrow*[1]. Cf. equiv. *berry*[2].] **1t.** A burrow.

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth. *N. Grene.*

2. A camp or heap of turnips or the like, stored up.

bury[3] (ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buried*, ppr. *burying*. [Early mod. E. also *bery* (the form to which the mod. pron. belongs), < ME. *beryen*, *berien*, *biryen*, *birien*, *burien*, *byrien*, < AS. *byrgan*, var. *byrigan*, *birgan*, *birigan*, weak verb, bury, inter (a dead body) (= Icel. *byrgja*, close, shut, hide, veil), appar. orig. save or keep by covering or hiding, < *beorgan* (pret. *bearh*, pl. *burgon*, pp. *borgen*), also *ge-beorgan*, save, protect, shelter, defend, keep, preserve, early ME. *bergen* as OS. *gi-bargan* = D. *bergen* = MHG. *bergen*, *gurgen*, LG. *bargen* = OHG. *bergan*, MHG. G. *bergen* = Icel. *bjarga* = Sw. *berga* = Dan. *bjerge* = Goth. *bairgan*, *ga-bairgan*, keep, save; not known outside of Teut. Hence ult. *burrow*[1], and (prob.) *borough*[1] = *burrow*[1] = *bury*[1], etc.] **1.** To deposit and inclose in a grave or tomb; lay in the body; consign to any final resting-place after or as after death; entomb.

I hadde leuer she hadde be *biried* all quyk than this hadde hir be-falle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 686.

Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father.
Mat. viii. 21.

I'll *bury* thee in a triumphant grave.
Shak., K. and J., v. 3.

2. To cover or conceal from sight; sink or lodge in or under anything; as, to *bury* treasures in the earth or under rubbish; he *buried* the dagger in his enemy's heart.

In the deep bosom of the ocean *buried*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

All their confidence
Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep.
Milton, P. L., vi. 662.

Hence—**3.** To cover up; keep secret; hide; conceal.

I have (as when the sun doth light a storm)
Buried this sigh in wrinkle of a smile.
Shak., T. and C., I. 1.

He was glad when he could fall on his knees at last and *bury* his face in the pillow of the sufferer.
Bret Harte, Shirts and Sedge, p. 40.

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement; as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery or in solitude.

I will *bury* myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own measure. *Ferguson*, Mandy, I. 19.

5. To hide in oblivion; put away finally from one's thoughts; as, to *bury* an injury.

Give me a bowl of wine!—
In this I *bury* all unkindness, Cassius.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

To bury the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace: a phrase borrowed from the practice of the American Indians of burying a tomahawk when a peace is concluded.

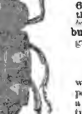
bury[4] (ber'i), *n.* [A corruption of F. *beurré*, a kind of pear, lit. 'buttered,' pp. of *beurrer*, butter, < *beurre* = E. *butter*. Also *burré*, q. v.] A delicate pear of several varieties.

bury[5] (ber'i), *n.* Soft shale or clay; fluean. [Ireland.]

buryell, *n.* See *burial*.

burying (ber'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *buryinge*, *beryinge*, etc.; verbal n. of *bury*[3], *v.*] Burial; sepulture. John xii. 7.

burying-beetle (ber'i-ing-be"tl), *n.* The common name of beetles of the family *Silphidæ* and genus *Necrophorus*. So called from their habit of burying the carcasses of small animals, as mice, moles, or shrews, in which they have deposited their eggs.



Burying-beetle (*Necrophorus americanus*), natural size.

burying-ground (ber'i-ing-ground), *n.* A graveyard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a churchyard or cemetery.

burying-place (ber'i-ing-plās), *n.* Same as *burying-ground*.

bus, buss[1] (bus), *n.* [An abbr. of *omnibus*; cf. *cab*, *cas*[3].] An omnibus, or public street-carriage. [Colloq.]

bus-bar (bus'bär), *n.* [< (*omni*)*bus* + *bar*[1].] A copper conductor in electric-lighting or power stations to receive the current from all the dynamos. *Standard Elect. Dict.* Also *omnibus-bar*, *bus-rod*.

busby (bus'bi), *n.* [Appar. after a proper name.] A military head-dress worn by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers in the British army, consisting of a fur hat with a bag of the same color as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side. The bag appears to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress from which a long padded bag, hung and so attached to the right shoulder as a defense against sword-cuts.

Busby.

buscon (bus'kon), *n.*; pl. *buscones* (bus-kō'nēz). [< Sp. *buscon*, a searcher; < *buscar*, OSp. *boscar*, seek (= Pg. *buscar* = It. *buscare*, search for, = F. *bauguer* (Cotgrave), seek, thrust, flinch), prob. < OSp. *bosque*, bush, thicket (Sp. *bosque*), and thus lit. go through a thicket, beat the bush, as in hunting: see *bush*[1].] A miner who takes work at a tribute, or who receives as his pay a certain proportion of the ore obtained; a tributer. [Western U. S.]

bush[1] (bush), *n.* [< ME. *bush*, *busch*, *busk*, assibilated form of *bosk*, *bosch*, *boske*, a bush, a thicket, = D. *bosch*, a wood, a forest, = MLG. *busch*, *busk*, LG. *busk*, < OHG. *busc*, MHG. G. *busch*, a thicket, copse, bush, = Icel. *buskr*, *bjoskr* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *buske* = Dan. *busk*, a bush, a shrub. Hence (from OHG.) Ml. *busca*, *bosca*, > OF. *bos*, F. *bois* (see *bois*) = Pr. *bosc* = OSp. *bosque*, *boscaje* = It. *bosco*, a wood, thicket, bush. See *bush*[2], *bush*[3], *buscon*, *bascage*, *boskvt*, *bouquet*, *ambush*, *ambuscade*, etc.] **1.** A thicket; a clump of shrubs or trees.

Ther as ye seestow in the *bush* a bush,
Was in a *busche*, that no man mighte him see,
For sore afered of his deth was he.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 650.

2. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; technically, a low and much-branched shrub.

The Mount of Olives is quite destitute of wood, but *bushes*, trees, etc.; a wide uncultivated tract of country covered with scrub: as, the *bush* was here very dense; to take to the *bush* (to become a *bushranger*), as used especially in the British colonies of Australasia.

Our first mile lay through the most exquisite tract of *bush* it has ever been my good fortune to behold in any land: groups of tall red or black pine . . . mingled with finer trees of various sorts, matted by luxuriant creepers.
The Century, XVII. 923.

4. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. See *ale-stake* and *ale-garland*.

Good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis an old proverb.
Shak., As you like it, Epilogue.

Wicker bottles dangling over even the chiefe entrance into the palace, serving for a vintner's *bush*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

Outward figures which hang as signs or *bushes* of their inward forms. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Hence—**5.** The tavern itself.

Twenty to one you find him at the *bush*.
Beau. and Fl.

6. The tail or brush of a fox.—**To beat about the bush.** See *beat*[1].—**To go by beggar's bush.** See *beggar*.—**To** See *Shrub*, *Heath*, etc. See *resemblance*, *n.*

bush[1] (bush), *v.* [< *bush*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow thick or bushy; serve or show as a bush.

The *bushing* alders formed a shady scene.
Pope, Odyssey.

II. *trans.* **1.** To set bushes about; support with bushes or branched sticks: as, to *bush* peas.—**2.** To use a bush-harrow on: as, to *bush* a piece of ground.—**3.** To harrow lightly with a bush-harrow: as, to *bush* in seeds.

bush[2] (bush), *n.* [< D. *bus* = G. *büchse* = E. *box*[2], a box; all used also in the sense of *bush*[2].] **1.** A lining of harder material let into an orifice to guard against wearing by friction; the perforated box or tube of metal fitted into certain parts of machinery, as the pivot-holes of a clock, the center of a cart-wheel, etc., to receive the wear of pivots, journals, and the like. Also called *bushing*.—**2.** A tailors' thimble. Also called *bushel*. [U. S.]

bush[2] (bush), *v. t.* [< *bush*[2], *n.*] To furnish with a bush; line (an orifice, as one in which a pivot or axle works) with metal to prevent abrasion or to reduce the diameter.

A gun chamber is *bushed*, in order that it may receive a shell of smaller exterior diameter than before.
Forest and Stream, XXIII. 445.

bush-babbler (bush'bab'lėr), *n.* A name applied by writers on Indian and African birds to species of the genera *Brachypteryx*, *Crateropus*, and other short-winged and slender-billed oscine *Passeres*, more or less related to the old-world warblers, or *Sylviidæ*.

bush-bean (bush'bēn'), *n.* An American name for beans that do not climb, or dwarf beans; the usual form of string-beans and wax-beans.

bush-block (bush'blok), *n.* A block carrying a bushing.

bushbok (bush'bok), *n.* Same as *bushbuck*.

bushbuck (bush'buk), *n.* < *bush*[1] + *buck*[2], after D. *bosbok*.] The name given to several species of the genus *Tragelaphus*, especially to *T. sylvaticus*, an antelope of Caffraria and Cape Colony, 4 feet long and 2½ feet high, with triangular pyramidal horns. The dark sepia-brown and the female reddish-brown above; both are white below. Also called *bushbok* and *bushgoat*.

bushbuck, the name given to the *Cephalophus sylvicultrix*, a white-backed antelope of western Africa, 5 feet long and 3 feet high, with long, shining, mostly straight horns, short, slender limbs, and sleek, glossy, deep-brown hair.

bushcat (bush'kat), *n.* Same as *serval*.

bushchat (bush'chat), *n.* Miscellany's name for the birds of the genus *Prathiceilas*, as the whin-bushchat (the whinchat, *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubetra*, of authors in general) and the black-headed bushchat (the stonechat, *S.* or *P. rubicola*).

bush-chirper (bush'chėr'pėr), *n.* A book-name of African birds of the genus *Eremomela*, as *E. flavicrissa*, the yellow-bellied bush-chirper.

bush-creeper (bush'krē'pėr), *n.* A book-name of sundry African sylviine birds of the genus *Thamnobia*, as *T. coryphæa*, the coryphée bush-creeper.

bush-dog (bush'dog), *n.* **1.** A canine quadruped of South America, the *Icticyon venaticus*, or hunting-dog. See *Icticyon*.—**2.** A name of the lemuroid potto, *Perodicticus potto*.

bushed (bush'ed), *a.* [< *bush*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Lost in the bush.

If you know your way, well and good; but if you once get wrong, Lord help you! you're *bushed*, as sure as you're alive. *Marcellus's Mag.*

bushel[1] (bush'el), *n.* [< ME. *bushel*, *bussel*, *buscel*, etc. (=Sc. *bushel*, *bussel*), < OF. *bussel*, *boissel*, F. *boisseau*, < Ml., *bussellus*, a bushel, < *bussula*, a little box, a dim. formed from **bussula* for *buxula*, prop. *pyxula*, a box, also (L.) a measure, a box: see *buxis*[1], *box*[2], and cf. *bussis*, *bosses*.] **1.** A dry measure, containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The imperial bushel legally established in Great Britain in 1826 has a capacity of 2,218.192 cubic inches, and holds 80 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° F. with the barometer at 30 inches. Previous to this the Winchester bushel had been the standard measure from Anglo-Saxon times; its capacity was 2,150.42 cubic inches. The measures of capacity of the United States are founded on the Winchester bushel, the imperial system having been created since the separation of the two countries. The name *Winchester bushel* is derived from the fact that a sealed standard bushel measure of England was preserved in the town-hall of Winchester. Numerous bushels were in use in England at the time of the adoption of the imperial system. Thus, by a statute of Anne, a bushel of coals is to contain a Winchester bushel and a quart of water, to be 19 inches in diameter, and to be heaped in the form of a cone 6 inches high. Various equivalent weights of different commodities had also been made bushels by law. Many of the American States have established bushels of various weights, which vary considerably in different States. Abbreviated to *bu.*, *bush.*

Of a London *bustchelle* he shalle bake
A bake loaf trenchour. *Tusser*, p. 203.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel.

The Grand Signior . . . ordinarily searcheth a vest of green, and the greatest Turbant in the Empire: I should not speake much out of compasse, should I say as large in compasse as a *bushell*. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 48.

3. An indefinitely large quantity. [Colloq.]

The warbles of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight of the number of the pieces. *Snyders*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

bushel[2] (bush'el), *v.* [Dim. of *bush*[2], *q. v.*] Same as *bush*[2], 2. [U. S.]

bushel[3] (bush'el), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *bushel*[2], *n.*] To mend, as a man's garment; repair men's garments.

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bushelage (bush'el-āj), *n.* [< *bushel*¹ + *-age.*] A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.
bushel-barrel (bush'el-bar'el), *n.* One of the halves of a barrel cut in two, containing about a bushel and a half: used for measuring oysters.
busheler, busheller (bush'el-ėr), *n.* [< *bushel*² + *-er*¹.] A tailor's assistant, whose business is to repair garments. [U. S.]
bushelman (bush'el-man), *n.*; pl. *bushelmen* (-men). Same as *busheler*.
bushelwoman (bush'el-wům'an), *n.*; pl. *bushelwomen* (-wim'en). [< *bushel*² + *woman.*] A woman who assists a tailor in repairing garments. [U. S.]
bushet (bush'et), *n.* [< *bush*¹ + dim. *-et.* Cf. *busket, bosket,* and *bouquet.*] A thicket; a copse; a little wood. [Rare.]

A *bushet* or wood on a hill, not far from the wayside. *Ray*, Remains, p. 251.

bush-fighting (bush'fī'ting), *n.* A mode of fighting in which the combatants scatter and fire from behind the shelter of bushes or trees.

I don't like this pitiful ambuscade work, this *bush-fighting*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, v. 3.

bush-goat (bush'gōt), *n.* Same as *bushbuck*.
bush-hammer (bush'ham'ėr), *n.* A masons' hammer. (a) A heavy hammer used for breaking and splitting stones. (b) A hammer consisting of cutters having rectangular steel plates, whose lower edges are sharpened, and which are placed side by side and clamped by the central part of the hammer. The cutting face is thus formed of parallel V-edges, whose number and fineness of cut are determined by the number of plates. It is used in dressing millstones. (c) A hammer of the same general construction as the preceding, used in finishing the surface of stonework. (d) A masons' finishing hammer, having a rectangular face studded with pyramidal steel points. It gives the finest surface of all stone-cutting tools.
bush-harrow (bush'har'ō), *n.* An implement consisting of a frame to which bushes or branches are fastened, used for harrowing grass-lands and covering grass- or clover-seeds.
bush-hook (bush'hůk), *n.* A long-handled bill-hook or brush-cutter.
bushiness (bush'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being bushy, thick, or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.
bushing (bush'ing), *n.* [< *bush*² + *-ing*¹.] 1. Same as *bush*², 1.—2. A hollow cylindrical mass of steel or iron screwed into the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading cannon. It forms the seat for the breech-block or screw.
Also called *bouching*.
Beveled bushing. See *beveled*.
bush-lark (bush'lärk), *n.* A lark of the genus *Mirafra*.
bush-lawyer (bush'lâ'yėr), *n.* The common name in New Zealand of a species of bramble or blackberry, *Rubus australis*.
bushman (bush'man), *n.*; pl. *bushmen* (-men). [< *bush*¹ + *man*; in second sense a translation of S. African D. *Bosjesman.*] 1. A woodsman; a settler in a new country, as in Australia.—2. [*cap.*] One of an aboriginal tribe near the Cape of Good Hope, similar but inferior to the Hottentots: so named by the Dutch of South Africa. Also called *Bosjesman*.
bushmaster (bush'mas'tėr), *n.* The *Lachesis mutus*, a large venomous serpent of tropical South America, of the family *Crotalidæ*. Also called *surucucu*.
bushment† (bush'ment), *n.* [< ME. *buschement, bussement*, short for *ambushment*, < OF. *embuschement*: see *ambush, ambushment.* In the sense of 'a thicket,' the word is made to depend directly on *bush*¹.] 1. An ambush or ambuscade; any concealed body of soldiers or men.

In the nether end of the hall, a *bushment* of the Duke's servants . . . began suddenly at men's backs to cry out, . . . "King Richard." *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 64.

Environing him with a *bushment* of soldiers. *Golding*, tr. of Justin, fol. 6.

2. A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

Woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

bush-metal (bush'met'al), *n.* Hard brass; gun-metal; a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, etc.
bush-quail (bush'kwāl), *n.* A bird of the family *Turnicidæ* and superfamily *Turnicomorphæ* or *Hemipodii*; a hemipod.
bush-ranger (bush'rān'jėr), *n.* One who ranges through or dwells in the bush or woods; a bush-whacker; specifically, in Australia, a criminal, generally an escaped convict, who takes to the bush or woods and leads a predatory life.

bush-shrike (bush'shrīk), *n.* A South American passerine bird, of the family *Formicariidæ* and subfamily *Thamnophilinæ*; an ant-thrush, especially of the genus *Thamnophilus*. The bush-shrikes live among thick trees, bushes, and underwood, where they perpetually prowl about after insects and young and sickly birds, and are great destroyers of eggs. Numerous species are found in the hotter latitudes of America.
bush-tailed (bush'tāld), *a.* Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a tuft, brush, or bush: applied to the *Ratitæ*, as ostriches, cassowaries, etc., as distinguished from ordinary fan-tailed birds. See cut under *cassowary*.
bush-tit (bush'tit), *n.* An American oscine passerine bird, of the genus *Psaltriparus* and family *Paridæ*. There are several species in the western United States and Mexico, as *P. minimus* and *P. melanotis*, notable for their diminutive stature and the great comparative size of their pensile bottle-shaped nests.

Bush-tit (*Psaltriparus melanotis*).

bushwhacker (bush'hwak'ėr), *n.* [< *bush*¹ + *whack*, beat, + *-er*¹.] 1. One accustomed to sojourn in the woods, or beat about among bushes.

They were gallant *bush-whackers* and hunters of raccoons by moonlight. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 252.

2. In the civil war in the United States, a member of the irregular troops on the Confederate side engaged in guerrilla warfare; a guerrilla: a term applied by the Federal forces. —3. A short heavy scythe for cutting bushes.

He [a sturdy countryman] is a graduate of the plough, and the stub-hoe, and the *bushwhacker*. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

bushwhacking (bush'hwak'ing), *n.* [See *bushwhacker.*] 1. The action of pushing one's way through bushes or thickets; the hauling of a boat along a stream bordered by bushes by pulling at the branches. [U. S.]—2. The practice of attacking from behind bushes, as a guerrilla; irregular warfare carried on by bushwhackers. [U. S.]—3. The cutting of bushes with a bushwhacker.
bushy (bush'i), *a.* [< *bush*¹ + *-y*¹. Cf. *busky, bosky.*] 1. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.

The kids with pleasure browse the *bushy* plain. *Dryden*.

2. Having many close twigs and branches; low and shrubby. *Spenser; Bacon.*—3. Resembling a bush; thick and spreading like a bush; as, a *bushy* beard.

A short square-built old fellow, with thick *bushy* hair. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

4. In *entom.*, covered all round with long, erect hairs, as the antennæ of many insects.
busihead†, *n.* [ME. *bisyhed* (= D. *bezigheid*); < *busy* + *-head.*] Busyness.
busily (biz'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *busily, bisili, bisiliche, besiliche, busiliche*, etc.; < *busy* + *-ly*².] In a busy manner. (a) With constant occupation; actively; earnestly: as, to be *busily* employed.

How *busily* she turns the leaves. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 1.

(b†) Carefully; with care.

Therfore thei don gret Worschipe thereto, and kepen it fulle *besily*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

(c) With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; importunately; officiously. *Dryden*.
business (biz'nes), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *businesse, busynes, bisynes, besines, -nesse*, trouble, pains, labor, diligence, busy-ness; < *busy* + *-ness*. The notion that this word has any connection with F. *besogne*, OF. *busoigne*, work, business, is entirely erroneous.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** The state of being busy or actively employed; diligence; pains.

By grete *besynesse* [tr. L. *diligentia*] of the writers of chronicles. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 5.

2†. Care; anxiety; solicitude; worry.

Littel rest in this lyf es,
Bot gret travayle and *bysynes*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 544.

Poverte is hateful good, and, as I gesse,
A ful gret bringer-out of *bisynesse*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 340.

3. A matter or affair that engages a person's attention or requires his care; an affair receiving or requiring attention; specifically, that which busies or occupies one's time, attention, and labor as his chief concern; that which one does for a livelihood; occupation; employment: as, his *business* was that of a merchant; to carry on the *business* of agriculture.

As for your *businesses*, whether they be publike or priuate, let them be done with a certaine honesty. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any man. Judges xviii. 7.

Having had brought within their sphere of operation more and more numerous *businesses*, the Acts restricting hours of employment and dictating the treatment of workers are now to be made applicable to shops. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 27.

Specifically—4. Mercantile pursuits collectively; employments requiring knowledge of accounts and financial methods; the occupation of conducting trade or monetary transactions of any kind.

It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of *business*. *Bp. Porteous*, Life of Abp. Secker.

5. That which is undertaken as a duty or of chief importance, or is set up as a principal purpose or aim.

The *business* of my life is now to pray for you. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

It is the *business* of the following pages to discover how his lofty hopes came to terminate in disappointment. *Godwin*, Hist. Commonwealth, iv. 2.

The *business* of the dramatist is to keep himself out of sight, and to let nothing appear but his characters. *Macaulay*, Milton.

6. Concern; right of action or interposition: as, what *business* has a man with the disputes of others?—7. Affair; point; matter.

Fitness to govern is a perplexed *business*. *Bacon*.

8. *Theat.*, such preconcerted movements and actions on the stage as going up, crossing over, taking a chair, poking a fire, toying with anything, etc., designed to fill up the action of the play or character, and heighten its effect.

The *business* of their dramatic characters will not stand the moral test. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

The "comic *business*" [of "Damon and Pithias," 1571] (these stage phrases are at times so expressive as surely to be permissible) is of the nature of the broadest and stupidest farce. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 115.

Genteel business (*theat.*), a rôle or rôles requiring good dressing.—**To do one's business.** (a†) To exercise great care; show great zeal. *Chaucer*.

Thei . . . *don here* [their] *besynes* to destroyen hire enemyes. *Mandeville*, Travels (ed. Halliwell), p. 231.

(b) To ease one's self at stool. [Vulgar.]—**To do the business for,** to settle; make an end of; kill, destroy, or ruin. [Colloq.]

If a pinch of snuff, or a stride or two across the room, will not *do the business for* me — I take a razor at once. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 13.

To make it one's business, to devote one's attention to a thing and see it done.—**To mean business,** to be in earnest in regard to anything that one proposes or urges. [Colloq.]—**To mind one's own business,** to attend to one's own affairs, without meddling with those of other people.—**To send about one's business,** to dismiss peremptorily. =**Syn.** *Trade, Profession*, etc. See *occupation*.

II. *a.* Relating to, connected with, or engaged in business, traffic, trade, etc.: as, *business* habits; *business* hours; *business* men.—**Business card,** a printed piece of cardboard, or an advertisement in a public print, giving a tradesman's name and address, with particulars as to the nature of his business.
businesslike (biz'nes-līk), *a.* Such as prevails or ought to prevail in the conduct of business; methodical and thorough.
Busiridæ (bū-sir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Busiris* + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Busiris*: generally combined with the *Aplysiidæ*.
Busiris (bū-si'ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Busiris*, < Gr. Βούσιρις, name of a town in Egypt, etc., prob. < βοῦς, an ox: see *Bos.*] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Busiridæ*: synonymous with *Notarchus*.
busk¹ (busk), *v.* [< ME. *busken*, prepare, prepare one's self, get ready, go, hasten (with and without the refl. pron.), < Icel. *būask*, get one's self ready, a refl. form, < *būa*, prepare (intr. live, dwell, = AS. *būan*: see *be*¹, *bower*¹, *bond*², *bound*⁴, etc.), + *sik* = Goth. *sik* = G. *sich* = L. *se*, etc., one's self. For the form, cf. *bask*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To get ready; prepare; equip; dress: as, to *busk* a fish-hook. [Old English and Scotch.]

Busk't him boldly to the dreadful fight. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 37.

2†. To use; employ.

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buask Had thy thy helme of thy hede, & hat here thy pay: *Buat* no more debate then I the bede theme, When thou wypped of my hede at a wap one. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2248.

II, *t intrans.* To get ready and go; hasten; hurry.

"Now, come *buask*," be off!
Robinson, Mid. Yorkshire Glosp. (*N. E. D.*)

Eyachopes and bachelors, and bancrettes nobille, That bowen to his banere, *buske* whene hym lykys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 69.

Many . . . *buaked* westward for to seke adventures.
Rob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 30.

buak[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *buak*[1].
As the beast passed by, he start out of a *buake*.
Udall, Roister Doister, I. 4.

buak[2] (buak), *v. i.* [Prob. < Sp. Pg. *buscar*, seek, search, hunt up and down: see *buscon*.] **1†.** To seek; hunt up and down; cast about; beat about.

My Lord Rochester was frighted, and was inclined to fall off from this, and to *buak* for some other way to raise the supply. *Roger North*, Life of Lord Guilford, II. 108.

Go *buak* about, and run thyself into the next great man's lobby. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to beat to windward along a coast; cruise off and on.

buak[4] (buak), *n.* [< F. *buse, buaque*, busk, orig. the whole bodice: used as equiv. to *buste* (a buak, the quilted belly of a doublet, prop. a bust), of which it is prob. a corruption: see *buat*[2].] **1.** A stiffened body-garment, as a doublet, corset, or bodice.

Her lung slit sleeves, *stiffe buaks*, puffe, verdingall,
Is all that makes her thus angelicall.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. vii.

2. A flexible strip of wood, steel, whalebone, or other stiffening material, placed in the front of stays to keep them in form.

buak[5] (buak), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (?).] An Indian *buak* of first fruits.

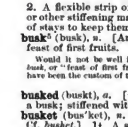
Would it not be well if we were to celebrate such a *buak*, or "feast of first fruits," as Bartram describes to have been the custom of the Muscogee Indians?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 74.

buaked (buakt), *a.* [< *buak*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a buak; stiffened with a buak.

buaket (bus'ket), *n.* [A var. of *buaket*, q. v. Cf. *buahet*.] **1†.** A small buah.—**2.** Same as *buaket*.—**3†.** A sprig; a bouquet.

Youthes take new flowers in every where,
To gather May-*buakets* and smelling breere.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

buskin (bus'kin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *buskyng*, prob. for **bruskin*, < M.D. *brooskin*, *broeskin* (> F. *brousequin*, *brodequin*, < *broeskin*), a buskin, dim. *broos*, a buskin, appar. orig. a purse; cf. MD. *boraskin*, a little purse, dim. of *borse*, a purse: see *burse*, *purse*.] **1.** A half-boot or high shoe strapped or laced to the ankle and the lower part of the leg.


Ancient Buskins.
From the statuette called Narcissus, in the Naples Museum.

The hunted red-deer's undressed hide
Their hairy *buskins* well supplied.
Scott, Marmion, v. 5.

2. A similar boot worn by the ancients; the cothurnus, particularly as worn by actors in tragedy. See *cothurnus*.

How I swear the Muse on stately stage,
And teache her tread aloft in *buskin* fine.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

Hence—**3.** Tragedy or the tragic drama, as opposed to comedy.

He was a critic upon operas, too,
And knew all niceties of the sock and *buskin*.
Byron, Beppo, st. 31.

4. A low laced shoe worn by women.—**5.** *pl. Eccl.*, stockings forming a part of the canonicals of a bishop, usually made of satin or embroidered silk.

buskined (bus'kind), *a.* [< *buskin* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing buskins.

The bouncing Amaryn,
Your *buskin'd* mistress. *Shak.*, M. N. D., II. 2.

2. Pertaining to tragedy; tragic.

In *buskin'd* measures move
Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain. *Gray*, The Bard.

buskle†, *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *bustle*[1], q. v.] To bustle about; move quickly.

It is like the smoldering fire of Mount Chymera, which boyling long tyme with great *buskling* in the bowels of the earth, dooth at length burst out with violent rage.
Orations of Aramne, 1565. (*Halliwell.*)

busk-point†, *n.* The aglet used for the lace of a buak.

The floor was strewed with *buak-points*, silk garters, and shoe-strings, scattered here and there for haste to make away from me. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

buskyt (bus'ki), *a.* [< *buak*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *buahy* and *bushy*.] Bushy; bushy: as, "yon *buskyt* hill." *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

busk[1] (bus), *v.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *busen* (= Sw. dial. *puasa*), kiss, > G. *bus* (used by Luther) = Sw. *puss*, a kiss. Cf. Sp. Pg. *buz*, a kiss of reverence, = Pr. *bus*, a kiss; cf. Sp. *buz*, Wall. *buze*, lip. These forms are prob. unconnected with MHG. *busse*, a kiss, late ME. *busse*, kiss: see *buse*[5]. Cf. Turk. *bus*, Peru. *büsa*, Hind. *bosa*, a kiss.] *trans.* To smack; kiss; salute with the lips.

And now these so they wite. *Skak.*, K. John, III. 4.

Kissing and *busaing* differ both in this.
We *buse* our wantons, but our wives we kiss. *Herrick.*

II. *intrans.* To kiss.

Come, *buse* and be friends, my lamb; whisk, lullaby,
What alls my babe, what alls my babe to cry?
Quarles, Emblems, II. 8.

busi[1] (bus), *n.* [< *busi*[1], *v.*] A smack; a kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering *busis*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4.

busi[2] (bus), *n.* [< ME. *busse* (cf. D. *buis* = MLG. *buse*, *butze* = OHG. *bûzo*, MHG. *büze*, G. *büse* = Icel. *bussa*, *buza*), < OF. *busse*, *buce* = Sp. *buzo* = Pr. *bus*, a kind of boat, < ML. *busa*, *bucia*, a kind of boat, also a box; one of the numerous forms of *buricla*, prop. acc. of *buris*, also (L.) *bura*, a box: see *busi*[1], *box*[2], *busi*[3], *bushel*, etc.] A small vessel of from 50 to 70 tons burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end, used in herring-fishing. The busa was common in the middle ages among the Venetians and other maritime communities. It was of considerable beam, like a galleon.

It was a sea most proper for whale-fishing; little *busses* might cast out nets for smelts and herrings.
Rip. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 82.

His Majesty's resolution to give £300 to every man that will set out a *busse*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 353.

busi[3], *n.* See *bus*.

busi[4] (bus), *n.* A Scotch form of *bushl*.

busi[5] (bus), *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *bushl*.] To dress; get ready.

busock (bus'ok), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps < **buse* for *buak*, q. v., + *-ock*.] **1.** A tuft of coarse grass.—**2.** A sheaf of grain.—**3.** A thick, fat person. [Prov. Eng.]

busocky (bus'ok-i), *a.* [< *busock* + *-y*[1].] Having busocks, tufts of coarse grass, or the like. [Prov. Eng.]

There's nothing *busocky* about it [a cricket-ground], no rushes, nor nothing of that.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 287.

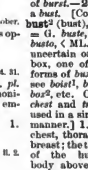
busu-palm (bös'sö-päm), *n.* A palm, the *Manicaria saccifera*, found in the swamps of the Amazon, whose stem is only from 10 to 20 feet high, but whose leaves are often 30 feet long and 4 or 5 feet broad. These are used by the Indians for thatch, for which they are admirably adapted. The fibrous spathes are used as bags, or when cut longitudinally and stretched out answer the purpose of a coarse but strong cloth. *Nat. Sci.*

busyne†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < OF. *bussine*, *buisine*, *buine*, a trumpet.] A trumpet.

bust[1] (bust), *v.* A dialectal or vulgar form of *burst*.

bust[1] (bust), *n.* **1.** A dialectal or vulgar form of *burst*.—**2.** Specifically, a spree: as, to go on a *bust*. [Colloq.]

bust[2] (bust), *n.* [Formerly also *busto* (< It.); = G. *buste*, < F. *buste*, < It. *busto* = Sp. Pg. *busto*, < ML. *bustus*, the trunk of the body, of uncertain origin; perhaps from ML. *busta*, a box, one of the forms of *buricla*: see *busi*[1], *busi*[2], *box*[2], etc. Cf. E. *chest* and *trunk*, used in a similar manner.] **1.** The chest, thorax, or breast; the trunk of the human body above the waist.


Bust of Homer, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

It pressed upon a hard but glowing *bust*
Which beat as if there was a warm heart under.
Byron, Don Juan, [xvi. 122.

bust[2] **2.** In *sculp.*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and breast. The term may be applied to the head and neck only, or to the head and neck with the shoulders and breast, or to the head with the whole chest, or to the head, neck, breast, and shoulders, with the arms truncated above the elbow.

bust[3] (bust), *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *buist*.] To put a tar-mark upon (sheep).

bust[3] (bust), *n.* [< *bust*[3], *v.*] A tar-mark on sheep.

bustard (bus'tärd), *n.* [Formerly *bistard*; < OF. (and F. dial.) *bistarde*, *bistarde*, *bustarde*, *boustarde*, *boutarde*, mod. F. *outarde* = Pr. *austarda* = It. *ottarda* = Sp. *avutarda* = Pg. *abetarda* and *betarda*, bustard, < L. *avis tarda* (Pliny), lit. a slow bird: see *Ares* and *tardy*. The first element appears also in *ostrich*: see *ostrich*.] **1.** A large grallatorial bird of the family *Otididæ*, or of the genus *Otis* in a wide sense. There are about 20 species, mostly of Africa, several of India, one of Australia, and three properly European. The best-known is the great bustard, *Otis tarda*, of Europe and Africa, noted as the largest European bird, the male often weighing 30 pounds, and having a length of about 4 feet and a stretch of wings of 6 or 7 feet. The little bustard is *Otis tetrax* of southern Europe.

Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*).

The houbara, *O. houbara*, is a north African and Arabian species, occurring also in southern Europe, and the allied Indian species, *O. macqueeni*, has sometimes been taken in Europe. *O. aurita* and *O. bengalensis* are also Asiatic. The Australian species is *O. australis*. The rest are African. Only the first-named two belong to the restricted genus *Otis*; the remainder are sometimes allocated to a genus *Eupodotis*, sometimes split into six to nine different genera. See also under *Eupodotis*.

2. A name in Canada of the common wild goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. *A. Newton.*—**Thick-kneed bustard**, a name of the thick-knee, *Œdicnemus crepitans*, a kind of plover.

busted[1] (bus'ted), *p. a.* [< *bust*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Broken; bankrupt; ruined: as, a *busted* bank; a *busted* miner. [Slang, U. S.]

busted[2] (bus'ted), *a.* [< *bust*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with busts. [Rare.]

Your bridges and your *busted* libraries. *Tennyson.*

buster (bus'tèr), *n.* [For *burster*, as *bust*[1] for *burst*. Cf. Sc. *bust*, ME. *buste*n, beat, of Scand. origin: Sw. *basta*, beat, thump; see *baste*[1].] **1.** Something of extraordinary size.—**2.** A roisterer.—**3.** A frolic; a spree.—**4.** A violent wind. [American slang in all senses.]

bustian, *n.* [Sc. also *bustiane*; cause obscure; cf. *fustian*.] A kind of cloth, said to be the same as fustian.

bustic (bus'tik), *n.* [Appar. of native origin.] A sapotaceous tree of tropical America, *Dipholis salicifolia*, with very heavy and hard wood, dark-brown in color, and susceptible of a high polish.

bustle[1] (bus'l), *v.* i.; pret. and pp. *bustled*, ppr. *bustling*. [Prob. < Icel. *bustla*, bustle, splash about in the water; *bustl*, a bustle, splashing about (cf. *bustla*, *v.*, turmoil, tarmoil); allied to Dan. *buse*, bonnce, pop, = Sw. *busa* (*på en*), rush (upon one), dial. *busa*, strike, thrust. Cf. *buskle*.] To display activity with a certain amount of noise or agitation; be active and stirring; move quickly and energetically: sometimes used reflexively.

Bustling themselves to dress up the galleys.
A. Mundaq, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 399.

And leave the world for me to *bustle* in.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 1.

At least a dozen of those winged vintagers *bustled* out from among the leaves. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 9.

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bustle

bustle[1] (bus'l), *n.* [< *bustle*, *v.*] Activity with noise and agitation; stir; hurry-scurry.

A strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world. *South.*

Seldom he varied feature, hue, or muscle,
And could be very busy without *bustle*.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 39.

They seem to require nothing more to enliven them than crowds and *bustle*, with a pipe and a cup of coffee.
R. W. Lane, Manners and Customs, II. 265.

bustle[2] (bus'l), *n.* [Origin unknown; supposed by some to stand for **bustle*, a dim. (and another application) of *bust*[4], q. v. Cf. *bustle*, var. of *bustle*[1].] A pad, cushion, curved framework of wire, or the like, worn by women on the back part of the body below the waist for the purpose of improving the figure, causing the folds of the skirt to hang gracefully, and preventing the skirt from interfering with the feet in walking.

Whether she was pretty, whether she wore much *bustle*.
Dickens.

bustler (bus'ler), *n.* One who bustles; an active, stirring person.

Forgive him, then, thou *bustler* in concerns
Of little worth. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 962.

bustling (bus'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bustle*[1], *v.*] Moving actively with noise or agitation; briskly active or stirring: as, "a busy, *bustling* time," *Crabbe*, The Newspaper.

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man.
Clarendon.

The table d'hôte was going on, and a gracious, *bustling*, talkative landlady welcomed me.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 248.

bustor (bus'tôr), *n.* [It., also Sp. and Pg., a bust: see *bust*.] A bust; a statue. [Rare.]

The *busto* moulders, and the deep cut marble,
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge.
Blair, The Grave.

bustuous, bustust, bustwyst. See *boistous*.

busy (biz'i), *a.* [< ME. *busy, bysy, besy, busi, busy*, etc., < AS. *bysig*, busy, occupied (> *bysgu*, occupation, labor, toil), affected, busy, = *bezig*, busy, active. Further affinities doubtful. The spelling with *u* is due to the frequent use of that letter in ME. with its F. sound, the same as the sound of AS. *y*, for which it was often substituted. The proper E. representative of AS. *y* is *i*, as in the phonetically parallel *dizzy*, < AS. *dysig*.] 1. Actively or attentively engaged; closely occupied physically or mentally; intent upon that which one is doing; not at leisure: opposed to *idle*.

My mistress sends you word
That she is *busy*, and she cannot come.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

I write of melancholy, by being busy to avoid melancholy.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 18.

As a boy he [Clive] had been too idle, as a man he soon became too busy, for literary pursuits.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. Active in that which does not concern one; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; impertinent.

They be carefull and diligent in their own matters, not curious and *busy* in other mens affaires.
Ascham, The Schoolemaster, p. 35.

On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

3. In constant or energetic action; rapidly moving or moved; diligently used: as, *busy* hands or thoughts.

With *busy* hammers closing rivets up.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

The music-stirring motion of its oars, and busy feet.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i.

4. Pertaining or due to energetic action; manifesting constant or rapid movement.

I heard a *busie* bustling.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

Tower'd cities please us then,
And the *busy* hum of men.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 118.

5. Requiring constant attention, as a task. [Rare.]

He hath first a *busy* work to bring his parishioners to a right faith.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Then Mathematics were my *busiy* book.
T. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 45.

6. Filled with active duties or employment.

To-morrow is a *busy* day. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

7†. Careful; anxious. *Chaucer.* — **Syn.** 1 and 2. *Active, busy, officious, etc.* (see *active*); diligent, assiduous, hard-working; meddling, intriguing.

busy (biz'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *busied*, ppr. *busying*. [< ME. *busien, besien, besen*, < AS. *bysigan, bysgian*, occupy, employ, trouble (= D. *bezigen*, use, employ), < *bysig*, busy: see *busy*, *a.*] To employ with constant attention; keep engaged; make or keep busy: as, to *busy* one's self with books.

Be it thy course, to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

All other Nations, from whom they could expect aide, were *busied* to the utmost in their own necessary concernments.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

busybody (biz'i-bod"i), *n.*; pl. *busybodies* (-iz). [< *busy* + *body*, person.] A meddling person; one who officiously or impertinently concerns himself with the affairs of others.

A *busybody* who had been properly punished for running into danger without any call of duty.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

busybodyism (biz'i-bod"i-izm), *n.* [< *busybody* + *-ism*.] The habit of busying one's self about other people's affairs.

The most common effect of this mock evangelical spirit, especially with young women, is self-imitation and busybodyism.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

busyness (biz'i-nes), *n.* [< *busy* + *-ness*. Cf. *business*, the same word with altered pron. and meaning.] The state of being busy or actively employed. *Bailey*, 1730. [Low rare.]

Grant, . . . is entirely ignorant of the arts by which popularity is preserved and a show of *busyness* kept up by them.
Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord, Works, iii. 224.

busyty†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < *busy* + *-ty*.] Busyness.

but[1] (but), *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *butt, bote*; < ME. *but, bute, bot, boten, boten*, with a short vowel; parallel with the equiv. early mod. E. *bout* (esp. as a prep., without; cf. *about*, the same word with a prefix: see *bout*[2], and *bout*[3] = *about*), < ME. *bout, boute, bouten, earlier bute, biten*, retaining the orig. long vowel, < AS. *bútan, búton*, pret. *be-útan*, (North.) *be-ûtan*, = OS. *bûtan, bûtun* = OFries. *bûten, bûta, bête* = *mLG. bûten, but*, LG. *büten* = D. *buiten* = OHG. *bi(z)an*), without, outside, < *be*, by, with, + *útan*, out, orig. from without, < *út*, out: see *be-*[1] and *out*. Cf. the correlative *bin*[2] = Sc. *ben*, within (< *be-*[2] + *in*[1]), and *about, above*, which also contain the element *be-*[2]. In *adv.* it is nearly without; out.

Hit was swithe moychel seome (a very great shame)
That schulde a queme boon
Mid ine bodiliche heale
Heora sunen beon *buiten* (var. *boute*). *Layamon*, I. 159.

2. In or to the outer room of a cottage having a but and a ben; as, he was *but* a few minutes ago: he gaed *but* just now. [Scotch.]—**3.** Only; merely; just. See III.

II. *prep.* **1†.** Outside of; without.—**2†.** To the outside of.—**3.** Without the exterior apartment of: as, gae *but* the house. [Scotch.]—**4.** Without; not having; apart from.

Summe [tr. wæren] al *bute* fet [without feet].
Old Eng. Homilies (Morris), 1st ser., p. 43.

Of haasoun fair, *but* feir [without equal].
Dunbar.

Touch not a cat *but* a glove. *Scotch proverb.*

5. Except; besides; more than. [In this use generally preceded by a clause containing a negation, and not easily separable from the conjunctional use, under which most of the examples fall. The conjunction, on the other hand, in some elliptical constructions assumes a prepositional phase, and in other constructions an adverbial phase. See below.]

III. *conj.* **1.** Except; unless: after a clause containing a negation, or a question, and introducing the following clause, in which (the verb being usually omitted because implied in the preceding clause) *but* before the noun (subject or object of the omitted verb) comes to be regarded as a preposition governing the noun.

Nis (*ne is*, is not] *buten* an god [noun].
Legend of St. Katherine, p. 367.

Ther nis *but* a godd [noun].
Legend of St. Katherine, p. 392.

Nis non other *bute* he [nom.].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 2d ser., p. 109.

Nefede [had not] he *boten* ane anne [acc.].
Layamon, I. 5.

Away went Gilpin — who *but* he? *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

The clause introduced by *but* (the apparent object of the quasi-preposition) may be a single word, an infinitive or prepositional phrase, or a clause with *that*.

For albeit that pain was ordeined of God for the punishment of sinne (for which they that never can nor *but* sinne, can never be *but* ever punished in hell), yet in this world . . . the punishment by tribulation . . . serueth ordinarily for a meane of amendement.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Nor lawes of man (according to the straight rule of right) are just, *but* as in regard to the evills which they prevent.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I cannot choose *but* weep to see his hair.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

The wedding guest he beat his breast,
Yet he cannot choose *but* hear.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

No war ought ever to be undertaken *but* under circumstances which render all interchange of courtesy between the combatants impossible.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

That *but* for this our souls were free,
And *but* for that our lives were blest.
O. W. Holmes, What we all Think.

By ellipsis of the subject of the clause introduced by *but* in this construction, *but* becomes equivalent to *that . . . not* or *who . . . not*.

There is none soe bad, Eudoxus, *but* shall finde some to favoure his ideagons.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

No voice exempt, no voice *but* well could join
Melodious part. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 370.

Hardly a cavalier in the land *but* would have thought it a reproach to remain behind.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

What will *but* felt the fleshly screen?
Brownings, A Last Ride Together.

In this construction the negation being implied in *but*, cannot be omitted, especially in connection with the verb *be*, in the principal clause, the construction "There is *not but* one God," as in the first example, becoming "There is *but* one God," leaving *but* as a quasi-adverb, 'only, merely, simply.' This use is also extended to constructions not originally negative.

If God would give the goodes only to good men, than would folke take occasion to serue him *but* for them.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 35.

If they kill us, we shall *but* die. 2 Kl. vi. 4.

I am, my lord, *but* as my betters are,
That lead me hither. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5.

Do *but* go kiss him.
Or touch him *but*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

But forn'd, and fight! *but* bred, and then rebel!
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 6.

For alms are *but* the vehicle of prayer.
Sprague, Hist. Address, Miscellany, I. 1406.

How happy I should be if I could tease her into loving me, though *but* a little!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Once, and *but* once, this [Bacon's] course of prosperity was for a moment interrupted. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Against his shame steel blushes, and *but* there
Stood the Sultiote *but* to die. *Whittier*, The Hero.

To the last two constructions, respectively, belong the idioms "I cannot *but* think," etc., and "I can *but* hope that," etc. The former has suffered ellipsis of the principal verb in the first clause: "I cannot do aught else *but* think," or "anything else than hope," or "otherwise than hope," etc., implying constraint, in that there is an alternative which one is bound to think or reluctant to accept, but being equivalent to *otherwise than*. The latter, "I can hope [*but*]," etc., has suffered similar ellipsis, but is negative, and, though historically the same as the former, is idiomatically different: I can only hope [that], etc., implying restraint, in that there is no alternative or opportunity of action, *but* being equivalent to *only*, *not otherwise than*, or no more than.

I cannot *but* remember such things were,
That were most precious to me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Applaund your scorn of injuries.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

They cannot *but* testify of Truth.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

I cannot *but* sympathize with every one I meet that is in affliction.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

He could *but* write in proportion as he read, and empty his commonplace book only so he filled it.
Scott, Abbot, ii.

Yet he could *not but* acknowledge to himself that there was something calculated to impress awe, . . . in the sudden appearances and vanishings . . . of the mason.
De Quincey.

In an interrogative sentence implying a negative answer, one *but* is equivalent to *not but* in a declarative sentence.

Why, who can *but* believe him? he does swear
So earnestly, that if it were not true,
The gods would not endure him. *Ben Jonson*, Fox, Prologue.

After *doubt*, or *doubt not*, and other expressions involving a negative, *but* may be used as after other negatives, *but* that being often used pleonastically for *that*.

I doubt *not but* I shall find them tractable enough.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.

My lord, I neither can nor will *deny*
But that I know them. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

I *doubt not but* there may be many wise Men in all Places and Degrees, but am sure the effects of Wisdom are so little seen among us. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

I do *not doubt but* England is at present as polite a nation as any in the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

There is *no question but* the King of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Hence the use of *but* with *if* or *but*, forming a unitary phrase *but if*, 'unless, if not,' *but that*, 'except that, unless.' These phrases having of course lost their analytical meaning, with *but* in its adversative use).

Gramer for gurles I gon forste to write.
And beot hem with a baleys *but* thei wolde lerne.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 132.

But if I have my wille,
For derne love of thee, leman, I spille.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 91.

Lese the fruetreste of the gilde for euere more, *but if* he haue grace. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

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but And also be we very sure, that as he [God] beginneth to worke with us, so *(but if* our wills flit from him) he will not faile to tarie with us.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 17.
The phrase *but that*, often abbreviated to *but*, thus takes an extended meaning. (4) If not; unless.
But ich be holly at thyn heste, let houge me slyn!
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 140.
(5) Except that, otherwise than that, that . . . not. (1) After negative clauses.
Sildome *but* some good commeth ere the end.
Spenser, Mother Bub. Tale, l. 172.
I see not then *but* we should enjoy the same license.
B. Jonson.
And know there shall be nothing in my power
You may deserve, *but* you shall have your wishes.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.
Nor fate
Shall alter it, since now the die is cast,
But that this hour to Pompey is his last.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.
Believe not *but* I joy to see thee safe.
I was not so young when my father died *but that* I perfectly remember him. *Byron.*
The negative clause is often represented by the single word *not*.
Not but they thought me worth a ransom.
S. Butler, Hudibras.
An explctive *what* sometimes, but incorrectly, follows.
Not but what I hold it our duty never to foster into a passion what we must rather submit to as an awful necessity.
(7) After interrogative clauses implying a negative answer.
But is it suffered amongest them? It is wonderfull *but that* the governours doe redresse such shamefull abuses.
Spenser, State of Ireland.
Who knows *but* we may make an agreeable and permanent acquaintance with this interesting family? *T. Hook.*
(3) After imperative or exclamatory clauses.
Heaven defend *but* still I should stand so.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.
(c) Excepting or excluding the fact that; save that; were it not that; unless.
And, *but* infinitely
(Which waits upon worn times) hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters 'twixt your throne and his
Measur'd to look upon you. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.
Here we live in an old crumbling mansion that looks for all the world like an inn, *but* it never saw company. *Goldsmith.*
Last year, my love, it was my hap
Behind a grenadier to be,
And, *but* he wore a hairy cap,
No fairer man methought than he.
Thackeray, Chronicle of the Drum.

2. However; yet; still; nevertheless; notwithstanding: introducing a statement in restriction or modification of the preceding statement.
When pride cometh, then cometh shame: *but* with the lowly is wisdom.
Now ablideth faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity. 1 Cor. xiii. 13.
The Moorish inhabitants looked jealously at this small *but* proud array of Spanish chivalry.
Irving, Granada, p. 11.

3. On the contrary; on the other hand: the regular adversative conjunction, introducing a clause in contrast with the preceding.
Coke's opposition to the Court, we fear, was the effect not of good principles, *but* of a bad temper.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.
The statement with which the clause with *but* is thus contrasted may be unexpressed, being implied in the context or supplied by the circumstances.
Of much less value is my company
Than your good words. *But* who comes here?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.
Have you got nothing for me?—Yes, *but* I have.
Sheridan.
Sometimes, instead of the statement with which the clause with *but* is contrasted, an exclamation of surprise, admiration, or other strong feeling precedes, the clause with *but* then expressing the ground of the feeling.
O, *but* this most delicious world, how sweet
Her pleasures relish! *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 13.
Good heavens, *but* she is handsome! *Adam Smith.*

4. Than: after comparatives. (This construction, once in good use, and still common, is now regarded as incorrect.)
It can be no otherwise *but* so.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.
O fairest flower, no sooner blown *but* blasted.
Milton, Ode on D. F. I.
I no sooner saw my face in it *but* I was startled by my shortness in it. *Addison.*
This point was no sooner gained, *but* new disputes began. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, iii.

5†. When. [This use arises out of the comparative construction, "not far, *but* . . . ," being equivalent to "not much further than . . . " *See 4.*]
Now I beheld in my dream, that they had not journeyed far, *but* the river and the way for a time parted.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 172.

**[By further ellipsis and idiomatic deflection *but* has in modern English developed a great variety of special and isolated uses derived from the preceding.]=Syn. *However, Still, Nevertheless, etc. See however.*

but† (but), *n.* [Sc., < *but*1, *adv., prep.*, and *conj.*, outside, without. Cf. the correlative *ben*1, *n.*] The outer room of a house consisting of only two rooms; the kitchen: the other room being the *ben*.—**To live but and ben with.** See *ben*1.

but2, **butt**2 (but), *n.* [< ME. *but, butte, botte*, a flounder (glossed also by *turbo*, *turbot*, and *pecten*), = D. *bot*, a flounder, plaice, = MLG. *but*, LG. *butt, butte* (> G. *butt, butte*), a flounder, = Sw. *butta*, a turbot. Hence in comp. *halibut*, q. v.] A flounder or plaice. [North. Eng.]
He tok . . .
The *butte*, the schulle, the thornebak.
Havelok, l. 750.
Botte, that is a flounder of the fresshe water.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 231.

but3, *v.* See *butt*1.

but4, *n.* and *v.* See *butt*2.

but5 (but), *v.* Short for *abut*. See *butt*2.

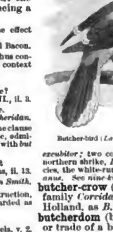
but6 (but), *n.* See *butt*6.

butch (bůch), *v. t.* [Assumed from *butcher*, like *peddle* from *peddler*.] To butcher; cut, as flesh. [Rare.]
Take thy large offal and white liver hence,
Or in a twinkling of this true-blue steel
I shall be *butching* thee from nape to rump.
Sir W. Scott, Fr. van Art., II., iii. 1.

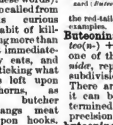
butcher (bůch'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *bocher*, < OF. *bochier, boucher, boucher*, F. *boucher* (= Pr. *bochier*; ML. *bucuarius*), orig. a killer of he-goats, or seller of their flesh, < OF. *bouc*, F. *bouc* = Pr. *boc* (ML. *bucus*), a he-goat: see *buck*1. Cf. It. *beccajo, beccaro*, a butcher, < *becco*, a goat.] **1.** One who kills animals for food or market; one whose occupation is the killing of animals for food.—**2.** An executioner.—**3.** One who kills in a cruel or bloody manner; one guilty of indiscriminate slaughter.
Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind.
Locke.

4. Figuratively, an unskilful workman or performer; a bungler; a botch. [Colloq.]—**Butcher's broom.** See *broom*.—**Butcher's Cleaver.** See *Charles's Wain*, under *wain*.
butcher (bůch'ėr), *v. t.* [*butcher, n.*] **1.** To kill or slaughter for food or for market.—**2.** To murder, especially in an unusually bloody or barbarous manner.
A man beset by assassins is not bound to let himself be tortured and *butchered* without using his weapons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

3. Figuratively, to treat bunglingly; make a botch of; spoil by bad work: as, to *butcher* a job; the play was *butchered* by the actors. [Colloq.]
butcher-bird (bůch'ėr-bėrd), *n.* A shrike; an oscine passerine bird of the family *Laniidæ*, and especially of the genus *Lanius* (see these words); so called from its curious habit of killing more than it immediately eats, and sticking what is left upon thorns, as a butcher hangs meat upon hooks. The common butcher-bird of Europe is *L. excubitor*; two common American species are the great northern shrike, *L. borealis*, and a smaller southern species, the white-rumped shrike or loggerhead, *L. ludovicianus*. See *nine-killer* and *shrike*.


Butcher-bird (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

butcher-crow (bůch'ėr-krō), *n.* A bird of the family *Corvidæ*, genus *Barita*, inhabiting New Holland, as *B. destructor*.
butcherdom (bůch'ėr-dom), *n.* The condition or trade of a butcher. [Rare.]
butcheret (bůch'ėr-et), *n.* [*butcher, c.*, + *-ert*.] One who butchers; a butcher. [Rare.]
butcherliness (bůch'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The quality of being butcherly. *Johnson.*
butcherly (bůch'ėr-li), *a.* [*butcher* + *-ly*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a butcher; done in the manner of a butcher.
Lord Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the executioner giving him three *butcherly* strokes.
Evelyn, Diary, July 21, 1683.
butcher-meat (bůch'ėr-mēt), *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered by the butcher for food, such as that of oxen, sheep, pigs, etc., as distinguished from game or other animal or vegetable food; butchers' meat.
butcherous (bůch'ėr-us), *a.* [< *butcher* + *-ous*.] Murderous; cruel.
That those thy *butcherous* hands
Should offer violence to thy flesh and blood.
Chapman (?), Alphonsus, v. 2.
butcher-rowe (bůch'ėr-rō), *n.* A row of shambles; a meat-market.
How large a shambles and *butcher-row* would such make! *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 97.
butcher's-broom (bůch'ėrz-brōm), *n.* See *butcher's-broom* under *broom*1.
butcher's-prickwood (bůch'ėrz-prik'wůd), *n.* The berry-alder of Europe, *Rhamnus Frangula*: so called from its use for skewers.
butchery (bůch'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *butcheries* (-iz). [< ME. *bocherie*, a butcher's shop, < OF. *bocherie* (Roquefort), *boucherie* (ML. "*bucuaria, bucceria*), F. *boucherie*, shambles, a butcher's shop, < *boucher*, a butcher: see *butcher*.] **1.** Slaughter; the act or business of slaughtering cattle. Hence—**2.** The killing of a human being, especially in a barbarous manner; also, the killing of a large number, as in battle; great slaughter.
Whom goods, and blood, and *butchery* delight. *Dryden.*
3†. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles or slaughter-house; hence, a place where blood is shed.
This house is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 3.
=Syn. *Carnage*, etc. See *massacre*.
butching (bůch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *butch*, *v.*] Butchering; the butcher's trade. [Rare.]
Sax thousand years are nearhand sped
Sin' I was to the *butching* led.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.
Butea (bū'tē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after John, Earl of *Bute* (1713–92).] A genus of leguminous plants, natives of the East Indies, containing three or four species, small trees or climbing shrubs, yielding a kind of kino known as *butea gum* or *Bengal kino*. The principal species is *B. frondosa*, the palas- or dhak-tree, common throughout India and conspicuous for its abundant bright orange-red flowers. The seeds yield an oil; the flowers are used in dyeing; cordage is made from the fiber of the bark; and a lac is produced on the branches by the puncture of a coccus.
but-end, *n.* See *butt-end*.
Buteo (bū'tē-ō), *n.* [L., a buzzard: see *buzzard*.] A genus of ignoble hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, sometimes forming a subfamily *Buteoninæ*; the buzzards or buzzard-hawks (which see). The genus is an extensive one, in its usual acceptation containing about 40 species, of nearly all parts of the world. They are large, heavy hawks, with no tooth on the bill, wings and tail of moderate size, and rather short feet with partly naked, generally feathered tarsi. The common buzzard of Europe, *B. vulgaris*, and the red-tailed buzzard of America, *B. borealis*, are typical examples.


Head of Red-tailed Buzzard (*Buteo borealis*).

Buteoninæ (bū'tē-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buteo*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] A group of buzzard-hawks; one of the conventional subfamilies of *Falconidæ*, regarded by the genus *Buteo* and its subdivisions, and by the genus *Archibuteo*. There are no technical characters by which it can be determined with precision.
buteonine (bū'tē-ō-nīn), *a.* [< *Buteo*(*n*-) + *-ine*.] Buzzardlike; resembling a buzzard; belonging to the group of hawks of which the genus *Buteo* is typical.

Buteo sanctionis, natural size.

but-gap (but'-gap), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *but*6 or *but*2, a bound, limit, + *gap*.] A fence of turf.
Buthus (bū'thus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of scorpions, of the family *Au-*

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droctonidæ. B. carolinus (Beauvois) is common in the southern United States. Its sting is poisonous, but seldom fatal.

butler (but'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *botelar*, < ME. *boteler, botiler, butelier*, etc., < AF. *butuiller, OF. bouteiller, bouteillier, boutillier* (ML. *buticularius*), < AF. *butuille, OF. bouteille*, < ML. *butticula*, a bottle: see *bottle*.] 1. A man-servant in a household whose principal duty is to take charge of the liquors, plate, etc.; the head man-servant of a household.

And he restored the chief *butler* unto his butlership again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand. Gen. xl. 21.

2. The title of an official of high rank nominally connected with the importation and supply of wine for the royal table, but having different duties in different countries and at various times.

butleress (but'lėr-ės), *n.* [< *butler* + *-ess*.] A female butler. *Chaucer.*

butlership (but'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *butler* + *-ship*.] The office of a butler. Gen. xl. 21.

butlery (but'lėr-i), *n.* [See *buttery*.] Same as *buttery*[2], 2. [Rare.]

There was a *butlery* connected with the college, at which cider, beer, sugar, pipes, and tobacco were sold to the students. *Gent.'s Magazine of Fashion*, 1867, p. 160.

butment (but'ment), *n.* An abbreviated form of *abutment*.

butment-cheek (but'ment-chēk), *n.* The part of the material about a mortise against which the shoulder of a tenon bears.

Butorides (bū-tor'i-dēz), *n.* [NL., A genus of small herons, of the family *Ardeidæ*, of which the green is the principal color; the little green herons. *B. virescens*, the common shitepoke or fly-up-the-creek of the United States, is one species, and there are several others.

but-shaft, *n.* See *butt-shaft*.

butt[1] (but), *v.* [Also sometimes (like all the other words spelled *butt*) written *but*, early mod. E. *butte*, < ME. *butten*, push, thrust, < AF. *buter*, OF. *boter*, *bater*, push, butt, strike, mod. F. *bouter*, push, *buter*, intr. hit the mark, aim, < prop. buttress, = Pr. *botar*, *bontar*, *butar* = Sp. Pg. *botar* = It. *bottare*, lance, *buttare*, push, thrust, throw, fling; < Gothic < MHG. *bōzen*, strike, beat, = AS. *bēatan*, etc., beat: see *beat*[1]. To the same ult. source are referred *boast*, *botch*[1], etc.; also *abut*, of which *butt*[1] in some senses (1, 2, 3) is in part an abbr. form. Hence indirectly *butt*[2], *buttress*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To strike by thrusting, as with the end of a beam or heavy stick, or with the horns, tusks, or head, as an ox, a boar, or a ram; strike with the head.

The here in the bataille the bygger hym sesayde,
And *bottes* hyme boldlye with bataille tusked.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 791.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell:—the beast
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To thrust or push; anything by thrusting the head against it, as an ox or a ram; have a habit of striking in this manner.

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fight before.
Ray, Works of Creation.

When they [shepherds] called, the creatures came, expecting salt and bread. It was pretty to see them lifting near their masters, playing and *butting* at them with their horns, or bleating for the sweet cake.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 310.

2. To join at the end or outward extremity; abut; be contiguous.

The point of that side *buttith* most upon Germany.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

There are many ways that down upon this; and they are crooked and wide. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 101.

3. Specifically, in *ship-building*, to abut end to end; fit together end to end, as two planks.

Also spelled *but*.

butt[1] (but), *n.* [< ME. *butt*; < *butt*[1], v. The second sense is due in part to F. *botte*, a pass or thrust in fencing, < It. *botta* = Sp. Pg. *bote*, a thrust, blow; from the same source as *butt*[1], v.] **1.** A push or thrust given by the head of an animal: as, the *butt* of a ram.—2. A thrust in fencing.

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John shows the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

Pull butt, with the head: said of an object so as to strike it most effectively.

Frotte butt in the front the fromonde [forehead] he hittes,
That the burnyschi blode to the brayne rynnes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1112.

The corporal ran *full butt* at the lieutenant.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. vi.

butt[2] (but), *n.* [Also written *but*, early mod. E. *butte*, < ME. *but*, *butte*, a goal (*meta*), a mark to shoot at, *but*, *butt*, *butte*, a butt of land (ML. *butta terræ*, q. v.), OF. *but*, m., a mark, "*butte*, f., a but or mark to shoot at," in another form "*bot*, as *but* [a mark], Norm.; also, a luncheon, or ill-favoured lying piece" (Cotgrave), the same as OF. *bot*, end, extremity, mod. F. *bout*, end, extremity, part, piece, distinguished from mod. F. *but*, m., aim, goal, mark, *butte*, f., a mark, target, mound (see *butte*[2]), or referred, hence also a rising ground, knoll, hill, butte (> E. *butte*, q. v.); all orig. < OF. *buter*, *boter*, AF. *buter*, push, butt, strike, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, hit the mark, aim: see *butt*[1]. For the sense of which *butt*[2] is thus indirectly a derivative: see *butt*[1]. The forms and senses mix with some of appar. diff. origin: see *butt*[3], a stump, block, leel. *bútr*, a log, LG. *butt*, a stumpy child; G. *butt* = D. *bot* = Dan. *but*, short and thick. stubby (> F. *bot* in *pied bot*, club-foot, = Sp. *bote*, a pole, boat-hook, and the cask); referred, doubtfully, ult. to the root of E. *beat*[1], q. v. prob. in part confused with LG. *butt*, etc., a tub, etc., = E. *butt*[3], q. v.] **1.** The end or extremity of a thing. Particularly—(*a*) The thicker, larger, or blunt end of a piece of timber, a musket, a fishing-rod, a whip-handle, etc. Also called *butt-end*. (*b*) The thick or fleshy part of a plant, etc. (*c*) The buttocks; the posteriors. Wyliet. (*d*) A buttock of beef. [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *ship-building*, round and thick or piece of timber which exactly meets another endwise in a ship's side or bottom; also, the juncture of two such pieces. Also called *butt-end*.

In the square end of a connecting-rod or other link, to which the bush-bearing is attached. *a*, in *c*; *b*, in *carp.*, a dovetail-housing of two plates of metal, or leaves, which interlock so as to form a movable joint, and are secured by a pin or pintle. They are screwed to the butting parts of the door and casing, instead of to their adjoining sides as are the ordinary hinges. See *butt-joint* and *knee-joint butt*, below. Also called *butt-hinge*.

Fast-joint Butt.

3. In *agric.* (*a*) A ridge in a plowed field, especially when not of the usual length. Hence—(*b*) A gore or gare. (*c*) pl. A small detached or disjoined parcel of land left over in surveying.—4. In the leather trade, a hide tanned with the belly and shoulders cut off; a butt-leather with

The heaviest hides . . . have received the name of *butts* or backs. *Ure*, Dict., III. 68.

7†. A inssock.—8. The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose; the metallic ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine, or the like. See *field*. *Knight*. Hence

—9. In *target-shooting*: (*a*) In archery, a mark to shoot at. (*b*) In rifle-practice, a wooden target composed of several thicknesses of boards, with sand between them, so that the depth to which bullets penetrate can be ascertained. (*c*) In gunnery, a solid embankment of earth or masonry into which projectiles are fired in testing guns, or in making ballistic experiments. (*d*) pl. The range or place where archery, rifle, or gunnery practice is carried on, in distinction from *field*. See *target*. Hence

—10. A person or thing that serves as a mark for shafts of wit or ridicule, or as an object of sarcastic or contemptuous remarks.

I played a sentence or two with which I thought very smart, when my ill genius . . . suggested to him such a reply as made me the common *butt*. *Budgell*.

That false prudence which dotes on health and wealth is the *butt* and merriment of heroism.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 229.

11. A goal; a bound; a limit.

Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
And very sea-mark of my utmost sail.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

12. In *coal-mining*, the surface of the coal which is at right angles to the face. [Eng.]—**13.** A shoemakers' knife. [North. Eng.]

Also spelled *but*.

Bead and butt. See *bead*, 9.—**Butt and butt,** with the butt-ends together, but not overlapping, as two planks.—**Butts and bounds,** the abuttals and boundaries of land.—**Butt's length,** the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the butt or mark: as, not two *butts' lengths* from the town.

[They] rode as close upon after a-nother that when thei were renged that con myght have caste a glove vpon iherre betuen thai sholde not have had to grounde, or thei hadde ride a *butte lengthe*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

Fast-joint butt, a hinge in which the pintle that holds together the two leaves is removable, and the leaves are so interlocked that they cannot be separated without first removing the pintle.—**Hook and butt.** See *hook*.—**Loose-joint butt,** a hinge in which the jointed portion is halved, each half forming a part of one of the leaves. The pin is immovably fixed to one leaf, and enters a hole in the other leaf, thus enabling the leaves to be separated easily.—**Rising butt,** a hinge in which the leaf attached to the door rises slightly as the door is opened. This action is effected by making the surfaces upon which the leaf moves inclined instead of horizontal. The object is to give the door a tendency to close automatically.—**Screw-joint butt,** the same as *scuttle-butt*.—**To give the butt to,** in angling with a light fly-rod, to turn the butt of the rod toward the hooked fish, thus lessening the strain upon the line and keeping a steady tension on the line.—**To start or spring a butt** (used, in hunting, of the end of a plank by the weakness or laboring of the ship).

butt[2] (but), *v.* [< *butt*[2], n.] I. *trans.* **1†.** To lay down bounds or limits for.

That the dean, etc., do cause all and singular houses, dwellings of the church, to be bounded and *butted*.
Ayliffe, Parergon, p. 485.

2. To cut off the ends of, as boards, in order to make square ends or to remove faulty portions. *E. H. Knight.*

II. *intrans.* To abut. See *butt*[1], v., II., 2, 3.

Also spelled *but*.

butt[3] (but), *n.* [Also written *but*, early mod. E. *butt*, *butte*, < ME. *butte*, *bytte*, *botte*, *but*, earlier *butte*, a leathern bottle, a wine-sack (as in Mod. Icel. *bytta*, a leathern fire-bucket), < AS. *bytt*, *byt*, a leathern bottle, = MD. *butte*, D. *but*, a wooden bucket, = MLG. *butte*, *bodde*, *bude*, *bute*, MHG. *butte*, G. *butte*, *bütte*, a tub, coop, = Icel. *bytta*, a small tub, a bucket, pail, = Norw. *bytta*, a tub, bucket, pail, a brewing-vat (cf. *butt*, a keg, a butter-tub, = Sw. *butt*, a tub, pail, = Dan. *bytte*, a coop; mixed with (2) ME. **butte* (not found in this sense), < OF. *boute*, mod. F. *botte* as Pr. Sp. *bota* = It. *botta*, a cask, tun, butt, et (3) AS. *bydse* = MLG. *bodene*, *boden*, *bode*, *bodde*, *budde*, *bude*, *bodeme* (by confusion with *bodeme* = E. *bottom*) = Olcel. *buttinn*, MHG. *butin*, *butin*, *botten*, *boten*, *büten*, *büte*, a bucket, a bottle, mixed with the above) = ODan. *bodde*, a butt, tun, tub, vat; cf. It. *botazza*, a little butt; (4) AS. *buterse*, *buterie*, *butse*, early Mod. E. *butry*, *butrie*, = OS. *buterie* = OHG. *butirih*, *puterih*, MHG. *butirie*, *butrich*, *butrie*, southern bottle, a flask, G. dial. *butterich*, *buttrich*, a small tub or barrel, a keg (ML. *butterium*, a firkin), *butticula*, a little bottle), from the same ult. source: < ML. *butta*, *buttis*, also *butus*, *buta*, a butt, a cask, MGr. *βυτις*, *βυτις*, a butt (NGr. *βότα*, a tub, a churn, *βοτσι*, a tub, a barrel), appar. shortened from the older form *πυτις*, which directly the third set of forms mentioned), ML. *butina*, a flask, < Gr. *πυτινη*, later *πυτιδιον*, a flask or bottle, dim. of *πυτις*, a cask (cf. NGr. *βυτινα*, a pan for salting meat). As in other vessel-names, the precise application varies in the different languages. In the sense of a pasty-pan, a fine, thick crust (and in modern; cf. *pipe* in similar senses.) **1†.** A leathern bottle or flask; a bucket: in this sense only in Middle English, usually spelled *but* or *butte*.

That the Bittern he redy w' his tunes and his *botte* to bryngе water . . . when ony parelle of fyure ya w'yn the cite.
Torkington, Diarie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

2. A large cask, especially one to contain wine.—**3.** A measure of wine equal to 126 United States (that is, old wine) gallons; a pipe. It is no longer a legal measure in Great Britain. The common statement that an imperial butt is 126 imperial gallons is incorrect: the butt is 110 imperial gallons. The measure was originally one of thirty-two hogsheads, but the word was used to translate Spanish *bota*, which equaled 128 Spanish wine gallons, and Portuguese *pipa*, after the Spanish *pipa*, which contained only 114 United States gallons. His present value was long established in the United States. It is now confounded with the *pipa*. The *pipa* of Porto is reputed to contain 110 gallons; of Canary, 120; of Port, 138; of Madeira, 115. The butt of Hamburg, imperial Spain, vary but little, from the values above given. In some countries the butt and pipe are one measure: thus, 120 gallons (Oporto, Lisbon for oil), and another of 110 gallons (Lisbon, Madeira, Porto Rico, Bahia). Also, Lisbon, a Portuguese pipe of 132 gallons (Lisbon for oil, Bahia). In Italy the name *botte* is applied to a cask holding 500 United States gallons or more; but in many places confounded with the *pipa*, which held only 160 to 176 gallons. The French word *botte* was never used as the name of a wine-measure; neither was the German *botte* or *bothe*. In Denmark and Norway the value of the butted names gallons: in Gothia, a measure of the same name equal to 151 United States gallons. The *botte* of Bohtria is only 92 United States gallons. A butt of London beer, at the time when London beer was measured differently from ale, was 2 hogsheads. A butt of salmon, by a statute of Henry VI., was 84 gallons.

4. A bowlbone. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]—**5.** A cart. [Prov. Eng.]

butt[4], *n.* See *but*[2].

buttal (but'al), *n.* [Short for *abuttal*.] **1.** A boundary; a bound.—**2.** *pl.* Butts[2], n., 5.] A

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butta[2] (but'gă), *n.* A dialectal form of *butter*[4], *butter*[5].

butt-bolt (but'bōlt), *n.* An unbarbed arrow; a butt-shaft.

I saw a little devil fly out of her eye like a *butt-bolt*, which sticks at this hour up to the feathers in my heart. *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 1.

butt-chain (but'chān), *n.* In *harness*, a short chain attached at one end to the leather tug and at the other to the swingle-tree. *E. H. Knight.*

butte (būt), *n.* [F., a rising ground, a mound, orig. a butt to shoot at: see *butt*[3].] A conspicuous hill or mountain, especially one that attracts attention by its isolation, or serves as a landmark: a name applied in the regions about the upper Missouri and toward the Pacific. Thus, the "Three *Buttes*" were a conspicuous landmark for emigrants to Oregon. One of the highest and grandest mountains in the United States, Mount Shasta, was in the early days of Californian emigration known to the American miners as Shasta's *Butte*. Another, a most prominent lofty peaks in California are still called *buttes*, as Bonwinkle *Butte*, Banyardile *Butte*, etc. This use of the word *butte*, now gradually disappearing from the region in question, is a relic of French occupancy of the Northwest, and the name was first given to the mountains through that region of the Hudson's Bay Company's employés, most of whom were of French extraction. The word was picked up by overland emigrants and carried to the farthest West; and it has been much used as a place-name, alone or in combination.

buttent, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *button*.

butt-end (but'end), *n.* The thick, heavy, blunt end of anything: as, the *butt-end* of a musket or a piece of timber: same as *butt*[2], 1 (*a*). Also spelled *but-end*.

butter[1] (but'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *butter, buttere, butre*, < AS. *buter* (in comp. *butter-*, *butter-*) = OFries. *buteri, botera* = D. *boter* = LG. *butter* = OHG. *butero, butera*, MHG. *butere*, G. *butter* = F. *beurre* = It. *burro, burro*, < L. *butyrum*, < Gr. *βούτυρον*, butter, appar. < *βοῦς*, cow, + *τυρός*, cheese, but perhaps an accom. of some foreign word.] 1. The fatty portion of milk, prepared for use, it contains 80 to 85 per cent. of fats, with varying amounts of water and the greater quantities of sugar and curd. It is used as a food or relish by most people, and is made directly from the milk, or from the cream previously separated from the milk, of cows, goats, and other animals. Agitation or churning separates the fats from the milk or cream and gathers them cohere in lumps, which are then worked together, freed as far as possible from buttermilk, and usually mixed with salt, which preserves the butter and develops its flavor.

2. In *old chem.*, a term applied to certain anhydrous metallic chlorids of buttery consistence and fusibility.—**Butter-and-tallow tree**, a gutiferous tree of Sierra Leone, *Pentadesma butyracea*, so called from its abundant yellow, greasy sap, which the natives mix with their food.—**Butter of antimony**, a name given to antimony trichlorid, made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and antimony, and formerly used in medicine as a caustic.—**Butter of bismuth**, **butter of tin**, names of like, sublimated chlorids of those metals.—**Butter of wax**, the oleaginous part of wax, obtained by distillation, but rarely by ourselves.—**Macaja butter**. See *Cocos*.—**Midshipman's butter**. See *avocado*.—**Mowrah butter**. See *Bassia*.—**Pitch-butter**, a crude paraffin which is used for making candles.—**Rock-butter**, a peculiar mineral composed of alum combined with dirt, of the consistency of butter, found in soft butter, occurring as a pasty exudation from alumstone or alum-rock at Mont Dore, Auvergne, France, and in several places on the continent of Europe.—**Run butter**, clarified butter; butter made and potted for sale or to carry use. The name of *ghee* (which see) is given to a kind of run butter made in India.—**Vegetable butters**, a name given to certain concrete fixed vegetable oils which are solid at common temperatures: so called from their resemblance to animal butter produced from milk or cream. The following are the most important of them. *Cocoa-butter*, or *oil of theobroma*, is obtained from the seeds of the cacao (*Theobroma Cacao*) of tropical America; it is a yellowish white solid, having a faint agreeable odor, a bland chocolate-like taste, and a melting point of 30° C. (8. Dispensatory, p. 1049). *Cunaru butter* is obtained from the fruits of *Hirtella Indica*; it is a resin rather than an oil, and is used as a varnish. *Fulwa butter* is from the seeds of the East Indian *Bassia latifolia*. *Kekuna butter*, from the seeds of *Garcinia Indica*; *Mahwah butter*, from *Bassia latifolia*. *Shea butter*, also called *vegetable* or *Bambuk butter*, is from the kernels of the shea-tree, *Bassia Parkii*, of western Africa; it resembles palm-oil, but is of a greenish-red color. See also *illipe*.

butter[1] (but'ėr), *v.* [< *butter*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smear with butter.

Then her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse, *butter'd* his hay. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

2. To flatter grossly: as, he *buttered* him to his heart's content. [Colloq.]—**Buttered ale**, a beer brewed without hops or other bitter ingredient, and flavored with sugar, butter, and spice.—**To know on which side one's bread is buttered**, to know where one's advantage lies; be able to take care of one's self. [Colloq.]

I know what's what, I *know on which side My bread is butter'd*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* In *gambling slang*, to stake the previous winnings, with addition, at every throw on every game.

It is a fine similie in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw he is sure to be undone. *Addison*, Freeholder.

butter[2] (but'ėr), *n.* [< *butt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which butts; an animal that butts.

butter[3] (but'ėr), *n.* [< *butt*[3], *r.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] A machine for sawing off the ends of boards, to square them and remove faulty parts.

butter[4], *n.* An obsolete form of *bittern*[1]. Compare *butterbump*.

butter[5], *n.* [Also in ME. form *butter*, < *bi*, *bite* (see *but*[3]), + *-er*[1].] One who has charge of a butt or fire-bucket. See *but*[3], *n.*, 1.

butter-ale (but'ėr-āl), *n.* Same as *buttered ale* (which see, under *butter*[1], *v.* t.).

butter-and-eggs (but'ėr-and-egz'), *n.* 1. The popular name in the British islands of the double-flowered variety of *Linaria vulgaris*, and of other species of the same genus, and in the United States of the toad-flax or ramsted, *Linaria vulgaris*: from the color of the flowers, which are of two shades of yellow.—2. The act of sliding on one foot, and striking the slide with the heel and toe of the other foot at short intervals. [Bng. schoolboy slang.]

I can do *butter-and-eggs* sit down the slide. *Macmillan's Mag.*

butterball (but'ėr-bâl), *n.* Same as *bufflehead*, 2.

butter-bean (but'ėr-bēn), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* cultivated for the table in the United States. See *bean*[1], 2.

butter-bird (but'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The name given to the rice-bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, in Jamaica, where it is in great request for the table. See cut under *bobolink*.

butter-boat (but'ėr-bōt), *n.* A vessel for the table in which melted butter, intended to be used as a sauce, is served; a sauce-boat.

butter-box (but'ėr-boks), *n.* 1. A box or vessel for butter. A Dutchman. [Slang.]

butterbump (but'ėr-bump), *n.* [Also *butter-wump* (and cf. *buttermunk*), < *butter*, dial. form of *bittern*[1], *butter*[4], q. v., + *bump*], var. *wump*, Ult. equiv. to *bumpher*.] A name of the European bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*. *Tennyson*. [Prov. Eng.]

butter-bur, **butter-burr** (but'ėr-bėr), *n.* A name of the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*. Also called *butter-dock*.

butter-color (but'ėr-kul'ėr), *n.* 1. The color of butter; a fine yellow.—2. A substance containing a large amount of coloring matter which is mixed with butter, oleomargarin, butterine, etc., to give it a rich yellow color; a preparation of madder or of arnotto thus used.

buttercup (but'ėr-kup), *n.* A name given to most of the common species of *Ranunculus* with bright-yellow cup-shaped flowers and divided leaves, such as *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*. See also *butter-flower* and *wurfoot*.

butter-daisy (but'ėr-dā'zi), *n.* The white ox-eye. [Prov. Eng.]

butter-dock (but'ėr-dok), *n.* A name given to the butter-bur, *Tussilago chimæfolius*, and the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*, because their large leaves are used for wrapping butter.

butter-fingered (but'ėr-fing'gėrd), *a.* Having slippery or weak fingers; clumsy in the use of the hands. [Slang.]

butter-fingers (but'ėr-fing'gėrz), *n.* One who lets drop anything that he holds; a butter-fingered person; specifically, in *base-ball* and *cricket*, one who "muffs" a ball. [Slang.]

When, on the executioner lifting the head of the seventh traitor, as the preceding had been lifted to the public gaze, he happened to let it fall, cries of "Ah, clumsy!" "Hallez, *butter-fingers*!" were heard from various quarters of the assembly. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, ii. 1.

butter-fish (but'ėr-fish), *n.* 1. A name given to various fishes and other marine animals having a smooth and unctuous surface like butter. (*a*) The fish *Stromateus* (or *Poronotus*) *triacanthus*. It has

Butter-fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*).

an oval form, rounded in front, with pores on the back in a single row above the lateral line, and the dorsal and anal fins not elevated. It is abundant along the eastern American coast, but not much esteemed for food. [Massachusetts and New York.] (*b*) A carangoid fish, *Seriola zonata*, otherwise called *banded butter-fish*. [Woods Hole, Massachusetts.] (*c*) A fish of the family *Luvaridæ*, *Corvula sinuosa*. It has an oblong body with small smooth scales, a naked head, and 17 dorsal spines and 17 rays. The flesh is exceedingly short in the grain, and well savored, without being rich. It inhabits the kelp-beds around New Zealand. (*d*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Tenerida*, *Tapes decussata*; the purr. [Local, Eng. (Hampshire).] (*e*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mytilidæ*. *Mya arenaria*; the soft clam.

2. A fish of the genus *Muraenoides*, especially *M. gunnellus*. [Eng.] 3. A serranoid fish, *Epinephelus punctatus*. Also called *nigger-fish*. [West Ind.]

butterfish (but'ėr-fish), *n.* The avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

butter-flower (but'ėr-flou'ėr), *n.* Same as *buttercup*.

Let weeds instead of *butter-flowers* appear. And meads, instead of daisies, pimpernel bear. *Gay*, Shep. Week. Friday, l. 85.

butterfly (but'ėr-fli), *n.*; pl. *butterflies* (-fliz). [< ME. *butterflye, butterfleye*, etc., < AS. *butterflēoge, butterflēge* (= MD. *botervliege*, D. *botervlieg* = G. *butterfliege*), a butterfly, a large white moth, < *butere*, butter, + *flēoge*, a fly. Cf. MD. *boterveghel*, a butterfly, and G. *buttervogel*, a large white moth (MD. *voghel*, D. *vogel* = G. *vogel* = E. *fowl*[1]). The reason for the name is uncertain; it was probably at first applied to a yellow species. Grimm says it has its name, as well as an old German name *molkendieb* (late MHG. *molkendieb*), 'milk-thief,' from the fact that people formerly believed that the butterfly, or elves or witches in its shape, stole milk and butter; but the legend may have arisen out of the name. Another explanation, based on another name of the butterfly, MD. *boterschijte, -schiete, -schete*, refers it to the color of the excrement (*schijte*).] 1. The common English name of any diurnal lepidopterous insect; more fully, one of the rhopalocerous *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the

Goatweed Butterfly (*Fapilio glaucus*), male, natural size.

old Linnean genus *Papilio*, called distinctively the *butterflies*. See *Diurna*, *Rhopalocera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Papilio*.—2. Figuratively, a person whose attention is given up to a variety of trifles of any kind; one incapable of steady application; a showily dressed, vain, and giddy person.—3. A kind of flat made-up neck-tie.—4. An heelless otherwise called *ragwort*. *Kersey*, 1706.—**Butterfly head-dress**. See *head-dress*.—**Copper butterflies**, the English name of the small copper-colored species of the family *Lycænidæ*, and especially of the genus *Lycæna*.—**Goatweed butterfly**, the popular name of *Papilio glaucus*, a rare and interesting butterfly, the larva of which feeds on goatweed and the genus *Croton*. The insect is specially interesting from the dimorphism of the sexes, or sexual dimorphism, and from the curious habit of the larva, which lives in a cup made of the folded leaf. The larva is clear green in color, with pale-white granulations and interspersed dark indentations. The chrysalis is light green, lonsted with white. The adult butterfly is nearly six inches wide, nsually with dark purplish brown, while the female is much darker-colored, with a broader band of white on the hind wings.—**Sea-butterfly**, a mollusk of the subclass *Pteropoda*: so called from its extended lateral foot-lobes, which simulate wings.

butterfly-cock (but'ėr-fli-kok), *n.* Same as *butterfly-valve*.

butterfly-fish (but'ėr-fli-fish), *n.* 1. An English name of the eyed blenny, *Blennius ocellaris*.—2. A fish of the family *Nomeidæ*, *Gasterochisma melampus*, with large black ventral fins, inhabiting the sea about Australia and New Zealand. It attains a length of more than 3 feet, but is rare.

butterfly-gurnard (but'ėr-fli-gėr'nărd), *n.* A fish of the family *Triglidæ*, the *Lepidotrigla vanessa* of the Tasmanian and Australian seas.

butterfly-nose (but'ėr-fli-nōz), *n.* A spotted nose, as of some dogs.

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butterfly-nose

butterfly-orchis (but'ėr-fī-ôr'kis). *n.* A British orchid, *Habenaria bifolia*, growing in woods and open heaths. The *great butterfly-orchis* is *H. chlorantha*.

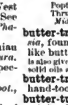
butterfly-plant (but'ėr-fī-plant). *n.* 1. A West Indian orchidaceous plant, *Oncidium Papilio*. See *Oncidium*.—2. A species of the East Indian *Phalænopsis*.

butterfly-ray (but'ėr-fī-rā). *n.* A selachian of the family *Trygonidæ*, *Pteroplates maclura*. It is a kind of sting-ray with very broad pectorals.

butterfly-shaped (but'ėr-fī-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, shaped like a butterfly; papilionaceous.

butterfly-shell (but'ėr-fī-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Tellina*.

butterfly-valve (but'ėr-fī-valv), *n.* A kind of double clack-valve used in pumps. It consists essentially of two semicircular clappers, clacks, or wings hinged to a cross-rib cast in the pump-bucket, and is named from its resemblance to the wings of a butterfly when open, as represented in section in the annexed cut. It is employed in the lift-buckets of large water-pumps, and for the air-pump bucket-ets of condensing steam-engines. Also called *butterfly-cock*. See *clack-valve*.



Butterfly-Valve.

butterfly-weed (but'ėr-fī-wēd), *n.* 1. A name of the North American plant *Asclepias tuberosa*; the pleurisy-root. It has a considerable reputation as an article of the materia medica. It is an expectorant, a mild cathartic, and a diaphoretic, and is employed in incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, and dysentery.

2. The butterfly-pea, *Clitoria Mariana*.

butterin, butterine (but'ėr-in), *n.* [< *butter*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An artificial butter made by churning oleomargarin, a product of animal fat, with milk and water, or by churning milk with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn by the latter method being converted into butterin.

butterist, *n.* See *buttress*, 3.

butter-knife (but'ėr-nif), *n.* A blunt and generally ornamented knife used for cutting butter at table.

butterman (but'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *buttermen* (-men). A man who sells butter.

buttermilk (but'ėr-milk), *n.* [< D. *botermelk* = MHG. *buttermilch*, G. *buttermilch*.] The liquid that remains after the butter is separated from milk. It has a pleasant acidulous taste. Also called *churn-milk*.

> I . . . received a small jug of thick *buttermilk*, not remarkably clean, but very refreshing.
> *R. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 54.

butter-mold (but'ėr-mōld), *n.* A mold in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.

buttermunk (but'ėr-munk), *n.* [A variant of *butterbump*.] A local Anglo-Saxon name of the night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea navia*.

butternut (but'ėr-nut), *n.* 1. The fruit of *Juglans cinerea*, an American tree, so called from the oil it contains, also, the tree itself. The tree bears a resemblance in its general appearance to the black walnut (*J. nigra*), but the fruit is long, pointed, and viscous, the nut furrowed and sharply jagged, and the wood soft but close-grained and light-colored, turning yellow after seasoning. The wood takes a fine polish, and is largely used in interior finish and in cabinet-work. The inner bark furnishes a brown dye, and is used as a mild cathartic. Also called *white walnut*.

2. The nut of *Caryocar nuciferum*, a lofty timber-tree of Guiana, natural order *Ternstræmaceæ*. The nuts have a pleasant taste, and are exported to some extent. They are also known as *souari-* or *swarrow-nuts*.

3. A name applied during the civil war in the United States to Confederate soldiers, in allusion to the coarse brown homespun cloth, dyed with butternut, often worn by them.

butter-pat (but'ėr-pat), *n.* A small piece of butter formed into a generally ornamental shape for the table.

butter-pot (but'ėr-pot), *n.* In the seventeenth century, a cylindrical vessel of coarse pottery glazed with pulverized bark ore dusted upon the ware before it was fired. *Marryat.*

butter-print (but'ėr-print), *n.* A mold for stamping butter into blocks, prints, or pats. Also called *butter-stamp*.

butter-scotch (but'ėr-skoch), *n.* A kind of oleaginous taffy.

butter-shag (but'ėr-shag), *n.* A slice of bread and butter. [Local, Eng. (Cumberland).]

butter-stamp (but'ėr-stamp), *n.* Same as *butter-print*.

butter-tongs (but'ėr-tôngz), *n. pl.* A kind of tongs with flat blades for slicing and lifting butter.

butter-tooth (but'ėr-tōth), *n.* [< *butter*[1] + *tooth*; perhaps with some vague allusion to *milk-tooth*.] A broad front tooth.

> I'd had an eye
> Popt out ere this thin, or my two *butter-teeth*
> Thrust down my throat.
> *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 2.

butter-tree (but'ėr-trē), *n.* A species of *Bassia*, found in Africa, which yields a substance like butter; the shea-tree. See *shea*. The name is also given to certain trees whose seeds of which solid oils are obtained. See *butter*[1].

butter-trier (but'ėr-trī'ėr), *n.* A long hollow hand-tool used in sampling butter.

butter-tub (but'ėr-tub), *n.* A tub used for containing butter in quantity.

butterwed (but'ėr-wed), *n.* A common name of the horseweed, *Erigeron Canadense*, and of the *Senecio lobatus*.

butter-weight (but'ėr-wāt), *n.* More than full weight; a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or is stipulated for: in allusion to a custom, now obsolete, of allowing and exacting 17 or 18 ounces, or more, to the pound of butter. In Scotland either iron weight or a still heavier pound was used for butter.

> They teach you how to split a hair,
> Give — and [for] — equal share:
> Yet why should we be lac'd so strait?
> I'll give my M—— *butter-weight*.
> *Swift*, Rhapsody on Poetry.

butterwife (but'ėr-wif), *n.* A butterwoman. *Johnson.*

butterwoman (but'ėr-wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *butterwomen* (-wim'en). A woman who sells butter.

> I see grave justices, rascal rail
> And scold like *butter-women*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 618.

butter-worker (but'ėr-wėr'kėr), *n.* An apparatus or tool for freeing butter from buttermilk.

butterwort (but'ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< *butter*[1] + *wort*[1].] A name common to the species of *Pinguicula*. The butterworts grow on wet ground, are apparently stemless, and have showy purple flowers. The name is due to the greasy-looking viscid surface of the leaves, which are covered with soft, pellucid glandular hairs, secreting a glutinous liquor that catches small insects. The edges of the leaf roll over on the insect, and retain it, and the insect so thus caught are supposed to serve as food for the plant. In the north of Sweden the leaves are employed to curdle milk.

Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).
(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité general de Botanique.")

butteryl (but'ėr-il), *a.* [< *butter*[1] + *-yl*.] 1. Having the qualities (especially the consistence) or appearance of butter.

> Sinking her voice into a deeper key, she drove the following lines, slowly and surely, through and through his poor, unresisting, *buttery* heart.
> *C. Reade*, Art.

2. Apt to let fall anything one ought to hold; as, all his fingers are *buttery*; butter-fingered.

buttery[2] (but'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *butteries* (-iz). [< ME. *botery*, *botry*, a buttery, a corruption (due to association with *botere*, *butter*, and to the fact that butter, butter and other provisions were kept in the same place) of *botelerye* (mod. E. restored *buttery*), < OF. *bouteillerie*, a place for bottles, < *bouteiller*, *bouteillier*, the officer of a wine-taster), < *bouteille*, *boutille*, a bottle: see *butler* and *bottle*[2].] 1. An apartment in a house in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; a pantry.

> Take them to the *buttery*,
> And give them friendly welcome.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.
> Make him drink, wench;
> And if there be any meat in the *buttery*,
> Give him some broken bread and that, and rid him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, I. 3.

2. In colleges, formerly, a room where liquors, fruits, and refreshments were kept for sale to the students.

> The English universities the *buttery* was in former days the scene of the infliction of corporal punishment.
> *E. H. Hall*, College Words.

buttery-bar (but'ėr-i-bär), *n.* A ledge on the top of a buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards.

> Bring your hand to the *buttery-bar* and let it drink.
> *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

buttery-book (but'ėr-i-bůk), *n.* An account-book kept at the buttery of a college.

> This person was an assistant to the butler to put on (that is, enter) bottles in the *buttery book*.
> *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., ii.
> If no rude mice with curtsies rage
> And devour the *buttery-books*.
> *The Student*, I. 348.

buttery-hatch (but'ėr-i-hach), *n.* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to a buttery.

> I know you were one could keep
> The *buttery-hatch* still locked, and save the chippings
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

butt-hinge (but'hinj), *n.* Same as *butt*[2], 4.

butthorn (but'thôrn), *n.* [Uncertain; apparently < *but*[2] (or also *butt*[2]) + *thorn*, prob. in ref. to the spiny surface of the starfish.] A kind of starfish, *Astropecten aurantiacus*. See *starfish*.

butt-howel (but'how-el), *n.* A kind of bowel or adz used by coopers.

butting (but'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *butt*[1], *v.*, for *abut*.] An abutting or abuttal.

Without *buttings* or boundings on any side.
Bp. Berkeley, Works, I. xi.

butting-joint (but'ing-joint), *n.* A joint formed by two pieces of timber or metal united endwise so that they come exactly against each other with a true joint; an abutting joint. In ironwork the parts are welded, and the term is used in contradistinction to *lap-joint*. Also called *butt-joint*.

butting-machine (but'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the ends of boards or small timber by means of cutters attached to a revolving disk.

butting-ring (but'ing-ring), *n.* A collar on the axle of a wheel, inside the wheel, which prevents from moving further inward along the axle.

butting-saw (but'ing-sâ), *n.* A cross-cut saw used to prepare logs for the saw-mill by cutting off the ends.

butt-joint (but'joint), *n.* Same as *butting-joint*.

buttle[1] (but'l), *n.* A Scotch form of *bottle*[2].

buttle[2] (but'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *buttled*, ppr. *buttling*. [< *butler*, as *butch* < *butcher*, *burgle* < *burglar*, *peddle* < *peddler*, etc.] To act as butler. [Provv. Eng.]

butt-leather (but'leṫ'ėr), *n.* The thickest leather, used chiefly for the soles of boots and shoes.

buttock (but'ok), *n.* [< ME. *buttok*, *bottok*; appar. < *butt*[2], *n.*, 1 (*c*), + dim. *-ock*.] 1. Either of the two protuberances which form the rump in men and animals. In the plural, the rump; the gluteal region of the body, more prominent in man than in any other animal; the bottom.

> Like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2.

2. The upper aftermost portion of the continuation of the contour of the ship's bottom. *Thearle*, Naval Arch.—3. In *coal-mining*, the portion of a face of coal ready to be next taken down. [Eng.]—4. A piece of armor for the rump of a horse. See *croupière*.—**Buttock mail**, a ludicrous term for the fine formerly paid, in a case of ejectment, for a piece of ground. *Scott.* [Scot.]

buttocker (but'ok-ėr), *n.* [< *buttock*, 3, + *-er*[1].] In *mining*, one who works at the buttock, or removes the coal nearest the bottom. [Eng.]

buttock-line (but'ok-lin), *n.* In *ship-building*, the projection upon the sheer plan of the intersection of a plane parallel to it with the after-body of the vessel.

> The lines obtained by the intersections of the planes parallel to the sheer plane are known as bow lines when in the fore body, and buttock lines when in the after body.
> *Thearle*, Naval Architecture, § 16.

button (but'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *botton*, < ME. *boton*, *botoun* (also *bouton*, *bothom*, in sense of 'bud'), < OF. *boton* (F. *bouton* = Pr. Sp. *botón* = Pg. *botão* = It. *bottone*), a button, a bud; perhaps < *bot*, push out, butt: see *butt*[1], 1. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; specifically, such an object used to secure together different parts of a garment, or of different garments, which it is fastened in such a way that it can be passed through a slit (called a buttonhole) in another portion, or through a loop. Buttons are sometimes sewed to garments by means of a shank, and metal, horn, wood, mother-of-pearl, etc., and were formerly common in very rich materials, especially during the early part of the seventeenth century, when the coats of gentlemen at the French court had buttons of gold and precious stones, pearl, enamel, and the like. Later buttons of diamonds or of paste imitating diamonds were worn, matching the buckles of the same period.

2. *pl.* (used as a singular). A page: so called from the buttons, commonly gilt, which adorn his jacket.

> Our present girl is a very slow coach; but we hope some day to sport a *button*.
> *Tom Brown*.

3. A knob of gold, orystal, coral, clay, or other precious stone, worn by Chinese officials, both civil and military, on the tops of their hats as a badge of rank; hence, the rank itself: as, a blue *button*. There are nine ranks, the first or highest being distinguished by a transparent red (or ruby)

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button

button; the second, by opaque red (coral); the third, by transparent blue (sapphire); the fourth, by opaque blue (lapis lazuli); the fifth, by transparent white (crystal); the sixth, by opaque white; the seventh, by plain gold; the eighth, by worked gold; and the ninth or lowest, by plain gold with the character for "cold set" engraved on it in two places. A scholar who has passed the six-and (or bachelor) examination is entitled to wear the last.

4. A knob or projection used for fastening a button. Specifically —(*a*) The knob of metal which terminates the breech of most pieces of ordnance, and which affords a convenient bearing for the applications of hand-spikes, breechings, etc.; a cascabel. [Eng.] (*b*) A knob or guard secured to the end of a foil, to prevent the point from wounding the skin or wounding. (*c*) The small knob or ball by pushing or pressing which the circuit of an electric bell is completed.

5. A bud of a plant. [Now only prov. Eng.]

The canker calls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be disclos'd.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3.

6. A flat or elongated piece of wood or metal, turning on a nail or screw, used to fasten doors, windows, etc.—**7.** A small round mass of metal lying at the bottom of a crucible or cupel after fusion.—**8.** In an organ, a small round piece of leather which, when screwed on the tapped wire of a tracker, prevents it from jumping out of place. *Stoner and Imrey.*—**9.** The covering of leather through which the reins of a bridle pass, and which runs along the length of the reins.—**10.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The terminal segment of the respiratory tube or rattle of a rattlesnake. See *crepitaculum*.

In the structure of the end of the tail of harmless snakes, we see a trace of the horny rattle, which ends in a horny cap that covers the terminal vertebræ.
R. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 167.

(*b*) In *entom.*, a knob-like or cushion-like process on the posterior extremity of the larvæ of certain butterflies, also called the *anal button* or *cremaster*. Sometimes there is a second one, called the *prænal button*.—**11.** A name for the species of young mushrooms, such as are used for pickling.—**12.** *pl.* Sheep's dung: sometimes used for dung in general. [Prov. Eng.]—**13.** A small cake. [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** A person who acts as a decoy. Specifically —(*a*) An accessioner's accomplice who employs various subterfuges to induce holders of stock to raise the price of stocks sold, etc. (*b*) A thimble-rigger's accomplice. [Eng. slang.]—**Barton's button**, a polished button upon which services of the nine lines, parallel and near together, have been impressed, so as to show brilliant colors when seen in a light striking it in nearly parallel rays, by an effect of diffraction.—**Biskra button**. Same as *Aleppo button*, under *button*.—**Corrigan's button** [named after Sir John Dominic Corrigan of Dublin (1802-80), a button of steel used in surgery, when heated to 212° F., to cauterize a wound or irritation. Also called *Corrigan's cautery*.—**Elastic button**, a rounded knob at the end of a sliding bolt, which is placed in the edge of a door, and fitting into a depression in the opposite jamb, intended to keep the door closed without being locked, yet so that it can be easily opened.—**Quaker buttons**, the seeds of the Xuar noniea. *T. S. Dispensatory*, p. 1.—**To hold by the button**, to button-hole; detain in conversation; bore.

Not to *hold you by the button* too peremptorily. *Mrs. Gore.*

button (but'n), *v.* [< ME. *botonen*, < *boton*, a button.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attach a button or buttons to.

His bonet *buttened* with gold.
Gawayne, Woodmanship.

Your rapier shall be *buttoned* with my head,
Before it touch my master.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, I. 3.

2. To fasten into a button-hole, as a buttonhook, or join the parts or edges of, with buttons: often followed by *up*: as, to *button up* a waistcoat.

One whose hard heart is *button'd up* with steel.
Shak., C. of E., v. 2.

He was a tall, fat, long-bodied man, *buttoned up* to the throat in a tight green coat.
Dickens.

II. *intrans.* To be capable of being buttoned.

Diderot writes to his fair one that his clothes will hardly *button*. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

buttonball, buttonwood (but'n-bâl, -wůd), *n.* The plane-tree of the United States, *Platanus occidentalis*: so called from its small, round, pendulous, sycamorous fruit. Also incorrectly called *sycamore*.

button-blank (but'n-blangk), *n.* A disk of metal, bone, etc., to be formed into a button.

button-bush (but'n-bůsh), *n.* A name given to the *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a North American shrub, on account of its globular flower-heads. See *Cephalanthus*.

button-ear (but'n-ēr), *n.* An ear that falls over in front, concealing the inside, as in some dogs.

buttoned (but'nd), *p. a.* **1.** Decorated with buttons or small bosses, as a glass vase.—**2.** In *her.*, ornamented with small points, usually of a different tincture; studded.

buttoner (but'n-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which buttons; a button-hook.—**2.** A decoy. [Eng. slang.]

button-fastener (but'n-fas'nėr), *n.* A clasp for fastening buttons.

button-flower (but'n-flou'ėr), *n.* A name given to species of *Gomphia*, shrubs and trees of tropical America, natural order *Ochnaceæ*. Some are occasionally cultivated in hothouses.

buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *n.* **1.** The hole or loop in which a button is caught.—**2.** A name given to the hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, because the fructification in the young state resembles a buttonhole in form and appearance.

buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buttonholed*, ppr. *buttonholing*. [< *buttonhole*, *n.*]

1. To seize by the buttonhole or button and detain in conversation; interview.

He won't stand on the corner and *buttonhole* everybody with the news. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

2. To make buttonholes in.

button-hook (but'n-hůk), *n.* A small metal hook used for buttoning shoes, gloves, etc.

button-loom (but'n-lōm), *n.* A loom for weaving coverings for buttons.

button-mold (but'n-mōld), *n.* A disk of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered with fabric to form a button. *E. H. Knight.*—**Fossil button-mold**, a name sometimes given to a section of encrinite between two joints.

button-nosed (but'n-nōzd), *a.* Same as *star-nosed*: applied to the condylure. See cut under *Condylura*.

button-piece (but'n-pēs), *n.* A button-blank.

button-quail (but'n-kwāl), *n.* A bird of the family *Turnicidæ*; a hemipod.

button-solder (but'n-sol'dėr), *n.* A white solder composed of tin, brass, and copper, used as a substitute for silver solder in making buttons.

button-tool (but'n-tōl), *n.* An instrument used chiefly for cutting out the disks or buttons of leather which serve as nuts for the screwed wires in the mechanism connected with the keys of the organ and pianoforte. It is a modification of the ordinary center-bit.

button-tree (but'n-trē), *n.* Same as *button-wood*, 1.

button-weed (but'n-wēd), *n.* 1. A name given to several rubiaceous plants belonging to the genera *Spermacoce*, *Diodia*, and *Borreria*.—2. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

buttonwood (but'n-wůd), *n.* 1. A common name in the West Indies of a low combretaceous tree, *Conocarpus erecta*, with very heavy, hard, and compact wood. The buttonwood is a small tree of the same order, *Laguncularia racemosa*, growing on the shores of lagoons and having a similar wood. Also called *buttonwood-tree*.—2. See *buttonball*.

buttony (but'n-i), *a.* [< *button* + *-y*.] Decorated with a profusion of buttons.

That *buttony* boy sprang up and down from the box with Emmy's and Jos's visiting card.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ix.

buttouri, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*[1].

buttress (but'res), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *butteras*, *butterace*, *butrasse*, *butteras*; < late ME. *buttrace*, *butterace*, *butrase*, *butterace*, < OF. *bouterets*, prop. pl. of *bouteret*, *buteret*, a buttress, prop. adj., thrusting, bearing a thrust (said of an arch or a pillar) (cf. *boutrier*, an ashler or bindingstone (in building), "*boutasi*," "a buttress or shore-post"—Cotgrave), < *bouter*, *boter*, push, thrust, put, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *bute*, prop, support, the source of E. *butt*, push, etc.: see *butt*[1].] **1.** A structure built against a wall, for the purpose of giving it stability.—2. Figuratively, any prop or support.

The ground-pillar and *buttress* of the good and cause of nonconformity. *South.*

Abbey of St. Denis, France.
a, *a*, buttresses; *b*, *b*, flying buttresses.

butt-rope (but'rōp), *n.* A rope for securing the butt of a cable.

butt-shaft (but'shaft), *n.* A short arrow for shooting at a target. Also spelled *but-shaft*.

The blind bow-boy's *butt-shaft*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

butt-sight (but'sīt), *n.* A sight on the breech of a gun.

butt-strap (but'strap), *n.* [< *butt*[2], 7, a hasocek, + *woman*.] A woman who cleans a church, and in service-time assists as a pew-opener. [Eng.]

butty[1] (but'i), *n.* [Also *butt-i-ker*, < E. dial., short for "*butty-fellow*, early mod. E. *boty-felowe*, a partner (l'aisgrave) (cf. *butty-collier*, *butty-gang*), < *boty*, *botie*, *butie*, property, property shared, + *felowe*, fellow.] **1.** A comrade, chum, or partner. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**2.** Specifically, in *English coal-mining*, one who takes a contract or is a partner in a contract for working out a certain area of coal. The *butty collier*, or first man, as he is called in some coal-mining districts, employs the hewers, fillers, and boys, and has general charge of the work in his own particular "stall."

butty[2] (but'i), *n.* [< *butt*[1], + *-y*.] In *English coal-mining*, the head man of a butty-gang. See *butty*.

butty-gang (but'i-gang), *n.* A gang of men who take a contract for a part of a work, as in the construction of railroads, etc., the proceeds being equally divided between them with something extra to the head man.

butua (bū'tū-ä), *n.* See *abutua*.

butwards (but'wārdz), *adv.* [< *but*, *adv.*, + *-wards*.] Toward the outward apartment. [Scotch.]

butyl (bū'til), *n.* [< *butyric* + *-yl*.] A hydrocarbon alcohol radical having the composition C_4H_9. It cannot be isolated, and occurs only in combination with other radicals.—**Butyl-chloral hydrate**. Same as *croton-chloral hydrate* (which see, under *croton*).

butylamine (bū'til-a-min), *n.* [< *butyl* + *amine*.] Same as *tetrylamine*.

butylene (bū'til-ēn), *n.* [< *butyl* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) belonging to the olefine series. It exists in three isomeric forms, all of which are gases at ordinary temperatures.

butyric (bū-tir'ik), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter (see *butter*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to butyl.

butyraceous (bū-ti-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter (see *butter*), + *-aceous*.] Having the quality of butter; resembling butter; consisting of or containing butter. Also *butyrous*.

Among all races perhaps none has shown so acute a sense of the skin on which its food is butyraceous, or so great a repugnance for having fine phrases take the place of the *butyraceous* principle.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 298.

butyrate (bū'ti-rāt), *n.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-ate*[1].] A salt of butyric acid.—**Ethyl butyrate**, $C_4H_7C_2H_5O_2$, a very mobile liquid, having an odor somewhat like that of the pineapple. It is soluble in alcohol, and is used, on account of its odor, in the manufacture of perfumery and also of artificial rum and other spirits. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and butyric acid, with the addition of a little ether. Known in trade as *essence of pineapple* or *essence of rum*.—**Glycerin butyrate or butyrin**, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, a glycerid or fat which occurs in butter.

butyrate

3. [Also written *buttrice*, *butteris*.] In *farriery*, an instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse. *Minshew*; *Kersey*.—**Flying buttress**, in *medieval arch.*, a support in the form of a segment of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry, as the top of a side-aisle buttress, and abutting against another part of the structure, as the wall of a clerestory, in which case it acts as a counterpoise against the vaulting of the central pile; so named from its passing through the air.—**Hanging buttress**, in *arch.*, a feature in the form of a buttress, not standing solid on a foundation, but carried on a corbel. It is applied in debased styles chiefly as a decoration.

buttress (but'res), *v. t.* [< ME. *boterasen*: see *buttress*, *n.*] To support by a buttress; hence, to prop or prop up, literally or figuratively.

To set it upright again, and to prop and *buttress* it up for duration. *Burke*, Reform of Representation.

A white wall, *buttressed* well, made gleefe wild
To towers and roofs where yet his kin did bilde.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 209.

buttress-tower (but'res-tou'ėr), *n.* In *early fort.*, a tower projecting from the face of the rampart-wall, but not rising above it. It was afterward developed into the bastion.

butt-staff (but'staf), *n.* A blunt or unbarbed arrow used for shooting at a target. Also spelled *but-shaft*.

The blind bow-boy's *butt-staff*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

Mer. I fear him hast not arrows for the purpose?
Cap. O yes, here be all sorts — flights, rovers, and *butt-shafts*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

butt-strap (but'strap), *v. t.* To weld together (two pieces of metal) so as to form a butting-joint.

Two pieces which are welded or *butt-strapped* together.
Ure, Dict. Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, I. 928.

butt-weld (but'weld), *n.* In *mech.*, a weld formed by joining the flattened ends of two pieces of iron at white heat; a jump-weld.

buttwoman (but'wům-an), *n.* pl. *buttwomen* (-wim'en). [< *butt*[2], 7, a hasocek, + *woman*.] A woman who cleans a church, and in service-time assists as a pew-opener. [Eng.]

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butyric (bū-tir'ik), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from butter.—**Butyric acid**, $C_4H_8O_2$, or $CH_3CH_2CH_2COOH$, a colorless mobile liquid having a strong, rancid smell and acrid taste. Normal butyric acid is miscible with water and forms crystalline salts with the bases. It is prepared from butter, or by fermenting sugar with putrid cheese. It also occurs in rod-liver oil and other fats, in the juice of meat, and in the perspiration, and is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom.—**Butyric ether**, the generic name of a class of compounds formed from butyric acid by the substitution of one atom of a basic organic radical, such as ethyl, for an atom of hydrogen.—**Butyric fermentation**, a kind of fermentation or disintegration characterized by the production of butyric acid. It is caused by a microbe belonging to the genus *Bacillus*. See *fermentation*.

butyril (bū'ti-ril), *n.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-il*. The radical (C_4H_7O) of butyric acid and its derivatives.

butyrin, butyrine (bū'ti-rin), *n.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-in*², *-ine*².] A triglyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, which is a constant constituent of butter, together with olein, stearin, and other glycerids. It is a neutral yellowish liquid fat, having a sharp, bitter taste.

butyrous (bū'ti-rus), *a.* [< L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-ous*.] Same as *butyraceous*.

buxeous (buk'sē-us), *a.* [< L. *buxeus*, pertaining to the box-tree, < *buxus*, the box-tree: see *Buxus*.] Pertaining to the box-tree or resembling it.

buxin, buxine (buk'sin), *n.* [< NL. *buxinus*, < L. *buxus*, the box-tree, + *-in*², *-ine*².] An alkaloid obtained from the box-tree. It has generally the appearance of a translucent deep-brown mass; its taste is bitter; it carries with it, if insoluble in water, but is dissolved in small quantity by alcohol and by ether.

buxina (buk-sī'nā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *buxine*.

buxine, *n.* See *buxin*.

buxom (buk'sum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bucksome*, *bucksom*, < ME. *buxom*, *buxum*, *boxom*, *bouxom*, *bouxam*, *bughsom* (also, by absorption of the palatal, *bousom*, *bousum*, mod. E. as if **bousome*), earlier *bahsum*, obedient, submissive, < AS. **buhsum* (not found) (= D. *buigzaam*, flexible, submissive, = G. *biegsam*, flexible), < *bugan*, bow, + *-sum*, -some: see *bow*¹, *bueh*², and *-some*².] **1†.** Yielding to pressure; flexible; unresisting.

> Twice was he seene in soaring Eagles shape,
> And with wide winges to beat the buxome aire.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 34.
>
> Wing silently the buxom air. *Milton*, P. L., bk. vii.
>
> The crow with merry shouts their mates invite,
> Then ply their oars, and brush the *buxom* sea.
> *Dryden*, Tym. and Ith., l. 612.

2†. Obedient; obsequious; submissive.

> To be ever buxom and obedient. *Foxe.*
>
> "For-thi," sold Samuel to Saul, "sop hym self botheth The, be *buxome* at his biddynge his wille to fulfille."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 263.

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish: thinking thereby to make them more tractable and buxom to the government.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Having health and consciousness together with a lively disposition; healthy and cheerful; brisk; jolly; lively and vigorous.

> A daughter fair,
> So buxom, blithe, and debonair.
> *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 24.
>
> The buxom god [Bacchus].
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.
>
> A parcel of buxom bonny dames. *Tatler*, No. 272.

Such buxom effect shall lead his bar-maid,
From India's fires to Zembla's frost.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 4.

[In this sense the word is now always applied to girls or women, and implies abundant health as shown in plumpness, fresh color, and strength.]

4. Showing vigor or robustness; sturdy; fresh; brisk: said of things: as, "*buxom* valour," *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

> *Buxom* health of rosy hue.
> *Gray*, Ode on a Prospect of Eton College.

5†. Amorous; wanton. *Bailey.*

buxom, *v. t.* [ME. *buxomen*; < *buxom*, *a.*] To be obedient; yield.

> To *buxom* to boll churche, and to al the laud also.
> *Sir Edm. Cont.* (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 448.

buxomly (buk'sum-li), *adv.* [ME. *buxomly*, *buxumly*, etc.; < *buxom* + *-ly*².] **1†.** Obediently; humbly.

> To comlyne me fro Cytee to Cytee, ȝif it were nede, and *buxomly* to reseyche me and my Compayne.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 82.

And gracious God of god [that to graunten it is] redy
[To hem] that *buxomliche* bidderth it and ber in wille to amenden hem. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 195.

2. In a buxom manner; briskly; vigorously.

buxomness (buk'sum-nes), *n.* [< ME. *buxomnes*, *buxumnesse*, *buxumness*, etc.; < *buxom* + *-ness*.] **1†.** Obedience; submissiveness.

> Bede I Ruhe thus thi Reame Reed out my Ribbes'
> ȝif hit bee so that *Buxumnesse* boo at nayn ansuet.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), iv. 150.

2. The quality of being buxom; briskness; liveliness; healthy vigor or plumpness.

Buxus (buk'sus), *n.* [L., the box-tree, > E. *box*¹, *q. v.*] A genus of plants whose species afford the valuable hard wood called *boxwood*; the box. It is the most northern arborescent plant of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. *B. sempervirens*, the common box, is a native of Europe and Asia, and is found from the Atlantic to China and Japan, sometimes attaining a height of 20 or 30 feet, though the trunk is seldom more than 8 or 10 inches in diameter. The finest quality of boxwood is from the Levant and regions about the Black Sea, and is largely employed in wood-engraving for mathematical and musical instruments, and for turning. There are numerous varieties in cultivation for ornamental purposes, inviting the common dwarf bushy form used for garden-edgings.

A branch of Box (*Buxus sempervirens*).

buy (bī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bought*, ppr. *buying*. [Early mod. E. also *buye*, *by*, *bie*, *bye*, < ME. *buyen*, *byen*, *bien*, *beyen*, *biogen*, *buggen*, etc., < AS. *bycgan* (pret. *bohte*, pp. *boht*) = OS. *buggeon* = Goth. *bugjan* (pret. *bauhta*), buy; not found in the other Teut. tongues; connections doubtful. Hence in comp. *abȳ*¹, and by perversion *abide*², q. v.] **1.** *trans.* To acquire the possession of, or the right or title to, by paying a consideration or an equivalent, usually in money; obtain by paying a price to the seller; purchase: opposed to *sell*.

> His [Emerson's] plan for the extirpation of slavery was to *buy* the slaves from the planters.
> *W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

Hence—**2.** To get, acquire, or procure for any kind of equivalent; as, to *buy* favor with flattery.

Exiles must take great pains to *buy* fame and all for worldly pleasure.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 23.

Dearer than good men *buy* heaven, for God is their treasure.
Rhodes, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 7.

3. To bribe; corrupt or pervert by giving a consideration; obtain over by money, etc.

> There is one thing which the most corrupt senates are unwilling to sell, and that is the power which makes them worth *buying*.
> *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

4. To be sufficient to purchase or procure; serve as an equivalent in procuring: as, gold cannot *buy* health.—**To buy**, I'll suffer.

> What? schal I *buy* fit on my fleisch so deere?
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 167.

Bought and sold. See *bought*, and see note.—**To buy a borough.** See *borough*!.—**To buy again**†, to redeem. See *agenbuy*.

> God save you, that *bought* agayn mankynde.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 304.

To buy a bargain. See *bargain*.—**To buy in.** (*a*) To purchase for one's self, especially at auction or stock: opposed to *sell out*.

> She ordered her husband to *buy in* a couple of fresh coach-horses.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 108.

What minor and rival companies stood in the way they *bought in*.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 88.

(*b*) To buy for the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered.—**To buy into**, to obtain an interest in, or a controlling lead in the shares of a joint-stock company, and formerly in England of a commission in a regiment.—**To buy off**, to bribe the rule, in the *stock exchange*, to purchase stock on behalf of a member to enable him to meet a short contract, or to return stock which had been borrowed, on notice being given to the chairman, who makes the purchase.—**To buy off**, (*a*) In the English army, to obtain a release from military service by a payment. (*b*) To get rid of the opposition of by payment; purchase the non-intervention of; bribe.

> What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy off* conscience.
> *South*.

To buy off control, to pay counsel not to take employment from the opposite party.—**To buy or sell the bear.** See *bear*⁴, *b* (*a*).—**To buy out**, (*a*) To buy off; redeem.

> Dreading the curse that money may *buy out*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

(*b*) To purchase all the share or shares of (a person) in a stock, fund, or partnership, or all his interest in a business: as, *I bought out Mr. Brown*.—**To buy over**, to detach by a bribe or consideration of some sort from one party and attach to the opposite party.—**To buy the bargain dear.** See *bargain*.—**To buy the refusal of**, to give money for the right of purchasing at a fixed price at a future time.—**To buy up**, to purchase or acquire title to the whole of, or the whole accessible supply of, as shares, a crop, or a stock of goods in market.

> The noise of this book's suppression made it presently be *bought up*, and turned much to the stationer's advantage.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1674.

II. *intrans.* To be or become a purchaser.

> I will buy with you, sell with you. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3.

buyable (bī'a-bl), *a.* [< *buy* + *-able*.] Capable of being bought, or of being obtained for money or other equivalent.

> The spiritual fire which is in that man . . . is not buyable nor salable. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 3.

buyer (bī'ėr), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser; a purchasing agent.—**Buyer's option**, in the *stock exchange*, a privilege which a purchaser has of taking a stipulated amount of stock at any time during a specified number of days: usually stated as *buyer* 3, 10, 20, etc., according to the period agreed on. Often abbreviated to *b. o.*

buz, **buzz**[1] (buz), *interj.* [See *buzz*[1], *n.*] A sibilant sound uttered to enjoin silence.

> Pal. The actors are come hither, my lord.
> *Ham. Buz, buz!* *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2.
>
> Cry hum
> Thrice, and then buz as often.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, I. 1.

buzz (bŭz), *n.* Same as *buzz*.

buzz[1] (buz), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *buzzed*, ppr. *buzzing*. [First in early mod. E.; formed, like equiv. *biss*, *bizz* (dial.), and *hiss*, *hizz*, *q. v.*, and ult. *buzzard*, whisper, *buzzing*, a buzzing, in imitation of the sound. Cf. *birr*[2].] **1.** *intrans.* To make a low humming sound, as bees; emit a sound like a prolonged utterance of *z*, as by a slow repetition of intoned or constant breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or the upper teeth.

> A swarm of drones that *buzz* about your head. *Pope.*
>
> To whisper hurriedly; speak with a low humming voice; make a low sibilant sound.
>
> **II.** *trans.* **1.** To make known by buzzing.
>
> How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
> And buzz lamenting doings in the air!
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2.

2. To whisper; spread or report by whispers; spread secretly.

> *Yet I will buzz* abroad such prophecies
> That Edward shall be fearful of his life.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6.
>
> In the house
> I hear it buzzed there are a brace of doctors,
> A fool, and a physician.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, II. 1.

3. To share equally the last of a bottle of wine, when there is not enough for a full glass to each of the party.

> Get some more port, . . . whilst I *buzz* this bottle here.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxiv.

buzz[2] (buz), [< *buzz*[1], *v.*] **1.** A continuous humming sound, as of bees.

> But the temple was full "inside and out,"
> And a *buzz* kept buzzing all round about,
> Like bees when the day is sunny.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

A day was appointed for the grand migration, and a final day limit was appointed for all to be seated and a hushed like a hive in swarming time.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 123.

The constant *buzz* of a fly. *Macaulay.*

2. A confused humming sound, such as that made by a number of people busily engaged in conversation or at work; the confused humming sound of bustling activity or stir; hence, a state of activity or ferment: as, the *buzz* of conversation ceased when he appeared; my head is all in a *buzz*.

> There is a certain *buzz*
> Of a stolen marriage. *Massinger.*
>
> There is a *buzz* . . . all around regarding the scheme.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I. xi.

3. A rumor or report.

> The *buzz* of drugs and mineral and simples,
> Bloodletting, vesits, purges, or what else
> Is conjur'd up by men of art, to gull
> Fond, credulous people. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, II. 2.
>
> 'Twas but a *buzz* devised by him to set your brains a-work. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

buzz[2], *n.* [Origin obscure.] Boasser.

> For all your virtues
> Are like the *buzzes* growing in the fields,
> Or weakly fastened to the barren hand,
> That thus much wind blows all away at once.
> *N. Field*, A Woman is a Weathercock (Dodsley's 61 Rep. (Plays, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 87).

buzz[3], *interj.* See *buz*.

buzzard (buz'ārd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *busserd*, < ME. *busard*, *boserde*, *buserd*, *buskerd* = MD. *buysaerd*, *buzaerd*, *busbard* = G. *bussart*, *bussar*, *bussert*, < OF. *busart*, *buzart*, *buserd* (with suffix *-ard*; cf. it. *bozzago* (obs.), with dif. suffix), a buzzard, < OF. *buse*, *buze*, F. *buse* = it. **buzza*, f. (obs.), a buzzard; Mil. **butia*, f., *butium*, neut. (also, after Rom., *butaccio*, *bizza*, *bustio*), for *butio*, *buteo*, L. *buteo*, a buzzard: see *Buteo*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Any hawk of the genus *Buteo* or subfamily *Buteoninæ*. (See these words.) The common buzzard of

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buzzard

Europe is *B. vulgaris*, a bird about 20 inches long and almost 4 feet in spread of wing, of variegated dark brown and light colors, heavy and rather sluggish, stooping to small game. The rough-legged buzzard is *Archibuteo lagopus*, with feathered shanks. See cut under *Archibuteo*. There are many species of *Buteo*, of nearly all countries. (*b*) Some other hawk, not used in falconry, with a qualifying term to indicate the species: as, the moor-*buzzard*, *Circus aeruginosus*, of Europe; the honey-*buzzard*, *Pernis apivorus*; the bald-*buzzard*, the osprey, *Pandion haliaëtus*. (*c*) An American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*; the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*. See cut under *Cathartes*.—**2†.** A blockhead; a dunce.

Blind *bussardes*, who of late yeares, of wilfull malicious men, would neyther learne themselues, nor could teach others. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, p. 111.

3†. A coward.—**4.** A hawk that flies by night. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] Compare *buzzard-moth*.—**Buzzard dollar**, a name applied by the opponents of the Bland Bill of 1878 to the American silver dollar of 412½ grains coined in accordance with it, bearing as device upon the reverse a figure of an eagle, derisively compared to that of a buzzard.

II. *a.* Senseless; stupid.

Thought no better of the living God than of a *buzzard* idol. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

buzzard-clock (buz'ärd-klok), *n.* [E. dial., < *buzzard*, for *buzzer*, from its buzzing noise, + *clock*, a beetle.] A local name in England for the dor.

Bummin' away lothe a *buzzard-clock*. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, O. S. 8.

buzzardet (buz'är-det'), *n.* [< *buzzard* + dim. *-et*.] A small North American buzzard described by Pennant, but not satisfactorily identified: perhaps the young red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*; more probably the broad-winged buzzard, *Buteo pennsylvanicus*.

buzzard-hawk (buz'ärd-hâk), *n.* A hawk of the subfamily *Buteoninæ*.

buzzardly (buz'ärd-li), *a.* [< *buzzard* + *-ly*1.] Of or pertaining to a buzzard; like a buzzard.

buzzard-moth (buz'ärd-môth), *n.* A kind of sphinx or hawk-moth.

buzzer (buz'ėr), *n.* 1. One who buzzes; a whisperer; one who busy bodies secretly. *Shak.*—2. A call or alarm making a low buzzing sound, used when it is desirable to avoid loud noise.—3. A polishing-wheel used in cutter's work.

buzzing (buz'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *buzz*1, *v.*] 1. Resembling a buzz.

A low *buzzing* musical sound. *Lamb*, Quaker's Meeting.

2. Making a buzzing sound or hum: as, the buzzing multitude.

buzzingly (buz'ing-li), *adv.* In a buzzing manner; with a low humming sound.

buzzom (buz'um), *n.* [Also *bussom*, *buzzom*, var. of *bosom*, *q. v.*] A dialectal form of *bosom*. *Brockett*.

buzz-saw (buz'sâ), *n.* A circular saw: so called from its sound when in action.

buzzy (buz'i), *a.* [< *buzz* + *-y*1.] Full of buzzing; buzzing.

by1 (bī), *prep.* and *adv.* [< ME. *by*, *bi*, also *be*, < AS. *bi*, *big*, also *be* (in comp. *be-*, under accent *bí-*, *big-*; see *be-*3, *bé-*2), = OS. *bi*, *bí*, *be* = OFries. *bi*, *be* = MLG. *bi*, *bī*, *bē*, *by* = D. *bij* = OHG. *bi*, *pi*, *bī*, MHG. *bī*, *pī* = Goth. *bi*, by, about, orig. meaning 'about,' whence in AS., etc., by, near, at, through, according to, concerning, etc.; related to L. *amb-*, *ambi-*, Gr. *ἀμφί*, and Skt. *abhi*, about: see *ambi-*, *amphi-*. Hence the prefixes *by-*1 = *be-*1, *by-*2 = *be-*2, *by-*3.] **I.** *prep.* 1. Near; close to; beside; with; about; as, sit *by* me; the house stands *by* a river.

Go to your rest, and I'll sit *by* you. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

They punish rigorously them that rob *by* the high way. *Hakluyt*, Voyages, Eng., iii.

A good poet can no more be without a stock of similes *by* him, than a shoemaker without his lasts. *Swift*, To a Young Poet.

He himself has not the moules *by* him, but is forced to sell stock at a great loss. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

2. Near, or up to and beyond, with reference to motion; past: as, to move or go *by* a church.

Thou hast pass'd *by* the ambush of young days,
Either not assail'd, or victor being charged.
Shak., Sonnets, lxx.

This music crept *by* me upon the waters. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2.

3. Along (in direction or progress); in or through (the course of); over or alongside of: as, to approach a town *by* the highway.

We . . . took our journey into the wilderness *by* the way of the Red sea. *Deut.* ii. 1.

By the margin, willow-veil'd,
Slide the heavy barges. *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, i.

4. On; upon; especially, through or on as a means of conveyance: as, he journeyed both *by* water and *by* rail.

I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger. *Dryden*, All for Love, ii. 1.

5. Through. (*a*) Through the action or operation of, as the immediate agent or the producing or instigating cause: as, the empire founded *by* Napoleon; a novel written *by* Cooper; the victories gained *by* Nelson; a picture painted *by* Rubens. (In this use especially after passive verbs or participles, the participle being often omitted: as, a novel *by* Cooper; a picture *by* Raphael.)

All things were made *by* him. John i. 3.

Prompted to my revenge *by* heaven and hell. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

(*b*) With the perception of, as the subject or recipient of the action or feeling: as, he died regretted *by* all who knew him; this was felt *by* them to be an intentional slight. (*c*) Through the means or agency of, as the intermediate agent or instrument: as, the city was destroyed *by* fire.

There perished not many *by* the swoorde, but all *by* the extremitye of famine which they themselves had wrought. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Noble Melantius, the friend to me
Welcomes thy virtues home to Rhodes.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

All our miserie and misfortune is *by* power *by* a King or *by* our necessary vindication and defence against him. *Eikonoklastes*, x.

Muley Abul Hassan saw *by* the fires blazing on the mountains that the country was rising. *Irving*, Granada, p. 17.

(*d*) Through the use of; with the aid of, as means: as, to take *by* force; *by* your leave.

He called for others *by* name, and their presence gave comfort to his heart. *Irving*, Granada, p. 95.

And holding them back *by* their flowing locks.
Tennyson, The Merman, ii.

(*e*) In consequence of; by reason of.

I have endeavoured to shew how some passages are beautiful *by* being sublime, others *by* being soft, others *by* being natural. *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

And how it ends it matters not,
By heart-break or *by* rifle-shot.
Kipling, Mogg Megone, i.

6. In adjuration: Before; in the presence of; with the witness of; with regard to things, in view of, in consideration of: followed by the name of the being to whom appealed to as sanction: as, I appeal to you *by* all that is sacred.

The common oath of the Scythians was *by* the sword, and *by* the fire. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, Argument, iv. 2.

Swear not at all; neither *by* heaven; for it is God's throne: nor *by* the earth; for it is his footstool. *Matt.* v. 34, 35.

By Pan I swear, beloved Perigot,
And *by* you moon, I think thou lov'st me not.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

7. According to; by direction, authority, example, or evidence of: as, this appears *by* his own account; it is four o'clock *by* my watch; these are good rules to live *by*.

They live *by* your base words. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

First follow Nature, and your judgment frame
By her just standard. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, i. 69.

8. In the measure or quantity of; in the terms of: as, to sell cloth *by* the yard, milk *by* the quart, eggs *by* the dozen, beef *by* the pound; to board *by* the week.

Two thousand ducats *by* the year. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

9. In comparison: To the extent of; noting measuration or the measure or ratio of excess or inferiority: as, larger *by* a half; older *by* five years; to lessen *by* a third.

Be als mekil als the foreside lyght, to the worchep of god an holy Chirche, leistynglike in tyme comyng with outen help of mennys denocion he may not be mayntened and kept. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Too long *by* half a mile. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

10. Multiplied into: noting the relation of one dimension to another (in square or cubic measure): as, five feet *by* four, that is, measuring five feet in one direction and four feet in the other.—11. During the course of; within the compass or period of: as, *by* day; *by* night.

Dauid *by* hus daies dobbede kyngtes.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 102.

Old men yn prouerbe sayde *by* old tyme
"A chyld were better to be vnborn
Than to be vntaught, and so be lore."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 366.

by

Then rose the King and moved his host *by* night.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

12. At (a terminal point of time); not later than; as early as: as, *by* this time the sun had risen; he will be here *by* two o'clock.

By the morwe, *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 16.

But *by* that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great scuffle. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 247.

The cholera will have killed *by* the end of the year about one person in every thousand. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

13. At a time; each separately or singly: as, one *by* one; two *by* two; piece *by* piece.

Point by point, argument *by* argument. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., Pref.

14. With reference to; in relation to; about; concerning; with: formerly especially after *say*, *speak*, etc., now chiefly after *do*, *act*, *deal*, etc.

And so I see *by* the that sekest after the whyes,
And aresondest reason. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 217.

I say not this *by* wives that ben wise. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 229.

Than prophesy *says by* me. *Townsley Mysteries*, p. 212.

They severely made enquiry where I had lived before, what my worldes and behaviour had beene while I was there, but they coulde finde nothing *by* me. *Lodge*, Travels, p. 31.

Thou hast spoken evil words *by* the queen. *Fenn.*

To do *by* scripture and the gospel according to conscience is not to do *by* them. *Milton*, Civil Power.

In his behaviour to me, he hath dealt hardly *by* a relation. *Fielding.*

15. Besides; over and above; beyond. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

This ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wasted all the woods in Fife, which was also said *by* all Under Fife that was gotten out of Norroway. *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, an. 1541.

By book, *by the book*. See *book*.—**By north, south, east, west** (*naut.*), in the direction indicated: phrases used in designating the points of the compass: as, north-east *by* north (N. N. E.), S. and S. S. W. See *compass*.—**By one's self** or **itself.** (*a*) Apart; separated from others; alone.

When I am in a serious humour, I very often walk *by myself* in Westminster Abbey. *Addison*, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

As a child will long for his companions, but among them plays *by himself*. *Emerson*, Clubs.

(*b*) Without aid; by individual action exclusively: as, I did it all *by myself*. [Colloq.]—**By the** (*naut.*). See *board*.—**By the by.** See *by*1, n.—**By the head** (*naut.*), the state of a vessel when she draws more water forward than aft: opposite to *by the stern*.—**By the lee**, said of a ship when the wind takes the sails on the wrong side.

Shoote him through and through with a jest; make him *by the lee*, thou Basilisco of witte. *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

By the stern (*naut.*), with greater draft aft than forward.—**By the way.** (*a*) On the road; in the course of a journey: as, they fell out *by the way*. (*b*) Incidentally; in the course of one's remarks: hence used as an interjectional phrase introducing an incidental remark: as, *by the way*, have you received that letter yet? [Colloq.]

Their actions are worthy not thus to be spoken of *by the way*. *Milton*, Hirelings.

By the wind (*naut.*), as near to the proper course as the wind will permit; close-hauled.—**By way of.** (*a*) As an example or instance of. (*b*) In the guise of; just about to: as, when I saw him he was *by way of* going to Brighton. [Colloq., Eng.] (*c*) Through: as we came *by way of* Boston.—**To set store by.** See *store*.

II. *adv.* [The adverbial use is not found in AS., and is rare in ME.] 1. Near; in the same place with; at hand: often (before the verb always) qualified by a more definite adverb: as, near *by*; close *by*; hard *by*.

You did dance
Whilst I studied stubborn and regardless *by*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

Unto a neighb'ring castle *by*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 301.

2. Aside; off.

Let them lay *by* their helmets and their spears.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Be no more Christians, put religion *by*,
Twill make ye cowards. *Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, ii. 2.

3. Of motion: Across in front or alongside and beyond: as, the carriage went *by*.

By your leave, my masters there, pray you let's come *by*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Pray you, walk *by*, and say nothing. *Fletcher*, Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

4. Of time: In the past; over.

The moon among the clouds rode high,
And all the city hum was *by*.
Scott, Marmion, v. 20.

[For *by* in composition, see *by-*.]

By and by. (*a*†) A repetition of *by*, near, close by: used especially in reference to a repetition, and so be here. *Bishops' Bible*, Luke viii. 54.

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Two yonge knightes lyggyng *by and by*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 153.

Those were his words *by and by*.
Bunn. of the Bone, l. 4583.

In the temple, *by and by* with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

(b1) At once; straightway; immediately; then.

After that you have dyned and supte, laboure not *by and by* after, but make a jaunse, sayinge or standynge vpryght the space of an howre or more to some gentyll company.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

When . . . persecution ariseth because of the word, by *and by* [Gr. εὐθύς, immediately] he is offended.
Mat. xiii. 21.

They do, and *by and by* repent them of that which they have done.
Barton, Anat. of Melancholy, p. 357.

(c) At some time in the future; before long; presently.

I'm so vexed, that if I had not the prospect of a resource in being knocked o' the head *by and by*, I should scarce have spirits to tell you the cause.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

By and large, in all its length and breadth; in every aspect: as, taking it *by and large*, this is the most comprehensive theory yet broached. **By and main**, by both side and main passages; on all sides.

Those! no, no, I have barred these *by and main*, for I have resolved not to fight for them.
Killigrew, Parson's Wedding, ii. 5.

Full and by. See *full*.

by[1], **bye**[1] (bī), *n.* [< *by*, *prep.* and *adv.*; in older use only in the phrases *by the by* and *in, on, or upon the by* (see def.); *prep.* and *adv.*, in comp. *by-5*. In sporting use commonly spelled *bye*.] **1.** A thing not directly aimed at; something not the immediate object of regard: as, by the *by* (that is, by the way; by passing). **2.** The condition of being odd, as opposed to *even*; the state of having no competitor in a contest (where several are engaged) in pairs. Thus, in field trials of dogs, when the number of those entered for competition in pairs is uneven, the odd contestant is said to have a *by*.

3. Specifically, in *golf*, a hole or holes which remain to be played in order to complete the full round of the links, after the match originally agreed upon is finished. *W. Park, Jr.*

4. In *cricket*, a run made on a ball not struck by the batsman, but which the wicket-keeper has failed to stop.—**5.** One of the game of hide-and-seek, the goal: as, to touch the *by*. [New England.]—**By the by**. (*a*†) Same as *in, on, or upon the by*. (*b*) By the way: introducing an incidental remark.

By the by, I hope 'tis not true that your brother is absolutely ruined!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

In, on, or upon the by†, in passing; indirectly; by implication.

It would beget
Me such a main authority on the *by*,
And do yourself no disrepute at all.
B. Jonson, Masterlick Lady, i. 1.

Speak modestly in mentioning my services;
And if aught fall out in the *by*, that must
Of mere necessity touch on you.
Of my deserving praises, blush when you talk on't.
Beaum. and Fl., Love's Cure, iv. 1.

The Synod of Dort condemneth *upon the bye* even the discipline of the Church of England.
Quoted in *Pullen's* Church Hist., X. v. 1.

To steal a by, in *cricket*, to make a run on a ball which has not been batted, but which the wicket-keeper has failed to stop.

He (the batsman) is never in his ground, except when his wicket is down. Nothing in the whole game so tries to boy; he has *stolen three byes* in the first ten minutes.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

by[2], *n.* [ME. *by*, *bi*, < AS. *bȳ* = Icel. *bȳr*, *barr*, or *bærr* (gen. *bœjar*, *bjǫrr*) = Norw. *bø*, Sw. Dan. *by*, a town, village, in Icel. and Norw. also a farm, landed estate: akin to AS. *bū* = OS. *bū* = Icel. *bú* = Sw. Dan. *bo*, a dwelling, habitation, > &c. *bow* (see *bow*[5]), < AS. *būan* = Icel. *búa*, dwell: see *bower*[1], *boor*, *bug*[2], *bel*, and *elf-by-lane*.] A town; habitation; dwelling: now extant in place-names only, especially in the north of England, as in *Derby* (Anglo-Saxon *Deora by*, literally 'dwelling of deer'), *Whitby*, etc.

The township, the *by* of the Northern shire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 90.

by[3], *n.* [Another and more reg. form of *bee*[2], < ME. *bye*, *beye*, *beie*, *bey*, *bei*, < AS. *bedh*, *beag*, a ring: see *bee*[2].] A ring; a bracelet.

A by of gold, adorning the right arm.
Planché.

by[4], *v.* An obsolete spelling of *buy*.

by[4], *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *bel*.

by-[1], **1†.** An obsolete variant of *be-*[1], (*be-*)unessential. See *be-*[1]—**2.** The modern form of *be-*[3], *be-*[4], under the accent, as in *bygoing*, *bywork*, etc.

by-[2], An obsolete variant of *be-*[2], *be-*[3].

by-[3]. The adverb *by*[1] used as a prefix. This use first appears in the sixteenth century, *by-being* a quasi-adjective, meaning side, secondary, as in *by-path*, *by-street*, *byway*, *by-play*, *by-stroke*, etc.

by-aim† (bī′ām), *n.* A side aim; a subordinate aim; a by-end.

by-altar (bī′al′tär), *n.* **1.** A minor or secondary altar, in distinction from the high altar; any other altar than the chief one in a church: now commonly called *side altar*.—**2.** A name given by some writers on Christian archæology to a table standing beside the altar, for holding the vestments, the sacred vessels, etc.; a credence.

byar, *n.* See *byre*.

byard (bī′ärd), *n.* [Appar. a variant form and use of *buyard*[2], q. v.] A band of leather crossing the breast, used by men for dragging wagons in coal-mines.

byas. See *bias*.

byas (bī′as), *n. pl.* Same as *bustons*.

by-ball (bī′bâl), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *by*[1], 3.

by-bidder (bī′bid′ėr), *n.* A person employed at public auctions to bid on articles put up for sale, in order that the seller may obtain higher prices.

by-blow (bī′blō), *n.* **1.** A side or accidental blow.

Now and then a *by-blow* from the pulpit.
Milton, Colasterion.

How finely, like a fencer!
My father fetches his *by-blows* to hit me!
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

2†. An illegitimate child. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

The natural brother of the king—a *by-blow*.
Maxinger, Maid of Honour, i. 1.

by-book (bī′bůk), *n.* A memorandum-book; a subordinate book containing notes or jottings to be afterward extended in due form.

(Lord *a.*) To my office, and there fell on entering, out of a *bye-book*, part of my second journall-book, which hath lay these two years and more uncentered.
Pepys, Diary, II. 87.

by-business (bī′biz′nes), *n.* Business aside from the main business; something quite secondary or subordinate.
Barrow.

by-by (bī′bī), *interj.* [Also written *bye-bye*; a childish or humorous variation of *good-by*, q. v.] Good-by: a childish form of farewell, sometimes used humorously by grown people.

Well, you are going to be in a passion, I see, and I shall only interrupt you — so, *bye-bye*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

bycause†, *conj.* An obsolete form of *because*.

by-cause (bī′kâz), *n.* [< *by*-[3] + *cause*.] A secondary cause.

I . . . was one cause (a *by-cause*) why the purse was lost.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

bycot†, *n.* An obsolete form of *bicker*.

bycokcnet†, *n.* [Also variously written *abcocok*, *abococked*, *abocokcet*, *abocked*, *abocket*, and *by-cot*, corrupted forms due to misreading or misprinting of *bycocket*, < late ME. *bycoket* (Halliwell), < OF. *bicoquet*, a bycocket, a kind of cap: (cf. "*biquoquet*, The beak of a ladies mourning hood" — Cotgrave), prob. < *bi-* (L. *bis*), double, + *coque* (< L. *coccus*), a shell, a boat. The allusion is to the shape.]

Bycocket of the 15th century. From Viollet-le-Duc's Dictionnaire du Mobilier Français.

A kind of hat worn during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, probably by noble and wealthy persons only. It was of the form called in *Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar*, that is, with the brim turned up either before or behind, and with a long point or beak, or two such points, opposite. Modern representations usually give it with the point or points behind; but the more common form in the middle ages seems to have had the point in front, as in the illustration.

by-common (bī-kom′on), *n.* [< *by*[1], *prep.*, beyond, + *common*. Cf. *by-ordinary*.] More than common; uncommon. [Scotch.]

by-concernment (bī′kon-sėrn′ment), *n.* A subordinate or subsidiary affair. *Dryden.*

bycorner, *n.* An obsolete form of *bicker*[2].

Set rakes, crookes, ashes, and *bycornes*,
And double-lifted axes tipt three fourches.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

by-corner (bī′kôr′nėr), *n.* A private or out-of-the-way corner. *Massinger*; *Fuller*.

by-course (bī′kōrs), *n.* An irregular or improper course of action.

If thou forsake not those unprofitable *by-courses*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

byddet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bid*.

byder, *v.* An obsolete form of *bide*.

by-dependency (bī′dē-pen′dėn-si), *n.* Something depending on something else; an accessory circumstance. Cyclopedia, v. 5.

by-design (bī′dē-zīn′), *n.* An incidental or subordinate design or purpose.

They'll serve for other *by-designs*. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

by-doing (bī′dū-ing), *n.* Subordinate or collateral action; private doing.

by-drinking† (bī′dring′king), *n.* A drinking between meals.

You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by-drinkings*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

by-dweller (bī′dwel′ėr), *n.* One who dwells near; a neighbor.

bye[1], *prep.* and *adv.* See *by*[1].

bye[2], *n.* See *by*[2].

bye[3], *n.* See *by*[3].

byen†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *buy*.

bye-ball (bī′bâl), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *by*[1], 3.

by-election (bī′ē-lek′shon), *n.* In Great Britain, an election held to fill a vacancy in Parliament.

by-end (bī′end), *n.* **1.** A private end; a secret purpose or design.

To have other *by-ends* in good actions sours laudable performances. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 16.

All persons that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this law.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. An incidental or subsidiary aim or object.

Pamphleteer or journalist reading for an argument for a party, or for a by-end, or, at all events, for some *by-end* imposed on them, must read meanly and fragmentarily. *Emerson*, Universities.

byer, *n.* An obsolete form of *buyer*.

by-fellow (bī′fel′ō), *n.* In English universities, a name given to one who has been elected to a by-fellowship; a fellow out of the regular course. In some colleges a by-fellow, even when over age, can be elected to a regular fellowship when a vacancy occurs.

by-fellowship (bī′fel′ō-ship), *n.* In English universities, a secondary or nominal fellowship.

There are now in the *Fellowships*, however, in the small colleges whose value is merely nominal — some £5 or £6 a year. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 131, note.

byge†, **bygg**†, *etc.*, See *bigg*[1], *bigg*[2], *etc.*

bygirdlet, *n.* [ME., also *bigirdle*, *bygyrdyle*, *bigurdle*, *bigurdel*, < AS. *bygyrdel*, *bigyrdel*, *bygyrdel* (= MHG. *bigürtel*), < *bi*, *bi*, by, + *gyrdel*, girdle: see *by*[1] and *girdle*, and cf. *begird*.] A purse hanging from the girdle or belt.

The bagges and the *bigurdeles*, he hath to-broken hem alle. That he ?ef smarou bridle. *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 81.

bygone (bī′gôn′), *a.* and *n.* [< *by*[1], *adv.*, + *gone*, pp. of *go*.] **I.** *a.* Past; gone by; hence, out of date; antiquated: as, "thy *bygone* foolories." *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

The Chancellor was a man who belonged to a *bygone* world, a representative of a past age, of obsolete modes of thinking. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

It is the test of excellence in any department of art, that it can never be *bygone*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 178.

II. *n.* What is gone by and past: as, that is a *bygone*: let *bygones* be *bygones*; "let old *bygones* be." *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

by-hour (bī′our), *n.* A leisure hour.

by-interest (bī′in′tėr-est), *n.* Self-interest; private advantage. *Atterbury.*

by-intimation (bī′in-ti-mā′shon), *n.* An intimation, whether by speech, look, gesture, or other means, so conveyed as to be unobserved by those for whom it is not intended; an aside.

There were no *by-intimations* to make the audience fancy their own discernment so much greater than that of the Moor. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

byke, *n.* See *bike*.

bykere†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *bicker*[1].

bylandt, *n.* [< *by*[1] + *land*.] A peninsula. Also spelled *bland*.

If I find various devices resorted to by writers at the beginning of that same century to express a tract of land almost surrounded by sea, so that they employ "island," "demi-isle," "demi-island," I am able without much hesitation, to affirm that "peninsula" was not yet acknowledged to be English.
Alp. Trench, Deficiencies in Eng. Dicta., p. 60.

bylander, *n.* See *bilander*.

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by-lane (bī'lān), *n.* A private lane, or one forming a byway. *Bacon.*

by-law (bī'lâ), *n.* [Formerly explained and now generally accepted as made up of *by*¹ (*by*-3) and *law*¹, as if 'a subordinate or secondary law,' but in fact the elements are *by*², a town, + *law*¹, after Dan. *bylov*, municipal law (cf. Dan. *bilor*, an amendment to a law, developed from *bylov*, but now regarded as simply *c be* (= G. *bei* = E. *by*, 3) + *lov* = E. *law*¹). 1. The law, or the commonality of a village, the older form being Sc. and North. E. *bylaw*, also written *burlaw*, *burlaw*, in comp. even *birley*, *barley*, ⟨ late ME. *byre law*, "*agraria*, *plebiscitum*" (Cath. Anglicum) (ML. *birelegia*, *birlegia*, *bilage*, *bilagium*, *bellagines*, pl.; hence prob. *billage*¹, q. v.), prop. town law (see *byrlaw*), ⟨ Icel. *bøjar-lög*, town-law (cf. *bøjar-lögmaðr*, a town justice, 'byriaw-man'), ⟨ *bøjar*, *bøyar*, gen. of *bør*, *bær*, *or bøer* (= Norw. *bu* = Sw. *bo*, Dan. *bo* = AS. *by*: see *by*²), a town, + *lög* = Norw. *log* = Sw. *lag* = Dan. *lov*, law: see *by*², *n.*, and *law*¹.] **1†.** A local law; a law made by a municipality or by a rural community for the regulation of affairs within its authority; an ordinance.

In the shires where the Danes acquired a firm foothold, the township was often called a "by"; and it had the power of enacting its own "by-laws" or town-laws, as New England townships have to-day.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 46.

Hence — **2.** A standing rule of a legislative body, a corporation, or a society, made for the regulation of its internal organization and conduct, and distinguished from a provision of its constitution in being more particular and more readily altered.

by-lead (bī'led), *n.* Same as *by-wash*.

by-legislation (bī'lej-is-lā'shọn), *n.* Legislation on subordinate or secondary matters; by-laws, or the making of by-laws.

The Friendly Societies Act . . . gives power of *by-legislation*, on specified matters, such as terms of admission, administration, enforcement of rules, &c., all which has only to be certified by a Crown registrar.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 231.

bylevet, *r.* Same as *belieue*. *Chaucer*.

by-matter (bī'mat'ėr), *n.* Something beside the principal matter; something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon*, Cunning.

by-motive (bī'mō'tiv), *n.* **1.** A private, hidden, or sinister motive.

The certainty of rousing an unanimous impulse, if not always of counterworking sinister *by-motives* among their audience. *Grote*, Hist. Greece, I. 238.

2. A secondary motive.

by-name (bī'nām), *n.* [⟨ ME. *byname* (= OHG. *binamo*, MHG. *bíname*, G. *beiname*, a cognomen, surname); ⟨ *by*¹ + *name*.] **1†.** A secondary name; an epithet.

Sufficiance, power, nobleness, reverence and gladnesse been only dyverse *bynames*, but bir substaunce hath ev ðe versite. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii., prose 9.

2. A nickname.

A personal *by-name* given him on account of his stature. *Bp. Leavis*, Life of Wykeham.

3. A pseudonym; a nom-de-plume. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

by-names (bī'nāms), *v. t.* ⟨ *by-name*, *n.*] To give a nickname to.

Sir Henry Percy, . . . *by-named* Hotspurre, who had the leading of the English. *Holinshed*, tr. Conquest, p. 838.

bynet, *n.* [⟨ Gr. *βύσσος*, malt.] Malt.

bynni (bin'i), *n.* [Prob. native.] A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Barbus bynni*, related to the barbel of Europe. It is a highly esteemed fish of the Nile.

by-ordinary, **by-ordinar** (bī'ôr'di-nā-ri, -nār), *a.* [⟨ *by*¹, *prep.*, beyond, + *ordinary*, *ordinar*, ordinary. Cf. *by-common*.] More than ordinary. [Scotch.]

byon, *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A quinsy. [North. Eng.]

byous (bī'us), *a.* [Also written, improp., *bias*; appar. ⟨ *by*¹, *prep.*, beyond, over and above, + *-ous*.] Extraordinary; remarkable: as, *by-ous* weather. [Scotch.]

byously (bī'us-li), *adv.* [⟨ *byous*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Same as *byous*.

by-pass (bī'pâs), *n.* An extra gas-pipe passing around a valve or gas-chamber, used to prevent a complete stoppage of the flow of gas when the valve or chamber is closed. It is used with pilot-lights. The pilot light supplied by the *by*-pass pipe lights the main burners when the supply is turned on.

by-pass (bī'pâs), *v. t.* [⟨ *by-pass*, *n.*] To furnish with a by-pass.

I next *by-passed* the outlet valve with a one inch pipe. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9000.

by-passage (bī'pas'āj), *n.* A private or retired passage; a byway.

by-passer (bī'pas'ėr), *n.* A passer-by. *Latham.*

by-past (bī'pâst), *a.* Past; gone by: as, "*by-past* perils," *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 158.

by-path (bī'pâth), *n.* A byway; a private path; an indirect course or means.

By-paths and indirect crook'd ways. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

by-peep (bī'pēp), *v. i.* To look or glance aside. *Shak.*

by-place (bī'plās), *n.* A retired place, spot, or situation.

by-play (bī'plā), *n.* **1.** In a play, action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds; action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present.

"Will you allow me to ask you, sir," he said, addressing Mr. Pickwick, who was considerably mystified by this very unpolite *by-play*, "whether that person belongs to your party?" *Dickens*, Pickwick, I. iii.

2. A diversion; something apart from the main purpose.

In he using the alternative as a *by-play* in argument, without any considerations of serious responsibility?

Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 32.

by-plot (bī'plot), *n.* A subsidiary plot in a play or novel.

The minor characters and *by-plot*, too, giving the story of a religious scepticism. *The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1156.

by-product (bī'prod'ukt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in the course of a process or manufacture, in addition to the principal product or material: as, wood-tar is obtained as a *by-product* in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of vinegar or wood-spirit.

It is constantly the case that the *by-products* of a complex industry are found to be the sole source of business profits. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 786.

by-purpose (bī'pėr'pus), *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.

Byrami, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Bairam*.

byre (bīr), *n.* [Sc., one of the many different applications of E. *bower*¹, orig. a dwelling, AS. *bur*, a dwelling, = Icel. *búr*, a pantry, = Sw. *bur*, a cage, Sw. dial. *bur*, a house, cottage, pantry, granary, = Dan. *bur*, a cage: see *bower*¹, and cf. *boer*⁵.] A cow-house.

Adjoining the house [of a Mennonite] are the stable and *byre*, which would not disgrace a model farm in Germany or England. *Tribune*, Russia, p. 375.

Field and garner, barn and *byre*,
Are blazing through the night.
Whittier, At Port Royal.

by-report (bī'rē-pōrt'), *n.* A side report or statement.

But when the cause it selfe must be decreed,
Himselfe in person, in his proper Court,
To grave and solemne hearing doth proceed,
Of every proofe and every *by-report*.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum (1599).

by-respect (bī'rē-spekt'), *n.* A consideration or thought aside from the main one; hence, a private end or purpose.

Augustus . . . had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law. *Dryden.*

byrl, *r.* See *birl*.

byrlady, *interj.* A contraction of *by our lady*, that is, by the Virgin Mary. Usually written *by'r lady*. Compare *marry*².

Byrlady, no misery surmounts a woman's.
Middleton, Women, beware Women, i. 2.

byrlakin, *interj.* A contraction of *by our ladykin*; a diminutive of *byrlady*.

Mis. W.-Com. Married! To whom?
Host. To a French knight, *byrlakins*, as I understand.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iv. 2.

byrlaw (bir'lâ), *n.* [Also written *burlaw*, *birlaw*, *birelaw*, in comp. even *birley*, *barley*, etc.: see *by-law*.] **1.** A certain system of popular jurisprudence formerly prevailing in northern England and Scotland. It is described by Sir John Skene, writing in 1597, when the system was in force, as follows: "Laws of *Byrlaw* ar maid and determined be consent of neichbours, elected and chosen be common consent, in the courtis called the *Byrlaw courtis*, in the quhilk cognition is taken of complaintes betuixt neichbour and neichbour. The quhilk men so chosen as judges and arbitratours to the effect foresaid, are commonly called *Byrlawmen*."

2. A district within which the system prevails. [North. Eng.]

byrlaw-court (bir'lâ-kōrt), *n.* [Also written *birley-*, *barley-court*; ⟨ *byrlaw* + *court*.] The court in which the byrlaw was administered. [Scotch.] See *byre-law*.

byrlaw-man (bir'lâ-man), *n.* [Also written *birlaw-*, *birley-*, *barley-man*; ⟨ *byrlaw* + *man*; cf. Icel. *bøjar-lögmaðr*, a town justice.] **1.** A judge or arbitrator in the byriaw-court. [Scotch.]—**2.** An arbiter; an overman; an umpire; a thirdsman. [The modern use of the word.]

byrnet, *n.* See *byrnie*.

byrnie, *n.* [ME., also *brunie*, *brenye*, *brinie*, *etc.*, earlier *burnie*, ⟨ AS. *byrne*, a corselet, a coat of mail, = OHG. *brunna*, *brunja*, MHG. G. *brünne* = Icel. *brynja* = Sw. *brynja* = Dan. *brynje* = Goth. *brunjo*; hence ML. *brunia*, *bronia*, Pr. *bronda*, OF. *broigne*, *brogne*, *etc.*; see *brogue*. Of uncertain origin; cf. OIrish. *bronja*, corselet; Gr. *βυνίον*, breast.] Same as *brogue*.

byrnied, *p. a.* [⟨ AS. *brynged*, *brenged*, *etc.*; ⟨ *byrnie* + *-ed*².] Armed with a corselet or coat of mail.

I salle to battelle the bygge, of *brenged* knyghtes
Thirtty thousande be tale, thryftye in armes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 316.

by-road (bī'rōd), *n.* **1.** A side-road; a crossroad; a road different from the usual or main highway.—**2.** A private or secret way; a private means to an end: as, "slippery *by-roads*," *Swift*.

Byronic (bī-ron'ik), *a.* Possessing the characteristics of Byron, the poet, or of his poetry: as, a *Byronic* poem.

La Coupe et les Lèvres (by Alfred de Musset) a *Byronic* poem in dramatic form. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 262.

Byronism (bī'ron-izm), *n.* The characteristics of Byron's thought, temper, poetic style, etc.

by-room (bī'rōm), *n.* An adjoining room or apartment; a side room.

Stand in some *by-room*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

byrrhid (bir'id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Byrrhidæ*.

Byrrhidæ (bir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Byrrhus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Byrrhus*.

Byrrhus (bir'us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Byrrhidæ*, called *pill-beetles* from their rounded bodies, and from the way in which they pack their legs out of sight when they are alarmed, immediately, death and simulating the appearance of a pill. *B. pilula* is a typical example. See cut under *pill-beetle*.

byrsa (bėr'sạ), *n.* Obsolete form of *bursa*.

byrsal (bėr'sal), *a.* Obsolete form of *bursal*.

Byrsopædæ (bėr-sop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Byrsopæ* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchoborous *Coleoptera*, or beetles, of which the elytra provided with a strong fold on the inner face, pygidium of male divided, tarsi setose, gular margin elevated, and prosternum elevated.

Byrsops (bėr'sops), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *βύρσα*, a skin, hide (see *pursue*), + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face, eye.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Byrsopidæ*.

byrt, **byrtt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *bice*.

bysidet, **bysidoot**. Obsolete forms of *beside*, *besides*.

by-sitter (bī'sit'ėr), *n.* One sitting near.

The blind *by-sitter* guesseth not
What shadow haunts that vacant spot.
Whittier, Mantle of St. John de Matel.

by-speech (bī'spēch), *n.* An incidental or casual speech not directly relating to the point: as, "to quote *by-speeches*," *Hooker*.

bysspell (bis'spel), *n.* [⟨ ME. *bisspel*, a proverb, a parable, ⟨ AS. *bispell*, *bigspell*, a proverb, parable, example, story (= MD. *bijspel* = MHG. *bîspel*, *bispel*, a proverb, parable, G. *beispiel*, an example), ⟨ *bi-*, by, + *spell*, a story: see *spell*¹, and cf. *gospel*.] A proverb. *Coles*, 1717. Also spelled *byspel*.

byssi, *n. pl.* [See *bucc*.] To buss; hum.

byssaceous (bi-sā'shius), *a.* [⟨ L. as if **byssaceus*, ⟨ *byssus*: see *byssus*.] Resembling a byssus; consisting of fine silky filaments; resembling cobwebs.

byssal (bis'al), *a.* [⟨ *byssus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the byssus of a mollusk: as, *byssal* threads; *byssal* attachment.

byssel, *n.* [⟨ *byssus*.] A kind of fine cloth. See *byssus*, 1.

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byssi, *n.* Plural of *byssus*.

byssifer (bi'si-fėr), *n.* One of the *Byssifera*.

Byssifera (bi-sif'e-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *byssifer*: see *byssiferous*.], A family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by the secretion of a byssus, by means of which they attach themselves to foreign substances. It was instituted by Lamarck (*F. byssifera*) in 1809 for the genera *Pedum*, *Lima*, *Pinna*, *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, *Crenatula*, *Perna*, *Malleus*, and *Avicula*, now distributed in several families; but it was later renounced and its genera referred by him to the families *Mytilacea*, *Aviculacea*, and *Pectinacea*. It was restricted by Goldfuss (1820) to *Mytilus*, *Vulsella*, and *Perna*, and is now synonymous with *Mollusca*.

byssiferous (bi-sif'e-rus), *a.* [NL. *byssifer*, < L. *byssus* (see *byssus*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing or bearing a byssus.

byssin, byssine (bis'in), *a.* [< L. *byssinus*, < Gr. βύσσινος, < βύσσος, byssus.] Made of byssus; having a silky or flax-like appearance. *Coles*, 1717.

byssogenous (bi-soj'e-nus), *a.* [< *byssus* + *-genous*.] Secreting or producing the byssus: as, the *byssogenous* gland.

Lamellibranchs generally exhibit more or less well-marked traces of this *byssogenous* apparatus.
T. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 777.

byssoid (bis'oid), *a.* [< Gr. βύσσος, byssus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the appearance of byssi; in *bot.*, byssaceous.

byssolite (bis'ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. βύσσος, byssus, + *λίθος*, stone.] An olive-green variety of actinolite, in long, fine, capillary crystals, from St. Gothard, Tyrol, and from Danphiné. Also called *amiantus*.

byssus (bis'us), *n.*; pl. *byssi* (-i). [L., < Gr. βύσσος (see def. 1). Of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *buts*.] 1. Among the ancients, originally, a fine yellowish flax, especially Indian and Egyptian, and the linen made from it, such as the Egyptian mummy-cloth; afterward, also, cotton and silk (the latter, before its origin was known, being taken for a kind of cotton).—2. One of the byssi, a name formerly given by botanists to a heterogeneous collection of filamentous cryptogamic plants.—3. In *conch.*, a fine, delicate, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments, secreted by the foot, and serving as a means of attachment to other objects. It is developed in various dissimilar bivalve mollusks, especially by species of the families *Mytilidæ*, *Pinnidæ*, *Arcidæ*, *Limidæ*, *Aviculæ*, *Tridacnidæ*, etc. That of the *Pinnæ* is capable of being woven. See *Pinna*, and also cuts under *Dreissenidæ* and *Pedunculate*.

a

Pinna fabellum.
a, byssus.

bystander (bī'stan'dėr), *n.* 1. One who stands near; a spectator; a chance looker-on; hence, one who has no concern with the business being transacted.—2. One of the highest order of penitents in the discipline of the early church. See *consistentes*.

by-street (bī'strēt), *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street; a lane or byway.

To avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 290.

They roam together now, and wind among
Its *by-streets*, knocking at the dusky inns.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, xliii.

by-stroke (bī'strōk), *n.* An incidental or sly stroke; a side-blow; a ruse.

by-talk (bī'tȧk), *n.* 1. Gossip; scandal.—2. A subject of gossiping conversation; a byword.

Thou suddenly becam'st the *by-talke* of neighbours.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 8.

by-term (bī'tėrm), *n.* An irregular term or time; a term, as of a school, in which something is done out of its regular course. Thus, in Cambridge University, England, to go out in a *by-term* is to take a B. A. degree at a time other than January.

Bytiites (bi-thī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βυθίτης, a deep-sea animal, < βυθός, the deep.] A genus of brotuloid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Bythitinæ*.

Bythitina (bith-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bythites* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of brotuloid fishes, typified by the genus *Bythites*. The head is large and wide, the vertical fins are united, and the ventrals reduced to simple filaments composed of two rays each.

by-time (bī'tim), *n.* Odd time; an interval of leisure. [Scotch.]

bytime, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *betime*.

bytorure, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*1.

bytownite (bī'town-it), *n.* [< *Bytown* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A kind of feldspar from Bytown (now Ottawa), Canada, intermediate between anorthite and labradorite.

Byttneriaceæ (bit'nē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Byttneria*, a genus named from the German botanist D. S. A. *Büttner* (1724–68), + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, properly included in the order *Sterculiaceæ* (which see). The typical genus, *Byttneria*, consists of about 20 species of tropical or subtropical herbs or climbing shrubs.

by-turning (bī'tėr'ning), *n.* A byway; a road leading off the main road.

The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way. *Sir P. Sidney*, Defence of Poesy.

by-view (bī'vū), *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him.
Atterbury, Sermons, II. iii.

by-walk (bī'wȧk), *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden*.

by-walker (bī'wȧ'kėr), *n.* One who walks by or aside; one who is not straightforward; a deceitful person.

I have ript the matter now to the pill, and have told you of plain walkers, and of *by-walkers*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

by-wash (bī'wosh), *n.* A channel cut to convey the surplus water from a reservoir or an aqueduct, and prevent overflow. Also called *by-lead*.

by-water (bī'wâ-tėr), *n.* Among diamond-dealers, showing a tinge of yellow; off color: applied to stones.

byway (bī'wā), *n.* A by-road; a secluded, private, or obscure way; an out-of-the-way path or course: as, highways and *byways*.

Next he showed them the two *by-ways*, that were at the foot of the hill, where Formality and Hypocrisy lost themselves. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 304.

A vast and tangled maze, the *byways* of which our plan does not allow us to enter.
Maxwell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II.

by-west† (bi-west'), *prep.* [< ME. *bi weste*, < AS. *be westan*, an adverbial phrase, at or in the west: *be*, prep., by; *westan*, adv., west, from the west. Cf. *benorth*, *beauth*, etc.] Westward of; to the west of. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Whereupon grew that by-word used by the Irish, that they dwelt *by-west* the law which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

by-wipe† (bī'wīp), *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm.

Wherefore should you begin with the Devil's name descending upon the number of your opponents? wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe*?
Bp. Hall, Remedy of Romish Remonst., Pref.

byword (bī'wėrd), *n.* [< ME. *byworde*, < AS. *biword* (= OS. *biwurdi* = OHG. *biwort*, also *biwurti*, MHG. *biwort*), a proverb, < *bi-*, by, + word, word. Cf. *bespell*.] 1. A word or phrase used proverbially; especially, a saying used in mockery or disparagement; a satirical or contemptuous proverb.

A wise man that had it for a *by-word*. *Bacon*.

I agree with him fully in the last, and if I were forced to allow the first, I should still think, with our old coarse byword, that the same power which furnished all their restorateurs sent also their present cooks.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

[See also extract under *by-west*.]

Hence—2. An object of general reproach or condemnation; a common subject of derision or opprobrium.

I will make it [this house] to be a proverb and a *byword* among all peoples. 2 Chron. vii. 20.

And bashful Henry, whose cowardice
Hath made us *bywords* to our enemies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Byzantinism

Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets! . . . he must cast behind him their admiration, . . . and become a *byword* and a hissing. *Newman*, Univ. Sermons.

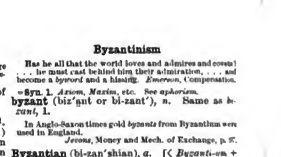
=Syn. 1. *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

byzant (biz'ant or bi-zant'), *n.* Same as *bezant*, 1.

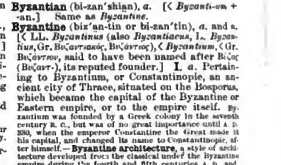
In Anglo-Saxon times gold *bysants* from Byzantium were used in England.
Arcana, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 87.

Byzantian (bi-zan'tian), *a.* [< *Byzant-ium* + *-an*.] Same as *Byzantine*.

Byzantine (bis'an-tin or bi-zan'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Byzantinus* (also *Byzantiacus*, L. *Byzantius*, Gr. Βυζάντιος, Βυζαντινός), < *Byzantium*, Gr. Βυζάντιον, said to have been named after Βύζας (Βυζάντ-ιον), its reputed founder.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium, or Constantinople, an ancient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosporus, which became the capital of the Byzantine or Eastern empire, or to the empire itself. Byzantium was founded by a Greek colony in the seventh century B. C., but was of no great importance until A. D. 330, when the emperor Constantine the Great made it his capital, and changed its name to Constantinople, after himself.—**Byzantine architecture**, a style of architecture developed from the classical under the Byzantine empire during the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., and, under various modifications, used till the final conquest of


Byzantine Architecture.—Church of St. Theodore, Athens.

that empire by the Turks in A. D. 1453. It spread so widely that its influence even in Italy did not wholly decline before the fifteenth century, and it may be considered as surviving still in Russian architecture, and in a less marked degree in other eastern lands. An almost universal feature of the style, in buildings of any pretension, is the incrustation of brick or rough stonework with more precious materials; large spaces are left void of bold architectural


Byzantine Capital.
Church of Sea Pirate, Ravenna.

features to be rendered interesting merely by surface ornament of polished marbles, enamelled mosaic, natural beauty of hue, or of sculpture in very low relief, and confined in the main to vegetable or geometrical designs of clearly cut outline. The style depends much on color for its effect, and mosaics wrought on grounds of gold or of positive color are profusely introduced. The leading forms which characterize the Byzantine style are the round arch, the circle, the cross, and the dome supported upon pendentives. The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention. While some are plainly founded on the Greek Corinthian, many resemble those of early round-arched western architecture; and so varied is their decoration that frequently no two sides of the same capital are alike. The ancient basilica of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, and the church of St. Mark, in Venice, are classical examples of Byzantine architecture.—**Byzantine historians**, a series of historians and chronicles of the affairs of the Byzantine empire, scattered through the whole period of its existence. They are our only source of knowledge of Byzantine history. Their works have been several times printed complete in the original Greek, the latest edition being by Niebuhr and others, in 45 volumes.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Byzantium. See I.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *bezant*, 1.

Byzantinism (biz'an- or bi-zan'tin-izm), *n.* [< *Byzantine* + *-ism*.] The spirit, principles, and methods of the Byzantines, especially with reference to literature and art; the manifestation of Byzantine characteristics.

Byzantinism . . . regulated all forms of art by strictly conventional rules. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. l.

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1. The third letter and second consonant in the English alphabet, and in the original alphabets derived from the Phenician. The value of the sign, however, in Phenician as in Hebrew, was that of a hard *a* (*h. gu. give*); and so also originally in Latin, beside the sign *c* which had the proper

k-sound. But the Latins gave up for a time the written distinction of the *k*-sound from the *c*-sound, writing both with the same character, *C*; and when later they readopted the distinctive, instead of rendering *C* to its original value and restoring *k*, they retained the *k*-value for the *c*, and added a tag to the same character for the *g*-sound, thus turning *C* into *G*. The comparative table of forms, like that given for the other letters (compare *A* and *B*), is as follows:

Egyptian. Hieratic. Phenician. Hebrew. Greek and Latin.

Great as is the apparent difference between Greek *Γ* and our *C*, it is due only to a shifting of the position of the angle made by the two component lines, and the rounding of this angle. The hard or *k*-sound which belonged to this character in early Latin belonged to it in Anglo-Saxon (which, like Latin, made little or no use of *k*). But this *k*-sound, as being a guttural or back palatal mute, is particularly likely to be shifted forward after the tongue and to be changed into front-palatal and sibilant sounds, especially before vowels like *e*, *i*, and *y*, which favor the front palatal position. Hence it comes that *c*, still so written in pronouncing as a *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, but elsewhere as *s*. But this "soft" or sibilant *c* belongs to the French part of our language; the Anglo-Saxon *c*, when sibilated, took the sound usually given to *ch* in English, by *ch*, and is so written: for example, in *chicken*, *cheese*, *church*, *birch*, *bench*. (See *ch*, and compare *k*.) No word containing *c* pronounced *s* is of Anglo-Saxon origin, except a few subjected, *accident*, *ancient*, *cancel*, *cancer*, *cede*, etc., *pence*, *sauce*, etc., having *ce* for original *se*, *s*. (See *ce*.) For the sounds of *ch*, see *ch*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, *C* stands for 100, and is repeated up to CCCC, 400 (followed by D, 500). This symbol, originally Ⓒ, that is, the Greek theta (*θ*), was afterward reduced to C and undesixed to stand for *centum*, a hundred.

3. As a symbol: (*a*) In music: (1) Used in English and German to designate the key note of the natural scale. See *natural* and *scale*. (2) When placed on the staff immediately after the clef, a sign of measurement, each measure containing 4 quarter notes or their equivalent. When a vertical line is drawn through it, it indicates alla breve time, each measure containing 2 or 4 half notes, played more quickly than in common time. (3) On the keyboard of the organ or piano, the white key and key of digital next to the left of each group of two black keys. The *middle C* of the keyboard is a usual starting point in the reckoning of both keys, tones, and notes; it is also known as *alto C*, or *c*; the next C below is called *tenor C* or *c*; the second C below, *bass c*, or *C*; and the next C above, *treble C*, or *c*″, etc. The present pitch of *middle C* is from 250 to 264 vibrations per second, though it will theoretically fixed in Germany at 264, in England at 256, and in France at 254. About 1700 it was generally about 240, and in recent times as high as 272. The major scale of C, because it comprises all the white keys and none of the black ones, is taken as the normal or standard scale of the keyboard. (*b*) In the mnemonic names of musical syllabism, the symbol of reduction per octave, and, used in such, *C* is used to denote a constant of integration. See also *A*, 2 (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*). In *chem.*, the symbol for *carbon*.

4. As an abbreviation, *c*, or *C*, stands, in dental formulas of zoölogy (*c.*), for *canine tooth*; in United States money (*c.*), for *cent*; in thermometer-readings (*C.*), for *centigrade*; in French money (*c.*), for *centime*; in law (*c.*), for *caput*, *chapter* (or Latin *capitulum*); in dates, before the number (*c.*), for Latin *circa*, about; in mensurology (*c.*), for *circa*; in a ship's log-book (*c.*), for *cloudy*; and in measures of volume (*c.*), for *cubic*.— **Middle C**, in music, the note on the first leger-line above the bass or below the treble staff. (See above.)

ca[1], **ca**[2] (kä), *v.* See *call*; so *a'*, *fa*, *fon*, *'oo*, etc., for *fall*, *fall*, *full*, *fool*, etc.), for *chapter* (or Latin *capitulum*); in dates, before the number (*c.*), for Latin *circa*, about; in mensurology (*c.*), for *circa*; in a ship's log-book (*c.*), for *cloudy*; and in measures of volume (*c.*), for *cubic*.— **Middle C**, in music, the note on the first leger-line above the bass or below the treble staff. (See above.)

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ca[3] (kä), *r. t.* [Appar. a particular use, with only phrasal meaning, of *ca*[2] or *ca*[1]; see def.] A word of no definite individual meaning, occurring in the proverbial phrase *ca me*, *ca thee* (now also *claw me*, *claw thee*), help (or serve) me and I'll help you.

'Tis me, as thee: concede this from my wite.
And I'll keep all thy knavery from thine vicie.
T. Heywood, If you know not me, ii.

ca'a, *n.* See *coca*.

caa's (kä's), *n.* A Babylonian measure of capacity, identified with the Hebrew bath or ephah.

Ca. In *chem.*, the symbol for *calcium*.

ca. In dates, a contraction of Latin *circa*, about: as, *ca.* 1300, about 1300.

C. A. An abbreviation of *chief accountant*, of *controller of accounts*, and in Great Britain of *chartered accountant*.

Caaba, *n.* See *Kaaba*.

caaing-whale (kā'ing-hwāl), *n.* [Sc., *caaing* (< *ca*[2], *caa*, drive) + *whale*; because these whales can be driven like cattle.] A large roundheaded cetacean, *Globicephalus svineval*, of the family *Delphinidæ*, resembling a porpoise in form, but of greater dimensions than those usually attained by the dolphin family, sometimes reaching a length of upward of 20 feet. It especially resorts to the shores of the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe islands; is extant, etc., appearing in herds of from 10 to 100 individuals. It is hunted by the boats of the crews *Cross*, caaing-whales are timid and inoffensive, feeding on small fish, mollusca, and especially cephalopods. Also *co'ino-whale*.

caama (kä'mä), *n.* 1. A name of a small South African fox, *Vulpes caama*.—2. A name of a large bubaline antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*, the hartbeest.

caas, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*[1].

cab[1] (kab), *n.* [Short for *cabriolet*, *q. v.*] 1. A hackney carriage with either two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; a cabriolet.

A cat came driving up.
Thackeray, Cab and Boots.

With great difficulty Messrs. Bradshaw & Rotch (the latter a member of Parliament) obtained licenses for eight cabriolets in 1823, and allowed them at first one third lower than those of hackney coaches. The new vehicles were hooded chaises, drawn by one horse, and carrying only one passenger besides the driver, who sat in the cabriolet (or, as more commonly called for brevity, the *cab*) with his face. . . The name *cab* is still commonly applied to all hackney carriages drawn by one horse, whether on two or four wheels.
Penny Cyc.

2. The hooded or covered part of a locomotive, which protects the engineer and fireman from the weather. [U. S.]

cab[2] (kab), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *cabbed*, ppr. *cabbing*. [< *cab*, *n.*] To pass over in a cab; as, to *cab* the distance: often used with an indefinite *it*: as, I'll *cab it* to Whitehall. [Colloq., Eng.]

cab[3] (kab), *n.* Any sticky substance. [Prov. Eng.]

cab[4] (kab), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *cabal*.] A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cab[5], **kab** (kab), *n.* [= Gr. *κάβος*, LL. *cabus*, < Heb. and Chal. *kab*, a hollow, < *kabah*, hollow out.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, for both dry and liquid matter. It was equal to 2 qt. 1 pt., or 4 Roman sextarii. Some authorities appear to be due to confusion of different measures by Jerom metrologists; but a *great cab*, of 2 the ordinary size, is mentioned in the Talmud.

They besieged it [Samaria] until an ass's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a cab of dove's dung for five pieces of silver.
2 Ki. vi. 25.

cab[5] (kab), *n.* See *caqui*[2].

caba (kab'ä), *n.* Same as *cabaia*, 2 and 3.

cabacki, *n.* [Russ. *kabaki*.] A tavern; pothouse; dram-shop. [Russian.]

cabaged (ka-bājd'), *a.* Same as *cabashed*.

cabal[1] (ka-bal'), *n.* [= D. *kabaal* = G. *cabale* = Dan. *kabale* = Sw. *kabal*, a cabal (defs. 3 and 4), < F. *cabale* = Sp. *cábala* = Pg. It. *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal, the cabala: see *cabala*.] 1. The cabala (which see).—2†. A secret. [Rare.]

The measuring of the temple, a *cabal* found out but lately.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv. 3.

3. Conjoint intrigue; secret artifices of a few persons united in some design: as, "envy'd *cabals* of women," *Dryden*.

Ventures alike away in the same inverted round of *cabals* at court.
Brougham.

4. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in the church or state by intrigue; a junto. The name of "the Cabal" was given to an unpopular ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word.

These ministers were therefore emphatically called the *Cabal*; and . . . it has ever since their time been used except as a term of reproach.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

= **Syn. 4.** *Combination*, *Party*, *Faction*, *Cabal*, *Camarilla*, *Junto*. *Combination* is the most general of these words, but it expresses least of permanence in organization; it often denotes the union for special ends of individuals or parties otherwise antagonistic: as, the Democrats and three-shakers entered into a *combination* to secure the election. A *party* is strictly a more close and permanent union of individuals, organized to promote certain principles or common interests which they consider of fundamental importance: as, the Low Church *party*, the Republican *party*; but the term is more loosely used where organization is wanting: as, the Free-trade *party*. *Combination* and *party* may express that which is entirely reputable; the other words are chiefly instructible in the ill sinisterism. A *faction* is commonly a section of a party: it is generally a comparatively small number of individuals, who, regardless of the objects at issue of a party, are frivolous, or selfish nature, but advocated so persistently as to be annoying, and with no little regard to the general interest as necessary to the integrities. *Cabal* and *junto* express a union less comprehensive than *party* or even *faction*; the intrigues of a *cabal* or *junto* are usually conducted unduly for the personal aggrandizement of its members. *Cabal* has almost entirely given place to *junto* in modern use. A *camarilla* is a more or less united body of secret counselors of a ruler, acting generally in opposition to his official advisers and constituting a kind of behind the throne.

After numerous abortive attempts and unsuccessful *combinations* in which Newcastle bore the chief part, it became evident . . . that the union . . . of Newcastle . . . and Hull was absolutely necessary.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., viii.

If I could not go to heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all. Therefore I protest to you . . . I am not of the *party* of federalists.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 439.

By a *faction*, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.
Madison, Federalist, No. 10.

In a simple monarchy, the ministers of state can never know their own friends from their rivals: *cabals* must undermine their influence and blast their reputation.
J. Adams, Works, VI. 280.

cabal[1] (ka-bal'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caballed*, ppr. *caballing*. [< *cabal*[1], *n.*] To form a cabal; intrigue conjointly; unite in secret artifices to effect some design.

Base rivals, who true wit and merit hate,
Caballing still against it with the great.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv. 922.

It [pride] may prevent the nobles from *caballing* with the people.
Burke, Rev. in France, 1790, 286.

cabal[2], *n.* [Also written *caboli*; = F. *cheval* = Pr. *cavath* = Cat. *cabalí* = Sp. *caballo* = Pg. It. *cavallo*, a horse, < L. *caballus* (> Gr. *καβάλλης*), an inferior horse, a cart-horse, nag; later, in general sense (superseding L. *equus*), a horse. Hence ult. (from L.) *capell*, *chevat*, *chical*, *cavalier*, *chevalier*, *cavalry*, *chivalry*, etc.] A horse.

cabala, **kabala** (ka-bä'lä), *n.* [= D. *kabbala* = G. Dan. *kabbala*, < Sp. *cábala* = F. *cabale* = G. Dan. Sw. *kabbalah*), a transcription of Heb. *gabbálāh*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, < *gábal*, receive, take, in the Piel conjugation *qibbél*, receive (a doctrine). Hence *cabal*[1].] 1. The theosophy or mystic philosophy of the Hebrew religion, which grew up mainly after the beginning of the tenth century, and flourished for many generations. The cabala emptied itself in a mystic exposition of deity and cosmogony, and in the creation of hidden meanings for the sacred Hebrew writings, thus drawing into its province all the Hebrew law and philosophy. Later cabalists pretended to find wonderful meanings even in mere

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letters and forms of the sacred texts, and made for themselves elaborate rules of interpretation.

2. Any secret science; esoteric as distinguished from exoteric doctrine; occultism; mysticism.

If I wholly mistake not the *cabala* of this sect.
Bentley, Philoleutherus Lipsiensis, § 9.

Eager he read whatever tells
Of magic, *cabala*, and spells.
C. of the L., iii. 6.

Also spelled *cabbala*, *kabbala*.

cabalasou, *n.* See *kabalasoun*.

cabaletta (kab-a-let'ä), *n.* [It. ? F. *cabalette*]; cf. *cavalletto* (= Sp. *caballeta*, a grasshopper), a little horse, < *cavallo*, a horse: see *cabal*, *capel*.] A song in rondo form, with variations, often having an accompaniment in triplet rhythm, intended to imitate the footfalls of a cantering horse.

cabalism (kab'a-lizm), *n.* [< *cabala* + *-ism*.] The secret science of the cabalists. [Rare.]

Allegories, parables, *cabalisms*.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 287.

cabalism[2] (ka-bal'izm), *n.* [< *cabal*[1] + *-ism*.] The practice of forming, or the tendency to form, cabals and cliques. [Rare.]

cabalist (kab'a-list), *n.* [ML. *cabbalista* (It. Sp. Pg. *cabalista* = F. *cabaliste*), < *cabbala*, cabala.] 1. One versed in or engaged in the study of the cabala or mystic philosophy of the Jews. The cardinal doctrines of the cabalists embrace the unity of the Supreme being, the Divine emanations or Sephiroth, the cosmogony, the creation of man, psychology, the destiny of man and the universe, and the import of the revealed law. The cabalists seem to have endeavored to blend all said sciences as theology, astrology, alchemy, chiromancy, sympathetic medicine, etc., with their theosophic mysticism, weaving the whole into a universal system of modern or esoteric philosophy of the universe. They sympathized with many points of Christianity, so that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the cabala was by many thought highly important as a proof of Christianity and as a means of converting the Jews.

The *Cabalists* had a notion, that whoever found out the mystic word for anything attained to absolute mastery over that thing. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 152.

2. In general, an occultist; a mystic.

cabalistic (kab-a-lis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *cabalist* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the cabalists, or to the cabala or mystic philosophy which they professed. See *cabala* and *cabalist*. —2. In general, occult; mystic; esoteric; symbolical; having an interior or hidden meaning. —Syn. *Mystic*, etc. See *mysterious*.

II. *n.* One of the mysteries of the cabala.
L. Addison.

cabalistical (kab-a-lis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cabalistic*.

cabalistically (kab-a-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

cabalize (kab'a-liz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cabalized*, ppr. *cabalizing*. [< *cabala* + *-ize*; = F. *cabaliser*.] To use the method or language of the cabalists. [Rare.]

caballaria (kab-a-lā-ri'ä), *n.* [ML., < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*.] A feudal tenure of lands, the tenant furnishing a horseman suitably equipped in time of war, or when the lord had occasion for his service.

caballer (ka-bal'ėr), *n.* [< *caballe* + *-er*[1].] One who unites with others to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.

A close *caballer* and tongue valiant lord.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 514.

caballeria (kä-bäl-yā-rē'ä), *n.* [Sp., cavalry, knight-service, a specific tract of land, etc., < *caballero*, a horse: see *cavalier*.] In *Spain*, *Amer. law*, a holding of land corresponding somewhat to the early English knight's fee. It comprised a building lot of 100 by 200 feet; 500 fanegas of land for a garden, and 40 for planting trees growing in drier or more barren land; and pasture for 50 breeding sows, 100 swine, 20 or 30 horses, 500 sheep, and 100 goats. It was equal to 5 peonias.

caballero (kä-bäl-yā'rō), *n.* [Sp., formerly *cavaliero*, a horseman: see *cavalier*.] 1. A Spanish knight or gentleman.—2. A grave and stately Spanish dance.

caballine (kab'a-lin), *a.* [< L. *caballinus*, < *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*.] Pertaining to or suited for a horse.—**Caballine aloes.** See *aloe*.—**Caballine spring**, the fountain Hippocrene. *Milton*.

caban (ka-ban'), *n.* [Name in Philippine Islands.] A grain measure equal to 3.47 cubic feet, used in the Philippine Islands. Also *cavan*.

cabanet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabin*.

cabaret (kab'a-ret; F. pron. ka-ba-rā'), *n.* [= D. *cabaret*, < F. *cabaret*, a pot-house, tavern, "an ale-house, a tipling and victualling house, tent or booth [cf. E. dial. (Norm.) *cabaret*, eaves], also the herb huewort or foolfoot" (Cotgrave), < OF. *cabaret*, a place inclosed with lattice-work, the entrance of a cellar, also a racket in tennis.] 1. A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed: as, "some *cabaret* or tennis-court," *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.—2. A set of vessels forming a service for tea, coffee, or the like; for example, a tray with tea-pot or pitchers and cups, generally made of the same material throughout, as fine porcelain or the like. Sometimes a stand is added, the same ware as the vessels takes the place of the tray, or stands upon the tray.

Kirsye presented . . . a cabaret, rose du Barry, the set consisting of four pieces. *S. G. Isaacsen* (1880), p. 58.

3†. A certain plant. See etymology.

cabas (kab'ä), *n.* [Also in E. form *cabe*; = D. *kabas*, a hand-basket, < L. *cabus*, OF. *cabe*, *cas-bache*, *cabat* = Pr. *cabas*, a basket of woven straw, a pail, a pannier, = Pg. *cabaz*, a handbasket, = Sp. *capazo*, a frail, a hamper, a large basket; also Pr. *capasho*, a mat, = Sp. *capacho* (formerly *cabacho*), m., *capacha*, f., a frail, a hamper; ML. (after OF. or Pr.) *cabassius*, *cabatus*, *cabassia*, *cabacha*, *cabacho*, etc. Origin uncertain: (1) associated by some etymologists, and appar. in popular use, with Sp. Pg. *capaz*, capacious (cf. ML. *capax*, a vessel of considerable capacity), < L. *capax*, capacious; *capere*, hold (see *capacious*); but prob., (2) with augsuffix *-as*, *-az*, *-aco*, *-acho* (= It. *-accio*; cf. It. *capaccio*, a large basket), < Pr. *cape* = Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, < ML. *capa*, a cape, cloak, being thus lit. 'a large (or coarse) cape' or cover (mat or bag) for the dried figs, dates, raisins, prunes, etc., of which the original use is certain. Hence ult. *cabbage*[3], purloin.] 1. In France, a kind of basket, pannier, or frail, made of woven strips of palm-leaves or grass, generally of a round form, serving to carry provisions, especially figs, dates, raisins, or prunes.—2. A similar basket used as a traveling-bag; a hand-bag.—3. A basket for packing dried or reticule. In this and the preceding sense also (in the United States) *cabo*.

Being seated, she proceeded, still with an air of hurry and embarrassment, to open her *cabas*, to take out her books. *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, xiii.

cabasset (kab-a-set'; F. pron. ka-ba-sā'), *n.* [F. *cabasset*, a round basket or casket, dim. of *cabas*, a basket.] A military head-piece in use in the sixteenth century for both infantry and cavalry. It resembled a hat with a rounded top, sometimes slightly conical, and a large turning from front to rear over the crown, but without a high crest, and had a narrow brim.

cabassou, *n.* See *kabasson*.

cabaya (ka-bī'yä), *n.* [Prob. Ar. *kabā*, a vestture.] A light cotton garment worn by Europeans in Java and neighboring countries.—2. In the Barbary states, a similar garment, the same as the caftan of the Levant.

cabbage[1] (kab'āj). [Early forms also *cabage*, *cabige*, *cabidge*, *cabbyge*, with term. accom. from the earlier type *cabbish*, *cabbyshe*: < OF. *cabus*, dial. *caboche*, *caubuche* (Picardy), *capuccio*, *cappuccio*; ML. reflex *gabusia*), prop. *chou cabus* (= Pr. *caulet cabus*; cf. MD. *kabuysbolle*, D. *kabuishoed* = MLG. *kabuskôl*), cabbage, lit. head-cabbage, < L. *caput*, head, + *cabus*, cabbage (see *cole*[2]); *cabus*, fem. *cabusse*, *cabuse*, headed, large-headed (cf. OF. *cabocs*, F. *caboche*, head; L. *caprinus*, a little goat, < *caper*, a goat, *capitchin*); It. *lattuga capuccia* = F. *laictuce cabuce*, pl. (Cotgrave), cabbage-lettuce; OHG. *kabuz*, *capuz*, MHG. *kappe*, *kappiz*, *kabuz*, G. *kappes*, *kappus*, Bav. *kapuzi* (also in comp. *kappuskohl*, *kappes-kraut*), cabbage), < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*. Cf. *cabbage*[2].] 1. A variety of *Brassica oleracea* in which the flower is reduced, and strongly veined leaves are crowded in a dense compact head upon a short, stout stem. See *Brassica*. Many forms are extensively cultivated for use as a vegetable and in salads; the Scotch kale or borecole is a coarse form raised for cattle, very tall and branching when in flower. Among the garden forms of the Brassicaceæ, the order of *Cruciferæ* is sometimes called the cabbage family.

2. The fleshy terminal bud of some kinds of palms, as the cabbage-palm.—**Dog's cabbage**, a succulent urticaceous herb, *Theligonum Cynocrambe*, of the south of Europe, sometimes used as a pot-herb.—**Sea-cabbage**, or **sea-kale**, a perennial cruciferous herb, *Crambe maritima*, of the shores of Europe, cultivated as a pot-herb; sea-kale blanched. The young shoots are used.—**Skunk-cabbage**, a perennial araceous plant of the United States, *Symplocarpus fœtidus*, found in moist grounds, and giving out a very fetid odor, especially when bruised. The bruised, shell-shaped, purplish spathe appears in early spring, followed by a tuft of large smooth leaves. The seeds and root are said to be antispasmodic.

St. Patrick's cabbage, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, the London-pride or none-so-pretty of English gardens.

cabbage[2] (kab'āj), *v.* [< *cabbage*[1], *n.*] 1. *t.* pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Cf. F. *cabusser*, grow to a head (Cotgrave); from the noun. Cf. *cabbage*[3], *v.*] To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing: as, a plant *cabbages*.

cabbage[2] (kab'āj), *n.* [An accom. form of *caboche*, < F. *caboche*, the head: see *caboche*, and cf. *cabbage*[1].] 1. The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set. *Ydale*, 1717.—2. A part of a head-dress worn by women in the eighteenth century, described as a roll at the back of the head. *Wright*.

cabbage[3] (kab'āj), *v. i.* [< *cabbage*[2], *n.* Cf. *cabboshed*.] To grow to a head: said of the horns of a deer. *Skelton*.

cabbage[3] (kab'āj), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Earlier, as in E. dial. *cabbish* or *D. kabbassen*, < OF. *cabasser*, put into a basket, < *cabas*, a basket: see *cabas*. Perhaps *bag*, *poach*, *pocket*, in the sense of 'purloin,' are of similar origin.] To purloin; specifically, to keep possession of part of a customer's cloth from which a garment has been made.

Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of stuff. *Arbuthnot*

The tailor drew back as if he had been detected in *cabbaging* from a cardinal's robe, or cribbing the lace of some cope or altar-cloth. *Scott*, Anne of Geierstein, xx.

cabbage[3] (kab'āj), *n.* [< *cabbage*[3], *v.*] Anything filched; specifically, cloth purloined by a tailor who makes garments from material supplied by his customers.

cabbage-bug (kab'āj-bug), *n.* The *Murgantia histrionica*, more fully called *harlequin cabbage-bug*, from its brilliant markings. It has spread from Guatemala to Mexico, and thence into the United States, and is destructive to cabbages.

cabbage-butterfly (kab'āj-but'ėr-fli), *n.* A butterfly of the family *Papilionidæ* and genus *Pieris*, whose larvæ or caterpillars are injurious

Female.

Male.

European Cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris rapæ*), natural size.

to the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. The common European species is *P. rapæ*, which has found its way into Canada and the northern United States.

cabbage-fish (kab'āj-fish), *n.* A name of a small beetle, *Haltica cœruleonea*, of the family *Haltieidæ*, the larvæ of which infest cabbages.

cabbage-fly (kab'āj-fli), *n.* The *Anthomyia brassicæ*, a fly belonging to the same family (*Muscidæ*) as the house-fly, and the same genus as the turnip- and potato-flies. Its larvæ or maggots are destructive to cabbage by producing disease in the roots on which they feed.

cabbage-maggot (kab'āj-mag'ot), *n.* The larva of *Anthomyia brassicæ*, the cabbage-fly. Also called *cabbage-worm*.

cabbage-moth (kab'āj-môth), *n.* The *Mamestra* or *Noctua brassicæ*, or dart-moth, a moth measuring about 1⅛ inches across the open fore wings, which are dusky-brown clouded with darker shades, and marked with pairs of dark spots on their front edge, and with various streaks and spots of a yellowish or white color. The caterpillar is greenish black, and is found in autumn feeding on the hearts of cabbages. It changes to a brown pupa.

cabbage-oil (kab'āj-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

cabbage-palm (kab'āj-pām), *n.* Same as *cabbage-tree*, 1.

cabbage-rose (kab'āj-rōz), *n.* A species of rose, *Rosa centifolia*, of many varieties, with a large, round, compact flower, supposed to have been cultivated from ancient times, and especially united from its fragrance for the manufacture of rose-water and attar. Also called *Provence rose*, by error for *Provins rose*, from the town of that name in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, where these roses are still largely cultivated.

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cabbage-tree (kab'ăj-trē), *n.* 1. A name given to many species of palms the tender growing leaf-buds of which are used as vegetables. The cabbage-tree, or cabbage-palmetto, of the southern United States, *Sabal Palmetto*, is a fan-leaved palm growing to the height of from 30 to 50 feet. The cabbage-tree of the West Indies, the tree most generally known as the *cabbage-palm*, is a species of *Oreodoxa* (formerly included in the genus *Areca*), *O. oleracea*, a lofty and graceful palm with a straight cylindrical trunk, sometimes 150 or 200 feet high, bearing a crown of long pinnate leaves. The cabbage is the terminal leaf-bud, the removal of which, though often done, destroys the tree. The Australian cabbage-tree is a fan-leaved palm, *Livistona australis*.

2. A name given to species of *Andira*, leguminous trees of tropical America, bearing racemes of red flowers and roundish, hard, one-seeded pods, and yielding the anthelmintic cabbage-tree bark of pharmacies. Jamaica cabbage-tree bark, also called *worm-bark*, is obtained from *A. inermis*, a native of the West Indies, and the Surinam bark from *A. retusa*, found in Surinam and Cayenne. A similar bark is furnished by *A. anthelmintica* of Brazil.

3. In New Zealand, an arborescent liliaceous plant, *Cordyline indivisa*.—**Black cabbage-tree**, an arborescent composite of St. Helena, *Melanodendron integrifolium*, one of the few endemic trees still remaining on the island.

cabbage-wood (kab'ăj-wud), *n.* A name given to the wood of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, and to that of species of *Andira*. See *cabbage-tree*, 2.

cabbage-worm (kab'ăj-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the cabbage-butterfly or of the cabbage-moth.

cabbala, *n.* See *cabala*.

cabbidge†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*.

cabbish†(kab'ish), *n.* An obsolete and more original form of *cabbage*†.

cabbish²(kab'ish), *r. t.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *cabbage*†.

cabble (kab'l), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbled*, ppr. *cabbling*. (Origin unknown; cf. *accable*, *v.* F. *accabler*, crush, overwhelm.] In *metal.*, to break up into pieces (iron which has been smelted with charcoal, balled, and flattened), preparatory to the processes of faggoting, fusing, and rolling into bars.

cabber (kab'ėr), *n.* In *metal.*, one who cabbles.

cabby¹ (kab'i), *n.*; pl. *cabbies* (-iz). [*cab*¹; a kind of dim. of *coban*.] A cab-driver or cab-man. [Colloq., Eng.]

cabby² (kab'i), *a.* [*cab*² + *-y*.] Sticky; clammy. [Prov. Eng.]

cabeça (ka-bā'să), *n.* [Pg., lit. head, chief, = Sp. *cabeza*, < L. *caput*, head.] 1. The Portuguese name of the finest kind of silk received from India, as distinguished from *tsatlee*, *Nanjing*, or inferior kind. Also called *cabesse*.—2. A nominal money of account in some parts of the west coast of Africa.

Cabeiri, *n. pl.* See *Cabiri*.

Cabeirian, Cabeiric, *a.* See *Cabirian*.

Cabeiritic, *a.* See *Cabiritic*.

cabel (ka'bel), *n.* [See also written *cabir*, *kabar*; < Gael. *cabar*, a pole, stake, rafter, = Ir. *cabar*, a coupling; cf. Corn. *keber*, *W. cebren*, a rafter; D. *kepper*, a rafter.] A pole; a rafter; a beam; a large stick. Specifically—(a) A long peeled sapling or undressed stem of a young tree used in the Highland (or Scottish) game of tossing the caber. (b) One of the peeled saplings sometimes placed, instead of boards, on the tie-beams of a cottage to form the kind of loft called the *balloon*, or on the rafters to form a support for the thatch. (c) A transverse beam in a kiln for drying grain. *Jamieson.*

Cabenda (ka-ben'dă), [N. L.] The typical genus of the family *Cabevridæ*. *C. hookeri*, a European species, is an example.

Caberidæ (kab-e-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caberea* + *-idæ*.] A family of infundibulate chilostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolæmata*, having an unjointed stock with slender branches, and two or more rows of cells with vibracula or sessile avicularia at the back. The species are generally associated with the *Cellularidæ*. Less correctly written *Cabereadæ*.

caberea (ka-bē'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < Pg. *cabeça*: see *cabeça*.] Same as *cabeça*, 1.

cabezon (kab'e-zon; Sp. pron. kä-beth-ōn'), *n.* [Sp., < *cabeza*, head: see *cabeça*, *carezon*.] Same as *bighead*.

cabiai (ka-bē'i), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian name of the capibara. [Little used.]

A molar, "which can be attributed only to a gigantic *cabiai*, or a dwarf elephant." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 428.

cabidget, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*†.

cabin (kab'in), *n.* [< ME. *caban*, *cabane*, also assibilated *cabanse*, a little house, a small room, esp. in a ship, < OF. *cabane*, *f.* (MF. also *cabain*, m.), F. *cabane* (also *cabine* after E. *cabin*) = Pr. *cabana* = Sp. *cabaña* = Pg. *cabana* = It. *capanna*, < ML. *capanna*, a cabin, prob. of Celtic origin: W. *caban* = Ir. Gael. *caban*, a cabin, booth, dim. of (W.) *cab*, a booth, a hut.] 1. A hut; a cottage; a small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame.
Fairfax.

By the peal fires of a hundred thousand *cabins* had nightly been sung rude ballads which predicted the deliverance of the oppressed race. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xii.

2. A small room; including—(a) The cell of the petty officers) the *steerage*. In Great Britain the word *cabin*, when applied to the private apartment of an officer or a passenger, is generally used with *state-room* as used in the United States.

So long as secret *cabin* there be held
Her captive to his sensuall desyre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 23.

3. An apartment in a ship for officers or passengers. In passenger steamers the cabin is divided into state-rooms, or the private rooms of the passengers, and an apartment (sometimes more than one) for the use of all, called the *saloon*, generally used as a dining-room. In an ordinary merchant vessel the cabin is the apartment occupied by the master of the vessel. In a man-of-war it is the apartment used by the commanding officer, or the officer commanding the squadron, the apartments of the

4. Same as *cabinet*, 4.

They would not stay perhaps the Spanish dessurring, and putting off such wholesome acts and counsels as the politic Cuban at Whitehall had so carried.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Jealous haughtinesse of Prelates and *cabin* Counsellours.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 8.

After-cabin, the best or stern cabin of a vessel.—**Cabin car**. See *passenger*, one who has the best accommodation a ship affords.—**Cabin cat**, the part of a steamship allotted to the use of intermediate or second-class passengers, or the general accommodation afforded them.

cabin (kab'in), *v.* [< *cabin*, *n.*] *trans.* To confine as in a cabin.

But now I am *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To live in a cabin; lodge.

I'll make you feed on berries, and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.

cabin-boy (kab'in-boi), *n.* A boy employed to wait on the officers and passengers in the cabin of a ship.

cabinda (kab'ind), *a.* [< *cabin* + *-ed*².] Confined; narrow. [Rare.]

Ere the blabbing eastern scout,
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loop-hole peep.
Milton, Comus, l. 140.

cabinet (kab'i-net), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *cabinet*, a closet, a receptacle of curiosities, etc.; cf. OF. *cabanette*, a little cabin (= It. *cabinetto*—Florio), dim. of *cabane*, *cabine*, a cabin: see *cabin*.] I. *n.* 1. A little cabin; a small habitation or retreat.

Hearken awhile, from thy greene *cabinet*,
The rurall song of carefull Collinet.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

Lo, here the gentle lark, weary of rest,
From his moist *cabinet* mounts up on high.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 854.

2. A small room; a retiring room; a closet. —3. A private room in which consultations are held; specifically, the closet or private apartment in which the sovereign confers with his privy council or most trusted ministers.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp. *Dryden.*

Those more refined arts of the *cabinet*, on which the Italians were accustomed to rely, much more than on the sword, in their disputes with one another, were of no avail against these rude invaders.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 14.

Though bred in the cloister, he distinguished himself both in the *cabinet* and the camp.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 25.

Hence—4. An executive council; the select council of a sovereign or of an executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the policy of a nation or country. In Great Britain, though the executive government is vested nominally in the crown, it is practically in a committee of ministers called the *cabinet*, which is of comparatively modern development. Every cabinet includes the First Lord of the Treasury, who is generally chief of the ministry, or prime minister, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State, with two or more other members, at the prime minister's discretion. In the United States the *cabinet* is a collective popular name, not recognized by law, for the heads of the nine executive departments, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, Cabirian

Navy, the Interior, Commerce and Labor, and Agriculture, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General. They are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are removable at the President's pleasure. They have as a body no legal functions, but by custom meet the President at stated times for consultation. The term *cabinet* is also sometimes applied to the executive council of a governor or of a mayor.

It is to the antagonism between the court and the administration, between the *cabinet* and the camera, or in modern language the court and the *cabinet*, that many of the constitutional quarrels of the seventeenth century arise.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 247.

5. A meeting or session of a cabinet council.

Cabinet after Cabinet passed over, and no mention was ever made of Ireland in the East, this evening, day, at the end of a *Cabinet*, Palmerston, in the most easy, nonchalant way imaginable, would let fall the thought. It is not to mention that he had been a long time engaged in negotiation upon the principles agreed upon at the *Cabinet* at Windsor, and that he had drawn up a Treaty with which it was fit that the Cabinet should be acquainted.
Bell, Quarterly Rev., LXXIII. 74.

6. A piece of furniture having shelves or drawers, or both, or simply cupboards inclosed with doors; especially, one of ornamental character, decorated with carving, inlaying, painting, lacquer, medallions of painted porcelain, or enamel or metal appliqués.

Look
Within, in my blue *cabinet*, for the pearl
B. Jonson, Catiline, II. 1.

7. Any part of a building, or one or more whole buildings, set apart for the conservation of works of art, antiquities, etc.; hence, by metonymy, the collection itself: as, a mineral *cabinet*.—8. In *printing*, an inclosed frame for printers' cases, generally used for job-type.—**Cabinet of arms**, a term of the escutcheons, together with the sword, spurs, and the like, of a gentleman after his decease, which the heralds of Europe these are arranged in a frame, and hung upon the wall of a church, after the funeral. *Berry.*—**Kitchen cabinet**, in *U. S. hist.*, a coterie of familiar friends of President Jackson, generally supposed to have more influence with him during his presidency (1829–37) than his official cabinet: a term in allusion to their private and familiar status, as if admitted to the White House only to the kitchen.

From the *Kitchen Cabinet* seems to have come the first proposition to make the "national conventions," which are customary every four years, . . . the exponents of the "will of the people." *H. von Holst*, Const. Hist., II. 38.

II. *a.* 1. Confidential; secret; private.

Others still gape t' anticipate
The *cabinet* dealings of the state.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 34.

2. Relating to a cabinet; belonging to or constituting a cabinet of state: as, a *cabinet* minister; a *cabinet* council.—3. Belonging to a private collection, private cellar, or the like, and therefore presumably of superior quality: as, *cabinet* wines.—4. Of such size, beauty, or value as to be kept in a cabinet, or to be fitted for use in a private chamber: as, a *cabinet* edition of a book; a *cabinet* organ; a *cabinet* pianoforte; a *cabinet* picture; *cabinet* photographs.—**Cabinet council**. (a) Private counsel; secret advice.

Those are *cabinet councils*
And not to be communicated.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta, II. 1.

(b) (1) A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or an executive magistrate; a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs. (2) The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors; specifically, same as *cabinet*, I., 4.—**Cabinet dance**. See *pike*¹, 1.—**Cabinet organ**, a small, portable organ, usually a reed-organ or harmonium.

cabinet (kab'i-net), *v. t.* [< *cabinet*, *n.*] To inclose in or as in a cabinet. [Rare.]

This is how the Queen's apartments are kept. . . . So adore the casket and contemn the jewel that is *cabinetted* in it.
Hervey, Sermons, p. 87.

cabinet-maker (kab'i-net-mā'kėr), *n.* [*cabinet*, *n.*, + *maker*.] One whose occupation is the making of household furniture, such as cabinets, sideboards, tables, bedsteads, etc.

cabin-mate (kab'in-māt), *n.* [*cabin* + *mate*¹.] One who occupies the same cabin with another. *Beau. and Fl.*

cabir, *n.* See *caber*.

Cabiran (kā-bi-rā'an), *n.* [< *Cabiri* + *-an*.] One of the Cabiri.

Cabiri (ka-bī'ri), *n. pl.* [Less prop. *Cabeiri*; L. *Cabiri*, < Gr. *Κάβειροι*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, divinities of Semitic origin, connected with volcanoes, and hence falling into the category of the deities of fire and of creative life. They were worshiped in mysteries celebrated especially in the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, and Samothrace, whence their cult was introduced into other places.

Cabirian, Cabiric (ka-bir'i-an, -ik), *a.* [< *Cabiri* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship; hence, strange and mysterious; occult. Also spelled *Cabeirian*, *Cabeiric*.

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Cabiritic (kab-i-rit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cabirian*. Also spelled *Cabeiritic*.

cable (kā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *cable, cabel, cabylle* = MD. D. MLG. LG. MHG. G. Sw. Dan. *kabel* = Icel. *kaðall*, < OF. *cable*, F. *câble* = Sp. *cable* = Pg. *cabre* = It. *cappio*, < ML. *capulum, capulus, capulum*, a rope, < L. *capere*, take, hold: see *capacious, captive*, etc.] 1. A rope.

Though Jelousie be hanged in a *cable*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 33.

Specifically—**2.** (*a*) A large, strong rope or chain, such as is used to hold a vessel at anchor. Ropes made of hemp, jute, or coir were universally used in former times, but have now, except in small vessels and fishing-craft, been superseded by chains. Chain cables are generally composed of 6 lengths of 15 fathoms each, fastened together with shackles, making in all 120 fathoms. Wrought-iron swivels, inserted in the different lengths prevent twisting. Cables are also, for special uses, made of wires twisted together. (*b*) See *submarine cable*, below. (*c*) The traction-rope of a cable-railroad.—**3.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A molding of the torus kind, with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope. (*b*) A cylindrical molding inserted in the flute of a column and partly filling it.—**Endless cable.** See *endless*.—**Nippering the cable.** See *nipper*, 7.—**Submarine or electric-telegraph cable**, a cable composed of a single wire or a strand of wires of pure copper, embedded in protecting substances and covered externally by coils of coated iron wire, for conveying telegraphic messages under water. (See *telegraph*.) The copper wire, or embedded strand of wires, is called the *core*, and is insulated by layers of gutta-percha or india-rubber, each layer being separated from the next by a coating of resinous matter. The insulating layers are generally separated from the outer wires by a padding of jute or hemp saturated with tar or other protective substance. One wire is found to be better than a strand as regards conducting power, but the latter is safer, since if one wire breaks, messages can still be conveyed through the others.—**To bitt the cable** (*naut.*), to wind it around the bitts.—**To bring a cable** (*naut.*), to bring it to. See *bring*.—**To buoy a cable**, to support it by floats to keep it clear from a rocky bottom, or otherwise by means of buoy and buoy rope the place where its end lies when detached from the ship.—**To buoy a cable short.** See *buoy*.—**To nip the cable.** See *nip*, v.—**To serve a cable**, to wind rope about it as a protection against chafing.—**To veer the cable**, to slacken it, but the ship and let it run out, thus freeing the ship from her anchor.—**Wire cable**, cables formed by twisting together wires, about each other, but, when used for suspension-bridges, more commonly laid parallel, bound together, and covered with canvas, and then served, or wound with wire, and painted. Each wire is separately stretched and tested.

cable (kā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cabled*, ppr. *cabling*. [< *cable*, *n.*] *I, trans.* 1. To fasten with a cable.

Cast out the *cabled* stone upon the strand.
J. Scott, Piece, ii.

2. In *arch.*, to fill (the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces.—**3.** [Cf. *equip, wire, v.*] To transmit by a telegraph-cable.

II. *intrans.* To send a message by a telegraph-cable.

cable-bend (kā'bl-bend), *n. Naut.*: (*a*) A small rope formerly used to bend the cable of a rope cable so as to secure the knot by which it is attached to the anchor-ring. (*b*) The knot or clinch by which a cable is attached to an anchor.

cable-car (kā'bl-kär), *n.* A car used in a cable-railroad.

cable-carrier (kā'bl-kar'i-ėr), *n.* A tub or bucket suspended from grooved wheels traveling on a cable, or directly attached to a moving cable, and used to transport sand, minerals, or heavy materials on a wire ropeway. See *wireway*.

cabled (kā'bld), *a.* [< *cable*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] 1. Fastened or supplied with a cable or cables.—**2.** In *arch.*, having the ornament called a cable.—**Cabled flute**, in *arch.*, a flute of a column containing a cable-molding. See *cable*, *n.*, 3.

cable-drilling (kā'bl-dril'ing), *n.* Same as *rope-drilling*.

cablegram (kā'bl-gram), *n.* [Improp. < *cable* + *-gram*, as in *telegram*.] A message sent by a telegraph-cable; a cable-despatch. [Colloq.]

cable-gripper (kā'bl-grip'ėr), *n. Naut.*, a device placed over a cable-well to prevent the cable from running out.

cable-hatband (kā'bl-hat'band), *n.* A kind of hatband consisting of a twisted cord, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in some modern uniforms.

I had on a gold *cable-hatband*, then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

cable-hook (kā'bl-hůk), *n.* A gripping device for handling a ship's cable.

cable-laid (kā'bl-lād), *a.* 1. *Naut.*, formed of three strands of plain-laid or ordinary rope. Rope for cables is made in this way so as to be more impervious to water, but cable-laid rope is about 30 per cent. weaker than plain-laid rope of the same size. Rope cables are from 10 to 26 inches in circumference.

2. Twisted after the manner of a cable: as, a *cable-laid* gold chain.

Cable-laid Rope.

cable-molding (kā'bl-mōl'ding), *n.* Same as *cable*, 3.

cable-rope (kā'bl-rōp), *n.* Same as *cable*, 1.

cable-rope (kā'bl-rōp), *n.* A device for securing to a cable the messenger or rope by which it is handled.

cable-railroad (kā'bl-rāl'rōd), *n.* A street- or other railroad in which the cars are moved by an endless cable traveling in a small tunnel under the roadway, and kept in motion by a stationary engine. Motion is communicated to the cars by means of a grip extended through a slot in the covering of the tunnel, and so arranged as to be under the control of the brakeman.

cable-road (kā'bl-rōd), *n.* See *cable-railroad*.

cable-screw (kā'bl-skrō), *n.* A small screw resembling a twisted wire, used as a fastening for the soles of boots and shoes.

cable's-length (kā'blz-length), *n.* An approximate unit of measurement, regarded, in manoeuvering, as 100 fathoms (600 feet = about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a nautical mile) and in ordinary use as 120 fathoms (720 feet = the length of a chain or rope cable).

cable-stopper (kā'bl-stop'ėr), *n. Naut.*, a device to prevent a cable from running out. It generally consists of a short piece of rope, with a hook in one end and a knot or toggle in the other. One end is hooked to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the other is lashed to the cable. See *stopper*.

cablet (kā'blet), *n.* [Dim. of *cable*. Cf. F. *câblot*, < *câble*, cable.] A little cable; specifically, any cable-laid rope under 9 inches in circumference.

cable-tier (kā'bl-tīėr), *n.* The place in the hold of a ship where rope cables are stowed.

cable-tire (kā'bl-tīr), *n.* A large rope for raising weights.

cable's-length (kā'blz-lēngth), *n. pl.* Tools used in cable-drilling or rope-drilling. The length of the set of tools attached to the rope, or used in rope-drilling, in Pennsylvania, is about 30 feet, and the weight nearly a ton. The separate parts are the rope-socket, sinker-bar, jars, auger-stem, and bit.

cablewise (kā'bl-wīz), *adv.* A taut wire or other cable over which a car carrying salmagundi long rolls, propelled by a hauling-rope or other power.

caling (kā'ling), *n.* [< *cable*, *n.*, 3 (*b*), + *-ing*¹.] 1. The filling of the flutes of a column with cable-moldings. Hence—2. The cable-moldings themselves.

cabling (kā'bling), *n.* [< OF. **cablis, chablis*, F. *chablis*, wind-fallen wood (ML. *cablicia*) (ef. equiv. OF. *cable, cauble*, pl. *caubles*, equiv. to *chablis*), < **cabler, chabler*, in comp. *accabler*, cast down: see *accable*.] In *old forest law*, windfall wood; wood thrown down by tempestuous weather: also sometimes applied to brushwood.

cabman (kab'man), *n.*; pl. *cabmen* (-men). [< *cab*¹ + *man*.] The driver of a cab.

cabob, kabob (kā-bob'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pers. *kabaub, kibaub*, roast meat, < *kab*, an ox.] 1. An Oriental dish consisting of small pieces of beef or mutton, seasoned with pepper, salt, ginger, etc., and basted with oil and garlic while being roasted on a skewer or spit, sweet herbs being sometimes placed between the pieces.

Cabobs, or meat roasted in small pieces, that may be eat without dividing. *Porcocke*, Description of the East, I. 57.

2. An Anglo-Indian name for roast meat in general. *Yule and Burnell.*—**3.** A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. *Wright.*

Also spelled *kebab, cobob*.

cabob, kabob (kā-bob'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cabobbed, kabobbed*, ppr. *cabobbing, kabobbing*. [< *cabob*, *n.*] To make cabob of; roast, as a leg of mutton, with sweet herbs, spices, etc., at a quick fire. *Sir T. Herbert.* Also spelled *kabab, cobob*.

caboceer (kab-ō-sēr'), *n.* [Prob. < Pg. *cabeceira*, the head, chief, < *cabeça*, the head: see *cabeça*.] The name given to local governors in western Africa appointed by the king over towns or districts.

Romer once preyed in at an open door, and found an old negro *cabaceer* sitting among twenty thousand fetishes in his private fetish museum . . . performing his devotions. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 145.

cabochet (kab-ō-shā'), *n.* [< OF. *cabochette*, the head, < It. *capocchia*, knob of a stick, etc., < *capo*, < L. *caput*, head. As a fish-name, cf. *caboc*, eel-pout, MD. *kabuys-hoofd*, the bullhead, from the same ult. source; OF. *cabot*, "the gull-fish, bullhead, miller's-thumb"; *caboie*, "as *cabot*; or (more properly) a gurnard" (Cotgrave); see *cabashed, cabbagel, cabbage*², and ef. the E. name *bullhead*.] A beast. See *cabbagel*.—**2.** A name of the miller's-thumb or bullhead.—**3.** A tadpole. *E. D.*

cabochonal (kab-ō-shō'nal), See *cabashed*.

cabochon (ka-bō-shōn'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *cabujon* = Pg. *cabuchão*), < *caboche*, head, pate: see *caboche*.] A polished but uncut precious stone.—**En cabochon**, in the style of a cabochon, that is, rounded convex on top, and flat, concave, or convex on the back, without facets. Turquois, turquoise, carbuncle, cat's-eye, asteria, and other gems are cut in this form.

cabocle (ka-bok'le), *n.* The Brazilian name of a mineral resembling real jasper, found in the diamond-producing sand of Bahia. It contains phosphoric acid, alumina, lime, baryta, protoxid of iron, and water.

caboclo (ka-bō-bem'blā), *n.* [Native Guiana name.] A genus of aquatic plants, known as *water-shields*, of the natural order *Nymphæaceæ*, with small oval-shaped floating leaves and finely dissected submerged ones, and small trimerous flowers. There are two or three species, natives of the warmer portions of America, of which one species, *C. Caroliniana*, is found in stagnant waters along the southern coast of the United States. *Cabomba* was formerly made a separate family *Cabombaceæ* with the single other genus *Hydropeltis* or *Brasenia*, the North American species of which is *H. purpurea*.

caboodle (ka-bō'dl), [A slang term, conjectured to be a corruption of *kit and boodle*: see *boodle*².] Crowd; pack; lot; company: used only in the *whole*: as, the *whole caboodle* (that is, the whole number, crowd, or quantity). [Slang.]

It would not even make me raise my eyebrows to hear to-morrow morning that the *whole caboodle* had been sold out. *New York Times*, Sept. 2, 1887.

The *whole caboodle* came out and fell upon me.
Chicago Inter-Ocean, Nov. 23, 1856.

cabook (ka-bōk'), *n.* The name given in Ceylon to a rock which is there extensively used as a building-stone. It is gneiss in a peculiar stage of decomposition, and, although soft and readily carved, it hardens on exposure to the air. The gneiss contains much magnetic iron disseminated through it, and it is the decomposition of this mineral which gives to the soil the ferruginous tinge conspicuous in parts of Ceylon.

caboose (ka-bōs'), *n.* [< Dan. *kabys*, < Icel. *kabuligat*, a written agreement, < *kabul*, consent.] An agreement made between the Indian government and the zemindars, or feudatory landholders, for the farming, management, and collection of the revenue.

caboose (ka-bōs'), *n.* [Also *coboose*; < D. *kabuis*, *kombuis*, *kambuis*, LG. *kabuse*, *kabuse* (> G. *kabuse*) = Dan. *kabys* = Sw. *kabyss*; also E. *comboose*, < F. *cambuse*, < D. *kombuis*, a ship's galley, formerly also a booth, hut, store-room; perhaps ult. identical with E. *cabin*, q. v.] 1. The cook-room or kitchen on shipboard; a galley; specifically, the inclosed fireplace, hearth, or stove used for cooking on small vessels.

The lawn is studded with *cabooses*, over one of which a Councillor may be seen carefully skimming the water covering his twelve-pound salmon.
The Century, XXVI. 550.

2. A car for the use of the conductor, brakemen, etc., on a freight-train. [U. S.]

caboo (ka-bōo'), *n.* [See *caboche*.] A name of the eel-pout.

cabashed, cabached (ka-bosht'), *a.* [< *caboche* + *-ed*², after F. *cabaché*, < *caboche*, a head: see *caboche*, and cf. *abacot*.] In *her.*, represented alone and affronté: said of the head of a stag or rock-buck when no part of the neck is seen. Also *cabashed, cabaged*.

cabossed (ka-bost'), *a.* Same as *cabashed*.

cabot (ka-bō'), *n.* [F. dial.] A dry measure in general use in the island of Jersey. The *small cabot*, used for wheat, is $\frac{1}{24}$ of an English bushel. The *large cabot*, for barley, etc., is one third larger. As with the bushel, equivalent weights are used, which vary with the bulkiness of the material.

Stag's Head Cabashed.

cabotage (kab'ō-tāj), *n.* [F. (= It. *cabottaggio*), < *caboter*, coast, lit. go from cape to cape, < Sp. *cabo*, cape: see *capet*.] *Naut.*, navigation along a coast; coasting-trade.

cabré (ka-brā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *cabrer*, rear, < OF. *cabre* (F. *chèvre*), < Sp. *cabra*, < L. *capra*, a

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she-goat, fem. of *caper*, a he-goat: see *caper*1. Cf. *cabrioule*.] In *her.*, represented as rearing: said of a horse.

cabrerite (ka-brē'rit), *n.* [< *Cabrera* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous arseniate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in fibrous or granular masses of an apple-green color: first found in the Sierra Cabrera, Spain.

cabrilla (ka-bril'ḷä), Sp. pron. kä-brē'lyä), *n.* [Sp., a fish (see def. (*a*)), a prawn, also a little goat, dim. of *cabra*, a goat: see *caper*1.] A name of certain serranoid fishes. (*a*) In Spain, *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the Mediterranean. See *Serranus*. (*b*) *Epinephelus agnesdus*, a fish of a brown color, with round dark spots and two large black ones, and the fins of a salmon dorsal fin, partly extending on the fin, and with a few rounded pale spots on the body and all the fins mottled. It is common in the Caribbean sea and along the Florida coast, and is an excellent food-fish. (*c*) *Paralabrax clathratus*, a fish with obscure spots, two broad dusky streaks and bars which form reticulations on the sides, and shaded with dark color along the middle of the sides. It abounds along the southern coast of California.

cabriole (kab'ri-ōl), *n.* Same as *capriole*.

cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā'), *n.* [< F. *cabriolet*, dim. < Bohem. *kabrioletka*, etc., < F. *cabriolet*, dim., < *cabriole*, a leap: see *capriole*. Now shortened to *cab*: see *cab*1.] Properly, a covered two-horse carriage with two wheels: now often made with four wheels and a calash top. See *cab*1.

cabrit (kab'rit), *n.* [< Sp. *cabrito*, a kid, = OF. *cabrit*, *F. cabri*, a kid, as *F.* -*rette*, < L. *caprittus*, a goat, < L. *caper*, a goat.] A name of the American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*.

cabrita (kab-rē'tä), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *cabra*, < Sp. *cabrita*, a she-kid, kidskin dressed, fem. of *cabrito*, a kid, dim. of *cobra*, a goat.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidæ*, *Cabrita teschnaulti*, with the lower eyelid partly transparent and movable. It is an inhabitant of central and southern India.

cabronet (kab'rō-et), *n.* [Appar. a modification of *cabriolet*, *q. v.*] A kind of cart used on sugar-plantations in the southern United States.

cab-stand (kab'stand), *n.* A place where cabs stand for hire.

caburé, *n.* A small Brazilian owl, the ebolibo of Azara, the *Scops brasilianus* of modern naturalists. [Not in use.]

caburnt (kab'ṛnt), *n.* [Origin unknown; said to be connected with *cable*.] *Naut.*, a small line made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, etc.

cacagogue (kak'a-gog), *n.* [< Gr. κακόν, excrement, + ἀγωγός, drawing, leading, < ἄγειν, drive, lead.] An ointment made of alum and honey, applied to the anus to produce evacuation.

cacain (ka-kā'in), *n.* [< *cacao* + *-in*2.] In *chem.*, the essential principle of cacao.

Cacalia (ka-kā'li-ạ), *n.* [L., < Gr. κακαλία, a plant not identified, perhaps colt's-foot.] A genus of *Compositæ*, nearly related to *Senecio*, with which it is sometimes united, but mostly of different habit. The species are herbs, several perennials, natives of North America and Asia, nine are found in the eastern United States. Commonly known as *Indian plantain*.

cacam (kak'am), *n.* [Ar. Heb. *khakham*.] A wise man: an official designation among the Jews, synonymous with *doctor*. *Luke*, 11:45.

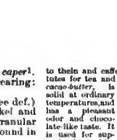
They have it (the Law) stuck in the jambs of their doors, and covered with glass; written by their *cacams*, and signed with the names of God.

Sandys, Travailes (1632), p. 114.

The Talmud is stuffed with the traditions of their Rabbins and *Cacams*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

cacao (ka-kā'ō), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. G. Russ. etc., *kakao* = F. *cacao* = It. *cacao*, < Sp. *cacao* = Pg. *cacau*, *cacau*, < Mex. *cacauatl*, cacao (according to Señor Jesus Sánchez, the Aztec name is *tlauhli* word). Cf. Sp. *cacahuat*, *cacaotal* = Pg. *cacaual*, a plantation of chocolate-trees; Pg. *cacaueiro* = F. *cacaoyer*, a chocolate-tree. See *cocoa*2.] The chocolate-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*, natural order *Sterculiaceæ*. The cacao is a small evergreen tree, from 16 to 40 feet high when growing wild, a native of tropical America and Asia, but found there and to some extent in Asia and Africa. Its fruit is a somewhat pear-shaped pointed pod, 10 to 12 inch, from 5 to 10 inches long, and contains numerous large seeds embedded in a sweet pulp. These seeds are the cocoa of trade, containing 50 per cent. of fat, are of an agreeable flavor, and are used, both in their fresh state and when dried, as an article of food. The seeds when roasted and divested of their husks and crushed are known as *cocoa-nibs*. These are ground into an oily paste, and mixed with sugar and flavoring matters, to make chocolate, the most important product of the cacao. (See *chocolate*.) Cocoa consists of the nibs alone, either unground or ground, dried, and powdered, or of the crude paste dried in flakes. Broma consists of the dry powder of the seeds after a thorough expression of the oil. A decoction is also made from the husks alone, under the name of *cocoa-shell tea*. The substances, containing the alkaloid theobromine, analogous to theïn and caffein, are very extensively used as substitutes for tea and coffee. The oil from the seeds, called *cacao-butter*, is solid at ordinary temperatures, and has a pleasant odor and chocolate-like taste. It is used for confections and for making soap, pomatums, etc.



Fruiting Branch of Cacao (*Theobroma Cacao*).

cacao-butter (ka-kā'ō-but'ėr), *n.* The oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate-tree, *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

cacao-nut (ka-kā'ō-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

cacaoteil, *a.* [< L. *cacaotes*, pp. of *cacare*: see *cack*1.] Defiled with excrement.

If your grace please to be *cacaoted*, say so.

Middleton, *Passenger*, and *Rowley*, The Old Law, v. 1.

cacatory (kak'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. *cacatorius*, < L. as if **cacator*, **cacare*, pp. *cacatus*: see *cack*1.] Pertaining to or characterized by the discharge of excrement from the bowels.

Cacatory fever, a kind of intermittent fever accompanied by copious alvine discharges.

Cacatua (kak-a-tū'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818), < Malay *kakatua*: see *cockatoo*.] A genus of parrots, of the family *Psittacidæ* and subfamily *Cacatuinæ*, containing the typical cockatoos. The species are of rather large size for this family, with short, square tails, and a beautiful erectile crest, white in the usual color, the crest being tinged with red or rosy. There are upward of 15 species, all East Indian, Papuan, or Australian. *C. galerita* is the large sulphur-crested cockatoo; *C. sulphurea*, the smaller sulphur-crested; other species are *C. ducorpsi*, *C. leadbeateri*, and *C. roseicapilla*. As Cacatoes proper there is only one carotid artery, an anomaly in this group of birds. Also later called *Plyctolophus*. See cut under *cockatoo*.

Cacatuidæ (kak-a-tū'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cacatua* + *-idæ*.] The cockatoos as a separate family of birds. See *Cacatuinæ*.

Cacatuinæ (kak'a-tū-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cacatua* + *-inæ*.] The cockatoos, a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, typified by genus *Cacatua*. They have the orbital ring completely ossified, a bony bridge over the temporal fossa, the left carotid artery normal, and no ambiens muscle. They are birds of medium and large size, with greatly hooked bills, short square tails, and an erectile crest. Besides the genus *Cacatua* and its subdivisions, containing the white cockatoos, this group includes *Calyptorhynchus*, the black cockatoos, and *Microglossa*, cockatoos with very large bills and slender tongues. All are included in the geographical range given for *Cacatua*. In habits they do not differ from the rest of a family under the name of *Cacatuidæ*. Also called *Plyctolophinæ*.

Cacobacinæ (kak-ō-ba-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1855), < *Cacabis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous, of the family *Tetraonidæ* or *Perdicidæ*, typified by the genus *Cacabis*; the rock-partridges of the old world. Besides the several species of *Cacabis*, this group includes *Loxa* Swainson of Tibet, and the Asiatic species of *Tetraogallus*. The term is not much used, the species being generally associated with the *Perdicinæ*.

Cacabis (kak'a-bis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. κακκαβίς, another form of κακκαβή (usually called κάκκαβις), a partridge. Cf. *cackle*.] A genus of old-world partridges, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Cacabinæ*; the typical rock-partridges. *Caccabis*, *C. rufa*, and *C. petrosa* are European species; others inhabit northern Africa and Asia. *C. rufa* is the common red-legged partridge; *C. petrosa* is the Barbary partridge.

Red-legged Partridge (*Caccabis rufa*).

caccheet, *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*1.

cachæmia, **cachemic**. See *cachexia*, *cachexic*.

cachalot (kach'a-or kash'ạ-lō), *n.* [Also *cachelot*; F. *cachalot*, Sp. *cachalote*, Russ. *kashalotŭ*, G. *kuschalott*, *kaschelott*, Sw. *kaschelot*, Dan. *kaskelot*, D. *kaslot*; of unknown origin, perhaps Pakimoi: cf. Greenland *tupnilik*" (Webster's Dict.). French etymologists derive the F. word from the E., and that from Catalan *quichal*, tooth, "because the animal is armed with teeth."] 1. A name of the sperm-whale, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, a large, toothed cetacean of the family *Physeteridæ* or *Catodontidæ*, having teeth in the lower jaw, and an enormous blunt head, in a cavity of which spermaceti is contained, and sometimes attaining a length of 80 feet. The cachalot is gregarious, going in herds sometimes of several hundred individuals, and feeds chiefly on cephalopods. The mouth contains no whalebone. The blubber yields the fine oil known as sperm-oil, and ambergris, a kind of bezoar, is found in the alimentary canal. See cut under *sperm-whale*.

2. *pl.* The sperm-whales as a family of cetaceans; the *Physeteridæ*. [In this sense the word is chiefly a book-name.]

cachet1 (kash'ā), *n.* [< F. *cacher*, hide, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force, freq. of *cogere*, constrain, force: see *cogent*. The term was adopted into E. from the speech of the Canadian voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay country.] 1. A place of concealment, especially in the ground or under a cairn.—2. A store of provisions or other things deposited in such a place of concealment, for present convenience or for future use.

After breakfast I started across the fire for Cape Riley, to bring on some *cachets* of Mandan fat.

R. M'Cormick, Arctic and Antarctic Voyages, I. 90.

Greater care should be taken in the caching of provisions, for Brevoort's and Lieutenant Greely's information is made of a *cache* found, either partially devoured by bears, wolves, or foxes, or by interested parties.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 485.

cache1 (kash), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cached*, ppr. *caching*. [< *cache*1, *n.*] To conceal, generally by burying in the ground or under a cairn.

We left Irving Bay on the 30th of June, *caching* all our heavy stuff in order to lighten the sled as much as possible.

Lieut. Lockwood, Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, p. 131.

Spear and arrow heads have been found *cached*.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 661.

cache2, *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*1.

cachectic (ka-kek'tik), *a.* [< L. *cachecticus*, < Gr. καχεκτικός, < καχεξία, cachexy: see *cachexy*.] Pertaining to or characterized by cachexia.

Miss Letty was altogether too wholesome . . . a young girl to be a model, according to the flat-cheeked and cachectic pattern. *G. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, viii.

cachectical (ka-kek'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cachectic*.

Young and florid blood rather than vapid and *cachectical*.

Arbuthnot, Editor of Air.

cachelcoma (kak-el-kō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *cachelcomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. κακός, bad, + ἕλκωμα, sore, ulcer, < ἕλκειν, ulcerate, < ἕλκος, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] A foul or malignant ulcer.

cachemia (ka-kē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κακός, bad, + αἷμα, blood.] A morbid state of the blood. Also spelled *cachæmia*.

cachemic (ka-kē'mik), *a.* [< *cachemia* + *ic*.] Afflicted with cachemia. Also spelled *cachæmic*.

cachemire (kash'mēr), *n.* A French spelling of *cashmere*.

cache-pot (kash'pot), *n.* [< F. *cacher*, hide, + *pot*, pot.] An ornamental pot or covering for concealing a common flower-pot containing plants kept in an apartment.

cachet (ka-shā'), *n.* [F., < *cacher*, hide: see *cache*1, *n.*] A seal. **Lettre de cachet**, the *French law*, a letter or order under seal, a private order of state a name given especially to a written order proceeding from and signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, and used at first as an occasional means of delaying the course of justice, but later, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as a warrant for the imprisonment without trial of a person obnoxious for any reason to the government, during the life or for a long period, and on frivolous pretexts. Lettres de cachet were abolished at the French Revolution.

cachexia (ka-kek'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *cachexy*.] Same as *cachexy*.

cachexy (ka-kek'si), *n.* [< NL. *cachexia*, < Gr. καχεξία, < κακός, bad, + ἕξις, habit, < ἔχειν, have.] A morbid condition of the body, resulting either from general disease (as syphilitic cachexy) or from a local disease.—**Negro cachexy**, a propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa.

cachibou (kash'i-bō), *n.* [Native name.] An aromatic resin obtained from *Burnera gummifera*, a tree of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. It resembles caranna, from an allied tree of the same region. Also called *chibou*.

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cachinnation (kak-i-nā'shŏn), *n.* [< L. *cachinnation-*), < *cachinnare*, pp. *cachinnatus*, laugh loudly or immoderately; imitative, like Gr. *καχάζειν*, *καγχάζειν*, and so *γελᾶν*, and AS. *cealcettan*, of same sense. Cf. E. *cackle*, *gaggle*, *giggle*, *chuckle*, and *cough*.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Hideous grimaces . . . attended this unusual *cachinnation*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

A sharp, dry *cachinnation* appended to his memory. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales.

cachinnatory (ka-kin'ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *cachinnare*: see *cachinnation*.] Of or pertaining to cachinnation; relating to or consisting in loud laughter.

To which, of course, I replied to the best of my *cachinnatory* powers. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxxvi.

cacholong (kash'ọ-long), *n.* [Said to be < *Cach*, the name of a river in Bokhara, + Kalmuck *chalong*, stone.] A variety of opal, often called *pearl-opal*, usually milk-white, sometimes grayish- or yellowish-white, in color, and opaque or slightly translucent at the edges. It often envelops common chalcedony, the two minerals being united by insensible shades.

cacholot, *n.* See *cachalot*.

cachou (ka-shō'), *n.* [F.: see *cashew*.] A sweetmeat, generally in the form of a pill, made of the extracts of licorice, cashew-nut, gum, etc., used by tobacco-smokers and others to sweeten the breath.

cachuca (ka-chō'chā), *n.* [Sp. (> Pg. *cachucha*), a dance, also a kind of boat, also (in America) a small boat.] 1. A Spanish dance similar to the bolero.—2. A musical piece in triple rhythm, like the bolero.

cachunde (ka-chŏn'de), [Sp., = Pg. *cachonde*.] A medicine composed of many aromatic ingredients (musk, amber, cutch, mastic, aloes, rhubarb, etc.), highly esteemed in India and China as an antidote, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

Cacicus (kas'i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1799–1800), < *cacique*, q. v. Cf. *Vasicus*.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, the caciques, of the family *Icteridæ*, comprehending numerous species of Mexico and Central and South America, typical forms of which have a large bill, very stout at the base, rising upon the forehead somewhat like a casque. Such are *C. persicus* (Illustration of *Icterus*), *C. haemorrhous* (Linnæus). Now usually spelled *Cassicus*.—2. A genus of *Coleoptera*, of the family *Melasomidæ*.

cacique (ka-sēk'), *n.* [= F. *cacique*, < Sp. Pg. *cacique*, of Haytian origin.] 1. The title of native princes or head chiefs of Hayti, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, and other countries of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered by the Spaniards. Also applied to the chiefs of independent tribes of Indians in modern times.—2. In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, 1669, a dignitary of the next rank to the landgraves. There were to be two in each county.—3. A bird of the genus *Cacicus* (which see).

Also written *cassique*, *cacique*, *cazic*.

cack† (kak), *v. i.* [Also *cacky*, *cackie*; < ME. *cakken* or D. *kakken* = LG. *kacken* or G. *kacken* = Dan. *kakke*; prob., like It. *cacare* = Sp. *cagar* = Bohem. *kakati* = Pol. *kakać*, < L. *cacare* = Gr. *κακκᾶν*, of same sense.] To ease the body by stool. *Pope.*

cack‡ (kak), *n.* [Also *cacky*, *cackie*; < *cack*‡, *v.* Cf. OF. *caca*, excrement.] Human excrement: usually in the plural. [Scotch.]

cack‖ (kak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shoemakers' name for an infant's shoe.

cackerel (kak'er-el), *n.* [< OF. *caquerel*, *cacquerel*, said to be from same root as *cack*‡ (OF. *caca*, n.).] A fish which was said to void excrements when pursued; according to some, a fish which when eaten produces laxness of the bowels. *Skinner*; *Johnson*.

cackie (kak'i), *v.* and *n.* Same as *cack*‡.

cackle (kak'l), *v.* i.; pret. *cackled*, ppr. *cackling*. [< ME. *cakelen*, *kakelen*, or D. *kakelen* = MLG. *kakelen*, LG. *kakeln* = G. *kakeln* = Sw. *kackla* = Dan. *kagle*, cackle, gaggle; closely related to E. *gaggle* = D. *gaggelen* = G. *gackeln*, *gackern*, also *gackezen*, cackle, cry like a goose or hen; cf. Sp. *cacarear* = Pg. *cacarejar*, cackle, as a hen, or crow, as a cock. All imitative; cf. *cachinnation*, and words there mentioned, esp. *giggle* and *giggle*. See also *cackle*‡.] 1. To utter a noisy succession of thin, shrill, broken notes; specifically used of the cry made by a hen after laying an egg or by a goose when excited or alarmed.

Those Spanish Creoles, however they may afterwards *cackle*, like to lay their pains noiselessly, like a hen in a barn. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 94.

When every goose is *cackling*. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

2. To laugh with a broken noise like the cackling of a goose; giggle.

Nic grinned, *cackled*, and laughed till he was like to kill himself. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

3. To prate; prattle; tattle; talk in a silly manner. *Johnson*.

cackle (kak'l), *n.* [< *cackle*, *v.*] 1. The shrill repeated cry of a goose or hen.

The silver goose before the shining gate
There flies, and by her *cackle* sav'd the state.
Dryden, Absal. viii. 878.

2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

There is a buzz and *cackle* all round regarding the sermons. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I. xi.

cackler (kak'lėr), *n.* 1. A fowl that cackles.—2. One who giggles.—3. A telltale; a tattler. *Johnson*.

cackling-cheat†, *n.* A chicken. [Old slang.]

cacky (kak'i), *v.* and *n.* Same as *cack*‡.

caco (ka-kō'), *n.* A Brazilian mining term for the variegated, fanciful ore, Cu$_2$S + FeS.

caco-. [L. *etc.* *caco-*, < Gr. *κακός*, bad.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning bad.

cacochalia (kak-ọ-kō'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *χολή*, bile.] A morbid state of the bile.

cacocholy (ka-kok'ọ-li), *n.* Same as *cacochalia*.

cacochylia (kak-ọ-kī'li-ạ), *n.* [NL., also in E. form *cachylia*, < Gr. *κακοχυλία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *χυλός*, juice: see *chyme*.] A morbid state of the fluids of the body; a abundance of corrupt humors in the body, caused by bad nourishment, or by ill digestion†. (*E. Phillips*, 1706).

cacochymic (kak-ọ-kim'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *cacochymia* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or affected by cacochymia, especially the blood.

II. *n.* A dyspeptic; one suffering from cacochymia.

cacodemon, **cacodæmon** (kak-ọ-dē'mọn), *n.* [ML. *cacodæmon*, an evil spirit, < Gr. *κακοδαίμων*, possessed of an evil spirit, also (as a noun) an evil spirit, < *κακός*, bad, + *δαίμων*, spirit, demon.] 1. An evil spirit; a devil.

He thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
Thou *cacodæmon*! *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

2. In *med.*, the nightmare.—3. In *astrol.*, the twelfth house of a scheme or figure of the heavens; so called from its signifying dreadful things, as sorrow, secret enemies, great losses, imprisonment, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cacodemonial (kak'ọ-dē-mō'ni-ạl), *a.* [< *cacodemon* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a cacodemon or evil spirit.

cacodemonize (kak-ọ-dē'mọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cacodemonized*, ppr. *cacodemonizing*. [< *cacodemon* + *-ize*.] To turn into a cacodemon. *Southey*.

cacodoxical (kak-ọ-dok'si-kal), *a.* [< *cacodoxy* + *-ical*.] Erroneous; heretical.

cacodoxy (kak'ọ-dok-si), *n.*; pl. *cacodoxies* (-siz). [< Gr. *κακοδοξία*, heterodoxy, wrong opinion, < *κακόδοξος*, heterodox, < *κακός*, bad, + *δόξα*, opinion, < *δοκεῖν*, think.] Error or wrong opinion or opinions; erroneous doctrine, especially in matters of religion; heresy.

cacodyl, **cacodyle** (kak'ọ-dil, -dīl), *n.* [Gr. *κακώδης*, having a bad smell (< *κακός*, bad, + *ὄζειν*, smell), + *ὕλη*, matter.] Dimethyl arsine, As(CH$_3$)$_2$, a metalloid radical, a compound of arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It was first obtained in a separate state as dicacodyl, $As_2(CH_3)_4$, by Bunsen in 1837, and formed the second instance of the isolation of a compound radical, that of cyanogen by Gay-Lussac being the first. It is a clear liquid, heavier than water, and refracting light strongly. Its smell is insupportably offensive (whence its name), and its vapor is highly poisonous. It is spontaneously inflammable in air. Alkarsin is the protoxid of cacodyl. Also written *kakodyl*, *kakodile*. See *alkarsin*.

cacodylic (kak-ọ-dil'ik), *a.* [*cacodyl* + *-ic*.] Containing the basic radical cacodyl.— **Cacodylic acid**, $(CH_3)_2AsO(OH)$, a crystalline arsenic compound soluble in water, odorless, and said not to be an active poison, although it contains 54.4 per cent. of metallic arsenic, equivalent to 71.4 per cent. of arsenious acid.

cacoeconomy (kak-ē-kon'ọ-mi), *n.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *οἰκονομία*, economy (of. *κακοικοδόμος*, a bad steward): see *economy*.] Bad management; maladministration. [Rare.]

Marvellous *cacoeconomy* of their government. *Sydney Smith*.

cacogen (kak'ọ-jen), *n.* [Gr. *κακογενής*, family language, < *κακός*, bad, + *ἔπος*, word.] Incorrect pronunciation; mispronunciation: opposed to *orthoepy*.

Orthoepy is entirely independent of phonology, as phonology finds in orthoepy only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in cacoepy.
R. G. White, Every-day English, p. 9.

cacoëthen (kak-ō-ē'thėn), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κακοήθεια*, an ill habit, neut. of *κακοήθης*, ill-disposed, malignant, < *κακός*, bad, + *ἦθος*, habit, custom: see *ethics*.] A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.—**Cacoëthes loquendi**, a mania for talking; morbid desire for gossip or speechmaking.—**Cacoëthes scribendi**, a morbid propensity for writing; an itch for book-making. The phrase is taken from Juvenal (satire, vii. 52).

cacogalactia (kak'ọ-gạ-lak'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *γάλα* (*γαλακτ-*), milk.] In *pathol.*, a bad condition of the milk.

cacogalia (kak-ọ-gā'li-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cacogalactia*.

cacogastric (kak-ọ-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach, + *-ic*. See *gastric*.] Pertaining to a disordered stomach; characterized by dyspepsia; dyspeptic.

The worn that cheque this impure *cacogastric* state of existence. *Carlyle*, Misc., III. 211.

cacogenesis (kak-ọ-jen'ẹ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *γένεσις*, birth: see *genesis*.] In *med.*, a morbid formation, whether congenital, as a monstrosity, or of later congenital, as a tumor.

cacographic (kak-ọ-graf'ik), *a.* [< *cacography* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to cacography or bad writing; ill-written.—2. Pertaining to or characterized by bad spelling; wrongly spelled.

cacographical (kak-ọ-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cacographic*.

cacography (ka-kog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *cacographie*, bad spelling, < Gr. *κακογραφία*, < *κακόγραφος*, bad writing, < *κακός*, bad, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Bad writing or penmanship.—2. A form, or forms, of antithesis to *orthography*. Bad writing or spelling.

cacolet (kak'ọ-li), *n.* [F., used orig. in the Pyrenees, and perhaps of Basque origin.] A kind of pannier in the form of a seat, fixed on the back of a mule or horse, for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons. It is composed of strong iron rods with joints

Cacolet, or Mule-chair.

united by bands of strong cloth, the arrangement of the bands affording sufficient elasticity to permit the occupant to sit or lie. Military cacolets are of two kinds: one is the form of two arm-chairs, suspended one on either side of a mule, used by persons not too severely wounded; the other in the form of a bed laid at length along the mule's back. The French introduced the use of cacolets during the Crimean war (1854–5).

cacology (ka-kol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *cacologie*, < Gr. *κακολογία*, evil-speaking, abuse, vituperation, < *κακολόγος*, speaking evil, slanderous, < *κακός*, bad, + *λέγειν*, speak. Pat in Johnson's sense is modern.] 1†. An evil speaking. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. A bad choice of words in writing or speaking; also, vicious pronunciation.

Debated with his customers, and pretended to correct their *cacology*, provincialisms, and other defects.
Foote, in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote.

cacomixl (kak'ọ-mik-al), *n.* [Mex.] See *Bassaris*, 1.

caconym (kak'ọ-nim), *n.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, a name.] A bad name for anything; a name which in any way undesirable or objectionable. *Cones*.

cacosmic (kak-ọ-siz'mik), *a.* Pertaining to cacosmy or to cacosmy. *Cones*.

cacosmy (ka-koz'mi), *n.* [< *cacosmia* + *-y*. Cf. *synonymy*.] The use of cacosmyns; bad nomenclature or terminology. *Cones*.

cacoon (ka-kōn'), *n.* [Also *kahaan*; an African name.] A commercial name for the large beans of the *Entada scandens*, natural order *Leguminosæ*, used for making scent-bottles.

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purses, etc.—**Antidote cacoon**, a name given in Jamaica to the *Feuillea cordifolia*, a woody cucurbitaceous climber of tropical America. The large seeds are purgative and emetic, and are used as a popular remedy for various diseases, and as an antidote against the poison of the manchineel, *Hura tuxiosdandran*. See *Feuillea*.

cacophonia (kak-ō-fō'ni-ă), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cacophony*.

cacophonic, cacophonical, cacophonious (kak-ō-fon'ik, -ōn'i-kal, -fō'ni-us), *a.* Same as *cacophonous*.

cacophonous (ka-kof'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. κακόφωνος, harsh-sounding: see *cacophony*.] Sounding harshly; ill-sounding; discordant: opposed to *euphonious*.

cacophony (ka-kof'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *cacophonies* (-niz). [< NL. *cacophonia*, < Gr. κακόφωνία, < κακόφωνος, harsh-sounding, < κακός, bad, + φωνή, sound, voice; in antithesis to *euphony*.] 1. A combination of discordant sounds; specifically, in *rhet.*, a faulty choice or arrangement of words, producing inharmonious or discordant combinations of sounds, or too great frequency of such combinations as are for any reason unpleasant to the ear; also, the uncouth or disagreeable sound so produced: the opposite of *euphony*.

The Lancashire folk speak quick and curt, omit letters, or sound three or four words all together: thus, I wou-didn't, or I woudyeed'd, is a *cacophony* which stands for I wish you would.

J. D. Jarrold, Amen. of Lit., I. 171.

2. In *pathol.*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.

cacoplastic (kak-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. κακός, bad, + πλαστικός, < πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form: see *plastic*. Cf. Gr. κακοπλαστος, ill-conceived.] In *pathol.*, susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as the inflammations resulting from chronic inflammation, fibrocartilage, cirrhosis, etc. *Dunglison*.

cacopragia (kak-ō-prā'jī-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κακοπραγία, ill-doing, < κακόπραγος, adj., ill-doing, < κακός, bad, + πράσσειν (√ πραγ), do.] Disease of those viscera which minister to nutrition; depraved condition of the organic functions.

cacopragy (ka-kop'rā-jī), *n.* Same as *cacopragia*.

cacosomium (kak-ō-sō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *cacosomia* (-ă). [< Gr. κακός, bad, + σῶμα, body.] A lazaretto for leprosy and other incurable diseases.

cacosynthesis (kak-ō-sin'the-tōn), *n.* [L., < Gr. κακός, bad, + σύνθετον, a compound, neut. of σύνθετος, put together: see *synthetic*.] A faulty composition, or joining together of words in a sentence. *Minsheu*, 1617. [Rare.]

cacotechny (kak'ō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. κακοτεχνία, < κακός, bad, + τέχνη, art.] A corruption or corrupt state of art. [Rare.]

cacothymia (kak-ō-thī'mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κακόθυμια, malevolence, < κακός, bad, + θυμός, mind.] In *pathol.*, a disordered state of the mind.

cacothymy (ka-koth'i-mi), *n.* Same as *cacothymia*.

cacotrophy (ka-kot'rō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κακός, bad, + τροφή, nourishment.] In *pathol.*, disordered nutrition.

cacoxene (kak'ok-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. κακόξενος, unfriendly to strangers, inhospitable, < κακός, bad, + ξένος, a stranger, a guest.] A yellowish silky mineral, occurring in fibrous, radiating tufts. It is a hydrous phosphate of iron, and is found in the iron ore of Bohemia, to which its presence is an injury (hence its name). Also written *kakoxene*, *kakoxine*.

cacoxenite (ka-kok'sen-īt), *n.* [< *cacoxene* + *-ite*.] Same as *cacoxene*.

cacozyme (kak'ō-zim), *n.* [< Gr. κακός, bad, + ζύμη, leaven.] A microscopic organism, such as the bacteria, capable of producing disease.

Flower of the Giant Cactus (*Cereus gigantens*).

Cactaceæ (kak-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cactus* + *-aceæ*.] A very peculiar order of American polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, the cactus or Indian-fig family. They are green and fleshy, mostly without true leaves, are globular or columnar or jointed, and are usually armed with bundles of spines. The flowers have numerous sepals, petals, and stamens, and are often large and very showy. The fruit is usually a pulpy berry, with numerous seeds, frequently tuberculate, edible. They are natives mostly of dry and hot regions, where they form a prominent and characteristic part of the vegetation. The principal genera (all formerly included in the single Linnæan genus *Cactus*) are *Opuntia*, *Melocactus*, and *Echinocactus*, which are globose or columnar plants, sometimes gigantic; *Cereus*, often climbing or erect and columnar, sometimes arborescent and 30 to 50 feet high; *Opuntia*, jointed and with the joints often flattened; and *Phyllocactus*, which is frequently cultivated in greenhouses for its large flowers, as are also other genera, both for their flowers and their curious forms. *Opuntia*, the prickly pear, is the only genus found wild in the northern United States, 12 species in of little economic value.

Giant Cactus (*Cereus gigantens*).

cactaceous (kak-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *cactaceus*, < *Cactaceæ*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Cactaceæ*.

cacti (kak'tī), *a.* [< *cactus* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cactus group or order of plants: as, the *cactal* alliance.

cacti, *n.* Plural of *cactus*.

cactin, cactine (kak'tin), *n.* [< *cactus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] The red coloring matter extracted from the fruit of some of the cacti.

cactus (kak'tus), *n.*; pl. *cactus* or *cactuses* (-ti, -tus-ez). [L., < Gr. κάκτος, a prickly plant.] The old and Linnean name for the group of plants, considered a single genus, which now form the order *Cactaceæ*. In botany use the name (with its plural *cacti*) is still applied to members of this order without distinction. The cochineal cactus is the *Opuntia Tuna*, *Nopalea cochinillifera*, and other species cultivated for the cochineal insect; the hedgehog cactus, species of *Echinocactus*; the melon-thistle cactus, species of *Melocactus*; the nipple cactus, species of *Mamillaria*; the night-blooming cereus, or night-blooming cereus, *Cereus grandiflorus*, and other species; the old-man cactus, *Cereus senilis*.

cactus-wren (kak'tus-ren), *n.* The name given by Cones to the wrens of the genus *Campylorhynchus*, from their frequenting and nesting in cactuses. The common species is *C. brunneicapillus*; the St. Lucas cactus wren is *C. affinis*. There are numerous other species of Mexico and Central America. See cut under *Campylorhynchus*.

cacumen (ka-kū'men), *n.*; pl. *cacumina* (-mi-nā). [L., the top, peak, summit, point.] The tip of leaf or flower. In pharmacopœias, the top of a plant. (*b*) In *anat.*, the culmen of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.—**Folium cacuminis**. See *folium*.

cacuminal (ka-kū'mi-nal), *a.* [L. *cacumen* (*cacumin-*), top, peak, summit, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a top or summit.

cacuminate† (ka-kū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *cacuminatus*, pp. of *cacuminare*, make pointed, < *cacumen* (*cacumin-*), point.] To make sharp or pointed. *Coles*, 1717.

cad (kad), *n.* [Prob. short for So. *cadie*, *caddie*, *caddy*, an errand-boy, etc.: see *caddie*.] 1. A boy; a fellow: a general term of slight contempt applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade. (*a*) An errand-boy; a messenger. (*b*) A hackney's assistant. (*c*) A thimble-rigger's confederate.

I will appear to know no more of you than one of the *cads* of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. *T. Hook*.

(*d*) A loafer; a hanger-on about inn-yards. (*e*) A passenger taken up surreptitiously by a stage-coach driver for his own perquisite. (*f*) The conductor of an omnibus.

The conductor, who is vulgarly known as the *cad*.

Mayhew.

2. A mean, vulgar, ill-bred fellow of whatever social rank: a term of great contempt.

There's a set of *cads* in that club that will say anything. *Thackeray*.

cadaci, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*¹.

cadamba (ka-dam'bā), *n.* [Hind. *kadam*.] A rubiaceous tree of India, *Nauclea* or *Anthocephalus Cadamba*, often mentioned by the poets of that country. It bears numerous small yellowish-brown flowers collected in dense balls. The deep-yellow wood of this and other species, also called *cadamba*, is used for furniture, flooring, packing-boxes, etc. Also written *kadamba*.

cadan (kad'an), *n.* [E. dial.; another form of *cudden*², q. v.] A local English name for the fry of the coal-fish. See *saithe*.

cadast, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*¹.

cadaster, cadastre (ka-das'tėr), *n.* [< F. *cadastre*, Of. *capdastre* = Sp. *catastro* = Pg. *cadastro* = It. *catastro*, *catasto* (ML. reflex *catastrum*, *catastum*), < ML. as if **capitastrum*, a survey and valuation of real property, prop. a register of the poll-tax (cf. ML. *capitarium*, a cadaster, < *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulary*), < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, *capital*, etc.] A register of the real property of a country or region, with its extent, value, and ownership of each holding or lot, serving as a basis of taxation; a kind of Doomsday Book.

It is certain that the great *cadastre* or Domesday Book, the terror of inhabited England, was treated as the register of the whole property. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 174.

cadastral (ka-das'trąl), *a.* [< *cadaster* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a cadaster; according to or for the purposes of a cadaster; having reference to the extent, value, and ownership of landed property as a basis for assessment for fiscal purposes: as, a *cadastral* survey.

cadastration (ka-das-trā'shon), *n.* The act of making a cadaster; a detailed official surveying.

What is required is a public and compulsory system of land registration, based upon careful *cadastration*.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 23.

cadastre, *n.* See *cadaster*.

cadaver (ka-dav'ėr), *n.* [= F. *cadavre* = Sp. Pg. *cadaver* = It. *cadavere*, < L. *cadaver*, a corpse, < *cadere*, fall. Cf. Gr. πτῶμα, a corpse, < πίπτειν, fall.] A dead body; a corpse: as, "a mere *cadaver*," *Bogle*; especially, a body prepared or used for dissection.

Not one of these writers would have treated . . . a work on the science of anatomy as a collection of rules for making bones or for preparing *cadavers*.

S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 33.

cadaveric (ka-dav'ėr-ik), *a.* [< *cadaver* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to a dead body; proceeding to or derived from the changes induced in a corpse by putrefaction: as, *cadaveric* phenomena.

The researches that have brought the *cadaveric* alkaloids . . . to light. *Sci. Am.*, N. S., XX. 5.

2. Resembling a cadaver or dead body; cadaverous.—**Cadaveric rigidity.** Same as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*).

cadaverine (ka-dav'ėr-in), *n.* [< L. *cadaverinus*, < *cadaver*, a corpse: see *cadaver*.] Same as *cadaveric*.

cadaverous (ka-dav'ėr-us), *a.* [< L. *cadaverosus*, corpse-like, < *cadaver*, a corpse: see *cadaver*.] Pertaining to a dead body; especially, having the appearance or color of the body of a dead person; pale; wan; ghastly.

A *cadaverous* man, composed of diseases and complaints. *Feltham*, Resolves, II. 31.

A pale *cadaverous* face. *Sir W. Scott*, Rob Roy, I. 15.

cadaverously (ka-dav'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a cadaverous manner.

cadaverousness (ka-dav'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being cadaverous.

cadawi, *n.* See *caddow*.

cad-bait (kad'bāt), *n.* [Less correctly *cad-bate*; < *cad* for *caddis*² + *bait*¹, *n.*] Same as *caddis-worm*.

caddast, *n.* See *caddis*¹.

caddawi, *n.* See *caddow*.

caddes, *n.* See *caddis*².

caddew, *n.* See *caddis*².

caddice¹, *n.* See *caddis*¹.

caddice², *n.* See *caddis*².

caddice-fly, *n.* See *caddis-fly*.

caddie (kad'i), *n.* [Sc., also written *caddy*, *cady* (and abbr., with extended use, *cad*, q. v.); prob., with accent shifted from second to first syllable, < earlier *cadee*, < F. *cadet*, a younger brother.] 1. A cadet.—2. A boy, especially as employed in running errands; hence, specifically, one who gains a livelihood by running errands or delivering messages; also, one who carries the clubs of persons playing at golf. [Scotch.]

caddis¹, **caddice**¹ (kad'is), *n.* [Formerly *cadelas*, *caddes*, ME. *cadas* (> AF. *cadaz*; mod. F. *cadis*, < E.); prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. Gael. *cadas*, cotton, W. *cadas*, a kind of cloth. Hence F. *cadis*, a coarse woolen serge.] 1†. Floek or wadding of any fibrous material for stuffing, bombasting, and the like, used in the fifteenth century and later.

Cadas, bombicinium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 57.

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2. A kind of lint for dressing wounds. *Jamieson.*—**3†.** Wool used for coarse embroidery, nearly like the modern crewel.

Caddas or cruie, sayette. *Palsgrave.*

4†. A kind of worsted tape or ribbon.

The country dame girdeth hir selfe as straight in the waist with a course *caddis*, as the Madame of the court with a silke riband. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 220.

Caddisses, cambrics, lawns. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

5†. A kind of coarse woolen or worsted stuff. (*a*) The variegated stuff used by the Highlanders of Scotland. *Johnson.* (*b*) A coarse serge.

Eight velvet pages, six footmen in *caddis*. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iii. 5.

caddis[2], **caddice**[2] (kad'is, -is), *n.* [Various similar names, as *caddy*, *cadew*, *cadow*, *cad-bait*, *cod-bait*; origin obscure.] The larva of the caddis-fly. See *caddis-worm*.

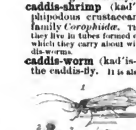
caddis-fly, **caddice-fly** (kad'is-fli), *n.* An adult or imago of one of the neuropterous insects of the suborder *Trichoptera*, and especially of the family *Phryganeidæ*. In Great Britain the insect is also called *May-fly*, from the usual time of its appearance; but in the United States the May-fly is one of the *Ephemeridæ*. See *caddis-worm*.

caddis-garter† (kad'is-gär'tėr), *n.* [< *caddis*[1] + *garter*.] A garter made of caddis. *Shak.* See *caddis*[1], 1.

caddish (kad'ish), *a.* [< *cad* + *-ish*[1].] Like a cad; ungentlemanly.

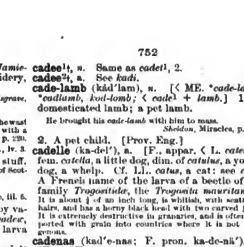
caddis-shrimp (kad'is-shrimp), *n.* An amphipodous crustacean of the genus *Cerapus*, family *Corophiidæ*. The species are so named because they live in tubes formed of agglutinated sand and mud, which they carry about with them, thus resembling caddis-worms.

caddis-worm (kad'is-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the caddis-fly. It is also called *caddis* or *caddice*, *cad-bait*, *cadew*, *cadesworm*, and *case-worm*, names derived from the case or shell which the larva constructs for itself of various foreign substances including small sticks, stones, shells, etc. The grub lives under water till it is ready to be transformed into the fly, is very voracious, devouring large quantities of fish-spawn, and is extensively used by anglers for bait.



Caddis-fly and Worms.

a, Caddis-fly. *b* Larva in case formed of straw or dry grass stalks. *c* In case formed of small stones. *d* In case formed of grass roots. *e* In case formed of shells.



Cadenas of a Duke of Orleans, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

caddis-worm (kad'is-wėrm), *n.* [E. dial., < *caddis*, *r.*] A dispute; contention; fusion; noise.

caddow (kad'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. *caddaw*, < ME. *cadowe*, *cadawe*, *cadawe*, appar. < *ca*, *ka*, *kaa*, *co*, a chough, + *daw*: see *coe*, *chough*, and *daw*[2].] A chough; a jackdaw. *Bay.* [Prov. Eng.]

caddy[1], *n.* Same as *caddie*.

caddy[2] (kad'i), *n.* Same as *caddis*[2].

caddy[3] (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). [E. dial.] A ghost; a bugbear. [Prov. Eng.]

caddy[4] (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). [A corruption of *catty*, q. v.] 1. Originally, a box containing a catty of tea for exportation; hence, any small package of tea less than a chest or half-chest.—**2.** A box for keeping tea when in use. Tea-caddies contain commonly one, two, or more canisters made of metal. Hence—**3.** Any jar or canister for holding tea.

cade[1] (kād), *n.* [< ME. *cade*, *cad*, a lamb; cf. D. dial. *kaed*, a young pig; perhaps < L. *catulus*, a new-born child.] **1†.** A domesticated animal; a pet. See *cade-lamb*.—**2.** A sheep-tick.

cade[2] (kād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caded*, ppr. *cading*. [< *cade*[1], *n.*] To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness. *Johnson.*

cade[2] (kād), *n.* [< ME. *cade*, < F. *cade* = Sp. Pg. It. *cado* (cf. Offaig. *kath* = Serv. *kada* = Russ. *kadi* = Lith. *kadis* = Hung. *kádi*, < L. *cadus*, a jar, a liquid measure, < Gr. *κάδος*, a jar, a liquid measure.] **1.** A barrel or cask.—**2.** A measure containing 500 herrings or 1,000 sprats.

Cade, We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father,— *Dick.* Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

1 Looke and weigh'd (an Epistle) in an Ironmonger's scales, and it counterpoys th' a *Cade* of Herring, and three Holland Cheeses. *Nash*, Have with you to Saffron-walden.

cade[3] (kād), *n.* [F.: see *cade-oil*.] Juniper.

cade[4†], *n.* Same as *cadet*[1], 2.

cade[5†], *n.* See *kadi*.

cade-lamb (kād'lam), *n.* [< ME. **cade-lamb*, **cadilamb*, *kod-lamb*; < *cade*[1] + *lamb*.] **1.** A domesticated lamb; a pet lamb.

He brought his *cade-lamb* with him to mass. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 224.

2. A pet child. [Prov. Eng.]

cadelle (ka-del'), *n.* [F., appar. < L. *catellus*, fem. *catella*, a little dog, dim. of *catuius*, a young dog, a whelp. Cf. L.l. *catus*, a cat: see *cat*.] A popular name of the larva of a beetle of the family *Trogositidæ*, the *Trogositu mauritanicus*. It is about ½ of an inch long, is whitish, with scattered hairs, and has a horny black head with two curved jaws. It is extremely destructive in granaries, and is often impested with grain into countries where it is not indigenous.

cadenas (kad'e-nas; F. pron. ka-de-nä'), *n.* [F., < OF. *cadenas*, *cadenat*, *cadenau*, a padlock, < It. *catenaccio*, a padlock, a bolt or bar of a door, < *catena*, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catena*, *chain*.] In the middle ages and later, a casket, with lock and key, to contain the articles used at table by a great personage, such as knife, fork, spoon, salt-cellar, and spices. Early examples have commonly the form of a ship (whence such were often called *nef*[1], *nef*, a ship, a nave: see *navy*]); those of the Renaissance are generally oblong cases, divided into compartments. The cadenas was placed on the table, beside the person who was to use it.

cadence (kā'dens), *n.* [< ME. *cadence* (= It. *cadenza*, > F. *cadence*), < ML. *cadentia*, lit. a falling, < L. *cadent(-)s*, ppr. of *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*. *Cadence* is a doublet of *chance*, q. v.] **1†.** A fall; a decline; a state of falling or sinking.

The sun in western *cadence* low. *Milton*, P. L., x. 92.

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting.—**3.** A regular and agreeable succession of measured sounds or movements; rhythmic flow, as the general modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, or of natural sounds.

To make bokes, songes, dytees,
In ryme, or elles in *cadence*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 623.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had roused the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 287.

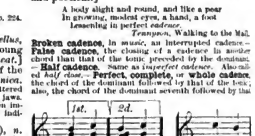
Another sound mingled in solemn *cadence* with the waking and sleeping dreams of the childish ear.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

The preacher's *cadence* flow'd,
Softening the rugged grandeur of his zeal.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Specifically—**4.** In *music*: (*a*) A harmonic formula or sequence of chords that expresses conclusion, finality, repose, occurring at the end of a phrase or period, and involving a clear enumeration of the tonality or key in which a piece is written. See phrases below. (*b*) The concluding part of a melody or harmony, or the concluding part of a metrical line or verse: as, the plaintive *cadence* of a song. Also called a *fall*. (*c*) Especially, in France, a trill or other embellishment used as part of an ending, or as a means of return to a principal theme. Compare *cadenza*.—**5.** Measure; beat of any rhythmical movement, such as dancing or marching.—**6.** In the *manège*, an equal measure or proportion observed by a horse in all his motions.—**7.** In *her.*, descent; a device upon the escutcheon by which the descent of each member of a family is shown.—**8.** Proportion. [Rare and poetical.]

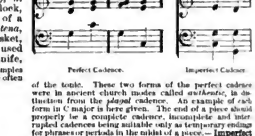
A body alight and round, and like a poar
In growing, modest eyes, a hand, a foot
Lessening in perfect *cadence*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

Broken cadence, in *music*, an interrupted cadence.—**False cadence**, the closing of a cadence in another chord than that of the tonic preceded by the dominant. See **deceptive cadence**, below.—**Half cadence**, same as *imperfect cadence*. Also called *half close*.—**Perfect, complete, or whole cadence**, the chord of the dominant followed by that of the tonic; also, the chord of the dominant seventh followed by that



Perfect Cadence. Imperfect Cadence.

of the tonic. These two forms of the perfect cadence were in ancient church modes called *authentic*, in distinction from the *plagal* cadence. An example of each form in C major is here given. The end of a piece should properly be a complete cadence, incomplete and interrupted cadences being suitable only as temporary endings for phrases or periods in the midst of a piece.—**Imperfect cadence**, the chord of the tonic followed by that of the dominant: a rarer close as a final close.—**Interrupted or deceptive cadence**, a cadence formed by a chord foreign to that which was expected, thus evading the close and deceiving expectation. Thus, in the example, the second chord has A in the bass instead of C, which is naturally expected. Also called *imperfect cadence*.—**Medial cadence**, a cadence in ancient church music in which the medium was the most important note.—**Mixed cadence**, a cadence in which a subdominant is followed by a dominant, and this by a tonic chord; so called from its being a combination of the authentic and plagal cadences of ancient church music.—**Plagal cadence**, a cadence which consists of the chord of the subdominant followed by that of the tonic; frequently used at the close of chants or hymn-tunes with the word "amen," and sometimes popularly called the *amen cadence*.—**Suspended cadence**, an interrupted cadence.



Interrupted Cadence. Plagal Cadence.

cadence (kā'dens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cadenced*, *cadencing*. [< *cadence*, *n.*] To regulate by musical measure; as, well-*cadenced* music.

These parting numbers *cadenced* by my grief.
Phillips, To Lord Carteret.

Certain *cadenced* sounds casually heard.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 281.

cadency (kā'den-si), *n.* [Extended form of *cadence*: see *-ency*.] **1.** Regularity of movement; rhythmical accord.

But there is also the quick and poignant brevity of it [repartee] to mingle with it; and this, joined with the *cadency* and sweetness of the rhyme, leaves nothing in the soul of the hearer to desire.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

2. In *her.*, the relative status of younger sons. Also *brisure*.—**Marks of cadency**, in *her.*, bearings used to distinguish the shields of the second son, the third son, etc. This is sometimes done by a bearing slightly only in details on the shields of the different sons, as a label having three, four, or more points, to mark the respective order. It is also effected by the use of a totally different bearing. Thus, in modern times it has been customary that the eldest son should bear during the lifetime of his father, or until he inherits the paternal shield, without any cadency; the second son a crescent, the third a mullet, the fourth a martlet, the fifth an annulet, the sixth a fleur-de-lys, the seventh a rose, the eighth a cross moline, the ninth a double quatrefoil. The mark of cadency may become a permanent part of the shield if the younger branches of the family rise and build up a family of consequence; thus the bordure, which in originally a mark of cadency, has often become a permanent bearing, and the shield which contains it bears new marks of cadency when borne by the sons of its possessor.

cadene (ka-den'), *n.* [< F. *cadene*, < Pr. *cadena*, a chain, = Sp. *cadena*, a chain, the warp in weaving, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catena* and *chain*.] A common kind of carpet imported from the Levant. *E. H. Knight.*

cadenette (ka-de-net'), *n.* [F.; so called, it is said, in the 17th century, from Marshal *Cadenet*, who particularly affected this fashion.] A love-lock, or tress of hair worn longer than the others.

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cadent (kā'dent), *a.* [< L. *cadens*(*t*-)s, ppr. of *cadĕre* (in late popular L. *cadere*), to fall. It. *cadere* = Sp. *caer* = Pg. *cair* = Pr. *cazer* = OF. *cheoir*, mod. F. *choir*), fall, = Skt. √ *gad*, fall. Hence, from L. *cadere*, ult. E. *cadence*, *chance*, *case*, *casual*, *cadaver*, *accident*, *incident*, *occident*, *cite*., *decay*, *decadence*, etc.] 1. Falling; sinking. [Rare.]

With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. In *astrol.*, falling from an angle: applied to the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth houses, which follow the meridian and horizon.—3. Specifically applied to the tenth of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds to the Hamilton group of the New York survey.

cadenza (ka-den'zä), *n.* [It.: see *cadence*.] In *music*, a more or less elaborate flourish or showy passage introduced, often extemporaneously, just before the end of an extended aria or concerto, or as a connective between an intermediate and a final division. It is always intended to display the technical proficiency of the performer, and to arouse wonder and applause, and hence, except in the hands of a master, is often deficient in intellectual or expressive character, as well as incongruous with the remainder of the piece. Modern composers, therefore, usually write out cadenzas in full, instead of trusting, as was customary in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the taste and readiness of singers and players. Also called *cadence*.

cade-oil (kād'oil), *n.* [After F. *huile de cade* (ML. *oleum de cada*, oil of juniper; G. *kadeöl*): *huile*, oil (see *oil*); of L. *cada*, a jar. Hence (= Pr. *cade* = Sp. *cada* = ML. *cada*), juniper, prob., like G. *kaddig*, *kaddik*, < Bohem. *kadik*, juniper.] An oil strong with empyreumatic principles, extracted from juniper-wood by distillation, and used in France and Germany, in veterinary practice and in human therapeutics, for eczema and other skin-affections. Also called *oil of cade*.

cader (kā'der), *n.* [E. dial., in def. 2 also spelled *cadar*.] 1. A small frame of wood on which a fisherman ties his lines. 2. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

cadesse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *caddow*. *Marlowe*.

cadet1 (ka-det'), *n.* [In 17th century *cadet*, later *he*, *cadee*, a younger son (and in extended sense *cadie*, *caddie*, etc.: see *caddie* and *cad*), < F. *cadet*, a younger son, < OF. dial. *capdet*, < ML. *capdellum*, a little head, dim. of *capdo*, *capitium*, (*ca-pit*-), head. The cadet was the 'little head' of his own branch of the family, in distinction from the eldest son, the 'head' of the whole family. The younger sons of privileged families of the younger sons of the French nobility by making them officers of the army gave rise to the military use of the word.] 1. The younger or youngest son.

He [the abbate] was the *cadet* of a patrician family . . . with a polite taste for idleness and intrigue, and for whom no secular sinecure could be found in the state.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Hence—2. One of the younger members, or the youngest member, of any organized association or institution.—3. In a military school, or in a regiment as a private, but solely with a view to acquiring military skill preparatory to a commission. His service was voluntary, but he received pay, and was thus distinguished from a volunteer.—4. A young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, or in a military or naval academy. (*a*) One who is under training for a commission in the army or navy by a course of instruction and military discipline in the United States Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Cadets are nominated for admission, after examination, by the President or a member of Congress. (*b*) One who is undergoing a similar course of instruction and discipline in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich or the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst in England, the numerous cadet-schools of Germany, etc.—**Corps of cadets**, *corps*.

cadet2 (ka-det'), *n.* An East Indian bird, *Æthopyga miles*, a species of fire honey-sucker, of the family *Nectariniidæ*.

Cadet's fuming liquid. See *alkarsin*.

cadetship (ka-det'ship), *n.* [< *cadet*1 + *-ship*.] The state of being a cadet; an appointment as cadet.

cadew†, *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

cade-worm (kād'wėrm), *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

cadge1 (kaj), *v.* [< ME. *cappen*, *capen*, of obscure origin.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bind; tie.

Forth thay [workers in the vineyard] gotè
Wrythen & worchen & don gret pyne,
Kernen & *cappen* & man [maken] hit cleo.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 511.

To *cadge*, a term in making bone-lace.
Thoresby, Letter to Ray (1703).

2. To bind the edge of.

I *cadge a garment*, I set lyzies in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order. *Palsgrave*.

3. To stuff or fill: as, to *cadge* the belly.

II. *intrans.* To stuff one's self at another's expense; sponge on another. *Halliwell*.

cadge2 (kaj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cadged*, ppr. *cadging*. [E. dial., prob. a var. of *catch* in the sense of 'take' (cf. *take in* the sense of 'carry'), *catch* had formerly a wider range of meaning.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To carry, especially to carry for sale; hawk.—2. To obtain by begging.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hawk goods, as in a cart or otherwise.—2. To go about begging.

cadge3 (kaj), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *cage*.] A round piece of wood on which hawks were carried when exposed for sale. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cadger1 (kaj'ėr), *n.* [*cadge*2 + *-er*1; but cf. F. *cagier*, one who carried about falcons and other birds, in a cage, for sale.] The bearer or carrier of hawks.

The expected pleasure of the first day's hawking was now brought to the test. The day was named, the weather promised well, and the German *cadgers* and trainers who had been engaged . . . came down.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

cadgy (kaj'i), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc.; Sc. also *caudgy*, *caigy*, *cady*, *keady*; prob. < Dan. *kaad* = Sw. *kåt*, wanton, *kåta*, merry, cheerful.] 1. Lively; frolicsome.—2. Wanton.

cadi1, *n.* See *kadi*.

cadi2, *n.* Plural of *caddow*.

cadilesker, *n.* See *kadilesker*.

cadillac (kad-i-lak' or -lyak'), *n.* [F., named from *Cadillac*, a town in Gironde, France.] A sort of pear.

cadinet, *n.* See *caddinet*.

Cadiz lace. See *lace*.

Cadmean (kad-mē'an), *a.* [< L. *Cadmēus*, *Cadmæus*, < Gr. Κάδμειος, relating to *Κάδμος*, L. *Cadmus*.] Relating to Cadmus, a legendary hero, founder of Thebes in Bœotia, who is said to have introduced letters into Greece from Phœnicia, the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, *α*, *β*, *γ*, *δ*, *ε*, *ι*, *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *ο*, *π*, *ρ*, *σ*, *τ*, *υ*, which are therefore called *Cadmean* letters.—**Cadmean victory**, a victory gained for a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished: perhaps from the myth of the Bœotian clash by Cadmus, and the threatened attack upon him by the armed men who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by him in digging them to kill one another, excepting five, who aided him in founding Thebes; or from the contest for the sovereignty of Thebes (the Cadmeia) between the two brothers Eteocles and Polynices, who killed each other in duel, which was therefore a Cadmean victory—a victory but were driven from the city on the renewal of the war ten years later.

cadmia (kad'mi-ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *καδμία*, *καδμεία* (sc. γῆ, earth), calamin, fem. of *Κάδμειος*, Cadmean, perhaps as equiv. to "Theban"; see *Cadmean*. Cf. *calamine*.] Calamine, a zinc ore.—Cadmia fornacum, the oxid of zinc, ZnO, which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc happens to be present in an ore and is sublimed.

cadmiferous (kad-mif'e-rus), *a.* Containing cadmium.

cadmium (kad'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cadmia*: see *cadmia*.] Atomic weight, 112.3; chemical symbol, Cd. A metallic element, like chromogen in 1817, resembling tin in color and general appearance, and, like that metal, having a "cry" when bent. The specific gravity of the cast metal is 8.67; of the rolled, 8.69. Its hardness is between that of gold and tin, and it is easily rolled to sheets or even to very thin foil. It fuses at about the same temperature as tin, 467° F., and communicates to various alloys the property of fusing at very low temperatures. (See *Wood's metal*, under *metal*.) It is to 10 per cent. of cadmium be added to Rose's metal, its fusing-point is lowered to 167°. Cadmium is a common constituent of zinc ores, both blende and calamin, and it is in the smelting of these that the commercial metal is obtained, which is done almost exclusively in Silesia and Belgium. Some kinds of blende contain as much as 3 or 4 per cent. of sulphid of cadmium. This metal also occurs by itself naturally in combination with sulphur, forming the rare mineral called greenockite (which see). The manufactured sulphuret is of importance as furnishing a brilliant and permanent yellow color called cadmium yellow (see below). This is used by artists, also in coloring soap, and to some extent in calico-printing; it is also used for giving a yellow luster to the surface of glass. The total product of cadmium is supposed to be about two tons a year.—**Cadmium blende**, the mineral greenockite.

cadmium-yellow (kad'mi-um-yel'ō), *n.* A pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of sulphate of cadmium with sulphuretted hydrogen, forming sulphid of cadmium. It varies in shade from a light yellow to a deep orange, and all its tones are very clear and bright. It possesses good body and is permanent to light and air.

cadrans (kad'ranz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of F. *cadran*, a dial, lit. a quadrant: see *quadrant*.] In *pewcutting*, a wooden instrument by which a gem may be adjusted to and held at any desired angle while being polished or cut.

cadre (kad'r), *n.* [F., a frame, < L. *quadrum*, a square.] A skeleton or framework; specifically, in France, the permanently organized skeleton or framework of a regiment or corps, consisting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, etc., around whom the rank and file may be assembled at short notice.

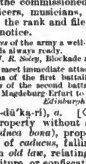
To fill the *cadres* of the army a well-trained and organized militia stands always ready.
N. Y. Sun, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 10.

A front line to meet immediate attack was constituted from the remaining half of the first battalion of regiments, while the *cadres* of the second battalions were posted along the line of Magdeburg-Erfurt to be re-formed there.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 215.

caducary (ka-dū'ka-ri), *a.* [< L. *caducarius*, relating to property without a master, < *caducus*, ownerless, falling, < *caducus*, property without a master, neut. of *caducus*, falling, fallen: see *caducous*.] In *old law*, relating or subject to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation.

caducean (ka-dū'sē-an), *a.* [< *caducous* + *-an*.] Belonging to or of the nature of the caducous or wand of Mercury.

caducous (ka-dū'kus), *a.* [L.; prob. (*d* for *r*) < Gr. *κηρύκειος*, Doric *κᾱρύκειος*, *-κιος*, a herald's staff, neut. of *κηρύκειος*, of a herald, < *κῆρυξ*, Doric *κᾶρυξ*, a herald, *κηρύσσειν*, proclaim, announce.] In *classical myth.*, the rod or wand borne by Hermes, or Mercury, as an ensign of authority, quality, and office. It was originally merely the crook herald's staff, a plain rod entwined with filets of wool. Later the filets were changed to serpents; and in the conventional representations familiar at the present day the caduceus is often winged. The caduceus is a symbol of peace and prosperity, and in modern times has come as a symbol of commerce. Mercury being the god of commerce. The rod represents power; the serpents represent wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity. In heraldry it is blazoned as a staff having a pair of serpents annodated about it, mutually respectant, and joined at the tails; it is a rare bearing.



Caduceus.

He took *Caduceus*, his snakie wand,
With which he wonts to rule the powreweth
And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.

caduciary (ka-dū'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [A var. of *caducary*.] 1. In *old Roman law*, relating or pertaining to forfeiture or escheat: as, *caduciary laws*.

The purpose of the *caduciary* law was to discourage celibacy and promote married marriages.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 710.

2. In *Scots law*, not acquired by succession: applied to certain rights.

caducibranch (ka-dū'si-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *caducus*, caduceus, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *caducibranchiate*.

Caducibranchia (ka-dū-si-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Caducibranchiata*.

Caducibranchiata (ka-dū'si-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of *caducibranchiatus*: see *caducibranchiate*.] A group or division of urodele amphibians whose gills are caducous (that is, those which lose the gills in obtaining maturity), as distinguished from *Perennibranchiata*, which permanently retain their gills. Maxillaries are developed, and both jaws are dentigerous. The group is usually ranked as an order or a suborder, and contains all the salamanders. Contrasted with *Proteida* and *Trachostomata*.

caducibranchiate (ka-dū-si-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *caducibranchiatus*, < L. *caducus*, caduceus, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having caduceous branchiæ or gills: losing the gills on attaining maturity: applied to amphibians such

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as the newts, as distinguished from *perennibranchiate* amphibians.

II. *n.* One of the *Caducibranchiata*.

Also *caducibranch*.

caducicorn (ka-dū'si-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *caducus*, deciduous, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Having deciduous horns or antlers, as deer.

caducity (ka-dū'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *caducité*; < Ml. *caducitas*(-*t*-), liquor, forfeiture, lit. a falling: < L. *caducus*, falling: see *caducous*.] 1. A tendency to fall or decay; hence, the period of declining life; senility; feebleness; weakness.

A heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*.
Chesterfield, Letters, p. 390.

In a miracle-play, the whole life of a saint, from the cradle to martyrdom, was displayed in the same piece: the youth, the middle age, and the *caducity* of the eminent personage required to be represented by three different actors.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 393.

2. In *Louisiana law*, lapse; failure to take effect; as, the *caducity* of a will from the birth of a legitimate child to the testator after its date; the *caducity* of a legacy from the death of the legatee before that of the testator.

caducous (ka-dū'kus), *a.* [< L. *caducus*, falling, fallen, fleeting, < *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Having a tendency to fall or decay. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, falling off; dropping away or shedding; deciduous, as the gills of most amphibians, the milk-teeth of most mammals, the antlers of deer, etc.; synonymous with *deciduous*, but implying an earlier or speedier falling off. (*b*) In *bot.*, dropping off very early, and so distinguished from *persistent*, as the sepals of the poppy, which fall at once on the opening of the flower.

caduke (ka-dūk'), *n.* [ME., < L. *caducus*: see *caducous*.] Caducous; perishing; perishable.

The fruit *caduke* is goodly thus to cure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

cadus (kā'dus), *n.*; pl. *cadi* (-di). [L.: see *cade*².] In *classical antiq.*, a large vessel for the drawing and transportation of liquids, as wine, oil, etc. It was of conical form at the bottom, with a wide mouth and an upright handle, admitting of its use as a bucket. It was usually an ordinary utensil made of coarse red pottery, but was sometimes made of bronze, silver, etc.

cady (kad'i), *n.* See *caddie*.

cæca, *n.* Plural of *cæcum*.

cæcal, cecal (sē'kal), *a.* [< *cæcum* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the cæcum; of the nature of or resembling a cæcum. — 2. *cæcal spot*, scotoma. — 2. Blind, as a cul-de-sac or cæcum; ending blindly, like a cæcum: as, the *cæcal* end of a duct.

cæcally, cecally (sē'kal-i), *adv.* In a cæcal manner; blindly; as a cæcum, diverticulum, or cul-de-sac.

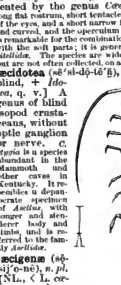
In the former [the *Articulata*] . . . the intestine ends *cæcally*.
H. A. Nicholson.

cæcid (sē'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cæcidæ*.

Cæcidæ (sē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cæcum* + *-idæ*.] A family of taxnioglossate gastropods, represented by the genus *Cæcum*. The animal has a long flat rostrum, short tentacles with their bases in front of the eyes, and a short narrow foot; the shell is tubiform and curved, and the operculum multispiral. The family is remarkable for the combination of the sausage-like shell with the soft parts; it is generally placed near the *Turritellidæ*. The species are widely distributed in the sea, but are not often collected, on account of their small size.

Cæcidotea (sē'si-dō-tē'ē), *n.* [NL., < L. *cæcus*, blind, + *Idotea*, q. v.] A genus of blind isopod crustaceans, without optic ganglion or nerve. *C. stygia* is a species abundant in the Mammoth and other caves in Kentucky. It resembles a dropsical terrestrial specimen of *Asellus*, with longer and slenderer body and limbs, and is referred to the family *Asellidæ*.

Cæcigena (sē'si-jē-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cæcigenus*, born blind, < *cæcus*, blind, + *-genus*, -born, < *gignere*, bear.] A subdivision of hemipterous insects. Also *Cæcigeniæ*.


Cæcidotea stygia.
a, the natural magnified; hair-line showing natural size; *b*, inner short antenna, highly magnified: *c*, pedunculate organism attached to antenna.

Cæcilia (sē-sil'i-ä), *n.* [L., a kind of lizard (called by Pliny *cæcus serpens*), < *cæcus*, blind. Cf. *Cæcilius*, the name of a Roman gens, fem. *Cæcilia*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Cæcilidæ*. *C. lumbricoides* of South America is a typical example. Often spelled *Caecilia*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of the genus *Cæcilia*; a cæcilian.—3. [NL.] The genus, same as *Cæcilina*.

Cæciliadæ (sē-si-li'ī-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cæcilidæ*.

Cæciliæ (sē-sil'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cæcilia*.] A group constituted by the family *Cæcilidæ*.

cæcilian (sē-sil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cæcilidæ*.

II. *n.* A worm-like amphibian of the family *Cæcilidæ*.

cæcilioid (sē-sil'i-oid), *n.* Same as *cæcilian*.

Cæciliidæ (sē-si-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cæcilia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cæcilidæ*.

Cæcilina (sē-si-lī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cæcilia* + *-ina*.] The family of serpentiform amphibians having no limbs, nor even pelvic or pectoral girdles. They are covered with small scales embedded in ring-like folds of the skin, or naked; their eyes are rudimentary or concealed, their anus is terminal, and they have gills in early stages of development. The vertebræ are amphicœlous, and the notochord is persistent. There is no sternum; the ribs are short and very numerous; the tongue is free and long; and the teeth are sharp and recurved. The family alone constitutes an order variously named *Gymnophiona*, *Pterichthyes*, *Apoda*, *Cæcilioidea*, and *Cæciliæ*. It contains 14 genera. *Cæcilia* is the principal one, occurring in South America; 5 others are South American, 3 Asiatic, and 5 African. More than 30 species are known. Some of the *Cæcilidæ* attain a length of 4 feet; they live in the ground, and sometimes take to the water. According to some, they live on vegetable matter; according to others, upon worms and insects. Often, but erroneously, spelled *Cæciliidæ*; also *Cæcilidæ*, *Cæcilidæ*.

cæciliform (sē-sil'i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cæciliidæ*.

II. *n.* A cæcilian; a cæciliid.

Cæcilius (sē-sil'i-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cæcilius*, a Roman gens.] A genus of neuropterous insects, of the division *Corrodentia* and family *Psocidæ*. The species are small pale yellowish green insects, found in gardens. Also *Caecilius*.

cæcitis (sē-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cæcum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis.

cæcity (sē'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *cæcita*(*t*-)*s*, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind.] See *cecity*.

cæcum, cecum (sē'kum), *n.*; pl. *cæca, ceca* (-kä). [L. (sc. *intestinum*), lit. the blind (gut), neut. of *cæcus*, also written *cecus*, blind.] 1. In *human anat.*, the blind pouch or cul-de-sac which is the beginning of the large intestine, into which the ileum opens, and to which the vermiform appendage is attached. It is scarcely more than a rudiment or vestige of the corresponding large formation of some animals. See cut under *intestine*.

2. In *zoöl.*, any cæcal diverticulum or intestinal appendage ending in a cul-de-sac. See cut under *Actiniidæ* and *ctenoid*. In nasmuch there is but one cæcum, sometimes of enormous extent, as in the ruminants, the term is sometimes used in the plural. It is given off from the colon at the point where the small intestine enters it. In *birds* there are usually two cæca; sometimes one cæcum, attaining great size in some cases, as of the herbivorous grouse; sometimes two, both being so developed that the ileum and the colon in birds, the site of the cæca or cæcum is taken as the beginning of the colon. In *Insecta* cæca are often numerous and large. A cardiac cæcum forms a prolongation of the cardiac end of the stomach in the blood-sucking bug *Reduvius personatus*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cæcidæ*.—**Cardiac cæcum.** See *cardiac*.

calometer (sē-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *calum*, *calum*, the sky, heaven, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to illustrate the elementary principles of astronomy. Also spelled *cœlometer*.

cænation, *n.* See *cenation*.

Cænogea (sē-nō-jē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καινός*, recent, + *γαῖα*, land.] In *zoögeog.*, a great division of the earth's land-surface and fresh waters, consisting of the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Indian realms, thus collectively contrasted with *Eogæa*: so called from the modern aspect of the faunas. Also spelled *Cenogea*.

Cænogæan (sē-nō-jē'an), *a.* [< *Cænogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Cænogæa*. Also spelled *Cenogæan*.

Cænozoic, Cenozoic (sē-nō-zō'ik), *a.* [Also written *kaino-*, after the Greek; < Gr. *καινός*, new, recent, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, containing recent forms of life; applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged with reference to the age of the fossils they include. The *Cænozoic* system embraces the Tertiary and Post-tertiary systems of British geologists, exhibiting recent forms of life, in contradistinction to the *Mesozoic*, exhibiting intermediate, and the *Paleozoic*, ancient and extinct, forms. It corresponds nearly with what has been called the age of mammals. Also written *Cænozoic*, *Kainozoic*.

The local continental era which began with the Old Red Sandstone and closed with the New Red Marl is . . . later than the New Red Marl and all the *Cænozoic* or Tertiary formations.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 341.

Cæsan stone. See *stone*.

cæs-, cæs-. [< W. *caer*, wall, fort, castle, city.] A prefix, signifying fortified wall or castle, occurring in place-names in Wales and parts of western and northern England: as, *Cærleon*, *Cardyf*, *Carnarvon*, *Carlisle*.

Cæseba, *n.* See *Careeba*.

Cæsebinæ, *n. pl.* See *Carebinæ*.

cæsimonietaire (ser-i-mō-ni-ā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cæsimonietarii* (-ī). [< L. *cæsimonia*, *cerimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony*.] A master of ceremonies; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic whose duty it is to be present at solemn episcopal functions in order to see that no confusion occurs and that no errors are committed in ritual or ceremonies.

cæsious, cæsium, cæsius, etc. See *cæsie*, etc.

cæruleus morbus (sē-rō'lē-us môr'bus). [NL.] The blue-disease. See *cyanosis*.

Cæsalpinia (ses-al-pin'i-ä), *n.* [NL., after *Cæsalpino* (1519–1603), a celebrated Italian botanist and physician.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*. The species are found in the tropical zone in the narrow regions of both hemispheres, with showy yellow or red flowers, bipinnate leaves, and usually more or less prickly stems. They yield various dyewoods and astringent products useful in tanning, as the brazil-wood of tropical America (from *C. echinata*), the sappan-wood of India (from *C. Sappan*), and the divi-divi pods and algarobilla of South America (from *C. coriaria* and *C. tinctoria*). *C. pulcherrima* is planted for ornament and for hedges, and the seeds of *C. Bonducella* are used as marbles in the Levant. The genus is now made to include several old genera, as *Guilandina*, etc.

Cæsar (sē'zär), *n.* [L. *Cæsar*, later written *Cæsar*, orig. a proper name, afterward equiv. to 'emperor'; whence Gr. *καισαρ* = Goth. *kaisar* = AS. *cāsere*, *cāser* = OHG. *keisur*, *keisar*, *keisor* = ME. *caiser*, *keiser*, *keiser* = OS. *kēsar*, *kēsur* = OFries. *kaiser*, *keiser*, NFries. *késer* = D. *keizer* = Icel. *keisari* = Sw. *kejsare* = Dan. *keiser* = Pers. *kaisar*, *kesr*, *kesar*, *kaisr*, *kaysr*, *kayser* = Turk. *kaisar*, *kesr*, *kaisr*, *kaysr*, *kayser* = Russ. *tsari* (> E. *tsar*, *tsar*, *czar*, *q. v.*), etc., all in the sense of 'emperor' or 'king.' The cognate of L. *Cæsar* is Lithuanian *zasis*, a bluish-gray (of the eyes), also used as a proper name: see *cæsious*.] 1. A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being ennobled in the person of Caius C. Julius Cæsar, was assumed by successive Roman emperors, and finally came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne, in the same manner as *Augustus* was added as a title to the name of the reigning emperor. The title was perpetuated in the *Kaiser* of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity first assumed by Charlemagne.

Hence—2. A dictator; a conqueror; an emperor; an autocrat; a monarch.

And she shall be sole victress, *Cæsar's Cæsar*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Cæsar (sē'zär), *v.* [< *Cæsar*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To imitate Cæsar; assume dictatorial or imperial power. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To make like Cæsar; raise to imperial power. [Rare.]

Cromwell, as utilitarian as ow kingdom for narrow bounds, whiles he hath greater neighbours, he must be *Cæsar'd* to a universal monarch.
Ben. T. Adams, Works, I. 46.

Cæsarean, Cæsarian (sē-zā'rē-an, -ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of *Cæsar*, relating to *Cæsar*, or to the obstetric use is prob. to be referred to L. *cæsus*, pp. of *cædere*, cut. Cf. *cæsura*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Cæsar. Also spelled *Cesarean*, *Cesarian*.

Hooker, like many another strong man, seems to have had a *Cæsarean* faith in himself and his fortunes.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 536.

Cæsarean section or **operation**, in *midwifery*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus, when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no other resource: said (doubtfully) to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.

Cæsarism (sē'zär-izm), *n.* [< *Cæsar* + *-ism*.] Governmental resembling that of a Cæsar or emperor; despotic sway exercised by one who has been placed in power by the popular will: imperialism in general.

His [Bismarck's] power has become a sort of ministerial *Cæsarism*.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 356.

Their charter had . . . introduced the true Napoleonic idea of *Cæsarism* into the constitution of municipal affairs . . . the essential condition to *Cæsarism* was the success of the Cæsar.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 174.

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Cæsarize (sē'zăr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Cæsarized*, ppr. *Cæsarizing*. [< *Cæsar* + *-ize.*] To rule as a Cæsar; tyrannize; play the Cæsar.

Cæsaropapism (sē'zăr-ō-pā'pizm), *n.* [< *Cæsar*, Cæsar, emperor, + ML. *papa*, pope, + *-ism.*] The supremacy of the secular power over ecclesiastical matters. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 80.

cæsious (sē'si-us), *a.* [L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] Lavender-colored; pale-blue, with a slight mixture of gray.

cæsium (sē'zi-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.] Chemical symbol, Cs; atomic weight, 132.9. A rare metal discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff by spectrum analysis in the saline waters of Dürkheim in Germany, and subsequently in other mineral waters. It never been isolated, and is only known in combination. It is a strong base belonging, with potassium, sodium, lithium, and rubidium, to the group of alkali metals. Cæsium, in connection with rubidium, is found most abundantly in the lepidolite of Hebron, Maine, in which several atoms of cæsium are used in medicine.

cæspitose, cæspitosely. See *cespitose, cespitosely.*

cæspitous (sē'pi-tus), *a.* Same as *cespitose.*

cæsium, *n.* See *cæsium.*

cæsura, cæsural, etc. See *cesura, cesural,* etc.

cafasi, *n.* [*F. cafas* (Cotgrave).] A kind of coarse taffeta.

café (ka-fā'), *n.* [F., coffee, a coffee-house; = E. *coffee*, q. v.] 1. Coffee.—2. A coffee-house; a restaurant.

I dined in a *café* more superb than anything we have an idea of in the way of coffee-houses.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Café au lait (ka-fā ō lā). [F. coffee with milk], a light yellowish gray.—**Café chantant** (ka-fā shan-tāṅ'), in France, a public place of entertainment where the guests are regaled with coffee, wine, and other drinks, with light refreshments. Such establishments often consist of open-air inclosures planted with trees, under which the guests sit in summer, while the singers, etc., perform on a stage. Also called *café concert.*—**Café noir** (ka-fā nwor'), black coffee; a strong infusion of coffee drunk clear, usually at the close of a meal.

cafeciilo (kā-fā-sē'lō), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a species of *Coffea* (*C. arabica*), or herbaceous tree, the seeds of which when roasted have the combined flavor of coffee and chocolate.

cafeine (kaf'ē-in), *n.* [Formed as *caffein.*] The trade-name of a mixture of roasted grain and chicory ground together and sold as coffee. *De Colange.*

cafetal, cafetale (kaf'e-tal, kaf-e-tā'lō), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *cafezal*), < *café* = E. *coffee.*] A coffee-plantation. [Tropical America.]

caff (kaf), *n.* A Scotch form of *chaff*[1].

caffar (kaf'ăr), *n.* A rich stuff, probably of silk, in use in the sixteenth century.

caffeic (ka-fē'ik or kaf'ē-ik), *a.* [< *caffea* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to coffee. — **Caffeic acid**, a vegetable acid ($C_9H_8O_4$) existing in coffee. It crystallizes in yellow prisms, soluble in hot water. Also called *caffetannic acid* and *chlorogenic acid.*

caffein, caffeine (ka-fē'in or kaf'ē-in), *n.* [= F. *caféine*; < NL. *coffea*, coffee, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, existing in coffee and in certain silk-like needles which have a bitter taste, found in coffee-beans. Coffee contains from 0.6 to 2.3 per cent. It is a weak base, and forms salts with the strong mineral acids. Caffein and certain of its salts are used in medicine, and like all stimulating effects of tea and coffee are largely due to the presence of this alkaloid. It is similar to if not identical with the thein found in tea, the guaranin of *Paullinia sorbilis*, and the theobromin of *Theobroma Cacao.* Also written *coffein, caffeine.*

caffeinic (kaf-ē-in'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by caffein: as, a *caffeinic* headache.

caffeinism (ka-fē'in-izm), *n.* [< *caffein* + *-ism.*] A morbid state produced by prolonged or excessive use of caffein. It is marked by dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, tremulousness, irritability, and depression of spirits.

caffeism (kaf'ē-izm), *n.* Same as *caffeinism.*

caffeone (ka-fē'ōn or kaf'ē-ōn), *n.* [< NL. *caffea*, coffee, + *-one.*] The aromatic principle of coffee. It is a brown oil, heavier than water. An almost imponderable quantity exists in aroma to a quart of water.

Caffer, *n.* See *Kaffir.*

Caffer-bread, Caffer-corn. See *Kafir-bread, -corn.*

caffetannic (kaf-e-tan'ik), *a.* [< NL. *caffea* + E. *tannic.*] Pertaining to coffee and resembling tannin.—**Caffetannic acid.** Same as *caffeic acid* (which see, under *caffein*).

caffila, *n.* See *kafila.*

Caffrarian, *a.* and *n.* See *Kaffrarian.*

Caffre, *n.* and *a.* See *Kafir.*

caffila, *n.* See *kafila.*

caffoo (ka-fö'ō), *n.* [It. *cafuso* = Sp. Pg. *cahiz* (ML. *cafisum, cafisa*), a measure (see def.), < Ar. *qafiz.*] A unit of capacity in use in the Mediterranean, derived from the Arabian measure *kafiz* (which see). As a dry measure it contains 24 Roccco and Tunis 15 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 528.6 liters. There is also a cafoo in Tunis of 14 United States bushels, or 495.9 liters. In Tripoli it contains sometimes 11½ bushels (406 liters), sometimes 9 bushels (326.7 liters). In Valencia there is a cafoo of 6 bushels. As a liquid measure it varies still more. In Malta it is 5½ United States (old wine) gallons, or 41 imperial gallons. In Sicily it is 5 United States gallons; in other parts of Sicily, 3 gallons. In Palermo, by a cafoo of oil is meant a weight of 10 kilograms.

cafila, *n.* See *kafila.*

cafoy, *n.* [Cf. *caffa.*] A material used in the eighteenth century for hangings. *Fairholt.*

cafta, *n.* See *kafta.*

caftan, kaftan (kaf'tan), *n.* [Ar. *qaftān, qafṭān*, < Turk. *qaftan.*] A garment worn by men in Turkey, Egypt, and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long vest tied about the waist with a girdle, and having sleeves long enough to extend beyond the tips of the fingers. A long cloth coat is worn above it.

cag (kag), *n.* A dialectal variant of *keg.*

cage (kāj), *n.* [< ME. *cage*, < OF. *cage* (F. *cage*), also *caire, cave*, = Sp. Pg. *gaera* = It. *gabbia, gaggia, dial. caia, caiola, cheria, gerla, kerla*, G. *käfig, käfich, käfig*, a cage, < ML. **cavia, lucerna*, a hollow place, hen coop, < L. *cavus*, hollow, a hollow place, < *cadere*, fall.] 1. A box-like receptacle or inclosure for confining birds or wild beasts, made with open spaces on one or more sides, or on all sides, and often also at the top, by the use of wires, reeds, slats, or rods or bars of iron, according to the required strength.

It happens with it [wedlock] as with *cages*: the birds without despair to get in, and those within despair to get out. *Florio.*

2. A prison or place of confinement for malefactors; a part of a building or of a room separated from the rest by bars, within which to confine persons under arrest, as sick or wounded prisoners in a hospital or a police-station framework of any kind. (*a*) In *carp.*, an outer work of timber inclosing another within it, as the *cage* of a windmill or of a staircase. (*b*) In *mining*, a platform to raise a ballvalve within a certain range of motion. (*c*) A wire guard placed in front of an exhaust pipe to allow liquids to pass, but prevent the passage of solids. (*d*) In *mining*, a platform of wood strongly put together with iron, on which the coal is raised from the shaft to the surface, and on which the ore and waste rock are raised in cars, in which they are conveyed without transfer to the place where they are to be emptied, or to receive further treatment. (*e*) In *mining*, an iron receptacle for coal placed on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles. It is lighted an hour before high water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for that time only. *Simmonds.*

3. A cup with a glass bottom and cover between which is a drop of water containing animalcules to be examined under the microscope. — 5. The large wheel of a whim about which the hoisting-rope is wound.—6. A name sometimes given to a chapel inclosed with a latticework or grating.

cage (kāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caged*, ppr. *caging.* [< *cage*, *n.*] 1. To confine in a cage; shut up or confine: as, *caged* nightingales. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.—2. To make like a cage or place of confinement: as, "the *caged* cloister." *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 249.

cage-bird (kāj'bėrd), *n.* A cageling.

cageful (kāj'gid), *n. pl.* In *mining*, vertical pieces of wood, or, in England, rods of iron or steel, or wire ropes, which are fixed in the shaft and serve to steady and guide the cage in its ascent and descent: in the United States usually called *guide-ropes*, or simply *guides.*

cageling (kāj'ling), *n.* [< *cage* + *-ling*[1].] A bird kept in a cage; a cage-bird.

And as the *caageling* newly flown returns,
The seemingly forgotten food resumes,
Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

cage-seat (kāj'sēt), *n.* In *mining*, a framework at the bottom of a shaft on which the cage drops, and which is arranged to reduce the jar consequent upon coming to rest.

cage-shuts (kāj'shuts), *n. pl.* In *coal-mining*, drops or catches on which the cage rests during the operation of running the cars off and on it, or while "caging" is botch.)

caging (kā'jing), *n.* [< *cage*, *n.*, 3 (*d*), + *-ing*[1].] In *coal-mining*, the operation of changing the tubs on the cage. *Greeley.* [North Staffordshire, Eng.]

cagmag (kag'mag), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1. A tough old goose.—2. Unwholesome or loathsome meat: offal.—3. An inferior kind of sheep. *Halliwell.* [Vulgar.]

Cagot (ka-gō'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *Cagot*; ML. *Cagotus*; origin uncertain.] One of an outcast race inhabiting the French and Spanish Pyrenees, of remote but unknown origin. Congenital deformity is common among them, owing to their long residence in the deep, sunless valleys, and to the hardships they have endured. Their chief physical peculiarity is said to be the absence of the lower lobe of the ear. They were long proscribed, and held as lepers and heretics. The French Revolution gave them their civil rights, and their condition has been much improved.

cahier (ka-iā'), *n.* [F., earlier *cayer, quayer* (Cotgrave), < L. *quaterni*, pl., 4's, quaternions.] 1. In *bookbinding*, a number (usually 4 or 6) of double leaves of a book, placed together for convenience in handling and as a preparation for binding. The word is now usually obsolete, except among law copyists, *section* being the term in use among printers and binders in America, and *gathering* in Great Britain. 2. A report of proceedings of any body, as a legislature; a memorial.

cahinca-root (ka-hing'kā-rōt), *n.* The root of *Chiococca racemosa*, a rubiaceous shrub of southern Florida and tropical America, and of some allied Brazilian species. It has been used as a diuretic. Also *cainca-root.*

cahincic (ka-hin'sik), *a.* [< *cahinca* (*-root*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cahinca-root. Also *cainicic.*—**Cahincic acid**, $C_{30}H_{44}O_{14}$, a white, odorless, bitter principle obtained from cahinca-root.

cahiz (Sp. pron. kā-ēth'), *n.* [Sp., also *cafiz*: see *cafisso.*] A Spanish dry measure, also called in Cordova *cefiz.* Quelpo states its capacity to be exactly 660 liters (598 United States or Winchester bushels), but measures carefully conducted in Marseilles in 1830 made it 655.6 liters, or 18½ United States bushels. This refers to the cahiz of Castile, also employed in Cadiz. The cahiz of Lima (likewise formerly in use in Madrid) contains 2 fanegas, or 24 almudes. The different measures of Alicante bearing this name contain 7.2 bushels (252 liters), 7.1 bushels (249.3 liters), and 6.4 bushels (141.4 liters). The cahiz of Biscay contains 6 bushels (210.3 liters). That of Valencia 5.4 bushels (230 liters), and that of Saragossa 5.1 bushels (180 liters).

cahizada (Sp. pron. kā-ē-thē'dä), *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish measure of land, very nearly equal to an English acre.

cahoot (ka-hōt'), *n.* [Origin unknown; possibly a perversion of F. *cohorte*, a company, gang: see *cohort.*] Company or partnership: as, to go in *cahoots* with a person. *Bartlett.* [Southern and western U. S.]

caic, *n.* See *caique*[1].

cail[1] (kāl), *n.* [E. dial., also written *kayle* (and *keel*, after equiv. F. *quille*), < D. *kegel* = OHG. *chegil, kegil*, MHG. G. *kegel* = Sw. *kägla* = Dan. *kegle*, ninepin, skittle, cone.] A ninepin; in the plural, the game of ninepins.

Eschewe alleye volley counte,
Cayles, carding and haserly,
Tables, the nobil harlotry playes. *Rel. Ant.*, II. 224.

cail[2], *v.* See *cale*[3].

calicedra (kil-sed'rä), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The *Khaya Senegalensis*, a tall tree of Senegambia, resembling the mahogany. Its wood is used in joinery and in naval building, and its bark furnishes a bitter tonic.

caillette (kā-let'; F. pron. ka-yet'), *n.* [F., < *caille*, quail, + dim. *-ette*, ninepin, rennet-bag, or fourth stomach of ruminants.

cailliach (kil'yach), *n.* [Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman; cf. *caile*, a vulgar girl, a hussy.] An old woman. [Highland Scotch.]

Give something to the Highland *caillioch*s that shall cry the coronoch loudest. *Scott*, Waverley, xiii.

caillon (ka-yōṅ'), *n.*; pl. *caillons* (-yōṅz'). [F.] In *her.*, a flint.

calliontage (ka-yō-tāzh'), *n.* [F., < *caillou*, a flint.] Fino pottery, especially such as is made wholly or in part of pipe-clay.

caimac, caimacam, caimacan, *n.* See *kaimakam.*

Caiman (kā'man), *n.* [NL.: see *cayman.*] 1. A genus of tropical American *Alligatoridæ*, containing such species as *C. palpebrosus* or *C. trigonatus*; the caymans.—2. [*l. c.*] A cayman.

Cain-and-Abel (kān'and-ā'bel), *n.* A popular name in England of the *Orchis latifolia*, the root of which consists of a pair of finger-like tubers.

cainca-root (ka-ing'kā-rōt), *n.* Same as *cahinca-root.*

cainicic (kā-in-sik'), *a.* Same as *cahincic.*

cain-colored (kān'kul'ord), *a.* "Yellow or red as applied to hair; which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas" (*Nares*): a word of uncertain meaning, but usually taken as here explained, found only in the following passage:

No, forsooth; he hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard; a *cain*-colored beard.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 4.

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caingel, s. [E. dial. *Cf. caingy.*] A crabbed fellow. [North. Eng.]

ca'ing-whale, s. See *casing-whale*.

caingy, a. [E. dial.; also *cangy.*] Crabbed; peevish. [North. Eng.]

Cainite (kān'īt), s. and a. [< *Cain* + *-ite*2.] I. s. 1. One of the descendants of Cain, the first-born of Adam, according to the account in Genesis.—2. A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, who regarded the God of the Jews, the Demiurge of the Gnostic system, as an evil being, and venerated all who in the Old Testament record opposed him, as Cain, Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and the inhabitants of Sodom. They also honored Judas Iscariot, as the instrument of bringing about the crucifixion and so destroying the power of the Demiurge.

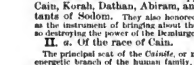
II. a. Of the race of Cain.

The original seat of the Cainite, or more debased yet energetic branch of the human family, was to the eastward of the site of Eden. *Dawson*, Orig. of World, p. 256.

cainito (ki-nē'tō), n. The fruit of the *Chrysophyllum Cainito* of the West Indies and South America, resembling an apple in shape, and considered a delicacy. Also called *star-apple*.

Cainozoic (kī-nō-zō'ik), a. See *Cænozoic*.

caique1 (kā-ēk'), n. [= Sp. *caique* = Pg. *caique* = It. *caicco*, *caique*, < Turk. *qayik*.] 1. A



Caique.

long narrow boat used on the Bosporus. It is pointed at each end, and is usually propelled by oars, from 2 to 16 in number.

The prow of the *caique* is turned across the stream, the sail is set, and we glide rapidly and noiselessly over the Bosphorus and into the Golden Horn.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 222.

2. A Levantine vessel of larger size. Also spelled *caic*.

caique2 (kī'ik), n. [S. Amer.] A South American parrot of the genus *Caica* or *Deroptyus* (which see). *P. L. Sclater.*

cair, *v.* [ME. *cairen*, *cayren*, *kairen*, *layren*, go, appar. < Icel. *kegra* or Sw. *köra* = Dan. *kjöre*), drive, ago. A diff. word from the equiv. *char*1, go.] I. *intrans.* To go.

I am come hither a vesterous Knight,
And layered thereto *cayreth* my desire.
Percy Folio MS., Piers Plowman, Notes, p. 5.

Calcas! *Calcas!* *cair* yow not nome,
Ye turne neuer to Troy, for-thee that may falle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4501.

We may brawe till kyx ourate, the kyngdome of heryne,
Whene cairy assiles schalle perche in the sercle of the sonne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

Better wel be ypreysed than *cayere*
Wel rare yf he be plaunted forto growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

II. *trans.* To carry.

The candelstik is a cost wair *cayred* thider aone.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1478.

Ça ira (sä ē-ra'). [F., 'it [the Revolution] will go on'; *ça*, contr. of *cela*, that; *cf.* *ci*, this, + *là*, there); *ira*, 3d pers. sing. fut. (associated with *aller*, go; see *alley*1), < L. *ire*, go.] The earliest of the popular songs of the French Revolution of 1789. Its refrain (whence the name), "Ah! ça ira, ça ira, ça ira," is said to have been suggested by the frequent use of this phrase by Franklin in Paris with reference to the American Revolution. The original words (afterward much changed) were by Ladre, a street-singer; and the music was a popular dance-tune of the time composed by Becourt, a drummer of the Grand Opera.

caird (kārd), n. [< Ir. and Gael. *ceard*, a tinker, smith, brazier.] A traveling tinker; a tramp; a vagrant; a gipsy. [Scotch.]

Cairene (kī-rēn'), *n.* and *a.* [< *Cairo*, < Ar. *El-Kahira*, the Victorious.] I. *n.* A native of, or pertaining to Cairo, the capital of Egypt.

II. *a.* A native or an inhabitant of Cairo.

The people of Suez are a finer and a fairer race than the Cairenes. *R. F. Burton*, El Medinah, p. 118.

Cairina (kī-ri'nä), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822); supposed to be from *Cairo* in Egypt, though (like *turkey*, similarly misnamed) the bird is a native of America. It is also called, by another error, *muscovy*.] A genus of ducks, containing the muscovy or musk-duck. *Cairina moschata*, a native of Central and South America, now found everywhere in domestication.

cairn (kārn), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *carn* (gen. *cuirn*) = Ir. W. Manx *Corn.* Bret. *carn*, a pile, cap, of stones. Cf. Gael. *carn*, *cf. carnium* W. *carnu*, pile up, heap.] A heap of stones; especially, one of a class of large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form. They are of various sizes. Some are evidently sepulchral, containing urns, stone chests, bones, etc. Some were erected to commemorate a great event, others appear to have had a religious significance, while the modern cairn is generally set up as a landmark, or to arrest the attention, as in surveying, or in leaving a record of an exploring party or the like. See *barrow*1.

Cairns for the safe deposit of meat stood in long lines, six or eight in a group. Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 272.

cairned (kārnd), *a.* [< *cairn* + *-ed*2.] Having or marked by a cairn or cairns.

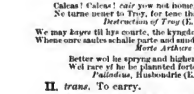
In the noon of mist and driving rain,
When the lake is drear and the pine wood sere'd,
And the *cairn'd* mountain wears a shadow.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

cairngorm (kārn'gôrm), n. [So called from the *Cairngorm* mountain in Scotland; < Gael. *carn* (see *cairn*), a heap, a rock, + *gorm*, blue, also green.] A smoky-yellow or smoky-brown variety of rock-crystal or quartz, found in great perfection on the Cairngorm mountain in Scotland and in many other localities. It is much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments. The color is probably due to some hydrocarbon compound. Also called *cairngorm stone* and *smoky quartz*.

cairn-tang (kārn'-tang), n. (kārn'-tang-gl), n. A name for the seaweed *Laminaria digitata*. See *Laminaria*. [Scotch.]

cairny (kār'ni), *a.* [< *cairn* + *-y*1.] Abounding with cairns.

caisson (kā'son), n. [F., aug. of *caisse*, a chest, a case; see *case*2.] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) A wooden chest into which several shells are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be exploded in the way of an enemy or under some work of which he has gained possession. (*b*) An ammunition-wagon; also, in ammunition-chest.—2. In *arch.*, a sunken panel in a coffered ceiling or in the soffit of Roman or Renaissance architecture, often of a square form, but cut under *coffer*—3. In *civil engin.*: (*a*) A vessel in the form of a boat, used as a flood-gate in docks. (*b*) An apparatus on which vessels may be raised and floated; especially, a kind of floating dock, which may be sunk and floated under a vessel's keel, used for docking vessels at their moorings, in the removing stores or masts. (See *floating dock*, under *dock*.) (*c*) A water-tight box or casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for a coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, etc. The caisson is built upon land, and then chained and answered directly over the bed of the river. When completed to receive it, the masonry is built upon the bottom of the caisson, which is of heavy timber. As the caisson sinks with the weight, its sides are built up, so that the upper edge is always above water. In some cases the masonry is at first built below, and is not filled in until after it has reached its bed, and its sides have been carried higher than the surface of the water. Sometimes the sides of the masonry itself form the sides of the caisson. In another form the caisson, made of heavy timbers, is shaped like an inverted shallow box, having sharp, iron-bound edges. The weight of the masonry forces the caisson into the sand and mud on the bottom. Air under pressure is then forced into the caisson,



Caisson of the East River Suspension-bridge, New York.

driving out the water and permitting the workmen to enter through suitable air-locks. A sealed well or a pipe and sand-pump are provided, through which the material excavated under the principle of the pneumatic caisson is applied to the sinking of large iron cylinders to serve as piers of land-shafts. Sometimes written *caisson*.

caisson-disease (kā'son-di-zēz'), n. A disease developed in coming from an atmosphere of high tension, as in caissons, to air of ordinary tension. It is marked by paralysis and other nervous symptoms.

caissoon (kā-sōn'), n. Same as *caisson*, more especially in sculpt. 3.

Caithness flags. See *flag*3.

caitiff (kā'tif), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *caitif*, *catif*, captive, a miserable wretch, < OF. *caitif*, also *chaitif*, a captive, a wretched man, F. *chétif*, mean, vile, = Pr. *captiu*, *cautiu* = OCat. *catiu* = Olsp. *captivo*, Sp. *cautivo*, a captive, = Pg. *cativo*, a captive, as It. *cattivo*, < L. *captivus*, captive: see *captive*.] I. *a.* 1†. Captive.

Myn name is looth, a *caitife* kynge of Oreanye, and of leouthe; non noblere manlage doth fale but he be myne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 477.

2†. Wretched; miserable.

I am so *caytyf* and so thral.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 68.

3. Servile; base; ignoble; cowardly.

He kenered hym with his cousnayl of *caytyf* wyrdes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1068.

With that he crauld out of his nest,
Forth creeping on his *caitife* hands and thies.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 39.

A territory
Wherein were bandit earls and *caitiff* knights.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *n.* 1†. A captive; a prisoner; a slave.

Stoked in prisoun, . . .
Caytif to cruel kynge Agamenoun.
Chaucer, Troilus, III. 382.

Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caitiff* and slave.
Holland.

2. A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean.

Like *caitiff* as I am, I deserted
Rides with his face to rump of steed.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 340

Striking gay blows
At *caitiffs* and at wrongers of the world.
Tennyson, Geraint.

caitiffly, *adv.* Knavishly; servilely; basely.

caitiffness, n. [ME., also *caitifte*, *caitiete*, < OF. *caitiveté*, < L. *captivita(t-)s*, captivity: see *captivity*.] The state of being a captive; captivity.

He that leadeth into *caitiffee*, schall go into *caitiffee*.
Wyclif, Rev. xiii. 10.

caitiffness, n. An obsolete form of *caitiffness*.

caitivenness, n. [ME., also *caitifnes*, < *caitif*, *caitive*, + *-ness*.] 1. Captivity; slavery; misery.—2. Despicable, mean, and wicked conduct.

It is a strange *caitivenesse* and baseness of disposition of men, not knowing how to make use of their freedom, and uncertain liberata. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1885), I. 77.

Cajanus (ka-jā'nus), n. [NL., < *cajang*, name of the plant in Malabar.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, one species of which, *C. Indicus*, furnishes a sort of pulse used in India under the name of dhal. It grows from 6 to 8 feet high, and a native of the East Indies, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics, in numerous varieties. The plant is called *angle*, *pegeon pea*, *Angola pea*, *Congo pea*, etc.

cajang (kaj'ē-pūt), n. [< Malay *kāyū*, tree, + *putih*, white.] A small myrtaceous tree or shrub of the Moluccas and neighboring islands. *Melaleuca Cajaputi or minor*, a variety of *M. Leucadendron* and a distinct species, with lanceolate acuminate leaves and odorless flowers in spikes. Also written *cajaput*.—**Oil of cajeput**, or **cajeput-oil**, an oil distilled from the leaves of the cajeput, of a green color and a penetrating odor, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.

cajole (ka-jōl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cajoled*, ppr. *cajoling*. [< F. *cajoler*, coax, wheedle, < OF. *cageoler*, chatter like a bird in a cage, babble or prate, < *cage*, a cage: see *cage*.] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, simulated compliance with another's wishes, and the like; wheedle; coax.

But while the war went on the emperor did *cajole* the king with the highest compliments.
Baker, Chronicles, Harriet, Hist. Ref., an. 1525.

Charles found it necessary to postpone to a more convenient season all thought of executing the treaty of Troyes, and to endeavor by *cajoling* or pretending to return to the policy of the Triple Alliance. *Macaulay.*

Christian children are torn from their parents and *cajoled* into Islam. *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl., IX. 13.

cajolement (ka-jōl'ment), n. [< *cajole* + *-ment*.] Cajolery. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

cajoler (ka-jō'lėr), n. One who cajoles; a wheedler.

cajolery (ka-jō'lėr-i), n.; pl. *cajoleries* (-iz). [< F. *cajolerie*, < *cajoler*, cajole.] The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; delusive wheedling.

Even if the Lord Mayor and Speaker mean to insinuate that this influence is to be obtained and held by flatter ing their people, . . . such *cajolerie* would perhaps be more prudently practised than professed.
Burke, To R. Burke.

cajon (Sp. pron. kä-hōn'), n. [Sp., prop. a large chest, aug. of *caja*, chest. Cf. *casson*, *caisson*.] A Chilian weight, equal to 6,500 pounds avoirdupois.

cajote (kä-hō'tā), n. Same as *coyote*.

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cajuput (kaj'ə-pŭt), *n.* See *cajeput.*

cajuputene (kaj'ə-pū-tēn'), *n.* The chief constituent of cajeput-oil, obtained by cohobation. It is a liquid of an agreeable odor, permanent in the air and insoluble in alcohol. Also written *cajeputene.*

cake¹ (kāk), *n.* [< ME. *cake,* < Icel. *kaka* = Sw. *kaka* = Dan. *kage,* a cake, akin to D. *koek,* a cake, gingerbread, dumpling, dim. *koekje* (> E. *cooky, q. v.*), = LG. *kake* = OHG. *chuocho,* MHG. *kuoche,* G. *kuchen,* a cake, a tart. The word has no connection with L. *coquere,* E. *cook*¹.] **1.** A flat or comparatively thin mass of baked dough; a thin loaf of bread.

They baked unleavened *cakes* of the dough which they brought out of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.

Specifically—**2.** A light composition of flour, sugar, butter, and generally other ingredients, as eggs, flavoring substances, fruit, etc., baked in any form; distinctively, a fine thin portion of dough so prepared and separately baked.

A *cake* that seemed mosaic-work in spices.
The Century, xl. *Aldrich,* The Lanch.

3. In Scotland, specifically, an oatmeal cake, rolled thin and baked hard on a griddle.

Hear, land o' *Cakes,* and brither Scots.
Burns, Scots Prologue.

4. A small portion of batter fried on a griddle; a pancake or griddle-cake: as, buckwheat *cakes.*

5. Oil-cake used for feeding cattle or as a fertilizer.

How much *cake* or guano this labour would purchase we cannot even guess at. *Anstead,* Channel Islands, p. 467.

6. Something made or converted in the distinctive form of a cake; a mass of solid matter relatively thin and extended: as, a *cake* of soap.

Cakes of rustling ice came rolling down the flood.
Dryden.

This substance [tufaceous gypsum] is found in *cakes,* often a foot long by an inch in depth, curled by the sun's rays and overlying talc into which water had sunk.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 354.

One's cake is dough, one's plan has failed; one has had a failure or miscarriage.

My cake is dough: But I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all—but my share of the feast.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Steward! *your cake is dough* as well as mine.
Middleton, Case is Altered, v. 4.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*¹.

cake¹ (kāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caked,* ppr. *caking.* [< *cake*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To form into a cake or compact mass.—**Caking gunpowder,** the operation of pressing the ingredients of powder, after they have been thoroughly incorporated and moistened. It is effected either by the hydraulic press or by rollers.

II. *intrans.* To concrete or become formed into a hard mass.

Clotted blood that *caked* within. *Addison.*

cake² (kāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caked,* ppr. *caking.* [E. dial.; see *cackle.*] To cackle, as geese. [North. Eng.]

cake-alum (kāk'al'um), *n.* Sulphate of aluminа containing no alkaline sulphate. Also called *patent alum.*

cake-bread (kāk'bred), *n.* [< ME. *cakebreed,* < *cake* + *breed,* bread.] Fine white bread; manchet.

Then to returne to the new Maires house, there to take *cakebreade* and wyne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

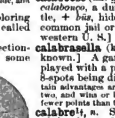
His foolish schoolmasters have done nothing but run up and down with the cousing with him to beg puddings and *cake-bread* of his tenants.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

cake-copper (kāk'kop'ėr), *n.* One of the forms in which copper is sent to market by the smelters. A cake is about 19 inches long, 13½ wide, and 1½ thick, and weighs about 1½ hundredweight.

cake-lake (kāk'lāk), *n.* A crimson coloring matter obtained from stick-lac. Also called *lac-dye* and *lac-lake.*

cake-steamer (kāk'stē'mėr), *n.* A confectioners' apparatus in which the dough of some kinds of cake is exposed to the action of steam just before baking, to give the cake a rich and attractive color and surface.

cake-urchin (kāk'ėr'chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a sand-dollar; a clypeastroid, as one of the genus *Echinarachnius* or *Mellita. Mellita quinquefora* and *Echinarachnius parma* are common United States cake-urchins.


Cake-urchin (*Echinarachnius parma*).

cal (kal), *n.* [Corn.] A Cornish miners' name for the mineral wolfram or wolframite, it is a compound of tungstic acid with iron and varying quantities of manganese. It is one of the minerals commonly associated with tin ore.

Cal. An abbreviation of *California.*

caba (kä'bä), *n.* [A native name.] See *Calophyllum.*

cabahi, *n.* Same as *calaber.*

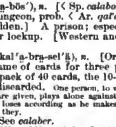
Calabar bean. See *bean*¹.

calabarin, calabarine (kal-a-bär'in), *n.* [< *Calabar* (*bean*) + *-in*², *-ine*²; NL. *calabarina.*] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean by Harnack and Witkowski in 1876. It is nearly insoluble in ether, and differs in physiological character from physostigmin.

calabar-skin (kal'a-bär-skin), *n.* The name given in commerce to the skin of the Siberian squirrel, used for making muffs, tippets, etc.

calabash (kal'a-bash), *n.* [Prob., through F. *coïcbasse,* < Pg. *calabaça,* also *cabaça,* = Sp. *calabaza* = Cat. *carabassa,* a gourd, a calabash, < Ar. *qar'*, a gourd, + *yâbis, aybas,* dry. Cf. *carapace, carapax,* of same origin.] **1.** A fruit of the tree *Crescentia Cujete* hollowed out, dried, and used as a vessel to contain liquids. These shells are so close-grained and hard that when containing liquid they may be used several times as kettles upon the fire without injury.

2. A gourd of any kind used in the same way. Such vessels are often decorated with conventional patterns and figures made in very slight relief by scraping off the surface surrounding them, and are sometimes stained in variegated colors.


Calabashes.

She had an ornamented *calabash* to hold her castor-oil, from which she made a fresh toilette every time she swam across the Nile. *R. Curzon,* Monast. in the Levant, p. 139.

3. A popular name of the gourd-plant, *Lagenaria vulgaris,*—**4.** A name given to the red cap or tarbouch of Turks. See *tarbouch* and *fez.*—**Sweet calabash,** the name in the West Indies of the edible fruit of *Passiflora maliformis.*

calabash-tree (kal'a-bash-trē), *n.* **1.** A name given in *Crescentia Cujete* to the cucumiceous tree of tropical America, on account of its large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, etc. The black calabash-tree of the West Indies is *Crescentia cucurbitina.*—**2.** A name given to the baobab (*Adansonia digitata*). See *baobab.*

calabazilla (kal'a-bä-sē'ʎä), *n.* [Mex. Sp. (= Sp. *calabarilla,* a piece of wood in the shape of a gourd, a gourd-shaped ear-ring), dim. of *calabaza,* a gourd: see *calabash.*] In southern California, the *Cucurbita perennis,* a native species of squash, with an exceedingly large root. The pulp of the green fruit is used as a substitute for soap, and the macerated root as a medicinal remedy.

calaber†, *n.* [< ME. *calabre,* also *calabere, calaberre,* < Sp. *Calabria,* Calabria.] The fur of a small animal of about the size of a squirrel, bred for the most part in High Germany. *E. Phillips.* [The fur, which was of a gray color, was exported from Calabria; hence the name.]

His cloke of *calabre. Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 293.
Costly grey ambes of *calaber. Sp. Sale.*

calaboose (kal-a-bōs'), *n.* [< Sp. *calabozo* = Pg. *calabouço,* a dungeon, Cuba, < Ar. *qafa,* a cage, + *bûs,* hidden.] A prison; especially, a common jail or lockup. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

calabrasella (kal'a-bra-sel'ʎä), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A game of cards for three persons, played with a pack of 40 cards, the 10-, 9-, and 8-spots being dispensed. One person, to whom certain advantages are given, plays alone against the other two, and wins or loses according as he makes more or fewer points than they.

calabre†, *n.* See *calaber.*

calabre²†, *n.* [F., < ML. *calabra.*] A military engine used during the middle ages; a variety of the pierrier.

calabreer†, *n.* See *calaber.*

Calabrian (ka-lā'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Calabria,* Calabria, < Calabrian, one of the Calabri from whom ancient Calabria took its name.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of ancient or modern Calabria. The former (called by the Greeks Messapia or Japygia) was the southeastern projection of the peninsula of Italy; the latter is the southwestern one (anciently Bruttium).

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Calabria.

calabur-tree (kal'a-bėr-trē), *n.* The *Muntingia Calabura,* a tiliaceous tree of the West Indies, the bark of which is used for making cordage.

calabust, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *calabace* for *calabash,* a gourd, the last syllable being perhaps assimilated to that of *harquebuse* and *blunderbuss.*] A light musket having a wheel-lock, first used about 1578. *E. D.*

calade (ka-lād'), *n.* [F., < It. *calata,* a descent, < *calare,* fall, = F. *caler,* lower, = Sp. *calar,* penetrate, pierce, let down, = Pg. *calar,* penetrate, lower, conceal, < ML. *calare,* let down, descend, < L. *chalare,* let down, slacken, < Gr. χαλᾶν, let down, slacken.] A slope in a manège ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed in training him, to ply his haunches.

Caladium (ka-lā'di-um), *n.* [NL., < *kale,* a native name for the edible rhizome.] A genus of tuberous-rooted acaulescent plants, natural order *Aroideæ,* with large hastate or sagittate leaves, which are often variegated in color. They are natives of tropical America. About a dozen species are known, though, owing to their great variability, a very much larger number have been described. They are favorite foliage-plants, and many forms are found in cultivation.

caladrie†, *n.* [ME. (= Sp. *calandria,* var. of *calandrica,* a lark); see *calandra, calender*³.] A bird, probably a kind of lark.

A cormorant and a *caladrie. Wyclif,* Deut. xiv. 18

Calæna, *n.* See *Calænas.*

calaite (kal'a-īt), *n.* [< L. *callaïs* (< Gr. καλλαΐς or καλαΐς, a sea-green precious stone) + *-ite*².] A name given to the turquoise.

Calamagrostis (kal'a-ma-gros'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάλαμος, reed (see *calamus*), + ἀγρωστις, a kind of grass: see *Agrostis.*] A small genus of coarse grasses, natives of Europe and Asia; the reed bent-grasses. The American species that have been referred to it are now placed in *Deyeuxia.*

calamanco (kal-a-mang'kō), *n.* [= D. *kalamink* = G. *kalmank, kalmang* = Sp. *calamaco* = F. *calamande, calmande,* < ML. *calamancus, calamacus, calamaucus,* transpositions of *camelaucum,* < Gr. καμηλαύκιον, a camel's-hair cap, < *camelaucium.*] A glossy woolen satin-twilled stuff, checkered or brocaded in the warp, so that the pattern showed on one side only. Also spelled *callamanco, callimanco.*

A morning gown, though, I am sorry to say, not a *calamanco* one, with great flowers. *Longfellow,* Hyperion, I. 7.

calamander-wood (kal'a-man'dėr-wụd), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel wood.*] A beautiful kind of wood, the product chiefly of *Diospyros quæsita,* natural order *Ebenaceæ,* a large tree of Ceylon. It is very suitable wood for ornamental cabinet-work, showing alternate bands of brown and black, is very hard, and takes a high polish.

calamar (kal'a-mär), *n.* Same as *calamary.*

Calamaria (kal-a-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (*f. calamarius,*] 1. In *Cuvier's* animal kingdom, a genus of the family *Calamariidæ,* having the labial plates reduced to four or five, and containing species peculiar to the East Indies. *C. albiventer* is an example.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore,* 1878.

calamarian (kal-a-mā'ri-an), *n.* A snake of the genus *Calamaria,* or family *Calamariidæ.*

Calamariidæ (kal-a-mā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calamaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of aglyphodont or colubrine serpents, the dwarf snakes, typified by the genus *Calamaria,* and containing a large number of small inoffensive species in which the head is not marked off from the body by a constriction or neck. They are found in most parts of the world, living under stones and logs, and preying upon worms and grubs. They are now generally included in the family Colubridæ with the Colubrinæ.

calamarioid (kal-a-mā'ri-oid), *n.* [< *Calamaria* + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the genus *Calamaria.*

calamarious (kal-a-mā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *calamarius* taken in a lit. sense, pertaining to a reed, < *calamus,* a reed, < Gr. κάλαμος.] Reed-like: applied to grasses with short rigid culms.

calamaroid (kal'a-ma-roid), *a.* A less correct form of *calamarioid.*

Eight out of ten *Calamaroid* genera are peculiar to this fauna. *Gunther,* Encyc. Brit., XX. 468.

calamary (kal'a-mā-ri), *n.*; pl. *calamaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *calamarie* and *calamar;* = F. *calmar, calemar, calamar* = Sp. *calamar,* also *calamarete,* inkfish, calamary; = Pg. *calamar,* inkfish, = It. *calamaio,* inkfish, calamary, inkstand, = G. *kalmar,* inkstand, = NGr. κατάμαρο, inkstand, κάλαμάρι βάλάσσιον, inkfish, < NL. *calamarius,* a particular use (pen-case, inkstand,

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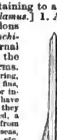
inkfish) of L. *calamarius*, pertaining to a pen, ζ *calamus*, a reed, a pen: see *calamus*.] 1. A cuttlefish; a decacerous or decapodous cephalopod of the order *Dibranchiata*, having a pen-shaped internal skeleton or cuttle-bone, as in the genus *Loligo* and related forms. The body is oblong, soft, fleshy, tapering, and flanked behind by two triangular fins, and contains a pen-shaped gladius or internal horny flexible shell. They have two arms called tab bags, from which they discharge, when alarmed or excited, a black fluid which conceals them from sight. The species are found in the sea and are furnish food to dolphins, whales, etc. Also called *squid*, *sea-skew*, *prete*, *cuttlefish*, *inkfish*, and *pen-fish*.



Calamary, Gladius, or Pen of a Squid (*Loligo vulgaris*).

2. The internal skeleton, cuttle-bone, gladius, or pen of a calamary.

Also called *calamar*.

calambac (kal'am-bak), *n.* [= F. *calambac*, < Sp. *calambac* = Pg. *ecaamba*, < Pers. *kalambak*, a fragrant wood. Cf. *calambour*.] Same as *agalloch*.

calambar, *n.* Same as *calamary*.

calambour (kal'am-bör), *n.* [< F. *calambour*, *calabourc*, *sbourg*, etc., appar. perverted forms of earlier *calambuc*, < Sp. *calambuco* = Pg. *calambuco*, also (after F. *calambour*) *calambuco*; prob. the same source as *calambac*, and partly identified with it.] A species of agallochum or eaglewood, of a dusky or mottled color and light, friable texture, but very fragrant. It is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.

calambuco (kal-am-bö'kō), *n.* Same as *calambour*.

calami, *n.* Plural of *calamus*.

calamiferous (kal-a-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *calamus*, a reed, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Producing reeds or reedy plants; reedy.

calamin, **calamine** (kal'a-min), *n.* [< F. *calamine* = Sp. *calamina* = MHG. *kalemine*, G. *kalmei*, now *galmei*, < ML. *calamina*, a corruption of L. *cadmia*: see *cadmia*.] The native hydrous silicate of zinc, an important ore of that metal. It occurs in crystals which are often hemimorphic (hence the synonym *hemimorphite*), in fibrous masses with botryoidal surface, and also massive; the color varies from white to pale green, blue, or yellow. It often associated with zinc carbonate, sometimes with anthosite (also called *calamine*), in calcareous rocks. It is used as a pigment in ceramic painting, producing a brilliant green color in glazed pottery.

calamint (kal'a-mint), *n.* [< ME. *calamynt* = F. *calament* = Sp. *calamento* = Pg. *calaminthe* = It. *calamento*, < ML. *calaminthe* (*calaminthum*, *-menta*, *-mentum*, etc., *calamenta*, etc.), < L. *calaminthe*, < Gr. καλαμίνθη, also κάλαμίνθος, a kind of mint, < κάλα- perhaps for κάλος, beautiful, + ὄσμή, mint.] A book-name for plants of the genus *Calamintha*.

Calamintha (kal-a-min'thä), *n.* [NL. ML., < L. *calaminthe*: see *calamint*.] A genus of labiate strongly fragrant herbs or undershrubs, of the northern temperate zone. The common European species are used in making herb-teas. There are about 40 species, including the common calamint (*C. officinalis*), the wood-calamint (*C. sylvatica*), the lesser calamint (*C. Nepeta*), the field- or Mary-basil or horse thyme (*C. Clinopodium*), and the basil-thyme (*C. Acinos*).

calamist (kal'a-mist), *n.* [< L. *calamus*, a reed, + *-ist*.] A piper; one who plays on a reed or pipe. *Blount*.

calamistra, *n.* Plural of *calamistrum*.

calamistral (kal-a-mis'tral), *a.* [*calamistrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the functions of calamistra.

calamistrate§ (kal-a-mis'trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *calamistratus*, pp. of *calamistrare*, curl the hair, < *calamister*, also *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair: see *calamistrum*.] To curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Colgrave*; *Burton*.

calamistration§ (kal-a-mis-trā'shon), *n.* [< *calamistrate*.] The act of curling the hair. [Rare.]

> *Calamistrations*, ointments, &c., . . . will make the veriest dowdy otherwise a goddess.
>
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 470.

calamistrum (kal-a-mis'trum), *n.*; pl. *calamistra* (-trä). [NL., a special use of L. *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair (see *calamistrate*), < *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus*.] One of the curved movable spines forming a double row on the upper surface of the sixth or penultimate joint of the posterior legs of certain spiders. The calamistra are used to curl and bind the fibres of silk issuing from the spinnerets, forming a filmy web peculiar to the species possessing these organs.

The function of the *calamistrum* has been proved by Mr. Blackwall to be the carding, or teasing and carding, of a peculiar kind of silk, secreted and emitted from the fourth pair of spinners. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 292.

calamite (kal'a-mit), *n.* [< NL. *Calamites*, q. v.] 1. A fossil of the genus *Calamites*.—2. A variety of tremolite occurring in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed.

Calamites (kal-a-mī'tēz), *n.* [< Gr. κάλαμίτης, reed-like, < κάλαμος, L. *calamus*, a reed.] A genus of fossil plants, of which the structure is complicated and obscure, but which are generally admitted to be allied to the recent *Equisetaceæ* or horsetails; the calamites. Whether *Calamites* should be considered as being a peculiar form of *Equisetaceæ*, or as constituting a distinct but allied order, has not yet been fully established. The calamites are considered to have been cryptogamic plants, but their relations to living cryptogams are peculiar, and especially exceptional in their complex structure and the exogenous growth of the woody cylinder. The foliage of the calamites is verticillate; and it is thought by some that *Asterophyllites*, *annularia*, and even *Sphenophyllum*, with their whorled leaves, represent the leaf-bearing branches of calamites, although this has not been actually proved by discovery of the leaves attached to the stems. The calamites are among the commonest and most characteristic fossil plants of the coal-measures.

calamitous (ka-lam'i-tus), *a.* [< F. *calamiteux*, < L. *calamitosus*, < *calamitas*, calamity: see *calamity*.] 1†. Miserable; involved in calamity or deep distress; wretched.

> Ten thousands of *calamitous* persons. *South*, Works, VII. xi.

2. Of the nature of or marked by calamity or great misfortune; bringing or resulting from calamity; making deeply distressing or disastrous: as, a *calamitous* event; "that *calamitous* prison," *Milton*, S. A., l. 1480; "this sad and *calamitous* condition," *Bacon*.

> But, even admitting the *calamitous* necessity of War, it can never be with pleasure — it cannot be without sadness unspeakable — that the Christian pauses to its fiendish encounters. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 175.

= Syn. 2. Afflictive, disastrous, distressing, grievous, deplorable, lamentable.

calamitously (ka-lam'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a calamitous manner; in a manner to produce great distress.

calamitousness (ka-lam'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality of bringing calamity or misery; deep distress; great misfortune.

calamity (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *calamities* (-tiz). [< F. *calamité* = Pr. *calamitat* = Sp. *calamidad* = It. *calamità*, < L. *calamita(t-)s*, loss, injury, damage, misfortune, disaster, prob. connected with *in-columis*, unharmed; root uncertain.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; in general, any event or disaster which produces extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, etc., but also applied to any misfortune which brings great distress upon a single person; individual distress; adversity.

> Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
> And thou art wedded to *calamity*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., III. 3.

Calamity is man's true touchstone.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Triumph of Honour, I. 1.

The deliberations of *calamity* are bloody wise. *Burke*.

'Tis sorrow builds the shining ladder up,
Whose golden round is our calamity.
Lowell, Death of a Friend's Child.

= Syn. *Disaster*, *Catastrophe*, etc. (see *misfortune*), hardship, misery, trouble, affliction.

Calamodendron (kal'a-mō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάλαμος, a reed, + δένδρον, a tree.] A fossil plant, referred to the coal-measures, and formerly held to be a gymnospermous exogen, but now believed to be a calamite retaining its structure and especially its exogenous vascular zone. See *Calamodendreæ*.

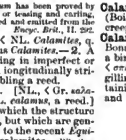
Calamodyta (kal'a-mō-dī'tä), *n.* [NL. (Meyer, 1815), < Gr. κάλαμόδυτης, a bird, perhaps the reed-warbler, < κάλαμος, a reed, + δύτης, diver, < δύειν, get into, enter, dive.] A genus of birds, giving name to a subfamily *Calamodytinæ*: a synonym of *Acrocephalus*. The typical species is *Acrocephala aquaticus*. Also called *Calamoherpe*.

Calamodytinæ (kal'a-mō-di-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calamodyta* + *-inæ*.] In G. R. Gray's system of classification (1869), a subfamily of small, dentirostral, oscine passerine birds, of his family *Luscinidæ*, the reed-warblers; the warblers of the acrocephaline type, having a minute, spurious first primary, and in typical forms an elongated head and relatively large bill. sundry genera are *Acrocephalus* (of which *Calamodyta*, *Calamoherpe*, and *Calamodus* are mere synonyms), *Locustella*, *Lusciniola*, and *Cettia*.

Calamodytinæ (kal'a-mō-di'tin), *a.* Having the characters of a reed-warbler; pertaining to the *Calamodytinæ*; acrocephaline.

Calamoherpe (kal'a-mō-hėr'pē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), irreg. < Gr. κάλαμος, reed, + ἑρπεν, creep.] Same as *Calamodyta*.

Calamopsiza (kal'a-mōp-sī'zä), *n.* [NL. (C. L. Bonaparte, 1838), < Gr. κάλαμος, a reed, + στίζα, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch, < στίζειν, chirp, pipe, peep.] A genus of finchilline passerine birds of North America, containing the lark-bunting of the western States and Territories, *Calamospiza bicolor*, the male



Lark-bunting (*Calamospiza bicolor*).

of which is black, with a white patch on the wing, and resembles the bobolink in some other respects. It is about 7 inches long, nests on the ground, and has the habit during the breeding season of soaring aloft to sing, like that of a skylark. The inner secondaries are as long as the primaries in the closed wing, and the bill resembles that of a grosbeak. The sexes are markedly distinct in coloration.

calamus (kal'a-mus), *n.*; pl. *calami* (-mī). [In ME. (Wyclif) *calamy*; < L. *calamus*, a reed, a cane, hence a pipe, pen, arrow, rod, etc., = Ar. *qalam* (> Turk. *qalem*), a pen, reed pen, pencil, brush, chisel, etc., < Gr. κάλαμος, a reed, cane, etc., = Skt. *kalama* = L. *culmus*, a stalk, stem, straw, = AS. *healm*, E. *halm*, *haulm*, a stalk, stem: see *halm*.] 1. A reed; cane.—2. A kind of fragrant plant mentioned in the Bible (Ex. xxx. 23, etc.), and supposed to be the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, or the fragrant lemon-grass of India, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*; the sweet-flag.

> Another goblet I quick! and stir
> Pomegranate and deepe of myrrh
> And *calamus* therein!
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, III.

3. [*cap.*] A very large genus of slender, leafy, climbing palms, natives chiefly of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. Their leaves are armed with strong recurved prickles, by means of which they climb the loftiest trees. The sheathing leaves cover the entire stem, and when they fall off leave a smooth jointed polished cane; in some species reaching 200 feet in length. These are valuable articles of trade in bridge making, for basket and cables of vessels, and, when split, for a great variety of purposes. They form the rattan-canes of commerce, used in large quantities in the casting of chairs, etc. One of the larger species, *C. Scipionum*, furnishes the Malacca cane used for walking-sticks. The fruits of *C. Draco* yield the red resin known in commerce as dragon's blood. 4. A tube, usually of gold or silver, through which it was customary in the ancient church to receive the wine in communicating. The adoption of the calamus doubtless arose from caution, lest any drop from the chalice should be spilled, or any other irreverence occur. It has fallen into disuse, except that it is still retained in the Roman Catholic church in solemn papal celebrations, for the communion of the Pope. It is also known by the names *canna*, *pugillaris*, and *fistula*.

5. In *music*, a flute or pipe made of reed.—6. In *zoöl.*, a hollow, cylindrical, horny or membranous transparent part of the stem or scape of a feather; the barrel, tube, or quill proper, which bears no vexilla, and extends from the end of the feather proper to the skin to the beginning of the rachis where the web or vane commences. See cut under *aftershaft*, 7. An ancient Greek measure of length, equal to 10 feet.—**Calamus scriptorius** (literally, a writing-pen), the lower (posterior) portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, bounded on each side by the diverging medullary fasciculi, the point where these come together below being likened to the point of a pen.

calanchi (ka-lan'chi), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls, used in Pondicherry, equal to 0.14 gram, or 2½ grains troy.

calando (ka-lan'dō), [It., ppr. of *calare*, decrease: see *calade*.] In *music*, a direction to slacken the time and decrease the volume of tone gradually.

calandra (ka-lan'drä), *n.* [NL.; cf. E. *calender*2 (ME. *chalaundre*, also *calcadrie*), < F. *calandre* = Pr. *calandra* = Sp. *calandria* = Pg. *calandra* = It. *calandra* = MHG. *galander* [Mi. *calandra*, *chalandra*, *calandrus*, also *calandrius*, *calatdrus*, a kind of lark, also *calandra*, *calandrus*, a weevil), < Gr. κάλανδρος (also χαλάνδρος, NGr. χαλάνδρα), a kind of lark.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A large kind of lark, *Melanocorypha calandra*, with a stout bill, inhabiting southern

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Europe and northern Africa. The term has been the book-name of the species for centuries. (*b*) [*cap.*] Made by Lesson, in 1837, a generic name: a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. Also *Calandrina*. (*c*) In the form *Calandria*, applied by Des Murs to the American mocking-thrushes of the genus *Mimus*.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, typical of the family *Calandridæ*. Some of the mimic species commit great havoc in granaries, in both their larval and their perfect state. They are very numerous, and among them are the well-known

Grain-weevils.

a, corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*); *b*, rice-weevil (*Calandra oryzæ*); *c*, larva; *d*, pupa. (Small figures show natural sizes.)

corn-weevil *C. granaria* (Linnæus) and the rice-weevil *C. oryzæ*. The grain worm, which destroys palm-trees in South America, is the larva of *C. palmarum*, and is nearly 2 inches long. The grub is eagerly sought for by the natives, who cook and eat it. This species, with *C. sasshaci*, destroys also the sugar-canes of the West Indies.

calandrelle (kal-an-drel'), *n.* [A F. form, < NL. *calandrella*, dim. of *calandra*, q. v.] A name of the short-toed lark, *Alauda calandrella*.

calandrid (ka-lan'drid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calandridæ*. Also *calandroid*.

II. *n.* A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Calandridæ*.

Calandridæ (ka-lan'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* having strong folds on the inner faces of the elytra, the pygidium undivided in both sexes, tibiæ not serrate, geniculate antennæ, no labrum, the last spiracle not visible, and the last dorsal segment of the male more or less retractile and concealed. Species of the leading genus, *Calandra* (or *Sitophilus*), are known as *corn- or grain-weevils*. The family is related to the *Curculionidæ*, and is often included therein. See also *Calandra*.

Calandrinæ (kal-an-dri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Curculionidæ*, containing weevils of varying size with geniculate clubbed antennæ and a steep or vertical pygidium; typified by the genus *Calandra*, and corresponding to the family *Calandridæ*.

calandroid (ka-lan'droid), *a.* Same as *calandrid*.

calandrous (ka-lan-dri'nus), *n.* [L.] A small reed-instrument of the clarinet kind, with two holes, used by the peasants of Italy.

calangay (ka-lang'gā), *n.* A species of white parrot, a native of the Philippine islands.

calanger, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *challenge*.

calanid (kal'a-nid), *n.* A topepod of the family *Calanidæ*.

Calanidæ (ka-lan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gnathostomatous copepods, of the suborder *Eucopepoda*, having very long anterior antennæ, only one of them modified for prehension, and the posterior antennæ biramous. The fifth pair of feet is modified in the male to assist in copulation. *Calanus*, *Pontella*, *Temora*, and *Diaptomus* are genera of this family.

Calanus (ka-lā'nus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of copepods, typical of the family *Calanidæ*. *C. paro* is an example.

calao (ka-lā'o), *n.* [E. ind.] A general name of the hornbills, or birds of the family *Bucerotidæ*: adopted by Brisson in 1760 for the whole of them, as *Buceros hydrocorax* of the Philippines, *B. obscurus* of the Moluccas, etc.

calapitte (kal'a-pit), *n.* [< Malayan *calappa*, the cacao-tree.] A stony concretion occasionally present in the cocoanut, much worn by the Malays as an amulet of great virtue. Also called *regetable bezoar*.

Calappa (ka-lap'ä), *n.* [NL. *Cf. calapitte.*] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, sometimes giving name to a family *Calappidæ*. *C. depressa* and *C. granulata* are among the species known as *box-crabs*.

calappian (ka-lap'i-an), *n.* [< *Calappa* + *-an*.] A crustacean of the family *Calappidæ*.

Box-crab (*Calappa depressa*).

calappid (ka-lap'id), *n.* Same as *calappian*.

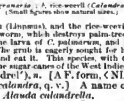
Calappidæ (ka-lap'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calappa* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Calappa*; the box-crabs. They have a rounded carapace subtriangular anteriorly, a triangular buccal frame, and the male generative openings on the basal joint of the last pair of legs. One of their most characteristic features is the manner in which the large crested pincers fold against the front of the carapace. The genera are several, and the species inhabit tropical seas.

calappoid (ka-lap'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calappidæ*.

II. *n.* A calappian or calappid.

calascione, colascione (kä-, kō-lä-shiō'ne), *n.* [It.] A musical instrument of lower Italy, of the lute or guitar family, having two caligut strings tuned a fifth apart, and played with a plectrum. It is said to be closely similar to the very ancient Egyptian nofre or nefer.

calash (ka-lash'), *n.* [Also formerly *calesh*, *calecke*, < F. *calèche* = Sp. *calesa* = It. *calesse*, *calesso*, < G. *kalesche*, *kalesse*, < Bohem. *koleska* = Pol. *kolaska* = Russ. *kolyaska*, a calash, dim. of Bohem. *kolesa* = Pol. *kolasa*, a calash (cf. OBulg. *kolesinitsa* = Russ. *kolesnitsa*, a car, chariot; Bohem. *koleso* = Russ. *koleso*, a wheel), < OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *kolo* = Pol. *koło* (barred *l*), a wheel.] 1. A light carriage with low wheels,



Calash.

either open or covered with a folding top which can be let down at pleasure. The Canadian calash is two-wheeled, and has a seat on the splashboard for the driver.

An old *calash*, belonging to the abbess, lined with green frieze, was ordered to be drawn into the sun.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

2. The folding hood or top usually fitted to such a carriage. Specifically called a *calash-top*.—3†. A hood in the form of a calash-top worn by women in the eighteenth century and until about 1810. It was very large and full, to cover the head dresses of the period, and was made on a framework of light hoops, capable of being folded back on the shoulders, or raised, by pulling a ribbon, to cover the head and project well over the face. Similar hoods had been worn at earlier times, but the reintroduction under this name appears to date from 1765.

Mrs. Bute's eyes flashed out at her from under her black *calash*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

calash (ka-lâsh'), *n.* [It., a dance, also a slope, descent, < *calare*, let down, lower, descend: see *colada*, *calando*.] A lively Italian dance in ¾ time.

calathi, *n.* Plural of *calathus*.

calathian (ka-lā'thi-an), *n.* Plural of *calathium*.

calathidium (kal-a-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *calathidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *καλαθίδιον*, dim. of *κάλαθος*, L. *calathus*, a basket for fruit, flowers, etc., hence the bell of a (Corinthian) capital: see *calathus*.] In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to the flower-head in the order *Compositæ*. Also called *calathium*.

calathium (kal'a-thi-förm), *a.* [< L. *calathus*, a basket, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

calathium (ka-lā'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *calathia* (-ä). Same as *calathidium*.

calathus (kal'a-thus), *n.*; pl. *calathi* (-thī). [L., < Gr. *κάλαθος*, a vase-shaped basket: see *calathidium*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, a basket in which Greek and Roman women kept their work. It is often represented on monuments, especially as held by a symbol of maidenhood.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, having obliquely sinuate elytra and serrate claws. *C. impunctatus* is an example.

calaverite (kal-a-vē'rit), *n.* [< *Calaveras* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A rare telluride of gold, occurring massive, of a brass-yellow color and metallic luster, first found in Calaveras county, California.

calcaguni (kal-kā'ji-uni), *n.* [ML. (after *Of. cassaigne*), < *calcaria*, a road: see *causeway*.] A tax, anciently paid by the neighboring inhabitants of a country, for the making and repairing of common roads. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

calcaire (kal-kār'), *n.* [F., limestone, < L. *calcarius*: see *calcareous*.] Limestone.—**Calcaire grossier** (literally, coarse limestone), a calcareous deposit in the Paris basin, belonging to the Middle Eocene group of the Tertiary, and nearly the equivalent of the Bagshot beds of the London basin. It is a coarse-grained rock; hence the name. It is rich in fossils, especially of mollusks of the genus *Cerithium*, and some beds contain great numbers of *Foraminifera*. It is extensively used in the rough parts of buildings in and about Paris.

calcanea, *n.* Plural of *calcaneum*.

calcaneal (kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< *calcaneum* + *-al*.] 1. In *anat.*, relating to the calcaneum or heel-bone: as, *calcaneal* arteries, ligaments, etc.—2. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the back upper part of the tarsometatarsus (tarsus of ordinary language) of a bird, where there is often a tuberosity regarded by some ornithologists as a calcaneum, and so named by them: as, a *calcaneal* tubercle; *calcaneal* tuberosity. See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.

In most birds there is on the face of the proximal end of the middle metatarsal, and the adjacent surface of the tarsal bone, grow out into a process, which is commonly, but improperly, termed *calcaneal*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 254.

calcanean (kal-kā'nē-an), *a.* [< *calcaneum* + *-an*.] Belonging to the heel; calcaneal.

calcaneum (kal-kā'nē-um), *n.*; pl. *calcanea* (-ä). [L., the heel, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel.] 1. In *anat.*, one of the tarsal bones, the os calcis, or bone of the heel; the outer one of the bones of the proximal row, in the generalized condition called the *fibulare*; in man, the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the prominence of the heel. See cuts under *foot*, *hock*¹, and *Urothoacheia*.—2. In *ornith.*, a supposed process or protuberance on the back of the upper end of the tarsometatarsal bone: so called because considered by some as the representative of the os calcis; but the latter is more generally regarded as represented in the outer condyle of the tibia.

calcanet (kal'kant), *n.* [< L. *calcan(t)-*, ppr. of *calcare*, tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel.] A bellows-treader; a man who worked the clumsy bellows of old German organs with his feet.

calcar¹ (kal'kär), *n.*; pl. *calcaria* (kal-kā'ri-ä). [L., a spur, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calx*².] 1. In *bot.*, a spur; a hollow projection from the base of a petal or sepal; the nectary (nectarium) of the flower. Also, a projection into the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain of man and some other mammals; the calcar avis or hippocampus minor.—3. In *ornith.*, a spur. (*a*) The horny process, with a bony core, borne upon the lower and inner part of the shank of many gallinaceous birds, as the turkey, pheasant, domestic cock, etc. (*b*) Any of the many natures as a claw, or as the horns of cattle, but differs from a claw in being an offset from the side of a bone, not at the end of a phalanx. There is sometimes a pair of spurs, one above the other, on each shank, as in the ave *Polyplectron*. (See cut under *calcarate*.) Spurs are commonly developed only in the male sex, not passing a rudimentary condition, if found at all, in the female. (See cut under *Meleagridæ*.) (*c*) A similar but usually smaller horny process borne upon the back of the tarsus, near, and on a higher point, of various birds, as the jacanas, spur-winged geese, etc. (*d*) Loosely applied to the claws of birds, especially the hind claw when notably long and straight, as in larks, ant-thrushes, wrens, etc.

4. In *Rotifera*, a spur-like setigerous process more or less closely attached to the single ganglion of these animals, near the trochal disk.—5. In *Chirogytera*, a slender elongated bone or cartilage upon the inner side of the ankle-joint, assisting in the support of the pastagium.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of atrachelate beetles, of the family *Trachoscelidæ*. *Dejean*, 1821.—7. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1810.—8. The spur forming part of any ceruminal costume.

calcar² (kal'kär), *n.* [< L. *calcaria*, a lime-kiln, fem. of *calcarius*, pertaining to lime: see *calcareous*.] 1. In glass-works, an oven or furnace for calcining the materials of frit, prior to melting. Also called *fritting-furnace*.—2.

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In *metal.*, an annealing-arch or -oven. *E. H. Knight.*

calcarate (kal'kạ-rāt), *a.* {< L. *calcar*, a spur (see *calcar*), + *-ate*1.} In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, spurred; furnished with spurs or spur-like processes: as, a *calcarate* corolla, such as that of larkspur.

calcarated (kal'kạ-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *calcarate*.

Calcarea (kal-kā'rē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. "*calcareus*, *calcarius*: see *calcareous*.] The chalk-sponges, which have the skeleton composed chiefly of carbonate of lime: now generally regarded as one of two main divisions or subclasses of *Spongiæ*, the other being *Silicea*.

Calcarate Foot of Pheasant (*Polyplectron chalcurum*).

calcareæ (kal-kā'rē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *calcarate*.

calcareo-argillaceous (kal-kā'rō-ō-ar-ji-lā'shius), *a.* Consisting of or containing a mixture of chalk or lime and clay: as, a *calcareo-argillaceous* soil.

calcareobituminous (kal-kā'rē-ō-bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen.

calcareocorneous (kal-kā'rē-ō-kôr'nē-us), *a.* Consisting of substance that is both chalky and horny: as, the *calcareocorneous* jaw of a mollusk.

calcareosiliceous (kal-kā'rē-ō-si-lish'us), *a.* Consisting of or containing chalk and silex mixed together: as, the *calcareosiliceous* beds of the ocean.

calcareosulphurous (kal-kā'rē-ō-sul'fėr-us), *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

calcareous (kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [Formerly, and more correctly, *calcarious*, *q. v.*; *calcarina*, pertaining to lime, < *calx* (*calc-*), lime: see *calx*1.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime; chalky: as, *calcareous* earth or stone; *calcareous* sandrock, a fine alga which in process of growth secrete large quantities of lime, obscuring their vegetable structure and giving the appearance of coral; coralline shape. Some are attached as the base in the ordinary manner; others form incrustations on rocks and other objects.—**Calcareous** sacs, in *anat.*, same as *calciferous glands* (which see, under *calcify*).—**Calcareous spar**, crystallized calcium carbonate or calcite. Also called *calc-spar*. See *calcite*.—**Calcareous sponges**, the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*.—**Calcareous tufa**, an alluvial deposit of calcium carbonate. See *calcite*.

calcareousness (kal-kā'rē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being calcareous.

calcaria, *n.* Plural of *calcar*1.

calcariferous (kal-ka-rif'e-rus), *a.* [Improp. < L. *calcarius*, of lime, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Of proper form is *calciferous*, *q. v.*] In *geol.* and *mineral.*, lime-yielding: as, *calciferous* strata. Also applied to petrifying springs which deposit carbonate of lime, which is deposited as a crust of calcareous tufa. [Rare.]

calcariform (kal-kar'i-fôrm), *a.* {< L. *calcar*, a spur, + *forma*, shape.} In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, shaped like a calcar or spur; spur-like.

calcarine (kal'ka-rin), *a.* [< *calcar*1 + *-ine*1.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the heel or heel-bone; calcaneal. *W. H. Flower.*—2. Pertaining to the calcar of the brain.—**Calcarine sulcus** or **fissure**, that fissure of the brain which causes a projection on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, giving rise to the hippocampus minor. See *sulcus*.

calcarious, *a.* See *calcareous*.

calcarone (kal-ka-rō'ne), *n.*; pl. *calcaroni* (-nē). [It. dial., aug. of *calcara*, a kiln.] A kiln of simple construction used for obtaining sulphur from its ores. It has a base sloping to an outlet where the melted sulphur may flow out. The sides are made of masses of gypsum. The kiln is filled with sulphur ore which is heaped above the sides and covered with burned-out ore. The sulphur ore is then lighted at the top, and the heat of roasting gradually melts the sulphur throughout the kiln. The melted mass runs off through the outlet at the base.

calcaset, *n.* See *colocasa*.

Calcatores (kal-ka-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *calcator*, a treader (of grapes), < *calcare*, pp. *calcatus*, tread, trample, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*2.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), an order of birds containing the *Pressirostres* and *Longipennes* of Cuvier; the stampers. [Not in use.]

calcatory (kal'ka-tō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *calcatorium*, a wine-press, < L. *calcator*, one who treads (grapes): see *Calcatores*.] A wine-press.

Above it well the *calcatory* make,
A wyne pitte the ooh half either to take.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

calce, *v.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, chalk: see *calx*1 and *chalk*.] Lime.

Sub. How do you sublime him?
Face. With the color of egg-shells, white marble, talke.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

calceamentum (kal'sē-ạ-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *calceamenta* (-tạ). [NL., a particular use of L. *calceamentum*, a covering for the foot, < *calceare*, furnish with shoes: see *calceate*, *v.*] A sandal forming part of the imperial insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. It was made of red silk richly embroidered, and in shape resembled the Roman sandal.

calceate, *v.* [ML.: see *causeway*.] A causeway. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

calceate (kal'sē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calceated*, ppr. *calceating*. [< L. *calceatus*, pp. of *calceare*, < *calceus*, shoe, < *calx*, a heel, a half-boot, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calx*2.] To shoe; fit with shoes. [Rare.]

calceated, **calceiated** (kal'sē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *calceatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

calced (kalst), *a.* [< *calceus*, a shoe, + *-ed*2 = *-ate*1: see *calceate*.] Shod; wearing shoes: as, a *calced* Carmelite (that is, one who does not belong to the discalced or barefooted order of Carmelites).

calcedon (kal'se-don), *n.* See *chalcedony*.

calcedonic, *a.* See *chalcedonic*.

calcedony, *n.* See *chalcedony*.

calcemia (kal-sē'mi-ạ), *n.* Same as *calcinosis*.

calceiform (kal'sē-i-fôrm), *a.* {< L. *calceus*, a shoe, + *forma*, shape.} Having the form of a shoe or a slipper, as the corolla of *Calceolaria*. Also *calceolate*.

Calceolaria (kal'sē-ō-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., so called from the resemblance of the inflated corolla to a slipper, fem. of L. *calceolarius*, pertaining to *calceolus*, a slipper, dim. of *calceus*, shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*] A large genus of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, native in the western side of America, from the Strait of Magellan to Mexico. They are distinguished by a peculiar corolla with two closed pouches, the lower one the larger. Several species have long been cultivated as house- and bedding plants, and have now become very greatly modified by hybridization. *C. integrifolia*, the parent of many of our hybrids, are used in Chili for dyeing woolen cloth crimson. *C. arachnoidea* of Peru is a shrub. The plant is sometimes called *slipperwort*.

calceolate (kal'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*] Same as *calceiform*.

calces, *n.* Plural of *calx*2.

calcic (kal'sik), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ic*.] Of or relating to lime; containing calcium: as, *calcic* chlorid, or chlorid of calcium.

calcicole (kal'si-kōl), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing upon limestone: said of lichens.

They [saxicole lichens] may be divided into two sections, viz., *calcicole* and calcifugous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

calcidera (kal-sid'e-rạ), *n.* [Prob. African.] A bark used by the natives of the western coast of Africa in curing fevers.

calciferous (kal-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Containing carbonate of lime. Applied to certain ancient deposits occurring in northern New York and Canada, and further west, of which the geological position is near the base of the Lower Silurian series, and directly above the Potsdam sandstone. In some localities the calciferous formation consists of dolyte or magnesian limestone, portions of which are very hard and siliceous, and contain geodes of quartz crystals.—**Calciferous sandstone.** See *sandstone*.—**Calciferous glands.** See *gland*.

calcific (kal-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, calcifying or calcified; that makes or is converted into chalk or other salt of lime: as, a *calcific* deposit in cartilage or membrane in the process of forming bone. *Calcific* processes. Specifically applied, in *ornith.*, to that part of the oviduct of a bird where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the albumen.—**Calcific tissue**, bone.

calcification (kal'si-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *calcify*: see *-fication* and *-fy*.] 1. A changing into lime; the process of changing or being changed into a stony substance by the deposition of salts of lime, as in the formation of petrifactions.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the deposition of salts of lime in any tissue, as in membrane or cartilage in the formation of bone. But calcification may occur, as in cartilage, in old age or disease, without involving the histological changes leading to the production of true bone: hence there is a distinction between ossification and calcification.

3. A calcific formation or structure.

calciform (kal'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *forma*, form.] In the form of chalk or lime.—2. Shaped like a pebble; pebbly; gravelly.

calcifugous (kal-sif'ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *fugere*, flee, + *-ous*. Cf. *calcicole*.] Avoiding limestone: applied to certain saxicolous lichens, and opposed to *calcicole*.

calcify (kal'si-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calcified*, ppr. *calcifying*. [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] I. *trans.* To make calcic; harden by secreting or depositing salt of lime.—**Calcifying cells or calcoblasts**, in *anat.*, the calcific tract or portion of the oviduct of a bird, also called the uterus, where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the albumen.

II. *intrans.* To turn into bone or bony tissue: becomes hard like bone, as cartilage or membrane, by the deposition or secretion of a salt of lime.

calcigenous (kal-sij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-genus*, < *gignere*, *genere*, produce.] In *chem.*, forming lime or calx: applied to the common metals, which with oxygen form a calx or earth-like substance.

calcigerous (kal-sij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Producing or containing lime; calciphorous: as, the *calcigerous* tissue of bone.

calcigrade (kal'si-grād), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + *gradi*, walk.] Walking on the heel; sinking the heel deeper than the other parts of the foot in walking.

calcimeter (kal-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus invented by Scheibler for testing bone-dust and other materials for lime.

calcimine (kal'si-min or -min), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-mine* for *-ine*2.] A superior kind of whitewash, used chiefly for the walls of rooms, ceilings, etc. Incorrectly, *kalsomine*.

calcimine (kal'si-min or -min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calcimined*, ppr. *calcimining*. [*Calcimine*, *n.*] To whitewash or paint with calcimine: as, to *calcimine* walls. Also, incorrectly, *kalsomine*.

calcimner (kal'si-mi-nėr), *n.* One who calcimines; a whitewasher. Incorrectly, *kalsominer*.

calcimurite (kal-si-mū'rīt), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *murie*, salt liquor: see *muriatic*.] A species of earth of a blue or olive-green color, and the consistency of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron.

calcinable (kal'si-na-bl or kal-sī'na-bl), *a.* [< *calcine* + *-able*.] Capable of being calcined or reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

calcinator (kal'si-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *calcinatus*, pp. of *calcinare*: see *calcine*.] To calcine. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

calcination (kal-si-na'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *calcinacioun*, < OF. *calcination*, etc., < ML. *calcinatio(n-)*, < *calcinare*, pp. *calcinatus*: see *calcine*.] 1. The act or operation of calcining, or expelling from a substance by heat some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of iron are rendered by the calcination or the expulsion of carbonic acid. See *calcine*, *v. t.* 1.

2. In *metal.*; (*a*) The operation of reducing a metal to the state of a calx, which is now called *oxidation*. *Ure.* (*b*) The process of being calcined, or heated with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roasting*. (*c*) The process of treating certain ores, especially of iron, for the purpose of making them more manageable in the furnace, nothing being taken from or added to the material thus treated. This is done with some Swedish iron ores.

calcinatory (kal'sin- or kal-sin'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *calcinatories* (-riz). [< ML. *calcinatorium* (sc. *vas*, vessel), neut. of *calcinatorius*, pertaining to calcination, < *calcinare*, pp. *calcinatus*: see *calcine*.] A vessel used in calcination.

calcine (kal'sin or kal-sin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calcined*, ppr. *calcining*. [< F. *calciner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *calcinar* = It. *calcinare*, < ML. *calcinare*, reduce to a calx, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, calx: see *calx*1.] I. *trans.* 1. To convert into lime or calx by the action of heat; treat (limestone) by the process of calcination for the formation of lime. [Rare.]—2. To oxidize, as a metal, by heating. [Rare.]—3. In *metal.*, to subject to the action of heat, with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roast* (which see).—**Calcined cocoon.** See *cocoon*1.

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calcine

II. *intrans.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, . . . in a very strong heat *calcining* without fusion. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

calciner (kal'si-nêr or kal-si'nêr), *n.* 1. One who calcines.—2. An oven or a furnace for calcining ores. See *calcine*, *v.* t.

calcinize (kal'si-niz), *v.* [< *calcine* + *-ize.*] Same as *calcine*.

God's Providence, which quick doth *calcinize* The marble mountains, and the ocean dries. *Sylvester*, The Trophies, I. 1200.

Calciphora (kal-sif'ō-rā), *n.* pl. [Neut. pl. of *calciphorus*: see *calciphorous*.] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell calcareous. They are mostly extinct, as the family *Belemnitidæ*, but not entirely so, the living forms, as the genera *Spirula* and *Sepia*. The term is contrasted with *Chondrophora*.

calciphorous (kal-sif'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *calciphorus*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φερειν* = E. *bear*1, = *conchyliophorous*, which see.] Having the internal shell calcareous; of or pertaining to the *Calciphora*.

Calcispongiæ (kal-si-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *spongia*, a sponge.] A group of the *Porifera* or *Spongiæ*, among which are representatives of the most primitive or fundamental type of porous organization, the chalk-sponges. They have no fibrous skeleton, but always possess an exoskeleton composed of numerous spicula, harbivored by deposits of carbonate of lime in crystalline layers about an axis or basis of animal substance. They are usually of not always symmetrical shape, producing both ova and spermatozoa from modified cells of the endoderm; impregnation and early embryonic stages of development are carried on within the tissues of the body of the parent. In a wider sense, the *Calcispongiæ* include the Sycarnians as well as the Leucarnians, and are primarily divided into the two orders *Physemaria* and *Olynthoidæ*. The former contains the genera *Halisphæmma* and *Gastrophysema*; the latter is divided into four suborders, *Ascones*, *Sycones*, *Leucones*, and *Pharetrones*. They are also called *Calcarea*. See cut under *Sycandra*.

calcispongian (kal-si-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calcispongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Calcispongiæ*; a chalk-sponge: as, "an intrusive *calcispongian*," *J. Hyrtl*.

calcite (kal'sit), *n.* [L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ite*2.] Native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime, usually the commonest of minerals. It occurs in a great variety of crystalline forms, rhombohedrous, scalenohedrous, etc.; the fundamental form being a rhombohedron with a terminal angle of 105°, parallel to which the crystallined mineral has highly perfect cleavage, so that a mass of it breaks up with a blow into a great number of small rhombohedrons. The transparent colorless variety is called *Iceland spar* or *rhomb-spar* or *dog-tooth spar*, and is used for the prisms of polariscopes. *Dog-tooth spar* is a variety in acute scalenohedral crystals. Satin-spar is a fibrous, and sparry calcite a granular result from springs or rivers which in flowing through limestone rocks have become charged with calcium carbonate. Agaric mineral, or rock-milk, is a soft white variety easily crumbled in the fingers: it is sometimes deposited in caverns. (See cut under *spar*.)

calcitic (kal-sit'ik), *a.* [< *calcite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or formed of calcite: as, *calcitic* cement.

Under somewhat different influences, the same rock appears to be replaced by one which is in large part silliceous. *Science*, IV. 71.

calcitrant (kal'si-trant), *a.* [< L. *calcitran(t-)s*, ppr. of *calcitrare*, kick: see *calcitrate*.] Kicking; refractory.

calcitrate (kal'si-trāt), *v. t.* [< L. *calcitratus*, pp. of *calcitrare*, kick, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel. Cf. *recalcitrant*.] To kick. [Rare.]

calcitration (kal-si-trā'shon), *n.* [< *calcitrate* + *-ion*.] The act of kicking. See *recalcitration*. [Rare.]

The birth of the child is caused partly by its *calcitration* breaking the membranes in which it is born. Arcana Microcosmi, p. 52.

calcium (kal'si-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime: see *calx*1 and *chalk*.] 1. Chemical symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40. A metal having a light-yellow color and brilliant luster, about as hard as gold, very ductile, and having a specific gravity of 1.851. It oxidizes readily in moist air, and at a red heat burns vividly, forming carbonic oxid or quicklime, one of the alkaline earths. On adding water this forms calcium hydrate, $Ca(OH)_2$, or slaked lime. Calcium is not found native in the metallic state, but it unites with most of the non-metallic elements in compounds which are widely distributed in nature and extensively used. The mineral calcite, all limestone or marble, and the chalk deposits are calcium carbonate; gypsum is calcium sulphate; and calcium also enters into the composition of nearly all the native silicates.

2. A calcium light. [Colloq.]—**Calcium carbide**, CaC_2. It is used in making acetylene gas.—**Calcium light**, a very intense white light produced by burning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. Captain Drummond, the inventor, proposed the use of this light in lighthouses. Another light, previously invented by him (1826), was employed in geodetical surveys when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball or disk of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be reached by visible, and directed upon it, through a flame arising from alcohol, a stream of oxygen gas. Also called *Drummond light*, *oxyhydrogen light*, *limelight*, and *lime-light*.

calcivorous (kal-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *vorare*, eat: see *voracious*, and cf. *calcivolel*.] Living upon limestone: applied to certain lichens.

calcle, *v. t.* See *calcule*.

calcographer (kal-kog'ra-fèr), *n.* [< *calcography* + *-er*1.] A practitioner calcography.

calcographical (kal-kō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *calcography* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to calcography.

calcography (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *calcographia*, < L. *æs*, *ær*, brass, + Gr. *-γραφια*, < *γραφειν*, write.] The art of drawing with black or colored chalks or pastels.

calcophonous (kal-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *calcophorus*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + Gr. *-φορος*, < *φερειν* = E. *bear*1. Prop. *calciferous*, q. v.] Producing or containing lime; calciferous: as, the *calcophorous* tubules of bone (also called *canaliculi calcophori*).

calc-sinter (kalk'sin'tèr), *n.* [< G. *kalk-sinter*, < *kalk* < L. *calx*, *calc-*, lime, + *sinter*, a stalactite: see *sinter*.] Travertin, or calcareous tufa, the material deposited from water holding lime in solution. See *travertin*.

calc-spar (kalk'spär), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *spar*1. Cf. *calc-sinter*.] A name applied to any of the very numerous crystallized and cleavable varieties of calcite; calcareous spar.

calc-tuff (kalk'tuf), *n.* [< L. *calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *tuff*.] An alluvial formation of calcareous carbonate. See *travertin*.

calculability (kal'kū-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being calculable; capability of being calculated.

We have structures or machines in which systematic action is the object aimed at. . . . The solar system, a timepiece, a steam-engine, and a machine of small machines, and the characteristic of all such is their *calculability*. Conservation of Energy, p. 158.

calculable (kal'kū-la-bl), *a.* [= F. *calculable*, < L. as if **calculabilis*, < *calculare*: see *calculate*, *v.*] 1. Capable of being calculated or estimated; ascertainable by calculation or estimation.

The . . . operation of various forces visible and *calculable*. *Austed*, Channel Islands, p. 249.

The vicissitudes of human life are a thing over which our volitions rarely have a *calculable* control. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 280.

2. That may be counted or reckoned upon: applied to persons.

calculary (kal'kū-la-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *calcularius*, < *calculus*, a pebble, found only in the secondary sense of 'pertaining to calculation,' < *calculus*, a pebble, also calculation: see *calculus*, *calculate*, *v.*] I. *n.*; pl. **-ries**. Same as *calculus*, 4. In *bot.*, a congeries of little stony knots often found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.—2. In *pathol.*, a stone.

II. *a.* In *med.*, relating to or of the nature of calculi; arising from calculi or gravel.

calculate (kal'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calculated*, ppr. *calculating*. [< L. *calculatus*, pp. of *calculare* (> ult. ME. *calculen*, *calcien*: see *calcule*, *v.*), reckon, orig. by means of pebbles, < *calculus*, a pebble: see *calculus*.] I. *trans.* 1. To ascertain by computation; compute; reckon up arithmetically or by items: as, to *calculate* interest, or the cost of a house.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth, And told me that by water I should die. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

2. To make an estimate of; compute by weighing related facts or circumstances in the mind: as, to *calculate* chances or probabilities.—3. To fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to the end; make suitable; plan: generally in the perfect participle, and frequently (though improperly) in the sense of *fitted*, without any thought of intentional adaptation.

He does not think the Church of England so narrowly *calculated* that it cannot fail in with any regular species of government. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

Religion . . . is . . . *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotson.*

There is no human invention so aptly *calculated* for the forming a free-born people as that of a theatre. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 167.

calculation

This letter was admirably *calculated* to work on those to whom it was addressed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xviii.

To purpose; intend; design: as, he *calculates* to do it; he *calculates* to go. [Local, U. S.]—5. To think; guess. [Colloq., New Eng.]—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Calculate*, *Compute*, *Reckon*. Count, calculate applies to the more elaborate and varied mathematical processes: as, to *calculate* an eclipse or a nativity. *Compute* is more applicable to the simpler processes: as, to *compute* the interest on a note. But mathematicians make the opposite distinction. In their language, *compute* means to make elaborate calculations with the art of a person trained to this business. *Reckon* is essentially the same as *compute*, but with a simpler art: as, to *reckon* interest, or the amount of a bill, or the days to a coming event. To count is to reckon one by one. The figurative uses of these words are not suggested by any comparison of their literal significations. In them all some mental estimate may be supposed to be made, akin to an arithmetical process. "I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." Rom. viii. 18. The use of *calculate* for *reckon* is such as is found only in Americanisms. "I count not myself to have apprehended." Phil. iii. 13. *Reckon* may be used in such a connection, but not the other two words.

When they come to model heaven And calculate the stars, how they do move. *Milton*, L'Allegro, 1. 118.

After its own law and not by arithmetic is the rate of its (the soul's) progress to be *computed*.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 269.

He presently confided to me, . . . that, judging from my personal appearance, he should have undertaken the writer that he in his generosity reckoned me to be. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 68.

Honour and glory to the man who has taught us that All and that in the world is *counted* good.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a computation; arrive at a conclusion after weighing all the circumstances; form an estimate; reckon: as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others; to *calculate* on (that is, with expectation of) fine weather.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate*. *F. W. Robertson*.

2†. To speculate about future events; predict.

Old men, fools, and children *calculate*. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 3.

3. To suppose or believe, after deliberation; think; 'guess'; 'reckon': as, you are wrong there, I *calculate*. [Colloq., New Eng.]

calculate (kal'kū-lāt), *n.* [*calculate*, *v.*] Calculation.

Nor were these brothers mistaken in their *calculate*, for the event made good all their prognostics.

Roger North, Examen, p. 602.

calculating (kal'kū-lā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *calculate*, *v.*] Given to forethought and calculation; especially, given to looking ahead with thoughtful regard to self-interest; deliberate and selfish.

With his cool *calculating* disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival. *Godwin*, St. Leon.

calculating-machine (kal'kū-lā-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* Any machine which performs numerical calculations. The principal kinds are: (*a*) Multiplying and dividing machines, (*b*) Difference-engines, which perform by direct addition the initial values of the tabular number and its first, second, etc., differences. (*c*) Machines that do the labor of *tabulæ*, of which the Schentz machine, now at the Albany observatory, is a modification. (*d*) The analytical engine of Babbage, which was designed to calculate and print tables of a function from constants, but was never actually constructed. (*e*) Integrating machines, of which several have been constructed, with one of which, that of Ferrel, the regular tide-tables published by the United States Coast Survey are now computed. (*f*) Machines for integrating differential equations, though these are rather instruments than machines. (*g*) Logical machines, for deducing conclusions from premises. There are also important instruments for measuring time and space which are not usually called machines. Such are the abacus, the celestial globe, and Hill's machine for finding eclipses and occultations, used in the calculation of the American Ephemeris. See cut under *abacus*, 1. There are also many calculating-scales, such as Napier's bones. Many of these devices are of considerable utility, such as Airy's stick for gaging cylindrical vessels, and the gages for wine. Some instruments perform calculations subsidiary to the process of measurement, as the planimeter.

calculation (kal-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *calculacion*, *-tion*, < L. *calculation(n-)*, < *calculare*, reckon: see *calculate*, *v.*] 1. The act of calculating; the art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers; reckoning; computation: as, to find a result by *calculation*; the *calculation* was a difficult one.

In rigorous logic, and by *calculation* carried far enough, the time must come when the dead in our country will outnumber and dispossess the living.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 105.

Whenever we term arithmetic the science of *calculation*, we in fact allude to that rudimental portion of the science of numbers when pebbles (*calculi*) were used, as now among savages they often are, to facilitate the practice of counting. *Abp. Trench*, Study of Words, p. 123.

2. A series of arithmetical processes leading to a certain result.—3. An estimate formed in the

mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which bear on the matter in hand.

The lazy gossips of the port,
Abhorrent of a *calculation* crost,
Began to chafe as at a personal wrong.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. The habit of forming mental estimates; a trait or an element of intellectual character which shows itself in the habit of formulating and revolving schemes in the mind, or forecasting the progress or results of an undertaking.

Calculation might come to wisdom, but never for the prophet.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

Every virtue may take two shapes, the one lower and the other higher; for every virtue springs from *calculation*, and on the other hand every act of virtue may be a religious act arising out of pure love and worship of the soul.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 159.

= **Syn. 4.** Deliberation, circumspection, wariness, forethought, prudence.

calculative (kal'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< calculate + -ive.*] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

Long habits of *calculative* dealings.
Burke, Popery Laws.

calculator (kal'kū-lā-tor), *n.* [L. (> ME. *calculatour*), *< calculare*, calculate: see *calculate*, *v.*] **1.** One who calculates, computes, or reckons.—**2.** One who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

Ambition is no exact *calculator*.
Burke, Duration of Parliaments.

3. A calculating-machine.—**4.** A form of cursory invented by Ferguson.

calculatory (kal'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. calculatorius, < calculator*: see *calculator*.] Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*

calculet (kal'kūl), *n.* [*< F. calcul*, < L. *calculus*, reckoning: see *calculate*, *v.*] A reckoning; computation.

The general *calculets* . . . exceeded eight millions.
Howell, Vocal Forest.

calculet, *v. t.* [ME., also *calculen*, *calclen*, < OF. *calculer*, F. *calculer* = Sp. Pg. *calcular* = It. *calcolare*, < L. *calculare*, reckon, calculate: see *calculate*, *v.*] To calculate; reckon: used especially with reference to astronomical and astrological calculations.

So when this Calkas knew by *calculynge*,
And eke by answer of this Apollo,
That Grekes shoden swiche a pepir byrnge,
Thorugh which that Troye moste al fordon bee,
He caste anon out of the town to go.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 71.

calculi, *n.* Plural of *calculus*.

calculiform (kal-kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [L. *calculus*, a pebble, stone in the bladder, + *forma* (*-form*), shape.] Having the shape, rather pow to dissolve or break calculus, or stone in the bladder; lithotritic.

calculose (kal'kū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *calculosus*: see *calculous*.] **1.** Same as *calculous*. [Rare.]—**2†.** Full of stones or pebbles; stony; gravelly.

The brides *calculose*, eke harde and drie
That love, and hatest alay, and that ripe
And flourish with.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

calculous (kal'kū-lus), *a.* [< L. *calculosus*, < *calculus*, a pebble, a stone: see *calculate*, *v.*] **1.** Stony; gritty; hard like stone: as, a *calculous* concretion.—**2.** Affected with the gravel or stone: as, a *calculous* person.

calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *calculi* (-li). [L., a small stone, a pebble, a stone in the bladder, a pebble used as a counter, counting, calculation, etc., dim. of *calx* (*calc-*), a stone: see *calx*1.] **1.** A small stone; a pebble.—**2.** In *pathol.*, a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body. Those concretions formed in the gall-bladder are called *biliary calculi*, or gall-stones; those formed by amorbid deposition from the urine in the urinary bladder are called *renal*, *cystic*, or *urinary calculi*; those formed in the substance of the lungs are called *pulmonary calculi*; and those formed in the salivary glands or their ducts are called *salivary calculi*. There are also gouty concretions called *arthritic calculi*, and others called *pancreatic calculi*, *intestinal calculi*, *spermatic calculi*, etc.

3. In *math.*, any highly systematic method of treating a large variety of problems by the use of some peculiar system of algebraic notation. by *the calculus*, without qualification, is generally understood the *differential calculus*, invented by Leibnitz (although Newton's method of fluxions comes virtually to the same thing). In this method quantities are conceived as varying continuously, and when equations exist involving several quantities, these quantities will, in consequence of these equations, vary together, so that there will be equations between their rates of change, the differential or infinitely small increment of a variable being denoted by the letter *d* written before the symbol denoting the variable. The differential calculus treats of the values of ratios of these differentials, and of the fundamental formulæ into which these enter. The *integral calculus* treats of integration, or the summation of an infinite series of differentials: it is largely an inverted statement of a part of the doctrine of the differential calculus, but it also introduces imaginary quantities and leads up to the theory of functions.—**Barycentric calculus.** See *barycentric*.—**Calculus of enlargement**, a method of obtaining algebraical developments, etc., by the use of E (see *calculus of finite differences*) and other symbols of operation.—**Calculus of equivalents**, same as *calculus of logic*.—**Calculus of finite differences**, a method of calculating, mainly by means of the symbols E, Δ, and Σ (L. Euler, 1755), the operations for the reassing the independent variable of a function by unity; the second, Δ, the increase in the value of a function produced by increasing its variable by unity; and the third, Σ, the operation of finding all values of the function for integral values of the variable from unity up. The calculus of finite differences differs from the differential calculus, not merely in considering differences instead of differentials, but also in not assuming continuity.—**Calculus of forms**, the theory of forms treated scientifically after the manner of Gordan.—**Calculus of functions**, a branch of the calculus of finite differences, a method of finding functions which fulfil given conditions.—**Calculus of logic**, a method of working out conclusions from given premises by the use of symbols of operation.—**Calculus of operations**, the general method of treating mathematical problems by means of algebraically given symbols of operation.—**Calculus of probability**, see *probability*.—**Calculus of quaternions**, the method of calculating by means of quaternions.—**Calculus of variations**, a branch of the differential calculus, using δ, the sign of variation, instead of *d*, for the solution of problems of maxima and minima.—**Fluxional or fluxionary calculus**, Newton's name for the differential calculus.—**Fusible calculus**, a variety of urinary concretion consisting of triple phosphate compounded of calcium phosphates. It is so named because it fuses before the blowpipe.—**Imaginary calculus**, the method of calculating by the use of imaginary quantities, the square of which is supposed to be −1, and which is added and multiplied like a natural number.—**Mulberry calculus**, a urinary concretion consisting chiefly of oxalate of lime. Many of these calculi in form and color closely resemble the fruit of the mulberry.—**Residual calculus**, a method of calculating by the operational calculus (which see); a branch of the integral calculus, developed by Mac Cullagh.

caldera (kal-dā'ra), *n.* [Sp., a kettle: see *caldron*.] A large basin-shaped hollow in *geol.*, an amphitheatrical depression in a volcanic formation. The term was originally used in describing volcanic regions occurring where Spanish is the current language, and was applied by Von Buch in his classic description of the Canaries. Its use has been extended thence to other countries. It is understood as a large amphitheatrical or kettle-like depression occurring in volcanic rocks, surrounded by high and steep walls, which are usually more or less broken away on one side or cut through by deep ravines (*barrancas*). Calderas are generally admitted to have been formed or enlarged by the action of the sea after submergence of the mass, or by the action of subterranean forces.

From the crest of the great escarpment of the Atlas [of Monte Somma], or what the Spaniards would call the "*Caldera*," they arrive at the barrancos or deep ravines other raidate outwards in all directions.
Sir C. Lyell, Prin. Geol. (10th ed.), I. 634.

Caldorai (kal-de-rā'ri), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *calderaro*, *caiuiv*, to *calderaio*, a brazier, a coppersmith; see *caldron*. Cf. *Carbonari*.] A secret society, formed in the kingdom of Naples shortly before the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, for the purpose of opposing the Carbonari and upholding absolute government.

caldese†, *v. t.* See *chaldese*.

Choused and *caldes'd* ye like a Hamborough.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1010.

caldron (kâl'drọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *caudron*; < ME. *caldron*, *calderon*, usually *caudron*, *caudrown*, *caudreon*, *caudron*, etc., < OF. **caldron*, **caudron* (Picard *cauderon*, *cauderon*), assimilated "*chaldron*, "*chaudron*, also (OF. *chaldron* in different sense: see *chaldron*), F. *chaudron* (= Sp. *calderon* = Pg. *caldeirão* = It. *calderone*, a large bowl used in cookery), < OF. *caudere*, "*chaudere* (> E. dial. *chalder*†), F. *chaudière* = Pr. *caudiera* = Sp. *caldera* = Pg. *caldeira* = It. *caldaja*, *caldara* (obs.) (also *caldajo*, *caldaro*, etc.), < L. *caldaria*, a kettle for hot water, fem. of *caldarius*, suitable for heating, < *calidus*, *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calid*.] A very large kettle or boiler. Also spelled *cauldron*.

In the midst of all
There placed was a *cauldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mightie furnace, burning short.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 39.

cale1, *n.* See *cole*2 and *kale*1.

cale2 (kāl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *coal-mining*, a specified number of tubs taken into a working-place during the shift. *Greeley.* [Midland counties, Eng.]

cale3 (kāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caled*, ppr. *caling*. [E. dial., also written *cal*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To throw.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move irregularly.—**2.** To gambol. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

calef (kāl), *n.* [*< cale*3, *v.*] Turn: as, it is his *calef* to go. [North. Eng.]

calecannon, **calecannan** (kal-, kōl-kan'on), *n.* [Appar. *< caleb*, *cole*1, cabbage, + *cannon* (uncertain).] A favorite Irish dish, made by boiling and mashing together greens, young cabbage, or spinach, and potatoes, and seasoning with butter, pepper, and salt. A plainer kind is made among the poorer classes by boiling the vegetables till nearly done, then adding the raw potatoes to them, and draining them when fully boiled. Also written *colcannon*.

caleche, *n.* See *calash*.

Caledonia brown. See *brown*.

Caledonian (kal-ē-dō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Caledonia*, an ancient name for Scotland, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.

The Caledonian Society [in Britain] checked the progress of the *Caledonian* marauders.
Sir R. Cromy, Eng. Const., p. 93.

II. *n.* A native of Caledonia, or Scotland; a Scotchman.

caledonite (kal'ē-dō-nit), *n.* [*< L. Caledonia*, Scotland, + *-ite*2.] A blue or greenish-blue mineral, a hydrous sulphate of lead and copper, found in attached crystals, with other ores of lead, at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and at Red Gill mine in Cumberland, England, also in Hungary and the Ilarz mountains.

calefacient (kal-e-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. calefacient(-t-)s*, ppr. of *calefacere*, make warm or hot, < *calere*, be warm, + *facere*, make. See *calefy* and *chafe*.] **I.** *a.* Warming; heating.

II. *n.* That which warms or heats; in *med.*, a substance which excites a sensation of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper, etc.; a superficial stimulant.

calefaction (kal-e-fak'shọn), *n.* [*< L. calefactio*(*n-*), < *calefacere*: see *calefacient*.] **1.** The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies.—**2.** The state of being heated.

As [if] the remembrance of . . . *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night.
T. H. More, Pref. to Psychozoia, i.

calefactive (kal-e-fak'tiv), *a.* [*< L. calefactus* (pp. of *calefacere*: see *calefacient*) + *-ive*.] Adapted to make warm or hot; communicating heat. *Johnson.*

calefactor (kal-e-fak'tọr), *n.* [*< ML. calefactor*, one who warms (*calefactor ceræ*, chafe-wax), < *calefacere*, make warm: see *calefactive*.] A kind of chafing-dish.

calefactory (kal-e-fak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. calefactorius*, < *calefactus*, pp. of *calefacere*, make warm: see *calefacient*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *calefactive*.

II. *n.*; pl. *calefactories* (-riz). [*< ML. calefactorium*, neut. of L. *calefactorius*: see above.] **1.** A chamber or room with a fireplace or stove, used as a withdrawing-room by monks, and generally adjoining the refectory. It is very often a feature of the architecture of the dormitory.—**2.** A chafing-dish of silver or other metal, to contain burning charcoal, placed upon the altar in cold weather.

calefy (kal'e-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calefied*, ppr. *calefying*. [*< L. calefieri*, grow hot, pass. of *calefacere*, make hot; cf. *ML. calefactare*, make hot (> OF. *chaufer*, *q. v.*), < *calere*, be hot, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *intrans.* To grow hot or warm; be heated.

Chrystal will *calefy* unto electricity.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. i.

II. *trans.* To make warm or heat.

calelophone (ka-lī'lō-fōn), *n.* See *kalelophone*.

calembour, **calembourg** (kal'em-bör; F. pron. ka-lon-bör'), *n.* [F., said to be from an abbot of *Kalemberg*, an amusing personage in German anecdotes, or a narrator of amusing anecdotes; or from a count of *Kalenberg*, who made punning puns in speaking French.] A pun; a play on words.

calemes (kal'e-mēz), *n.* Same as *camenes*.

calendar (kal'en-där), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *calender*: < ME. *calendar*, *calender*, *kalender* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *kalender* = F. *calendrier* = Pr. *kelendier* = Sp. Pg. It. *calendario*, It. also *calendaro*, < L. *calendarium*, in classical L. usually *kalendarium*, an account-book, interest-book (so called because interest became due on the calends), in ML. a calendar; neut. of *calendarius*, *kalendarius*, adj., < *calendæ*, *kalendæ*, calends: see *calends*.] **1.** A collection of monthly astronomical tables for a year, arranged by weeks and days, with accompanying data; an almanac. It was so called from the Roman *calendæ*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written in large letters at the head of each month.

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calendar

Let this pernicious hour
Stand aye accursed in the *calendar!*
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

The Egyptians were the first to institute a sacred *calendar*, in which every day — almost every hour — had its special religious ceremony.
Baths of the World, p. 160.

2. A system of reckoning time, especially the method of fixing the length and divisions of the year.—**3.** A table or tables of the days of each month in a year, with their numbers, for use in fixing dates.—**4.** A table or catalogue of persons, events, etc., made out in order of time, as a list of saints with the dates of their festivals, or of the causes to be tried at a session, specifically, in British universities, a chronological statement of the exercises, lectures, examinations, etc., of a year or of a course of study.

The care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the *calendar* of my past endeavours.
Shak., All's Well, I. 3.

He keeps a *calendar* of all the famous dishes of meal that have been in the court ever since our great-grandfather's time.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, I. 1.

Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavier ones.
Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

5†. A guide; anything set up to regulate one's conduct.

Ealender is she
To any woman that wol lover be.
Barnes, Works, Women, I. 542.

6. A series of emblematic pictures of the months: a common motive of decoration during the mid-

Part of a Calendar of the 19th century. — From portal of Amiens Cathedral.

dle ages, sculpture, painted glass, earthenware tiles, and the like. For each month the zodiacal sign is represented, with one or more groups or figures of labors or sports characteristic of the month.

— **Calendar Act, amendment Act**, an English statute of 1751, which took effect in 1752, establishing January 1st as the beginning of each year (instead of Lady-day, March 25th), adopting the Gregorian or "new style" in place of the Julian or "old style" calendar, and enacting the then existing excess of 11 days by making the 3d of September, 1752, the 14th. Also known as *Lord Chesterfield's Act*.

— **Calendar month**, a solar month as it stands in almanacs. — **Calendar moon**, a lunar month of twenty-nine days (which see, under *ecclesiastical*). — **Ecclesiastical calendar**, an arrangement of the civil year with reference to the various churches to designate the days set apart for particular religious celebration. As many feasts of the church depend upon Easter, the date of which varies from year to year, either the calendar must vary every year or must contain something the matter from which a true calendar can be computed for each year. In the Roman Catholic Church, special circumstances in the history of each nation affect its liturgical calendar; hence every nation, and to some extent every religious order and even every ecclesiastical province, has its own calendar. The Greek Lutheran Church retained at the Reformation the Roman Catholic calendar, with the saints' days then observed. The Church of England still retains in its calendar certain festivals, called black-letter days, for which no service is prescribed, and which have been omitted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. See *Easter*. — **Gregorian calendar**, the reformed Julian calendar introduced by the bull of Pope Gregory XIII, in February, 1582, and adopted in England in September, 1752; the "new style" of distributing and naming time. The length of the year of the Gregorian calendar is regulated by the Gregorian rule of Intercalation, which is that every year whose number in the common reckoning since Christ is not divisible by 4, as well as every year whose number is divisible by 100 but not by 400, shall have 365 days, and that all other years, namely, those whose numbers are divisible by 400, and those which are divisible by 4 but not by 100, shall have 366 days. The Gregorian year, of the mean length of the years of the Roman ecclesiastical, is 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, and is too long by 26 seconds. The Gregorian rule makes the average 25 minutes, as if the year 4000 and its multiples were to be common years: this, however, is not the rule enunciated by Gregory. — **Julian calendar**, the calendar as established by Julius Cæsar, in which the chronological reckoning was first made definite and invariable, and the average length of the year fixed at 365¼ days. This average year (called the "Julian year") being too long by a few minutes, the error was rectified in the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar, or "old style," is still retained in Russia and Greece, while dates consequently are now 10 days in advance of those of other Christian countries. — **Mohammedan calendar**, the lunar calendar employed in all Mohammedan countries, though there is another peculiar to Persia. The years consist of 354 or 355 days, in the mean 354½. The beginning of the year thus retrogrades through different seasons, completing their circuit in about 33 years. They are numbered from the hejira (which see, under *hejira*) of the first year being July 15th, A. D. 622. The 1380th year began Sunday, November 12th, 1962. — **Republican calendar**, the calendar of the French Republic. The year consisted of 365 days, to which a 366th was to be added "according as Reason or Equinox required it," so that the year should always begin at the midnight of the Paris observatory preceding the true autumnal equinox. The numbers of the years were Arabic numerals. The year I. began September 22d, 1792, but the calendar was not introduced until November 24th. Every period of four years was called a *franciade*. The years of 366 days were called *sextiles*. The months were of 30 days each, and 5 or 6 extra days at the end called *sansculottides*. The names of the months, beginning at the autumnal equinox, were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floreal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, and Fructidor.

calendar (kal'en-dăr), *v. t.* [*calendar, n.*] To enter or write in a calendar; register.

Twelve brave martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendared* for saints.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 237.

And do you not rejoice that his name was then *calendared* by moments, threw itself into nervous knots or glittering bours, swam as now, and not upon the dismal air equinoctial like felicity?
Emerson, Works and Days.

The greater and increasing treasures of the Record-Office . . . lately *calendared* and indexed.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 540.

calendar-clock (kal'en-dăr-klok), *n.* A large hall- or wall-clock, the dials or other appliances for indicating the days of the week, month, or year, with sometimes the phases of the moon, as well as the hours and minutes.

calendarial (kal-en-dā'ri-al), *a.* [*calendary* + *-al*.] Same as *calendary*.

calendary (kal'en-dā-ri), *a.* [*L. calendarius, kalendarius*: see *calendar, n.*] Belonging to the calendar.

The usual or *calendary* month.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

calender¹ (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [< F. *calandre*, < ML. *calendrium*, a calender, a corruption of L. *cylindrus*, a roller, cylinder: see *cylinder*.] **1.** A machine consisting of two or more cylinders or rolls revolving nearly in contact with each other, between which are passed woven fabrics, paper, etc., for preparation or finishing by means of great pressure, often aided by heat. The material coming from the last of the cylinders. The object of the calender for cloth and paper is to give the material a specific gravity, smoothness, and gloss sometimes to produce a superficial glaze, as in certain cotton and linen fabrics and what is specifically called *calendered paper*, or to vary density, thickness, and gloss, as in many kinds of paper, and for the finishing processes of annointing and glazing. They are also used for spreading India-rubber into sheets and for pressing it evenly.

2. An establishment in which woven fabrics are prepared for market by the use of the calender and other finishing processes.

It is as usual to say that goods are packed as that goods are dressed at a *calender*.
Bagge, Brit. Ind., IV. 662.

3. [Prop. *calender*, q. v.] A *calenderer*.

calender² (kal'en-dėr), *v. t.* [= F. *calandrer*; from the noun.] To press in a calender, as cloth or paper.

calender³ (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [< F. *calandre, calandre, calandre*, now only *calandre*, a kind of lark, also a weevil; see *calandra*.] **1.** A lark. See *calandra*, and cut under *lark*.

2. Calender. [**Calender** (kal'en-dėr), *n.* [= F. *calender*, < Ar. *qalandar*, > Turk. *qalandar*, Hind. *qalandar*.] One of an order of dervishes founded in the fourteenth century by an Andalusian Arab named Yusuf, who was expelled from the order of Bektashis on account of his extreme arrogance. The Calenders are wandering mendicants, who go about naked or barefoot. Though the title *Calender* asserts for its bearers a life of great purity, the members of this order, even before the death of its founder, fell into the grossest licentiousness and debauchery, and have long been isolated as mendicants. They hold that salvation is as little affected by vice and crime as by virtue and holiness, and that sin stains the body only and can be removed by ablutions.

On the road I caused my beard and eyebrows to be shaven, and assumed a *calender's* habit.
Arabian Nights, Hist. of Third Calender.

calender⁴, *n.* An obsolete corrupt form of *coliander* for *coriander*.

calenderer, *n.* See *calenderer*.

calendering-rubber (kal'en-dėr-ing-rub'ėr), *n.* A utensil formerly used for calendering.

calendographer (kal-en-dog'ra-fėr), *n.* [Irreg. < ML. *calendi(arium)*, a calendar, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] One who makes calendars. *Boyle.* [Rare.]

calenerer, calenderer (kal'en-drėr, -dėr-ėr), *n.* [Also contr. *calender*; < *calender*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] A person who calenders cloth, paper, etc.

calendric, calendrical (ka-len'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < *calendar* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to a calendar. [Rare.]

calendra, kalenda (kal'en-drä), *n. pl.* [< ME. *kalendes*, rarely *kinas*, the first day of the month, < AS. *calend*, a month, < L. *calendæ*, in classical L. usually *kalendæ*, pl., the first day of the month, also the month, < *calare*, in *calare nomina*, to proclaim, *calare* = Gr. *κάλειν*, call, summon (not connected with E. *call*¹). The reason of the name is uncertain.] **1.** In the Roman calendar, the first days of the month. From this the days of the preceding month were counted backward to the ides, which in March, May, July, and October corresponded to the 15th, and in all the other months to the 13th day of the month. Thus the 16th day of March by our reckoning was in the Roman calendar the 17th day before the calends of April (the first of April being included), or more briefly 17th calends. The 14th day of January was the 14th day before the calends of February; the 13th day of any month with thirty days being the 18th before the calends of the succeeding month.

2†. The beginning or first period.

Now of hope the *kalendes* is begonne.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 7.

On or at the Greek calends (Latin *ad kalendas Græcas*), at no time: never: an ancient Roman phrase alluding to the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends. The reason for saying that debts would be paid at *the Greek calends* meant that the debt would never be paid.

Calendula¹ (ka-len'dū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *calendæ*, the first day of the month: so named from its producing flowers almost all the year round.] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, with yellow or orange flowers, having a powerful but pleasant odor, natives of the Mediterranean region; the marigolds. The common or pot marigold, *C. officinalis*, is an old ornament of country gardens. The flowers are said to give a yellow dye to cheese, and to adulterate saffron. In medicine it has had repute as a tonic and cordial, and as a diaphoretic, and its tincture is used as a cure for wounds and bruises.

calendula² (ka-len'dū-lä), *n.* [NL., for *calandula*, < ML. *calandula*, dim. of *calandra*, a lark: see *calandra* and *calender*³.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old and disused name of the crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. Vieillot, 1760. (*b*) The specific name of the ruby-crowned kinglet of North America, *Regulus calendula*. *Linnæus*, 1766. (*c*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of African larks, of which *C. crassirostris* is an example. *Swainson*, 1837.

calendulin, calenduline (ka-len'dū-lin), *n.* [< *Calendula*¹ + *-in*².] A neutral principle obtained from the leaves and flowers of the common marigold.

calentes (ka-len'tēz), *n.* Given by Sir W. Hamilton as another name for *cenanthe* (which see). Probably a mistake for *celantes*.

calenture (kal'en-tūr), *n.* [< F. *calenture*, < Sp. Pg. *calentura*, heat, < *calentar*, heat, < L. *calere*, pp. *calen(t-)s*, be hot: see *calid, calefacient*, etc.] A kind of delirium sometimes caused, especially within the tropics, by exposure to excessive heat, particularly on board ship.

Now I am made up of fire, to the full height
Of a burning *calenture*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 1.

Interest divides the church, and the *calentures* of men breathe out in perpetual heats and animosities.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 3.

This *calenture* which sets on the thought-sick sonnet, a plague of Berkeleys, — beneath the salt waves which come feeling their way along the wall at my feet.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

calescence (ka-les'ens), *n.* [< L. *calescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *calescere*, grow warm or hot, inchoative of *calere*, be warm: see *calid*.] Growing warmth; increasing heat.

calevilet, *n.* An obsolete form of *calville*.

caleweist, *n.* [ME., appar. a corrupt form of OF. *calliol*.] A fine variety of pear. *Rom. of the Rose.*

calf¹ (kaf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kavz). [E. dial. also *cauf*; early form, O. dial. *colfre*, < ME. *calf*, < AS. *ceaf* (pl. *cealfas*, masc., *cealfru*, *ceallfru*, neut.) = OS. *kalf* = D. *kalf* = MLG. *kalf*, LG. *kalf* = leel. *kálfr* = Sw. *kalf* = Dan. *kalv* = OHG. *calb, chalb* (pl. *chalbir*), MHG. *kalp* (pl. *kelber*), G. *kalb*, neut., OHG. *chalbi*, MHG. *kelbe*, f., a calf, = Goth. *kalbō*, f., a heifer; related to AS. *colfor* (*-lomb*), E. dial. *chilver*, = OHG. *chilburro*, MHG. *kilber*, a female lamb, G. dial. (Swiss) *kilber*, a young ram; cf. Ir. *colpa*, *colpach*, cow, heifer, bullock; the Lapp. *kalbe*, Finn. *kalpe*, are borrowed

from G. Perhaps akin to Skt. *garbha*, the womb, an embryo, = Gr. *βρέφος*, an embryo. In the derived senses 7, 8, 9, cf. Dan. *kalv*, a detached islet, and *see calve*, 3, and *carve*1. 1. The young of the cow or of other bovine quadrupeds. In customs laws, and as established by treaties of commerce between many European countries, a young animal ceases to be a calf when it has shed its two front milk-teeth, which takes place some time between the 14th and 18th month.

2. The young of marine mammals, as seals and cetaceans, the adults of which are called bulls and cows.—3. In *her.*, a fawn.—4. Calf-skin leather: as, a shoe made of *calf*; a book bound in *calf*.—5. A bookbinding in calfskin.—6. An immature or raw person; a silly dolt; a weak or cowardly man. [Colloq.]

Some silly, doting, brainless *calf*. *Irvington*, Nymphidia.

7. A small lisland lying near a large one (the two being compared to a cow with its calf); as, the *calf* of Man. *Admiral Smyth*. [Eng.]—8. A mass of earth which separates from the walls of a cutting or excavation, and falls in. Compare *calve*, 3, and *carve*1. [Prov. Eng.]

Tak heed, lads, there's a *mauf* o' earth a-comin'.
Lincolnshire Glossary (E. D. S., ed. Peacock).

9. *Naut.*, a mass of floe-tice, breaking from under the floe and rising to the surface of the water, often with violence.—**Divinity calf**, a dark-brown calf bookbinding decorated with blind stamping, and without gilding: so called because used in binding theological works.—**Half calf**, a bookbinding of which the back and corners only are in calfskin.—**Mottled calf**, a bookbound calf bookbinding, decorated by the sprinkling of acids in drops.—**Smooth calf**, a binding in plain or undecorated leather.—**The calves of the lips**, metaphorically used in Hosea xiv. 2 for sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving, the captives of Israel having no victims to offer sacrifices in the temple.—**Tree calf**, a bright-brown calf bookbinding stained by acids in conventional imitation of the trunk and branches of a tree.

calf2 (kaf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kavz). [< ME. *calfe*, *calf*, < Icel. *kálfi* = Norw. *kalve*, dial. *kalv*, *kaave*, = Sw. *kalf*, in comp. *ben-kalf*, calf (*ben*, leg; = E. *bone*1), = Dan. *kalve*, *kalle*, *kal*; cf. L. *calfa*, *calpa*, Gael. *calpa*, calf of the leg.] The fleshy part of the back of the human leg behind, between the knee and the ankle, chiefly formed by the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which are relatively larger in man than in any other animal, for the better support of the body in the erect attitude.

Lony. His leg is too big for Hector.
Dun. More *calf*, certain. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

calf-bone (kaf'bōn), *n.* The fibula.
calfcill (kaf'kil), *n.* Lambskill or sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*.
calf-lick (kaf'lik), *n.* Same as *cow-lick*.
calf-like (kaf'līk), *a.* or *adv.* Resembling a calf; in the manner of a calf.

So I charm'd all their ears,
That, *calf-like*, they my lowing follow'd.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

calf-love (kaf'luv), *n.* A youthful transitory passion or affection, as opposed to a serious lasting attachment or love.

It's a girl's fancy just, a kind of *calf-love*; let it go by.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

calf's-foot (kafs'fōt), *n.* A name of the *Arum maculatum* from the shape of the leaf.
calf's-head (kafs'hed), *n.* The pitcher-plant of California, *Darlingtonia Californica*, in allusion to the ventricose hood at the summit of the leaf. See *Darlingtonia*.
calfskin (kaf'skin), *n.* 1. The hide or skin of a calf.

Then wear a lion's hide: doff it for shame,
And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

2. Leather made of calves' skins, a common material for boots and shoes, and also, when differently prepared, for bookbinding. Calfskin differs from morocco in having a very smooth and close grain surface.

calf-snout (kaf'snout), *n.* The snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.
calf-trundle, *n.* The ruffle of a shirt; the flounces of a gown. *Wright*.
calf-ward (kaf'wârd), *n.* A place where calves are kept in the field. Also written *cauf-ward*. [Scotch.]
caliatour-wood (kal'i-a-tōr-wůd), *n.* A kind of dyewood which grows in India on the Coromandel coast. It is sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.
caliber, calibre (kal'i-bėr), *n.* [< F. *calibre*, formerly also *qualibre*, bore of a gun, size, capacity (lit. and fig.), also weight, = Sp. Pg. *calibre* = It. *calibro*, caliber. Origin uncertain; perhaps < L. (ML.) *qua libræ*, of what dimensions, weight: *qua*, abl. fem. of *quis*, who, what, = E. *who*, *wha-t*; *libræ*, abl. of *libra*, balance, counterpoise, measure for liquids, a pound: see *libra*. Cf. *cantilever*, *cantaliver*. Littré suggests *Ar. kalab*, a form, mold, model; cf. Pers. *kálab*, a mold. Doubtless, *caliper*, *caliver*, q. v.] 1. The diameter of a body, especially of the hollow inside of a cylinder; as, the *caliber* of a piece of ordnance or other firearm. In the United States the caliber of a firearm is expressed in decimal parts of an inch; thus, a rifle of .44-inch caliber (often shortened to .44 caliber rifle," or .44-caliber pistol," etc.); of a cannon, either by the diameter of its bore, as a 10-inch gun, or by the weight of a solid round shot which it can carry, as a 12-pounder. In Great Britain the calibers of small arms are commonly expressed in decimal parts of an inch; of field-guns, by the weight of a solid round shot which will fit the bore, as a 6-pounder; of heavy guns, in tons, as a ten-ton gun or a hundred-ton gun. France and in other countries on the continent the caliber is expressed in millimeters or centimeters.

The energy of the brain depends mainly on the *calibre* of its arteries.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 47.

2. Figuratively, compass or capacity of mind; the extent of one's intellectual endowments.

Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

A thinker of Combe's *calibre* does not live and write to no purpose. *Fortn. Rev.*, N. S., Comte Philos., I. 164.

3. In *horol.*: (*a*) The distance between the two plates of a watch which determines the flatness of the movement. (*b*) The plate upon which is built the arrangement of the pieces of a clock; the pattern-plate. *E. H. Knight*.

Caliber-compasses, calibers. See *caliper*.
caliber (kal'i-bėr), *v. t.* [*caliber*, *n.*] In *gun.*, to ascertain the caliber of; calibrate. See *caliper*. [Little used.]
caliber-gage (kal'i-bėr-gāj), *n.* A tool or standard for measuring calibers, whether external or internal. A usual combination formsa beveled ring, made with prongs or jaws having an opening of exactly the required caliber for external measurements, and a bar of the exact size for internal measurements. Other forms are plugs or rings, etc. Also *caliber-gauge*.

Caliber-gage.

caliber-rule (kal'i-bėr-rōl), *n.* 1. Gunners' calipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided that, the first point being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of 1 pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of 2, 3, 4, etc., pounds are to the diameter of a ball of 1 pound. It is used by engineers to determine a ball's weight from its diameter or caliber, and vice versa.

Caliber-rule.

—2. An outside caliper formed by a rule having a graduated slide with a projecting foot between which and the end of the rule is placed the piece to be measured.

Also *caliper-rule*.

caliber-square (kal'i-bėr-skwār), *n.* A rule carrying two cross-heads, one of which is adjusted slightly by a nut, the other being movable along the rule. On one side the crossheads are adapted to the measurement of interior diameters or sizes, and on the other side to the measurement of external sizes. Also *caliper-square*.

Caliber-square.

calibogus (kal-i-bō'gus), *n.* An American cant name for a drink made of rum and spruce beer.
calibrate (kal'i-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calibrated*, ppr. *calibrating*. [< *caliber* + *-ate*1.] To determine the caliber of, as the interior of a thermometer-tube. See *calibration*. Hence —2. To determine the relative value of, as different parts of an arbitrary scale.

It is, however, possible to calibrate the galvanometer, — that is, to ascertain by special measurements, or by comparison with a standard instrument, to what strengths of current particular amounts of deflection correspond.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 163.

calibration (kal-i-brā'shon), *n.* [*calibrate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the caliber of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees, or, if graduated, of discovering and measuring any errors due to inequality in the bore; also, the determination of the true values of the divisions of any graduated scale.

The calibration of a thermometer-tube is effected by inserting a column of mercury of a known length, and ascertaining that it retains the same length in all parts of the tube.
calibre, *n.* See *caliber*.
Caliburn (kal'i-bėrn), *n.* Another name for *Excalibur*, the sword of King Arthur: as, "*Calburn's* resistless brand," *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, i. 15.
calicate (kal'i-kāt), *a.* [A corrupt form of *calycate*, as if < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup (see *calix*), + *-ate*1.] See *calycate*.
calice (kal'is), *n.* [< ME. *calis*, *chalice*, < OF. *calice*, a cup, assibilated **chalice*, F. *chalice*, q. v., < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup: see *chalice*.] 1t. A cup, usually a communion-cup; a chalice.

Eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*.
Jer. Taylor.

2. In *zoöl.*, the little cup in which the polyp of a coral-producing zoöphyte is contained.
calices (kal'i-sēz), *n. pl.* In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cor-responding plural of *calix* (which see).
caliche (ka-lē'che), *n.* [Sp., a pebble accidentally inclosed in a burnt brick, also a flake of lime detached from a whitewashed wall; in Mex. Sp. recent soft or earthy limestone; used by Humboldt as equiv. to Sp. *caliza*, limestone (*cf. azúmo*, limy, calcareous); < *cal*, < L. *calx*, lime: see *calx*1.] The local South American name of the native impure nitrate of soda (Chili saltpeter), of much importance in the commerce of South America.
calichemist, *n.* See *calcichymist*.
calicle, *n.* In *zoöl.*, same as *calycle*, 2.
calico (kal'i-kō), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *callico* (cf. L. *Callio*, Sw. *kallika*), F. *calicot*, Sp. *calicó*, < E.; Sp. *calicut*, *calicud*, a silk stuff;] so called from *Calicut* (in early mod. E. also *Calicow*, *Calceo*) in India, whence it was first imported.—I. *n.* 1. Originally, cotton cloth. 1. Properly, any white cotton cloth: as, unbleached *calico*, shirting-*calico*, etc. Calico was first manufactured in England since it was introduced into Europe.—2. In the United States, printed cotton cloth of a coarser quality than muslin.

II. *a.* Made of calico: as, a *calico* gown.
—2. Resembling printed cotton or calico; spotted; piebald: as, a *calico* horse. [Rare.]

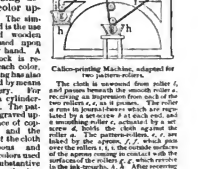
The kind-hearted Antony supplied from his *calico* mare, and kissed down all with little kindness.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 418.

calico-back (kal'i-kō-bak), *n.* A local name on the Atlantic coast of the United States of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*.

(The name) *Calico-back* (has reference) to the curiously variegated plumage of the upper parts.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 164.

calico-bass (kal'i-kō-bas), *n.* A name of a sunfish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*. Also called *grass-bass*, *strawberry-bass*, and *bar-fish*. See *crappie*.
calico-bush (kal'i-kō-bůsh), *n.* A common name of the *Kalmia latifolia*, the mountain laurel of the United States.

calico-printing (kal'i-kō-prin'-tėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the printing of calicoes.
calico-printing (kal'i-kō-prin'-ting), *n.* The art of impressing designs in color upon cloth. The simplest method is the use of engraved wooden blocks, pressed upon the cloth by hand. A separate block is required for each color, and great accuracy has been effected by means of machinery. For most work a cylinder-press is used. The patterns are engraved in relief on the surface of copper rollers, and the movement of the cloth is continuous and rapid. The colors used are either substantive or adjective: the former have an affinity for the cloth, and by themselves adhere and form permanent dyes; the latter will not of themselves adhere to the fibers, or, if they do, are not permanent, but require to be fixed by mordants. The various styles of printing are called the *bandana*, *china blue*, *dappling*, *discharge*, *madder*, *padding*, *resist* style, etc.



Calico-printing Machine, adapted for two patterns.

The cloth is unwound from roller *f*, and passes beneath the pattern-rollers, receiving an impression from each of the latter, as at *m*, *m*. The roller *a* runs in journal-boxes which are regulated by a set-screw *p* at each end, and a sounding-roller *c*, actuated by a set-screw *s*, bears the cloth against the pattern-rollers. The pattern-rollers are linked by the gearing *d*, which puts the rollers in motion, the consecutive action of the agents coming in contact with the surfaces of the rollers *g*, *g*, which receive the ink-troughs, *h*, *h*. After receiving the impressions from the pattern-rollers, *e*, *e*, the cloth, as at *m*, is led off to be dried and folded.

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calico-wood (kal'i-kō-wŭd), *n.* The snowdrop-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*, of the southern United States, having a soft, compact, light-brown wood.

calicula (ka-lik'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *calicula* (-lē). [NL., < cf. L. *caliculus*, *n.*, dim. of *calix* (*calic-*), a cup: but the proper form would be **calycula*: see *calycle*.] 1. A calycle.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1856.

calicule (kal'i-kūl), *n.* [L. *caliculus*: see *calicula*] + *-ar*.] Formed like a cup; calathiform; cyathiform: as, "*calicular* leaves," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

caliculate (ka-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *caliculatus*, < *calicula*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *calicular*.—2. Having a calicula or calyx.

calid (kal'id), *a.* [L. *calidus*, < *calere*, be hot. Hence also ult. (< L. *calidus*) *caldron*, *chaldron*, *chalder*, etc., and (< *calere*) *calefacient*, *calefy*, *chafe*, *calor*, *caloric*, etc.] Hot; burning; ardent.

calidad (kä-lē-däd'), *n.* [Sp., = E. *quality*, q. v.] A Cuban tobacco of superior quality.

calidris (kal'i-dris), *n.* A kind of Indian pheasant: same as *kaleege*. *W. H. Russell.*

caliditȳ (ka-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **caliditas*, < *calidus*, hot: see *calid*.] Heat.

Not in use; the only analogous term as actual heat but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Calidris (kal'i-dris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλίδρις*, a genus in Cuvier, 1799–1800; improp. *chalidris*, Belon, 1555), < Gr. *καλίδρα*, a var. reading of *σκαλίδρα*, in Aristotle, a speckled water-bird, prob. the redshank (*Totanus calidris*). A genus of birds, the sanderlings (*Tringa arenaria*, Linnæus, 1766), the spotted redshank (*T. fuscus*), etc.—4. A genus of three-toed sandpipers, including only the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. This is the current meaning of the word, dating back to Cuvier, 1800.—5. [*l. c.*] A sandpiper; one of the sanderling with those who call the bird *Arenaria calidris*.

caliduct (kal'i-dukt), *n.* [< L. *calere*, be warm (or *calidus*, warm), + *ductus*, a leading (see *duct*); more correctly *calorioduct*, q. v.] A pipe or duct used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house. *Knight.*

calif, caliph (kā'lif), *n.* [< ME. *califfe*, *caliphe*, < F. *calife*, < Ar. *khalīfa*, *khalīfah* (> Turk. *khalīfe*), califf, lit. a successor, < *khalafa*, succeed.] Literally, a successor: the title given to the successor of Mohammed as head of the Moslem state and defender of the faith. The califf is vested with absolute authority in all matters pertaining to the religion and civil polity of the Mohammedans. He is called *imam* by the Shiahs, who hold that the successor of Mohammed should be a descendant of the prophet's own family. (See *imam*.) The Sunni Mohammedans hold that the califf should be one of the Koreish, the tribe to which the prophet belonged. Four so-called "perfect" califfs reigned at Medina from the death of Mohammed to 661. 15 Ommiad califfs at Damascus to 750, and 37 Abbasid califfs at Bagdad to 1258, when the last surviver of the califfs was overthrown by the Turks. There were, however, titular Abbasid califfs in Egypt (successors of a member of the family who fled thither in 1258) until the occupation of the califfate by the Turkish sultan Selim I. (1512–20). The office has since continued in the Ottoman (Sunni) dynasty. The title califf was assumed by the dominant rulers of Mohammedan Spain at Cordova (756–1031), after the overthrow of the family in Asia. The Fatimite rulers of Egypt (909–1171) also called themselves califfs. Also spelled *kalif*, *khalif*, *chalif*, etc.

califate, caliphate (kā'li-fāt), *n.* [< *calif* + *-ate*³. Cf. Turk. *khalīfet*, Ar. *khalīfa*, califfate.] The office or dignity of the califfs, or the government of a califf. Also spelled *caliphat*, *kalifate*, *khalifate*.

California coffee, condor, jack, etc. See the nouns.

Californian (kal-i-fōr'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *California* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to California, one of the Pacific States of the United States: as, *Californian* gold.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of California.—**Lower Californian**, pertaining to, or an inhabitant of, Lower or Baja California, a peninsular territory of Mexico, south of the State of California (in this relation called Upper or Alta Californian).

califishp (kā'lif-ship), *n.* [< *calif* + *-ship*.] Same as *califate*.

caliga (kal'i-gä), *n.*; pl. *caligæ* (-jē). [L., a shoe, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot. Cf. *calceus*, a shoe, and see *calceate*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military shoe; the most common form of foot-covering of all ranks up to centurion. It consisted of a strong sole with projecting nails, having secured to it, in the most usual form, a number of straps or thongs so disposed as to inclose the foot as high as the ankle, but leaving the toes exposed.

2. A bishop's stocking. See *buskin*, *n.*, 5.

Our English bishops began at an early period to wear these *caligæ* or episcopal stockings.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 249.

caligate (kal'i-gāt), *a.* [< L. *caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a shoe, a boot.] 1. One wearing stockings.—2. In common soldier; also, a full-bearded coward. *Coles*, 1717.

caligated (kal'i-gā-ted), *a.* [< L. *caligatus*, booted, < *caliga*, a boot.] In *ornith.*, laminiplantar: applied to the plantar tarsus.

Having only nine primaries and *caligated* tarsi, it was an ascine form.

Ibis, 1st ser., V. 58.

caligation (kal-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *caligatio(n-)*, < *caligare*, pp. *caligatus*, be in darkness, < *caligo*, darkness: see *caligo*.] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness; specifically, dimness of sight: as, "a *caligation* or dimness," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

Caligidæ (ka-lij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caligus* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous crustaceans, the species of which are ectoparasitic upon fishes. They have a flat body with a shield- or buckler-like cephalothorax, small or reduced abdomen; a large genital segment, especially in the female; four pairs of biramous swimming-feet; and a ventral mouth with styliform mandibles. The females have long, string-like egg-tubes. The *Caligidæ* live on the skin and gills of fishes. There are a number of genera besides *Caligus*.

Caligidea (kal-i-jid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [P. pl., repr. NL. *Caligidæ*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, a tribe of his *Siphonostoma*, or parasitic crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostoma*.

caliginosity (ka-lij-i-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **caliginositā(t-)s*, < *caliginosus*, caliginous.] Caliginousness; darkness. *Bailey* 1731.

caliginous (ka-lij'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *caliginosus*, < *caligo* (*caligin-*), darkness: see *caligo*.] Dim; obscure; dark. *Hallewell.* [Rare.]

caliginously (ka-lij'i-nus-li), *adv.* Obscurely. [Rare.]

caliginousness (ka-lij'i-nus-nes), *n.* Dimness; obscurity.

caligo (ka-lī'go), *n.* [L., darkness, dimness, prop. mist, vapor, fog.] 1. Dimness of sight; caligation. Also called *achlyo*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of diurnal butterflies. *Caligo atreus*, *Boisduval*. *C. eurylochus* is the enormous owl-butterfly of South America, sometimes expanding 8 inches. *C. uranus* is another species with a blue band across the wings.

caligrapher, caligraphic, etc. See *calligrapher*, etc.

caligula (ka-lig'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *caligulæ* (-lē). [L., *caligula*, dim. of *caliga*, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot: see *caliga*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a boot: an ascine tarsus or fused tarsal envelop.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore*, 1862.

Caligus (kal'i-gus), *n.* [NL., < L. *caligus*, a boot.] A genus of parasitic entomostracan crustaceans, of the group called *Epizoa*, or fish-lice, having the elongated labium and metastoma united in a tube which incloses the sharp styliform mandibles, typical of the family *Caligidæ*. *C. curtus* is a parasite of the cod.

calimanco, n. See *calamanco*.

calin (kā'lin), *n.* [Sp. *calin* = Pg. *callin*; of Eastern origin.] A compound metal, of which the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like. The ingredients are, apparently, lead and tin.

caliological (kal-i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating to caliology.

caliology (kal-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *καλιά*, a dwelling, nest, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of ornithology which relates to birds' nests.

The extraordinary taste and ability many birds display in this matter, as well as the wide range of their habitudes, furnishes one of the most delightful departments of ornithology, called *caliology*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 227.

calipash (kal'i-pash or kal-i-pash'), *n.* [A form of *calabash* with sense of *carapace*, q. v. Cf. *caliper*.] In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a dull-greenish color. Also spelled *callipash*.

For now instead of rich air-loins, we see
Green *calipash* and yellow *calipee*.

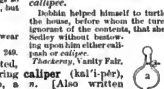
Prol. to The Dramatist.

calipee (kal'i-pē or kal-i-pē'), *n.* [See *calipash*.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a light-yellow color. Also spelled *callipee*.

Bubble helped himself to turtle soup; for the lady of the house, before whom the tureen was placed, was so ignorant of the contents, that she was going to help Mr. Sedley without hesitating upon him either calipash or *calipee*.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

caliper (kal'i-pėr), *n.* [Also written *calliper*, a corruption of *caliber*, q. v.] An instrument for measuring dimensions; a caliber: commonly in the plural. The term *caliper* or *callipers* is applied generally to denote an instrument for measuring the exterior diameter of a cylindrical body, and *star-gage* or *inside calipers* for an instrument used for obtaining the interior diameter of the bore of a gun, carving, or jacket.



a, spring-calipers; *b*, common form with curved legs; *c*, inside calipers; *d*, inside and outside calipers; *e*, spring-caliper with micrometer screw and nut; *f*, Vernier caliper for inside and outside measurements which read to thousandths of inches.

Not by volume, but by quality, which the *calipers* fail to measure and the scales to weigh, does wit declare the values of the imponderable essences, sensibility and thought.

Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 143.

caliper (kal'i-pėr), *v. t.* [< *caliper*, *n.*; cf. *caliber*, *v.*] To ascertain the diameter of (any cylindrical body) by means of calipers, or by a similar gage: as, to *caliper* a gun.

caliper-gage, -rule, -square. See *caliber-gage*, etc.

caliph, caliphate, n. See *calif, califate*.

caliphat (kā'li-fat), *n.* [More correctly *Califfate*, < Gr. *καλλίπατος*, Callippus. The name means 'having a beautiful horse,' < *καλλός*, *κάλος*, beautiful, + *ἵππος* = L. *equus*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to Callippus (Callippus), a Greek astronomer of the fourth century before Christ.—**Callippic period**, a period equal to four Metonic cycles less one day, discovered by Callippus to correct the excess of the Metonic reckoning. It contains 27,759 days. Also called Callippic cycle.

Calisaya bark. See *Bolivian bark*, under *bark*².

calisthenic, calisthenics, etc. See *callisthenic*, etc.

caliver (kal'i-vėr), *n.* [Formerly also *calever*, < F. *calibre*, caliber, bore: see *caliber*.] In the sixteenth century, a hand-firearm lighter than the musket and inferior to it in range and quality, such a gun when of fixed diameter or caliber for a whole company of soldiers using the same ammunition: also spelled *calliver*.

Such as fear the report of a *caliver*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

He is so hung with pikes, halberts, partisans, bills, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.

B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

We had our particular calibre of harquebuse to our regiment . . . of which word caliber came first and natural term we use to call a harquebuse, a caliber piece.

Maitland, Hist. London.

calix, n.; pl. *calices*. [A form of *calyx*, by confusion with L. *calix*, a cup, > E. *caliv*, *chalice*, q. v.] See *calyx*.

Calixtine¹ (ka-lik'tin), *n.* [< ML. *Calixtini*, a sect so called, referred to *Calixtus*, a pope, the cup of the Eucharist in form as if from *Calixtus*, a proper name: see *-ine*¹.] One of a sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was a demand for the use of the cup (*calix*) as well as of the bread in the Lord's supper, from which they were also called *Utraquists* (L. *utraque*, both). These tenets were contained in articles of Basel in 1433, and became the predominant party in Bohemia. They aimed to restore the cup to the laity, to enforce church discipline, to limit clerical property, and to deprive the clergy of lands and temporal jurisdiction. Ultimately they lapsed from the severity of their principles and by the beginning of the sixteenth century had ceased to be of any importance, serving only to prepare the way for Protestantism.

Calixtine² (ka-lik'tin), *n.* [< George *Calixtus* + *-ine*¹.] A follower of George Calixtus, a Lutheran theologian, who died in 1656. See *Syncretist*.

calk¹, **caulk** (kâk), *v. t.* [Prob. the same word, with extended sense, as ME. *cauken*, tread, as a cock, < OF. *cauquer*, tread, tent a wound, = Sp. dial. *caicar* = Pg. *calcar* = It. *calcare*, tread, trample, < L. *calcare*, tread, trample, tread down, tread in, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*², and cf. *calcitrate*. Cf. Gael. *calc* = Ir. *calcam*, drive with a hammer, calk (see *cal*²). The modern sense of E. *calk*¹ agrees with the apparanteled F. *calfeter*, *calfeutrer* = Pr. *calafatar*

= Sp. *calafatear* = Pg. *calafetar* = It. *calafatare* (Mil. *calafatare*, MGr. *καλαφατίζω*), calk a ship: of uncertain (perhaps Ar.) origin.] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship or other vessel).
See *calking*[1], 1.—**Calking-chisel.** See *chisel*.

calk[2] (kâlk), *v. t.* [Also spelled *calque*; = D. *kalkeren* = G. *kalkieren* = Dan. *kalkere*, < F. *calquer* = It. *calcare*, calk. Cf. ls. if **calcure*, **calq* (*calc-*), line: see *chalk*.] 1. To cover with chalk, as the back of a design, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it.—2. To copy, as a drawing, a map, etc., by tracing. See *calking*[2].

calk[3] (kâlk), *n.* [Also written *cauk*, *cork*; appar. short for *calker*[2] or *calkin*, q. v.] 1. A spur projecting downward from a horseshoe, serving to prevent slipping.—2. A piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole or heel of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice or to make it wear longer: also worn by lumbermen in the woods, and especially on the drive. [U. S.]

Horseshoe-Calks, *a*, *a*.

calk[3] (kâlk), *v. t.* [Also written *cauk*, *cork*.] To fit with calks, as horseshoes.—2. To injure or hurt with a calk, as when a horse wounds one of his feet with the calk on another foot.

calk[4], *v.* Short for *calculate*, q. v.: [Colloq.]

calker[1], **caulker** (kâ'kėr), *n.* [< *calk*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who calks: especially, one whose occupation is the calking of ships.

calker[2] (kâ'kėr), *n.* [Also called *calkin*, and in the United States *calk* (see *calk*[3]); prob. connected with *calk*[1] and *Lcalx*, heel. Cf. *L. calcar*, a spur.] Same as *calk*[3], 1.

calker[3], *n.* [< *calk*[4] + *-er*[1].] One who calculates natalities. *Nares.*

calkestraji, *n.* Same as *caltrop*. [Obs.]

calki, *n.* See *kalki*.

calkin (kâ'kin), *n.* Same as *calk*[3]. [Eng.]

On this horse is Arcite
Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins*
Did rather tell than trample.
Fletcher (and another), The Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

calking[1], **caulking** (kâ'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *calk*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of filling the seams of vessels with oakum, to prevent penetration of water. The oakum is forced below the surface, and the space above it is filled with melted pitch.—2. In *carp.*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint by which cross-timbers are secured together, much used for tying the tie-beams of a roof, or the binding-joists of a floor, down to the wall-plates.

calking[2] (kal'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *calk*[2], *v.*] The copying of a picture or design by means of tracing. Three methods are used: (1) rubbing the back of the design with a pencil, chalk, or crayon, and tracing over the lines with a hard point, which causes the coating on the back to make an impression of them on a sheet of paper or other material placed beneath; (2) following over the lines of the superimposed design in the same way as above, but, instead of coating the back of the design with a painting medium, interposing a piece of prepared transfer-paper between it and the surface which is to receive the copy; (3) tracing the design directly upon a piece of transferent paper, oiled linen, or the like, fixed over it. Also written *caulking*, *cocking*, and *coping*.

a, calking-iron.

calking-iron (kâ'king-ī'ėrn), *n.* A chisel used for calking the seams of vessels.

calking-mallet (kâ'king-mal'et), *n.* A mallet or beetle for driving calking-irons.

calk-swage (kâk'swāj), *n.* A tool for forming calks on horseshoes.

call[1] (kâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *eal*, *eall*, *cal*, ME. *callen*, *kallen*, < AS. *ceallian* (rare), *call*, = OFries. *kella*, *kallia*, speak, = MD. *kallen*, speak, say, talk, D. *kallen*, talk, chatter, = MLG. *kallen*, speak, talk, call, = OHG. *challôn*, MHG. *kallen*, speak loudly, talk, = Icel. *kalla*, say, call, name, = Sw. *kalla* = Dan. *kalde*, call, = L. *garrire*, talk (see *garrulous*), = Gr. *γαρύειν*, Doric *γαρύειν*, speak, proclaim, tell, *γάρυς*, *γάρυ*, sing. Not connected with L. *calare* = Gr. *κᾶλεῖν*, call: see *calends*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter in a loud voice; read over in a loud tone; hence, to pronounce or announce.

Nor parish clerk who *calls* the psalms so clear.
Gay, Shep. Week, vi. 49.

2. To attract or demand the attention of (a person or an animal), or arouse, as from sleep, by loudly uttering his (its) name, or some other word or exclamation.

Answer as I *call* you. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

3. To invite or command to come: summon to one's presence; send for: as, to *call* a messenger; to *call* a cab.

Pharaoh shall *call* you, and shall say, What is your occupation? Gen. xlvi. 33.

And sent forth his servants to *call* them that were bidden to the wedding. Mat. xxii. 3.

Call hither Clifford; bid him come amain.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Be not amazed; *call* all your senses to you; defend your reputation. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4. To convoke; assemble; issue a summons for the assembling of: as, to *call* a meeting: often with *together*: as, the king *called* his council *together*.

Sanctify ye a fast, *call* a solemn assembly, gather the elders and all the inhabitants of the land. Joel ii. 14.

5. To name; apply to by way of name or designation.

And God *called* the light Day, and the darkness he *called* Night. Gen. i. 5.

And from thense we Ascendid 4 lytyll and come to a nother tower *Called* Galilee.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.

6. To designate or summarize as; state or affirm to be; reckon; consider.

Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

He [James II.] was willing to make for his religion everything but sacrifices from which the great majority of those who are *called* religious men would shrink.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

7. To indicate or point out as being; manifest, reckon, or pronounce as.

This speech *calls* him Spaniard, being nothing but a large inventory of his own commendations.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

He was a grave personage, about my own age (which we shall *call* about fifty). *Scott.*

The whole army is *called* 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned available. *Brougham.*

8. To select, as for an office, a duty, or an employment; appoint: as, "Paul, . . . *called* to be an apostle," Rom. i. 1.—9. To invoke or appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my soul. 2 Cor. i. 23.

10. In *shooting*, to lure, as wild birds, within range by imitating their notes.—**Called session**, a special session of a legislature summoned by the executive. (U. S.)—**To call a card**, in *whist*, to name a card which you have improperly exposed, requiring the player to whom it belongs to place it face up on the table, that it may be played whenever an opponent wishes. Such a card is known as a *called card*. See *chase*[2], 8.—**To call chapel.** See *chapel*.—**To call back**, to recall; summon or bring back; hence, to revoke or retract.

I have joys,
That in a moment can *call* back my wrongs,
And settle thee in thy free state again.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

To call forth, to bring out; evoke; elicit: as, to *call forth* all the faculties of the mind.—**To call in**, to collect; as, to *call in* debts.—**To call in question**, to refuse from circulation: as, to *call in* clipped coin; or to summon to one's house, invite to come together: as, to *call in* neighbors and friends.—**To call names**, to use opprobrious epithets toward; apply reproachful appellations to. *Swift.*—**To call off**, to summon away or from: as, *call off* the attention; to *call off* workmen from their employment.—**To call out**, (*a*) to challenge.

Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd the doubt,
He'd call thee brother, or he'd *call* thee out.
Parish Register.

(*b*) To summon into service: as, to *call out* the militia. (*c*) To elicit; bring into play; evoke.

Some circumstance, some moment, and extended interests *call out* new virtues and abilities, and the rills oozes long strides.
Emerson, Misc., p. 103.

To call over, to read the greatest of all, is the city which may most truly be said to have been *called out* of nothing in after times. *C. Kingsley*, Yeast, p. 11.

To call over, to go over by reading aloud name by name: as, to *call over* a list or roll of names.—**To call the roll**, to read aloud the names of the members in a legislative or other body.—**To call to account**, to demand an explanation or accounting from.

Now shall I see my lord
Right royally advanced by your return home, where he should be *called to account* for all his miscarriages.
Lord Berners, Huon of Bordeaux.

To call to mind, to recollect; revive in memory.

I cannot *call to mind* where I have read or heard words more bold and magnificent. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 51.

To call to the bar, to admit to the rank of barrister. [Great Britain.]—**To call up**, (*a*) To bring into view or recollection: as, he *called up* all his youthful friends. (*b*) To bring into action or discussion: as, to *call up* a bill before a legislative body. (*c*) To require payment of: as, to *call up* the sums still due on shares.—**Syn. 3** and **4**. *Call*, *invite*, *bid*, *Console*, *Summon*, *assemble*, *convene*. *Call* is generic, and is applicable to almost all of these. *Invite* is more formal, and in compliance with the requirements of courteous ceremony: *bid* is in the same in obsolete or poetic. *Console*, literally to call together, implies authority in the agent and an organization which is called into session or assembly: as, to *console* the Houses of Parliament. *Summon* implies authority in the summoner and usually formality in the method.

Call'd her to shelter in the hollow oak.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

He (the Governor) dispatched his Chamberlain, an elderly and dignified personage, bearing a silver mace as the badge of his office, . . . to invite us to dinner.
O'Donovan, Merv, p. 116.

call

As many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage.
Mat. xxii. 9.

In capital cases the grand council is rendered so pronounce sentence. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 325.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls
These men of Angiers. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

5 and 6. To designate, entitle, term, style.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sound designed (or as if designed) to attract attention; demand heed to one's wish, entreaty, etc.; shout; cry.

The angel of the Lord *called* to Hagar. Gen. xxi. 17.

Who is that *calls* so coldly? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

And from the wood-top *calls* the crow through all the gloomy day. *Bryant*, Death of the Flowers.

2. To make a short stop or visit: followed by *at*, *for*, or on or *upon*: as, to *call at* a house or place, for a person or thing, or on a person. [See phrases below.] [Johnson supposes this use to have originated in the custom of demanding one's presence at the door by a *call*.]

Yet say the neighbours when they *call*,
It is not bad but good land. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

3. In *poker*, to demand that the hands be shown.—**To be for (or well) called on**, to be (or feel) under obligation, compulsion, or necessity (to do something).

He was not *called on* to throw away his own life and those of his brave followers, in a cause perfectly desperate, for a chimerical point of honour. *Prescott*, Hist. Mex., iii. 7.

To call for. (*a*) To demand; require; claim: as, a crime *calls for* punishment. (*b*) To make a stop or brief visit for the procurement of, as a thing, or the company of a person to another place.—**To call on or upon.** (*a*) To demand from or appeal to: as, to *call on* a person to pay what he owes; to *call upon* a person for a song. (*b*) To pray to or worship; invoke: as, to *call on* the name of the Lord. (*c*) To make a short visit to a person or a family, usually for a special purpose.—**To call out**, to make utterance in a loud voice; bawl.

call[1] (kâl), *n.* [< *call*[1], *v.*; ME. *call* = Icel. *kall*.]
1. A loud cry; a shout.

They gave but a *call*, and in came their master.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. An invocation or prayer.

Hear thy suppliant's *call*. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 633.

3. Demand; requisition; claim, public or private: as, the *calls* of justice or humanity; to have many *calls* upon one's time.—4. Vocation; employment; calling.

Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*. *Dryden.*

Specifically—5. A divine vocation or summons: as, the *call* of Abraham.

St. Paul himself believed he had a *call* to it when he preached to the Gentiles. *Locke.*

6. A summons or notice to assemble; a notice requiring attention or attendance: as, the president issued a *call* for a meeting to be held next week.—7. A specific invitation or request, as of a public body or society; particularly, the invitation presented by a congregation (or one of their body) to a clergyman to become their pastor, or the document containing such an invitation.

All who accept *calls* and serve churches are pastors.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 429.

8. An invitation or request (usually expressed by applause) to an actor to reappear on the scene, or to come before the curtain, in receive the acknowledgments of the audience.—9. *Milit.*, a summons by bugle, pipe, or drum, for the soldiers to perform any duty: as, a bugle-*call*.—10. *Naut.*, a peculiar silver whistle or pipe used by the boatswain and his mates, whose special badge it is. It is used to attract attention, to order a boat alongside, to direct the performance of duties by various strains or signals. In old times a gold call-and-chain was the badge of an admiral.

1. The cry or note of a bird.—12. In *hunting*: (*a*) A note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. (*b*) A pipe or whistle for imitating the note of a bird, and thus luring them within range of the gun.

What, was your mountebank their *call*? their whistle?
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 5.

13. An assessment on the stockholders of a corporation or joint-stock company, or members of a mutual insurance company, usually for payment of instalments of their unpaid subscriptions, or for their proportional contributions to pay losses.—14. A request that holders of bonds which have been drawn for redemption by a government or corporation will present them and receive payment of the principal sums mentioned in them, and whatever interest may then be due, no further interest being payable after the date named.—15. In the *stock exchange*, the privilege (secured by contract and for a consideration) of claiming or

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demanding and receiving *(a)* a certain number of shares of some particular stock, at a specified price and within a stated period, or *(b)* the difference of value at the time of making the demand over that specified in the contract, if the price has risen; hence, the document itself. The following is a copy of the form commonly used: "New York, [date]. For value received, the bearer may take on me for [so many] shares of the common stock of [such and such a Railroad Company, at the price per] or at any time within [so many] days from date. The bearer is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time. Expires [date] at 11 P. M."

16†. Authority; command.

Oh! sir, I wish he were within my *call* or yours. *Sir J. Denham.*

17. Occasion; cause; business; necessity: as, you had no *call* to be there. [Colloq.]

They had no wish to fall away from Cesar and his Empire; but they felt no great call to fight for them. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 126.

18. A short visit: as, to make a *call*; to pay one a *call*.

Evidently the morning *call* is a remote sequence of that system under which a subordinate ruler had from time to time to show loyalty to a chief ruler by coming in himself to do homage. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 281.

19. In *poker*, a demand for a show-down; the show-down itself.—**20.** In *whist*, the lead of a trick. *Hallswell.*—**At call**, without previous notice; on demand; applied especially to loans repayable on demand, or bank-deposits repayable without notice.—**At one's beck and call.** See *beck*2.—**Call of the house.** In a parliamentary body, for the purpose of ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause. In the House of Representatives at Washington it may be made at any time; in the British House of Commons it is always on some days' notice.—**Call to the bar**, in England and Ireland, the formal admission of a person to the rank of barrister.—**Electric call**, a signal operated by electricity; an annunciator or bell-bell.—**House of call.** See *house*.—**Money on call**, money loaned subject to recall at any moment. See *call-loan*.—**Port of call.** See *port*1.—**Pull and calls.** See *pull*, *n.*—**Within call**, within hearing-distance.

I saw a lady within *call*. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

call2† (kâl), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cawl*1.

calla (kal'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < L. *calla*, otherwise *calos* or *calyx*, the name in Pliny of an unidentified plant; the correct reading is supposed to be *'calyx*, Gr. κάλυξ, the bud or calyx of a flower: see *calyx*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A genus of araceous plants, of a single species, *C. palustris*, the water-arum, a native of cold and marshes in Europe and North America. It has heart-shaped leaves from a creeping root-stock, an open white spathe, and red berries. The root is slightly acrid, but is made harmless by heat, and yields an eatable starch.

2. A plant of the genus *Calla*.—**3.** A plant of the allied genus *Richardia*, or, according to some authorities, *Zantedeschia*: the common calla of house-cultivation. It is often erroneously called *calla-lily*, from the lily-like appearance of its pure-white flowers.

Callaea (ka-lē'ä), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), in reference to the wattles, < Gr. καλλαιόν, a sock's comb, pl. wattles.] The typical genus of tree-crows of the subfamily *Callaeatinæ*, including the wattled tree-crows of New Zealand, *C. cinerea*, the leading species, is of a dark color, about the size of a magpie, with a long, graduated tail, and carunculate at the base of the bill.

Callaeatinæ (kal-ē-a-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < *Callaea* (-*eat-*) + -*inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Corvidæ*, the tree-crows of Asia, the East Indies, Australia, and Polynesia. Besides *Callaea*, the leading forms are *Strepitera cinerea* of Australia; *Cryptolophus serianus*, the temia or beutect of Java, of a bronzed green-ish-black color; and *Temnurus viridis* or *Dendrocitta occipitalis*, the wandering pie of India. There are several other species of these genera. Certain African forms, as *Cryptorhina afra*, are also sometimes included in this group, the general relationships of which are with the magpies and other long-tailed jays. Also called *Glauculinæ*.

callaeatine (kal-ē'a-tin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Callaeatinæ*.

callaesthetics, *n.* See *callisthenics*.

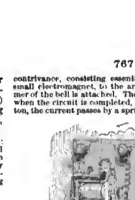
callainite (ka-lā'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. καλλίνικος, kallinikos, < καλλή, καλλαί, a turquoise, + νίκη, victory.] A hydrous aluminium phosphate related to turquoise.

callant (kal'ant), *n.* [Also *callan*, OSe. *galand*, a young man, ? F. *galant*, a gallant: see *gallant*.] A young lad; a stripling: a boy. [Scotch.]

Ye're a daft *callant*, and I must correct you some of these days. *Scott*, Waverley, lxxi.

callat†, *n.* and *r.* See *collet*.

call-bell (kâl'bel), *n.* A small (usually stationary) bell, used as a signal to summon an attendant, etc. A common form consists of a stationary hand-bell which is rung by means of a clapper pivoted at one end, and acted on by means of a vertical plunger. Also called *bell-call*.—**Electric call-bell**, a mechanical contrivance, consisting essentially of a gong-bell and a small electromagnet, to the armature of which the hammer of the bell is attached. The arrangement is such that when the circuit is completed, as by pressing down a button, the current passes by a spring to the armature, thence



Electric Call-bell.

A, push-button by which the circuit is completed; *B*, hammer and gong; *C*, spring by which contact is made between the armature of the electromagnet and the wire.

to the electromagnet; its core is magnetized, the armature is attracted, and the hammer strikes the gong. The circuit being broken by the motion of the armature away from the spring, the electromagnet ceases to act, the armature flies back, completes the circuit again, and thus the automatic action of the hammer continues as long as the current passes.

call-bird (kâl'bėrd), *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare; a decoy-bird. *Goldsmith.*

call-box (kâl'boks), *n.* In a theater, a frame, usually hung in a greenroom, in which calls or notices to attend rehearsals, etc., are placed.

call-boy (kâl'boi), *n.* **1.** A boy whose duty it is to call actors upon the stage at the proper moment.—**2.** A boy who repeats the orders of the captain of a steamboat to the engineer. [Eng.]—**3.** A boy who answers a call-bell.

call-button (kâl'but'n), *n.* A push-button or other device for closing an electric signal or a telephone circuit, and ringing a call-bell or sounding an alarm.

call-changes (kal'chān'jez), *n. pl.* In *bell-ringing*, the method in which the ringers are told when to ring the changes by the conductor, or by following a written order.

caller1 (ka'lėr), *n.* [< *call*1 + -*er*1.] One who calls, in any one of several especially, one who pays a short complimentary visit.

caller2 (kal'ėr), *a.* [Prob. due to Icel. *kalder* = Sw. *kall*, cold: see *cold*, *C*. *calver*.] **1.** Cool; refreshing: as, a fresher breeze. [Scotch.]

See sweet his voice, see smooth his tongue,
His breath's like *caller* air.
Where's nae Luck about the House.

Gang awa, bairn, and take a mouthful of the *caller* air. *Scott*, Monastery, II. xi.

2. Fresh; in proper season: applied chiefly to fish: as, *caller* herrings. [Scotch.]

callesthetics (kal-es-thet'iks), *n.* [< *call-* for *calli-* (< Gr. καλός, beautiful) + *esthetics*.] A term proposed by Whewell for *esthetics*, the science of the perception of the beautiful, the term *esthetics* to be extended to perception in general. *Krauth*, Vocab. Phil. Also spelled *callesthetics*.

callet (kal'et), *n.* [Also written *callat*, *callot*; < F. *caillette*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim. of *caille*, a quail: see *quail*2.] A tattling or talkative woman; a scold; a gossip.

Come hither, you old *callet*, you tattling hussyfe. *Gascoigne.*

2. A trull; a drab; a lewd woman.

He call'd her whore: a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his *callet*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

collet (kal'et), *v. i.* [< *callet*, *n.*] To rail; scold.

To hear her in her spleen
Collet like a butter-queen.
L. Bentham, Cure's Cure, in Panedone.

calleting (kal'et-ing), *p. a.* Scolding: as, a *calleting* wife. [North. Eng.]

calley-stone (kal'i-stōn), *n.* [< *calley*, prob. connected with *callerd*, + *stone*.] In *coal-mining*, a kind of hard sandstone, more or less argillaceous. See *gannister*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

call-n. Plural of *callus*.

calli-. [Gr. καλλι-, usual combining form (later καλο-) see *calo-*) of καλός, beautiful, fair, good, noble, orig. **καλϝός*, = Skt. *kalyá*, well, healthy; perhaps = AS. *hál*, E. *whole*, q. v., = Icel. *heilr*, E. *hale*1, q. v.] The first element in some words of Greek origin, signifying beautiful.

Callianax (kal-i-ē'nax), *n.* Same as *Calænax*.

Callianira (kal-i-an'i-rä), *n.* [< Gr. καλλιάνειρα, καλός, beautiful, + ἀνήρ (ἀνήρ-), a man, mod. a stamen, the long colored stamens being the most conspicuous part of the flower. A genus of ornamental shrubs of perennial herbs, of the order *Leguminosæ*, comprising about 80 species, natives of tropical America and northward to the borders of the United States. Several of the species yield an astringent juice.

Callianira (kal'i-a-nī'rē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλιάνειρα, καλός, beautiful, + ἀνήρ (ἀνήρ-), a man.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Callianiridæ*. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1810.—**2.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

Callianiridæ (kal'i-a-nir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callianira* + -*idæ*.] A family of sacoate or stenostomatous ctenophorans, with a rounded body, two filiform tentacles, and no oral lobes.

calliard (kal'ijrd), *n.* [Cf. *calley-stone*; perhaps connected with F. *caillou*, a flint, pebble, prob. < L. *calculus*, a pebble: see *calculus*.] In *coal-mining*, a hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. *Greenley.* [North. Eng.]

Callicarpa (kal-i-kär'pä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλίκαρπος, beautiful, < καρπός, fruit.] A considerable genus of widely distributed verbenaceous shrubs. The best known species is *C. Americana*, of the United States, called *French mulberry*, ornamental on account of its abundant violet-colored berries.

Callicephalus (kal-i-sef'a-lus), *n.* See *Callocephalon*.

Callichroma (kal-i-krō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλίχρως, καλός, beautiful, + χρῶμα, color.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having an acute scutellum, lateral prothoracic spines, and fore-coxal cavities closed behind. *C. moschata* is a large bronzed green European species about an inch long, exhaling a musky odor. *C. splendens* is a bronzed reddish species of the southern United States. Also *Callocharoma*.

callichthyid (ka-lik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Callichthyidæ*.

Callichthyidæ (kal-i-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callichthys* + -*idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Callichthys*, containing small fresh-water South American catfishes.

Callichthys (ka-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλίχθυς, name of a fish, < καλός, καλο-, beautiful, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] A genus of nematognathous fishes, of the family *Siluridæ*, or shield-fishes, or made the type of *Callichthyidæ*, characterized by two series of bony plates on the sides from head to tail. The species are South American.

callico, *n.* See *calico*.

callid (kal'id), *a.* [< L. *callidus*, expert, shrewd, < *callere*, be expert, know by experience, lit. be callous: see *callous*, and cf. *callid*, thick skin: see *callosa*, *callus*.] Skilled; expert; shrewd. [Rare.]

callidity (ka-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *callidita(t-)s*, < *callidus*: see *callid*.] Skill; discernment; shrewdness. Also *callidness*. [Rare.]

Her eagle-eyed *callidity*. *C. Smart*, The Hop-Garden.

Callidium (ka-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλός, beautiful, + dim. term. -*ιδιον*.] A genus of longhorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, containing species of flattened form with spineless prothorax and elytra, usually thickened femora, and eyes not notching the base of the antennæ. *C. bajulus* and *C. antennatum* are examples. In larvæ and pupæ of this genus, the anal opening is closed by a transverse row of spines, and the last segment is provided with two processes.

Callidium antennatum.
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

callidness (kal'id-nes), *n.* Same as *callidity*.

calligrapher (ka-lig'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *calligraphy* + -*er*1.] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *caligrapher*, *kalligrapher*.

calligraphic (kal-i-graf'ik), *a.* [Gr. καλλιγραφικός, < καλλιγράφος: see *calligraphy*.] Relating or pertaining to calligraphy. Also spelled *caligraphic*, *kalligraphic*.

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calligraphical

calligraphical (kal-i-grafʹi-kĝl), *a.* Same as *calligraphic*.

calligraphist (ka-ligʹra-fist), *n.* [< *calligraphy* + *-ist.*] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *calligraphist*, *kalligraphist*.

calligraphy (ka-ligʹra-fi), *n.* [= F. *calligraphie*, < Gr. καλλιγραφία, < καλλιγράφος, writing a beautiful hand, < κάλλος, καλός, beautiful, + γράφειν, write.] The art of beautiful writing; fair or elegant writing or penmanship; by extension, handwriting in general; penmanship. Also spelled *caligraphy*, *kaligraphy*.

My calligraphy, a fair hand
Fit for a secretary.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

The principle of *calligraphy*, or the striving after elegance and regularity of form (in penmanship), which may be noticed in the square [Hebrew] character, where the letters are separate, distinct, and rectilineal.
T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., II. 16.

Callimorpha (kal-i-mórʹfâ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλίμορφος, having a beautiful form, < κάλλος, καλός, beautiful, + μορφή, form.] A genus of moths, of the family *Arctiidæ*, or referred to the *Lithosiidæ*. *C. jacobæa*, so called from its feeding on the ragwort, *Senecio jacobæa*, is a common British species known as the pink underwing, expanding 1½ inches, with black body and legs, and generally crimson and yellow marked with pink.

Blue-spangled Peach-worm (*Callimorpha fulvicosta*).
a, larva; *b*, image or moth; *c*, one segment of larva, enlarged, side view; *d*, same, top view. (Moth and larva natural size.)

callimus (kalʹi-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλιμος, a poetical form of καλός, beautiful.] 1. In *mineral.*, the loose and movable central core or stony matter in the cavities of englestome.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

calling (kâʹling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *calling*; verbal n. of *call*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of summoning; a call or summons.

What! stand st thou still and hear'st such *calling*?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

2. The act of convoking or assembling.

A Bill for the frequent *calling* and meeting of Parliaments.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

3. An invitation. Specifically, in *theol.*: (*a*) The invitation extended in the gospel to all to come, and accept Christ as a saviour. (*b*) The more special invitation addressed to the hearts of individuals by the direct influence of the Holy Spirit. See *effectual calling*, below.

Give diligence to make your *calling* and election sure.
2 Pet. I. 10.

4. The profession, trade, occupation, or employment to which one is called by aptitude, necessity, etc.; usual occupation, profession, or employment; vocation.

His *calling* laid aside, he lived at ease.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

5. Name; appellation; title.

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son; and would not change that *calling*,
To be adopted heir to Frederick.
Shak., As you Like It, i. 2.

Calling of the plaintiff, a form in English courts of law of calling upon the plaintiff to appear in court, and, for want of sufficient evidence, he consents to be nonsuited or to withdraw himself. Calling the plaintiff by the court crier was once always necessary in a trial after the jury had come in with the verdict, and before its announcement. If no answer was made, the plaintiff was nonsuited, but could renew his action on better evidence.

— **Effectual calling**, in *Calvinistic theol.*, the calling by God's word and Spirit of those whom he has predestined unto life, out of sin and death, unto grace and salvation by Jesus Christ. It is so designated to distinguish it from that universal call which the gospel extends to all, but which, according to Calvinistic theology, is ineffectual except when accompanied by the special influences of God's Holy Spirit.

Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel.
The Shorter Catechism, Qu. 31.

=**Syn. 4.** *Pursuit*, *business*, *etc.* See *occupation*.

II. *a.* Clamant; crying. [Rare.]

Be not deceived, to think her lenity
Will be perpetual. or, if ure be wanting,
The gods will be, to such a *calling* cause.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

calling-crab (kâʹling-krab), *n.* A crab of the family *Oxypodidæ* and genus *Gelasimus*: so called because one of its claws, which is much larger than the other, is waved or brandished when the animal is disturbed, as if to beckon or call. In the United States it is called *fiddler-crab*. *G. pugilator* is extremely numerous on the southern Atlantic coast, where great troops inhabit the marshes back of the beaches. They dig holes in the ground, of such size that the large claw exactly serves as a stopper to the entrance. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

calling-hare (kâʹling-hârʹ), *n.* A pika; any species of the genus *Lagomys* and family *Lagomyidæ*. The animals are so called from the reiterated squeaking cries which they emit while concealed, usually among rocks.

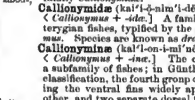
Callionas (kal-i-ĕʹnas), *n.* Same as *Calenas*.

callionymid (kal-i-onʹi-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Callionymidæ*.

Callionymidæ (kal-i-nimʹi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callionymus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Callionymus*. Species are known as *dragonets*.

Callionymine (kalʹli-on-i-mīʹnē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Callionymus* + *-inæ*.] The callionymids as a subfamily of Günther's system of classification, the fourth group of *Gobiidæ*, having the ventral fins widely apart from each other, and two separate dorsal fins.

Callionymus (kal-i-onʹi-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλιώνυμος, a kind of fish, lit. having a beautiful name, < καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.] The typical genus of the family *Callionymidæ*.



Gemmous Dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*).

Calliope (ka-liʹō-pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Καλλιόπη, lit. having a beautiful voice, < καλός, beautiful, + ὄψ = L. *vox*, voice.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. Also spelled *Kalliope*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] The name given to an musical instrument consisting of a number of steam-whistles tuned to produce different tones. Also called *steam-organ*.—**3.** [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of small sylviine birds, related to *Cyanecula*, the type of which is the Asiatic warbler, *Calliope kamchatkensis*. *Gould*, 1836. The term had previously been the specific name of the same bird. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of a humming-bird, *Stellula calliope*, inhabiting the western United States and Mexico, having the crown and back golden-green, the gorget violet and lilac, set in snowy-white.—**4.** A genus of mammals. *Ogilby*, 1836.—**5.** A genus of dipterous insects.—**6.** A genus of amphipods.

callipash, **callipee**. See *calipash*, *calipee*.

Callipepla (kal-i-pepʹlâ), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. καλλίπεπλος, beautifully robed, < καλός, καλός, beautiful, + πέπλος, robe.] A genus of beautiful crested quails, of the subfamily *Ortyginæ* (or *Odontophorinæ*) and family *Perdicidæ*, inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico. The best known species is *C. squamata*, the scaled or blue quail, with a whitish, full, soft crest, and the plumage marked in half rings. Abundant in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and southward. *C. elegans* and *C. douglasi* are other Mexican species. The plumed or helmet quails (*Lophortyx* and *Oreortyx*) are by some brought under *Callipepla*, but usually kept apart.

Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*).

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.

calliper, **n.** See *caliper*.

Callippic, **a.** See *Calippic*.

Callipsittacus (kal-i-pi-sitʹa-kus), *n.* Same as *Calopsitta*.

callippya (kal-i-pitʹgâ), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1841), < Gr. καλλίπτυγος, name of a famous statue of Aphrodite (Venus), < καλός, καλός, beautiful, + πτυγή, buttock.] 1. An East Indian bird, *Leiothrix callippya*, having a beautiful rump.—**2.** [*cap.*] Same as *Leiothrix*.

Callirhina, **n.** See *Callorhinus*.

Callirhoë (ka-lirʹō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Καλλιρόη, one of the Oceanids, also a famous fountain without the walls of Athens (now again so called), < καλλίρροος, καλλίρροος, beautiful-flowing, < καλός, καλός, beautiful, + ῥοή, flow.] 1. In *bot.*, a small genus of low malvaceous herbs with perennial roots, natives of Texas, and also found in the Mississippi valley. They have very showy crimson or purple flowers, and are frequently cultivated.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of cephalopods. Also *Calliroë*. *Montfort*, 1810. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. Also *Callirhoë*. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1809.

callisection (kalʹi-sekʹshon), *n.* < L. *calleus*, hard skin, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section*.] Painless vivisection; the dissection of living animals which have been anesthetized.

Callisoma, **n.** See *Calosoma*.

Calliste (ka-lisʹtē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. καλλίστη, fem. of καλλίστος, superl. of καλός, beautiful.] An extensive genus of beautiful Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, containing most of the weak-billed forms, notable even in this brilliant family for the variety and variety of their coloration. The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but upward of 50 species are usually referred to it. Cabanis's genus *Calospiza* are synonyms.

Callisthpus (ka-lisʹte-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + στῆφος, poet. for στῆθος, breast.] A genus of birds, but extended to a large genus of composite plants, containing a single species, *C. Chinensis*, the China aster, which has been long in cultivation, and is much prized as a hardy annual for planting long in flower.

callisthenia, **n.** Plural of *callisthenium*.

callisthenic (kal-is-thenʹik), *a.* [< Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + σθένος, strength.] Relating or pertaining to callisthenics; designed to promote health or bodily development and symmetry. Also spelled *calisthenic*.

The elaborate morning recreations are concluded, these unfortunate young women perform what they call *calisthenic* exercises in the garden. I saw them to-day . . . jumping for garters!
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxvii.

callisthenics (kal-is-thenʹiks), *n.* [Pl. of *callisthenic*: see *-ics*.] The art or practice of exercising the muscles for the purpose of gaining health, strength, or grace of form and movement; a kind of light gymnastics. Also spelled *calisthenics*.

callisthenium (kal-is-thēʹni-um), *n.*; pl. *callisthenia* (-ă). [NL., < *callisthen-ics* + *-ium*.] A place for the practice of callisthenics. Also spelled *calisthenium*.

After the play the *calisthenium* was thrown open, and the girls danced until supper-time.
N. Y. Tribune.

Callithamnion (kal-i-thamʹni-on), *n.* [< Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + θάμνος, dim. of θάμνος, a small shrub.] A large genus of marine algæ, belonging to the order *Florideæ* and suborder *Ceramieæ*. They consist of branching filaments, each of which is usually a single row of cells. This genus contains some of the most beautiful and delicate species of the order.

Callithrix (kalʹi-thriks), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant used for coloring the hair; also in pl. *callithrices*, a kind of ape in Ethiopia); less correctly *Callitrix*; < Gr. καλλίθριξ (καλλιτριχ-), with beautiful hair, < καλός, καλός, beautiful, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] 1. A genus of South American platyrrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Nyctipithecinæ*, having the tail not prehensile, and the sagenus or pouch, of which there are numerous species. *C. personatus*, the masked saguin, is an example. *C. torquatus* is the collared teetee.

2. [*l. c.*] An African green monkey, *Cercopithecus sabæus*.

callithumpian (kal-i-thumʹpi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also spelled *callithumpian*; humorously formed < Gr. καλλι-, καλός, beautiful, + E. *thump* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the noisy concert or serenade so called.

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callithumpian *n.* 1. A noisy concert, characterized by beating of tin pans, blowing of horns, shouts, groans, catcalls, etc.: usually given as a serenade to persons who have excited local ridicule or hostility; a charivari.—2. One who takes part in such a concert. [U. S.]

Callitriche (ka-lit'ri-kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλίτριξ*, beautiful hair, < *κάλλος*, beauty, + *θρίξ*, hair, from the slender threadlike leaves: see *Callithrix*.] 1. In *bot.*, a small, widely distributed genus of slender, apetalous, monoecious, dicotyledonous aquatic herbs. In altitudes are obscure, and it is by some considered as constituting a distinct order *Callitrichaceæ*, by others referred to the *Haloragaceæ* or to the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The common species are known as *water-starwort*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. Originally *Callitrichus*. *Poli*, 1791.

Callitris (kal'i-tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλίτρις*, beautiful: the element *-tris* is obscure.] A genus of coniferous trees, nearly related to *Cupressus*, consisting of 14 species, natives of Africa, Madagascar, Australia, and New Caledonia. The best-known species is *C. quadrivalvis*, the arar-tree of Algeria, yielding a highly prized wood, the citrus or thyine wood of the Romans, which is very beautiful, and is much used by the Turks for the inlaid ceilings of their mosques, because they believe it to be imperishable. It supplies the aromatic gum-resin called sandarac.

callivery, *n.* See *calliver*.

call-loan (kâl'lōn), *n.* A loan of money repayable on demand.

call-me-to-you (kâl' mē-tō-yō), *n.* A name given to the pansy, *Viola tricolor*. Also called *cuddle-me-to-you* and *cull-me-to-you*.

call-note (kâl' nōt), *n.* The call or cry of a bird or other animal to its mate or its young.

The chirping *call-note* of the gecko. *Owen*, Anat.

Callochroa (kal-ok-rō'a), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817) (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. *καλλι-*, beautiful, + *χρόα*, skin.] A genus (or subgenus of *Calyptorhynchus*) of Australian cockatoos, mainly Cuvier's cockatoo, *C. galerita*, the ganga cockatoo, is the only species. Also *Callocephalon*.

Callorhinus (kal-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. *καλλι-*, *καλός*, beautiful, + *ῥίς*, *ῥιν*, nose.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidæ*, including the northern sea-bear, the well-known fur-seal of Alaska, *C. ursinus*.

callosal (ka-lō'sal), *a.* [< *callosum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the callosum, or corpus callosum.—**Callosal gyrus**. See *gyrus*.

callose (kal'ōs), *a.* [< L. *callosus*: see *callous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having callosities or hard spots; callous; hardened.

callosity (ka-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *callosities* (-tiz). [= F. *callosité* = Sp. *callosidad* = Pg. *callosidade* = It. *callosità*, < L. *callositas(-t-)s*, < *callosus*, callous: see *callous*.] 1. The state or quality of being hardened or callous.—2. In a concrete sense, any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any animal, such as the hard and often somewhat bony lumps that arise in places exposed to constant pressure and friction, the cicatrized surfaces of old ulcers or wounds, etc., the horny cutaneous thickenings on the buttocks of gibbons and other monkeys, etc.—3. In *bot.*, any part of a plant unusually hard or thick. In *entom.*, an elevated, rounded portion of the surface, generally smooth, and paler than the surrounding parts, appearing like a swelling.—**Ischial callosity**, in *zoöl.*, the naked, indurated, and usually gayly colored buttock of a monkey.

Callosoma, *n.* See *Callosoma*.

callosomarginal (ka-lō'sō-mär'ji-nal), *a.* [< *callosum* + *marginal*.] In *anat.*, lying between the convolution of the corpus callosum and the marginal convolution of the brain: as, the *callosomarginal* sulcus or fissure.

callosum (ka-lō'sum), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *callosus*: see *callous*.] Same as *corpus callosum* (which see, under *corpus*).

The brain of the cat, lacking the *callosum*.
Alien. and Neurol., IV. 513.

callot† (kal'ot), *n.* Same as *calotte*.

callot²†, *n.* and *v.* See *collet*.

callotechnics (kal-ō-tek'niks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *calli-* or *calo-*: < Gr. *καλλίτεχνος* (later *καλο-*), making beautiful works of art, < *καλός*, *καλο-*, beautiful, + *τέχνη*, art.] The fine or ornamental arts. [Rare.]

callous (kal'us), *a.* [Also *callose*: = F. *calleux* = Sp. Pg. It. *calloso*, < L. *callosus*, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, hard, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard skin. Cf. *callid.*] 1. Hard; hardened; indurated, as an ulcer, or the skin on some part of the body from exposure to continuous pressure or friction: as, "a *callous* cicatrice," *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 31; "a *callous* ulcer," *Dunglison*.

First of the train the patient rustic came,
Whose *callous* hand had form'd the scene.
Goldsmith, Threnodia, ii.

2. Hardened in mind or feelings; insensible; unfeeling: as, "the *callous* diplomatist," *Macaulay*.

In prosperous times, when men feel the greatest ardor in their pursuits of gain, they manifest the most *callous* apathy to politics. *Ames*, Works, II. 157.

It is an immense blessing to be perfectly *callous* to ridicule. *Dr. Arnold.*

3. In *entom.*, swollen and smooth: as, a *callous* tubercle. = Syn. 2. *Hardened, etc.* (see *obdurate*), unsusceptible, unimpressible, indifferent, dead, dead, etc.

callous (kal'us), *v. t.* To harden or make callous. The *callousted* sensibilities of people of fashion. *Science*, X. 96.

callous-headed (kal'us-hed'ed), *a.* Having a callous beak: applied to the tanagers of the genus *Rhamphocælus*, from the callosity at the base of the bill.

callously (kal'us-li), *adv.* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.

callousness (kal'us-nes), *n.* The state of being callous. (*a*) Hardness: in addition: applied to the body. (*b*) Insensibility of mind or heart.

Callousness and numbness of soul. *Bentley*, Sermons, I.

Great vindictiveness is often united with great tenderness, and great *callousness* with great magnanimity. *Locke*, Educ., Works, II. 140.

callow¹ (kal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *calowe*, *calwe*, *colwe*, < AS. *calu* (*calw-*) = D. *kaal* = OHG. *calo*, *chalo* (*calwar-*), MHG. *kal* (*kalw-*), G. *kahl* = Sw. *kal*, bald, bare (cf. Dan. *kalket*, *kalvet*, *kalvet* to, a cow without horns: *kv* = E. *cow*¹), prob., with loss of orig. initial *s* (cf. *scall*), = L. *calvus* (orig. **scalvus*), bald (> Pr. Sp. Pg. *calvo* = It. *calvo* = OF. *chauf*, *chauve*: see *Calvary*, *Calvinism*, and *chauvin*).] I. *a.* 1†. Bald; without hair.

A man of whos heed herris fieten awel is esed.
Wyclif (ed. Forby), Lev. xiii. 40.

Calu, was his heuede. *King Alexander*, l. 5950.

2. Without feathers; that has not yet put forth feathers; naked; unfledged, as a young bird: as, "*callow* young," *Milton*, P. L., vi. 420.

My *callow* wing, that newly left the nest.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, I.

They [the young of the partridge] are *callow* like the young of most birds, but more perfectly developed and precocious even than chickens. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 244.

3. Pertaining to an unfledged bird: as, "*callow* down," *Thomson*, Spring, 1. 1030; "youthful; juvenile; very immature: as, a *callow* youth.

Ah, if we had possessed these in our *callow* days.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

II.† *n.* A bald person; a baldhead.
What hath the *callowe* ido. *Life of St. Dunstan*, Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), p. 34.

callow² (kal'ō), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial., appar. *call-low*¹, bare.] I. *n.* 1. An alluvial flat along a river-course: a term used by writers on Irish geology and agriculture. See *cool-mining*, the baring, or cover, of open workings. *Greeley*, [Eng.]

II. *a.* Having the character of an alluvial flat: as, *callow* land; *callow* meadow.

Calluella (kal-ū-el'ā), *n.* [NL., dim., < Gr. *καλλός*, beauty, *καλός*, beautiful.] A genus of tailless amphibians, of the family *Calluellidæ*. Also spelled *Caluella*.

calluellid (kal-ū-el'id), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Calluellidæ*.

Calluellidæ (kal-ū-el'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calluella* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Calluella*, They have teeth in the upper jaw and parotoid apophyses, a procœlous resting upon concavities, no omosternum, and a small cartilaginous sternum.

Callum (ka-lū'ni), *n.* [NL. (so called from its use in making brooms), irreg. < Gr. *καλλύνειν*, sweep, clean, beautify, < *καλός*, beautiful.] A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceæ*, nearly allied to *Erica*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the structure of its anthers and the small number of its seeds. There is but one species, *C. vulgaris*, the common heather, which covers and ornaments much of the heath and moorland districts of Great Britain, and is found in the northern temperate and boreal regions of the old world. It also occurs in North America,

Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), with branch on larger scale.

though very sparingly and only in a few localities near the coast, from Newfoundland to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

callus (kal'us), *n.*; pl. *calli* (-ī). [L., also *callum*, hard skin: see *callous* and *callid.*] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) Hard skin; a callosity. (*b*) A new growth of osseous tissue between and around the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.—2. In *bot.*, any unusually hard excrescence upon a plant; also, the thickening of the substance of the perforated septa between sieve-cells, and the close cellular structure which is formed over wounds, by which the inner tissues are protected and healing is effected.—3. In *hort.*, the cap or thickening formed over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets.—4. In *conch.*, a callosity or indurated thickening of a shell by the deposit of some hard substance different from the rest of the shell.

The columellar lip is covered with a thick deposit of *callus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 251.

callys (kal'is), *n.* Same as *sillar*.

calm¹ (käm), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. also *caulm*, *cawm*, *cawme*, < ME. *calme* (= D. *kalm-te* = LG. *kalm*, > G. *kalm*), < OF. *calme*, F. *calme* = Sp. It. *calma*, a calm, calmness, still weather, = Pr. *chaume*, the time when the flocks rest (cf. F. *chômer*, formerly *chaumer*, rest), orig., as still in Sp. and Pg., heat, the hot part of the day (cf. F. dial. *caumas*, hot,—Cotgrave), < Ll.L. *cauma*, the heat of the sun, < Gr. *καῦμα*, great heat, < *καίειν*, burn: see *caumat* and *caustic*. The F. use originally, being due to conformation with L. *calor*, heat, or with words like *palus* (L. *palma*), etc. II. *a.* < ME. *calme* (= D. *kalm* = G. *kalm*), < OF. *calme* (Mf. *calmet*); from the noun.] I. *n.* 1. The condition of being without motion, agitation, or disturbance; stillness: properly of the air, and hence of the sea and of the weather in general.

A blont hede in a *cawme* or downe a wind is very good. *Jacksun*, Xenophilus (ed. Arber), p. 137.

And thou sonde the myrydde *calme* or elys auth *calmys* that we sped but lyttyll of our waye.
Torkington, Diaria of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

While we lay in the *calme* we caught several great sharks. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

2. Freedom from mental agitation or passion; tranquility; quiet; serenity.

Each pertinacious quack is with outward *calme*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

The unnatural excitement was succeeded by unnatural *calm*. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

Too near to God for doubt or fear,
She shares the eternal *calm* of Him.
Whittier, Battle Autumn of 1862.

A despotic *calm* is usually the triumph of error.
Jerrold, Pol. Econ., p. 298.

3. The scum of liquor. [Prov. Eng.]—**Dead calm**, stark calm, flat calm, terms used by seamen to denote the greatest possible calm.—**Imperial calm**, or **calm latitudes**, the tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the confines of the trade-winds, where calms of long duration prevail. At the winter solstice,in average northern limit is in 5° N., and in the months about the summer solstice 12° N. The southern limit has nearly always to the north of the equator, varying between 1° and 3° N.

II. *a.* 1. Without motion; still; not stormy; undisturbed; not agitated; serene.

Be *calm*, good wind. *Shak.*, G. of V., I. 2.

Calm is the morn without a sound.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xi.

The bay was oily *calm*. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

2. Free from mental agitation; undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; serene; tranquil, as the mind, temper, or situation: as, "*calm* words," *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bow'd.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

The temper of Hastings was equal to almost any trial. It was not sweet; but it was *calm*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Quiet and *calm*, without a fear
Of danger darkly lurking near.
The weary laborer left his plough.
Whittier, Penstuck.

=Syn. 2. *Calm, Placid, Tranquil, Serene, Quiet, Cool, Composed, Collected,* smooth, peaceful, unruffled, imperturbable. All the italicized words, when applied to the mind, still suggest the physical phenomena which they primarily denote. *Calm* implies that the mind remains magnified, even by care and anxiety. *Placid* is a tendency to use the word to express the most complete mastery of the emotions; but it is also used for the more outward manner: as, in spite of his anger, he remained *calm*. *Placid* is by derivation associated with the notion of pleasure; it generally applies to that which belongs to nature, but is also especially used of the face: as, a *placid* smile. *Tranquil* implies not so much a mastery of the mind during trying circumstances as freedom from that which agitates, a settled calm. *Serene*, by its association with the aspects of the sky, implies an exalted calm, a tranquillity that rises above clouds or storms. *Quiet*, when applied to the dispositions, implies that the power of self-control is almost undemonstrative; externally it implies that one is free from annoyance: as, to leave him in *quiet*. Like *tranquil*, but unlike the rest, it is not suggestive of a triumph of self-control over natural agitation of feelings or confusion of mind. *Cool* is the opposite of *heated*; it indicates that state in which the heat of feeling is perfectly kept down, so that the intellectual faculties are not hindered from their best operation. *Composed* is applicable to the state of both thoughts and feelings, while *collected*, gathering together, can be used only with reference to the thoughts. *Composed* differs from *collected* also in expressing, like *calm*, merely a frame of mind; while *collected*, like *cool*, expresses a readiness for action with the full and unimpeded force of the mind. See *apathy*.

Calm me, my God, and keep me *calm*, . . .
Yes, keep me *calm*, though loud and rude
The sounds my ear that greet,
Calm in the closet's solitude,
Calm in the bustling street.
H. Bonar, The Inner Calm.

In proportion as the mental energies go out in restless and multitudinous perception, they cannot go out in *calm* and deliberate thought. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychology, § 404.

The *placid* marble Muses, looking peace.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.
Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content!
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Cloudless forever is her brow *serene*,
Speaking calm hope in every within her.
Lovely, frene.
For mine own part, I could be well content
To entertain the lag-end of my life
With *quiet* hours. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

There is the glib tongue and ready self-possession of the salesman in a large shop, which, as is well known, overpower the prudence and resolution of the connoisseurs of both sexes. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and gentlemanlike; and his bearing, whether public or private, marvellously composed and polished.
Quoted in *Lowell's* Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 18.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety; because in that state of things the mind is firm and *collected*, and the judgment disembarrassed. *Burke*, Sublime.

calm[1] (käm), *v.* [< ME. *calmen* (= F. *calmer* = Sp. Pg. *calmar* = It. *calmare*), intr., become still; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To still; quiet, as the wind or elements.—**2.** To still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind or passions.

Time's glory is to *calm* contending kings.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Scarce was her head laid on the pillow, ere a deep, refreshing sleep closed her eyes and *calmed* her senses.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

3t. To beloam.

Like to a ship that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is straightway *calm'd* and boarded with a pirate.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

II. *intrans.* To become calm or quiet: as, the tempest now began to *calm*.

calm[2] (käm), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. also *caum*, *cawlm*; appar. a var. of *cam*[1], a comb, cog, etc.; see *cam*[1].] 1. A cog of a wheel. [North. Eng.] —**2.** *pl.* A mold; a frame, etc.—**3.** *pl.* The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom.—**In the caulms,** in the state of being framed or modeled. *Jamieson.*

calm[3], *n.* A dialectal form of *qualm*.

Sick at a *calm*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

calmant (kal'mant), *n.* [< F. *calmant*, ppr. of *calmer*, to calm: see *calm*[1].] A quieting medicine or other therapeutic agent.

calmative (kal'ma-tiv), *n.* and *a.* [< *calm* + *-ative*.] **I.** *n.* Quieting; the action of any organ; relieving nervous agitation; sedative.

II. *a.* Quieting drug or other therapeutic agent; a soothing remedy.

Where there is exhaustive mania, with high excitement and cerebral anæmia, wine or whiskey I have always found to be the best *calmative* and superific.
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 223.

calm-belt (käm'belt), *n.* A zone or region embracing from four to six degrees of latitude parallel to the equator, characterized by the prevalence of calms during the greater part of the year.

Paranus is within the equatorial *calm-belt*, where the periodical calms continue ten or eleven months in the year. *Science*, IV. 435.

calmer (kä'mėr), *n.* One who or that which calms, or has the power to still and make quiet; one who or that which allays, pacifies, or soothes.

Angling was . . . a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of madness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, I. 2.

calmly (käm'li), *adv.* Quietly; peacefully; without passion, agitation, tumult, disturbance, or violence.

And *calmly* run on in obedience. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4.

The gentle stream which *calmly* flows. *Sir J. Denham.*

A man cooler and temperate in his passions, not easily hurried by his choler: That vice not easily with oath, nor heat with heat; but replies *calmly* to an angry man, and is too hard for him too.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

calmness (käm'nes), *n.* The state of being calm. (a) Quietness; stillness; tranquillity, as of the elements.

The gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Sir J. Denham.*

When mighty rivers gently creep,
Their even *calmness* does suppose them deep.
Dryden, Epistles, I. 10.

(b) Quietness; mildness; unruffled state of the mind, passion, or temper.

Sir, 'tis fit
You make strong party, or defending yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence; all's in anger.
Shak., Cor., iii. 2.

Even the gambling-table fosters . . . a capacity for bearing losses with *calmness*, and controlling the force of the desires. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 185.

calm-ly, *adv.* See *Kalmuck*.

calmy (kä'mi), *a.* [A poet. extension of *calm*[1], *a.* or *calm*[2], *n.* Cf. *milky*, *a.*] Calm; tranquil; peaceful. [Poetical.]

A still and *calmy* bay. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 30.
Tezcuco's *calmy* lake. *Southey.*

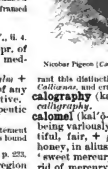
calo-, [NL., < Gr. κᾰλο-, a less usual form for κᾰλλι-, combining form of κᾰλός, beautiful: see *calli-*.] See *calli-*.

Calochortus (kal-ō-kôr'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κᾰλός, beautiful, + χόρτος, grass, any fodder, prop. an inclosed space, < *χορτίον*, a garden: see *hortus*.] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, allied to the tulip and fritillary. It contains over 30 species, natives of the western United States and Mexico. The flowers are large and showy, and very variously colored.

Calochroma, *n.* See *Callichroma*.

Calodendron (kal-ō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κᾰλός, beautiful, + δένδρον, a tree.] A genus of beautiful trees of South Africa, natural order *Rutaceæ*. *C. Capense* is an evergreen tree 40 feet high, with beautiful flowers and foliage. Its shining black seeds are used for beads, etc. etc.

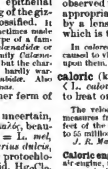
Calœnas (ka-lō'nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κᾰλός, beautiful, + οἰνάς, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes (the wild pigeon, *Columba œnas*, or the rock-dove, *C. livia*), < οἶνος, the (grape-) vine; cf. οἶνος, wine: see *vine*, *wine*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, containing a single species, *Calœnas nicobarica*, the Nicobar pigeon, with long, acuminate, peculiarly feathers on the neck like the hackles of a cock, a very tumid bill, greenish coloration, 12 rectrices, and the epithelial lining of the gizzard ossified. It is sometimes made the type of a family *Calœnadidæ*, or subfamily *Calœninæ*, but the characters hardly warrant this distinction from the family *Columbidæ*. Also *Calœnas*, and erroneously *Calœnus*.



Nicobar Pigeon (*Calœnas nicobarica*).

calography (ka-log'ra-fi), *n.* Another form of *calligraphy*.

calomel (kal'ō-mel), *n.* [Formation uncertain, being variously given; appar. < Gr. κᾰλός, beautiful, fair, + μέλας, black (or μέλι = L. *mel*, honey, in allusion to its name *mercurius dulcis*, 'sweet mercury').] Hemi-, sub-, or protochlorid of mercury, or mercurous chlorid, Hg_2Cl_2. It was formerly prepared by grinding in a mortar mercury sulphate with as much mercury as it already contained, and heating the mixture with salt until it sublimed. It is now prepared by subliming corrosive sublimate with the proper quantity of mercury. It also occurs native in hexagonal crystals, which are white-gray or yellowish in color and have an adamantine luster. It is sectile, and is hence called *horn-mercury* or *horn-quicksilver*. It is



Rocky Mountain Grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*):
a, *a*, newly hatched larva; *b*, full-grown larva; *c*, pupa; *d*, female (dorsal). (All natural size.)

usually sold in the form of a white powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. Calomel is extensively used in medicine, especially in inflammations of serous membranes and as a purgative. Also called *subchlorid* and *protochlorid of mercury*, and *corrosive mercury*.

Calophyllum (kal-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. καλλίφυλλος, with beautiful leaves), < Gr. κᾰλός, beautiful, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of plants, natural order *Guttiferæ*. The species are large timber-trees of the tropics, rich in balsamic resin, with oily seeds, and simple leaves in which have numerous transverse parallel veins, giving the plants a very beautiful appearance. *C. Inophyllum*, Apicia a medical resin, the tacamahac of the East Indies. The seeds yield an oil which is in high repute for rheumatic complaints and bruises. The galba- or calaba-tree, *C. Calaba*, of the West Indies and Brazil, the heavy, *C. tomentosum*, of Ceylon, etc. 7, Tacamahac of the island of Bourbon and Madagascar, and other species, furnish resins and oils, as well as timber. The fruits of some species are edible.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of rugose stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Calopsitta (kal-op-sit'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κᾰλός, beautiful, + ψιττακός, a parrot (abbr. after *ψιττάκη* = L. *psittace*, *psittace*, a nuthatch).] A genus of cockatoos, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Calopsittinæ*, the cockatoos-la: usually restricted to a single species, the Australian cockatoo, *Calopsitta nova-hollandiæ*. Also *Callipsittarus*.

Calopsittine (kal'op-si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calopsitta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ*, represented by the genus *Calopsitta*; the cockatoos.

Caloptenobia (kal'op-te-nō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Caloptenus* + Gr. βίος, life.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, founded by Riley in 1877. The only species whose habits are known is parasitic upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust and the Carolina locust, *Œdipoda carolina*. It often occurs in great numbers, and destroys many eggs of these injurious insects. *Caloptenobia* is synonymous with *Sestia* (Latreille).

Caloptenus (kal-op-tē'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κᾰλός, beautiful, + πτηνός, feathered, winged, akin to πτερόν = E. *feather*.] A genus of grass-

hoppers, of the family *Acrididæ*. *C. femur-rubrum* is the common red-legged grasshopper of the United States; *C. spretus* (Thomas) is the Rocky Mountain grasshopper of locust habits, and incalculable damage to vegetation.

calor (kal'ōr or kä'lōr), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, < *calere*, be hot.] Heat. [Rare.]

calorescence (kal-ō-res'ens), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *-escence*; cf. *calescence*, etc.] A name given by Tyndall to a luminous phenomenon, observed when the invisible heat-rays from an appropriate source are converged to a focus by a lens or mirror upon a piece of charcoal, which is thus raised to incandescence.

In *calorescence* the atoms of the refractory body are caused to vibrate more rapidly than the waves which fall upon them. *Tyndall*, Light and Heat, p. 67.

caloric (ka-lor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *calorique*, < L. *calor*, heat: see *calor*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to heat or the principle of heat.

The velocity of an asteroid when it strikes the sun measures from 1,250 to 620,400 metres. The *caloric* effect of the percussion is consequently equal to from 77½ to 55 millions of degrees of heat.
J. R. Mayer (trans.), in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 275.

Caloric engine, a name given by Ericsson to his improved air-engine, to distinguish it from other air-engines on the same principle. The smaller motors of his design have been used to a considerable extent in situations where but little power has been required. The term *caloric engine* has been popularly applied to hot-air engines as a class. See *air-engine*.—**Caloric paradox.** See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*.

II. *n.* The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and

phenomena of heat were formerly attributed; hence, heat.—**Sensible** and **insensible caloric**, obsolete terms for *sensible* and *latent heat*. See *heat*.

caloricity (kal-ọ-ris'i̤-ti), *n.* [= F. *caloricité*, < *calorique* = E. *caloric*.] The power in animals of developing the quantity of heat necessary to life and to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, so as to preserve at all times and in every part an internal temperature nearly equal.

caloriduct (ka-lor'i-dukt), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *ductus*, a leading, < *ducere*, lead. Cf. *aqueduct*, and see *caliduct*.] A tube or passage for conveying heat. See *caliduct*.

calorie, *n.* [F.] See *calory*.

calorifacient (kal"ọ-ri-fā'shient), *a.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Heat-producing. Also *calorificient*, *calorifiant*, and *calorifient*.

calorifiant (kal"ọ-ri-fī'ant), *a.* [Also written *calorifient*; < L. *calor*, heat, + F. *-fiant*, ppr. of *-fier*, E. *-fy*, make.] Same as *calorifacient*.

calorific (kal-ọ-rif'ik), *a.* [< L. *calorificus*, heat-producing, < *calor*, heat, + *facere*, make.] Capable of producing heat; causing heat; heating; calorifacient.

We distinguish . . . the gravitative, luminiferous, and *calorific* properties of the sun. *J. S. Mill*, Logic.

Broad golden-white day, with *calorific* beams, beating strongly upon us. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 166.

Calorific rays, heat-rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.

calorification (ka-lor"i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *calorification*, < L. *calor*, heat, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The production of heat, especially animal heat.

calorificient (kal"ọ-ri-fish'ient), *a.* Same as *calorifacient*.

calorifics (kal-ọ-rif'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *calorific*: see *-ics*.] The science of heating.

calorifient (kal"ọ-ri-fī'ent), *a.* Same as *calorifacient*.

calorimeter (kal-ọ-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *metrum*, < Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat given off by a body under different conditions: used in determining the specific heat of different substances, the latent heat of fusion, expansion, or vaporization, and the heat of combustion, or of chemical combination in general. In the ice-calorimeter the substance to be operated on is inclosed in a cavity of ice, and the quantity of heat is determined by observing the increase of volume due to the melting of a portion of the ice. In other forms the rise in temperature of a known quantity of some liquid, as water or mercury, or the amount of expansion caused in a known volume of mercury, is noted.

calorimetric, calorimetrical (kal"ọ-ri-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Of or belonging to the calorimeter or to calorimetry.

There are two methods of measuring the intensity of a beam of light: 1. *Calorimetrical*. . . . 2. Photometrical. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 463.

calorimetrically (kal"ọ-ri-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the calorimeter; in accordance with the principles and methods of calorimetry.

The total intensity of radiation may be measured *calorimetrically*. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 463.

calorimetry (kal-ọ-rim'e-tri), *n.* [< *calorimeter*.] The measurement of the quantity of heat in thermal units (see *thermal* and *calory*) which a body absorbs or gives out in passing through a certain range of temperature, or in changing its state (as in fusion or vaporization), or the heat which is produced by chemical combination; the art or process of using the calorimeter.

calorimotor (kal"ọ-ri-mō'tọr), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *motor*, mover: see *motor*.] A form of voltaic battery, consisting of one or more cells in which the plates used are large, so that the internal resistance is very small. The current produced may have a low electromotive force while the quantity of electrical energy is large, and hence can produce considerable heating effects in a short external circuit. Hare's deflagrator was an early form.

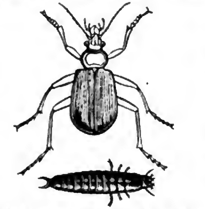
calorist (kal'ọ-rist), *n.* [< L. *calor*, heat, + *-ist*.] One of those who upheld the theory that the sensation and phenomena of heat are attributable to a fluid called caloric.

The theory of the *calorists*, as those who held this view were called, and called themselves, is now utterly disproved. *Pop. Encyc.*

calory (kal'ọ-ri), *n.* [< F. *calorie*, < L. *calor*, heat.] In *phys.*, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. It is the unit of heat ordinarily employed in calorimetry by modern physicists, instead of the thermal unit based on the English measures. (See *thermal*.) The small calory or thermal unit on the C. G. S. system is the heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 0° to 1° C. Although this particular degree of the scale is always specified in formal definitions, yet it is practically assumed that the specific heat of water is constant; so that if the calory were defined in terms of the degree from 20° to 21°, it would more accurately represent the meaning in use. Also spelled *calorie*.

The *Calorie* is equal to 41,593,010,000 ergs or 423.985 kilogramme-metres. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 317.

Calosoma, Callosoma (kal-ọ-sō'mạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *σῶμα*, body.] A large genus of beautiful adephagous *Coleoptera*, or carnivorous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. *C. sycophanta*, about an inch in length, is the largest and handsomest British insect of the family. *C. inquisitor*,



Rummaging Ground-beetle (*Calosoma scrutator*), with larva of *C. calidum*. (Natural size.)

C. scrutator, and *C. calidum* are other species of this widely distributed genus, commonly called *ground-beetles*. Also spelled *Callisoma*.

calote, *n.* Same as *calotte*.

Calotermes (kal-ọ-tėr'mēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + L. *termes*, *tarmes*, a wood-worm: see *termes*.] One of the principal genera of white ants or termites, of the family *Termitidæ* or Isopterous *Neuroptera*. It contains both winged sexual individuals and apterous, fully developed, but sexually aborted individuals. *C. flavicollis* of southern Europe is an example.

The nests of species of *Calotermes* are the most incomplete; they only gnaw passages in wood, which mainly run in the direction of the axis of the tree. There is no special place for the queen. *Claus*, Zool. (trans.), p. 560.

Calotropis (ka-lot'rọ-pis), *n.* [NL. (in allusion to the keel of the flower), < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *τρόπις*, a ship's keel, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A small genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. The bark, which is known as *mudar* and *yercum* (names also given to the plants themselves), is a medicine famous among Oriental physicians. It is employed in many diseases, especially in dysentery, as an alterative tonic and diaphoretic, and as a substitute for ipecac. *C. procera* ranges from India to the Cape Verd islands, and *C. gigantea* from India to Borneo and China. The silky fiber of the latter is finer in quality, and is used for the robes of the native princes, for bowstrings, and for fishing-lines and -nets, as it is almost indestructible in water. The wood of both species is made into charcoal for gunpowder, the acrid milky juice mixed with salt is used to remove hair from hides, and the hairs of the seeds are employed for stuffing mattresses.

calotte (ka-lot'), *n.* [< F. *calotte*, a skull-cap, dim. of OF. *cale*, a kind of little cap, > E. *caul*[1], q. v.] 1. A plain skull-cap or coif of hair-cloth, satin, or other fabric, worn (*a*) by the Roman Catholic clergy to cover the tonsure when exposed to drafts; (*b*) in England, by serjeants-at-law on their wigs.—2. In *armor* and *costume*, that part of any head-dress which covers closely the crown of the head: as, the *calotte* of the helmet.—3. Anything having the form of a small cap, as the cap of a sword-hilt.—4. In *arch.*, a dome or cupola, or something of similar form, as a cup-shaped ceiling, the head of an alcove, etc.—5. In *ornith.*, a hood or cap of color upon the top of a bird's head.

Also written *calote* and *callot*.

calottist (ka-lot'ist), *n.* [< F. *calottiste*, < *calotte*: see def.] A member of a society which sprang up at Paris in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV., under the name of the Régiment de la Calotte: so called from the cap which formed the symbol of the society. It exercised a satirical criticism by sending its emblem and other symbols and medals to those who made themselves in any way ridiculous, and had extended its operations to the highest ranks of society before it was suppressed.

calotype (kal'ọ-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A photographic process devised by Fox Talbot about 1840, but not now in use. In this process a reflected image is impressed on sensitized paper by exposure in a camera, developed by gallonitrate of silver, and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. The paper used is prepared by being saturated with iodide of potassium and then washed with nitrate of silver, thus forming an iodide of silver, which is rendered very sensitive to light by a wash of gallic acid and nitrate of silver.

After due instructions, we seated ourselves at the open windows,—Storg to sketch, and I to take a mental *calotype* of the view. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 257.

calotypist (kal'ọ-tī-pist), *n.* [< *calotype* + *-ist*.] One who takes photographs by the calotype process.

I imprint her fast
On the void at last,
As the sun does whom he will
By the *calotypist's* skill.
Browning, Mesmerism.

caloyer (ka-loi'ėr), *n.* [< F. *caloyer* = OBulg. *kalugerŭ*, Bulg. *kaloger* = Serv. *kaludjer* = Russ. *kalogerŭ* = Alb. *kalojer*, < LGr. *καλόγηρος*, *καλόγηρος*, NGr. *καλόγερος*, a monk, lit. good in old age, venerable, < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, good, + *γῆρας*, old age; cf. *γέρων*, NGr. *γέρος*, an old man.] A monk of the Greek Church. See *monk*.

calp (kalp), *n.* [Prob. of Ir. origin.] The local Irish designation of certain beds of shales, sandstones, and clays, containing thin, unworkable seams of coal. The calp belongs to the Lower Carboniferous series. See *culm*.

calpa, *n.* See *kalpa*.

calpac (kal'pak), *n.* [Armenian.] A large black cap of sheepskin worn by Armenians and Turks.

calpar (kal'pạ̈r), *n.* [L., a vessel for liquids. Cf. Gr. *κάλπη*, an urn, *κάλπις*, a pitcher.] A form of large Roman jar. See *dolium*.

calpe[1] (kalp), *n.* [Gael. **calpa*, *colpa*, a cow or horse, *calpach*, *colpach*, a heifer, a steer, a colt.] A tribute, commonly a horse or cow, paid by a member of a Highland clan, or a vassal, to the chief, in return for his protection.

Calpe[2] (kal'pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλπη*, an urn.] A genus of *Noctuidæ*, founded by Treitschke in 1825. The subfamily *Calpidi* was founded on this genus by Guenée in 1841, and the family *Calpidæ* by the same author in 1852. They have the body stout, not crested; palpi long, ascending; second joint robust, pilose, the third usually short; antennæ acuminate; abdomen hardly extending beyond hind wings; hind tibiæ with long spurs; and fore wings with interior border excavated and more or less dentate.

Calpidæ (kal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calpe*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Calpe*. *Guenée*, 1852.

calque, *v. t.* See *calk*[2].

calsons† (kal'sonz), *n. pl.* [Also *calsounds*, *calzoons*; < F. *calsons*, now *caleçons*, = NGr. *καλτζούνιον*, < It. *calzoni*, aug. of *calza*, a stocking, < L. *calceus*, a shoe.] Drawers; hose.

They wear . . . a smocke of callico . . . ; under this, a paire of *calsounds* of the same, which reach to their ancles. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 63.

The better sort of that sex here wear linen drawers or *calzoons*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 115.

calstock†, *n.* See *kalestock*.

caltetepon (kal-te-tep'on), *n.* [Mex.] A name of the Mexican varanian or monitor lizard, *Heloderma horridum*, a venomous species.

Caltha (kal'thạ̈), *n.* [< L. *caltha*, a plant, prob. pot-marigold, *Calendula officinalis*; origin unknown.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, with stout creeping root-stocks, flowers having showy yellow sepals but no petals, and fruit consisting of many-seeded pods in clusters. The species are marsh-herbs, found in the temperate and cold regions of both hemispheres, flowering in early spring. The common marsh-marigold, *C. palustris*, known in the United States as *cowslips*, is frequently used as a pot-herb.

calthrop†, *n.* See *caltrop*.

caltrap, *n.* and *v.* See *caltrop*.

caltrop, caltrap (kal'trọp, -trap), *n.* [Also written *calthrop*, early mod. E. also *caltrappe*, *caltroppe*, *calteroop*, < ME. *caltrap*, *calletrappe*, *calketrappe*, *-treppe*, *kalketrappe*, *calcetreppe*, a caltrop (def. 1), also a plant, sea-thistle (glossed *tribulus marinus saliunca*), < AS. (as a plant-name) *calcatrippe* (glossed *heraclea*), contr. *coltræppe* (glossed *rhamnus*, whin), = OF. *caudetrap* for **caucetrape*, F. *chausse-trape*, a caltrop, star-thistle, = It. *calcatrippa*, star-thistle, < ML. *calcatrippa*, *calcatripa*, *calcatrepa*, also *calcitripa*, *calcitrapa*, *calcarippa*, *calatrippa*, a caltrop, also applied to several plants (> NL. *calcitrapa*, applied to the star-thistle), supposed to stand for **calcitrappa*, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), heel, + ML. *trappa*, a snare, of Teut. origin, E. *trap*[1]. Cf. ML. *calcitrare*, cause to stumble, in classical L. kick.] 1. Formerly, a military instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that, three of them being on the

Caltrop.

caltrop

ground, the fourth pointed upward. Caltrops were scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry were to pass, to impede their progress by wounding the horses' feet.

> Also futile *caltrappes* hyt was sette,
> As meschys beth made wythinne a nette.
> *Archæologia*, XXI. 51.

I think they ha't strew'd the highways with *caltraps*, 1:
No horse dares pass 'em.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

2. *pl.* Broken pottery or coarse pots of easily broken earthenware, or other things adapted to wound horses' feet, used in place of caltrops proper. *Archæol. Jour.*, XI. 388.—**3.** In *bot.*, a name of several plants. The name was applied first to the spiny heads or fruits of the plants, from their resemblance to the military instrument, and then to the plants themselves. The common caltrop or caltraps is *Centaurea Calcitrapa* (the thistle), found in waste places in the south of England. The heads are covered with long yellow spines. The name is also given to *Tribulus terrestris*, a plant of the Mediterranean region, with a spiny pentagonal fruit. The water caltrop is *Trapa natans*, the fruit of which has several horns formed of the indurated lobes of the calyx.

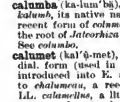
caltrop, caltrap, *v. t.* [ME. *caltrappyn;* from the noun.] To entangle with caltrops.

> *Caltrappyn*, hamo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 59.

Calluella, *n.* See *Calluella.*

calumba (ka-lum'bä), *n.* [NL., said to be from *kalumb*, a native name in Mozambique.] A recent form of *columbo*, the common name for the root of *Jateorhiza palmata* and other plants. See *columbo.*

calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* [< F. *calumet*, prop. a dial. form (used in Canada) and thence introduced into E. and literary F.) parallel to *chalumeau*, a reed-pipe, < OF. *chalemel*, < LL. *calamellus*, a little reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus.*] A kind of tobacco-pipe used by the Indians of North America. Its bowl is usually of soft red stone, and the tube a long reed ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol or an instrument for declaring peace or war. The custom of the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace: to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, in the friendly reception of strangers, and


Calumet.

as a safeguard in peaceful traveling. The calumet of war, differently made, is used in the proclamation of war. The reed or stem is the important part of the pipe, and is held to have a sacred signification.

> When passed the sacred *calumet*
> From lip to lip with fire-dragnt wet.
> *Whittier*, Tauler, Vision of Pictanqua.

Calumet eagle, any eagle having black and white tail-feathers suitable for decorating the calumet of the Indians. Both the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*) and the bald eagle (*Haliæetus leucocephalus*) furnish the required feathers at certain stages of their plumage.

calumner (ka-lum'nėr), *n.* [< *calumn*, v. (< F. *calomnier*, < L. *calumniari*), calumniate, + *-er*1.] A calumniator. [Rare.]

> To the *calumners* of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not recriminate. *Christian Religion's Appeal*, ii. 38 (3rd MS.).

calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calumniated*, ppr. *calumniating.* [< L. *calumniatus*, pp. of *calumniari* (> It. *calunniare*, *calomniare*, *calomnjare* = Sp. Pg. *calumniar* = F. *calomnier*, OF. *chalonger*, *chalenger*, > E. *challenge*, q. v.), slander, < *calumnia*, slander: see *calumny*, and cf. *challenge*, *v.*] To utter calumny regarding; charge falsely and knowingly with some crime or offense, or something disreputable; slander.

> *Calumniated* by apostates. *Macaulay.*
>
> I pray'd them, being so *calumniated*,
> They would commission one of wright and worth
> To judge between my slander'd self and me.
> *Tennyson*, Columbus.

=**Syn.** *Defame*, *Calumniate*, etc. See *defame.*

calumniation (ka-lum-ni-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **calumniatio(n-)*, < *calumniari*: see *calumniate.*] The act of calumniating; calumny.

> The slander and *calumniation* of her principal counselors agreed best with the humours of some malecontents within the realm. *Bacon*, Hen. vii., Addit.
>
> These descriptions . . . are delivered dispassionately, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and *calumniation*. *T. Warton*, Milton's Sylvarum Liber.

calumniator (ka-lum'ni-ā-tor), *n.* [L., < *calumniari*: see *calumniate.*] One who calumniates or slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of anything of a disgraceful character, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

> The devil, the father of all *calumniators* and liars.
> *Abp. Usher*, Ans. to a Jesuit, p. 98.
>
> The *calumniators* of Epicurus's philosophy.
> *Cowley*, Liberty.

A wicked thing is a *calumniator*. *Brougham.*

=**Syn.** Slanderer, defamer, backbiter, libeler, detractor, traducer.

calumniatory (ka-lum'ni-a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **calumniatorius*, < *calumniator*.] Slanderous: as, "*calumniatory* information," *Bp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 28.

calumnious (ka-lum'ni-us), *a.* [< L. *calumniosus*, < *calumnia*: see *calumny.*] Using calumny; containing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation; slanderous: as, "*calumnious* knave," *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3; "*calumnious* misstatements," *Motley.*

> Virtue itself 'scapes not *calumnious* strokes.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.
>
> The weak stroke of their *calumnious* tongues.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

calumniously (ka-lum'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a calumnious manner; slanderously.

calumniousness (ka-lum'ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being calumnious; slanderousness; defamatory quality.

calumny (kal'um-ni), *n.*; pl. *calumnies* (-niz). [< F. *calomnie* (OF. *chalonge*, *chalenge*, > ME. *chalenge*: see *challenge*, *n.*, which is a doublet of *calumny*) = Pr. *calonja*, *calumpnia* = Sp. Pg. *calumnia* = It. *calunnia*, *calomnia* (> *calomnjare*), < L. *calumnia*, OL. *calumnia*, trickery, artifice, a false accusation, < *calvi*, *calvere*, deceive, intrigue against.] False accusation of crime, misconduct, or defect, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; untruth maliciously spoken, to the detraction of another; a defamatory report; slander.

> Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape *calumny*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.
>
> The last days of Tillotson were altogether embittered by the stream of *calumny*, invective, and reproach of which he was the object. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=**Syn.** Lying, falsehood, libel, aspersion, detraction, backbiting, defamation, reproach.

Calurus (ka-lu'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of trogons, the painted trogons, of the handsomest birds of the family *Trogonidæ*. They are rich green and carmine in color, with the upper tail-coverts projecting like delicate sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. Also called *Pharomacrus* or *Pharomachrus.*

calva (kal'vą), *n.*; pl. *calvæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. of L. *calvus*, bald: see *callous*1.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The upper part of the epicranium of an insect, including the front and vertex. (*b*) With some writers, the whole head capsule or cranium.

calvaria (kal'vā'ri-ą), *n.* [ME., < L. *calvaria*, the skull: see *Calvary.*] A skull.

> An other thinge that lightly may be founde,
> The *calvaar* of an horsed asse or mare,
> Sette that uppe.
> *Palsgrave*, Rusbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

calvaria (kal-vā'ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *calvariæ* (-ē). [L., the skull: see *Calvary.*] The calvarium (which see).

calvarian (kal-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *calvarium* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the calvarium.—**Calvarian hook,** a stout hook used in removing the calvarium in autopsies.

calvarium (kal-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *calvaria* (-ą). [NL., neut., < L. *calvaria*, fem.: see *Calvary.*] That part of the cranium which is above the orbits, temples, and occipital protuberance; the skull-cap. See cut under *cranium.*

Calvary (kal'va-ri), *n.* [< L. *calvaria*, a skull (used in the Vulgate to translate the Greek *Γολγοθα*), < *calva*, the scalp without hair, fem. of *calvus*, bald: see *callous*1.] **1.** A place of skulls; Golgotha; specifically, the place where Christ was crucified. It was on a rocky small hill in the vicinity of ancient Jerusalem; its assumed site, covered by the church of the Holy Sepulcher within the modern city, is disputed.

2. [*l. c.*] In Roman Catholic countries, a representation of the passion of Christ, often of life-size, erected sometimes on a hill near a city, sometimes near a church or in a churchyard, and sometimes in a chapel. The various scenes of Christ's sufferings and crucifixion are represented by statuary and carving often highly colored. Stone calvaries are a special feature of mediæval and Renaissance art in Brittany, and calvaries in wax, placed in churches, are much in vogue in Italy and elsewhere.

3. [*l. c.*] A rocky mound or hill on which three crosses are erected: an adjunct to many religious houses.—**Calvary cross,** or **cross of Calvary.** See *cross.*—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary.** See *congregation.*

calve (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calved*, ppr. *calving.* [< ME. *calven*, < AS. *ceafan* (= D. *kalven* = East Fries. *kalfen* = MHG. G. *kalben* (dial. *killen*)) = Icel. *kelfa* = Norw. *kalva*, also *kjelva*, *kjerve* = Sw. *kalfva* = Dan. *kalve*, also *kvæ*, calve), < *ceaf*, calf: see *calf*1. In the derived senses 2 and 3, cf. Dan. *kalve* (in sense 2) = Fries. *ja-kalven* = East Fries. *a-kalfen*, save in; in E. now *care*: see *carel*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bring forth a calf or calves: sometimes used contemptuously of human beings, and by Milton of the earth at the creation of cattle, etc.

> Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do *calve*? *Job* xxxix. 1.
>
> The grassy clods now *calved*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 463.

2. To become separated from or lose a portion of itself: said of a glacier when icebergs are broken off from it.—**3.** To become detached and fall inward, as earth or rock from the walls of a cutting: with *in*. Now *care in.*

> The rock *calved* in upon him.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., XII. 166.

II. *trans.* To give birth to, as a cow to a calf; bring forth.

> Not Romans, . . .
> Though *calv'd* the porch o' the Capitol.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

calver (kal'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *calevr*, *calevre*, fresh (applied to fish); appar. a corruption of *caller*, *calloure*, fresh: see *caller*1.] Fresh (newly caught: applied to fish: especially to fish, and especially to salmon, dressed as soon as caught. The term was also applied to fish dressed in a particular way, as with oil, vinegar, and spices. [Obs. or only prov. Eng.]

> *Calver* as samoun, or other fyssche. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 53.
>
> **calver** (kal'vėr), *n.* The flaky or fat flesh of calver fish.
>
> *Calver* of samon, escume de samon. *Palsgrave.*

calver (kal'vėr), *v. t.* [Orig. only in p. a. *cultered*, for *calvered*: see *culter*.] In cookery, to prepare (fish) in a certain way, apparently by a kind of pickling and spicing.

> My fool-boy shall eat phesants, *calver'd* salmons, knotts, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.
>
> Great lords sometimes
> For change leave *calver'd* salmon, and eat sprats.
> *Massinger*, The Guardian, iv. 2.

2. To crimp (fish). *Nares.*

calves, *n.* Plural of *calf*1, *calf*2.

calves-snout (kävz'snout), *n.* [For *calf's-snout*.] A name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, from a faneied resemblance in the seed-vessel to a calf's head.

calves'-tongue (kävz'tung), *n.* An early mediæval building consisting of a series of pointed, tongue-shaped elements, all pointing in the same direction, usually downward or inward. It occurs as a modification of a label or roll molding surrounding an arched door or window.

Calves'-tongue Molding, Southwark Church, England.

calville (kal'vil), *n.* [F., appar. adapted (as if < L. *Carovella* (Florio), *carvella*, a sort of pear) < L. *calvus*, bald, with a smooth skin.] A sort of apple.

calving (kä'ving), *n.* [< ME. *calevyng*; verbal n. of *calve*, *v.*] **1.** The act of bringing forth a calf: said of cows, whales, and seals.

> The Russians providently prohibit bay-whaling, a praedestructive to the cow whales about the time of their *calving*. *E. Foxe.*

2. The separation of masses of ice from a glacier from time to time as it extends itself into the sea, giving rise to icebergs.

Calvinian (kal-vin'i-an), *a.* [See *Calvinism.*] Pertaining or relating to Calvin; Calvinistic.

Calvinism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* [< F. *Calvinisme*, < *Calvin*, equiv. to F. *Jeanne* (< *Johannes*) and derived from L. *Calvinus*, a Roman cognomen, lit. 'bald,' < *calvus*, bald: see *callous*1.] The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin, a French Protestant theologian (1509–64). The peculiar characteristics of his system, as derived from

Calvinism

Calvinism

his "Institutes," see his doctrines of original sin, namely, that we derive from Adam "not only the punishment, but also the pollution to which the punishment is justly due"; of freedom of the will, namely, that man "in his present state is deposited of freedom of will and subject to a miserable slavery"; of grace, or that "the Lord both begins and completes the good work in us," and gives us "both will and power"; of predestination, or "the eternal decree of God, by which he has determined in himself what he would have become of every individual of mankind"; and of perseverance, or the doctrine that the elect will certainly be saved. Calvinism has, however, been materially modified since Calvin's death, and the name is applied to modern systems of theology which differ more or less widely from his system in each of these particulars. (See *Calvinist*.) Generally, Calvinism may be said to assert the absolute sovereignty of God over all his creatures. It is in a modified form the theological system of most Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists.

If Arminianism most commends itself to our feelings, Calvinism is nearest to the facts, for never has a call forbidding these facts may seem.

Bowne, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II. 12.

Calvinist (kal'vin-ist), *n.* [= F. *Calviniste*: see *Calvinism*.] Primarily, an adherent of the theological system of John Calvin. See *Calvinism*. The name is also given to theologians who hold the doctrine of the divine sovereignty as the central truth of their system, but depart more or less widely from the conclusions of Calvin, particularly as regards unconditional election and reprobation and free will. *Strict Calvinists* hold substantially the same views as those of Calvin. *Super-Calvinists* add some corollaries which he denied, including a denial of all validity in the use of certain means; *moderate Calvinists* modify his views, and hold that man possesses free will notwithstanding the fall, and that his responsibility is limited to his voluntary acts. American Congregationalists and the so-called New School Presbyterians are generally moderate Calvinists.

Calvinistic (kal-vin-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

The most remarkable, interlinked, compact, and self-consistent theology in the world is the *Calvinistic*.
Beecher, Statement of Belief.

Calvinistical (kal-vin-is'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *Calvinistic*.

Calvinize (kal'vin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Calvinized*, ppr. *Calvinizing*. [< F. *Calviniser*, < *Calvin*. See *Calvinism*.] To convert to Calvinism.

calvish (kä'vish), *a.* [More prop. *calfish*; < *calf*1 + *-ish*1.] Like a calf. *Sheldon.*

calvities (kal-vish'i-ēz), *n.* [L., < *calvus*, bald: see *callous*1.] Diffused or general baldness, appearing usually first on the crown, or on the fore-head and temples.

calvityl (kal'vi-til), *n.* [< F. *calvitie*, < L. *calvities*.] Baldness; calvities.

calvous (kal'vus), *a.* [< L. *calvus*, bald: see *callous*1.] Bald.

calx1 (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calces* or (as if L.) *calxes* (kalk'sez, kal'sēz). [< L. *calx* (plural *calces* not used), a small stone, a pebble; (> Sp. *cal*, Pg. *cal*, *calha*, q. v.), limestone, lime (> AS. *cealc*, E. *chalk*, q. v.), prob. = Gr. χάλιξ, a small stone, limestone.] 1. Lime or chalk.—2. The bony substance which remains after metals, minerals, etc., have been calcined. Metallic calxes are now generally called *oxids*.—3. Broken and refuse glass, which is reworked in the pot.—**Calx chlorata**, or **chlorinata**, chlorinated lime, a white powder obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas until absorption ceases; used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. Also called *chlorid of lime*.

calx2 (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calces* (kal'sēz). The heel. Hence *calcitrate*, *calcitrant*, etc.] In *anat.*, the heel: commonly used in the Latin genitive (*calcis*), as in *os calcis*, the heel-bone or calcaneum.

calybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. καλύβη, a hut, cell, < καλύπτειν, cover.] One of a class of early Christians who lived in huts.

Calycanthaceæ (kal'i-kan-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calycanthus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, allied both to the *Magnoliaceæ* and to the *Rosaceæ*. They are hardy shrubs, well known in gardens for the delicious fragrance of their blossoms. The order contains only two genera: *Calycanthus*, of the United States, and *Chimonanthus*, of Asia. See cut under *Calycanthus*.

calycanthemous (kal-i-kan'the-mus), *a.* [< NL. *calycanthemus*, < Gr. κάλυξ (καλυκ-), calyx, + ἄνθος, a flower. Cf. Gr. καλυκάνθεμον (of same formation), a kind of honeysuckle.] In *bot.*, having petal-like sepals.

calycanthemy (kal-i-kan'the-mi), *n.* [NL. "*calycanthemia*, < *calycanthemus*: see *calycanthemous*.] An abnormity of form in the flower, in which the calyx-lobes have become petaloid, as in some varieties of primrose.

Calycanthus (kal-i-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (so called from the cup-shaped receptacle inclosing the pistils), < Gr. κάλυξ (καλυκ-), a cup, + ἄνθος, a flower.] The sweet shrub or Carolina allspice of the United States, an aromatic shrubby genus of four species, with lurid purple flowers which have the odor of strawberries. The bruised leaves and bark are also fragrant. The most common species, frequent in cultivation, is *C. floridus*. Also called *strawberry-plant*.

calycate (kal'i-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *calycatus*, < L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx.] In *bot.*, provided with a calyx.

calyces, *n.* Plural of *calyx*.

calyciferous (kal-i-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*: see *calyciform*, and cf. *anthophorous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing or supporting the calyx. Also *calyciferous*.

Calycifloræ (kal-is-li-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *calyciflorus*, < L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, corolla.] In De Candolle's classification, a subclass of polypetalous dicotyledons, in which the corolla and stamens are inserted upon a disk which is coherent with the calyx, and which is sometimes, with the calyx, adnate to the ovary. It includes the *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Saxifragaceæ*, and other related orders.

Flowering branch of *Calycanthus floridus*.

calycifloral (kal-is-li-flō'ral), *a.* [As *Calyciflorus* + *-al*.] Same as *calyciflorate*.

calyciflorate (kal-is-li-flō'rāt), *a.* [< NL. *calyciflorus*: see *Calycifloræ*.] In *bot.*, having the petals and stamens borne upon the calyx; specifically, pertaining to the *Calycifloræ*. Also *calyciflorous*: see *Calycifloræ*.] Same as *calyciflorate*.

calyciform (kal-is'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of or resembling a calyx.

calycinal (kal-is'i-nal), *a.* Same as *calycine*.

calycine (kal'i-sin), *a.* [< L. *calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *-ine*1.] 1. In *bot.*, pertaining to a calyx; calycinal; calycular. 2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling the calyx of a plant. (*b*) Specifically, in crinoids, of or pertaining to the calyx: as, *calycine* perisome.—**Calycine pores**, in crinoids, orifices in the calyx which receive the intersutil of the perisome and place the ectomatic cavity in communication with the exterior.

calycle (kal'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx: see *calyx*, and cf. *calicle*.] 1. In *bot.*, an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx, as in the pink. Also called *calyculus*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a calice or little calyx; some part of a zoöphyte like or likened to the calyx of a plant. Specifically—(*a*) In corals, the cup-cell or corallite in which each polypite or individual polyp of a polyplom is lodged. (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*, the receptacle in which a polypite is lodged, as in the calyptoblastic hydroids; a hydrotheca.

calycled (kal'i-kld), *a.* [< *calycle* + *-ed*2.] Same as *calyculate*.

calycoid, **calycoidous** (kal'i-koid, kal-i-koi'-dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. καλυκοειδής, contr. καλοειδής, like a budding flower, < κάλυξ (καλυκ-), calyx, + εἶδος, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, like a calyx in form, color, or appearance.

Calycophora (kal-i-kof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *calycophorus*, < Gr. κάλυξ (καλυκ-), a calyx, + φέρειν, bearing, < φέρω = E. *bear*1.] An order or subclass of siphonophorous acalephs or hydrozoans, having a long stem with a somatocyst or body-sac at the proximal end, but no pneumatophore. The *Calycophora* are very delicate organisms of specially composite structure, and so transparent that they are rendered visible at a little distance only by their bright colors. They are mostly found floating or swimming on the surface of tropical seas, trailing their long chain of appendages after them as they dart forward with a rhythmical movement according with the simultaneous contractions of the nectocalyces or swimming bells with which they are provided. There are several families, of which *Diphyidæ* and *Hippopodiidæ* are the leading ones. The *Calycophora* constitute with the *Physophora* the subclass *Siphonophora* (which see). Also *Calycophoridæ*.

Calycophore (kal'i-kō-fōr), *n.* Section of peach-blossom, showing the stamens and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx.

Calycophoridæ (kal-i-kof'ō-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calycophora* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Calycophora*.

calycophorous (kal-i-kof'ō-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycophora*.

Calycozoa (kal'i-kō-zō'a), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *calycozoön*, < Gr. κάλυξ (καλυκ-), a calyx, + ζῷον, an animal.] An order of discophorous hydrozoans, the lucernarian acalephs: so called because of their cup-shape, having the umbrella or disk without a velum, pedunculated aborally, and capable of attachment at the aboral pole. They have four or eight marginal pouches with narrow septa, and eight tentaculiferous processes around the edge of the umbrella, dividing it into as many lobes, the genitive pouches being discharged into the bell-cavity. There is but one family, *Lucernariidæ*. These organisms are of gelatinous consistency, variously colored, and often transparent, when detached, they swim, like all medusoids, by contractions of the umbrella. They are regarded by some as the most generalized type of the class. *Leuckart*. See *Lucernaria*.

calycozoan (kal'i-kō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa*.

II. *n.* One of the *Calycozoa*.

calycozoal (kal'i-kō-zō'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa*.

calycozoön (kal'i-kō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Calycozoa*, q. v.] One of the *Calycozoa*.

calyculate (ka-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, belonging to or of the nature of a calyculus.

calyculate, calyculated (ka-lik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *calyculatus*, < L. *calyculus*, a calycle: see *calycle*.] In *bot.*, having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a calycle.

Also *calycled*.

calyculus (kal-lik'ū-kul), *n.* [< *calyculus*, q. v.] Same as *calycle*.

calyculus (ka-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *calyculi* (-li). [L., dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx.] Same as *calycle*, 1.

Calymene (ka-lim'e-nē), *n.* [NL., appar. intended to represent Gr. καλύπτειν, *leve*, of καλύπτειν, cover, < καλύπτειν, cover, hide.] A genus of fossil trilobites found in the Silurian rocks. *C. blumenbachii* is known as the Dudley trilobite. *Brongniart*, 1822. Also *Calymena*.

Calymeniadæ (kal-i-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calymene* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites, named from the genus *Calymene*.

Calymma (ka-lim'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάλυμμα, a covering, as a hood, a veil, a net, the skull, a shell, etc., < καλύπτειν, cover.] A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. The typical genus of etenophorans of the family *Calymmidæ*. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.

Calymmidæ (ka-lim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calymma*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of lobate etenophorans.

calymna (ka-lim'nä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Calymene*, *Calymma*.] The principal part of the extracapsular body of a radiolarian, a structureless, clear, and transparent jelly-envelop, which includes the whole central capsule and often also the whole extracapsular skeleton.

calyont, *n.* [< ME. *calioun*, < OF. *caillau*, *caillo*, *F. caillon*, a pebble; see *caillard*.] Flint or pebble-stone, used in building walls, etc. *Palsgrave*: *Prompt. Parv.*

calyphomy (kal-i-fō'mi), *n.* [< Gr. κάλυξ, a calyx, + φυή, a bud.] In *bot.*, the adhesion of the sepals of a flower to the petals.

Calypso (ka-lip'sō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Καλυψώ, a name borne by several female personages in mythology, particularly by the nymph who held Ulysses (Odysseus) captive in her island on his return from Troy: traditionally so named from the story that she hid Ulysses from men, < καλύπτειν, hide, cover.] 1. A genus of beautiful orchids, consisting of a single species, *C. borealis*. It is a small tuberous plant found in high latitudes throughout the northern hemisphere, and having only a single thin, many-nerved leaf, and a single variegated purple and yellow flower at the end of a slender sheathing scape, with a large lip somewhat like that of the lady's slipper, *Cypripedium*. It grows in cold bogs and wet woods, appearing as soon as the snow melts.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of crustaceans. *Risso*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of cheloid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Perilitus*, founded by Haliday in 1841: now called *Eurygobys* (which see).

Calypte (ka-lip'tē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλύπτειν, covered, veiled, adj. of καλύπτειν, cover.] A subgenus of humming-birds, the helmet hummers, having metallic scales on the crown as well

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as on the throat, and the gorget prolonged into a ruff. Two species, *C. anne* and *C. costæ*, inhabit California and Mexico.

calypter (ka-lip'tẽr), *n.* Same as *calyptra*, 1.

Calypteratæ (ka-lip-te-ra'tē), *n. pl.* See *Calyptratæ*.

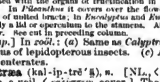
calyptered (kal'ip-tẽd), *a.* [< Gr. καλύπτειν, cover, hide.] 1. A hooded Humming-bird (*Calypte costæ*).

Helmet Humming-bird (*Calypte costæ*).

a covering; a lid. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) The hood of the theca or capsule of mosses. It is the archegonium which has continued to grow and has been carried up by the elongation of the peduncle of the capsule. In liverworts the archegonium is burst through by the growing peduncle, and remains at its base. (*b*) Any hood-like body connected with the organs of fructification in flowering plants. In *Pilanthus* it covers over the flower and is formed of united bracts; in *Eucalyptus* and *Eudesmia* it is simply a lid or operculum to the stamens. Also called *calypter*. See cut in preceding column.

2. [cap.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *Calyptræa*. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (*c*) A genus of coelenterates.

Calyptræa (kal-ip-trē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, < καλύπτειν, cover.] The typical genus of the family *Calyptræidæ*, containing the



1. *Calyptræa* (Trochita) *radians*. 2. *Calyptræa dilatata*.

cup-and-saucer limpets. *Lamarck*, 1799. See also cut under *limpet*.

calyptræid (kal-ip-trē'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Calyptræidæ*.

Calyptræidæ (kal-ip-trē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calyptræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the bonnet-shells, cabbaged limpets, slipper-limpets, and cup-and-saucer limpets.

Calyptratæ (kal-ip-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *calyptratus*, < Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil.] A division of the family *Muscidæ*, containing flies with tegulæ or membranous scales above the halteres: contrasted with *Acalyptratæ*. Also *Calyptereatæ*.

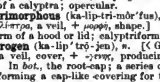
calyptrate (ka-lip'trāt), *a.* [< *calyptra* + *-ate*².] 1. In *bot.*, furnished with a calyptra, as a capsule or a flower; resembling a calyptra, as a calyx that comes off like a lid or an extinguisher. See cut under *calyptra*.—2. In *zoöl.*, invested or covered with some part or organ like a calyptra or calyx; operculate.

calyptriform (ka-lip'tri-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *calyptra*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a calyptra; operculate.

calyptrimorphous (ka-lip-tri-môr'fus), *a.* [Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, + μορφή, shape.] Having the form of a hood or lid; calyptriform.

calyptrogen (ka-lip'tro-jen), *n.* [< Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, cover, + -γενής, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, the root-cap; a series of large cells forming a cap-like covering for the terminal growing-point of a root.

calyx (kā'liks), *n.*; pl. *calyxes*, *calyces* (kā'li-sēz, kal'i-sēz). [L. *calyx*, pl. *calyces*, < Gr. κάλυξ, pl. κάλυκες, the cup of a flower, the calyx, a husk, seed-vessel, < καλύπτειν, cover; cf. κύλιξ, a cup, and L. *calix*, a cup.] 1. In *bot.*, the outermost of the two floral envelops, usually green, and forming a cup, or consisting of separate sepals, which incloses the petals and stamens, and is in turn inclosed by the bracts of the inflorescence. See cut under *flower*.



Calyces.

a, *a*, *a*, tricyclous calyx of *Actæa*; *b*, gamocyclous calyx of *Erysimum*; *c*, *c*, bilobiate calyx of *Salvia*.

first to fall. It may form the entire perianth, no corolla being present; or when there are several whorls of envelops, they may so grade into each other that the calyx cannot be strictly separated from the bracts without and the petals within. The parts of a calyx when distinct are called sepals, and it is then gamosepalous, tricyclous, etc., according to their number. When they are more or less coalescent into a cup or tube, it is said to be gamosepalous or monosepalous, and may be regular or irregular, or variously toothed, cleft, or divided, and either free from the ovary or adnate to it.

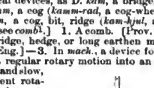
2. In *human anat.*, one of the cup-like or infundibuliform beginnings of the ureter in the pelvis of the kidney, surrounding the apices of the Malpighian pyramids, each receiving usually more than one pyramid. There are from seven to thirteen such calyces, converging and uniting in three infundibula, which in turn combine to form the pelvis. In this sense calyx is generally used in the plural form, *calyces* or (incorrectly) *calices*.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The cup at the base of the cirrated tentacles on the lophophore or oral disk of polyzoans. See *Pinnatella*. (*b*) The pedicellated Graafian follicle, ovarian capsule, or ovisac of a bird, composed of two membranes of lax tissue and blood-vessels, rupturing at a point called the stigma to discharge the ovum, then collapsing, and finally becoming absorbed. (*c*) In trilobites, the cup at the summit of the stalk or stem, whence the brachia radiate and on the surface of which is the mouth. The base of the calyx is the summit of the stem, and may be a modified joint or ossicle composed of confluent joints. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (*d*) In *Hydrozoa*, a generative capsule developed in the axil of a branched hydroid stock, containing either medusa-buds or sexual organs. (*e*) Some other calyciform or cup-shaped part or organ of an animal.

calycanthemy (kal-i-kan'thē-mi), *n.* See *anthomania*.

cam¹ (kam), *n.* [A dial. form of *comb*¹, < ME. *camb*, < AS. *camb* = D. *kam* = G. *kamm* = Dan. Sw. *kam*, etc., a comb, etc.; also applied to several mechanical devices, as D. *kam*, a bridge, sley, = G. *kamm*, a cog (*kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel), = Dan. *kam*, a cog, bit, ridge (*kam-hjul*, a cog-wheel); also Sw. *kam*, a cog).] 1. A cog.

—2. A ridge, hedge, or long earthen mound. [North. Eng.]—3. In *mach.*, a device for converting a uniform rotary motion into an irregular, fast and slow, intermittent rotary or reciprocating motion. A cam properly includes the cam-wheel, plate or guard, the cam-shaft, the heart-wheel, the wiper, the wiper-shaft, and the eccentric. The simplest form is that of a heart-shaped, lobe-shaped, or eccentric circular eccentric wheel, which imparts motion to another wheel either by means of gearing or by rubbing contact. Instead of following the irregular form of the cam-wheel, the friction-wheel may travel in a curved race or guiding path on the side of a cam-disk, as in the cam-wheel of a harvester. Another form of cam is the face of the wheel is cut into gears or into projecting teeth that work engage and disengage with an arm or a pinion upon a shaft, to give a quickly changing rising and falling motion. Such cams are also called *wiper-cams*, and are apt to operate stamps and tilt-hammers. The heart-wheel accomplishes the same object, but in a less abrupt manner, while various forms of cam-wheel are many imparts a slow, thrust and quick return, as in many machine-tools. The wiper, a cam-shaft arm, is very generally used to operate the valves of beam-engines. The cam in some of its forms appears in a great variety of machines, wherever an irregular speed or motion or a rapid reciprocating motion is required, as in the harvester, printing press, sewing machine, etc. A cam-shaft is a shaft having tumblers or wipers. The heart-wheel is a heart-shaped cam. (See *excentric*.) Cams for determining motion for cutting and tracing, as in certain machines, are called *shaper-plates*.—**Solid cam**, a form of cam employed where the series of changes in velocity and direction required are too numerous to be included in a single rotation of a cam-plate. The cam is formed on the surface of a solid cylinder, fast to the axis or spirally, and the cone as it revolves is made to travel also in the direction of its axis by means of a screw.



1. Elliptical cam-wheel for giving motion to the levers of punching and shearing machines. *a*, *a*, the heart-face or heart-wheel, built used in custom-made to another wheel to produce a regular series and sequence of the rail on which the spindles of the punches run. Parts of cams much used in sewing-machines for setting in motion the tilt-hammers.

cam² (kam), *a.* [Also written *kam*; < W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked. Cf. *gamb*, *jamb*.] Crooked; bent or bending.

Cama, *n.* See *Chama*.

Camacea (ka-mā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* See *Chamaceæ*.

camaieu (kam'i-ū), *n.* [Also written *camaeus*; < F. *camaïeu* = It. *cammeo*, > E. *cameo*, q. v.] 1. A cameo.—2. In *art*, a painting executed in a single color, varied only by shades, as of gray, when it is called *en grisaille*, or in yellow, *en ciraye*; a monochrome painting. (*b*) A painting in two or three tints, as of brown, red, yellow, or green, in which the natural hues of the objects represented are not rendered. (*c*) A species of printing with several blocks, of uniform tint, or of two or three pale tints, and tones of different degrees of intensity, which produces the effect of a stump- or pencil-draw-

Shak., Cor., iii. 1.

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camaïeu

ing. (*d*) An imitation of pen-and-ink drawings on colored paper by means of two blocks, one having the design engraved upon it in outline with cross-hatchings, and the other colored in bister, with all the lights taken out, so as to leave the ground of the paper white. The impression may be finished with brush or pencil. —**Costume en camaïeu** (F.), a costume composed of several shades of the same color.

camail (ka-mā'l), *n.* [F., a camail, also a headdress worn by priests in winter, < Pr. *capmath* (= It. *camaglio* = Sp. *camal*), < *cap* (< L. *caput*), head, + *math* = F. *maille*, < L. *macula*, a mesh.] A hood of chain-mail, whether attached to the hauberk or separate; specifically, that form

Camails, 14th century.
[From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français."]

of hood which was attached to the edge of the basinet. See *basinet*.—2. A tippet or small mantle worn by some Roman Catholic clergy, with different edgings of fur to mark different ranks: sometimes confounded with the *amice*.

Also called *chap-de-mail*.

camailed (ka-mā'ld), *a.* [< *camail* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a camail; attached to a camail: said of the steel cap to which the camail was fastened at its lower edge.

camaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *camail*.

camak†, **camaka**†, *n.* Same as *camoca*.

Camaldolite (ka-mal'dō-līt), *n.* [< *Camaldoli* (see def.) + *-ite*³.] A member of a nearly extinct fraternity of monks founded in the vale of Camaldoli in the Apennines, near Arezzo, in 1018, by St. Romuald, a Benedictine monk. They were at first, like Carthusians, associated in convents. They were originally distinguished for their extreme asceticism, their rules in regard to fasting, silence, and penances being most severe. They wear white robes. Also called *Camaldulian*, *Camaldolensian*, *Camaldolese*, and *Camaldule*.

Camaldulian, **Camaldulian** (ka-mal-dūl', -dū'-li-an), *n.* Same as *Camaldolite*.

camaraderie (kam-a-rad-rē'), *n.* [F., < *camarade*, comrade: see *comrade*.] Companionship; good-fellowship; intimacy.

Unlimited *camaraderie* among scribblers and daubers, Hegelian philosophers and Hungarian pianists, waiting for engagements. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 228.

camarage (kam'a-rāj), *n.* [< Sp. *camaraje*, < *camara*, a chirochirote, < L. *camera*, a vault: see *camera*.] Rent paid for storage.

Camarasaurus (kam' a-ra-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Camerosaurus*, < Gr. *καμάρα*, a vaulted chamber, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of colossal dinosaurian reptiles, from the Cretaceous formation of Dakota. The species *C. supremus* is one of the largest known land-animals, about 50 feet long, the thigh-bone 6 feet, and a dorsal vertebra 3 feet wide. Both fore and hind limbs are well developed, and the huge reptile probably wandered along the shores or in shallow water, and was able to browse on the tops of trees. *E. D. Cope*, 1877.

Camarata (kam-a-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *camaratus*, var. of *cameratus*, vaulted, arched: see *camerate*.] A suborder proposed for such forms of palæocrinoids as have the lower arm-plates incorporated into the calyx by intercalated plates, in which the dorsal continent parts of the test, dorsally and ventrally, are solidly connected by sutures. It comprises the families *Platycrinidæ*, *Rhodocrinidæ*, *Acrocrinidæ*, and *Calyptocrinidæ*.

camarate (kam'a-rāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Camarata*.

camara-wood (kam'a-ra-wud), *n.* [< *camara*, the Braz. name, + E. *wood*.] A hard, tough, and durable wood obtained in Essequibo, British Guiana, from *Dipteryx odorata* and *D. tetraphylla*.

camarilla (kam-a-ril'ä), *n.* [Sp., a small room, dim. of *camara*, a room, < L. *camera*, *camera*, a vault: see *camera*, *chamber*.] A company of secret counselors or advisers; a cabal; a clique. From meaning the private chamber of the king, the word came to signify a body of courtiers, sycophants, priests, etc., acting as unaccredited and secret counselors, as distinguished from a legitimate ministry or council.

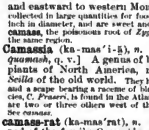
Encircled with a dangerous *camarilla*. *London Times.*

=Syn. *Faction*, *Junto*, *etc.* See *cabal*.

camass (ka-mas'), *n.* [Also written *camas*, *kamas*, and *quamash* (q. v.), the native Amer. name.] The Indian name of the western species of *Camassia*, *C. esculenta* and *C. Leichtlinii*, which are found growing in moist meadows from northern California to British Columbia and eastward to western Montana. Its bulbs are collected in large quantities for food; they are about an inch in diameter, and are sweet and nutritious.—**Death camass**, the poisonous root of *Zygadenus venenosus*, of the same region.

Camassia (ka-mas'i-ē), *n.* [NL., < *camass*, *quamash*, q. v.] A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants of North America, nearly related to *Scilla* of the old world. They have long linear leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of blue flowers. One species, *C. Fraseri*, is found in the Atlantic States, and there are two or three others west of the Rocky Mountains. See *camass*.

camass-rat (ka-mas'rat), *n.* A rodent quadruped of the family *Geomyidæ* and genus *Thomomys* (which see): so called from its fondness



Camass-rat (*Thomomys talpoides*).

for the bulbs of the camass. *T. talpoides*, one of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, inhabits the northwestern United States and the adjoining portions of British America.

camata (kam'a-tä), *n.* The commercial name of the half-grown acorns of the *Quercus Ægilops*, dried and used for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called *camatina*.

camatina (kam-a-tē'nä), *n.* See *camata*.

camauro (ka-mä'ro), *n.* [< It. *camauro* (-rä), [ML.] A conical cap worn by the popes of Rome in the tenth century; an early form of the miter, perhaps the origin of the papal tiara.

camayra, *n.* See *camera*.

cambarine (kam'ba-rin), *a.* [< *Cambarus* + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*; correlated with *astacine*.

The *cambarine* region takes in most of the Palæarctic region, with the Neotropical region as far as Guatemala and the West Indies. *Huxley*, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 746.

cambaroid (kam'ba-roid), *a.* [< *Cambarus* + *-oid*.] Resembling crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*.

Cambarus (kam'ba-rus), *n.* [NL., var. of L. *cammarus*, *camarus*, also *gammarus*, a sea-crab: see *Gammarus*.] A genus of fluviatile crawfishes, of the family *Astacidæ*, having no pleurobranchiæ. The numerous species, *C. pellucidus* is the blind crawfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

cambayo (kam-bā'), *n.* [Named from *Cambay* in India.] A kind of cotton cloth made in Bengal and elsewhere in India.

Cambay stone. See *carnelian*.

cambe (kam'bē), *n.* An aromatic resin of India, obtained from *Gardenia lucida* and resembling elemi.

camber[1] (kam'bėr), *n.* [E. dial. (cf. Gael. *ra-mhar*, a bay; see *cammock*²); ult. (< *cam*², bent.) A harbor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

camber[2] (kam'bėr), *v. i.* [< F. *camber*, arch, vault, bend, < L. *camerare*, arch, < *camera*, an arch, vault. Cf. *chamber*, *v.*] To arch; bend; curve, as ship-planks.

camber[2] (kam'bėr), *n.* [< *camber*[2], *v.*] **1.** A convex swing upon an upper surface, as of a deck amidships, a bridge, a beam, or a lintel.—**2.** The curve of a ship's plank.—**3.** A small dock or part of a dock, protected by a breakwater, where boats and small craft may lie quietly.

camber-beam (kam'bėr-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam which is laid upon the straining-beam of a trunnated roof to support the covering of the summit. It slopes from the middle toward each end, to provide for the running off of water. *E. H. Knight.*

cambered (kam'bėrd), *p. a.* [< *camber*[2] + *-ed*².] Bent upward in the middle; arched; convex.—**Cambered deck.** See *deck*.

cambering (kam'bėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *camber*[2], *v.*] Bending; arched.

cambering-machine (kam'bėr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for bending beams or iron rails to a curve in a vertical plane.

camber-keeled (kam'bėr-kēld), *a.* Having a keel slightly arched upward in the middle of the length, but not so much as to be hogged.

cambric

camber-slip (kam'bėr-slip), *n.* A slightly curved guide and support of wood, used as a centering in laying straight arches of brick.

Camberwell beauty. See *beauty*.

camber-window (kam'bėr-win'dō), *n.* A window arched at the top.

cambial[1] (kam'bi-al), *a.* [< ML. *cambialis*, < *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*[1].] Relating to exchange in commerce. [Rare.]

cambial[2] (kam'bi-al), *a.* [< *cambium*[2] + *-al*.] In *bot.*, formed of or pertaining to cambium.

cambiala (kam-bi-ā'lē), *n.* [It., < ML. *cambialis*, of exchange: see *cambial*[1].] A bill of exchange.

cambiform (kam'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< *cambium*[2] + L. *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling cambium-cells. Applied to elongated thin-walled cells which are found in sieve-tissue, and have the markings but not the perforations of sieve-disks. They are also known as *latticed cells*.

cambio (kam'bi-ō), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*[1].] 1. Barter; the giving or taking of bills of exchange.—2. A bill of exchange.—3. A bourse or exchange.

cambist (kam'bist), *n.* [< F. *cambiste*, < It. *cambista* = Sp. *cambista*, < L. *cambire*, exchange, trade: see *change*.] One versed in the operations of exchange and the value of foreign moneys; a dealer in notes and bills of exchange.

The word *cambist*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among mercantile travelers and bankers. *Rees*, Cyc.

cambistry (kam'bis-tri), *n.* [< *cambist* + *-ry*.] The science of exchange, weights, measures, etc.

cambium[1] (kam'bi-um), *n.* [ML., also *cambia*, exchange, commerce, < L. *cambire*, exchange, whence ult. E. *change*: see *change*.] In *civil law*, exchange; the exchange of lands, money, or evidences of debt.

cambium[2] (kam'bi-um), *n.* [NL., a particular application of ML. *cambium*, exchange: see *cambium*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, a layer of tissue formed between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants. It was believed by the older botanists to be a mucilaginous fluid exuded between the wood and the bark, and organized into new wood and new bark. It is now known to be not a fluid, but a layer of extremely delicate thin-walled cells, filled with protoplasm and organizable nutrient matter, and occupying like a thin film of mucilage. These cells develop on the one side into a layer of new wood, and on the other of new bark, while at the same time fresh cambium is formed for the continuation of the work. It is by the repeat of this process year after year that the increase of growth in the stem is effected, as indicated by its concentric rings. In the primary fibrovascular bundles of the stem a similar layer of cambium, with the same function, is always found between the woody and cribrose portions.

2†. A name formerly given to a fancied nutritious humor which was supposed to repair the substance of the body as it is composed.

cambiet†, *n.* Same as *camlet*.

camboge (kam-bōj' or -bōj'), *n.* Same as *gamboge*.

cambok†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cammock*².

cambooe (kam-bōs'), *n.* Same as *caboose*.

cambrel (kam'brel), *n.* [< F. *cambrer*, < *cambre*, < *camba*, < *-an.*] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria; Welsh.

The Cambrian mountains, like fat clouds,
That sit on Snowdon, and drink rain. *Thomson.*

Cambrian group, in *geol.*, the name originally given by Sedgwick to certain strata supposed by him to underlie the Silurian of Merionethshire, but which since that time have been fully recognized as belonging to the Silurian series (see *Silurian*). The term, although not recognized by the Silurian specialists Barrande and James Hall, is still used to a considerable extent by English geologists as including various undetermined portions of the Silurian. By the larger number it is understood to be the equivalent of the primordial zone of Barrande, the Potsdam sandstone of the New York geological survey.—**Cambrian pottery**, a name given to the productions of the factory of Swansea in Wales, established in 1790. The mark was a trident.

II. *n.* A Welshman.

cambric (kām'brik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cambrick*, *camerick*; < Flem. *kamerijk*, *kamerykdoek*, cambric (cf. D. *kamerdoek* = G. *kammertuch* = Dan. *kammerdug* = Sw. *kammartuch* (Flem. D. *doek* = G. *tuch*, etc., = E. *duck*[3], cloth), cambric), = Sp. *cambray* = Pg. *cambraia* = It.

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cambraja, formerly *cambrai* (Florio), < F. *cambray, toile de Cambray*, cambric (Cotgrave); so called from D. *Kamerijk*, Flem. *Kamerijk*, ML. *Cameracum*, F. *Cambrai, Cambray*, a town in the department of Nord, France.] 1. A thin, fine linen, said to have been first manufactured at Cambrai in France, introduced in the sixteenth century for the fine ruffs worn at that period, as well as for bands, kerchiefs, etc., in modern times, the finest linen made. See *batiste*. An imitation of cambric is made of fine cotton yarn, hard-twisted. *Muslin* is a name often applied to a kind of linen cambric manufactured in Great Britain from flax.

I would your *cambric* were as sensible as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

2. Same as *cambric-muslin*, 2.

cambric-grass (kām'brik-gras), *n.* The silk-grass or ramie-plant of China, *Bæhmeria nivea*. See cut under *Bæhmeria*.

cambric-muslin (kām'brik-muz'lin), *n.* 1. Fine cotton cloth made in imitation of linen cambric.—2. A somewhat coarser cotton cloth, finished with a glaze, much used for linings.

cambril (kam'bril), *n.* Same as *gambrel*.

Cambro-Briton (kam'brō-brit'on), *n.* A Welshman.

Cambro-Silurian (kam'brō-si-lū'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cambr(ian)* + *Silurian*.] In *geol.*, a term formerly used by some English geologists as a greater or less degree equivalent to *Lower Silurian*.

cambuca (kam-bū'kā), *n.* [ML., also *cambutta*; see *cambuca*², *canmock*².] 1. The curved club used in the game of golf or pall-mall. See *canmock*².—2. A pastoral staff: commonly used for its earlier and more simple shape, in which the crook at the top does not curve inward spirally, but forms approximately a half-circle.

Also *cambuta*.

cambuck¹ (kam'buk), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *kambuck* (Prior), var. of *canmock*³, q. v.] Same as *canmock*¹. [Prov. Eng.]

cambuck² (kam'buk), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *canmock*², < ME. *cambok*: see *canmock*².] Cf. *cambuca*, 1. Same as *canmock*², *Skeat*, Survey (ed. 1720), i. 251. (*Halliwell.*)—2. The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cambutta (kam-but'ā), *n.* [ML.] Same as *cambuca*.

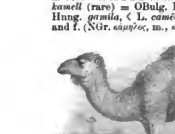
cam-cutter (kam'kut'ėr), *n.* A machine-tool specially adapted for cutting and finishing cams of small sizes and of all curves.

came¹ (kām). Preterit of *come*.

came² (kām), *n.* [Sc., also *kame*, *kaim*; var. of *cam*¹, *camb*¹, q. v.] 1. A comb.—2. A ridge. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

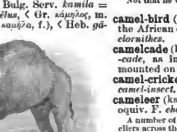
came³ (kām), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *came*² = *cam*¹ = *comb*².] 1. The batch or amount of lead necessary to make sash-bars for 100 square feet of glazing; also, this amount cast into small rods or bars 12 or 14 inches long, and ready for drawing. Hence—2. The prepared sash-bar itself, having a section like an I, more or less rounded at each end, and called in technical language *glaziers' turned lead* or *winded lead*.

camel (kam'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *camell*; < ME. *camel*, *kamel*, also *chamel*, < OF. *camel*, *chamel*, F. *chameau* = Sp. *camello* = Pg. *camelo* = It. *cammello* = ONorth. *camel*, *camal* (see AS. word below) = D. *kameel* = G. *kamel* = Dan. *kamel* = Sw. *kamel* = Icel. *kameli* (rare) = OBulg. Bulg. Serv. *kamila* = Hung. *gamila*, < L. *camēlus*, < Gr. κάμηλος, m. and f. (NGr. κάμηλος, m., καμήλα, f.), < Heb. *gā-*



Arabian Camel, or Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*).

mal = Ar. *jamal*, *jemel* = Coptic *gamul*, a camel. In the older Teut. languages the camel was called by a name derived from that of the elephant: Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbenta*, MHG. *olbente* = AS. *olfend* = OS. *olbhunt* = Icel. *úlfaldi*, a camel.] 1. A large ruminant quadruped of the family *Camelidæ*, genus *Camelus*, used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden. There are two distinct species of camels: (1) The Arabian camel, *C. dromedarius*, with one hump, and four callosities on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. It is a native of Arabia, and is now known only in the domesticated state; it is used chiefly in Arabia and Egypt. There are several breeds or artificial varieties. The dromedary is one of these, being simply a "blooded" or thoroughbred camel of great speed and bottom, used as a saddle-animal, and comparing with the heavier and slower varieties as a race-horse does with a cart-horse; it is not a different animal zoölogically speaking. (2) The Bactrian camel, *C. bactrianus*, with two humps, of which there are also different breeds. The name *camel* is sometimes applied to the species of the American genus *Auchenia*, as the llama, alpaca, and vicuña, collectively known as the camels of the new world. The Arabian camel is poetically called the ship of the desert. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian; without them he could not subsist, carry on trade, or travel over sandy deserts. Their milk and flesh are used for food and also for drink; leather, and their hair is a valuable article of trade and manufacture. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, the Arabian is enabled to carry on the peculiarly constructed cellular stomach, and of subsisting on a few coarse, dry, and prickly plants, it is especially fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa. Camels carry from 600 to 1,000 pounds weight.



Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).

2. A water-tight structure placed beneath a ship or vessel to raise it in the water, in order to assist its passage over a shoal or bar, or to enable it to be beached in shallow water. It is first filled with water and sunk alongside the vessel, to which it is then secured. The water is pumped out, the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it. Camels have also been used for raising sunken vessels.—Camel's hair, the hair of the camel, from which very fine fabrics, especially shawls, are made in the East, and also carpets, tent-cloths, etc., in Europe; it is used also for painting with silk. The best comes from Persia. The so-called camel's hair pencils or brushes used in painting are not made of camel's hair, but commonly of hair from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels. See *brush*.—Camel's-hair shawl, a shawl originally made of camel's hair, but now commonly of goat's hair. See *shawl*.—Camel's-hair stuff, mohair.

camelaucium (kam-e-lâ'si-um), *n.*; pl. *camelaucia* (-ä). [L., *camelaucium*, *calamaucium*, more frequently *camelaucum*, *calamaucum*, etc., < LGr. καμηλαύκιον; origin uncertain; usually referred to Gr. κάμηλος, camel: see *camel*, and cf. *calamanco*.] A kind of hood formerly worn, chiefly in the East, by royal persons and ecclesiastics, especially bishops and monks.

camel-backed (kam'el-bakt), *a.* Having a back like that of a camel; humpbacked.

Not that he was crook-shouldered or *camel-backed*.
Walter, Holy War, p. 215.

camel-bird (kam'el-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the African ostrich, *Struthio camelus*. See *camelornithes*.

camelcade (kam-el-kād'), *n.* [Irreg. < *camel* + *-cade*, as in *cavalcade*.] A body of troops mounted on camels. [Humorous.]

camel-cricket (kam'el-krik'et), *n.* Same as *camel-insect*.

cameleer (kam-e-lēr'), *n.* [< *camel* + *-eer*. Cf. oquiv. F. *chamelier*.] A camel-driver.

A number of Arab *cameleers*, who had come with travellers across the Desert from Egypt, were encamped near us. *E. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 51.

cameleont (ka-mē'lē-on), *n.* An older English spelling of *chameleon*.

camel-grass (kam'el-gras), *n.* A fragrant grass of the warmer regions of Asia, including several species of *Andropogon*. Also called *camel's hay*.

camelid (kam'el-id), *n.* A ruminant mammal of the family *Camelidæ*.

Camelidæ (ka-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminant artiodactyl tylopod mammals. They have incisor teth in both jaws, specialized canines in the lower jaw, a diffuse placenta, imperfectly quadripartite stomach, the upper lip cleft, the hind limbs largely free from the common integument, so that the lower part of the thigh and the knee project from the belly, broad elastic feet, and no horns. The family includes two living genera, *Camelus* or the camels of the old world, and *Auchenia* or Llamas of the new, with many fossil ones, chiefly American. See cuts under *camel* and *llama*.

camelina¹ (kam-e-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *camelinus*: see *camelline*².] In ML. *camelinus*, camelline: see *camelline*².] A woolen material with small basket-pattern and loose upstanding hairs. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Camelina² (kam-e-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-ina*².] Same as *Camelidæ* or *Cameloidea*.

camelina³ (ka-mel'i-nā), *n.* [NL., said to be formed (if so, prop. **Chamelina*) < Gr. χαμαί, on the ground (earl), + *λίνον*, flax. Hence *camelina*³.] 1†. Treacle-mustard; wormseed. *Kersey*, 1708.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferæ*. The most common and probably the only species, *C. sativa*, gold-of-pleasure or false flax, is a native of southern Europe and western Asia, but is widely naturalized as a weed. It is an annual, with obovoid pods and yellow flowers, and has been cultivated for the fixed oil it affords and the oil expressed from its seeds.

cameline¹ (kam'e-lin), *a.* [< L. *camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *camelline*².] Pertaining to or resembling camels or the *Camelidæ*; cameloid.

cameline², *n.* [ME., < OF. *camelin*, *camelins* = Pr. *camelin* = It. *cammellino*, < ML. *camelinus*, also *camelinus*, a stuff made of camel's hair, < L. *camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *camel*².] A stuff used in the middle ages as a material for dress. It is commonly said to have been made of camel's hair, and imported from the East; but as it is repeatedly mentioned as a common and cheap stuff, it is probable that it was an imitation of the Eastern fabric. It was made as early as the thirteenth century in Flanders and Brabant, of many colors.

And dame Abstinence-strynged
Toke on a robe of *Ramelyne*.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 736?.

cameline³ (kam'e-lin), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *cameline* = Sp. Pg. *camelina*, < NL. *camelina*: see *camelina*³.] I. *n.* Treacle-mustard; wormseed.

Camelina [F.], the herb *cameline*, or treacle mustard. *Cotgrave.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Camelina*; as, *cameline* oil.

camel-insect (kam'el-in'sekt), *n.* An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis*, or prayving-insects; so called from the long appearance of the long thorax to the elongated neck of the camel. In the United States these insects are known as *rear-horses*. Also called *camel-cricket* and *camel-locust*.

camelion, *n.* An old spelling of *chameleon*.

camelleri, *n.* A camel-driver.

Our companions had their cradles struck down through the negligence of the *Camelleris*.
Sandys, Travels (ed. 1632), p. 107.

Camellia (ka-mel'i-ā), [NL., after George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit and traveler of the seventeenth century, by whom the *Camellia Japonica* was first described.] 1. A genus containing about a dozen species of shrubs or small trees, belonging to the natural order *Ternstræmiaceæ*, natives of tropical and eastern Asia and the Indian archipelago. They all have thick, shining, evergreen leaves and white or rose-colored flowers. The genus is divided into two sections, one with pendulous flowers and persistent sepals represented by the tea plant, *C. theifera* (see *tea*), the other with erect flowers

Camellia (*C. Japonica*).

and deciduous sepals, of which the common cultivated camellia, *C. Japonica*, is a conspicuous example. Of this species, with beautiful but odorless flowers and elegant

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laurel like leaves, several hundred varieties have been produced, as well as numerous hybrids with the larger-flowered *C. reticulata* of China and the fragrant-leafed *C. Sasanqua* of Japan. The dried leaves of the last species are said to be mixed with tea, and the seeds yield an oil which is used for various domestic purposes.

2. [*l. c.*] A flower of the genus *Camellia*, especially of *C. Japonica*.

camel-locust (kam'el-lō'kust), *n.* Same as *camel-insect*.

camel-necked (kam'el-nekt), *a.* Having a neck like or likened to a camel's.—**Camel-necked flies**, neuropterous insects of the family Rhaphidiidæ.

cameloid (kam'e-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *κάμηλοειδής*, contr. *καμηλοῦς*, camel-like, < *κάμηλος*, camel, + *εἶδος*, form.] Of or pertaining to the *Camelidæ*: phalangigrade, as a ruminant.

Cameloidea (kam-e-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-oidea*.] The *Camelidæ* regarded as a superfamily group: equivalent to *Tylopoda* or *Pecora phalangigrada*.

camelopard (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pärd), *n.* [< F. *camelopard*, *cameleopard* = Sp. *camaleopardo*, < LL. *camelopardus*, ML. also *cameleopardalus*, a shortened form of L. *camelopardalis*, ML. also *camelopardalus*, < Gr. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*, a giraffe, < *κάμηλος*, a camel, + *πάρδαλις*, later *πάρδος*, a pard (leopard or panther).] 1. The giraffe: so called from a certain resemblance in form to a camel, and from its spotted coloration, like that of the pard or leopard.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature like a giraffe, but with long and generally curved horns, borrowed from the medieval bestiaries. Also formerly *camelopardal*, *cameleopard*.

camelopardal, camelopardel, *n.* [Also *camelopard* and *cameleopard*; Sp. *camaleopardo* = Pg. *camelopardal* = It. *camelopardalo*, < LL. *camelopardalis*, ML. also *camelopardalus*: see *camelopard*.] A camelopard. *Minsheu.*

Camelopardalidæ (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pär-dal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelopardalis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Camelidæ*.

Camelopardalis (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pär'dā-lis), *n.* [NL.: see *camelopard*.] 1. A genus of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffa*.—2. A northern constellation formed by Hartsch and named by Hevelius. It is now called Camelopardus, Persecus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco. As given by Hevelius, the name was *Camelopardalus*.

camelopardel, *n.* See *camelopardal*.

Camelopardide (ka-mel-ō- or kam'e-lō-pär'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < **Camelopardus* (cf. *Camelopardalis*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffidæ*. Also called *Camelopardalidæ*.

camelornithes (kam'e-l-ôr-ni'thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κάμηλος*, camel, + *ὄρνις*, pl. *ὄρνιθες*, bird.] The camel-birds: a name, not technical, sometimes applied to ostriches, from their points of resemblance to the camel in appearance and habit.

camelot, *n.* An old spelling of *camlet*.

camel-race (kam'el-rās), *n. pl.* *camelrices* (-ri-z), (*camel* + *-ry*.] Formed on the model of *cavalry*.] 1. A place where camels are brought to be laden or unladen.—2. Troops mounted on camels.

The English General there and then abandoned his boats and dismounted his cavalry. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 561.

camel's-thorn (kam'elz-thôrn), *n.* 1. A spiny leguminous shrub, *Alhagi Maurorum*, of which the camel is very fond, and which yields a manna-like exudation from its leaves and branches.—2. Erroneously, a spiny rhamnaceous shrub, *Zizyphus nummularia*, of Persia and India, which bears an edible berry, and the leaves of which are used as fodder for sheep and goats.—3. In South Africa, several species of *Acacia* which are browsed upon by the giraffe, especially *A. Giraffæ* and *A. eriloba*.

Camelus (ka-mē'lus), *n.* [L.: see *camel*.] The typical genus of *Camelidæ*, having the back humped. It contains two species, both of the old world, *C. dromedarius*, the Arabian camel, and *C. bactrianus*, the Bactrian camel: the latter has two humps, the former one. See *camel*.

Camembert cheese. See *cheese*1.

Camena (ka-mē'nä), *n.* [L., sing. *camena*, OL. *casmena*; akin to *carmen*, a song: see *charm*1.] In *Rom. myth.*, prophetic nymphs, of whom there were four, the most celebrated being Egeria. The poets frequently applied the name to the Muses.

Camenæ, *n.* [< L. *camena*: see *Camena*.] One of the Camenæ.

Imogine Camenæ, that with your sacred food
Have fed and fosterde up from tender yeres
A happie man that by your favour stoode.
Gascoigne, Sonette of Edwardes of the Chappell

cameos (kam'ē-os), *n.* [Sec. dat.] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the fourth figure of syllogism, of which the major premise is a universal affirmative, the minor a universal negative, and the conclusion a universal negative proposition: as, Whatever is expedient is conformable to nature; nothing conformable to nature is hurtful to society; therefore, nothing hurtful to society is expedient. This mood was formerly considered by all (as it is still by some) logicians as belonging to the first figure, and as such was called *dimaris*. When put into the fourth figure it was called *dimaratos*, then *camenes*, then *camenos*, also *calemos*, of the seven letters of the word *camenes*, six are significant. Calemos reduction to *celarent*; *a*, *e*, *i*, indicate the quantity and quality of the premises and conclusion; *s* signifies transposition of the premises in reduction, and *n* the simple conversion of the conclusion.

camera (kam'e-rä), *n.* [L. *camera*, a camera, < F. *camee* (> G. *came* = Dan. *kamee* = Sw. *kame*) and *camaieu* (see *camaieu*) = Sp. *camafeo* = Pg. *camafeu*, *camafeo*, *camafeu*, < Pr. (ML.) *camahu*, *chamahucha*, a kind of diamond), < ML. *camahutus*, *camahutus*; of unknown origin.] 1. An engraving in relief upon a gem, a hard stone of moderate size, or a similar material, or the object itself so engraved, as distinguished from an *intaglio*; specifically, such an engraving upon a stone or a shell having two or three layers differing in color, such as an onyx, agate, etc., and so treated as to utilize the effect of the variety of coloring. Cameos on stone are called *stone cameos*, in contradistinction to the *shell cameos*, or those cut on shells which have superposed layers varying in color, such as the *Cassis madagascariensis*, which is red on sardonyx, the *Cassis madagascariensis*, white on dark claret, the *Cassis cornuta*, white on orange, the *Strombus gigas*, white on pink, and other tropical shells. Cameos in distinct bands of colors have been produced since about 1850, by the use of distinct examples, as the Sainte Chapelle agate, in Paris (13 by 11 inches), representing the apotheosis of Augustus, and the Vienna onyx (9 by 8 inches), representing allegorically the consulship of Agrippa, surpassed in size and in delicacy of execution the best modern specimens.

Hence—2. Raised or anaglyphic work in art on a monochromatic scale; specifically, the art of engraving small figures in relief: opposed to *intaglio*; as, a stone or shell cut in *cameo*; a vase ornamented in *cameo*.—**Cameo incrustation**, the production of cameo work within a casting of flint-glass. The process consists in forming the design to be incrusted of less tusible material than the glass coating which is welded upon the design while in a soft condition.—In cameo. See *cameo*, 2, above.

cameo-glass (kam'ē-ō-glās), *n.* 1. Same as *cased glass*. See also *cameo glass*, under *glass*.—2. A convex glass used in the mounting of hand-painted photographs.

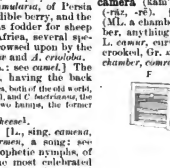
cameo-press (kam'ē-ō-pres), *n.* A small screw-press used to give a convex roundness to photographic portraits. The card is pressed between the bed and platen, which are respectively convex and concave. *E. H. Knight.*

cameo-shell (kam'ē-ō-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Cassididæ*, *Cassis madagascariensis* (so called by mistake), or *C. cameo*. The species is an inhabitant of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.

cameotype (kam'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* [*cameo* + *type*, as in *daguerreotype*, etc.] A name formerly given to a small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jeweled setting.

cameo-ware (kam'ē-ō-wār), *n.* A class of fine pottery ornamented with figures in relief, of a different color from the ground, and usually on a small scale. The so-called Wedgwood ware is of this class. See *jasper-ware*, and *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*.

camera (kam'e-rä), *n.*: pl. *cameras*, *cameræ* (-rē). [L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault (ML. a chamber), < Gr. *καμάρα*, a vaulted chamber, anything with an arched cover; akin to L. *camur*, curved, crooked, W. *cam*, crooked, Gr. *κάμπτειν*, bend; see *camel*, *camber*2, *chamber*, *camlet*.] 1. In *anc. arch.*, an arched

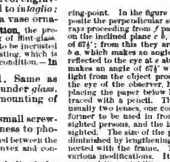


Photographers' Camera.

A, swing back camera; B, lens; C, movable stand; D, plate-holders; E, ground glass; F, improved plate-holder for plates of different sizes.

roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault.—2. *Naut.*, a small vessel used on the coasts of the Bosporus and the Black Sea. Also *camara*.—3. The variety of camera obscura used by photographers. It is made usually in the form of a box in two parts, connected by an extensible bellows-like arrangement serving to adjust the focus, and having one or more lenses fixed in the front. Photographic cameras are made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, according to use, as the *pocket camera*, *reporting camera*, *landscape camera*, and *portrait-camera*; and many different forms of lenses, some of highly specialized types, are used. Provision is made usually for the holding of the sensitive plates of plate-holders containing the dry or wet sensitive plates or the paper films, etc., on which the photographs are taken. See *camera obscura*, below, and *photography*.

4. In *engraving*, (*a*) The so-called fifth varnish of the brain, between the laminæ of the septum lucidum. (*b*) Some other chambered or vaulted part or organ, as the pericardium (*camera cordis*), chamber of the heart; the cranial cavity (*camera cranii*), etc.—**Camera aquosa** (Latin, humid chamber), the anterior aqueous chamber of the eyeball, bounded in front by the cornea, behind by the iris and crystalline lens.—**Camera lucida** (Latin, clear chamber), an invention of the chemist Wollaston, designed to facilitate the delineation of distant objects. It consists of a solid prismatic piece of glass mounted upon a brass frame. The prism has its angles so arranged that the rays from the object appear reflected as shown below, and is covered on the face by a metallic eyepiece, the hole in which lies half over the edge of the prism, so as to afford a person looking through it a view of the picture reflected through the glass, and a direct view of his pencil or tra-



Camera Lucida.

cing-point. In the figure the object to be traced, *f*, is opposite the perpendicular surface of the prism, *d e*, and the rays proceeding from *f* pass through this surface and fall on the inclined plane *d c*, which makes an angle of 45° (*d e* 45°: from this they are totally reflected to the plane *b a*, which makes an angle of 135° with *d e*, and are again reflected to the eye at *a* above the horizontal plane, which makes an angle of 45° with the plane *b a*. The rays of light from the object proceeding upward from *h* toward the eye of the observer enter the image at *a*, and by placing the paper below in this place the image may be traced with a pencil. The brass frame of the prism has usually two apertures above and the other below, the former to be used in front between *f* and *d e* for nearsighted persons, the latter at *e* for those who are farsighted. The size of the picture may also be increased or diminished by lengthening or shortening brass tubes connected with the frame. This instrument has undergone various modifications. It is extremely convenient on account of its portability.—**Camera obscura** (Latin, dark chamber), an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a convex lens, are exhibited distinctly and in their natural colors on a white surface placed at the focal distance. The simplest form of this instrument consists of a darkened chamber, into which no light is permitted to enter except by a small hole in the window shutter. An image of the objects opposite the hole will then appear on the wall, or on a white screen so placed as to receive the light coming from the opening. A convex lens may be fixed in the hole of the shutter. Portable cameras are constructed of various forms, but the design of them all is to throw the images of external objects, as persons, houses, trees, landscapes, etc., upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of tracing the outlines of photographic pictures, or mere amusement. The surface on which the image is thrown may be covered with a sheet of paper, on which the figure may be traced by hand with a pencil; but the picture is most distinctly seen when the image is formed on the back of a silvered mirror. The figure represents a portable camera, also standard a plain white table which is placed in the center of the structure, and on which the luminous image is horizontally received by a lens on the roof. By turning the lens around, a panorama of the neighboring scenery is exhibited on the table. Cameras for use in sketching are made in the shape of a cane, with a lens and a reflecting mirror at the spot and a drawing table inside. One side of the box is cut out, and at this opening the artist sits, partly enveloped by a dark curtain which serves to shut out extraneous light. See *optiopyah*.

Portable Camera Obscura.

L, lens; *M*, reflecting mirror; *G*, ground glass, upon which the image is formed.

The human eye is a small *camera obscura* of wonderfully perfect construction. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 102.

Copying camera, a camera used for copying and enlarging photographs from negatives. The solar camera, for copying by direct solar light, is usually erected out of doors

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camera

and directed toward the sun, the negative being placed near the lens and sheets of sensitive paper in the plane of focus. Copying cameras used with electric lights are also made of very great size, for producing life-size copies of portraits, the camera consisting essentially of a dark room in which the easel holding the prepared paper travels along the plane of focus on rails laid on the floor.—**Detective camera,** a portable photographic camera adapted for making instantaneous pictures, especially of moving objects, while it is carried in the hand or otherwise about the person. The exposure is made by means of a spring, the object to be photographed being brought within the range of the lens by means of a finder variously devised.—**In camera,** in *law*, in chambers; in private: applied to a trial conducted with closed doors for some special reason touching the nature of the case or the evidence.—**Multiplying camera,** in *photog.*, a camera provided with a number of small lenses, so that it can take a number of pictures at one exposure. It is used for taking fortyspots.—**Solar camera.** See *copying camera*.—**Stereoscopic camera,** a double camera giving two pictures upon the same plate, or a camera with a double lens or other special device for effecting the same end.

camerade†, n. [< F. *camerade:* see *comrade.*] An obsolete form of *comrade.*

Those are his *camerades*, his walking mates!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

camera, n. Latin plural of *camera.*

cameral (kam'e-ral), *a.* [< It. *camerale*, pertaining to a camera or treasury, < Ml. *camera*, a chamber, public office, treasury: see *camera* and *chamber*, and cf. *chamberlain*, *exchequer*, *lingo*.] Of or pertaining to a camera or chamber.

cameralist (kam'e-ral-ist), n. [< NL. *cameralista*, a financier, < It. *camerale*: see *cameral.*] A financier; one skilled in the principles and system of public revenue.

Frederick William I., founder of a clever *cameralist*, and author of the masterly financial system of Prussia, took the important step of founding, at Halle, the first chair of the Order, special chairs of economy and cameralistic science. *W. Roscher*, Pol. Econ. (trans.), § 19.

cameralistic (kam'e-ra-lis'tik), *a.* [< *cameralist* + -*ic*.] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

Chairs of *cameralistic* science were founded in universities. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 365.

cameralistics (kam'e-ra-lis'tiks), n. [< *cameralistic* + -*ics*; = E. *cameralistique* = G. *cameralistik.*] The science of state finance.

camerardi, n. A variant of *camerade. Greene.*

camerarian (kam-e-rā'ri-an), *a.*; pl. *camerarii* (-i). [Ml., < *camera*, a chamber, public office, treasury, etc.: see *camera* and *chamber.*] A chamberlain; a keeper of public money; a treasurer.

camera-stand (kam'e-rā-stand), n. A support for a photographic camera. For indoor work a usual form is an adjustable table mounted on casters, and having various devices of racks and pinions, levers, thumbscrews, etc., to enable the operator to raise, lower, or tilt it with ease and rapidity, according to the nature of his work. In outdoor photography some form of tripod is commonly used as a camera stand.

camerate (kam'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. pret. and pp. *camerated*, ppr. *camerating.* [< L. *cameratus*, pp. of *camerare*, arch over, < *camera*, an arched roof. (*Camera*?) and -*ate*.] Arched over; built in the form of an arch or vault. [Rare.]

camerated (kam'e-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *camerate*, *v.*] In *arch.*, arched or vaulted: as, a *camerated* roof. *Weale.*—2. In *zoöl.*, divided by partitions into a series of chambers; chambered; hollowed out; fornicated; vaulted.

There are no buccal teeth in the camerated species. Buttschell, and the alimentary tube is only slightly *camerated*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 403.

cameration (kam-e-rā'shọn), n. [Cl. *camera*, *tio(n-)*, < *camerare*: see *camerate.*] 1. An arching or vaulting. *Evelyn.* [Rare.]—2. A division into compartments or chambertets. Also called *chambering.*

Those nuclei (in *Foraminifera*, etc.) may be simple or multiple; in the latter case, they have no special relation to the *cameration* of the skeleton.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 563.

camerick†, **camerike**†, n. Old spellings of *cambric. Plancké.*

camerine (kam'e-rin), n. [< L. *camera*, a vault: see *camera.*] A nummulite; one of the foraminiferous shells found in nummulitic limestone.

camerinelous (kam'e-ri-nē'lus), *a.* [Cl. *camera*, a vault, + *teli*, a web: see *toil*?.] Characterized by the habit of making a vaulted roof in which to hide: applied to certain spiders.

camerlingo (kam-ėr-ling'gō), n. [It., formerly *camerlengo*, = E. *chamberlain*, q. v.] The chamberlain of the pope, having charge of the secular interests of the papacy. He ranks as one of the four chief officers of the pope, the others being the cardinal vicar, the cardinal patron, and the cardinal penitentiary. He is always chosen from the college of cardinals, and is therefore usually called *cardinal camerlingo.* During a vacancy in the Holy See he takes charge of all the temporalities and presides over the apostolic chamber or palace. Also *camerlengo.*

Cameronian (kam-e-rō'ni-an), *a.* and n. I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Richard Cameron (see II.) or to the Cameronians: as, a *Cameronian* clergyman.

II. n. 1. One of the followers of Richard Cameron in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest by so doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They were known at first as *The Societie*, but were afterward organized as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, most of which in 1876 was joined to the Free Church.

2. *pl.* A name given to the 26th regiment of British infantry, from its connection with Scotland. It was composed of the Cameronians who flocked to Edinburgh during the revolution of 1688. Their nucleus consisted of the men who fought under Richard Cameron at Airds Moss in 1680, when he was killed.

camerostoma (kam-e-ros'tō-mā), n. [NL., < L. *camera* (Gr. *καμάρα*), a vault, + Gr. *στόμα*, a mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the anterior part of the body of *Arachnida*, forming a vault over the manducatory organs.

camery (kam'e-ri), n. A certain disease in horses, characterized by swelling on the palate and soft parts of the mouth. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

camese† (ka-mēz'), n. [An "English" spelling of *camise*: see *camis.*] Same as *camis.*

Oh, who is brave but I? Who has the ballots
In his snowy *camese* and his shaggy capote?
Cotton Mather, Magnalia, II. 72, song.

camestres (ka-mes'trēz), n. [See def.] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism. The letters of the word have these significations: *s*, that the mood is reduced to *celarent*; *s*, that the major premise is a universal affirmative; *m*, that the premises are to be transposed; *p*, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *r*, that this premise is to be simply converted in reduction; *e*, that the conclusion is a universal negative; *s*, that the conclusion is to be simply converted in reduction. The following is an example of this mood: All fishes breathe by gills; He that is of God heareth my words; ye hear them not; this is, then, because ye are not of God.

camil (kam'il), n. A dialectal form of *camomile.* [Somerset, Eng.]

camion (kam'ọn), n. [F., a dray, truck, pin: origin unknown.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

camis† (kam'is), n. [Also written *camise*, *camus*, *camuse*, *cami*, Ml. *camisia*, *camisa*, < Ml. *camisia*, *camisa*, < OF. *camise*, F. *chemise* (> E. *chemise*, q. v.) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *camisa* = It. *camicia*, *camiscia*, *camisa*, *camica*, a shirt, < LL. *camisia*, ML. *camisia*, *camisa*, a shirt, tunic, prob. from the orig. form (**hamithja*) of OHG. *hemidi*, MHG. *hemede*, *hemde*, G. *hemd* = OFries. *hemithe*, a shirt, connected with OHG. *hamo* = AS. *hama* (in comp.) = Icel. *hamr*, a skin, *hams*, a snake's skin, = Goth. **hama*, covering, clothing, ? *gohaian*, cover, *anahamds*, clothes, etc.: see *hamel*, *hem*, *hame*, *hamper*. Compare *chemise.*—2. A light morning-gown or similar loose garment.

All in a *Camis* light of purple silk.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 2.

camisade† (kam-i-sād'), n. [Also *camisado*; < F. *camisade*, a sudden assaulting or surprisal of the enemy, < It. *camiciata*, *camisciata* (Florio), now *camiciata*, *incamiciata* (= Sp. **camisada*, *encamisada*, lit. a 'shirted' attack: see *camise*), < *camicia*, a shirt: see *camis*, Sp. *camisa* = OF. *camise*, F. *chemise*, a shirt: see *camis*, *chemise.*] 1. An attack by surprise at night or at break of day: probably so called because made by soldiers ordered to put on their armor, in order that they might be recognized by their friends in the dark.

They had appointed the same night . . . to have given a *camisade* upon the English. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. A shirt worn by soldiers over their armor in a night attack to enable them to recognize one another. [A mistaken use of the term.]

Two thousand of our best men, all in *camisades* with scaling ladders.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 82.

Camisard (kam'i-zärd), n. [F., < OF. *camise*, a shirt. Cf. *camisade*.] One of the French Protestants of the Cévennes who took up arms in defense of their civil and religious liberties early in the eighteenth century: so called from the white blouses worn by the peasants who were the chief actors in the insurrection.

camisated (kam'i-sā-ted), *a.* [< Ml. **camisatus*, *camisiatus*, < *camisa*, a shirt: see *camis*, and cf. *camisade.*] Dressed with a shirt above the other garments. *Johnson.*

camiset, n. See *camis.*

camisia† (ka-mis'i-a), n. [LL. (Ml. also *camisa*): see *camis.*] 1. A shirt; a tunic.—2. An alb.—3. A shrine in which the Book of the Gospels used at high mass was formerly preserved. It was frequently made of gold, richly jeweled. Many such existed in the English cathedrals and parish churches before the Reformation. *Lee*, Glossary.

camisole (kam'i-sōl), n. [F., < It. *camiciuola*, dim. of *camicia* = E. *chemise*: see *chemise.*] 1. A short loose jacket with sleeves, usually of material that will wash, worn by women as a dressing-sack or in morning-dress.

Mrs. O'Dowd, the good housewife, arrayed in curl papers and a *camisole*, felt that her duty was not to sleep.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

2. A strait-jacket.

camister (kam'is-tėr), n. [Appar., < *camis* + -*ster.*] A clergyman; a minister. [Vagabonds' slang.]

camlet (kam'let), n. [Early mod. E. also *camblet*, *chamlet*, *camelot*, < F. *camelot* = Pr. *chamelote* = Sp. *camelote*, *chamelote* = Pg. *camelão* = It. *cambellotto*, *ciambellotto* = D. *kamelot* = G. *camelot*, *kamlot* = Dan. *kamelot*, < ML. *camelotum*, camlet, popularly understood as a deriv. of L. *camelus*, camel, but in fact < Ar. *khamlat*, *ẖamalat*, camlet (silk and camel's hair, also all silk or velvet), < *malal*, *ẖamal*, Hind. *mamlal*, velvet), < *khaml*, pile, plush, a carpet with a long pile, a cushion, etc.] 1. A rich stuff used for dress as early as the thirteenth century. It was more costly and finer than cameline. It is frequently mentioned as in use in both England and France down to the end of the seventeenth century.

The Cadilleacher is clothed in *Chamlet*, Satten, Silke, Damaske, or Velvet of scemely colour.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 314.

After dinner I put on my new *camelott* suit, the best that I ever wore in my life, that suit coming me above £6.
Pepys, Diary, June 1, 1664.

2. A very durable plain cloth used for cloaks and the like; a water-proof material in common use before the introduction of India rubber. All the kinds of camlet are in a certain sense imitations of oriental camlet, and they are made of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk, and pressed a veined or wavy appearance.

camlet (kam'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camleted*, *camletted*, ppr. *camleting*, *camletting.* [< *camlet*, n.] To cause to resemble wavy or watered camlet.

I also inspected the manner of *chamletting* silk and grogrann at one Mons' La Dorées in Moorfields.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1662.

camletteen (kam-le-tēn'), n. [< *camlet* + -*een.*] A kind of fine worsted camlet.

camletto (kam-let'ō), n. Same as *camletteen.*

camlett, **camlette**, another spelling of *camlet.*

cammaron (kam'a-ron), n. [< Sp. *camaron*, a shrimp, < L. *cammarus*, *camarus*, var. *gammarus*, a sea-crab: see *Gammarus*.] A fresh-water shrimp or prawn, resembling the crawfish. *Huxley.*

cammas (kam'as), n. Same as *camass.*

cammed (kamd), *a.* [E. dial., < ME. *cammed*, *cammyd*; < *cam*² + -*ed*².] 1. Crooked.—2†. Crooked-nosed; short-nosed.—3. Cross; ill-natured. [Prov. Eng.]

cammerell†, n. A dialectal variant of *gambrel.*

cammish (kam'ish), *a.* [E. dial., < *cam*² + -*ish*.] Awkward; clumsy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cammock¹ (kam'ọk), n. [E. dial. also *camback*, *kamback*; < ME. *cammok*, < AS. *cammoc*, *cammoce*, *camuce*, *camoke*, *camuke*, Hind. *cammoce*, perhaps miswritten for *cammoce*), a plant, glossed *peucedanum*.] 1. A leguminous plant, the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis.*

Thornbebes and wedes
Fouleth the fruite in the feeld.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 309.

2†. An umbelliferous plant, probably the shepherd's-needle, *Scandix Pecten.*

cammock² (kam'ọk), n. [E. dial. and Sc.; E. dial. also *camback*, Sc. *camack*; < ME. *cambok* (Ml. *cambocus*), *camboka*, *camboca*), < Celtic origin. Cf. Gael. *camag*, anything crooked or curved, a club, crook, curl, bay, etc.; cf. equiv. Sc. *cammag*, < Gael. ir. *camm*, a club for golf or cricket, < *cam*, crooked, bent: see *cam*²., 1. A crooked stick or club; a crooked beam; specifically, a crooked club used in the game of hockey or shinny.

Though the *cammock*, the more it is bowed, the better it serveth, yet the bow, the more it is bent and occupied, the worse it waxeth. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 66.

Crokyd as a *cammoke*. *Skelton* (ed. Dyce), I. 117.

Alrlis crooks the tree, that good *cammock* should be.
Ray, Proverbs (ed. 1678), p. 261.

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2. The game played with such a club; hockey or shinny.

cammocky (kam'gk-i), *a.* [E. dial., < *cammock*1 + *-y*1.] Like or due to cammock; having a disagreeable goat-like smell: applied to cheese, from the notion that this smell is due to the cows eating cammock. [South. Eng.]

camocat, camoca, †. All. *camaca, camanaka,* < Mil. *camoca, camaca,* OF. *camaca,* < Mgr. *καμακᾶς.*] A thick silk fabric, the name of which first appears in the fourteenth century. It was used in the manufacture of armor (such as the gambeson), for church vestments (in which case white camoca is especially mentioned), for civic robes, and for bed-hangings.

My great bed of blue camaka with griffins also another bed of camaka striped with white and black.

Will of Lord Deepenser (1375), quoted in Rock.

camomile, chamomile (kam'ō-mil), *n.* [The spelling *chamomile* is recent, and in imitation of the Latin; early mod. E. *camomil, camomel* (E. dial. *camil*), < ME. *camamylle, camamelle, camomylle* = D. MHG. G. *kamille* = Dan. *kamille* (*-blomst*) = Sw. *kamill* (*-blomma*), < OF. *camamille, f. camomille* = Pr. It. *camomilla* = Sp. *camomila* = Pg. *camomele,* < ML. *camamilla, camomilla,* < L. *chamomilla* and prop. *chamæmēlon,* < Gr. *χαμαίμηλον,* lit. earth-apple (from the apple-like smell of the flower), < *χαμαί,* on the earth (= L. *humi*: see *humble*), + *μῆλον,* an apple, = L. *malum.* Cf. *chamæleon.*] The common name of *Anthemis nobilis,* a low creeping composite plant of Europe, with strongly scented foliage, which by long cultivation and of popular repute as a bitter stomachic and tonic. The camomile-flowers of commerce are the product of a cultivated double variety, known as the *garden* or *Roman camomile.* The single form is distinguished as *Scotch camomile.* It was formerly imagined that the more the plant was trodden upon the more luxuriantly it grew, and this was a favorite subject of allusion in ancient writers. The corn- or field-camomile, *Anthemis arvensis,* is sparingly naturalized in the United States. The bur- or stinking camomile, *Cotula,* is more usually known as *mayweed.* The yellow camomile, *Anthemis tinctoria,* with yellow-rayed flowers, is sometimes cultivated for ornament and yields a yellow dye. The German camomile of trade consists of the flower-heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla.* Wild camomile is the *feverfew.*

Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

For though the *camomile,* the more it is trodden the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

camooch†, *v.* [Also *camoocho,* used in the same sense, appar. repr. It. *camoscio,* a chamois, wild goat (see *chamois*), perhaps affected in E. use by It. *camuso,* a person with a flat nose: see *camous.*] A term of abuse equivalent to *goat* (see etymology).

Whoper says you have a black eye, *is a camooch,*
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, I. 2.

Speak not; I will not hear thee: away, *camooch!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

Camorra (ka-mor'ä), *n.* [It.; cf. Sp. It. "*camorra,* an Irish rugge, also an upper cassocke," "*camorro,* a woman's frock" (Florio), now *camorro,* an upper-garment (applied to a woman).] A secret organization formed in the kingdom of Naples under the Bourbon government, first publicly known about 1820, partly political and partly of the nature of a standing balance committee, which exercised great power at times among the lower classes, settling disputes and acting as referee, punishing real or imaginary crimes, and exacting payment for all such services. It became guilty of many violent acts in the interest of private vengeance or avarice. Although for political reasons tolerated under Ferdinand II. (1830-59), it was attacked by the government of Francis II., in revenge for which it united with the opponents of the Bourbons and aided in the overthrow of that dynasty. At present the organization is out of favor, and, though retaining a nominal existence, is of no importance as a body.

Camorrism (ka-mor'izm), *n.* [< *Camorra* + *-ism.*] The system and mode of action of the Camorra; hence, organized mob-law; systematic rejection or abrogation of the regular forms of law.

Camorrist (ka-mor'ist), *n.* [< It. *camorrista:* see *Camorra.*] A member of the Camorra; one who favors the principles or practises the methods of the Camorra.

camoucioo, *n.* See *camooch.*

camouche, *n.* Same as *kamichi.*

camouflet (F. pron. ka-mö'flā), *n.* [F., smoke puffed into a sleeper's face; origin unknown.] *Mil.,* a mine with a charge so small as not to produce any crater when exploded. Such a mine is often sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by firing the earth into one of them, to suffocate or cut off the retreat of the miner who is at work in it. When used for this purpose it is also called a *stifler.*

camous, camus, *a.* [Early mod. E. also *camoys,* < ME. *camois, camoys,* < OF. *camus, f. camuse,* = Pr. *camus, camuse* = It. *camuso, camosio,* flat-nosed. (Cf. Bret. *camm,* ME. *cammed, camed, camor-nosed, cam-nosed,* flat-nosed, ult. connected with *camb,* q. v.] Depressed; flat; crooked: said only of the nose.

Round was his face and *camois* was his nose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 14.

camoused, camused, *p. a.* [< *camous, camus,* + *-ed*2.] Same as *camous.*

And though my nase be *camused,* my lips thick,
And my chin letsitied, Pan, great Pan, was such.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

camously, *adv.* Awry. *Skelton.*

camoys, *a.* Same as *camous. Sir T. Browne.*

camp1 (kamp), *n.* [< ME. *camp, comp,* battle, conflict (cf. *campynge,* foot-ball), < AS. *camp, comp,* battle, conflict, = OFries. *kamp, komp* = D. *kamp* = MLG. *kamp* = OHG. *camp, kampf, champf,* MHG. G. *kampf,* a fight, battle, esp. in older use, of a fight between two, = Sw. Dan. *kamp,* battle, conflict, = Icel. *kapp* (assimilated from **kampr*), contest, zeal, eagerness, vehemence, a race (cf. ODan. *kap,* zeal, now only in the phrase *on kap,* in competition); regarded by some as an orig. Teut. word, but prob. < L. *campus,* a field, a plain, later sometimes a battle-field, in ML. also a camp, battle: see *campus.*] 1. Conflict; battle.

All the lere none of hem hadde lykynge to *camp.*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3702.

2. An English form of the game of foot-ball. It was played by two sides, each consisting of two to two hundred players. A ball was laid in the middle, and on a given signal each party rushed forward to kick or throw it to the opposite goal.

camp1 (kamp), *v. i.* < ME. *campen,* < AS. *campian* (= OFries. *kampa, kempa* = D. *kampen* = OHG. *champfan, chempfan,* MHG. *kempfen,* G. *kämpfen* = Dan. *kæmpe* = Sw. *kämpa*), fight, contend, *Ccamp,* a conflict: see the noun. In def. 2, cf. freq. *camp*1. 1. To fight; contend in battle or in any kind of contest; hence, to strive with others in doing anything.—2. To wrangle; argue. [Obs. or dial. in both senses.]

—3. To play at the game of camp. *Tusser.*

camp2 (kamp), *v.* [< F. *camp,* a camp, formerly also a field, a parallel form to *champ,* a field, = Pr. *camp* = Sp. Pg. It. *campo,* < L. *campus,* a field, a plain, a place of action, in ML. also a camp, a battle, = Gr. *κάμπος,* Dor. *κάμπος,* a garden, orchard, plain: see *camp*1.] 1. *A place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other temporary structures for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment.* When an army in the field is to remain for some time at a particular spot, it may be stationed in an *intrenched camp,* surrounded by earthworks, redoubts, etc. A *flying camp* is an encampment occupied for a very brief period. The camps of the ancient Roman armies were formed for a stay of only a week. One of the intrenched class, customarily in the shape of a rectangle surrounded by a fosse (*fossa*), with a stake-faced embankment (*vallum*) on the inside. In the typical Roman camp there were four gates, one at each side and one at each end, and the interior was divided into streets. The broadest street, 100 feet wide, ran between the side gates. The other streets, 50 feet wide, ran at right angles to this from end to end of the camp. A *camp of instruction* is formed for the purpose of drill of troops who are sent to be trained in manœuvering in large bodies and in campaigning duties in general. There are permanent camps of this kind at Aldershot in England, and at Châlons-sur-Marne in France.

2. A body of troops or other persons encamping together; an army with its camp-equipment.

For I shall sutler be
Unto the *camp,* and profits will accrue.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

The whole had the appearance of a splendid court rather than of a military armament; and in this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the *camp* arrived at Berlin.
Carlyle, Hist. Frederick, V., 218.

3. In *British agri.,* a heap of turnips, potatoes, or other roots laid up in a trench and thickly covered with straw and earth for preservation through the winter. In some places called a *pit,* in others a *bury.*—**To break camp.** See *break.*

camp2 (kamp), *v.* [< *camp*2, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put into or lodge in a camp; as an army; encamp. [Rare.]—2. To afford camping-ground for; afford rest or lodging to. [Rare.]

Had our great palaces the capacity
To *camp* his host, we all would sup together.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

3. To bury in pits, as potatoes; pit. *London.* [Local, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To establish or make a camp; go into camp: sometimes with *down.*—2. To live in a camp; act as a camper: used there three days.—3. To live temporarily in a tent ortents or in rude places of shelter, as for health or pleasure: generally with *out.*

camp3, *n.* [< L. *campa, campe,* < Gr. *κάμπη,* a caterpillar.] A caterpillar. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

campable (kam'pa-bl), *a.* [E. dial., appar. a perversion of *capable.*] Able to do. *Grose.* [North. Eng.]

campagi, *n.* Plural of *campagna.*

campagnol (kam-pan-yol'), *n.* [F. (= It. *campagnuolo*), < *campagne* = It. *campagna,* a field, open country: see *campaign.*] A French name of various species of field-mice or voles, as *Arvicola arvalis* and *Arvicola agrestis*; hence, any vole or meadow-mouse of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ,* family *Muridæ.*

campagna (kam-pon'ya-gus), *n.*; pl. *campagi* (-ji). [LL., perhaps < L. *campus,* a field: see *camp*2.] In *Rom. antiq.,* a low shoe or slipper covering the toes, having the heel-piece carried around on each side under the ankle-bone, but leaving the instep and the sides of the foot uncovered, and secured on the foot by ribbons or straps. It was peculiar to the wealthy and official classes.

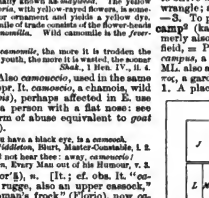
campaign (kam-pān'), *n.* [< F. *campagne,* now *campagne* (assibilated), *champagne,* > E. *champaign*), an open field, a military campaign, = Sp. *campaña* = Pg. *campanha* = It. *campagna,* < ML. *campania,* a level country, in classical L. used only as the name of the level country near Naples, *Campania,* now *Campagna* (*Campanus,* of Campania, a Campanian), < **campanus* (LL. *campanea* or *campaniæ*), of a field, < *campus,* a field: see *camp*2.] 1†. An open field; a large open plain. Now *champaign.*—2. The operations of an army during one season, or in a definite enterprise; also, the Virginia campaigns.—3. Continued or sustained aggressive operations directed to the accomplishment of some particular object: as, the temperance *campaign;* especially, in *U. S. politics,* organized action in influencing voters in an election, etc.: as, the last presidential *campaign.*

We should get the amendments out of the way before we strike out for the summer *campaign.*
S. Bowles, Letter to H. L. Dawes, Feb. 18, 1857.

4. In *metal.,* the time during which a furnace remains in operation without stoppage.—**Campaign wig.** See *wig.*

campaign (kam-pān'), *v. i.* [< *campaign, n.*] To serve in a campaign.

The officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion.
Sir E. Watkin, Irish Rebellion, p. 6



Typical Plan of Roman Camp.

A, praetorium; *A',* quaestor and prefects; *A''*, tribunal, etc.; *B,* triburses; *C,* forum; *D, E, F,* legionaries: Triarii, Principes, and Hastati; *G,* cavalry; *H, I,* allies, foot and horse; *J,* auxiliary troops; *K,* picked cohorts; *L,* special or extraordinary cohorts; *M,* special or extraordinary squadrons of horse; *N,* Decuman gate; *O,* praetorian gate; *P,* porta principalis dextra; *Q,* porta principalis sinistra; 1, 2, 3, 4, first, second, third, and fourth legions; 5, 6, right and left wings.

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campaigne (kam-pān'), *n.* [Prop. **campane*, < F. *campane*, a bell, a fringe, tuft, etc.; see *campane*.] A narrow kind of pillow-lace, used especially as an edging to broader laces.

campaigner (kam-pā'nėr), *n.* [< *campaign* + *-er*1.] One who is or has been in active service in a campaign or campaigns.

Both horse and rider were old *campaigners*, and stood without moving a muscle. *Stoddart*, Humphrey Clinker.

The plain before the town was full of tents, and, long before the dawn of the fenris were within sight, the sight of actual *campaigners* gave a keen feeling of what was going on. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 265.

campana (kam-pā'nā), *n.* [= F. *campane* = Pr. Sp. It. *campana*, < ML. *campana*, a bell.] 1. *Eccles.*, a church-bell.—2. A bell-like dish or cover used in making sulphuric acid.—3. In *bot.*, the pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

Campana here is crops. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii. 227.

campanal (kam-pā'nal), *a.* [* *campana* for *Campanula* + *-al*.] Related to the *Campanulaceæ*; applied by Lindley to one of the largest of his alliances of plants, of which the bellworts may be regarded as the type.

campane (kam-pān'), *n.* [F. *campane*, a bell, tuft, fringe, etc.; see *campana*.] In *her.*, a bell.

campaned (kam-pānd'), *a.* [*campane* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*, bearing campanes or bells.

campanero (kam-pa-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., a bellman, < *campana*, a bell; see *campana*.] A Spanish name of the South American bell-birds, as the araguaya and others of the genus *Chasmorhynchus*: so called from the bell-like sound of their voice. See *araguaya*.

campani† (kam-pā'ni-ī), *n.* [ML.; see *campaign*.] A large open plain; a champaign.

In vast *campanis* there are few cities. *Sir W. Temple.*

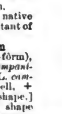
Forerunners of that great day of battle; which shall, like light horsemen, scour the *campania*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, I. 371.

Campanian (kam-pā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Campania* (see *campaign*, *n.*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Campania, an ancient province of southern Italy, including the Neapolitan plain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Campania.

campaniform (kam-pan'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *campaniformis*, < ML. *campana*, a bell, + L. *-formis*, shape.] Having the shape of a bell; campanulate; bell-shaped. Also *campaniliform*.

campanile (kam-pa-nē'lē), *n.*; pl. *campaniles*, *campanili* (-lēz, -li). [It., = Sp. Pg. *campanil* = F. *campanile*, < ML. *campanile*, < *campana*, a bell; see *campana*.] In *arch.*, a bell-tower; especially, in some parts of Italy, a detached building erected for the purpose of containing bells; also, in the Renaissance style, a particular form of bell-turret, such as the two western towers of St. Paul's cathedral in London, St. Peter's and the Pantheon in Rome, etc. Many of the campaniles of Italy are lofty and magnificent structures; that in Cremona is 396 feet high, and that in Florence, designed by Giotto early in the fourteenth century for the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, is the most perfect work of the Pointed style in Italy.



Campanile of Giotto, Florence.

campaniliform (kam-pa-nil'i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *campaniform*.

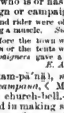
campanologist (kam-pa-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *campanology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in the art of campanology.

campanology (kam-pa-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< ML. *campana*, a bell, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. The art or the principles of bell-founding, bell-ringing, etc.

The enthusiastic notices which the London papers give of the casting of a new big bell for St. Paul's may justify the publication here of a few notes on the subject of *campanology*. *Philadelphia Record*, Jan. 14, 1882, p. 3.

2. A treatise on this art.

Campanula (kam-pan'ū-lā), *n.* [ML., dim. of *campana*, a bell; from the form of the corolla. Cf. *campana*, pasque-flower.] 1. A large genus of plants, which gives its name to the natural order *Campanulaceæ*; the bell-flower genus. The species are herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a white or blue color. The most common and best-known wild species is the delicate harebell, *C. rotundifolia*, the bluebell of Scotland, which is found growing in rocky places around the globe in the northern temperate and arctic zones. Many species are cultivated for their showy flowers, the most frequent being *C. Medium*, known as canterbury bells. *C. Rapunculus* is frequently cultivated in southern Europe for its edible tuberous roots.



Flowering Branch of *Campanula Medium*.

2. [*l. c.*] A chasuble: so called from its conical shape when put about the body.—3. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some campanulate or bell-shaped part or organ.

Campanula Halleri, in *ichth.*, the swollen end of the falciform process in the eye of a fish. See cut under *Argyropelecus*.

A vascular darkly pigmented process . . . is found in the eyes of many Teleostei, and . . . its end . . . is provided with a swelling (*campanula Halleri*), which is attached to the hinder part of the capsule of the lens. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 831.

Campanulaceæ (kam-pan-ū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanula* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants, the bellworts, mostly herbaceous, with bland milky juice, alternate leaves, a regular bell-shaped or rotate corolla, distinct stamens, and numerous seeds in a capsule usually opening by valves or lateral slits. They are natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, and are of little value but for ornament. The principal genus is *Campanula*. The order is sometimes made to include the *Lobeliaceæ*. See cuts under *Campanula* and *harebell*.

campanulaceous (kam-pan-ū-lā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Campanulaceæ*.

Campanularia (kam-pan-ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < ML. *campanula*, a little bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulariidæ*, having cup-shaped hydrothecæ at the ends of ringed stalks and polypites with a circlet of tentacles below the conical proboscis.

Campanularia.
A, hydranth; *r*, its proximal ring; *t*, its tentacles; *s*, its mouth; *ar*, tentacles; *b*, digestive cavity, continuous with body-cavity, contained in the perisarc, *a*, and in the stolon or creeping stem, *S*; *S*, gonangium containing two medusiform nodulose gonophores, *w*, *w*; *h*, blastostyle or peduncle of the gonangium, bearing at the summit a group of hydranths, *c*, and, at the stolon, *c*, a bud.

Campanularian (kam-pan-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Campanulate; ex-hydrothecate; having bell-shaped hydrothecæ; specifically, of the *Calyptoblastea* or *Campanulariæ*. Also *campanularioid*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Campanularia*.

Campanularida (kam-pan-ū-lar'i-da), *n.* Same as *campanularians*.

campanularian (kam-pan-ū-lar'i-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *campanularian*.

campanulariid (kam-pan-ū-lar'i-id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulariidæ*.

Campanulariidæ (kam-pan'ū-la-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, having the cells terminal, pedunculate, and campanulate, and the polypites with a large trumpet-shaped proboscis. *Campanularia*, *Clytia*, *Obelia*, etc., are genera of this family. Also written *Campanulariadæ*, *Campanulariidæ*. See cut under *Campanularia*.

campanulate (kam-pan'ū-lāt), *a.* [< ML. *campanulatus*, < *campanula*, a little bell, dim. of *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] Having the form of a bell; bell-shaped. In *bot.*, applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla. In *entom.*, said of surfaces which are rounded at one end, with the sides somewhat incurved and then spreading out to the other end; applied especially to the metasternum, the broader end being the base. The abdomen of an insect is said to be *campanulate* when the basal joint is slender and the second dilated and rounded at the apex, so that the third joint is received within it.

Campanulina (kam-pan-ū-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., < ML. *campanula*, dim. of *campana*, bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulinidæ*.

campanulinid (kam-pan-ū-lin'id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulinidæ*.

Campanulinidæ (kam-pan'ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanulina* + *-idæ*.] A family of sertularian or calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans. They are colonial or rarely solitary, and are differentiated into alimentary zooids, with one vertical of filiform tentacles, and generative polypes, having the polypesthyx within months or tentacles. Both forms of zooids are invested by chitinous capsules. The polypesthyx only produce by budding asexual zooids, which are rudimentary medusæ and never become free. *Campanulina* is the typical genus.

Campanulinoida (kam-pan'ū-lin-oi'dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campanulina* + *-oida*.] Same as *Campanulinidæ*.

Campbellite (kam'bel-īt), *n.* [< *Campbell*, as def.] + *-ite*2.] 1. A member of the denomination otherwise known as the Disciples of Christ, founded by the Rev. Alexander Campbell. The Campbellites were also called *New Lights*. See *disciple*, (U. S.).—2. One of the followers of the Rev. John McLeod Campbell, who, when deposed from the ministry for denying the universality of the atonement, founded a separate congregation. [Scotch.]—3. [*l. c.*] A local name of a sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, abundant in the Mississippi. Also called *new-light*.

The names new light and *Campbellite* are due to the fact that it became abundant and the subject of observation during the religious denomination known by those names originated. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 331.

camp-caloo (kamp'ka-lö'), *n.* In *arch.*, a ceiling sloping from the sides to the middle: vertical walls toward a plane surface in the middle, so as somewhat to resemble a coved ceiling. It is most frequently used in garrets, giving the roof a resemblance to the top of a tent.

camp-chair (kamp'chār), *n.* A light chair constructed like a camp-stool, but with a back.

camp-crane (kamp'krān), *n.* A portable derrick having two arms which extend outward from the ends of a connecting piece, the upper arm carrying the drill, and the lower serving as a roof for the engine which lies between the two.

Campeachy wood. Same as *logwood*.

Campephaga, Campephagidæ, etc. See *Campephagi*, etc.

camper1 (kam'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *camper*; < *camp*1 + *-er*1.] One who plays at the game of camps. *Palsgr.*

camper2 (kam'pėr), *n.* [< *camp*2, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who camps out, or lives in a camp.

A true and circumstantial delineation of the *campers* life in the Maine forests. *The Americus*, VII. 68.

camperknowst, *n.* [E. dial., prop. **camperscoils*, lit. mushrooms (of which in part the dish was prob. composed), < MD. *kamperneele*, D. *kamperzuur*, < MG. *kampernoli*, mushroom, < It. *campignuolo*, > F. *champignon*, a mushroom; see *champignon*.] Ale pottage, made with sugar, spices, and currants.

campescent, *a.* Same as *gambesen*. *Wright.*

campestral (kam-pes'tral), *a.* [< L. *campestris*, < *campus*, a field; see *camp*2.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or on open ground.

The *campestral* or wild beech is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

campestrian, campestrine (kam-pes'tri-an, -trin), *a.* Same as *campestral*.

camp-fight† (kamp'fīt), *n.* [< *camp*1 + *fight*; cf. ML. *campus*, a duel: see *camp*1.] In *old law*, a duel, or the right of settling disputed points by combat.

camp-fire (kamp'fīr), *n.* 1. A fire in a camp for warmth or cooking: as, a soldier's or a hunter's *camp-fire*. It is commonly built in the open air and on the ground.

A huge *camp-fire* blazing up beneath the forest arches. *Forest and Stream*, XVI. 5.

2. Among the members of the society called the Grand Army of the Republic, a meeting or reunion of the members of a post. [U. S.]

camp-follower (kamp'fol'ō-ėr), *n.* One who follows a camp or an army without being officially connected with it, as a sutler, washerwoman, etc.

The troops were attended by a great multitude of *camp-followers*. *Macaulay.*

In the moment of failure [at Bannockburn], the sight of a body of *camp-followers*, whom they mistook for reinforcements to the enemy, spread panic through the English host. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng. People, p. 14.

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camphene, camphine (kam-fēn' or kam'fēn), *n.* [< *camph(or)* + *-ene, -ine*².] 1. The generic name of the volatile oils or hydrocarbons having the general formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, which are isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine. Many camphenes exist ready formed in plants, as oil of cloves, bergamot, etc. They are liquid at ordinary temperatures, and are distinguished from one another by their odors, boiling points, and action on polarized light. They absorb oxygen and convert it into ozone. Camphene is a synonymous with *terpene*; but by some authorities the latter is made the generic name of all the volatile hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, while *camphene* is limited to those terpenes which are solid at ordinary temperatures.

2. The fine rectified oil of turpentine, used for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the crude oil over quicklime to free it from resin. It gives a brilliant light when burning in a very strong current, the prevention of smoke, and was extensively used before the introduction of petroleum.

camphic (kam'fik), *a.* [< *camph(or)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to camphor: as, *camphic* acid.

camphine, *n.* See *camphene.*

camphire (kam'fīr), *n.* [See *camphor.*] 1. An old form of *camphor.*

Wood of aloes, *camphire* and many other things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 56.

2. In the authorized version of the Bible (Cant. i. 14. iv. 13), a faulty rendering of the Hebrew name of the henna-plant, *Lawsonia alba.*

camphired (kam'fīrd), *a.* [< *camphire* for *camphor* + *-ed*².] Impregnated with camphor; camphorated.

Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired*, and plain.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, No. 101.

camphogen (kam'fō-jen), *n.* [< Mi. *camph(ra)*, camphor, + *L. -gen*, producing: see *-gen.*] A colorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}$) produced by distilling camphor with phosphorous pentoxid. Also called *cymene.*

camphol (kam'fol), *n.* [< *camph(or)* + *-ol.*] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

campholic (kam-fol'ik), *a.* [< *camphol* + *-ic.*] Related to or containing camphol.—**Campholic acid,** an acid ($C_{10}H_{18}O_2$) produced from camphor by the action of alcoholic potash solution. It is a white volatile solid, insoluble in cold water.

camphor (kam'for), *n.* [Now spelled to imitate the Mi. form, but until recently, and still dial., *camphire*, early mod. E. *camphyr, camfyr, camfere*, < F. *camphre* = Sp. *canfor, canfora, alcanfor* = Pg. *canfora, alcanfor* = It. *canfora* = D. *kamfer* = MHG. *campher* (also *gaffer*), G. *kampfer* = Sw. Dan. *kamfer* = Pol. *kamfora* = Bohem. *kamfora, kamfr, kafr* = Russ. *kamfara*, < Ml. *camphora, canfora, camforum*, also *cafura*, NL. *camphora* = MGr. Nūr. *καφοῦρα* = Turk. *kāfūr*, < Ar. and Pers. *kāfūr* = Skt. *karpūra* = Hind. *kāpura*, camphor, < Malay *kāpur*, camphor, lit. chalk, lime; *kāpur barās*, Barus camphor, the camphor of Sumatra and Java (*Barūs*, a place on the west coast of Sumatra); *kāpur tokōri*, Japan camphor.] A whitish, translucent, volatile substance closely related to the ethereal oils, with a tough crystalline texture, a peculiar penetrating odor, and an aromatic cooling taste, the product of various trees and plants of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. See *camphor-tree.* Common or laurel camphor ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) is distilled from the wood of a lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum camphora*, and is obtained in a crude state from Formosa and Japan and afterward refined by sublimation. It is of frequent use in medicine as a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic in typhoid and hysterical states. **Alantol camphor,** $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a camphor resembling peppermint in taste and smell, found in the roots of *Inula Helenium*. **Artificial camphor,** $C_{10}H_{16}Cl_2$, a *hydrochlorate of turpentine oil*, obtained by treating oil of turpentine with gaseous hydrochloric acid. It has the odor and taste of common camphor, but is more pungent, and is somewhat combustible. — **Blumea camphor** or **ngai,** a camphor obtained by the sublimation as Formosa camphor, but differing from it in turning polarized light to the left. It is obtained in Formosa from a tall herbaceous composite, *Blumea balsamifera*, growing abundantly in tropical eastern Asia, and is used by the Chinese in medicine and by the Japanese in the manufacture of ink. — **Borneo camphor,** also known as *Barus, Baroos, or Sumatra camphor*, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, a substance very similar in its properties to common camphor. It is found in a solid crystalline state in fissures of the trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a gigantic forest-tree of Sumatra and Borneo. It sometimes occurs in masses several pounds in weight. Also called *Borneo camphol.* — **Camphorn monobromata,** $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$, a substance obtained by replacing one hydrogen atom in camphor with bromine. It is used in medicine as a sedative. Also called *monobromated camphor, bromated camphor, brominated camphor.* — **Camphor-julep** or **-water,** a saturated solution of camphor in water. — **Cedrene camphor,** $C_{15}H_{26}O$, the crystalline portion of oil of red cedar, obtained by cooling the oil until the crystals separate, and afterward pressing out the liquid. — **Tolucco camphor,** a name given by Gmelin to nicotianin. *Tre*, Dict., III. 416. (Other so-called camphors (stearoptenes) are obtained from various volatile oils, constituting the least volatile portion of the oil and crystallizing at ordinary temperatures.)

camphor (kam'for), *v. t.* [< *camphor*, *n.*] To impregnate or wash with camphor; camphorate. [Rare.]

camphoraceous (kam-fo-rā'shius), *a.* [< *camphor* + *-aceous.*] Of the nature of or resembling camphor.

camphorate (kam'fo-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camphorated*, ppr. *camphorating.* [< NL. *camphoratus*, pp. of *camphorare*, < *camphora*, camphor: see *camphor* and *-ate*¹.] To treat or impregnate with camphor: as, "a *camphorated* draught." *Dunglison.*

camphorated (kam'fo-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *camphoratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to camphor or impregnated with it: as, *camphorated* liquors. *Boyle*, Works, I. 433.

II. *n.* [= NL. *camphoratum*, neut.] In *chem.*, a compound of camphoric acid with different bases.

camphoric (kam-for'ik), *a.* [< *camphor* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoric acid,** $C_8H_{14}O_4$, a dibasic acid produced from camphor by digestion with nitric acid. It forms crystalline colorless flakes, which are not readily soluble in cold water.

camphor-oil (kam'for-oil), *n.* **1.** A yellowish-brown liquid which drains from the crude camphor of commerce, having a camphor-like odor and taste, and containing a considerable quantity of camphor in solution.—**2.** A reddish volatile oil, isomeric with oil of turpentine ($C_{10}H_{16}$), obtained from *Dryobalanops aromatica* by tapping the tree, and from reservoirs which form in the trunk. It is but rarely met with in commerce. Also called *camphorwood oil.*

camphoronic (kam-fo-ron'ik), *a.* [< *camphor* + *-one* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoronic acid,** $C_9H_{14}O_6$, a tribasic acid formed by the oxidation of camphor or camphoric acid by nitric acid. It forms colorless microscopic needles, which are volatile and readily soluble in water.

camphor-tree (kam'for-trē), *n.* **1.** The *Cinnamomum camphora*, a laurel-like tree which yields the camphor of commerce, found in Japan, along the southern maritime regions of China, and especially in Formosa. The timber is excellent and much prized for making clothes chests and

Branch of Camphor-tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).

cabinets. Camphor is obtained from the root, trunk, and branches by exposing the chips in closed vessels to the vapor of boiling water. The hot steam volatilizes the camphor, which is deposited in the upper part of the vessels. **2.** The *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a tree of Sumatra and Borneo, yielding Borneo camphor (which see, under *camphor*). See *Dryobalanops.*

camphor-wood (kam'for-wud), *n.* The wood of the camphor-tree.—**Camphor-wood oil.** Same as *camphor-oil*, 2.

camphrene (kam-frēn'), *n.* [< *camphor* + *-ene.*] A volatile product, to which the formula $C_9H_{14}O$ has been given, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor. It may be simply pinonene (a condensation product of acetone) with slight impurities. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

campion (kam'pi-on), *n.* [Cf. "*campins*, an herb that bears a pretty flower" (Kersey, 1708); prob. nlt. < L. *campus*, a field. Cf. *champion*², *champignon.*] The popular name of certain plants belonging to the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene* (which see). Bladder-campion is *Silene inflata*; sea-campion, *S. maritima*; moss-campion, *S. acaulis*; starry campion, *S. stellata*; red alpine campion, *Lychnis alpina*; rose-campion, *L. (or Agrostemma) coronaria* and *L. Flos-Jovis*; red campion, *L. diurna*; white campion, *L. respertina*; corn-campion, *L. Githago*; and meadow-campion, *L. Flos-cuculi.*

camp-kettle (kamp'ket'l), *n.* A pot for the use of soldiers or others in a camp.

cample (kam'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *campled*, ppr. *campling.* [E. dial., also *cample* (and *cam-pe*): freq. of *camp*¹.] To contend; argue; talk noisily. [Prov. Eng.]

If they be incensed, angry, chid a little, their wives must not *cample* again, but take it in good part.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 699.

camp-meeting (kamp'mē'ting), *n.* A religious gathering for prayer, instruction, exhortation, etc., held in an encampment formed in a wood, grove, or field, generally continued for a week or more, and lodging such assemblages originated in the United States in 1799, and is still common, especially in the Methodist denomination. Called by Moravians *synod-meeting.*

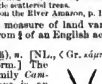
campo (kam'pō), *n.* [Pg. Sp. It. *campo*, < L. *campus*, a field: see *camp*².] **1.** The name given in Brazil to patches of land in the midst of the dense forests of the country which are either entirely bare of trees or are only sparsely covered with them.

The country around Santarem is a *campo* region: a slightly elevated and undulating tract of land, wooded only in patches, or with widely scattered trees.
H. W. Bates, Naturalist on the River Amazon, p. 176.

2. The Italian acre, a measure of land varying in different states from ⅞ of an English acre to 1¼ acres.

Campodea (kam-pō'dē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάμπη*, a caterpillar, + *εἶδος*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Campodeidæ*. *C. staphylinus* is an example.

Campodea is supposed to be "the representative of a form from which many other groups have been derived."
Sci. Mon., p. 106.


Campodea staphylinus.

Campodeæ (kam-pō'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Campodeidæ*. *A. S. Packard.*

campodeid (kam-pō'dē-id), *n.* An insect of the family *Campodeidæ.*

Campodeidæ (kam-pō-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campodea* + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of thysanurous insects, the typical genus of which is *Campodea*, illustrating a generalized or synthetic type from which other groups may have been derived. They are of elongated form, the abdomen having 10 segments and ending in 2 long filaments, and have 3 pairs of legs, simple tracheæ, and no eyes. In general aspect the *Campodeidæ* resemble some of the myriapods; they are related to *Podura*, and especially to *Lepismides*. The family contains the genera *Nicoletia* besides *Campodea*, but it the genus *Japyx* is sometimes referred. Also *Campodeæ*, and less correctly *Campodidæ*.

campoi (kam'poi), *n.* [The Cantonese pron. of Chin. *kien*, selected, + *pei*, fire.] A selected and carefully fired variety of Congou tea.

campong (kam'pong), *n.* [Malay *kampong*, an inclosure.] A native village in the islands of the Malay archipelago.

All islands are liable to the linguistic difficulty of their littoral being occupied by a superior seafaring and commercial race, either continuously or in detached campongs, while the interior and unexplored mountains become the refuge of shy and uncivilized indigenes.
R. N. Cust, Mod. Langs. E. Ind., p. 132.

Campophaga (kam-pof'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κάμπη*, caterpillar, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Campephaginæ* (which see); the caterpillar-shrikes proper, such as *C. nigra* of Africa. Also *Campephaga.*

Campophagidæ (kam-pō-fa-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Campophaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of old-world turdoid passerine birds, named from the genus *Campophaga*, containing more or less shrike-like birds with the bristles that of the rump usually with stiffened shafts, the bill grypsinian with covered nostrils, and the wings moderate or long. The family is better known by its conventional name Campephagidæ, which see.

Campophagine (kam-pof'a-jin), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campophaga* + *-inæ*.] A group of old-world dentirostral oscine passerine birds of uncertain position, sometimes referred to the Laniidæ or shrikes, oftener to the *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers, or raised to the rank of a family, *Campophagidæ*; the caterpillar-catchers. *Campophaga* is the leading genus. Also written *Campephagina, Campephaginæ.*

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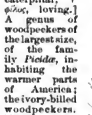
campophagine (kam-pof'ə-jin), *a.* [< *Campophaga* + *-ine*1.] Feeding upon caterpillars; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campophagine* or *Campophagidæ*. Also written *campephagine*.

Campophilus (kam-pof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (first *Campephilus*—G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. κάμπη, a caterpillar, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of woodpeckers of the largest size, of the family *Picidæ*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America; the ivory-billed woodpeckers. They have a long, straight, truncate, beveled and ridged bill of ivory like hardness and whiteness, a very slender neck, the head crested, and the coloration black, white, and scarlet. The best known species is *C. principalis* of the southern United States, about 20 inches long and 30 or more in extent of wings. Another, *C. imperialis*, is still larger. See *ivorybill*. Also written *Campephilus*.


Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*).

Campostoma (kam-pos'tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1855), < Gr. κάμπτ, a bending, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, characterized

Stone-roller (*Campostoma anomalum*).

by the enormous length of the intestine, which is six or seven times as long as the body, and is wound in many spiral coils around the air-bladder. The species swarm in the spring in brooks of the southern and western United States, and are known as *stone-rollers*. The genus is the type of the *Campostomeæ*.

Campostomine (kam-pos-tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campostoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyprinidæ*, typified by the genus *Campostoma*.

campostomine (kam-pos'tō-min), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Campostominæ*.

II. *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Campostominæ*.

camp-sheathing (kamp'shē'thing), *n.* [Also in modified forms *camp-sheeting*, *campsheet*, *campshed*, *campshot*; < *camp*1 (perhaps a corruption of *cam*, Dan. *kam*, a ridge: see *cam*1) + *sheathing* (or *sheeting*, or *shed*, taken in the same sense).] A structure consisting of a guide-pile, a wale, or a horizontal piece of timber, and a series of planks about three inches thick and placed vertically, erected at the foot of an embankment or a soft cutting to resist the outward thrust of the earthwork.

campsheet, campshed, campshot, camp-sheeting (kamp'shēt, -shed, -shot, -shē'ting), *n.* Same as *camp-sheathing*.

camp-stool (kamp'stōl), *n.* A seat or stool with cross-legs and a flexible seat, so made as to be folded up and packed away when not in use.

camptervian (kamp-tē'ri-an), *n.*; *pl. camptervia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. κάμπτειν, a bending, turning (cf. κάμπτη, bent), < κάμπτειν, bend.] In *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the fore and outer border of the wing, as far as the bones extend. *Coues.*

Camptolamus (kamp-tō-lē'mus), *n.* [NL. (first *Camptolaimus*—G. R. Gray, 1841), < Gr. κάμπτειν, flexible, + λαιμός, the throat.] A notable genus of sea-ducks, of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having as type the pied or Labrador duck, *C. labradorius*. They have a leathery expansion of the edges of the upper mandible, a distinct nail, slight frontal angles, slight teeth in the upper mandible (the rest of the lower being produced and vertical), bristly cheeks, short and vaulted wings, a short and 14-feathered tail, and the coloration of the male entirely black and white. The genus is supposed to be on the point of extinction. The steamer duck of South America is sometimes placed in this genus.

Camptosorus (kamp-tō-sō'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάμπτειν, bent, + σωρός, a heap, mound (fruit-dot): see *sorus*.] A genus of ferns, of the tribe *Asplenieæ*, comprising two species, one of which is found in eastern North America, the other in eastern Asia; the walking-fern. It has fruit-dots both parallel and oblique to the midrib, and the tip of the frond bends over and takes root, giving origin to a new plant.

camptotropal (kamp-tot'rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. κάμπτειν, flexible, taken as equiv. to καμπύλος, bent, curved, + τρόπειν, turn. Cf. *camptotropal*.] In *bot.*, same as *campylotropal*.

camptulicon (kamp-tū'li-kon), *n.* [An artificial trade-name, < Gr. καμπτός, flexible, + οἶδος, woolly, thick, crisp, curled.] A kind of cloth resembling India-rubber, made of a compound of inferior India-rubber and powdered cork. It is used for various purposes, such as facings for knife-boards, floor-mats for steamers, shields on door-steps, and the like.

campultropal, campultropous (kam-pū-lit'rō-pal, -pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

cam-pump (kam'pump), *n.* A steam-pump in which the motion is regulated by the action of cams.

campus (kam'pus), *n.* [L., a field: see *camp*2.] The green upon or about which the buildings of an American college or university generally stand; the college-yard.

camp-vinegar (kamp'vin'ē-gär), *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

campylite (kam'pi-līt), *n.* [< Gr. καμπύλος, bent, curved (connected with κάμπτειν, bend, curve), + -*ite*2.] A mineral, a variety of mimetite, arsenate of lead, in which phosphorus largely replaces arsenic. It is found in Cumberland, England. The crystals are curved; hence the name.

campylometer (kam-pi-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. καμπύλος, bent, curved, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of lines, straight or curved, on maps or plans. It is so divided that the actual length, corresponding to the given scale, may be read from it.

Campylonema (kam'pi-lō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1853), < Gr. καμπύλος, curved, + νῆμα, vein.] A genus of true bugs, or *Heteroptera*, of the family *Phytocoridæ*. The *Phytocoridæ*, as the name indicates, feed on vegetables, but *Campylonema* and some allied genera form an exception to this rule. *C. nitripenne* (say), the glassy-winged soldier-bug, is known

Glassy-winged Soldier-bug and Pupa (*Campylonema nitripenne*).
(Vertical lines show natural size.)

to be predaceous and to attack leaf-hoppers. It is pale greenish-yellow, and has delicately transparent wing-covers ornamented with a rose-colored or brownish cross. The larva and pupa are more opaque, and are of a uniform bluish-white color.

Campylorhynchinæ (kam'pi-lō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campylorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Troglodytidæ* or wrens. The feet are not strictly tanniplantar, the lateral tarsal plates being divided or not perfectly fused in one, and the tail is broad and rounded. The bill is long and feeble, widening toward the end, whence the name *fan-tailed wrens*, which is applied to the group. It is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is represented chiefly by the genera *Campylorhynchus*, *Salpinctes*, and *Catherpes*. The species are numerous, especially those of the first-named genus, and are known as *cactus-wrens*, *canyon-wrens*, and *rock-wrens*. See cuts under *Campylorhynchus* and *cactus-wren*.

campylorhynchine (kam'pi-lō-ring'kin), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the bill bent; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campylorhynchinæ*.

Campylorhynchus (kam'pi-lō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), < Gr. καμπύλος, bent, curved, + ῥύγχος, snout, beak.] The typical and largest genus of the *Campylorhynchinæ* or fan-tailed wrens, including the numerous species of cactus-wrens which inhabit the warmer parts of America. They are of large size, having a length of 7 or 8 inches, with the tarsus scutellate behind the lateral rows of equal length, the wings and tail of about equal length, and the tail broad with plane feathers. The upper parts are brown, with sharp white streaks; the under parts white, boldly spotted with black; and the tail-feathers barred with black and white. Two species occur

Brown-headed Cactus-wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*).

in the southwestern United States, *C. brunneicapillus*, the brown-headed cactus-wren, and *C. affinis*, the St. Lucas cactus-wren.

campylospermate (kam'pi-lō-spėr'māt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *campylospermous*.

campylospermous (kam'pi-lō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. καμπύλος, curved, + σπέρμα, a seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form longitudinal furrows, as the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, as in sweet cicely.

campylotropal (kam-pi-lot'rō-pal), *a.* [< Gr. καμπύλος, curved, + τρόπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, curved in such a manner as to bring the true apex close to the base: applied to an ovule or seed. Also *camptotropal*, *campultropal*, *campultropous*, *campylotropous*.

Camptotropal seed of *Caprifolium*.

Transverse Section of Camptotropous Seed of *Linum maximum*. *a*, *a*, seeds, channeled upon the inner faces.

campylotropous (kam-pi-lot'rō-pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

cam-shaft (kam'shaft), *n.* A shaft with cams or wipers on it, to lift the pestles of stamping-mills.

camsteiry (kam-stē'ri), *n.* Also *camstery*, *camsteerie*, *camstairy*; *cf. camstrodgeous*, of same sense; perhaps corruptions of Gael. *comh-stri*, *comh-strith*, strife, broil, quarrel (*comh-stritheach*, contentious), < *comh-* (= L. *con-*, *com-*), together, + *stri*, *strife*, contention.] Froward; perverse; unmanageable. [Scotch.]

He's a *camstary* chield, and fasheous about marches, . . . but deil o' me if I wad wrang Jock o' Dawston net ther. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, II. xvii.

camstrodgeous (kam-strujʹus), *a.* Same as *camsteirie*. [Scotch, colloq.]

camus1, **camused**, *a.* See *camous*, *camoused*.

camus2, *n.* See *canus*.

cam-wheel (kam'hwēl), *n.* A wheel formed so as to move eccentrically and produce a reciprocating rectilinear and interrupted motion in some other part of the machinery connected with it. See *cam*1, 3.

camwood (kam'wud), *n.* [< native name *bonde* + E. *wood*.] A dyewood closely allied to barwood, from the same region, and apparently the product of another species of *Baphia*.

can1 (kan), *v.*; pret. *could*. [The forms are: (1) Ind. pres. 1st pers. *can*, 2d *canst*, 3d sg. *pl. can*, < ME. *can*, *canst*, *can* (also *con*, etc.), pl. *cunnen*, *cunne* (also *connen*, *conne*), < AS. *cann* or *can*, *canst*, *cann* or *can* (also *conn*, etc.), pl. *cunnon*. (2) Pret. *could* (the l being inserted in ignorant imitation of *should* and *would*, where the l is radical), < ME. *coude*, *coothe*, earlier *cuthe*, pl. *coude*, *coudes*, *couthe*, *couthen*, earlier *cuthen*, < AS. *cūthe*, pl. *cūthon* (for **cunthe*, **cunthon*, the n being lost, as in *mūth*, mouth, *tōth*, tooth, etc.). (3) Inf. *can* (to *can*), assumed from the ind. form, occasionally used in mod. E. as a convenient substitute for *to be able*, or, as in the example cited from Bacon, analogously with *will* as an independent verb; ME. inf. *cunnen*, *cunne*, also *connen*, *conne* (usually 'to know,' rarely 'to can'), < AS. *cunnan*, scarcely used. (4) The ppr., ME. *connende*, *cun-*

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synge, etc., earlier and north. form *cunnaul*, is mod. E. *cunning*, with a partly deflected sense; see *cunning*, *a.*, and *cunning*, *n.* (3) The pp. *couth* is found in mod. E. only in comp. *uncouth*, and deriv. *kith*, *kithe*, q. v.: ME. *couth*, *coud*, *cuth*, < AS. *cūth* (for **cunth*, like pret. *cuthe* above), known. The ME. and AS. sense of *can* as an independent verb is 'know'; as an auxiliary, 'be able'; but the latter use is rare in AS., being supplied by *mæg*, E. *may*. The regular forms (1st and 3d) pres. ind., pret. ind., and inf.) are: OS. *kan*, *konoda*, *kunnan* = OFries. *kan*, *kunda*, *kunna*, *kunnat* = D. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunnen* = MLG. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunnen*, *konnen*, *konen*, LG. *kan*, *kunde*, *konen* = OHG. *chan*, *kan*, *chunda*, *chonda*, *kounda*, *chonsta*, *konata*, *chunnan*, MHG. *kan*, *kunde*, *konde*, *kunnen*, *künden*, G. *kann*, *konnte*, *konnen* = Sw. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunna* = Dan. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunne* = Goth. *kann*, *kunthun*, *kunnan*, know: prop. a present-present, AS. *can* being orig. a strong pret. (with pp. **cunnen*, whence the later weak pret. *cuthe*, and weak pp. *cūth*) of an assumed inf. **cunnan* (whence the factitive *cennan*, make to know, feel, *ken*, make known, know: see *ken*¹). Teut. √ **kin-*, **ken* = Lith. *żinaŝi*, know, recognize, = OIr. *ad-gnin*, (perf., know), *cognoscō*, perceive, get knowledge of; (pret. 'have perceived, have gotten knowledge of,' and hence, in indefinite or present time, 'know'), this root being parallel with the slt. related **kad*, **kēd* in AS. *cnāwan*, E. *know*, L. *gno-scere*, etc. (see *know*); in another view orig. 'beget, get' (pret. 'have gotten'), connected with AS. *cennan*, beget, produce, *cynn*, kin, *ge-cynd*, kind, etc., √ **ken*, L. **gen*, etc., but this root, though equally widely extended, appears to be fundamentally distinct from the root **kin*, know: see *kin*, *kind*, *gentle*, etc. Hence *nit*. *con*¹ (= *can*¹), *con*², *cun*¹, *cun*², *cunning*, *couth*, *uncouth* (= *unco*), *kith*, *kithe*, *ken*¹). **A.** As an independent verb.

I.¹ *trans.* 1. To know; understand.

And Pounces and Antonye, that moche *coude* of werre, lased cutte of the hoste all aerne at the toune gate by oke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 386.

For Latine ne *canst* thou nat yet but smale, my litel Sonne. *Chaucer*, Astrolabie, Pref.

Clerkys that *cunne* the scyens seuene
Seys that caluary came fro hewen.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

She could the Bible in the holy tongue,
And read it without prickes.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

And *can* you these tongues perfectly?
Beav. and Fl., Scornful, iv. 4.

O, she *could* the art of woman most feelingly.
Otway and Rowe, Friendship Restored Ho, i. 1.

2. To know how to do; be able to do.

We are mortal;
And *can* but deeds of men.
Spenser, Sonnets, Sejanus, I. 2.

I know your fiery temper,
And that you *can*, and dare, as much as any.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

Thou little wotest what this right-hand *can*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. 11. 16.

To can or con thank or thanks¹ (AS. *thone cunnan*, also *thonc witan*, or *ge thanc witan*, *wel*, literally, to know thanks; hence, to recognize obligation; give thanks. Y con thee gret *thonke*. *William of Palerne*, 1. 377.

I ren him no *thonke* for't. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

II. *intrans.* To have ability; be able. Still so used in Scotch: as, I'll no *can* go.

He *scoal* him *conne* soothe [he *shall can* (be able to) shield him well].
Morol Ode, st. 167 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 22).

In evil the best condition is not to will, the second not to *can*. *Bacon*, Of Great Place.

And now that we understand each other, ye'll no *can* name your business. *R. L. Stevenson*, Kidnapped, xxix.

B. As an auxiliary. **1.** To be able; properly, to be able physically; hence, by extension, to be able mentally, morally, or legally; possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb to which *can* is auxiliary.

Can the fig-tree . . . bear olive berries? *Jas.* iii. 12.

Thou *canst* not say I did it; never shake
Thy gory locks at me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Thy love doth plead so prettily to stay,
That, trust me, I *could* weep to part with thee.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

What *can* we suppose this will come to?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It is a contradiction to imagine that Omnipotence *can* do that, which, if it *could* be done, would render all power indignificant. *Tillotson*, Works, II. xcix.

All that Adam had, all that Cæsar *could*, you have and *can* do. *Emerson*, Nature.

[Formerly used also in the infinitive.

He feigneth him to *conne* excede
Of thing which afterward shall falle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 136.

I shall not *conne* answere. *Chaucer*.]

2. May: noting merely permission: as, you *can* have it if you will; *can* I speak to you a moment? [Chiefly colloq.] **Can but, cannot but.** See *but*¹, *conj.*

can¹ (kan), *n.* [< *can*¹, *v.*] Knowledge; skill; ability. [Scotch.]

can² (kan), *n.* [< ME. *canne*, < AS. *canne* (translating L. "*crater vel canna*") = D. *kan*, a pot, mug, = OHG. *channa*, MHG. G. *kanne*, a can, tankard, mug, = Icel. *kanna* = Sw. *kanna* = Dan. *kande*, a can, tankard, mug, also measure, = Goth. **kanna*, **kannō*, only in *kannastōs*, a cell-can for lubricating purposes, watering-cans, etc.

There were sett alse stoonn *cannes*. *Wyclif*, John ii. 6.

I hate it as an unfilled *can*. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 3.

Fill the cup, and fill the *can*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

2. A measure of liquids in the Shetland islands, containing about half an English gallon. *Jamieson*.

—**3.** The revolving cylindrical holder into which the silver falls from a carding-machine.

—**Cup and can.** See *cup*.

can³ (kan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canned*, ppr. *canning*. [< *can*², *n.*] To put into a can; especially, to put into sealed metal cans or glass jars, for preservation, as prepared vegetables, fruits, and meats.

can⁴ (kan). A frequent Middle English corruption of *gan*, began, preterit of *ginnen*, begin (see *gin*¹): often equivalent, with the infinitive of a principal verb, to the preterit of that verb.

Allace! Aeneas, the gylte larke *can* cry.
Douglas, tr. Virgil, Prol. to Dreme.

With gentle wordes he *can* her fayrely greet.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 6.

So can he turne his earnest into game.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 31.

can⁵ (kan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The catty or pound of Cochin China, equal to 1 pound 6 ounces avoirdupois.

cana (kä'nä), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *caña*, a cane, reed: see *cane*¹.] A measure of length used throughout Spain, and varying from 1.7 yards at Barcelona to 2.3 in Aragon.

Canaanite (kā'nan-īt), *n.* [< *Canaan* + *-ite*².] **1.** A descendant of Canaan, son of Ham (Gen. x. 15–19); more generally, one of the primitive inhabitants of the land of Canaan, named from him, lying between the Jordan and the Mediterranean, and including, of course, Palestine. The Canaanites proper (Gen. xvi. 21, etc.) were one of a number of tribes to which the name was collectively applied, severally governed by so-called kings, and which were conquered by the Israelites after a prolonged struggle.

2. A title of one of the twelve apostles ("Simeon the Cananite," Mat. x. 4), called elsewhere (Luke vi. 15, Acts i. 13) Zelotes, that is, the zealot: it is a transliteration of an Aramaic word signifying zeal, or a zealot.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A variety of manganesian pyroxene occurring in limestone at Canaan, Connecticut.

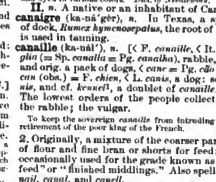
Canaanitish (kā'nan-ī-tish), *a.* [< *Canaanite* + *-ish*¹.] Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites.

Shattered portions of the *Canaanitish* nations escaped. *Gotch*.

canaber†, *n.* [A var. of *canerus* (OF. *caneras*, *canevres*, etc.), canvas: see *canvas*.] A linen cloth mentioned in the wardrobe accounts of Henry VII. *Fairholt*.

canaby†, *n.* An old spelling of *canopy*.

Canace (kan'a-sē), *n.* [NL. (Von Reichenbach, 1853), after *Cance*, Gr. Κανάκη, daughter of Æolus.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of which the type is the Canada grouse or spruce-partridge, *Canace canadensis*. It is characterized by feathered tarsi, absence of a crest, a short tail of 16 or 20 oblong feathers, the absence of a perceptibly lengthened feather in the neck, and dark blended or conspicuous by variegated coloration. The species are woodland and arboricole, and are confined to North America. The most notable species, after the one named, is the dusky grouse of the Rocky mountains, *C. obscura*. There are several other species or varieties. Also called *Dendragapus*.



Canada Grouse (*Canace canadensis*).

canacle, **canacles**, *n.* (ME.) A word of uncertain origin and meaning, found only in the following passages:

The coperonses of the *canacles* that on the coppe reres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1461.

Clatering of *canacles* that kesten tho bordes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1515.

cañada (kan-yä'dä), *n.* [Sp., < *Cañada*, cane, reed, passage, tunnel: see *cane* and *culvert*, *canyon*.] A valley: the common name in Spain of rather narrow valleys, and especially of such as are walled in by precipitous slopes. This word was used by early Spanish writers on California (ca 1770), and occurs in the name of one well-known locality in that State, Cañada de las Uvas. In general, however, all valleys (excepting quite broad ones) and most defiles, as well as deep and well-marked ravines or gorges, are throughout the Cordilleran region of the United States called cañons. See *cañon*.

canada (ka-nā'dä), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese liquid measure. It is equal in Lisbon to 1.47 United States quarts, in English quarts, or 1.396 liters, in Oporto to 2.23 United States quarts or 2.114 liters, in Rio to 2.81 liters, in Bahia to 7.26 United States quarts, and in Ceylon to 1.06 United States quarts. Also *canada*.

Canada balsam, rice, etc. See the nouns.

Canadian (ka-nā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Canada* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Canada, a British possession in America north of the United States. The Dominion of Canada includes all of British America except Newfoundland; but the name Canada is also restricted so as to include only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada, or Canada West and East).—**Canadian embroidery**, a name given to a kind of embroidery made with small pieces of fur, of the skins of reptiles, and the like, applied to the surface of the stuff, and combined with needlework done with porcupine-quills and dyed so fine that they take the, and dyed in various colors. *Dict. of Needlework*.

II. *n.* A native or inhabitant of Canada.

canaigre (ka-nā'gėr), *n.* In Texas, a species of dock, *Rumex hymenosepalus*, the root of which is used in tanning.

canaille (ka-nāl'), *n.* [< F. *canaille*, < It. *canaglia* (= Sp. *canalla* = Pg. *canalha*), rabble, prop. and orig. a pack of dogs, < *cane* = Pg. *cão* = Sp. *can* (obs.) = F. *chien*, < L. *canis*, a dog; see *Cynosis*, and cf. *kennel*¹, a doublet of *canaille*.] 1. The lowest orders of the people collectively; the rabble; the vulgar.

To keep the sovereign *canaille* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke*.

2. Originally, a mixture of the coarser particles of flour and the bran or shorts for feed; now occasionally used for the grade known as "fine feed" or "finished middlings." Also spelled *canail*, *canal*, and *canall*.

canakin (kan'a-kin), *n.* Same as *cannikin*, 1.

canal¹ (ka-nal'), *n.* [= D. *kanaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kanal*, < F. *canal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *canal* = It. *canale*, < L. *canalis*, a channel, trench, pipe, canal; cf. Skt. √ *khan*, dig. See *channel*¹, and *kennel*², doublets of *canal*².] 1. An artificial waterway for irrigation or navigation. *canals* appear to have been first used for conveying water, and were merely shallow ditches with a slight tail. They naturally became wider and larger enough, around cities, and eventually for ships. A canal may be a mere cutting to unite bodies of water for the passage of boats, as in some of the chains of lakes in the eastern United States; or a continuous waterway formed by a series of long levels united by locks and carried over depressions of water by means of bridges, as the Erie canal; or a canalized river; or a navigable passage connecting lakes or seas, as the Welland canal in Canada, or the Suez canal. Among the longest canals are the Ganges canal in India, about 350 miles long, the Grand Canal in China, about 600 miles, and the Erie canal in New York, 363 miles. The James and Kanawha Rivers Navigation canal, 147 miles long, over-

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cause by its locks a grade of 1,916 feet, and the Morris canal in New Jersey, 101 miles long, one of 1,676 feet. The Suez canal (opened in 1869) is 90 miles long, and is level throughout. It is the largest ship canal in the world in sectional area and the most important in commercial aspect. Canals and rivers are common in western Europe. In ordinary narrow canals boats are usually drawn by horses or mules traveling on a tow-path, though steam-propulsion and steam-towing are now used to some extent; larger ones, called *ship-canals*, as the Suez, the North Holland, the Welland, etc., are navigated by vessels of different sizes, up to the largest used at sea or on lakes.

2. In *arch.*, a channel; a groove; a flute: thus, the *canal* of the volute is the channel on the face of the circumvolutions inclosed by a list in the Ionic capital.—3. In *anat.*, a duct; a channel through which a fluid is conveyed or solids pass; a tubular cavity in a part, or a communication between parts. See *duct*. 4. In *zoöl.*, the name of many grooves, furrows, apertures, etc., as: (*a*) the channels of various actinozoans; (*b*) the afferent and efferent pores of sponges; (*c*) the groove on the under (afferent) parts of certain univalve shells, and adapted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon or breathing-tube possessed by those animals.—5. In *bot.*, an elongated intercellular or intracellular space, either empty or containing sap, resin, or other substances.—**Abdominal canal**, in *anat.*, same as *inguinal canal*.—**Alimentary canal**, *allepheonid canal*, *branchial canal*, *cloacal canal*, *dental canal*, *digestive canal*, *Eustachian canal*, *gastric canal*, *Hyrtl's canal*, *infraorbital canal*, *lachrymal canal*, *Nuck's canal*, *palatine canal*, *pancreatic canal*, *Petit's canal*, *Schlemm's canal*, *Stenson's canal*, *thoracic canal*, *Wirsung's canal*, see the qualifying words.—**Alveolar canal**, in *anat.*, one of the superior maxillary bone containing the anterior superior dental nerve. (*b*) *Inferior*, the inferior dental canal. (*c*) *Medium*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the middle superior dental nerve. (*d*) *Posterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the posterior superior dental nerve.—**Ambulacral nervous canal**. See *ambulacral*.—**Anterior palatine canal**. See *palatine*. Pertained formerly to the nation of the canadian incisivi. It opens on the palate just behind the incisor teeth. Also called *anterior palatine foss*. (b) The *Canalis incisivus* of other authors. (c) The canales incisivi with the anterior palatine canal to across *c*, *Myrmecophaga tridactyla* (Linnæus).—**Archoid canal**, a portion of the subarachnoid space, where the arachnoid crosses, without dipping into, the longitudinal and transverse fissures of the brain.—**Atrial canal**, a subtrial canal. See the adjective.—**Auricular canal**, the constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of a fetal heart.—**Axial canal**. See *axial*.—**Bernard canal**, a supplementary canal of the pancreas. Also called *Santorini's canal*.—**Canal of Bartholin**. Same as *duct of Bartholin*.—**Canal of Cloquet**. Same as *hyaloid canal*.—**Canal of Corti**, the space lying between the lectorial membrane and basilar membrane of the cochlea.—**Canal of Cotunnius**, the aqueductus vestibuli (which see, under *aqueductus*).—**Canal of Fontana**, an annular series of spaces, which lie in the ligamentum pectinatum in front of the place of attachment of the iris, and communicate freely with the anterior chamber of the eye. Also called *canal of Hovius*, *ciliary canal*, and *Fontana's spaces*.—**Canal of Gartner**. Same as *Gaertnerian canal*.—**Canal of Hovius**. Same as *Fontana canal*.—**Canal of Huguier**. Same as *Huguierian canal*. See below.—**Canal of Jacobson**. Same as *tympanic canal*. The canal in the cochlea bounded by the membrane of Reissner, the lectorial membrane, and the spiral lamina of the modiolus or bone. It is the upper free portion of that canal.—**Canal of Müller**. Same as *duct of Müller*.—**Canal of Nuck**. A pouch of peritoneum (processus vaginalis) which in the female embryo extends downward with the round ligament of the uterus, and which may persist to a greater or less extent in the adult.—**Canal of Petit**, the annular series of concentric spaces in the suspensory ligament of the ciliary body surrounding the lens of the eye.—**Canal of Reissner**. Same as *cochlear canal*.—**Canal of Rivinus**. Same as *duct of Rivinus*.—**Canal of Rosenthal**. Same as *spiral canal of the modiolus*.—**Canal of Schlemm**. Same as *canal of Petit*, of elliptical cross-section, lying in the substance of the sclerotic slightly anterior to the canal of Fontana.—**Canal of Stenson**. Same as *duct of Stenson*.—**Canal of Whirling**. Same as *haversian canal*.—**Canal of Wharton**. Same as *duct of Wharton*.—**Canal of Wirsung**. Same as *pancreatic duct*.—**Canals of Breschet**, canals in the diploe of the cranial bones, in which Breschet's veins ramify.—**Canals of Rockinghausen**, the system of canals in the cornea; the communications between the cell-spaces of the cornea.—**Carotid canal**. See *carotid*, and *carotid canal*.—**Central canal** of the spinal cord. —**Central canal of the modiolus**, the largest of the canals in the bony spiral tube of the cochlea of the ear.—**Cerebrospinal canal**. (*a*) The neural or craniovertebral canal formed by the skull and the spine and containing the brain and spinal marrow. (*b*) The primitive common and continuous cavity of the brain and spinal cord, not infrequently more or less extensively obliterated in the latter, but in the former modified in the form of the several ventricles and other cavities.—**Cochlear canal**, same as *canal of Fontana*.—**Cochlear canal**, the proper cavity of the cochlea, occupied by the cochlear nerve, with the cavity of other parts of the labyrinth of the ear. Also called *canal of Reissner*.—**Craniovertebral canal**. See *cerebrospinal canal*.—**Cystic canal**, the duct of the cystic, and proceeding in the front wall of the atrium. It transmits the nerves to the front tooth of the upper jaw. (*b*) *Inferior*, the channel in the inferior maxilla of the lower jaw-bone, which transmits the inferior dental nerves and vessels. (*c*) *Posterior*, one or more fine canals opening on the posterior maxillary bone about the middle of its posterior surface, and transmitting the posterior dental vessels and nerves.—**Digestive canal**. Same as *alimentary canal*.—**Ejaculatory canal**. Same as *ejaculatory duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Eustachian canal**, the bony canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which forms part of the Eustachian tube.—**Facial canal**, the aqueductus Fallopii (which see, under *aqueductus*): so called because it transmits the facial nerve through the temporal bone.—**Gaertnerian canal**, or *duct of Gaertner*, the remains in the female of the obliterated archinephric canal or Wolffian duct, forming a coecal appendage or cul-de-sac of the genital passages, or a cord connecting the latter with the parovarium.—**Gastrovascular canal**, **genital canal**. See the adjectives.—**Haversian canal**, the track or trace of a blood-vessel in bone; a cylindrical hollow in bone in which an artery or a vein runs. These canals are mostly of minute or microscopic size; on transection of compact bone tissue they appear as round holes, but in longitection they are seen to be branching and anastomosing canals. When large and irregular, as they often are, in growing bone and in the cancellous tissue of bone, they are called *Haversian spaces*. The medullary cavity or marrow-cavity of a long bone is sometimes called a really huge Haversian canal, filled with fat, numerous blood-vessels, and connective tissue. See cut under *bone*.—**Hyaloid canal**, in the eye. See *hyaloid*, and cut, under *duct*.—**Huguierian canal**, a small passage for the chorda tympani nerve through the petrous bone between the mesoid and petrosal elements, parallel with the Glaserian fissure. Also called *canal of Huguier*.—**Hyrtlian canal**, the canal formed by the vastus internus muscle on one side and the adductor longus and adductor magnus on the other, together with a strong fascial band passing over from the vastus to the tendons of the adductors. The femoral artery runs in this canal, and its sheath is not perforated.—**Hyaloid canal**, the fine canal in the vitreous humor of the eye, extending from the optic papilla to the lens capsule, which contains in the embryo the hyaloid artery, but persists for a short time after disappearance of the vessel. Also called *canal of Cloquet* and *canal of Stilling*.—**Incisor canal**. See *anterior palatine canal*.—**Infraorbital canal**, the canal formed by the infraorbital groove on the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, and transmitting the infraorbital nerve. Also sometimes the infraorbital nerve and artery.—**Inguinal canal**, a canal in the groin, about two inches long, passing obliquely from the external abdominal ring. It lies just above and parallel to Poupart's ligament, and transmits the spermatic cord in the male, and the round ligament in the female. Also called *abdominal canal*.—**Lacrymal canal**. (*a*) Same as *lachrymal canal*. (*b*) One of the lacrymal lacunæ (which see, under *canalicula*).—**Madreporic canals**, **mucous canals**. See the adjectives.—**Nasal canal**, the bony canal lodging the nasal duct, and formed by the superior maxillary, lacrymal, and inferior turbinated bones.—**Nasopalatine canal**. See *nasopalatine*.—**Neural canal**. (*a*) The tube formed by the centra and neural arches of the vertebræ, the brain and spinal cord in life. (*b*) In echinoderms, a canal of which a part of the wall is formed by a longitudinal ambulacral ossicle. Sometimes; the track or trace of the ambulacral nerve and its connections.

This hand-like nerve (ambulacral nerve of a starfish) constitutes the superficial wall of a canal, which extends throughout the length of the ambulacral ossicle, and may be termed the ambulacral *neural canal*. It is divided by a longitudinal septum . . . dividing the canal into a lateral nerve, when it reaches the oral membrane, divides into two divergent branches, which unite with the corresponding branches of the ambulacral nerve to form the oral ring. Answering to the latter is a wide circular canal . . . which lies in the oral membrane, and may be termed the *circumoral canal*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 476.

(*c*) In *vertebrates*, a funnel-shaped opening in the upper part of the obturator membrane, transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves.—**Pterygopalatine canal**. Same as *canalis sphenopalatinus*. See *sphenopalatine*.—**Sacral canal**, the sacral portion of the neural canal.—**Santorini canal**. Same as *Bernard canal*.—**Semicircular canal**, one of the three membranous canals leading off from the vestibule of the utricular division of the ear: also applied to the bony channels in which these lie. A vertical superior, a vertical posterior, and a horizontal or external canal are distinguished. See cut under *ear*.—**Sheathing canal** (*canalis vaginalis*), the communication of the eye with the tunica vaginalis testis with the general peritoneal cavity of the abdomen. It may be open or closed. See *tunica vaginalis*.—**Spiral canal**, the canal formed by the series of vertebræ containing the spinal cord. Also called *vertebral canal*.—**Spiral canal of the modiolus**, the spiral canal in the petrous bone in which the cochlear portion of the membranous labyrinth is lodged.—**Spiral canal of the modiolus**, a minute spiral canal at the base of the osseous lamina spiralis of the cochlea, lodging spiral vessels. The modiolus or columella of the cochlea. It contains the ganglion spirale of the cochlear nerve, and is also called *nerve-canal*.—**Stiebel's canal**, a tube observed in certain molluscan embryos, and regarded as probably an evanescent embryonic kidney.—**Vertebral canal**. Same as *spinal canal*.—**Vidian canal**, a canal running in the base of the sphenoid bone, and containing the Vidian nerve and artery. Also called *canal of Gasdi*.

canal¹ (ka-nal'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canaled*, ppr. *canaling*. [< *canal*¹, *n.*] To intersect or cut with canals.

Engineers, like kobolds and enchanters,—unwelcome Alps, *canaling* the American Isthmus, piercing the Arabian desert.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 194.

canal² (ka-nal'), *n.* Same as *canaille*, 2.

canal-boat (ka-nal'bōt), *n.* A comparatively long and narrow boat used on canals for the conveyance of goods, passengers, and commonly moved by traction.

canal-coal (kan'al-kōl), *n.* A corrupt form of *cannel-coal*.

canales, *n.* Plural of *canalis*.

canalicular (kan-a-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis*, a channel; see *canal*¹, *n.*, *channel*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, resembling a small canal; canal-shaped.

A dividing of the meodern occurs, which takes the form either of *canaliculate* cavities, or of a complete splitting of the meodern into an outer plate attached to the ectoderm, and an inner one attached to the endoderm.

Geddes and J. Arthur, Evol. Sex, p. 301.

2. Of or pertaining to canaliculi; canaliculate.

The reticulated tissue of Lover is then seen to be a system of canals, which is but a modified form of the canalicular spaces of the spleen.

Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 56.

Canalicular abscess, an abscess of the breast which communicates with the lactiferous ducts.

canaliculate, **canaliculated** (kan-a-lik'ū-lāt, -la-ted), *a.* [< L. *canaliculatus*, < *canaliculus*, a little channel, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal*¹, *n.*] Channeled; furrowed; grooved. Specifically—(*a*) In botany, having a longitudinal furrow, which is broad and well defined, but not very deep: said of the lower surface of the thorax when it is grooved for the reception of the rostrum. (*b*) Shaped into a canal or canaliculus; being a channel, groove, gutter or spout, as the lachrymal bone in man. (*c*) In *entom.*, having longitudinal grooves, as a petiole of a leaf, etc.

canaliculation (ka-nal-ik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *canaliculi* (-li). [L., dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *channel*¹, *canal*¹, *n.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a little groove, furrow, pipe, tube, or other small channel.

The *canaliculi* which originate in one lacuna most frequently run into a neighboring lacuna, or else into a neighboring Haversian canal. *H. Gray*, Anat., p. 46.

Canaliculi bilifer, the bile-ducts.—**Canaliculi calcophori**. See *calcophorous*.—**Canaliculi carioticotympanici**, two or three short canals which open the carotid canal into the tympanum and transmitting branches of the carotid plexus.—**Canaliculi innominati**, the minute canals of the dentine.—**Canaliculi lacrymales**, the lachrymal canals, small tubes beginning at the puncta lachrymalis, and opening into the lacrymal sac either separately or by a common opening.—**Canaliculi of bone**, the microscopic branch-

ing tubules radiating from the lacunæ of bone, and connecting one lacuna with another.

canaliculi (ka-nal'i-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., very small canals, pl. of *canaliculus*: see *canaliculate*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, small superficial channels, furrows, or canals. Specifically—(*a*) In the human body, the lacrymal canals, or lachrymal lacunæ, the two small channels on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone transmitting the large and small superficial petrosal nerves.—**Canaliculi cochleæ**, the minute canals in the lamina spiralis of the tympanal bone which transmits Jacobson's nerve.—**Canaliculi dentis**, the dentinal tubes. [N.B. rare.]—**Canaliculi of Purkinje**. See *caniculiferous*. A family of gastropods, characterized by the extension of the anterior extremity of the shell and mouth into a single spout. It was formed in Jurassic (1850) for the genera *Cerithium*, *Turbinella*, *Fasciolaria*, *Voluta*, *Pyrula*, *Murex*, and *Pleurotoma*, which have been accepted by modern conchologists as types of different families. [Obsolete.]

canaliferous (ka-na-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *canaliferus*, < L. *canalis*, a canal, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Having a channel or canal.

canaliform (ka-nal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *canalis*, a canal, + *-iformis*, pl. *-ia*, *-ium*, a beak, mod. rostrum.] A superfamily of hemipterous insects, consisting of the *Tingidæ*, *Aradidæ*, and *Phymatidæ*, having a long beak reverse on the prosternum into which fits the rostrum. Also, incorrectly, *Canalirostri*. *Amyot and Serville*, 1843.

canalirostrate (ka-nal-i-ros'trāt), *a.* [< *canalirostra* + *-ate*¹.] Having a channeled beak or rostrum; specifically, having the characters of the *Canalirostra*.

canalis (ka-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *canales* (-lēz). [L., a channel, pipe, groove, etc.: see *canal*¹, *n.*] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, same as *canal*¹, *n.*—**Canalis laqueiformes**, the loops of Henle in the kidney.—**Canalis carotidus**. See *carotid canal*, under *canal*¹.—**Canalis facialis**, the bony facial canal.—**Canalis osseilae osseus**, the entire spiral osseous canal of the cochlea containing the scala vestibuli, scala tympani, and canalis cochlearis, and scala tympani.—**Canalis condyloideus**, the canal passing through the posterior condyloid foramen. It transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Canalis craniopharyngeus**, the craniopharyngeal canal, connecting the cerebral with the buccal cavity. See *craniopharyngeal*.—**Canalis gynsecophorus**, a synecophore.—**Canalis hypoglossi**, the anterior condyloid foramen, which transmits the twelfth or hypoglossal nerve.—**Canalis innominatus**, the canal leading down from the nasal fossa on either side to join its fellow and form or open into the anterior palatine canal or fossa. It transmits the anterior palatine vessels. Also called *incisor canal*, *anterior palatine canal*,

incisor foramen, and *foramen of Stenson*.—**Canalis musculotubarius**, the joint canals for the Eustachian tube and the tensor tympani.—**Canalis nasolacrymalis**, see *nasal canal*, under *canal*.—**Canalis reuniens**, the canal by which the sacculus of the internal ear communicates with the canalis cochlearis.—**Canalis vaginalis**. See *sheathing canal*, under *canal*.

canalization (ka-nal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*canalize*, after F. *canalisation*.] The construction of canals, or the establishment of communication by means of canals.

Canalization on a grand scale—the uniting of seas and oceans by navigable canals—had been "in the air" ever since the middle of the century.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 9.

Specifically—2. The conversion of a natural stream or a chain of lakes or marshes into a continuous canal, suitable for navigation, by means of weirs, barrages, locks, short cuttings, etc. Canalized rivers are common in France; in the United States the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers afford instances. The Suez canal is in part the result of the canalization of natural bodies of water.

Also spelled *canalisation*.

canalize (ka-nal'īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canalized*, ppr. *canalizing*. [*canal* + *-ize*; after F. *canaliser*.] 1. To make a canal through; provide with a canal or canals.—2. To convert into a canal: as, to *canalize* a river.

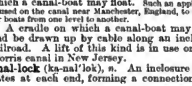
The Hawst is *canalized* throughout its course through the department. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 818.

Also spelled *canalise*.

canal-lift (ka-nal'lift), *n.* 1. A hydraulic elevator for raising a tank filled with water in which a canal-boat may float. Such an appliance is used on the canal near Manchester, England, to transfer boats from one level to another.

2. A cradle on which a canal-boat may rest and be drawn up by cable along an inclined railroad. A lift of this kind is in use on the Morris canal in New Jersey.

canal-lock (ka-nal'lok), *n.* An inclosure with gates at each end, forming a connection be-



Canal-lock.

A, vertical longitudinal section; *B*, plan; *f g*, lock-chamber; *d e*, gates; *m*, underground conduit.

tween the upper and lower levels of a canal, enabling boats to pass from one to the other. See *lock*. In the accompanying cut *e* represents the inclosure technically called a *lock-chamber*. A boat having entered this chamber from *g*, the gates at *g* are closed and those at *g* opened; the water in *e*, being thus reinforced with part of the water dammed by *g*, rises to the same level with it, and the boat proceeds.

canan (ka-nan'), *n.* A dry measure of Pondicherry, India, equal to 72 liters, or 2 United States bushels.

Cananeet, *a.* [ME.] An obsolete form of *Canaanitish*.

The woman *Cananee*. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 50.

Cananga (ka-nang'gā), *n.* [NL., from the Malayan name.] A genus of large anonaceous evergreen trees, including *Uvaria* species, all Malayan. The most common species is *C. odorata*, the ilang-ilang, which is cultivated throughout India and in other tropical countries. The large fragrant flowers yield an attar, and an oil is expressed from the seeds.

Canara butter. See *butter*[1].

canard (ka-närd' or ka-närd'), *n.* [F. *canard*, a hoax, a broadside, a quack, a particular use of *canard*, m. or *f.*, a duck, prop. only m., a drake, < ONF. *cane*, *f.*, a duck (cf. ONF. *canet*, m., *caneta*, a kind of boat). Origin unknown; supposed by some to be connected with MLG. LG. *kane* (> G. *kahn*) = D. *kaan*, a boat. The connection of the sense 'a hoax, cheat' with the orig. sense 'a duck' is prob. to be explained from the old phrase *vendeur de canard à moitié*, a conzener, gulley, liar, lit. one who half-sells a duck, that is (appar.), pretends to sell, and cheats in the operation; an expression prob. due to some local incident. In def. 2, cf. Parisian F. *canard*, a newspaper, *canardier*, a journalist.] 1. An absurd story or statement intended as an imposition; a fabricated story to which currency is given, as by a newspaper; a hoax. Hence—2. A broadside cried in the streets: so called from the generally sensational nature of its contents. *Imp. Dict.*

Canarese, Kanarese (kan-a-rēs' or -rēs'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Canara*, *Kanara* (see def.), + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to either of two districts in western India, called respectively North and South Canara (or Kanara).

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of either of these districts.—2. A language of the Dravidian group, nearly allied to Telugu, being one of several languages spoken in these districts, and over a large tract as far north as Bidar. Also called *Karnata*.

canarin, canarine (kan'a-rin), *n.* [*canary* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A compound, $C_8N_2S_2H$, used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing sulphocyanide of potassium with chlorate of potassium in the presence of sulphuric and hydrochloric acid. It produces very fast yellow shades on cotton.

Canarium (ka-nā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *canari*, an E. Ind. name.] A genus of large evergreen trees, of the natural order *Burseraceæ*, chiefly of tropical Asia and the adjacent islands. There are many species, abounding in fragrant resins, though the larger number yield little known. The black dammar-tree of India, *C. strictum*, yields a brilliant black gum which is used medicinally and for other purposes. Manila elemi is supposed to be the product of *C. commune*, a species cultivated in the Moluccas and Manila for its fruit, which is edible and furnishes a pleasant oil.

canary (ka-nā'ri), *n.* and *a.* [Sp. *Pg. canario* (dance), *canario* (bird), < *Canaria*, *Canaria* (dance); *cf.* *O. kanarienvogel*, canary-bird; named with reference to the *Canary* islands, which take their name from Lat. *canis*, dog, one of the principal islands of the group, L. *Canaria insula*, so called because of its large dogs, *canaria* being fem. of *canarius*, pertaining to dogs, < *canis*, a dog: see *canine*, *a.*] I. *n.* 1. *pl.* *canaries* (-riz). 1. Wine made in the Canary islands. It was anciently inclosed under the general name *sack*. In the seventeenth century, and as late as 1670, it was in special demand in England. The principal brands are *Teneriffe* and *Vidonia*.

Canary was the favourite drink of our wise Forefathers, 'tis Balsamick, and saves the charge of 'Pothecaries' Cordials.

Mrs. Crackenthorp's Bold Stroke, iii. 1.

2†. A lively French and English dance, of disputed origin, similar to the jig: named from the Canary islands. Often written *canarics*.

I have no such a medicine
That's able to breathe life into a stone,
Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

I'll make you a dish of calves' feet dance the *Canaries*,
And a concert of crickets to play to 'em.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

3†. A melody intended for such a dance, written in sextuple (or sometimes quadruple) rhythm.—4. A canary-bird (which see).—5. A sovereign (gold coin): so called from its color. [Prov. Eng.] 6. A keg: a measure. [Prov. Eng.]—7†. A word put by Shakspere in its singular and plural forms into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly, in the explanation of which commentators differ. It is probably an intentional blunder for *quandary*.

You have brought her into such a *canaries*, as 'tis wonderful. The best courtier of them all, when the court lay there, could never have brought her to such a *canary*.

Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

II. *a.* Of the color of the domestic canary-bird; bright-yellow.

canary (ka-nā'ri), *v. i.* [*canary*, *n.*, 2.] To dance; frolic; perform the old dance called a canary.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your doublet.

Shak., Ii. L. L., iii. 1.

canary-bird (ka-nā'ri-berd), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, so called because indigenous to the Canary islands; a kind of finch, *Fringilla canaria*, or *Carduelis canaria*, one of the commonest and best-known cage-birds, everywhere kept in great numbers in confinement. The native bird is dark and streaked, somewhat resembling a linnet or siskin, the uniformly bright-yellow cage-bird having been produced by intensifying the plumage of the cage-bird being the result of artificial selection. The cultivated varieties are numerous, with considerable diversity of color, and there are many hybrids with allied species, as the goldfinch, linnet, siskin, and bullfinch. The birds were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—**Canary-bird flower**. (*a*) A species of *Tropæolum*, *T. peregrinum*, with deeply cut leaves and bright canary-yellow flowers, the lower petals of which are small and fringed. Also called *canary-creeper*. (*b*) Same as *bird-plant*.

canary-creeper (ka-nā'ri-krē'pėr), *n.* The canary-bird flower (which see, under *canary-bird*).

canary-finch (ka-nā'ri-finch), *n.* The canary-bird.

canary-grass (ka-nā'ri-gras), *n.* *Phalaris Canariensis*, natural order *Gramineæ*, a native of the Canary islands. Its seed is used as food in the Canaries, Barbary, and Italy, and is extensively cultivated elsewhere for canary-birds. The reed canary grass, *P. arundinacea*, in common species, a variegated form of which is the ribbon-grass of gardens.

canary-moss (ka-nā'ri-môs), *n.* A name of the lichens, *Roccella tinctoria*, etc., which yield archil and litmus. Also called *canary-weed*. See cut under *archil*.

canary-seed (ka-nā'ri-sēd), *n.* The seed of canary-grass, used for feeding birds.

canary-stone (ka-nā'ri-stōn), *n.* A very beautiful and somewhat rare variety of carnelian, so named from its yellow color.

canary-weed (ka-nā'ri-wēd), *n.* Same as *canary-moss*.

canary-wood (ka-nā'ri-wūd), *n.* The handsome, dark-colored, mahogany-like wood of *Persea Indica* and *Ocotea foetalens*, Canarian, lauraceous trees of the Azores and Madeira: so called because it was brought originally from the Canaries. Also called *Madeira mahogany*.

canaster (ka-nas'tėr), *n.* [= MLG. *kanaster* = F. *canastre*, < Pg. *canastra* = Sp. *canastra*, *canasto*, usually *canasta*, a large basket, < Gr. *κάναστρον*, a wicker basket: see *canister*.] 1. A rush basket made in the Spanish countries of South America and used for packing tobacco for exportation. Also, tobacco sent to Europe packed in these baskets cakes from them the name of *canaster* tobacco. Hence—2. A kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves of the coarser kinds.

Meanwhile I will smoke my *canaster*,
And tipple my ale in the shade.
Thackeray, Imitation of Horace.

canatillo (kan-a-tēl'yō), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a plant of the genus *Ephedra*, used as a stiptic and as a remedy in syphilitic complaints.

can-bottle (kan'bot'l), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. [Prov. Eng.]

can-buoy (kan'boi), *n.* A large cylindrical or conical floating buoy, used as a mark for shoals, etc. See *buoy*.

cancan (kan'kan), *n.* [< F. *cancan*, a dance (see def.); a slang or cant term, perhaps a particular use of *cancan*, tittle-tattle, gossip, scandal, said to be < L. *quamquam*, although (because "in the epode of the middle ages the proper pronunciation of this word was the subject of fierce contention, one party pronouncing it *can-can*, and the other *quanquam*"), but prob. < *cancaner*, chatter, gabble, appar. an imitative redupliction, to be compared with the E. *cackle*, *quack*, etc.] A kind of dance* performed in public by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures; hence, a quadrille or a similar dance performed in this manner.

can-cart (kan'kärt), *n.* A light two-wheeled vehicle with a bent axle for supporting a large can hung on trunnions between the wheels, used for carrying milk, etc.

cancel (kan'sel), [In older F. form *chancel*, q. v., < OF. *chancel* = Sp. *cancel* = Pg. *cancello*, *cancella* = It. *cancello*, a lattice, grating, < ML. *cancellus*, *cancellum*, L. "*cancelles*, always in pl. *cancelli*, a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles (see *cancelli*), dim. of *cancer*, pl. *cancri*, a crab: a word scarcely used. See the verb.] 1†. Lattice-work, or one of the cross-bars in latticework; a latticework or grated inclosure; hence, a barrier; a limit.

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts for the person whose spirit . . . desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body.

Jer. Taylor, Life of Christ, III., Disc. xv. § 9.

2. [*cancel*, *v.*] In *printing*, a page, sheet, or other part of a printed work suppressed and destroyed before publication; the act of rejecting a part of a printed work. The cancel ordered on the discovery of a fault in an unpublished printed matter is usually followed by correct reprinting; but a cancel is sometimes made without reprinting.

3. [*cancel*, *v.*] In *music*, the sign ♮, when used to nullify the effect of a sharp or a flat previously occurring either in the signature or as an accidental.

cancel (kan'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *canceled* or *cancelled*, ppr. *canceling* or *cancelling*. [Formerly also *cancell*; < F. *canceller*, OF. *cancheller*, *canceller* = Pr. Pg. *cancellar* = Sp. *cancelar* = It. *cancellare*, < L. *cancellare*, make like a lattice, esp. to strike out a writing by drawing lines across in the form of latticework, < *cancelli*, pl., a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles: see *cancel*, *n.*. Hence ult. (< L. *cancelli*) also *chan-*

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cel, chancellor, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To inclose with latticework or a railing.

A little obscure place *cancelled* in with iron-work is the pillar or stump at which . . . our Saviour was scourged. *Evelyn.*

2. To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface; blot out or obliterate: as, to *cancel* several lines in a manuscript.

The man you borrow'd are return'd, the bond, the bonds *Cancell'd*, and your acquaintance formally seal'd.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 3.

The indentures were *cancelled*. *Thackeray.*

3. To annul or destroy; make void; set aside: as, to *cancel* a debt or an engagement.

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge.
Shak., T. of V., v. 4.

His subjects slain,
His statutes *cancell'd*, and his treasure spent.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4.

4. (*a*) In *math.*, to strike out or eliminate, as a number or quantity constituting a common factor in a dividend and divisor or the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or a common term in the two members of an equation. (*b*) In *printing*, to strike out, reject, or throw aside, as some portion of a printed work. (*c*) In *music*, to suspend the power of (a sharp or a flat) by inserting the sign ♮ = Syn. 2. *Erase, Expunge, etc.* (*see efface*), *strike out*; *destroy*, *scratch out*, *rub out*, *wipe out*. —5. *Repeal, Rescind, etc.* See *abolish*.

II. *intrans.* To become obliterated or void. [Rare.]

A rash oath that *cancell'd* in the making. *Cowley.*

cancelation, cancellation (kan-se-lā′shọn), *n.* The act of canceling; specifically, in *math.*, the striking out or removal of a common factor or term. See *cancel*, *v.* I., 4 (*a*).

cancel, canceler[1] (kan′se-lėr′), *n.* [C F. **canceler*, assibilated *chanceler* (**schanceler*) (as Pr. *canchelier*, *chancelier*), reel, stagger, waver, lit. go in zigzags, being the same word as *canceler*, draw lines across in the form of latticework.] See *cancel*, *v.* I., 1. To turn and veer upon the wing to recover itself, after missing in the first stoop. Also written *canceller*.

The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies,
Make sundry *cancelers* ere they the fowl can reach.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 229.

canceleer, canceller (kan-se-lēr′), *v. i.* [*canceleer*, *n.*] In *falconry*, to turn two or three times on the wing before seizing the prey: as a hawk in stooping, especially when it misses. Also written *canceller*.

The partridge sprung.
He (the hawk) makes his stoop; but, wanting breath, is forced
To *canceller*. *Massinger*, The Guardian, ii. 1.

canceler, canceller[1] (kan′sel-ėr), *n.* One who or that which cancels; specifically, a handstamp or stamping-machine for the cancelation of postage-stamps; a canceling-stamp.

canceller, *n.* and *v.* See *canceleer*.

canceling-stamp (kan′sel-ing-stamp), *n.* A hand-stamp for defacing and canceling postage-stamps or checks.

cancellarean (kan-se-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* Same as *cancellarian*[1]. [Rare.]

cancellareate (kan-se-lā′ri-āt), *a.* [ML. *cancellarius*: see *chancellor*.] Belonging to a chancellor. [Rare.]

Cancellaria (kan-se-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801; cf. ML. *cancellarius*: see *chancellor*), ⟨ L. *cancelli*, a grating: see *cancel*, *v.*] The typical genus of *Cancellariidæ*. Its species are fossil calcareous shell with the last whorl ventricous, aperture oblong and canaliculated, canal short, and columella obliquely plicate. There are many species, of which *C. reticulata* is an example.

The shell is almost always marked off into squares by transverse ribs and revolving lines, which gives rise to the name of the principal genus *Cancellaria*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 337.

cancellarian[1] (kan-se-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* [ML. *cancellarius*: see *chancellor*.] Relating or pertaining to a chancellor; cancellareate. Also spelled *cancellarean*. [Rare.]

cancellarian[2] (kan-se-lā′ri-ạn), *a.* [⟨ *Cancellaria* + *-an*.] In *conch.*, pertaining to the *Cancellaria* or to the *Cancellariidæ*.

cancellarid (kan-se-lā′ri-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cancellariidæ*.

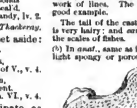
Cancellariidæ (kan′se-li-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cancellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate prosobranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cancellaria*, having the proboscis rudimentary, the teeth two-rowed, and the shell canaliculated and inoperculate. They are vegetarians.

cancellarioid (kan-se-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [⟨ *Cancellaria* + *-oid*.] Resembling the members of the genus *Cancellaria*; cancellarian.

cancellate, cancellated (kan′se-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [⟨ L. *cancellatus*, pp. of *cancellare*, make like or provide with a lattice: see *cancel*, *v.*] Separated into spaces or divisions, as by cancelli. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, marked by lines crossing each other; marked latticewise, reticulated; showing a network of lines. The shell of *Cancellaria reticulata* is a good example.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated* with some resemblance to the scales of lizards. *N. Grew*, Museum.

(*b*) In *anat.*, same as in zoölogy, but especially said of the light spongy or porous texture of bone resulting from numerous thin osseous lamine with intervening spaces large enough to be readily seen by the naked eye. Such texture occurs in the ends of long bones, as the humerus and femur, and in the interior of most short, flat, or irregular bones. The spaces are chiefly vascular channels, filled with connective tissue, fat, etc., between plates or layers of more compact bone-tissue. (*c*) In *bot.*, applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma, so that the whole leaf looks like a sheet of open network; in mosses, applied to cell-structure having such appearance.



Cancellate Structure of Bone.—Upper part of femur, or os femoris.

Also *cancellous*.

cancellation (kan-se-lā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. *cancellatio(n-)*, ⟨ *cancellare*, pp. *cancellatus*: see *cancel*, *v.*] 1. See *cancelation*.—2. In *anat.*, reticulation; the state of being cancellated: as, the *cancellation* of bone.

canceller[1], *n.* See *canceler*.

canceller[2], *n.* and *v.* Same as *canceleer*.

cancelli (kan-sel′ī), *n. pl.* [L., a lattice, etc.: see *cancel*, *n.*] Cross-pieces or reticulations forming a latticework or grating. Specifically—(*a*) In *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the grating of a latticework partition between the choir and the body of the church, so arranged as not to intercept the view.

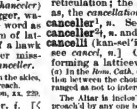
The Altar is inclosed with *Cancelli* so as not to be approach'd by any one but the Priest, according to the fashion of the Greek Churches.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

(*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the reticulations or intersections constituting cancellated structure or cancellated texture; a composition of many spaces bounded by lines or surfaces forming a network or lattice-like arrangement, such as the light, spongy, cancellated tissue of bones. The word is little used except for this kind of osseous texture, and the singular, *cancellus*, is not in use. See *cancellate*, (*b*).

cancellous (kan′se-lus), *a.* [⟨ L. *cancellosus*, ⟨ *cancelli*: see *cancel*, *v.*] Same as *cancellate*.

On examining a section of any bone, it is seen to be composed of two kinds of tissue: one of which is dense and compact in texture, like ivory; the other consisting of slender fibres and lamellæ, which join to form a reticular structure; this, from its resemblance to lattice-work, is called *cancellous*. *R. Grey*, Anat., p. 48.

cancer (kan′sėr), *n.* [L. *cancer* (*cancr-*) = Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, also in astronomical and medical senses; cf. in same senses Skt. *karkata*, *karkataka*,) Hind. *kark*, Hindi *kekra*, a crab, also in astronomical sense. Hence (from L.), through AS., *cancer*, q. v., and, through F., *chancre*, q. v.] [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of brachyurous decapodous



Common Crab of the Pacific Coast (*Cancer magister*).

crustaceans of the family *Cancridæ*: formerly more than conterminous with the order *Decapoda*, now restricted to the common edible crab of Europe, *C. pagurus*, and its immediate congeners. See *crab*[1], 2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation and also a sign of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and showing the limit of the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice (marked ♋).—3. In *pathol.*, a malignant tumor technically named *carcinoma* (which see); also, by extension, any malignant tumor, as one of certain adenomata and sarcomata.—4†. A plant, possibly cancerwort.

Who taught the poore beast hearing poison tasted,
To seek th' hearbe *cancer*, and by that to cure him.
Great Brideaux's Troye, l. 1860.

Adenoid cancer, an adenocarcinoma.—**Alveolar cancer**, colloid cancer, encephaloid cancer. See the adjectives.—**Tropic of Cancer**. See *tropic*.

cancerate (kan′se-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cancerated*, ppr. *cancerating*. [⟨ L. *cancer(atus)*, pp. of *cancerare*, become cancerous, ⟨ *cancer*, a cancer: see *cancer*.] To grow into a cancer; become cancerous.

The Constellation Cancer.

canceration (kan-se-ri′shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. as if **canceratio(n-)*, ⟨ *cancerare*, ⟨ *cancer*: see *cancer*.] A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

cancer-bandage (kan′sėr-ban′dāj), *n.* A bandage so arranged as to resemble the legs of a crab. Also called the *split-cloth of eight tails*.

cancer-cell (kan′sėr-sel), *n.* In *pathol.*, a cell characterized by a large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and irregular form, frequently occurring in malignant tumors.

cancerine (kan′se-rin), *n.* [⟨ L. *cancer*, a crab, + *-ine*[2].] An artificial guano prepared from horseshoe and other crabs in Newfoundland, New Jersey, and elsewhere.

cancerite (kan′se-rīt), *n.* [⟨ L. *cancer*, a crab, + *-ite*[2].] A petrified crab; a fossil brachyurous crustacean.

cancer-juice (kan′sėr-jōs), *n.* A milky liquid which can be squeezed out of a divided cancer.

cancer-mushroom (kan′sėr-mush′rōm), *n.* The mushroom-shaped mass produced by cancer of the uterus when it affects the parts about the os uteri and leaves the cervix intact.

cancerous (kan′se-rus), *a.* [= F. *cancereux*, ⟨ ML. *cancerosus*, ⟨ L. *cancer*, a cancer.] Like cancer; virulent; also, affected with cancer.

There is a *cancerous* malignity in it which must be cut forth. *Hallam.*

cancerously (kan′se-rus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

cancerousness (kan′se-rus-nes), *n.* The state of being cancerous.

cancer-root (kan′sėr-rōt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants belonging to the natural order *Orobanchaceæ*, more particularly *Epiphegus Virginiana*, *Conopholis Americana*, and *Aphyllon uniflorum*. All are herbs without green color, white, pale-brown, or purplish, and parasitic on the roots of trees.

cancer-weed (kan′sėr-wēd), *n.* The rattlesnake-root, *Prenanthes alba*, of the United States, a milky-juiced composite having an intensely bitter root, which is used as a domestic tonic.

cancerwort (kan′sėr-wėrt), *n.* **1.** The common name of the annual species of *Lunaria*, *L. sparia* and *L. Elatine*, common European weeds.—**2†.** An old name for a species of *Veronica*.

canch (kanch), *n.* [E. dial.] 1†. A small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn; a small sheaf.—**2†.** A short turn or spell at anything.—**3†.** A trench cut sloping to a very narrow bottom.—**4.** A certain breadth in digging or treading land.—**5.** In *coal-mining*, that part of the floor or roof of a gangway which has to be removed in order to equalize the grade, when there has been a slight fault or break in the strata.

canchalagua (kan-cha-lā′gwā), *n.* [Sp., also *canchelagua*, *canchilagua*.] The Spanish name in Chili and California of species of the gentianaceous genus *Erythræa*, used as bitter tonics.

canciller (Sp. pron. kan-thēl-yār′), *n.* [Sp.: see *chancellor*.] In *Mexican law*, a chancellor.

cancra, *n.* Plural of *cancrum*.

cancred† (kang′kėrd), *a.* An obsolete form of *cankered*.

cancrid (kang′krid), *n.* A crab of the family *Cancridæ*.

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Cancrida (kang'kri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cancer* (*Cancr-*) + *-idæ.*] The family of crabs of which the genus *Cancer* is the type; the central family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its definition varies with different systems of classification, but in any case the genera are many. The species are mostly littoral and numerous, being represented in almost every region. See cut under *cancer*.

cancriform (kang'kri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cancriforme*, ⟨ L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form of a crab; resembling or related to a crab in structure; brachyurous and decapod, as a crustacean; carcinomorphic. Also *cancroid*.—2. Cancerous.

cancrine (kang'krin), *a.* [⟨ L. as if **cancrinus*, ⟨ *cancer*, a crab: see *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

Cancrinea (kang-krin'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cancer* (*Cancr-*) + *-inea*.] A group or legion of cancroidean crustaceans, containing the typical marine representatives of the superfamily *Cancroidea*, and especially the families *Cancridæ* and *Portunidæ*.

cancrinite (kang'kri-nīt), *n.* [⟨ *Cancrin* (a Russian minister of finance, 1773–1845) + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a silicate related to nephelite, but peculiar in containing carbon dioxid. It occurs massive and in indistinct crystals, white or yellow and red in color. It is found in the Ural mountains, Norway, Transylvania, and Maine.

cancrisocial (kang-kri-sō'shal), *a.* [⟨ L. *cancer* (*cancr-*) + E. *social*.] Social with crabs; associated with a crab in vital economy: applied to sea-anemones and other animals which grow on the shell of a crab, or on a shell of which a hermit-crab has also taken possession. In some cases the association seems to be not merely for habitation, but to involve some community of vital interest.

Cancrisocial Animals. – Sea anemone (*Sagartia parasitica*) on a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) inhabited by a hermit-crab (*Pagurus bernhardus*).

cancrivorous (kang-kriv'ō-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Crab-eating; carcinophagous: applied to sundry animals. Also *cancrophagous*.

cancrizans (kang'kri-zanz), *a.* [⟨ ML. *cancrizans*, ppr. of *cancrizare*, walk backward like a crab, ⟨ L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab.] Going or moving backward, like a crab: in *music*, used of a canon the subject of which is repeated in the answer backward instead of forward.

cancroid (kang'kroid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cancroïde* (*cancer*-), a cancer, crab, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. In *pathol.*, of the nature of or resembling cancer.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *cancriform*, 1.

II. *n.* In *pathol.*: (*a*) An epithelioma. (*b*) An adenoma. (*c*) A keloid.

Cancroidea (kang-kroi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cancer* (*Cancr-*) + *-oidea*. Cf. *cancroid*.] A superfamily or tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing the families *Cancridæ* and *Pseudothelphusidæ*: it corresponds to *Cancrinea*. They have the carapace usually transverse and the anterolateral margins arched, the mouth-cavity subquadrate, 9 branchiæ with efferent channels opening at the palate, and the male organs in the bases of the fifth pair of legs.

cancroidean (kang-kroi'dē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cancroidea*.

Cancroma (kang-krō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), named with reference to P. *crabier*, crab-eater (in zoöl. and ornith.), ⟨ L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab. For the form, cf. L. *cancroma*, *canceroma*, under *carcinoma*.] A genus of African grallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and family *Ardeidæ*; the boatbills or boat-billed herons of tropical America, characterized by the dilatation and inflation of the cochleariform bill. There is but one well-established species, *C. cochlearia*. The genus is typical of a subfamily *Cancromæ*. Also called *Cancrobagus*. See *boatbill*.

Cancromidæ (kang-krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cancroma* + *-idæ*.] The boat-billed herons, or *Cancrominæ*, elevated to the rank of a family. See *Cancromine*.

Cancromine (kang-krō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cancroma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of herons, of the family *Ardeidæ*, represented by the single genus *Cancroma*, characterized not only by the form of the bill (see *Cancroma*), but also by the possession of 4 instead of 3 or 2 powder-down tracts: a group sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. See cut under *boatbill*.

cancrophagous (kang-krof'a-gus), *a.* [⟨ L. *cancer* (*cancr-*), a crab, + Gr. *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Same as *cancrivorous*.

cancrum (kang'krum), *n.*; pl. *cancra* (-krē). [NL., a neut. form of L. *cancer* (masc.), a cancer.] A rapidly progressive ulcer. — **Cancrum oris** (gangrenous stomatitis) and **cancrum nasi** (gangrenous rhinitis), very fatal destructive ulcerations of the walls of the buccal and nasal cavities, usually seen in ill-fed, delicate children, and called noma.

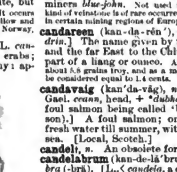
cand (kand), *n.* [Cf. *W. can*, brightness.] In Cornwall, England, fluor-spar or fluorite occurring as a veinstone; called by the Derbyshire miners *blue-john*. Not used in America, where this kind of veinstone is of rare occurrence, although abundant in certain mining regions of Europe.

candareen (kan-da-rēn'), *n.* [⟨ Malay *kondrin*.] The name given by foreigners in China and the far East to the Chinese fun, the 100th part of a liang or ounce. As a weight it is equal to about 5.8 grains troy, and as a money of account it may be considered equal to 1.4 cents. See *liang* and *tael*.

candavaig (kan'da-vāg), *n.* [Sc., perhaps ⟨ Gael. *ceann*, head, + *dubhach*, ⟨ *dubh*, black / foul salmon being called 'black fish' (Jamieson).] A foul salmon, one that remains in fresh water till summer, without going into the sea. [Local, Scotch.]

candell, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

candelabrum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.*; pl. *candelabra* (-brä). [L., ⟨ *candela*, a candle: see *candle*.] 1. In *antiq.*: (*a*) A candlestick. (*b*) A lampstand; a kind of stand used among the Romans to support a lamp or lamps. Such stands vary in height from those of only a few inches, and intended to rest upon a table or shelf, to those of 4 feet or more, which raised the lamps to a height sufficient to illuminate an apartment. In general, such candelabra consist of a long shaft or rod rising from a base with three feet, and supporting a circular cup or disk with elaborate ornamentation. Some examples are of enormous size and weight, covering at the base a triangle of 6 or 7 feet on each side, and ris-



Candelabra of Bronze. — First example, epoch of Napoleon I.; second example, Roman, from Pompeii.

ing to a proportionate height; these, often made of marble, were used in connection with religious observances, and were rather monuments or votive offerings than utensils. 2. Any branched candlestick differing from a chandelier or bracket in resting upon a foot. Some very beautiful candelabra exist in churches, most commonly made to hold nine candles. One in Milan cathedral, of bronze, dating from the twelfth century, is perhaps the richest in existence. The "seven-branched candlesticks" of the Hebrews (see *candlestick* and *property candelabra*.

3. A variety of arabesque in which a strongly marked vertical motive is present. Thus, a shaft or a set of pilaster from which the scrollwork of the design is given off is called a *candelabrum*, and gives the name of *candelabrous* to the design itself.

4. *pl.* In sponges, branching terminal spines. *Encyc. Brit.*

candency† (kan'den-si), *n.* [⟨ L. *candentia*, whiteness, ⟨ *candens*(*t*-)*s*: see *candent*.] Heat; fervor.

candent (kan'dent), *a.* [⟨ L. *candens*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *candere*, be white or hot: see *candid*.] 1. Whitening; making white. [Rare.]

Civilizing the stems of his trees annually with liquid lime, and meditating how to extend that *candent* baptism even to the leaves. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 26.

2. Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat.

The *candent* vessel. *Boyle*, Works, I. 482.

canderos (kan'de-ros), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian gum resembling amber, but rather white in color and more pellucid. It is sometimes fashioned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and take a good polish.

candescence (kan-des'ens), *n.* [⟨ L. *candescen*(*t*-)*s*: see *candescent*.] Same as *incandescence*. [Rare.]

candescent (kan-des'ent), *a.* [⟨ L. *candescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *candescere*, become white, begin to glow, incipient of *candere*, be white or hot, glow: see *candid*.] Same as *incandescent*. [Rare.]

At sight of the star yet above the cave, though less *candescent* than before. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 75.

candicant (kan'di-kant), *a.* [⟨ L. *candicant*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *candicare*, be whitish, ⟨ *candere*, be white: see *candid*.] Waxing white. *Bailey.*

candid (kan'did), *a.* [⟨ F. *candide* = Sp. Pg. It. *candido*, ⟨ L. *candidus*, bright, radiant, pure, clear, shining, fresh, ⟨ *candere*, shine, glitter, glisten, be bright, be white, glow, glow with heat (in comp. *accendere* and *incendere*, set on fire: see *accend*, *incend*), ⟨ **candesere*, akin to Gr. *ἰανθός*, golden-yellow (see *xanthic*), *ἀυτμή*, clear, clean, pure (see *cathartic*), L*ĭ*r, *sirabax*, a cord, and to Skt. *çchandra*, *chandra*, shining, *chandas*, pleasure, ⟨ *çchand*, *chand*, please, ⟨ *çchad*, *chad*, orig. **skand*, shine. Hence also ⟨ L. *candere*) *candle*, q. v.] 1. Bright; white.

The boat received from the boy but pearls more candid. The stones came *candid* forth, the line of innocency. *Dryden.*

2. Honest and frank; open and sincere; ingenuous; outspoken: of persons: as, to be *candid* with you, I think you are wrong.

Open, *candid*, and generous, his heart was the constant companion of his mind, and his tongue the artless index of his mind. *Cumming.*

I must be *candid* with you, my dear Jeffrey, and tell you that I do not like your article on the Scotch Courts. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

3. Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial: of persons or their acts: as, a *candid* view or construction.

Candid and dispassionate men. *Irving.*

Syn. 2 and **3**. *Candid*, *Fair*, *Open*, *Frank*, *Ingenuous*, *Naïve*, *Sincere*, unprejudiced, unbiased. The first seven words apply to the spirit, expression, or manner. The *candid* man is able to look impartially on both sides of a subject, especially giving due weight to arguments or opinions opposed to his own and due credit to the motives of opponents; *candid* speech is essentially the same as *frank* speech, sometimes going to the length of bluntness. *Fair* belongs primarily to conduct, but in regard to speech and thought it is the same as *candid*: as, a man presumably *fair* in dealing with opposing views. *Open* is opposed to concealment; the *open* man does not cultivate reticence, or secrecy, but expresses his opinions freely, without stopping to think of their effect upon his own interests. *Frank*, literally, *free*, implies freedom; it may be in regard to one's opinions, which is the same as *openness*, or in regard to things belonging to others, where the freedom may go so far as to be unpleasant, or it may disregard conventional ideas as to reticence. Hence, while *open* may be considered with timidity, *frankness* implies some degree of boldness. *Ingenuous* implies a permanent moral quality, an elevated inability to be other than honest or open, even to one's own loss; there is a peculiar subjective cast to the word, as though the man stood inward in awe of the disapprobation of his own judgment and conscience; hence the close connection between *ingenuousness* and *modesty*. *Naïve* expresses a real or an assumed unconsciousness of the way in which one's words meet conventional rules, or of the construction which may be put upon them by others: *naïveté* is thus an openness or frankness proceeding from native or assumed simplicity or artlessness. *Sincere* expresses the spirit and language that go with the love of truth; the sincere man is necessarily open and fair, and as open and frank as scenes required by truth.

He [Dryden] was, moreover, a man of singularly *open* soul, and of a temper at once confident, secure, and *candid* even with himself. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.

I like not *fair* terms and a villain's mind. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v., 1, 8.

True, some are *open*, and to all men known,
Proud to be seen, and more than proud to own. *Pope*, Imit. Hor., ii. 64.

O Truth is easy, and the light shines clear
In hearts kept *open*, honest and sincere!
A. Cokes, The Evangel.

With *frank* and with uncurbed plainness
Tell us the dolphin's mind. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to elevate dishonesty. *Locke.*

Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as will not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton*, Education.

He makes no secret of his view that poetry stands high, not among the arts, and that he [William Wordsworth] is at the head of it. He expresses such opinions in the most *naïve* manner. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 143.

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But had thy love, still odiously pretended,
Been, as it ought, *sincere*, it would have taught thee
Far other reasonings. *Milton, S. A.*, l. 874.

candidacy (kan'di-dă-si), n. [< *candidat(e)* + *-cy.*] The state of being a candidate, especially for an elective office; candidature.

candidate (kan'di-dāt), n. [= F. *candidat*, < L. *candidatus*, a candidate, lit. 'white-robed' (so called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga), < *candidus*, white, shining: see *candid*, which bears the etymological connection with *candidate*.] A person who seeks or is put forward by others for an office or honor; one who offers himself or is proposed for office or election; hence, in addition or appointment: as, a *candidate* for the office of sheriff, or for a degree.

He had anticipated having all the mixed and miserable feelings of one about to make his appearance in the pulpit as a *candidate* on exhibition.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 105.

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candidated*, ppr. *candidating*. [< *candidate*, n.] *I. trans.* To render qualified as a candidate.

Without quarrelling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of heaven and glory.
Feltham, Resolves, II. 87.

II. *intrans.* To become a candidate; seek or aspire to some office; offer one's self or one's services as a candidate, as a clergyman seeking a parish or a charge; compete with others as a candidate.

Let him put the question to some [choir-singers] who every spring have to *candidate* for a situation.
The Century, XXVIII. 308.

candidateship (kan'di-dāt-ship), *n.* [< *candidate* + *-ship.*] Candidature.

candidature (kan'di-dā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *candidature*, < *candidat*, candidate.] The state of being a candidate; candidateship; candidacy.

candidatus (kan-did'ā-tus), *n.* [L.: see *candidate*, *n.*] A candidate for a public office at Rome. *Shak.*

candidly (kan'did-li), *adv.* In a candid manner; openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

Not so fairly and *candidly* as he ought.
Milton, Elizabeth, an. 1596.

No doubt an overestimate of ourselves and of our own doings is a very common human failing, as we are all ready to admit when we *candidly* consider our neighbors.
Lowell, Stanley.

candidness (kan'did-nes), *n.* The quality of being candid; openness of mind or manner; frank honesty or truthfulness; fairness; ingenuousness.

The *candidness* of an upright judge.
Feltham, Resolves, II. 26.

candied (kan'did), *p. a.* [Pp. of *candy*1, *v.*] 1. Preserved with sugar, or incrusted with it; covered with crystals of sugar, or with matter resembling it: as, *candied* raisins.—2. Wholly or partly crystallized or congealed: as, *candied* honey.—3. Figuratively, honeyed; flattering; glozing.

Why should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

candify (kan'di-fī), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *candified*, ppr. *candifying*. [< *candy*1 + *-fy.*] To make or become candied; candy. [Rare.]

Candiot, Candiote (kan'di-ot, -ōt), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Candia*, Crete (< Ar. *Khandeh*: see def.), + *-ot*2, *-ote*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Candia, the name given by the Venetians to the island of Crete and its chief city, from the Arabic name of the latter; Cretan. [Now little used.]

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Candia or Crete; a modern Cretan.

candite (kan'dīt), *n.* [< *Candy* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of spinel from Candy, Ceylon. Also called *ceylonite* or *ceylanite*.

canditeer (kan-di-tēr'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *fort.*, a frame used to lay brushwood or fagots upon, to protect or cover a working party.

candle (kan'dl), *n.* [< ME. *candel*, *candele*, < AS. *candel* = F. *chandelle* = Pr. Sp. *candela* = Pg. *candea* = It. *candela* = Wall. *candel* = Olr. *canuel*, *cainnel*, Ir. *cainneal* = Gael. *coinneal* = W. *canwyll* = OBulg. *kanditilo*, Bulg. *kanditio* = Serv. *kanditio* = Russ. *kanditi*, *kanitelĭ* = Nūr. *xandīla* = Ar. *qandīl* (> Turk. *qandil*, Sp. *cruz-dil*, a lamp), < L. *candela*, a candle, < *candere*, be white, bright, shining: see *candid*. Hence (through F.) *chandler*, *chandelier*, *chandry*, etc.] 1. A taper; a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads woven or twisted loosely, or (as formerly) of the pith of a rush, and used as a source of artificial light:

Miche of my *candel* in wasste y spende,
Mauye whykid wiuth hath wastid it away.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

Neither do men light a *candle*, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick.
Mat. v. 15.

2. One candle-power: used as a standard of comparison. See *candle-power*.—3. In *sodawaxmaf.*, a name given to the jets of sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic oxid which escape from various parts of the roasted mixture of sodium sulphate, coal, and limestone, during the process of manufacture.—**Bell, book, and candle.** See *bell*.—**Candle and end.** See *candle-end*.

Faith! 'tis true, Sir,
We are but spans and *candle-ends* to him.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Electric candle, a form of the electric-arc lamp, as the Jablochkoff candle, which replaces an ordinary candle in form. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Excommunication by candle**, a form of excommunication in which the offender was allowed time to repent only while a candle burned out.—**Flat candle**, the candle burned in a flat candlestick: the last candle: *candle-end*.

The idea of a girl with a really fine head of hair, having to do it by one *flat candle* and a few inches of looking-glass.
Pall Mall Gazette, Christmas Number, 1887.

Mineral candle, a kind of candle made from a semi-fluid naphtha obtained from wells sunk in the neighborhood of Mt. Erymanthus in Greece.—**Not fit to hold a** (or the) **candle to one's**, very inferior. The allusion is to link-boys who held their torches to light the way for others.

Some say, compared to Buononcini
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others say he laughs at both,
Is scarcely *fit to hold a candle*
Byrom, Epitaph on Messrs Handel and Buononcini.

Rush candle, a candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in tallow.—**Sale by candle.** See *auction*.—**Standard candle.** See *candle-power*.—**The game is not worth the candle** (*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*), the result is not worth the pains required for its attainment: a phrase of French origin.—**To burn the candle at both ends**, to be reckless and extravagant; live too fast, especially by the expenditure of vitality by overwork, the combination of hard work with dissipation or fatiguing pleasure, or the like.

You can't burn the *candle at both ends*, and make anything by it in the long run; and it is the long pull that you are to rely on.
S. Judd, Margaret, a Tale, xix. I. 230.

To drink off candles' ends! (that is, the melted tallow at the burning ends of candles), a feat at one time practised by some topers, as a proof of the efficiency of zeal for the lady whose health was drunk.

Drinks of candles' ends for flapdragons,
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 4.

Carouse her health in cans
And *candles' ends*.
Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

Yellow candle, a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of oxen.

candle-balance (kan'dl-bal'ans), *n.* A device used in photometric research for measuring the rate of consumption of a burning candle. It consists of a balanced lever or scale, on the shorter arm of which the candle is supported, while a weight is hung on the longer arm or scale-beam in such a way as to balance it exactly. The candle is then lighted, and the weight is shifted to a known weight, one ounce. When the candle has lost one ounce in weight, the scale again balances, and this closes an electric circuit and gives a signal.

candle-bark (kan'dl-bärk), *n.* A candle-case. [Prov. Eng.]

candle-beam (kan'dl-bēm), *n.* In old churches, a horizontal bar, rail, or beam furnished with prickets for holding candles, around each of which was a saucer to catch the dripping. Candle-beams were placed over or near the altar, and also at the entrance to the choir, and sometimes the rood-beam or rood screen was placed in richer churches.

candle-bearer (kan'dl-bār'ėr), *n.* A candle-beam.

There shall be a *candle-bearer*, enriched with a carving of the Holy Trinity; on the top of which three candles shall be burned, on Feast days, so long as the means of the Gild allow it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

candleberry (kan'dl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *candleberries* (-iz). 1. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*, the candleberry-tree: so named because the kernels, when dried and stuck on a reed, are used by the Polynesians as candles. Also called *candlenut*.—2. The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. See *Myrica*.

candleberry-tree (kan'dl-ber'i-trē), *n.* The *Aleurites triloba*. See *Aleurites*.

candle-bomb (kan'dl-bom), *n.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which when placed in the wick of a candle explodes from the force of the steam that is generated.

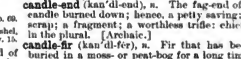
candle-case (kan'dl-kās), *n.* A cylindrical box used for holding candles.

candle-cod, *n.* See *cannel-coal*.

candle-end (kan'dl-end), *n.* The fag-end of a candle burned down; hence, a petty saving; a scrap; a fragment; a worthless trifle: chiefly in the plural. [Archaic.]

candle-fir (kan'dl-fėr), *n.* Fir that has been burned in a candle-case for a long time. It is split and used in some places, especially in the rural parts of Ireland, to burn for light.

candle-fish (kan'dl-fish), *n.* 1. The eulachon, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, an anadromous, deep-sea,



Candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*).

salmonoid fish of the smelt family, *Argentinidæ*, resembling a smelt in form, but with weaker dentition, smaller scales, dusky coloration, and attaining a length of nearly a foot. It occurs in immense shoals of the northwest coast of America in the spring, and ascends all the rivers north of the Columbia to spawn. At the time of the run the fish is extremely fat, and is not only used for food, as a favorite pan-fish, but for the manufacture of eulachon-oil, proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil in medicine; and it is also made to serve as a natural candle by inserting in it the pith of a rush or a strip of bast as a wick (whence the name). 2. An acanthopterygian fish of the west coast of North America, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, type of the family *Anoplopomidæ*, resembling a pollock.

Candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*).

and attaining a length of 20 inches and a weight of 5 pounds. See *Anoplopomidæ*. Also called *black candle-fish*, *horse-mackerel*, and *beshow*.

candle-fly (kan'dl-fli), *n.* It. A firefly. *Florio*. —2. A thread-paper moth, *Platyptilia carduidactyla*, of the family *Fulgoridæ* and genus *Fulgora*, such as *F. candelaria*. See cut under *lantern-fly*.

candle-holder (kan'dl-hōl'dėr), *n.* A person who holds a candle; hence, one who unnecessarily assists, but is otherwise not a sharer, in some affair or undertaking.

I'll be a *candle-holder* and look on.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

candle-light (kan'dl-līt), *n.* [< ME. *candel-liht*, < AS. *candel-leoht*, < *candel*, candle, + *leoht*, light.] 1. The light of a candle; illumination by candles.

That children hath bl *candel-liht*
Heore (their) shadwe on the wal seen [seen].
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall, 1862), p. 138.

In daunces *candle-light* may serve to guide men's steps, which to me is like *day-light* at noone.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., II. iv. § 7.

2. The time at which candles or lamps are lighted; an expression much used in places or regions where no correct standard of time is easily accessible: as, the evening service will begin at early candle-light.

Between daylight and *candle-light*. *Swift.*

Candlemas (kan'dl-mas), *n.* [< ME. *candelmasse*, *-messe* (cf. Dan. *lysmesse* = Sw. *ljus-Kristmessa*, after E.), < AS. *candelmæsse*, < *candel*, candle, + *mæsse*, mass. The ML. terms were *candelaria*, *candelatus*, *candelosa*, also *candelæ*.] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honor of the presentation of the infant Christ in the temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary. It seems to have been instituted in the early part of the fifth century though some authorities believe it to be older. It was first observed by the East. The feast takes its name from the custom, as old as the seventh century, of carrying lighted candles in procession in memory of Simeon's words at the presentation of the infant (Luke ii. 32), "a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." On this day Catholics in churches consecrate the candles and tapers to be used in their churches throughout the ensuing year. The feast is retained in the Anglican Church, and is also observed by the Lutherans. It is also called the *Purification*, and in the Greek Church the *Hypapante*. In Scotland the date of this festival, February 2d, is one of the quarter-days for paying and receiving rents, interest, etc.

Candlemas-bell (kan'dl-mas-bel), *n.* The snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*: so called from the time of its flowering.

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candle-mine (kan'dl-min), *n.* A mine of grease or tallow: a term which Shakspere makes Prince Henry apply to Falstaff on account of his fatness.

candle-mold (kan'dl-mōld), *n.* A cylindrical metal mold, or frame of such molds, used in making candles.

candlenut (kan'dl-nut), *n.* Same as *candleberry*, 1.

candle-power (kan'dl-pou'ėr), *n.* The illuminating power of a candle; specifically, the illuminating power of a candle of determinate composition and rate of burning, taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any illuminating agent: as, a gas-jet of 25 *candle-power*. The standard usually employed for this purpose is a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.

candle-quenchers, *n. pl.* Candle-snuffers.

Candlequenchers, and forsothe where the snuffes ben quenched, be thei maad of moost pure gold.
Wyclif, Ex. xxv. 33 (*Oxf.*).

candle-rush (kan'dl-rush), *n.* A popular name of the *Juncus effusus*, from the fact that its pith is used in Europe for rush-lights.

candle-shearer (kan'dl-shėr'ėr), *n. pl.* [< late ME. *candelschere*.] An old name for snuffers.

candlestick (kan'dl-stik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *candelstick*; < ME. *candelstik*, *candilstik*, AS. *candel-sticca*, < *candel*, candle, + *sticca*, a stick.] An instrument or utensil for holding a candle. Candlesticks are of several sorts: those with a prick or spike on which the candle is set, and usually having a saucer or bowl surrounding the pricket to catch the dripping: those with a flexible wire projecting from it, and those made with a socket or nozzle. The last is the common form. See **flat-candlestick**, **bedroom-candlestick**, with a broad flat foot or dish. —**Seven-branched candlestick**, a candelabrum having a central shaft and three branches on each side, common in the ritual of the Israelitish race, in allusion to the candlestick of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv. 31) and the seven lamps of the Apocalypse.

candle-tree (kan'dl-trē), *n.* [Tr. of the Sp. *palo de velas*: *palo*, a cudgel, pole, etc., + *velas* (see *cirio*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *velas*, pl. of *vela*, watchfulness, also candle, < L. *vigil*, watchful: see *vigilant*.] 1. A bignoniaceous tree of the tribunus of Lamarck, *Bignonia cerifera*, the fruit of which, nearly 4 feet long, has the appearance of a yellow wax candle and a peculiar apple-like smell, and is eaten by cattle.—2. In the United States, the *Catalpa bignonioides*, from its long round pods.

candle-waster (kan'dl-was'tėr), *n.* One who wastes candles; specifically, in contempt or reproach, one who wastes or consumes candles in occupations considered unprofitable or harmful, as dissipation or excessive or late study. [Now rare.]

Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk
With *candle-wasters*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

A whoremon hook-worm, a *candle-waster*,
E. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

candlewood (kan'dl-wụd), *n.* 1. A name given in the British West Indies to several trees, as (*a*) to *Amyris balsamifera* or rhodeswood, (*b*) to *Guatea Leiansenia*, and (*c*) to *Sebastophylum capitatum*.—2. The genus *Fouquiera* of northern Mexico and the adjacent United States, including several species with erect, slender, very resinous, and often leafless stems, and large bright-scarlet flowers.

candling, *n.* [< *candle* + *-ing*¹.] A supper given by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on Candlemas eve. *Wright.*

candu (kan'dū), *n.* A measure of length used in Goa, formerly equal to 1 Portuguese ell, but now usually taken as equal to the Portuguese vara (43.2 inches).

candock (kan'dok), *n.* [< *can*² + *dock*¹. Cf. equiv. G. *kanne-kraut*, lit. 'canwort.'] 1. A local English name for one or more species of *Equisetum*, or horsetails, given because some of the kinds are employed in polishing tin cans and other metallic vessels.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, . . . to kill the water weeds, as water lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes.
J. Mellon, Complete Angler.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*: so called from its dock-like leaves and flagon-shaped seed-vessels.

candor, **candour** (kan'dor), *n.* [The latter spelling still used in England; < F. *candeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *candor* = It. *candore*, < L. *candor*, acc. *candorem*, brightness, radiance, purity, clearness, sincerity, frankness, < *candere*, be white or bright: see *candid*.] 1†. Whiteness; clearness; brilliancy. *Nor T. Browne.*—2. Openness of heart; a disposition to treat subjects with fairness; freedom from reserve or disguise; frankness; ingenuousness; sincerity.

Might I but persuade you to dispense
A little with your *candour*, and consent
To make your house the stage on which we'll act
A comic scene. *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 3.

A *candour* which is only found where men fight for truth and not for victory. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, ii.

candred†, *n.* See *cantred*.

candroy (kan'droi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

canduc (kan'duk), *n.* [N. African.] The name of a North African fox, *Vulpes adusta*.

candy¹ (kan'di), *n.* [< F. *candi* (also *sucre candi*, where *candi* is regarded as pp. of the verb), < It. *candi* (*zucchero candito*) = Sp. *candi*, *azucar candi*, or *candie*, = Pg. *candi*, *candi assucar candi*, < Ar. *qandī*, made of sugar, < *qand*, *qanda* (*sokker qanda*) = Pers. *qand*, sugar, sugar-candy, < Hind. *khānd*, sugar, prob. < *khand*, a piece (cf. *khandaj*, *khandsāl*, broken), < Skt. *khanda*, a piece, a portion (cf. *khandava*, sweetmeats), < √ *khand*, break.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *candies* (-diz). A solid preparation or confection of sugar or molasses, or both, boiled, crystallized, and worked by pulling to a crystalline consistence, either alone or combined with flavoring and coloring matters. Candy is a popular confection having sugar as its basis, however prepared. Candy made of or with molasses is specifically called *molasses candy* and *taffy*.—Candy pull, a gathering of young people for the purpose of making and eating molasses candy. The name is derived from the pulling process required in making the candy. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Sugared; sweet.

Why, what a *candy* deal of courtesy
This fawning greyhound then did proffer me!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

It is a cordial of a *candy* taste. *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, Prol. to bk. i.

candy¹ (kan'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candied*, ppr. *candying*. [The verb seems to appear in E. before the noun, but is due to the noun: F. *candir*, < It. *candire*, to make into candy, < *candi*: see *candy*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To form into congelations or crystals; congeal in a crystalline form or inspissated concretion: as, to *candy* sugar. —2. To preserve or incrust with sugar, as fruits, by immersing them in it while boiling and removing them separately or in mass.—3. To cover or incrust with concretions or crystals, as ice does.

The cold brook,
Candied with ice. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Now no more the frost *Candies* the grass. *Carew*, Spring.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take the form of, or become incrusted by, candied sugar: as, preserves *candy* with long keeping.—2. To become crystallized or congealed.

In manufacturing candy from molasses, . . . the *candying* results from the evaporation of the water, or free it from water, and then . . . pulling it by the hands, so as to develop the cotton-like glutinous crystals which serve to hide the dark impurities. *Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 90.

candy², **kandy** (kan'di), *n.*; pl. *candies* (-diz). [< Tamil *kandi* = Marathi *khandi*, a measure of weight, < Skt. *khanda*, a portion, piece: see *candy*¹.] An East Indian unit of weight, usually 20 maunds, but sometimes 21 or 22, and varying in different localities as to the quantity of any commodity. The most usual value is from 494 to 560 pounds avoirdupois. The candy is sometimes considered as a dry measure, usually equal to 20 Indian baskets.

In an ordinary season the yield of a plot—or, as the natives call it, poda—of an acre and three quarters [of madder] will be about 3 candies of 560 lbs. each.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 118.

candy-sugar (kan'di-shug'ār), *n.* Same as *rock-candy*, 2: *vibrandum* in Britain.] *Ogilvie.*

candytuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* [< *Candy*, F. *Candie*, Candia, the ancient Crete, + *tuft*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Iberis*, especially *I. umbellata*, having tufted flowers, brought from the island of Candia. See *Iberis*.

canel (kān), *n.* [< ME. *cane*, *caune*, < OF. *cane*, *canne* (also assibilated *chane*, *channe*), F. *canne* = Pr. *canna* = Sp. *caña* = Pg. *canna*, *cana* = It. *canna*, a reed, a cane (and hence, as a measure of length, F. *canne* = Sp. *cana*, perhaps directly < Heb. *qānēh*, as a measure of length: see *canch*), < L. *canna*, in Ml. also *cana*, < Gr. κάννα, κάνη, a reed, cane, perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. Heb. *qānēh*, a reed.] 1. A rather long and slender jointed woody stem, more or less rigid, hollow or pithy, as that of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the rattan, bamboo, and sugar-cane; also, the stem of raspberries or blackberries.

He spoke of his tropical home in the *canes* by the purple lake. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

2. Sugar-cane: as, a plantation of *cane*; *cane*-sugar.—3. The plant *Arundinaria macrosperma* of the southern United States, forming canebrakes. See *arundinaria*, 2.—4. The stem of a plant, as the bamboo, used as a walking-stick; hence, any walking-stick. The word was not applied to a walking-stick earlier than the nineteenth century; a cane "garnished with gold having a perfume in the top" and other conveniences attached to it is mentioned in an inventory of Henry VIII.'s time; but it was not until the reign of Louis XIV. that the cane became almost universal in the hands of every gallant. At this time canes were generally made of the length now common, that is, 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet; but in the eighteenth century it became usual to have them very long, 4 feet or more, and ornamented with a great bunch of ribbons tied near the top. Such canes were carried by women as well as men. The heads of these canes frequently contained perfume-bottles or vinaigrettes; they were sometimes fitted with eye-glasses, which could be opened and shut; and occasionally a crutch-shaped handle was utilized as a small telescope, the cross-piece being made tubular and fitted with lenses. The heads were of porcelain, enamelled metal, and other rich materials. See *sword-cane* and *pistol-cane*.

5. A lance or dart made of cane. [Rare.]

The flying skirmish of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

Cane chair, (*a*) A chair made of rattan, the main supports, arms, back, and the like being composed of the solid stems, depth of their smooth silicous surface, either singly, or grouped in twos and threes, the parts being bound together by split or shaved cane, and the seat also back formed of woven strips of the same material. (*b*) A chair having the seat, or the seat and back, made of thin strips of cane, interlaced in the natural way of cane-work, interlaced or woven together.—**Clouded cane**. Same as *Malacca cane*.

Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a *clouded cane*.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 124.

Collecting-cane, a cane-gun used by naturalists for collecting insects. See *collecting-tube*.—**Malacca cane**, a cane made of the brown smooth stems of the palm *Calamus Scipionum*. See *Malacca*.

canel (kāu), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caued*, ppr. *caning*. [< *canel*, *n.*] 1. To beat or flog with a cane or rattan. [Rare.]

I know you have too much respect for yourself to *cane* me in this honorable habit. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 88.

2. To furnish or complete with reed: as, to *canel* the seat of a chair.

canel², *n.* An obsolete form of *channel*.

canel³, *n.* An obsolete form of *chanel*.

cane-brake (kān'brak), *n.* A thicket of canes; in the United States, a tract of land thickly overgrown with *Arundinaria*.

Now work it was, something like hacking and hewing and squeezing one's way through a *cane-brake* after a bear.
J. Baker, Sir R. Sherley, p. 18.

cane-colored (kān'kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of cane; straw-colored.

caned (kānd), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Filled with whitter; made white; mothery: said of vinegar. *Halliwell.*

cane-gamet (kān'gāmu), *n.* The gamo of quintain: so called because hollow canes were sometimes used instead of lances. *Strutt.*

cane-gun (kān'gun'), *n.* A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging devices, arranged so as to present the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick. *E. H. Knight.*

canch, **kanch** (kā'ne), *n.* [Heb. *qānēh*, a reed: see *canel*.] A Hebrew measure of 6 cubits, translated *reed* in the authorized version of the Bible, equal to 10 feet 11 inches.

cane-harvester (kān'hiär'ves-tėr), *n.* A machine, resembling in form the common corn-harvester, used to cut and gather sugar-cane or sorghum.

cane-hole (kān'hōl), *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar-plantations.

cane-killer (kān'kil'ėr), *n.* In Jamaica, an annual scrophulariaceous plant, *Alectra Braziliensis*, which is parasitic upon the roots of sugar-cane, etc.

canel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cannel*.

canel²†, *n.* See *cannel*².

canel³†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel*¹.

canel-bone†, *n.* An obsolete form of *channel-bone*.

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canell (ka-nel'), *n.* Same as *cannelle*, 2.

Canella[1] (ka-nel'ă), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cannelle*, *canelier* (> E. *cannel*[3], q. v.) = Sp. *canela* = Pg. *canela*, *canella* = It. *canella*, formerly also *cannella*), < Ml., *canella*, *cannella*, cinnamon: see *cannel*[3].] 1. A genus of low aromatic trees, representative of the order *Canellaceæ*, of only two species. The principal species is *C. alba*, the whitewood or wild cinnamon of the West Indies and southern Florida, which yields canella or white cinnamon bark. This bark has a pleasant cinnamon-like odor and a bitter pungent taste, and is used in the West Indies as a condiment and in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

2. [*l. c.*] [Pg.] A common name in Brazil for various lauraceous and other aromatic trees. The canella preta (black cinnamon) is *Nectandra mollis*.—3. [*l. c.*] The bark of *Canella alba*. See def. 1.

canella[2] (ka-nel'ă), *n.* [Genoese dial., < It. *cannella*, dim. of *canna*: see *cane*[1] and *canna*[1], and cf. *Canella*[1].] A Genoese measure of length, of 9, 10, 10½, or 12 palmi of 9.81 inches each.

Canellaceæ (kan-e-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canella*[1] + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of thalamifloral plants, consisting of fragrant and aromatic trees belonging to the genera *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron* of tropical America, and *Cinnamosma* of Madagascar, and comprising only five known species. The affinities of the order are obscure, but it is perhaps related to the *Bixaceæ*.

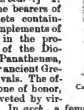
canellaceous (kan-e-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Canellaceæ* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, related or belonging to the order *Canellaceæ*.

canella-wood (ka-nel'ă-wŭd), *n.* A beautiful cabinet-wood from Guiana, the product of a lauraceous tree, *Aydendron canella*. Also written *cannela-wood*.

canellé (ka-nel'ā), *a.* [OF., pp. of *canneler*, fluted, grooved, channeled: see *cancl*, *cannel*[1], *v.*, *channel*[1].] In *her.*, same as *invected*.

canelle-brown (ka-nel'broun), *n.* [< F. *canelle*, *cannelle*, cinnamon (see *cannel*[3]), + *brown*.] Cinnamon-brown; also, a dye of this color. See *phenylene brown*, under *brown*, *n.*

cane-mill (kān'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar. See *sugar-mill*.



Canephore from the Parthenon frieze.

canephore (kan'e-fōr), *n.* [< L. *canephoros*, also *canephorus*, < Gr. *κανηφόρος*, basket-bearer, < *κάνεον*, a basket of reed or cane (< *κάννα*, a reed: see *canel*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. One of the bearers of the baskets containing the implements of sacrifice in the processions at the Dionysia, Panathenæa, and other ancient Grecian festivals. The office was one of honor, much coveted by virgins.—2. In *arch.*, a female figure bearing a basket on her head. Sometimes improperly confounded with *caryatid*.

canephoros (ka-nef'ō-ros), *n.*; pl. *canephori* (-rī). [L.] Same as *canephore*.

canescence (ka-nes'ens), *n.* [< *canescent*: see *-ence*.] A whitish or hoary color.

canescent (ka-nes'ent), *a.* [< L. *canescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *canescere*, become white or hoary, inceptive of *canēre*, be white or hoary, < *canus*, white or hoary.] Growing white or hoary; tending or approaching to white; whitish: applied to hoary, whitish pelage, plumage, or other covering of animals, and to plants with gray or hoary pubescence.

cane-scraper (kān'skrā'pėr), *n.* A machine for removing the woody bark of ratan canes.

cane-splitter (kān'split'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for cutting and riving splints from ratan. *E. H. Knight.*

cane-stripper (kān'strip'ėr), *n.* A knife for stripping the stalks of the sugar-cane and cutting off their tops.

cane-sugar (kān'shúg'ăr), *n.* 1. Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet-root sugar, grape-sugar, starch-sugar, etc. See *sugar*.—2. A general name for saccharose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, whether derived from cane, sorghum, sugar-beet, or maple, to distinguish it from the glucoses, milk-sugar, maltose, etc.

canet (kā'net), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A name of the bamboo mole-rats of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus*. *E. Blyth.*

cane-trash (kān'trash), *n.* 1. In *sugar-making*, refuse of canes or macerated rinds of canes, used as fuel in boiling the cane-juice; bagasse.—2. The dead leaves of the sugar-cane torn off to allow stalk to ripen.

canette (ka-net'), *n.* [F., a beer-jug, dim. of OF. *cane*, a can: see *can*[2].] A pitcher or jug with a cover, holding from 1¼ to 3 pints. In England, according to some, sometimes has the cylindrical body raised on a sort of foot. By far the greater number of canettes are of stoneware or fine earthenware, with a cover of pewter or the like.

The canette of white ware . . . is richly ornamented. *Wheatley and Delamotte*, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 60.

canevas, *n.* An obsolete form of *canvas*.

can-frame (kan'frām), *n.* A cotton-roving machine in which the roving is received into cans.

canful (kan'ful), *n.* [< *can*[2] + *-ful*.] As much as a can will hold.

cang, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *kang*. Cf. *cank*[1].] I. *a.* Talkative.

Nis he a *cang* knit [knight] thet sechesth reste thе sihte [in the fight]? *Ancren Riwle*, p. 338.

To kesten *kang* eien upon gunge wummen. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 96.

II. *n.* A fool.

Thet is al thes *cangor* blinde. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 214.

canga (kang'gą), *n.* [The name is said by Eschwege to be an abbr. of an African word *tapauhoacanga*, meaning 'negro's head,' and applied to the rock on account of its rough surface, as it weathers in round, cannon-ball forms.] A breccia composed chiefly of massive brown iron ore, irregularly mixed with ferruginous micaceous clay-slate, and quartz, and sometimes containing fine crystals of gold. [A term used by writers on Brazilian geology and mining.]

cangan, **kangan** (kang'gan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton cloth manufactured in China, in pieces 19 inches broad and 6 yards long. *Imp. Dict.*

cangen, *v. t.* [ME. *cangen*, also *acangen*; < *cang*, *a.*] To befool.

We arn *cangede*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

cangeaunt, *a.* [OF., ppr. of *canger*, unasslated form of *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*] Changing.

Rich gold tissue, on a ground of green,
Where th' artful shuttle rarely did enchase
The *cangeaunt* colours of a mallard's neck.
Spenser, tr. of Du Bartas, The Decay, l. 107.

cangle (kang'gl), *v.* [< ? and pp. *cangled*, ppr. *cangling*, < *cang*, *a.*, or perhaps < *canel*[1], *v.*] 1. To quarrel.—2. To cavil. *Jamieson.*

cangly, *adv.* [< ME. *cangliche*; < *cang*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Foolishly.

Forthui thet is wummen lokede *cangliche* o wreppmen [on men]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 338.

cango (kăng'ō), *n.* [Jap.] Same as *kago*.

cangue (kang), *n.* [< Fg. *cangue*, a wooden collar (accom. to Fg. *canga*, a yoke), < Chinese *kung*, bear on the shoulders, + *kia*, a wooden collar for criminals.] A wooden collar given by foreigners to the Chinese kia, or portable prison, which persons convicted of certain petty crimes are condemned to bear, or carry on the shoulders, for periods varying from a few days to three months. It consists of a square wooden collar from 30 to 60 pounds in weight, with a round hole for the neck. As it measures 4 or 4 feet across, the convict is unable to reach his mouth or defend himself from insects, and is dependent on the good offices of his friends.

cangy (kan'ji), *a.* [E. dial., also *caingy*; prob. < *cang*[1].] Cross; crabbed; peevish; illhumored. [Prov. Eng.]

can-hook (kan'hůk), *n.* A contrivance for slinging a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks and fastening the ends, the two hooks being hooked in the middle of the bight.

Can-hook.

Canicula (ka-nik'ū-lă), *n.* [L. (> Pr. Sp. Pg. *Canicule* = It. *Canicola*) (also in E. and F. form *Canicule*), dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. Also called the *dog-star* and *Sirius*. See first cut under *Canis*.

canicular (ka-nik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< late ME. *canicular*, < L. *canicularis*, < *Canicula*, the dog-star (*dies caniculares*, dog-days): see *Canicula*.] Pertaining to Canicula, the dog-star, or to the dog-days.

The sun, incens'd by eastern wind,
Afflicts me with *canicular* aspect.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.
I'll never dig in quarry of an heart
To have no part;
Nor roast in fiery oven, which always are *canicular*.
Donne, Dialogue.

Canicular days, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of Canicula. See def.

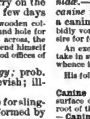
Untoo some)such as are north of the equinox) the *canicular days* are in the winter. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

Canicular year, the Egyptian natural year, which was computed from one heliacal rising of Canicula to the next.

Canicula-wheat (ka-nik'ū-lă-hwēt), *n.* *Canicula*, < *Canicula*: see *Canicula*.] Same as *Canicula*.

canid (kan'id), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Canidæ*.

Canidæ (kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-idæ*.] A family of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, of the order *Fera*, superfamily *Pleuropoda*, and series *Gynodactyli*: the dog tribe, *Canina*, or canine quadrupeds, such as dogs, wolves, and foxes. The prescriptural processes of the skull are closely applied to the auditory bulla; the mastoid process is small or obsolete; the external auditory meatus is short or imperfect; the tympanic canal is well developed, opening into the posterior lacerate foramen; the condyloid and glenoid foramina are distinct; there is an intestinal cæcum; the prostate gland is salient and the penis bone large; the teeth are typically 42 in number, but range from



Skull of a Fox (*Vulpes fulvus*).

36 to 46, according to the varying number of molars, the deciduous teeth being 28, the premolars 12, the canines 4, and the incisors 12; the claws are non-retractile; the meatus is produced; and the bony is usually pinched. The leading genera are *Canis*, *Cyon*, *Lycaon*, *Icticyon*, *Lycalopex*, *Pseudalopex*, *Vulpes*, *Urocyon*, and *Nyctereutes*, constituting the subfamily *Canidæ*, and *Megalotis* (or *Otocyon*), representing a subfamily *Megalotinæ*.

Canina (ka-nī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-ina*.] Cl. L. Pertaining to a dog: see *canine*.] A group of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, coincident with the family *Canidæ*; the dog tribe. See *Canidæ*.

Caninæ (ka-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-inæ*. Cf. *canine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Canidæ*, embracing all of the family excepting the genera *Megalotis*, having the upper molars 2 or only 1 (3 in *Megalotis*) and the sectorial teeth elongated. See *Canidæ*.

caninal (ka-nī'nal), *a.* [< *canine* + *-al*.] *Canine*.

Canincæ (ka-nin'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-incæ*.] Same as *Caninæ*.

Canincæ anger, vented by snapping and snarling spirits on both sides. *Fuller.*

canine (ka-nīn' or kā'nin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog, < *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a dog; having the character or qualities of a dog; characteristic of dogs; like or likened to a dog.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Canidæ*.—3. Proceeding or derived from dogs: as, *canine* rabies; *canine* virus.—4. Pertaining to a canine or dog-tooth.—**Canine appetite**, a morbidly voracious appetite; an inordinate or insatiable desire for food; bulimia.

An exorbitant *appetite* of usual things, which they will take in such quantities that they vomit them up that they may eat whence it is called *canina*. *Arbuthnot.*

His foible is a *canine appetite* for popularity and fame. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 68.

Canine eminence, a vertical prominence on the outer surface of the superior maxillary bone, caused by the roof of the canine tooth. Also called *canine prominence*.—**Canine fossa**, a shallow fossa between the alveolar prominence of the canine tooth and the base of the malar process of the superior maxilla.—**Canine laugh**, in *pl.*, a facial expression resulting from spasm of the canine muscle, or levator anguli oris (elevator of the corner of the mouth), the corners of the mouth being drawn up and showing the side teeth, as is done by a dog in snarling. Also called the *sardonic smile* (*risus sardonicus*).—**Canine letter**, the letter R. See *R*.—**Canine madness**, rabies, hydrophobia: so called because it most frequently affects dogs and other canine quadrupeds, and is usually communicated by them by inoculation with saliva in the act of biting.—**Canine muscle**, the levator anguli oris. See *levator*.—**Canine prominence**. Same as *canine eminence*.—**Canine teeth**. (*a*) The canines. See 11, 3. (*b*) The conical processes on the inside of the mandible of an insect, toward its apex.

II. *n.* 1. A dog. [Colloq. or humorous.]—2. Technically, in *zoöl.*, one of the *Canidæ* or

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Canina; a dog, wolf, fox, fennec, or jackal: a synoid, thoöid, or alopecoid.—3. One of the four sharp-pointed tearing-teeth of most mammals, situated one on each side of each jaw, opposite one another, between the incisors or cutting-teeth and the molars or grinders. They are long and especially efficient in the dog, whence the name. In the wild boar they are developed into two pairs of projecting tusks. The upper canines in the human jaw are called *eye-teeth*, and the lower ones *cuspids*.

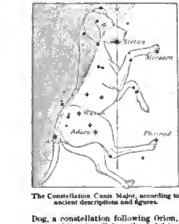
caninform (ka-nin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caninus* (se. *dens* = E. *tooth*), canine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a canine tooth.

No *caniniform* premolars in either jaw [of *Troglodlet*]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 430.

canions (kan'yonz), *n. pl.* See *cannon*, n., 7.

canipe (kan'i-pi), *n.* [A corruption of OF. *canivet*, also *canivet*, dim. of *canif*, knife: see *knife*.] A small knife or dagger.

Canis (kā'nis), *n.* [L., a dog, = Gr. κύων (κυν-) = E. *hound*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Canidæ* and subfamily *Caninæ*. Its name is used with varying latitude; it was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now usually restricted to the dogs and the true wolves and jackals having 42 teeth, the typical canine dentition. The genus is cosmopolitan.



The Constellation Canis Major, according to ancient descriptions and figures.

The common dog is *Canis familiaris*, it is not, however, a species which exists in nature, but is an artificial product, the result of domestication, including the descendants of probably several feral stocks. The common wolf is *Canis lupus*; the jackal, *Canis aureus*, the fennec and the fox-like or hyena-like canine quadrupeds are now usually placed in other genera than *Canis*, as *Vulpes*, *Lycaon*, *Icticyon*, etc. See *dog*, and cut under *Canidæ*.—**Canis Major**, the Great Dog, a constellation following Orion, and containing the great white star Sirius, the brightest in the heavens.—**Canis Minor**, the Little Dog, a small ancient constellation following Orion and south of Gemini. It contains the star Procyon, of the first magnitude.

The Constellation Canis Minor.

canister (kan'is-tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *cannister*, < L. *canistrum*, a basket woven from reeds, = MLG. *kanaster*, < Gr. κάναστρον, *κανστρον*, a wicker basket, also an earthen vessel (cf. F. *canastre*, < Pg. *canastra* = Sp. *canastra*, usually *canasto*, a basket: see *canaster*), < κάννα, a reed: see *cane*1.] 1. Properly, a small basket made of reeds, twigs, or the like.

White lilies in full *canisters* they bring.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues.

2. A small box or case for tea, coffee, etc.—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the metallic vessel used to contain the altar-breads or wafers before consecration. See *altar-bread*.—4. Canister-shot.

canister-shot (kan'is-tėr-shot), *n.* Same as *case-shot*, 1.

canities (ka-nish'i-ēz), *n.* [L., white, hoary, esp. of the hair of the aged, < *canus*, white, white-haired, *cani*, n. pl., white hair.] In *pathol.*, whiteness or grayness of the hair.

canitude, *n.* [< L. *canitudo*, hoariness, < *canus*, hoary: see *canous*.] Hoariness. *Blount*, 1656.

canjica-wood (kan'ji-kä-wụd), *n.* A South American wood, lighter and of a yellower brown than rosewood. It is exported from Brazil in trimmed logs from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, for the use of cabinet-makers and turners. Also *angico-wood*.

cank1 (kangk), *v. i.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *camp*1, talk, etc.; but cf. Icel. *kankast*, refl., jeer, gibe, *kank*, n., gibe; cf. also *cackle*.] 1. To talk. *Hallıwell.*—2. To cackle. [Prov. Eng.]

cank2 (kangk), *v. i.* [E. dial., perhaps a short form of *conquer* (*conker*), taken as a freq. verb.] To preserve; overcome; conquer; continue. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cank3 (kangk), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] The local name in the coal-regions of Derbyshire and Leicestershire, England, of a hard, ferruginous sandstone, sometimes called *bur* in other districts.

canker (kang'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *canker*, *kankir*, < AS. *cancer* = D. *kanker* = OHG. *chanchar*, *cancar*, G. *krebs* (ME. also *cancre*, < OF. dial. *cancre* (F. *chancre*, > E. *chancre*), < L. *cancer*, = Sp. Pg. *cancro*, also *cancer*, = It. *cancro*, *canchero*, formerly also *cancaro*), a canker, < L. *cancer*, a crab, a cancer; see *cancer*.] 1. A cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals or plants; hence, any corroding or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, etc.

And their word will eat as doth a *canker*. 2 Tim. ii. 17.
Specifically—(*a*) Cancrum oris (which see, under *cancrum*). (*b*) A disease of the roots of trees or other plants and causing slow decay. (*c*) In *farriery*, a disease in horses' feet, causing a discharge of fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog, generally originating in a diseased thrush.

2. A canker-worm or insect-larva that injures plants by feeding on them.

To kill *cankers* in the musk-rose buds.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

3. Figuratively, anything that corrodes, corrupts, destroys, or irritates; irritation; pain; grief; care.

Banish the *canker* of ambitious thoughts.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Grief, that's beauty's *canker*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.
What is this but a new learning, a new *canker* to rust and corrupt the old truth? *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

The worm, the *canker*, and the grief
Are inter-knotted!
Byron, On my Thirty-sixth Year.

4. Rust. [Prov. Eng.] — 5. In *bot.*: (*a*) The canker-rose or field-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. (*b*) The wild dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

He held out a rose,
The bramble
To draw the yielding sense, then to tine and tease;
He shifts, and gives a *canker*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iii. 2.

(*c*) A toadstool. [Prov. Eng.] — **Black canker**, a disease in turnips and other crops produced by a species of caterpillar. See *Athalia*.

canker (kang'kėr), *v.* [< ME. *cancren* (after ML. *cancerare*), < *canker*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To infect with canker, rust, or blight; figuratively: eat into, corrode, or corrupt; infect as with a poisonous influence; render ill-conditioned or venomous; make sour and ill-natured.

Restore to me that thou hast ta'en and time;
A tithe purloined *cankers* the whole estate.
G. Herbert, Church Porch, xv.

No wise man ever planted by the rose,
It *cankers* all her fragrancy.
Fletcher, Maid Lorve, iv. 4.

My this angel
New mould his *canker*d heart. *Coleridge.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To corrode; grow corrupt; be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; be or become ill-conditioned or malignant.

And as, with age, his body uglier grows,
So his mind *cankers*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

2. To fret; become peevish. *Jamieson.*—3†. To decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause; grow rusty or discolored by oxidation, as a metal.

Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding.
Bacon, Phys. and Med. Remains.

cankerberry (kang'kėr-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *canker-berries* (-iz). In Jamaica, the fruit of *Solanum Bahamense*.

canker-bit (kang'kėr-bit), *a.* Bitten with a canker; eaten or envenomed [with]. *Shak.*

canker-blossom (kang'kėr-blos'um), *n.* 1. A canker-bloom.—2. That which causes canker in a blossom.

O me! you juggler! you *canker-blossom*!
You thief of love!
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Was Troilus naught in a *canker-dort*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1752.

cankered (kang'kėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *canker*, *v.*] 1. Affected with canker; as, a *cankered* tree.—2. Ill-natured; eross; crabbed; venomous; malignant; wicked.

The baser mind it selfe displayes
In *cancred* malice and revengefull spight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 1.

A *canker'd* grandame's will! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

The Governor . . . assured His Majesty that never were courtesy and gentleness so ill requited as his had been by this ingrate and *cankered* Duke.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 403.

cankeredly (kang'kėrd-li), *adv.* In a cankered manner; crossly; crabbedly. *Mir. for Mags.*

cankeredness (kang'kėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being cankered; crabbedness.

canker-fly (kang'kėr-fli), *n.* Any fly that preys on fruit.

cankerfret (kang'kėr-fret), *v. t.* [< ME. *cancfrete*, eaten into by a canker; < *canker* + *frete*, pp. of *freten*, fret, eat: see *canker* and *fret*1.] To eat into like a canker.

If God break off the soul betimes from this sin, ere it have *cankerfretted* the soul. *D. Rogers.*

cankerfret (kang'kėr-fret), *n.* [< *cankerfret*, *v.*] 1. A cankerous sore or blister in the mouth.—2. Copperas.

cankerly (kang'kėr-li), *a.* [< *canker* + *-ly*1.] Cankered.

canker-mail (kang'kėr-māl), *n.* A hangnail. [Scotch.]

cankerous (kang'kėr-us), *a.* [< *canker* + *-ous*; after *cancerous*, q. v.] 1. Of the nature of or resembling canker; corrosive; ulcerous; gangrenous: as, a *cankerous* sore or eruption.—2. Causing canker; chafing; corroding; ulcerating.

Tyrannic rule
Unknown before, whose *cankerous* shackles seiz'd
The enervate Britons. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

Hither may come the prisoner, escaping from his dark and narrow cell and *cankerous* chain. *Hawthorne*, Old Manse.

canker-rash (kang'kėr-rash'), *n.* In *pathol.*, a variety of scarlet fever complicated with ulcerations in the throat.

canker-root (kang'kėr-rōt), *n.* A name of various astringent or bitter roots used as a remedy for aphthæ, as *Statice Caroliniana*, *Copis trifolia*, etc.

cankert (kang'kėrt), *a.* A Scotch form of *cankered*.

Nor anxious fear, nor *cankert* care,
E'er mair come near him.
Burns, Elegy on Robert Ruisseaux.

canker-weed† (kang'kėr-wēd), *n.* An old name of the plant ragwort.

canker-worm (kang'kėr-wėrm), *n.* A name given to certain caterpillars which are very destructive to fruit- and shade-trees. The *spring canker-worm*, *Anisopteryx vernata*, is found in the United

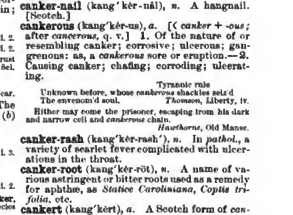


Fig. 2.

Spring Canker-worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*).
Fig. 1, a, full-grown larva; b, pupa, enlarged (natural size shown in small figure at the side); c, d, one joint, enlarged, side and dorsal views. Fig. 2, a, b, male and female moths, both natural size; c, joints of antennæ of female moth; d, joint of her abdomen, showing ovipositor; e, her eggs, enlarged. (c, d, and e enlarged.)

States from Maine to Texas. The eggs are deposited upon trees. The larvæ, after feeding upon the foliage for about a month, sometimes entirely defoliating it, descend by threads to the ground, in which they burrow and undergo transformation, the moths issuing in April, or sometimes in March. The male is winged, but the female is wingless, and is obliged to climb up the tree-trunk in order to deposit her eggs. Hence, an obstructive banding, oiling, or tarred band placed about trees is a common mode of protecting them. The *fall canker-worm*, *Anisopteryx pometaria*, is more distinctively a northern species. The moths issue mainly in the fall, and the eggs are exposed. See *geometrid*, *measurer*, and *span-worm*.

And oft he lets his *canker-worme* light
Upon my branches, to worke me more plight.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

That which the locust hath left hath the *canker-worm* eaten. Joel i. 4.

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cankery (kang'kēr-i), *a.* [< *canker* + *-y*1.] 1. Cankered; corroded; rusty.—**2.** Ill-natured; crabbed; venomous; vexing: as, "O *cankrie* care," *Burns*.

canking (kang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cank*1, *v.*] Whining; dissatisfied. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire).]

canna1 (kan'ä), *n.* [L., a reed, cane: see *cane*1.] 1. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of reed-like plants, natural order *Marantaceæ*, several species of which are known by the name of *Indian shot*, from their round, shining, hard, heavy seeds. They are natives of the tropics, and there are many species and varieties in cultivation for their singular showy

Indian Shot (*Canna Indica*).
a, foliage; *b*, flower; *c*, fruit; *d*, seeds.

flowers and very ornamental foliage. The common Indian shot of gardens is *C. Indica*. The rootstocks are farinaceous, and the tuberous roots of some species are used as a vegetable. A species cultivated in the West Indies, supposed to be the *C. edulis* of South America, yields a kind of starch or arrowroot known as *tous-les-mois*. **2.** The upright shaft or stem of any ornamental object or utensil, especially when of metal, as of a candlestick.—**3.** *Eccles.*, the pipe or tube by which the sacred wine was taken from the chalice. See *calamus*, 4. These tubes were made of precious material, frequently of silver. In a few cases the canna seems to have been fixed to the chalice. **4.** A linear measure in use in some parts of Italy. Its length varies from 44 to 116 inches, according to the locality in which it is used and the material to which it is applied. The canna of Malta is 82.2 inches. **5.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1865.—**6.** A name of the eland, *Oreas canna*.

canna2 (kan'ä), *n.* [< Gael. *canach*, cotton, cotton-grass, cat's-tail, = Ir. *canach*, cotton, down.] Cotton-grass, a plant of the genus *Eriophorum*.

Still is the *canna*'s hoary beard. *Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 13.

canna3 (kan'ä). [So., prop. *can na*, cannot: *na* = E. *na*1.] Cannot. [Scotch.]

cannabene (kan'a-bēn), *n.* [< *Cannabis* + *-ene*.] A colorless oil ($C_{18}H_{30}$) obtained from *Cannabis Indica*.

cannabic (kan'a-bik), *a.* [< L. *cannabis*, hemp, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to hemp.—**Cannabic compound**, a substitute for papier mâché, made of a mixture of hemp and resin.

cannabin, cannabine1 (kan'a-bin, -bīn), *n.* [< *Cannabis* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A resin obtained from the plant *Cannabis Indica*. It is probably the active principle of the drug hashish.

Cannabinaceæ (kan"a-bi-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cannabis*, hemp, + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, the hemp family, properly included in the order *Urticaceæ*.

cannabinal, *a.* See *cannabin*.

cannabine2 (kan'a-bin), *a.* [< L. *cannabinus*, < *cannabis* = E. *hemp*.] Pertaining to hemp; hempen. [Rare.]

Cannabinæ (kan'a-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cannabis*, hemp, + *-ea*.] In some classifications, a suborder of plants, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*; the hemp family as a subordinate.

Cannabin (kan'a-bis), *n.* [L., = E. *hemp*, q. v.] A genus of urticaceous plants, of a single species, *C. Indica*. See *bhang* and *hemp*.

canne1 (kan), *n.* [F., cane: see *cane*1.] **1†.** An old spelling of *cane*1.—**2.** A French measure of length, varying according to locality from 1.78 to 2.62 meters, or 1.95 to 2.87 yards.

canne2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *can*2.

canned, *a.* See *kanne*.

canne1 (kan'el), *n.* [< ME. *canel* (also assibilated *chanel*, > mod. E. *channel*), < OF. *canel*, *chenal*, < L. *canalis*, a channel: see *channel*1, *kennel*2, and *canal*1, doublets of *cannel*.] **1†.** A channel; a stream of water; the bed of a stream.

Thei grutchiden agens this water, and dronken podel water of the *canel*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 338.

Agein he did the waters ga,
Til thair *canels* that thai comen fra.
Cursor Mundi, l. 1866.

2†. A conduit; a pipe.

Canels or pipes wyrm fro lede
Into the vat.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

3†. The throat.

So now thou hatz thi hert holle, hitte me bihouelyn:
Hadde he now the hyze hode, that Arthur the ragt,
& kepe thy *kanel* at last, I ket keiser may.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2296.

4. The lowest part of the edge of a tool, which has received the finishing: the finishing bevel of a knife, ax, or other edged tool.

It [a pocket-knife] must be held (in honing) at an angle of 20 to 25 degrees, and have an edge similar to a chisel. This is technically called the *cannel*, and is marked on all new knives by a fine white line, which does not penetrate or touch the polished surface. *A Trade Circular*, 1887.

5. [< *cannel*1, *v.*] A style of weaving, making a corded or rep tissue. *E. H. Knight.*

cannel1 (kan'el), *v. t.* [< *cannel*1, formerly *canelier*, *caneller*, channel, flute, groove, < *canel*, a channel, groove: see *cannel*1, *n.*, and cf. *channel*1, *v.*] To channel; groove; chamfer. *Jamieson.*

cannel2 (kan'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *canel*, < ME. *canel*, *canele* = MD. *D. kaneel* = MLG. *kanēl*, *kanel*, *kenel* = late MHG. *kanēl*, G. *canel*, *kanel* = Sw. Dan. *kanel*, < OF. *canelle*, F. *cannelle* = Pr. Sp. *canela* = Pg. *canella*, *canella*, < It. *cannella*, *cannella*, < ML. *cannella*, cinnamon, so called from the form of a roll or quill which it assumes in drying, lit. a little pipe (OF. *canelle*, F. *cannelle*, a quill, feather, cock, spout, etc.), dim. of (L.) *canna*, cane (OF. *cane*, F. *canne*, etc.), a cane, reed: see *cane*1, and cf. *cannon*.] Cinnamon.

In Arabia is store, mir and *canel*.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 178.

All maner of spicerie, . . . as of gyngeuere, clowe-gylofre, *canelle*, redewaile, notemuge, and macys.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 187.

cannel3, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel*.

cannela-wood, *n.* Same as *canella-wood*.

cannel-coal (kan'el-kōl), *n.* [< *cannel*1, *kanel*-kōl), *n.* A highly bituminous coal, very compact, and burning readily with a bright flame. It is not so distinctly laminated as ordinary bituminous coal, but breaks into more or less regularly formed cubical fragments. The term is said to be applied to coals of this kind because they burn like a candle. See coal. Also written *canal-coal*, *kennel-coal*.

cannelated (kan'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< *cannel*1 + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2.] In *arch.*, channeled or fluted: as, "*cannelated* pilasters," *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xlvii.

cannelure (kan'e-lūr), *n.* [F., *cannelier*, groove, flute: see *cannel*1, *v.*] **1.** A groove or channel on a decorative surface, as the channeling on Doric columns. Each of the decoration of the eighteenth century is in scroll formed or spiral cannelures. **2.** A rectangular groove cut around the cylindrical part of a bullet to contain the lubricant, which consists generally of bayberry tallow or Japan wax. There may be from 2 to 5 cannelures; there are 3 in the Government bullet. The lubricant prevents leading and fouling of the bore in firing. See cut under *bullet*.

cannelure (kan'e-lūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannelured*, ppr. *canneluring*. [< *cannelure*, *n.*] To form a groove or channel on: as, a *cannelured* bullet.

cannequin (kan'e-kin), *n.* [F., also *canequin*; origin unknown.] White cotton cloth from the East Indies. *E. H. Knight.*

cannery (kan'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *canneries* (-riz). [< *can*2 + *-ery*.] An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in cans or tins hermetically sealed.

Several new *canneries* have been established, one on Bristol Bay, where four hundred cases of canned and thirty-two hundred and fifty barrels of salted salmon were put up during the season. *Science*, IV. 475.

cannet (kan'et), *n.* [= F. *canette*, < OF. *canet*, *m.*, *canette*, *f.*, a duck, duckling, dim. of *cane*, a duck: see *canard*.] In *her.*, a bearing representing a duck without beak or feet. It is distinguished from the *martlet* in being without the forked tail of the latter.

cannetel, *n.* [ME., = It. *cannetto*, < L. *canneus*, a thicket of reeds, < *canna*, a reed.] A thicket of reeds.

Cannetes olde eke lyme is nowe to weede
And of fo lytte it that thairin rust meeteth.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

cannibal (kan'i-bal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *canibal*; = F. *cannibale* = G. *canibale*, now *cannibale*, < Sp. *canibal* = Pg. *canibal* (NL. *cannibalis*), a cannibal, a savage, a corruption of *Caribal* (NL. *Caribalis*), a Carib, the form used by Columbus (Oct., 1498), and afterward changed to *canibal*, "proprier rabiem *caninam* anthropophagorum gentis," to express the canine ferocity of the Caribs, who were said to be man-eaters; as if from L. *canis*, a dog. The more correct form is preserved in Sp. *Caribe*, a Carib, also a cannibal, savage, > E. *Caribee*: see *Carib*. In the Carib tongue the word is said to have signified 'a valiant man.'] **I.** *n.* **1.** A human being who eats human flesh; a human man-eater or anthropophagite.

That fauce of his the hungry *cannibals*
Would not have touch'd. *Marlowe* and *Nash*, 1 Dido, VI., i. 4.
Is there anything here to eat
But one another, like a race of *cannibals*?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, III. 2.

Hence—**2.** Any animal that eats the flesh of members of its own or kindred species.

They [vermin] are *cannibals*, for the sick house of a dead worm placed in two of the pots were dragged into the burrows and devoured. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 36.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or cannibalism: as, "*cannibal* ferocity," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiv.

cannibalism (kan'i-bal-izm), *n.* [< *cannibal* + *-ism*.] **1.** The eating of human flesh by human beings.

It is rather startling to find that just two hundred years ago in London the Physician in Ordinary to the King recommended *cannibalism* to Englishmen without the smallest agony or hesitation.
F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 178.

Hence—**2.** The eating of any animal by another individual of the same species.

cannibalistic (kan'i-ba-lis'tik), *a.* [< *cannibal* + *-istic*.] Characterized by cannibalism; given to cannibalism. *Imp. Dict.*

cannibally (kan'i-bal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal: as, "*cannibally* given" (addicted to cannibalism), *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. [Rare.]

cannile, *n.* and *adv.* See *canny*.

cannikin (kan'i-kin), *n.* [< *can*2 + euphonic *-n-* + dim. *-kin*.] **1.** A little can or cup. Also written *canakin*.

And let me the *canakin* clink.
Shak., Othello, II. 3 (song).

2. A wooden bucket for bailing water. *Ree*, etc.

cannily (kan'i-li), *adv.* [Sc., also written *cansilie*; < *canny* + *-ly*2.] In a canny manner.

He leant his hand over his saddle bow,
And cannily hid his drawn sword.
Duke of Athol's Nurse, in Child's Ballads, VIII. 228.

canniness (kan'i-nes), *n.* [< *canny* + *-ness*.] Caution; shrewdness.

cannionst, *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7.

cannipert (kan'i-pėr), *n.* A corruption of *calliper*.

cannoid (kan'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *κάννα*, a reed, a tube, + *εἶδος*, form, shape: see *canel* and *-oid*.] Tubular; having tubes; applied to the skeleton of certain radiolarians.

cannon (kan'on), *n.*; pl. *cannons* (-onz) or *cannon*. [Early mod. E. also *canon*; = D. *kanon* = G. *canone*, now *kanone*, = Sw. *kanon*, = Dan. *kanon* (gun), < F. *canon*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, any tube or pipe (*canon perforatoire*, a trumpet, bell), a grain, a cannon-bit, a roll of cut *canon de chaussures*, or simply *canons*, pl., E. *canons*, *cannons*, *canions*, *canusons*) (Cotgrave), cannon-bone, OF. *canon*, a tube, pipe, conduit, bobbin (= Sp. *cañon*, a gun (cannon), tube, pipe, funnel, quill, lamp-chimney, cannon-bit, spindle, roller-fold in cloth (> E. *collet*, *canyon*, q. v.), = Pg. *canhão*, a gun (cannon), cannon-bit, pellet, roll (cannons), = It. *cannone*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, pipe, conduit, cannon-bit (Florio), tube, bobbin (> NGr. κάνον, a cannon), < ML. *canon*, a tube, pipe, gun (cannon) (*canonus*, a bobbin), prop. aug. of L. *canna*, ML. *canna*, cane, a reed, pipe, tube, but mixed with words nearly related in form, as a rule, to its sense of 'a straight rod,' < Gr. κάνων, a straight rod, a rule, < *κάνη*, a rare form of κάννη, κάννα, L. *canna*, a reed: see *canel* and *canoe*1. In the minor senses 2, 3, 4, etc., also spelled *cannon*, but prop. *cannon*. In the sense of 'cannon-bone,' cf. It. *cannoli* (Florio), cannon-bones, *cannella*, arm-bone (cf. *cannelli*).] **1.** An engine, supported on a stationary or movable frame called a *gun-carriage*, for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder: a big gun; a piece of ordnance. *Cannon* are made of iron, brass, bronze, steel, or steel wire, and carry balls of from 3 or 4 pounds weight up to 2,000 pounds and more. The caliber or power of cannon may be expressed (1) by the

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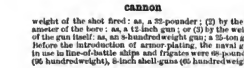
weight of the shot fired; as, a 32-pounder; (2) by the diameter of the bore: as, a 42-inch gun; or (3) by the weight of the gun itself: as, an 8-hundredweight gun; a 35-ton gun. Before the introduction of armor-plating, the naval guns in use in line-of-battle ships and frigates were 68-pounders (95 hundredweight), 8-inch shell-guns (65 hundredweight),

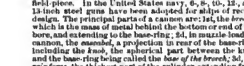


Steel Field-gun (Army).

A, tube; *B*, jacket; *C*, elliptical chamber; *D*, trunnion-ring; *E*, sleeve; *F*, key-ring; *G*, base-ring; *H*, interrupted screw breech-piece; *I*, vent-gas-check or obturator; *J*, cascabel.

and 32-pounders (42 to 56 hundredweight). Now ships are said to carry 6-inch, 13-inch, etc., or 15-ton, etc., guns, the 15-ton gun throwing 400-pound projectiles, and the 35-ton gun 900 pound, and so on, the weight of the ball rising with the weight of the piece. Cannon weighing more than 100 tons have seldom been constructed. The 100-ton gun is charged with 340 pounds of powder and discharges a hollow steel or chilled iron weighing 2,000 pounds. Cannon of the smaller calibers are mounted on wheeled carriages for service as field pieces. In the United States army the field-guns in service are 3-, 10-, 15-, and 30-inch smooth-bore Rodman guns, and 3-, 3.8-, 3.6-, 5-, 8-, 10-, 15-inch breech-loading rifled guns. It is proposed to build breech-loading, rifled, coast-defense guns of 16-inch caliber. The 3.6-inch gun is a steel field-piece. In the United States navy, 6-, 8-, 10-, 12-, and 13-inch steel guns have been adopted for ships of recent design. The principal parts of a cannon are: 1st, the *bore*, which is the mass of metal behind the bottom or end of the bore, and extending to the base-ring; 2d, the muzzle-loading cannon, the *swamel*, a projection in rear of the base-ring, including the knob, the shoulder, the part between the knob and the base-ring being called the *base of the breech*; 3d, the *reinforce*, the thickest part of the cylinder, extending from the base-ring forward; 4th, the *trunnions*, which project on each side, and serve to support the cannon; 5th, the *bore or caliber*, the interior of the cylinder, wherein the powder and shot are lodged, and which may be smooth or rifled, though rifled cannon have a smaller caliber than the smooth-bores; 6th, the *muzzle or mouth* of the bore; 7th, in modern breech-loading ordnance, the *breech-plug* with its mechanism. Cannon are either fixed in a battery or mounted at the breech, various devices being employed to effect this object. Cannon were formerly classed as whole cannon, demi-cannons, culverins, sakers, etc., but are now classified as guns, howitzers, mortars, carronades, rifle and field-, mountain-, coast-, sea-, and siege-guns. *See gun*.

2. In *mach.*, a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, and which may revolve independently, and with a greater or less speed than that of the shaft. Such, for example, is the prolongation of the eye of a wheel when set to fit a spindle or shaft on which it is intended to work loose, as the part *a* of the wheel *A*, loose on the shaft *b*.



3. That part of a bit let into the horse's mouth. Also *canon*, *cannon-bit*, *canon-bit*, and *gag*. The cannon-bone.—**5.** The ear or loop of a bell by which it is suspended. Also spelled *canon*.

Church bells used always to be hung by 6 long ears, called *canons*, which cut a large piece out of the tower, and weakened it very much.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 268.

6. In *surg.*, an instrument used in sewing up wounds.—**7t.** *pl.* Ornamental rolls which terminated the breeches or hose at the knee. *Minsheu*, 1617. Also written *canions*, *cannions*, and *canons*.

'Tis pity thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of *canions*; thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish writing-woman.

Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 1.

Chausses à queue de serpent, breeches ending in rich *canions*, having on the seat a piece like a fishes tail, and worn by old men, scholars, and such niggardly needy persons. *Cotgrave.*

(Lord's Day.) This morning I put on my best black cloth suit, . . . with my black silk knit *canons* [stockings] ago. *Pepys*, Diary, 11. 60.

8. [< *cannon*, *v.*, 2.] In *billiards*, a carom: little used in the United States, but common in Great Britain. See *carom*.—**Cannon of seven**, **cannon of eight**, cannon with a 7- or 8-inch bore. The latter was termed a cannon royal (which see).

In the morning come Mr. Chichly to Sir W. Coventry, to tell him the ill success of the guns made for the Loyall London: which is, that in the trial of the new brass guns, the whole *cannon of seven*, as I take it, broke in pieces. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 404.

cannon royal, a cannon or big gun formerly in use. It weighed 8,000 pounds, and was 12 feet long, the diameter of the bore being 8 inches. It carried a charge of 225 pounds of powder, and a ball weighing 48 pounds. Also called *cannon of eight* (that is, 8-inch bore). *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Rifled cannon**, or **rifle cannon**, a piece of ordnance in the surface of whose bore spiral grooves or rifles are cut to impart rotation to the projectile.

cannon (kan'gn), *v. i.* [< F. *canonner* = Sp. *cañonear* = Pg. *canhonear* = It. *cannonare*; from the noun.] **1.** To discharge cannon; cannonade.—**2.** In *billiards*, to make a cannon or carom; hence, to strike one thing and then rebound and strike another; carom. [Great Britain.]

The first (torpedo) struck one of the iron-clads just abaft the fore-chains, . . . did not explode, but *cannoned* off as it were to the shore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 368.

The train sent her violently forward against a woman, from whom she *cannoned* off against the brick layer.

Miss Tooey's Maniac, p. 80.

cannonade (kan-gn-ād'), *n.* [= G. *canonade*, *kanonade*, < F. *canonnade* (= Pg. *canhonada* = It. *cannonata*), < *canon*, cannon: see *cannon* and *-ade*.] **1.** A continuous discharge of cannon or artillery; specifically, such a discharge directed against an enemy.

cannonade (kan-gn-ād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cannonaded*, ppr. *cannonading*. [< *cannonade*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To attack with ordnance or artillery; batter with cannon.

II. intrans. To discharge cannon; fire large guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the evening long. *Tatler.*

cannon-ball (kan'gn-bâl), *n.* A ball or missile, originally of cast-iron or steel, designed to be thrown from a cannon. Spherical projectiles are now to a great extent superseded by elongated ones, so that the term *ball* as applied to them is not literally correct.—**Cannon-ball mill**, a mill for grinding certain kinds of dry materials. It consists of a cylinder in which revolving cannon balls beat down the material.—**Cannon-ball tree**, the *Couroupita Guianensis*, of tropical America, bearing a large globose fruit with a woody shell.

cannon-bat (kan'gn-bât), *n.* A gabion.

cannon-bit (kan'gn-bit), *n.* Same as *cannon*, 3.

cannon-bone (kan'gn-bōn), *n.* In *farriery* and *vet. surg.*, one of the functional and complete metacarpal or metatarsal bones of a hoofed quadruped, supporting the weight of the body upon the feet. The former, in the fore leg, extends from the carpus or so-called "knee" to the fetlock-joint, and the latter, in the hind leg, from the hock-joint to the fetlock-joint. In a solidungulate, as the horse, the cannon-bone is a single (third) metacarpal or metatarsal; in cloven-footed quadrupeds, as the ox, it is composed of two metacarpals or metatarsals, the third, fourth, or intermediary or incomplete lateral metacarpals or metatarsals, on either side of the cannon-bone, are called *splint-bones*. The cannon-bone represents the segment of the limb from the carpo-metacarpal or tarso-metatarsal articulation to the metacarpo- or metatarso-phalangeal articulation. Also spelled *canon-bone*.

cannon-bullet (kan'gn-bůl'et), *n.* A cannon-ball. [Rare.]

cannoneer (kan-gn-ēr'), *n.* [Also written *cannonier*; < F. *canonnier* (= It. *cannoniere*), < *canon*, cannon: see *cannon* and *-eer*.] One who takes part in the loading and discharging of cannon; an artilleryman.

Let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the *cannoneer*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

cannoneering (kan-gn-ēr'ing), *n.* < *cannoneer* + *-ing*¹.] The act or art of using cannons; practice with cannons. Also *cannoniering*.

Gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining.
Burke, Hist. of Nat. Society.

cannoning (kan'gn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cannon*, *v.*] A loud noise, as of cannon.

cannon-lock (kan'gn-lok), *n.* A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

cannon-pinion (kan'gn-pin'yon), *n.* In a clock or watch, a grooved tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the center-wheel, and adapted to hold the minute-hand. *E. H. Knight.*

cannon-proof (kan'gn-prōf), *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

cannon-range (kan'gn-rānj), *n.* The range of a cannon; the whole field that can be reached with projectiles from a cannon, or the cannon of a given battery or port; cannon-shot: as, to come within *cannon-range*.

cannonry (kan'gn-ri), *n.* [< *cannon* + *-ry*.] Artillery; cannon in general. [Rare.]

cannon-shot (kan'gn-shot), *n.* **1.** A ball or shot for cannon.—**2.** The range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

cannon-stove (kan'gn-stōv), *n.* A tall cylindrical stove, somewhat resembling a cannon set up on its breech.

Cannoniales (kan'ō-ni-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < G. *canon*, a reed, + *-iales*, a gate.] A group or legion of radiolarians: same as *Phæodaria*.

Cannonigobidæ (ka-non'i-gō-bī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cannonigobia* (*-phid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of phæodarian radiolarians with a skeleton consisting of detached hollow tubes or reticulated pieces of silex, deposited tangentially around the central capsule. Also called *Cannorhaphidia*. *Haeckel.*

Cannorhaphis (ka-nor'ā-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάννα*, a reed, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle.] Same as needle-shaped fish, < *fistere*, sew.] The typical genus of the family *Cannorhaphidæ*. Also *Cannorhaphia*.

Cannorhaphidæ (kan-ō-raf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cannorhaphis* + *-idæ*.] A family of phæodarian radiolarians with a fenestrated shell, spherical or subspherical, and double. The inner shell consists of a compacted mass of solid beams: the outer (cortical layer), of hollow tubes with radial spicules at the nodes of junction. The two layers are connected by hollow radial rods. Also *Cannorhaphidia*. *Haeckel.*

cannot (kan'ot). A way of writing *can not*, due to the silencing in pronunciation of one of the *n*'s.

cannula (kan'ū-lä), *n.* [L. (ML. also *canula*), dim. of *canna*, a reed, pipe: see *cane*¹.] **1.** A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes, as for a sheath to a stylet or other sharp instrument, along which it is passed into a cavity or tumor containing a fluid. The perforation being made, the sharp instrument is withdrawn and the tube left, in order that the fluid may escape. Also *canula*.

2. *Eccles.*, a cruet for use at the altar. See *cruet*.—**Bellocq's cannula**, an instrument for plugging the posterior nares to stop bleeding from the nose.

cannulate (kan'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *cannula* + *-ate*².] Tubular; having the form of a tube. Also *canulate*.

cannulated (kan'ū-lā-ted), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannulated*, ppr. *cannulating*. [< *cannula* + *-ate*².] To make hollow, like a cannula.—**Cannulated needle**, a surgeon's needle made hollow to allow a wire or thread to pass through its entire length.

canny, **cannie** (kan'ī), *a.* [Sc., of uncertain origin; popularly associated with *can*¹, *n.*, skill, knowledge, and *cunning*¹, *n.*, knowledge, and thus nlt. with *can*¹, *v.*, know; but perhaps nlt. due to Icel. *kenn* (for *kann*, i. e., *kenn*), wise, skilful, expert, = AS. *cenn*, bold, fit, *kenn*, sharp (cf. E. *sharp* in a similar sense): see *kenn*¹.] A term of commendation of various application. **1.** Knowing; cautious; prudent; wary; watchful; cunning; artful; crafty.

I trust in God to use the world as a *canny* and cunning master doth a knave servant. *Rutherford*, Letters.

What'e'er he wins I'll guide with *canny* care.
T. Hauerell, Hunting Trips, p. 113.

2. Skilled; handy; expert.

His wife was a *canny* body, and could dress things very well for any he liked. *Scott*, Old Mortality, x.

3. Moderate; reasonable. (a) In expense: Frugal; not extravagant. (b) In charges or exactions: Not extortionate. (c) In action: Not severe.

4. Quiet; easy; soft. (a) Quiet in disposition; gentle; tractable. (b) Quiet in movement; still; slow.

I'll be her nurse, and I'll gang about on my auckin' soles as *canny* as pussy.
Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

(c) Snug; comfortable; neat.

Edge me into some *canny* post. *Ramsay.*

5. Safe; not dangerous; fortunate; lucky.—**6.** Good; worthy.—**7.** Possessed of supernatural power; skilled in witchcraft.

Canny Elshie, or the Wise Wight o' Muckelstane Moor. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, p. 28.

canny, **cannie** (kan'ī), *adv.* [Sc.] In a canny manner: usually, but not exclusively, slowly.

Ye'll tak me in your arms twa, lo, lift me *cannie*.
Bonnie Annie, in Child's Ballads, III. 48.

Speak her fair and *cannie*. *Scott*, Pirate, I. 66.

Ca'canny (literally, drive gently), proceed with caution; don't act rashly. [Scotch.]

canoa, *n.* [Sec *canoe*.] A canoe. *Raleigh.*

Canobic (ka-nō'bik), *a.* Same as *Canopic*.

canoe (ka-nō'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *canoo*, *canow*, *canowe*, *orig. canoa*; = Fr. It. *canoe* = F. *canoa* = Pg. *canoa* = Sw. *kanot* = Dan. *kano*, < Sp. *canoa*, < *candoa*, the native West Indian (Carib) name.] **1.** *n.* A light boat designed to be propelled by a paddle or paddles held in the hands without fixed supports. The canoes of savage races are constructed of bark (as the birch-bark canoe of the American Indians) or hides, or formed of the trunks of trees, excavated by burning or cutting them into a suitable shape. The birch-bark canoes are light and can be carried on the shoulders, one large enough for four per-

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mens sometimes weighing no more than 40 or 50 pounds. The modern canoe, employed chiefly for pleasure, is a light boat, carvel- or clinker built, sharp at both ends and with a beam one eighth or one sixth its length; it is usually

War canoe of the Thlinket Indians, Alaska.

built of wood, but sometimes of canvas, paper, galvanized iron, or other material, and often provided with sails. The typical wooden cruising canoe is from 14 to 18 feet long, 30 inches beam, decked over, and fitted with water-tight compartments. The paddle is 8 or 10 feet long, and the sails are usually lugs.

I encountered with two Canoeses of Indians, who came aboord me. *Capt. John Smith*, Works (Arber), p. 35.

To paddle one's own canoe, to make one's own way in life; depend upon one's own unaided exertions for success. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* Canoe-shaped. (*a*) Applied by Pennsylvania geologists to the mountains of that State whose outline gives them a resemblance in form to an Indian canoe. There are anticlinal and synclinal *canoe mountains*, the one being like the other inverted. (*b*) Applied in embryology to an early state of a vertebrate embryo, when it has acquired a definite long axis and a bilaterally symmetrical sides carved in over the yolk-sac, as in man.

canoe (ka-nō'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. **canoed**, ppr. *canoeing*. [< *canoe*, *n.*] To paddle a canoe; sail in a canoe.

canoe-birch (ka-nō'birch), *n.* A tree, *Betula papyrifera* or *papyracea*, also known as the paper-birch, and sometimes as the white birch, the tough durable bark of which is used for making canoes in North America by the Indians and others. The bark of the young trees is chalky-white.

canoe-cedar (ka-nō'sē'dėr), *n.* See *cedar*, 2.

canoeing (ka-nō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *canoe*, *v.*] The art or practice of managing a canoe.

'*Canoeing*, as the term is now [1883] understood, dates back, in the United States, to 1871, when the New York Canoe Club was organized. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 5.

canoeist (ka-nō'ist), *n.* [< *canoe* + *-ist*.] One who paddles a canoe; one skilled in the management of a canoe.

All this country lies within the reach of the *canoeist*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 228.

canoeman (ka-nō'man), *n.*; pl. **canoemen** (-men). One occupied or skilled in managing a canoe.

canoe-wood (ka-nō' wud), *n.* The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*.

canon[1] (kan'on), *n.* [< ME. *canon*, *canoun*, a rule, < AS. *canon*, a rule, canon (*canones bōc*, the book of the canon), = D. *canon* = G. *canon*, *kanon* = Sw. Dan. *kanon* = F. *canon* = Sp. *canon* = Pg. *canon* = It. *canone* = W. *canon* = Russ. *kanonŭ*, < L. *canon*, a rule, in LL. also the catalogue of sacred writings, < Gr. *κανών*, a rule, the catalogue of the sacred writings, a rule of the church; the orig. sense being 'a straight rod,' < *κάνη*, a rare form of *κάννη*, *κάννα*, a reed: see *cane*. Cf. *canon*, a doublet of *canon*[2], and *canon*[3], a deriv.] **1.** A rule or law in general.

Contrary to thy established proclaimed edict and continent *canon*. *Shak.*, L. L. L. i. 1.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter! *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 2.

She shocked no *canon* of taste. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

The scientific canon of continuity, which calculation and incalculable data places Metaphysics on the same level with Physics. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 54.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A law or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council or other competent ecclesiastical authority.

Various *canons*, which were made in councils held in the west country.

In the wording of a *canon*, it is not enough to admonish or to express disapprobation; its wording must be explicitly permissive or prohibitory. Such as are provisionally expressed or admittedly understood, that its infringement will be visited with punishment.

The Churchman, LIV. 462.

(*b*) In *liturgics*, that part of the liturgy or mass which includes the consecration, great oblation, and great intercession. It begins after the Sagctus (in the Roman liturgy, and other Latin liturgies influenced by the Roman, with the words *Te igitur*, and ends just before the Lord's Prayer, sometimes counted a part of it. The Roman canon is divided into ten portions or paragraphs, generally named from their initial words. See *diptych*.

3. The books of the Holy Scripture accepted by the Christian church as containing an authoritative rule of religious faith and practice, with the exception of the books called *antilegomena*, the canonicity of which was not at first universally recognized, the canon of the New Testament has always consisted of the same books. The books comprised in the Hebrew Bible, and constituting the Hebrew canon, that is to say, the books of the Old Testament as given in the authorized version from Genesis to Malachi inclusive, are universally recognized as canonical. The canonical character of the books not found in the Hebrew, but contained in the Septuagint or Vulgate, was disputed by many in the early church; and although they are received without distinction by the Greek Church, and, with the exception of some among the *saunder*, by the Roman Catholic Church, they are not accounted canonical by the Anglican and Lutheran, however, treats them as *ecclesiastical books*, that is, books to be read in the church), nor by any of the Protestant churches. See *antilegomena*, *apocrypha*, *deuterocanonical*, and *ecclesiastical*.

4. The rules of a religious order, or of persons devoted to a strictly religious life, as monks and nuns; also, the book in which such rules are written.—**5.** A collection or list, especially, the catalogue of members of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church.—**6.** A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized, as in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches.

—**7.** In *art*, a rule or system of measures of such a character that, the dimensions of one of the parts having been given, those of the whole may be deduced, and vice versa. A canon is established, for instance, when it is shown that the length of any well-proportioned figure is the same number of times that of the head taken as a unit, and that the length of the head is contained a certain number of times in the length of the leg.

8. In *music*, a kind of fugal composition in two or more parts, constructed according to the strict rules of imitation. One voice or instrument begins a melody, and at the end of a certain number depending upon the character of the melody, a second takes up the same melody at the beginning of the same pitch or at some definite interval, and repeats it note for note, and generally in the same time. The number of parts in the canon is that the second voice or instrument, when it begins the melody, must combine continuously, according to the strict rules of harmony, with the parts which the first voice has arrived, and when the third voice begins it must combine with the parts which the first and second, in which the other two have arrived, and so on for any number of voices. A *round* is sometimes improperly called a canon.

Here we had a variety of brave Italian and Spanish songs, and a canon for two voices, which Mr. Luck had lately made on those words: "Domine salvum fac Regem." *Pepys*, Diary, I. 98.

9. In *math.*: (*a*) A general rule for the solution of cases of similar nature. (*b*) An extensible table or set of tables. (*c*) A collection of formulæ. —**10.** In *Kantian philosophy*, the science which determines the right use of any faculty of cognition: as, pure logic is the *canon* of the formal use of the understanding and reason; transcendental analytics is the *canon* of the pure use of the understanding a priori, and so on.—**12.** In *phar.*, a rule for compounding medicines.—**13.** In *Gr. typunology*, a hymn consulting normally of a succession of nine odes, but usually of eight (sometimes of only three or four), the second being omitted, except in Lent, the numbers of the odes, however, sometimes remaining unaltered. See *ode*, *tetraodion*, *triodion*.—**14.** Annual charge for use of land; rent; a quit-rent.—**15.** In *printing*, a large text printing-type, in size about 17½ lines to the linear foot: so called from its early employment in printing the canon of the mass and the service-books of the Roman Catholic communion. See *Augrerne*.—**Apostolic canons.** See *apostolic*.—**Book's canon**, in *math.*, a certain rule according to which a differential equation can be integrated if certain sufficient but not necessary conditions are fulfilled.—**Canon canarians.** See *canarian*.—**Canon law**, the body of laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline, enjoined on the members of any religious society by its lawful ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a collection of rules of ecclesiastical order and discipline embodied in the Corpus Juris Canonici (body of canon law), or in a compilation from the canons of councils, the decrees of the popes and fathers, and the decretals and constitutions of popes made to questions put at various times to the Roman pontiffs. The principal parts of which it consists are the Decretum, or collection of decrees made by Gratian A. D. 1151, and the decretals of Gregory IX., to which are added the decretals of Boniface VIII., the Clementine constitutions, and the books called the Extravagantes of John xxii. and the Extravagantes Communes. The canon law of the Church of England consists of canons passed in national and provincial synods and foreign canons adopted by custom and common law. The canon law of the Greek Church is embodied in the collections called the Syntagma Canonum, Nomocanon, and Synagoge Canonum of Photius. See *nomocanon*.—**Canon lawyer**, a person versed in the canon law.

canonic Ordi was not only a fine poet, but (as a man may speak) a great *Canon lawyer*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

Canon of Lysippus, in *Gr. art*, a system of typical proportions for the human body, based upon the works of the sculptor Lysippus of Sicyon. Lysippus made the head smaller than his predecessors, and sought to express a strongly marked muscular development.—**Canon of Polycletus**, in *Gr. art*, the system of typical proportions for the human body elaborated by the sculptor Polycletus, or deduced from his works. It is held to be particularly illustrated in his figure called the *doryphorus* (which see).—**Canon of inheritance**, in *law*, rules directing the descent of real property.—**Canon of the canon**, in *music* (*a*) A canon whose subject returns into itself; an infinite or perpetual canon. (*b*) A canon whose subject ends in a key one semitone above that in which it began, so that twelve repetitions traverse the circle of keys.—**Enigmatical canon, canon enigmaticus, riddle canon**, in *mod. music*, a canon in which one part was written out in full and the manner of performance of the other intimated, or was to be written out by the student in accordance with the requirements of a mathematical investigation based upon the music. See *inscription*.—**Perpetual canon**, in *music*, a canon so constructed that it may be repeated any number of times without break in time or rhythm.—**Syn.** *Ordinance*, *Regulation*, etc. See *law*.

canon[2] (kan'on), *n.* [< ME. *canon*, *canoun*, *canun*, assibilated *chanoun*, < OF. *canone*, assibilated *chanoine*, F. *chanoine* = Pr. *canonge* = Sp. *canónigo* = Pg. *conego* and *canonico* = As. *canonic*, ME. *lanunk* = MD. *kanonick*, D. *kanonick* = late MHG. *kanonike*, G. *canonick*, now usually *canonicus*, = Icel. *kanoki*, *kanuki* = Sw. *kanik*, also *kanonik* = Dan. *kannik* = Russ. *kanonikŭ*, < LL. ML. *canonicus* (also *canonista*), a canon or prebendary (prop. adj., pertaining to the rules or institutes of the church canonical: see *canonic*, *canonical*), later also (ML.) simply *canon* (Lat. *xavier*, a canon, prebendary), < LL. *canonicus*, < Gr. *κανών*, a rule: see *canon*[1].] A dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church: a member of a chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church. In the Roman Catholic Church in England and elsewhere canons were formerly divided into *canons regular* and *canons secular*, however, the regular canons lived in monasteries, and added the profession of vows to their canonical duties. *Secular canons* did not live in monasteries, but they kept the canonical hours. *Honorary canons* were not obliged to keep the hours. The title *Residentiary canons* is given to such as do not officiate in their canonries; opposed to *missionary* or *non-residentiary canons*. Canons of the English cathedral must be in residence for three months each year. Collectively with the Dean at their head they form the chapter. There are also canons of a lower grade, called *minor canons*, who assist in the services, but have no vote in the chapter. *Honorary canons* may also be appointed, but receive no emolument.

In the Chronicle of Seynt Sepulchre was wont to ben Canounes of the ordre of seynt Augustyn, and haddon a Priour: but the Patriark was here Sovereygne.

Maundeville, Travels, p. 79.

Because they were enrolled in the list of clergy belonging to the church to which they became ascribed, the cathedral and collegiate clergy of the higher grade continued to be, and are yet, called *canons*.

Stubbs, Church of our Fathers, II. 83.

canon[3], *n.* See *cannon*, 7.

canon, **canyon** (kan'yun; Sp. pron. kā-nyōn'), *n.* [Also, spelling *cañon* (that the identical *canyon*) suits the pronunciation, Sp. being equiv. to E. *ny*; < Sp. *cañon*, aug. of *caña*, a tube, funnel, cannon: see *cannon* and *cane*[1].] The name given throughout the Colorado region of the United States to any rather narrow valley with more or less precipitous sides, and with a stream occupying it; what would properly be called in English a defile, ravine, or gorge. This use of the word *cañon* is peculiar to the United States, it being rare in Mexico, and not at all known in Spain or in Spanish South America. The word used in Spain and in Spanish South Republics for *cañada*; in Portugal, and in Chili, *garganta*. A small and steep cañon, called in English *ravine*, *gorge*, or *gulch*, is known in Spain and Spanish America as *barranca*, *quebrada*, or *cañada*. See *valley*.

canon, canyon (kan'yon), *v. i.* [< *cañon*, *canyon*, *n.*] To enter a defile or gorge: said of a stream. [Western U. S.]

canon-bit (kan'on-bit), *n.* Same as *canon*, 3.

canon-bone, *n.* See *cannon-bone*.

canoness (kan'on-es), *n.* [< ML. *canonissa* (? *F. chanoinesse*), a fem. form of *canon*: see *canon*[2] and *-ess*.] A member of a community of women living under a rule, but not obliged to make any vows or to renounce the world.

There are in popish countries women they call *secular canonesses*, living after the example of secular canons.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

canonial, *a.* [< ME. *canonicl*, < ML. as if *canonialis*, < *canonia*, a canonicate, < *canon*, a canon: see *canon*[2].] Same as *canonical*.

canonic (ka-non'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *canonicus*, pertaining to a canon or rule, esp. (in ML.) to the Scriptural or ecclesiastical canons, < Gr.

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canonic, < canon (canon-).] 1. canon, a rule, etc.: see canon1 and canon2.] I. a. Same as canonical.

You are my learned and canonic neighbour.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 3.

Canonic imitation, in music, the exact or methodical imitation of one voice-part by another. See canon1, 8.

II. n. [tr. ro κανονικός, neut. of κανονικός: see above.] In the Epicurean philosophy, a name for logic, considered as supplying a norm or rule to which reasoning had to conform.

canonical (ka-non'i-kal), a. and n. [As canonic + -al. Cf. ML. canonicalis, pertaining to a canon, < canonicus, a canon or prebendary: see canon2.] I. a. 1. Of the nature of or constituting a canon or rule; accepted as a norm or rule: as, canonical writings.

The term canonical signified normal, as constituting a rule and source of faith, or it was used as a synonym of authentic, or approved in this character.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 573.

2. Forming a part of the sacred canon. See canon1, 3.—3. Conformed or conforming to rule; fixed or determined by rule; specifically, regulated by or in accordance with the canons of the church; authorized: as, canonical age; canonical hours.

Those two prelates [Sine of Wells and Walter of Hereford], having doubts about the canonical competency of Archbishop Stigand, went to Nicolas II. in 1061, and received consecration at his hands.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 704.

We have one [ancestral style] here, subdivided into ten distinct poems, each of which suits the canonical requirement, and may be read at a single sitting.
Athenæum, 3 Oct. 1885, p. 177.

Canonical sin. See sin.—Canonical books, or canonical Scriptures, those books of the Bible which are received by the church as the rule of faith and practice: see apocrypha, 2.—Canonical dissection, in anat., a standard method of cutting up a human subject.—Canonical epistles, an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are not the epistles of St. Paul. They are the epistles of Peter, John, James, and Jude.—Canonical form, in alg., the simplest form to which a quantic can be reduced without loss of generality. Thus, a binary quantic of the (n + 1)th degree can be expressed as the sum of n + 1 powers.—Canonical hours, certain stated times of the day, fixed by ecclesiastical law, appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In the Roman Catholic Church the canonical hours are the seven periods of daily prayer, viz., matins (consisting of matutines with lauds), prime, tierce, sext, nones, evensong or vespers, and complin. In England the same name is also sometimes given to the hours from eight o'clock in the forenoon to three in the afternoon, before and after which public worship can be legally performed in a parish church without a special license.—Canonical letters, letters formerly interchanged by the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.—Canonical life, the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. It was less rigid than the monastic life.—Canonical obedience, the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic of lower rank to his superior, as of a curate to his bishop.—Canonical punishments, such punishments as the church may inflict, as excommunication, deprivation, penance, etc.—Canonical scholar, a scholar in a cathedral school who is supported upon an episcopal foundation.—Canonical sins, the sins for which those sins for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, etc.

II. n. pl. [Cf. ML. canonicæ vestes, canonicalia.] The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when officiating; hence, the prescribed official costume or decoration of any functionary, as, in English usage, the cowl and lawn sleeves of an M.D., the scarf of a serjeant-at-law, the lambskin on the hood of a B. A., the strings of an Oxford undergraduate, the tippet on a barrister's gown, proctors' and subproctors' tippets, etc.

An ecclesiastic in full canonicals.
Macaulay.

canonically (ka-non'i-kal-i), adv. In conformity with a canon or rule; specifically, in conformity with, or in the manner prescribed by, the canons of a church: as, "canonically admitted bishops." Bp. Bale, Apology, p. 23.

canonicalness (ka-non'i-kal-nes), n. The quality of being canonical.

The canonicalness of the Apostolic Constitutions.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

canonicate (ka-non'i-kāt), n. [= F. canonicat, < ML. *canonicatus, n., office of a canon; cf. canonicatus, pp. of canonicare, make a canon, < canonicus, a canon: see canonic, canon2.] The office of a canon; a canonry.

canonicity (kan-o-nis'i-ti), n. [= F. canonicité, < ML. *canonicita(t-)s, < canonicus, canonical.] The quality of being canonical; canonicalness.

The canonicity, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christ. Doct., iii. 4.

canonisation, canonise, etc. See canonization, canonize, etc.

canonism (kan'on-izm), n. [< canon1 + -ism.] Adherence to canon or rule.

canonist (kan'on-ist), n. [= F. canoniste; < canon1 + -ist.] One skilled in ecclesiastical or canon law.

He must be a canonist: that is to say, one that is brought up in the study of the pope's laws and decrees.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

West and Clark, the Bishops of Ely and of Bath, . . . were both celebrated canonists and devoted adherents of the old religion.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., I. ii.

All through the Middle Ages the lawyer who was avowedly a priest held his own against the lawyer who professed to be a layman; and ours [England] is the only country in which, owing to the peculiar turn of our legal history, it is difficult to see that, on the whole, the canonist exercised as much influence on the course of legal development as the legist or civilian.
Maine, Early Law and Customs, p. 27.

canonistic (kan-o-nis'tik), a. [< canonist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to canonists.

They became the apt scholars of this canonistic exposition.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

canonizant (ka-non'i-zant), n. [< canonize + -ant1.] In math., a certain covariant used in reducing quantics to the canonical forms. The canonizant of a quantic of odd order is the catalecticant of the penultimate emanant. Thus, the canonizant of the quantic (a, b, c, d, e, f)(x, y)5 is

ax + by, bx + cy, cx + dy
bx + cy, cx + dy, dx + ey
cx + dy, dx + ey, ex + fy

canonizate (ka-non'i-zāt), v. t. [ML. *canonizatus, pp. of canonizare, canonize: see canonize.] To canonize.

canonization, canonisation (kan-o-ni-zā'shon), n. [= F. canonisation, < ML. canonizare, canonize: see canonize.] In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the act of enrolling a beatified person among the saints. See beatification. Each bishop was accustomed to declare that particular deceased persons should be regarded as saints; but the exercise of this power was soon restricted by the popes, who since 1170 have exercised the exclusive right of canonization. In order to canonization, it must be shown that two miracles have been wrought by the candidate before beatification, and two more after it by the intercession. The pope, on application, resumes the case of the beatified person, with the view of beating him or her canonized for the higher rank which is claimed for him. A secret consistory is summoned, at which three cardinals are appointed to inquire into the matter, and report at a second private meeting. In the third, which is a public consistory, one person, called the advocatus diaboli, or devil's advocate, attacks the person to be canonized, raises doubts as to the miracles said to have been wrought by him, and exposes any want of formality in the procedure; while another person, called advocatus Dei, or God's advocate, supports the claim. Finally, a fourth consistory is held, in which the votes of the prelates are taken for or against the canonization. If a majority of votes are cast in favor of the candidate, the pope announces the day appointed for the ceremony, which takes place at St. Peter's. Also spelled canonisation.

canonize (kan'on-īz), v. t.; pret. and pp. canonized, ppr. canonizing. [= F. canoniser, < ML. canonizare, canonize, put into the canon or catalogue of the saints, < canon, a canon, catalogue of the saints, etc.: see canon1.] 1. To enroll officially in the canon or catalogue of the saints; declare to be a saint; regard as a saint. See canonization.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to Pope Julius, to canonize King Henry VI. for a saint.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

The best of men will never be canonized for a saint when she's dead.
Goldsmith, Good-Natured Man, i.

And has a Champion risen in arms to try
His Country's virtue, fought, and breathes no more;
Him in their hearts the people canonize.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 32.

2. To admit into the canon, as of Scripture. [Rare.]

Bathsheba was so wise a woman that some of her counsels are canonized for Scripture.
Bp. Hall, David's End.

3. To embody in canons. [Rare.]

Planting our faith one while in the old convocation house; and another while in the chapel at Westminster; when all the faith and religion that shall be there canonized is not sufficient without plain convincement, and the charity of patient instruction.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 56.

Also spelled canonise.

canonizer (kan'o-ni-zėr), n. One who canonizes. Also spelled canoniser.

canonlyt (kan'on-li), a. [< canon1 + -ly1.] According to the canon; canonically.

canonry (kan'on-ri), n.; pl. canonries (-riz). [< canon2 + -ry.] The benefice filled by a canon.

The patronage of the canonries was secured to the Archbishop of York by the Act 13 and 14 Vict. c. 98, s. 25.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 479.

canons (kan'onz), n. pl. See cannon, n., 7.

canonship (kan'on-ship), n. [< canon2 + -ship.] The position or office of canon; canonry.

canon-wise (kan'on-wīz), adv. In canonical manner: as, "canon-wise prelate," Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

canon-wren (kan'yun-ren), n. A burl of the family Troglodytidæ and genus Catherpes, as

Cañon-wren (Catherpes mexicanus).

C. mexicanus: so called from its frequenting cañons. Cones. See Catherpes.

canoodkio (ka-nō'ki), n. A local name in Alaska of the crested auklet, Simorhynchus cristatellus. H. W. Elliott.

can-opener (kan'ō-pn-ėr), n. An implement for cutting open one end of a sealed tin can.

Canopic (ka-nō'pik), a. [< L. Canopicus, < Canopus: see Canopus.] Of or pertaining to Canopus, an ancient city of Egypt. Also written Canobic.—Canopic vases, vases of a special type, with tops in the form of heads of human beings or divinities, used in ancient Egypt to hold the entrails of embalmed bodies, four being provided for each body. They were made in large numbers at Canopus, whence their name. Their form is

Etruscan Canopic Vases.

that of a reversed truncated cone rounded off above hemispherically, with the opening in the top, which is closed by the head as a lid. Their material is generally terra-cotta, but frequently some valuable stone. The name is also given to vases of similar form containing the ashes of the dead found in Etruscan tombs of the eighth and seventh centuries B. C. The Etruscan examples have handles, and bear human arms as well as the head, represented either in low relief along the body of the vase, or in complete relief, and sometimes articulated to the handles.

Against the walls [of the mummy-chamber] were piled . . . libation jars of brown and terra cotta, and canopic vases of precious Lycopolitan alabaster.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 187.

Canopus (ka-nō'pus), n. [L., the brightest star in the constellation Argo, named from Canopus, < Gr. Κάνωπος, earlier Κάνωβος, a town in Lower Egypt.] The brightest star but one in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius. It is situated in one of the steering paddles of Argo, about 35° south of Sirius and about the same distance east of Achernar; it is of a white or yellowish color, and is conspicuous in the winter. Astronomers call it α of Argo Navis, or α of the Carina. See Carina.

canopy (kan'ō-pi), n.; pl. canopies (-piz). [Early mod. E. also canapy, canapye; = D. kanapee = G. canapee, kanapee, a canopied couch, sofa, CF. canapé (after It.), prop. canopée (Cotgrave) = Olg. ganapé = Sp. Pg. canapé = It. canopo = Wall. canapwe, a canopy, canopied couch, < ML. canapeum, canapeium, canapium, canopium, prop. canopeum, a mosquito-net, a tent, pavilion, < Gr. κωνωπεῖον, κωνώπιον, an Egyptian bed with mosquito-curtains, a pavilion, < κώνωψ (κωνωπ-), a gnat, mosquito, perhaps an accom. of a foreign (Egyptian?) word, but uppar. 'confafced,' as if from some fancied likeness to a cone, < κῶνος, a cone, + ὀπ, face: see cone and optic.] 1. In general, any suspended covering

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that serves as a protection or shelter, as an awning, the tester of a bed, or the like; especially, an ornamental covering of cloth suspended on posts over a throne or the seat of a high dignitary, or any covering of cloth so disposed.

He was escorted by the military of the city under a royal *canopy* borne by the deputies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 12.

2. In specific figurative use, the sky: as, anywhere under the *canopy*, or the *canopy* of heaven.

But, of what substance shall I, after thee
(O Malchlem Maker), make Heav'n a *Canopey*!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Weeks, I. 2. Maist Nor

The forest's solemn *canopies* were changed
For the uniform and lightsome evening sky.
Shelley, Alastor.

3. In *arch.*, a decorative hood or cover supported over suspended over an altar, throne, chair of state, pulpit, and the like; also the ornamented projecting head of a niche or tabernacle. The label-molding or drip-stone which surrounds the head of a door or window, if ornamented, is also called a *canopy*.

Canopy.

Portal of the church of St. Pierre-en-Vaux-lay, France. (From "Guilette-Dart," Dict. de l'Architecture.")

4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A light awning over the stern-sheets of a boat. (*b*) The brass framework over a hatch.—**5.** A large smoke-bell. See *smoke-bell*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

canopy (kan'ō-pi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canopied*, ppr. *canopying*. [< *canopy*, *n.*] To cover with a canopy, or as with a canopy.

Which erst from heat did *canopy* the herd.
Shak., Sonnets, xii.

Canopied with golden clouds. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii.
A bank
With ivy *canopied*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 544.

Beneath thy pinions *canopy* my head. *Keats.*

canorn (kā-nō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *aves*, birds: see *Aves*) of L. *canorus*: see *canorous*.] The singing birds. See *Canatores* and *Cantores*.

canorous (kā-nō'rus), *a.* [< L. *canorus*, singing, musical, < *canere*, sing: see *can*[2].] Musical; tuneful. [Rare.]

Birds that are *canorous* . . . are of little throats and short necks. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

The Latin has given us most of our *canorous* words, only they must not be confounded with merely sonorous ones, still less with phrases that, instead of supplementing the sense, encumber it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 75.

canorously (kā-nō'rus-li), *adv.* Melodiously; tunefully.

canorousness (kā-nō'rus-nes), *n.* Musicalness.

Spenser . . . chooses his language for its rich *canorousness* rather than for intensity of meaning.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 184.

canousi, *a.* [< L. *canus*, white, hoary, esp. of the gray hair of the aged.] Hoary; gray.

cansh (kansh), *n.* A small mow of corn, or a small pile of fagots, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

canstick† (kan'stik), *n.* A contraction of *candlestick*.

I had rather bear a brasen *canstick* turn'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

canstown. An old abbreviation of *canst thou*.

cant[1] (kant), *n.* [= D. *kant*, border, edge, side, brink, margin, corner, = OFries. *kant* (in comp.), side, = MLG. *kant*, *kante*, LG. *kante* (> G. *kante* = mod. Icel. *kantr* = Dan. Sw. *kant*), border, edge, margin, prob. < OF. *cant*, corner, angle, = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*, side, edge, corner, angle, < ML. *cantus*, side, corner. Of uncertain and prob. various origin: (1) in part, like W. *cant*, the rim of a circle, < L. *canthus*, ML. *cantus*, *contus*, the tire of a wheel (in ML. also explained as the nave or spokes of a wheel, in L. also pert. a wheel): cf. Ir. *cantbe*, the felly of a wheel (a late word, perhaps due to the L., which was, according to Quintilian, a barbarous Hispanian or African word); (2) cf. Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*); (3) cf. OBulg. *kątŭ* = Bulg. *kŭt* = Sloven. *kòt* = Serv. *kut* = Bohem. *kout* = Pol. *kąt* = Russ. *kutŭ* = Lett. *kuts*, a corner, in some senses the noun is from the verb. Hence, *cantle*, *cantoni*.] **1†.** A corner; an angle; a niche.

The . . . principal pictures in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*.
R. Jonson, Coronation Entertainment.

2. The corner of a field.—**3.** An external or salient angle: as, a six-canted bolt, that is, one of six *cants*, or of which the head has six angles.—**4.** One of the segments forming a side piece in the head of a sack.—**5.** A ship's timber, near the bow or stern, lying obliquely to the line of the keel.—**6.** A piece of wood which supports the bulkheads on a vessel's deck. [Eng.]—**7.** A log that has received two side cuts in a sawmill and is ready for the next cut.—**8.** An inclination from a horizontal line; a sloping, slanting, or tilted position.

When the berg first came in contact with the ship, a large tongue of ice below the water was forced under the bows of the vessel, raising her somewhat, and with the help of the wind given her a *cant*.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 245.

9. A toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk: as, to give a ball a *cant*.—**10.** In *whale-fishing*, a cut in a whale between the neck and fins. *E. D.*

cant[1] (kant), *v.* [= D. *kanten*, cut off an angle, square, = G. *kanten*, *cant*, tilt, = Sw. *kanta*, bevel, = Dan. *kante*, *kantere*, *kantre*, turn over, tilt, *af-kanteln*, cut off an angle, = Dan. *kantre*, upset, capsize, cant; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or set at an angle; tilt or move from a horizontal line: as, to *cant* a cask; to *cant* over a pail or cask.—**2.** *Naut.*, to turn (something) so that it is no longer fair and square; give (a ship) an inclination to one side, as in preparing for heaving down.—**3.** To set upon edge, as a stone.—**4.** To throw with a sudden jerk; toss: as, to *cant* a ball.

The shellite *canted* its rider into the little brook.
Scott, Pirate.

5. To cut off an angle of, as of a square piece of timber.

II. *intrans.* To tilt or incline; have a slant.

The table is made to *cant* as usual, being clamped in position by a nut screwed up against a quadrant under-frame.
Urc, Dict., IV. 963.

cant[2] (kant), *v.* [First at the end of the 16th century; usually referred to L. *cantare* (> it. Es. *chantar*, q. v.), sing (in form a freq. of *canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing, whose root is represented in E. by the noun *hen*, q. v.), in eccl. use (ML.) also perform mass or divine service, and, as a noun, an anniversary service for the dead, alms, esp. when given as an anniversary observance (see *cant*[2], *n.* and *a.*). The word *cant* may thus have become associated with beggars; but there may have been also an allusion to a perfunctory performance of divine service, and hence a hypocritical use of religious phrases.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To speak with a whining voice or in an affected or assumed tone; assume a particular tone and manner of speaking for the purpose of exciting compassion, as in begging; hence, to beg.

You are resolved to *cant*, then? where, Savil,
Shall your scene lie?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. To make pharisaical, hypocritical, or whining pretensions to goodness; affect piety without sincerity; shun holiness.

I could not *cant* of creed or prayer.
Scott, Rokeby, I. 18.

3. To talk in a certain special jargon; use the words and phrases peculiar to a particular sect, party, profession, and the like.

A merry Greek, and *canted* in Latin comely.
B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

The Doctor then
When he discourseth of dissection,
Of vena cava and the *Pericardium*,
Of miseraics and the mesenterium,
What does he else but *cant*?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* To use as a conventional phraseology or jargon.

Is it so difficult for a man to *cant* some one or more of the good old English cants which his father and grandfather *canted* before him, that he must learn, in the schools of the Utilitarians, a new sleight of tongue, to make fools clap and wise men sneer?
Macaulay, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

cant[2] (kant), *n.* and *a.* [< *cant*[2], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A whining or singing manner of speech; specifically, the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms.—**2.** The language or jargon spoken by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, or the like, and containing many words different from ordinary English; a kind of slang or argot.—**3.** The words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; the dialect of a class, sect, or set of people: used in an unfavorable sense.

Of all the *cants* which are canted in this canting world, though the worst of hypocrisy may be said to be cant, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

The *cant* of party, school, and sect
Provoked at times his honest scorn.
Whittier, My Namesake.

4. A pretentious or insincere assumption, in speech, of a religious character; an ostentatious or insincere use of solemn or religious phraseology.

That he [Richard Cromwell] was a good man, he evinced by words more satisfactory than deep groans or long sermons, by humility and charity when he was at the height of human greatness, and by cheerful resignation under cruel wrongs and misfortunes; but the *cant* then common in every guard-room gave him a disgust which he had not always strength to conceal.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

Supplied with *cant* the lack of Christian grace.
Whittier, Daniel Neall.

Hence—**5.** Any insincerity or conventionality in speech, especially insincere assumption or conventional pretense of enthusiasm for high thoughts or aims.

But enthusiasm, once cold, can never be warmed over into anything better than *cant*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 157.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Cant*, *Slang*, *Colloquialism*. *Cant* belongs to a class; *slang* to no one class, except where it is specified: as, college *slang*; parliamentary *slang*. *Slang* is generally over-vivid in metaphor and thereafore free in use, and is often vulgar or ungrammatical; *cant* may be correct, but unintelligible to those outside of the class concerned. *Cant* has also the meaning of insincere or conventional use of religious or other terms, as above. A *colloquialism* is simply an expression that belongs to familiar conversation, and is contrasted with formal or refined speech or for writing.

The *Cant* or flash language, or thieves' jargon, was scarcely known even in any part of the United States until . . . some forty years ago.
Scoresby, V. 266.

The use of slang, or cheap generic terms, as a substitute for differentiated specific expressions, is at once a sign and a cause of mental atrophy.
G. H. Howison, Old Vol. of Life, p. 273.

Colloquialisms have a place in certain departments of literature, humor, familiar and humorous writing, but to grave compositions they are objectionable.
J. D. Whitney, Elements, § 276.

II. *a.* Of the nature of cant or jargon.

The affectation of some late authors to introduce and multiply cant words is the most ruinous corruption in any language.
Swift.

cant[3] (kant), *n.* [Said to be vagabonds' slang. Cf. ML. *cantare*, pl. *cantaria*, alms; see *cant*[2], *v.*] Something given in charity. *Imp. Dict.*

cant[4] (kant), *n.* [Short for *OF. encant*, F. *encan* = Pr. *enquant*, *encant* = OSp. *encante* = It. *incanto* (ML. *incantum*, *incantus*, *inquantus*), an auction, a sale by auction, < L. *in quantum*, for how much? see *quantum*, *quantity*, etc.] An auction; sale by auction. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Numbers of these tenants are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*.
Swift, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant[4] (kant), *v. t.* [< *cant*[4], *n.* Cf. equiv. ML. *incantare*, *inquantare*.] To sell by auction.

Is it not the general method of landlords to . . . *cant* their land to the highest bidder?
Swift, Apistat. the Bishops.

2†. To enhance or increase, as by competitive biddingat an auction. [Prov. Eng., in both uses.]

When two monks were outvying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he [William Rufus] proposed a third at some distance, who said never a word: the king demanded why he would not offer: the monk said he was poor, and besides would give nothing if he were ever so rich; the king replied, Then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him.
Smyth, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant[5] (kant), *a.* [E. dial. and Se., also *canty*; < ME. *cant*, *kant*, *kaunt*, bold, brave; origin obscure.] Bold; strong; hearty; lusty. Now usually *canty* (which see).

And Nestor anon, with a nowmber grete
Of knightes & *cant* men, cairyd him with
Lyely to his tentis, & kept him moste tendirly.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3573.

The kings of Berne was *cant* and keue.
But there he left both play and preise.
Minot, Poems, p. 36.

cant[6] (kant), v. i. [E. dial., < *cant*[5], *a.*] To recover or mend; grow strong.

can't (kānt or kant). A colloquial contraction of *cannot*.

Cantab. (kan'tab), 1. An abbreviation of the Latin adjective *Cantabrigiensis* (see *Cantabri-*

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guan): as, John Jones, M. A. *Cantab.* (that is, Master of Arts of Cambridge University).—2. [As a noun.] A member or graduate of the University of Cambridge in England.

The rattle-pated trick of a young *cantab*. *Scott.*

Cantabs are sketched in a series of Academical portraits, and University life then was apparently much the same as it is now. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 65.

3. [As an adjective.] Of or belonging to the University of Cambridge.

How oft the *Cantab* supper, host and guest,
Would echo helpless laughter to your jest!
Tennyson, To the Rev. W. H. Brookfield.

cantabank (kan'ta-bangk), *n.* [A pl. *cantabanqui* is cited in Halliwell; ⟨ It. *cantambanco*, formerly *cantabanca* (Florio), a mountebank, a ballad-singer, lit. one who sings on a bench, ⟨ *cantare*, sing, + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench: see *cant*³, *ult.*, *bank*². Cf. *mountebank*, *saltimbanco*.] A strolling singer; a common ballad-singer: used in contempt. [Rare.]

He was no tavern *cantabank* that made it,
But a supine minstrel of your Highness' court.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., III. 2.

cantabile (kan-tä'bē-le), *a.* [It., ⟨ L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung: see *cantable*.] In music, executed in the style of a song; flowing; sustained; lyrical.

cantable, *a.* [⟨ L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung, ⟨ *cantare*, sing: see *cant*³. Cf. *chantable*.] That may be sung. *Bailey*, 1727.

Cantabrian (kan-tā'bri-an), *a.* [L. *Cantabria*, Cantabria, in northern Spain.] Pertaining to the Cantabri, an ancient people of northern Spain, or to Cantabria, the region formerly inhabited by them.

Cantabrigian (kan-ta-brij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Mi. *Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge, ⟨ *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge.] I. *a.* Relating to Cambridge, England, or the university. Also incorrectly spelled *Cantabridgian*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Cambridge.—2. A student or graduate of Cambridge University. Abbreviated *Cantab.*

Cantabrigically (kan-ta-brij'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of the students in Cambridge University. [Humorous and rare.]

cantaliver, cantilever (kan'ta-liv-ėr, kan'ti-lev-ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cantilever*, *cantilever*; of uncertain origin.

The form *cantaliver* (accented *cantali'ver* in Bailey, 1733 —*canti'lever*, Johnson, 1755) appears to be the earliest, and is nearest the probable original, namely, ⟨ L. (NL.) *quanti libræ*, of what weight or balance (L. *quanti*, abl. of *quantus*, how much (see *quantity*); *libræ*, abl. of *libra*, a pound, weight, balance, counterpoise (see *libra*, *livre*); *cf. tantaliver*, *tantiver*, prob. of similar formation), a phrase which, if used technically in early modern (NL.) works on architecture, would naturally take in E. the forms given. Hardly as by some supposed, ⟨ *canti*, an angle, + *-o-*, *-i-*, a mere syllable of transition, + *lever*, a support; cf. E. dial. *lever*, the support of the roof of a house.] **I.** *n.* 1. A block or large bracket of stone, metal, or wood, framed into the wall of a building, and projecting from it, to support a molding, a balcony, eave, etc. Cantalivers have the same end as modillions and brackets, but are not so regularly applied. Hence—2. One of two long brackets or arms projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, serving to form a bridge when united directly or by a girder.

Cantilevers.—House on Fifth Avenue, New York.

II. *a.* Formed on the principle of the cantaliver, or with the use of cantalivers.—**Cantaliver bridge.** See *bridge*¹.

cantaloup (kan'ta-lōp or -lōp), *n.* [Also written *cantaloupe*, *cantaleup*, *cantelaup*, *cantelaupe*, etc.; ⟨ F. *cantaloup*, ⟨ It. *cantalupo*, a cantaloup, so called from *Cantalupo*, a town in Italy where it was first grown in Europe.] A variety of muskmelon, somewhat ellipsoidal in shape, ribbed, of pale-green or yellow color, and of a delicate flavor.

cantankerosity (kan-tang-ke-ros'i-ti), *n.* [⟨ *cantankerous* + *-ity*.] Cantankerousness. [Humorous.]

Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina made a speech: and if I may be allowed to coin a word, I will say it had more *cantankerosity* in it than any speech I ever heard on this floor.
A. Burlingame, Speech in House of Repr., June 21, 1856.

cantankerous (kan-tang'ke-rus), *a.* [Prop. dial., with suffix *-ous*, ⟨ E. dial. *cantanker*, **contanker*, a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of Mi. *contekeour*, *contekour*, prob. also **contackour*, **contukour*, a quarrelsome person, ⟨ *contek*, *contack*, *contek*, *contack*, *contec*, *contack*, *contek*, *contekour*, *contackour*, *contekour*.] Given to or marked by ill-tempered contradiction or opposition; contradictory; mulish; contentious; cross; waspish; ill-natured; as, "a *cantankerous* humour," *Thackeray*. [Colloq.]

There's not a more bitter *cantankerous* toad in all Christendom. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, II.

I hope, Mr. Falkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so *cantankerous* as to spoil the party by sitting out. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

cantankerously (kan-tang'ke-rus-li), *adv.* In a cantankerous manner; ill-naturedly; waspishly; crossly. [Colloq.]

cantankerousness (kan-tang'ke-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cantankerous; ill-tempered opposition; crossness; waspishness. [Colloq.]

By all means tell the truth, we reply, but we refuse to believe that the truth is to be found in *cantankerousness*.
Lond. Times, Aug. 14, 1863.

cantar (kan'tär), *n.* [= It. *cantaro* = Bulg. *kantar*, *kentar* = Serv. *kantar*, ⟨ Turk. *qantār* (*kantār*), ⟨ Ar. *qintār*, a hundredweight, quintal (⟨ It. *cantaro*, ⟨ L. *centarius*, ⟨ L. *centum*, ⟩ E. *kintal*, *quintal*, q. v.), ⟨ L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred (pounds, feet, years, etc.): see *centenary*, *centner*, and *quintal*.] A unit of weight, a hundred rotls or pounds. Many different rotls are in use in Mohammedan countries, for different commodities, each rotl being a fixed number. The cantar thus has all values from 98.05 pounds avoirdupois (the permanent cantar of Egypt) to 800 pounds (the great cantar of Aleppo). The cantar of Constantinople is 124.46 pounds, that of Smyrna 127.56 pounds; that of the calif Almamun (A. D. 813–33) was 103.4 pounds.

cantara (kan'tä-rä), *n.* [⟨ Sp. *cántaro* = Pg. *cantara*, also *cantaro*, ⟨ L. *cantharus*, ⟨ Gr. κάνθαρος, a drinking-vessel: see *cantharus*.] In Spain and Portugal, same as *arroba*.

cantata (kan-tä'tä), *n.* [It., ⟨ *cantare*, ⟨ L. *cantare*, sing: see *cant*³.] Originally, a musical recitation of a short story in verse, written by one person, without action, accompanied by a single instrument, and later with airs or melodies, and sometimes a choral composition, either sacred in the manner of an oratorio, but shorter, or secular, as a lyric drama or story adapted to music, but not intended to be acted. **Cantate** (kan-tā'tē), *n.* [L., 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *cantare*, sing: see *cant*³.] The ninety-eighth psalm, so called from the first words of the Latin version. A more fully *Cantate Domino* (Sing ye unto the Lord). It is appointed in the Book of Common Prayer to be used as a canticle after the first lesson at Morning Prayer, except when it is read in the ordinary course of the Psalter on the nineteenth day of the month. In the English book it is the alternate of the *Magnificat*. In the American book it has the *Bonum est confiteri* as its alternate, and is itself, since 1886, an alternate of the *Benedictus*.

cantation† (kan-tā'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *cantatio(n-)*, ⟨ *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing: see *cant*³.] A singing. *Cockeram*.

Cantatores (kan-ta-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cantator*, singer, ⟨ *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing: see *cant*³.] In *ornith.*, a group of passerine perching birds, more or less nearly coextensive with *Passeres*, *Cantores*, or *Oscines*; the singing birds or songsters. In Macgillivray's system, those where the syrinx is specially used. the *Cantatores* are the fifth order of birds; the order as there constituted has the following synonymous with any now recognized group of birds, but includes some heterogeneous non-oscine forms.

cantatory (kan'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ L. as if **cantatorius*, ⟨ *cantator*, singer: see *Cantatores*.] Of or pertaining to singing or to singers. *Dr. S. Miller*. [Rare.]

cantatrice (kan'ta-trēs; It. pron. kän-tä-trē'che), *n.* [F. *cantatrice*, ⟨ It. *cantatrice*, ⟨ L. *cantatrix*, fem. of *cantator*, a singer: see *Cantatores*.] A female singer: applied especially to one who sings in opera or public concerts.

cant-block (kant'blok), *n.* A large block used in canting whales, that is, turning them over in flensing. *E. H. Knight*.

cant-board (kant'bōrd), *n.* A division made in the conveyor-box of a flour-bolt to separate different grades.

cant-body (kant'bod'i), *n.* In *ship-building*, the portion of a vessel which contains the cant-frames.

The square body ends and the *cant-body* commences just where the angles between the level lines and square stations in the half-breadth plan begin to deviate greatly from right angles, or where a difficulty is found in obtaining suitable timber owing to the bevelling required.
Theorie, Build. & Arch., § 54.

cant-chisel (kant'chiz'el), *n.* A large strong chisel having a rib and the basil on one side.

cant-dog (kant'dog), *n.* Same as *cant-hook*, 1. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

canted (kan'ted), *a.* [⟨ *cant*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Having cants or angles: in *arch.*, applied to pillars, turrets, or towers when the plan of which is a polygon.—2. Tilted to one side.

canteen (kan-tēn'), *n.* [Also *cantine*; ⟨ F. *cantine*, It. *cantina*, a cellar, cavy, grotto (cf. dim. *cantinetta*, a small cellar, ice-pail, cooler), = Sp. *cantina*, dim. of It. Sp. *canto*, a side, corner, angle: see *cant*¹.] 1. A sort of sutler's shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, etc., where provisions, liquors, etc., are sold.

The king of France established a sufficient number of *cantines* for furnishing his troops with tobacco. *Ree*, Cyc.

Much of the time formerly wasted in the *canteen*, to the injury alike of health and morals, is now devoted to reading. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, II. xiii. 191.

2. A vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor for drink. In the British army the canteen is a small vessel capable of containing 3 pints, which is carried by each soldier on the march, on parade service, or in the field. In the United States army the regulation canteen is a flat vessel, covered with woolen fabric, in circular in shape, with sharp periphery and bulging sides like a double-convex lens, fitted with a cylindrical spout stopped by a cork, and having a strap 2 yards long to wear over the shoulder. A much larger kind, of the same materials, but with flat sides, and holding a gallon or more, is sometimes used, but not commonly carried on the person.

3. A square box, fitted up with compartments, in which British officers on foreign service pack a variety of articles, as spirit-bottles, tea and sugar, plates, knives, forks, etc.

canteil, *n.* See *cantel*.

canteloup, canteloup, *n.* See *cantaloup*.

canter¹ (kan'tėr), *n.* [An abbr. of *Canterbury gallop*: see *gallop*.] 1. A moderate running pace of a horse; a moderate or easy gallop.

The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace.
Youatt, The Horse, p. 547.

2. Figuratively, a brisk but easy movement of any kind: a running over or through; a run; a scamper.

A rapid *canter* in the "Times" over all the topics of the day. *Sir J. Stephen*.

To win in a canter, in *horse-racing*, to distance all the other horses so that during the time between the end of the race is unnecessary; hence, figuratively, to overcome an opponent easily.

canter¹ (kan'tėr), *v.* [⟨ *canter*¹, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move in a canter: said of horses.—2. To ride a horse at a canter.

II. *trans.* To cause to canter.

canter² (kan'tėr), *n.* [⟨ *cant*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who cants or whines; a professional beggar or vagrant.

Jugglers and gypsies, all the sorts of *canters*, and colonies of beggars. *B. Jonson*.

2. One who talks cant, in any sense of the word; especially, a canting preacher.

You are the second part of the society of *canters*, outlaws to order and discipline, and the only privileged church-robbers of Christendom. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

On Whitsunday I went to the church (we'll a very fair one), and heard one of the *canters*. Who dismist it, the assembly rudely and without any blessing.
Evelyn, Diary, June 4, 1652.

canter³ (kan'tėr), *n.* [⟨ *cant*³, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who bids at an auction. See *extract*.

A class of men called *canters*, who were accustomed to bid for the like of their neighbours land, and who by Whiteley terrorism were almost extirpated from Munster.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

canterbury (kan'tėr-be-i), *n.* [⟨ *Canterbury* (a city of England), in Ark., *Cantwarabarh*, gen. and dat. *-byrig*, ⟨ *Cantwara*, gen. pl. of *Cantware*, people of Kent (⟨ *Cent*, *Cent*, Kent, + *ware*, pl., inhabitants, related to *wer*, a man: see *were*), + *burh*, city: see *borough*¹, *bury*¹.] A stand with divisions, for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, etc., usually made some-

what ornamental as a piece of furniture, and mounted on casters.

canterbury-bell (kan'tĕr-ber-bel'), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Campanula Trachelium*, given to it by Gerard because of its abundance about Canterbury, England. The common canterbury-bell of the gardens is *C. Medium*, a native of central Europe, of which there are several varieties. See cut under *Campanula*.

Canterbury gallop. See *gallop*.

canterinet, *n.* [M.E. *canteryne*, < L. *canterinus*, *cantherinus*, of a horse (*hordeum canterinum*, horse-barley, winter barley), < *canterius*, *cantherius*, a gelding.] Of a horse.—**Canterine barley**, horse-barley.

This meone is nowe eke barly canteryne;
Lende hem, or faile, or drie, it for lī digne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

cant-fall (kant'fâl), *n.* The fall rovo through the cant-hooks at the mainmast-head of a whaler, forming a purchase for turning a whale over while flensing, or cutting off the blubber.

cant-file (kant'fil), *n.* A file the cutting faces of which form an obtuse angle. It is used for filing interior faces in machine-work, as of spanners or wrenches.

cant-frames (kant'frāmz), *n. pl.* In *ship-building*, the frames or ribs of a ship which are near the extremities, and are canted away from the perpendicular.

Cantharellus (kan-tha-rel'us), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), dim. of L. *cantharus*, a drinking-cup (see *cantharus*), with ref. to the shape of the fungus; but prob. suggested by the F. *chanterelle*, a mushroom (*Agaricus cantharellus*, Linnæus, 1753); see *chanterelle*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Agaricus*. The chanterelle, *Cantharellus cibarius*, is a well-known edible species.

canthari, *n.* Plural of *cantharus*.

cantharid (kan'tha-rid), *n.* [< ME. *cantaride*, *cantaride* = F. *cantharide* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cantaride* = *cantaride*, < L. *cantharis*, < Gr. *κανθαρίς*; see *Cantharis*.] **1.** Some worm-insect injurious to plants.

Beeten forto ate
Thal dooth thi vynes harm let ate the fle,
The *cantharide* in roses that we se.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

2. A beetle of the genus *Cantharis* or group *Cantharides*; especially, *C. vesicatoria*. See cut under *Cantharis*.

Cantharida (kan-thar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cantharis* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, the type of which is the genus *Cantharis*. Other genera are *Meloë* and *Sitaris*.

cantharidal (kan-thar'i-dal), *a.* [< *cantharides*, 2, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cantharides; composed of or treated with cantharides.

cantharidate (kan-thar'i-dāt), *n.* [< *cantharidic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of cantharidic acid.

Cantharidæ (kan-thar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*), the Spanish fly; or F. pl. of *cantharide*: see *Cantharis*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, a group of beetles containing the genus *Cantharis* and a number of closely related genera.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A medicinal preparation of Spanish flies, used for blistering and other purposes.

cantharidian (kan-tha-rid'i-an), *a.* Same as *cantharic* (*-rid-*), the Spanish fly, + *-an*.] Pertaining to beetles of the genus *Cantharis*; made of cantharides.

Oh, how they fire the heart devout,
Like *cantharidian* plasters. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

cantharidic (kan-tha-rid'ik), *a.* [< *cantharid-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cantharidin.

cantharidin, cantharidine (kan-thar'i-din), *n.* [< L. *cantharis* (*-rid-*), the Spanish fly, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] peculiar poisonous substance ($C_{10}H_{12}O_4$) existing in the *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Spanish fly) and other insects, and causing vesication. It is a volatile crystalline body, very soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils. Cantharidin is even better prepared from *Mylabris cichorii* than from the Spanish fly, as the former insect contains more of it. It is also soluble in solution that this substance possesses blistering powers.

Cantharin (kan'tha-rin), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cantharus*, 3, + *-inæ*2.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Sparidæ*, having more or less broad trenchant teeth in front of the jaws, no molares nor vomerine teeth, and the lower pectoral rays branched. The species are mostly vegetable-feeders. Also *Cantharinæ*, *Cantharini*.

Cantharis (kan'tha-ris), *n.* [L. (> E. *cantharid*, q. v.), < Gr. *κανθαρίς*, a blistering fly, < *κάνθαρος*, a kind of beetle. Cf. *cantharus*.] **1.** A genus of coleopterous insects having the head separated from the thorax by a neck; the type of the family *Cantharidæ*. The best-known species is that which is called the *Spanish* or *blistering fly*, *C. vesicatoria*. This

Spanish Fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*).
a, female; *b*, male. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

insect is 9 or 10 lines in length, of a shining green color mixed with gold. It has a nauseous odor, and when bruised extensively used as the active element in vesicatory or blistering plasters. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. The flies are collected in Spain, Italy, Hungary, and southern Russia; the Russian ones are the largest and most esteemed.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *cantharides* (kan-thar'i-dēz).] A member of the genus *Cantharis*.

Cantharus (kan'tha-rus), *n.*; pl. *canthari* (*-ri*). [L. *cantharus* (ML. also *cantharum*, *cantarus*, *cantarius*, a tankard), < Gr. *κάνταρος* = Sp. *cántaro*, *cantara*: see *cantara*), a large drinking-cup with handles, a tankard, pot, also a kind of sea-fish, etc., < Gr. *κάνθαρος*, a sea-fish, the sea-bream, a kind of beetle, etc., also a kind of drinking-cup, a tankard, a pot.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a wide-mouthed cup or vase, with a foot, and two handles rising above the rim. It was used especially for drinking wine.—**2.** [*LL.*] A fountain or cistern in the atrium or courtyard before ancient and some Oriental churches, where persons could wash before entering the church; a laver. Now usually called *phiale*.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Sparidæ*. *C. griseus*, a British species, is known as the *black bream*, or *black sea-bream*. Cuvier, 1826.—**4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1808.

canthi, *n.* Plural of *canthus*.

canthitis (kan-thī'tis), [NL., < *canthus* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of one or both canthi of the eye.

Canthon (kan'thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάνθων*, a pack-ass, applied humorously in Aristophanes (Pax 82) to a beetle; cf. *κάνθαρος*, a kind of beetle: see *cantharus*.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, containing dung-beetles resembling those of the genus *Copris* in having narrow epipleuræ, hornless head and prothorax, and slender curved hind tibiæ. *C. lævis* is found in the United States species, black, and half an inch long.

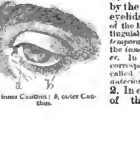
cant-hook (kant'hůk), *n.* **1.** A wooden lever with an iron hook hinged at the end for canting or turning over heavy logs.—**2.** A sling with hooks, used to empty casks by raising and tipping them.

cantholysis (kan-thō-plas'-tik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in cantholysis; as, a *cantholysis* operation.

Cant-hook.

cantholysis (kan'thō-plas-tī), *n.* [< Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*), + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] The operation of slitting up the outer canthus, or corner of the eye, so as to enlarge the opening between the lids.

canthus (kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *canthi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *κανθός*, the corner of the eye: see *canth*-.]



a, inner Canthus; *b*, outer Canthus.

1. The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids. The two canthi of the human eye are distinguished as the *outer*, *temporal*, or *lower*, and the *inner*, *nasal*, or *greater*. In most animals the corresponding canthi are called the *posterior* and *anterior*.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the angles of the lower or anterior and posterior extremities of the compound eyes of insects. (*b*) A corneous process of the elytœna, completely or partly dividing the compound eye. It is found in certain beetles, which thus appear to have four eyes.

cantici, **canticis**, *n.* [< L. *canticum*, q. v.] A song.

[He] gave thanks unto God in some fine *canticis* made in prake of the Divine beauty.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

cantica, *n.* Plural of *canticum*.

canticle, *n.* See *canticle*.

canticle-quoin (kan'tik-koin), *n.* Same as *casting-coin*.

canticle (kan'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *canticle*, < L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum* (> also AS. *cantic*), a song, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*2, *chant*.] **1.** One of the non-metrical hymns recorded in the Bible as sung on some special occasion, and expressive of joy, thanksgiving, or confidence in God's help.—**2.** One of these hymns, or a composition of similar character, adapted for chanting, and used in church service. Both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches use as canticles the songs of Moses (Ex. v. 1-19 and Deut. xxxii. 1-43), Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 1-10), and Habakkuk (iii. 2-19). In lauds the Roman Catholic Church has also taken from the chapters xii. and xxxvii. (10-20), and the Greek from chapter xxvi. (9-20). The Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches all use the *Benedicite* as found in the third chapter of Daniel in the Septuagint and Vulgate, comprising verses 28-66 of the Song of the Three Holy Children in the Apocrypha; the Greek Church also employs the preceding verses (24-34) as a separate canticle. The three taken from the gospels, and accordingly known as the *Evangelical Canticles* (namely, the *Magnificat*, the *Benedictus*, and the *Nunc Dimittis*), are also used by all the three churches just named. See *Te Deum*, in accordance with canonical although not found in the Bible. The English and American books of Common Prayer also use certain psalms as canticles, namely, psalms xcv. (*Venite exultemus*), xcviii. (*Cantate*), and c. (*Jubilate*), to which the American book adds xcii. (*Bonum est confiteri*) and cxlviii. (*Laudate*). Others also account the *Venite* (psalm xcv.), the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and the *Creed* as canticles.

Specifically—**3.** [*cap.*] *pl.* The Songs, otherwise called the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon (LL. *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis*), one of the books of the Old Testament. Until the nineteenth century it was universally ascribed to Solomon, but modern critics are inclined to think it of later date.

4. A division of a song or poem; a canto. *Spenser*.

canticum (kan'ti-kum), *n.*; pl. *cantica* (-kȧ). [L.: see *canticle*.] **1.** In the ancient Roman drama, any passage sung by the actors; especially, in comedy, a solo accompanied by dancing and mimetic action. [L.] **2.** [*cap.*] **Canticum Canticorum**, the Song of Songs, or Canticles.

cantilate, cantilation, etc. See *cantillate*, etc.

cantiler, *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *cantle*.

cantilever (kan'ti-lē-vėr), *n.* [= F. *cantilène* = Sp. *cantilena*, *cantilena* = Pg. *cantilena* = It. *cantilena*, < L. *cantilena*, a song, in classical use an old narrative, < *canere*, sing, + *-ilena*, dim. of *-enus*, sing: see *can*2, *chant*.] **1.** In *mediæval music*: (*a*) A singing exercise or solfeggio. (*b*) A cantus firmus, or melody for church use.—**2.** In modern music, a melody adapted to popular song.

cantilever, *n.* See *cantalever*.

cantillate (kan'ti-lāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *cantillatus*, pp. of *cantillare*, sing low, < *canere*, sing, chant: see *can*2.] To chant, intone, or recite in a half-singing style, as in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilate*. [Rare.]

cantillation (kan-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **cantillatio*(*n-*), < *cantillare*: see *cantillate*.] A chanting, intoning, or recitation in a half-singing style: especially used in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilation*. [Rare.]

cantilatory (kan'ti-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Chanted, or arranged for chanting; as, *cantillatory* responses. Also spelled *cantilatory*.

cantilly (kan'ti-li), *adv.* In a canty manner; cheerfully; lively. [Scotch.]

cantine (kan-tēn'), *n.* See *canteen*.

canting (kan'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cant*2, *v.*] **1.** Affectedly or hypocritically pious; false, as a *canting* hypocrite; a *canting* tone of voice.

A pedant, *canting* preacher, and a quack,
Are load enough to break one ass's back.
Dryden, Prol. to Pilgrim, l. 48.

2. In *her.*, allusive; descriptive of the bearer's name, estate, or the like. See *allusive arms*, under *arm*2.—**Canting coat**, a coat of arms in which allusive bearings are used.

canting-coin (kan'ting-koin), *n.* A triangular wooden block with which a cask is checked to keep it from rolling when stowed. Also called *cant-hook*.

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cantingly (kan'ting-li), *adv.* In a canting manner; whiningly; hypocritically.

canting-wheel (kan'ting-hwēl), *n.* A star-wheel for an endless chain, the cogs having the corners cut off or canted. *E. H. Knight.*

cantiniere (kan-tē-nyār'), *n.* [F., fem. of *cantinier*, sutler, < *cantine*, a sutler's shop, a canteen: see *canteen*.] A female sutler to a regiment; a vivandière.

cantino (kan-tē'nō), *n.* [It., < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing: see *can*[2], *chant*.] The treble string of a violin.

cantion[1] (kan'shon), *n.* [= F. *chanson* (see *chanson*), < L. *cantio*(*n*-), a song, < *canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing: see *can*[2], *v.*] A song; a canting that is sung.

Singing a *Cantion* of Colins making.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October, Glosse.

cantle (kan'ti), *n.* [< ME. *cantel*, *cantil*, < OF. *cantel* (*cf. chanteau*) = It. *cantello*, a corner, a piece, bit (cf. Sp. *cantillo*, a little stone), < ML. *cantellus*, dim. of *cantus*, side, corner: see *cant*[1]. Hence ult. *scantle*, *scantlet*, *scantling*, q. v.] A corner; fragment; piece; portion.

See how this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Do you remember
The *cantle* of immortal cheese you carried with you?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

2. The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the hind bow. In the middle ages of the middle ages, after the thirteenth century, the cantle was made high and strong enough to bear the weight and support of the person of the rider, who, when he put lance in rest to charge, stood up in the stirrups and braced himself against it.

cantle (kan'ti), *v. t.* [< *cantle*, *n.*] To cut into pieces; cut a piece out of.

The Duke of Lorraine was for *canting* out some part of France, which lay next his territories.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

cantlet (kant'let), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle*, *n.* Cf. *scantlet*.] A corner; piece; fragment; a cantle.

Huge *cantlets* of his bestial story he cut off.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii.

Thanks to his clasp-knife, he was able to appropriate a wing of fowl and a slice of ham, or a cantlet of pudding he thought would harmonize with these articles.
Charlotte Bronte, Shirley, xxxiii.

cantling (kant'ling), *n.* [< *cant*[1] + *-ling*[1].] The lower course of bricks inclosing a brick-clamp.

cantlyt, *adv.* [< *cant*[3], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Boldly.

Then crier he hall *cantly* the knightes vpon,
And the lyde men of Troy, with a tore steurn,
In hast fore to hente his bed palmes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6504.

cant-molding (kant'mōl'ding), *n.* A molding with a beveled face.

canto (kan'tō), *n.* [< It. *canto* (= Pg. Sp. *canto* = F. *chant*, > E. *chant*), < L. *cantus*, a song, < *canere*, sing: see *can*[2], *chant*.] 1. A part or division of a poem of some length, as the *cantos* of "The Lady of the Lake."—2. In *music*, the highest voice-part in concerted music; soprano.

canto fermo (kan'tō fėr'mō). [It., < ML. *cantus firmus*: L. *cantus*, song; *firmus*, firm: see *chant*, *canto*, and *firm*.] 1. Firm or fixed song; the ancient traditional vocal music of the Christian church: so called because, its form being settled and its use prescribed by ecclesiastical authority, it was not allowable to alter it in any manner. It was usually sung in unison, or in octaves only, and in its strictest form one note was assigned to each syllable of the words. After the third century it was allowable to add other parts in harmony with the canto fermo, which was then assigned to the tenor voice and sung without change, the other parts moving above and below it in counterpoint more or less free, the composer being at liberty to give to each part as many notes, and to arrange them in such manner, as his taste and his ideas of harmony and flow dictated. These additional parts, being more elaborate and ornamental than the canto fermo, were called, in contradistinction to it, *canto figurato*.

2. A theme or subject taken by a composer from the ancient canto fermo, and used for contrapuntal treatment. The term is also technically applied to themes written in imitation of the ancient canto fermo, and treated contrapuntally. See *canto ostinato*.

canto figurato (kan'tō fig-ū-rā'tō). [It., < ML. *cantus figuratus*: L. *cantus*, song; *figuratus*, figured, florid: see *chant*, *canto*, and *figured*.] Figured or florid song. See *canto fermo*.

canton[1] (kan'ton), *n.* [= G. *canton* (but Swiss G. usually *ort*: see *ord*), < F. *canton* = Sp. *canton* = Pg. *cantão* = It. *cantone*, < ML. *cantonus*-) (also *cantonum*), a region, district, quarter of a city, also a squared stone, < *cantus* (> OF. *cant* = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*), a corner: see *cant*[1]. 1. An angle or corner; also, an angular space or nook.

In a *canton* of the wall, right against the North end of the Sepulchre, there is a cliff in the rock.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 148.

2. A portion of space; a parcel of ground.

There are no grotesques in nature; not any thing framed to fill up empty *cantons*, and unnecessary spaces.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 15.

3. A small district; a subdivision of a country. Specifically—(a) In Switzerland, one of the separate territorial members of the confederation, constituting a distinct state or government.

The *canton* of Underwald consists only of villages and hamlets, although it is twenty-five miles in length and seventeen in breadth.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 216.

(b) In France, the territorial division below an arrondissement and above a commune. See *arrondissement*.

4. In *her.*, a part of the chief, cut off on either the left- or the right-hand upper corner. It is always bounded by straight horizontal and vertical lines, and is generally considered one of the subordinaries. See *ordinary*.

Argent, a Canton ermine.

The King gave us the armes of England to be borne in a *canton* in our armes.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 21, 1662.

5. A distinct part or division: as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation, or of a flag.

A square piece or *canton* of the 8th Tuny salted and condited.
Holland, Pliny, II. 434.

canton[1] (kan'ton), *v. t.* [= F. *cantonner*; from the noun.] 1. To divide into cantons or districts, as territory; divide into distinct portions; with *out*, to cut out and separate.

They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world.
Coleridge, Constitution of Understanding, § 1.

You shall hear how I have *cantoned* out the day.
Mrs. Centlivre, Love at a Venture, i.

2. To allot separate quarters to the different divisions or parts (usually regiments) of: as, to *canton* an army or a detachment. [In this sense pronounced kan-ton' and kan-ton'.]

The practice of *cantoning* a body of soldiers near the plain where the kings are elected, has been adopted by several foreign powers for nearly a century.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 376.

canton[2], *n.* A variant of *canto*.

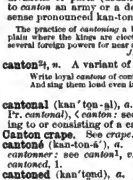
Write loyal *cantons* of contemned love,
And sing them loud even in the dead of night.
Shak., T. N., I. 5.

cantonal (kan'tō-qal), *a.* [< F. *cantonal* (= Pr. *cantonal*), < *canton*[1].] Pertaining to or consisting of a canton or cantons.

Canton crape. See *crape*.

cantoné (kan-ton-ē'), *a.* [F. *cantonné*, pp. of *cantonner*: see *canton*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *cantoned*, 1.

cantoned (kan'tond), *a.* [< *canton*[1] + *-ed*[2]; after F. *cantonné*.] 1. In *her.*, between or surrounded by charges which occupy the corners: said of a cross when depicted of the full size of the field, as an honorable ordinary. —2. Furnished at the angles or sides with some projecting part: in *arch.*, applied to a building of which the corners are decorated with projecting pilasters or ouins. The expression is more particularly employed in describing pillars such as those of the Renaissance style, which have a projecting shaft on each of their faces or on each of their angles.


Cantoned Building.
a, Hôtel de Ville, Arras, France. b, College of the Sapienza, Rome.

Canton flannel. See *flannel*.

canton-hook (kan'ton-hūk), *n.* [< *Canton* (see def.) + *-ese*[2].] Copper sulphid (covellite) in cubic crystals, probably pseudomorphous, from the Canton mine in Georgia.

cantonize (kan'ton-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantonized*, ppr. *cantonizing*. [< *canton*[1] + *-ize*.] To canton or divide into small districts.

This was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

cantonment (kan'ton- or kan-ton'ment; in India, kan-ton'ment), *n.* [< F. *cantonnement*, < *cantonner*, canton: see *canton*[1], *v.*] 1. A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; especially, in India, a permanent military station forming the nucleus of the European quarter of a city.

You find by degrees that an Indian station consists of two parts: the *cantonments* of the Europeans, the native city and bunnar.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 180.

2. pl. The dwelling-places occupied by an army during any suspension of active operations in the field; the temporary shelter, other than that of tents, which an army may occasionally take, as when, during a season of excessive heat, the troops are distributed in villages, houses, etc., but so as not to be widely scattered; military quarters; specifically, the winter quarters of an army.

The troops lay principally in *cantonments* about the mouth of the Thames. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 96.

cantoon[1] (kan-tōn'), *n.* A strong cotton cloth smooth on one side and corded on the other. See *corded*.

cantor (kan'tor), *n.* [L., a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *can*[2], *v.*] *Eccles.*, an officer whose duty is to lead the singing in a cathedral or in a collegiate or parish church; a precentor.

cantoral (kan'tō-ral), *a.* [< *cantor* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to a cantor or precentor: as, a *cantoral* staff.

Cantores (kan-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *cantor*, a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *can*[2], *v.*] In Blyth's classification (1840), the fourth order of birds, including the restricted *Passerinæ*, or the *Passeres* proper, being divested of all their heterogeneous elements: it was thus equivalent to the order *Passeres* of modern naturalists. See *Cantatores*, *Clamatores*, and *Dumetores*.

cantorin (kan-tō'rin), *a.* [L., gen. of *cantor*, a singer: see *cantor*.] *Eccles.*, of or belonging to the cantor or precentor: as, the *cantoris* side of the choir, the side on the left or north of one facing the altar: opposed to the *decani* side.

Cantor's theorem. See *theorem*.

cant-piece (kant'pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the pieces of timber secured to the angles of fishes and sidetrees, to take the place of any piece that may prove deficient. *Weale.*

cant-rail (kant'rāl), *n.* 1. A triangular rail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A fire-pole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. A timber running along the top of the upright pieces on the sides of the body of a railway-carriage and supporting the roof and roof-sticks. [Eng.] Called in the United States a *plate*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

cantrap, *n.* See *cantrip*.

cantred (kan'tred), *n.* Also *cantref*, *cantrev*, *kantry*; < ME. *cantrede* (ML. *cantredus*, *cantrefdus*, *cantrevdus*), < W. *cantref*, a hundred (i. e., a district so called), < *cant* (= L. *centum* = E. *hund-red*) + *tref*, also *tred*, *tre*, a dwelling-place, homestead, town.] In Wales, a division of country containing a hundred.

The principal land measure [of Wales] was the *erw*, which seems to have contained about the same area as our English acre. The *erw* was constituted a cyfar or tenement; 12,800 *erws* formed the territorial division called a *cymwd*, and about double that number a *cantrev*.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 75.

cantrip, cantrap (kan'trip, -trap), *n.* [Sc., also written *cantrap*; origin unknown. According to one conjecture, < Icel. *gandr*, witchcraft, + *trapp*, tramping; according to another, < *cant*[3], in sense of 'charm or incantation,' + Sc. *trip* or E. *rope*, a noose, and orig. meaning 'magic cord,' cords knotted in various ways figuring frequently in old spells or charms. Cf. *contraption*.] 1. A charm; a spell; an incantation. *Burnaby.*

And by some deer'lish *cantrip* slight
Each in its cauld hand held a light.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. A piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed; a trick.

As Waverley passed him, . . . approaching his stirrup, he bade "Tak heed the auld Whig played him nae *cantrip*."
Scott, Waverley, xxix.

cant-robin (kant'rob'in), *n.* The dwarf dogrose. [Scotch.]

cant-spar (kant'spär), *n.* *Naut.*, a small pole or spar fit for making a small mast or yard, a boom, or the like.

cant-timber (kant'tim'bėr), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the timbers at the end of a ship which rise obliquely from the keel. The pair at the stem called *bevel-heads* form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit, and incline forward, while the pair at the stern incline aft.

Cantuarian (kan-tū-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *Cantuarius*, *Cantuariensis*, of Canterbury, < AS.

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Cantcare, pl., the inhabitants of Kent (or Canterbury): see *canterbury*.] Of or pertaining to Canterbury, especially as the archiepiscopal see of the primate of the Church of England.

cantus (kan'tus), *n.*; pl. *cantus*. [L.: see *chant*, *canto*.] A song or melody; especially, an ecclesiastical melody or style of music.—**Cantus Ambrosianus** (Lt.), the style of church music instituted by Ambrose, the first style of plain-song (which see).—**Cantus ecclesiasticus** (Mt.), same as Church music in general. (b) Plain-song in particular. (c) A musical rendering of a liturgy, as contrasted with mere reading.—**Cantus figuratus** (Mt.), figurated plain-song, or counterpoint. See *canto figurato*.—**Cantus firmus** (Mt.), the melody in plain-song originally given to the tenor voice, and so called as taken as the theme or subject for contrapuntal composition. See *canto fermo*.—**Cantus Gregorianus** (Mt.), the style of church music instituted by Gregory the first, the second style of plain-song.—**Cantus mensurabilis** (Mt.), measured or metrical melody, having all its notes commensurate in duration: invented about the twelfth century.—**Cantus planus** (Mt.), plain-song.

canty (kan'ti), *a.* [North E. and Sc., also *cant*; < ME. *cant*, *knat*, spirited, bold: see *cant*.] Lively; sprightly; cheerful: applied to persons and things.

Contented wi' little and *canty* wi' mair. *Burns*, Song.

Then at her door the *canty* dame
Would sit, as any linnet gay.
Wordsworth, Goody Blake.

There were the bailie's wife, and the bailie's three daughters, and the bailie's grown-up son, and three or four stout, busky eyebrowed, *canty* old Scotch fellows.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

Canuck, Kanuck (ka-nuk'), *n.* and *a.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin.] **I.** *n.* A Canadian: a nickname in the United States.

II. *a.* Canadian.

canula, *n.* See *cannula*.

canule (kan'ūl), *n.* [< NL. *canulus*, specific name of the knot: see *knot*².] A book-name of a sandpiper, the knot, *Tringa canutus*. See *knot*², *Calidris*.

canutillo (ka-nō-tē'lyō), *n.* [Sp. *canutillo*, lit. a small pipe or tube, dim. of *canuto*, a pipe, part of a cane from knot to knot, < *caña*, a cane, pipe: see *cane*¹.] In the United States of Colombia, one of the fine separate crystals of emerald found in that country.

The *canutillos*, or the crystallized and more valuable stones. *Engye. Brit.*, VIII. 170.

canvas (kan'vas), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *canevase*, *canevase*, < ME. *canvas*, *knavas*, *canevas* in *Knevas as a proper name*, < OF. *canevas*, *knevas*, *chanevas*, *chanevace*, mod. F. *canevas* = Pr. *canabas* = Sp. *cañamazo* = Pg. *canhamaço* = It. *canavaccio*, formerly also *canevaccio*, *canevaccio*, *canapuzzo*, *canvas*, hempen cloth, < MLL. *canapaceus*, *canabaceus*, prop. **cannabisceum*, **canabaceum*, neut. or masc. of adj. *cannabaceus* (> OF. *chanevace*), of hemp, < L. *cannabis* = E. *hemp*: see *hemp*.] Four *bis*, and *-aceous*. Hence *canvas*, *v.*, and *canvas*, *v.* and *n.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *canvases*, sometimes *canvases*. 1. A closely woven, dense, heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for any purpose for which strength and durability are required. Specifically—(a) Sail-cloth (which see). (b) A carefully woven fabric used as a surface or support for oil-painting. It is prepared by stretching it on long frames, and covering it with one or two coats of neutral-colored paint. Four kinds are known in trade: single prime, smooth, Roman, and twilled.

Touch'd the *canvas* into life.
Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

(c) A fabric woven in small square meshes, used for working tapestry or embroidery with the needle.

And on the floore yeat strawd a *canevas*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 386.

3. *Naut.*, cloth in sails, or sails in general: as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear.

In the north, her *canvas* flowing,
Rose a ship of France.
Tennyson, The Captain.

Boil of canvas. See *boil*². — **Cross-board canvas.** See *cross-board*. — **To be or live under canvas**, to be or live in tents. — **To give one the canvas**, to receive the *canvas*, to dismiss a person, or be dismissed: a colloquial equivalent respectively to *to give one the sack* and *to get the sack*, said to be in allusion to the canvas used for mechanics' tool-bags.

Brit. If she would affect one of us, for my part I am indifferent.
Vent. So say I too, but to give us both *the canvas*!
Shirley, Hyde Park, I. 1.

II. *a.* Made of canvas.

Where e'er thy navy spreads her *canvas* wings,
Homage to thee and peace to all the kings.
Waller, To the King.

canvas (kan'vas), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canvased* or *canvassed*, ppr. *canvasing* or *canvassing*. [< *canvas*, *n.*] 1. To provide or cover with canvas.

The door had been nailed up and *canvassed over*.
Dickens.

2†. To toss as in canvas; shake; take to task.

I'll *canvas* thee between a pair of sheets.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

3. To sift; examine; discuss in this sense now usually spelled *canvass* (which see).

canvasback (kan'vas-bak), *n.* A North American duck of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligininæ*, the *Fuligula* (or *Aristonetta*) *vallisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It is found in North America at large, breeding from the Northern States northward, and wintering in the Middle States and southward, being especially abundant in winter along the Atlantic coast, where it feeds much on

Canvasback (*Fuligula*, or *Aristonetta*, *vallisneria*).

the wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*, and is then in the best condition for the table. The name is derived from the color of the back, which is white, very finely vermiculated with narrow, zigzag, blackish bars or rows of dots. In general, the canvasback closely resembles the common pochard or redhead, *Fuligula ferina*, but the bill and head are differently shaped. The head is not coppery-red, as in the pochard, but dusky reddish-brown, and the size is greater.

canvas-climber (kan'vas-klī'mėr), *n.* A sailor who goes aloft to handle sails. [Rare.]

From the ladder-tackle washes off
A *canvas-climber*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1.

canvas-cutter (kan'vas-kut'ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting canvas, cardboard, and other fabrics into strips.

canvass (kan'vas), *v.* [Formerly *canvas*, being merely a particular use of *canvas*, *v.* (cf. OF. *canabasser*, "to canvas, curiously to examine, search or sift out the depth of a matter"—Cotgrave), lit. sift as through canvas, this fabric in its coarser texture having been used as a sifting-cloth; < *canvas*, *n.* Cf. *bolt*, *v.*, *sift*, examine, of similar origin.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To examine; scrutinize.

The . . . merits of the petitioners are *canvassed* by the people.
Sir W. Hamilton.

As if life offered nothing but a variety of diversions, and it was incumbent upon one who appreciated life at his true value to canvass that variety in the shortest space possible.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To sift or examine by way of discussion; discuss; debate.

An opinion that we are likely soon to canvass.
Sir W. Hamilton.

To canvass with official breath
The future and its viewless things.
M. Arnold, A Wish.

The very undue disposition of what is questionably called "good society" to canvass in an ill-natured manner the character and position of one who did not stoop to flatter its many vulgar fancies.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 83.

3. To sift or investigate by inquiry; examine as to opinions, desires, or intentions; apply to or address for the purpose of influencing action, or of ascertaining a probable result: as, to *canvass* the people of a city with reference to an approaching election, for the promotion of a public undertaking, or the like.—4. To traverse for the purpose of soliciting solicitation; apply to or solicit the inhabitants of with reference to prospective action: as, to *canvass* a district for votes, for subscriptions, etc.—5†. To shake; take to task. See *canvas*, *v.*, 1, 2.

II. *intrans.* To solicit or go about soliciting votes, interest, orders, subscriptions, or the like; followed by *for* or, in *canvass for* an office or preferment; to *canvass for* a friend; to *canvass for* a mercantile firm.

canvass (kan'vas), *n.* [< *canvass*, *v.*] 1. Examination; close inspection; scrutiny: as, a *canvass* of votes. Specifically—2. An examination or scrutiny of a body of men, in order to ascertain their opinions or their intentions, especially whether they will vote for or against a given measure or candidate; an estimate of the number of votes cast or to be cast for or against a candidate or bill: as, a *canvass* of the legislature disclosed a majority of six in favor of the measure.—3. A seeking; solicitation; specifically, systematic solicitation for the votes and support of a district or of individuals by a candidate for office or by his friends.

No previous *canvass* was made for me.
Burke, Speech at Bristol, Nov. 3, 1774.

The fall campaign in this city has been begun already by the installation of a great anti-Tammany movement, with a general committee of twelve hundred and all the appliances of an active *canvass*.
The Nation, XXVII. 15.

4. Discussion; debate.

Worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

canvasser (kan'vas-ėr), *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, mercantile orders, etc.

As a *canvasser* he [Wharton] was irresistible.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

2. One who examines the returns of votes cast for a public officer; a scrutineer.

canvas-stretcher (kan'vas-strech'ėr), *n.* A wooden frame consisting of four strips mortised together, upon which canvas is stretched for artists to paint upon.

canvas-work (kan'vas-wėrk), *n.* 1. Embroidery upon cloth over which canvas has been laid to guide the stitches, the threads of the canvas being then pulled out.—2. A kind of embroidery done in Berlin wool upon silk canvas with plush-stitch, which when completed has the appearance of velvet pile. Also called *raised canvas-work*. *Dict. of Needlework*.

cany (kā'ni), *a.* [< *cane*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Consisting of made of cane.

Of Sericanes, where Chineses drive
With sails and wind their *cany* waggons light.
Milton, P. L., iii. 438.

2. Abounding with canes: as, *cany* brakes.

canyon, *n.* and *v.* See *cañon*.

canzoni, *n.* [< It. *canzone*, *canzone*, a song, ballad: see *canzone*.] A song or ballad.

Cannot the body weep without the eyes?
Yes, and frame deepest *canzonet* of lament.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady, v. 3.

canzona, canzone (kän-zō'nä, -ne), *n.* [It., a song, ballad, ode, = F. *chanson* = E. *cantion*, < L. *cantio*(*n*-), a song: see *chanson* and *cantion*.] 1. A particular variety of lyric poetry in the Italian style, and of Provençal origin, which closely resembled the madrigal. *Grove*.

The Canzonière includes also a few political poems—a strophe or two of which seem to be addressed to Cola di Rienzi, and several sonnets against the court of Avignon.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 508.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A setting of such poetry, differing from the madrigal in being less elaborate and artistic. (*b*) An instrumental piece resembling a madrigal.

canzonet (kan-zō-net'), *n.* [< It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*: see *canzona*.] 1. A little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the aria of *grand opera*.

The *canzonet* and roundelay.
Rogers, An Italian Song.

I assumed the fair Discretion with some *canzonets*, and other toys, which could not but be relishing to her inexperienced ears.
Scott, Monastery, II. 86.

He drank a few cups of claret, and sang (to himself) a strophe or two of the *canzonettes* of the divine Anacreon.
Scott, Monastery, II. 131.

Poor soul! I had a maid of dreamers once;
She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,
A rogue of *canzonets* and serenades.
Tennyson, The Princess, iv.

2. In *music*, a short concerted air; a madrigal.

canzonette, *n.* Same as *canzonet*.

caoutane, caoutane (ka-ö-tän'), *n.* [A F. spelling of a native W. Ind. name (NL. *caoutana*).] A name of the loggerhead turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta* or *T. caoutana*. *J. E. Gray*.

caoutchin, caoutchine (kö'chin), *n.* [< *caoutch*(*ouc*) + *-in*², *-ine*².] An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature. Also *caoutchoucin* and *caoutchoucine*.

caoutchouc (kö'chūk), *n.* [= G. *caoutchouk* = Russ. *kauchuki*, < F. *caoutchouc*, formerly also *caout-chouc*, *caout-chouk*, from the native name *cahuchu*.] An elastic gummy substance, the inspissated milky juice of various tropical trees belonging to the natural orders *Apocynaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, and *Euphorbiaceæ*; indiarubber (which see).—**Artificial caoutchouc**, a thick solution of glue to which sulfuric turpentine and hydrochloric acid are added. A precipitate of glue and turpentine acid is formed, which, when cool, can be made into sheets.—**Caoutchouc cement**. Same as *rubber cement*, (*b*). See *cement*.—**Mineral caoutchouc**. See *mineral*.—**Vulcanized caoutchouc**. See *vulcanization*.

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caoutchoucin, **caoutchoucine** (kŏ'chū-sin), *n.* Same as *caoutchin*.

cap[1] (kap), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *cappe*, ⟨ ME. *cappe*, *coppe*, *krippe*, ⟨ AS. *cæppe*, also *coppe*, = OFries. *kappe* = MD. *kappe*, D. *kap* = MLG. LG. *kappe* = OHG. *chappa*, MHG. G. *kappe* = Norw. *kappe* = Sw. *kappa* = Dan. *kappe* = OF. *cape*, F. *cape*, also *chape* (⟨ ML. *cappa*), a cap, hood, cowl; parallel with (2) E. *cope*[1], ⟨ ME. *cope*, earlier *cape*, ⟨ AS. **cæpe* in *wel-hete*, *kappe* in Sw. *kåpa* = Dan. *kaabe* (⟨ ML. *capa*); (3) E. *cape*[1], ⟨ ME. *cape*, ⟨ Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, a hood, cape, cloak; all ⟨ ML. *cappa*, also *capa*, a cape, a hooded cloak, a word of uncertain origin; said to be ⟨ L. *capere*, take, take in, "quia quasi totum capiat hominem," because it envelops, as it were, the whole person (Isidorus of Seville, xix. 31); by others referred to L. *caput*, head; but neither derivation is satisfactory. See *cape*[1] and *chapel*, doublets of *cap*, and the deriv. *chapel*, *chapelet*, *chaplain*, *chaperon*, etc.] **1.** A covering for the head; a hood; now, especially, a head-covering or head-dress made of soft material and fitting more closely to the head or brow than a hat. Men's caps are usually made of cloth, silk, or fur, are without a brim, except sometimes a peak in front, cover the crown or top of the head, and are worn as an outdoor covering. Women's caps are made of lace, muslin, ribbon, and other light materials, sometimes cover both the back and sides of the head, as well as the top. They are worn as an indoor covering. Sometimes caps are in many cases made to serve, by their form, color, ornamentation, etc., as insignia of rank or dignity, or emblems of particular principles or occupations, as in the ecclesiastical cap (see *biretta*), the cap of liberty (see *Phrygian cap*, below), the fool's cap, the jockey cap, etc.

2. Anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use. Specifically—(*a*) In *lat.*, the pileus of a mushroom. See *pileus*, 2. (*b*) In *arch.*, the capital or top of a bird-head, especially when in any way notable, as in typical ornamentation. See *pinnacle*, 1, and *finial*, 1. (*c*) An inner plate secured as a cover over the movement or "works" of some kinds of watches; now nearly disused. (*d*) In *gun.*: (1) A covering of oiled silk or canvas for the end of a rope, to prevent fraying. (2) A large thick sheet of wood, metal, leather, or the like, cut and having a square and a round hole in it, used to confine the load of gun-wad to the head of powder above which it is erected. The square hole of the lower cap is fitted firmly on the tenon in the head of the gun-carriage, while the topmast traverses through the round hole. The topmast-cap is secured in the same way on the head of the topmast, the topgallantmast passing through the round hole. The bowsprit-cap is fitted with a cap, through which the jib-boom passes. (3) One of several pieces of tin or canvas for the end of a rope, to prevent fraying. (4) A large thick sheet of wood, metal, leather, or the like, cut and having a square and a round hole in it, used to confine the load of gun-wad to the head of powder above which it is erected. The square hole of the lower cap is fitted firmly on the tenon in the head of the gun-carriage, while the topmast traverses through the round hole. The topmast-cap is secured in the same way on the head of the topmast, the topgallantmast passing through the round hole. The bowsprit-cap is fitted with a cap, through which the jib-boom passes. (5) One of several pieces of tin or canvas laid upon others on which the keel of a vessel rests in the process of building. (*f*) In *bookbinding*, a strip of waste paper which the binder puts around the edges of a book-cover to protect it from injury while he is at work on other parts of the book. (*g*) In *mach.*, (1) The split half of a journal-box: the lower half is called the *pillow*. E. H. *Knight*. (2) The tire or box on the end of a crank-pin. (3) The terminal section of a pipe having a plug at the end. (4) The part connecting a pump-rod with a pump-bucket. (5) The band connecting the handstaff and swinged of a flail; the capling. (6) The movable top of the house of a windmill. (*h*) In *carp.*, the uppermost of any two members of parts, as the lintel of a door or window-frame, a horizontal beam joining the heads of a row of piles, etc. (*i*) In *mining*, as sometimes used, any kind of rock beneath which miners expect or hope to find a valuable deposit of ores. Sometimes, though rarely, it is used for *outcrop*, especially when this is comparatively barren of ores. (*j*) In *ordnance*, a wooden cover, whether it be a portion of a vein or not, may be called *cap* or *capping* if valuable ore is found beneath it. In such cases the lode might be said to seem to be capped. (*k*) In *coal-mining*, the bluish halo of ignited gas appearing above and around the flame of a safety-lamp when a dangerous amount of fire-damp is present. Also called *blue cap*. (*l*) In *her.*, the figure of a cap in charges, and as part of a crest or an accessory in a coat of arms, sometimes of very conventional shape.

3. [*Footlooking*, orig. used for *cap*, to the old water-mark of the fool's cap and bells.] A name given, with distinctive qualifications, to several sizes of writing-paper. Foolscap, originally folded the long way, ranges from 13 × 15 to 12½ × 15½ inches. *Law cap*, folded the narrow way, is of the same dimensions. *Pot cap* and *legal cap*, always folded, are 13 × 16 or 17 inches. *Flat cap*, or *Cap*, in 14 × 17 inches. *Double cap* is 17 × 28 inches. In England, *post* is 12½ × 16½ inches, and foolscap or cap is 13½ × 16½ inches. *Exchange cap* is a thin, highly calendered paper of good quality, made of new stock, and used for printing bills of exchange, etc.

4. The head, chief, or top; the acme.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

5. Head, chief, or master. [Prov. Eng.] — **6.** An act of respect performed by uncovering the head.

Give a *cap* and make a leg in thanks. *Fuller.*

7. A cap-sheaf (which see). — **8.** *pl.* Fungi. [Prov. Eng.] — **9†.** A cape. See *cape*[1]. — **A feather in one's cap.** See *feather*. — **Belt-rail cap.** See *belt-rail*. — **Black cap.** (*a*) The cap worn by a judge when passing sentence of death. [British.] (*b*) The cap drawn over the head of a criminal immediately before he is hanged. — **Cap corposd**, in *her.*, a bycocket used as a bearing. — **Cap in crown**, in *her.*, the cap within the rim or circle of the crown, and covering the head. Such caps are represented of different colors, which are mentioned in the blazon. — **Cap of a cannon**, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry. Also called an *apron*. — **Cap of dignity**. Same as *cap of maintenance*. — **Cap of estate**. Same as *cap of maintenance*. — **Cap of fame**, any detensive head-draw; specifically, one quilted, stuffed, or lined with iron, or having plates of iron sewed between the thicknesses. *Sea coat of fame*, under *coat*. — **Cap of liberty**. See *Phrygian cap*, below. — **Cap of maintenance**. See *maintenance*. — **Four-cornered cap**, the square-topped cap worn in English universities and public schools. The cap that is closer to the head, and is surmounted by a square flat board measuring about a foot. — **Phrygian cap**, the pointed cap, with its apex turned over toward the front, commonly worn by some of the peoples of Asia Minor in ancient times, and also by the Greeks as a distinctive part of Oriental as contrasted with Hellenic costume. Also called *cap of liberty* and *cap of the type of the cap of liberty*. See cut under *bonnet*. — **Statute cap**, woolen cap ordered by an English statute to be worn, passed in 1571 in the interest of the cap-makers: as, "plain *statute-caps*." *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. — **To set one's cap**, to deceive, beguile, or cheat one.

Yit this masculine *sette* here alien [= of them all] *coppe*.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 586.

To set one's cap at or **for**, to use measures to gain the regard or affections of; aim to secure in marriage: said of a woman in regard to a man.

cap[1] (kap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping*. ⟨ *cap*[1], *n.*] *I. trans.* **1.** To put a cap on; cover with a cap in the literal sense of that word; cover the head, top, end, or some particular part of: as, to *cap* a dunce at school; to *cap* (the nipple of) a gun.

The eland-cap'd towers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.
Bopes capped by a layer of hard cement.
Owen, Anat. Vert.

Hampstead Heath is . . . formed of London clay capped by Lower Bagshot sand. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 23.

The snow has *capped* you distant hill.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams, Old Year Song.

2. To complete; consummate; crown; bring to a climax; follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done: as, to *cap* a story; to *cap* a verse. To *capped* this exploit by another still more audacious.—**3.** To pucker. [North. Eng.]—**4†.** To deprive of the cap.

As boys sometimes used to *cap* one another.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

5. To salute by taking off the cap: as, to *cap* a proctor.

You would not *cap* the Pope's commissioner.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 5.

Capped quarts. See *quarts*. — **Capped wall**, an iron rail with a steel cap or tread. See *rail*. — **To cap a rope** (*naut.*), to secure the end with canvas or metal. — **To cap off**, to *plain-making*, to detach (a cylinder of blown glass) by drawing a circle around the closed end. — **To cap verses**, or **cap a verse**, to quote text or poetry alternately in emulation or contest. See *to cap verses*, below.

I will cap that *proverb* with — There is battery in friendship.
Beau. and Fl., Hon. V., iii. 7.

Henderson and th' other masses,
Were sent to *cap* texts and put cases.
Hudibras, Pt. iii., Conclusion.

To cap the climax, to go to the utmost limit in words or action; exceed expectation or belief: as, that story *caps the climax* for absurdity. Also used of the climax of absurdity.

At one time the old gentleman *capped the climax* of his favors by dying a Christian death.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 46.

To cap verses, to quote alternately verses each beginning with the same letter with which the last ended. The capping of lines is a form of amusement in classical schools. No verse may be used twice, and no hesitation or delay is permitted; so that a moderate proficiency in the game supposes several hundred verses to be ready in the memory alphabetically. If the correctness of a verse is challenged, the player who gave it must show where it occurs.

II. *intrans.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

Still *capping*, cringing, applauding — waiting at men's doors with all affability. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

cap[2] (kap), *n.* [Same as *cop*[3] = E. *cup*, q. v.] A wooden bowl: as, a *cap* of porridge and milk. Also cop, Scotch.

cap[3] (kap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping*. [⟨ D. *kapen* (= Sw. *kapa*), seize, catch, make purchase, ⟨ *kaper*, privateering: appar. ⟨ L. *capere*, take, seize, capture: see *capable*, *captive*, *captive*, etc. Hence *caper*[3] and *capper*[4], *v.*] **1.** To arrest.

Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must *cap* you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

Ralph has friends that will not suffer him to be *capt* for ten times so much.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

2. To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize; hence, to entrap or insnare. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

cap[4] (kap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping*. [Unassibilated form of *chap*[3], *chop*[1], q. v.] **1.** To chap, as the hands.—**2.** To wrinkle.—**3.** To coagulate. [Prov. Eng.]

cap, An abbreviation (*a*) of *capitali*; (*b*) of Latin *caput* or *capitulum*, chapter; (*c*) in *printing*, of *capitalize*.

capa (kä'pä), *n.* [Sp., a cloak, cape: see *cape*[1], *cap*[1].] **1.** A Spanish cape or cloak.—**2.** A Cuban tobacco of fine quality, specially suited for the outsides or wrappers of the best cigars.

capability (kā-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *capabilities* (-tiz). [⟨ LL. as if **capabilita(t-)e*, ⟨ *capabilis*, capable: see *capable*.] The quality of being capable; ability; power; capacity: as, to do; capacity of undergoing or of doing; capacity; ability; capableness.

There are nations in the East so enslaved by custom that they seem to have lost all power of change except the *capability* of being destroyed. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

We have arrived at the stage where new *capabilities* are no longer imperiously demanded by the advancement of culture. *Nineteenth Cent.*, XIII. 129.

capable (kā'pa-bl), *a.* [C. F. *capable*, = Sp. *capable*, able, sufficient, able to hold, ⟨ LL. *capabilis*, comprehensible, susceptible (the modern senses in part coinciding with those of L. *capax*, capacious), ⟨ L. *capere*, take hold of, seize, hold, etc. (whence ult. a great number of E. words, as *capacious*, *captious*, *captive* = *caitiff*, *captive*, *accept*, *accept*, *intercept*, *intercept*, *precept*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*, *conception*, *deception*, etc., *receptacle*, *recipient*, *occupy*, etc.), = Goth. *haf-jan* = AS. *hebban*, E. *heave*, lift, raise, orig. 'hold': see *heave*.] **1.** Able to hold or contain; sufficiently capacious (for): followed by *of*.

The place chosen was the cathedral church, *capable of* about 400 persons. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 247.

2†. Capacious; extensive; comprehensive: as, "a *capable* and wide revenge," *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.—**3.** Able to receive; open to influences; impressible; receptive; susceptible: sometimes usually followed by *of*: as, *capable of* pain and grief; *capable of* long duration; *capable of* being colored or altered: sometimes used absolutely.

His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

If thou be'st *capable of* things serious, thou must know the king is full of grief. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

To his *capable* ears
Silence was music from the holy spheres.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

We have no right to conclude, then, that the order of events is always *capable* of being explained.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 169.

4†. Able to be received. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Lean upon a rush,
The cicatrice and *capable* impressure
Thy palm some moments keep.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

5†. Fitted or deserving to receive: as, "*capable* of mercy." *Lord Herbert*.

That place in the world's account which he thinks his merit *capable* of. *Shak.*, Prol. to Every Man out of his Humour.

6. Sufficiently able (to do something): as, a man *capable* of judging.

Every mind seems *capable* of entertaining a certain quantity of happiness with the best institutions, under no circumstances alike, and entirely independent of forms of government. *Channing*, Ellis and the World, xiv.

7. Having legal power or capacity: as, a bastard is not *capable* of inheriting an estate.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

8. Possessing a good degree of intelligence or ability; qualified; able; competent: as, a *capable* judge; a *capable* instructor.

To be born rich and feeble is as bad a fate as to be born poor and capable. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XV. 467.

—**Syn. 3**, Qualified, fitted, adapted, efficient, clever, skilful, gifted, accomplished.

capableness (kā'pa-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capability; capacity.

capably (kā'pa-bli), *adv.* In a capable manner.

capacify† (kā-pas'i-fī), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *capax* (*capac-*), capable, + *-fy*, q. v.] To qualify.

Wisdom *capacifies* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all good things. *Bentley*, Sermons, I.

capacious (kā-pā'shus), *a.* [⟨ L. *capax* (*capac-*), able to contain, able to contain much, wide, large, spacious, also capable, susceptible (⟨ *capere*, hold, contain: see *capable*), + *-ous*. For the term., cf. *audacious*, *fallacious*.] **1†.** Capable of receiving or holding: as, a jar *capacious* of 20 gallons.—**2.** Capable of holding much; roomy; spacious: as, a *capacious* vessel; a *capacious* bay or harbor; a *capacious* mind or memory.

Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 290.

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The fancy which he [Edmund Burke] had in common with all mankind, and very possibly in no eminent degree, in him was urged into unusual activity under the necessities of his *capacious* understanding.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

3†. Disposed to receive or take comprehensive views (of).

For I write not to such translators, but to men *capacious* of the soul and genius of their authors, without which all their labour will be of no use but to disgrace themselves, and injure the author that falls into their slaughter house.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

capaciously (kă-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

capaciousness (kă-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capacious. (a) Wideness; largeness; extensiveness. (b) Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey: applied to the mind.

capacitate (kă-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capacitated*, ppr. *capacitating*. [< *capacity* + *-ate*2. Cf. the equiv. It. *capacitare*, from an assumed L. **capacitare*.] **1.** To make capable; enable.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe these errors. *Dryden.*

Specifically — **2.** To furnish with legal powers; qualify; as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

capacitation (kă-pas-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *capacitate*; see *-ation*.] The act of making capable. [Rare.]

capacity (kă-pas'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *capacities* (-tiz). [< F. *capacité* = Pr. *capacitat* = Sp. *capacidad* = Pg. *capacidade* = It. *capacità*, < L. *capacita(t-)s*, < *capax* (*capac-*), able to contain: see *capacious*.] **1.** The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; enble contents.

Our globe is sailing on through space, like some huge ocean steamer, whose *capacity* for coal is strictly limited.
R. D. Hitchcock, Address 48th Annv. Up. Theol. Sem.

2. Receptivity; susceptibility to being passively affected in any way; power of receiving impressions, or of being acted upon.

Faculty . . . is properly limited to active power, and, therefore, is absolutely applied to the mere passive affections of matter. *Capacity*, on the other hand, is more properly limited to these. Its primary signification, which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favors this; although it cannot be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. Leibnitz, as far as I know, was the first who limited its peculiarly philosophical use to the passivities of mind. . . . The active [power] may be called faculty, and perhaps the passive might be called capacity or receptivity.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, Bowen's Abridgment, viii.

Capacity signifies greater passiveness or receptivity than . . . [power or faculty]. Hence it is more usually applied to that in the soul by which it does or can suffer, or to dormant and inert possibilities to be aroused to exertions of strength or skill, or to make startling advances through education and habit. *S. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 26.

3. Active power; ability: as, mental *capacity*; the *capacity* of a substance to resist pressure.

Hate, and fear, and enmity, seem to me to have in them the *capacity* of stirring in us a horror of moral repugnance such as pagan art had no means of awakening. *J. Caird.*

Man's *capacities* have never been measured.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 12.

Powhatan gave Sun Namontack his trustie servant, and one of a shrewd, subtill *capacitie*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 167.

4. Ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification; legal power or right: as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate; A was present at the meeting in his *capacity* of director (that is, in virtue of his legal qualification as a director).

Once that, that the same Master and Wardeyns, and their successours, shuld be perpetuall and have *capacite*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

He had been restored to his *capacity* of governing by renouncing the errors of Popery. *Brougham.*

Hence — **5.** Character; profession; occupation; function.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*.
Swift.

6†. A license; authorization.

They gave the monks leave to depart, and most of them, they said, desired *capacities* or licenses to depart to be granted to them, though some desired to be assigned to other part of religion.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

Breathing capacity. Same as *vital capacity*, 2.
Capacity for heat, the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of any object one degree, being the product of its mass into its specific heat. Also sometimes used as a synonym of *specific heat*, when it is generally called the *specific capacity for heat*.—**Capacity of a conductor**, in *elect.*, the quantity of electricity required to raise its potential from zero to unity. The capacity of a sphere is proportional to its radius, and in the C. G. S. system is numerically equal to its radius expressed in centimeters. The capacity is increased by proximity to a charge of an opposite kind, as is shown by a condenser like the Leyden jar. The unit of *capacity* is the farad, or, practically, the microfarad. See *farad*, 2.—**Differential capacity**, *extreme differential capacity*, or *vital capacity*, the amount of air which can be expelled from the lungs by the greatest possible expiration after the greatest possible inspiration. It is usually about 214 cubic inches.—**Specific inductive capacity**, in *elect.*, the capacity of an accumulator formed of the dielectric substance whose specific capacity is spoken of to the capacity of an accumulator of the same form and size filled with air.—**Standard measure of capacity**. See *measure*.—**Thermal capacity** of a body, in *thermodynamics*, the quantity of heat required to raise its temperature by one degree on the absolute thermodynamic scale. *Sir W. Thomson*, Encyc. Brit., XI. 576.—**Vital capacity**, *human differential*. See above.—**Syn. 1.** Dimensions.—**3.** *Aptitude*, *Faculty* (see *genius*), turn, forte, aptness; *Ability*, *Capacity* (see *ability*).—**5.** Office, sphere, post, function.

capade (ka-pād'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *hat-making*, a hat-body. *H. Wright.*

cap-a-pie (kap-ă-pē'), *adv.* [Earlier also *cap-a-pe*, *cap-a-pee*, *capapee*, *cape-a-pe*; < OF. *de cap a pie*, from head to foot (now *de pied en cap*, from foot to head): *cap*, head (see *capital*); *pie*, *pied*, < L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*, q. v.] From head to foot; all over. Also written *cap-à-pie*. See cuts under *armet* and *gorget*.

Arm'd at all points, exactly, *cap-a-pe*.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

A yellow ointment, with which, after they [the Indians] have bathed, they anoint themselves *capapee*.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 42.

Far from being disheartened, however, he was seen, armed *cape-a-pe*, on horseback, from sun to evening.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 4.

caparison (ka-par'i-sqn), *n.* [< OF. *caparaison*, *caparaçon*, *caparasson* = Sp. *caparazon* = Pg. *caparazão*, a cover for a saddle, a cover for a coach, a kind of aug. of *capa*, a cloak, cover; < ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape: see *cap*1 and *cope*1.] **1.** Cloth covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially of a sumpter-horse or horse of state.

What cares he now for curb or pricking spur?
For rich *caparisons* or trapping gay!
My heart groans
Beneath the gay *caparison*.
Smollett, The Regicide, iii. 4.

caparison (ka-par'i-sqn), *v. t.* [*Caparison*, *n.*] **1.** To cover with a caparison, as a horse.—**2.** To dress sumptuously; adorn with rich dress.

caparisoned (ka-par'i-sond), *p. a.* [Pp. of *caparison*, *v.*] **1.** Covered with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse; decked; adorned.

War-horse Caparisoned, from seal of Philip of Burgundy.

The steeds, caparisoned, stand
With golden trappings, glorious to behold. *Dryden.*

2. In *her.*, harnessed: used of a horse when saddled and prepared for the field.—**Caparisoned ambent**, in *her.*, covered with barding and housse.—**Caparisoned modern**, in *her.*, having saddle, etc., like a modern cavalry charger.

capcase (kap'kās), *n.* A case for containing caps, collars, or other articles of apparel; a small traveling-case. In the seventeenth century it seems to have become a receptacle for papers, money, etc.

A *capcase* for your linen and your plate.
Shirley [and another], Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

Shut up in a silver *capcase*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 602.

cape1 (kāp), *n.* [< ME. *cape*, < OF. *cape*, F. *cape*, also assibilated *chape*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, a cloak, cape, < ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape, whence also by different channels E. *cap*1 and *cope*1, which are thus doublets of *cape*1: see *cap*1, *cope*1.] **1.** A circular covering for the shoulders and adjacent parts, either separate or attached to the top of a garment, as that of a gown or an overcoat.—**2.** A short circular garment hanging from the shoulders, worn for protection against the weather.—**3.** The coping of a wall. [North. Eng.]—**4.** *pl.* Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. [North. Eng.]

cape2 (kāp), *n.* [< F. *cap*, a cape, headland, head of a ship, also lit. a head, < It. *capo* = Sp. Pg. *cabo*, a cape, headland, end, extremity, lit. also lit. a head, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*, *chief*, etc.] **1.** A piece of land jutting into a sea or a lake beyond the adjoining coast-line.—**2.** [*cap.*] A wine resembling sherry or canary, from the Cape of Good Hope.—**Cape ash.** See *ash*1.—**Cape chestnut, jasmin**, *etc.* See the nouns.

cape3 (kāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caped*, ppr. *caping*. [< *cape*2, *n.*, if not from the orig. F. *cap*, in sense of 'head of a ship'; cf. *To merrie le cap au nord* (*sud*, etc.), bear north (south, etc.). *Naut.*, to keep a course; head or point: as, how does the *cape*?

cape4 (kā'pē), *n.* [ML., 2d pers. sing. pres. impv. of L. *capere*, take: see *capable*.] In England, a judicial writ, now abolished, used in proceedings by the king or a feudal lord to recover land on the default of a tenant: called *cape* from its initial word. The *cape magnum*, or *grand cape*, was the writ by which possession when the tenant failed to appear. The *cape parvum*, or *petit cape*, was the writ issued when the plaintiff prevailed after the tenant had appeared.

cape5†, *v. t.* [ME. *capen* = MLG. LG. *kapen* = OHG. *scaphōn*, *scapfen*, *gaze*, stare, *gape*; in form a diff. word from *gape*, in which in E. it is now absorbed: see *gape*.] To gape; gape.

This Nicholas sat aye as stille as stoon,
And ever *caped* (var. *gaped*) upward into the eir.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 287.

cape-a-pe, *adv.* See *cap-a-pie*.

cape-cloak (kāp'klōk), *n.* A cloak with a cape.

caped (kāpt), *a.* [< *cape*1 + *-ed*2.] Furnished with a cape or tippet.

He [Lord Kilmarnock] wears a *caped* riding coat, and has not even removed his hat [at prayers].
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 422.

capel1†, **caple**1†, *n.* [ME., also *capul*, *etc.*, = Icel. *hapall*, *hapallr*, *capall* = Sw. *kapall*, *caspal*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*2 and *chevral*.] A horse.

And graf hym *capules* to lyen cart.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 333.

Bothe hey and cart and eek his *caples* thre.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 256.

capel2, **capple**2 (kă'pl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining*, a wall of a lode: so called by Cornish miners, and chiefly when the country closely adjacent to the lode itself has been more or less altered by those chemical agencies under the influence of which the latter was formed. This alteration usually shows itself in a silicification and hardening of the rock. The *capples* are sometimes themselves impregnated with metalliferous particles as to be worth working. The country are usually classified as forming a part of the lode. If barren of ore, they are considered as belonging to the country. At the Mary Ann wheal (or mine) in Cornwall, and perhaps in other mines, the capel is called the *cash*; it is there described as consisting of calcedonic quartz, and is considered as being a part of the lode, although barren of ore. The word is rarely used in parts of Cornwall. In the Lake Mines *casing* takes its place to some extent.

capel3 (kā'pel), *n.* Cf. *cap*1, *n.*, 2, and *capling*.] The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail. [Prov. Eng.]

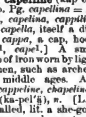
capelan (kap'e-lan), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ*, *Gadus minutus*, the poor.—**2.** Same as *caplin*2.

capelin (kap'e-lin), *n.* Same as *caplin*2.

capeline, **capaline** (kap'e-lin), *n.* [< F. *capeline* = Sp. Pg. *capellina* = It. *cappellina*, < ML. *capellina*, *capelina*, *cappillina*, dim. of *capella*, itself a dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a cape, cloak: see *cap*1, *cope*1.] A small skull-cap of iron worn by lightarmed men, such as archers, in the middle ages. Also written *capeline*, *chapeline*.

Capella (ka-pel'ă), *n.* [L., a she-goat, dim. of *capra*, a she-goat: see *caper*1.] A star, the fifth in the heavens in order of brightness. It is situated on the left shoulder of Auriga, in front of the Great Bear, nearly on a line with the two northernmost of the seven stars forming Charles's Wain; and it is easily recognized by the proximity of "the Kids," three stars of the fourth magnitude forming an isosceles triangle. The color of Capella is nearly the same as that of the sun. See cut under *Auriga*.

capellane (kap'e-lān), *n.* [< ML. *capellanus*: see *chaplain*.] A chaplain; a curate of a chapel. *Fuller.*



Capeline, 15th century, placed upon the head of a knight, as indicated by the letter *a*. From Viollet-le-Duc, "Dict. du Mobilier français."

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capellet (kap'e-let), *n.* [< F. *capelet*, < LL. *capellus*, *capellinus*, a little cap, dim. of *capella*, a cap, cape, hood, dim. of *cappa*, *capa*, a cap, cape: see *cap*1, *cape*3.] A kind of swelling like a wen, growing on the back part of a horse's hock, or on the point of the elbow. Also written *capulet*.

capellina (Sp. pron. kā-pe-lyē'nä), *n.* [Sp., an iron helmet, the headpiece of a helmet: see *capellet*.] In the western mining districts of the United States, a vessel employed in separating the quicksilver from the amalgam. *H. W. Hallock.*

capelline, *n.* See *capeline*.

capellmeister, *n.* See *kapellmeister*.

cape-merchant, **cap-merchant**, *n.* [An E. accom. of *cape*, hand (see *cape*3), + *merchant*, merchant (see *merchant*).] A master merchant. Specifically —(*a*) The purser or supercargo of a ship. (*b*) The chief manager of a trading expedition or factory.

Enemy of the pettie marchants to shewe his reckoning to the *cape marchant*, when they, or any of them, shall be required. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

The president and Captain Martin's sickness compelled us to be *cape-merchant*.

Captain John Smith, Quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 28.

caper1 (kā'pėr), *v. i.* [Short for equiv. *capriole*, formerly spelled *capreall*, < It. *capriolare*, caper, leap about as a goat or kid (*capriolo*, ? F. *capriole*, now *cabriole*, a caper, a capriole), < *capriolo*, a kid (as dim. of *caprio*, a roebuck, a wild goat), < L. *caprireolus*, a kind of wild goat, dim. of (MLs.) *capreus*, in fem. form *caprea*, a wild goat, prop. adj., < *caper*, m. (MLs. also *cabro*(n)-), a he-goat, *capra*, f., a she-goat (> It. *capra*, m., *capri*, f., = Sp. *cabron*, m., *cabra*, f., = Pg. *cabro*, m., *cabra*, f., = Pr. *cabra*, f., = F. *cabri* (< ML. *capritus*), m., OF. *chevre*, *chievre*, F. *chevre*, f.,) ult. E. *chevreil*, *chevrette*, *chevron*, etc.). Cf. Gr. κάπρος, a boar; AS. *hæfr* = Icel. *hafr*, a buck, a he-goat. See *capreal*, *capriole*.] To leap; skip or jump; prance; *spring*: as, to *caper* about (as a lamb or a child); "making a roan horse *caper*," *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

He capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

caper1 (kā'pėr), *n.* [< *caper*1, *v.*] A leap; a skip or spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a kid or lamb, or a child; hence, a sportive or capricious action; a prank.

We that are true lovers run into strange *capers*.

Shak., As you like it, ii. 4.

To cut capers. See *cut*.

caper2 (kā'pėr), *n.* [Of the product, usually in pl. *capers*; ME. *caperis*, *capparres*, *capperis*, after L.: < F. *capre*, *cappre*, now *câpre* as It. *cappero* (= Sp. Pg. with Ar. article *alcaparra*) = D. *kapper* = G. *kaper* = Dan. *kapers* = Sw. *kapris*, < L. *capparis*, < Gr. κάππαρις, the caper-plant, a caper, < Ar. *kabbār*, *qabbār* = Pers. *kabar*, capers.] A plant, *Capparis spinosa*, the buds of which (called *capers*) are much used as a condiment. The bush is a low shrub, growing on old walls, in fissures of rocks, or among rubbish, in the countries bordering the

Caper-bush (*Capparis spinosa*).

Mediterranean. The buds are collected and preserved in vinegar. In some parts of Italy the unripe fruit is employed in the same way. Also called *caper-bush* or *caper-plant*, and formerly *caper-tree*.

The *caper plant*, with its white-and-purple blossoms, flourishes among the piles of rubbish.

R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 206.

Bean-caper, the *Zygophyllum Fabago*, the flower-buds of which are used as capers. — **Wild caper**, the caper spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, whose immature capsules are used as a substitute for real capers.

caper3 (kā'pėr), *n.* [= G. *kaper* = F. *capre*, < D. *kaper* (= Dan. *kaper* = Sw. *kaparе*), a privateer, < *kapen* = Sw. *kapa* (cf. G. *kapern* = Dan. *kapre*, from the noun), take, seize, make a prize of at sea: see *cap*3.] *Naut.*, a light-armed vessel of the seventeenth century, used by the Dutch for privateering.

The trade into the Straight can neither be secured by our own convoys, nor by the French fleets in the Mediterranean, from the Dutch *capers*.

Sir W. Temple, To the Duke of Ormond, Works, I. 122.

caperer, *n.* [< L. *caperare*, pp. of *caperare*, wrinkle, draw together in wrinkles.] To frown. *Coles*, 1717.

caper-bush (kā'pėr-bůsh), *n.* Same as *caper*2.

capercaillie, **capercailzie** (ka-pėr-kāl'yē), *n.* [A book-word of uncertain etym., and hence of unstable form; also written *capercally*, and formerly *capercailye*, *-caillie*, *-caillie*, *-cally*, *-kally*, *-caley*, *-cal*, *-kaillie*, *-cobber-kely*; also *capercailzie*, "*capercaize* or wilde horse" (Boece, tr., A. D. 1536), *capercalyeane*, and (with *z* repr. the old form of *y*, and properly pronounced *y*) *capercaizie* (A. D. 1621), *-caize* (said to have been first used A. D. 1578), *-kaizes*, etc.:

Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*).

Latinized *capricelsea*; a Sc. word of Gael. origin, the Gael. form being *capull-coille*, explained as the 'cock of the wood,' or lit. the 'horse of the wood' (*capuar*, like the N.L. name *urogallina*, 'ox-cock,' in ref. to its size), < *capull*, horse, or rather mare (see *capel*), + *coille*, a wood, forest. But the Gael. form may be an accom. one, and the word is otherwise explained as < Gael. *cabhar*, a hawk, any old bird, + *coileach*, a cock. Cf. Gael. comp. *coileach-coille*, a woodcock (*coille*, a wood); *coileach-dubh*, a blackcock (*dubh*, black); *coileach-fraoich*, a moorcock or red-grouse cock (*fraoich*, heath, moor); *coileach-oidhche*, an owl, lit. night-cock (*oidhche*, night); *coileach-ruadh*, a red-grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe, the male sometimes weighing 12 to 13 pounds. It is most frequently found in the northern parts of the continent of Europe, Norway and Sweden being its favorite homes. For some time it was almost or wholly extinct in Great Britain; but it now again holds a place in the British fauna, and constitutes one of its greatest ornaments. The male is commonly called the *mountain-cock* or *cock-of-the-woods*.

capercalzie, *n.* Same as *capercaillie*.

capercalzy, **capercalzy**, *v. t.* [Erroneous forms of *clapperclaw*.] To tear with the nails; clapperclaw; abuse.

He capercalzeth Beza very sore. *Bieck.*

caper-cutting (kā'pėr-kut'ing), *n.* Dancing in a frolicsome manner; flighty. *Beau. and Fl.*

caperdewsie, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The stocks.

I here engage myself to loose ye,
And free your heels from *caperdewsie*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 831.

caperer (kā'pėr-ėr), *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances frolicsomely.

The nimble *caperer* on the cord.
Bp. Barrow, Sermons, I.

capercaillie (ka-pėr-kāl'yē), *n.* Same as *capercaillie*.

caperlash (kā'pėr-lash), *n.* [E. dial.] Abusive language. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

caperlonger (kā-pėr-long'gėr), *n.* [< It. *cappe longa* (now *lunga*), pl. '*cappelonghe*, a kinde of long skallops or cockles" (Florio); *cappa*, a cape; *longa*, *lunga*, fem. of *longo*, *lungo*, long; see *cape*1 and *long*1.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pinnidæ* or wing-shells, *Pinna pectinata*, having a wedge-shaped shell gaping at the broad end: the largest of British bivalves. [Local at Plymouth in England.]

capernoity (kap-ėr-noi'ti), *a.* [Also *capernoity*, *-noitie*, *-nutie*, *-noited*; formation uncertain.] Crabbed; irritable; peevish. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

capernoity (kap-ėr-noi'ti), *n.* [Cf. *capernoity*, *a.*] The noddle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

capernoited, *a.* [< It. *cappernone*, aug. of *capparo*, caper.] A kind of caper. See extract.

Capernoited [It.], a kind of great capers for sallets, called *capernons*. *Florio.*

caper-plant (kā'pėr-plant), *n.* Same as *caper*2.

capers (kā'pėrz), *n. pl.* The buds of the caper-plant. See *caper*2.

caper-sauce (kā'pėr-sās), *n.* A sauce seasoned with or containing capers: usually a white sauce.

caper-spurge (kā'pėr-spėrj), *n.* A plant, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, also called *wild caper*. See *caper*2 and *spurge*.

caper-tea (kā'pėr-tē), *n.* A peculiar kind of black tea, with a knotty curled leaf, so named from its fancied resemblance to the caper.

caper-tree (kā'pėr-trē), *n.* The *Capparis nobilis*, a small tree of Australia, with a pulpy fruit of the size of a large orange.

Capetian (ka-pē'shian), *a.* [After F. *Capétien*, < *Capet*.] Pertaining or relating to the posterity of Hugh Capet, founder of the dynasty which succeeded the Frankish Carolingians on the throne of France (A. D. 987); as, the *Capetian* family or dynasty; *Capetian* documents. The succeeding royal houses (that of Valois, 1328, and that of Bourbon, 1589) being of the same blood, Capet was popularly considered their family name; hence Louis XVI. was arraigned before the National Convention under the name of Louis Capet.

capeuna (kap-e-5'nä), *n.* [Braz.] A fish of the family *Harmulonidæ*, *Haemulon triviattatum* or *quadrilineatum*. It has a more slender body and smaller mouth than most of its congeners, and the body has three or four distinct longitudinal golden streaks on the sides. It inhabits the tropical Atlantic and Brazilian coast. Also called *white grunt*.

cape-weed (kāp'wēd), *n.* 1. The arehil lichen, *Roccella tinctoria*: so called from the Cape Verd islands, whence the article is exported. —2. In Australia, the *Cryptostemma calendulaceum*, a composite plant of South Africa (the Cape), allied to the marigold, which has become extensively naturalized in some districts.

capful (kap'fůl), *n.* [< *cap*1 + *-ful*.] As much as fills a cap; a small quantity.

There came a *capful* of grape right in our faces.
R. L. Stevenson, Ill. Lond. Newsman, II.

A capful of wind (*naut.*), a moderate gale lasting only a short time.

I warrant you you were frightened, wa'n't you, last night, when it blew but a *capful of wind*.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, ii.

caph, **kaph** (kaf), *n.* [Heb. *kaph*, lit. an palm.] An ancient Jewish liquid measure, equal to about 2¼ pints.

caphar (kaf'ār), *n.* [Ar. *khafar*, road-guard, road-toll, < *khafara*, watch, guard.] 1. A post or station where money is collected from passengers for maintaining the security of the roads.

I and my horse swam separately ashore: at a small distance from thence was a *caphar*, or turnpike.
Braun, Source of the Nile, Int., p. lvi.

2. The *Caphars* are certain duties which Travellers are obliged to pay, at several passes upon the Road, to officers, who attend in their appointed Stations to receive them. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 4.

In the self same place a Temple was erected, . . . into which the Arabians would not suffer us to ascend, . . . untill we had payed the *caphar* they demanded.
Sandys, Travailes (1658), p. 135.

capina (kā'pi-nä), *n.* [L., take (impv.), 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (an impv. use) of *capere*, take: see *capable*.] In law, a writ in a civil action directing the keeper of the city detention be taken into custody. The commonest kinds are the *capias ad respondendum* (take to answer), which is issued to arrest before judgment (this is the usual sense when the word *capias* is used alone), and the *capias ad satisfaciendum* (take to satisfy, usually abbreviated to *ca. sa.*), which is issued after judgment, for execution against the person. A *capias utlagatum* was a second or further writ, allowed in certain cases where the return of the first attested the absence of the defendant.

capibara (kap-i-bä'rä), *n.* [Sp. Pg., from the native name.] The cabiai, carpincho, or gigantic water-cavy of South America, *Hydrochærus capibara*, the largest living quadruped belonging to the hystricomorphic series of the simplicident rodents; the type and only known representative of the family *Hydrochæridæ*. It is related to the *Caviidæ*, but distinguished from them by certain cranial and dental characters. The animal is 3

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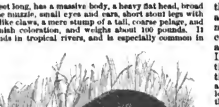
capibara

or **capi bara**, has a massive body, a heavy flat head, broad obtuse muzzle, small eyes and ears, short stout legs with hoof-like claws, a mere stump of a tail, coarse bulgy, and brownish coloration, and weighs about 100 pounds. It abounds in tropical rivers, and is especially common in



Capibara, or Water-cavy (*Hydrochærus capibara*).

Brazil and among the islands of the La Plata, living generally in small companies in the heavy vegetation of the banks, and on shore taking to the water, in which it swims and dives with ease. It is mild and inoffensive in disposition, and is easily tamed. The flesh is edible. Also called *water-hog* and *water-pig*. Also written *capybara*, *capibar*, *capivara*.

In shaded nooks beneath the boughs, the *capybaras*, rabbits as large as sheep, went paddling sleepily round and round. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, p. 308.

capidgi (kap'i-ji), *n.* [Turk. *capıjı*, lit. a porter, doorkeeper, < *capı*, door, gate.] An executioner in Turkey and Persia.

In Turkey and Persia, when the enemies of a great man have sufficient influence to procure a warrant for his death, a *capidgi* or executioner is despatched with it to the victim, who quickly submits to his fate.

T. H. Horne, Introd. to Study of Holy Script., III. 146.

capillaceous (kap-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< L. *capillaceus*, hair-like, of hair, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hair-like in dimensions or appearance; capillary.

capillaire (kap-i-lār'), *n.* [F., the maidenhair fern (see E. *capillary*, *n.*, 3), and a syrup made from it, < L. *capillaris* (se. *herba*, herb), maidenhair: see *capillary*.] 1. The maidenhair fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.—2. A kind of syrup prepared with maidenhair fern; also, by extension, any simple syrup, as of sugar or honey, flavored with orange-flowers or orange-flower water.

capillament (ka-pil'a-ment), *n.* [< L. *capillamentum*, the hair, hairy fibers of plants, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] A filament or fine fiber; specifically, in *bot.*, the filament forming the stalk of the stamen; a small fine thread like a hair.

The solid *capillaments* of the nerves.
Sir Berkeley, Siris, § 224.

capillarimeter (kap'i-la-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *metrum*, measure.] A device for testing either the size of the drops which fall from a point of standard size under fixed conditions of temperature, etc.

capillarimetry (kap'i-la-rim'e-tri), *n.* [As *capillarimeter* + *-y*.] The state of being capillary; capillarity. [Rare.]

capillarity (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being capillary; capillary attraction.

I was already perfectly familiar with the notion of a skin upon the surface of liquids, and I had been taught the means of it to work out problems in *capillarity*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, Lectures, I. 147.

capillary (kap'i-la-ri or ka-pil'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *capillaris*, pertaining to the hair (LL. *herba capillaris*, maidenhair fern), < *capillus*, the hair, prop. of the head (for **capillus*), < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling hair: as, a *capillary* lotion; *capillary* fibers or threads.—2. Specifically, in *bot.*, resembling hair in the manner of growth: applied in this sense by Ray, Boerhaave, and other early botanists to ferns.

Capillary or capilliferous plants are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow in the ground, as hair on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves.
Quincy.

3. Resembling a single hair; specifically, in *anat.*, having (as a tube) so small a bore that water cannot be poured into it, and will not run through it.—4. Pertaining to a capillary or to capillaries: as, *capillary* circulation.

The quickness with which a withered slip revives on being placed in water, shows us the part which *capillary* action plays.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 12.

5. Pertaining to the phenomena of the rise of fluids in tubes and chinks, and, more generally, to the collecting of liquids in drops, their spreading over surfaces (as oil on water), and various other phenomena explicable proximately by surface-tension and ultimately by cohesion and adhesion, considered as forces acting at finite but insensible distances.—6. In *surg.*, linear: descriptive of a fracture of the skull without separation of the parts of the injured bones.—**Capillary antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints are long, slender, and very loosely articulated, the outer ones being generally a little longer; this is regarded as a modification of the clavate type.—**Capillary attraction, capillary repulsion**, the excess or deficiency of the attraction of one of two fluids (the other being generally air) for the wall of a vessel with which they have a common line of contact. The common surface of the wall and of the more attracted fluid makes the acuter angle with the common surface of the fluids. Capillary attraction is provisionally accounted for by surface-tension; but the latter has to be explained by the attraction between the molecules of the fluids. See *capillary tubes*, below.—**Capillary bottle**, a bottle with a dropping tube, used in preparing objects for the microscope.—**Capillary chronometer**. See *electro-capillary*.—**Capillary fat**, a simple water fatter, consisting of a cord of loose fiber, as a cotton candle-wick, one end of which is placed in the water, while the other end hangs over the edge of the vessel. The water is drawn through the cord by capillary action, and drops off.—**Capillary pyrites**, in *mineral.* See *millerite*.—**Capillary repulsion**. See *capillary attraction*.—**Capillary tubes**, tubes with very small bores, of which the diameter is only a half, a third, a fourth, etc., of a line. If a tube of this sort, open at both ends, is taken and one of its ends immersed in water, the water will rise within the tube to a sensible height above the level of the water in the vessel, the height being inversely as the diameter of the bore; that is, the smaller the bore the greater the height. Different liquids rise in capillary tubes to different heights. The rise is explained by the action of cohesion as a force acting at insensible distances (hence called *capillary attraction*), which produces a tension of the superficial film of the liquid in contact with the tube sufficient to pull upward where the surface is concave, as when the tube is moistened by the liquid (as it is by water, alcohol, alcohol, etc.), but a pressure downward where the surface is convex; consequently, those liquids which do not adhere or wet the tube, as both mercury, rise in them stand lower within than without. Mercury, for example, is depressed in a glass tube to the depth of the tenth of an inch before it can adhere. The oil rises in the wick of a lamp or candle by this principle.—**Capillary vessels**, in *anat.*, the capillaries.

II. *n.*; pl. *capillaries* (-riz). 1. A tube with a small bore; a capillary tube. See *anat.*: (*c*)

One of the minute blood-vessels which form a network between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins. They are formed of a single endothelial layer, and for finer ones may be no larger in diameter than is sufficient to allow the passage of a blood-corpuscle. (*d*) One of the minute lymphatic ducts. (*e*) One of the intercellular passages in the liver which unite to form the bile-ducts.—3. In *bot.*, a fern: especially applied to such ferns as grow in the clefts of bair on walls. *Sir T. Browne*. See 1, 2.

capillation (kap-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *capillatio*(-), prop. being hairy, < *capillatus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] A blood-vessel like a hair; a capillary. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Hairiness; a making a thing hairy. *Bailey*, 1727.

capillature (ka-pil'a-tūr), *n.* [< L. *capillatura*, the hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy: see *capillation*.] A bush of hair; frizzling of the hair.

capilli (ka-pil'ī), *n. pl.* [L., NL.), pl. of *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *entom.*, hairs on the upper part or front and vertex of an insect's head.

capillifolious (ka-pil-i-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *capillus*, hair, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliо*.] Having hair-like leaves.

capilliform (ka-pil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *capillus*, hair, + *forma*, form.] In the shape or form of a hair or hairs: as, a *capilliform* fiber.

capillitium (kap-i-lish'i-um), *n.* [L., the hair collectively, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The variously constituted intricate filamentous structure which together with the spores fills the spore-case of many of the lower fungi, especially the *Myxomycetes*. (*b*) The thready or hair-like filaments developed within the spore-capsules or sporangia of certain *Myxotricha*.

capillose (kap'i-lōs), *a.* [L. *capillosus*, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hairy; abounding with hair.

caprote (kap'i-rōt), *n.* A name of the common blackcap warbler of Europe, *Sylvia atricapilla*.

capistra, *n.* Plural of *capistrum*.

capistrate (ka-pis'trat), *a.* [< L. *capistratus*, pp. of *capistrare*, tie with a halter, bind, fasten, < *capistrum*, a halter: see *capistrum*.] In *ornith.*, cowled or hooded; masked; having the front of the head covered, as if by a mask, with marked color.

capistrum (ka-pis'trum), *n.*; pl. *capistra* (-trą). [L., a halter, a muzzle, a band, < *capere*, hold: see *capable*.] 1. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent the undue distention of the cheeks in blowing their instruments.—2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, the face of a bird; the part of the head about the bill, especially when distinguished in any way, as by a mask of color. *Sundevall*. (*b*) A mask of color resembling more or less of the head like a hood, as in the hooded gull, *Larus capistratus*.

capita, *n.* Latin plural of *caput*.

capitaine (kap'i-tān), *n.* [F. *capitaine*, a captain.] A labroid fish, *Lachnolæmus maximus* or *falcatus*, better known as *hogfish*. See cut under *hogfish*.

capital[1] (kap'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *capital*, < OF. and F. *capital* (AS. *capitol*, in comp. *capitol-mann*, chief man) = Pr. Pg. *capital* = It. *capitale*, < L. *capitalis*, relating to the head, and hence to life, dangerous, capital, also chief, preëminent, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to the head; chief; principal.

Nouns that serpent now his *capital* bruise.
Spenser, Epith. of Expect with mortal pain. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 383.

2. Used at the head or beginning, as of a sentence, line, or word. See *capital letters*, below.—3. Affecting the head or life; punishable by death: as, treason and murder are *capital* offenses or crimes; hence, fatal; most serious: as, a *capital* error.

By the laws of all kingdomes it is a *capitall* crime to devise or purpose the death of the king.
State of Ireland.

The law which made forgery *capital* in England was passed without the smallest opposition. It was a piece of legislation which no lawyer could defend, and which no society in India would tolerate.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. First in importance; chief; principal.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 343.

Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity.
J. Taylor.

The *capital* peculiarity of the eloquence of all times of revolution . . . is that the actions it persuades are the highest and most heroic which men can do.
Emerson, Eloquence, Addresses, p. 173.

A ministry which has been once defeated on a *capital* question rarely recovers its moral force.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii. 185.

5. Very good; excellent; first-class: as, a *capital* singer or player; a *capital* dinner; a *capital* fellow.

When the wedding was over, nobody said *capital*, or even good, or even tolerable. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. ii.

In a dirty little inn, ill-kept by friendly, simple people, I had a *capital* breakfast.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 32.

Capital crime. See *crime*.—**Capital letters**, the A, B, C, etc., in *writing* and *printing*, letters of a larger face than, and differing more or less in form from, the letters constituting the bulk of the text (small or lower-case letters), and corresponding in the main (especially in printing) to the majuscule or uncial inscriptions and manuscripts, which were wholly written in such letters: so named because used in the beginning or heading or head of sentences, lines of poetry, proper names, etc.—**Capital manner**, *music*. See *manner*.—**Capital offense, crime, or felony**, a crime or offense which involves the penalty of death. All the more serious offenses against society were punishable with death until comparatively recent times (the number in England in Blackstone's time, without benefit of clergy, was 160); but now the only civil crimes generally treated as capital are murder, piracy, and treason, to which rape, arson, and one or two others are added in some countries or states.—**Capital stock**. See *capital*, *n.*, and *stock* = Syn. 4. Leading, principal, prime, essential.—5. Excellent, first-rate, perfect.

II. *n.* 1. The city or town which is the official seat of government in a country, state, or province, or of justice in a county.—2. A capital letter (which see, under I.). Abbreviated *cap.*, *capit.*, or *capitals*, in early manuscripts, a form of letters differing from the square capitals in that the lines are more free and the forms more slender and less angular.—**Lombardic capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters in which the horizontal lines are carefully made at right angles with the vertical strokes. The forms are based on those of the lapidary inscriptions. The round and square letters were used contemporaneously, and were generally superseded by the uncial characters as early as the ninth century.

capital[2] (kap'i-tal), *n.* [= D. *kapitaal* = G. Dan. *kapital* = Sw. *capital*, < F. *capital* = Sp. Pg. *capital* = It. *capitale*, < ML. *capitale*, wealth, stock (whence also the earlier E. forms *chattel* and *cattle*, q. v.), prop. neut. of L. *capitalis*, principal, chief: see *capital*[1].] 1. In *pol. econ.*, that part of the produce of industry which, in the form either of national or of in-

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dividual wealth, is available for further production; an accumulation of the products of past labor capable of being used in the support of present or future labor.

What *capital* does for production is to afford the shelter, protection, tools, and materials which the work requires, and to feed and otherwise maintain the laborers during the process. . . . Whatever things are destined for this use—destined to supply productive labor with these various prerequisites—are capital.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 1.

Capital . . . is that part of wealth, excluding unimproved land and natural agents, . . . which is devoted to the production of wealth. *F. A. Walker*, Pol. Econ., § 73.

2. Specifically, the wealth employed in carrying on a particular trade, manufacture, business, or undertaking; stock in trade; the actual estate, whether in money or property, which is owned and employed by an individual, firm, or corporation in business. As commonly used to indicate financial resources, it implies ownership, and does not, without qualification, include borrowed money. With reference to a corporation, it is the aggregate of the sum subscribed and paid in, or secured to be paid in, by the shareholders, with the addition of all undivided gains or profits realized in the use and investment of those sums; or if losses have been incurred, then it is the residue after deducting such losses. See *stock*.

3. Figuratively, productive resources of any kind, whether physical or moral; means of influence or of increasing one's power.

The Lords have no constituents to look to, and no speeches to make merely as political *capital*. *Quart. Rev.*

Active capital. See *active*.—**Circulating capital**, that part of capital which is consumed in, or sustains a new form by the effect of, a single use, or, having been once used, ceases to be directly available for the same service, as the wages of laborers, or the raw materials used in the manufacture of any article.

Capital which . . . fulfils the whole of its office in the production in which it is engaged, by a single use, is called *Circulating Capital*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. vi. § 1.

Fixed capital, capital which is of a permanent character and is available for more than a single use, as the buildings in which and the machinery with which goods are manufactured.

Capital which exists in any of these durable shapes, and the returns to which is spread over a period of corresponding duration, is called *Fixed Capital*.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. vi. § 1.

To make capital of, to seize and use for the furtherance of private advantage or party purposes.

capital[2] (kap'i-tal), *a.* [< ME. *capitale*, prop. **capitel*, = OF. *chapitel*, F. *chapiteau* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capitel* = It. *capitello* = G. *kapitäl*, *kapitel* = Sw. *kapitäl* = Dan. *kapitæl* = Sw. *kapitäl*, < L. *capitellum*, the head of a column or pillar, also lit. a little head (see *capitellum* and *caudex*), dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capital*[1], *caput*.] 1. The head or uppermost member of anything. Specifically, in *arch.*, the uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, which serves as the crown of the shaft.

Medieval Capital.—Abbey of Vézelay, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

and as a member of transition between it and the entablature, or other portion of the structure above the pillar. In classical architecture the different orders have their respective appropriate capitals; but in the Egyptian, Indian, Moorish, Byzantine, and medieval styles the capitals are endlessly diversified.

2. In *fort.*, the line which bisects the salient angle of a relin.—3. The head of a still, a chimney, etc.—**Angular capital**, a term applied to the modern Ionic capital, which has four similar sides and all the volutes placed at an angle of 135° with the plane of the frieze. See *angle-capital*.—**Axis of the Ionic capital.** See *axis*[1].

capital[3] (kap'i-tal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitaled* or *capitalled*, ppr. *capitaling* or *capitalling*. [< *capital*[3], *n.*] To furnish or crown with a capital, as a pillar or column. [Rare.]

The white column *capitaled* with gilding.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

capital[4] (kap'i-tal), *n.* [< ME. *capitel*, *capitle* (partly < AS. *capitul*), also assibilated *chapitel*, *chapitle*, *chapitre*, < OF. *capitle*, *chapitle*, *chapitre*, F. *chapitre* = Sp. *capitulo* = Pg. *capitulo* = It. *capitolo* = Du. *kapittel* = G. *kapitel* = Dan. *kapitel* = Sw. *kapitel*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter, lit. a little head, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, and cf. *chapter*, *chapiter*, doublets of *capitals*.] A chapter or section of a book.

capitalisation, capitalise. See *capitalization*, *capitalize*.

capitalism (kap'i-tal-izm), *n.* [< *capital*[2] + *-ism*.] 1. The state of having capital or property; possession of capital.

The sense of *capitalism* adopted and dignified Paul de Flotac. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlvi.

2. The concentration or massing of capital in the hands of a few; also, the power or influence of large or combined capital.

Industry is carried on by the concentration of large sums of capital: it is there [in England] that *capitalism* has developed most largely, and has most widely the causes of its own destruction. *Orpen*, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 209.

The working man find the journals out of sympathy with their aims and aspirations, and have learnt to regard them as hopelessly subservient to the wealthy *capitalist*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 312.

capitalist (kap'i-tal-ist), *n.* [< *capital*[2] + *-ist*; = F. *capitaliste*.] One who has capital; especially, a man of large property which is or may be employed in business.

I take the expenditure of the *capitalist*, not the value of the capital, as my standard. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

I wish to see workmen becoming by degrees their own *capitalists*,—sharers in all the profits and all the advantages which their labour creates. *Jerrold*, Retrieve, p. 119.

capitalistic (kap'i-ta-lis'tik), *a.* [< *capitalist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to capital or capitalists; representing or carried on by capital or capitalists; founded on or believing in capitalism: as, *capitalistic* production; *capitalistic* opinions.

He [Lassalle] tells the workingmen . . . that the great industrial centres are the germs of the future state, in which the *capitalistic* shall be superseded by the socialistic method of production. *E. Peacock*, Barbarian Europe, p. 63.

The characteristic feature of the *capitalistic* system of production is that industry is controlled by capitalists employing labour for wages, while the capitalists own and controls the means of production, the free labourer has lost all ownership in the capital and has nothing to depend on but his wage.

Spectator, Boyle, *Bret.*, XXII. 212.

capitalization[1] (kap'i-tal-i-za'shon), *n.* [< *capitalize*[1] + *-ation*.] The use of capital letters at the beginning of words in writing or printing. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

capitalization[2] (kap'i-tal-i-za'shon), *n.* [< *capitalize*[2] + *-ation*; = F. *capitalisation*.] The act of capitalizing. (*a*) The application of wealth as capital, especially in the aggregate, for purposes of trade, manufactures, etc.

Economists, then, is not solely the science of Exchange or Value: it is also the science of *Capitalisation*.
Jerome, Pol. Econ., p. 241.

(*b*) The act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment. (*c*) Conversion into capital: as, the creditors consented to the *capitalization* of half their claims. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

capitalize[1] (kap'i-tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [< *capital*[1] + *-ize*.] To begin with a capital letter: as, to *capitalize* the first word of a sentence. Also spelled *capitalise*, and abbreviated to *cap.*

capitalize[2] (kap'i-tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [< *capital*[2] + *-ize*; = F. *capitaliser*.] To convert into capital or into an equivalent capital sum. (*a*) To convert (wealth or other property) into capital which may be used for purposes of trade, manufactures, etc. (*b*) To compute or realize the present value of in money applied to the conversion of a periodical payment for a definite or an indefinite length of time into a single payment or capital sum: as, to *capitalize* a pension; to *capitalize* rents.

As to the project of *capitalizing* incomes, that is another affair. *London Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

(*c*) To convert (floating debt) into stock or shares. Also spelled *capitalise*.

capitally (kap'i-tal-i), *adv.* 1. By the loss of one's head or life.

He was punished *capitally*.
Sp. Patrick, Paraphrase and Com., Gen. xlii. 15.

2. In a capital manner; in a preëminent degree; excellently; finely: as, she sang *capitally*.

Away here in the wild Balkan mountains, there is old Mr. Somebodyelse's son, . . . who talks English *capitally*.
J. Baker, Turkey, p. 221.

capitalness (kap'i-tal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capital; preëminence. [Rare.]

capitan-pacha, *n.* See *captain-pasha*.

capitata, *n.* Plural of *capitatum*.

capitate (kap'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *capitatus*, having a head, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. In *bot.*, head-shaped, or collected in a head, as a dense terminal cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers; having a rounded head: as, a *capitate* stigma.—2. In *ornith.*, having an enlarged extremity: as, the *capitate* feather of a peacock's tail.—3. In *entom.*, suddenly enlarged at the end so as to form a ball or oval mass: applied to the antennæ of insects when this form is produced by several expanded terminal joints, as in most of the *Curculionidæ*.

capitation (kap-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *capitation*, poll-tax, < It. *capitazione*, the poll-tax, < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons, as the inhabitants of a city.

"Baptize all nations" must signify all that it can signify, all that are reckoned in the *capitations* and accounts of a nation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 127.

2. A tax or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. *Sir T. Browne.* Also called a *capitation-tax*.

No *capitation* or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. *Const. of U. S.*

capitation grant, a grant of so much per head; specifically, in Great Britain, a grant annually paid by government to schools on account of each pupil who passes a certain test examination, and to volunteer military companies on account of such members as reach the stage of "efficiency."

capitatum (kap-i-tā'tum), *n.*; pl. *capitata* (-tä). [NL., neut. of L. *capitatus*, headed: see *capitate*.] In *anat.*, the largest bone of the carpus, more fully called *os capitatum*; the os magnum. See cut under *hand*.

Capitella (kap-i-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., fem. dim. of L. *capitellum*, head: see *capital*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Capitellidæ*: synonymous with *Lumbriconaïs*.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *capitellum*.

capitellar (kap-i-tel'ẽr), *a.* [< L. *capitellum*, a small head, the capital of a column, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capitellum*.] Of or pertaining to a capitellum.

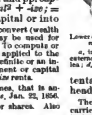
capitellate (kap-i-tel'āt), *a.* [< NL. *capitellatus*, < L. *capitellum*, a little head: see *capitellum*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as capitate in small heads.—2. Having a capitellum or capitulum.

Capitellidæ (kap-i-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capitella* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Capitella*, lacking parapodia, and having the vascular system reduced or wanting. Other genera of this family are *Notomastus* and *Dasybranchus*.

capitelliform (kap-i-tel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *capitellum* (see *capitellum*) + *forma*, form.] Same as *capitelliform*.

capitellum (kap-i-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *capitella* (-ä). [L., a small head, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, *capital*[2], and *cadet*[1].] 1. In *anat.*:

(*a*) The rounded convex articular eminence upon the distal extremity of the humerus (*capitellum humeri*), which is received in the cup-shaped head of the radius. (*b*) The head of a rib (*capitellum costæ*), as distinguished from the tuberculum or shoulder. Also called *capitulum*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the tentacular portion of the body or the hydranth of a hydroid polyp; that part of the hydranth which bears tentacles and appears to be analogous to a head.



Lower end of Left Human Humerus, front view.
a, internal epicondyle; *b*, external epicondyle; *c*, trochlea; *d*, capitellum.

The aboral pole grows out into a stalk-like part, which carries the head, and is distinguished as the *capitellum* or hydranth. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.

Capitibranchia, Capitibranchiata (kap'i-ti-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *capitibranchiate*.] Same as *Cephalobranchia*.

capitibranchiate (kap'i-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *capitibranchiatus*, also *capitobranchiatus*, < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *cephalobranchiate*.

In the tubicolous *capito-branchiate* forms.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 377.

In some *capito-branchiate* Chætopods cartilage forms a skeletal support for the gill-plumes.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 676.

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Capito (kap'i-tō), *n.* [L., a fish with a large head, prop. adj., large-headed, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput.*] A genus of barbets, typical of the subfamily *Capitoninæ* as restricted by G. R. Gray in 1841 to the American scansorial barbets or thickheads. The word was originally used in this connection by Vieillot in 1816; it was transferred

Peruvian Barbet (*Capito peruvianus*).

in 1839 by Temminck to the puff-birds, or American fissirostral barbets, of the family *Bucconidæ*, and subsequently became, at the hands of other writers, a loose synonym of various genera of old- as well as new-world barbets, included in families known as *Megalæmidæ*, *Capitonidæ*, etc. Its proper and now restricted sense is that here indicated. See *barbet*2, *Bucconidæ*, *Capitonidæ*.

Capitol (kap'i-tol), *n.* [(ME. **capitolie*, *capitolye*) = F. *capitole* = Sp. It. *capitolio*, < L. *capitolium*, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput.*] 1. In Rome, and in Roman cities and colonies, the precinct and temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the protector of the city. The Capitol at Rome, situated on the southwestern summit of the Capitoline hill, was the center of the official religion of the state. In it the cult of Juno and of Minerva was associated with that of Jupiter. It was three times destroyed by fire, and each time restored with augmented magnificence; the last edifice continued to exist, though despoiled, till about the tenth century. The whole of the Capitoline hill (originally Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius) was also called the Capitol; on the second of its two summits was the citadel. The modern Capitol, or museum of the capitol, stands in the space between the summits. Meetings of the senate and other legislative bodies have been held in or on the Capitol in both ancient and modern times. Literary references or inscriptions prove the existence of a capitol on the model of that in Rome in more than twenty provincial cities of Italy, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and the East; and there can be no doubt that a similar foundation was established in every regularly constituted Roman colony. The Roman capitol of Toulouse, which has been more than once renewed, has been the chief seat of authority in that city from medieval times to the present day.

> The cake-bakers, being returned to Lerné, went presently, before they did either eat or drink to the *Capitol*, and there before their asses, called Pierrechole, . . . made their complaint, showing their panniers broken, their cakes unmeet for sale.
>
> *Rabelais* (tr. by Urquhart), Gargantua, xxvi.

2. In the United States, the edifice occupied by Congress at Washington; also, in the separate States, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.

Capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Capitolian (kap-i-tō'li-an), *a.* Same as *Capitoline.*

Capitoline (kap'i-tō-lin), *a.* [< L. *Capitolinus*, < *Capitolium*, the Capitol.] Pertaining to any Roman Capitol, or to Jupiter the Protector, of whose worship the Capitol was the official seat; specifically, pertaining to the Capitol at Rome, or to the hill on which it stood: as, the *Capitoline* Museum.—**Capitoline games**, in ancient Rome, annual games originally instituted in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation in the Capitol from the Gauls. They were reinstituted, after having fallen into disuse, by Domitian, and were thereafter celebrated every fifth year.

Capitonidæ (kap-i-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capito*(*n-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of non-passerine zygodactyl birds, the scansorial barbets, inhabiting the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Leading genera are *Pogonorhynchus*, *Megalæma*, *Calorhamphus*, etc., of the old world, and *Capito* of the new. The family name is almost inextricably confused with *Bucconidæ*. See *barbet*1 and *Megalæmidæ*, and cuts under *Capito* and *Pogonorhynchus*.

Capitoninæ (kap-i-to-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capito*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Megalæmidæ*, typified by the genus *Capito*; the thickheads, or American scansorial barbets, confined to Central and South America, and represented by about 12 species of the genera *Capito* and *Tetragonops*. See cut under *Capito.*

capitonine (kap'i-tō-nin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Capitonidæ* proper or *Capitoninæ.*

capitopedal (kap'i-tō-pēd'al), *a.* [< L. *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al.*] Pertaining to the head and foot.

> Right and left of the neck [in *Patella*] are seen a pair of minute oblong yellow bodies, which were originally described by Lankester as otocyes possibly connected with the evacuation of the genitative products. On account of their position they were termed by him the *capitopedal* orifices, being placed near the junction of head and foot.
>
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 666.

capitula, *n.* Plural of *capitulum.*

capitulant (ka-pit'ū-lant), *n.* [< ML. *capitulan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *capitulare*: see *capitulate.*] One who capitulates or surrenders. *Alison*, Hist. Europe.

capitulanté (Sp. pron. kä-pē-tö-län-tā'), *n.* [Sp., prop. ppr. of *capitular*, < ML. *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters: see *capitulate.*] A contractor. [Use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

capitular (ka-pit'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *capitulaire* = It. *capitolare*, a. and n., < ML. *capitularis*, pertaining to a chapter (cf. LL. *capitularc*, neut., a public law), < L. *capitulum*, a chapter (section of a book, or a council), lit. a little head: see *capitulum*, *chapter*, and *capital*4.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to a chapter, in any sense of that word. Also *capitulary.*

> The next step would have been to impose monastic vows upon all the *capitular* clergy.
>
> *Z. A.*, Amer. Hist. Norm. Conq., II. 301.

2. In *bot.*, growing in a capitulum or head. See *capitate.*—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, pertaining to a capitulum.—**Capitular mass.** See *massa.*—**Capitular process**, in *anat.*, a small tubercle or prominence on a vertebra, with which the capitulum of a rib articulates; the articular facet for the head of a rib. See cuts under *atlas* and *cervical.*

II. *n.* 1. An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons.—2. *pl.* The body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes in general councils and assemblies of the people. They are called because divided into chapters or sections.

> That great legislator knew too well the importance attached by all mankind to local customs, to allow his imperial *capitulars* to interfere, unnecessarily, with the Frisian laws. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 22.

3. A member of a chapter.

> Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members, or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

In the preceding senses also *capitulary.*

4. [Sp., < ML.: see above.] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a register elected to the ayuntamiento or town council, as distinguished from one appointed by the executive authority.

capitularly (ka-pit'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In the form or manner of a chapter, as of a religious order.

> The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met.
>
> *Swift*, To Mr. St. John.

capitulary (ka-pit'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *capitular*, I.

> The *capitulary* acts of York Cathedral.
>
> *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. § 85.

II. *n.*; pl. *capitularies* (-riz). Same as *capitular*, I., 2, and 3.

More than one law was made, forbidding all Sunday labour, and this prohibition was reiterated by Charlemagne in his *Capitularies*. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 259.

capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *capitulated*, ppr. *capitulating.* [< ML. *capitulatus*, pp. of *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters, hence arrange conditions (esp. of surrender), < L. *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum*, *capitular*, and *chapter.*] 1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles; hence, to draw up articles of agreement; arrange terms of agreement; treat; also, to enter into an agreement; confederate.

> Do not bid me
> Dismiss my soldiers, or *capitulate*
> Again with Rome's mechanics. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.
>
> Parry, Northumberland.
> The archbishop's Grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
> *Capitulate* against us. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

He who took so leisurely to be offer'd nineteen Propositions from the Parliament, *capitulates* here with God almost in as many Articles. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

2. To surrender to an enemy on stipulated conditions. An unconditional surrender of army or garrison, when the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties.

> Mondragon was determined not to yield at discretion, although very willing to *capitulate.*
>
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 528.

I am ashamed to think how easily we *capitulate* to badges and names, to large societies and dead institutions.
Emerson, Self-reliance.

capitulate, capitulated (ka-pit'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *capitulatus*, < L. *capitulum*: see *capitulum.*] 1. Having a capitulum or knob. Specifically—2. In *bot.*, head-like: applied to the apothecium of a lichen when it is irregularly rounded or globular and seated on the apex of a stem-like portion of the thallus, as in *Cladonia*. *Lindsay.*

capitulation (ka-pit-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= D. *kapitulatie* = G. *kapitulation* (> G. *kapitulation* = Dan. *kapitulation*) = Sp. *capitulación* = Pg. *capitulação* = It. *capitolazione*, < ML. **capitulatio*(*n-*), < *capitulare*(*t-*), an kind of relation, < *capitulare*, capitulate: see *capitulate.*] 1. An article or articles of agreement; formal agreement. [Rare.]

> With articles of *capitulation* that neither the Scots nor the French shall refortify. *Sp. Burnet*, Records, No. 50, l. 2.

Specifically—2. The act of capitulating or surrendering on certain stipulated terms or conditions; also, the treaty or instrument containing the conditions of such a surrender.

> My idea was, that all persons taken in war were to be detained as prisoners of war. That those who surrender on *capitulation* (or convention) are prisoners of war also.
>
> *Washington*, Correspondence, II. 164.

3. (*a*) In the Holy Roman Empire, the contract or pledge entered into by the elected emperor, before receiving coronation, with the electors, in which the latter generally secured some concession as the price of their votes. (*b*) *pl.* (1) The name given by European writers to the various concessions of the early sultans of Turkey which secure to foreigners residing there rights of exterritoriality, in continuation of similar privileges granted to foreign residents by the Byzantine empire.

> These privileges are in general called *Capitulations*; not in the sense now usual of a surrender of right, for they are a free grant, but in the old sense of an agreement under heads and articles—"Capitula." The word was not unusual in such a sense in old French treaties and conventions, for we read of a "*Capitulation* and Contract of Marriage" between Dom Pedro of Portugal and the Princess Marie of Savoy.
>
> *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, pp. 59, 60.

(2) Conventions formerly entered into by the Swiss cantons to regulate the employment of Swiss troops by the popes, the Netherlands, and the kings of Spain, Naples, and France.

capitulator (ka-pit'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< ML. as if **capitulator*, < *capitulare*: see *capitulate.*] One who capitulates.

capitulatory (ka-pit'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *capitulate* + *-ory.*] 1. Briefly stated; drawn up in heads or chapters.—2. Relating to or of the nature of a capitulation or surrender on conditions.

capitule (kap'i-tūl), *n.* [< L. *capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum* and *chapter.*] 1†. A chapter.

> The contents of this *capitule* [*i. e.* you much to be pondered. *Hutchyn's Voyages*, I. 328.

2. In *bot.*, same as *capitulum*, 3.

capitulum (ka-pit'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *capitula* (-lą). [L., a small head, a capital or head of a column, a chapter, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, and cf. *capitellum*, *capitular*; see also *capital*4, *chapiter*, *chapter.*] 1. In *anat.*, the head of a bone; especially, the head of a rib, as distinguished from its shoulder or tubercle. Also called *capitellum*. See cut under *endoskeleton.*—2. In *Cirripedia*, specifically, the valves of the shell collectively, in-

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closing more or less of the body of the animal, as distinguished from the pedunculate part of the creature. When a peduncle exists, as in *Lepas*, it is the hinder part of the body which is inclosed in the capitulum.

3. In *bot.*, a close head of sessile flowers, as in the *Compositæ*; also, as used by some early botanists, the receptacle of various fungi; in mosses, a close, dense cluster of leaves. Also called *capitule*.—4. In *entom.*: (*a*) The enlarged terminal portion of the haiter or poiser of a dipterous insect. (*b*) The swollen and fleshy portion of the sucking mouth of a fly, formed by two succtorial flaps called *labella*. (*c*) The knob at the end of a capitate antenna.—5. One of the stalked spheroidal sporangia of certain myectozoans.

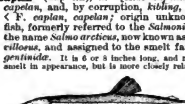
capivara, *n.* Same as *capibara*.

capivi (ka-pē'vi), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

capiè, **capiet**[2]. See *capell*, *capet*[2].

caplin[1] (kap'lin), *n.* [< *cap*[1] + dim. *-lin*.] The cap or band of leather on a flail through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel to the staff. Also *capling*.

caplin[2] (kap'lin), *n.* [Also *capelin*, *caplan*, *capelan*, and, by corruption, *kibling*, *kibbling*; < F. *capelan*, *capelan*; origin unknown.] A fish, formerly referred to the *Salmonidæ* under the name *Salmo arcticus*, now known as *Mallotus villosus*, and assigned to the smelt family, *Argentinidæ*. It is 6 or 8 inches long, and resembles a smelt in appearance, but is more closely related to the



Caplin (*Mallotus villosus*).

eulachon or candle-fish, from which it differs chiefly in the broader many-rayed pectoral fins and the peculiar scales of the male. In that sex there is a raised band along the sides of the body above the lateral line, consisting of elongated imbricated scales with free projecting points, giving a villous appearance like the pile of velvet. The caplin occurs in immense shoals in all the northern seas, and is an important food-fish to the natives, though its chief use is as bait for cod.

capling (kap'ling), *n.* Same as *caplin*[1].

cap-merchant, *n.* See *cape-merchant*.

cap-money† (kap'mun"i), *n.* In *fur-hunting*, the money formerly collected for the hunting man on the death of the fox.

capnomancy (kap'nō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *capnomancie* (Cotgrave) = Sp. *capnomancia*, < Gr. κάπνος, smoke (akin to Lith. *kvapas*, vapor, = L. *vapor*, etc.: see *vapor*), + μαντία, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

capnomor, **kapnomor** (kap'nō-mōr), *n.* [< Gr. κάπνος, smoke, + μόμφα, a part (or stem **μομ-*) < *μίμεσθαι*, divide, apportion, allot.] A transparent, colorless, oil-like fluid (C$_{20}$H$_{32}$O$_2$?) obtained from the smoke of organic bodies or from the tar of wood.

capo (kā'pō), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *capel*[2].] working-horse. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

capoc (kap'ok), *n.* [Punjabi *kapāh*, Hind. *kapās*, cotton.] A fine short-stapled cotton of the East Indies, used chiefly to stuff cushions, fine palanquins, etc.

capocchiai (ka-pok'iā), *n.* [It., fem. of *capocchio*, dull, heavy, stiff, lit. big-headed, aug. of *capo*, the head: see *capo*[4].] The feminine form of *capocchio*, a fool: used coaxingly in the following passage.

Alas, poor wretch! a poor *capocchia*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2.

capochi, *n.* and *v.* t. See *capouch*.

capon (kā'pon), *n.* [< ME. *capon*, *capun* (also assibilated *capoun*, after F. *chapon*), < AS. *capūn* = MD. *kappoen*, D. *kapoen*, *kapuin* = LG. Sw. Dan. *kapun* = MHG. *kapûn*, G. *kapaun* = F. *chapon* = Pr. Sp. *capon* = Pg. *capão* = It. *cappone*, < L. *capo*(-*n*-) (also *cappo*, > OHG. *chappo*, MHG. *kappe*) (ML. also *caponus*), < Gr. κάπων, a capon, prob. < √ *καπ*, rope, by *σύντμησις*, cut.] 1. A castrated cock: a cockchicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

Oh, a capon.
A bird of grace, an 't be thy will! I honour it.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

2†. [So called, it is said, because letters were often conveyed inside of fowls. Cf. F. *poulet*, a fowl, also a love-letter, a billet-doux.] A letter.

O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend of mine:
Stand aside, good bearer. Boyet, you can carve;
Break up this *capon*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Norfolk capon, a red herring. [Local, Eng.]

capon (kā'pon), *v. t.* [= G. *kapaunen* = F. *chaponner* = It. *caponar* = Sp. *caponar*, < the noun.] To make capons of; caponize.

caponet† (kā'pon-et), *n.* [< *capon* + dim. *-et*.] A young capon.

caponiere, **caponiere** (kap-ō-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *caponnière* = It. *capponiera*, a covered lodgment, < Sp. *caponera* (= Pg. *capoeira*), a covered lodgment, a cage or coop in which to fatten fowls, < Sp. *capon* = Pg. *capão*, a capon: see *capon*.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A covered lodgment sunk 4 or 5 feet into a ditch for its defense, encompassed with a parapet about 9 feet high, serving to support several planks laden with earth. (*b*) A passage from one part of a work to another, protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead. When there is a parapet on one side only, it is called a *demi-caponiere*. (*c*) One of a series of bomb-proof arched structures for receiving cannon which fire through embrasures pierced in the front or mask-wall of the casemates: used for flanking ditches. *Mahan.*—**Double caponiere**, in *fort.*, a ditch-defense arranged for flanking purposes. The double caponiere is generally placed in the middle of the ditch, or else in both directions.

caponize (kā'pon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caponized*, ppr. *caponizing*. [< *capon* + *-ize*.] To make a capon of; castrate and fatten (*cocks*).

caponniere, *n.* See *caponiere*.

capon's-feather (kā'ponz-feth'ėr), *n.* Same as *capon's-tail*.

capon's-tail (kā'ponz-tāl), *n.* 1. A species of valerian: so called from its spreading white flowers.—2. The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.—**Capon's-tail**, a species of cress, *Vesicaria Cretica*.

caporcianite (ka-pôr'shian-īt), *n.* [< *Caporcuano* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A mineral related to, or perhaps identical with, laumontite, from Monte de Caporciano, Tuscany.

capot (ka-pot'), *n.* [< F., of uncertain origin, perhaps connected with *capote*: see *capote*.] A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. Also counts 40.

capot (ka-pot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capotted*, ppr. *capotting*. [< *capot*, *n.*] In the game of piquet, to win all the tricks from.

That last game I had with my cousin I *capotted* her. *Lamb*, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

capo tasto (It. pron. kā'pō tās'tō). [It.: *capo*, < L. *caput*, head (see *cape*[2]); *tasto*, key, touch, < *tastare*, touch: see *taste*.] A contrivance attached to stringed instruments with frets, like the guitar, for the purpose of raising the pitch of all the strings at once. Also *capo di tasto*.

capote (ka-pōt'), *n.* [F. *capote*, *l.* (formerly also *capot*, *cappot*, m.) Sp. Pg. *capote* = It. *cappotto*, < Sp. *capa*, a cape, cloak: see *cape*[2], a hood or cape: see *cape*[1].] 1. A large coarse cloak, properly with a hood. Specifically—(*a*) In some military services, the regular outer garment, consisting of a very long and full cloth coat. (*b*) An outer garment for women, made of camlet or cloth, covering the body, sometimes small reaching nearly to the ground. (*c*) An outer garment forming a usual part of the costume, and worn by both women and men, among many tribes of the Levant. It is made either of rough cloth or of skins retaining their hair.

She [an Albanian woman] went and put on a new *capote*, a sort of white frock coat, without sleeves, embroidered in bright colours, which almost entirely covered her figure to advantage. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 211.

2. The hood or top of a wagon, as of a buggy, or any similar protection for a vehicle.

capouch (ka-pōsh'), *n.* [Also *capoch*, *capuche* < G. *kapuze* = Dan. *kabuds*; < F. *capuche*, also *capuce*, < It. *cappuccio*, < ML. *caputium*, *capitium*, *capucium*, *cappucium*, etc., a cowl or hood: see *caputium*.] A monk's hood or cowl; especially, a hood of peculiar pointed form worn by the Capuchin monks.

capouch† (ka-pōsh'), *v. t.* [Also *capoch*, *capuche*; < *capouch*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a hood.

Between the cheeks and that we call a grasshopper the differences are very small for first, they are differently cuculated or *capouched* upon the head and back.
T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

2. To blind or hoodwink.

cappadine (kap'a-din), *n.* [Cf. *capiton*.] A sort of silk flock taken from the upper part of the silkworm's cocoon after the true silk has been wound off, used for shag in making rugs.

Cappadocian (kap-a-dō'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cappadocia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Cappadocia, an ancient province and kingdom of Asia Minor, now part of Asiatic Turkey.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cappadocia.

Cappagh brown. See *brown*.

cap-paper (kap'pā"pėr), *n.* A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.—2. A kind of writing-paper in large sheets. See *cap*[1], *n.*, 3.

capparid (kap'a-rid), *n.* [< *Capparis* (*-rid-*), q. v.] In *bot.*, a plant of the natural order *Capparidaceæ*.

Capparidaceæ (kap'a-ri-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capparis* (*-rid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, sometimes shrubs or trees, nearly related to the *Cruciferæ*, from which they differ in having six or more stamens which are not tetradynamous, the pod without a partition and often stalked, and kidney-shaped seeds with a curved embryo. They are natives chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions, and possess acrid and sometimes poisonous properties. The principal genera are *Capparis* and *Cleome*. Some species of *Gynandropsis* and *Polanisia*, genera of this order, are cultivated for ornament. See cuts under *caper*[2] and *Cleome*.

capparidaceous (kap'a-ri-dā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Capparidaceæ*.

capparidroous (kap-a-rid'ē-us), *a.* Same as *capparidaceous*.

Capparis (kap'a-ris), *n.* [L., the caper-bush, the caper: see *caper*[2].] A genus of shrubby plants, of tropical and warm regions, of which the most familiar species is the caper, *C. spinosa*. See *caper*[2]. The products of some species are used as irritants or as laxatives and tonics, and some tropical American species are said to be poisonous. The berries of *C. Sodada*, which is abundant in tropical Africa, are used for food.

cap-peak (kap'pēk), *n.* The peak or stiff projecting front piece of some kinds of caps.

cappeline, *n.* See *capeline*.

capper[1] (kap'ėr), *n.* [< *cap*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One whose business is the making or selling of caps. [Rare.]—2. A tool for fitting percussion-caps to shells.

capper[2] (kap'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *caper*, a cupbearer. *Jamieson*. [Scotch and upper.

capper[3] (kap'ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. Dan. *kappre* = G. *kapern*, seize; from the noun *capers*[3] (Dan. *kaper*, etc.) or freq. of the verb *cap*[3], seize: see *cap*[3], *v.*] To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize. [Scotch.]

capper[4] (kap'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *cap*[3] + *-er*[1], lit. "seizer"; but in def. 1 perhaps associated with *attercap* = *attercop*, a spider, and in def. 2 perhaps a particular use, in allusion to "the spider and the fly."] 1. A spider.—2. A decoy person in a gambling-house, or a person employed at auctions to raise bids deceptively. [Slang.]

cappercluey, *n. t.* See *capercailzie*.

cappernoity, *n.* See *capernoity*.

cap-piece (kap'pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of timber covering the heads of a series of uprights or other vertical structure.

capping-plane (kap'ing-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used for working the upper surface of staircase-rails.

cap-pot (kap'pot), *n.* In *glass-making*, a crucible having a lid or cap.

cap-pudding (kap'pod'ing), *n.* A pudding rounded at the top, which also consists of currants, raisins, or the like, and resembles a cap. *Imp. Dict.*

Capra (kā'prā), *n.* [L., a she-goat: see *caper*[1].] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, of the family *Bovidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Caprinæ*, and typified by the common goat, *Capra hircus*. There are several other species, among them the ibexes, *Capra ibex*, *C. pyrenaica*, etc. See *goat*, and cuts under *aygagrus* and *ibex*.

caprantilopine (kap-ran-til'ō-pin), *a.* [< *Caprantilope* (< *Capra* + *Antilope*) + *-ine*.] Partaking of the characters of both a goat and an antelope; nemorhedine.

caprate (kap'rāt), *n.* [< *capr*(*ic*) + *-ate*[2].] A salt of capric acid.

capreall, **capreal**, *n.* Old forms of *capriole*.

Caprella (ka-prel'ē), *n.* [NL., dim. from L. *capra*, a she-goat: see *caper*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Caprellidæ*. *C. linearis* is a sluggish inhabitant of rocky tide-pools of the Atlantic coast of Europe, preying on various animals, as hydroids and polyzoans. See *sentula-shrimp* and *spotter-shrimp*.

Caprellidæ (ka-prel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprella* + *-idæ*.] A family of edriophthalmous lemodipodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Caprella*, characterized by the attenuate form, the rudimentary abdomen, and the cervically placed anterior legs. Some of the forms are called *sentula-shrimps*, from their superficial resemblance to the insect known as *mantis*, and *spotter-shrimps*, from their strange aspect.

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The *Caprellidæ* are long and slender forms with well-developed antennæ and antennulæ. They live in salt water, walking around on submarine plants in a very deliberate manner, and progress by a doubling up of the body in about the same way that the measuring worm does. The most common species on the Atlantic coast received its name (*Caprella geometrica*) from this habit. *Standard Nat. Hist.*, II. 73.

caprelline (ka-prel'in), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caprellidæ*.

caprelol, caprelole, *n.* [= MF. *caprelole, caprelolle, capriole*, a tendril, < L. *capreolus*: see *capreolus*.] 1. A buck or he-goat.—2. A tendril; a capreolus.

capreolary (kap'rē-ō-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *capreolarius*, < L. *capreolus*, a tendril: see *capreolus*.] Same as *capreolate*, 2.

capreolate (kap'rē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *capreolus*, a tendril (see *capreolus*), + *-ate*.] 1. In *bot.*, provided with tendrils.—2. In *anat.*, resembling tendrils: applied to the spermatic vessels, or vasa capreolaria, from their twisted appearance.

capreoli, *n.* Plural of *capreolus*.

capreolina (kap-prē-ō-lī'nä), *n.* < *Capreolus*, 3, + *-ina*.] Pertaining to the subgenus *Capreolus*; specifically, relating or akin to the roebuck.

capreolus (ka-prē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *capreoli* (-li). [L. *capreolus*, ML. also *caprelolus*, a wild goat, roebuck, chamois, a tendril of a plant, dim. of **capreus*, fem. *caprea*, a wild goat: see *caper*1 and *caprine*.] 1†. A buck or he-goat. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. The tendril of a plant.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A subgenus of deer, including the roebuck, *Capreolus capreus*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

capreti, *n.* [ME. (translating L. *caprea* in Vulgate), = OF. **chevret*, m., *chevrete*, *chevrette*, a kid (as skin, of *chevret*, *chevrette*), a wild goat, F. *chevrette*, f., a doe, roe (see *chevrette*), = It. *capretto*, m., *capretta*, f., < ML. *capretus*, m., **capreta*, f., equiv. to *caprea*, *capreola*, a wild goat: see *capreolus*, *caper*1.] A roebuck; a roe.

> As *capret* and hert thon shalt ete. *Wyclif*, Deut. xii. 15.
>
> A moost swift renner, as con of the *capretis* (var. *caprotis*) that dwellen in wodis. *Wyclif*, 2 Kki. 12 Sam.) ii. 18.

capric (kap'rik), *a.* [< L. *caper*, a goat: see *caper*1.] Of or pertaining to a goat. Also *caprinic*.—**Capric acid**, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, a peculiar acid first discovered by Chevreul in the butter of cows' milk. It occurs also in goats' milk, in cocoanut-oil, and in several kinds of food-oil. It is crystalline, somewhat soluble in hot water, and has a faint goat-like smell when cold, which becomes more offensive on heating. Also called *rutic acid*.

capriccio (ka-prich'iō), *n.* [< It. *capriccio*: see *caprice*.] 1†. A caprice; a whim. Also *capriccio*.

> Will this *capriccio* hold in thee, art sure?
> *Shak.*, All's Well, II. 3.
>
> Sometimes
> (In quite opposed *capriccios*) he climbs
> The hardest rocks and highest, every way
> Rousing their ridges. *Chapman*, Homer's Hymns.

2. A musical composition in a free, irregular, and often whimsical style: first applied to deviations from strict forms, like the fugue, especially when in quick tempo, but now extended to any fancifully irregular piece. Also *caprice*.

capriccioso (ka-prē-chiō'sō), *adv.* [It., < *capriccio*, caprice: see *capriccio*, *caprice*, and *capricious*.] In *music*, in a free, fantastic style.

caprice (ka-prēs'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *capriche*, *caprich*, and *capriccio*, *capriccoe*, etc. †; < F. *caprice*, < It. *capriccio* = Sp. Pg. *capricho*, a caprice, whim; of disputed origin; usually, but without sufficient evidence, derived from It. *capro*, a goat, if orig. 'a goat-leap'). Cf. *caper*1 and *capriole*.] 1. A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or humor, without apparent or adequate motive; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

> I found the night as full of beauty as the day, when *caprice* led me from the brilliancy of St. Mark's.
> *Howells*, Venetian Life, II.

2. The habit of acting according to varying impulses; capriciousness.

> Everywhere I observe in the feminine mind something of beautiful *caprice*, a floral exuberance of that charming sufficiness which characterizes our dear human sisters, I fear through all worlds. *De Quincey*.

3. Same as *capriccio*, 2.—**Syn.** 1. Vagary, humor, whim, crotchet.—2. Fickleness.

caprichet, caprichi, *n.* [See *caprice*.] A caprice.

> Shall a man fear *caprichos*!
> *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.
>
> O hold, for pity, Sir,
> I am too great a sufferer,
> Absu'd as you have been b' a witch,
> But conjur'd but a worse *caprichi*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 210.

caprichio, *n.* See *capriccio*, 1.

capricious (ka-prish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *capriceous*; = F. *capricieux* = Sp. Pg. *caprichoso* = It. *capriccioso*, capricious; from the noun: see *caprice*.] Characterized by caprice; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to deviate from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; subject to change or irregularity: as, a man of a *capricious* temper.

> Nor unnoted pass
> The sycamore, *capricious* in attire,
> Now green, now tawny, and ere autumn yet
> Have chang'd the woods, in scarlet honours bright.
> *Cowper*, The Task, I. 318.

The king . . . under the influence of *capricious* passions, suddenly dissolved . . . parliament.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 379.

A bud taken from any one of the branches, and grafted on another tree, produces either one of the pure kinds or a *capricious* tree producing the three kinds.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 387.

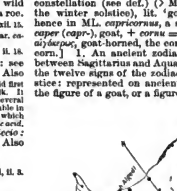
=Syn. Freakish, unsteady, fanciful, whimsical, fitful, crotchety, uncertain.

capriciously (ka-prish'us-li), *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically; irregularly.

> The unskilled laborer has ceased to be at the mercy of a master; but the force that the master once applied to him *capriciously*, now applied to him instead by his whole social environment, and that not *capriciously*, but with the regularity of a natural law.
> *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 191.

capriciousness (ka-prish'us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being capricious; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of opinion; fickleness: as, a great *capriciousness* of taste," *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., Class 4; "the *capriciousness* of a sickly heart," *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 85.—2. Unadvisedness; liableness to sudden changes; irregularity: as, the *capriciousness* of fortune.

Capricorn (kap'ri-kôrn), *n.* [= F. *Capricorne* = It. *Capricorno* (= Sp. Pg. *Capricornio*, after Mod. L. *Capricornium*); < L. *Capricornus*, a zodiacal constellation (see def.) (> MD. *capricornium*, the winter solstice), lit. 'goat-horned' (and hence in MD. *capricornus*, a steinbok, ibex), < *caper* (*capr-*), goat, + *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. Gr. αἰγόκερως, goat-horned, the constellation Capricornus.] 1. An ancient zodiacal constellation between Sagittarius and Aquarius; also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice: represented in ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore



The Constellation of Capricorn, according to ancient descriptions and figures.

part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is ♑.—2†. [L. c.] An ibex; a steinbok.

He shew'd us here a mountain-goat or chamoise, which animal, he told us, was frequently kill'd among the mountaines. *Evelyn*, Diary (1646), p. 106.

Capricorn beetles, beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ* (which see).—**Tropic of Capricorn.** See *tropic*.

capricornify (kap-ri-kôr'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *capricornus* (with allusion to *horn*, *v.*) + *-fy*.] To horn; cuckold. [Low.]

caprid (kap'rid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caprida* or the goat tribe; goatish; goatlike.

Caprida1 (kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capra* + *-ida*.] The *Caprinæ*, or goat tribe, elevated to the rank of a family of hollow-horned ruminants.

Caprida2 (kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Capreidæ*.

caprificate (kap'ri-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprificated*, ppr. *caprificating*. [< L. *caprificatus*, pp. of *caprificare*: see *caprify*.] To ripen by caprification; caprify.

caprification (kap'ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *caprificatio(n-)*, < *caprificare*: see *caprify*.] A process intended to accelerate the ripening of the fig, and to improve the fruit. It consists in suspending branches of the wild fig (see *caprify*) in the cultivated trees, and subjecting the fruit to the attacks of the gall-insects which are thus introduced. The practice is one of great antiquity, but, though still followed in many localities, is of very doubtful utility. Caprification is also effected by planting an occasional wild fig among the others. In some portions of France the same object is attained by hooching a drop of oil to the orifice of the fruit, by which its ripening is hastened nearly a week.

caprificus (kap-ri-fī'kus), *n.* [L., the wild fig-tree, lit. 'goat-fig,' < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *ficus*, fig: see *caper*1 and *fig*.] The caprifig.

caprifig (kap'ri-fig), *n.* [< L. *caprificus*, a wild fig, the second element being *accus.* to *fig*: see *caprificus*.] The uncultivated male form of the common fig, *Ficus Carica*, which is practically dioecious, though staminate and pistillate flowers are found upon the same tree. The fruit of the caprifig is hard and useless, but is the home of a small gall-like gall-insect, *Blastophaga grossorum*, which in escaping from the orifice covers itself with pollen and thus becomes a means for effecting the fertilization of the cultivated fig. *Sea caprification*.

caprifoil, caprifoyl (kap'ri-foil, -fō-li), *n.* [= D. *kamperfoelie* = Dan. *kaprifolium* = Sw. *caprifolie* = G. *geissblatt*, < ML. *caprifolium*, woodbine, honeysuckle: see *caprifolium*.] Woodbine; honeysuckle.

> There was a pleasaunt Arbor, not by art
> But of the trees owne inclination made, . . .
> With wanton yvie twine entrayld athwart,
> And Eglantine and *Caprifole* among.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 44.

Caprifoliaceæ (kap-ri-fō-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprifolium* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledons, allied to the *Rubiaceæ*. It includes a number of erect or twining shrubs and herbaceous plants, comprising the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum, and snowberry. The characteristics of the order are opposite leaves without stipules, an inferior ovary, or a few stamens upon the tube of the regular or irregular corolla, and the fruit usually a berry or drupe. Many species are cultivated for ornament, but the order is otherwise of little value.

caprifoliaceous (kap-ri-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Caprifoliaceæ*.

caprifolium (kap-ri-fō'li-um), *n.* [ML., woodbine, honeysuckle, lit. 'goat-leaf,' < L. *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *folium*, leaf: see *caper*1 and *foil*1. Sometimes erroneously explained as for **caprifolium*, < L. *capparis*, caper, + *folium*, leaf, with ref. to the likeness of its leaf to that of the caper.] Woodbine; honeysuckle. See honeysuckle.—2. [*cap.*] A section of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, including the trumpet honeysuckles, yellow honeysuckle, and the American woodbine.

caprifoyl, *n.* See *caprifoil*.

capriform (kap'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat: goat-like: as, *capriform* horns.

caprify (kap'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprified*, ppr. *caprifying*. [< ME. *caprifien*, < F. as if **caprifier* = Sp. *caprificar* = It. *caprificare*, < L. *caprificare*, subject figs to the stinging of the gall-insect, < *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree: see *caprificus*.] To subject to caprification (which see).

> In Jayn, as scone is hiest, to *caprifie*
> The fig tree is, that is to signifie
> The figures grewe of frewe trees rende
> With tree made like a sawe on hem suspende.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

caprigenous (kap-rij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *caprigenus*, < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *-genus*, -born: see *-genous*.] Produced by a goat; belonging to the goat kind.

caprimulgid (kap-ri-mul'jid), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprimulgus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral oscyelliform non-passerine birds, of the conventional order *Picariæ*; the goatsuckers or night-jars. They are chiefly of insect or crepuscular habits, have a broad, flattened head, large eyes and ears, and a small bill with deep gape, rictal vibrissæ generally provided with long bristles. They have very small feet, frequently of an abnormal number of phalanges, the hind toe always short and usually elevated, the front toes webbed at the base, and the middle claw usually pectinated. The plumage is soft and full, and the wings and tail are variable in development. There are about 13 genera and upward of 100 species, of the tropical and temperate portions of both hemispheres. They are divided into 4 subfamilies, *Podarginæ*, *Steatornithinæ*, *Nyctibiinæ*, and *Caprimulginæ*.

Caprimulginæ (kap-ri-mul-ji'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprimulgus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*, including the true goatsuckers and night-jars. These birds are of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, insectivorous, and in temperate countries migratory, passing away in autumn and returning to the rule among *Africa*. The *Caprimulginæ* are very generally distributed in both hemispheres. *Caprimulgus*, the leading genus, is confined to the old world. Leading American genera are *Nyctidromus*, *Antrostomus*, and *Chordeiles*. See cuts under *Antrostomus* and *goatsucker*.

caprimulgine (kap-ri-mul'jin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caprimulgidæ* or the genus *Caprimulgus*.

II. *n.* One of the *Caprimulgidæ*; a bird of the goatsucker family.

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Caprimulgus

Caprimulgus (kap-ri-mul'gus), *n.* [L., a milker of goats; also a bird so called, the goat-sucker (see *goatsucker*); < *caper*, fem. *capra*, a goat, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] The typical and most extensive genus of goatsuckers, of the subfamily *Caprimulginæ*, formerly coterminous with the family *Caprimulgidæ*, but now commonly restricted to species strictly congeneric with the European goatsucker, nightjar, night-churr, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. In this acceptation of the genus, none of the species are American, the American whippoorwills, etc., being now usually included in the genus *Antrostomus*. There are upward of 30 species of *Caprimulgus* proper.

caprin, **caprine**[2] (kap'rin), *n.* [< *capr-ic* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance found in butter, which, with butyrin and caproine, gives the butter its peculiar taste and odor. It is a compound of caprie acid and glycerin, or a caprate of glycerin.

Caprina (ka-pri'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *caprinus*, relating to a goat; in allusion to the shell, which resembles a goat's horn.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks of the Cretaceous period, by some regarded as a member of the *Rudista*, or family *Hippuritidæ*, and by others as the type of a family *Caprinidæ*.

Caprina (ka-pri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capra* + *-inæ*.] The goat tribe or subfamily as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*, characterized by having horns which are subangular in section, curved backward, with an anterior rectilinear ridge continuous around the cornual core.

caprine[1] (kap'rin), *a.* [< L. *caprinus*, < *caper*, *capr-*), a goat: see *caper*[1].] Like a goat; hircine; pertaining to the goat-tribe.

Their physiognomy is canine, or rather, *caprine*.
Bp. Gauden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 226.

caprine[2] *n.* See *caprin*.

Caprinella (kap-ri-nel'lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Caprina*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Caprinellidæ*.

Caprinellidæ (kap-ri-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprinella*. The typical forms have a subconical right valve with a lingenular furrow on the convex side and a simple hinge-tooth supported by an oblique plate, while the left valve is spiral and provided with two teeth, and while the anterior is borne on a plate that longitudinally traverses the umbonal cavity. The genus the species are confined to the *Hippuritidæ*, and by others to the *Chamidæ*. They lived during the Cretaceous epoch.

caprinic (ka-prin'ik), *a.* [< *caprin* + *-ic*.] Same as *capric*.

Caprinidæ (ka-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprina* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprina*, to which different limits have been given. By some it is restricted to the genus *Caprina*; by others it is extended to embrace the genera *Caprina*, *Caprinella*, and *Caprotina*. All the species lived in the Cretaceous seas.

caprioli (kap'ri-ō'li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *capriol*, *caprioll*, *capreall* (whence by abbr. *caper*: see *caper*[3]), also later *cabriole* (and Sc. *capriol*); < It. *capriolo* = Sp. *capriolo* = Pg. *capriolo* = Dan. *kapriole*, < F. *capriole* (16th century), now *cabriole* = Sp. Pg. *cabriola*, < It. *capriola*, also *cavriola*, *cavriuola*, a caper, capriole, frisk, leap, < L. *capra* like the kid of a goat: see *goat*. < *capriolo*, *cavriolo*, m., *capriola*, *cavriola*, f., a kid, a fawn (Florio), also, without dim. force, a wild goat, a roebuck, = Cat. Pr. *cabriol* as OF. *chevereol*, *chevreol*, F. *chevreuil*, m., OF. *chevrolle*, *chevreolle*, f., < L. *capreolus*, m., LL. *capreola*, f., ML. also *capriolus*, *capriola*, a wild goat, roebuck, roe: see *capreolus* and *caper*[1]. Cf. F. *capriol*, m., *capriolet*, v., caper (Cotgrave).] 1. A caper or leap, as in dancing; a sudden bound; a spring. [Archaic.]

With lofty turnes and *capriols* in the ayre
Which with the lusty tunes accordeth faire.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing, st. 66.

His teeth doe caper whilst he eates his meat,
His heeles doe caper whilst he takes his seate;
His very face, his intellectuals,
Is nothing but a mincing *capriall*.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi.

Permitting no *capriolos* of fancy, but with scope enough for the outbreak of savage instincts.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ix.

2. In the *manège*, an upward spring or leap made by a horse without advancing, the hind legs being jerked out when at the height of the leap.—3†. A kind of head-dress worn by women.

capriole (kap'ri-ōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caprioled*, ppr. *caprioling*. [Early mod. E. also *capreall*, and by abbr. *caper* (see *caper*[1]); < F. *cabrioler* = Sp. Pg. *cabriolar*, < It. *capriolare*, caper, leap; from the noun: see *caprioli*, *n.*] To execute a capriole; leap; skip.

Far over the billowy sea of heads may be seen Rascality *caprioling* on horses from the Spanish Main.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 10.

capriped (kap'ri-ped), *a.* [< L. *capripes* (*-ped-*), < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Having feet like those of a goat.

capritchi, *n.* See *capriche*.

caprizant (kap'ri-zant), *a.* [< F. *caprizant* = Pg. *caprizante* = It. *capricciante*, < ML. *capriz-can(t-)s*, ppr. of **capricare*, leap like a goat, < L. *caper*, a goat. Cf. *capriole*.] Leaping; used of the gait when it ceases to be long, but imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller one.

caproate (kap'rō-āt), *n.* [< *caproic*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

cap-rock (kap'rok), *n.* In *lead-mining*, a stratum immediately above that which the lead-bearing crevices begin to widen and become productive. [Lead regions of the upper Mississippi.]

caproic (ka-prō'ik), *a.* [< *capro*[1], assumed form of L. *caper*, a goat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a goat; derived from a goat. Also *caproinic*.—**Caproic acid**, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, the sixth in the series of fatty acids, a clear mobile oil which together with caprie acid may be prepared from butter, from cocoanut-oil, and from rectified palm-oil; its salts are termed *caproates*. It is a mobile fluid, colorless, inflammable, and has a very acid and penetrating taste.

caproid (kap'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caproidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Caproidæ*.

caproidan (ka-pro'i-dan), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caproa* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Capros*, and related to the *Zeoidæ*. They have a compressed body, projecting snout, very protractile upper jaw, ctenoid scales, and many vertebræ. The principal species is the *Capros aper* or boar-fish. Also *Caproidæ*. See cut under *boar-fish*.

Both the Zeoidæ and the *Caproidæ* exhibit a very singular mode of locomotion. This is to a large extent effected by a somewhat undulatory motion of the dorsal and anal fins, and they are thus enabled to steal upon their victims unawares. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 309.

capromyan (kap-rō-mī'an), *n.* [< *Capromys* + *-an*.] A rodent quadruped of the group represented by the genus *Capromys*.

Capromys (kap'rō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάπρος, a wild boar (cf. L. *caper*, a goat: see *caper*[1]), + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodent mammals, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, having prehensile tails, peculiar to the island of Cuba, where two species occur, *C. pilorides* and *C. prehensilis*, called respectively the *hutia-conga* or *pilori-rat* and the *hutia-carabali*.

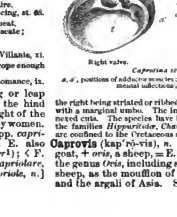
caprone (kap'rōn), *n.* [< *capr*(*ic*) + *-one*.] A clear colorless oil obtained from butter, and to which with acetone the peculiar flavor of butter is partly due. It is a ketone of caproic acid.

capronic (kap-ron'ik), *a.* [< *caprone* + *-ic*.] Same as *caproic*.

Capros (kap'ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάπρος, a wild boar, also a sea-fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Scorangidæ*, or the type of a distinct family *Caprosidæ*. *C. aper* is the boar-fish. *Lacépède*, 1804. See cut under *boar-fish*.

Caprotina (kap-rō-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Caprotina*, a cognomen of Juno.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks, considered by some to be typical of a family *Caprotinidæ*.

Caprotinidæ (kap-rō-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprotina* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprotina*. The valves are nearly alike in form, but dissimilar in sculpture,



Right valve. Left valve.

Caprotina striata.

a, *a'*, positions of adductor muscles; *g*, *g'*, cartilage-pits; *i*, *i'*, ligamental infections; *t*, *t'*, teeth.

the right being striated or ribbed, and the left flat or convex with a marginal umbo. The interior is shown in the annexed cuts. The species have been referred variously to the families *Hippuritidæ*, *Chamidæ*, and *Caprinidæ*; all are confined to the Cretaceous seas.

Caprovis (kap'rō-vis), *n.* [NL., < L. *caper*, a goat, + *ovis*, a sheep, = E. *ewe*.] A subgenus of the genus *Ovis*, including several species of wild sheep, as the mouffion of Sardinia and Corsica and the argali of Asia. See cut under *argali*.

Capsida

caproyl (kap'rō-il), *n.* [< *capro*(*ic*) + *-yl*, < Gr. ὕλη, matter.] The radical ($C_9H_{11}O$) of caproic acid and its derivatives.

capryl (kap'ril), *n.* [< *caprlic*) + *-yl*.] An organic radical (C_8H_{17}) not existing in the free state, but found in a number of compounds.

caprylic (ka-pril'ik), *a.* [< *capryl* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing the radical caryl, C_8H_{17}.—**Caprylic acid**, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, OH, a volatile fatty acid found combined as a glyceride in cow butter, and in much larger quantity in cocoanut-oil. At ordinary temperatures it is a liquid, soluble in boiling water.

capsal (kap'sal), *n.* [A corruption of *capstan*.] A capstan; specifically, among American lumbermen, a platform built on a raft.

Capsaria (kap-sā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsa* + *-aria*.] A division of heteropterous insects containing broadly ovate forms. See *Capsidæ*.

cap-screw (kap'skrō), *n.* A screw-bolt with a cubical head, used in securing the ends of steam-cylinders.

cap-scuttle (kap'skut'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a covering for a hatch made so as to fit over the outside of the coaming, to keep out water.

Capsella (kap-sel'ä), *n.* [L., a small box or coffer, dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *case*[2].] A small genus of cruciferous plants; shepherd's-purse (which see).

cap-sheaf (kap'shēf), *n.* 1. The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner. Hence—2. Figuratively, the summit; the extreme degree of anything: as, this letter is the *cap-sheaf* of his impudence.

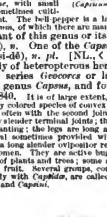
Success in foreign commerce will be the *cap-sheaf* of his magnificence.
Buchanan, in Curtis, II. 29.

cap-shore (kap'shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small spar supporting the forward edge of the cap of a lower mast.

Cap-shore (*a*).

capsicin (kap'si-sin), *n.* [< *Capsicum* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An active principle ($C_9H_{14}O_2$) obtained from the fruits of several species of the genus *Capsicum*, appearing in colorless crystals and extremely acrid. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with acetic, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.

Capsicum (kap'si-kum), *n.* [NL. (so called from the chap, skin of the fruit), < L. *capsa*, a box: see *case*[2].] 1. A genus of herbaceous or shrubby South American plants, natural order *Solanaceæ*, with a wheel-shaped corolla, projecting and convergent stamens, and a many-seeded berry. Many of the species are extensively cultivated for their fruit; which contains an exceedingly pungent principle, capsicin. The fruit or pod is fleshy and very variable in shape and color, sometimes inflated and long as an orange. It is used for pickles, sauces, etc., and also in medicine as a valuable local and general stimulant. Cayenne or red pepper consists of the ground pods of various species, especially of *C. fastigiatum*, the African or Guinea pepper, or cone-pepper, and of the common red pepper of the garden, *C. annuum*. The pods of both of these species are also known as *chillies*, and before they are ground as *red peppers*. *C. baccatum* is the berry-bearing capsicum, or bird-pepper, and *C. frutescum* is the goat-pepper. The bonnet-pepper, *C. tetragonum*, has a large and very fleshy fruit, and is much cultivated in the West Indies. The cherry-pepper, *C. cerasiforme*, with small round fruit, is also frequently cultivated for ornament. The bell-pepper is a large-podded variety of *C. annuum*, of which there are many varieties.



Red Pepper (*Capsicum annuum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus or its fruit.

capsid (kap'sid), *n.* One of the *Capsidæ*.

Capsidæ (kap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the series *Geocores* or land-bugs, typified by the genus *Capsus*, and founded by Westwood in 1840. They are of large extent, containing many small prettily colored species of convex form. The antennæ are long, often with the second joint thickened at the tip, and very slender terminal joints; the labium is long; ocelli are wanting; the legs are long and slender, with 3-jointed tarsi sometimes provided with pulvilli. The females have a long slender ovipositor received in a slit under the abdomen. They are active bugs, and subsist on the juices of plants and trees; some are particularly fond of ripe fruit. Several groups, corresponding more or less nearly with *Capsidæ*, are called *Capsaria*, *Capsida*, *Capsina*, and *Capsini*.

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cap-sill (kap'sil), *n.* The upper horizontal beam in the timber-framing of a bridge, viaduct, etc.

Capsina (kap-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-ina.*] A group of heteropterous insects. See *Capsida.*

capsize (kap-sīz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *capsized,* ppr. *capsizing.* [Origin unknown; the Dan. *kapsejse* is from E.] **I.** *intrans.* To turn over or upset: as, take care that the boat does not *capsize.*

The boat swept sheer over the dam with all on board, filling and *capsizing* instantly.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 290.

II. *trans.* 1. To upset; overturn (a boat or vessel).

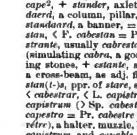
What if carrying sail *capsize* the boat?
Byron, Don Juan, ix. 18.

2. To move (a hogshead or other vessel) forward by turning it alternately on the heads.
Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

capsize (kap-sīz'), *n.* [< *capsize, v.*] An upset; an overturn.

cap-square (kap'skwār), *n.* In *gun.*, one of the strong plates of iron or brass which are fitted over the trunnions of a gun and secure it on the carriage. See cut under *gun-carriage.*

capstan (kap'stan), *n.* [Formerly also *capstane, capstand* (simulating *stand*), *capstern* (simulating *stern*), once *capstring* (simulating *string*), *capsteen, caston* (dial. *engulfment*), < ME. *kapestant, D. kaapstander* (simulating *kaap-stander,* a lighthouse, < *kaap,* MD. *kape,* = E. *cape*[2], + *stander,* axletree, MD. *stander, standaerd,* a column, pillar, mill-post, standard, D. *staandaard,* a banner, = E. *standard*) = G. *kabestan,* < P. *cabestan* = Pr. *cabestre,* < Sp. *cabestrante* (usually *cabrestante*) = Pg. *cabrestante*) (simulating *cabra,* a goat, an engine for throwing stones, + *estante,* a shelf, naut. a prop of a cross-beam, as adj. fixed, lit. standing, < L. *stan(t-)s,* ppr. of *stare,* stand), a capstan, prob. < *cabestrar,* < L. *capistrare,* tie with a halter, < *capistrum* (? Sp. *cabestro* = Pg. *cabresto* = It. *capestro* = Pr. *cabestre* = OF. *chevestre*), a halter, muzzle, band, < *capere,* hold: see *capsule* and *capable.*] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights or applying power. It consists of an upright barrel, either smooth or having ribs called whelps, which act arranged about a spindle. The barrel is the capstan-head, which has holes to receive the ends of levers or bars by which the barrel is worked. At the bottom of the barrel is a pawl-head, with pawls to catch a ratchet-rim or pawl-rim, which is secured to the floor or platform. A capstan differs from a windlass in having a vertical instead of a horizontal axis.



Capstan.
a, capstan-head; *b,* barrel; *c,* pawl-rim and pawls; *d,* capstan-bars.

The capstan employed to draw coal from pits is usually called a gin. Capstans, when worked by horses a *whim-gin.* On board ship it is used for weighing the anchor, warping ship, etc.—**Chinese capstan,** a differential device for hoisting or hauling. It is the same as the differential windlass (which see, under *windlass*), except that the axis is vertical.—**Differential capstan,** a capstan in which, by the application of cog-wheels, great power may be gained at the expense of speed.—**Steam-capstan,** a capstan turned by a steam-engine.—**To come up with the capstan,** to turn in the contrary way: so as to slacken the rope wound round it.—**To heave at the capstan,** to cause it to turn by pushing with the breast against the bars.—**To pawl the capstan,** to place the sailors at it in readiness to heave.—**To pawl the capstan,** to fix the pawls so as to prevent the capstan from recoiling.—**To rig the capstan,** to prepare it for heaving by fixing the bars in the holes or otherwise.—**To surge the capstan,** to slacken the rope wound round upon it.

capstan-bar (kap'stan-bär), *n.* One of the levers, generally of wood, by which a capstan is turned.—**To swifter the capstan-bars,** to fasten a small rope round the outer ends of all the capstan-bars before heaving round, so that they cannot be accidentally misplaced.

capstan-barrel, *n.* See *capstan.*

capstanet, capstand, *n.* See *capstan.*

capstern, *n.* See *capstan.*

capstone (kap'stōn), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, the uppermost or finishing stone of a structure, as of a parapet, a turret, etc. Flat capstones, or flags, are often laid upon walls of bricks or small stones to protect the joints from infiltration of water, as well as to bind the structure together.

2. In *zoöl.*, a fossil echinite (sea-urchin) of the genus *Conulus;* so named from its resemblance to a cap.

capstring, *n.* See *capstan.*

capsula (kap'sū-lä), *n.*; pl. *capsulæ* (-lē). [L.] Same as *capsule.*

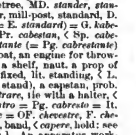
capsulascic (kap-sū-las'ik), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *ascus,* horse-chestnut (see *esculin*), + *-ic.*] Derived from the capsules of the horse-chestnut.—**Capsulascic acid,** an acid found in the capsules of horse-chestnuts.

capsular (kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-ar*[3].] Hollow, like a chest or capsule; pertaining to or having the structure of a capsule.—**Capsular artery,** the middle suprarenal artery.—**Capsular ligament,** the ligament which accompanies every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag. See *diarthrosis.*—**Capsular vein,** the suprarenal vein.

capsulary (kap'sū-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *capsular.*

capsulate, capsulated (kap'sū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *capsule* + *-ate*[1]-*ed*[2].] Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box. Also *capsuled.*

capsule (kap'sūl), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kapsel,* < F. *capsule* = Sp. Pg. It. *capsula,* < L. *capsula,* a small box or chest (cf. *capsella*), dim. of *capsa,* a box: see *case*[2].] 1. A small casing, envelop, covering, etc., natural or artificial, usually thin or membranous; a cover or container of some small object or quantity of matter. Specifically—2. In *bot.*, a dehiscent pod or seed-vessel, either membranous or woody, composed of



Capsules, after dehiscence.
a, asphodel; *b,* argemone; *c,* violet.

two or more carpels, which at maturity becomes dry and opens by regular valves corresponding in number to the carpels, or twice as numerous. The term is sometimes used to say *dry* dehiscent fruit, and even to the spore-cases of various cryptogamic plants. 3. In *chem.*: (*a*) A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples or for melting them. (*b*) A small shallow vessel made of Berlin ware, platinum, etc., for evaporations, solutions, and the like.—4. In *med. and anat.*, a membrane or ligament inclosing some part or organ as in a bag or sac; a saccular envelop or investment: as, the *capsule* of the crystalline lens of the eye; the *capsule* of a joint; as the hip.—5. In *anat.*, some part or organ likened to a capsule: as, the adrenal *capsules.*—6. In *Protozoa,* the included perforated test of a radiolarian.—7. In *ostium.*, a horny case inclosing the eggs of an insect, as those of the cockroach. Also called *ootheca.*—8. A cap of thin metal, such as tin-foil, put over the mouth of a corked bottle to preserve the cork from drying. Wine of good quality when bottled was formerly sealed with wax upon the cork, but this is now almost entirely discontinued, the grower's or dealer's name or device being commonly stamped upon it.

9. A small gelatinous case or envelop in which nauseous medicines are inclosed to be swallowed.—10. In *fort.*, the metallic envelop of a fulminating tube.—**Adrenal capsule,** an adrenal (which see).—**Atrabiliary capsule,** the suprarenal capsule, or adrenal.—**Bennett's capsule,** the posterior part of the tunica vaginalis of the eye, behind the point of perforation of the tendon of the muscles of the eyeball.—**Bowman's capsule,** the capsule of a Malpighian body of the kidney.—**Capsule of Glisson,** the sheath of connective tissue investing the liver, and following the vessels, portal artery, and hepatic duct as they ramify in the liver.—**Capsule of the kidney.** See *Bowman's capsule,* the position of part of the tunica vaginalis of the eye, behind the point of perforation of the tendon of the muscles of the eyeball.—**Bowman's capsule,** the capsule of a Malpighian body of the kidney.—**Capsule of Glisson,** the sheath of connective tissue investing the liver, and following the vessels, portal artery, and hepatic duct as they ramify in the liver.—**Capsule of the kidney.** See *Bowman's capsule.*—**Capsule of the lens,** the transparent, brittle, acid structure which incloses the lens of the eye.—**Central capsule,** the capsule of a radiolarian.—**External capsule,** the layer of white nervous substance between the claustrum and the putamen of the brain.—**Internal capsule,** the layer of white nervous substance in the brain from the crura cerebri to the cortex, between the caudate nucleus and the optic thalamus on the one side and the lenticular nucleus on the other.—**Marsupial capsule,** in *Polyzoa* (or *Bryozoa*), an individual of a colony serving only for the reception of ova.—**Ridamental capsule,** in *conch.*, a case in which the embryos of certain mollusks are contained.

The *ridamental capsules* [of the whelk, *Buccinum*] are aggregated in roundish masses which, when thrown ashore and drifted by the wind, resemble cowslips. Each capsule contains five or six young.
S. P. Woodward, Mollusca, 2d ed., p. 218.

Suprarenal capsule, a small flattened body, somewhat glandular in appearance, but with no duct, which in many animals surmounts the kidney. Also called *suprarenal body* and *adrenal.* See cut under *kidney.*—**Urticating capsule,** a nematocyst, cnida, or thread-cell.

capsuled (kap'sūld), *a.* Same as *capsulate.*

capsuliferous (kap-sū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing capsules.

capsuliform (kap-sū'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *gerere,* bear.] Same as *capsuliferous.*

capsulitis (kap-sū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

capsulogenous (kap-sū-loj'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-genous,* producing: see *-genous.*] Producing a capsule: specifically applied to certain glands of earthworms, opening into the gizzard by papillæ surrounded by glands in the secretion of the capsule or cocoon of those animals.

capsulotomy (kap-sū-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + MGr. τομή, a cutting: see *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, incision of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

capsulous (kap'sū-lus), *a.* [NL.: said to be < Gr. σάπτειν, gulp down; cf. σόλος, a gulping down.] A genus of insects, typical of the family *Capsidæ,* founded by Fabricius in 1803. As now restricted, it includes a small number of medium size and broadly ovate form, with moderate or narrow neck, perfect wings and hemelytra, and second and third joint longest and clavate. *C. trifasciatus* is an example.

capt[1] (kapt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cap*[1], *v.*] Overcome in argument.

capt. An abbreviation of *captain.*

captain (kap'tān), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *captain, capitain, -eyn, -ayn, -ein, -in, kaptein* = D. *kapitein* = MLG. *kapitin* = Sw. *kapten,* < OF. *capitain, capitaine* (vernacular form *chevetaine,* > E. *chieftain,* q. v.), F. *capitaine* = Pr. *capitani* = Sp. *capitan* = Pg. *capitão* = It. *capitano,* < ML. *capitaneus, -anus, -aneus,* a captain (also, and prop., an adj., principal, chief), < L. *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capital, cattle.* Cf. *captain,* v., *chieftain,* n., *chief,* n. and *a.*] 1. One who is at the head of or has authority over others; a chief; a leader; a commander, especially in military affairs. In the Bible the term is applied to a ruler, governor, or keeper, or commander of an army, to the governor of a province, etc.

Captain of the host of the Lord. Jos. v. 14.
Anoint him to be *captain* over my people. 1 Sam. ix. 16.
Great Mars, the *captain* of us all.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.
Great in council and great in war,
Foremost *captain* of his time.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington.

More specifically—(*a*) In the army, the officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. (*b*) In the navy, an officer next in rank above a commander, and ranking in the United States service with a colonel, and in the British with a lieutenant-colonel, and after three years' service with a colonel. (*c*) In the army, the second ship grade in the British service were formerly designated *post-captain.* (*d*) The commanding officer of a merchant vessel. (*e*) In some of the public schools of England, a title given to the senior boy in the first class, or *removing,* etc., the head leader of the nine, the crew, or the body of players on one side: as, *captain* of the boats, the head man of a boat's crew; the hitting captain, the person who directs and is responsible for the innings: work. As a title, often abbreviated *capt.*

2. A name commonly given, in the form *longfinned captain,* to the fish otherwise known as the hatchet-fish, *Argyropelecus gigas,* found in the open sea in pay, that is, not reformed. *New captain reformed,* below. *Phaëton captain.* See *Phaëton.*—**Sub pœnâ,** in the University of Cambridge, England, the first in rank among those who graduate without honors, known as the *pedes* or *pedi.*

There are also many men every year constituted of the *Supernumerary of the Poll,* some for the honour, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils after-wards. *C. A. Bristed,* English University, p. 49.

Captain reformed, a captain who upon the reducing of forces lost his company, but was continued as captain either as second to another or without a post. *New reformado.* *K. Phillips,* 1706.—**Captains of tops, captains of the forecastle, captains of the afterguard,** and **captains of the hold,** ratings of petty officers in the United States navy, whose duties are to keep watch over the men in their different departments.—**Fleet captain,** in the United States navy, an officer temporarily appointed by the Navy Department to act as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron. Also called *flag-captain.*

II. *a.* [The orig. (ML.) use, but in E. later than the noun use.] 1. Of chief rank, excellence, or value; chief; principal.

Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
Or *captain* jewels in the carcanet. *Shak.,* Sonnets, lii.

2. Of commanding character; fitted to lead.

Why then women are more valiant
That stay at home, if bearing carry it,
And the ass more *captain* than the lion.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 3.

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captain

captain (kap'tăn), *v. t.* [< *captain*, *n.*] To act as leader to; be captain over; command.

It was natural that men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms and associations into the doubtful wilderness that led to the promised land should find more to their purpose in the old Testament than in the New. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

captaincy (kap'tăn-si), *n.* [*captain* + *-cy.*] The rank, post, or commission of a captain.

captaincy-general (kap'tăn-si-jen'e-ral), *n.* [< *captaincy* + *general.* Cf. Sp. *capitanía general.*] The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general; specifically, one of the military divisions of Spain. Also *captain-generalcy.*

captainess (kap'tăn-es), *n.* [*captain* + *-ess.* Cf. *chieftainess.*] A female commander. [Rare.]

Out ! traitor Absence ! Darest thou counsel me
From my dear *Captainess* to run away ?
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 547.

captain-general (kap'tăn-jen'e-ral), *n.* [*captain* + *general.* Cf. Sp. *capitán general.*] The commander-in-chief of an army or of the militia; especifically, the commander of a military division in Spain.

The magnanimous and most illustrious . . . *captain-general* of the Grecian army, Agamemnon.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

[The governor of Rhode Island is by law captain-general and commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State.]

captain-generalcy (kap'tăn-jen'e-ral-si), *n.* [< *captain-general* + *-cy.*] Same as *captaincy-general.*

captain-lieutenant (kap'tăn-lū-ten'ant), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, an officer who, with the rank of captain and pay of a lieutenant, commanded a company or troop. The first or colonel's company of a regiment of infantry was commanded by a captain-lieutenant.

captainly (kap'tăn-li), *a.* [*captain* + *-ly*1.] Pertaining to or befitting a captain.

captain-pasha, capitan-pacha (kap'tăn-, kap'i-tan-pash'a), *n.* [*captain* or *capitan* (repr. Turk. *qaptán* or *qapúdán*) + *pasha*: see *pasha*.] Formerly, the colloquial title of the Turkish minister of marine, and of the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Also written *capudan pasha.*

captainry (kap'tăn-ri), *n.* [< F. *capitainerie*, < Ml. *capitaneria*, captainship, < *capitaneus*: see *captain*.] The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser.*

captainship (kap'tăn-ship), *n.* [< *captain* + *-ship.*] 1. The office of captain, or of chief commander.

Therefore, so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens (thine and ours) to take
The *captainship*.
Shak., T. of A., v. 2.

2†. The command of a clan or government of a certain district; chieftainship.

To diminish the Irish lords he did abolish their . . . usurped *captainships*. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

3. Skill as a captain or leader: as, he displayed good *captainship*.

captal (kap'tal), *n.* [Pr., < Ll. *capitalis*, chief: see *capital*.] A medieval title of dignity and military authority in the south of France: as, the *Captal de Buch* fought on the English side in Gascony, etc., under Edward III.

Captantes (kap-tan'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of Ll. *captans(-t)-s*, ppr. of *captare*, take, catch: see *captation*.] Same as *Raptores*, 1.

captation (kap-tā'shon), *n.* [< Ll. *captatio(n-)*, a reaching after something, < *captare*, pp. *captatus*, reach after, desire eagerly, allure, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize: see *capable*.] 1†. The act or practice of gaining favor or applause by flattery or address. *Eikon Basilike.* —2. A name given by Descourtis to the opening stage of the hypnotic or mesmeric trance. Sometimes called *fascination.*

captation (kap'shon), *n.* [< *captio(n-)*, a taking, seizing, fraud, deceit, fallacy, < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*.] 1. Seizure; capture; taking; catching. [Rare.]—2. Captious or sophistical arguments or reasoning; the act of cavilling or taking exception; sophism; quibble or quibbling.

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *captation* and contradiction. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

I beseech you, sir, to consider with what strange *captions* you have gone about to delude your king and country. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants, i. 3.

3. The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process. [Rare.]—4. In *law*, a certificate stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court or authority before which such act was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid, written upon or attached to the document to which it relates.—5. The heading or title of a legal instrument or of a chapter, article, section, or page: as, the *caption* of Genesis i.; an editorial under the *caption* "A new Force in Politics." [U. S.] —**Letters of caption**, in *Scots law*, a writ (now obsolete) issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison a debtor or obligant till he make the debt or perform the obligation. *See horning.* —**Process caption**, in *Scots law*, a summary warrant of incarceration for the purpose of forcing back a process, that is, the document or instrument relating to a lawsuit, which may have been unduly and contumaciously retained by the agent or other person having therefor in the court books.

captious (kap'shus), *a.* [< F. *captieux* or Pr. *captios* or Sp. Pg. *capcioso* = It. *capzioso*, < Ll. *captiosus*, deceptive, fallacious, sophistical, < *captio(n-)*, deception, fallacy, sophism: see *caption*. In def. 5, associated with *capacious* or *capable*, in the orig. sense 'taking': see *capacious*.] 1. Apt to notice and make much of unimportant faults or defects; disposed to find fault or raise objections; prone to cavil; difficult to please; faultfinding; touchy: as, a *captious* man.

A vulgar man is *captious* and jealous. *Chesterfield.*

A *captious* skeptic in love, a slave to fretfulness and whim — who has no difficulties but of his own creating — is a subject more fit for ridicule than compassion.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

2. Proceeding from a faultfinding or cavilling disposition; fitted to harass or perplex; censorious; carping; hence, insidious; crafty: as, a *captious* question.

Captious or fallacious ways of talking. *Locke.*

With these modifications and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan legislative and executive action, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 was much less destructive of executive discretion. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 244.

3†. Capable of receiving or containing.

Yet, in this *captious* and intenible sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love.
Shak., All's Well, I. 3.

4. Insnaring; captivating. [Rare and humorous.]

Away with despair, no longer forbear
To fly from the *captious* cupcake.
Byron, Hours of Idleness.

=Syn. 1. *Captious*, *Carping*, *Cavilling*, faultfinding, hypercritical, crabbed, testy, pettish, splenetic, all express insensible temper and behavior, with unlikeableness. *Captious* expresses a disposition to catch at little or inoffensive things, and magnify them into great defects; affronts, etc. *Carping* is a strong word, implying faultfinding that is both unreasonable and unceasing; it applies more to criticism on conduct, while *captious* applies to objections to arguments, opinions, and the like: as, it is easier to avoid than to disprove. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

He frequently found fault, was *captious*, and seemed ready for an outbreaking. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 92.

Avoid the censures of the *carping* critic.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

I write not to content such *cavilling* brain,
But eyes of noblest judgment.
Ford, Ded. of Honour Triumphant.

captiously (kap'shus-li), *adv.* In a captious, cavilling, or faultfinding manner.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

2. So as to catch or insnare; insnaringly; captivatingly. [Rare.]

captiousness (kap'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being captious; disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is another fault opposite to civility.
Locke, Education, § 143.

captivancet, *n.* [Also written *captivance*; < Ll. *captivus(-o)-s*, ppr. of *captivare*, take captive: see *captivate*, *v.*] Captivity.

At length he spyde whereas that woulfull Squyre,
Whom he had rouséed from *captivance* late,
Of his strong foe, lay tombled in the mire.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 45.

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v.* [< Ll. *captivatus*, pp. of *captivare*, pp. *captivatus*, take captive, < *captivus*, a captive, < *capere*, take: see *capable*.] 1. To subdue by force, as an enemy in war, or anything belonging to an enemy; capture; take captive.

The French king *captivated* to
The English monarche.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 28.

It does not institute a magnificent auction of human creatures, where *captivated* provinces come to general bargain, by bidding against each other.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

2†. To bring into bondage; subdue; place in subjection.

Let no Christian men grant nothing contrary to the Scripture, but ever *captivate* our reason unto that.
Frith, Works, p. 18.

captive

He deserves to be a slave that is content to have the liberty of his will so *captivated*. *Jer. Taylor.*

God uses not to *captivate* [a man] under a perpetual childhood of prescription, but trusts him with the gift of reason to be his own chooser. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 17.

3. To overpower and hold by excellence or beauty; charm or lure by any means; engage the regard, esteem, or affections of; fascinate.

Alon be rears upright, and serves and leaps.
As who should say "Lo, thus my strength is tried;
And this I do to *captivate* the eye."
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 281.

Wisdom so *captivates* him with her appearance that he gives himself up to her. *Addison*, Guardian.

I was *captivated* with the beauty and retirement of the place. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 514.

It is not merely what he [Chaucer] has to say, but even more the agreeable way he has of saying it, that *captivates* our attention and gives him an assured place in literature. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 260.

=Syn. 3. To enslave, enchant, lead captive, enamour, bewitch.

captivatet (kap'ti-vāt), *a.* [< Ll. *captivatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Taken captive; made prisoner; fascinated; insnared.

What though I be enthrall'd? . . .
Yeah! women have been *captivate* ere now.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

captivating (kap'ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *captivate*, *v.*] Having power to engage the regard, esteem, or affections; winning; fascinating; bewitching.

Her understanding excellent, her mind improved, and her manners *captivating*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 180.

captivation (kap-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [< Ll. *captivatio(n-)*, a taking captive: see *captivate* and *-ation*.] The act of captivating; the state or condition of being captivated.

The *captivation* of our understanding.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 21.

captive (kap'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier E. *caitiff*, now with different sense (see *caitiff*); = F. *captif*, fem. *captive*, OF. *chetif*, etc. (see *caitiff*), = Pr. *captiu*, *catiu*, = OCat. *catiu* = Sp. *cautivo*, Sp. *cativo* = Pg. *cativo*, *captivo* = It. *cattivo*, < Ll. *captivus*, a captive, prop. adj., taken prisoner, < *capere*, take: see *capable*, *heave*, *captive*, etc.: see *capable*.] *I. a.* 1. Made prisoner, as in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

When many times the *captive* Grecians fall,
Even in the fan and wind of your fair sword,
You bid them rise and live. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3.

The *captive* bird that sings within thy bow'r.
Pope, Summer, l. 46.

2. Bound or held by other than physical means, as by the ties of love or other passion; captivated.

My woman's heart
Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

3. Holding in confinement: as, *captive* chains. —**Captive balloon**. See *balloon*1.—**To take captive**, to capture; make a prisoner of.

II. n. 1. One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war by an enemy; one taken and kept in confinement.

Like *captives* bound to a triumphant car.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. Figuratively, one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence, by the lower passions of his own nature, or by the wiles of others; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love or any other passion.

Yet hath he been my *captive* and my slave,
And beg'd for that which I denied to most.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 101.

=Syn. 1. *Prisoner*, *Captive*. The word *prisoner* emphasizes the idea of restraint of liberty, but is not characteristic of especially associated with feeling; the *prisoner* of war and the *prisoner* for crime may be shut up in a prison, kept by guards within defined limits, or given a restricted liberty on parole. The word *captive* suggests being completely in the power of another, whether confined or not, and comes to be a rhetorical word, suggesting helplessness and resulting submission. Captured soldiers and guard are strictly *prisoners*, but are often and properly called *captives*. When we speak of a prisoner of love, we suggest fin longing for liberty. The rights and interests of a *prisoner* are likely to be respected, but the *captive* may be abused or even sometimes sold into slavery. See *captivity*.

Come, Sleep: O Sleep! the certain knot of peace,
The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the *prisoner's* release,
Th' indifferent judge between the high and low.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 39.

Go, see the *captive* bartered as a slave!
Crushed till his high, heroic spirit bleeds.
Rogers, Pleasures of Memory, ii.

captive (kap'tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captived*, ppr. *captiving*. [= F. *captiver* = Pr. *captivar* =

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Sp. *cautivar* = Pg. *cativar*, *captivar* = It. *cattivare*, ⟨ L. *captivare* (see *captivate*, v.), ⟨ *captivus*, captive: see *captive*, *a.* and *n.*] 1. To make captive; bring into subjection.

Capitol eternally in prone moves.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 37.

2. To captivate; insnare. [Rare.]

Love now *captive'd* his heart, which erst was free.
Fairfax, Godfrey of Bulloigne, ii. 34.

Beauty, which *captives* all things, acts me free.
Dryden, Sylvæ, iii. 38.

She who *captived* Cæsar and Pompey
The Serpent of old Nile.
B. B. Stoddard, Shakespeare.

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [⟨ F. *captivité* = Pr. *captivitat* = Sp. *cautividad* = Pg. *captiveiro* = It. *cattività*, ⟨ L. *captivita(t-)s*, ⟨ *captivus*, captive: see *captive*.] 1. The state of being a prisoner, or of coming into the power of an enemy by force or the fortune of war.

And but for Owen Glendower had been king,
Who kept him in *captivity* till he died.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. Subjection; the state of being under control; bondage; servitude.

Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ.
2 Cor. x. 5.

Thou hast led *captivity* captive.
Ps. lxviii. 18.

3†. Captives collectively; a body of captives.

When God bringeth back the *captivity* of his people, Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall be glad.
Ps. lxiii. 6.

=Syn. *Imprisonment*, *Captivity*, *Confinement*, *Incarceration*, *Immurement*. There is the same distinction between *imprisonment* and *captivity* as between *prisoner* and *captive*. (See *captive*.) *Confinement* is the most general word for being kept within bounds against one's will, as, by force or sickness; we speak of solitary *confinement*, and, figuratively, of too great *confinement* (though voluntary) to one's books. *Incarceration* is the locking up into a jail or prison; the word is rhetorical, suggesting ignominy, with narrow range and great subjective depth of escape. *Immurement*, literally shutting within walls, is now freely figurative; in either sense it suggests depth of separation or seclusion from friends, home, or the world, and small likelihood of getting or coming out. (See *arrestate* and *serf*.)

Even like a man new haled from the rack,
So fare my limbs with long *imprisonment*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

But made hereby obnoxious more
To all the miseries of life,
Life in *captivity*
Among inhuman foes.
Milton, S. A., l. 108.

Though my person is in *confinement*, my mind can expatiate on ample and useful subjects with all the freedom of imagination.
S. Johnson, Life of Savage.

Enforced *detention*, *incarceration* within four walls, was another method of confinement which never said good favour under the feudal system.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 747.

The chains of earth's *imprisonment*
Fell from lauther's Spirit.
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

captor (kap'tor), *n.* [⟨ L. *captor*, ⟨ *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, capture: see *capable*, and cf. *recapture*.] One who captures or takes (a person or thing) by force, stratagem, or surprise; one who takes a prisoner or a prize.

captorial (kap-tō'ri-al), *a.* [⟨ L. *captor*, one who takes (see *captor*), + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, adapted for taking, seizing, or holding; raptorial.

captrable (kap'tra-bl), *a.* [⟨ *captre* + *-able*.] Capable of being captured; liable to capture. *Carlyle.*

capture (kap'tūr), *n.* [⟨ F. *capture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *captura* = It. *cattura*, ⟨ L. *captura*, a taking, catching (of animals), ⟨ *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*, *captive*.] 1. The act of taking or seizing; seizure; arrest: as, the *capture* of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem; the *capture* of a criminal.

The *capture* of Aleiwyd by his [Eadberht's] allies, the Picts, in 756, seemed to leave the rest of Strath-Clyde at his mercy.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 363.

2. The thing taken; a prize.

capture (kap'tūr), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *captured* ppr. *capturing*. [⟨ *capture*, *n.*] 1. To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; take as booty, as a ship, a prize or prisoner of: as, to *capture* a vessel or a fortress; to *capture* prisoners.

The reception of animal food from *captured* insects explains how Drosera can flourish in extremely poor peaty soil.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 17.

2. To win by ingenuity or skill against resistance or competition: as, to *capture* a prize for marksmanship.

Capuan (kap'ū-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Capua* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Capua, an ancient city of Campania in Italy.

To the enervating contagion of *Capuan* effeminacy historians have always attributed the want of success which subsequently attended the Carthaginian commander in his Italian campaigns.
Encyc. Brit., V. 79.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Capua.

capuccio (ka-puch'iō), *n.* [It., prop. *cappuccio*: see *capouch*, *n.*] A capuchin or hood. *Spenser.*

capuce†, **capuche**†, *n.* Same as *capouch*.

Capuchin† (kap'ū-chin or kap-ū-shēn'), *n.* [= F. *capucin* = Sp. *capuchino* = Pg. *capuchinho*, m., a monk, and F. *capucine* = Sp. *capuchina* = Pg. *capuchinha*, f., a nun, of the order of St. Francis, ⟨ It. *cappuccino*, a Franciscan monk, so called from the hood he wears, dim. of *cappuccio*, a cowl, ⟨ F. *capuche*, *capuce*, ⟩ E. *capuche*, *capouch*: see *capouch*.] 1. A member of a mendicant order of Franciscan monks, founded in Italy in 1528 by Matteo di Bassi, and named from the long pointed capouch or cowl which is the distinguishing mark of their dress. According to the statutes of the order, drawn up in 1639, the monks were to live by begging; they were not to use gold or silver in any form, and were to be worn, dim, and disgusting, were to be of pewter. The Capuchins are most numerous in Austria. In the United States they have convents in the dioceses of Green Bay, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and New York. See *Franciscan*.

2. [*l. c.*] A variety of pigeon with a range of inverted feathers on the back of the head, like the cap or cowl of a monk.—3. [*l. c.*] A South American monkey, having a hairy mane, having black on the head, like the hood or cowl of a Capuchin; hence, any sapajou or monkey of the genus *Cebus*. Also written *capucine*. See cut under *Cebinæ*.—4. [*l. c.*] One of the bald-headed fruit-crows of South America, *Gymnocephalus calvus*.—Capuchin cross. See *cross*.

capuchin†‡ (kap'ū-chin or kap-ū-shēn'), *n.* [Prop. *capuchon* = Dan. *capuchon*, ⟨ F. *capuchon*, ⟨ *capuche*, a hood: see *capouch*, and cf. *Capuchin*.] 1. A large loose hood worn by women in the 18th century.—2. A hooded cloak of the same period.

My aunt pulled off my uncle's shoes, and carefully wrapped his poor feet in her *capuchin*.
Smollett, Humphry Clinker.

capucinade, *n.* [F., ⟨ *capucin*, Capuchin, + *-ade*, suffix.] A Capuchin's tirade; a weak sermon or discourse.

It was a vague discourse, the rhetorie of an old professor, a mere *Capucinade*.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 4.

capucine† (kap'ū-sēn), *n.* [F. *capucin* (NL. *capucinus*), lit. a Capuchin monk: see *Capuchin*.] Same as *capuchin*, 3.

capuched† (kap'ū-sht), *a.* [⟨ F. *capucine*, nasturtium, like the color of its flower, ⟨ It. *cappucina*, nasturtium (so called from the form of the corolla), ⟨ *cappuccio*, a hood: see *capouch*.] A rich reddish-brown color like that of the flower of the nasturtium.—**Capucine madder**, a madder like of the above color.

capudan-pasha, (kap'ū-dan-pash'ā), *n.* Same as *captain-pasha*.

capuli, *n.* See *capolí*.

capulet (kap'ū-let), *n.* [Pr. ka-pū-lā'), *n.* 1. A hood worn by the peasant women of the French slope of the Pyrenees. It is made of fine white or red cloth, sometimes bordered with black velvet. Also called *capulet*.

capulid (kap'ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Capulidæ*.

Capulidæ (ka-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Capulus* + *-idæ*.] The subfamily *Capulinæ* elevated to the rank of a family. *P. P. Carpenter*, 1861.

Capulinæ (kap-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Capulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of limpets and family *Calyptræidæ*: synonymous with *Piliopsis*.

caput (kap'ut), *n.*; pl. *capita*, rarely *caputs* (ka-pū, -tz), [L., the head, prob. akin to *Skt. kapāla*, *E. head*, q. v. Hence *capital*†, *capitals*, etc., *captain*, *chief*, *chieftain*, *chef*, *chievel*, *achieve*, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, the head; the head or upper extremity of a part of the body.—2†. An abbreviation of the phrase *caput senatus* (literally, head of the senate), a council or ruling body in the University of Cambridge, England.

Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

3. In *Rom. law*, the standing before the law, or the personal status, of a citizen. A deprivation of liberty or civic rights, or a modification of family relation by adoption, etc., was termed *capitis diminutio*, which was characterized as *maxima*, *media*, or *minima*, according as it affected the first, second, or third of the elements above named.—**Caput coli**, the head of the colon; the cecum.—**Caput cornu**, **caput cornu posterioris**, the expanded extremity of the posterior horn of gray substance in the spinal cord.—**Caput gallinaginis**, the snipe's head; the crista urethræ (which see, under *urethra*).—**Caput medusæ**, the network of dilated veins radiating from the umbilicus, seen when the portal circulation is obstructed in the liver, as in cirrhosis, and this collateral circulation is developed in compensation.—**Caput mortuum**, literally, a dead head. (a) A fanciful term used by the old chemists to denote the residuum of chemicals when all their volatile matters had escaped; specifically, oxid of iron, which is the residue left when sulphate of iron is distilled in a red heat. (b) The dead body from which all that rendered it valuable has been taken away.

"Every Prince of life and beauty," writes the critic, "has been extracted, and a *caput mortuum*" that is, Charles Kean's Mephistopheles—remains.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 66.

Caput obstipum spasticum, spasm in the region of the external lateral head muscle, causing accessory torticollis.

—**Caput succedaneum**, an edematous swelling of the soft parts of the scalp of the head of a child.

caputal (kap'ut-al), *a.* [Improp., ⟨ *caput* + *-al*: distinguished from the proper form *capital*.] In *anatom.*, pertaining to or situated on the head. [Rare.]

caputia, *n.* Plural of *caputium*.

Caputiati (ka-pū-shi-ā'ti), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of *caputiatus*, pp. of *caputiare*, cover the head with a hood, ⟨ *caputium*, prop. *capitium*, a hood, capouch: see *caputium*, *capouch*, *n.*] A short-lived semi-political and communistic sect devoted to the Virgin Mary which appeared in the interior of France about 1182: so called from their hood or capouch.

caputium (ka-pū'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *caputia* (-shi-ā). [ML., also *capucium*, *capuccium*, *cappuccium* (after the Rom. forms, It. *cappuccio*, formerly also *capuccio*, as Sp. Pg. *capucho* = F. *capuce*, whence by diminution *capucin*), also *capitium*, as if ⟨ L. *caput* (*capit-*), head (cf. *cabbage*†, *cabbage*§, *cabocle*), but prop. ⟨ *capa*, *cappa*, a cape, hood: see *cape*, *cap*, *capouch*, *cope*, etc. (from *capuchon*) *capouch*, *capuche*, *Capuchin*, etc.] 1. In general, a hood attached to a garment in ecclesiastical or other canonical costume, as the hood of the Master of Arts or of a fellow of an English university, or that attached to a monk's gown, a cope, or the like.—2. A name sometimes given to the armillasa.

capybara, *n.* See *capibara*.

car† (kär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carre*, ⟨ ME. *carre* (also modified *char*, *charre*, *chare*, *cf. charet*, *charette*, *carr*, also *carre*, *carret*, established *char*, ⟩ E. *char*),= Pr. *car* = Sp. Pg. It. *carro* = D. *kar* = MLG. *karre* = OHG. *carra*, *charra*, *charro*, MHG. *karre*, *karrich* (also *karn*, *garre*, *garn*, MHG. *garre*) = Icel. *kerra* = Dan. *karre* = Sw. *kärra* = Bohem. *kara* = Pol. *kara* = Lith. *karas*, ⟨ ML. *carrus*, m., *carra*, f., a wheeled vehicle, L. *carrus*, a wheeled vehicle for transporting burdens; of Celtic origin: Bret. *karr*, a chariot, = W. *car*, a raft, frame, drag, = Gaael. *car*, a car, cart, = Ir. *carr*, a car, a cart, drag, wagon; perhaps akin to L. *currus*, a chariot, *currere*, run, Skt. √ *car*, move. Hence ult. *carack* (*carick*, *carrick*), *career*, *cargo*†, *carricar*, *carriage*, *carrier*, *carrion*, *carry*, *carryall*, *cart*, *charge*, *charet*, *chariot*, *discharge*, etc.] 1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance, especially one having only two wheels. (a) The two-wheeled passenger conveyance much used in Ireland and specifically called a *jaunting-car*. (b) The low act two-wheeled vehicle of burden used in Great Britain and Ireland, especially for hogsheads and the like. (c) In Birmingham and other towns of England, a four-wheeled hackney carriage, as distinguished from a *hansom*, which is called a *cab*.

Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

2. A chariot of war, triumph, or pageantry: in poetic and figurative usage, any elaborate conveyance used in progeedings characterized by dignity, solemnity, or splendor: as, Phœbus's car; the car of Juggernaut; a triumphal car.

Let the bell be toll'd:
And a reverent people behold
The chariots, the horses, and the steeds.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington.

3. A vehicle running upon rails: as, the *horse-car*, *railway-car*. [U. S.]—4. The basket of a balloon, in which the aëronaut sits.—**Adhesion-car**. See *adhesion*.—**Aerial car**. See *aerial*.—**Bobtailed car**. See *bobtailed*.—**Cabin car**, a combination car on a freight train; a caboose.—**Drawing-room car**, a railroad passenger car more luxurious in its appointments than an ordinary car. It generally contains arm-chairs, footstools, sofas, etc., and calling *parlor car* and *palace car*. [U. S. and Canada.]—**Irish jaunting-car**. See *jaunting-car*.—**Pneumatic car**, a car driven on rails or tramways by compressed air contained in tanks filled by means of air-pumps.—**Revolving car**, a cylindrical receptacle or car which revolves as it travels.—**The Northern Car**, a name for the constellation of the Great Bear, commonly known in England as *Charles's Wain*, and in the United States as the *Great Dipper*. See cut under *Ursa*.

car‡ (kär), *n.* [Ms. *kar*, ⟨ Icel. *kjarr*, pl. *kjær*, copse, brushwood (cf. *kjarrmýrr*, a marsh over-

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grown with brushwood: *sjirr* = E. *mire*), = Norw. *kjerr*, *kjarr*, a marsh, esp. a marsh overgrown with brushwood, = Sw. *kärr*, a marsh, fen, morass, moor, = Dan. *kær*, formerly *kjær*, a marsh, bog, thicket, pool. Cf. *carse*2.] 1. A wood or grove, generally of alders, on a moist soil.— 2. Any hollow place or marsh. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

car3 (kär), *n.* [Sc., also written *kar*, *ker*, *coir*, *coar*, *carry*, < ME. *car*, *kerre*, < Gael. *caerr*, left, left-handed, awkward.] Left, as opposed to *right*.

In a knod, id a clyffe, at the *kerre* side.
Ther as the rugh rocher yn rydely watz fallen,
Thay ferden to the fyndyng, & fonge3 hem ether.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1431.

car4 (kär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carred*, ppr. *carring*. [E. dial., akin *of carry*.] To carry. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

car5 (kär), *n.* [< ME. **car*, **carre*, < AS. (ONorth.) *carr*, a rock, appar. < Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf or projecting part of a rock. Cf. *cairn*.] A rock. [Prov. Eng.]

car. An abbreviation of *carat*.

car. See *cur*.

Carabaya bark. See *bark*9.

Carabici (ka-rab'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Carabicus*, dim. of *Carabus*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, embracing the carabidoid beetles.

carabid (kar'a-bid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Carabidæ*; a caraboid; a ground-beetle.

Carabidæ (ka-rab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* or beetles whose metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture, reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ, with the antennæ 11-jointed, and the hind coxæ movable and small. The antennæ arise at the side of the head between the base of the mandibles and the eyes. The species are usually large and adorned with brilliant metallic colors, and are either wingless or have wings not adapted for flying. There are more than 4000 known species, all of which are commonly called *ground-beetles*, varying from a very minute size up to 2 or 3 inches in length. The bombardier-beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, belongs to this family. Other names of the caraboid group of insects are *Carabi*, *Caraboni*, *Caradina*, *Carabina*, *Carabioidæ*, *Carabitæ*, *Carabidina*, *Carabidæ*, *Carabina*. See cuts under *bombardier-beetle* and *ground-beetle*.

carabidous (kar-a-bid'ō-us), *a.* [< *Carabidæ* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carabidæ*.

carabidoid (ka-rab'i-doid), *a.* Same as *carabid*, 2.

Carabinæ (kar-a-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Carabidæ*, containing large handsome species whose mesosternal epimeron reaches the coxa, and whose middle coxal cavities are not entirely closed by the sterna.

carabinei, *n.* See *carbine*.

carabineer, *n.* See *carbineer*.

carabioid (kar'a-boid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. καραβοειδής, like a carabus, < κάραβος, a carabus, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the genus *Carabus*; resembling a carabus. 2. Of or pertaining to the second larval stage of insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles, *Meloidæ*. The carabid stage succeeds the triunguline and precedes the scarabeoid stage. Also *carabidoid*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Carabus*, or of the family *Carabidæ*; a carabid.

Carabus (kar'a-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάραβος, a horned beetle, also the sea-crawfish or spiny lobster (also a kind of light ship), < κάρη, *rel.*] 1. The typical genus of *Carabinæ*, now restricted to species of medium or large size and handsome coloration, having the third antennal joint cylindrical, the labrum not furcate, the mandibles with no external setigerous puncture, the posterior coxæ contiguous, and the anterior coxal cavities open behind. There are many species, especially in Europe, where the genus reaches its highest development. *C. serratus* is the commonest American species. It is of an inch long, black, with bluish edges of the prothorax and elytra, the latter being punctate.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus, or of the family *Carabidæ*.—3†. [*l. c.*] A caravel.

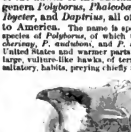
carnci, *n.* See *caravel*.

caracal (kar'a-kal), *n.* [< F. *caracal*, said to be < Turk. *qara qulaq*: *qara*, black; *qulaq*, ear.] A carnivorous digitigrade quadruped of the *Felidæ*, or cat family, and genus *Lynx*, *L. caracal*, inhabiting portions of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is about the size of a fox, is of a uniform deep brown or vinous-red color above, except a spot under each eye, and has tufts of long black hair which terminate the ears, whence its name. It possesses great strength and ferocity, and is sometimes used

Caracal (*Lynx caracal*).

in the chase of the smaller quadrupeds and of the larger kinds of birds. It has been supposed to be the lynx of the ancients, and is sometimes called *Persian lynx*. Also called *asiat-at-ard*.

caracara (kar-a-kar'ä), *n.* [So called in imitation of their hoarse cry.] The popular name of the hawks of the subfamily *Polyborinæ* and genera *Polyborus*, *Phalcoboenus*, *Benecz*, *Milvago*, *Ibycter*, and *Daptrius*, all of which are confined to America. The name is specially applicable to the species of *Polyborus*, of which there are several, as *P. cheriway*, *P. auduboni*, and *P. tutunus*, of the southern United States and warmer parts of America. These are large, vulture-like hawks, of terrestrial, ambulatory, not saltatory, habits, preying chiefly upon carrion. The head



Caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*).

and neck are extensively denuded; the legs and wings are comparatively long; the beak is toothless, with the cere ending vertically, the nostrils high up, linear, and oblique, with concealed tubercle. Though vulturine in general aspect and economy, the caracaras approach the typical falcons in some anatomical characters, as in the peculiar structure of the shoulder-joint, the extensively ossified nasal bones with ossified nasal tubercle, and the anterior keel of the palate. The common caracara is much varied with white and dusky in the plumage, and is about 22 inches long. Also called *carancara* and *carrancha*.

Caracceus, **Carraccesus** (kar-a-che'sus), *n.* In *art*, resembling or characteristic of the Caracci or Carracci, Italian painters of the latter part of the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth centuries, founders of the eclectic or Bolognese school of painting.

carack, **carrack** (kar'ak), *n.* [Also written *caract*, *carick*, *carrick*, *carrock*, < ME. *caracke*, *carrik*; = D. *kraak* = G. *karacke*, *kracke*, < OF. *carraque*, F. *caraque* = Sp. Pg. *carraca* = It. *caracca*, < ML. *carraca*, *caracca* (also *caracata* (i. e., *carracta*) *navis*, 'laden ship'), prop. *carrica*, a ship of burden, < *carricare*, load a car, < L. *carrus*, a car: see *car*1, *caricature*, *cargo*1, and *charge*.] A large round-built vessel of considerable depth, fitted for fighting as well as for burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

The Genuois comen in sundry wises
Into this land with diuers marchandises
In great *Caracks*, arrayed with store inoke
With cloth of gold. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 120.
We cowld a galliot, crosse-sail
And plunderred Christian caruayl. *Whittier*, Berne.

caracol† (kar'a-kol), *n.* Same as *caracole*, 2.

caracol2† (kar'a-kol), *n.* An obsolete form of *caravora*.

caracol (kar'a-kōl), *n.* [Also written *caracol* (esp. in sense 2), < F. *caracole*, a caracole, a gambol, a spiral staircase, formerly *caracol*, a snail, < Sp. *caracol* = Cat. *caragol* = Pg. *caracol*, a snail, a winding staircase, a caracole, = It. *caragolo*, also *caragnolo*, *caragnola*, a snail, winding stair, *caracolo*, a caracole, = OF. *cacquerole*, F. dial. *coquerolle*, a snail. Origin uncertain; erroneously derived by the Spanish Academy from L. *cochlea*, cochlea, a snail, snail-shell: see *cochlea*.] 1. In the *manège*, a semi-round or half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or to the left.—2. In *arch.*, a spiral staircase.

caracole (kar'a-kōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caracoled*, ppr. *caracoling*. [< *caracole*, *n.*; = F. *caracoler* = Sp. *caracolar* = Pg. *caracolar* = It. *caracollare*.] 1. To move or advance in a series of caracoles; prance.

Prince John *caracoled* within the lists at the head of his jovial party. *Sir W. Scott*, Ivanhoe, I. 92.

Gay youths, in rich brilliant dresses, *caracole* up to the carriages on fiery steeds. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, II. xxi.

2. To wheel, as cavalry.

caracoli, *n.* See *caravel*.

caracolite (kar'a-kō-līt), *n.* [< *Caracoles* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral from Caracoles, Chili, consisting of oxychlorid of lead and sulphate of sodium. It occurs in colorless or white, rhombic crystals, which are hexagonal in aspect through twinning.

caracoly, **karakoly** (kar-a-kol'ē), *n.* [NL.; also written, less prop., *caracolis*; < Sp. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] 1. A snail of the family *Helicidæ*, with the whorls of the shell flattened toward and on the edges.—2†. [sup.] A genus of such land-snails.

caracoly, **caracoli** (kar'a-kō-li), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior kind of jewelry is made by the Caribs.

caracora (kar-a-kō'rä), *n.* [Formerly also *caracot*; a Malay word.] A proa of Borneo and other Eastern seas.

caracot†, *n.* [Also *charact*, < ME. *caract*, *caret*, < OF. *caract*, *charact*, m., *caracte*, *charactre*, *karactre*, *carate*, *t.* (= Pr. *carecta*, *t.*), character, sign, mark, shortened from *caracter*, ME. *caracter*: see *character*.] 1. A distinctive mark, especially a peculiar character or value.

They are men that set the *caract* and value upon things as they love them. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. Character; kind; sort.

So, beauty, no; you are of too good *caract*
To be left so, without a guard.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. Estimate.

You do mistake
My *caract* of your friendship all the while,
Or at what rate I reckon your assistance.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. A formula of enchantment.

He shulde make his sacrifice
And rede his *caract* in the wise,
As she him taught.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 247.
Than that a man
With his *carectz* him wolde enchaunte.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 57.

caract2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carat*.

A mark, being an ounce troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*. *Cocker*.

Do double the twelfth *caract*. *Cartwright*.

caractery, *n.* An earlier form of *character*.

Caradoc sandstone. See *sandstone*.

carafe, **caraffe** (ka-raf'), *n.* [= D. *karaf* = G. *karaffe* = Dan. *karaffe*, *karaffel*, < F. *carafe*, < It. *caraffa* = Sp. *garrafa*, a glass for cooling liquids, prob. < Ar. *ghirāf*, a vessel, < *gharafa*, draw, as water.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

Caragana (kar-a-gā'nä), *n.* [NL., < *caragan*, the name of the original species among the Mogul Tatars.] A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, all natives of cold and chiefly Siberian, with feathery pale-green foliage and yellow flowers appearing in early spring. The species are all ornamental, and several are in cultivation.

carageen, *n.* See *carrageen*.

caragenin, *n.* See *carrageenin*.

caragheen, *n.* See *carrageen*.

caraipi, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

caraipi (kar-a-ē'pē), *n.* [S. Amer.] The pottery-tree of Pará, *Moquilea utilis*, the powdered bark of which is mixed with clay for making vessels for domestic use. Pottery thus made is capable of withstanding a high degree of heat.

Caraïte, *n.* See *Karaite*.

carajara, **carajura** (kar-a-jä'rä, -jö'rä), *n.* [A native S. Amer. name.] A red coloring matter obtained from *Bignonia chica*. See *chica*.

Caramania gum. Same as *Bassora gum* (which see, under *gum*2).

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Horse-mackerel (*Caranx hippos*).

caramba (ka-ram'bä), *n.* Same as *carambola*.

carambola (ka-ram'bō-lą), *n.* [E. Ind.] The acid fruit of the *Averrhoa Carambola* of tropical Asia, which resembles the bilimbi, and is often cultivated. It is used for making tarts, etc.

carambole (kar-am-bōl'), *n.* [< F. *carambole* = Sp. Pg. *carambola*; origin unknown. In E. now shortened to *carom*, q. v.] In *billiards*: (*a*) The red ball placed on the mark. (*b*) A carom (which see).

carambolet (kar-am-bōl'), *v. i.* [< F. *caramboler* (= G. *karambolieren* = Dan. *karambolere* = Sp. *carambolar* = Pg. *carambolar*), carom, < *carambole*, carom (in billiards). Now shortened to *carom*, q. v.] In *billiards*, to carom.

caramel (kar'a-mel), *n.* [< F. *caramel*, burnt sugar, = It. *caramella* = Sp. Pg. *caramelo*, a lozenge, sugar-candy, prob. a corruption of ML. *calamellus* (*mellitus*), sugar-cane (also by simulation *cannamella*, *canamella*, and separately *cana mellis*, 'cane of honey'), *calamellus* being prop. dim. of *calamus*, a reed, cane: see *calamus*.] 1. Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar, by which sugar is heated in an oil or metal bath to between 210° and 230° C., it begins to assume a brown color of continually increasing depth, and when this temperature is reached the vessel contains a black substance to which the name of *caramel* has been given. It has a high luster, little astringency, and dissolves readily in water, giving it a fine sepia tint. Its composition is the same as that of cane-sugar in its compound with oxid of lead. It is used for giving a brown color to spirits, soups, sauces, etc. 2. A sweet, variously composed and flavored, but generally consisting of chocolate, sugar, and butter, and dark-colored.

Sometimes spelled *caromel*.

caramelization (kar-a-mel-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *caramelize* + *-ation*.] The transformation of sugar into caramel.

caramelize (kar'a-mel-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caramelized*, ppr. *caramelizing*. [< *caramel* + *-ize*.] To transform or convert into caramel: as, *caramelized* sugar.

caramote (kar'a-mōt), *n.* [F.; cf. Sp. *caramujo* = Pg. *caramujo*, a kind of sea-snail, = It. *caramuggio*, a dwarf, a shrub.] A rather large species of shrimp, *Penæus caramote*, common in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in great numbers and salted for exportation.

caranget (ka-ran'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ*.

Carangidæ (ka-ran'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caranx* (*-ang-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Caranx*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii subbrachiales*, with the skeleton firm, no bony stay for the preoperculum, teeth conical or triangular if present, the spinous portion of the dorsal present (sometimes rudimentary), the body compressed, oblong or elevated, with no adipose and 14 caudal vertebræ. In this sense it has been used by most European ichthyologists since 1862. It includes fishes which have been classified by others in the families *Caranxidæ*, *Pomatomidæ*, *Pentidæ*, *Enoplidæ*, *Capoidæ*, *Equulidæ*, etc. (*b*) In Gill's system restricted to *Scombroidea* with 10 abdominal and from 14 to 16 caudal vertebræ, a short or atrophied first dorsal fin, second dorsal and anal nearly alike, and nearly alike generally two anal spines detached and forming a finlet, and non-particitic jaws. These limits have been adopted by most recent American ichthyologists. It embraces numerous species of tropical fishes, the best-known of which are the cavallies, pompanos, and pilot-fish.

Carangidæ is the family name for the fishes generally known as cavally or crevalle, jack, pompano, scad, etc.
Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 186.

Carangine (kar-an-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caranx* (*-ang-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carangidæ*; the cavallies or true jacks, in which the premaxillaries are protractile, the pectoral fins long and falcate, the anal fin like the second dorsal and with its base longer than the abdomen, the maxillary has a supplementary bone, the dorsal outline is more curved than the ventral outline, and the back and sides are compressed. Also *Caranxi*, *Caranxini*. See cut under *Caranx*.

carangine (ka-ran'jin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caranginæ* or *Carangidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the subfamily *Caranginæ*.

carangoid (ka-rang'goid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Caranx* (*-rang-*) + Gr. *εἶδος*, shape.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the *Carangidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Carangidæ*.

caranna (ka-ran'ą), *n.* Same as *caranna*.

carantot, *n.* Same as *corauto*.

Come, gallants, who'le run a *carauto*, or leape a levalto?
Marston, The Fawne, iii. 1.

Caranx (kar'anks), *n.* [NL., appar. < Sp. *carangue*, *caranga*, a kind of flatfish in the West Indies.] The typical genus of the family *Carangidæ*. *Caranx chrysos*, *C. hippos*, and *C. latus* are

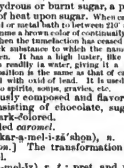
Horse-mackerel (*Caranx hippos*).

visitors to the coast of the United States, and are known as *horse-mackerels*.

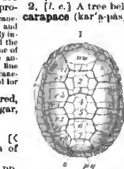
Carapa (kar'a-pą), *n.* [NL. (Fg. *carapa*), < *carapa*, a native Guiana name.] 1. A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Meliaceæ*. A South American species, *C. Guianensis*, is a fine large tree, the bark of which is in repute as a febrifuge. Oil made from the seeds (called carap oil or coral-oil) is used for lamps. The wood, called carapa-wood or crab-wood, is light and takes a good polish. It is used for making furniture, and also for the spars of ships. The oil of the African species, *C. Touloucouna*, called coundi, kundah, or tallicouna oil, is used by the negroes for making soap, and burnishing their bodies, its taste being so bitter that it serves as a defense against blow-fly vermin. The oil of the South American carapa is used for the same purpose.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree belonging to this genus.

carapace (kar'a-pās), *n.* [Also *carapax*; < F. *carapace*, < Cat. *carabassi* = Sp. *carapacho* = It. dial. *carapazza*, a gourd: see *calabash*.] 1. The shell of a turtle or tortoise; specifically, the upper shell, the



c, Carapace of Tortoise; *f*, rear of dorsal surface, enlarged. The hearty lines indicate the divisions of the epidermal plates of the scutes; among the lettered shields *a* is the nuchal, *b* the neural, *c* the long plates overlapping and supporting the shield, *c c*, expanded neural spines of vertebræ; *e1*–*e8*, expanded costal plates of ribs; *m*, nuchal plate; *p*, pygal plate; *m*, series of marginal plates.



a, Cross-section of Carapace and Plastron of Tortoise; *c*, centrum of a vertebra; *m*, its expanded neural spine; *p*, expanded rib, forming one plate with a lateral scute of the carapace; *s*, sternum; *e*, interclavicle; *ep*, epiplastron; *hp*, hyposternal scute, or epiplastron.

under shell being called the *plastron*. See also cut under *Chelonia*.—2. In *Mammalia*, the shell of an armadillo.—3. In *Cirripedia*, the multivalvular shell, test, or case.—4. In higher *Crustacea*, the shield covering the cephalothorax, sometimes separable into a dorsal integrate and an omosternite. See cut under *Apus*.—5. One of the many hard cases, tests, or shells which are likened to a carapace, as those of certain echinoderms; a *lorica*.

carapacial (kar-a-pā'shal), *a.* [< *carapace* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a carapace.

The lateral portions of the *carapacial* ridge, becoming deeper, are removed from the dorsal portion by the cellular tissue which they overarch are the branchial chambers.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 237.

carapax (kar'a-paks), *n.* Same as *carapace*.

carap-oil (kar'ap-oil), *n.* Oil obtained from *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*, 1.

carasow, *n.* See *curassow*.

Carassius (ka-ras'i-us), *n.* [NL., < F. *carassin*, a carp: see *crucian*.] A genus of carps or cyprinoid fishes containing the common goldfish, *C. auratus*. See *goldfish*.

carassow, *n.* See *curassow*.

carat, karat (kar'at), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caract*; < ML. *carata*, *caractus*, *carectus*, a character, mark, stamp); = D. *karaat* = G. *karat* (MHG. *karät*, *garät*) = Dan. Sw. *karat*, < F. *carat* = Pr. *carat* = It. *carato* = Sp. Pg. *quilate*, OSp. *ezate* = Turk. Pers. *qīrāt*, < Ar. *qīrāt*, *girrāt*, a carat, the twenty-fourth of an ounce, four barleycorns, also a pod, husk (= LL. *cerates*), < Gr. *κεράτιον*, a fruit of the locust-tree, also, like L. *siliqua* (see *siliqua*), a weight, the carat, also and lit. a little horn, dim. of *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, akin to E. *horn*: see *cerato-* and *horn*.] 1†. An old weight equal to a scruple, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce troy.—2†. A unit of mass formerly used in various countries for weighing gold. It was generally the 24th part of a mark of gold, and was subdivided into 12 grains. It was commonly equal to about 150.5 troy grains.

Hence—3. A twenty-fourth part: specifically used in expressing the fineness of gold when used as jewelry. Thus, pure gold being considered as 24 carats fine, if two, six, or ten twenty-fourths of alloy (commonly copper or silver) is present, the gold is said to be 22, 18, or 14 carats fine, and so on. The gold used by jewelers is seldom over 18 carats fine, except in wedding-rings, the standard fineness of which is 22 carats. Gold of 18 carats fine is almost invariably used in mounting diamonds, while 14-carat gold is said to be ordinarily used in the United States for gold chains, etc.

Animals are weighed in carats to an ounce troy. In 1877 the weight of the carat was fixed by a syndicate of London, Paris, and Amsterdam jewelers at 205 milligrams, or 0.2 gram, or 3.086 troy ounce. Under the translated form *espanor*, or *orattieus*, slligua was adopted by Count Caligua into the system of weights, the same as $\frac{1}{24}$ of an ounce, equal to 195 milligrams. In Italy it remained a unit of the system of weights, its value varying in the same relation to the ounce and with nearly the same value. The Arabic *girat* was the 96th part of the *mithkal*, and was subdivided into 4 *habbah* or grains, so that into 3 grains, its value for gems being very nearly 3 grains troy. The Castilian *quilate* = $\frac{1}{64}$ of a Castilian ounce, or 3.161 troy grains, was, like the rest of the Castilian system, adopted from the Arabic. From Spain this has passed to the rest of Europe and to America, with only small modifications, less than unidentified units commonly undergo, under the name of *karat*. The Arabic name of the *carat*, which is usually divided into 64ths. Pearls are sold by the diamond-grain and not by the carat, while small baroque pearls, coral, rough garnets, and the inferior kinds of rubies and spinels are sold by weight. The subdivisions of the carat are always expressed in fourths, eighths, sixteenths, etc.

Often abbreviated *car.* or *K.*

carat (kar'at), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *caract*; < *carat*, *caract*, *n.*] To try or refine (gold).

Caratours, to touch or trie gold, to refine or make perfect, to *caract*. *Florio.*

carate (ka-rā'te), *n.* [S. Amer.] A cutaneous disease of tropical South America, which produces scarlet, brown, or blue blotches, especially on the face, hands, and feet.

caranna (ka-rā'nạ), *n.* [Also written *carana*, *curana*, *curanna*, *karana*; native name.] A soft, greenish-brown, balsamic oleo-resin produced by a bureraceous tree, probably *Protium Caranna*, found on the lower waters of the Magdalena and Orinoco. It is exported in little masses, rolled up in leaves of flags. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitterish, slightly pungent taste. It was formerly used in plasters.

caravan (kar'a-van or kar-a-van'), [= D. *karavaan* = G. *karawane* = Dan. *karavane* = Sw. *karavan*, < F. *caravane*, < Sp. *caravana* = Pg. *caravana* = It. *carovana* (ML. *caravana*, *carauna*, *carrovana*, *carrouana* = MGr. *καραβάνα*, NGr. *καράβι*) = Turk. *kārwān* (*ḳyārwān*) = Ar. *kairawān* = Hind. *kārwān*, < Pers. *kārwān*, *kārwāṅ*, a caravan. Prob. orig. Pers., but by some referred to Skt. *karabha*, a camel, < *kṛ*, make, work, Ar. *kair*, trade, profession, *kirā*, *kirwa* hire, hiring. In sense 3 shortened to *van*: see *van*, 3.] 1. A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, in many parts of Asia and Africa, who associate together that they may travel with greater security, especially through deserts, and who are usually led by guides. Nearly all commerce in these countries was formerly carried on by caravans, using camels chiefly for transportation, and they are still numerous, though largely superseded by other methods.

Men who pass
In troop or caravan. *Milton*, P. R., i. 328.

Great evening, formerly caravans of Pilgrims, now of Mahometans, passed from west to east, in the same manner as in ancient times, to buy and disperse India goods through Europe. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 16, ed. 1638.

2. Figuratively, any large number of persons traveling together, especially when moving slowly or with much baggage; specifically, a large number of persons, or even animals, considered as traveling together to a common destination.

Their sery caravan, high over seas
Flying. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 428.

When thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm . . . of death.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A large covered carriage used for conveying passengers, or a company of people traveling together, or a traveling exhibition or show; hence, any large covered wagon or cart for travel or transport: often abbreviated to *van*.

Alike, gay widow, virgin, wife,
Ingredient in the motley throng
In coaches, chaises, caravans, and boys,
Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys.
Cowper, Retirement.

He had never seen such a fat boy in or out of a traveling caravan. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii. xvi.

4†. A number of vessels or barks in company, or an expedition with such vessels.

Their galleys still spread over the Levant and came back victorious from their caravans, as their crisis against the Moslems were called. *Prescott.*

5†. A hood with hoops or springs of whalebone and an adjustable veil for the face. *Fairholt.*

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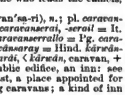
caravan-boiler (kar'a-van-boi'ler), *n.* An old form of steam-boiler, resembling a wagon.

caravaneer (kar'a-van-ēr'), *n.* [*C. F. caravanier* (= Sp. *caravanero* = Pg. *caravaneiro*), < *caravane*, caravan.] One who leads the camels, etc., of a caravan.

caravansary (kar-a-van'sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *caravansaries* (-riz). [= F. *caravanserai*, *serail* = It. *caravanserai* = Sp. *caravanserrallo* = Pg. *caravançara* = Turk. *kervānsarāy* = Hind. *kārwān-sarā*, < Pers. *kārwānsarāi*, *kārwān*, caravan, + *sarāi*, a palace, a public edifice, an inn; < *sa-seraglio.*] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging caravans; a kind of inn



Interior of Caravansary at Aleppo.

where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. Here travelers find shelter and accommodation, but are obliged, if they have not brought their own supplies, to procure provisions and all necessaries for both men and beasts at the neighboring bazaar. Also written *caravanserai*, *caravanserie*.

It is a mere *caravansary*, fit for a man of genius to lodge in, but not to live in. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, x.

caravel, carvel (kar'a-vel, kär'vel), *n.* [= D. *karreel* = G. *krafeel*, *kravel* = F. *caravelle* = It. *caravella* (> Turk. *qaravela*), < Sp. *caravela*, also *carabela* (> F. *caravelas*), a caravel, dim. of *carabo* = Pg. *caravo*, also *caravo*, *crevo*, a small vessel, < Mil. *carabus*, a kind of boat, < Gr. κάραβος, a kind of light ship (NGr. καράβι); prob. a particular use of κάραβος, a sea-crawfish: see *Carabus*.] Naut., the name of several kinds of vessels. One variety, used in Portugal, is a vessel of from 100 to 150 tons burden; another is a fishing-vessel of from 10 to 15 tons; and a third is a large Turkish ship of war. The name was also given to a small ship used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for long voyages. It was narrow at the poop and wide at the bow, and carried a double tower at the stern and a single one at its bows. It had four masts and a bowsprit, and the principal sails were lateen sails. Two of the vessels with which Columbus crossed the Atlantic and discovered America were of this description.

Caravel, 15th century.

The large caravel intended for ocean-cruising *Carvels* to discover this Spicerie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 217.

The armament consisted of two *carvels*, or light vessels without decks, and a third of larger burden. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 16.

The seas of our overflowing over-rich
Him and his gold; like frailer *carvel*,
With what was mine, came happily to the shore.
Tennyson, Columbus.

carawala (kar-a-wä'lä), *n.* A venomous serpent of southern India and Ceylon, *Hypnale nepa*, a viviparous species of the viperine series.

caraway (kar'a-wā), *n.* [Also written *carraway*, early mod. E. also *carowey*, < Sp. *alcaravueya*, caraway, < Ar. *al*, the, + *karwiyā*, *karwiyā*, caraway-seeds, caraway-plant, prob. < Gr. κάρον, caraway, > L. *carum*, NL. *carum* (> It. *caro* — Florio), cumin, caraway. Another form in E. dial. and Sc. *carry*, *carvey*, < F. *carvi* = It. *carvi* = D. *karwe* = MLG. *karve*, G. *karve*, *karbe*, *karwe* = Dan. *karve*, < Sp. *carvi*, short for *alcaravea* = Pg. *alcaravia*, variants of the forms before mentioned, or directly from the Ar. without the article.] 1. A biennial plant, *Carum Carvi*, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, with a tapering root like a parsnip, which when young is used as food, but has a very strong flavor. It is a native of Europe and Asia, and is frequently cultivated for its fruit, or so-called seeds, which have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used as a carminative in medicine, and for flavoring cakes, etc., and a volatile oil is obtained from them by distillation.

2. The *Nigella sativa* or black caraway, a ranunculaceous plant of southern Europe, the seeds of which are aromatic and used for the same purposes as common caraway.—3. Collectively, the seeds of the caraway.

Blanderelle, or pepyne, with *carsuey* in confits. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

4†. A kind of sweet cake or comfit containing caraway-seeds.

Then cheese with fruite On the table set,
With Bisketes or *Carowaye*. As pure as gelt.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 243.

A dish of *carawaye*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2.

5. A kind of apple. *Mason.*

carayne†, *n.* An old form of *carrion*.

carbamate (kär'ba-māt), *n.* [< *carbam(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of carbamic acid.

carbamic (kär-bam'ik), *a.* [< *carb(onic)* + *am-(ide)* + *-ic.*] Relating to a substituted carbonic acid containing the amide radical NH_2.—**Carbamic acid**, $CO(OH)NH_2$, an acid not known in the free state, but forming salts and ethers, as methyl carbamate, $CO(OH)(CH_3)NH_2$. Its ammonium salt occurs in commercial ammonium carbonate.

carbamide (kär'ba-mīd or -mid), *n.* [< *carb(on)* + *amide.*] 1. A compound ether, with urea, having the formula $CO(NH_2)_2$. It is found in many of the animal juices, and occurs most abundantly in urine.

2. A general name for the derivatives of urea.

carbazotate (kär-baz'ō-tāt), *n.* [< *carbazot(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt formed by the union of carbazotic acid with a base.

carbazotic (kär-bā-zot'ik), *a.* [< *carb(on)* + *azote* + *-ic.*] Composed or pertaining to carbon and azote.—**Carbazotic acid**, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_3OH$, picric acid; a crystallizable acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol, indigo, other animal and vegetable substances. It forms shining yellow crystals, sparingly soluble in cold water, and having an intensely bitter taste. It is used chiefly in dyeing silk and wool. It has been treated with a mordant of atom or cream of tartar is immersed in a solution of this acid. It is itself a beautiful permanent yellow color; and by the use of indigo and nitric acid together various shades of green are obtained. Its salts explode violently when struck.

carberry (kär'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *carberries* (-iz). The gooseberry. [Eng.]

carbhydrate (kärb-hī'drāt), *n.* Same as *carbohydrate*.

carbide (kär'bid or -bid), *n.* [< *carb(on)* + *-ide*1.] A compound of carbon with a metal. Formerly called *carburet*.

carbine1 (kär'bin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carabine*, *carabin*, < F. *carabine*, a musketeer, < F. *carabin*, "a carbine or curbeene [misprinted for *carbeene*], an arquebuzier armed with a murrian and breast-plate, serving on horse-back" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *carabin*, a surgeon's apprentice, earlier OF. *calabrin*, *calabrien*, orig. one who worked a war-engine, < *calabre*, a war-engine: see *calabre*. This meaning is obsolete, being replaced by *carbineer*.] A soldier armed with a carbine; a carbineer; a musketeer.

Yay, I knew,
However he wheel'd about like a loose *carbine*,
He would charge home at length like a brave gentleman.
Beaum. and *Fl.*, Woman Hater, v. 1.

carbine2 (kär'bin), *n.* [Formerly also *carabine*, = D. *karabijn* = G. *karabiner* = Dan. *karabin* = Sw. *karbin*, < F. *carabine*, < Sp. *carabina* (> Ar. *qarabīna*, *qarbaina*), a carbine; from *carbine*1.] 1. In the sixteenth century, a firearm; one of the many names given to the lighter form of harquebuse.—2. In modern times, a short rifle, especially one adapted to the use of mounted troops.

carbineer (kär-bi-nēr'), *n.* [= D. *karabinier* = Dan. *karabinér* = Sw. *karbinerare*, < F. *carabinier* (= Sp. *carabinero* = Pg. *carabineiro* = It. *carabiniere*, *carabino*), < *carabine*: see *carbine*2.] A soldier armed with a carbine. Also formerly written *carabineer*.

carbine-thimble (kär'bin-thim'bl), *n.* A stiff socket of leather fastened in a loop on the right side of a saddle, to hold the muzzle of a carbine.

carbo (kär'bō), *n.* [NL. (L.) so called from the coal-black color: see *carbon*.] A name of several black water-birds. (a) The black guillemot of the North Pacific, *Uria carbo*. (b) The common cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*. (c) [*cap.*] A genus of cormorants, giving name to the *Carbonidæ*. *Lesson*, 1828.

carbocle, *n.* A Middle English form of *carbuncle*. *Chaucer.*

carbohydrate (kär-bō-hī'drāt), *n.* [< *carbon* + *hydrate.*] A general name for a group of organic bodies containing 6 carbon atoms or some multiple of 6, and hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they form water (H_2O), that is, twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms, as starch, sugar, and cellulose. Also *carbhydrate*.

carbohydrous (kär-bō-hī'drus), *a.* [< *carbohydr(ate)* + *-ous.*] Containing to or of the nature of a carbohydrate.

Boredin . . . maintains . . . that the energy of the respiration in leafy shoots under constant external conditions is a function of the *carbohydrous* material which is present in the plant. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 268.

carbolated (kär'bō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *carbol(ic)* + *-at*3 + *-ed*2.] Impregnated with carbolic acid.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [< *carb(on)* + *-ol* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance (C_6H_5OH) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 339° and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application in unhealthy wounds, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of this acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid spray**, a spray employing oatmeal with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolize (kär'bol-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbolized*, ppr. *carbolizing*. [< *carbol(ic)* + *-ize.*] To impregnate with carbolic acid. Also spelled *carbolize*.

carboluria (kär-bō-lū'ri-ā), *n.* [< *carbolic* + Gr. οὖρον, urine.] A condition of the urine characterized by dark discoloration, symptomatic of poisoning by carbolic acid.

carbon (kär'bon), *n.* [= F. *carbone* = Sp. *carbono* = Pg. *carbone* = It. *carbonio*, < NL. *carbo(n-)*, carbon, mod. forms, in chem. sense; cf. F. *charbon* = Pr. *carbo* = Sp. *carbon* = Pg. *carvão* = It. *carbone*, a coal, coal, older forms, in orig. sense; < L. *carbo(n-)*, a coal, whether a glowing coal or a dead coal, charcoal.] 1. Chemical symbol, C; atomic weight, 12. An element found in nature in two distinct forms: the diamond, which is extremely hard, of high specific gravity (3.5), usually colorless and transparent, with brilliant adamantine luster, and crystallizes in octahedrons; and graphite, which is very soft, of low specific gravity (2), black and opaque, with metallic luster, and crystallizes in hexagonal plates. See *diamond* and *graphite*. Its physical properties vary greatly with its different forms. It is combustible, burning to carbonic acid (CO_2). In combination it is universally distributed through the animal and vegetable kingdoms, being a constituent of every living tissue. By the action of heat on such tissues, with partial or complete exclusion of air, carbon is obtained in amorphous form more or less mixed with other matters. Such products are animal charcoal, lampblack, wood charcoal, coke, and gas-carbon. A number of its compounds with the other elements is endless; and at present more compounds of carbon are known, probably, than of all other elements taken together. It is present in the atmosphere chiefly as carbonic acid gas, and in the ocean forms in some mineral waters; it also appears in the salts called carbonates, as calcium carbonate in coral, in the shells of many sea-animals, in the common mineral which, including chalk, limestone, marble, etc., and as iron carbonate in the mineral siderite, etc.

2. The form of the diamond generally called *carbonado*; the black diamond.—3. In *electric lighting*, a carbon electrode: (see below) specifically of carbon. See *bisulphid*.—**Carbon dioxid**. Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).—**Carbon-points**, in *electric lighting*, the two rods of very hard, compact carbon, between which the electric arc is formed, producing a light of great brilliancy. See *electric arc*, under *arc*, *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Carbon process**, in *photog.*, a process of producing permanent positive pictures in a pigment composed of carbon, in order to insure their permanency. The tissue paper on which the impression from the negative is taken is coated with gelatin colored with the carbon pigment, and sensitized, usually with bichromate of potash. After exposure to light under the negative it is affixed face downward upon another sheet of paper, and is plunged with it into a hot-water bath, which detaches the first paper and leaves the gelatin film uncovered. The water dissolves those portions of the film which have not been rendered insoluble by the action of light through the transparent portions of the negative during the sensitizing medium, and the more or less insoluble portions of the film form a positive picture, which is, however, reversed in its relations of right and left. In a second transfer of the film from its support, to restore these relations in the finished print, is required, the first transfer is not made to a paper surface, but to a sheet of glass, zinc, or caoutchouc. The same end may be accomplished without the second transfer, by stripping the negative film from the glass, and printing with its face outward, by reversing the right and left of the negative by the use of a prism, or by other de-

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vice.—**Carbon spar**, a name given to several mineral carbonates, as carbonate of magnesium, of zinc, etc.—**Carbon telephone**, a form of telephone invented by Edison, in which the vibrations of the diaphragm of the mouthpiece produce, by variable pressure upon a piece of compressed carbon placed in the circuit, variations in the electric current which induce sonorous vibrations in the receiver.—**Gas-carbon**, a form of amorphous carbon which is produced in the retorts where coal is heated for the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is a hard, dense, gray deposit on the sides and upper part of the retort. It is extremely hard, and is a good conductor of heat and electricity. It is used in the preparation of carbon battery-plates, and also for the carbon-points used with the electric arc-light. Also called *retort-carbon* and *graphite*.

carbona (kär-bō′nȧ), *n.* [NL.: see *carbon.*] In *mining*, a mass of stanniferous rock, irregular in form, and not possessing the general character of a lode, such a mass, however, is ordinarily subordinate to a lode in the immediate vicinity. The carbona is in some respects analogous to the "pipes" and "flats" in the North of England lead mines. The carbona of the St. Ives lode in Cornwall, England, was one of the most remarkable of these occurrences, and one of the first to which the name was given. It was composed of feldspar, quartz, black tourmaline (schorl), tin ore (cassiterite), and some cupriferous ore. It also contained fluor-spar, which was not present in the lode itself.

carbonado (kär-bō-nä′dō), *n.* [< *carbon* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining to or consisting of carbon; containing carbon or coaly matter.—**Carbonaceous shale**, a soft shaly rock through which coal or bituminous matter is abundantly diffused in fine particles. Such shales are abundant in many parts of the United States, especially in the Devonian and Silurian series.

carbonade (kär-bō-nād′), *n.* [= G. Dan. *karbonade*, < F. *carbonade*, *carbonnade*, < It. *carbonata* (= Sp. *carbonada* = Pg. *caravonada*), carbonade, < *carbone* (= Sp. *carbon* = Pg. *carvão*), a coal: see *carbon.*] In *cookery*, a piece of meat, *fowl*, or game cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop. Also *carbonado.*

I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into *carbonades*, and eat them.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 4.

If I come in his [way] willingly, let him make a *carbonade* of me.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Broil them on the coals

For *carbonades*.

Massinger, The Bondman, iii. 3.

carbonade, **carbonado**[2] (kär-bō-nād′, -nä′dō), *v. t.* [< *carbonade*, *n.*] To make a carbonado of; score across and grill.

Will he have a brace,

Or but one partridge, or a short lung'd hen,

Daintily *carbonadoed*?

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, I. 1.

2. To cut or hack, as in fighting.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado* your shanks.

Shak., Lear, II. 2.

With his keen-edged sword

He cut and *carbonadoed* them.

Massinger, Picture, iii. 2.

Who could surmise a man ever could rise

Who'd been thus *carbonado'd*, cut up, and dissected?

Beaumont and *Fletcher*, Knight of the Burning Pestle, iii.

carbonado[1] (kär-bō-nä′dō), *n.* [Sp., < *carbono*, carbon: see *carbon.*] Same as *bort*, 2.

carbonado[2], (kär-bō-nä′dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as *carbonade.*

Carbonari, *n.* Plural of *Carbonaro.*

Carbonarism (kär-bō-nä′rizm), *n.* [< *Carbonari* + *-ism.*] The principles, doctrines, or conspiracies of Carbonari; sympathy with or support of them.

The determination, the self-forgetfulness, the audacity of the Nihilists, compared with those conspiracies, the exploits of *Carbonarism* are merely child's play, are a fact so foreign to our nature that we can hardly understand it.

Orges, tr. of Lamartine's Girondins, p. 60.

Carbonaro (kär-bō-nä′rō), *n.*; pl. *Carbonari* (-ri). [It., lit. (*as carbonajo*), a charcoal-burner, < *carbonaia*, a charcoal-burner, < *carbone* (< *carbon*) (> It. *carbone*), coal, charcoal: see *carbon.*] One of the members of a secret political society called the *Carbonari*, formed in the Kingdom of Naples during the reign of Murat (1808–14) by republicans and others dissatisfied with the French rule. They were originally refugees among the mountains of the Abruzzi provinces, and took their name from the mountain charcoal-burners. Their aim was to free Italy entirely from foreign domination. After having aided the Bourbons in the expulsion of the French, the organization spread over all Italy as the champion of the national cause against the reactionary governments. At one time the Carbonari numbered several hundred thousand adherents. They were concerned in the various revolutions of the times until crushed out by the Austrian power in Italy. Also called the *Vendi* and *Filadelfi*, and played an important part in French politics until the revolution of 1830.

Louis Napoleon began as a Carbonaro and conspirator, and narrowly escaped the fate which terminated the course of his elder brother and removed at least one rival out of his way. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 154.

carbonatation (kär″bo-nā-tā′shon), *n.* Same as *carbonation.*

carbonate[1] (kär′bo-nāt), *n.* [< *carbon*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1]; = F. *carbonate* = Sp. Pg. *carbonato.*] **1.** In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base: as, calcium *carbonate*; copper *carbonate*. The carbonates are an important class of salts, many of both being extensively used in the arts and in medicine.

2. *pl.* The common name in the Cordilleran mining region of ores consisting in large part of carbonate of lead, and usually containing silver. This is an important class of ores in Colorado and Utah. See *carbonate of lead*, under *bort*. [Rare.]—**Hard carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with iron for a base.—**Soft carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with lime for a base.

carbonate[2] (kär′bo-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonated*, ppr. *carbonating*. [< *carbon*(*ic*) + *-ate*[2]; = F. *carboniser* = Sp. *carbonatar.*] To impregnate or saturate with carbonic acid.—**Carbonated springs**, springs of water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. See *carbonic acid*, under *acid*.

carbonation (kär-bo-nā′shon), *n.* [< *carbonate*[2] + *-ation.*] The act or process of causing combination with carbonic acid; specifically, a process of defecating beet-, sorghum-, or cane-juice by the addition of milk of lime, and subsequently precipitating the lime as carbonate by forcing into the solution a stream of carbonic-acid gas. Also *carbonatation.*

carbon-black (kär′bon-blak), *n.* A fine lampblack used in making printing-inks and paints. It is made by burning natural gas, usually fed by natural gas from wells, against cold surfaces, and collecting the soot deposited. It is almost pure carbon in a finely divided form.

carbon-bronze (kär′bon-bronz), *n.* An antifriction alloy of which the principal constituent is copper. It was invented by Baldman and Weisman, and is used for journal-bearings, etc.

carbon-burner (kär′bon-bėr″nėr), *n.* A small disk of carbon, usually of compressed lampblack, used in a form of telephone invented by Edison. The resistance of the line to the passage of an electric current depends upon the pressure to which it is subjected, so that when it forms a part of a circuit of constant electromotive force the current strength will vary with variations of pressure on the disk. See *carbon telephone*, under *carbon.*

carbonic (kär-bon′ik), *a.* [= F. *carbonique* = Sp. Pg. It. *carbonico*, < NL. *carbonicus*, < *carbo*(*n*-), *carbon*: see *carbon* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—**Carbonic acid**, CO_2, more properly called *carbonic anhydrid* or *carbon dioxid*, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, colorless, without smell, 22 times as heavy as air, and incapable of supporting atmosphere to the extent of 1 volume in 2,500. It is reduced to a liquid by high pressure, and may be obtained as a white solid white substance by means of the intense cold produced by the sudden expansion of the liquid when allowed to escape in a jet. It has a pungent acid taste, pungent taste, and aerated beverages of all kinds—beer, champagne, lemonade, soda-water, etc.—in part owe their refreshing qualities to its presence; for, though poisonous when taken into the lungs, it is harmless when taken into the stomach in moderate quantity. Dissolved in water, it forms a dibasic acid, $CO(OH)_2$, whose salts, the carbonates, are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. It is incapable of maintaining combustion or animal life, acting as the latter when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent. It is disengaged from fermenting liquids and the decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke-damp of mines. From its weight it has a tendency to subside into low places, vaults, and wells, rendering some low-lying places, as the mpsa valley of Java, and many caves, uninhabitable. This gas is formed and given out during the respiration of animals, and in all combustions accompanied by the presence of carbon in the fuel. It is evolved from the colored parts of the flowers of plants only when they are exposed to the green parts of plants during the night. In direct or diffuse daylight, plants absorb it energetically from the atmosphere through their leaves, and, assimilating the carbon, the carbon, and returning most of the oxygen to the air. **Carbonic-acid gas**, the name by which carbonic acid when is ejected by the pressure of carbonic-acid gas, which is evolved in a chamber communicated with the water-reservoir. (3) An engine which is moved by the expansive force of condensed carbonic acid.—**Carbonic acid water**, soda-water. See *carbonic acid*, under *acid*.—**Carbonic or carbonous oxid**, a substance (CO) obtained by allowing carbonic acid to pass over red-hot fragments of charcoal, contained in a tube of iron and porcelain, and also by several other processes. It is a colorless, inodorous gas, a little lighter than air, has neither acid nor alkaline properties, is very poisonous, and burns with a pale-lavender flame. This substance is produced when a coal-fire burns with a smokeless flame, and the pale-lavender flame produced by its combustion plays often be observed in the same circumstances.

Carbonide (kär′bon-īd), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Carbo*(*n*-) + *-ide.*] A name of the cormorant family, *Phalacrocoracidæ*: same as *Halieutornithes.*

carboniferous (kär-bo-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *carbo*(*n*-), coal, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding carbon or coal. In *geol.*, almost exclusively used in designating that assemblage of strata from which the coal of England, France, Germany, and the United States is for the most part obtained. The Carboniferous series is of the Paleozoic age, and in the most recent portion of the Paleozoic. It is overlaid by the Permian rocks, which belong to the closing era of the Carboniferous age, and is underlaid by the Devonian. The Carboniferous ores are large areas both in Europe and North America, is separable into three more or less distinct groups: the coal measures, the millstone-grit, and the mountain limestone. The first of these three is a series of shales and clays, with which the coal-beds themselves are interstratified. This part of the series is sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and the number and thickness of the intercalated coal-beds differ greatly in different regions. The millstone-grit is a detrital rock ordinarily quite siliceous, and assuming all degrees of fineness, from that of a fine-grained gritstone to that of a volcanic conglomerate. Its thickness varies greatly in various regions. The mountain limestone is a calcareous rock which has deposits of marine origin, and sometimes having a thickness of over 2,000 feet. *See coal-measures, millstone-grit, mountain limestone* (under *limestone*). [In technical use, commonly with a capital.]

carbonization, **carbonise**, etc. See *carbonization*, etc.

carbonization (kär″bo-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *carbonize* (see *-ation*); = F. *carbonisation* = Sp. *carbonizacion* = Pg. *carbonisação*.] **1.** The operation of converting wood or other organic substance into coal or charcoal. The volatile constituents are driven off by combustion, and a more or less pure carbon remains behind. The term is also used for the slow transformation of wood into coal by natural processes.

2. Same as *carburization.*—**3.** Same as *carbonation.* Also spelled *carbonisation.*

carbonization-bed (kär″bo-ni-zā′shon-bed), *n.* In *charcoal-burning*, a rectangular wooden box, higher at the rear than at the front, containing wood covered with a layer of earth. It has a hearth at the front or lower end, and forms a kind of kiln: the fire gradually retreats backward from the hearth, and the charcoal is withdrawn as fast as it is made.

carbonize (kär′bo-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonized*, ppr. *carbonizing*. [< *carbon* + *-ize*; = F. *carboniser* = Sp. *carbonizar* = Pg. *carbonisar*.] To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, or by other natural processes.—**2.** To char with carbon (as the fore-part of charcoal or lampblack).—**3.** To carburize.

Also spelled *carbonise.*

Carbonizing-furnace, apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

carboniser (kär′bo-nī-zėr), *n.* A tank of benzol or petroleum, through which air is passed to carry off an inflammable vapor. *E. H.* Also spelled *carboniser.*

carbon-light (kär′bon-līt), *n.* An electric arc-light.

carbonohydrous (kär″bo-nō-hī′drus), *a.* [< *carbon* + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ous.*] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

carbonometer (kär-bo-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *carbo*(*n*-), carbon, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the presence of carbonic acid or carbon dioxid in water.

carbonous (kär′bo-nus), *a.* [< *carbon* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or containing carbon.—**Carbonous acid**, name as carbonic acid. Which see.

carbon-paper (kär′bon-pā″pėr), *n.* Paper faced with carbon or lampblack: used between two sheets of paper for the purpose of reproducing upon the lower sheet anything which may be written or drawn upon the upper sheet, or printed upon it by a type-writer.

carbon-point (kär′bon-point), *n.* See *carbon-points*, under *carbon.*

carbon-print (kär′bon-print), *n.* A photograph in permanent inks or colors. See *carbon process*, under *process*, and *autotype.*

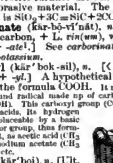
carbonyl (kär′bon-il), *n.* [< *carbon* + *-yl.*] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula CO.

carborundum (kär-bō-run′dum), *n.* A product of the electric furnace used in place of emery as an abrasive, and formed by reaction of the furnace is $SiO_2 + 3C = SiC + 2CO$.

carbovinate (kär-bō-vī′nāt), *n.* [< NL. *carbo*(*n*-), carbon, + L. *vin*(*um*), wine (for 'alcohol'), + *-ate*[1].] See *carbovinate of potassium*, under *potassium.*

carboxyl (kär′bok-sil), *n.* [< *carb*(*on*) + *ox*(*ygen*) + *-yl.*] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula COOH. It may be regarded as a compound radical made up of carbonyl (CO) and hydroxyl (OH). This carboxyl group (COOH) exists in all organic acids. Its hydrogen being replaceable by a basic element or group, thus forming a salt, as acetic acid (CH_3 COOH), sodium acetate (CH_3 COONa), etc.

carboy (kär′boi), *n.* [Ult. < Hind. Pers. *qarāba*, a large flagon.] **1.** A demijohn.



Carboy.

Six *carboys* of Japanese Wine.

Hawkesworth, 1774, quot. in Yule and Burnell's Glossary.

2. A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering consisting either

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of basketwork or of a wooden box: used chiefly for containing certain acids (such as vitriol or sulphuric acid) and other highly corrosive liquids likely to act chemically upon stoneware.

car-brake (kär'brāk), *n.* A brake used to arrest the motion of a railroad-car. When operated by hand, it comprises a brake-wheel, brake-shaft, brake-chain, brake-lever, and brake-shoe, with their various connections; (*see brake-shaft, brake-shoe, and brake-wheel*.) When other than hand power is used, the brake consists essentially of the shoe and lever and some means (as a coiled spring, steam, compressed air, or the pressure of the air acting in a vacuum) for developing power and applying it to operate the brake-lever. When all the brakes of a train are operated together by a single application of power, the apparatus is called a *continuous brake*. The most important forms of such brakes are the Westinghouse brake and the vacuum brake. (*See air-brake.*) Some continuous brakes, as the improved Westinghouse, are operated by the engineer; others by the guard in the train, and are called *automatic* or *self-acting brakes*. See *cut* under *brake*.

car-bumper (kär'bum'pėr), *n.* A buffer.

carbuncle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* [< ME. *carbuncle, -boncle*, also assibilated *carbuncle, -buncle, -boncle, -bucle*, < OF. *carbuncle, -boucle*, assibilated *charbuncle, -bucle, -boncle, -bocle, -scherbuncle, ff. escarbouncle* = Pr. *carbuncle, carboncle* = Sp. Pg. *carbunclo* = It. *carbonchio* = D. *karbonkel* = MHG. *karbunkel*, also *karfunkel*, G. *karfunkel* (as if connected with *funke*, a spark) = Dan. *karfunkel* = Sw. (-*k*-) = Isl. *karbunkel*, < L. *carbunculus* (ML. also *carruculus, carruncula*), a gem, an inflamed tumor or boil, a disease of plants caused by hoar-frost, also lit. a little coal, dim. of *carbo(n-)*, a glowing coal: see *carbon*.] 1. A beautiful gem of a deep-red color, inclining to scarlet, found chiefly in the East Indies. It is next in hardness to it loses its deep tinge, and becomes of the color of a burning coal. It was formerly believed to be capable of shining in darkness. The carbuncle was supposed by some to have been a garnet, some varieties of which still go by that name, while the name ruby was also applied to the spinel.

2. In *pathol.*, a circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue, resulting in suppuration and sloughing, and having a tendency to extend itself, undermining the skin. It is somewhat similar to a boil, but more serious in its effects.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*.

Bacon, Hist. Life and Death, p. 24.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) A charge or bearing generally consisting of 8 radiating staffs or sceptres, 4 of which are vertical and horizontal and 4 diagonal or saltierwise, and supposed to represent the precious stone *carbuncle*. Also called *escarbuncle*. (*b*) The tincture red, when describing a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of blazoning by precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—4. A whelk or "toddy-blossom" on a drunkard's face.

carbuncle (kär'bung-kl), *a.* [< *carbuncle* + *-ed*².] 1. Set with carbuncles.

He has deserv'd it [armour], were it *carbuncled* Like holy Phœbus car. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

2. Affected with carbuncle, or having the color of a carbuncle; glowing like a carbuncle, as from drink: as, "a *carbuncled* face," *Brome*, The Good Fellow.

carbuncle (kär-bung'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *carbunculus*, carbuncle, + *-ar*².] Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.—**Carbuncular fever**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

carbunculate (kär-bung'kū-lāt), *a.* Same as *carbuncular*.

carbunculation (kär-bung-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *carbunculatio(n-)*, < *carbunculare*, pp. *carbunculatus*, have a carbuncle, or (of plants) the disease called *carbuncle*: see *carbuncle*.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold.

carbunculine (kär-bung'kū-lin), *a.* [Cf. equiv. L. *carbunculosus*, containing red sandstone, < *carbunculus*, red sandstone.] Containing red sandstone.

In sandy lande that [chestnuts] standie if that it wepe Black erthe is apte, and lande *carbunculine* And ragstone all to rupte is for hem digne.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

carburet (kär'bū-ret), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *carburetto*, Pg. also *carboreto*, = F. *carbure*, < NL. *carbo*: see *carbon*.] Same as *carbide*.

carburet (kär'bū-ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbureted, carburetted*, ppr. *carbureting, carburetting*. [< *carburet*, *n.*] Same as *carburize*.

carbureted, carburetted (kär'bū-ret-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *carburet*, *v.*] Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet or carbide: as, *carbureted* hydrogen.—**Heavy carbureted hydrogen**. Same as *ethylene*.—**Light carbureted hydrogen**, a compound of carbon and hydrogen (H_4) which occurs in coalmines (fire-damp) and about stagnant pools.

carburetor, carburetor (kär'bū-ret-ėr, -or), *n.* [< *carburet* + *-er*¹, *-or*.] 1. An apparatus for adding hydrocarbons to non-luminous or poor gases, for the purpose of producing an illuminating gas. This is effected by the addition of volatile hydrocarbons, or by placing material rich in hydrocarbons in the charge in the retorts, through which the gas to pass through liquid hydrocarbons to take up the more volatile vapors. Air-carburetors are of this last class. Various devices are employed to mingle the air with the vapor, but all are essentially alike.

2. A hydrocarbon used for this purpose.

The lightest distillates of American petroleum, Sherwood oil, or shale, have been much investigated in regard to use as anæsthetics or as *carburetors*.

Ure, Dict., III. 390.

Also *carburetter*, *carburettor*.

carburetted, p. a. See *carbureted*.

carburisation, carburise. See *carburization, carburize*.

carburization (kär-bū-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *carburize* + *-ation*.] The process of adding carbon, especially to iron; any process which has as its chief result the increasing of the percent of carbon present in the iron. Cementsteel is iron which has been changed to steel by being carburized in the so-called cementation process. Also spelled *carburisation*.

carburize (kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carburized, carburizing*. [< *carb*(*on*) + *-ize*.] To cause to unite with carbon or a hydrocarbon, as when the illuminating power of a gas is increased by combining with it the vapor of volatile hydrocarbons. Also spelled *carburise*.

carburometer (kär-bū-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *carburet*) + *-o-meter*, < L. *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus invented by Lowe for determining the amount of carbonic oxid, hydrogen, etc., in gases contained in fuels. *E. H. Knight.*

carbyl (kär'bil), *n.* [< *carb*(*on*) + *-yl*.] A name given by Magnus to the hydrocarbon ethylene when it acts as a basic radical, as carbyl sulphate, $(C_2H_4)_2SO_4$.

carcajou (kär'ka-jō), *n.* [P., from a native name.] 1. The American wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. See cut under *Gulo*.—2. Erroneously—(*a*) the American badger, *Taxidea americana*; (*b*) the cougar, *Felis concolor*.

The wolverene has been confused not only with the lynx and cougar in such a way as also quite recently with the American badger, *Taxidea americana*. The Canadian voyageurs call it "carcajou," which is simply that of "le carcajou ou blaireau américain," . . . to which he misconceives the name *carcajou* to belong.

Coues, Fur-bearing Animals, p. 45.

carcan (kär'kan), *n.* [< F. *carcan*: see *carcanet*.] Same as *carcanet*.

carcanet (kär'ka-net), *n.* [Formerly also *carkanet*, sometimes *carquenet* (with dim. *-et* or for **carcant*), = D. *karkant*, (< *carcast, carcan, carchant, charchant, chenchant*, mod. F. *carcan* as above, < ML. *carcanum*, a collar, < *carcasium, carchasium*, a collar of jewels, an iron collar; (*b*) perhaps, with suffix *-ant* (cf. OF. *carcaille*, a carcanet), with suffix *-aille*, = E. *-al*), < OHG. *querca* = Icel. *hverk* = Dan. *hverk*, the throat: see *querken*. (2) Less prob. ML. *carcannum* = *crango*, a collar, appar. < OHG. *crage, chrage*, throat, neck, MHG. *krage*, throat, neck, collar, G. *kragen*, collar, cape, gorget, dial. neck: see *crag*³. (3) Some refer to Bret. *kerchen*, the throat, the upper part of the neck, same as *kelchen*, collar, < *kelch*, a circle, circuit, akin to W. *celch*, round, encircling.] 1. A necklace or collar of jewels.

Jewels in the *carcanet*. *Shak.*, Sonnets, iii.

About thy neck a *carkanet* is bound,
Made of the Ruble, Pearle, and Diamond.
Herrick, To Julia.

Then in the light's last glimmer Tristram show'd
And swung the ruby *carcanet*.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

2†. A circlet of gold and jewels worn as an ornament for the hair.

Curled hair hung full of sparkling *carcanets*. *Marston.*

carcara (kär-kär'ä), *n.* Same as *caracara*.

carcass, carcase (kär'kas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carcasse, carkass, carkis*, < ME. *carkes, carkeys, karkeis, carcays*: (1) < OF. *carcas, carcois*, also assibilated *charcois, charcoz, charquois, charchois*, mod. F. dial. *charcois, charquois*, m., OF. also *carquoise*, mod. F. *carcasse*, f., carcass, skeleton, frame, OF. also flesh, = Sp. *carcasa* = Pg. *carcassa*, carcass, = It. *carcasso*, f., a shell, bomb, skeleton, hulk (ML. *carcasium, carcosium*, a carcass; cf. It. *carname*, a carcass —a corrupt form, or dif. word), associated with, and perhaps derived from (as the 'shell' or 'case' left by the departed spirit), (2) OF. *carquais, carcois, carquois*, F. *carquois*, m., = Sp. *carcax* = Pg. *carcaz* = It. *carcasso*, m. (ML. *carcasiensus*; Croatian *karkash*), a quiver, prob. a corruption (appar. simulating Initially L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh; cf. *carrion*) of ML. *tarcasius*, Mdr. *tapcáśov*, a quiver, = Turk. Hind. *tarkash*, < Pers. *tarkash*, a quiver.] 1. The dead body of an animal; a corpse: not now commonly applied to a dead human body, except in contempt.

Whersoever the *carcase* is, there will the eagles be gathered together. Mat. xxiv. 28.

Beside the path the unburied *carcase* lay.
Scott, Marmion, v. 22.

2. The body of a living animal, especially of a large animal; in contempt, the human body.

To pamper his own *carcase*. *South*, Sermons, IV. ii.

3. Figuratively, the decaying remains of a hulky thing, as of a boat or ship.

The Goodwins, . . . a very dangerous flat and fatal, where the *carcasses* of many a tall ship lie buried.
Shak., M. of V., III. i.

Some ruinous bones . . . and stonie Reliques of the *carkasses* of more than foure thousand Pisans and Ghibs.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

4. The frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, or without ornament, as the timberwork of a house before it is lathed or plastered or the floors are laid, or the keel, ribs, etc., of a ship.—5. An iron case, shell, or hollow vessel filled with combustible and other substances, as gunpowder, saltpeter, sulphur, broken glass, turpentine, etc., thrown from a mortar or hand-piece, and intended to set fire to a building, ship, or wooden defense. It has two or three apertures,

Carcass.

from which the flame issues in as many directions, and is sometimes made to burst by its light as a guide in throwing shells. It is sometimes equipped with pistol-barrels loaded under or near the muzzle, which explode as the composition burns down to them.—**Carcass-flooring**, in *building*, a grated frame of timberwork which supports the boarded floor. See *boards above* and the *ceiling below*.—**Carcass-roofing**, a grated framework of timberwork against which lathing and carries the boarding and other covering.—**Carcass-saw**, a back-saw for cutting, having a backing of metal bent over and hammered down to strengthen the back.

Carcavelhos (kär-ka-vel'yōs), *n.* [Pg., < *Carcavelhos*, a village in Portugal.] Commoner forms in England are *calcavella* and *calcavellos*.] A sweet wine grown in the district of the same name in Portugal.

carcel (kär'sel'), *n.* [See *Carcel lamp*.] The French unit of artificial illumination, equal to the light emitted by a standard lamp with a flame 40 millimeters high and burning 42 grams of colza-oil an hour.

carcelage† (kär'se-lāj), *n.* [< OF. *carcelage* = Sp. *carcelaje*, *carcerage* = Pg. *carceragem*, prison fees, incarceration, < ML. *carcelagium*, equiv. to *carcerarium*, prison fees, < L. *carcer*, a prison.] Prison fees. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Carcel lamp (kär'sel' lamp). The commoner form of the inventor.] A lamp in which the oil is fed to the wick by means of a pump operated by clockwork, commonly used in lighthouses and as a domestic lamp.

carcerali, a. [< L. *carceralis*, < *carcer*, a prison, = Sicilian (Gr. *κάραρον*.] Of or belonging to a prison; of the nature of a prison.

carcerate† (kär'se-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *carcerare*, pp. of *carcerare*, imprison, < L. *carcer*, prison: see *career*. Cf. *incarcerate*.] To imprison; incarcerate.

carcerular (kär-ser'ū-lär), *a.* [< *carcerule* + *-ar*³.] = *E. carcérulave.*] Pertaining to or resembling a carcerule.

carcerule (kär'se-rūl), *n.* [= F. *carérule*, < NL. *carcerula*, dim. of L. *carcer*, a prison.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A now obsolete name for one of the component parts of a schizocarp (which see). (*b*) A dry indehiscent pericarp with several cells and many seeds.

carcharidan (kär'ka-ri-dan), *n.* A shark of the family *Carcharidæ* or *Galeorhinidæ*.

Sir J. Richardson.

Carcharias (kär-kā'ri-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρχαρίας*, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, < *κάρχαρος*, sharp, jagged.] 1. The typical genus of selachians of the family *Carcharidæ*.—2. Same as *Carcharinus*.

3. An early name of the genus *Odontaspis*. *Rafinesque*, 1810.

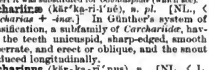
carcharid (kär'kar-id), *n.* A shark of the family *Carcharidæ*.

Carcharidæ (kär-ka-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carcharias* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, exemplified by the genus *Carcharias*,

to which different limits have been assigned by various ichthyologists. (a) in Günther's system of classification it is a family of *Selachoides*, characterized by the nictitating membrane of the eye, the presence of an anal fin, and two developed dorsal fins. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert it was substituted for *Odontaspidæ* (which see).

Carcharinæ (kär'kä-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Carcharias* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Carcharhinidæ*, having the teeth uniscupsid, sharp-edged, smooth or serrate, and erect or oblique, and the snout produced longitudinally.

Carcharinus (kär-ka-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *carcharus*, a kind of shark or dogfish (cf. Gr. *καρχαρίας*, a kind of shark), ⟨ Gr. *κάρχαρος*, sharp, jagged. Cf. *Carcharias*.] A genus of



Blue Shark (*Carcharinus glaucus*).

sharks, of the family *Galeorhinidæ*, comprising some of the largest and most voracious of selachians. The blue shark is *C. glaucus*. Also *Carcharias*.

The genus *Carcharinus* embraces the blue sharks, the sharks of navy. . . . The species of *Carcharinus* share with the species of Carcharodon the name man-eater sharks.

Goode and Bean, Oceanic Ichth., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., Ill. sc. 8.

carcharioid (kär-kar'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *καρχαρίας*, a kind of shark, + *εἶδος*, shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Carcharioidei*.

II. *n.* A carcharioid.

Carcharodon (kär-kar'ō-don), *n.* [NL.; see *carcharodont*.] A genus of man-eater sharks of enormous size and with serrate teeth, of the family *Lamnidæ*. The only species, *C. rondeleti*, attains a length of 40 feet, and is found in all tropical and temperate seas. Teeth of extinct species of this genus indicate species of still more enormous dimensions.

carcharodont (kär-kar'ō-dont), *a.* [NL. *carcharodon(t-)*, ⟨ Gr. *καρχαρόδων*, commonly *καρχαρόδους*, with sharp or jagged teeth, ⟨ *κάρχαρος*, sharp, jagged, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** Having compressed trenchant teeth, like those of members of the genus *Carcharodon*. —**2.** Having acute or pointed teeth: as, "all snakes are *carcharodont*," *Gardner*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 432.

carchesium (kär-kē'si-um), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *καρχήσιον*, a drinking-cup, the masthead of a ship.] **1.** Pl. *carchesia* (-ä). In *classical antiq.*, a drinking-vase, resembling the cantharus, but having its bowl narrower in the middle than above and below, and its ground-line handles strengthened by being connected with the bowl at about the level of the rim. Also *karchesium*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of infusorial ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ*. The animalcules are associated in dendriform colonies. *C. polypinum* is an example.

In *Carchesium* the zooids are united to social tree-like clusters, but the muscle of the pedicle does not extend through the main trunk; the individuals are withdraw themselves to the point of branching of their stock, but the colony cannot withdraw itself from its position.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 45.

carcini, *n.* Plural of *carcinus*.

Carcinine (kär-si-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Carcinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cancridæ*, of the family *Portunidæ*, typified by the genus *Carcinus*. The carapace is but slightly if at all transverse, and the chelipeds are rather small. The best-known representatives belong to the genera *Portunus*, *Carcinus*, and *Platyonichus*, which last includes the lady-crab of the United States. See cuts under *Carcinus* and *Platyonichus*.

carcinoid (kär'si-noid), *a.* [= F. *carcinoïde*, ⟨ Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, + *εἶδος*, shape.] **1.** Crab-like; especially, pertaining to the *Carcinoidea*. —**2.** Cancroid; carcinomorphic.

Carcinoida (kär-si-noi'dä), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *carcinoid*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Branchiopoda*, incongruously composed of the zoëa of various crustaceans, the genera *Nebalia*, *Cuma*, *Condylura* and certain copepods, as *Caligus*. [Not now in use.]

carcinological (kär'si-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *carcinology* + *-ical*; = Sp. *carcinológico*.] Pertaining to carcinology.

carcinologist (kär-si-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [⟨ *carcinology* + *-ist*.] One versed in the science of carcinology.

The sanction of many eminent *carcinologists*.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 823.

carcinology (kär-si-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *carcinologie* = Sp. *carcinología*, ⟨ Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab (= L. *cancer*: see *cancer*), + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of zoology which relates to crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, etc. Also called *crustacenology* and *malacostracology*.

carcinoma (kär-si-nō'mä), *n.*; pl. *carcinomata* (-mä-tä). [L. (also in accom. form *cancroma*, *cancrouma*), ⟨ Gr. *καρκίνωμα* = Sp. Pg. It. *carcinoma*), ⟨ Gr. *καρκίνος*, a cancer, ⟨ *καρκίνειν*, affect with cancer, ⟨ *καρκίνος*, a crab, cancer: see *carcinus* and *cancer*.] A tumor which grows more or less rapidly, tends to break down and ulcerate in its later stages, propagates itself in neighboring or more distant parts, and affects certain cells which are like those of cancer, in the stricter sense of that word. A carcinoma is characterized microscopically by trabeculæ and nodular masses of cells of epithelial form and origin, running in a stroma of tissue of mesoblastic origin. Several types are distinguished: (1) basal-cellied epithelioma; (2) cylinder-celled epithelioma; (3) simple carcinoma (carcinoma simplex), a variety of glandular carcinoma forming nodular tumors of considerable consistency; (4) carcinoma scirrhosum, or scirrhous cancer, a variety forming very hard nodules of almost the consistency of cartilage; (5) carcinoma gelatinosum, or cancer with colloid degeneration of the epithelial parts; colloid cancer; (6) carcinoma myxomatodes, or cancer with the stroma consisting of mucous tissue; (7) epithelioma cuniculatum; (8) carcinoma gigantocellulare; (9) carcinoma cruciforme. Certain pathologists exclude the epitheliomata from the carcinomata, and hold that the latter are not of epithelial origin, but are purely a mesoblastic formation. Some, again, founding the definition of carcinomata entirely on anatomical features, independently of histogenetic considerations, include in them the sarcomata also. The softer carcinomata are as a rule the more rapidly fatal. The earlier a cancer is removed, the greater is the prolongation of life and the chance of recovery. See *epithelioma*, *epithelioma*, *sarcoma*.—**Alveolar carcinoma.** See *alveolar*.

carcinomatous (kär-si-nom'a-tus), *a.* [⟨ *carcinoma(t-)* + *-ous*; = F. *carcinomateux* = Pg. *carcinomatoso*.] Pertaining to carcinoma; cancerous; like a cancer, or tending to become one.

carcinomorphic (kär'si-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *Carcinomorpha* + *-ic*.] Carcinoid or cancroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Carcinomorpha*.

carcinophagous (kär-si-nof'a-gus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating crabs and other crustaceans; cancrivorous.

carcinus (kär'si-nus), *n.*; pl. *carcini* (-ni). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *καρκίνος*, a crab, cancer, = L. *cancer*: see *cancer*. Cf. *carcinoma*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a cancer or carcinoma.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a ge-

Green Crab (*Carcinus mœnas*).

nus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the shore-crabs. *C. mœnas*, the green crab, is a very common British species of small size, much used for food.

car-coupling (kär'kup'ling), *n.* An arrangement for connecting the cars of a railroad-train. See *coupling*.

card[1] (kärd), *n.* [< ME. *card* = D. *kaarte* = G. *karte* = Dan. *kort*, a card, a map, = Sw. *kort*, a card, *karta*, a chart, < F. *carte*, a card, ticket, bill, map, chart, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *carta*, < ML. *carta*, also *charta*, a card, bill, map, writing, chart, charter, < L. *charta*, a leaf of paper, paper, a writing, a tablet, < Gr. *χάρτα*, also *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper, a separated layer of the papyrus-bark, any thin leaf or sheet, as of lead. See *chart*, a doublet of *card*, and *cartel*, *charter*, etc.] **I.** A paper; a writing; a chart; a map.

I have caused that your Lordship shall receive herewith a little Mappe or Carde of the world.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 215.

The places are Modon and Coron, which are but twelve miles distant the one from the other; and do stand in our way to Scio, as you may plainly see by the *card*.

Coryate, in *Arber's* Eng. Garner, I. 50.

card

me is the *card* or calendar of gentry.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A piece of thick paper or pasteboard prepared for various purposes. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of cardboard on which are various figures, specimens, etc., used in playing games; especially, one of a set of 52 such pieces of cardboard distinctively called *playing-cards* arranged in 4 suits of 13, each suit consisting of 10 pips or spots on which are printed colored spots varying in number from 1 to 10, different in form in the different suits, and called spades, clubs, diamonds, and hearts, according to their shape, and 3 face-cards, called the king, queen, and knave or jack. The color of the spades and clubs is black; that of the diamonds and hearts, red. An additional card, the joker, is sometimes used in euchre. See *ace*, *deuce*, *trey*, etc.

Sche seyd that wer non dysgrysynge, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysportis. but pleyng at the tables, and scheuen *cardis* and dycis.

Paston Letters (ed. 1875), III. 314.

The European world is, I think, here at an end: there is surely no *card* left to play.

Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

(*b*) A piece of cardboard on which is written or printed the name, or the name, address, etc., of the person presenting it, as in making a visit, announcing the nature and place of one's business, etc. Cards intended for the former use are called *visiting-cards*, and for the latter *business cards*. (*c*) A paper on which the policies of the compass are marked: used with a movable magnetic needle to form a compass. See *compass-card*.

All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's *card*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

(*d*) A piece of cardboard on which is written or printed a notice, or the name, address, etc., of the person presenting it, as in making a visit, announcing the nature and place of one's business, etc. Cards intended for the former use are called *visiting-cards*, and for the latter *business cards*. (*e*) A paper on which the policies of the compass are marked: used with a movable magnetic needle to form a compass. See *compass-card*.

All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's *card*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

The *card* of prudence in your minds, that shews ye When ye sail faire; the needle toucht with honour, That through the blackest storm still points the compasse.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 2.

On life's vast ocean diversely we sail.
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 108.

(*f*) A piece of pasteboard or heavy note-paper on which is written or printed an invitation to a public or private entertainment, especially an invitation to or announcement of a wedding.

3. A short, advertisement of one's business, or a personal statement of any kind, in a newspaper or periodical.—**4.** A piece of cardboard resembling a card in shape or use: as, a *card* of matches; "*cards* of yellow gingerbread." *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 8. A frame filled with honeycomb; a sheet of honeycomb. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 20.—**6.** A perforated sheet of cardboard or metal, used in a Jacquard loom, which guides the threads in weaving a pattern.—**7.** An eccentric person, or any one who has some notable peculiarity; a character. [Slang.]

A *card* is one Northern party signifies a brawling rascabond. *Goldsmith*, Works (ed. 1885), IV. 454.

Such an old *card* as this, so deep, so sly. *Dickens.*

Commanding cards, in whist and other games, the best cards unplayed in their respective suits. **Cooling card**, probably a card the playing of which is so decisive of the game as to cool the courage of the adversary; hence, figuratively, something to damp one's hopes or ardor. Other explanations are given.

There all is mar'd; there lies a *cooling card*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

These hot youths,
I fear, will find a *cooling card*.
Beau. and Fl., Island Princess, i. 3.

On the cards, publicly made known as likely to take place: said in reference to horse-racing, the lists (originally or written down in proper form; hence, anything likely or possible to happen; as, it is quite *on the cards* that the military may be called out. [Colloq.] To *call*, or *speak*, to, or to *speak by the card*, to speak with precision, to exactness. [Colloq.]

We must *speak by the card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

card[1] (kärd), *v. t.* [< ME. **cardyn* (found in *cardying*, *cardinge*, *cardyng*); from the noun.] To play at cards.

card[2] (kärd), *n.* [< ME. *carde* = D. *hoarde* = MLG. *karde* = OHG. *karti*, *chartî*, MHG. *karte*, G. *karde*, dial. *kardel*, *kartel* = Dan. *karte*, *karde* = Sw. *karda* (cf. Icel. *karri*) = F. *carde* = Sp. Pg. *carda*, < ML. *carda*, a card (cf. Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cardo*, a thistle; cf. F. *chardon*, a plant the head of which is used as a flax-comb, G. *kardendistel* (also *kardetschdistel*), the thistle which is used as a flax-comb); see *cardoon*. < ML. *cardus*, a thistle, a card, for L. *carduus*, a thistle (used for carding), < *carère*, card; cf. Gr. *σείρειν*, shear, = E. *shear*.] **1.** A brush with wire teeth, used in disentangling fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, and laying them parallel to one another preparatory to spinning. In hand-cards the wires are short and are passed slantingly through leather, which is then nailed upon a board. Two of these brushes are used, one in each hand, and in use are drawn past each other, the fibers being between them. In the carding-machine, which has superseded hand-carding, the cards are formed by hard-drawn wire staples, each furnishing two teeth, drawn through leather and bent at a certain angle. The material thus prepared is called *card-clothing*. See *card-iron machine*.

2. A carding-machine.—**3.** A curry-comb made from a piece of card-clothing.

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card[2] (kärd), *v. t.* [< ME. *carden* (= D. *kaarden* = LG. *kaarden* = G. *karden* = Dan. *karte*, *kærde* = Sw. *karda* (cf. Icel. *karra*) = F. *carder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cardar* = It. *cardare*); < *card*[2], *n.*] 1. To comb or open, as wool, flax, hemp, etc., with a card, for the purpose of disentangling the fibers, cleansing from extraneous matter, separating the coarser parts, and making fine and soft for spinning.

> Go *card* and spin,
> And leave the business of the war to men.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Remedy of Love, l. 49.
>
> Perhaps to *card*
> Wool for the Housewife's spindle.
> *Wordsworth*, Michael.

We don't *card* silk with combs that dresses wool.
Browning, King and Book, II. 74.

2†. To mingle; mix; weaken or debase by mixing.

> You *card* your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, half small, half *strong*.
> *Greene*, Quip for an Upst. Courtier.
>
> The skipping king . . . *carded* his state.
> Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Cardamine (kär-dam'i-ne), *n.* [NL. (ed. F. *cardamine* = Sp. *cardamino* = Pg. *cardamina* = It. *cardamine*), < L. *cardamum*, < Gr. *καρδάμῳ*, also *καρδαμή*, a cress-like herb, prop. adj. 'cress-like,' < *κάρδαμον*, a kind of cress, nasturtium, = Skt. *kardama*, a certain plant. Cf. *cardamom*.] A genus of annual or perennial pungent herbs, natural order *Cruciferæ*, natives of the cold regions of the northern hemisphere, with leaves usually pinnate and racemes of white or purple flowers. It includes the cuckoo-flower or lady's-smock (*C. pratensis*), bitter-cress, *C. amara*, and other species, the leaves of which are pleasantly pungent, are eaten as a salad, and have had a reputation as an anti-scorbutic and purifier of the blood. The genus is sometimes made to include the tooth-wort, *Dentaria*.

cardamom (kär'da-mum), *n.* [Also *cardamum*, and formerly *cardamome*, *cardamon*; = D. *kardamom* = MHG. *kardamome*, *kardemome*, *cardemome*, G. *kardamomen* = Sw. *kardemumma* = Dan. *kardemome* = Sw. *kardemumma*, < F. *cardamome* (OF. *cardemome*) = Sp. Pg. It. *cardamomo* (Pg. also *cardamo*), < L. *cardamomum*, < Gr. *καρδάμωμον*, cardamom, for **καρπάδαμωμον*, < *κάρπαμον*, a kind of cress, + *ἄμωμον*, a kind of Eastern spice-plant: see *Cardamine* and *Amomum*.] The aromatic capsules of different species of plants of the genera *Amomum* and *Elettaria*, natural order *Zingiberaceæ*: generally used in the plural. These capsules are thin and filled with brown aromatic seeds, which are used in medicine as a carminative and stomachic, as well as in making sauces, curries, and cordials, and in cakes, etc. The cardamoms of commerce are the product of *Elettaria Cardamomum*, a native of the hilly parts of Southern India, where it is also cultivated, and of a larger-fruited variety of the same species found in Ceylon. The plant is reed-like, with large lanceolate leaves, and grows to the height of from 6 to 10 feet. Various other kinds are used in the East Indies and in China, chiefly the round or cluster cardamoms of Siam and Java, the fruit of *Amomum Cardamomum*, the wild or Kachong cardamoms of Siam, obtained from *A. xanthioides*; the Bengal cardamoms, from *A. aromaticum*; the Javan, from *A. maximum*, etc.

Cardan's rule. See *rule*.

cardanic (kär-das'), *n.* Same as *kardetsche*, formerly *kartätsche*, < F. *cardasse*, < It. *cardasso*, also sug. *cardassone* (obs.) (cf. Sp. *cardazo* = Pg. *cardaço*), < *cardare* (= E. *card*[2]), with), < *cardo*, a card: see *card*[2].] A card to card wool with.

card-basket (kärd'bas'ket), *n.* An ornamental basket for holding visiting-cards which have been received.

cardboard (kärd'bōrd), *n.* A stiff kind of paper made by pasting together two or more thicknesses of paper, drying and pressing; a thin pasteboard.

card-case (kärd'kās), *n.* A small pocket-case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding the visiting-cards of the bearer.

card-catalogue (kärd'kat'a-log), *n.* A catalogue, as of books in a library, in which the entries are made on separate cards, which are then arranged in order in boxes or drawers.

card-clothing (kärd'klō'thing), *n.* Wire card used to cover the cylinders and slats of a carding-machine and for other purposes. See *card*[2].

card-cutter (kärd'kut'er), *n.* A machine or an instrument for trimming, squaring, and cutting cardboard.

cardecu, cardecue (kär'de-kū), *n.* [< F. *quart d'ecu*; *quart*, fourth part (see *quart*); *de*, of; *ecu*, shield, crown-piece, < OF. *escu* = Sp. Pg. *escudo* = It. *scudo*, shield, kind of coin, < L. *scutum*, shield: see *scudo* and *escutcheon*.] A quarter-crown (*quart d'ecu*), an old French silver coin. The weight of the specimen represented in the above cut is 146 grains.

Obverse. Reverse.
Cardecu (*quart d'ecu*) of Henry IV. of France, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

You see this *cardecu*, the last and the only quintessence of fifty crowns. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

I could never yet finger one *cardecue* of that bounty.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

A set of blithing fellows. . . . The bunch of them were not worth a one *cardecue*.
Fletcher (and another), Beggars' Bush, iv. 1.

cardel (kär'del), *n.* A hogshead containing 64 gallons, in use among whalers.

Cardellina (kär-de-lī'na), *n.* [NL. (cf. Sp. *cardelina* = It. *cardellina*, *cardenia*, *cardella* (Florio), also *cardelletto*, goldfinch, thistle-finch), < L. *carduelis*, goldfinch (see *Carduelis*), + *-ina*[1].] A genus of beautiful American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Mniotiltidæ* and subfamily *Setophaginæ*; the rose fly-catching warblers. The bill is parine in shape and scarcely notched, the wings are long and pointed, the tail is short and even, and the plumage is richly colored. *C. canina* or *C. rubrifrons* is the red-fronted warbler, *C. rubra* is the rose warbler, entirely red with silvery auriculars: both are found in Texas and southward. *C. versicolor* inhabits Guatemala.

carder[1] (kär'dėr), *n.* [< *card*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who plays at cards; a gamester: in contempt.

> *carders*, *dicers*, &c.
> *Chapman*, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

carder[2] (kär'dėr), *n.* [< *card*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; = D. *kaarder* (suffix *-aer*) = G. *karder* = F. *cardeur* = Pr. *cardaire* = Sp. *cardador* = It. *cardatore*.] 1. One who or that which cards wool; specifically, the machine employed in carding wool.

> The spinners, *carders*, fullers, weavers.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. [*cap.*] One of an association of Irish rebels who, in 1761, were noted for cutting a wool or flax-ear into their backs and then dragging it down along the spine.

> This shall a *Carder*, that a White-boy be;
> *Tarleton's Jests* (ed. Halliwell), p. 27.

carders[3] (kär'dėrz), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a corruption of *cadlock*, *q. v.*] A jackdaw. [Prov. Eng.]

carder-bee, **carding-bee** (kär'dėr-, kär'ding-bē), *n.* A name given to several species of large bees of the genus *Bombus*, especially the European *Bombus muscorum*, from their habit of carding and plaiting the moss with which their nests are constructed. When building, the bees form a line from the nest to the moss which is to be used, all of them facing toward the moss. The first bee tears off some sprigs of moss, cards and rolls it with the jaws and feet, and passes it to the second, who further manipulates it before passing it to the third, and so on until the material reaches the nest, where other bees are employed in felting and plaiting the whole with waxen some-like form made to harmonize with the irregularities of the ground, so that by carefully distinguishing at the beginning of the year the bees work singly, each female starting a new colony.

card-grinder (kärd'grīn'dėr), *n.* A machine for sharpening the teeth of the cards used in carding wool, flax, and cotton. See *card*[2].

cardia (kär'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. Sp. Pg. It. *cardia*, the cardiac orifice), < Gr. *καρδία* = L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*, *q. v.*] 1. The heart. *Wilder.*—2. The upper part of the stomach, where the esophagus or gullet enters. *Dunglison.*

cardiac (kär'di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [In ME. *cardiake*, *n.*, < F. *cardiaque* = Sp. *cardiaco* = Pg. It. *cardiaco*, < L. *cardiacus*, < Gr. *καρδιακός*, < *καρδία* = E. *heart*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart.—2. Exciting action in the heart; having the quality of stimulating action in the circulatory system. Hence—3. Tending to produce strength and cheerfulness.—4. Pertaining to the esophageal portion of the stomach: opposed to *pyloric*.—**Cardiac aorta**. See *aorta*.—**Cardiac arteries**. See *coronary arteries* and veins of the heart.—**Cardiac asthma**, dyspnœa due to imperfect action of the heart.—**Cardiac cæcum**, the cardiac end of the stomach, when it is elongated and convoluted like a cæcum, as in the bladed suckers (*Isognathidæ*).—**Cardiac cellules**, the cells of the sound produced by percussion over that part of the chest where the heart lies. The area of superficial dullness may be marked out by light percussion, and represents the space where the heart is uncovered by the lung. The area of deep dullness, which marks the outlines of the heart itself, can be distinguished only by strong percussion.—**Cardiac ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Cardiac glands**, tubular glands of the mucous membrane of the stomach, most numerous in the cardiac region. The portion next the orifice, lined with epithelium like that of the surface of the gastric mucous membrane, is short, and two or more tubules open into it. Those are lined with short, columnar, coarsely granular cells; the principal or central cells, and between these and the basement membrane the so-called parietal cells are found.—**Cardiac hæmorrhagy**, the line of the heart, which runs across the palm from the middle side toward the base of the first finger.—**Cardiac orifice**, the esophageal opening of the stomach.—**Cardiac passion**, an old name for heartburn. See *cardialgia*.—**Cardiac plate**, **cardiac shield**, a transverse arched calcification extending across the stomach in some crustaceans, as a crawfish and actinidding at each end with a pterocardian ossicle. See cut under *Astacus*.—**Cardiac plexus**, the plexus formed by the anastomosis of pneumogastric and sympathetic and other nerves going to the heart.—**Cardiac sac**, in echinoderms, radial dilatations or diverticula of the stomach, as of a starfish. Each may be more or less sacculated, and extend some way into the ray or arm, which it corresponds.—**Cardiac tube**, a primitive, rudimentary, or embryonic heart, in a simple tubular stage.—**Cardiac vesicles**, the arteries and veins of the heart.—**Cardiac wheel**, in watch, a heart-wheel: a cam-shaped form of a heart. See *heart-cam*.—**Middle cardiac nerve**, the largest of the three cardiac nerves, arising from the middle cervical sympathetic ganglion, and proceeding to the deep cardiac plexus. Also called *nervus cardiacus magnus*.

II. *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.

cardiacal (kär-di'a-kal), *a.* Same as *cardiac*, I.

cardiacel, *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *καρδιακός*, fem. of *καρδιακός*, relating to the heart: see *cardiac*.] A heart-shaped precious stone. *Crabb.*

Cardiacea (kär-di-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-acea*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth family of his testaceous acephals, approximately corresponding to the modern family *Cardiidæ*.—2. A synonym of bivalve mollusks, formed for the families *Cardiidæ*, *Astartidæ*, *Vesicularidæ*, and *Glaucidæ*.

Cardiacea (kär-di-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-acea*.] Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiacle, *n.* [ME. with unorig. term. *-le*, < OF. *cardiague*, *n.*, < L. *cardiacus*, having pain about the heart: see *cardiac*.] A pain about the heart. *Chaucer.*

cardiac-pulmonic (kär'di-ak-pul-mon'ik), *a.* Same as *cardiopulmonary*.

Cardiadæ (kär-di'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-adæ*.] Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardialgia (kär-di-al'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, heartburn, < *καρδιαλγής*, having the heartburn, < *καρδία*, heart, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, the heartburn; a burning sensation in the upper, left, or cardiac orifice of the stomach, rising into the esophagus, due to indigestion and other causes.

cardialgy (kär-di-al'ji), *n.* [= F. *cardialgie* = Sp. Pg. It. *cardialgia*, < NL. *cardialgia*: see *cardialgia*.] Same as *cardialgia*.

cardianastrophe (kär'di-a-nas'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἀναστροφή*, a turning back: see *anastrophe*.] A malformation in which the heart is placed upon the right instead of the left side.

cardiasthma (kär-di-ast'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἆσθμα*, asthma: see *asthma*.] In *pathol.*, dyspnœa caused by disease of the heart; cardiac dyspnœa.

cardiatrophia (kär'di-a-trō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, heart, + *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment: see *atrophy*.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the heart.

cardicentesis (kär'di-sen-tē'sis), *n.* Same as *cardiocentesis*.

cardicuel, *n.* See *cardecu*.

Cardiidæ (kär-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cardiidæ*.

cardiectasis (kär-di-ek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδιεκτασία*, < *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ἔκτασις*, stretching out, dilatation: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the heart.

cardiform (kär'di-fōrm), *a.* [< ML. *cardus*, a card (see *card*[2]), + L. *forma*, shape.] In *ichth.*, having the appearance of a card (see *card*[2]); having slender teeth closely set like those of a card.

cardigan (kär'di-gan), *n.* [Named from the Earl of *Cardigan* (1797–1868).] A close-fitting knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat. Also called *cardigan jacket*.

cardiid (kär'di-id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cardiidæ*.

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Cardiidæ (kär-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-idæ*.] The family of cockles, typified by the genus *Cardium*. It is a group of siphonate bivalves inclosing a complete lamellibranchia, consisting of the cockles and their allies, having equivalve convex shells, with prominent umbones or beaks curved toward the hinge, which, viewed sidewise, give a heart-shaped figure. See *Cardium*. Other forms are *Cardiocrea*, *Cardiadæ*, *Cardiidæ*.

cardinal (kär'di-nal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *cardinal* = D. *kardinaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kardinal*-(used only in comp.) = F. *cardinal* = Pr. *cardinal* = Sp. *cardenal* = Pg. *cardeal* = It. *cardinale*, important, chief, < L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, hence applied to that on which something turns or depends, principal, especial, chief (cf. a somewhat similar use of E. *pivotal*), II. *n.* < ME. *cardinal*, *cardenal* (after OF.), late AS. *cardinal* = D. *kardinaal* = MHG. *kardinal*, G. *kardinal* = Dan. Sw. *kardinal* = OF. *cardinal*, *cardenal*, F. *cardinal* = Pr. Sp. *cardenal* = Pg. *cardeal* = It. *cardinale* = Russ. *kardinalŭ*, < ML. *cardinalis*, a chief presbyter, a cardinal, from the adj.; < L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge; cf. Gr. *κραδίη*, swing.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a hinge; noting that on which something else hinges or depends; hence, chief; fundamental; preëminent; of special importance: as, *cardinal* virtues or sins; the *cardinal* doctrines of a creed; a *cardinal* point.

> This sour urtexe byeth y cleped *cardinale*, nor that bi byeth heethest among the uirtues, hue-of the yealde (old) Bloode-hyne. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

> Every man gradually learns an art of catching at the leading words, and the *cardinal* or hinge-joints of transition, which proclaim the general course of a writer's meditation. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Even in societies like our own there is maintained in the army the doctrine that treason is the *cardinal* military offence. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 532.

2. In *conch.*, of or relating to the hinge of a bivalve shell: as, *cardinal* teeth.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the cardo or cardinal sclerite of maxilla, which is sometimes called the *cardinal piece*.—**4.** [See II., 3.] Of a rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet.—**Cardinal abbot.** See *abbot*.—**Cardinal bishop, priest, deacon.** See II., 1.—**Cardinal finch, cardinal grosbeak.** See *cardinal-bird*.—**Cardinal margin,** the upper or hinge of a bivalve shell, containing the teeth.—**Cardinal numbers,** the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, etc., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, etc., which are called *ordinal* numbers.—**Cardinal points.** (*a*) In *geog.*, north and south, east and west, or the four intervals of the horizon at which the meridian and the prime vertical circle. (*b*) In *astron.*, the rising and setting of the sun, the zenith, and the nadir.—**Cardinal redbird.** See *cardinal-bird*.—**Cardinal sins,** in *astron.*, Lilien, Lilium, Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Margaret.—**Cardinal tanager,** a North American tanager of the genus *Piranga*, as the scarlet tanager or the summer redbird. *Piranga rubra* or *P. æstiva*: so called from the red color.—**Cardinal teeth,** the hinge-teeth of a bivalve close to the umbones, as distinguished from those farther away, called the *lateral teeth*. See cut under *bivalve*.—**Cardinal tribus,** a local English (formerly) name of the wrasse with two spines. See *tribus*.—**Cardinal virtues,** the most important elements of good character; specifically, in ancient *philosophy*, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

> As there are four *cardinal virtues*, upon which the whole frame of the court doth move, so are there the four cardinal properties, without which the body of compliment moveth not. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Cardinal winds, those which blow from the cardinal points.

II. *n.* **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a member of the Sacred College, a body of ecclesiastics who rank in dignity next to the pope and act as his counselors in the government of the church. In case of a vacancy in the papal office they maintain order in the church and protect its interests till a new pope is elected by themselves from their own number. They are appointed by the pope, and are divided into three classes or orders, called in full *cardinal bishop(s)*, *cardinal priests* (50), and *cardinal deacons* (14). A cardinal priest may be a bishop or an archbishop, and a cardinal deacon may be of any ecclesiastical grade below bishop. The college of cardinals is without fixed full, vacancies recently always existing. The dress of a cardinal is a soutane or cassock, a rochet, a short purple mantle, and a low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat (but not actually worn), with two cords depending from it, one from either side, each having fifteen tassels in the extremity.

Cardinal: Hat and Cassock (Cappello and Sottana) of the ancient establishment of a cardinal.

2. A cloak, originally of scarlet cloth, with a hood, much worn by women at the beginning of the eighteenth century: so named from its similarity in shape and color to one of the vestments of a cardinal. At a later period the material as well as the color varied. Malcolm, writing in 1807, says the cardinal was almost always of black silk richly laced. *See mozetta.*

> Sir, I must take leave of my mistress: she has rebukes of mine; besides, my *cardinal* and veil are in her room. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

3. A rich deep-red color, somewhat less vivid than scarlet: named from the color of the vestments of a cardinal.—**4.** A hot drink similar to bishop, but usually made with claret instead of port, of which bishop is compounded.—**5.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *cardinal-bird*. (*b*) A species (which see), as the cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, and some related species, as *C. igneus* and others. (*c*) A name applied to several other crested finches of America, as the species of the genus *Paroaria*, and the *Gubernatrix cristatella*.—**Cardinal's hat,** in *her.* See *hat*, and cut above.—**Texas cardinal,** *Pyrrhuloxia sumatra*. See *Pyrrhuloxia*.

cardinalate[1] (kär'di-nal-āt), *n.* [= D. *kardinalaat* = F. *cardinalat* = Sp. *cardenalato* = Pg. *cardinalado*, *cardealado* = It. *cardinalato*, < ML. *cardinalatus*, < *cardinalis*, a cardinal: see *cardinal* and *-ate*[1].] The office, rank, dignity, or incumbency of a cardinal. Also *cardinalship*.

> An old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 1.

Beaufort had made the great mistake of his life in 1426, in accepting the *cardinalate*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 457.

cardinalate[2] (kär'di-nal-āt), *v. t.* [< *cardinal*, *n.*, + *-ate*[2].] To make a cardinal of; raise to the office of cardinal. *Bp. Hall.*

cardinal-bird (kär'di-nal-bėrd), *n.* The cardinal, cardinal grosbeak, or cardinal redbird, *Cardinalis virginianus*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, called by Cuvier the *cardinal finch*. It is from 8 to 9 inches in length, and of a fine red color, including bill, the female being duller in color than the male. Its face is black and the head crested. It sometimes called the *Virginian nightingale*, on account of its song, and also *scarlet grosbeak*. It is common in many parts of the United States, especially in the south. The name is extended to other species of the genus *Cardinalis* and to some related genera. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5. See cut under *Cardinalis*.

cardinal-flower (kär'di-nal-flou'ėr), *n.* The name commonly given to *Lobelia cardinalis*, because of its large, very showy, intensely red flowers: it is a native of North America, and is often cultivated in gardens. A similar species, *L. syphilitica*, with bright-blue flowers, is sometimes called *blue cardinal-flower*.

When fades the *cardinal-flower*, whose heart-red blood Glows like a living coal upon the green
Of the midsummer meadows. *Lowell*, An Autumn Meditation.

Cardinalis (kär-di-nā'lis), *n.* [NL.: see *cardinal*.] **1.** A genus of cardinal-birds, or cardinal grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having red as the chief color. The bill is stout, conical, and red, the wings are very short and rounded, and the tail is rounded and longer than the wings. It includes several species of the warmer parts of America. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 5, and *cardinal-bird*.

Cardinal-bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*).

2 [*l. c.*] In brachiopods, a muscle which opens the shell.

cardinalitial (kär'di-na-lish'ial), *a.* [< *cardinal* + *-itial*. Cf. Sp. *cardenalicio* = Pg. *cardinalicio* = It. *cardinalizio*.] Of or pertaining to a cardinal; of the rank of a cardinal. [Rare.]

> Raised him to the *cardinalitial* dignity.
> *Curd*, Wiseman, Lives of the Last Four Popes.

cardinalize (kär'di-nal-īz), *v. t.* [< *cardinal* + *-ize*; = F. *cardinaliser* = Sp. *cardenalizar*.] **1.** To make a cardinal of. *Sheldon.* [Rare.]—**2.** To make cardinal in color. [Rare.]

cardinal-red (kär'di-nal-red), *a.* and *n.* Same as *cardinalate*[1]. *Bp. Hall.*

cardinals, *n.* Plural of *cardo*.

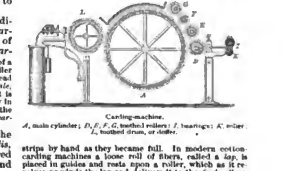
carding[1] (kär'ding), *n.* < ME. *carding*; verbal n. of *card*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process of combing wool, flax, or cotton.—**2.** A loose roll of cotton or wool as it comes from a carding-machine: chiefly in the plural.

> The motion thus communicated to the *carding* twisted it spirally; when twisted it was wound upon the spindle; another *carding* was attached to it, drawn out and twisted.
> *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 284.

carding-bee, *n.* See *carder-bee*.

carding-engine (kär'ding-en'jin), *n.* Same as *carding-machine*.

carding-machine (kär'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for carding fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to drawing and spinning. In the earlier carding-machines the fibers were fed by hand to a cylinder upon which card-clothing was laid in strips parallel to the axis, and were removed from these



Carding-machine.
A, main cylinder; *D*, *F*, *G*, tenter-rollers; *I*, beatings; *K*, roller; *L*, toothed drum, or doffer.

strips by hand as they became full. In modern cotton-carding machines a layer of web of fibers is laid by, placed in guides and rests upon a roller, which as it revolves unwinds the lap and delivers it to the *feed-roll*, on passing through which it is seized by the card-teeth upon a small cylinder, called the *licker-in*, from which it is drawn by the teeth of the clothing of the main cylinder. Other small cylinders successively reduce the fibers more and still finer, till the sliver is formed. The tangles, or knots which are not loosened by the action of the carding-engine proper beyond the teeth of the main cylinder, are removed by the teeth of a succession of wooden slats called *card-tops*, *top-cards*, or *top-flats*, from which they are cleared or stripped by hand, or by automatic devices. The fibers upon the main cylinder are laid parallel upon it, and are removed by means of the *doffer*, a cylinder moving in an opposite direction from the main cylinder and at a very much slower rate, and whose whole surface is covered by card clothing. The cotton is stripped from the doffer in a thin continuous sheet of its full width, by means of a comb vibrating vertically in contact with the teeth of the doffer. This sheet of fibers is drawn together into a ribbon, traverses a funnel or trumpet, and is passed between successive pairs of rolls, which draw out and condense the sliver, and finally deliver it into the can ready for the *drawing-frame*, where it is doubled and drawn preparatory to twisting or spinning. For flax work, the operation of carding is repeated. The preparatory card or cards are called *breakers*, and those machines on which the carding is completed are called *finishers*. The principle of the wool-carding machine is identical with that of the cotton-carding machine, and it is chiefly distinguished from the latter by agreat number of small cylinders called *workers*, which work in pairs and are called *workers* and *cleaners*. The worker is the larger of the two; it strips the wool from the large main cylinder, and is itself cleaned of it by the smaller cylinder called the cleaner, from which the wool back to the main cylinder, when it is again seized by the next worker. Wool-fibers are often prepared for carding and to prevent felting.

cardio-, [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, sometimes less prop. *κραδία*, < Gr. *καρδία*, combining form of *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning heart.

cardiocele (kär'di-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

cardiocentesis (kär'di-ō-sen-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*, + *κέντησις*, a pricking, < *κεντεῖν*, prick, puncture: see *center*.] In *therapeutics*, intentional puncture of the walls of the heart, as for the purpose of aspiration. Another form is *cardiocentesis*.

cardiodynia (kär'di-ō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the heart.

cardiogmus, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ὀγμός*, a furrow.] In *pathol.*, cardialgia;

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aneurism of the heart or aorta; dilatation of the heart; angina pectoris.

cardiognostic, *a.* [Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γνωστικός*, knowing.] Knowing the heart; knowing the secret thoughts of men. *Kersey*, 1708.

cardiogram (kär'di-ō-gram), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] In *physiol.*, a tracing taken with the cardiograph from the beating of the heart.

cardiograph (kär'di-ō-graf), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *physiol.*, an apparatus for recording by a tracing the movements of the heart. It consists essentially of a device (as a hollow cup containing a spring pressed against the chest) for producing in an elastic diaphragm vibrations which correspond to the movements of the heart, these vibrations being recorded by means of a lever in a tracing upon a revolving cylinder. It was invented by Marey; in his original experiments he introduced hollow sounds ending in elastic ampullæ into the auricles and ventricles of the heart of a horse.

cardiography (kär-di-og'ra-fi), *n.* [Also written (in sense 1) less correctly *cardiagraphy*; = F. *cardiographie*, and less correctly *cardiagraphie*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. An anatomical description of the heart.—2. Examination with the cardiograph.

Cardiography, in which a tracing is obtained of the pulsations of the heart. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 249.

cardioid[1] (kär'di-oid), *n.* [< Gr. *καρδιοειδής*, heart-shaped, < *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *εἶδος*, form.] A curve which may be considered as the path of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of equal size.

cardioid[2] (kär'di-oid), *a.* [< *Cardium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Cardiidæ*.

The Cardioid.

Cardiidæ (kär-di-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cardium* + *-oidea*.] A group of cardioid bivalves.

cardiolabinary (kär'di-ō-in-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *inhibitory*.] In *physiol.*, stopping the pulsations of the heart or diminishing their frequency and strength.

cardiology (kär-di-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cardiologie* (cf. Sp. Pg. *cardialogia*), < NL. *cardiologia*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a discourse or treatise on the heart; a scientific statement of the facts relating to the heart.

cardiomalacia (kär'di-ō-ma-lā'shi-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, morbid softening of the muscular tissue of the heart, especially from obstruction of a branch of the coronary arteries.

cardiometry (kär-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *anat.*, the process of ascertaining the dimensions of the heart without dissecting, as by means of percussion or auscultation.

cardiopalmus (kär'di-ō-pal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *παλμός*, palpitation, quivering, < *πάλλειν*, poise, sway, swing, quiver.] In *pathol.*, palpitation of the heart.

cardiopericarditis (kär'di-ō-per'i-kär-di'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium: see *pericardium*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the heart-muscle and pericardium.

cardiopneumatic (kär'di-ō-nū-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *πνευμα(τ-)*, lung: see *pneumatic*.] Pertaining both to the heart and to the air of the lungs and air-passages: as, *cardiopneumatic* movement, the movement of the air in the air-passages by the beating of the heart.

cardiopulmonary (kär'di-ō-pul'mō-na-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung: see *pulmonary*.] Pertaining both to the heart and to the lungs: as, *cardiac-pulmonic*.

cardiopyloric (kär'di-ō-pi-lor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *πυλωρός*, pylorus: see *pylorus*.] Of or pertaining to both the cardiac and pyloric portions of the stomach.—**Cardio-pyloric muscle** (of the stomach of certain crustaceans, as the crayfish), one of a pair of muscles which pass, one on each side, beneath the lining of the stomach, from the cardiac to the pyloric cavity.

cardiorhexis (kär'di-ō-rek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, rupture, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Rupture of the heart.

cardiosclerosis (kär'di-ō-skle-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *σκλήρωσις*, a narrowing, < *σκληρός*, make narrow, < *σκληρός*, narrow.] A narrowing of the conus arteriosus of the heart.

cardiotomy (kär-di-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cardiotomie*, < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *-tomy*.] Dissection of the heart.

cardiotromus (kär-di-ot'rō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *τρόμος* = L. *tremere*, tremble: see *tremble*.] In *pathol.*, fluttering of the heart, especially a slight degree of that affection.

cardite (kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cardite*), < Gr. *καρδία*, = E. *heart*, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart; myocarditis.

Cardium (kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*, q. v.] The typical genus of the family *Cardiidæ*, embracing the true cockles, of which the heart-known species is the common edible one, *C. edule*. The large prickly cockle is *C. aculeatum*. In this genus the foot is largely developed, and used not only in progression, but also in the excavation of hollows in the sand or mud. By some authors the *C. costatum* of Africa is considered as the type, while by others it is regarded as representing a distinct genus, *Pachycardium*. See cut under *cockle*.

card-maker (kärd'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes cards; specifically, one who makes cards for combing wool or flax.

Am not I Christopher Sly, old Sly's son, of Burton-heath? by birth a peddler, by education a *card-maker*, by transmutation a bear-herd, and now by present profession a tinker? *Shak.*, Tr. of the S., Ind., ii.

card-match (kärd'mach), *n.* One of the matches formerly made by dipping in melted sulphur (now in the usual preparation for friction-matches) a thin strip of wood in the form of a toothed card.

It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of these literate translators, especially in those parts in particular that these may not make the most noise who have the least to say, which is very observable in the speeches of *card-matches*. *Addison*, London Cries.

cardo (kär'dō), *n.*; pl. *cardines* (kär'di-nēz). [L., a hinge: see *cardinal*.] 1. In *conch.*, the hinge of a bivalve shell.—2. In *anat.*, the basal joint of the maxilla, a narrow transverse piece, articulating with the lower side of the head. See cuts under *Lucanidæ*, and *Insecta*.—3. In *Myriapoda*, the distal or exterior one of two pieces of which the protomala or so-called mandible consists, the other piece being the stipes. See *protomala*, and cut under *epistbrum*. *A. S. Packard.*

cardol (kär'dol), *n.* [< NL. (*anu*)*cardi*(*um*), q. v., + *-ol*.] An oily liquid (C$_{23}$H$_{34}$O$_2$) contained in the pericarp of the cashew-nut, *Anacardium occidentale*. It is a powerful blistering agent.

cardoon, chardoon (kär-, chär-dōn'), *n.* < ME. *cardone*, < OF. *cardon*, *chardon*, *F. cardon* = Sp. *cardon*, *cardoon*, lit. thistle, < ML. *cardo(n-)*, another form of *cardus*, *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*[2], *n.*, *chicle*.—2. The *Cynara Cardunculus*, a perennial plant belonging to the same genus as the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Its leaf stalks and the ribs of its leaves are blanched and eaten in Spain and France as a vegetable.

cardophagus (kär-dof'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *cardophagi* (-jī). [Gr. *καρδος* (= L. *carduus*), a thistle (see *card*[2], *n.*), + *φάγος*, eating.] An eater of thistles; hence, a donkey. [Humorous.]

Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him at last, honest fellow-*cardophagi*; long-eared messmates, recognise a brother donkey! *Thackeray*, Virginians, xix.

card-party (kärd'pär'ti), *n.* A number of persons met for card-playing.

card-player (kärd'plā'ėr), *n.* One who plays at games of cards.

card-playing (kärd'plā'ing), *n.* Playing at games of cards.

card-rack (kärd'rak), *n.* 1. A rack or frame for holding cards, especially visiting-cards.

The empty *card-rack* over the mantelpiece. *Thackeray.*

2. A small shelf or case on the outside of a freight-car, used to hold the shipping directions. [U. S.]

card-sharper (kärd'shär'pėr), *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a business to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

card-table (kärd'tā'bl), *n.* A table on which cards are played.

card-tray (kärd'trā), *n.* A small salver for a servant to receive and deliver visiting-cards on.

carduet, *n.* [ME. *cardue*, < L. *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*[2].] A thistle.

The *cardue*, that is, a low *erbe*, and ful of thornes. *Wyclif*, 4 Esd. Kl. xiv. 9 (Purv.).

Carduelis (kär-dū-ē'lis), *n.* [L., the thistle-finch, goldfinch; < *carduus*, a thistle: see *card*[2].] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, having as type *Fringilla carduelis*, the European goldfinch, now usually called *Carduelis elegans*. The limits of the genus vary greatly; to it are often referred the siskin, *Carduelis spinus*, and the canary, *C. canaria*. It has been extended to include the American goldfinches, now usually referred to *Chrysomitris* or *Astragalinus*. See *goldfinch*.

Cardyus (kär'di-us), *n.* [L., a thistle: see *card*[2].] A genus of erect herbs, natural order *Compositæ*, tribe *Cynareæ*, the thistles (*Cnicus*), from which they are distinguished by the fact that the bristles of the pappus are not plumose. They are natives of the Old World, chiefly Europe. The most common species is the blessed thistle, *C. (or Cnicus) benedictus*, or *Centaurea benedicta*, sometimes cultivated for medicinal purposes. Many naturalists in former times it was held in high esteem as a remedy for all manner of ills.

care (kār), *n.* [< ME. *care*, sorrow, anxiety, < AS. *caru*, *caru*, sorrow, anxiety, grief, = OS. *karo*, lament, = OHG. *kara*, *charo*, lament (sup. in comp. *chara-sang*, a lament, MHG. *karfae* (*tac* = E. *day*), also *Karvritae*, G. *Kar*, *Charfreitag*, Good Friday, MHG. *kârwoche*, G. *Kar*, *Charwoche*, Passion week; cf. E. *Care Sunday*, *Chare Thursday*), = Goth. *kara*, sorrow; cf. Icel. *kæra*, complaint, murmur; akin to OHG. *quëran*, sigh. The primary sense is that of inward grief, and the word is not connected, either in sense or form, with L. *cura*, care, of which the primary sense is pains or trouble bestowed upon anything: see *cure*. Doublet *chare* (in *Chare Thursday*); deriv. *chary*, q. v.] 1. Grief; sorrow; affliction; pain; distress.

He was *carefull* that old cost,
And wyth care and sorwe oneresome.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 301.
Fro pointe to pointe I wol declaren
And writen of my woful *care*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i. 44.
"Phœbus, that first found art of medicine,"
Quod she, "and coude in every wightes *care*
Remede and rede, by herbes he bar bye."
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 660.

2. Concern; solicitude; anxiety; mental disturbance, arised, or pain caused by the apprehension of evil or the pressure of any burdens.

Care keepe his watch in every old man's eye,
And where *care* lodges sleep will never lie.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

If I have *care* in my mind I come to the Zoo, and fancy they don't pass the gate.
Lamb, Letter, Round about the Christmas Tree.

3. Attention or heed, with a view to safety or protection; a looking to something; caution; regard; watchfulness; as, take *care* of yourself.

I am mad Indeed,
And know not what I do. Yet have a *care*
Of me in what they deal.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, III. 2.

Want of *Care* does us more Damage than Want of Knowledge. *Sir* Richard Steele, Tatler, No. 155.

4. Charge or oversight, implying concern and endeavor to promote an aim or accomplish a purpose: as, he was under the *care* of a physician.

That which cometh upon me daily, the *care* of all the churches. 2 Cor. xi. 28.

In most cases the *care* of orthography was left to the printers. *Southey*, Life of Chatterton, p. 40.

The musical theatre was very popular in Venice as early as the middle of the seventeenth century; and the *care* of the state for the drama existed from the earliest times.
Howells, Venetian Life, v.

5. An object of concern or watchful regard and attention.

Is she thy *care*? *Dryden.*

His first *care* is his dress, the next his bodie, and in the visiting of these two lies his scale and its facilities.
Sp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Gallant.

Extraordinary care, ordinary care. See the adjectives.—**Take care**, be careful; be solicitous; be heedful. **care.** See *have*.—**To have the care of**, to have charge of. = **Syn.** *Care*, *Concern*, *Solicitude*, *Anxiety*. *Care* is the widest in its range of meaning; it may be wish or without feeling, with or without action: as, the *care* of a garden. In its strongest sense, *care* is a painful burden of thought, perhaps from a multiplicity and constant pressure of things to be attended to; as, the child was a great *care* to her. *Concern* and *solicitude* are a step higher in intensity. *Concern* is often a regret for painful facts. *Care* and *concern* may represent the object of the thought: as before; the others represent only the mental state: as, it shall be my chief *concern*. *Solicitude* is sometimes fruitless: thus *concern*, or is attended with more manifestation of feeling. *Anxiety* is the strongest of the four words; it is a restless dread of some evil. As compared with *solicitude*, it is more negative: as, *solicitude* to obtain preferment, to help a friend; *anxiety* to avoid an evil. We speak of *care* for an aged parent, *concern* for her comfort, *solicitude* to leave nothing undone for her welfare, *anxiety* as to the effect of an exposure to cold. (*For apprehension* and higher degrees of *fear*, see *alarm*.)

It was long since observed by Horace that no ship could leave *care* behind. *Johnson.*

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He [Sir Thomas More] thought any unusual degree of sorrow and concern improper on such an occasion [his death] as had nothing in it which could deject or terrify him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 349.

Can your *solicitude* alter the cause or unravel the intricacy of human events? *Blair*, Sermons.

Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling *anxiety* of the thoughtful man.
W. Phillips, Speeches, Ilols.

care (kār), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cared*, ppr. *caring*. [< ME. *caren*, *carien*, be anxious, be grieved, < AS. *cearian*, be anxious, = OS. *karōn*, lament, complain, = OHG. *karōn*, *charōn*, complain, = Goth. *karōn*, be sad, grieve; < Icel. *kara* = Sw. *kāra* = Dan. *kare*, complain; from the noun.] **1.** To feel grief or sorrow; grieve.

Ther ne se schinken heo neuer *karien* ne swinken.
Old Eng. Homilies, 1st ser., p. 241 (Early Eng. Text Soc.).

Be ay of chier as light as lef on lynde,
And let hem *care* and wepe and wryng and wayle.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1135.

2. To be anxious or solicitous; be concerned or interested: commonly with *about* or *for*.

Master, *carest* thou not that we perish? Mārk iv. 38.

Our cause then must be intrusted to and conducted by its own undoubted friends, those whose hanis are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do *care for* the result.
Lincoln, Speech before Ill. State Convention, 1858.

3. To be inclined or disposed; have a desire: often with *for*.

Not *caring* to observe the wind. *Waller.*

An author, who, I am sure, would not *care for* being praised at the expense of another's reputation. *Addison.*

I will only say that one may find grandeur and consolation in a starlit night without *caring* to make what is meant, save grandeur and consolation.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 276.

4. To have a liking or regard: with *for* before the object.—**5.** To be concerned so as to feel or express objection; feel an interest in opposing: chiefly with a negative. He says he is coming to see you. I don't *care*. Will you take something? I don't *care* if I do. [Colloq.]

—To care for. (*a*) See 2. (*b*) Same as 3. (*c*) To look to; take care of; perform what is needful for the well-being or good condition of: as, the child was well *cared for*. (*d*) Same as 4.

careaway†, *n.* A reckless fellow.

But [such] as yet remayne without eyther forrest or consideration of anything that seemeth to them to be for their profyte, playe the wanton yonkers and wilfull *Careawayes*.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 94.

care-clothed, *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *carde clothe*, appar. for *carre cloth*: OF. *carre*, square, brond, *carré*, squared, square, mod. F. *carre*, a (square) side, *carré*, square.] A cloth held over the heads of a bride and bridegroom during the marriage ceremony as performed in England in the middle ages. See the extracts.

At the "Sanctus," both the bride and bridegroom knelt near the altar's foot; and then, if neither had been married before, over them a pall, or, as it used to be called, the *care-cloth*, was held at the three-side, by four clerics. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 173.

In the bridal mass, the York ritual somewhat from the Sarum use: only two clerics hold the *care-cloth* over it, a blessing was bestowed by the priest with the chalice upon the newly married folks.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 175.

care-crazed (kār'krāzd), *a.* Crazed or maddened by care or trouble.

A *care-crazed* mother to a many sons.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

carects, *n.* Same as *carack*.

careen (ka-rēn'), *v.* [Formerly *carine*, < F. *carener*, now *caréner* (= Sp. *carenar* = Pg. *quenrar* = It. *carenare*), careen, < *carene*, *carine*, now *carène*, = It. *carena*, < L. *carina*, the keel of a ship: see *carina*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to cause (a ship) to lie over on one side for the purpose of examining, or of calking, repairing, cleansing, paying with pitch, or breaming the other side.

II. *intrans.* To lean to one side, as a ship under a press of sail.

Sloops and schooners constantly come and go, *careening* in the wind, their white sails taking, if remote enough, a vague blue manile from the delicate air.
T. W. Higginson, Oldport, p. 190.

Such a revered block will be found by the geologist to have *careened*, one side or edge going down while the other came up. *Science*, III. 481.

careen (ka-rēn'), *n.* [< *careen*, *v.*] A slanting position in which a ship is placed, that the keel may be repaired; the place where this is done.

They say there are as many Galileos and Galeasses of all sorts, belonging to St. Mark, either in Course, at Anchor, in Dock, or upon the *Careen*, as there be Days in the Year.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 29.

And they say it [the galeas] is the self-same Vessel still, though often put upon the *Careen* and trimmed.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 31.

careenage (ka-rē'nāj), *n.* [< *careen* + *-age*; after F. *carénage*.] **1.** A place in which to careen a ship.

The scourings of slave-ships had been thrown out at the ports of delivarkation to mix with the mud of creeks, *careenages*, and mangrove swamps.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 340.

2. The cost of careening.

career (ka-rēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *careere*, *carreer*, *carrier*, *carreire*, < F. *carrière*, now *carrière*, road, race-course, course, career, < OF. *carriere*, a road (= Pr. *carriera* = Sp. *carrera* = Pg. *carreira* = It. *carriera*, career), < *carier*, transport in a vehicle, carry: see *carry*.] **1.** The ground on which horses run; a race-course; hence, course; path; way.

They had run themselves too far out of breath to go back again the same *carere*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 22.

2. A charge or run at full speed, as in justing.

Make a thrust at me, . . . come in upon the answer, control your point, and make a full *career* at the body.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Full merrily . . .
Hath this *career* been run. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

Then to the combat should he make no show,
On foaming steed, in full *career*.
Scott, Sir T. of L. M., iv. 21.

3. General course of action or movement; procedure; course of proceeding; a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life: as, "honour's fair *career*," *Dryden*.

Brief, brave, and glorious was his young *career*. *Byron.*

This pressing desire for *careers* is enforced by the preference for *careers* which are thought to be respectable.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 39.

[Sometimes used absolutely to signify a definite or conspicuous career of some kind: as, a man with a *career* before him.]

4. In the *manège*, a place inclosed with a barrier, in which to ride; the ring.—**5.** In *falconry*, a flight or tour of the hawk, about 120 yards.

career (ka-rēr'), *v. i.* [< *career*, *n.*] To move or run rapidly, as in a race or charge.

When a ship is decked out in all her canvas, every sail swelled, and *careering* gaily over the curling waves, how lofty, how gallant she appears!
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

Thus the night fled away, as if it were a winged steed, and he *careering* on it. *Beethoven*, Social Letter, xx.

careering (ka-rēr'ing), *p. a.* In *her.*, running, but placed bendwise on the field: said of a horse used as a bearing.

careful (kār'ful), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *careful*, *carful*, < AS. *cearful*, *carful*, anxious, < *cearu*, anxiety, + *-full*, full: see *care* and *-ful*, 1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Full of care or grief; grieving; sorrowful.

This . . . wyf cast *carful* wlitse was.
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 465.

At the *careful* may cry and carpen atte gate.
Bothe al-gates and alle, for Crystes sake.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 58.

2. Full of care; anxious; solicitous. [Archaic.]

Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things.
Luke x. 41.

Be not so *careful*, con: your brother's well.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

3. Filling with care or solicitude; exposing to concern, anxiety, or trouble; care-causing; painful.

Either lone, or sorrow, or both, did wring out of me than certaine *carefull* thoughts of my good will towardes him.
Sir Thomas Chaloner, The Schoolemaster, p. 90.

By Him that rais'd me to this *careful* height
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

4. Excited; eager; vehement.

Then was the King *careful* & lest for wrath
For too bring that berende in baile for euer.
Alliterative Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 671.

5. Attentive to aid, support, or protect; provident: formerly with *for*, now generally with *of*, before the object.

Thou hast been *careful for* us with all this care.
2 Kī. iv. 13.

Are God and Nature then at strife,
That Nature lends such evil dreams?
So *careful* of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

6. Giving good heed; watchful; cautious: as, be *careful* to maintain good works; be *careful* of your conversation.

Have you been *careful* of our noble prisoner,
That he want nothing fitting for his greatness?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

A luckier or a bolder fisherman,
A *carefuller* in peril did not breathe.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

7. Showing or done with care or attention: as, *careful* consideration. = **Syn. 2.** Concerned, disturbed, troubled.—**5.** Provident, thoughtful, heedful.—**6.** Prudent, wary, etc. See list under *cautious*.

II. *n.* One full of care or sorrow.

Thus hane I ben his herande here and in helle,
And comforted many a *careful* that after his comynge wayten. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 208.

carefully (kār'ful-li), *adv.* [< ME. *carfully*, *carefulliche*, etc., < *careful*, *carful*, + *-ly*.] See *careful* and *-ly*.

Carefully to the king criande ache saide (etc.).
William of Palerne, l. 4567.

2. With care, anxiety, or solicitude; with painstaking.

He found no place of repentance, though he sought it *carefully* with tears. Heb. xii. 17.

3. Heedfully; watchfully; attentively; cautiously; providently.

If thou *carefully* hearken unto the voice of the Lord.
Deut. xv. 5.

carefulness (kār'ful-nes), *n.* [< ME. *care-, carfulnesse*, < AS. *carfulnys*, **carfulness*, < *carful*, *careful*, + *-nes*, -ness: see *careful* and *-ness*.] **1.** Anxiety; solicitude. [Archaic.]

Drink thy water with trembling and with *carefulness*.
Ezek. xii. 18.

He had a particular *carefulness* in the knitting of his brows, and a kind of inquisitive air in all his motions.
Addison, The Political Upholsterer.

2. Heedfulness; caution; vigilance in guarding against evil and providing for safety.

care-kinded (kār'kīn'ded), *a.* Destroying or preventing care; removing anxiety.

careless (kār'les), *a.* [< ME. *careles*, < AS. *carleas*, **cearleas*, without anxiety (= Icel. *karvlaus*, quit, free), < *cearu*, *carv*, anxiety, + *-leas*, -less: see *care* and *-less*.] **1.** Free from care or anxiety; hence, undisturbed; cheerful.

In blessed slumbers
Of peaceful rest he *careless* rests in peace.
Spenser, Prothalamion's Memorial.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 11.

The jocund voice
Of insects chirping out their *careless* lives
On those soft beds of flower-besprinkled turf.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

2. Giving no care; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentively regardful; unmindful.

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house. *B. Jonson.*

O ye gods,
I know you *careless*, else, behold, to you
From childily want and ancient use I call.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. Done or said without care; unconsidered: as, a *careless* act; a *careless* expression.

With such a *careless* force, and forceless care,
As if that love, in very spite of cunning,
Bade him win all. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5.

He framed the *careless* rhyme. *Scottie*, The Minstrel, ii. 6.

4. Not receiving care; uncared for. [Rare.]

Their many wounds and *careless* harmes.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 38.

= **Syn. 2** and **3**. *Supine*, *Indolent*, etc. (see *listless*); incautious, thoughtless, remiss, forgetful, inconsiderate.

carelessly (kār'les-li), *adv.* In a careless manner or way; negligently; heedlessly; inattentively; without care or concern.

An ant and a grasshopper, walking together on a green the one *carelessly*, skipping, the other carefully prying what winter a provision was scattered in the way.
Greene, Conceited Fable.

carelessness (kār'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being careless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

Carelessness is a fault.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, iii.

carency (kā'ren-si), *n.* [= F. *carence* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. carencia* = It. *carenza*, *carenzia*, < ML. *carentia*, < L. *carent-s*, ppr. of *carere*, want, be without. Cf. *caret*!.] Want; lack; deficiency. *Bp. Richardson.*

carene† (ka-rēn'), *n.* [< ME. *carene*, *carine*, *karine*, *karin* = MLG. *karene*, *karine*, < ML. *carena*, a fast of forty days, Lent, corrupted (after the OF. form, and prob. by association with L. *carere*, want, lack, ML. *carentia*, want, penury; see *carency*) from *quadragintana*, equiv. to *quadragesima* (> OF. *caresme*, F. *carême* = Pr. *caresma*, *caravna*, *caruana*, *quaresme* = Cat. *quaresma* = Sp. *cuaresma* = Pg. *quaresma* = It. *quaresima*), Lent, lit. (L.) fortieth, < L. *quadraginta*, forty: see *quadragesima*, *quarantine*.] A forty days' fast formerly imposed by

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a bishop upon clergy or laity, or by an abbot upon monks. *Smith's Dict. Christ. Antiq.*

Also Pope Silvester granted to all theym y^e dayly gobbe to the chirche of Saint Peter the iij. part of alle his synnes relevede, . . . and alsone this is graunted xxxiij C. yere of pardon, and the meryte of as many lentis of *karyne*.

Arnold's Chronicles, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 146).

Here followe the knowelege of what a *karyne* ys. It is too goo wulward and harlotit vij. yere. Item, to flat on bred and water thre fryday vij. yere. Item, to ly vij. yere ne to slepe oon night there ne sleplth a nother. Item, in vij. yere nede to com vndir non ouerture that yf it hee too here anase in the chyrch dore or porche. Item, in vij. yere not to ete nor dryncke out of noo vessel but in the same that he made hys awow in. Item, he that fulfilleth alle thes poynts vij. yere during, dothe and synnethe a *karyne*, that ys to sey a lentelle. *Ibid.*

at Kome gret pardon and seuke helth.

Arnold's Chronicles, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 150).

carene[2] (ka-rēn'), *n.* [< L. *carenum*, *carenum*, < Gr. κάρηνον, κρᾶνιον, κράνιον.] A sweet wine boiled down.

Carene is boyled nere
From three till two.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

carentane (kar'gn-tān), *n.* [< ML. *quarentena*, *carentena*, also *carena*, an indulgence or exemption from the fast of forty days: see *carene*[1] and *quarantine*.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

caress (ka-res'), *n.* [< F. *caresse*, < It. *carezza* = Sp. *caricia* = Pg. *carinia* (> D. *karinnen*), fondness, < ML. *caritia*, dearness, value, < L. *carus*, dear (whence also ult. E. *cherr*[2], *charity*, *cherish*, q. v.), prob. orig. **samsus* = Skt. *śamsa*, beautiful, charming, < √ *śaṁs*, praise, = E. *hums* = L. *amare* (for **camare*?), love: see *amor*, etc. Cf. W. *caru*, love, = It. *carāsim*, I love, *caru*, a [ML.] An act of endearment; an expression of affection by touch, as by stroking or patting with the hand: as, "conjugal *caresses*," *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Chilling his manners
By the coldness of her manners.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

caress (ka-res'), *v. t.* [< F. *caresser* (= It. *carezzare*; cf. Sp. *acariciar* = Pg. *acariciar*, *acariciar*), < *caresse*, a caress.] 1. To bestow caresses upon; fondle.

Caressd or cibbled by the dainty hand.
Tennyson, Sonnets to a Coquette.

Hence 2. To treat with fondness, affection, or kindness.

Caressed at court and at both the universities.
Baker, Charles II., an. 1683.

caressing (ka-res'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *caress*, *v.*] Treating with endearment; fond; affectionate; fond: as, a *caressing* manner.

caressingly (ka-res'ing-li), *adv.* In a caressing manner.

Care Sunday (kār sun'dā). [E. dial., also *Carling Sunday*, *Carle Sunday*, *Carling*, < *care*, *grief*, + *Sunday*. Cf. *Care Thursday* and the similar G. *Chare*, *Karer*, *Kharer*, Good Friday. See *care*, *n.*] The fifth Sunday in Lent; Passion Sunday. [Prov. Eng.] See *Carling*.

caret[1] (kar'et), *n.* [< L. *caret*, there is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *carere*, want, lack: see *careney*.] A mark (∧) used in writing, in correcting printers' proofs, etc., to indicate the proper place of something that is interlined or written in the margin.

caret[2] (ka'ret), *n.* [< NL. *caretta*, name of a turtle, < Sp. *carey*, a tortoise-shell, a parchment, a wire mask used by bee-keepers, dim. of *cara*, the face: see *cheer*[1].] A name of the hawksbill sea-turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*.

caretaker (kār'tā'kėr), *n.* One who takes care of something. Specifically—(*a*) One who is employed at a wharf, quay, or other exposed place, or in a building or on an estate, during the absence of the owner, to look after goods or property of any kind. (*b*) A person put upon the premises of an insolvent to take care that none of the property is removed.

care-tuned (kār'tūnd), *a.* Tuned or modulated by care or trouble; unsuitable.

More health and happiness betide my liege,
Than can my care-tun'd tongue deliver him.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2.

care-worn (kār'wôrn), *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety: as, he was weary and *care-worn*; a *care-worn* countenance.

And Philip's rosy face contracting grew
Careworn and wan. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Carex (kā'reks), *n.* [L., a sedge or rush.] 1. A large genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceæ*; the sedges. They are perennial grass-like herbs, growing chiefly in wet places, with triangular solid culms and unisexual flowers suppressed in spikelets. The herbage is coarse and unnutritious, and the genus is of comparatively little value. A variety of *C. acuta*, however, which is abundant in some parts of Oregon, is remarkable for yielding an excellent quality of hay; and the roots of the sea sedge, *C. arenaria*, found on the shores of the Baltic, are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. About 700 species are known, distributed all over the world, though they are rare in tropical regions.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *carices* (kā'ri-sēz).] A plant of this genus.

A sand-bank covered with scanty herbage, and imperfectly bound together by bent-grass and *carices*.
Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, *Brit.*, xi. 231.

careynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

carfax (kär'faks), *n.* [< ME. *carfax*, *carphax*, *carfans*, corruption of *carfoukes*, also *carefough*, < OF. *carrefourgs*, *carrefors*, *carrefour*, *quarrefour*, *F. carrefour* (whence also E. *carrefour*) = Pr. *carrefore* = Sp. *cuadrivio*, < L. *quadrifurcus*, having four forks, < L. *quatuor*, = E. *four*, + *furca*, > AS. *fore*, > E. *fork*.] A place where four (or more) roads or streets meet: now used only as the name of such a place in Oxford, England.

Then thei enbusshed hem a-gein a *carfoork* of vj weyes.
Merlin (ed. Wheatley), ii. 273.

carfoukes, *n.* See *carfax*.

carfuffle (kär-fuf'l), *v.* and *n.* Same as *carfuffle*. [Scotch.]

carga (kär'gä), *n.* [Sp., a load: see *cargo*[1] and *charge*, *n.*] A Spanish unit both of weight and of measure, varying in different places and for different commodities, but generally about 275 pounds avoirdupois as a weight and 40 gallons as a measure.

There are two kinds of *cargas* — the "burro" or donkey *carga* of 150 lbs., and the "mula" carga of 300 lbs.
Handbook, p. 28.

cargazon[1] (kär'gą-zon), *n.* [Also written *cargason*; Sp. *cargazon* (> F. *cargaison*), a cargo, aug. of *cargo*, *carga*, a load: see *cargo*[1].] A cargo.

The ship Swan was sailing home with a *cargazon* valued at £80,000.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 42.

cargoesa, *n.* Plural of *cargo*[2].

cargo[1] (kär'gō), *n.*; pl. *cargoes* or *cargos* (-gōz). [Sp., also *carga*, a burden, load, freight, cargo (= Pg. *cargo*, a charge, office, *carga*, a burden, load, = It. *carico*, a charge, also *carco*, an ark), < *cargar* (AF. **cark*, *kark*, > ME. *kark*, *carke*: see *carke*), F. *charge*, a burden, etc., > E. *charge*, *n.*), < *cargar* = E. *charge*, *v.*: see *charge*, *v.*; see *charge*, 1. The lading or freight of a ship; the goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a ship or other merchant vessel. The lading which is put on board a vessel for carriage, in distinction from freight, such as horses and cattle, carried on deck. The term is strictly applicable to goods only, but in a less technical sense it may include persons.

Vessels from foreign countries have come into our ports and gone out again with their *cargoes*.
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Constit., I. 457.

2. [Appar. a slang use, perhaps of other origin. Cf. *cargo*[2].] A contemptuous epithet to a man, usually explained as "bully" or "bravo": found only in the following passage.

With the royal Augustus cast away a gentleman of worship, a cutler and a *cargo*, for the charge of a condemned catliff calumnious *cargos*!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

To break out a cargo. See *break*.

cargo[2] (kär'gō), *interj.* [Appar. a corruption of It. *cancro*, a canker, used also, like E. *pox*, as an imprecation: see *cankers*.] An oath, based on It. *coraggio*, courage, used as an encouraging exclamation: see *courage*.] An exclamation of surprise or contempt.

But *cargo!* my fabricatrix cannot play without rosin.
Wilkins, Miseries of Enforced Marriage (1607).

Twenty pound a year
For three good lives! *Cargo!* ha! Trincalo!
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar.

cargo-block (kär'gō-blok), *n.* A tackle for hoisting bales and packages, which disengages itself automatically.

cargoose (kär'gōs), *n.*; pl. *cargeese* (-gēs). [< *car*- (perhaps < Gael. *cir*, a cock's comb or crest) + *goose*.] The gannet or great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. [Prov. Eng.]

cariacou, **carjacou** (kar'i-a-kō, kär'ja-kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of some kind of South American deer, extended to all American deer of the genus *Cariacus* (which see).

Cariacus (ka-ri'a-kus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < *cariacou*.] The genus of deer (*Cervidæ*) of which the Virginia or common white-tailed deer of North America, *Cariacus virginianus*, is typical. It also includes the black-tail or mule-deer (*C. macrotis*), the Columbian deer (*C. columbianus*), and others, all of which are smaller than the stags (the genus *Cervus*) and otherwise different. See also cut under *mule-deer*.

Doe of the Virginia Deer (*Cariacus virginianus*).

cariama, **cariama** (kär-, shär-i-ā'mä), *n.* [Braz. *cariama* (Brisson, Maregrave), later written *cerisma*, *cerisma*, *seriema*, *seriema*.] 1. The native name of a grallatorial bird of South America, the seriema. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of birds (Brisson, 1760), the type being the seriema, the *Palamedea cristata* (Linnæus), *Microdactylus maregravii* (Geoffroy St. Hilaire), *Dicholophus cristatus* (Illiger), now usually called *Cariama cristata*: a bird of uncertain affinities, sometimes classed with cranes, sometimes with hawks, and again left by itself.

Cariamidæ (kar-i-am'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Cariama* + *-idæ*.] The family of birds formed for the reception of the *Cariama cristata*, or seriema. The form *Cariamina* (G. R. Gray, 1871) is found as a subfamily name. Besides the seriema, the family contains a related though quite distinct species, *Chunga burmeisteri*. Also called *Dicholophidæ*.

cariamoid (kar'i-a-moid), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cariamoidea*.

Cariamoidea (kar'i-a-moi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cariama* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily provided for the accommodation of the *Cariamidæ*, upon the supposition that these birds are either crane-like hawks or hawk-like cranes.

Carian (kā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Carii* (Gr. Κᾶρες) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the ancient kingdom and province of Caria, in the southwestern part of Asia Minor.

II. *n.* A native of Caria, or the language of the primitive people of Caria, who were dispossessed by the Greeks.

cariatel (kā'ri-a-tel), *a.* [< ML. *cariatus*, pp. of *cariare*, < L. *carian(t)-s*, adj., decaying, rotten, < *caries*, decay: see *carious*.] Same as *carious*.

Carib, **Caribbee** (kar'ib, -i-bē), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *Caribe*, a Carib, a cannibal, < W. Ind. *Caribi*, said to mean orig. a valiant man. Hence ult. *cannibal*, q. v.] One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of Central America and the north of South America, and formerly also the Caribbean islands.

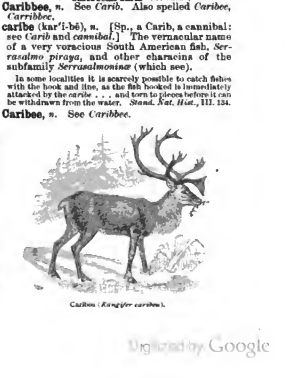
Caribbean (kar-i-bē'an), *a.* [NL. *Caribæus*, *Caribbæus*; < *Caribbee* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Caribs or Caribbees, or to the Lesser Antilles, formerly inhabited by them, comprising the eastern and southern chains of the West Indies, or to the sea between the West Indies and the mainland of America. Also spelled *Carribean*. — **Caribbean bark.** See *bark*[3].

Caribbee, *n.* See *Carib*. Also spelled *Caribee*, *Caribe*.

caribe (kar'i-bē), *n.* [Sp., a Carib, a cannibal: see *Carib* and *cannibal*.] The vernacular name of a very voracious South American fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, and other characins of the subfamily *Serrasalmonina* (which see).

In some localities it is scarcely possible to catch fishes with the hook and line, as the fish hooked is immediately attacked by the *caribe* . . . and torn to pieces before it can be withdrawn from the water. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 134.

Caribee, *n.* See *Caribbee*.



Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

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caribou, cariboo (kar'i-bö), *n.* [Canadian F. *caribou*, Amer. Ind.] The American woodland reindeer, *Rangifer caribou* or *R. tarandus*, inhabiting northerly North America as far as the limit of trees, where it is replaced by the barren-ground reindeer, to which the name is also extended. It is a variety of the reindeer, and has never been domesticated, but is an object of chase for the sake of its flesh. Also spelled *cariboo*. See cut on preceding page.

Carica (kar'i-kâ), *n.* [NL., a new use of L. *carica*, a kind of dry fig (sc. *ficus*, fig), lit. Carian; fem. of *Caricus*, < *Caria*: see *Carian*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Papayaceæ*, consisting of about 20 species, which are natives of tropical America. The best-known is *C. Papaya*, the papaw (which see).—**2.** A kind of dry fig: a listen fig. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

caricature (kar'i-ka-tūr), *n.* [Formerly in It. form *caricatura* = D. *karikatuur* = G. *caricatur*, *karrikatur* = Dan. Sw. *karikatur*, < F. *caricature*, < It. *caricatura* (> Sp. Pg. *caricatura*), a satirical picture, < *caricare*, load, overload, exaggerate, = F. *charger*, load, > E. *charge*, q. v.] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties or favorable points are concealed or perverted and peculiarities or defects exaggerated, so as to make the person or thing represented ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.

Now and then, indeed, he [Dryden] seizes a very coarse and marked characteristic, and gives us, not a likeness, but a strong *caricature*, in which a single peculiarity is protruded, and everything else neglected. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

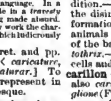
Perhaps a sketch drawn by an alien hand, in the best faith, might have an air of *caricature*. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=Syn. *Caricature*, *Burlesque*, *Parody*, *Travesty*. The distinguishing mark of a *caricature* is that it absurdly exaggerates that which is characteristic, it may be by picture or by language. A *burlesque* renders its subject ludicrous by an incongruous manner of treating it, as by treating a grave subject lightly, or a light subject gravely. *Burlesque* may be intentional or not. A *parody* intentionally burlesques a literary composition, generally a poem, by imitating its form, style, or language. In a *parody* the characters are changed, while in a *travesty* they are retained, only the language being made absurd. (See *travesty*.) In a *burlesque* of a literary work the characters are accordingly changed into others which indirectly suggest their originals.

caricature (kar'i-ka-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caricatured*, ppr. *caricaturing*. [< *caricature*, *n.*; = F. *caricaturer* = Sp. *caricaturar*.] To make or draw a caricature of; represent in the manner of a caricature; burlesque.

Regarded *caricatured* Churchill under the form of a ceremonial bear, with a club, and a pot of beer.
Walpole, Anecdotes, IV. iv.

So much easier it is to *caricature* life from our own sickly conception of it, than to paint it in its noble simplicity.
Lowell, Among my Books, [1st ser., p. 276.


Caricature-plant (*Graptophyllum hortense*).

caricature-plant (kar'i-ka-tūr-plant), *n.* An acanthaceous plant of the Indian archipelago, *Graptophyllum hortense*; so called from the curious variegation of the leaves, which are often so lined as to present grotesque likenesses to the human profile.

caricaturist (kar'i-ka-tūr-ist), *n.* [*Caricature* + *-ist*: = F. *caricaturiste* = Sp. *caricaturista*.] One who draws or writes caricatures; specifically, one who occupies himself with drawing pictorial caricatures.

carices, *n.* Plural of *carex*, 2.

caricin, caricine (kar'i-sin), *n.* [*Carica* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A proteolytic ferment contained in the juice of the green fruit of the papaw tree, *Carica Papaya*. Also called *papain* and *papayotin*.

caricography (kar-i-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *carex* (*caric-*), sedge, + Gr. *-γραφία*, writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description or an account of sedges of the genus *Carex*.

caricologist (kar-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *caricology* (< L. *carex* (*caric-*), sedge, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*) + *-ist*.] A botanist who especially studies plants of the genus *Carex*.

caricous (kar'i-kus), *a.* [< L. *carica*, a kind of dry fig (see *Carex*) + *-ous*.] Resembling a fig; as, a *caricous* tumor.

Carida (kar'i-dâ), *n. pl.* Same as *Caridea*.

Caridea (ka-rid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καρίς* (*καριδ-*), a shrimp or prawn: see *Carides*.] A series or division of macrurous decapod crustaceans, containing the shrimps, prawns, etc. It is a large and varied group, characterized by the separation of the carapace from the mandibular and antennal segments, by the large basal scale of the antennæ, and by only one or two pairs of chelate limbs. It corresponds to Latreille's *Cancres*, or fourth section of his crustaceans, and is divided into several modern families, as *Alpheidæ*, *Palæmonidæ*, *Palinuridæ*, and others.

crideaan (ka-rid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridea*; caridomorphic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Caridea* or *Caridomorpha*.

Carides (kar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Caris*, < Gr. *καρίς*, pl. *καρίδες*, later *καρίδε*, a small crustacean, as a shrimp or prawn.] A synonym of *Crustacea*. *Haeckel*.

Caridina (ka-rid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caris* (see *Carides*) + *-idæ*.] In some systems of classification, a family of macrurous decapod crustaceans; the prawns and shrimps. It contains such genera as *Penæus*, *Pasæus*, *Crangon*, *Pontonia*, *Alpheus*, and is conterminous with *Caridea*.

Caridomorpha (kar'i-dō-môr'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *καρίς* (*καριδ-*), a shrimp or prawn, + *μορφή*, form, shape. See *Caridea*, *Carides*, etc.] A division of macrurous *Crustacea*; carideau crustaceans proper, as prawns and shrimps. *Huxley*.

caridomorphic (kar'i-dō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Caridomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caridomorpha*; caridean.

caries (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* [L., rottenness, < *carere* = Pg. *carer*, *caries* = It. *carie*, < L. *caries* (Mli. also *caria*), decay, prop. a hard, dry decay, as of wood, bones, walls, etc.] 1. A destructive ulcer of bone, causing a livable condition and worm-eaten appearance, attended with suppuration. It is probable that several distinct pathological processes lead to this morbid condition.—**2.** A disease of the teeth, resulting in the disintegration of their substance and the formation of cavities. In man and carnivorous animals it is due to the action of acids on any of the bacteria, *Leptothrix buccalis*. See *Leptothrix*.—**3.** In *bot.*, decay of the walls of the cells of wood, as in rotting.

carillon (kar'i-lon), *n.* [< F. *carillon*, formerly also *carrillon*, *quarillon* (Cotgrave) (> It. *cariglione* (Florio) = Pg. *carrilhão* = Mll. *carillons*), a var. of F. *quarreau*, *carreau*, *carrejon*, a chime of bells, a carillon, orig. appar. a set of four bells, being identical with OF. *carillon*, *carrillon*, *quarillon*, also *carrejon*, *carregon*, *carrejon*, *carreon*, *carenon*, *carrenon*, *carregnon*, *carreignon*, *quarreignon*, etc., a square, a square of parchment, parchment or paper folded squere, < Mll. *quarrellus*, *quarellus*, a square, in four leaves, a quire (prop., as in LL. *quaternio*(*n*-), a set of four), equiv. to *quaternum*, *quaternus*, *quaterna*, paper folded in four leaves, a quire, > OF. *quer*, *quaier*, *quayer* (> E. *quire*), *cayer*, mod. F. *cahier*, < L. *quaterni*, four each, < *quater*, four times, < *quatuor* = E. *four*: see *quaternion*, a doublet of *carillon*, *carrel* and *cahier*, approximate doublets, and *quadrille*, *carrell*, etc., *square*, etc., related words.] 1. A set of stationary bells tuned so as to play regularly composed melodies, and sounded by the action of the hand upon a keyboard or by machinery. It differs from a chime or peal in that the bells are first silenced of a swinging, or number.

The number of bells in a chime or peal never exceeds 12; a carillon often consists of 40 or 50. The carillons of the Netherlands were formerly famous, but the best are now found in Belgium. The carillon at every cathedral consists of 60 bells; that of Bruges is much larger.

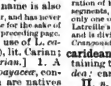
2. A small instrument furnished with bells, properly tuned, and with finger-keys like those of the piano, which is adapted to be applied to be performed on a set of bells.—**4.** The rapid ringing of several large bells at the same time, with no attempt to produce a tune or the effect of tolling.

carina (ka-rī'nā), *n.*; pl. *carinæ* (-nē). [L., the keel of a boat: see *carene*.] **1.** A keel. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, same as *keel*. 1. (*b*) In *zool.* and *anat.*, a median, inferior part of a thing, like or likened to a keel; especially applied in ornithology to the keel of the breast-bone which most birds possess, such birds being called *carinate*, and constituting a prime division, *Carinatæ*. See *carinate*.

2. An intermediate piece, between the tergum and the sectum, of the multivalve carapace of a cirriped, as a barnacle or an acorn-shell. See cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas*.—**Carina fornicis**, the keel of the fornix, a median longitudinal ridge upon the under surface of that part of the brain.

carinal (ka-rī'nal), *a.* [< *carina* + *-al*; = F. *carinal*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a carina.—**2.** In *bot.*, having the keel or two lower petals of a flower inclosing the others; applied to a form of estivation which is peculiar to a tribe (*Cæsalpineæ*) of the *Leguminosæ*.

Carinaria (kar-i-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *carina*, a keel; from the shape. See *carene*.] A genus of nucleobranchiate mollusous animals, of the order *Heteropoda*, the type of the family *Firolidæ*, or *Pterotracheidæ*, or made the type of a family *Carinariidæ*. The visceral sac is a large, free, globular


Carinaria cymbium.

mass, placed at the limit of the hinder region of the foot, covered with the mantle, and shaped alike. The shells are known to collectors under the names of *Venus's slipper* and *glass-snail*. The gills are pectinated. The animal itself is about ½ inches long, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched with the aid of a microscope.

carinarian (kar-i-nā'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidæ*.

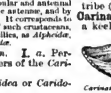
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Carinaria* or family *Carinariidæ*; a carinarid.

carinarid (kar-i-nā'rid), *n.* A heteropod of the family *Carinariidæ*.

Carinariidæ (kar'i-na-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carinaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropod mollusks, of the order *Heteropoda*, represented by the genera *Carinaria* and *Cardiapoda*. They have a partially reduced visual mass and a hyaline shell, well-developed tentacles, projecting gills beneath the margin of the head, and a prominent muscular mesopodial lobe of the foot, produced like a keel or vertical fin from the under surface of the body, whence the name. See cut under *Carinaria*.

Carinatæ (kar-i-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *carinatus*, keeled: see *carinate*.] One of two prime divisions of birds instituted by Merrem in 1813; his *Aves carinatæ*, including all birds that have the sternum or breast-bone keeled, or, as opposed to *Aves ratitæ*, or "flat-breasted" birds, consisting of the struthious or ratite birds. The division was adopted in 1867 by Huxley, who ranged the class *Aves* in the following order of sequence: *Ratitæ*, and *Carinatæ*, and it is now generally current. The *Carinatæ* include all ordinary birds (all living birds excepting the *Ratitæ*). They have no teeth; a carinate sternum (see cut under *sternum*); few cædal vertebræ ending in a pygostile; wings developed, and with rare exceptions fit for flight; metacarpals and metatarsals anchylosed; normally in adult life no free tarsal bones and only two free carpal bones; heterocolous or saddle-shaped vertebræ; the scapula and coracoid (with few exceptions) meeting at less than a right angle; and the furculum usually perfected. The *Carinatæ* are made by Coues out of five subclasses of *Aves*.

carinate (kar'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *carinatus*, keel-shaped, pp. of *carinare*, furnish with a keel or shell, < *carina*, keel, shell, etc.: see *carene*.] Shaped like or furnished with a keel: keeled. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having a longitudinal ridge like a keel, as the glume of many grasses. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, ridged


Carinate Sternum of Common Fowl, side and front views, showing (*a*) the carina or keel characteristic of *Carinatæ*, borne upon the ingluvium, which articulates with the manubrium or episternum, *m*, at the middle sphenoid process or alisphenoturcum; *fm*, pleuromesonic fissure; *cf*, the coracoid process; and *mc*, the bifurcated sternal margin.

lengthwise beneath, as if keeled: specifically applied in ornithology to the keeled sternum of most birds, and to the birds possessing such a sternum.

carinated (kar'i-nā-ted), *a.* Having a keel; keeled.

carinet, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *carene*.

Carinella (kar-i-nel'ā), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *carina*, keel, vessel, shell, etc.: see *carina*, *carene*.] The typical genus of the family *Carinellidæ*.

Carinellidæ (kar-i-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, or nemertean worms, represented by the genus *Carinella*, having the lowest type of structure among the *Nemertea*. The family

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typifies a prime division of the *Nemertea*, called *Palæonemertea* (which see).

carniform (ka-rin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *carina*, keel, + *forma*, shape.] Carinate in form; having the shape or appearance of a carina or keel: specifically applied to the fins of certain siluroid fishes.

carinulated (ka-ri'nū-lā-ted'), *a.* [< L. *carinula*, a keel, + *latus*, side: see *lateral*.] In *Cirripedia*, lying on each side of the carina. See cut under *Balanus*.

On each side of the carina is a compartment termed *carino-lateral*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 324.

Carinthian (ka-rin'thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Carinthia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Carinthia, a crown-land and duchy of the Austrian empire lying to the east of the Tyrol and northeast of Italy: as, the *Carinthian* Alps.—**Carinthian process**, in *metal.*, a process in use in Carinthia for converting pig- into wrought-iron, the metal being treated in the form of thin disks which are worked into blooms, ready to be hammered out into bars.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Carinthia.

carinthé (kar'in-thē'), *n.* [< Dan. *karindse*, < *carinole*, now *carriole*, = Pr. *carriol*, *m.*, *carriola*, *f.*, < It. *carrucola* = Sp. *carrúcla*, a small vehicle, dim. of It. Sp. Pg. *carro*, a vehicle, car: see *car*1. Hence by simulation E. *carinthé*.] **1.** A small open carriage; a kind of calash.—**2.** A covered cart.

carinthine, *n.* See *caryopsis*.

cariosity (kā-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *cariosus*, carious, + *-ity*.] The state of being carious.

carious (kā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *carieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *carioso*, < L. *cariosus*, < *caries*, decay: see *caries*.] **1.** Affected with caries; decayed or decaying, as a bone.—**2.** Having a corroded appearance, applied in mineralogy to surfaces which are thickly covered with deep and very irregular depressions, with jagged ridges between them, like a metal plate that has been exposed to a strong acid.

cariousness (kā'ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *cariosity*.

caritative (kar'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *caritativo*, < L. *caritas*, love, charity: see *charity*.] Benevolent; beneficent; charitable. [Rare.]

Then follows the *caritative* principle. . . . the principle of brotherly love, as seen in voluntary action for the benefit of others. *R. T. Ely*, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 53.

car-jack (kär'jak), *n.* A screw or hydraulic jack used in lifting cars or locomotives, or in replacing them on the track when derailed.

carjacou, *n.* See *cacajou*.

cark (kärk), *n.* [< MD. *cark*, *tronble*, anxiety (the alleged AS. **care*, **cearc*, **be-carcian*, **be-cearcian* are not found), < AF. **cark*, *kark*, a load, burden, weight, the unassabilated form of OF. *charge*, > ME. *charge*, which varies with *cark* in some instances), a load, burden; cf. *cark*, *chark*3, *v.*, also *charge* and *cargo*. The W. *carc*, care, anxiety; *cercaf*, to be sheltered), an Gael. *carc*, care, as Brct. *karg*, a load, burden, are prob. from E. or F. The resemblance to *care*, with which *cark* is alliteratively associated, is accidental.] **1.** A load; a burden; a weight; specifically, an old measure of weight for wool, equal to the thirtieth part of a sarplar.—**2.** A burden of care; a state of anxious solicitude; care; concern; trouble; distress. [Archaic.]

Now I see that at the *cark* achal fallen on myn heed. *Gamelyn*, l. 734.

And what then follows all your *carke* and caring And self-affliction? *Massinger*, Roman Actor, ii. 1.

And at night the swart mechanic comes to drown his *cark* and care,
Quadling ale from pewter tankards, in the master's antique hall. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale.

cark (kärk), *v.* [< *cark*, *n.*; < ME. *carken*, also *charken*, varying with *chargen*, load, burden, < AF. **carker* (in comp. *sorkarker*, surcharge, *deskarker*, discharge), unassibilated form of OF. *charger*, load: see *cark*, *n.*, and *charge*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To load; burden; load or oppress with grief, anxiety, or care; worry; perplex; vex. [Archaic.]

Carkid [var. *charkid*] wit care. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 23604.

Thee nor *carketh* care nor slander. *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

2†. To bring to be by care or anxiety; make by carking.

Care and cark himself one penny richer. *South.*

II. *intrans.* To be full of care, anxious, solicitous, or concerned.

Carking and caring all that ever you can to gather goods and rake riches together. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's, p. 5.

Hark, my husband, he's singing and holting,—and I'm fain to *cark* and care. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 3.

carking (kär'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cark*, *v.*] Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety: now scarcely used except in the phrase *carking care* or *cares*.

Thrice happy and ever to be envied little Burgh, . . . without vainglory, without riches, without learning, and all their train of *carking cares*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 162.

carkled (kär'kld), *a.* [E. dial.] Crumpled; wavy.

And the blades of grass that straightened to it turned their points a little way; . . . yet before their *carkled* edges lent more than a driven sun, down the water rose again. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 118.

carl (kärl), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. and Sc. also *carle*, < ME. *carl*, *carle*, < AS. *carl*, a man, churl, as a proper name = OFries. *karl*, in *carles wæin*, 'the carl's or churl's wain,' now *Charles's Wain* (q. v., under *wain*), and (after Scand.) in comp., '-man,' in *butse-carl*, ship-man, *hūs-carl*, *hus-karl*, 'house-carl,' one of the king's bodyguard (= OFries. *hus-kerl*, a man (vassal), = leel. *hus-karl*, a man (vassal), one of the king's bodyguard), or 'male,' 'he-,' as in *earl-man*, ME. *carman* (leel. *karl-maðr*), a man (as opposed to a woman), **earl-cat* (North. E. *earl-cat*), a male cat, **earl-fugel* (= leel. *karl-fugl*), a male bird (the last two forms in Skinner, but not found in use), OD. *kaerle*, a man, husband, churl, fellow, D. *karel*, a fellow, = OHG. *karl*, *karal*, *charal*, *chara*, *charo*, MHG. *karl* (OHG. also *charlo*, *charle*, MHG. *charle*, *karle*), a man, husband, G. (after LG.) *kerl*, a fellow, = leel. *karl* a man (as opposed to a woman), a churl, an old man (also in comp., 'male,' 'he-,' as in *karl-maðr*, Dan. *karl*, a man, fellow; used also as a proper name, AS. *Carl*, E. *Carl*, *Karl* (after G.) = D. *Karel* = Dan. *Karl* = Sw. *Karl*, also OHG. *Karl*, *Karal*, MHG. *Karl*, *Karel*, *Karle*, G. *Karl*, *Carl*, whence (from OHG.) ML. *Carlus*, *Carolus*, *Karlus*, *Karolus*, *Karulus*, > It. *Carolus*, > It. *Carlo* = Sp. *Carlos* = OF. *Carles*, F. *Charles*, > E. *Charles* (see *carolus*, *carolin*, *Carolina*, etc.); the same, but with diff. orig. vowel, as AS. *Ceorl*, OFries. *Kerl* (in comp. *kis-kerl*, *karl* (> leel.) = OD. *keerle*, D. *kerel*, a man, churl, fellow, = OFries. *kerl* (in comp. *his-kerl*, above mentioned), Fries. *keerl*, *tzirl* = AS. *ceorl*, a churl, = Icel. *karlinna*, a woman, = Dan. *kvelling*, prop. **kverling*, = Sw. *kärsung*, an old woman, a crone; cf. *karl*, a man: see *carl*.] An old woman: a contemptuous term for any woman. [Scotch.]

Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety: now Distressing; perplexing; giving anxiety: now

Carpetrick (child's Ballads, I. 155).

Carlina (kär-lī'nā), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carline* = Sp. It. *carlina*); so called, it is said, after the emperor *Charlemagne* (OHG. *Karl*), whose army, according to the doubtful story, was saved from a plague by the use of this root.] A genus of *Compositæ* differing from the true thistles in having the scales of the involucre scarious and colored. The species are all natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region. The most common is the carline thistle, *C. vulgaris*, the scales of which in hygroscopic that the heads are used as a natural weather-glass. The root of *C. acaulis*, also called carline thistle, had formerly a high reputation for medicinal virtues in various diseases.

carline1, *n.* See *cairn*.

carline2 (kär'lin), *n.* [< F. *carlin*, < It. *carlino*: see *carlino*.] Same as *carlino*, 1.

carline3 (kär'lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Carl*, *Carle*, thistle, so called: see *Carlina*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to the genus *Carlina*: as, the *carline* thistle.

II. *n.* A kind of thistle, *Carlina vulgaris* or *C. acaulis*. See *Carlina*.

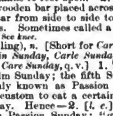
carline4, **carling**2 (kär'lin, -ling), *n.* [< F. *carlingue* = Sp. Pg. *carlinga* = Russ. *karlinsi*; origin unknown.] **1.** A piece of timber in a ship, ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, and forming with the beams a framing for the deck-planks to rest upon.—**2.** A transverse iron or wooden beam placed over the top of a railroad-car from side to side to support the roof-boards. Sometimes called a *rafter*.—**Carline knees**. See *knee*.

Carling1 (kär'ling), *n.* [Short for *Carling Sunday*, also *Carlin Sunday*, *Carle Sunday*, appar. corruptions of *Care Sunday*, *q. v.*] **1.** The Sunday before Palm Sunday, or the fifth Sunday in Lent, commonly known as Passion Sunday. It was an old custom to eat a certain kind of peas on that day. Hence (*pl.*) **2.** *pl.* The peas eaten on Passion Sunday; "grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried next day in butter" (*Brockett*).

carling2, *n.* See *carline*4.

Carling Sunday (kär'ling sun'dā). Same as *Carling*1, 1.

carlino (kär-lē'nō), *n.* [It., also *carolino* (> F. Sp. *carlin* = Pg. *carlim*, *carlino*): named from the emperor Charles (It. *Carlo*: see *carl*) VI., in whose time the coin was first issued, about


Obverse. Reverse.
Carlino of Pope Clement XIV., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

1730.] **1.** An Italian silver coin formerly current in Naples, Sicily, and Rome. The Roman carlino has generally weighs nearly 13 grains. The value of the carlino of Rome was about 16 United States cents, of that of Naples 8, and of that of Sicily 4. Also called *carline*.

2. A Sardinian gold coin of Charles Emmanuel I. (1735), of the value of 120 lire, or about $28.

carlish† (kär'lish), *a.* [< ME. *carlisch*, *karlische*, common; < *carl* + *-ish*1. Cf. *churlish*.] Churlish. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Her father hath brought her a carlish husband. *Sir John of the North countrie*.

carlishness† (kär'lish-nes), *n.* Churlishness.

Carlism (kär'lizm), *n.* [< F. *Carlisme* = Sp. *Carlismo* = It. *Carlismo*, < NL. **Carlismus*, < *Carlus*, *Carolus* (> F. *Charles* = Sp. *Carlos* = It. *Carlo*, Charles): see *carl* and *-ism*.] The claims or opinions of, or devotion to, the Carlists of France, or of Spain. See *Carlist*.

Carlist (kär'list), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *Carliste* = Sp. *Carlista* = It. *Carlista*, < NL. **Carlista*, < *Carlus*, *Carolus*, Charles: see *Carlism*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Formerly, one of the partizans of Charles X. of France, and of the elder line of the French Bourbons, afterward called *Legitimists*.—**2.** A follower of the fortunes of Don Carlos de Borbon, second son of Charles IV. of Spain; a supporter of the claims of Don Carlos, and of his successors of the same name, to the Spanish throne, based upon his asserted right of succession in 1833, in place of his niece Isabella II., which has caused several outbreaks of civil war.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Carlism, or to the Carlists.

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car-load (kär'lōd), *n.* The load carried, or that can be carried, by a car, especially a freight-car. As a unit of measure for freight it varies on different railroads from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds. The following are, approximately, the amounts of various commodities commonly designated by the word: salt, 75 barrels; flour, 150 barrels; corn, 300 bushels; wheat, 340 bushels.

carlock (kär'lok), *n.* [= F. *carlock*, < Russ. *tarlukŭ.*] A sort of isinglass obtained from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

carlot (kär'lot), *n.* [< car, 1, dim. of *carl*, q. v.] A countryman; a churl; a clown.

The cottage . . .
That the old *carlot* once was master of.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1124. (Davies MS. has Like It, iii. 5.

Carlovingian (kär-lō-vin'jī-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Carolingian*.

The *Carlovingian* dynasty ended and that of the Capets commenced. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 55.

Carlsbad twins. See *twin*.

carl-tangle (kärl'tang'gl), *n.* Same as *cairn-tangle*. [Scotch.]

Carludovica (kär'lū-dō-vi'kȧ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of Charles (Sp. *Carlos*) IV. of Spain and his consort, Maria Louisa (ML. *Ludovicica*) of Parma.] 1. A small genus of palm-like plants, of the natural order *Pandanaceæ*. They are natives of tropical America, and are either stemless or have climbing stems which cling to the trunks of trees by aerial roots. The large fan-like leaves of *C. palmata* are the material of which the well-known Panama hats are made, each hat being plaited from a single leaf.

Hence — 2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to a Panama hat. *Imp. Dict.*

Carlylean, Carlyleian, *a.* See *Carlylian*.

Carlylese (kär-lī-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *Carlylian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Carlylism*, 1.

Carlylian (kär-lī'li-an), *a.* Relating to or resembling the opinions or style of Thomas Carlyle, a noted Scotch writer (1795–1881). Also *Carlylean, Carlyleian*.

He (Thomas Hughes) is *Carlylean* in his view, plus a deep and earnest faith in the people.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 104.

Carlylism (kär-lī'lizm), *n.* 1. The style or a peculiarity of the style of Thomas Carlyle. It is characterized by conversational and irregular sentences and a copious diction abounding in quaint and vivid words. It is marred by the forced use of words, the coinage of uncouth terms to suit the purpose of the moment, and the introduction of many foreign idioms.

2. The leading ideas or teachings of Thomas Carlyle, who inculcated especially the importance of individual force of character, and men's need of rulers and leaders of strong character.

carmagnole (kär-ma-gnōl'), *n.* [F. *carmagnole* (> Sp. *carmañola*), of uncertain origin, but prob. < *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.] 1. [*cap.*] A popular dance and song among republicans in the first French revolution. 2. A garment and costume worn in France during the revolution, and considered as identified with the revolutionary party. The name first became known in 1792 as that of the coat worn by the Marseillese in Paris, and generally adopted by the revolutionists, having short clinging skirts, a broad collar and lapels, and several rows of buttons. It was afterward extended to a costume, comprising in addition large black woolen pantaloons, a red cap, and a tricolored girdle. The name of the song and dance was taken from that of the garment.

3. The wearer of such a dress; any violent revolutionist.—4. A bombastic report of the successes and glories of the French arms during the revolutionary wars; hence, any bombastic address or document.

carman[1] (kär'man), *n.*; pl. *carmen* (-men). A man who drives a car or cart.

The *carmen* and coachmen in the city streets, mutually look upon each other with ill-will.
Macfie, Spectator, No. 174.

carman[2], *n.* [ME., also *carеman*, for **carlman*, < AS. *carlmann*, < leel. *karlmaðr*, a man, < *karl*, a man (male), + *maðr*, a man (person). See *carl*, and cf. *carlin*.] A man.

Carefulle *carmanne*, thow carpes to lowde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

carmele, carmelly (kär'mel, kär-mel'li), *n.* [Also written *caramel* and *cormelle*, and simply *corr*, < Gael. *cuermeal*, the heath-pea.] The heath-pea, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*. [Scotch.]

Carmelin, *a.* Same as *Carmelite*.

Carmelite (kär'mel-īt), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *carmelita* = It. *carmelita* (*carmelitano*) (cf. F. *carme*; see *carman*), < ML. *Carmelita*, fem. *Carmelitis*, < Gr. Καρμήλιτης, an inhabitant of Mount Carmel (ML. *Carmelites*, a friar of the Carmelite order), < Κάρμηλος, L. *Carmelus*, Carmel.] I. *n.* 1. A mendicant friar of the order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. This mountain, overlooking the bay of Acre in northwestern Palestine, has been from early times a resort for hermits, and in 1156 Berthold, a Calabrian monk, in obedience to a professed revelation from the prophet Elijah, built there a tower and a church and gathered around him about ten companions. From this small beginning arose the Carmelite order. According to an early rule, the monks were to live in separate cells, to abstain from meat, and to observe a strict fast from the Exaltation of the Cross (September 14th) to Easter, which fast was excepted, owing to Mohammedan persecutions, the Carmelites abandoned Mount Carmel and established themselves in 1238 in Cyprus and elsewhere. In the sixteenth century St. Teresa, a Spanish lady of noble family, built a convent at Avila and established a declaimed or reformed branch of the order, consisting of both monks and nuns, sometimes called *barefooted Carmelites*. The habit of the order is a cassock, scapular, and hood of brown color, and a white cloak, the hood covering the head and face and having holes for the eyes. In the United States there are convents of the order in the city of Louisville, Newark, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The three convents last named follow the rule of St. Teresa.

2. [*l. c.*] A variety of pear. — II. [*l. c.*] A woolen material similar to beige cloth.

II. *a.* Belonging to the order of Carmelites.

Carmest, *n. pl.* [ML., < OF. *carmes*, pl. *carmez*, contr. of **carmelez.*] Carmelite friars. *Rom. of the Rose.*

carminate (kär'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< *carmin-ĕ* + *-at*[1].] To combine with acid.

carminated (kär'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *carmine* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*.] Mixed with or made of carmine; as, *carminated* lake. — **Carminated lake.** See *lake*.

carminative (kär-min'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *carminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *carminativo*, < NL. (A. D. 1622) *carminativus*, < **carminare* (Sp. *carminar*), exact form not in Latinity, a particular use of L. *carminare*[1], card, as wool, hence cleanse, < *carmen*[1] (*carmin-*), a card for wool, < *carere*, card (see *card*[2]); or, less prob., of ML. *carminare*[2], use incantations, charm, L. make verses, < *carmen*[2] (*carmin-*), a song, verse, incantation, charm.] I. *a.* Expelling, or having the quality of expelling, wind from the alimentary canal.

II. *n.* A medicine which tends to expel wind, and to remedy colic and flatulence. Carminatives are usually warm aromatics, as ginger, the pungent principal being ginger, cardamoms, aniseed, and caraway seeds. Several of the essential oils are also used as carminatives, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, and juniper; also ardent spirits, ammonia, and the tincture of asafetida.

— **Dalby's carminative,** a preparation used especially for children, for which the following is a common formula: Take of tincture of opium, 1 ounce; oil of anise seed, 3, tincture of castor 30, tincture of asafetida 15, compound tincture of lavender, spearmint, and ether, each 60.

carmine (kär'min or -min), *n.* [= D. *karmijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *karmin* = Russ. *karminŭ*, < F. *carmin* = It. *carminio*, < ML. *carminium* (= Pg. *carmim*), a contr. form of *carmesium* (now *carmesi*, after the Ar. form) = Pg. *carmesim* = It. *carmesino* (also *cremisi, cremisino*) = OF. *cramoisi, cramoisin, cramoisy, cramoisie, cramoysy, crimisine, crimosin*, E. *crimson*, q. v.), F. *cramoisi* = G. *karmesin* = D. *karmozijn* = Dan. *karmesin* = Sw. *karmosin*, < ML. *carmesinus, vermesinus*, crimson, carmine, < *kermes* (Sp. *carmes*, also with Ar. art. *alkermes, alquermes*), the cochineal insect (see *kermes*), < Ar. and Pers. *qirmiz*, crimson, < Skt. *krimi*, worm, Skt. *krimija*, produced by an insect, < *krimi*, a worm, an insect (= E. *worm*, q. v.), + √ *jan*, produce, < √ *gan*, beget: see *gen*[1]. Hence as AS. *cennan*, etc., produce: see *genus, generate*, etc., and *ken*[2].] 1. The pure coloring matter or principle of cochineal, to which the formula $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$ has been assigned. It forms a purple mass soluble in water. — 2. That one of two or more lakes of different strengths prepared from the same coloring matter which contains the greatest proportion of coloring matter to the base, which is generally alumina. Specifically — 3. A pigment made from cochineal. It is a transparent crimson of considerable intensity and intense chromatic power. It is prepared from a decoction of cochineal, the coloring matter precipitated by some aluminous salt, forming a lake. — **Burnt carmine,** a pigment obtained by partially charring the precipitate of cochineal and other substances. — **Carmine of indigo, indigo carmine.** See *indigo*. — **Carmine spar.** Same as *eosinite*.

carminic (kär-min'ik), *a.* [< *carmine* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or derived from carmine, the coloring principle of cochineal. — **Carminic acid,** $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$, found in the seeds of some plants, but most abundantly in the cochineal insect. It forms a red amorphous mass, and with the alkalis produces carmine-colored salts.

carminite (kär'mi-nīt), *n.* [< *carmine* + *-ite*[2].] An arseniate of iron and lead, occurring in clusters of needles having a carmine-red color. Also called *carmine spar*.

carmot (kär'mot), *n.* The name given by the alchemists to the matter of which they supposed the philosopher's stone to be constituted.

carmylie, *n.* See *carnie*.

carn (kärn), *n.* [The proper Celtic (nom.) form of *cairn*, q. v.] A rock, or heap of rocks. See *cairn*. [Prov. Eng.]

carnadine (kär'na-dēn), *n.* [Miswritten *carnardine*; < It. "*carnadino*, a carnation colour" (Florio), < L. as if **carnatus* (see *carnation*[1]), < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnadine*.] Carnation, or something having that color.

The rosy-colored *carnadine*.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* [< F. *carnage* = Pr. *carnatge* = Sp. *carnaje* = Pg. *carnagem* = It. *carnaggio*, slaughter, butchery, < ML. *carnaticum*, a kind of tribute of animals, also prob. used, like its equiv. *carnatum*, in the additional sense of 'time when it is lawful to eat flesh' (cf. F. *charge* as in *charge d'âme*, *carnatique* (cf. Sp. *carnal*), season when it is lawful to eat flesh; cf. ML. reflex *carnalagium*, a dinner of flesh), < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. The flesh of slain animals; heaps of flesh, as in shambles.

His ample maw with human *carnage* filled.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 262.

2†. The flesh that is given to dogs after the chase.—3. Great destruction of men or animals by bloody violence; slaughter; butchery; massacre.

Like the *carnage* of Sedgemoor, or in the more fearful *carnage* of the bloody Circuit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

Inspiring appetites which had tasted of blood with a relish for more unlicensed *carnage*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

A battle was attempted by a large miscellaneous mass of students, peasants, and burghers. It soon changed to a *carnage*, in which the victims were all on one side.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 89.

=Syn. 3. *Butchery*, etc. See *massacre*, n.

carnage (kär'nāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnaged*, ppr. *carnaging*. [< *carnage*, n.] To strew or cover with carnage or slaughtered bodies: as, "that *carnaged* plain," *Southey*, Joan of Arc, ix.

carnal (kär'nal), *a.* [< ME. *carnal* = OF. *carnel*, *charnel* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnal* = D. *carnaal* = G. *carnal* = Dan. *carnal* = Sw. *carnal* = It. *carnale*, < L. *carnalis*, fleshly, of the flesh (ML., natural, of the same blood or descent), < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, = Gr. σάρξ, flesh, = Skt. *śvaras*, flesh of flesh, corpse, carrion, = AS. *hrēr* (= OS. *hrēw*, *hrēo* = OFries. *hrē* (in comp.) = OHG. *hrēo*, MHG. *rē* = Icel. *hrǽ* = Goth. *hraiw*, in comp., a corpse), skin to Gr. κρέας, κρέων, E. *raw*, q. v., and L. *crudus*, raw, > E. *crude*, and ult. E. *cruel*, q. v. From L. *carnalis* comes also E. *charnel*, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to the flesh; hence, flesh-eating; ferocious; bloody.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body
And makes it away.
Shak., Hamlet, III., iv. 4.

2†. Of the same blood or descent; natural; kindred; german.

In the next territories adjoyning unto Inhabite two *carnall* brethren, dukes of the Tartars, namely, Burin and Cadan, the sonnes of Thydaky. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 66.

3. Pertaining to the flesh or the body, its passions and its appetites; fleshly; sensual; hurtful; gross; impure.

Our *carnal* stings, our unbitted lusts.
Shak., Othello, I. 3.

Not sunk in *carnal* pleasure. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 600.

4. Not spiritual; merely human; not partaking of anything divine or holy; unregenerate; worldly-minded.

The *carnal* mind is enmity against God. Rom. viii. 7.

Meats and drinks, and divers washings, and *carnal* ordinances. Heb. ix. 10.

All appearances of mirth and pleasantry, which were looked upon as marks of a *carnal* mind.
Addison, Spectator, No. 496.

Carnal knowledge, sexual intercourse. =Syn. 3 and 4. See *worldly* and *sensual*.

carnalian (kär-nā'li-an), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ian*.] Carnalité; the indulgence of carnal appetites.

carnalist (kär'nal-ist), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ist*.] One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites.

They are in a reprobate sense, mere *carnalists*, fleshly minded men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 623.

carnalite (kär'nal-īt), *n.* [< *carnal* + *-ite*[2].] A worldly-minded man; a carnalist. *Ant. Anderson.* [Rare.]

carnality (kär-nal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnalities* (-tiz). [= OF. *carnalitet*, F. *charnalité* = Sp. *carnalidad* = Pg. *carnalidade* = It. *carnalità*, *-aude*, *-tate*, < L. *carnalita(t-)s*, < *carnalis*, carnal: see *carnal*.] The state of being carnal; fleshliness; fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of them; sensuality; want of spirituality.

They wallow . . . in all the *carnalities* of the world.
South, Sermons, I. x.

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If the forme of the Ministry be grounded in the worldly degrees of autority, honour, temporall jurisdiction, we see it with our eyes it will turne the inward power and purity of the Gospel into the outward *carnality* of the law.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

carnalize (kär'nal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carnalized*, ppr. *carnalizing*. [< *carnal* + *-ize*.] To make carnal; debase to carnality. [Rare.]

A sensual and *carnalized* spirit.
J. Scott, Christian Life, I. § 2.

carnallite (kär'nal-īt), *n.* [Named after Von *Carnall*, a Prussian mineralogist (1804–74).] A milk-white or pink-colored mineral obtained from the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Germany. It is a hydrous chlorid of magnesium and potassium, containing small quantities of sodium, rubidium, cæsium, and bromin.

carnally (kär'nal-i), *adv.* In a carnal manner; according to the flesh; not spiritually.

The Apostle doth very fitly take the law . . . either spiritually or *carnally*, according to the differing sentiments of those to whom he wrote the epistles.
R. Nelson, Life of Bp. Bull.

carnal-minded (kär'nal-min'ded), *a.* Having a carnal or fleshly mind; unspiritual.

carnal-mindedness (kär'nal-min'ded-nes), *n.* Carnality of mind.

Concupiscence and *carnal-mindedness*.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 2.

carnardine, *n.* See *carnadine*.

Carnaria (kär-nā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *carnarius*, pertaining to flesh, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*. Cf. *Carnassia*.] In Cuvier's system of classification as altered by his editors, the flesh-eaters or third order of mammals, containing not only the *Carnivora* proper, as now understood, but also the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and sundry carnivorous marsupials; the carnassiers. The marsupials were subsequently placed in a separate group, *Marsupialia*. Also called *Carnassia*.

carnary (kär'na-ri), *n.* [Also written *carnarie*, < Mll. *carnarium*, also *carnarium*, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] A bone-house attached to a church or burial-place; a charnel-house.

Carnassia (kär-nas'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., adapted from F. *carnassiers* (*Carnaria*), carnivora (see *carnassier*); afterward changed by his editors to *Carnaria*.] Same as *Carnaria*.

carnassial (kär-nas'i-al), and *n.* [< F. *carnassière*, the sectorial tooth (orig. fem. (sc. *dent*, tooth) of *carnassier*, carnivorous: see *carnassier*), < *carnasse*, flesh: see *carnal*.] I. *a.* Sectorial; adapted for cutting and tearing flesh: applied to a specialized trenchant or cutting molar or premolar of the *Carnivora*.

II. *n.* A sectorial tooth; the last upper premolar or first lower molar tooth of those *Carnivora* which have a typically carnivorous dentition, as the cat or dog. *Owen*.

carnassier (kär-nas'i-ā), *n.* [F., a carnivorous mammal, < *carnassière*, fem. of *carnassier*, formerly *carnacier*, < Pr. *carnavier* (= Sp. *carnicero* = Pg. *carniceiro*), carnivorous, fleshly, < *carnasa* (= Sp. *carnaza* = Pg. *carnaz*, *carniça*), flesh, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. One of the *Carnaria*; a carnivorous mammal. See *Carnaria*.—2. [< F. *carnassière*: see *carnassial*.] A carnassial tooth.

carnate (kär'nāt), *a.* Invested with or embodied in flesh: same as the modern *incarnate*, which, however, is used in the following extract as if the in- were privative.

I fear nothing . . . that devil *carnate* or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, v. 46.

carnation[1] (kär-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *carnation*, < It. *carnagione*, flesh-color, also fleshiness, = Sp. *carnacion* (cf. Pg. *encarnadiço*), flesh-color, < L. *carnatio(n-)*, fleshiness, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. Flesh-color; pink.

Her complexion of the most dazzling *carnation*. *Bulwer*, Pelham.

2. In *painting*, the representation of flesh; the nude or undraped parts of a figure.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The common name of the pink *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, a native of southern Europe, but cultivated from very ancient times for its fragrance and beauty. Under cultivation, in place of the original blue-purple of the wild state, it has assumed a wide variety of tints, and numberless combinations of form and color. These varieties are grouped by florists into three classes, viz., bizarres, flakes, and picotees. Also called *carnation pink*. (*b*) The *Cavalipuna pulcherrima*, the Spanish carnation, a leguminous shrub with very showy flowers, often cultivated in tropical regions. Also formerly, by corruption, *coronation*.

Bring *Coronations*, and Sops in wine,
Worne of Paramours.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

carnation[2], *n.* [< ME. *carnacion*, short for *incarnacion*: see *incarnation*.] Incarnation.

These lewed wordes of Mahoun,
Ne truely in Cristes *carnacioun*.
Rom. of Rose, *Minerll.*, p. 216.

carnationed (kär-nā'shond), *a.* [< *carnation* + *-ed*[2].] Having a color like carnation; pink. *Lovelace*.

carnation-grass (kär-nā'shon-gras), *n.* Certain sedges, especially *Carex glauca* and *C. paniculata*, so called from the resemblance of their leaves to those of the carnation.

carnauba (kär-nou'bä), *n.* [Braz.] 1. The Brazilian name of the palm *Copernicia cerifera*. See *Copernicia*.—2. The wax obtained from this palm.

carnecity (kär-nē'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *caro*, *carn-*, of flesh: see *carnose*.] Fleshiness. [Rare.]

carnel (kär'nel), *n.* [ME., also *kernel*, *kirnel*, *kyrnel*, < OF. *carnel*, *karnel*, *carnea*, F. *créneau* = Pr. *carnel* (Mll. reflex *carnellus*, *quarnellus*), < Mll., *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A battlement; an embrasure; a loophole.

So harde suites to the citie were geben,
That the kouth I nouther *carnel* ne wal.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2886.
And alle the walles beth of Wit, to holde Wil thereoute;
The *carnele* beth of Cristendom, Holy Chirche to saue.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 78.

carnelian, **cornelian** (kär-, kôr-nē'lyan), *n.* [More correctly *sardian*, changed to *carnelian* in simulation of L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, < L. *cornu*, < It. *cornalina* = Pr. Fg. *cornerina* = Sp. *cornerina*, *cornalina*, < Ll. also *corneola* (< E. *color*, *sol*, q. v.); a dim. form, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; so called from its horny appearance; cf. *onyx*, which means lit. 'a finger-nail or claw.'] A siliceous mineral. The finer varieties, chiefly of a deep-red, flesh-red, or reddish-white color. It is tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and is used for seals, etc. The finest varieties come from Carthage (hence also called *Cambay stone*) and Surat, in India, where they are found in nodules of a blackish-olive color, in peculiar strata, 50 feet below the surface. The nodules, after being variously exposed to the sun, are boiled for two days, and thereby acquire the beautiful colors for which they are prized.

carneol, *n.* [= D. *karneool* = G. *karniol* = Sw. Dan. *karneol*, < It. *corniola*: see *carnelian*.] Carnelian. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Carnespongiæ (kär-nē-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *carneus*, fleshy (see *carnose*), + *spongia*, a sponge.] Fleshy sponges: a class of *Porifera* contrasted with *Calcispongiæ*. It contains the multitudes of sponges having common characters a very thick mesoderm, a supply and drainage system like that of the common sponges, the ectoderm and endoderm as in the *Leucones*, and the skeleton, when present, either monaxonous or siliceous, with its elements radiately or irregularly disposed. Most sponges belong to this class, which is divided by Hyatt into the orders *Halisarcoidea*, *Gumminea*, *Corticata*, *Cerospongiæ*, and *Silicoidea*.

carnespongian (kär-nē-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Fleshy, as a sponge; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carnespongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Carnespongiæ*; a fleshy sponge.

carneous (kär'nē-us), *a.* [L. *carneus*, of flesh, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carnous*.] 1. Fleshy; having the qualities of flesh: as, "*carneous* fibres," *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 22. Flesh-colored; pink with a tinge of yellow.

carney[1] (kär'ni), *n.* [Prob. < L. *carneus*, fleshy: see *carneous*.] A disease of horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

carney[2] (kär'ni), *n.* [Also spelled *corny*; a slang word, of unknown origin.] Flattering, hypocritical talk; flattery. [Slang.]

carney[3] (kär'ni), *v. t.* [< *carney*[2], *n.*] *trans.* To insinuate one's self into the good graces of; flatter; wheedle. [Slang.]

II. intrans. To interlard one's discourse with hypocritical terms or tones of flattery or endearment. [Slang.]

carnifex (kär'ni-feks), *n.* [L., also *carnufex*, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *facere*, make.] 1. A public executioner; a hangman; hence, as a term of abuse, a wretch.

Let the *carnifexes* scour their throats!
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 4.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of hawks: same as *Micrastur*. *Leason*, 1842. [Not in use.] (*b*) A genus of birds: same as *Phanicercus*. *Sundevall*, 1835. [Not in use.]

carnification (kär-ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *carnification* = Sp. *carnificacion*, *carnificacon* = Pg. *carnificação* = It. *carnificazione*, < L. as if **carnificatio(n-)*, < *carnificare*, pp. *carnificatus*: see *carnify*.] The act of carnifying; in *pathol.*, a state of certain organs in which the tissue becomes changed so as to resemble that of fleshy parts. In the lungs it is equivalent either to the condition seen in atelectasis or to hepatization.

carnify (kär'ni-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *carnified*, ppr. *carnifying*. [< F. *carnifier* = Sp. Pg. *carnificar* = It. *carnificare*, < L. *carnificare*, also *carnufacere*, only in sense of 'behead,' < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *-ficare*, make. See *carnifex*.] 1. To form flesh; grow fleshy. [Rare.]

I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

2. In *pathol.*, to form into the normal structure and become fleshy. See *carnification*.

carnin, **carnine** (kär'nin), *n.* [L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[5].] A substance (C$_7$H$_8$N$_4$O$_3$) found in muscular tissue, and hence in the extract of meat. It is a white crystalline powder, not readily soluble in cold water. It forms a distinctly crystalline salt with nitric acid.

carnival (kär'ni-val), *n.* [Formerly *carnaval* = D. *karnaval* = Dan. Sw. G. *karneval*, < F. *carnaval* = Sp. Pg. *carnaval*, < It. *carnovale*, *carnevale*, the last three days before Lent; understood in popular etymology as made up of It. *carne*, flesh, and *vale*, farewell, as if 'farewell, flesh!' but prob. a corruption of Ml., *carnelevamen*, also *carnelevarium*, *carnilevaria*, *carnelevar*, Shrovetide, lit. the 'solace of the flesh,' performed in anticipation of the Lenten fast, for L. *carnis levamen* (or Ml. **levarium*): *carnis*, gen. of *caro*, flesh (see *carnal*); *levamen*, solace, relieving, < *levare*, lighten, < *levis*, light: see *alleviate*. The season was also called *carmen-lazare*, 'flesh-relaxing,' *carnisca-jium*, 'flesh-taking,' *carnivora*, 'flesh-eating,' as well as *carnisprivium*, 'flesh-privation,' pp. v., applied to the beginning of Lent.] 1. The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries with public merriment and revelry, feasts, balls, operas, concerts, etc. Hence—2. Figuratively, feasting or revelry in general.

Love in the sacred halls
Held *carnival*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Carnival lace, a variety of reticella lace made in Italy, Spain, and France during the sixteenth century.

carnivalesque (kär'ni-va-lesk'), *a.* [< *carnival* + *-esque*; after It. *carnovalesco*.] Pertaining to or resembling a carnival; suitable to or in keeping with a carnival. [Rare.]

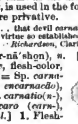
I ought fairly to confess that my last impression of the Carnival was altogether *carnivalesque*.
Harper's Mag., Jan., Travel Sketches, p. 123.

Carnivora (kär-niv'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] 1. [*i. c.*] In general, carnivorous animals; animals that feed on flesh.—2. In Cuvier's system of classification, the carnivorous mammals proper; the *Carnaria* or *Carnassia* of Cuvier without the *Insectivora*, the *Chiroptera*, and the carnivorous *Marsupialia*, forming the third family of his *Carnaria*, and divided into the tribes *Plantigrada*, *Digitigrada*, and *Amphibia* (or *Pinnigrada*, the seals, etc.). The term was long almost universally used in this sense, and is still current; but it is now usually superseded by *Fera* as an order of mammals, divided into *Pinnipedia* and *Quadrupedia* of terrestrial and amphibial carnivores. The technical characters of the order are given under *Fera*, which see.—3. In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the first family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, or beetles: synonymous with *Adephaga*.

carnivacity (kär'ni-vō-ras'i-ti), *n.* [< *carnivorous*; the term. after *voracity*.] Greediness of appetite for flesh. *Pope*. [Rare.]

Carnivore (kär-niv'ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] In *ichth.*, a division of cyprinodont fishes. See *Cyprinodontidæ*.

carnival (kär-niv'ō-ral), *a.* [< *Carnivora* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Carnivora* or *Fera* (which see). *B. G. Wilder*, Amer. Neurol. Ass. Trans., 1882.


Carnation (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

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carnivore (kär'ni-vōr), *n.* [= F. *carnivore*, < L. *carnivorus*: see *carnivorous*.] A carnivorous animal; one of the *Carnivora*.

That the *carnivora* may live herbivorous must die.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 17.

carnivority (kär-ni-vor'i-ti), *n.* Same as *carnivorousness*. [Rare.]

carnivorous (kär-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *carnivore* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnivoro*, < L. *carnivorus*, flesh-eating, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh (see *carnal*), + *vorare*, eat, devour.] 1. Eating or feeding on flesh; subsisting upon animal food: applied to animals which naturally seek animal food, as the lion, tiger, dog, wolf, etc.; also to plants which feed upon insects, as the *Dionæa* or sundew, the *Pinguicula*, the *Dionæa* or Venus's flytrap, and the various pitcher-bearing plants.

Semper states that Dr. Mohnike has been able to transform the gizzard of a pigeon into a *carnivorous* stomach by feeding the bird on meat for a long time.
W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 93.

2. Specifically — (*a*) In *mammal.*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora*; carnivoral; carnassial. (*b*) In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the *Carnivora*; adephagous; predatory. — 3. In *odontog.*, trenchant; sectorial; carnassial: as, a *carnivorous* molar or premolar.

carnivorously (kär-niv'ō-rus-li), *adv.* In a carnivorous manner.

carnivorousness (kär-niv'ō-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being carnivorous or flesheating.

G. Arcangeli has observed the rise of temperature in several species of Araceæ, but does not consider that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the assertion that carnivorous habits in those plants . . . it seems as if some other explanation than that of *carnivorousness* would have to be sought for.
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 296.

carnock, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter of corn.

Every mak [of coal] be tryed and previd to be and holde a *carnok*; and the ij. makes to holde a quarter, whatsoevir the price be, upon peyne of forfaiture of the makes and parte of the coloys.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 426.

carnose (kär'nōs), *a.* Same as *carnous*.

carnosity (kär-nos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *carnosities* (-tiz). [= F. *carnosité* = Pr. *carnositat* = Sp. *carnosidad* = Pg. *carnosidade* = It. *carnosità*, < ML. *carnositas* (-*t-*), fleshiness, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy: see *carnous*.] 1. Fleshiness.

The olives, indeed, be very small there, and no bigger than capers; yet commended they are for their *carnosity*. *Holland*.

2. A fleshy growth.

Carnot's theorem. See *theorem*.

carnous (kär'nus), *a.* [= F. *charneux* = Pr. *carnos* = Sp. Pg. It. *carnoso*, < L. *carnosus*, fleshy, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh: see *carnal*, and cf. *carnosus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the flesh; fleshy: as, "*carnous* matter," *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xv. 3.— 2. In *bot.*, of a fleshy consistence: said of succulent leaves, stems, etc.

Also *carnose*.

carn-tangle, *n.* See *carn-tangle*.

carny, *n.* and *v.* See *carney*².

carochi, *n.* See *carochi*.

carob (kar'ob), *n.* [Also called *carob-tree*; = F. *caroube*, OF. *carobe* = Pr. *carobla*, < It. *carrubo*, *carrubba* = Sp. *garrobo*, *algarrobo* = Pg. *alfarrobeira*, carob-tree; < It. *carrubo* = Sp. *garroba*, *al-garroba*, *garrofa* = Pg. *alfarroba*, carob-bean, St. John's bread; < Ar. *kharrūb*, bean-pods.] The common English name of the plant *Ceratonia Siliqua*. See *Ceratonia*.

The path led through a grove of carob trees, from which the beans known in Germany as St. John's bread are produced. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

carob-bean (kar'ob-bēn), *n.* The pod or fruit of the carob; St. John's bread. See *Ceratonia*.

carochee, **carochi** (ka-rōch'), *n.* [Also *carock*, *carocce*, *carosse*; = MHG. *karrasche*, *karrotsche*, *karrusch*, *karrosche*, G. *karosse*, *karotze* = Dan. *karosse*, < OF. *carocche*, F. *carrosse* = Sp. dim. *carrocilla* and *carrocin* = Pg. *carroça*, dim. *carrocim*, < It. *carroccio*, *carrozza*, formerly also *carrocia*, a carriage, < *carro*, a car: see *car*¹. This word seems to have been used to give a concrete sense to *carriage*, q. v.] A kind of pleasure-carriage; a coach: as, "coaches and *carochees*," *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

His *carochee* shining with gold, and more bright than the chariot of the sun, wearing out the pavements.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, III.

The entrance of the Marquis of Somy
Conducted him along to th' arsenal.
Quarlous, Bytons Tragedy, v. 1.

Let the *carroch* go on, and 'tis his pleasure
You put out all your torches and depart.
Webster, White Devil, I. 2.

carochod (ka-rōch'), *n.* [< *carocche* + *-ed*².] Placed in a carochee.

Old honour goes on crutches, beggary rides *carochod*.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

carogne, *n.* A Middle English form of *carrion*.

carol¹ (kar'ol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carrol*, *carroll*, < ME. *carol*, *carole*, *carole*, a dance, a song, < OF. *carole*, a kind of dance, also a carol or Christmas song (> ML. It. Sp. *carola*), < Bret. *korol*, a dance, *korolla*, *korolli*, dance, move in cadences, = W. *carol*, a choir, concert, = W. *carol*, a carol, song, *caroli*, *caroli*, *caroli*, dance, move in a circle, = Manx *carral*, a carol, = Gael. *carull*, *cairull*, harmony, melody: from the root seen in Gael. *car*, a turn, bar of music, movement, = Ir. *car*, a turn, *cor*, a turn, music, circular motion, = W. *cor*, a circle, choir; and in E. *car*¹, q. v.] 1. A kind of circular dance.

For thy wonderly thay woke, & the wyn drounken,
Damased ful direply with dere *carolez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

Festes, instruments, *carolez*, daunces.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1072.

[It is often difficult to tell from the context whether *carol* is the dance or the song that may have been sung as an accompaniment to it; but in Chaucer it usually means simply the dance.]

2. A song, especially one expressive of joy; often, specifically, a joyous song or ballad in celebration of Christmas.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blest'd.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

They heard her singing her last song, .
Heard a *carol*, mournful, holy,
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iv.

carol¹ (kar'ol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroled* or *carolled*, ppr. *caroling* or *carolling*. [< ME. *carolen*, < OF. *caroler* = Pr. *carolar* = It. *carolare*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To sing; warble; sing in joy or festivity.

Hark! how the cheerefull birds do chaunt their laies,
And *carroll* of Loves praise.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 79.

II. *trans.* 1. To sing joyously.

Hovering swans, their throats relaxed
From native silence, and awakened harmonious.
Prior, Second Hymn to Callimachus.

2. To praise or celebrate in song.

The dignitaries of their festivals
Carol her goodness. *Milton*, Comus, l. 849.

carol²†, **carrol**† (kar'ol), *n.* [< ME. *karole*, a wreath; < ML. *corolla*, a circle, ruling, inclination, lit. 'a circle'; same word as *corolla*, a dance: see *carol*¹.] 1. A ring of leaves or flowers; a garland; a wreath.

Echo pute ille reache in other
And made a *karole* in a stounde;
The son [like *tone*, the eye] beside touched the grounde
And the other scho heide on heygh.
Seven Sages, l. 2884.

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) A small closet or inclosure in which to sit and read. (*b*) A bay-window. *Oxford Glossary*.

Also written *carrel*, *carrell*, *carrall*.

carol-clerk (kar'ol-klȧrk), *n.* [It., a dance, ring-dance; see *carol*¹.] A dance resembling the carmagnole, popular in France during the revolution.

caroli, *n.* Plural of *carolus*.

carolin (kar'ō-lin), *n.* [< ML. *Carolinus*, adj., < *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*, and cf. *carlino*.] 1. A gold coin first issued in 1732 by Charles Philip, Elector of the Palatinate, and afterward

Obverse.

Reverse.

Carolin of Frederick of Wirtemberg, 1810, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

adopted in various parts of Germany. It was worth slightly less than the American half-eagle and a little more than the British sovereign. There were 24 carolins to the Cologne mark.

2. A Swedish gold coin, worth about two dollars.

Carolina bark, **pink**, etc. See the nouns.

Caroline (kar'ō-lin or -līn), *a.* [< ML. *Carolinus*; see *carolin*.] Of or relating to a person named Carolus or Charles. Specifically — (*a*) Belonging to or characteristic of the times of Charles I. and II. of England: as, the *Caroline* divines.

He discovers that this venerable clergyman of the *Caroline* age had no idea of his own language.
The Churchman (New York), LII. 2.

(*b*) Same as *Carolingian*.

caroon

Caroling† (kar'ō-ling), *a.* Same as *Carolingian*.

caroling², **carolling** (kar'ol-ing), *n.* [< ME. *carolinge*, *carolyng*; verbal *n.* of *carol*¹, *v.*] The act of one who carols; a song of joy, praise, or devotion.

Ophelia's wild snatches and the sweet *carolings* of "As you like it."
Quarterly Review, lii. Remains, I. 82.

Carolingian (kar-ō-lin'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Carlovingian*, after F. *Carlovingien*; = Sp. *Carlovingeo* = It. *Carolingio*, *Carlovingio*, *Carolaico*, < ML. *Carolingi*, the descendants of Charlemagne, < OHG. *Karling*, *Charling*, MHG. *Kärlinc*, *Kerlinc*, patronymic deriv. of *Karel*, *Karl*, Charles: see *carl* and *-ingi*².] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Frankish royal and imperial family or dynasty which succeeded the Merovingians: so called from Charles Martel, duke of the Franks and mayor of the palace. Charles exercised royal power without the royal title. His son Pepin the Short deposed the last of the Merovingians and made himself king a. D. 751. Pepin's son Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, renewed the Western Empire by conquest, and was crowned emperor over Germany, France, and Italy in 800. The empire was subsequently divided into independent kingdoms, and was finally broken up in 888, though the title emperor was not at once abandoned. Carolingian kings continued to reign in Germany till 911 (Louis the Child), and in France till 987 (Louis V.).

II. *n.* A member or one of the sovereigns of the Carolingian family or dynasty.

Carolinian (kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Carolina* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Carolinas, or to either of the two States of North and South Carolina.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of either North or South Carolina.

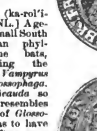
carolino (kar-ō-lī'nō), *n.* See *carlino*.

carolitic, **carolytic** (kar-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [Origin (appar. Gr.) not obvious.] In *arch.*, decorated with branches and leaves, as a column. *Gwilt*. Also written *carolinetic*. [Not in use.]

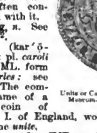
Carollia (ka-rol'i-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small South American phyllostomine bats connecting the genus *Vampyrus* with *Glossophaga*. *C. brevicauda* so closely resembles species of *Glossophaga* as to have been often confounded with it.

carolling, *n.* See *caroling*².

carolus (kar'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *caroli* (-lī). [ML., < *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*.] The coin of *Charles*: see *carl*. The common name of a gold coin of Charles I. of England, worth 20*s.*, officially called the *unite*.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Units or Carolus of Charles I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

carolwise, *adv.* [ME. *carolewyse*; < *carol*¹ + *wise*².] In the manner of a carol.

After that they, wentyn in cumpas
Daunsynge about this floni as ony pas,
And *carolwyse*, as it were, in *carolewyse*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 291 (1st version).

carolytic, *a.* See *carolitic*.

carom (kar'om), *n.* [Short for *carambole*, *n.*, q. v.] In *billiards*, the hitting of two or three balls in succession by the cue-ball from one stroke of the cue: in Great Britain sometimes called *cannon*. Also spelled *carrom*.

carom (kar'om), *v. i.* [< *carom*, *n.*, or short for *carambole*, *v.*, q. v.] In *billiards*, to make a carom (which see).—**2.** To strike or collide against a thing and then rebound or glance off again; cannon: usually with *on*, and common in racing slang: as, Eclipse *caromed on* Highflyer and injured his chance of winning.

Also spelled *carrom*.

caromel (kar'ō-mel), *n.* See *caramel*.

caroome, *n.* A corruption of *carroon*².

caroon (ka-rōn'), *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *caorunn*, the mountain-ash or rowan-tree, *caorunn*, *corrosa*, and in simple form *caor*, the berry of the same; = Ir. *caor*, a berry, grape, > *caorthann*,

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the mountain-ash.] A species of cherry. *Simmonds.* Also spelled *carroon*.

carosse[1], *n.* Same as *carache*.

carosse[2], *n.* See *larrass*.

carotel, carotel (kar-o-tel', -tēl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. An Oriental weight varying from 5 to 9 pounds.—2. In Eastern commerce, a bundle, generally of dried fruits, weighing about 100 hundredweight. A carotel of maize is 3 hundredweight.

carotic (ka-rot'ik), *a.* [= F. *carotique* = Sp. *carótico*, ‹ Gr. *καρωτικός*, stupefying, ‹ *καροῦν*, stupefy, ‹ *κάρος*, stupor, torpor, heavy sleep: see *carus*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of stupor or carus.—2. Same as *carotid*.

carotidcotrymanate (ka-rot'i-kō-tim-pan'ik), *a.* [‹ *carotic* + *tympanic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the carotid canal and the tympanum.

carotid (ka-rot'id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *carotide*, n., *carotidien*, a., = Sp. *carótida*, n., *carotideo*, a., = Pg. *carotidas*, n. pl., = It. *carotidi*, n. pl., ‹ NL. *carotis*, pl. *carotides* (cf. ML. *carotice*, carotida), ‹ Gr. *καρωτίδες*, usually in pl. *καρωτίδες*, the two great arteries of the neck, so called, it is said, from a belief that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the brain through these vessels, ‹ *καροῦν*, *κάρος*, plunge into sleep, stupefy, ‹ *κάρος*, stupor: see *carotic*.] **I.** *n.* The principal artery of the neck of the higher vertebrates. There are usually two, one on each side of the body, right and left, giving off few if any branches in the neck itself, but supplying the head. In man the right carotid arises in common with the right subclavian from the innominate artery; the left arises directly from the arch of the aorta; both ascend the neck nearly vertically, lie somewhat divaricating from each other, in front of the spinal column and on each side of the trachea, covered with the pneumogastric nerve and internal jugular vein in the carotid sheath, and divide opposite the upper border of the thyroid cartilage into the *internal* and *external carotids*; up to this division the right and left carotids are termed the *common carotids*. Sometimes a branch from the outer of the terminal branches of the common carotids, supplying small parts of the head outside the brain-cavity, their branches are the superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, internal maxillary, and temporal arteries. The *internal carotids* are the other of the terminal branches of the common carotids, ascending deeply along the side of the neck and entering the cavity of the cranium through the carotid canal in the temporal bone, supplying the brain and associate structures. (See cuts under *embryo* and *lung*.) A similar arrangement of the carotids is substantially repeated in mammalia. In birds the disposition of these arteries varies much, but in most cases is but one carotid, the left, or sinistrocarotid. Also *carotis*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck: as, the carotid canal. Also *carotic*.—**Carotid arteries.** See I.—**Carotid canal**, the passage by which the internal carotid artery enters the cavity of the cranium in man, a similar canal being present in most of the temporal bone.—**Carotid foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Carotid ganglia**, a small ganglion of the sympathetic nerve. This ganglion occasionally found on the under surface of the internal carotid artery while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid gland**, in *embryol.*, the termination of the first or anterior primitive aortic arch, whence the internal and external carotid arise.—**Carotid groove**, the sigmoid groove on either side of the body of the sphenoid bone where the internal carotid artery and nerve lie. Also called *cavernous groove*.—**Carotid nerve.** (*a*) A branch of the glossopharyngeal which accompanies the internal carotid artery. (*b*) The large deep petrosal nerve. (*c*) The sympathetic nerve running up along the internal carotid artery from the first cervical ganglion.—**Carotid plexus**, the plexus of sympathetic fibers lying on the outer side of the internal carotid while in the carotid canal.—**Carotid sheath**, a membranous envelop enclosing the common carotid artery, internal jugular vein, and pneumogastric nerve.—**Carotid tubercle**, the prominent anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra, against which the common carotid artery may be compressed.—**Cerebral carotid artery.** Same as *internal carotid artery*.

carotidal (ka-rot'i-dal), *a.* Carotid. [Rare.]

carotides, *n.* Plural of *carotis*.

carotin, carotine (kar'ō-tin), *n.* [‹ L. *carota*, carrot, + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The coloring matter of the carrot.

carotis (ka-rō'tis), *n.*; pl. *carotides* (ka-rot'i-dēz). [NL.: see *carotid*.] Same as *carotid*.

caroube (ka-rōb'), *n.* [Appar. the F. form of a native name. F. *caroube* is otherwise a var. of *caroube*, carob: see *carob*.] Cuvier's name for a bird of his genus *Xanthornus*: applied to various American orioles, hangnests, or bananas-birds of the family *Icteridæ*, as the Baltimore bird and orchard-oriole.

carousal[1] (ka-rou'zal), *n.* [*carouse* + *-al*; the form being suggested perhaps by the older word *carousel*?, *carousel*.] A feast or festival; a noisy drinking-bout or revel.

The swains were preparing for a *carousal*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 43.

=Syn. *Revel, Carousal, Wassail, Spree, Debauch, Saturnalia, Orgy* agree in expressing time of excess in drinking; some of them include other sensual pleasures. They are in the order of strength and consequent reprobation in plied. A *revel* is accompanied with some drunkenness, disorder, and noise. A *carousal* is by derivation a time of drinking deeply; it may be a bacchanalian feast, a noisy, unrestrained drinking-bout. *Wassail* is limited by its association with the past so as to be chiefly poetic or to express deep drinking. *Spree* is considered a colloquial word, but seems likely to win recognition as a convenient word for a period of drunkenness which incites to wild and reckless action. *Debauch* is distinctively excess, having less reference now than formerly to eating, applying chiefly to gross lewdness or drunkenness, which is often prolonged. *Saturnalia* is generally in the plural, and associations; it is a strong word for license, noisy revelry, gross and continued debauchery. *Orgy* is by derivation a secret nocturnal debauch, and by usage a time of joining in a wild or frantic and disgusting debauch, more or less, or both—the extreme in that kind of misconduct. See *feast*.

O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should, with joy, pleasance, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts!
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

The *carousals* in the castle-halls; the jollity of the banquet-tables. *T. Hood*, Curtis, Ct. Lit., IV. 272.

We did but talk you over, pledge you all
In *wassail*. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.
Fat Lumpy, sick of the night's debauch,
Lay groaning. *Pollok*, Course of Time, vii. 69.

Among the dependencies of Athens sedition assumed a character more ferocious than in France, during the reign of terror—the accursed *Saturnalia* of an accursed bondage. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece, p. 188.

Amid his fair bread lands the abbey lay,
Shedding dark *orgies* that were meet to sell.
Bryant, The Ages, xx.

carousal[2], **carouse** (kar'ō-zal, -zel), *n.* [Prop. *carousel*, ‹ F. *carrousel*, ‹ It. *carosello*, a game-match, ‹ It. *carocello*, a form altered (by confusion with *carriccllo*, dim. of *carro*, a car, chariot) from *garosello*, a form of *garosello*, a game, a fight, quarrel, ‹ *garoscllo*, quarrelsome, dim. from *garoso*, quarrelsome, ‹ *gara*, strife, contention, perhaps another form of *guerra*, war, ‹ OHG. *werra* = E. *war*, q. v.] An equestrian match or similar pageant; military exercises; a tournament in which cavaliers executed various evolutions, sometimes imitating warlike feats allegorical dances and scenic representations.

Before the crystal palace, where he dwells,
The armed angels hold their *carousels*.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, Prologue.

A royal *carousal* given by Charles the Fifth of France to the Emperor Charles the Fourth.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 345.

Leaving out the warlike part of the *carousals*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 230.

carouse, *carousel*, *n.* See *carousal*, 2.

carouse (ka-rouz', formerly ka-rous'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carouse* and *garouse*; ‹ OF. *carous*, later *carouse*, F. *carousse*, drinking-bout, = Sp. *carauso*, formerly *carácuz*, drinking a full bumper to one's health, orig. an adv., ‹ G. *garaus*, adv., quite out, all out, as substantive a finishing stroke (cf. *allaus*, *ja*, *jawohl*, formerly used in the same way, of emptying a bumper), ‹ *gar*, quite, completely (= E. *yare*), + *aus* = E. *out*.] 1†. A hearty drink; a full draught of liquor: as, to quaff or drink *carouse*.

And here with a *carouse* after a blessing begins the feast.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

A full *carouse* of sack.
Dekker, Nash of Ireland.

With my poniard will I stab my flesh,
And quaff *carouses* to thee of my blood.
Locrine's Tragedie, i. 1.

The Prelats revell like Belshazzar with their full *carouses* in Goblets and vessels of gold snatcht from Gods Temple. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. A carousal; a noisy banquet.

The early feast and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

=Syn. 2. See *carousal*.

carouse (ka-rouz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caroused*, ppr. *carousing*. [Early mod. E. also *carouse* and *garouse*; ‹ OF. *carouser*, drink, quaff, swill, ‹ *carous*, a carouse: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To drink freely and with jollity; revel noisily or intemperately.

"A health," quoth he, as if
He had been aboard, *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.
Having all day *caroused* and banqueted.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.
I said, O soul, make merry and *carouse*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

II.† *trans.* To drink up; drink to the bottom.

He in that forest did death's cup *carouse*.
Mir. for Mags., p. 646.

[Roderigo] To Desdemona hath to night *caroused* Potations pottle-deep. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Homer, to whom the Muses did *carouse*
A great deep cup with heavenly nectar fill'd.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

carousel, *n.* See *carousal*[2] and *carrousel*.

carouser (ka-rou'zer), *n.* [‹ *carouse*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who carouses; a drinker; a toper; a noisy reveler or bacchanalian.

carousingly (ka-rou'zing-li), *adv.* In a carousing manner.

carpi† (kärp), *v.* [‹ ME. *carpen*, speak, say, tell, ‹ Icel. *karpa*, boast, brag (*karp*, bragging), = Sw. dial. *karpa*, brag, boast, appar. the same as Sw. dial. *garpa* = Norw. *garpa*, brag, boast; cf. Icel. *garpr* = OSw. *garp* = Norw. *garp*, a warlike or boastful man, also a term applied in the middle ages to the Hanseatic traders in Sweden and Norway. The origic sense 'speak' or 'talk' has taken in mod. use a sinister addition, 'talk censoriously,' appar. by association with the ll. *carpere*, carp at, slander, calumniate, revile, also, figuratively, pluck, pick, crop, gather, tear off, pull in pieces, perhaps akin to Gr. *καρπός*, fruit (that which is gathered), and to E. *harvest*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To speak; tell.

When he told hade his tale tomly [leisurely] to the ende,
He enclined the kyng, and *carpid* no more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2448.

Now we leven Joseph, and of the kyng *carpen*.
Joseph of Arimathie, l. 175.

Hwen thu art on eise, *carpe* to-ward Iheus and seie thise wordes. *Old Eng. Homilies*, 1st ser. (ed. Morris), p. 287.

I will now *carpe* of things. *Percy MS.*

2†. To talk; babble; chatter.

In felawschipe wel cowde she laughe and *carpe*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 474.

Kepe thi knyfe both clene & scharp,
And be not busy forto *carpe*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

3. To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly: used absolutely or followed by *at*.

Other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly *carp* and quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4.
No, not a tooth or nail to scratch
Should at their actions *carp* and catch. *G. Herbert.*

II.† *trans.* 1. To utter; speak.

With corage kene he *carped* thes wordes.
Sir Perceval of Gallys, *Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1795.

Then our king full of courage *carped* these words.
Percy MS.

2. To blame; find fault with; chide.

Suspecting that Euphues would be *carped* of some curious Reader. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 214.

My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censured.
Dryden.

carp[2] (kärp), *n.* [ME.: see *carp*[1], *v.*] Speech; talk; conversation.

Whan non wolde speke hym with *carpe* he coped ful hyze.
Ande rimed hym ful richley, & fyzt hym to speke.
Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 101.

carp[3] (kärp), *n.* [‹ ME. *carpe* (not found in AS.) = D. *karper* = OHG. *charpho*, *carfo*, MHG. *carpfe*, *karpe*, G. *karpfen*, *karpfe* = Icel. *karfi* = Sw. *karp* = Dan. *karpe*; hence (from Teut.) ML. (LL.) *carpo* (? F. *carpe* = Pr. *carpa* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpa* = Wall. *crap*), later *carpio*(*n*-), *carpion*(*n*-) (? It. *carpo*, *carpione*), and *carpa*, whence Sp. *carpa* = Sw. *karpa* = Dan. *karpe* = Bohem. *kapr* = Lett. *karpa*; also W. *carp*, Gael. *carbhanach*, a carp. Prob. an orig. Teut. word.] If so, the other Europ. are borrowed.] 1. A teleostean fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*, *Cyprinus carpio*. The normal form has a long compressed body, large scales (85 to 39 being along the lateral line), a long dorsal with a strong serrate spine and 17 to 22 rays, a short anal with 3 simple and 5 branched rays, and 4 barbels upon the upper jaw. It is said to have been introduced into England in the fourteenth century. It is an excellent fish for ponds, as it breeds rapidly, grows to a large size, sometimes attaining the length of 4 feet, and lives for many years. In old age the scales become gray and white. There are numerous varieties, the most notable being (*a*) the normal form or *scale-carp* just described, (*b*) the *mirror-carp*, distinguished by very large scales below the dorsal,

Mirror-Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

above the anal, and in a median posterior row, and (*c*) the *leather-carp*, characterized by its almost or quite naked skin. The last two have long been the subjects of special culture, and have been widely distributed in the United States.

2. A fish related to the common carp. The best-known is the gold carp or goldfish, *Carassius auratus*. See cut under *goldfish*.

3. A name on the northeast coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.—4. An English name of the opah.—5.

In the United States, a carp-sucker; a catostomoid fish of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ* and genus *Carpiodes*.—**Norwegian carp**, a name of the *Sebastes norvegicus*.—**Prussian carp**, an English book-name of the *Carassius vulgaris* or *gibelio*.

carpadelium (kär-pa-dē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *carpadelia* (-ä). [NL. (> F. *carpadelie*), < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit, + *ἀδηλος*, not manifest: see *Adela*.] In *bot.*, same as *cremocarp*.

carpal (kär'pal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *carpalis*, < Gr. *καρπός*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the carpus or wrist.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the carpus or pterostigma of an insect's wing.—**Carpal angle**, in *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the salient formed at the wrist-joint or carpus when the wing is closed. It is an important point in descriptive ornithology, since the particular measurement, called "length of wing," or "the wing," is from the carpal angle to the end of the longest quill-feather.—**Carpal ossicles**. See *ossicle*.

II. *n.* Any one of the bones of the wrist or carpus; a carpale.

carpale (kär-pā'lē), *n.*; pl. *carpalia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *carpalis*: see *carpal*.] 1. Any bone of the carpus or wrist.—2. A bone of the distal row of the carpus, articulating directly with the metacarpal bones. See *carpus*.

Carpathian (kär-pā'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the range of mountains in the northern and eastern parts of the Austrian empire, called the *Carpathians*, forming the northern and northeastern boundary of Hungary and inclosing Transylvania.

carp-bream (kärp'brēm), *n.* An English name of the bream when its color resembles that of the carp. *Jay.*

carpe diem (kär'pē dī'em). [L., seize the day: *carpe*, 2d pers. imp. of *carpere*, seize (see *carp*[1]); *diem*, acc. of *dies*, day: see *dial.*] Enjoy the present day; take advantage of the day or the most of, the present: a maxim of the Epicureans.

carpel (kär'pel), *n.* [= F. *carpelle*, < NL. *carpellum*, dim., < Gr. *καρπός*, fruit: see *carp*[1].] In *bot.*, a simple pistil, or one of the several members composing a compound pistil or fruit. In its most general sense it is that organ of a plant which bears ovules. A carpel is known as a modified leaf; but the term is also

Carpels.
a, flower of *Actæa*, with simple pistil; *b*, tricarpellary fruit of *Aconitum*.

popahi, which has been proposed as a substitute. Also called *carpel* or *carpellum*.

carpellary (kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *carpellum*, carpel, + *-ary*[1]; < F. *carpellaire*.] Belonging to or having some relation to a carpel.

These structures, which may be called *carpellary* leaves, show their relationship to ordinary foliage leaves in having plume-toward their summits. *Henry*, Botany, p. 404.

The carpellary leaves are the foliar appendages of the flower which stand in the closest genetic and functional relationships to the ovules. They either produce and bear the ovules or are constructed so as to enclose them in a chamber. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 629.

carpent (kär'pent), *n.* [ME. *carpente*, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled covered carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart, Mil. also timber- or carpenter-work, framing (in this sense also *carpenta*, > F. *charpente*; cf. *carpentier*, below), < Celtic origin; cf. Ir. and Gael. *carbad*, a carriage, chariot, litter, Ir. and O.Gael. *carb*, a basket, carriage, etc., *cairbe* = Bret. *karr*, a cart, a ship; perhaps akin to L. *corbis*, a basket.] A cart.

And for an acre lande, sainte Columelle,
Carpentes XXIIII s to tille.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 179.

carpenter, *n.* An erroneous form of *carpet*.

Laye *carpenters* aboute the bedde, or wyndowes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

carpented (kär'pen-ted), *a.* Carpeted.

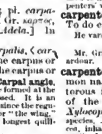
carpenter (kär'pen-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *carpenter*, < OF. *carpentier*, F. *charpentier* = Pr. *carpentier* = Sp. *carpintero* = Pg. *carpinteiro*, < It. *carpentiere*, < Mil. *carpentarius*, a carpenter, L. a wagon-maker, carriage-maker, later also a coachman, prop. adj., pertaining to a carriage or cart, < L. *carpentum*, a two-wheeled carriage, coach, or chariot, a cart: see *carpent*.] 1. An artificer who works in timber; one who executes by hand the woodwork of houses, ships, or similar constructions. The occupations of carpenter and joiner are often combined. See *joiner*.—2. An officer of a ship, whose duty it is to keep under supervision and maintain in order the frame of the ship and all the wooden fittings about her.—**Carpenter's crew** (*naut.*), a set of men employed under the carpenter. See 2.—**Carpenter's mate**, a petty officer of a vessel of war who assists the carpenter. See 2.—**Carpenter's rule**, a graduated scale with sliders, used to measure timber and cast up the contents of carpenters' work.

carpenter (kär'pen-tėr), *v. i.* [< *carpenter*, *n.*] To do carpenters' work; practise carpentry.

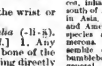
He vanished, he *carpentered*, he glued.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, xl.

Mr. Grimwig plants, fishes, and *carpenters* with great ardour. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, iii.

carpenter-bee (kär'pen-tėr-bē), *n.* The common name of the different species of hymenopterous insects of the genus *Xylocopa*. Inc species, 1 exist, inhabits the south of Europe; in Asia, Africa, and America the species are numerous. They resemble common bumblebees in general appearance. They usually form their nests in pieces of half-rotten wood, cutting out various apartments for deposition of their eggs. They have sharp-pointed triangular mandibles, well adapted to bore holes in wood.



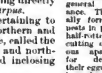
Carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*), one half natural size.



a, a piece of wood bored by the bee, showing grubs and food deposited in the cells; *b*, two cells on larger scale.

carpentering (kär'pen-tėr-ing), *n.* [< *carpenter* + *-ing*[1].] The employment or work of a carpenter; carpentry.

carpenter-moth (kär'pen-tėr-moth), *n.* A name given to certain large bombycoid moths of the subfamily *Cossinæ*. The larvæ are wood-borers, and often do great damage to forest-trees. The larva of the leucotarnished carpenter-moth, *Xyleutes robiniæ* (Peck), bores into the wood of the locust-tree, *Robinia*. It remains in the larval state three years, and attains a length of 2¼ inches. It transforms to a pupa within a silk-lined cell in the burrow, and issues as a moth in the spring and summer. The European carpenter-moths are called *goatmoths* by English writers, on account of their characteristic odor.



Male Locust Carpenter-moth (*Xyleutes robiniæ*), natural size.

carpenter's-herb (kär'pen-tėrs-hėrb), *n.* The plant bent-all, *Prunella vulgaris*. Its corolla when seen in profile resembles a bill-hook, and, in accordance with the doctrine of signatures, the plant was believed to heal wounds from edged tools.

carpentry (kär'pen-tri), *n.* [< ME. *carpentrie*, *carpetre*, < OF. *carpenterie*, F. *charpenterie* = It. *carpentaria* = Sp. *carpentería*, *carpintería* = Pg. *carpintaria* = It. *carpenteria*, < Mil. *carpentaria*, a carpenter-shop, L. a carriage-maker's shop, prop. fem. of *carpentarius*, pertaining to a carriage or cart: see *carpenter*, 1.] 1. The art of cutting, framing, and joining the timbers or woodwork of buildings and similar constructions by means of hand-tools.

Idealism is a hypothesis to account for nature by other principles than those of carpentry and chemistry.
Emerson, Misc., p. 66.

2. Carpenters' work; any work of the kind done by carpenters.

A handsome, panelled door, the most finished piece of carpentry in Silverado.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 146.

carper (kär'pėr), *n.* [ME. *carpere*, a talker; < *carpl* + *-er*[1].] 1†. A talker.—2. One who carps; a caviler. *Shak.*

The *carpers* against feminine eccentricity.
Philadelphia Telegraph, XL. 2.

carpet (kär'pet), *n.* [ME. *carpette*, < OF. *carpite*, a carpet, a sort of cloth, F. *carpette*, a rug, = Sp. *carpeta*, a tablecover, = It. *carpita*, a rug, < Mil. *carpita*, *carpeta*, a kind of thick woolen cloth, ef. *carpie* (> It. *carpia* = F. *charpie* (> E. *charpie*) = G. *scharpie*), lint, < L. *carpere*, pluck, pull in pieces: see *carpl*.] 1. A thick fabric, usually woven of wool, or of wool on a linen ground or back, and in more or less ornamental designs, used for covering floors, stairs, etc. Formerly the carpet usually in a single piece, like the Persian carpet) was also used (as it still is in the East) for covering beds, couches, tables, etc., and for hangings. (See *tapestry*.) The first woven carpets were produced in Egypt, Babylonia, Persia, and Hindustan, whence they were introduced into Europe, where they are supposed to have been first manufactured by the French in the reign of Henry IV., and next in England at Mortlake in Surrey, in the reign of James I. The smaller carpets of the East are now commonly called *rugs*. See *rug*.

My windowes & cupbordes lacke my cloth *carpettes* and cusshyns.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

Cast on a feather-bed, and spread on the sheets
Under a brace of *carpets* fine and neat.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

A *Carpet* to cover the Table,
Which is a Turkish Woman Killed with Kindness.
2. Especially, a covering of this material for a floor or stair, made of several widths sewed together and intended to cover all the floor-space of a room, as distinguished from a rug, which is usually woven in one piece of a definite shape (either oblong or square), and is designed to cover a part of the floor only.

Take care my house be handsome
And the new stools set out, and benches and rushes
And flowers for the windows, and the Turkey carpet set.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 3.

3. Figuratively, anything used as a carpet, or serving the purpose of a carpet.

The grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3.
To cover the wet earth with a thick *carpet* of fern.
Macaulay.

Aubusson carpet, a carpet made at Aubusson in France. It is made in one piece, in the hand or needlework style of the Italian carpets, and is highly esteemed for the elegance of its designs and coloring.—**Axminster carpet**, a variety of Turkish carpet with a chain of flax or jute, and a woolen or worsted filling-in, made originally at Axminster, the town of Axminster in Devonshire, England, where it was formerly manufactured.—**Brussels carpet**, a carpet of a kind originally made in Brussels, having a heavy linen back and a pile composed of different colors of yarn, which are raised in loops to form the pattern. In the ordinary Brussels carpet both the pattern and the ground are left with the loops uncut; in the imperial Brussels carpet the pattern is raised above the ground, and its loops are cut so as to form a pile, along with the ground uncut.—**Chenille carpet**, a carpet in which the weft is of chenille instead of yarn. The pattern is dyed in the chenille itself, nothing showing at the surface of the carpet but the ends of the chenille fringe.—**Felt carpet**, a carpet in which the fibers are matted or felted together without spinning or weaving.—**Ingrain carpet**, a carpet made of wool dyed in the grain before it is manufactured. It is called *Scotch ice* (in England) *Kidderminster*, from the place where it is made, and *two-ply* or *three-ply*, according to the number of webs composing the fabric.—**Paper carpet**, a floor-covering (plain or in imitation of carpet) usually made of a hard and tenacious paper called *kraton*, which is made by subjecting the paper pulp to the action of chloride of zinc and then to severe pressure. By this means the product is rendered hard and tough like leather.—**Persian carpet**, a carpet made in one piece, knotted in its breadths or strips to be joined. The warp and weft are of cotton, and the tufts of the pile of wool are inserted by twisting them around the warp all along the row according to the weaver's taste, no pattern being used. A line of cotton being inserted, a shoot of the weft is made, and then begun up to close the fabric.—**Pile carpet**, a carpet made in the same way as Brussels carpet, but having its loops cut, thus forming a pile or soft surface.—**Printed carpet**, a carpet printed in colors: it is to be either woven in undyed colors and printed like calico, or the yarn dyed before weaving, and then printed after weaving their future position in the fabric.—**Scotch carpet**. Same as *tapestry carpet*.—**To be on the carpet** (more commonly on the tapis), to be under discussion, literally, to be on the tablecloth or table, as for consideration; hence to be under discussion; to be the subject of deliberation or of intended action; a translation of the French phrase *être sur le tapis* (*tapis*, table-cloth, carpet, < *tapir*, < ME. *tapisen*, *tapicen*, or **Turkey carpet**, a carpet similar to the Persian, distinguished by the selection of the tufts of colored wool which form the pile being inserted, about the width of one tuft apart, between the warp and the weft, and then drawn into attachment to the back. The cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet.—**Venetian carpet**, a carpet with a warp or chain of worsted, generally arranged in alternate stripes, and a **Wilton carpet**, a variety of Brussels carpet in which the loops are cut open into an elastic velvet pile; so named from being made originally at Wilton in England.

carpet (kär'pet), *v. t.* [< *carpet*, *n.*] 1. To cover with or as with a carpet; spread with carpets: as, to *carpet* a room.—2. To bring upon the carpet or under consideration; make a subject of investigation; hence, to reprimand; "haul over the coals."

carpet-bag (kär'pet-bag), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A traveling-bag made of carpeting on a frame; hence, by extension, a traveling-bag of any kind similarly formed.

II. *a.* Of or characteristic of carpet-baggers: as, *carpet-bag* government; *carpet-bag* politics. [U. S. slang.]

carpet-bag (kär'pet-bag), *v. i.* [< *carpet-bag-per.*] To act or live in the manner of a carpet-bagger. [U. S. slang.]

carpet-bagger (kär'pet-bag'ėr), *n.* One who travels with a carpet-bag; specifically, a person who takes up his residence in a place, with no more property than he brings in a carpet-bag, with a view of making his way by enterprise,

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(at) In the western United States, a "wildcat" banker, that is, one who had no local abiding place, and could not be found when wanted. (b) In the Southern States, after the civil war, a new comer from the North; an opportunist term applied properly to a class of adventurers who took advantage of the disorganized condition of political affairs in the earlier years of reconstruction to gain control of the public offices and to use their influence over the negro voters for their own selfish ends. The term was often extended to include any unpopular person of Northern origin living in the South.

A good deal of bitterness of feeling has been shown in all the conventions in regard to the presence, and great prominence as members, of what the Louisiana people call *carpet-baggers*—men, that is, who are new-comers in the country. *The Nation*, VI. 123 (1868).

carpet-baggism (kär'pet-bag'izm), *n.* [< *carpet-bag* + *-ism.*] Government by carpet-baggers; the practices or methods of carpet-baggers. See *carpet-bagger*, (b). [U. S. slang.]

Whichever party is successful this year, the vile scandal known as carpet-baggism is destroyed, and the states lately in rebellion are sure at last of being left to themselves.
C. F. Adams, quoted in Morison's Life of Bowles, II. 116.

carpet-beater (kär'pet-bē'tėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in cleaning carpets by beating the dust out of them.—2. A carpet-cleaning machine. It consists usually of vibrating rods that shake the dust from the fabric, and revolving cylinders covered with brushes to complete the process.

carpet-bedding (kär'pet-bed'ing), *n.* In *hort.*, a system of bedding in which neat dwarf-growing foliage-plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs. Also called *ribbon-bedding* in the United States.

carpet-beetle (kär'pet-bē'tl), *n.* A popular name of *Anthrenus scrophulariæ*, a beetle of the

a

Carpet-beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*). *a*, beetle; *b*, larva. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

family *Dermestidæ*: so called from its destructiveness to carpets and other woolen fabrics. It was brought into the United States from Europe in recent period. The beetle is about 3 millimeters in length, short-oval in form, moderately convex, and black; the under side is densely covered with white scales, while the upper side is beautifully variegated with patches of red and white scales. The larva is more elongate, dirty-white in color, and easily recognized from the tuft of rather long, stiff hair on the sides, and especially at the end of the body. The edges of carpets lying in dark places are especially liable to be damaged by these larvæ. Also known as *buffalo-bug*. See *Anthrenus*.

carpet-broom, carpet-brush (kär'pet-brōm, -brush), *n.* A broom or brush for sweeping or cleaning carpets.

carpet-dance (kär'pet-dāns), *n.* A dance or a dancing-party of an easy and unceremonious character, the carpet not being lifted for the occasion, as for a ball. *Dickens.*

carpet-friend (kär'pet-frend), *n.* One whose friendship has no strength or sincerity.

Mus. Shall I forsake you in my doubts?
Aretus. You must.
Mus. I must not, nor I will not. Have I liv'd
Only to be a *carpet-friend*, for pleasure?
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iv. 2.

carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* [< *carpet*, *n.*, + *-ing*¹.] Cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

carpet-knight (kär'pet-nīt), *n.* A person knighted on some ground other than that of military service or distinction; a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. So Shakspere speaks of "a knight dubbed with unhacked rapier and on *carpet* consideration."

You are women,
Or, at the best, loose *carpet-knights*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 5.

His square-turned joints, and strength of limb,
Showed him no *carpet-knight* so trim,
But, in close fight, a champion grim,
In camps a leader sage. *Scott*, Marmion, i. 5.

carpet-monger (kär'pet-mung'gėr), *n.* 1. A dealer in carpets.—2. One most at home on a carpet; a lover of ease and pleasures.

A whole book full of these quondam *carpet-mongers*, whose names yet run smoothly in the even road of a blank verse. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 2.

carpet-moth (kär'pet-mōth), *n.* A name of sundry geometrid moths, from their variegated coloration.

carpet-rod (kär'pet-rod), *n.* One of the rods used to keep a stair-carpet in its place.

carpet-snake (kär'pet-snāk), *n.* A large Australian serpent, *Morelia variegata*, a kind of python or boa: so called from its variegated coloration.

carpet-strainer (kär'pet-strā'nėr), *n.* Same as *carpet-stretcher*.

carpet-stretcher (kär'pet-strech'ėr), *n.* A tool for stretching a carpet and holding it firmly while being tacked to the floor.

carpet-sweeper (kär'pet-swē'pėr), *n.* A mechanical sweeper or broom for cleaning carpets and collecting the dust in a closed pan. It is sometimes operated by means of a crank on the handle, but commonly a cylindrical brush is moved by the roller-wheels that support the apparatus on the floor, the pushing forward of the machine by the handle serving to keep it in operation.

carpet-thread (kär'pet-thred), *n.* A heavy, three-cord thread of linen with a soft satin-like finish, used for sewing breadths of carpet together.

carpet-walk (kär'pet-wâk), *n.* A walk on smooth turf. *Evelyn.*

carpet-way (kär'pet-wā), *n.* A green way; a strip or border of grass-sward left round the margin of a plowed field. *Ray.*

carpet-weed (kär'pet-wēd), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Mollugo*, inconspicuous annuals, somewhat resembling plants of the genus *Galium* in their habit, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres. *M. verticillata* is most widely distributed.

carpet-worsted (kär'pet-wurs'ted), *n.* A coarse kind of worsted sewing-thread, sold in balls. *Dict. of Needlework.*

carpholite (kär'fō-līt), *n.* [Also written *Karpholite*; < Gr. κάρφος, a dry stalk, straw (< κάρφειν, dry up, wither), + λίθος, a stone.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and manganese, occurring in delicate radiating tufts of a straw-yellow color at the Bohemian tin-mines.

carphologia (kär-fō-lō'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρφολογία, a gathering of dry straws for bits of wool, etc., < κάρφος, straw, dry sticks, bits of wool, etc., + λέγειν, gather, pluck.] In *pathol.*, a delirious picking at the bedclothes in sickness; flocillation.

carphology (kär-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *carphologie* = Sp. *carfología* = Pg. *carphologia*, < NL. *carphologia*: see *carphological*.] Same as *carphologia*.

Carphophis (kär'fō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρφος, a small dry body, < κάρφειν, dry up.] A genus of small harmless worm-like serpents, of the family *Calamaridæ*, containing the common worm-snake of the United States, *C. amœna*, formerly called *Celuta amœna*.

carphosiderite (kär-fō-sid'ė-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. κάρφος, straw, + σίδηρος, of iron, < σίδηρος, iron.] A hydrous iron phosphate, occurring in straw-yellow incrustations.

carpi, *n.* Plural of *carpus*.

carpid (kär'pid), *n.* [= F. *carpide*, < NL. *carpidium*, < Gr. as if καρπίδιον, dim. of καρπός, fruit.] Same as *carpel*.

carpidium (kär-pid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *carpidia* (-ä). [NL.: see *carpid*.] Same as *carpel*.

carpincho (kär-pin'chō), *n.* [Native name in Brazil.] A name of the giant water-cavy or capibara.

carping (kär'ping), *n.* [< ME. *carpinge*; verbal *n.* of *carp*¹, *v.*] 1†. Speech; talk; conversation.

Their *carpinge* comynliche of conceill ariseth.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 182.

When thou sest any man drynkyng
That taketh hede of thy *karpyng*,
Seen a non thou seer thy lady.
Whether he drynke wyne or Ale.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

2. The act of cavilling; a cavil; unreasonable criticism or censure.

Those . . . *carpinge* . . . made as to the passage through the Red Sea. *C. Lasie*, Short Method with Deists.

carping (kär'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *carp*¹, *v.*] Faultfinding; over-critical. —**Syn.** *Cavilling*, etc. See *captious*.

carpingly (kär'ping-li), *adv.* In a carping manner; captiously.

carpintero (kär-pin-tā'rō), *n.* [Sp. *pajaro carpintero*, woodpecker, lit. 'carpenter-bird'; *carpintero real*, the ivory-billed woodpecker, lit. 'royal carpenter': see *carpenter*.] A name of several species of woodpeckers in the south-western United States, from their tapping and boring wood. One of the commonest species to which the name is given is the California woodpecker, *Melanerpes formicivorus*; another is the Gila woodpecker, *Centurus uropygialis*.

Carpinus (kär-pī'nus), *n.* [L., hornbeam.] A genus of small genus of trees or tall shrubs, of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*. The species have deciduous leaves, like those of the beech, and hard tough wood, and are natives of Europe, the Levant, and North America. The hornbeam of Europe, *C. Betulus*, and the horsebeam or blue beech of the United States, *C. Caroliniana*, are small trees with heavy, very hard, and strong wood, which in sometimes used for levers, the handles of tools, cogs, etc.

Carpocarpa

Carpinus Betulus.
a, fruiting branch; *b*, staminate catkin, with bract, on a larger scale.

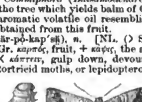
carp-like (kärp'līk), *n. pl.* A general name of the small parasitic crustaceans or fish-like of the family *Argulidæ*, forming with some authors a suborder *Branchiura*, by others referred to the family *Branchiopoda*: so called because they infest carp or syprinoid fishes.

carpmeal, carpmel, *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. *carpet.*] A kind of coarse cloth formerly made in the north of England.

carpo-. [< Gr. καρπός, combining form of καρπός, fruit: see *carpel*.] An element in certain compound words, meaning fruit.

carpobalsamum (kär-pō-bâl'sa-mum), *n.* [NL. (> F. *carpobalsame* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpobalsamo*), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + βάλσαμον, balsam.] 1. The dried fruit of *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) *Opobalsamum*, the tree which yields balm of Gilead.—2. An aromatic volatile oil resembling oil of cloves, obtained from this fruit.

Carpocapsa (kär-pō-kap'sä), *n.* [NL. (> Sp. *carpocapso*), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + κάψα, the act of devouring, < κάπτειν, gulp down, devour.] 1. A genus of tortricid moths, or lepidopterous



Jumping-seed Carpocapsa (*C. saltitans*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, moth. (Cross and perpendicular lines show natural sizes.)

insects, of the family *Tortricidæ*, whose larvæ are highly destructive to fruit. *C. pomonella* infests all Europe where apples and pears are cultivated, depositing its eggs in the fruit as soon as it is set. Its larvæ come to their full size in July, when the fruit is about two thirds grown, and then escape by boring their way to the outside. The larva of *C. oblitana* (Walk.), the jumping-seed carpocapsa, infests the seed of a species of *Euphorbia*. When heat is applied to the seed the larva within jumps; hence the name.

2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus.

carpocephalum (kär-pō-sef'a-lum), *n.*; pl. *carpocephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + κεφαλή, head.] In *Hepaticæ*, a cephalate structure upon which the spore-cases are borne.

Carpocephalum enters at margin, or nearly so.
Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 81.

carpocerite (kär-pos'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. καρπός, fruit, carpel, + κέρας, horn.] In *Crustacea*, that one of the joints of an antenna which is borne upon the ischiocerite.

Carpocratian (kär-pō-krā'shian), *n.* [= F. *Carpocratien*, < *Carpocrates*: see def.] A member of a sect of Gnostics of the second century, followers of Carpocrates or Carpocras of Alexandria. He taught the doctrine of metempsychosis and the preexistence of the soul, and maintained that the world was created by inferior spirits; that Jesus was the son of Joseph, and like other men, except that his soul was pure and steadfast; that he received from the Great First Cause special power to overcome the evils of the world through intimate recollection of his previous existence in an exalted state; and that in proportion as men attain to this recollection in their own case they are freed from the restraints of the moral law, faith and charity being the only necessary virtues.

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Carpodacus (kär-pod'-ă-kus), *n.* [NL. (J. J. Kaup, 1829), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + δάκνειν, a bite, a sting, < δάκειν, bite.] An extensive genus of beautiful oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*; the purple finches or purple bull-

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).

finches, species of which are found in both hemispheres. Some shade of red is the principal color of the males. The common European species is *C. erythrinus*; the common purple finch of the United States is *C. purpureus*; the burion or house-finch of the south-western United States is *C. frontalis*.

Carpodectes (kär-pō-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (O. Salvin, 1864), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + δέκτης, a receiver, a beggar, < δέχεσθαι, δοκεῖσθαι, receive, take.] A genus of beautiful tropical American birds, of the subfamily *Cotinginæ*, the type of which is *C. nitidus* of Costa Rica.

carpogenic (kär-pō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. καρπός, fruit, + -γενής, producing (see *-genous*), + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, fruit-producing: applied in algology to a cell, or system of cells, which develops after fertilization into spores and a mature cystocarp.

The *carpogenic* cell or system varies in the different genera. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 20.

carpogenous (kär-poj'e-nus), *a.* [As *carpogen-ic* + *-ous*.] Same as *carpogonic*.

One or more of the cells termed *carpogenous* cells divide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 425.

carpogon, carpogone (kär'pō-gon, -gōn), *n.* Same as *carpogonium*.

carpogonium (kär-pō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *carpogonia* (-ă). [NL., < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + -γόνος, producing: see *-gony*.] In *bot.*, the female organ in the *Carpogonatæ*: the first organ of a system of cells, which after fertilization produces the sexual spores, in whatever manner; in *Florideæ*, the carpogonic cell or system; the procarp. The term is most properly used of *Florideæ*, which are the typical *Carpogonatæ*.

carpolite (kär'pō-līt), *n.* [= F. *carpolithe* = Sp. *carpolito* = Pg. *carpolitho*, < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + λίθος, stone.] A fossil fruit. Also *carpolith*.

carpological (kär-pō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *carpology* + *-ical*. Cf. F. *carpologique* = Sp. *carpológico*.] Pertaining to carpology. *Balfour.*

I trust that in the sequel the critical botanist will excuse me for having neglected the strict terminology of *carpological* science, and made no distinction between seeds and fruits. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 605.

carpologist (kär-pol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *carpology* + *-ist*.] One who studies or treats of carpology.

carpology (kär-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *carpologie* = Sp. *carpología* = Pg. *carpologia*, < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That division of botany which relates to the structure of fruits in general.

carpometacarpal (kär'pō-met-ă-kär'pal), *a.* [< *carpus* + *metacarpus* + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the carpus and to the metacarpus: as, the *carpometacarpal* articulation.

carpopedal (kär-pō-pē'dal), *a.* [= F. *carpo-pédal*, < NL. *carpus*, carpus, + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Affecting both the hands (or wrists) and the feet. — **Carpopedal spasm**, (*a*) spasm of the feet and hands, occurring in children in laryngismus stridulus and in other diseases. (*b*) Laryngismus stridulus. [Rare.] — *See laryngismus*.

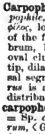
Carpophaga (kär-pof'a-gă), *n.* [NL. (P. J. Selby, 1835) (> Sp. *carpofago*, < Gr. καρποφάγος, living on fruit, < καρπός, fruit, + φαγεῖν, eat.] 1. A genus of fruit-pigeons, giving name to a subfamily *Carpophaginæ*.—2. *pl.* A group of fruit-eating marsupial mammals, consisting chiefly of the phalangers or *Phalangistidæ*. *Owen*, 1839.

carpophagous (kär-pof'a-gus), *a.* [< *Carpophaga* + *-ous*. Cf. F. *carpophage*, carpophagous.] Fruit-eating; frugivorous; specifically, of or pertaining (*a*) to the genus of pigeons of which *Carpophaga* is the type; (*b*) to the marsupial *Carpophagæ*.

The typical group of the *carpophagous* marsupials is that of the Phalangistidæ or phalangers. *Nicholson*, Manual of Zoöl., p. 638.

Carpophilus (kär-pof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (*F. carpophile*, a., fruit-loving), < Gr. καρπός, fruit, + φίλος, loving.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*, having a bilobed inbrum, 11-jointed antennæ with a 3-jointed oval club, legs moderate, tibiæ widening at tip, dilated tarsi, simple claws, and 2 or 3 dorsal segments beneath the elytra. *C. hemipterus* is a small species of wide geographical distribution.

carpophore (kär'pō-fōr), *n.* [= F. *carpophore* = Sp. *carpóforo*, < NL. *carpophorum*, < Gr. καρποφόρος, bearing fruit, < καρπός, fruit, + φέρειν = E. *bear*.] In *bot.*, the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the carpels of some compound fruits, as in *Geranium* and many *Umbelliferæ*. It is sometimes applied, but less properly, to any stipe supporting an ovary, as in the Cruciferæ. *Gray*.



Carpophorum (with carpels) of an umbelliferous plant.

carpophyl (kär'pō-fil), *n.* [= F. *carpophylle*, < NL. *carpophyllum*, < Gr. καρπός, fruit (see *carpi*), + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, same as *carpel*.

carpopodite (kär-pop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. καρπός, the wrist, carpus, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of a developed endopodite, between the meropodite and the propodite. *Milne-Edwards*. See cut under *endopodite*.

carpopoditic (kär-pop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *carpopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a carpopodite. *Huxley.*

carpospore (kär'pō-spōr), *n.* [Gr. καρπός, fruit, + σπορά, seed.] One of the spores in red algæ (*Florideæ*) that are produced in the cystocarp as a result of sexual fertilization.

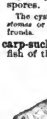
The cystocarpic spores, or *carpospores*, are always pyriform and unwhiskered, and accompanied by paraphyses. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 176.

Carposporæ (kär-pō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *carpospore* + *-ea*.] In *bot.*, a proposed division of thallophytes in which sexual reproduction takes place, the product of fertilization being a number of spores (carpospores or nacospores), usually within an envelop, the whole forming a sporocarp (cystocarp). It is according to some authors the *Ascomycetes* and *Basidiomycetes* among fungi, the *Florideæ* among algæ, and the *Ustilaginæ* among fungi, and *Ectocarpeæ* among algæ.

carpostome (kär'pō-stōm), *n.* [Gr. καρπός, fruit, + στόμα, mouth.] In *bot.*, a narrow opening formed in the cortex of the frond of some algæ, by which the cystocarp discharges its spores.

The cystocarps discharge their spores through *carpostomes* or narrow canals formed in the cortex of the fronds. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 144.

carp-sucker (kärp'suk'ėr), *n.* A catostomoid fish of the subfamily *Ictiobinæ*, having a small



Carp-sucker (*Ictiobus carpio*).

mouth protractile downward, and narrow pharyngeal bones with numerous thin teeth. The species attain a large size, and abound in the Mississippi valley and Great Lake region; one, *Carpoides cyprinus*, also occurs in the Atlantic watershed. They superficially resemble the European carps, and are sometimes called *carp*; they are also known as *buffalo-fish*.

carpus (kär'pus), *n.*; pl. *carpi* (-pī). [NL. (> F. *carpe* = Sp. Pg. It. *carpo*), < Gr. καρπός, the wrist.] 1. The wrist, wrist-joint, or carpal articulation; the proximal segment of the manus or hand, corresponding to the tarsus of the foot; the joint by which the hand or distal division of the fore limb is connected with the forearm. Thus, in a horse, the so-called "knee" is the carpus.—2. Especially, the carpal bones or cartilages, collectively considered; a number of small irregularly nodular bones intervening between the bones of the antebrachium and those of the metacarpus, and constituting the proximal division of the skeleton of the manus or hand. In man the carpus consists of 8 bones in 2 rows of 4 each, viz.: in the proximal row from the radial to the ulnar side, the scaphoid, semi-lunar, cuneiform, and pisiform; in the distal row, the trapezium, trapezoid, magnum, and unciform. In other vertebrates the number of bones is commonly much less than in the free carpals are normally reduced to two. See *hand*, 3. In *Crustacea*, the fifth joint of the normally 7-jointed leg, between the meros and the propodus.—4. In *entom.*, a name sometimes applied to the pterostigma or colored spot on the anterior edge of the wings in many insects.

Right Carpus of a Chelonian (*Chelydra serpentina*), showing nearly symmetrical disposition of the carpal bones. *R*, radius; *U*, ulna. The proximal series are: *r*, radiale; *i*, intermedium; *u*, ulnare; *c*, centrale; *1-5*, carpalia. The distal carpals, known as carpalia 1, carpale II, etc., 1-V, the corresponding metacarpals.

carquaise (kär-kāz'), *n.* [F., also *carcaise*: see *carcass*.] An annealing-arch used in the manufacture of plate-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

carquenet, *n.* See *carcanet*.

Carraccesque, *a.* See *Caraccesque*.

carrack, *n.* See *carack*.

carragheen, carragheenin (kar'a-gēn), *n.* [From *Carragheen*, near Waterford in Ireland, where it abounds.] A marine alga very common on rocks and stones on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a very variable weed, with a flat dichotomously branching frond of a deep purple-brown color, of a cartilaginous texture. When dried and exposed to sunlight it becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as Irish moss, and is used for making soups, blanc-mange, size, etc. Also spelled *carageen, carrageen*, and *carrigeen*.

carrageenin, carrageenine (kar-a-gē'nin), *n.* [< *carrageen* + *-in*², *-ine*².] The mucilaginous constituent of carrageen, represented by some chemists under the formula $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}$, and, like starch, sugar, etc., appearing to be a carbohydrate. Also *carageenin, tichinin*.

carraghean, *n.* See *carrageen*.

carrainet, *n.* A Middle English form of *carcanet*.

carrall, *n.* An old form of *carol*².

Carranza (kär-ran'zä), *n.* and *a.* I. *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Carrara in Italy.

Obstacles were thrown in Michelangelo's way, and the hostility of the *Carrarese* workmen was excited against him. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 276, note.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Carrara.

carrati, *n.* A former spelling of *carat*.

carraway, *n.* See *caraway*.

carraway-comfit, *n.* See *caraway-comfit*.

carre[1], **carre**[2], etc. See *car*[1], etc.

carré (ka-rā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *carrer*, make square: see *quadrate*.] A vegetable tracing-paper, in size 18 by 24 inches.

carreau (ka-rō'), *n.*; pl. *carreaux* (-rōz'). [F., < OF. *carrel*: see *carrel*, *quarrel*².] 1†. A dart: a quarrel. *Ascham*.—2. An old French game, similar to bowls. *Strutt*.—3. A square of glass, especially a small one, used in ornamental glazing.

carrel[1] (kar'el), *n.* [< OF. *carrel*, also *quarrel* (> ME. *quarel*, E. *quarrel*²), later *carreau*, *quarreau*, F. *carreau*, = Pr. *carrel* = OCat. *quadrel* = Sp. *cuadrello* = It. *quadrello*, < ML. *quadrellus*, a square tile, a dart: see *quarrel*².] 1. Same as *quarrel*².—2. A mixed fabric of silk and worsted used in the sixteenth century. *Fairholt*.—3. [Appar. < *carrel*, a square; but cf. *carol*².] A closet or pew in a monastery.

carrel[2] (kar'el), *n.* Same as *carol*².

carriage (kar'āj), *n.* [F., < OF. *carrei*, a square, pane (see *carrel*[1]), + *-age*.] Tiling in general; especially, the decorated tiling in terra-cotta in use in the middle ages for floors and the like, and imitated in modern times. See *tile*, and *encaustic tile*, under *encaustic*.

carrell (kar'el), *n.* Same as *carol*².

carrellate (kar'el-āt), *a.* Cf. *carry* + *-able*.] Capable of being carried. *Sherwood*.

carriage (kar'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carige*, < ME. *cariage*, burden, baggage, transport, < OF. *cariage*, *charriage* (> ME. *charriage* (> Pg. *carruagem*, a carriage, cart, = It. *carriaggio*, baggage; ML. *cariagium*, act or price of transporting), < *carier*, carry: see *carry*. The concrete sense of 'vehicle' is partly due to *encroche*, *q. v.*] 1. The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying.

Fit tal thy speste, lest in the *cariage*
It went beside, whereby were nat commendable.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

2. The carriage of sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

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The Streets be appointed and set forth very commodious and handsome, both for *carriage*, and also against the winds. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 2.

Specifically—**2.** The carrying of goods, persons, etc.; the business of transportation.

Then affirm that, if in time of war our business had the good fortune to increase, and at the same time a large army the largest proportion of *carriage* had been engrossed by merchant ships, it ought but in fact to have been considered as a circumstance of distress.

Burke, Late State of Nation.

3†. That which is carried; goods transported; load; burden; freight; baggage.

After those days we took up our *carriages*, and went up to Jerusalem. Acts xxi. 15.

David left his *carriage* in the hand of the keeper of the *carriage*. 1 Sam. xvii. 22.

The marchants of Constantinople advised me . . . to by unconnered carries of nine owne (such as the Janizaries carrie their skins in), and to put all our *carriages*, which I would daylie take out, into them.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 94.

The cavalcade rashly driving on,
Till each and *carriage* both are quite o'erthrown.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

4. In *Scots law*, the service of a horse and cart. —**5.** The price or expense of carrying.

The *carriage* of letters will be very cheap.

Addison, The Newspaper.

6. That which is used for carrying or transporting, especially on or over a solid surface. (*a*) A wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of persons.

A landau drew up, a magnificent yellow *carriage*.

Thackeray, Pendennis, xxvii.

(*b*) A wheeled stand or support; commonly in compound: as, a *gun-carriage*, a block-*carriage* for mortars, etc.

Six 64in. 4½-ton broadside guns, mounted on Vavasseur *carriages*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, No. 1, p. 8005.

(*c*) Any part of a machine which carries another part: as, the *carriage* of a mule-spinner, a shafting, a type-writer, etc. (*d*) That part of the frame of the old hand printing-press which supported and carried the form of types on the bed (or *coffin*, as it was then called) in its movement to and from the platen or impressing surface. Hand-presses are now made without carriages or frames, and with a rib running in grooved rails. (*e*) In *carp.*, the timber frame which supports the steps of a wooden stair. (*f*) The straps or bands by which the sword or bayonet is worn: applied to the sixteenth century. See *hanger*.

Hom. What call you the carriages . . .

Ur. The *carriages*, sir, are the hangers.

Ham. The phrase would be more germain to the matter, if we could carry cannon by our sides. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

7†. The act of carrying or taking from an enemy; conquest; acquisition.

Sulpman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that by the *carriage* . . . of that the other would . . . be yielded. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

8†. Tax; imposition.

By privye taverns or by comune tributes or *carriages*.

Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 4.

9. The manner of carrying or managing one's person; hence, behavior; conduct; deportment; manners.

A sad face, a reverend *carriage*, a slow tongue.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

This afternoon Mr. Walth was with me, and did tell me much concerning the Chest, which I am resolved to look into; and I perceive he is sensible of Sir W. Batten's *carriage*; and is pleased to see any thing work against him.

Pepys, Diary, I. 308.

But, sir, your air is noble—something so liberal in your *carriage*, with so penetrating an eye, and so bewitching a smile! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, New England, I. 2.

10†. The act or manner of carrying out business; management.

The violent *carriage* of it
Will clear, or end, the business. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

They observed in the sachem much state, great command over his men, and marvellous wisdom in his answers and the *carriage* of the whole treaty.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 228.

11†. Bearing; import; tenor; meaning.

The Hebrew text hath no other *carriage*.

Time's Storehouse, p. 112.

As, by the same cov'nant
And *carriage* of the article design'd,
His (moiety) fell to Hamlet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

Well, now you know the *carriage* of the business,
Your constancy is all that is required.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

12. In *equity practice*, control or conduct, it implies the power or right to go forward with a proceeding in the prosecution of which others also are interested.

The party which is entrusted with the execution of the decimus is said to have the *carriage* of the commission, and if the first commission is lost by reason of the default or neglect of the party who had the *carriage* of it, the *carriage* of the second will be given to the adverse party.

D. G. Lubé.

13. A drain; a furrow cut for the purpose of carrying off water. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** A customary dry measure used for lime, consisting of 64 heaped bushels. —**Composite carriage**, a railway carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third: in use in England and on the continent of Europe. —**Motor carriage**, an automobile carriage. —**Sea-coast carriage**, a carriage for supporting heavy guns, used on the sea-board. These carriages are not used for transportation. —**Stable carriage**, the carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state. —**Syn. 1.** *Department, Demeanor*, etc. See *behavior*.

carriageable (kar'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *carriage* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being conveyed in a carriage or carriages.—**2.** Passable by carriages.

We drove on for some distance over an old Roman road, as *carriageable* as when it was built.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 232.

carriage-bridge (kar'āj-brij), *n. Mülit.*, a bridge similar to two moved on wheels, for use in attacking fortifications.

carriage-company (kar'āj-kum"pa-ni), *n.* People who keep their carriages; persons wealthy enough to pay visits, etc., in their own carriages.

There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as "*seeing* a great deal of *carriage-company*." *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxvi.

carriaged† (kar'ājd), *a.* [< *carriage*, *n.*, 9, + *-ed*².] Behaved; mannered. See *carriage*, 9.

A fine lady, . . . very well-*carriaged*. *Peppys*, Diary, June 14, 1664.

carriage-free (kar'āj-frē), *a.* Free of charge for carriage.

carriage-guard (kar'āj-gärd), *n.* A plate on the bed of a carriage where the fore wheel rubs when the carriage is turned.

carriage-lock (kar'āj-lok), *n.* A brake for a carriage. *L. H. Knight.*

carriage-piece (kar'āj-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the slanting pieces on which the steps of a wooden staircase are laid. *Gwilt.*

carriage-spring (kar'āj-spring), *n.* A spring fitted to the gearing of a carriage. The term is applied especially to fine springs used on light vehicles as distinguished from wagon-springs and car-springs. When of metal they are usually classed as elliptical and scroll springs. In the latter form they are used in a great variety of ways. Wood is used for springs in the side-bar or transom and end-bar or cross-bar, and is sometimes combined in both cases with steel springs. See *side-bar* and *bandage-spring*.

carriageway (kar'āj-wā), *n.* The part of a road, street, or bridge intended to be used by wheeled vehicles; a roadway.

In 1881 the area of the carriage-way of the city was estimated at 418,000 square yards. *Mayhew.*

carriboo, *n.* See *caribou*.

carrick† (kar'ik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The ball or block of wood used in the game of shinty.—**2.** The game of shinty. [Scotch.]

carrick‡ (kar'ik), *n.* See *carack*.

carrick-bend (kar'ik-bend), *n. Naut.*, one of the bitts which support the windlass.

carried (kar'id), *p. a.* **1.** So abstracted as to lose the power of attention to matters at hand; transported with a paired state of mind; not in full possession of one's mental powers, as an effect of fever.

He [David Deans] was heard to mutter something about national defections, right-hand extremes, and left-hand collings-off. And as Mr. Map Hettly observed, his head was *carried* at the time.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlix.

2. Elevated in mind; transported with joy or some other strong emotion; beside one's self. [Obsolete or Scotch in these uses.]

They lose their own souls, whilst covetously *carried*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 526.

All are passionate, and furiously *carried* sometimes.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 228.

carrier† (kar'i-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carryer*, *carriar*, *caricr*, < ME. *carurre*; < *carry* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which carries or conveys.

The air . . . is . . . a *carrier* of sounds.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The oxidation in the body is carried on by the tissues themselves; . . . the blood is merely a *carrier*, and the lungs are the vehicle of discharge.

W. B. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 196.

Specifically—**2.** One who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons. The law distinguishes between *common carriers* and *private or special carriers*. One who carries not as a business, but only on occasion by special agreement, is termed a *private or special carrier*. One who holds himself out as a carrier, inviting the employment of the public generally, is a *common carrier*. He is bound to serve without favoritism all who desire to employ him, and is liable for the safety of goods intrusted to him, except by losses from the act of God or from public enemies, or unless special exemption has been agreed upon; and in respect to the safety of passengers carried he is liable for injuries which he might have prevented by special care. The most familiar classes of common carriers are railroad companies, stage-coach proprietors, expressmen, truckmen, ship-owners, steamboat-lines, lightermen, and ferrymen. The special rules of liability which the law, for reasons of public policy, imposes on common carriers have not been applied in their full extent to the business of drovers, owners of tow-boats, log-drivers, and others who do not literally carry the property intrusted to them; nor are telegraph companies deemed common carriers in respect to the messages they transmit.

3. A carrier-pigeon.—**4.** One who manages or arranges affairs.

A master of the duel, a *carrier* of the differences.

B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated.

5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A piece of iron fixed by a setscrew on the end of a shaft or spindle, to be turned in a lathe, or to a mandrel on which a round object is driven for the purpose of being turned; a lathe-dog. A projection in the center-chuck or face-plate drives the carrier around. (*b*) The distributing-roller of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A roller between the drum and the feeding-rollers of a scribbling-machine, for spinning wool. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In a braiding-machine, a spool- or bobbin-holder which follows in a curved path intersecting the paths of other bobbins, and so lays up the thread into a braid. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) A hoist, as the mold-carrier in sugar-works. (*f*) Part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun. See *carrier-ring*.—**6.** An oyster that will bear transportation well. [U. S.]—**Barbary carrier.** Same as *barb*, 2.—**Carrier's sauce**, poor man's sauce. See *sauce*.

carrier²†, *n.* and *r.* An old spelling of *career*.

carrier-bird (kar'i-ėr-berd), *n.* Same as *carrier-pigeon*.

As fight as *carrier-birds* in air.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxv.

carrier-pigeon (kar'i-ėr-pij"on), *n.* A pigeon of a particular breed trained to convey from one place to another written messages tied to the neck or wing, or sometimes carried in the leg. The destination of the message must be some point near the pigeon's home, whither it will fly back from any place to which it has been carried; hence it is also called the *homing-pigeon*. The distance from which it will return to its home, when in perfect condition, may be a thousand miles or more.

Prayers in Innocence's friend; and willingly flieth incessant
Twixt the earth and the sky the *carrier-pigeon* of heaven.

Longfellow, Children of the Lord's Supper.

carrier-ring (kar'i-ėr-ring), *n.* A steel ring for supporting the bench-screw of a steel fieldpiece when it is withdrawn from its position in the breech and is swung round to open the breech for loading.

The stops, which are fitted into the *carrier-ring* . . . and hold the plug when the *carrier-ring* is swung back.

Report of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., 1884, p. 242.

carrier-shell (kar'i-ėr-shel), *n.* A name of shells of the family *Phoridæ*, as *Xenophora conchyliophora*, given because they attach to themselves foreign bodies as shells, stones, and corals. Also called *conchologist* and *miserologist*.

Carrier-shell (*Xenophora conchyliophora*).

carrik, **carrike**, *n.* Middle English forms of *carack*.

carrion (kar'i-on), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *carion*, *caryon*, also *caroin*, *caroyne*, *caroygne*, *caroigne*, *caraigne*, *caren*, etc., < OF. *caroigne*, *charoigne*, *carongne*, F. *charogne* = Pr. *caronha* = Sp. *carroña* = It. *carogna*, < ML. *caronia*, a carcass, < L. *caro*, flesh: see *carnal*.] **1.** *n.* **1†.** A dead body; a corpse; a carcass; flesh.

The chirche schal hane my *caroyne* and kepe hem saufe.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 84.

They did eat the dead *carrions* and one another soon after. *Speculum*, State of Ireland.

Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carrion* lies.

Sir W. Temple.

Hence—**2.** A mere carcass; used of a living person, as a term of contempt.

That foolish *carrion*, Mistress Quickly.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

You island *carrions*, despicable barks of their bones,
Ill-favourably become the morning field.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.

3. The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.

As one
That smells a foul flesh'd agaric in the holt.
And deems it *carrion* of some woodland thing
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

II. † *a.* Dead and putrefying, as a carcase.
Carrion men groaning for burial. *Shak., J. C.*, iii. 1.

carrion-beetle (kar'i-on-bē'tl), *n.* A necrophagous coleopter; a beetle that feeds upon or deposits its eggs in carrion.

carrion-crow (kar'i-on-krō), *n.* 1. The common crow of Europe, *Corvus corone*: so called because it often feeds on carrion. See cut under *crow*.—2. The urubu or black vulture of America, *Cathartes atratus*, a useful bird of the southern United States, resembling the turkey-buzzard, and feeding entirely upon carrion.—3. The common crow of America, *Corvus americanus*.—4. A name of the European rook, *Corvus frugilegus*.

carrion-feeder (kar'i-on-fē'dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds upon carrion: said especially of vultures and carnacras. *Darwin.*

carrion-flower (kar'i-on-flou'ėr), *n.* A name given to various plants the flowers of which have an offensive carrion-like odor, especially to species of the genus *Stapelia* and to *Smilax herbacea*.

carrion-hawk (kar'i-on-hâk), *n.* A hawk or other bird of prey that feeds upon carrion; one of the *Cathartidæ* or *Polyborinæ*, as a condor, turkey-vulture, or caracara. *Darwin.*

carrion-vulture (kar'i-on-vul'tūr), *n.* A vulture that feeds on carrion; especially, an American vulture of the family *Cathartidæ*: as, "condors, like other *carrion-vultures*." *Burnet.*

carritch (kar'ich), *n.* [Also written *caritch*, and in quasi-plural form *caritches*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, q. v.] A catechism. [Scotch.]

carriwitchet (kar'i-wich-et), *n.* [Also spelled *carrawitchet*, *carawitchet*, *carwhicket*, prob., like *carrick*, a humorous perversion of *catechism*, q. v.] An absurd question; a quibble; a conundrum; a pun; a piece of jocularity or facetiousness. [Obsolete or rare.]

A bare clinch will serve the turn; a *carwhicket*, a quarter-quibble, or a pun. *Dryden*, The Wild Gallant, i. 1.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chronograms, etc., besides *carrawitchets*, cheshes, and quibbles. *Thackeray.*

Sir John had always his budget full of puns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets*. *Arbuthnot.*

Pun, pun, conundrum, carriwitchet.
Garrick, Correspondence, etc., II. 296.

carro (kär'ō), *n.* [It., prop. a cart-load: see *cart*.] A wine measure of Lombardy and Nice, equal to 130 United States wine) gallons, 108 imperial gallons, or 492.5 litres.

carroccio (ka-roch'iō), *n.* [It., a car, carriage, coach, aug. of *carro*, a car: see *caroche* and *cart*.] The car of war, on which the standard was borne into battle, peculiar to the Italian republics of the middle ages.

The *carroccio*, or "great car," that bore the standard of the commune, was a symbol of independence widely in use among the free cities of Italy. Its invention is ascribed to Eribertu, Archbishop of Milan in the eleventh century. *C. R. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 110.

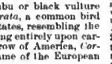
carrock, *n.* See *carack*.

carroli, *n.* See *carol*, *carol*².

carrollite (kar'o-līt), *n.* [*C* (*Carroll* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A sulphid of copper and cobalt obtained from Carroll county, Maryland.

carrom, *n.* and *v.* See *carom*.

carronade (kar-o-nād'), *n.* [*C Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made, + *-ade*¹, as in *grenade*, etc.; hence F. *caronade* = Sp. Pg. *carronada*.] A short piece of ordnance having a large caliber and a chamber for the powder, like a mortar.



Carronade.

carron-oil (kar'on-oil), *n.* A liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water; so called from being much used for burns at the Carron Iron Works in Stirlingshire, Scotland.

carroon¹, *n.* See *carom*.

carroon² (ka-rön'), *n.* [Also in corrupt form *caroome*; prob. < OF. *carron*, F. *charron*, < ML. *caro(n-)* for **curro(n-)*, a wagon-maker, cartwright, prob. also (like the similar L. *carpentarius*, a wagon-maker; see *carpenter*) a carter, driver, < L. *carrus*, a car, cart: see *car*.] A license from the lord mayor of London to keep a cart. *Wharton.*

carrosse, *n.* See *caroche*.

carrot (kar'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carot*, *carole*; = G. *carotte*, *karotte*, < F. *carote*, now *carotte* = It. *carota*, < L. *carota*, prob. < Gr. *καρωτόν*, a carrot.] 1. The common name of plants of the umbelliferous genus *Daucus*, the best-known species, *D. Carota*, yielding in cultivation the vegetable of the same name. It is a native of Europe and northern Asia, and was used as a vegetable in early times. The wild carrot is the same species growing spontaneously in the fields, where it becomes a coarse weed with a small and tough white root. The seeds are used as a diuretic and stimulant. The native carrot of Australia is *D. brachiatus*, set under *Daucus*.

2. The tap-root of *Daucus Carota*, cultivated for the table and for stock. There are numerous varieties, differing much in size and color. The boiled root is used in poultices for ulcers, and the juice for the coloring of butter.

3. A solid round piece of rock, cut out in a hole made by a machine-drill: called in the United States, and often in England, a *core*.—4. *pl.* Rolls of tobacco formed by pieicing the moist prepared leaves together in large handfuls, and winding about them grasses or strips of dry fibrous wood, thus partially consolidating the leaves, so that they require only to be ground, or rasped and sifted, to make the finest and purest snuff. [Virginia.]—5. [From the resemblance of color.] Yellowish-red hair on a human being. [Slang.]—**Candy or Crestan carrot**, the *Athamanta Cretensis*, an umbelliferous species of the Levant, the seeds of which have properties similar to those of anise.—**Deadly carrot**, the *Thapsia Garganica*, an umbellate of southern Europe, an acrid irritant, formerly used in plasters for the relief of rheumatic and other local pains.—**Fool's carrot**, a valuable oil, whose composition is not known with certainty, obtained from the fennel-shaped tuberous root of the cicute, roots with water.

carrot (kar'ot), *v. t.* [*C carrot*, *n.*, the oil of carrot being one of the preparations used for this purpose.] Among furriers, to dress, as a pelt, by rubbing a preparation into it designed to preserve the fur from signs of decay.

Staple fur. . . dressed, *carroted*, and cut from the skin. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 837.

carrotiness (kar'ot-i-nes), *n.* [*C carroty* + *-ness*.] The condition or being of a carroty or reddish-yellow color; especially, this condition of the hair.

carrot-tree (kar'ot-trē), *n.* A curious, somewhat woody, umbelliferous plant, *Monizia edulis*, found only upon the uninhabited islands lying southeast of Madeira, on high cliffs overhanging the sea. It is much resorted to and used for food in case of need by temporary sojourners upon the islands.

carroty (kar'ot-i), *a.* [*C carrot* + *-y*¹.] Like a carrot in color: an epithet given to yellowish or reddish hair.

carrouch (kar-ouch'), *n.* [F.] In. and Gael. *carack*, cunning, deceitful, *car*, a twist, turn, trick.] In Ireland, one who wandered about and made his living by cards and dice; a strolling gamester. *Spenser.*

carrow² (kar'ō), *n.* [*Cf. carwca*, *carue*.] An ancient Irish subdivision of land.

The Centhrau-hadh, *carrow* or quarter.
C. Sullivan, O'Curry.

carr-swallow, *n.* See *car-swallow*.

carruca, *n.* See *caruca*.

carrucage, *n.* See *caruage*.

carrucate, *n.* See *carucate*.

carry (kar'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *carried*, ppr. *carrying*. [Early mod. E. also *carrie*, *carr*, *carye*, < ME. *carien*, < OF. *carier*, *carrier* (> F. *charrier*, also *charroyer*) = Pr. *carregar* = OCat. *carregar* = OSp. *carrear* = It. *carreggiare* (ML. *carriare*), *carry*, orig. transport in a vehicle, < L. *carrus* (> OF. *car*, etc.), a cart, car: see *car*¹. Hence, from ML. *carricare*, ult. E. *caricature*, *cark*, *cargo*, *charge*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bear or convey from a starting-point, or in going; take along or transport by the use of physical strength or means; move or cause to be moved along with one's self, as to *carry* a cane in the hand, or goods in a ship.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away.
Ps. xlix. 17.

They will *carry* their riches upon the shoulders of young asses. Isa. xxx. 6.

Nay, daughter, *carry* the wine in: we will drink within.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

2. To be the means of conveying; serve as the vehicle of, or as a transporting or transmitting agency for: as, a ship or a wagon *carries* goods to market; the wind *carried* the ship out of her course; the atmosphere *carries* sounds.

Her own feet shall *carry* her afar off to sojourn.
Isa. xxiii. 7.

I must *carry* her word quickly.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

We shall probably not be far wrong in saying that the Thames *carries* down to the sea, every year, 14 millions cubic feet of solid matter. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 149.

3. To lead or conduct in going; escort, urge, or drive along: as, to *carry* off a friend, or a squad of prisoners.

And he *carried* away all his cattle. Gen. xxi. 28.

Why hast thou dealt thus with us, to *carry* us forth out of Egypt? Ex. xiv. 11.

I *carried* him home to dinner with me.
Smollett, Roderick Random, lxviii.

4. To lead or project in a specified direction, physically or figuratively; direct or continue to or toward some point in space, time, or contemplation: as, to *carry* forward a line of survey, or an undertaking; he *carried* his history, or his readers, back to the remotest times; he *carried* his theory to its logical result.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an hundred thousand years.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

War was to be diverted from Greece by being *carried* into Asia. *Mitford.*

Nothing short of a miracle could *carry* far the improvements which have been attempted and in part begun.
Brougham.

Like all beliefs found successful in one subject, it was *carried* into another. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 145.

Hence—5. To impel; drive: as, the gale *carried* the fleet out of its course.—6. To put or place forward; transfer to an advanced position or condition. To *carry* a case into court, or up to the supreme court; in adding, we set down the units and *carry* the tens (that is, transfer them to the next column in advance).—7. To conduct; manage: often with an indefinite it: as, to *carry* matters with a high hand; he *carried* it bravely: archaic, except with *on*: as, to *carry on* business; to *carry on* a profession.

Will the elephant Ajax *carry it* thus?
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

We have *carried* the business nobly.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 2.

He being reconciled the day before, all things were *carried* very lovingly amongst them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 91.

8. To bear to a consummation; conduct to a desired or a successful issue; gain or achieve by management: as, to *carry* a legislative measure, or an election; to *carry* out one's purpose.

I look by her means for a reformation,
And such a one, as that one love *carried*,
That all the world shall wonder at.
Beaum. and Fl., Valentinian, i. 2.

You must either *carry* the Bill, or make it as clear as day that you have done all in your power to do so.
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey

9. To gain by effort or contest; gain possession or control of; succeed in gaining or taking; take or win from or as from an enemy; capture: as, to *carry* a fortress by storm; to *carry* a district in an election; to *carry off* a prize.

Genuine, walking history of these friendly dispositions pushed forward his successful enterprises one throughout after another. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., iii. 2.

The Republicans had *carried* the country upon an issue for which others were more confidently and visibly mingled with politics than aural. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 247.

Hence—10. To succeed in existing: as, to *carry* a candidate. [Rare.]—11. To lead or drive mentally; transport, urge, or impel the mind of; influence to a course of action, thought, or feeling: as, the speaker *carried* his audience with him; the passion *carried* him away or astray; he was *carried* out of himself.

Why doth thine heart *carry* thee away? Job xv. 12.

Ill-nature, passion, and revenge will *carry* them too far in punishing others. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

12. To bear up and support, whether in motion or at rest; move, hold, or sustain the mass or weight of: as, to *carry* the body gracefully; he *carries* his wounded arm in a sling; the barge *carries* a permanent load of so many tons; the wall cannot *carry* such a weight.

To *carry* up the body faire, in decent, and doth shew a comely grace in any one. Where ever he doth goe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 296.

Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* many shoots upon the stem. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

13. To bear, or bear about, as a fixed or inherent accompaniment, physical or moral; hold as an appurtenance, quality, or characteristic: as, he *carries* a bullet in his body; his opinions *carry* great weight.

No man hath . . . an attaint but he *carries* some stain of it. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

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The name
Of friend's too narrow for him, and I want
A word that *carries* more divinity.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, I. 1.

In some vegetables we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

14. To hold or bear the charge of; keep in possession or on hand for disposal or management; as, to *carry* a large stock of goods; to *carry* stocks or bonds for a customer.—**15.** Reflexively, to behave; demean; deport. [Now rare in this sense, *bear* being used instead.]

He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious.
Clarendon.

16†. To hold or entertain as an opinion; uphold.

Divers other foul errors were discovered, which had been secretly *carried* by way of inquiry, but after were maintained by Mrs. Hutchinson and others.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 304.

17†. To bear up under; endure; undergo.

Is it to see
Of flesh and blood to *carry* this, and live?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Carry arms (*milit.*), an order to a company or regiment, directing the musket or rifle to be held in the right hand, the barrel nearly vertical and resting in the hollow of the shoulder with the guard to the front, the arm hanging its full length near the body, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard, the third just under the hammer and grasped by the remaining fingers, with the little finger resting on the hammer.—**To carry a bone to the mouth.** See *bone*.—**To carry a scent,** in *fox-hunting*, to follow the scent.—**To carry away,** in *nautical usage*, to break off, as the ship has *carried away* her jib-boom (that is, has broken it off). Also said of a rope or chain parted by violence.

A spar is *carried away* when it is broken or disabled.
Qualtrough, Boat-Sailer's Manual, p. 244.

(*b*) Figuratively, to transport; absorb the attention of; lead astray or beyond bounds: used to be *carried away* by music; his passion *carried him away*.

Carried away by the delusion of fancy, I almost imagine myself surrounded by the shades of the departed, and holding sweet converse with the worthies of antiquity.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 146.

To carry a weather helm (*naut.*), to keep the helm, or have it kept, as a ship, a little to the windward side in steering a straight course, close-hauled.—**To carry coals†,** to bear injuries; put up with an affront.

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not *carry coals*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

To carry coals to Newcastle, to take things to a place where they already abound. [Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the coal-producing region; hence, to perform unnecessary labor; lose one's labor.—**To carry it off,** to bear out; face through; brazen a thing out; succeed in a thing. (*a*) To move to a distance. (*b*) To kill: as, to be *carried off* by sickness.

This was followed by a fit of sickness, which had like to have *carried her off* last winter. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

To carry on, to manage or be engaged in; continue to prosecute; keep in progress: as, to *carry on* husbandry or war; to *carry on* a person's business in his absence.

They endeavoured in the war time to have it printed Monthly Transactions or Memoires after the manner of ours in London; but could not *carry on* the work for 3 Volumes or Years, for without great Correspondence this can hardly be done. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 78.

To carry one's ass, in *cricket*, to be run out: said of that one of the last two batsmen on one side who, though not put out, has to cease playing when his partner is put out.—**To carry out.** (*a*) To bear from within.

When I have said good-night for evermore,
And you see me *carried out* from the threshold of the door,
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

(*b*) To prosecute to the end; bring to a consummation; accomplish; finish; execute: as, to *carry out* a plan or purpose.—**To carry the day,** to be successful against opposition; triumph, as or as if in battle.

In the mind of a mental pathologist the progress of spiritualism, with its revived thirst for miracles, might awaken unpleasant recollections of the ancient sorcery—the eve of the era when St. Gregory Thaumaturgus *carried the day* against the protests of the Roman Rutleys and Carpenters. *Fog, Sec. Mo.*, XXII. 476.

To carry the house (*theat.*), to gain enthusiastic applause from all parts of the house; gain the favor or approval of all present.—**To carry the wind,** in the *manège*, to toss the nose as high as the ears; said of a horse.—**To carry the world before one,** to meet with uninterrupted success; be very successful in spite of opposition.

Gentlemen with broad chests and ambitious intentions do sometimes disappoint their friends by failing to *carry the world before them*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii.

To carry through, to support to the end; sustain or keep from failing or falling; accomplish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a bearer; be employed in transportation.

A horse cannot fetch, but only *carry*.
Shak., T. G. of V., II. 1.

2. To bear the head in a particular manner, as a horse. When a horse holds his head high, with an arching neck, he is said to *carry well*; when he lowers his head too much, he is said to *carry low*.

3. To act as a conductor; be a guiding or impelling agent.

Those fumes of lusts which have come from hell, and *carrie* thither. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

4. To propel a missile; exert propelling force: as, a gun or mortar *carries* well or ill.

If any man impute those weightie matters to the longbow, as *carryinge* further, piercing more strongly, and quicker of discharge than the French crossbow; my answer is ready. *Ralegh*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 71.

5†. To behave or deport one's self.

He *carried* so mutinously and seditiously, as that he was for the same, and for his insolent carriage towards both magistrates and ministers, in the presence of the court, sentenced to find sureties for his good behaviour.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 203.

6. In *falconry*, to fly away with the quarry: said of a hawk.—**7.** In *hunting*, to run on ground or hear frost which sticks to the feet, as a hare.—**8†.** To go.

Thus in peryl, & payne, & pyries ful harde,
Bi contrary *carye*,[1] this knyzt, (yf kryst-masse euen.
Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knyght (E. E. T. S.), l. 734.

To carry on. (*a*) *Naut.*, to continue carrying a large spread of canvas.

A vessel close hauled could have shown no more than a single close-reefed sail; and so we were going before it [the wind], we could *carry on*.
W. H. Russell, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 386.

(*b*) To conduct one's self in a wild, frolicsome, or thoughtless manner; frolic; frolic.

Master Jerem *carried on* so and laughed.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 386.

To fetch and carry. See *fetch*.

carry (kar'i), *n.*; pl. *carries* (-iz). [< *carry*, *v.*]
1. Land which separates navigable waters and across which a canoe or other boat must be carried; a distance around obstructions in a stream; a portage.—**2.** The act of carrying a canoe or boat and its freight over land separating navigable waters or around obstructions in a stream.—**3.** The motion of the clouds as they are carried by the wind; the clouds themselves thus carried; cloud-drift. [Scotch.]

The carry is now brisk from the west.
Caledonian Mercury.

Hence—4. The firmament or sky. [Scotch.]

Mirk and rainy is the night,
No a starn in a the *carry*. *Tannahill.*

5. A wagon. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** In *falconry*, the manner in which a hawk flies when with the quarry.—**7.** In *gunnery*, the distance from which a ball is driven to the place where it first alights. *W. Park, Jr.*

carryall (kar'i-âl), *n.* [Altered from *cariole*, simulating *carry* + *all*.] A light, covered, four-wheeled family carriage, with two seats, drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

carrying (kar'i-ing), *n.* and *a.* [Ppr. and verbal n. of *carry*, *v.*] *a. a.* 1. Bearing; conveying; supporting: as, the *carrying* capacity of a vessel.—**2.** Requiring or necessitating portage.

The waters leading from Lake Superior and St. Lawrence, and the *carrying* places between them, . . . were made common highways and forever free.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 114.

II. *n.* The act of bearing or conveying; the business of transportation.—**Carrying-cloth,** the same as *bearing-cloth*.—**Carrying-trade,** the trade or business of transporting goods, especially by water, from country to country or from place to place.

carrying-on (kar'i-ing-on'), *n.* 1. Frolicsome or riotous behavior; usually in the plural, *carryings-on*. [Colloq.]—**2.** *Naut.*, the keeping of an excessive spread of canvas.

carry-tale† (kar'i-tāl), *n.* A tale-bearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany, . . .
Told our intents before. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

carrycake (kâr-sak'), *n.* A coarse loose jacket with a waist-band, worn by workmen over their clothes; a jumper. [Scotch.]

carse[1] *n.* A shallow portion of *cress*.

carse[2] (kârs), *n.* [Sc., formerly *kers*, *kerss*; perhaps a pl. form of *car*, a bog or fen, low wet land: see *car*[2]. Cf. *W. cors*, bog, fen, *corsen* = Bret. *cors*, *corsen*, bog-plant. The Gael. *cars*, *carse*, seems to be borrowed from Sc.] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile alluvial land along the side of a stream; the low-lying part of a valley that is watered by a river, as distinguished from the higher grounds: as, the *carse* of Gowrie; the *carse* of Stirling. Carses are now regarded by geologists as raised beaches or terraces.

carse[3] (kârs), *n.* A dry measure formerly used in some parts of France.

car-seal (kâr'sēl), *n.* A clasp of soft metal designed to bind the ends of a wire passed through the lock of the door of a freight-car. By means of a hand tool the clasp is firmly joined to the ends of the wire, thus sealing the door, which cannot be opened without cutting the wire or breaking the seal.

car-spring (kâr'spring), *n.* A spring serving to lessen the jar of a railroad-car. The devices used for this purpose are exceedingly numerous, consisting of elastic cushions, bars, or plates like the ordinary carriage-springs, crimped plates, spiral and helical springs, etc.

car-standard (kâr'stan'dârd), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing a standard borne on a four-wheeled car. See *carrocio*.

car-starter (kâr'stär'tėr), *n.* 1. A device by which the momentum of a street-car is utilized in overcoming its inertia in starting again after stopping: this is usually effected by means of springs.—**2.** One who gives the order or signal for starting a horse-car or railway-train at a station. [U. S.]—**3.** A car or train-despatcher.

car-swallow, carr-swallow (kar'swol'ō), *n.* [Prob. < *carr*[2], a marshy place (where it always breeds), + *swallow*.] A name of the black tern, *Sterna or Hydrochelidon fissipes*.

cart (kârt), *n.* [< ME. *cart*, *kart*, < AS. *cræt*, transposed from **cært*, = D. *kret*, *kreet* = Icel. *kartr*; cf. Celtic origin: W. *cart* = Gael. and Ir. *cairt*, a cart, dim. of Ir. *carr* = Gael. *car*, a car: see *car*[1], and cf. *chart*, *chariot*.] **1†.** A car.

What the sonnes sonne . . .
That highte Phetoun [Phaethon] wolde lede
Algate his fader *cart*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, ii. 423.

2. A two-wheeled task-vehicle, shorter or higher set than a car, usually for one horse and often without springs, for the conveyance of goods.

Provide some *carts*,
And bring away the armour that is there.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

Packing all his goods in one poor *cart*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

3. A cart-load. A cart of coals was formerly in England 8‡ hundredweight by statute.—**4.** An open, two-wheeled plaything for children, drawn by one horse: as, a village *cart*, a dog-*cart*.—**To put** (or **set**) **the cart before the horse,** to reverse the proper order of things.

Now, hitherto the chiefe care of governaunce hath bin to the land, being the mainer mouthe; and to the bodie, being the better, very small: but to the mynde, being the best, none at all, which methinkes is plainely to *set the carte before the horse*.
Quoted in Forewords to Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. xxiii.

Village cart, a two-wheeled, open carriage for one horse, with a low body and but one seat.—**Whitechapel cart,** a light two-wheeled spring-cart, such as is used by butchers, etc., for delivering goods in the streets: so named from being a style of vehicle originally much used in Whitechapel in London. Often called *thajet-cart*.

cart (kârt), *v.* [< ME. *carten*, < *cart*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To carry or convey in a cart: as, to *cart* goods.

Thespis was first, who, all beameard'd with lees,
Began this pleasure for posterity:
And with his fellows, actors, and a song,
Amaz'd the people as he pass'd along.
Sir J. Beaumont, Art of Poetry, III. 495.

2†. To expose in a cart, by way of punishment.

Thou shalt therefore be taken out of thy proude Charlot, and bee *carted*. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 29.

She chuckled when a bawd was *carted*. *Pope.*

II. *intrans.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught where you have occasion to cart much, but for winter ploughing.
Worlidge, Husbandry.

cartaceous, *a.* See *chartaceous*.

cartage (kär'tāj), *n.* [< *cart* + *-age*.] 1. The act of carting in a cart.—**2.** The price paid for carting.

cartaret (kär'ta-ret), *n.* [Appar. from the proper name *Carteret*.] A sleeping-car. *Simmonds.*

cart-arver (kärt'är'vėr), *n.* A cart-horse. [Scotch.]

cart-body (kärt'bod'i), *n.* < ME. *cartebody*; < *cart* + *body*.] That portion of a cart which rests on the axle, and contains or supports the burden.

cart-bote (kärt'bōt), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, wood to which a tenant was entitled for making and repairing agricultural implements.

carte[1] (kärt), *n.* [F., a card: see *card*[1].] 1. A bill of fare at a hotel or restaurant. See *à la carte*.—**2.** An abbreviation for *carte-de-visite*: usually called *card*.

carte[2] (kärt), *n.* [Also written *quarte*, < F. *quarte*, a movement in fencing, lit. fourth: see *quart*.] A movement in fencing, consisting in throwing the hand as far as possible on the inside, with the point of the sword toward the adversary's breast. Also written *quarte*.

The mystery of carte and tierce.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 118.

High carte, a thrust given inside the arm and aimed at the right breast, the wrist, in supination, raised about

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three inches above the crown of the head, during the allongement of the right foot. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Low carte**, a thrust differing from high carte in that the wrist is raised only as high as the mouth, and the point aimed at the pit of the stomach. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**carte blanche** (kärt blonsh), [F., = Sp. *carta blanca* = It. *carta bianca*, lit. blank paper: see *card*¹ and *blanch*².] 1. A blank paper; specifically, a paper duly authenticated with signature, seal, etc., and intrusted to a person to be filled up at his discretion; hence, figuratively, permission or authority in a particular matter, without reserve or limitation; unrestricted power to act or decide.

Lord Grey was armed with . . . a *carte blanche* to create any number of peers necessary to insure its success. *Bancroft*, Colloquial, p. 2.

2. In the game of piquet, a hand without a king, queen, or knave.

carte-de-visite (kärt'dē-vi-zēt'), *n.* [F., lit. a visiting-card: see *card*¹ and *visit*.] A photographic likeness mounted on a card, formerly of the size of a visiting-card. Also called *cardpicture* and *card*.

A *carte-de-visite* portrait of the hon. member for Chelsea as he appears when addressing the House of Commons.
R. J. Huskin, Hyde Park Rudiments, p. 37.

cartel (kär'tel), *n.* [< F. *cartel*, < It. *cartello* = Sp. Pg. *cartel*, < Mil. *cartellus*, equiv. to *charta*, dim. of *charta*, < Gr. χάρτης, paper, a writing: see *card*¹, *chart*, and *charter*.] 1. A writing or an agreement between states, especially when at war, as for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage.

A *cartel* for the exchange of prisoners had been a subject of negotiation. *Prescott*.

2. A letter of defiance or challenge; a challenge to single combat.

He is cowed at the very idea of a *cartel*, though it come but from a fool and a swine-herd. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xiv.

To the unknown libeller who had embraced the cause of the Dudleys, . . . *Sir* Philip Sydney, in the loftiest tone of chivalry, designed to send a *cartel* of defiance.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 199.

Formerly also *chartel*.

Cartel-ship, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or in communicating with an enemy.

cartell (kär'tel), *v. t.* [< *cartel*, *n.*] To defy; challenge to a duel. Also *chartell*.

Come hither, you shall *chartel* him, I'll shew you a trick or two . . . you shall kill him with at pleasure.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

carter (kär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *carter*, *cartere*; < *cart* + *-er*¹.] 1. A charioteer.

The *carters* overryden with his carte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1164.

2. A man who drives a cart, or one whose occupation is to drive a cart or transport goods in carts.

Let me be assistant for a state, and keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

3. A kind of fish. See *whiff*—4†. A kind of insect. *Kennett*. (*Halliwell*.)

Carteria (kär-tē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after H. J. *Carter* of Bombay, who wrote on the natural history of the Infusoria (1861).] A genus of scale-insects, family *Coccidæ*. The East Indian *C. lacca* is of great commercial value, yielding the lac which is used for making varnish and sealing-wax.

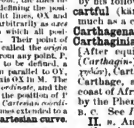
carterly (kär'tėr-li), *a.* [< *carter* + *-ly*¹.] Rude, like a carter, or like a carter's occupation. [Rare.]

Aristippus a Philosopher, yet who more courtly? Diogenes a Philosopher, yet who more *carterly*!
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 40.

A *carterly* or churlish trick. *Colgrave*.

Cartesian (kär-tē'zian), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Cartesien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesiano*, < Cartesius, Latinized form of *Cartes* in the name *Descartes* (*Des Cartes*), of which the first element is a removable prefix.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the French philosopher René Descartes (1596–1650), to his philosophy, or to his geometrical method. In order to put philosophy on a sound basis, Descartes professed to begin by doubting everything. In the doubt, the thought, could not be doubted: hence the fundamental proposition of his philosophy, *Cogito, ergo sum* (I think, therefore I am). This proposition (which is not a syllogism nor any formal mode of inference) means that, recognizing the fact that I think, I am irresistibly led to believe and clearly to discern that I exist, without being able to account for the fact. According to Descartes, the consideration that the conception of a deity involves the conception of a reality surpassing my own leads to the irresistible belief and clear perception of the existence of a God. Also, since veracity is an attribute of God, all that is clearly and distinctly apprehended must be true. This is the so-called *Cartesian criterion of truth*. Substances, he taught, are of two radically different kinds: the *material*, which are extended and not conscious, and the *spiritual*, which are conscious and not extended—a doctrine which is called *Cartesian dualism*. The *Cartesian doctrine of divine concurrence*, or *occasionalism*, which was not fully developed by Descartes himself, is that whenever the soul makes a volition God intervenes to cause the corresponding motion of the body. He also taught that brutes are mere machines without consciousness (the *Cartesian automatism*), and that all space is filled with matter, which forms almost in vortices, and so produces the motions of the heavenly bodies.—**Cartesian coördinates**, in *geom.*, the lines introduced (1637) by René Descartes for defining the positions of points in a plane. Two straight lines, OX and OY, are adopted arbitrarily as axes of coördinates, to which all positions are referred. The point of intersection, O, is called the origin of coördinates. From any point, P, whose position is to be defined, a line, MP, is drawn parallel to OY, and meeting the axis OX in M. The length OM, or the abscissa, and the length MP, or the ordinate, being given, the position of P is determined; these lines are called the *Cartesian coördinates of the point P*. The term is sometimes extended to a similar system for three dimensions.—**Cartesian curve**. See II., 2.—**Cartesian devil**, **Cartesian diver**, or **bottle-imp**, a philosophical toy used to illustrate the principles of specific gravity. It consists of a hollow figure, usually in the fancied form of a demon, with a hole at some distance below the top. The figure is filled with air by the upper part and with water in the lower, and floats in a tall glass vessel nearly full of water and covered by air-tight with india-rubber or a piece of bladder. When this cover is pressed down, the air underneath is compressed, and water enters the figure by the hole so as to bring the air within the figure to an equal degree of compression. The figure consequently sinks, and does not rise again until the pressure is removed.—**Cartesian geometry**, geometry treated by means of coördinates; analytical geometry. See *Cartesian coördinates*, above.—**Cartesian leaf**, a loop so shaped that there is a double point at the origin; especially, a curvacuspoid loss having one surface spherical and the other elliptical. Such leaves are proposed by Descartes, but never successfully executed, and were shown later to be worthless.—**Cartesian measure of force**, the measure of force as proportional to the velocity, founded on the observation that the same force is required to raise one pound weight four feet as to raise four pounds one foot. Owing to the confused notions of force of Descartes and his followers, it is impossible to say whether the principle as enunciated by them is correct or not; but its errors are great, at any rate, to have been corrected in the final development of the doctrine, though it is now superseded.—**Cartesian oval**, a curve, the locus of a point whose distances from two fixed points are connected by any given

Cartesian Diver.


Conchoid Cartesian Ovals.

linear equation. A Cartesian oval is a real branch of a Cartesian curve. These ovals were first imagined by Descartes in connection with the theory of optics. The curve of Cartesian oval is the locus of a point *P* in a circle.

II. *n.* 1. One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes; a follower of Descartes.—2. Any curve of the fourth order having two cusps on the absolute. There are three genera of Cartesians. The first consists of curves of the sixth class, composed of a pair of Cartesian ovals, one inside the other. The second genus consists of curves of the fourth class, which are limaçons. Curves of this kind generally have an acnode which may become a crunode. The third genus consists of the cardioid, which is a curve of the third class with a real cusp. Every Cartesian has a single bitangent.—**Twisted Cartesian**, a curve in space, the locus of a point whose distances from three fixed points are connected by two linear equations.

Cartesians.

The fill-line curve is a limaçon; without it and within the loop is a Cartesian of two ovals. On the other side of the limaçon is a Cartesian having only one real oval.

cartesianism (kär-tē'zian-izm), *n.* [< F. *Cartésianisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *Cartesianismo*: see *Cartesian* and *-ism*.] The philosophy of Descartes as set forth by him, and as further developed by his followers. See *Cartesian*, *a.*

cartful (kärt'ful), *n.* [< *cart* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a cart will hold; a cart-load.

Carthaginian (kär-thą-jin'i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [After equiv. L. *Carthaginiensis*, < *Carthago* (*Carthagin-*), also *Karthago*, *Kartago* (Gr. Καρχηδών), Carthage.] I. *a.* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a city and state on the northern coast of Africa, near the modern Tunis, founded by the Phenicians of Tyre in the ninth century B. C. See *Punic*.—**Carthaginian peace**. *See faith*, II. *n.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Carthage.

carthamic (kär-tham'ik), *a.* [< *carthamus* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to carthamin: as, "*carthamic* acid, a dye-colouring matter of safflower," *Ure*, Dict., I. 660.

carthamin, carthamine (kär'tha-min), *n.* [< *Carthamus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] = *Sp. carthamina* = *Sp. cartamina*.] A preparation from safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*. In this films it appears of a goldgreen hue; powdered, it is carmine red. It is used for surface-coloring or dyeing. When repeatedly dissolved and precipitated it becomes safflower-carmine. Mixed with fresh lard it forms rouge, which is used as a cosmetic.

Carthamus (kär'tha-mus), *n.* [NL. (*D. Carthame* = *Sp. Pg. cártamo*), < Ar. *qurtum*, *qirtim*, *qartama*, paint: so called because the flowers yield a fine color.] A small genus of annual plants, natural order *Compositæ*. The best-known species, *C. tinctorius*, is a native of Istard asfrica, extensively cultivated for its yellow flowers, which are used as a dye. See *safflower*.

cart-horse (kärt'hôrs), *n.* [< ME. *carthors*, *carthare*, < AS. *cræthors*, < *cræt*, cart, + *hors*, horse.] A horse that draws a cart, or is employed for drawing carts.

Carthusian (kär-thū'zian), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Chartreux*, Sp. *Cartujano*, *a.*, *Cartujo*, *n.*, Pg. *Cartuxo*, It. *Certosino*; < Mil. *Carthusius*; < Mil. *Karthuizer*, G. *Karthäuser*, Dan. *Kartheuser*, < Mil. *Carthusienses*, also *Carturienses*, *Carturenses*, a Carthusian, < *Carthusia*, *Carturia*, *Carturensis*, Chartreuse, name of the village near which the first Carthusian monastery was built.] I. *n.* 1. One of a contemplative order of monks founded in 1086 by St. Bruno in the Grande Chartreuse, a wild mountain group in the diocese of Grenoble in France. They are remarkable for their austerity. They formerly lived in total silence, but ordinary being forbidden. Their habit is a hair-cloth shirt, a white tunic, and, when out of doors, a black cloak and a cowl. The order was introduced into England about 1180, and built the Charterhouse (corruption of *Chartreuse*, used as the generic name of any Carthusian monastery) in London in 1371. The monks of Chartreuse now derive a considerable revenue from the sale of the well-known cordial, of their invention, which bears the name of the monastery. *Chartreuse*, 2.—2. The Carthusian rule originated about 1220, and, with some modifications, follow the rules of the Carthusian monks.

2. A member of the Charterhouse in London. See *Charterhouse*.

Here in the chapel of the Charterhouse is the handsome memorial of the *Carthusian* scholars who fell in war, and on the walls is a commemorative tablet to Thackeray.
The Century, XXVI. 824.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks above named.

cartilage (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* [< F. *cartilage* = Pr. *cartilage* = Sp. *cartilago* = Pg. *cartilagem* = It. *cartilagine*, < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), gristle; origin unknown.] 1. A non-vascular animal tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group; gristle. Typical hyaline cartilage is a translucent substance, of firm elastic consistence, composed of roundish cells embedded in a nearly homogeneous intercellular substance. Under the microscope the cells and the intercellular substance become fibrillated; it thus approaches ordinary connective tissue. Reticular, yellow, or elastic cartilage, as that constituting the epiglottis, the Eustachian tube, and the auricula, is characterized by the presence of numerous elastic fibers, which form a network. Fibrous cartilage, as that of the intervertebral disks, is an incrustation of hyaline cartilage on the articular ends or surfaces of bones, not covered by perichondrium on the free surface, with a finely granular matrix and small cells, showing no tendency to ossify, its density, non-elasticity, and elasticity contributing to the free movement of the parts.—**Arytenoid cartilages**, two triangular pyramidal cartilages, seated, one on each side, on the summit of the posterior portion of the cricoid cartilage. To them are attached the posterior ends of the vocal cords.—**Cartilage of Wrisberg**, a small cartilage on either side in the aryteno-epiglottic fold. Also called *cuneiform cartilage*.—**Cari-**

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lages of Santorini, the horns of the larynx, or cornicula laryngis, being upon the arytenoid cartilages. **Cellular cartilage**, a variety of cartilage of which the notochord chiefly consists, composed almost entirely of large cells with the intercellular matrix at a minimum. **Circumferential cartilages**, an annular piece of fibro-cartilage forming a rim around and deepening some articular cavity, as to the shoulder-joint or hip-joint. **Connecting cartilage**, a kind of fibro-cartilage so-serving in spite of slight mobility or none, as the pubic symphysis, the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, &c. See inter-vertebral articulation. **Costal cartilage**, the piece of cartilage which prolongs the bony part of a rib or bone of the sternum. In a brachyphalic, a sternal rib when ossified. In man all the ribs have costal cartilages; in some lower mammals only the true ribs have costal cartilages; in some lower mammals only the true ribs articulate with one another, and form cartilaginous tips of the floating ribs. **Cricoid cartilage**, the cricoid. **Cuneiform cartilage**, the *cartilago* of *Wrisberg*. **Dental cartilage**, the maxillary ridge (which see, under **ossification**). **Ensiform cartilage**, the xiphoid appendage of the sternum, the last segment of the sternum. or the xiphisternum when cartilaginous. **Fibrous cartilage**, cartilage mixed with inelastic white or elastic yellow fibrous tissue; usually called *fibrocartilage* (which see). **Hyaline cartilage**, true or pure cartilage or gristle. It is of a pale livid or pearly bluish color, and consists of roundish cells embedded in a scanty and homogeneous intercellular substance, that is, moulded with fibrous tissue. The articular and costal cartilages, and the temporary cartilages of the fetal skeleton, are of this kind.—**Interarticular cartilage**, a meniscus; a cartilaginous discoidal, crescentic, annular, or plate-like internal piece occurring free in the interior of certain joints, and consisting of fibrocartilage, such as the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint. In man interarticular cartilages occur in the temporomaxillary, sternoclavicular, acromioclavicular, sternocostal, and femorotibial articulations.—**Interosseous cartilage**, a piece of interarticular cartilage.—**Meckel's cartilage**, the *lower jaw-cartilage rod*.—**Palpebral cartilage**, *Same as tarsal cartilage*.—**Permanent cartilage**, that which persists more or less throughout life.—**Semilunar cartilage**, one of the pair of large, free, crescentic interarticular cartilages of the knee-joint. See cut under *knee*.—**Sesamoid cartilage**, a small, isolated, lateral cartilage of a tendon.—**Siphon-hinge cartilage**, in cephalopods, one of two cartilaginous sockets on either side of the funnel into which freely knobbed the mantle-lobes. See cut under **funnel**.—**Tarsal cartilage**, a layer of fibrocartilage in an osseous groove along which it plays, forming the eyelid; sometimes a piece of fibrocartilage embedded in the eyelid, contributing to preserve its shape. Also called *palpebral cartilage*.—**Temporary cartilage**, that cartilage which is replaced by bone in the process of ossification.

cartilage-bone (kär'ti-lāj-bōn), *n.* Bone that is developed or preformed in cartilage, as distinguished from membrane-bone.

Cartilaginales (kär'ti-la-jin'ē-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cartilagineus* : see *cartilagineous*.] The cartilaginous fishes. See *Chondropterygii*.

cartilagineous (kär'ti-la-jin'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *cartilagineus*, < *cartilago*, cartilage: see *cartilage*.] Same as *cartilaginous*.

Cartilagines (kär-ti-laj'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage: see *cartilage*.] An order of fishes having no supposed to have a cartilaginous skeleton: nearly the same as *Chondropterygii*.

cartilaginification (kär'ti-la-jin'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cartilaginification*, < NL. as if **cartilaginificatio(n-)*, < L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The chemical process of converting into cartilage; chondrification.

cartilaginoid (kär-ti-laj'i-noid), *a.* [< L. *cartilago* (*cartilagin-*), cartilage, + *-oid*.] Hard and gristly, like cartilage; cartilaginous in appearance or consistency.

A well-developed *cartilaginoid* sheath of the sternum.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 481.

cartilaginous (kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *cartilagineux* = Pr. *cartilaginos* = Sp. *cartilaginoso* = Pg. *cartilaginoso* = It. *cartilaginoso*, < L. *cartilagineus*, full of cartilage, < *cartilago*, cartilage: see *cartilage*.] 1. Gristly; consisting of cartilage; being in the state or form of cartilage.—2. In *ichth.*, having a gristly skeleton; chondropterygian: as, a *cartilaginous* fish.—3. Like or likened to cartilage, specifically—(*a*) in *entom.*, quite applied to a substance thicker than a membrane but not so thick as to be termed *corneous*, somewhat transparent, flexible, and whitish. (*b*) In *bot.*, firm and tough, as the leaves of the carpels of the apple. **Cartilaginous branchial bones.** See *hemicircle*.

cartisane (kär'ti-zān), *n.* [F.] A small strip of parchment or vellum covered with thread of silk or gold, or the like, wound closely around it, used in the making of some old varieties of passement, guipure, or their imitations. See *passement* and *guipure*.

Cartist (kär'tist), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *carta*, charter, + *-ist*. Cf. *Chartist*.] A supporter of the constitutional charter in Spain or Portugal.

cart-jade (kärt'jād), *n.* A sorry horse; a horse used in drawing, or fit only to draw, a cart. *Sir P. Sidney.*

cart-load (kärt'lōd), *n.* [< ME. *carlode*; < *cart* + *load*.] A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart, or as is sufficient to load it. It is an indefinite unit of weight.

cartman (kärt'man), *n.*; pl. *cartmen* (-men). A carter; one engaged in carting.

cartographer, cartographic, etc. See *chartographer*, etc.

cartomancy (kär't(ō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cartomancie* = Sp. Pg. *cartomancia*, < Mlg. *carta*, a card, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of playing-cards.

In *cartomancy*, the art of fortune-telling with packs of cards, there is a sort of nonsensical sense in such rules as that two queens mean friendship and four mean chattering, or that the knave of hearts prophesies a brave young man who will come into the family to be useful, unless his purpose be perverted by his card being quite down.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 114.

carton (kär'ton), *n.* [F.: see *cartoon*.] 1. A kind of thick pasteboard.—2. A box made from such pasteboard.—3. Same as *cartoon*.—4. In *rifle practice*: (*a*) A white disk fixed on the bull's-eye of a target. It is of smaller size than the bull's-eye, and is chiefly used in deciding ties and at a pool. (*b*) A shot striking the carton; as, to make two bull's-eyes and a *carton*.

cartonnage (kär'ton-āj), *n.* [F., *carton*, pasteboard; see *cartoon*.] Pasteboard; boards such as are used in bookbinding. Specifically, in *Egyptology*, a thin layer or coat of material the nature of paper-pulp, applied over the body of the most costly mummies, pointed over the face to represent the features of the deceased, and painted and gilded elsewhere. The material was also used for mummy-cases.

The *cartonnage* of Queen Ahmes Nefretari is impressed in parts with a reticulated ornamental pattern.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 192.

carton-pâte (F. pron. kär-tôn'pät'), *n.* [F., pasteboard: see *cartoon* and *paste*.] Same as *carton-pierre*.

carton-pierre (F. pron. kär-tôn'pir'), *n.* [F., stone pasteboard: see *carton* and *pier*.] Statuary pasteboard; a kind of papier-maché, made of a mixture of paper-pulp, bole, chalk, and animal glue, in imitation of stone or bronze. It is cast in molds, and when dry is largely used for statuary and architectural decorations.

cartoon (kär-tön'), *n.* [< F. *carton*, < It. *cartone*, pasteboard, < Mlg. *carta*, < L. *charta*, paper: see *card*.] 1. In *art*, a design of the same size as an intended decoration or pattern, to be executed in fresco-painting, or tapestry, and transferred from the strong paper on which it is usually drawn either by cutting out the figures and pouncing the surface to be decorated with a sharp point, or, in the case of a composition, by pricking, and pouncing with a bag of muslin filled with charcoal-dust. Carved ornaments used to be woven in tapestry are cut in strips, placed under the web, and copied by the weaver. Cartoons for tapestry purchased by Charles I. of England, are well-known examples.—2. A picture, either a caricature or a symbolical representation, designed to ridicule or attack some political or other idea of present interest or some prominent person: as, the cartoons of "Punch."

Sometimes written *carton*.

cartoon (kär-tön'), *v. t.* [< *cartoon*, *n.*] 1. In *painting*, to make a working design. See *cartoon*, *n.*, 1.

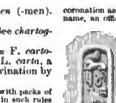
The quality of finish in poetic execution is of two kinds. The first and highest is that where the work has been all meticulously *cartooned*, as it were.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 410.

2. To caricature or ridicule by a cartoon; make the subject of a cartoon.

cartoonist (kär-tön'ist), *n.* [*carton* + *-ist*.] An artist who draws cartoons.

The *cartoonist* first sketches his sketch on a small scale, then made his studies from nature.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 776.

cartouche, cartouch (kär-tösh'), *n.* [In first sense formerly written *cartoge*, now *cartage*, q. v.; < F. *cartouche* = Sp. *cartuchera* = Pg. *cartuxo* = It. *cartuccia* = Sw. *kartusch*, < F. *cartouche*, formerly *cartoche*, *cartuche*, = Sp. *cartucho* = Pg. *cartucho* = Turk. *qartu'a* = Ar. *qartās* = Hind. *kartūs*, < It. *cartoccio*, a cartridge, an angular roll of paper, aug. of *carta*, paper: see *card*.] 1. A roll or case of paper holding a charge for a firearm; a cartridge.—2. A cartridge-box (which see).—3. A case of wood bound about with mariine, containing several iron balls of a pound each and about 400 musket-balls, to be fired from a cannon or howitzer. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—4. An oval or oblong figure on ancient Egyptian monuments and in papyri, containing groups of characters expressing the names or titles of royal personages and, rarely, of deities: a name given by Champollion. By extension it now commonly signifies both the inclosing ring and its contents. From a very early date, if not from the beginning, an Egyptian king at the moment of coronation assumed, in addition to his family or personal name, an official, regal, or throne name, which took its place beside the former, generally preceding it, and thus gave occasion to a double cartouche. In imitation of the German *schilde* employed in a heraldic sense, the cartouche is in English sometimes styled a *shield* or *escutcheon*, or more often merely an oval.



Cartouche of Cleopatra. Cartouche of Ramses II.

Two names in an oblong inclosure called a *cartouche*.
S. Sharpe, Hist. Egypt.

An elliptical curve, or oval, inclosing a name, always signified that the inclosed name was that of a king or queen; and Champollion gave it the name of *cartouche*, by which it is now called.
H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 21.

5. A painted, engraved, or sculptured ornament of irregular or fantastic form, inclosing a plain central space used as a field for inscriptions, etc. Such ornaments were much used during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in ornamental scutcheons and the title-pages of books.

6. In *her.*, a name given in England to the oval escutcheon often seen in Italian heraldry, and generally considered to be peculiar to ecclesiastics. Italian escutcheons are often egg-shaped; but the shield designated by the word *cartouche* has both ends equally curved, and therefore approximates to an ellipse.

cartouse, *n.* A variant of *cartouche*. *Bailey*, 1731.

cartridge (kär'trij), *n.* [Formerly *cartage*, a corruption of *cartouche*, q. v.] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, serge, or other material, holding the exact charge of gunpowder, in the case of big guns, and of powder and bullet or shot for other firearms.—**Blank cartridge**, a cartridge without ball or shot.—**Blasting-cartridge**. See *blasting-cartridge*.—**Center-fire cartridge**, a cartridge having the fulminate in an axial position instead of being about the periphery of the flanged cap-side. Sometimes called *center-primed cartridge*.—**Ball cartridge**, a cartridge containing compressed lime, the expansion of which, when wet, causes it to burst.—**Seminal or spermatic cartridge**, in ophiuroids. See *spermatophore*.

Center-fire Cartridge.
A, metallic case of copper or brass; *B*, bullet; *C*, cartridge; *D*, cap; *E*, crimp; *F*, fulminate; *G*, two views of the anvil.

cartridge-bag (kär'trij-bag), *n.* In *gun.*, a bag, made of serge or some similar material, in which the charge of a cannon is contained.

cartridge-belt (kär'trij-belt), *n.* A belt worn about the waist or over the shoulder, having pockets or loops for cartridges.

cartridge-block (kär'trij-blok), *n.* A wooden block arranged to receive cartridges, and which can be secured to the gun in a convenient position for loading.

cartridge-box (kär'trij-boks), *n.* A portable case or box of leather, with cells for holding cartridges. Its use followed very closely on the introduction of the cartridge itself. It was certainly in use before 1677. *Planché.*—**Magazine cartridge-box**. See *magazine*.

cartridge-capper (kär'trij-kap'ėr), *n.* An implement used to place caps on center-fire cartridge-cases. It consists of a shield-like part with a stud below, which presses the cap firmly into its seat.

cartridge-case (kär'trij-kās), *n.* 1. A cartridge-box.—2. The tube in which the powder of a cartridge is contained. See *cartridge*.

cartridge-gage (kär'trij-gāj), *n.* 1. In *artillery*, a brass gage used for verifying the dimensions of metallic ammunition for small arms. The gage is pierced with holes giving the maximum and minimum diameter of the head and body of the shell, and the diameters of the projectile: on the edges are cut profiles for verifying the length and form of cartridge-case and the thickness of the head, the length and form of the bullet, and the number and position of the cannelures.

2. A gun-metal ring of the required size, with a handle, on which is stamped the nature and size of the cartridge. They were of two kinds: one for testing the diameter of the filled cartridge, the other for showing the length of the cartridge.

cartridge-loader (kär'trij-lō'dėr), *n.* An apparatus for loading cartridge-shells.

cartridge-paper (kär'trij-pā'pėr), *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts, its rough surface being well adapted for

drawing and for other purposes, such as wall-paper.

cartridge-pouch (kär'trij-pouch), *n.* A leather pouch lined with sheepskin with the wool on, formerly used by mounted soldiers to carry metallic cartridges. It was attached to the waist-belt.

cartridge-primer (kär'trij-prī'mėr), *n.* The percussion-cap used in firing metallic cartridges, set in a recess in the head of the shell. See *cartridge*.

car-truck (kär'truk), *n.* The wheeled carriage which supports a railroad-car. In Europe the pedestals for the axle-boxes are commonly attached to the body of the car. In the United States the car-body is supported upon two independent trucks placed beneath it. Each of these may have two, but usually has four, and occasionally six wheels fixed upon revolving axles, whose journal-boxes rest vertically in pedestals secured to the framework of the truck. The bolster or cross-beam which directly supports the car-body is in the middle of the frame-work, and is suspended from it by equalizing bars and suspension-straps, in such a way as to distribute the weight upon all the wheels and allow for the play of freedom of motion, essential to easy riding. Springs and brake mechanism are attached to the truck.

—**Side bearings** of a car-truck. See *bearing*.

cart-saddle (kärt'sad'l), *n.* The small saddle put upon the back of a draft-horse when harnessed. *Simmonds.*

cart-saddle (kärt'sad'l), *v. t.* [< ME. *cart-sadelen*; from the noun.] To harness; yoke.

Let *cart saddle* yr Connissaric; vr Cart he schal use. *Piers Plowman* (A), ii. 154.

cart-tail (kärt'tāl), *n.* The tail or back part of a cart.

If a poor Quaker was to be scourged at the *cart-tail*, . . . they walked in Delham for orders from the metropolis.
Everett, Orations, II. 183.

cartulary, *n.*; pl. *cartularies*. [< Ml. *cartularium*: see *chartulary*.] See *chartulary*.

The Duke of Devonshire will publish at his own expense the *cartularies* of Furness Abbey . . . *Cartularies* were the official records of monasteries.
The Academy, No. 1111, p. 367.

cartway (kärt'wā), *n.* [< ME. *carteway, cartwey*; < *cart* + *way*.] A way along which carts or other wheeled vehicles may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

cartwright (kärt'rīt), *n.* [< ME. *carteright* (spelled *karterygghth*), < *cart* + *wright*.] An artificer who makes carts.

caruage, *n.* [Also misread and miswritten *cartage*?] Aid the *u* is prop. a vowel; see *carue*.] Same as *carueage*.

carucal, carucate (ka-rō'kāl), *n.* [ML., a plow, 1., *carruca*, a four-wheeled carriage, < *carrus*, a car: see *car*1. Cf. *carue*.] In ancient village communities in England—(*a*) A plow. (*b*) A plow-team of oxen, yoked four abreast.

Information from the same source [Statistical Accounts of Scotland] also explains the use of the word *carucat* for plough. For the construction of the word involves not a yoke of oxen, but a oxen yoked abreast, as are the horses in the carucat so often seen upon Roman coins. And the "statistical account" informs us that in some districts of Scotland in former times "the ploughs were drawn by 4 oxen or horses yoked abreast; one trod constantly upon the tilled surface, another went in the furrow, and two upon the stubble, or white land. The driver walked backwards, holding his cattle by halters, and taking care that each beast had its equal share in the draught."
Seebohm, Eng. Vill. Community, p. 63.

carucage, carucage (kar'ō-kāj), *n.* [< ML. *carucagium* (for **carucaticum*), also *carrucagium* (after OF. *carruage*), < *carruca*, a plow; see *carucal*.] 1. The act of plowing. — 2. A former tax on land or landholders, fixed at a specified sum on each carucate, or about 100 acres of land. It succeeded the Danegeld (which see).

The other remarkable matter of the year 1198 is the imposition of a *carucage* — a tax of five shillings on each carucate or hundred acres of land.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 550.

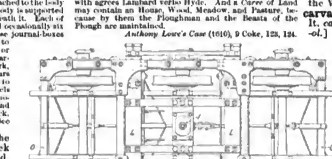
Also formerly *carriage*.

carucate, carucate (kar'ō-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *carucata, carrucata*, **carruca*, a plow: see *carucal*.] Formerly, as much land as could be cultivated by one carucate: usually about 100 acres, but the quantity varied according to the nature of the soil and the practice of husbandry in different districts. Also *carue*.

A trace at least of the original reason of the varying contents and relations of the hide and virgate is to be found in the Hundred Rolls, as, indeed, almost every where else, in the use of another word in the place of hide, when, instead of the anciently assessed holdings of a manor, its mere modern actual taxable value is examined into and expressed. This new word is *carucate* — the land of a plough or plough team.
Seebohm, Eng. Vill. Community, p. 40.

carue (kar'ō), *n.* [Later misread and miswritten *carre*; < ME. *carue*, < OF. *carue, caruee*, < ML. *carucata, carruata*, a certain portion of land: see *carucate*.] A carucate (which see).

And a *Carue* of land, Carucata terre, or a Hide of Land, Hida terre (which is all one), is not of any certain content, but as much as a Plough can plough in a Year, and therewith agrees Lambard verbo Hyde. And a *Carue* of Land may contain an Hundred Wood, Meadow and Pasture, because by them the Ploughman and the Beasts of the Plough are maintained.
Anthony Love's Case (1610), 9 Coke, 123, 124.


Side Elevation and Section of Swinging-car Truck.

A, flange of wheel; *B*, journal-box; *C*, brake-shoe; *D*, brake-head; *E*, bolster-spring; *F*, equalizing-bar hung at *a*, pedestal; *H*, check-chain; *I*, car-platform; *K*, king-pin; *L*, equalizing-bar; *N*, center-bearing; *O*, bolster; *P*, spring-beam; *R*, pedestal-tie-bar; *S*, pedestal-brace; *m*, *m*, pairs of truck-frames.

And it was agreed that common way be appendant to a *Carue* of Land, . . . and so a *Carue* of Land consists of Land, Meadow, and Pasture, as it appears by Tirringham's case, 4 Coke, 37 b.
Moore's Rep. (1656), p. 672, Brownlow (& Goldsborough), p. 267.

Carum (kā'rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρον, caraway: see *caraway*.] A considerable genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ*. The species are glabrous herbs with perennial fusiform solid roots, pinnate or more divided leaves, and white or yellow flowers. *C. Carvi* is the caraway plant, the fruit of which is the so-called caraway-seed. (See *caraway*.) Three species are found in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, the tuberous roots of which are an important article of food to the Indians.

caruncle (kar'ung-kl), *n.* [Also *carunculæ*; = Sp. *carúncula* = Pg. *caruncula* = It. *caruncola*, < L. *caruncula*, a caruncle, dim. of *caro*, flesh: see *carnal*.] 1. A small fleshy excrescence, either natural or morbid; specifically — (*a*) In *ornith.*, a fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird, as the comb or one of the wattles of a hen.

It is especially important that the fresh colors of the [parrot's] bill, cere, eyes, and feet, or *caruncle*, or bare skin, if there be any, should be noted, as the colors of these parts all change after the preparation of a specimen.
C. F. Holt, Ydar Exp., 1876, p. 604.

3. In *bot.*, a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed. Strictly, it is an outgrowth of the micropyle, or external orifice of the ovule, and bud.

4. In *entom.*, a naked, more or less rounded, fleshy elevation of the surface, especially on the body of a caterpillar or other insect-larva.—**Lacrymal caruncle**, a small, flesh-colored, baby papilla at the inner caudus of the eye, filling the lacrymal lake, consisting of a cluster of follicles like the Meibomian, and covered with sebaceous matter. See *cut* under *eye*.

Caruncle.
Caruncular Seed of *Euonymus europæus*, entire and cut longitudinally.

caruncle (ka-rung'kl-lā), *n.*; pl. *caruncellæ* (-lē). [L.] Same as *caruncle*.—**caruncula myriformes**, the slight elevations on the margin of the vaginal orifice, the fenestræ of the hymen.—**Caruncula mammillaris**, a small low eminence of gray matter between the external and internal roots of the olfactory nerve or tract. Also called *tuber olfactorium* or *olfactory tubercle*.—**Caruncula sublingualis**, a small papilla under the tongue, on either side of the frenum, on which Wharton's duct opens. Also called *caruncula salivaris*.

caruncular (ka-rung'kū-lėr), *n.* [= Sp. *carunculár*, < L. *caruncula*: see *caruncle*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a caruncle.

caruncular, caruncular (ka-rung'kū-lāt, -la-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *carunculado*, < L. *caruncula*: see *caruncle*.] Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance; carunculate.

carunculous (ka-rung'kū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *carunculoso*, < L. *caruncula*: see *caruncle*.] Caruncular; carunculate.

carus (kā'rus), *n.* [NL. (? F. Pg. *carus*), < Gr. κάρος, heavy sleep, torpor, stupor.] In *pathol.*, complete insensibility, which no stimulus can remove; the last degree of coma.

caruto (ka-rō'tō), *n.* [South Amer. name of the plant.] A beautiful dye of a bluish-black color, obtained from the fruit of *Genipa Americana*, of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, a shrub of the West Indies and Guiana.

carvacrol (kär'va-krol), *n.* [< *carv* (F. Sp. It. *carvi*), caraway, + L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp, + *-ol*.] A viscid oily substance, of a very disagreeable odor and strong taste, made from oil of caraway. In medicine it has been found serviceable in relieving toothache.

carvagel (kär'vā-jl), *n.* See *carvage*.

carval (kär'val), *n.* [Manx, = E. *carol*, q. v.] A song, carol, or ballad, especially one on a sacred subject, among the peasantry of the Isle of Man. Also *carvil*.

The Manx have a literature — a native vernacular Gaelic literature. . . . This literature consists of ballads on sacred subjects, which are called *carvals*. . . . It was formerly the custom in the Isle of Man for the young people who thought themselves endowed with the poetic gift to compose carols some time before Christmas, and to recite them in the parish churches. Those pieces which were approved of by the clergy were subsequently chanted by their authors through their immediate neighbourhoods, both before and after the holy festival. Many of these songs have been handed down by writing to the present time. . . . The *carvals* are preserved in unwritten form, and are stationed volumes in low farm-houses and cottages situated in mountain gills and glens.
Quoted in *Introd. to Kelly's Manx Grammar*, p. xlv.

carvé (kärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, old and rare pret. and pp. *carven*; ppr. *carving*. [Early mod. E. also *carve*, < ME. *kerven* (pret. sing. *carf, karf*), < AS. *ceorfan* (pret. *cearf*, pl. *curfon*, pp. *corfen*), carve, cut, = OFries. *kerva*, *kerua*, *kerwa*, *kerwe*, OHG. **kerban* (not recorded), MHG. G. *kerben*, notch, indent, = Icel. *kyrfa* = Sw. *karfva*, *ent*, = Dan. *kerve*, cut; prob. ult. Gr. *γράφειν*, write, orig. scratch: see *graphic*. *Carve* is the older word for 'cut' in the general sense it is now displaced by *cut*.] *I. trans.* 1. To cut with an edged tool or sharp instrument, as a knife or sword.

As a coltour in clay *serues* the forges [furrows].
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), l. 1547.

Or they will buy the sheepe out of the cote,
Or they will *carven* the shepheards throte.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

My good blade *carves* the casques of men.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

Specifically—2. To cut into pieces or slices, as meat at table; divide by cutting, or, figuratively, by parceling out; as, to *carve* a fowl; to *carve* up an estate.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the vivacity of their dispositions; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food.
South.

3. To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or a design; fashion by cutting: as, to *carve* a block of marble into a statue.

Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain.
Coleridge, Christabel, i.

4. To produce by cutting; form by cutting or hewing; grave or engrave; sculpture: as, to *carve* an image; to *carve* a design in boxwood.

We *carved* not a line, we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone with his glory.
Wolfe, Burial of Sir J. Moore.

The names he loved to hear
Have been *carved* for many a year
On the tomb.
W. E. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

5. To decorate by carving; produce cut or sculptured designs upon: as, to *carve* a capital: to *carve* a cherry-stone.

The Stone that made the Canopy was five yards and three quarters square, and *carv'd* round with a handsome Cornish. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 23.

The *carven* cedars doors.
Longfellow, Spanish Vistas, p. 1.

Amid the *carven* gray stone work of the cathedral.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 1.

6. To mark as with carving.

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A million wrinkles *carved* his skin.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

To carve out. (*a*) To make or form by carving or parcelling; cut out: as, to *carve out* a business; to *carve out* a smaller estate from a larger one.

With his brandish'd steel . . .
Carv'd out his passage. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

The bright share *carved out* the furrow clean.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

(*b*) Figuratively, to achieve by exertion or skill: as, to *carve out* a career for one's self.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exercise the trade of a carver; engrave or cut figures.—2. To cut up meat: as, to *carve* for all the guests.

And *carv'* before his father at the table.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 100.

To carve for one's self, to do as one pleases; act independently.

Those up the river have *carved* largely *for themselves*, which . . . they will after repay, when they see what helps they have deprived themselves of.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 409.

carve[2] (kärv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carved*, ppr. *carving*. [E. dial.; origin obscure.] To grow sour; curdle: said of cream. *Grose; Halliwell.* [Cheshire, Eng.]

carve[3], *n.* See *carue*.

carvel[1] (kär'vel), *n.* [Contr. of *caracel*, q. v.] 1. See *caracel*.—2†. A jelly-fish.

The *carvel* is a sea-fome, and lyeth upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 36.

3. A basket; also, a chicken-coop. [Prov. Eng.]

carvel[2] (kär'vel), *n.* See *caval*.

carvel-built (kär'vel-bilt), *a.* Built with the planks all flush and not overlapping: said of a ship or boat.

carvel-joint (kär'vel-joint), *n.* A flush joint; specifically, one between the planks or plates of a ship or boat.

carvel-work (kär'vel-wėrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, the putting together of the planking on plates with flush joints, as distinguished from *clincher-work*.

carven[1] (kär'vn). Old and poetical past participle of *carve*.

carven[2], *v. t.* [Spenser's imitation of ME. *kerven*, inf., *carve*; see *carve*.] To cut; carve.

carvene (kär'vēn), *n.* [*carve* (F., etc., *carvi*), caraway, + *-ene*.] An almost tasteless and odorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{16}$) found in oil of caraway.

carver (kär'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *kerver*, < *kerven*, carve: see *carve*.] 1. One who carves. (*a*) One who cuts up meat into portions for the table. (*b*) One who cuts ivory, wood, or the like in a decorative way; a sculptor.

The master painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

(*c*) Figuratively, one who makes, shapes, or molds, in any sense.

Be kin'd now, and cut out his way
To find out right with wrong.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

2. A large table-knife used for carving meat.

carving (kär'ving), *n.* [< ME. *carvyng*, verbal n. of *kerven*, carve: see *carve*.] 1. The act or art of carving. Specifically—2. A branch of sculpture consisting of work of decorative character rather than statuary or monumental relief.—3. A device or figure carved; a design produced by carving: as, a tomb ornamented with *carvings*.

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 50.

4. In *coal-mining*, nearly the same as *cutting* (which see). [Leicestershire, Eng.]—**Carving-chisel.** See *chisel*.

carving-fork (kär'ving-fôrk), *n.* A large fork used to hold meat while it is being carved, and generally provided with a guard to prevent cutting the hand if the knife slips.

carving-knife (kär'ving-nīf), *n.* A large knife used for carving meat at table.

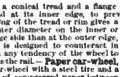
carving-lathe (kär'ving-lārth), *n.* A lathe adapted for the grooving, channeling, and ornamenting of columns, balusters, legs of tables, etc.

carvist[1] (kär'vist), *n.* [Etym. unknown; hardly "a corruption of *carry-fist*" (from being carried on the hand), as usually guessed.] In *falconry*, a young hawk.

carvol (kär'vol), *n.* [< *carve* (F., etc., *carvi*), caraway, + *-ol*.] A liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}O$) of pleasant odor contained in oil of caraway.

carvy (kär'vi), *n.* [< *carve*, caraway: see *caraway*.] Caraway. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

car-wheel (kär'hwēl), *n.* A wheel of a car, especially of a railroad-car. In railroad-cars the wheel has a conical tread and a flange projecting beyond the tread at its inner edge, to prevent derailment. The coning of the tread or rim gives a greater diameter on the inner or flange side than at the outer edge, and is designed to counteract in part any tendency of the wheel to leave the rail.—**Paper car-wheel**, a car-wheel with a steel tire and a web of compressed paper between plates which are bolted to the hub and the tire. *E. H. Knight.*


Washburn Car-wheel; side elevation and diametric section.

carwhichest (kär'hwich-est), *n.* Same as *currwichet*.

Carya (kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρυα, the walnut-tree, < κάρη, prop. κάρηνα = *cerebrum*, a head (in a figurative sense); or Persian nuts (cf. E. *peach*[1], ult. < Gr. περσικόν), pl. of κάρυον, a nut (of any kind), prob. akin to *cornel*, *horn*, E. *hard*, etc.] A genus of North American trees, natural order *Juglandaceæ*, confined to the region east of the Rocky Mountains. There are 8 species, including the pecan (*C. olivæformis*), the shellbark (*C. alba*), and other hickories. The wood is in general heavy, hard, strong, and tough, and is extensively used for fuel and in the manufacture of agricultural implements, carriages, handles of tools, hoops, etc. The bark yields a yellow dye.

caryatic (kar-i-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *Caryates*, Caryans; in architectural sense, < L. *Caryatides*: see *caryatid*.] Pertaining to the Caryans (in this sense with a capital); or to caryatids: as, "Persian and *Caryatic* figures," *R. Stuart.*—**Caryatic order**, in *arch.*, an order in which the entablature is supported by female figures instead of columns.

caryatid (kar-i-at'id), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *caryatide*, *cariatide* = Sp. *cariatide* = Pg. It. *cariatide*, < L. pl. *Caryatides*, < Gr. *Καρυάτιδες*, caryatids (cf. *Καρυᾶτις*, the priestesses of Artemis at Caryæ, pl. of *Καρυᾶτις*, a name of Artemis), lit. 'women of Caryæ,' < *Κάρυαι*, Caryæ, a place in Laconia, Greece, with a famous temple of Artemis. Cf. *atlantes*, *canephore*, 2, and *telamon*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *caryatids*, *caryatides* (-id-ēz), -i-dēz). In *arch.*, a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving as a column to support an entablature or to fill any other office of a column. Vitruvius relates that the city of Caryæ sided with the Persians after the

Caryatids.
Porch of the Erechtheum at Athens.

battle of Thermopylæ, and that it was on this account sacked by the other Greeks, who took the women captive, and to perpetuate this event erected trophies in which figures of women dressed in the Caryatic manner were used to support entablatures. This story is probably imaginary, but no doubt the name and perhaps the idea of the caryatids were derived from Caryæ.

Two great sisters, Art
And Science, *Caryatids*, lifted up
In weight of emblem. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the form of a caryatid; caryatic.

caryatidean (kar'i-at-i-dē'an), *a.* [*caryatid* + *-an*.] Supported by caryatids.

This *Caryatidean* portion of the Erechtheum] displays very clearly the arrangement of the ceiling.
Encyc. Brit., 11. 408.

caryatides, *n.* Latin plural of *caryatid*.

caryin, caryine (kar'i-in), *n.* [< *Carya* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A crystalline principle found in the bark of *Carya tomentosa* (the mockernut or white-heart hickory), believed to be identical with quercitrin.

caryinite (ka-ri'i-nit), *n.* [< *caryin* + *-ite*[2].] An arseniate of lead, manganese, and calcium, occurring massive, of a brown color, at the lead-mines of Langban, Sweden.

Caryobora (kar-i-ob'o-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρυον, nut, + βορός, eating.] A genus of rhynchophorous coleopters or weevils, of the family *Brachidæ*, differing from *Brachius* by having the fore coxæ separated by the prosternum. *C. arthritica* is a species of the southern United States, infesting the palmetto.

Caryobrachia (kar'i-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κάρυον, a nut (nucleus), + βραχίων, arm.] An order of gastropods: proposed as a substitute for *Nucleobranchiata* (which see): same as *Heteropoda*. *Menke*, 1828; *Swainson*, 1839.

Caryocar (ka-ri'ō-kär), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρυον, a nut (see *Carya*), + κάρα, head; the globose fruit is often as large as a child's head.] A genus of plants, natural order *Terebyntaceæ*, consisting of 8 species of lofty trees, natives of tropical America. They produce good timber, and their fruits contain 2 or 4 large kidney-shaped seeds inclosed in an extremely woody shell, reddish-brown in color and covered with roundish protuberances. They are called *souari-nuts* or *butter-nuts*, have a pleasant nutty flavor, and yield a bland oil. The chief source of these nuts is *C. nuciferum*, a tree frequently reaching the height of 100 feet, common in the forests of British Guiana, particularly on the banks of the rivers Demerara and Berbice. Its flowers are large and of a deep purplish-red color.

caryocinesis (kar'i-ō-si-nē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάρυον, a nut (nucleus), + κίνησις, movement, change: see *kinesis*.] In *embryol.*, the series of active changes taking place in the nucleus of a living cell in the process of division. Also written *karyokinesis*.

Caryophyllaceæ (kar'i-ō-fi-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caryophyllus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous plants, the pink tribe, including over 800 species of bland herbs, distributed all over the globe, with stems generally swollen at the nodes, and opposite leaves, the bases of which are frequently united. The flowers are regular, and the numerous seeds are attached to a central placenta. The greater number of the species are inconspicuous weeds, like the chickweed, spurrey, sandwort, etc., but many are found as favorite plants in gardens, as the pink, carnation, sweet-william, etc. The largest genera are *Dianthus*, *Silene*, *Lychnis*, and *Arenaria*. See cut below.

caryophyllaceous (kar'i-ō-fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Caryophyllaceæ*.] Pertaining to the *Caryophyllaceæ*; especially, applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx. Also *caryophyllous*, *caryophyllaceous*.

Caryophyllaceous Flower (*Dianthus*).

caryophyllæmide (kar'i-ō-fi-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caryophyllæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cestode platyhelminths, or tapeworms, characterized by having only one proglottid, the body elongated and unsegmented, the head-armature weak, consisting of a lobed fringe without hooks, and right sinuous longitudinal canals of the excretory system.

Caryophyllæus (kar'i-ō-fi-lē'us), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1790), < *Caryophyllus*, q. v.] A genus of *Cestoidea*, or tapeworms, the species of which are endoparasitic in cyprinoid fishes. It represents the simplest form, resembling a vermicule in structure, having no trace of alimentary canal, but being furnished with a single set of lateral reproductive organs and a water-vascular system; the body is elongated, dilated, and lobate at one end, like a clove, whence the name. The typical genus of the family *Caryophyllæidæ*. *C. mutabilis* is found in the intestine of cyprinoid fishes. Originally *Caryophyllus*.

caryophylleous (kar'i-ō-fil'ē-us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous*.

caryophyllin (kar'i-ō-fil'in), *n.* [< *Caryophyllus* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A crystalline substance obtained from cloves by treating them with alcohol.

caryophyllite (kar'i-ō-fil'īd), *n.* [< *Caryophyllus* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, having the form of the *Caryophyllus*; clove-shaped.

caryophyllous (kar'i-ō-fil'us), *a.* Same as *caryophyllaceous*.

Caryophyllus (kar'i-ō-fil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καρυόφυλλον, the clove-tree, lit. 'nut-leaf,' < κάρυον, a nut, + φύλλον = E. *foliage*, a leaf. Hence ult., from the Gr. καρυόφυλλον, E. *gillflower*, q. v.] 1. Among early botanists, the name of two genera, one furnishing the clove of commerce, the other including the clove-pink, *Dianthus*, from the similarity of odors. It was retained by Linnæus only for the former, and this is now referred to the genus *Eugenia*. —2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *Caryophyllæus*, of which it is the original form. (*b*) A genus of crinoids: synonymous with *Eugeniocrinus*. *Schlotheim*. Also *Caryophyllites*. *Knorr*.

caryopsis (kar-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *caryopse*), < Gr. κάρυον, a nut, + ὄψις, appearance, < √ ὀπ, see: see *optic*.] In *bot.*, a small, one-seeded,

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dry, indehiscent fruit, in which the thin seed-coat is adherent throughout to the very thin pericarp, as in wheat and all other cereal grains. Also spelled *cariopsis*.

Caryota (kar-i-ō'tȧ), *n.* [NL. (L., in Gr. sense) (> F. *caryote*), < Gr. *καρυωτός* *φοινίξ*, a palm with walnut-like fruit, lit. nut-like palm: *κάρυον*, nut-like, < *κάρυον*, a nut, walnut (*κοκκύλ*, palm: see *phenix*.] A genus of large palms, natives of India and the Malay archipelago, with bipinnate leaves and wedge-shaped leaflets, strongly toothed at the extremity. The best-known species, *C. urens*, called the *bastard sago*, is a native of India, and is of great value. By severing the ends of the successive flowering stems a sweet sap is obtained, which is either boiled down into syrup and sugar, or made by fermentation into toddy, which yields arrak by distillation. The soft pith abounds in sago-like farina, which is made into bread or eaten as gruel. The young part of the stem is hard, strong, and durable, and is much used for building and for agricultural implements; and the sheaths of the leaves yield a very strong fiber, known as *kitul fiber*, which is said to be indestructible.

cas, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*1.

casa (kä'sȧ), *n.* [L., a cottage, hut, cabin, shed, ML. also a house in general (> It. Sp. Pg. *casa*, a house, = (as if L. nom. **casus*) F. *chez*, in prep. *chez*, abbr. of *en chez*, = OSp. *en cas* = It. *in casa* or *a casa*), in the house (of), at (my, his, etc.) house, with); prob. akin to *casa*re, a castle, fort, pl. a camp (see *castrum*, *chester*), and to *cassis*, a helmet; orig. a cover or shelter; cf. Skt. √ *chad*, cover, cover over. Hence alt. *casale*, *casock*, *casula*, *chasuble*, etc.] A house.

ca. sa. In *law*, the usual abbreviation of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. See *capias*.

casal (kā'sal), *n.* [< *case*1, *n.*, + *-al*.] In *gram.*, of or belonging to case. [Rare.]

The *casal* termination of the Saxon possessive is *es* or *is*, as appears in such phrases as 'Godes night,' 'Michaelmes.'
J. M. McCulloch.

casalet, *n.* [< It. *casale*, a hamlet, village, formerly also a farm-house, manor-house, dairy, = Sp. Pg. *casal*, a farm-house, < ML. *casale*, also *casalis*, a farm-house, villa, hamlet, village, < L. *casa*, a house.] A hamlet; a village.

And belong in pavmentes to landyd there, and wente to suche *casalez* as we founde and refreshed vs.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 56.

casarca (ka-sär'kȧ), *n.* [NL., < Russ. *casarka*, the sea-swallow.] A name, specific or generic (in this case with a capital), of the ruddy shelduck, *Casa casarca* or *Tadorna casarca*, a bird of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, inhabiting Europe, Asia, and Africa. As a generic term it includes several other species, as *C. tadornoides*, *C. variegata*, etc.

casava, **cassava** (ka-sä'vȧ, -ve), *n.* See *cassava*.

casbaldi, *n.* [Late ME., also *casbaldr*; origin uncertain.] A term of contempt. *York Plays.*

casban (kas'ban), *n.* A cotton fabric similar to jaconet, but stouter, sometimes having a glossy surface like satin, and used chiefly for linings.

cascabel (kas'ka-bel), *n.* [Sp., a little bell, the button at the breech of a cannon, also *cascabillo*, = Pg. Fr. *cascabel*, origin unknown.] That part of a cannon which is behind the base-ring, including the base and knob.

cascade1 (kas-kād'), *n.* [< F. *cascade* = Sp. *cascada* = Pg. *cascata*, < It. *cascata*, a fall, < *cascare*, fall, appar. associated in thought with L. *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall, but prob. (like Sp. *cascar*, break in pieces, beat, strike, = Pg. *cascar*, strike) an extension of L. *cassare*, break, variant of *quassare*, shake, shatter, shiver, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassum*, shake: see *quash*, *concuss*, *discuss*, etc. Cf. *cascade*2, *cascade*3, *cascade*, etc.] 1. A fall or flowing of water over a precipice or steep rocky declivity in a river or other stream; a waterfall, whether natural or artificial, but smaller than a cataract.

The river Terrene throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several *cascades* from one rock to another.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. In *elect.*, a peculiar arrangement of Leyden jars in which the outer coating of the first jar which receives the charge is connected to the inner coating of the second jar, etc. 3. A trimming of lace or other soft material, folded in a zigzag fashion so as to make a broken or irregular band, as down the front of a gown. *Inct. of Needlework.* —4. The falling water in the ocean-stellation Aquarius. See *Aquarius*. —**Charged or discharged in cascade.** See *battery*, 8.—**Syn. 1.** *Cascade*, *Cataract*. A *cataract* is greater than a *cascade*, but may not be so steep; one descent of water may be by several *cascades*, as in the quotation above from Addison. The distinguishing marks of a cataract are volume of water and rapidity of descent.

cascade1 (kas-kād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading*. [< *cascade*1, *n.*] To form cascades; fall in cascades.

In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a Jet-d'Eau to *cascade* from the top of it. *Defoe*, Tour thro' G. Britain, II. 218.

The town [of Sabiaco] . . . is built on a kind of cone rising from the midst of a valley, . . . with a superb mountain horizon around it, and the green Anio *cascading* at its feet. *Howell*, Previse Travels, p. 274.

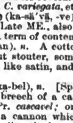
cascade2 (kas-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cascaded*, ppr. *cascading*. [Appar. a perverted use of *cascade*1. Cf. E. dial. *cast*, vomit.] To vomit. [Colloq.]

cascalho (kas-kal'yō), *n.* [Pg. (= Sp. *cascajo*), pebbles, gravel, < *cascar*, strike, Sp. break in pieces, shatter: see *cascade*1, *n.*, and *cascarilla*, and as to meaning cf. *breccia*, *debris*.] Gravel, coarse or fine, mixed with more or less sand; detrital material in general; the material in which Brazilian diamonds are found, as also gold to some extent.

cascan, **cascane** (kas-kan', -kān'), *n.* [F. *cascane*.] In *fort.*, a hole or cavity, resembling a well, made near a rampart, from which an underground gallery extends, or which serves to give vent to an enemy's mine and diminish its destructive effect.

cascara amarga, **sagrada**. See *bark*2.

cascarilla (kas-ka-ril'ȧ), *n.* [= F. *cascarille*, < Sp. *cascarilla* (= It. *cascarigia*), dim. of *cascara*, bark, rind, peel, husk (cf. *casca*, husks, bark, *casco*, a skull, shard, helmet, cask, etc., > E. *cask*1), < *cascar*, break, burst open: see *cascade*1, *v.*, and *cask*1.] The aromatic bitter bark of *Croton Eluteria*, a West Indian shrub or small tree of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, and a native of the Bahama islands. It occurs in small thin pipe-like pieces, and is used in medicine for its mild stimulating, tonic properties. Also called *Eleuthera* or *sweetwood bark*.

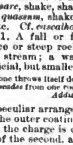


Cascarilla-plant (*Croton Eluteria*).
a, male flower; *b*, female flower; *c*, fruit.

cascarillin, **cascarilline** (kas-ka-ril'in), *n.* [< *cascarilla* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A white, crystalline, odorless, bitter substance ($C_{12}H_{18}O_4$) obtained from cascarilla.

caschrom (kas'krom), *n.* [Also improp. written *pasarom*, < Gael. *caschrom*, *cas*, a foot, leg, shaft, haft, handle, + *crōm*, crooked: see *crom-lech*.] A long pick with a cross-handle and projecting foot-piece: a foot-pick: used in the Scottish Highlands for digging in stony ground where no other instrument can be introduced.

casco (kas'kō), *n.* [Pg., prop. the keel or bottom of a ship, = Sp. *casco*, the hull of a ship; same as Pg. Sp. It. *casco*, helmet, casque, cask: see *cask*1, *casque*.] A boat of the Philippines, used



Casco of Manila.

chiefly on the river at Manila, almost rectangular in form, very flat and very durable, and much used for conveying cargoes to and from ships.

case1 (kās), *n.* [< ME. *cas*, *cass*, *case*, < OF. *cas*, F. *cas* = Pr. *cas* = Pg. Sp. It. *caso*, circumstance, event, hap, chance, < L. *casus* (*casu-*), a falling, change, event, accident, misfortune, < *cadere*, pp. *casus*, fall (> also *cadent*, *cadence*, *accident*, etc.): see *cadent*.] I. Literally, that which happens or befalls. (a) Hap; contingency; event; chance.

Then he bade hem alle wordes out worde how the *cas* was be-fallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 566.

Wisdom behoueth to lete go and passe
Which that nere may noght amend in no *cas*.
Bern. of Portenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6222.

(b) State; condition; state of circumstances.

Comforteth him in his *cas*, cowriteth not his goodes.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 12.

Like Angela life was then walk happy *case*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 16.

Tib. I come to have thee walk.
Ovid. No, good Tibullus, I'm not now in *case*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

They lay, therefore, all day on Saturday in lamentable *case*, as before. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 177.

2. A particular determination of events or circumstances; a special state of things coming under a general description or class.

The ceremonies attendant upon death and burial are nearly the same in the *cases* of men and women.
R. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

3. In *med.*, an instance of disease under or requiring medical treatment, or the series of occurrences or symptoms which characterize it: as, the doctor has many *cases* of fever in hand; the patient explained his *case*.—4. A state of things involving a question for discussion or decision.

Tell him how the *case* stant all as it is.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 491.

Actea. I don't choose to mention names, but rather look on me as on a merry ill-used gentleman.
Sir Luc. Fray, what is the *case*?
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

The plaintest *case* in many words entangling. *J. Beattie.*

Specifically.—5. In *law*: (*a*) A cause or suit in court; any instance of litigation: as, the *case* was tried at the last term. In this sense *case* is nearly synonymous with *cause*, but the latter is more legal term. *Case* includes special proceedings, as well as actions at law, suits in equity, and criminal prosecutions, and it implies not only a controversy, but also legal proceedings. More loosely, however, it is used for cause of action: as, he has a good *case*.

This false jape . . . sat in his Consistorie,
And gaf his doomes hope of prime *cas*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 168.

Force a composition or wrangle out some broken Title, or breake the necks of the *Case* with demurrers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

(*b*) The state of facts or the presentation of evidence on which a party to litigation relies to support his claim or meet an opposing defendant: as, in cross-examining plaintiff's witness, defendant has no right to go beyond the limits of what direct examination, for such inquiries are part of his own *case*. (*c*) Under American procedure, a document prepared by the appellant on an appeal, containing the evidence, or the substance of it, upon which the proceedings on the trial in the court below. It is intended to enable the appellate court to review the evidence and the facts, as well as the questions upon which error is said in this differs from a *bill of exceptions*, which presents only alleged errors of law. Called specifically *case on appeal*.

6. In *gram.*, in many languages, one of the forms having different offices in the inflection which together make up the inflection of a noun: as, the *nominative case*, that of the subject of the verb, as *he*, *domine* (= *dominus*); the *accusative* or *objective case*, as *him*, *dominum*; the *genitive* or *possessive case*, as *his* (John's), *domini*. These are the only cases in modern English, and the objective is restricted in form from the nominative except in a few pronouns. In addition to the three cases found in English, Greek and German have a dative, Latin has a dative, an ablative, and a vocative, and Sanskrit and Lithuanian have also a locative. The French has lost all case-distinction in nouns. Some languages, as the Finnish and Hungarian, have many more cases, even fifteen or twenty. All the cases but the nominative are called *oblique cases*.

7. A person who is peculiar or remarkable in any respect: as, a queer *case*; a hard *case*: sometimes used without qualification: as, he is a *case*. [Colloq.]

"Well, the General can tell you," says the hunter, glancing at that individual, "what a terrible hard *case* I've been." *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 134.

8. In *logic*, a proposition stating a fact coming under a general term as a subsumption. —**action on the case**, in *law*, a general form of action, the phrase being originally equivalent to *action of the cause*, and adopted to enlarge the legal remedies at a time when forms of action existed for trespasses with violence and for debts resting in bond, but no action had been provided for wrongs without violence, such as negligence, or oral or implied promise. It became the most widely used of all common-law forms, and equally applicable to consequential injury to the real or personal property and to the personal character of the party by whom it was brought.—**Amistad case**, a noted case in the courts of the United States, in which guardians ad litem of thirty-seven negroes who had been kidnapped in Africa, and who while

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being carried to Cuba (in 1839) rose against their captors, took possession of the vessel, and after changing her course were taken by a United States vessel off the American coast. The courts held that they were free, and not pirates or robbers.—**Bankers' case**, or **case of the bankers**, the petition of Hornblee and others to the barons of the exchequer in 1691 (14 How. St. Tr., 1) for the payment of certain annuities granted by Charles II. to repay money originally loaned to him on the security of the revenues. On appeal, the House of Lords decided that the grant was binding upon his successor, and continued a charge upon the revenue.—**Bates's case**, an English prosecution (1606) of a merchant, in which the claim of James I. to impose duties as a personal prerogative was sustained: a question afterward settled the other way under Cromwell. Also called the *case of the impositions*.—**Bradlaugh's case**, a prolonged controversy (1881–86) over the claim of Charles Bradlaugh (*a*) to take a seat in the House of Commons without taking the oath required of members, he declaring that he did not acknowledge or believe in its obligation; and later (*b*) to have the oath administered. Two notable legal decisions were reached in the course of the controversy. In 1884 (12 Law Rep., Q. B. D., 271), in the case of Charles Bradlaugh *v.* Francis R. Gossett, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons, arising out of a resolution excluding plaintiff from the House until he should engage not to disturb its proceedings by demanding to take the oath as a member, it was held that courts cannot control the House in its administration of laws relating merely to its internal procedure, nor inquire into the propriety of a resolution restraining a member from doing in the House what he had a lawful right to do, and that action will not lie against the sergeant-at-arms for obeying such resolution. In 1885 (14 Law Rep., Q. B. D., 667), in the Court of Appeal, the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Bradlaugh, for penalties under the Parliamentary Oaths Act, for voting in the House without having been sworn as a member, it was decided that a member who does not believe in a Supreme Being, and upon whom an oath is binding only as a promise, is incapable of taking the prescribed oath; but if he goes through the form of taking it (as Bradlaugh did by administering the oath to himself at the bar of the House), he is liable for violation of the act.—**Burr's case**, the prosecution of Aaron Burr for treason against the United States, tried before Chief Justice Marshall in 1807.—**Calvin's case**, also called the *case of the postnati*, 1608 (2 How. St. Tr., 559; 7 Coke, 1), an action turning on questions of allegiance and natural-born subjects. It was brought to recover lands by Robert Calvin against Richard and Nicholas Smith, to which defendants pleaded that the plaintiff was an alien, and incapable of bringing the action, because he was born in Scotland, though after the crown of England descended to James I., who was also king of Scotland. It was argued by lawyers and judges of the greatest renown, including Lords Bacon, Coke, Ellesmere, Yelverton, and Warburton, and was decided in favor of the plaintiff.—**Case agreed**, or **case stated**, in *law*, a statement of facts agreed on by the parties, or made by another court, to be submitted merely for decision of a point of law.—**Case law**. See *law*.—**Case of conscience**. See *conscience*.—**Case of the Caroline**, a name given to the case of the People *v.* McLeod. See *McLeod case*, below.—**Case of the claimant**. See *Tichborne case*, below.—**Case of the seven bishops**. See *bishop*.—**Case reserved**, **case made**, a statement presenting points of law reserved by the judge or parties for decision by the full court.—**Civil rights cases**. See *civil*.—**Clinton bridge case**, an important litigation in the United States Supreme Court (1870), which established the doctrine by which railroad bridges may be said to have gained clear recognition of their rights of way in preference to the navigable waters crossed by them, through the power of Congress to regulate inter-state commerce.—**Criminal cases**. See *criminal*.—**Crown cases reserved**. See *crown*.—**Darnell's case**, a noted case in English constitutional law (1627), in which the imprisonment of Sir Thomas Darnell and four others, for refusing to subscribe to a forced loan, was sanctioned, the agitation resulting from which was followed by the granting of the Petition of Right.—**Dartmouth College case**, the leading American case (1819) on the vested rights of corporations, reported as Trustees of Dartmouth College *v.* Woodward (4 Wheaton, 518), deciding that a corporate charter, even though it be a British charter granted before the revolution, cannot be materially altered by a State legislature, it being a contract within the meaning of the provision of the United States Constitution which deprives the States of the power to impair the obligation of a contract.—**Dr. Bonham's case**, an important decision upon English constitutional law, rendered in 1609, in the case of Thomas Bonham *c.* the College of Physicians (8 Coke, 107), for false imprisonment. It was held that an act of Parliament which is against common right and reason, or is impossible to be performed, is void by the common law; also, that where the power to commit to prison is vested by patent or act of Parliament in parties not being a court, their proceedings ought to be of record, and the facts upon which such power is exercised are traversable.—**Dred Scott case**, a case of great historical importance among the events which preceded the abolition of slavery in the United States, in which the Supreme Court held (in 1857) that a free negro of slave ancestry was not a citizen, and could not sue or be protected as such in the United States courts. The statement that the Africans in America had long been considered a subordinate race having "no rights which the white man is bound to respect," which was contained in the opinion of the chief justice, gained universal attention as a point of attack in the controversy about slavery.—**Five per cent. cases**, a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1884 (110 U. S., 471), holding that an act of Congress by which a percentage of the proceeds of land "sold by Congress" is reserved to certain public uses of a State does not include lands disposed of by the United States in satisfaction of military land-warrants.—**General case**, in *math.*, that special state of things which is considered when, in studying an analytical expression, it is assumed that there is no peculiar relation between the constants denoted by letters. The general case may be very exceptional. Thus, in linear associative algebra, in the general case the vanishing of a product implies the vanishing of one of the factors, yet among the innumerable possible algebras there are but three in which such an inference is valid.—**Hampden's case**. See *case of ship-money*, under *ship-money*.—**In case**, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen that; supposing.

> A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day or an unlucky chance in the field.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Irreducible case, in *math.*, the case in which a cubic equation has three real roots, when Cardan's method of solution involves imaginaries.—**Kendall's case**, a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1838), noted in American constitutional law, that the court may compel a cabinet officer to perform a ministerial duty.—**Koszta's case**, the facts and resulting diplomatic correspondence (1853) by which the United States government maintained the claim that Martin Koszta, a native of Hungary, was entitled to protection as an American citizen from seizure by the Austrian government while in Turkish jurisdiction, he having previously legally declared his intention to become an American citizen.—**Marbury's case**, a decision of the United States Supreme Court (1803), noted in American constitutional history, which established the power of that court to declare an act of Congress void for contravening the United States Constitution, and defined the extent to which members of the cabinet are amenable to the courts.—**McLeod case**, a controversy between the United States and Canada, arising out of the incident of the destruction of the American steamer Caroline by the Canadian authorities (1837), in the course of which a man was killed. McLeod was arrested as one of the attacking party, and was indicted (1841) in New York State for murder; but he proved an alibi, and was acquitted. Also called the *case of the Caroline*.—**Negro case**. See *Sommersett's case*, below.—**Shelley's case**, the decision in 1581 (1 Coke, 89–106), by all the judges of England, of the case of Nicholas Wolfe against Henry Shelley, in ejectment, involving questions upon the law of common recoveries. It is chiefly celebrated for a precise and clear statement by defendant's counsel of a previously well-established rule of law concerning the effect of the word "heirs" in certain conveyances, since known as the rule in Shelley's case. This rule, which is now regarded as a rule of interpretation rather than a rule of law, is to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man, which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions), either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate; that is to say, not a gift to the heir, but a gift to the person first named of an estate of inheritance, such as his heir may take by descent.—**Sommersett's case**, a famous habeas corpus case in England in 1772, before Lord Mansfield, brought on behalf of Thomas Sommersett, a negro. It established the principle that a slave brought upon English soil became thereby free. Also called the *negro case*.—**Special case**, a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of two or more litigant parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court of justice as to the law bearing on the facts so stated. In Scots law, in civil jury causes, a special case differs from a special verdict only in this, that the special verdict is returned by the jury, whereas the special case is adjusted by the parties themselves, or by their counsel, and sets forth the special facts on which they are agreed without the evidence.—**Taltarum's case**, a noted decision in the English courts in 1473, establishing the power of a tenant in tail to convert the estate into a fee simple absolute by suffering a common recovery.—**Tennessee bond cases**, a name given to seventeen causes decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1885 (114 U. S. Sup. Ct., 663), wherein it was held that the statutory lien upon railroads created by act of the Tennessee Legislature, Feb. 11th, 1852, was for the benefit of the State, and not of the holders of State bonds issued under that act.—**Tichborne case**, also called the *case of the claimant*, the name given to the history and proceedings of Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, in his claim to be Sir Roger Tichborne, and heir to the estate and baronetcy of Tichborne in England (1866–74), which he prosecuted by suits in Chancery and in the Courts of Probate and of Common Pleas, and which culminated in his trial and sentence to fourteen years' imprisonment for perjury. The case is celebrated for the conflicting nature of the testimony as to his identity, and for the great public interest excited by it.—**To put the case**, to suppose the event or a certain state of things; state a question, especially in a manner to invite decision.—**Tweed's case**, the proceedings against William M. Tweed and others, known as the Tweed Ring, for frauds perpetrated while they were municipal officers of New York, by which they obtained over six million dollars from the county of New York. In a civil case it was decided by the Court of Appeals of New York in 1874 (People *v.* Ingersoll, 58 N. Y., 1) that an action for money fraudulently obtained from a county could not be brought in the name of the people of the State. This was subsequently remedied by statute, and a judgment obtained. In a criminal case, Tweed was found guilty on twelve counts for similar offenses in one indictment, and was separately sentenced to one year's imprisonment on each, with the direction that service of one sentence should not begin until the completion of service on a prior sentence. After completing the term of his first sentence, a writ of habeas corpus was served on his jailer, and the Court of Appeals in 1875 (People ex rel. Tweed *v.* Liscomb, 60 N. Y., 559) decided that, under the statutes conferring the power to sentence, cumulative sentences in such cases were not lawful, and discharged him; but he was immediately imprisoned in default of bail in preceding civil suits. Other minor decisions on questions of procedure are also included under this term.—**Twyne's case**, the leading case in English law (1603) holding that a conveyance intended to defraud creditors is void as against them, if not taken in good faith and for valuable consideration.—**Tyrrel's case**, a noted decision in English law (1558), in which after Parliament, by the statute of uses, had thought to put an end to the holding of land in the name of one person to the use of another, the courts introduced the doctrine of a use upon a use, leading to the present law of trusts.—**Virginia coupon cases**, the generic name under which are known a number of suits determined by the United States Supreme Court in 1884, enforcing a Virginia statute which declared coupons on bonds of that State receivable in payment of State taxes, notwithstanding the repeal of that statute.—**Wheeling bridge case**, the case of Pennsylvania *v.* Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co., decided by the United States Supreme Court (in 1851 and 1855), concerning a bridge across the Ohio river at Wheeling, Virginia. After holding in 1851 (13 How., 518), by a divided court, that a bridge, though entirely within the jurisdiction of the State that authorized its construction, could be enjoined as a nuisance by the courts of the United States if it obstructed inter-state navigation, the court held in 1855 (18 How., 421) that Congress, under the constitutional power to regulate commerce between the States, may determine what shall or shall not be deemed an obstruction to navigation, and may declare a bridge, when erected, to be a lawful structure so as to avoid the effect of its having been judicially declared a nuisance.—**Wild's case**, an English decision, in 1599 (6 Co. Rep., 16 b), in the case of Richardson *v.* Yardley, in ejectment: so called because involving a devise to one Rowland Wild, which established the rule for the construction of wills known as the rule in Wild's case, viz., "that if A devises his lands to B and his children or issues, and he hath not any issue at the time of the devise, that the same is an estate tail."=**Syn.** Situation, condition, state, circumstances, plight, predicament.

case[1]† (kās), *v. i.* [< *case*[1], *n.*] To put cases; bring forward propositions.

> They fell presently to reasoning and *casing* upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

case[2] (kās), *n.* [< ME. *casse*, *kace* = D. *kas* = G. *kasse* = Sw. *kassa* = Dan. *kasse*, < OF. *casse* (F. *casse*, a chase, *caisse*, a case, also *châsse*, a chase, shrine) = Pr. *cayssa*, *caissa* = Cat. *capsa* = Sp. *caja*, obs. *caxa* = Pg. *caixa*, obs. *caxa* = It. *cassa*, < L. *capsa*, a chest, box, receptacle, < *capere*, receive, contain, hold: see *capable*, *capacious*. The same word, in later forms, appears as *cash*[2] and *chase*[2].] 1. That which incloses or contains; a covering, box, or sheath: as, a *case* for knives; a *case* for books; a watch-*case*; a pillow-*case*. Specifically—2†. A quiver.

> The arwes in the *case*
> Of the goddesse clatren faste and rynge.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1500.

3. The skin of an animal; in *her.*, the skin of a beast displayed with the head, feet, tail, etc.

> O, thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
> When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy *case*!
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1
>
> Thus wise men
> Repair the hurts they take by a disgrace,
> And piece the lion's with the fox's *case*.
> *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

4. The exterior portion of a building; an outer coating for walls.

> The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed and executed by great masters. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

5. A box and its contents; hence, a quantity contained in a box. Specifically—(*a*) A pair; a set.

> Pray thee, corporal, stay; the knocks are too hot; and for mine own part, I have not a *case* of lives.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.
>
> Lictors, gag him; do.
> And put a *case* of vizards o'er his head,
> That he may look bifronted, as he speaks.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.
>
> An inseparable *case* of coxcombs, . . . the Gemini, or twins of foppery.
> *B. Jonson*, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

(*b*) Among glaziers, 225 square feet of crown-glass; also, 120 feet of Newcastle or Normandy glass.—6. In *printing*, a shallow tray of wood divided by partitions into small boxes of different sizes, in which the characters of a font of printing-types are placed for the use of the compositor. The ordinary case is about 16 inches wide, 32 inches long, and has boxes 1 inch deep. Two forms of case are required for a full font of Roman type: the *upper case* (so called from its higher position on the inclined composing-frame), of 98 boxes, which contains the capitals, small capitals, reference-marks, fractions, and other types in small request; and the *lower case*, of 55 boxes of unequal size, which contains the small-text types, spaces, and points most frequently required. The cases and boxes are arranged so that the types oftenest used are most easily reached by the compositor. For music, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as for display or jobbing type, or for any font of printing-types that has more or fewer characters than those of Roman-text type, cases of special form are made. 7. In *bookbinding*, a book-cover made separately from the book it is intended to inclose.—8. A triangular sac or cavity in the right side of the nose and upper portion of the head of a sperm-whale, containing oil and spermaceti, which are together called head-matter.—9. In *milit. engin.*, a square or rectangular frame made from four pieces of plank joined at the corners, used (in juxtaposition to similar frames) to form a lining for a gallery or branch.—10. In *loam-molding*, the outer portion of a mold. Also called *cope*.—11. In *porcelain-making*, same as *saggar*.—12. *Milit.*, same as *case-shot*.—13. In *mining*, a fissure through which water finds its way into a mine. [Cornwall. Rarely used.]—14. The wooden frame in which a door is hung. Also called *casing*.—15. The wall surrounding a staircase. Also called *casing*.

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case —**Case-smoothing machine,** a machine for smoothing the cases of corners of books.—**Limp case,** or **flexible case,** in *bookbinding*, a case stretched over paper pulpboards instead of boards.—**To work at case,** in *printing*, to set type.

case[2] (kās), r. ; pret. and pp. *cased*, ppr. *casing*. [< *case*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover or surround with a case; surround with any material that incloses or protects; incase.

To be *cased* up and hung by on the wall.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

The jewel is *cas'd* up in dull men's eyes.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i.

Specifically —(*a*) In *arch.*, to face or cover (the outside wall of a building) with material of a better quality than that of the wall itself.

The wall [of the Hatpra] is built of solid stone, about five feet in height and four in thickness, *cased* all over with white marble.
Burckhardt, in Burton's El-Medinah, p. 374.

(*b*) In *plastering*, to plaster (as a house) with mortar on the outside, and strike a ruler laid on it while moist with the edge of a trowel, so as to make it with the plastering imitate joints of freestone. (*c*) In *glass-making*, to "plate" or cover (glass) with a layer of a different color. (*d*) In *bookbinding*, to cover with a case. See *case*[2], *n.*, 7.

After stitching, books which are to be *cased* up with uncut edges have their face and tail cut square by means of a trimming-machine. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 44.

2. In *printing*, to put into the proper compartments of compositors' cases; lay: as, to *case* a font of type.—**3†.** To remove the case or skin of; uncase; skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox, ere we *case* him.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Cased glass, glass made in several layers, usually of different colors, by cutting through which to different depths an effect like that of cameo is produced. The ancient Roman glass of this kind was cut by hand in the manner of gem-cutting. The process now in the pottery consists in covering the outside of a colorless glass ball with a thin case of colored glass, and fusing the two together, repeating the operation as often as desired; the whole is then blown into the shape required before the cutting is done. Also called *cameo-glass*.—**Cased sash-frames,** sash-frames which have their interior vertical sides hollow to admit the weights which balance the sashes, and at the same time conceal them.

II. *intrans.* To cover one's self with something that constitutes a casing.

Case ye; on with your vizors. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

Casearia (kas-ē-ā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named from J. *Casearius*, a Dutch botanist of the 17th century, and missionary to Ceylon and China.] The principal genus in the natural order *Samydaceæ*, including about 80 species of tropical trees or shrubs, chiefly American, of little value. The leaves and bark of some species are used as febrifuges, and the fruit of some is used in India to poison fish.

caseate[1] (kā'sē-āt), r. i.; pret. and pp. *caseated*, ppr. *caseating*. [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ate*[2].] In *pathol.*, to undergo caseous degeneration; become like cheese.

caseate[2] (kā'sē-āt), *n.* [< *case*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt resulting from the union of caseic acid with a base.

caseation (kā-sē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *caseate*[1] (see *-ation*); = F. *caséation* = Sp. *caseacion* = Pg. *caseação* = It. *caseazione*.] 1. The coagulation of milk.—2. In *pathol.*, transformation into a dull cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-bay (kās'bā), *n.* In *carp.*, the space between a pair of girders in build-flooring.

case-bearer (kās'bār'ėr), *n.* A case-bearing larva.

case-bearing (kās'bār'ing), *a.* In *entom.*, provided with a case or covering: applied to certain larvæ, both aquatic and terrestrial, that conceal themselves within a case which they form, and from which they protrude the anterior portion of the body when moving about. See cute under *Acrobasis* and *Coscinophora*.

case-binding (kās'bīn'ding), *n.* A form of bookbinding in which the finished case (including the back) is made apart from the book. The case is made first, and the sewed book is afterward inserted in it. The term *case-binding* in the United States is usually applied to cloth-bound books.

case-bottle (kās'bot'l), *n.* A bottle, often square in form, made so as to fit into a case with others.

case-char (kās'chär), *n.* A name of the common char, *Salmo salvelinus*, or *Salvelinus alpinus*.

case-divinity (kās'di-vin'i-ti), *n.* Casuistry. *Fuller.*

case-ending (kās'en'ding), *n.* In *gram.*, the letter or syllable added in inflected languages to the root or stem of a noun to indicate its case. See *case*[1], *n.*, 6.

casefied (kā'sē-fīd), *p. a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-fy* + *-ed*[2].] Cheesy in consistence or appearance.

case-harden (kās'här'dn), *r. t.* To harden the outer part or surface of, as anything made of iron, by converting the iron into steel. See *case-hardening*.

case-hardened (kās'här'dnd), *p. a.* 1. Having the outside hardened, as iron tools, etc.—2. Figuratively, not sensitive; having no sense of shame; indifferent to reproof or dishonor.

case-hardening (kās'härd'ning), *n.* In *metal.*, a rapid process of cementation, in which the surface of wrought iron is converted into steel by heating the article to be treated in an iron box, in contact with some animal matter, such as bone, parings of horses' hoofs, or leather. This is done in a smith's forge, or in any suitable furnace.

caseic (kā-sē'ik), *a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-ic*; or F. *caséique* or Sp. *caseico*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from cheese.—**Caseic acid,** an acid obtained from cheese.

casein, caseine (kā'sē-in), *n.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; or F. *caséine* or Sp. *caseina*.] The chief nitrogenous ingredient of milk. It does not coagulate spontaneously, like fibrin, nor by heat, like albumin, but by the action of acids and of rennet. Cheese made from skimmed milk and well pressed is nearly pure coagulated casein. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, legumin, which occurs in many vegetables. Casein is one of the most important elements of animal nutrition as found in milk and leguminous plants. Its chemical constitution is not fully understood. It contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, a little sulphur, and about 15.5 per cent. of nitrogen. Also called *caseum*.—**Casein glue,** a glue made by dissolving casein in a strong solution of borax, used as a substitute for ordinary glue by bookbinders and joiners.

case-knife (kās'nīf), *n.* 1. A knife carried in a case or sheath.

The pool, having resolved to save his heroine's honour, has so ordered it that the king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. An old name for a table-knife, still sometimes used.

caseling (kās'ling), *n.* [E. dial., < *case*[2] + *-ling*.] The skin of a beast that has died by accident or violence. *Halliwell.* [Eng.]

Casella's anemometer. See *anemometer*.

case-lock (kās'lok), *n.* A box-lock fastened to the face of a door by screws.

case-maker (kās'mā'kėr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a maker of cases or covers for books.

caseman (kās'man), *n.*; pl. *casemen* (-men). [< *case*[2] + *man*.] In *printing*, a workman at case or setting type; a compositor. [Rare.]

casemate[1] (kās'māt), *n.* [Formerly also *casemate*, *casamat* (after It.); = D. *kazemat* = G. *kasematte*, *kasematte*, formerly *casamat* (after It.), = Dan. *kasematte* = Sw. *kasematt* = Russ. *kazematŭ*, < F. *casemate*, formerly also *chasmate*, = It. *casamatta* = Sp. Pg. *casamata* (Mi. *casamatta*, for **casamatta*), a casemate; of uncertain formation: explained as (1) orig. It., < It. (Sp. Pg.) *casa* (< L. *casa*), a house, a little house, + *matta*, *matto*, foolish, mad, weak, dial. also false, and dim, dark (as if 'false,' 'dark,' or 'concealed chamber'); or (2) orig. Sp., as if *casa de 'matta*, for *matanza*, 'a house of slaughter,' like the equiv. E. *slaughter-house*, a casemate (see quotations from Florio and Grigrave), or the G. *mord-keller* ('murdering-cellar'), a casemate, or Pg. a house; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *matanza*, slaughter, < *matar* = Pg. *matar*, < L. *mactare*, slaughter: see *mactation*, *mactator*, *dactator*, *dictator*, etc.] (*a*) A vault of stone or brickwork, usually built in the thickness of the rampart of a fortress, and pierced in front with embrasures, through which artillery may be fired.

Casamatta [it.], a kinde of fortification called in English a Casamat or a slaughter house, and is a place built low under the wall of the Towne, containing twice the height of the ditch, serving to secure the ditch, annoying the enemie when he is entred the ditch, or to take the
Florio (1598).

Chasmate [F.], a *casemate* in fortification: a numbering house placed in the ditch, to plague the assaylants of a fortress. *Cotgrave.*

Each bastion was honeycombed with *casemates* and subterranean storehouses. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 454.

(*b*) A shell-proof vault of stone or brick designed to protect troops, ammunition, etc.

Take a garrison in of some two hundred,
To beat those pioneers off, that carry a mine
Would blow you up at last. Secure your *casamates*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

(*c*) An embrasure.

Casemate [F.], a *case-mate;* a loop, or loop-hole in a fortified wall. *Cotgrave.*

2. The armored bulkhead surrounding guns in iron-clad ships of war, and pierced with ports or holes through which the guns are run out.—**Barrack casemate.** See *barrack*.—**Defensible casemate,** a casemate having embrasures or loopholes.

casemate[2], *n.* An erroneous form of *case-ment*, (*c*).

casemate-carriage (kās'māt-kar'āj), *n.* A carriage used in mounting casemate-guns.

casemated (kās'mā-ted), *a.* [< *casemate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a casemate or casemates.

casemate-gun (kās'māt-gun), *n.* A gun so placed as to be fired through the embrasure of a casemate.

casemate-truck (kās'māt-truk), *n.* A heavy carriage mounted on three wheels, the forward wheel being pivoted to facilitate changes of direction: used for transporting cannon and ammunition within the galleries of permanent works.

casement (kās'- or kāz'ment), *n.* [Short for *incasement*, < OF. *encasement*, later assibilated *enchasement* (> E. *enchasement*, q. v.), lit. a setting in or incasing: see *incase* and *-ment*.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A frame for glass, as forming a window or part of a window, and made to open by swinging on hinges which are generally affixed to a vertical side of the opening into which it is fitted.

I released
The *casement*, and the light increased
With freshness in the dawning east.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

(*b*) A compartment between the mullions of a window. (*c*) A deep hollow molding used chiefly in cornices, and similar to the ovolo of classical or cavetto of Italian architecture. *Oxford Glossary.* Sometimes, erroneously, *casemate*.

casemented (kās'- or kāz'ment-ted), *a.* [< *casement* + *-ed*[2].] Having casements.

caseo- (kā'sē-o), *a.* [< L. *caseus*, cheese, + *-o-*: see *caseous*.] In *comp.*, same as *caseous*.

caseo-, [< L. *caseus* + *-o-*.] Pertaining to cheese; resembling or having the qualities of cheese.—**Caseous degeneration** or **transformation,** in *pathol.*, the transformation of a tissue into a dead, cheese-like mass, as in pus, tubercle, etc.

case-paper (kās'pā'pėr), *n.* The outside quires of a ream. *E. H. Knight.* See *case-paper*.

caser (kā'sėr), *n.* [< *case*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who cases.

case-rack (kās'rak), *n.* In *printing*, a square upright frame of wood with parallel cleats, made to hold type-cases which are not in use. Most compositing-rooms have the lower part fitted up as a case-rack.

casern (ka-zėrn'), *n.* [= D. *kazerne* = G. *kaserne* = Dan. *kaserne* = Sw. *kasern*, < F. *caserne*, < Pg. *caserna* (= Sp. *caserna* = It. *caserma*, > G. dial. *kasarne*, *kasarn*), orig. apparr. a room for four (cf. E. *quarters*), < L. *quaterna*, fem. of *quaterni*, four apiece, four each, four together: see *quaternary*, *quaternion*, and cf. *carillon*, *quire*[2].] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns, usually near the quarry in barrack.

case-shot (kās'shot), *n.* **1.** A collection of small projectiles, such as musket-balls, grape-shot, etc., put in cases, to be discharged from cannon. Also called *canister*.

A continual storm, not of single bullets, but of chain-shot and *case-shot*. *Camden.*

2. In a more modern sense, a shrapnel-shell, that is, a spherical iron case inclosing powder and a number of bullets and exploded by a fuse.

Also called *case*.

caseum (kā'sē-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *caseus*, cheese.] Same as *casein*.

casewood (kās'wud), *n.* [Formerly also *case-wood*; < *case*[2] (= *cask*[2], a money-box, a purse) + *wood*.] A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

case-work (kās'wėrk), *n.* 1. In *bookbinding*: (*a*) The making of cases or covers in which sewed books are bound. (*b*) A book glued on the back and stuck into a cover prepared beforehand to receive it.—2. In *printing*, typesetting; composition.

case-worm (kās'wėrm), *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

cash[1] (kash), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *casse* (= Sc. *cass*, < OF. *casser*, discharge, cashier, = Pg. *cassar* (obs.) = It. *cassare*, annul, < L. *cassare*, bring to naught, destroy, annul, < *cassus*, empty, void. This is the same word as *quash*, annul (see *quash*[2]), but different from *quash*[1], ult. < L. *quassare*, break: see *quash*[1]. (*ashier*[1] is also the same word, with *S*- suffix: see *cashier*[1].) To discard; disband; cashier.

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Cashing the greatest part of his land away, he only retained 1000 of the best soldiers.
Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrimage.

cash[1], *n.* [< *cash*[1], *v.*] Disbandment.

cash[2] (kash), *n.* [= D. *kas*, cash, also box, chest, = Sw. *kassa* = Russ. *kassa*, money, < F. *caisse* (E. *cash*, < F., *caisse*, of *quash*, *abolish*, etc.), a box, case, chest, money-box, counter, now a printer's case, a crucible: same word as *caisse*, a case, etc.: see *case*[3] and *chase*[3], of which *cash*[2] is a doublet.] **1.** A receptacle for money; a money-box.

Twenty thousand pounds are known to be in her cash.
Sir R. Wiseman, Memorials, iii. 251.

This bank is property a general *cash* where every one lodges his money. *Sir W. Temple*, United Provinces, ii.

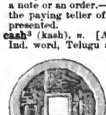
2. Money; primarily, ready money; money on hand or at command.

The real wealth of a nation, consisting in its labor and commodities, is to be estimated by the sign of that wealth —its circulating *cash*. *A. Hamilton*, Works, I. 228.

Hard cash. (*a*) Hard money; coin; specie. (*b*) Money in hand; actual money, as distinguished from other property. = **Syn. 2.** See *money*.

cash[3] (kash), *v. t.* [< *cash*[2], *n.*] **1.** To turn into money, or to exchange for money; to *cash* a note or an order.—**2.** To pay money for: as, the paying teller of a bank *cashes* notes when presented.

cash[4] (kash), *n.* [An E. corruption of an E. Ind. word, Telugu and Canarese *kāsu*, Tamil *kās*, a small copper coin, also coin-money in general. The Pg. *caixa*, a name applied to tin coins found by the Portuguese at Malacca in 1511, brought thither from the Malabar coast in India, is perhaps the same word, accom. to Pg. *caixa*, a case, box, chest, also a cashier, = E. *cash*[2] or *case*[3], q. v.] **1.** The name given by Europeans to the only coin in use among the Chinese, and called by them *tsien* (pronounced chen). It is a round disk of copper alloy, with a square hole in the middle for convenience in stringing, and is of the value of one tenth to one fortieth of a cent. The characters above and below the square hole indicate the reign in which the coin was cast; those on each side (reading from right to left) are *tung tʻung pao*, and mean current coin, or money. A *string of cash* is a sum of 500 or 1,000 cash, according to local fly, string together, in division of 100. The name is also applied to a similar coin called a *pul* in circulation in Japan, one thousand being worth a yen or dollar. **2.** The name sometimes given by foreigners to a li (pronounced lē), or thousandth part of a Chinese liang or ounce—a tael. **3.** In Java, a money of account in Sumatra, worth about 3 cents.


Chinese Cash of the reign Kang-hi (1662–1723), the last but one of the Ming dynasty. (Size of the original.)

cash[4] (kash), *n.* [Cf. Ir. *coisighe*, Gael. *coisich*, a path, Ir. Gael. *cos*, foot.] A prehistoric wooden road, resembling an American plank-road, or corduroy road. Roads of this kind have been found in Ireland in many localities, and in some cases are evidently connected with the crannogs.

cash[5] (kash), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *coal-mining*, soft shale or bind. [Scotland.]

cash-account (kash'ą-kount'), *n.* **1.** An account of money received, paid, or on hand.—**2.** In *banking*, a credit given by a bank to an amount agreed upon to any individual or house of business on receipt of a bond with securities, generally two in number, for the repayment on demand of the sums actually advanced, with interest on each advance from the day on which it was made. Persons having such accounts draw upon them for whatever sums within the amount they have occasion for, repaying these advances as they find opportunity, but generally within short periods. Interest is charged only on the average balance which may be due to the bank. Also called *bank-credit* and *cash-credit*, *cash-account* being more especially a Scotch name. The system of granting such credits seems to have been initiated by the Scotch banks.

cashaw (ka-shâ'), *n.* A name of the algarroba or honey-mesquit. *Prosopis juliflora*.

cash-book (kash'bůk), *n.* [< *cash*[2] + *book*; = D. *kasboek*.] A book in which is kept a register or an account of money received and paid.

— **Petty cash-book**, a book in which small receipts and payments are entered.

cash-box (kash'boks), *n.* A metal or wooden box for keeping money.

cash-boy (kash'boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop or store to carry the money received by salesmen from customers to a cashier and bring back the proper change.

cash-carrier (kash'kar'i-ėr), *n.* A device for conveying the money received at the counters of a shop or store to the cashier and returning the change. It usually consists of a car or receptacle traveling upon an overhead track or wire extending from the counters to a central office or desk. Another common form is that of a pneumatic tube.

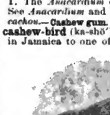
cash-credit (kash'kred'it), *n.* Same as *cash-account*, 2.

cash-day (kash'dā), *n.* A day on which cash is regularly paid; a pay-day or settling-day.

casher-box (kash'ėr-boks), *n.* [< *casher* (perhaps < F. *cancer*, a pigeonhole, case of pigeonholes, < *caser*, < L. *casa*, a house) + *box*[2].] A table used in the manufacture of glass. It is covered with cast-irrons, and on it the globe of glass is rested while the blowing-iron is disconnected and a rod attached to the other pole of the globe preparatory to the *cracking* or flashing. *E. H. Knight.*

cashew (ka-shō'), *n.* [Also written *cadju* (= F. *cachou* in special sense, a sweetmeat: see *cachou*[1]), *acaju* (= Sp. *cayou* (E. also *acajou* = G. *acajou-*, *acajuanuss*, after F. *acajou à pomme*, the cashew-tree, *noix d'acajou*, the cashew-nut, by confusion with *acajou*, mahogany: see *acajou*[1]), < Hindi *kāju*, *kājū*, the cashew-nut.] **1.** The *Anacardium occidentale* and its fruit. See *Anacardium* and *cashew-nut*.—**2.** Same as *cachou*.—**Cashew bean.** See *pea*.

cashew-bird (ka-shō'bėrd), *n.* The name given in Jamaica to one of the tanagers, the *Tanagra zena* of Gosse, now *Spindalis nigricephala*, an oscine passerine bird of the family *Tanagridæ*, which feeds on the berries of the bully-tree.


Cashew-bird (*Spindalis nigricephala*).

cashew-nut (ka-shō'nut), *n.* The kidney-shaped nut of the *Anacardium occidentale* (see *Anacardium*), consisting of a kernel inclosed in a very hard shell, which is borne upon a swollen pear-shaped edible stalk. The shell is composed of two hard layers, between which is contained an acrid and almost caustic juice, producing on the skin a very painful and persistent vesicular eruption. This acrid quality is removed by heat, and the kernel then becomes edible and is much esteemed. Furnishing also a sweet oil.—**Oriental cashew-nut**, or *marking-nut*, a similar fruit of an allied tree of the East Indies, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. The juice becomes black on exposure, and is employed in marking cotton cloths and as a medicine.

Anacardium occidentale. 1, 2, 3, Cashew-nuts.

cashew-tree (ka-shō'trē), *n.* The tree, *Anacardium occidentale*, producing the cashew-nut.

Cashgar cloth. Same as *patu*.

cash-girl (kash'gėrl), *n.* A girl who performs the same duties as a cash-boy.

cashie (kash'i), *n.* [Sc., < Icel. *kæskr*, brisk, bold, hale, hearty, = Sw. Dan. *kæsk*, hale, hearty.] **1.** Luxuriant and succulent: applied to vegetables and shoots of trees.—**2.** Growing very rapidly; unable to endure fatigue.—**3.** Flaccid; soft. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

cashie-wrist, *n.* [Sc.] An old Scotch instrument of torture, consisting of a heated iron cane for the leg. Also called *caspielaus*, *caspiecaws*, *caspiclaws*.

The three principal tortures that were habitually applied, were the pennywinkis, the boots, and the *cashie-lavis*. The first was a kind of thumb-screw; the second was a frame in which the leg was inserted, and in which it was broken by wedges, driven in by a hammer; the third was also an iron frame for the leg, which was from time to time heated over a brazier. *Lockhart*, Ballantyne, I. 147.

cashier[1] (kash-ēr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *casseere* (cf. *cashi* = *cassi*), < D. *casseren* = G. *cassieren* = Dan. *kassere* = Sw. *kassera*, cast off, discharge, discard, cashier, annul, < OF. *casser*, discharge, cashier, > E. *cash*[1], q. v.] **1.** To dismiss from an office or place of trust by annulling the commission by virtue of which it is held.

He had the insolence to *cashier* the captain of the lord-lieutenant's own body-guard. *Macaulay.*

Hence —**2.** Figuratively, to dismiss or discard from service or from association.

The king that expelled the Tartars about two hundred years since, *cashiered* this their present nobility. . . . *casseering* all the ancient Nobilitie and Magistrates, that none is now great but the King. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 440

Your son, an't please you, sir, is new *cashier'd* yonder, Cast from his company. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 4.

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers. *Addison.*

3. To reject; put out of account; disregard. [Rare.]

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments. *Locke.*

4. To abolish; do away with; get rid of. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

cashier[2] (kash-ēr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cashierer*; = D. *kassier* = G. *kassierer*, *kassirer*, prop. *kassirer*, = Dan. *kasserer* = Sw. *kassör*, < F. *caissier* (= Sp. *cajero* = Pg. *caixeiro*, < It. *cassiere*), a cashier, < *caisse*, a money-box: see *cash*[2], *case*[3], and *-ier*, *-eer*.] **1.** One who has charge of cash or money; one who superintends the receiving and ordinary transactions of a bank or other commercial concern; a cash-keeper.—**2†.** A money-box; a cash.

cashierer (kash-ēr'ėr), *n.* One who cashiers, rejects, or discards: as, "a *cashierer* of monarchs," *Burke*.

cash-keeper (kash'kē'pėr), *n.* One intrusted with the keeping of money and money-accounts; a cashier.

cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cachemere* and with altered forms and sense *casimire*, *casimere*, *kerseymere*, q. v.]; = E. *cachemire* = D. *kasmeer* = G. *kaschmir* = Sw. *kaschmir* = Dan. *kasmir* = Russ. *kaschemir*, *kasemir*, so called because first made in *Cashmere* (F. *Cachemire*, G. *Kaschmir*), now commonly written *Kashmir*, repr. *Kashmīr*, the native name (Skt. *Kaçmīra*), a state and valley in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab.] **I.** *n.* A fine and soft woolen fabric used for dress-goods. It differs from merino in being twilled on one side only.

II. *a.* Made of the dress-fabric so named.—**Cashmere shawl**, or *India shawl*, a shawl originally made in the valley of Cashmere, and afterward in the Panjab, from the fine downy wool found about the roots of the hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas. It is also known as the *camel's-hair shawl*, from the popular notion that the finest wool was originally made of camel's hair.

cashmerette (kash-mē-ret'), *n.* [Dim. of *cashmere*.] A textile fabric for women's dresses, made with a soft and glossy surface, in imitation of cashmere.

Cashmerian (kash-mē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cashmere* (see *cashmere*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Cashmere, a valley and tributary state of India, in the Himalaya mountains north of the Panjab. Also spelled *Kashmirian*.

cash-note (kash'nōt), *n.* A note for the payment of money.

cashoo, *n.* See *catechu*.

cash-register (kash'rej'is-tėr), *n.* A cash-box comprising a mechanism for recording automatically the sums of money deposited in it.

Casia, *n.* See *Cassia*.

casimire, *n.* See *cashmere*.

casing (kā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *case*[3], *v.*] **1.** The act or process expressed by the verb *case*. Specifically—(*a*) The process of blowing one piece of glass within another of a different color from the plastic, and then uniting them by firing. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, the operation of inserting the sewed sections of a book into its case or cover. The work of pasting down the cover-leaves, clearing out the waste, and pressing the book in a press. (*c*) Same as *encasing*.

2. A case; a covering; an inclosure. Specifically—(*a*) The framework around a door or window. Also called *case*. (*b*) A wooden tunnel for powder-hose in blasting. (*c*) A covering surrounding the smoke-stack or funnel of a steamboat, to protect the deck from the heat. (*d*) The cast-iron body of a tubed or converted gun. (*e*) That portion of the wall of a blast-furnace which lies between the stuffing and the mantle. (*f*) In *weaving*, the altered portion of the "country" or check-work next to the lode: almost the exact equivalent of the Cornish *randa* (which see). See also *gouge* and *selvage*. [Cordilleran mining region.]

casings (kā'singz), *n. pl.* [E. dial., also *cassons*, *cazzons*, and formerly *cassing*, < MF. *casses* (also *cassard*), cow-dung, prob. < Dan. *kasse*, dung (ko-

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kase, cow-dung.] Dried cow-dung, used for fuel. Also called *cow-blakes*. [North. Eng.]

casino (kə-sē'nō), *n.* [It., a house, summer-house, gaming-house, dim. of *casa*, a house, L. *casa*, a cottage, hut; see *casa*.] 1. A small country-house; a lodge; a summer-house or retreat.—2. A club-house or public room used for social meetings, gaming, dancing, music, etc.; a public dancing-saloon.

The times are such that one scarcely dares allude to that kind of company which frequents the casinos and of Vanity Fair are frequenting every day, which nightly fills *casinos* and dancing-rooms. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

3. A game of cards, in which the players, two or more in number, strive to obtain as many cards as possible, especially certain cards of a counting value, as the ten of diamonds and two of spades. Tricks are taken, as in whist, by matching a card on the table with one in the hand; combining, or grouping together from the board, cards the number of pips on which equals the number on that played from the hand; and *building*, or combining cards on the board with one in the hand, the total of which at the player's next turn. In this sense also spelled *cassino*.—**Big or great casino**, the 10 of diamonds, which in the game of casino counts two.—**Little or small casino**, the two of spades, which in the game of casino counts one.

cask[1] (kask), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caske*, < F. *casque*, a casket, a helmet, < It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp. Pg. *casco*, a cask, wine-vat, also helmet, casque, hull, cost of an onion, shard, skull, < *casear*, break in pieces, burst; see *casual*, *n.*, and *quash*[1].] 1. A close, wave-tight vessel formed like a barrel with staves, headings, and hoops, and used for containing liquids or substances which may become liquid; a generic term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, etc.—2. An irregular measure of capacity. A cask of almonds is 2 hundredweight; a cask of cloves, 600 pounds; a cask of candles, 50 pairs. The name is also applied to various foreign measures of capacity, as the hogshead, barrel, butt, pipe, etc.

3. In *dyeing*, an apparatus for steaming and thus fixing the colors of cloths which are printed with a mixture of dyestuffs and mordants. It consists of a hollow cylinder, within which the cloth is suspended, the steam being admitted to the interior of the drum.

4. A helmet. [In this sense now usually spelled *casque* (which see).]—**Bulged cask**, a cask swelling in the middle.—**Splayed cask**, a cask having a flaring or conical form.

cask[1] (kask), *v. t.* [*cask*[1], *n.*] 1. To put into a cask.—2. To provide with or put on a casque or helmet.

Royally *casked* in helme of steele.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v.

cask[2], *n.* [An irreg. var. of *cash*[2], 1, a chest, appar. by confusion with *cask*[1].] A casket; a case or shell.

A jewel, lock'd into the woefull'st *cask*
That ever did contain a thing of worth.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Onely the heart and soule is cleane, yet fears the talnesture of this polluted *cask*. Would have answered (by thy revenging hand) from this loathsome prison and filthy tenement. *Sylvester*, Bart. Great Britain (1611), p. 379.

casket[1] (kas'ket), *n.* See *casquet*[1].

casket[2] (kas'ket), *n.* [Formerly also *casquet* (cf. *casket* = casquet), < late ME. *casket*, < OF. and F. *casquet* (= Pr. *cassetta* = Sp. *cajuela* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, coffer, chest, dim. of *casse*, a chest, box, > E. *cash*[2], and, earlier, E. *cask*[2]; see *cash*[2], *cask*[2].] 1. A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.

The same quayer to be put in a bore casket of blacke, loken. *English Stalls* (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

Here, catch this *casket*; it is worth the pains.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6.

Casketa full of pardons. *Strype*, Edw. VI., an. 1549.

2. A fanciful name applied to a book consisting of a number of selected literary or musical pieces: as, a *casket* of literary gems. [Rare.]—3. A coffin, especially a costly one: used as a softened synonym of *coffin*. [U. S.]—4. A stalk or stem. [North. Eng.]

casket[2] (kas'ket), *v. t.* [*casket*[2], *n.*] To put into a little chest.

I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 5.

The jewel safe *casketed*. *Keats.*

casket[3] (kas'ket), *n.* Same as *gasket*.

casknet, *n.* A corruption of *coaster*[2].

casmalos (kas'ma-los), *n.* [Native.] A name of the long-billed crested black parrot, *Microglossus aterrimus*, of New Guinea.

caspiecawsy, **caspieclawsy**, **caspielawsy**, *n.* Same as *catsheclaws*.

casque (kask), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *cesk*, *ceske*, < F. *casque*, a helmet, < It. *casco*, a helmet, < Sp. *casco*, a helmet, skull, etc.; see *cask*[1].] 1. A helmet of any kind. [Chiefly poetic.]

My good blade carves the *casques* of men,
My tough lance thrusteth sure.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. In *zoöl.*, some process or formation on the head resembling a helmet; a galea. Especially applied in ornithology to the horn of the bill of the hornbills, and to the frontal bone of which it is composed. The *casque* of the cassowary, *Casuarius galeatus*, offers a good example. See cut under *cassowary*.

casquet[1] (kas'ket), *n.* [Early mod. E. *casket* or *D. kasket* = G. *casquet* = Dan. *kaskjet*, a cap, < F. *casquet*, < It. *cascketto*, a little helmet, dim. of *casco*, a helmet; see *cask*[1], *casque*.] A headpiece without a movable vizor, worn in the sixteenth century and later.

Casquenel, time of Edward IV., side and back views.

casquet[2], *n.* See *casket*[2].

casquetel, *n.* [F., dim. of *casque*.] A small steel cap or open helmet without beaver or vizor, but having a projecting umbril and overlapping plates behind for ease in throwing the head back.

cass[1] (kas), *v. t.* [Older form of *cash*[1], q. v.] To quash; defeat; annul.—2. To dismiss; cashier.

To *cass* all old and unfaithful bands.
Bullokar, Arts of Empire, p. 14.

cass[2], *n.* [Contr. of *cassida*, as *cass-worm* for *caddis-worm*.] A caddis-worm.

Lumbricî [L.], little *casses* [corrected *casses*, ed. 1611] or earth-wormes. *Florio* (1598).

cassada, **cassado**, *n.* Same as *cassava*.

Cassandra (ka-san'drạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cassandra*, < Gr. *Κασσάνδρα*, in Greek legend a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.] In *bot.*, a genus of ericaceous plants, of a single species, native of the cooler portions of Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. calyculata* is a low shrub of the northern United States, with coriaceous evergreen leaves (hence its common name of *leather-leaf*), and cylindrical white flowers appearing in early spring.

cassareep, **cassireepe** (kas'ạ-rē, kas'i-rēp), *n.* [Also spelled *cassaripe*; the South American name.] A sauce made of cassava or manioc root.

cassate (kas'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cassated*, ppr. *cassating*. [< L. *cassatus*, pp. of *cassare*, annul, > E. *cashier*[1], *quash*[1]; see *cashier*[1]; see these words.] To vacate, annul, or make void.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have. *Bay*, The Book of Creation.

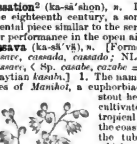
The laws must not so tolerate, as by conserving persons to destroy themselves, and the public benefit: but if there be cause for it, they may be *cassated*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 387.

cassation[1] (ka-sā'shon), *n.* [< F. *cassation* = Sp. *casacion* = Pg. *cassação* = It. *cassazione* (< L. *D. cassatie*). < L. as if **cassatio(n-)*, < *cassare*, annul, quash: see *cassate*.] The act of annulling, reversing, or canceling; annulment. The Court of Cassation is the highest court of France, and receives appeals from all other courts.

The confederacy of nobles, too, was dissolved, having accomplished its purpose, and with it all credit with the people by the formal *cassation* of the Compromise in consequence of the Accord of Ghent.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 38.

cassation[2] (ka-sā'shon), *n.* In *music*, during the eighteenth century, a song or an instrumental piece similar to the serenade, intended for performance in the open air.

cassava (ka-sä'vạ), *n.* [Formerly also *casavy*, *cassavy*, *cassada*, *cassado*; NL. *cassava*; < F. *cassave*, < Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe* = Pg. *cassave*, < Haytian *kasabi*.] 1. The name of several species of *Manihot*, a euphorbiaceous genus of stout herbs, extensively cultivated for food in tropical America and on the coast of Africa, from the tuberous roots of which cassava-bread, cassava-starch, and tapioca are made. The kinds that are chiefly used are *M. utilissima* (bitter cassava), *M. Aipi* (sweet cassava), and *M. Carthagenensis*. Also known as *mandioc*, *manioc*, or *mandioca*. See *manioc*.


Branch of Cassava (*Manihot utilissima*).

2. The starch prepared from the roots of the cassava-plant. The roots, which are sometimes a yard in length, are grated, and the pulp is freed from its milky juice. This is done by means of sacks made of matting, which are filled and suspended from a beam, weights being attached to the lower end. The meal thus dried is often made immediately into bread by baking it in broad thin cakes. Starch is obtained by washing the meal in water and allowing the farinaceous portion to settle. This starch, when dried upon heated plates, is converted into tapioca. The juice itself, especially that from the bitter cassava, contains a considerable amount of hydrocyanic acid, and is very poisonous.

cassavid (kas-sā'vid), *n.* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a staphyleaceous tree of the West Indies.

casser, *v. t.* See *cass*[1].

cassedonius, *n.* An old form of *chalcedony*.

casseret, *n. t.* An earlier form of *cashier*[1].

Cassegrainian (kas-e-grā'ni-an), *a.* Relating to one Cassegrain, who in 1672 described a new form of reflecting telescope essentially different from those of Newton and Gregory. There is a hole at the center of the large mirror (as in the Gregorian form) but the rays leaving that mirror, before coming to a focus, strike a small convex mirror, and are reflected through the hole to the eyepiece. The eyepiece is shorter than the Gregorian, the spherical aberration is partly obliterated, and the loss of light is about that of the Newtonian. See *telescope*.

Cassel brown, **green**, etc. See the nouns.

Casselmanite, **Casselmannite**. See *greenockite*.

cassen (kas'en), *n.* An English dialectal form of the past participle of *cast*.

cassena (ka-sē'nạ), *n.* [Also *cassina*, NL. *Cassine*.] A name of yaupon, *Ilex vomitoria*.

casse-paper (kas'pā'pėr), *n.* [= D. *kaspapier*; < *casse*, F. *casse*, broken, pp. of *casser*, break (see *cassation*[1], *n.*, and *quash*[1], + *paper*.] Broken, wrinkled, or imperfect sort paper used by the paper-maker.

Casserian (ka-sē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* See *Gasserian*.

casserole (kas'e-rōl), *n.* [= G. *kasserol* = Dan. *kasserolle* = It. *casseruola* = Pr. *cassarola*, < F. *casserole*, a stew-pan (also dial. *cautrole*, > E. dial. *kastrole* and Sw. *kastrull* = Dan. *kastrol*), dim. of OF. *casse* = Cat. *cassa* = It. *cazza* (Mi., *cassa*, *cazza*, *cavoula*, *cattola*), a crucible, < L. *cattia*, a pan: see *cash*[2]. = Pg. *cozo*, a frying-pan, saucepan, < OHG. *chezzi* (**kazzi*), a kettle, with dim. *chezzîn* = E. *kettle*, q. v.] 1. A stew-pan or saucepan. Hence—2. A dish prepared in such a pan; a sort of stew: as, a *casserole* of mutton.—3. A sort of cup made of rice, mashed potatoes, or the like, and browned in the oven, designed to contain some delicate and highly flavored dish.—4. Less properly, a rim or edging, as of rice, around the edge of a dish of stew, or the like.—5. A small handled dish, almost as deep as it is wide, made of porcelain, and holding from 5 to 20 ounces, used in chemical laboratories for evaporating solutions to dryness and for other purposes.

Casserole.

casserole-fish (kas'e-rōl-fish), *n.* A Creole name of the horseshoe crab or king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*: from its resemblance to a saucepan.

cassette (ka-set'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *cassetta* = Cat. *capseta* = It. *cassetta*), a casket, box: see *cash*[2].] In manufacture of chinaware, a utensil made of potters' clay with sand, in which the ware is baked. It is usually round, with a flat bottom. Also called *coffin*.

cassetur breve (ka-sē'ter bre'vē). [L., let the chief be annulled: *cassetur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *cassare*, annul; *breve*, a short writing: see *cassate* and *brief*.] In *old law*, an entry on the record, made by a plaintiff who is not present, of a demanded plea in abatement, whereby an end is put to the action, and he can begin anew.

cassewreed (kas'wēd), *n.* An obsolete form of *cassweed*.

Cassia (kash'iạ), *n.* [L., more correctly *casia*, < Gr. *κασία*, *κασσία*, < Heb. *qetsî'oth*, cassia, a pl. form, *qetsî'ah*, cassia-bark, *qetsî'ōth*, cassia-buds.] 1. A very large genus of leguminous herbs, shrubs, and trees, mostly of tropical or warm regions. They have abruptly pinnate leaves, conspicuous flowers, and distinct stamens with the anthers opening by pores. The leaves of several species constitute the well-known cathartic drug called *senna*. The purging cassia, *C. Fistula*, an ornamental tree of the old world, but frequently planted in tropical America, has very long cylindrical pods containing a sweetish pulp which is used in medicine as a mild laxative. The seeds of *C. occidentalis* are

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Cassia

used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, and are known as *negro or Mogdad coffee*, though they contain no caffeine.

Flowers and Fruit of *Cassia Fistula*.

fein. Some species furnish ornamental woods, and several are in cultivation, many having handsome foliage and conspicuous yellow flowers.

2. [*t. c.*] The cinnamon cassia, wild cassia, or cassia-bark. See *cassia-lignea*.—**Clove cassia,** the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*, a little-known lauraceous tree of Brazil. It has a clove-like odor and the taste of cinnamon, and is used for mixing with other spices.

cassia-buds (kash'ïȝ-budz), *n. pl.* The commercial name for the immature fruit of the Chinese tree which yields cassia-lignea. They are used as a spice.

cassia-lignea (kash'ïȝ-lig'né-ȃ), *n.* [NL., lit. ligneous or woody cassia; see *Cassia* and *lignose*.] Cassia-bark, or wild cassia, also known as Chinese cinnamon, a species of cinnamon obtained chiefly from the *Cinnamomum Cassia* of southern China. It closely resembles Ceylon cinnamon, and is used for the same purposes. Inferior kinds are largely exported from southern India, Sumatra, and other East Indian islands, the product of *C. iners* and other species.

cassicid (kash'ïȝ-oid), *n.* A volatile oil obtained from cassia-lignea, resembling oil of cinnamon.

cassia-pulp (kash'ïȝ-pulp), *n.* The sweet pulp which exists in the pods of *Cassia Fistula*. It is used in medicine as a mild purgative. See *Cassia*, 1.

cassican (kas'ï-kan), *n.* [= F. *cassican*; < *Cassicus* + *-an.*] **1.** A bird of the genus *Cassicus*. *Cuvier.*—**2.** An Australian and Papuan corvine bird of either of the genera *Gymnorhina* and *Strepera*; a piping-crow. See *Barita*, (c).

Cassicine (kas-ï-sī'né), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassicus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, typified by the genus *Cassicus*; the caciques. They have naked exposed nostrils and the mesorhinium expanded into a frontal shield.

Cassicus (kas'ï-kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760): see *Cacicus*, *cacique*.] See *Cacicus*.

Cassida (kas'ï-dȃ), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), also *cassida*, a helmet.] A genus of mo-

Black-legged Tortoise-beetle (*Cassida nigripes*).
a, larva; *b*, larva, cleaned and enlarged; *c*, pupa. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

niliceron beetles, giving name to the family *Cassididæ*; the tortoise-beetles.

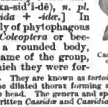
Species of *Cassida* and allied forms are recognized by the excessively wide margins of the prothorax and elytra, and by the head being partly or wholly concealed beneath the forward margin of the prothorax, the whole insect thus presenting a flattened, roundish, scale-like aspect. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 314.

Cassidæ (kas'ï-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cassididæ*.

cassideous (kas-sid'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-eous.*] In *bot.*, helmet-shaped, as the upper sepal in the genus *Aconitum*.

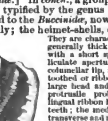
cassidid (kas'ï-did), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cassididæ*.

Cassididæ[1] (kas-sid'ï-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassida* + *-idæ.*] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, having a rounded body, whence the name of the group, *Cyclica*, in which they formerly ranged. They are known as *tortoise-beetles* and *helmet-beetles*, the dilated thorax forming a sort of helmet covering the head. The genera and species are numerous. Also written *Cassidæ* and *Cassidoidæ*. See cut under *Cassida*.



Cassideous Flower of *Aconitum*.

Cassididæ[2] (kas-sid'ï-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassis* (*Cassid-*) + *-idæ.*] In *conch.*, a group of gastropod mollusks, typified by the genus *Cassis*, formerly referred to the *Buccinidæ*, now forming a separate family; the helmet-shells, or cameos.



Helmet-shell (*Cassis flammea*).

They are characterized by a generally thick heavy shell, with a short spire, a canaliculate aperture, a callous columellar lip, and both lips toothed or ribbed; and by a large head and foot, and a proturnible proboscis. The lingual ribbon has 7 rows of teeth; the median rows are transverse and multidentate, the inner lateral broad and multidentate, and the outer lateral unguiculate. The genera are *Cassis*, *Cassidaria*, and *Oniscia*. Also written *Cassidoidæ* and *Cassidæ*. See *helmet-shell* and *cameo-shell*.

Cassidina (kas-ï-dī'nȃ), *n.* [NL., < *Cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet, + *-ina*[1].]

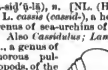
A genus of isopod crustaceans, the species of which are known as *shield-glaizers*, *Edwards*, 1840.

Cassidix (kas'ï-diks), *n.* [NL. (Lesson), appar. made out of a F. '*cassidique*, pl., < L. as if '*cassidicus*, adj., < *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] **1.** A genus of crow-grackles, or American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, having thick bills and boat-shaped tails: same as *Scaphidurus* (Swainson, 1831). *R. P. Lesson*, 1831.—**2.** [*c.*] The specific name of the hornbill of Celebes, *Buceros cassidix*. *C. J. Temminck*, 1820.—**3.** A generic name of the same. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1849.

cassidony[1] (kas'ï-dō-ni), *n.* A corruption of *chalcedony*.

cassidony[2] (kas'ï-dō-ni), *n.* [A corruption of L. *stœchas Sidonia*, the stœchas of Sidon, where the plant is indigenous.] The popular name of the plant *Lavandula Stœchas*, or French lavender.

Cassidula (ka-sid'ū-lȃ), *n.* [NL. (Humphreys, 1797), dim. of L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] **1.** The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Cassidulidæ*. Also *Cassidulus*; *Lamarck*, 1816. —**2.** In *conch.*, a genus of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, of the family *Auriculidæ*, having a squarish body-whorl, very short spire, and toothed lips. The species inhabit the sea-shores of the Indo-Pacific region. Also *Cassidulus*; *Latreille*, 1825.



Cassidula aurisfelis.

Cassidulidæ[1] (kas-ï-dū'lï-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidula*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of exocyclic or petalostichous echinoderms, or irregular sea-urchins, known as *heart-urchins*, having a rounded or oval form, very fine spines, and no fasciioles. It includes the subfamilies *Echinoneinæ* and *Nucleolinæ*.

Cassidulidæ[2] (kas-ï-dū'lï-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassidulus* + *-idæ.*] A family of proboscis-bearing pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cassidulus*. They are characterized by a long neck and small head, tentacles small and near the end of the head, and teeth on the lingual ribbon in 3 rows, the central moderately broad, and the lateral versatile and bidentate; the shell is pear-shaped or oliconic, and with a produced canal. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas.

Cassidulus (ka-sid'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cassis* (*cassid-*), a helmet.] **1.** A name of a genus of

Cassiopeia

gastropods taken for the type of the family *Cassidulidæ*[2]: synonymous with *Melongena*.—**2.** Same as *Cassidula*.

cassimere (kas'ï-mēr), *n.* [Also *casimire*; corrupted to *kerseymere*, q. v.; = D. *kasimier* = G. Dan. Sw. *kasimir*, < F. *casimir*, prob. < Sp. *canimiro* = Pg. *casimira* = It. *casimiro*, > Turk. *qazmir*, cassimere; tilt. the same word as *cashmere*, q. v.] A woolen cloth about 30 inches in width, used for men's wear; specifically, a twilled cloth of the above description, used principally for trousers.

cassina (ka-sī'nȃ), *n.* Same as *cassena*.

cassine (ka-sēn'), *n.* [F., < It. *casino*, a country-house, etc.: see *casino*.] A small house, especially in the open country; specifically, a house standing alone, where soldiers may lie hid or take a position.

cassinet, *n.* Same as *casinette*.

cassinette (kas-ï-net'), *n.* [= G. *cassinet*, Sp. *casinate*; a sort of dim. of *casimere*.] A cloth made of a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk, used for waistcoats.

Also called *kerseynette*. *E. H. Knight.*

Cassinian (ka-sin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a member of the Italian and French family Cassini, which produced four generations of astronomers, 1625–1845. Also *Cassinoid*.

Four Confocal Cassinian Ovals.

F, *F*, foci. Putting as for the distance between them, the equations of the ovals represented are $Y^2p^2 = a^2p$, $Y^2p^2 = a$ (the lemniscate, or figure-8 curve), $Y^2p^2 = a^2p - r^2p^2$, $Y^2p^2 = 1.5a^2p - r^2p^2$.

If we wish the plane of motion to be of limited extent, we must make its boundary one of the Cassinian ellipses. *Mitchell*, Unipolar Kinematics, VI. iii. 136.

Cassinian oval, or **Cassinian**, a bicircular quartic curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is constant. The Cartesian equation is $(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2 - 4a^2x^2 = m^4$. If $m^2 < a^2$, the real curve consists of two ovals; if $m^2 > a^2$, it consists of one; and if $m^2 = a^2$, it becomes the lemniscate. Cassinians are curves of the eighth class (except the lemniscate, which is of the sixth), and have four stationary tangents on the absolute.

II. *n.* A Cassinian oval.

cassinite (kas'i-nit), *n.* A kind of feldspar from Delaware county, Pennsylvania, remarkable for containing several per cent. of baryta.

cassino, *n.* See *casino*, 3.

cassinoid (kas'ï-noid), *n.* and *a.* [As *Cassini-an* + *-oid*; = F. *cassinoïde*.] **I.** *n.* In *math.*, a plane curve, the locus of a point the product of whose distances from a number of fixed points is constant; a logarithmic potential curve. See *Cassinian*.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Same as *Cassinian*.

Cassiope (ka-sī'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cassiope*, < Gr. *Κασσιόπη*, a fem. proper name. Cf. *Cassiopeia*.] A small genus of ericaceous plants, low evergreen shrubs, resembling heaths, natives of alpine and arctic regions, chiefly of North America. *C. hypnoides*, of Labrador and Greenland and the mountains of New York and New England, is also a native of Lapland and arctic Siberia.

Cassiopeia (kas'ï-ō-pē'yȃ), *n.* [L., also written *Cassiopea*, *Cassiopeja*, *-pea*, and *Cassiope* (> F. *Cassiopée* = Sp. *Casiopea* = Pg. It. *Cassiopea*), < Gr. *Κασσιέπεια*, *Κασσιόπεια*, and *Κασσιόπη*.] In myth. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda; afterward placed

The Constellation Cassiopeia, according to the description of Ptolemy.

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among the stars.] 1. A beautiful circumpolar constellation, supposed to represent the wife of Cepheus seated in a chair and holding up both arms. It contains 30 stars brighter than the sixth magnitude, and is always found opposite the Great Bear on the other side of the pole-star. In this constellation appeared in 1572 a temporary star brighter than Venus at its brightest. 2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Cassiopeidæ*. *C. borbonica* of the Mediterranean is an example. *C. frondosa* inhabits the Florida coast. Originally *Cassiopea*. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1809.

Cassiopeidan (kas'i-ō-pē'yi-dan), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cassiopeia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans, represented by the genus *Cassiopeia*. The species are attached in the adult state instead of free-swimming, being usually found upon coral mud.

cassique, *n.* See *cacique*.

cassiroeye, *n.* See *cassireep*.

Cassis (kas'is), *n.* [NL., (Klein, 1734 in echinoderms, and 1753 in mollusks), < L. *cassis*, helmet.] A large genus of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, known as *helmet-shells*, formerly placed with the *Buccinidæ* or whelks, or with the *Doliidæ*, but now made the types of a family *Cassididæ*. See cut under *Cassidula*2.

cassiterite (ka-sit'ē-rit), *n.* [< L. *cassiterum* (< Gr. κασσίτερος, tin; prob. of Phœnician origin; cf. Ar. *qasdir*, pewter, < Skt. *kastira*, tin] + *-ite*2.] = F. *cassiterite*.] Native tin dioxid, SnO_2, a mineral crystallizing in tetragonal forms, usually of a brown to black color, and having a splendent adamantine luster on the crystalline faces. Its specific gravity is very high, nearly equal to that of metallic iron; it generally occurs in irregular masses and grains, disseminated in granite, gneiss, clay slate, mica slate, and porphyry; also in reniform shapes with radiated structure (wood-tin), and in rolled pieces or grains, as sand, in which last condition it is known as stream tin. It is the principal source of metallic tin, occurring in many localities, the most important of which are Cornwall in England, the Erzgebirge in Saxony and Bohemia, Finland, the island of Banca near Sumatra, and Queensland in Australia. It has recently been found in some quantity in Dakota. The supply at present is chiefly drawn from Australia.

cassitin (kash'ius), *n.* [Named from its discoverer, Andreas *Cassius*, a German chemist of the 17th century.] A certain purple pigment. See *purple*.

cassock (kas'ok), *n.* [< F. *casaque*, a cassock (> *cassquin*, a small cassock, a corset, > Dan. *kassekling*, a jacket, jerkin), < It. *casacca* (= Sp. Pg. *casaca*), a great-coat, a riding-coat, a cassock (cf. *casaccia*, a large, ugly old house), < *casa*, a house: see *casa*1, *casino*, and cf. *chasuble*, from the same ult. source.] 1. Any loose robe or outer coat, but particularly an inside coat.

The minister-like, rotten and sound, upon my life, amounts not to fifteen thousand poll; half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their cassocks, lest they shake themselves to pieces. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

This small piece of service will bring him cassock and surplice with the soldier for ever. He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a cassock, or a musket-rest again. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

2. A long clerical coat, buttoned over the breast and reaching to the feet, and confined at the waist by a broad sash called a girdle, and in the Roman Catholic Church its color varies with the dignity of the wearer: priests wear black; bishops, purple; cardinals, scarlet; and popes, white. In the Anglican Church black is worn by all the three orders of the clergy, but bishops assume state occasions when wear purple.

The custom was, both here and in the other northern parts of Christendom, for all clergymen, whether secular or of a religious order, to have their habit now call a *cassock*, lined, like the garments of the laity, throughout with furs; in Latin, pelles: hence this vesture got its name, "pellicea" or pellisse. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 20.

cassocked (kas'okt), *a.* [< *cassock* + *-ed*2.] Clothed with a cassock.

A cassock'd huntsman and a fiddling priest! *Cowper*, Prog. of Err., l. 111.

cassolette (kas'ō-let), *n.* [F., < Sp. *cazoleta*, pan of a musket-lock, a kind of perfume, lit. a little pan, dim. of *cazo*, a saucepan; see *casserole*.] 1. A censer; a vessel with a pierced cover for burning perfumes.—2. A vessel or box for holding perfumes and provided with a perforated cover to permit the diffusion of them.

cassonade (kas-ō-nād'), *n.* [< F. *cassonade* (> Pg. *cassonada*), < OF. *casson*, mud, < Prov. *casso* = Pg. *caixão*, a large chest (cf. Olg. *cazon*, brown sugar, because sugar is imported in large chests); see *caisson* and *case*2.] Raw sugar; sugar not refined.

cassone (kä-sō'ne), *n.*; pl. *cassoni* (-ni). [It., aug. of *cassa*, a chest; see *caisson*, *caisson*.] A great chest; specifically, one of the Italian bridal chests or richly decorated coffers which were made in Italy in the middle ages and later to contain the more costly part of the bridal outfit.

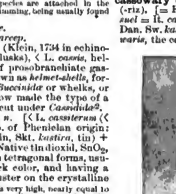
The *Cassoni*, or large trousseau coffers, on which the most costly and elaborate decorations were often lavished. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 885.

cassons (kas'onz), *n.* Same as *casings*.

casson (ka-sōn'), *n.* [< It. *cassone* (= OF. *casson*, F. *caisson*) < E. *crisson*) = Pg. *caixão*), a large chest, aug. of *casso*, a chest; see *case*2, *cash*2.] A panel or coffer in a ceiling or soffit.

cassumba (kas-sōm'bä), *n.* [Native name.] A pigment made in Amboyna, Moluccas, from the burnt capsules of the plant *Sterculia Balanghas*.

cassowary (kas'ō-wā-ri), *n.*; pl. *cassowaries* (-riz). [= F. *casoar* = Sp. *casoario*, *casoar*, *casuel* = It. *casuario* = D. *casuar*, *kasuaris* = G. Dan. Sw. *kasuar* (NL. *casuarius*), < Malay *kasuwaris*, the cassowary.] A large struthious bird



Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*).

of the genus *Casuarius*, subfamily *Casuarinæ*, and family *Casuariidæ*, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan islands. It resembles the ostrich, and is nearly as large, but has shorter and thicker legs in proportion, and three toes. It is characterized by a rattle sternum, plumage with large aftershafts, rudimentary wings represented externally by several spine-like processes, fleshy caruncles or lappets upon the throat, and a large casque or helmet upon the head. It runs with great rapidity, outstripping the swiftest horse. The cassowary leaves its few eggs to be hatched by the heat of the sun.

cassumunar (kas-ō-mū'när), *n.* [E. ind.] An aromatic root used as a tonic and stimulant, obtained from *Zingiber Cassumunar*.

cast1 (kast), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cast*, ppr. *casting*. [< ME. *casten*, *kesten*, < Icel. *kasta* = Sw. *kasta* = Dan. *kaste*, throw; a purely Scand. word, not found in the other Teut. tongues, where the orig. word for 'throw' is *warp* with its cognates.] *I. trans.* 1. To throw, either literally or figuratively: as, to *cast* a stone at a bird; to *cast* light on a subject; to *cast* a shadow; to *cast* a slur on one's reputation.

Thei brought thre mantels furred with ermyn, and the cloth was scarlet, and thei *caste* hem upon the two kynges. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 607.

Uzziah prepared for them . . . slings to *cast* stones. 2 Chron. xxvi. 14.

Both the chariot and horse are *cast* into a dead sheep. Ps. lxxvi. 6.

Sir, I forgive you heartily,
And all your wrong to me I cast behind me.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 3.

I shall desire all indifferent eyes to judge whether these men do not endeavour to *cast* unjust envy upon me. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Round his soul her net she strove to *cast*,
Almost despite herself.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 107.

2. To throw with violence or force; fling; hurl: usually with some adjunct, such as *away*, *down*, *into*, *off*, *out*, etc. See phrases below.

On the heighte of that Pynacle, the Jewes setten Sayt Jame, and *caste* him doun to the Erthe, that first was Bisschoop of Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.

Nothing thereon the *casting* doome of the Porta on Tigris, and amongst them the Temple of Iseius there erected.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 77.

And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind, which took away the locusts, and *cast* them into the Red Sea. Ex. x. 19.

Specifically—3. To throw to the ground, as in wrestling; especially, to throw a horse or other animal to the ground, as in training, for a surgical operation or slaughter.

I made a shift to cast him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Eying him.
As eyes the butcher the *cast* panting ox
That feels his fate is come, nor struggles more.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 33.

4†. To decide or bring in a verdict against, as in a lawsuit; condemn as guilty; hence, to defeat.

If the whole power of my estate can *cast* him,
He never shall obtain me.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 1.

The Commons by far the greater number *cast* him; the Lords, after they had been satisfied in a full discourse by the Kings Solicitor, and the opinions of many Judges delivered in their House, agreed likewise to the Sentence of Treason. *Milton*, Eikon-ikastes, ii.

Were the case referred to a mercenary judge, they would inevitably be *cast*. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

His father left him fourscore pounds a year; but he has *cast* and worn *out* so much that he is not now worth thirty. *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

5†. To disband or break up (a regiment or company); hence, to dismiss; reject; cashier; discard.

When a company is *cast*, yet the captain still retains the title of captain. *Swift.*

The state . . .
Cannot with safety *cast* him. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.
His regiment is cast, it is now a total certain,
And his command in the castle given away.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

6. To shed or throw off: said of horns, hoofs, trees *cast* their fruit; a serpent *casts* his skin: "to *cast* the rags of sin," *Dryden*; "*casted* slough," *Shak.*, Ren. v., iv. 1.

He *cast* at his colour and blown pale, and left red as rose in a lilel white. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3.

You likewise will do well,
Ladies, in entering here, to *cast* and fling
The tricks and toys of all sorts of nets.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

7†. To throw out or up; eject; vomit.

We all were sea-swallow'd, though still some cast again.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1.

His filth within being *cast*, he would appear
A pitiful bedlam. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

8. To form by throwing up earth; raise.

Thine enemies shall *cast* a trench about thee.
Luke xix. 43.

The blind mole *casts*
Copp'd hills toward heaven. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

9†. To emit or give out.

This *casts* a sulphureous smell. *Woodward.*

10. To bestow; confer (upon) or transfer (to).

The government I *cast* upon my brother.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

11. To turn; direct: as, to *cast* a look or glance of the eye.

She kneel'd, and, saint-like, *cast* her eyes above.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

In *casting* his eyes about, the commodore beheld that the shore abounded with oysters.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 123.

12†. Reflexive: To think or propose to (one's self); intend.

And *cast* him to lyve
In rychenesse and in ese and in myche manyche.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 151.

Who that *casts* kyon thys reule for to keye,
Met confortyne hym lyke in myrthe and joye.
Where he shall lyste, vnto the felysshype.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 38.

13†. To consider; think on†; hence, to plan; contrive; arrange.

He that *casteth* all doubts, shal neuer be resolued in any thing. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anatomy of Wit, p. 84.

Cast it also that you may have rooms both for summer and winter. *Bacon*, Building.

I'll do't with ease, I have *cast* it all.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

The plot was *cast* by me, to make thee jealous.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

I serv'd you faithfully,
And *cast* your plots but to improve your credit.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 2.

The cloister . . . would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose.
Sir W. Temple.

I shall *cast* what I have to say under two principal heads.
Addison, Charge to the Jury.

14. *Theat.*: (*a*) To distribute or allot the parts among the actors: said of a play: as, to "*cast* the 'Merchant of Venice,'" *Addison*.

I should have thought, now, that it [the piece] might have been *cast* (as the actors call it) better at Drury-lane.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

(*b*) To assign a certain part or rôle to: as, to *cast* an actress for the part of Portia.—15. To find or ascertain by computation; compute; reckon; calculate: as, to *cast* accounts; to *cast* a nativity.

She *cast* my destiny.
I being but a child. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

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He is the Faustus,
That *casteth* figures and can conjure.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

You *cast* the event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd the account of chance.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The mariner was left to creep along the coast, while the astronomer was *casting* nativities.
Everett, Orations, I. 248.

16. To bring forth abortively.

Thy ewes and thy goats have not *cast* their young.
Shak., Gen. xxxi. 38.

17. To found; form into a particular shape or object, as liquid metal, by pouring into a mold.

Whom I've power to melt,
And *cast* in any mould.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

18. To form by founding; make by pouring molten matter into a mold.

Then shall cast four rings of gold for it.
Ex. xxv. 12.

19. In *falconry*, to place (a hawk) upon his perch.—**20.** To winnow (grain) by throwing in the air, or from one side of a barn or threshing-floor to the other.—**To be cast down**, to be depressed or dejected.

Why art thou *cast down*, O my soul?
Ps. xlii. 5.

Tell your master not to be *cast down* by this.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

To cast a ballot. See *ballot*.—**To cast a colt's tooth.** See *colt*.—**To cast a nativity.** See *nativity*.—**To cast anchor**, to moor a vessel by letting the anchor or anchors drop. See *anchor*1.—**To cast a point of interest**, in *navigation*, to prick down on a chart the point of the compass any land bears from you. *R. Phillips*, Trafalgar.—**To cast aside**, to dismiss or reject as useless or inconvenient.

This poor gown I will not *cast aside*
Until himself strip a living man.
And bid me cast it.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To cast away. (*a*) To reject. Lev. xxvi. 44. (*b*) To throw away; trivial or weak by profusion; turn to no use: as, to *cast away* life; to *cast away* a golden opportunity.

She has *cast away* herself, it is to be fear'd,
Against her uncle's will, nay, any counsel
Both out of a mere neglect, and spite to herself,
Married suddenly without any advice.
Beaum. and Fl., The Woman's Prize, Weapons, v. 2.

(*c*) To wreck: as, the ship was *cast away* on the coast of Africa.

Cast away, and sunk, on Goodwin Sands.
Shak., K. John, v. 5.

The last of November, saith May, we departed from La Guna in Hispaniola, and the seventeenth of December following, we were *cast away* upon the Bermudas.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 118.

To cast behind the back. See *back*1.—**To cast by**, to reject; fling or throw off.—**To cast down**, to reject, refuse, or reject as from an inclosed place or confined space; cast or send out.

He shall grow as the lily, and *cast forth* his roots as Lebanon.
Hos. xiv. 5.

To cast in, to throw into the bargain.

Such an omniscient church we wish indeed;
'Twere worth both Testaments, *cast in* the creed.
Cowper, Retirement, Religious Addr.

To cast in one's lot with, to share the fate or fortune of.—**To cast in the teeth** of, to upbraid with: to throw or twit with.—**To cast lots.** See *lot*.—**To cast off.** (*a*) To discard or reject; drive away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

He may *cast you off*, and with you his life.
Beaum. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to unhoose or let go: as, to *cast off* a vessel in tow. (*c*) In *hunting*, to leave behind, as dogs; let loose or free.

Away he scours, . . . *casts off* the dogs, and gains a wood.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

His falconer *cast off* one falcon after the heron, and the cast another.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 87.

(*d*) In *knitting*, to finish (the work) at one edge by working off the stitches, so that it remains firm and permanent. (*e*) In *printing*, to compute the space required for each column or division of, as a table, a piece of music, or the like, so that the matter furnished may properly fit the space at command.—**To cast off copy**, in *printing*, to compute the number of words in written copy, in order to find the space, or the number of pages, in print, the matter will fill when in type.—**To cast on.** (*a*) To refer or resign to. *South.* (*b*) In *knitting*, to begin the work by putting the yarn, cotton, or the like upon the needles in loops or stitches.—**To cast out.** (*a*) To reject or turn out.

Yet that hath been *cast out* from the face of the earth.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

(*b*) To speak or give vent to. *Addison.*—**To cast the balance.** See *balance*.—**To cast the cave) or kevel.** See *cave*.—**To cast the draperies**, in the *fine arts*, to dispose the folds of the garments in which the figures clothed in a picture are clothed; dispose the main lines of a picture generally.—**To cast the fly**, to angle with rod and artificial fly: in distinction from fishing with bait or a hand-line.—**To cast the lead**, to have the lead. See *lead*.—**To cast up.** (*a*) To compute; reckon; calculate.

Casting up the cost beforehand.
Dryden.

The Mindanaians are no good *Accomptants*; therefore the Chinese that live here, do *cast up* their Accompts for them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 360.

Now *casting* up the Store, and finding sufficient till the next harvest, the fears of starving was abandoned.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 222.

(*b*) To eject; vomit.

Their villany goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must *cast* it up.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2.

Cast up the poison that infects thy mind.
Dryden.

(*c*) To twit or upbraid with: recall to one's notice for the purpose of annoying: with *to*.

Lady W.'s mouth is always *casting up* to me how happy I had been and holyship is.
Lever.

(*d*) To raise; throw up.

Thrown down one mountain to *cast up* a higher.
Shak., Pericles, I. 4.

Buried him in the ground, and *cast* up an high hill over him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 87.

To cast upon, to refer to.

If things were *cast* upon this issue, that God should never prevent an ill man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever.
South.

To cast (a person's) **water**1, to examine urine in diagnosing a disease.

If thou couldst, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
Shak., Macbeth, v. 2.

cast1 (kast), *v.* [*Sc.*] See *hurl*.

cast2, *intrans.* **1**†. To throw; shoot.

At losers, lowpes, Archers had plente,
To *cast*, draw, and shete, the difference to be
That non wordly man myghte no wyse it take.
Rem. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1176.

2†. To throw up; vomit.

There verses too, a poison on 'em! I cannot abide them, they make me ready to *cast*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

3. To turn or revolve something in the mind; ponder; consider; scheme.

Hast thou *cast* how to accomplish it?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1014.

The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship is to *cast* and see how many things there are which a man cannot do himself.
Bacon, Friendship.

This way and that I *cast* to save my friends.
Pope.

4. To make calculations; sum up accounts.

Oh! who would *cast* and balance at a desk?
Lowell, A Moosehead Journal.

5. To warp; become twisted or distorted.

Staff is said to *cast* or warp when . . . it stirs its fathoms or straightness.
Sharpless, Mechanical Exercises.

6. To take color; fade. [Scotch.]—**7.** To receive form or shape in a mould.

A mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to *cast* and mould.
Boaum., Vestalia.

8. *Naut.*: (*a*) To fall off or incline, so as to bring the side to the wind: applied particularly to a ship riding with her head to the wind when her anchor is broken, or getting under way. (*b*) To tack; put about; wear ship.

I *cast* to seaward again to come with the island in the morning lightness.
Richard Badenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 35.

9. In *hunting*, to search for the scent or trail of game.

In his work the foxhound is peculiar for dash, and for always being inclined to *cast* forwards, instinctively appearing to be aware that the hounds behind him will exceed correct different from that in which he was bound.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 62.

10. Of bees, to swarm. [Scotch.]—**11.** Of the sky, to clear up. [Scotch.]—**To cast about.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to tack; put about; wear ship.

My pilot, having a son in one of those small vessels, entreated me to *cast about* towards them.
Roger Bodenham, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 38.

(*b*) In *hunting*, to quest about in different directions in order to discover a lost scent.

But not a sign of them [the hares] in the game of hare-and-hound; appears, as now . . . there is nothing for it but to *cast about* for the scent.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

(*c*) To consider; search in the mind for some contrivance by which to accomplish one's end; scheme.

To *cast about* how to accomplish it.
Bacon.

Let 's *cast about* a little, and consider.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

Contrive and *cast about* how to bring such events to pass.
Bentley.

I . . . began to *cast about* in my usual active and anxious way, for the means of obtaining feasible and safe methods of repeating the famous journey to Palmyra.
Kinglake, Eothen, xiii.

To cast back. (*a*) To throw the memory back; refer to something past.

You *cast back* for hundreds of years, and rake up every bit of pleasure I ever had in my life.
Mrs. Riddell.

(*b*) To return toward some ancestral type or character; show reversion to a remote ancestral type.—**To cast beyond the moon**, to indulge in wild conjectures; conjecture.

Bellaria, . . . marvailing at such vnaccustomed frownes, began to *cast beyond the moone*, and to enter into a thousand idle thoughts, which way she should offend her husband.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time, 1588.

To cast off. (*a*) To loosen a boat from its connection with a pier, ship, or the like, and start it toward another place. (*b*) In *knitting*, to slip and bind the last loops from the needles, thus releasing the finished work from them; bind off.—**To cast on**, in *knitting*, to begin by slipping the loops or stitches on the needle.—**To cast out**, to quarrel; fall out. [Scotch.]—**To cast up**, to turn up or be forthcoming.

Others may be Unionists . . . by fits and starts; . . . Unionists when nothing more exciting, or more showy, or more profitable, *casts up*.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 442.

cast1 (kast), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cast*1, *v.*] **1.** Thrown aside as useless; rejected; cast-off: as, *cast* clothes.

He hath bought a pair of *cast* lips of Diana.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

You never yet had a meal's meat from my table,
Nor, as I remember, from my wardrobe
Any *cast* suit.
Beaum. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 3.

I deny not but that he may deserve for his pains a *cast* Doublet.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Condemned: as, "A *cast* criminal," *South*.—**3.** Cashiered; discarded.

He's the son
Of a poor *cast* captain, one Octavio.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

4. Faded in color. [Scotch.]—**5.** Made by founding or casting: as, *cast*-iron or -steel.—See *cast-iron*.—**6.** Rank; vile.

Never kyll a horse, ne no lenger yet,
That a-counted was knue, but with *cast* treson.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10448.

cast1 (kast), *n.* [*cast*1, *v.*] **1.** The act of casting. Specifically—(*a*) In *fishing*: (1) The act of throwing the line on the water. (2) The act of throwing a net.

A fisherman stood on the beach, . . . the large square net, with its sinkers of lead, in his right hand, ready for a *cast*.
E. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 41.

(*b*) In *hunting*, a search for the scent or trail of game. (*c*) *Naut.*, the act of heaving the lead.

2. The leader with flies attached, used in angling. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—**3.** A throw; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; reach; extent.

There came from rildinge a softe pase till thei com as nygh as the *caste* of a ston.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

From thens descendynge aboute a stones *caste*, we come to a place where our Lorde Jesu Christe left Peter, James, and John.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 32.

Specifically—**4.** A throw of dice; hence, a state of chance or hazard.

I have set my life upon a *cast*,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

If thou canst not fling what thou wouldst, play thy *cast* as well as thou canst.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 305.

In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even *cast* whether the army should march this way or that way?
South.

5†. Occasion; opportunity.

The end whereof He keepe untill another *cast*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 51.

6†. A contrivance; plot; design.

The derke treasun and the *coatee* olde.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1610.

Hadde thei knowe the *cast* of the lying wrake
They had kept well his cumme with carefull dintes.
Adamnacht of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 146.

7. A stroke; a touch; a trick.

It hath been the *cast* of all traitors to pretend nothing against the king's person.
Latimer, 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Another *cast* of their politicks was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady.
Swift.

8. Motion or turn (of the eye); direction, look, or glance; hence, a slight squint: as, to have a *cast* in one's eye.

They . . . let you see with one *cast* of an eye.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

9. A twist or contortion. [Scotch.]—**10.** Bent; tendency.

There is such a mirthful *cast* in his behaviour, that he is rather beloved than esteemed.
Addison.

11. Manner; outward appearance; air; mien; style.

New names, new dressings, and the modern *cast*.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir K. Fanshaw.

12. A tinge; a shade or trace; a slight coloring, or a slight degree of a color: as, a *cast* of green.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale *cast* of thought.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

There was a soft and pensive grace,
A *cast* of thought upon her face,
That suited well the forehead high.
The eyelash dark, and downcast eye.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

13. That which is formed by founding; anything shaped in or as if in a mold while in a fluid or plastic state; a casting: often used figuratively.

Something of a neat *cast* of verse.
Pope, Letters.

Cunning *casts* in clay.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxx.

14. An impression formed in a mold or matrix; in *geol.*, the impression of an animal of a former epoch left in soft earth which has become stone: as, a *cast* of a man's face taken in plaster: a *cast* of a trilobite.

At Valdivia there is some sandstone with imperfect *casts* of shells, which possibly may belong to the recent period.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 414.

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Hence—15. An impression in general; an imparted or derived appearance, character, or characteristic; stamp.

Weepest thou to take the *cast*
Of those dead lineaments that near thee lie?
Tennyson, Sonnets to a Coquette, iii.

16. One of the worm-like coils of sand produced by the lugworm.—17. In *founding*: (*a*) A tube of wax fitted into a mold. (*b*) A hollow cylindrical piece of brass or copper used for lengthwise, to form a canal or conduit in a mold for conveying metal. (*c*) A small brass funnel at one end of a mold for casting pipes, by means of which the melted metal is poured into the mold. (*d*) The type or plate made from melted type-metal by a type-founder or stereotyper. (*e*) The act of founding or casting printing-types or electroplates.—18. A mass of feathers, fur, bones, or other indigestible matters ejected from the stomach by a hawk or other bird of prey. Also called *casting*.

The coarser parts of the useless matter are probably rejected by the mouth, as a hawk or an owl rejects his *casts*.
Hoole, Orpheus, p. 67.

And where the two contrived their daughter's good,
Lies the hawk's *cast*, the mole has made his nest.
Wordsworth, Yarrow Revisited, ii. Field.

19. An assignment of the parts of a play to the several actors; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned; as, the play was produced with a very strong *cast*.—20. An allowance; an amount given, as of food: as, a *cast* of bait for the horses.

I hope she'll be rated in time, and not be carried away with a *cast* of manchets, a bottle of wine, or a custard.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

21. A couple; a pair: used especially of hawks.

If sprung
From a mere trifle first, a *cast* of hawks,
Which with the swiftest flight, could mount highest.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

Under a *cast* of cooks made of the gentle woman's, the strangest cattle!
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, iv. 1.

22. Assistance; a lift; especially, a seat accorded a pedestrian or wayfarer in a vehicle or other conveyance for a part of the way.

We there fore harnessed with the driver . . . to give us a *cast* to the next stage. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xi.

In bivouac, quotation is good only when the writer whom I follow . . . gives me a *cast*.
Emerson, Quotation and Originality.

23. In *beer-making*, the act of drawing off, in preparing any given amount of beer, or in any stage of the process of brewing. The quantity of water in the mash-tun from the crushed malt is thrown in the *first cast*; subsequent additions are the *second cast*, *third cast*, etc.

24. In *agriculture*, an after-swarm of bees led by a maiden queen.—25. Yield: applied to grain-crops. [Prov. Eng.]—26. Four, as a unit of sale in counting herrings, mackerel, oysters, etc., as being the number lifted at once (two in each hand). [Scotch.]—27. An irregular unit of capacity, about 8 gallons.—28. A breed; race; species.—**Bridling cast**, a stirrup-cup; a parting drink.

Let's have a *bridling cast* before you go.
Fill it a new shoop. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

Cast after cast, a method of raising incarnated metal from the bottom of a mine or other working by shoveling it up from one platform to another.—**Casting cast**, in a game, a cast or throw that requires to be measured, or that cannot be distinguished from another without measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and note the rest cotgo
So far, but that the best are measuring *casting casts*.
Their emulation and their pastime last.
Waller.

Renal or urinary cast, a microscopic sub-cylindrical cast of a portion of a uriniferous tubule, found in the urine in renal disease. Hyaline, granular, fatty, epithelial, blood, and wax-looking casts are distinguished.—**The last cast**, (*a*) The last throw of the dice in the last stake; the venturing of all that remains to one on one throw or one effort; the last chance.

So Euphues, which at the first increasing of our familiarities, was very jealous, now at the *last cast* becometh most faithfulness. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 30.

Will you turn recreant at *the last cast*?
Dryden.

(*b*) The last gasp; the last extremity.

Where's that same man
That has took all this care and pains for nothing?
The use of him is at *the last cast* past service.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

Sir Thomas Bodley is even now at *the last cast*, and hath lain speechless and without knowledge since yesterday at noon. *Letter* dated 1612.

[Spenser uses *utmost cast* in the same sense.

Whereas he had
Had left that couple here their *utmost cast*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 2.]

To make a cast, to search for the scent of game.

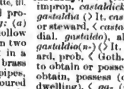
Notwithstanding the utmost of their endeavour, he often escapes the hounds, and then a *cast* has to be made.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 386.

cast[2] (kast), *n.* The older English spelling of *caste*[2].

cast. Contracted form of *castleth*, third person singular present tense of *cast*.

castaldy, *n.* [Also *castaldie* (Minsheu), and improp. *castaldick* (Kersey), < ML. **castaldia*, *gastaldia* (> It. *castaldia*), the office of a prefect or steward, < *castaldus*, *gastaldus* (> It. *castaldo*, dial. *gastaldo*), also *gastaldius*, *castaldio(n-)*, *gastaldio(n-)* (> It. *castaldione*), a prefect, steward, prob. < Goth. **gastalds*, in comp. striving to obtain or possess (possessing), < *gastaldan*, obtain, possess (cf. AS. *gesteald*, an abode, dwelling), < *ga-* (see *ge-*) + **staldan* = AS. *stealdan*, possess.] The office of steward.

Castalia (kas-tā'li-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *Castalian*.] 1. A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Trichiidæ*, confined to the fresh waters of South America. The best-known species is *C. ambigua*. The genus was founded by Lamarck in 1819.—2. A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Hesionidæ*.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects.


Castalia ambigua.

Laporte, 1838.—4. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1836.—5. In *bot.*, see *Nymphæa*, 2.

Castalian (kas-tā'lian), *a.* [< L. *Castalius*, belonging to *Castalia*, *Acornzein*, a mythical fountain of inspiration on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses, whose waters had the power of inspiring those who drank them; perhaps akin to *scatere*, L. *castus*, pure: see *caste*[2].] Pertaining to Castalia.

Castanea (kas-tā'nē-ā), *n.* [L., the chestnut-tree, a chestnut, < Gr. κάστανον, κάστανος.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cupuliferæ*, consisting of trees or shrubs with straight-veined leaves and naked flowers, the male in catkins and the female solitary. The nuts are contained in a prickly valued in a prickly cup. Only two species are known, the common chestnut, *C. sativa*, and the chinkapin, *C. pumila*. See cut under *chestnut*.

Castanella (kas-ta-nel'ē), *n.* [NL., < L. *castanea*, a chestnut, + *-ella*.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Castanellidæ*.

Castanellidæ (kas-ta-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castanella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripylean radiolarians, with a latticed shell which is spherical, simple, and composed of solid rods, and has at one point a large principal opening, often with a tubular prolongation, and with or without radial spicules. It contains such genera as *Castanella*, *Castanidium*, etc.

castaneous (kas-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. as if **castaneus*, < *castanea*, a chestnut: see *Castanea*.] Chestnut-colored; of a reddish or brownish-red color.

castanet (kas'ta-net), *n.* [= F. *castagnette*, < Sp. *castañeta* (= Pg. *castanheta*), a castanet, < *castaña* = Pg. *castanha*, < L. *castanea*, a chestnut; from the resemblance of the shell which is a pair of slightly concave spoon-shaped shells of ivory or hard wood, fastened together at the base, and used (slung over the thumb) in beating time to music or dancing. Castanets are used by the Spaniards and Moors as an accompaniment to their dances and guitars, and are now widely introduced among other nations. With some variation of form.

Castanets.

Castanopsis (kas-ta-nop'-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάστανον, the chestnut-tree, + ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of shrubs and trees intermediate between the oak and chestnut, of a dozen species, natives of eastern Asia, with a single species on the Pacific slope of North America. See *chinkapin*, 1.

castaway (kast'a-wā), *n.* and *a.* [< *cast*, pp. of *cast*, v., + *away*.] I. *n.* 1. One who or that which has been cast away or lost; specifically, a ship wrecked or lost on an unfrequented coast, or a person shipwrecked on such a coast.

A *castaway*
Upon the lonely rocks of life.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 331.

Hence—2. An outcast; a reprobate; one morally lost or ruined.

But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, where I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*. 1 Cor. ix. 27.

II. *a.* In or pertaining to the state of being a castaway; wrecked; ruined: as, a *castaway* ship.

We . . . only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul. *Ruskin*, Hist. of Work.

cast-by (kast'bī), *n.* A discarded person or thing; a castaway. [Scotch.]

Wha could tak interest fir sic a *cast-by* as I am now?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxvi.

caste[1], *a.* A Middle English variant of *chaste*.

caste[2] (kast), *n.* [Formerly *cast*, only recently as F. *caste*, Pg. *casta* (> Sp. *casta*), breed, race, caste; first applied to the classes of the Hindus by the Portuguese, who were the earliest colonists in India; prop. fem. of *casto*, < L. *castus*, pure, > OF. *chaste*, E. *chaste*, *a.*, *v.*] 1. One of the artificial divisions or social classes into which the Hindus are rigidly separated according to the religious law of Brahmanism, and of which the privileges or disabilities are transmitted by inheritance. The principal castes are four in number: 1st, the Brahmans, or the sacerdotal caste; 2d, the Kshatriyas, modern Rajputs, or soldiers and nobles; 3d, the Vaisyas, or husbandmen and merchants, who have now in many districts become merged in the second and fourth castes; 4th, the Sudras, or laborers and mechanics. The Brahmans are supposed to have sprung from the mouth of Brahma, the Kshatriyas from his arms, the Vaisyas from his body and thighs, and the Sudras from his feet. The Brahman represents religion; the Kshatriya, war; the Vaisya, commerce and wealth; and the Sudra, labor. Next to none these subdivisions of caste, and blending with the Sudras are degraded far below the Brahmans, Kshatriyas, and Vaisyas, there are reckoned thirty-six subdivisions lower than the Sudras. Lowest of all are the Pariahs, who are outside caste, and are counted mere outcasts from humanity. Of the castes, the first three are the natural and gradually established divisions of the Aryan invaders and conquerors of India; the fourth was made up of the subjugated aborigines. The Sanskrit name for caste is *varna*, color. But different castes have also, at first, marked by differences of complexion, according to race, and by some degree of blackness in accordance with subsequent exposure. Besides the original castes, numerous mixed classes or castes have sprung up in the progress of time, and are distinguished upon professional, or profession; in fact, the essential principle in the system of caste is the hereditary limitation of employments to classes. Castes are, according to Indian social standards, higher or lower. The term "caste" is also used of somewhat similar classes in other countries.

The system of *caste* involves the worst of all wrongs to humanity—the wrong of hallowing evil by the authority and sanction of religion. *Faiths of the World*, p. 30.

To be subjugated by an inferior *caste* was a degradation beyond the endurance of Manu. *Macmillan's Mag.*

Offensive as is the *low-caste* Indian, . . . I had rather see the lowest Pariahs of the low than a single trim, smooth-faced, smooth-spoken, clever Pharisee of them on my lands or in my colony.
C. Kingsley, Palgrave, in Fortnightly Rev.

Hence—2. A division of society, or the principle of grading society, according to external conditions; a class or grade separated from others by social position, wealth, hereditary rank or privileges, or by profession or employment.

Where the operations became hereditary, a system of *castes* arose. This system has never been found in other countries than Egypt, Ancient Mexico, Peru, India and other societies of the East.
D. B. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 134.

Her manner had not that repose
Which stamps the *caste* of Vere de Vere.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

The spirit of *caste* morally tortures its victims with as much coolness as the Indian tortures his enemy.
Spencer, Sociology, p. 221.

To lose caste, to be degraded from the caste to which one belongs; lose social position.

castellan (kas'te-lan), *n.* [< ME. *castellain*, *castelein*, < OF. *castellain*, *chastelain*, F. *chatelain* (cf. *chatelaine*) = Pr. Sp. *castellan* = Cat. *castellà* = Pg. *castellão* = It. *castellano*, < ML. *castellanus*, keeper of a castle, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] A governor or constable of a castle. See *constable* (*castellan*).

castellano (kas-tel-ya'nō), *n.* [Sp., an ancient Spanish coin, the fiftieth part of a mark of gold, etc., prop. adj., Castilian, Spanish: see *Castilian*.] A South American weight for gold, equal to 71.07 grains.

castellany (kas'te-lā-ni), *n.*; pl. *castellanies* (-niz). [Same as *castellany* (< Fr. *chatellanie*); = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *castellania*, < ML. *castellania*, < *castellanus*, a castellan: see *castellan*.] The jurisdiction of a castellan; the lordship belonging to a castle, or the extent of its land and jurisdiction. Also called *chatellany*.

Earl Alfan has within his *castellany*, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one.
Ecclam, Domesday Book, p. 187.

castellar (kas'te-lär), *a.* [< ML. as if **castellaris*, < L. *castellum*, castle: see *castle*.] Belonging or pertaining to a castle.

Ancient *castellar* dungeons. *Walpole*, Letters, IV. 406.

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castellate (kas'te-lāt), *v.* [< ML. *castellatum*, the precinct of a castle, < L. *castellum*, a castle.] A lordship or castellany.

Here we entered into the province of Candia, and the *castellate* of Kenario.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 260.

castellated (kas'te-lā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *castellatus*, pp. of *castellare*, furnish with turrets or battlements, fortify, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*, 1.] 1. Furnished with turrets and battlements, like a castle; built in the style of a castle: as, a *castellated* mansion.

The room lay in a high turret of the *castellated* abbey.
Poe, Tales, I. 461.

2. Inclosed in a building, as a fountain or cistern. *Johnson.*

castellation (kas-te-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *castellatio(n-)*, < *castellare*: see *castellated*.] 1. The state of being castellated.—2. The act of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle, or of giving it the appearance of a castle by providing it with battlements, etc.

castellet (kas'te-let), *n.* [< ME. *castelet*, < OF. *castelet*, F. *chatelet* = Pr. *castelet* = Sp. *castillejo* = Pg. *castellejo*, *castellete* = It. *castelletto*, < ML. *castellettum*, like *castellulum*, dim. of L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle* and *-et*.] A small castle; a peel-tower or other fortified residence too small to rank as a castle. Also written *castlet*. [Rare.]

castellyt, *n.* See *castlery*.

castent, *obsolete* past participle of *cast*1. *Chaucer.*

caster (kas'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *castere*; < *cast*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] 1. One who casts. (a) One who throws dice; a gambler.

The *caster's* set, and seven's the nick,
Or—done!—a thousand on the coming trick.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(b) One who computes; a calculator; especially, a calculator of nativities.

In likenesse of a deuynour and of a fals *castere* he eymeth that he knew not.
Piers Plowman's Crede, Prov. xxiii. 7 (Oxf.).

(c) One who assigns the parts of a play to the actors. (*d*) One who makes castings; a founder.

2. A vessel used to contain things in a powdered, liquid, or vaporous form, and to cast them out when needed; specifically, a bottle, vial, cruet, or other small vessel used to contain condiments for the table; also, a stand containing a set of such vessels. See *casting-bottle*, *pepper-caster*, *etc.*

Thornbury, a caster of cruse.
A. S. and Old Eng. Vocab. (2d ed. Wright), p. 131.

3. A small wheel on a swivel, attached to the leg of a piece of furniture, in order to facilitate moving about without lifting. In this sense also improperly spelled *castor*.—4†. A cloak. *Dekker*.—5. A horse sold out of a regiment as useless. [Anglo-Ind.]

-caster. A suffix in place-names, appearing in several other forms, as *-cester*, *-chester*. See *chester*.

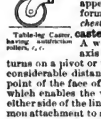


Table-leg Caster, having a rectangular roller, *r*, *r*.

caster-wheel (kas'tėr-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which turns about an axis held in a stock, which itself turns on a pivot or vertical spindle placed at a considerable distance in front of the bearing-point of the face of the wheel: a construction which enables the wheel to swerve readily to either side of the line of draft. It is a very common attachment to agricultural implements, as plows, harvesters, etc.

castet, *n.* A Middle English form of *chastity*.

cast-gate (kast'gāt), *n.* In *founding*, the channel through which the metal is poured into a mold.

castice (kas'tis), *n.* [= F. *castice* = Sp. *castiza*, < Pg. *castiço*, prop. an adj., *castiço*, fem. *castiça*, of good birth, < *casta*, race, family: see *caste*2.] A person of Portuguese parentage born and living in the East Indies. Compare *creole*. Also spelled *castiza*.

castifications (kas'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **castification(n-)*, < *castificare*, pp. *castificatus*, purify, < L. *castus*, pure, chaste, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The process of making chaste; purification in a moral sense; chastity; purity.

Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and *"castifications* of the soul," as St. Peter's phrase is.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 708.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castigated*, ppr. *castigating*. [< L. *castigatus*, pp. of *castigare*, purify, correct, chastise, < *castus*, pure (> E. *chaste*), + *agere*, do, make; cf. *purgare* (> E. *purge*), < *purus*, pure, + *agere*. Older E. forms from *castigare* are *chasten* and *chastise*, q. v.] 1. To chastise; punish by stripes; correct or punish, in general.

If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
To *castigate* thy pride, 't were well.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

2. To subject to a severe and critical scrutiny; criticize for the purpose of correcting; emend; as, to *castigate* the text of an author.

He had adjusted and *castigated* the then Latin Vulgate.
Bentley, Letters, p. 227.

A *castigated* copy of it (a work of Cervantes) was printed by Arrieta.
Dickinson, Span. Lit., II. 122.

castigation (kas-ti-gā'shon), *n.* [< *castigate* + *-ion*.] The act of castigating. (a) Punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline.

Violent events do not always argue the anger of God; even death itself is, to his servants, but *castigation*.
Jer. Bull, The Seduced Prophet.

The keenest *castigation* of the vices of the time.
Irving, (b) Critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.

castigator (kas'ti-gā-tor), *n.* [= Pr. *castigador* = Sp. Pg. *castigador*, < L. *castigator*, < *castigare*, see *castigate*.] One who castigates or corrects.

castigatory (kas'ti-gā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *castigatorius*, < *castigator*, corrector: see *castigator*.] I. *a.* Serving to castigate; tending to correction; corrective; punitive.

Penalties . . . either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary.
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

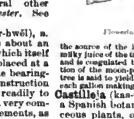
II. *n.*; pl. *castigatories* (-ris). Something that serves to castigate; specifically, an apparatus formerly used in punishing scolds. Also called *ducking-stool* and *trebucket*.

Castile soap. See *soap*.

Castilian (kas-til'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Castillan* = Pg. *Castelhano*, < Sp. *Castellano*, < *Castilla*, Castile; so called from the numerous forts (*castillos*: see *castle*) erected on the frontiers.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Castile (formerly written *Castile*), a former kingdom in the central part of Spain, now divided into the provinces of Old and New Castile. **Castilian furnace.** See *furnace*, II. *n.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Castile.

Castilla (kas-til'ā), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *Castilla*, Castile: see *Castilian*.] A genus of plants, of two or three arborescent species, natives of tropical America, belonging to the family *Moraceæ*, and allied to the breadfruit. *C. elastica* is valuable as



Flowering Branch of *Castilla elastica*.

the source of the india-rubber of Central America. The milky juice of the tree is obtained by incision in the bark and is coagulated by the addition of alum or of a decoction of the mucilaginous *Convolvulus Jalapa*. A large tree is said to yield eight gallons of milk when first cut, each gallon making about two pounds of rubber.

Castilleia (kas-til-ē'yi), *n.* [NL., < *Castillejo*, a Spanish botanist.] A large genus of herbaceous plants, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, mostly perennials, natives of North America and Asia. There are about 45 species in the United States. Their yellow, purple, or scarlet flowers are in terminal spikes, with large colored bracts often more showy than the flowers. *C. coccinea*, the common species of the Atlantic States, is popularly known as *painted-cup*.

casting (kas'ting), *n.* [ME. *casting*; verbal *n.* of *cast*1, *v.*] 1. The act or process of founding. See *founding*, 2.

It is no coining, sir.
It is but *casting*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. In the *fine arts*, the process of taking casts or impressions of statues, medals, etc., in clay, pitch, plaster, or fused metal.—3. That which has been cast, or formed by running melted metal into a mold of any desired form. When used without qualification, the word usually denotes a casting of iron.—4. Anything appearing as if cast in a mold: specifically, a stringshaped mass of earth voided by an earthworm; a worm-cast.

I resolved . . . to weigh all the *castings* thrown up within a given time in a measured space, instead of ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface were buried by worms.
Darwin, The Earth-worm.

casting-weight

5†. Vomiting; vomit.

The hound turnyde agen to his *casting*.
Wyclif, 2 Pet. ii. 22.

6. Same as *cast*1, 18.—7†. A purge consisting of pellets of hemp, cotton, feathers, or the like, given to hawks.

Rie. We have been used too long like hawks already.
Tbald. We are not so high in our flesh now to need *cast-ings*.
Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

8†. Contrivance; distribution; arrangement.

Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure. *Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

9. In *coal-mining*, the calculated dimensions and shape of each cloth in a sail.—10†. Luck, as in casting dice.

Tac. I'd beastly *casting*, Jack.
Jack. O, abominable, sir! you had the scurviest hand.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 2.

Chilled casting, a casting which has been chilled, either by causing it in contact with something which will rapidly conduct heat from it, as a cool iron mold, or by sudden cooling from high temperatures by exposure to air or water. The effect on the case of iron, in the production of a surface of great hardness which will withstand wear. Such castings are used for many purposes, as for railroad carwheels, rolls, anvils, jaws of crushing-machines, stamps, etc.—**Die-casting**. See *die*4.—**Compression casting**, a method of casting in molds of potters clay, with sufficient pressure to force the metal into the most delicate traces left by the pattern. It is used in casting stamps, letters and numbers for houses, house-builders' hardware, etc.—**Dry casting**, a method of casting in which the molds are made of sand and afterward dried.

casting-bottle (kas'ting-bot'l), *n.* A small vial for holding or for sprinkling perfumes; a caster. Also called *casting-glass*.

Enter Secco with a *casting-bottle*, sprinkling his hat and face, and a little looking-glass at his girdle setting his countenance.
Ford, Fancies, I. 2.

Hast thou no perfumes and sweet gear, or any handsome *casting bottles* of the newest mode?
Scott, Kenilworth, II. 6.

casting-box (kas'ting-boks), *n.* 1. In *founding*, a flask which holds the mold.—2. Probably, a small box used like a casting-bottle.

They have a chain.
My rings, my *casting-box* of gold, my purse too.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, III. 5.

casting-glass (kas'ting-glas), *n.* Same as *casting-bottle*.

His civet and his *casting-glass*
Have kept him to a place amongst the rest.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

casting-ladle (kas'ting-lā'dl), *n.* An iron ladle with handles, used to pour molten metal into a mold.

casting-net (kas'ting-net), *n.* A net which is cast and immediately drawn, in distinction from one which is set.

We Govern this War as an unskilful Man does a *Casting-Net*.
Seldon, Table-Talk, p. 116.

casting-pit (kas'ting-pit), *n.* The space in a foundry in which the molds are placed and the castings made. In Bessemer and open-hearth steel-works the casting-pit is the space utilized for such of the molten steel as the casting-iron ingot-molds. In modern practice these ingot-molds are carried on carefully covered iron cars, which are brought in, at the end of the casting-pit and laid out at the other end, on tracks, carrying the solidifying steel ingots.

casting-pot (kas'ting-pot), *n.* A pot or crucible of plumbago, fire-clay, or other material, in which metals or other fusible substances are melted.

casting-press (kas'ting-pres), *n.* A press in which metal is cast under pressure.

casting-slab (kas'ting-slab), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the slab or plate on which casting is made.

casting-table (kas'ting-tā'bl), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a table on which molten glass is poured in making plate-glass. Its top is a large ponished plate of metal, commonly iron, having vertical flanges of the same depth as the thickness of the glass, to keep the glass from running off at the sides. A massive copper cylinder extends entirely across the table, resting on the side flanges, and this, being set in motion, spreads the glass out into a sheet of uniform thickness.

casting-vote (kas'ting-vōt), *n.* The vote of a presiding officer in an assembly or council, thrown to decide a question when the votes cast by the members are equally divided. If the presiding officer is a member of the body, he may give the casting-vote, although he has, by already voting as a member, created the tie or equal division. [Commonly written as two words.]

In the time of Hastings the Governor had only one vote in council, and, in case of an equal division, a *casting vote*.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

casting-weight (kas'ting-wāt), *n.* A weight that turns the scale of a balance, or makes one side preponderate.

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A man's true merit 'tis not hard to find;
But each man's secret standard in his mind,
That casting-weight pride adds to emptiness,
This, who can gratify, for who can guess?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 177.

cast-iron (kast'ī'ŭn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Iron which has been cast, that is, melted and run into a mold in which it assumes the desired form. Most cast-iron is pig iron which has been remelted in a cupola furnace; but some castings for special purposes are made by remelting in a reverberatory furnace, and occasionally direct from the blast-furnace. The iron made from ore by smelting in the blast-furnace is in fact cast-iron, and its properties are not altered by remelting, but it is commonly known as pig-iron or simply as *pig*. See *foundry* and *iron*.

II. *a.* Made of cast-iron: as, a *cast-iron* pot.—2. Having the qualities of or resembling cast-iron; hence, inflexible; unyielding: as, a *cast-iron* rule.

His (Spencer's) fine ear, abhorrent of barbarous dissonance, . . . made possible the transition from the *cast-iron* stiffness of "Ferrex and Porrex" to the Damascene pliancy of Fletcher and Shakespeare.
Lowell, S. A. Rev., CXX. 361.

cast-knitting (kast'nit'ing), *n.* That kind of knitting in which the needle is passed through the mesh from the inside of the piece of hosiery which is being knitted, and the yarn with which the new mesh is made is held on the outside.

castle (kas'l), *n.* [< ME. *castle*, *castel*, a castle, village, < AS. *castel*, a village, = D. *kasteel* = Icel. *kastali* = Sw. *kastell* = Dan. *kastel* = OF. *castel*, *chastel*, F. *castel*, *château* (> E. *chateau*) = Pr. *castell* = Cat. *castell* = Sp. *castillo* = Pg. It. *castello*, < L. *castellum*, a castle, fort, citadel, stronghold, dim. of *castrum*, a castle, fort, fortified place, usually in pl. *castra*, an encampment, a camp, a military station, a town of military origin (> AS. *ceaster*: see *ceaster* and *chester*); connected with *casa*, a cottage, hut: see *casa*, *casino*, *cassock*, etc.] **I.** A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defense against an enemy; a fortified residence; a fortress. Castles, in the sense of fortified residences, were an outgrowth or institution of feudalism, and were first brought to a high pitch of strength and completeness by the Normans. In England there were few

Castle of Coucy, Aisne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

or no castles, properly speaking, till the time of William the Conqueror, after which a great many were constructed on the Norman model. At first the donjon or keep was the only part of the castle of great strength, and the other buildings in connection with it were of a more or less temporary nature. In the thirteenth century, however, the design of the castle became more fully developed, and the keep formed only the central part of a series of buildings, all supporting one another, and mutually contributing to the strength and commodiousness of the whole. The cut shows the castle of Coucy, near Laon, France, built in the thirteenth century. In the foreground is the outer bailey or esplanade, fortified, and containing a chapel, stables, and other buildings. The outer entrance to this was formed by a barbican or antemural (see *pl.* under *antemural*), a in the fosse, 30 yards broad; *b*, the gate, approached by two swing-bridges, defended by two guard-rooms, and having a double portcullis within, forming entrance to vaulted guard-rooms with sleeping-apartments, etc., above; *c*, *d*, inner bailey or courtyard; *e*, covered buildings for the men defending the walls or curtains; *f*, apartments for the family, entered by the grand staircase; *g*, *h*, great hall, with storerooms and vaults below; *i*, donjon or keep (the chapel is seen behind it), the strongest part of the castle, with walls of immense thickness, suited to form the last retreat of the garrison. At *k* is a postern leading from the donjon and communicating with an outer postern, drawbridge, etc.; *l*, *m*, *n*, *o* are the chief towers flanking the outer walls.

At the foot of the Mount Tyron is a faire *Castelle* and a strong, that the Soudan leet make.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.

Our castle's strength
Will launch a siege to scorn.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

The house of every one is to him as his *castle* and fortress, as well for defence against injury and violence as for his repose.
Sir E. Coke, Reports, Semayne's Case, v. fol. 91a.

2. In *her.*, a representation of two or more towers connected by curtains, often having a gateway in one of the curtains, and always embattled. When the towers are represented with the windows and the joints between the stones of colors different from that of the field, they are said to be masoned or windowed, *arg.* or the like. When the windows are shown of the color of the field, the castle is said to be *voided of the field*, or sometimes *ajouré*. The door is called the port; if it has a portcullis, this and its color are mentioned in the blazon.

3. The house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth; sometimes formerly applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building.—**4.** A place made in the form of a castle, donjon, or tower, used in the game of chess; the rook.—**5.** A kind of helmet.—**6.** *Naut.*, a kind of fighting-tower formerly erected on war-galleys, etc., near the bow and stern, and called respectively *forecastle* and *quarter*. See cut under *cadenas*.—**A castle in the air**, or **in Spain**, a visionary project; a vague imagination of possible wealth, fame, happiness, or the like. [See below.]—**To build castles in Spain**, to build castles in the air. (See below.) The origin of this phrase (which is traced back in French literature to the fourteenth century, and in English to the fourteenth) is doubtful. It has been attributed to the boundless wealth of the Spaniards, to the peace of their lordly residences, which existed only in their imaginations, and less probably to a supposed prohibition at some time against the erection of fortifications in Spain. Littré thinks the idea is simply that of visionary castle-building; foreign country, other names having been similarly used, and that of Spain prevailing as proverbial; it may, however, be added that its real origin is probably to be found in the notion, always prevalent, of the attainment of great wealth through adventure in the Spanish Indies.

Thou shalt make *castels* thanne *in Spayne*,
And dreme of joye, alle but in vayne.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2573.

To build (or **make**) **castles in the air**, to form schemes that have no practical foundation; entertain projects that cannot be carried out; indulge in idle fancies or in romance of the imagination, in pleasing day-dreams, especially of great wealth or power.

When I *build castles in the air*,
Burton, Anat. of Mel., Author's Abstract.

I *build great castles in the skies*,
. . . rear'd and rare'd yet without hands.
E. of Stirling, Sonnets, vi.

We had no right to *build castles in the air* without any material for building, and have no ground for complaint when the airy fabric vanishes about our ears.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 21.

—**Syn. 1.** See *fortification*.

castle (kas'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castled*, ppr. *castling*. [< *castle*, *n.*, 4.] In *chess*, to move the king from his own square two squares to the right or left, and bring the rook or castle to the square the king has passed over. Castling is allowed only when neither the king nor the castle has moved, when there is no piece between them, and when the king is not in check and does not, in castling, move over or to a square which is attacked by an enemy's man, that is, through or into check.

castle-builder (kas'l-bil'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who builds castles.—**2.** Especially, one who builds castles in the air; a visionary; a day-dreamer.

I . . . am one of that species of men who are properly denominated *castle-builders*, who seem to be beholden to the earth for a foundation.
Steele, Spectator, No. 167.

castle-building (kas'l-bil'ding), *n.* **1.** The act of building castles, especially, building castles in the air; day-dreaming.

The pleasant languor, the dreamy tranquillity, the airy *castle-building* which, in Asia stand in lieu of the vigorous, intensive, passionate life of Europe.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 53.

castled (kas'ld), *a.* [< *castle* + *-ed*².] Furnished with a castle.

The *castled* crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 55.

castle-garth (kas'l-gärth), *n.* The precincts of a castle; a castle-yard.

castle-guard (kas'l-gärd), *n.* **1.** The guard which defends a castle.—**2.** A feudal charge or duty due from a tenant to his lord, payable either in personal service in defending the lord's castle or by commutation in money in certain cases. Hence—**3.** The tenure or hold which such a tenant had on the land granted him by his lord.—**4.** The circuit around a castle subject to taxation for its maintenance.

Also called *castle-ward*.

castlery, castelry (kas'l-ri, -tel-ri), *n.*; pl. *castleries*, *castelries* (-riz). [< OF. *castellerie*, < ML. *castellaria*, equiv. to *castellenaa*: see *castellany*.] **1.** The government of a castle; tenure of a castle.

The said Robert and his heirs . . . are chief banner-bearers of London in fee, for the *castelry* which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city.
Blount, Ancient Tenures, p. 124.

2. A demain or fief maintaining a castle.

castle-stead (kas'l-sted), *n.* A castle and the buildings belonging to it.

castlet (kast'let), *n.* Same as *castellet*.

castle-town (kas'l-toun), *n.* ME. *castletun*, < *castel*, castle, + *tun*, town.] The hamlet close by or under the walls or protection of a castle; hence *Castletown*, *Castleton*, the names of several towns and villages in Great Britain and Ireland.

castle-ward (kas'l-wärd), *n.* Same as *castle-guard*.

castlewick (kas'l-wik), *n.* The territory attached to or under the jurisdiction of a castle.

castling (kast'ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *cast*¹, *v.* I., 16, + *-ing*¹.] **I.** *n.* In *chess*, the act of castling.

We should rather rely on the urine of a *castling*'s bladder.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. iv. 12.

II. *a.* Abortive. *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Castnia (kast'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1807).] The typical genus of moths of the family *Castniidæ*.

castnian (kast'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Castnia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Castnia*.

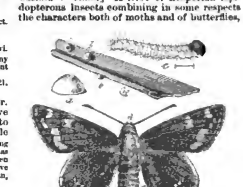
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Castnia* or family *Castniidæ*.

Castniidæ (kast-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castnia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Lepidoptera*, comprising the moths which connect the sphinxes with the butterflies, typified by the genus *Castnia*. They are sometimes called *moth-sphinxes*.

castnioid (kast'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Castnia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a moth of the genus *Castnia*: as, a *castnioid* butterfly.

II. *n.* A hesperian butterfly of the tribe *Castnioides*.

Castnioides (kast-ni-oi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castnia* + *-oides*.] A tribe of hesperian lepidopterous insects combining in some respects the characters both of moths and of butterflies,



Yucca-borer (*Megathymus yuccæ*).
a, egg, enlarged; *b*, *b*, *b*, eggs, natural size; *c*, larva, just hatched (line shows natural size); *d*, female moth.

but justly regarded as having most affinities with the latter. They are characterized by a small head, a very large abdomen, unarmed tibiæ and very small spurs of the middle and hind tibiæ. The tribe was typified by the yucca-borer, *Megathymus yuccæ*, formerly *Castnia yuccæ*.

cast-off (kast'ôf), *n.* [< *cast*¹ (pp.) + *off*.] Laid aside; rejected: as, *cast-off* livery.

We are gathering up the old *cast-off* clothes of others intellectually above us.
G. S. Hall, Current Culture, p. 154.

cast-off² (kast'ôf), *a.* [< *cast*¹ (inf.) + *off*.] In *foundry-work*, noting a bend of a gun-stock, by which the line of sight is brought inward to meet the eye more readily.—**2.** In *printing*, the computation of the particular space to be allowed for each column or division of a table, a piece of music, or the like: as, to pass the *cast-off* (that is, to communicate to other compositors the result of such a computation).

castoni, *n.* An obsolete form of *cayston*.

castor¹ (kas'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *castor* = It. *castro*, *castore*, < L. *castor*, a beaver (for which the native L. is *fiber*, < *fodere*, *fodi*, *fossum*, dig, *scarrup*, a beaver, a word of Eastern origin: cf. Skt. *kostarī*, > Hind. Malay *kastori*, musk; Pers. *kadz*, a beaver.] **I.** *n.* A beaver.—**2.** [*cap.*] Among French Canadians, one of the

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party which called itself the national party, the beaver being the national emblem of Canada.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of seiuromorphic rodent mammals, typical of the family *Castoridæ*. The type and only living representative is the beaver, *Castor fiber*, of aquatic habits, having the feet 4-toed, the fore feet small, the hinder large, webbed, with the second toe double-clawed; the tail broad, flat, oval, naked, and scaly, and the body thick set, especially behind. On each side, above and below, the incisors are 1 enormous 0, premolars 1, and molars 3, making 20 teeth in all. The skull resembles that of the *Sciuridæ*, but lacks postorbital processes. See *beaver*, 1.

Skull of Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

4. A beaver hat; by extension, a silk hat.

I have always been known for the jaunty manner in which I wear my castor. *Scott.*

"Even so," replied the stranger, making diligent use of his triangular castor to produce a circulation in the close air of the woods. *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, ii.

5. A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats.

II. *a.* Made of beaver-skin or -fur, or of the cloth called beaver.

castor[2] (kas'tor), *n.* [Also called *castoreum*, of which *castor* is a shortened form; = F. *castoréum* = Sp. *castóreo* = Pg. *It. castoreo*, < L. *castoreum*, < Gr. καστόριον, castor, a secretion of the beaver, < κάστωρ, the beaver: see *castor*[1].] A reddish-brown substance consisting of the preputial follicles of the beaver and their contents, dried and prepared for commercial purposes. It has a strong, penetrating, enduring odor, and was formerly of high repute in medicine, but is now used chiefly by perfumers.

castor[3] (kas'tor), *n.* [Named from *Castor* in Gr. myth.; see *Castor and Pollux*.] A mineral found in the island of Elba associated with another called *pollux*. It is a silicate of aluminium and lithium, and probably a variety of petalite. It is colorless and transparent, with a glistening luster. Also called *castorite*.

castor[4], *n.* See *caster*, 3.

Castor and Pollux (kas'tor and pol'uks). [Named from *Castor* (Gr. Κάστωρ) and *Pollux* (Gr. Πολυδεύκης), in Gr. myth. twin sons of Zeus or Jupiter, in the form of a swan, and Leda, wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta; or produced from two eggs laid by her, one containing Castor and Clytæmnestra, the other Pollux and Polydeuces) and Helen; or all, according to Homer, children of Leda and Tyndareus, and hence called *Tyndaridæ*. Castor and Pollux are jointly called (*Dioscuri*, sons of Zeus or Jupiter.] **1.** In *astron.*, the constellation of the Twins, or Gemini, and also the zodiacal sign named from that constellation, although the latter has moved completely out of the former. *Castor* a Gemini-sun, a greenish star of the magnitude 1.6, the more northerly of the two that lie near together in the hands of the Twins. *Pollux*, β Geminorum, is a very yellow star of the magnitude 1.2, the more southerly of the same pair. See cut under *Gemini*.

2. An ancient classical name of the corposant, or St. Elmo's fire.—**3.** [*c.c.*] The name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Elba. See the separate names.

castorate (kas'tō-rāt), *n.* [< *castor*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt produced from the combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base.

castor-bean, *n.* See *bean*[1].

castoreum (kas-tō'rē-um), *n.* [L.] Same as *castor*[2].

castoric (kas-tor'ik), *a.* [< *castor*[2] + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from castoreum: as, *castoric* acid.

Castoridæ (kas-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castor*[1], + *-idæ*.] A family of seiuromorphic simplicident rodent quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Castor*, the beaver, itsonly living representative. There are, however, several fossil genera, as *Eucastor* and *Steneofiber*, and probably others. The fibia and fibula unite in old age, contrary to the rule in the sciurine series of rodents; the skull is massive, without postorbital processes; the dentition is powerful, with rootless or only late-rooting molars; clavicles are present; there is an accessory carpal ossicle; the salivary glands are enormous, and the stomach has a glandular appendage; the urogenital system opens into a cloaca, and the Wolffian bodies are developed as a uterus masculinus; and large preputial glands or scent-bags secrete the substance known as *castor*. See *castor*[1] and *beaver*[1].

castorin, castorine[2] (kas'tō-rin), *n.* [< *castor*[2] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2] = Sp. *castorina*.] An animal principle obtained by boiling castor in six times its weight of alcohol, and filtering the liquid, from which the castorin is deposited.

Castorina (kas-tō-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *castorinus*, of the beaver, < L. *castor*: see *castor*[1].] The beaver tribe: a family of rodent animals, comprising the beaver, the coypu, and the muskrat or musquash. [Not in use.]

castorine[1] (kas'tō-rin), *n.* [= F. *castorine*, < LL. *castorinus*, of the beaver: see *Castorina*.] A cotton-velvet fabric.

castorine[2], *n.* See *castorin*.

castorite (kas'tō-rīt), *n.* [< *castor*[2] + *-ite*[2].] Same as *castor*[3].

Castoroides (kas-tō-roi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (J. W. Foster, 1838), < L. *castor*, beaver, + *-oides*, < Gr. *-ειδής*, form.] The typical genus of fossil family *Castoroididæ*. There is but one species, *C. ohioensis*, the so-called fossil beaver of North America, which was of about the size of the black bear, and hence unlike what exceeded in size the capibara, the largest of living rodents. The skull alone was about a foot long. The known remains are all from Quaternary deposits, in localities from Texas and South Carolina to Michigan and New York.

Castoroididæ (kas-tō-roi-di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Castoroides* + *-idæ*.] A family of rodents, instituted for the reception of the genus *Castoroides*, related on the one hand to the *Castoridæ* or beavers, and on the other to the chinchillas, cavies, and capibaras. Other genera, as *Amblyrhiza* and *Loxomylus*, are considered to be probably referable to this family. The skull resembles that of the *Castoridæ*, but the dentition is entirely different, resembling that of chinchillas and capibaras.

castor-oil (kas'tor-oil'), *n.* [*castor*[2] (from some supposed resemblance to that substance)

Castor-oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*).

+ *oil*.] The oil yielded by the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (the castor-oil plant), a native of India, but now distributed over all the warmer regions of the globe. The oil is obtained from the seeds by bruising them between rollers and then pressing them in bespoon bags in a strong press. The oil that first comes away, called *cold-drawn castor-oil*, is reckoned the best, an inferior quality is obtained by heating or steaming the pressed seeds, and again subjecting them to pressure. The oil is afterward boiled to the boiling-point, in order to separate the albumen and impurities. Castor-oil seed is used medicinally as a mild but efficient purgative. It is also used as a flxing agent in cotton dyeing, especially in dyeing a Turkey-red color from madder. In its saponified state it is used under various names, as *Turkey-red oil*, *Alsatian oil*, *elaidated oil*, *sebacic oil*, etc.—**Castor-oil plant**, the plant *Ricinus communis*, which produces castor-oil. It is often cultivated for ornament under the name of *Palma Christi*, grows to a height of 6 or 8 feet or more, with broad palmate leaves, and varies much in the color of its stem, leaves, etc.

a, fruit of castor-oil plant; *b*, seed; *c*, section of same.

castory (kas'tō-ri), *n.* [Gr. κάστωρ, a certain color, red or brown, perhaps pertaining to the beaver, < κάστωρ, the beaver: see *castor*[1], and cf. *castor*[2].] A color of an unknown shade.

As polisht yvory
Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd
With fayre vermillion or pure *Castory*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 41.

castra, *n.* Plural of *castrum*.

castrametation (kas'tra-mē-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *castrametation* = Sp. *castrametacion* = Pg. *castrametação* = It. *castrametazione*, < LL. *castrametatio*(*n*-), < *castrametari*, pp. *castrametatus*, pitch a camp, < L. *castra*, a camp (see *castle*), + *metari*, measure.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

castrate (kas'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *castrated*, ppr. *castrating*. [< L. *castratus*, pp. of *castrare* (> OF. *castrir*, **castrer* (cf. *castri*, castrated), F. *châtrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *castrar* = It. *castrare*), castrate, prune, curtail, expurgate; akin to Skt. *çastra*, a knife.] **1.** To deprive of the testicles; geld; emasculate.—**2.** In *bot.*, to deprive (a flower) of its anthers. *Darwin.*—**3.** To remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; expurgate; destroy the strength or virility of; emasculate.

The following letter, which I have *castrated* in some places. *Additions*, Spectator, No. 379.

4. To take out a leaf or sheet from, and render imperfect; mutilate.

A *castrated* copy of Holinshed's chronicles. *Todd.*

5. Figuratively, to take the vigor or spirit from; mortify.

Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh, and shall obtain a more angelic reward of grace in heaven.
T. Martin, Marriage of Priests. Sig. Y, i. b.

castrate (kas'trāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *castrat*, n., = Sp. *castrado*, a. and n., = Pg. *castrado*, n., = It. *castrato*, n., < L. *castratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Gelded; emasculated.—**2.** In *bot.*, deprived of the anthers; sanantherous: applied to stamens or flowers.

II. *n.* One who or that which has been castrated, gelded, or emasculated; a eunuch.

castrated (kas'trā-ted), *a.* [< *castrate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *castrate*. *Additions*, Spectator, No. 379.

castrater (kas'trā-tėr), *n.* [< L. *castrator*, < L. *castrare*, < *castrate*, *v.*] One who castrates.

castrati, *n.* Plural of *castrato*.

castration (kas-trā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *castracyoun*, < F. *castration* = Pr. *castracio* = Sp. *castracion* = Pg. *castração* = It. *castrazione*, < L. *castration*(*n*-), < *castrare*, castrate: see *castrate*, *v.*] The act of castrating, or state of being castrated.

castrato (kas-trā'tō), *n.*; pl. *castrati* (-tē). [It.; see *castrate*, *a.* and *n.*] A male person emasculated during childhood for the purpose of preventing the change of voice which naturally occurs at puberty; an artificial or male soprano. The voice of such a person, after arriving at adult age, combines the high range and sweetness of the female with the power of the male voice.

castrel, n. Same as *kestrel*. *Beau. and Fl.*

castrensial (kas-tren'shial), *a.* [< L. *castrensis* (> Sp. Pg. It. *castrense*), pertaining to a camp, < *castra*, a camp.] Belonging to a camp. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

castrensian (kas-tren'shian), *a.* Same as *castrensial*. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

castrili, *n.* Same as *kestrel*.

castrum (kas'trum), *n.*; pl. *castra* (-trā). [L., a castle, fort, fortress, a fortified town, in pl. *castra*, a camp; hence ult. E. *-caster*, *chester*, and (through dim. *castellum*) *castle*, q. v.] A Roman military camp. See *camp*[2].

The ancient castle occupies the site of a Roman *castrum*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 784.

cast-shadow (kast'shad'ō), *n.* In *painting*, a shadow cast by an object within the picture, and serving to bring it out against the objects behind it.

cast-steel (kast'stēl), *n.* Steel which has been rendered homogeneous by remelting in crucibles or pots; for this reason sometimes called *crucible* or *homogeneous steel*. This process was invented by Benjamin Huntsman (born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1704), and brought to perfection some time before 1770. The steel is made by the melting of blister-steel, bar iron, or puddled steel, with the addition of barium, carbon, manganese, or spiegeleisen, in small quantities, according to the character of the steel desired to be produced. The finest cast-steel is made from Swedish bar-iron manufactured from ore practically free from sulphur and phosphorus, from iron and steel.

casual (kaz'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *casuel*, < F. *casuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *casual* = It. *casuale*, < LL. *casualis*, of or by chance, < L. *casus* (*casu-*), chance, accident, event, > E. *case*[1], q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Happening or coming to pass without (apparent) cause, without design on the part of the agent; in an accidental manner, or as a mere coincidence or accident; coming by chance; accidental; fortuitous; indeterminate; as, a *casual* encounter.

Say brother of this fraternyte, that hath don hys dewlys well and trewly to the fraternite, come or fast or fall to poverte by the visitacion of god, or by *casuell* aventure, and hath not wher-of to leve, that he maye have, every weke, of the almys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.
Raleigh, Hist. of World.

He tells how *casual* bricks in airy climb
Encountered *casual* cow-hair, *casual* lime.
H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

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There is an expression, evidently not *casual* or accidental, but inserted with design. *D. Webster*, Oct. 12, 1825.

2. Occasional; coming at uncertain times, or without regularity, in distinction from *stated* or *regular*; incidental: as, *casual* expenses.

Is it a certain business or a *casual*?
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 2.

The revenue of Ireland certain and *casual*.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Any one may do a *casual* act of good nature.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 55.

Casual ejector, in *law*, the name given to the defendant in the fictitious actions of ejectment adopted by the common law, where the real object of the action was to determine a title to land. To form the ground of such an action, the person laying claim to the land granted a lease of it to a fictitious person, usually designated John Doe, and action was then brought in the name of John Doe against another fictitious person, usually designated Richard Roe (the casual ejector), who was alleged to have illegally ejected John Doe from the land which he held on lease. The landholder was put on his defense in place of Richard Roe, and thus the determination of the action involved the proving of the lessee's right to grant a lease. This fiction is now everywhere abolished. = Syn. *Accidental*, *Chance*, *etc.* See *occasional*.

II. *n.* **1.** A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in a workhouse or police-station, or who receives treatment in a hospital for an accidental injury.—**2.** A laborer or an artisan employed irregularly. *Mayhew.*—**Casual ward**, the ward in a workhouse or a hospital where casuals are received.

casualism (kaz'ū-al-izm), *n.* [*casual* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that all things are governed by chance or accident. [Rare.]

casualist (kaz'ū-al-ist), *n.* [*casual* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

casuality (kaz-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*casual* + *-ity*. Cf. *casualty*.] The quality of being casual.

casually (kaz'ū-al-i), *adv.* [ME. *casuelly*, *casuel*: see *casual*.] In a casual manner; accidentally; fortuitously; without design; by chance: as, to meet a person *casually*; to remark *casually*.

Their gettings in this voyage, other commodities, & their towns, were *casually* computed by them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 757.

That it might *casually* have been formed so.
Bentley, Boyle Lectures, Sermons, v.

The squash-vines were clambering tumultuously upon an old wooden framework, set *casually* astant against the fence.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

casualness (kaz'ū-al-nes), *n.* [*casual* + *-ness*.] The state of being casual; casuality.

casualty (kaz'ū-al-ti), *n.*; pl. *casualties* (-tiz). [< ME. *casuelte*, < OF. **casuelte*, F. *casualité* = Sp. *casualidad* = Pg. *casualidade* = It. *casualità*, < ML. *casualitas (-tat-)*, < LL. *casualis*, of chance, casual: see *casual*.] **1.** That which happens by chance; accident; contingency.

Losses that befall them by mere *casualty*.
Raleigh, Essays.

There were some . . . who frankly stated their impression that the general scheme of things, and especially the *casualties* of trade, required a little assistance from the devil.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 170.

2. An unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in bodily injury or death; specifically, disability or loss of life in battle or military service from wounds, etc.: as, the *casualties* were very numerous.

The Colonel was, early in the day, disabled by a *casualty*.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the *casualties* of the existing war, have already been made.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 176.

3. In *Scots law*, an emolument due from a vassal to his superior, besides the vassal's yearly duties, upon certain casual events.— **Casualty or wards**, the mails and duties due to the superiors in ward-holdings.— **Casualty ward**, the ward in a hospital in which patients suffering from casualties or accidents are treated.

Casuariidæ (kaș'ū-a-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-idæ*.] **1.** A family of struthious birds, of the order or suborder *Ratitæ*, having three toes, the wings rudimentary, and the aftershafts of the feathers highly developed. It is confined to the Australian and Papuan regions, and is divided into the *Casuariinæ* and the *Dromaiinæ*, two subfamilies which contain the cassowaries and the emus respectively. See cuts under *cassowary* and *emu*.

2. The *Casuarinæ* alone, elevated to the rank of a family, the emus in this case being separated as another family, *Dromaiidæ*.

Casuariinæ (kaș-ū-ar-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Casuariidæ*, containing the cassowaries only, as distinguished from the emus, and coextensive with the genus *Casuarius*.

Casuarina (kaș'ū-a-ri'nā), *n.* [NL., < *casuarius*, the cassowary: from the resemblance the branches bear to the feathers of that bird.] **1.** A genus of peculiar plants, of tropical India, Australia, and islands of the Malay archipelago, and constituting the family *Casuarinaceæ*. They are jointed leafless trees and shrubs, very much like gigantic horsetails or equisetums. Some of the species afford wood of extreme hardness, as the forest oak of Australia, *C. suberosa*, etc., and the she-oak, *C. stricta*. See *beefwood*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Casuarinaceæ (kaș-ū-ar-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarina* + *-aceæ*.] A family of plants, of which *Casuarina* is the typical and only genus.

Casuarius (kaș-ū-ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735): see *cassowary*.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Casuariinæ* of the cassowaries. About 12 different species are known, one of them being the *Struthio casuarius* of Linnæus, now known as the Ceram cassowary, and of Cuvier, the helmeted cassowary of the Moluccas. *Rous* is said to be the native name of this species. The wattles are either wholly absent or reduced to a different extent (*Dromaius*) and subfamily. The common Australian cassowary is *C. australis*. The bouvreuderies Indiennes, also called *Casuarius* from an old British, see *cassowary*.

Casuarophæe (kaș'ū-a-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Casuarius* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds containing both the emus and the cassowaries: same as *Casuariidæ*, 1.

casuary (kaș'ū-a-ri), *n.*; pl. *casuaries* (-riz). [< NL. *casuarius*; see *cassowary*.] A cassowary or an emu; any bird of either of the subfamilies *Casuariinæ* and *Dromaiinæ*. *Ir. L. Sclater.* [Rare.]

casuist (kaz'ū-ist), *n.* [F. *casuiste* = Sp. Pg. *casuista* (It. *casuista*), < ML. *casuista*, a casuist, < L. *casus*, a case.] **1.** One versed in or using casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding conduct.

The judgment of any *casuist* or learned divine concerning the state of a man's soul is not sufficient to give him confidence.
Tillotson, Sermons, I. xvii.

Those spiritual guardians, . . . the only *casuists* who could safely determine the doubtful line of duty.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 176.

Hence—2. An over-subtle reasoner; a sophist.

To call a man a mere *casuist* means that he is at best a splitter of hairs; but the charge of argumentative dishonesty is a rather less unpolite way of saying that it is dishonest.
H. N. Gresham, Short Studies, p. 91.

casuist (kaz'ū-ist), *v. i.* [*casuist*, *n.*] To play the part of a casuist. *Milton.*

casuistic, casuistical (kaz-ū-is'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *casuist* + *-ic*, *-ical*; = F. *casuistique* = Sp. Pg. *casuistico*.] Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; relating to cases of conscience, or to doubts concerning conduct; hence, over-subtle; fallaciously dishonest; sophistical.

Some of the questions in the *casuistic* of Mohammedan ritual, whether it is right to eat the flesh of the Kreutz.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 660.

casuistry (kaz'ū-ist-ri), *n.*; pl. *casuistries* (-triz). [< *casuist* + *-ry*.] **1.** In *ethics*, the solution of special problems of conduct by the due application of general ethical principles or theological dogmas; the answering of questions of conscience. In the history of Jewish and Christian theology, casuistry has often degenerated into hair-splitting and sophistical arguments, in which questions of right and wrong were construed to meet selfish ends.

All that philosophy of right and wrong which has become famous or infamous under the name of *casuistry* had its origin in the distinction between mortal and venial sin.
Cambridge Essays, 1856.

May be not have thought that he found there some stupendous exemplification of what we read of, in books of *casuistry*, the "dialectics of conscience," as conflicts of duties?
De Quincey, Style, iii. Conclusion, p. 329.

Hence—2. Over-subtle and dishonest reasoning; sophistry.

casula (kaș'ū-lā), *n.* [ML. (? *E. cas-le*), dim. of L. *casa*, a house; cf. *cassock*, *cwe able*.] A priest's vestment; a chasuble.

casulet, *n.* [< ML. *casula*, q. v.] A chasuble.

casus belli (kā'sus bel'lī). [L.: *casus*, a case, matter; *belli*, gen. of *bellum*, war: see *case*1 and *bellicose*.] A matter or occasion of war; an excuse or a reason for declaring war; as, the right of search claimed by Great Britain constituted a *casus belli* in 1812.

cat1 (kat), *n.* [< ME. *cat*, *catt*, *kat*, *katt*, < AS. *cat*, *catt* (only in glosses), m., = OFries. *katte*, *l.* = MD. D. *kater*, m., MD. *katte*, D. *kat*, *f.* = MLG. *kater*, m., *katte*, *f.*, LG. *kater*, m., *katte*, *f.* = MHG. *kater*, *katero*, *ô. kater*, m., OHG. *chazzî*, *cazzâ*, *cazâ*, MHG. G. *katze*, f. = Icel. *köttr*, m., *ketta*, *f.*, = Norw. *katt*, m., *katta*, *f.*, = Sw. *katt*, m., *katta*, *f.*, = Dan. *kat*, m., *f.* (not recorded in Goth.); cf. W. *cath* = Corn. *cath* = Ir. *cat* = Gael. *cat* = Manx *cayt* = Bret. *kaz*; OBulg. *kotĭ*, m., *kotïka*, *f.*, = Bohem. *kot*, *kocour*, m., *kote*, *kochka*, *f.*, = Pol. *kot*, *kocżor* = Russ. *kotu*, m., *koshka*, *f.*, = OPruss. *catto* = Lett. *kaķis*; Hung. *kocsor* = Finn. *katti* = Turk. *gedi* = Ar. *qitt*, *qutt*, a cat; Hind. *kaṭṭa*, a wildcat, polecat; LGr. κάττα, *f.*, NGr. κάτα, γάτα, *f.*, κάτας, γάτος, m.; OF. *cat*, *F. chat*, m., *chatte*, *f.*, = Pr. *cat*, m., *catta*, *f.*, = Sp. *gato*, m., *gata*, *f.*, = Pg. *gato*, m., = Sp. Pg. *gato*, m., *gata*, *f.*, = It. *gatto*, m., *gatta*, *f.*, a cat; the oldest known forms being L., prob. Celtic, *catus* (*cattus*) or *catta*, a cat, occurring in Palladius, about A. D. 350), m., L. *catta* (once in Martial), *f.*, Mil. *cattus*, m., *catta*, *f.*, a cat (a domestic cat, as opposed to *felis*, prop. a wildcat); a word of foreign origin, from the din. *catulus*, in common classical use in the extended sense of 'the young of an animal, a kitten, whelp, colt, pup,' etc., of a cat, lion, tiger, panther, wolf, bear, hog, and esp. of a dog, being regarded in this sense as a dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*). The original source of the name is unknown. It is supposed that the cat was first domesticated in Egypt, that the word arose there, and, being established in Italy, spread thence throughout Europe. Cf. *kitten*, *kitling*, *kittle*3, *v.* In the hunt, sense the word is found in most of the languages cited (cf. D. Dan. *kat*, naut. cat, *katfall*, *catblock*, *fat*, *katsten*, *catstern*), and is generally regarded as a particular use of *cat*, the animal; cf. *dog* and *horse*, as applied to various mechanical contrivances. The connection is not obvious.] **1.** A domesticated carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidæ* and genus *Felis*, *F. domestica*. It is uncertain whether any animal now existing is the wild stock or the source of the domestic cat: probably it is descended from a cat originally distinct from any wild species now known as the wildcat of Europe, *F. catus*, as the feral stock. The wildcat is much larger than the domestic cat, strong and ferocious, and very destructive to poultry, lambs, etc.

2. In general, any digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Felidæ*, as the lion, tiger, leopard, jaguar, etc., especially (*a*) of the genus *Felis*, and more particularly one of the smaller species of this genus; and (*b*) of the short-tailed species of the genus *Lynx*.—**3.** A ferret. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A gossipy, meddlesome woman given to scandal and intrigue. [Low.]—**5.** A catfish. [U. S.]—**6.** [ship: a contraction of *cat-of-nine-tails*.—**7.** A double tripod having six feet: so called because it always lands on its feet, as a cat is proverbially said to do.—**8.** In the middle ages, a frame of heavy timber with projecting pins or teeth, hoisted up to the battlements, ready to be dropped upon assailants. Also called *gyrfalcon*.—**9.** A piece of wood tapering to a point at both ends, used in playing tip-cat.—**10.** The game of tip-cat. Also called *cat-and-dog*.

In the midst of a game of *cat*.
Bunyan, Grace abounding.

11. In *faro*, the occurrence of the cards of the same denomination out of the last three in the deck.—**12.** In *coal-mining*, a clunchy rock. See *clunch*. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]—**13** [Perhaps a distinctive use of *cat*1, a small vessel.] A ship formed on the Norwegian model, having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.—**17.** *Naut.*, a tackle used in hoisting the anchor from the hawse-hole to the cat-head.—**A cat in the mud**, a danger prepared and concealed: drawn from a fable of Æsop, in which a cat hides herself in mud to catch certain mice.—**A cat in the pan**, a falsehood given out as coming from a dog or other animal: in allusion to the cat, one of the finest varieties of the domestic cat, distinguished for its fine and beautiful fur, from the Chinese mountains.—**Enough to make a cat speak or laugh**, something astonishing or out of the way.

Old Blazer *stole to make a cat speak*, and man dumb.
The Old and Young Courtier (Percy's Reliques).

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Talk, miss! It *can* ought to *make a Tom cat speak* French grammar, only to see how she tosses her head.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby.

Maltese cat, a variety of cat, distinguished by its fur, which is of a lilac-gray color. Sometimes called *blue cat*.
—**Manx cat,** a tailless variety of cat from the Isle of Man.
—**Persian cat.** Same as *Angora cat*, *Maud*, *Nut*, *Hair*.
To bell the cat. See *bell*.—**To grin like a Cheshire cat,** to show the gums and teeth in laughing: a local English proverbial expression, of unknown origin.

"Please, would you tell me," said Alice, a little timidly, . . . "why your cat *grins* like that?" "It's a *Cheshire cat*," said the Duchess, "and that's why."
L. Carroll, Alice in Wonderland, vi.

Lo! *like a Cheshire cat* our court will *grin*.
Wordsworth (T. Pinsdar).

To let the cat out of the bag, to disclose a trick: let out a secret: said to have had its origin in a trick practised by country people of unscrupulous character, of putting a pig and bringing it to market in a bag to sell to some one thought simple enough to "buy a pig in a poke." The purchaser sometimes thought, however, of opening the bag before the bargain was concluded, and thus let out the cat and disclosed the trick.—**To rain cats and dogs** to pour down rain violently and incessantly.—**To turn a cat-in-pan,** to make a sudden change of party in politics or religion from interested motives. "The phrase seems to be French *tourner sa en peau* (to turn sides in trouble)."
Brewer.

When George in pudding time came o'er,
And found no better man he backed big sir,
I turned a cat-in-pan once more,
And so became a Whig, sir.
Vicar of Bray.

cat[1] (kat), *r.*; pret. and pp. *catted*, ppr. *catting*. [< *cat*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw (an anchor) up to the cat-head.

All hands—cook, steward, and all—laid hold to *cat* the anchor. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 123.

Everything was now sing forward, the anchor *catted* and *fished*, and the decks clear
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, iii.

2. [Cf. *cat*[1], *n.*, 14.] To fill with soft clay, as the intervals between laths: as, a chimney well *catted*.

II. *intrans.* To fish for catfish. [Colloq., western U. S.]

cat[2] (kat), *n.* An abbreviated form of *catamaran*. [Newfoundland.]

cat-. The form of *cata-* before a vowel.

cata-, [L., < Gr. *κατα-*, < *κατά*, down: before a vowel usually, before an aspirate *kath-*], prefix, *sarā*, prep., down, downward, through, on, against, concerning, according to, etc.] A prefix of words of Greek origin, meaning down, downward, against, in accordance with, sometimes merely intensive, and sometimes (like English *be-*) giving a transitive force. See words following, also sometimes *kata-*.

catabaillitve (kat-a-bal'i-tiv), *a.* [< Gr. *καταβαλλειν*, throw down (< *κατά*, down, + *βάλλειν*, throw), + *-itive*.] Depressing.

catabaptist (kat-a-bap'tist), *n.* [< LGr. *καταβαπτιστής*, lit. 'one who drowns,' coined by Gregory of Nazianzus, as opposed to *βαπτιστής*, a baptizer, < Gr. *καταβαπτίζειν*, dip under water, drown, < *κατά*, down (here used in the sense of 'against'), + *βαπτίζειν*, dip.] One who opposes baptism.

A sickness, in which the two choirs come down (*catadrowd*, and join together in the body of the church. *Tyr.* Brixon are sometimes said at the end of their respective odes as *catabassi*.
M. Noble, Eastern Church, i. 345.

catabasion (kat-a-bā'si-on), *n.*; pl. *catabasia* (-ā). Same as *catabasis*.

catabasis (ka-tab'a-sis), *n.*; pl. *catabases* (-sēz). [L. *catabasis*, < Gr. *κατάβασις*, a going down, descent, declivity, also in Mūr. like *κατάβασια*, a place for relics under the altar, < *καταβαίνειν*, go down, descend, < *κατά*, down, + *βαίνειν*, go, > *βάσις*, a going: see *basis*. Cf. *anabasis*.] 1. A going down; descent: opposed to *anabasis* (which see). —2. In the Gr. *Ch.*, a chamber or vault situated under the altar, and used as a chapel to contain relics.

catabolic (kat-a-bol'ik), *a.* [< *catabol-ism* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of catabolism.

This total change which we denote by the term "metabolism" as consisting on the one hand of a downward series of changes (*katabolic* changes).
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 35.

catabolism (ka-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* [< Gr. *καταβολή*, a throwing or laying down (< *καταβάλλειν*: see *catabolitive*), + *-ism*.] In *physiol.*, that phase of metabolism which consists in "a downward series of changes in which complex bodies are broken down with the setting free of energy in simpler and simpler waste bodies" (*M. Foster*): opposed to *anabolism*.

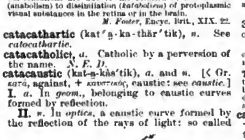
The ingenious speculations of Hering, that specific colour-sensations are due to the relation of assimilation (anabolism) to dissimilation (*katabolism*) of protoplasmic visual substances in the retina or in the brain.
M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 23.

catacathartic (kat'a-ka-thär'tik), *n.* See *catocathartic*.

catacatholic, *a.* Catholic by a perversion of the name. *N. E. D.*

catacaustic (kat-a-kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *καυστικός*, caustic: see *caustic*. **I.** *a.* In *geom.*, belonging to caustic curves formed by reflection.

II. *n.* In *optics*, a caustic curve formed by the reflection of rays of light: so called



The Catacaustic of a Circle, with its Involutes.

The curve runs from *A* to the cusp *J*, shown in the map *B*, thence to the cusp *K*, thence to *M*, and through infinity to *N*, thence to the cusp *D*, thence to *N*, and through infinity back to *M*, *C*, centre; *F*, focus.

to distinguish it from the diacaustic, which is formed by refracted rays. See *caustic*, *n.*, 3.

catachresis (kat-a-krē'sis), *n.*; pl. *catachreses* (-sēz). [L. (> F. *catachrèse* = Sp. *catacresis* = Pg. *catachrese* = It. *catacresi*), < Gr. *καταχρῆσις*, misuse of a word, < *καταχράσθαι*, misuse, < *κατά*, against, + *χράσθαι*, use.] 1. In *rhet.*: (*a*) A figure by which a word is used to designate an object, idea, or act to which it can be applied only by an exceptional or undue extension of its proper sphere of meaning: as, to *stone* (pelt) a person with *bricks*; a *potable tone*; to display one's *horsemanship* in riding a *mule*; to drink from a *horn of ivory*. Catachresis differs from metaphor in that it does not replace one word with another properly belonging to a different set or object, but extends the use of a word in order to apply it to something for which the language supplies no separate word. (*b*) A violent or inconsistent metaphor: as, to bend the knee of one's heart; to take arms against a sea of troubles. (*c*) In general, a violent or forced use of a word.—2. In *philol.*, the employment of a word under a false form through misapprehension in regard to its origin: thus, *causeway* and *crayfish* for *cresyfish* have their forms by *catachresis*.

catachrestic, catachretical (kat-a-kres'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *καταχρηστικός*, misused, misapplied (of words and phrases), < *καταχράσθαι*, misuse: see *catachresis*.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) Pertaining to, consisting in, or characterized by catachresis; applied in an improper signification. (*b*) Wrested from the right meaning or form; contrary to proper use; forced; far-fetched.

catachrestically (kat-a-kres'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a catachrestical manner; by catachresis.

There are . . . collections of beings, to whom the notion of number cannot be attached, except *catachrestically*, because, taken individually, no positive point of real agreement can be found between them, by which to call them.
J. H. Ayerman, Gram. of Assent, p. 46.

catachthonic (kat-ak-thon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, below, + *χθών*, earth, + *-ic*.] Situated beneath the surface of the earth; underground.

Professor Milne of Japan, says the "Athenæum," has established in the Takashima coal-mine, near Nagasaki, an underground, or, as he prefers to call it, a *catachthonic*, observatory.
Science, IV. 266.

cataclysm (kat'a-klizm), *n.* [= F. *cataclysme* = Sp. It. *cataclismo* = Pg. *cataclysmo*, < L. *cataclysmus*, < Gr. *κατακλυσμός*, a flood, deluge, < *κατακλύζειν*, dash over, flood, inundate, < *κατά*, down, + *κλύζειν*, wash, dash, as waves; cf. L. *eluere*, cleanse.] 1. A deluge or an overflowing of water: a flood; specifically, the Noachian flood.—2. In *geol.*, an inundation or deluge, or other violent and sudden physical action of great extent, supposed to have been the efficient cause of various phenomena (as of the deposition of different formations of diluvium or drift) for which the gradual action of moderate currents, or that of ice, is considered to have been inadequate.

This war is no accident, but an inevitable result of long-incubating causes; inevitable as the *cataclysms* that sweep away the monstrous births of primeval nature.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 82.

3. Figuratively, a sudden or violent action of overwhelming force and extended sweep.

It makes accustomed to philosophic thought a change of opinion does not come by abrupt *cataclysm*, but by gradual development.
J. H. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 233.

Theory of cataclysms, or of **catastrophes,** also called the *doctrine of evident upheavals*, the view that there has been in geological time a succession of cataclysms which destroyed all living things, and necessitated repeated creative acts to repeople the earth. See *catastrophism*.

cataclysmal (kat-a-kliz'mal), *a.* [< *cataclysm* + *-al*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cataclysm.

The question is not yet settled whether they (elevations and subsidences) were of a slow and gradual nature like some now in progress, or whether, like others that have occurred in connection with earthquakes, they may have been rapid and *cataclysmal*.
J. D. Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.

The French Revolution has been so often lifted by sensational writers into the region of *cataclysmal* and almost superhuman occurrences, that a narrative is especially acceptable which tends to range it among the facts which appeal to our ordinary experience.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 566.

2. Of or pertaining to catacly smists; holding the doctrine of violent upheavals: as, the *cataclysmal* school of geologists.

cataclysmic (kat-a-kliz'mik), *a.* [< *cataclysm* + *-ic*; = F. *cataclysmique*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by cataclysms.

In the relish of his [Frederick's] grandnephew, whose evil lot fell on the *cataclysmic* times of Napoleon,
Lowell, Among my Books, I. 43.

There has always been in Geology a tendency to *catastrophic* theories of causation; a proneness to attribute the great changes undergone by the earth's crust to extraordinary causes. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. II.

cataclysmist (kat-a-kliz'mist), *n.* [< *cataclysm* + *-ist*.] One who believes that many important geological phenomena are due to cataclysms.

catacomb (kat'a-kōm), *n.* [= G. *katakombe* = Sw. Dan. *katakomb*, < ML. *catacumba*, usually pl., < F. *catacombe* = Pr. *cathacumbe* = Sp. *catacumba* = Pg. *catacumba* (usually in plural), < It. *catacomba* (Sp. also occasionally *catatumba*, It. dial. *catatomba*), simulating Sp. *tumba*, It. *tomba*, tomb: see *tomb*,] < ML. *catacumba*, a sepulchral vault, LL. *catacumbas, catacumbarum, catacumpsas*, in full *cimeterium catacumbarum*; origin undetermined.] Originally, the name of a locality near Rome (in the fourth century) in which the church of St. Sebastian, with extensive burial-vaults, was built; but afterward applied to the vaults themselves, and to similar underground burial-places. The most celebrated of these subterranean vaults are those in and about this spot, the work of the early Christians. They consist of a labyrinth of narrow galleries, from 4 to 5 feet wide, at different lev-

Catacomb.
Tomb of St. Cornelius, Catacombs of Callixtus, Rome, 3d century.
(From Roller's "Catacombes de Rome.")

els, excavated in the soft granular tufa underlying the Campagna. In each wall lie-cult, or berth-like recesses, contained the bodies of the dead. The entrances to these were closed with slabs of stone, carefully sealed, and marked with inscriptions or rude pictures. In some cases small rooms, called *cubicula*, were set apart for families of distinction in the church, especially for martyrs. Though

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these catacombs probably served to some extent as places of refuge and concealment for Christians during the earlier persecutions, the original idea of their construction was undoubtedly that they should be used only as burial-vaults. The length of the galleries in the Roman catacombs has been variously estimated at from 500 to 900 miles, and the number of bodies there interred is said to be over 6,000,000. Similar underground burial-places are found at Naples, Cairo, Paris, etc. Those of Paris are abandoned quarries extending under a large portion of the city, to which in 1786, when the intramural cemeteries of the city were condemned, the bones were removed.

catacorolla (kat'a-kō-rol'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, against, + *corolla*, q. v.] A second corolla formed in a flower outside of and alternating the primary corolla, thus producing a kind of "rose-in-rose" flower.

catacoustics (kat-a-kōō'stiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against (with ref. to reflection), + *acoustics*. Cf. F. *catacoustique* = Sp. *catacustica* = Pg. It. *catacustica*.] That part of the science of acoustics which treats of the reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes; catophonics.

catacrotic (kat-a-krot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *κρότος*, a beating, knocking.] In *physiol.*, noting that form of pulse-tracing in which the secondary elevations appear on the descending portion of the curve.

catadioptric, catadioptrical (kat'a-di-op'trik, -tri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, against (with ref. to reflection), + *dioptric, dioptrical*.] Same as *catadioptric* = Sp. *catadióptrico* = It. *catadiottrico*.] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and the reflection of light. — **Catadioptric telescope**, a reflecting telescope.

catadioptrics (kat'a-di-op'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catadioptric*: see *-ics*.] That branch of optics which embraces phenomena in which both the reflection and the refraction of light are involved.

catadrome (kat'a-drōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κατάδρομος*, a race-course, < *κατὰδραμεῖν* (second aor. associated with *τρεχ*, *κατὰρρεῖν*), run down, < *κατά*, down, + *δραμεῖν*, run. Cf. *hippodrome*.] A race-course.—2. A machine like a crane, formerly used by builders for raising and lowering heavy weights.—3. A fish that goes down to the sea to spawn.

catadromous (kat-tad'rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατάδρομος*, overrun (taken in the sense of 'running down'), < *κατά*, down, + *δρομεῖν*, run.] Running down; descending: noting fishes which ascend streams to the sea to spawn: opposed to *anadromous*.

The eel is . . . an example of *catadromous* fish — that is, one descending from the fresh water into the sea to breed. *Smithsonian Rep.*, 1880, p. 372.

catadupe (kat'a-dūp), *n.* [< F. *catadupe*, *catadoupe* = Sp. Pg. It. *catodupa*, a cataract, < L. *Catadupa*, the cataracts of the Nile, *Catadupi*, those dwelling near, < Gr. *Κατάδουποι*, a name given to the cataracts of the Nile, < *κατὰδουπεῖν*, fall with a loud, heavy sound, < *κατά*, down, + *δουπεῖν*, sound, < *δοῦπος*, a dull, heavy sound.] **1.** A cataract or waterfall.

As for the *Catadupes*, those high cataracts that fell with such a noise that they made the inhabitants deaf, I take all those accounts to be fabulous.

Fuwcke, Description of the East, I. 122.

2. A person living near a cataract.

The Egyptian *Catadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so habitual unto them. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 3.

Catadysea (ka-tad'i-sēa), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κατάδυσις*, a dipping under water, setting, < *κατὰδυειν*, dip under water, go down, sink, < *κατά*, down, + *δύειν*, get into, dive.] The typical genus of the family *Catadysidæ*. C. *fasciata* is found in Europe.

Catadysidæ (kat-a-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catadysea* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, represented by the genus *Catadysea*. They have the palpi inserted near the extremity of the maxillæ, and the mandibular claw longitudinally directed, as in the *Therediidæ*, but are said to have only two pulmonary organs, and otherwise to resemble the *Lycosidæ*. The species are North American.

catafalco (kat-a-fal'kō), *n.* Same as *catafalque*.

catafalque (kat'a-falk), *n.* [Also in it. form *catafalco*; = D. Dan. G. *katafalk* = Russ. *katafalk*, < F. *catafalque*, < It. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy, stage, scaffold, = Sp. Pg. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy, = Pr. *catafals* = OF. *escafaut*, **escafalt* (> E. *scaffold*), F. *échafaud* (ML. *catafalsus*, etc.), a scaffold: see *scaffold*, which is a doublet of *catafalque*.] A stage or scaffolding, erected usually in the nave of a church, to support a coffin on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral. In the middle ages it was common to erect a canopy upon this, covering the coffin; the whole structure was made somewhat to resemble an ecclesiastical edifice of the style then prevailing, and was allowed to remain for some little time after the ceremony. The modern catafalque is generally without a canopy, and in Roman Catholic countries is surrounded by large tapers, which are burned during a day or two preceding the burial. The catafalque is sometimes used as a hearse in carrying the body to the grave or tomb at a public or ceremonious funeral.

The tomb was a simple *catafalque*, covered with the usual black cloth. *Thackeray*, Miss Tickletoby's Lectures, ii.

catagenesis (kat-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, creation by retrograde metamorphosis or descent. *E. D. Cope*.

catagmatic (kat-ag-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catagmatique* = Sp. *catagmático* = Pg. *catagmatico* = It. *catagmatico*, < Gr. *κατάγμα*, break, < *κατὰγνυναι*, break in pieces, < *κατά* intensive + *ἄγνυναι*, break.] I. *a.* In *med.*, having the property of consolidating broken parts; promoting the union of fractured parts.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy believed to promote the union of fractured parts. *Dunglison*.

catagmatically (kat-ag-mat'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to catagmatics. *Cotes*.

catagraph (kat'a-graf), *n.* [< L. *catagrapha*, n. pl., profile paintings, < Gr. *κατὰγραφος*, a drawing, < *κατὰγραφειν*, draw in outline, < *κατά*, down, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The first draft of a picture.—**2.** An outline.

Cataian, Cathaian (ka-tā'an, -thā'an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Cathay*, formerly pronounced *Catay*, called *Kitai* by Marco Polo; said to be a Persian corruption of *Kā-ḍāi*, name of a Tatar tribe who ruled the northern part of China from A. D. 1118 to 1235, under the title of the *Kin*, or golden dynasty.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Cathay.

II. *n.* A native of Cathay (an early, and now only a poetic, name for China); a foreigner generally: used in cold writers, an indiscriminate term of reproach.

I will not believe such a *Catayan*, though the priest o' the town commended him for a true man.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1.

Catalan (kat'a-lan), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Catalan*, < Sp. *Catalan*, *Catalán* = Pg. *Catalão*, Catalonia, < *Gothalania*, the land of the Goths and Alans, who settled in it in the 5th century.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Catalonia, a former province of Spain, but now divided into four provinces comprising several provinces), or to its inhabitants or language. — **Catalan forge** or **furnace**. See *forge*, *furnace*.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Catalonia, Spain; especially, one belonging to the indigenous race or people of Catalonia, wherever found, as distinguished from other Spaniards.—**2.** The language of Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic Isles. It holds a position similar to the Provençal, to which it is closely related, Catalonia having been ruled by a line of French counts several centuries before the union with Aragon in 1137. The language was early cultivated and had a considerable literature.

catalectic (kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catalectique* = Sp. *catalético* = Pg. *catalectico* = It. *catalettico*, < L. *catalecticus*, < Gr. *καταλῆκτικός*, leaving off, < *καταλήγειν*, leave off, < *κατά* intensive + *λήγειν*, leave off, cease.] I. *a.* In *pros.*: (*a*) Wanting the part of the last foot: as, a *catalectic* line or verse; opposed to *acatalectic*. In the following couplet the second line is catalectic, the first acatalectic:

Tell me | not, in | mournful | numbers,
Life is | but an | empty | dream!

Verses consisting of feet of three or more syllables are described as *catalectic in syllabam*, *in disyllabum*, or *in trisyllabum*, according to the number of syllables in the last or incomplete foot.

If the first half of the line has its 12 short times, the second or *catalectic* part would seem to have but 11; but *dactylicists*, as we have seen, reject the foot of 11 short as being unrhythmical. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 105.

(*b*) In a wider sense, wanting part of a foot or measure: as, a *catalectic* colon; a verse doubly *catalectic*. See *brachycatalectic*, *ducatalectic*, *hypercatalectic*, and *procatalectic*.

II. *n.* A catalectic verse.

catalecticant (kat-a-lek'ti-kant), *n.* [< Gr. *καταλεκτικόν*, to be reckoned up or counted, verbal adj. of *καταλέγειν*, lay down, pick out, count, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, lay.] In *metrics*, the invariant whose vanishing expresses that a quantity of the order 2*n* can be reduced to the sum of *n* powers of order 2*n*. The catalecticant of the sextic $(a, b, c, d, e, f, y)(x, y)^6$ is

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & b, & c, & d \\ b, & c, & d, & e \\ c, & d, & e, & f \\ d, & e, & f, & y \end{vmatrix},$$

and those of other orders are formed in the same way.

catalepsy (kat'a-lep-si), *n.* [Also, as LL., *cata lepsis* (> F. *catalepsie* = Sp. Pg. *catalepsia* = It. *catalessi*), < Gr. *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing, < *καταλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *κατά*, down, + *λαμβάνειν* (√ *λαβ*), seize, take. Cf. *epilepsy*.] An affection, generally connected with hysteria, characterized by attacks resembling hysterical coma, with a peculiar muscular rigidity of the limbs; a temporary abnormal state produced artificially in the healthy body in certain mesmeric states.

cataleptic (kat-a-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cataleptique* = Sp. *cataléptico* = Pg. *cataleptico* = It. *cataletticо*, < LL. *cataleptícus*, < Gr. *καταληπτικός*, < *καταλαμβάνειν*, seize upon.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with cataleptsy.

Silas's *cataleptic* fit occurred during the prayer-meeting.

George Eliot, Silas Marner, i.

The young lady was able to execute for the pianoforte; in the *cataleptic* state, what she apparently had not learned and could not execute when out of that state.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 450.

II. *n.* A person affected with cataleptsy.

cataleptiform (kat-a-lep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *catalepsia* (*-lepsi-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling cataleptsy.

cataleptize (kat-a-lep'tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataleptized*, ppr. *cataleptizing*. [< *cataleptic* + *-ize*.] To render cataleptic.

A most remarkable phenomenon may be observed in some insensible persons, which opening one eye will hinder the patient the corresponding side of the body is *cataleptized*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 135.

We read of priests being *cataleptized* at the altar in the attitude of elevating the sacrament.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 739.

cataleptoid (kat-a-lep'toid), *a.* [< *catalepsa* (*-lepsi-*) + *-oid*.] Resembling cataleptsy.

catalexis (kat-a-lek'sis), *n.* [Gr. *κατάληξις*, an ending, termination (in grammar, in dict.), < *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, incompleteness of the last foot or measure of a verse; in a wider sense, incompleteness of any foot in a verse. In a strict sense catalexis is the suppression of any rhythmical element, but the want of a corresponding syllable in the verse is sometimes (as in time (more) or times necessary to the metrical completeness of the line. This space is filled out by a pause — in the quantitative poetry of the Greeks and Romans, either by a pause or by prolonging the preceding syllable.

Lines therefore will be said to end into feet that the letter shall always fall on the first syllable of each foot, admitting anacrusis and *catalexis* wherever necessary.

Trans. Am. Philol. Assoc., XVI. 84.

Catallacta (kat-a-lak'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj. of *κατὰλλάσσειν*, change, exchange: see *catallactic*.] A group of wholly plastic *Protozoa*, the type of which is the genus *Magosphæra*, established by Haeckel in 1871: now called *Catallactidæ* (which see). See cut under *Magosphæra*.

catallactically (kat-a-lak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< **catallactic*, implied in *catallactica*, q. v.] In exchanging in return. [Rare.]

You may grow for your neighbour, at your liking, grapes or grapeshot; he will also *catallactically* grow grapes or grapeshot for you, and you will each eat what he has sown. *Ruskin*, Unto this Last, iv.

catallactics (kat-a-lak'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *κατάλλακτος*, verbal adj., + *-ics*, after L. *catallactica*, < Gr. *καταλλακτική*, fem. of *καταλλακτικός*, pertaining to exchange, < *καταλλακτός*, verbal adj. of *καταλλάσσειν*, exchange, < *κατά* intensive + *ἀλλάσσειν*, change, < *ἄλλος* = L. *alius*, other: see *else*.] A term proposed by Whately as a substitute for "political economy." In modern usage the term is sometimes used to designate a limited field of political economy, namely, the laws governing an economy in which exchange is the predominant factor.

Catallactidæ (kat-a-lak'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catallacta* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelagic polymastigine flagellate animalcules infusoria, corresponding to Haeckel's group of *Catallacta*, coherent in social clusters, with their anterior and exposed border clothed with long vibratile flagella, and with no distinct mouth.

catalog (kat'a-log), *n.* A recent spelling of *catalogue*.

catalogue (kat'a-log), *n.* [Also recently *catalog*; = D. *katalog* = G. *catalog*, *katalog* = Dan. Sw. *katalog* = Russ. *katalogŭ*, < F. *catalogue* = Pr. *catalogue* = Sp. *catálogo* = Pg. It. *catalogo*, < LL. *catalogus*, < Gr. *κατάλογος*, a list, register, < *καταλέγειν*, reckon up, tell at length, < *κατά*, down, + *λέγειν*, tell, say.] A list or register of separate items: an enumerative statement or enumeration; specifically, a list or enumeration of the names of men or things, with added particulars, disposed in a certain order, generally alphabetical: as, a *catalogue* of the students

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of a college, of the stars, or of a museum or a library. *Syn. card-catalogue.*

Myself could show a *catalogue* of doubts, never yet imagined or questioned.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 21.

She is to be added to the *catalogue* of republics, the inscription upon whose ruins is, "They were, but they are not."

Sherp. Sedens, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Ugly *catalogues* of sins and oaths and drunkenness and brutality.

Catalogue raisonné (F., literally reasoned catalogue), a catalogue of books, paintings, or the like, classed according to their subjects, with critical notes and comments or explanations. =Syn. *List, Catalogue.* *List* means a mere enumeration of individual persons or articles, while *catalogue* properly supposes some description, with the names in a certain order; and is applied to a subscription list, but of the *catalogue* of a museum or a library.

catalogue (kat'a-log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catalogued*, ppr. *cataloguing*. [*catalogue, n.*; = F. *cataloguer.*] To make a catalogue of; enter in a catalogue.

It [Scripture] cannot, as it were, be mapped or its contents *catalogued*. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct.

cataloguer (kat'a-log-èr), *n.* [*catalogue* + *-er*; = F. *cataloguer.*] One who arranges and prepares a catalogue, as of books, plants, stars, etc.

The supposed cases of disappearance [of stars] arose from *cataloguers* accidentally recording stars in positions different from those existed. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 466.

cataloguist (kat'a-log-ist), *n.* [*catalogue* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in making catalogues; a professional cataloguer. [Rare.]

Though not made by *cataloguists*, let me mention a somewhat similar case caused by a misprint. *Nature*, xxxv. 4.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 106.

catalouse (kat'a-lous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cataloused*, ppr. *catalousing*. [Prob. *catalogue* + *-ize.*] To insert or arrange in a catalogue; catalogue. [Rare.]

Catalonian (kat-a-lō'ni-an), *a.* [*Catalonia* (Sp. *Cataluña*) + *-an.* Cf. *Catalan.*] Of or pertaining to Catalonia. See *Catalan.*

catalpa (ka-tal'pä), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: said to be from Creek *katalpa*, head-wings.] 1. A tree of the genus *Catalpa*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of bignoniaceous trees, with large simple leaves, terminal panicles of showy flowers, and long linear pods with winged seeds. The species *C. Catalpa* and *C. speciosa* are natives of the United States, and are extensively in cultivation as ornamental trees. The wood is light and soft, but durable, and is much used for railroad-ties, fence-posts, etc. The bark is bitter, and has been employed as a vermifuge. Two similar species from China and Japan are occasionally cultivated. The other species are West Indian, one of these, *C. longissima*, is known as French oak, and its bark is rich in tannin.

catalysis (ka-tal'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *catalyses* (-sēz). [= F. *catalyse* = Sp. *catalisis*, < NL. *catalysis*, < Gr. *κατάλυσις*, dissolution, < *καταλύειν*, dissolve, < *κατά*, down, + *λύειν*, loose. Cf. *analysis.*] 1. Dissolution; destruction; degeneration; decay. [Rare or obsolete.]

Sad *catalysis* and declension of piety. *Evelyn.*

2. The causing or accelerating of a chemical change by contact or admixture with a substance which is itself not consumed or permanently affected by the chemical change. See *catalytic agent* and *catalytically.* Catalysis has been known, but not all, cases to be due to the temporary formation of a compound between the catalyst and one of the reacting substances, which compound then reacts more readily than the original substance with the other reacting substance in such a way as to regenerate the catalyst and give rise to the ordinary product of the reaction. =Negative catalysis, the retardation of a chemical change by admixture with a substance which is itself not consumed or permanently affected thereby.

catalysotype (kat-a-lis'ō-tip), *n.* [Irreg. < *catalysis* + *type.*] In *photog.*, a calotype process in which iron iodide is used in the preparation of the paper, in place of potassium iodide.

catalytic (kat-a-lit'ik), *a.* [= F. *catalytique* = Sp. *catalítico*, < Gr. *καταλυτικός*, able to dissolve, < *καταλύειν*, verbal adj. of *καταλύειν*, dissolve: see *catalysis* and *-ic.*] Giving rise to or characterized by catalysis. =**Catalytic agent**, a substance which produces or accelerates a chemical change without being itself consumed or permanently altered thereby. The most important classes of catalytic agents are: (1) solid contact agents, for example, finely divided platinum in causing the union of sulphurous and free oxygen and the decomposition of hydrogen peroxid in solution; (2) carriers, or substances which are known to act by forming with one of the reacting substances an intermediate compound which then acts upon the other substance, regenerating the catalyzer; (3) water, which even in minute amount often causes reactions to take place which do not occur at all between the dry substances, as the combustion of sodium in chlorin; (4) acids and bases in hydrolytic action, which accelerate many hydration-reactions; (5) enzyms or unorganized ferments, each of which has a specific effect in causing the hydration, oxidation, reduction, splitting, or synthesis of some organic substance or group of substances.

catalytical (kat-a-lit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *catalytic.*

catalytically (kat-a-lit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a catalytic manner; as a catalytic agent.

Platinum black . . . absorbs 800 times its volume of oxygen from the air, and in virtue thereof in a most active oxidizing agent, which, in general, acts *catalytically*, because the black, after having given up its oxygen to the oxidizable substance present, at once takes up a fresh supply from the atmosphere. *Roscoe*, Elem. Chem., xix. 101.

catamaran (kat'a-ma-ran'), *n.* [= F. *catimaron*, < Hind. *katmaran*, < Malayalam *kettamaram* (Tamil *kattumaram*), lit. 'tied logs,' < *kettu* (as Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese *kattu*), a binding, a bond, tie, < *kattu* (cerebral *tt*), bind, + *maram* = Tamil *maram*, a tree, wood, timber.] 1. A kind of float or raft used by various peoples. It consists usually of three pieces of wood of unequal length, the middle piece or pieces being longer than the others, and having one end tapered in the form of a wedge. It is used on the coasts of Coromandel, and particularly at Madras, for conveying letters, messages, etc., though the surf is the ship-ping in the roads. Catamarans are also used in short navigations along the sea-shore in the West Indies, and on the coast of Brazil. American ferry barges are also employed. The name was also applied to the flat-bottomed fire-boats built by the English in 1804, and unsuccessful, without success, against the French flotilla collected in Boulogne and neighboring harbors for the invasion of England.

2. Any craft with twin hulls, the lower faces of which are parallel to each other from stem to stern, and which is propelled either by sail or by steam. Sometimes shortened to *cat.*—3. A quarrelsome woman; a vixen; a scold: a humorous or arbitrary use, with allusion to *cat* or *catamount.* *New Eng.*, 4.

Dickens.

At his expense, you *catamaran!*

She was such an obstinate old *catamaran!* *William's Mus.*

catamenia (kat-a-mē'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κατάμηνος*, prop. neut. pl. of *κατάμηνος*, monthly, < *κατά*, according to, + *μήν*, a month, = L. *mensis*, a month (see *mensis*), akin to E. *month*, q. v.] The monthly flowings of women; the menses.

catamenial (kat-a-mē'ni-al), *a.* [< *catamenia* + *-al*; = F. *catamenial.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of the catamenia.

Catametopa (kat-a-met'ō-pä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *μέτωπον*, a genus of crustaceans.] In De Blainville's system of classification, one of four families of brachyurous decapod crustaceans; the *Oxyodidæ* in a broad sense: now called *Oxyrhynchidea* (which see). Also spelled *Catometopa.*

catamite (kat'a-mit), *n.* [< F. *catamite*, < L. *catamitus*, *ganymedes*, < Gr. *Γανυμήδης*, *Ganymedes*, corrupt form of *Ganymedes*: see *Ganymede.*] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

catamount (kat'a-mount), *n.* [Also *catamountain*; for *cat mount*, *cat a mount*: *a*, *of*, for *of*, as in *akin*, *anew*, *cat-o'-nine-tails*, *o'clock*, etc.: see *cat*1, *a*4, *mount*1.] 1. The cat of the mountain; the panther, puma, or cougar, *Felis concolor*. See *cougar.*

catamountain (kat'a-moun-tān), *n.* and *a.* Same as *catamount.*

The owl is abroad, the bat, and the toad,
And so is the *catamountain*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

The glaring *catamountain* and the quill-darting porcupine. *Marlowe*, Scythian.

II. *a.* Like a wildcat; ferocious; wildly savage: as, "*cat-a-mountain* looks," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. [Rare.]

catandromous (kat-an'dro-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ἀνδρόμος*, running up: see *anadromous.*] Passing at fixed intervals from salt water into fresh, and returning; applied to such fishes as the salmon and the shad. Also written *catandromous.*

Catanache (kat-a-nang'kē), *n.* [NL., prop. **Catanancē*, < L. *catananca*, < Gr. *κατανάγκη*, a plant of the vetch kind, from which love-potions (*ἐρωτικαὶ κατανάγκαι*) were made, a particular use of *κατανάγκη*, force, < *κατά*, down, + *ἀνάγκη*, compulsion, force, necessity.] A genus of eichornaceous plants of southern Europe. The blue cupidone, *C. cærulea*, is cultivated for its flowers.

cat-and-dog (kat'and-dog'), *a.* and *n.* In a Quarrelsome way, as a cat and a dog; disposed to disagree or fight; inharmonious: as, to lead a *cat-and-dog* life.

II. *n.* Same as *tip-cat.*

catandromous (ka-tan'drō-mus), *a.* See *catanadromous.*

catapan (kat-a-pan'), *n.* [F. *catapan*, etc., < ML. *catapanus*, *catipanus*, < MGr. *κατεπάνω* or ΩHuse. *katopanū* = OServ. *katopanĭ*, a catapan, a transposition of it. *capitano* (> Turk. *qāpūdān*, *qapudan*, etc.), ML. *capitaneus*, a leader, captain: see *captain.*] A high official of the Byzantine empire; the governor of a south Italian province under the Greek emperors.

A late unsuccessful revolt against the Greek *Catapans*.
C. T. Newton, Indian Sculptures, Introd., p. xxi.

catapasm (kat'a-pasm), *n.* [= F. *catapasme* = Sp. *catapasma*, < Gr. *κατάπασμα*, powder, < *καταπάσσειν*, sprinkle over, < *κατά*, down, over, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] A dry powder employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, absorb perspiration, etc.

catapeltic (kat-a-pel'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *καταπελτικός*, pertaining to a catapult, < *καταπέλτης*, a catapult: see *catapult.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the catapult.

II. *n.* Same as *catapult.*

catapetalous (kat-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [Gr. *κατά*, against, + *πέταλον*, a leaf, mod. a petal, + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, having the petals united only through their extreme base, or the base of a column of united stamens, as in the mallow.

cataphasia (kat-a-fā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *φάσις*, a saying, speaking, < *φάναι*, speak; cf. *κατάφασις*, an affirmation.] In *pathol.*, a disturbance of speech in which the patient repeats the same word several times in answer to a question.

cataphonic (kat-a-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, against, + *φωνή*, sound.] Of or pertaining to cataphony.

cataphonics (kat-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *cataphonic*; = F. *cataphonique* = Sp. *catafónica*, catadiophonics.] The theory of reflected sounds, a branch of acoustics; catacoustics.

cataphora (ka-taf'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (? F. *cataphore* = Sp. *catáfora*), < Gr. *καταφορά*, a lethargic attack, < *κατά*, down, + *φέρειν*, bring.] 1. In *pathol.*, a kind of lethargy or somnolency attended with short remissions or intervals of imperfect waking.

cataphoric (kat-a-for'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *καταφορικός*, violent, < *κατάφορος*, rushing down, < *κατα-φέρειν*, bring down, < *κατά*, down, + *φέρειν*, bring.] Having the power to produce motion, as of a liquid, through a diaphragm in the phenomenon sometimes called electrical endosmose (see *endosmose*): said of an *electrode.*

cataphract (kat'a-frakt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cataphracte*, < L. *cataphracta*, -*tes*, < Gr. *κατάφρακτος*, a coat of mail, < *κατάφρακτος*, mailed, protected, < *καταφράσσειν*, cover with mail, < *κατά*, against, + *φράσσειν* (√ *φραχ*), fence in, protect.] **I.** *n.* 1. An ancient defensive armor composed of scales of metal or other material sewed to a garment of leather or stuff, and covering often the whole body and the limbs, but not the head. Also, a helmet or helmet of another material was placed. Horses were also covered with the same defensive armor. This dress was associated by Romans of the Empire with eastern nations, such as the Parthians and Sarmatians.

Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears.
Milton, S. A., l. 1619.

2. In *zoöl.*, the armor of plates or strong scales protecting some animals. *J. D. Dana.*

II. *a.* 1. Fenced in; provided with bulwarks or a protecting covering; covered; protected; as, a *cataphract* war-galley.—2. Same as *cataphracted.*

Cataphracta (kat-a-frak'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cataphractus*, mailed: see *cataphract*.] In *herpet.*, a systematic name for the shield-reptiles. (*a*) In Latreille's classification, a division of reptiles composed of the chelonians and crocodilians. (*b*) In J. E. Gray's classification (1831), a large group or section of reptiles with the quadrate bone immovably united with the cranium and the body generally covered with angular embedded plates. It comprises the orders or groups *Emydosauri* (crocodilians), *Hydrochœrophaia*, *Chelonia* (tortoises), and *Amphisbænia*.

cataphracted (kat'a-frak-ted), *a.* [< *cataphract* + *-ed*2.] In *zoöl.*, covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin. Also *cataphract.*

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catapharact (kat-a-frak'tĭ), *n. pl.* [L. *catapharacti*, mailed soldiers, pl. of *catapharactus*, < Gr. *κατάφρακτος*, mailed; see *cataphract*.] 1. A name given by the Romans to men wearing the cataphract; specifically, a body of troops introduced into the Roman army itself in the fourth century A. D., and forming at a later time perhaps the most formidable part of the Byzantine armies.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In Müller's and Günther's systems of classification: (*a*) A family of acanthopterygian fishes, having a bony stay for the angle of the preopereulum, which is armed, and the body completely encrassed by bony-keeled plates or scales. (*b*) The fourth group of *Triglidæ*, with the body completely encrassed by bony-keeled plates or scales, and having pyloric appendages in small or moderate number.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A family of pleetognathous fishes: same as *Ostracionidæ*. *Nitzinger*, 1872.

cataphractic (kat-a-frak'tik), *a.* [< *cataphract* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a cataphract; resembling a cataphract.

Cataphrygian (kat-a-frij'i-an), *n.* [< L. *Cataphrygæ*, pl. (< Gr. *κατά*, according to, + *Φρύγια*, Phrygia, the native country of Montanus), + *-an.*] One of the ancient sect of heretics now commonly called *Montanists*. See *Montanist*.

cataphyl (kat'a-fil), *n.* Same as *cataphyllum*.

cataphyllary, *a.* Plural of *cataphyllum*.

cataphyllary (kat-a-fil'a-ri), *a.* [< *cataphyllum* + *-ary*¹.] Of the nature of a cataphyllum.

The scales most common forms of leaves the scales or "*cataphyllary* leaves" and the foliage leaves.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 182.

cataphyllum (kat-a-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *cataphylla* (-lą). [NL. (cf. Gr. *κατάφυλλος*, leafy), (Gr. *κατά*, down, upon, + *φύλλον*, leaf), < L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, one of the rudimentary leaves which precede a stage of growth, as the cotyledons of an embryo, the scales of a bud, the scales of a rhizome, etc. Also *cataphyl*.

Corm of Crocus with Cataphylla.

cataphysic, **cataphysical** (kat-a-fiz'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *κατά*, down, against, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physical*.] Contrary or opposed to nature: as, *cataphysical* laws.

cataplasm (kat'a-plazm), *n.* [= F. *cataplasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *cataplasma*, < L. *cataplasma*, a plaster, poultice, < Gr. *κατάπλασμα*, poultice, < *κατα-πλάσσειν*, spread over, < *κατά*, down, + *πλάσσειν*, form, shape: see *plaster*.] In *med.*, a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body; a poultice.

cataplectic (kat-a-plek'tik), *a.* [= F. *cataplectique*, < Gr. *καταπληκτικός*, fitted to strike, < *καταπλήσσειν*, astonishing, lit. 'striking down,' verbal adj. of *καταπλήσσειν*, strike down: see *cataplexy* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to cataplexy; causing cataplexy. [Rare.]

The *cataplectic* effect of massive stimulation.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886.

cataplesite (kat-a-plē'sīt), *n.* A silicate of nirconium and sodium, occurring in tabular hexagonal crystals of a yellowish-brown color.

cataplexy (kat'a-plek-si), *n.* [= F. *catalepsie*, < NL. **cataplexia*, < Gr. *καταπλῆξ*, stricken, struck, < *καταπλήσσειν*, strike down, < *κατά*, down, + *πλήσσειν* (√ **πλᾱγ*, **πλᾰγ*), strike: see *plectrum*, *plague*.] The temporary paralysis or immobilization exhibited in the hypnotic trance: first applied to animals.

A state which our ancestors called Sideration, and which we now call *cataplexy*. . . . This word was coined, I believe, by Preyer, and applied to the condition of hens staring at a chalk line.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, p. 143.

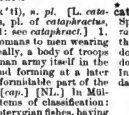
catapotion, **catapotium**, *n.* [L. *catapotium*, < Gr. *καταπότιον*, *καταπότιος*, a pill, orig. that which can be gulped down, < *κατα-πίνειν*, deglutition), < *κατά*, down, + *πίνειν* (√ **πῐ*, **πο*), drink: see *potion*.] 1. A pill.

Here he began to taste the fragrant smack,
The *catapotion* of heart-easing love.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

2. Deglutition.

catapuce (kat'a-pūs), *n.* [ME., also *catapus*, < F. *catapuce* = Sp. Pg. *catapucia* = It. *catapuzza*, spunge, prob. < L. *cataputium*: see *catapotion*.] The herb spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Chaucer*.

catapult (kat'a-pult), *n.* [= F. *catapulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *catapulta*, < L. *catapulta*, < Gr. *καταπέλτης* (occasionally *-πάλτης*), an engine for throwing stones, prob. < **καταπάλλειν*, throw down, in pass. *καταπάλλεσθαι*, leap down, < *κατά*, down, + *πάλλειν*, brandish, swing, hurl: see 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military engine used to throw darts of great size, called *phalarica* or *trifax*.


Catapult.

Its construction is nowhere explained with any fullness, and it is uncertain whether its action was that of a crossbow or whether springs were the propelling power. By later authors the catapult and ballista seem to be confounded. In the middle ages the name is hardly used, except where a writer is evidently seeking to give a classical form to his composition. In the annexed cut, which represents a catapult of the later period when no distinction was made between it and the ballista, *F* is the end of a strong lever, which revolves on an axis and is held down by a windlass, *A*. At the extremity is a fork, *E E*, with the prongs curving slightly upward so as to afford a bed for a barrel of combustible matter or a heavy missile confined by a rope with a loop at the end, the loop being passed through a hook, *D*. When the lever was released it bounded suddenly upward, the centrifugal force causing the loop *C* to slip off the hook, whereupon the barrel held on the fork was liberated and projected toward its object. *B* shows rings of iron, stone, or lead, intended to increase the rebound due to the stretched cables or other devices which furnished the propelling force.

Bring up the *catapults*, and shake the wall.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

All the bombards and *catapults*, and other engines of war, thundered furiously upon the city, doing great damage.
Longfellow, Tales of a Wayside Inn, p. 469.

2. A small forked stick to each prong of which is attached an elastic band, generally provided with a piece of leather in the middle, used by boys for throwing small missiles, such as stones, peas, paper pellets, and the like.

catapultic (kat-a-pul'tik), *a.* [< *catapult* + *-ic*. Cf. *catapultic*.] Pertaining to a catapult.

catapultier (kat'a-pul-tēr'), *n.* [< *catapult* + *-ier*, as in *grenadier*, etc.] (*a*) One who discharges missiles from a catapult. (*b*) *Zoöl.* Same as *cataract* (kat'a-rakt), *n.* [< ME. *cataracte* = F. *cataracte* = Pr. *cataracta* = Sp. Pg. *catarata* = It. *cateratta* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *katarakt* = Russ. *katarakta* < L. *cataracta*, < Gr. *καταρράκτης*, and *καταρράκτα*, Gr. *καταῤῥάκτης*, a waterfall, also a portcullis (as adj., down-rushing); either (1) < *καταῤῥήγνυναι* (see *κατα-ῤῥηγνυμι*), break down, in pass., rush down, < *κατά*, down, + *ῥήγνυναι*, break; or (2), being also spelled *καταράσσης*, < *καταράσσειν*, dash down, break in pieces, fall headlong, < *κατά*, down, + *ῥάσσειν*, strike hard, dash in pieces.] 1. A descent of water over a steeply sloping but not perpendicular surface, as the cataracts of the Nile and the Orinoco; hence, especially in poetical use, any large waterfall, as that of the Niagara.

You *cataracts* and hurricanoes, spout!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

The tremendous *cataracts* of America thundering in their solitudes.
Irving.

2. Any furious rush or downpour of water.

The hollow ocean-ridges roaring into *cataracts*.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. A disease of the eye, characterized by opacity of the lens. It is produced in various ways, often as a senile change, being then a sclerosis of the lens. *Capsular cataracts*, so called, do not involve an opaqueness of the capsule of the lens itself, but of that part of the lens which is next to the capsule, or are due to a deposit of opaque matter externally upon the capsule. A *secondary cataract* is one due to an earlier disease of the eye. Cataracts are probably incurable except by surgical treatment. The lens is commonly entirely removed by an incision into the eye, or it is broken up with a fine needle and left to be absorbed.

Almost blind
With ever-growing *cataract*.
Tennyson, The Sisters.

4. In *sport*, a horse.—5. A regulator for single-acting steam-engines, invented by Simeaton. *E. H. Knight.*—6†. The plungeon, a kind of cormorant: so called because of its violent downward flight in seizing its prey. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Discission of cataract.** See *discission*. = **Syn. 1.** *Cascade*, *Cataract*. See *cascade*1.

cataractine (kat-a-rak'tin), *a.* [< *cataract* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to a cataract or waterfall; giving rise to a fall of water. [Rare.]

The plain below these *cataractine* glaciers was piling up with the débris, while torrents of the melted rubbish found their way, foaming and muddy, to the sea, carrying gravel and rocks along with them.
Kane, Sec. Grin. Exp., I. 234.

cataractous (kat'a-rak-tus), *a.* [< *cataract* + *-ous*.] Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

cataract-spoon (kat'a-rakt-spōn), *n.* A spoon or curette for removing the lens of the eye in operations for cataract.

Catarhina, *n. pl.* See *Catarrhina*.

catarhine, *a.* and *n.* See *catarrhine*.

Catarhini (kat-a-rī'ni), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

cataria (kat-a'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *catus* (see *cat*1) + *-aria*, pl. *-ariæ*.] A name of the catnip, *Nepeta Cataria*.

catarrh (ka-tär'), *n.* [= F. *catarrhe* = Pr. *catar* = Pg. *catarrho* = Sp. It. *catarro*, < L. *catarrhus*, < Gr. *καταῤῥοος*, a flowing down, < *κατά*, down, < *καταῤῥεῖν*, flow down, < *κατά*, down, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the air-passages of the head and throat, with an exudation on its free surface containing mucin and epithelial cells, but not involving a destruction of the epithelial layer or the formation of patches of false membrane, as occurs in diphtheritic inflammation: as, *gastric catarrh*; vaginal *catarrh*.

catarrhal (ka-tär'al), *a.* [< *catarrh* + *-al*; = F. *catarrhal* = Sp. *catarral* = Pg. *catarrhal* = It. *catarrale*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of catarrh; produced by or attending catarrh: as, a *catarrhal fever*. Also *catarrhous*.—**Catarrhal pneumonia.** Same as *bronchopneumonia*. See also *pneumonia*.

catarrhous (ka-tär'rō-us), *a.* [< *catarrh* + *-ous*; cf. *catarrhous*.] Same as *catarrhal*.

Catarrhina, Catarhina (kat-a-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κατά*, down, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose.] A section of quadrumanous mammals, including those monkeys and apes which have the nos-

Skeleton and Outline of a Catarrhine Monkey (*Cercopithecus*).

fr, parietal; *sc*, occipital; *sm*, mastoide; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar; *Cr*, coccygeal; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *il*, ilium; *fe*, femur; *pa*, patella; *fb*, fibula; *tar*, tarsus; *mtar*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

trils approximated, the aperture pointing downward, and the intervening septum narrow, as all the apes of the old world. The tailless gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, etc., are included in this section, opposed to *Platyrrhina*. Also written *Catarrhina*, *Catarhina*.

catarrhine, catarhine (kat'a-rin or -rīn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Catarrhina*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the monkeys classed as *Catarrhina*.

The *catarrhine* monkeys are restricted entirely to the Old World.
H. A. Nicholson.

II. *n.* A monkey of the section *Catarrhina*.

Catarrhini (kat-a-rī'ni), *n. pl.* Same as *Catarrhina*.

catarrhish (ka-tär'rish), *a.* [< *catarrh* + *-ish*1.] Like catarrh; catarrhal.

catarrhous (ka-tär'rus), *a.* Same as *catarrhal*.

catasarca[1], *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κατα*, upon, + *σάρξ*, flesh, < *σαρκ-*, skin.] Same as *anasarca*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

catasarca[2] (kat-a-sär'kä), *n.* [< MGr. (rō) *κατάσαρκα*, that which is *κατὰ σάρκα*, next the skin, inside or beneath the outer covering: see *catasarcal*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner or lower altar-cloth, spread immediately upon the top of the altar, and covered by the ependytes, or outer altar-cloth.

At the angles of the mensa are placed four small pieces of cloth, symbolizing the four evangelists, called from them, and adorned with their respective emblems: over these the *catasarka* of silk or velvet, spread, having four strings or tassels at its extremity.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 182.

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catastagmus, s. [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κατασταγμός*, a running at the nose, ⟨ *κατασταζειν*, drop down, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *στάζειν*, drop, trickle.] In *med.*, an old term for coryza and pharyngeal and bronchini catarrh.

catastaltic (kat-a-stal'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *catastáltico*, ⟨ LL. *catastalticus*, ⟨ Gr. *καταστατικός*, fitted for checking, ⟨ *καταστέλλειν*, keep down, check, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *στέλλειν*, arrange, send.] Having power to check, repress, or restrain; inhibitory: applied to medicines which repress abnormal action, as astringents, styptics, and sedatives.

catastasis (ka-tas'ta-sis), *n.*; pl. *catastases* (-sēz). [NL. (> F. *catastase*), ⟨ Gr. *κατάστασις*, a settling, arranging, setting forth, ⟨ *καθιστάναι*, settle, constitute, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *ἱστάναι*, set up, mid. stand, = E. *stand*.] 1. In *rhet.*, that part of the exordium in which the speaker seeks to dispose his hearers to a view of the case favorable to his own side, usually by removing from their minds what might prejudice them against it.—2. That part of the Greek drama in which the action, initiated in the epitasis, is sustained, continued, and prepared for the catastrophe.—3. In *med.*, constitution, state, or condition.

catastate (ka-tas'tāt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *καθιστάναι*, verbal adj. of *καθιστάναι*, settle down, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *ἱστάναι*, stand.] Any one of the successive states in a continuous series of symbolic processes. In such a series each state differs from the preceding in exhibiting greater stability, less complexity, and less contained energy, the ultimate resting term regarding an anabolic process is *anastate*. Also *anastate*.

In the animal cell the initial anastates seem always or at least generally more complex than the final *katastates*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

catastatic (kat-a-stat'ik), *a.* [⟨ *catastate* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to catastates.

catasterism (ka-tas'te-rizm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *καταστερισμός*, a placing among the stars (*καταστερισμοὶ* being the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes, giving the legends of the different constellations), ⟨ *καταστερίζειν*, place among the stars, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *ἀστερίζειν*, make into a star, ⟨ *ἀστήρ*, a star: see *asterism*.] A placing among the stars; a cataloguing or catalogue of the stars.

His catalogue contains no bright star which is not found in the *catasterisms* of Eratosthenes.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, I. iv. § 2.

catastomid, Catastomidæ, etc. See *catostomid*, etc.

catastrophe (ka-tas'trō-fē), *n.* [Formerly also *catastrophy*; = F. *catastrophe* = Sp. *catástrofe* = Pg. *catastrophe* = It. *catastrofe* = D. *katastrofe* = G. *katastrophe* = Dan. *katastrofe* = Sw. *katastrof*, ⟨ L. *catastrophe*, ⟨ Gr. *καταστροφή*, an overthrowing, a sudden turn or end, ⟨ *καταστρέφειν*, overturn, turn suddenly, end, ⟨ *κατά*, down, + *στρέφειν*, turn: see *strophe*.] 1. The arrangement of actions or interconnection of causes which constitutes the final event of a dramatic piece; the unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up difficulties, and closing the play; the dénouement. The ancients divided a play into the protasis, epitasis, catastasis, and catastrophe, that is, the introduction, continuance, heightening, and development or conclusion.

Pat, he comes, like the *catastrophe* of the old comedy.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

All the actors must enter to complete and make up the *catastrophe* of this great piece.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 47

The *Catastrophe* of the Poem is finely presaged on this occasion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

The *catastrophe*, indeed the whole of the last act, is beautifully written.
Gifford, Int. to Ford, p. xxix.

2. A notable event terminating a connected series; a finishing stroke; a stop; specifically, an unfortunate conclusion; hence, any great calamity or disaster, especially one happening suddenly or from a cause unforeseen.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous *catastrophe* that nature ever yet saw.
Wood-ward, Ess. towards Nat. Hist., Hist. of the Earth.

He fell, but one sufferer in a common *catastrophe*.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 6.

3. In *geol.*, an occurrence of geological importance not in harmony with preceding events, and not the result of causes acting always in a given direction; a cataclysm. It was once generally believed that the earth has undergone a succession of revolutions and aqueous *catastrophes* interrupted by long intervals of tranquillity (*Lyell*). The deluge was one of these great cataclysmes. A similar view is the once common idea that all the living organisms on the earth's surface had been again and again exterminated, to be succeeded by new creations of plants and animals.

Great changes of a kind and intensity quite different from the common course of events, and which may therefore properly be called *catastrophes*, have taken place upon the earth's surface.
Whewell, Hist. Induct. Sciences, I. iv. § 2.

The old notion of all the inhabitants of the earth having been swept away by *catastrophes* at successive periods is very generally given up, even by those geologists, as Élie de Beaumont, Murchison, Barrande, etc., whose general views would naturally lead them to this conclusion.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 309.

Theory of catastrophes. See *theory of catachysma*, under *catachysm*, 3. *Disasters*, *Calamity*, etc. (see *misfortune*); consumation, finale.

catastrophic (kat-as-trof'ik), *a.* [*catastrophe* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a catastrophe; cataclysmic.

Revolution seems to contain in every syllable of its terrifying name something *catastrophic*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 436.

2. Relating to or in conformity with the views of the catastrophists. Also called *catastrophal*.

The hypothesis of uniformity cannot possess any essential simplicity which, previous to inquiry, gives it a claim upon our assent superior to that of the opposite *catastrophic* hypothesis.
Whewell, Hooked, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 305.

3. Subversive in a momentous degree of settled usage or of belief.

The *catastrophic* creation of Peers for the purpose of swamping the upper house in . . . a power only to be used on great occasions, when the object is immense, and the party strife unmitigated.
Hooked, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 305.

catastrophism (ka-tas'trō-fizm), *n.* [⟨ *catastrophe* + *-ism*; = F. *catastrophisme*.] The theoretical view of geological events which has as its essential basis the belief in a succession of catastrophes: the opposite of *uniformitarianism*. See *catastrophe*, 3, and *cataclysm*, 2.

I find that the more or less contradictory systems of geologic thought, each of which might fairly enough claim these appellations, standing side by side in Britain. I shall call one of them *Catastrophism*, another Uniformitarianism, the third Evolutionism. By *Catastrophism*, I mean any form of geological speculation which, in order to account for the phenomena of geology, supposes the existence, at times different in their nature, or immeasurably different in power, from those which we at present see in action in the universe.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 278.

catastrophist (ka-tas'trō-fist), *n.* [*catastrophe* + *-ist*.] One who believes in catastrophism; a cataclysmist. The term is used in geology by writers on theoretical dynamic geology as the opposite of *uniformitarian*, that is, of one who considers that geological causes now in action are, and have been, essentially the same from the beginning. The catastrophist maintains that there have been catastrophes, or sudden violent changes in the course of events, which have been the cause of the extermination of all forms of life upon the globe, or cover it with ice.

The *catastrophist* is affirmative, the uniformitarian is negative in his assertion.
Whewell, Hooked, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 305.

For a century the geologists had become uniformitarians in theology, they remained *catastrophists* in Biology.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 17.

catastrophy (ka-tas'trō-fi), *n.* Obsolete spelling of *catastrophe*.

Catawba (ka-tâ'ba), *n.* 1. A variety of native grape, with red fruit, much cultivated in the middle United States, taking its name from the Catawba river in the Carolinas, where it was first raised.—2. The wine made from this grape. It is a light and rich sparkling flavor, much used in the United States. Both still and sparkling Catawba wines are made.

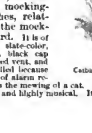
Very good in its way
Is the Verzenay,
Or the Sillery soft and creamy;
But *Catawba* wine
Has a taste more divine,
More dulcet, delicious, and dreamy.
Longfellow, Catawba Wine.

cat-back (kat'bak), *n.* *Naut.*, a small rope fastened to the hook of the cat-block to facilitate hooking into the ring of the anchor.

cat-beam (kat'bēm), *n.* *Naut.*, the longest beam of a ship, and one of the principal ones.

catbird (kat'-bėrd), *n.* A wood-peckер. [North. Eng.]

catbird (kat'-bėrd), *n.* A well-known oscine passerine bird of North America, *Mimus carolinensis*, one of the mocking-thrushes, related to the mocking-bird. It is of a dark slate-color, with a black cap and a red vent, and in so-called levanae its cry of alarm resembles the mewing of a cat. Its proper song is volubile, varied, and highly musical. It abounds in the shrubbery



Catbird (*Mimus carolinensis*).

of the eastern United States, builds a coarse nest in bushes, lays from 4 to 6 dark-green eggs, and is migratory and insectivorous.

cat-blash (kat'blash), *n.* Anything thin or sloppy, as weak tea. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-block (kat'blok), *n.* [= D. Dan. *katblok*; see *cat*[3] and *block*[1].] *Naut.*, a two- or three-fold block with an iron strap and large hook, used to draw up an anchor to the cat-head. See also cut under *cat-head*.

Cat-block.

cat-boat (kat'bōt), *n.* A boat having a cat-rig. In England cat-boats are known as *Uxbridge pilots*, probably from the name of the first cat-rigged boat used there.

The impudence with which a *cat-boat* will point into the wind's eye is simply marvellous.
Kingsley, Boat-Sailor's Manual, p. 33.

catbrain (kat'brān), *n.* A kind of rough clay mixed with stone. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-brier (kat'brī'ėr), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of *Smilax*.

catcall (kat'kâl), *n.* [⟨ *call* + *call*[1].] A squeaking instrument used in playhouses to express disapprobation or weariness of the performance, or a sound made in imitation of the tone of this instrument.

The *cat-call*, that shrieks a damp into generals and frightened heroes off the stage.
Addison, The Cat-Call.

He play-writer[s] loses his branded name, with wild affright, And hears naught the *catcalls* of the night.
Disable.

catcall (kat'kâl), *v. t.* [⟨ *catcall*, *n.*] To express disapprobation of by sounds produced by or like those of the catcall.

His cast, like Garrick's, was never a noble vein,
Catcalls the seats to draw 'em in again.
Boyden, Prol. to Pilgrim, I. 40.

She had too much sense not to know that it was better to be hissed and *catcalled* by her daddy than by a whole sea of heads in the pit of Drury Lane theatre.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

cat-castle (kat'kās-l), *n.* In the military engineering of the middle ages, a kind of movable tower to cover the sappers as they advanced to a besieged place. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

catch[1] (kach), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caught* (obsolete or vulgar *catched*), ppr. *catching*. [⟨ ME. *catchen*, *cachen*, *cacchen*, *kachen*, *cachen* (also *beechen*, ⟩ E. dial. *ketch*) (pret. *caught*, *cought*, *cought*, *cawt*, *kaught*, *kaht*, *kat*, *kight*, etc., rarely *cached*, *katched*, pp. *caught*, *eaght*, *kaught*, *caht*, *cast*, etc., rarely *cached*, *cachet*) = D. *katsen* = MLG. *katzen*, play at tennis, = W. *cacher*, *cachaer*, *cacher* (Pryse), reg. modernized *chacher*, F. *chasser* (> E. *chase*[1], q. v.) = Pr. *cassar* = Osp. *cabsar*, Sp. *cazar* = Pg. *caçar* = It. *cacciare*, chase, hunt, < ML. **captiare* (for which only *cacciare* is found), an extended form of L. *captare*, catch, catch at, chase, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*, *captive*, etc. Cf. *chase*[1], a doublet of *catch*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To chase; drive; hunt.

Ase thei hote weder [hot water] *cachetà* thane hond [hound] out of the house.
Anerens Riwle, p. 171.

Like can of thaire thy play *cachen* and *cacchen*
Bot alle thar *kache* [var. *chasse*] me away.
Ens. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 151.

As they went in the valey to pasture one or tweyne,
How cruelicoun is commended; for it *cacchetà* awey synne.
Political Poems and Songs (Rolls), iii. 176.

Nowe kynges, to *cache* all care away
Sen ye ar comen one of youre kynd,
Loke nought ye leape agayne over lay,
Tppon peyne to lose both lyme and lird.
Lord Fame, p. 23.

2†. To approach; go to seek speech with.

The knyghte coneeide on his knees with a knaunt herte,
And *caughte* his Creatoure that coueiteth nowe alle.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2196.

3†. To reach; arrive at.

The comely coste of Normandye they *cachene* fulle evene,
And blythely at Barflete their bolde are arryde.
And fyndys a fete there of frendes ynewe.
Wallace (E. E. T. S.), l. 834.

4. To reach in pursuit or by special effort, as a moving object or one about to move; come up to: as, I *caught* my friend on the road, or just starting; to *catch* the train.—5. To lay hold of; grasp; seize; take: as, to *catch* a sword by the handle.

William curteys[e] caught the quen of hire paltrey.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4302.

The mild hind
Makes speed to *catch* the tiger.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Ready to *catch* each other by the throat.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Giving my look to my servant when I measured; a young man *caught* it out of his hand and ran away with it.
Pamela, Description of the East, I. 123.

Specifically—6. To intercept and seize (something approaching or passing, especially in the

catch air]: as, to *catch* a ball.—**7.** To take captive, as in a snare or trap; take with a lure or bait; insnare; entrap: as, to *catch* mice or birds: to *catch* fish: often used figuratively in this sense.

> Yu-to my disciplils will I go agayne,
> Kyndely to comforte them.
> That *kacheid* are in care. *York Plays*, p. 243.

They send unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. Mark xii. 13.

I did eat a dish of mackarel, newly *catched*, for my breakfast. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 77.

This North American species [*Dionæa muscipula*] *catches*, according to Mrs. Treat, an extraordinary number of small and large insects. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 281.

8. To seize after pursuit or search; apprehend; arrest: as, to *catch* a thief or a runaway horse.

> This year, I hope, my friend, we shall *catch* one another.
> For all your cares to *catch* me. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3.

9. To get; obtain; gain possession of; acquire.

> Therfore, laity, & it like you, lighten your chere;
> Comford you kyndly, *kacchis* sum rest.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3303.

No court might thef *kecche*, the cuntre was so playne. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2317.

This Kingdome was disunited, and every one *catching* so much as his might could bestow on his ambition.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 281.

Torment myself to *catch* the English crown.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

10. To seize upon by attraction or impression; take and fix the attention of; hence, to gain influence over; captivate.

> You think you have *caught* me, lady; you think I melt now, like a dish of May-butter, and run into love and passion. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

> The soothing arts that *catch* the fair. *Dryden.*

> The fluency and the persuasive advantages of the young orator instantly *caught* the ear and the eye of his auditory. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

> The gross and carnal temper in man is far more easily *caught* by power than by love. *Bradshaw*, Night of Right, p. 60.

11. To seize or apprehend by the senses or the intellect: as, to *catch* sight of something.

> In an ylt tyme
> *Kaughtist* thou in that craft cunning of happes.
> *Alexander of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1087.

Cleopatra, *catching* but the least noise of this dot, then starteth. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

I *caught* a glimpse of his face. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

Men remark figure: women always *catch* the expression. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 238.

12. To get; receive.

> He that *catechist* to him an yncl name,
> It is to him a foule fame. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Fight closer, or, good faith, you'll *catch* a clapper.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The Church of Carnac by the strand
Catches the westering sun's last fires.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from Carnac.

13. To be affected or influenced by; become affected by or infected with: take: as, to *catch* cold or the measles; to *catch* fire.

> A man takes mercury, goes out of doors and *catches* cold.
> *Locke*, Education.

14. To entangle with or entrap in: as, she *caught* the fringe of her shawl on the door-knob.—**15.** To seize upon or fall: fasten upon; become communicated to: as, the fire *caught* the adjoining buildings.—**16.** To come on suddenly, unexpectedly, or accidentally: as, they were *caught* in the act.

> We shall *catch* them at their sport;
> And our sudden coming there
> Will double all their mirth and cheer.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 963.

Catch me! (catch him! catch her!) an emphatic interjection meaning that there is no likelihood or possibility of one's doing something suggested: as, Will you lend him the money? "*Catch me!*" (Colloq.)—**Catch the ten,** a name of cards common in Scotland, so named from the desirability of catching the ten of trumps, which counts 10 and can be taken by any honor-card. The game resembles whist, except that the knave of trumps, or the jack, counts 1, and the queen 2; it is played with 36 cards, all below the six are set being thrown out. *Jamieson.*—**Catch-fart,** a term of contempt. [Scotch.]—**First catch your hare,** a direction occurring in later editions of the well-known cookery-book attributed to Mrs. Glasse, and used as an aphorism to the effect that, before disposing of a thing, you ought to make sure of the possession of it. In reality the phrase, as originally imported, *catch* being an error for *case*, in the sense of to skin. Properly, therefore, the direction is "First *case* (skin) your hare," etc. See *case*3, v. t.—**To catch a crab,** see *crab*1.—**To catch a Tatar.** See *Tatar*.—**To catch hold of,** to take or lay hold of.—**To catch it,** to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment or experience. [Colloq.]

> We *cawght it*, though, on reaching the Bay of Biscay,
> for we came in for the roll left by a big Atlantic storm.
> *E. Sartorius*, In the Sunshine, p. 2.

To catch leave†, to take leave.

> Redelt as swithe
> Ful curteisle of the cowherde he *caccen his leve*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 858.

Thanne seiz thei no screwr but sunder thanne thei moote;
With clipping & kenning thei *kenchi* here *leue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1033.

To catch one a blow, to inflict a blow on one. [Colloq.]—**To catch one on the hip,** to get the advantage of one; get one under one's power. See *hip*1.—**To catch out,** in *base-ball*, *cricket*, and similar games, to put (the striker) out by catching a batted ball before it has touched the ground. See *base-ball*.—**To catch up.** (*a*) To take up suddenly; snatch up.

> I *caught* up a little garden-girl, . . . put a napkin in
> her hand, and made her wait at table.
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, i. vii.

(*b*) To lift or raise to a higher elevation.

> I knew a man . . . *caught* up to the third heaven.
> 2 Cor. xii. 2.

Her child was *caught up* into God, and to his throne.
Rev. xii. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take hold with the hand or hands; grasp. Specifically—**2.** To act as catcher in the game of base-ball.—**3.** To acquire possession.

> Have is have, however men do *catch*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

4. To be entangled or impeded; become fixed; become fast: as, his clothes *caught* in the briers; the lock *catches*.

> Don't open your mouth as wide as that, young man, or it'll *catch* so and not shut again in some day.
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

The little island has such a celebrity in travel and romance, that I feel my pen *catching* in the tatters of a threadbare theme. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

5. To take proper hold so as to act: as, the bolt does not *catch*.—**6.** To become communicable or infectious; spread by or as if by infection.

> Does the sedition *catch* from man to man.
> And run among their ranks? *Addison*, Cato, ii. 6.

> Their fear of infection *caught* from one another.
> From none to none of the world.
> *Tennyson*, Dead Prophet.

7. To endeavor to lay hold of; be eager to get, use, or adopt: with *at*.

> Saucy Heiors
> Will *catch at* us, like attorneys.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Now, like those that are sinking, they *catch* round at that which is likeliest to save them.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He can receive no pleasure from a casual glimpse of Nature, but must *catch at* it as an object of instruction.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Catch as catch can, to take advantage in any ordinary and legitimate manner.—**To catch on,** to apprehend; understand. [Slang, U. S.]—**To catch up,** to get to the same point (in place or in work); to, even or abreast, usually by special effort, as in a race, a journey, study, etc.: absolute, or with *with*.

catch1 (kach), *n.* [*< catch*1, *v. t.*, *chase*1, *n.*] **1†.** The act of catching or seizing; seizure.

> She would false the *catch* of his eye.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Specifically—**2.** In *base-ball* and similar games, the catching and holding of a batted or thrown ball before it touches the ground.—**3.** Anything that seize: or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a pawl, a spring-bolt for a door or lid, or any other contrivance employed in machinery for the purpose of stopping or checking certain movements.—**4.** A choking or stoppage of the breath.

> Heard the deep *catches* of his labouring breast.
> *Macmillan's Mag.*

5. The posture of seizing; a state of preparation to catch, or of watching an opportunity to seize. [Archaic.]

> Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action.
> *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

6. Anything caught; especially, a prize or booty; something valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or an advantage; often, colloquially, one desirable as a husband or wife on account of wealth or position.

> Hector shall have a great *catch* if he knock out either of your brains. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

She entered freely into the state of her affairs, asked his advice upon money matters, and fully proved to his satisfaction that, independent of her beauty, she would be a much greater *catch* than Fran Vanderstoh.
Marryat, Snarleyyow, I. xx.

Specifically—**7.** In *fishing*, the quantity of fish taken: as, the *catch* on the Banks during the season.

> In order to arrive at a measure of the increase or decrease of the shad fisheries of the Atlantic coast rivers, it is necessary to compare the aggregate *catch* in the principal rivers. *Science*, VI., No. 145, Suppl.

8. A snatch; a short interval of action.

> It has been writ by *catches*. *Locke.*

9. A hold; a grasp; a grip.—**10.** A slight or partial recollection.

> Thanne say thei no screwr but sunder thanne thei moote;
> With clipping & kenning thei *kenchi* here *leue*.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1033.

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8. A snatch; a short interval of action.

> It has been writ by *catches*. *Locke.*

9. A hold; a grasp; a grip.—**10.** A slight or partial recollection.

> We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our avowed imagination smiles in the recollection.
> *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

11. A trick; something by which one may be entrapped.

> To [to] Kynde, ne to Kepyng, and warre Knavie *cacches*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

12. In *music*, originally, an unaccompanied round for three or more voices, written as a continuous melody, not in scores. Later, a round the words of which were so selected that it was possible, either by means of the pronunciation or by the interweaving of the words and phrases, to give to the different voices or parts ludicrous effects. *Grove.*

Shall we rouse the night-owl in a *catch* that will draw three souls out of one weaver? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

catch2, *n.* An obsolete form of *ketch*2.

The fleete did sail, about 100 in number, besides small *catches*.
Pepys, Diary, April 25, 1666.

catchable (kach'a-bl), *a.* [*< catch*1 + *-able.*] Capable of being caught.

The supervene of a lawe maketh him often as *catchable* as the ignorance of a fool. *Lord Halifax.*

catch-all (kach'âl), *n.* [*< catch*1 + obj. *all.*] **1.** Something used as a general receptacle for odds and ends, as a table, a cupboard, chest, etc.; especially, a basket or bag provided for the purpose. [Colloq.]—**2.** A tool for recovering broken tools from a boring.

catch-bar (kach'bär), *n.* A bar which depresses the jacks of a knitting-machine.

catch-basin (kach'bā'sn), *n.* **1.** A reservoir placed at the point of discharge of a pipe into a sewer, to retain matter which would not pass readily through the sewer. Such basins are arranged so that they can be emptied as often as necessary. Also called *receiving-basin*, especially for catching and retaining surface-drainage over large areas.

It may fairly be questioned . . . whether any extension of forests, or system of *catch-basins* or reservoirs, could possibly retain or militate to any considerable extent such general and overwhelming floods.
Science, III. 372.

2. *Scots-hist.* (kach'bôld), *n.* A door-bolt which is pressed backward as the door closes, but when the door is shut springs forward into a socket in the jamb.

catch-club (kach'klub), *n.* A club or society formed for singing catches, etc.

catch-drain (kach'drān), *n.* **1.** A drain along the side of a canal or other conduit to catch the escaping water.—**2.** A drain, running along sloping ground to catch and convey the water flowing over the surface. When a meadow is of considerable extent, and has an abrupt descent, the water is often stopped at intervals by catch-drains, so as to spread it over the adjoining surface.

catcher (kach'ėr), *n.* [*< ME. cacchere*, a hunter; *< catch* + *-er*1. *Cf. chaser*1.] **1†.** A chaser; a hunter.

Thus thise *cachores* that coulde cowpled hur hondes
Sir Gawayne and the Grene Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1120.

2. One who catches; that which catches, or in which anything is caught.

That great *catcher* and devourer of souls.
South, Sermons, x.

Specifically—(*a*) In *base-ball* and similar games, the player who stands behind the batter or base-hunter to catch the ball when pitched. See *base-ball*. (*b*) In *whisting*: (1) An arrangement to prevent over-trumping, or raising the card too high as it comes out of the shaft. Also, in Leicestershire, England, the equivalent of *rain-shute* (which see). (2) In *carding*, a projection at the end of the shaft, or on the jump, by means of which accidents may be prevented in case a part of the machinery gives way. (*c*) *pl.* In *ornith.*, the raptorial birds, or birds of prey: a term translating *Cypteres*, one of the names of the order.

3†. One who sings catches.

But where be my *catchers*? Come, a round, and so let us drink. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv.

catch-fly, *n.* [ME. *cacherel* (ML. *refert* Cotgrave *cacherellus*), *cachen*, *catchen*, catch, + term. *-erel*, as in *cockerel*. *Cf. catchpoll.*] A catchpoll. *Ayliffe.*

catch-feeder (kach'fē'dėr), *n.* A ditch for irrigation.

catch-fly (kach'fī), *n.* The popular name of species of plants belonging to the genus *Silene*, and of *Viscaria Viscaria*, given on account of their glutinous stems, which sometimes retain small insects. The sleepy catch-fly is *Silene antirrhina*.

catch-hook (kach'hůk), *n.* An iron bar with a hinged tongue, used in hauling large iron pipes. The hinged end is passed into the bore of the pipe, and the tongue jams and is firmly held against its inner surface when the bar is pulled.

catching (kach'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *catch*1, v.] **1.** Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion; infectious.

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Tis time to give them physic, their diseases
Are grown so catching. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., I. 3.

Your words are a grenadier's march to my heart! I believe courage must be catching? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

2. Captivating; charming; attracting: as, a *catching* melody; a *catching* manner.

That Rhetorick is best which is most seasonable and most *catching*. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 90.

3†. Acquisitive; greedy.

That mask he brought Iuvilis and alle othir richesse and yaf it to him to se whether he wolde be coveitous or *cachynge*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 100.

catching-bargain (kach'ing-bär'gān), *n.* In *law*, a bargain made with the heir or apparent of a succession for the purchase of his expectancy at an inadequate price.

catch-land (kach'land), *n.* Formerly, in England, land the tithes of which for any year fell to the minister who first claimed them for that year, because it was not known to which of two parishes the land belonged.

catch-line (kach'lin), *n.* In *printing*, a short line of small-sized type between two longer lines of larger displayed type.

catch-match (kach'mach), *n.* An agreement concluded hastily, so that one party is taken at a disadvantage.

catch-meadow (kach'med'ō), *n.* A meadow which is irrigated by water from a spring or rivulet on the declivity of a hill.

catchment (kach'ment), *n.* [*catch* + *-ment.*] Drainage: rarely used except in the following phrases. **Area of catchment**, among hydraulic engineers, the area in rainfall or drainage which is to be made available for furnishing water at a desired point.—**Catchment-basin.** Same as *drainage-basin*.—**Catchment-boundary**, a map on which the area available for filling the whole of each subdivision of any river-system is accurately laid down, so that the area which will supply any particular area of catchment may be determined from it.

cat-chop (kat'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembrianthemum felinum*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

catchpenny (kach'pen'i), *n.* and *a.* [*catch*! + obj. *penny*.] **I.** *n.*; *pl.* -*nies*. Something of little value, adapted to attract popular attention and thus secure a quick sale; anything externally attractive, made cheap to sell.

You never already by the title, that it is no more than a *catch-penny*. *Goldsmith*, Letter to Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

The whole affair is a manifest *catchpenny*.
Hawthorne, Mosses from an Old Manse, I. 8.

II. *a.* Made or got up to gain money; put forth merely to sell: as, a *catchpenny* pamphlet.

I call this the popular or utilitarian aspect, because it belongs to the *catchpenny* theory of education, according to which the value of a thing is just as much as it will bring. *Huxley*, Science and Modern Hist., p. 106.

catchpole[1], *n.* See *catchpoll*.

catchpole[2] (kach'pōl), *n.* [*catch*! (attrib.) + *pole*[1].] An implement formerly used for seizing and securing a man who could otherwise be out of reach. It was carried by foot-soldiers in combats with horsemen, and later by civil officers in apprehending criminals. The head, which resembled a hook, was provided with strong springs, so arranged as to hold firmly anything, as the neck or a limb of one pursued, over which it was forced.

catchpole[3] (kach'pōl), *n.* [Sc., also *catchpoule*, *catchpow*, (*L. kautapul*, ref. *kautabul*, tennis-ball), < *kaats*, chase (= E. *chase*[3], *catch*[1]), + *pul*, game.] The game of tennis. [Scotch.]

catchpoll (kach'pōl), *n.* [Also *catchpole*; early mod. E. *catchpol*, < ME. *catchepol*, *cachepol*, a bailiff, carrier a tax-gatherer, < OF. **cacepol*, *chacipol*, *chacepol*, *chasipol* (ML. reflex *cachepolus*, *cacepolus*, *chacipolus*, *cacipolus*), also †*chacepolier*, *chasipoier*, a tax-gatherer (cf. *chasmpoleire*, defined as a tribute paid by vassals to their lord for the privilege of asylum in his castle in time of war, ML. *chacipoleria*, the office and emoluments of a tax-gatherer); of uncertain formation, appar. < *cacer*, *cacher* (> ME. *cachen*, E. *catch*[1]), *chacier* (> ME. *chacen*, E. *chase*[1]), in the sense of 'catch, take,' or 'chase, hunt,' + **pol*, of uncertain meaning. Usually explained as *catch* + *pole*, the head; but the earliest sense known is 'tax-gatherer,' and *poll* as associated with 'tax' does not seem to occur in ME., and it is not found in any sense in OF. or ML. The W. *ceisbwl*, a bailiff, catchpoll, is prob. an accom. of the E. word. Cf. ME. *cachercl*, equiv. to *cachepol*.] **1†.** A tax-gatherer.

Matheus, thei wen *cachepol* [in orig. AS. text *tollere*, toller], thenne he iwende to god-spelliere.
Old. Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 97.

2. A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to make arrests.

Saul sente *catchepolis* [L. *lictores*] for to take David.
Wyclif, 1 Ki. xix. 20.

Quikliche cam a *cacchepol* and craked a two here legges.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 76.

Let not thy sccure come robbe thy needy purse,
Make not the *catchpol* rich by thine arrest.
Greenstone, Steele Glas, p. 61. (*Arber.*)

There shall be two Serjeants at Mace, of whom the first named serjeant at mace shall attend upon the mandates, processes and such like within the said borough and liberties of the same, and shall be called the *Catchpoles*, according to the name anciently given in that place to the same officer. *Municip. Corp. Reports*, 1835, p. 2051.

catchup, **ketchup** (kach'up, kech'up), *n.* [< Malay *kechap* (D. *ketjap*, *ketjep*).] A name common to several kinds of sauce much used with meat, fish, toasted cheese, etc. Also written *catsup*, *catsop*. Mushroom catchup, a sauce made from the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, by breaking the fungi into small pieces, salting, straining, spicing, and boiling.—Walnut catchup, a sauce made from tomatoes by straining them (after cutting and heating) and then boiling with vinegar and spices.—Walnut catchup, a sauce made from unripe walnuts before the shell is hardened. They are beaten with salt, and the juice is separated by straining; salt, vinegar, and spices are added, and the whole is boiled.

catchwater (kach'wâ'ter), *n.* [*catch*! + obj. *water*.] Same as *catchwork*.

catchweed (kach'wēd), *n.* [*catch*! + *weed*!.] A weed which readily catches hold of what comes in contact with it; cleavers.

catchweight (kach'wāt), *n.* [*catch*! + *weight*: that is, the weight one has at the contest.] In *horse-racing*, a weight left to the option of the owner of a horse, who naturally puts up the lightest weight possible.

catchweight (kach'wāt), *adv.* [*catchweight*, *n.*] In *horse-racing*, without being handicapped: as, to ride *catchweight*.

Come, I'll make this a match. Tryer like; you shall ride *catchweight*. *Lawrence*, Quart. Journal, I. 26, 7 ib. *Lawrence.*

catchword (kach'wėrd), *n.* [*catch*! + *word*.] 1. In *old writing* and *printing*, a word of the text standing by itself in the margin, or the corner of the bottom of a page, the same as the first word of the next page, to mark the connection or proper sequence. In old manuscript books a *catchword* was at first placed at the end of a sheet or quire (that is, the quantity folded together); in printing it was the practice in nineteenth century to insert one at the foot of every page.

Catch-words to connect the quires date back to the 12th century. *Dowse*, Typogr., xviii. 144.

2. In the *drama*, the last word of a speaker, which serves to remind the one who is to follow him of what he is to say: a cue. Also, a word caught up and repeated for effect; a taking word or phrase used as a partizan cry or shibboleth: as, the *catchword* of a political party.

The catch-words which thrilled our forefathers with emotion on one side or the other fall with hardly any meaning on our ears. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, v.

Liberty, fraternity, equality, are as much as ever the party *catch-words*. *Quarterly Rev.*

catchwork (kach'wėrk), *n.* [*catch*! + *work*.] An artificial watercourse for a series of watercourses for irrigating such lands as lie on the declivities of hills; a catch-drain. Also called *catchwater*.

catchy (kach'i), *a.* Same as *catching*, 2. [Colloq.]

cate (kāt), *n.* [By aphæresis from *acate*, *q. v.*] An article of food; a viand; more particularly, rich, delicate, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty: a later form of *acate*: most commonly used in the plural. [Archaic or poetic.]

I had rather live
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,
Than feed on *cates*, and have him talk to me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Not the sle, nor any other *cates* which poor Elspeth's leaves afforded, could prevail on her master to break his fast. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 118.

That day a feast had been
Held in high hall, and many a costly gift
And many a costly *cate*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

catechetic (kat-ē-ket'ik), *a.* [= F. *catéchétique*, < Gr. κατηχητικός, < κατηχεῖν, an instructor, < κατηχεῖν, instruct, teach by word of mouth: see *catechize*.] Consisting of question and answer; applied to a method of teaching by means of questions put by the teacher and answered by the pupil, whether the questions are addressed to the understanding, as by Socrates in his dialogical method, or to the memory.

catechetical (kat-ē-ket'i-kal), *a.* Same as *catechetic*.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing.
Addison, Spectator.

Catechetical schools, schools established in the early church for the instruction of catechumens.

catechise **catechistically** (kat-ē-ket'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a catechetical manner; by question and answer.

catechetics (kat-ē-ket'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *catechetic*: see *-ics*.] The art or practice of teaching by means of question and answer. See *catechetic*.

catechin (kat'e-chin), *n.* [< *catechu* + *-in*²..] A principle ($C_{21}H_{20}O_9 + 5H_2O$) extracted from catechu, having a snow-white silky appearance and crystallizing in long needles. Also called *catechuic acid* and *catechuin*.

catechisation, catechise, etc. See *catechization, etc.*

catechiser (kat'ē-kizm), *n.* [= F. *catéchisme* = Sp. *catecismo*, *catequismo* = Pg. *catechismo* = It. *catechismo*, *catecumo* = D. *catechismus* = G. *katechismus* = Dan. *katekismus* (cf. Sw. *katekes*), < LL. *catechismus*, < Gr. κατηχισμός, < κατηχίζειν, catechise: see *catechize*.] **1.** A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, particularly in the principles of religion.—**2.** An elementary book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but especially in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers, and sometimes with notes, explanations, and references to authorities. The following are the principal authoritative church catechisms: The *Lutheran*, prepared by Luther (1529), still in general use in the German Protestant churches; the *Genevan*, prepared by Calvin (1537); the *Heidelberg*, published at Heidelberg (1563), and still a recognized doctrinal standard in the Reformed (Dutch) Church; the *Anglican Church*, contained in the Book of Common Prayer and directed by rubric to be taught catechetically to children; the *Westminster Assembly's*, in two forms, Shorter and Larger Catechisms (1647), in use in the Presbyterian and to some extent in Congregational churches; the *Roman* (United States, 1885), in three forms. The *Tridentine* catechism (1566) is a statement of Roman Catholic doctrine addressed to a decree of the Council of Trent, and is of high though not official authority in the Roman Catholic Church. There is not intended for use in the instruction of children. The *Cranerian* and *Racovian* catechisms (1574, 1608) are Polish in origin and Socinian in doctrine. Numerous other catechisms have been prepared by individuals, but they possess no ecclesiastical authority.

catechismal (kat-ē-kiz'mal), *a.* [*catechism* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of a catechism; interrogatory; catechizing; catechetical.

Children hate to be bothered with questions, . . . and yet how we bore them with catechismal instruction!
J. T. Fields, Underbrush, p. 124.

catechist (kat'ē-kist), *n.* [= F. *catéchiste* = Sp. *catequista* = Pg. It. *catechista*, < LL. *catechista*, < Gr. κατηχιστής, < κατηχίζειν, catechise: see *catechize*.] One who instructs orally, or by question and answer; a catechizer; specifically, one appointed to instruct catechumens in the principles of religion. Origen was catechist for boys. This was a special function in the early church, as it has also been in some churches in later times; but catechists have never constituted a distinct ecclesiastical order.

The word *Catechist* implied . . . a function, not a class.
Smith, Dict. Christ. Antiq.

In the absence of the regular clergyman the *catechist* conducts the service (at Godhavn, Greenland).
C. Hall, Polar Exp., 1876, p. 54.

catechistic, catechistical (kat-ē-kis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [*catechist* + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. F. *catéchistique* = Sp. *catequístico* = Pg. It. *catechistico*.] Pertaining to a catechist or a catechism; of a catechizing character.

Some of them are in the *catechistical* method.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., II. 2.

catechistically (kat-ē-kis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a catechistic manner; by question and answer.

catechization (kat'ē-kī-zā'shọn), *n.* [*catechize* + *-ation*; = F. *catéchisation* = Sp. *catequización* = Pg. *catechisação* = It. *catechizzazione*.] The act of catechizing; examination by questioning. Also spelled *catechisation*.

The *catechization* of the man born blind.
Bp. Hall, Mod. Divines, Christ. Church, I. § 83.

catechize (kat'ē-kiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catechized*, ppr. *catechizing*. [= F. *catechiser* = Pr. *catheizar* = Sp. *catequizar* = Pg. *catechisar* = It. *catechizzare* = D. *catechiseren* = G. *katechisiren* = Dan. *katekisere*, < LL. *catechizare*, catechize, < Gr. κατηχίζειν, catechize, a later extended form of κατηχεῖν, catechise, instruct, teach by word of mouth, particularly in religion, also resound, < κατά, down, + ἠχεῖν, sound; cf. ἠχή, a sound, ἠχώ, echo, > E. *echo*.] **1.** To instruct orally by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections; specifically, so to instruct on points of Christian doctrine.

Catechize grows ignorance.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

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2. To question; interrogate, especially in a minute or impertinent manner; examine or try by questions.

I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet
And catechised in every street. *Swift.*

Also spelled *catechise*.

catechize†, *n.* [< *catechize, v.* Cf. *catechism.*] A catechism. [Colloq.]

To put it forward to instruct their children, that so when I come they might be ready to answer their catechize.
Te Deum, Cent. Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 57.

catechizer (kat'ē-kī-zėr), *n.* One who catechizes; one who instructs by question and answer, particularly in the rudiments of the Christian religion. Also spelled *catechiser*.

cachou (kat'e-chū), *n.* [*NL. catechu*, q. *cachou*, F. *cachou*, etc. (cf. *cutch*); Malay *kâchu*, Cf. Hind. *kattha*, catechu.] A name commonly given several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruit of various plants. The true catechu, or cutch, of commerce is a dark-brown, hard, and brittle substance, extracted by decoction and evaporation from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* and *A. suma*, East Indian trees. It is one of the best astringents to be found in the materia medica, and is largely used in tanning, calico-printing, etc. *Pale or gambier catechu* is obtained from a rubiaceous climber, *Uncaria gambir* (see *gambier*). A kind of catechu is also made from the nut of the betel-palm, *Areca Catechu*, but it is not an article of commerce. An artificial catechu, serviceable in dyeing, is obtainable from mahogany and similar woods. Also *cashoo*.

catechuic (kat-e-chū'ik), *a.* [< *catechu* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from catechu.—**Catechuic acid.** Same as *catechin*.

catechuin (kat-e-chū'in), *n.* [< *catechu* + *-in*².] Same as *catechin*.

catechumen (kat-ē-kū'men), *n.* [Cf. ME. *catecumeling*, simulating *cumeling*, a comer] = F. *catéchumène* = Sp. *catecúmeno* = Pg. *catechumeno* = It. *catecumeno*, < L. *catechumenus*, < Gr. κατηχούμενος, one instructed, ppr. pass. of κατηχεῖν, instruct: see *catechise*.] 1. One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte. In the primitive church catechumens were the children of believing parents, or Jews or pagans not fully instructed in the principles of the Christian religion. They were admitted to this state by the imposition of hands and the sign of the cross, were divided into two or more classes, and, after a long trial, were dismissed or retired to an outer court of the church before the liturgical or communion service.

The heavens open, too, upon us; and the Holy Ghost descends, to sanctify the waters, and to hallow the catechumen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, ed. 1835, II. 56.

The prayers of the church did not begin, in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillingfleet.*

Of these *Catechumens* there were two kinds, the Auditores, who had merely expressed a wish to become Christians, and the Competentes, who were thought worthy of holy Baptism. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 200.

2. Figuratively, one who is beginning to acquire a knowledge of any doctrines or principles.

The same language is still held in the ordinances in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke*, To Windham.

catechumenal (kat-ē-kū'me-nal), *a.* [< *catechumen* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a catechumen.

He had laid aside his white *catechumenal* garments.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. lix.

catechumenate (kat-ē-kū'me-nāt), *n.* [< *catechumen* + *-ate*³; = F. *catéchuménat* = Sp. *catecumenado* = Pg. *catechumenado*, *-anato*.] The state or condition of a catechumen.

catechumenical (kat'ē-kū-men'i-kal), *a.* [< *catechumen* + *-ical*. Cf. Sp. *catecumenico*.] Belonging to catechumens; catechumenal.

catechumenist† (kat-ē-kū'me-nist), *n.* [< *catechumen* + *-ist.*] A catechumen. *Bp. Morton.*

categorem (kat'ē-gor-em), *n.* [= F. *catégorème* = Sp. *categoremo*, < Gr. κατηγόρημα, a predicate, < κατηγορεῖν, predicate, assert: see *category*.] Originally, a predicate; (*b*) specifically, as used by the Stoics, a term which can be made the subject, or more especially the predicate, of a proposition; (*b*) as used by the Peripatetics, the thing corresponding to a category.

categorema (kat-ē-gō-rē'mą), *n.*; pl. *categoremata* (-mą-tą). Same as *categorem*.

categorematic (kat-ē-gor-ē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *catégorématique* = Sp. *categorematico*, < Gr. κατηγορηματικός, a predicate: see *categorem*.] I. *a.* Conveying a whole term, that is, either the subject or the predicate of a proposition, in a single word. Sometimes incorrectly written *categoremastic* or *cathegorematic*.

It is not every word that is *categorematic*, that is, capable of being employed by itself as a term.
Whately, Logic, II. 1. § 3.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term.

categorematical (kat-ē-gor-ē-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *categorematic*.

categorematically (kat-ē-gor-ē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a categorematic manner; as a categorematic.

categorical (kat-ē-gor'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *categorique* = Sp. *categórico* = Pg. It. *categorico*, < LL. *categoricus*, < Gr. κατηγορικός, a category: see *category* and *-ic*, *-ical*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category or the categories: opposed to *conditional*. 2. Stated unconditionally; not limited to a hypothetical state of things: as, a *categorical* proposition (that is, a simple, unconditional proposition).—3. Applicable to the actual circumstances; stating the fact; pertinent; positive; precise; clear: as, a *categorical* answer (that is, an answer that clearly meets the question). 4. In *theology*, imperative, the unconditional command of conscience.—**Categorical syllogism**, a syllogism containing only categorical propositions.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a proposition which affirms a thing absolutely and without any hypothesis. Categoricals are subdivided into *pure* and *modal*. *A pure* categorical asserts unconditionally and unreservedly: as, I live; man is mortal. *A modal* categorical asserts with a qualification: as the wisest man may possibly be mistaken; a prejudiced historian will probably misrepresent facts.

categorically (kat-ē-gor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a categorical manner; absolutely; directly; expressly; positively; plainly; precisely.

categoricalness (kat-ē-gor'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being categorical, positive, or absolute.

categorist (kat'ē-gō-rist), *n.* [< *category* + *-ist.*] One who classifies or arranges in categories. *Emerson.*

categorization (kat-ē-gor-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *categorize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of placing in a category or list; a classification. [Rare.]

categorize (kat'ē-gō-rīz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *categorized*, ppr. *categorizing*. [< *category* + *-ize*; = F. *catégoriser*.] To place in a category or list; classify. [Rare.]

category (kat'ē-gō-ri), *n.*; pl. *categories* (-riz). [= F. *catégorie* = Sp. *categoria* = Pg. It. *categoria*, < L.L. *categoria*, < Gr. κατηγορία, an accusation, charge, later also a predicate or predicable, used by Aristotle and later writers, a category, predicament, head of predicables, < κατηγορεῖν, accuse, declare, assert, predicate, < κατά, down, + ἀγορεύειν, speak, declaim, address an assembly, < ἀγορά, an assembly: see *agora*.] 1. In *logic*, a highest notion, especially one derived from the logical analysis of the forms of proposition. The number given by Aristotle, who applies it to his ten predicaments, things said, or summa genera, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, where, when, situation, habit, according of parts, habit or state. These are derived from such an analysis of the propositions which the mind frames in the developed study of grammar. The *categories* or highest intellectual conceptions are: *categories of quantity* — unity, plurality, totality; *categories of quality* — reality, negation, limit; *three pairs of three*; *categories of relation* — substance and accident, cause and effect, action and reaction; *categories of modality* — possibility, impossibility, actuality, non-actuality, necessity, non-necessity. Modern formal logic furnishes this list: (1) qualities, or singular characters; (2) simple universal characters; (3) the complex relations, or plural characters. Many lists of categories have been given not founded on formal logic.

The *categories*, or forms and conditions of human understanding, though doubtless innate in the naturalist's sense of the term, first become known to the writer and facilities of the higher exercise of the faculty of reflection. *C. Wright.*

The *categories* are not instruments which the mind uses, but elements in a whole, or the stages in a complex process, which in its unity the mind is. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 157.

2. A summum genus, or widest class.—3. Any very wide and distinctive class; any comprehensive division or class of persons or things.

Shakespeare has made out the category of eminent authors as he is out of the crowd. *Emerson*, Shakespeare.

cate†, *n.* Middle English form of *cate*.

catelectrode (kat-ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [< Gr. κατά, down, + *electrode*.] Faraday's name for the negative electrode or cathode of a voltaic battery. See *cathode* and *electrode*.

catelectrotonic (kat-ē-lek-trō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *catelectrotonus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting catelectrotonus.

catelectrotonus (kat-ē-lek-trot'ō-nus), *n.* [< *cathode*] + *electrotonus*.] The changed physical and physiological condition in the neighborhood of the cathode when a constant electrical current is passed through a piece of nerve or muscle. Also *catelectrotonus*. See *electrotonus*.

catena (kat-ē'nä), *n.*; pl. *catenæ* (-nē). [L., a chain, > ult. E. *chain*, q. v.] 1. A chain; a connected series of notions, arguments, or objects generally; a series of which each part or member has a close connection, like that of a link, with the preceding and following parts.

We possess therefore a catena of evidence reaching here continuously from the date of the Mosaïte stone to that of the stone tables of the law.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 139.

That great poem of aphoristic epigrams, the Essay on Man, that has never, perhaps, in any language been equalled as a catena of pithy wit and philosophic quotability. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 267.

2. A methodized series of selections from different authors or churches on a doctrine or a system of doctrines; specifically, such a set of quotations from the church fathers to assist in the study of Christian dogmatics or biblical exegesis: as, the Catena Aurea of St. Thomas Aquinas.—3. An Italian measure of length, a chain, equal in Naples to 52.07 feet, and in Palermo to 26.49 feet.

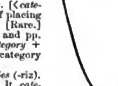
Catenaria (kat-ē-nā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of L. *catenarius*: see *catenary*.] The typical genus of *Catenulidæ*.

catenarian (kat-ē-nā'ri-an), *a.* [< *catenary* + *-an.*] Same as *catenary*.

To say another word of the *catenarian* arch, . . . its nature proves it to be in equilibrium in every point.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 416.

Catenariidæ (kat'ē-nā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Chilostomata* with zooecium radiately segmented, and each internode (except at a bifurcation) formed of a single zooecium. Also *Catenulidæ*.

catenary (kat'ē-na-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *catenarius*, < *catena*, a chain: see *chain*.] I. *a.* Relating to a chain; like a chain. Also *catenarian*.—**Catenary** or **catenarian curve**, in *geom.*, the curve of a perfectly flexible, inextensible, indefinitely fine cord at rest under the action of forces. The common *catenary* is what the catenary becomes when the forces are parallel and proportional to the length of the cord, as in the case of a heavy cord of uniform weight under the influence of gravitation. It is interesting on account of the light it throws on the theory of arches, and also by reason of its application to the construction of suspension-bridges.



The Catenary.
The curl, *c*, *A* shape is a portion of the common catenary.

II. *n.*; pl. *catenaries* (-riz). A catenary curve.

catenate (kat'ē-nāt), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *catenated*, ppr. *catenating*. [< L. *catenatus*, pp. of *catenare*, chain, < *catena*, a chain: see *catena* and *chain*.] To chain, or connect in a series of links or like connection.

catenate, catenated (kat'ē-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *catenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having the structure or appearance of a chain: applied in zoölogy to impressed lines which are broken at regular intervals, to double striæ connected by numerous short lines, etc.

catenation (kat-ē-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *catenation*, < L. *catenatio(n-)*, < *catenare*: see *catenate*, *v.*] Connection of links; union of parts, as in a chain; regular connection; concatenation.

Which *catenation* or connecting mean.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

Catenipora (kat-ē-nip'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *catena*, a chain, + *porus*, a pore.] Chain-coral, occurring fossil in Silurian and Devonian strata: so called from the chain-like arrangement of its pores or cells in transverse sections. Also called *Halysites*.

Catenula (kat-en'ū-lą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *catena*, a chain: see *chain*.] The typical genus of the family *Catenulidæ*. *C. lemnæ* is an example.

catenulate (kat-en'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *catenula*, dim. of *catena*, a chain. Cf. *catenate*.] 1. Consisting of little links or chains.—2. In *bot.*, formed of parts united end to end, like the links of a chain.

Catenulidæ (kat-ē-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catenula* + *-idæ*.] A family of aproctous rhabdocelous turbellarians, the asexual reflection takes place asexually by transverse fission. The animals when incompletely separated swim about in chains, whence the name.

cater†† (kā'tėr), *n.* [By aphaeresis from *acater*, as *cate*, q. v., from *acate*: see *acater*, *acate*.] A caterer; a purveyor; an acater.

I am cook myself and mine own *cater*.
Fletcher, Women Pleased
[He] has but a *cater's* place on't, and provides
All for another's table.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iv. 3.

cater‡ (kā'tėr), *v. i.* [< *cater*‡, *n.*] To make provision, as of food, entertainment, etc.; set

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as a purveyor: as, to *cater* to a depraved appetite.

And He that doth the ravens feed,
Yes, providently *caters* for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shak.*, As you like it, ii. 3.

We have had a regular feed all round, and exult to think we need no *catering* for the morrow.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 90.

cater[2] (kā'tėr), *n.* [Also *quater*; < F. *quatre*, < L. *quatuor* = E. *four*: see *four*, and *quater*, *quaternary*, etc.] The four-spot of cards or dice.

cater[3] (kā'tėr), *n.* [< *cater*[3], *v.*] To eat diagonally. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cateran (kat'ėr-an), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *ceatharnach*, a soldier, < *ir. ceithearn*, a band of soldiers (= E. *kern*, which is thus the same word as *cater-an*), < Gael. and Ir. *cath*, battle, = AS. *heathu*, battle.] 1. A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier.—2. A Highland freebooter or reaver. [Scotch.]

cater-cornered (kā'tėr-kôr'nėrd), *a.* [*cater*[2], *n.*, + *corner* + *-ed*[2].] Diagonal; set diagonally. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

cater-cousin (kā'tėr-kuz'n), *n.* [Also written *quater-*, *quatre-cousin*; perhaps < *cater*[2], F. *quatre*, four (fourth), + *cousin*; a cousin; a remote relation; hence, a friend.

His master and he . . . are scarce *cater-cousins*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

cater-cousinship (kā'tėr-kuz'n-ship), *n.* [< *cater-cousin* + *-ship*.] The state of being cater-cousins, or of being distantly related.

Thank Heaven he [the second Napoleon] English is not the only specimen of *cater-cousinship* from the dear old Mother Island that is shown in Paris.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 69.

caterer (kā'tėr-ėr), *n.* A provider or purveyor of food or provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.

That [sect] called Chenesia is the principall; whose Priests dwell on Horse-back . . . and are the Horse-leeches for service, their *Caterers* doe buy and let for their pains.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 96.

cateress (kā'tėr-es), *n.* [< *cater*[1] + *-ess*.] A woman who caters; a female provider.

She, good *cateress*,
Means her provision only to the good.
Milton, Comus, l. 764.

caterpillar, *n.* Same as *quatrefoil*.

caterpillar (kat'ėr-pil-ėr), *n.* Early mod. E. also *catterpiller*, *catterpiller*, < ME. **caterpeler*, found only once, in the abbr. form *catyrpel*, < OF. **chatepeleure* or a similar form represented by mod. dial. (Norm.) *chatepeleuse*, a wood-louse, a weevil, otherwise by the assibilated forms OF. *chatepeluse*, *chatepeloune*, *chattepeluse*, *chatepeluse*, *chatepleuse*, *chatepleuze*, a caterpillar, also a weevil, a mite, mod. dial. (Picard) *capleuse*, *capeluche*, *capture*, *carpture*, (Norm.) *carpleuse*, (Bret.) *charpeleuse*; appar. < (by popular etymology) **chatte pelose*, **chat pelose*, fem. *pelouse*, < L. *pilosus*, hairy: see *pilous*), but prob. orig. 'pill-cat,' < OF. *catte*, assibilated *chatte*, mod. F. *chatte*, a cat, + **peleron*, *pilleure*, *pilleuse* (?algrave), F. dial. *pilure*, *pélure*, a pill, < L. *pilula*,) also E. *pill*: 'cat' being a fanciful name applied to the caterpillar (cf. It. *gatta*, *gatta pelosa*, a caterpillar, < *gatto*, a cat; G. dial. (Swiss) *teufelskatz* (lit. devil's cat), a caterpillar; *F. chenille*, a caterpillar (*see chenille*), *L. canicula*, a little dog), and 'pill' having reference to its rolling itself up in a little ball (cf. E. *pill-bug* and *pill-beetle*).] 1. Properly, the larva of a lepidopterous insect, but also applied to the larvæ of other insects, such as members of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, or saw-flies, caterpillars are produced immediately from the egg: they are furnished with three pairs of true feet and a number of fleshy abdominal legs named *prolegs* and have the shape and appearance of a worm. The old idea of a metempsychosis that the pupa and imago are already concealed under the skin of the caterpillar is now partially found to be true. The pupal state is formed from the hypodermis of the larva, and the muscles contract and change its form. The larval skin is then thrown off, and the insect remains quiescent for some time, the imago or perfect insect forming beneath the pupal envelop. Caterpillars generally feed on leaves or succulent vegetables, and are sometimes very destructive. See *tora*.

2. A mechanic. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. An envious person who does mischief without provocation. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. One who preys upon the substance of another; an extortioner.

They that be the children of this world, as . . . extortioners, . . . *caterpillars*, usurers, think you they come to God's storehouse?
Latimer.

5. The popular name of plants of the genus *Scorpiurus*.—**Caterpillar point-lace**. (*a*) A needle-made lace produced in Italy during the seventeenth century, and named from the resemblance of the sprig which formed its pattern to the bodies of caterpillars. (*b*) A light fabric sewn by caterpillars in the process of eating food spread for them upon a smooth stone, while they avoid the oil with which a pattern has been drawn upon it: this so-called lace is of remarkable lightness, a square yard weighing only 4½ grains. *Dict. of Needlework.*

caterpillar-catcher (kat'ėr-pil-ėr-kach'ėr), *n.* A bird of the family *Campephagidæ*. Also called *caterpillar-eater*, *caterpillar-hunter*, and *cuckoo-shrike*.

caterpillar-eater (kat'ėr-pil-ėr-ē'tėr), *n.* 1. A name given to the larvæ of certain ichneumonflies, from their being bred in the bodies of caterpillars and eating their way out.—2. Same as *caterpillar-catcher*.

caterpillar-fungus (kat'ėr-pil-ėr-fung'gus), *n.* A fungus of the genus *Cordyceps*, which grows upon the larvæ of insects. See *Cordyceps*.

caterpillar-hunter (kat'ėr-pil-ėr-hun'tėr), *n.* Same as *caterpillar-catcher*.

cater-point, *n.* The number four at dice. *Kersey*, 1715.

catern (kā'tėrn), *n. pl.* [Also written *quaterns*, < F. *quatre*, four: see *cater*[2].] The collective name of the changes which can be rung upon nine bells so called because four pairs of bells change places in the order of sounding every time a change is rung.

caterwaul (kat'ėr-wâl), *v. i.* [A var. of earlier *caterwaw*, after *waul*: see *caterwaw* and *waul*.] To cry as cats under the influence of the sexual instinct; make a disagreeable howling or screeching.

The very cats *caterwauled* more horribly and pertinaciously there than I ever heard elsewhere.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

caterwauling (kat'ėr-wâ-ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *caterwaul*, *v.*] The crying of cats; a howling or screeching.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here!
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

caterwaw†, *v. i.* [ME. *caterwawe*, < *caten* (cf. D. *kater*, m., a cat; cf. also *catcpiller*) for *cat* (see *cat*) + *wawen*, howl, waul; an imitative word: see *waul* and *caterwaul*.] Same as *caterwaul*.

caterwawed†, *n.* [ME. (appar. a pp., but really a verbal noun), < *caterwaw*, *q. v.*] Caterwauling.

catey (kā'tē-i), *n.* [By aphaeresis from *acatery*, *q. v.*] The office concerned with the supply of the provisions of a royal household.

cat-eyed (kat'īd), *a.* Having eyes like a cat; hence, seeing well in the dark.

cat-fall (kat'fâl), *n.* *Naut.*, the rope which, being rove through the cat-head, forms part of the tackle for hoaving up the anchor from the water's edge to the cat-head. Also called *cat-tackle fall*. See cut under *cat-head*.

catfish (kat'fish), *n.* [< *cat*[1] + *fish*.] 1. A name of the wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*, from its dentition and its ferocity when caught. See cut under *wolf-fish*. A name generally given in the United States to species of the family *Siluridæ*, which when taken out of the water emit a sound like the purring of a cat. The North American species are robust fusiform fishes with no barbels, a short dorsal with a strong pectoral spine in front, a posterior adipose fin, and a moderate anal. They have been referred to five genera, *Amiurus*, *Ictalurus*, *Leptops*, *Schilbeodes*, and *Noturus*. The species of the first three are of some economical importance, and contribute considerably to the food of the poorer classes at least. The most common in the eastern streams are the *A. nebulosus* and *A. catus*, and in the west the *A. melas*. The

Catfish (*Amiurus melas*).

largest are the *A. albicans* of the great lakes and the *A. periculosus* of the Mississippi, the latter sometimes attaining a weight of 80 pounds. The most esteemed is the *I. punctatus* of the great lakes and Mississippi valley, recognizable by its slender head and forked tail. The name has been also extended to similar fishes in various parts of the world, and even to species of different but related families.

3. A name given in some parts of England to the weever, *Trachinus draco*.—4. A local English name of the scyllioid shark, *Catulus catulus*.—5. A local English name of the torsk, *Brosme brosme*.—6. A name in New England for fishes of the family *Tranoscopidæ*, especially the *Ichthyscopus monopterygius*.

cat-fox (kat'fox), *n.* A short, round foot, having the toes arched and the knuckles high.

cat-footed (kat'fut-ed), *a.* Having feet like a cat's; specifically, in *zoöl.*, digitigrade, with sharp, retractile claws, as a cat, zeluropodous. *J. G. Gray*.—2. Noiseless; quiet; stealthy.

I slide from court
With Cyril and with Florian, unperceived,
Cat-footed thro' the town. *Tennyson*, Princess, I.

cat-gold (kat'gōld), *n.* A variety of mica of a yellowish color. The name is sometimes applied to iron pyrites.

catgut (kat'gut), *n.* [Appar. < *cat*[1] + *gut* (cf. equiv. *catling*, 2); but, as catgut does not seem ever to have been prepared from cats' intestines, the word is supposed to stand for **kitgut* (cf. equiv. *kitstring*), confusion of *kit*[1], a little cat, with *kit*[2], a fiddle.] 1. The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse, the ass, or the mule), dried and twisted, used for strings of musical instruments and for other purposes; a string of this kind.—2. A sort of linen or canvas with wide interstices.—3. (*a*) A name for one of the olive seaweeds, *Chorda filum*, which is allied to *Laminaria*. (*b*) The plant *Cracca Virginiana*: so called on account of its long, slender, silky tough roots.

catgut-scraper (kat'gut-skrā'pėr), *n.* A derisive name for a violinist; a fiddler.

Cath. An abbreviation of *Catholic*.

cath. A form of *cat-* before the aspirate, occurring in words of Greek origin.

Catha (kath'ā), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *kat*, *khat*.] A genus of plants, belonging to the family *Celastraceæ*, mostly natives of Africa. The most interesting species of the genus is *C. edulis*, cultivated by the Arabs, and known as *kat* or *tschat*. It is a shrub growing to about 10 feet in height, with smooth leaves of an elliptical form about 2 inches in length by 1 inch in width. The leaves and twigs are used in the preparation of a beverage possessing properties analogous to those of tea and coffee. The use of this, of great antiquity, is said to have preceded that of coffee, and it forms a considerable article of commerce among the Arabs.

cathag (kat'sāk), *n.* [Gael. *cathag*, a daw, jackdaw.] A name for the jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*. *Macgillivray*. [Scotch.]

Cathaian, *a.* and *n.* See *Catalan*.

cat-hammed (kat'hamd), *a.* Having hams like those of a cat: applied especially to horses. [Prov. Eng.]

Cathari (kath'a-ri), *n. pl.* [< ML. *Catharus*, a puritan, < Gr. *καθαρός*, pure.] An appellation of different sects of mediæval heretical religious sects; the Catharists. See *Catharist*.

Catharian (ka-thā'ri-an), *n.* A Catharist.

Catharina (kath-a-rī'nā), *n.* Same as *Catharine*, 3.

catharine-wheel (kath'a-rin-hwēl), *n.* [So called from St. *Catharine* of Alexandria, who is represented with a wheel, in allusion to her martyrdom.] 1. In *arch.*, a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes. See *rose-window*.—2. In *her.*, a wheel with sharp hooks projecting from the tire, supposed to represent the wheel upon which St. Catharine suffered martyrdom.—3. A kind of firework having a spiral tube which rises as the fire ignites from it; a pin-wheel.—4. In *embroidery*, a round hole in muslin or other material filled by twisted or braided threads radiating like the spokes of a wheel.

Also spelled *catherine-wheel*.

catharism (kath'a-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *καθαρισμός*, a cleansing, < *καθαρίζειν*, cleanse: see *catharize*.] The process of making a surface chemically clean.

Catharist (kath'a-rist), *n.* [= F. *cathariste*, < ML. *catharista*, pl., < Gr. *καθαρός*, pure: see *catharize*.] Literally, a puritan; one who pretends to more purity than others possess: used as a distinctive ecclesiastical name. The name has been specifically applied to or used by several bodies of sectaries at various periods, especially the Novatians in the third century and the mediæval sects Albigenses, etc.) in the south of France and Piedmont in the twelfth century. They differed from the surrounding Christendom in doctrine and in the degree of opposition to the Church of Rome, but agreed in denying its supreme authority.

Catharize (kath'a-rīz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. as if **καθαριστής*, < *καθαρίζειν*, cleanse: see *catharize*.] A genus of American vultures, of the family *Cathartidæ*, the type of which is the black vulture or carrion-crow, *C. atrata*.

catharization (kath'a-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< *catharize* + *-ation*.] The act of cleansing; the process of making chemically clean.

catharize (kath'a-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catharized*, ppr. *catharizing*. [< Gr. *καθαρίζειν*, cleanse,

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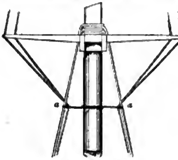
< καθαρός, clean, pure: see *cathartic*.] To render absolutely clean, as a glass vessel, by the use of solvents.

catharma (ka-thär'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάθαρμα, refuse, residuum, < καθαίρειν, cleanse, purge: see *cathartic*.] In *med.*, excrement; anything purged from the body, naturally or by art.

cat-harpin, cat-harping (kat'här'pin, -ping), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, one of the short



Cat-harpins, *a a*.

ropes or (now more commonly) iron cramps used to bind in the shrouds at the masthead, so that the yards may be braced up sharply.

Our ship was nothing but a mass of hides, from the *cat-harpins* to the water's edge.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 264.

★**catharsis** (ka-thär'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κάθαρσις, purification, purgation, < καθαίρειν, cleanse, purify: see *cathartic*.] In *med.*, a natural or artificial purgation of any passage, especially the bowels. Also called *apocatharsis*.

cathartate (ka-thär'tāt), *n.* [< *cathart(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cathartic acid.

Cathartes (ka-thär'tēz), *n.* [NL. (> F. *catharte*), < Gr. καθαρτής, a cleanser, < καθαίρειν, cleanse: see *cathartic*.] A genus of American

Turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*).

vultures, giving name to the family *Cathartidæ*. Formerly applied to all the species indiscriminately; now usually restricted to the turkey-buzzard, *C. aura*, and its immediate congeners.

cathartic (ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cathartique*, < Gr. καθαρτικός, cleansing, purgative, < καθαίρειν, cleanse, purify, < καθαρός, pure, clean, akin to L. *castus*, pure, > E. *chaste*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Purgative; purifying. In medicine often restricted to the second grade of purgation, *laxative* being used for the first, and *drastic* for the third. Also *apocathartic*.

The civil virtues — wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice — are retained; but higher than these are placed the purifying or *cathartic* virtues, by which the soul emancipates itself from subjection to sense.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 179.

2. Pertaining to or derived from cathartin.— **Cathartic acid**, a glucoside of weak acid character, black and uncrystallizable. It is the active purgative principle of senna.

II. *n.* A cathartic medicine; a purge; a purgative.

carthartical (ka-thär'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cathartic*.

cathartically (ka-thär'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cathartic.

catharticalness (ka-thär'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of promoting discharges from the bowels.

Cathartidæ (ka-thär'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-idæ*.] A family of vultures, of the order *Raptores* and suborder *Cathartides*. They are confined to America, and chiefly inhabit its warmer parts. The Andean condor (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*), the Californian condor (*Pseudogryphus californianus*), the king-vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*), the turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*), and the carrion-crow (*Catharista atrata*) are the leading species. They are characterized by having the head and part of the neck more or less completely bare of feathers, and sometimes caruncular; the eyes flush with the side of the head and without superciliary shield; the plumage somber in color; the wings long and ample; the tail moderate; the plumage without aftershafts; two carotids and a large crop; the beak toothless, contracted in the continuity, with large perforate nostrils; the index-digit clawed; the oil-gland tuftless; no syrinx nor cæca; and diurnal habits and gressorial gait. They subsist entirely on carrion. See cut under *Cathartes*.

Cathartides (ka-thär'ti-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-ides*.] A superfamily or suborder of raptorial birds, conterminous with the family *Cathartidæ*; the American vultures.

Cathartinæ (kath-är-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cathartes* + *-inæ*.] The American vultures as a subfamily of the family *Vulturidæ*. [Not in use.]

cathartogenic (ka-thär-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *cathart-ic* + *-genic*, < L. √ *gen, produce.] Derived from cathartic acid.— **Cathartogenic acid**, a yellowish-brown powder produced from cathartic acid by boiling with acids.

cathartomannit (ka-thär-tō-man'it), *n.* [< *cathart-ic* + *manna*.] A peculiar non-fermentable crystalline saccharine principle found in senna.

Catharus (kath'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < Gr. καθαρός, clear, pure, clean: see *cathartic*.] A genus of thrushes, of the family *Turdidæ*, containing a number of species peculiar to the warmer parts of America. *C. melpomene* is an example.

cat-haws (kat'hâz), *n. pl.* The fruit of the ★whitethorn. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* **1.** A large timber or heavy iron beam projecting from each bow of a ship, and having sheaves in its outer end. Its use is to afford a support by which to lift the anchor after it has been raised to the water's edge by the chain. The inner end of the cat-head, which is fastened to the ship's beam or frame, is called the *cat-tail*.

A, Cat-head; *B*, Cat-block; *C*, Cat-fall.

We pulled a long, heavy, silent pull, and . . . the anchor came to the *cat-head* pretty slowly.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 123.

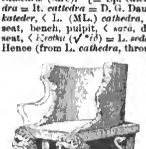
2. In *mining*, a small capstan.— **3.** Nodular or ball ironstone. [North. Eng.]

The nodules with leaves in them, called *cat-heads*, seem to consist of a sort of ironstone. *Woodward*, Fossils.

Cat-head stopper (*naut.*), a piece of rope or chain by which the anchor is hung at the cat-head. Also called *cat-stopper*.

cathead (kat'hed), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to attach to the cat-head.

cathedra (kath'ē-drä or ka-thē'drä), *n.*; pl. *cathedræ* (-drē). [= Sp. *cátedra* = Pg. *cathedra* = It. *cattedra* = D. G. Dan. *katheder* = Sw. *kateder*, < L. (ML.) *cathedra*, < Gr. καθέδρα, a seat, bench, pulpit, < κατά, down, + ἕδρα, a seat, < ἕζεσθαι (√ *ἑδ) = L. *sedere* = E. *sit*, q. v. Hence (from L. *cathedra*, through F.) E. *chair* and *chaise*: see *chair*. Cf. *cathedral*.] **1.** The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese. Formerly the bishop's throne or cathedra was generally situated at the east end of the apse, behind the altar, and was often approached by a flight of steps; but it is now almost universally placed on one side of the choir, usually the south side.



Cathedra in the Cathedral of Augsburg, Germany. Probably of 9th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

That of St. Peter's at Rome is especially honored as reputed to have been the chair of St. Peter, and it is now inclosed in a bronze covering.

Hence — **2.** The official chair of any one entitled or professing to teach with authority, as a professor.— **Ex cathedra**, literally, from the chair; hence, with authority; authoritatively.

cathedral (ka-thē'dral), *a.* and *n.* [First in the phrase *cathedral church* (so in ME.), translating ML. *ecclesia cathedralis*, a church containing the bishop's throne: L. *ecclesia*, an assembly, ML. a church; ML. *cathedralis*, adj., < *cathedra*, a chair, esp. a bishop's throne, also applied to the cathedral church itself: see *cathedra*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing a bishop's seat, or used especially for episcopal services; serving or adapted for use as a cathedral: as, a *cathedral* church.

The parish church of those days has become the *cathedral* church of the new diocese of Newcastle.
Churchman (New York), Dec. 17, 1887.

2. Pertaining to a cathedral; connected with or suggesting a cathedral; characteristic of cathedrals: as, a *cathedral* service; *cathedral* music; the *cathedral* walks of a forest.

Huge *cathedral* fronts of every age,
Grave, florid, stern, as far as eye could see.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

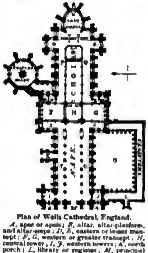
3. Emanating from or relating to a chair of office or official position; hence, having or displaying authority; authoritative.

Hood an ass in rev'rend purple,
So you can hide his two ambitious ears,
And he shall pass for a *cathedral* doctor.
B. Jonson.

A writer must be enviably confident of his own perceptive inerrancy, thus to set up, with scornful air and *cathedral* dogmatism, his individual aversion and approbation as criteria for the decisions of his fellow-beings.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 196.

Cathedral beard†, a style of beard worn by clergymen in the sixteenth century in England, long, full, and flowing on the breast. *Fairholt*.— **Cathedral church**. See II.— **Cathedral music**, music composed to suit the form of service used in cathedrals.

II. *n.* The principal church in a diocese, which is specially the church of the bishop: so called from the fact that it contains the episcopal chair or cathedra. Many cathedrals, particularly the French and Italian, furnish the most magnificent examples of the architecture of the middle ages. Those in England are among the most interesting, though, unlike the continental cathedrals, they were designed originally, almost without exception, not as metropolitan, but as monastic churches. The cut shows the arrangement of the various parts in Wells cathedral, one of the most beautiful in England. For the official establishment of a cathedral, see *chapter*, 2.



Plan of Wells Cathedral, England.
A, apse or apsis; *B*, altar, altar-platform, and altar-steps; *D*, *E*, eastern or lesser transept; *F*, *G*, western or greater transept; *H*, central tower; *I*, *J*, western towers; *K*, north porch; *L*, library or registee; *M*, principal or western doorway; *N*, *N*, western side doors; *O*, cloister-yard or garth; *P*, *Q*, north and south aisles of choir; *S*, *S*, east and west aisles of transept; *T*, *U*, north and south aisles of nave; *R*, *R*, chapels; *V*, rood-screen or organ-loft; *W*, altar of lady chapel.

cathedralic (kath-ē-dral'ik), *a.* [< *cathedral* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cathedral.

cathedrated† (kath'ē-drā-ted), *a.* [< ML. *cathedratus*, placed in the cathedra, < *cathedra*: see *cathedra*.] Pertaining to or vested in the chair or office of a teacher.

With the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or publick reader. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 385.

cathedratic (kath-ē-drat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *cathedraticus*, belonging to the cathedra, < *cathedra*: see *cathedra*.] **I.** *a.* Promulgated ex cathedra, or as if with high authority. [Rare.]

There is the prestige of antiquity which adds the authority of venerability to *cathedratic* precepts. *Fraser's Mag.*

II. *n.* [< ML. *cathedraticum*.] A sum of two shillings paid to the bishop by the inferior clergy in token of subjection and respect. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cathegumen (kath-ē-gū'men), *n.* [< Eccl. Gr. καθηγούμενος, an abbot: see *hegumen*.] Same as *hegumen*.

cathelectrotonus (kath'ē-lek-trot'ō-nus), *n.* Same as *catelectrotonus*.

catheretic (kath-ē-ret'ik), *n.* [= F. *cathérétique*, < Gr. καθαιρετικός, destructive, < καθαιρεῖν, destroy, < κατά, down, + αἱρεῖν, grasp.] A substance used as a mild caustic in eating down or removing warts, exuberant granulations, etc.

catherine-wheel, *n.* See *catharine-wheel*.

Catherpes (ka-thėr'pēz), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. καθέρπειν, creep, steal down, < κατά, down, + ἕρπειν, creep.] A genus of cañon-wrens, of the subfamily *Campylorhynchinæ*, family *Troglodytidæ*, found in the southwestern United States and southward. *C. mexicanus* is an example. See cut under *cañon-wren*.

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cathetal (kath'e-tal), *a.* [*cathetus* + *-al.*] Relating to a cathetus.

catheter (kath'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *cathéter* = Sp. *catéter* = Pg. *cather* = It. *catetere* = G. D. Dan. *katheter* = Sw. *katéter*, < L.L. *catheter*, < Gr. *καθετήρ*, a catheter, a plug, < *κάθετος*, let down, perpendicular, < *κατίναι*, send down, let down, thrust in, < *κατά*, down, + *ἵναι*, send, cause, of *ἵτναι* = L. *ire*, go; see *go.*] In *surg.*: (*a*) A tubular instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to draw off the urine when its discharge is arrested by disease or accident. (*b*) A tube for introduction into other canals: as, a Eustachian *catheter.*—**Catheter-gage**, a plate having graduated perforations forming measures of the diameters of catheters.

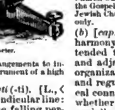
catheterism (kath'e-tėr-izm), *n.* [= F. *cathétérisme* = Sp. *cateterismo* = Pg. *catheterismo*, < L.L. *catheterismus*, < Gr. *καθετηριασμός*, a putting in of the catheter, < *καθετηριάζειν*, catheter.] The operation of using a catheter; catheterization.

catheterization (kath'e-tėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* < *catheterize* + *-ation.*] The passing of a catheter through or into a canal or cavity.

catheterize (kath'e-tėr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *catheterized*, ppr. *catheterizing*. [= F. *cathétériser* = Sp. *cateterizar*, < Gr. *καθετηριάζειν* (implied in *καθετηριασμός*, catheterism): see *catheter* and *-ize.*] To operate on with a catheter.

catheti, *n.* Plural of *cathetus.*

catheto- (kath'e-to-). [< Gr. *κάθετος*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line, + *-o-*.] An instrument for measuring small differences of level between two near points, as, for example, the distance between the levels of the mercury in the cistern and in the tube of a barometer. It consists essentially of a vertical graduated rod carefully leveled, upon which slides a horizontal telescope. With the telescope the observer sights in succession the two objects under examination, and the distance on the graduated rod traversed by the telescope is the measure of the difference of height between the two objects. As constructed for the physicist, with numerous arrangements to insure accuracy, the cathetometer is an instrument of a high degree of accuracy.



Cathetometer.

cathetus (kath'e-tus), *n.*; pl. *catheti* (-ti). [L., < Gr. *κάθετος*, perpendicular, a perpendicular line: see *catheter.*] **1†.** In *geom.*, a line falling perpendicularly on another line or a surface, as the two sides of a right-angled triangle.—**2.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A perpendicular line supposed to pass through the middle of a cylindrical body. (*b*) The axis or middle line of the lome volute.

cathism (kath'izm), *n.* Same as *cathisma.*

cathisma (ka-thiz'mą), *n.*; pl. *cathismata* (-mą-tą). [< Gr. *καθίσμα*, a portion of the psalter (see def.), a seat, the seat, < *κάθ-ίζειν*, sit down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἕζειν*, sit, akin to *ἑστία*, hearth, *ἑδος*, seat: see *sit.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A portion of the psalter, containing from three to eleven (usually about eight) psalms. The nine psalm constitutes a single cathisma. There are altogether twenty cathismata, and each is subdivided into three stasis. See *stasis* and *psalter.* (*b*) A troparion or short hymn used as a response at certain points in the offices.

The Greeks rarely sell in church: the *cathismata* are therefore passes for rest; and are longer than the usual troparia. J. M. *Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 344.

cathodal (kath'ō-dal), *a.* [< Gr. *κάθοδος*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-al.*] **1.** In *bot.*, lower; on the side furthest from the summit. [Rare.]—**2.** [*cathode* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the cathode.

Also spelled **kathodal.**

cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κάθοδος*, a going down, a way down, < *κατά*, down, + *ὁδός*, way.] The negative pole of an electrolytic cell, electric battery, electric discharge, etc.: opposed to *anode*: see *anode* and *electrode.* See *ray.*

cathodic (ka-thod'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κάθοδος*, a going down (see *cathode*), + *-ic.*] Proceeding downward: applied to the efferent course of action of the nervous influence. *G. S. Hall.* Also spelled *kathodic.* [Rare.]

cathodograph (ka-thō'dō-graf), *n.* [*cathode* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A photograph taken with the X-rays. See *ray.*

cat-hole (kat'hōl), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two small holes astern above the gun-room ports, for the passage of a hawser cable in heaving astern.

catholic (kath'o-lik), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. or earlier (in AS. the ML. *catholicus* is translated *gelefful* or *gelēaful*, < *gelēafa*, believing, faithful, orthodox); = D. *katholiek*, *katholijk*, *katholiek*. *katholisch* = G. *katholisch*, adj., *katholik*, n., = Dan. *katholsk*, *katholisk*, = Sw. *katolsk*, *katolik*, = Pg. *catholico* = It. *cattolico* = Sp. *católico* = Pg. *catholico* = It. *cattolico* (= Russ. *katolíki*, n., *katolícheskij*, adj., = Turk. *qatolik*, n.), < L. *catholicus*, universal, general (neut. pl. *catholica*, all things together, the universe), in L.L. and ML. esp. eccles., general, common, that is, as applied to the church (*catholica ecclesia* = E. *catholic church*), the whole orthodox (in ML. commonly used synonymously with *Christianus*, Christian); < Gr. *καθολικός*, general, universal, < *κατὰ ὅλου*, according to the (universal church), < *κατά*, down, + *ὅλος*, whole, in general, also as if adj., general, universal, prop. two words, *κατ' ὅλου*: *κατ'* for *κατά*, see *kata-*, according to; < *ὅλος*, whole: see *holo-* and *sole*, 4.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Universal; embracing all; wide-extending.

> If you, my son, should now prevaricate,
> And to your own particular lands employ
> So great and catholic a bliss, be sure
> A curse will fall upon you. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, H. 1.

2. Not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free from prejudice; liberal; possessing a mind that appreciates all truth, or a spirit that approciates all that is good.

With these exceptions I can read almost anything. I bless my stars for a taste so *catholic*, so unexcluding. Lamb, Detached Thoughts on Books.

There were few departments into which the *catholic* and humane principles of Stoicism were not in some degree carried. Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 245.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) Originally, intended for all parts of the inhabited world; not confined to one nation. St. Jude's Epistle is called the first to include members of all human races: applied to the Christian religion and church.

Catholic in Greek signifies universal; and the Christian Church was so called in opposition to Nations to whom the Gospel was to be preach'd, in contradistinction to the Jewish Church, which consisted for the most part of Jews only. *Milton*, True Religion.

(*b*) [*cap.*] Constituting, conforming to, or in harmony with the whole church, which extended throughout the whole Roman empire and adjacent countries, possessed a common organization, a common communion, and regulated disputed questions by ecumenical councils, as distinguished from local sects, whether heretical or simply schismatic, but especially from those which did not accept the decrees of ecumenical councils: as, the *Catholic* Church; the *Catholic* faith. In this sense it is regarded applied to the ancient church, its faith and organization down to the time of the great schism between the sees of Rome and Constantinople: as, a *Catholic* bishop or synod, as distinguished from a Nestorian or Jacobite prelate or council.

The imputation of heretics made them [the Church of Christ] add another name to this [Christian], viz., that of *catholic*; which was, not in the communion or characteristic, to distinguish them from all sects, who, though they had party names, yet sometimes sheltered themselves against the persecution of [Christians]. *Bingham*, Antiq., I. i. § 7.

The test of *Catholic* doctrine, the abhorrence of which distinguishes the *Catholic* Church in any place from heretical or schismatical communities, has been described as that which has been taught always, everywhere, by all. *Blunt*, Theol. Dict. (Episcopal).

(*c*) [*cap.*] Historically derived from the ancient undivided church before the great schism, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as recognized by the Greek or Eastern Church. The official title of the church in the Holy Orthodox *Catholic* Apostolic Oriental Church (ἡ ἁγία ὀρθόδοξος καθολικὴ καὶ ἀποστολικὴ ἀνατολικὴ ἐκκλησία). (*d*) [*cap.*] Claiming unbroken descent (through the apostolic succession) from and conformity to the order and doctrine of the ancient undivided church, and acknowledging the decrees of its councils as received by both the Greek and the Latin Church. In this sense the word *Catholic* is applied by Anglican writers to their own communion. (*e*) [*cap.*] Claiming to possess exclusively the notes or characteristics of the one, only, true, and universal church—unity, visibility, indefectibility, succession, universality, and sanctity: used in this sense, with these qualifications, only by the Church of Rome, as applicable only to itself and its adherents, and to their faith and organization; often qualified, especially by those not acknowledging these claims, by prefixing the word *Roman.* (*f*) More specifically, an epithet distinguishing the faith of the universal Christian church from those opinions which are peculiar to special sects. (*g*) A designation of certain of the epistles in the New Testament which are addressed to believers in general, and not to a particular church. The catholic epistles are James, Peter I. and II., John I., and Jude. John II. and III. are also usually included. (*h*) Belonging as property to the church at large, as distinguished from a parish or a monastic order: in ancient ecclesiastical literature used to designate certain church buildings, as a bishop's church in contrast with a parish church, or a parish church which was open to all in distinction from monastic churches.—**Catholic apostolate.** See *apostolate.*—**Catholic Church.** See *Church.*—**Catholic creditor**, in *Scots law*, a creditor whose debt is secured over several subjects or over all the subjects belonging to his debtor.—**Catholic Majesty**, a title or style assumed by the kings and queens of Spain. It was conferred by the pope as a recognition of devotion to the Roman Catholic religion, and was first given to the Emperor Alfonso X. about the middle of the eighth century.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] A member of the universal Christian church.—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Roman Catholic Church.—**3.** Same as *catholicos.*

The orthodox monarchs of Georgia and Abkhasia each supported his own *Catholic.* *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 9.

Catholic Emancipation Act, an English statute of 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7), repealing former laws which imposed disabilities upon Roman Catholics, and allowing them (except priests) to sit in Parliament, and to hold civil and military offices with certain exceptions. The name is also urged with special reference to the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Old Catholics. (*a*) The name used by a small body of Jansenistic Catholics in Holland, with an archiepiscopal see in Utrecht. They have continued since 1723 to recognize the authority of the pope by sending him notice of each new election of a bishop, which he always disregards. (*b*) A minority in the Roman Catholic Church, founded after the proclamation of, and in opposition to, the dogma of papal infallibility proclaimed by the Vatican Council in 1870. A schism with the Roman Catholic Church was not intended, but it resulted; the leaders were excommunicated and new congregations formed. No bishop having joined the movement, the ordination of a bishop was obtained from the Old Catholic bishop of Deventer in Holland. Old Catholics have departed in few respects from their former ecclesiastical status as Roman Catholics. Auricular confession and fasting, are, however, voluntary with them, and priests are allowed to marry. Mass is permitted to be said in the vernacular. They are found chiefly in Germany and in Switzerland, where they call themselves *Christian Catholics.*—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts**, a series of English statutes removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics: as, 1778 (18 Geo. III., c. 1), permitting them to sit in Parliament and to hold offices, with certain exceptions; 1793 (33 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 102), enabling them, upon taking the oath of allegiance between Protestants, etc., extended to Scotland in 1836 (4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 76); 1845 and 7 Vict., c. 91, abolishing certain oath as a qualification for Irish voters; 1846 (7 and 8 Vict., c. 102) and 1846 (9 and 10 Vict., c. 59), repealing statutes against them; 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 62), abolishing the declaration against transubstantiation, etc., and (*id.*, c. 75) making all subjects eligible to the office of lord chancellor of Ireland. The term also includes the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 72).

catholical (ka-thol'i-kal), *a.* [*catholic* + *-al.*] Catholic.

> The Potent King of kyngis all
> Preserve all Prencis *Catholicall*.
> *Kennedie's Flyting* (E. E. T. S.), l. 540.

catholicate (ka-thol'i-kāt), *n.* [< ML. *catholicatus*, < *catholicus*, the prelate so called: see *catholicos* and *-ate*².] The region under the jurisdiction of a catholicos; as, the *catholicate* of Ethiopia.

It is certain that, in the vast *Catholicate* of Chaldea, bishops were sometimes invested with the archiepiscopal dignity. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 114.

Catholicise, *v.* See *Catholicize.*

catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *catholicisme* = Sp. *catolicismo* = Pg. *catholicismo* = It. *cattolicismo* = D. *catholicismus* = G. *katholicismus*, < NL. **catholicismus*; see *catholic* and *-ism.*] **1.** Same as *catholicity*, 1 and 2.

2 [*cap.*] Adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith: as, a convert to *Catholicism.*

catholicity (kath-o-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*catholic* + *-ity*; = F. *catholicité.*] **1.** The quality of being

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catholic or universal; catholic character or position; universality; so, the *catholicity* of a doctrine. Also sometimes *catholicism*.

An appeal to the *catholicity* of the church in proof that its doctrines are true. *J. H. Newman*, Occ. Serm., p. 11.

The wide range of support given to the institution [Edinburgh infirmary] only corresponds to the *catholicity* of the charity it dispenses. *Spectator*.

2. The quality of being catholic or liberal-minded; freedom from prejudices or narrow-mindedness; as, the *catholicity* of one's taste or literature. Also sometimes *catholicism*.

3. [*cap.*] The Roman Catholic Church, or its doctrines and usages.

Catholicize (ka-thol'i-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Catholicized*, ppr. *Catholicizing*. [< *Catholic* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become a Catholic. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

Also spelled *Catholicise*.

catholicly (kath'o-lik-li), *adv.* In a catholic manner; universally. [Rare.]

That marriage is indissoluble is not *catholicly* true. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

catholicness (kath'o-lik-nes), *n.* Universality; catholicity.

One may judge of the *catholicness* which Romanists boast of. *Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 18.

catholicon (ka-thol'i-kon), *n.* [= F. *catholicon*, < Ml. *catholicon*, *catholicum*, a universal remedy, also a general or comprehensive work, as a dictionary, < Gr. *καθολικόν* (sc. *ἴαμα*, remedy), neut. of *καθολικός*, universal: see *catholic*.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea; specifically, a kind of soft purgative electuary, called also *lenitive*.

catholicos, catholicus (ka-thol'i-kos, -kus), *n.* [Ml., usually *catholicus*, < MGr. *καθολικός*, a procurator, a prelate (see def.), prop. adj., Gr. *καθολικός*, general, universal: see *catholic*.] In the later Roman empire, a receiver-general or deputy-receiver in a civil diocese.—**2.** *Eccles.*, in Oriental countries: (*a*) A primate having under him metropolitans, but himself subject to a patriarch. (*b*) The head of an independent or schismatic communion. The general force of the title seems to have been that of a superintendent-general of missions or of churches on and beyond the borders of the Roman empire. It was also the title of the head of the Armenian church, and has been used by the Jacobites, and for the metrans of Ethiopia (Abyssinia). See *metrapolitan*. Also called *catholic*.

cathood (kat'hŏd), *n.* [< *cat* + *-hood.*] The state of being a cat. [Rare.]

Decidedly my kitten should never attain to *cathood*. *Southey*, Doctor, xxv.

cat-hook (kat'hŏk), *n.* *Naut.*, the hook of a cat-block.

cathoscope (kath'o-skōp), *n.* [< *cathod(e)* + *-scope*, as in telescope.] A machine for exhibiting the optical effects of the X-rays. It consists of a fluorescope, a vacuum-tube, batteries, etc.

cat-ice (kat'is), *n.* A very thin layer of ice from under which the water has receded.

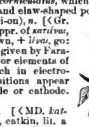
Catilinarian (kat'i-li-na'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Catilinarius*, < *Catilina*, a proper name, orig. dim. adj., < *Catus*, sharp, shrewd, cunning.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Catiline (died 62 B. C.), a Roman conspirator: as, the *Catilinarian* war.

II. *n.* One who resembles or imitates Catiline.

Catilinism (kat'i-li-nizm), *n.* [< *Catiline* + *-ism.*] The practices or principles of Catiline, the Roman conspirator, or practices and principles resembling his; conspiracy.

cat-in-clover (kat'in-klō'vėr), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, which has the foliage of a clover and elw-shaped pods.

cation, kation (kat'i-on), *n.* [Gr. *κατιόν*, going down, ppr. of *κατέναι*, go down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἰέναι*, go: see *go*.] The name given by Faraday to the element or elements of an electrolyte which in electro-chemical decomposition appears at the negative pole or cathode. See *ion*.



Catkins and Buds of *Populus alba*, male. *a*, *b*, female.

catkin (kat'kin), *n.* [< MD. *katteken* = G. *kätzchen*, catkin, lit. a little cat (cf. D. *katje*, F. *chat* and *chaton*, E. *cattail*, catkin), in allusion to its resemblance to a cat's tail: as *cat*1 + dim. *-kin*. Cf. *catling*, 3.] In *bot.*, a scaly spike of unisexual flowers, usually deciduous after flowering or fruiting, as in the willow and birch; an ament. Also called *cattail*.

And from the alder's crown
Swing the long *catkins* brown.
C. Thaxter, March.

cat-lap (kat'lap), *n.* A thin, poor beverage (usually tea), fit only to give to cats.

cat-like (kat'lik), *a.* [< *cat*1 + *like*.] Like a cat; feline; watchful; stealthy.

Johnson, with nidorous brawn dry,
Lay couching, head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Milton, P. L., xi. 134.

catling (kat'ling), *n.* [< *cat*1 + dim. *-ling*. Cf. *kitling*.] 1. A little cat; a kitten.

For never cat nor *catling* I shall find.
But new shall they be Phœbus's palace blind.
Drummond, Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow.

2. Catgut; the string of a lute, violin, etc.

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I cannot conceive; sure, more lasting, to the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on. Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

3. The down or moss which grows about certain trees and resembles the hair of a cat. *Harris*.—**4.** A double-edged knife used by surgeons for dismembering. Also *catlin*.

catlinite (kat'li-nit), *n.* [After George *Catlin*, an American traveler.] A red clay-stone used by the North American Indians for making pipes. It is allied to agalmatolite, but is rather a rock than a mineral species. It is obtained from Pipestone county in southwestern Minnesota.

catmallison (kat'mal-i-son), *n.* [Appar. < *cant*2 + *mallison*: a place cursed by the cat because it keeps the dust out of his reach.] A cupboard near the chimney in which dried beef and provisions are kept. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

catmint (kat'mint), *n.* [Formerly *cat's mint*, ME. *kattes minte*: the alleged AS. *cattes mint* (Somner) is not authenticated; < *cat*1 + *mint*2; = Dan. *kattemynte* = Sw. *kattmynta*.] A plant of the genus *Nepeta*, *N. Cataria*: so called because cats are fond of it. It is stimulant and slightly tonic, and is a domestic remedy for various ailments. Malabar catmint is *Anisomeles ovata*, a similar labiate, used by the natives of India as a tonic and febrifuge. Also *catnip*.

cat-nap (kat'nap), *n.* A short light sleep; a brief nap.

The ascendeles told of Brougham, Napoleon, and others, who are said to have slept but four or five hours out of the twenty-four, but who, we suspect, took a good many *cat-naps* in the day-time. *Contemporary Rev.*, lii. 1887.

catnap (kat'nap), *v. i.* To sleep briefly.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 267.

catnap (kat'nap), *n.* A class of sweet wines, both red and white, produced in Moldavia. Also spelled *cotnar*.

A cup of our own Moldavia fine,
Cotnar, for instance, your Tokay sorrel,
And popp'ry with sweet. *Browning*.

catnip (kat'nip), *n.* [Prob. < *cat*1 + *nep*. Some have suggested a corruption of *catmint*.] A common name in the United States for catmint (*Nepeta cataria*).

cat-nut (kat'nut), *n.* The round tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum*.

Catoblepas (ka-tob'le-pas), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < L. *catoblepas* (Pliny), < Gr. *κατώβλεψ*, a kind of antelope, < *κατά*, with ppr. suffix), name of an African animal, perhaps the gnu, lit. 'down-looker,' < *κάτω*, adv., down (< *κατά*, prep., down) + *βλέπειν* (√ *βλεπ*, look.] A genus of ruminating quadrupeds, with large soft muzzle, and horns bent down and again turned up. It belongs to the antelope subfamily, and contains the gnu of South Africa: same as *Connochætes*. See cut under *gnu*.

catocathartic (kat'ō-ka-thär'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κατω*, down, + *καθαρτικός*, cathartic.] **I.** *a.* Purging downward, or producing alvine discharges.

II. *n.* A purging medicine; a cathartic.

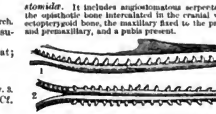
catochez, catochus, *n.* [< Gr. *κατοχή*, *κάτοχος*, catalepsy, lit. a holding down or fast, < *κατέχειν*, hold down, < *κατά*, down, + *ἔχειν*, hold.] A variety of catalepsy in which the body is kept rigid.

Catodon (kat'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735): see *catodont*.] **1.** A genus of cetaceans; the sperm-whales: so called from having under teeth only, or teeth only in the lower jaw: now superseded by *Physeter*. The sperm-whale or cachalot, formerly *Physeter catodon*, or *Catodon macrocephalus*, is now usually called *Physeter macrocephalus*.

2. A genus of ophidians, giving name to the *Catodonta*. *Duméril and Bibron*, 1844.

catodont (kat'ō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *catodon(t-)*, < Gr. *κάτω*, down, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having teeth in the lower jaw only, as a serpent or a cetacean; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Catodonta*. *Calodontidæ*, or *Physeteridæ*.

Catodonta (kat-ō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catodon(t-)*, 2, + *-a*2.] In *herpet.*, a suborder of *Ophidia*, contemninous with the family *Stenostomidæ*. It includes angiostomatous serpents having the opisthotic bone immovably united in the cranial walls, no ectopterygoid bone, the maxillary fixed to the prefrontal and premaxillary, and a pubic present.



Calodont Dentition of *Physeter macrocephalus*.
1, Side view of lower jaw, with portion of upper jaw. 2, Top view of lower jaw.

Catodontidæ (kat-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catodon(t-)*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of cetaceans, named from the genus *Catodon*, now usually called *Physeteridæ*; the sperm-whales or cachalots.

Catometopa (kat-ō-met'ō-pä), *n. pl.* Same as *Catametopa*.

cat-o'-mountain (kat' ō-mount'tān), *n.* Same as *catamount*.

And in thy wrath, a nursing *cat-o'-mountain*
Is calm as her babe's sleep compared with thee!
Hallam, Red Jacket.

Catonian (kā-tō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Catonianus*, < *Cato*(*n*-), a Roman cognomen, < *catus*, sagacious, wise, shrewd.] Pertaining to or resembling either Cato the censor (died 149 B. C.) or Cato Uticensis (95–46 B. C.), Romans, both remarkable for severity of manners and morals; hence, grave; severe; intense.

cat-o'-nine-tails (kat-ō-nin'tālz), *n.* **1.** A nautical and sometimes military instrument of punishment, generally consisting of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle, used to flog offenders on the bare back. Also called *cat*.

I'll tell you what—if I was to sit on a court-martial against such a fellow as you, . . . you should have the *cat o' nine tails*, and be forced to run the gauntlet, from Cuckheath to Warley Common. *Sheridan*, The Camp, i. 1.

2. Same as *cattail*, 1.

catoose (ka-tōs'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of F. *cartouche*, a roll of paper, etc.: see *cartouche*, *cartridge*.] In *her.*, an ornamental scroll with which any ordinary or bearing may be decorated.

catoosed (ka-tōst'), *a.* [< *catoose* + *-ed*2.] Decorated with catooses. See *cross catoosed*, under *cross*.

Catopsilia (kat-op-sil'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *κάτω*, downward, + *ψίλός*, smooth.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ* and subfamily *Pierinæ*, containing many showy species, mostly yellow and of large size. *C. philea*, a golden and orange species, expands 6 or 8 inches; it inhabits tropical America. *C. eubule*, an allied yellow species, is found from Canada to Patagonia.

catopter (ka-top'tėr), *n.* [Gr. *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror, < *κατοπ-*, stem of fut. of *καθορᾶν*, look down, look upon, < *κατά*, down, + *ὁρᾶν*, see, in part supplied from √ *ὀπ*, see, > E. *optic*, etc.] A reflecting optical glass or instrument; a mirror. Also *catoptron*.

catoptric (ka-top'trik), *a.* [= F. *catoptrique* = Sp. *catóptrico* = Pg. *catoptrico* = It. *catoptrico*, < Gr. *κατοπτρικός*, of or in a mirror, < *κάτοπτρον*, a mirror: see *catopter* and *-ic*.] Relating to the branch of optics called catoptrics; pertaining to incident and reflected light.

In his dedication to the Prince he [Myles Davies] professed "to represent writers and writings in a *catoptric* view." *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Auth., I. 81.

Catoptric cistula, a box with several sides lined with mirrors, so as to reflect any multiple images of any object placed in it. *R. H. Knight.*—**Catoptric dial,** a dial that shows the hours by means of a mirror adjusted to reflect the solar rays upward to the ceiling of a room on which the hour-lines are delineated.—**Catoptric light,** to a light-

Catoptric Light.
Horizontal sectional view, showing but one tier of reflectors.
m, *m*, chandelier; *g*, fixed shaft in center to support the whole; *a*, *a*, reflectors, and *p*, *p*, foundations of their lamps

bonne, a form of light in which reflectors are employed instead of the usual arrangement of lenses and prisms.—**Catoptric telescope**, a telescope which exhibits objects by reflection. More commonly called *reflecting telescope*.

catoptrical (ka-top'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *catoptric*.

catoptrically (ka-top'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a catoptric manner; by reflection.

catoptrics (ka-top'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *catoptric*: see *-ics*. Cf. *n. catoptrics*.] That branch of the science of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light, and particularly the principles of reflection from mirrors or polished surfaces.

catoptromancy (ka-top'trō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. κατοπτρον, a mirror (see *catoptric*), + μαντεια, divination.] A species of divination among the ancients, performed by letting down a mirror into water for a sick person to look at his face in it. If the countenance appeared distorted and ghastly it was an ill omen; if fresh and healthy, it was favorable.

catoptron (ka-top'tron), *n.* Same as *catoptric*.

catostome (kat'os-tōm), *n.* [< *Catostomus*.] A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *catastome*.

Catostomi (ka-tos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Catostomus*.] A tribe of cyprinoid fishes; same as the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *Catastomi*.

catostomid (ka-tos'tō-mid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Catostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *catastomid*.

Catostomidæ (kat-os-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eventognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Catostomus*, having the margin of the upper jaw formed at the sides by the supramaxillary, numerous pharyngeal teeth, and two basal branchiostegals. The species are mostly peculiar to North America, and are popularly known as *suckers*, *carp*, *buffalo fish*, etc. The family is by some authors divided into three subfamilies, *Catostominæ*, *Cycleptinæ*, and *Ictiobinæ*. Also *Catastomidæ*.

Catostomus (ka-tos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinidæ*, having the air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion, not inclosed in an osseous capsule, and the pharyngeal teeth in a single series, and extremely numerous and closely set. Also *Catastomus*.

Catostominæ (ka-tos'tō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Catostomus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ* with the dorsal fin short. Most of the representatives of the family belong to this group, which in the United States chiefly as *suckers* and *mullets* or *mullet-suckers*. Also *Catastominæ*.

catostomine (ka-tos'tō-min), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Catostominæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Catostominæ*. Also *catastomine*.

catostomoid (ka-tos'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Catostomus*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, shape.] I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Catostomidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Catostomidæ*. Also *catastomoid*.

Catostomus (ka-tos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κατω, down, + στομα, mouth.] A genus of eventognathous fishes, giving name to the family *Catostomidæ*. By Lesueur and the old authors it was made to embrace all the *Catostomidæ*, but it was gradually restricted, and is now generally limited to the species like the C. *commersonii* or common sucker of the United States. Also *Catastomus*.

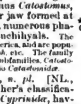
catotretous (ka-tot'rē-tus), *a.* [< NL. *catotretus*, < Gr. κατα, down, + τρητός, verbal adj. of τιτραινειν, perforate.] In *zoöl.*, having inferior or ventral apertures; hypostomous, as an infusorian.

cat-owl (kat'oul), *n.* A name of the large horned owl of the genus *Bubo*, but the great horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*: so called from their physiognomy. See cut under *Bubo*.

cat-pipe (kat'pīp), *n.* 1. A catenil.—2. Figuratively, one who uses a catpipe or catcall.

cat-rake (kat'rāk), *n.* A ratchet-drill. *E. H. Knight.*

cat-rig (kat'rig), *n. Naut.*, a rig consisting of a single mast, stepped very near the stem, and a sail laced to a gaff and boom and managed in the same manner as the mainsail of a sloop. The cat-rig is the typical rig of small American sail-boats.


Cat-boat.

cat-rigged (kat'rigd), *a.* Having the cat-rig.

cat-rigged[2] (kat'rigd), *a.* Ridged; badly creased, as linen. [Prov. Eng.]

cat-rope (kat' rōp), *n.* Same as *cat-back rope*. See *cat-back*.

cat-rush (kat'rush), *n.* A name of plants of the genus *Equisetum*.

catsry, *n.* Same as *catsery*.

cat-salt (kat'sâlt), *n.* A sort of beautifully granulated salt formed from the bittern or leachlye mused for making hard soap.

cat's-brains (kats'brānz), *n. pl.* Sandstones traversed in every direction by little branching veins of calcite. [Eng.]

cat's-claw (kats'klâ), *n.* 1. A name given in the West Indies (as to the *Bignonia Unguis-cati*, a climbing vine with claw-shaped tendrils, and (*b*) to the *Pithecolobium Unguis-cati*, on account of its curved pod.—2. In western Texas, a name of several species of *Acacia* with hooked thorns, as *A. Greggii* and *A. Wrightii*.

cat's-cradle (kats'krā'di), *n.* A children's game in which one player receives a looped cord over the fingers of both hands in a symmetrical figure, and the other player has to insert his fingers and remove it in such a way as to produce a different figure. Also called *cratch-cradle* and *scratch-cradle*.

cat's-ear (kats'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Hypochœris*, several species of composites of Europe: so called from the shape of the leaves. The name is also applied to *Antennaria dioica*.

cat's-eye (kats'ī), *n.* 1. A variety of quartz, very translucent and traversed by fibrous crystalline points exhibiting a yellowish opalescent radiation or chatoyant appearance, whence the name. Also called *cat-stone*. The same name is also given to other gems exhibiting the chatoyant effects, more especially to chrysoberyl, which is sometimes called the true cat's-eye.

2. A species of the plant scabious, *Scabiosa stellata*.

cat's-foot (kats'fût), *n.* A name sometimes given to ground-ivy or gill, from the shape of its leaves, and to any species of *Antennaria*, from its soft woolly leaves.

cat-shark (kat'shârk), *n.* A shark of the family *Carcharidæ*, *Triacis semifasciatus*, occurring along the coast of California.

cat's-head (kats'hed), *n.* The Newbury apple.—2. A nodule of hard gritstone in shale. [Leinster, Ireland.]—**Cat's-head hammer** or **sledge**, *Naut.*, a *build-hammer*.

cat-ship (kat'ship), *n.* A ship with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist.

cat-silver (kat'sil'vėr), *n.* See *kattesilver*.]

A name sometimes given to a variety of silvery mica.

Catskill (kats'kil), *a.* In *geol.*, noting a local upper division of the Devonian series, characterized by the red sandstone of eastern New York and the Appalachian region.

catskin (kat'skin), *n.* [< Icel. *kattskinn* = Dan. *katteskind*.] The fur or furry pelt of the cat. This is often dyed in imitation of costly furs, and in the Netherlands and elsewhere cats are reared for the sake of their fur, which is an article of commerce. The fur of the wild cat of Hungary is prettily mottled, and is used with out dyeing.

cat's-milk (kats'milk), *n.* A plant, the *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Also called *sun-spurge* and *wartweed* or *wartwort*.

catso (kat'sō), *n.* [< It. *cazzo* (pron. kāt'sō), an obscene term of contempt, also used as an exclamation.] A base fellow; a rogue; a cheat.

These be our nimble-spirited *catsos*, that have their evasions at pleasure.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

cat's-paw, catspaw (kats'pâ), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A light air perceived in a calm by a slight rippling of the surface of the water.

We were now in the calm latitudes, the equatorial belt of baffling *cat's-paws* and glassy seas.

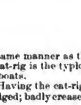
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, ix.

(*b*) A peculiar twist or hitch in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on.

When the mate came to shake the *catspaw* out of the downhaul, and we began to boom-end the sail, it shook the ship to her center.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 367.

2. One whom another makes use of to accomplish his designs; a person used by another to serve his purposes and to bear the consequences of his acts; a dupe: as, to make a person one's *cat's-paw*. An allusion to the story of the monkey which, to save its own paw, used the paw of the cat to draw the roasted chestnuts out of the fire.



They took the enterprise upon themselves, and made themselves the people's *cat's-paw*. But now the chestnut is taken from the embers, and the monkey is coming in for the benefit of the cats universally. *London Times.*

He refrained from denouncing the peculators whose witless *cat's-paw* he claimed to have been.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 468.

3. In *bot.*, same as *cat's-foot*.—4. In *bookbinding*, the mark made on the covers or edges of a book by a sponge containing color or staining-fluid.

cat's-purr (kats'pėr), *n.* In *pathol.*, a peculiar purring thrill or sound heard in auscultation of the chest.

cat-squirrel (kat'skwur'el), *n.* 1. A name of the fox-squirrel. [Local, eastern U. S.]—2. The gray or banded squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis*. Also called *cattail*. See *Sciurus*.

cat-stane (kat'stān), *n.* [Sc., appar. < *catt* + *stane* = E. *stone*; but the first element is uncertain, being referred by some to Gael. *cath*, a battle (see *cateran*).] A conical cairn or monolith found in various parts of Scotland, and supposed to mark the locality of a battle. —2. One of the upright stones which support a grave, there being only one on each side. The term is said to originate from this being the favorite seat of the *cat*? (*Jamieson*).

cat-stick (kat'stik), *n.* A stick or flat bat employed in playing tipcat.

Prithee, lay up my cat and *cat-stick* safe.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

He could not stay to make my legs too, but was driven To clap a pair of *cat-sticks* to his heels.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

cat-stopper (kat'stop'ėr), *n.* Same as *cat-head stopper* (which see, under *cat-head*).

catsup (kat'sup), *n.* Same as *catchup*.

cat-tackle (kat'tak'l), *n. Naut.*, tackle used for raising the anchor to the cat-head.—**Cat-tackle fall**. Same as *cat-fall*.

cattail (kat'tāl), *n.* [< *cat*[1] + *tail*.] 1. The common name of the tall reed-like aquatic plant *Typha latifolia*, so called from its long cylindrical furry spikes: often popularly called *bulrush* and *cat-of-nine-tails*. Also *cat's-tail*.—2. Same as *cat-tail grass* (which see, under *cat*[1]).—3. Same as *catkin*.—4. *Naut.*, that end of a cat-head which is fastened to the ship's frame. [Properly *cat-tail*.]

catter (kat'ėr), *v. t.* To thrive. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cattery (kat'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *catteries* (-riz). [*cat*[1] + *-ery*. Cf. *piggery*, *cookery*, *fernery*, *jewelry*, etc.] A place for the keeping and breeding of cats. *Southey.* [Rare.]

cat-thrasher (kat'thrash'ėr), *n.* The clupeoid fish, *Opisthonema oglinum*. [Mains. U. S.]

cattimandoo (kat-i-man'dō), *n.* [Telugu *kattimandu*, the plant.] A kind of gum obtained in the East Indies from an Indian columnar species of *Euphorbia*, *E. Cattimandoo*. It is used as a cement and in medicine.

cattish (kat'ish), *a.* [< *cat*[1] + *-ish*.] Having the qualities or ways of a cat; cat-like; feline.

The *cattish* race.
Drummond, Phillis on the Death of her Sparrow.

cattle (kat'l), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< ME. *catel*, *katel*, assibilated *chatel*, *chattel*, < OF. *catel*, property, capital, = Pr. *catel*, *chatel*, < OF. *catel*, *katel*, assibilated *chatel*, *chatel*, *chaptel*, *chatal*, *chetel*, *chatiex*, etc., < Sp. *caudal* (cf. Pg. *cavedal*, *s.*, abundance), < ML. *capitale*, *capitale*, capital, property, goods (*virum capitale*, live stock, cattle), whence mod. E. *capital*, q. v. Thus *cattle* = *chattel* = *capital*. 1†. Property; goods; chattels; stock: in this sense now only in the form *chattel* (which see).

His tythes payede he full fure and wel.
Bothe of his owne swynke and his *catel*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 540.

2. Live stock; domestic quadrupeds which serve for tillage or other labor, or as food for man. The term may include horses, asses, camels, all the varieties of domesticated beasts of the bovine genus, sheep of all kinds, goats, and even swine. In this general sense it is used in the Scriptures. In common use, however, the word is restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind. In the language of the stable it means horses.

The first distinction made of live stock from other property was to call the former *unlek cattle*.
Sir J. Harington, Epig. i. 91.

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cattle They must have other *cattle*, as horses to draw their plough, and for carriage of things to markets.
Latimer, sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.
In a guarantee of drafts against shipments, *cattle* may include swine.
Decatur Bank v. St. Louis Bank, 21 Wall., 294.
It was well known that Lord Steepleton Kildare had lately ridden from Simla to Umballa one night and back the next day, ninety-two miles each way, with constant change of *cattle*. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, p. 234.

3. Human beings: in contempt or ridicule.
Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.
Last year, and hence by his parents sent
With other *cattle* to the city went. *Savyl*, To Mr. Congreve.

Neat cattle. See *neat*1.

cattle-feeder (kat'l-fē'dėr), *n.* A device for supplying feed in regulated quantities to racks or mangers.

cattle-guard (kat'l-gärd), *n.* A device to prevent cattle from straying along a railroad-track at a highway-crossing.

cattle-heron (kat'l-her'ọn), *n.* A book-name of the small herons of the genus *Bubulcus*, as *B. ibis*. See **heron*.

cattle-pen (kat'l-pen), *n.* A pen or inclosure for cattle.

cattle-plague (kat'l-plāg), *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest (which see).

cattle-range (kat'l-rānj), *n.* An uninclosed tract of land over which cattle may range and graze.

cattle-run (kat'l-run), *n.* A wide extent of grazing-ground. [U. S. and the British colonies.]

cattle-show (kat'l-shō), *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, with a view to the promotion of their improvement and increase; in the United States usually combined with a sort of agricultural fair.

cattle-stall (kat'l-stâl), *n.* An arrangement other than a halter or tie for securing cattle to their proper mangers. *F. H. Knight.*

Cattleya (kat'lē-ạ), *n.* [NL.; named after William *Cattley*, an English collector of plants.] A genus of highly ornamental epiphytic orchids, natives of tropical America from Mexico to Brazil. Many of the species are highly prized by orchid-growers, and their flowers are among the largest and handsomest of the order.

catty (kat'i), *n.*; pl. *catties* (-iz). [< Malay *kâti*, a "pound," of varying weight. See *caddy*1.] The weight given by Europeans to a Malay kingdom or pound. The value of the catty was fixed by the East India Company in 1770 at 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois. The usual Chinese weight is 1⅓ pounds; that fixed by the Chinese custom house in 1858 is 1.3316 pounds; that of the royal mint at Pekin is 1.323 pounds. The name is also given to other weights, as the Burmese catty of 1¼ true pounds and the Siamese of 2¼ pounds.
Iron cess sufficient to smelt ten *catties* of tin.
Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XV. 288.

Catullian (ka-tul'lian), *a.* [< L. *Catullianus*, < *Catullus*, a proper name.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Roman lyrical poet Catullus, celebrated for his amatory verses and the elegance of his style; resembling the style or works of Catullus.
Herrick, the most *Catullian* of poets since Catullus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 141.

Caturidæ (ka-tūr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caturus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct amioid ganoid fishes of the Oölitic and Cretaceous periods, having a symmetrical notched caudal, but the fins partially ossified, a homocercal tail, fins with fulcra, and small, pointed teeth in a single row.

Caturus (ka-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1834), < Gr. κατά, down, + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Caturidæ*.

catyogle (kat'i-ō-gl), *n.* [Also *katyogle*; < Sw. *katt-ugla*, < *katt*, as E. *cat*1, + *ugla* = E. *owl*.] A name in Shetland of the eagle-owl, *Bubo maximus*.

Caucasian (kâ-kā'zian or kâ-kash'ian), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **Caucasianus* (L. *Caucasius*, < Gr. Καυκάσιος), < Μῆτ. Καυκασία, Caucasus, < Καύκασος, inhabitants of Caucasus, < Gr. Καύκασος.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Caucasus, a range of mountains between Asia and Europe; specifically, appellative of one of the races into which Blumenbach divided the human family. See **II.**

II. *n.* In Blumenbach's ethnological system, the highest type of the human family, including all Europeans except the Lapps and Finns, the inhabitants of western Asia (including part of India), and those of northern Africa.

cauchiet, *n.* See *cauxway*.

Cauchy's formula. See *formula*.

caucion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *caution*.

caucus (kâ'kus), *n.* [This word originated in Boston, Massachusetts. According to a common account it is a corruption of *calkers' meeting*, a term said to have been applied in derision by the Tories to meetings of citizens, among whom were calkers and ropemakers, held to protest against the aggressions of the royal troops, and especially against the "Boston Massacre" of March 5th, 1770. But such a corruption and forgetfulness of the orig. meaning of a word so familiar as *caucus* is improbable, moreover the word *caucus* occurs at least 7 years earlier, in the following passage in the diary of John Adams: "[Dec. 3, 1763.] Then assembled at the *Caucus* Club meets at certain times in the garret of Tom Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston (militia) regiment." This indicates the origin of the term *caucus* as a name for meeting for political purposes, in the name of a club of that nature, called the "Caucus Club." A club is mentioned in 1724 as the "Caucus Club Caucus," in distinction from "the old and true Caucus" (Boston Gazette and Country Journal, Aug. 3, 1789). The name is prob. Algonkin, answering to the Virginian term *cau-cau-ranasough*, mentioned by Captain John Smith (Wks., repr. 1884, p. 91) as the name of the "Elders" of the "Chickahamanias" or "Chickahamanians" of Virginia (cf. *coskarawaus*). In U. S. *politics*:]

(*a*) A local meeting of the voters of a party to nominate candidates for local offices, or to elect delegates to a convention for the nomination of more important officers. In the latter sense *caucuses* are now generally primaries. Admission to a party caucus is generally open only to known and registered members of the party. (*b*) A similar congressional, legislative, or other gathering of leading members of a party for conference as to party measures and policy. Candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States were nominated by party caucuses of members of Congress from 1800 to 1824.

More than fifty years ago, Mr. Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, one or two from the north end of the town, where I was born, associated themselves, used to meet, make a *caucus*, and lay their plan for introducing certain persons into town offices. *Hutchinson*, Hist. of the Revolution (1788), I. 365.

A *caucus* (excuse the slang of politics) was held, as I am informed, by the friends of Mr. Jefferson, at Washington for the purpose of recommending some character to the President [for Judge of the Supreme Court].
John Randolph, quoted in H. Adams, p. 210.

Hence—**2.** Any meeting of managers or of interested persons for the purpose of deciding upon a line of policy, an arrangement of business, etc., to be brought before a larger meeting, as a convention.—**3.** In *Eng. politics*, a large local committee of the party in management of all electioneering business of its party: called the *Birmingham system*, from its introduction at Birmingham in 1868.

caucus (kâ'kus), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caucused* or *caucussed*, ppr. *caucusing* or *caucussing*. [< *caucus*, *n.*] To meet in caucus; come together and confer.

They, too, had conferred or *caucused* and had decided.
Philadelphia Times, No. 2894, p. 2.

caud (kâd), *a.* A dialectal form (like *cauld*) of *cold*.

cauda (kâ'dạ), *n.*; pl. *caudæ* (-dē). [L., also written *coda* (see *coda*), a tail.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a tail or tail-like appendage.—**2.** In *bot.*, a tail-like appendage.—**Cauda equina** (marc's tail), the brush of nerves, chiefly lumbar or sacral and coccygeal, in which the spinal cord terminates, excepting, usually, the terminal filament of the cord itself: so called from the great length of these nerves, and the appearance their roots present within the spinal column.—**Cauda galli**, a term applied in American geology to one of the lower Devonian formations, characterized by the Cauda galli grit of eastern New York: so called in allusion to a common fossil (the supposed cauda or tail) having a feathery form and supposed to be a seaweed. Same as *Ithaca grit*.—**Cauda longa**, the long and pointed posterior portion of the helix of the external ear.—**Cauda novæ-caulæ**, a name for the sacral cord terminal.—**Cauda striati**, the tail or narrow posterior part of the caudate nucleus of the brain. Also called *surinale*.

caudad (kâ'dad), *adv.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *-ad-*, to: see *-ad*9.] Toward the tail; backward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from cephalad. It is chiefly in man, backward in most animals, but is used without reference to the posture of the body, and said of any part of the body; thus, in man, the mouth is caudad with respect to the nostrils; the lower eyelid is *caudad* with respect to the upper one.

caudæ, *n.* Plural of *cauda*.

caudal (kâ'dal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *caudal* = It. *codale*, < NL. *caudalis*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or situated near the tail; having the nature or appearance of a tail. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*, having a position or relation toward the tail when compared with some other part: the opposite of *cephalic* (which see). Thus, the neck is a *caudal* part of the body with reference to the head.

caudle

See *caudad*.—**3.** In *entom.*, pertaining to or on the end of the abdomen: as, a *caudal* style: a *caudal* spot.—**Caudal fin**, the tail-fin, or that at the posterior end of the body. See *fin*.—**Caudal hearts.** See *heart*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, the caudal fin of a fish.—**2.** In *anat.*, a caudal or coccygeal vertebra.

Abbreviated *cd*, in ichthyological formulas.

caudalis (kâ-dā'lis), *n.*; pl. *caudales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *caudal*.] In *ichth.*, the caudal fin. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 31.

Caudata (kâ-dā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] In *herpet.*, the tailed or urodelous Amphibia; same as *Urodela*: opposed to *Ecaudata* or *Anura*2. *Oppel*, 1811.

caudatal (kâ-dā'tal), *a.* [< *caudatum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the caudatum of the brain.

caudate (kâ'dāt), *a.* and *n.* [= NL. **caudatus*, < L. *cauda*, a tail: see *cauda*.] **1.** Having a tail.—**2.** Having a tail-like appendage. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to sacciform or other organs which have such an appendage. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a long, tail-like process on the margin, as the posterior wings of many *Lepidoptera*.—**Caudate lobe of the liver**, in *mammals*, the lobus caudatus, a small elevated band of hepatic substance continued from the under surface of the right lobe to the base of the Spigelian lobe.—**Caudate nucleus**, in *anat.*, the caudatum or nucleus caudatus, the upper gray ganglion of the corpus striatum, projecting into the lateral ventricle and separated from the lenticular nucleus by the internal capsule.

caudated (kâ'dā-ted), *a.* Same as *caudate*.

caudation (kâ-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *caudate* + *-ion*.] The condition of having a tail.

It really suspected premature *caudation* had been inflicted on him for his crimes.
Sir T. Browne, Never too Late to Mend, ixxvi.

caudatum (kâ-dā'tum), *n.* [NL., neut. (sc. L. *corpus*, body) of *caudatus*: see *caudate*.] The caudate nucleus, or the upper and larger body of the brain; a part of this ganglion distinguished from the lenticulare.

caudex (kâ'deks), *n.*; pl. *caudices*, *caudexes* (-di-sēz, -dek-sez). [L. *caudex*, the stem of a tree: see *codex* and *code*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The main axis of a plant, including both stem and root. (*b*) An axis of early writers for the stem of a tree: hence applied particularly to stems bearing the remains or scars of leaf-stalks, as palms, etc. (*c*) The woody or thickened base of a herbaceous perennial.—**Caudex centralis**, the middle trunk-like portion of the brain, comprising the corpora striata, the thalami opticorum, the isthmus cerebri, the pons, and the medulla oblongata.

caudicle (kâ'di-kl), *n.* [= F. *caudicule*, < NL. *caudicula*, dim. of L. *caudex* (*caudic-*): see *caudex*.] In *bot.*, the stalk attached to the pollen-masses of orchidaceous plants.

caudicula (kâ-dik'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *caudiculæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *caudicle*.

caudiduct (kâ'di-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, draw: see *duct*.] To draw (one's tail) retroduct; carry backward or caudad.

Secure the arm *caudiducted*, so as to stretch the muscles. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 231.

Caudisona (kâ-dis'ō-nạ), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti, 1768), < L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonus*, sound: see *sound*8, *n.*] A genus of rattlesnakes: same as *Crotalus* or *Crotalophorus*.

caudisonant (kâ-dis'ō-nant), *a.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sound*8, *v.*] Making a noise with the tail, as a rattlesnake. [Rare.]

cauditrunk (kâ'di-trunk), *n.* [< L. *cauda*, tail, + *truncus*, trunk.] In fishes and pisciform mammals, the combination of the rump or abdominal portion and the caudal portion, including all the body behind the head. *Gill.*

caudle (kâ'dl), *n.* [< ME. *caudel*, < OF. *caudel*, *chaudel* (> E. *chandler*), a warm drink, dim. from **caud*, *caut*, *chaud*, *chaut*, *chald* (F. *chaud*, dial. *caud*), warm (cf. Sp. Pg. *caldo*, broth, ML. *caldum*, a warm drink), < L. *calidus*, warm, hot: see *calid*, and cf. *caldron*.] A kind of warm drink made of wine or ale mixed with bread, sugar, and spices, and sometimes eggs, given to sick persons, to a woman in childbed, and her visitors.

Wan lich an ded, make me a *caudel*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like.
Harleian, Surgery.

Hark ye, master Holly-top, your wits are gone on woolgathering: comfort yourself with a *caudle*; thatch your brain-sick noddle with a woolen night-cap.
Scott, Abbot, I. 230.

Compen caudle. See *kempen*.

caudle (kâ'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caudled*, ppr. *caudling*. [< *caudle*, *n.*] 1. To make into caudle.—2. To serve as a caudle for; refresh, comfort, or make warm, as with caudle.

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caudle Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taste,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit?
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

caudle-cup (kâ'dl-kup), *n.* A vessel or cup for holding caudle. A caudle-cup and a set of apostle-spoons formerly constituted the sponsor's gift to the child at a christening.

Still in Llewellyn Hall the basin remound,
For now the *caudle-cup* is yielding liberty:
Now, glad at heart, the gossips breathe their prayer,
And, crowding, sing the caudle-cup's admire.
Rogers, Human Life.

Caudle lecture. See *lecture.*

caudotibial (kâ-dō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *caudotibialis,* q. v.] Pertaining to or connecting the caudal portion of the body, or the tail, with the lower leg or tibia: as, a *caudotibial* muscle.

caudotibialis (kâ'dō-tib-i-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *caudotibiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *cauda,* tail, + *tibia,* shin-bone (cf. *tibialis,* belonging to the shin-bone): see *cauda, tibia, tibial.*] A muscle which in some animals, as seals, connects the tibia with the anterior caudal vertebræ, and is considered to replace the semi-membranous and semi-tendinous muscles.

caudula (kâ'dū-lă), *n.*; pl. *caudulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *cauda,* a tail: see *cauda.*] In *entom.,* a little tail-like process of a maggot.

cauf (kâf), *n.* [A corruption of *corf* for *corb,* a basket: see *corf* and *corbl.*] 1. A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.—2. Same as *corb*, 1.—3. In *mining,* same as *corf.*

Also spelled *cauff.*

caufle (kâ'fl), *n.* Same as *coffle.*

cauf-ward (kâf'wârd), *n.* Same as *calf-ward.*

caught (kât). Preterit and past participle of *catch*1.

cauk1 (kâk), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc. unassibilated form of *chalk,* q. v.] 1. Chalk; limestone. Also spelled *cawk.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] —2. An English miners' name for sulphate of barryta or heavy-spar.

cauk2 (kâk), *v. t.* [ME. *cauken*: see *calk*1.] 1. To tread, as a cock.—2. To calk. See *calk*1.

cauk3, *n.* See *calk*3.

cauker1 (kâ'kėr), *n.* [Se., also written *cawker* and *cawker.* Origin uncertain; perhaps < Icel. *kaltr* = Sw. Dan. *kalk,* a cup, < L. *calix,* > E. *chalice,* q. v.] A dram: any small quantity of spirits to be drunk. [Slang.]

Take a *cauker!* . . . No? Tak a drap o' kindness yet for auld lang syne.
Burns, John Barleycorn.

2. An astonishing falsehood; a lie. [Slang.]

I also took care that she should never afterwards be able to charge me with having told her a real *cauker.*
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxi.

cauker2 (kâ'kėr), *n.* Same as *calk*3.

cauking (kâ'king), *n.* In *joinery,* a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint used to fasten cross-timbers together: employed in fitting down the beams or other timbers upon wall-plates. *E. H. Knight.*

cauky (kâ'ki), *a.* [< *cauk*1 + *-y*1.] Pertaining to cauk; like cauk. Also spelled *cawky.*

caul1 (kâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *call*; < ME. *calle, kalle* (also *kelle,* > E. *kell,* q. v.), < OF. *cale,* a kind of cap; cf. Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *calla* = OGael. *call,* a veil, hood, akin to L. *cella,* a cell: see *cal-lash, culotte,* and *cell.*] 1. In the middle ages, and down to the seventeenth century—(*a*) A net for confining the hair, worn by women.

The proudest of them alle,
That wereth on a corvechief or a *caule.*
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 162.

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound.
Dryden, Æneid, viii.

(*b*) More rarely, a head-dress like a flat turban. —2. Any kind of small net; a net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *N. Grew,* Museum.

The very spider weaves her *cauls* with more art and cunning to entrap the fly. *Waterland,* Med World, I. 1.

3. A popular name for a membrane investing the viscera, such as the peritoneum or part of it, or the pericardium.

The *caul* that is above the liver. Ex. xxix. 13.
The *caul* of their heart. Hos. xiii. 8.
The veins and the *caul.* *Bay,* Works of Creation, ii.

4. In *anat.,* the great or gastrocolic omentum; the large loose fold of peritoneum which hangs like an apron in the abdominal cavity in front of the intestines, depending from the stomach and transverse colon.—5. A portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, which sometimes encompasses the head of a child when born. This caul was (and still is by some) supposed to betoken great prosperity for the person born with it, and to be an infallible preservative against drowning, as well as to impart the gift of eloquence. During the eighteenth century seamen often gave from $50 to $150 for a caul.

You were born with a *caul* on your head.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

An ey syone a man to make stronge,
Take leef, or *roote,* or *caule* of mallowe agreed,
And bedde it, wel ynough, in hony amongs.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

2. A cabbage.

caul2 (kâld), *a.* and *n.* A form representing the Scotch pronunciation of *cold.*

could2 (kâld), *n.* [Also written *caul,* a dam-head; as a verb in the expression "*to caul* the bank" or a river, that is, lay a bed of loose stones from the channel backward (Jamieson): Origin obscure.] A dam in a river or other stream; a weir. [Scotch.]

caulerpa (kâ-lėr'pă), *n.* [= *colderpe,* q. v.] 1. Chilly; cold; susceptible to cold.—2. Without animation: as, a *cauldrife* sermon. [Scotch.]

cauldron, *n.* See *caldron.*

Caulerpa (kâ-lėr'pă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καυλός (= L. *caulis*: see *caulis*), a stalk, + ἕρπειν, creep.] A large genus of green single-celled algæ, peculiar to warm climates, and much eaten by sea-turtles.

caules, *n.* Plural of *caulis.*

caulescent (kâ-les'ent), *a.* [= F. *caulescent,* < L. *caulis,* a stalk (see *caulis*), + *-escent,* as in *adolescent,* etc.] In *bot.,* having an obvious stem rising above the ground. Also *cauliferous.*

caulet (kâ'let), *n.* [< F. *caulet,* < L. *caulis,* also *coliculus,* dim. of *caulis,* a stalk: see *caulis.*] In *bot.,* a little or rudimentary stem: applied to the initial stem (more frequently but incorrectly called the *radicle*) in the embryo, to distinguish it from the cotyledons. Also *caulicule* and *cauliculus.*

cauliculæ (kâ-lik'ū-lē), *n.* Same as *cauliculus,* 1.

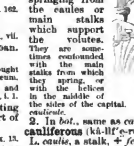
cauliculous (kâ-lik'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *caulis,* a stalk (see *caulis*), + *-culous,* inhabit.] Growing or living upon a stem: as, a *cauliculous* fungus.

Cauliculata (kâ-lik-ū-lā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *cauliculatus*: see *cauliculate.*] A systematic name for the black or antipatharian corals: synonymous with *Antipatharia. Edwards and Haime,* 1850.

cauliculate (kâ-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *cauliculatus,* furnished with a stem, < L. *cauliculus*: see *caulicle.*] Pertaining to or having the characters or quality of the *Cauliculata*; antipatharian, as a coral.

cauliculi (kâ-lik'ū-lī), *n.* Same as *cauliculus.*

cauliculus (kâ-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cauliculi* (-lī). *[L., dim. of caulis, a stalk: see caulis.]* 1. In *arch.,* one of the lesser branches or leaves in the typical Corinthian capital, springing from the caules or main stalks which support the volutes. They are sometimes confounded with the main stalks from which they spring.



Detail of Corinthian Capital.
A, caulis; *B,* cauliculus.

2. In *bot.,* same as *caulicle.*

cauliferous (kâ-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *cauliflore,* < L. *caulis,* a stalk, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.,* same as *caulescent.*

cauliflower (kâ'li-flou-ėr), *n.* [Earlier *colliflower, collyflory, coliefiorie, cole florie,* modified, in imitation of E. *cole*1, *caulis,* and E. *flower,* from the F. name *chou fleuri* or *fleurie* (Cotgrave): *chou,* pl. of *chou* = E. *cole,* cabbage, < L. *caulis,* a cabbage, orig. a stalk (see *cole*2, *caulis*); *fleuri, fleurie,* pp. pl. of *fleurir,* later *fleurir,* flourish: see *flourish.* The present F. form is *choufleur* = Sp. *coliflor* = Pg. *couveflor* = It. *cavol fiore,* lit. 'cole-flower': see *cole*2 and *flower.*] A garden variety of *Brassica oleracea,* or cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a vegetable.

—**Cauliflower excrescence,** epithelial cancer of the mouth of the uterus.—**Cauliflower wig.** See *wig.*

cauliform (kâ'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *caulis,* a stalk, + *forma,* form.] In *bot.,* having the form of a stem.

cauligenous (kâ-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *caulis,* a stalk, + *-genus,* < *gignere,* beget, bring forth: see *-genous.*] In *bot.,* born upon the stem.

caulinary (kâ'li-nā-ri), *a.* [< *cauline* + *-ary*; = F. *caulinaire* = Sp. *caulinario.*] In *bot.,* belonging to the stem: specially applied to stipules which are attached to the stem and free from the base of the petiole.

cauline (kâ'lin), *a.* [< L. as if **caulinus,* < Gr. καυλός, caulis, a stalk, stem: see *caulis.*] In *bot.,* of or belonging to a stem: as, *cauline* leaves.

When fibro-vascular bundles are formed in the stem having no connection with the leaves, they are termed by Nageli *cauline* bundles. *Sachs,* Botany (trans.), p. 134.

caulis (kâ'lis), *n.*; pl. *caules* (-lēz). [L., also *colis* (> E. *cole*2, q. v.), < Gr. καυλός, a stalk, a stem.] In *arch.,* one of the main stalks or leaves which rise between between the acanthus-leaves of the second row on each side of the typical Corinthian capital, and are carried up to support the volutes at the angles. Compare *cauliculus,* 2. 2. In *bot.,* the stem of a plant.

caulk, *v. t.* See *calk*1.

caulker1, *n.* See *calker*1.

caulker2, *n.* See *calker*2.

caulking1, *n.* See *calking*1.

caulking2, *n.* See *calking*2.

caulocarpic (kâ-lō-kär'pik), *a.* [*Caulocarpus* + *-ic.*] Same as *caulocarpous.*

caulocarpous (kâ-lō-kär'pus), *a.* [= F. *caulocarpe,* < Gr. καυλός (= L. *caulis*), a stem, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.,* bearing fruit regularly upon the same stem: applied to such plants as have perennial stems.

caulome (kâ'lōm), *n.* [< Gr. καυλός, a stem: see *caulis* and *-ome*2.] In *bot.,* the stem or stemlike portion of a plant; the stem-structure or axis.

Caulophyllin (kâ-lō-fil'in), *n.* [*Caulophyllum* + *-in*2.] A resinous substance precipitated by water from the tincture of the plant *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

Caulophyllum (kâ-lō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καυλός (= L. *caulis*), stem, stalk, + φύλλον = L. *folium,* leaf.] A genus of plants, of the family *Berberidaceæ,* including one North American and two Asiatic species, perennial tuberous-rooted herbs, bearing usually a single leaf and a raceme of flowers, succeeded by blue berries. The American species, *C. thalictroides,* known as *blue cohosh,* is reputed to have medicinal properties.

Caulopteris (kâ-lop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καυλός, a stem, + πτερίς, a fern, < πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather.*] One of the generic names given by paleobotanists to fragments of the trunks of fossil ferns, in which the outer surface of which is characterized by four ormore longitudinal rows of oval or roundish impressions or foliar scars. Each scar contains a linear cicatrix concentrically disposed either in horseshoe form, with the ends curved inward, or a complete ellipse, the upper portion of which exhibits a transverse fasce answering like an inverted U. These inner scars mark the exit of the vascular bands of the petioles. *Caulopteris* is distantly related to the *Marattineæ.* It is characteristic of the Carboniferous, especially the higher coal-measures.

caumar (kâ'mär), *n.* [LL., < Gr. καῦμα, heat: see *cauma*1.] In *med.,* heat; inflammation; fever: a word formerly used in the designation of various diseases, especially those exhibiting inflammation and fever, as *cauma pleuritis,* pleurisy; *cauma podagricum,* gout; but also *cauma hemorrhagicum,* so-called active hemorrhage.

caumatic (kâ-mat'ik), *a.* [< *caumat*(-*ē*) + *-ic.*] In *med.,* of the nature of cauma.

caunter, caunter-lode (kân'tėr, -lōd), *n.* [Dial. var. of *counter, counter-lode.*] Same as *counter-lode,* 2.

caup1 (kâp), *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *cheap, v.,* after Icel. *kaupa,* buy or sell, bargain, = D. *koopen,* buy, etc.: see *cheap, v.*] To exchange. [North. Eng.]

There is a wonderful sameness about the diet on board a smack, but the quantity consumed is prodigious. It certainly is sometimes a little varied by *lumping,* or exchanging on board of passing ships, and occasional parcels by the carrier. Quoted in *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 166.

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caup² (kâp), *n.* [Same as *cap*², *q. v.*] A cup or wooden bowl. [Scotch.]

caup³ (kâp), *n.* and *v.* See *coup*].

cauponate (kâ'pō-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *cauponatus*, pp. of *cauponari*, traffic, < *caupo*(*n*-), a petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper. See *coup*.] To keep a victualing-house or an inn; hence, to engage in petty trafficking; huckster.

cauponation (kâ-pō-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **cauponatio*(*n*-), < *cauponari*: see *cauponate*.] Low trafficking; huckstering.

Better it were to have a deformity in preaching, so that some would preach the truth of God, and what faith is to be preached, without *cauponation* and adulteration of the word, . . . than to have such a multitude of unlearned idle people shame to be thereby ashamed to continue still in their lamentable ignorance.

Latimer, Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

I shall now trace and expose other corruptions and *cauponations* of the gospel. *Bentley*.

cauponize (kâ'pō-nīz), *v. i.* [< L. *caupon*(*ari*) + *-ize*. See *cauponate*.] To sell wine or victuals.

The rich rogues who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany *Warburton*, To Hurd, Letters, clxxi.

caurale (kâ'rāl), *n.* A name of the sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*. Also called *curle*.

Caurus (kâ'rus), *n.* [L., also *Corus*, the north-west wind; prob. for **scaurus* = Goth. *skûra*, a storm (*skûra windis*, a storm of wind), = AS. *scúr*, *shower*; related to L. *obscurus*, *obscure*: see *shower* and *obscure*.] The classical name of the northwest wind, which in Italy is a stormy one.

A swifte wynde that heyghte *Chaous*.
Chaucer, Boethius, I. meter 3.

The ground by piercing *Caurus* seal'd.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, st. 76.

causable (kâ'za-bl), *a.* [*cause* + *-able*.] Capable of being caused, produced, or prevented.

For that may be miraculously effected in one which is naturally *causable* in another.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

* **causal** (kâ'zal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *causal* = It. *causale*, < L. *causalis*, < *causa*, cause: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Constituting or being a cause; producing effect or results; causative; creative: as, *causal* energy.

In quietness yield thy soul to the *causal* soul.
Mary Fisher, Woman in 18th Cent., p. 20.

2. Relating to a cause or causes; implying or containing a cause or causes; expressing a cause.

Causal propositions are where two propositions are joined by *causal* words, as . . . that . . . or because.
Watts, Logick.

Causal definition, a definition which expresses the causes essential to the existence of the thing defined.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

causalgia (kâ-zal'jī-ä), *n.*; pl. *causalgiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. καυσός, burning, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, an intense burning pain.

causality (kâ-zal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *causalities* (-tiz). [= F. *causalité* = Sp. *causalidad* = Pg. *causalidade* = It. *causalità*, < L. as if **causalita*(*t*-), < *causalis*, *causal*: see *causal*.] 1. That which constitutes a cause; the activity of causing; the character of an event as causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their *causality*, and the essential cause of their existence.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. The relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause; the law or principle according to which an event or thing is brought into existence without a cause. See *law of causation*, under *causation*.

Although, then, the law of *causality* permits us to say that for every given event there is a series of events from which it follows, it does not permit us to say what these events are.
Mill, Logic, III. v. 3.

3. In *phren.*, the faculty, localized in an organ or division of the brain, to which is attributed the tracing of effects to their causes.—**Principle of causality**. See *law of causation*, under *causation*.

causally (kâ'zal-i), *adv.* As a cause; according to the order of causes; by tracing effects to causes. *Sir T. Browne*.

The world of experience must be for intelligence a system of things *causally* connected. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

He was appeased *causally* and efficiently by God, yet profoundly and intermediately by the presents . . . laid before him. *Chalmers*, Faith, vi. 22.

causation (kâ-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *cause*, *v.*, + *-ation*: = F. *causation*. L. *causatio*(*n*-) has only the deflected sense of 'a pretext, excuse,' Mi. also 'controversy,' < *causari*, plead, pretend: see *cause*, *v.*] The act of causing or producing; the principle of causality; the relation of cause to effect, or of effect to cause.

In contemplating the series of causes which are themselves the effects of other causes, we are necessarily led to assume a Supreme Cause in the order of *causation*, as we assume a First Cause in the order of succession.
Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum, III. x. 47.

Physics knows nothing of *causation* except that it is the invariable and unconditional sequence of one event upon another. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 127.

An adequate consciousness of *causation* is the irresistible belief that from the most serious to the most trivial actions of man in society there must flow consequences which are favorable or unfavorable, conducive to well-being or ill-being in greater or smaller degree.
Bain, Emotions and Will, Intel. of Ethics, § 19.

Law of causation, or *principle of causality*, the law or doctrine that every event is the result or sequel of some previous event or events, without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it must take place.

causationism (kâ-zā'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *causation* + *-ism*.] The theory or law of causation. See *causation*.

causationist (kâ-zā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *causation* + *-ist*.] A believer in the law of causation.

All successful men have agreed in one thing,—they were *causationists*. They believed that things went not by luck, but by cause. *Emerson*, Power.

causative (kâ'za-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *causatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *causativo*, < L. *causativus*, causative, pertaining to a lawsuit, accusative, < *causa*, cause: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Effective as a cause or an agent; causal.

The notion of a Deity doth expressly signify a being . . . potential or *causative* of all things.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, I.

2. In *gram.*, expressing causation: as, a *causative* verb: for example, to fell (cause to fall), to set (cause to sit); like the *causative* conjugation of a verb, such as is common in Sanskrit. Also sometimes applied to the case by which cause is expressed, as the Latin ablative.

II. *n.* A form of verb or noun having causative value.

causatively (kâ'za-tiv-li), *adv.* In a causative manner.

causativity (kâ-za-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *causative* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being causative.

causator (kâ-zā'tọr), *n.* [< L. *causator*, a party to a suit; < L. *causare*, cause.] One who causes or produces an effect.

The invisible condition of the first *causator*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

* **cause** (kâz), *n.* [< ME. *cause*, < OF. *cause*, also *cose*, a cause, a thing (F. *cause*, a cause, *chose*, a thing; not = Sp. *causa*, = Pg. *causa*, = It. *cosa*, cost = Pg. *cousa*, *cousa*, *coisa*, < L. *causa*, also spelled *causa*, a cause, reason, in Mi. also a thing; origin unverified. See *accuse*, *excuse*, *v.*, I.] That by the power of which an event or thing is; a principle from which an effect arises; that upon which something depends per se; in general, anything which leads to something else in a real relation analogous to the mental relation of the antecedent to the consequent of a conditional proposition. Nominal philosophers commonly hold that every effect is the result not of one but of many causes (see *total cause*, below); but the usual doctrine is that the cause is the abstract element of a thing or event, while the cause is an abstract element of the antecedent. Various kinds of causes are recognized by Aristotelians: the *material*, *formal*, *efficient*, and *final* causes. *Material* cause is that which gives rise to the thing: the matter by the determination of which it is constituted; *formal cause*, that which gives the thing its characteristic, the form or determination by which the matter becomes the thing; *efficient cause*, an external antecedent which gives rise to it, and distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the end or *final cause* by being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done; *final cause*, the event following after that which it determines (called the means), the end for which the effect is produced. Other kinds of cause are as follows: *subordinate* or *second cause*, one which is itself caused by something else; *first cause*, that which is not caused by anything else; *proximate* or *immediate cause*, one between which and the effect no other cause intervenes, so that, if this be given, the effect might be expected to follow without the concurrence of any unusual circumstance; *remote cause*, the opposite of *proximate cause*; *total cause*, the aggregate of all the antecedents which contribute to the production of a result; *partial cause*, something which tends to bring about an effect, but only in conjunction with other causes; *cumulative cause*, that which, by its repetition, determines the effect; *active cause*, that which brings about the effect by an action or operation, forming the opposite of *passive cause*, that which brings about some effect within itself, as the mind calling up an image; *transient cause*, that whose effect lies outside itself; *free cause*, that which is self-determined and free to act or not to act; opposed to *necessary cause*; *principal cause*, that upon which the effect mainly depends; *instrumental cause*, a cause subservient to the principal cause. The above are the chief distinctions of the Aristotelians. The physicians, following Galen, recognized three kinds of causes, the *procatarctic*, *proximate*, and *synectic*. The *procatarctic cause* is an antecedent condition of things outside of the principal cause, facilitating the production of the effect; the *proximate cause* is that within the principal cause which either predisposes or directly excites it to action; and the *synectic*, *continuing*, or *evident cause* is the essence of the disease itself considered as the cause of the symptoms; thus typhoid fever might be referred to as the *continent cause* of ocher-stools or a quickened pulse. Other varieties are the *occasional cause* (see *occasionalism*); *moral cause*, the person inducing the agent to action; *objective cause*, the thing which excites the imagination of the agent; and *efficient cause*, one which suffices to bring about the effect (see *sufficient reason*, under *reason*).

It is evident that whatever we know to be true we are entitled to say that man is, according to a certain well-defined meaning of the term, a free cause.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 74.

Cause is the condensed expression of the factors of any phenomenon, that is, of the totality of its causes.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 19.

Of these two senses of the word *cause*, viz., that which brings a thing into being or that which is called under given circumstances follows, the former is that of which our experience is the clearer and more frequently being suggested to us by our consciousness of willing and doing.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 63.

Specifically—**a.** That antecedent upon which an effect follows according to a law of nature; an efficient cause. The common conception of a cause, as producing an effect similar to itself in a later time and without essential reference to any third factor, is at variance with the established principles of mechanics. Two systems of matter, each at rest, must be brought, in addition to the law of the force, before a position can be predicted; but a single consideration, such as the impact of a single antecedent determining a consequent of the same nature, has often led to the notion of a force in strictly contemporaneous with it and comes to an end with it; and no known law of nature coordinates events separated by an interval of time.

3. The reason or motive for mental action or decision; ground for action in general.

I have still cause of weeping; but this heart
Shall break into a hundred thousand flaws,
Or ere I'll weep. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

This was the only Funeral Feast that ever I was at among them, and they gave me *cause* to remember it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 457.

4. In *law*, a legal proceeding between adverse parties; a case for judicial decision. See *case*¹, 5.

Hear the *cause* between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Deut. i. 16.

Remember every *cause*
Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws.
Anon., Advice to a Young Lawyer.

5. In a general sense, any subject of question or debate; a subject of special interest or concern; business; affair.

What counsel give you in this weighty *cause*?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

The *cause* craves haste. *Shak.*, Laertes, i. 1265.

I think of her whose gentle tongue
All plaint in her own *cause* controll'd.
M. Arnold, A Southern Night.

6. Advantage; interest; sake.

I did it not for his *cause* that had done the wrong.
G. Gor., vii. 12.

7. That side of a question which an individual or party takes up; that object to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.

Entitled in the *cause*. *Bp. Hall*.

In a great *cause*. *Byron*, Marino Faliero, ii. 2.

A *cause* which is vigorous after centuries of defeat is a *cause* baffled but not disheartened, beaten but not subdued.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 7.

Cause of action, in *law*, the situation or state of facts which entitles a party to maintain an action in a court of recovery.—**Country cause**, in *Eng. local practice*, a suit against a defendant residing more than twenty miles from London.—**Degrading causes**, in *pub. usage*. See *degrading*.—**Entitled in the cause**. See *entitled*.—**Fallacy of false cause**. See *fallacy*.—**For cause**, for a legally sufficient reason; as, some officers are not removable except *for cause* and after formal examination or trial *pleno jure*.—**Matrimonial causes**. See *matrimonial*.—**Onerous cause**. See *onerous*.—**Probable cause** (*a*) in law, reference to criminal prosecutions, such a state of facts and circumstances as would lead a man of common caution and prudence, acting conscientiously, impartially, reasonably, and without perjudice, upon the facts within his knowledge, to believe that the person accused is guilty.—**The First Cause**, God. See def. 1, above.—**To make common cause**, to join with for the attainment of some object; side with strongly; aid and support.

She found I was a friend and ready to make common *cause* with those who found as much.
Browning, King and Book, I. 613.

To show cause, to present a reason in an order of court requiring a person to *show cause* why he should not be punished for contempt.—**Town cause**, in *Eng. local practice*, a suit against a defendant residing not more than twenty miles from London.

cause (kâz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caused*, ppr. *causing*. [< ME. *causen* = F. *causer* = Sp. Pg. *causar* = It. *causare*, *cosare* (cf. L. *causari*, give as a reason, pretend, Mi. *causare*, litigate, plead), > E. *causer*, etc., talk; see *causeway*;] from the noun: see *cause*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To act as a cause or agent in producing; effect; bring about; be the occasion of.

They caused great joy unto all the brethren. Acts xv. 3.
You cannot guess who caused your father's death.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2.

July does not cause August, though it invariably precedes it. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 154.

2. To make; force; compel: with an infinitive after the object: as, the storm *caused* him to seek shelter.

I will cause him to fall by the sword. 2 Ki. xix. 7.

And so ever can separate triumph by that Sepulcre he cast a stome that sit will greit violence and thopite he cause the wall. Alexander pursuivant, to King David, and cause hym to flee.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 28.

II. *intrans.* To show cause; give reasons.

But he, to shifte their curious request,
Gan cauuen why she could not cease in jeste.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 26.

causeful (kâz'fûl), *a.* [*cause* + *-ful*, 1.] Having a real or sufficient cause. *Spenser.*

Shall myne head and wall with *causeful* tears.
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 550.

causeless (kâz'les), *a.* [*cause* + *-less*.] 1. Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated.

Reach the Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* power the cause of all things known.
Illyrians. It was made by *Blackstone*, Treatises.

2. Without just ground, reason, or motive: as, *causeless* hatred; *causeless* fear.

Your *causeless* hate to me is buried.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, I. 2.

Causeless wars that never had no aim.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 322.

causelessly (kâz'les-li), *adv.* Without cause. *Chaucer.*

causelessly (kâz'les-li), *adv.* In a causeless manner; without cause or reason.

Carelessly and *causelessly* neglect it.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x. § 4.

causelessness (kâz'les-nes), *n.* [*causeless* + *-ness*.] The state of being causeless.

causer (kâ'zėr), *n.* One who or that which causes; the agent or act by which an effect is produced.

Is not the *causer* of the timeless death
Of these Plantagenets . . .
As blameful as the executioner?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

causey (kô-zē'), *n.* [F., prop. fem. of *causer*, talkative, a talker, < *causer*, talk: see *cause*, *v. i.*] A small sofa or settee for two persons.

causeway, causey (kâz'wā, kâ'zi), *n.* (Prop. *causey* (the form *causeway*, being corrupt, *causey way* (Prompt. Parv.), being a popular perversion, in simulation of *way*, a road), early mod. E. also *causay*, *cossay*, < ME. *cauci*, *hauce*, *cause*, *causee*, also *cauchie*, *cauchye*, < OF. **cauchie*, *cauchie*, *cauchiee*, *chauseie*, F. *chaussée* = Pr. *caussada* = Sp. *calzada*, < Ml. *calceata*, rarely *calcinta* (also *calcea*, *calceia*, after the OF. form), a paved road (see. L. *via*, a way, road; cf. E. *street*, ult. < L. *strata* (se. L. *via*), a paved road), prop. fem. of **calceatus*, **calcatus*, pp. of **calcere*, *calcetare*, make a road or causeway (Pg. *calçar*, pave; cf. OF. *cauchier*, *chaucer*, traverse a road), < L. *calx* (*calc-*, *calci-*), limestone, lime, chalk, the verb having reference to the use of broken limestone, and, appar. in a more general application, of any broken stone, or of gravel (cf. L. dim. *calcillus*, a pebble, gravel, *calculosus*, calculous, gravelly), and prob. to the use of lime or mortar, in making such roads: see *calx*, *chalk*, *calculus*. The verb is by some identified with *calcare*, tread, but *calcare* (> OF. *cauchier*, *caucher*, *caucer*, F. *chausser* = Pr. *caussar* = Sp. *calzar* = Pg. *calçar* = It. *calzare*), shoe, provide with shoes, < L. *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*. *Causeway*, being now known to be a false form, is beginning to be avoided by some writers.] 1. A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, fascines, or the like, serving as a dry passage over wet or marshy ground, over shallow water, or along the top of an embankment.

At the foote of the castell was the marss, depe on alle sides, and ther-to was noon entre saf a litill *cauchie* that was narowe and straite of half a myle lengthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 886.

Such are the making and repayring of Bridges, *Causeyes*, Conduits to conuay water to their Hospitalls or Temples.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 297.

It is strange to see the charrevable pavements and *causeways* in the avenies and entrances of towns abroad beyond the seas.
Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

The other way Satan went down
The *causey* to hell-gate.
Milton, P. L., x. 415.

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A narrow girdle of rough stones and crags
A rude and natural *causeway*, interposed
Between the water and a winding slope
Of copse and thicket.
Wordsworth, Naming of Places, iv.

The old and ponderous trunks of prostrate trees
That lead from knoll to knoll a *causey* rude.
Bryant, Entrance to a Wood.

2. A sidewalk, or path at the side of a street or road raised above the carriageway.—**Crown of the causey.** See *crown*.—**Giant's Causeway**, a promontory of columnar basaltic rock on the north coast of Antrim, in the north of Ireland, where the formations are nearly all perpendicular, and in hexagonal pillars, distinctly marked, and varying in diameter from 15 to 20 inches, with a height of 20 feet in some places. See *basalt*.

causeway, causey (kâz'wā, kâ'zi), *v. t.* [*causeway*, *causey*, *n.*] To provide with a causeway or causeys, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.

The white worn stones which *causewayed* the middle of the path.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

causey, *n.* and *v.* See *causeway*.

causia (kâ'si§), *n.* [Gr. καυσία, < καύω, καίειν,] A broad-brimmed hat, with a very low crown, or sometimes no distinct crown, forming part of the national costume of the ancient Macedonians and of related peoples, as the Illyrians. It was usually worn by kings and surrounded by a white or gold embroidered diadem in the form of a narrow band, of which the fringed ends hung down at the back.

The καυσία . . . had a very broad brim and a very low crown, and is found on the Macedonian, Median, Illyrian, and also perhaps Thessalian costume.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 388.

causid (kâ'sid), *n.* A snake of the family *Causidæ*.

Causidæ (kâ'si-dē), *n. pl.* [Ml., < *Causus* + *-idæ*.] A family of snakeygish *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Causus*, having the maxillary bone not excavated, the poison-fang grooved in front, and a postfrontal bone present. The genera become *Crotalus*, *Heterodon*, and *Dorsetia*. They are venomous serpents, most nearly related to the *Viperidæ* or vipers.

causidical (kâ-sid'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *causidicalis*, < L. *causidicus*, an advocate or pleader, < *causa*, a cause, + *dicere*, say.] Pertaining to an advocate, or to pleading or the defense of suits.

causson, n. Same as *corcoun*.

caustic (kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *caustique* = Sp. *cáustico* = Pg. *cautico* = It. *causticо*, < L. *causticus*, < Gr. καυστικός, caustic, corrosive, capable of burning, < καυτός, verbal adj. of καίειν, burn: see *cauldron*, *cauterize*, and cf. *exaustic*.]

I. *a.* 1. Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the tissue of animal substances. See *caustic potash*, below.—2. Figuratively, ironical or sarcastic; cutting: as, a *caustic* remark.

Let their humour be never so *caustic*.
Sir Humphrey Clinker.

Those illusions of fancy which were at length dispelled by the *caustic* satire of Cervantes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Caustic alcohol, barley, etc. See the nouns.—**Caustic curve**, in *math.* See § 2.—**Caustic potash**, potassium hydrate, KOH, a white, deliquescent, caustic, easily soluble in water and deliquescent in air. It is a strong base, forming salts with acids, and is used in medicine as a lotion, a powerful caustic, quickly destroying animal and vegetable tissues. Caustic potash is used in medicine as a battery, and in manufactures in the arts, as a detergent, as a base for making salts of potash, and in the manufacture of soap.—**Caustic soda**, sodium hydrate, NaOH, a white, brittle solid, having much the same chemical and physical properties as caustic potash, and similar uses in the arts. The soaps made with caustic soda are hard; those made with caustic potash are soft.—**Syn. 2.** Stinging, pungent, acrid, sarcastic.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, any substance which burns, corrodes, or destroys animal tissue or animal structures; an escharotic.—2. Figuratively, something pungent or severely critical or sarcastic. See *caustic*, *a.*

Your hottest *causticks*. *B. Jonson*, Elegy on Lady Pawlet.

When we can endure the *caustics* and correctives of our spiritual physicians, those things which we are most apt to please ourselves, then our obedience is regular and humble. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

3. In *math.*, an envelop of rays of light proceeding from a fixed point and reflected or refracted by a surface or a curve. Caustics are consequently of two kinds, *catacaustics* and *diacaustics*, the former being caustics by reflection and the latter caustics by refraction.—**Lunar caustic**, a name given to silver nitrate when cast into sticks for the use of surgeons, etc. See *nitrate*.—**Secondary caustic**, the orthogonal trajectory of the reflected or refracted rays: an involute of a plane caustic.—**Vienna caustic**, a mixture of potassium hydrate and lime in equal proportions, forming a powder used in medicine as a caustic, and milder than potassium hydrate alone.

caustical (kâs'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *caustic*. [Rare.]

caustically (kâs'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a caustic or severe manner: as, to say something *caustically*.

causticity (kâs-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*caustic* + *-ity*; = F. *causticité* = Sp. *causticidad* = Pg. *causticidade* = It. *causticità*.] 1. The property of being caustic, that is, of corroding or disorganizing animal matter, or the quality of combining with the principles of organized substances so as to destroy the tissue; corrosiveness. This property belongs to concentrated acids, pure alkalis, and some metallic salts.—2. Figuratively, severity of language; pungency; sarcasm.

He was a master in all the arts of ridicule; and his inexhaustible spirit and causticity of wit would have subjected to have rivalled the *causticity* of Swift.
I. D'Israeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 238.

I shall be sorry to provoke his pungent speech. I know it will be all sense for the Church, and all *causticity* for Schism.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

He had, besides, a ready *causticity* of tongue.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

causticness (kâs'tik-nes), *n.* The quality of being caustic; causticity.

caustify (kâs'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caustified*, ppr. *caustifying*. [*caustic* + *-fy*.] To render caustic; convert into caustic. For example, soda ash or carbonate of soda is caustified by boiling with milk of lime, which removes the carbonic acid and converts the soda into caustic soda.

causus (kâ'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καῦσος, burning heat, catarrh, < καίειν, burn. Cf. *cauma*.] 1. In *med.*, a highly ardent fever.—2. [cap.] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Causidæ*. *J. Wagler*.

cautel (kâ'tel), *n.* [= Sc. *cautele*, < ME. *cautel*, *cautele*, < OF. *cautele* = F. *cautèle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cautela*, < L. *cautela*, caution, precaution, < *cautus*, pp. of *cavere*, take heed: see *caution*.] 1. Caution; wariness; prudence.

But in all things this *cautel* they use, that a less pleasure hinder not a bigger; and that the pleasure be no cause of displeasure, which they endeavor to follow carefully, if the pleasure be unhonest.
Sir Thomas More, tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia, ii. 7.

2. Subtlety; craftiness; cunning; deceit; fraud.

Thus goure *cautell* to the comoune hath combred gow all.
Richard the Redeless, I. 78.

No soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch
The virtue of his will.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3.

3. *Eccles.*, a detailed caution or written direction concerning the proper manner of celebrating the holy communion, etc.

cautelyl, *adv.* [ME. *cautely*; < *cautel* + *-ly*².] Cautiously.

Make a cryse, and *cautely* thou cull.
York Plays, p. 238.

cautelous (kâ'te-lus), *a.* [< ME. *cautelous* = F. *cauteleux* = Pr. *cautelos* = Sp. Pg. *cauteloso*, < Ml. *cautelosus*, < L. *cautela*, caution: see *cautel*, *-ous*.] 1. Cautious; wary; provident: as, "*cautelous* though young," *Drayton*, Queen Margaret.

Mer. Impatient stands sentinel:
Then I'll retire.
Ger. We must be *cautelous*.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

My stock being small, no marvel 'twas soon wasted; but you, without the least doubt or suspicion,
If *cautelous*, may make bold with your master's.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

Swear priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*,
Old feckle carrions, and such suffering souls
That welcome wrongs.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

2. Cunning; treacherous; wily.

They are (for the most part) see *cautelous* and wylye headed, specially being men of see small experience and practise, that whan they come to the world wonder whether they borrowe such subtiltyes and slye shiftes.
Bale, Image of Ireland.

cautelously† (kâ'te-lus-li), *adv.* 1. Cautiously; warily.—2. Cunningly; slyly; craftily.

cautelousness (kâ'te-lus-nes), *n.* Cautiousness; prudence.

These two great Christian virtues, *cautelousness*, repentance. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 254.

cauter (kâ'tėr), *n.* [LL., < Gr. καυτήρ, a searing-iron, < καίειν, burn.] A searing-iron. *Minsheu.*

cauterant (kâ'ter-ant), *n.* [For *cauterient*, < Ml. *cauterian(t-)*, ppr. of *cauterare*, cauterize: see *cauterize*.] A cautery; a caustic.

cauterisation, cauterise. See *cauterization*, *cauterize*.

cauterism (kâ'tėr-izm), *n.* [*cauter* + *-ism*. Cf. *cauterize*.] The application of a cautery.

cauterization (kâ'tėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*cauterize* + *-ation*; = F. *cautérisation* = Pr. *cauterizacio* = Sp. *cauterización* = Pg. *cauterização* = It. *cauterizzazione*.] 1. In *surg.*, the act of cauterizing or searing some morbid part by the application of a hot iron, or of caustics, etc.—2. The effect of the application of a cautery or caustic.

Also spelled *cauterisation*.

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cauterize (kâ'tėr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cauterized*, ppr. *cauterizing*. [= F. *cautériser* = It. *cauterizzare* = Sp. Pg. *cauterizar* = It. *cauterizare*, < ML. *cauterizare*, also *cauleriare*, < Gr. καυτηριάζειν, cauterize, < καυτήριον, a searing-iron: see *cautery*.] 1. To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, or with caustics, as morbid flesh.

Fugitive slaves are marked and *cauterized* with burning irons. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 382.

The flame from the pistol had been so close that it had actually *cauterized* the wound inflicted by the ball.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

2. To sear, in a figurative sense.

They have *cauterized* consciences.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 195.

The more *cauterized* our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 609.

Also spelled *cauterise*.

cautery (kâ'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cauteries* (-iz). [= F. *cautère* = It. *cauterio* = Sp. Pg. It. *cauterio*, < L. *cauterium*, < Gr. καυτήριον, a branding-iron, a brand, dim. of καυτήρ, a branding-iron, a burner: see *cauter*.] 1. A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustics; substances that burn, corrode, or destroy the solid parts of an animal body. The burning by a hot iron is termed *actual cautery*; that by caustic medicines, *potential cautery*.

His discourses, like Jonathan's arrows, may shoot short, or shoot over, but not wound where they should, nor open those humours that need a lancet or a *cautery*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 686.

The mad bite
Must have the *cautery*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

2. The instrument or drug employed in cauterizing.—**Corrigan's cautery**, same as *Corrigan's button* (which see, under *button*).—**Galvanic cautery**, an instrument for cauterizing which is heated by the passage through it of an electric current.

cautery-electrode (kâ'tėr-i-ė-lek'trōd), *n.* A name applied to any of the various forms of wires and bands of platinum which constitute the heated and cauterizing part of a galvanic cautery.

cauting-iron (kâ'ting-ī'ėrn), *n.* [Appar. short for *cautering-* or *cauterizing-iron*. See *cauter*.] A searing-iron. *E. H. Knight.*

caution (kâ'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *caucion*, *caucioun* (dpf. 7) = F. *caution* = Pr. *cautio* = Sp. *caución* = Pg. *caução* = It. *cauzione* (cf. D. *cautie*, *kautie* = G. *cautione* = Dan. *Sw.* *kaution*, chiefly in legal senses), < L. *cautio*(*n*-), caution, precaution, security, bond, warranty, < *cautus*, pp. of *cavere*, be on one's guard, take heed, look out, beware, wit, an AS. *acwanian*, E. *quean*, behold, E. *show*: see *show*.] 1. Prudence in regard to danger; wariness, consisting in a careful attention to probable and possible results, and a judicious course of conduct to avoid failure or disaster.

In the afternoon we walked out to see the City. But we thought fit, before we entered, to get License of the Governour and to proceed with all *caution*.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 134.

The first thing I did at Alexandria was to pace round the walls, and take the bearings; which I did with so much *caution*, that I thought I could not have been observed by the Janizary that attended me.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 2.

2. Anything intended or serving to induce wariness; a warning given either by word of mouth or in any other way; monitory advice.

In way of *caution*, I must tell you, good Mr. Tom,
You do not understand yourself so clearly
As it behooves my daughter and your honour.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

Indulge, my son, the *cautions* of the wise.
Pope, Odyssey, xviii. 114.

3†. Provision or security against something; provident care; precaution.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come in.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. In *recent Eng. law*, a written warning or caveat, filed with the registrar of land-titles against dealings with the land without notice to the cautioner, or person who files the warning.—5. Security; guaranty; pledge; bail. [Now confined to Scotch law.]

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted. *Clarendon.*

6. A person who gives security; a surety; a cautioner. [Scotch, and generally pronounced kâ'shọn, as also in sense 5.]

The King of Spain now offers himself for *Caution*, for putting in Execution what is stipulated in behalf of the Roman Catholicks throughout his Majesty of Great-Britain's Dominions. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 21.

7†. Bond; bill.

Take thi *caution*, and sitte down soone and write anni. *Wyclif*, Luke xvi. 6.

8. Something to excite alarm or astonishment; something extraordinary: absolutely or with some fanciful addition: as, the way they sentenced was a *caution to snakes*. [Slang.]—**Bond or caution.** See *bond*, 1.—Syn. 1. Forethought, lookout, heed, vigilance, watchfulness, circumspection.—2. Admonition.

caution (kâ'shọn), *v. t.* [*caution*, *n.*] To give notice of danger to; warn; exhort to take heed.

You *cautioned* me against their charms. *Swift.*

cautionary (kâ'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*caution* + *-ary*; = F. *cautionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *cautionario*.] I. *a.* 1. Containing a caution, or warning to avoid danger: as, *cautionary* advice.

You will see that these ways are made *cautionary* enough. *Burton*, Pilgrim a Progress, ii.

Waved his unoccupied hand in a *cautionary* gesture to his companions. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 148.

2. Given as a pledge or in security.

Has the money no *cautionary* towns and seaports, to give us for securing trade? *Addison*, Present State of the Allies.

Cautionary town, a town the control and revenues of which are granted by the government to a foreign power to secure the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation; notably, certain strongholds in the Netherlands which were pledged to Queen Elizabeth in the time of Elizabeth, particularly the cities of Flushing, Briel, and Rammekens.

And it is resolved that it be [enclosed] as the dowry for the queen [Bevon] shall only be employed for the payment of his debts, as namely for Ireland, the Navy, and the *Cautionary Towns* in the Low Countries; and so, leaving the carriage of this business to your discretion, and wishes, we bid you heartily farewell.
Letter from the Lords in Council of James I.

By the treaty of peace between James and Philip III., although the king had declared himself bound by the treaties made with Elizabeth to retain the *cautionary towns* to no one but the United States, he promised Spain to allow those States a reasonable time to make peace with the Archduke. *Motley*, John of Barneveld, II. 67.

II. *n.* Same as *cautionary*.

cautioner (kâ'shọn-ėr), *n.* 1. One who cautions or advises. 2. In *recent Eng. law*, one who files a caution with the registrar of landtities. See *caution*, *n.*, 4.—3. [Generally pronounced kâ'shọn-ėr.] In Scots law, the person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

cautionize (kâ'shọn-īz), *v. t.* [*caution* + *-ize*.] To promote caution in; make prudent; place under security or guaranty.

The captaine of the Janissaries rose and slew the Bullwarr, and gave his countrymen entrance: the Asian Begh . . . of a bordering province, to *cautionize* that part.
Knolles, Turkish History, 1414 (ed. 1638.)

caution-money (kâ'shọn-mun'i), *n.* Money deposited as security; specifically, a sum paid as security by a student on his matriculation in an English university.

The genteel amercements of a young man of fashion in a silver tankard or his *caution* money ought not, in my view, to be considered as part of his education.
Remarks on the Expense of Education, 1786.

cautionry (kâ'shọn-ri), *n.* [*caution* + *-ry*.] In *Scots law*, the giving security for another; the promise or contract of one, not for himself, but for another. Also written *cautionary*.

cautious (kâ'shụs), *a.* [< *caution*, on type of *ambitious*, < *ambition*, etc.; the older E. adj. was *cautous*, q. v., and the L. adj. is *cautus*, prop. pp. of *cavere*, take heed: see *caution*.] 1. Possessing or exhibiting caution; attentive to probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful: as, a *cautious* general; a *cautious* advance.

These same *cautious* and quick-sighted gentlemen.
Burke, Speech, Conciliation with America.

Like most men of *cautious* tempers and prosperous fortunes, he had a strong disposition to support whatever existed. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

2. With *of* before the object of caution: wary in regard to the risks of; afraid or heedful of the dangers involved in.

Having one Man surprized once by some Spaniards lying there in ambush, and carried off by them to Panama, we were after that more *cautious of* Surprizes.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 177.

By night he fled, and at midnight returnd
From compassing the Crowd? still *cautious of* day.
Milton, P. L., ix. 59.

3†. Over-prudent; timorous; timid.

You shall be received at a postern door, if you be not *cautious*, by one whose touch would make old Nestor young. *Massinger.*

=Syn. Prudent, careful, wary, vigilant, heedful, thoughtful, scrupulous.

cautiously (kâ'shụs-li), *adv.* In a cautious manner; with caution; warily.

Then know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believed:
For few there are but have been once deceived.
Dryden.

cautiousness (kâ'shụs-nes), *n.* The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care; circumspection; prudence with regard to danger.

cautor (kâ'tọr), *n.* [< L. *cautor*, one who is on his guard or is safe, also one who is security or bail, < *cavere*, be on one's guard, etc.: see *caution*.] A cautioner. [Rare.]

A caution means that a sale cannot be effected without notice to the author and opportunity of action.
Quarterly Rev., XLIX. 201.

cauxi, *n.* See *cavi*.

cava[1] (kâ'vą), *n.*; pl. *cavæ* (-vē). [Nl., fem. (sc. *vena*, vein) of L. *cavus*: see *caval* and *cean*.] A caval vein; one of the venæ cavæ. See *caval*, *n.*

The division of the heart into which these *cavæ* open. *Huxley.*

cava[2], *n.* Plural of *cavum*.

cava[3], **kawa** (kâ'vą, -wą), *n.* The Polynesian name of an intoxicating beverage prepared from the shrub *Piper methysticum*.

cavæ, *n.* Plural of *cavæ*.

caval (kā'val), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cavus*, hollow (see *cave*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, hollow and comparatively large: as, a *caval* sinus. Specifically—2. Pertaining to the cavæ. See *cavæ* and *cave*[1].

II. *n.* A caval or caval vein; either one of the two largest veins of the body, emptying blood into the right auricle of the heart. In man these veins are commonly called *superior* and *inferior cavals*, or *vena cava superior* and *inferior*; in mammals general names are *precaval* and *postcaval*. See these words, and cuts under *heart* and *lung*.

cavalcade (kav-al-kād'), *n.* [< F. *cavalcade*, < It. *cavalcata* (= Pr. *cavalcada* = Sp. *cabalgada*, *cabalgata* = Pg. *cavalgada*), a troop of horsemen, < *cavalcare*, ride, < *cavallo*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *caball*[3], *capell*, *cavalry*, *chevalier*, *chivalry*, and cf. *chevachée*, a doublet of *cavalcade*.] A procession, or train, as of persons on horseback or in carriages.

We went from Sienna, desirous of being present at the *cavalcata* of the Great Duke to Monte Nero. We had not yet made the grand procession to St. John de Laterano.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 2, 1644.

Onward came the *cavalcade*, thickened and extended by two hundred thick waxen torches, in the hands of as many horsemen. *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. 71.

He [King James] made a progress through his kingdom, escorted by long *cavalcades* of gentlemen from one lordly mansion to another. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x. viii.

cavalcade (kav-al-kād'), *v. i.* [*cavalcade*, *n.*] To ride in or form part of a procession.

He would have done his noble friend better service than *cavalcading* with him to Oxford. *North*, Examen, p. 117.

cavalero (kav-a-lē'rō), *n.* [Also *cavaliero*, repr. Sp. *cavallero*, now *caballero*: see *cavalier*.] A cavalier; a gay military man; a gallant.

Th' drink is master Sackbyb, and all the *cavaleros* about London. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *n.* and *a.* [Also formerly *cavalero* and *cavaliero*, after Sp. or It.; = D. *kavalier* = G. *cavalier* = Dan. *kavalier* = Sw. *kavaljer* = Ar. *kwārān*, < F. *cavalier* = Pr. *cavelier*, < It. *cavaliere* = Sp. *caballero* = Pg. *cavalheiro*, *cavalleiro* = P. *chevalier* (> E. *chevalier*), < ML. *caballarius*, a horseman, knight, < LL. *caballus*, a horse: see *caball*[3], *cavalcade*, etc., and *chevalier*.] I. *n.* 1. A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight.

Nineteen French marquesses and a hundred Spanish *cavaliers*. *Tatler*, No. 260.

Hence—2. One who has the spirit or bearing of a knight; especially, a bold, reckless, and gay fellow.

Who is he . . . that will not follow
These cull'd and choice-drawn *cavaliers* to France?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

3. [*cap.*] The appellation given to the partizans of Charles I. of England in his contest with Parliament.

During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and Roundheads. They were subsequently called Tories and Whigs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

4. A man attending on or escorting a woman, or acting as her partner in dancing: a gallant; a beau.

I'll take a dance, said I; so stay you here. A sunburnt daughter of Labour rose up from the group to meet me as I advanced towards them. . . . We want a *cavalier*, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them.—And a *cavalier* ye shall have, said I, taking hold of both of them.

5. In *medieval fort.*, a mound defended by walls and the like, raised so as to command the neighboring ramparts; hence, in *modern fort.*,

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a raised work commonly situated within the bastion, but sometimes built in the gorges, or on the middle of the curtain. It is 10 or 12 feet higher than the rest of the works, and is used to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country. It is designed chiefly to bring a plunging fire to bear on the assailants' works exterior to the enceinte.

6. In the *manège*, one who understands horsemanship; a skilled or practised rider.—**Cavalier barbary.** See *barbary*.

II. *a.* **1†.** Knightly; brave; warlike.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. *Suckling.*

2. Gay; sprightly; easy; offhand; frank; careless.

The plodding, persevering, scrupulous accuracy of the one, and the easy, *cavalier* verbal fluency of the other, form a complete contrast. *Hallitt.*

3. Haughty; disdainful; supercilious; as, a rude and *cavalier* answer.

Here's the house: [he knock at the door.— What, shall I do't in the *cavalier* humour, with, Whose within there, ho! or in the Puritan humour, with, By your leave, good brother? *Heywood*, If you know not Me, ii.

4. [*cap.*] Belonging or relating to the party of Charles I. of England.

'Tis an old *Cavalier* family. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, III. 3.

cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *v. i.* [< *cavalier*, *n.*] To act as a cavalier; ape the manners of a cavalier; carry one's self in a disdainful or highminded fashion: sometimes followed by *it*: as, to try to *cavalier it* over one's associates.

An old drunken, *cavalierizing* knight. *Scott*, Old Mortality, I. 4.

cavalierish (kav-a-lēr'ish), *a.* [< *cavalier* + *-ish*1.] Of or belonging to a cavalier, or to the party of Charles I. of England.

The *cavalierish* party. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, II. 168.

The land is full of discontent. . . . the *Cavalierish* party doth still expect a day & nourish hopes of a Revolution.

Quoted in *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 250.

cavalierism (kav-a-lēr'izm), [< *cavalier* + *-ism*.] The practice or principles of cavaliers. *Scott.*

cavalierly (kav-a-lēr'li), *adv.* In a cavalier manner; arrogantly; disdainfully; superciliously.

He has treated our opinion a little too *cavalierly*. *Austin*, Letters.

I protest I do not understand all this; . . . you treat me very *cavalierly*. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iv.

Those who *cavalierly* reject the theory of Evolution, as not adequately supported by facts, seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 377.

cavalierness (kav-a-lēr'nes), *n.* [< *cavalier*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being cavalier; arrogance; a disdainful manner. [Rare.]

cavalierot, *n.* [Intended for It. *cavaliere*: see *cavalier*.] A cavalier; a gallant.

Then this brave *cavalierot*
Is openly baffled in his mistress' sight,
And dares not fight himself.
Beau. and Fl., Fr. Faithful Friends, I. 2.

It occurred to him [the author] that the more serious scenes of his narrative might be relieved by the humour of a *cavaliero* of the age of Queen Elizabeth.

Scott, Monastery, Int.

cavallard (ka-val-ärd'), *n.* [< *cavallaro*.] A drove of horses, < *caballo*, a horse: see *caball*2. A name in some parts of the western United States for a drove of horses or mules. Also *caravarted*.

cavalleria (kä-väl-yä-rē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *caballería*.] A measure of land, equal to 33.1 acres, being a little less than the Castilian **fanega**. The Mexican cavalleria is 131 acres.

cavalli, *n.* See *cavally*.

cavallo (It. pron. kä-väl'lō), *n.* [It., lit. a horse: see *caball*2, *cayuse*1.] A Neapolitan coin, equal to about $\frac{7}{8}$ of a United States cent.

cavally, cavalli (kä-val'i), *n.*; pl. *cavallies, cavallas* (-liz). [Also *carally*, and *cervally, crevalle*, < Sp. *caballa* (= Pg. *cavalla*), a horse-mackerel, < *caballo* = Pg. *cavallo*, a horse: see *caball*2.] A fish of the genus *Caranx*. See *Caranx* and *horse-mackerel*.

The *cavalli* has a pointed head and snout, with moderately large conical and pointed teeth.

Spectator's Gazetteer, p. 396.

cavallo nud, *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old form of cannon made of wrought-iron, and firing a charge consisting of one pound of lead bullets.

cavalry (kav'al-ri), *n.* [Formerly *cavallerie*, F. *cavallerie*, now *cavalerie*, < It. *cavalleria*, cavalry, knighthood (= Sp. *caballería* = Pg. *cavallaria* = OF. *chevalerie*, > E. *chivalry*), *cavaliere*, a horseman, knight: see *cavalier*.] A class of soldiers who march and fight on horseback; that part of an army, or of any military force, which consists of troops that serve on horseback, as distinguished from infantry, or foot-soldiers. Their efficacy and general importance arise from their adaptation to rapid movements, thus enabling a commander to avail himself of decisive opportunities, as in the exposure of weak points in the enemy's lines, or the occurrence of disorder in his ranks. They are also employed for intercepting the enemy's supplies, furnishing detachments and escorts, procuring intelligence, protecting the entire army or wing of it, or covering a retreat. The uses of cavalry, however, are necessarily limited by the nature of the ground. Modern cavalry consists of two grand classes, *heavy* and *light* (distinguished by weight of the horses, and equipments), which are susceptible of subdivision according to service required, as *cuirassiers, dragoons, lancers, hussars*, etc.

cavalryman (kav'al-ri-man), *n.*; pl. *cavalrymen* (-men). A soldier trained to fight on horseback; a member of a cavalry regiment.

Each *cavalryman* had been required to start with ten pounds of grain for his horse. *Bancroft*, XXVIII. 138.

cavan (ka-van'), *n.* Same as *caban*.

cavas, *n.* See *cavass*.

cavasina (ka-va-sī'nä), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidæ*, *Scriola dorsalis*; a kind of amberfish. [California.]

cavass, kavass (ka-vas'), *n.* [Turk. *qawas*, *qawa* (*kawas*, *kawwas*).] 1. An armed and uniformed attendant attached to the suite of a person of distinction in Turkey.

Their suite consisted of a *cavass* who told them that Gjolbaschi was only about three leagues off, and offered to guide them. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. s., XXXIX. 813.

2†. A Turkish police-officer.

Also *cavas*, *cawass*, *kawass*.

cavassoni, *n.* See *carezon*.

cavate (kā'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cavated*, ppr. *cavating*. [< L. *cavatus*, pp. of *cavare*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*1.] To make hollow; dig out; excavate. [Rare.]

cavatina (kä-vä-tē'nä), *n.* [< It. *cavatina*, > F. *cavatine*.] In *music*, a melody of simpler character than the aria, and without a second part and a da capo or return part. The term is occasionally applied, however, to aire of any kind.

cavation (kā-vā'shon), *n.* [< It. *cavazione*, < L. *cavatio(n-)*, an excavation, < *cavare*: see *cavate*.] 1. The act of hollowing or excavating; specifically, in *arch.*, the digging or excavating of the earth for the foundation of a building; the trench or excavation so dug. In the specific use also spelled *kevel*. **2.** In *fencing*, a method of evading a low thrust by drawing the haunch backward, thus withdrawing the abdomen and chest from the reach of the adversary's weapon. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

cavazion, *n.* A form of *cavation*, 1, occurring in Phillips' and other early dictionaries.

cave1 (kāv), *n.* [< ME. *cave*, *kave*, *cave*, a cave (var. *cage*, a cage), > E. *cage*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cava*, < L. *cavea*, a cave, also a cage, < *cavus*, hollow (prob. < *cavare*, a, cavely, kiln to Gr. *κοῖλος*, a hole (cf. Gr. *κοίλη*, cave, *κοιλία*, belly), = L. *culum*, orig. **carsium*, the sky: see *cevil*, *a.*, *celestial*, etc.), = *acer*, *excire*, conceive, swell, orig. contain. Hence *cavern*, *excavate*, *excavate*, etc.] 1. A hollow place in the earth; especially, a natural cavity of considerable size, extending more or less horizontally into a hill or mountain; a cavern; a den. Some caves are formed by the erosive action of shore waves; of these the most famous is Fingal's Cave in Staffa, on the west coast of Scotland, the entrance to which is formed by columnar ranges of basalt supporting an arch 60 feet high and 33 feet wide. Some, as the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, which include an extent of about 10 miles of subterraneous windings, result from the solvent action of underground water in limestone rocks; these are celebrated for their great extent, and subterraneous waters, or for their stalactites and stalagmites. Some are found in volcanic rocks, where the roof of a narrow lava flow remains after the molten core of the flow has run out. Shallow caves or rock-shelters are formed where a weak stratum is worn out beneath a roof of harder rock. Many caves are of interest to the geologist and archeologist from the occurrence in them of remains of animals of the Pleistocene period, or for the evidence their clay floors and rudely sculptured walls, and the implements found in them, offer of the presence of prehistoric man.

And Lot went up out of Zoar, . . . and he dwelt in a cave, he and his two daughters. Gen. xix. 30.

2. A cellar; a subterranean chamber. [Obsolete or local.]

But now there standeth neuer a house, but onely two Towres and certayne caues vnder the grounde.

Gascoigne, Pylgrymage, p. 16.

3t. Any hollow place or part; a cavity.

The *cave* of the ear. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4. The sash-pit of a glass-furnace.—**5.** [*cap.*] A name given to a party in the British Parliament who seceded from the Liberals on the reform bill introduced by them in 1866. See *Adullamite*. Hence—**6.** Any small faction of seceders or dissidents in Parliament.

cave2 (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caved*, ppr. *caving*. [< *cave*, *n.*; = F. *caver* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cavar*, < L. *cavare*, make hollow, hollow out, excavate, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*1, *n.*, from which the E. verb is in part directly derived. In def. II., 2, as in the phrase *cave in*, the verb, though now completely identified with *cave*1, *n.*, with ref. to the noun *cave*1, is in its origin an accommodation of the Irish *caite*, *caite in*, < *caill*, destroy: see *caith*: see *caite*, *v.*, 2, and *caith*1, *n.*, 7, 8, 9.] **I.** *trans.* To make hollow; hollow out.

The moulded earth had *cav'd* the banke.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 33.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To dwell in a cave. [Rare.]

It may be heard at court that such as we
Cave here, hunt here, are outlaws.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. To fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit or hollow; fall in with *in*: as, the earth began to *cave*.—**3.** Figuratively, to break down; yield; give up; submit; knock under: absolutely, or with *in*: as, at this he *caved*. [Slang.]

A puppy, three weeks old, joins the chase with heart and soul, but *cave*s in at about fifty yards, and sits him down to bark. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxviii.

cave2, **kave** (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cavel*, *kaved*, ppr. *caving*, *kaving*. [Sc. also *keave*, *keve*, < ME. *cuvre*, *kevre*, < Norse. *kasa*, throw, toss, launch, move the hands as in scattering, stirring, rowing, etc., also *kasra*, snatch, stir, shake (cf. *kafsa* in sense of *sense*), appar. a particular use of or confused with *kasa* in lesch. *kafa*, dip, dive, swim, plunge, tr. dip, plunge, refl. dip, dive, impers. sink, founder, also dec. *kvfja*, < Norw. *kava*, a dive, plunge, the sea, the deep, also stir, agitation, quick motion of the hands, = Icel. *kaf*, a dive, a plunge, poet. the deep, the sea. Hence *cavel*2.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To toss or pitch: to *cave* the sheaf.—**2.** To toss in a threatening or haughty manner: as, to *cave* the horns (said of horned cattle): to *cave* the head.—**3.** To clean (threshed grain) by tossing or raking (it) on a barn-floor or a threshing-floor. [Old and prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

And ygift it nake a place high, plain, and pure,
When neth the threshers *cave* upon the corne.
This wol availe, and make it longe endure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To move; rush.

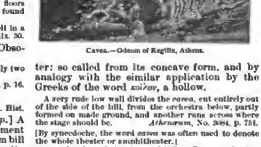
I . . . blusched [looked] on the burghe as I forth dreued [hastened],
Bygonde the brok fro me warde *keued*.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), I. 979.

2. To sink; be plunged or buried.

Thou wylte *cave* whan the water is verse,
Er moste thou swere to other comsayl,
Thy corse in clot and calder [cold] *kese*.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), I. 318.

cave3, **kave** (kāv), *n.* [< *cave*2, *kave*, *v.*] A toss, as of the head. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

caves (kā'vē-ē), *n.*; pl. *caves* (-ēz). [L., a cage: see *cage*, *cavel*.] Among the ancient Romans: (*a*) A cage or den for wild beasts, etc.; literally, any cavity or hollow place. (*b*) In general, the auditorium of a theater or amphithe-



Caves.—Odeum of Regilla, Athens.

ter: so called from its concave form, and by analogy with the similar application by the Greeks of the word *κοίλον*, a hollow.

A very rude low wall divides the *caves*, cut entirely out of the side of the hill, from the orchestra below, partly formed on made ground, and another runs across where the stage should be. *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 751.

[By synecdoche, the word *caves* was often used to denote the whole theater or amphitheater.]

cavesch (kā-vēsh'), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *escabeche*, pickle for fish.] Mackerel, or other fish, cut up, salted, spiced, fried, and packed in a

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pr.: a method employed in the West Indies.

caveach (kă-ēch'), *v. t.* [< *cavesch, n.*] To make cavesch of.

cavee, *n.* Plural of *covea*.

caveet (kā'vē-at), *n.* [L., let him beware; 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *cavere*, beware, take heed: see *caution*.] 1. In *law*, a notice filed or noted in a public office to prevent some proceeding being had except after warning to the caveator, or person making the caveat: as, a *caveat* filed with the probate court against the probate of a will. A *caveat* filed in the United States Patent Office by one who is engaged in an invention entitles him to notice of any application for a patent for an interference action during one year, while he is perfecting his own.

2. Figuratively, intimation of caution; warning; admonition; hint.

Let our banks take this *caveat* also, if the enemie retire, not to make any long pursuit after him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 63.

To give a *Caveat* to al parents, how they might bring their children vp in vertue.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 122.

In the midst of his prosperity let him remember that caweat of Moses, "Beware that he do not forget the Lord his God."
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

caveat (kā'vē-at), *v. t.* [< *caveat, n.*] 1. To enter a caveat.—2. In *fencing*, to shift the sword from one side of an adversary's sword to the other.

caveator (kā'vē-ā-tōr), *n.* [< *caveat* + *-or.*] One who enters a caveat.

cave-bear (kāv'bār), *n.* A fossil bear, *Ursus spelæus*, of the Quaternary epoch, contemporary with man in the caves of Europe.

cave-cricket (kāv'krik'et), *n.* A cricket of the genus *Hadenœcus*, inhabiting caverns. *S. H. Scudder.*

cave-dweller (kāv'dwel'ėr), *n.* 1. One who dwells in a cave; a troglodyte; specifically, a member of the prehistoric race of men who dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shellfish and wild animals. Many of the caves which they inhabited contain their rude implements and sculptured drawings, together with animal and sometimes human bones, in superimposed layers, separated by limestone or other deposits. *See bone-cave.* Also called *cavernan*.

Our knowledge of primitive man during the paleolithic age, is mainly confined to what has been learned in regard to the life and habits of the so-called *cave-dwellers*. *Science*, III. 489.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] A name given to the Bohemian Brethren (which see, under *Bohemian*), because they hid in caves to escape persecution.

cave-fish (kāv'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Amblyopsidæ* that inhabits caves. There are several species, all viviparous, some of them blind, inhabiting cave-streams of the southern and western United States, as *Amblyopsis spelæus* and *Typhlichthys subterraneus*; *Chologaster papillicr, C. agassizii*, and *C. cornutus*, of the same family, are found in open ditches in South Carolina. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

cave-hyena (kāv'hī-ē'nā), *n.* A species of fossil hyena, *Hyæna spelæus*, remains of which occur in bone-caves.

cave-keeper (kāv'kē'pėr), *n.* One who lives in a cave. [Rare.]

I thought I was a *cave-keeper*,
And cook to honest creatures.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

cave-keeping (kāv'kē'ping), *a.* Dwelling in a cave; hidden. [Rare.]

In men, as in a rough-grown grove, remain
Cave-keeping evils that obscurely sleep.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1260.

cavel[1], **cavil**[1], **kevel**[1], **kevil**[1] (kav'el, -il, kev'-el, -il), *n.* [Also written *kavel*, and formerly assibilated *chevil*; < ME. * *cavel*, not recorded in this sense, but see *cavel*[2], *kevel*, *kevil*, a cleat, clamp, gag, < (1) leel. *kefli*, a piece of wood, a stick, a gag, a cylinder, a mangle (also in comp. *rinkefli*, a rune-staff), = Norw. *kjevle*, a round stick, cylinder, roller, rolling-pin, gag, = Sw. dial. *käfling*, a small roundish billet; (2) Icel. *kafli*, a piece, a bit, a buoy for a cable or net (*meilhakafli*, a sword-hilt), = Norw. *kavle*, a roller, cylinder, rolling-pin, gag, *kavl*, a buoy for a cable or net, = Sw. *kafle*, a roller, cylinder, roller of a mangle, hilt, = MD. D. *kavel* = MLG. LG. *kavel* = G. *kabel*, lot, part, share (whence E. *cavel*[2]), orig. a stick or rune-staff used in casting lots.] 1. A bit for a horse.

In *kevil* and bridel (in *frenc et camo*) thair chekes stratit.
Ps. xxxii. 9 (MS. version).

2†. A gag.

Hwan Grim him [Havelok] handes faste bounden,
And sithen in an eld cloth wounden,
A *kevel* of clules ful unwraste [foul]
That he [he] mouete speke ne baste [breathe].
Havelok, l. 545.

3. *Naut.*, a large cleat of wood or iron to which sheets, tacks, or braces are belayed. Also called *cleat*. **E. Phillips**, 1706.—4. A stone-masons' ax, with a flat face for knocking off projecting angular points, and a pointed pen for reducing a surface to the desired form; a jedding-ax.—**To cast the cavel**, to throw the hammer.

cavel[2], **cavil**[2], **kevel**[2], **kevil**[2] (kav'el, -il, kev'-el, -il), *n.* [< ME. *cavel*, pl. *cavles*, *cavlis*, < MD. D. *kavel* = MLG. LG. *kavel* = G. *kabel*, lot, part, share: see *cavel*[1].] 1. Originally, the stick or rune-staff used in casting lots; a lot: as, to cast *cavels*.

O we cuist *cavels* us among.
William Guiterman (Child's Ballads, III. 23).

2. A part or share; lot.

No man, not having a number of the gild, shall buy wool, hides, or skins, to sell again, or shall cut cloths, save straunger cloths, in the course of trade. Such a one shall have neither Lot nor Cavel with my brother.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

3. A parcel or allotment of land. [Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

cave-lion (kāv'lī'on), *n.* A lion the remains of which occur in European bone-caves. It is closely related to if not identical with the living lion, *Felis leo*.

caveman (kāv'man), *n.*; pl. *cavemen* (-men). Same as *cave-dweller*, 1.

The bones and implements of the *Cave-men* are found in association with remains of the reindeer and bison, the arctic fox, the mammoth, and the woolly rhinoceros.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 45.

cavendish (kav'en-dish), *n.* [From the proper name *Cavendish*.] Tobacco which has been softened, pressed into quadrangular cakes, and sweetened with syrup or molasses, for chewing or smoking. Also called *negro-head*.—Out **cavendish**, cavendish manufactured loose.

cave-pika (kāv'pī'kā), *n.* A kind of pika or calling-hare, fossil remains of which are found in bone-caves. *Science*, III. 489.

caver[1] (kā'vėr), *n.* [Uncertain.] 1. A person stealing ore from the mines in Derbyshire, England, while employed in the barmote or miners' court.—2. An officer belonging to the Derbyshire mines.

caver[2], **kaver** (kav'ėr), *n.* A gentle breeze. [West coast of Scotland.]

cavern (kav'ėrn), *n.* [= F. *caverne* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *caverna*, < L. *caverna*, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1], *n.*] A large natural cavity under the surface of the earth; a cave; a den.

Where will thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

The oracular *caverns* of darkness.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

cavern (kav'ėrn), *v. t.* [< *cavern, n.*] To hollow out; form into a cavern; bury or hide away in a cavern.

But I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled far better for comfort and for use than the dungeons in the air that most folks gladly dig and *cavern* out by grumbling, discontented people.
Emerson, Considerations by the Way.

cavernal† (kav'ėr-nal), *a.* [< *cavern* + *-al.*] Cavernous. *Faber.*

caverned (kav'ėrnd), *a.* [< *cavern, n., + -ed*[2].] 1. Full of caverns or deep chasms; having cavernous; lined like a cavern: as, "the *cavern'd* ground," *Philips*.

Beneath the *cavern'd* cliff they fall.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 19.

2. Inhabiting or found in a cavern: as, "*cavern'd* hermit," *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 42; "*cavern'd* genius," *Hemans*, A Tale of the Fourteenth Century.

cavernicolous (kav-ėr-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *caverna*, cavern, + *colere*, dwell in, inhabit.] Inhabiting caverns; cave-dwelling.

cavernose (kav'ėr-nōs), *a.* Same as *cavernous*. *M. C. Cooke.*

cavernous (kav'ėr-nus), *a.* [= F. *caverneux* = Pr. *cavernos* = Sp. Pg. It. *cavernoso*, < L. *cavernosus*, < *caverna*, a cavern.] 1. Formed into a cavern or caverns; containing caverns; hence, deeply hollowed out; deep-set: as, *cavernous* mountains or rocks, *cavernous* eyes.—2. Filled with small cavities, as a sponge; reticulated; honeycombed. Applied in anatomy to vessels or vascular structures in which the blood is at first traversed by numerous trabeculæ dividing them up, or in which they form frequent and close anastomoses with one another. In either case a structure of sponge-like texture is produced.—**Cavernous bodies** (*corpora cavernosa*), the highly vascular and nervous fibrocellular structures which compose the greater part of the erectile tissue of the penis and of the clitoris, the rest being known as the *spongy body*.—**Cavernous groove**, in *anat.*, the carotid groove (which see, under *carotid*).—**Cavernous nerves**, nerves coming from the prostatic plexus, and distributed to the erectile or cavernous tissue of the penis.—**Cavernous rale**, a gurgling rale sometimes heard in auscultation over a pulmonary cavity of considerable size, especially in inspiration, when the cavity is partly filled with liquid, through which the air bubbles as it enters.—**Cavernous respiration**, the respiratory sounds sometimes heard in auscultation over a cavity in a lung. The sound is blowing, neither vesicular nor tubular in quality, and lower in pitch than tubular breathing, the expiration is of the same quality as the inspiration, but lower in pitch.—**Cavernous sinus**, a venous sinus of the cranial cavity, lying on the side of the body of the sphenoid bone. It receives the ophthalmic vein in front, and communicates with the cavernous sinus of the other side through the transverse and circular sinuses.—**Cavernous texture**, in *bot.*, that texture of cellular tissue composed of which is characterized by the presence of numerous small cavities, as in leaves.—**Cavernous tissue**, the substance of the cavernous bodies of the penis and clitoris.—**Cavernous whisper**, in auscultation, whispering resonance as modified by transmission through a cavity, characterized by a non-tubular blowing quality of low pitch.

cavernously (kav'ėr-nus-li), *adv.* In a cavernous manner.

cave-swallow (kāv'swol'ō), *n.* A West Indian swallow, *Hirundo pacifica*, which affixes its nest of mud to the roofs and walls of caves.

cave-tiger (kāv'tī'gėr), *n.* A species of fossil tiger or jaguar, *Felis spelæa*, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America.

cavetto (ka-vet'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *cavo*, hollow: see *cave*[1], *n.*] In *arch.*, a hollow member, or round concave molding, containing at least the quadrant of a circle, used in cornices, between the tori of bases, etc.—2. In *decorative art*, a hollow or recessed pattern: the reverse of *relief* and *rilievo*.—**In cavetto**, said of any design stamped or impressed, differing from *cameo* in not being incised as with a sharp instrument. Thus, a design impressed in tiles, clay, or plaster is properly said to be in cavetto. The term is also be reverse of that in *relievo* in relief upon it, as in the style of work known as *cavetto-rilievo*; in this sense the field is said to be in cavetto.

A design in relief was impressed upon them, leaving the ornamental pattern in *cavetto*.
C. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 412.

cavey, *n.* See *cavie*[1].

cavesson, **cavesson** (kav'e-zon, -son), *n.* [Formerly also *cavezon*, *cavezzon*, *cavazon*, *cavazzone*, *cavezzone*, *cavezza*, a halter, = OF. *chevecre*, neck, = Pr. *cabissa*, wig, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça*, head, < L. *caput*, head: see *capust*, and cf. *cabeza*.] A sort of nose-band of iron, leather, or wood, sometimes flat and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put on the nose of a horse to write it, in order to facilitate breaking him. Also called *causson*.

Cavia (kā'vi-ā), *n.* [NL. from Galibi *cabiai*.] The typical genus of the family *Caviidæ* and subfamily *Caviinæ*, containing the cavies proper, as the guinea-pig. See *cavy*, *Caviidæ*.

cavian (kā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cavien*; < *Cavia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Cavia* or the family *Caviidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the cavies; a cavioid.

caviar, caviare (kav-i-ār' or ka-vēr'), *n.* [Also formerly *caviary*; = D. *kaviaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *kaviar*, < F. *caviar*, formerly *cavial*, < It. *caviale*, formerly also *caviaro*, *caviarro*, Sp. *caviar*, *caviar*, *caviai*, sausage made with caviar; = Pr. *cavi*, *cavial*, caviar (Mi. *cavisiarum*, NGr. *καβίδαρι*, < Turk. *harğâr*, caviar; said to be of Tatar origin. The Turk. *harğâr* is a derivative of *harğ*, the character of the genus *Cavia* or the family *Caviidæ*.

1. The roe of the cavies; a cavioid.

caviar, caviare (kav-i-ār' or ka-vēr'), *n.* [Also formerly *caviary*; = D. *kaviaar* = G. Dan. Sw. *kaviar*, < F. *caviar*, formerly *cavial*, < It. *caviale*, formerly also *caviaro*, *caviarro*, Sp. *caviar*, *caviar*, *caviai*, sausage made with caviar; = Pr. *cavi*, *cavial*, caviar (Mi. *cavisiarum*, NGr. *καβίδαρι*, < Turk. *harğâr*, caviar; said to be of Tatar origin. The Turk. *harğâr* is a derivative of *harğ*, a preparation for the table of the roe of certain large fish preserved by salting. The best is made from the roes of the sterlet, sturgeon, acipenser, and beluga. Caviar was regarded as a delicacy too refined to be appreciated by the vulgar taste; hence Shakspere's application of the word to a play which the vulgar could not relish.

Twas *caviare* to the general. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

A pill of *caviary* now and then,
Which breaks choler when I rave.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted, and made up into a mass, were then brought from Constantinople by the Italians and called *caviare*.
N. Grew, Museum.

Hark ye! a maher of heaven, on thy life! and some pickled sturgeon, and some kreet and *caviar*, and good strong cheese.
Landor, Peter the Great.

caviary, *n.* Same as *caviar*.

caviconi (kav'i-kōn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cavicornis*, < L. *cavus*, hollow (see *cave*[1]), + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Hollow-horned, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cavicornia*.

II. *n.* A hollow-horned ruminant; specifically, one of the *Cavicornia*.

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Cavicornia (kav-i-kôr'ni-â), *n. pl.* [NL., (Ili-ger, 1811), neut. pl. of *cavicornis* : see *cavi-* and *cornu*.] The hollow-horned ruminants considered as a family or other zoological group of mammals, contrasting with the solid-horned ruminants, or deer, *Cervicidæ*. The *Cavicornia* are the oxen, sheep, goats, and antelopes; and the group is exactly coextensive with *Bovidæ* in the new current extended sense of that latter name. The horns are permanent and two or four in number, appear in both sexes or in the male only, and consist of a sheath of horn upon a bony core formed by a process of the frontal bone. The pronghorn of North America, a solitary exceptional ruminant, having horns of this description and being thus truly cavicorn, yet shedding its horns annually like a deer.

Cavidæ (kav'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Caviidæ*.

cavie[1], **cavy** (kā'vi), *n.* [Sc., = D. *kevie* = G. *kiefig*, *kife*, *chevia*, < Ml. *cavia* for *la. cavea*, a cage, a cave: see *cave*[1] and *cage*.] A hencoop.

Ahint the chicken *cavie*. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

cavie[2] (kā'vi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cavied*, ppr. *cavying*. [Sc.; see *cave*[2].] **I.** To rear or prance, as a horse.—**2.** To toss the head, or to walk with an airy and affected step. *Jamieson.* See *cave*[2], *cv. t.*, 2.

cavild (kav'ild), *n.* A rodent of the family *Caviidæ*.

Caviidæ (ka-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic simplicidont mammals, of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, peculiar to South America; the cavies. Excluding the capibara as type of a separate family *Hydrochœridæ*, the *Caviidæ* are characterized by comparatively short incisors and by other dental and cranial characters; the perfect clavicles (commonly said to be wanting), very short or rudimentary tail, doubtful upper lip, and 4-toed fore feet and 3-toed hind feet, both ending in somewhat hoof-like claws. The leading genera are *Cavia* and *Dolichotis*. See *cavy*. Also, less correctly, *Cuvieridæ*, *Cuvieridæ*.

Caviinæ (kav-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cavia* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Caviidæ*, containing the cavies proper, when the giant cavy or capibara is retained in the family: equivalent to *Caviidæ* without the genus *Hydrochœrus*.

caviine (kav'i-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cavies or *Caviidæ*.

cavil[1], *n.* See *cavel*[2].

cavil[2], *n.* See *carel*[2].

cavil[3] (kav'il), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caviled* or *cavilled*, ppr. *caviling* or *cavilling*. [< OF. *caviller* as Sp. *cavilar* = It. *cavillare*, < L. *cavillari*, < L. *cavillus*, jeer, mock, quibble, cavil, < *cavilla*, also *cavillum*, a jeering, scoffing.] **I.** *intrans.* To raise captious and frivolous objections; find fault without good reason; carp: frequently followed by *at*.

But in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I will cavil on the ninth part of a hair.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Let's fight it out, and not stand cavilling thus.
Cowper, Truth.

II. *trans.* To receive or treat with objections; find fault with.

With thou enjoy the good,
Then cavil the conditions? *Milton*, P. L., x. 739.

cavil[3] (kav'il), *n.* [< *cavil*, *v.*, cf. L. *cavillus*, n.] A captious or frivolous objection; an exception taken for the sake of argument; a carping argument.

That's but a *cavil*; he is old, I young.
Shak., T. of the S., II. 1.

The *cavils* of prejudice and unbelief. *South.*

I cannot enlarge on every point which brings conviction to my own mind, nor answer at length every *cavil* or even every serious argument. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 131.

caviler, caviller (kav'il-ėr), *n.* One who cavils; one who is apt to raise captious objections; a carping disputant.

Secretes held all philosophers *cavillers* and madmen.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 167.

The candour which Horace shows is that which distinguishes a critick from a *caviller*. *Addison*, Guardian.

caviling, cavilling (kav'il-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cavil*[3], *v.*] The act of raising captious and frivolous objections; an objection of a captious nature; as, "*cavilings* and mennacings," *Jer. Taylor* (†), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 66.

caviling, cavilling (kav'il-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cavil*[3], *v.*] Raising frivolous objections; faultfinding. = **Syn.** *Carping, etc.* See *captious*.

cavilingly, cavillingly (kav'il-ing-li), *adv.* In a cavilling manner.

cavillation[1] (kav-i-lā' shon), *n.* [ME. *cavillacioun*, *cavilacion*, < OF. *cavillacion*, *cavillation* = F. *cavillation* = Pr. *cavillatio* = Sp. *cavilación* = Pg. *cavillação* = It. *cavillazione*, < L. *cavillatio(n-)*, *cavillari*, pp. *cavillatus*: see *cavil*[3], *v.*] The act or practice of cavilling or raising captious objections; a cavilling or quibbling objection or criticism.

Without*n* fraude or *cavillacioun*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 428.

Who should doe thus, I confesse, should require the objection made against Proclus, with like *cavillations* against Philosophers. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Parma signified his consent to make use of that treaty as a basis, but proposed to add several beautifying, and not dislocated by *cavillations* and sinister interpretations. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 420.

caviller, cavilling, etc. See *caviler*, etc.

cavillous, cavillous (kav'il-us), *a.* [< L. *cavillosus*, < *cavilla*: see *cavil*[3], *n.*] Captious; apt to object or criticise without good reason; quibbling. *Ayliffe*. [Rare.]

cavillously, cavillously (kav'il-us-li), *adv.* In a cavillous manner; captiously; quibblingly; as, "*cavillously* urged," *Milton*, Art. of Peace with Irish. [Rare.]

cavillousness, cavillousness (kav'il-us-nes), *n.* Captiousness; disposition or aptitude to raise frivolous objections. [Rare.]

cavin (kav'in), *n.* [< F. *cavin*, < *cave*, < L. *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1], *a.*] A hollow way or natural hollow, adapted to cover troops and facilitate their approach to a place.

caving-rake (kā'ving-rāk), *n.* [< *caving*, *v.*, + *rake*[2].] In agric., a rake for raising the chaff or cavings from grain spread out on a barnfloor or a threshing-floor. [Prov. Eng.]

cavings (kā'vingz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *caving*, verbal n. of *cave*[2], *v.*] The short broken straw separated from threshed grain by means of the caving- or barn-rake; chaff. [Prov. Eng.]

cavitarian (kav-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *caviar*, *a.* and *n.*

cavitary (kav'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cavitarius*, < L. as if **cavitas* : see *cavity* + *-ary*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a cavity; having a cavity; specifically, in *biol.*, ectomatous; of or pertaining to the coeloma, or the perivisceral space or body-cavity; being in the body-cavity.

Certain portions of the hollow cavitary system, which forms the buccal passages, are converted into contractile vessels by the development of muscular fibres in their walls.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 51.

2. Having an enteric cavity or intestinal tract; enteric; intestinal. [Rare.]—**3.** Especially applied to the cavitaries, or certain intestinal parasitic worms (intestinal in the sense of having an intestine of their own, not as inhabiting the intestine of other animals), as the threadworms or *Nematodea*, as distinguished from the flatworms or *Platyhelmia* and flukes, which have no intestinal cavity.

II. *n.* A worm or entozoön having an intestinal canal in a distinct abdominal cavity; one of the *Cavitaria*.

cavitied (kav'i-tid), *a.* [< *cavity* + *-ed*[2].] Having cavities specifically, having an intestinal cavity; cavitary, as the nematoid worms or cavitaries. *Owen*.

cavity (kav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *cavities* (-tiz). [< F. *cavité* = Sp. *cavidad* = Pg. *cavidade* = It. *cavità*, < L. as if **cavitas*, **cavus*, hollow : see *cave*[1], *a.*] **1.** A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body; as, the abdominal *cavity*; the thoracic *cavity*; the *cavity* of the mouth.—**2†.** The state of being hollow; hollowness.

The *cavity* or hollowness of the place.
Goodwin, Works, III. 565.

Amniotic cavity. See *amniotic*.—**Arachnoid cavity.** an old name for the subdural space.—**Axial cavity**, brachial cavity, buccal cavity. See the adjectives.—**Cleavage cavity.** See *cleavage*.—**Concentric cavity.** See *concentric*.—**Digital cavity**, dental cavity, **medullary cavity**, etc. See the adjectives.

cavitus-wood (kav'i-ti-wud), *n.* A species of rosewood obtained from *Dalbergia nigra*, a tall leguminous tree of Brazil.

Cavolinia (kav-ō-lin'i-â), *n.* [NL., < *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist.] The typical genus of the family *Cavoliniidæ*: synonymous with *Hyalæa*, *C. tridentata* is an example.

cavolinid (kav-ō-lin'i-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Cavoliniidæ*.

Cavoliniidæ (kav'ō-li-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1842), < *Cavolinia* + *-idæ*.] A family of thecosomatous pteropods with large lobate fins, an abdominal branchial pouch, no operculigerous lobe, three rows of teeth, the lateral uniciform, and an inoperculate non-spiral symmetrical shell: synonymous with *Hyalæadæ*.

cavolinite (kav-ō-lī'nīt), *n.* [< *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *nephelite*.

cavo-rilievo (kä'vō-rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [It., < *cavo*, hollow, + *rilievo*, relief: see *cave*[1] and *relief*. Cf. *alto-rilievo*, *basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*.] In *sculp.*, a kind of relief in which the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone, which is left around the outlines of the design. Sculpture of this kind is much employed in the decoration of the walls of Egyptian temples. Also written *cave-relievo*, and also called *bas-taille* and *bas-relief*.

Porphyritic monoliths, skilfully filled in *cavo-relievo* with symbolic groups. *Harper*, Amer., I. 284.

cavort (ka-vôrt'), *v. i.* [Said to be a corruption of *curvet*.] 1. To curvet; prance about: said of a horse. Hence—2. To bustle about nimbly or eagerly: said of a person. [Amer. slang.]

They [the soldiers] have entered the towns and suburbs in sufficient numbers to pillage with impunity . . . and *cavorted*, capered. N. Y. *Herald*, June 9, 1862.

cavum (kā'vum), *n.*; pl. *cava* (-vâ). [L., neut. of *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1].] In *anat.*, a hollow; the cavity of any organ: chiefly used with reference to the cavities or sinuses of the heart, with a Latin adjective.

In all reptilia, except crocodiles, there is but one ventricular cavity (of the heart), though it may be divided more or less distinctly into a *cavum venosum* and a *cavum arteriosum*. . . . The aortic arches and the pulmonary arteries arise from the *cavum arteriosum*, or a special subdivision of that cavity called the *cavum pulmonale*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 88.

cavy (kā'vi), *n.*; pl. *cavies* (-viz). [See *Cavia*.] A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Caviidæ*. There are several species, of which the guinea-pig, *C. cobaya*, is the best known. Giant cavy, or water-cavy, the capibara (which see).—**Mountain cavy**, *Cavia boliviensis*.—**Patagonian cavy**, or **mara**, *Dolichotis patachonica*.—**Restless cavy**, *Cavia aperea*.—**Rock-cavy**, *Cavia rupestris*, of Brazil.—**Spotted-rump cavy**, *Cavia australis*.

caw[1], **kaw** (kâ), *v. i.* [Formerly also *kaa*; imitative of the sound. Similar imitative forms occur in many and diverse languages to express the cry of or to name the crow, rook and other corvine birds. Cf. *croak*, and see *caddow*, *coel*, *chough*, and *daw*[2].] To cry like a crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

Like a rook he hoarsely *caws*
From a turret wall.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 6.

A dainty morsel, *kaa's* and snakes his brag.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

The building rook 'ill *caw* from the windy tall elm-tree, And the tufted plover pipe along the fallow lea.
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

caw[1], **kaw** (kâ), *n.* [< *caw*[1], *kaw*, *v.*] The cry of the crow, rook, raven, or jackdaw.

caw[2] (kâ), *v. t.* [Sc., = ns. *caw*[2].] To drive: as, to *caw* the lums, to make soot fall in master. Often abbreviated to *ca'*. [Scotch.]—**To caw one's hoops to the hill**, to score.

cawa-cawa, *n.* See *cavaa*.

cawchiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway*.

cawf, *n.* See *cauf*.

cawk, *n.* See *cauk*[1], 1.

cawker (kâ'kėr), *n.* Same as *caulk*[3].

cawky, a. See *cauky*.

cawl, *n.* An old spelling of *caul*.

cawnpoy (kân'poi), *n.* [Tamil *kāni*, property, + *kai*, see.] An East Indian measure of laud, varying slightly according to locality. In the Madras presidency it is equal to 1·322 acres.

cawquaw (kâ'kwâ), *n.* [From a Sac name.] The urson, or Canadian porcupine, *Erethizon dorsatum*, whose spines are often used for ornamentation by the Indians. Its other food consists of living bark, which it strips from the branches as cleanly as if a sharp knife had been used. It begins with the highest branches and eats its way resolutely down. One cawquaw will destroy a hundred trees in a single season. See cut under *porcupine*.

caxo, caxon[1] (kak'sō, -son), *n.* [< Sp. *cajón*, formerly *caxon*, a chest (= Pg. *caixão* = F. *caisson* = It. *cassone* : see *cassone* and *caisson*), augmentative of *caja*, formerly *caxa* = Pg. *caixa*, a chest, = E. *case*[2], q. v.] A chest of burnt and ground ores. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

caxon[2] (kak'son), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old cant term for a wig.

He had two wigs, both pedantic, but of different omen. The one serious, sensible, and judicial, betokening a staid day. The other, an old, discoloured, snikenpit, angry *caxon*, denoting frequent and bloody execution.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

Caxton (kaks'ton), *n.* The name applied to any book printed by William Caxton (died 1491 or 1492), originally an English merchant in the Netherlands, who in advanced age learned the art of printing and introduced it into England. The earliest work issued by him was the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," translated from the French and printed by Caxton either at Bruges or Cologne, probably in 1474.

is considered the earliest specimen of typography in the English language. "The Game and Playe of the Cheese," printed by him in 1474-5, was the second English book printed, and "The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," printed by him at Westminster in 1477, was probably the first work printed in England. The list of known publications printed by him from 1474 to 1490 includes seventy-one titles. Some of them were translated by himself from the French and Dutch.

A Device of William Caxton.

W. C. represents the initials of his name. The upper part of the device, in the center, is intended to show the year 1474, when he began as a printer. The small letters, *c, r, o*, interspersed by some as *Sanctæ Crucis Colegne*, the city alleged as the one in which he learned printing, by others as *regalibus Cantorum*, the seat of the Canons Regular of St. Bernard's "Typographia."

cay (kā), *n.* Sp. *cayo*: E. usually written *key*; see *key*³, *quay*.] Same as *key*³. [Rare.]

Its harbour is formed by a long *cay*, called Hog Island, which stretches for three miles from east to west, about half a mile from the shore.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., CXXXIX. 178.

caya (kā'yā), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of native wood obtained from San Domingo.

cayaguint, *n.* [ML.] In *old Eng. law*, a toll or duty exacted by the king for landing goods at a quay.

Cayenne pepper. See *pepper*.

Cayleyan (kā'lē-an), *n.* [*C (cayley* (see def.) + *-an.*] In *math.*, a curve of the sixth order and third class, invented by the English mathematician Arthur Cayley (1853), and called by him the *pippian*. It is the envelop of the pairs of right lines which constitute polar conics relative to any cubic curve.

Cayley's theorem. See *theorem*.

cayman (kā'man), *n.* [< Sp. *caimán* = Pg. *caimão* = It. *caimano*; perhaps directly from the Carib name.] A name applied popularly to crocodilians of the West Indies and South America, but properly only to species of the genus *Caiman palpebrosus* and *C. trigonatus* (Cuvier). See *alligator*.

caynard, kaynard, *n.* [ME.] A wretch; a rascal; a good-for-nothing.

coyote (kā-yō'te), *n.* Same as *coyote*.

caytivet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *caitiff*.

cayuse (kā-yōs'), *n.* [Perhaps from Indians of Oregon.] An Indian pony or small horse of special breed, an Indian pony of the breed in use among the Cayuse Indians of the northern Rocky Mountains. [Northwestern U. S.]

With one last wicked shake of the head the wiry *cayuse* breaks into his easy lope, and away go horse and rider.

Harper's Mag., LXXI. 193.

A common Indian pony is called a *cayuse*, one of the few terms in which stock men have inherited from the tribes. It has come to be used in a depreciative sense, being applied to any poor, broken-down jade. *L. Sutherland.*

cazi, cazui (kā'zi), *n.* [Variously written *cazy, cauzee, kazy, qazee*, etc., more precisely *kāzi*, Hind. dial. *kājī*, repr. Turk. *qadi, qāzi*, Ar. *qadi* (palatal *d*, resembling *z*), a judge, the source also of E. *kadi* and *alcalde*, q. v.] One of two high officers of the Turkish government who preside in the high court of Moslem sacred law at Constantinople, and are the next in authority to the sheikh ul Islam, who is the chief religious and doctrinal authority.

cazimi (ka-zē'mi), *n.* [Perhaps of Ar. origin: cf. Ar. *qalb*, heart, *shams*, sun.] In *astrol.*, the heart of the sun; the part of the zodiac within 17 minutes of the center of the sun.

cazique (ka-zēk'), *n.* See *cacique*.

cazo (Sp. pron. kā'thō), *n.* [Sp., of Teut. origin, from same ult. source as E. *kettle*: see *casserole* and *kettle*.] A copper vessel or cauldron in which ores of silver are treated in the hot process.

cazzon (kaz'gn), *n.* Same as *casings*.

Cb. The chemical symbol for *columbium*.

C. B. An abbreviation of *Companion of the Bath*. See *Bath*¹.

C. C. An abbreviation of *County Commissioner* and of *County Court*.

C. C. P. An abbreviation of *Court of Common Pleas*.

Cd. The chemical symbol for *cadmium*.

cd. In *anat.*, an abbreviation used in vertebral formulas for *caudal*, or coccygeal: as, *cd.* 12 (that is, 12 caudal vertebræ).

-ce¹, [< ME. *-ce, -ce*, < AS. *-ce*: see *-es*¹ and *-es*².] A disguised modern spelling of the genitive suffix *-es*¹, *-as*¹, as used adverbially in *hence, thence, whence, once, twice, thrice*: erroneously spelled *-ce* in conformity with that termination in words of French origin. See *-es*², *-es*³, and *-es*⁴.

-ce², [< ME. *-ce, -es*: see *-es*², *-es*².] A disguised spelling (*a*) of original final *-s* (of the root) in *ice, advice, device*, etc., and the plurals *lice, mice*, or (*b*) of the original plural suffix *-es*², *-es*³, in *dice, prince*: erroneously spelled *-ce* in conformity with that termination in words of French origin. See *-es*², etc.

-ce³, [ME. *-ce*, often *-se*, < OF. *-ce*, < L. *-tius, -tia, -tium, -tie, -cius, -cia, -cium*, as in *tertius, tertia, tertium, justitia, solatium*, etc.] The terminal element of many words derived through Middle French from L. in *-tia*, *justice, solace, absence*, etc., occurring especially in the suffixes *-ace, -ece, -ance* (which see). See also *-cy*.

-ce⁴, A termination of other origin than as above, particularly in *fence, defence, offence, pretence, expence*, etc. The first remains unchanged; the last is now always and the rest frequently, according to their etymology (*-ense, -ĕ V. -ense*), L. *-ensum*, spelling with *-ce*.

Ce. The chemical symbol for *cerium*.

C. E. An abbreviation of *Civil Engineer*.

Cean (sē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ceus*, pertaining to *Ceos* (Gr. *Kéos*), Ceos, now *Zea*, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Simonides.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Grecian island of Ceos: specifically applied to the poet Simonides, born in Ceos in the sixth century B. C.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ceos.

Ceanothus (sē-a-nō'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεάνθος*, a name applied to a kind of spinach: a kind of thistle.] A genus of rhamnaceous shrubs, natives of North America, and especially of California, many are evergreen, and some species are occasionally cultivated for ornament. The leaves of the common species of the Atlantic States, *C. Americanus*, known as *New Jersey tea* or *red root*, have been used as a substitute for tea. The root is a useful astringent and diuretic; a reddish dye. The purple nuptle of California, *C. thyrsiflorus*, becomes a small tree.

cease (sēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ceased*, ppr. *ceasing*. [< ME. *ceasen, cesen* (also *ceasen, seasen*, whence obs. *cease*), q. v.), < OF. *cesser, F. cesser* = Pr. *cessar, sessir* = Sp. *cesar* = Pg. *cessar* = It. *cessare*, < L. *cessare*, loiter, go slowly, cease, freq. of *cedere*, pp. *cessus*, go away, withdraw, yield: see *cede*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To stop moving, acting, or speaking; leave off; give over; desist; come to an end; fail: with *from* before a noun: as, *cease from* anger, labor, strife.

He walketh round about from place to place and *ceaseth* not. *Job* i. 7.

We cease to strive, *cease* to be fortune's slaves,
Nay, *cease* to die by dying. *Webster*, White Devil, v. 3.

The lives of all my company
Are but my shadows, I *cease from* their labors.
Dryden, Spi. Spirit.

The ministers of Christ have *ceased from* their labors.
Bp. Sprat.

2. To come to an end; terminate; become extinct; pass away: as, the wonder *ceases*; the storm has *ceased*.

For naturall affection soone doth *cease*,
And quenched is with groudie carke flame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 2.

I would make the remembrance of them to *cease* from among men. Deut. xxxii. 26.

The inhabitants of the villages *ceased*, they *ceased* in Israel. *Judges* v. 7.

Preaching in the first acnce of the word *ceased* as soon as ever the Gospels were written. *Selden*, Table Talk, p. 91.

II. *trans.* To put a stop to; put an end to; bring to an end: as, *cease* your clamor; he *ceased* debate. [Now chiefly used with reference to self-restraining or self-limiting action.]

And in the Gulfe aforesayd, Sayst Elyne kept on of the holy nayles in to the see to *cease* the tempest.
Torkington, Diarie of Itaie Travell, p. 87.

I go thus from thee, and will never *cease*
My vengeance till I find thy heart at peace.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

But he, her fears to *cease*,
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace.
Milton, Nativity, l. 45.

cease (sēs), *n.* [< *cease*, *v.*] Cessation; extinction; failure.

The *cease* of majesty
Dies not alone; but, like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it with it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

ceaseless (sēs'les), *a.* [< *cease* + *-less*.] 1. Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; that never stops or intermits; unending; never ceasing.

All these with *ceaseless* praise his works behold.
Milton, P. L., iv. 679.

Wearying with *ceaseless* prayers the gods above.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

The victim of *ceaseless* intrigues, who neither comprehended his position, nor that of their country.
Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 1.

2. Endless; enduring forever: as, the *ceaseless* joys of heaven.

Thou *ceaseless* lackey to eternity.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 907.

ceaselessly (sēs'les-li), *adv.* Incessantly; perpetually.

Flowers
Still blooming *ceaselessly*.
Drummond, The Fairest Fair.

ceaselessness (sēs'les-nes), *n.* [< *ceaseless* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or condition of being ceaseless, or without cessation or intermission; incessancy. — 2. The state or condition of endaring forever; endlessness.

cebadilla, *n.* See *cevadilla*.

cebell, *n.* In *music*, a melody for the lute or violin in quadruple rhythm and in phrases of four bars each, distinguished by more or less alternation of very high and very low notes.

cebid (seb'id), *n.* A monkey of the family *Cebidæ*.

Cebidæ (seb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebus* + *-idæ*.] A family of new-world monkeys, the platyrhine simians, distinguished by their dentition from the old-world monkeys, having one premolar more on each side of each jaw than the latter, or 36 teeth in all. The nose is flattened and has a broad septum, thus rendering the nostrils proportionally discrete; the bony nostrils of the external ear is reduced to an annular tympanic bone; the thumb is undeveloped, or not perfectly apposable; the tail in most cases is prehensile; and both cheek-pouches and ischial callosities are absent. In current usage all American quadrumanous except the marmosets, or *Hapalidæ*, are included in the *Cebidæ*. They are divided into the subfamilies *Myeetinæ, Cebinæ, Nyctipithecinæ*, and *Pithecinæ*. There are eleven living genera, and the species are numerous.

cebidichthyid (seb-i-dik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cebidichthyidæ*.

Cebidichthyidæ (seb'i-dik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebidichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Cebidichthys*. The only species, *C. violaceus*, belongs to the superfamily *Blennioidea*, and has an elongated body with numerous vertebræ, the dorsal fin divided into spinous and soft portions, no ventrals, and pyloric cæca. The species is California.

Cebidichthyinæ (seb-i-dik-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebidichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, represented by the genus *Cebidichthys*, referred to the family *Blennioidæ*: same as *Cebidichthyidæ*.

Cebidichthys (seb-i-dik'this), *n.* [NL. (W. O. Ayres, 1856), Gr. *κῆβος*, a monkey (see *Cebus*), + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cebidichthyidæ*: so called because the face was supposed to resemble a monkey's.

Cebinæ (sē-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Cebidæ*, containing the prehensile-tailed monkeys of America. They have the hyoid bone and associate structures moderate (thus excluding the *Mycetinæ* or howlers); the incisors not

Capuchin Monkey (*Cebus capucinus*).

procliuous; the posterior cerebral lobes overlapping the cerebellum; and the cerebral convolutions well marked. The genera are *Cebus, Saimiri* (or *Ateles*), *Eriodes* (or *Brachyteles*), and *Lagothrix*.

Cebiprymnin (seb-lep-i-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Cebiprymn* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, the caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campephagidæ*.

cebiprymne (seb-lep'i-rim), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cebiprymnæ*; campephagine.

Cebiprymn (seb-lep'i-ris), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *κεβήτομος*, the redeap, redpoll, a bird, < *κεβίς*, contr. of *κρωβίς*, head, + *πρίμν* = E. *firc*.] A generic name given by Cuvier to the birds he called caterpillar-hunters: a loose synonym of *Campephagæ*, sometimes still employed for some section of that large genus. Also written *Cebiephyris, Cebleprynis*.

Cebrio (seb'ri-ō), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cebrionidæ*, having the thorax separate from the front, and the fore tibiæ entire. *C. bicolor* inhabits the southern United States.

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Cebrionidæ (seb-ri-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cebrion*(-*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacodermatous pentamerous coleopterous insects, related to the *Elateridæ* (which see), but having six abdominal segments, well-developed tibial spurs, anterior tibiæ expanded at the apex, and the labrum close to the front.

Cebus (sē'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey: see *ape*.] The typical genus of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Cebinæ*, containing the ordinary prehensile-tailed and flimsily built American monkeys. The monkeys carried about by organ-grinders generally belong to this genus. See cut under *Cebinæ*.

cecal, **cecality**. See *cæcal*, *cæcality*.

cecchini, *n.* See *sequin*.

Cecidomyia (sē-si-dō-mī'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. κηκίς (κηκιδ-), a gallnut (produced by the oozing of sap from punctures made by insects; cf. κηκίς, juice, κηκίειν, gush forth), + *uvia*, a fly.] A genus of nemocerous *Diptera*, or small two-winged flies, typical of the family *Cecidomyidæ*, containing such as the Hessian fly, *C. destructor*, noted for the ravages of its larvæ upon wheat in the United States and Europe. The genus comprises a vast number of minute, slender-bodied midges, which are of special interest on account of their

Clover-seed Midge (*Cecidomyia leguminicola*).
a, female fly, highly magnified; *b*, *c*, *d*, head, tip of ovipositor, and antenna; *e* pupa, on still larger scale.

mode of life, the peculiar structure exhibited in the larvæ, and the economic importance of many of the several species. In most cases the female lays her eggs in the stems, leaves, or buds of various plants, producing gall-like excrescences of various forms, inhabited by the larvæ. These are subcylindrical, legless grubs, mostly of a bright or yellow color, and are furnished on the ventral side of the thoracic joints with a corneous plate, usually forked, called the breast-bone. Some species, however, do not produce galls, and among these the most familiar are the Hessian fly and the clover-seed midge, *C. leguminicola* (Lintner), which latter infests the seeds of clover, causing great damage in the more northern parts of the United States. See also cut under *gall*.

cecidomyian (sē-si-dō-mī'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cecidomyia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Like a midge, as a fly of the family *Cecidomyidæ*; of or pertaining to this family of insects.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Cecidomyia*; a cecidomyid.

cecidomyid (sē-si-dō-mī'id), *n.* A member of the family *Cecidomyidæ*.

Cecidomyidæ (sē-si-dō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cecidomyia* + *-idæ*.] The family of nemocerous dipterous insects of which the genus *Cecidomyia* is the type; the gall-gnats. They are mostly gall-makers, producing excrescences by puncturing soft vegetation with their ovipositors and laying their eggs in the punctures.

cecidomyidous (sē-si-dō-mī'i-dus), *a.* [< *Cecidomyid* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or produced by the *Cecidomyidæ* or gall-flies: as, a *cecidomyidous* gall.

Cecilia, **Cecilian**, etc. See *Cæcilia*, etc.

cecils (sē' silz), *n. pl.* [Appar. from the name *Cecil*.] In *cookery*, minced meat, crumbs of bread, onions, chopped parsley, etc., with seasoning, made up into balls and fried.

cecity (sē'si-ti or sen'si-ti), *n.* [Also *cæcity*, after the L.; < F. *cécité* = Pr. *cecitat*, *ceguetat* = Sp. *ceguedad* (cf. Pg. *cegueira*) = It. *cecità*, < L. *cæcitas*, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind: see *cæcum*.] Blindness. [Now rare.]

> There is in them [moles] no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.
>
> Here [in Arabia] as in Egypt a blind Moorish is preferred, and many ridiculous stories are told about men who for years have counterfeited *cecity* to live in idleness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 388.

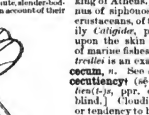
cecograph (sē'kō-graf), *n.* [< F. *cecographe*, < L. *cæcus*, blind, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] A writing-machine for the blind. *E. H. Knight.*

cecomorph (sē'kō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Cecomorphæ*.

Cecomorphæ (sē-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. κενός (κεσ-), var. καινός, κατνός, + μορφή, form.] A superfamily group of palæoid schizognathous carinate birds, including the short-winged, long-winged, and tube-nosed swimming and diving birds of the current orders *Pygopodes*, *Longipennes*, and *Tubinares*, or the *Alcidæ*, *Colymbidæ*, *Podicipedidæ*, *Procellariidæ*, and *Laridæ*.

cecomorphic (sē-kō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Cecomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of the *Cecomorphæ*; of or pertaining to the *Cecomorphæ*.

Cecropia (sē-krō'pi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1815), after *Cecrops*, the mythical founder and first king of Athens.] A genus of siphonostomous crustaceans, of the family *Caligidæ*, parasitic upon the skin or gills of marine fishes. *C. latreillei* is an example.



Cecrops latreillei.

cecum, *n.* See *cæcum*.

cecutiency (sē-kū'shien-si), *n.* [< L. *cæcutiens*(-*ti*-)*s*, ppr. of *cæcutire*, be blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] Cloudiness of sight; partial blindness or tendency to blindness. See first extract under *cecity*.

cedant arma togæ. [L., from a Latin poem quoted by Cicero; *cedant*, 3d pers. pl. pres. subj. of *cedere*, yield; *arma*, arms; *togæ*, dat. of *toga*, a gown: see *cedere* and *toga*.] Literally, let arms yield to the gown; that is, let war give way to peace, and military operations to peaceful pursuits: it was used as the motto of Wyoming before it became a state.

cedar (sē'där), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ceder*, < ME. *ceder*, *cedre*, < OF. *cedre*, F. *cèdre* = Pr. *cedre* = Sp. Pg. It. *cedro* = Als. *zeder* (also in comp. *ceder-beim*, *ceder-trebe*, cedar-tree) = D. *ceder* = MHG. *ceder*, *zeder*, G. *ceder*, *zeder* = Dan. *ceder* = Sw. *ceder* = Bohem. *cedr* = Pol. *cedr*, cedar, < L. *cedrus* = Russ. *kedrŭ*, cedar, = Pol. *keder*, *kieder*, a kind of larch, < Gr. κέδρος, a cedar-tree. Theophrastus uses the word both for the *Cedrus Libani* of Syria and (as also prob. Homer) for the juniper (*Juniperus Oxycedrus*).] I. *n.* 1. A tree of the coniferous genus *Cedrus*, of which three species are known. The most noted is the cedar of Lebanon, *C. Libani*, native among the mountains of Syria, Asia Minor, and Cyprus. On Lebanon itself there still remains a grove of about 400 trees, some of them exceeding 40 feet in girth. The other

Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus Atlantica*).

species are the Atlas cedar, *C. Atlantica*, a native of Algeria, and the deodar or Himalayan cedar, *C. Deodara*. In their native forests they are of very slow growth, and form hard, durable timber.

They have taken *cedars* from Lebanon to make masts for thee. Ezek. xxvii. 5.

Under the covert of some ancient oak
Or cedar to defend him from the dew.
Milton, P. R., i. 306.

2. The name given, usually with qualifying terms, to various coniferous trees, chiefly North American, and of genera nearly allied to *Cedrus*. The white cedar of the eastern United States is the *Chamæcyparis thyoides*, of swamps near the coast, and also the arbor-vitæ, *Thuja occidentalis*; on the Pacific coast it is the *Libocedrus decurrens* (also known as bastard, post, or incense cedar), and also *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, the Port Orford or Oregon cedar. The red cedar is usually the *Juniperus Virginiana*, the odorous wood of which is often called *pencil-cedar*. From its extensive use in the manufacture of lead-pencils: west of the Rocky Mountains the red cedar is the *Thuja plicata*, also called *canoe-cedar*. The cedar of Bermuda and Barbados is *Juniperus Bermudiana*; the Japan cedar, *Cryptomeria Japonica*. The stinkwood of Natal is *Juniperus procera*. The cedar of Goa, in India, is *Cupressus torulosa*. The Himalayan cedar is the *Juniperus excelsa*; its wood resembles that of the juniper-cedar, but is harder, and has less of its peculiar odor. Washington cedar is the big-tree of California, *Sequoia gigantea*. The wood of most of these trees is soft, fine-grained, of a reddish color, and often fragrant.

3. A name popularly given in tropical regions to a considerable number of trees, mostly of the family *Meliaceæ*, in no way related to the preceding. That known variously as West Indian cedar, the bastard or sweet-scented Barbados cedar, the Jamaica cedar, and the Spanish, is *Cedrela odorata*. The cedar of India and New South Wales is *Toona* (*Cedrela Toona* of Roxburgh); the red cedar of India, *Soymida febrifuga*; and the bastard cedar of India, *Melia Azadarach*. (*See azadarach*.) The white cedar of Australia is a variety of *M. Azadarach*. Among trees of other groups, the bastard cedar of the West Indies is *Guazuma tomentosa* of Guayaquil, the white cedar of Guiana, *Protium altissimum*; the white cedar of Jamaica, *Turpinia occidentalis*, and the red cedar of Australia, *Fitzlarria Australis*. In India the name *red cedar* is sometimes given to the euphorbiaceous *Bischofia trifoliata*.

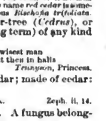
4. The wood of the cedar-tree (*Cedrus*), or (with or without a qualifying term) of any kind of tree called a cedar.

The wisest man
Feasted the woman wisest then in halls
Of Lebanonian *cedar*. *Tennyson*, Princess.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the cedar; made of cedar: as, a *cedar* twig.

He shall uncover the *cedar* work. Zeph. ii. 14.

cedar-apple (sē'där-ap'l), *n.* A fungus belonging to the genus *Gymnosporangium*. Species of this genus are parasitic upon cedar-trees. Some of them have peculiar distortions with appendages, and develop into yellow gelatinous masses during the spring rains. Also called *cedar-ball*. See *Gymnosporangium*.



Cedar-apple (*Gymnosporangium macropus*) growing upon red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*).

cedar-bird (sē'där-bėrd), *n.* The popular name of the common American waxwing, *Ampelis cedrorum* or *Bombycilla carolinensis*: so called in the United States from its fondness for juniper-berries, the fruit of *Juniperus Virginiana*, commonly called cedar. Also called *cedar-lark*. See *Ampelis* and *waxwing*.

cedared (sē'dėrd), *a.* [< *cedar* + *-ed*².] Covered or furnished with cedars: as, a *cedared* mountain-slope.

We did not explore the Matahoosics far, but left the other three to thread its *cedared* defiles, while we turned back to try our fortunes in the larger stream.
Harper's Monthly Mag., Feeding Streams, p. 140.

cedar-gum (sē'där-gum), *n.* A yellow, transparent, fragrant resin obtained from *Callitris arborea*, a coniferous tree of the mountains of South Africa, and used in making varnish, and in preparing plasters and various medicinal articles.

cedar-lark (sē'där-lärk), *n.* Same as *cedar-bird*.

cedarn (sē'dėrn), *a.* [< *cedar* + *-n* for *-en*²; as in *oaken*, etc.] Of cedar; made of cedar.

Wert winds, with musky wing,
About the *cedarn* alleys fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells.
Milton, Comus, l. 990.

The carven *cedarn* doors. *Tennyson*, Arabian Sights.

cedar-tree (sē'där-trē), *n.* Specifically, a tree of the genus *Cedrus*; also (with or without a qualifying term), a tree of any of the genera known as cedars. See *cedar*.

cedar-wood (sē'där-wud), *n.* 1. The wood of the cedar-tree. 2. The name.—2. A wood or assemblage of cedar-trees.

Then wert born, on a summer morn,
A babe beneath the *cedar wood*.
Tennyson, Eleanore.

Cedar-wood oil, an aromatic oil distilled from the wood of the *Cedrela odorata*.

cede (sēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ceded*, ppr. *ceding*. [= OF. *ceder*, F. *céder* = Pr. *cedar* = Sp. Pg. *ceder* = It. *cedere*, < L. *cedere* (pp. *cessus*), intr. go, withdraw, pass away, yield, tr. yield, grant, give up; related to *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *case*¹, etc. L. *cedere* is the ult. source of many E. words, as *cede*, *accede*, *concede*, *exceed*, *pre-*

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cede, proceed, recede, accede, abscess, access, etc., cession, accession, concession, etc., cease, decease, antecedent, decedent, etc., ancestor, autocessor, predecessor, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To yield; give way; submit.—**2.** To pass; be transferred; lapse. [Archaic or obsolete in both senses.]

This fertile globe, this fair domain,
Had well nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks loiddinous. *Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

II. *trans.* 1. To yield or formally resign and surrender (to another); make over; transfer; give up; make over: as, to *cede* a fortress, province, or country by treaty.

Of course, Galicia was not to be *ceded* in this summary manner. *H. S. Edwards*, Polish Captivity, II. ii.

The people must *cede* to the government some of their rights. *Jay.*

2. To yield; grant. [Rare.]

Back rode we to my father's camp, and found
He thither had sent a herald to the gates,
To learn if his yet would *cede* our claim.
Tennyson, Princess.

=**Syn.** To transfer, deliver, convey, grant.

cedent (sē'dent), *a.* [< L. *cedent(t-)s*, ppr. of *cedere*, yield: see *cede*.] Yielding; giving way. See extract under *ceasonary*. [Rare.]

cedilla (sē-dil'ļą), *n.* [= F. *cédille*, < Sp. *cedilla*, now *zedilla* = Pg. *cedilha* = It. *zediglia*, the mark cedilla, the letter *c* with this mark, orig. *ce*, dim. of Sp. *cede*, now *zeda*, the letter *z*, < Gr. ζῆτα, the Gr name of *z*: see *z*, and *zeta*. The character *ç* is thus a contraction of *ce*, a former mode of indicating that *c* had the sound of *s* in certain positions: thus, F. *leçon*, now *leçon* (> E. *lesson*).] A mark placed under the letter *c* (thus, ç), especially in French and Portuguese, and formerly in Spanish, to show that *c*, or *u*, to indicate that it is to be sounded like *s*, and not like *k*, as it usually is before those vowels.

cedrate, cedrat (sē'drāt, -drat), *n.* [< F. *cédrat* = It. *cedrato*, < *cedro*, the citron (prop. **citro*, confused in form with *cedro*, cedar), < L. *citrus*, citron: see *Citrus*, *citron*.] The citron, *Citrus medica*.

cedratii (se-drā'ti), *n.* [< It. *cedrato*, lime, limetree, lime-water: see *cedrate*.] A perfume derived from the citron.

It was got nearer still to the torrid zone, I shall pique myself on sending you a present of *cedratii* and orange-flower water. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 69.

Cedrela (sed'rē-lą), *n.* [NL., shortened from L. *cedretate*, < Gr. κεδρελάτη, a cedar fir-tree, < κέδρος, a cedar, + ἐλάτη, the silver fir.] A genus of plants, of the family Cedrelaceæ, related to the mahogany, and consisting of large trees, natives of the tropics. The principal species of tropical America is the Spanish cedar, *C. odorata*, a valuable timber-tree. All parts of the tree are bitter, the bark being employed as a febrifuge. The wood, which is handsome and fragrant, is extensively used in the manufacture of cigar-boxes and for ornamental work. See *cedar*, 3.

cedrelaceous (sed-rē-lā'shius), *a.* [< *Cedrela* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or related to *Cedrela*. same as *meliaceous*.

cedrene (sē'drēn), *n.* [< L. *cedrus*, cedar, + *-ene*.] In chem., a volatile hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{24}$) found in the oil of red cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*.—**Cedrene camphor**. See *camphor*.

cedrin, cedrine[2] (sē'drin), *n.* [*cedr(us)* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A neutral crystallizable body yielded to alcohol by the cedron after it has been exhausted by ether. The crystals resemble silky needles. It is intensely and persistently bitter, and is regarded by some as the active principle of the fruit.

cedrine[1] (sē'drin), *a.* [< L. *cedrinus*, < Gr. κέδρινος, of cedar, < κέδρος, cedar: see *cedar*, and ef. *cedarn*.] Belonging to or resembling cedar. *Johnson.*

cedrinel, *n.* See *cedrile*.

cedrinum (sē'dri-um), *n.* [L., cedar-oil, < Gr. κέδρινον (also κεδρέλαιον), cedar-oil, < κέδρος, cedar: see *cedar*.] The pitch of the cedar-tree, *C. libani*. It is rubbed on wooden to preserve them from moths, and was one of the ingredients used by the ancient Egyptians in embalming.

cedrol (sē'drol), *n.* [NL., < L. *cedrus*, cedar: see *cedar*.] A solid crystalline compound distilled from the oil of cedar-wood.

cedron (sē'dron), *n.* [NL., < L. *cedrus*, cedar, + *-on*.] The seed of the tree *Simaba Cedron*, of the family Simarubaceæ, a native of the United States of Colombia. The fruit is a pear-shaped drupe, of the size of a lemon, containing a single large seed, which, like other parts of the tree, is very bitter. In its native country this seed is used as a remedy for serpent-bites, hydrophobia, and intermittent fever. Its qualities are supposed to depend on the presence of the principle cedrin.

Cedrus (sē'drus), *n.* [L.: see *cedar*.] A genus of coniferous trees closely allied to the larch, which they resemble in having the leaves growing in tufts or bunches, but from which they are distinguished by being evergreen (the leaves not falling in autumn), and by the form of the cones. It includes only three species, the *C. Libani*, or cedar of Lebanon; *C. Deodara*, or deodar; and *C. Atlantica*, or Atlas cedar. See *cedar*, 1.

cedryl (sē'dril), *a.* [For "*cedary*, < *cedar* + *-yl*.] Resembling cedar; cedrine.

Cedry colour. *Evelyn*, Sylva, II. iii. § 2.

cedula (sed'ū-lą, Sp. pron. thā'dō-lą), *n.* [Sp., < L. *cedula*, *schedula*: see *schedule*.] A name sometimes used for certain securities issued by one of the South American governments.

cedulary, *n.* [< OF. *cedulaire*, < *cedule*.] An obsolete form of *schedule*. *Cotgrave.*

cedunous, *a.* [< L. *cæduus*, fit for cutting, < *cædere*, cut.] Fit to be felled.

Greater and more *cedunous*, fruticant, and shrubby.
Evelyn, Sylva, Int.

ceel[1], *n.* and *v.* See *ceil*.

ceel[2], *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *seal*[2].

ceel[3], *v.* See *seel*.

celba (sā'l-bā; Sp. pron. thā'l-bā), *n.* [Sp. *ceiba*, Amer. Sp. *seiba*; a Haytian word.] Any one of the silk-cotton trees, particularly *Bombax Ceiba* and *Ceiba pentandra*.

ceil, *v.* [Early mod. E. *cele*, *seele*, late ME. *cele*, *eyll*, *syl*, *sylle*; assimilated with the verb *ceile* (*seil*, *sel*), but supposed to have meant orig. 'canopy,' < OF. *ciel* = Pr. *cel* = Cat. *cel* = Sp. *cielo* = Pg. *ceo* = It. *cielo*, heaven, a canopy, vault, ceiling, etc., < L. *cælum*, less prop. *cælum* (ML. also *celum*), OL. also *coel*, L. and LL. also *cælus*, the sky, heaven, in ML. also a canopy, tester, roof, ceiling, etc., perhaps orig. 'covering,' < *cælare*, engrave, chisel, **cælus*, **cailus*, orig. **novilus*, hollow), < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1], *cage*, and (from L. *cælum*) *cœlestial*, *cœlum*, and (from *cœlum*) *cœlia*, *cœlo-*, *etc.* The noun *ceil*, earlier *cele*, *seele*, *eyll*, *syll*, seems to have been confused with *sill*, *syll*, AS. *syl*, the base of a door or window; cf. Sc. *syle*, *syle*, the foot of a bed, ceiling, etc., North. Eng. *syles*, the principal rafters of a building. A canopy of state.

The chamber was hanged of red and of blew, and in it was a syl of state of cloth of gold.
Pynson's Chronicles of Margaret.

In this wise the king shall ride upon a horse under a *seele* of cloth of gold baudekyn, with four staves gilt.
Rutland Papers (Camden Soc.), p. 6.

And seik to your soverane, semely and sle,
Gawain and Golagros.

ceil, ciel (sēl), *v. t.* [(1) Early mod. E. *ceel*, *seel*, *seele*, *syle*, prop. to canopy or provide with a canopy or hangings, < *ceil*, *ciel*, *cele*, *seele*, *eyll*, *syle*, a canopy (see the noun), but confused in sense and spelling with another verb, (2) ME. *ceile*, *ceile*, *seile*, *seile*, *seyle*, to set sides or roof of a room with carved or embossed work, lit. emboss, < L. *celare* (ML. also written *celare*), engrave in relief upon metals or ivory, carve, emboss, later also embroider, < *celum*, a chisel, burin, graver, < *cædere*, cut, hew; and perhaps with (3) ME. *seeile*, *seken*, < OF. *seeler*, *s'ecoiller*, *s'ecuiller*, *escuiller*, ornament with figures or images, < *sigillum*, a seal, pl. little figures or images: see *seal*[2]. The first two verbs are merged in definitions 1 and 3. From the second are derived *celature*, *celure*, q. v.] 1†. To canopy; provide with a canopy or hangings.

All the tente within was *seled* with clothe of gold and blew velvet. *Hall*, Henry VIII., p. 82.

2. To overlay or cover the interior upper surface of (a room or building) with wood, plaster, cloth, or other material. See *ceiling*, 2. Formerly, in a general way, to cover, overspread, or, as in the first quotation, to carved woodwork, either on the roof or the sides of a room: in the latter use, same as definition 3.

Ceelyn with syllure, cele. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 651.

These walls shal be *ceiled* with cypresse. The rofe shal be celed vaultwyse and with cheker work.
Horman, Vulgaria (Way).

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir tree.
2 Chron. iii. 5.

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Christian Piety.*

3†. To wainscot; also, by extension, to floor.

Lambrisser [F.], to wainscot, *seel*; fret, emboss.
Cotgrave.

Plancher [F.], to plank or floor with planks, to *seel* with boords. *Cotgrave.*

ceiled (sēld), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *ciceled*, *ceeled*, *seeled*, *seyled*; pp. of *ceil*, *v.*] **1.** Canopied. See *ceil*, *v.*, 1.—**2.** Provided with a ceiling.

The place itself [a kitchen] is weird and terrible, low *ceiled*, with the stone hearth built far out into the room, and the melodramatic implements of yesterday cookery dangling tragically from the wall.
Howells, Venetian Life, viii.

3†. Wainscoted.

ceiling, ceiling (sē'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ceelings*, *ceeling*, earlier *syling*, *seiling*, *seyling*; verbal n. of *ceil*, *v.*] **1.** A canopy; hangings; properly, hangings overhead, but by extension also side-hangings; tapestry.

The French king caused the lords of Counsay to stande secretly beyhode a *seiyng* or a hangyng in his chamber.
Hall, Edw. IV., p. 45.

And now the thickened sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 745.

2. The interior overhead surface of an apartment, usually formed of a lining of some kind affixed to the under side of joists supporting the floor above, or to rafters; the horizontal or curved surface of an interior, opposite the floor. In ordinary modern buildings it is usually finished with or formed of lath-and-plaster work.—**3.** Wainscoting; wainscot. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Lambris [F.], wainscot, *seeling*; also a frettised or embowed seeling. *Cotgrave.*

Wenscotte [F.], *ceeling*, wainscotting, joyners work. *Cotgrave.*

4. The lining of planks on the inside of a ship's frame.—**Bonded ceiling**, small beams to which the ceiling of a room is attached. They are mortised into the sides of the binding-joists, nailed to the under side of these joists, or suspended from them with straps.—**Coffer-work ceiling**, a ceiling divided into ornamental panels or coffers; a *lacunal ceiling*. See cut under *coffer*.—**Compartment ceiling**, in *arch.*, a ceiling divided into panels, which are usually surrounded by moldings.—**Groined ceiling, groined vaulting**. See *groin* and *vaulting*.

ceilinged (sē'linged), *a.* [< *ceiling* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a ceiling.

The low-*ceilinged* room was full of shadows.
W. D. Howells, Mr. Robinson.

ceint†, *n.* [ME. *ceinte*, < OF. *ceinte*, *cainte* = Pr. *cuntha* = Sp. Pg. It. *cinta*, < ML. *cincta*, also (after Rom.) *centa*, fem., also *cinctum*, neut., a girdle, < L. *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird, encircle: see *cincture*, pp. of *cingere*, gird: see *cincture*.] A girdle. *Chaucer*; *Gower*.

ceinture†, *n.* [< OF. *ceinture*, later *centure*, mod. F. *ceinture*, < L. *cinctura*, a girdle: see *cincture*.] Same as *ceint*.

celadet, *n.* [< F. *celade*, < It. *celata* (pl. *celate*), < *celare*, < L. *celare*, hide.] An old spelling of *salade*, a helmet.

celadon (sel'ą-don), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *céladon*, a sea-green color; a sentimental lover; so called from *Céladon*, the sentimental hero of a once popular romance, "L'Astrée," by Honoré d'Urfé (died 1625), L. *Céladon*, in Ovid, a companion of Phineus, also one of the suitors of Helen, < Gr. κελάδων, roaring (used as the name of a river), < κελάδειν, κελαδεῖν, sound, roar, shout, κέλαδος, a noise, sound.] **I.** *n.* A pale and rather grayish green color occurring especially in porcelain and enameled earthenware. The shade is sometimes blue. In Oriental wares the celadon glaze is often crackled; and the Japanese and Chinese porcelain decorated in this way, without other ornamentation, is particularly esteemed. It is also one of the favorite colors of the porcelain of Sèvres. Compare *sea-green*.

To all the markets of the world
Came celadon and blue wares as well as cotton.—
Light yellow leaves with spots and stains
Of violet and of crimson dye, . . .
Longfellow, Hiawatha.

Longfellow, Kéramos.

II. *a.* Having the color celadon.

celandine (sel'an-din), *n.* [Formerly *celadine*, < ME. *celidoine*, *celydon*, *celydown*, *seladony*, *etc.*, < OF. *celidoine*, F. *chélidoine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *celidonia*, < L. *chelidonia* (NL. *celidonia*), < Gr. χελιδόνιον, swallow-wort, < χελιδών (*-δον-*) = L. *hirundo(n-)*, a swallow: see *Chelidon*, *Hirundo*.] **1.** The *Chelidonium majus*, a papaveraceous plant of Europe, naturalized in the United States, having glaucous foliage, bright-yellow flowers, and acrid yellow juice, which is sometimes employed as a purgative and as a remedy for warts. To distinguish it from the following plant, it is often called the *greater celandine*.—**2.** The pilewort, *Ficaria Ficaria*, called in England the *lesser or small celandine*.

There is a flower, the *Lesser Celandine*.
That shrinks like many more from cold and rain;
And the first moment that the sun may shine,
Bright as the sun himself, 'tis out again!
Wordsworth, The Small Celandine, A Lesson.

Tree-celandine, a cultivated species of *Bocconia* from the West Indies, *B. frutescens*.

celantes (sē-lan'tēz), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of an indirect mood of the first figure of

syllogism, saving the major premise and conclusion universal negatives and the minor premise a universal affirmative. It is the same argument as *camenes* (which see), but with transposed premises. Five of the letters of the word are significant: *c* signifies reduction to *celarent* and *s* the simple conversion of the conclusion, while the three vowels show the quantity and quality of the three propositions. See *mnemh*.

celarent (se-la'rent), *n.* [NL.] The mnemonic name of a mood of the first figure of syllogism. Its major premise is a universal negative, its minor a universal affirmative, and its conclusion a universal negative proposition. For example: No one enslaved by his appetites is free; every sensualist is enslaved by his appetites; therefore, no sensualist is free.

Celastraceæ (sel-as-tra'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Celastrus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of dicotyledonous plants, consisting of shrubs or trees of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the *Rhamnaceæ*, from which they differ especially in having the stamens inserted on the sepals, and in the axillate seeds. The most prominent genera are *Celastrus* and *Euonymus*, the staff-tree and spindle-tree (which see).

celastraceous (sel-as-tra'shius), *a.* Belonging to the family *Celastraceæ*.

celastrin, celastrine (sē-las'trin), *n.* [< *Celastrus* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the Abyssinian *Celastrus serratus*.

Celastrus (sē-las'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέλαστρος*, *κήλαστρος*, commonly *κήλαστρον*, an evergreen tree, privet or holly.] A genus of shrubby climbers or trees, of the family *Celastraceæ*, natives of America and of the mountains of India, China, Japan, and parts of Africa: commonly called *staff-trees*. The common species of the United States, *C. scandens*, known as *climbing bittersweet* or *waxwork*, has a very ornamental fruit, the orange-colored capsules disclosing on dehiscence reddish-brown seeds coated with a scarlet aril.

celatet, *n.* [< It. *celato*: see *mullet*²; cf. *celade*.] An old spelling of *mullet*², a beam.

celature (sel'a-tūr), *n.* [< L. *celatura*, < *celare*, pp. *celatus*, carve, engrave, emboss: see *conceal*, *v.*] Roublet, *celure*, *q. v.*] 1. The act or art of engraving, chasing, or embossing. See —2. Engraved, chased, or embossed decoration on metal.

They admitted, even in the utensils of the church, some *celatures* and engravings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

-cele, [< Gr. *κήλη*, Attic *κᾶλη*, a tumor.] The final element in many medical terms, signifying a tumor: as, *bronchocele*, *varicocele*.

celebrable (sel'ē-bra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *celebrable*, F. *célébrable* = Sp. *celebrable* = It. *celebrabile*, < L. *celebrabilis*, < *celebrare*: see *celebrate*.] That may be, or is proper to be, celebrated. [Rare.]

Hercules is *celebrable* for his hard travails. *Chaucer.*

celebrant (sel'ē-brant), *n.* [= F. *célébrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *celebrante*, < L. *celebrant-(t-)s*, ppr. of *celebrare*: see *celebrate*.] One who celebrates; specifically, in the Roman and Anglican churches, the chief officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the eucharist, as distinguished from his assistants.

celebrate (sel'ē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *celebrated*, ppr. *celebrating*. [< L. *celebratus*, pp. of *celebrare* (> F. *célébrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celebrar* = It. *celebrare*), frequent, go to in great numbers, celebrate, honor, praise, < *celeber*, also *celebris*, frequented, populous.] 1. To make known, especially with honor or praise; extol; glorify.

For the grave cannot praise thee, death cannot *celebrate* thee. Isa. xxxviii. 18.

The Songs of Sion . . . were . . . psalms and pieces of poetry that . . . *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 405.

To *celebrate* the golden jubilee
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The reproach so often brought against the literature of classic times, that the great poets of Greece and Rome never *celebrate* the praises of natural scenery, was not lie at the door of the Persian bards. *N. A. Rev.*, CXI. 330.

2. To commemorate or honor with demonstrations of joy, sorrow, respect, or with appropriate rites and ceremonies: as, to *celebrate* mass; to *celebrate* a marriage or a public funeral.

Yet there, my queen,
We'll *celebrate* their nuptials. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** To laud, magnify, glorify.—**2, 3.** *Keep*, *Observe*, *Solemnize*, *Celebrate*, *Commemorate*. *Keep* is an idiomatic word for *observe*: as, to *keep* the Sabbath, to *keep* Lent or feast-days. To *observe* is to pay regard to, in a reverent and especially a religious way. (See *observance*.) We speak of *observing* the Sabbath, of *observing* the wishes of one's father. To *solemnize* is to celebrate religiously. To *celebrate* is to mark, distinguish, or perform with joy and honor: as, to *celebrate* an anniversary; to *celebrate* a marriage. To *commemorate* is to keep in memory public and solemn acts: as, to *commemorate* the resurrection by observing Easter.

The holiest of all holidays are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart.
Longfellow, Holidays.

With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies,
Which I have seen thee careful to *observe*.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

And when your honours mean to *solemnize*
The bargain of your faith, I do beseech you,
Even at that time I may be married too.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

On theatres of turf, in homely state,
Old plays they play, and *celebrate*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 286.

Sir, we are assembled to *commemorate* the establishment of great political principles of liberty.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

celebrated (sel'ē-brā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *celebrate*, *v.*] 1. Famous; distinguished; mentioned with praise or honor; famous; well-known.

The *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. *Addison.*

=**Syn.** *Noted*, *Renowned*, *etc.* See *famous*.

celebratedness (sel'ē-brā-ted-nes), *n.* [< *celebrated* + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being celebrated. *Scott.* [Rare.]

celebrater, celebrator (sel'ē-brā-ter, -tor), *n.* One who celebrates.

I am really not much a well-wisher to your felicity, than a *celebrater* of your beauty.
Pope, To Mrs. A. Fermor on her Marriage.

celebration (sel-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *célébration* = Sp. *celebración* = Pg. *celebração* = It. *celebrazione*, < L. *celebratio(n-)*, a numerous assembiage, a festival, a praising, < *celebrare*: see *celebrate*.] 1. The act of celebrating. (*a*) The act of praising or extolling; commemoration; commendation; honor or distinction paid, whether by songs and eulogies or by rites and ceremonies.

His memory deserving a particular *celebration*.
Lord Clarendon.

(*b*) The act of performing or observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies: as, the *celebration* of a marriage; the *celebration* of mass.

Celebration of mass is equivalent to offering mass.
Cath. Dict.

2. That which is done to celebrate anything; a commemorative, honorific, or distinguishing ceremony, observance, or performance: as, to arrange for or hold a *celebration*; the ode is a *celebration* of victory.

What time we will a *celebration* keep
According to my birth. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

celebrator, *n.* See *celebrater*.

celebrious (sē-leb'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *celebris*, celebrated, + *-ous*.] Famous; renowned. *Strype.*

celebriously (sē-leb'ri-us-li), *adv.* With praise or renown. [Rare.]

celebriousness (sē-leb'ri-us-nes), *n.* Fame; renown. [Rare.]

celebrity (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *celebrities* (-tiz), [= F. *célébrité* = Pr. *celebritat* = Sp. *celebridad* = Pg. *celebridade* = It. *celebrità*, < L. *celebrita(t-)s*, a multitude, fame, renown, < *celeber*: see *celebrate*.] 1. The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; distinction: as, the *celebrity* of George Washington; the *celebrity* of Homer or of the Iliad.

An event of great *celebrity* in the history of astronomy.
Whewell.

Egypt has lost the *celebrity* which it enjoyed in ancient times for its fine linen. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 3.

2. A celebrated person or (very rarely) thing; as, a *celebrity* at the bar or in the church; what are the *celebrities* of this town?—3†. Celebration.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great munificence. *Bacon.*

celebrous (sel'ē-brus), *a.* [< L. *celeber*, celebrated, + *-ous*; cf. F. *célèbre* = Sp. *célebre* = Pg. It. *celebre*.] Celebrated.

celemin (Sp. pron. thel-a-mēn'), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *celamim*, *selamim*.] 1. Same as *almud*.—2. A Spanish measure of land, equal to 48 square estadals, or about one eighth of an acre.

celeomorph (sel'ē-ō-môrf), *n.* A celeomorphic bird, as a woodpecker.

Celeomorphæ (sel'ē-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Celeus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The woodpeckers as a superfamily of birds of desmognathous affinities but uncertain morphological position, the group being defined with special reference to its peculiarities of palatal structure, and comprehending only the families *Picidæ* and *Jyngidæ*. Also called *Saurognathæ*.

celeomorphic (sel'ē-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Celeomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Picine; of or pertaining to the *Celeomorphæ*.

celer†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*.

celer†, *n.* See *cellar*.

celeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *cellarer*.

celeres (sel'e-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *celer*, swift: see *celery*.] In Rom. *antiq.*, a body of knights or horsemen of the patrician order, numbering originally, according to tradition, 300, first organized by Romulus, 100 being selected, 10 from each curia, from each of the three tribes. Their commander was, from the time of Tullus Hostilius, the second officer of the state. Their number was gradually increased, and at the close of the dynasty of the Tarquins they were merged in the equites. The title was renamed *tamier Augustus* by the kalends as the bodyguard of the emperor.

celeri, [< *celer*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including swift-footed kinds, of which the greyhound is the type: distinguished from *Sagaces* and *Pugnaces*.

celeriac (sē-ler'i-ak), *n.* [< *celery* + *-ac*.] A variety of celery raised, especially on the continent of Europe, for the root, which is enlarged like a turnip. Also called *turnip-rooted celery*. See *celery*.

celerity (sē-ler'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *célérité* = Pr. *celeritat* = Sp. *celeridad* = Pg. *celeridade* = It. *celerità*, < L. *celeritat(-t-)s*, < *celer*, swift, quick, akin to Gr. *κέλης*, a racer, Skt. √ *kal*, drive, urge on.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed.

No less *celerity* than that of thought. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. (chs.).

When things are once come to the executive, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon*, Delays.

The bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Sir K. Digby.*

The tidings were borne with the usual *celerity* of evil news. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

=**Syn.** *Velocity*, *Swiftness*, *etc.* See *quickness*.

celery (sel'e-ri), *n.* [Prop. with initial *s*, as in early text; L. *selery*, *sellery*; = Sp. *apio* = Pg. *aipo* = G. *sellerie*, *sellerei* = Dan. Sw. *selleri*, < F. *céleri*, < It. dial. *seleri*, It. *sedano*, celery, < L. *selinon*, parsley, < Gr. *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley: cf. MGr. and NGr. *σέληρι*. See *parsley*, *nit*. < Gr. *πετροσέλινον*, rock-parsley.] An umbelliferous plant, *Apium graveolens*, a native of Europe, and long cultivated in gardens for the use of the table. The green leaves and stalks are used as an ingredient in soups, but ordinarily the stems are blanched. There are many varieties in cultivation, the stems blanching pink, yellow, or white. See *celeriac*.

celeste (sē-lest'), *a.* [< F. *céleste* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *celeste*, < L. *cœlestis*, of heaven, of the sky, < *cœlum*, heaven: see *cevil*, *n.* Cf. *celestial*.] Heavenly; celestial.

To dryske of this, of waters first and best,
Lecoure of grace above, a thyng *celest*.
Palladius on Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

celeste (sē-lest'), *a.* [An abbrev. of F. *bleu céleste*, sky-blue: see *blue* and *celest*.] In *ceram.*, sky-blue.

celestial (sē-les'tial), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *celestial*, *celestiall*, < OF. *celestial*, *celestiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *celestial* = It. *celestiale*, < L. *cœlestis*, of heaven, < *cœlum*, heaven: see *cevil*, *cevil*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sky or the visible heaven: as, the *celestial* globe; "the twelve *celestial* signs," *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

So to glorifie God, the author of time and light, which the darkened conceits of the Heathens ascribed to the Planets and bodies *celestiall*, calling the moneths by their names. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

2. Heavenly; belonging or relating to, or characteristic of, heaven; dwelling in heaven; hence, of superior excellence, delight, purity, etc.: as, a *celestial* being; *celestial* felicity.

They lady hym saide that it myght not bee,
Hit plesse he wolde the king *celestiall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3786.

Desire of power, on earth a vicious weed,
Yet sprung from high is of *celestial* seed:
In God 'tis glory; and when men aspire,
'Tis but a spark too much of heavenly fire.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 305.

Thus far, nations have drawn their auspices from the earthly armories of Force, unmindful of those others of *celestial* temper from the house of Love.
Sumner, Orations, I. 104.

Celestial crown, in *her.*, a bearing resembling the antique crown, and having each of its rays charged with a

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star at the point.—**Celestial globe, magic,** etc. See the nouns.—**The Celestial Empire,** a common name for China, probably due to the Chinese custom of speaking of the reigning dynasty as *Tien-chau*, or Heavenly Dynasty, a designation based no doubt on the claim of the founder of each successive dynasty to have received the command of Heaven to punish and supersede a line of wicked rulers, as had his successors thus becoming *Tien-tzu*, or Sons of Heaven.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of heaven.

The unknown *celestial*. *Pope*, Odyssey, I. 166.

2. [*cap.*] A popular name for a native of China, the "Celestial Empire."

celestialize (sē-les'tial-iz), *v. t.* [*celestial* + *-ize.*] To make celestial. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

celestially (sē-les'tial-i), *adv.* In a celestial or heavenly manner.

celestialness (sē-les'tial-nes), *n.* [*celestial* + *-ness.*] The quality of being celestial.

celestify (sē-les'ti-fi), *v. t.* [*L. cœlestificare*, make heavenly or divine, < *L. cœlestis*, heavenly (see *celest*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To consummate with the glorifying of a heavenly nature to; make heavenly. [Rare.]

Heaven but earth *celestified*, and earth but heaven terrestrified. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., bv. 13.

celestina (sel-es-ti'nä), *n.* [*L. cœlestinus*, heavenly: see *celestine*.] Same as *bifara*.

Celestine (sel'es-tin), *n.* [*L. Cœlestinus*, pertaining to *Cœlestius*, a proper name: see *Celestius*, by, < *cœlestis*: see *celestial*.] 1. An adherent of Pelagianism: so called from Celestius, one of the early supporters of Pelagius.—2. One of an order of Benedictine monks, now nearly extinct, so named when their founder became pope as Celestine V. in 1294. He was Pietro Angelerio, and was known as Pietro da Morrone, from the mountain he inhabited as a hermit, whence the monks (organized about 1254) were originally called Morronians. The brethren are two hours after midnight to chant the office, eat no flesh, fast often, and wear a white gown and a black capouch and scapular. For several centuries the Celestines were very numerous and prosperous, especially in Italy and France.

3. A member of an extinct order of Franciscan hermits.

Celestinian (sel-es-tin'i-an), *n.* Same as *Celestine*.

celestite (sel'es-tīt), *n.* [*L. cœlestis*, of heaven (see *celest*), + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, native strontium sulphate. It is found in rhombic prismatic crystals resembling those of barite in form, also massive and fibrous. The color is white, or a delicate blue (whence the name). It occurs finely crystallized in Sicily, with native sulphur, at many other localities in Europe, and in America on Strontian island in Lake Erie, at Put in Bay, Ohio, etc. Also *celestin*, *celestine*, *cœlestin*, *cœlestine*.

celestitude (sē-les'ti-tūd), *n.* [*L. cœlestis*, *cœlestis*, of or pertaining to the heavens, + *-tude*, on the analogy of *altitude*.] Celestial Highness. [Humorous.]

Would your *Celestitude* [King of Ava] believe it?
Landor, Works, I. 402.

Celeus (sel'ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1831), < Gr. κελεός, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*.] A genus of South American woodpeckers, containing such as *C. flavus* and *C. flaveseens* of Brazil. It gives name to the *Celeomorphæ*.

celia, *n.* Plural of *celium*.

celiac, coliac (sē'li-ak), *a.* [*L. cœliacus*, < Gr. κοιλιακός, < κοιλία, the belly, < κοῖλος, hollow.] 1. Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen; abdominal or ventricular. Now chiefly used in the phrase *celiac axis*.—2. Same as *cælian*.—3. In *med.*, an old term applied, in the phrase *celiac passion*, to a flux of the bowels.—**Celiac axis.** See *axis*1.—**Celiac canal,** in crinoids, a continuation of the cœloma or body-cavity into the arms, separated by a transverse partition from the ambulacral canal, as in species of *Antedon* or *Comatula*.

celiadelphus, *n.* See *celiadelphus*.

celiagra, *n.* See *cœliagra*.

celialgia, *n.* See *cœlialgia*.

celian, *a.* See *cœlian*.

celibacy (sel'i-bā-si), *n.* [*celibate*: see *-acy*.] The state of being celibate or unmarried; a single life; voluntary abstention from marriage: as, the *celibacy* of the clergy.

[St. Patrick] informs us that his father was a Deacon, and his grandfather a Priest—a sufficient proof that the *Celibacy*, which Rome now enforces on her Clergy in Ireland, was no part of Ecclesiastical discipline in the age and country of Ireland's Apostle.
Sp. Ch. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 22.

A Monk (Rahib) must have submitted to a long trial of his patience and piety, and made a vow of *celibacy*, before his admission into the monastic order.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 316.

So part of the old system had been more detested by the Reformers than the honours paid to *celibacy*.
Macaulay.

celibatarian (sel'i-ba-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*celibate* + *-arian.*] Same as *celibate*, 2.

celibate (sel'i-bāt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *célibat* = Sp. Pg. It. *celibato*, < *L. cœlibatus*, celibacy, a single life, < *cœlebs* (*cœlib-*), unmarried: see *cœlebs*.] I. *n.* 1. A single life; celibacy.

The forced *celibate* of the English clergy.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 312.

He . . . preferred, holy *celibate* before the estate of marriage. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 373.

2. One who adheres to or practises celibacy; a bachelor, especially a confirmed bachelor.

II. *a.* Unmarried; single. = *Syn.* 1. *Celibate* life.

celibate (sel'i-bāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *celibated*, ppr. *celibating*. [< *celibate*, *n.*] To lead a single life. *Fortnightly Rev.*

celibatist (sel'i-bā-tist), *n.* [*celibate* + *-ist.*] One who lives unmarried; a celibate. [Rare.]

celibian (sē-lib'i-an), *a.* [Also spelled *celibian*, < *L. cœlebs*, *cœlebis*, celibate, + *-an*.] Unmarried; celibate. [Rare.]

celidography (sel-i-dog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κηλίς (κηλιδ-), a spot, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the spots on the disk of the sun or on planets.

celine, *a.* See *cœline*.

cell (sel), *n.* [< ME. *celle*, *nelle* = D. *cel* = G. **zelle*, *zelle* = Dan. *celle* = Sw. *cell*, < OF. *celle*, mod. F. *celle* = Pr. *cella* = Sp. *celda* = Pg. *cella* = It. *cella*, < L. *cella*, a small room, a hut, barn, granary (< *celare*, conceal), a storehouse, etc., a cell), = AS. *hell*, *hell*, a room, house, etc., = Gr. κεύθω, a hut, barn, granary, = Skt. *kal*, *gild*, a hut, house, vehicle (cf. *cetana*, a shed, hut, as adj. protecting), and related to L. *celare* = AS. *helan*, cover, conceal, = Skt. **car*, **cal*, cover, protect: see *hall*, *hele*1, *hole*, and *conceal*.] 1. A small or close apartment, as in a convent or a prison.

It was more dark and lone that vault,
Than the worst dungeon cell.
Scott, Marmion, II. 17.

2. A small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage; a hut.

Then did we live in *cell*,
In empty airy contemplations dwell.
Sir J. Denham.

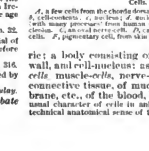
In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells.
Bp. Corbet, Poems, upon H. Lumley.

3. In *eccles. hist.*, a dependent religious house founded on the estate of an abbey under the jurisdiction of the abbot of the mother church. About the middle of the twelfth century, owing to the creation of a new dignitary (the prior, in the abbey of Bec), such establishments received the designation of *priories*. *Walcott*, Sacred Archæology.

This lord was kepere of the *celle*.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 172.

A place called Woodkirk, where there was a *cell* of Austin Friars, in dependance on the great house of St. Oswald at Nostel. *A. W. Hare*, Victories, etc., II. 335.

4. In *arch.* See *cella*, 1.—5. In *biol.*: (*a*) The fundamental form-element of every organized body. It is a bioplastic mass of protoplasm, varying in size and shape, usually of microscopic dimensions, capable under proper conditions of performing the functions of sensation, nutrition, reproduction, and automatic or spontaneous motion, and constituting in itself an entire organism, or being capable of entering into the structure of one. Such a cell as a rule has a nucleus, and is usually also provided with a wall or definite boundary; but neither cell-nucleus nor cell wall necessarily enters into its structure. In ultimate morphological analysis, all organized tissue is resolvable into cells or cell-products. See *protoplasm*, and *cell theory*, below. (*b*) Specifically a nucleated capsulated form-element of any structure or tissue; one of the independent protoplasmic bodies which build up an animal fabric: a body consisting of cell-substance, cell-wall, and cell-nucleus: as, bone-*cells*, cartilage-*cells* muscle-*cells*, nerve-*cells*, fat-*cells*, *cells* of connective tissue, of mucous and serous membrane, etc., of the blood, lymph, etc. This is the usual character of cells in animals, and is the ordinary technical anatomical sense of the word.



Cells.

A, a few cells from the chorda dorsalis of the lamprey: *a*, cell-wall; *b*, nucleus; *c*, nucleolus. *B*, multipolar nerve-cell (with many processes) from human spinal cord: *a*, nucleus and nucleolus. *C*, an oval nerve-cell. *D*, cartilage-cell. *F*, bipolar or fusi cells. *F*, pigmentary cell, from skin of frog. (All magnified.)

If a single *cell*, under appropriate conditions, becomes a man in the space of a few years, there can surely be no difficulty in understanding how, under appropriate conditions, a *cell* may in the course of untold millions of years give origin to the human race.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 118.

However complicated one of the higher animals or plants may be, its ultimate separate existence under the form of a nucleated *cell*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 19.

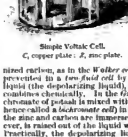
(*c*) In *Polyzoa*, one of the cases or cups of the ectocyst: a cavity excavated in the ectocyst, containing an individual zoöid or polypid. See cuts under *Plumatella* and *Polyzoa*.—6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some little cavity, compartment, camera, or hollow place; a cella or cellula; a vesicle; a capsule; a follicle; a corpuscle, etc.: as, the *cells* of honeycomb; the *cells* (not osteoblasts) of cancellous bone-tissue; the *cells* of compartments, not form-elements) of cellular or connective tissue; the *cells*, or cancelli, of the reticulated structure of an insect's wing (that is, the angular areas between the nervures or veins); the *cells* of a foraminiferous or radiolarian shell; the *cells* (ventricles, cavities) of the brain; specifically, in *entom.*, the basal inclosed space of the wing of a lepidopterous insect, bounded by the subcostal and median veins, which are joined exteriorly.—7. A division of the brain as the seat or abode of a particular faculty. [Poetical.]

Manye [mania]
Engendered of humour malencholy
Byforen in his *celle* fantastyk.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 518.

Mine eyes he closed, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal sight. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 469.

8. In *elect.*, a single jar or element of a voltaic battery: a voltaic *cell* ordinarily consists of plates of two different metals joined by a wire and immersed in a liquid (called the exciting liquid) which acts chemically upon one plate; this, the positive or generating plate, at the expense of which the electrical current is maintained, is usually called the negative plate or element, and may be platinum, carbon, silver, etc. The exciting liquid is commonly dilute sulphuric acid, but solutions of ammonia, common salt, etc., are also used. The current flows through the liquid from the positive plate (or the generator), and through the wire from the positive plate to the negative pole. (See figure.) The current from a simple voltaic cell soon loses its strength, because the hydrogen liberated in the chemical action on the negative plate, or plate, forms a film over it. This is a polarization of the negative plate (see *polarization*) may be partially avoided by mechanical means in a *single-fluid cell*, by using platinum or silver covered with finely divided platinum, as in the Smee cell, or platinized carbon, as in the *Walker cell*. It is more effectually prevented in a *two-fluid cell* by the addition of a second liquid (the depolarizing liquid), with which the hydrogen combines chemically. In the *Grenet cell*, or *bottle-cell*, bichromate of potash is mixed with the sulphuric acid (being hence called a *bichromate cell*) in a vessel of bottle form, and the zinc and carbon are immersed in them; the zinc, however, is raised out of the liquid when the cell is not in use. Practically, the depolarizing liquid is usually separated from the exciting liquid, as in the *compound cell*. One of the best of these is the *Daniell cell*, which consists of a zinc plate immersed in dilute sulphuric acid contained in a porous vessel, outside of which is a perforated copper plate surrounded with a solution of copper sulphate. The action is as follows: The reaction between the zinc and sulphuric acid produces zinc sulphate and hydrogen; the latter, however, instead of collecting on the copper plate, unites with the copper sulphate, forming sulphuric acid and metallic copper sulphate, forming sulphuric acid and metallic copper, the former goes to keep up the supply of acid in the inner vessel, and the latter is deposited on the copper plate. The consumption of copper sulphate is made good by a supply of crystals in a receptacle at the top. A modified form of the Daniell cell is the *gravity cell*, in which the porous vessel is done away with, and the two liquids are separated by their specific gravities; the copper sulphate surrounds the copper plate at the bottom, and the zinc sulphate the zinc plate at the top. This is the form of cell most used for telegraphic purposes in the United States. Other forms of the compound cell are the *Grove*, in which platinum and nitric

Simple Voltaic Cell.
C, copper plate; *Z*, zinc plate.



Daniell Cell.
Z, zinc plate; *P*, porous vessel; *C*, copper plate; *R*, receptacle for crystals of copper sulphate.

acid take the place of the copper and copper sulphate of the Daniell; the *Bunsen*, which is like the Grove in the use of carbon instead of platinum; and there are many others. The *Leclanché cell*, much used in connection with electric call-bells (as also with the telephone), consists of a rod of zinc immersed in a solution of sal ammoniac, and a plate of carbon, some times, though not necessarily, in a separate pot one vessel packed about with powdered manganese dioxid and carbon. This cell rapidly becomes polarized, but if left to itself soon regains

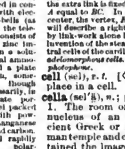
Gravity Cell.
C, copper plate; *Z*, zinc plate.

its strength, and hence is especially valuable for intermittent use; it has also the advantage that there is no waste of the zinc by local action when not in use. The *silver-chlorid cell*, as devised by De la Rue, consists of zinc acted upon by sal ammoniac and a rod of silver surrounded by a cylinder of silver chlorid. The *Latimer Clark standard cell* consists of zinc and pure mercury separated by a paste made from sulphates of zinc and mercury; when suitably arranged it maintains a very constant electromotive force and hence has been used as a standard.

9. A structure of wrought iron, consisting usually of four plates riveted to angle-irons.—10. A small frame or box employed to hold or inclose a microscopic object.—11. One of the water-tight compartments into which the space between the inner and outer sheils of a war-vessel, or other metal ship, is divided.—**Adelomorphous cells.** Same as *neuroglia cells*.—**Air cells.** See *alar*.—**Amœboid cell, amœboform cell,** a cell which has no determinate form, or which is capable of executing amœboid movements, and so of changing its form, and even of moving about, like an amœba. Various cells of blood and lymph are of this character; as likewise are the white corpuscles of the blood.—**Antipodal cells.** See *antipodal*.—**Apical cell.** See *apical*.—**Beaker-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells*.—**Beale's ganglion-cells,** the bipolar cells of the sensitive sympathetic nerve of the frog, in which one process is coiled spirally around the other.—**Cell family,** a term applied to such cellular plants which have originated from a parent cell and still remain attached; a colony.—**Cells of Purkinje,** large branching cells in the cerebellum of man.—**Cell theory,** the doctrine that the bodies of all animals and plants consist either of a cell or of a mass of cells and their products, and that all cells proceed from cells, as expressed in the phrase *omnis cellula e cellula*. It was first foreshadowed by Kaspar Friedrich Wolff, who died in 1794, and by Karl Ernst von Baer (born 1792); it was established in botany by Schleiden in 1838, and in zoology by Theodor Schwann about 1839. Its complete form, including the germ, as a single cell also, is due to the present state of the biological sciences.—**Chalice-cells.** Same as *goblet-cells*.—**Collared cell,** a cell at one end of which has a raised rim or border, like a collar, as that of a collar-bearing monad, or choano-flagellate infusorian.—**Compound cell.** See *condensed*.—**Daughter-cell.** See *mother-cell*, below.—**Deiters's cells,** certain cells intimately connected with the external hair-cells of the cochlea; also, the cells of the neuroglia: sometimes applied to the large cells of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, which give off Deiters's processes. Named from Deiters, a German anatomist (1834–63).—**Electrolytic cell,** a name sometimes given to the vessel in which a liquid is placed for electrolysis.—**Flagellate cell,** a cell with only one flagellum.—**Goblet-cells,** columnar epithelial cells in which the free end is distended with mucin, so that the cell presents the form of a goblet. Also called *chalice-cells* and *beaker-cells*.—**Granule-cell.** See *granula*.—**Gustatory cells.** See *gustatory*.—**Hair-cells,** in sense cells, having on their upper surfaces very fine hair-like processes, lying on the outer (external hair-cells) or inner (internal hair-cells) side of the rods of Corti (which see, under *rod*).—**Indifferent cells** or **tissues,** cells or tissues not differentiated into any of the definite permanent forms.—**Langerhans' cells,** a certain pecular cell found embedded in the epithelium, in which the nerve-fibers terminate.—**Latticed cells.** See *cannaliform*.—**Mother-cell,** a cell which multiplies itself by the division of its protoplasmic contents and the secretion of a wall of cellulose about each portion. The new cells are called *daughter-cells*.—**Pancellier cell,** in mech. a plane linkwork discovered by Lieut. Francellier in 1864, which first solved the celebrated problem of parallel motion. It is composed of two bars, *A* and *B*, pivoted together at one end and at the other pivoted to the opposite angles of a rhombus composed of four equal and shorter links. For use, the junction, *A*, of the two long links is fixed in position, and an extra link, *BC*, is attached to the angle of the rhombus nearest to *A*. The other end, *B*, of the extra link is fixed in position, usually at a distance from *A* equal to *BC*. In this case, when *BC* turns about *B* as a center, the vertex, *K*, of the rhombus moves about from *A* will describe a right line. The peculiarity of this effect by link-work alone had been much sought after since the invention of the steam-engine.—**Principal cells,** the central cells of the cerebellar glands of the skin.—**Also-called** *adelomorphous cells*.—**Selenium cell.** See *resistance* and *photophone*.

cell (sel), *v. t.* [*< cell, n.*] To shut up in a cell; place in a cell. [Rare.]

cella (sel'ȧ), *n.*; pl. *cellæ* (-ē). [L.; see *cell, n.*] 1. The room or chamber which formed the nucleus of an ancient Greek or Roman temple and contained the image of the deity, as distinguished from the additional rooms, porticos, etc., often combined with the cella to form the complete temple. The word is now often applied to the corresponding part of the temples of other peoples, as of the ancient Egyptians. Also *cell*.


Plan of the Parthenon.
A, cella; *B*, opisthodomus, or Parthenon; *C*, pronaos; *D*, epithemon (or Hecatompedon); *E*, site of the statue of Athena.

The next class of temples, called pseudo-peripteral (or those in which the *cella* occupies the whole of the latter part), are generally more ancient, and are more completely Roman, than these last. . . . But the finest specimen now remaining to us, the so-called Maison Carrée at Nimes, which is indeed one of the most perfect temples of the Roman world, is wrongly supposed to be at least in its neighborhood.

It is hexastyle, with 11 columns stand free and belong to the portico; the remaining 8 are attached to the walls of the cella.

Fergusson, Hist. Architecture, I. 307.

The front of the *cella* includes a small open peristyle, with two columns between the antæ at the entrance, making, with those of the outer colonnade, eighteen columns standing.

E. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 296.

2. [NL.] In *anat., biol., and zoöl.*, a cell: a cellula. [Rare.]—**Cella media,** in *anat.*, the central part of the lateral ventricle of the brain, from which the cornua proceed.

cell-animal (sel'an'i-mal), *n.* A cell as an individual animal or organism; an animal that is a single cell, or a number of cells not histologically differentiated.

cellar (sel'ȧr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *celler*, < ME. *celler, celer*, < OF. *celier, F. cellier* = Pr. *celer* = Cat. *celler* = Pg. *cellero* = It. *cellere* = D. *keller* = OHG. *chellari*, MHG. *kelre, keller*, G. *keller* = Sw. *källare* = Sw. *källare* = Dan. *kjælder*, < L. *cellarium*, a pantry, prop. neut. of *cellarius*, pertaining to a cell, < *cella*: see *cell, n.* In the second sense, *cellular*, q. v., is a doublet of different origin.] 1. A room under a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, not adapted for habitation, but for the storage of provisions, fuel, lumber, coal, etc. In some of the overcrowded parts of large towns, however, cellars converted into habitations for people of the poorest classes.

By night's sable it in a soft diver air, or ellin iwas coald *celer*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

She's brought them down to yon *cellar*,
She brought them fifty steps and three.
The Knight's Ghost (Child's Ballads, I. 211).

2t. A receptacle or case for bottles.

Run for the *cellar* of strong waters quickly.

Beaumont, Magnetick Lady, iii. 1.

His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a *celler* of waters of her own distilling.

Pepys, Diary, April 1, 1668.

cellar² (sel'ȧr), *a.* [*L. cellarius*, pertaining to a cell: see *cellar1*.] Of or pertaining to a cell; cellular: as, *cellar* walls. [Rare.]

cellar³t, *n.* See *cellaret*.

cellarage (sel'ȧr-āj), *n.* [*cellar1 + -age.*] 1. The space occupied by a cellar or cellars; a cellar or cellars collectively.

Come on — you hear this fellow in the *cellarage* — Consent to swear. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 5.

2. Room or storage in a cellar.—3. A charge for storage in a cellar.

cellar-book (sel'ȧr-bůk), *n.* A book containing details regarding the wines or other liquors received into and given out from a wine-cellar; a book kept by a butler showing the general state of the wine-cellar.

Here he checked the housekeeper's account, and ostentatiously examined the butler's *cellar-book*. *Thackeray*.

cellarer (sel'ȧr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *celerer, celerere*, < OF. *celerier, F. cellérier* = Pr. *cellarier* = OCat. *cellerer* = Sp. *cillerero* = Pg. *celleireiro, celleireiro* = It. *cellerajo, cellerario* (ML. *cellarius, cellerarius*), < L. *cellararius*, a steward, butler, < *cellarium*, a pantry: see *cellar1*.] 1. An officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, or the charge of procuring the provisions; also, an officer in a chapter who has the care of the temporals, and particularly of the distribution of bread, wine, and money to canons on account of their attendance in the choir.

The *cellarer* was a sly old fellow with a thin grey beard, and looked as if he could tell a good story of an evening over a flagon of good wine.

R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 347.

2. Same as *cellarman*.—3. One who keeps wine- or spirit-cellars; a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant.

Also *cellarist*.

cellaret (sel'ȧr-et), *n.* [*< cellar1 + dim. -et.*] A case for holding bottles or decanters, as of wine, cordials, etc., sometimes also several liqueur-glasses.

cellar-flap (sel'ȧr-flap), *n.* A wooden lifting door covering the descent to a cellar. [U. S.]

Cellarius (sel-ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. < L. *cellarius*, < *cella*, a chamber, cell: see *cell, n.*] The typical genus of the family *Cellariidæ*.

Cellariidæ (sel-a-ri-i'dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Cellarius* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnolæmatous cheilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cellaria*. Also *Cellaridæ*.

cellarist (sel'ȧr-ist), *n.* [*cellar1 + -ist*.] 1. A range or system of cellars; cellarage.

Ah! how blessed should I be to live with you in a retired and peaceful cottage, situated in a delightful spot like ours, with kitchen and detached cellarists, roomy *cellarias*, and commodious attics.

Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, Society worth Knowing, iii. 4.

2. The act or practice of storing goods in cellars.

cellarino (It. pron. chel-li-ā-rē'nō), *n.* [It.] In the Roman or Renaissance Tuscan and Doric orders of architecture, the neck or necking beneath the ovolo of the capital.

cellarist (sel'ȧr-ist), *n.* [*< cellar1 + -ist.*] Same as *cellarer*.

cellarman (sel'ȧr-man), *n.*; pl. *cellarmen* (-men). A person employed in a wine-cellar; a butler; also, a spirit-dealer or wine-merchant. Also called *cellarer*.

cellarous (sel'ȧr-us), *a.* [*< cellar1 + -ous.*] Belonging to or connected with a cellar; subterranean; excavated. [Rare.]

Certain *cellarous* steps. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, ii.

cellar-rat (sel'ȧr-rat), *n.* A contemptuous name for a custom-house officer employed in looking after the storage of imported goods.

There was to be a standing army kept up in time of peace: custom-house officers, tide-waiters, and *cellar-rats*.

J. B. McMaster, People of the United States, I. 461.

cellar-snail (sel'ȧr-snāl), *n.* A land-snail, *Hyalina cellarius*, of the family *Vitrinidæ* and subfamily *Zonitinæ*, having a small, depressed, polished shell: so called from being found in cellars. It is a European species which has been introduced into the United States, and is common in the Atlantic seaport towns.

cellarspale (sel'ȧr-spāl), *n.* A thick cell-wall or readily separable cell-membrane.

When such membranes attain a certain degree of thickness and independence as regards the body of the cell, they are known as *cell-septa*.

Prey, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 83.

celled (seld), *a.* [*< cell + -ed2.*] Having a cell or cells; composed of a cell or cells; cellular: used separately or in compounds: as, a *celled* organ; one-*celled*; many-*celled*.

cell-enamel (sel'ē-nam'el), *n.* Cloisonné enamel. [Rare.]

Cellepora (se-lep'ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., better *Celliporа*, < NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *porus*, a passage: see *pore*.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Celleporidæ*, having a median avicularium behind the posterior lip of the mouth of the cell. Also *Celliporа*.

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Celleporidæ (sel-e-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellepora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans with zoœcia urceolate, erect or suberect, irregularly heaped together, and often forming several superimposed layers.

Celleporina (sel'e-po-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellepora* + *-ina*².] A superfamily group of chilostomatous polyzoans, having the zoœcium calcareous, rhomboid or oval, and a terminal mouth. It contains the families *Celleporidæ* and *Reteporidæ*. *Claus.*

cellerⁱ, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*¹.

cellerⁱ², *n.* See *cellet*.

cellererⁱ (sel'er-èr), *n.* Older form of *cellarer*.

celliferous (se-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing cells.

celliform (sel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cella*, a cell, + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form but not the morphological nature of cells.

Cellipora (se-lip'ō-rą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Celleporina*.

cellist (chel'ist), *n.* An abbreviated form of *violoncellist*: often written *'cellist*.

Cellite (sel'īt), *n.* [F. *Cellite* = Sp. *Celito*, < ML. *Cellitæ*, pl., < L. *cella*, a cell.] Same as *Lollard*, 1.

cell-membrane (sel'mem'brān), *n.* In *biol.*, the investing membrane or wall of a cell.

A distinct, independent pellicle, separable from the cell-body, and known as the *cell-membrane*.
Frey, Histol. and Histo-chem. (trans.), p. 54.

cell-mouth (sel'mouth), *n.* The oral opening of a unicellular animal; a cytostome.

cello (chel'ō), *n.* An abbreviation of *violoncello*: often written *'cello*.

cell-parasite (sel'par'ą-sīt), *n.* An extremely minute parasite which lives within a single cell of the tissues of its host, as a coccidium.

cell-parasitism (sel'par'ą-si-tizm), *n.* Intracellular parasitism; parasitic life within a cell.

cell-sap (sel'sap), *n.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, cell-contents; fluidic protoplasm.

cell-substance (sel'sub'stans), *n.* The protoplasm composing the body of a cell; cytoplasm as distinguished from the nucleus.

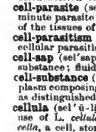
cellula (sel'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *cellulæ* (-lē). [NL. use of L. *cellula*, a small storeroom, dim. of *cella*, a cell, storeroom: see *cell*, *n.*] A little cell; a cellule.

cellular (sel'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *cellulaire* = Sp. *celular* = It. *cellulare*, < NL. *cellularis*, < L. (NL.) *cellula*: see *cellula*, *cell*.]

I. *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling cells; relating to a cell or to cells: as, *cellular* structure; a *cellular* appearance.

A very good example of such a *cellular* parenchyma is to be found in the substance known as Rice-paper.
W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 351.

Cellular basalt. See *basalt*.—**Cellular cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Cellular disease,** in *bot.*, that portion of the structure of plants which is composed of fundamental cellular tissue, of parenchyma, in distinction from the fibrovascular and epidermal systems.—**Cellular theory.** Same as *cell theory* (which see, under *cell*).—**Cellular tissue,** in plants, parenchyma (which see, under *parenchyma*).—**Cellular membrane,** in animals, areolar tissue (which see, under *areolar*). See *cell and tissue*.



Cellular Structure.

Section of Leaf of the Apple, *a*, *a*, cuticle; *b*, *b*, palisade cells; *c*, *c*, spongy parenchyma; *d*, *d*, cellular tissue of the leaf.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a plant having no spiral vessels. *Lindley*.

Cellularea (sel-ū-lā'rē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cellularis*: see *cellular*.] 1. A name given by A. P. de Candolle to that portion of the vegetable kingdom which consists of the non-vascular cryptogamous plants, including the liverworts, mosses, lichens, etc. [Obsolete.] —2. All multicellular plants, as distinguished from non-cellular or unicellular forms.

Cellularia (sel-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier), neut. pl. *cellularis*, cellular: see *cellular*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of the *Corallifera*, defined as having each polyp adhering to a horny or calcareous cell with thin walls, and no apparent connection with one another except by a very thin epidermis or by pores in the walls of the cells. [Not in use.]—2. [Used as a singular.] The typical genus of the family *Cellulariadæ*. *C. peachii* is an example.

Cellulariidæ (sel'ū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellularia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cellularia*. The polyzary is erect, jointed, phytoid, dichotomously branched, with zoœcia alternate and all facing the same way; the apertures large, oval, and membranous, and the avicularia, when present, sessile, and either lateral or anterior. Also *Celluloriidæ*, *Cellulariadæ*.

Cellularina (sel'ū-lā-ri'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cellularia*, 2, + *-inæ*².] A superfamily group of chilostomatous polyzoans, having the zoœcium coriaceous and infundibulate. It contains the families *Alcyodic*, *Cellulariidæ*, and *Bicellariidæ*.

cellulated (sel'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cella* + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] Having cells; cellular.

cellule (sel'ūl), *n.* [= F. *cellule* = It. *cellula*, < L. (NL.) *cellula*: see *cellula*.] A little cell. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, a microscopic unit, surrounded by veins, on the wing of an insect, especially of the *Neuroptera Subclathrata*. (*b*) In *bot.*, one of the cells which constitute the areolar structure of a tissue, or of a leaf or similar vegetable organ.

Cellulicoli (sel-ū-lik'ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cellula*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit: see *cult*.] A group of spiders, of the order *Pulmonaria*, which form their nests in slits beneath the bark of trees, in the crevities of stones and rocks, or in burrows in the ground. [Not in use.]

Celluliferа (sel-ū-lif'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *celliferus*: see *celliferous*.] A systematic name of the polyzoans or moss-animalcules.

celluliferous (sel-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *cellulifère*, < NL. *celliferus*, < *cellula*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing or producing little cells; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Celluliferа*.

cellulin (sel'ū-lin), *n.* and *a.* [< *cellula* + *-in*².] Same as *cellulose*².

cellulitis (sel-ū-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cellula*, q. v., + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cellular or connective tissue, especially in the deeper forms.

celluloid (sel'ū-loid), *n.* and *a.* [< *cellul*(*ose*²) + *-oid*.] A substance made of guncotton, camphor, and some other ingredients, imitating ivory, or, when colored, various shell, coral, amber, malachite, etc. Many articles, useful and ornamental, are manufactured from it.

cellulon (sel'ū-lon), *n.* [NL., as if *cellula* + *-on*, < *cellula*, q. v.] Containing cells.

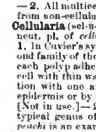
cellulose² (sel'ū-lōs), *n.* and *a.* [< *cellula* + *-ose*.] **I.** *n.* In *bot.*, the essential constituent of the cell-membrane of all cells, a secretion from the contained protoplasm, isomeric with starch in its composition, and allied to starch, gum, and inulin. It rarely or never exists in a simple condition unmixed with coloring or mineral matters, etc.; and with age it becomes largely transformed into lignose or woody fiber. Cotton and the bleached fiber of flax and hemp are nearly pure cellulose, and the latter—paper is almost chemically pure. Cellulose is remarkable for its insolubility, being unaffected without change only by an ammoniacal solution of oxid of copper, from which it may be again precipitated. Under the action of concentrated or boiling acids, or of dilute acids, many different products are obtained, according to the method of treatment. It is changed to dextrose by boiling with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid; a substance resembling parchment is obtained by treating unsized paper with cold sulphuric acid; strong nitric acid, or a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, converts forms of cellulose into gunCotton, etc. In the latter combination it is not colored by iodine except usually with a faint yellowish tint, which becomes a bright blue on the addition of strong sulphuric acid. Cellulose is also said to exist in the tunics of *Ascidia* and of some other animals: see *tunicine*. See also *cellulin*, the delicate skeleton of cellulose which remains when starchgranules are dissolved in saliva or pepsin.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of cellulose.

cellulosic (sel-ū-lō'sik), *a.* [< *cellulose*² + *-ic*.] Of or relating to cellulose; produced by or made from cellulose: as, "*cellulosic* fermentation," *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1881.

celori, *n.* Same as *celure*.

Celonia (sē-lō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέλωνις, burning, later κάλωνις, < καίειν, burn; from the burned appearance of the flowers of some species.] A genus of plants, of the family *Amarantaceæ*, for the most part tropical. The cockscomb common in cultivation is *C. cristata*; but the cultivated forms of this plant, with a broad flattened stem and a nodulal crest, in very unlike its natural condition, being a monstrosity formed by the union or fasciation of the branches.



Cockscomb (*Celosia cristata*).

celostomy (sē-los'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κοιλοστομία, < κοῖλος, hollow (see *cœli*, *n.*), + στόμα, the mouth.] The act of speaking with a hollow voice.

celotomy (sē-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *celotomie* = Sp. *celotomia*, < Gr. κήλωτομία, < κήλη, a tumor, + τομία, < τέμνειν (τ-), cut.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The operation of cutting the constriction in strangulated hernia. (*b*) An operation formerly employed for the radical cure of inguinal hernia. (*c*) Castration.

celsitudeⁱ (sel'si-tūd), *n.* [ME. *celeitude*, < OF. *celeitude* = Sp. *celsitud* = Pg. *celsitude* = It. *celsitudine*, < L. *celsitudo*, height, < *celsus*, lofty: from a later a title equiv. to 'Highness,' < *celsus*, raised high, lofty, pp. of **cellere*, rise high, in comp. *excellere*, etc.: see *excel*, *excelsior*.] 1. Height; elevation; altitude.—2. Highness; excellency: sometimes used humorously.

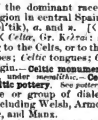
Honor to the . . . and to the *celsitude*.
Court of Love, l. 613.

In most lamentable forme complained to your . . . *celsitude*, your distressed orators. *Marston*, The Fawne, v.

Celsius thermometer. Same as *centigrade thermometer* (which see, under *centigrade*).

Celtⁱ, **Celt** (selt), *n.* [F. *Celte* = Sp. Pg. It. *Celta*, usually in pl., < L. *Celtæ*, pl., sing. **Celta*, Gr. Κελτός (sing. *Κέλτης), earlier Κάλται (sing. *Κάλτης), a name at first vaguely applied to a Western people, afterward the regular designation of the Celtic race. Origin unknown; perhaps akin to the equiv. L. *Galli*, the Gauls, and to the Celtic *gal*, q. v. The W. *Cymro* (as if 'a dweller in coverts,' < *coed*, a covert, shelter, < *celu*, hide, conceal, < L. *celare*, hide: see *cell conceal*), a Celt, Gael, *Cymbria* and *Cymlitch*, pl., Celts, are prob. due to the L. *Celtæ*. The reg. Eng. spelling is *Celt* and the reg. Eng. pron. *selt*; but the spelling *Kelt*, after G. *Kelt*, Fr. *Kelte*, W. *Celt*, and the pron. *kelt* (*kelt*), is preferred by some recent writers.] A member of one of the peoples speaking languages akin to those of Wales, of the Highlands of Scotland, and Brittany, and constituting a branch or principal division of the Indo-European family. Formerly these peoples occupied, partly or wholly, France, Belgium, Germany, the western parts of Germany, and the British Islands. Of the remaining Celtic-speaking peoples there are no other divisions, as the *Gaidhelic*, comprising the Highlanders of Scotland, the Irish, and the Manx, and the *Cymric*, comprising the Welsh and Bretons; the *Cornish*, of which Pryce refused to the latter, is only recently extinct.

Celtⁱⁱ (selt), *n.* [< NL. *celtes*, celt.] In *archæol.*, an implement or weapon widely used among primitive and uncivilized peoples, having the general form of a chisel or an ax-blade. In the eighteenth century the name was given to the stone and bronze implements of this general shape, without careful consideration of their probable uses. The stone celts are all of a form more or less closely resembling the head of a hatchet, the edge only being sometimes flatter and with a longer cutting edge, sometimes of a section nearly circular, pointed at one end, and coming gradually to an edge at the other. The bronze celts, the forms of which are very varied, may be divided into three principal classes: First, chisel-shaped blades with broad edges, which are hafted rtus on each side forming a pair of grooves, apparently intended to hold a withe or thong, and in the direction of the length of the blade: these may be considered as spanning the transition between flint and bronze. Second, chisel-shaped blades, having a deep socket at the end opposite the cutting edge, which usually terminates in a pierced ear on one side. Third, blades, also with a socket, but shorter and broader; these, which have often been called ax-heads, are rather to be termed celts of the butt end of spear-shafts and the like, the edge enabling them to be driven into the ground. See *celt-adz*, *celt-ax*, *celt-chisel*, and *socket-celt*.



Celts.

Celtiberi (sel-ti-bē'ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *Celtiberi* (Gr. Κελτίβηρες), the inhabitants of *Celtiberia*, < *Celtæ*, the Celts, + *Iberi*, the Iberians, the supposed original inhabitants of Spain.] **I.** *n.* Certainly an Celtiberian and its inhabitants, the Celtiberi, an ancient people of Spain formed by a union of Celts and Iberians.

II. *a.* A member of the dominant race of ancient Celtiberia, a region in central Spain.

Celtic, Keltic (sel'-, kel'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Celticus* (Gr. Κελτικός), < *Celtæ*, Gr. Κέλται: see *Celt*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language: as, *Celtic* tribes; *Celtic* tongues; *Celtic* customs; of *Celtic* origin.—**Celtic monuments.** See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*.—**Celtic pipe.** See *fairy pipes*.—**Celtic pottery.** See *pottery*.

II. *n.* The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts, including Welsh, Armoric or Breton, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx.

Celticism, Kelticism (sel'-, kel'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. The manners and customs of the Celts.—2. A Celtic idiom or mode of expression.

Also *Celtism*, *Keltism*.

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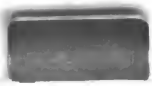

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